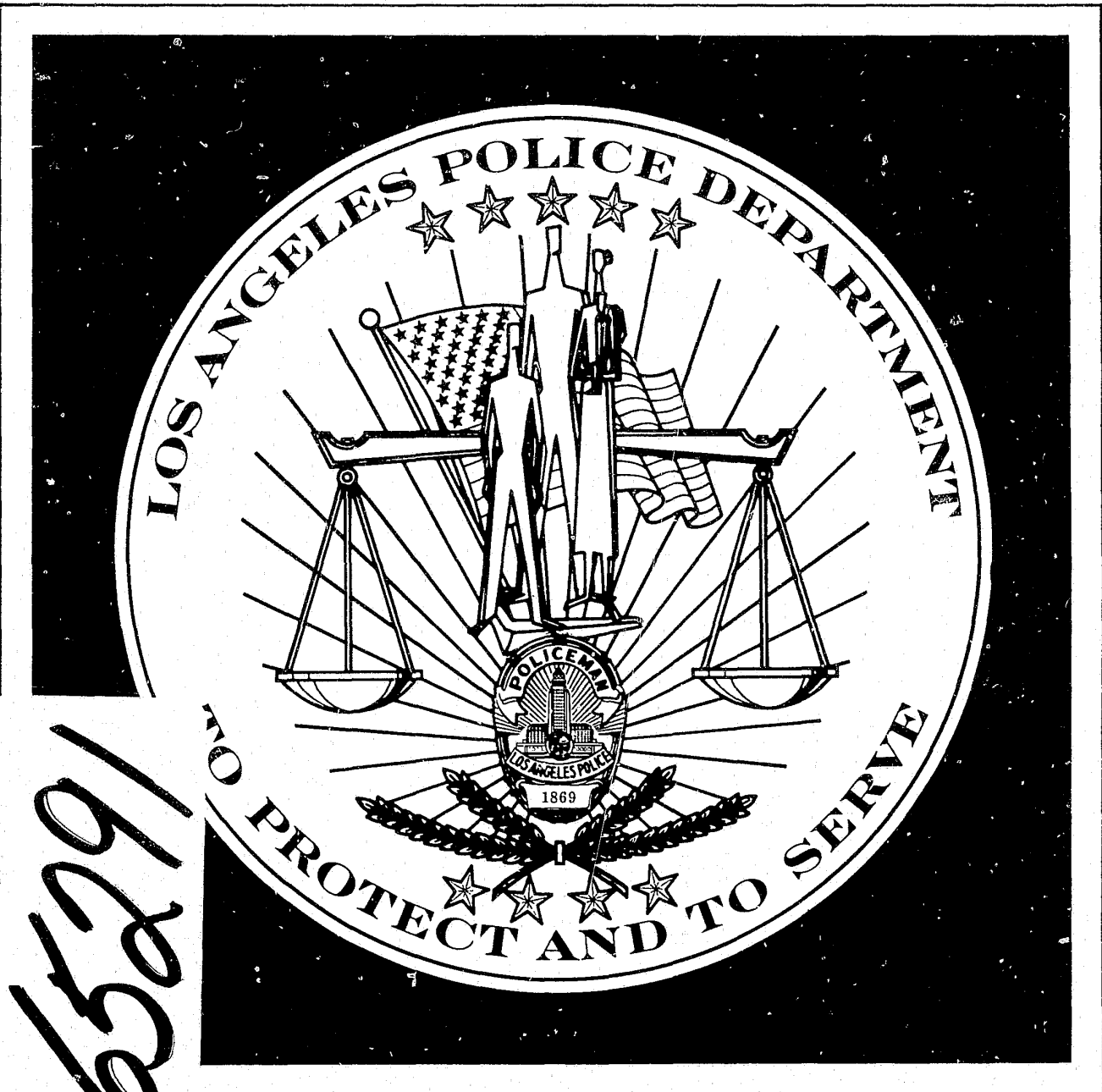


Annual Report 1978



65291

Los Angeles City Council



Mayor Tom Bradley



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- Joel Wachs, President Pro Tempore
- Bob Ronka
- Joy Picus
- Zev Yaroslavsky
- Pat Russell
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- Burt Pines, City Attorney
- Ira Reiner, City Controller

NCJRS

FEB 11 1980

Mayor Tom Bradley
Los Angeles City Hall
200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

ACQUISITIONS

Dear Mayor Bradley:

The past year and the year ahead provide serious challenges and offer real opportunities to the Los Angeles Police Department.

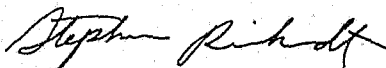
We are in the process of attempting to make constructive changes in many significant areas, while retaining those policies and procedures which have made the Department so successful in the past.

We believe that 1978 was a positive year. We selected a new Chief of Police pursuant to an improved selection process. We maintained the high quality of police service in a period of fiscal limitation and restraint. We sought to increase public confidence in the Department's operations by providing for full disclosure of information to the public whenever possible.

We expect that the current year will bring further improvement, and that we will be working closely with the Chief of Police in our efforts to better the Department's operation.

We are grateful for the support you have shown us in the past and will need your continued advice and counsel in the year ahead.

Sincerely,



Stephen Reinhardt

Board of Police Commissioners



Stephen Reinhardt, President Attorney-at-Law. Former President, Recreation and Parks Commission.



James G. Fisk, Vice President Adjunct Professor, Political Science Department, UCLA. Former Deputy Chief of Police.



Mariana R. Pfaelzer Attorney-at-Law.



Salvador Montenegro Consultant, real estate management, appraisal and sales. Former Police Commission Hearing Examiner.



Samuel L. Williams Attorney-at-Law. Past President, Los Angeles County Bar Association.

Chief Daryl F. Gates



Daryl F. Gates became the City's 49th Chief of Police on March 28. Participating in change-of-command ceremonies were Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., Mayor Tom Bradley, Police Commission President Mariana R. Pfaelzer, Superior Court Judge Robert I. Weil and Assistant Chief Robert F. Rock. The latter had served as Chief following the January retirement of Edward M. Davis.

A native of the neighboring city of Glendale, Chief Gates entered the Department in 1949 and, 20 years later, had progressed through the ranks to Assistant Chief and Director of the Office of Administrative Services. Prior to the March appointment, he had been Director of the Office of Operations for eight years.

Chief Gates served in the United States Navy during World War II. He is an alumnus of the University of Southern California and holds a bachelor of science degree. Past president of the Peace Officers Association of Los Angeles County, he is prominently identified with numerous local and national professional organizations. Chief Gates is a recognized authority on the prevention and control of civil disorder. He also pioneered the concept of Special Weapons and Tactics teams to achieve law enforcement objectives during crisis situations without the loss of life.

Chief's Message

The year found the Department confronted by two major problems: a startling increase in serious crime and a steady decrease in funds available to finance our services to the City.

No one can explain with certainty just what brought about the rising crime rate, coming as it did after two full years of downward trends. A partial explanation may lie in our mounting population, which leaves the Department with only 2.01 officers for each 1,000 residents — a ratio well below that of four of the other five largest cities in the nation. Department planning is based upon a current population of three million, with the City's Planning Department anticipating an additional 350,000 residents by 1980.

Most newcomers are of Hispanic and Asian origins. Pending publication of the 1980 census, it is estimated that 900,000 Hispanics and 400,000 Asians now live in Los Angeles. Many face tremendous language, social and cultural barriers in their efforts to establish themselves with dignity in an area which they must find as strange as it is inviting. The problems that arise during the integrating process involve our officers when criminals turn upon recent arrivals as easy prey.

