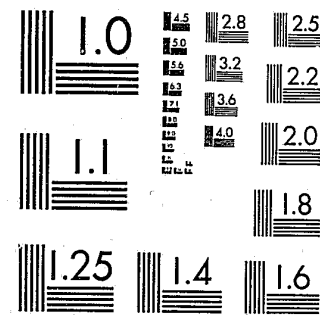


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1/05/83

83698

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NCJRS

MAY 1982

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Chief Caron, Board members Mayor Berkley, Ms. Wells, Mr. Biggar, Dr. C. E. Kavanaugh, Mrs. Barker and Secretary/Attorney Brady discuss the business of the department at a regular meeting of the Board.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

As mandated by Missouri state statute, the providing of police service to the citizens of Kansas City, Missouri is the duty and responsibility of the Board of Police Commissioners. The Board consists of four commissioners appointed by the Governor of Missouri with consent of the state senate, and a fifth member, the Mayor of Kansas City. The members serve four year terms with one commissioner's term expiring each succeeding year.

State control of a local police department is unique to the state of Missouri and is utilized only in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City. The concept of state control of the city police department has existed in Kansas City since formation of the department in 1874, with the exception of a seven

year "home rule" period in the 1930's. Throughout the years, this organizational structure has proven to be beneficial to the citizens of Kansas City by providing them an honest and efficient police service.

The Board of Police Commissioners has exclusive management and control of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. Included as one of the Board's legislated duties is the responsibility of appointing a Chief of Police, who is the chief administrative and law enforcement officer of the city. The Commissioners also act as a review board in certain personnel disciplinary cases, have the power to organize and maintain a reserve force to assist in law enforcement efforts, and are able to retain employees as consultants, includ-

ing the appointment of a Secretary/Attorney to assist and advise in affairs relating to the Board's activities.

The current members of the Board of Police Commissioners are: President Edward S. Biggar, an attorney with a local firm; Vice-President Gwendolyn M. Wells, a practicing attorney and former instructor at the University of Missouri-Kansas City Law School; Treasurer Beverly Barker, a former member of the Jackson County, Missouri Legislature; Dr. C. E. Kavanaugh, a dentist and businessman; and Richard L. Berkley, Mayor of Kansas City, Missouri. The Secretary/Attorney serving the current Board is Terry Brady, a member of a Kansas City law firm.



The Hon. Christopher "Kit" Bond
Governor of Missouri

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS



Beverly Barker
Treasurer



Edward S. Biggar
President



Gwendolyn M. Wells
Vice-President



C. E. Kavanaugh, D.D.S.
Member



Mayor Richard L. Berkley
Ex-Officio Member

POLICE DEPARTMENT
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64106



NORMAN A. CARON
Chief of Police

The Board of Police Commissioners
Kansas City, Missouri Police Department
1125 Locust
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Commissioners:

I hereby respectfully submit the Annual Report outlining department activities and accomplishments for 1981.

This report reviews a year in which citizens of our city and the police officers that serve it experienced triumphs and tragedies. During 1981, the city suffered its largest loss of human life in a single tragedy at the Hyatt Regency Hotel disaster. However, I was extremely pleased and proud of the members of this department and their actions in responding to perform the necessary duties required of such a situation.

The past year brought many triumphs for our agency. Among these were goals that were set and achieved, dreams that were realized, and accomplishments that were produced as a result of the pride and professionalism of the people that make up this department.

One major goal set a year ago was the lowering of the total of traffic fatalities in our city. I am pleased to report a decrease of that rate by 38.4% which I believe is a result of the increased efforts of traffic enforcement by our officers.

Since 1969, the department had operated its Vehicle Maintenance Unit from an inadequate building in the downtown area. In July, a new facility was opened adjacent to the East Patrol Division. The new Police Garage will allow better vehicle maintenance, thereby, enabling the entire department to serve our city more efficiently.

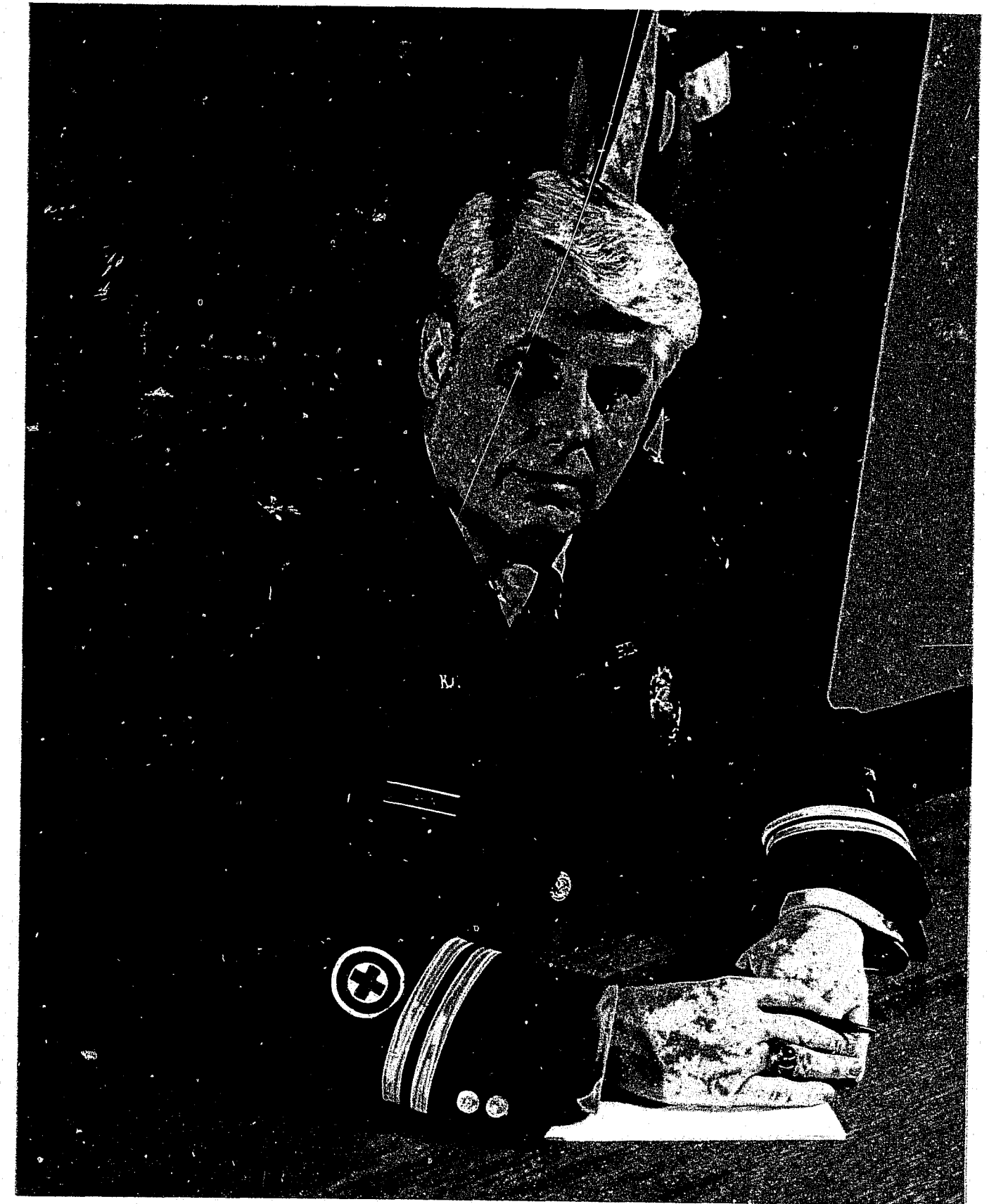
A pleasing aspect of police work is realizing that your efforts are appreciated by those you protect and serve and their belief that your actions are professional. In 1981, a study conducted by the city of Kansas City, Missouri indicated 81% of the citizenry approved of the police service provided by our department.

Through our triumphs and victories as a department, perhaps those that display the human side of our personnel are the most rewarding. Over the past year, department members were involved in countless charitable causes with perhaps the most memorable for many of us being the March of Dimes "Superwalk" where, as an organization, we raised over \$20,000, the largest amount of any Kansas City group.

I consider 1981 to have been a year of success and growth for the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. With the continued dedication of the members of this department, we will meet the challenge of providing the citizens of Kansas City the highest quality of police service in 1982.

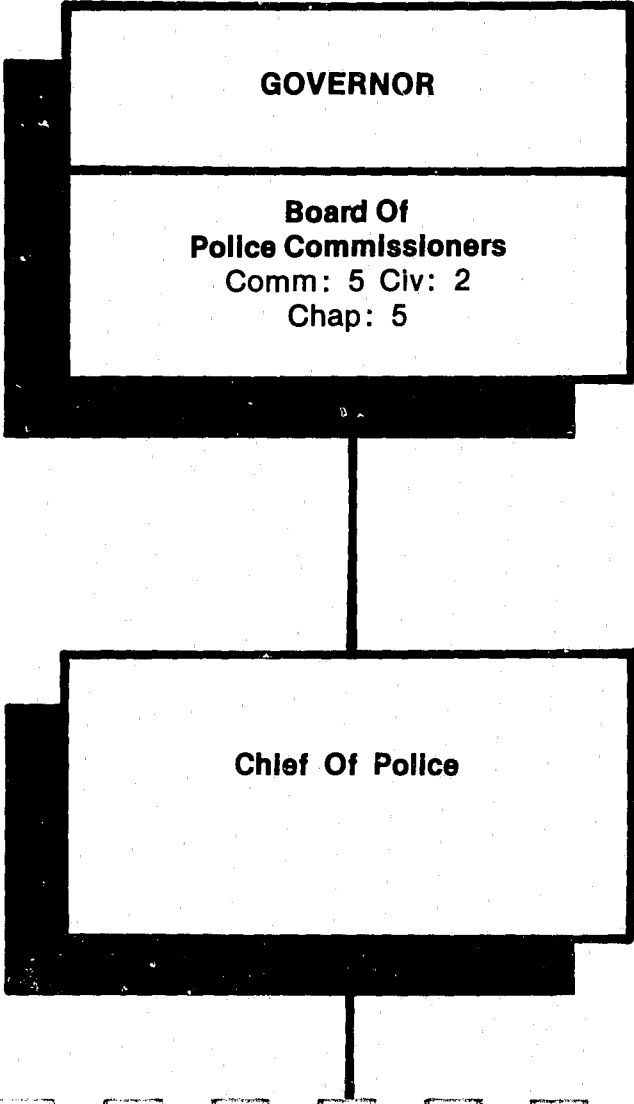
Sincerely,

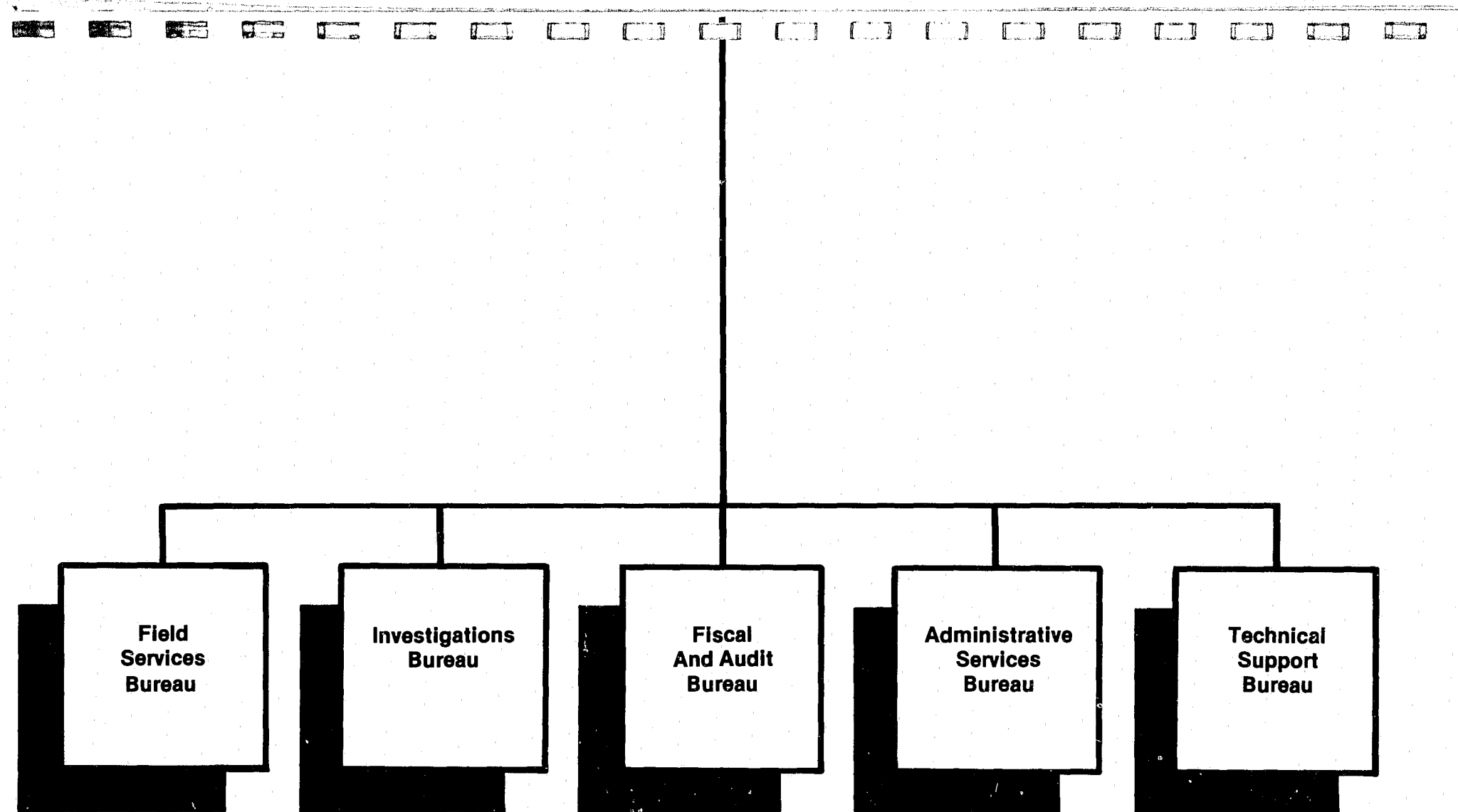
Norman A. Caron
Norman A. Caron
Chief of Police

