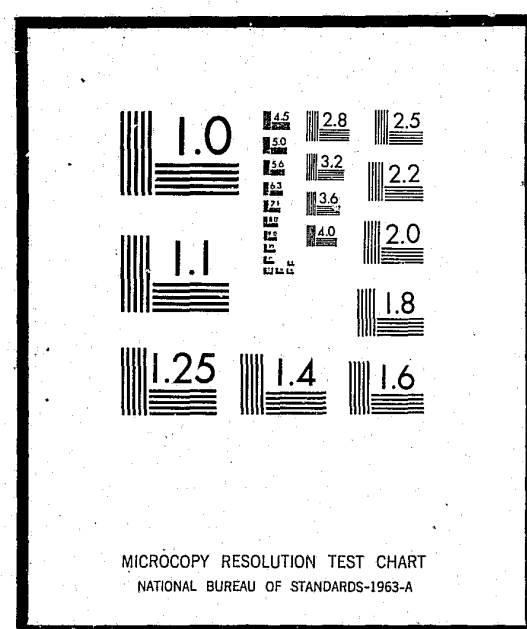


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed 9/2/75

014558



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Honorable Wendell H. Ford, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Pursuant to KRS Chapter 17, there is hereby respectfully submitted the fourth annual report on information gathered and collated under the Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which provides a comprehensive compilation and analysis of crime statistics for Kentucky.

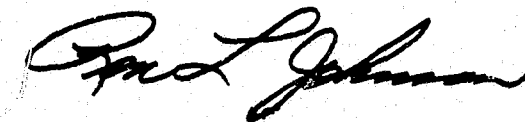
Again it is emphasized that the calendar year 1970 represented the base year for total reporting of crime in Kentucky. As such, statistics contained herein are not to be compared with any period prior to January 1, 1970. This report, however, contains comparisons for the years 1970, through 1973 as to the extent, fluctuation, and distribution of serious crime within the state.

The following capsulization is presented as an indication of what the program has accomplished since its inception.

- ☐ There were 75,950 serious crimes reported in the state in 1973, an increase of 3.3 percent over 1972.
- ☐ The serious crime rate per 100,000 population was 2272.6, up from the 2229.4 rate for 1972, using total larceny figures for both years.
- ☐ Firearms were used in 77.5 percent of the 320 murders reported, down from the 84.2 percent in 1972.
- ☐ There were 2852 reported robberies in 1973, an increase of 4.1 percent over 1972.
- ☐ There were 22,705 reported cases of Breaking and Entering in 1973, an increase of 6.2 percent in this voluminous crime category from the 21,381 cases reported in 1972, but down from the 23,493 cases in 1971.
- ☐ There were 4889 arrests for violations of the Narcotic Drug Laws, a dramatic increase of 64.9 percent over 1972.
- ☐ Over 1 out of every 2 persons arrested for Narcotic Drug Law Violations was under the age of 21, and 11.7 percent of all drug arrests, were 16 years of age and under.

The success of the Uniform Crime Reporting System during 1973 once again could not have been realized without the continued cooperation extended by the law enforcement agencies of the state. It is with appreciation to these dedicated public servants, and in the interest of more effective law enforcement for all the citizens of Kentucky, that this fourth annual Uniform Crime Report is

Respectfully submitted,



Ron L. Johnson
Commissioner
Bureau of State Police

X

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THE KENTUCKY UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM

DEFINED

The Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting System involves the uniform compilation, classification, and analysis of crime statistics reported by all police agencies of the state pursuant to guides and regulations prescribed by law.

The statute which established the Uniform Crime Reporting System (K.R.S. 17. 140) enacted July 1, 1968 empowers the Commissioner of Public Safety to collect, gather, assemble, and collate information. The Commissioner designated the Kentucky State Police to establish the Uniform Crime Reporting System.

System to be compatible to Federal systems (uniformity of systems would permit the absorption of total state crime data into the national system).

PURPOSE

Effective law enforcement requires the coordinated action of law enforcement agencies within and among political subdivisions. Special attention must often be devoted to a selective and concentrated effort both areawide as well as in terms of a specific pattern and type of criminal behavior. Selective and coordinated enforcement becomes possible only when the type and volume of crime can be analyzed on the basis of accurate information systematically developed and comprehensively collated.

Information revealing the location, frequency, and nature of crime is essential to this purpose. It is for these reasons that Kentucky's Uniform Crime Reporting System was developed.

DEVELOPMENT

During the entire planning and pre-operational phases of the Program it became immediately apparent that an effort had to be made to educate the contributors in the method and concept of reporting. Further study disclosed that, if system adherence and valid statistics were to be expected, personal contact between the state and local police had to be established and maintained. Thus, a special team of four State Troopers were created to act as Field Representatives. Their contribution to the Program, from the development phase through the operational phase, proved to be invaluable.

In March of 1969 the educational phase of the Program was developed and initiated.

Seminars were conducted throughout the state. The purpose of the Program was outlined and an explanation of the mechanics of the System was provided. The

initial contact was followed by personal visits to all police agencies of Kentucky by the Program Field Representatives, for the purpose of providing more detailed and individual instruction. In addition, "The Uniform Crime Reporting Guide," describing system procedures and mechanics, was published and distributed to the police of the state.

The personal visits conducted by the Field Representatives disclosed that the Internal Reporting Systems employed by many local police departments were not adequate to meet the requirements of the System. Field Representatives then assumed the task of assisting contributors in the up-dating of record-keeping and methods of internal reporting. The willingness to adopt a more efficient reporting system demonstrates the degree to which the Program has been accepted by law enforcement in Kentucky.

On January 1, 1970 the Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting Program became operational. The law required the monthly reporting of the number and nature of selected offenses committed in the various municipal and county jurisdictions. Monthly reporting was stressed and from the first operational month, every police agency requested to report voluntarily provided monthly submissions. This is further indication of program acceptance.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the State Police, through its Field Representatives has continued education for reporters. Due to program expansions and personnel changes within reporting departments, the educational phase is a continuing and vital feature of the System's success. Report error corrections and program instruction offer Field Representatives an opportunity to discuss other areas of mutual interest; thus, providing an additional communication link between municipal, county, and state law enforcement agencies.

OBJECTIVES

Uniform Crime Reporting in Kentucky, as a program parallel to the National Uniform Crime Reporting System, sets forth objectives similar to those of the federal program. Basically, the System was designed to fulfill the need for accurate crime statistics for use in police administration, planning, and operations. Additionally, the program provides the public with information regarding general statewide crime conditions as well as the documentation of crime data.

The attainment of these objectives is accomplished by the following program procedures:

- (1) An attempt is made to measure the extent,

fluctuation and distribution of serious crime in the state through the use of a **Crime Index** consisting of seven selected offenses reported to police or coming directly to their attention.

- (2) The total volume of all types of criminal offenses is compiled as they become known by police arrests.
- (3) Since the above are also measures of law enforcement activities, related data are collected to demonstrate the effectiveness of enforcement activities, available police strength, and significant factors involved in crime.

COLLECTION OF CRIME DATA

As required by statute, all law enforcement agencies in the state are to submit crime reports to the Program as requested. During the year 1972, offenses and related supplementary information as well as arrest and disposition data were received from 300 organized police departments which includes municipal, county, and State Police.

METHOD

Reported offenses are related to municipality and county in which they occur, rather than to the agency which may investigate, arrest or otherwise in some manner, dispose of the case. The clearance, in every case, is attributed to the municipality in which the offense occurred, even though the arresting agency may not be the department originally reporting the offense. Each contributing agency is responsible for compiling its own reports. The Uniform Crime Reporting Guide, which is supplied to all contributors, outlines reporting procedures in detail and is complete with examples and illustrations. Field Representatives provide additional instruction and clarification when required.

Law enforcement agencies report the number of known offenses according to the following categories:

- (1) Homicide (Murder, Manslaughter and Accidental Death)
- (2) Forcible Rape
- (3) Robbery
- (4) Assault
- (5) Breaking and Entering
- (6) Larceny-Theft
- (7) Auto Theft

This count is determined from a record of all criminal complaints received by the police from victims or other sources or discovered by the police during their operations. Complaints determined by police investigation to be unfounded are eliminated from this count. The number of "offenses known" in each crime category is reported without regard to whether anyone is

arrested, stolen property is recovered, local prosecutive policy, or any other consideration. Municipal, county, and state law enforcement agencies also report the total number of these crimes cleared by arrest. A separate category is made for crimes cleared by the arrest of persons under 18 years of age. Certain other analytical data pertaining to specific crime categories are also reported, including, for example, total adult and juvenile arrests made during the month.

Annual report forms contain data such as the number of persons arrested for all criminal offenses with respect to age, sex and race of the offender, as well as an accounting of persons formally charged, and dispositions. Police employee data are also collected annually, including the number of police killed and assaulted.

In summary, the presentation of this report, "Crime in Kentucky," reflects the compilation of the seven serious "offenses known to police," arrests of persons under 18 years of age and 18 years of age and over, and the ultimate disposition of those persons charged. This data is then related to the State of Kentucky as a whole by individual counties and municipalities.

VERIFICATION PROCESSES

An obvious concern in the collection of crime statistics from 300 enforcement agencies throughout the state is the uniformity of data received. Program aids such as guides and instructions do not necessarily guarantee the accuracy and correctness of the reports submitted by the contributors. Additional controls are, therefore, necessary.

Each report received by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the Kentucky State Police is recorded, examined and reviewed for mathematical accuracy and, possibly more important, for reasonableness as to interpretation of offense classifications. Minor typographical errors are corrected by direct telephone contact with the contributor, while all other errors are resolved by a personal visit by a Field Representative to the reporting agency. These personal contacts are invaluable to the accuracy of the System. Field Representatives are engaged in a constant educational effort and, as such, provide the link between the Program and the reporter.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Uniformity in reporting under the Kentucky System is based upon the proper classification of offenses by police. The adoption of the Federal System of Uniform Crime Reporting included the utilization of the offense classifications of that system. Law enforcement in this state has made accurate application of those classifica-

tions in the reports submitted to the Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

In view of the need for compatibility with the Federal System "offenses" under the Program are not distinguished by designation of "high misdemeanors," "misdemeanors," or "municipal ordinances." The explanations of offense classifications may vary slightly with those employed at the federal level because the language used is that familiar to law enforcement in this state. However, the major categories of offense classification remain the same as those employed nationally.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

(1) Homicide

- 1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter—The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. General rule—Any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assaults or commission of a crime.
- 1b. Manslaughter by Negligence—The unlawful killing of a human being, by another, without malice aforethought. General rule—The killing may result from the commission of an unlawful act or from a lawful act performed with gross negligence. Traffic deaths may be classified as such when due to gross negligence of someone rather than the victim.
- 1c. Accidental Death—Non Traffic—The death of a person resulting from his own gross negligence, mishap, or the negligence of another not sufficient in degree to classify the act as manslaughter.

(2) Forcible Rape

- 2a. Rape by Force—The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly against her will. General Rule—Forcible rape of a female, but excluding carnal abuse (Statutory Rape) or other sex offenses.
- 2b. Assault to Rape—Attempts—All assaults and attempts to rape.

- (3) Robbery—The felonious and forcible taking of the property of another, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear. Includes all attempts.

General rule—Robbery differs from larceny in that it is aggravated by the element of force or the threat of force.

- 3a. Armed robbery—Any weapon—Any object so employed as to constitute force or the

threat of force is to be considered a weapon. This includes firearms, knives, clubs, brass knuckles, black-jacks, broken bottles, acid, explosives, etc. Also cases involving possible pretended weapons or when the weapon is not seen by the victim, but the robber claims to have it with him, constitutes armed robbery due to instilling fear.

- 3b. Strong Armed—No weapon—Includes muggings and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to hands, fists, feet, etc. As in armed robbery, all attempts are included.

- (4) Assaults—An assault is an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another.

General rule—All assaults will be classified in the following categories, excluding assaults with intent to rob or rape.

- 4a. Gun—All assaults and attempted assaults involving the use of any type of firearms. (Revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, rifles, pellet guns, etc.)
- 4b. Knife or cutting instrument—All assaults and attempted assaults, involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects. (Knife, razor, hatchet, axe, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, dagger, ice pick, etc.)
- 4c. Other dangerous weapon—All assaults or attempted assaults when any other object or thing is used as a weapon. (Clubs, bricks, pick handles, bottles, explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding water and cases of attempted drowning, burning, etc.)
- 4d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.—Aggravated—Assaults which are of an aggravated nature when hands, fists, feet, etc. are used. To be classified as aggravated assault, the attack must result in serious personal injury.

- (5) Breaking and Entering—Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny.

General rule—Any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any dwelling house, attached structure, public building, shop, office, factory, storehouse, apartment, house trailer, warehouse, mill, barn, other building, house boat or railroad car.

Note: For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, breaking, entering and larceny are classified only as breaking and entering, the larceny is excluded. Breaking and entering a motor vehicle is classified as larceny.

- 5a. Forcible entry—All offenses where force of any kind is used to enter unlawfully a locked structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony. This includes entry by use of a master key, celluloid or other device that leaves no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure is also included.
- 5b. Unlawful entry—No force—Any unlawful entry without any evidence of forcible entry.
- 5c. Attempted forcible entry—When determined that forcible entry has been attempted.
- (6) Larceny Theft (Except auto theft)—The unlawful taking of the property of another with intent to deprive him of ownership.
- General rule—All larcenies and thefts resulting from pocket-picking, purse snatching, shop lifting, larceny from auto, larcenies of auto parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, larcenies from buildings, and from coin operated machines. Any theft that is not a robbery or the result of breaking and entering is included. Embezzlement, larceny by bailee, frauds or bad check cases are excluded.
- (7) Auto Theft—The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.
- General rule—Thefts and attempted thefts of a motor vehicle. This includes all vehicles which can be registered as a motor vehicle in this state. Excludes where there is a lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation or unauthorized use by others with lawful access to the vehicle. (Chauffeur, employees, etc.)
- (8) Other Assaults
- This class is comprised of all assaults and attempted assaults which are simple or minor in nature. These "Other Assaults" are also scored on Return A under item 4e as an offense known to Police. However, for the purpose of this return arrests for this offense are scored in this class.
- (9) Arson
- Includes all arrests for violations of State Laws

and Municipal Ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson.

Any willful or malicious burning to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building or any building, personal property of another, goods or chattels, etc. In the event of a death from arson, the offense would be classified as murder and if personal injury results, the offense would be classified as assault, (4c).

- (10) Forgery and Counterfeiting
- In this class are all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.
- Includes altering or forging public or other records. Making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc. Counterfeiting coins, plates, bank notes, checks, etc. Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeiting instruments. Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud. All attempts to commit any of the above.
- (11) Fraud
- Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense.
- Includes bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.
- (12) Embezzlement
- Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody or control.
- (13) Stolen property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing
- All offenses of buying, receiving, possession of stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.
- (14) Vandalism
- All willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth or any other such means as may be specified by law or ordinance. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property.
- (15) Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
- This class deals with violations of weapons laws such as:
- Carrying concealed deadly weapons

Flourishing deadly weapons
All attempts to commit the above

- (16) Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
- Included in this class are the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as:
- Prostitution
- Keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill repute
- Pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.
- All attempts to commit any of the above
- (17) Sex Offenses
- Except forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice. Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like.
- Adultery and fornication
- Buggery
- Incest
- Indecent Exposure
- Sodomy
- Carnal Abuse (no force)
- All attempts to commit any of the above
- (18) Narcotic Drug Laws
- Narcotic drug law arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Includes all arrests for violations of State and Local Ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. Includes the following subdivisions of narcotic drug law arrests:
- Dangerous non-narcotic drug (barbiturates, benzedrine)
- Marijuana
- Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)
- Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- (19) Gambling
- All charges which relate to promoting, permitting or engaging in gambling. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown is furnished:

All others
Numbers and lottery
Bookmaking (horse and sport books)

- (20) Offenses Against the Family and Children
- Includes all charges of non-support and neglect or abuse of family and children.
- Desertion, abandonment, or non-support
- Neglect or abuse of child
- Non-payment of alimony
- (21) Driving Under the Influence
- This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotic drugs.
- (22) Liquor Laws
- With the exception of "Drunkenness" (Class 23) and "Driving Under the Influence" (Class 21), liquor law violations, State or Local, are placed in this class. Does not include Federal Violations. Includes manufacturing, sale, transporting, possessing, etc.
- Maintaining unlawful drinking places
- Bootlegging, illegal possession
- Operating still
- Illegal sale of liquor
- Illegal transportation of liquor
- (23) Drunkenness
- Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence." (Class 21)
- Drunk and Disorderly
- Public Intoxication
- (24) Disorderly Conduct
- In this class are counted all Disorderly Persons arrested except those counted in classes 1 through 23 and class 25.
- (25) Vagrancy
- Placed in this class are arrests for disorderly persons when the person is arrested for failure to give a good account of himself and has no means of support.

CRIME FACTORS

Statistics gathered under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are submitted by the law enforcement agencies of Kentucky and project a statewide view of crime. Awareness of the presence of certain crime factors, which may influence the resulting volume and type of statistics presented, is necessary if fair and equitable conclusions are to be drawn. These crime influencing factors are present, to some degree, in every community and their presence affects, in varying degrees, the crime experience of that community. Attempts at comparison of crime figures between communities should not be made without first considering the individual factors present in each community.

Crime, as an outgrowth of society, remains a social problem of grave concern and the police are limited in their role to its suppression and detection. As stated by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice in their report "The Challenge Of Crime In A Free Society (1967-Page 92):" "But the fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime. They did not start and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in America. They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals

they arrest. The police are only one part of the criminal justice system; the criminal justice system is only one part of the government; and the government is only one part of society. Insofar as crime is a social phenomenon, crime prevention is the responsibility of every part of society. The criminal process is limited to case by case operations, one criminal or one crime at a time." Set forth below are some of the conditions which will, by type and volume, affect the crime that occurs from place to place:

Density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is a part.

Composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex and race.

Economic status of the population.

Relative stability of population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types.

Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.

Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.

Standards governing appointments to the police force.

Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

Attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.

The Administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency, including the degree of adherence to crime reporting standards.

PROFILE OF KENTUCKY

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, famous the world over for its fine horse farms, smooth-tasting bourbon, Kentucky Derby and broad-leafed burley and "Black Patch" tobacco, became the 15th star in the American Flag when it was admitted to the Union on June 1, 1792. The seat of its government, established at Frankfort that same year, is still located there today.

To the serious student of American pioneer history, particularly that part of our national past sandwiched in between those lean and difficult years shortly before, during and after the Revolutionary War, it should come as no great surprise to hear historians describe Kentucky as "The Daughter of the East and the Mother of the West." The reference is an accurate reflection of the role Kentucky played in our nation's early expansion.

Carved out of the state of Virginia, Kentucky was the first state to achieve statehood west of the Appalachian Mountains. And it served as a marshaling point for those who later would push the country's frontiers farther west.

Nearly two-thirds of Kentucky's earliest settlers, restless pioneers coming mostly from Virginia and the Carolinas and drawn by tales of the land's fertile meadows, broad sparkling rivers and great woods, made the bone-jarring trek through the Cumberland Gap with their families and meager possessions, beginning long before the colonies broke with England and took up arms against the King to fight for their independence.

Stretching out beyond them lay trails blazed as early as 1750 by hawk-eyed woodsmen and veteran Indian fighters whose names have since become legend in Kentucky folklore—Thomas Walker, Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton.

Out of that migration emerged many of the explorers and leaders who later moved on to chart America's future in the far western wilderness. Among them were Kit Carson, the great Indian scout, and George Rogers Clark whose successful march against the British won for the United States that area which has since become Indiana, Illinois and the other states of the Northwest Territory.

Today, Kentucky ranks 37th in area size among our nation's 50 states but stands second only to Alaska in total miles of navigable waterways.

Within the state's irregular borders lies an area covering 40,395 square miles, of which approximately 650 square miles are water surfaces. Included in the latter figure are approximately 1320 miles of navigable inland waterways and approximately 1150 miles of lake shoreline.

At its greatest length, Kentucky stretches westward

for a distance of 458 miles along a straight line beginning in the eastern tip of Pike County on the Virginia-West Virginia boundary and coming to an end in the far western corner of Fulton County on the banks of the Mississippi, opposite the state of Missouri. Its widest point can be traced along a 175-mile line, extending from the city of Covington, located just across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, to the community of Middlesboro on the Tennessee line.

The 1970 population count by the U.S. Department of Commerce put Kentucky's current population at 3,219,311 persons for an increase of 181,155, or six per cent, since the last official census in 1960. Broken down still further, that latest figure represents about 79 inhabitants to the square mile statewide with 47.7 per cent of the state's residents being found in rural areas.

Kentuckians frequently are heard to identify themselves as being from one of the state's six major "ed-forms, or geographic regions. Each brags of at least one distinctive surface feature which sets it apart from the others.

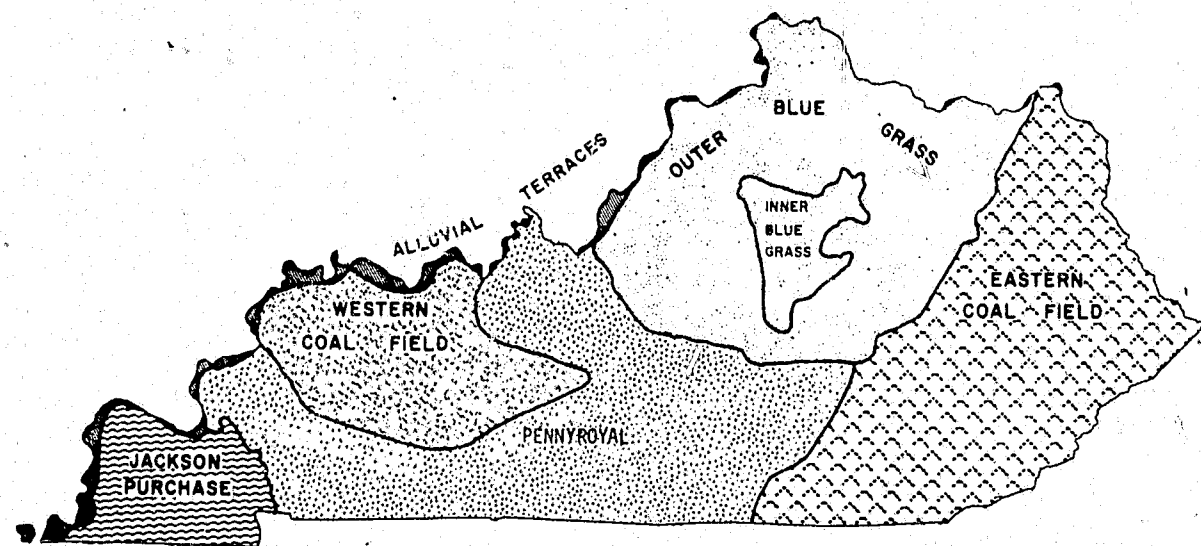
Most of Kentucky's residents are found in the Bluegrass Region, an area roughly circular in shape which is located in the north-central part of the state. Within that region are some of Kentucky's largest and best-known cities—Louisville, Lexington, Covington, and Frankfort, the state capitol. Famed for its gently rolling hills and meadows, the region takes its name from the tiny, dust-blue blossoms which, each year, carpet its fertile land.

Although now becoming increasingly industrial, the Bluegrass Region still produces abundant crops of corn and tobacco as well as some of the finest cattle and fastest race horses in the world.

Girdling the south-western edge of the Bluegrass Region like a narrow, tightly-cinched belt is another region—Kentucky's smallest—which, aptly enough, is called The Knobs. Rising like wooded, volcanic cones above flat, poorly-drained plains, their dome-like tops, often shrouded in a veil of blue haze, are a never-to-be-forgotten sight.

Largest of the state's six regions is the Pennyroyal, pronounced "Pennyrile" by most Kentuckians. Named after a medicinal herb from which early pioneers brewed a fragrant tea to cure colds, the Pennyroyal covers the entire southern portion of the state. From the southeastern mountains west to the Tennessee Valley, its two arms reaching northward to encircle the Western Kentucky Coal Field Region and touch the Ohio River at Indiana on the east and Illinois on the west.

Heavily agricultural, the Pennyroyal is characterized by a land surface ranging from level farm lands to



rocky cliffs and forested hills. Among its most important crops are corn, hay, wheat and soybeans. Cattle, sheep and hogs are also raised in the area. Its two largest cities are Bowling Green and Hopkinsville. Within the central part of the region is a treeless area of sinkholes once called the "Barrens" because Indians continually burned off its forests to create grasslands for the buffalo. Underlying that section are literally thousands of miles of underground passages, the most famous being Mammoth Cave.

The Western Coal Field, important agriculturally for its corn, wheat, soybeans and hay, derives its name from the fact that about half of the state's coal reserves are located in the area. While the region is not mountainous, its fertile basin is checkered with fertile valleys separated by wooded ridges and high, rocky cliffs. Three of the state's largest 15 cities—Owensboro, Henderson and Madisonville—are located in that area.