Every resident deserves the same level of protection and service. That poses no difficulty when resources keep pace with population. Resources, however, have diminished as rapidly as the population has risen, with inflation impacting as heavily upon City government as on the average household. The same dollar that buys far less food, clothing and gasoline, provides the Department with far fewer officers, vehicles and equipment. And we have fewer of those dollars coming in. Many months prior to the passage of Proposition 13, the Department was experiencing budgetary cutbacks. Proposition 13 was only the culmination of the people's plea for fiscal constraint throughout government.

But if "adversity introduces a man to himself," the same may be said of a police department. It is in this light that we accept the current challenges without complaint, knowing the opportunity is here

to prove our mettle. To fulfill our pledge of uninterrupted protection and service, a program of realignment is being structured which will create an organizational entity that will help assure maximum productivity from existing sworn and civilian personnel resources. The minimal changes in assignment probably will be confined to the Office of Operations, the Bureau of Special Investigation and traffic units. Management's style will be different. Our approach to problems will be different. The organization of LAPD will be different. But our stand against lawlessness will not change.

Our authorized sworn personnel during the fiscal year 1977-78 (ending on June 30) numbered 7,369, with 2,858 civilian employees authorized. For the fiscal year 1978-79, those figures dropped to 7,016 and 2,553 respectively, for a combined loss of 658 authorized positions. The loss of civilian workers should not be underestimated. Too often it became necessary to take uniformed officers out of the field to perform essential tasks heretofore completed by civilians. This at a time when an acute need existed for more officers in the field.

Every effort was exerted to minimize decreases in uniformed personnel assigned to street operations, i.e., patrol cars, foot beats, accident investigation, traffic enforcement and air support. Retrenchment fell hardest upon investigative and support units.

Funds budgeted for officer overtime sustained a cut of 50 percent and all funds for civilian overtime were eliminated. In lieu of dollar reimbursements, compensatory time off was initiated. While more than \$3.1 million was saved, the drain on personnel resources became even more severe because of the resultant time off.

Fortunately, the Department was able to maintain service levels in responding to emergency calls. Response to non-emergency calls dropped off by about 10 percent.

Detectives, probably more than any other single classification of sworn personnel, were asked to carry the heaviest burdens brought on by depleted staffs of experts upon whom they had traditionally relied for specialized support services. Detectives

themselves were forced to complete routine tasks rather than subject their investigations to prolonged delays. At the same time, attrition among veteran detectives was especially severe. The Department lost their skills and experience while others had to assume their workloads. The average 852 detectives that had been deployed per month during the last five months of 1977 fell to 790 in 1978.

Because the services furnished by Records and Identification Division are so vitally important, its personnel were not cut. However, major difficulties were encountered due to unusually high attrition and the constraints of a hiring freeze which, in most instances, precluded the replacing of employees. The vacancy rate exceeded 15 percent compared with less than five percent a year ago. Again, the situation was aggravated by the elimination of overtime pay. Traffic services and its support units lost 94 employees at a time when fatal traffic accidents increased by more than 20 percent.

The hiring of recruits necessarily was halted during the last seven months, frustrating our vigorous efforts to attract and employ more Black, Hispanic and Asian candidates and females of all races. We remain determined to make the Department even more representative of all the people. Fortunately, there are prospects that attrition will spur the revival of minority recruitment early in 1979.

One of the highlights of 1978 occurred in September with the integration of our public schools and the busing of thousands of young students. Throughout the preceding two years, the Department had spared nothing, including the special training of 3,000 officers, to assure a peaceful, orderly implementation. Rejecting entirely the violence that accompanied integration in other cities, the people accepted this historic event without a single major incident of hostility. Remembering that there are more public schools in Los Angeles than in any other American city, this display of cooperation between the people and law enforcement becomes more remarkable.

When all is said and done, the significance of the past 12 months will not be found in a recital of what we have lost but in what we have gained. We have discovered who and what we really are and, in so doing, encountered reserves of skills, resilience and determination never before recognized. It has proved once again that the true strength of the Department cannot be measured by dollar signs but only in the character of its men and women. Their devotion to duty transcends all budgetary considerations and lies at the heart of our capacity to meet the future, knowing that the job can and will be done. They have made a new Chief of Police more than ever proud to be counted among them.

DARYL F. GATES
Chief of Police

The Skid Row Derelict: A Social Dilemma



A 15-block enclave near the downtown Civic Center, composed of some of the City's older buildings and rundown hotels and haunted for generations by chronic public inebriates, is commonly known as skid row. Every major city has one. The safety of these hapless people has been of concern to Central Area officers who, historically, have interceded when the unfortunates were unable to care for themselves and their meager belongings. For years, until 1978, public drunks, in compliance with the law, were arrested, confined, cared for and fed in the jail in Parker Center or, if ill or injured, hospitalized. Many were released when their sobriety returned; others were prosecuted. The jail accommodated up to 116 drunks at one time and was often filled to capacity. Despite the dubious rehabilitative value of these procedures, overt public drunkenness was controlled. Visitors to skid row and those employed there were seldom annoyed by the aimless derelicts. And, perhaps most importantly, these down-and-out alcoholics were provided with a safe place to sleep and food to eat.

In March, however, a landmark ruling handed down by the Superior Court ordered the Department to comply strictly with several new requirements. The court's mandate is known as the "Sundance Decision," Robert Sundance being the name of a litigant.

Some of the requirements tied to the Sundance Decision include the following: Any van used for the transportation of drunks must be padded (at a cost of \$3,000 per van). Each public inebriate must be furnished a bed. Immediate medical screenings must be completed by a licensed physician or registered nurse and the physical condition of each arrestee monitored by other trained personnel at intervals not to exceed one hour. After arriving at a jail facility, each arrestee must be served a nutritious product containing sugar, such as orange juice, and with vitamin supplements to help correct possible blood sugar deficiencies.

LAPD has 13 Area jails, but only four meet Sundance criteria. Van Nuys Jail has a capacity for 15 drunks; West Los Angeles, three; Harbor, three and the jail in Parker Center, 39.

All inebriates who are in apparent need of hospitalization because of illness or injury are immediately brought to County-USC Medical Center, as in the past. In the Central skid row area, some 20 inebriates are transported daily to a privately endowed detoxification center operated by the Volunteers of America, but only if the inebriate requests admission. The center's capacity is limited to 30 persons and anyone admitted is free to leave at any time.

Prosecution, following temporary detention in a police jail, now occurs only if the arrestee is a habitual offender, if he has been charged with an additional crime, if he demands a hearing before a magistrate, or if his safety or the safety of others would be jeopardized by summary release. The Office of the City Attorney and the Department have had to tighten the criteria for prosecution. The average drunk, once he is able to care for himself, remains in jail from four to eight hours. Prior to Sundance, about 56 percent of arrested public inebriates were arraigned. Criminal prosecution today is sought for less than ten percent.

During the year prior to Sundance, 56,285 persons were booked City-wide for public drunkenness, of whom 32,868 were Central Area arrestees. Bookings in 1978 fell to 29,002, with only 17,664 from Central Area. The Department simply did not have enough officers and facilities to adjust adequately to the demands of the Sundance Decision.

In the absence of required resources, large numbers of "common drunks" were left on skid row to fall victim to illness, exposure and violence. Deaths along the streets of sorrow increased by about 150 percent and crime by almost 50 percent. Calls for police and ambulance service soared. The deterioration of the neighborhood and the number of drunks left in doorways and alleys prompted 19 businesses to move to other areas over the past 18 months.

By no means is it suggested that the Sundance Decision was not applauded for its humane intent in that it gave added emphasis to the widely accepted belief, shared by the Department, that chronic alcoholism is a disease and should be treated as such. But the treatment of disease should be the concern of the County's health and social service agencies. Neither the problem nor its solution is within the purview of law enforcement. The Department has taken on the responsibility of developing a group of recommendations that soon will be submitted to those agencies of government equipped to implement them. Meanwhile, we will continue to do all we can to assist public inebriates within the limits of our resources.

