Acknowledgements

Captain Greg Meyer

POLICE, The Law Enforcement Magazine

Gene Blevins / LA Daily News

Los Angeles Times

This report can be found on the Internet at
www.lapdonline.org
Our mission is to work in partnership with all of the diverse residential and business communities of the City, wherever people live, work, or visit, to enhance public safety and to reduce the fear and incidence of crime.

By working jointly with the people of Los Angeles, the members of the Los Angeles Police Department and other public agencies, we act as leaders to protect and serve our community.

To accomplish these goals our commitment is to serve everyone in Los Angeles with respect and dignity. Our mandate is to do so with honor and integrity.
Mayor and City Council

Back Row (left to right): Joel Wachs, 2nd District; Rudy Svorinich, Jr., 15th District; Rita Walters, 9th District; Nate Holden, 10th District; Cindy Miscikowski, 11th District; Richard Alarcon, 7th District; Jackie Goldberg, 13th District; Michael Feuer, 5th District; Laura Chick, 3rd District; Mark Ridley-Thomas, 8th District

Front Row (left to right): Mike Hernandez, 1st District; Richard Alatorre, 14th District; John Ferraro, President, 4th District; Ruth Galanter, 6th District; Hal Bernson, 12th District

Richard J. Riordan
Mayor

City Council
The Board of Police Commissioners is very proud of the accomplishments of the Los Angeles Police Department during 1997. Significant goals have been achieved which have resulted in a decrease in crime and an increase in the quality of life for all citizens.

With oversight from the Board, the Department has begun a major reorganization, which will institutionalize Community Policing. Additionally, with the implementation of FASTRAC (Focus, Accountability, Strategy, Teamwork, Response and Coordination), the Department has embarked on an innovative approach to making the streets of Los Angeles safer.

Significant improvements have been achieved in identifying, analyzing and implementing Christopher Commission recommendations. Additionally, the Board has initiated new language policy guidelines, implemented a Discrimination Unit, and endorsed a revision of the Department’s disciplinary procedures to ensure that all employees provide the highest quality of public service.

Time and time again, the men and women of the Department have been extraordinarily noted for bravery, courage and devotion to duty. The Board of Police Commissioners has and will continue to support their efforts through the budgetary process and the inclusion of new technology.

The Board of Police Commissioners remains committed to its oversight responsibility over the Los Angeles Police Department to ensure that the Department remains the member one law enforcement agency in the United States.

Very truly yours,

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

President

AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY - AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER
Chief’s Message

By Bernard C. Parks

Reflecting on our accomplishments for 1997, the men and women of the New Los Angeles Police Department have significant reasons to be very proud. The Department has undergone sweeping changes this past year, but every step has been met with professionalism, accuracy and accountability.

The number of reported crimes in Los Angeles dramatically decreased in 1997. I attribute some of this drop to the national trend of decreased crime. But the fact that Los Angeles has had a much larger drop in crime than the national average, I attribute this to the dedicated employees of this Department.

The 1997 reorganization proved to be an integral factor in our future success. The reorganization was designed to flatten the hierarchical chain of command and to consolidate similar or related functions. Also, in order to fully implement Community Policing, it is critical that both the authority and the commensurate responsibility be placed as close as possible to the communities that we serve. This new organizational structure is entirely consistent with our vision for institutionalizing Community Policing.

Also, in 1997, we began FASTRAC. An acronym for Focus... Accountability... Strategy... Teamwork... Response and Coordination, FASTRAC is a process designed for full command accountability in every aspect of leadership in the Department. This will be a standard procedure. Most importantly, FASTRAC will enable us to immediately identify and respond to changing crime trends in the communities we serve.

The “One City, One Police Department” concept moved closer to reality in 1997 with the merger of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Police Department into the Los Angeles Police Department. This “One Department” concept focuses on a unified and organized approach of providing police and security services, by consolidating other City law enforcement agencies into one police department. By establishing the LAPD as the sole provider of City police services, the duplication of services and jurisdictional confusion will end. It will also clear the way for the development of a citywide approach in providing quality police service for our residents.

Facility improvements for 1997 included three new Community Police Stations, 77th Street Regional Facility, Newton and North Hollywood.