Smallest of Kentucky's six major regions is the Jackson Purchase, an area of 2,400 square miles encompassing the westernmost tip of the state. Acquired in 1818 by the administration of then President Andrew Jackson, its uniqueness rests in the fact that it is bounded on three sides by three of the largest rivers in the United States—the Ohio, Mississippi and Tennessee.

An excellent farming area, it is completely devoid of any rugged landscape except in the "Breaks" area along its eastern edge. It is only in the Jackson Purchase that cotton crops can be found. One of Kentucky's major urban areas, the city of Paducah, is located in this area. In Fulton County, along the Mississippi, is Kentucky's lowest above sea level point, measuring just 237 feet.

By far the most rugged landscape in Kentucky lies within the Eastern Mountain and Coal Field Region which is bounded by the Cumberland Mountains in the southeastern corner of the state and the Pine Mountain Range to the north. It is within this area, in Harlan County, where the Black Mountain—Kentucky's high-

est elevation point—rises 4,145 feet above sea level. Only about 20 per cent of the region's land surface is devoted to crops and grazing. The remainder is still forest land.

Although the region's bottom land does produce excellent crops, its chief source of revenue is coal.

Since first gaining statehood, Kentucky's government has undergone several changes. The present state constitution, adopted in 1891, provides for meetings of the General Assembly in regular session for 60 days in even-numbered years only. Thirty-eight state senators, elected to four-year terms, and 100 representatives, serving two-year terms, make up the state's law-making body.

Kentucky is divided into 120 counties within each of which a Fiscal court levies taxes and manages the county's general affairs. In most counties, the county judge presides over the fiscal court.

Although the state's distilleries produce more than 70 per cent of the nation's total annual whiskey output, nearly 51 per cent of the state's residents, by local referendum, live in "dry" communities. Currently, only 26 counties are completely "wet."

Sometimes known as "the most northern of the Southern States," in its progressiveness, and the "most southern of the Northern States," in its romantic traditions, Kentucky has long served as a link—or crossroads—between the North and South.

Today, with nearly a thousand miles of interstate and parkways completed, and another 267 under construction, that statement is truer than ever before. Last year, alone, some 24 million tourists visited the state, spending all or part of their vacation in its many, modern state parks. More are expected in 1974.

The facts set forth in this brief profile, although somewhat complex, are presented in the hope that they will help the reader to gain a better understanding of Kentucky's crime picture in our fourth uniform annual crime report.

A PROFILE OF THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

One of the most striking and innovative approaches taken here in the Bluegrass State to curb crime and increase public safety was unveiled on September 11, 1973 when Governor Wendell H. Ford called a special press conference to announce the formation of a Department of Justice for Kentucky.

Loosely patterned after the federal prototype of the same name, that agency already is attracting national attention.

For criminal justice professionals, it offers a new way to deal with an old and alarming problem. "A model throughout the nation" was the reaction of federal officials who applauded the closer partnership which it promises between state and local crime-fighters, criminal justice strategists and a populace long concerned about crime but unsure as to what role they might play, either in simply protecting themselves or working with authorities to reduce the opportunities that breed crime in the first place.

Much of the thinking that led to creation of a cabinet-level justice department for Kentucky closely paralleled—in fact, underscored—criticisms and conclusions being voiced at almost the same time in other conference halls about criminal justice systems nationally.

A blue ribbon group of citizens, businessmen, judges, and attorneys, police officials, correctional administrators and prosecutors, known collectively as the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, had been organized and asked by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to examine the shortcomings of the criminal justice system both at state and local level. The object of that examination was to develop a fresh strategy for the reduction of crime in America.

To quote the commission, "fragmented . . . divided . . . splintered and decentralized are the adjectives most commonly used to describe the American system of justice."

Such language, they said, referred not only to divided lines of authority but to actual differences in philosophy and outlook as well. The message was clear. If there was to be an effective front against crime, there first must be a coming together of all elements in the system to define, deliberate and agree upon the proper courses of action to be taken in the future.

In Kentucky, state planners working with representatives from the old Departments of Public Safety and Corrections, State Crime Commission, Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, Office of the Public Defender and Legislative Research Commission were making a similar discovery.

First and foremost, state government's own crime-

fighting agencies were split along lines that encouraged the pursuit of individual departmental interests with little or no inter-agency coordination of purpose, planning or resources. Yet, each had something to offer the other, either by way of information, experience or administrative machinery.

Consolidation within a single, central planning and policy-making body seemed the most realistic solution.

Secondly, planners foresaw that the creation of a single agency with cabinet-level responsibilities in the broad areas of criminal justice could be expected to urge both state and local government toward a stronger, more imaginative alliance for crime control.

Just the sheer profusion of agencies involved offered the strongest case for strengthening of the ties between them.

According to a recent survey in Kentucky, there are 333 law enforcement agencies, 173 circuit and county courts, 564 magistrates plus a proliferation of city police and traffic courts, 242 prosecution offices, 184 city and county jails, seven state correctional institutions, 56 probation and parole offices, 53 state-supported public defender offices in addition to a substantial number of adult and juvenile offender rehabilitation agencies, both public and private.

Over-all responsibility for transforming those high-sounding hopes into the sort of understandable action and results that the ordinary citizen on the street could appreciate fell to the state's new chief law enforcement officer—the Secretary of Justice.

Under the executive order issued by Governor Ford, and later confirmed by action of the 1974 General Assembly, the first man to fill that post was Henri L. Mangeot, a University of Louisville Law School graduate and former deputy state attorney general who was serving as a top aide to the mayor of Louisville at the time his appointment was announced.

Among his most immediate priorities in the broad context of criminal justice are the development and implementation of those programs which will enable:

- integration of criminal justice planning and budgeting at levels best calculated to cope with the complex problems of crime in the streets;
- setting of uniform crime-fighting goals;
- establishment of a single focal point for citizen reaction to crime and crime prevention programs;
- more effective administration of justice;
- and more comprehensive training for criminal justice personnel at all levels of the systems.

But, that was not all.

On the purely state side of the criminal justice system, all functions, statutory authority and responsi-

bilities assigned to the old Department of Corrections and the Kentucky State Police under the now defunct Department of Public Safety also were moved into the new Department of Justice with coequal status. The departmental walls that once divided them were being torn down.

The third and newest member of that team is the Bureau of Training, created under the same executive order that established the Department of Justice. It is on the shoulders of that agency which now falls most of the responsibility for the training of criminal justice personnel systemwide.

In addition, the Bureau of Training also oversees the training of local police officers seeking to meet prescribed educational and in-service training minimums in order to qualify for state-financed subsidy payments under Kentucky's 15 per cent police salary supplement and educational incentive program.

The commissioners of all three bureaus—Charles J. Holmes for Corrections, Ron L. Johnson for State Police and Robert Clark Stone for Training and the State's Public Defender, Anthony Wilhoit—meet regularly with the Secretary in program and policy planning sessions for their agencies.

Reorganization for Corrections, State Police and Training also meant the elimination of many duplicative and (for the taxpayer) frequently costly staff services which now are to be performed jointly for all three by a single staff agency.

The Executive Office of Staff Services is the departmental workhorse for administrative planning, management and program budgeting. Included within that office's specific scope of management responsibilities are financial data, accounts and payrolls, personnel, purchasing and contracting, supply and printing, library services, vehicles and building maintenance.

One important side effect to come out of that change-over has been the freeing of bureau commissioners and their staffs to devote increased time to operational programs and problems in the field.

Sometimes described as an "umbrella" agency, the Department of Justice derived that title partly because its framework includes a number of other justice-oriented agencies which either do not answer solely to the Secretary or have responsibilities to the broad field of criminal justice as a whole.

On an organizational chart, many of them would appear as the "broken-line" agencies—those which have quasi state-local and in cases, federal, program and policy responsibilities of their own.

As such, they not only extend a special expertise and advisory voice to matters within the department but serve as valuable connectors between the Secretary and other state, local and federal agencies in the field of criminal justice systemwide.

One such agency is the Office of the Public Defender which is charged with certain statutory responsibilities enacted by the 1972 General Assembly.

At present, Kentucky still is one of the few states to adopt a statute complying with a U.S. Supreme Court ruling of a little more than 10 years ago which held that a person standing accused of a criminal offense before state courts has the same right to a legal defense as has been applied only in federal prosecutions throughout most of this nation's history.

To see that both the letter and intent of the public defender statute were carried out scrupulously in each of Kentucky's 53 judicial districts, the post of chief public defender was established to watchdog the program. A formula for state funding of local public defender offices also was adopted.

Another such agency is the State Crime Commission on which the Secretary serves as ex officio chairman. Acting in concert with Kentucky's 16 regional crime councils, the commission defines and plans crime control program strategy for the state's criminal justice system. Membership on that commission is systemwide.

The newest and least permanent agency is PROBE (Policy, Research, Overview, Budget, Evaluation). Established under a two-year, \$528,000 federal-state planning grant, PROBE will provide the nucleus for analysis of Kentucky's criminal justice problems and translate that analysis into long-range program priorities, standards and goals which will be presented to the 1976 General Assembly.

Among the other agencies and activities which also fall under the "umbrella" are the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council (for police training), Judicial Training Council, Commission on Corrections and Community Service (for state-local correctional and offender rehabilitation planning), State Parole Board, Federal Highway Safety Programs Office and the Kentucky Law Enforcement Program Foundation Fund.

The latter was created under legislation enacted by the 1972 General Assembly which authorized the 15 per cent police salary supplement and educational incentive program. This program is now managed by the Executive Office of Staff Services.

A prime example of the important advisory roles those agencies play within the department is best seen in the close working relationship which exists between the department's Bureau of Training and the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, Judicial Training Council, Commission on Corrections and Community Service and the Kentucky Law Enforcement Program Foundation Fund.

All four provide a significant input into the bureau's curriculum planning activities for criminal justice personnel.

Although still in its infancy, the Department of Justice concept and the promise it holds for the future of every Kentuckian shines brighter now than at any time since the middle and late 1960's when crime skyrocketed and nothing anyone said or did seemed to make much difference.

But, as Secretary Mangeot points out, and points out

repeatedly: "That was the 1960's. Today, there exists a new sense of conscience and responsibility at every level of government to make our crime control programs really work. Not just on paper, but in fact!"

"It is that very same sense of conscience and responsibility which moved the Kentucky legislature, for example, to enact the first comprehensive revision of our criminal code undertaken since Kentucky achieved statehood in 1792. . . .

". . . to approve the blueprints for a new unified court system and put together the legal machinery to provide every judicial district having within its borders a city of the first or second class a staff of full-time prosecutors and district detectives. . . .

". . . to put state police pay and manpower allocations on realistic footing. . . .

". . . to appropriate more money for better and broader criminal justice training programs . . .

". . . to approve the construction of a \$15 million correctional facility which will both reduce overcrowded conditions in present institutions and permit increased rehabilitation programming. . . .

". . . and it is that same sense of conscience and responsibility which will lead the Department of Justice and its partners in the criminal justice system to come up with hard, workable answers to the grim realities of crime and the criminal."

In short, says Mangeot: "Crime is no joke. The time for solutions—to demonstrate that a criminal justice system can and will work with the support and understanding of the people—is at hand."

KENTUCKY CRIME INDEX 1973

In this section, tabulations presented in tables and charts indicate the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime for the State of Kentucky as a whole, counties, and individual municipalities. The Crime Index, consisting of seven important offenses, is used as a measure. Offenses are counted as they become known to the Kentucky law enforcement agencies. Crime classifications used in the Index are: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft.

In the past years, only larceny cases of \$50 and over in value were used in the Crime Index. Effective January 1973, total larceny-theft is being used instead of the Larceny (\$50 and over) category for the Index. Larceny-theft is primarily a crime of opportunity and in most instances the value of the property taken is incidental to the actual criminal act.

Although the total number of criminal acts that occur are unknown, those that are reported to police provide the first means of a count. All crimes do not readily come to the attention of police nor are all crimes of sufficient importance to be significant in an index, and further, not all important crimes occur with enough regularity to be meaningful in an index. With these considerations in mind, the above crimes were selected as a group to furnish some measure of the crime problem in Kentucky.

In order to provide further insight into the total volume of Class I Offenses reported to the police of Kentucky, the following Non-Index offenses, manslaughter and other assaults, (not aggravated), have been included in tables and charts shown. Their presence in this section serves an informative purpose only. Result-

ing numerical volumes are not considered in computing the rate, distribution or percentage of offenses cleared by arrest as shown for the Crime Index.

The volume of crime in a state, county or municipality is subject to those crime influencing factors set forth elsewhere in this publication. Crime rates are constructed from estimates of current permanent population. The important transient population factor, although present in every community in varying degrees, cannot be measured in all instances and therefore is not included in the establishment of a crime rate. The existence of this factor, however, should be considered when reviewing the tabulations presented in this section.

The establishment of a base year Kentucky Crime Index 1970 provided the foundation for all comparisons made with like data for 1971, 1972, and 1973. Specific areas of comparison presented in this publication are in respect to variances of offense volumes, rates, clearances and related information. Fluctuations in arrest volumes and rates are also included in the tabulations shown.

CRIME AND POPULATION

Crime rates relate the incidence of crime to population. More specifically, a crime rate should be considered as a count of victims. The risk of victimization arises from crime-population computations and provides a numerical result for consideration. Crime influencing factors, which are complex in nature and exist in varying degrees in all areas, are not incorporated in the determination of a crime rate.

1973 CRIME STATISTICS FOR KENTUCKY

STATE OFFENSE DATA

VOLUME

A total of 75,950 Crime Index Offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies of Kentucky in the calendar year 1973, a 3.3 percent increase in crime volume over 1972. The crimes in this group are all serious, either by nature or by volume, and present a common enforcement problem to all police. Crimes within the Index can be further categorized as violent crimes such as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, or as non-violent crimes which would include breaking and entering, total-larceny, (previously only larceny of \$50 and over was included in the Index) and auto theft.

The violent crimes as a group make up 9.7 percent of the Crime Index total and dropped 1.2 percent from 1972, with murder down 0.9 percent, forcible rape up 5.6 percent, robbery up 4.1 percent, and aggravated assault down 5.8 percent. The nonviolent crimes as a group increased 3.8 percent over 1972 with breaking and entering going up 6.2 percent, total larceny-theft up 7.7 percent, while auto theft dropped by 17.2 percent.

A review of the distribution of offenses within the Index discloses that aggravated assault accounted for 49.7 percent of the violent crime group and 4.8 percent of the total Index. Robbery contributed 38.7 percent of the violent crimes and 3.8 percent of the total Index. Larceny-theft due to the inclusion of all larceny cases is by far the most prevalent of all offenses and, as shown by volume, rate and distribution accounted for 50.3 percent of the total Index and 55.7 percent of all nonviolent crime.

RATES

Crime rates, or more realistically, rates of victimization, only take in consideration those numerical factors of resident population as they relate to the incidence of crime. The distribution of 100,000 person units used in computations naturally include areas of rural, suburban, and urban classification, each with its own set of complex factors.

Based on a 1973 estimated state population of 3,342,000, a Crime Index rate of 2272.5 victims for every 100,000 inhabitants evolves, compared to 2229.4 victims per 100,000 population in 1972. Both computations include total larceny-theft instead of only the larceny (\$50 and over) cases counted in previous years in the Crime Index.

The 1973 rate for the violent crime group was established at 220.7 victims for every 100,000 inhabitants, compared to 226.2 victims in 1972. The rate per 100,000 population of the nonviolent crimes, as a group, increased from 2003.2 victims per 100,000 in 1972 to 2051.8 victims per 100,000 in 1973.

CLEARANCES

For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, a crime is cleared when police have identified the offender, have evidence to charge him, and actually take him into custody. Crime solutions are also recorded in exceptional instances when some element beyond police control precludes formal charges against the offender, such as the victim's refusal to prosecute or local prosecution is declined because the subject is being prosecuted elsewhere for a crime committed in another jurisdiction. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

The police of Kentucky cleared by arrest 20.3 percent of all Index offenses reported to them in 1973, substantially the same rate as in 1972.

Reports submitted by the law enforcement agencies of the state in 1973 disclosed that police, in the area of violent crime, were successful in solving 91 percent of the murder offenses, 65 percent of the reported rapes, 37 percent of all robberies reported to them, and 77 percent of the aggravated assaults. Solutions of the nonviolent property crimes show clearance by arrest of 17 percent of the breaking and entering cases, 15 percent of the total larceny cases, and 15 percent of all reported auto thefts.

The relatively high clearance rate for violent crimes as compared to nonviolent crimes is in part attributable to the volume difference between the two. Non-violent crime volume is much greater than that of violent crime and police investigation of violent crime is usually more intense. The element of confrontation between the victim and perpetrator, as well as witness identification of the perpetrator, also contributes to this higher rate of solution.

JUVENILE CLEARANCES

Persons under 18 years of age are becoming increasingly involved with police through commission of serious

crimes. In 1973, the arrest involvement of those persons under the age of 18 represented 28.8 percent of total Index offenses solved. The involvement rate of persons under 18 years of age was 5.5 percent of all murders solved, 10.6 percent of the reported rapes, 20.9 percent of the robberies, and 5.6 percent of the aggravated assaults.

The nonviolent crime group all reflect a high rate of involvement for the young age group with 36 out of every 100 cases of breaking and entering and total larceny that are solved are committed by persons under the age of 18. Auto theft reflected the highest rate of involvement of the younger group with 42.9 percent involvement of persons under 18 years of age.

STATE OFFENSE DATA—1973

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF ALL OFFENSES	NUMBER OF INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1972	PERCENT OF INDEX OFFENSES (RATIO)
Murder	320	320	9.6	0.4	91%
Manslaughter	305				
Forcible Rape	548	548	16.4	0.7	65%
Rape by Force	422				
Assault to Rape	126				
Robbery	2,852	2,852	85.3	3.8	37%
Armed—Any Weapon	1,826				
Strong Arm—No Weapon	1,026				
Assault	5,838	3,656	109.4	4.8	77%
Gun	1,390				
Knife or Cutting Instrument	721				
Other Dangerous Weapon	410				
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc, Aggravated	1,135				
Other Assaults—Not Aggravated	2,182				
Breaking and Entering	22,705	22,705	679.4	29.9	17%
Forcible Entry	20,113				
Unlawful Entry	1,933				
Attempted Forcible Entry	659				
Larceny—Theft	38,198	38,198	1142.9	50.3	15%
\$50 and over	23,023				
Under \$50	15,175				
Auto Theft	7,671	7,671	229.5	10.1	16%
TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES					

ESTIMATED POPULATION 1973 — 3,342,000

TABLE 1

[16]

CRIME TRENDS 1972-1973

INDEX OFFENSES	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT CHANGE	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	PERCENT CHANGE
MURDER	1972	323		9.8	
	1973	320	- 0.9	9.6	- 2.0
FORCIBLE RAPE	1972	519		15.7	
	1973	548	+ 5.6	16.4	+ 4.5
ROBBERY	1972	2,739		83.0	
	1973	2,852	+ 4.1	85.3	+ 2.8
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1972	3,881		117.6	
	1973	3,656	- 5.8	109.4	- 7.0
BREAKING AND ENTERING	1972	21,381		648.0	
	1973	22,705	+ 6.2	679.4	+ 4.8
LARCENY—THEFT	1972	35,452		1074.5	
	1973	38,198	+ 7.7	1142.9	+ 6.4
AUTO THEFT	1972	9,260		280.7	
	1973	7,671	-17.2	229.5	-18.2
				229.4	
				229.5	+ .1

TABLE 2

[17]

PERCENT OF ADULT-JUVENILE INVOLVEMENT IN TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES CLEARED-1973

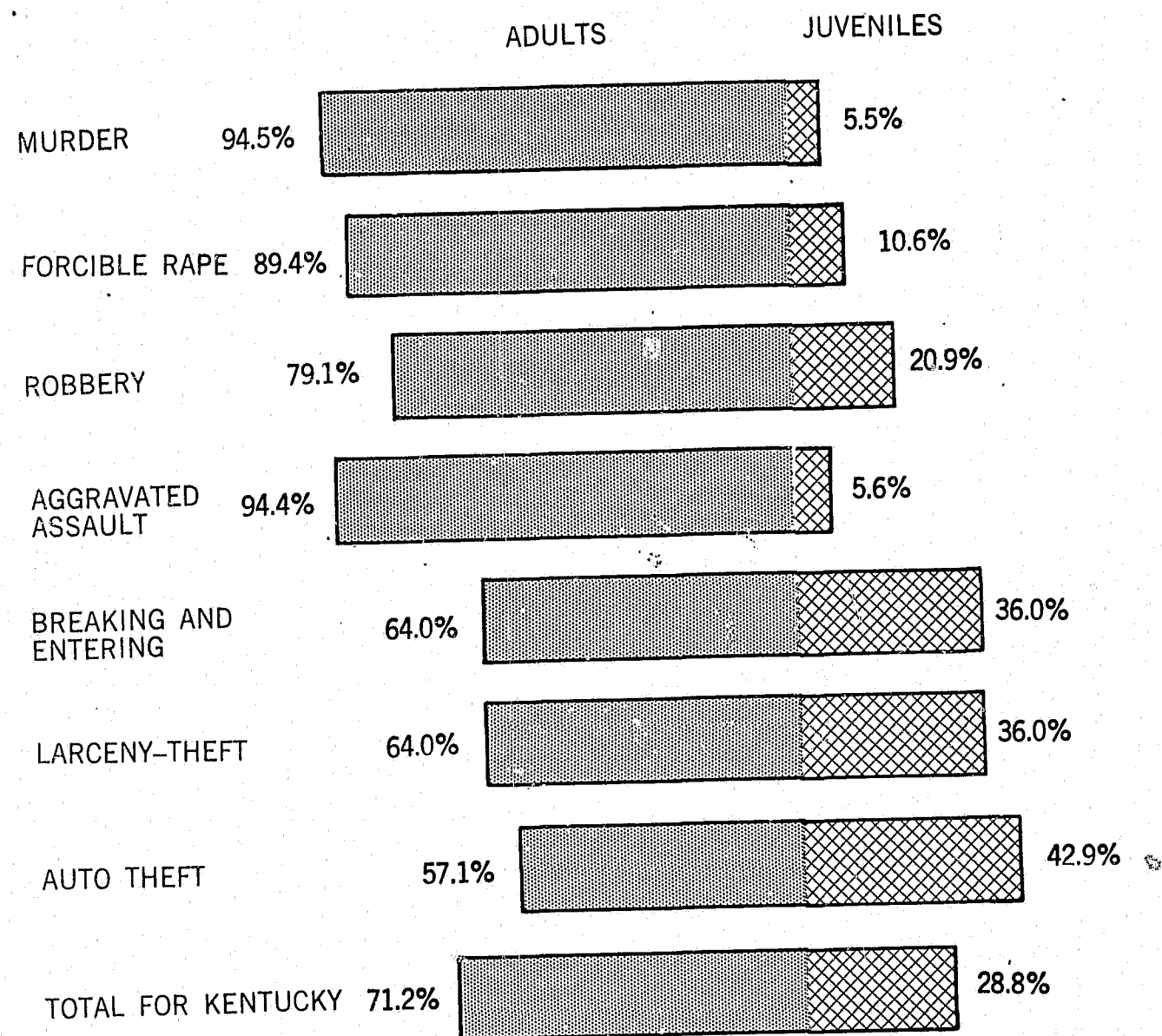


CHART 1

TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY MONTH KENTUCKY-1973

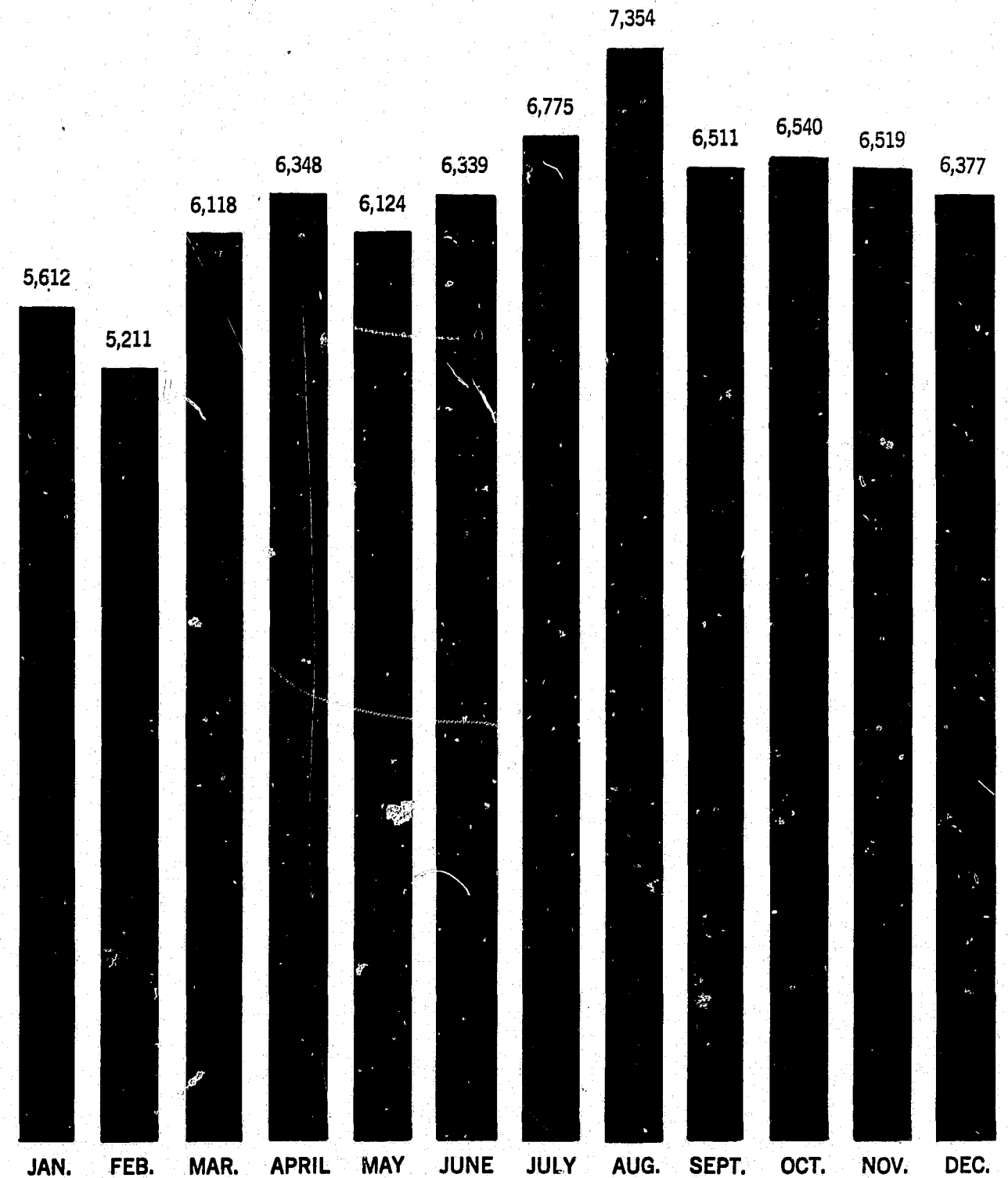


CHART 2

MURDER

Murder is defined as the unlawful killing of a human being with malice afore thought. Any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is included in the count. This Index Offense is scored by police on the basis of their investigation without regard as to findings of a court or jury or the decision of a prosecutor. Traffic deaths caused by the negligence of someone other than the victim are not included here, but are counted under manslaughter by negligence. Suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are also excluded.

