

1. Introduction

The criminalization of low-level offenses is a significant issue in Los Angeles. The policing and prosecution of such low-level offenses and quality of life crimes by means of citations, fines, and jail-time, not only harms already vulnerable community members by exacerbating existing financial, medical, employment, and housing struggles but represents an overall drain on municipal resources by perpetuating vicious cycles of poverty and imprisonment. This report, relying on qualitative and quantitative data regarding misdemeanor and infraction charges collected from Court Watch Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Police Department, and the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office, aims to shed light on both general and specific trends in low-level offense criminalization, discrepancies in the types of offenses that are enforced, and the impact that such criminalization efforts have on vulnerable communities. We hope that this report can assist in generating compelling and data-based policy recommendations to be used in existing and subsequent advocacy efforts to eliminate quality of life crimes in Los Angeles.

It is possible that the report contains minor misclassifications that affect how arrests were categorized by charge. While the report is broadly accurate, if you rely on information about a specific topic (e.g. homelessness-related arrests), we encourage you to first verify it by reference to the methodology section and appendices.

2. Methodology

CourtWatch Data

In 2019, the National Lawyers Guild of Los Angeles and the ACLU of SoCal collaborated to create a Court Watch program in Los Angeles. The program recruited volunteers to attend court in downtown Los Angeles and observe criminal court cases. The court watch program has gone through multiple iterations of a form for volunteers to record their observations in. Some forms were in physical form, which have to be inputted electronically. In addition, a Google form was used for a period of time. The purpose of the court watch program is to shed light on the ways in which low-level offenses are criminalized in Los Angeles. Recently, Ana Luz Gonzalez-Vasquez, a Project Manager at the UCLA Labor Center, provided consultation with the project in order to revamp the court watch program's data gathering form for volunteers to use. Concerning next steps for the Court Watch program, we recommend further streamlining the form and training volunteers on data entry into the form.

Interviews

A component of our research involved interviewing local public defenders, a suggestion we received from Kath Rogers from NLG and Adrienne Wong from the ACLU, after we first spoke about the project in general. Ilan and Maggie spoke with Drew Havin and Michelle and Simon spoke with Rosemary McClure, both from the Los Angeles Public Defender's Office. The interview provided an opportunity to ask specifically what issues these two practitioners had observed related to the criminalization of homelessness. Both provided a helpful contextual foundation to start thinking about the issues surrounding the issue prior to receiving any LAPD or City Attorney data. Once the quantitative data arrived, the contextual framework from the interviews provided qualitative data to support our findings.

LAPD and City Attorney Data

Much of our research rests on two sets of data provided to us by law enforcement bodies. The first dataset was provided by the Los Angeles Police Department in response to a request by Professor Victor Narro of the UCLA Labor Center. It contains demographic and other information about 103,560 misdemeanor and infraction citations the LAPD issued between October 31, 2017 and October 30, 2019.

The second dataset was provided by the Los Angeles City Attorney's office in response to a California Public Records Act request mailed by the American Civil Liberties Union on August 28, 2019. It contains similar demographic information, as well as charging decisions and case outcomes. This dataset covers 166,429 misdemeanor and infraction cases

Coding the Data

In order to analyze trends among different types of crimes, it was necessary to categorize the myriad charges found in the data. Broadly speaking, this was a two-step process: First, we defined the codes that we would be using, and second, we coded both datasets by assigning each distinct charge a code.

Defining the Codes

To categorize the types of charges, we first needed a set of categories. For a basic framework, we started with the categories used in the recent report, *Trends in Misdemeanor Arrests in Los Angeles: 2001-2017*.¹ This was chosen as a base because of the study's shared focus on low-level offenses in Los Angeles. We believed that because of this similarity, it would fit the data set well. Nevertheless, we decided to disaggregate many of these codes to better fit the project's focus on decriminalization. In particular, we were interested in charges associated with the criminalization of homelessness, sex work, and drugs.

The National Coalition for the Homeless defines the criminalization of homelessness as "measures that prohibit life-sustaining activities such as sleeping/camping, eating, sitting, and/or asking for money/resources in public spaces."² *Trends in Misdemeanor Arrests* has no category directly associated with homelessness, but it did have a code for "crimes related to loitering, trespassing, and disorderly behaviors." We replaced this code with a new category, "Homelessness-Related." In this category, we included nine different codes. Collectively, these codes include laws against sitting and sleeping, loitering, storing personal property on sidewalks, camping in public parks, panhandling, and trespassing.³

Trends in Misdemeanor Arrests has codes that correspond to prostitution, alcohol, and drug laws, but in the interest of improving granularity, we split each of these codes into categories, and defined sub-codes. The "Prostitution" category is meant broadly to include charges related to sex work, and it disaggregates prostitution, loitering with intent of prostitution, unlicensed escort work, solicitation, and supervising prostitution. The latter is split off specifically to allow a basic distinction between policing of sex trafficking and policing of sex workers.⁴

The "Drugs" category includes codes corresponding to consumption, possession, and transactions. The "Alcohol-Related" category includes open container laws, public intoxication, and laws related to underage drinking. Finally, there were also several categories in *Trends in Misdemeanor Arrests* that we expanded and tweaked. The "Crimes Against Persons" category now distinguishes between domestic violence, sexual battery, and other kinds of battery. The "Property/Theft-Related" category was given codes for shoplifting and vandalism. And the "Vehicle-Related" category was given a code for driving with a suspended license or other license issues.

In total, we defined 47 codes across 10 categories: Crimes Against Persons, Property/Theft-Related, Vehicle/Driving-Related, Weapon Charges, Drugs, Prostitution, Alcohol-Related, Failure to Appear/Contempt, Homelessness-Related, and Other. The full table of codes is attached as Appendix A.

Assigning Codes to the Data

Once we had a set of codes, it was time to apply the codes to the datasets. Our goal was to assign codes to all or nearly all cases in each dataset. This was complicated by the sheer size of both datasets, as well as the fact that the same substantive charge was written in many subtly-different ways in each dataset. For instance, the LAPD data had arrests for “41.18DLAMC”, “4118D”, “41.18(D)LAMC,” and other similar permutations.

We opted to code these varied charges directly, rather than take a separate step to clean them into uniform charge names. In retrospect, this may have been a mistake, because now the charges cannot easily be recategorized. In any case, we followed the same process for each dataset:

First, each dataset included a column representing the arrest charge. We copied this column to a new sheet, and removed all duplicate rows. In the LAPD data, this left us with 2,886 unique charges. We decided that this was too many charges for us to code, so we decided to code only a subset of the charges.

To avoid introducing bias in the data, we needed a content-neutral way to choose which cases to code. We also wanted to code as many cases as possible with as little effort as possible. Based on these considerations, we decided to code charges based on the number of times they appear in the dataset. Specifically, we decided to set a threshold number, and only code the charges that appeared at least that many times. The drawback of this strategy is that we did not code either (a) exceptionally rare charges, or (b) common charges that were written in very unique ways.

To set an appropriate cutoff point for the LAPD data, we needed to find the smallest set of charges that covered the largest fraction of the dataset. To do this, we used a spreadsheet function ⁵ to count the number of times each unique charge appeared in the dataset. We then sorted the new sheet by this count, so that the most frequent charges appeared at the top. We then added a column filled with a spreadsheet function ⁶ that tallied the number of arrests associated with the unique charges on or above a given row. By comparing this column with the column that counted each charge’s number of occurrences, we determined that we could cover 97.4% of the LAPD dataset by coding only the charges that appeared five times or more. This meant coding only 725 of the distinct charges, rather than the full 2,886. We decided that five occurrences per point would be an appropriate cutoff point for the LAPD data.

We followed the same process to set a cutoff point for the City Attorney dataset. Of the 166,429 cases, there were 1,158 distinct charges. We determined that by coding the 591 distinct charges with five or more occurrences, we would cover 99.77% of the data.

Once we defined these sets of charges to code, we divided up the charges among ourselves and coded them according to the code sheet in Appendix A. For each charge, we chose a code based on the text of the statute to which the charge refers. For instance, the text of LAMC 41.27(c) expressly refers to the act of drinking alcohol in public, so it is coded under Code 26: Drinking Alcohol.

For many of the charges, particularly in the LAPD data, the same charge was written in numerous different ways. LAMC 41.18(d), for example, was written variously as “41.18DLAMC,” “41.18(D)LAMC,” and “4118D,” among others. When we coded the LAPD dataset, all charges were sorted in order from most common to least common. Unfortunately, this meant that the different permutations of each charge were far apart, and were coded by different people at different times. This increased the difficulty of the coding process, and may have impacted its consistency. We mitigated this issue somewhat in coding the City Attorney dataset, by sorting the charges alphabetically so that most charge permutations were adjacent to one another. In retrospect, it would have been better to manually convert all charge names to a standardized format before coding them. While there may be inconsistencies in the coding of certain charges, we are more confident in the coding at the overall category level. In any case, the accuracy or inaccuracy of a given code can be verified by looking at its included charges in Appendix A.

Geocoding the Data

We geocoded both the LAPD data and the City Attorney data using the LA County CAMS Address Locator ⁷ in ArcGIS. For input, this geocoder takes a spreadsheet that needs the following columns: street address, city, and state. Neither dataset had exactly these columns, and both datasets contained many duplicate addresses that would be wasteful to geocode twice. So, the data required processing.

Addresses in the original LAPD data were split across columns M through S, storing each address component (e.g. street number versus street name) separately. Many rows contained no street number, but in such cases they listed a cross-street in rows Q through S. We concatenated all address data into one column, and inserted the word “and” before any cross-streets, using a spreadsheet function. ⁸ We then copied the results column to a new file, in a sheet titled “LAPD Addresses.”

Next we processed the City Attorney data similarly. Here the street address and cross street were only split across columns Q and R. However, in each column, some values were either blank or “NULL.” We concatenated these with another spreadsheet function ⁹ to put the addresses in the same format as the processed LAPD data. Next we copied the results column to a new sheet, titled “City Attorney Addresses,” in the same file as the processed LAPD data. Again we used Google Sheets’ “Remove Duplicates” function on this sheet so they would appear only once.

To avoid having to run the geocoder more than once, we created a third sheet, “Combined Addresses,” and copied both sets of addresses to the same column in this sheet. To account for addresses that might be present in both sheets, we again ran the “Remove Duplicates” function. To avoid losing potentially important information by combining the sets of addresses, we created a second column, to list whether each address was present in the LAPD data, the City Attorney data, or both. This column was filled via another spreadsheet function. ¹⁰

The geocoder would require not only street addresses but a column each for the city and state. We manually added those columns, filling them entirely with “Los Angeles” and “California” respectively. It is possible that this step caused some geocoding errors if either the LAPD or prosecutors were operating outside of the city. However, this risk is mitigated by the fact that the CAMS Locator is designed to account for “the fuzzy concept of cities.” ¹¹

Finally, the addresses were ready to geocode. We downloaded the “Combined Addresses” sheet as a CSV file, and opened ArcGIS. In ArcGIS, we navigated to File>Add Data>Geocoding>Geocode Addresses. In that menu, we selected the CAMS Address Locator. We relied on the CAMS Locator’s default settings, with one exception: To ensure the geocoded coordinates would be compatible with Google’s Awesome Table, we changed the spatial reference system in Advanced Geometry Options to GCS_WGS_1984, which we had read was compatible with Google Maps. ¹²

The geocoder works by setting a required threshold of similarity between the given address and an address in the county’s database of street locations. For each address, the geocoder outputs either “M” for match, if the most similar address meets this threshold; “U” for unmatched, if there is no address that meets the threshold; or “T” for tie if multiple addresses are equally similar but both meet the threshold. By default, the geocoder assigns one of the tied addresses, presumably randomly. Thus, both “M” and “T” results are assigned a geocoded address and coordinates.

Of the 119,482 addresses, 86,464 (72%) returned M, 8,813 (7%) returned T, and 24,205 (20%) returned U. After looking at a selection of the results marked T, we decided to include these addresses in the dataset because the alternative addresses appeared to be identical in most cases, likely because the CAMS database contains duplicate addresses. However, it is possible that this introduced significant errors for some addresses. For instance, an address that was in the original data as “1 Example St” might be coded improperly as “1 North Example St” when it should be “1 *South* Example St.”

After the geocoding was complete, it was necessary to export the geocoded layer as a spreadsheet so it could be viewed in Awesome Table and other software. First, we used ArcGIS’s “Add XY Coordinates” function to add each address’s coordinates, in Gcs_WGS_1984 format, to the attributes table of the geocoded layer. Next, we exported the data to a spreadsheet by opening the layer’s attribute table and selecting “Export.”

This produced a DBF file which was then opened in a spreadsheet program and converted to XLSX format.

After that, it was time to apply the geocoded coordinates to the LAPD and City Attorney datasets. For each dataset, we followed this procedure: We opened the file containing the dataset and added a new sheet, titled “Geocodes.” We then copied the POINT_X (longitude) and POINT_Y (latitude) columns from the spreadsheet exported from ArcGIS into this “Geocodes” sheet. Then, in the sheet containing the raw data, we added two new columns: Longitude and Latitude. We used a spreadsheet function¹³ to populate these fields by searching for whichever row in “Geocodes” matched the (pre-geocoding) street address in that row of the dataset, and returning the coordinates from that row of the “Geocodes” sheet. Thus, in each dataset, every row was assigned a set of coordinates if the geocoder successfully returned coordinates for that row’s address.

We later verified how many rows were successfully geocoded in the final dataset. The LAPD data included 103,560 arrests. Of those, 78,265 (75.6%) were marked as “M” for match; 10,905 (10.5%) were marked as “T” for tied; and 14,390 (13.8%) were marked “U” for unmatched. As mentioned before, “T” matches still returned apparently-reliable sets of coordinates, so this brought the total number of geocoded arrests to 89,170, or 86.1% of the dataset.

The City Attorney data contained 166,428 cases. Of these, 103,058 (61.9%) were marked “M”; 10,246 (6.1%) were marked “T”; and 53,124 (31.9%) were not matched. The matches and the ties together total 113,304 cases, or 68.1% of the dataset. Several factors explain why the City Attorney data experienced more failures in geocoding than did the LAPD data. First, every LAPD arrest had *something* in its address fields, whereas a full 12,308 (7.3%) of the City Attorney cases had totally blank addresses, ensuring that they could not be geocoded. Second, even where addresses were not blank, many of the City Attorney cases included only vague locations, like “King.”

All told, 86.1% of the LAPD data and 68.1% of the City Attorney data were successfully geocoded. As discussed above, several steps in the process introduced potential errors whose prevalence cannot easily be evaluated. First, the geocoder was set to operate on the assumption that each street address was in Los Angeles, California. Second, wherever two locations matched an address equally and were above the success threshold, one was assigned arbitrarily. Third, the geocoder itself inevitably introduces some level of error. Still, visual inspection of the geocoded addresses suggests that the vast majority are correct.

After geocoding the data, we used the geocodes to assign each arrest or city attorney case to the city council district where the incident occurred. We did this using QGIS, an open-source Geographic Information System (GIS) tool. We loaded each geocoded dataset as a map layer using QGIS’ “Add Delimited Text Layer” option. Next, we loaded a shapefile containing the boundaries of each city council district.¹⁴ For each dataset, we then performed a spatial join using QGIS’ “Join Attributes by Location” tool to assign each point the district number of the city council district whose boundaries it was within. We exported the resulting layers to CSV files, which contained each dataset along with the added district numbers.

Processing the Data for Awesome Table

To facilitate exploration and analysis of the data, we used a visualization tool called Awesome Table.¹⁵ This allowed us to view graphs, charts, and maps of each dataset, which could easily be filtered by any criteria present in the data. For instance, Awesome Table let us filter the LAPD data to show a map of nighttime arrests for homelessness-related charges. We could also view pie charts of City Attorney filing decisions, and look for differences based on the defendant’s race.

We needed to reformat the data, both to make it compatible with Awesome Table at all, and to make the best use of Awesome Table’s features. At its most basic level, Awesome Table requires a spreadsheet in Google Sheets’ native format, with two header rows: one for each column’s title, and one to tell the table how that column should be filtered.¹⁶ Accordingly, we copied each dataset to new spreadsheets on Google Sheets, and inserted a subheader row for filters. We also deleted or renamed various columns in each dataset, and added new columns as described below. We also rearranged columns for clarity.

LAPD Data

The changes made to this dataset are listed in order from left to right, based on the columns in the original dataset provided by the LAPD. This does not necessarily correspond to the location of each column, if it exists, in the processed data:

- **RPT_ID**—This column, which contains a unique identifier for each arrest, was left unchanged. It was designated a “StringFilter”¹⁷ to allow searching the data for a specific RPT_ID value.
- **AREA and RPT_DIST**—These columns were deleted.
- **ARST_DATE**—This column was renamed to “Arrest Date” and was designated a DateFilter to allow Awesome Table to show chronological graphs and filter the data by date ranges. In the original dataset, the date format was YYYYMMDD. For compatibility, this was reformatted to YYYY/MM/DD.

We also created a new column based on ARST_DATE, called “Arrest Weekday.” This was populated using an excel function,¹⁸ then formatted to a cell format that displayed the resulting value (from 1 to 7) as the corresponding day of the week. The resulting weekdays were then verified as correct by comparing several test days to a calendar. This column was designated a CategoryFilter.

- **ARST_TM**—This column was hidden. While Awesome Table has special filtering options for dates, it has no such options for time of day. To use this value, it was necessary to convert it to serve as either a NumberRangeFilter or a CategoryFilter. The former would allow showing time-based histograms, but it would not be possible to filter by times of day that cross midnight, because this would mean going from twenty-four to zero.

Given the importance of viewing nighttime enforcement priorities, we decided to use arrest times as a category filter instead. We created a new column, “Arrest Hour,” to serve as a CategoryFilter. We populated this column using a spreadsheet function¹⁹ that returned one of twenty-four strings based on what hour-long span contained a given arrest. For instance, an arrest at 1:34PM would be displayed as “13:00 to 14:00.”

- **ARST_CHRG_CD**—This column was renamed “Arrest Charge” and designated a StringFilter.

We supplemented this column with a new, hidden column that contained the numerical codes we had assigned to each charge.²⁰ Using this column for reference, we added two visible CategoryFilter columns to the dataset. First, we added a “Charge Code” column that we populated using a spreadsheet function²¹ that cross-referenced the code number with a table of the names associated with each code, to return readable code names such as, “15. Possession of Drugs.”

The second visible column we added is “Charge Code Category.” This column was populated using a spreadsheet function²² that assigned each arrest a string corresponding to the category that contains its assigned code.²³

- **ARST_TYP_CD**—This column was renamed “Charge Severity” and designated a CategoryFilter. For each arrest, it contained either “M” or “I.” We used Google Sheets’ find-and-replace function to replace “M” values with “Misdemeanor,” and “I” values with “Infraction.”
- **CHRG_DESC**—This column was renamed “Charge Description” and designated a StringFilter.
- **PRTY_ROLE_CD**—This column was deleted.
- **SEX_CD, and DESCENT_CD**—These columns were renamed “Sex” and “Race” respectively, and were designated CategoryFilters.
- **AGE**—This column was renamed “Age,” and was designated a NumberRangeFilter.
- **STR_NBR, STR_DIR, STR_NM, STR_TYP_CD, CRS_STR_DIR_CD, CRST_STR_NM, and CRS_STR_TYP_CD**—These were combined into a single readable street address using the same formula we used to process the addresses for geocoding.²⁴ We named this column “Street Address” and designated it a StringFilter.

We also added the Longitude and Latitude columns we previously derived from the geocoder.²⁵ These were designated as “MapsLong - NoFilter - Hidden” and “MapsLat - NoFilter - Hidden,” respectively, so that Awesome Table’s map feature would recognize them but they would not otherwise appear in the tables.

In addition, we added the “Council District” column that was derived from these coordinates.²⁶ This was designated a CategoryFilter.

City Attorney Data

As with the LAPD data, changes are listed in order of the columns in the original dataset:

- **CityAttyCaseNumber**—This column was renamed “Case Number” and designated a StringFilter.
- **Source**—This column was designated a CategoryFilter.
- **CaseFilingDecision**—This column was designated a CategoryFilter.
- **IncidentDate**—This column was renamed “Incident Date,” and designated a DateFilter. It was also converted from M/D/YYYY format to YYYY/MM/DD format to match the format used for the LAPD data.

As with the LAPD data, we also generated an “Incident Weekday” column and populated it using the same methods used in the LAPD data.²⁷ This column was likewise designated a CategoryFilter.

- **CaseDisposition**—This column was designated a CategoryFilter.
- **Count1**—This column was renamed “Charge (Count1)” and designated a StringFilter. As with ARST_CHRG_CD in the LAPD data, we supplemented this column by adding two new columns, “Charge Code” and “Charge Code Category.” These were added using the same procedures described in

- **RACE and GENDER**—These columns were designated CategoryFilters, and were renamed “Race” and “Gender,” respectively.

- **DefendantZipCode**—This column was deleted to lessen the amount of personal information, and to avoid confusion between the location of the incident and the address of the defendant.

- **DOB**—To reduce the amount of personal information and to put it in similar format to the LAPD data, this column was replaced with an “Age” column. This column was populated using a spreadsheet function²⁸ that counted the number of calendar years between the DOB and the IncidentDate.

- **ImposedFine, ImposedJailDays, ImposedJailDaysOnProbationViolation, ImposedMonthsProbation, RestitutionOrdered, and InvestigativeCostsOrdered**— These columns were designated as NumberRangeFilters.

- **ArrestLocation and ArrestCrossStreet**—As with the location fields in the LAPD data, these columns were replaced with a generated “Street Address” column that was populated by the same function that was used to concatenate City Attorney address fields for geocoding.²⁹

As with the LAPD data, these columns were supplemented with three generated location columns: “Longitude,” “Latitude,” and “Council District,” which were all derived by geocoding the provided addresses.³⁰

- **LAPDReportingDistrict**—This column was deleted.
- **CityAttorneyBranchHandling**—This column was designated a CategoryFilter.
- **BloodAlcoholLevel**—This column was designated a StringFilter.

3. General Trends

In this section, general trends within both the LAPD dataset and City Attorney dataset will be discussed. The categories that general trends will be discussed are: race, gender, and location. This is meant to be a broad overview of trends in the datasets.

