Los Angeles Police Department
Annual Report
1998

www.lapdonline.org
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Bernard C. Parks
Chief of Police

Community Affairs Group
David J. Kalish, Commander
Commanding Officer

Produced by
Public Affairs Section

This report can be found on the Internet at
www.lapdonline.org
Mission Statement

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.
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
In 1998, the Commission and the Police Department continued to build on their foundation of reform. Under the Commission’s oversight, the Department integrated all of the remaining Christopher Commission recommendations (as well as the implemented recommendations) into a Strategic Plan which consolidated other recommendations from eight other sources. More than 80% of the Christopher Commission recommendations have now been implemented; the remaining 20% require legislative changes, Council approved budget appropriations, or agreements with labor unions.

Community based policing continued to play a significant role in 1998. Through the combination of the dedicated efforts of the men and women of this Department, and the strong police community partnerships, serious (Part I) crime decreased by 12.8% from the prior year. The Commission, demonstrating its commitment to community policing, initiated monthly evening Police Commission meetings to be held in one of the fifteen City Council Districts.

This was also a year in which the Department took important steps with respect to its fiscal responsibilities to the people of Los Angeles. Risk Management initiatives were established to minimize City liability. Additionally, the Commission’s Executive Fiscal Management Committee took actions to make the Department’s budget process a proactive and cooperative effort.

It was, however, a year in which three Los Angeles Police Officers lost their lives in the line of duty starting with the tragic death of Officer Steven Gajda on New Year’s Day. In August, the City mourned the death of Officer Filbert Cuesta, and in December, Officer Brian Brown was added to the list of fallen officers. Their sacrifices are a reminder, that even in an era of decreasing crime, there is still much to be done to combat violence in our City.

In recognition of the men and women of the Los Angeles Police Department and their equally valuable community partners, we present the 1998 Annual Report.

Very truly yours,
BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

[Signature]
Edith R. Perez, President

T. Warren Jackson, Vice President
Herbert F. Boeckmann II, Commissioner
Gerald L. Chaleff, Commissioner
Dean Hansell, Commissioner
A thoughtful reflection of 1998 reminds us all at the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) that it was a year marked with impressive accomplishments as well as sobering moments. First and foremost, I am grateful for the hard work, dedication and commitment of all Department employees during 1998.

I am proud to report that the national trend of reduction in violent crime continued in Los Angeles during the past year. I credit the record-setting lows to the tenacity and courage of the men and women of the LAPD. The total number of homicides in 1998 was 427, a figure that represents a thirty-year low and 148 less than in 1997.

Such concrete results also reflect the successful expansion of proactive law enforcement in the form of FASTRAC – Focus, Accountability, Strategy, Teamwork, Response and Coordination – a 2-year-old system geared toward building effective performance and accountability into all LAPD systems.

The Department’s new philosophy, “Ideal Basic Car in the Ideal Area,” has effectively institutionalized Community Policing. Its premise requires every field officer to serve as liaison to the community for any concern at any given time. This is a dramatic change from the previous practice — a senior lead officer as sole liaison per Basic Car area.

The LAPD opened a new state-of-the-art police training facility in Granada Hills. In honor of a former Police Chief, the center was named the Edward M. Davis Emergency Vehicle Operations Center and Firearms/Tactics Training Facility. This new facility is now providing effective and contemporary law enforcement training, preparing LAPD officers and recruits for the next millennium.

Other highlights include the Los Angeles Police Department’s technological achievements. Vice President Al Gore noted during his visit that LAPD computer technology is on the verge of being the best in the nation. Additionally, LAPD’s own Internet Web site is the largest and most comprehensive among the nation’s law enforcement agencies, boasting about 6,000 pages and 10,000 files.

The men and women of the Department have distinguished themselves in many ways. Among them, a record 19 officers were honored with the Medal of Valor, and more than 400 officers and civilians were honored at the Department’s annual Recognition Day awards presentation ceremonies.

Three outstanding officers, Steven Gajda, Filbert Cuesta and Brian Brown, made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting the lives of others. Their untimely deaths are keenly felt by the Department and the City. We will never forget these men and the families they left behind.