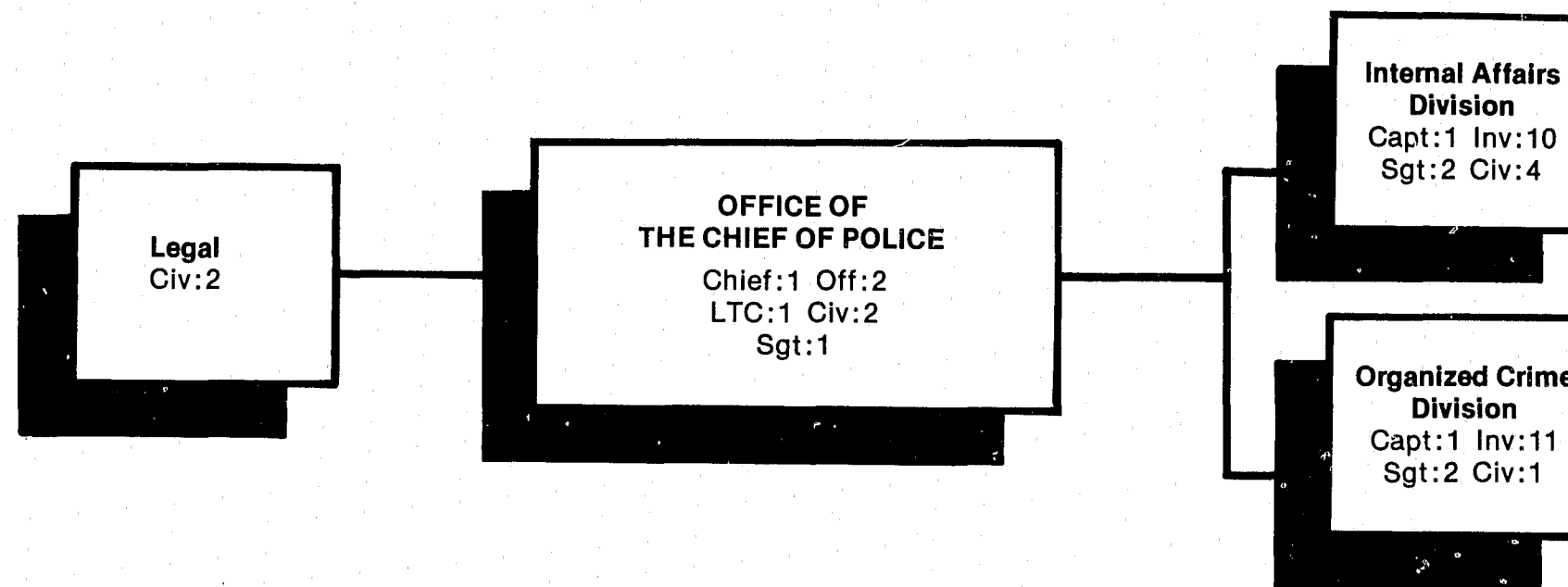


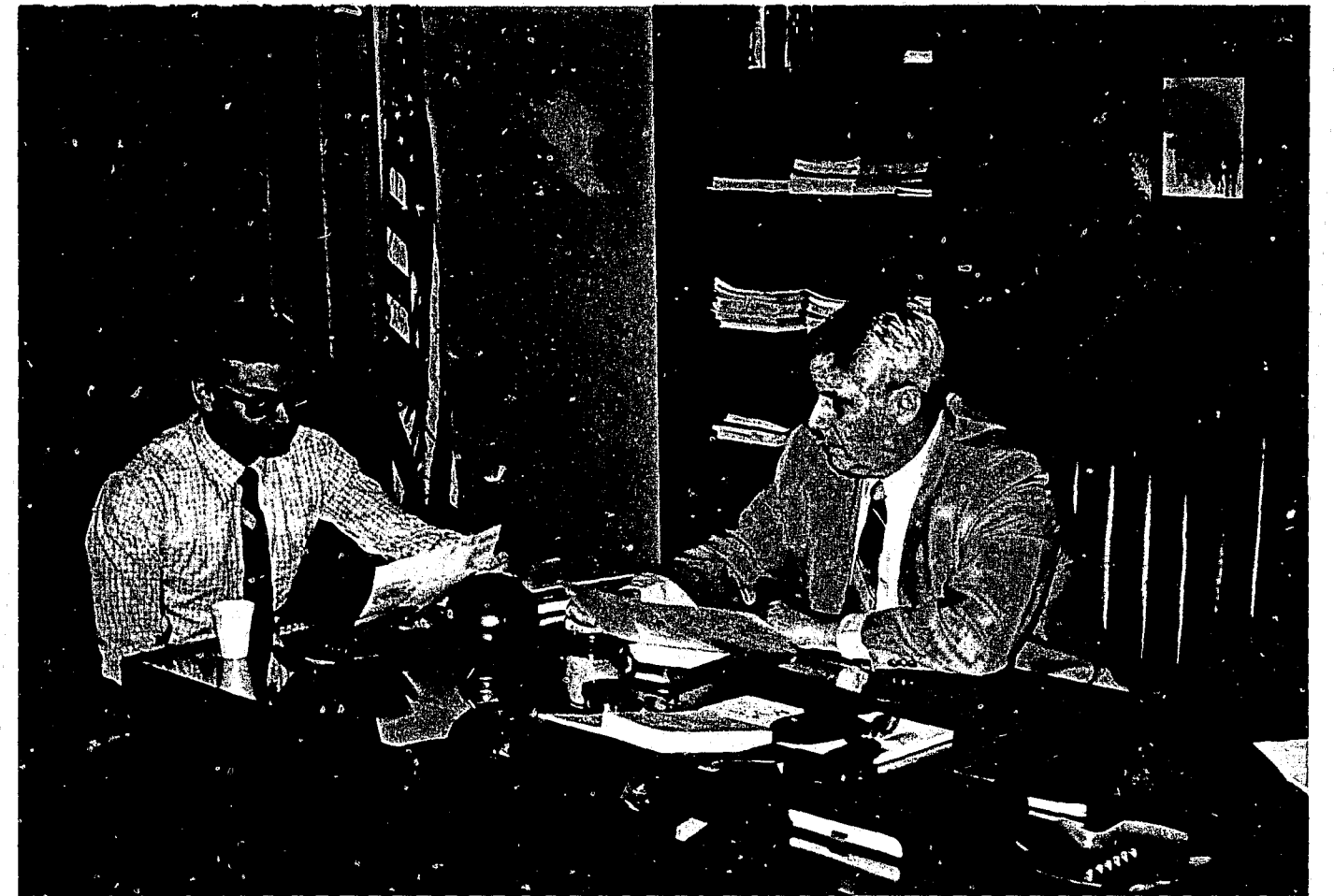
Norman A. Caron
Chief of Police

**Kansas City, Missouri Police Department
Organizational Structure**









Lieutenant Colonel Fred W. Guenther [left], Executive Officer to the Chief of Police is charged with assisting in the management of operations that are subordinate to the Office of the Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

The office of Chief of Police is described in Missouri state statutes as being "the chief administrative and law enforcement officer" of Kansas City. The Chief of Police holds his position through appointment by the Board of Police Commissioners and continues to serve in his office at the pleasure of the Board. Since February 7, 1978, the office has been occupied by Norman A. Caron, a 26-year veteran of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. In the 108-year history of the department, 36 men have led the agency through the office of the Chief of Police.

Under the current organizational structure, the Office of the Chief of Police oversees five bureaus through the chain of command (Field Services, Investigations, Ad-

ministrative Services, Fiscal and Audit, and Technical Support), and has the direct responsibility over two divisions (Internal Affairs and Organized Crime), and the office of the department Legal Assistant.

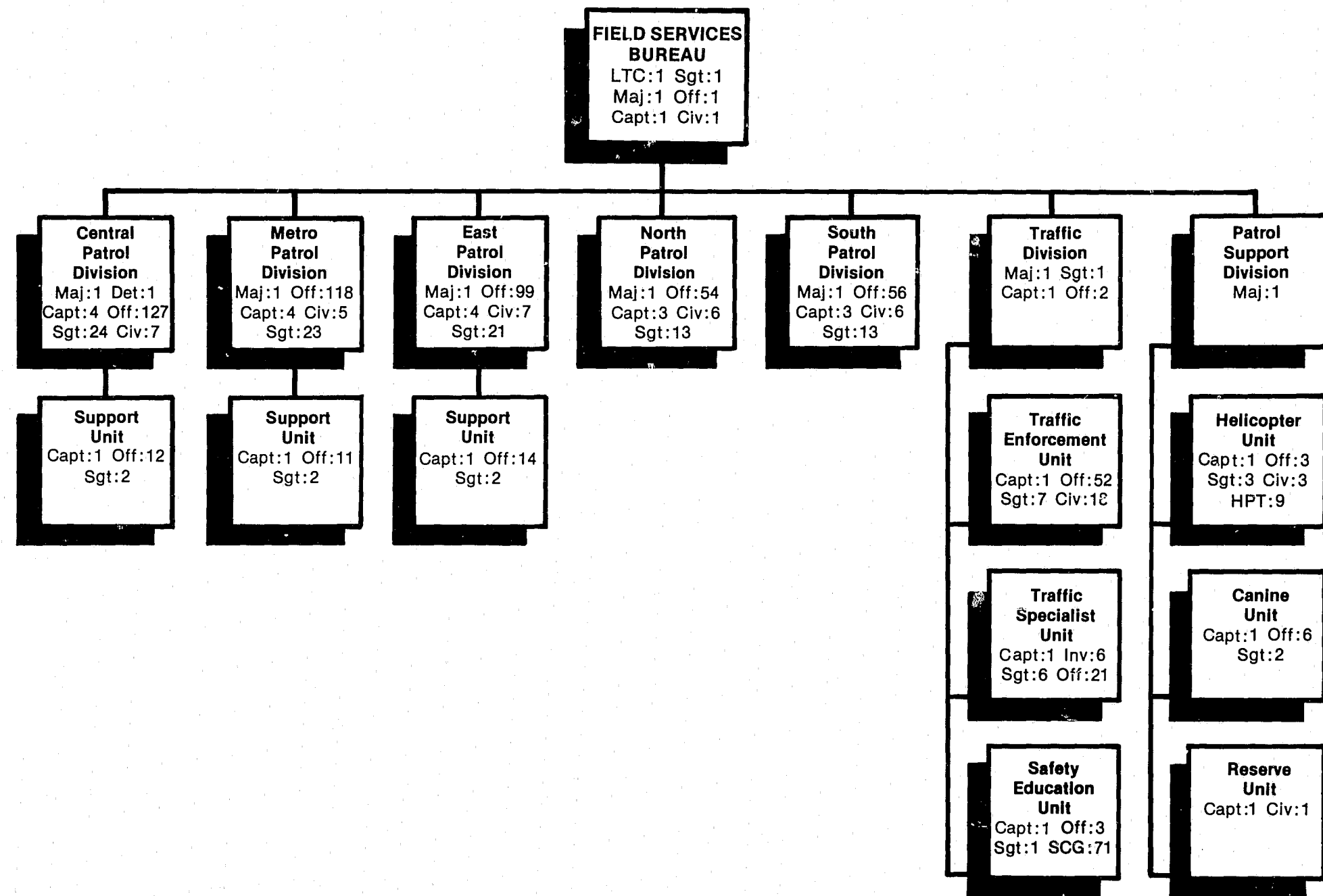
Assisting the Chief of Police in the management of the Internal Affairs and Organized Crime Divisions and serving as his Executive Officer is Lieutenant Colonel Fred W. Guenther.

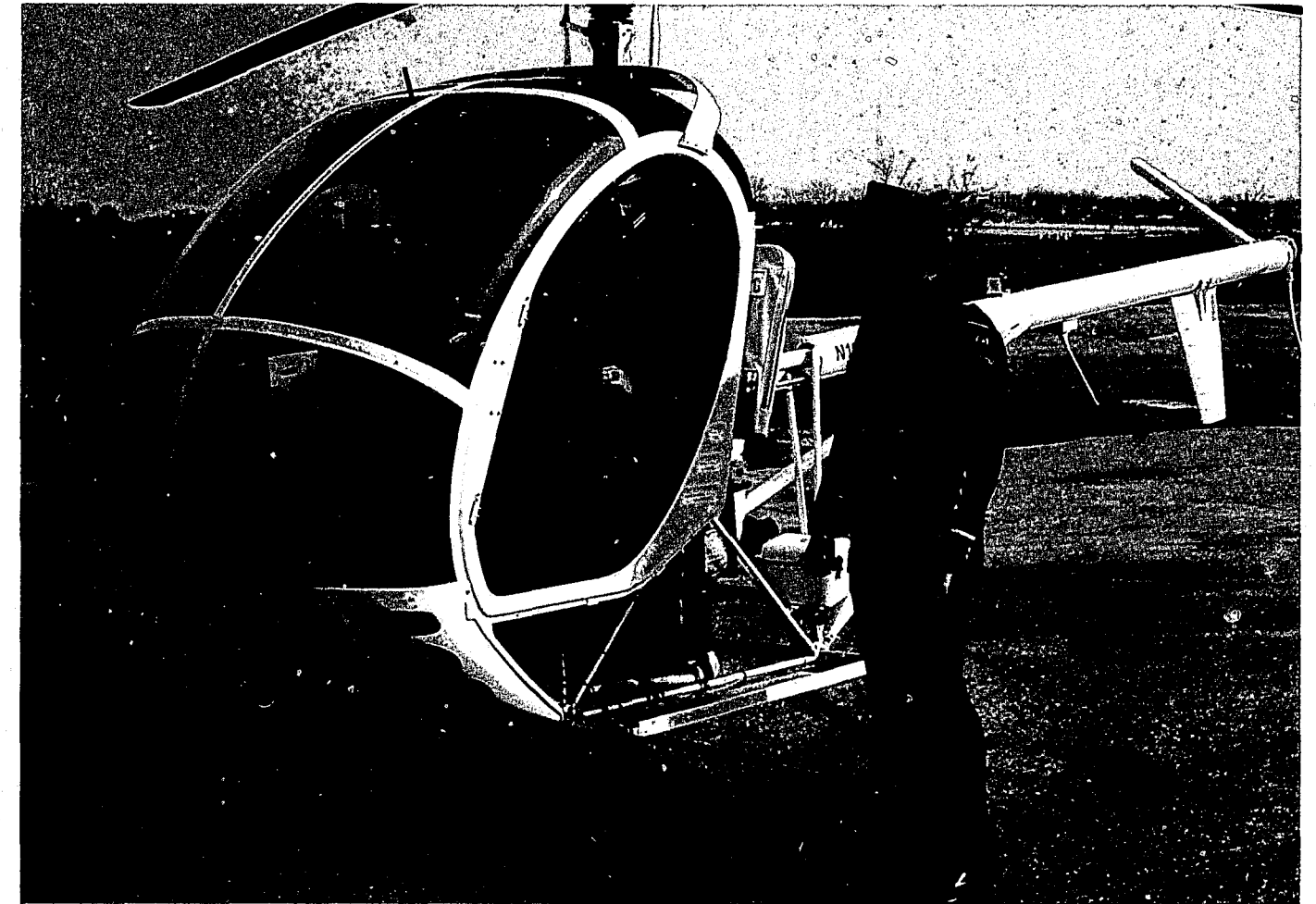
Under the leadership of Chief of Police Norman A. Caron, the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department has solicited strong community involvement in the city's fight against crime. With the help of the department, several block clubs have been established in various areas of the city which have produced favorable results.

Continually increasing cooper-

ation between minority organizations and the Office of the Chief of Police has led to an improvement of relations between the KCPD and the citizenry it serves. This type of cooperation fosters increased faith in the department as an agency that is truly concerned with the problems and challenges that affect all people of the city. To a large degree, this interchange of feelings and emotions is the result of the public's accessibility to the Chief of Police.

Through the Office of the Chief of Police, the department's attitudes toward its role in society are created and the direction that the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department will follow in the future is initiated.





Lieutenant Colonel James S. Keiter [right] is the Commander of the Field Services Bureau which includes nearly 800 department personnel. Included under his command are the members of the Helicopter Unit.

FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

The Field Services Bureau Office has primary responsibility toward overall administration and management of the five patrol divisions, the Traffic Division, and the Patrol Support Division. Furthermore, the bureau provides crime comparison information reports to these divisions related to area offenses, their increase and/or decrease, and other crime-related statistical data.

The overall objective of the Field Services Bureau is to provide continuous police patrol services to the city while maintaining a peaceful and secure environment for the citizens of Kansas City, Missouri. The attainment of this objective is provided through preventative patrol, crime prevention efforts, apprehension and diligent prosecution of criminal offenders

and traffic violators, the assurance of continuous optimum traffic flow throughout the city, and an on-line community-service oriented patrol force.

The Field Services Bureau is, by far, the largest bureau of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, and includes nearly 800 law enforcement and civilian members. The bureau performs one of the two line functions of the organization.

The public's first impression of a police officer is that of a uniformed district or patrol officer. Within the structure of the Field Services Bureau are the five patrol divisions: Central, Metro, East, North, and South.

Central Patrol Division covers the downtown area of Kansas City, Missouri, as well as the west river

bottom industrial area. The division includes contrasts in residential areas: older sections of the city, and the apartments of the new Crown Center development.

During 1981, the Central Patrol Division suffered 15,210 Part I Crimes and 4,543 other reported offenses. The division conducted 4,279 arrests for Part I crimes and 25,537 arrests for all offenses, including traffic violations. As a division, Central Patrol handled 124,711 calls for service in 1981.

The Metro Patrol Division comprises an area which is largely residential and commercial. The world famous Country Club Plaza is located within the boundaries served by Metro Patrol. The division station is one of the three

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new patrol facilities opened during 1976 and 1977.

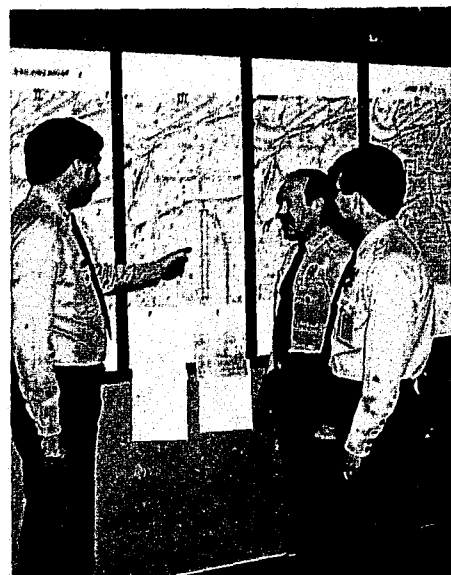
In 1981, Metro Patrol had 15,920 Part I crimes and 3,999 other reported offenses. The division conducted 2,399 arrests for Part I crimes and 14,871 arrests for all offenses, including traffic violations. As a division, Metro Patrol handled 112,419 calls-for-service in 1981.

East Patrol Division encompasses a diverse area containing the north river bottom industrial area, older neighborhoods, newly developed residential areas, and the twin-stadium Truman Sports Complex (the home of the Kansas City Royals and Kansas City Chiefs).

The East Patrol Division reported 10,534 Part I crimes and 3,762 total other offenses in 1981. A total of 2,171 arrests were conducted by the division for Part I crimes and 22,383 arrests for all offenses, including traffic violations. As a division, 90,650 calls-for-service were handled by East Patrol.

The South Patrol Division opened the doors to its new facility in 1976. The area covered by this patrol division is primarily residential.

In 1981, South Patrol had 5,191 Part I crimes and 1,634 other total reported offenses. The division conducted 708 arrests for Part I crimes and 7,360 arrests for all offenses, including traffic viola-



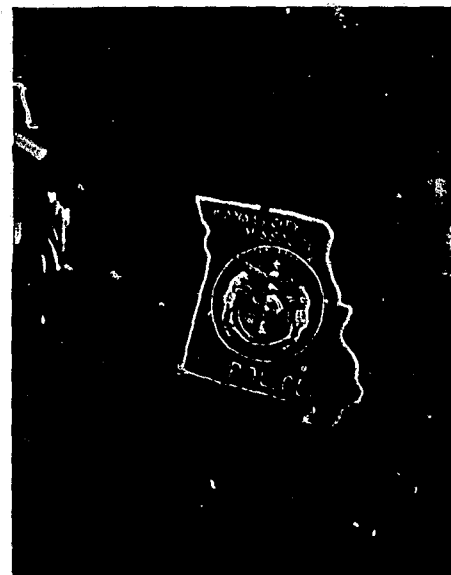
tions. A total of 34,518 calls-for-service were responded to by the South Patrol Division in 1981.

The North Patrol Division, which opened its new facilities in 1977, covers nearly 50% of the land area of Kansas City, but includes 17% of the population. Within the boundaries of North Patrol is the modern Kansas City International Airport and its surrounding industries. The area served by North Patrol is predominantly residential and agricultural.