This has been an exciting year for the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department. Enhancements and changes for the development of the New LAPD have been met with dedication, hard work and professionalism. In 1998, I plan to enhance some of our current initiatives as well as implement new ones. I am confident that these initiatives will enable the LAPD to continue this outstanding trend, and further raise the level of service and commitment to the residents of Los Angeles.
Webber Seavey Award

Community Policing Program Wins Top Honors

From a field of nearly 200 applicants, the Los Angeles Police Department’s Community Policing program was selected as a winner of the 1997 Webber Seavey Award. This prestigious award is the profession’s highest award for innovative and effective community-based law enforcement programs. The Department received the Webber Seavey Award for initiating and leading the Harbor Gateway Neighborhood Recovery Project, a multi-agency/community effort designed to remove gang violence and improve the quality of life for those living, working and visiting in the community.

Up against an increase in gang-related racial and violent crimes, residents in the Harbor Gateway area avoided walking in the neighborhood because gangs had taken over several properties maintaining a fearful hold on the community.

Through a concerted effort with the community and other agencies, LAPD identified possible resources, concerns and past responses to the problem. A crime analysis study indicated that 48 percent of the crimes were committed on Saturday, Sunday and Monday from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The majority of the crimes were committed in or near three identified “hot” spots within a nine-square block area.

A “zero tolerance” strategy was developed. To evaluate progress, problem-solving goals were established including the reduction of violent crime by 50 percent within a three month period, demolition and removal of abandoned houses within six months, and reclamation of the community within a year.

Thanks to numerous foot beats and increased patrols, the officers developed a rapport with the residents. Various agencies and community members removed graffiti, cleaned the streets and disposed of abandoned furniture and trash. A curfew task force was established and officers enforced the truancy laws. Behavioral science experts and mediators visited the local schools to help change the racial attitudes and perceptions of the children.

The result of this effort was astounding. Within a five-month period, more than 100 gang members were sent to jail for parole or probation violations. Part I crimes, including burglary, assault, robbery, rape and murder, were down 13 percent. Businesses are continuing to move back and residents are upgrading their homes.

The Harbor Gateway Neighborhood Recovery Project is a perfect example of the positive impact of the Department’s Community Policing program. Congratulations to all of the men and women of the Department and the members of the community who made the winning of this coveted award possible.
In Memoriam

Officer Van Derick Johnson

On February 5, 1997, West Traffic Division Officer Van Derick Johnson was traveling westbound on Eighth Street when a pick-up truck made a left turn directly in front of his motorcycle. Officer Johnson suffered a major chest injury and died shortly after.

As a nine-year veteran, Officer Johnson received over 50 commendations and was regarded, according to Captain Gary Williams, supervisor of the West Traffic Division, as one of LAPD’s finest. He received Officer-of-the-Year in 1994. Officer Johnson was an inspiration to his peers and an asset to his superiors.
The Medal of Valor

The Medal of Valor is the Los Angeles Police Department’s highest award which signifies bravery above and beyond the call of duty. Bestowed upon courageous officers since 1925, this medal recognizes acts of heroism, bravery, and self-sacrifice.

This year, six officers were recognized at the 38th Medal of Valor Awards Luncheon on September 17, 1997 at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles. Chief of Police Bernard C. Parks presented the medals to the recipients as accounts of their courageous acts were narrated by radio personality Roger Barkley. The medal recipients were Sergeants Jeffrey Greer and Robert Hamilton; Officers Elizabeth Greene, Camerino Mesina, Charles Wright and Timothy Russell.

This year’s Medal of Valor recipients bring the total to 449 Los Angeles police officers whose heroism and self sacrifice have been acknowledged with the Department’s highest honor.
Year in Review

Change of Command

On August 12, 1997, the Los Angeles Police Department embarked upon a new era when Bernard C. Parks was sworn in as the organization’s fifty-second Chief of Police. Chief Parks began his career with LAPD at the Academy in 1965 and moved up through the ranks of Police Officer, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, Commander, Deputy Chief, and Assistant Chief. He brings a lifetime of Departmental knowledge and experience, at all levels, with him to the helm. As soon as Chief Parks was sworn in, the wheels creating the New LAPD started turning. A new era, emphasizing integrity, professionalism, responsibility, and dignity at all levels, had begun.

