National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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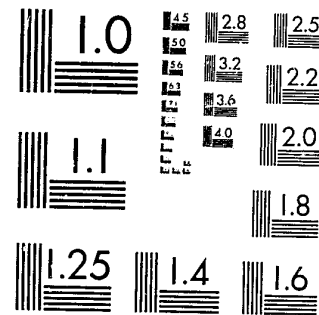
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

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ANNUAL REPORT

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
POLICE DEPARTMENT

1982

88714

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
POLICE DEPARTMENT

1982
ANNUAL REPORT

NORMAN A. CARON
CHIEF OF POLICE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI DATA

Population (Ranked 26th in U.S.)	448,159
Metropolitan Area Population	1,327,020
Land Area (Ranked 7th in U.S.)	316 square miles
Metropolitan Land Area	3,341 square miles
	Council-Manager
	(32,774.9)

CREDITS

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Printing and Publications Unit, Mr. Donald R. Smith, Supervisor

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POLICE DEPARTMENT

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64106

NORMAN A. CARON
Chief of Police

Commissioners:

I hereby respectfully submit the Annual Report for 1982.

The past year has been most encouraging in many respects. A significant decrease in crime was recorded in Kansas City in 1982. Total Part I crimes were reduced by 9.7%, with the greatest improvement evidenced in 19% fewer homicides, 16% fewer auto thefts, almost 15% fewer robberies, and 12% fewer rapes. The only Part I crime that showed an increase was non-aggravated assault, which rose 18.5%.

I am especially excited about the new vehicle refurbishing program under way at the Vehicle Maintenance Unit. Rather than purchase new patrol cars at about $8,700 each, garage personnel are able to completely renew our present marked cars for an expected average of $4,200 per car, resulting in a savings of about 52% on every vehicle.

A total of 87 fatality accidents involving 93 deaths were investigated in 1982. Unfortunately, this is 24 more lives lost than in 1981, an increase of 34%. This increase is deceptively high, due to the fact that 1981 accident deaths numbered substantially lower than any other year in recent department history. However, by comparing the 93 deaths in 1982 with the average of 92.2 traffic fatalities recorded over the past five years, there appears to be little real change.

It is difficult to attribute our successes in 1982 to any one factor. New patrol strategies making better use of available manpower and increased community involvement obviously had a direct impact on the crime picture.

Ultimately, the basic strength of any police department cannot be counted in statistics, but must be measured by the caliber of its officers. Credit must be given not only to all of our dedicated officers and civilian employees, but also to the 181 reserve and auxiliary officers who devoted a portion of their lives to serving the citizens of Kansas City in 1982.

Sincerely,

Norman A. Caron
Chief of Police

**NORMAN A. CARON
CHIEF OF POLICE**

GOVERNOR
Christopher Bond

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Edward Biggar	Gwendolyn Wells	Beverly Barker	William Birt	Richard Berkley
PRESIDENT	VICE PRESIDENT	TREASURER	MEMBER	MAYOR
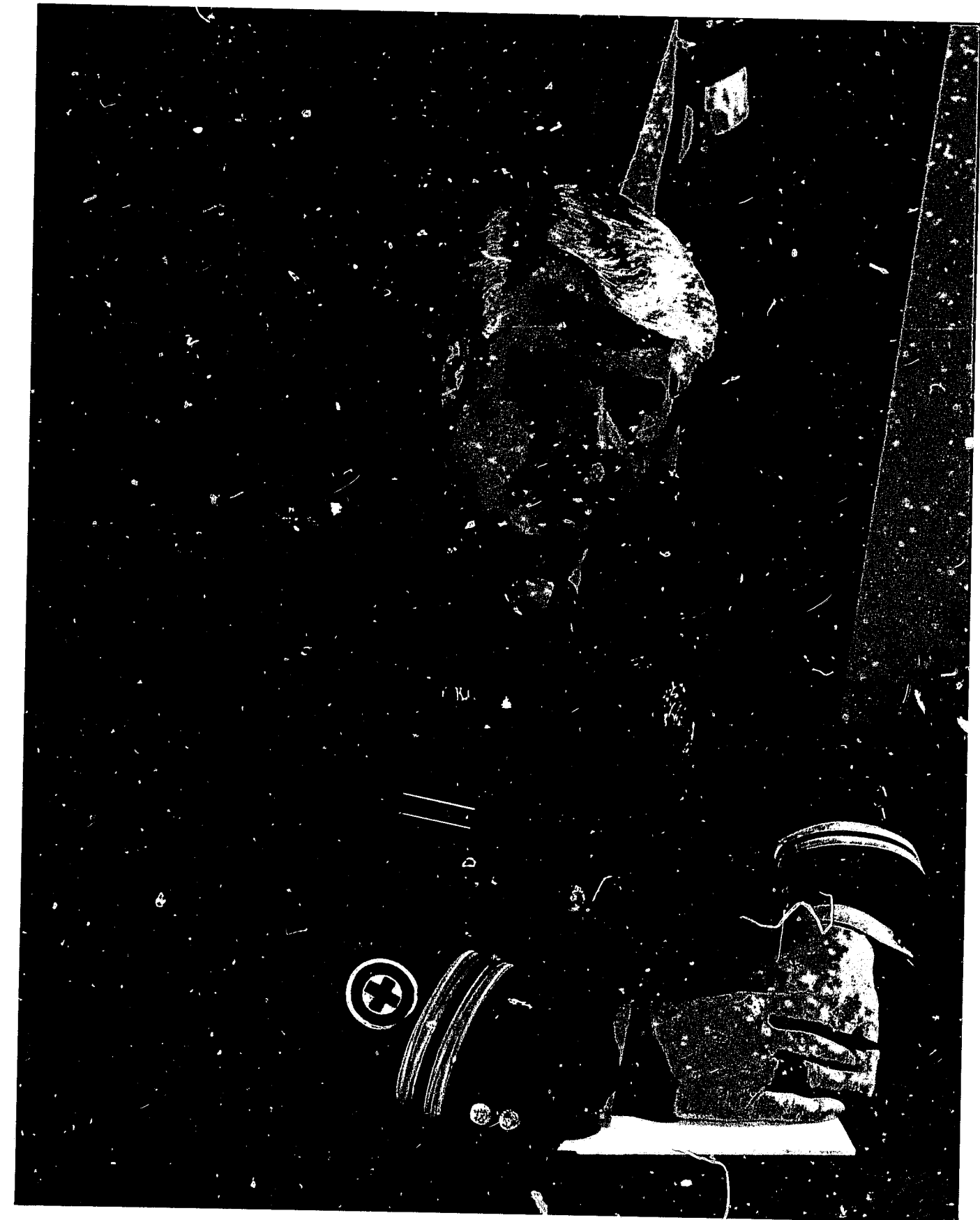
CHIEF OF POLICE
Norman A. Caron
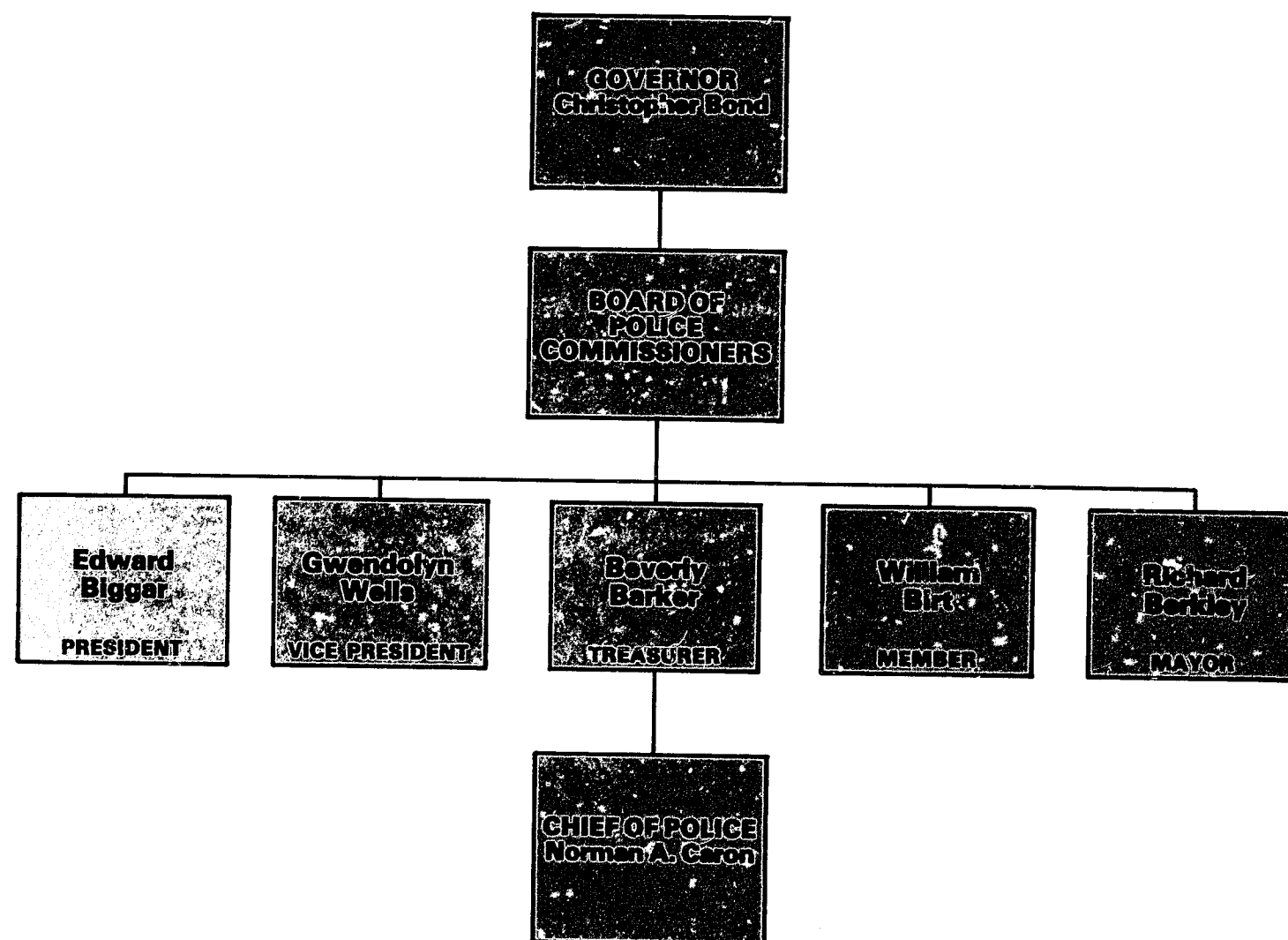
BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Police Commissioners is charged with the responsibility of providing police service to the residents of Kansas City, Missouri. As outlined in state statutes, the Governor of Missouri appoints four citizens to serve on the Board of Police Commissioners. Members serve four year terms, with one commissioner's term expiring each year. The Mayor of Kansas City, by virtue of his elected office, serves as the fifth member of the Board.

With the exception of St. Louis, Missouri, the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department maintains the only state controlled police department in the United States. This structure has been in existence since the department's formation in 1874, with one brief seven year interruption by "home rule" in the 1930s. When municipal management proved ineffective, state control was re-instituted, removing the department from local political influence.

EDWARD S. BIGGAR
President

GWENDOLYN M. WELLS
Vice President

BEVERLY PARKS BARKER
Treasurer

WILLIAM M. BIRT
Member

The Board of Police Commissioners selects the Chief of Police, the city's highest administrative law enforcement officer, who serves at the pleasure of the Board. Under state law, the Board has the exclusive responsibility for management of the department, and has the power to organize a force of reserve officers, retain professional consultants, and review serious disciplinary actions. Public meetings of the Board are held monthly, where citizen and media comments are invited.