North Patrol reported 3,702 Part I offenses and 1,622 other total offenses. The division conducted 690 arrests for Part I offenses and 10,539 arrests for all offenses, including traffic violations in 1981. The division answered 29,727 calls-for-service during the year.

The method of operation of the patrol concept will undergo an extreme change in 1982 as a new patrol beat strategy is instituted. The patrol strategy has been under study by the department and is directed to provide maximum police patrol service to the citizens of Kansas City, Missouri for the manpower hours expended. This system, which is being instituted by Field Services Bureau Commander Lieutenant Colonel James S. Keiter, will rely on a proactive assignment of patrol vehicles, instead of the current method which has district officers responding only to calls-for-service.

The Kansas City, Missouri Police Department was one of the first police agencies to have personnel specially trained in the handling of armed barricaded parties and hostage situations. A Support Unit containing two sections of highly trained personnel is attached to three of the patrol divisions (Central, East, and Metro.) Hostage and armed barricaded party situations are code named Operation 100's and are handled by the division Support Units. In 1981, 16 Operation 100's were initiated in Kansas City. The KCPD Support Units pride themselves in the fact that through their professionalism and tactics, no



deaths including officers, hostages, or suspects, have occurred as a result of an Operation 100.

During regular duty hours, the Support Units are assigned to protect visiting dignitaries, to provide surveillance operations, and perform special assignments and patrol functions.

In 1980, Kansas City, Missouri had a record 112 fatalities as a result of vehicular accidents. One of the department's primary objectives for 1981 was to work toward a reduction in fatality accidents. The primary responsibility for traffic ordinance enforcement falls to the Traffic Division and its various units. An increased effort in traffic enforcement in 1981 resulted in a decrease in traffic-related deaths by 38.4% to 69.

During 1981, the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department issued 127,276 traffic tickets. This number reflects an increase of 29% over 1980's traffic arrests.

In addition to traffic enforcement, units of the Traffic Division also investigate Hit and Run vehiculars (5,828 total in 1981), coordinate and control traffic at special events (396 events in 1981), and train young people in safe pedestrian habits through programs of the Safety Education Unit.

In the last category, the Safety Education Unit developed a new
(continued on next page)

program for school age Kansas Citians. Members of the unit created the "Roads to Safety" program which included a workbook and video-tape presentation. Through this new program, more children will be reached and taught the rules of pedestrian safety.

The Patrol Support Division assists the patrol elements through various specialized units: the Helicopter Unit, the Canine Unit, and the Reserve Unit.

The Helicopter Unit, with its four aircraft, logged 3,318.4 hours of accident-free flying time in 1981. The members of the unit assisted on 9,610 calls-for-service during the year, averaging 3.2 calls-per-hour of flying time. The unit also conducted 190 arrests and located 44 fires from the air. The Helicopter Unit's response time averaged an astounding 1.9 minutes on calls-for-service. Another statistic reflecting the unit's effectiveness is the fact that they recovered \$247,393 in stolen property during the year. The KCPD

Helicopter Unit also assisted other surrounding law enforcement agencies a total of 55 times during 1981.

The Reserve Unit provided the citizens of Kansas City, 30,295 hours of volunteer service at a tax saving of \$333,000. The reserve members of this unit (five captains, seven sergeants, and 77 officers) volunteer a minimum of 24 hours per month and serve in the same capacity as regular officers of the KCPD. However, during 1981, reserve officers averaged 31 hours-per-month per officer. Reserve officers have received the same training as full-time officers of the department and carry all duties and responsibilities of a regular officer.

The statistics reflect the unit's effectiveness. In 1981, reserve officers initiated 463 arrests and assisted regular officers in 94 other arrests. Nearly 800 traffic tickets were issued by members of the Reserve Unit and 1,049 reports were taken in the field. During the

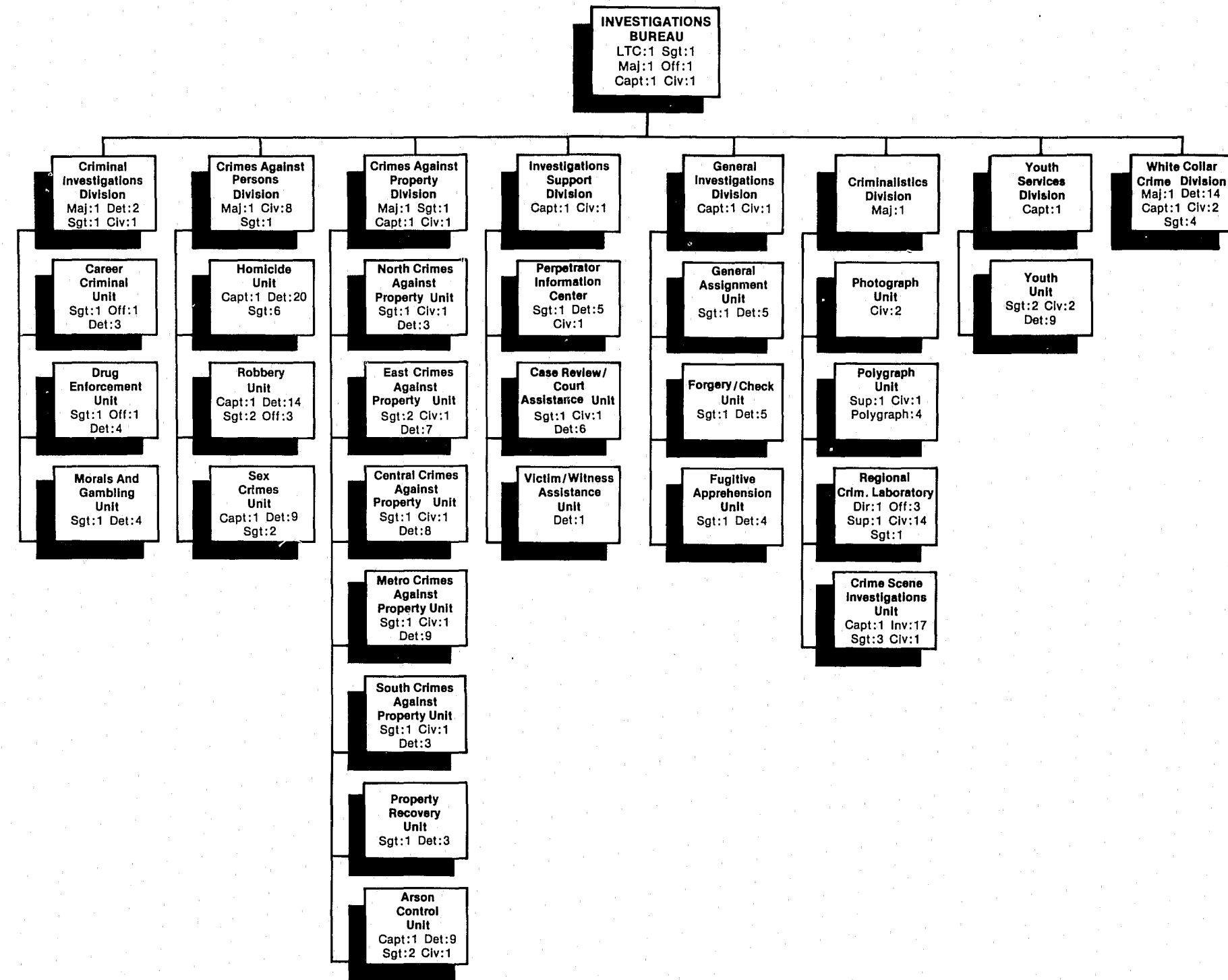
Hyatt Regency Hotel disaster, the Reserve Unit responded, volunteering 237 hours of service.

In 1982, the KCPD will launch a drive to increase the manpower of the Reserve Unit by doubling its current size.

The Canine Unit assisted the patrol elements in 1981 through the use of dogs trained in building search techniques and narcotics and explosives detection. The year's totals reflect 3,702 calls-for-service and 55,919 building checks. The unit totaled 144 arrests for burglary, 93 arrests for all other Part I offenses, and 1,133 building searches. The statistics are impressive for a unit comprised of only nine law enforcement personnel.

These divisions of the Field Services Bureau provide the first response to the requests for service made by citizens. It is the responsibility of the members of this bureau to patrol and protect the 316 square miles of Kansas City, Missouri.







The Investigations Bureau, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Smith [right], is responsible for virtually all criminal investigations undertaken by the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department.

INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU

The Investigations Bureau has the responsibility for conducting investigations into offenses that have occurred within the jurisdiction of Kansas City, Missouri. In addition to six divisions that directly investigate crimes, two divisions provide support services allowing maximum efficiency of the total bureau.

In 1981, the Vice Division was disbanded and replaced with the Criminal Investigations Division. The division's responsibilities are divided between the Career Criminal Unit, Drug Enforcement Unit, and Morals and Gambling Unit. During the year, the division made a total of 3,235 arrests in its areas of concern: prostitution, narcotics, and gambling.

The Crimes Against Persons Division investigates homicides, assaults, rapes, robberies, and related offenses through its three elements: Homicide, Robbery, and Sex Crimes Units. The year 1981 saw a reduced homicide rate from a total of 139 in 1980 to 115 homicides in 1981, a 17% de-

crease. The Robbery Unit was involved in the investigation of 2,847 crimes during the year. A total of 1,162 crimes (rapes, sodomies, abductions, and other sex offenses) were reported and investigated by the Sex Crimes Unit.

The Crimes Against Property Division investigates residence and non-residence burglaries, larcenies, auto thefts, and arsons. The Burglary-Larceny Units of the division are not centralized. Each individual unit is located at one of the five patrol division stations. Each unit handles the offenses in the geographical area served by the respective patrol division.

The Crimes Against Property Division's Arson Control Unit investigates arsons and crimes involving explosive devices. During 1981, one of Kansas City's most sensational crimes involved an arson at an apartment building that resulted in the deaths of eight persons. Members of the Arson Control Unit, as well as members of other elements of the Investiga-

tions Bureau, conducted a successful investigation, which led to the suspect pleading guilty to the charges.

The Property Recovery Unit was formed during 1981 to address the trafficking of stolen goods. The unit monitors activity at pawn shops, auto salvage yards, and flea markets; locations where stolen merchandise often changes hands. The unit was also given the responsibility of enforcing various aspects of the new city ordinances pertaining to the sale of precious metals and gems. The ordinance, which was supported by the department, requires that dealers in such items be licensed by the city. Precious metals and gems purchased by dealers also must be photographed and fingerprints obtained from the seller. This ordinance will limit the avenues for sales of stolen goods, and thus, hopefully, result in a decrease in property crimes.

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The General Investigations Division is comprised of the General Assignment Unit, Forgery-Check Unit, and the Fugitive Apprehension Unit. The division is centrally located with personnel operating out of the Headquarters Building.

Frauds, pickpockets, extortions, malicious destructions of property, and embezzlements are some of the offenses investigated by the General Assignment Unit.

The Forgery-Check Unit has the responsibility of investigating forgeries and other crimes involving checks.

The Fugitive Apprehension Unit processes arrests made in Kansas City on outside state warrants, handles arrests made in other jurisdictions on local state warrants, and receives information about adult missing persons. However, the primary purpose of the unit is the serving of state warrants resulting from local criminal cases. Prior to the formation of the unit, warrants that were unable to be served within a short time after being issued were never actively pursued. With the creation of the unit in March, 1980, the KCPD was able to take a proactive stance toward outstanding warrants.

The primary purpose of the Youth Services Division is the discovery and correction of conditions which impact adversely on the health and/or welfare of persons under the age of seventeen years. These conditions include child abuse, child neglect and other behavior defined as delinquent.

The division functions as a clearinghouse where persons may be referred to the Juvenile Court or another agency involved in youth welfare. Furthermore, the division conducts and assists in the investigation of a variety of acts which, if committed by an adult, would be defined as criminal in nature.

The White Collar Crime Division investigates major criminal offenders involved in racketeering activities. The division uses various undercover approaches in gathering needed evidence and seeks prosecution of arrested offenders at both the federal and state level.

Two additional divisions in the bureau primarily provide support to the other investigative divisions. The Investigations Support Division and Criminalistics Division provide services that enable in-

creased effectiveness from other bureau elements.

The Perpetrator Information Center of the Investigations Support Division issues information concerning wanted parties, both to elements of the KCPD and outside agencies. Through bulletins, this unit distributes information on stolen property, active crime subjects, and various other items to assist law enforcement officers. Although collecting intelligence data is the primary function of this unit, it is also responsible for responding to certain crime scenes and recording the scene with videotape equipment. The resulting tapes can be used later to assist in the continuing investigation.

The Case Review and Court Assistance Unit and the Victim-Witness Assistance Unit exist as aids in the prosecution of suspects of crimes.

The Case Review and Court Assistance Unit is a liaison between the court system and the KCPD. The unit handles the notification of officers that are needed to testify in court and assists in any other manner deemed necessary to assist the trial or legal process. It also serves as a quality control mechanism in the preparation of felony case files.

The Victim-Witness Assistance Unit was created to advise victims and witnesses of crimes of the legal system process with which they are about to become involved. The unit also notifies crime victims of any progress made in the investigation of their incident and contacts them concerning any court appearances they must attend. The statistics reveal the success of the unit. Cases dismissed by the prosecutor or the court due to non-appearance or lack of cooperation of a victim were reduced by 43% from 1979 to 1980, and by an additional 26.6% from 1980 to 1981. The unit also reviews the investigations of other elements into the harassment of
(continued on next page)

victims and witnesses of crimes.

The members of the units that constitute the Criminalistics Division provide knowledge and expertise in specialized areas of criminal investigation. The division is a support division to the elements of the Investigations Bureau and is charged with assisting other elements during criminal investigations.

The Photograph Unit handles black and white film processing and assists all units in the field of photography. In addition to processing crime scene photographs and surveillance films, the unit develops, prints, and maintains the negative file of all mug shots taken of arrestees. The unit has over 500,000 mug shot negatives on file. During 1981, the Photograph Unit produced over 140,000 prints.

The Polygraph Unit exists to aid other elements involved in criminal investigations. A second responsibility of the unit involves the pre-employment testing of applicants for positions on the department. The polygraphists of the unit have been certified by the National Training Center of Polygraph Science in New York, and are active members of numerous national, state, and local organizations. The Polygraph Unit conducted 577 criminal examinations and 327 pre-employment examinations in 1981.



The Criminalistic Division's Regional Criminalistics Laboratory is considered one of the finest law enforcement laboratories in the nation. Many techniques that have been developed by this lab were "firsts" in criminal investigations. The Regional Criminalistics Laboratory is operated by the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, and serves both the KCPD and jurisdictions of a five-county area included in the regional area of the Missouri Council on Criminal Justice. The lab provides chemical analysis, firearms and tool mark comparisons, as well as other scientific services. The department's color photography processing is also done by the lab with modern equipment to meet all needs in that specialized area.

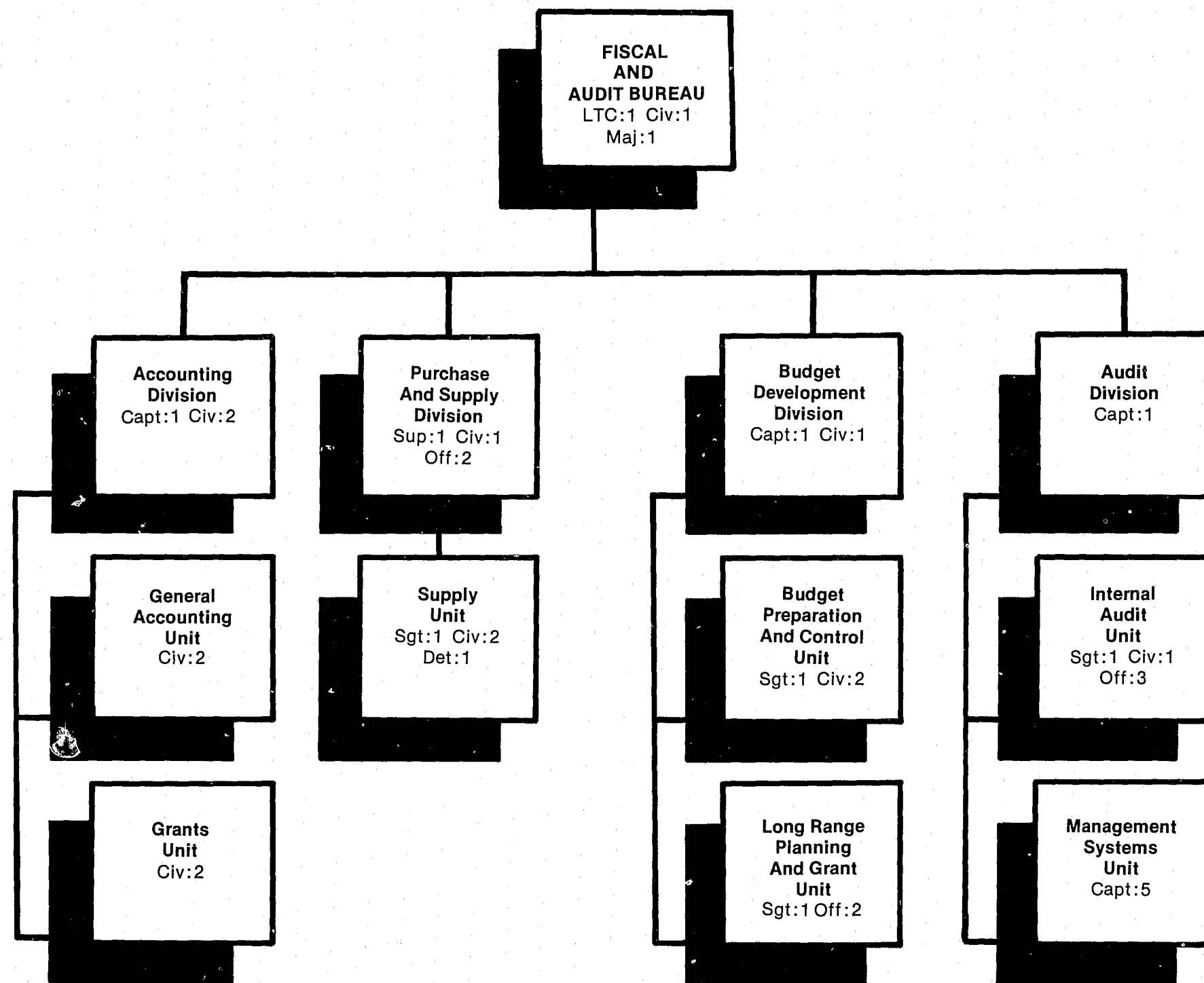
The members of the Crime Scene Investigation Unit are experts in the discovery and collection of evidence at the scene of a crime. The proper recovery of evidence during the processing of a crime scene is necessary to assure its admissibility in court. In 1981, 4,768 crime scenes were processed, 35,042 photographs were taken, 6,609 cards of latent prints were lifted, and 6,451 items of evidence were recovered by members of this unit.