The major achievements of 1998 have occurred thanks to the dedicated employees of the Los Angeles Police Department. They have succeeded in lowering crime rates and reducing the public’s fear of crime. They have also made great strides in reclaiming LAPD’s world-class reputation and image. Speaking on behalf of all these dedicated men and women, we look forward to continuing our excellence in 1999 and well into the 21st Century.
On January 1, 1998 while most people were celebrating the beginning of a New Year, Officer Steven Gajda’s life was ending. Officer Gajda succumbed to a fatal gunshot fired by a suspect he had pursued after arriving at the scene of a loud party, following reports that there were gang members at the party. Shortly after Gajda and other officers approached the party’s location, one of the suspects fled and Gajda began a foot pursuit. The chase ended on a nearby porch. Cornered, the suspect turned and fired at Officer Gajda. Officer Steven Gajda became the 189th LAPD officer killed in the line of duty. Appointed to the Department in May, 1990, he was 31 years old when he died.

Four-year veteran Filbert Cuesta was sitting in his patrol car on August 9, 1998 awaiting backup outside of a loud wedding party attended by gang members. He did not see the ambush awaiting him from behind the patrol car. Suddenly shots were fired, mortally wounding Officer Cuesta. Ironically, Fil, as his friends called the officer, was a youth volunteer who told kids about the dangers of gang life. Cuesta was only 28 years old when one of those he warned many others about, took his life. Appointed to the Department in March, 1994, Officer Filbert Cuesta became the 190th LAPD Officer to be killed in the line of duty.

Officer Brian Brown and his partner were on patrol when they heard gunfire. Seeing a man with a rifle flee into a car driven by another suspect, the officers began pursuit. The suspect’s car veered out of control. Suddenly, one of the suspects, a felon who only four months before served time for attempted murder, fired on the officers with an assault rifle. Officer Brown was fatally shot. A military hero who received the Purple Heart during the Somalian conflict, Officer Brown dreamed of becoming an LAPD officer. His dream came true in September 1995 when he joined the Department. Four years later, on November 29, 1998, 29 year-old Officer Brian Brown became the 191st LAPD officer killed in the line of duty.
The distinguished Medal of Valor Award was bestowed upon 19 courageous officers on September 9, 1998 at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles. Chief of Police Bernard C. Parks presented the awards to 17 of the police officers for their bravery in a gun battle involving heavily-armed men, who attempted to rob the Bank of America in North Hollywood. They were Detectives Tracey Angeles, Vincent Bancroft Jr., Thomas Culotta and Kevin Harley; Sergeant Israel Medina; Officers Don Anderson, Edward Brentlinger, Anthony Cabunoc, John Caprarelli, Edwin Dominguez, Steven Gomez, Richard Massa, Charles Parriguey, Todd Schmitz, Conrad Torrez, James Zborayan, and Richard Zielinski. Detectives Lawrence Winston and Phillip Wixon, members of the Special Investigation Section, received the Medal of Valor for bravery in a shootout with robbery suspects in Newbury Park.

Established in 1925, the Medal of Valor recognizes acts of heroism, bravery and self-sacrifice. It is the Department’s highest award signifying courage above and beyond the call of duty. This year’s recipients bring the total to 468 Los Angeles police officers whose heroic acts exemplify the Department’s best and finest.
The Department honored 438 sworn and non-sworn employees at the 19th Annual Recognition Day ceremonies on November 17, 1998 at the Police Academy Gymnasium in Elysian Park.

Medals and citations were presented to the recipients by Chief Bernard C. Parks honoring their acts of heroism and service. Deputy Chief Robert S. Gil and Deputy Chief David Gascon assisted with the narrative addresses and award presentations. Awards presented included 20 Police Medals, the highest award after the Medal of Valor; 26 Police Stars; 49 Police Commission Distinguished Service Medals; two Police Distinguished Service Medals; 71 Police Meritorious Service Medals; 140 Police Commission Unit Citations; 128 Police Meritorious Unit Citations; and two Lifesaving Medals.

The Recognition Day ceremony was graced by fellow officers, colleagues, friends and family members.

Six Police Service Representatives received the Police Star for their outstanding performance during the North Hollywood bank robbery. The five pictured with Chief Parks are: (left to right) Deborah Clayton, Tonja Bellard, Robyn Frazier, Johanna Ramirez and Karen Koukal.
During 1998, the Police Service Representatives (PSRs) of LAPD’s Communications Division handled over 3.5 million calls for service, of which 1.9 million calls were made directly to the Division’s 9-1-1 emergency phone system. The huge number of calls for service made LAPD’s Communications Division the largest Public Safety Answering Point in the Nation for the past two years.

