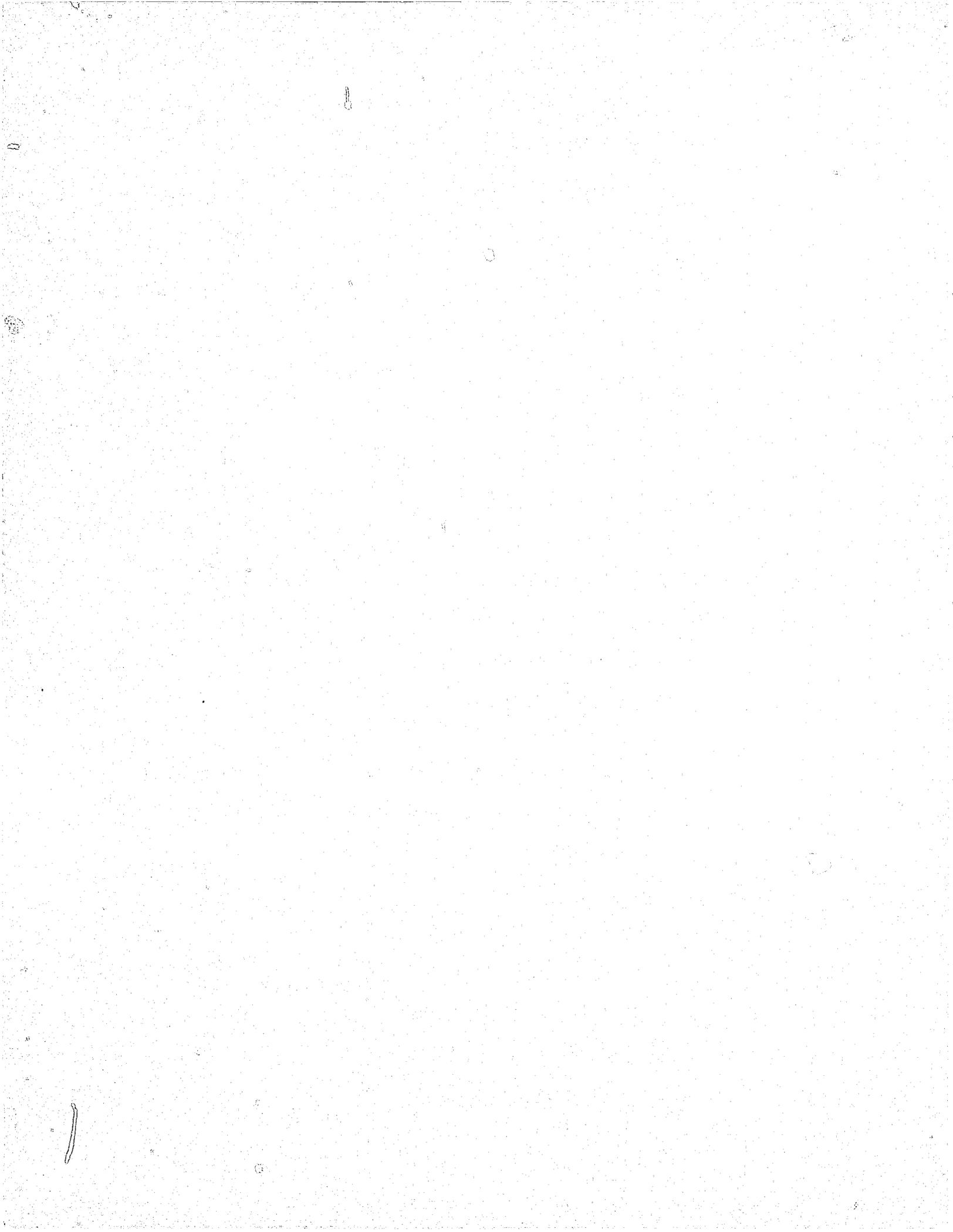


45670

ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

45670^{c.3}

1976 ANNUAL REPORT



ST. LOUIS
METROPOLITAN
POLICE
DEPARTMENT



1976
ANNUAL
REPORT

NCJRS
MAR 20 1978
ACQUISITIONS

CONTENTS:

- 2 Letter of Transmittal
- 4 Career Paths in Law Enforcement
- 13 Table 1:
Index Crimes By Month And
Cleared By Arrest
- 13 Table 2:
Index Crimes By Police District
- 14 Table 3:
Persons Arrested For Part I And
Part II Offenses By Age And Sex
- 14 Table 4:
Juveniles Arrested By Police Districts
- 15 Table 5:
Persons Arrested And Charged With
Certain Offenses By Race And Sex
- 15 Table 6:
Auto Thefts And Recoveries,
Value Of Property Stolen And Recovered
- 16 Table 7:
Complaints Against Police Officers
- 16 Table 8:
Traffic Enforcement, Accidents And
Fatalities
- 16 Table 9:
Number Of Policemen, Total Radio Calls,
Total Fleet Mileage
- 17 Table 10:
Distribution Of Plant And Equipment
- 17 Table 11:
Distribution Of Commissioned
Personnel By Rank
- 18 Table 12:
Civilian Personnel
- 19 Statement Of Financial Activities;
Expenditures For The Year Ended
April 30, 1977
- 19 Accountants' Report
- 20 Organization Chart

MEMBERS

DONALD H. WHALEY
PRESIDENT
CLARENCE T. HUNTER
VICE-PRESIDENT
SUZANNE HART
PURCHASING MEMBER
JOHN A. SCHICKER, JR.
TREASURER
JAMES F. CONWAY
MAYOR
JAMES A. ROCHE, JR.
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

1200 CLARK AVENUE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS
MISSOURI 63103



January 20, 1978

To The Honorable Members Of The Board Of Aldermen:

Although this is the first report of this Board, it actually concerns the dedicated work of our predecessors who made so many improvements in our fine Department.

It contains statistical information for the year 1976 and the financial statement for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1977.

You will note that crime declined significantly in 1976 and we are pleased to inform you this trend continued during our first year in office with a nearly 14 per cent decrease in Part One Crime.

Upon entering office, our most immediate task was to formulate the budget for the 1977-78 fiscal year. The Department continued its fiscal awareness and conservatism and we are proud that it is only slightly higher than the one listed in this report, despite inflationary costs on every front.

This Board was successful in another immediate and urgent area...gaining approval of a pay package in the state legislature, which includes raises and overtime, and other benefits including the authorization for additional command and supervisory positions.

An immediate and ongoing objective of this Board is the improvement of community involvement. We are well aware that community support is essential to the effectiveness of police work and to the well being of our city.

A number of major efforts in this direction already have been made, including opening lines of communication with all segments of the community, from which we hope to learn from their experience and expertise in order to improve our efforts and programs.

Another priority of this Board is to achieve the best possible utilization of talent in the Department; and to assist our officers in following their areas of interest in police work so that maximum use of their skills will be realized.

Probably the most extensive and indepth study of career paths for police officers was done several years ago here in St. Louis. This LEAA financed grant now serves as a national authority on the subject.

The theme of this report consists of our views and goals in the area of career direction for our men and women. This, we hope will not only help us better utilize their talent, but will reduce turnover of personnel by enabling them to pursue their interest areas.

Following is a discussion of this subject from which we expect to take significant actions.

Finally, we want to state that our most satisfying experience since taking office is seeing the talent and dedication of our uniformed and civilian personnel.

Sincerely,



Donald H. Whaley
Donald H. Whaley, President
Board of Police Commissioners



Clarence T. Hunter
Clarence T. Hunter, Vice President
Board of Police Commissioners



Suzanne Hart
Suzanne Hart, Purchasing Member
Board of Police Commissioners



John A. Schicker, Jr.
John A. Schicker, Jr., Treasurer
Board of Police Commissioners



James F. Conway
James F. Conway, Mayor
City of St. Louis



James A. Roche, Jr.
James A. Roche, Jr., Secretary
Board of Police Commissioners



Eugene D. Camp
Eugene D. Camp
Chief of Police

Career Paths in Law Enforcement

Prior to World War II, little emphasis was given by American police departments to formally structuring police work as a career. This seems to have been true throughout the process of a person becoming a police officer and advancing through the department until retirement.

Selection of officers was a simple matter consisting of a physical exam and oral screening. Educational requirements were minimal. In St. Louis, for example, the basic requirement for potential officers was the ability to read and write. Police clerks polished reports which were typed from an officer's notes. Narrative reports with a minimum of forms were the general rule. At that time, the recruit course at the St. Louis Police Academy covered only 207 hours of training.

The post World War II drive to improve and professionalize police work as a career saw many departments and schools of criminal justice organized at colleges and universities. In some states, training requirements for police were established by statutes. As community dissatisfaction with police performance grew, improved programs were developed. In these earlier programs, departments concentrated on securing more qualified personnel and improving their training as police officers.

With this improvement came a greater expenditure for police departments, and national funding became a reality for many programs. Record keeping was computerized, investigation became more scientific, administrative courses were offered by police departments, and university and college degree programs were emphasized. Time for education was provided, scholarships were given, and advanced classwork was rewarded with pay increases.



The person of the police officer also came in for closer attention. Uniforms, body armor, weaponry, protective devices, communications equipment, and vehicles were improved.

With this report, the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners analyzes past practices of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department and suggests the approach it intends to take in the future to assure St. Louisans of one of the most professional police forces in the nation.