VOLUME AND RATE

In 1973 a total of 320 murders were reported by the law enforcement agencies of the state. When compared to the 323 murders in 1972, this represents a numerical decrease of 3 offenses and a trend drop of 0.9 percent. Murder accounts for 4.3 percent of all violent crime and four tenths of one percent of all Index offenses. The summer season was the period high for this offense with July recording the monthly high of 38.

Based on the 1973 estimate of 3,342,000 inhabitants of the state, a murder rate of 9.6 victims for each 100,000 of these inhabitants evolves.

MURDER ANALYSIS

In all cases of murder reported under the System, a supplementary report is submitted by the reporting law enforcement agency. Pertinent information including age, sex, and race of the victim, weapon used to commit the offense and circumstances or motive which led to the crime, is among the data collected.

Murder, by day of week, is depicted in Chart 4 and illustrates a high rate of incidence for both Saturday and Sunday. Through the year 1973, almost 39 percent of all murders reported in Kentucky were committed during the two day week-end period. Monday recorded the next highest rate and when combined with the week-end period of Saturday and Sunday, a 54.3 percent rate of occurrence evolves.

In 1973, as in 1970 through 1972, Kentucky murder victims were predominantly male and accounted for 82.5 percent of the total. Victim analysis by race discloses that 74.1 percent were white, and 25.9 percent were Negro. Analysis by age shows that the 20 to 29 year age group had the largest distribution of victims, with the highest individual numerical count (43) within the 25-29 year age group.

Table 4 depicts murder victims by age and percent of distribution in addition to sex and race. Weapon us-

age by perpetrators of murders is shown in Table 3. Firearms were employed in 77.5 percent of all murders and the use of cutting or stabbing weapons represented 9.7 percent of the total offenses. Personal weapons such as hands, fists, feet, etc., were used in 5.3 percent of all murders with the remaining 7.5 percent being attributed to the use of other weapons such as blunt objects, poison, arson, explosives, drowning, etc.

A review of murders by location discloses the 18.2 percent of all offenses occurred in private residences. Spouse killing spouse, accounted for 10.3 percent of the total number of slayings, parent killing child 4.1 percent, and murder within the family group occurred in 3.8 percent of all criminal homicides. As in 1970 through 1972, the majority of murders were committed by relatives of the victim or persons acquainted with the victim. This was evident in 83.8 percent of all cases reported in 1973. Generally speaking, those homicides which occur within the family group and in the confines of a private residence are "passion" killings. They occur in a fit of rage arising from emotional factors, and in the layman's sense, are not planned. In most instances, the nature and manner of these homicides take them out of police control.

Murders, when perpetrated during the commission of a crime and those classified as gangland slayings, or sex motivated, are identified under the program as "felony murders." This type of circumstances or motive accounted for 16.2 percent of the total number of homicides in 1973 as compared to 13.9 percent in 1972.

The most prevalent of circumstances surrounding murder were those incidents of altercation or quarrel between victim and offender. The frequency of this type of situation is reflected by the over 65.6 percent portion of the total number of murders it represents. As a part of this particular circumstance, romantic triangle situations, and lovers quarrels contributed to the extent of 7.2 percent of the total. Money quarrels, drinking quarrels, revenge motives, and other quarrels complete the data in this area.

CLEARANCES

Law enforcement in Kentucky was successful in clearing by arrest 91 percent of all murders reported in 1973, substantially the same clearance figure reported in 1972.

Those murders cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age amounted to 5.5 percent of all cases cleared. This degree of juvenile involvement reflects a downward trend when compared to the 6.5 percent rate in 1972, and 5.8 percent in 1971.

MURDER BY MONTH 1973

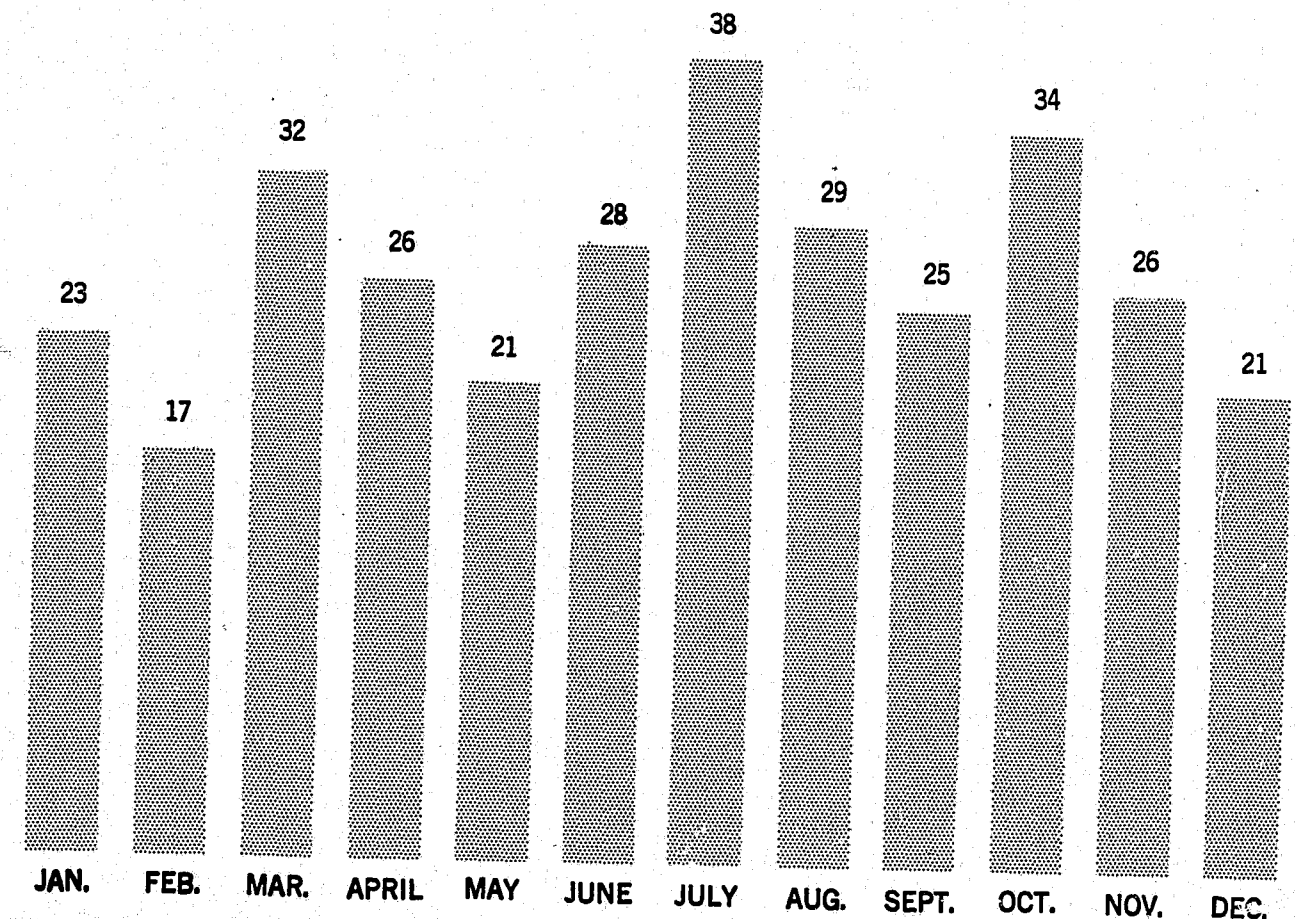


CHART 3

MURDER VICTIMS—WEAPON USED 1973

	KNIFE	REVOLVER	Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle	Other	Unknown
Under 1	3				1	2	
1-4	5				1	4	
5-9	2		1	1			
10-14	6	3			2	1	
15-19	23	16	2	2	2	1	
20-24	40	27	1	4	4	1	3
25-29	43	27	4	3	6	1	2
30-34	40	27	1	5	5	1	1
35-39	36	18	5	5	4	2	2
40-44	22	15	1	5		1	
45-49	34	19	1	9	2	1	2
50-54	18	14		2	1		1
55-59	18	12	1	2		1	2
60-64	14	4	1	2	4	2	1
65-69	8	2	1	1	1	2	1
70-74	5	1		1	2		1
75 and Over	3	2					1
Total for Kentucky	290	167	19	22	21	11	20
Percent		57.4	6.5	7.3	7.2	3.8	6.8

TABLE 3

MURDER VICTIMS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE, 1973

			MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	ALL OTHERS
Under 1	3	0.9	3		2	1	—	—	—	—
1-4	5	1.6	2	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
5-9	2	0.6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	6	1.9	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	23	7.2	15	8	18	5	—	—	—	—
20-24	40	12.5	31	9	27	13	—	—	—	—
25-29	43	13.4	41	2	30	13	—	—	—	—
30-34	40	12.5	37	3	28	12	—	—	—	—
35-39	36	11.3	28	8	27	9	—	—	—	—
40-44	22	6.9	18	4	18	4	—	—	—	—
45-49	34	10.6	30	4	26	8	—	—	—	—
50-54	18	5.6	17	1	12	6	—	—	—	—
55-59	18	5.6	16	2	15	3	—	—	—	—
60-64	14	4.4	10	4	9	5	—	—	—	—
65-69	8	2.5	5	3	7	1	—	—	—	—
70-74	5	1.6	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
75 & Over	3	0.9	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	290		241	49	217	73				
PERCENT			83.5	16.5	74.5	25.5				

TABLE 4

MURDER BY DAY OF WEEK 1973

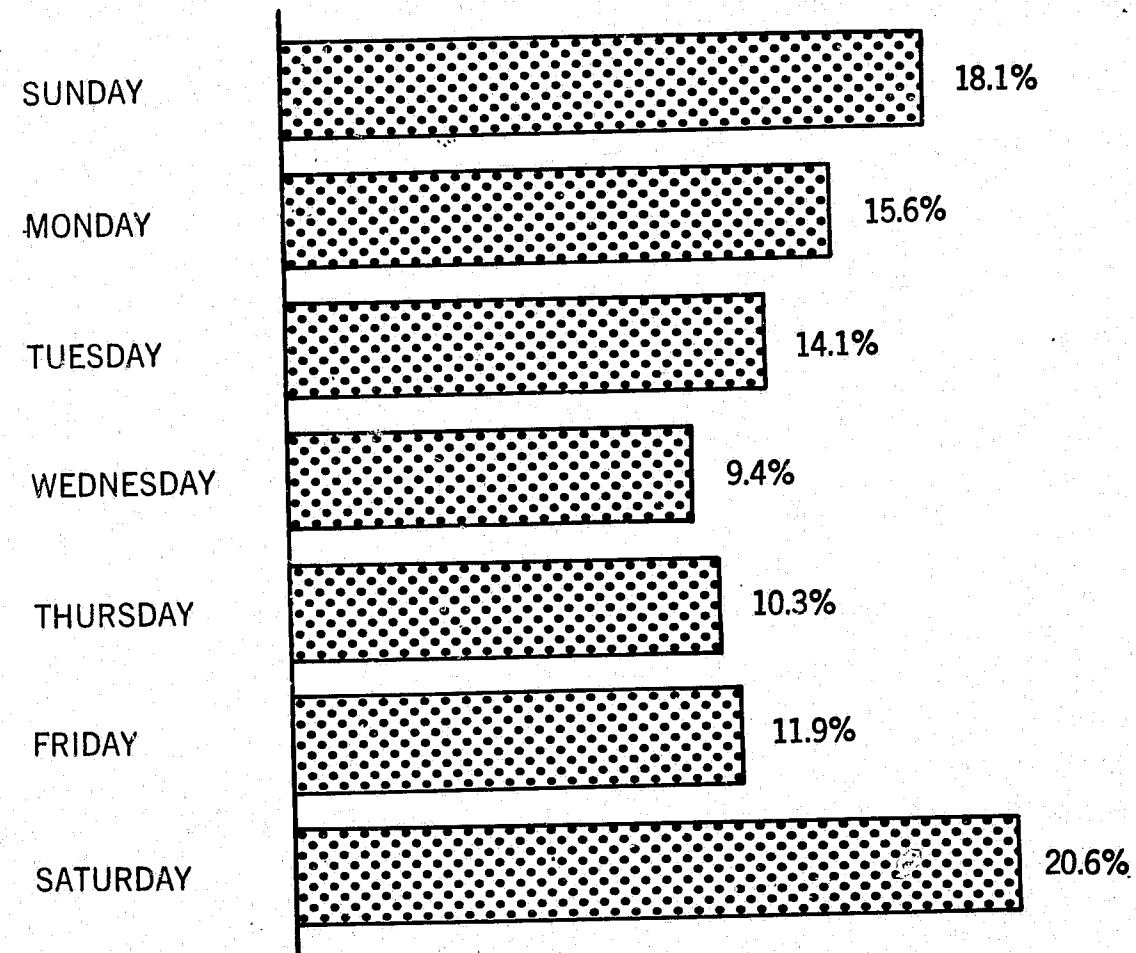


CHART 4

[24]

MURDERS BY CIRCUMSTANCE—1973

	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Spouse Killing Spouse	33	10.3%
Parent Killing Child	13	4.1%
Other Family	12	3.8%
Romantic Triangle and Lover's Quarrels	23	7.2%
Other Arguments	187	58.4%
Known Felony Type	41	12.8%
Suspected Felony Type	11	3.4%
TOTAL	320	

TABLE 5

[25]

FORCIBLE RAPE

Forcible rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. All assaults and attempts to rape are counted, but carnal abuse, without force (statutory rape) and other sex offenses are not included.

VOLUME AND RATE

During the year 1973 there were 548 forcible rapes reported to the police in Kentucky. Numerically the volume increased 29 over 1972 totals, with a trend increase of 5.6 percent. This offense accounted for 7.4 percent of all violent crime and 0.7 percent of the total Crime Index. The months of August and September recorded the highest individual volumes and the third quarter of the year rated as a period high.

A crime rate equals the number of crimes per unit of population or, more accurately, a victim risk rate. In 1973 the crime rate for forcible rape in Kentucky was 16.4 offenses per 100,000 of the total estimated population in Kentucky, there were 32.2 cases of rape reported for each 100,000 of the female population.

ANALYSIS OF RAPE

Forcible rape differs from other violent crimes in that the victim, in many cases, is hesitant in reporting the offense to the police. The rigors of court procedure,

embarrassment, and fear of possible accompanying stigma have a deterrent effect on the victim's willingness to make the crime known to police. A violent crime against the person, this offense usually occurs out of reach of police patrols. Additionally, the presence of a prior relationship between victim and perpetrator makes the determination of the act of force sometimes difficult to establish, and the usual clandestine nature of the offense presents a problem in verification. Of all Crime Index offenses, law enforcement administrators recognize this offense is probably the most under-reported crime by victims because of the accompanying consideration.

In 1972, as in 1971, more than 7 out of every 10 offenses reported were actual rapes by force, while the remainder were attempts to rape. Total crime counts for this offense reflect the actual number of offenses established from police investigation.

CLEARANCES

Clearance of this offense by the arrest of the perpetrator occurred in 65.1 percent of all cases reported to police in 1973 compared to the 68.8 percent clearance rate in 1972. Over 1 out of every 10 rape solutions during the year involved persons under 18 years of age, and reflected a slight increase from the 1972 juvenile clearance rate.

RAPE BY MONTH 1973

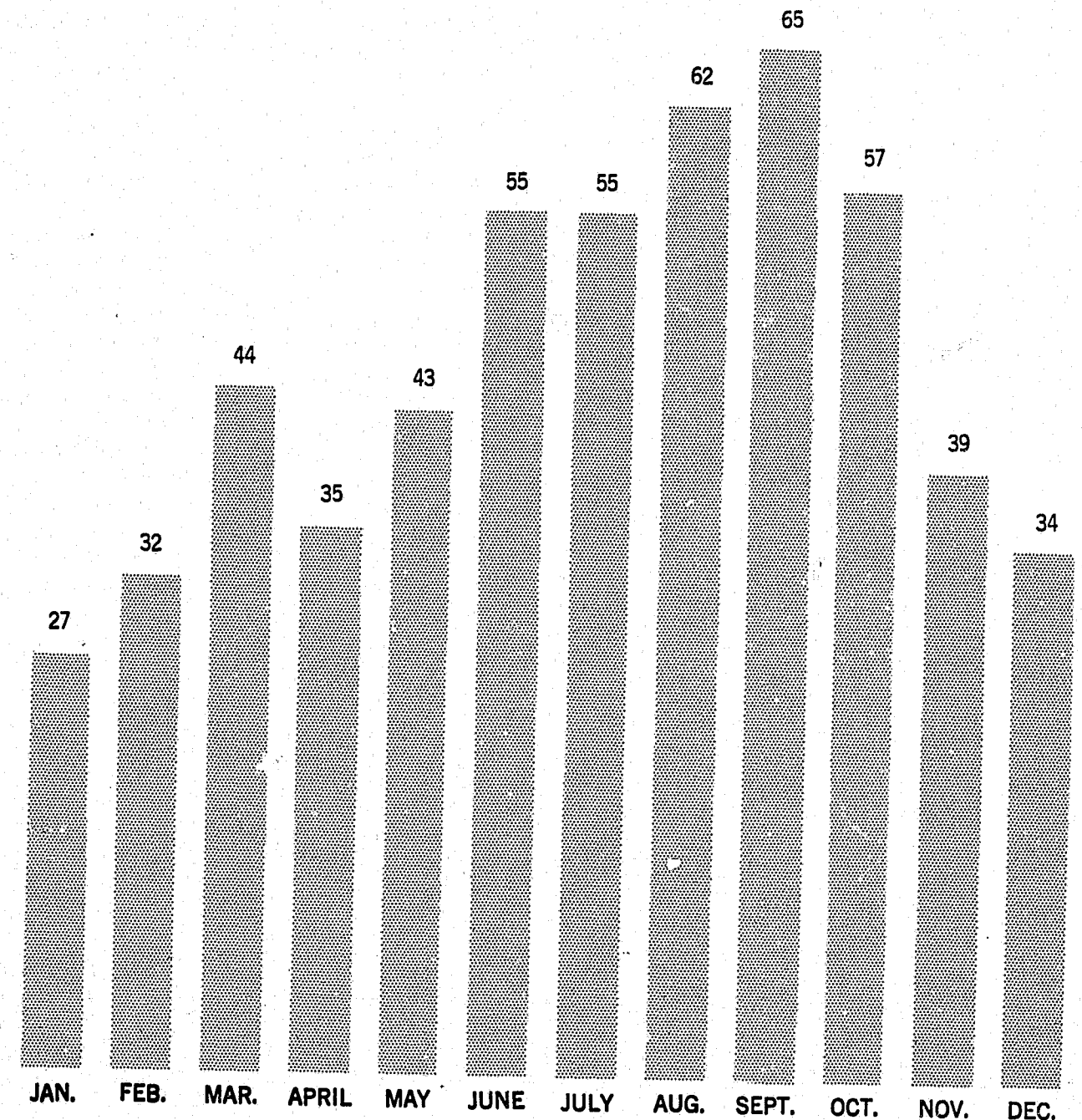


CHART 5

ROBBERY

Robbery is defined as the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another against his will by violence or by putting him in fear. The element of personal confrontation is always present in this crime. Under the Program all assaults or attempts to rob are included. Robberies are reported in two general categories—armed, any weapon (when any object is used as a weapon) and—strong arm, which includes muggings and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong arm tactics are employed.

VOLUME AND RATE

During the calendar year 1973, a total of 2,852 robberies were reported by the police of Kentucky. This amounted to a numerical increase of 113 offenses and a trend increase of 4.1 percent. These reported offenses make up 3.8 percent of the total Crime Index of Kentucky and 38.7 percent of all violent crimes as a group. The reflected rate for 1973 amounted to 85 robberies for each 100,000 persons of the state's population, an increase of 2.8 percent in the victim risk rate when compared to 1972 computations. The months of May and August recorded the highest individual volumes and the third quarter of the year rated as a period high.

ANALYSIS OF ROBBERY

Supplementary information regarding robbery is collected under the program in order to provide further insight into this violent crime. Identification of the most frequent "targets" of robbery is accomplished by classification of the type of location at which the crime was committed and whether or not the offender was armed.

In 1973, the armed perpetrator was responsible for committing 64.0 percent of the total robberies reported,

with the remaining percentage of offenses attributed to the unarmed confrontation of the victim by the offender where strong arm tactics such as mugging were employed.

As depicted in Table 6, 38 percent of all robberies occurred on the streets of the state. As in 1971 and 1972, robberies of commercial houses show the next most frequent rate of occurrence with 27.7 percent of the total.

Robbery, as a crime of violence, has a serious impact on the victim. In many instances serious injury results. Often time, along with physical injury or without, the victim suffers mental disturbance. Such damage is immeasurable. This is emphasized when the attempt to rob results in the death of the victim. Of course, in this case, the robbery would not be scored since the more serious offense of murder would be reported and the robbery would serve as the motive. The placing of a dollar value, however, on the damage resulting from this type of offense is an attempt to measure that which is immeasurable.

The total value of property loss resulting from robberies in 1973 exceeded \$1 million and amounted to an average loss per victim of \$414.00.

As in 1970 through 1972, bank robberies reflected the highest average loss, \$10,171.00 for each occurrence and holdups of chain stores again resulted in the second highest average loss of \$1,410.00 for each offense.

CLEARANCES

During the year 1973, police solved 37 out of every 100 robberies reported compared to 32.5 percent clearances in 1972. More than 1 out of every 5 total robberies and 38 percent of the strong arm type that were cleared by arrest, involved persons under 18 years of age. This is almost the identical rate of juvenile involvement as in 1972.