During the last three months, 10 habitues of skid row, aged 32 to 65, were brutally stabbed to death within a locale of approximately one square mile. We cannot help but wonder how many of those lives may have been spared had adequate police and detoxification resources been available.



Truth in Our Courtrooms . . . Some Observations of the Chief of Police

We live under a system of laws that has become so complex that it is virtually impossible for the courts to serve the people by dealing properly with those charged with criminal violations. The system is debilitated by a sickness that has brought it to the edge of collapse. Endless loopholes offer comfort to the felon and frustration to judges, prosecutors and the police in their attempts to get at the truth.

There was a time when the people's search for truth led to and ended in a courtroom. That search has been largely abandoned because of a hopeless tangle of legal restraints which, while intended to protect the rights of the accused, obscure the rights of society ever more deeply beneath a welter of technicalities.

Hamstrung by restrictions and pressured by overcrowded calendars, judges frequently concede to the pleas of defense attorneys for continuances, causing cases to drag out interminably. Justice, in time, bows before expedience and the accused emerge with minimal sentences or none at all.

Consider what happened to 41 suspects arrested in 1977 by our narcotics detectives for producing and distributing PCP — an odious substance that has replaced heroin as the deadliest drug sold in Los Angeles. All 41 suspects were involved in cases picked at random in order to trace their circuitous passage through the criminal justice system.

At the time of the arrests, officers seized PCP in the suspects' possession valued on the street at \$2,646,680. Also confiscated were other narcotics valued at \$861,752 and 15 firearms. Some of the cases were referred to out-of-state agencies for prosecution and were dropped from our study.

Complaints eventually were filed against the remaining suspects, 15 of whom promptly received reductions in bail. Defendants who were ordered to appear at preliminary felony hearings in connection with 19 cases were allowed 85 continuances. Five cases were dismissed and 32 defendants were held to answer. The prosecution proceeded to Superior Court where an additional 125 continuances were secured by the accused.

As the months went by, 20 defendants changed their original pleas of "not guilty" to "guilty," and one was convicted by a jury. Seven more cases were dismissed (two were at the Police Department's request so that federal prosecution could ensue). Another defendant had been diverted by a Municipal Court commissioner to the care of a social agency. He, when arrested, had heroin, cocaine, marijuana, hashish and hashish oil in his possession valued on the street at almost \$26,500.

Three defendants are still awaiting trial; four are waiting to be sentenced and one has disappeared. The latter had been arrested on three prior occasions. Out on bail following a 1968 apprehension, he enjoyed sanctuary in Mexico until deported in 1970. Despite his unsavory history, the court reduced his bail in the pending case from \$100,000 to \$25,000.

Felony convictions finally were secured in 21 cases and 17 defendants actually have been sentenced. Only five went to state prison. Twelve have been returned to our streets, freed on probation. Seven have gone to county jail for average stays of eight months, while "punishment" for five was limited to fines. Together, they paid \$2,300. The average case had tarried in the criminal justice system for 14 months.

And there it is, an account of how 41 suspects, each charged with a major crime, were able to make our criminal justice system look a bit worse than foolish. The maximum sentence, imposed on only two of the 41, was three years in state prison.

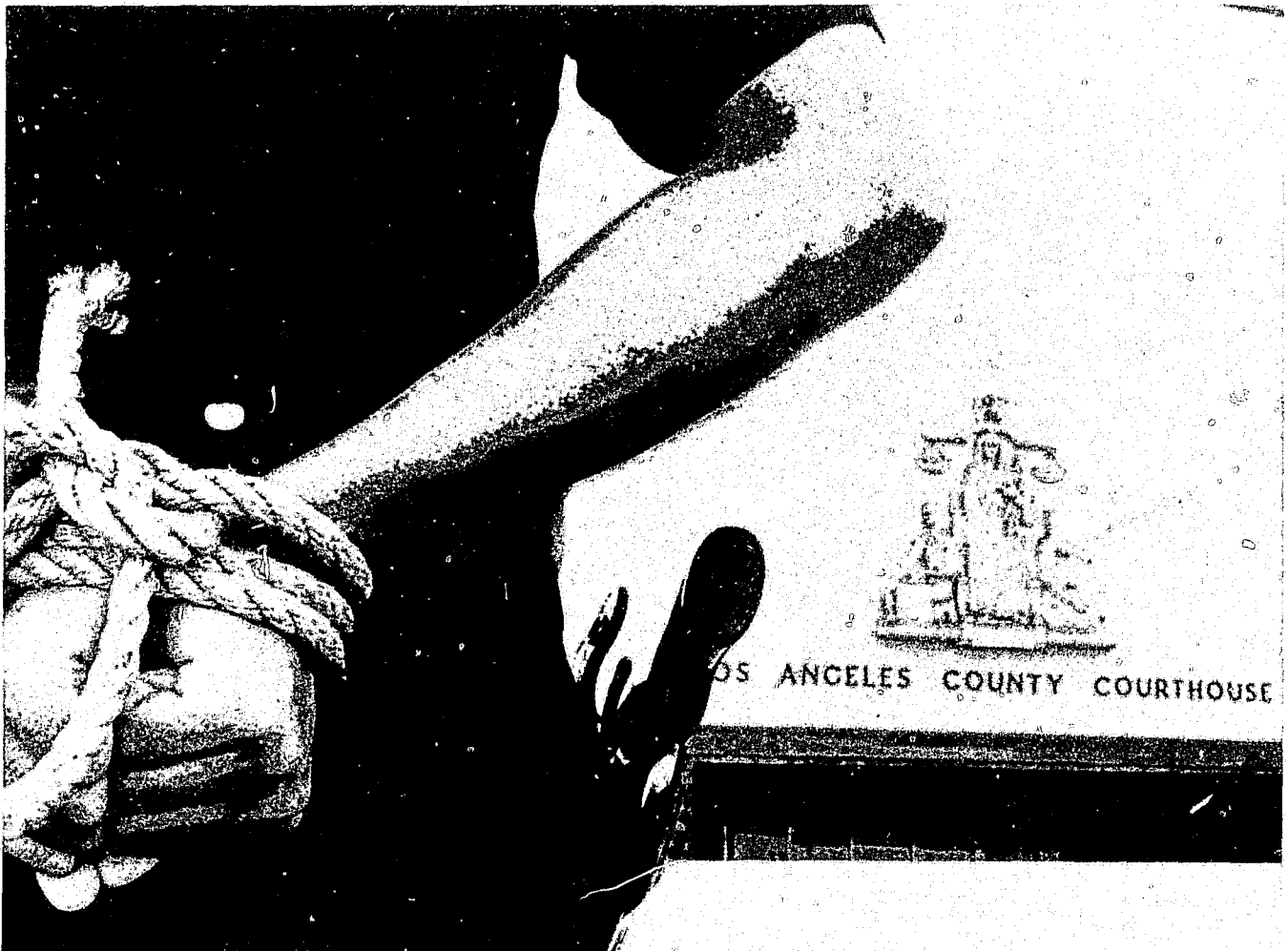
Blame all too often is laid upon so-called lenient judges and prosecutors when it rightly belongs to an entire system of which they are only a part — a system floundering in a quagmire of destructive jurisprudence.

We also tend to forget the countless hours police officers may spend in a courthouse waiting to testify, only to be told that the case has been postponed. This waste comes at a time when the demands made upon our reduced personnel never have been greater. Forgotten, too, is that each

time a court convenes, the presence of all concerned parties is required by law. They include the judge, his clerk, deputy city or district attorney, bailiff, court reporter and, frequently, a jury. What the dollar costs come to when a continuance is granted is anyone's guess. What we know for a certainty is that the taxpayers pay the bill. The right of law enforcement to gather evidence against a suspect and to enter that evidence at the time of trial has disintegrated under one high

judicial ruling after another. By allowing only certain evidence to be heard while forbidding the introduction of other facts, the court hears only a portion of the truth and the scales of justice are tipped accordingly in favor of the accused. The whole truth will prevail nowhere if not in our courtrooms nor will it surface there again until the system cleanses itself of all that now denies its full disclosure.