MAYOR
RICHARD L. BERKLEY
Ex-Officio Member

Legal Advisor

Internal Affairs Division

Special Investigations Division

Enforcement Unit

Intelligence Unit

FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU

FISCAL AND AUDIT BUREAU

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU

TECHNICAL SUPPORT BUREAU
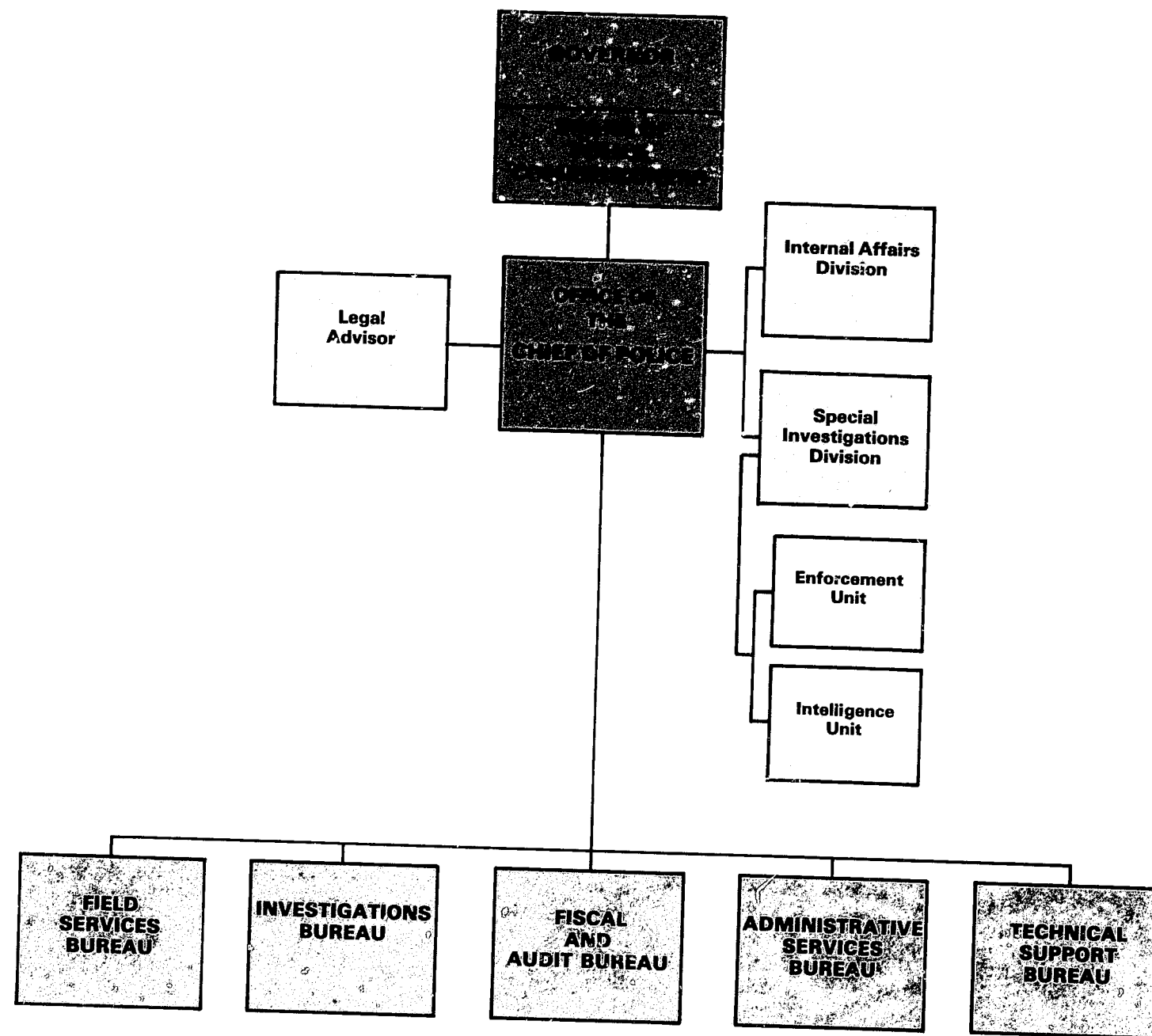
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chief Norman Caron [center] conducts an executive session with [left to right] Lt. Col. Leroy Swift, Technical Support Bureau; Lt. Col. Larry Joiner, Fiscal and Audit Bureau; Lt. Col. Fred Guenther, Investigations Bureau; Lt. Col. Lester Harris, Executive Officer; Lt. Col. Joseph Smith, Field Services Bureau and Lt. Col. James Keiter, Administrative Services Bureau.

Norman A. Caron, a 2½-year veteran of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, was appointed Chief of Police by the Board of Police Commissioners on February 7, 1978, and is the 36th man to serve in that capacity.

Assigned to the Office of the Chief of Police and assisting Chief Caron in his administrative duties is the Executive Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Lester N. Harris. Lt. Col. Harris oversees the Internal Affairs Division, whose primary responsibilities are conducting internal investigations and investigating complaints forwarded by the Office of Citizen Complaints.

Lt. Col. Harris also supervises the recently formed Special Investigations Division. Created from two already existing divisions, the Special Investigations Division consists of two units, the Intelligence Unit (formerly the Organized Crime Division) and the Enforcement Unit (previously the White Collar Crime Division). Due to the sensitive nature of their assigned tasks and the need for confidentiality, both the Internal Affairs Division and the Special Investigations Division are organized under the Chief's Office.

The vast majority of department personnel are assigned to one of five bureaus, the Field Services Bureau, the Investigations Bureau, the Fiscal and Audit Bureau, the Administrative Services Bureau, and the Technical Support Bureau, each commanded by a lieutenant colonel. The bureaus are organized into divisions, which are further divided into units.

The Executive Committee

Once each week, Chief Caron conducts a meeting of the Executive Committee, comprised of the five bureau commanders, the Executive Officer, the department legal advisor, and the commander of the Administrative Analysis Division. The purpose of the Executive Committee is to discuss, adopt, and amend departmental guidelines and procedures.

Whenever a change in guidelines or procedure affects more than one bureau, the written proposal is forwarded through the initiator's chain of command to the Chief of Police. The proposal is then placed on the Executive Committee business agenda for consideration. Most staff work relative to changes is done by the Administrative Analysis Division, but any department element may initiate a proposal for review by the Committee.

Although a formal vote is not tallied, the Executive Committee members reach a general agreement and recommendation on each matter under consideration. The Chief of Police retains the authority to adopt, amend or veto any Committee recommendation.

The Executive Committee concept has proven to be an effective method for allowing each bureau commander to participate in department guideline and procedure decisions and is useful in determining, before implementation, how changes will affect each department element.

Organizational Chart

- **FIELD SERVICES BUREAU**
  - **Patrol Support Division**
    - Helicopter Unit
    - Canine Unit
    - Reserve Unit
  - **Traffic Division**
    - Traffic Enforcement Unit
    - Traffic Specialist Unit
    - Safety Education Unit
  - **South Patrol Division**
  - **North Patrol Division**
  - **East Patrol Division**
    - Support Unit
  - **Metro Patrol Division**
    - Support Unit
  - **Central Patrol Division**
    - Support Unit
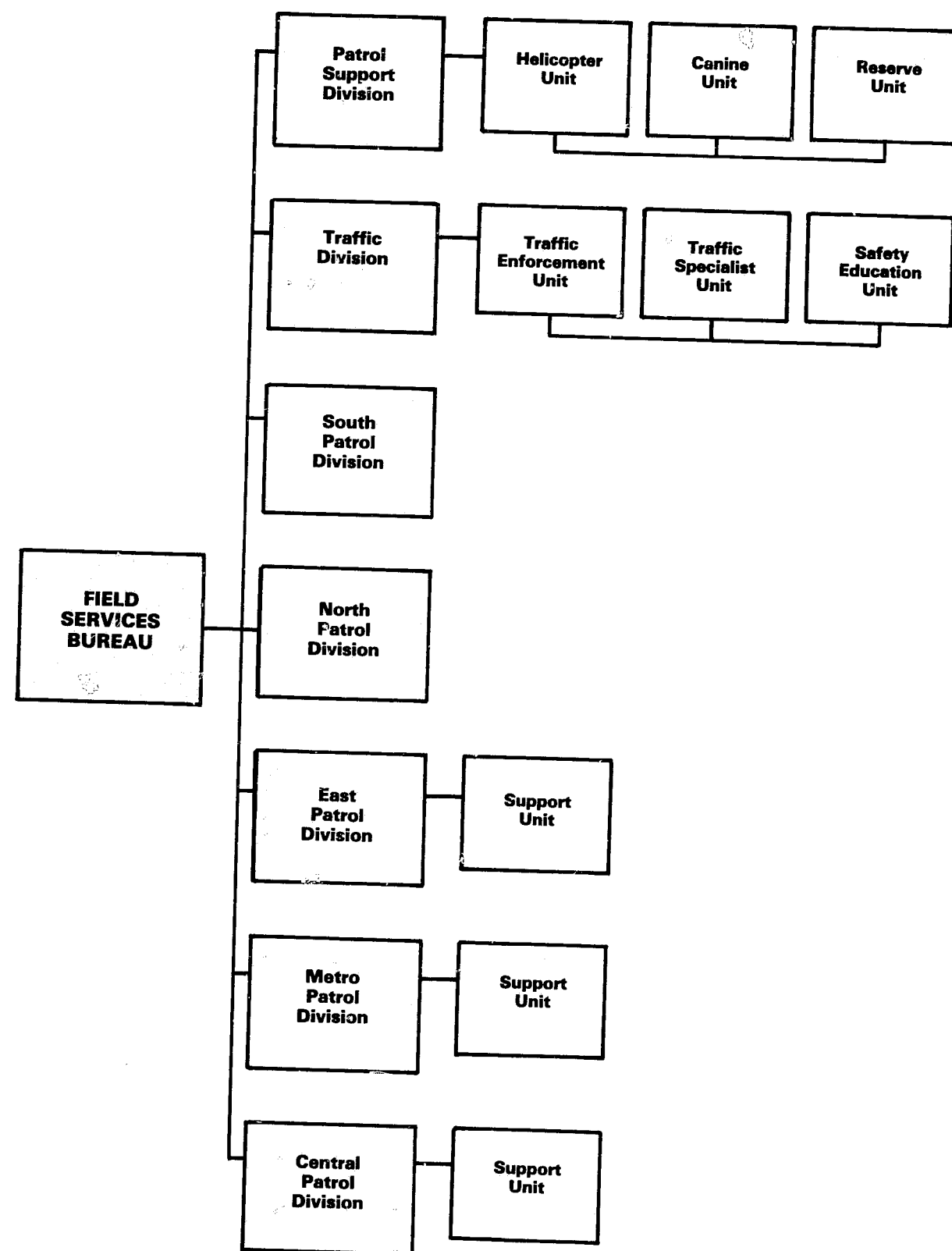
FIELD SERVICES BUREAU

The Field Services Bureau, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Smith, is the department's largest bureau, consisting of approximately 878 law enforcement and civilian members. The bureau includes five patrol division stations, the Traffic Division, and the Patrol Support Division, all of which perform line functions.

New Patrol Strategies

Following a beat study in 1981, all patrol division stations returned to eight hour fixed shifts after a two year experiment with ten hour overlapping shifts. Careful evaluation of the ten

hour plan revealed that the number of beat cars was limited by the required high relief factor, limiting the full range of police service provided.

The foundation of the revised eight hour plan was an equalized work load for district officers. The number of beats, or reporting areas, was increased from 173 to 214 and the number of man hours available for any 24 hour period increased from 1,418 to 1,712 hours, with no increase in number of bureau personnel.

The equalized work load, the reduced relief factor, and the decrease in needed administrative time all allowed the assignment of "proactive" cars. Proactive cars, not routinely responsible for calls for service, were then assigned to concentrate patrol efforts on identified crime and traffic problem areas.

While utilizing the new Strategic and Target Oriented Patrol (S.T.O.P.) plan a 9.7% drop in total reported Part I crimes was experienced in 1982.

Improved Crime Analysis

In order to provide more precise direction in problem areas where the proactive cars were utilized, a complex crime analysis system was implemented in 1982. The same crime analysis program was used at all five patrol divisions to provide program continuity as well as to include data on individuals who are involved in criminal activity in more than one division.

The new crime analysis plan was not merely a method of compiling historical crime data. It provided a detailed analysis which identified patterns and applied suspect information in order to utilize all available resources for a positive impact on crime reduction. Emphasis

was placed on using data from reported offenses so that crime analysts might project areas likely to be victimized.

With the aid of the computer system, information was compiled daily by division crime analysts. Officers assigned to proactive patrol beats on each shift were provided with very specific data on problem areas, enhancing suspect apprehension and crime suppression.

Increased Traffic Analysis

In 1982, traffic analysis was expanded from identification of high accident locations to the causes of traffic related problems.

The updated traffic analysis plan identified traffic signs, signals, and markers that were believed to have had some bearing on accident causes. The results of these studies were then forwarded to city transportation authorities for further research so that corrective steps might be taken.

In 1982, the total number of reported accidents was reduced from 27,321 in 1981 to 25,977, a reduction of 1,344. Personal injuries in vehiculars were reduced by 1,377 from 8,260 in 1981 to 6,883 in 1982. Increased enforcement of traffic laws accounted for 7,689 more citations issued for moving violations than in 1981.
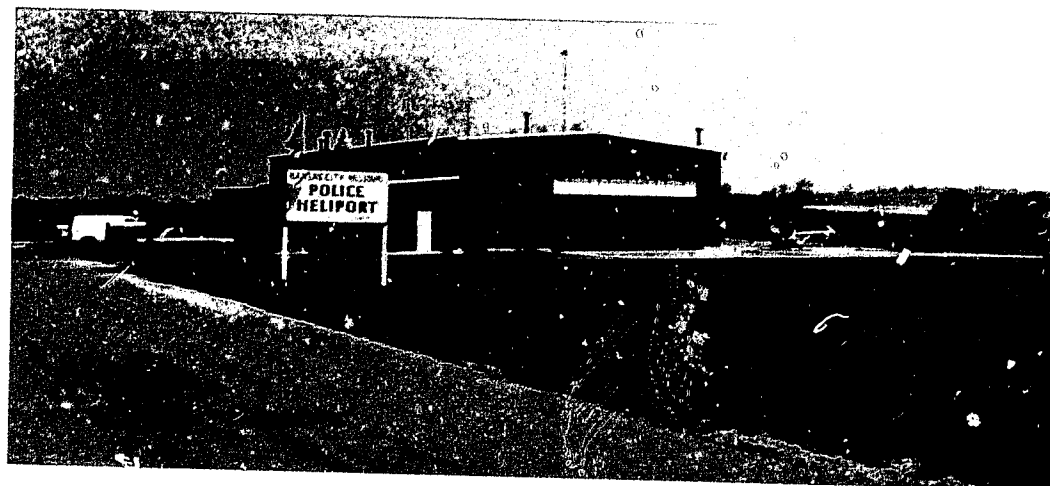
Safety Education Unit

Over the past two years, the Safety Education Unit has developed an extensive traffic safety program aimed at school age children. During 1982, through personal visits and video taped programs, 25,044 elementary students were exposed to the "Roads to Safety" program. An additional 15,294 children participated in pedestrian and bicycle safety programs sponsored by the unit.