ROBBERY BY MONTH 1973

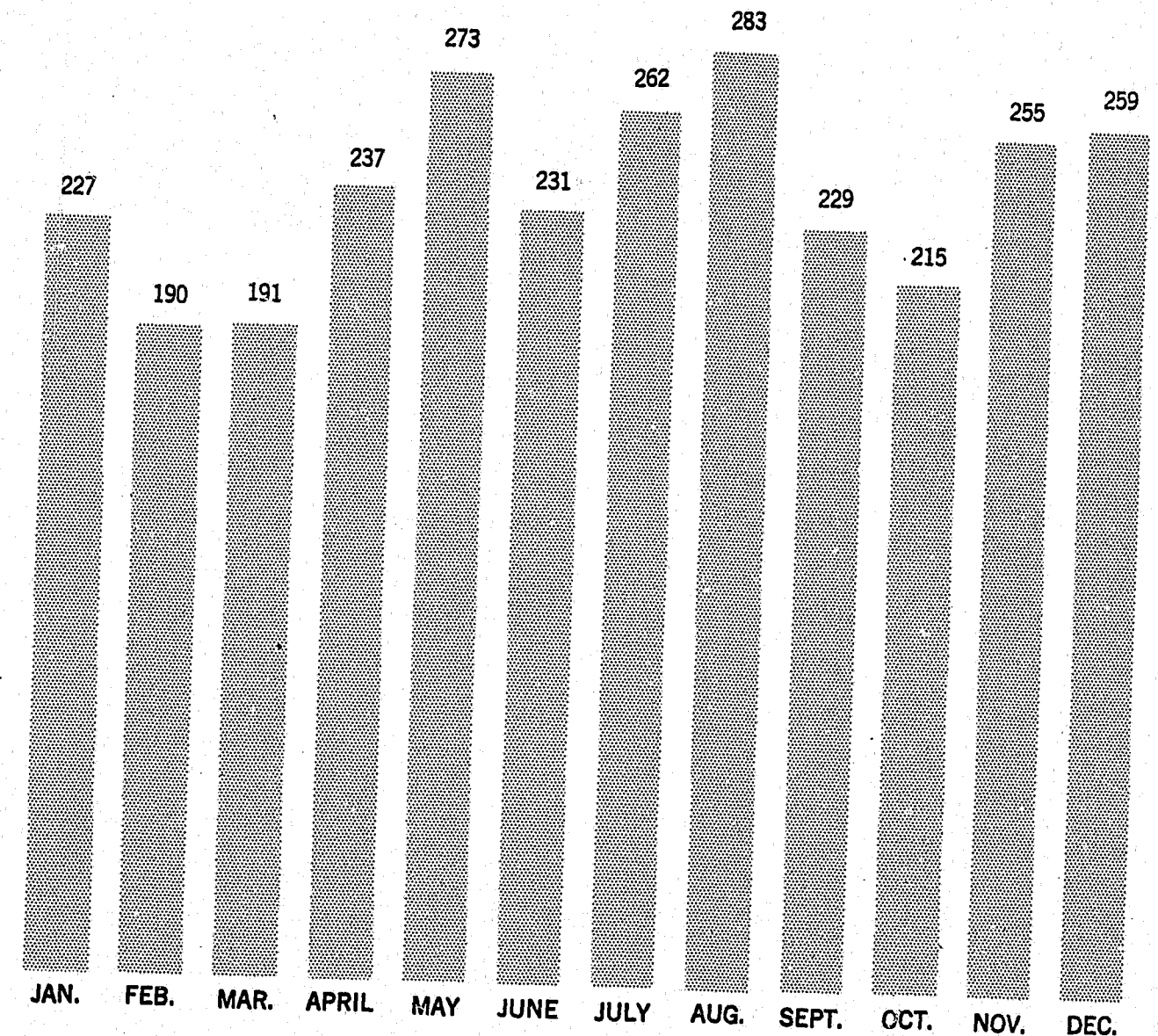


CHART 6

ROBBERY-PLACE OF OCCURRENCE-1973

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF TOTAL	AVERAGE VALUE
Highway	1,084	38.0%	\$ 77.00
Commercial House	789	27.7%	506.00
Gas-Service Station	189	6.6%	191.00
Chain Store	75	2.6%	1,410.00
Residence	195	6.8%	265.00
Bank	39	1.4%	10,171.00
Miscellaneous	481	16.9%	222.00
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	2,662		\$1,410.00

TABLE 6

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Aggravated assault as defined under the Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting System, is an attempt or offer with unlawful force or violence, to do serious physical injury to another. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that any injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

VOLUME AND RATE

In the calendar year 1973 there were a total of 3,656 cases of aggravated assault reported by police in Kentucky. Classified as a crime against the person, this offense made up 4.8 percent of the total Crime Index for 1973. As a part of the violent crime group, aggravated assault contributed 49.7 percent to that group's total. As in 1970 through 1972, this crime was more prevalent in the summer season, with June and September producing the monthly highs.

When compared with 1972, reports of this type of offense show a numerical decrease of 225 occurrences and a trend drop of 5.8 percent.

In 1973 there were 109.4 victims of aggravated assault for every 100,000 persons of the state's population, a decrease of 7 percent in the rate of victimization compared to 1972.

WEAPON ANALYSIS IN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

The use or attempted use of a dangerous weapon in

an assault or the serious injury inflicted by hands, fists, or feet separates this Index offense from those assaults categorized as "simple" and not aggravated in nature. The victim of an actual assault of this type may suffer serious injury or permanent disability and all assaults to kill and attempts to kill are recorded in this area. Most aggravated assaults occur within the family unit or among neighbors or acquaintances. The victim and offender relationship, as well as the very nature of the attack, makes this crime similar to murder.

In 1972, firearms were used in 33 percent of all cases of aggravated assault reported to police and knives or cutting instruments were used in 19 out of every 100 cases. Other dangerous weapons, which includes any object employed to inflict serious injury, only reflected a usage rate of 11.7 percent while hands, fists, and feet, the most frequently used weapon in this category, contributed to the extent of 36.3 percent.

CLEARANCES

Kentucky law enforcement agencies recorded the second highest clearance rate for 1973. Index offenses in the area of aggravated assault by solving 77 of every 100 cases reported. Offenses cleared by the arrest of persons under 18 years of age amounted to 5.6 percent of the total cases solved. The element of confrontation between victim and offender, present in this offense, contributes to this relatively high rate of clearance as it does in other crimes against the person.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY MONTH 1973

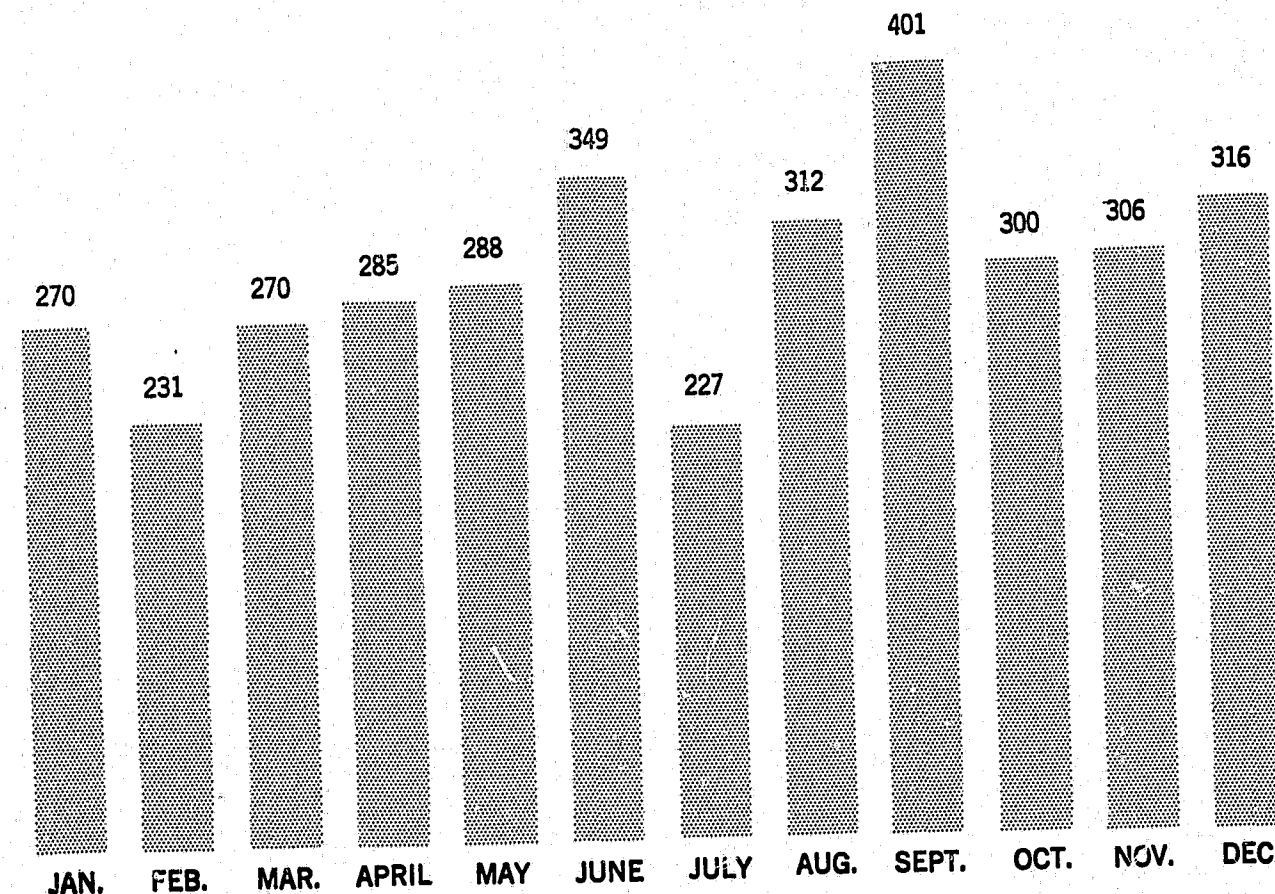


CHART 7

BREAKING AND ENTERING

Under this Program, Breaking and Entering is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or larceny, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Collection of crime counts in this category is broken down into three subclassifications: forcible entry; unlawful entry where no force is used; and attempted forcible entry.

VOLUME AND RATE

A total of 22,705 breaking and enterings were reported by Kentucky law enforcement agencies during the year 1973. Volume wise, there was an increase of 1,324 from 1972 and a trend increase of 6.2 percent. In 1973, this crime contributed to the extent of 29.9 percent of the total Index offenses reported during the year. Classified as a nonviolent crime, breaking and entering comprised 33 percent of that total.

The frequency high for offense occurrence was recorded in the fourth quarter of the year, with an individual monthly high noted in December with 2,155 offenses.

In the area of offense volume, Breaking and Entering records the second highest rate in the Index offense group when related to population with a rate of 679.4 offenses for each 100,000 inhabitants of Kentucky.

ANALYSIS OF BREAKING AND ENTERING

As with other nonviolent crimes, the motive of personal gain, coupled with the element of opportunity, result in the commission of this offense by both the amateur and the professional. Only the absence of confrontation and the use of force separate this crime from robbery of the violent crime group. However, detection during commission many times results in a confrontation of the victim by the perpetrator, demonstrating

why this offense is considered the most serious of the nonviolent group.

Forcible entry was evident in 88.6 percent of all breaking and entering cases reported during the year, while 8.5 percent were cases of unlawful entry where no force was used, and 2.9 percent involved incidences of attempts to gain entry. In 62 out of every 100 offenses a residence was the target of the offender, with the remaining 38 locations being of a nonresident type. That breaking and entering, in many cases, is a crime of opportunity is evidenced by the fact that over half of the residence offenses occurred during the day when many homes are left unattended and 67 percent of the nonresidential offenses at night when normal business volume is at a low.

Suppression and detection of this crime are particularly difficult due to the great volume of these offenses and in many areas, present an additional problem for police because of the lack of sufficient personnel to act as a deterrent and to provide successful offense solutions.

In 1973, property owners suffered a total economic loss of over \$8 million as a result of this crime with an increase of \$1 million over losses in 1972. The average loss in 1973 amounted to \$378 per offense, also up from the \$335 per offenses in 1972.

CLEARANCES

Police solutions for breaking and entering offenses occurred in 17 out of every 100 cases reported in 1973, down from the 19 percent clearance rate of 1972. This low clearance rate indicates the lack of a deterrent and slight risk of detection. The extent of the young age group involvement in this serious property crime is reflected by the fact that 36 percent of the cases solved were committed by persons under 18 years of age.

BREAKING AND ENTERING BY MONTH 1973

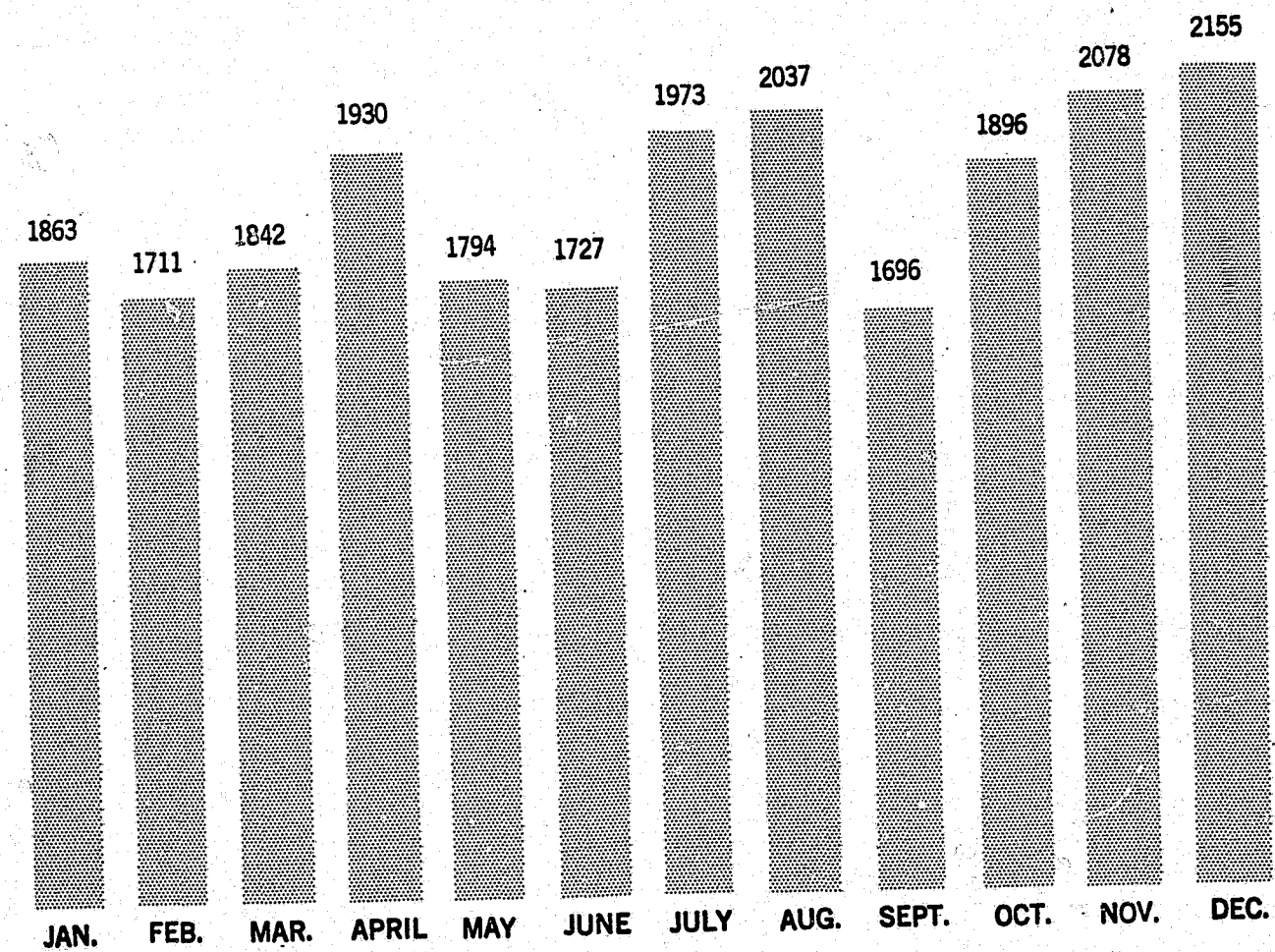


CHART 8

BREAKING AND ENTERING 1973

Residence:			
Night	6,562	28.9%	\$ 413.00
Day	6,357	28.0%	\$ 350.00
Unknown	1,135	5.0%	\$ 282.00
Non-Residence:			
Night	5,540	24.4%	\$ 348.00
Day	2,657	11.7%	\$ 367.00
Unknown	454	2.0%	\$1,143.00

TABLE 7

LARCENY-THEFT

Larceny—Theft is the unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles of value without the use of force, violence, or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from autos, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "congames", forgery, and worthless checks. Auto theft is excluded from this category for crime reporting purposes in as much as it is a separate Crime Index Offense.

The Crime Index offense of larceny includes only those thefts where the value of the goods stolen is \$50 or more. It might be noted that this classification will be changed in 1973 and total larceny cases will be used in the compilation of the Crime Index.

VOLUME AND RATES

There were 38,198 offenses of larceny reported during the year 1973. This crime, since inclusion of all theft cases, is by far the most prevalent of all Crime Index offenses. Total larceny offenses showed a numerical increase of 2,746 occurrences and a 7.7 percent trend increase over 1972 based on total thefts each year. Larceny-thefts make up 55.7 percent of all nonviolent crimes and 50.3 percent of the Crime Index total. From a seasonal standpoint, larceny was again highest during the third quarter of the year with August recording the monthly high of 3,899 offenses.

Based on offenses reported in relation to population, the 1973 rate for total larceny, amounted to 1142.9 occurrences per 100,000 population as compared to 1074.5 per 100,000 in 1972.

ANALYSIS OF LARCENY—THEFT

As with other offenses against property larceny is

primarily a crime of opportunity. Types of larcenies will differ in volume, depending upon the opportunity for theft offered in a given area. The average value of property stolen in each larceny in 1972 was \$135, up from \$131 in 1971. This average value includes losses from the voluminous thefts under \$50 in value of which there were 15,380 reported during the year. While it is true that portion of the goods stolen is recovered and returned to victims, the relatively low percentage of these crimes cleared by arrest indicates that these recoveries will not materially reduce the overall victim loss. In addition, many offenses in the category, particularly where the value of the stolen goods is small, never comes to police attention.

Theft of auto parts and accessories, and thefts from inside autos, a prime target for young age groups, recorded the highest volume of larcenies at 21 and 22 percent respectively by type of offenses reported.

CLEARANCES

Larceny offenses cleared by police arrest are dramatically affected by the nature of the crime. As with other nonviolent crimes, opportunity and stealth, working in favor of the perpetrator and against police detection, reduce solutions for this offense. Additionally the lack of witnesses and the volume of these crimes add to difficulties encountered by law enforcement.

In 1973 only 15 out of every 100 larceny cases brought to police attention were cleared by arrest. This was a slight drop in the clearance rate compared to 1972. Involvement of the young age group is demonstrated by the fact that 36 percent of the total larceny cases were solved by arrests of persons under 18 years of age. This was substantially the same rate of involvement as 1972.

LARCENY BY MONTH 1973

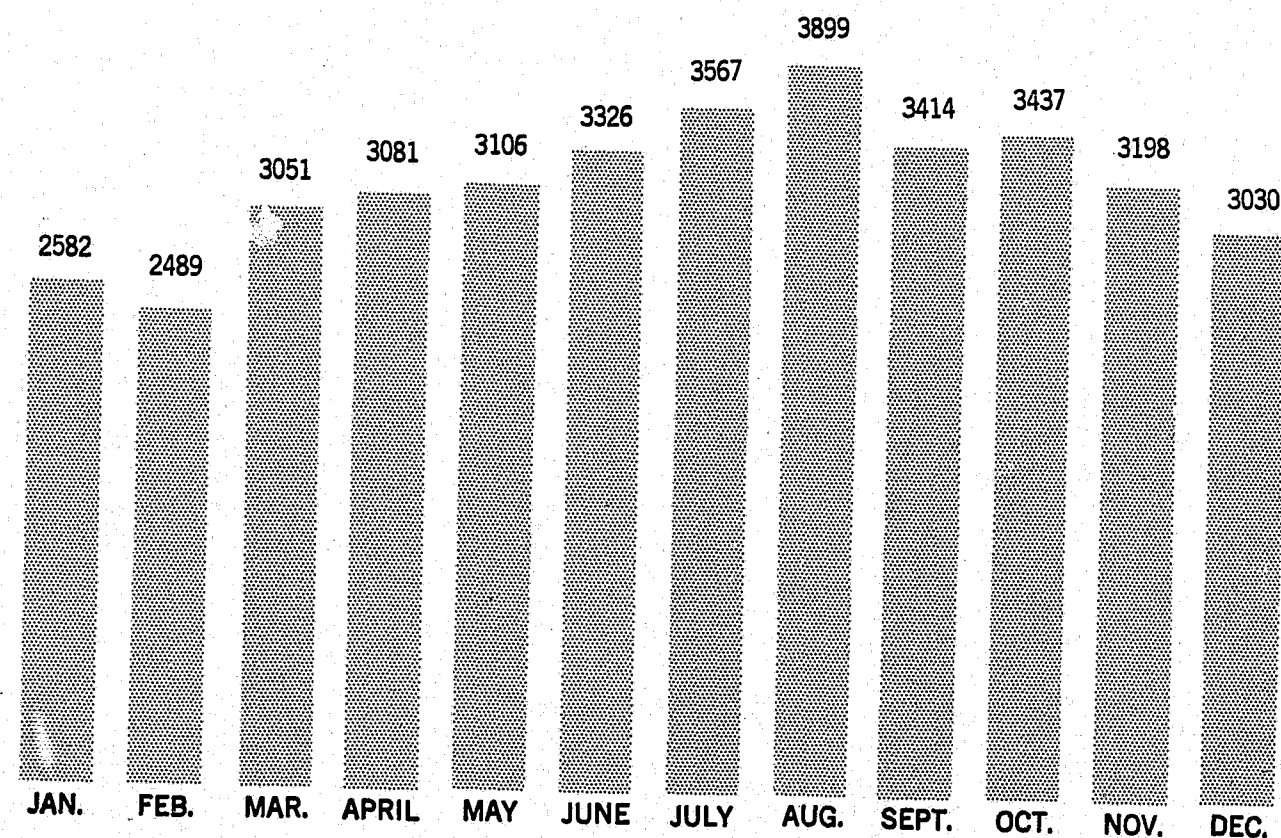


CHART 9

LARCENY (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT) 1973

Pocket-Picking	157	0.4%	\$100.00
Purse Snatching	562	1.5%	54.00
Shoplifting	2,832	7.4%	26.00
From Autos	7,317	19.2%	215.00
Auto Parts and Accessories	7,544	19.7%	90.00
Bicycles	5,631	14.7%	75.00
From Buildings	6,853	17.9%	232.00
From Coin Operated Machines	594	1.6%	34.00
All Other	6,708	17.6%	312.00

TABLE 8

AUTO THEFT

In Uniform Crime Reporting, auto theft includes all thefts and attempted thefts of a motor vehicle. This includes all vehicles which can be registered as a motor vehicle in this state. This definition excludes taking a motor vehicle for temporary use, such as a family situation or unauthorized use by others having lawful access to the vehicle, such as chauffeurs etc.

VOLUME AND RATE

In 1973, the police of the state reported the theft of 7,671 vehicles, compared to the 9,260 cases of auto theft reported the year before. The numerical decrease of 1,589 offenses represents a drop of 17.2 percent compared to 1972. Auto theft makes up 10.1 percent of the total Index offenses reported and 11.2 percent of the crimes of a nonviolent nature. The month of April again reflected the individual monthly high for this offense with 754 occurrences.

The rate for auto theft dropped from 280.7 victims per 100,000 population in 1972 to 229.5 in 1973.

Based on 1973 figures of 2,163,334 motor vehicles registered in the state a theft rate of 3.5 for every 1,000 vehicles evolves. Although the count of auto thefts also includes thefts of vehicles stolen in Kentucky, but registered in other states, there appears a clear indication as to the victim risk rate for owners of motor vehicles in the state as a result of this offense.

ANALYSIS OF AUTO THEFT

The crime of auto theft has been documented primarily as a crime of opportunity. The youthful offender finds the automobile easily accessible for his immediate transportation needs and usually the target is ready to drive away or the ignition is easily compromised.

In 1973 auto thefts represented a total estimated value of over \$7 million. This represents a substantial

drop from the 1972 computations. The average value of a stolen car in 1973 was \$942 at the time of theft, and although police recovered 84 percent of the stolen cars, the remaining unrecovered portions represents a loss of over \$1 million. This loss figure does not take into consideration the monetary loss resulting from damage to the vehicle, property, and persons which are a direct result of these crimes.

CLEARANCES

Law enforcement agencies in Kentucky were successful in solving 16 percent of all auto thefts reported in 1973, up slightly from the 14.6 percent clearance rate in 1972. Factors which contribute to this relatively low clearance rate are the high degree of mobility present in this offense and, in many cases, the carelessness of the vehicle operator. Quite often the theft of an automobile occurs merely by the perpetrator getting into the unlocked vehicle with the keys already in the ignition and driving away. To a potential witness, this appears to be a normal act, thereby adding to the difficulties encountered in police detection and apprehension.

Over 8 out of every 10 vehicles reported stolen were recovered by police and, although this does not clear the offense, the owner does benefit by the return of his vehicle. This high ratio of recovery can be attributed to the fact that most vehicles are stolen for the purpose of transportation. In 1973, 82 percent of all such recoveries occurred in the jurisdiction in which the theft was reported.

The involvement of the young age group in police solution of auto theft is greater than for any other Index crime. In 1973, 42.9 percent of the auto thefts cleared by arrest involved a person under the age of 18. This rate was up from the 37 percent juvenile involvement in 1972.

