# CRIME IN KENTUCKY
1976

STATE

CITY

COUNTY

Uniform Crime Reports

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Honorable Julian Carroll, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, the seventh annual report of information gathered and analyzed by the Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting Program is hereby respectfully submitted. This report represents a comprehensive tabulation and analysis of the reported crime statistics of Kentucky.

The following summary presents the highlights of the findings of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program in Kentucky during 1976.

There were 117,075 serious crimes reported in the state in 1976, an increase of 2.1 percent over 1975.

This serious crime rate per 100,000 population was 3,415.3 up from the 3,376.5 rate for 1975.

Firearms were used in 78.4 percent of the 362 murders reported, up from the 77.5 percent in 1975.

There were 3,375 reported robberies in 1976, a decrease of 3.5 percent over 1975.

There were 31,770 reported cases of Breaking and Entering in 1976, a decrease of 2.7 percent in the voluminous crime category from the 33,671 cases reported in 1975.

There were 5,868 arrests for Breaking and Entering in 1976, a decrease of 13.3 percent over 1975.

There were 10,013 arrests for violations of the Narcotic Drug Laws, an increase of 15.8 percent over 1975 and a dramatic increase of 787.6 percent over 1970.

In 1976, 5,221, of the persons arrested for Narcotic Drug Law Violations were under the age 21, and 9.2 percent of all drug arrests were 16 years of age and under.

In 1976, Alcohol related arrests involved 55.3 percent of the total number of arrests.

Aggravated assaults in 1976 totaled 4,172 arrests in which 4,616 offenses were reported.

Once again, the cooperation extended by the law enforcement agencies throughout Kentucky has made possible the success of the Uniform Crime Reporting System during 1976. It is with appreciation to these dedicated officers, and in the interest of better law enforcement for all the citizens of Kentucky, that this seventh annual Uniform Crime Report is submitted.

Sincerely,

Kenneth E. Brandenburgh
Commissioner
Kentucky State Police

BIOGRAPHY OF THE SECRETARY

On Dec. 16, 1975, John L. "Jack" Smith returned to his native Kentucky to accept Gov. Julian Carroll's offer to head the Kentucky Department of Justice.

A native of Lebanon in Marion County, Smith had served since April, 1975, as special counsel to Kentucky's senior U.S. Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston on the Senate Select Committee investigating U.S. intelligence operations.

Returning to Kentucky as Secretary of the Department of Justice, and a member of the Governor's Cabinet, Smith led the restructuring of the state Bureau of Corrections during the summer of 1976. He held the position of acting commissioner of corrections for three months.

During that period, he assembled a Corrections Management Team, composed of what Smith called "the finest criminal justice experts in the Commonwealth," for the assigned task of making Kentucky corrections "a truly responsive and responsible system which meets the needs of all Kentuckians."

At his appointment as acting corrections commissioner, Smith showed both his sophisticated, businesslike attitude and his easy, down-to-earth demeanor by pledging to take hold of the correctional system and it's problems and turn it around toward the path to becoming the finest correctional system in the nation—"to take the hog by the ears as we say in Marion County."

Smith's basic restructuring efforts were completed in August, with the appointment of a permanent corrections commissioner and a new superintendent for the Kentucky State penitentiary.

Besides basic structural changes in the bureau, Smith said his most important accomplishment in the restructuring process was elevating staff morale and attitudes to a "productive and accountable level."

As Secretary of the Department of Justice, Smith is head of the Commonwealth's total criminal justice efforts in the executive branch of state government. The department includes the Kentucky State Police, the Public Defender's Office, the Bureau of Training, the Office of Crime Prevention, the Commission on Corrections and Community Services, the Kentucky Crime Commission, the Bureau of Corrections and several other criminal justice agencies.

Smith went to the Department of Justice with an extensive background in Kentucky law, justice and criminal procedures.

Prior to joining Sen. Huddleston's staff, Smith served as chief judge of the Jefferson Quarterly Court from February, 1974, through May, 1975. For nearly two years prior to that, he was the director of the Metropolitan Narcotics Strike Force in Louisville.

Smith was away from Kentucky in 1971, serving with the Organized Crime and Racketeering Strike Force of the U.S. Department of Justice, headquartered in New Orleans.

During 1969 and 1970, he was the United States Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, where he received the distinction of becoming the second youngest U.S. Attorney in history. For four years prior to that, he served as an Assistant United States Attorney.

Following his graduation from the University of Kentucky School of Law in 1964, Smith served for over a year as a law clerk for the Kentucky Court of Appeals. He also studied at Western Kentucky University and Tulane University Law School.

Since 1972, he has been a partner in the Smith, Foley and Wilson law firm in Louisville. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the American Judicature Society.

Smith, his wife and their one son now live in Louisville.

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

To the Honorable Julian Carroll, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Consolidating all of Kentucky's criminal justice agencies under one "umbrella" agency has resulted in a great deal more effectiveness and coordination of purpose in the Department of Justice.

By eliminating duplication of effort and providing for interagency coordination of purpose, we now benefit from a totally united team where progress and professionalism are the bywords.

Our structural unification efforts have earned us the title "A Model for the Nation" I believe we can also become a model for our effectiveness in implementing responsive and responsible criminal justice programs.

In keeping with this goal, we have begun to implement innovative programs which are responsive to the needs of all Kentuckians. These programs, more positive rather than reactionary in their approach, are aimed at achieving our goal for crime control through a citizen-police partnership in crime prevention.

Our new crime prevention program, designed to stop crime before they occur, has proven to be a major success in its first year of operation.

This program, as well as several others implemented since our reorganization, is a part of our efforts to involve the citizens of Kentucky; thereby making the programs more responsive to public needs.

Kentucky is setting the pace nationally in criminal justice training and in a state-supported public defender program.

We were one of the first states to establish a program providing a state-supported defense of indigents charged with crimes, and our state police officers continue to enjoy an excellent reputation nationwide because of their high degree of practical training and professionalism.

In line with our positive approach to criminal justice, the Bureau of Corrections has begun to place more emphasis on career development and effective rehabilitation, rather than mere detention, of those persons incarcerated in our state institutions.

Through these and other programs and policies implemented by the department we are well on our way to achieving our goal as a national model for effectiveness, as well as physical structure.