Over 3,720 adolescents and adults attended Safety Education Unit presentations addressing the dangers of alcohol abuse. The unit also conducted classes in pedestrian safety to 351 senior citizens. Nine different video programs produced by the Safety Education Unit were broadcast on local television stations 52 times throughout the year, with an estimated audience of 152,000 viewers.

Reserve Unit Recruitment

The Reserve Unit began a full scale recruitment campaign in January, 1982. Through extensive media coverage, 54 officers were added to the Reserve Unit roster, bringing total reserve strength to 146 officers by December. Reserve officers volunteered 56,059 hours of police service throughout the year, with 55% of that time actually spent on patrol.

A total of 857 arrests for assorted state and city charges were logged by the Reserve Unit in 1982, as well as 1,274 traffic citations.

Auxiliary Services Officers

In October, 1981, the Auxiliary Service Officer program was implemented under the direction of the Reserve Unit commander. Its purpose is to supplement civilian personnel manpower, while increasing citizen involvement with the department on a voluntary basis.

Auxiliary Service Officers are required to donate one four hour shift per week and are provided with necessary uniforms and equipment. By the end of 1982, 35 auxiliary officers were actively participating in the program in various civilian positions.

Community Interaction

While all of these programs were designed to make the Field Services Bureau more efficient, the primary goal, to reduce crime, also required improved community-police relations. One of the Field Services Bureau objectives for 1982 was to increase citizen involvement through the formation of a large number of block clubs.

One Community Interaction Officer was appointed in each patrol division to assist groups in organizing effective clubs and to promote communication between citizens and the department. At hundreds of neighborhood meetings, residents were asked to cooperate with police in reporting crime and suspicious activity.

By the end of 1982, over 2,100 neighborhood block clubs had been established in residential areas of Kansas City, Missouri. With the assistance of these concerned citizens and increased patrol efforts, burglaries were reduced by 13.3% compared to 1981.

Juvenile Division

Criminalistics Division — Polygraph Unit — Regional Criminalistics Laboratory — Crime Scene Investigations Unit

Fraud and Fugitive Division — Fraud Unit — Forgery/Check Unit — Fugitive Apprehension Unit

INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU

Investigations Support Division — Perpetrator Information Center — Case Review/ Court Assistance Unit — Victim/ Witness Assistance Unit

Crimes Against Property Division — North Burg./Larc. and Auto Theft Unit — East Burg./Larc. and Auto Theft Unit — Central Burg./Larc. and Auto Theft Unit — Metro Burg./Larc. and Auto Theft Unit — South Burg./Larc. and Auto Theft Unit — Property Recovery Unit — Arson Control Unit

Crimes Against Persons Division — Homicide Unit — Robbery Unit — Sex Crimes Unit

Narcotics/ Vice Division — Career Criminal Unit — Drug Enforcement Unit — Morals and Gambling Unit

INVESTIGATION BUREAU

The Investigations Bureau, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Fred W. Guenther, consists of approximately 246 sworn and civilian members. The bureau is charged with the responsibility of conducting investigations of crimes committed within the city limits of Kansas City, Missouri, in an effort to identify, apprehend, and prosecute persons responsible for their commission.

The Crimes Against Property Division is the only decentralized division within the Investigations Bureau. It includes five separate Burglary, Larceny, and Auto Theft Units, with one unit assigned to each of the existing patrol stations.

Each B.L.A.T. Unit is responsible for the investigation of both residence and non-residence burglaries, auto thefts, and larcenies from buildings and vehicles occurring within their respective geographic areas.

Each of the remaining divisions in the Investigations Bureau is responsible for investigating specific types of offenses that occur anywhere in the city, with the exception of the Investigations Support Division and the Criminalistics Division, which exist primarily to lend support to other investigative elements.

Regional Crime Lab Moves

In the spring of 1982, the Regional Criminalistics Laboratory, the Crime Scene Investigations Unit, the Crimes Against Property Division office, the Arson Control Unit, and the Property Recovery Unit were relocated in a spacious, newly remodeled building at 1525 Holmes.

The Regional Criminalistics Lab is considered one of the finest forensic laboratories in the nation. In 1982, lab experts expended 20,337 hours performing 23,503 evidence examinations, including firearms and toolmark comparisons and chemical analysis. Approximately 75% of the 6,044 cases submitted to the lab during the year pertained to criminal investigations and 25% were related to narcotics violations.

Statistics reflect a significant rise in the number of tests performed on each case submitted to the lab in 1982, indicating an increased level of expertise attained by examiners who were able to draw more conclusions on each case. Homicide evidence examinations increased by 38% and rape evidence exams rose by 55%.

The enlarged facilities also provided space for an expanded color photo processing lab. The black and white processing lab, which had been housed in Police Headquarters, was merged with the color lab, forming the Crime Lab's Photography Section. A total of 13,954 photo
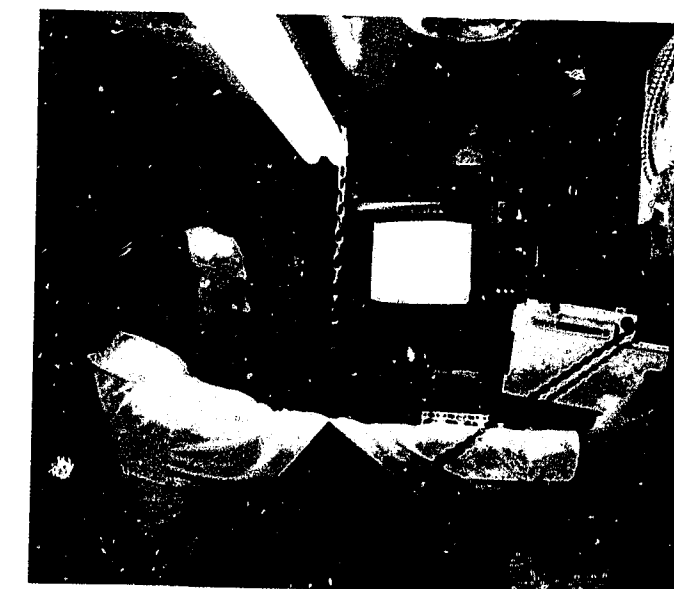
cases were processed and printed by the Photo Section in 1982.

Arson Control Unit

The Arson Control Project, staffed by members of the Arson Control Unit, was funded by a federal grant in 1980 to combat the growing incidence of arson in Kansas City. The unit's specially trained detectives worked closely with crime lab personnel and with an assistant county prosecutor who was specifically assigned to the prosecution of arson related offenses.

The project's grant was depleted by late 1981. In January, 1982, an additional $3,000 grant was awarded to the department by the Allstate Insurance Company, providing for the continuation of the project through 1982.

Four of the Arson Control Unit members have also received extensive training in explosive ordinance disposal at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.

Two E.O.D. technicians from the Arson Control Unit responded to Liberty, Missouri on February 2, 1982, to assist the Liberty Police Department in the safe handling of a sophisticated explosive device discovered in a residential area.

The detectives determined that one electrical connection in the blast circuit was only 1/100th of an inch from completion of the circuit. The device was fully activated for immediate detonation, preventing movement to a more secure location.

To prevent loss of life and massive property damage, the technicians entered the bomb by hand and successfully dismantled the largest such device ever handled by department technicians.

Property Recovery Unit Succeeds

Established in September, 1981, the Property Recovery Unit met with measurable success in its first year of operation by recovering over $216,378 in stolen property.

Initially, the unit was organized to enforce a 1981 city ordinance regulating precious metal dealers. Under the new law, dealers were required to report each gem and precious metal purchase from an individual.

The new ordinance provided that every transaction be recorded on a specific form, including the seller's identification, photograph, and fingerprint. The ordinance required that the record be deposited at a police facility within 24 hours of the purchase and that items be held for ten days before resale.

Most neighboring cities quickly followed Kansas City's lead in enacting similar ordinances. After only one year of enforcement, the ready outlets for stolen jewelry and precious metals were   ly eliminated. Other cities experienced similar succ.

In addition to enforcement of the ordinance, the Property Recovery Unit regularly conducts pawn shop inspections. Before the unit's inception, pawn shops in Kansas City had not been uniformly regulated since 1975.

During 1982, Property Recovery Unit personnel also examined unclaimed vehicles in the police tow lot prior to public auction. By locating confidential identification numbers, eight stolen vehicles, valued at $35,580, were recovered.

The Property Recovery Unit has established itself as a central repository of precious metal losses for the entire metropolitan area and was instrumental throughout 1982 in assisting other law enforcement agencies in recovered property investigations.

"Reverse Sting" Operation

Conducted over a period of seven months, the department's biggest anti-fencing effort, dubbed the "Reverse Sting", concluded in June, 1982, with 41 grand jury indictments charging sixteen individuals with receiving stolen property.

Undercover officers posing as thieves dealt with merchandise that was either purchased by the department, donated by members of the business community, or left unclaimed and scheduled for destruction in the department's Property Room.

Although most of the merchandise consisted of jewelry and precious metals, some of the defendants requested specific merchandise from the officers, such as Polaroid film and appliances. In these instances, the items were secured and made available for purchase.

The items offered were clearly represented to purchasers as stolen. The undercover officers, equipped with listening devices, recorded multiple sales with each buyer.

Originally initiated by the Property Recovery Unit, the object of the "Reverse Sting" was to eliminate outlets for stolen goods and to remove the profit motive from property crimes.

Perpetrator Information Center

In 1979, the Perpetrator Information Center was formed as the department's central intelligence processing unit. Data from field interview forms, offense reports and information received from outside agencies is analyzed and catalogued by unit personnel. The center also responds to requests for intelligence information from investigators and field officers.

Although collection and dissemination of intelligence data is the primary responsibility of the unit, video tape filming has become another important unit function. The information center personnel assist investigative elements by video taping, upon request, crime scenes, line-ups, and voluntary statements.

The use of video tape in interviews and crime scene investigations has been widely recognized by the courts as an effective tool in criminal investigations and subsequent prosecutions.

During 1982, Perpetrator Information Center staff members video taped 91 statements, line-ups and crime scenes, and conducted 137 viewings from unit video files.

Case Review and Court Assistance

In order to maintain open communications with the prosecutor's staff, the Case Review and Court Assistance Unit acts as a liaison between the court system and the department's investigative elements.

The Case Review and Court Assistance Unit is responsible for the presentation of all felony and misdemeanor cases for prosecution to the involved county prosecutor. This includes arraignments of in-custody arrests and presentation of case files for warrants.

In 1982, the unit processed 3,835 arrest cases, over 95% of which were formally charged by the prosecutor.

FISCAL AND AUDIT BUREAU

FISCAL AND AUDIT BUREAU

- **Accounting Division**
  - General Accounting Unit
  - Grants Unit
- **Purchase and Supply Division**
  - Supply Unit
- **Budget Development Division**
  - Budget Preparation and Control Unit
  - Long Range Planning and Grant Unit
- **Audit Division**
  - Internal Audit Unit
  - Management Systems Unit

The Fiscal and Audit Bureau, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Larry J. Joiner, is responsible for budget preparation and control and for initiating actions for proper use of fiscal resources. In the 1982-83 budget year, the bureau, consisting of 37 law enforcement and civilian members, maintained the department's $54,257,369 budget.

1982 Project Grants

Three substantial grants were received and processed by the Grants Unit in 1982. An $85,700 grant was distributed by the Missouri Division of Highway Safety, appropriated to determine public compliance and the effects of selective enforcement of the 55 m.p.h. speed limit. The study surveyed Kansas City's six interstate highways, which extend over 83 miles and are traveled by 135,000 vehicles daily.

The project began in April, and provided overtime funds for officers involved and equipment necessary for the study. In addition, two Kawasaki motorcycles were presented by the MDHS to the Traffic Division in September, in connection with the grant.

The department also received a $16,500 grant from the MDHS in December, 1982, for increased emphasis on intoxicated driver arrests. The project commenced during the Christmas holiday season and will be repeated during holiday weekends in 1983. The grant provides overtime pay for ten officers to concentrate on drunk driver arrests between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m.

The Missouri State Legislature appropriated $35,942 in 1982 to supplement operational costs for the Regional Criminalistics Lab under the Crime Lab Assistance Program. The only forensic facility in the area, the Regional Lab accepts evidence for analysis from law enforcement agencies throughout northwestern Missouri.

Long Range Planning and Grant Unit

In 1980, the Long Range Planning and Grant Unit began preparing to relocate the Regional Criminalistics Laboratory. The lab had been located at 2100 North Noland Road in Independence, Missouri, since 1972.

Long Range Planning and Grant Unit members recommended a major shift in the department's past focus on new structures under the Capital Improvements Plan. Instead of designing a new building at an estimated $1,747,505 the unit selected a 13,500 square foot existing structure at 1525 Holmes for renovation.