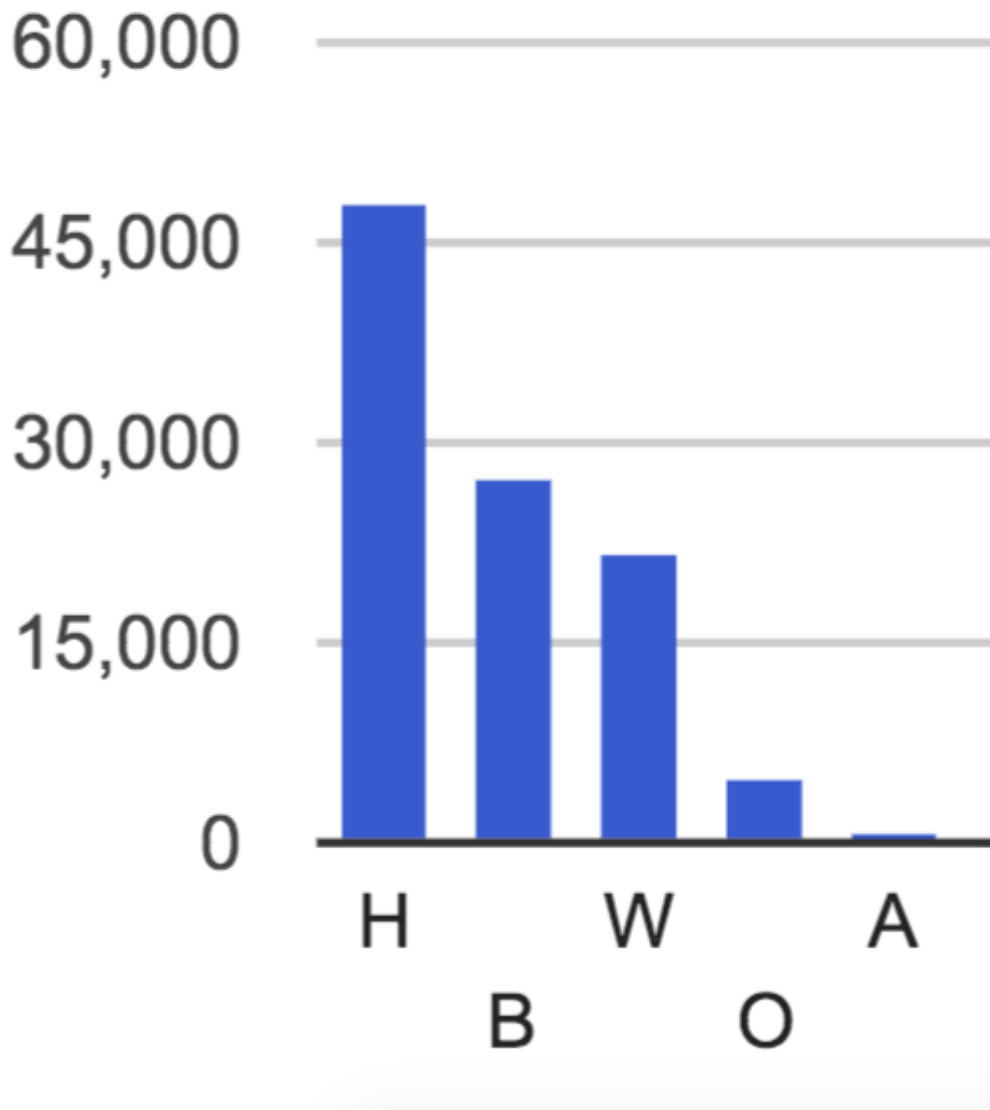
A. Race

According to the LAPD data, the race breakdown of citations for the period 10/31/2017 - 10/30/2019 is: 48,412 Hispanic citations (47%), 27,474 Black citations (27%), 21,605 White citations (21%), 5,096 other race citations (5%), and 790 Asian citations (0.7%).

According to the City Attorney data, the race breakdown of City Attorney cases for the period 1/1/2017 – 9/15/20 is: 79,355 Hispanic cases (47%), 38,719 Black cases (23%), 30,481 (18%) White cases, 11,078 other race cases (6.7%), and 1,260 Asian cases (0.7%).

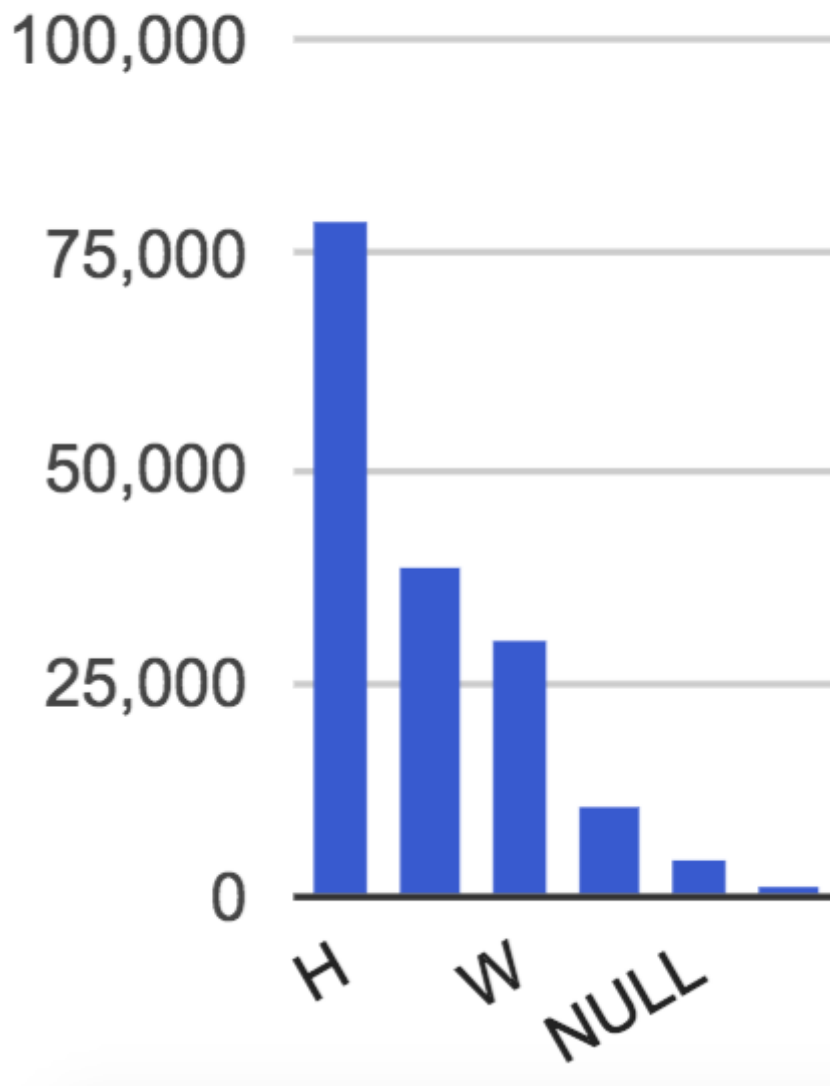
LAPD Data: Race Breakdown of Arrests

Race



City Attorney: Race Breakdown of Cases

Race



In comparison, the demographics of Los Angeles County are: 70.8% White (including Hispanic White), White (non-Hispanic) 26.1%, 9.0% Black, 15.4% Asian, and 48.6% Hispanic.³¹ Clearly, there is a strong racial discrepancy in the rates of arrests. Interestingly, the percentages of the race breakdown for the LAPD misdemeanor arrest data and the City Attorney's case data are roughly equivalent. The only major discrepancy is the decrease in white arrests in the LAPD data (21%) to the percentage of white cases in the City Attorney data (21%).

The following charts break down the most common types of charges according to each racial category. The charts of most common types of charges are taken from the LAPD misdemeanor arrest data. The charge types in the charts are not the specific charges, but instead categories of types of charges that each charge code was categorized into. As demonstrated below, the types of charges vary according to racial group.

LAPD Data: Most Common Charge Types for Hispanic Arrestees

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼
11. Driving Under Influence	6,768
27. Drinking Alcohol	6,471
16. Possession of Drugs	4,502
1. Battery Against Family/Child	2,490
13. Driving with License Issues	2,476
34. Trespass	2,134
46. General other	1,646
33. Viol. Domestic Violence Stay away Order	1,531
28. Open Containers of Alcohol	1,518
NOT CODED	1,267
21. Prostitution	1,264

LAPD Data: Most Common Charge Types for Black Arrestees

Charge Code	Top results ▼
27. Drinking Alcohol	2,768
16. Possession of Drugs	1,920
21. Prostitution	1,704
11. Driving Under Influence	1,698
36. Loiter, obstruction of street/sidewalk	1,386
31. FTA	1,384
13. Driving with License Issues	1,327
1. Battery Against Family/Child	1,273
22. Loitering for Purpose of Prostitution	1,162
28. Open Containers of Alcohol	1,113
34. Trespass	1,101

LAPD Data: Most Common Charge Types for White Arrests

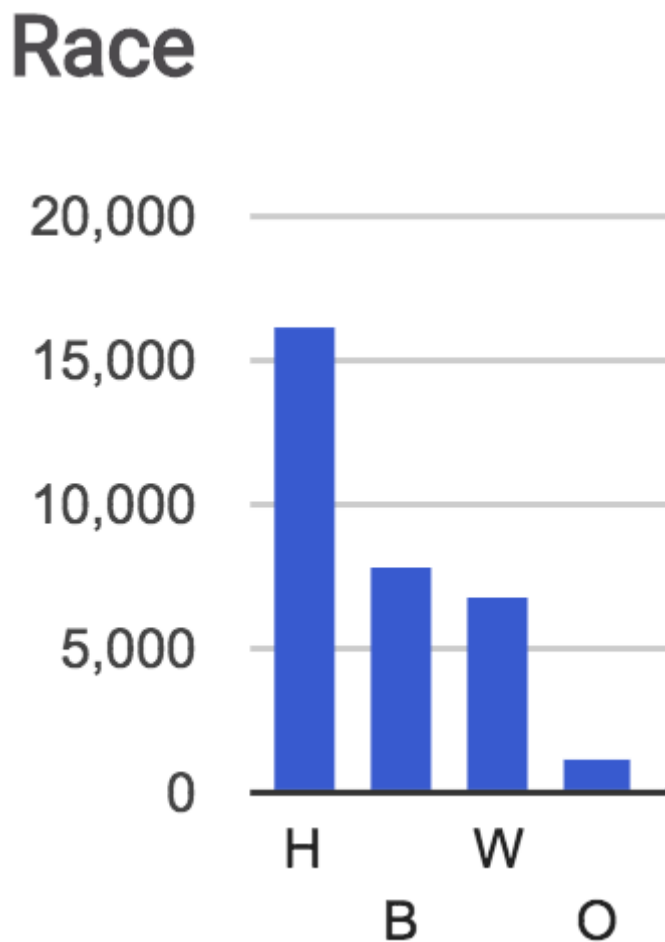
Charge Code	Charge Code ▼
16. Possession of Drugs	2,751
27. Drinking Alcohol	1,858
35. Sit, lie, sleep	1,458
11. Driving Under Influence	1,425
34. Trespass	1,263
36. Loiter, obstruction of street/sidewalk	1,104
40. Other homelessness	982
NOT CODED	862
37. Illegal possession of shopping cart	831
44. Park-Related	669
17. Possession of Paraphernalia	657

LAPD Data: Most Common Charge Types for Asian Arrests

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼
21. Prostitution	149
46. General other	68
26. Other Prostitution	59
NOT CODED	58
29. Alcohol Issues related to minors	54
40. Other homelessness	48
20. Other Drugs	41
27. Drinking Alcohol	41
34. Trespass	26
13. Driving with License Issues	23
30. Other Alcohol-Related	23

Amongst Hispanic misdemeanor arrests, the three most common types of charges are crimes regarding driving under the influence, alcohol related crimes, and possession of drugs related crimes. Similarly, amongst Black misdemeanor arrests, the three most common types of charges are, in order of prevalence, crimes relating to alcohol, possession of drugs charges, and prostitution. Amongst the LAPD data's 32,633 arrests for alcohol or drug related crimes, 16,256 of the arrestees were Hispanic (49.8%), 7946 of the arrestees were Black (24.3%), 6913 of the arrestees were white (21.2%), 1276 of the arrestees were other races (3.9%), and 199 of the arrestees were Asian (0.6%).

LAPD Data: Race Breakdown of Alcohol and Drug Related Arrests



According to a recent Los Angeles Times analysis done in October 2019, the Times found that Los Angeles police officers search Black and Latino people far more often than white people during traffic stops, even though white people are more likely to be found with illegal items.³² The analysis found that in Los Angeles during a 10-month period, during police traffic stops 24% of Black drivers and passengers were searched, 16% of Latino drivers and passengers were searched, and 5% of white drivers and passengers were

searched. In contrast, the hit rate at which illegal items such as drugs, weapons, or other contraband were found were: 20% of searches of white people, 17% of searches of Black people, 16% of searches of Latino people. Similarly, the LA Times found in another investigation that the LAPD's Metropolitan Division stopped Black motorists five times their share of the city's population.³³ Nearly half of the drivers that the Metropolitan Division stops are Black, while the percentage of drivers that the LAPD in general stops is 28%.³⁴ These percentages are far higher than the 9% share that Black residents make up in Los Angeles.

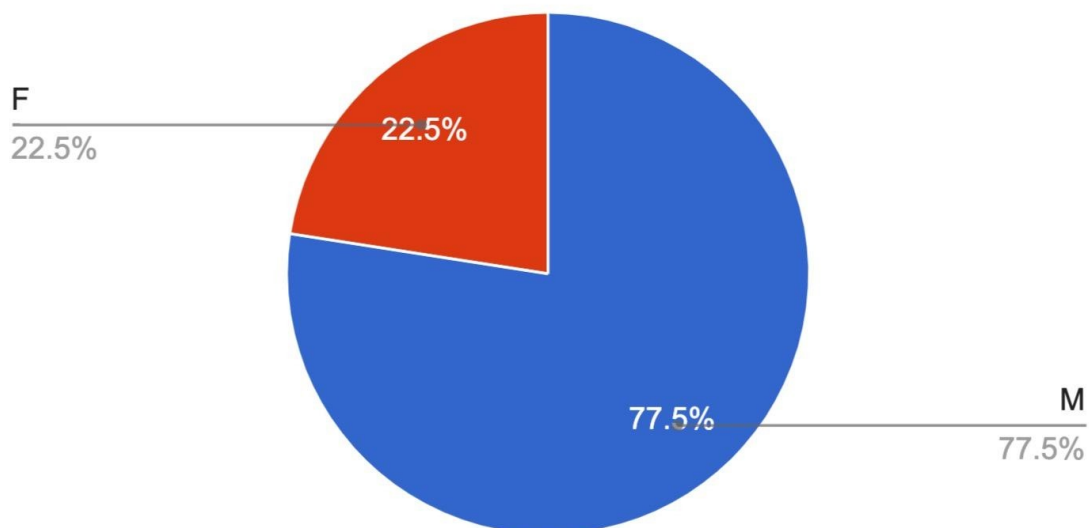
One notable aspect of the race breakdowns is the prevalence of prostitution charges for both Black and Asian arrestees in the LAPD data. Prostitution is the third most common charge type for Black arrestees while prostitution is the first most common charge for Asian arrestees. Of the LAPD dataset's 7090 arrests for prostitution-related crimes, 3131 of the arrestees were Black (44.1%), 2440 were Hispanic (34.4%), 727 were white (10.3%), 521 were other races (7.3%), and 235 were Asian (3.3%). In a recent article published on August 7, 2019, the LAist examined LAPD's recent anti-sex trafficking efforts and found that the operations had the impact of criminalizing and catching female sex workers moreso than catching actual sex traffickers.³⁵ The piece pointed out that while Black women make up around 9% of Los Angeles' female population, they account for 65% of the LAPD's prostitution arrests according to their dataset.³⁶

B. Gender

In general, men were arrested and charged with crimes in both the LAPD dataset and the City Attorney dataset more than women were. Below is a gender breakdown of all of the cases in the City Attorney dataset.

City Attorney Data: Gender Breakdown of Cases

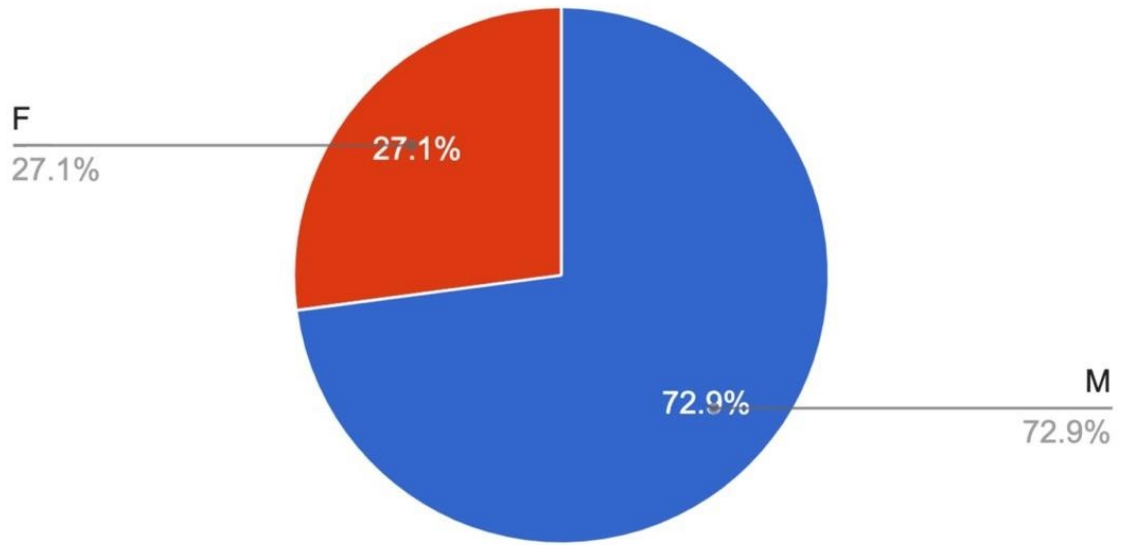
Sex



However, the gender breakdowns vary when broken down according to race. As seen below, amongst Hispanic arrests had the most skewed ratio of more men arrested than women at 83.2% arrestees men and 16.8% of arrestees women. Black arrestees and white arrestees had similar proportions of men to women ratios, while the data on Asian arrestees demonstrated a huge difference in the ratio. The gender ratio of Asian arrestees is 50.4% men and 49.6% women. The difference in gender ratio may be attributable to the types of charges that people in these racial categories are most frequently arrested for. In the next section, the types of charges broken down by gender and race will be analyzed.

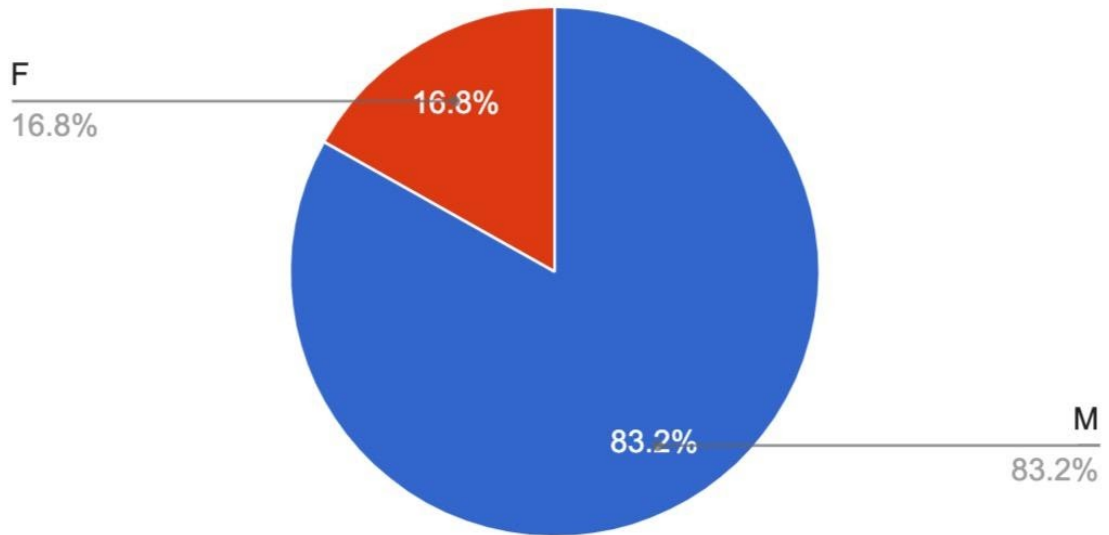
LAPD Dataset: Gender Breakdown of Black Arrestees

Sex



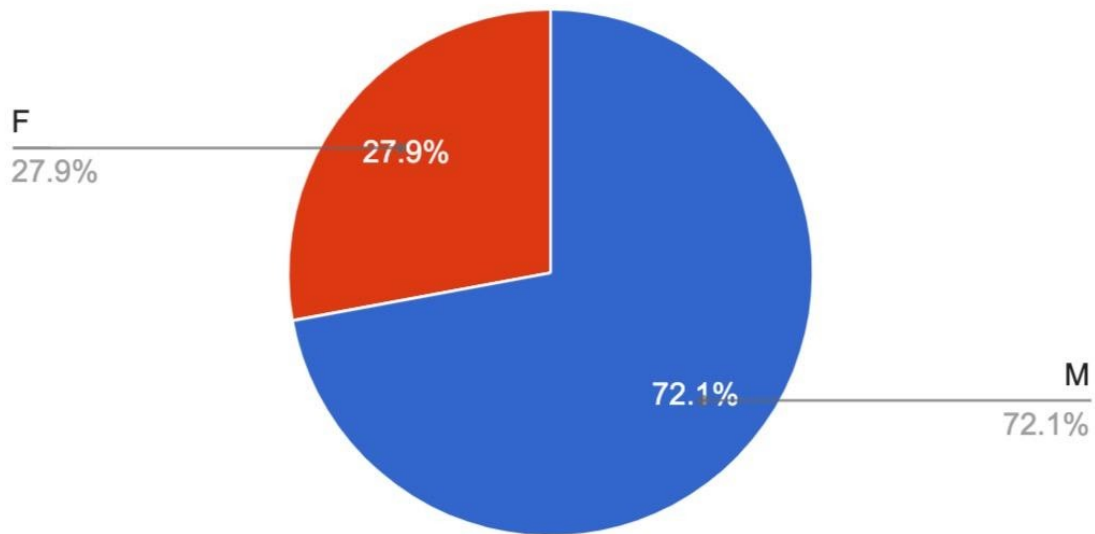
LAPD Dataset: Gender Breakdown of Hispanic Arrestees

Sex



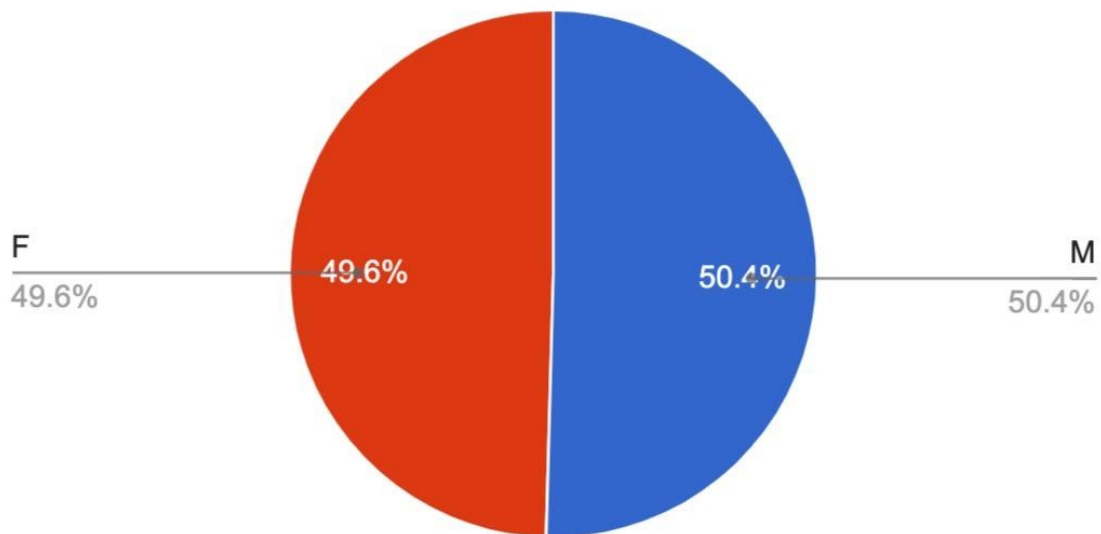
LAPD Dataset: Gender Breakdown of White Arrestees

Sex



LAPD Dataset: Gender Breakdown of Asian Arrestees

Sex



The below table shows the most common types of charges across all demographics. The most common types of charges fall largely into a handful of categories: driving under the influence, battery, domestic violence, and alcohol and drugs related. As discussed in the Los Angeles Times, a significant number of arrests are for driving and illegal substance related arrests.³⁷ In particular, the Los Angeles Times report found that Black and Hispanic drivers were stopped far more than white drivers despite having lower hit rates of illegal substances found, and when drivers are stopped is when illegal substances are often found, which result in charges related to illegal substances.³⁸ The subsequent tables show the most common charges according to demographic: all demographics, men of all races, women of all races, Black women, Black men, Hispanic women, Hispanic men, white women, white men, Asian women, and Asian men.

