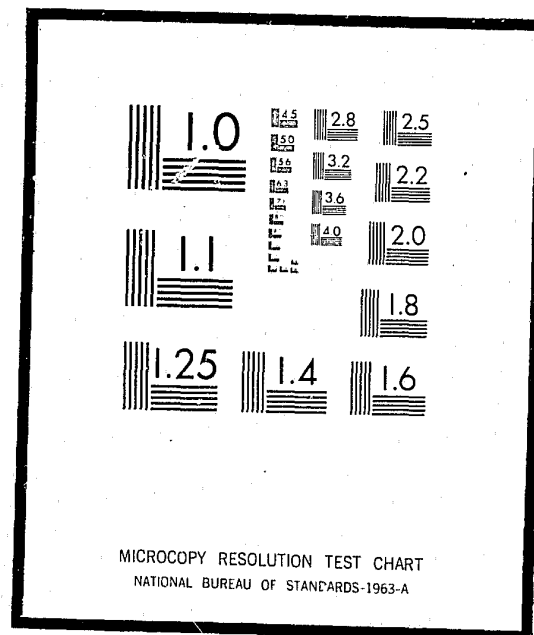


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed.

8/4/75

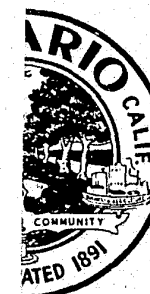
CITY OF ONTARIO

POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973

ANNUAL REPORT

L. M. KOLBREK
CHIEF OF POLICE



013542



CITY OF ONTARIO POLICE DEPARTMENT



200 NORTH CHERRY AVE. • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761 • 714/986-6711

L. M. KOLBREK
Chief of Police

TO: THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND
MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: L. M. KOLBREK, Chief of Police

DATE: April 15, 1974

SUBJECT: ONTARIO POLICE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT - 1973

We are pleased to submit the 1973 Annual Report of the Ontario Police Department. This year the report contains an amplified narrative section which describes the general organization of the Department and more of the operational programs than has been done in past years.

Statistically, the City experienced a major decrease in the serious index crimes of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft of \$50 and over, and auto theft. As a group these crimes were reduced by 483 or 16 percent from 1972 -- from 3,111 to 2,628 crimes! In fact, every major crime category reflected a decrease except aggravated assaults which rose 5 percent.

This decrease in serious crime is very encouraging, especially in the light of the various crime control programs which we feel assisted in achieving the reduction. Hopefully, we can continue our successful efforts to stem the crime rate even more in future years by identifying and implementing additional effective strategies against crime.

Respectfully submitted,

L. M. KOLBREK, Chief of Police

LMK:mbs/at



W. C. SIMMONS
Uniform Bureau
Captain



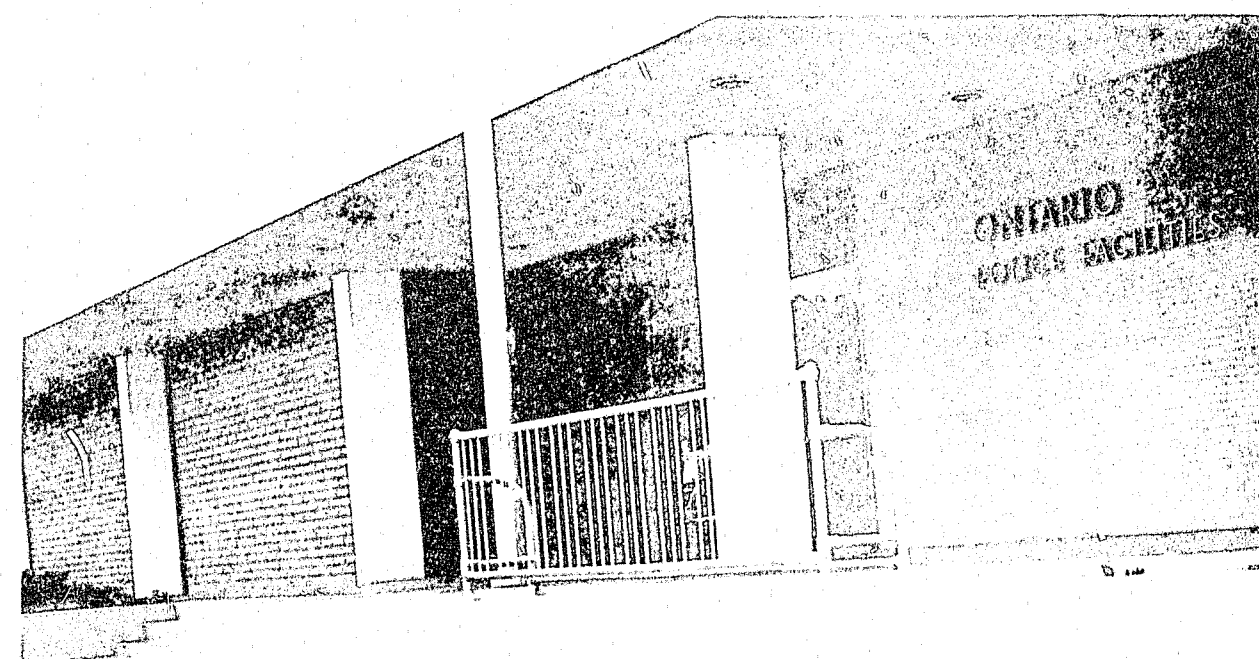
L. M. KOLBREK
Chief of Police



J. T. GRUNDY
Investigations Bureau
Captain

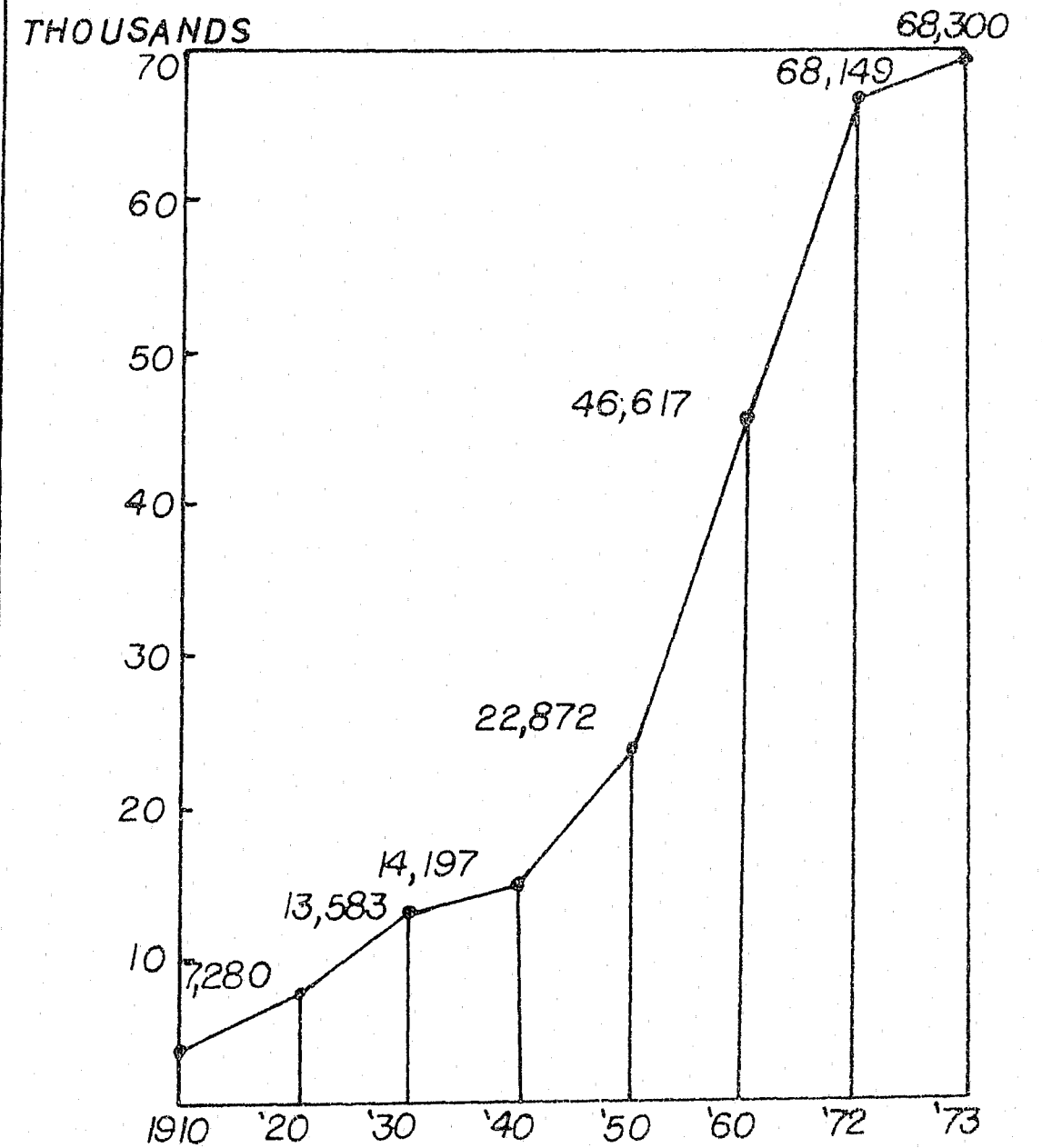


W. J. ALWIN
Services Bureau
Captain

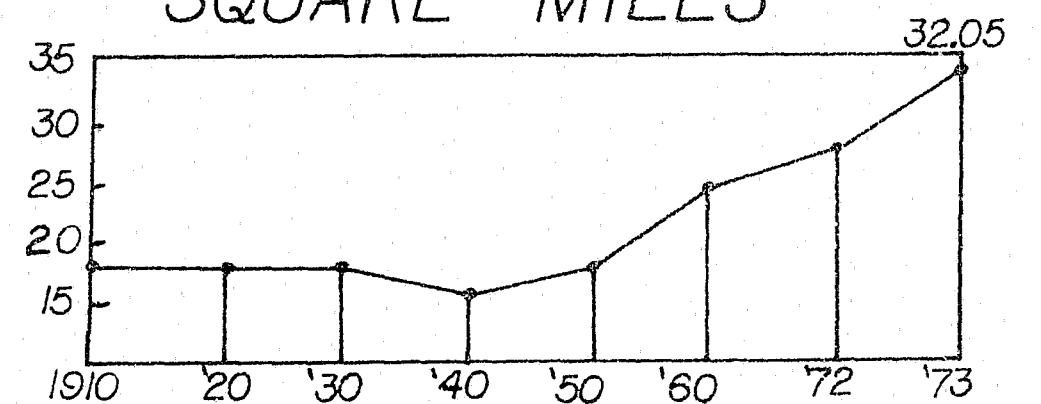


On January 8, 1956, the Ontario Police Department moved into this new facility located at the corner of Cherry Avenue and East "B" Street.

POPULATION



SQUARE MILES



GOALS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Police Department is assigned the responsibility of maintaining social order in the city of Ontario within carefully prescribed ethical and constitutional restrictions. To carry out this responsibility, personnel are assigned to the prevention of criminality, repression of crime, apprehension of offenders, recovery of property, regulation of conduct primarily through traffic control, and a number of miscellaneous, police-community oriented services.

The accomplishment of these primary police objectives is illustrated by the various activities in the statistical tables and graphs in this Annual Report.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The organization chart on the following page presents a general overview of departmental functions and depicts the structural relationships among the various work units.

Departmental operations are carried out by three major bureaus: Uniform (Patrol and Traffic Services Division), Services (Technical and Administrative Services Divisions), and the Investigations Bureau (Youth and Adult Divisions). The Office of the Chief of Police consists of the Police Chief, Administrative Lieutenant, Administrative Analyst, and Administrative Secretary. Each of the major work units responsibilities are described below.

1. Office of Chief of Police

The Chief of Police plans, organizes, and directs overall departmental operations. The Administrative Lieutenant position was created in 1973 in order to coordinate departmental community relations, training, and crime prevention activities. He also assists in performing internal investigations and inspections, and in conducting background investigations of police officer applicants.