What motivates a person to join the St. Louis Police Department?

Our Department began its modernization under the direction of the Board of Police Commissioners chaired by H. Sam Priest in 1946. Initially, educational requirements for recruits were raised to two years of high school, and eventually increased to four years. Entrance exams were given and the academy training period was lengthened to 16 weeks at present. It soon became evident that the skills needed in a modern and professional police department were not available in the ranks of those who were police officers at that time. Personnel were needed who had machine record, laboratory, communications, legal, public relations, personnel, statistical, and other training. Although these skills were found in an occasional police officer—St. Louis for example, had a police officer who was a graduate engineer to serve as records and communications commander — but in the main they were obtained through consultants, part-time workers, and directors of operations in the area of their expertise.

By 1971, St. Louis had instituted many improvements designed to make a police career more attractive. In that year the city was selected for study by the American Institute for Research under a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant. This study has since been published as a bound volume and is the recognized work on police careers.

Basically the study answers, through in-depth interviews with a sample of 215 St. Louis police officers, several interesting questions:

Responses to this question indicated that job considerations and security were important. Excitement and lack of routine in police work were also cited as positive factors. Those with families in police work or who had had military training were also more attracted to police work.

The social characteristics of the job came in for favorable consideration too. The opportunity for serving people, and public gratitude and recognition were often mentioned as influencing factors in the decision to become a police officer.



What are the satisfying and dissatisfying aspects of the St. Louis Police Department's career system?

The typical police officer asked this question was a high school graduate with six to 10 years in the Department. According to the 1971 statistics, 1187 out of a total strength of 2078 officers were in this group.

The satisfaction in police work was said to be in doing a good job, capturing criminals, and in the variety and excitement of the job. For the officers on the street, helping people and public recognition were more prevalent than the satisfiers mentioned by officers in administrative assignments at headquarters.

Dissatisfaction came about for the reasons one would expect:

- Job procedures, including paper work, unpopular schedules and riding in one-man cars.
- Departmental policies such as lack of promotional opportunities, "snooping" by the Inspector's Office and political control of the Department.
- Poor public support.
- Inadequate supervision.

Many of these dissatisfiers are, however, unavoidable. As the initiator of the legal procedure that will be followed by prosecution, sentencing, imprisonment, etc., the police officer literally decides whether or not a crime has been committed. An integral part of police work is paper work. Too often, a police officer does not seem to understand that failure to do a thorough reporting job may mean that a criminal goes free. Thus, the officer who complains about criminals going free may, in fact, be the cause of their not being brought to justice.



Police work will always involve a 24 hour a day vigil by the Department. Inadequate supervision is a problem. St. Louis has never provided enough higher ranking officers, for instance lieutenants in districts, to assure 24 hour a day supervision. This means that sergeants acting as lieutenants can sometimes be the persons on whom all responsibility falls. This may be the basis of legitimate complaints, and new methods are being explored to better utilize lieutenants. In 1976 the legislature authorized additional lieutenants, but more will be sought by this Commission to assure adequate supervision.

In your opinion, why do police officers leave the St. Louis Police Department?

The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department has maintained fairly extensive records since 1968 on reasons behind police officer terminations. Resignations peaked in 1968 at 180, and since that time have leveled off at approximately 70 per year.

Consistently through the years, the features of police work that have come in for criticism at termination interview time have been:

Reason Cited	Period Covered	Range (hi-low) Citing Problem Unfavorably
Public Attitude	1969-1972 (only)	62%-50%
Promotion	1969-1976	78%-58%
Res. Allocation	1969-1971 (only)	78%-32%
One-Man Car	1969-1976	90%-63%
Warrant Proc.	1969-1976	72%-48%

On the other hand, certain features came in for approval:

Reason Cited	Period Covered	Range (hi-low) Citing Problem Favorably
Supervision	1969-1976	97%-64%
Record Room	1973-1976	78%-58%
Computer	1969-1976	86%-41%
Inspection	1969-1976	96%-29%
Rotation	1969-1970	96%-25%

One obvious conclusion is that many of those who leave the department use their police training in other employment. From one-third to two-thirds of those resigning through the years have indicated that they are taking a job in police and/or security work.

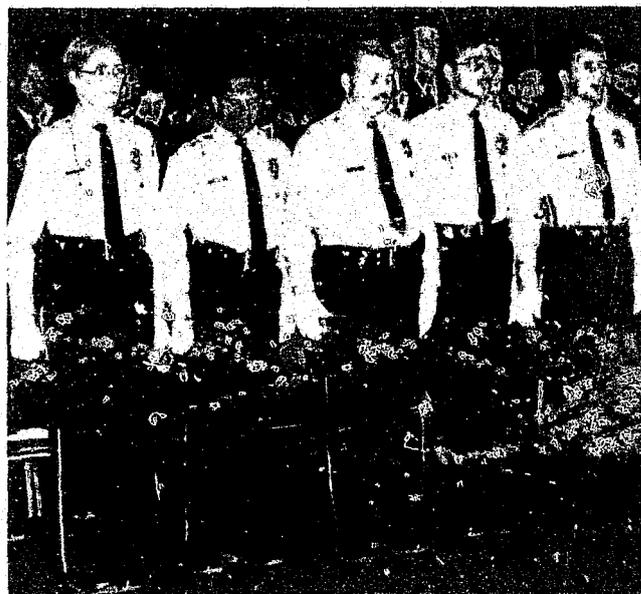
This means that approximately 300 resigning officers have presumably swelled the forces of trained security personnel in the St. Louis area.

The 78 officers resigning in 1976 cited the following situations as principally unfavorable to their remaining with the department:

In percentage:

Salary	75
Promotion	75
Supervision	17
Warrant Procedure	60
Inspection	44
Record Room Service	30
Computer Service	36
*Equipment & Uniform	58

*Modifications were suggested in most of the cases.



What career training programs does the St. Louis Police Department have?

One reason St. Louis was selected for the 1971 study was the variety of programs the department offers for assisting the officer in securing training. Included are the police cadet and scholarship programs as well as management trainee programs, narcotics training program and attendance at the F.B.I. Academy and Southern Police Institute.

The Department's tuition remission, or scholarship, program was initiated in the 1960s and provided for six credit hours per semester. The officer was reimbursed for tuition outlay, and schedules were rearranged where possible to help make attendance at classes possible. In recent years, as an economy measure, this remission program has been reduced to three hours a semester.

Why is so much emphasis given to education when this does not necessarily lead to advancement?

We emphasize education mainly because it is estimated that 90 per cent of an officer's job is dealing with citizens who have problems of a non-criminal nature. The more educated a police officer is, the better we feel he will be at solving these problems. Furthermore, the 10 per cent of an officer's time spent handling criminals, who threaten the lives and property of other citizens, requires a strong and decisive character. Education is designed to improve an officer's ability or performance but does not always accomplish this.

A secondary reason is that to many connected with law enforcement, it has become evident that the future of our profession is going to require greater specialization. For this reason, education is still stressed, although more emphasis should be placed on directing education toward specific areas.



What assistance are officers given in choosing their career path?

In the early stages of a St. Louis police officer's career he is given relatively little assistance — his progress is automatic. Recruit training and street experience routinely consume the first year, followed by three years' street experience which is necessary before an officer can become a detective. At this point an officer might have some choice, but should not expect to make sergeant without much more experience.

Normally, at least nine years' experience is required for an officer to obtain the basic experience the Department feels is needed before he is ready to move up and/or choose a direction for his career.

How can an officer establish a career path from the outset?

Recruits joining the St. Louis Police Department cannot be assured they will control their career from the beginning. This does not mean, however, that an officer cannot check at key times in his career to find how he might improve his performance. Alertness in this area can lead to opportunities for officers once they get past the point of basic experience.

The 1971 study recommended a model career structure as pictured in Figure 1. (From *Police Careers*, Sheppard and Glickman, 1971, Page 33.)

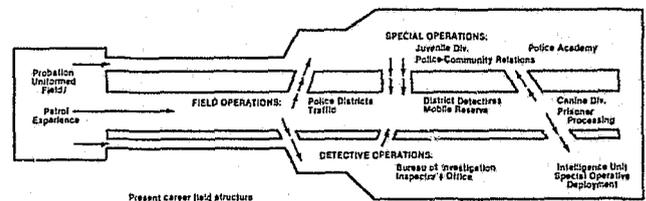


Fig. 1

Career satisfaction interviews in the 1971 study indicated that 75 per cent of the officers in headquarters units wanted to continue in the same assignments. Field Operation officers were more nearly evenly divided in their opinion, with 48 per cent wanting the same assignment.

As a group, headquarters unit sergeants appeared totally satisfied with their present assignment. Field Operation sergeants were divided in their choice of next assignment — 44 per cent wanted the same assignment, 44 per cent wanted other assignments and 12 per cent had no comment. Command personnel in headquarters were also divided on next assignment choice — 71 per cent wanted the same assignment, 21 per cent wanted other assignments and 8 per cent had no comment or comments were not applicable. Field Operation command personnel were less satisfied with their present assignment — 38 per cent wanted the same assignment, 25 per cent wanted other assignments and 37 per cent had no comment or comments were not applicable.



When can a police officer establish a career preference?

First, an observation should be made about the typical American pursuit of a career. Individuals are not as locked into their jobs in the United States as would be the case in other countries of the world. It is not as likely, therefore, that an initial career choice will be pursued for a work lifetime. This situation is made even more fluid by the tendency of Americans to move frequently.