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Across All Demographics

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
2. Battery against person	22,906	PC273.5(a)	13,088
11. Driving Under Influence	22,397	VC23152a	10,411
46. General other	14,615	PC242	9,627
13. Driving with License Issues	14,158	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	9,374
4. Other Battery	13,515	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	8,228
16. Possession of Drugs	11,718	HS11377(a)	7,940
5. Grand Theft	10,486	VC14601.2a	5,392
34. Trespass	6,975	VC14601.1a	5,270
33. Viol. Domestic Violence Stay away Order	5,993	VC23152a/no prior	4,735
9. Vandalism	4,688	PC594a	4,159
14. Other Driving/Vehicle Related	3,927	HS11364a	3,910

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Amongst Men of All Races

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
11. Driving Under Influence	17,960	PC273.5(a)	9,515
2. Battery against person	16,914	VC23152a	8,225
13. Driving with License Issues	12,041	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	7,478
4. Other Battery	9,893	PC242	6,654
46. General other	9,595	HS11377(a)	6,591
16. Possession of Drugs	9,591	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	5,371
5. Grand Theft	6,951	VC14601.2a	4,697
34. Trespass	5,218	VC14601.1a	4,385
33. Viol. Domestic Violence Stay away Order	4,964	VC23152a/no prior	3,677
9. Vandalism	3,697	PC594a	3,295
17. Possession of Paraphernalia	3,075	HS11364a	3,074

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Amongst Women of All Races

Charge Code	Top results ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
2. Battery against person	5,863	PC273.5(a)	3,509
11. Driving Under Influence	4,422	PC242	2,919
4. Other Battery	3,556	PC647(b)(1)	2,863
5. Grand Theft	3,489	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	2,827
21. Prostitution	2,863	VC23152a	2,179
46. General other	2,778	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	1,836
13. Driving with License Issues	2,083	PC653.22(a)	1,478
16. Possession of Drugs	2,072	HS11377(a)	1,309
34. Trespass	1,715	VC23152a/no prior	1,056
22. Loitering for Purpose of Prostitution	1,478	VC14601.1a	879
33. Viol. Domestic Violence Stay away Order	990	PC594a	842

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Amongst Black Women

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
2. Battery against person	1,729	PC647(b)(1)	1,557
21. Prostitution	1,557	PC653.22(a)	1,135
22. Loitering for Purpose of Prostitution	1,135	PC242	901
5. Grand Theft	897	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	731
11. Driving Under Influence	860	PC273.5(a)	725
13. Driving with License Issues	736	VC23152a	461
4. Other Battery	732	VC14601.1a	405
46. General other	530	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	380
16. Possession of Drugs	407	PC594a	257
34. Trespass	314	PC245(a)(1)	227
9. Vandalism	297	HS11350	211

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Amongst Black Men

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
11. Driving Under Influence	17,960	PC273.5(a)	9,515
2. Battery against person	16,914	VC23152a	8,225
13. Driving with License Issues	12,041	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	7,478
4. Other Battery	9,893	PC242	6,654
46. General other	9,595	HS11377(a)	6,591
16. Possession of Drugs	9,591	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	5,371
5. Grand Theft	6,951	VC14601.2a	4,697
34. Trespass	5,218	VC14601.1a	4,385
33. Viol. Domestic Violence Stay away Order	4,964	VC23152a/no prior	3,677
9. Vandalism	3,697	PC594a	3,295
17. Possession of Paraphernalia	3,075	HS11364a	3,074

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Amongst Hispanic Women

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
2. Battery against person	2,452	PC273.5(a)	1,765
11. Driving Under Influence	1,937	PC242	1,163
4. Other Battery	1,792	VC23152a	955
5. Grand Theft	1,161	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	932
13. Driving with License Issues	961	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	901
46. General other	932	HS11377(a)	630
16. Possession of Drugs	804	VC23152a/no prior	502
34. Trespass	739	PC647(b)(1)	434
1. Battery Against Family/Child	474	PC594a	341
33. Viol. Domestic Violence Stay away Order	463	VC14601.1a	337
21. Prostitution	434	VC14601.2a	329

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Amongst Hispanic Men

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
2. Battery against person	4,313	PC273.5(a)	2,183
13. Driving with License Issues	3,193	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	1,847
11. Driving Under Influence	2,480	VC14601.1a	1,743
46. General other	2,338	PC242	1,699
4. Other Battery	2,290	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	1,657
16. Possession of Drugs	2,276	HS11377(a)	1,327
5. Grand Theft	2,104	VC23152a	1,282
34. Trespass	1,425	VC14601.2a	953
33. Viol. Domestic Violence Stay away Order	908	HS11350	878
17. Possession of Paraphernalia	871	HS11364a	870
9. Vandalism	800	PC594a	715

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Amongst White Women

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
2. Battery against person	1,199	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	862
11. Driving Under Influence	1,182	PC273.5(a)	682
5. Grand Theft	1,033	PC242	630
16. Possession of Drugs	755	VC23152a	511
4. Other Battery	693	HS11377(a)	430
46. General other	602	PC647(b)(1)	409
34. Trespass	567	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	371
21. Prostitution	409	VC23152a/no prior	334
17. Possession of Paraphernalia	330	HS11364a	330
13. Driving with License Issues	292	HS11350	308
33. Viol. Domestic Violence Stay away Order	225	PC602(k)	213

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Amongst White Men

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
2. Battery against person	3,030	HS11377(a)	1,538
11. Driving Under Influence	2,461	PC242	1,478
16. Possession of Drugs	2,436	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	1,468
46. General other	1,852	PC273.5(a)	1,411
5. Grand Theft	1,757	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	1,043
4. Other Battery	1,478	VC23152a	909
34. Trespass	1,253	HS11364a	886
13. Driving with License Issues	976	HS11350	845
17. Possession of Paraphernalia	886	PC594a	676
33. Viol. Domestic Violence Stay away Order	783	VC23152a/no prior	623
9. Vandalism	723	PC422(a)	537

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Amongst Asian Women

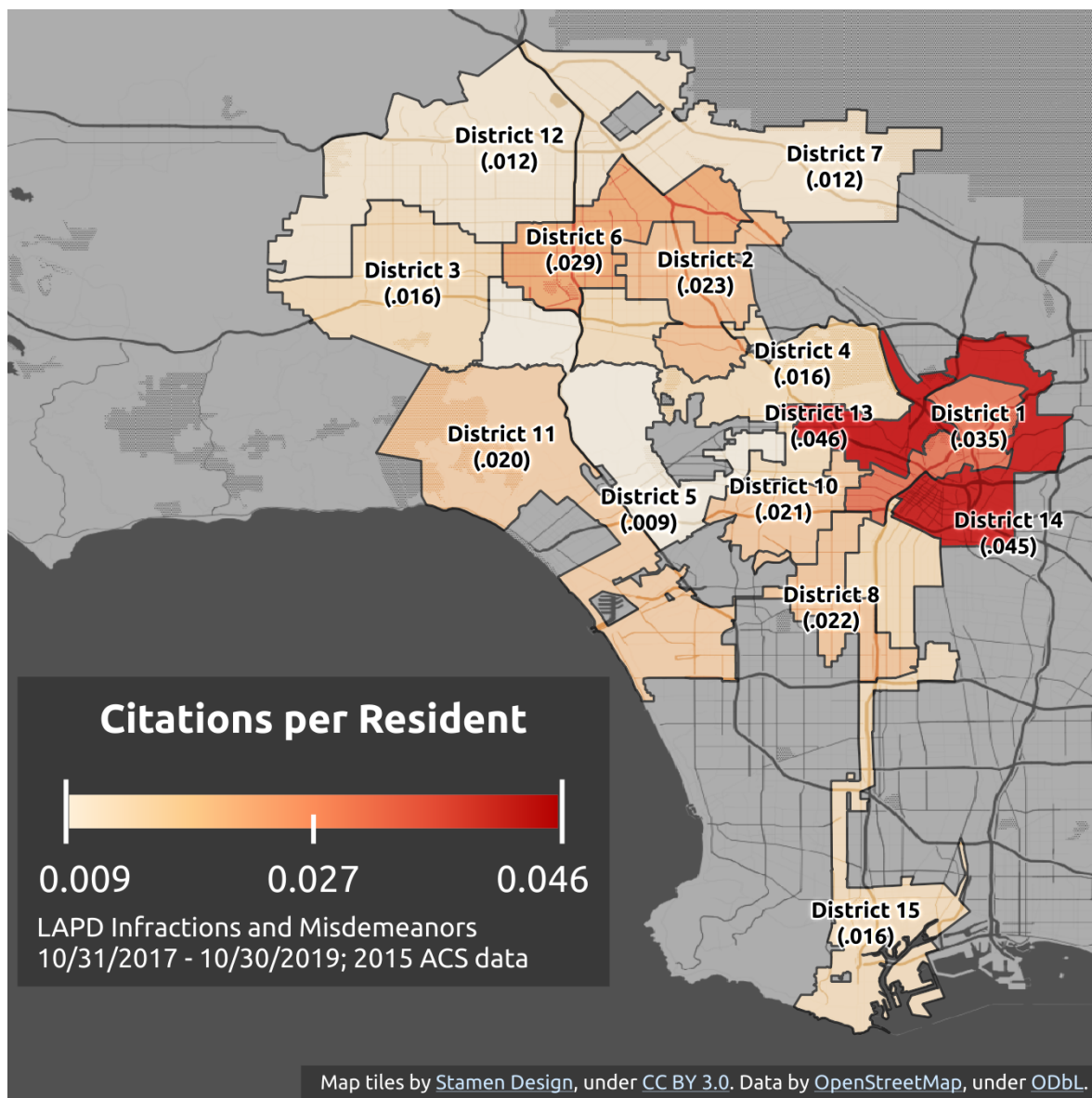
Charge Code	Charge Code ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
21. Prostitution	163	PC647(b)(1)	163
46. General other	141	LA103.205.1b	68
2. Battery against person	51	LA103.205b	43
5. Grand Theft	29	PC242	23
45. Sex (Excluding Rape/Prostitution)	21	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	23
29. Alcohol Issues related to minors	18	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	22
1. Battery Against Family/Child	16	PC647b	21
10. Other Property Related	16	VC20002(a)	15
11. Driving Under Influence	16	VC23152a	14
24. Escort	13	LA103.107.1b	13
4. Other Battery	13	PC273.5(a)	13

City Attorney Dataset: Most Common Charges Amongst Asian Men

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼	Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
46. General other	109	PC242	34
2. Battery against person	74	VC20002(a)	34
13. Driving with License Issues	53	PC242/PC243(e)(1)	33
11. Driving Under Influence	39	PC273.5(a)	32
29. Alcohol Issues related to minors	37	VC23152a	29
10. Other Property Related	34	BP25658(a)	28
14. Other Driving/Vehicle Related	32	VC14601.1a	20
4. Other Battery	32	PC273.6(a)	19
5. Grand Theft	25	PC647(b)(2)	19
33. Viol. Domestic Violence Stay away Order	21	LA103.205.1b	16
23. Solicitation	19	PC484a/PC490.2(a)	16

As shown by the tables, amongst Black women and Asian women, prostitution is one of the most common charges for which these populations are arrested. The higher prevalence of prostitution charges may explain for the higher ratio of women to men arrestees amongst the Asian racial group dataset. As discussed previously, prostitution arrests of Black women and Asian women has been a continuing issue in Los Angeles.³⁹ The report will further delve into the issue of criminalization of prostitution in Section 5.

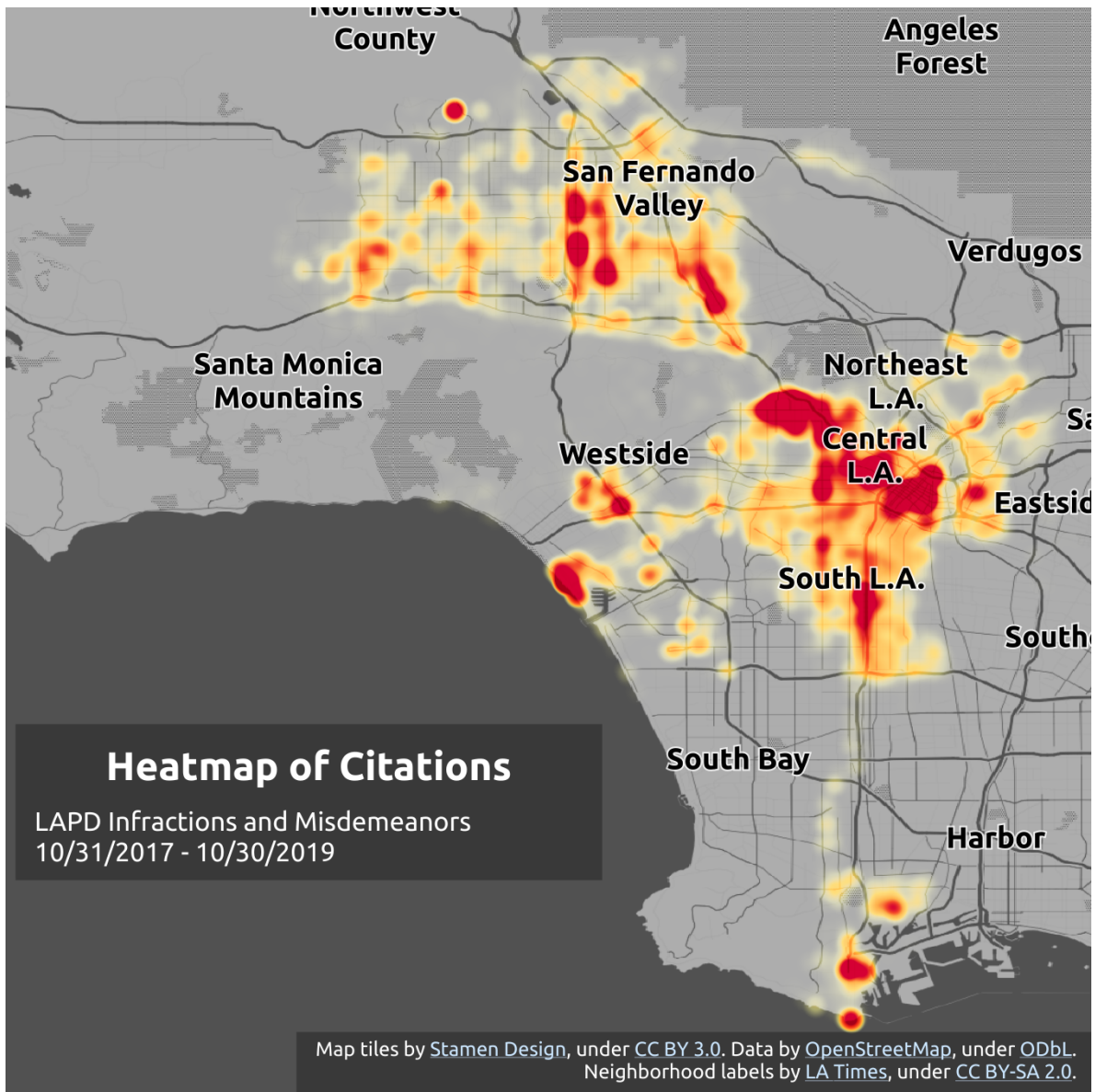
C. Location



In general, the LAPD did not issue citations uniformly throughout the city. The number and kind of citations, as well as the demographics of their recipients, vary widely by area. Central L.A., represented by City Council districts 13, 14, and 1, is home to the city’s largest levels of criminalization.

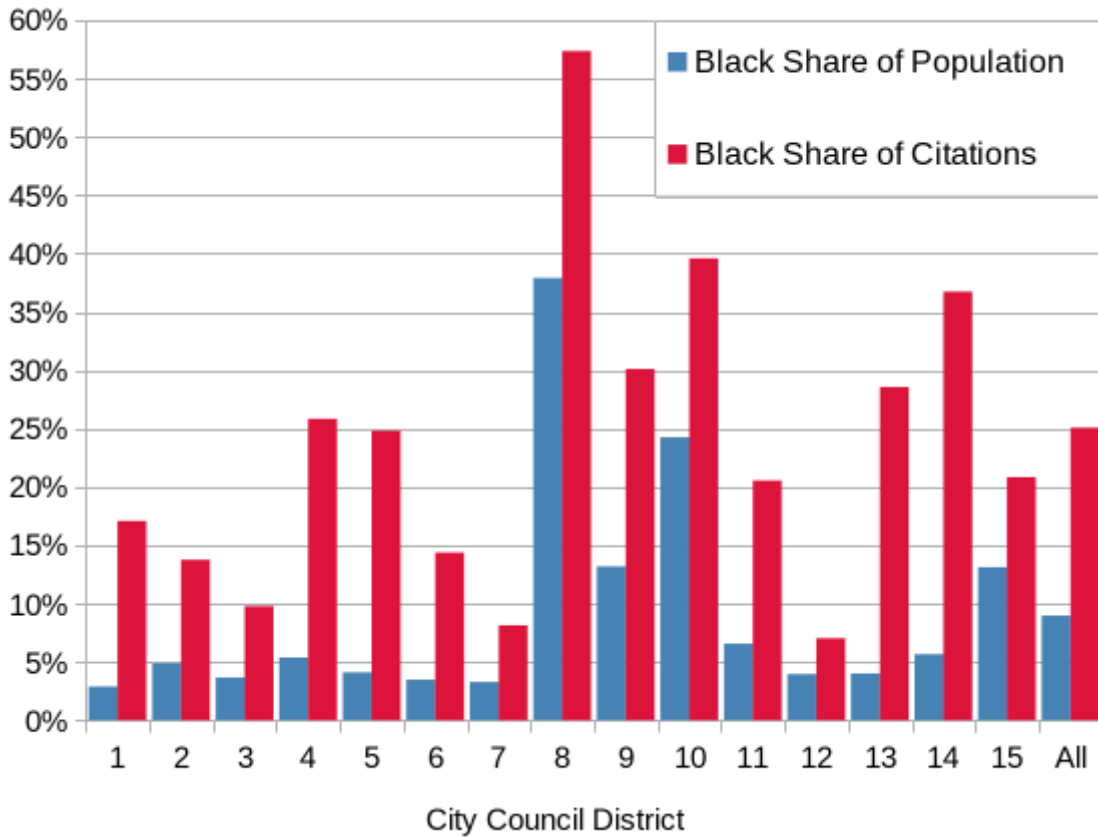
Districts 13 and 14 saw the greatest overall number of citations in the LAPD data, with 11,256 and 10,793 citations respectively. District 5 on the West Side saw the fewest with only 2,169.⁴⁰ These trends remain constant when controlling for each district’s population size: Districts 13 and 14 each had around 0.044 citations per resident, and District 1, located between them, had 0.034. District 5 had the lowest rate of citations per resident, 0.009.⁴¹

Of course, a district is not a monolithic entity with uniform crime and policing throughout. It is a set of lines drawn on a map, that cut across the streets and neighborhoods that define city life. The reason why Districts 13, 14, and 1 all have very high citation numbers is because they contain several neighborhoods with very high concentrations of citations: Downtown, Westlake, and Hollywood.⁴² District 6 also has a relatively-high number of citations, at 7,750. This is driven in part by a concentrated cluster of citations along Sepulveda Boulevard, particularly between Saticoy and Vanowen. Other large clusters of citations throughout the city were issued around Venice Beach, Sawtelle, Boyle Heights, San Pedro, Canoga Park, and along South Figueroa Street.



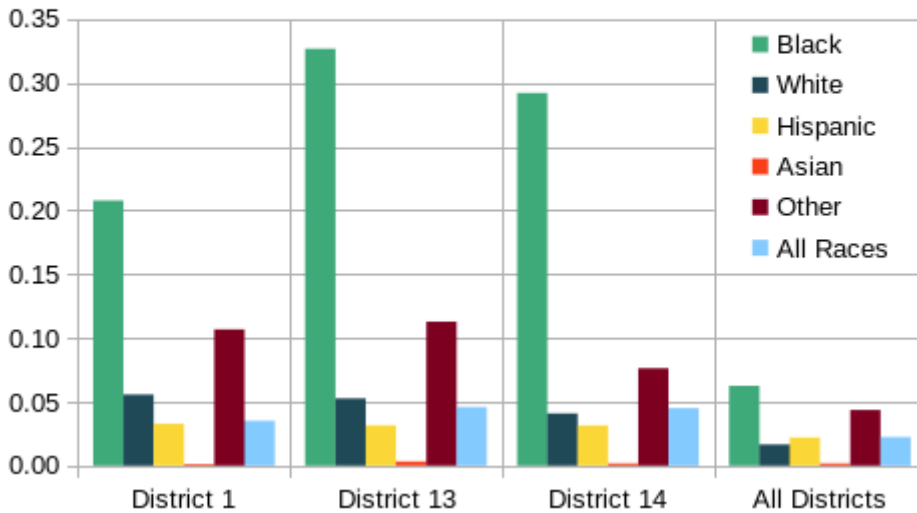
Racial Disparity Across Districts

LAPD Infractions and Misdemeanors 10/31/2017 - 10/30/2019; 2015 ACS Data



Citations per Person

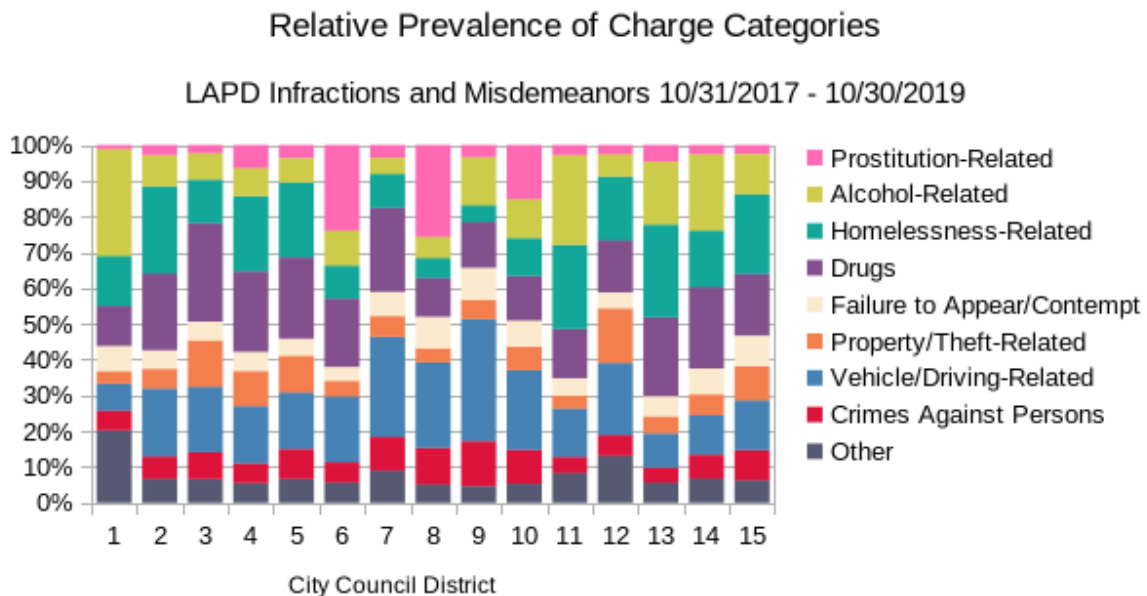
LAPD Infractions and Misdemeanors 10/31/2017 – 10/30/2019; 2015 ACS Data



Racial trends in citations also vary across areas. In particular, the criminalization of Black residents is starkly different in different areas of the city. Granted, criminalization is disproportionate everywhere; Black people were cited at a higher rate than the general population in every district.⁴³ And citywide, they were cited at 2.79 times the general rate. However, this number is heavily skewed upward by the three Central L.A. districts. The most extreme is District 13, where Black people are issued citations at 7.13 times the rate of the general population. By contrast, the lowest levels of disproportionality, 1.51 and 1.63, are found in districts 8 and 10, the two districts with the highest proportion of Black residents.