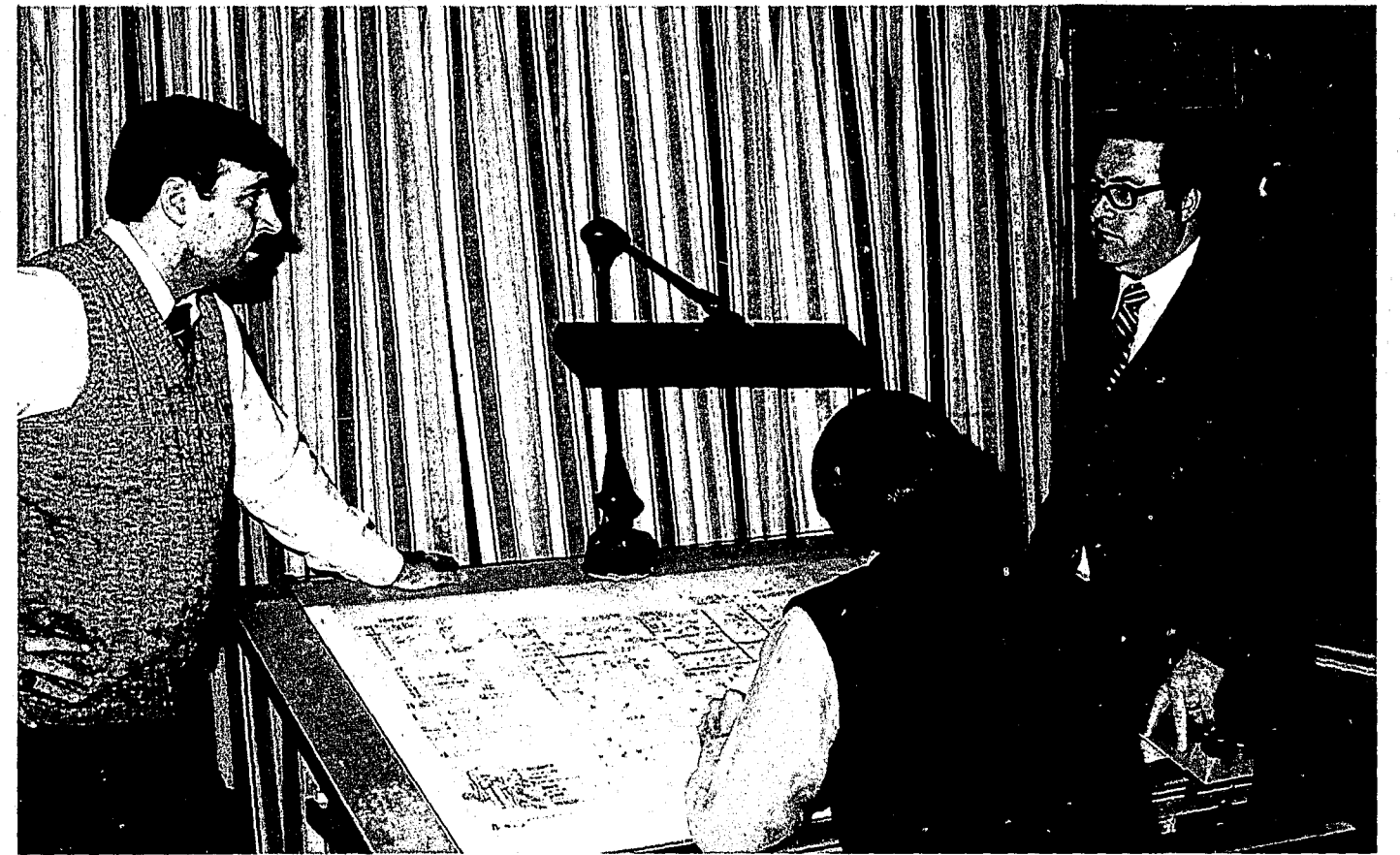
The Investigations Bureau, as a whole, produced very favorable results in 1981. The bureau handled 4,536 adult arrests; an increase of 25.2% over 1980. Out of the number of adult arrests, 3,667 arrests resulted in cases being taken before the prosecutor, with charges filed in 3,497 of the cases. A 95.4% rate of the cases presented by the KCPD to the prosecutor had charges filed in 1981. These statistics show a favorable upswing when compared with 1980. In 1980, 2,779 adult cases were presented to the prosecutor, with charges filed in 2,597 or 93.5% of the cases. In 1981, those cases charged by the prosecutor versus those presented represented an increase of 1.9% as compared to the same 1980 statistics. The numbers also pre-



sent an increasingly favorable trend when compared to 1979. Adult arrests handled by the bureau increased 35.1% from 1979 to 1981, with 48.4% more arrests presented to the prosecutor. The number of adult arrests charged by the prosecutor increased 50.9% from 1979 to 1981. These figures express a higher percentage of cases filed to cases presented and indicate more thorough and complete case files being presented to the prosecutor by investigative elements of the KCPD.

Acquisition of a new building by the department in 1981 will prompt the moving of several Investigations Bureau units. The building, located at 1525 Holmes in downtown Kansas City, will provide the necessary space to allow units to operate more efficiently. Moving into the newly acquired facility are the division offices of the Crimes Against Property Division, Arson Control Unit, Property Recovery Unit, Photograph Unit, Regional Criminalistics Laboratory, and the Crime Scene Investigation Unit. Through centralization of these units, a more efficient logistical situation will exist and will enhance the productivity of these units and the bureau as a whole. Several units moved into the building in December, 1981, with full utilization of the building projected for early summer, 1982.





Fiscal and Audit Bureau Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Larry J. Joiner [right], discusses the remodeling of a building recently acquired by the department with officers of the Long Range Planning and Grants Unit.

FISCAL AND AUDIT BUREAU

The Fiscal and Audit Bureau is charged with the responsibility of exercising the budget preparation and control function and for initiating management control actions effecting the proper utilization of fiscal resources. This bureau is responsible for recording all financial transactions of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, and for conducting internal audits to assess compliance with department directives.

In the 1981-82 budget year, the Fiscal and Audit Bureau maintained the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department's accountability of a \$50,315,521 budget. Through its four divisions, the bureau purchased nearly all supplies and equipment used by the department, recorded all financial transactions, studied efficiency and cost-saving techniques, and began preparing the budget request for the 1981-82 fiscal year.

A new unit was created during 1981 within the Audit Division. The Management Systems Unit was formed to study department-wide management techniques, to make recommendations on implementing improvements in that regard, and to examine department efficiency and cost-saving practices and provide knowledgeable assistance to all elements of the department in relation to their findings.

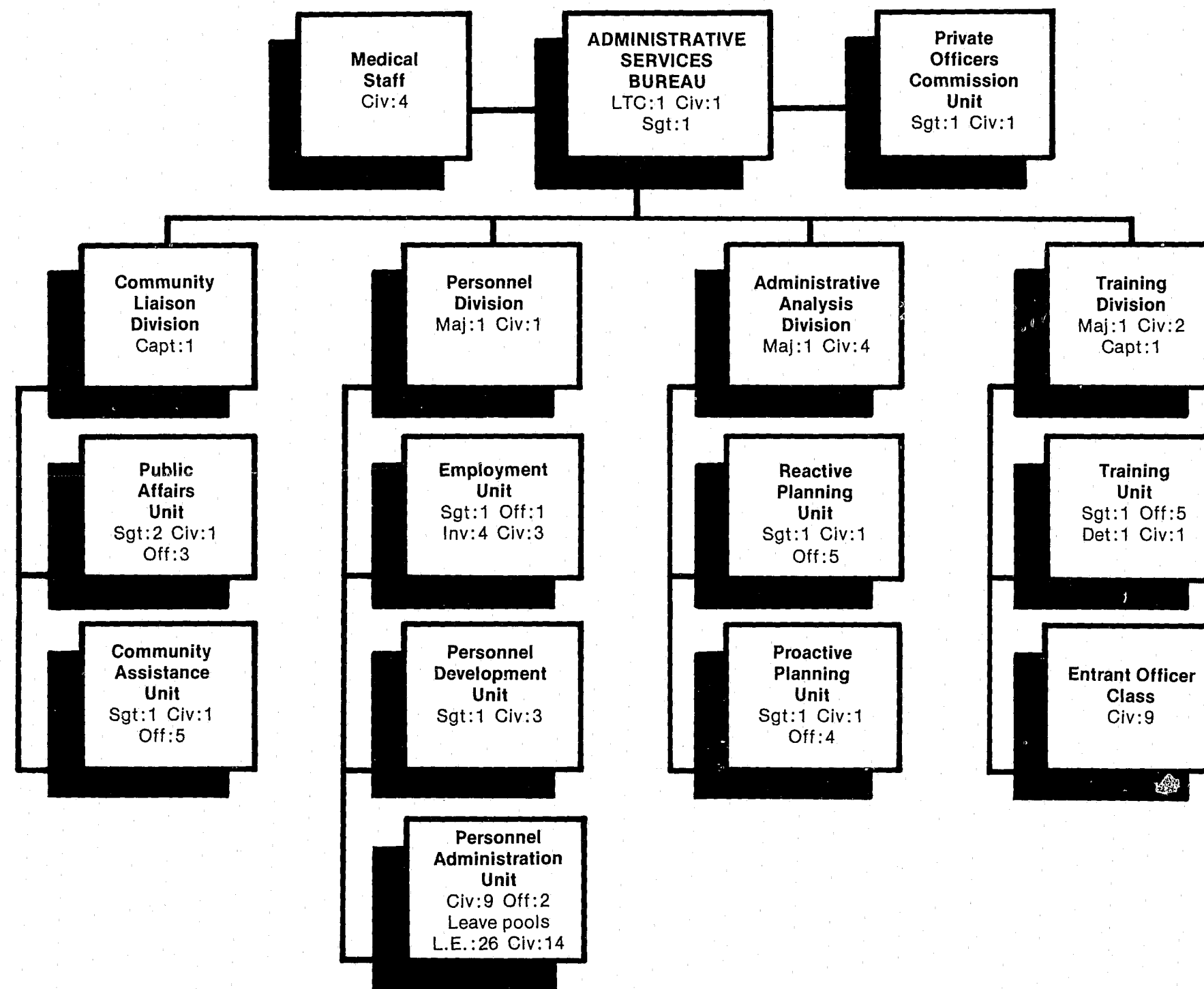
The Long Range Planning and Grants Unit conducted numerous studies during the year into future needs for new and expanded facilities for housing department elements. The object of their labor is the most cost-effective and efficient use of current facilities as well as the development of options available to the department to purchase, lease, or build additionally needed accommodations.

The Budget Preparation and

Control Unit of the Budget Development Division prepares the department's annual request for appropriations from the city in the manner prescribed by law.

The Purchase and Supply Division and its Supply Unit accumulated and disbursed the material necessary to allow this agency to continue functioning. In an organization of the magnitude of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, equipment used for policing (i.e. ammunition, uniforms, etc.), as well as office supplies, must be available to continue the operation of such a diverse agency.

Through the Accounting Division, all department funds and money transactions are recorded. Funds received by the department from outside grants are recorded and distributed by the division's Grants Unit.





Personnel matters, training, proactive and reactive planning, public relations and other administrative duties are handled by the Administrative Services Bureau, Lieutenant Colonel Lester N. Harris, Commander.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

The Administrative Services Bureau is responsible for providing the necessary administrative support for effective operation of all department elements. These responsibilities are shared by the four divisions that constitute the bureau: Community Liaison, Administrative Analysis, Training, and Personnel. In addition, the bureau office oversees the operation of the Private Officers Commission Unit. This unit has the responsibility of issuing and reviewing all commissions of security guards, private investigators, and private officers.

The Community Assistance Unit handles two areas of public contact: educating the citizenry in crime prevention techniques and assisting community block clubs in methods of reducing crime in their neighborhoods.

The constant flow of information concerning activities of the

Kansas City, Missouri Police Department is generated by the Media Liaison Office of the Public Affairs Unit. Updates on major crimes, reports of emergency situations, or everyday releases of general information are transmitted to the members of the media from this office. Other duties of the Public Affairs Unit include publication of a bimonthly in-house newsletter, preparation of department awards, conducting police facility tours, and answering inquiries from private citizens.

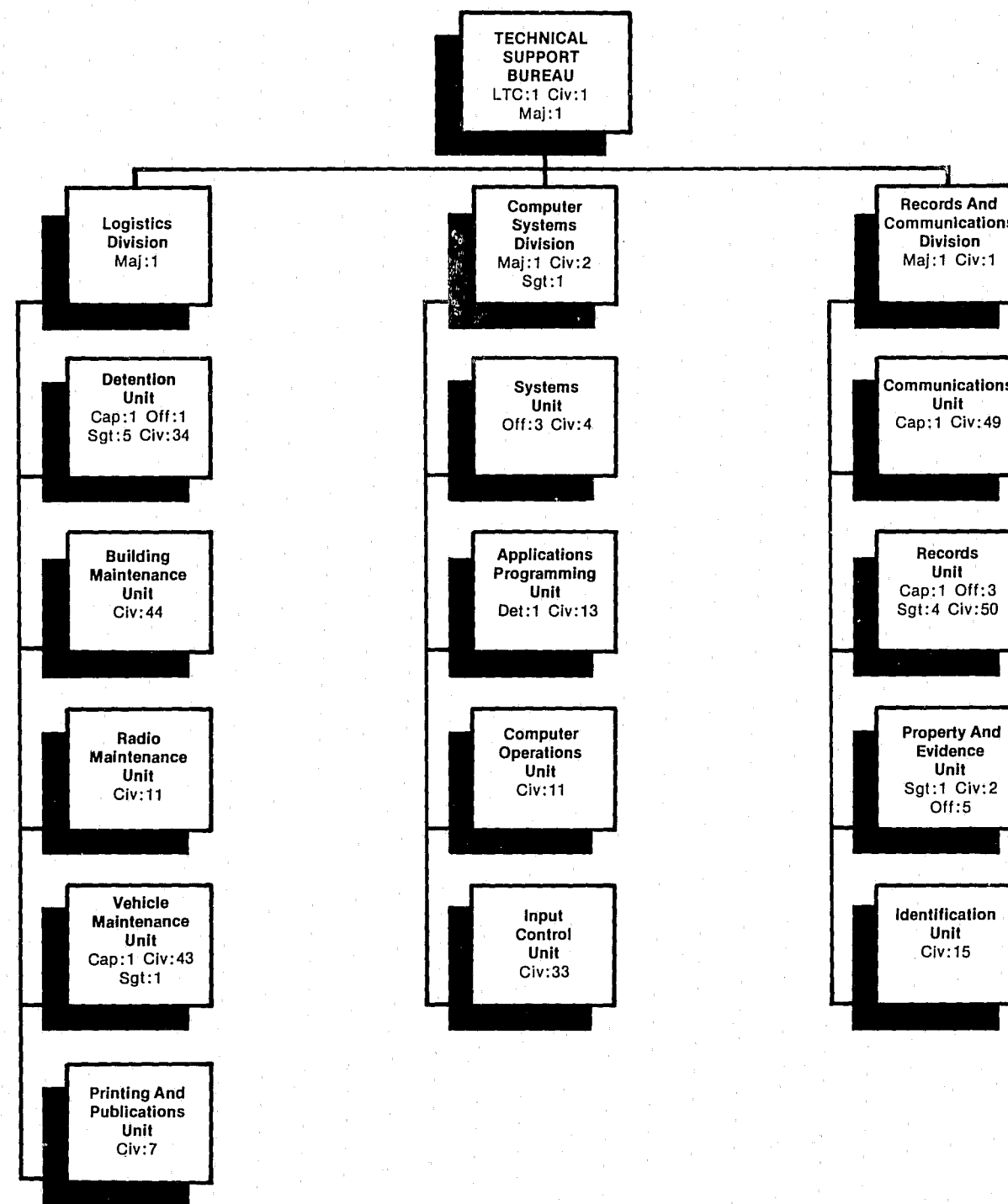
The Personnel Division is charged with the responsibility of personnel matters concerning KCPD members. The maintenance of personnel records and the processing of applicants through the hiring procedures, as well as conducting promotional exams, are among the areas over which this division has authority.