Photo courtesy of Sgt. Jim Berg



Salmagundi . . . a mixture of unrelated happenings

A Year to Remember

Since 1907, the Department has maintained records listing the names of officers killed in the line of duty and the circumstances. By 1977, the tragic toll had mounted to 145, for an average of more than two lives lost every 12 months. But 1978 will be recalled with thanksgiving for having come and gone without the need to inscribe yet another name in the marble of the Police Memorial at Parker Center. Not since 1954 has the Department experienced a year of protection and service and not mourned the loss of an officer murdered in the performance of duty.

New Faces

On September 22, the Department conducted the year's final "post-Prop 13" recruit graduation ceremony, and the 30 Recruit Training Section instructors left the Academy to fill priority positions vacated by attrition. Since January 1, three additional classes had been graduated, with an average of 40 new officers. Traditionally, the Academy had trained about eight classes every 12 months. Seven of the 1978 graduates were trained for other departments. The year ended with no additional classes scheduled.

Assaults on Officers

Los Angeles Police Officers were victims of 1,081 assaults in 1978, averaging three every 24 hours. Firearms were used on 149 occasions. Knives, missiles or clubs were involved in 90 assaults. The remaining 842 attacks varied from bodily force to vehicular assault.

The League

This report would not be complete without a word about the Los Angeles Police Protective League, organized in 1923 to represent the interests of LAPD officers. In 1978, when salaries were frozen and promotional opportunities denied, when sworn personnel of so many other departments chose to strike or threaten strike for similar reasons, the League exhibited not only maturity and wisdom, but a sense of responsibility to the people consistent with the ideals of true professionalism. The Department recognizes and commends the League for its splendid support.

Inside LAPD

Two new training series, taped for closed circuit television, were produced by Training Division's TV Photo/Sound Unit and made available for viewing by all Department employees. "Inside LAPD" has featured such subjects as body armor, the unlawful use of license plates, Remote Out-of-Vehicle Emergency Radio (ROVER) equipment and methods of dealing with persons under the influence of PCP.

"The D. A. Legal Series," produced with the cooperation of the District Attorney's Office, discusses recent case law. Training Division offers tapes of the latter program at cost to other local law enforcement agencies.

Volunteers

Since the passage of Proposition 13, the young men and women who belong to the Department's 34 Law Enforcement Explorer posts have been more than ever productive in taking over many of the tasks otherwise assumed by sworn personnel, thus releasing the latter to perform more essential police services. By year's end, Explorers had contributed more than 72,000 hours to crime prevention projects. Had sworn personnel working at entry level pay invested the same number of hours, the equivalent cost to the taxpayers would have exceeded \$534,000. Explorers also assisted in searches for lost children, in large-scale searches for evidence at exterior crime scenes, and in serving as "victims" or messengers when simulated disaster exercises were conducted for officer training. They participated in security and parking control at local parades and other community events.

Our Explorer posts have a registered membership of 628 of whom 519 are active. A 35th post will soon be organized in the new Southeast Area.

Older citizens throughout the City also donated many thousands of hours by relieving both sworn and civilian employees of various clerical tasks in Records & Identification Division and at 11 geographic Area headquarters. Members of this volunteer force, numbering about 220, are enrolled in the Department's Senior Deputy Auxiliary Police program, with the majority active in other police-community organizations.

As volunteers, they took on such duties as typing and filing reports, answering phones, compiling statistics, assisting community relations personnel and, in limited instances, making follow-up calls, working with youth and participating in searches for evidence. More Senior "DAPs" will become available to other geographic Areas in 1979.

The Deputy Auxiliary Police (DAP) program now involves 1,200 youngsters between the ages of nine and 14. They receive regular guidance and supervision from officers throughout the City.



Central Area's boxing program for youngsters features Mike "Pop" Share, who, at 85, is still more than expert in training youngsters like 10-year-old Gonzalo Vincent.

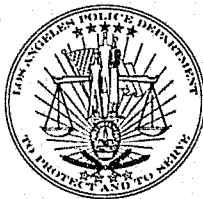
The Hillside Strangler

The year ended with the most intensive manhunt in the history of the Department about to enter its 15th month. In their search for the killer or killers of 13 young women, homicide detectives have invested more than 126,000 hours and interrogated approximately 5,000 possible suspects.

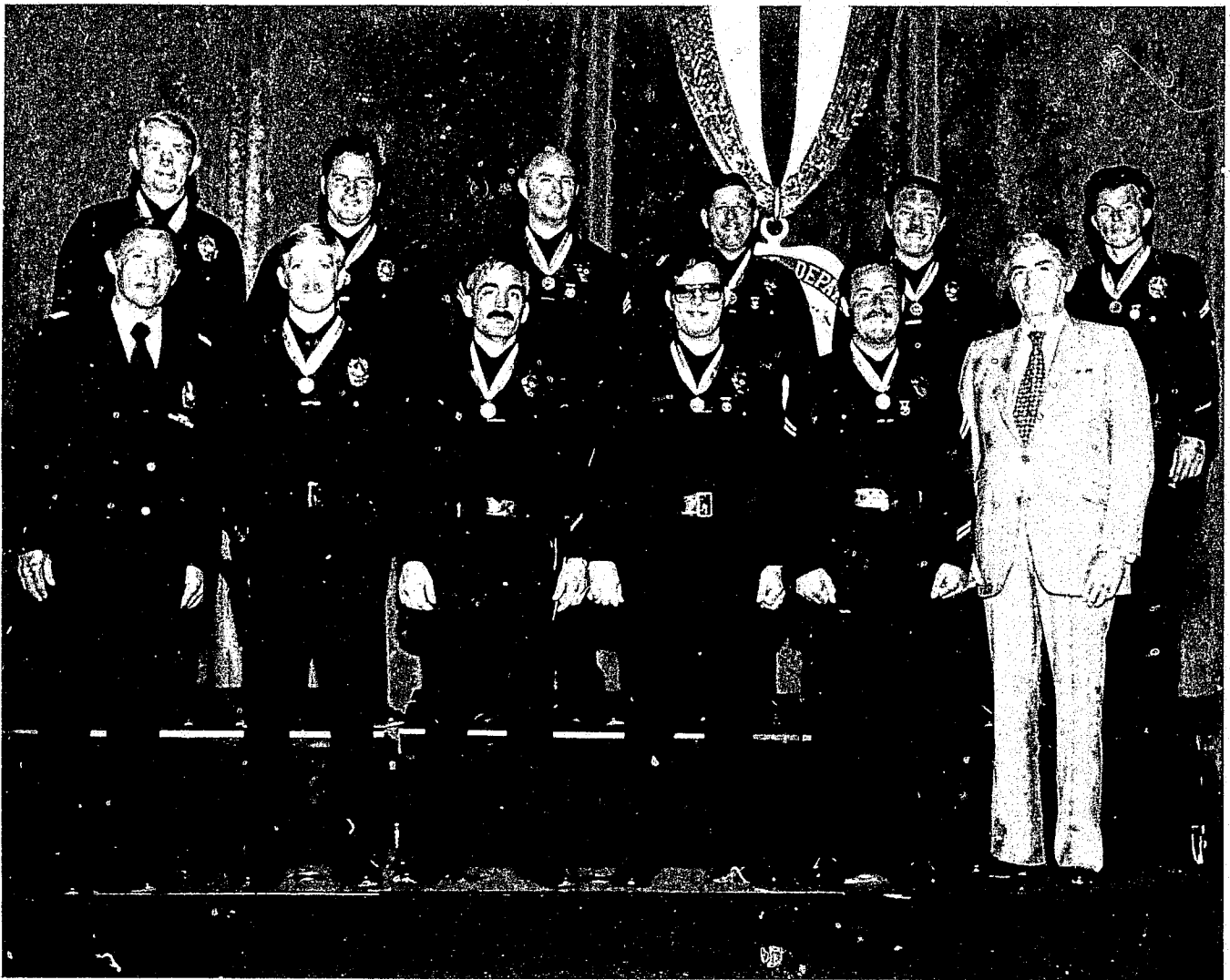
Publicized around the world, the case has been the subject of 1,300 letters and 75,000 phone calls from the public resulting in 9,500 investigations. Total leads investigated number 13,000. At its height, the manhunt involved the full-time efforts of 142 detectives, 18 of whom continue the search. The case is assigned to Major Crime Investigative Section, Robbery-Homicide Division. From the onset, the Department has received exemplary cooperation from the Glendale Police Department and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