Police work is no exception. A study of police mobility revealed that 314 recruits entered the St. Louis Department in the 1960-1963 period. In 1971 only 39 per cent of the 314 were still employed by the Department.

During the period from 1963 to 1969 inclusive (a seven-year period of civil unrest) 870 total, or 125 officers per year left the Department. In the period 1970 to 1976 inclusive 511, or 73 per year left the Department. Resignations have now plateaued at this level.

A police department needs dedicated individuals who intend to remain and succeed in police work as a lifetime career. Therefore, it should be of interest to a police department to identify and support those who are truly interested in the community's need for such a police force. Early discernment of this dedication means the possibility of early development of leadership qualities. Encouragement of the persons exhibiting these qualities should follow.

The St. Louis Department has engaged in a 30-year program to upgrade the ability of the police officer. Academy training has been updated, and the training period lengthened. Wage incentives for those officers furthering their education has had the effect of bringing better qualified officers to the Department. Presumably, this will mean that command officers and sergeants at present and in the future will be drawn from those who are better trained.

The St. Louis Police Department is a table of organization and equipment structure. Statutes control numbers, rank and compensation of

officers, thus limiting equipment and backup personnel. No one is advanced unless retirement, leaving the Department, or death creates a vacancy. These factors have nothing to do with the amount of education an individual may have, and are beyond Departmental or individual control. The normal lapse of time necessary to become a police officer qualified for the rank of sergeant is: Recruit training, 16 weeks; probationary police officer, one year; police officer-uniformed, three years (statutory requirement before plainclothes assignment); and detective, three years. If the goal is any specialized function sergeanty, then three more years at the specialty might be suggested. This explains why few sergeants are on the St. Louis rolls who have less than nine years' experience. But, the records show that an average of two-thirds of the police officers will leave the Department before that nine-year period has elapsed.



What is the Police Department doing to enlist greater public support of police operations?

It is generally agreed that lack of public support for police departments and programs is one of the largest and most important problems facing police officers today.

Some of the programs the St. Louis Police Department's Public Affairs Division is currently employing to enlist greater citizen support are:

1. Crime Blocker program
2. Auto identifier driver decal
3. Operation I-Dent
4. School visitations (Officer Friendly)
5. Halloween programs
6. Christmas parties and baskets
7. P.A.L. softball and basketball teams
8. Cruiser tours
9. Open town hall meetings
10. District citizen committees
11. Neighborhood associations
12. Law Enforcement Assistance awards
13. Burglary prevention programs
14. Police-Clergy liaisons
15. Display trailer
16. Operation Litter Sweep
17. Block Home program

Good police work is the best way to win support from the public. However, most citizens very seldom come into direct contact with the police. Their knowledge of police work generally is gained by what they see and hear through the media.

It is hoped that present programs which involve St. Louis police officers in police-community relations activities will help strengthen the support and confidence of the public in their police department by giving all citizens a chance to meet and know personally the officers patrolling their neighborhoods.

In the last two years there have been over 3,000 police-community relations activities in the City of St. Louis. Over 2,000 of these were handled directly by street officers.

How have wages, hours and fringe benefits changed in the last 20 years?

As Table 1 indicates, considerable progress has been made in the area of police compensation.

Table 1

Compensation: (monthly compensation of police personnel)

Position	Compensation '57-'59	Compensation 1977
Turnkey	\$350.00	\$ 890.50
Prob. Pol. Off.	366.66	914.33
*Police Officer	458.33	1213.33
Sergeant	483.00	1386.66

Position	Amount Needed To Keep Even With Cost of Living to '77	Monthly Amount Over Cost of Living
Turnkey	\$ 725.20	\$165.30
Prob. Pol. Off.	759.72	154.61
*Police Officer	949.66	263.67
Sergeant	1000.78	385.88

*Highest salary

Hours of Work:

Some of the work hour improvements of the past 20 years are illustrated by referral to 1959 statutes and 1977 legislation.

1. Vacations: Changed from 14 days to graduated scale up to five weeks (25 work days plus 10 days time off).
2. Holidays: Changed from none to 10 days.
3. Overtime: Not paid (1959) — now paid (1977).
4. Work week: 48 days off per year (1959) to 104 days off per year (1977).

Fringe Benefits:

The most important single fringe benefit for police officers is the retirement system. In 1959 the compulsory retirement age was 70, but now an officer may retire after 25 years of service.

What trends do you see in future law enforcement that will bear on police careers?

Retirement benefits used to be based on the average of the last five years of income. It is now based on the average of the last three years income. Half of the average compensation originally was attained after 30 years of service — now only 25 years of service are required. This very liberal retirement system costs 42 per cent of the payroll. The officer pays seven per cent and the balance (five times as much as he pays) is paid by the City and the earnings of the system assets. Disability average, survivor benefits, and cost of living increases are built into the system.

Other Fringe Benefits:

1. Complete medical care for the officer plus Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage. This includes office calls because the Department maintains a medical staff of six doctors and two nurses.

2. Life insurance equal to one year's income at no cost to the officer. This was not provided in 1959.

3. Tuition remission for up to three hours of course work a semester and additional compensation for two-year and four-year program completion at a college or university is now available. This was not available in 1959.

The future of law enforcement, as far as a police career is concerned, will certainly see police departments directing their attention and practices to providing guidance to the careers of their officers.

It is anticipated that police departments in cities such as St. Louis will gradually reduce their strength as people continue to move to the suburbs. Even a population movement back to the City is not expected to restore cities to the level of population that their growth prior to 1950 indicated they would reach. Energy problems can be expected to accelerate the movement of population westward and southward in the United States.

Police departments will continue to have financial problems, and major cities will continue to find police costs a budget problem. Federal funds will increasingly be needed to bail them out. Citizens will have to learn to participate in decisions on a local level or they will be made for them.

The appreciation of what a police officer does for the community will grow. How fast this happens depends only partly on the police officer. As the minorities and the poor see themselves as the victims of criminal acts, they will increasingly realize that their assistance is needed to prevent the increase and spread of crime. Perhaps the biggest influence will be felt when these communities see the police as helpful and necessary, and cease to support those who prey on them.

This is what we envision as the future trend of law enforcement in the City of St. Louis.

TABLE 1

INDEX CRIMES BY MONTH AND CLEARED BY ARREST

January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1976

INDEX CRIMES (1)	JAN (2)	FEB (3)	MAR (4)	APR (5)	MAY (6)	JUNE (7)	JULY (8)	AUG (9)	SEPT (10)	OCT (11)	NOV (12)	DEC (13)	1976 TOTAL (14)	1976 Cleared by Arrest (15)	1976 Percent Clearance (16)	1975 Percent Clearance (17)
GRAND TOTAL	5146	5301	5344	5281	5183	5263	5610	5994	5144	5121	4656	4704	62747*	11766	18.8	18.6
Percent of Total	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.9	9.6	8.2	8.2	7.4	7.5	100.0			
Murder	16	18	18	4	15	10	21	17	17	13	17	16	182	146	80.2	78.8
Forcible Rape	25	26	20	32	39	35	40	46	26	17	21	39	366	213	58.2	60.7
Rape Attempts	6	7	14	15	5	10	13	20	4	8	13	8	123	77	62.6	58.6
Total	31	33	34	47	44	45	53	66	30	25	34	47	489	290	59.3	60.2
Robbery																
Highway	313	303	298	302	314	300	287	388	319	343	309	309	3885	663	17.1	16.8
Business	68	65	64	73	46	43	69	47	55	67	53	79	729	239	32.8	23.2
Miscellaneous	64	68	71	65	64	48	55	76	48	36	42	52	689	219	31.8	28.7
(Weapon)	(287)	(278)	(255)	(278)	(269)	(233)	(331)	(335)	(279)	(300)	(270)	(299)	(3414)	(785)	(23.0)	(19.9)
(No Weapon)	(158)	(158)	(178)	(162)	(155)	(158)	(180)	(176)	(143)	(146)	(134)	(141)	(1889)	(336)	(17.8)	(18.1)
Total	445	436	433	440	424	391	511	511	422	446	404	440	5303*	1121	21.1	19.2
Aggravated Assault																
Gun	65	64	50	68	95	77	111	92	88	66	53	71	900	477	53.0	53.5
Knife, etc.	75	61	56	64	57	63	63	71	65	57	42	62	736	483	65.6	65.8
Other Weapon	99	118	119	134	158	162	182	167	146	134	90	95	1604	993	61.9	62.1
Hands, Fists, etc.	28	26	34	33	41	30	30	41	33	19	25	20	360	230	63.9	64.1
(Other Assaults)	(312)	(351)	(341)	(400)	(392)	(409)	(402)	(405)	(343)	(370)	(290)	(298)	(4313)	(3291)	(76.3)	(76.1)
Total	267	269	259	299	351	332	386	371	332	276	210	248	3600*	2183	60.6	60.5
Burglary																
Residence Day	681	626	674	551	529	493	453	505	565	633	589	548	6884	1280	18.6	21.3
Residence Night	440	432	457	474	468	503	532	541	442	419	399	419	5526	763	13.8	17.7
Other Day	68	81	71	92	96	73	70	105	77	98	91	97	1019	179	17.6	18.9
Other Night	258	283	312	263	295	308	297	322	309	315	297	317	3576	512	14.3	14.6
(Forcible Entry)	(1014)	(966)	(1031)	(900)	(905)	(835)	(809)	(819)	(815)	(927)	(934)	(921)	(10876)	(1921)	(17.7)	(20.1)
(No Force)	(329)	(342)	(364)	(373)	(397)	(451)	(486)	(541)	(484)	(436)	(359)	(366)	(4928)	(629)	(12.8)	(14.1)
(Attempted)	(104)	(114)	(119)	(107)	(86)	(91)	(94)	(113)	(94)	(102)	(83)	(94)	(1201)	(184)	(15.3)	(19.9)
Total	1447	1422	1514	1380	1388	1377	1389	1473	1393	1465	1376	1381	17005*	2734	16.1	18.5
Larceny	2319	2553	2493	2491	2397	2565	2615	2893	2316	2304	2041	1982	28969	4397	15.2	15.0
Auto Theft	621	570	593	620	564	543	635	663	634	592	574	590	7199	895	12.4	11.1