Respectfully submitted,
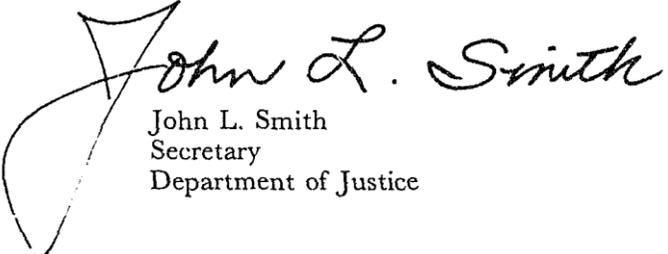
John L. Smith
Secretary
Department of Justice
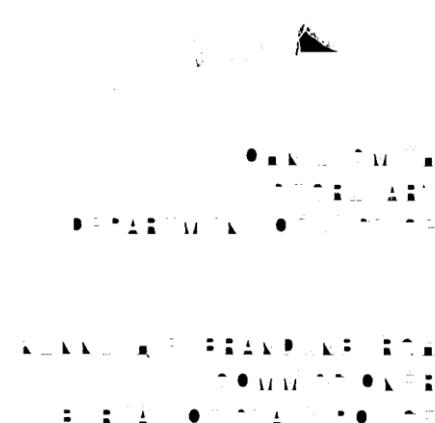
UNIFORM
CRIME
REPORTS
COMMONWEALTH
OF KENTUCKY
1976

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THE KENTUCKY UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM

DEFINITION

The Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting System is concerned with the Uniform compilation, classification, and analysis of crime statistics reported by all police agencies in Kentucky pursuant to guidelines and regulations prescribed by law.

The legal authority establishing the Uniform Crime Reporting System in Kentucky is found in Chapter 17 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes as amended by the 1976 General Assembly. This chapter establishes a centralized criminal history record information system under the direction of the commissioner of the Bureau of State Police and vests in the Bureau the authority to require statistical reporting from local agencies concerning crimes committed in their respective jurisdictions.

Kentucky utilizes a reporting system that is compatible with the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting procedures: therefore, state crime data can be readily absorbed into the national system.

PURPOSE

Effective law enforcement requires a coordination of effort among various law enforcement agencies in regard to specific programs and areas of concentration. Inherent in the success of any coordinated effort is the intelligent application of law enforcement resources to a well defined problem area. Unless the problem area has been defined through valid methods based on accurate information, any concentrated allocation of resources runs a very large chance of being wasteful and unproductive.

Selective and coordinated enforcement becomes effective only when the type and volume of crime can be analyzed on the basis of accurate information systematically developed and comprehensively collated. Therefore, the availability of information revealing the location, frequency, and nature of criminal activity is essential if Kentucky's law enforcement agencies are to effectively combat the crime problem. The purpose of Kentucky's Uniform Crime Reporting System is to provide this information in an accurate, readable form.

DEVELOPMENT

It became apparent during the planning and pre-operational phases of the program that an educational effort directed at the contributors and focusing on the methods and concepts of crime reporting was necessary.

Further study disclosed that, if adherence to the system and reporting of valid statistics were to be expected, personal liaison had to be established and maintained between state and local police agencies. To accomplish this liaison objective, a special team of four State Troopers was formed to serve as field representatives for the Uniform Crime Reporting System. This team has since been expanded to eight troopers. These field representatives have furnished invaluable contributions to the program.

The educational phase of the program became operational in March, 1969. Seminars were conducted throughout the state during which the purpose of the program was outlined and the mechanics of the system were explained. The field representatives followed up this initial contact by visiting all police agencies in Kentucky and providing them with more detailed instructions. In addition, the "Uniform Crime Reporting Guide", which described system procedures, was published and distributed to law enforcement agencies in Kentucky.

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 Uniform Crime Reporting System requirements. Therefore, field representatives assumed the task of helping contributors to update their internal record keeping and reporting systems. The willingness of these local departments to adopt more efficient reporting systems demonstrates the degree to which law enforcement agencies have accepted the program.

On January 1, 1970 the Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting Program became operational. The various municipal and county police departments were required to report monthly the number and nature of selected offenses committed in their jurisdictions. A further indication of the acceptance of the program was the fact that from the first operational month, every police agency requested to report voluntarily did so.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the Bureau of State Police, through its field representatives, has continued the educational program for reporting agencies. Program expansion and personnel changes within reporting departments have made this educational process a continuing and vital feature of the System's success.

Official communication between State Police field representatives and local officials in regard to error correction or program instruction leads to informal discussion of other areas of mutual interest, thus providing an additional communications link between municipal, county, and state law enforcement agencies.

OBJECTIVES

The Uniform Crime Reporting program in Kentucky serves as a parallel system with the National Uniform Crime Reporting System. Therefore, Kentucky's program sets forth objectives that are compatible with those of the federal program. The primary objective of the System is to provide accurate crime statistics for use in police administration, planning, and operations. Furthermore, the program provides the public with documented crime data which reveals general statewide crime conditions.

The following procedures are utilized by the program to attain these objectives:

(1) A Crime Index, consisting of seven serious offenses that are reported to the police, is used to measure the fluctuation and distribution of serious crime in the state.

(2) The total volume of police arrests for all types of criminal arrests is compiled.

(3) Since the above are measures of law enforcement activity as well as criminal activity, 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 must submit crime reports to the program as requested. During 1976, information pertaining to offenses, arrests, disposition data, and related supplementary information was received from 328 organized police departments. This includes municipal, county, and State Police organizations.

METHODS

Each contributing agency must compile its own reports. The Uniform Crime Reporting Guide, which is supplied to all contributors, explains reporting procedures in detail. Field Representatives from the Bureau of State Police provide whatever supplemental instruction is required.

Law enforcement agencies report the number of known offenses according to the following categories which compose the Crime Index offenses:

(1) Homicide (Murder, Manslaughter, and Accidental Death)
(2) Forcible Rape
(3) Robbery
(4) Assault

(5) Breaking and Entering
(6) Larceny-Theft (excluding motor vehicle thefts)
(7) Auto Theft

These totals are determined from records of all criminal complaints received by the police from victims or other sources or which are discovered by the police during their operations. Complaints which the police investigation determines to be unfounded are not included in the total of index offenses. The number of offenses reported in each category reflects the total number of offenses known to the police; for purposes of utilizing the Crime Index, no regard is given to whether or not a suspect has been arrested, stolen property has been recovered, or any other consideration. However, law enforcement agencies do report the total number of Crime Index offenses for which arrests have been made, in a separate category.

Statistics are submitted to indicate the number of offenses cleared by the arrest of persons under 18 years of age. Additional analytical data pertaining to specific crime categories are also reported.

Reported offenses are tabulated according to the municipality and county in which they occur, rather than according to the agency which may investigate, arrest or otherwise dispose of the case. When a case is cleared by arrest, the clearance is attributed to the jurisdiction in which the offense occurred, even though the arresting agency may not be the department originally reporting the offense.

Examples of data contained in the annual Uniform Crime Reports are the number of persons arrested for all criminal offenses with respect to age, sex and race of the offender, as well as numbers of persons formally charged in connection with the offenses, and dispositions of the cases. Police employee data are also collected annually, including the number of police officers killed and assaulted.

In summary, the presentation of this report, "Crime in Kentucky", reflects the compilation of the seven Crime Index offenses known to the police, arrests of persons both under 18 years of age and 18 years of age and older, and the ultimate disposition of those persons charged. This information is collected by all law enforcement agencies in Kentucky and forwarded to the Bureau of State Police.

VERIFICATION PROCESSES

Due to the fact that crime statistics are submitted by 328 law enforcement agencies throughout Kentucky, some method must be applied to the data collection process to insure the information received

by the State Police is accurate and uniform. 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 necessary.