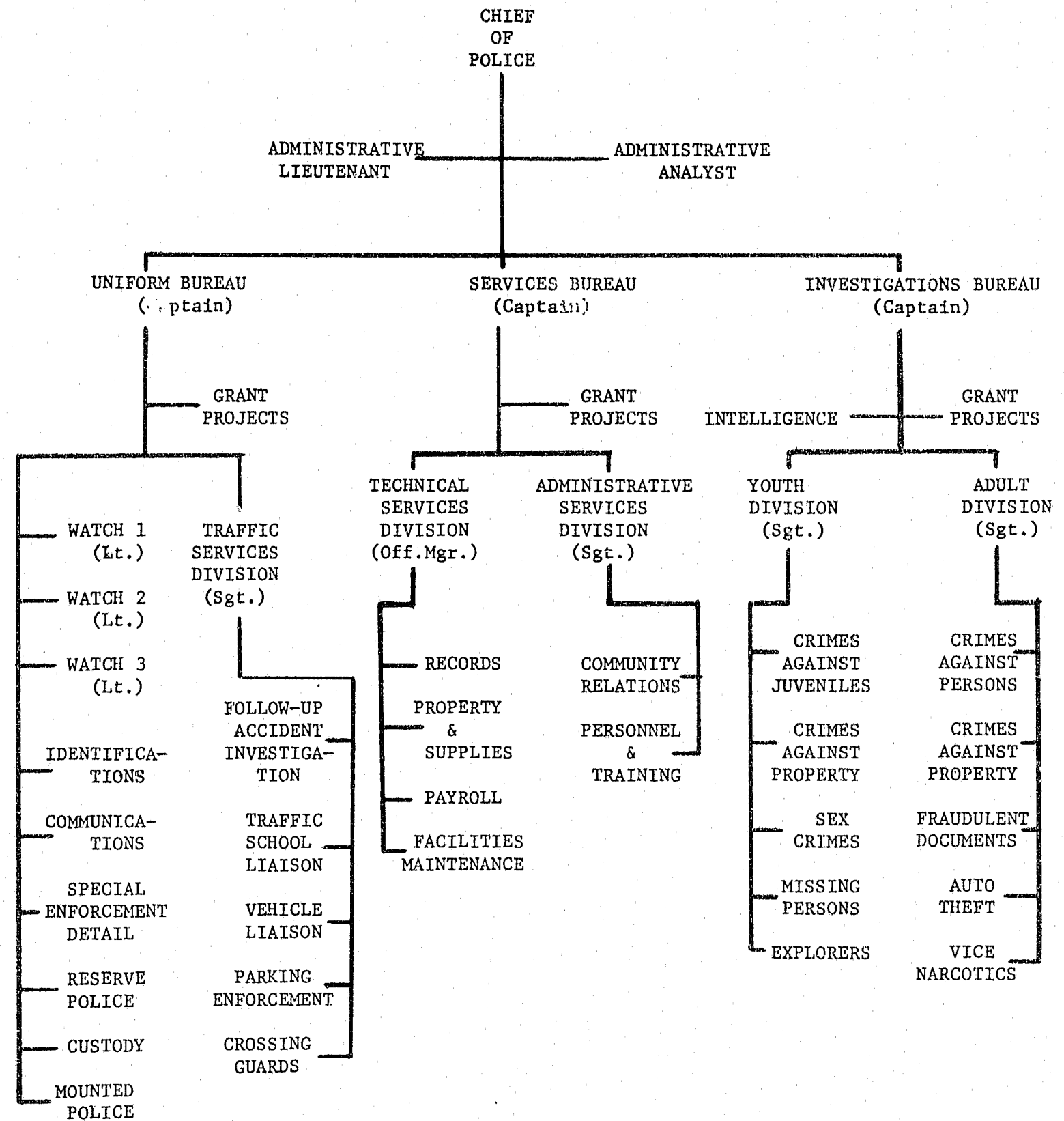
The Administrative Analyst is a non-sworn professional position responsible for conducting special studies to improve managerial and operational effectiveness and efficiency. Responsibilities also extend to coordinating departmental research and statistical activities and providing liaison on all federal grant projects.

Administrative staff typing and clerical duties are performed by the secretary attached to the Office of the Chief of Police.

2. Uniform Bureau

The Uniform Bureau has a broader responsibility than any other bureau in the Department. It is charged with maintaining community order at all hours and throughout the entire City of Ontario. Its personnel patrol the streets of the City for

ONTARIO POLICE DEPARTMENT: ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, 1974-1975



the purpose of preventing crime, preserving the peace, protecting life and property, enforcing the law and assisting the public.

Presently the Uniform Bureau is budgeted for one captain, four lieutenants, seven sergeants, fifty-five patrolmen, one technician, and four dispatcher clerks.

The captain supervises the overall operation of the Bureau which is divided into four patrol watches, the traffic services division and the communications section. The eight-hour patrol watches are scheduled over the 24-hour day using a cover shift (Watch IV, 7:PM to 3:AM) supplementing the service provided by Watch III (3:PM to 11:PM) and Watch I (11:PM to 7:AM). Each watch is commanded by a lieutenant with the Watch III and Watch I lieutenants supervising the cover shift.

At the present time lieutenants act as watch commanders six days a week, the exception being Saturday Watch II (Days) in which case a sergeant acts as watch commander.

The sergeants supervise the patrolmen in the field. One sergeant is assigned to Watch I, one to Watch II, two to Watch III and two additional in relief positions. The remaining sergeant is assigned to the traffic services division.

During the nighttime hours, area with a high incidence of officer assaults is patrolled by two-man units, if manpower is available.

a) Special Enforcement Detail

The Special Enforcement Detail consists of 43 officers from the cities of Ontario, Pomona, Chino and La Verne. The unit has been in existence for approximately seven years and organized training has been given continually during that period covering the areas of crowd, mob and riot control. Ontario at present is budgeted for 17 members.

The Special Enforcement Detail's major function is that of being used in situations where the regular patrol or mutual aid from surrounding agencies is unable to cope with a given situation. The unit has been used with success on a number of occasions such as President Nixon's visit and the rock festivals at Ontario Motor Speedway.

It is anticipated that in the future Special Enforcement Detail funds and personnel would be used in a task force operation. This would attack problems such as burglary, narcotics, armed robbery, and gang activity with concentrated action beyond the capability of the normal patrol force.

b) Ontario Police Reserves

The Ontario Police Reserves at the end of 1973 had a total strength of 48 officers. These men contributed 15,900

manhours, supplementing the manpower of the Police Department. Typical assignments included 4500 hours of patrol, traffic and foot patrol activities; 1160 hours of police science classes at local colleges; 1950 hours of state required training and 1530 hours of firearms training.

Reserve officers were assigned crowd and traffic control at all major functions at the Ontario Motor Speedway, All States Picnic, local school functions and community exhibitions.

One major activity of the organization has been the home inspection function connected with the Community Understanding to Reduce Burglaries (C.U.R.B.) Project. Officers contributed 700 hours to this project.

3. Services Bureau

The Services Bureau is comprised of two divisions: (1) the Technical Services Division and, (2) the Administrative Services Division.

The Technical Services Division has primary responsibility for recording, filing and preserving departmental case sheets, arrest jackets, permits and other records. Other primary functions include processing and maintaining criminal identification and property; collecting, preserving and identification of evidence; maintenance of all communications equipment repair and/or replacement of police equipment, and the compilation and preparation of Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation and Federal Bureau of Investigation statistical reports. Secondary areas of responsibility include coordination for the cleanliness, repair and maintenance of the police facility and grounds; ordering of departmental supplies to ensure adequate levels.

The Administrative Services Division has direct responsibility for departmental training, personnel functions and community relations. In the area of personnel and training, functions include, but are not limited to, performance of background investigations for newly assigned personnel, maintenance of personnel and training records, in-service training and assignment of police officer recruits to formal training academies. Advanced P.O.S.T.* required training is scheduled at all personnel levels.

* Peace Officer Standards and Training - a statewide organization that researches and funds training programs.

4. Investigations Bureau

The Investigations Bureau is comprised of two divisions: the Adult Division and the Youth Division, each of which is supervised by a sergeant under the overall direction of a captain.

- a) The Adult Division is responsible for the investigation of all crimes except those involving juveniles (youths under 18 years of age) and other specified crimes and incidents which are assigned to the Youth Division. In addition to investigative responsibilities, personnel of the Adult Division are frequently called upon or requested to render assistance and counsel to citizens for various reasons and circumstances. To accomplish these responsibilities there are one sergeant, nine detectives and one clerk typist assigned to the Adult Division.
- b) The Youth Division is responsible for investigating all crimes, incidents and occurrences involving juveniles, whether they be victims, suspects, or witnesses, or simply youths in need of guidance or counseling. The Youth Division is also charged with responsibilities in bicycle licensing, and the investigation of indigent cases, missing persons, all sex crimes, prowler cases, and any case where child and family are in need of assistance and counseling. Detectives assigned to this Division also spend many hours aiding persons and agencies who are concerned with the welfare of local citizens.

Assigned to the Youth Division are: 1 sergeant, 3 detectives, 1 policewoman, and 1 intermediate steno-clerk.

FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS

In many respects, a substantial part of the Department's efforts to control and prevent crime stem from federally funded grant programs administered by the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Three programs in particular have or will attempt to directly reduce the commission of criminal activities within the City: (1) Operation C.U.R.B. (Community Understanding to Reduce Burglary), (2) Regional Narcotics Task Force, and (3) Regional Police Helicopter Patrol.

Over the past several years the Police Department has been awarded a total of five separate federal grants-in-aid, for programs intended to improve operational services and reduce crime. The table which follows summarizes each of these grant projects in terms of status, duration, and costs.

POLICE MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT RESOURCES STUDY

The first grant program in operation, Police Manpower and Equipment Resources Study, made recommendations for new and revised procedures that would save valuable police manhours. Several recommendations have previously been implemented such as eliminating motor vehicle verifications and adopting a proactive approach to vacation house checks. Other recommendations have been tested or evaluated and determined to be unfeasible at the present time (mail/telephone crime reporting, new officer briefing procedures). The bicycle licensing procedure proffered by the study has been superseded by a new state-wide licensing system which will become operational in 1975. The remaining recommendations concerning a mobile car wash system and a motor vehicle equipment technician have been postponed pending the availability of additional or new personnel.

OPERATION C.U.R.B.

Chronologically, the next grant awarded was for a primary crime prevention effort entitled, Operation C.U.R.B., an acronym for Community Understanding to Reduce Burglary. This program aims at reducing residential burglaries through public education activities, home security inspections, and a proposed City building security and public safety ordinance. The primary means of disseminating burglary prevention information has been the program's mobile security center housed in a movable office trailer. Since June, 1973, this display and information center has been touring the City's shopping centers and downtown business district. The final program evaluation reveals that Operation C.U.R.B. is partially responsible for an average city-wide 15 percent decrease in residential burglaries during the project period.

The second and final year of the federally supported project will commence on March 1, 1974, for another twelve month period. During this phase, attention will be expanded to include the prevention of commercial burglaries as well as residential burglaries. Further, voluntary security inspections of residences and commercial establishments will be provided

on a requested basis.

WORD PROCESSING SYSTEM

In April 1973 the Department initiated another program with the assistance of a federal law enforcement grant. The Word Processing System implemented a department-wide capability to reduce dictation and transcription time through the acquisition of portable dictation units, transcribers, and an automatic programmable typewriter. With the system, patrol officers are able to dictate their crime reports in the field where they can respond more quickly to emergency calls and increase the "presence" (deterrence) effect of conspicuous police patrol. Moreover, officers are experiencing a significant reduction in report processing time, as are the transcribing secretaries. The system has also provided a convenient method for recording statements of suspects, victims, and witnesses in criminal incidents. These recordings have proven invaluable both to police personnel and to prosecutive and judicial personnel by providing precise accounts of occurrences and reliable oral evidence.

RECORDS MICROFILMING

The Department's only mini-grant, Police Records Microfilming System, provided the equipment and supplies necessary to transform a large proportion of the Records Section's paper files to easily storable microfilm. Besides reducing physical storage space requirements, the system will provide for positive records security and facilitate document retrieval. Presently, the Department is microfilming its case reports using existing personnel on an availability basis.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT GRANT

In July 1973 the California Office of Traffic Safety invited the Department to submit a program application under the federal Fatal Accident Reduction Enforcement effort (FARE). The proposal was subsequently prepared, submitted and awarded a total of \$14,495 to reimburse patrolmen for overtime expended in specialized traffic enforcement activities. Available statistics for the project period indicate the intensive enforcement effort on drunk drivers and hazardous vehicle violations reduced the rate of fatal and injury traffic collisions.

REGIONAL POLICE COMMUNICATIONS

The Department has received approval for another grant project which would establish a plan for a tri-city police communications system. Joining Ontario in this effort are the cities of Chino and Montclair. The first year program will develop the system definition, a detailed system design and an appropriate implementation plan. Anticipated benefits of the regional system which will be implemented with the assistance of second year federal funding include a more cost-effective sharing of communications resources (equipment and personnel) and an increase in public service delivery levels.

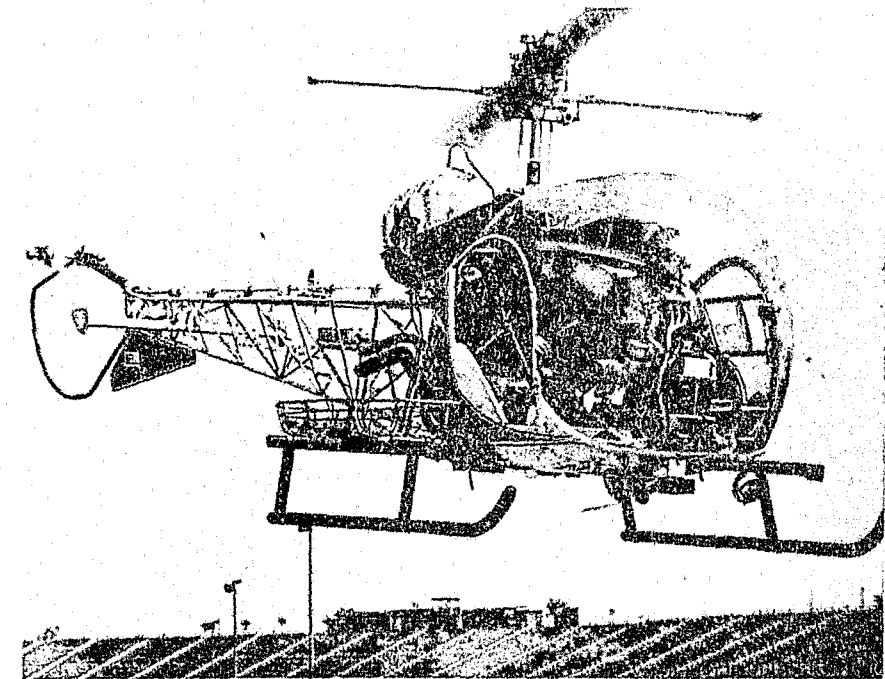
REGIONAL HELICOPTER PROGRAM

Another project which is regional in scope and sponsored by the San

Bernardino County Sheriff's Department consists of helicopter patrol over the valley area. With the aid of a \$430,000 grant from the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the Sheriff's Department purchased two five-passenger jet helicopters and attendant supplies and equipment. The project intends to reduce the rates of burglary, robbery, theft, and auto theft in the nine participating jurisdictions. Ontario's participation in the program will be mainly dedicated to requesting helicopter response to major crimes and routine patrolling of sparsely populated areas. First year operations began in mid-March, 1974, and conclude on January 31, 1975.