*Not Included in Total

TABLE 2

INDEX CRIMES BY POLICE DISTRICTS

January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1976

Police District (1)	Murder (2)		Forcible Rape* (3)		Robbery (4)		Aggravated Assault (5)		Total Person Crime (6)		Burglary (7)		Larceny-Theft (8)		Auto Theft (9)		Total Property Crime (10)		GRAND TOTAL (11)		
	Crimes	% of 1976 Total	Crimes	% of 1976 Total	Crimes	% of 1976 Total	Crimes	% of 1976 Total	Crimes	% of 1976 Total	Crimes	% of 1976 Total	Crimes	% of 1976 Total	Crimes	% of 1976 Total	Crimes	% of 1976 Total	Crimes	% of 1976 Total	Population 1970
TOTAL	182	100.0	489	100.0	5303	100.0	3600	100.0	9574	100.0	17005	100.0	28969	100.0	7199	100.0	53173	100.0	62747	100.0	622034
1	1	.5	16	3.3	106	2.0	143	4.0	266	2.8	1333	7.8	2437	8.4	597	8.3	4367	8.2	4633	7.4	81244
2	3	1.6	11	2.2	142	2.7	59	1.6	215	2.2	881	5.2	2812	9.7	595	8.3	4288	8.1	4503	7.2	84315
3	26	14.3	89	18.2	852	16.1	868	24.1	1835	19.2	4100	24.1	5874	20.3	1334	18.5	11308	21.3	13143	20.9	123006
4	12	6.6	26	5.3	435	8.2	192	5.3	665	6.9	1014	6.0	3962	13.7	593	8.2	5569	10.5	6234	9.9	27285
5	30	16.5	75	15.3	616	11.6	458	12.7	1179	12.3	1671	9.8	2219	7.7	583	8.1	4473	8.4	5652	9.0	51029
6	22	12.1	66	13.5	615	11.6	306	8.5	1009	10.5	1879	11.0	2298	7.9	787	10.9	4964	9.3	5973	9.5	59372
7	34	18.7	86	17.6	1128	21.3	708	19.7	1956	20.4	2566	15.1	3021	10.4	1135	15.8	6722	12.6	8678	13.8	88054
8	26	14.3	66	13.5	692	13.0	446	12.4	1230	12.8	1672	9.8	1870	6.5	631	8.8	4173	7.8	5403	8.6	56534
9	28	15.4	54	11.0	717	13.5	420	11.7	1219	12.7	1889	11.1	4476	15.5	944	13.1	7309	13.7	8528	13.6	51195

*Includes Attempts

TABLE 3

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR PART I AND II OFFENSES BY AGE AND SEX January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1976

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES (1)	Male		Female		Both Sexes		16 & Under		17-20		21-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 & Over			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		
GRAND TOTAL -- ALL CLASSES	22484	4007	26491	2373	506	4365	739	4385	905	5769	1098	2651	405	1817	231	793	94	331	29					
Percentage -- All Classes	84.9	15.1	100.0	9.0	1.9	16.5	2.8	16.6	3.4	21.8	4.1	10.0	1.5	6.9	.9	3.0	.4	1.2	.1					
PART I CLASSES -- TOTAL	8972	1649	10621	1225	277	2214	331	1992	328	2234	419	745	147	382	84	123	47	57	16					
Percentage -- Part I	84.5	15.5	100.0	11.5	2.6	20.8	3.1	18.8	3.1	21.0	3.9	7.0	1.4	3.6	.8	1.2	.4	.5	.2					
Criminal Homicide																								
a) Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	190	21	211	4	....	53	....	55	2	59	6	8	6	5	5	2	1	4	1				
b) Manslaughter by Negligence	11	2	13	....	1	3	....	....	....	4	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	....		
Forcible Rape	285	2	287	29	2	57	....	61	....	84	....	36	....	10	....	4	....	4	....				
Robbery	1248	66	1314	184	3	326	16	354	17	289	21	68	6	22	2	4	1	1	....				
Aggravated Assault	1780	360	2140	119	37	297	52	370	60	531	95	243	61	140	28	49	21	31	6					
Burglary -- Breaking or Entering	1819	88	1907	371	13	577	21	347	19	377	29	100	4	38	2	7	....	2	....				
Larceny -- Theft	3111	1093	4204	466	219	737	237	677	224	760	264	248	69	157	47	51	24	15	9					
Auto Theft	528	17	545	52	2	164	5	128	6	130	4	40	....	10	....	4	....	....	....		
PART II CLASSES -- TOTAL	13512	2358	15870	1148	229	2151	408	2393	577	3535	679	1906	258	1435	147	670	47	274	13					
Percentage -- Part II	85.1	14.9	100.0	7.2	1.4	13.6	2.6	15.1	3.6	22.3	4.3	12.0	1.6	9.0	.9	4.2	.3	1.7	.1					
Other Assaults	2306	377	2683	248	55	398	46	471	77	662	125	291	41	148	22	68	10	20	1					
Arson	74	15	89	6	1	12	2	17	2	21	6	12	3	5	1	....	....	1	....				
Forgery and Counterfeiting	41	45	86	....	1	9	10	11	11	13	21	6	1	1	1	....	....	1	....				
Fraud	210	89	299	2	3	20	15	42	23	74	30	35	13	30	5	7	....	....	....		
Embezzlement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stolen Property -- Buying, Receiving, Possessing	331	56	387	76	6	35	11	44	15	87	10	47	8	29	5	8	1	5	....				
Vandalism	331	24	355	160	11	33	3	40	3	54	6	32	1	9	....	1	....	2	....				
Weapons -- Carrying, Possessing, etc.	944	86	1030	48	4	167	15	220	20	260	25	114	14	72	5	49	3	14	....				
Prostitution and Commercial Vice	117	348	465	4	12	6	84	15	142	36	94	29	12	13	4	7	....	7	....				
Sex Offenses*	339	16	355	40	1	40	4	40	4	81	6	67	1	48	....	19	....	4	....				
Narcotic Drug Laws	1985	313	2298	138	22	499	66	593	105	603	99	113	16	25	4	12	1	2	....				
Gambling	1403	32	1435	10	....	92	1	88	4	253	7	280	7	336	12	207	1	137	....				
Offenses Against Family & Children	125	18	143	....	....	4	2	21	3	54	11	31	2	11	....	4	....	....	....		
Driving Under Influence of Alcohol	831	52	883	....	....	45	3	84	3	206	14	214	11	175	14	90	5	17	2				
Liquor Laws	294	80	374	28	11	150	16	20	4	30	20	17	14	26	11	16	3	7	1					
Drunkenness	498	14	512	....	....	6	1	18	2	90	2	131	5	156	4	79	....	18	....				
Disorderly Conduct	1976	304	2280	153	61	320	28	375	48	534	77	297	53	221	25	55	12	21	....				
Vagrancy	101	176	277	4	1	9	61	14	66	36	39	17	9	14	....	4	....	3	....				
All Other Offenses	1606	313	1919	231	40	306	40	280	45	441	87	173	47	116	34	44	11	15	9					

*Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution

TABLE 4

JUVENILES ARRESTED BY POLICE DISTRICTS (Under 17 years of age) January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1976

MONTH (1)	FIRST (2)		SECOND (3)		THIRD (4)		FOURTH (5)		FIFTH (6)		SIXTH (7)		SEVENTH (8)		EIGHTH (9)		NINTH (10)		TOTAL (11)		GRAND TOTAL (12)	PERCENT (13)
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
TOTAL	130	80	160	46	517	112	209	67	296	71	359	23	352	74	182	23	193	22	2448	518	2966	100.0
January	10	12	8	5	46	13	22	9	20	9	21	1	21	4	17	3	21	2	186	58	244	8.2
February	8	5	4	2	36	9	21	5	23	11	38	2	23	8	16	2	21	2	190	46	236	8.0
March	16	4	13	6	44	9	12	9	19	6	44	....	39	6	21	2	11	4	219	46	265	8.9
April	16	12	14	5	41	1	21	5	14	1	38	4	23	2	12	1	15	1	194	32	226	7.6
May	17	10	18	5	45	5	23	7	29	3	31	4	32	7	19	6	18	5	232	52	284	9.6
June	14	1	15	1	32	7	12	4	20	4	27	4	35	4	13	4	17	1	185	30	215	7.2
July	10	4	12	....	42	10	15	1	13	4	20	1	32	2	7	1	16	1	167	24	191	6.4
August	7	1	13	....	29	12	15	3	25	4	24	1	24	7	11	1	16	....	164	29	193	6.5
September	11	3	14	4	48	11	11	....	27	4	22	1	28	6	10	1	7	....	178	30	208	7.0
October	10	1	10	....	42	2	15	2	29	9	26	....	37	4	13	....	13	3	195	21	216	7.3
November	25	12	18	4	51	11	19	11	38	9	35	2	27	12	21	2	24	2	258	65	323	10.9
December	36	15	21	14	61	22	23	11	39	7	33	3	31	12	22	....	14	1	280	85	365	12.3