Reorganization

In order to institutionalize Community Policing in Los Angeles, Departmental reorganization, placing authority and commensurate responsibility as close as possible to the communities the Los Angeles Police Department serves, was necessary. Specifically, reorganization eliminated the Assistant Chief level of management, leaving only two levels of command between the Chief and field officers. Additionally, the reorganization placed all specialized detective support functions under a single command and consolidated many other management support functions.

The consolidation improved communication and coordination throughout the Department and eliminated duplication of effort. Tying the entire Department to patrol and detective services, the reorganization makes everyone in the organization accountable for the success or failure of our primary service delivery systems.

Community Policing

Community Policing continued as the guiding philosophy at the Los Angeles Police Department in 1997. The Department has continued to actively participate in Community-Police Problem Solving Training which is part of the nationally recognized Problem Oriented Policing (POP) program using techniques built on the Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment (SARA) model. Through this training, officers have learned proven techniques for working with the community and other government agencies to reduce the fear and incidence of crime and to improve quality of life in the community.

This year produced 360 graduates from the Department’s four Community Police Academies. The Academies offer a 10 week course designed to educate groups of interested community members on Department operations. Also offered in Spanish, the course covers a wide variety of Community Policing issues from juvenile services to use of force.

Eighteen Community-Police Advisory Boards (C-PABs), comprised of members of each geographic Area’s communities, continued to provide the valuable communication bridge with the community. The Third Annual C-PAB Summit on February 8, 1997 attracted more than 1,000 community members, Department personnel, and elected and appointed officials. The event exceeded even the most optimistic estimates for success.
Year in Review

FASTRAC

At the forefront of the New LAPD’s philosophy of law enforcement is FASTRAC: Focus, Accountability, Strategy, Teamwork, Response, and Coordination. This comprehensive program is geared toward building effective performance and accountability into all LAPD systems. The elements of FASTRAC are as follows:

Focus - There is a need to provide clear focus on accurate, timely, and thoughtfully analyzed information;

Accountability - From the officer on the street, through our lines of supervision, management and command, to the Chief of Police, Department employees need to shoulder the responsibility that is associated with the effectiveness criteria for which they are evaluated;

Strategy - It is imperative that carefully designed, but rapidly developed, strategic approaches be utilized in order to achieve maximum results. Strategies must be consistent with the principles of Community Policing and community-based government;

Teamwork - Success in programs of this importance is frequently borne out of a spirit of mutual cooperation. By virtue of its structure, FASTRAC requires a collaborative effort, in which people come together and focus on excellence;

Response - Timely analysis of community problems and insightful problem solving strategies to address them are rendered meaningless without the proper initiative;

And

Coordination - When a problem emerges and partnerships among the Department, the Community and other governmental agencies are directed at problem solving in a cohesive unified approach, the results will be positive and rewarding.

In weekly FASTRAC meetings, crime, traffic and management issues are examined with a focus on data, analysis and strategies.

One City - One Police Department

The first step in developing a comprehensive, coherent and coordinated approach to providing police and security services within the City of Los Angeles was taken on November 23, 1998 when the Los Angeles Police Department absorbed approximately 60% of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Police Department.

The “One City - One Police Department” proposal would further consolidate the City’s police and security services particularly in the areas of training, litigation, policies, communication and community policing/community government. This objective can only be met if all City-funded police and security functions are merged under the organizational control and responsibility of the LAPD. The agencies recommended for contract services are the Department of Airports Police, the Port Police and the Housing Authority Police. The agencies recommended for consolidation are the Department of Recreation and Parks (Park Rangers), the Department of General Services, the Department of Water and Power and the Library Department.
Year in Review

CLEAR

The Community Law Enforcement Area Recovery (CLEAR) coordinates the strategies and locates the resources of participating agencies to combat gang crime in Los Angeles. First developed by the Mayor’s Office and under the leadership of the Gang Intervention Coordinator from the Los Angeles County District Attorney’s office, the CLEAR model utilizes a team of representatives of five core law enforcement agencies: the Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, Los Angeles County Probation Department, Los Angeles City Attorney’s Office and the Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office. In addition to law enforcement entities, the program utilizes leaders from the community who are formed into the Community Impact Team.