REGIONAL NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT

The second regional program involving departmental participation is the San Bernardino County Regional Narcotic Enforcement Task Force. This project which was initially funded with 72-73 city monies is presently in its second year of operation until approximately March 15, 1975. At that time, it is anticipated that the County will request funding for a third and final year. However, until County third year funding intentions are known with certainty, and second year program effectiveness is discerned, no City funds will be requested. Presently, the task force unit will continue its attempts to reduce the illicit transportation and sales of dangerous drugs and narcotics within and through the entire county.



An officer goes up in the helicopter to inspect the crowd at a recent racing event.

TRAINING

A police officer's career begins with his attendance at the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department training academy. Here a recruit officer is provided over 500 hours of instruction in such police subjects as criminal law, evidence, patrol procedures, preserving the peace, first aid, and firearms usage. In 1973, three of the Department's eight new officers attended the basic academy, whereas the remaining five were lateral transfers from other police agencies and had already received their basic training.

Continuous training is provided to all officers and civilian personnel through in-service training programs and attendance at selected training courses. In 1973 the Department initiated quarterly in-service training sessions for patrol and investigative personnel. Guest lecturers from the California Department of Justice, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement and the Department's burglary prevention program addressed the first training session in the fall of 1973. Supplemental training is also provided via a monthly televised program from the State Attorney General's Office.

The Department encourages formal college education through a financial incentive program which provides up to 5 percent additional salary bonus for officers with college degrees or P.O.S.T. awarded certificates.* In fact, nearly one-half of all officers possess a college degree or a P.O.S.T. intermediate or advanced certificate. The Department's goal is to have each officer possess at least a two-year college degree.

* P.O.S.T. - California Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training. Certificates awarded on basis of formulas for education, training, and experience.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Police community relations is a long-range, full scale effort to acquaint the police and the community with each other's problems and to stimulate action aimed at solving those problems. Its goal is to develop viable and mutually supportive relationships among the police and their community. To this end, the Ontario Police Department conducts the following programs and activities:

- 1) Ride-Along Program - In 1968 the Department instituted this program which affords Ontario residents over 16 years of age an opportunity to observe police field operations.

During 1973 approximately 266 persons participated in the program.

- 2) Speakers Bureau - Upon request, the Department will provide a speaker to talk on a number of police-related topics.

In 1973, 75 professional, service and social clubs; schools; and churches requested and received police speakers.

- 3) Tours - Throughout the year, 416 tours of the police facility were given to primary school children and other interested groups.
- 4) Films - A Departmental film library is stocked with 20 films covering various crime prevention and safety topics. The films and a projector are loaned free of charge on an appointment basis.
- 5) Clubs - Several officers are involved in coordinating youth clubs in the area. Activities are planned, speakers provided, and various problems resolved in an advisory capacity. Prominent examples are boxing and car clubs.
- 6) Committees - The Services Bureau has officers designated to participate on various committees in the area to provide new ideas to meet community needs. Examples include the Police-Community Committee, Community Relations Commission, the Police Science Advisory Committee (Chaffey College), and the West End Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse.
- 7) Inter-Faith Chaplains Association (Chaplains Corps) - Twenty chaplains are available to render aid and counsel to individuals and families in need. Members of the Association render aid and counsel to all regardless of their faith, and can be requested through the Police Department, Fire Department or Civil Defense.
- 8) Law Enforcement Explorers - A local post was established under the auspices of the Boy Scouts of America. Twenty male and female participants assist departmental personnel in clerical operations and in crime prevention programs.

- 9) Summer Camp - A two-week camping trip for underprivileged children was coordinated by personnel of the Youth Division in cooperation with a private organization.
- 10) Juvenile Protection League - Once each month various members of the PTA are taken on tours by departmental personnel to various facilities that are used to house young law breakers, such as Verdemont Boys Ranch, Boys Republic, Margaret Home for Girls, and the like.

Police community relations, however, is much more than special programs or specialized units - it is the business of the entire Department. Police community relations must be regarded as a process to be engaged in by all members of the Department. In general, good patrol work results in good community relations for the entire Department.

1. Crime

The F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reporting Program employs seven crime classifications to establish an index to measure crime in the United States. These crimes -- homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, all thefts and larcenies, and auto theft -- are known as "Major Crimes" or "Index Crimes". They represent the most common local crime problems and are presumed to be most consistently reported to police agencies.

Nonetheless, crime reporting is generally considered by many authorities to constitute a "dark shadow" of the real world situation for several reasons:

- a) The index crimes are only a small measure of the total degree of criminality in a community. There are many crimes that are never reported to the police such as sex offenses of a consensual nature, offenses that result from the use of drugs, and even many check frauds. The extent of such crimes in a community is speculative at best.
- b) Adherence to reporting standards varies widely between police agencies. Some agencies are more meticulous than others in ascertaining that all the elements of a given offense are present before it is classified and counted.
- c) There is no way to distinguish between incidents that are serious violations and those in the same category which are relatively insignificant. The definition of burglary, for example, is so broad that it encompasses events that may range in seriousness from the removal of several thousand dollars worth of goods from a warehouse to simply entering a store during business hours and taking a twenty-five cent item.

The above discussion is intended to warn one of the dangers inherent in treating crime statistics as complete and exact measurements of crime in a community. They can and should only be used as general indicators of the nature and degree of a community's crime problem.

The following statements characterize the crime picture in Ontario for 1973:

- ** The Seven Major Crimes as a group decreased 16 percent from the 1972 calendar year, from 3,111 to 2,628. Counting all thefts irregardless of value in the Index total, major crimes equalled 3,378 or 17 percent less than the 4,088 reported in 1972.

- ** Nationally, index crimes experienced a 5 percent increase in all reporting cities, and in cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population (the same size group as Ontario), there was a 4 percent increase. Thus, Ontario with a 17 percent decrease was 21 percent lower than the average American city of similar population size.
- ** Numerically, the crime of burglary decreased more than any other index crime, from 1,437 in 1972 to 1,194 in 1973, or a reduction of 243 crimes.
- ** Each major crime category decreased from 1972 levels with the exception of aggravated assault which increased 5 percent from 201 to 211.
- ** Crimes of violence -- homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery -- are highly publicized when they occur. However, from a statistical standpoint, the greatest threat to individual security is not the risk of being murdered, raped, beaten, or robbed. Rather, statistics indicate that more citizens will be victimized by crimes against their property, namely, burglary, theft, and auto theft than any other major crime. Specifically, total crimes against property were nearly seven times more numerous than crimes against persons.
- ** In general, a larger proportion of violent crimes were solved by the police than for crimes against one's property. For example, more than 7 out of every 10 aggravated assault offenses were solved, frequently because the offender was a relative, friend, or acquaintance of the victim. In contrast, only 13 percent of thefts over \$50 and 14 percent of burglaries were cleared.
- ** Adult arrests rose 66 percent over 1972 from 2,005 to 3,304. Arrests of juveniles similarly increased by 20 percent from 1,311 in 1972 to 1,574.
- ** Arrests for drug law violations ranging from use of heroin to possession of marijuana increased by 163 or 36 percent, from 454 in 1972 to 617 in 1973.

2. Traffic

- ** Traffic statistics reflect the Department's efforts toward stemming the significant economic loss to the community caused by automobile collisions. Using federal government estimates of the societal losses resulting from traffic accidents, the total dollar loss from Ontario traffic accidents in 1973 was over \$5.5 million dollars. This amount is over three times the value of property stolen in all robberies, burglaries, and thefts in Ontario in 1973.

- ** As a result of greater enforcement efforts, 11,867 hazardous traffic citations were written, an increase of 31 percent from the previous year. Similarly, traffic citations for non-hazardous violations more than doubled to 4,205.
- ** As a result of more intensified traffic enforcement, 1973 witnessed a drop in total traffic collisions of nearly 2 percent. Injury accidents (excluding hit and run and pedestrian accidents) were cut over 3 percent from 1972 levels.

3. Personnel

- ** Total authorized personnel strength for 1973 was 114, of which 89 were sworn police officers and 25 were non-sworn civilian employees. This represents a 6.5 percent increase in total personnel over 1972.
- ** Ontario has 1.3 sworn police officers per 1,000 population -- the standard guage for comparing numerical strength. This is significantly lower than the 1972 national average of 1.6 for cities in the same population size group (50,000 to 100,000). The California average number of sworn officers per 1000 population for 1972 at 1.9 also was higher than Ontario's rate.

4. Budget

- ** The Police Department budget for fiscal year 1973-1974 totaled \$2,147,291, or 19.3 percent of the entire City budget.
- ** Total Police Department expenditures amounted to \$30.93 for each Ontario City resident.
- ** Over 87 percent of the Police Department budget was allocated for personnel wages and salaries.

IMPORTANT NOTE

On January 1, 1973, the FBI changed their definition of Index Crimes to include total larceny-theft rather than larceny \$50 and over. This change, however, is not reflected in this report in order to provide similar data for yearly trend comparisons.

If the reader desires to make any comparisons with national statistics he should use the following totals based upon the revised definition of Index Crimes:

Larceny-Theft Offenses:	1634
Total Index Crimes:	3378

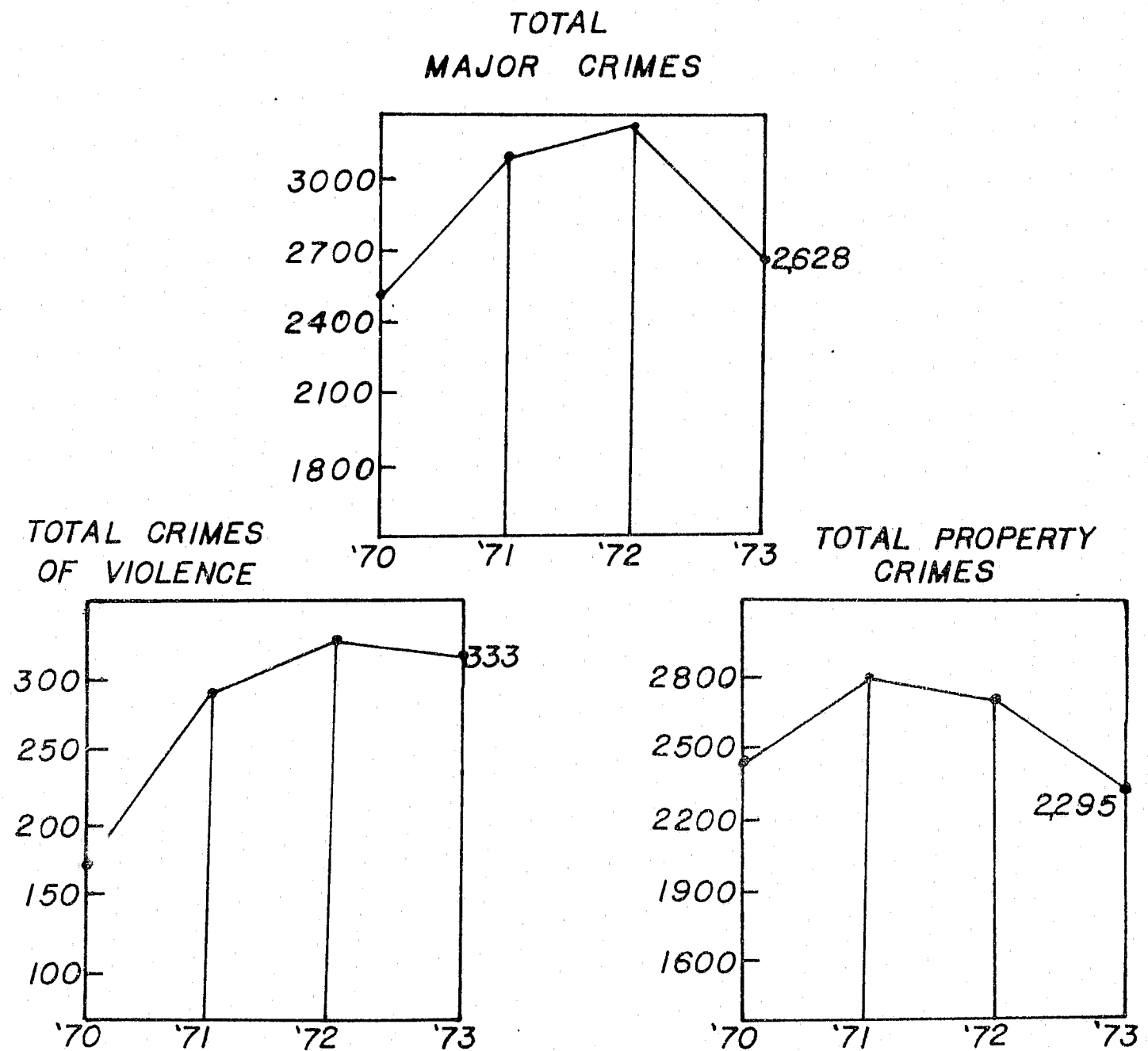


Recent arrest of suspects wanted in connection with a series
of armed robberies.