Footbeats

Few sights are more comforting to residents, store owners and shoppers than the approach of uniformed officers on foot patrol. In 1978, the Department established 38 footbeats in Rampart, Newton Street, West Los Angeles, Southwest, Hollywood, Foothill, Hollenbeck and Van Nuys Areas. Their increased deployment presages additional changes aimed at making the best possible use of reduced numbers of personnel.



The Highest Honor

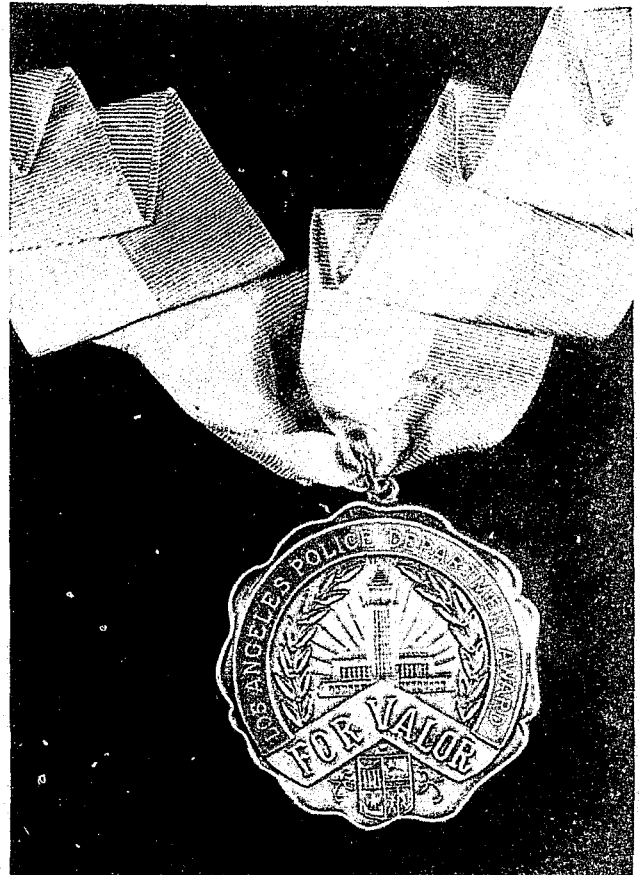


The 10 officers seen in the accompanying photograph were awarded the Medal of Valor, the Department's highest honor for heroism, at ceremonies conducted on May 19 at the Bonaventure Hotel with some 1,300 guests in attendance. The medals were presented by Chief of Police Daryl F. Gates with actor Gregory Peck serving as commendations narrator. Actions taken by the 10 officers saved three lives. In other incidents two armed suspects were captured uninjured and two additional armed suspects were apprehended uninjured following a gun battle in which one of the officers was wounded twice and a third gunman fatally wounded. First awarded in 1925, the Medal has since been presented to 270 recipients, 17 of whom have received it posthumously.

The number of lives saved by the 270 officers cannot be accurately estimated. Unquestionably, however, they would total more than a thousand because of the large number of heroic rescues completed during single, devastating fires. A study made of all Medal of Valor awards from 1957 to 1977, shows that 48.9 percent represented life-saving actions involving more than 300 citizens; 40 percent were concerned with occurrences which were terminated without any loss of life to desperate suspects, while 11.1 percent resulted in the deaths of armed and violent felons who resisted lawful arrest.

About two years ago the Department saw the need to provide appropriate recognition of those officers who distinguish themselves through acts of bravery which also exceed the demands of duty but to a somewhat lesser degree than required by the strict criteria of the Medal of Valor. The need was met with the creation of the Police Meritorious Service Medal and, on December 15 at the Department's First Annual Recognition Day ceremonies, 20 officers received the award from Chief Gates with KNBC anchorman John Schubeck serving as narrator.

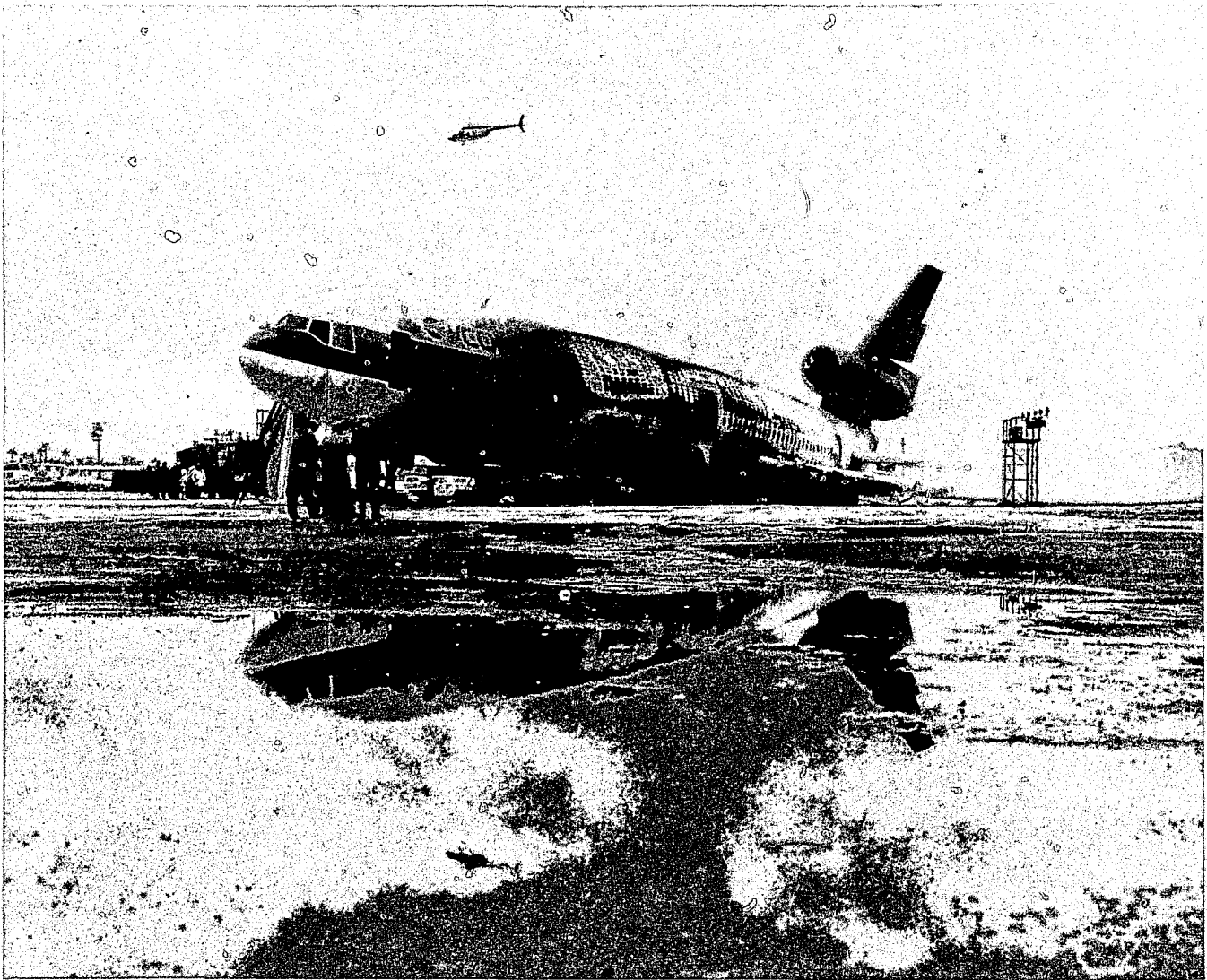
Five additional medals and unit citations were also established, including the Police Meritorious Service Medal. Civilian employees as well as officers are eligible for the award which recognizes an outstanding service to the Department and professional law enforcement. Two civilian employees and three officers received the Police Meritorious Service Medal at the December event.