AUTO THEFT BY MONTH 1973

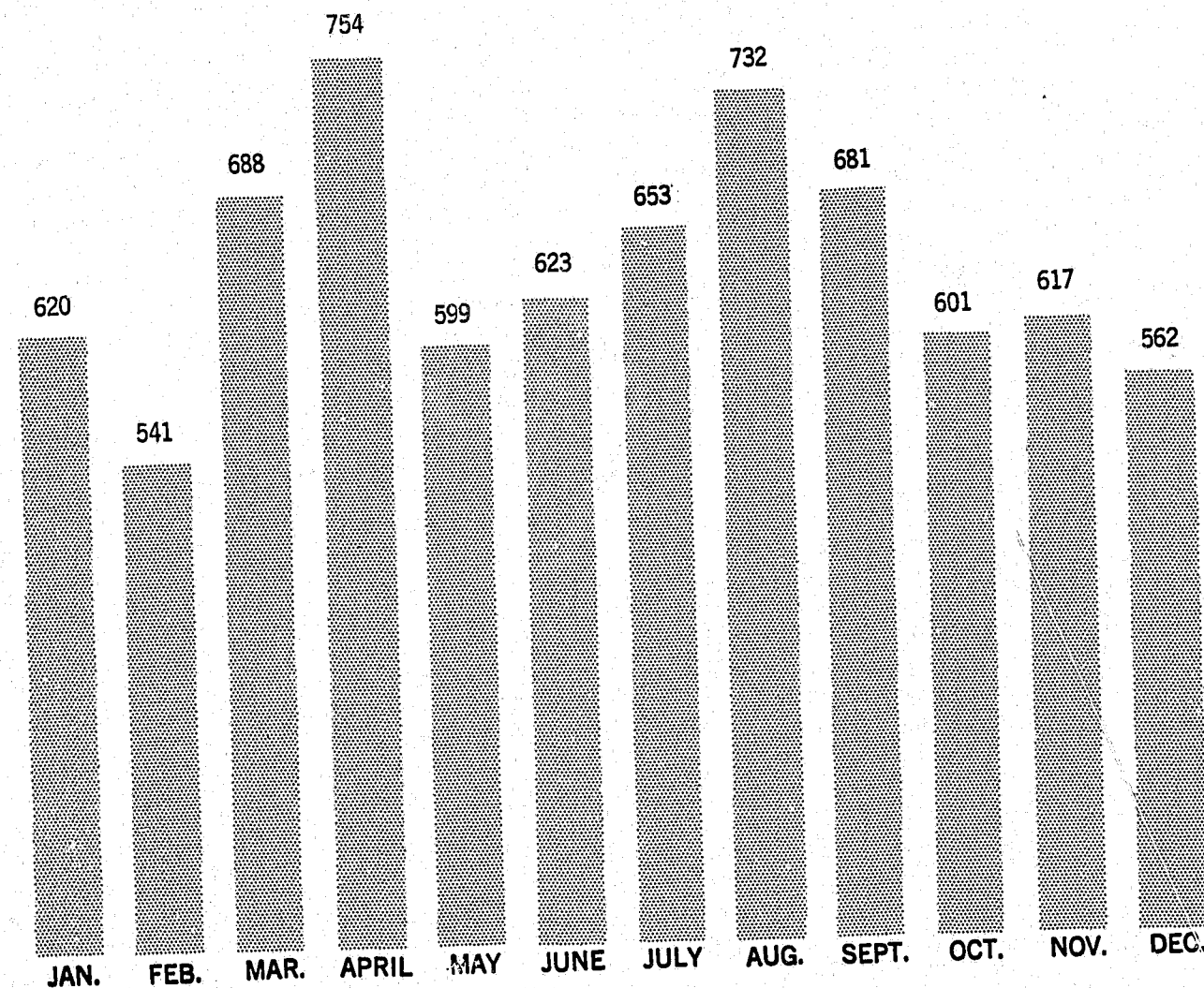


CHART 10

STATE ARREST DATA

In the year 1973, law enforcement agencies of the state reported a total of 200,865 arrests for all criminal acts. Based on 1973 population estimates of 3,342,000 inhabitants in Kentucky, there were 60 arrests for every 1,000 persons of the state's population.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program of Kentucky gathers annually, statistics concerning arrests of persons for all criminal acts and correlates them as to age, sex and race. These arrest statistics submitted by the law enforcement agencies of the state related to the total population of Kentucky.

Under the program, an arrest is counted each time a person is taken into custody. The number of charges placed against a person at the time of arrest is not considered in the count. The same person may be arrested several times during the year for similar offenses, as in the case of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and related violations, and is counted each time he is arrested. Further, the arrest of one person may solve several crimes and, in other instances, two or more persons may be arrested during the solution of one crime.

Arrests are primarily a measure of law enforcement activity as it relates to crime. Arrest practices will vary from community to community within the state but, under this program, only one arrest is counted each time an individual is taken into custody.

A juvenile arrest is counted when a person under 18 years of age commits an offense and the circumstances are such that if the offender were an adult an arrest would be made.

In the overall evaluation of the arrest data presented, it should be remembered that while it is a measure of police activity, it can also be used to gauge criminality.

PERSONS ARRESTED

Police arrests of persons for Crime Index type offenses comprise 9.5 percent of the total arrest figure for the year. Arrests of persons under 18 years of age accounted for 31.9 percent of all arrests made within this crime group. Juvenile involvement, by arrest, was greatest in the nonviolent crime categories of breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft, and comprised 40.1 percent of all such arrests. As in 1970 through 1972, almost 9 out of every 10 persons arrested for those offenses in the violent crime category (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) were adults.

Analysis, by race, of those persons arrested for all criminal acts during the year, discloses that 88 percent were white and 12 percent Negro. Arrest involvement by race, for those serious offenses with the Crime Index group show 76.2 percent distribution for white

and 25.8 percent for Negro. Further analysis within this category, specifically as to crimes of violence (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), reflect that 69.4 percent of those arrested were white and 30.7 percent Negro. Distribution by race of those persons arrested for the non-violent crimes of breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft reflects 78.8 percent white and 21 percent Negro.

ARREST ANALYSIS BY AGE

Analysis as to the arrest involvement of young age group for the year 1973 disclosed that 10 percent of all those arrested were under the age of 18, and 21.9 percent were under 21. An indication as to the degree of criminal involvement of those persons under 18 years of age can be gained from the following: over 2 out of every 10 persons arrested for robbery were juveniles; 4 out of every 10 persons arrested for breaking and entering was under 18; over 37 percent of all arrests for larceny involved this young age group, as did almost 1 out of every 2 arrests for auto theft.

Arrests for Narcotic Drug Law violations, by young age group distributions, show 52 percent of all persons arrested were under the age of 21. Additional analysis reveals that 32 percent of the total arrest reported in the state for this area involved persons in the 18 through 20 years of age bracket and 11.7 percent were of persons 16 years and under.

Although criminal involvement by arrest of the young age groups is a matter of serious concern, adults over 18 years of age show the greater involvement by an arrest ratio of almost 9 to 1. Adult arrests for the serious crimes of violence group, which includes murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, comprised 88.7 percent of that group's total arrest figure.

ARREST ANALYSIS BY SEX

The arrest of males, during 1973, as in 1972, accounted for 9 out of every 10 persons arrested. Female arrests rose by 5.9 percent from 1972 and male arrests increased by 1.9 percent in the same period. Female involvement occurred in 16.2 percent of arrests for Index type offenses, with primary involvement reflected in the crime of larceny, where females comprised 29.1 percent of all persons arrested for this offense.

Female arrest frequencies for fraud, 27.5 percent, embezzlement 9.4 percent, and forgery 23.8 percent, provide an indication of the involvement tendencies for females in the areas of "commercial" crime. Arrest of females for violation of Narcotic Drug Laws occurred in 11.5 percent of the arrests reported for this crime.

TOTAL ARRESTS FOR THE STATE 1973

Murder	373	0.2
Manslaughter	116	0.06
Forcible Rape	424	0.2
Robbery	1,166	0.6
Aggravated Assault	3,381	1.7
Breaking and Entering	4,340	2.2
Larceny—Theft	7,961	4.0
Auto Theft	1,386	0.7
Other Assaults	3,995	2.0
Arson	309	0.2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	871	0.4
Fraud	7,411	3.7
Embezzlement	32	0.02
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	1,061	0.5
Vandalism	834	0.4
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	2,637	1.3
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	453	0.2
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	533	0.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	4,889	2.4
Gambling	1,021	0.5
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,150	1.1
Driving Under the Influence	32,757	16.3
Liquor Laws	5,018	2.5
Drunkenness	76,571	38.1
Disorderly Conduct	22,114	11.0
Vagrancy	648	0.3
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	15,895	7.9
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	941	0.5
Run-Aways	1,578	0.8

TABLE 9

[42]

COMPARISON OF STATE ARRESTS, 1972-1973

	1972	1973	% CHG.
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	311	373	+19.9
Manslaughter By Negligence	132	116	-12.1
Forcible Rape	384	424	+10.4
Robbery	1,092	1,166	+ 6.8
Aggravated Assault	3,310	3,381	+ 2.1
Breaking and Entering	5,062	4,340	-14.3
Larceny—Theft	7,800	7,961	+ 2.1
Auto Theft	1,557	1,386	-11.0
Other Assaults	3,871	3,995	+ 3.2
Arson	233	309	+32.6
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,049	871	-17.0
Fraud	5,067	7,411	+46.3
Embezzlement	75	32	-57.3
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	1,227	1,061	-13.5
Vandalism	689	834	+21.0
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, etc.	2,434	2,637	+ 8.3
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	603	453	-24.9
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	551	533	- 3.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	2,965	4,889	+64.9
Gambling	949	1,021	+ 7.6
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,290	2,150	- 6.1
Driving Under the Influence	29,551	32,757	+10.8
Liquor Laws	5,283	5,018	- 5.0
Drunkenness	73,518	76,571	+ 4.2
Disorderly Conduct	23,411	22,114	- 5.5
Vagrancy	790	648	-18.0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	18,901	15,895	-15.9
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	1,003	941	- 6.2
Run-Aways	1,671	1,578	- 5.6

TABLE 10

[43]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE-1973

Murder	272	101	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	106	10	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	332	92	0	0	0	0
Robbery	571	595	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2,534	846	1	0	0	0
Breaking and Entering	3,472	862	1	0	0	5
Larceny—Theft	6,175	1,780	0	1	1	4
Auto Theft	1,135	251	0	0	0	0
Other Assaults	2,897	1,097	1	0	0	0
Arson	240	68	1	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	634	236	0	0	0	1
Fraud	6,514	897	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	32	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	910	150	0	0	0	1
Vandalism	770	64	0	0	0	0
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	1,981	654	0	1	0	1
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	232	219	0	0	0	2
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	452	79	1	0	0	1
Narcotic Drug Laws	4,178	708	0	0	0	3
Gambling	587	434	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	1,981	168	0	0	0	1
Driving Under the Influence	31,339	1,410	0	1	0	7
Liquor Laws	4,647	369	0	0	0	2
Drunkenness	71,402	5,152	0	0	0	17
Disorderly Conduct	18,471	3,628	1	2	2	10
Vagrancy	408	238	0	0	0	2
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	12,678	3,208	0	0	1	8
Curfew and Loitering Laws	779	162	0	0	0	0
Run-Aways	1,500	77	0	1	0	0

TABLE 11

[44]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY SEX-1973

Murder	334	39	89.5	10.5
Manslaughter	107	9	92.2	7.8
Forcible Rape	424	0	100.0	0
Robbery	1,098	68	94.2	5.8
Aggravated Assault	2,976	405	88.0	12.0
Breaking and Entering	4,160	180	95.9	4.1
Larceny—Theft	5,641	2,320	70.9	29.1
Auto Theft	1,341	72	94.8	5.2
Other Assaults	3,533	462	88.4	11.6
Arson	281	28	90.9	9.1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	664	207	75.2	23.8
Fraud	5,373	2,038	72.5	27.5
Embezzlement	29	3	90.6	9.4
Stolen Property	964	97	90.9	9.1
Vandalism	789	45	94.6	5.4
Weapons	2,464	173	93.4	6.6
Prostitution and Vice	89	364	19.6	80.4
Sex Offenses	497	36	93.2	6.8
Narcotic Drug Laws	4,326	563	88.5	11.5
Gambling	993	28	97.3	2.7
Offenses Against Family and Children	1,918	232	89.2	10.8
Driving While Intoxicated	31,735	1,022	96.9	3.1
Liquor Law	4,494	524	89.6	10.4
Drunkenness	72,986	3,585	95.3	4.7
Disorderly Conduct	18,501	3,613	83.7	16.3
Vagrancy	344	304	53.1	46.9
All Other Offenses	13,908	1,987	87.5	12.5
Curfew and Loitering	757	184	80.4	19.6
Run-Aways	706	872	44.7	55.3

TABLE 12

[45]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY AGE-1973

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	3	5	8	14	30
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	1	3	4	7	15
Forcible Rape	0	1	8	5	19	21	54
Robbery	4	10	36	45	75	114	284
Aggravated Assault	17	15	39	47	49	68	235
Breaking and Entering	77	186	475	347	418	372	1,875
Larceny—Theft	135	311	708	538	632	637	2,961
Auto Theft	7	14	136	173	175	150	655
Subtotal for Above	4	7	40	34	66	51	202
Other Assaults	32	19	44	16	21	9	141
Arson	1	1	10	18	29	41	100
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	1	9	8	36	46	100
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Embezzlement	7	13	44	45	65	82	256
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	27	41	97	86	58	51	360
Vandalism	3	4	23	37	54	81	202
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	1	0	0	3	6	9	19
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	5	8	10	12	14	34	83
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	13	9	115	167	270	395	969
Narcotic Drug Laws	0	0	7	9	29	28	73
Gambling	21	3	22	26	19	29	120
Offenses Against Family	3	0	11	16	121	287	438
Driving Under the Influence	7	6	63	150	374	560	1,160
Liquor Laws	6	26	141	181	477	751	1,582
Drunkenness	118	229	851	785	973	962	3,918
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	2	5	9	5	21
Vagrancy	42	86	376	349	382	483	1,718
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	10	37	215	208	273	198	941
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	31	82	491	433	340	201	1,578
Runaways							

TABLE 13

[46]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY AGE-1973

15	16	9	8	11	21	16	59	46	31	31	26	18	12	13	11	343
4	4	7	7	3	4	5	15	12	9	9	8	6	4	3	1	101
39	42	34	25	22	21	20	82	40	24	11	2	8	0	0	0	370
124	90	85	62	71	72	59	154	63	44	27	12	12	5	1	1	882
132	127	143	141	152	132	151	584	419	295	271	196	178	92	62	71	3,146
364	310	258	195	194	126	100	358	184	122	93	78	52	14	7	10	2,465
597	483	410	330	305	261	213	713	453	282	254	245	205	104	73	72	5,000
119	93	73	54	39	41	32	133	45	40	24	18	14	2	3	1	731
111	140	166	197	185	185	212	748	562	391	342	244	137	73	50	50	3,793
13	12	14	9	7	13	5	32	15	13	10	10	9	3	1	2	168
102	53	50	60	63	54	61	135	72	40	34	25	14	4	1	3	771
177	219	268	297	375	362	417	1,578	1,191	970	603	414	270	103	47	20	7,311
0	2	1	0	1	1	1	10	7	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	31
110	78	62	54	53	42	44	114	61	65	33	41	23	10	8	7	805
99	36	17	33	30	23	24	61	44	29	29	14	19	7	5	4	474
99	94	78	99	109	100	97	450	305	219	252	183	158	81	54	57	2,435
17	45	42	31	39	45	20	95	45	22	12	10	5	3	1	2	434
26	29	29	23	25	22	20	90	47	48	21	24	25	9	7	5	450
575	511	483	448	329	282	226	498	166	126	89	73	44	33	25	12	3,920
29	21	28	30	28	26	39	126	108	101	108	110	86	49	30	29	948
102	91	90	107	112	102	143	433	299	188	149	114	57	22	8	13	2,030
749	890	907	1,138	1,186	1,149	1,130	4,882	4,266	3,748	3,624	3,223	2,633	1,443	809	542	32,319
719	544	355	110	93	82	83	345	290	264	208	242	219	139	100	65	3,858
1,843	2,002	2,038	2,231	2,348	2,063	2,206	8,405	7,894	8,207	8,491	8,764	7,971	5,150	3,057	2,319	74,989
1,172	1,125	932	1,039	1,033	855	829	2,909	2,140	1,682	1,383	1,158	899	463	304	273	18,196
60	78	43	41	46	43	24	86	48	45	20	24	16	10	13	30	627
981	923	842	867	790	680	711	2,318	1,642	1,153	1,057	816	611	341	190	255	14,177

TABLE 13 (Cont'd)

[47]

BREAKDOWN OF NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS 1973

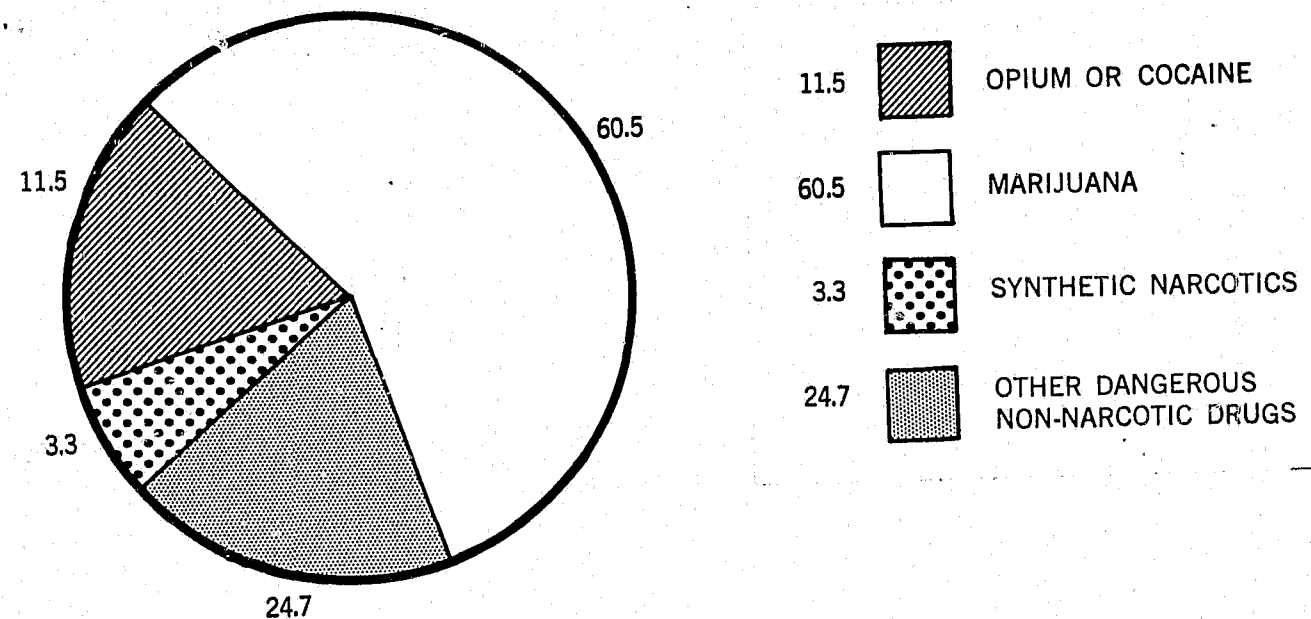


CHART 11

BREAKDOWN OF GAMBLING ARRESTS 1973

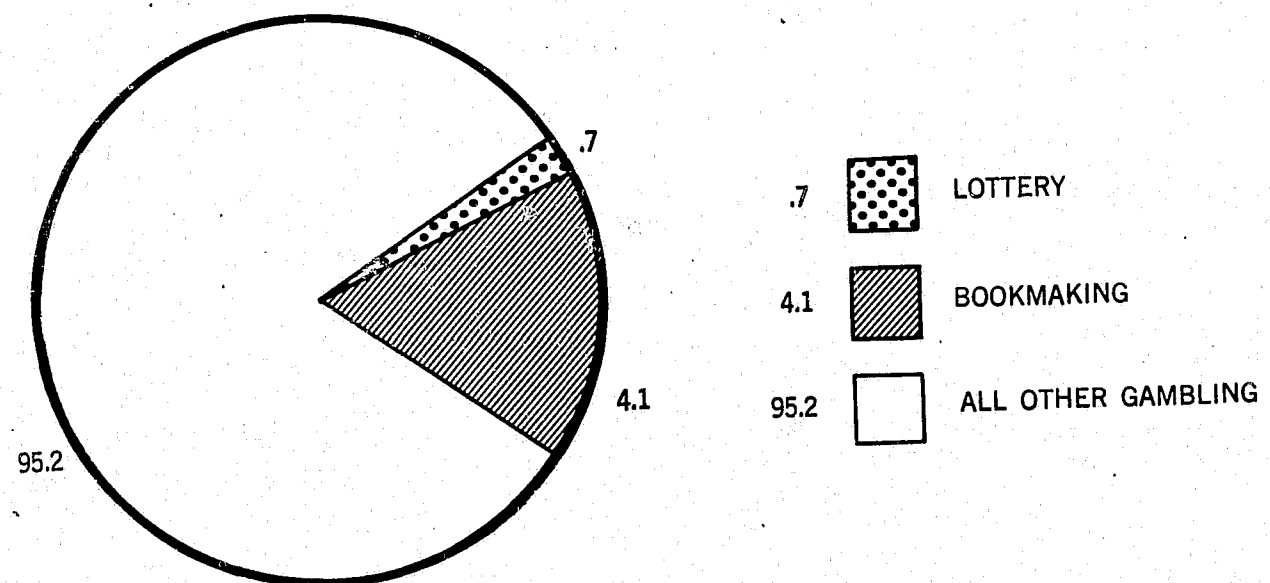


CHART 12

ARREST TRENDS BY AGE GROUP 1972-1973

	1972	1973	% Change	1972	1973	% Change
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	29	30	+ 3.4	282	343	+21.6
Manslaughter By Negligence	10	15	+50.0	122	101	-17.2
Forcible Rape	60	54	-10.0	324	370	+14.2
Robbery	241	284	+17.8	851	882	+ 3.6
Aggravated Assault	269	235	-12.6	3,041	3,146	+ 3.5
Breaking and Entering	2,313	1,875	-18.9	2,749	2,465	-10.3
Larceny—Theft	3,005	2,961	- 1.5	4,795	5,000	+ 4.3
Auto Theft	772	655	-15.2	785	731	- 6.9
Other Assaults	148	202	+36.5	3,723	3,793	+ 1.9
Arson	83	141	+69.9	150	168	+12.0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	122	100	-18.0	927	771	-16.8
Fraud	75	100	+33.3	5,532	7,311	+32.2
Embezzlement	3	1	-66.6	72	31	-56.9
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	257	256	0	970	805	-17.0
Vandalism	369	360	- 2.4	320	474	+48.1
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	150	202	+34.7	2,284	2,435	+ 6.6
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	19	+18.8	587	434	-26.1
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	49	83	+69.4	502	450	-10.4
Narcotic Drug Laws	634	969	+52.8	2,331	3,920	+68.2
Gambling	55	73	+32.7	894	948	+ 6.0
Offenses Against Family and Children	64	120	+87.5	2,226	2,030	- 8.8
Driving Under the Influence	241	483	+81.7	29,310	32,318	+10.3
Liquor Laws	1,093	1,160	+ 6.1	4,190	3,858	- 7.9
Drunkenness	1,747	1,582	- 9.4	71,771	74,989	+ 4.5
Disorderly Conduct	4,084	3,918	- 4.1	19,363	18,196	- 6.0
Vagrancy	37	21	-43.2	753	627	-16.7
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	2,550	1,718	-32.6	16,359	14,177	-13.3
Curfew and Loitering Laws	1,003	941	- 6.2	0	0	0
Runaways	1,671	1,578	- 5.6	0	0	0

TABLE 14

NARCOTIC AND DRUG PROFILE

In a message delivered to the Congress of the United States shortly after assuming office, President Richard M. Nixon warned that "within the past decade, the abuse of drugs has grown from essentially a local police problem into a serious national threat to the personal health and safety of millions of Americans."

For anyone foolhardy enough to ignore the ominous implications in that message would be a tragic mistake. Although the true dimensions of the problem can only be estimated, few parents today would not admit that they can any longer send their children off to college—or even down the block to a neighborhood school—without experiencing some very real pangs of fear about the drug menace.

Kentucky is no exception. For the time is long past since any responsible citizen of our state can afford to shrug it off as being just another of those nasty but distant worries facing the straight society in the ghettos and larger metropolitan centers of our nation.

Between 1972 and 1973 drugs arrests in Kentucky rose 65 percent. Approximately 52 percent of all persons arrested were under 21 years of age. Among the youngest offenders taken into custody were thirteen youths 10 years and under.

Everyday, more and more people ask what can be done to protect our youth from a greedy few who, mouthing a "turn-on, tune-in and drop-out" sales pitch, peddle misery, heartbreak and sudden death among the young in the form of seemingly innocuous pills and powders. Unquestionably, there must be a strong public emphasis on police action as well as both swift and severe retribution in our courts against the illicit dream peddlers. But enforcement and punishment alone is not the whole answer.