During 1997, five CLEAR truancy task forces were conducted around Franklin High School. As a result, attendance at Franklin rose to approximately 92%. The four uniformed officers and two detectives assigned to the CLEAR program were responsible for 373 arrests, of which 157 were felonies. The uniformed officers along with the two detectives continuously exchanged pertinent, valuable information with the entire CLEAR team regarding gang crime trends, which ultimately resulted in improving the quality of life in the targeted area. Due to the information developed during the investigations by the CLEAR team, the defendants involved in the various crimes have pleaded guilty to their charges prior to the preliminary hearing stage, or upon being held to answer on the charges.

Due to the success of this program, it is being modeled in two additional target areas and several other agencies are implementing similar programs as well.

Facilities Update

Three new Community Police Stations were dedicated in 1997. The North Hollywood, 77th Street, and Newton Community Police Stations opened their doors during this busy construction year. The stations represent state-of-the-art law enforcement facilities featuring high security administration areas, community meeting rooms, detention centers, and maintenance garages.
The Los Angeles Police Department continued to reap the benefits from Mayor Riordan’s successful job in “jump starting” the Department’s technological modernization. The previously issued grant of $18.3 million from the U.S. Department of Justice under the COPS/MORE (Community Oriented Policing Services/Making Officer Redeployment Effective) program allowed the Department to continue making historic technological progress. Making this incredible progress possible was the Mayor’s Alliance for a Safer L.A., a coalition of business and community leaders who met the requirement of matching funds by raising $15 million (see page 19 for budget information). The significant accomplishments, either completed or near completion, because of this monetary infusion are as follows:

**LAN Systems**

More than 2,000 Local Area Network (LAN) systems have been installed throughout the Department greatly increasing communication, efficiency and productivity.

**Field Data Capture**

The Department is developing a paperless reporting system, using laptop computers, freeing the officer’s time for more effective Community Policing.

**Data Architecture Strategy**

To improve the effectiveness of police officers and their ability to serve the community, the Department contracted with a consulting firm to reengineer our information architecture.

**Video Conferencing Case Filing**

To provide more time for contacting victims and investigating crimes, the Department will implement video conferencing case filing.

**Fiber Optic Network**

To make planned future technologies possible, the Department will link its networks via fiber optics. The City’s Information Technology Agency has completed the necessary research and is currently providing fiber optic connectivity between the Department’s systems and the City’s existing fiber optic network.
LAPD faces urban warfare in North Hollywood bank shoot-out

By Captain Greg Meyer
LAPD
Imagine yourself working uniformed patrol at 9:15 a.m. on a warm sunny day and you suddenly find yourself in Beirut, Bosnia, or back in the Mekong Delta. You go from thinking about where you’ll stop for that next cup of coffee, to having your black-and-white shot up with full-automatic AK-47 rounds.

Within the next few minutes, officers and civilians all about you are shot down in the street by bank robbers who look like Ninja Turtles dressed to kill. And unlike the usual “gun battle” that lasts a few seconds, this time the shooting keeps going, and going, and going...

Such was the nightmare faced - and heroically overcome - by the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department and the people of North Hollywood on Friday, February 28, 1997.

Officer Loren Farell, a nine-year veteran, and his partner Officer Martin Perello, who has served for 18 months, made the initial observation of the bank robbery in progress while on patrol. Farell was writing in his administrative log while Perello drove and scanned the area closely as they cruised by the Bank of America. Perello casually looked over at the bank’s doorway as they passed. “It’s the busiest bank in the division.

“You always look at the door. It’s just a routine thing to do,” said Farell.

What happened next was anything but routine.

“My partner yelled, ‘211,’ our code for robbery,” recalled Farell.
“Martin said there’s two guys dressed like Ninja Turtles pushing a hostage into the bank. I looked up from my log and saw the rifles. I picked up my radio and called for assistance.”

The officers deployed and took a tactical position of cover, about 15 feet apart from each other. When the fully automatic weapons fire started coming from the bank, it pinned Farell and Perello down in their positions for a long time.

“When I first heard the automatic gunfire, and the officer-down calls were coming out... I was sure that I had lost one or more of my people.”