Each report received by the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Bureau of State Police is examined for mathematical accuracy and for reasonableness as to interpretation of offense classifications. Minor typographical errors are corrected by contacting the contributor by telephone; all other errors are resolved by a personal visit by a Field Representative to the appropriate agency. Field Representatives provide the link between the Program and the reporter.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Uniformity of reporting depends upon the proper classification of offenses by the police. The basic guidelines for classifying offenses are formulated by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Kentucky has adapted these guidelines to its Program.

Due to the need for compatibility with the Federal system, offenses under the Kentucky Program are not distinguished by the designation of "felony", "misdemeanor", "violation", or "municipal ordinance". It must be emphasized that the following guidelines are not meant to be legal definitions of offenses; in fact, the guidelines may differ considerably, in some cases, from the legal definitions as they are written in the Kentucky Penal Code. The purpose of these guidelines is to establish a uniform national system for classifying similar offenses even though their legal definitions may vary considerably from state to state. The exact wording of the guidelines is developed by the Bureau of State Police; 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

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 theft 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 sem-

blance 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.
Adultry 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

It is impossible to get a balanced perspective on the problem of crime in Kentucky by the study of crime statistics alone. One must go beyond the statistics and examine some of the underlying factors which influence the volume and types of crimes committed in Kentucky. Only in this manner can fair, equitable, and enlightened conclusions be drawn from the statistics.

There are many types of crime and many motives for committing crimes. Therefore, no single cause of crime and no single theory of criminal behavior can be comprehensive. However, some generalizations, based upon years of research by criminologists, can be made. First, criminal behavior has been shown to have no genetic basis. In other words, neither criminal behavior nor "criminal tendencies" are inherited. Furthermore, there is no causal relationship between race, sex, or any other physical characteristic and criminal behavior. In most cases, criminal behavior is learned behavior. Such behavior may be learned from any of a number of sources, with peer groups heading the list.

No attempt will be made in this report to examine further the theories of criminal behavior. The reader is simply encouraged to bear in mind that crime is a complex, many-faceted phenomenon. There are no simple explanations and no easy answers to the problem. However, crime is subject to scientific study; it can be understood and dealt with. For these reasons, the situation is not hopeless.

There are numerous factors, external to the criminal himself, which affect the crime experience of a community. Attempts at comparisons of crime figures between communities should not be made without first considering the individual factors present in each community. These factors are not to be construed as causes of crime; they merely affect the opportunity for the offender to commit a crime. A list of the major factors is as follows:

(1) density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is a part;
(2) composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex and race;
(3) economic status of the population;
(4) relative stability of population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types;
(5) climate, including seasonal weather conditions;
(6) educational, recreational, and religious characteristics;
(7) standards governing appointments to the police force;
(8) policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts;
(9) attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems; and
(10) the administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency, including the degree of adherence to crime reporting standards.

It should be apparent from the preceding remarks that the police cannot shoulder the entire burden of fighting crime. The same is true of the courts, corrections agencies, and any other elements of the criminal justice system. Real progress against crime can be attained only when each individual recognizes that crime prevention is his personal responsibility, and acts accordingly.

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 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 1,320 miles of navigable inland waterways and approximately 1,150 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 percent, 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 percent 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 landforms, 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 capital. 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 reach 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.
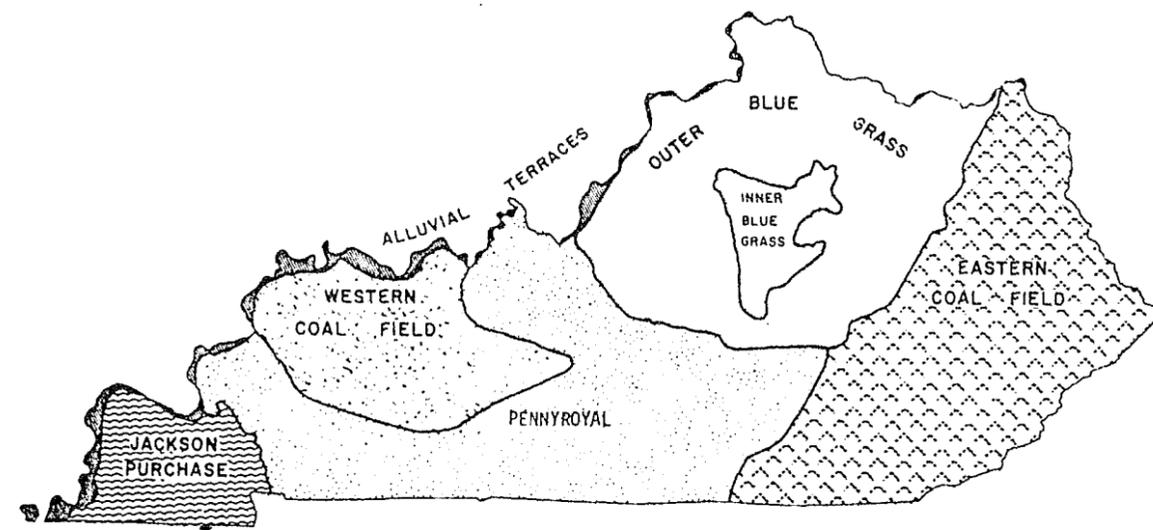
The Western Coal Field, important agriculturally for its corn, wheat, soybeans and hay, derives its name from the fact that about half of the state's coal reserves are located in the area. While the region is not mountainous, its fertile basin is checkered with fertile valleys separated by wooded ridges 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 highest elevation point—rises 4,145 feet above sea level. Only about 20 percent 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 percent of the nation's total annual whiskey output, nearly 51 percent 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 1977.

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

PROFILE OF THE
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The physical structure of the Kentucky Department of Justice was labeled "A Model for the Nation" by federal officials, following its formation in 1973. Former splintered efforts were united under one "umbrella" agency at that time, creating an inter-agency coordination of purpose and direction for a united criminal justice front in the Commonwealth.

Under the leadership of Gov. Julian Carroll and Justice Secretary John L. Smith, the department has put an emphasis on implementing innovative programs which are responsive to the needs of all Kentuckians. The new emphasis on crime prevention, rather than mere detection and reaction, is one example of how the department is striving to become "A Model for the Nation" in programming as well as in its physical structure.

The creation of the cabinet-level Department of Justice brought the Kentucky State Police, Bureau of Corrections, Office of the Public Defender, Bureau of Training, Kentucky Crime Commission, State Parole Board and several other criminal justice agencies under a common direction and leadership.

The 1976 Kentucky General Assembly, with the strong backing of Gov. Carroll, added the Office of Crime prevention to the Department of Justice. The creation of this office was designed to provide a responsible and responsive answer to the age-old criminal justice problems of rising crime rates, overcrowded court dockets, overcrowded correctional institutions and an increasing amount of money having to be spent on crime detection and detention of offenders.

Justice officials felt that if the citizens of Kentucky were involved in a program of helping to prevent crimes from occuring, the burden would soon be lifted from the agencies responsible for detection and detention. Thus, the various agencies contained in the Department of Justice became involved in the citizens' efforts to help curb crime.