CRIMES AND ARRESTS

SEVEN MAJOR CRIMES*

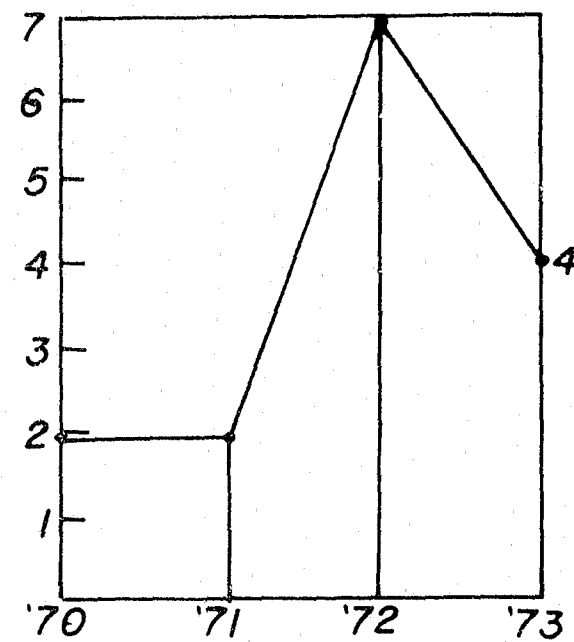
GROUP TOTALS, 1970 - 1973



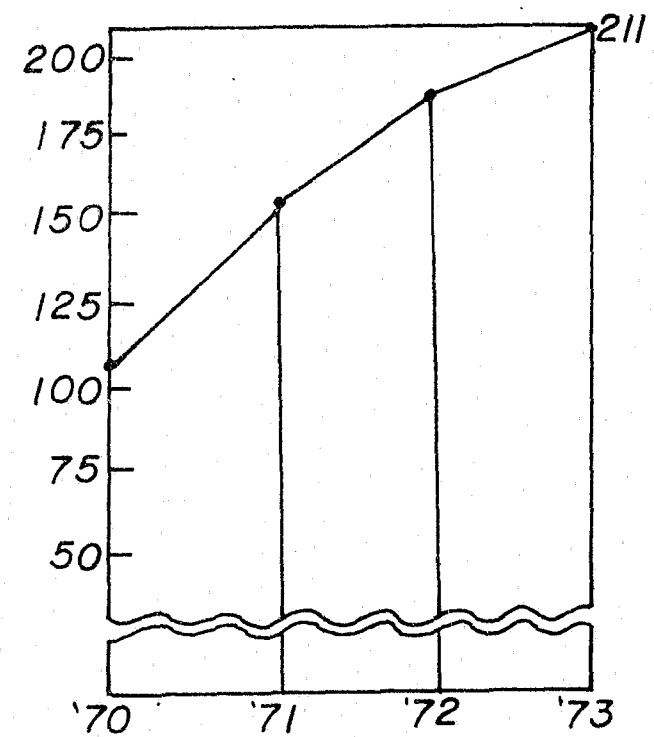
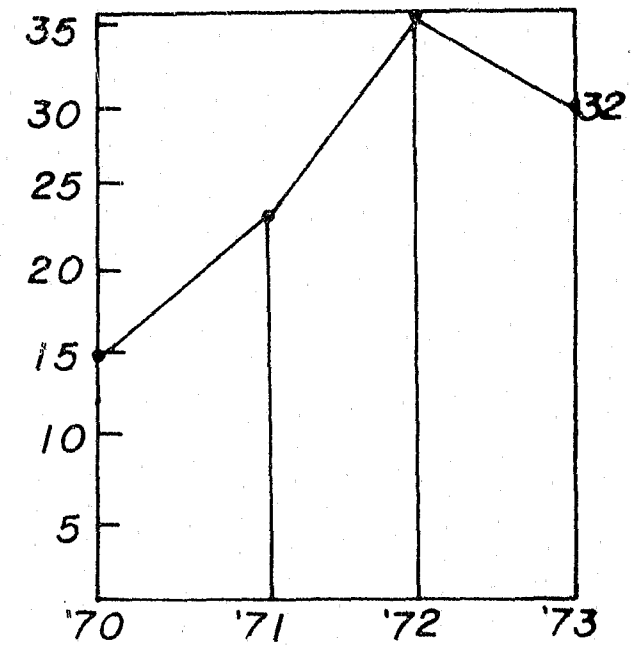
* AS DEFINED BY FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
HOMICIDE, FORCIBLE RAPE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT,
ROBBERY, BURGLARY, THEFT (\$50+ OVER), AUTO THEFT.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

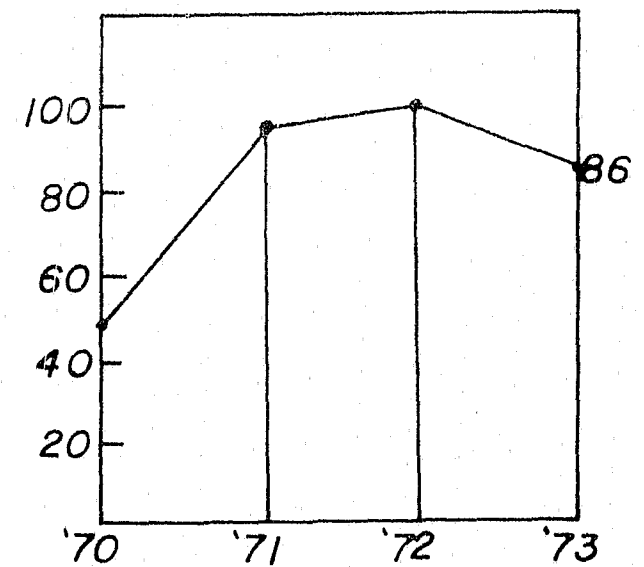
HOMICIDE



RAPE



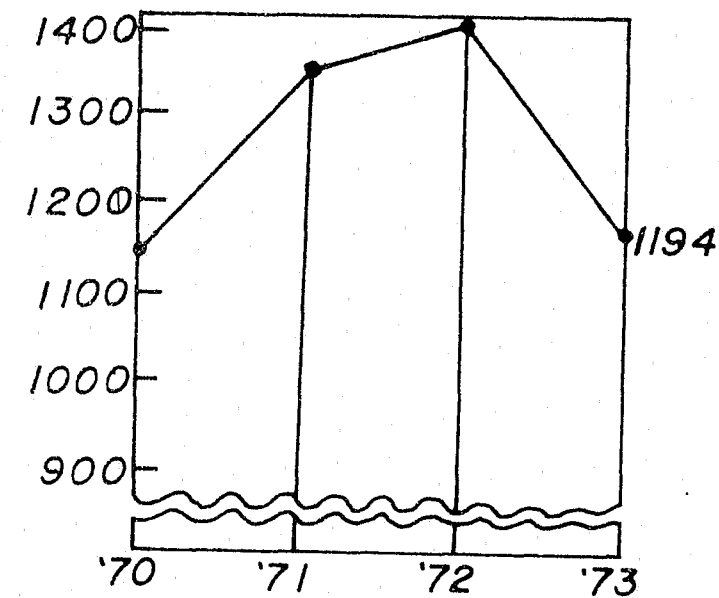
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



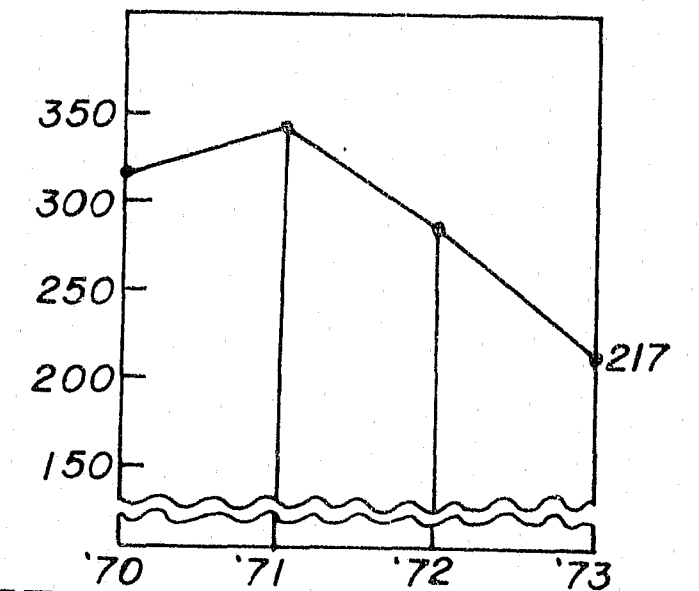
ROBBERY

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

BURGLARY

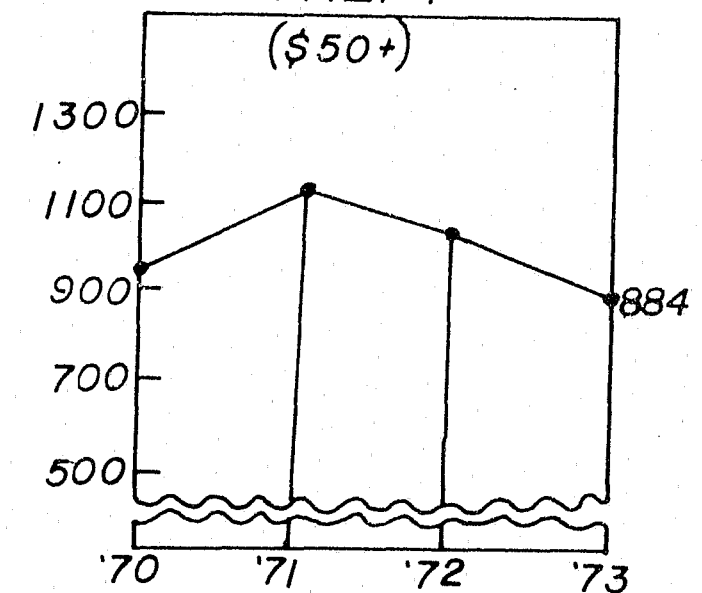


AUTO THEFT



THEFT

(\$50+)

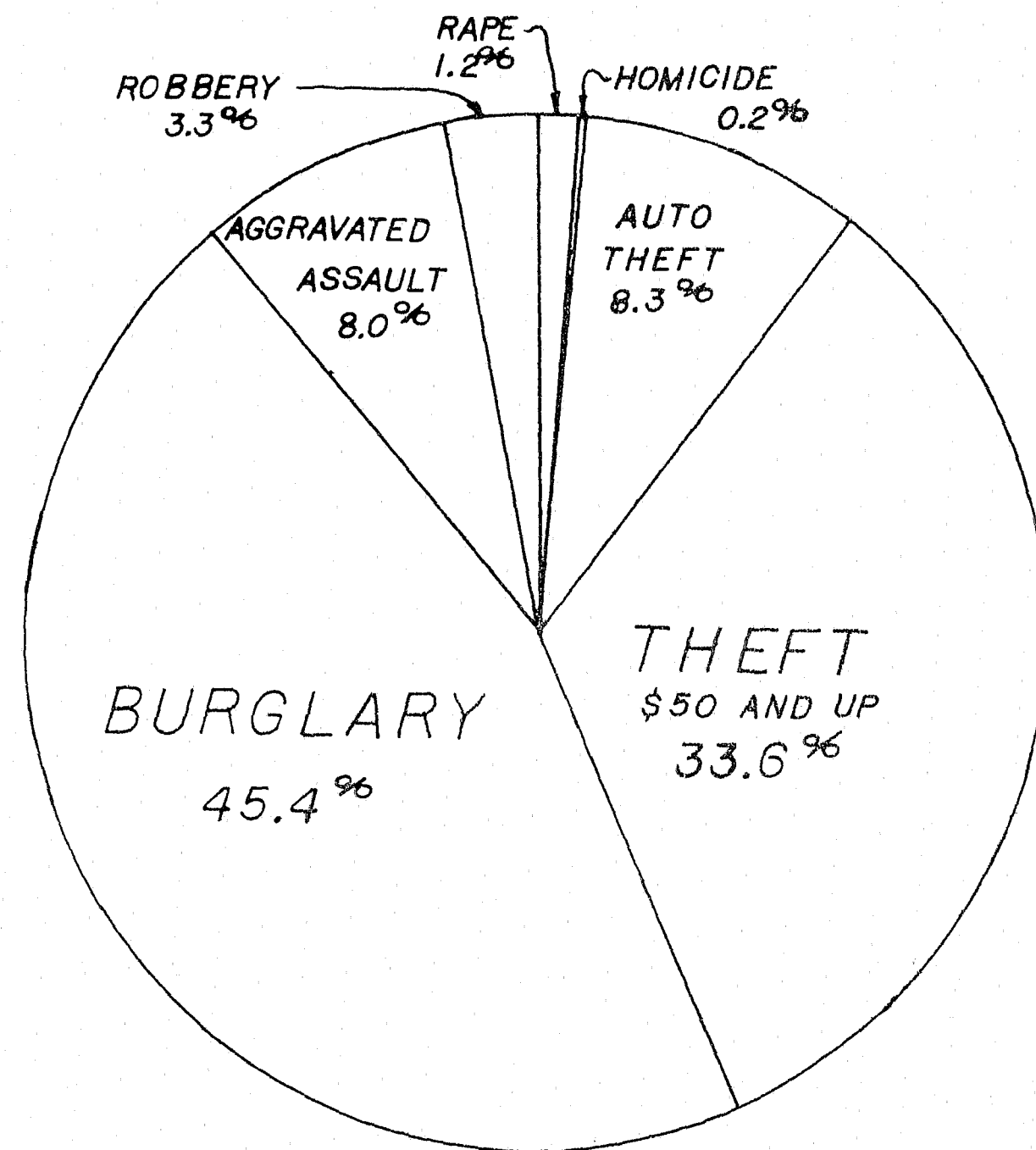


MAJOR CRIME TREND: TOTAL OCCURENCES BY YEAR AND PERCENT CHANGE

	ONTARIO				
MAJOR CRIME CLASSIFICATIONS	1970	1971	1972	1973	PERCENT CHANGE 1972-1973
HOMICIDE	2	2	7	4	-43
FORCIBLE RAPE	14	23	36	32	-11
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	122	168	201	211	+5
ROBBERY	49	95	99	86	-13
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	187	288	343	333	-3
BURGLARY	1,134	1,340	1,437	1,194	-17
THEFT (\$50+OVER)	939	1,105	1,049	884	-16
AUTO THEFT	324	345	282	217	-23
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	2,397	2,790	2,768	2,295	-17
TOTAL MAJOR CRIMES	2,584	3,078	3,111	2,628	-16