TABLE 5 PERSONS ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH CERTAIN OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX
January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1976

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES (1)	Arrested (Taken Into Custody)* (2)	Total Persons Charged by Police** (3)	WHITE ARRESTED		NEGRO ARRESTED		TOTAL ARRESTED*		
			Male (4)	Female (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)	White (8)	Negro (9)	Both (10)
GRAND TOTAL -- ALL CLASSES	26491	10794	6844	1186	15640	2821	8030	18461	26491
Percentage -- All Classes			25.8	4.5	59.0	10.6	30.3	69.7	100.0
PART I CLASSES -- TOTAL	10621	3892	2195	432	6777	1217	2627	7994	10621
Percentage -- Part I			20.7	4.1	63.8	11.5	24.7	75.3	100.0
Criminal Homicide									
a) Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	211	113	23	3	167	18	26	185	211
b) Manslaughter by Negligence	13	10	6	2	5	-----	8	5	13
Forcible Rape	287	97	60	2	225	-----	62	225	287
Robbery	1314	501	143	14	1105	52	157	1157	1314
Aggravated Assault	2140	422	535	74	1245	286	609	1531	2140
Burglary	1907	558	475	26	1344	62	501	1406	1907
Larceny-Theft	4204	2030	814	305	2297	788	1119	3085	4204
Auto Theft	545	161	139	6	389	11	145	400	545
PART II CLASSES -- TOTAL	15870	6902	4649	754	8863	1604	5403	10467	15870
Percentage -- Part II			29.3	4.8	55.8	10.1	34.0	66.0	100.0
Other Assaults	2683	962	854	106	1452	271	960	1723	2683
Arson	89	27	34	7	40	8	41	48	89
Forgery and Counterfeiting	86	51	13	18	28	27	31	55	86
Fraud	299	152	78	22	132	67	100	199	299
Embezzlement	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stolen Property -- Buying, Receiving, Possessing	387	42	107	15	224	41	122	265	387
Vandalism	355	85	135	5	196	19	140	215	355
Weapons -- Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1030	328	218	17	726	69	235	795	1030
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	465	399	34	84	83	264	118	347	465
Sex Offenses ***	355	177	187	10	152	6	197	158	355
Narcotic Drug Laws	2298	986	575	125	1410	188	700	1598	2298
Gambling	1435	127	71	4	1332	28	75	1360	1435
Offenses Against Family & Children	143	105	35	5	90	13	40	103	143
Driving Under Influence of Alcohol	883	508	427	36	404	16	463	420	883
Liquor Laws	374	228	177	47	117	33	224	150	374
Drunkness	512	343	290	10	208	4	300	212	512
Disorderly Conduct	2280	1015	881	120	1095	184	1001	1279	2280
Vagrancy	277	200	16	26	85	150	42	235	277
All Other Offenses	1919	1167	517	97	1089	216	614	1305	1919

* Juveniles and adults
 ** Number of persons who were arrested excluding those released by police during the past year -- adults only
 *** Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution

TABLE 6 AUTO THEFTS AND RECOVERIES, VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1976

AUTO THEFTS AND RECOVERIES: 1976 Compared With 1975 (1)	1976		1975		VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED: 1976 Compared With 1975 (1)	1976			1975		
	Units (2)	Percent (3)	Units (4)	Percent (5)		Amount Stolen (2)	Amount Recovered (3)	Percent Recovered (4)	Amount Stolen (5)	Amount Recovered (6)	Percent Recovered (7)
TOTAL ALL RECOVERIES	6,037	---	8,552	---	GRAND TOTAL	\$27,976,076	\$12,939,572	46.3	\$31,550,587	\$16,066,489	50.9
Automobiles Stolen in City	7,199	---	9,627	---	Currency, Notes, etc.	\$ 1,021,614	\$ 34,141	3.3	\$ 1,282,539	\$ 66,426	5.2
Recovered Automobiles					Jewelry and Precious Metals	1,422,442	65,706	4.6	1,401,511	45,624	3.3
a) Automobiles Reported Stolen in City and Recovered in City	4,231	70.1	6,170	72.2	Clothing and Furs	770,764	72,145	9.4	813,356	76,773	9.4
b) Automobiles Stolen Locally and Recovered by Other Jurisdictions	874	14.5	1,153	13.5	Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	16,655,580	11,787,915	70.8	19,875,979	14,791,938	74.4
Total Recovery of Local Thefts	5,105	84.6	7,323	85.6	Office Equipment	343,773	30,378	8.8	560,477	66,538	11.9
c) Automobiles Recovered Locally and Stolen in Other Jurisdictions	932	---	1,229	---	Televisions, Radios, Stereos, etc.	3,037,733	178,473	5.9	2,871,854	172,928	6.0
					Firearms	157,716	17,408	11.0	205,420	19,474	9.5
					Household Goods	381,553	25,227	6.6	337,490	25,973	7.7
					Consumable Goods	156,999	13,430	8.6	357,827	15,056	4.2
					Livestock	2,089	542	26.0	67,387	2,172	3.2
					Miscellaneous	4,025,813	714,207	17.7	3,776,747	783,587	20.7

TABLE 7 COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS
January 1, 1976 through
December 31, 1976

TYPES OF COMPLAINTS (1)	Unfounded (2)	Exonerated (3)	Sustained (4)	Not Sustained (5)	Withdrawn (6)	Pending (7)	TOTAL (8)
TOTAL	68	22	44	268*	39	26	467**
Physical Abuse	29	2	2	122	17	11	183
Verbal Abuse	5	1	5	51	2	2	66
Improper Attitude or Manner	5	6	9	33	5	2	60
Lack of Police Action	4	1	4	8	3	0	20
Improper Handling of Assignment	8	5	13	19	2	2	49
Unjust Arrest, Summons, etc.	5	4	1	8	5	3	26
Money and/or Property Missing	5	0	8	8	3	1	25
Harrassment	4	2	0	13	1	4	24
Bribery or Attempt Bribery	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Property Damaged by Police	3	1	2	5	1	1	13

*"Not Sustained" findings upheld in ten Citizen Appeal Hearings.

**Number of citizens making complaint -- not total number of allegations made by complainant.

EXPLANATION OF COMPLAINT DISPOSITIONS

(Rule 7, Section 7.013, 1970 Manual)

Unfounded -- The complaint was not based on facts, as shown by the investigation; or the incident complained of did not occur.

Exonerated -- The action complained of did occur, but the investigation disclosed that the actions were reasonable, lawful and proper.

Not Sustained -- Insufficient evidence available to either prove or disprove the allegations in the complaint.

Sustained -- Investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to support the allegations in the complaint.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AS A RESULT OF CITIZEN COMPLAINT

TOTAL	48
Board hearing -- dismissed from force	1
Board hearing -- pending	2
Demoted one year with loss of pay while suspended	1
Ten day suspension	1
Five day suspension	1
Two day suspension	2
Sixteen hours court and/or overtime	4
Written reprimand -- complainant reimbursed	2
Written reprimand	9
Oral reprimand	11
Complainant reimbursed	1
Reinstructed	10
Discussion	1
No disciplinary action taken	2

DISCIPLINARY ACTION TAKEN -- PROCEDURAL VIOLATIONS

TOTAL	32
Board hearing -- pending	1
Two day suspension	1
Written reprimand	3
Oral reprimand	3
Reinstructed	19
Counseled	4
No disciplinary action taken	1

TABLE 8 TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES
1971 through 1976

ENFORCEMENT:

TYPE OF OFFENSE (1)	1971 (2)	1972 (3)	1973 (4)	1974 (5)	1975 (6)	1976 (7)
GRAND TOTAL	379,515	377,962	330,886	359,069	322,913	363,881
Hazardous:						
Speeding	37,564	33,316	29,649	23,660	24,229*	26,704
Careless Driving	3,079	2,568	2,195	2,136	1,794	1,479
Electric Signal	15,618	15,837	12,703	13,158	13,170	14,792
Stop Sign	10,282	9,945	6,126	6,716	6,743	6,718
Improper Passing	2,039	2,102	163	221	1,489	1,353
Improper Turn	9,825	11,805	10,654	12,767	11,529	9,339
Pedestrian Violation	630	792	1,389	2,407	1,868	1,394
Driving While Intoxicated	1,282	1,131	886	713	688	865
Driving U/Infl. Alcoh/Drugs	----	----	----	----	502	505
Motorist Viol. of Ped. Ord.	----	----	----	----	223	209
Following Too Closely	----	----	----	----	1,433	1,313
Bicycle Violations	----	----	----	----	176	159
Equipment Violations	----	----	----	----	2,461	2,020
All Other	13,789	14,862	14,374	15,374	4,500**	4,054
Total Hazardous	94,108	92,358	78,139	77,152	70,805	70,904
Non Hazardous:						
Parking	259,971	261,219	232,599	259,656	230,534	272,773
All Other	25,436	24,385	20,148	22,261	21,574	20,204
Total Non-Hazardous	285,407	285,604	252,747	281,917	252,108	292,977

ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES:

TOTAL Accidents	22,824	24,216	25,421	24,117	24,343	25,515
Property Damage Accidents	16,201	17,601	18,663	17,772	18,249	18,979
Injury Accidents	6,532	6,527	6,672	6,294	6,038	6,462
Fatal Accidents	91	88	86	51	56	74
TOTAL Injured and Killed	9,902	9,771	9,944	9,301	8,961	9,781
Persons Injured	9,803	9,676	9,855	9,249	8,900	9,702
Persons Killed	99	95	89	52	61	79
(Pedestrian Fatalities)	(41)	(38)	(40)	(21)	(25)	(25)
(Other Fatalities)	(58)	(57)	(49)	(31)	(36)	(54)

*Includes speeding violations such as "Too Slow" on interstate highway.