This means that all calls for emergency medical, fire and police assistance are initially answered at Communications Division, and then dispatched to the appropriate agency. The 514 members of Communications Division are emergency response professionals, who are among the best trained public safety personnel in the world.

The Los Angeles Police Department is proud to acknowledge four Communications Division personnel who received awards from the California Public Safety Radio Association.

The recipients for excellence in public safety dispatching are (from the top) Senior PSR Monika Giles, Supervisor of the Year; Senior PSR Laura Robles, Special Recognition-Supervisor of the Year; Senior PSR II Donna McKnight, Special Recognition-Supervisor of the Year; and PSR Deborah Paiz, Special Recognition-Dispatcher of the Year.
Mayor Tom Bradley, a gentle giant in Los Angeles politics, departed his beloved City in 1998 at age 80. He served as its steward for 20 years, shaping it from a sprawling provincial town to a world-class city.

Bradley, a grandson of slaves and a son of sharecroppers, rose to the position of Mayor marked by a series of firsts. In 1940, he entered the Los Angeles Police Department and was among the first African-Americans to earn the rank of lieutenant. In 1963, he was the first African-American elected to the Los Angeles City Council, and in 1973, became the first black mayor of a major American city.

Bradley, soft-spoken yet firm and effective, forged a City government that greatly increased the number of women and minorities in high-level posts. But he did not allow himself to be typecast as a “black mayor.” He immersed himself in urban issues but also saw to it that Los Angeles became the financial capital of California and much of the West. The City boasted new high-rises, an international airport and the Port of Los Angeles, effectively creating an international traffic hub. The City of Angels would also be dubbed the gateway to the “Pacific Rim.”

Successes and misfortunes that riveted the world marked Bradley’s five terms in office. The mayor counted the 1984 Summer Olympics as a crowning achievement. Despite the naysayers and against all odds, Bradley championed the wildly successful image-boosting event for Los Angeles. He described the 1992 civil unrest, in which the City erupted in three days of riots that cost more than 50 lives and $1 billion in damages, as the most painful experience of his life.

In September 1992, the mayor offered words of healing as he announced he would not run for reelection. “The April unrest tore at my heart, and I will not be at peace until we have healed our wounds and rebuilt our neighborhoods. Let us all, every one of us, pledge to make Los Angeles a beacon of mutual respect, justice and tolerance from this day forward,” Bradley said.

Upon learning of Bradley’s passing, many world leaders, including President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore, offered words of admiration and deep sorrow. Mayor Richard Riordan said, “this is a very sad day for Los Angeles, but also a very happy day as we think back on the memory of this great leader.” Police Chief Parks described the late mayor as one of the Department’s “pathfinders and the pioneers of yesteryear …. There would not be a Chief Bernard Parks today if there had not been a Tom Bradley.”

Never again will the City of Angels see another legend like Tom Bradley cross its path. He rose from humble beginnings in Calvert, Texas, to inspire thousands of others to do as he did: dream the big dreams and live a life testament to faith and hope.
On August 18, 1998, Mayor Richard J. Riordan and Chief Bernard C. Parks officially launched the Department’s new Internet Web site, LAPDOnline. In development for one year, LAPDOnline is comprised of about 6,000 pages of information and nearly 10,000 individual text, photo, sound, and video files. In its entirety, this data represents the largest police department Web site in the world. Users can access the Web site at www.lapdonline.org.

With input and cooperation from private and public sector community members, a highly-skilled team of sworn and civilian members of the LAPD completed this project as a result of generous funding from the Crime Prevention Advisory Council of DARE America. Glenn Levant, President and Founding Director of DARE America Worldwide, was instrumental in forging the innovative partnership with the LAPD.

The Department’s Web site, which was developed with considerable input
and cooperation from community members, LAPD employees, academics, elected officials, and computer industry professionals, is remarkable for the following innovative features and files:

- A fully integrated computer mapping program allowing residents and visitors to enter any address in the City to determine which police station provides service to their neighborhood

- A comprehensive digital telephone directory giving the public unprecedented access to hundreds of LAPD telephone numbers for police stations and specialized investigative and administrative units

- Digitized audio of actual 9-1-1 calls from LAPD’s 9-1-1 Communications Dispatch Center

- Detailed and downloadable information about the LAPD’s top 10 most-wanted suspects

- A full section dedicated to locating missing adults and children

- A huge database of printed and audio crime-prevention tips

- One hundred of LAPD’s most frequently requested statistics, such as the numbers of vehicle thefts, homicides, calls for service, and traffic accidents