INDEX CRIMES-1973

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION



OTHER CRIMES 1973

CRIME	INCIDENTS
NARCOTICS RELATED *	
OPIUM, COCAINE, HEROIN	44
MARIJUANA	208
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	62
OTHER DRUGS	20
EMBEZZLEMENT	16
FORGERY	85
FRAUD	10
CHECK OFFENSES	636
ARSON	19
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	43
LIQUOR LAWS	33
INTERFERING WITH OFFICER	47
DISTURBING THE PEACE	313
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	6
POSSESSING PROHIBITED WEAPON	29
KIDNAPPING	10
SEX RELATED	
LEWD AND LASCIVIOUS CONDUCT	7
SEX PERVERSIONS	18
PROSTITUTION	6
OBSCENE MATTER	12
INDECENT EXPOSURE	35
OTHER SEX	3

JUVENILE RELATED

RUNAWAY	292
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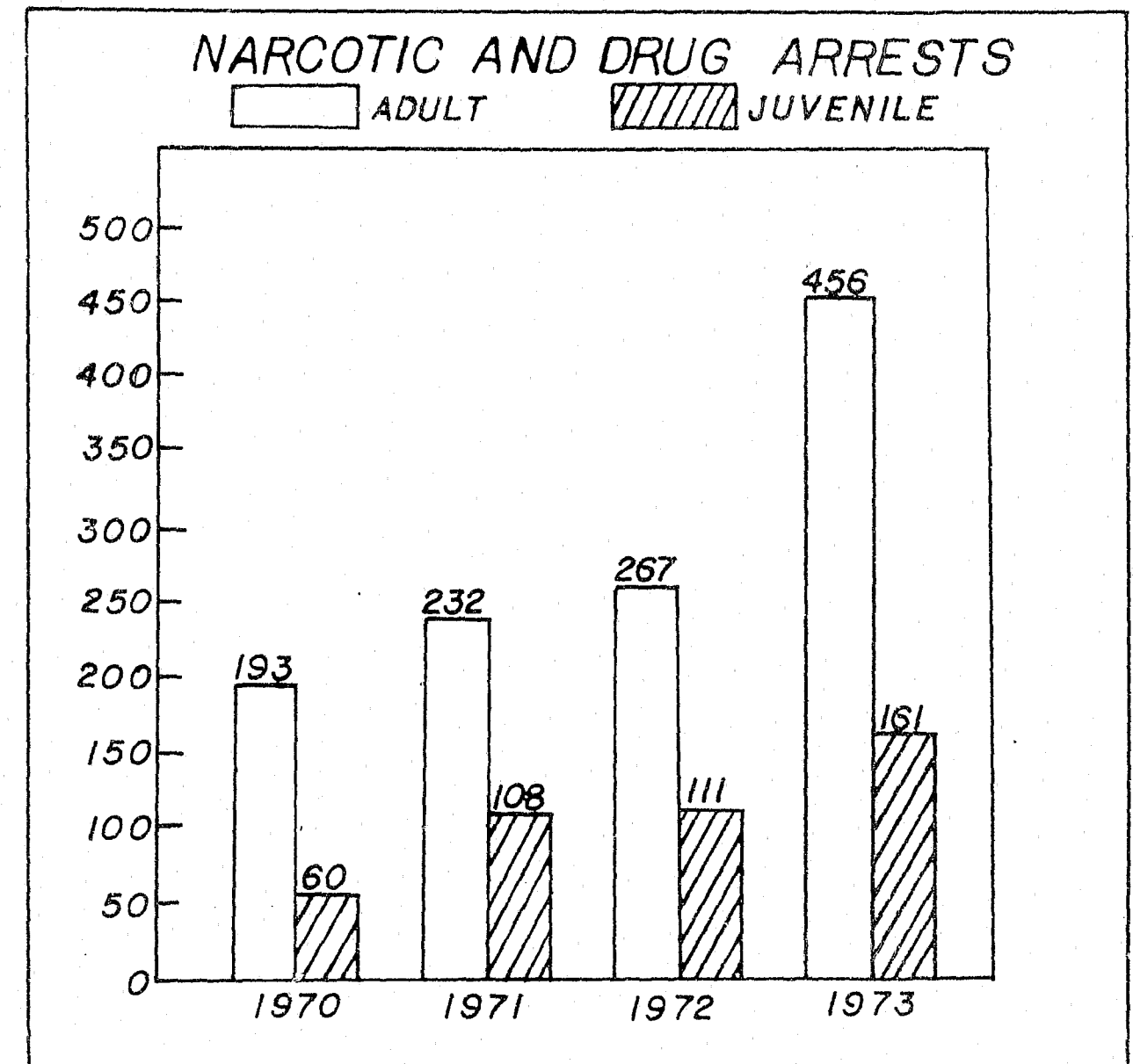
INCORRIGIBLE	37
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LOITERING AND CURFEW	6
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PROTECTIVE CUSTODY	8
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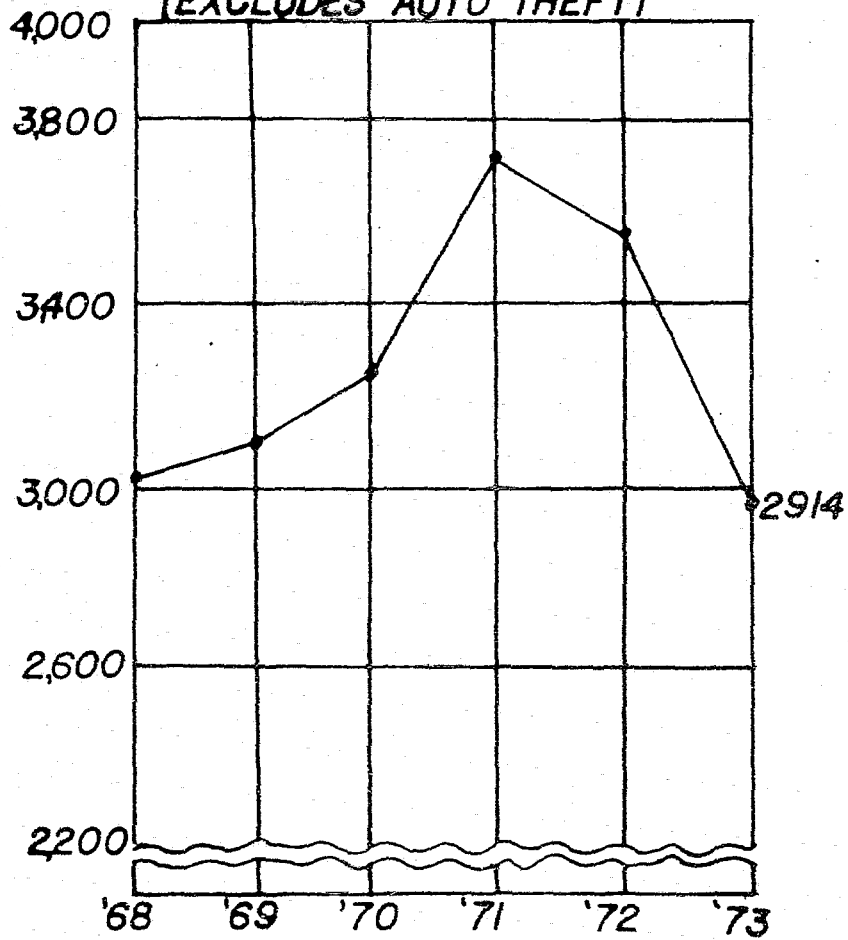
A LARGER NUMBER OF ARRESTS FOR NARCOTICS CHARGES WERE MADE BECAUSE IF THE NARCOTIC RELATED CRIME WAS COMMITTED TOGETHER WITH ANOTHER OFFENSE (SUCH AS BURGLARY) BOTH ARRESTS WERE COUNTED INDIVIDUALLY.

SPECIAL POLICE PROBLEMS

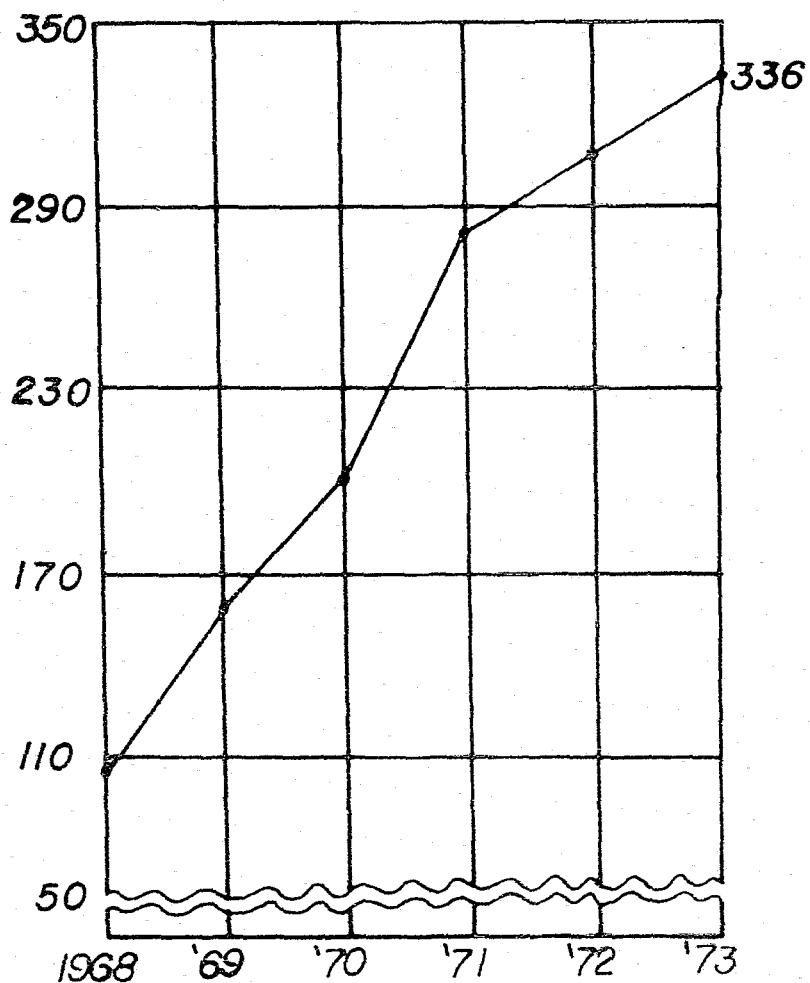


ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS		
YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENT CHANGE
1970	17	-35
1971	29	+71
1972	34	+17
1973	35	+3

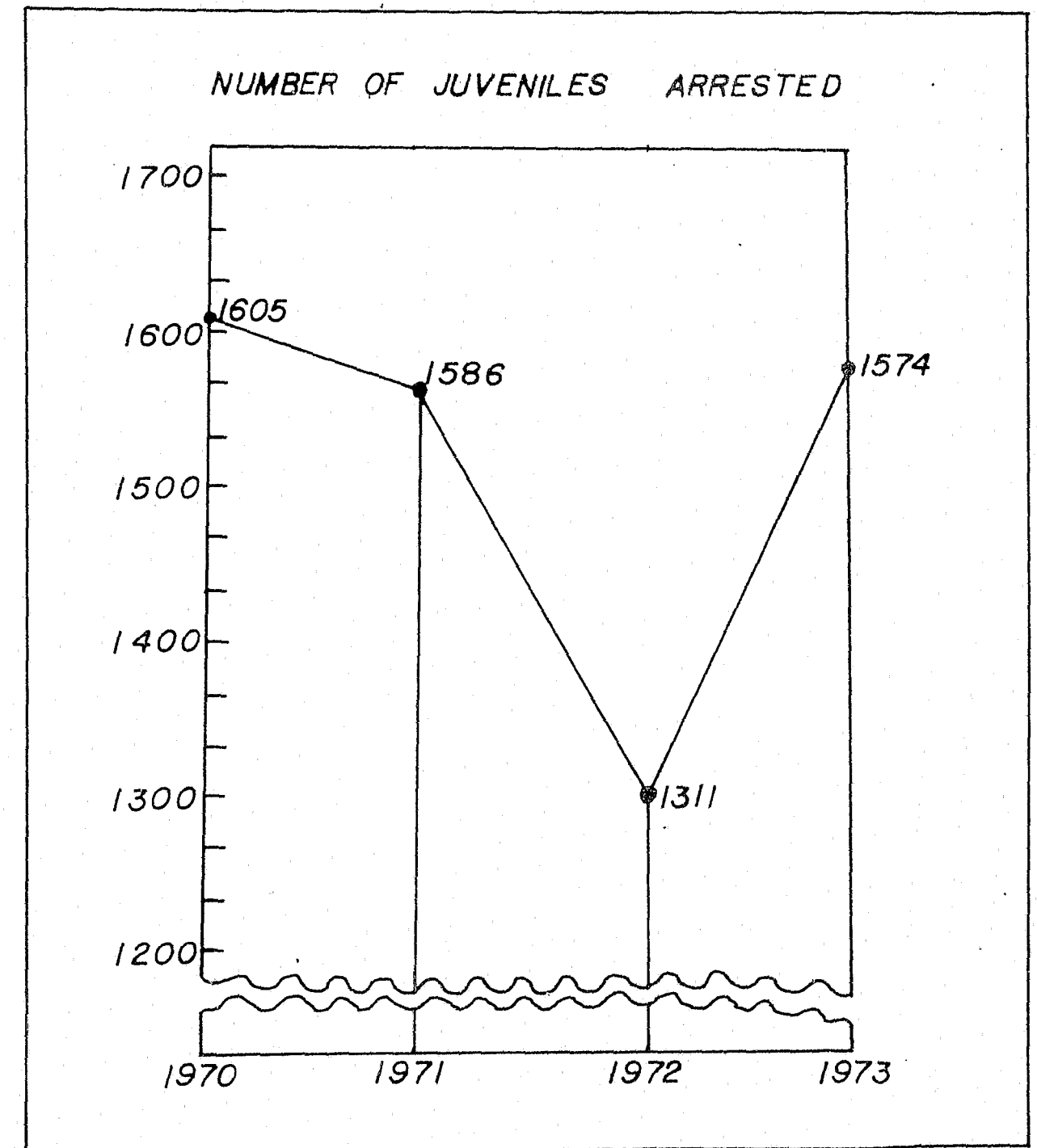
1968-1973
 DRUG RELATED OFFENSES
 TOTAL BURGLARY, ROBBERY THEFT CASES
 (EXCLUDES AUTO THEFT)