There is also the important business of selling our youth on the terrible truths which surround the evils of drug abuse and narcotic addiction. To do that, both parent and educator must be armed with more than just a smattering of statistics or a few disconnected gems of wisdom gleaned at random from the local newspaper or through conversations with well-meaning but ill-informed friends.

Much of what the public hears about drugs and hard narcotics is fiction. No one, not even our medical experts, pretend to have all the answers. But, in separating fact from fancy, we can make some statements which may help both parent and educator to become better salesmen in their own communities.

Nearly everyone has heard the remark made time and again that this or that drug is "habit-forming". Taken alone, without any further explanation, the label is not only misleading but confusing as well. Although it is true that prolonged and excessive use

does lead to varying degrees of emotional dependence, it does not necessarily follow that every drug is habit-forming in the strict sense that the human body is brought to such a physical state of need that it can no longer function without regular and steadily increasing drug dosages.

Such true physiological dependence, when it occurs, is a phenomenon peculiar only to narcotic drugs, and the non-narcotic barbiturates such as pentobarbital, secobarbital, phenobarbital and amobarbital. The narcotic family includes the opiates (opium, morphine, heroin and codeine); such synthetic opiates as meperidine and methadone; and cocaine, a derivative of the coca leaf.

With the exception of heroin which is completely outlawed in this country, all of the other narcotics and barbiturates are legally available to the public by medical prescription. The narcotics which, for the most part, are administered as pain relievers are rarely found in the average home. About the only exception would be codeine which appears as an additive in some commercial cough preparations. Barbiturates, on the other hand, because they are frequently prescribed for home use as sleep inducers, tranquilizers or in the treatment of certain ailments such as epilepsy, are much more accessible to anyone tempted to experiment just a bit.

Physical dependence on narcotics and barbiturates can lead to dangerous and sometimes deadly consequences if the "user's" supply is suddenly shut off without proper medical surveillance.

Among those non-narcotic drugs which are habit-forming only to the extent that they tend to create an emotional, rather than physical, crutch for the "user" to lean on are the stimulants (amphetamines and methamphetamines) and such hallucinogens as LSD, marihuana, hashish, peyote and mescaline. Generally, the hallucinogens are not available except through illicit sources.

When manufactured, they are distributed only for approved research purposes.

As with the barbiturates, the stimulants are easily available in the average home. Although the law restricts their distribution by requiring that they be dispensed under medical prescription only, they are prescribed for thousands of Americans daily as appetite reducers to control overweight, waker-uppers to generate energy and to treat minor cases of mental depression.

Now that we have reached some understanding about basic differences which exist between the various categories of drugs, let's take a closer look at some of the most-frequently abused drugs to see what they are, how they are used and what affect they have on the "user".

HEROIN

Defined chemically as diacetylmorphine but known to the addict by such colorful expressions as "Doctor White", "H", "Horse", "Harry", "Birdie Powder", "Stuff", "Snow" or "Junk", heroin is a derivative of morphine. As such, it can not be extracted directly from opium. In the pure state, it is a colorless, odorless, crystalline powder having a characteristically bitter taste. When sold on the street, however, it usually appears as a white, off-white, grey or brown powder, depending on the adulterant used to "cut" it. One of the most popular adulterants in use is dextrose. But there have also been instances when strychnine powder was used. Needless to say, such a combination can be disastrous.

Although usually injected into the muscle or taken intravenously, heroin is also sniffed into the nostrils, rubbed on the gums, dissolved for drinking and rolled into the end of a cigarette and smoked. But, for the confirmed addict, nothing beats a "bust into the mainline"—that is, to inject a solution of heroin directly into a vein.

Heroin's appeal to the narcotic offender lies in its ability to exhilarate the senses and close the door on reality. When under the drug's influence, a "user's" normal senses of perception and reaction are dulled to the point where he is likely to lose all contact with his surroundings and anyone in his company. In short, he drifts off into a kind of dream state. And, at that moment, all of the psychological hurts which caused him to seek relief in the drug vanish.

Every heroin addict exhibits certain physical symptoms which, if known to the observer, can be recognized. Beyond the familiar needle scars which usually appear as "tracks" following the outline of one or more veins on various parts of the body, he will, while under the drug's hold, speak with a thickened tongue. His normal walking gait may take on a floating quality and the pupils of his eyes will be pinpointed and react little, if any, to sudden light changes.

As the effects of the drug wear off, he is likely to become progressively more nervous. Certain signs similar to that of a common cold, particularly a running nose, may appear, and he may show a strong affinity for sweets. If the next "fix" can not be found, withdrawal will occur.

Withdrawal usually begins about 8-12 hours after the last "fix" has worn off. Sleeplessness, a running nose and eyes, involuntary twitching of the muscles and complaints about leg and back aches will be among the early symptoms. Vomiting, diarrhea and even delusions follow. Medical attention is essential as addicts have been known to die while suffering the pangs of withdrawal.

Because of the highly addictive nature of heroin, it goes almost without saying that every addict lives only for that next "fix". Morality and the law have absolutely no meaning for him. He will commit any crime and tell any lie which he feels is necessary to gain the cash needed to support his habit. Having reached that point, emotionally, he is already dead. The physical act of dying takes only a little longer.

BARBITURATES

Commonly known to the "user" as "downs", "red birds", "yellow jackets", "goof balls", "blue heavens" or "barbs", the barbiturates come in tablet and capsule form. They may be taken orally, intravenously or rectally. When used properly, they act on the central nervous system to relieve tension or induce sleep.

Relied upon by the drug abuser as one means of relieving the pressures of everyday life, their use leads to a physical state of alcoholic-like euphoria. Not infrequently, the "user" may combine alcohol with the drug even though the practice has been known to cause death. Among the most common signs of barbiturate intoxication are a slurring of the speech, an uncertain walking gait and a pronounced inability to think or reason clearly. Because of the latter characteristic, accidental suicide is an ever-present danger. Being in the confused mental state, the "user" may not remember how many pills he has already taken and, as a result, indulge in a fatal overdose.

In moderate amounts, the barbiturates tend to make the "user" both sociable and good-humored. Taken in larger doses, however, they may turn the individual

into a quarrelsome mood which may cause him to be subject to sudden and sometimes dangerous outbursts of temper. Hallucinations may also occur and, depending on the dosage, the "user" might collapse into a deep sleep or coma.

The chronic and massive abuse of barbiturates usually leads to both physical and emotional dependence on the drug. Abrupt withdrawal, without medical attention, can be much more dangerous than narcotic withdrawal. About 8-12 hours after the last dose, the barbiturate addict begins to show noticeably increasing signs of nervousness. He will complain of headaches, muscle twitching and feelings of nausea. The blood pressure, when he stands, will drop. Within anywhere from 36 hours to as late as the eighth day of withdrawal, convulsions will occur. He may also hallucinate much in the same way that an alcoholic develops delirium tremens (the DT's). Because of the epileptic-type convulsions which invariably occur during this period, withdrawal is extremely dangerous for its victim.

STIMULANTS

Usually taken orally or intravenously, the stimulants such as amphetamines, methamphetamines, benzedrine and dexadrine may appear in tablet, powdered or liquid form. Among some of the more common terms used by drug abusers to identify them are "bennies", "co-pilots", "footballs", "hearts", "crystal", "speed", "A's", "up's" or "crossroads."

Many teen-agers turn to the stimulants to increase their nerve or for the general sense of elation and self-confidence which they generate. Usually, the stimulant abuser becomes excessively talkative, restless, shaky, has trouble sleeping and perspires heavily.

Because the drugs do generate a feeling of courage and self-confidence, their continued abuse may lead to feelings of irritability, an outward display of dangerous aggressiveness and even paranoia. As a result, the "user" may become violent toward those with whom he comes in contact. And, because these drugs do act as a stimulant on the central nervous system, they may lead to high blood pressure and even fatal heart attacks.

Although many of the stimulants do have a high potential for psychological dependence, there is no evidence to support a contention that they are addictive in any physical sense.

Among the most widely-abused hallucinogens are LSD and marihuana. Generally known as "acid", LSD is taken orally and may appear in the form of a sugar cube, cookie, cracker or be licked off some other object such as a stamp which has been impregnated with the drug. There is no indication that LSD is addictive, but its effects on the mind can only be described as completely unpredictable. Recently, medical research has shown that it also has an adverse affect on the chromosomes.

Among the more common symptoms of LSD-use are dilated eye pupils, a flushed or paleness of the face, irregular breathing, increased salivation, a shaking of the hands or feet, nausea and loss of appetite. Because the "user" invariably hallucinates, he may report "seeing" smells, "hearing" colors and might brush imaginary insects from his clothing. Flat objects will take on a three-dimensional appearance and there may be a loss of feeling between the normal boundaries between body and space. In some instances, this has led the "user" to test the feeling by flying out a window.

Among some of the ill effects attributed to LSD are acute fright which develops when the "user" feels that he can no longer control the effect of the drug. In that state, he may feel that he is going insane. Paranoia may occur and, in that state, he may become homicidal or suicidal.

Marihuana and its more potent cousin, hashish, are usually smoked. In terms of behavior, it promotes a euphoric sensation accompanied by a distortion of the senses, particularly as they relate to time, distance, hearing and vision. A general lessening of the inhibitions may be cause the "user" to do things he would not otherwise do normally. In the company of others, he is likely to be talkative and laugh easily. Alone, he will be quiet and even drowsy.

Although not addictive in the physical sense of the word, it does present certain definite dangers for the "user". In large doses, it may lead to feelings of panic. Even hallucinations are not uncommon. In extreme cases, people have been known to walk in front of automobiles, jump from buildings and commit senseless and, sometimes violent crimes.

1973 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

Adair	1	0	1	0	0
Allen	3	0	3	0	3
Anderson	7	0	4	0	2
Ballard	15	0	13	0	2
Barren	37	1	34	0	1
Bath	5	0	4	0	6
Bell	21	0	15	0	6
Boone	39	3	28	2	4
Bourbon	15	0	11	0	4
Boyd	15	0	11	0	22
Boyle	55	0	30	3	7
Bracken	24	0	17	0	0
Breathitt	3	0	3	0	0
Breckinridge	17	0	17	0	0
Bullitt	9	0	9	0	2
Butler	17	1	14	0	4
Caldwell	7	0	2	1	6
Calloway	14	0	5	3	9
Campbell	19	0	10	0	17
Carlisle	159	0	137	5	0
Carroll	1	0	1	0	0
Carter	12	0	10	2	0
Casey	6	0	6	0	0
Christian	36	0	5	0	31
Clark	139	6	97	3	33
Clay	22	2	13	0	7
Clinton	64	0	63	0	1
Crittenden	12	0	3	0	9
Cumberland	4	1	1	0	2
Daviess	0	0	0	0	0
Edmonson	182	5	148	16	13
Elliott	0	0	0	0	0
Estill	3	0	3	0	0
Fayette	5	0	5	0	0
	287	50	154	50	33

TABLE 15

[54]

1973 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

Fleming	1	0	1	0	0
Floyd	14	0	12	0	2
Franklin	31	0	17	1	13
Fulton	5	0	5	0	0
Gallatin	15	0	13	2	0
Garrard	3	0	3	0	0
Grant	21	0	15	0	6
Graves	42	0	35	0	7
Grayson	8	0	3	0	5
Green	3	0	2	0	1
Greenup	35	0	31	1	3
Hancock	10	0	9	0	1
Hardin	84	22	46	2	14
Harlan	23	0	14	1	8
Harrison	0	0	0	0	0
Hart	5	1	4	0	0
Henderson	8	1	6	0	1
Henry	1	0	1	0	0
Hickman	1	0	1	0	0
Hopkins	65	2	52	8	3
Jackson	2	0	2	0	0
Jefferson	1962	432	879	21	630
Jessamine	1	0	1	0	0
Johnson	27	2	19	0	6
Kenton	242	11	164	22	45
Knott	1	0	1	0	0
Knox	13	0	12	0	1
Larue	10	0	10	0	0
Laurel	2	0	2	0	0
Lawrence	10	0	5	0	5
Lee	0	0	0	0	0
Leslie	1	0	1	0	0
Letcher	13	0	12	0	1
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 15 (Cont')

[55]

1973 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

Lincoln	7	0	3	0	4
Livingston	8	0	8	0	0
Logan	14	0	12	0	2
Lyon	3	0	1	0	2
McCracken	65	4	26	9	26
McCreary	13	0	10	0	3
McLean	4	0	4	0	0
Madison	144	1	119	0	24
Magoffin	4	0	4	0	0
Marion	22	0	17	0	5
Marshall	34	0	19	0	15
Martin	2	0	1	0	1
Mason	10	0	0	0	10
Meade	6	1	3	0	2
Menifee	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer	3	0	3	0	0
Metcalfe	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	12	0	9	0	3
Morgan	47	0	47	0	0
Muhlenberg	6	0	4	0	2
Nelson	28	0	28	0	0
Nicholas	5	0	5	0	0
Ohio	10	0	9	0	1
Oldham	19	0	9	0	10
Owen	0	0	0	0	0
Owsley	0	0	0	0	0
Pendleton	0	0	0	0	0
Perry	24	0	21	0	3
Pike	35	0	29	0	6
Powell	6	0	6	0	0
Pulaski	56	1	36	0	19
Robertson	0	0	0	0	0
Rockcastle	1	0	1	0	0

TABLE 15 (Con't.)

[56]

1973 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

Rowan					
Russell	43	0	34	1	8
Scott	9	0	8	0	1
Shelby	32	0	20	0	12
Simpson	18	0	12	0	6
Spencer	27	0	13	7	7
Taylor	4	0	4	0	0
Todd	2	0	2	0	0
Trigg	2	0	0	0	2
Trimble	29	0	14	1	14
Union	6	0	6	0	0
Warren	10	0	9	0	1
Washington	160	11	115	0	34
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0
Webster	2	1	0	1	0
Whitley	3	0	3	0	0
Wolfe	39	3	26	0	10
Woodford	9	0	9	0	0
	7	0	6	1	0

TABLE 15 (Cont'd.)

[57]

1973 ALCOHOL RELATED ARRESTS BY COUNTY

County	Alcohol Related Arrests	Drunk and Disorderly	Other
Adair	113	13	324
Allen	103	18	329
Anderson	64	3	82
Ballard	182	0	86
Barren	700	61	727
Bath	51	13	118
Bel	366	77	1464
Boone	411	46	362
Bourbon	186	45	312
Boyd	376	109	1535
Boyle	259	65	533
Bracken	25	18	81
Breathitt	177	27	779
Breckinridge	254	29	299
Bullitt	576	93	577
Butler	102	4	248
Caldwell	86	12	303
Calloway	192	15	235
Campbell	270	89	566
Carlisle	22	6	23
Carroll	234	16	482
Carter	217	34	536
Casey	260	8	614
Christian	583	91	1547
Clark	607	14	1416
Clay	446	40	1320
Clinton	214	2	508
Crittenden	57	1	82
Cumberland	161	12	367
Daviess	435	79	1656
Edmondson	84	20	202
Elliott	38	11	134
Estill	198	26	388
Fayette	834	194	6874

TABLE 16

[58]

1973 ALCOHOL RELATED ARRESTS BY COUNTY

County	Alcohol Related Arrests	Drunk and Disorderly	Other
Fleming	60	7	138
Floyd	350	58	1344
Franklin	404	25	839
Fulton	129	17	330
Gallatin	61	2	58
Garrard	121	8	280
Grant	376	6	294
Graves	327	18	406
Grayson	196	18	287
Green	144	5	236
Greenup	505	8	536
Hancock	26	2	56
Hadin	1352	44	1201
Harlan	669	133	1658
Harrison	75	24	213
Hart	231	17	402
Henderson	384	111	692
Henry	108	2	126
Hickman	60	14	72
Hopkins	400	38	599
Jackson	59	29	468
Jefferson	3438	752	8224
Jessamine	262	34	796
Johnson	285	33	727
Kenton	1117	333	2191
Knott	163	42	620
Knox	211	9	844
Larue	100	14	134
Laurel	361	49	616
Lawrence	95	3	202
Lee	55	21	261
Leslie	75	21	316
Letcher	333	35	1067
Lewis	94	3	211

TABLE 16 (Cont')

[59]

1973 ALCOHOL RELATED ARRESTS BY COUNTY

Lincoln	305	26	569
Livingston	49	10	22
Logan	160	26	193
Lyon	46	8	23
McCracken	974	171	1496
McCreary	83	9	477
McLeari	31	9	82
Madison	856	287	2218
Magoffin	245	61	886
Marion	426	21	619
Marshall	138	51	78
Martin	112	7	535
Mason	148	13	455
Meade	218	13	332
Menifee	84	18	147
Mercer	167	15	577
Metcalfe	26	1	142
Monroe	51	0	350
Montgomery	166	15	806
Morgan	67	25	282
Muhlenberg	249	85	624
Nelson	388	58	441
Nicholas	14	20	57
Ohio	212	33	155
Oldham	170	3	141
Owen	15	2	20
Owsley	40	27	193
Pendleton	66	1	90
Perry	555	26	1848
Pike	655	168	2297
Powell	38	15	269
Pulaski	430	28	1237
Robertson	6	2	15
Rockcastle	195	64	415

TABLE 16 (Cont')

[60]

1973 ALCOHOL RELATED ARRESTS BY COUNTY

Rowan	293	19	474
Russell	229	15	558
Scott	225	9	395
Shelby	217	4	259
Simpson	238	18	308
Spencer	45	11	140
Taylor	288	12	343
Todd	104	9	90
Trigg	102	10	84
Trimble	27	7	43
Union	88	87	81
Warren	819	143	1821
Washington	139	20	266
Wayne	222	32	622
Webster	132	18	106
Whitley	440	42	812
Wolfe	29	12	227
Woodford	157	22	326

TABLE 16 (Cont')

[61]

PERSONS CHARGED

The disposition made of those persons arrested and formally charged in a court of jurisdiction is of great interest to the police administrator. Knowledge as to the quality of the police investigation, case preparation, and presentation is gained from the subsequent dispositions of those cases which reach the court level.

In 1973, those adults charged with Crime Index type offenses were found guilty as charged in 52 percent and guilty of a lesser charge in 19.9 percent of the cases that were disposed of by a court.

In 1973, 28.6 percent of the murder defendants were either acquitted or their cases were dismissed at some prosecutive stage. Manslaughter by Negligence recorded the highest rate of acquittal or dismissal with 57.1 percent of the defendants acquitted, followed by Forcible Rape with 50.9 percent acquitted.

Of the adults tried for Crime Index offenses, the highest percentage of persons found guilty on the original charge was in the larceny category where 63.3 percent were convicted of theft. This was followed by Robbery, where 53.9 percent were found guilty of the original charge.

Those found guilty of the offense charged in the remaining Index offenses were recorded as follows: Breaking and Entering 51.5 percent, Murder 43.8 percent, Aggravated Assault 35.3 percent, Auto Theft 38.5 percent, and Rape 28.7 percent.

In over 27 percent of the Crime Index type offenses, where formal charges were preferred, the offender was referred to juvenile court. This referral percentage was down from the 30 percent reported in 1972.

Juvenile referrals were highest for breaking and entering with 35.4 percent, followed by auto theft with

35.3 percent. Young persons were referred to juvenile court jurisdiction after being charged with Index type offenses in 33.4 percent of the larceny cases, 20.6 percent of the robberies, 10.0 percent of the rapes, 6.4 percent of the aggravated assaults, and 4.9 percent of the murders. In 1973, similar to the 1970 through 1972 experience, vandalism, arson, narcotic and liquor law violations recorded the highest percentage of juvenile referrals for those offenses of a Non-Index nature.

Consistent with the observations made in 1970 through 1972, disposition data for 1973 discloses that acquittal or dismissals are greater in the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, than in the nonviolent crimes of breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft. The dismissal or acquittal for those violent crimes was reported at 31.4 percent in 1973, down from the 39.9 percent rate in 1972 and the 35.6 percent rate in 1971. Dismissal or acquittal for those crimes of a nonviolent nature was 26.5 percent, also a decrease from the 32.8 percent reported for 1972.

The above data disclose the results of cases after police have arrested or cited and formally charged the offender. The remaining cases pending court action, or undecided cases at the year's end, are classified as pending and are carried from year to year until a disposition is furnished by a court of jurisdiction.

A final review of all crime categories disclose that slightly over 15 percent of all adults tried by the courts were either acquitted or their cases were dismissed at some prosecutive level. Those referred to juvenile court represented 8 percent of the total persons formally charged for all crime categories.

DISPOSITION OF PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED 1973

	CHARGED	ACQUITTED OR DISMISSED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT	PENDING		
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	390	46	29	30	19	279
Manslaughter by Negligence	116	12	3	20	1	81
Forcible Rape	457	48	34	85	46	249
Robbery	1,264	186	61	98	261	687
Aggravated Assault	3,438	674	658	580	219	1,359
Breaking and Entering	4,841	768	262	460	1,716	1,723
Larceny—Theft	8,073	2,434	578	834	2,700	1,698
Auto Theft	1,644	175	41	239	580	625
Sub Total for Above Offenses	21,224	7,543	1,665	2,346	5,542	6,701
Other Assaults	4,208	900	797	591	190	1,734
Arson	343	41	9	30	128	137
Forgery & Counterfeiting	914	241	67	184	73	460
Fraud	7,479	4,295	668	1,543	93	1,033
Embezzlement	40	17	5	1	2	18
Stolen Property—Buying Rec., Poss., etc.	1,114	248	89	217	210	368
Vandalism	872	180	81	118	306	197
Weapons—Carrying, Poss., etc.	2,822	973	552	333	181	824
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	511	169	32	18	12	285
Sex Offenses	593	159	69	112	77	183
Narcotic Drug Laws	5,049	1,375	186	806	892	1,965
Gambling	1,037	451	86	109	35	375
Offense Against Family and Children	2,207	797	90	650	153	576
Driving While Intoxicated	32,863	9,321	14,397	1,785	254	7,177
Liquor Laws	4,981	2,673	155	495	1,000	794
Drunkenness	77,542	48,324	378	5,027	1,243	22,636
Disorderly Conduct	22,177	12,431	425	3,101	3,189	3,252
Vagrancy	672	248	105	72	21	240
All Other Offenses	16,734	6,507	358	3,226	2,388	5,326
Total	212,224	75,443	20,215	20,744	13,990	54,281

TABLE 17

ADULTS CHARGED-GUILTY-NOT GUILTY 1972-1973

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	67.8	71.4	32.2	28.6
Manslaughter By Negligence	40.4	42.9	59.6	57.1
Forcible Rape	40.9	49.1	59.1	50.9
Robbery	55.2	71.6	44.8	28.4
Aggravated Assault	62.3	69.7	37.7	30.3
Breaking and Entering	60.7	69.1	39.3	30.9
Larceny—Theft	74.1	78.3	25.9	21.7
Auto Theft	46.0	47.5	54.0	52.5
Other Assaults	59.0	74.2	41.0	25.8
Arson	54.5	62.5	45.5	37.5
Forgery and Counterfeiting	83.3	62.6	16.7	37.4
Fraud	79.0	76.3	21.0	23.7
Embezzlement	88.2	95.7	11.8	4.3
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	59.2	60.8	40.8	39.2
Vandalism	71.4	68.9	28.6	31.1
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	82.2	82.1	17.8	17.9
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	73.0	91.8	27.0	8.2
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	55.0	67.1	45.0	32.9
Narcotic Drug Laws	60.8	65.9	39.2	34.1
Gambling	78.9	83.1	21.1	16.9
Offenses Against Family and Children	62.4	57.7	37.6	42.3
Driving Under the Influence	96.0	93.0	4.0	7.0
Liquor Laws	83.7	85.1	16.3	14.9
Drunkenness	93.0	90.6	7.0	9.4
Disorderly Conduct	77.0	80.6	23.0	19.4
Vagrancy	62.5	83.1	37.5	16.9
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	69.8	68.0	30.2	32.0

CRIME STATISTICS BY COUNTY AND CITIES 1973

TABLE 18

[64]

[65]

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1973

ADAIR COUNTY	0	3	2	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	2	1	1	3	0
ALLEN COUNTY	1	2	2	0	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	0	0	0	0
ANDERSON COUNTY	1	0	0	0	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	3	3	2	0	1	0
BALLARD COUNTY	1	1	1	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	5	3	5	0	1	3
BATH COUNTY	3	4	3	5	13	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	3	4	3	5	13	4
BELL COUNTY	1	2	2	0	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	2	2	0	3	0
BOONE COUNTY	1	1	1	1	5	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	1	1	1	5	5
BOURBON COUNTY	1	2	3	0	3	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	2	3	0	3	3
BOYD COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOYLE COUNTY	5	0	5	1	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	5	0	5	1	0	0
BRACKEN COUNTY	1	0	2	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	2	0	1	0
BREATHITT COUNTY	3	3	3	0	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	3	3	3	0	3	1
BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY	1	0	2	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	2	0	1	0
BULLITT COUNTY	1	0	2	0	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	2	0	1	1
BUTLER COUNTY	2	2	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	2	2	0	1	1	0
CALDWELL COUNTY	9	3	5	2	33	11
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	9	3	5	2	33	11
CALLOWAY COUNTY	0	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	1	0	0	0	0
CAMPBELL COUNTY	1	3	0	0	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	3	0	0	3	1
CARLISLE COUNTY						
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CARROLL COUNTY						
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						