Even though the crime prevention program has been in operation for only about a year, with new programs being implemented periodically, justice officials are beginning to see that crime prevention philosophy is working in Kentucky.

It has been found that homes displaying "Operation Identification" stickers have not been broken into as often as homes not displaying the stickers, and that those homes displaying stickers that were broken into lost valuables that were not marked as a part of the program.

("Operation Identification" is one of eight programs contained in the Office of Crime Prevention's initial thrust. It consists of property owners marking their valuables with an electronic marking device to make the goods easier to identify and harder for the criminal to fence.)

As a further proof of the success of crime prevention programs, the Office of Crime Prevention has found that in cities and counties where their programs have received a high degree of saturation, the burglary rate has dropped dramatically.

For example, the city of Campbellsville has received nearly 100 percent participation in "Operation Identification." Since reaching that goal, they have reported no burglaries. In Owensboro, Covington and some sections of Louisville where participation has ranged from 25 percent to over 50 percent, burglary rates have dropped by approximately 30 percent. And, despite continued major increases in burglary nationwide, Kentucky's burglary rate increased by only three percent last year.

These statistics have given justice officials hope for increased success of crime prevention programs throughout Kentucky. The goal is crime control through a citizen-police partnership in crime prevention.

The Department of Justice has taken recent major strides in the other areas of the state criminal justice system, also. Corrections systems across the nation are watching Kentucky to judge the effects of the restructuring of the Bureau of Corrections, carried out during the summer of 1976.

The emphasis in the Bureau of Corrections has become one of career development and effective rehabilitation, rather than mere detention. The decision to cease license plate production at the Kentucky State Reformatory showed the bureau's philosophy of offering society-based vocational training.

Overcrowded correctional institutions, a predominant problem for corrections systems nationwide, is being dealt with in Kentucky by the establishment of new minimum security institutions and the utilization of county jails for paroled inmates awaiting their actual release date.

Since the restructuring of the bureau, three new minimum security institutions have opened their doors to state inmates, including the first minimum security institution for women in Kentucky. Coupled with a comprehensive inmate classification system, these institutions have been able to take some of the load off the other badly overcrowded institutions.

The utilization of county jails for paroled state inmates began the first of 1977, under a gradual phasing-in process. The philosophy behind the program is to gradually re-orient these ex-offenders back into the community to which they will be returning by allowing them to seek employment, redevelop family and community ties and get used to being back in the community while sleeping at the jail at night until they reach their actual release date.

The formation of the Office of Career Development in the bureau was designed to insure that Kentucky inmates received training in the institutions patterned to meet the demands of the state job market. Instead of merely offering an inmate a certain number of hours of vocational training, the institutions are now setting up their prison industries and vocational training programs to mirror, as best they can, actual assembly line procedures and employment practices.

New programs implemented by the Kentucky State Police include toll-free numbers to state police posts in certain areas to help make state police protection even more accessible to Kentuckians in all sections of the Commonwealth.

Each of Kentucky's 16 state police posts now has a general investigations commander, instead of one at every other post, as has been the case in the past.

State police officials believe this will help speed criminal investigations and allow them to be more thorough in presenting evidence for prosecution.

The Department of Justice has been able to add more troopers to the state police force and offer them more practical, extensive training than ever before.

The agency responsible for the high caliber of Kentucky state troopers, as well as local police officers, jailers, correctional officers and judicial personnel, is the Bureau of Training.

Housed at Eastern Kentucky University, the bureau has recently expanded their training offerings to include fish and wildlife officers, transportation enforcement officers and Alcoholic Beverage Commission agents.

The training programs offered by the bureau stress "hands-on," practical experience. Real life situations are presented so that officers will have had experience in dealing with them before they encounter them on their jobs.

Kentucky also became a nationwide leader when, in 1972, it became one of the first states in the nation to establish a statewide program for the state-supported defense of indigents charged with crimes. Since its formation, the Office of the Public Defender has offered a proper defense to thousands of penniless defendants who would have been financially unable to obtain none before.

KENTUCKY CRIME INDEX 1976

In the following sections of this report, statistical tabulations are presented in tables and charts to indicate the extent, fluctuation, and distribution of crime for the Commonwealth of Kentucky as a whole, for counties, and for individual municipalities. The Crime Index, consisting of seven major offenses, is used as a measure. Crime classifications included in the Index are: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft. Offenses are counted as they become known to the police.

For several years, only larceny cases involving a loss of $50 or more were used in the Crime Index. Effective January 1973, all larceny cases are included, regardless of the value of the loss. Larceny is primarily a crime of opportunity; 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 the police. Minor assaults between relatives, minor larcenies and minor cases of breaking and entering are some examples of such crimes. When crimes are of a very serious nature, with the possible exception of rape, the statistics may be expected to reflect very closely the number of such offenses that actually occur. Many categories of crimes are not of sufficient importance to be included in the Index; also, some serious crimes, such as kidnapping, do not occur with enough regularity to be meaningful in an index. With these considerations in mind, the above index crimes were selected as a group to furnish some measure of the crime problem in Kentucky.

In order to provide a better insight into the total volume of Class I offenses (crime index offenses) reported to the police of Kentucky, the following non-Index offenses—manslaughter and other assaults (not aggravated)—have been included in the tables and charts shown. Their inclusion is for informative purposes only; resulting numerical volumes are not considered in computing the rate, distribution or percentage of offenses cleared by arrest as shown for the Crime Index.

Crime rates are constructed from estimates of the current permanent population for a given jurisdiction. Since the transient population factor cannot be measured in all instances, it is not included in the establishment of a crime rate.

The establishment of a base year, 1970, provided the foundation for all comparisons made with like data for 1971 through 1976. Specific areas of comparison presented in this publication refer to variations in 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. A crime rate should be considered as an expression of the risk of victimization for a specific offense. Crime influencing factors as previously enumerated, which are complex in nature and exist in varying degrees in all areas, are not incorporated in the determination of a crime rate.

1976 CRIME STATISTICS

FOR KENTUCKY

STATE OFFENSE DATA

VOLUME

A total of 112,656 Crime Index offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies in Kentucky during 1976. This represents a 1.9 percent increase in the volume of reported crime over 1975. The crimes in this group are inherently serious and present a common enforcement problem to all police.

Crime Index offenses can be categorized as violent crimes or property crimes. The first category is self-explanatory. The property crimes include breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft.

The violent crime category composed 7.9 percent of the Crime Index total for 1976 and increased 0.1 percent over 1975. For specific offenses within this category, murders increased 3.1 percent, forcible rapes increased 16.0 percent, robberies decreased 3.5 percent, and aggravated assaults increased by 0.3 percent.

The property crimes as a group increased by 2.1 percent over 1975. Cases of breaking and entering decreased 2.7 percent, larcenies increased 5.9 percent, and auto thefts went down 5.5 percent.