The KCPD prides itself on the

caliber of training provided for its members at the entry level and through continuous in-service instruction. The Training Division conducts courses for both department members and other law enforcement agencies in a five-county area, through a KCPD operated Regional Academy.

The Administrative Analysis Division assists all elements of the department through systematic research of both current procedures and problems and the goals and needs of tomorrow.

In 1981, members of the Proactive and Reactive Planning Units hosted the first annual National Police Planners Conference and initiated the creation of the National Association of Police Planners. The newly founded association will assist member agencies in planning and preparing for the challenges of the future.





Technical Support Bureau Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Leroy V. Swift [left], and Major Max E. King discuss the operation of the KCPD computer system, one of the finest police systems in the country.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT BUREAU

The Technical Support Bureau provides the necessary support services to elements of the department which enable these elements to efficiently protect and serve the public. The services are provided through the three divisions that constitute the bureau: Logistics, Computer Systems, and Records and Communications.

The Logistics Division is one of the most diverse elements of the department. This division's areas of responsibility include the maintenance of the department's buildings, vehicles and radio equipment, the temporary housing of arrested persons in the Detention Unit, and the operation of the Printing and Publications Unit.

In 1981, a transition was completed from the use of law enforcement officers to civilians as Detention Facility Officers in the

Detention Unit. This program had been gradually instituted to make better use of trained law enforcement officers through their transfer to other traditional police duties.

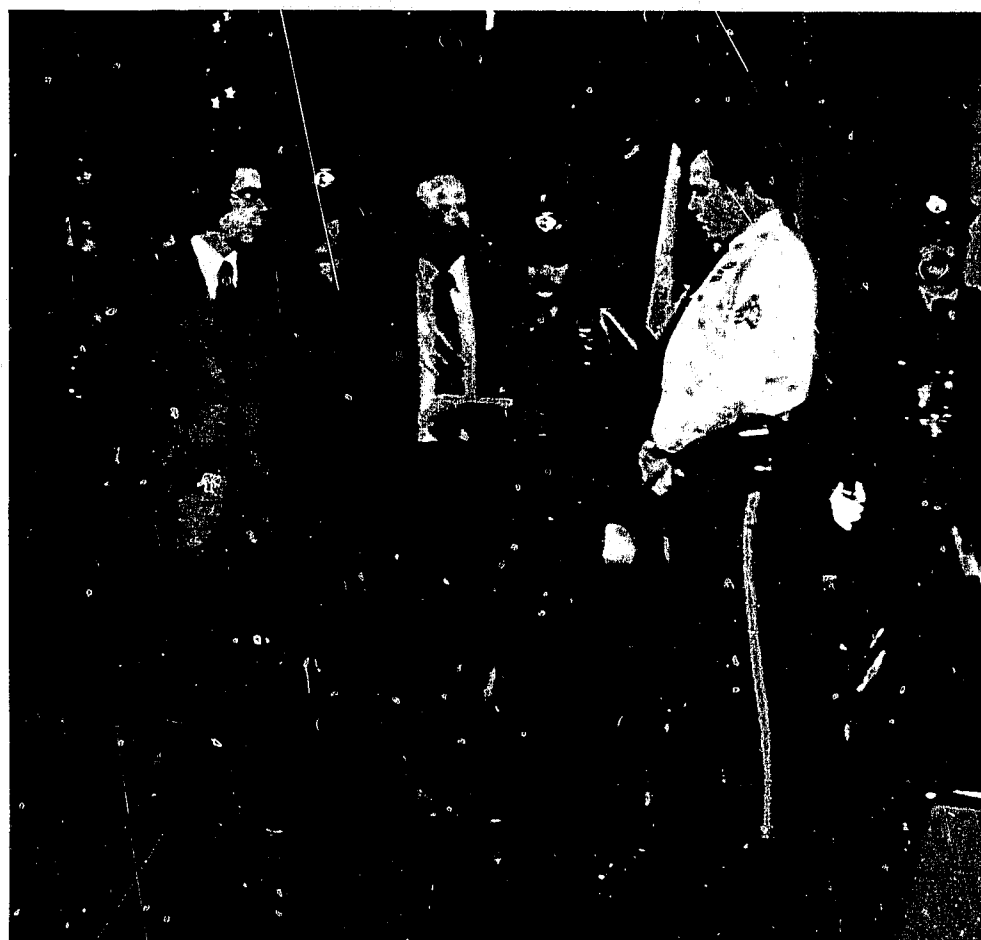
The Computer Systems Division performs all automated tasks required to support the information needs of the department, as well as 59 area law enforcement agencies that utilize the system. These responsibilities include manning the system on a 24-hour basis, development and maintenance of all software, and control of all telecommunication interfaces with other computer networks.

The department obtained a new computer system to increase the capabilities of what is considered one of the finest law enforcement computer systems in the world. Upon completing the installation of the new system in December,

1981, the Computer Systems Division gained an increase of four times the computing power of the old system. Additionally, a second computer was purchased which will virtually eliminate lengthy down-time of the system.

The Records and Communications Division handles the support functions of 24-hour access to record information vital to police service, as well as operation of the Communications Unit which handles the dispatching of all calls-for-service and radio requests of field personnel. Other areas of responsibility within this division are the maintaining and comparison of fingerprints by the Identification Unit and the proper control of evidence and property in the department's custody by the Property and Evidence Unit.

The 1981 KCPD recipients of Awards for Valor at the KMBC-TV and Metropolitan Chiefs and Sheriffs Association program included: Officer David Inlow, posthumously presented a Gold Award; Sgt. James Head, Gold Award; Officers Gary Soper, David Bernal, and Louis Quijas, Silver Award; and Det. Floyd Smith, Certificate of Commendation. The award recipients are selected by a special committee of the Metropolitan Chiefs and Sheriffs Association.



The KMBC-TV Awards for Valor presentation [above] is one of many ceremonies conducted by the department and community organizations honoring officers who have performed exceptional acts of bravery or service.

MEDAL OF VALOR

The Medal of Valor is awarded to a department member who performs an exceptionally valorous act far above that which is normally expected, with great personal danger to himself.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

The Distinguished Service Medal is awarded to a department member who performs a dangerous and distinguished act that conspicuously exceeds the performance which is normally expected.

CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION

The Certificate of Commendation is awarded for an exceptional act of police duty which brings credit to the member and the department.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD

The Meritorious Service Award is bestowed upon a member for an exceptional contribution to the progress of the department.

1981 Awards

DEPARTMENT AWARDS

1981

MEDAL OF VALOR

P. O. David J. Inlow, posthumously
Sgt. James D. Head
Capt. Stephen L. Niebur

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

P. O. David J. Bernal
Sgt. Donald G. Hawley

P. O. Allen P. Morris
P. O. Louis F. Quijas

CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION

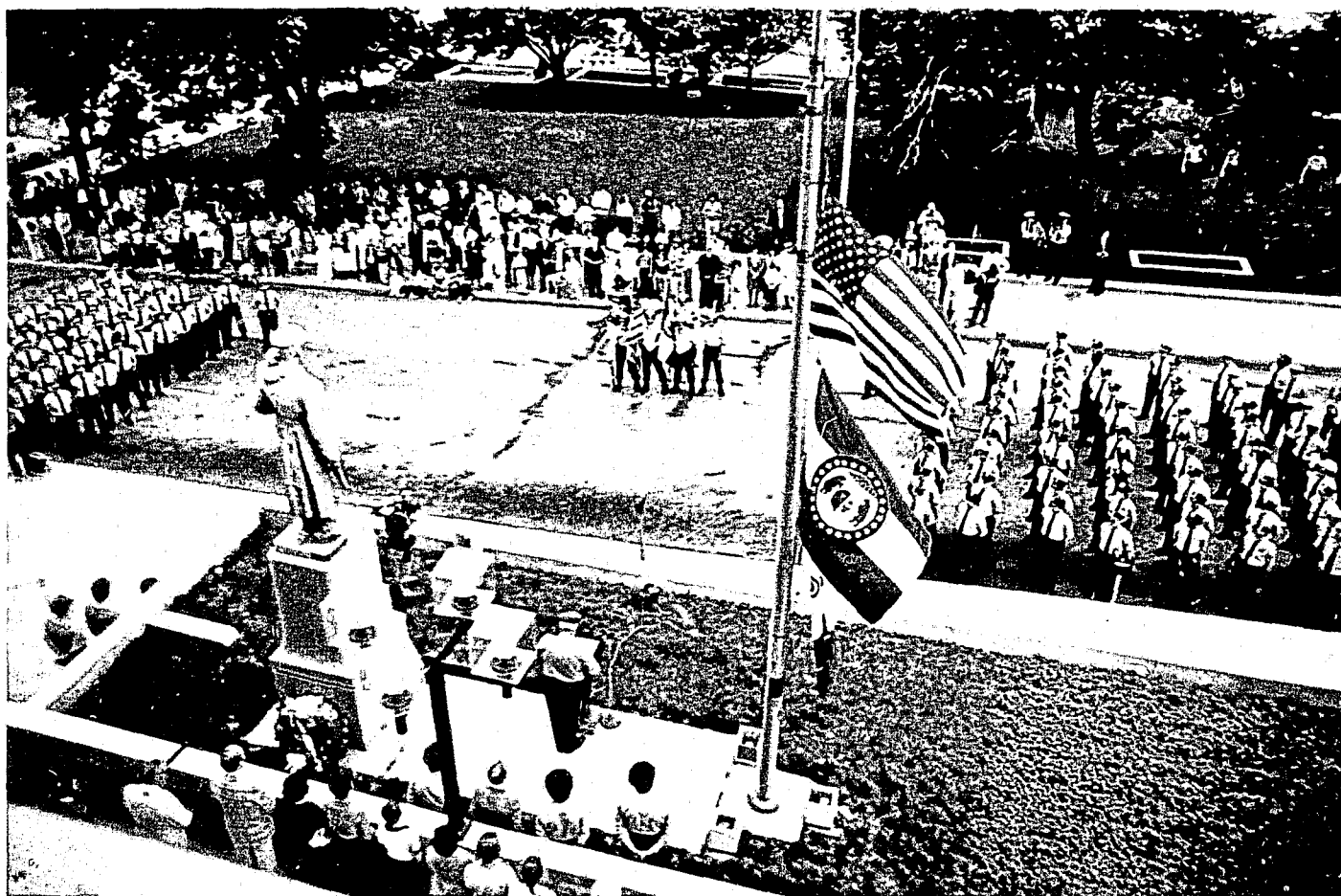
Det. Herbert R. Acklin
H. P. T. Fred W. Amos
P. O. Carl G. Aufner
Det. James F. Barbee
Det. Steven W. Barfield
P. O. Jo L. Brooks
P. O. James S. Browning
Det. Herman L. Brummet
P. O. Gene L. Buie, Jr.
Det. Douglas D. Clark
Inv. William A. Cosgrove, Jr.
P. O. James E. Dearing
Det. Joseph A. Dresselhaus
P. O. Mark S. Dumolt
Sgt. Lee R. Gregory
Det. Michael J. Hand
S. C. G. Manuel Hernandez
P. C. O. Anthony Hollinger, III
P. O. Richard L. Hudson
Det. Freddie D. Jordan
Det. William G. Livingston, Jr.

Sgt. Alfred C. Lomax
P. O. Gerald L. Ludwig
Det. Clarence R. Luther
P. O. William R. Martin, Jr.
P. O. Denise L. McKinnie
Inv. Merle E. Mosby
Det. David L. Nelson
P. O. Roy B. Orth (2)
P. O. David H. Reynolds
P. O. Arnold L. Rider
Det. Gregory A. Russell
Det. Ronald S. Russell
P. O. Donna M. Saunders
Det. John T. Spellman
Det. James W. Stuckey
Det. James D. Theisen
P. O. Clarence R. Thomas, Jr.
Det. Dennis F. Trabue
P. O. Steven D. Turner
Det. Bennie L. White

MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD

Maj. Floyd O. Barch
P. O. Richard H. Curtin, Jr.
D. F. O. Lucile D. Dickey
Civ. Nancy E. Doom
Sgt. Thomas E. Gee
P. O. Ronald L. Hogue

P. O. Robert T. Kelly
P. O. Craig L. Knouse
Capt. Robert L. McAtee
Sgt. Roger G. Richeson
P. O. Timothy J. Spellman
Capt. Dennis R. Shreve



During Memorial Day Services, May 25, 1981, members of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department honor those officers who have given their lives in the performance of their duties to the community.

1981 — A YEAR IN REVIEW

The year of 1981 will be remembered for many occurrences, but as a police department, the highlight of 1981 was that no officer of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department lost his life in the line of duty. At the year's end, 19 months had passed since an officer had been slain in the city; certainly, a very gratifying achievement.

In contrast, Kansas City suffered its largest loss of human life in a single incident at the Hyatt Regency Hotel disaster. Shortly after 7:00 p.m., on July 17, 1981, two skywalks in the new midtown hotel collapsed to the floor injuring and killing several hundred people in the lobby. An off-duty KCPD officer at the scene contacted the police dispatcher and the department's Special Operations plan was initiated. During the next 13

hours, KCPD officers, members of the Kansas City, Missouri Fire Department, emergency medical personnel, local construction workers, employees of a cartage company, and other volunteers labored; removing the rubble in their search for survivors. By eight o'clock the next morning, 108 bodies had been removed from the wreckage and nearly 200 injured persons had been transported to area hospitals. The KCPD handled the coordination of emergency services, area security, crowd control, media liaison, and assisted in the identification of victims.

In the weeks that followed, the death toll rose to 113, but were it not for the selfless efforts of all parties involved at the scene of the tragedy that night, the count of those that lost their lives may have been much higher.

On April 25, over 200 members of the KCPD family participated in the March of Dimes "Superwalk." Wearing blue T-shirts with a "POLICE" logo, the department members formed the largest group from any single organization involved in the 20-mile walk. The efforts of the KCPD members and their families raised in excess of \$20,000 for the March of Dimes' fight against birth defects.

The annual Awards Banquet was held on March 6, 1981, to honor recipients of the department's two highest awards: the Medal of Valor and the Distinguished Service Medal. At the banquet, seven awards were presented. The Medal of Valor was awarded posthumously to Officer David Inlow for his actions in

(continued on next page)

confronting an armed suspect during a robbery in progress in 1980. Officer Inlow and a suspect were both killed in the exchange of gunfire. Captain Stephen Niebur received a Medal of Valor for entering a burning house and removing an unconscious invalid. Sergeant James Head received a Medal of Valor for swimming to the aid of a woman in the Missouri River and pulling her to safety. Officers David Bernal and Louis Quijas were awarded Distinguished Service Medals for rescuing several people from a burning apartment building. Sergeant Donald Hawley and Officer Allan Morris were presented Distinguished Service Medals for rescuing an abduction victim from the trunk of a car that was sinking in a lake.

In addition to the Awards Banquet, the department held other functions to honor both past and present employees. During the year, the following affairs were hosted by the department: the School Crossing Guards Dinner, the Retirees Banquet, and the Reserve Officers Banquet.

The KCPD gained two new facilities during 1981. The Vehicle Maintenance Unit established operation from a building adjacent to the East Patrol Division on July 19th. The new structure cost \$1.47 million and provided 8,000 more square feet of space than the garage being vacated by the unit in the downtown area.

The second new facility, located near the Headquarters Building, will, by the summer of 1982, house several elements of the Investigations Bureau. The department began refurbishing the interior of the building to meet specific needs in the fall of 1981, and in December, several units were moved to the facility. One of the most advantageous moves involving the new facility will be the relocation of the Regional Criminalistics Laboratory to the building. The Regional Lab serves agencies in a five-county area, but is operated by the KCPD. Currently located in Independence, Mis-

souri, the lab will be far more convenient at its new location for elements of the department.

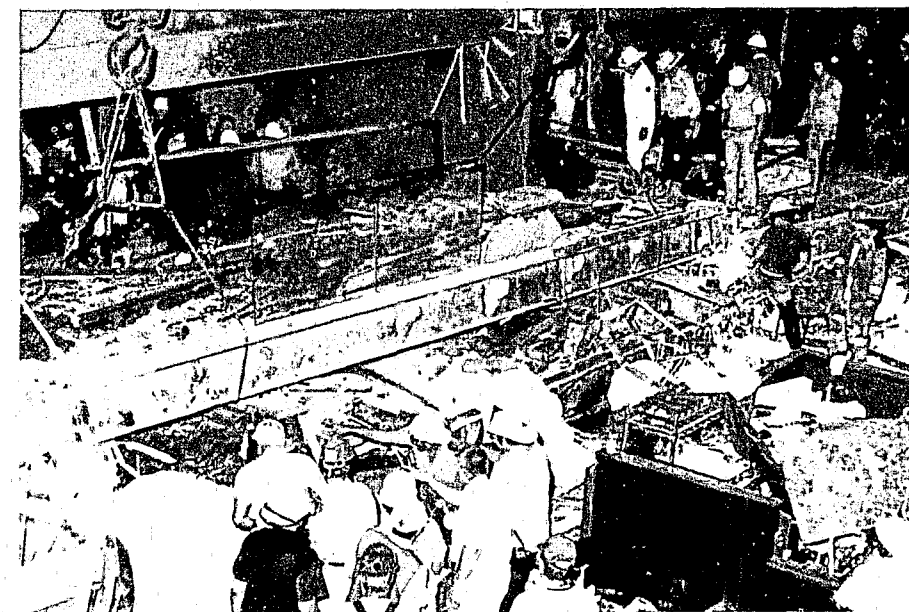
The involvement of officers with young people leaves a long and lasting impression. In March, 1981, members of the Traffic Division's Safety Education Unit began preparing a new program to assist school-age children in learning safe pedestrian habits. The "Roads to Safety" program consists of two parts: a workbook containing lessons in pedestrian safety, and a videotape presentation. The layout and story line of the workbook were products of the unit members with the artwork being financed by a grant from the Hallmark Foundation and drawn by a local firm. The videotape presentation was written and taped by unit members with editing assistance from American Cablevision of Kansas City. The Learning Exchange, a Kansas City education organization, assisted in the preparation of the program to assure it would present ideas to young people in the best possible manner. The program, along with the regular visits by Safety Education Unit officers to schools, will reach more children in a more effective manner than any previous teaching methods utilized.