TABLE 19

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1973 (CONT'D)

5	1	11	0	6	43	3	0	16	11	10
2	2	1	10	11	58	1	4	60	16	4
6	3	0	7	2	39	2	0	32	10	7
1	0	1	2	2	16	2	1	24	3	5
5	1	1	8	30	71	3	0	60	13	2
4	3	1	0	1	21	1	0	13	0	4
29	3	9	5	62	138	1	2	88	71	23
11	5	6	23	12	231	7	16	323	161	102
2	6	3	1	14	95	10	2	93	53	9
14	5	1	16	62	290	15	11	405	332	97
13	7	3	21	20	167	1	32	215	127	15
0	0	0	1	0	15	0	0	6	3	1
12	0	1	1	3	44	0	0	22	7	7
8	4	0	10	0	48	1	0	21	7	6
5	1	0	20	1	116	5	0	125	45	43
1	0	0	6	2	50	3	0	17	3	7
0	2	0	9	8	85	1	3	42	9	2
0	1	1	0	0	71	6	1	108	64	13
23	14	8	73	175	594	82	34	471	521	216
0	0	0	0	1	8	1	0	10	6	6
1	2	0	4	3	36	2	3	21	8	5

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY-1973

CARTER COUNTY	1	1	1	0	2	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CASEY COUNTY	2	5	2	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CHRISTIAN COUNTY	11	1	11	3	48	14
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CLARK COUNTY	1	2	3	0	7	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CLAY COUNTY	2	1	2	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CLINTON COUNTY	1	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CRITTENDEN COUNTY	0	1	0	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	0	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
DAVISS COUNTY	9	3	3	2	16	7
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
EDMONSON COUNTY	4	0	1	1	0	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ELLIOTT COUNTY	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ESTILL COUNTY	1	1	2	0	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FAYETTE COUNTY	19	2	34	2	119	91
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FLEMING COUNTY	1	0	0	0	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FLOYD COUNTY	4	0	7	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FRANKLIN COUNTY	1	2	2	3	8	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FULTON COUNTY	2	0	0	0	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
GALLATIN COUNTY	1	1	4	0	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
GARRARD COUNTY	0	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
GRANT COUNTY	2	1	0	0	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
GRAVES COUNTY	0	1	0	0	5	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY-1973 (CONT'D)

19	3	1	7	27	59	12	2	43	28	27
6	1	0	3	11	24	0	0	25	5	7
36	23	14	43	3	647	12	32	601	515	86
13	4	0	3	25	178	13	7	246	135	25
22	6	1	1	8	58	2	0	24	8	11
1	0	0	1	2	18	0	0	11	1	2
2	0	0	2	0	24	0	0	21	4	0
0	0	0	0	7	17	1	0	16	3	2
28	25	9	42	17	361	101	14	879	699	142
4	1	0	4	0	23	0	0	3	0	2
6	1	0	2	0	10	0	0	2	1	1
7	0	0	1	9	37	4	0	8	11	7
56	101	72	50	139	1539	830	24	3085	2508	509
0	1	0	0	1	24	0	1	17	14	7
24	4	4	8	29	132	3	0	61	37	12
15	4	2	42	23	316	15	5	323	294	50
1	1	0	10	4	47	0	1	30	11	0
3	1	2	6	5	27	3	1	7	7	1
3	0	0	3	6	44	3	0	47	7	3
1	2	1	2	1	49	4	1	41	15	23
9	0	0	5	6	98	8	8	129	61	18

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1973

COUNTY	TOTAL	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
GRAYSON COUNTY	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN COUNTY	20	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREENUP COUNTY	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HANCOCK COUNTY	15	2	7	9	2	14	3		
Percent Index Offenses Cleared		6	5	5	1	6	3		
HARDIN COUNTY	27	1	2	1	0	2	0		
Percent Index Offenses Cleared		3	0	1	0	1	0		
HARLAN COUNTY	117	4	2	6	1	17	7		
HARRISON COUNTY	20	2	2	0	0	1	0		
Percent Index Offenses Cleared		0	0	0	0	0	0		
HART COUNTY	21	4	2	1	0	2	0		
HENDERSON COUNTY	20	2	2	0	0	1	0		
Percent Index Offenses Cleared		0	0	0	0	0	0		
HENRY COUNTY	37	0	0	0	0	0	0		
HICKMAN COUNTY	21	4	2	1	0	2	0		
HOPKINS COUNTY	30	4	2	0	1	0	0		
Percent Index Offenses Cleared		4	2	0	1	0	0		
JACKSON COUNTY	20	91	95	155	69	1198	702		
Percent Index Offenses Cleared		1	2	0	0	1	2		
JEFFERSON COUNTY	20	1	2	0	0	0	0		
JESSAMINE COUNTY	20	1	1	2	0	0	0		
JOHNSON COUNTY	20	3	5	26	5	118	67		
Percent Index Offenses Cleared		1	2	1	0	0	0		
KENTON COUNTY	20	6	6	2	0	0	0		
Percent Index Offenses Cleared		0	0	0	0	1	1		
KNOTT COUNTY	20	2	8	3	1	5	3		
KNOX COUNTY	20								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared									
LARUE COUNTY	20								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared									
LAUREL COUNTY	20								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared									

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

[70]

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1973 (CONT'D)

2	0	0	11	1		68	0	0	48	7	5	
1	0	0	0	1		6	0	0	13	2	1	
11	1	0	2	32		92	1	2	87	92	26	
0	0	0	0	0		22	1	1	11	3	0	
11	7	3	22	13		257	9	0	241	269	61	
39	12	6	12	45		121	9	0	51	31	43	
3	5	2	1	1		45	5	1	58	33	5	
12	5	1	2	0		32	2	0	43	10	5	
10	12	2	62	31		274	5	41	425	353	65	
3	2	0	12	7		25	3	3	52	19	4	
1	2	0	1	0		20	0	2	6	5	1	
12	6	3	15	36		156	4	0	114	99	28	
3	2	2	1	15		18	1	0	3	2	4	
446	199	80	82	454		7354	270	145	8274	4489	4319	
4	3	0	3	10		64	2	0	49	15	7	
4	3	1	1	2		69	2	0	27	25	9	
44	56	46	60	198		1393	138	133	1440	1518	718	
14	1	3	2	5		39	2	0	16	5	9	
9	6	3	3	3		59	2	0	20	12	13	
0	1	0	2	0		12	0	0	9	2	0	
24	2	6	7	24		127	9	1	77	34	22	

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

[71]

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1973 (CONT'D)

COUNTY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LAWRENCE COUNTY	0	1		3	0		1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	1		0	0		5	0
LEE COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	5	1		0	0		0	0
LESLIE COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	5	2		2	1		5	1
LETCHER COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0		1	0		0	0
LEWIS COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	3		4	0		2	0
LINCOLN COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0		0	0		1	1
LIVINGSTON COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	3		0	0		3	1
LOGAN COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	6	0		1	0		1	0
LYON COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	4	0		1	0		19	3
McCRACKEN COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	4	2		1	0		1	1
McCREARY COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	2		0	0		1	0
McLEAN COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	6	10		5	3		13	13
MADISON COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	2		5	2		0	0
MAGOFFIN COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	5		1	0		0	0
MARION COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	1		3	0		0	1
MARSHALL COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	2	0		2	0		2	2
MARTIN COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	2	0		1	0		1	2
MASON COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	3		6	0		2	0
MEADE COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0		0	0		0	0
MENIFEE COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	1		1	0		1	0
MERCER COUNTY								
Percent Index Offenses Cleared								

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1973 (CONT'D)

4	1	0	1	5	15	1	0	2	2	2
3	0	0	1	2	21	2	0	14	5	4
7	0	1	0	0	42	1	0	6	2	5
12	3	3	7	41	83	3	3	48	32	11
3	0	1	2	4	34	3	0	26	3	5
5	0	0	0	3	73	1	0	36	12	12
3	1	1	0	0	22	1	0	13	4	0
2	1	2	10	10	72	4	0	59	39	8
0	1	0	0	1	19	1	0	5	1	4
14	10	13	36	7	221	14	3	349	254	81
8	0	2	1	19	33	0	0	9	2	9
2	0	0	0	1	30	2	0	18	9	5
16	20	5	18	35	192	39	32	352	307	55
8	3	1	1	7	11	0	0	16	2	4
7	4	1	4	37	62	5	0	116	34	11
0	0	0	7	4	98	0	3	79	26	9
1	0	0	1	4	27	1	0	14	1	4
2	2	0	0	14	60	2	1	73	84	10
5	4	0	16	0	61	4	1	30	8	7
2	1	1	0	1	10	1	0	22	4	3
0	3	1	3	4	76	1	5	68	34	8

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1973

METCALFE COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
MONROE COUNTY	1	1	0	0	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	4	1	3	0	4	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
MORGAN COUNTY	1	0	0	0	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
MUHLENBERG COUNTY	6	0	0	0	3	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
NELSON COUNTY	0	2	3	3	3	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
NICHOLAS COUNTY	0	3	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
OHIO COUNTY	2	2	2	0	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
OLDHAM COUNTY	2	3	2	0	3	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
OWEN COUNTY	1	2	0	1	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
OWSLEY COUNTY	0	1	0	1	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
PENDLETON COUNTY	4	0	1	0	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
PERRY COUNTY	3	1	10	0	4	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
PIKE COUNTY	3	5	4	0	7	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
POWELL COUNTY	0	0	2	0	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
PULASKI COUNTY	0	4	2	0	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ROBERTSON COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ROCKCASTLE COUNTY	4	3	8	1	5	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ROWAN COUNTY	1	2	0	0	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
RUSSELL COUNTY	1	6	1	0	0	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
SCOTT COUNTY	0	7	1	1	6	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

[74]

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1973 (CONT'D)

1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	1
1	0	3	1	2	11	0	2	18	7	1
10	4	0	0	12	113	4	0	110	41	21
0	0	1	1	1	22	1	0	14	5	2
13	0	0	24	1	125	6	2	91	38	9
5	4	2	16	0	98	2	0	135	38	7
0	1	0	0	0	17	0	0	19	9	0
7	1	1	10	10	56	2	0	51	17	4
2	5	6	8	3	113	16	1	72	25	24
2	0	2	3	5	28	3	0	26	5	0
1	0	0	1	0	20	1	0	5	4	3
5	0	1	3	0	25	1	0	7	6	10
37	2	2	4	20	172	3	1	96	47	26
24	6	5	7	30	186	10	2	149	75	35
0	1	0	0	0	21	0	0	17	3	2
6	2	1	4	20	133	3	0	111	37	30
1	0	0	2	0	5	2	0	6	1	0
7	4	1	1	6	60	3	0	32	9	8
4	0	0	4	16	65	7	0	79	77	16
8	0	0	0	6	24	6	0	33	3	4
11	3	2	7	13	87	5	2	123	92	19

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

[75]

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1973

SHELBY COUNTY	0	3	4	0	2	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	2	0	1	0	4	0
SIMPSON COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	5	0	1	0	0
SPENCER COUNTY	0	1	1	1	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	1	0	0	0	0
TAYLOR COUNTY	0	0	2	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	2	0	0	1	1
TODD COUNTY	6	5	8	5	34	15
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	1	0	0	0
TRIGG COUNTY	0	0	0	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	0	0	2	1
TRIMBLE COUNTY	1	2	4	0	5	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	3	0	0	0	0
UNION COUNTY	0	0	1	1	1	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
WARREN COUNTY						
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
WASHINGTON COUNTY						
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
WAYNE COUNTY						
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
WEBSTER COUNTY						
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
WHITLEY COUNTY						
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
WOLFE COUNTY						
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
WOODFORD COUNTY						
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1973 (CONT'D)

5	4	4	25	19	111	7	1	97	26	15
2	3	0	13	2	82	2	4	126	47	11
0	1	0	3	0	19	0	2	8	1	2
4	2	0	2	13	33	1	2	88	47	10
5	2	0	1	0	22	1	0	39	12	2
1	2	0	1	2	23	1	0	16	8	3
0	1	2	4	2	6	0	0	10	2	0
5	0	1	38	10	51	4	3	56	24	7
36	41	31	53	134	557	108	44	894	612	229
0	1	0	1	0	37	5	2	66	8	6
15	2	0	9	12	54	4	0	21	18	6
2	3	3	18	3	68	5	1	41	15	3
6	5	1	4	13	114	4	0	54	35	20
5	1	0	2	1	20	2	0	14	6	3
4	3	8	4	10	51	5	8	85	50	11

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY—1973 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared
ASHLAND	1	0	0	0	4	5	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
BOWLING GREEN	4	2	7	5	31	14	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
COVINGTON	1	3	15	4	99	65	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
DANVILLE	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
ELIZABETHTOWN	1	0	1	0	4	0	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
ERLANGER	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
FLORENCE	1	0	0	0	7	1	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
FT. THOMAS	0	1	0	1	1	2	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
FRANKFORT	1	2	0	3	5	3	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
GLASGOW	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
HENDERSON	2	0	4	1	14	5	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
HOPKINSVILLE	5	1	3	2	12	8	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
LEXINGTON	19	2	34	2	119	91	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
LOUISVILLE	82	19	95	24	992	621	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
MADISONVILLE	1	0	1	0	1	0	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
MAYFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
MIDDLESBORO	0	0	4	0	0	2	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
MURRAY	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
NEWPORT	9	1	1	1	22	7	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
OWENSBORO	7	0	2	1	13	7	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							
PADUCAH	2	0	0	0	13	1	
Percent Index Offenses Cleared							

TABLE 20

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY—1973 (CONT'D) CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION (CONT'D)

Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared	Percent Index Offenses Cleared
65	4	2	0	14	45	177	163	5	9	324	296	57
272	28	38	31	42	133	541	398	100	43	656	568	193
298	32	52	41	20	153	1138	906	119	113	842	1093	562
44	10	7	2	11	14	168	137	0	31	153	109	11
22	1	4	1	6	10	48	48	0	0	68	72	23
23	0	1	1	3	20	83	78	2	3	188	114	52
7	3	1	0	3	0	88	75	1	12	154	91	48
16	0	2	1	7	6	91	65	12	14	95	77	3
52	1	1	0	31	19	225	216	5	4	219	253	23
28	0	1	1	3	23	10	10	0	0	20	4	1
104	9	10	0	54	31	250	210	0	40	352	330	53
66	19	18	7	19	3	453	404	2	27	377	272	35
418	56	101	72	50	139	2338	1539	830	24	3085	2508	509
532	335	152	41	12	52	4979	4722	121	136	4293	2297	3084
24	2	4	2	4	12	84	84	0	0	36	61	12
9	8	0	0	0	1	44	31	6	7	70	42	11
66	13	1	4	0	48	87	86	0	1	51	55	3
2	0	1	1	0	0	48	42	5	1	91	57	11
157	17	8	5	26	131	315	279	54	2	159	227	139
79	18	21	5	13	13	338	246	93	14	714	630	107
48	8	9	12	15	0	110	101	9	0	246	231	66

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY—1973 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

RICHMOND	1	0	3	2	8	11
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ST. MATTHEWS	0	0	1	0	10	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
SHIVELY	0	0	2	0	22	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
SOMERSET	0	0	1	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
WINCHESTER	1	0	0	0	4	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY—1973 (CONT'D) CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION (CONT'D)

Index 1973	Index 1972	Index 1971	Index 1970	Index 1969	Index 1968	Index 1967	Index 1966	Index 1965	Index 1964	Index 1963	Index 1962	Index 1961
7	14	3	8	20	123	83	11	27	126	140	30	
6	0	5	13	9	123	103	15	5	240	145	78	
7	4	0	35	1	91	89	0	2	193	173	42	
3	0	0	3	17	57	57	0	0	38	27	23	
9	4	0	3	13	107	121	8	5	186	113	14	

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program of Kentucky incorporates the collection of pertinent data relating to the police of the state. Information regarding police employee strength, assaults against law enforcement officers, by population groups, and an individual listing of police employees for reporting cities and counties is included in this section.

POLICE EMPLOYEE RATES

In 1973, as in 1972, cities over 100,000 population show the highest rate of police employees per 1,000 population with 2.3 police officers and 2.9 total police employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

The remaining population groups reflected ratios ranging from 1.8 to 2.0 police employees per 1,000 population. The tables and charts shown in this section relate to reported police employee strength and should not be interpreted as recommended police strength for any given municipality. The determination of police strength is a subject for serious consideration. Such consideration, however, should be based on the numerous factors which govern the need for police services. Some of these factors relate to size, density, geographic location, proximity to metropolitan areas and the population of the given municipality. A desirable police employee rate per 1,000 population must be calculated with these factors in mind.

POLICE OFFICERS

In 1973, the population group of cities over 100,000 population, show 2.3 police officers for each 1,000 inhabitants. Municipalities in the population group of

5,000 to 10,000 reflect the lowest rates with 1.6 police officers per 1,000 population.

COUNTY POLICE AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS

The functions of county law enforcement agencies vary widely throughout the state. The operations of one sheriff's department may be limited exclusively to civil areas, or they may be actively involved in criminal matters throughout the county. County police departments are varied in their duties as well, in that some are responsible for total enforcement throughout the county while others may only work in the rural or unincorporated sections of the county. Because of the difference in the types of police service rendered, rates for county law enforcement agencies are not presented here.

STATE POLICE

The Kentucky State Police is empowered to provide law enforcement in all areas of the state, but only upon invitation within the limits of cities of the first five classes. It also renders aids and services, upon request, to all the law enforcement agencies of the state. No rates are used due to the variations in the nature and extent of the police services performed by the State Police. The State Police, in 1973, employed a total of 1,119 employees. Of these, 720 were sworn officers and the remainder were civilians, which includes radio dispatchers, cadets, and clerical workers. The 1,119 State Police employees, both sworn and civilians, are dispersed throughout the state, therefore making it even more difficult to compute State Police employee rates by population or population group.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS 1973

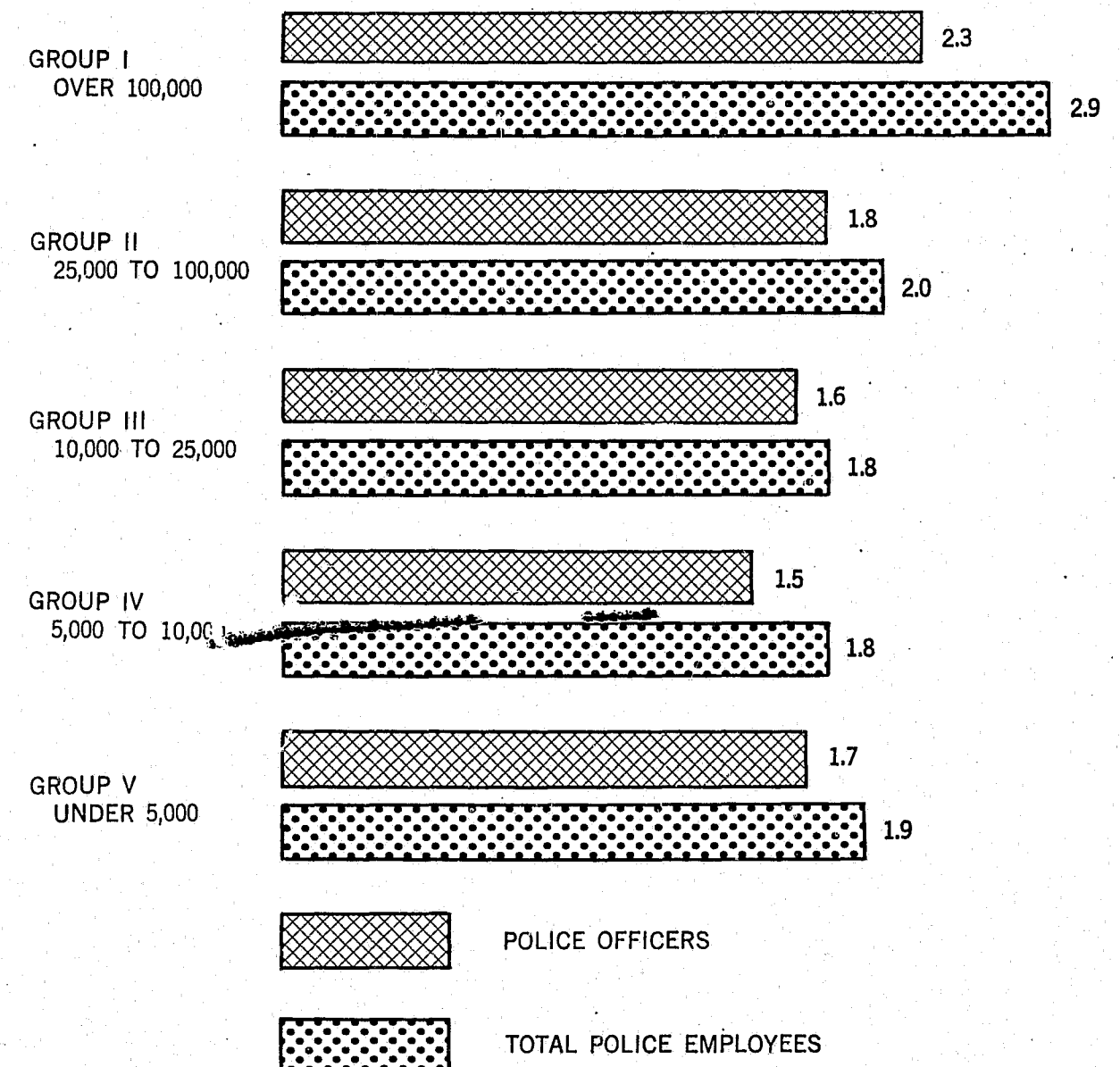


CHART 13

POLICE KILLED AND ASSAULTED

POLICE KILLED AND ASSAULTED

The killing or assault of a police officer has an effect on society which reaches far beyond the overt act. Such occurrences constitute an immediate threat to the well being of the community and a serious breach of the internal security of the country. Today, a young man who considers a career in law enforcement must also seriously consider the very strong possibility of being killed or assaulted by a member of the very same society he is sworn to protect. This deplorable situation should be a subject of serious public concern for, in truth, an attack on a police officer is an attack on society. The violence directed against law enforcement officers acting in the line of duty is clearly demonstrated by the following information:

POLICE KILLED

In 1973 as in 1972, there were two police officers killed in the line of duty in Kentucky through felonious acts. Analysis of these homicides discloses that one officer was killed after responding to a request for investigation of a break-in at a supermarket. The other officer killed, was shot as he approached a parked vehicle to arrest a suspect on a drunkenness violation. Firearms were the instruments of death in both of these reported homicides. In addition, one police officer died during the year 1973, after having been shot while attempting to arrest a murder suspect in the year of 1972.

ASSAULTS ON POLICE

There were 386 reported assaults against police officers in Kentucky during the year 1973. Every police officer who is assaulted does not suffer personal injury. However, during 1973, of all police officers attacked, 30.6 percent did sustain physical injury to one degree or another. Those assaults resulting in physical injury to the police officer are frequently followed by loss of duty time by the officer.

In 1973, as in 1970 through 1972, the rate of police assaulted per 100 police officers was highest among County Police agencies, with 19.6 assaults per 100 police officers, a decrease from the 1972 rates of 29.1 per 100. The next highest rates came from those group of cities with population of 25,000 to 100,000 with a rate of 14.2 per 100 officers, down slightly from the 1972 rate of 16.5 per 100 officers, and the Kentucky State Police with 10.8 assaults per 100 officers, also down from 15.1 per 100 in 1972.

ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS

The following analysis deals with weapons used against police officers, type of service being performed when assaulted, times of assaults and police assault cases solved.

WEAPONS USED

In 1973, personal weapons, such as hands, fists, feet, etc., were used in 79.3 percent of all assaults on police officers. Other dangerous weapons, such as clubs, bricks, jack handles, etc., were used in 10.1 percent of all police assaults, while firearms and knives reflected a usage rate of 8.3 and 2.3 percent, respectively.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY

The police services performed by law enforcement agencies vary widely in both criminal and non-criminal activities. The services performed are governed by the nature of the demands for this service. Analysis by the type of service being rendered when the police officer was assaulted, provides an indication as to the degree of jeopardy a police officer is placed when responding to a given situation.

Police officers responding to disturbance calls which includes family disputes and tavern disorders, accounted for 15.6 percent of all police assault cases. Police officers attempting other arrests accounted for 51.6 percent of the assaults in 1973. The police officers assaulted who were engaged in transporting prisoners and traffic stops, accounted for 11.9 and 13.7 percent respectively. The remaining assaults by type of activity are shown in Chart 16.

TIME OF POLICE ASSAULTS

The four hour period 10:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M., accounted for 34.7 percent of the assaults on police officers in 1973. The six hour period 8:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M., recorded 49.6 percent of the police assault cases, with the eight hour period 8:00 P.M. to 4:00 A.M. accounting for 60 percent of the assaults on police in 1973.