An analysis of the frequency of offenses within the index discloses that aggravated assault accounted for 51.5 percent of the total violent crime and 4.0 percent of the total index offenses. Robberies composed 37.6 percent of the violent crimes and 2.9 percent of the total Index. Larceny was by far the most prevalent of all offenses and accounted for 61.2 percent of the property crimes and 56.3 percent of the total Index.

RATES

Crime rates are calculated on the basis of the size of the resident population and the number of offenses reported for that specific population. In order to utilize a standardized unit of measure, these crime rates are expressed in terms of the number of offenses occurring per 100,000 residents. If a jurisdiction does not have as many as 100,000 residents, the offenses and number of residents are extrapolated to determine what the rate per 100,000 residents should be.

Based upon a 1976 estimated state population of 3,428,000, the total Crime Index rate was 3415.3 victims for each 100,000 inhabitants. The same rate during 1975 was 3376.5 victims per 100,000 residents.

In 1976, the violent crime rate was 261.4 victims per 100,000 residents, compared to a rate of 265.8 victims in 1975. The rate per 100,000 inhabitants for property crimes rose from 3008.0 in 1975 to 3024.9 in 1976.

CLEARANCES

For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, a crime can be cleared through two procedures: clearance by arrest or clearance by exceptional means. A clearance by exceptional means occurs when some element beyond police control precludes formal charges against the offender, such as the victim's refusal to prosecute, suicide of the offender, two persons kill each other in a double murder, the offense is reported through a death bed confession, and similar circumstances which preclude prosecution. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

During 1976, 21.0 percent of all reported Index offenses were cleared by arrest or exceptional means. The clearance rate in 1975 was 21.4 percent. In 1976, the clearance rates for violent crimes were as follows: murder—85.6 percent, rape—63.1 percent, robbery —34.4 percent, and aggravated assault—75.1 percent. The clearance rates for property crimes for 1976 were as follows: breaking and entering—20.0 percent, larceny—16.7 percent, auto thefts—16.0 percent.

Several reasons may be advanced to explain why the clearance rate is much greater for violent crimes than it is for property crimes. The sheer volume of property crimes is much greater than that of violent crimes, but the police usually investigate violent crimes more intensely. The element of confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator in violent crimes, as well as the greater likelihood of witness identification of the perpetrator, also contributes to this higher rate of solution.

JUVENILE CLEARANCES

The involvement of persons under 18 years of age in serious crimes in Kentucky shows an increase in most categories from 1975, in terms of reported offenses. In 1976, the arrest rate for juveniles in all Index offense categories was 28.4 percent, compared with 27.5 percent in 1975.

Comparisons between 1975 and 1976 for juvenile arrest rates for violent crimes are as follows (the first figure of each comparison is for 1976): murder —6.7 percent, 4.0 percent; rape—9.8 percent, 8.2 percent; robbery—14.7 percent, 15.5 percent; and aggravated assault—5.6 percent, 7.0 percent.

These are the comparisons for juvenile arrest rates for property crimes between 1975 and 1976. Once again, the first figure is for 1976. The rates are: breaking and entering—37.1 percent, 36.0 percent; larceny—31.4 percent, 30.0 percent; auto theft—16.0 percent, 39.3 percent.

It would be premature to state that there is a trend of decreasing juvenile involvement in serious crimes. An analysis of the Index arrest rates between 1970 and 1976, inclusive, reveals several fluctuations in juvenile arrest rates, both in terms of increases and decreases. However, these variations have normally been small in magnitude. Therefore, juvenile arrest rates have remained approximately constant during the last seven years.

STATE OFFENSE DATA—1976

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF ALL OFFENSES	NUMBER OF INDEX OFFENSES	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX OFFENSES	PERCENT OF INDEX OFFENSES CLEARED
Murder	362	362	10.5	0.3	85.6
Manslaughter	176				
Forcible Rape	608	608	17.7	0.5	63.1
Rape by Force	463				
Assault to Rape	145				
Robbery	3,375	3,375	98.4	3.0	34.4
Armed—Any Weapon	2,093				
Strong Arm—No Weapon	1,282				
Assault	8,859	4,616	134.6	4.1	75.1
Gun	1,560				
Knife or Cutting Instrument	765				
Other Dangerous Weapon	894				
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc, Aggravated	1,397				
Other Assaults—Not Aggravated	4,243				
Breaking and Entering	31,770	31,770	926.7	28.2	20.0
Forcible Entry	27,219				
Unlawful Entry	3,584				
Attempted Forcible Entry	967				
Larceny—Theft	63,471	63,471	1,851.5	56.4	16.7
Auto Theft	8,454	8,454	246.6	7.5	16.0
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	117,075	112,656	3,286.3		21.0

ESTIMATED POPULATION 3,428,000

TABLE 1

CRIME TRENDS 1975-1976

INDEX OFFENSES	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT CHANGE	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	PERCENT CHANGE
MURDER	1975	351		10.3	
	1976	362	+ 3.1	10.5	+ 1.9
FORCIBLE RAPE	1975	524		15.5	
	1976	608	+ 16.0	17.7	+14.9
ROBBERY	1975	3,499		103.0	
	1976	3,375	− 3.5	98.4	− 4.4
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1975	4,599		135.4	
	1976	4,616	+ 0.3	134.6	− 0.5
BREAKING AND ENTERING	1975	32,671		962.0	
	1976	31,770	− 2.7	926.7	− 3.6
LARCENY—THEFT	1975	59,922		1,764.4	
	1976	63,471	+ 5.9	1,851.5	+ 4.9
AUTO THEFT	1975	8,949		263.5	
	1976	8,	− 5.5	246.6	− 6.4
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	1975	110,515		3,254.0	
	1976	112,656	+ 1.9	3,286.3	+ 0.9

TABLE 2

PERCENT OF ADULT-JUVENILE INVOLVEMENT IN TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES CLEARED—1976

	ADULTS		JUVENILES
MURDER	93.3%		6.7%
FORCIBLE RAPE	90.2%		9.8%
ROBBERY	85.3%		14.7%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	94.4%		5.6%
BREAKING AND ENTERING	62.9%		37.1%
LARCENY—THEFT	68.6%		31.4%
AUTO THEFT	84.0%		16.0%
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	71.6%		28.4%