For the first time in the department's history, members of the unit located the proposed site, prepared remodeling plans, and completed line drawings for the facility, rather than employ outside consultants for each phase. The only professional advisor utilized in the project was an architect who prepared final blueprints from the unit's sketches.

With renovation completed in the spring of 1982, the large lab building and extensive grounds provided ample space not only for the laboratory facilities, but also for the Crimes Against Property Division Office, the Arson Control Unit, the Property Recovery Unit, and the Crime Scene Investigations Unit. The final cost of the move totaled just over $876,000, saving the city an estimated $871,505 over the expense of erecting a new structure.
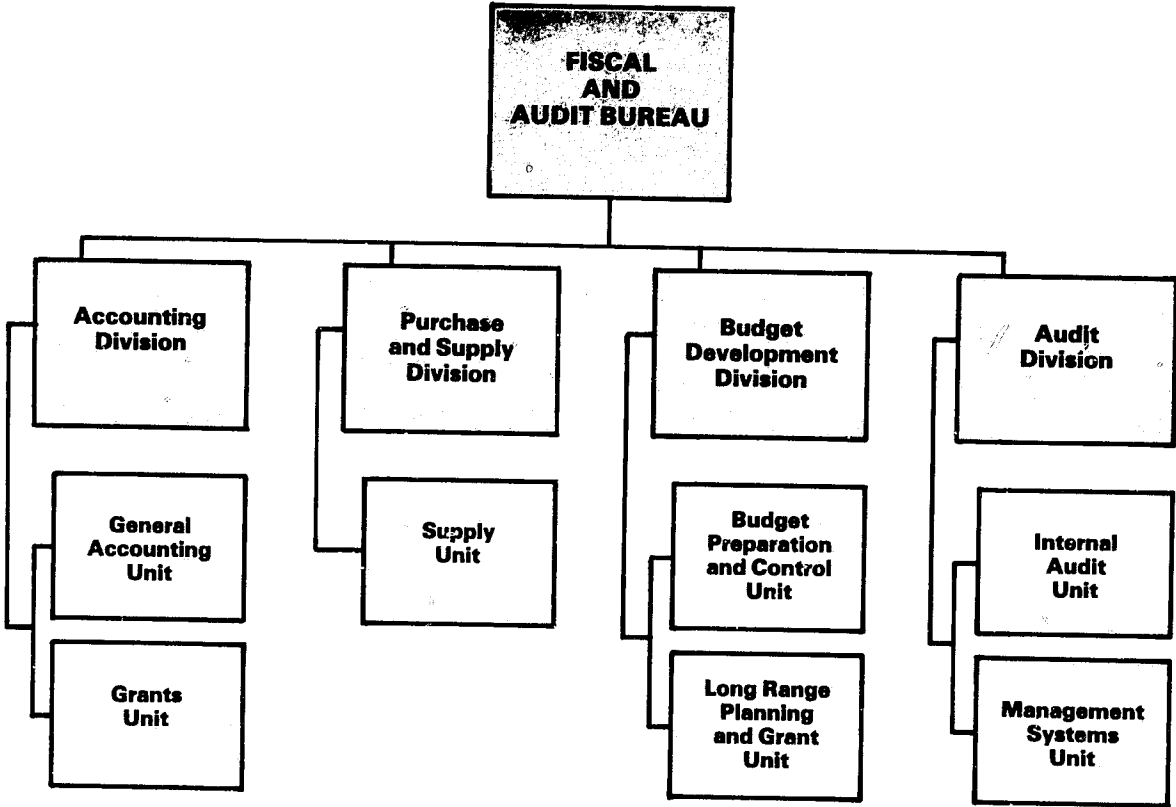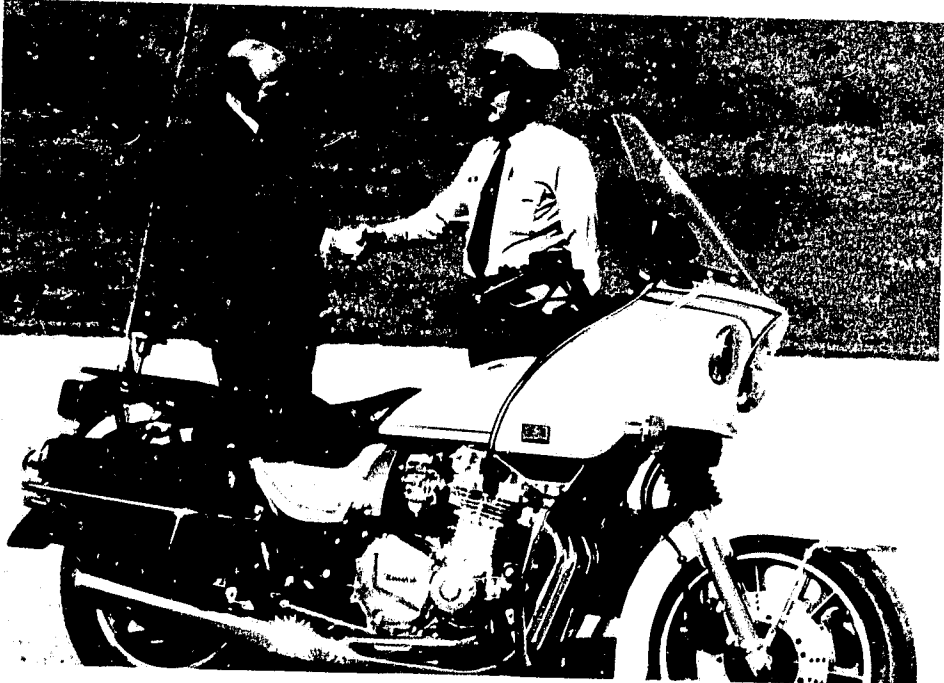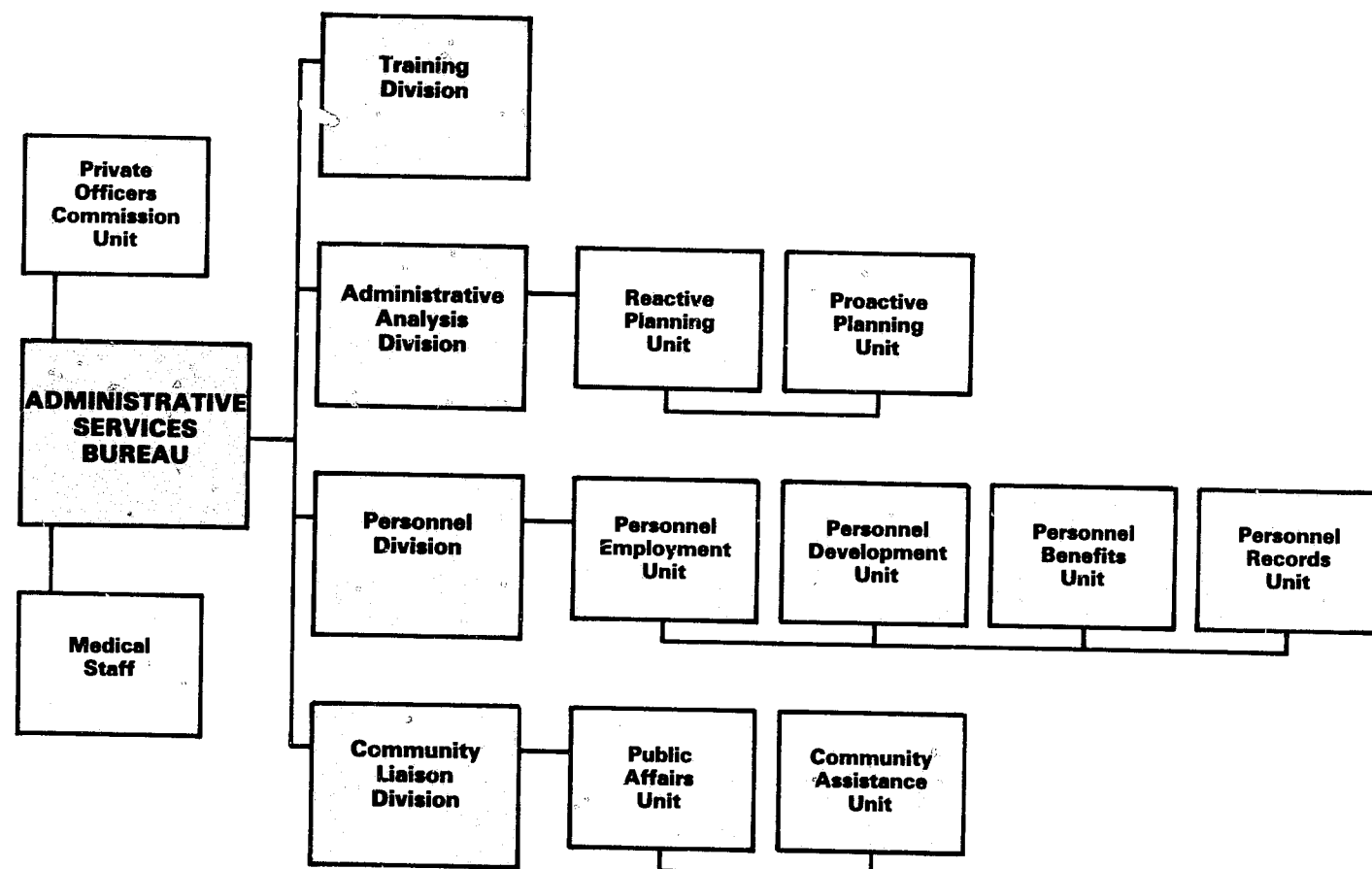
Organizational Chart:

- Private Officers Commission Unit
- ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BUREAU
- Medical Staff
- Training Division
- Administrative Analysis Division
  - Reactive Planning Unit
  - Proactive Planning Unit
- Personnel Division
  - Personnel Employment Unit
  - Personnel Development Unit
  - Personnel Benefits Unit
  - Personnel Records Unit
- Community Liaison Division
  - Public Affairs Unit
  - Community Assistance Unit

The Administrative Services Bureau, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James S. Keiter, is comprised of about 80 law enforcement and civilian members. The bureau is responsible for providing administrative support to all elements in order to maintain efficient department operations.

The Administrative Services Bureau consists of the Community Liaison Division, the Personnel Division, the Administrative Analysis Division, and the Training Division. The bureau is also responsible for issuing and reviewing all commissions granted to security guards, private investigators, and private officers in Kansas City, Missouri.

National Police Planners Conference

The second annual National Police Planners Association Conference was hosted by the Proactive Planning Unit of the Administrative Analysis Division at the Sheraton Royal Hotel on September 13, 1982. One hundred participants from across the nation and Canada met to exchange police planning ideas.

The conference concept originated within the Proactive Planning Unit when it became apparent that no central location existed where police agencies could retrieve information concerning ongoing and past planning projects.

In an effort to make the best possible use of available resources and to avoid duplication of efforts, the Proactive Planning Unit established the National Police Planners Project Repository, located within the Administrative Analysis Division. The repository is a library of current and past law enforcement studies and is available to all association members.

The theme for 1982's conference was "Recognition of the Professional Police Planner". Conference objectives were to exchange information between agencies, to improve communications between police planners, and to expand the data contained in the central project repository.

Training Academy

With the exception of firearms training, all recruit classes for Kansas City, Missouri Police Department officers are conducted at the Regional Training Academy, located on the campus of the Penn Valley Community College, 3201 Southwest Trafficway.

Department instructors assigned to the academy are considered vocational instructors and are a part of Penn Valley's adjunct faculty. Entrant officers are officially enrolled in the college during training and earn 34 hours of college credit during the 640 hour training program.

In addition to classroom instruction and practical application exercises, the department conducts extensive training in self-defense and weapons tactics, such as use of the baton, come-alongs, the carotid neck restraint, and revolver retention.

At least once a year after completion of academy training, all officers return to Penn Valley for in-service instruction regarding revolver retention and neck restraint techniques, along with classroom instruction to keep abreast of changes in the law enforcement profession.

Pre-Retirement Planning

In February, 1982, the Personnel Benefits Unit of the Personnel Division presented the first of a comprehensive series of pre-retirement planning seminars for department members approaching retirement. A second session was presented in October.

Law enforcement officers in their twenty-second year and beyond, and civilian members, in their fifteenth year and beyond, were invited to attend. Since the transition from employment to retirement can have a major impact on family life, spouses of members were also encouraged to attend.

Specialists in the field of retirement planning voluntarily conducted eight informational lectures. Topics included pensions, Social Security benefits, physical and mental health, second careers, housing options, legal affairs, insurance plans, and investment opportunities.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT BUREAU

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                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │  TECHNICAL   │
                    │   SUPPORT    │
                    │    BUREAU    │
                    └──────────────┘
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Logistics Division	Computer Systems Division	Records and Communications Division
Detention Unit	Systems Unit	Communications Unit
Building Maintenance Unit	Applications Programming Unit	Records Unit
Radio Maintenance Unit	Computer Operations Unit	Property and Evidence Unit
Vehicle Maintenance Unit	Input Control Unit	Identification Unit
Printing and Publications Unit		

The Technical Support Bureau, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Leroy V. Swift, provides services to support the department's line functions for more effective law enforcement. The bureau employs 32 police officers and 317 civilians. In recent years, civilian employees and supervisors have replaced most of the bureau's sworn personnel, allowing a large number of officers to return to patrol.