- More than a dozen hotline and resource telephone numbers are listed for reporting criminal activities

- Listings of sworn and non-sworn job opportunities with the Los Angeles Police Department, including detailed descriptions of the police officer hiring process

- A section dedicated to the history of the LAPD, from 1850 to the present

- A full law enforcement statistical glossary is available to help visitors navigate through law enforcement jargon

In addition, hundreds of the most frequently asked questions by the public are answered online. Questions such as “What can I do about barking dogs in my neighborhood?,” “What should I do if I suspect my child is using drugs?,” “What should I do if I receive a bomb threat?,” and “What are the procedures for posting bail?” are all answered online.

During 1998, LAPDOnline received over 4.7 million hits. Ensuring that the Web site remains fully operational and up-to-date is a full-time staff, who constantly monitor usage patterns so that the Site effectively serves its users.

LAPDOnline is at the forefront of the Los Angeles Police Department’s commitment to ‘protect and serve’ by providing information to its various audiences via the World Wide Web.
Year in Review

Chief Bernard C. Parks set in motion the New Los Angeles Police Department when he took the helm nearly two years ago. The New LAPD has continued to make great strides in 1998.

From the outset, the 52nd Chief of Police laid out specific groundwork to execute his vision for the New LAPD. The year 1998 was productive in furthering this mission. Among the successes are a more effective Department; the institutionalization of Community Policing; the expansion of FASTRAC; the Department’s new program for policing with increased accountability; the expansion of the ranks; a new state-of-the-art police training facility; and the implementation of a new Department personnel complaint form for the public to use.

The national trend of a lower violent crime rate has meant an even brighter picture for Los Angeles in 1998. The homicide count, which dropped from 575 in 1997 to 427 in 1998, represents the lowest homicide rate in nearly 30 years and amounts to a reduction of 148 homicides from the previous year.

Reorganization

A movement that began two years ago is now complete. The reorganization of the Los Angeles Police Department has streamlined the organizational structure by essentially removing a layer of bureaucracy between the Chief of Police and field officers. The new structure increases accountability, communication and control of the Department’s resources. For example, a single commanding
officer now oversees all specialized detective support functions. Many other management support entities were also consolidated.

The ultimate goal of the reorganization is to closely align Department resources with the needs of the residents of the City of Los Angeles.

Community Policing

Community Policing has effectively been institutionalized at the LAPD. Gone are the days of only one senior lead officer liaison per Basic Car area. The Department’s new philosophy, “Ideal Basic Car in the Ideal Area,” requires every field officer to act as liaison to a community for any concern at any given time. The new system provides a mechanism for better accountability to the community’s needs at all times.

Community Police Advisory Boards (C-PABs), about 550 members strong in 1998, continue to serve as valuable links between the Department and the communities they serve. These Advisory Boards are in direct communication with Community Police Station commanding officers, and serve to identify crime, patterns of disorder and neglect. Together, they strategize to solve these problems by mobilizing government and community resources.

Comprised of residents from each Community Police Station, all of the Advisory Boards met for their fourth annual summit in spring of 1998. The event, successful on all accounts, drew more than 800 dedicated community members, elected and appointed City officials, and Department personnel.
Revised Complaint Form (FormPD 1.28)

As a result of the Independent Commission’s recommendations regarding the personnel complaint process, the Department in 1998 revised the personnel complaint process to provide a better avenue for the public to voice its concerns regarding the services of the Department. The new process also serves as a mechanism for the Department to record and track complaints, and assess possible trends. This process will aid the officers to better understand and effectively address the various communities they are charged to protect and serve.

A recent 1999 survey published in the Los Angeles Times indicates the Department now enjoys a public approval rating of more than 80 percent in every racial and ethnic community in our City. That is a remarkable transformation, and is a direct result of increased public confidence in our commitment to police ourselves.

The Department is once again viewed as one of the premier law enforcement agencies in the country, both by our peers and the residents of the City.
FASTRAC

In 1998, the LAPD’s new command accountability program FASTRAC – Focus, Accountability, Strategy, Teamwork, Response and Coordination – became fully operational. Weekly FASTRAC meetings examine crime, traffic and management issues and focus on data, analysis and strategies. With the Department’s primary objective being to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the City of Los Angeles, emphasis is placed on performance, which will be the basis of evaluation for Department staff and command personnel.