In District 5 on the West Side, the disproportionality index is 6.02, even higher than one of the Central L.A. districts. However, District 5 also issued the fewest citations overall, whereas the Central L.A. districts issued the most. Central L.A.'s combination of severe racial disproportionality and large numbers of citations means that the Black population there is criminalized at far higher rates than anywhere else in the city. Across all districts, roughly 0.06 citations were issued for every Black person, compared to 0.02 for the overall population.⁴⁴ But in District 13, that rate is 0.33. The data do not show how many individuals were issued multiple citations. However, if that number is small, then nearly a third of District 13's Black residents were issued a citation in the last two years. In any case, Central L.A.'s Black population faces extreme levels of criminalization.

Common Citations by Location

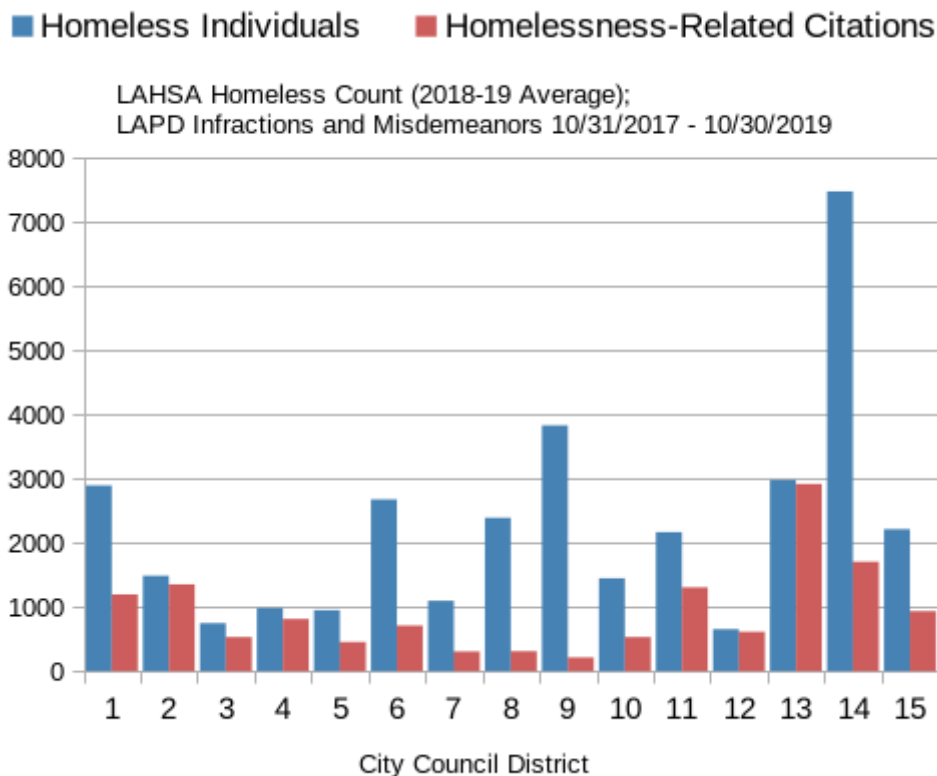


While some types of citation were relatively evenly-distributed throughout the city, others were highly location-specific. After controlling for each district's overall citation count, the three categories of citation that vary the most by district are prostitution-related, alcohol-related, and homelessness-related.⁴⁵ Prostitution-related citations are rare in most districts, but they made up more than a fifth of the citations issued in Districts 6 and 8, and around fifteen percent of those issued in District 10. This is largely because these districts contain several highly-cited areas: District 8 has the stretch of Figueroa south of Gage Avenue; District 6 has Sepulveda Boulevard between Saticoy and Victory; and Districts 8 and 10 both have lengths of S Western Avenue that are very highly-cited for prostitution-related charges.⁴⁶

Alcohol-related citations are relatively-common in the three Central L.A. districts, as well as District 11 on the West Side, but they are relatively rare elsewhere. The highest concentrations are in Westlake, Downtown, Hollywood, and along Venice Beach. Less-concentrated hotspots include Sawtelle, Van Nuys, Cypress Park, and Boyle Heights.

Homelessness-related citations are somewhat more diffuse than those related to prostitution or alcohol. The highest concentrations are around Downtown, Westlake, and Hollywood. Venice Beach also has a large number of homelessness-related citations. Citations are uniformly common throughout Hollywood, whereas the cluster in Westlake can be attributed largely to MacArthur Park. Downtown, the citations are generally clustered between 4th Street and 7th Street, southeast of Maple; in addition to a high concentration at the intersection of Arcadia and Spring.

Intuition might suggest that the high number of homelessness-related citations in Central L.A. is merely a function of the high homeless population there. However, across the fifteen districts, homeless population and homelessness-related citations are only weakly correlated.⁴⁷ District 9 had the second-highest homeless population of all the districts, at 3,826. Yet police there only issued 213 homelessness-related citations.



Meanwhile, District 13, represented by Mitch O’Farrell, had fewer homeless people, but it issued homelessness-related citations at a staggering rate: nearly one citation for nearly every homeless person in the district. This is noteworthy given O’Farrell’s efforts to reinstate the LAMC Section 41.18(d), the ban on sitting, lying, and sleeping. His district has the most citations, the most extreme racial disparity, the most homelessness-related citations, and the most homeless citations relative to the homeless population. Mitch O’Farrell’s legislative agenda should be understood in light of these facts.

4. Trends in Trespass-Related Crimes

Introduction

Our group decided that two people ought to examine a crime or general issue related to the criminalization of homelessness in a more specific and deliberate manner. Prior to obtaining or coding any LAPD or City Attorney Data, we spoke with a couple public defenders, and in particular our interview with Drew Haven provided Ilan and I with some initial ideas about certain crimes to look at, once we received the data. He told us about his experience as a public defender and his observations about the way in which homeless people are being criminalized. He immediately said that the biggest issue he sees is the frequency of trespass cases brought by the City Attorney’s office, often against unhoused people who may have been sleeping on the beach.⁴⁸

When we received the LAPD and City Attorney data, we included made a sub-category for trespass charges, but then grouped this into the larger category of Issues Related to Homelessness. In both data sets, trespass-related charges made up the largest number of arrests or citations (for the ease of the paper, I will be referring to LAPD interactions as arrests, although this often includes citations) from the LAPD data, as well as the largest number of charges from the City Attorney's data. There is the obvious limitation in reaching this conclusion in that the data sets did not contain any information on individual's housing status, but we grouped trespass into this category based on the conversation with Drew, as well as the broad language of the relevant statutes that criminalizes people for being on private property, or even "threatening property rights." Therefore, this conclusion hinges on assumptions that trespass laws are likely to negatively affect unhoused people, as they criminalize presence on private property.

This section aims to look deeper into the issue of trespass and examine any arrest trends, citation trends, and charging trends that occur along racial or gender lines. Further, it will discuss how trespass charges interact with the overall campaign to decriminalize quality-of-life crimes, and the particular challenges that may accompany advocating a change in the construction and enforcement of trespass laws.

Methodology

My goal in analyzing trespass charges was to try and find patterns in the initial violation of the trespass charge and then determine if there were any similarities or differences in the shape these patterns took in the prosecutorial stage of the process.

I first looked at the LAPD trespass data and found that the two main charges the LAPD issues against individuals are California Penal Code Section (CAPC) 602 violations, which charges a misdemeanor to "*any person who willfully commits a trespass by any of the following acts*" and provides a list of (a) through (x).⁴⁹ Additionally, outside of any 602 charge, the other common charge was Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) 41.24, the "*trespass on private property*" ordinance.⁵⁰ Both of these codes have subcategories. For example, the most commonly charged sub-category of 602 was 602(k), "*entering lands, whether unenclosed or enclosed, for the purpose of injuring any property or property rights or with the intention of interfering with, obstructing, or injuring any lawful business or occupation carried on by the owner of the land...*". But due to the LAPD's messy data, this code can be written as 602(k) or 602k or just 602. There were similar issues with 41.24, where the top charge was 41.24(a), "*no person shall enter or be present on private property not open to the general public without the consent of the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession, where signs forbidding entry are displayed as provided in Subsection (f).*"

For that reason, I decided to first look at the trends in the overall trespass category in AwesomeTable. Then, in the box labeled "Arrest Charge," I typed "602," which limited the data only to 602 charges. I did the same thing for 41.24. From this information, I made tables about the number of arrests, the gender breakdown, racial breakdown, the misdemeanor/infraction breakdown, and the top hours with the greatest number of arrests. That information is captured in Table One.

From there, I wanted to look specifically at race to see if that would illuminate any information on enforcement discrepancies. To do this, I followed the methodology as above, but limited each section by putting the race as "H", then "B", then "W". Since the number of "O" was so much lower than these three in the general category, I did not look further into "O". The data obtained from this technique is captured in tables T2, T3, and T4.

After complying and organizing the LAPD data, and since I wanted to "follow" the path of these cases, I next turned to organizing the City Attorney data set in the same way. Like the LAPD trespass data, 602 and 41.24 charges were the most prevalent in the City Attorney trespass data. I followed a similar technique for the City Attorney data, first looking at the general trespass trends, and then typing in "602" and "41.24", respectively. However, the data captured different metrics, due to the difference in procedural stature. With the City Attorney data, I focused on whether the misdemeanor was filed or rejected, and the subcategories within this general category: misdemeanor filed – OR (own recognizance – released); misdemeanor filed –

custody; misdemeanor rejected – lack of sufficient evidence; misdemeanor rejected – interest of justice; misdemeanor rejected – other reason, memo in file. These were the five that occurred in the highest numbers but did not cover all of the categories. Misdemeanor filed – VA; misdemeanor filed – warrant; and hearing were other categories, but since the numbers were much lower, I did not include them in the tables. Therefore, the percentages are not entirely encompassing of all of the misdemeanors filed or rejected.

I made these tables in the same way as the LAPD data. First, I recorded the information without limiting the race for general trespass, 602, and 41.24. Then, I limited the responses just to “H”, the “B”, and “W”. The data obtained from this method is captured in T5, T6, T7, and T8.

Data Analysis

A. General

As mentioned above, trespass related charges make up the highest number of charges under our “Issues Related to Homelessness Section” in the LAPD data (see Image 1). Out of the 17,477 arrests or citations in this section, 4,724 were Trespass related, or 27% of all arrests or citations. However, the charge with the highest number of citations or arrests is LAMC 41.18(D), commonly known as the “sit, lie, sleep” law. When the violations reach the prosecutorial stage, the percentage of trespass crimes increases in correlation with “homelessness-related” crimes in general. Out of the 8,198 Homelessness related cases that come in contact with the City Attorney’s office, 6,975 of these are trespass charges, or 85.4% of all homelessness-related cases (see Image 2). A reason for this jump in percentage between the two datasets may be the predominance of PC §602 in the trespass category – a state-level misdemeanor charge – versus a municipal code violation. However, it indicates that a trespass related arrest will likely carry criminal justice consequences, as the City Attorney’s office accepts over 59% of the trespass misdemeanor charges (see Table 5).

LAPD Data: Most Common Homelessness Related Charges – By Category and Charge

Arrest Charge	Arrest Charge ▼
41.18DLAMC	2,204
41.18(D)LAMC	1,150
602(K)PC	859
41.45CLAMC	850
41.18ALAMC	844
148(A)(1)PC	729
56.11LAMC	704
56.11(10)(B)	652
41.24(A)LAMC	647
41.24ALAMC	590
41.45(C)LAMC	582

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼
33. Trespass	4,724
34. Sit, Lie, Sleep	3,437
35. Loitering, Obstruction of Street/Sidewalk	2,582
39. Homelessness-Related Park Offenses	2,208
38. Leaving Personal Property on Sidewalk	2,086
36. Illegal Possession of Shopping Cart	1,985
40. Dwelling in Vehicle	247
37. Public Urination or Defecation	162
41. Other Homelessness	46

City Attorney Data: Most Common Homelessness Related Charges – By Category and Charge

Charge (Count1)	Charge (Count1) ▼
PC602(k)	2,106
PC602(o)	1,323
PC602.5(a)	586
LA41.24a	554
PC647(e)	451
PC602.5b	383
PC369i(a)	356
PC602(m)	341
PC647(h)	246
PC555	211
LA41.24d	129

Charge Code	Charge Code ▼
33. Trespass	6,975
35. Loitering, Obstruction of Street/Sidewalk	459
39. Homelessness-Related Park Offenses	315
38. Leaving Personal Property on Sidewalk	124
36. Illegal Possession of Shopping Cart	95
37. Public Urination or Defecation	61
34. Sit, Lie, Sleep	59
41. Other Homelessness	46
40. Dwelling in Vehicle	34

Looking aggregately at both data sets, there are similar patterns in the gender and racial breakdown of people arrested, and then charged with these crimes. This is not surprising, considering that the City Attorney receives 83.7% of their cases from the LAPD.⁵¹ Around 74% of those arrested and those charged with a trespass related crime are male, and around 26% female. 45.2% of all people arrested with trespass related crimes are Hispanic, as categorized by the LAPD, and 43.2% of the people charged with these same crimes are Hispanic, as categorized by the City Attorney.⁵² This is almost double the white and black arrests and charging patterns. White people make up 26.1% of all arrests or citations from the LAPD, and 26.2% of all charges brought by the City Attorney's office. Black people make up 23.3% of all arrests or citations from the LAPD, and 25% of all charges.⁵³ In comparison, the demographics of Los Angeles County are: 70.8% White (including Hispanic White), White (non-Hispanic) 26.1%, 9.0% Black, 15.4% Asian, and 48.6% Hispanic.⁵⁴ The LAPD and City Attorney data, generalized as it is, demonstrate three key takeaways: that Hispanic people are being both arrested and charged with trespass crimes at a significantly higher rates than other races, black people are being arrested and charged with trespass related crimes in disproportionately high numbers, and that policing trends are highly correlated with charging trends.

B. Race-Based Analysis – LAPD Data

Other patterns emerge when looking closer at patterns within racial arrests, and how these compare across races. As noted in the methodology section, I broke down each racial analysis by looking at certain facts in the general trespass category, and then within 602 charges and 41.24. In general, there were similar breakdowns across races of the percentage of charges that were 602 and 41.24 – around 50% and 31%, respectively.⁵⁵ This is important to note because a 602 violation requires a misdemeanor charge, and 99% of those arrested for a 602 violation receive a misdemeanor, versus 41.24 violation can lead to either an infraction or a misdemeanor citation.

However, there are notable differences in gender and 41.24 misdemeanor versus infraction between races in the LAPD data. For Hispanic arrests, between general trespass, 602, and 41.24, the male/female breakdown remains consistently around 75%/25%.⁵⁶ However, looking at black arrests, the percentage of males arrested increases. The divide in the general trespass category is 81.9% male to 18.1% female. This remains around the same for 602 charges, but then for 41.24 charges, it changes to 85%/15%, although this could be from the smaller number of charges in that category.⁵⁷ Finally, white arrests show the opposite trend. In the general trespass category, 66.2% of arrests were male and 33.8% were female. When looking only at 602 charges, 61.8% of arrests are male and 38.2% female. When looking at 41.24 violations, 70.4% are male, and 29.6% female.⁵⁸ Taken together, this shows that black men are arrested for trespass violations at a higher rate than other males, and white women are being arrested at a higher rate than other females. Or conversely, white males are being arrested at a lower rate than other individuals.

Another notable pattern is that the breakdown between misdemeanor or infraction filings for 41.24 differs by race. Within that charge, 60.1% of Hispanic people receive a misdemeanor citation for a 41.24 violation, 56.8% of black people who violate 41.24 receive a misdemeanor citation, but only 50.7% of white people in violation of 41.24 receive misdemeanor charge. It is particularly striking to see the black versus white comparison, since there were more white individuals recorded in violation of 41.24 (406) than black individuals (361), yet the number of white people who received misdemeanor charge was virtually the same as black people (206 to 205, respectively).⁵⁹ This is particularly significant because of the criminal justice implications. A misdemeanor is a more serious charge, and this data contains no information on why police choose to cite someone for a 602 charge versus a 41.24 charge, nor any information on why they would cite someone for an infraction versus a misdemeanor for the same LAMC violation. And it may support what we already know about policing tactics – that communities of color are generally disproportionately policed in comparison to white communities, and this can extend to discretionary police tactics that over-criminalize these same communities of color.⁶⁰

C. Race-Based Analysis – City Attorney Data

As noted above, the City Attorney racial and gender breakdowns generally reflect the LAPD data. Around 43% of all trespass charges are brought against Hispanic people, 26.2% against White people, and 25% against Black people. The same gender breakdown patterns within each racial category exist as well.⁶¹

However, some patterns emerge when looking at the different percentages of “misdemeanor filed” versus “misdemeanor rejected”; and within “misdemeanor filed”, the percentage of people who were released on their own recognizance (“OR”) or taken into custody. In Hispanic charges, around 62% of the trespass cases were filed as misdemeanors, and within this group, 53.3% were released OR and 46.7% were taken into custody. However, when only looking at 602 charges, the numbers change to 44.8% of people released on OR versus 55.2% taken into custody – although this is consistent with the general charging data related to 602.⁶² Both situations are of concern – being released OR and then failing to appear in court can lead to an arrest warrant and further entanglement with the criminal justice system. Being taken into custody is completely disruptive to one’s life, removes one from their family and job, and other likely consequences.

The City Attorney filed around 52% of trespass misdemeanors received against black individuals, but within this general trespass category, only 43.6% of people were released OR, compared to 56.1% taken into custody. The percentage of those reportedly in custody rose when looking only at 602 charges. 61.8% of black individuals compared to 48.2% released OR.⁶³ These numbers show that the percentage of black people taken into custody over a trespass-related charge is greater than the percentage of both Hispanic individuals and white individuals (discussed below).

Finally, data about charges against white people reveal that a lower percentage of white people charged with trespass-related crimes end up in custody. Out of the general trespass pool, 56.7% were released OR while 43.3% were taken into custody. Of the 602 charges, it was split almost 50/50 as to custody/OR – by far the most equitable division between custody and OR among the races analyzed.⁶⁴ The fact that white people charged with a 602 crime are more likely to be released OR rather than taken into custody again supports an argument about the reality of race’s role in the criminal justice system. The LAPD numbers reveal it – white arrestees more likely receiving infractions when the opportunity arises, as it does with 41.24 cases – and the City Attorney numbers also show a similar pattern of favorable enforcement when the individual charged is white. There are other factors present as well, like white families typically having hired incomes, which could allow more opportunities to post bail, but overall these numbers indicate a difference in treatment by the City Attorney when the defendant is white.

D. Data Analysis Conclusions

This data analysis is a first step – it has only been looked at by one person, and the information revealed is aggregate at best. However, it indicates that even at this aggregate level, there are racial disparities present in both the way that the LAPD is enforcing trespass crimes, particularly 602 charges and 41.24 charges, and then in the way that the City Attorney handles misdemeanor cases received.

Much of the discourse around decriminalization of quality of life misdemeanors centers around laws that more perhaps more obviously criminalize behavior necessary for unhoused people to survive. For example, the “sit, lie, sleep” law (LAMC 41.18d) has received a lot of attention in the wake of *Martin v. Boise*, and the City of Los Angeles agreement not to enforce the ordinance overnight.⁶⁵ But there are still so many crimes on the books that regulate where people can or cannot be that are not subject to such limitations, like these trespass laws. And further, there LAPD is only increasing their patrol of homeless communities as the number of unhoused people grows, and the publicity surrounding it does as well.

Further, there is a history of the LAPD using trespass violations to target specific groups of people.⁶⁶ In discussing the issue of trespass with Professor Narro, he talked about the police used trespass laws to arrest or cite day laborers as they waited to get work. The LA Times article, written in the nineties, appears to reflect the sentiment of the time – the fear that day laborers were “intimidating customers... harassing

women, ... defecating in public.”⁶⁷ The article clearly reflects how business owners appealed to the LAPD to start using these trespass laws to remove these men from their sidewalks. However, Professor Narro noted that the campaign to increase day laborer’s rights was successful in fighting the LAPD enforcement of these crimes by challenging the City Attorney’s office to actually establish the elements of the crime in court. However, trespass is still being used as a weapon against day laborers. Home Depot has been trying to use anti-trespass laws to ensure that people looking for work do not do so on the premises.⁶⁸

There is a clear pattern and capability of using trespass laws in specific ways to target certain groups of people. Drew confirmed that the biggest issue he sees related to the criminalization of homelessness is the expansive use of trespass laws against unhoused people – “for sleeping on the beach or sleeping on a bench.”⁶⁹ Los Angeles has two crimes that an officer can use to either cite and arrest someone, and these crimes often lead to further criminal justice issues and could foreseeably lead to immigration consequences as well.

Next Steps

The next foreseeable step is further data analysis of this issue, with more people looking at these numbers and providing their own opinions. Further, more investigation needs to be done about the connection between trespass charges and homelessness. This data does not give any income or housing information, the only corroborating facts are from conversations with Drew and Professor Narro.

Beyond just data analysis and thinking about some of organization strategies, we also need to learn more about the discretionary decisions by the LAPD and the City Attorney’s office. For example, what facts are more likely to lead to a 602 violation versus a 41.24, given that the language of the statutes seem very similar, but 602 charges leads to more severe criminal justice consequences. Similarly, what are the facts that lead the City Attorney’s office to reject a trespass case. Professor Narro spoke about challenging the veracity of trespass charges brought against day laborers in the nineties, showing how the case failed on elements of the crime as part of the strategy to reduce the LAPD enforcement.