CHART 1

[18]
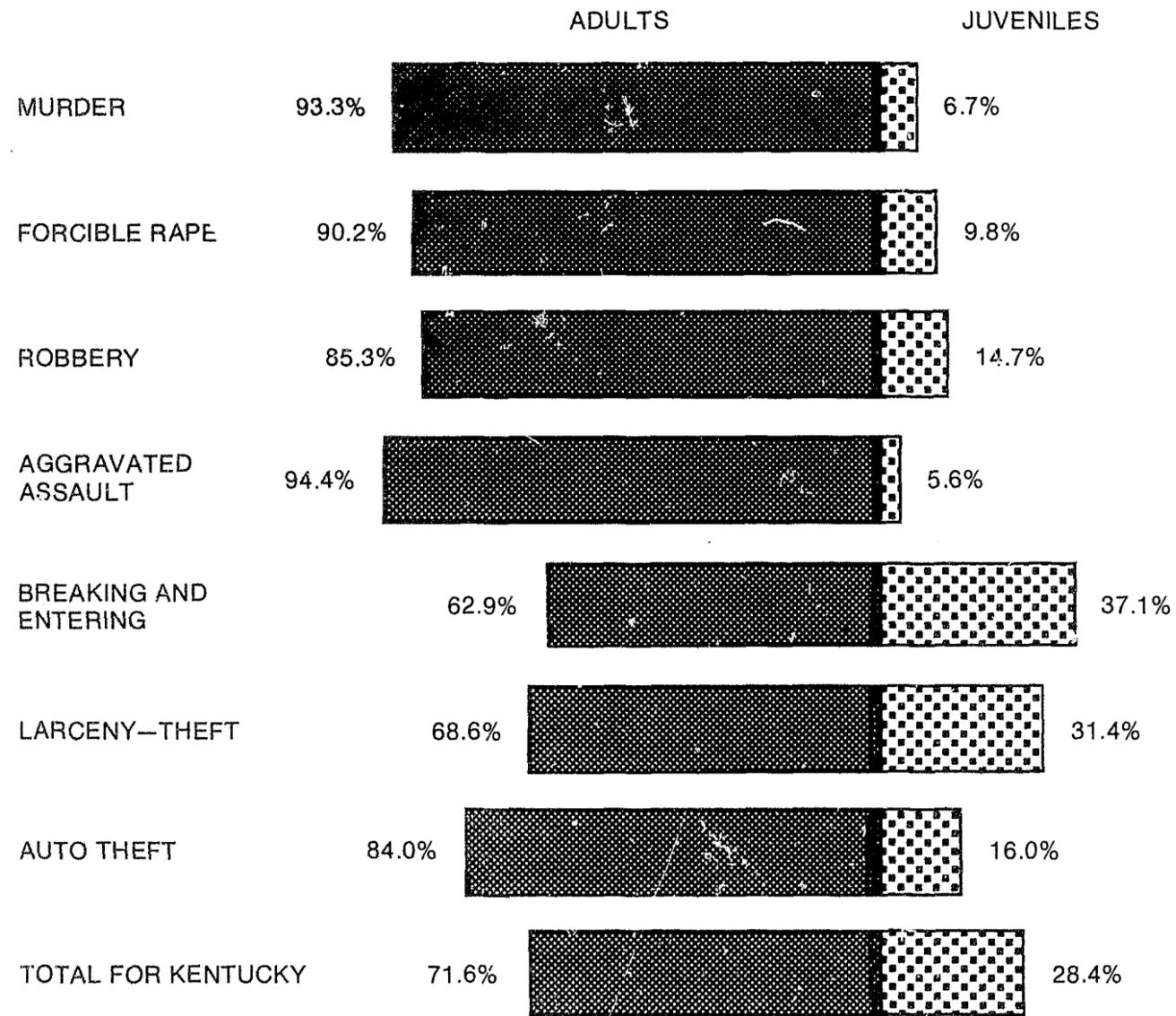
TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY MONTH KENTUCKY—1976

Month	Offenses
JAN.	9,316
FEB.	10,293
MAR.	9,235
APRIL	8,963
MAY	9,064
JUNE	9,526
JULY	10,099
AUG.	10,074
SEPT.	9,054
OCT.	9,510
NOV.	8,496
DEC.	9,026

CHART 2

[19]
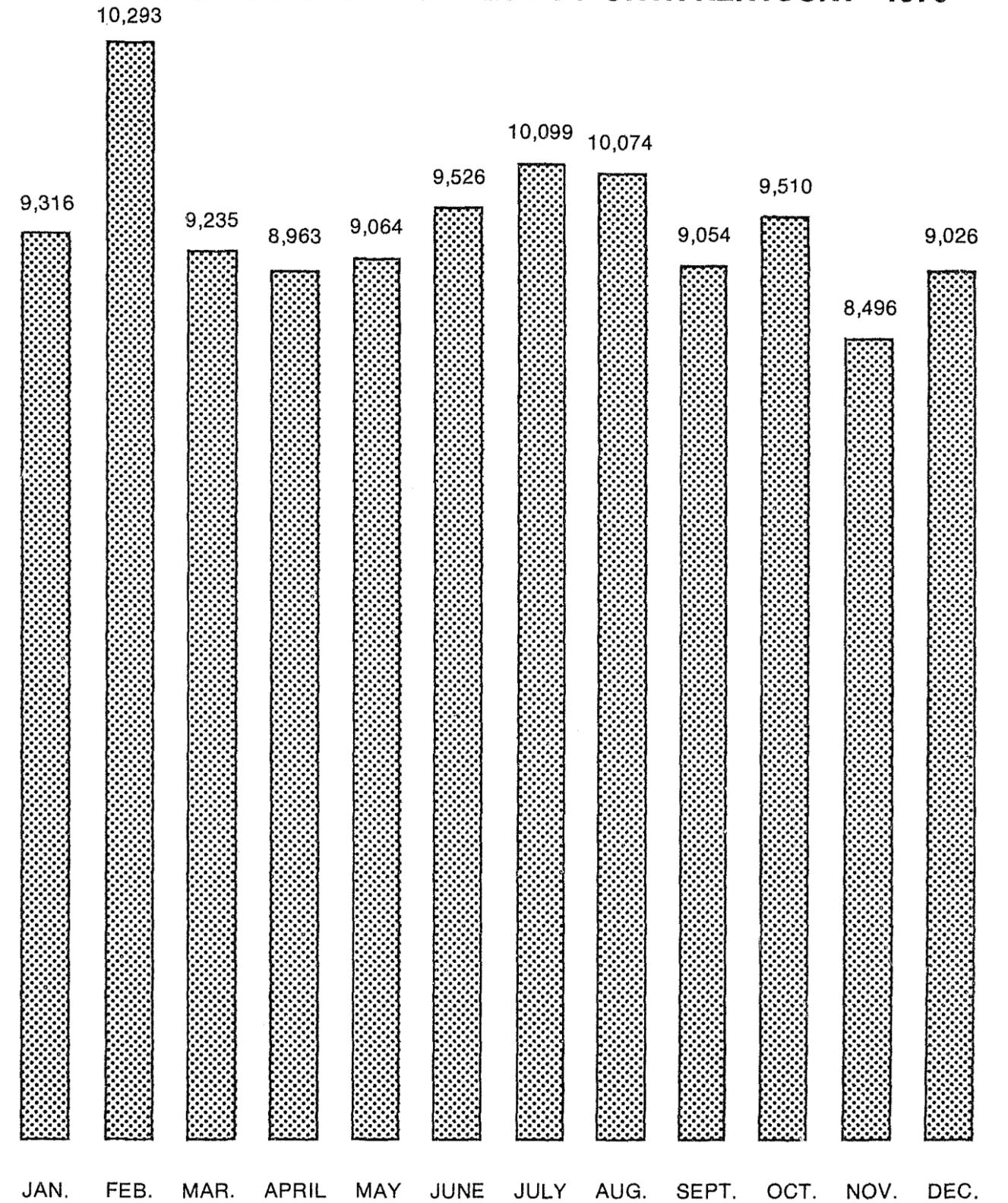
MURDER

Murder is defined as the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. 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 1976 a total of 362 murders were reported by the law enforcement agencies of the state. When compared to the 351 murders in 1975, this represents a numerical increase of 12 offenses and a trend rise of 3.1 percent. Murder accounts for 4.0 percent of all violent crime and three tenths of one percent of all Index Offenses. Based on the 1976 estimate of 3,428,000 inhabitants of the state, a murder rate of 10.5 victims for each 100,000 of these inhabitants results.