The record-setting low crime rate in Los Angeles suggests that the Department’s new FASTRAC program is making a very positive impact on the community it serves.

Police Grants Update

A key element of the Department’s success is due to resources made available by federal grants.

The Community Law Enforcement And Recovery (CLEAR) grant, which aims to combat gangs in Los Angeles and improve the quality of life in targeted communities, was renewed for a second year. The renewal reflects a successful track record in 1997 when the grant was first implemented.

At the end of 1998, the Department was handling a total of 18 federal grants totaling over $20 million. These grants have enabled the Department to put more police officers on the street, and it has enhanced Department operations by providing more advanced equipment and technology for the officers.

CLEAR was developed by the Mayor’s Office and is now under the aegis of the Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office Gang Intervention Coordinator. The multi-law enforcement agency entity shares resources and information for effective intervention of gang-related crimes. CLEAR is comprised of five core law enforcement agencies including the LAPD, the District Attorney’s Office, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department, the Los Angeles County Probation Department and the Los Angeles City Attorney’s Office.

The COPS/MORE grant, also known as the Community Oriented Policing Services/Making Officer Redeployment Effective, has helped the Los Angeles Police Department continue making historic technological progress.

The Department was awarded $6.5 million by COPS/MORE. About $5.4 million was allocated for enhancing technology and computer equipment which resulted in Full Time Equivalent redeployment of 187 police officers, and $1.2 million toward hiring civilian employees which translated to a redeployment of 38 police officers.

Programs approved by COPS/MORE:

- FASTRAC - Hired hardware and software personnel and funded development costs to advance FASTRAC implementation.
- Field Data Capture (Laptop computers) - Extended programs to the two remaining bureaus and funded additional application development.
- Laboratory Information Management Systems (LIMS) - Developed a system to track evidence associated with criminal investigations, including laboratory testing status and process, and final results.
- Local Area Network (LAN) - Purchased 90 additional PC workstations for the geographic Areas.
The Los Angeles Police Department opened a new 44-acre state-of-the-art police training facility in Granada Hills on October 26, 1998. The Edward M. Davis Emergency Vehicle Operations Center and Tactics/Firearms Training Facility, or EVOC, was named for former Police Chief and California State Senator Edward M. Davis. Chief Davis was Chief of Police from 1969 to 1978.

The $29 million center features driver training areas for vehicles and motorcycles, including a 4.4-mile driver training course, an off-road motorcycle training area, and an operational control tower to monitor vehicle and tactical training. The Firearms/Tactics Training Complex features a 24 position Practical Combat range, two indoor 24 position target ranges, and a tactical training “situation simulation village.” The ranges have state-of-the-art control towers and bullet collection and retrieval systems.
Other features of the training center include classrooms, locker and shower facilities, a chemical agent training room, a chemical agent decontamination area, two electronic Firearms Training Systems (FATS), and four electronic Doron driver simulators.

The EVOC will enhance the outstanding training provided to all Los Angeles police officers, teaching them the skills they need for the 21st Century.

Shooting range as seen from skid pan track looking south.

The Future

In the immediate future, the Department looks forward to playing a key role in a major event in Los Angeles, the Democratic National Convention in the year 2000. Parallel only to the 1984 Summer Olympics, the convention would mean at least an 18-month preparation. The LAPD has begun laying solid groundwork and planning for this great undertaking.

The Department, with lessons and successes of the 20th Century in hand, forges ahead into the new millennium with confidence and a renewed sense of mission while remaining committed to LAPD’s tradition, “to protect and to serve.”
Budget - Fiscal Year 1998-1999

Salaries $770,644,885
Expense $33,321,822
Equipment $355,683

Total $804,322,390

Appropriation by Program

Fiscal year 1998-1999

- Crime Control: 66%
- Traffic Control: 7%
- Technical Support: 17%
- General Admin. Support: 10%
**LAPD Fiscal Year Budget**

![Graph showing LAPD Fiscal Year Budget with years 1993/94 to 1998/99 and budget amounts in millions.](image)

**LAPD Personnel Status**

![Graph showing LAPD Personnel Status with years 1993/94 to 1998/99 and personnel numbers for Total, Sworn, and Non-Sworn.](image)
## Population*, Size, and Police Cost**

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* Reflects State Department of Finance data.