Additionally, while it seems highly unlikely that one could mount a successful decriminalization campaign against trespass-related crimes, considering their status as common law crimes and the general attitude of property rights, perhaps change can hinge on working towards different enforcement goals. If the LAPD feels compelled to continue enforcing these laws, a campaign can start by pressuring them only to issue 41.24 infractions, versus 41.24 misdemeanors or 602 misdemeanors.

5. Trends in Prostitution Criminalization

Introduction

This next portion of the report will discuss the specific issue of the criminalization of prostitution related crimes in Los Angeles, and will analyze and breakdown the data we received from the Los Angeles City Attorney’s Office (“City Attorney”) and the Los Angeles Police Department (“LAPD”). Because both of the prostitution related data sets overlap and are highly similar, this section will primarily analyze the slightly larger City Attorney data set.

This topic was chosen in part because of the prevalence of prostitution related crimes in the data sets we received, in addition to a conversation that we had with an Los Angeles Public Defender where the criminalization of prostitution was identified as a problematic issue of criminalization where additional research could be of value. As we began analyzing the first data set that we received from the LAPD's office and began thinking about how to approach this report, our group was very interested in examining both broader trends in the criminalization of low-level offenses in Los Angeles, as well as the criminalization of specific types of behaviors. In an initial interview with a Los Angeles Public Defender, the criminalization of prostitution and particularly the problematic trend of sex work criminalization being caught up in anti-trafficking efforts was suggested as a highly relevant problem worth exploring. Once our group first received the LAPD data and began to get a better sense of the type of low-level offenses that were being criminalized in Los Angeles, it became very clear that prostitution related crimes made up a significant portion of the data set.

Methodology

Before breaking down the trends and patterns in prostitution related crimes in the City Attorney data set, it is important to discuss how we categorized the various prostitution related crimes for purposes of our own data analysis, as well the existing penal codes that criminalize prostitution. After initially examining the data and considering the different types of prostitution charges that were present in the data set, we created a single broad category of "Prostitution", before creating six different sub categories within it, based off of the different types of prostitution related offenses that were appearing. These subcategories included "prostitution," "solicitation," "loitering with intent to prostitute," "escort related services," "supervision of prostitution," and "other prostitution".

In regard to the specific charges identified within each subcategory, in "Prostitution" we placed California Penal Code Section (CAPC) 647(b)(1) violations which charges a misdemeanor of disorderly conduct to an individual who "*solicits, or who agrees to engage in, or who engages in, any act of prostitution with the intent to receive compensation, money, or anything of value from another person.*"⁷⁰ "Solicitation" contained CAPC Section 647(b)(2) violations which similarly makes it a misdemeanor for "*An individual who solicits, or who agrees to engage in, or who engages in, any act of prostitution with another person who is 18 years of age or older in exchange for the individual providing compensation, money, or anything of value to the other person.*"⁷¹ In "Loitering with intent to prostitute" we added CAPC Section 653.22(a) charges which make it a misdemeanor for "*for any person to loiter in any public place with the intent to commit prostitution... [where] intent is evidenced by acting in a manner and under circumstances that openly demonstrate the purpose of inducing, enticing, or soliciting prostitution, or procuring another to commit prostitution,*"⁷² as well as Section 647(d) charges which similarly criminalized individuals "*who loiters in or about any toilet open to the public for the purpose of engaging in or soliciting any lewd or lascivious or any unlawful act.*"⁷³ In "Supervision of prostitution" we placed CAPC Section 653.23(a)(1) violations which make it a misdemeanor to "*Direct, supervise, recruit, or otherwise aid another person in the commission of a violation of subdivision(b) of section 647 or subdivision (a) of Section 653.22.*"⁷⁴ "Escort related services" contained the only municipal penal code charge of LAMC 103.107.1(b) which provides that "*no person shall conduct, manage or carry on any escort bureau without a written permit from the Board. No permit under this section shall be issued to, or in the name of, any organization, group, corporation, partnership or any entity other than an individual person. The business may be advertised and carried on by the permittee under a fictitious name in the manner permitted by law if such fictitious name is first approved by the Board.*"⁷⁵ Lastly, in "Other Prostitution" we placed prostitution related crimes such as CAPC Section 315 which makes it a misdemeanor to keep "*a house of ill-fame in this state, resorted to for the purposes of prostitution or lewdness, or who willfully resides in such house, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and in all prosecutions for keeping or resorting to such a house common repute may be received as competent evidence of the character of the house, the purpose for which it is kept or used, and the character of the women inhabiting or resorting to it,*"⁷⁶ as well as CAPC Section 316 violations which makes it a misdemeanor to keep "*any disorderly house, or any house for the purpose of assignation or prostitution, or any house of public resort, by which the peace, comfort,*

*or decency of the immediate neighborhood is habitually disturbed, or who keeps any inn in a disorderly manner; and every person who lets any apartment or tenement, knowing that it is to be used for the purpose of assignation or prostitution.”*⁷⁷

Data Analysis

A. General

The data set we received from the City Attorney in response to the ACLU’s PRA request indicated that prostitution charges made up 4.8% of the total 166,429 charges included in the City Attorney crime data. There have been 8,060 total prostitution charges in Los Angeles from January 1st 2017 to September 15th, 2019, indicating that roughly 383 charges are brought every month in Los Angeles. In regard to the penalties imposed on these charges, as well as the agency source of these charges, each of the 8,060 prostitution related charges were classified as misdemeanors, with 98.2% of the charges sourced from the LAPD and .5% coming from Affirmative Citation Enforcement. Additionally, the source of these prostitution charges come almost entirely from the state penal code, as eight of the nine prostitution related charges discussed in the methodology session are based in the California penal code, whereas the only charge originating from the Los Angeles Municipal Code is that which criminalizes escort services.

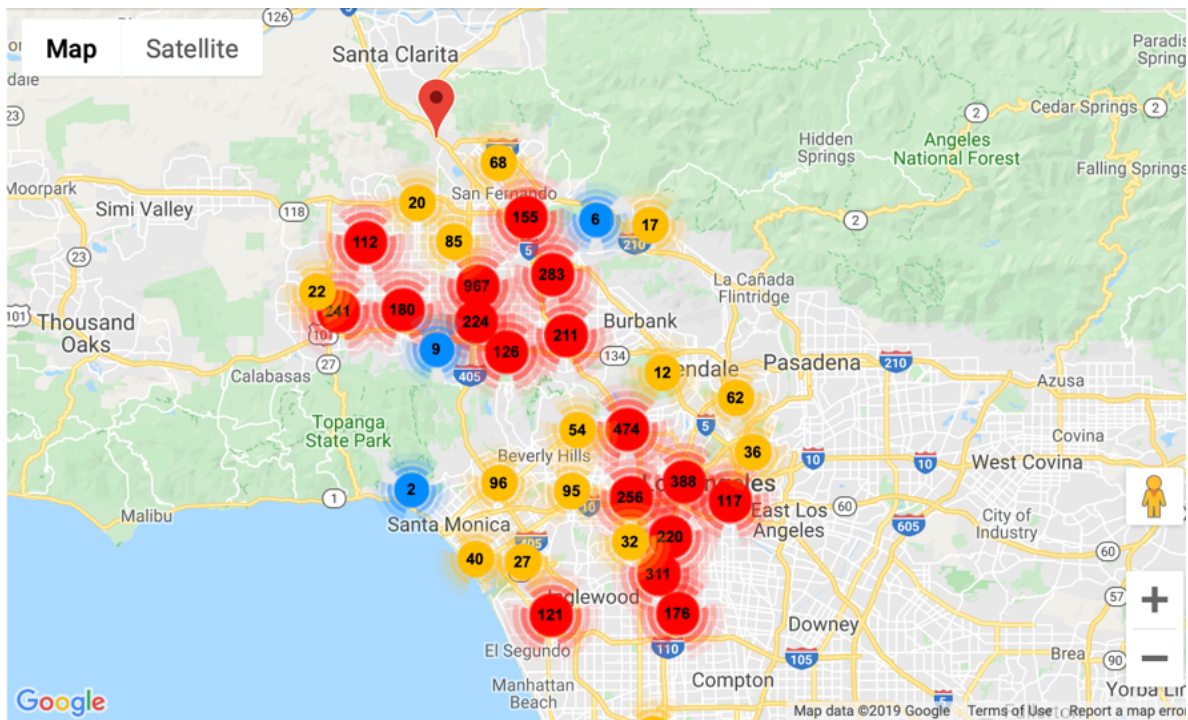
Regarding the type of prostitution charges that appeared in the data set, there were eight types of prostitution related charges (listed in order of amount from most to least occurrences).

- CAPC Section 647(b)(1): Criminalizes individuals who solicit or engage in or agree to acts of prostitution in exchange for compensation;⁷⁸
- CAPC Section 647(b)(2): Criminalizes individuals who solicit or seek out prostitution and compensate prostitutes in exchange for sexual services;⁷⁹
- CAPC Section 653.22(a): Criminalizes loitering with intent to prostitute oneself;⁸⁰
- CAPC Section 653.23(a)(1): Criminalizes the assisting, recruiting or supervising of individuals engaging in prostitution;⁸¹
- LAMC Section 103.107.1(b): Criminalizes escort services conducted without a permit;⁸²
- CAPC Section 315: Criminalizes the keeping of a house of ill fame for prostitution purposes;⁸³
- CAPC Section 316: Criminalizes the keeping of a disorderly house for prostitution purposes where the peace of the immediate neighborhood is disturbed;⁸⁴
- CAPC Section 647(d); Criminalizes loitering around a public toilet for purposes of engaging in lewd, lascivious or unlawful acts;⁸⁵

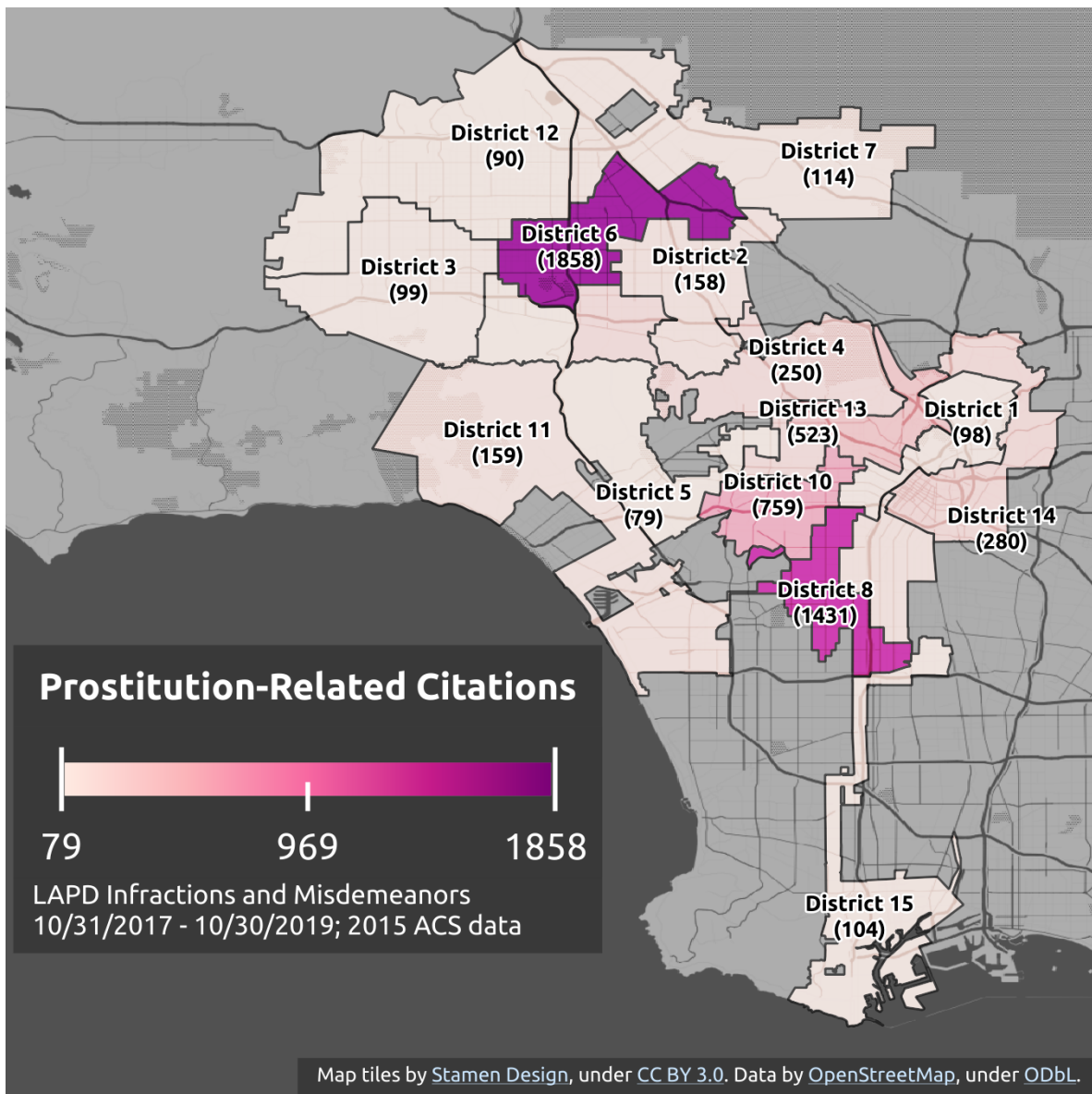
Three of these charges accounted for the vast majority of the 8,060 prostitution related charges. Section 647(b)(1) (criminalizes individuals who engage in prostitution in exchange for compensation) was the most common charge with 3,190 total charges, Section 647(b)(2) (criminalizes individuals seeking out/soliciting prostitution) was the second most common charge with 2,372 total charges, and Section 653.22(a) (criminalizes loitering with intent to prostitution oneself) was the third most common charge with 2,199 total charges. The rest of the charges were far less frequent, with only 161 charges occurring for assisting/supervising individuals engaged in prostitution, 79 charges against unpermitted escorting, 56 charges of keeping a disorderly house or house of ill fame, and 5 charges for loitering around a public toilet for purposes of engaging in lascivious acts.

B. Location

The below map provides a useful breakdown of which city council districts, neighborhoods and areas are experiencing significant policing of prostitution. On the map, the red circles indicate areas with higher concentrations of prostitution charges, the yellow circles indicate areas with intermediate levels of prostitution charges, whereas the blue circles indicate minimal amounts of charges.

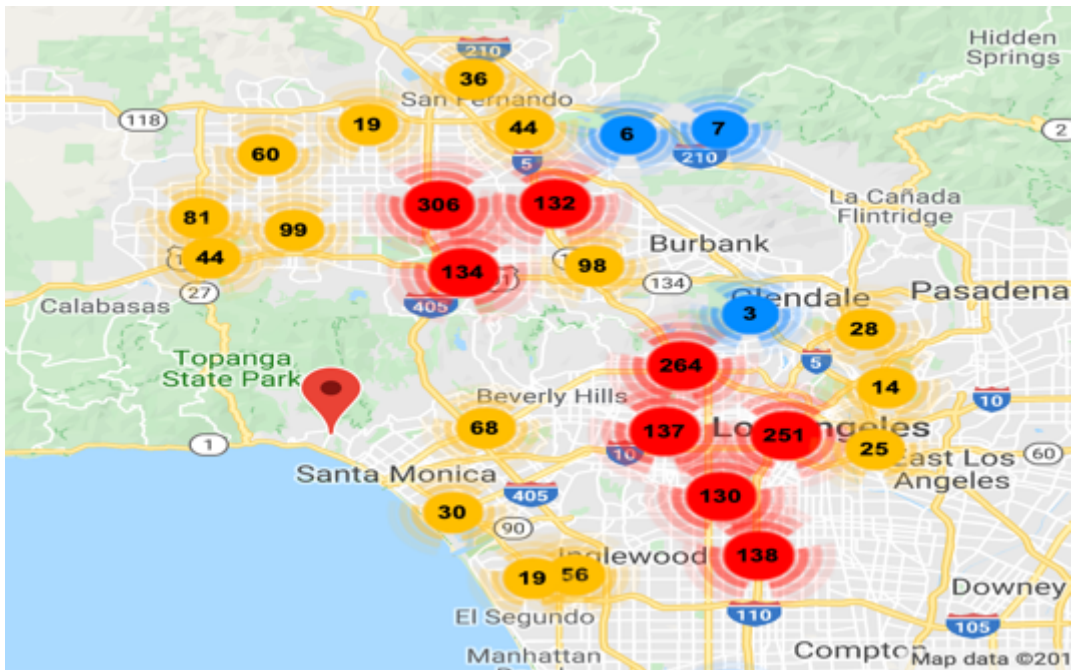


While it is slightly difficult to determine by looking at the map, the data indicates that charges are most commonly brought against prostitution related activities in Van Nuys and North Hollywood, as well as areas of Central Los Angeles and South Los Angeles. This type of data mapping is essential in terms of supporting the long terms goals of this project (providing compelling data and research necessary to convince policymakers of the need for criminalization), as it highlights which Council and Supervisor districts are and are not experiencing high rates of prostitution enforcement. For example, Van Nuys, which has some of the highest concentrations of prostitution charges in our data set, is part of Los Angeles Council District 6, and is represented by Councilmember Nury Martinez, who has made combating sex trafficking a priority.⁸⁶ This type of data suggesting that the criminalization of low level prostitution crimes is pervasive in her district could potentially be valuable in future efforts to minimize the criminalization impact that anti-trafficking efforts have upon the sex workers themselves. For purposes of identifying where prostitution charges are being brought in relation to each Los Angeles City Council District, see the below map (darker shades of purple represent higher concentrations of charges) indicating that District 6 (Nury Martinez) and District 8 (Harris-Dawson) experience the highest rates of prostitution charges.

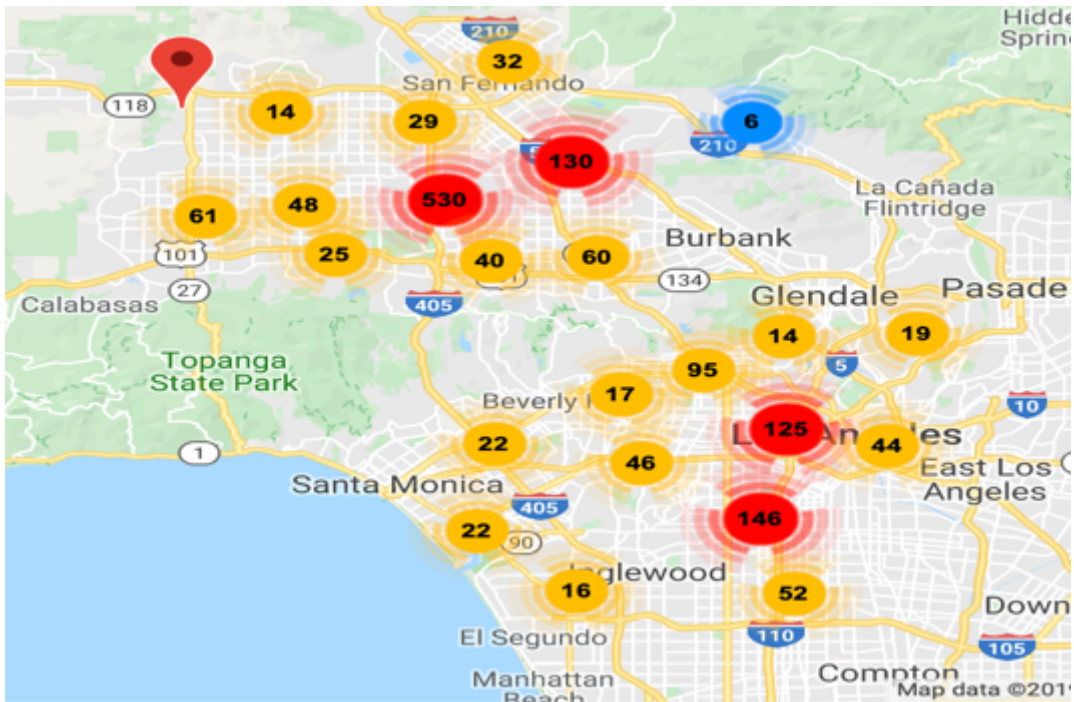


The location of the prostitution charges do not significantly change when individual prostitution charges are analyzed separately. This makes sense as the locations where individuals purchase prostitution services are very likely the same locations where such services are offered. Below are maps of the most common types of prostitution charges listed in the data set, again indicating that the vast majority of prostitution enforcement takes place in Van Nuys and North Hollywood as well as areas of Central Los Angeles and South Los Angeles.

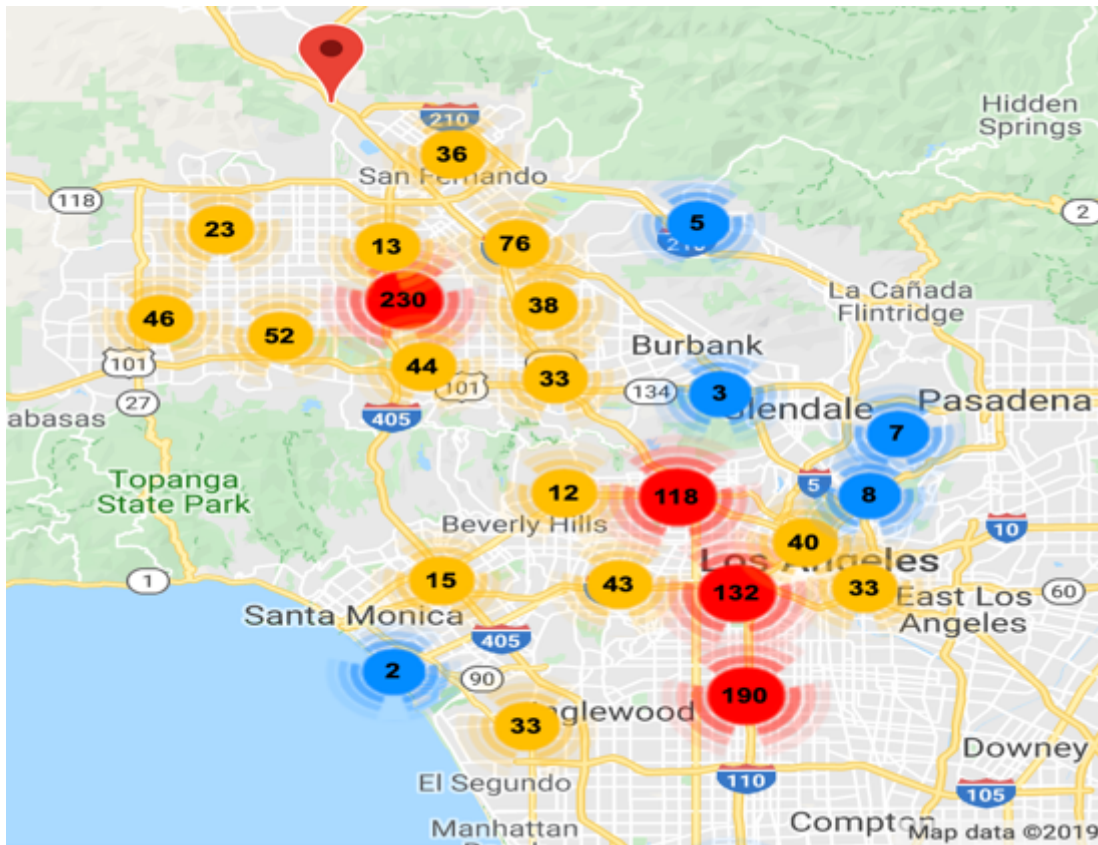
Section 647(b)(1) charges: criminalizes individuals who engage in prostitution in exchange for compensation.



