

CANNABIS IN LONG BEACH



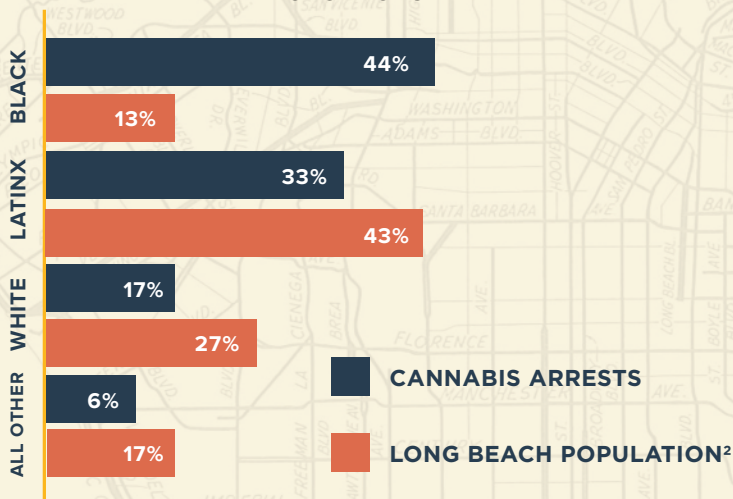
ARRESTS BY THE LONG BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT, 2010-2016

A MILLION DOLLAR HOODS REPORT

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Between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2016, the Long Beach Police Department recorded 3,378 arrests involving at least one cannabis-related charge. Cannabis usage is relatively even across racial groups, but there were clear racial disparities regarding cannabis-related arrests by the Long Beach Police Department¹. In particular, Black people constitute just 13 percent of the City population but 44 percent of all cannabis-related arrests. Data from the Long Beach Police Department between 2010 and 2016 suggests that, in Long Beach, Black people were the most disproportionately impacted by anti-cannabis enforcement in the years immediately prior to California lifting its ban on adult, recreational cannabis sales and possession.

CANNABIS-RELATED ARRESTS BY RACE, 2010-2016



COST OF CANNABIS ARRESTS

Between 2010 and 2016, the people booked by the Long Beach Police Department on at least one cannabis-related charge collectively spent at least:



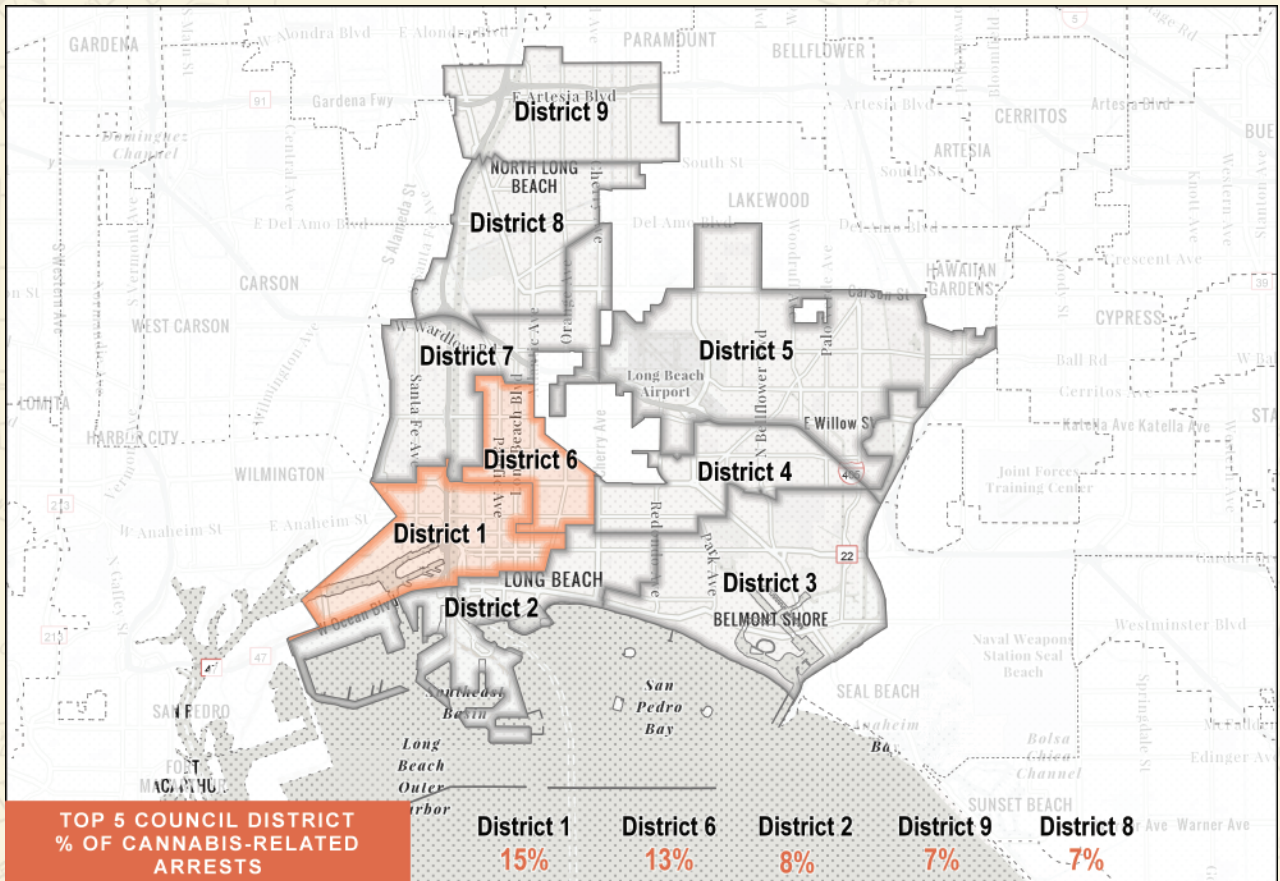
Methodology: This report uses data provided by the Long Beach Police Department in response to a Public Records Act request submitted by Prof. Kelly Lytle-Hernandez. This dataset includes information on bookings by the Long Beach Police Department between January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2016. For this report, we analyzed the following categories of information: Race, Sex, Address (home address), Arrest charges, and Jail days. The "Other" Race category includes all racial and ethnic groups other than Black, White, and Latinx. Jail days were calculated based on booking and release dates. If a release date was not provided, we did not use the data entry. Time lost is the cumulative amount of days lost in local lockups controlled by the arresting agency and does not include time lost in another jail or prison following a transfer. Daily bed rates were calculated using the annual city jail budget allocation and dividing that by the number of beds and number of days in a year. Prior years were calculated directly from the provided year, adjusting for the annual inflation rate as provided by the United States Department of Labor³. This report includes bookings of adults 18 years of age and older that had at least one charge of a cannabis-related offense. This included the following charge codes: HS 11357, HS 11358, HS 11359, HS 11360, HS 11361, HS 11362, and VC 23222. Chart data showing geographic information including bookings in zipcodes, assembly district, and senate district are based on the home address of the individual.

References:

- ¹ United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016
- ² U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table GCT0101 <<http://factfinder.census.gov>> (2019).
- ³ U.S. Department of Labor - <https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2019/cpi-increased-2-point-0-percent-for-year-ending-april-2019.htm>

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CANNABIS-RELATED ARRESTS BY COUNCIL DISTRICTS, 2010-2016



CANNABIS-RELATED ARRESTS BY HOME ZIPCODES, 2010-2016