The department has long had a reserve officer program consisting of citizens that have received the same training as regular officers, volunteering 24 hours of service per month in a law enforcement capacity. The Auxiliary Service Officer program, a new program initiated during 1981, is designed to increase citizen involvement with the department in non-law enforcement duties. Auxiliary Officers will be trained to handle a variety of tasks, including the duties of desk personnel, report clerks, and detention facility officers. As the program expands, selected participants will be assigned responsibilities in the areas of dispatching, parking control, and traffic control.

The KCPD hosted the first National Police Planners Conference in June, 1981, drawing over 100 representatives from various police agencies throughout the nation and Canada. The conference provided a forum for police planners to share ideas and programs. One major result of the conference was the establishment of the National Association of Police Planners. Through this association, police agencies will

(continued on next page)

Following the collapse of two skywalks in the lobby of Kansas City's Hyatt Regency Hotel, rescue workers search for victims in the debris.



have an on-going method of exchanging planning and research information. The advantage of shared knowledge will be the absence of duplicated efforts by several different agencies studying the same project.

In March, the spouses of approximately 50 KCPD officers met with Chief of Police Norman A. Caron to discuss mutual problems and goals. As a result of the meeting, the Kansas City Police Spouses Association was founded. The association provides its members the opportunity to become more involved in the career of their spouses. Members also can be a unified voice expressing support for ideas and programs beneficial to both the department and its personnel.

The Kansas City Crime Commission, KCMO-TV, the KCPD, and 38 other area law enforcement agencies initiated an anti-crime campaign in September. The "Stop Crime in Kansas City" program utilizes reenactments of crimes on a weekly television spot in an effort to encourage witnesses to come forward. The program selects a major unsolved crime each week in which all leads have been exhausted, and recreates the scene with actors. The Kansas City Crime Commission also offers rewards for information on many of the felony offenses shown.

With the increased use of cable television in Kansas City, the KCPD became involved in the production of several documentary programs and public service announcements with law enforcement themes. Through the department use of the cable outlet, a large audience can be reached and presented vital information on a wide variety of topics related to department activities.

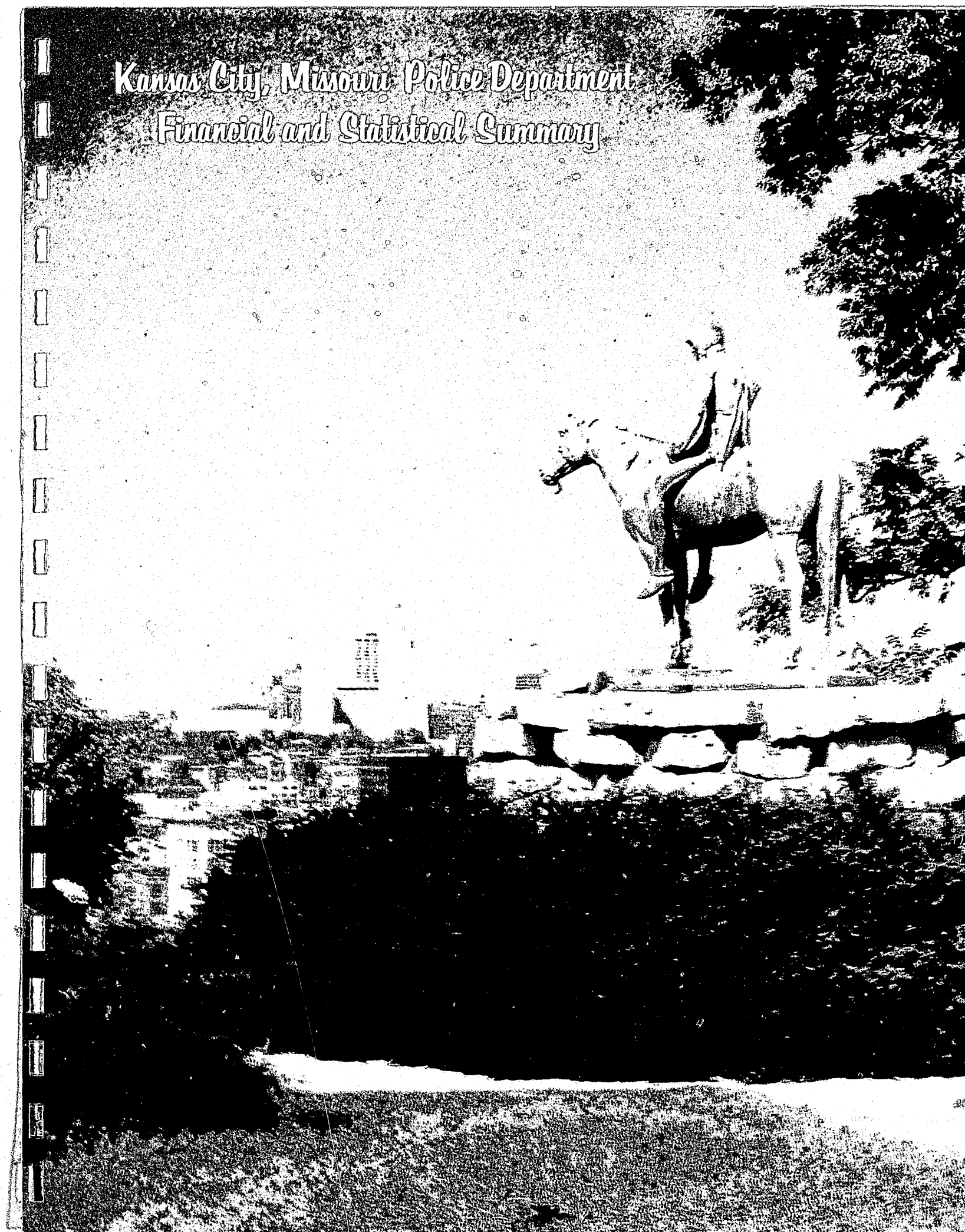
In its 108th year of service, the officers and civilians of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department again displayed the high degree of professionalism and dedication to duty which the citizens of Kansas City deserve and have come to expect.



Participation of members of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department and their families in the March of Dimes "Superwalk" on April 25, 1981, showed the community spirit of the department. Chief of Police Norman A. Caron [above] leads one group of marchers during the 20-mile event. June 22nd through June 26th, the Kansas City Police Department hosted the first National Police Planners Conference. The meetings were designed to share information regarding police projects and the planning stages involved in such programs. During a press conference [below, left to right] Chief Norman Caron, former KCPD Chief and FBI Director Clarence Kelly and KCPD Sgt. Roger Richeson speak to members of the news media.

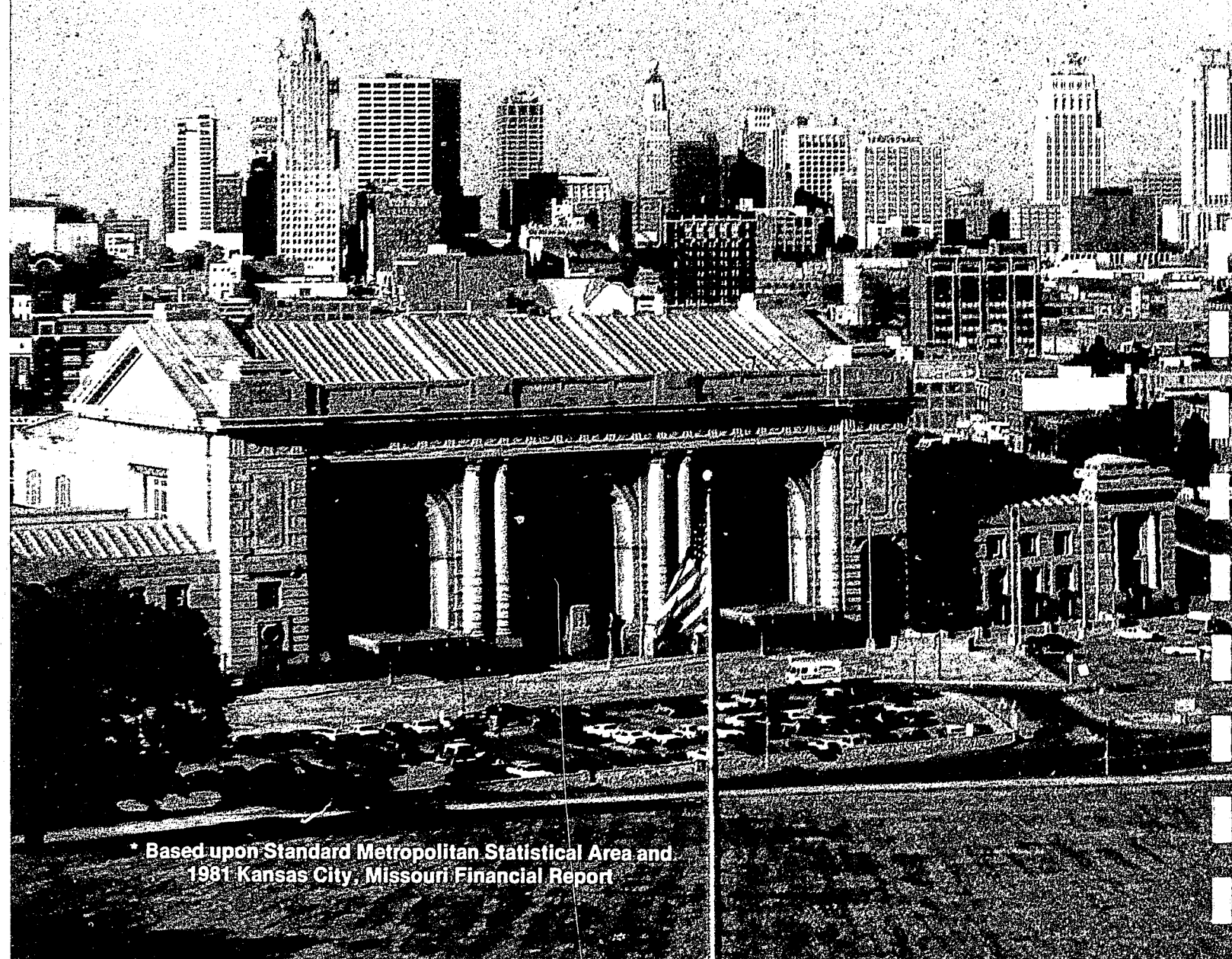


Kansas City, Missouri Police Department Financial and Statistical Summary



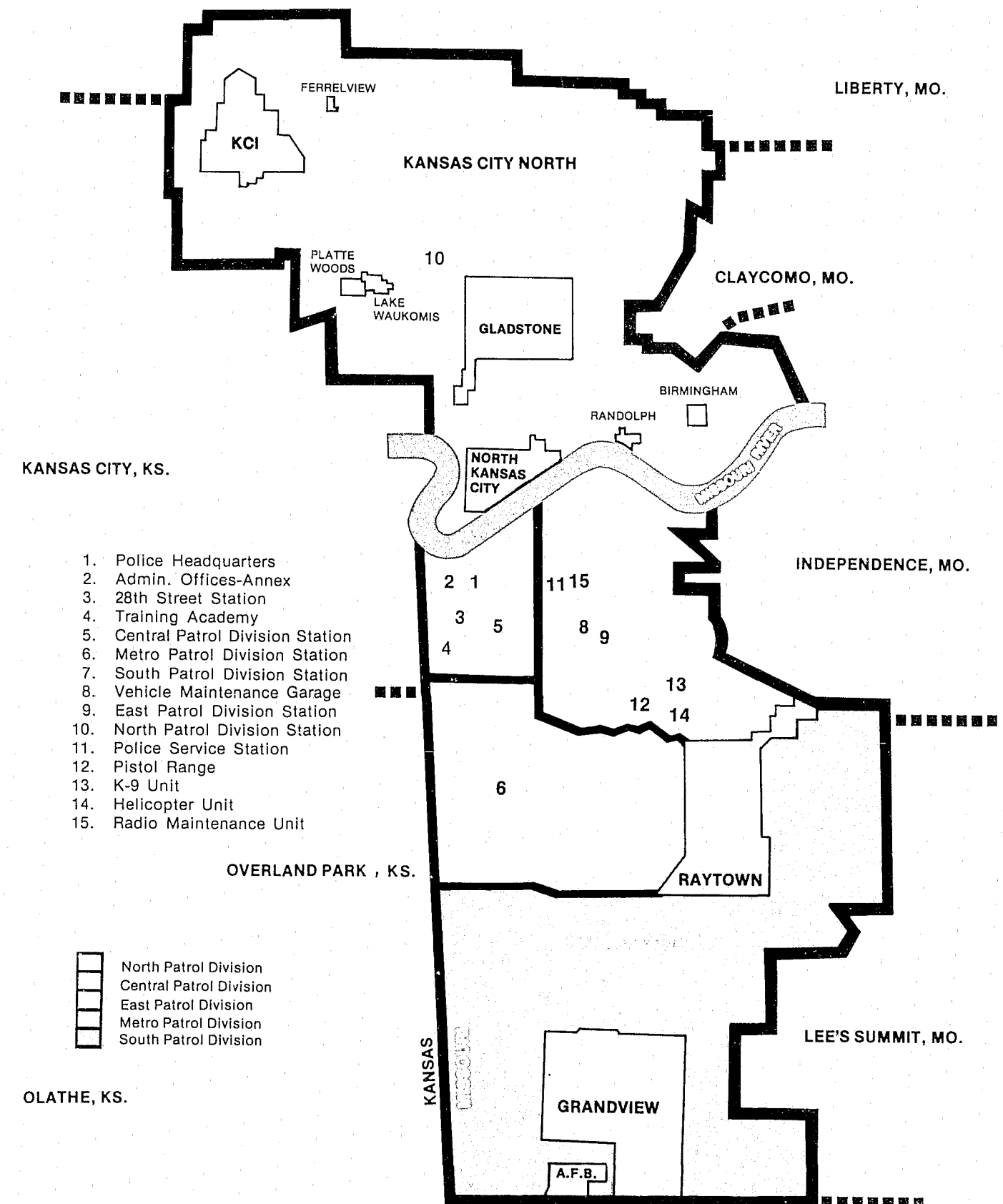
Kansas City, Missouri Data

Date of Incorporation	June 3, 1850
Date of City Charter	April 10, 1926
Population (1980 Census)	448,159
Form of Government	Council-Manager
Land and Water Area (Sq. MI.)	316.33
Acres of Parks	7,500.66
Miles of Roadway	2,377
Number of Registered Vehicles	246,445
Metropolitan Population (Seven County Area)	1,327,020
Metropolitan Area (Sq. MI.)	3,341



* Based upon Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and
1981 Kansas City, Missouri Financial Report

Police Facilities and Patrol Divisions



Distribution of Police Budget*

1981-1982 POLICE BUDGET

SALARIES.....	\$37,545,672 = 83.1%
RENT, STRUCTURAL REPAIRS, UTILITIES, ADVERTISING, INSURANCE, ETC.	4,646,064 = 10.3%
MISC. MINOR EQUIPMENT, VEHICLE FUEL & PARTS, UNIFORMS, OFFICE SUPPLIES, ETC.	2,213,111 = 4.9%
VEHICLES, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, OFFICE EQUIPMENT, ETC.	768,391 = 1.7%
TOTAL BUDGET APPROPRIATION.....	\$45,173,238 = 100.0%

Police Budget Comparisons

	1979-1980 Fiscal Year	1980-1981 Fiscal Year	1981-1982 Fiscal Year	Requested Budget 1982-83 Fiscal Year
PERSONAL SERVICES	\$31,110,939	\$33,489,416	\$37,545,672	\$44,268,114
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	4,066,289	4,312,542	4,646,064	5,868,367
COMMODITIES	1,848,041	2,108,547	2,213,111	2,548,169
CAPITAL OUTLAY	675,567	1,027,646	768,391	2,280,228
TOTAL	\$37,700,836	\$40,938,151	**\$45,173,238	\$54,964,878

* Does not include pension expenses and F.I.C.A. Taxes
**As of January 7, 1982

Salary Schedule

As of December 31, 1981

Law Enforcement

Number of Personnel	Rank/Title	Annual Minimum Salary	Annual Maximum Salary
1	Chief of Police	\$54,564	\$54,564
6	Lieutenant Colonel	40,464	42,492
24	Major	36,312	38,124
56	Captain	32,940	34,584
195	Sergeant	27,144	29,928
161	Detective	17,748	24,984
656	Officer	16,104	24,984
30	Probationary Officer	15,336	15,336
9	Helicopter Pilot Technician	27,144	29,928
4	Polygraphist	29,928	29,928
1	Programmer Technician	29,928	29,928
2	Senior Analyst Technician	38,124	38,124
1	Systems Analyst Technician	34,584	34,584
1	Director - Office of Citizen Complaints	34,584	34,584
1	Director - Public Affairs	34,584	34,584
1	Supervisor - Purchasing & Accounting	34,584	34,584
1	Chief Polygraphist	32,940	34,584
1,150	TOTAL		