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 1976 over 38 percent of all murders reported in Kentucky were committed during the two day weekend period. Friday recorded the next highest rate and when combined with the weekend period of Saturday and Sunday, a 54.7 percent rate of occurrence results.

In 1976 as in 1970 through 1975, Kentucky murder victims were predominantly male and accounted for 82.0 percent of the total. Victim analysis by race discloses that 74.0 percent were White, and 26.0 percent were Negro. Analysis by age shows that the 15 to 49 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 usage by perpetrators of murders is shown in table 3. Firearms were employed in 78.5 percent of all murders and the use of cutting or stabbing weapons represented 9.1 percent of the total offenses. Personal weapons such as hands, fists, feet, etc., were used in 4.7 percent of all murders with the remaining 7.7 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 that 23.8 percent of all offenses occurred in private residences. Spouses killing spouse accounted for 11.9 percent of the total number of slayings, parent killing child 3.3 percent, and other murders within the family occurred in 8.6 percent of all criminal homicides. As in 1970 through 1975, the majority of murders were committed by relatives of the victim or persons acquainted with the victim; this was evident in 71.6 percent of all cases reported in 1976. Generally speaking, those homicides which occur within the family group 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 circumstance or motive accounted for 28.4 percent of the total number of homicides in 1976 as compared to 19.7 percent in 1975.

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 47.8 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 7.7 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 85.6 percent of all murders reported in 1976, a slight increase from the 85.2 percent cleared in 1975. Those murders cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age amounted to 6.7 percent of all cases cleared.

MURDER BY MONTH 1976

JAN. 31 FEB. 32 MAR. 25 APRIL 30 MAY 22 JUNE 33 JULY 31 AUG. 44 SEPT. 31 OCT. 23 NOV. 35 DEC. 25
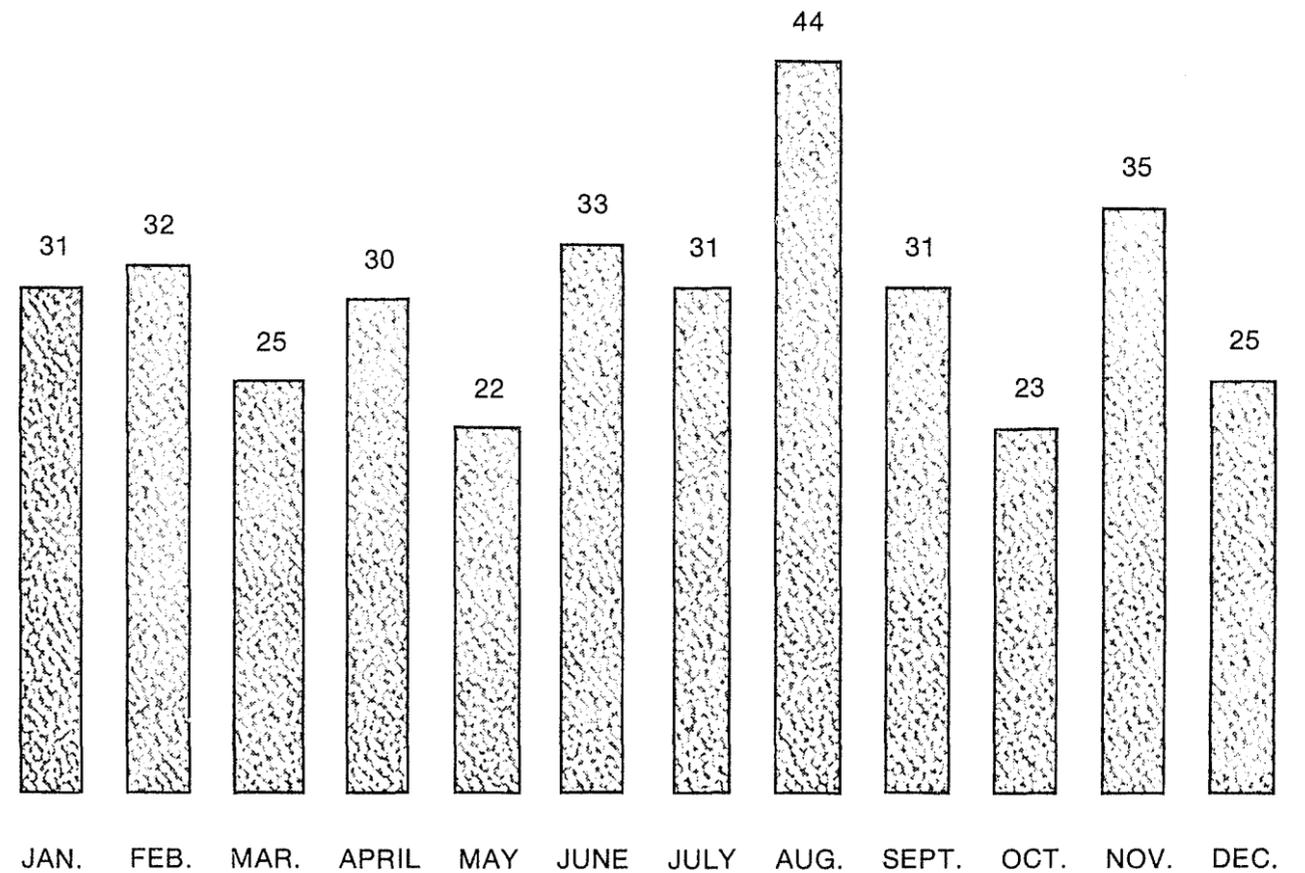
CHART 3

MURDER VICTIMS—WEAPON USED 1976

AGE	NUMBER	HANDGUN	RIFLE	SHOTGUN	CUTTING OR STABBING	PERSONAL WEAPON (Hands, etc.)	ALL OTHER WEAPONS
Under 1	3			1		1	1
1-4	3					3	
5-9	3	3					
10-14	3	1		2			
15-19	35	21	2	3	4	2	3
20-24	42	28	4	3	2	2	3
25-29	43	26	4	8	2	1	2
30-34	31	18		4	5	1	3
35-39	31	18	1	5	3	1	3
40-44	42	21	5	9	5		2
45-49	35	17	5	4	2	3	4
50-54	25	17	2	1	4		1
55-59	24	14		7		2	1
60-64	13	7	1	3	2		
65-69	11	9			1		1
70-74	9	5	1	1	2		
75 and Over	9	2			1	1	5
Total for Kentucky	362	207	25	51	33	17	29
Percent		57.2	6.9	14.1	9.1	4.7	8.0