Computer Systems Division

The Computer Systems Division, located on the fourth floor of Police Headquarters,

performs round-the-clock computer services, supplying criminal records information to the 332 computer terminals, in a total of 63 area criminal justice agencies in the Alert II Network.

Automated Report Number System

On May 24, 1982, the Automated Case Report Number System was implemented throughout the department. The initial phase of the system was concerned with issuing case report numbers, selecting report information, and the accountability of report numbers. A second phase, scheduled for 1983, will allow an operator to determine the status of cases and to analyze workloads, aiding supervisors and crime analysts in planning and deploying manpower.

The new report number system begins in the Communications Unit when a case number is assigned to a report by computer. After the report is written and approved, the information contained in the report, such as the location, victim's identifiers, and means of attack, is entered into the station's computer terminal by desk clerks. The information is entered directly into the computer data bank and becomes immediately available for inquiries.

The program provides an immensely improved system for the accountability of reports, the availability of accurate and timely information about crime patterns, and the ability to respond to in-

formation requests concerning any reported incident.
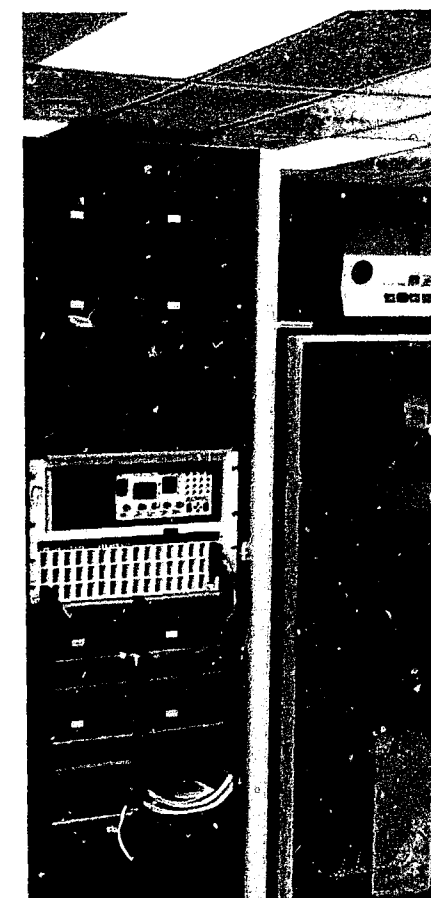
CRASH Program

In the fall of 1982, the CRASH (Calspan Reconstruction of Accident Speeds on the Highway) computer program was implemented. The program is an accident investigation aid aimed at increasing accuracy and uniformity in the interpretation of physical evidence gathered at vehicular scenes.

The program is used mainly by the Accident Investigation Unit for speed calculations in serious injury and fatality accidents or where police equipment is involved.
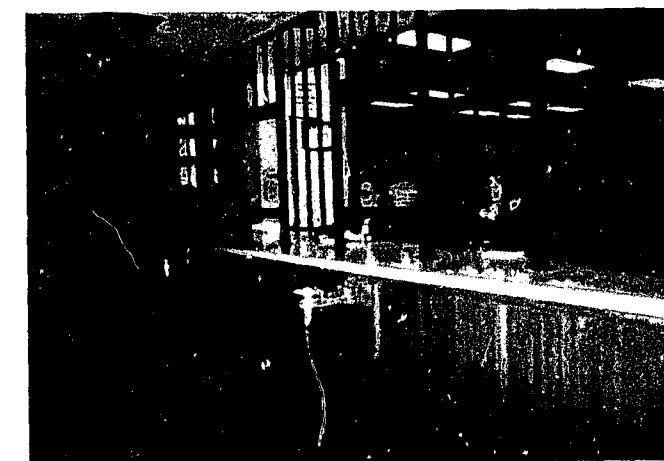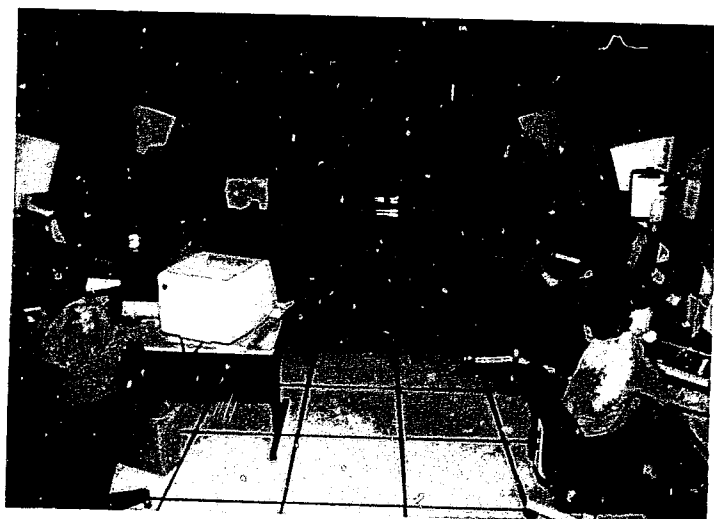
After the accident report is completed, an accident investigator enters the measurements and calculations, including impact positions and angles, resting positions, and the amount of rotation after impact for each vehicle involved.

The computer instantly provides two separate and independently derived estimates of the speed changes experienced by each vehicle at the time of collision contact. Accuracy of the estimated speeds is within three to five miles per hour, a vast improvement over methods used in the past, and a savings of dozens of man-hours per vehicular accident. Much of the information obtained from the CRASH program has never before been available.

Automated Timekeeping Program

In addition to criminal records, warrants, and pick up information, the Computer Systems Division developed an Automated Timekeeping System. Implemented in January, 1982, the system calculates payroll data, accumulated sick leave, and overtime for each department member on a daily basis, eliminating detailed paperwork in all department elements.

Communications Unit Prepares for 911

The Communications Unit, located on the first floor of Police Headquarters, began preparing personnel and equipment for Kansas City's new 911 Emergency telephone service, after the system received voter approval in March, 1982. Six specially equipped 60 button telephones were installed in a remodeled area of the unit, creating a separate room for telephone call takers.
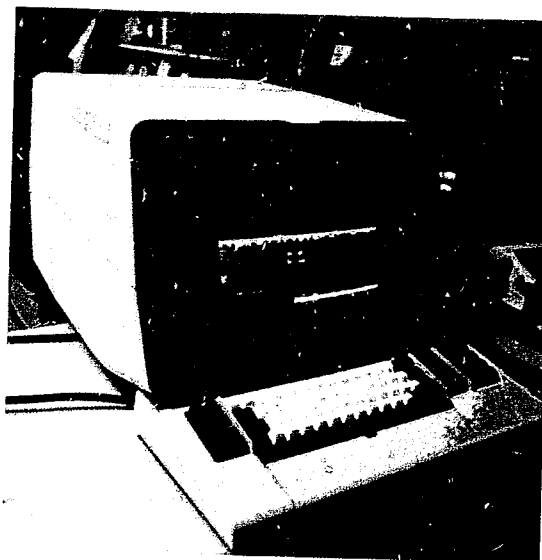
At the present time, nine on-duty dispatchers per shift are required to answer telephone calls for service in addition to handling air traffic on the department's six routine (North, Central, East, Metro, South and Traffic and Administrative zones) and one city-wide emergency radio frequencies.

In order to staff the new call taker positions created by the upcoming 911 system, 22 new dispatchers will be trained prior to the project's implementation in mid-February, 1983, bringing the unit total to 66 civilian dispatchers. Each member in the unit will be cross trained in call taking and radio dispatching.

The Computer Aided Dispatching system (or CAD) is also expected to become operational in the Communications Unit by March 1, 1983. Through audio keyed computer terminals, with information displayed in seven colors, call takers will send priority coded calls for service to radio dispatching consoles. The radio dispatchers will have the capability to enter the status and identity of all available field officers on their assigned zone in their terminals at the beginning of the shift.

The CAD terminal will display the location and type of situation involved any time an officer is placed out of service. The screen will note any available suspect information and vehicle descriptions, as well as furnishing warnings to the dispatcher when officers arrive at the scene of potentially dangerous calls, such as hold up alarms or situations where subjects are thought to be armed.
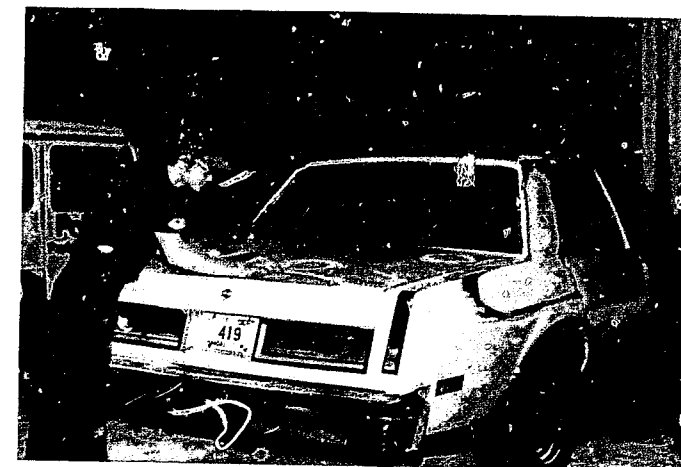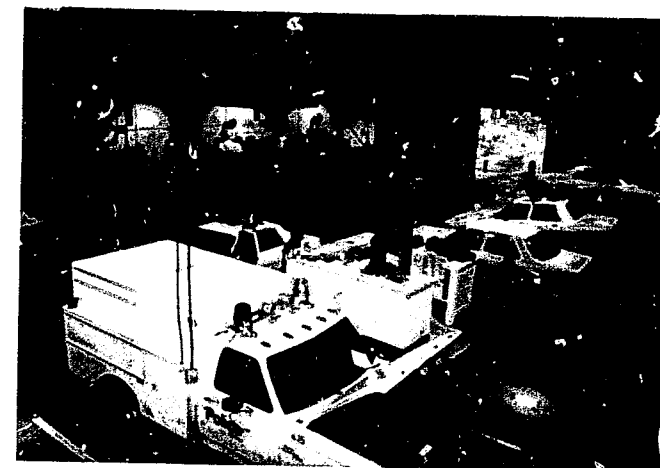
Patrol Vehicle Refurbishment

The Kansas City, Missouri Police Department is the first and only known law enforcement agency to implement a vehicle refurbishment program. Initiated by the Vehicle Maintenance Unit during 1982, the department plans to completely refurbish 20 marked patrol cars by the end of the fiscal year in April, 1983.

The program's objective is to provide the safest, best handling, most comfortable, and reliable police vehicle possible, at less than half the price of a new car.

The spacious new 21,500 square foot Vehicle Maintenance Garage contains room for several vehicles in various stages of refurbishment as well as storage for damaged cars, from which serviceable parts may be removed.

With 1983 patrol cars priced at $8,700, the estimated cost for complete refurbishment of a used vehicle is expected to average $4,200 per car, or 48% of the replacement cost.

Each automobile requires about 120 hours of labor. During the process, the suspension, engine, transmission, drive line, and steering mechanism are all rebuilt or replaced with original manufacturer parts. The interior is removed and cleaned or repaired and new carpeting and headliners are installed. Body damage is repaired and the car is painted inside and out, making it virtually identical to a brand new model.
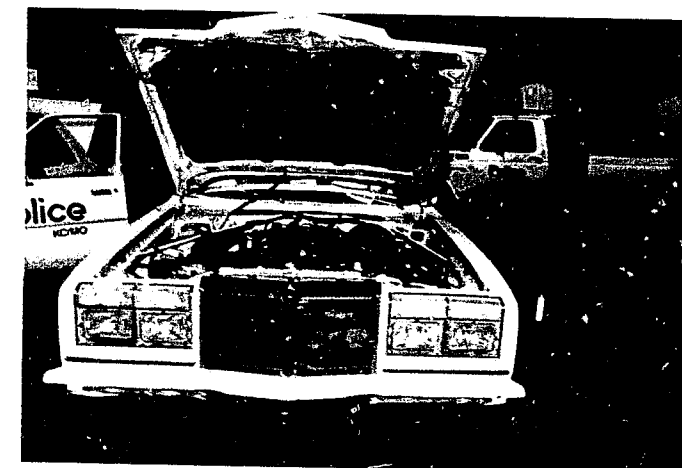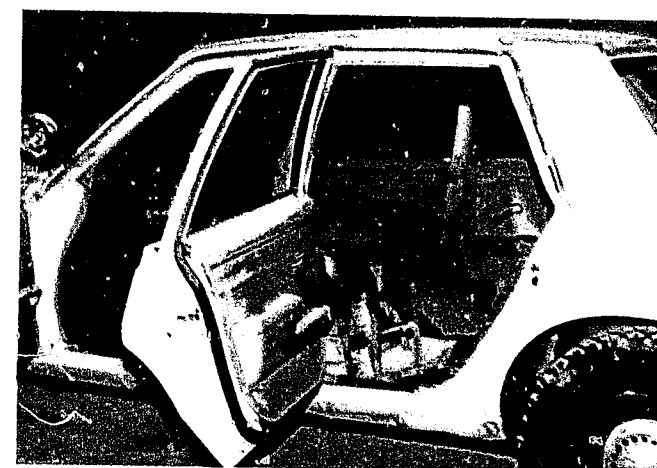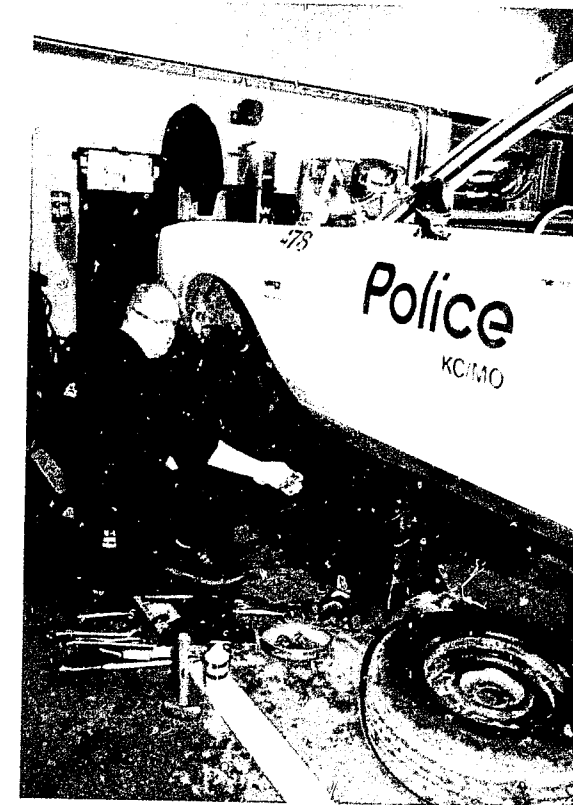
COMMENDATION AND HONOR AWARDS

Medal of Valor

Kansas City, Missouri Police Department
Medal of Valor Awarded To

of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department
in recognition of distinguished service with valor
rendered to the citizens of Kansas City, Missouri

Bestowed upon a member who performs an exceptionally valorous act, involving great personal danger.