Officers responding to the assistance call were at great peril, and several were cut down by gunfire as the suspects sprayed their weapons at everything that moved.

“Officer down!”

“My partner’s been shot!”

“Officer needs help!”

“We need an ambulance!”

The police radio screamed the emergency in many voices. Moments later, another officer made virtually the same report. Then another. And another.

What do you do? As you return fire from your 9 mm semiautomatic and try to maintain a position of cover - as if there is much cover from armor-piercing AK-47 rounds spitting from 100-round magazines - the reality sets in: You brought a cap-gun to World War III.

Detective Gordon Hagge was one of the first officers on the scene of the shoot-out at the Bank of America that morning. He told the Los Angeles Times, “I’m in the wrong place with the wrong gun.”

And what a wrong place it was.

The reality of being outgunned became much worse when officers got a peek at their adversaries. Not just heavily armed bandits, but cool and Terminator-types who were dressed in full-body armor from their necks to their feet; commando-style robbers who were taking multiple hits from police small-arms fire and not even appearing to notice.

Sgt. Larry “Dean” Haynes, a 16-year veteran assigned to North Hollywood Division, was one of the first responders who engaged the suspects and watched as police bullets literally bounced off the body armor. As he was firing at the suspects, Haynes was wounded twice by AK-47 fire. When he saw the first SWAT
Bank robbers are supposed to go in, get the money, and leave. If they get trapped inside, they’re supposed to take hostages and make SWAT come and talk them out. That’s the norm. They’re not supposed to come outside and take on patrol officers.” - Lt. Nicholas Zingo

officer arriving near Haynes’ position, “I felt like John Wayne had come,” he told the Los Angeles Times.

“As soon as I saw that guy, I knew everything would be O.K.”

Lt. Nick Zingo was in charge at North Hollywood Division that morning. “When I first heard the automatic gunfire, and the officer-down calls were coming out,” said Zingo, “I was sure that I had lost one or more of my people. Any watch commander knows that your worst fear is that one of your officers has been killed.

“And I was sure that it was happening to me.”

Upon hearing that the location was the Bank of America, Zingo knew what he had. “We had been briefed about these robbers, seen videotapes of their prior bank takeover robberies. I knew they had killed a guard and that they fired indiscriminately and that it was a matter of time before somebody would confront these robbers. I knew that they had full-body armor, and that we would have our hands full with these guys.

“I know what AK-47s can do.”

What the LAPD officers were up against were two armed robbers who have been tied to several other bank robberies and armored car robberies, including the murder of a guard.

Ultimately, both robbers were killed, one when confronted by three responding SWAT officers who heroically drove perilously close and engaged the suspect with SWAT’s own fully automatic weapons.

At the time of this report (just a few days after the shoot-out), there was speculation that the other suspect may have taken his own life with a self-inflicted shot to the head with one of his several handguns after his AK-47 experienced a “Stove-pipe” jam and officers were closing in.

But news reports shortly after that quoted the coroner’s office spokesman as saying it would take several months before the cause of death could be confirmed.

Miraculously, of the 11 officers and six civilian bystanders who were injured, some by armor-piercing AK-47 rounds, none were killed. Somebody was looking out for the “good guys” that day.

This gun battle will be one of the classics that is talked about and viewed in survival tactics training classes for decades to come. And how do our traditional survival tactics fare in the face of what can only be described as unconventional urban warfare?

We usually think of, and train for, SWAT incidents with well-armed suspects as “barricaded suspects” in a bank or a house or other fixed location. Even extreme cases featuring heavy automatic gunfire like the Symbionese Liberation Army shoot-out in Los Angeles back in 1974, occurred at a fixed location.

In the North Hollywood bank shoot-out, the initial patrol officers and the SWAT officers who arrived on the scene from the Police Academy in the middle of their daily workout - some of them still wearing their gym shorts - were faced with an entirely unconventional tactical situation: a running gun battle over several blocks with suspects who simply would not go down no matter how many times they were hit.

“It’s not supposed to happen like this,” said Lt. Zingo.