1968-1973
 NARCOTIC AND DRUG OFFENSES

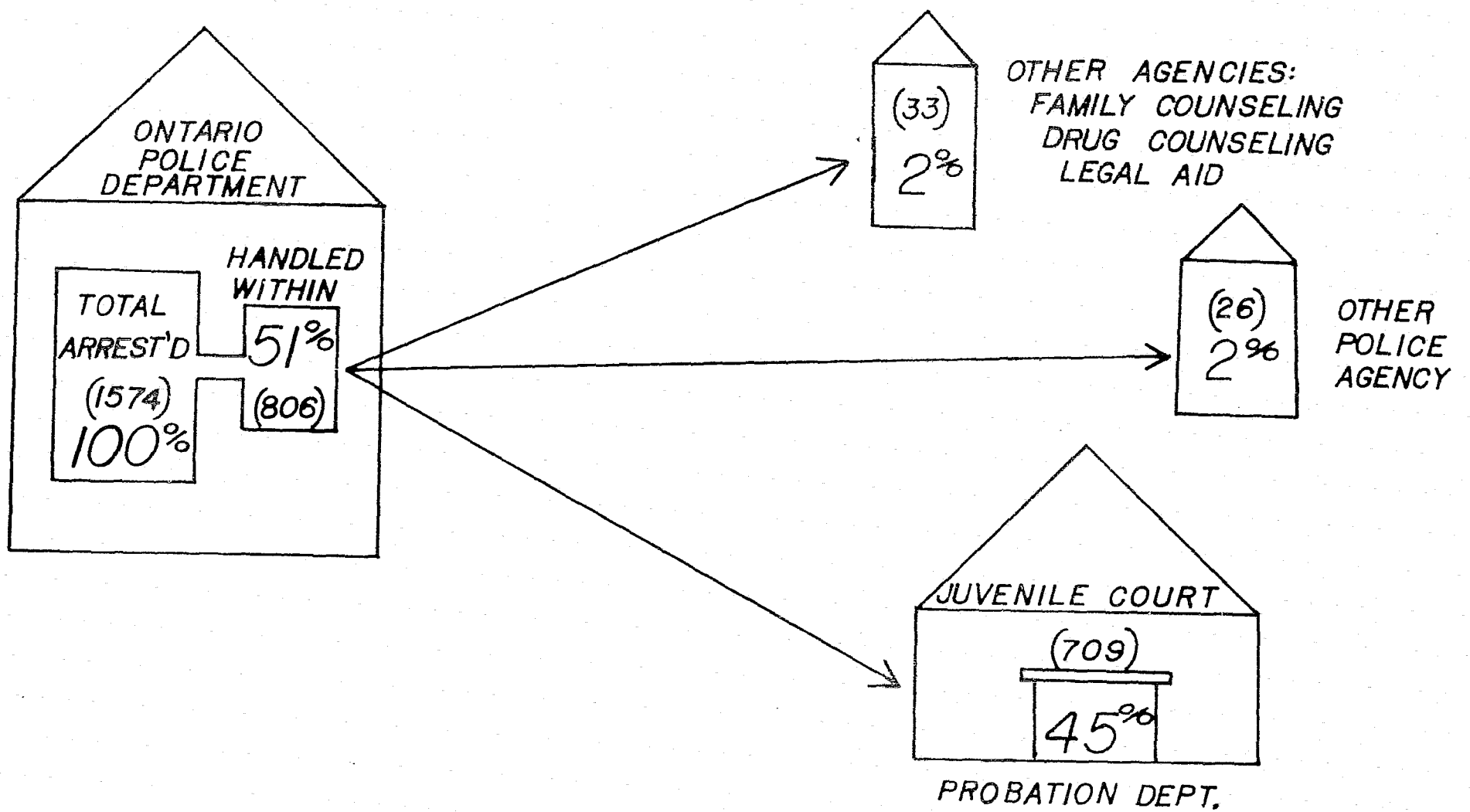


JUVENILES



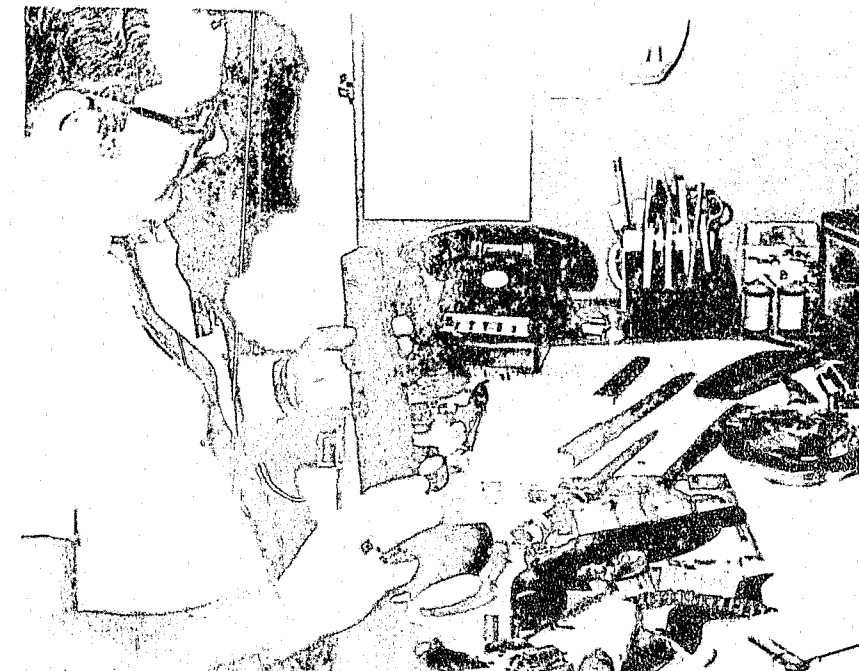
JUVENILE ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS

NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, 1973



POLICE ACTIVITIES
TOTAL INCIDENTS BY TYPE AND YEAR
(NUMBER IN PARENTHESES INDICATE THE PERCENT OF TOTAL
INCIDENTS FOR RESPECTIVE YEARS)

ACTIVITY	1970	1971	1972	1973	% CHANGE OF INCIDENTS 1972 VS 1973
CASE REPORTS	9,383(8.1)	10,355(7.7)	10,350(7.0)	9,667(6.8)	-6.6
ARRESTS	3,189(2.7)	3,685(2.8)	3,316(2.2)	4,878(3.4)	+47.1
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,679(1.4)	1,695(1.3)	1,749(1.2)	1,716(1.2)	-1.9
TRAFFIC CITATIONS	16,349(14.0)	14,067(10.5)	15,751(10.6)	17,755(12.5)	+12.7
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	86,000(73.8)	103,861(77.7)	117,540(79.0)	108,354(76.1)	-7.8
TOTAL	116,600(100)	113,663(100)	148,706(100)	142,370(100)	-4.3

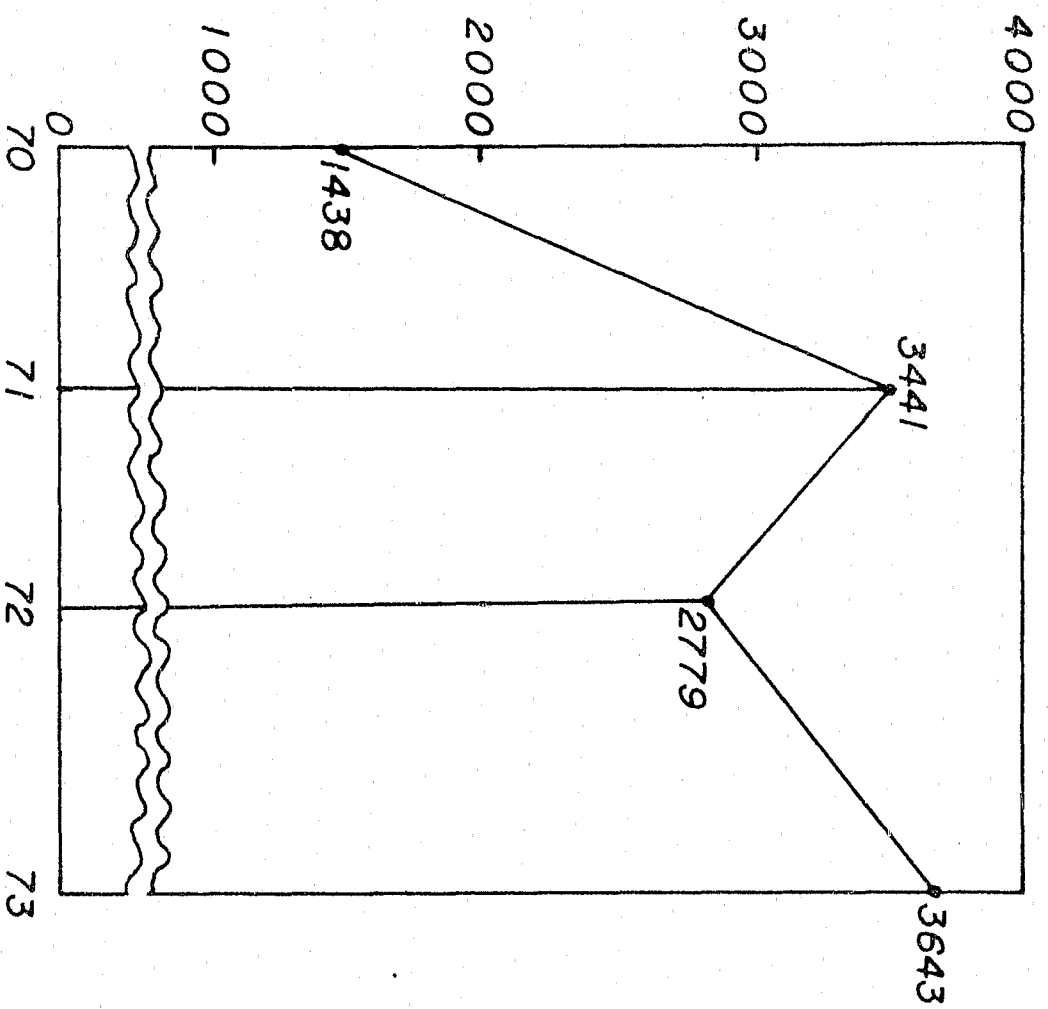


Detectives interviewing witnesses and inspecting illegal weapons.