** 1998/1999 fiscal year budget used for cost statistics.
## Distribution of Department Personnel by Rank, Sex and Ethnicity

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<td>African Amer.</td>
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<td>Asian Amer.</td>
<td>Cauc.</td>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sworn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
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<td>208</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>164</td>
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<td>Detective</td>
<td>1,516</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>383</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sergeant *</td>
<td>1,092</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officer *</td>
<td>6,740</td>
<td>5,447</td>
<td>1,293</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>2,897</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2,404</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1998

**Sworn**
- Total: 9,671
- Male: 7,927
- Female: 1,744
- African Amer.: 1,333
- Amer. Indian: 46
- Asian Amer.: 478
- Cauc.: 4,636
- Filipino: 132
- Hispanic: 3,046

**Civilian**
- Total: 3,019
- Male: 1,042
- Female: 1,977
- African Amer.: 1,003
- Amer. Indian: 9
- Asian Amer.: 211
- Cauc.: 871
- Filipino: 205
- Hispanic: 720

### 1997

**Sworn**
- Total: 9,720
- Male: 8,019
- Female: 1,701
- African Amer.: 1,337
- Amer. Indian: 46
- Asian Amer.: 458
- Cauc.: 4,799
- Filipino: 125
- Hispanic: 2,955

**Civilian**
- Total: 3,051
- Male: 1,073
- Female: 1,978
- African Amer.: 1,020
- Amer. Indian: 9
- Asian Amer.: 209
- Cauc.: 905
- Filipino: 193
- Hispanic: 715

### 1996

**Sworn**
- Total: 9,192
- Male: 7,603
- Female: 1,589
- African Amer.: 1,279
- Amer. Indian: 42
- Asian Amer.: 407
- Cauc.: 4,677
- Filipino: 108
- Hispanic: 2,679

**Civilian**
- Total: 3,040
- Male: 1,072
- Female: 1,968
- African Amer.: 1,010
- Amer. Indian: 8
- Asian Amer.: 204
- Cauc.: 907
- Filipino: 190
- Hispanic: 721

### 1996 Total

- Sworn: 12,232
- Male: 8,675
- Female: 3,557
- African Amer.: 2,289
- Amer. Indian: 50
- Asian Amer.: 611
- Cauc.: 5,584
- Filipino: 298
- Hispanic: 3,400

### 1983****

**Sworn**
- Total: 6,993
- Male: 6,562
- Female: 431
- African Amer.: 678
- Amer. Indian: 18
- Asian Amer.: 92
- Cauc.: 5,209
- Filipino: 20
- Hispanic: 976

**Civilian**
- Total: 2,594
- Male: 1,089
- Female: 1,505
- African Amer.: 981
- Amer. Indian: 6
- Asian Amer.: 103
- Cauc.: 1,018
- Filipino: 63
- Hispanic: 423

* Includes Transit Sergeants and Transit Police Officers
** As of January 17, 1999
*** As of December 20, 1998
**** The first year for formatting data in this manner.
(rounded to the nearest tenth)
Number of Arrests for Part I Crimes in 1998

- Burglary: 14,145
- Grand Theft Auto: 3,158
- Homicide: 1,046
- Larceny: 9,646
- Rape: 378
- Robbery: 3,413
- Assault: 1,078
- Juvenile
  - Burglary: 1,351
  - Grand Theft Auto: 1,046
  - Homicide: 71
  - Larceny: 2,425
  - Rape: 50
  - Robbery: 1,161
## 1998 Part I Crimes and Attempts

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Crime</th>
<th>Number Reported</th>
<th>Crimes Unfounded/Reclass.</th>
<th>Actual 1997</th>
<th>Actual 1998</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide **</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>427</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forcible Rape</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>1,395</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>15,972</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>20,506</td>
<td>15,835</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>31,787</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>34,043</td>
<td>31,545</td>
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<td>Burglary</td>
<td>26,253</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>30,195</td>
<td>26,067</td>
<td>-13.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larceny (except Vehicle Theft)</td>
<td>80,439</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>82,605</td>
<td>79,997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>28,609</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>35,218</td>
<td>28,441</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>184,993</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,286</strong></td>
<td><strong>204,555</strong></td>
<td><strong>183,707</strong></td>
<td><strong>-10.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

** Under Uniform Crime Reporting Rules, criminal homicides prosecuted under California Felony-Murder doctrine must be statistically reported as either accidental or justifiable deaths. Therefore, the count of criminal homicides reported to the State and FBI will occasionally be lower than the count reported internally.