Distinguished Service

Kansas City, Missouri Police Department
Distinguished Service
Medal
Awarded To

of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department
in recognition of distinguished service rendered the
citizens of Kansas City, Missouri.

Awarded to a member who performs a dangerous and distinguished act that exceeds expected performance.

Certificate of Commendation

Kansas City, Missouri Police Department
This award is granted To

of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department
in recognition of commendable service rendered the
citizens of Kansas City, Missouri.

Awarded to a member for an exceptional act of police duty which brings credit to the member and department.

Meritorious Service Award

Kansas City, Missouri Police Department
This award is granted To

of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department
in recognition of meritorious service rendered the
citizens of Kansas City, Missouri.

Bestowed upon a member for an exceptional contribution to the progress of the department.

1982 AWARD RECIPIENTS

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

Det. Eugene T. Kinser
Sgt. Robert L. Kinser
P.O. Randal G. New

CERTIFICATE OF COMMENDATION

Det. William C. Atwood
P.O. Thomas W. Barnes
Sgt. David M. Barton
Det. Gerald R. Borchers
P.O. Francy L. Chapman
P.O. Carl D. Cherry
P.O. Steven H. Christensen
Det. Larry L. Cridlebaugh
P.O. Robert A. Duncan
P.O. Michael T. Ferguson
Inv. John E. Fraise
Det. Dennis M. Gargotto
P.O. Cindy J. Gibson
Sgt. Lawrence D. Gilmer
Det. Michael J. Hand
Det. Kim I. Harmon
R/P.O. Mark J. Komoroski
Sgt. James T. Kopp

P.O. Lorenza J. Lamar, Jr.
Det. William L. Lamb
Det. James R. Lovelady
P.O. Robert J. Micco
Capt. Thomas O. Mills
Det. William C. Moore
P.O. Gerald L. Oliver
Det. Cecil O. O'Rear
Det. Rickey J. Pilgrim
Civ. Gale A. Roberts
Det. Paul W. Roberts
R/Sgt. Craig G. Sarver
Det. Elmer F. Sellmeyer
Det. Timothy H. Shanks
P.O. Michael V. Sola
Det. Dennis F. Trabue
P.O. Walter A. Westwood

MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD

Capt. Richard K. Burnett
P.O. William C. Cahill
Civ. Cynthia L. Coghlan
Civ. Richard D. Conway, Jr.
Sgt. Robert C. Mathis (2)
Capt. Robert L. McAtee
Capt. Richard N. McKiddy

Civ. Joy O. Ramsey
P.O. George F. Roberts
P.O. Bobby E. Robinett
Civ. Judith H. Robinette
Sgt. Benjamin E. Way
Civ. David H. Wood
P.O. John L. Young II

POLICE FACILITIES and PATROL DIVISIONS

FERRELVIEW

KCI

KANSAS CITY NORTH

PLATTE WOODS

A

LAKE WAUKOMIS

GLADSTONE

BIRMINGHAM

RANDOLPH

NORTH KANSAS CITY

MISSOURI RIVER

C B E

H I

F

J K

D G

M

L N

KANSAS

RAYTOWN

GRANDVIEW

A.F.B.

POLICE FACILITIES

A. North Patrol Division
   1001 Northwest Barry Road
B. Police Headquarters
   1125 Locust
C. Administrative Annex
   306 East 12th Street
D. Regional Training Academy
   3201 Southwest Trafficway
E. Regional Crime Lab
   1525 Holmes
F. Traffic Division
   15 East 28th Street
G. Central Patrol Division
   1120 East Linwood Blvd.
H. Service Station
   1245 Prospect
I. Radio Maintenance
   3324 East 12th Street
J. Vehicle Maintenance
   5215 East 27th Street
K. East Patrol Division
   5301 East 27th Street
L. Pistol Range
   6900 Coal Mine Road
M. K-9 Unit
   8100 Ozark Road
N. Helicopter Unit
   4601 Eastern
O. Metro Patrol Division
   1880 East 63rd Street
P. South Patrol Division
   11109 Hickman Mills Drive

DIVISION BOUNDARIES

North Patrol Division
Central Patrol Division
East Patrol Division
Metro Patrol Division
South Patrol Division

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI POLICE DEPARTMENT
FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE BUDGET*

1982 - 1983   POLICE BUDGET

SALARIES	$40,433,634 =	82.7%
RENT, STRUCTURAL REPAIRS, UTILITIES, ADVERTISING, INSURANCE, ETC.	$5,270,594 =	10.8%
MISC. MINOR EQUIPMENT, VEHICLE FUEL AND PARTS, UNIFORMS, OFFICE SUPPLIES, ETC.	$2,319,175 =	4.7%
VEHICLES, COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, OFFICE EQUIPMENT, ETC.	$887,197 =	1.8%
TOTAL BUDGET APPROPRIATION...	$48,910,600 =	100.0%

POLICE BUDGET COMPARISONS

	1980-1981 Fiscal Year	1981-1982 Fiscal Year	1982-1983 Fiscal Year	Requested Budget 1983-1984 Fiscal Year
PERSONAL SERVICES	$33,489,416	$37,447,156	$40,433,634	$45,940,076
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	4,312,542	4,834,988	5,270,594	6,635,413
COMMODITIES	2,108,547	2,231,912	2,319,175	2,712,079
CAPITAL OUTLAY	1,027,646	659,182	887,197	1,523,479
TOTAL	$40,938,151	$45,173,238	**$48,910,600	$56,811,047

* Does not include pension and F.I.C.A. contributions
** As of December 17, 1982

LENGTH OF SERVICE BY RANK - TITLE

Years	Chief	Lt. Col.	Major	Capt.	Sgt.	Det.	Officers and Invest.	Data Sys. Tech.	Heli. Pilot Tech.	Supv. Tech.	Poly. Tech.	Total	Percent in Each Service Group
0- 4						3	146					149	13.1 %
5- 9					11	29	131					171	15.0 %
10-14			4	12	78	66	210		2			372	32.6 %
15-19			4	15	38	29	77	1	1		2	167	14.6 %
20-24		5	12	27	49	28	93	3	6	2	1	226	19.8 %
25-29	1	1	2	4	28	9	8			1	2	56	4.9 %
TOTALS	1	6	22	58	204	164	665	4	9	3	5	1,141	100.0%

Average length of service of all law enforcement personnel - 13.3 years

AGE OF PERSONNEL BY RANK - TITLE

Age	Chief	Lt. Col.	Major	Capt.	Sgt.	Det.	Officers and Invest.	Data Sys. Tech.	Heli. Pilot Tech.	Supv. Tech.	Poly. Tech.	Total	Percent in Each Service Group
21-24							24					24	2.1 %
25-29						6	117					123	10.8 %
30-34			4		37	31	158					230	20.1 %
35-39			2	13	50	48	163		2			278	24.4 %
40-44		1	9	16	48	32	97	1	4	1		209	18.3 %
45-49		4	8	11	40	34	62	3	2		1	165	14.4 %
50-54	1	1	3	10	19	10	36		1	1	1	83	7.3 %
55-59			4	9	2		8			1	3	27	2.4 %
60-64					1	1						2	.2 %
TOTALS	1	6	22	58	204	164	665	4	9	3	5	1,141	100.0%

Average age of all law enforcement personnel - 38.9 years

SALARY SCHEDULE

As of December 31, 1982

Law Enforcement

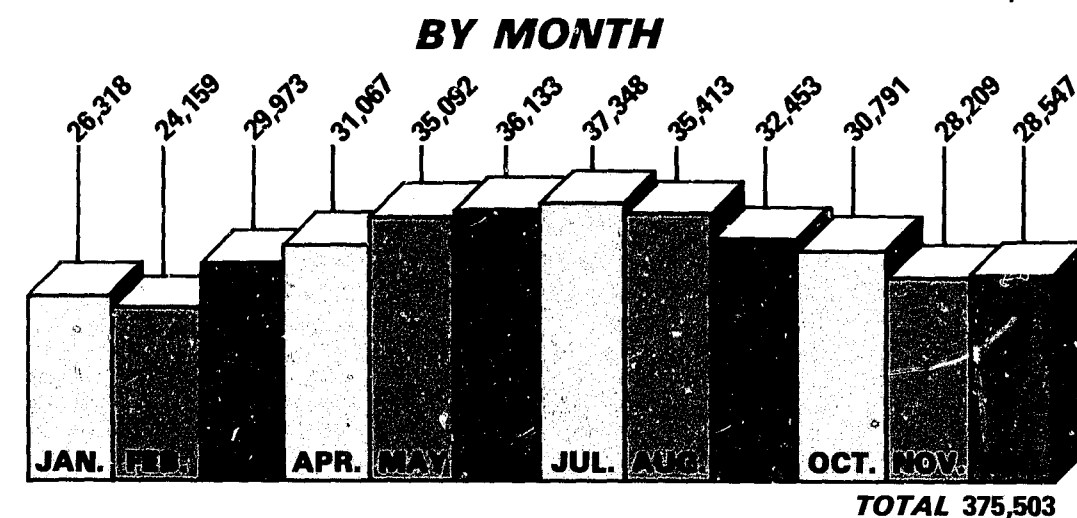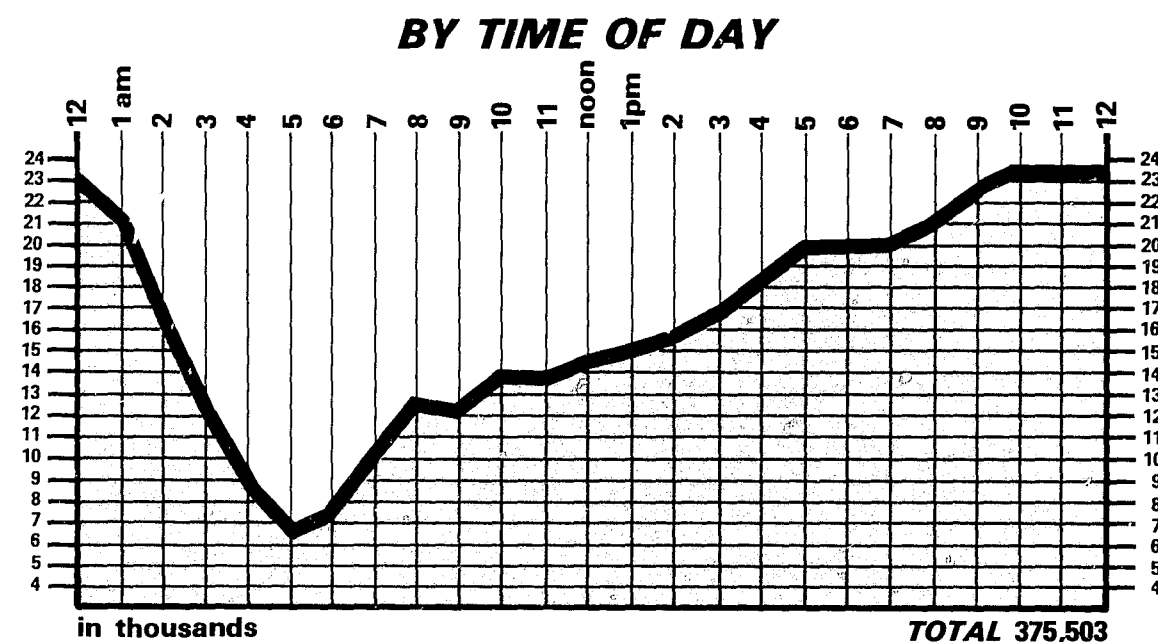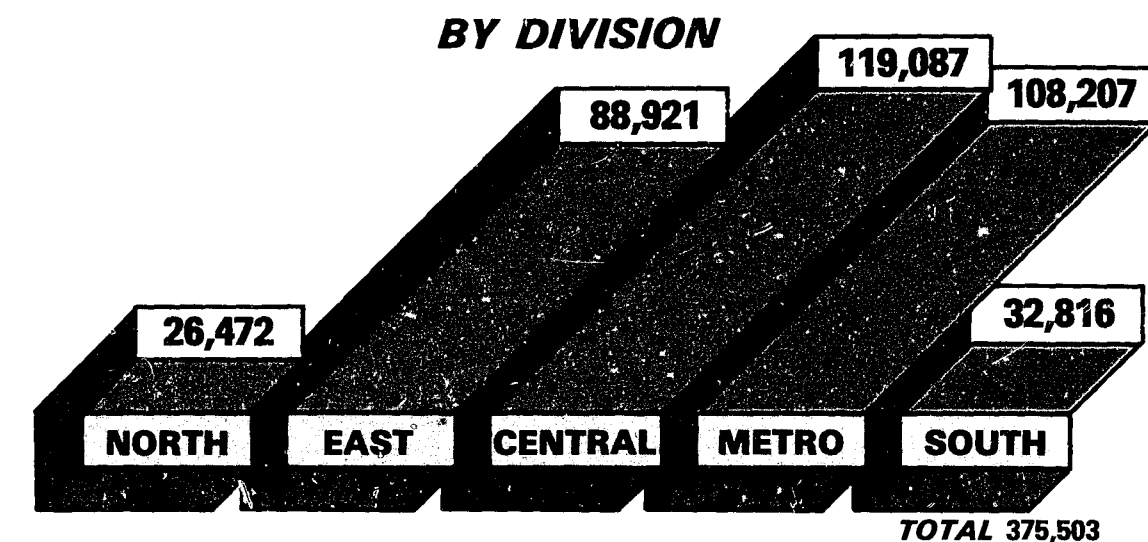| Number of Personnel	Rank/Title	Annual Minimum Salary	Annual Maximum Salary
1	Chief of Police	$60,156	$60,156
6	Lieutenant Colonel	43,764	45,960
22	Major	39,264	41,232
58	Captain	35,616	37,404
204	Sergeant	29,352	32,376
164	Detective	19,200	27,024
48	Investigator	19,200	27,024
589	Officer	17,412	27,024
28	Probationary Officer	16,584	16,584
9	Helicopter Pilot Technician	29,352	32,376
4	Polygraphist	32,376	32,376
1	Programmer Technician II	32,376	32,376
2	Senior Analyst Technician	41,232	41,232
1	Systems Analyst Technician	37,404	37,404
1	Director - Office of Citizen Complaints	37,404	37,404
1	Director - Public Affairs	37,404	37,404
1	Supervisor - Purchasing & Supply	37,404	37,404
1	Chief Polygraphist	37,404	37,404
1,141	TOTAL		