“Bank robbers are supposed to go in, get the money, and leave. If they get trapped inside, they’re supposed to take hostages and make SWAT come and talk them out. That’s the norm. They’re not supposed to come outside and take on patrol officers.”
North Hollywood Shoot-out

continued from page 15

And yet, these two did. All any patrol officer can reasonably do if caught in this situation, said Zingo, is “have enough mental preparation to know that you’ve got to hold your cover position and try not to get shot. As a supervisor, you cannot send a bunch of patrol officers with small arms into battle with people using AK-47s. You have to react instinctively and innovate and survive.

“We had to do something to try to end this thing without innocent people and civilians getting killed.”

Four days after the shoot-out, the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners took action to create a field test of .45-caliber semiautomatic pistols for patrol officers, and to deploy AR-15s in each field supervisor’s squad car as soon as training and equipment acquisition can occur.

No written article can do justice to the scene played out in North Hollywood that morning. The videotapes made by a half-dozen media helicopters overhead captured much of the action.

From the heroic rescue of a downed officer, made under heavy gunfire, to the numerous attempts to effectively engage the suspects, the footage is unforgettable documentation of the heroism of police officers.

Farell, the officer who, with his partner, came upon the robbery in progress, reflected on the heroism of that day. “They all did it; rookies and veterans, patrol and detectives.

“It’s training, pure and simple. We adapted very quickly to what we needed to do. All officers acted the way they needed to without being told. A media guy asked me if I had the chance, would I have gone the other way. I gave him a one-word answer.

“Never.”

“You had to do something to try to end this thing without innocent people and civilians getting killed.”

Photo Courtesy
Gene Blevins / L A Daily News

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POLICE
The Law Officer’s Magazine
April 1997
Recognition Day

For Bravery and Service

The Department honored 462 sworn and civilian employees at the 18th Annual Recognition Day ceremonies on November 12, 1997 at the Police Academy Gymnasium in Elysian Park. It was the largest Recognition Day to date surpassing the impressive number of 394 recipients for last year’s ceremony.

Medals and citations were presented to the recipients by Chief Bernard C. Parks acknowledging acts of outstanding bravery and service. Deputy Chief Robert Gil and Deputy Chief David Gascon assisted with the narrative addresses and award presentations. Awards presented included 16 Police Medals - the highest award after the Medal of Valor, 39 Police Stars, 2 Human Relations Medals, 9 Police Meritorious Service Medals, 374 Police Meritorious Unit Citations, 20 Lifesaving Medals and 2 Community Policing Medals. There were no awards given in the following categories: Police Commission Distinguished Service Medal, Police Commission Unit Citation, Police Meritorious Achievement Medal and Police Distinguished Service Medal.

The Recognition Day ceremony was attended by fellow officers, colleagues, friends and family members.
Budget - Fiscal Year 1997-1998

Salaries $732,352,083
Expense $32,122,184
Equipment $1,449,031

Total $765,923,298
Budget - Personnel Comparison
1993 - 1997
# 1997 Part I Crimes and Attempts

Reported to the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Uniform Crime Reporting Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Crime</th>
<th>Number Reported</th>
<th>Crimes Unfounded/Reclass. *</th>
<th>Actual 1996</th>
<th>Actual 1997</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide **</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>-18.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forcible Rape</td>
<td>1,471</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>1,413</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>20,652</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>25,195</td>
<td>20,506</td>
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<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>34,260</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>35,475</td>
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<td>Burglary</td>
<td>30,341</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>35,863</td>
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<td>Larceny (except Vehicle Theft)</td>
<td>83,103</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>95,074</td>
<td>82,605</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>205,811</td>
<td>1,256</td>
<td>235,288</td>
<td>204,555</td>
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* Reflects follow-up actions received after the close of a statistical month.

** Under Uniformed 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 State and FBI will occasionally be lower than the count reported internally.
Number of Arrests for Part I Crimes in 1997

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<th>Crime</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Juvenile</th>
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<td>Burglary</td>
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<td>Grand Theft Auto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
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<td>Larceny</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
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Total Adult Arrests for Part I Crimes: 34,575
Total Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes: 7,314
## Population*, Size, and Police Cost**