Disaster

This Continental Airlines DC-10 was taking off for Hawaii from International Airport on March 1. Malfunctioning landing gear caused the huge plane to collapse on the runway, triggering a fire. Aboard were 184 passengers and a crew of 14. Two elderly passengers lost their lives and 108 passengers and crew members sustained injuries of varying sever-

ity. Approximately 60 LAPD personnel responded to the scene including officers assigned to Venice Area's substation at the airport. They provided substantial help in caring for the injured, aiding firefighters and medical teams, and maintaining crowd, traffic and security control.



Mob Violence

On repeated occasions during the year, Iranian "students" and their sympathizers marched in protest against the Shah. Their demonstration on September 1 at the Los Angeles Times building

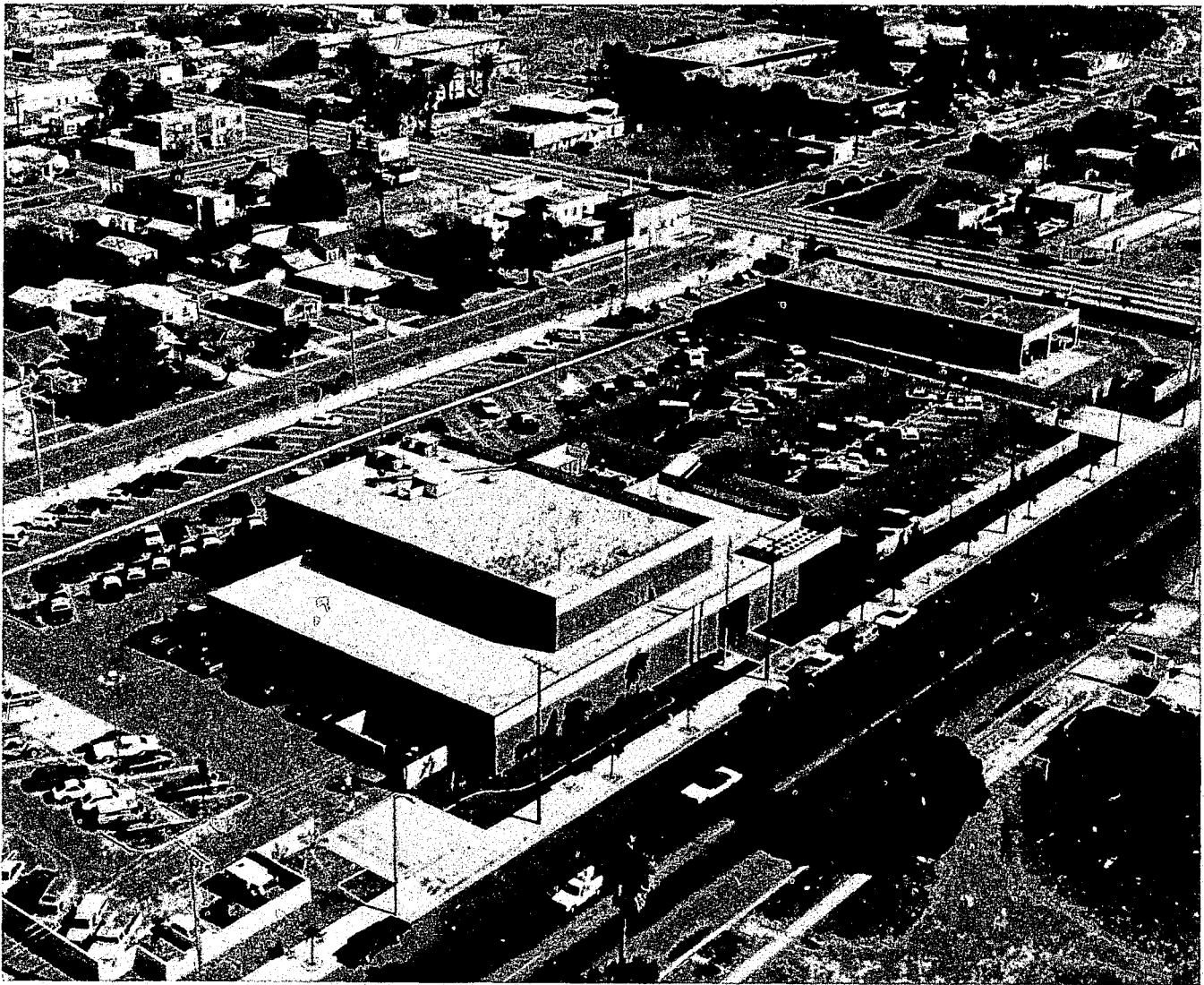
blocked sidewalks and impeded traffic. When police were summoned, the marchers' resistance and refusal to disperse caused scenes such as this resulting in 171 arrests.



New Southeast Area

Southeast Area, the Department's 18th geographic Area, was activated in July and its \$3.5 million facility (construction and land) dedicated at public ceremonies on September 20. The new Area, encompassing 10.26 square miles and containing more than 200 street miles, formerly comprised the southerly portion of 77th Street Area. The 112,000

residents of Southeast Area may look upon their new headquarters as their own neighborhood police department while retaining access to the resources of the entire Department should they ever be required. The Area's 240 officers assure the people of more rapid response, improved community relations and round-the-clock protection.



1978 PART 1 CRIMES AND ATTEMPTS
Reported to California Bureau of Criminal Statistics
and Uniform Crime Reporting Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Type Crimes	No. Reported	* Crimes Unfounded/ Reclassified	Actual 1978	Actual 1977	Percent Change
Homicide**	688	33	655	576	+ 13.7
Forcible Rape	2,515	48	2,467	2,339	+ 5.5
Robbery	17,216	111	17,105	15,246	+ 12.2
Aggravated Assault	16,683	118	16,565	15,519	+ 6.7
Burglary	70,260	384	69,876	63,928	+ 9.3
Larceny (except Vehicle Theft)	91,083	843	90,240	87,439	+ 3.2
Vehicle Theft	37,058	627	36,431	32,791	+ 11.1
TOTAL	235,503	2,164	233,339	217,838	+ 7.1

* Reflects follow-up actions received after the close of a statistical month.

** Under Uniform Crime Reporting Rules, criminal homicides prosecuted under California's Felony-Murder doctrine must be statistically reported as either accidental or justifiable deaths. Therefore, the count of criminal homicides reported to the State and Federal Bureau of Investigation will occasionally be lower than the count reported in internal statistical publications.