SALARY SCHEDULE

CIVILIAN

As of December 31, 1982

NO.	TITLE OR CLASSIFICATION	Minimum Annual Salary	Maximum Annual Salary
1	Accountant	$16,296	25,260
3	Accounting Assistant	13,404	20,784
1	Accounting Clerk	10,488	16,296
2	Aircraft & Power Plant Mechanic	15,516	24,060
1	Alert II Coordinator	16,296	25,260
1	Applicant Interviewer	9,996	15,516
1	Applicant Processor	12,756	19,800
1	Asst. Supv., Bldg. Maintenance	16,296	25,260
3	Asst. Supv., Communications	15,516	24,060
2	Asst. Supv., Input Control	13,404	20,784
4	Automotive Body Mechanic	14,772	22,920
19	Automotive Mechanic	14,772	22,920
1	Automotive Parts Custodian	12,144	18,864
11	Automotive Servicer	10,488	16,296
1	Budget Analyst	16,296	25,260
1	Budget Assistant	13,404	20,784
1	Building Manager	25,260	39,180
5	Building Security Guard	9,996	15,516
1	Carpenter	12,756	19,800
4	Cashier	10,488	16,296
2	Chief Forensic Chemist	25,260	39,180
1	Chief Forensic Firearms & Toolmark Examiner	25,260	39,180
1	Claims Representative	13,404	20,784
3	Clerical Assistant	13,404	20,784
1	Color Photographic Processor	14,064	21,828
9	Communications Servicer	17,964	27,852
5	Computer Operator I	11,016	17,112
3	Computer Operator II	12,756	19,800
33	Detention Facility Officer	11,568	17,964
1	Director, Criminalistics Lab.	29,244	45,360
1	Duplicating Services Crew Leader	16,296	25,260
1	Employee Benefit Manager	26,520	41,148
1	Evidence Custodian	11,568	17,964
7	Fingerprint Classifier	12,144	18,864
3	Forensic Chemist I	16,296	25,260
1	Forensic Chemist II	19,800	30,708
2	Forensic Firearms & Toolmark Examiner II	19,800	30,708
5	Garage Crew Leader	17,112	26,520
1	Graphic Illustrator	12,144	18,864
24	Input Control Operator I	10,488	16,296
3	Input Control Operator II	11,568	17,964
2	Internal Auditor	17,964	27,852
24	Investigative Typist	10,488	16,296
4	Latent Fingerprint Examiner	15,516	24,060
1	Legal Advisor	32,232	50,016
1	Legal Assistant	13,404	20,784

NO.	TITLE OR CLASSIFICATION	Minimum Annual Salary	Maximum Annual Salary
26	Maintenance Custodian I	9,060	14,064
8	Maintenance Custodian II	11,016	17,112
2	Maint. Custodian Crew Leader	13,404	20,784
2	Offset Press Operator I	11,016	17,112
3	Offset Press Operator II	14,064	21,828
1	Operations Analyst	19,800	30,708
1	Painter	14,064	21,828
17	Parking Control Officer	11,568	17,964
2	Parking Facility Attendant	9,516	14,772
2	Personnel Specialist	16,296	25,260
2	Photographer	12,144	18,864
2	Police Analyst	13,404	20,784
53	Police Clerk	9,060	14,064
46	Police Dispatcher	12,756	19,800
28	Police Officer Candidate	14,280	-
22	Police Secretary	11,016	17,112
50	Police Typist	9,516	14,772
5	Programmer I	14,772	22,920
3	Programmer II	17,964	27,852
1	Programmer/Analyst	21,828	33,840
2	Project Coordinator	25,260	39,180
1	Secretary to the Chief	12,756	19,800
3	Senior Computer Operator	15,516	24,060
3	Software Analyst	25,260	39,180
7	Stock Clerk	10,488	16,296
1	Supv., Aircraft Maintenance	19,800	30,708
4	Supv., Communications	20,784	32,232
1	Supv., Communications Maint.	21,828	33,840
1	Supv., Computer Operations	20,784	32,232
1	Supv., Duplicating Services	19,800	30,708
1	Supv., Identification	17,964	27,852
1	Supv., Input Control	20,784	32,232
1	Supv., Parking Control	17,112	26,520
1	Supv., Personnel Records	19,800	30,708
1	Supv., Physical Training & Self Defense	22,920	35,532
1	Supv., RCCJ Maintenance	17,964	27,852
5	Switchboard Operator	8,628	13,404
3	Systems Analyst	22,920	35,532
1	Testing Specialist	16,296	25,260
519	Total		

11 Board Employees
1 Contract Employee
71 Crossing Guards

CALLS FOR SERVICE-(CARS DISPATCHED)

BY DIVISION

26,472	88,921	119,087	108,207	32,816
NORTH	EAST	CENTRAL	METRO	SOUTH

TOTAL 375,503

BY TIME OF DAY

in thousands

TOTAL 375,503

BY MONTH

26,318 24,159 29,973 31,067 35,092 36,133 37,348 35,413 32,453 30,791 28,209 28,547

JAN. APR. JUL. OCT.

TOTAL 375,503

ARRESTS BY ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENTS

Part I Offense Arrests	Total	Central Patrol Division			Metro Patrol Division			East Patrol Division			North Patrol Division			South Patrol Division			Traffic & Patrol Support Divisions	Youth Division	Vice Division	Other Invest. Divs.	Other
		Watch I	Watch II	Watch III	Watch I	Watch II	Watch III	Watch I	Watch II	Watch III	Watch I	Watch II	Watch III	Watch I	Watch II	Watch III					
Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	96	2	17	13	3	6	16	3	3	8	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	3	0	15	0
Manslaughter by negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	228	22	17	37	12	20	42	7	19	16	3	1	3	0	2	10	0	3	3	10	1
Robbery	706	71	120	123	21	77	93	29	50	54	1	3	6	6	15	12	3	8	1	12	1
Assault-aggravated	933	62	89	168	43	55	111	48	80	157	14	14	23	6	10	21	2	3	3	22	2
Burglary	1,627	167	249	220	90	133	176	118	131	161	17	42	13	20	39	13	1	17	1	18	1
Larceny	6,238	277	1,178	916	190	527	643	140	426	572	63	174	268	57	247	315	29	19	6	166	25
Auto theft	470	46	75	85	19	39	40	9	47	48	7	11	13	3	5	13	0	4	0	6	0
Arson	63	6	10	15	3	2	5	4	5	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
Subtotal	10,361	653	1,755	1,577	381	859	1,126	358	761	1,022	105	247	320	93	318	387	36	58	14	252	30
Part II Offense Arrests																					
Assault-not aggravated	4,310	319	423	841	213	268	516	252	252	598	63	55	126	63	65	85	34	11	55	53	18
Forgery & Counterfeiting	404	4	142	77	2	34	25	9	23	24	0	4	3	0	15	1	1	21	1	18	0
Fraud	544	27	99	71	27	47	72	10	33	44	3	12	13	4	23	11	5	20	1	22	0
Embezzlement	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	1,237	112	136	189	63	89	110	96	86	166	29	22	33	19	33	31	6	1	1	11	4
Sex offenses	817	71	112	180	19	35	56	7	20	54	1	3	16	0	12	8	4	1	192	24	2
Weapons	936	109	88	188	47	43	154	46	47	140	14	7	15	3	3	6	9	2	6	4	5
Prost./commercialized vice	1,598	419	178	395	3	16	26	2	7	21	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	521	2	0
Narcotics	1,149	79	118	159	30	87	170	52	84	205	24	14	34	0	7	18	14	15	15	20	4
Gambling	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses vs. family & child	196	10	23	37	3	14	16	4	9	28	0	1	3	2	2	2	5	34	0	3	0
Violation of liquor laws	969	49	335	316	22	20	53	5	20	76	6	3	25	8	3	28	1	5	13	0	1
Disorderly conduct	5,904	627	591	1,359	373	280	669	401	254	779	128	47	97	56	47	111	33	7	12	15	18
Other offenses except traffic	29,202	1,453	3,637	3,724	944	3,576	2,693	1,264	4,146	2,846	362	1,083	644	263	956	532	753	82	46	123	75
Subtotal	47,294	3,279	5,883	7,538	1,746	4,509	4,560	2,148	4,982	4,982	632	1,251	1,012	419	1,167	835	867	199	863	295	127
Traffic Arrests																					
Driving under influence	7,603	556	331	570	477	267	404	796	301	565	320	168	135	326	171	159	1,859	0	0	0	198
Careless driving	7,946	329	442	434	306	445	559	324	404	479	289	321	302	196	328	271	1,949	0	0	0	568
Speeding	55,749	39	41	47	70	117	55	241	473	320	663	1,258	1,115	616	1,570	1,629	44,488	0	0	0	3,007
Other traffic violations	63,690	2,495	4,464	3,101	1,294	2,579	2,737	2,823	3,092	4,307	423	842	498	544	843	1,007	28,564	0	0	0	4,077
Subtotal	134,988	3,419	5,278	4,152	2,147	3,408	3,755	4,184	4,270	5,671	1,695	2,589	2,050	1,682	2,912	3,066	76,860	0	0	0	7,850
GRAND TOTAL	192,643	7,351	12,916	13,267	4,274	8,776	9,441	6,690	10,013	11,675	2,432	4,087	3,391	2,194	4,397	4,288	77,763	257	877	547	8,007

ARRESTS BY RACE AND SEX

Part I Offense Arrests	Total	White Male	Negro Male	Other Male	White Female	Negro Female	Other Female
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	96	27	56	—	4	9	—
Manslaughter by negligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	228	67	159	—	—	2	—
Robbery	706	156	481	1	23	45	—
Assault-aggravated	933	359	416	1	42	114	1
Burglary	1,627	602	937	—	36	52	—
Larceny	6,238	1,740	2,661	14	770	1,048	5
Auto theft	470	189	241	1	24	15	—
Arson	63	31	27	—	—	5	—
Subtotal	10,361	3,171	4,978	17	899	1,290	6