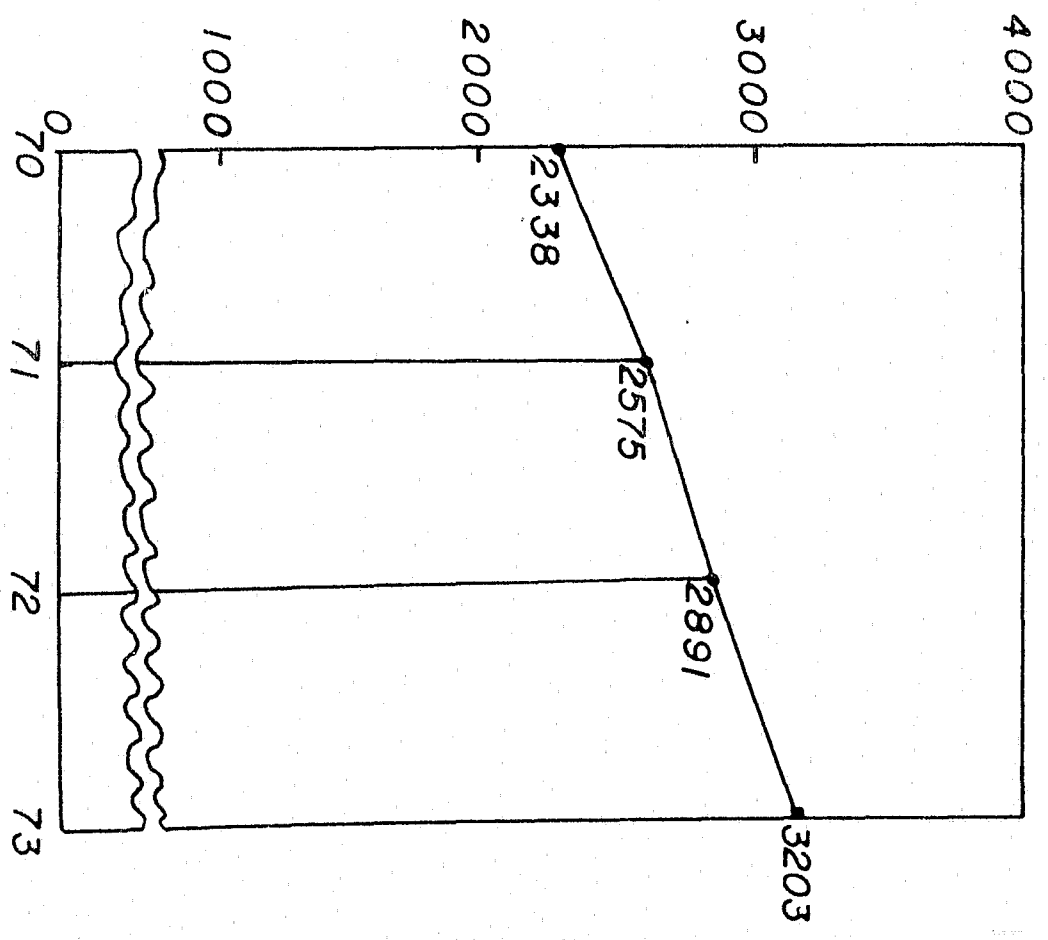
INVESTIGATIONS

CASES INVESTIGATED

DETECTIVE ADULT DIVISION

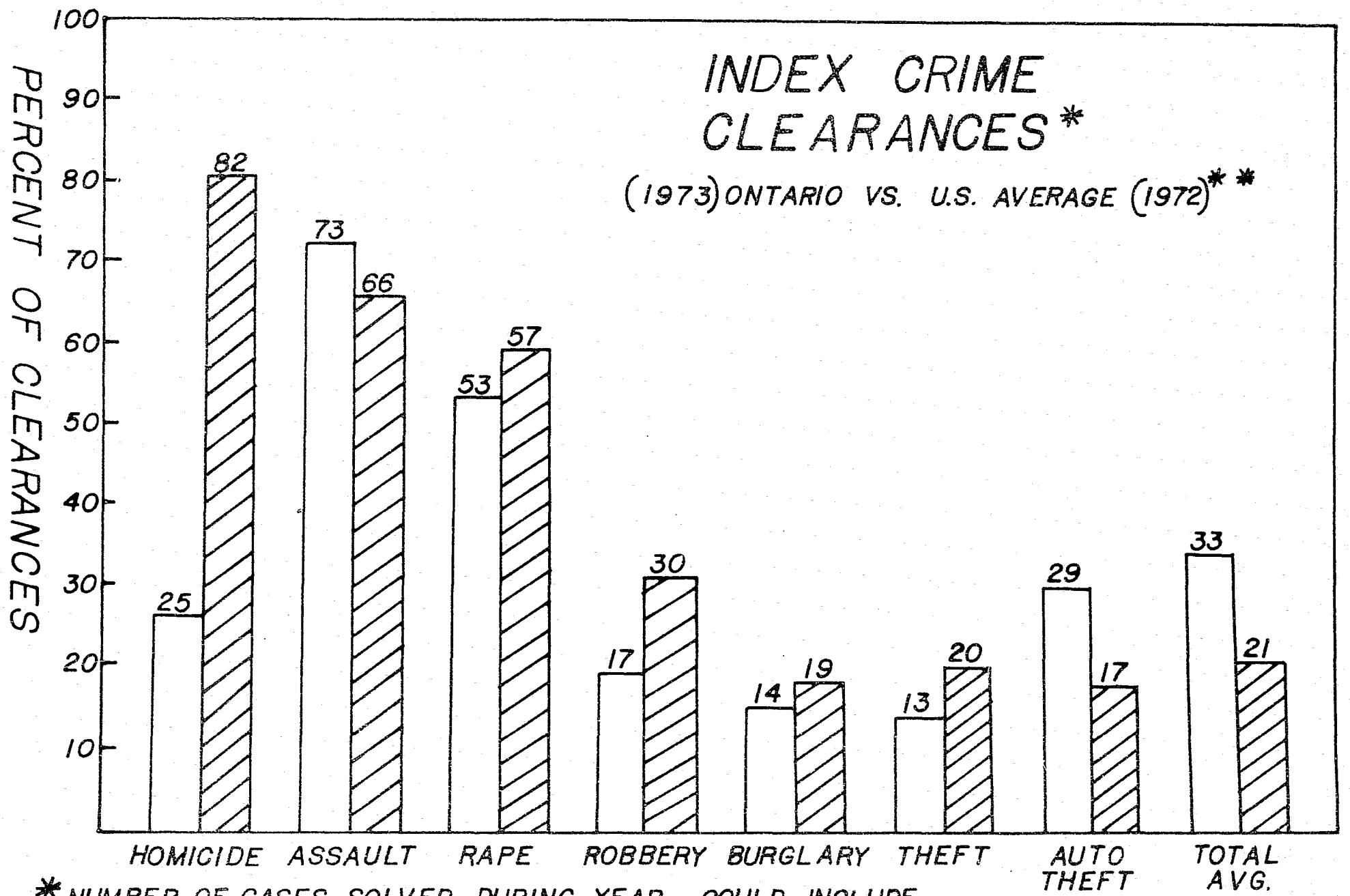


YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION



ONTARIO

U.S. AVERAGES



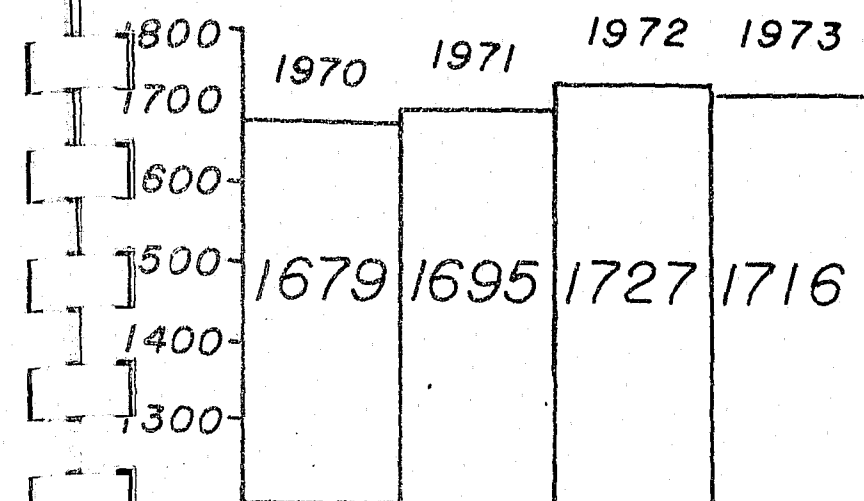
* NUMBER OF CASES SOLVED DURING YEAR. COULD INCLUDE CASES THAT OCCURRED IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

** 1973 AVERAGE NOT AVAILABLE AT PRESENT TIME.

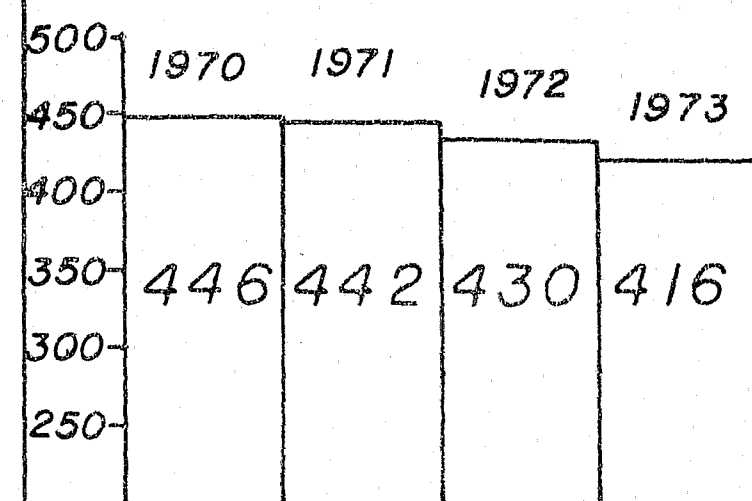


A traffic officer inspects a demolished vehicle,
for evidence of unsafe equipment.

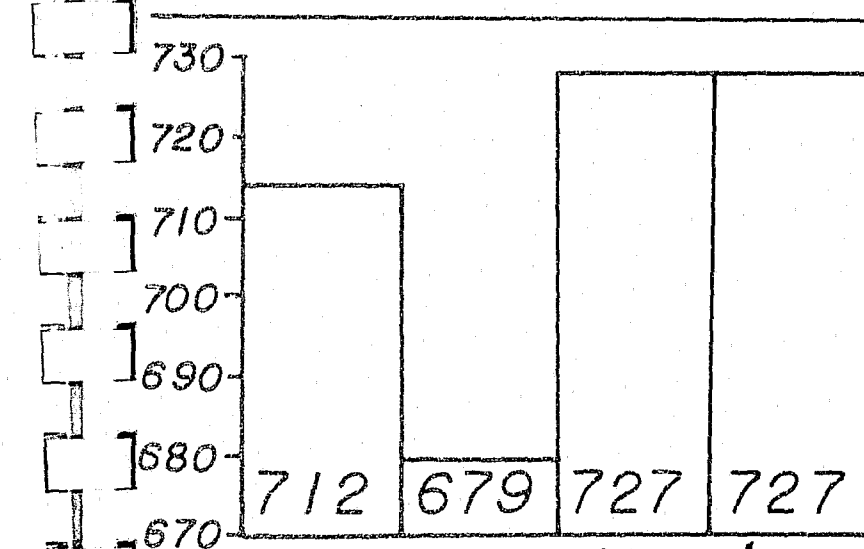
TRAFFIC



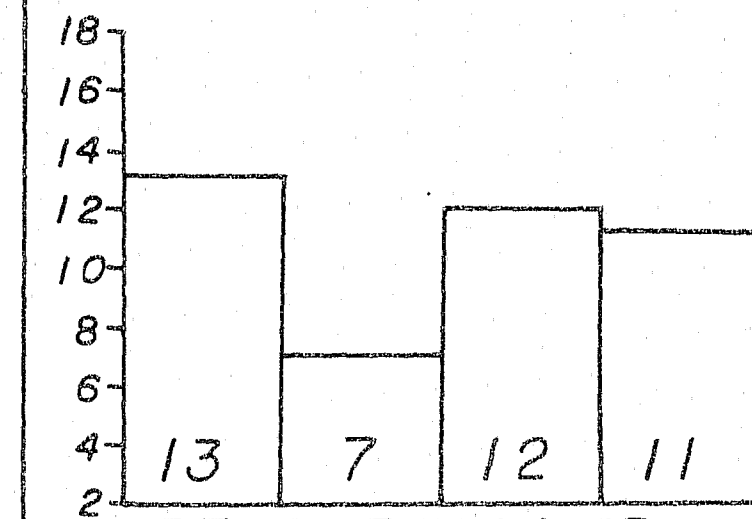
TOTAL TC'S



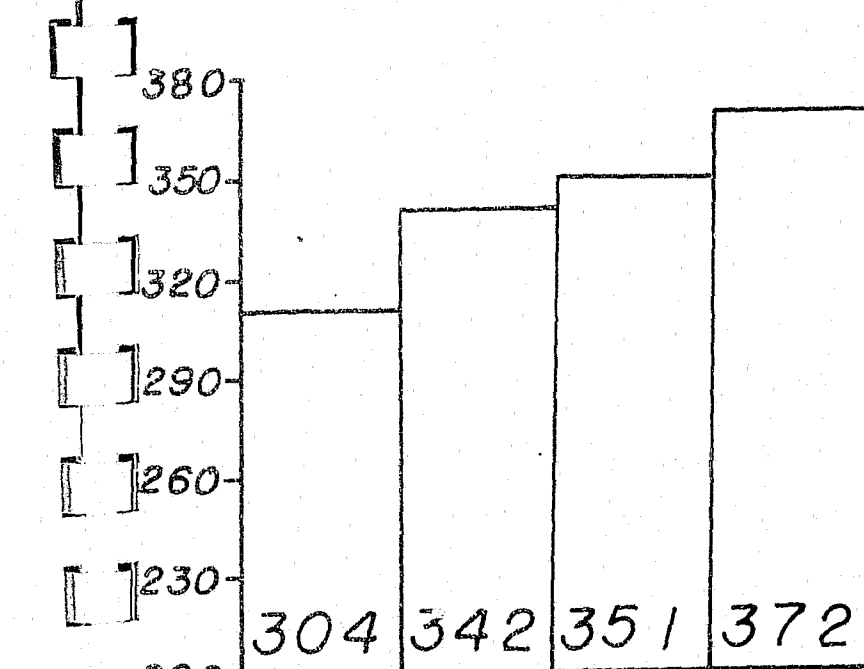
INJURY TC'S



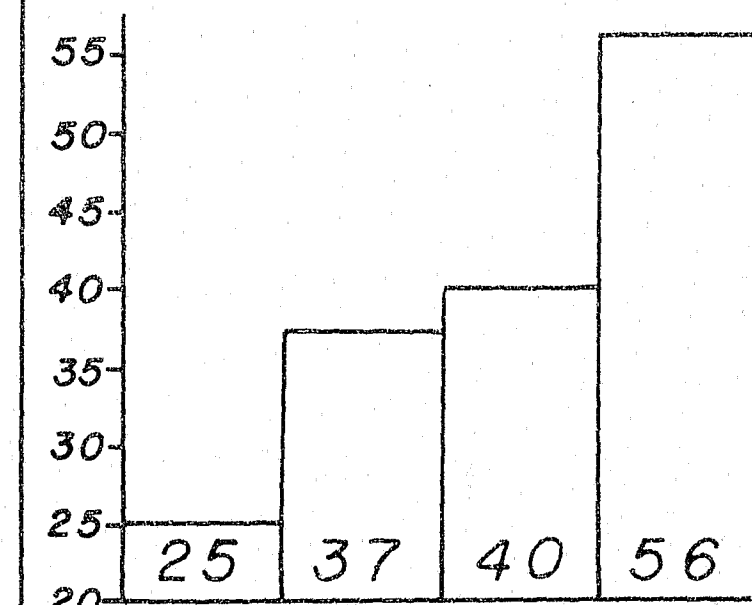
NON-INJURY TC'S



PEOPLE KILLED



HIT & RUN TC'S

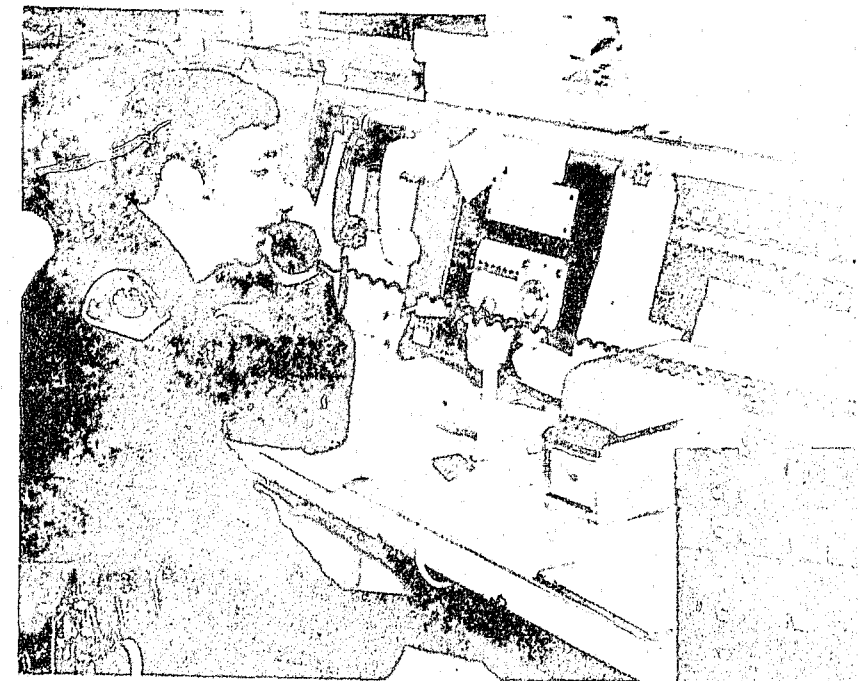


PEDESTRIAN TC'S

TRAFFIC CITATIONS ISSUED

TYPE	1970	1971	1972	1973	
HAZARDOUS VIOLATION	4,536	6,580	9,050	11,867	+31.1
NON-HAZARDOUS VIOLATION	2,430	1,440	1,971	4,205	+113.3
PARKING	9,383	6,047	3,007*	1,683*	-44.0
TOTAL	16,349	14,067	15,751	17,755	+12.7