POPULATION, SIZE AND POLICE COST

		Population	Street Miles	Square Miles	Population Per Square Mile	Police Cost Per Square Mile	Police Cost Per Capita
CENTRAL	Central	28,752	105.01	4.536	6,339	3,565,083	562.44
	Hollenbeck	104,480	183.23	9.449	11,057	1,077,463	97.44
	Northeast	149,274	371.81	20.522	7,274	494,579	76.99
	Newton	84,583	205.45	9.285	9,110	1,277,944	140.28
	Rampart	229,769	401.12	21.894	10,495	720,089	68.61
	CB TOTAL	596,858	1,266.62	65.686	* 8,855	* 976,361	* 107.45
SOUTH	Southwest	132,565	206.87	9.938	13,339	1,291,766	96.84
	77th St.	150,505	266.91	11.897	12,651	1,134,131	89.65
	Harbor	138,836	347.47	25.620	5,419	408,526	75.39
	Southeast	111,916	209.29	10.260	10,908	1,159,999	106.34
	SB TOTAL	533,822	1,030.54	57.715	* 10,579	* 881,977	* 91.22
WEST	Hollywood	139,308	314.81	18.869	7,383	749,798	101.56
	Venice	179,676	364.91	24.186	7,429	547,555	73.70
	W L A	191,461	521.51	64.346	2,975	178,659	60.04
	Wilshire	178,956	302.59	14.500	12,342	896,108	72.61
	WB TOTAL	689,401	1,503.82	121.901	* 7,532	* 413,916	* 75.25
VALLEY	Van Nuys	224,114	503.58	34.880	6,425	390,098	60.71
	West Valley	269,985	686.38	51.920	5,200	235,629	45.31
	Foothill	191,617	576.48	61.804	3,100	179,773	57.98
	N. Hollywood	162,437	429.55	25.120	6,466	431,126	66.67
	Devonshire	169,955	519.55	47.274	3,595	204,009	56.75
	VB TOTAL	1,018,108	2,715.54	220.998	* 4,957	* 261,074	* 56.40
GRAND TOTAL	2,838,189	6,516.52	466.300	* 7,981	* 476,384	* 78.27	

* Average

Juvenile Arrests

Part I Offenses	TOTAL
Homicide	73
Rape	112
Robbery	1,117
Aggravated Assault	964
Burglary	4,094
Larceny (Exc. Vehicles)	3,038
Vehicle Theft	2,553
Total Part I	11,951
Part II Offenses	
Other Assaults	512
Forgery & Counterfeiting	146
Embezzlement & Fraud	30
Stolen Property (Buying/Selling)	539
Weapons (Carrying/Possessing)	535
Prostitution & Allied Offenses	181
Sex (Except Rape/Prostitution)	135
Against Family/Children	24
Narcotic Drug Laws	3,852
Liquor Laws	701
Drunkenness	441
Disturbing the Peace	121
Disorderly Conduct	430
Gambling	39
Driving Under the Influence	364
Moving Traffic Violations	404
Miscellaneous Other Violations	1,848
Federal Offenses	72
Battered Children	557
Non-Criminal Detention	2,466
Pre-Delinquent (601 WIC)	1,630
Total Part II	15,027
TOTAL ALL OFFENSES	26,978