Section 647(b)(2) charges: criminalizes individuals seeking out or soliciting prostitution.



Section 653.22(a) charges: Criminalizes loitering with intent to prostitution oneself



C. Gender

The gender breakdown of the total amount of prostitution charges was relatively even. Of the 8,060 total prostitution related charges, 56.4% of these charges were against women, while 43.3% of the charges were against men. This relatively even percentage breakdown was slightly surprising at first, as the initial expectation was that women would be disproportionately impacted by prostitution charges. However, there are several possible explanations for this.

First, while prostitution charges against sex workers themselves are largely brought against women, this is balanced out by the fact that charges against individuals purchasing prostitution services almost exclusively are brought against men. The data indicates that the prostitution related charges brought against prostitutes *themselves* absolutely has a significant disproportionate impact on women. Women accounted for 89.7% of charges brought under CAPC 647(b)(1) (the most common charge in the data set) which criminalizes prostitutes who are soliciting or engaging in prostitution acts. Additionally, women accounted for 67.1% of charges brought under CAPC 653.22(a) (the third most common charge in the data set), which criminalizes loitering for the purpose of prostituting oneself. However, just as significantly, men made up 97.1% of the 2,309 charges brought under CAPC 647(b)(2) which criminalizes individuals purchasing prostitution services, and 74.5% of the charges under CAPC 653.23(a)(1) which criminalizes the assisting, recruiting or supervising of individuals engaging in prostitution.

These distinctions in which charges disproportionately impact which gender has important implications. First, this indicates that the criminalization of prostitution related crimes not only adversely impacts sex workers, but those who are purchasing prostitution services. This is a finding which significantly expands the scope of who “the criminalization of prostitution” impacts. However, it is important to keep in mind that the real-life impacts of such criminalization efforts are unlikely to be equal. First, sex workers rely on prostitution to make a living, and thus criminalization efforts threaten job and economic stability in a way that the criminalization of the purchasing of prostitution does not. Second, it is very possible that sex workers do not have the same level of economic stability as those purchasing sex work, and thus are far more vulnerable to cycles of poverty and incarceration, perpetuated by jail time and fines.

Second, an additional possible explanation for this relatively even gender breakdown is that the data possibly categorizes trans women as males, which may result in men being overrepresented in the data set. The data only has categories of “Male” and “Female” and as there is no indication in the data as to how trans women were categorized, it is a very real possibility that trans women whose identification might be reflected as “male” on official identification documents, were categorized as men during enforcement efforts. As a result, men may be overrepresented in this data set and thus the data may be slightly skewed. In terms of thinking of additional ways to both improve the accuracy of this data set as well as to better understand the impact of prostitution criminalization on transgender men and women, this type of improvement in gender categorization is an important consideration to be made in future attempts to analyze this issue.

D. Race

The data shows that African Americans are disproportionately impacted and drastically overrepresented in prostitution related charges. The City Attorney data set indicates that 37.8% (3,053 charges) of the 8,062 prostitution charges were brought against African Americans, 34.1% (2,754) were brought against Hispanics, 9.4% (755) were brought against Caucasians, and 2.1% (174 charges) were brought against Asians. The percentage of charges brought against African Americans (37.8%) is not only a drastic overrepresentation of the African American makeup up Los Angeles City as a whole but is also a significant increase compared to the African American representation in this entire data set, where African Americans made up 23.2% of all charges in the data set (which is still far higher than their proportion of the general population).⁸⁷ While this level of overrepresentation is significant, it is important to note that without additional statistics as to which racial demographics more commonly engage in selling or buying prostitution services, conclusions as to whether such overrepresentation is a result of discriminatory enforcement will be difficult to make.

Analysis of the racial breakdown for the different types of charges again reveals a significant difference between the charges criminalizing individuals who prostitute themselves as opposed to charges against those who seek out and offer compensation in exchange for prostitution services. African Americans (and particularly women, as discussed in the above section) are even more significantly overrepresented in charges brought against prostitutes themselves. African Americans made up 51.5% of the 3,190 CAPC 647(b)(1) charges, which charges prostitutes soliciting or engaging in prostitution acts, and 56.1% of the 2,202 charges brought under CAPC 653.22(a) which criminalizes loitering for the purpose of prostituting oneself. This is a significant increase from 37.8%, the proportion of which African Americans made up when examining all prostitution charges. The data additionally showed that not only do African Americans make up the majority of charges targeting sex workers themselves, but account for 65.2% of the 161 CAPC 653.23(a)(1) violations, which criminalizes the assisting, recruiting or supervising individuals engaging in prostitution.

While the percentage of charges brought against African Americans significantly increased for charges brought against prostitutes themselves, African Americans only made up 7.1% of the 2,372 CAPC 647(b)(2) violations which criminalizes individuals who compensate prostitutes in exchange for sexual services. The percentage difference from 56.1% to 7.1% is enormous, and is a strong indicator that African Americans are far more likely to be charged with prostituting or loitering with intent to prostitute, as opposed to buying prostitution services. In regard to which racial demographic is more commonly charged with buying prostitution services, here, Hispanics made up 70.5% of CAPC 647(b)(2) charges, an enormous increase compared to their proportion of CAPC 647(b)(1) violations (19.3%) or their CAPC 653.22(a) violations (28.9%) as well their proportion of all 3,062 charges in the data set (35%). These significant racial discrepancies, depending upon whether a charge criminalizes individuals performing or soliciting sex work (CAPC 647(b)(1) and CAPC 653.22(a) charges) or whether it criminalizes individuals purchasing or seeking out prostitution services (CAPC 647(b)(2)) supports a similar finding found in the section on Gender. This has important implications when both sections are considered together, as will be discussed in a later section.

E. Case Filing Decision:

This next section will briefly examine the most common case filing decisions resulting from prostitution charges. There were six primary case filing decisions corresponding with each charge: misdemeanor filed-OR (own recognizance-released), misdemeanor filed- custody, misdemeanor filed- VA, misdemeanor filed-bail, misdemeanor rejected- other reason, misdemeanor rejected- lack of sufficient evidence and misdemeanor rejected-interest of justice. By the far the common decision was “misdemeanor filed- own recognizance” which constituted 61.7% of all case filing decision. The next most common decisions were “misdemeanor rejected-lack of evidence” at 15.5%, “misdemeanor filed-custody” at 8.9% and “misdemeanor rejected- interest of justice” at 4.8%, with the rest of the filing decisions constituting 3% or lower.

Case filing decisions generally did not significantly change when analyzing charges separately, with “misdemeanor filed-own recognizance” remaining the most common filing decision. However it is important to note that the numbers of misdemeanors that were rejected due to lack of sufficient evidence was significantly higher for CAPC 653.22 charges (criminalizes loitering for the purposes of prostitution oneself), where 28.4% of charges brought under this section were rejected due to lack of evidence, compared to 10% of CAPC 647(b)(1) violations, 8.5% of CAPC 647(b)(2) violations, and 15% of all prostitution charges. This higher rate of rejected misdemeanors due to lack of evidence for CAPC 653.22 charges, a charge which specifically requires a discernment of intent to prostitute based on behavior and circumstances, could suggest that this is a type of charge prone to selective and discriminatory enforcement based on its allowance of charges to be brought based on vague understanding of intent (discussed in the below section).⁸⁸

F. Implications/Takeaways

The first primary takeaway from the above analysis is that prostitution criminalization has a far greater disproportionate impact on African Americans than the criminalization of low level offenses in general, with African Americans making up 37.8% of all prostitution related charges yet only 23.2% of the entirety of the charges in the data set. However, more specifically, the criminalization of prostitution, and particularly the criminalization of the activities of sex workers themselves in Los Angeles has an extraordinary disproportionate impact on black women. In the analysis of gender, the data showed that while women made up 56.4% of all charges in their entirety, this number jumps to an extraordinary 89.7%, when examining CAPC 647(b) violations (the most common type of charge) which charges prostitutes for soliciting or engaging in prostitution. Additionally, this number could be even higher depending on how the data categorizes the gender of trans women. Furthermore, the analysis of race indicated that 51.5% of the 3,190 CAPC 647(b)(1) charges were against African Americans, compared to 37.8% of the entire data set. These dual findings center racial and gender justice concerns at the heart of the discussion of Angeles the negative consequences of prostitution criminalization

A second primary concern generated from this data set is that there is an immense potential for discriminatory and selective enforcement of prostitution charges. This type of concern is not isolated to Los Angeles, as past litigation in other jurisdictions have challenged vague loitering laws incentivizing discriminatory police enforcement against women of color and particularly trans women.⁸⁹ Here, some of these charges, particularly CAPC 653.22 which criminalizes loitering with intent to commit prostitution, arguably provide law enforcement significant discretion in determining what loitering “with intent to prostitute” looks like. This concern is raised both by the statutory language itself, as well as the fact that African Americans made up 56.1% of this charge (higher than any other type of charge in the data set), which raises concerns that this charge is ripe for discriminatory enforcement against African Americans based on unconscious or conscious police officer bias or prejudice.

The language of CAPC 653.22 provides that “it is unlawful for any person to loiter in any public place with the intent to commit prostitution. This intent is evidenced by acting in a manner and under circumstances that openly demonstrate the purpose of inducing, enticing, or soliciting prostitution, or procuring another to commit prostitution.”⁹⁰ Here, there is a strong argument to be made that “acting in a manner and under circumstances that openly demonstrate the purpose of inducing, enticing, or soliciting prostitution” does not provide law enforcement enough guidance to properly enforce this charge, and incentivizes overly reliance on conscious or subconscious prejudice against people who look or dress a certain way. The statute does provide a list of factors which can be considered in determining such “intent”, including whether an individual repeatedly beckons, engages in conversation with someone, repeatedly stop or attempts to stop motor vehicles, has a past conviction for prostitution within the last five years, has engaged in this type of behavior within the last six months, and whether it is in an area “known for its prostitution activity.”⁹¹ Whereas these factors do appear to provide relatively tangible and concrete factors for officers to rely on, it is relevant to note that these factors are not exclusive, nor required, and importantly do not explicitly prohibit considerations of factors such as dress attire, a specific factor which has been litigated in the past based on its discriminatory application to trans women.⁹² Thus, while this statute does appear to provide law enforcement with some level of guidance, because of the potential for discriminatory enforcement and the fact that CAPC 653.22 charges are brought against African Americans at a proportionality higher than any other type of prostitution charge in the data set (56.1%), CAPC 653.22 should be considered to be a priority repeal, in terms of future decriminalization strategy and planning.

6. Conclusion

The issue of policing of low-level offenses in Los Angeles has become a serious issue that local groups are working to address. This form of criminalization of low-level offenses serves to not only criminalize entire communities but also serves to create pipelines to carceral systems. The goal of this project and report is to bring light to this issue by using the data collected by Court Watch Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Police Department, and the Los Angeles City Attorney’s Office to analyze the state of misdemeanor and low-level offense criminalization in Los Angeles. We strongly believe that greater attention must be brought to the myriad of issues that the criminalization of low-level offenses poses to the Los Angeles community.

7. Appendix

A. Table of Codes

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
Crimes Against Persons	1. Domestic Violence	Includes battery against intimate partners, elders, and children.	PC273.5(a) *, PC273.5(a), 243(E)(1)PC, PC273a(b), PC273d(a), 242PC, 273.5(A)PC, PC273.5(a)/pr, PC273a(a), 273A(B)PC, 243.25PC, 273D(A)PC, 242-243E1PC, 243(E)PC
	2. Sexual Battery		PC243.4(e)(1), 243.4(E)1PC, PC243.4(a), 243.4(D)PC, PC243.4(d), PC243.4(b)

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
	3. Other Battery		PC242, PC242/PC243(e)(1), PC245(a)(1), 243(A)PC, PC242&243(b), 243(B)PC, PC242/PC243.25, PC245(a)(4), PC242/PC243(e)(1)/PR, PC242/PC243.3, PC242&243(d), PC192c2, PC240, PC242/PC243.2a(1), PC245(a)(2), PC242/PC243c2, PC240/PC241(c), 243(C)(2)PC, 245(A)(4)PC, PC242/PC243.35a, 243.3PC, PC242/PC243c1, PC242/PC243.1, 243.2(A)PC, 240PC, PC245(c), 243(C)(1)PC, PC242/PC186.22(d), 243(D)PC, PC242/PC243.6, PC243.9(a), 243.2(A)1PC, 243.6PC, 241(A)PC, 241(C)PC, PC192c1, PC242/PC243.15, PC243.10a
Property/ Theft-Related	4. Grand Theft		PC484a/PC490.2(a), 484(A)PC, PC484a/PC490.1(a), PC487a, PC484a, PC487(d)(1), PC487(c), 487(A)PC, PC487b3, PC487d1, 487(C)PC, PC664/PC484a/PC490.2(a), 487(D)(1)PC, PC664/PC487a, PC664/PC487(d)(1), PC487f
	5. Petty Theft		488PC, PC459, 490.2PC, 640(C)(1)PC, 490.1PC, 490PC, 490.1(A)PC, 530.5(E)PC, 490.2(A)PC, PC490.5a, 484PCTFMV, PC640c1, 490.5PC, 666PC, PC666, PC502(c)(3)
	6. Shoplifting		459.5PC, PC459.5, 459.5(A)PC
	7. Receiving Stolen Property		PC496a, 496(A)PC, PC496d(a), PC664/PC496a, PC496(a)/PC186.22(d), 496(D)PC
	8. Vandalism/ Destruction of Property		PC594a, 594(A)PC, 594(B)(1)PC, PC594b1, PC594b2A, PC594a/PC186.22(d), PC594a-b1, 594(A)(2)PC, PC594.2(a), PC594a-b2A, PC4600(a), 594.2(A)PC, 594(A)(3)PC, 594PC, 594(B)2BPC, LA41.14(k), PC452(d), PC594.3(a), PC594b2B, 594(B)(2)PC, PC565, 594.1(E)1PC, 594.1(E)PC, 452(D)PC, 4600(A)PC
	9. Other Property-Related	Excludes trespassing. Includes codes related to theft, such as possession of lockpicks.	VC20002(a), PC466, pc466, 466PC, 594(B)2APC, PC508, 459PC, 594(A)(1)PC, PC485, 484PC, PC530.5(e), 485PC, 530.5(A)PC, PC664/PC459, PC498b1, 498(B)PC, 498(B)(1)PC, PC498b5, 484E(A)PC, 496D(A)PC, PC524, 508PC

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
Vehicle/ Driving- Related	10. Driving Under Influence		VC23152a, 23152(A)VC, VC23152a/no prior, VC23152a/pr, VC23152a/77, VC23152f, 23152(F)VC, 23152(B)VC, VC21200.5, 21200.5VC, VC23152g, VC23152a/82, 23152(G)VC, VC23152a/72, VC23152f/77, VC23153a, VC23152e, VC23152f/pr, 23152(E)VC, VC23152g/77, VC23152a/77/82, VC23153a/pr, VC23140(a), VC23153a/77, 21221.5VC, VC23152a/72/77, VC21221.5, VC23152b, VC23153f, 23152(D)VC, VC23154(a), VC23152e/77, VC23152e/pr, 23153(A)VC, 23153(B)VC, VC23136a (Inf.), VC23152f/72
	11. Moving Traffic Violation		VC2800.2(a), VC2800(a), 23103(B)VC, VC23103(b), 2800.2(A)VC, VC21651(b)
	12. Driving With License Issues		VC14601.2a, VC14601.1a, 14601.1AVC, 14601.2AVC, VC14601.5(a), VC12500(a), LA71.02a, 12500(A)VC, 71.02LAMC, VC14601a, VC14604, VC4462.5, 14601(A)VC, VC14601.3(a), 14601.1B2VC, 14601.5AVC, VC4463(a)(1), VC14601.2b, 14601.2BVC, PC529.5(c), 4462.5VC, VC14610(a)(1), 14601.3AVC, LA71.02b, VC35784.5(a), VC20, VC34620a, VC4462b(B), 529.5(C)PC, 4461VC
	13. Other Driving/Vehicle Related	Excludes dwelling in vehicles.	VC10851(a), VC4461(c), VC10852, 10851(A)VC, VC35551(a), VC23103(a), 20002(A)VC, VC20001(a), 23103(A)VC, VC23109(c), VC23247(e), 10852VC, 23247(E)VC, VC23109(a), 23103VC, 23109(C)VC, VC23110(a), 23109(A)VC, 5411PUC, PU5371, VC31, LA85.07b, 31VC, 47.15(A)LAMC, VC10853, PU5411/157-E Part 3.01, 23152(C)VC, 47.15ALAMC, 16028(A)VC, 5411PU, 47.15(A)1LAM, LA86.02(a), VC10854, LA87.69, 47.15LAMC, 40302(B)VC, 23110(A)VC, LA85.01a, PU5411/157-E Part 4.01, VC23109(b), VC23224(b), PC664/VC10851a, VC35550a, VC5753, 87.69LAMC, 20001(A)VC, LA88.11, PU5411.3, PU5411/157-E Part 3.02, VC27156b, LA86.01, PU5379, VC23224(a)

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
Weapon Charges	14. Weapons-Related		PC417(a)(1), PC25850a, PC25400a1, PC21310, PC21810, PC417(a)(2), 417(A)(1)PC, PC25400a2, PC417.4, 245(A)(1)PC, PC22210, PC21510(b), 21810PC, 25850(A)PC, 21310PC, PC22810(g)(1), PC22810a, 22210PC, 21510(B)PC, 25400(A)1PC, PC22610(a), 417(A)(2)PC, PC21510(a), PC246.3(a), PC30305a1, 21510(A)PC, PC171.5(b), 417.4PC, 20150(A)PC, 22610(A)PC, PC20170(a), PC626.10(a)(1), 25400(A)2PC, PC20150(a), LA55.10(b), PC25400a3, PC28210b, 21510PC, 171.5PC, PC25850a/PC186.22(d), 22810(A)PC, LA55.21, 26100(A)PC, PC22010, 20170(A)PC, 626.10A1PC, PC30605(a), LA55.00, PC22410, PC246.3(b), PC26100(a), 55.10LAMC, 45.02LAMC, 12677HS, PC23920, PC25100(c), 29825(B)PC, 25400(A)3PC, 22010PC, 246.3(A)PC, PC26350a2A, PC29825(b), PC626.9(b), 22900PC, PC246, PC27545, PC626.10(i)
Drugs	15. Possession of Drugs	Excludes drug possession while in vehicle.	HS11377(a), 11377(A)HS, HS11350, 11350(A)HS, 11377HS, 11350HS, HS11375b2, HS11357b2, 11377, 11350, 11377H&S, 11357HS, 381(B)PC, 11357(A)HS, PC381b, BP4060, 11377(A)H&S, 11357(B)HS, 11350H&S, 11375(B)2HS, HS11357(a)(2), 11357(C)HS, 11377 HS, 11350(A)H&S, 11377AHS, 11350AHS, HS11357(c)(1), PC381(a), 381BPC, 11357BHS, 11357(B)2HS, 11377 H&S, 11350(A)1HS, 11357(A)2HS, 11357A2HS, 4060BP, PC381(b), 11357(B)(2)H, 11350 H&S, 23222(B)VC, 11357(A)(1)H, 11377A, 11350 HS, 11357(A)(2)
	16. Possession of Paraphernalia		HS11364a, 11364(A)HS, 11364HS, 11364.1HS, 11364H&S, 11364.1AHS, 11364.1(A)HS, 11364AHS, 11364(A)H&S, 11364 H&S, 11364.1H&S, 11364 HS, 11364(H&S), 11364.1 HS, 11364.1A1HS

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
	17. Buying/Selling Drugs Related		PC308(a)(1)(A)(i), LA104.15(a)(1), LA104.15(b)(2), HS11532(a), 104.15LAMC, LA104.15(b)(4), 11359(B)HS, HS11359(b), HS11360(a)(2), 104.15(A)(1), 104.15A1LAMC, 104.15B2LAMC, 11360(A)2HS, 104.15(B)(2), 11366HS, 104.15A2LAMC, HS11366, 104.15BLAMC, LA104.15(b)(1), HS11352.1(b), 4140BP, 104.15ALAMC, 11532HS, 11360(B)HS, 104.15(A)1, LA104.15(a)(3), 104.15, LA104.15(a)(2), 11352.1BHS, LA104.15(b)(3), 104.01(A)27, 104.01LAMC, 11360(A)HS, 104.15(A)LAM, 104.15(B)2, 11352.1(B)HS, 104.15 LAMC, 10415BZ, 10401LAMC, 104.01, 11532H&S, 104.15(A)1LA, HS11357.5(a), HS11366.5(a), HS11375(b)(1), 46.91(A)LAMC, 104.01 LAMC, 11352.1HS, 11359BHS, HS11360(b)
	18. Use of Drugs		HS11550(a), 11550(A)HS, 11362.3A1HS, 11550HS, 11362.3(A)1, HS11362.3(a)(1), 11550AHS, 113623(A)(1), 11550 HS, 11362.3AIHS, HS11362.3(a)(2), 11362(A)(1)H, 11362.3A1, 11362.3(A)IH, 11550AH&S, HS11357.5b1, HS11550(a)/pr
	19. Other Drugs		647(F)PC, 11362.3(A)(1, PC647(f), 308(A)(1)PC, 11362.3(A)HS, 11364, LA45.19.6.2.A, 308(A)PC, 308(B)PC, HS11358(c), 11362.3(A)1H, HS11365(a), 11362.3HS, 11362(A)HS, 11358(C)HS, 11365HS, 11362.3H&S, 11362.3A1H&S, 11365(A)HS, 11362HS, 104.01ALAMC, HS11364.5(a), 45.19.6.2(A), 113623A1HS, 104.01A27LAM, 104.0127LAMC, 104.01(A)(27, 11362.3AHS, 11358HS, 104.15(B)LAM, 104.14LAMC, 11362.4(A)HS, HS11368, 308PC
Prostitution	20. Prostitution		647(B)PC, PC647(b)(1), 647(B)(1)PC, 647B(2)PC, 647(B)2PC, 647(B)1PC, 647(B)(2), 647(B)(1), 647B(1)PC, 647EPC, 647B2PC, 647B1PC, 647(B)(U)PC, 647(B)(I)PC, 647BIPC, 647(B), 647B1
	21. Loitering for Purpose of Prostitution		PC653.22(a), 653.22(A)PC, 653.22PC, 653.22(A)(1), 653.22 PC, 653.22APC, 653.22, 65322, 25620(A)B+P, 653.22(A), 65322(A)PC, 25620(B)BP, 26520(A)BP, 647(D)PC, PC647(d)
	22. Solicitation		PC647(b)(2), 647(B)(2)PC, 647(A)PC, 647(B)(2) PC
	23. Escort		LA103.107.1b, 103.107.1LAM
	24. Supervising Prostitution		PC653.23(a)(1), 653.23A1PC, 653.23PC, 653.23(A)PC
	25. Other Prostitution		103.205BLAMC, PC316, 316PC, PC315, 315PC