Length of Service by Rank - Title

Years	Chief	Lt. Col.	Major	Capt.	Sgt.	Det.	Officers	Data Sys. Tech.	Heli. Pilot Tech.	Supv. Tech.	Poly. Tech.	Total	Percent in Each Service Group
0- 4						3	161					164	14.26%
5- 9				2	21	38	163					224	19.48%
10-14			5	15	59	58	194		2			333	28.96%
15-19			4	13	39	24	74	1	2	1	1	159	13.83%
20-24		5	11	23	54	29	88	3	5	1	3	222	19.30%
25-30	1	1	4	3	22	9	6			2		48	4.17%
Totals	1	6	24	56	195	161	686	4	9	4	4	1,150	100.00%

Average length of service of all law enforcement personnel - 12.79 years

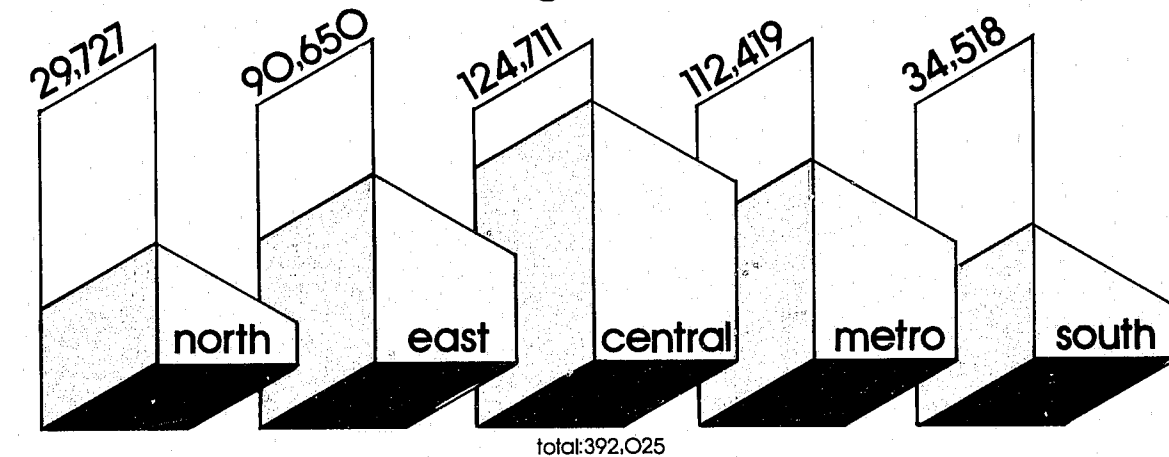
Age of Personnel by Rank - Title

Age	Chief	Lt. Col.	Major	Capt.	Sgt.	Det.	Officers	Data Sys. Tech.	Heli. Pilot Tech.	Supv. Tech.	Poly. Tech.	Total	Percent in Each Service Group
21-24					1	6	31					31	2.70%
25-29					36	46	119					126	10.96%
30-34				4	47	38	201		1			288	25.03%
35-39			3	15	40	32	145		1			249	21.64%
40-44		1	10	18	40	32	90	3	4	1		199	17.30%
45-49		4	6	7	45	26	59	1	2		2	152	13.22%
50-54	1	1	5	10	16	10	35		1	3	1	83	7.22%
55-59				2	8	2	5				1	18	1.57%
60-65					2	1	1					4	.36%
Totals	1	6	24	56	195	161	686	4	9	4	4	1,150	100.00%

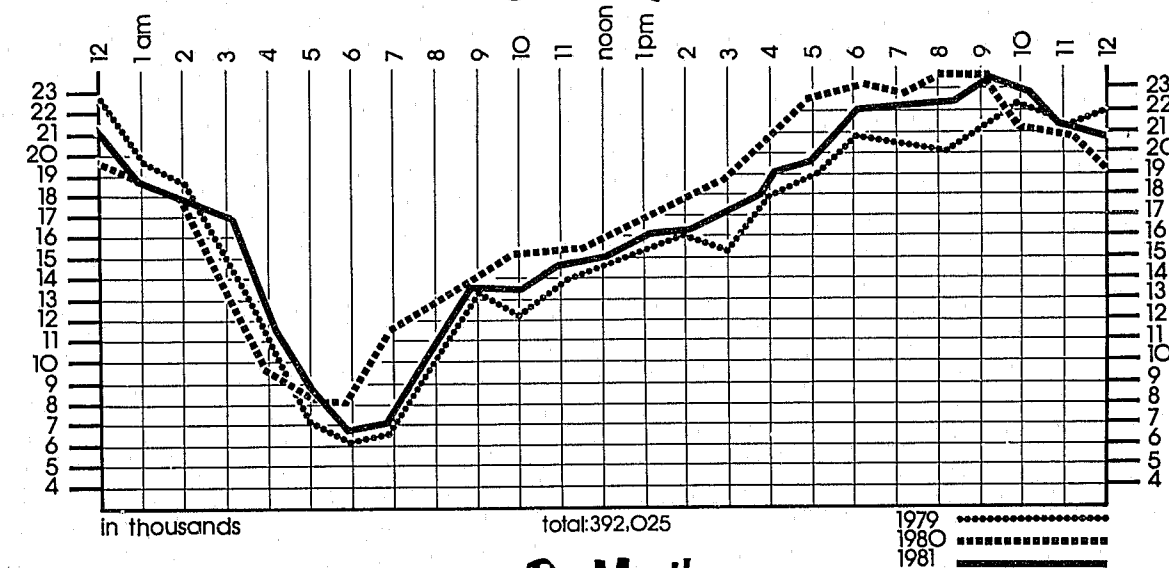
Average age of all law enforcement personnel - 37.96 years

Calls-For-Service (Cars Sent)

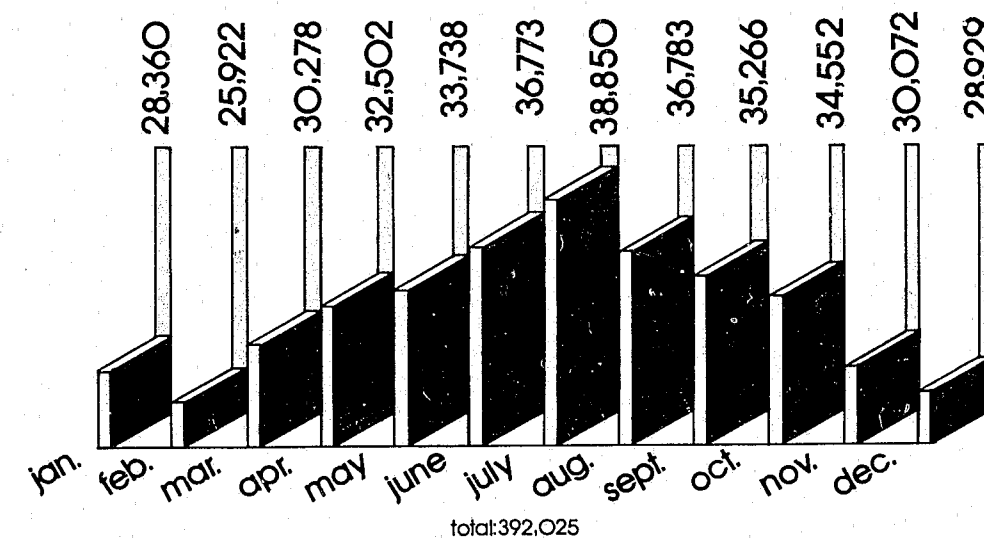
By Division



By Time of Day



By Month



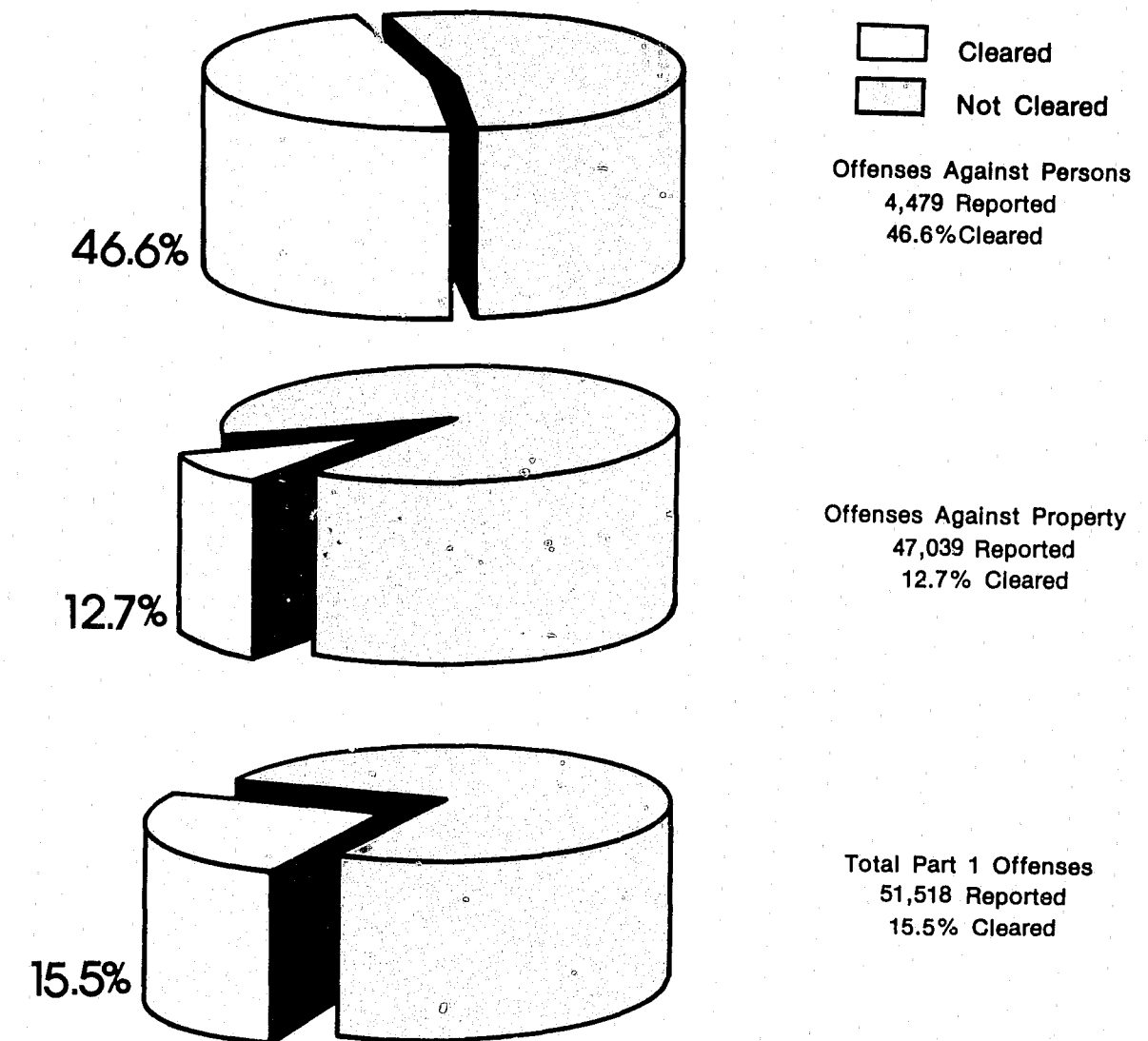
Part 1 Offenses Reported to the Police

Classification of Offenses	Actual Offenses Reported 1980	Actual Offenses Reported 1981	Cleared by Arrest	Percentage Cleared by Arrest	Offenses per 100,000 Population 1980*	Offenses per 100,000 Population 1981**
Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	133	115	82	71.3	26.6	25.7
Manslaughter by negligence	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	518	429	190	44.3	103.6	95.7
Robbery	2,889	3,235	641	19.8	577.8	721.8
Assault - aggravated	3,474	3,935	1,816	46.1	694.8	878.0
Burglary	15,210	14,839	1,292	8.7	3,042.0	3,311.3
Larceny over \$200	8,191	9,822	500	5.1	1,638.2	2,191.6
Larceny under \$200	15,040	14,868	3,148	21.2	3,008.0	3,317.6
Auto theft	3,820	3,762	298	7.9	764.0	839.4
Arson	719	513	51	9.9	143.8	114.5
TOTALS	49,994	51,518	8,018	15.5	9,998.8	11,495.4

*Figures based on population of 500,000

**Figures based on 1980 U.S. Census population of 448,159

Part 1 Offenses Reported to the Police (Continued)



Since the factors which cause crime are many and vary from place to place, readers are cautioned against drawing conclusions from direct comparisons of crime figures between individual communities without first considering the factors involved. Some of the conditions which will affect the amount and type of crime that occurs from place to place are briefly outlined below.

Density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is a part; composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex and race; economic status and mores of the population; relative stability of population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types; climate, including seasonal weather conditions; educational, recreational, and religious characteristics; effective strength of the police force; standards governing appointments to the police force; policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems; the administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency.

Arrests by Race and Sex

Part I Offense Arrests	Total	White Male	Negro Male	Other Male	White Female	Negro Female	Other Female
Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	118	32	69	—	2	15	—
Manslaughter by negligence	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rape	254	79	173	—	1	1	—
Robbery	817	153	574	—	20	70	—
Assault-aggravated	1,065	403	480	1	35	146	—
Burglary	1,629	522	1,033	—	—	37	—
Larceny	6,101	1,652	2,636	6	780	1,018	10
Auto theft	528	179	301	2	23	23	—
Arson	58	26	24	—	4	4	—
Subtotal	10,571	3,045	5,291	9	902	1,314	10
Part II Offense Arrests							
Assault-non-aggravated	3,860	1,534	1,769	12	251	293	1
Forgery & counterfeiting	392	73	173	—	46	100	—
Fraud	564	182	186	1	99	96	—
Embezzlement	15	8	1	—	3	2	1
Vandalism	1,210	576	485	2	56	88	3
Sex offenses	780	455	224	4	31	66	—
Weapons	880	300	466	—	21	93	—
Prost. / commercialized vice	1,998	680	524	17	154	623	—
Narcotics	1,160	471	486	3	107	93	—
Gambling	8	—	8	—	—	—	—
Offenses vs. family & child	146	47	29	—	27	43	—
Violation of liquor laws	892	551	240	4	74	23	—
Disorderly conduct	5,308	2,197	2,266	10	372	457	6
Other offenses except traffic	25,658	9,727	9,712	43	3,584	2,588	4
Subtotal *	42,871	16,801	16,569	96	4,825	4,565	15
Traffic Arrests							
Driving under influence	8,512	5,477	2,087	25	748	173	2
Careless driving	8,934	5,110	1,961	39	1,371	449	4
Speeding	55,156	31,308	7,773	145	12,446	3,452	32
Other traffic violations	54,674	27,908	12,581	278	10,204	3,659	44
Subtotal	127,276	69,803	24,402	487	24,769	7,733	82
GRAND TOTAL	180,718	89,649	46,262	592	30,496	13,612	107

*Does not include 57 violations by businesses

Arrests by Organizational Elements

Part I Offense Arrests	Total	Central Patrol Division			Metro Patrol Division			East Patrol Division			North Patrol Division			South Patrol Division			Traffic & Patrol Support Divisions	Youth Division	Vice Division	Other Invest. Divisions	Other
	Watch I	Watch II	Watch III	Watch I	Watch II	Watch III	Watch I	Watch II	Watch III	Watch I	Watch II	Watch III	Watch I	Watch II	Watch III						
Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	118	6	20	15	5	11	9	2	14	13	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	18	-
Manslaughter by negligence	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape	254	29	45	40	14	20	28	10	16	18	3	1	1	1	3	4	-	2	19	-	
Rubbery	817	75	129	168	34	81	82	23	50	94	-	8	8	2	6	12	5	2	1	36	1
Assault-aggravated	1,065	86	137	205	46	63	126	59	61	152	19	11	27	9	11	22	5	5	-	20	1
Burglary	1,629	192	232	234	99	173	136	100	107	185	16	38	17	13	34	21	3	5	6	15	3
Larceny	6,101	319	1,160	946	190	548	604	175	399	541	59	175	270	45	235	278	26	3	6	110	12
Auto theft	528	47	100	69	34	39	38	29	53	61	21	8	3	4	4	2	3	-	-	13	-
Arson	58	6	9	10	4	6	8	5	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Subtotal	10,571	760	1,832	1,687	426	942	1,031	403	702	1,067	118	244	328	74	294	340	42	16	15	233	17
Part II Offense Arrests																					
Assault-non-aggravated	3,860	330	509	661	193	225	395	272	189	482	108	71	116	34	58	86	51	3	9	59	9
Forgery & counterfeiting	392	11	154	84	7	23	15	4	15	26	-	3	6	2	6	3	-	4	-	29	-
Fraud	564	33	107	75	21	42	57	18	28	55	8	19	13	3	22	15	6	4	1	34	3
Embezzlement	15	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Vandalism	1,210	129	132	207	64	67	102	82	61	147	51	45	43	17	10	36	4	1	-	8	4
Sex offenses	780	107	127	144	29	36	62	18	31	38	3	9	14	3	1	5	4	-	121	26	2
Weapons	880	105	81	168	73	29	102	69	40	111	17	14	19	8	-	15	14	-	11	2	2
Prost./commercialized vice	1,998	397	310	675	28	32	92	19	8	30	3	3	8	1	-	-	1	2	357	13	19
Narcotics	1,160	70	174	190	52	74	98	42	67	143	34	42	73	7	12	23	19	3	9	24	4
Gambling	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Offenses vs. family & child	146	7	23	25	1	3	8	5	6	21	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	39	-	2	-
Violation of liquor laws	892	61	202	282	30	9	67	18	10	53	26	4	80	4	3	24	4	-	7	7	1
Disorderly conduct	5,308	557	718	1,280	285	229	536	390	219	597	106	45	113	51	41	71	36	2	9	11	6
Other offenses except traffic	25,715	1,468	3,649	3,282	819	3,005	1,999	1,203	2,874	2,360	439	1,105	799	262	954	602	722	18	28	93	34
Subtotal	42,928	3,276	6,191	7,074	1,602	3,775	3,534	2,147	3,550	4,065	795	1,364	1,287	392	1,108	685	861	76	553	309	84
Traffic Arrests																					
Driving under influence	8,512	573	290	578	320	213	375	850	437	1,020	461	272	177	272	133	232	2,107	-	-	-	202
Careless driving	8,934	351	459	475	297	456	492	485	466	743	391	411	349	191	318	356	2,047	-	-	-	647
Speeding	55,156	33	46	50	57	73	43	317	275	614	651	1,191	1,227	230	760	702	44,818	-	-	-	4,069
Other traffic violations	54,674	1,477	2,348	2,316	732	1,383	1,519	1,792	1,977	3,645	544	872	547	322	666	793	28,333	-	-	-	5,408
Subtotal	127,276	2,434	3,143	3,419	1,406	2,125	2,429	3,444	3,155	6,022	2,047	2,746	2,300	1,015	1,877	2,083	77,305	-	-	-	10,326
GRAND TOTAL	180,775	6,511	11,166	12,180	3,434	6,842	6,994	5,994	7,407	11,154	2,960	4,354	3,915	1,481	3,279	3,308	78,208	92	568	542	10,427