Part II Offense Arrests	Total	White Male	Negro Male	Other Male	White Female	Negro Female	Other Female
Assault-non aggravated	4,310	1,606	2,086	5	228	385	—
Forgery & counterfeiting	404	88	178	1	49	88	—
Fraud	544	195	148	1	111	88	1
Embezzlement	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Vandalism	1,237	591	486	2	57	101	—
Sex offenses	817	458	276	—	43	40	—
Weapons	936	262	555	—	30	89	—
Prost./commercialized vice	1,598	354	308	4	206	725	1
Narcotics	1,149	430	565	—	76	78	—
Gambling	5	1	4	—	—	—	—
Offenses vs. family & child	196	67	64	—	28	37	—
Violation of liquor laws	989	591	328	3	54	13	—
Disorderly conduct	5,904	2,312	2,539	9	485	558	1
Other offenses except traffic	29,138	10,821	11,304	40	3,893	3,075	5
Subtotal*	47,230	17,777	18,843	65	5,260	5,277	8

Traffic Arrests	Total	White Male	Negro Male	Other Male	White Female	Negro Female	Other Female
Driving under influence	7,603	4,843	1,837	24	724	172	3
Careless Driving	7,946	4,588	1,663	35	1,244	409	7
Speeding	55,749	31,238	7,421	174	13,317	3,511	88
Other traffic violations	63,690	32,118	14,294	285	12,420	4,504	69
Total traffic	134,988	72,787	25,215	518	27,705	8,596	167
GRAND TOTAL	192,579	93,735	49,036	600	33,864	15,163	181

*Does not include 64 violations by businesses

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN
1982

BURGLARY

Classification	Number	Amount
Residence, Night	2,066	$1,957,822
Residence, Day	2,513	2,048,851
Residence, Unknown	3,900	4,429,365
Non-Residence, Night	1,139	549,868
Non-Residence, Day	314	146,059
Non-Residence, Unknown	2,932	3,207,032
Total	12,864	$12,338,997

(Average loss each burglary - $959.18)

ROBBERY

Classification	Number	Amount
Highway	1,776	$ 741,497
Commercial House	393	623,146
Service Station	59	10,724
Chain Store	44	675
Residence	410	231,050
Bank	15	13,500
Miscellaneous	59	32,193
Total	2,756	$1,652,785

(Average loss each robbery - $599.70)

LARCENY

Classification	Number	Amount
Pickpocket	264	$ 55,033
Purse Snatch	367	52,386
Shoplifting	3,715	367,321
Theft From Auto	3,788	2,012,339
Auto Accessories	8,176	2,267,082
Bicycles	734	121,154
From Building	1,314	507,982
Coin-Operated Machines	207	18,982
Miscellaneous	4,201	3,168,490
Total	22,766	$8,570,769

(Average loss each larceny - $376.47)

LARCENY BY VALUE

Classification	Number	Amount
$200 and over	8,941	$7,731,876
$50 to $200	5,401	689,532
Under $50	8,424	149,361
Total	22,766	$8,570,769

AUTO THEFT

Classification	Number	Amount
Auto Theft	3,144	$8,828,535

(Average loss each theft - $2,808.05)

OTHER CRIMES

	Number	Amount
Miscellaneous*	469	$41,133

*(Property loss in connection with homicides & rapes - average $87.70)

Grand Total of Property Stolen $31,432,219
Grand Total of Property Recovered $7,109,103

VALUE OF PROPERTY

currency, notes, etc.
jewelry and precious metals
clothing and furs
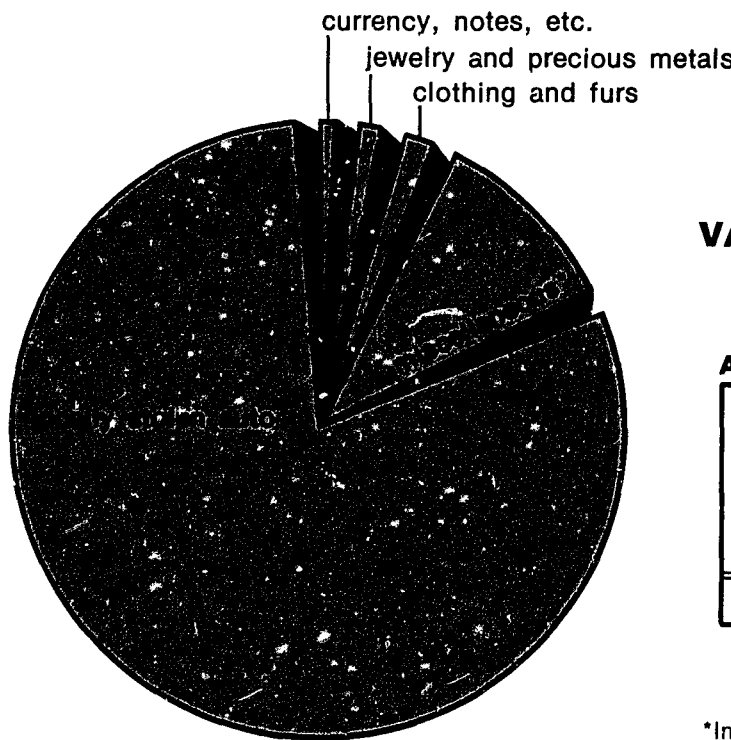
VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED

Amount	Type of Property	Value of Property Recovered
.2 %	currency, notes, etc.	$ 16,509
1.1 %	jewelry and precious metals	73,782
1.2 %	clothing and furs	82,917
87.3 %	locally stolen autos	6,208,170
10.2 %	miscellaneous*	727,725
100.0%	total	$7,109,103

*Includes auto accessories, appliances, bicycles, etc.
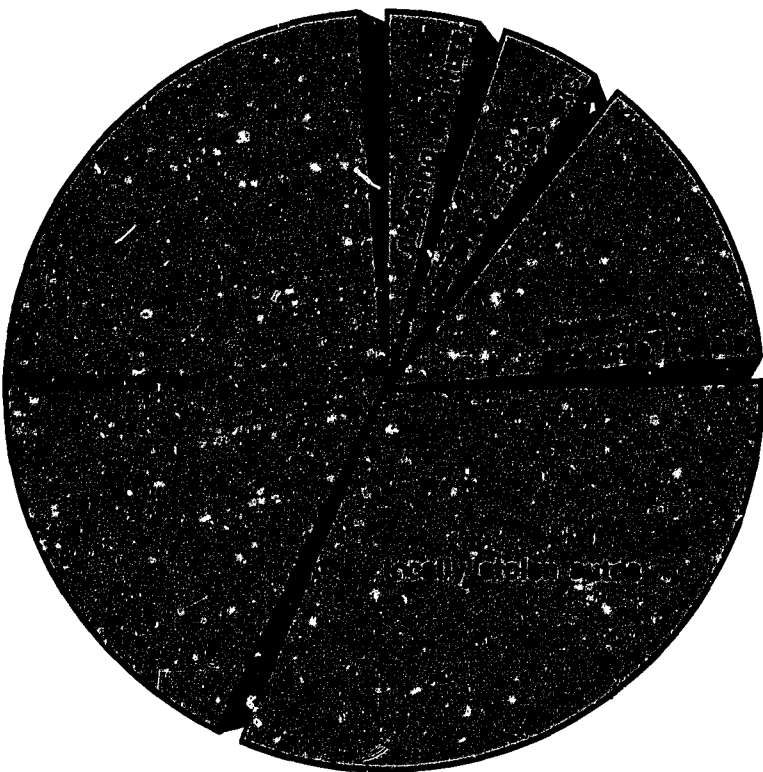
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

Amount	Type of Property	Value of Property Stolen
4.4 %	currency, notes, etc.	$ 1,384,551
13.3 %	jewelry and precious metals	4,163,208
4.1 %	clothing and furs	1,291,474
31.5 %	locally stolen autos	9,913,582
46.7 %	miscellaneous*	14,679,404
100.0%	total	$31,432,219

*Includes auto accessories, appliances, bicycles, etc.

JUVENILE SUMMARY

			1982							
			Offender					Disposition		
Part I Offense Arrests	1982	1981	Repeat	First	Not Stated	On Probation	On Parole	Juvenile Court	Youth Division	Not Stated
Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	11	6	7	3	1	—	—	10	—	1
Manslaughter by negligence	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	29	14	10	16	3	1	—	26	—	3
Robbery	102	98	72	26	4	16	1	95	3	4
Assault-aggravated	118	148	58	55	5	7	2	99	14	5
Burglary	374	379	219	146	9	49	4	321	44	9
Larceny	785	831	329	428	28	57	13	548	209	28
Auto theft	104	115	67	35	2	18	1	94	8	2
Arson	13	12	7	6	—	0	—	12	1	—
Subtotal	1,536	1,603	769	715	52	148	21	1,205	279	52

Part II Offense Arrests

Assault-non-aggravated	67	63	30	25	12	6	1	40	15	12
Forgery & counterfeiting	12	6	4	6	2	1	—	9	1	2
Fraud	7	15	2	5	—	1	—	5	2	—
Embezzlement	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Vandalism	101	88	47	51	3	6	1	67	31	3
Sex offenses	22	28	11	11	—	1	—	21	1	—
Weapons	25	19	13	12	—	1	1	17	8	—
Prost. / commercialized vice	19	21	12	5	2	3	—	17	—	2
Narcotics	49	81	27	21	1	7	—	42	6	1
Gambling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offenses vs. family & child	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Violation of liquor laws	16	13	5	8	3	1	—	8	5	3
Disorderly conduct	98	88	56	24	18	5	—	68	12	18
Other offenses except traffic	1,662	1,671	620	847	195	135	22	1,295	172	195
Subtotal	2,080	2,098	829	1,015	236	167	25	1,591	253	236

Traffic Arrests

Driving under influence	26	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Careless driving	242	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speeding	720	758	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other traffic violations	1,029	1,147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	2,017	2,305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	5,633	6,006	1,598	1,730	288	315	46	2,796	532	288

TRAFFIC SUMMARY

ACCIDENTS & HAZARDOUS MOVING VIOLATION ARRESTS BY HOUR

Hour Beginning	Number of Accidents	Percent of Accidents	Number of MV Arrests	Percent of MV Arrests
1 AM	831	3.2	4,940	4.0
2	447	1.7	2,402	1.9
3	273	1.1	1,280	1.0
4	183	.7	685	.5
5	183	.7	630	.5
6	555	2.1	1,139	.9
7	1,507	5.8	4,426	3.5
8	1,396	5.4	5,946	4.8
9	985	3.8	6,193	5.0
10	1,072	4.1	9,562	7.7
11	1,273	4.9	10,073	8.1
12 Noon	1,476	5.7	10,438	8.4
1	1,384	5.3	8,181	6.6
2	1,614	6.2	5,586	4.5
3	1,843	7.1	3,832	3.1
4	2,206	8.5	4,585	3.7
5	2,040	7.9	6,121	4.9
6	1,233	4.8	5,322	4.3
7	1,097	4.2	5,863	4.7
8	855	3.3	6,672	5.4
9	860	3.3	6,372	5.1
10	892	3.4	5,067	4.1
11	921	3.5	4,566	3.7
12 Midnight	851	3.3	4,513	3.6
TOTAL	25,977	100.0	124,394	100.0

ACCIDENTS & HAZARDOUS MOVING VIOLATION ARRESTS BY DAY OF WEEK

Day	Number of Accidents	Percent of Accidents	Number of MV Arrests	Percent of MV Arrests
Monday	3,390	13.0	17,966	14.4
Tuesday	3,705	14.3	20,606	16.6
Wednesday	3,892	15.0	20,571	16.5
Thursday	4,255	16.4	21,610	17.4
Friday	4,966	19.1	18,983	15.3
Saturday	3,541	13.6	14,080	11.3
Sunday	2,228	8.6	10,578	8.5
TOTAL	25,977	100.0	124,394	100.0

ACCIDENTS & CORRESPONDING ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

Type	Number of Accidents	Summonses Issued
Property damage	21,058	
Injury	4,832	
Fatal	87*	11,734
TOTAL	25,977	

* Represents 93 persons killed

TOTAL ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

	Summonses Issued
Hazardous moving violations	124,394
Non-hazardous moving violations	10,594
TOTAL MOVING VIOLATIONS	134,988
Parking violations	184,242
TOTAL TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	319,230

HAZARDOUS MOVING VIOLATION ARRESTS BY CAUSE

Type of Violation	Number of Arrests
Speeding	55,736
Fail to yield R.O.W.	3,641
Drive wrong side/wrong way	5,885
Improper passing	150
Failure to obey stop sign	5,191
Disregard traffic signal	19,290
Following too close	209
Made improper turn	1,924
Other improper driving	10,428
Driving under influence	7,603
Failure to signal	14,337
TOTAL	124,394

SEX OF VIOLATOR

Male	89,805
Female	34,589
TOTAL	124,394

AGE OF VIOLATOR

15 and younger	119
16	1,497
17	2,669
18 to 19	8,428
20 to 24	28,356
25 to 34	42,005
35 to 44	19,089
45 to 54	10,903
55 to 64	7,292
65 to 74	2,941
75 and older	1,095
TOTAL	124,394

TYPE OF VEHICLE

Passenger car	103,007
Truck	15,196
Semi-trailer	29
Taxi	2
Bus	17
Motorcycle	740
Other	5,403
TOTAL	124,394

RESIDENCE OF VIOLATOR

Local resident	81,835
Resident elsewhere in state	26,244
Non-resident	16,315
TOTAL	124,394

END