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
Alcohol-Related	26. Drinking Alcohol		41.27CLAMC, 41.27(C)LAMC, 25620(A)BP, LA41.27c, 25620ABP, 25620*A)B&P, 25620(A)B&P, 25662(A)B&P, 25620A, 41.27(C), 41.27C, 25662ABP, 25662B&P
	27. Open Containers of Alcohol		25620BP, LA41.27d, BP25620(a), 4127CLAMC, 4127C, 41.27HLAMC, 25620B&P, 41.27(H)LAMC, LA41.27(h), 25620(A), 41.27(D), 25620AB&P, 25620(A)LAMC, 41.27, 4127(C)LAMC, 41.27C LAMC, 25620, 4127
	28. Alcohol Issues Related to Minors	Includes use of fake ID, selling to minors, buying as a minor, etc.	BP25658(a), 25658(A)BP, 25662(A)BP, 25658(A)B&P, BP25661(a), BP25662(a), 25662BP, 25658BP, BP25658(c), BP25661, 25658(B)BP, BP25658(b), 25665BP, 25658ABP, 25658(B)B&P, BP25665
	29. Other Alcohol-Related		41.27DLAMC, 41.27(D)LAMC, 23300BP, 41.27LAMC, BP25602a, 41.27(A)LAMC, PC347b, BP25632, 25632BP, BP25607a, 41.27ALAMC, 25602(A)BP, PC303a, 303APC, LA12.21A10, 647(F)PCALC, 25602(A)B&P, 25607(A)BP
Failure to Appear/Contempt	30. Failure to Appear		853.7PC, 40508(A)VC, PC853.7, 978.5PC, 1331.5PC
	31. Contempt / Disobeying Court Order	Excludes violation of domestic-violence stayaway order.	PC166(a)(4), 166(A)(4)PC, PC166(a)(1), PC166(a)(4) (Gang), 290.012APC, 166(A)(1)PC, 166(A)(9)PC
	32. Viol. Domestic Violence Stayaway Order		PC273.6(a), PC166(c)(1), 273.6(A)PC, 166(C)(1)PC, PC273.6(d), 273.6(B)PC, PC273.6(b), 166(C)(4)PC

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
Homelessness-Related	33. Trespass		PC602(k), PC602(o), 602(K)PC, 41.24(A)LAMC, 41.24ALAMC, PC602.5(a), LA41.24a, PC647(e), PC602.5b, PC369i(a), 602(O)(1)PC, PC602(m), 555PC, 647(E)PC, PC555, 602(M)PC, 602PC, 602(O)PC, 602.5(A)PC, LA41.24d, 314.1PC, 369I(A)PC, 602(O)(2)PC, PC602(n), 41.24LAMC, 602.5(B)PC, 374.4(A)PC, 602(N)PC, 41.24(D)LAMC, PC419, 41.24DLAMC, PC602(q), LA41.24b, PC369i(b), 602.8(A)PC, PC602(u)(1), EC92440.5(a)/5CCR100007, PC602(l)(1), 602(L)PC, 602(Q)PC, 369IPC, 602(U)(1)PC, 602(P)PC, 647(H)PCLPP, 369(I)(A)PC, 369(I)PC, 41.24(C)LAMC, 602KPC, LA41.23-2, PC418, PC602(c), PC602(p), LA171.02(n), 41.24CLAMC, 369I(B)PC, 602(A)PC, PC664/PC602.5b, 602(L)(1)PC, LA41.23-2/PC186.22(d), PC602k/PC186.22(d), PC602t1, 369PC, 41.24BLAMC, 419PC, PC626.8(a)(1), 4124ALAMC, 369(A)PC, 41.24(A), 602KLAMC, 41.24 LAMC, PC602.8a, PC602a, 602.5PC, 369I, PC602i, PC603, 41.24(B)LAMC, LA41.24c, LA56.30e, PC602u2B
	34. Sit, Lie, Sleep		41.18DLAMC, 41.18(D)LAMC, LA41.18d, 4118D, 41.18(D), 4118DLAMC, 4118(D)LAMC
	35. Loitering, Obstruction of Street/Sidewalk		41.18ALAMC, 148(A)(1)PC, 41.18(A)LAMC, PC647(h), 41.18LAMC, 647(H)PC, 41.19LAMC, 11532(A)HS, LA41.18(a), 41.18(A)LAM, 42.11.1LAMC, LA42.11.1, 41.18BLAMC, LA41.18b, PC420.1, LA80.73b2A1, 41.18D, 41.18(B)LAMC, PC647c, 41.22LAMC, LA41.58.1(b), LA80.42.1, 647CPC, 4118(A)LAMC, 42.11LAMC, 42111LAMC, 647(G)PC, PC653b(a)
	36. Illegal Possession of Shopping Cart		41.45CLAMC, 41.45(C)LAMC, 4145C, 41.45LAMC, 41.45(D)LAMC, LA41.45c, 4145D, BP22980.2(a), 41.45DLAMC, 4145CLAMC, 4127D, 41.45C, 41.45(C), BP22435.2b, 41.45(A)LAMC, 22435.2FBP, 4127H, 22435.2BP, 22435.2BBP, BP22435.2(f), 22435.2(F)BP, 41.45ALAMC, 41.45, 4145
	37. Public Urination or Defecation		41.47.2LAMC, LA41.47.2, 41.47LAMC, 41472LAMC

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
	38. Leaving Personal Property on Sidewalk		56.11LAMC, 56.11(10)(B), 56.1110BLAMC, 56.11(B)LAMC, 56.11.10BLAM, LA56.11(10)(b), 56.11(10)BLA, 56.11.10LAMC, 56.11(10)B, 56.11BLAMC, 56.11.10(B), LA56.11, 56.11.10(B)L, 56.11.8LAMC, 56.11(J)LAMC, 5611, 561110B, 561110BLAMC, LA56.11(10)(a), 56.11(10)(C), 56.11(B)(10), LA56.11(10)(c), 56.11 LAMC, 5611(10)(B), 56.11.7LAMC, 56.11(C)LAMC
	39. Homelessness-Related Park Offenses	Park violations that relate to camping, bulky items, tents, and staying after hours.	63.44(I)9LAM, 63.44I9LAMC, 63.44B14LAMC, 63.44D4LAMC, 63.44(I)(9), 6344B26D, 63.44(D)(4), LA63.44B14c, 63.44B26DLAM, 63.44(B)14BL, LA63.44B26c, LA63.44D4, LA63.44B14a, 63.44B26LAMC, 63.44B14(B), 63.44(B)14C, LA63.44B26d, 63.44B26CLAM, 6344D4LAMC, 63.44(B)(26), 63.44(B)(14), 63.44B14(A), 63.44(B)14(C), 63.44(I)(9)L, 6344B14A, 63.44(B)14AL, 6344D4, 63.44B14B, 63.44(D)(4)L, 63.44B14A, 6344B26C, 63.44B14CLAM, 63.44B14ALAM, 63.44(B)14B, 63.44(B)14(A), LA63.44B14b, 63.44(I)9, 63.44B26(D)L, 63.44(D)4, 63.44B14C, 63.44(B)14LA, 63.44(B)26(D), 63.44(B)14, LA63.44B14c/PR, LA63.44D4/PR, 63.44B14(A)L, LA63.44B26e, 63.44(B)14(B), 63.44B26C, 63.44(26)(B), 63.44(D)4LAM, 63.44B26(D), 63.44B14LAM, 63.44(B)14CL, 63.44D(4)LAM, 63.44(B)26(C), 63.44B(26)D
	40. Dwelling in Vehicle		85.02LAMC, 8502, LA85.02A(1), LA85.02A(2), 85.02(A)LAMC, 85.02CLAMC, 85.02A(2)LAM, 85.02ALAMC
	41. Other Homelessness	Includes charges for panhandling and prohibited fires.	41.59(B)LAMC, LA41.59(b)(1), LA41.22, 647(C)PC, PC647(c), 57.20.22LAMC, 41.59(B)(1)L
Other	42. Forgery/Counterfeit		PC350(a)(1), 350(A)(1)PC, PC472, PC470(d)&473(b), 350(A)PC, PC484e(d), PC484e(a), 470(D)PC, PC529(a)(3), PC475a, PC532(a), PC484e(c), PC470(a), PC476, PC529a, 475(A)PC, PC332a, PC470(b), PC470b, PC504a, PC538d(a), PC484g(a), 350APC, 350PC, 332(A)PC, PC653w(a), 104.14(B), 470(A)PC, 476PC, PC350(a)(2), PC475c, PC484.1(a)
	43. Gambling		43.13.2LAMC, LA43.13.2, PC330, 330PC, 43.01LAMC, LA43.01-3, PC330-a, PC330.1a, 330.1PC, 43.13.2, LA43.01-1, 330APC, 330.1(A)PC, LA41.43.1a
	44. Other Municipalities		SMMC, LBMC, SCMC, BHMC

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
	45. Other Park Offenses	Includes charges under 63.44LAMC except where covered by codes 39 and 46.	63.44B24LAMC, 63.44(B)(24), 63.44LAMC, 63.44BLAMC, 63.44(B)24LA, 6344B24LAMC, LA63.44B24, 6344BLAMC, 63.44DLAMC, 63.44(B)24, LA63.44B19, 63.44(B)LAMC, LA63.44B2, 63.44(D)LAMC, 63.44B24, 6344B24, 63.44B17LAMC, 6344DLAMC, LA63.44B3, 63.44(C)LAMC, 63.44(B)(2), LA63.44B16, 63.44B16LAMC, 63.44, 63.4419LAMC, 63.44I0LAMC, 64.44D4LAMC, 63.44.B.24LA, LA63.44b11
	46. Other Sex-Related Offenses	Excludes sexual battery and prostitution-related offenses. Includes park violations related to public nudity.	PC647b, PC647a, PC647.6(a)(1), 647BPC, PC261.5(b), 647APC, PC290.012(a), PC647.6(a)(2), PC290.018(g), PC290.011(a), 647.6(A)1PC, PC261.5(c), PC290.015(a), PC288(c)(1), PC290.013(a), 647PC, PC290.011(c), PC290.011(b), 290.011APCR, 290.018GPC, LA63.44B20, PC261.5(d)
	47. All Other Offenses	Excludes charges that were not coded.	PC422(a), PC148(a)(1), LAMC, PC653m(a), LA53.15(e), LA12.21A1a, PC602.1(a), LA42.00b, PC148.9(a), PC314{1}, PC530.5(c)(1), PC1203.2(a), LA57.1, LA103.205.1b, LA91.103.3, PC69, PC530.5(a), BP23300, PC653m(b), PC415(1), 148.9(A)PC, LA103.205b, LA91.8105, LA47.15A1, PC236, LA12.29, PC537(a)(1), PC647(j)(4), pc647(j)(4), 45.03ALAMC, PC370/PC372, PC368c, 422(A)PC, VC2800.1(a), 148.9PC, 602.1(A)PC, LA63.94, PC166(a)(9), 63.93(H)LAMC, LA41.57a, PC415(2), 45.03LAMC, BP7028(a), LA42.13, PC646.9(a), VC11700, PC602.1b, LA112.01(b), PC148.5(a), BP7583.3a, LA57.5608.1.2, LA91.8104, LA57.4908.8.1, LA56.08e1, LA12.27.1, 640(B)(3)PC, 16240BP, 530.5(C)1PC, BP17500, PC409, Z INVALID CHARGE, LA47.15A2, PC597(b), LA66.25, PC148.3(a), PC647(i), BP4140, LA171.02(b), 587CPC, LA53.15.2(b)(2), 12.29LAMC, PC272a1, 25661BP, PC368(b)(1), LA46.91(a), LA91.106.1.1, 2800.1(A)VC, 45.04(A)LAMC, 415(1)PC, 415(2)PC, PC647(j)(1), LA12.26E, 308(A)1PC, LA57.109.1, OR8.04.932, 56.08ELAMC, LA41.46, LA53.24, LA57.107.1, 116.01LAMC, 45.04LAMC, 41.57LAMC, 537(A)(1)PC, BP16240, 45.03(A)LAMC, 66.25(A)LAMC, LA103.102c, PC182(a)(1), PC597.1(a), LA56.08(a), LA91.103.1, VC11500, 640PC, 640(C)PC, 409PC, LA103.205(d)1(i), LA41.33, LA57.315.3.1, LA91.8104.1,

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
			<p>25661(A)BP, 404(A)PC, 4461(C)VC, LA42.15(C), PC626.6(a), 112.01(B)LAM, 640(B)PC, 148.3(A)PC, LA103.203.1(b), PC415(3), PC587-c, PC587c, PC647(j)(2), 45.04ALAMC, 308A1PC, 602.1(B)PC, LA53.50a, OR11.30.010, PC653x(a), VC22513(a)(1), 7583.3(A)BP, LA57.4908.6, PC136.1(b)(1), PC530.5(c)(3), 347(B)PC, 112.01LAMC, 57.5608.1.2L, BP9884.6a, PC647(j)(3)(A), 103.205.1(B), 104.14(B)LAM, 117555HS, 853.5PC, LA112.01(a), LA47.11, LA57.107.6.3, LA57.307.7, 56.15.1CLAMC, 43132, LA41.03a, LAT4.18.1815, PC597.7(a), PC597(a), 56.08(E)LAMC, 85.07LAMC, 374.4PC, 22980.2ABP, 640C1PC, LA116.01, LA91.8104.2, LA91.7005.8.1, LA91.8104.8.1, LC6404.5(c), PC148.4(a)(1), PC278.5(a), VC12120, 112.01BLAMC, 64.44(I)9LAM, 41.18CLAMC, 104.1A27LAMC, LA151.04A, PC148.1(a), PC422.6(a), 42.15(E)9LAM, 374.4APC, 640(B)3PC, 103.102LAMC, 85.01LAMC, 640(C)1PC, 16240B&P, HS42400(a), LA103.106b, LA57.1030.4, PC602v1, 22980.2(A)BP, 53.06LAMC, 57.305.4LAMC, 53.06.2LAMC, 63.93HLAMC, 640(B)1PC, 550(A)(1)PC, 368(C)PC, LA103.107(b), LA42.02(a), LA42.03b, LA57.704.2, LA63.93h, LA64.70.02A3, LC3700.5, RT30474, 41.50LAMC, 42.15(D)4LAM, 7583.3BP, 640B3PC, 597.7(A)PC, 22513(B)VC, 653X(A)PC, 272(A)(1)PC, 103.20LAMC, 69PC, 273A(A)PC, HS12677, LA151.06, LA41.40c, OR11.20.190, PC637.7(a), 53.21(A)LAMC, 640(D)(1)PC, 53.50(A)LAMC, 12.21LAMC, 6393H, 273(A)PC, 135PC, 653M(B)PC, LA41.50(B)(2)(c), LA42.00c, LA53.70A, LA57.1004.2.2, LA91.109.1, LA91.8102.2, LA93.0104, PC136.1(a)(2), PC270, PC278, PC653.2(a), RT6071, 56.15.1LAMC, 57.307.7LAMC, 103.102CLAMC, 602WIC, 594.1(D)PC, 41.46LAMC, 57.5608.1.2, 148.5PC, 148.4(A)1PC, 626.6(A)PC, 236PC, BP9884.9(a), FG2002, FG5650(a)(1), LA103.203(b)(1), LA57.107.6.2.1, LA57.305.5.2, LA91.8104.5.1, PC148.1(c), PC32, PC374.3(a), PC422—deleted, VC10801, 640(A)PC, 115.02LAMC, 41.57ALAMC, 2298.2ABP, 43132LAMC, 415(3)PC, 56.15.1BLAMC, 103.205(B)LA, 374.3(A)PC, 103.205 LAMC, 41.03LAMC, 653PC, 422PC, 85.07BLAMC, 80421, 7028(A)BP, 148.5(A)PC, 10980(C)2WI, 136.1(B)1PC, 653M(A)PC, BP12024.2a1,</p>

Category	Code	Notes	Included Charges
			BP21628, BP6126(a), HS120290, LA103.204.1(a)(1), LA53.70D, LA56.15-1, LA57.1004.7, LA57.110.4, LA57.4908.25, LA64.70.02A1, LA91.8104.11, PC136.1(a)(1), PC368(d), PC422(a)/PC186.22(d), PC530.5(c)(2), 57.4908.8.1, 41.40LAMC, 64.4419LAMC, 103.205.1BLA, 66.25LAMC, 594.1(E)(1), 344B24LAMCC, 103.102(C)LA, 415PC, 85.07(B)LAMC, 12.21(A)LAMC, 9884.8BP, 41.49LAMC, 103.205LAMC, 57.55.01LAMC, 12.21(A)(10), 587(C)PC, 41.279C)LAMC, 3691A, 148(1)PC, 368(B)(1)PC, COOR, BP1701f, BP2052, BP7349, BP7582.3a, EL18603, FG7850a, LA115.02, LA53.06.2(a), LA53.06.2a, LA53.30, LA57.311.2.2, LA63.93e, LA91.310.9.1.1, LA91.7005.7, LA91.8104.4, LA91.8104.7, LA91.907.2.11.2, OR11.16.020, OR11.16.050, OR11.20.140, PC135, PC148.9b, PC373a, PC374.3(h)(1), PC374.4(a)

B. LAPD Charge Category Totals by District

Source: LAPD Infractions and Misdemeanors 10/31/2019 - 10/30/2019.

District	Crimes Against Persons	Property/Theft Related	Vehicle/Driving-Related	Drugs	Prostitution	Alcohol-Related	Failure to Appear/Contempt	Homelessness-Related	Other (Inc. Weapon Charges)	Total (Coded)
1	476	296	643	957	98	2568	612	1194	1730	8574
2	347	307	1053	1188	158	486	287	1351	368	5545
3	327	565	798	1197	99	325	229	530	285	4355
4	210	378	620	870	250	305	212	812	212	3869
5	182	223	342	494	79	149	104	453	143	2169
6	436	337	1420	1484	1858	758	308	709	440	7750
7	305	188	901	755	114	149	218	306	288	3224
8	569	219	1329	603	1431	330	493	309	284	5567
9	577	251	1560	586	156	619	412	213	213	4587
10	471	330	1113	621	759	543	365	529	265	4996
11	249	203	750	764	159	1395	270	1305	460	5555
12	203	524	693	500	90	216	154	612	448	3440
13	471	530	1076	2480	523	1988	643	2913	632	11256
14	725	634	1188	2449	280	2312	779	1703	723	10793
15	356	403	581	722	104	473	358	934	260	4191
All Districts	5904	5388	14067	15670	6158	12616	5444	13873	6751	85871
Coefficient of Variation ⁹³	0.02574	0.02572	0.0238235	0.0395	0.08484293	0.062541	0.034292	0.048953583	0.055574	

C. Citations by City Council District Populations

Sources: LAPD Infractions and Misdemeanors 10/31/2019 - 10/30/2019; ⁹⁴ 2015 ACS data. ⁹⁵

Dist.	White Cites.	White Pop.	White Cites/Pop. Ratio	Black Pop.	Black Pop.	Black Cites/Pop. Ratio	Hispanic Cites.	Hispanic Pop.	Hispanic Cites/Pop. Ratio	Asian Cites.	Asian Pop.	Asian Cites/Pop. Ratio	Other Cites.	Other Pop.	Other Cites/Pop. Ratio	Total Cites	Total Pop.	Total Cites/Pop. Ratio
1	1178	21196	0.0556	1506	7252	0.2077	5749	175499	0.0328	50	44532	0.0011	336	3150	0.1067	8819	251630	0.0350
2	1694	108773	0.0156	812	12396	0.0655	3001	111566	0.0269	47	16109	0.0029	349	5216	0.0669	5903	254059	0.0232
3	1488	107120	0.0139	436	10003	0.0436	2153	110531	0.0195	37	35431	0.0010	346	10065	0.0344	4460	273149	0.0163
4	1546	157182	0.0098	1041	13565	0.0767	1050	37437	0.0280	50	32740	0.0015	343	11387	0.0301	4030	252311	0.0160
5	920	165459	0.0056	553	10584	0.0522	531	27969	0.0190	19	40197	0.0005	206	13540	0.0152	2229	257749	0.0086
6	1177	39496	0.0298	1143	9533	0.1199	5111	191574	0.0267	45	28745	0.0016	477	5204	0.0917	7953	274551	0.0290
7	494	51741	0.0095	269	8933	0.0301	2406	192204	0.0125	10	15387	0.0006	131	4228	0.0310	3310	272493	0.0121
8	179	5787	0.0309	3266	97756	0.0334	2120	143628	0.0148	11	5822	0.0019	118	4872	0.0242	5694	257866	0.0221
9	164	9734	0.0168	1413	37045	0.0381	3021	224892	0.0134	11	6907	0.0016	84	2431	0.0346	4693	281008	0.0167
10	449	24111	0.0186	2019	57957	0.0348	2229	111451	0.0200	78	38504	0.0020	325	6937	0.0468	5100	238960	0.0213
11	2557	160747	0.0159	1196	18661	0.0641	1594	54525	0.0292	56	38695	0.0014	419	12077	0.0347	5822	284703	0.0204
12	1026	130605	0.0079	246	11557	0.0213	1815	81937	0.0222	109	58479	0.0019	302	9852	0.0307	3498	292429	0.0120
13	3283	62430	0.0526	3347	10247	0.3266	4253	135274	0.0314	131	41527	0.0032	704	6245	0.1127	11718	255723	0.0458
14	1412	34617	0.0408	4079	13971	0.2920	5169	164770	0.0314	46	28295	0.0016	397	5208	0.0762	11103	246860	0.0450
15	852	40406	0.0211	900	36527	0.0246	2378	173477	0.0137	28	20390	0.0014	162	7603	0.0213	4320	278404	0.0155
All	18419	1119405	0.0165	22226	355984	0.0624	42580	1936732	0.0220	728	451761	0.0016	4699	108014	0.0435	88652	3971896	0.0223

D. Disproportionality of Black Citations by District

Sources: LAPD Infractions and Misdemeanors 10/31/2019 - 10/30/2019; 2015 ACS Data.

District	Black Citations	Total Citations	Black Share of Citations	Black Population	Total Population	Black Share of Population	Disproportionality Index ⁹⁶
1	1506	8819	0.170767661	7252	251630	0.028821396	5.92503095
2	812	5903	0.137557174	12396	254059	0.048789991	2.819372829
3	436	4460	0.097757848	10003	273149	0.036619731	2.669540323
4	1041	4030	0.258312655	13565	252311	0.053761763	4.80476533
5	553	2229	0.248093315	10584	257749	0.041063786	6.041657031
6	1143	7953	0.143719351	9533	274551	0.034720740	4.139293973
7	269	3310	0.081268882	8933	272493	0.032783400	2.478964421
8	3266	5694	0.573586231	97756	257866	0.379094920	1.513041197
9	1413	4693	0.301086725	37045	281008	0.131827478	2.283945121
10	2019	5100	0.395882353	57957	238960	0.242536916	1.632256067
11	1196	5822	0.205427688	18661	284703	0.065544761	3.134158773
12	246	3498	0.070325901	11557	292429	0.039520003	1.779501392
13	3347	11718	0.285628947	10247	255723	0.040070940	7.128082027
14	4079	11103	0.367378186	13971	246860	0.056592822	6.491603883
15	900	4320	0.208333333	36527	278404	0.131201049	1.58789381
All Districts	22228	88652	0.250710644	355984	3971896	0.089625710	2.797307187

E. Homelessness-Related Citations v. District Homeless Count

Sources: LAHSA Homeless Count by City Council District;⁹⁷ LAPD Infractions and Misdemeanors 10/31/2017 - 10/30/2019.