**"All Other" category expanded in 1975.

TABLE 9 NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS, TOTAL RADIO CALLS, TOTAL FLEET MILEAGE
1956 through 1976

Year	Number of Police Officers*	Number of Calls*	Mileage**
1956	1,937	288,927	6,517,998
1957	1,920	338,223	6,815,359
1958	2,001	386,223	8,702,871
1959	1,966	451,165	9,988,414
1960	1,915	468,566	9,904,354
1961	1,889	489,231	10,309,552
1962	1,809	544,929	10,503,809
1963	1,831	599,556	11,172,483
1964	1,852	629,526	10,906,386
1965	1,987	626,354	11,152,978
1966	2,035	651,575	11,457,725
1967	2,043	713,413	11,712,945
1968	2,013	758,970	11,713,871
1969	2,067	633,911	12,021,968***
1970	2,220	631,142	13,006,554***
1971	2,229	662,873	
1972	2,232	696,370	13,285,939 (est.)
1973	2,232	870,473	13.6 million (est.)
1974	2,226	908,361	15.1 million (est.)
1975	2,150	815,189	14.8 million (est.)
1976	2,059	900,298	14.6 million (est.)

*As of December 31

**Year ending March 31

***Year ending April 30

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (DISTRICT AREA AND POPULATION) December 31, 1976

DIVISIONS (1)	Original Cost of Building (Including Land) (2)	Year Built (3)	Population of District 1970 Census (4)	Area in Sq. Miles (5)	Cruising Patrols (6)	Autos (7)	Tri-Cars (8)	Trucks (9)	Cushman Vehicles (10)	Motorcycles (11)	Other (12)	Call Boxes (13)
TOTAL	\$6,657,024		622,034	61.37	18	488	37	15	7	15	31	713
Board of Police Commissioners						9			1			
Chief's Office						53					7	
Bureau of Inspection						15						
Bureau of Field Operations:												
Commander's Staff											3	
Districts:												
First	194,659	1931	81,244	8.85	1	16	2					62
Second	128,591	1937	84,315	11.79	1	20	2	3				81
Third	143,452	1937	123,006	9.78	2	34	2					146
Fourth (in Headquarters)	-----		27,285	3.86	1	20	3					111
Fifth	144,326	1939	51,029	4.34	2	23	2					78
Sixth	182,913	1930	59,372	11.16	2	23	2		3			66
Seventh	452,821	1907*	88,054	4.75	1	36	2					58
Eighth	128,861	1937	56,534	2.81	1	22	2					46
Ninth	173,735	1937	51,195	4.03	1	26	2					65
Juvenile Division						18					2	
Tactical Deployment Division	144,449	1941				1						
Canine Section	36,726	1959				19					2	
Mobile Reserve Section						18						
Mounted Patrol Stables	126,883											
Traffic Safety Division						19	15		3	15		
Prisoner Processing Division					1	1						
Bureau of Investigation						56		1			4	
Bureau of Services						5					6	
Communications Operations						3		1			1	
Headquarters and Gymnasium	4,403,152	1926										
Police Garage	273,991	1923						7			3	
Motor Services (extra Pool)					5	36	3					
Buildings Division						1		3			3	
Supply Division	122,465											

*New station at Yalem Center, 724 N. Union Blvd.

TABLE 11

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL BY RANK December 31, 1976

(1)	BUREAU OF FIELD OPERATIONS										(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)									
	AREA I			AREA II			AREA III									SPECIAL OPERATIONS								
	Bd., Police Commissioners	Chief's Office	Bureau of Inspections	Commander's Staff	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	Ninth District	Sixth District	Seventh District	Eighth District	Assistant Director	Administrative Services	Community Affairs	Investigative Services	Training	Bureau of Services	Bureau of Investigation	Recruits - Training	Communications	GRAND TOTAL	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
TOTAL	2	168	30	15	103	126	224	166	137	148	121	133	156	47	78	63	47	23	53	120		28	2059	
Police Comm. (Col.)	4*																						4*	
Secretary to the Board	1*																						1*	
Chief of Police (Col.)	1																						1	
Lieutenant Colonel	1		1	1																			4	
Major			1	4																			6	
Captain			2	5	1			1															22	
Lieutenant	3		3	1	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4						1	2		1	50	
Sergeant	1	21	14	1	12	14	20	18	20	17	18	19							2	2		4	229	
Corporal					1																1			4
Police Officers:																								
Over 21 years	17		2	13	14	18	11	8	10	11	13	11							18	19		7	213	
16 - 20 years	13		1	9	9	22	15	7	7	11	11	11							6	22		5	168	
11 - 15 years	31		2	1	26	24	27	25	14	26	16	23							12	26		5	356	
6 - 10 years	53		4	1	24	28	30	41	55	54	37	68							12	26		5	592	
5 years	8				1		28	15	21	11	11	18							2				121	
4 years	8				2		18	12	15	10	17	11											98	
3 years	1				2		18	14	11	11	14	11										1	86	
2 years					3		11	11	11	11	11	11											24	
Beginning 1st year					1																			
Prob. Police Officer	9				3	3	2	1	2														26	
Turnkey	1	1			1		8															3	59	

*Not included in total.

TABLE

12

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, December 31, 1976

1	Academy Director	25,680		5	Laborer	6,760	8,086
1	Accounting Supervisor	15,730	19,006	1	Legal Advisor, Assistant	13,572	16,484
1	Administrative Assistant I	10,270	12,376	1	Librarian	11,232	13,572
6	Administrative Assistant II	12,948	15,730	1	Librarian Assistant	8,086	9,802
19	Auto Mechanic	10,738	12,948	1	Maintenance Services, Assistant Director	18,148	21,944
1	Auto Theft Investigator	6,760	8,086	1	Manpower Allocation, Director	19,006	23,010
4	Body Repair Mechanic	11,232	13,572	3	Mechanic, Lead	11,804	14,248
1	Body Repair Mechanic, Lead	12,376	14,950	1	Medical Director	14,248	17,290
1	Bureau of Services, Director	23,010	27,872	1	Medical Director, Associate	19,890	24,128
2	Carpenter	10,738	12,948	1	Medical Secretary	9,802	11,804
1	Cashier	7,722	9,308	6	Microfilm Operator	6,760	8,086
1	Cashier, Assistant	7,072	8,502	15	Motor Service Attendant	6,760	8,086
1	Chief Criminalist	17,290	20,904	9	Motor Service-Attendant II	7,072	8,502
1	Chief Inspector	11,804	14,248	3	Motor Service Attendant Supervisor	7,722	9,308
1	Chief Photographer	9,802	11,804	1	MT/ST Operator	7,072	8,502
2	Clerks - Accounts	7,722	9,308	1	MT/ST Composer Operator	7,722	9,308
6	Chief	8,502	10,270	3	Multilith Operator	8,502	10,270
1	Chief Property	9,308	11,232	1	Multilith Operator, Lead	9,308	11,232
4	Control	6,760	8,086	1	Nurse	9,308	11,232
1	Control, Lead	7,410	8,892	1	Nurse Supervisor	11,804	14,248
1	Court Scheduler	8,892	10,738	2	Painter	10,738	12,948
12	Crime Coding	6,760	8,086	1	Painter, Lead	11,232	13,572
34	Dispatcher	7,722	9,308	1	Parts Manager	8,502	10,270
1	Distribution	6,448	7,722	1	Parts Manager, Assistant	7,410	8,892
10	District	6,448	7,722	1	Paymaster	12,948	15,730
19	File	6,136	7,410	1	Payroll Specialist	8,502	10,270
5	Identification	6,448	7,722	1	Personnel Analyst	14,950	18,148
3	Information	6,136	7,410	1	Personnel Associate	14,950	18,148
16	Kardveyer	6,760	8,086	1	Personnel Director	21,944	26,598
1	Lead Coding	7,410	8,892	1	Personnel Interviewer	8,502	10,270
1	Legal	7,072	8,502	4	Photographer I	8,086	9,802
2	Mail	6,136	7,410	2	Photographer II	9,308	11,232
2	Motor Service	7,072	8,502	2	Plumber	11,232	13,572
19	Office	6,448	7,722	1	Police Legal Advisor	18,148	21,944
1	P.A.O.	7,722	9,308	2	Production Technician	9,308	11,232
1	Parts	7,072	8,502	1	Production Technician, Senior	10,270	12,376
1	Perpetual Inventory	6,760	8,086	1	Program Director	16,484	19,890
5	Processing	6,760	8,086	1	Programmer Analyst I	14,248	17,290
3	Property	7,410	8,892	3	Programmer Analyst II	15,730	19,006
23	Radio	6,760	8,086	1	Programmer Analyst, Senior	17,290	20,904
1	Receiving	6,760	8,086	1	Public Affairs, Director	20,904	25,298
10	Records	6,760	8,086	1	Purchasing Director	18,148	21,944
2	Review	7,722	9,308	2	Radio Installer	6,760	8,086
2	Senior	6,760	8,086	6	Radio Technician	11,232	13,572
3	Statistical	8,502	10,270	1	Receptionist	6,760	8,086
1	Stock Control	7,410	8,892	6	Records Clerk Supervisor	9,802	11,804
16	Teleprocessing	6,760	8,086	1	Repair Service Manager	12,948	15,730
4	Teleprocessing, Senior	7,410	8,892	1	Repair Service Manager, Assistant	8,892	10,738
21	Complaint Evaluation Officer	6,760	8,086	1	Repair Shop Supervisor	12,948	15,730
1	Communication Specialist	18,148	21,944	5	Research Assistant	13,572	16,484
1	Computer Section Supervisor	9,802	11,804	1	RJE Terminal Operator	7,722	9,308
1	Controllor	20,904	25,298	15	Secretary	8,892	10,738
4	Criminalist I	13,572	16,484	1	Secretary to the Board	23,500	
1	Criminalist II	14,950	18,148	3	Security Interviewer	6,760	8,086
43	Custodian I	6,448	7,722	4	Stable Attendant	6,448	7,722
5	Custodian II	6,760	8,086	4	Staff Physician	10,270	12,376
2	Custodian Supervisor, Assistant	7,072	8,502	14	Stenographer	7,722	9,308
1	Dexigraph Operator	7,072	8,502	3	Stockhandler	6,448	7,722
6	Driver	6,448	7,722	1	Superintendent, Buildings	14,248	17,290
1	Editor	12,948	15,730	1	Superintendent, Motor Services	14,950	18,148
2	Electrician	11,232	13,572	1	Superintendent, Supplies	14,950	18,148
1	Employee Benefit Representative	14,248	17,290	1	Superintendent, Records	17,290	20,904
1	Executive Secretary	9,802	11,804	1	Superintendent, Assistant	12,948	15,730
6	Fingerprint Technician	7,410	8,892	1	Supervisor	8,502	10,270
1	Fingerprint Technician Supervisor	8,892	10,738	6	Switchboard Operator	6,448	7,722
1	Forms Control Supervisor	9,308	11,232	1	Teleprocessing Section Supervisor	9,308	11,232
1	Grants Financial Analyst	15,730	19,006	4	Television Technician	12,376	14,950
2	IDMO Operator	7,072	8,502	44	Typist A	6,760	8,086
2	Investigator	6,760	8,086	1	Uniform Inspector	7,722	9,308
6	Keypunch Operator I	6,760	8,086	1	Uniform Inspector, Assistant	6,760	8,086
6	Keypunch Operator II	7,410	8,892	1	Utility Service Manager	9,308	11,232
2	Keypunch Operator Lead	7,722	9,308				