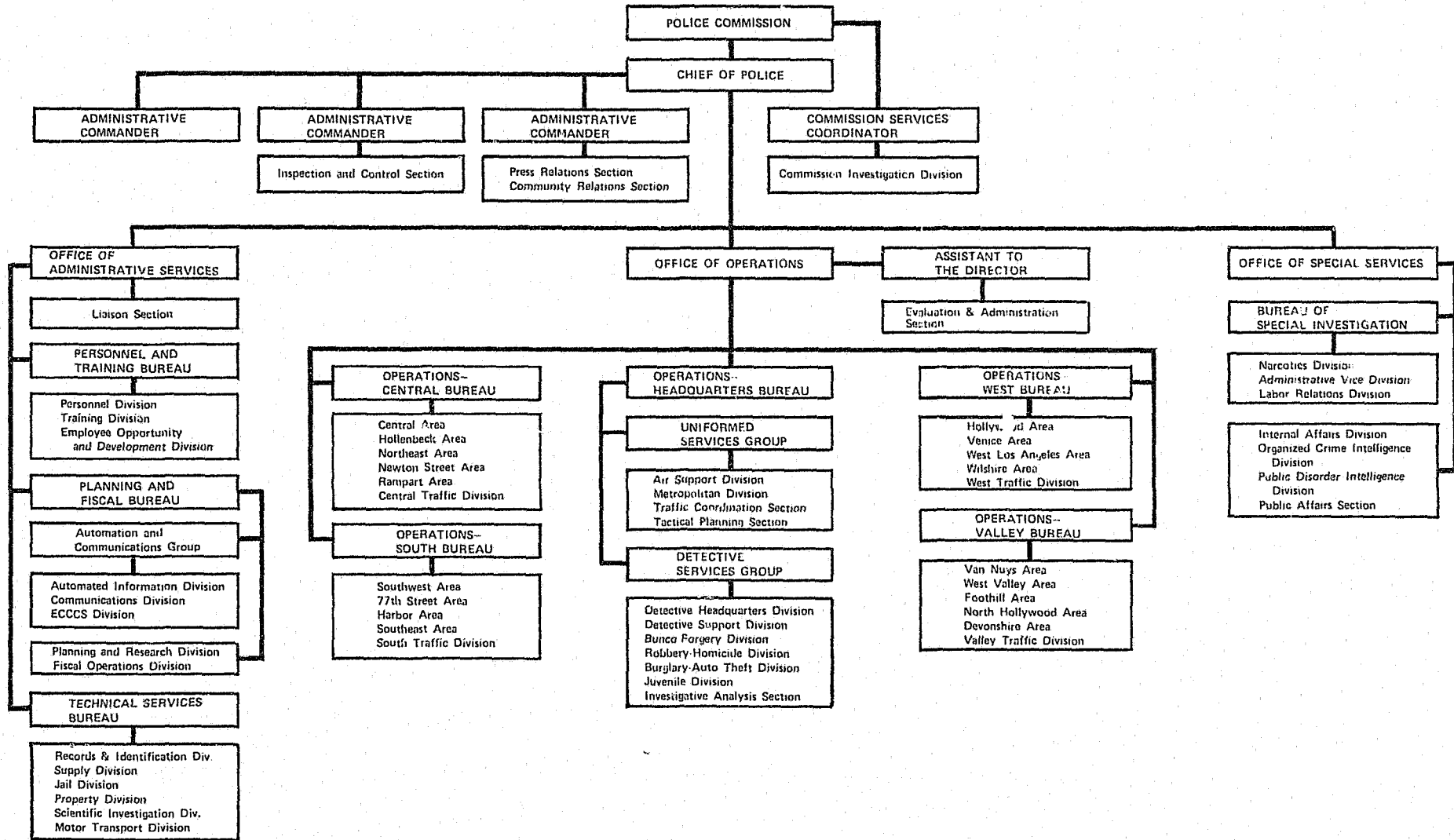
Adult Arrests

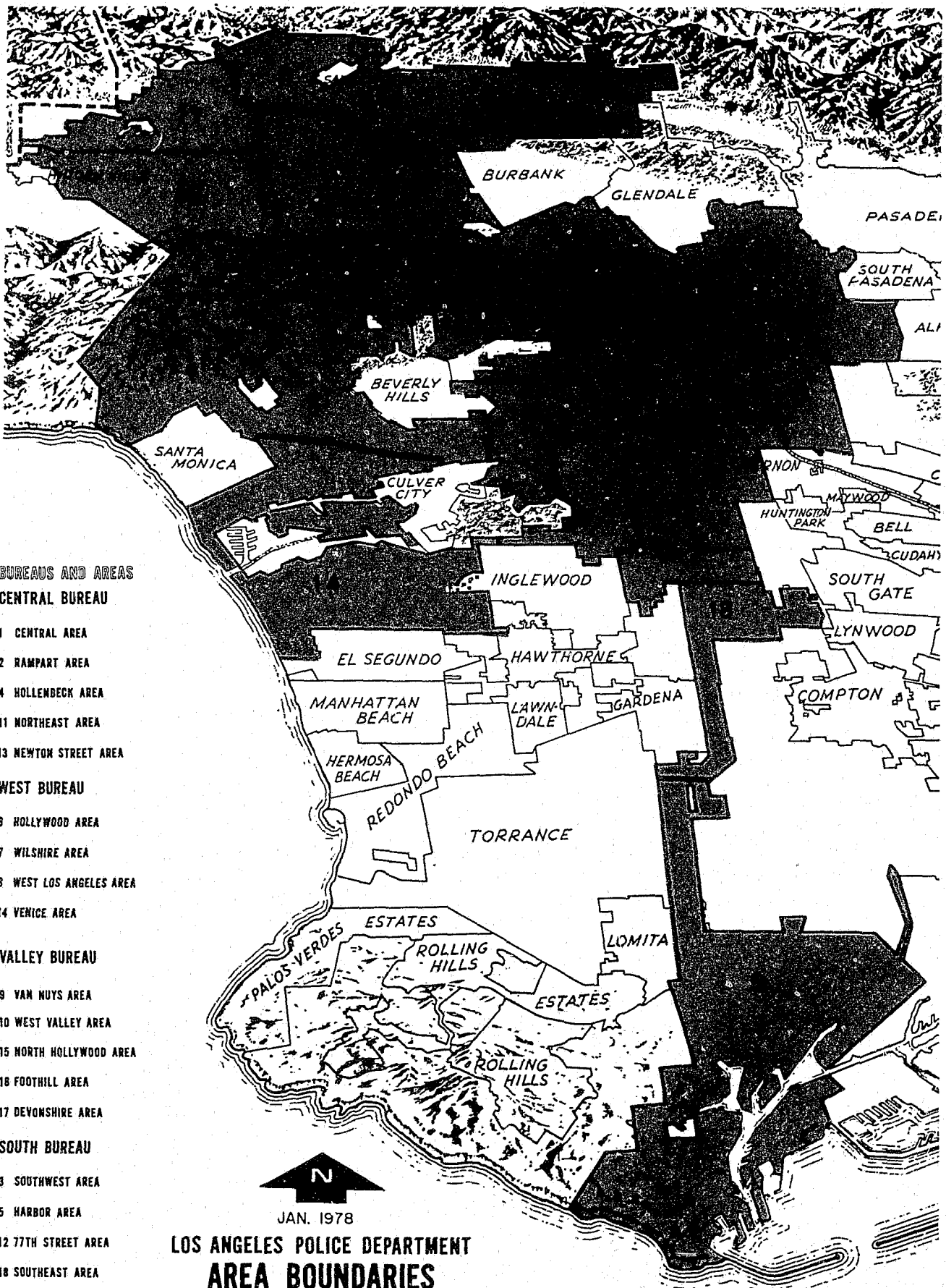
Part I Offenses	TOTAL
Homicide	626
Rape	583
Robbery	3,331
Aggravated Assault	5,040
Burglary	5,656
Larceny (Exc. Vehicles)	11,890
Vehicle Theft	3,599
Total Part I	30,725
Part II Offenses	
Other Assaults	2,977
Forgery & Counterfeiting	2,395
Embezzlement & Fraud	312
Stolen Property (Buying/Selling)	1,161
Weapons (Carrying/Possessing)	2,127
Prostitution & Allied Offenses	3,644
Sex (Except Rape/Prostitution)	2,659
Against Family/Children	448
Narcotic Drug Laws	20,181
Liquor Laws	2,050
Drunkenness	31,659
Disturbing the Peace	951
Disorderly Conduct	1,883
Gambling	3,791
Driving Under the Influence	32,552
Moving Traffic Violations	27,176
Miscellaneous Other Violations	6,385
Federal Offenses	1,827
Total Part II	144,178
TOTAL ALL OFFENSES	174,903

CRIME, ARREST, AND TRAFFIC RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

		PART I OFFENSES			PART I ARRESTS			ALL ARRESTS			TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS		
		1978	1977	% of Change	1978	1977	% of Change	1978	1977	% of Change	1978	1977	% of Change
CENTRAL	Central	467.7	427.4	+ 9.4	172.6	166.7	+ 3.5	1,237.2	1,854.8	- 33.3	108.3	110.6	- 2.1
	Hollenbeck	64.0	66.8	- 4.2	13.3	14.4	- 7.6	97.0	113.3	- 14.4	26.7	25.4	+ 5.1
	Northeast	51.9	53.7	- 3.4	9.8	11.8	- 16.9	48.4	54.7	- 11.5	17.4	18.0	- 3.3
	Newton	131.0	121.2	+ 8.1	28.2	26.8	+ 5.2	106.3	113.5	- 6.3	41.9	36.2	+ 15.7
	Rampart	90.2	79.8	+ 13.0	14.2	14.0	+ 1.4	77.3	85.2	- 9.3	31.1	25.3	+ 22.9
	CB TOTAL	100.0	92.8	+ 7.8	22.6	22.3	+ 1.3	133.5	167.4	- 20.3	32.1	28.9	+ 11.1
SOUTH	Southwest	120.8	102.5	+ 17.9	18.6	17.7	+ 5.1	70.7	78.9	- 10.4	28.8	26.1	+ 7.3
	77th St.	96.8	89.1	+ 8.6	17.0	22.5	- 24.4	64.0	88.8	- 27.9	29.9	23.6	+ 26.7
	Harbor	55.1	53.4	+ 3.2	10.1	9.5	+ 6.3	56.0	65.4	- 14.4	26.4	22.8	+ 15.8
	Southeast	91.6	—	—	21.9	—	—	76.9	—	—	27.3	—	—
	SB TOTAL	90.8	84.4	+ 7.6	16.6	17.1	- 2.9	66.3	78.6	- 15.6	28.2	24.3	+ 16.0
WEST	Hollywood	121.0	124.7	- 3.0	20.0	21.8	- 8.3	106.9	123.6	- 13.5	38.1	43.9	- 13.2
	Venice	89.4	77.2	+ 15.8	10.8	9.6	+ 12.5	50.8	55.4	- 8.3	23.9	21.5	+ 11.2
	W L A	66.1	58.9	+ 12.2	9.2	9.8	- 6.1	33.6	40.1	- 16.2	25.6	26.5	- 3.4
	Wilshire	93.3	88.0	+ 6.0	12.9	13.6	- 5.1	39.4	48.4	- 18.6	27.4	25.5	+ 7.5
	WB TOTAL	90.3	84.7	+ 6.6	12.8	13.2	- 3.0	54.4	62.6	- 13.1	28.2	28.3	0
VALLEY	Van Nuys	75.3	68.5	+ 9.9	13.2	11.7	+ 12.8	58.9	56.7	+ 3.9	32.1	26.3	+ 22.1
	West Valley	53.9	52.9	+ 1.9	7.9	8.4	- 6.0	31.3	35.1	- 10.8	21.3	17.9	+ 19.0
	Foothill	61.0	61.3	- 0.5	10.9	11.9	- 8.4	44.8	57.8	- 22.5	22.7	21.2	+ 7.1
	No. Hollywood	71.2	66.1	+ 7.7	10.8	11.5	- 6.1	46.0	54.2	- 15.1	24.4	23.4	+ 4.3
	Devonshire	53.2	53.4	- 0.4	7.5	8.3	- 9.6	31.7	35.8	- 11.5	21.9	19.1	+ 14.7
	VB TOTAL	62.6	60.0	+ 4.3	10.0	10.3	- 2.9	42.3	47.3	- 10.6	24.5	21.5	+ 14.0
GRAND TOTAL		82.5	77.6	+ 6.3	15.0	14.8	+ 1.4	71.1	82.0	- 13.3	27.7	25.3	+ 9.5

Organization of the LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT





Photos Pages 3, 6, 8 and 25 by Officer Paul Hord



END