District	Total Homeless Count (2018)	Total Homeless Count (2019)	2018-19 Average Homeless Count ⁹⁸	Homelessness-Related Citations	Homelessness-Related Citations Per Homeless Person in District
1	2452	3330	2891	1194	0.41
2	1283	1687	1485	1351	0.91
3	607	885	746	530	0.71
4	777	1187	982	812	0.83
5	883	1015	949	453	0.48
6	2825	2522	2673.5	709	0.27
7	1259	931	1095	306	0.28
8	2131	2642	2386.5	309	0.13
9	3224	4428	3826	213	0.06
10	1310	1581	1445.5	529	0.37
11	2033	2293	2163	1305	0.6
12	646	660	653	612	0.94
13	2996	2953	2974.5	2913	0.98
14	7068	7872	7470	1703	0.23
15	1791	2629	2210	934	0.42
					Correlation Coefficient: 0.40706602

F. Trespass Citation Trends by Race

Source: LAPD Infractions and Misdemeanors 10/31/2017 - 10/30/2019

	Trespass Category	602 PC (including (k), (o), and others)	41.24 LAMC
Number of arrests	4724	2368 (50.1% of trespass arrests)	1471 (31.1% of trespass arrests)
Male Percentage	73.9% = 3493	72.3%	76.1%
Female Percentage	26.1% = 1231	27.7%	23.9%
Hispanic Arrests	2134 = 45.2%	1050 = 44.3%	644 = 43.8%
White Arrests	1263 = 26.7%	610 = 25.8%	406 = 27.6%
Black Arrests	1101 = 23.3%	574 = 24.2%	361 =
Other Arrests	189	112	49
% Misdemeanor	84.9% = 4013	99.7% = 2361	56.4% = 830
% Infraction	15.1% = 711	0.3% = 7	43.6% = 641
Time of arrests	8-11 AM	6-7PM, 8-9 AM; 5-6 PM,	10-12 AM; 1-2PM

G. Hispanic Trespass Citation Trends

Source: LAPD Infractions and Misdemeanors 10/31/2017 - 10/30/2019

	General Trespass	602 PC	41.24 LAMC
Number of arrests	2134	1050	644
Male	1588 = 74.4%	782 = 74.5%	483 = 75%
Female	546 = 25.6%	268 = 25.5%	161 = 25%
Misdemeanor	1847 = 86.6%	1047 = 99.7%	387 = 60.1%
Infraction	287 = 13.4%	3 = 0.3%	257 = 39.9%
Time of Day	11-12; 10-11; 8-9	15-16 (92); 8-9 (89); 7-8 (71)	11-12 (67); 10-11 (62); 13-14 (59)

H. Black Trespass Citation Trends

Source: LAPD Infractions and Misdemeanors 10/31/2017 - 10/30/2019.

	General Trespass	602 PC	41.24 LAMC
Number of arrests	1101	574	361
Male	902 = 81.9%	457 = 79.6%	307 = 85%
Female	199 = 18.1%	117 = 20.4%	54 = 15%
Misdemeanor	932 = 84.7%	573 = 99.8%	205 = 56.8%
Infraction	169 = 15.3%	1 = 0.2%	156 = 43.2%
Time of Day	11-12 (97); 9-10 (93); 8-9 (84)	21-22 (39); 11-12 (37); 18-19 (36)	9-10 (47); 11-12 (42); 10-11 (41)

I. White Trespass Citation Trends

Source: LAPD Infractions and Misdemeanors 10/31/2017 - 10/30/2019.

	General Trespass	602 PC	41.24 LAMC
Number of arrests	1263	610	406
Male	836 = 66.2%	377 = 61.8%	286 = 70.4%
Female	427 = 33.8%	233 = 38.2%	120 = 29.6%
Misdemeanor	1044 = 82.7%	608 = 99.7%	206 = 50.7%
Infraction	219 = 17.3%	2 = 0.3%	200 = 49.3%
Time of Day	8-9; 10-11; 9-10	18-19 (62); 10-11 (45); 17-18 (43)	8-9 (67); 10-11 (51); 9-10 (47)

The LAPD arresting data shows that people classified as Hispanic are arrested or cited for trespass-related charges at almost double the number as white and black arrestees.

J. General Trends in Trespass Prosecution

Source: LA City Attorney Infractions and Misdemeanors 1/01/2017 - 9/15/2019.

	Trespass Category	602 PC (including (k), (o), and others)	41.24 LAMC
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	Trespass Category	602 PC (including (k), (o), and others)	41.24 LAMC
Number of cases	6975	5027 = 72.1 % of all trespass cases	726 = 10.4% of all trespass cases
Number received from LAPD	5839 = 83.7%	4417 = 88.3%	514 = 70.8%
Male Percentage	5218 = 74.8%	3818 = 75.9%	550 = 75.8%
Female Percentage	1715 = 24.6%	1184 = 23.6%	171 = 23.6%
Charges against Hispanic people	3010 = 43.2%	2028 = 40.3%	377 = 51.9%
Charges against White people	1824 = 26.2%	1351 = 26.9%	129 = 17.8%
Charges against Black people	1744 = 25%	1345 = 26.6%	193 = 26.6%
Charges against Other people	317	250	17 = 2.3%
Misdemeanor Filed - Total	4163 = 59.7% of cases received	3000 = 59.7% of cases received	319 = 43.9%
Misdemeanor Filed – Released on OR	2186 = 52.5% of MD filed	1360 = 45.3% of MD filed	194 = 60.8%
Misdemeanor Filed – Custody	1977 = 47.5% of MD filed	1640 = 54.7% of MD filed	125 = 39.2%
Misdemeanor Rejected - Total	2114 = 30.3% of cases received	1469 = 29.2% of cases received	348 = 47.9%
Misdemeanor Rejected – lack of sufficient evidence	809 = 38.3% of MD rejected	517 = 35.2% of MD rejected	107 = 30.7%
Misdemeanor Rejected – Interest of Justice	752 = 35.6% of MD rejected	612 = 40.9% of MD rejected	67 = 19.3%
Misdemeanor Rejected – other – indicated in MEMO	553 = 26.1% MD rejected	340 = 23.1% of MD rejected	174 = 50%

Top trespass charges recorded by CA: PC 602(k) - 2106; 602(o) - 1323; 602.5(a) - 586; 41.24a - 554

K. Hispanic Trespass Charging Trends

Source: LA City Attorney Infractions and Misdemeanors 1/01/2017 - 9/15/2019.

	General Trespass	602 PC ((k = 836; (o) = 458; 602.5(a) = 227; ...)	41.24 LAMC
Number of Charges	3010	2028	377
Number received from LADP	2472 = 82.1% of cases brought	1800 = 88.8%	248 = 65.8%
Male	2269 = 75.4%	1574 = 77.6%	271 = 71.9%
Female	739 = 24.6%	454 = 22.4%	106 = 28.1%
Misdemeanor Filed - Total	1870 = 62.1% of cases received	1287 = 63.5% of cases received	160 = 42.4%
Misdemeanor Filed – Released on OR	997 = 53.3% of MD filed	577 = 44.8% of MD filed	100 = 62.5%
Misdemeanor Filed – Custody	873 = 46.7% of MD filed	710 = 55.2% of MD filed	60 = 37.5%

	General Trespass	602 PC ((k = 836; (o) = 458; 602.5(a) = 227; ...)	41.24 LAMC
Misdemeanor Rejected - Total	851 = 28.3% of cases received	521 = 25.7% of cases received	191 = 50.7%
Misdemeanor Rejected – lack of sufficient evidence	358 = 42.1%	206 = 39.5% of MD rejected	56 = 29.3%
Misdemeanor Rejected – Interest of Justice	247 = 29%	200 = 38.4% of MD rejected	25 = 13.1%
Misdemeanor Rejected – other – indicated in MEMO	246 = 28.9%	115 = 22.1%	110 = 57.6%

Additional notes about Hispanic charging data – the disparity between MD rejected and MD filed are the smaller categories with lesser numbers, like MD filed- VA; MD filed – bail; Warrant, hearing.

Average imposed probation: 6.19; majority of the disposition was NULL.

L. Black Trespass Charging Trends

Source: LA City Attorney Infractions and Misdemeanors 1/01/2017 - 9/15/2019.

	General Trespass	602 PC ((k = 836; (o) = 458; 602.5(a) = 227; ...)	41.24 LAMC
Number of Charges	1744	1345	193
Number received from LADP	1504 = 82.6% of cases brought	1215 = 90.3%	157 = 81.3%
Male	1425 = 81.7%	1100 = 81.8%	166 = 86%
Female	314 = 18%	242 = 18%	27 = 14%
Misdemeanor Filed – Majority	914 = 52.4% of cases received	691 = 63.5% of cases received	90 = 46.6%
Misdemeanor Filed – Released on OR	401 = 43.9% of MD filed	264 = 48.2% of MD filed	47 = 52.2%
Misdemeanor Filed – Custody	513 = 56.1% of MD filed	427 = 61.8% of MD filed	43 = 47.8%
Misdemeanor Rejected – Majority	636 = 36.5% of cases received	502 = 37.3% of cases received	79 = 40.9%
Misdemeanor Rejected – lack of sufficient evidence	179 = 28.1%	125 = 24.9% of MD rejected	27 = 34.2%
Misdemeanor Rejected – Interest of Justice	286 = 45%	241 = 48% of MD rejected	23 = 29.1%
Misdemeanor Rejected – other – indicated in MEMO	171 = 26.9%	136 = 27.1%	29 = 36.7%

Additional notes – see paper about the MD filed in VA and for a warrant. More interested in LAPD to CA data, and less about case disposition because many categories have a large percentage of “NULL.”

Need to determine what branch AC is. Much higher proportion when charge is 41.24.

M. White Trespass Charging Trends

Source: LA City Attorney Infractions and Misdemeanors 1/01/2017 - 9/15/2019.

	General Trespass	602 PC ((k = 836; (o) = 458; 602.5(a) = 227; ...)	41.24 LAMC
Number of Charges	1824	1351	129
Number received from LADP	1539 = 84.4% of cases brought	1191 = 88.2%	96 = 74.4%
Male	1253 = 68.7%	931 = 68.9%	166 = 86%
Female	567 = 31.1%	418 = 30.9%	27 = 14%
Misdemeanor Filed – Majority	1160 = 63.6 % of cases received	855= 63.3% of cases received	58 = 45%
Misdemeanor Filed – Released on OR	658 = 56.7% of MD filed	427 = 49.9% of MD filed	40 = 83.3%
Misdemeanor Filed – Custody	502 = 43.3% of MD filed	428 = 51.5% of MD filed	18 = 16.7%
Misdemeanor Rejected – Majority	500 = 27.4% of cases received	354 = 26.2% of cases received	64 = 49.6%
Misdemeanor Rejected – lack of sufficient evidence	224 = 44.8%	156 = 44.1% of MD rejected	20 = 31.3%
Misdemeanor Rejected – Interest of Justice	172 = 34.4%	131 = 37% of MD rejected	17 = 26.6%
Misdemeanor Rejected – other – indicated in MEMO	104 = 20.8%	67 = 18.2%	27 = 42.2%

1. Lens, M., Stoll, M.A., & Kuai, Y. (2019). *Trends in Misdemeanor Arrests in Los Angeles: 2001–2017*. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA, available at <http://www.lewis.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/17/2019/03/2019-UCLA-Misdemeanor-Arrests-report-FE.pdf#page=58>. ↵

2. Criminalization, National Coalition for the Homeless, <http://nationalhomeless.org/issues/civil-rights/> (last visited Dec 11, 2019). ↵

3. Trespassing was coded as a homelessness-related charge following our interview with a public defender who frequently defends trespassing cases. See “Trends in Trespass-Related Crimes,” *infra*. ↵

4. For further discussion of how prostitution-related charges were coded, see “Trends in Prostitution Criminalization,” *infra*. ↵

5. =COUNTIF(Raw_Data!\$F\$2:\$F\$103561,\$A2) ↵

6. =SUM(\$D\$2:\$D2)/103560 ↵

7. Available at <https://cams-lacounty.hub.arcgis.com/>. ↵

8. =TRIM(IF(ISBLANK(M3),CONCATENATE(N3, “,O3,” “,P3,” and “,Q3,” “,R3,” “,S3),CONCATENATE(M3,””,N3,””,O3,””,P3))) ↵

9. =IF(OR(ISBLANK(Q3),Q3=“NULL”),“”,IF(OR(ISBLANK(R3),R3=“NULL”),Q3,CONCATENATE(Q3,” and”,R3))) ↵

10. =IF(ISNUMBER(MATCH(A2,’LAPD Addresses’!\$A\$2:\$A\$43118,0)),IF(ISNUMBER(MATCH(A2,’City Attorney Addresses’!\$A\$2:\$A\$92024,0)),“LAPD and CITY ATTY”,“LAPD”),“CITY ATTY”) ↵

11. See <https://egis3.lacounty.gov/dataportal/2015/05/11/la-county-cams-address-locator/>. ↵

12. See <https://gis.stackexchange.com/questions/60432/which-crs-to-use-for-google-maps#60438>. ↵

13. =IF(J2=“”,VLOOKUP(\$J2,Geocodes.\$A\$2:\$C\$119483,2,0)). This was in a copy of the dataset where the J column contained concatenated street addresses. ↵

14. Available at <http://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/la-city-council-districts-adopted-2012>. ↵

15. Available at www.awesome-table.com. ↵


16. <https://support.awesome-table.com/hc/en-us/articles/115004077629--Part-1-Create-and-set-up-your-datasource> ↵

17. This and subsequent “filters” are described in Awesome Table’s documentation, available at <https://support.awesome-table.com/hc/en-us/articles/115001068189>. [↔](#)
18. =WEEKDAY(D3). [↔](#)
19. =IF(VALUE(LEFT(E3,2))=23,“23:00 to 0:00”,CONCATENATE(VALUE(LEFT(E3,2)),“:00 to “,VALUE(LEFT(E3,2))+1,“:00”)) [↔](#)
20. See “Appendix A. Table of Codes,” *infra*. [↔](#)
21. =IF(N3=“NOTYETCODED”,“NOT CODED”,CONCATENATE(N3,“ .”,VLOOKUP(N3,Codes!\$A\$2:\$B\$48,2,0))) [↔](#)
22. =IF(N3=“NOTYETCODED”,“NOT CODED”,IF(GTE(N3,42),“Other”,IF(GTE(N3,33),“Homelessness-Related”,IF(GTE(N3,30),“Failure to Appear/Contempt”,IF(GTE(N3,26),“Alcohol-Related”,IF(GTE(N3,20),“Prostitution”,IF(GTE(N3,15),“Drugs”,IF(GTE(N3,14),“Weapon Charges”,IF(GTE(N3,10),“Vehicle/Driving-Related”,IF(GTE(N3,4),“Property/Theft-Related”,“Crimes Against Persons”)))))))))) [↔](#)
23. See “Appendix A. Table of Codes,” *infra*. [↔](#)
24. See “Geocoding the Data,” *supra*. [↔](#)
25. *Id.* [↔](#)
26. See “Geocoding the Data,” *supra*. [↔](#)
27. See “LAPD Data,” *supra*. [↔](#)
28. =IF(AND(ISNUMBER(D2),ISNUMBER(J2)),DATEDIF(J2,D2,“y”),“”) [↔](#)
29. See “Geocoding the Data,” *supra*. [↔](#)
30. *Id.* [↔](#)
31. United States Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/losangelescountycalifornia>. [↔](#)
32. Cindy Chang and Ben Poston, *LAPD searches blacks and Latinos more. But they’re less likely to have contraband than whites*, LA TIMES, October 8, 2019, <https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-lapd-searches-20190605-story.html>. [↔](#)
33. Cindy Chang and Ben Poston, *Stop-and-frisk in a car:’ Elite LAPD unit disproportionately stopped black drivers, data show*, LA TIMES, June 5, 2019, <https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-lapd-traffic-stops-20190124-story.html>. [↔](#)
34. *Id.* [↔](#)
35. Annie Gilbertson, Aaron Mendelson, and Angela Caputo, *COLLATERAL DAMAGE: How LA’s fight against sex trafficking is hurting vulnerable women*, LAist, August 7, 2019, <https://laist.com/projects/2019/collateral-damage/>. [↔](#)
36. *Id.* [↔](#)
37. Chang and Poston, *supra* note 32. [↔](#)
38. *Id.* [↔](#)
39. Gilbertson, Mendelson, and Caputo, *supra* note 33. [↔](#)
40. See Appendix B. [↔](#)
41. See Appendix C. District populations and demographic data are derived from the 2015 American Community Survey. [↔](#)
42. All neighborhood-based generalizations in this section were made by using QGIS to visually compare a heatmap of the LAPD data with the Los Angeles Times’ community-defined neighborhood boundaries, available at <http://boundaries.latimes.com/set/la-county-neighborhoods-current/>. [↔](#)
43. See Appendix D. [↔](#)
44. See Appendix C. These numbers understate the total rates, because they only reflect citations that were successfully geocoded. However, they are appropriate for comparison to the individual district data, which shares the same limitation. [↔](#)
45. See Appendix B. This section of the discussion addresses only the subset of citations that were (a) successfully geocoded, (b) coded, and (c) within the boundaries of one of the fifteen council districts. It also aggregates Weapon Charges into the Other category for convenience, due to their low prevalence. [↔](#)
46. For further discussion of prostitution-related citations, see “Trends in Prostitution Criminalization,” *supra*. [↔](#)
47. See Appendix E. The correlation coefficient is 0.41. Homeless population data are derived from the 2018 and 2019 Homeless Counts conducted by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA). [↔](#)
48. Interview with Drew Haven [↔](#)
49. California Penal Code 602 [↔](#)

50. Los Angeles Municipal Code 41.24 [↔](#)
51. See Appendix J [↔](#)
52. *Id.* See also, Appendix F [↔](#)
53. See Appendices F and J [↔](#)
54. Census Data, *supra* note 31 [↔](#)
55. See Appendix F [↔](#)
56. See Appendix G [↔](#)
57. See Appendix H [↔](#)
58. See Appendix I [↔](#)
59. See Appendices H and I [↔](#)
60. Chang and Poston, *supra* note 31. [↔](#)
61. See Appendix J [↔](#)
62. See Appendix K [↔](#)
63. See Appendix L [↔](#)
64. See Appendix M [↔](#)
65. Matt Tinoco, *LA's Rules About Where Homeless People Are Allowed To Sit And Sleep Could Get Even More Complicated*, LAist, August 22, 2019, <https://laist.com/2019/08/22/los-angeles-homeless-sit-lie-sleep-law.php>. [↔](#)
66. Robin Greene, *Loiterers Bad For Business, Retailers Say*, LA Times, March 18, 1993, <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1993-03-18-gl-12529-story.html>. [↔](#)
67. *Id.* [↔](#)
68. Steven Greenhouse, *Day Laborer Battle Runs Outside Home Depot*, NY Times, October 10, 2005, <https://www.nytimes.com/2005/10/10/us/day-laborer-battle-runs-outside-home-depot.html>. [↔](#)
69. Interview with Drew. [↔](#)
70. Cal. Penal Code § 647(b)(1) (West 2019). [↔](#)
71. Cal. Penal Code § 647(b)(2) (West 2019). [↔](#)
72. Cal. Penal Code § 653.22(a) (West 2019). [↔](#)
73. Cal. Penal Code § 647(d) (West 2019). [↔](#)
74. Cal. Penal Code § 652.23(a)(1) (West 2019). [↔](#)
75. Los Angeles Municipal Code § 103.107.1(b) [↔](#)
76. Cal. Penal Code § 315 (West 2019). [↔](#)
77. Cal. Penal Code § 316 (West 2019). [↔](#)
78. Cal. Penal Code § 647(b)(1) (West 2019). [↔](#)
79. Cal. Penal Code § 647(b)(2) (West 2019). [↔](#)
80. Cal. Penal Code § 653.22(a) (West 2019). [↔](#)
81. Cal. Penal Code § 653.23(a)(1) (West 2019). [↔](#)
82. Los Angeles Municipal Code § 103.107.1(b) [↔](#)
83. Cal. Penal Code § 315 (West 2019). [↔](#)
84. Cal. Penal Code § 316 (West 2019). [↔](#)
85. Cal. Penal Code § 647(d) (West 2019). [↔](#)
86. Nury Martinez, *Councilwomen Nury Martinez and South LA Councilmembers Announce Half A Million to Save Victims of Human Trafficking in LAPD South Bureau*, City of Los Angeles Councilwomen, 6th District, January 31, 2019, http://www.nury-martinez.com/councilwoman_nury_martinez_and_south_la_councilmembers_announce_half_a_million_to_save_victims_of_human_trafficking_in_lapd_south_bureau [↔](#)


87. *Los Angeles, CA Population 2019*, World Population Review, 2019, <http://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/los-angeles-population/> 


88. Cal. Penal Code § 653.22(a) (West 2019). 


89. Joanna Cifredo, *NCTE Backs Challenges to Prostitution Laws and Their Discriminatory Enforcement*, National Center for Transgender Equality (2016), <https://transequality.org/blog/ncte-backs-challenges-to-prostitution-laws-and-their-discriminatory-enforcement> 


90. Cal. Penal Code § 653.22(a) (West 2019). 

91. Cal. Penal Code § 653.22(a) (West 2019). 

92. Joanna Cifredo, *NCTE Backs Challenges to Prostitution Laws and Their Discriminatory Enforcement*, National Center for Transgender Equality (2016), <https://transequality.org/blog/ncte-backs-challenges-to-prostitution-laws-and-their-discriminatory-enforcement> 

93. This was calculated by dividing the population standard deviation by the mean. Its purpose is to determine the extent to which the prevalence of a charge category varies by district. It is used instead of population standard deviation, in order to control for the large difference in overall prevalence among the categories. 

94. Arrestee race was marked by one-letter indicators in the LAPD data. The vast majority were W, B, H, A, and O, which we presume correspond to White, Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Other. However, there were many other letters that only appeared a few times in the dataset. These, and unmarked races, were aggregated with O into the Other category, for the purpose of this table. 

95. Economy Panel LA Data, Los Angeles City Controller, <https://controllerdata.lacity.org/Statistics/Economy-Panel-LA-Data/4ndk-mmc8/data> (last visited Dec 12, 2019). Population data for 2015 were found via the following filters: indicator="POPULATION" and calendar_year="2015". These data represent 2015 American Community Survey data aggregated into city council districts by Beacon Economics, and are the most recent district-based population counts we could find. 

96. This was calculated by dividing the Black share of citations by the Black share of the population. 

97. 2019 Homeless Count by City of Los Angeles Council District (CD), <https://www.lahsa.org/data?id=12-count-by-city-council-district> (last visited Dec 12, 2019). 

98. The counts are conducted in January of each year. As such, we used the average of the 2018 and 2019 counts because it most closely corresponds to the LAPD dataset's timespan. 