593 TOTAL: Actual strength as of 12/31/76 -- 562*

*Does not include:

	Authorized	Actual
Police Cadets	0	3
Part-time Civilian Employees	29	27
Federal Grant Employees		32

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES, CASH BASIS (NOTE A) Year Ended April 30, 1977

RECEIPTS:

City Treasurer:			
Sale of police reports and records		\$ 182,401	
Academy recruit training		135,965	
Private watchmen's identification card processing fees		81,623	
Claims for lost or damaged equipment		32,493	
Expenses reimbursed		4,351	
Military prisoners' maintenance		4,190	
Sale of scrap and excess		2,479	
Miscellaneous		3,178	
			446,680
Other:			
Scholarship program	\$110,000		
Police Relief Association	17,598		
Private watchmen's badge deposits	12,610		
Employee advances	3,126		
Interest on investments	1,380		
Miscellaneous	22,315		
Federal and private grants and contracts (Note B)			167,029
		<u>1,033,733</u>	
		<u>\$1,647,442</u>	

EXPENDITURES:

Appropriated (Note C):			
Salaries:			
Police			\$28,702,297
Civilian			5,875,142
Special personal services			385,334
Supplies (Schedule 1)			1,474,747
Materials (Schedule 2)			308,586
Equipment (Schedule 3)			625,121
Contractual services (Schedule 4)			1,997,430
Fringe benefits:			
Civilian pensions		\$447,372	
Civilian social security		335,612	
Hospital and medical insurance		828,863	
Group life insurance		328,960	1,900,807
Fixed and miscellaneous charges (Schedule 5)			<u>324,110</u>
			41,633,574
Other funds:			
City Treasurer		484,052	
Scholarship program		109,147	
Police Relief Association		17,598	
Private watchmen's badge deposits refunded		11,725	
Employee advances		2,809	
Miscellaneous		18,031	643,362
Federal and private grants and contracts (Note B)			1,095,287
			<u>\$43,372,223</u>

DETAILS OF VARIOUS APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURES Year Ended April 30, 1977

SUPPLIES (Schedule 1):

Office	\$ 173,664
Printed forms	91,049
Automotive	770,509
Janitor	47,066
Medical and Laboratory	30,560
Light bulbs	5,377
Food for prisoners	42,725
Small tools	4,820
Uniforms	121,647
Training	11,293
Mounted patrol	14,907
Photo and art	41,461
Canine	6,221
Communication	54,269
Armory	14,914
Data processing	376
Miscellaneous	43,889
	<u>\$1,474,747</u>

MATERIALS (Schedule 2):

Construction	\$ 23,387
Electrical	7,067
Plumbing and heating	7,112
Painting	8,760
Automotive	260,611
Materials for barricades	1,649
	<u>\$308,586</u>

EQUIPMENT (Schedule 3):

Office	\$ 49,261
Printing and reproducing	8,704
Automotive	451,617
Medical and laboratory	58,219
Maintenance	3,162
Air conditioners	500
Garage	6,375
Communication	13,768
Miscellaneous	33,515
	<u>\$625,121</u>

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES (Schedule 4):

Postage	\$ 33,295
Telephone and teletype	244,255
Office services	18,000
Repairs:	
Automotive	143,641
Building	190,609
Equipment	90,400
Data processing equipment rental and service	194,905
Advertising	3,547
Cleaning services	24,584
Light and power	83,507
Heating services	115,119
Computer and systems service - REJIS	847,228
Miscellaneous	8,340
	<u>\$1,997,430</u>

FIXED AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES (Schedule 5):

Vehicle licenses	\$ 6,607
Real estate rental	23,887
Surety bonds and insurance	14,868
Travel and miscellaneous expense	143,797
Contributions:	
Cash matching funds for grants administered by:	
Department	45,280
Other regional agencies	15,827
Legal and damage	52,029
Freight and express	2,566
Special purpose	19,249
	<u>\$324,110</u>

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES Year Ended April 30, 1977

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

(1) Accounting basis:

The Department maintains its records on the cash basis. The Comptroller of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, upon receipt of properly approved vouchers, makes payments of expenditures on behalf of the Department. Expenditures are recorded on the Department's records when approved vouchers are submitted to the Comptroller of the City. No provision for accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, purchase commitments or contingencies as of April 30, 1977 is made in the accompanying statement.

(2) Receipts:

The statement includes only recorded cash revenues and deposits received by the Department. Cash revenues received directly by the City of St. Louis, Missouri resulting from police services are not included in the accompanying statement.

NOTE B - FEDERAL AND PRIVATE GRANTS AND CONTRACTS:

Amounts shown for receipts and expenditures of federal and private grants and contracts exclude both cash matching funds and in-kind contributions which are reported as appropriated expenditures in the accompanying statement.

NOTE C - APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES:

The Department's budget appropriation for the year ended April 30, 1977, pursuant to Ordinance 57178 of the City of St. Louis, totaled \$40,725,800. The Department's budget was revised to \$42,014,056 on April 14, 1977 by Ordinance 57364 of the City of St. Louis for the purpose of covering the 27th payroll for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1977. The appropriated expenditures aggregated \$41,633,574 and resulted in an unexpended appropriation of \$380,482 for the year ended April 30, 1977.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

The Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri

We have examined the statement of financial activities, cash basis and the details of various appropriated expenditures (Schedules 1 through 5) of the Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for the year ended April 30, 1977. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