CLEARANCES

The police of Kentucky were successful in clearing by arrest, 96 percent of the assaults directed against them. Assaults against officers attempting to perform their duty would tend to indicate the disrespectful attitude of people involved, even though almost immediate apprehension exists.

NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED PER 100 OFFICERS BY POPULATION GROUP 1973

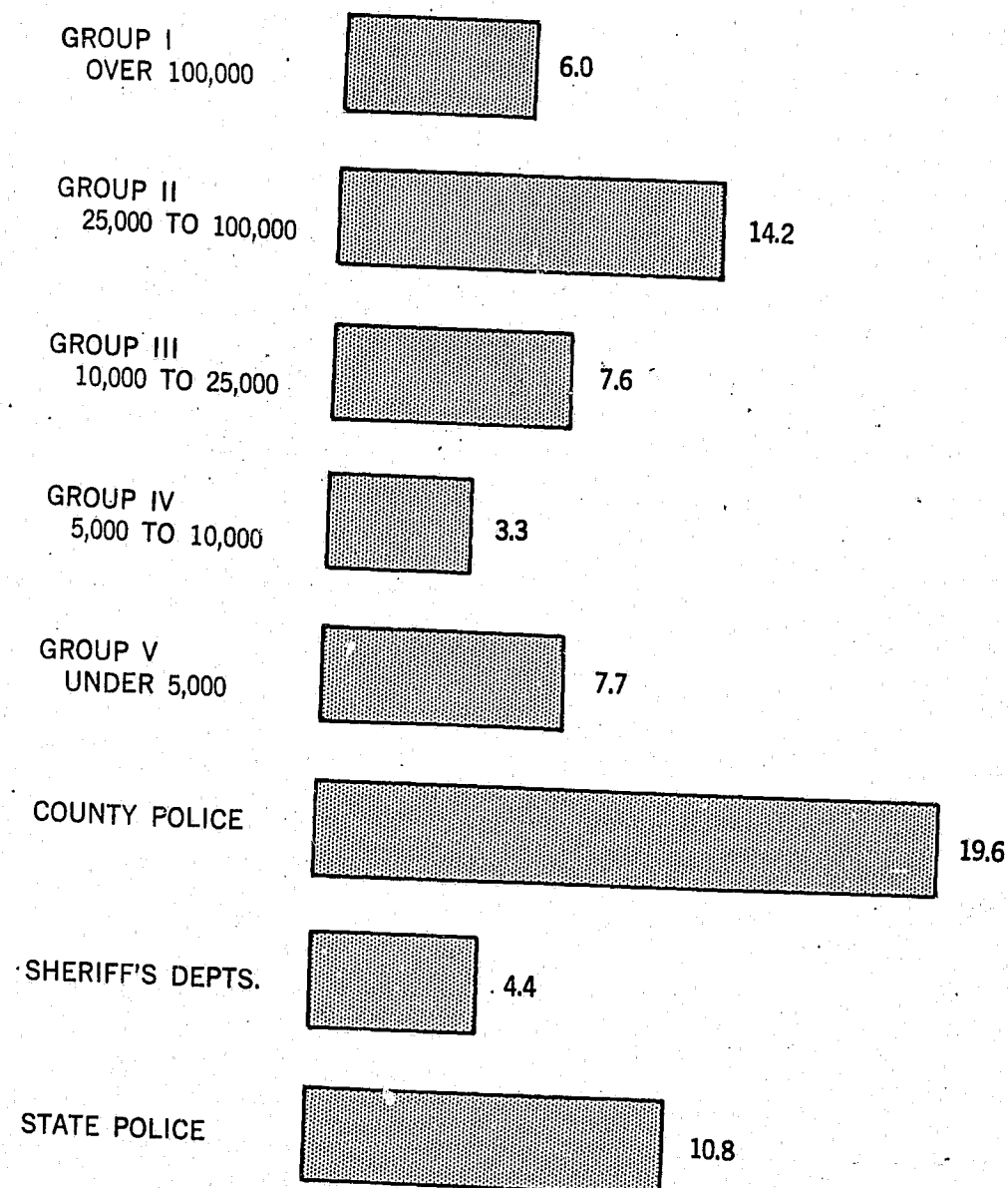


CHART 14

WEAPONS USED IN ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS 1973

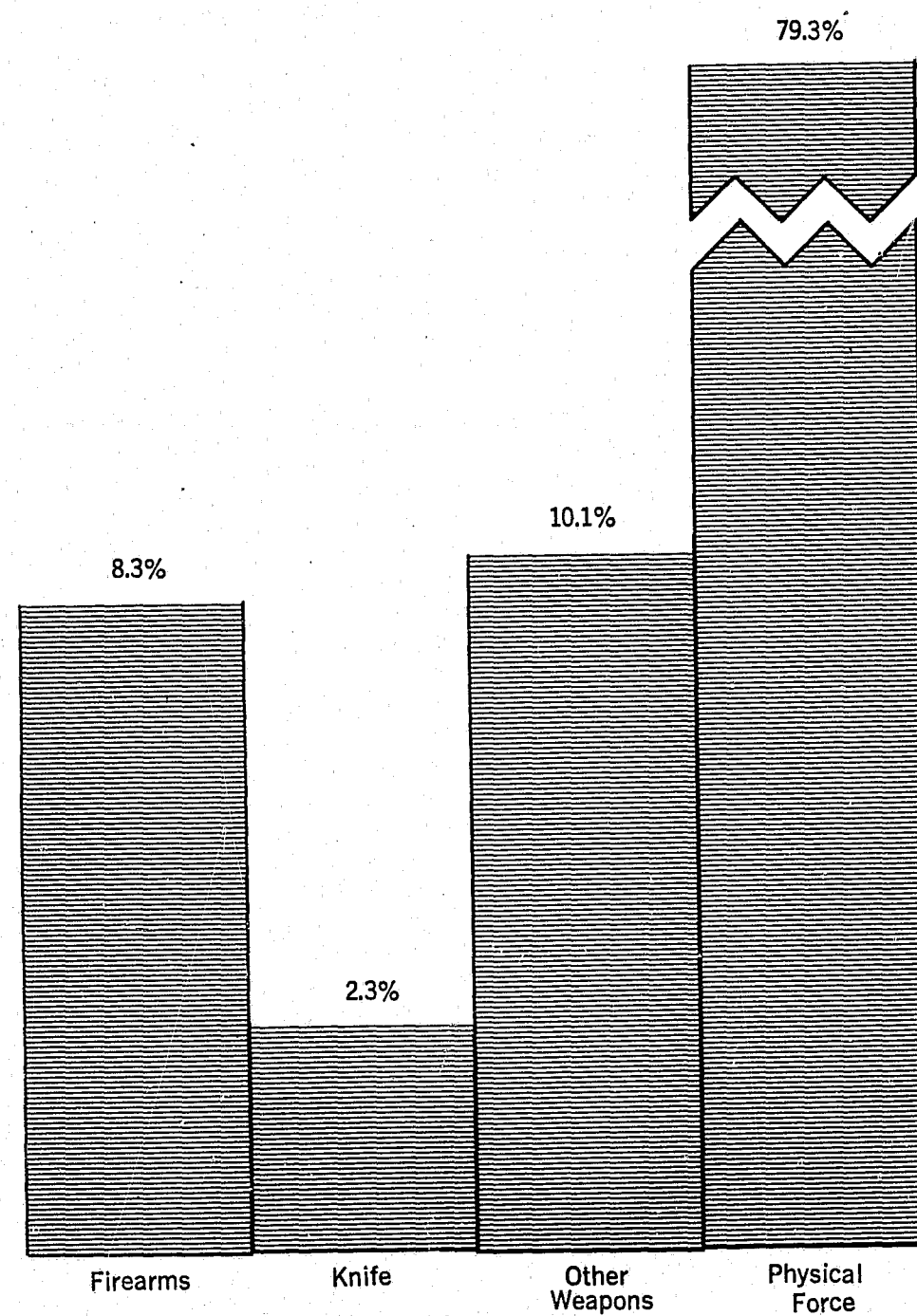


CHART 15

TYPE OF ACTIVITY 1973 BY POLICE ASSAULTED

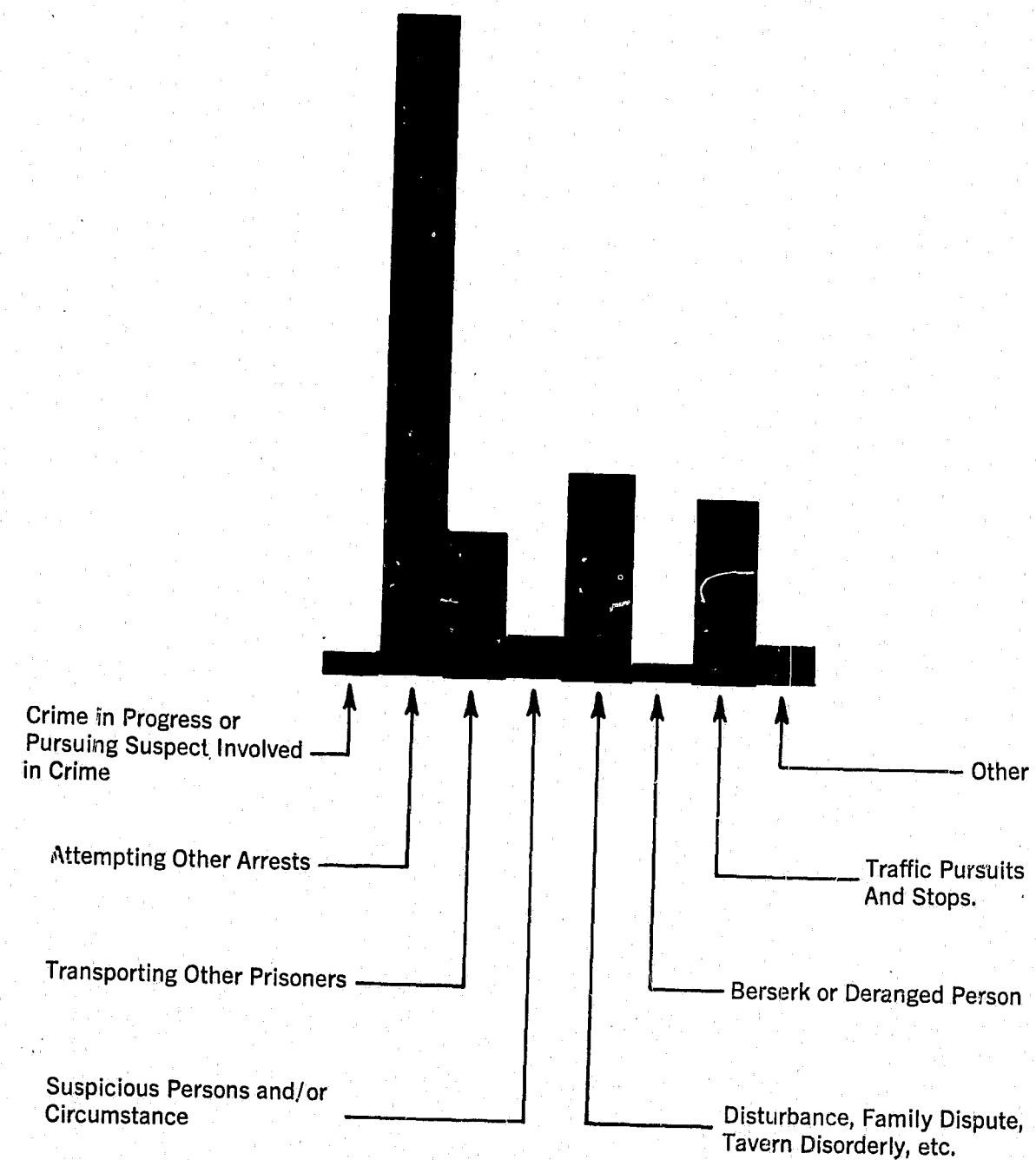


CHART 16

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1972-1973

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Albany	7	3	3	3	4	0
Alexandria	2	1	2	1	0	0
Adairville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Anchorage	11	11	8	7	3	4
Ashland	45	47	42	43	3	4
Auburn	2	2	2	2	0	0
Augusta	2	2	2	2	0	0
Barbourville	5	6	5	6	0	0
Bardstown	12	12	10	12	2	0
Beattyville	3	4	3	4	0	0
Beaver Dam	1	1	1	1	0	0
Bellevue	7	8	7	8	0	0
Benton	6	8	6	7	0	1
Berea	17	15	10	11	7	4
Bloomfield	2	2	2	2	0	0
Bowling Green	68	70	63	63	5	7
Brandenburg	2	1	2	1	0	0
Brooksville	1	2	1	2	0	0
Burkesville	4	7	4	4	0	3
Bromley	4	4	4	4	0	0
Burnside	1	2	1	2	0	0
Cadiz	4	3	4	3	0	0
Calvert City	3	1	3	1	0	0
Campbellsville	15	18	12	14	3	4
Carlisle	3	3	3	3	0	0
Carrollton	13	10	8	8	5	2
Catlettsburg	6	6	6	6	0	0
Cave City	4	4	4	4	0	0
Central City	6	6	6	6	0	0
Clarkson	1	1	1	1	0	0
Clinton	3	3	3	3	0	0
Cloverport	2	2	2	2	0	0
Columbia	4	5	4	5	0	0
Corbin	19	18	14	14	5	4
Corydon	1	1	1	1	0	0

TABLE 21

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1972-1973 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Covington	100	126	100	105	0	21
Crescent Springs	1	1	1	1	0	0
Crofton	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cumberland	9	9	6	6	3	3
Cynthiana	18	18	14	14	4	4
Danville	25	28	20	23	5	5
Dawson Springs	8	3	3	3	5	0
Dayton	6	6	6	6	0	0
Dry Ridge	1	1	1	1	0	0
Earlington	3	3	3	3	0	0
Eddyville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Edmonton	2	3	2	3	0	0
Elizabethtown	21	22	16	17	5	5
Elkton	4	9	4	7	0	2
Elsmere	3	4	3	4	0	0
Eminence	6	4	4	4	2	0
Erlanger	13	16	13	16	0	0
Evarts	1	1	1	1	0	0
Falmouth	4	5	3	5	1	0
Flatwoods	9	9	5	5	4	4
Fleming	0	1	0	1	0	0
Flemingsburg	4	4	4	4	0	0
Florence	13	15	10	12	3	3
Ft. Mitchell	6	7	6	7	0	0
Ft. Thomas	19	20	18	19	1	1
Ft. Wright	3	1	3	1	0	0
Frankfort	41	50	35	43	6	7
Franklin	16	16	13	13	3	3
Fulton	11	8	9	8	2	0
Gamaliel	2	3	2	3	0	0
Georgetown	13	13	13	13	0	0
Glasgow	24	23	21	20	3	3
Grayson	8	7	5	7	3	0
Greensburg	5	6	4	4	1	2
Greenup	3	2	3	2	0	0

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1972-1973 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Greenville	6	6	6	6	0	0
Guthrie	2	4	2	3	0	1
Hardinsburg	2	2	2	2	0	0
Harlan	11	10	8	10	3	0
Harrodsburg	13	14	9	10	4	4
Hartford	2	1	2	1	0	0
Hawesville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hazard	14	14	14	14	0	0
Henderson	43	44	35	36	8	8
Hickman	4	3	4	3	0	0
Highland Heights	1	3	1	3	0	0
Hindman	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hodgenville	6	4	5	4	1	0
Hopkinsville	44	54	37	41	7	13
Horse Cave	3	3	3	3	0	0
Hustonville	2	1	2	1	0	0
Irvine	8	8	8	8	0	0
Irvington	2	1	2	1	0	0
Jackson	6	7	6	7	0	0
Jamestown	3	3	3	3	0	0
Jeffersontown	10	10	10	10	0	0
Jenkins	4	4	4	4	0	0
Junction City	3	3	2	2	1	1
Lakeview	5	1	5	1	0	0
LaGrange	4	5	4	5	0	0
Lake Side Park	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lancaster	6	9	6	5	0	4
Lawrenceburg	8	5	5	5	3	0
Lebanon	9	15	8	10	1	5
Lebanon Junction	3	1	2	1	0	0
Leitchfield	9	8	6	5	3	3
Lewisport	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lexington	278	414	229	320	49	94
Liberty	5	5	5	5	0	0
Livermore	1	1	1	1	0	0

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1972-1973 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
London	13	14	9	10	4	4
Louisa	5	6	5	5	0	1
Louisville	872	953	697	757	175	196
Ludlow	9	10	6	7	3	3
Madisonville	26	28	23	25	3	3
Manchester	5	4	4	4	1	0
Marion	4	5	4	5	0	0
Martin	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mayfield	26	29	25	28	1	1
Maysville	22	23	15	17	7	6
Middlesboro	20	23	20	23	0	0
Midway	2	2	2	2	0	0
Monticello	5	5	5	5	0	0
Morehead	14	9	9	7	5	2
Morganfield	8	6	7	6	1	0
Morgantown	3	2	3	2	0	0
Mt. Sterling	12	14	10	12	2	2
Mt. Vernon	4	5	4	5	0	0
Mt. Washington	4	2	3	2	1	0
Muldraugh	3	4	3	4	0	0
Munfordsville	2	2	2	2	0	0
Murray	25	25	22	23	3	2
Neon	2	2	2	2	0	0
New Castle	2	2	2	2	0	0
New Haven	2	1	2	1	0	0
Newport	54	55	43	45	11	10
Nicholasville	10	10	10	10	0	0
Nortonville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Olive Hill	5	4	5	4	0	0
Owensboro	94	91	75	77	19	14
Owenton	1	2	1	2	0	0
Owingsville	2	2	2	2	0	0
Paducah	69	71	65	67	4	4
Paintsville	8	7	8	7	0	0
Paris	21	24	20	21	1	3

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1972-1973 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Park Hills	5	4	5	4	1	0
Pembroke	1	1	1	1	0	0
PeWee Valley	1	1	1	1	0	0
Pikeville	12	13	12	9	0	4
Pineville	5	5	5	5	0	0
Prestonsburg	10	10	10	10	0	0
Princeton	12	14	9	10	3	4
Providence	6	5	5	5	1	0
Raceland	3	3	3	3	0	0
Radcliff	16	14	11	13	5	1
Ravenna	5	2	4	2	1	0
Richmond	27	27 26	25	21	2	5
Russell	5	5	5	5	0	0
Russell Springs	3	3	3	3	0	0
Russellville	18	17	14	12	4	5
St. Matthews	17	17	16	16	1	1
Salyersville	0	3	0	3	0	0
Sebree	1	1	1	1	0	0
Scottsville	16	15	11	11	5	4
Shelbyville	8	9	8	9	0	0
Shepherdsville	5	6	5	6	0	0
Shively	22	24	19	20	3	4
Somerset	25	27	24	27	1	0
Southgate	2	3	2	3	0	0
Springfield	9	10	7	7	2	3
Stanford	10	10	7	6	3	4
Sturgis	3	1	3	1	0	0
Taylor Mill	2	6	2	6	0	0
Taylorsville	2	3	2	3	0	0
Tompkinsville	5	6	5	6	0	0
Vanceburg	4	4	4	4	0	0
Versailles	12	13	9	9	3	4
Vine Grove	3	3	3	3	0	0
Walton	2	2	2	2	0	0
Warsaw	2	2	2	1	0	1

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1972-1973 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
West Liberty	3	3	3	3	0	0
West Point	7	8	4	4	3	4
Wheelwright	4	1	4	1	0	0
Whitesburg	7	4	7	4	0	0
Williamsburg	5	7	5	6	0	1
Williamstown	3	3	3	3	0	0
Wilmore	1	5	1	5	0	0
Winchester	25	26	21	22	4	4

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEE 1972-1973

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Adair	3	3	3	3	0	0
Allen	3	3	3	3	0	0
Anderson	3	3	3	3	0	0
Ballard	2	3	2	2	0	1
Barren	4	4	4	4	0	0
Bath	3	3	3	3	0	0
Bell	7	4	7	2	0	2
Boone	4	4	4	4	0	0
Bourbon	4	4	4	4	0	0
Boyd	4	4	4	4	0	0
Boyle	5	5	5	5	0	0
Bracken	1	1	1	1	0	0
Breathitt	2	3	1	2	1	1
Breckinridge	3	3	3	3	0	0
Bullitt	12	9	12	9	0	0
Butler	3	2	2	2	1	0
Caldwell	3	3	3	3	0	0
Calloway	4	3	4	3	0	0
Carlisle	2	2	2	2	0	0
Carroll	2	2	2	2	0	0
Carter	2	2	2	2	0	0
Casey	4	4	6	3	0	1
Christian	6	8	6	7	0	1
Clark	6	5	5	4	1	1
Clay	5	2	3	2	2	0
Clinton	2	3	2	2	0	1
Crittenden	3	3	3	2	0	1
Cumberland	2	3	2	2	0	1
Daviess	16	16	11	12	5	4
Edmonson	2	3	2	2	0	1
Elliot	2	1	1	1	1	0
Estill	3	2	3	2	0	0
Fleming	1	1	1	1	0	0
Floyd	4	5	2	2	2	3
Franklin	6	6	6	6	0	0

TABLE 22

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEE 1972-1973 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Fulton	3	3	3	3	0	0
Gallatin	1	1	1	1	0	0
Garrard	3	3	3	3	0	0
Grant	3	2	3	2	0	0
Graves	5	5	3	4	2	1
Grayson	3	2	3	2	0	0
Green	3	4	3	3	0	1
Greenup	6	4	4	4	2	0
Hancock	5	4	3	4	2	0
Hardin	8	9	7	8	1	1
Harlan	4	3	4	3	0	0
Harrison	2	2	2	2	0	0
Hart	4	3	3	3	1	0
Henderson	7	7	7	7	0	0
Henry	3	3	3	2	0	1
Hickman	4	3	4	3	0	0
Hopkins	6	10	6	7	0	3
Jackson	1	1	1	1	0	0
Jessamine	7	3	6	3	1	0
Johnson	4	4	4	4	0	0
Knott	3	3	2	2	1	1
Knox	3	3	3	2	0	1
Larue	3	3	2	2	1	1
Laurel	2	2	2	1	0	1
Lawrence	3	3	3	3	0	0
Lee	2	2	2	2	0	0
Leslie	2	2	2	2	0	0
Letcher	4	5	4	4	0	1
Lewis	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lincoln	5	4	4	3	1	1
Livingston	3	3	3	2	0	1
Logan	7	5	6	5	1	0
Lyon	7	5	4	4	3	1
McCracken	12	8	9	7	3	1
McCreary	3	3	3	3	0	0

TABLE 22

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEE 1972-1973 (CONT'D)

McClean	2	4	2	3	0	1
Madison	5	4	4	4	1	0
Magoffin	3	3	3	2	0	1
Marion	4	6	3	5	1	1
Marshall	3	3	3	3	0	0
Martin	2	3	2	3	0	0
Mason	7	2	6	2	1	0
Meade	3	3	3	3	0	0
Menifee	1	3	1	3	0	0
Mercer	4	4	4	3	0	1
Metcalf	3	3	3	2	0	1
Monroe	3	3	2	2	1	1
Montgomery	4	3	3	3	1	0
Morgan	1	1	1	1	0	0
Muhlenberg	4	3	4	3	0	0
Nelson	9	3	8	3	1	0
Nicholas	2	2	2	2	0	0
Ohio	8	6	6	4	2	2
Oldham	3	3	2	3	1	0
Owen	3	3	2	2	1	1
Owsley	2	2	2	2	0	0
Pendleton	2	2	2	2	0	0
Perry	5	5	5	5	0	0
Pike	8	5	8	5	0	0
Powell	2	4	2	4	0	0
Pulaski	6	5	4	3	2	2
Robertson	1	2	1	2	0	0
Rockcastle	3	2	2	2	1	0
Rowan	3	2	2	1	1	1
Russell	3	3	3	2	0	1
Scott	4	4	4	4	0	0
Shelby	4	4	4	4	0	0
Simpson	4	4	3	4	1	0
Spencer	3	2	3	2	0	0
Taylor	3	5	3	3	0	2

TABLE 22 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEE 1972-1973 (CONT'D)

Todd	5	5	5	5	0	0
Trigg	3	3	3	3	0	0
Trimble	2	2	2	2	0	0
Union	4	5	3	4	1	1
Warren	10	10	10	9	0	1
Washington	4	4	3	3	1	1
Wayne	3	3	3	2	0	1
Webster	4	3	4	2	0	1
Whitley	3	2	3	1	0	1
Wolfe	2	1	2	1	0	0
Woodford	5	3	5	2	0	1

TABLE 22 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME STATE POLICE AND COUNTY POLICE EMPLOYEE
1972-1973

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CHIEFS	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Boone County	6	12	6	8	0	4
Campbell County	14	25	14	25	0	0
Christian County	2	3	2	2	0	1
Jefferson County	410	475	333	404	76	71
Kenton County	22	22	20	19	2	3
Kentucky State Police	1011	1119	676	720	335	399
Pike County	0	7	0	7	0	0
Fayette County School Sec.	0	23	0	22	0	1
Campus Sec. E.K.U.	0	30	0	27	0	3
Campus Sec. UK.	0	52	0	36	0	16

END

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TABLE 23