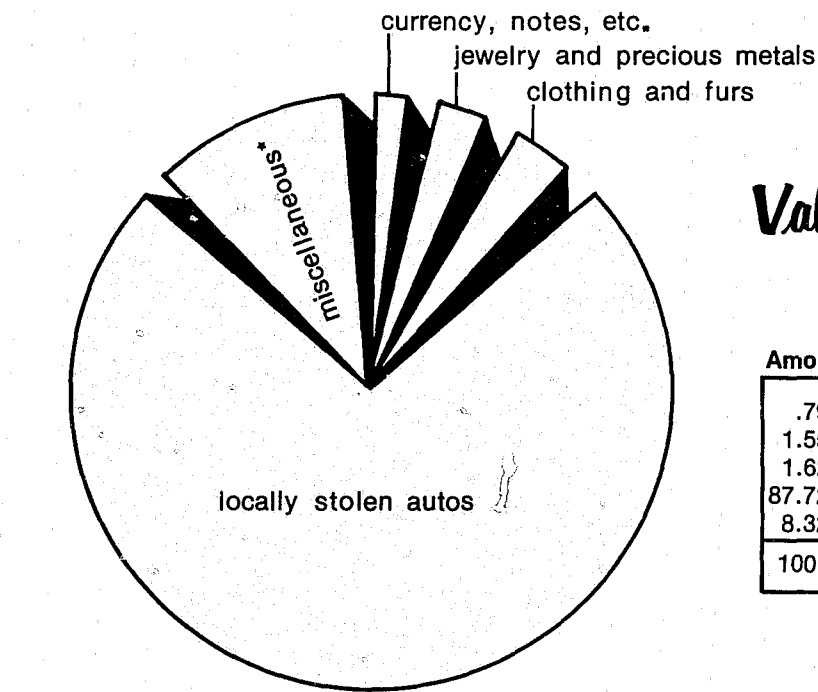
Value of Property Stolen

1981

BURGLARY			LARCENY		
Classification	Number	Amount	Classification	Number	Amount
Residence, Night	2,440	\$ 2,546,060	Pickpocket	163	\$ 130,693
Residence, Day	3,433	3,292,779	Purse Snatch	512	79,781
Residence, Unknown	4,513	5,329,251	Shoplifting	3,600	245,517
Non-Residence, Night	1,389	828,991	Theft From Auto	4,556	2,100,531
Non-Residence, Day	323	218,748	Auto Accessories	8,670	2,103,049
Non-Residence, Unknown	2,741	3,030,353	Bicycles	741	104,635
Total	14,839	\$15,246,182	From Building	2,006	922,290
(Average loss each burglary - \$1,027)			Coin-Operated Machines	223	20,735
			Miscellaneous	4,219	2,774,766
			Total	24,690	\$8,481,997
			(Average loss each larceny - \$344)		

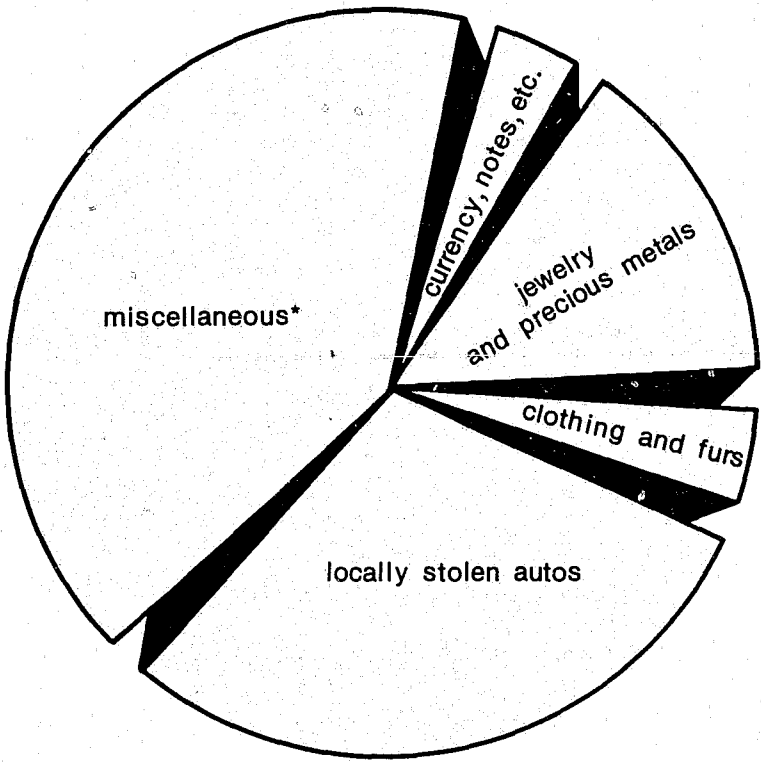
ROBBERY			LARCENY BY VALUE		
Classification	Number	Amount	Classification	Number	Amount
Highway	2,036	\$ 834,933	\$200 and over	9,822	\$7,611,816
Commercial House	450	298,708	\$50 to \$200	6,169	705,984
Service Station	109	19,122	Under \$50	8,699	164,197
Chain Store	83	7,610	Total	24,690	\$8,481,997
Residence	426	232,214	AUTO THEFT		
Bank	5	150	Classification	Number	Amount
Miscellaneous	126	119,229	Auto Theft	3,762	\$7,886,337
Total	3,235	\$1,511,966	(Average loss each theft - \$2,096)		
(Average loss each robbery - \$467)			OTHER CRIMES		
			Miscellaneous*	544	\$33,938
			*(Property loss in connection with homicides & rapes - average \$62)		

Grand Total of Property Stolen \$33,160,460
Grand Total of Property Recovered \$6,652,297



Value of Property Recovered

Amount	Type of Property	Value of Property Recovered
.79%	currency, notes, etc.	52,405
1.55%	jewelry and precious metals	102,937
1.62%	clothing and furs	108,035
87.72%	locally stolen autos	5,835,551
8.32%	miscellaneous*	553,369
100.00	total	\$6,652,297



Value of Property Stolen

Amount	Type of Property	Value of Property Stolen
4.26%	currency, notes, etc.	1,411,447
17.94%	jewelry and precious metals	5,950,212
4.67%	clothing and furs	1,547,531
27.98%	locally stolen autos	9,277,161
45.15%	miscellaneous*	14,974,109
100.00	total	\$33,160,460

*Includes auto accessories, appliances, bicycles, etc.

Juvenile Summary

Part I Offense Arrests	1981	1980	1981							
			Offender					Disposition		
			Repeat	First	Not Stated	On Probation	On Parole	Juvenile Court	Youth Division	Not Stated
Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	6	5	4	2	—	1	—	6	—	—
Manslaughter by negligence	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	14	17	8	6	—	1	1	13	1	—
Robbery	98	128	58	39	1	15	5	94	3	1
Assault-aggravated	148	154	73	71	4	18	4	128	16	4
Burglary	379	528	222	147	6	56	10	304	69	6
Larceny	831	853	343	455	33	73	11	561	237	33
Auto theft	115	137	61	53	1	16	1	103	11	1
Arson	12	26	6	6	—	1	—	10	2	—
Subtotal	1,603	1,849	779	779	45	181	32	1,219	339	45

Part II Offense Arrests

Assault-non-aggravated	63	92	30	28	5	3	2	46	12	5
Forgery & counterfeiting	6	22	1	5	—	—	—	5	1	—
Fraud	15	23	3	12	—	—	—	12	3	—
Embezzlement	3	11	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Vandalism	88	140	35	50	3	7	—	60	25	3
Sex offenses	28	33	10	16	2	3	1	22	4	2
Weapons	19	24	7	10	2	2	—	14	3	2
Prost./commercialized vice	21	9	10	9	2	4	—	18	1	2
Narcotics	81	93	28	51	2	5	2	69	10	2
Gambling	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offenses vs. family & child	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Violation of liquor laws	13	13	4	7	2	—	—	6	5	2
Disorderly conduct	88	108	38	41	9	9	2	45	34	9
Other offenses except traffic	1,671	1,549	540	941	190	163	13	1,267	216	188
Subtotal	2,098	2,122	707	1,173	218	197	20	1,568	314	216

Traffic Arrests

Driving under influence	39	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Careless driving	361	620	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speeding	758	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other traffic violations	1,147	1,282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	2,305	2,281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	6,006	6,252	1,486	1,952	263	378	52	2,787	653	261

Traffic Summary

ACCIDENTS & HAZARDOUS MOVING VIOLATION ARRESTS BY HOUR

Hour Beginning	Number of Accidents	Percent of Accidents	Number of MV Arrests	Percent of MV Arrests
1 AM	986	3.6	5,003	4.3
2	489	1.8	1,900	1.6
3	275	1.1	904	.8
4	180	.7	559	.5
5	152	.6	593	.5
6	444	1.6	958	.8
7	1,436	5.2	3,964	3.4
8	1,435	5.2	5,483	4.7
9	958	3.5	4,363	3.7
10	1,091	4.0	7,041	6.0
11	1,298	4.7	8,759	7.5
12 Noon	1,481	5.4	10,083	8.6
1	1,406	5.1	7,344	6.3
2	1,684	6.2	4,706	4.0
3	2,179	8.0	4,828	4.1
4	2,405	8.8	5,539	4.7
5	2,090	7.6	5,899	5.0
6	1,341	4.9	4,612	3.9
7	1,117	4.1	5,781	4.9
8	921	3.4	6,588	5.6
9	975	3.6	5,749	4.9
10	987	3.6	5,284	4.5
11	1,033	3.8	5,882	5.2
12 Midnight	958	3.5	5,286	4.5
TOTAL	27,321	100.0	117,108	100.0

ACCIDENTS & HAZARDOUS MOVING VIOLATION ARRESTS BY DAY OF WEEK

Day	Number of Accidents	Percent of Accidents	Number of MV Arrests	Percent of MV Arrests
Monday	3,991	14.6	17,095	14.6
Tuesday	3,775	13.8	19,618	16.7
Wednesday	3,921	14.3	20,000	17.1
Thursday	4,191	15.3	19,942	17.0
Friday	4,647	17.0	18,447	15.8
Saturday	4,217	15.5	12,539	10.7
Sunday	2,579	9.5	9,467	8.1
TOTAL	27,321	100.0	117,108	100.0

ACCIDENTS & CORRESPONDING ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

Type	Number of Accidents	Summonses Issued
Property damage	21,532	10,604
Injury	5,724	
Fatal	65*	
TOTAL	27,321	10,627

*Represents 69 persons killed in traffic accidents in 1981

TOTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

	Summonses Issued
Hazardous moving violations	117,108
Non-hazardous moving violations	10,168
TOTAL MOVING VIOLATIONS	127,276
Parking violations	181,401
TOTAL TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	308,677

HAZARDOUS MOVING VIOLATION ARRESTS BY CAUSE

Type of Violation	Number of Arrests
Speeding	55,150
Fail to yield R.O.W.	3,693
Drive wrong side/wrong way	5,867
Improper passing	180
Failure to obey stop sign	4,765
Disregard traffic signal	14,692
Following too close	246
Made improper turn	2,184
Other improper driving	11,565
Driving under influence	8,512
Failure to signal	10,254
TOTAL	117,108

SEX OF VIOLATOR

Male	86,196
Female	30,912
TOTAL	117,108

AGE OF VIOLATOR

15 and younger	140
16	1,672
17	3,120
18 to 19	8,905
20 to 24	27,472
25 to 34	38,856
35 to 44	16,513
45 to 54	10,375
55 to 64	6,377
65 to 74	2,693
75 and older	985
TOTAL	117,108

TYPE OF VEHICLE

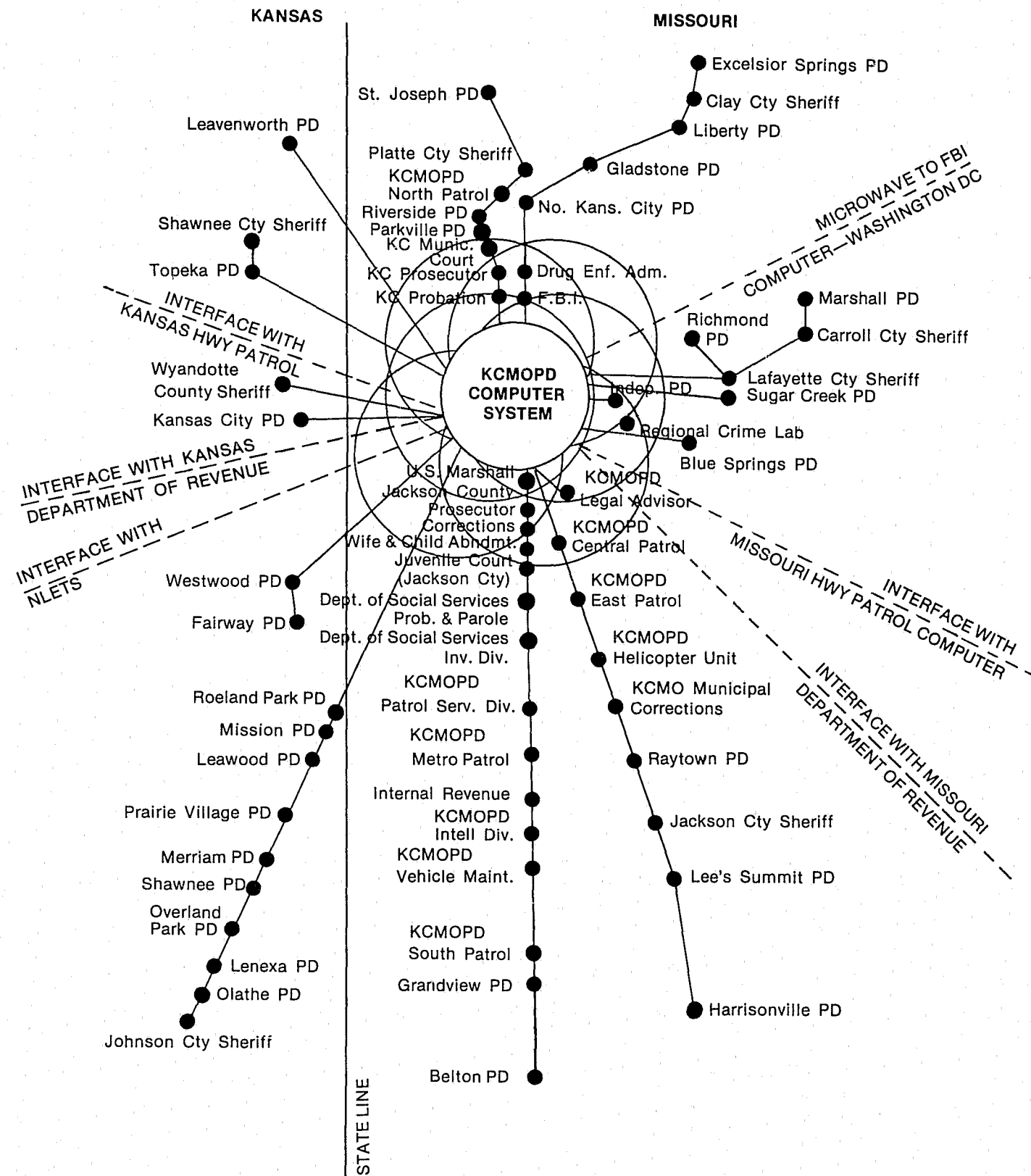
Passenger car	96,018
Truck	14,222
Semi-trailer	47
Taxi	0
Bus	8
Motorcycle	914
Other	5,899
TOTAL	117,108

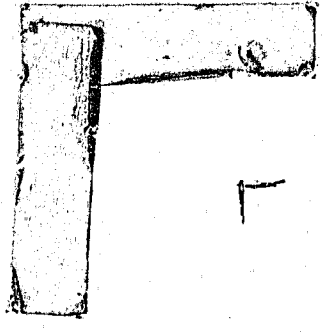
RESIDENCE OF VIOLATOR

Local resident	79,034
Resident elsewhere in state	21,993
Non-resident	16,141
TOTAL	117,108

Alert II

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK





END