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<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Street Miles</th>
<th>Square Miles</th>
<th>Population/Sq. Mile</th>
<th>Cost/ Sq. Mile</th>
<th>Cost/ Capita</th>
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<td>Central</td>
<td>40,224</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>7,887</td>
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<td>Rampart</td>
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<td>33,790</td>
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<td>Hollenbeck</td>
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<td>256</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>12,991</td>
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<td>183.53</td>
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<td>Northeast</td>
<td>248,655</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>8,725</td>
<td>1,529,821</td>
<td>175.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>142,611</td>
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<td>8.9</td>
<td>16,024</td>
<td>4,966,641</td>
<td>309.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,139</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>13,657</td>
<td>3,361,783</td>
<td>246.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
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<td>233</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>16,791</td>
<td>5,213,443</td>
<td>310.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbor</td>
<td>171,866</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>6,687</td>
<td>1,687,575</td>
<td>252.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>77th Street</td>
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<td>258</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>14,750</td>
<td>4,577,287</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
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<td>10.2</td>
<td>12,547</td>
<td>5,032,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB Total</td>
<td>639,924</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>11,110</td>
<td>3,476,826</td>
<td>312.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hollywood</td>
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<td>288</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>10,254</td>
<td>2,626,669</td>
<td>256.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wilshire</td>
<td>234,029</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>16,140</td>
<td>3,889,654</td>
<td>241.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West L.A.</td>
<td>215,745</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>3,355</td>
<td>588,198</td>
<td>175.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>201,119</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>8,345</td>
<td>2,014,866</td>
<td>241.44</td>
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<tr>
<td>WB Total</td>
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<td>121.8</td>
<td>6,935</td>
<td>1,579,831</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Nuys</td>
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<td>29.8</td>
<td>8,590</td>
<td>1,824,199</td>
<td>212.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Valley</td>
<td>296,194</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>5,707</td>
<td>914,924</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Hollywood</td>
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<td>25.1</td>
<td>8,741</td>
<td>1,661,106</td>
<td>190.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foothill</td>
<td>263,283</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>4,309</td>
<td>690,284</td>
<td>160.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonshire</td>
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<td>634</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>4,478</td>
<td>746,680</td>
<td>166.76</td>
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<td>VB Total</td>
<td>1,276,191</td>
<td>2,823</td>
<td>221.8</td>
<td>5,754</td>
<td>1,018,764</td>
<td>177.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>3,656,704</td>
<td>6,472</td>
<td>466.8</td>
<td>7,834</td>
<td>1,797,736</td>
<td>229.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reflects State Department of Finance data.

## Distribution of Department Personnel by Rank, Sex and Ethnicity

*(including Metropolitan Transportation Authority Police Merger)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sworn</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commander</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detective</td>
<td>1,534</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer</td>
<td>6,808</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>3,021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1997

**Sworn**

9,720 8,019 1,701 1,337 46 458 4,799 125 2,955

% 82.5% 17.5% 13.8% 0.5% 4.7% 49.4% 1.3% 30.4%

**Civilian**

3,051 1,073 1,978 1,020 9 209 905 193 715

% 35.2% 64.8% 33.4% 0.2% 6.9% 29.7% 6.3% 2.4%

### 1996

**Sworn**

9,192 7,603 1,589 1,279 42 407 4,677 108 2,679

% 82.7% 17.2% 13.9% 0.4% 4.4% 50.8% 1.1% 29.1%

**Civilian**

3,040 1,072 1,968 1,010 8 204 907 190 721

% 35.2% 64.7% 33.2% 0.2% 6.7% 29.8% 6.2% 23.7%

### 1995

**Sworn**

8,509 7,064 1,445 1,232 32 344 4,462 80 2,359

% 83.0% 16.9% 14.5% 0.4% 4.0% 52.4% 0.9% 27.7%

**Civilian**

2,852 1,001 1,851 964 7 192 859 166 664

% 35.1% 64.9% 33.8% 0.3% 6.7% 30.1% 5.8% 23.3%

### 1983

**Sworn**

6,993 6,562 431 678 18 92 5,209 20 976

% 93.8% 6.2% 9.7% 0.3% 1.3% 74.5% 0.3% 13.9%

**Civilian**

2,594 1,089 1,505 981 6 103 1,018 63 423

% 42.1% 58.0% 37.8% 0.2% 4.0% 37.3% 2.4% 16.3%

* As of December 31, 1997

** The first year for formatting data in this manner.

(rounded to the nearest tenth)