* EXCLUDES CITATIONS ISSUED AT ONTARIO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

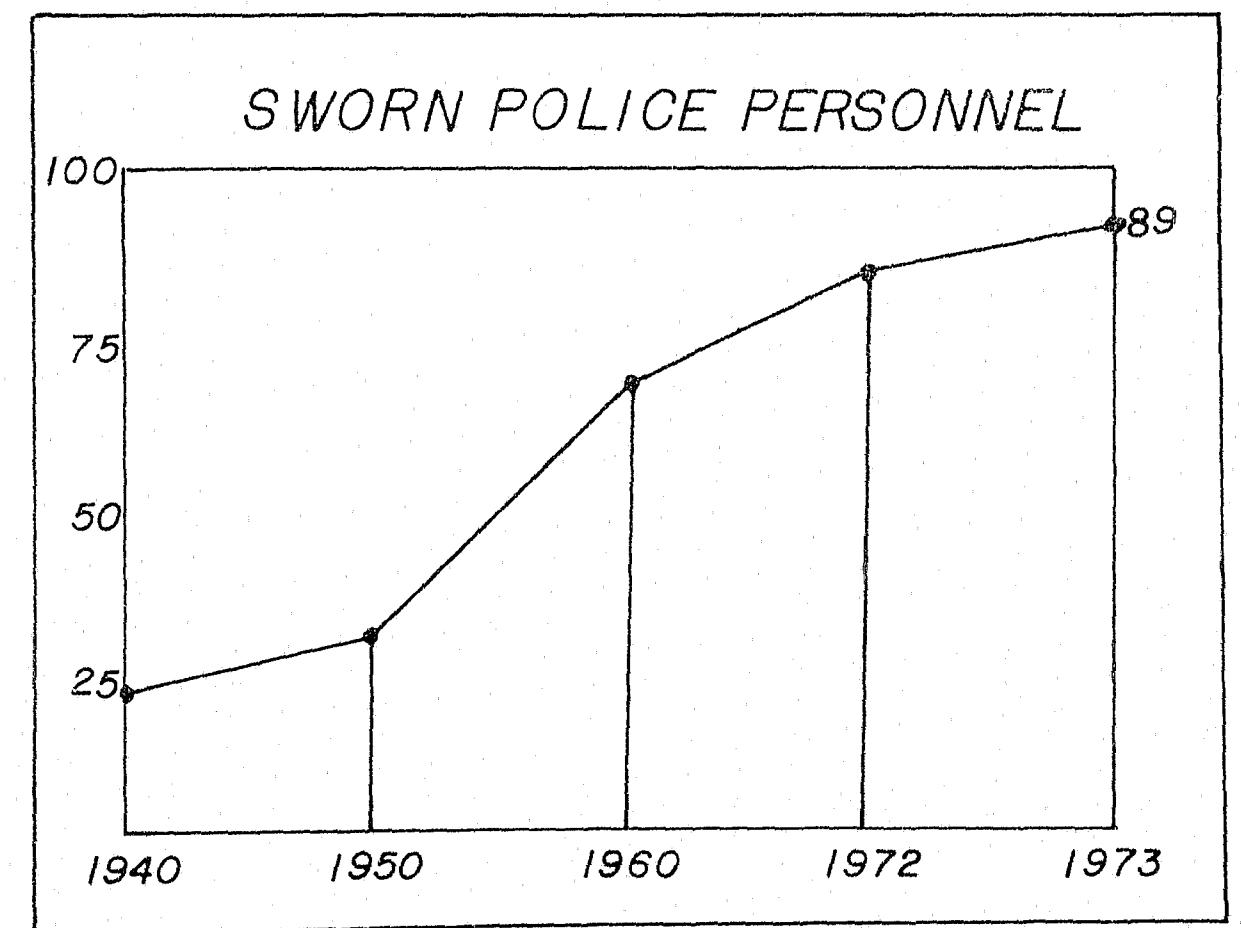
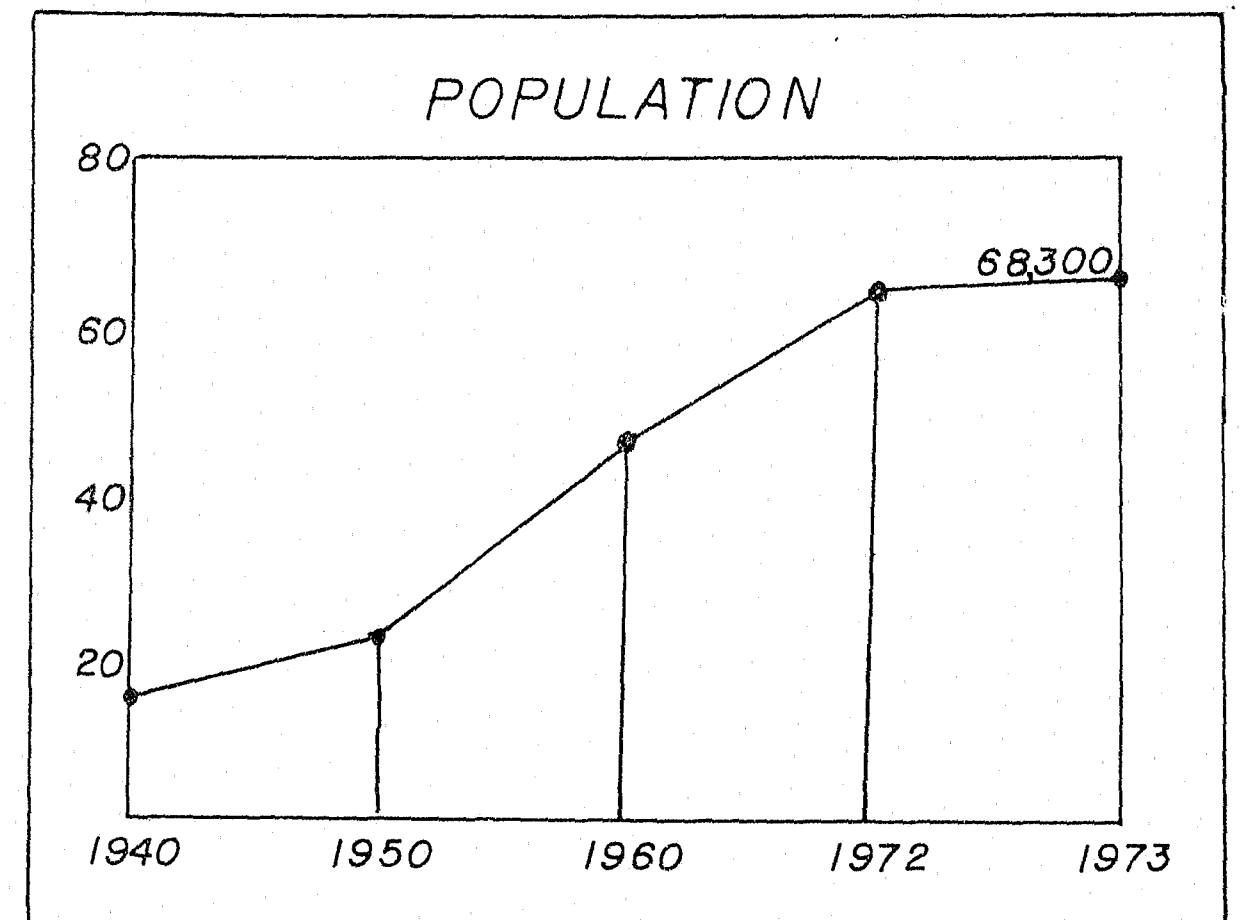


Officer taking information from a citizen at the communications center.



Clerk typing officer reports that have been dictated by the officer at the crime scene.

PERSONNEL

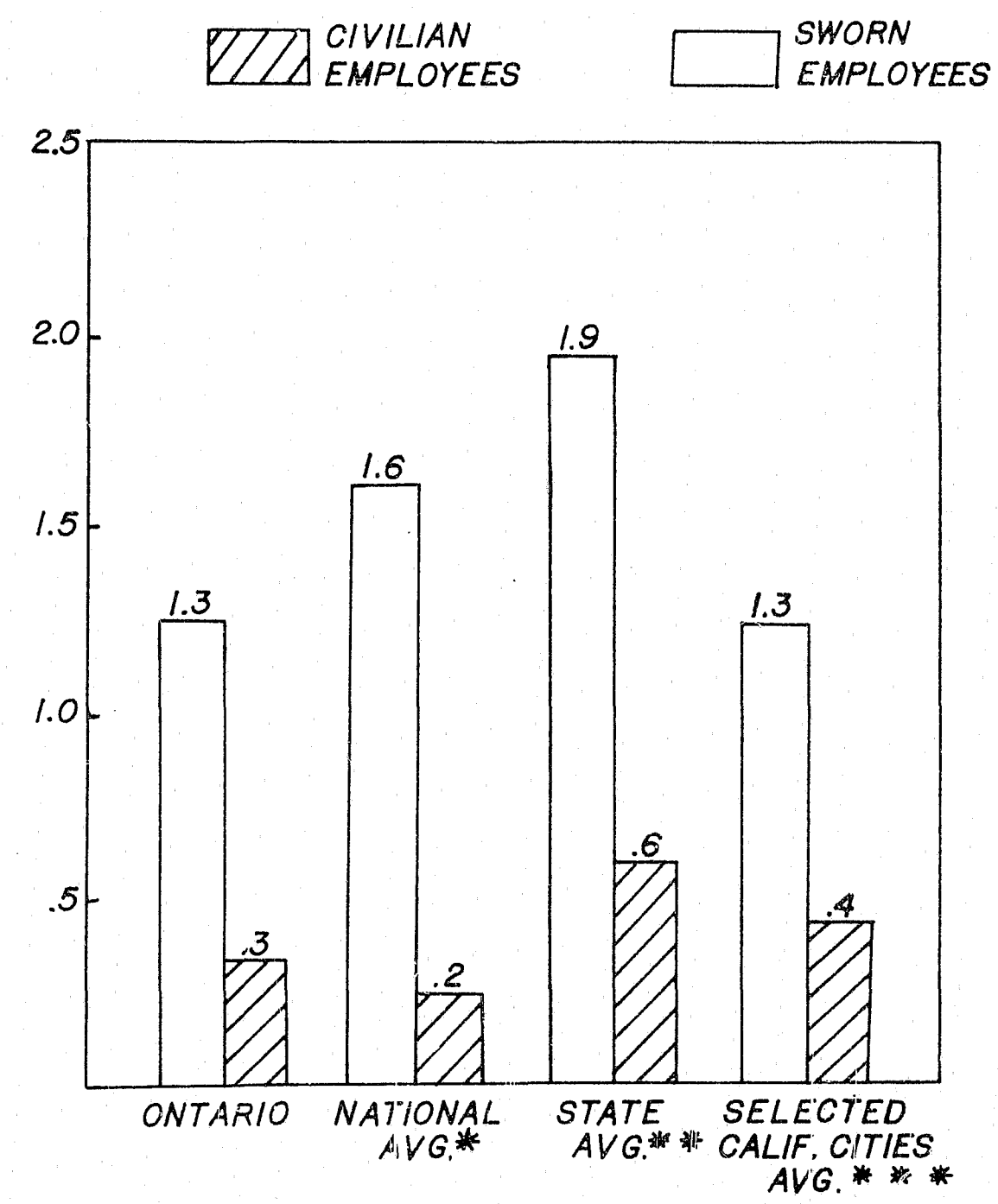


POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES*

BUDGET YEAR	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH	SWORN EMPLOYEES	CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
1970-71	99	78	21
1971-72	105	83	22
1972-73	107	85	22
1973-74	114	89	23

* DOES NOT INCLUDE CIVILIAN CROSSING GUARDS
OR E.E.A. PERSONNEL

COMPARISON OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION



* FOR CITIES 50000-100,000 POPULATION 1972 DATA
 ** 1972 DATA
 *** 11 SO. CALIF. CITIES BETWEEN 50,000 - 100,000 POP.

Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

As a Law Enforcement Officer, *my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.*

I will *keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty.*

I will *never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.*

I recognize *the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession . . . law enforcement.*

END