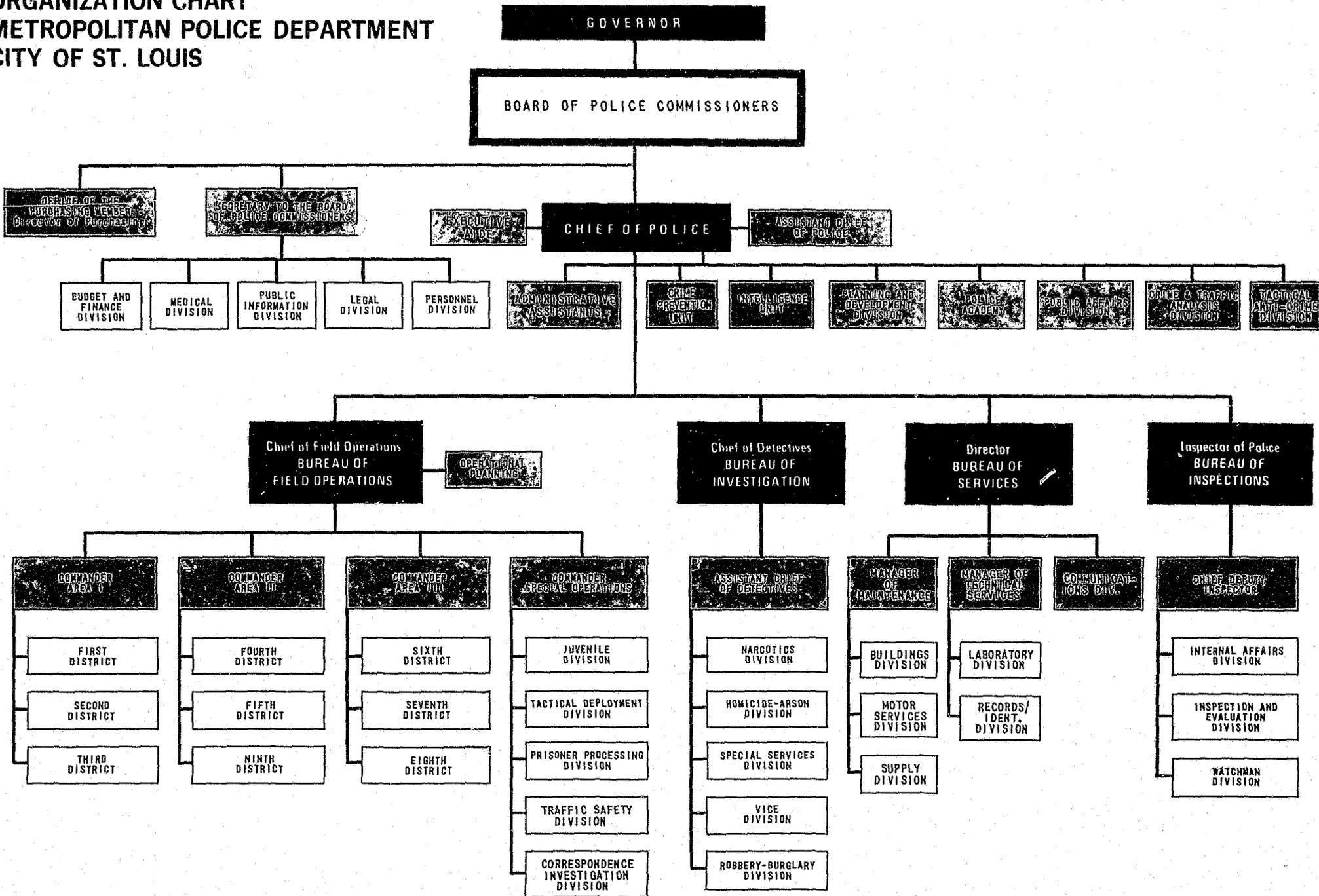
As described in Note A, the Department's policy is to maintain its records on a cash basis; consequently, expenditures are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statement is not intended to present receipts and expenditures in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents the cash receipts and expenditures of the Metropolitan Police Department of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for the year ended April 30, 1977, on the basis of accounting described in Note A to the financial statement, which basis has been applied in a manner consistent with that of the preceding year. Further, in our opinion, the information as to details of various appropriated expenditures (Schedules 1 through 5) is presented on the basis described in Note A to the financial statement.

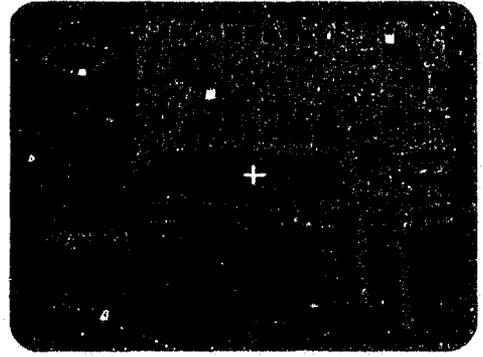
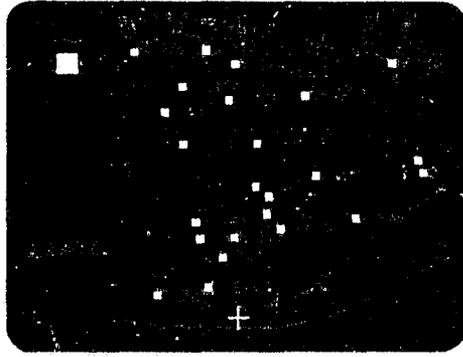
TOUCHE ROSS & CO.
Certified Public Accountants

St. Louis, Missouri
June 3, 1977

**ORGANIZATION CHART
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF ST. LOUIS**

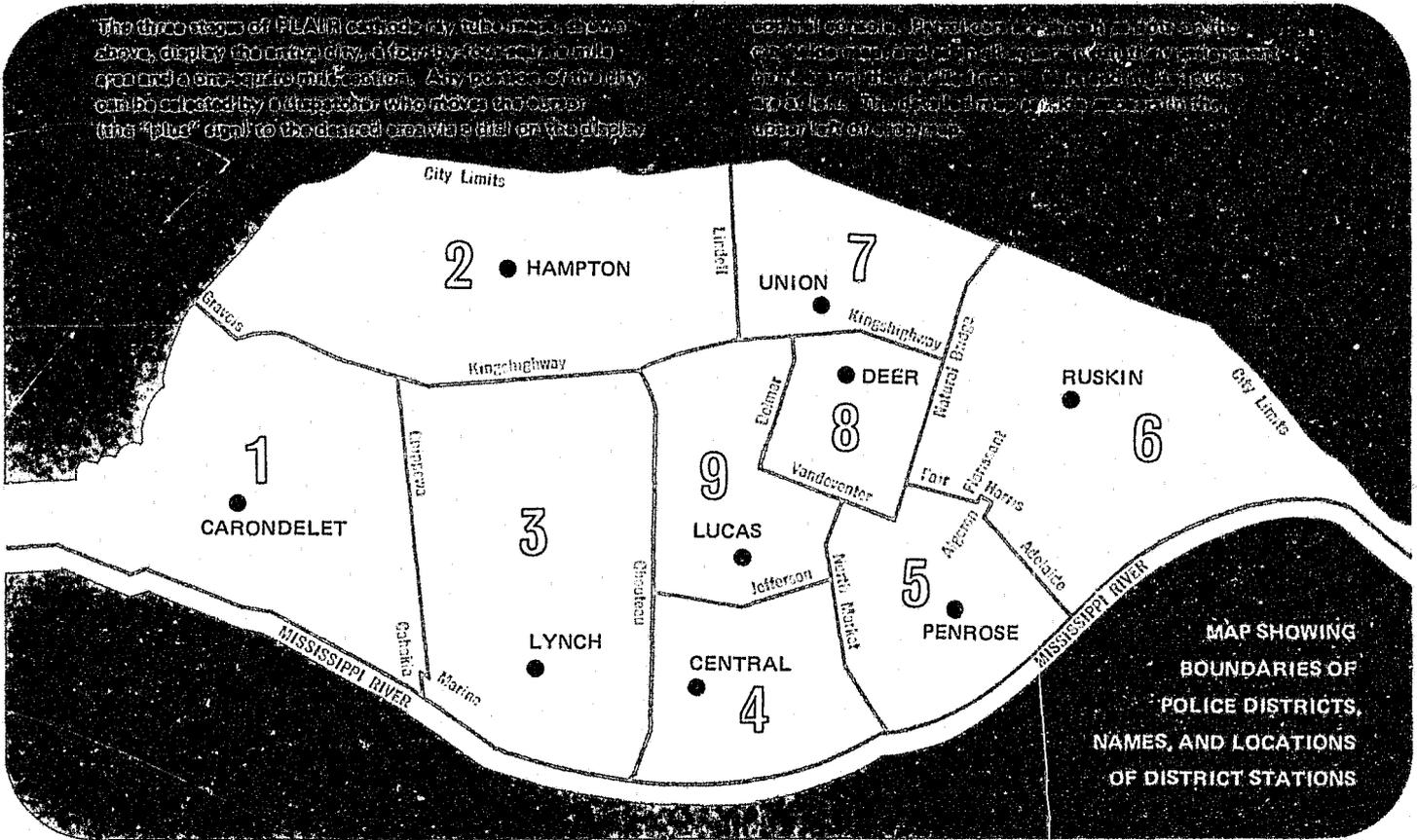






The three steps of PLAIN control city tube map shown above, display the entire city, a forty by forty, roughly spaced and one square mile section. Any portion of the city can be selected by a user who moves the cursor (the "plus" sign) to the desired area via a dial on the display

control console. Plural control city tube map can be controlled via a dial on the console which will automatically scan the entire city. The dial is a 100 degree arc. The dial is a 100 degree arc. The dial is a 100 degree arc.



MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF POLICE DISTRICTS, NAMES, AND LOCATIONS OF DISTRICT STATIONS

ST. LOUIS
 METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
 1200 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63103
 Address Correction Requested
 Return Postage Guaranteed

BULK RATE
 U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
 ST. LOUIS, MO.
 Permit No. 649

MORTON S. GOREN, LIBRARIAN
 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASST. ADMIN.
 DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530



END