TABLE 3

[22]

MURDER VICTIMS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE, 1976

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE	SEX		RACE					ALL OTHERS
			MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	NEGRO	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	
Under 1	3	0.8	3		2	1	—	—	—	—
1-4	3	0.8	1	2		3	—	—	—	—
5-9	3	0.8	1	2	3		—	—	—	—
10-14	3	0.8	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
15-19	35	9.7	25	10	22	12	—	—	—	1
20-24	42	11.6	35	7	35	7	—	—	—	—
25-29	43	11.8	36	7	34	9	—	—	—	—
30-34	31	8.6	24	7	23	8	—	—	—	—
35-39	31	8.6	29	2	27	3	—	—	—	1
40-44	42	11.6	36	6	28	14	—	—	—	—
45-49	35	9.7	30	5	30	5	—	—	—	—
50-54	25	6.9	22	3	17	8	—	—	—	—
55-59	24	6.7	22	2	20	4	—	—	—	—
60-64	13	3.6	12	1	7	6	—	—	—	—
65-69	11	3.0	9	2	6	5	—	—	—	—
70-74	9	2.5	5	4	8	1	—	—	—	—
75 & Over	9	2.5	5	4	5	4	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	362		297	65	268	92				2
PERCENT			82.0	18.0	74.0	25.4				0.6

TABLE 4

[23]

MURDER BY DAY OF WEEK 1976

SUNDAY	16.6%
MONDAY	11.6%
TUESDAY	10.5%
WEDNESDAY	9.4%
THURSDAY	13.8%
FRIDAY	16.6%
SATURDAY	21.5%
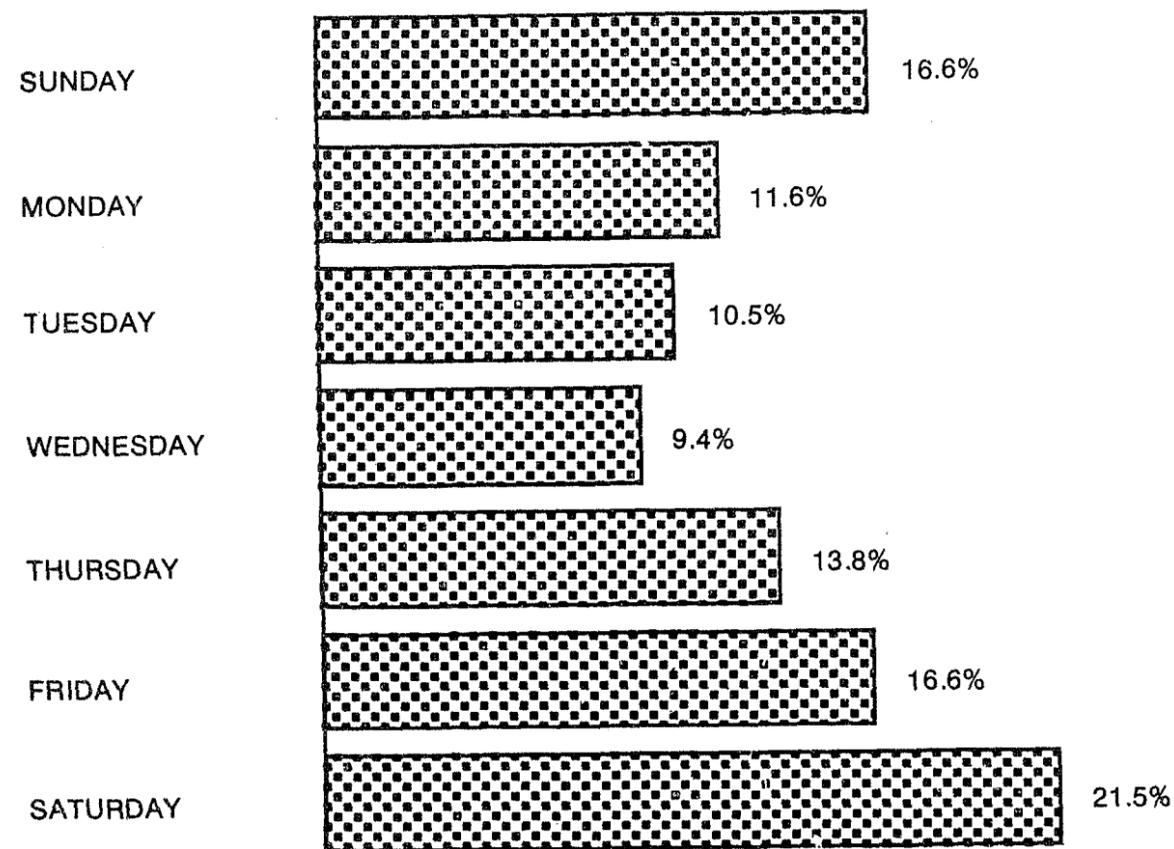
CHART 4

MURDER BY CIRCUMSTANCE—1976

	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Spouse Killing Spouse	43	11.9
Parent Killing Child	12	3.3
Other Family	31	8.6
Romantic Triangle and Lover's Quarrels	28	7.7
Other Arguments	145	40.1
Known Felony Type	70	19.3
Suspected Felony Type	33	9.1
TOTAL	362	

TABLE 5

FORCIBLE RAPE

Forcible rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. All assaults to rape and attempts to rape are counted; carnal abuse, statutory rape, and other sex offenses are not included.

VOLUME AND RATE

During 1976, there were 608 forcible rapes reported to the police in Kentucky. This represents a numerical increase of 84 offenses from the 1975 totals and a percentage increase of 16.0 percent from 1975; this offense accounted for 6.7 percent of all violent crimes and 0.5 percent of the total Crime Index. Seasonally, rapes occurred with the greatest frequency during May and August.

The crime rate for rape is broken down into two expressions: the rate for the total population and the rate for the female population. The latter figure is a better indication of the risk of victimization for rape. In 1976, this rate was 17.7 offenses per 100,000 of the total population and 35.4 offenses per 100,000 females.

ANALYSIS OF RAPE

During 1976, the statewide total of rape offenses increased significantly compared to the number of such offenses reported in 1975. This holds true for both attempted rapes and completed offenses. This does not necessarily mean that the victimization risk has increased for this offense. The 1975 level of rape offenses was the lowest reported total in recent years. When the 1976 rape total is compared to the 1974 total of 593 offenses, the figures are nearly identical. Also, the 1976 figure represents an increase of 45 offenses over the 1973 level of rape offenses.

There are basically three possible explanations for this increase. It may be the result of an increase in the actual number of rapes occurring, an increase in the percentage of victims who report their attacks to the police, or a statistical aberration.

The basic accuracy of the statistics has been checked and verified. During the course of this analysis, it was found that approximately 80 percent of the increase occurred in the counties of Campbell, Fayette, Hardin, and Kenton with the greatest increase by far reported by Fayette County. However, it is not considered likely that this represents an increase in the actual number of rapes in Kentucky.

Public education campaigns by police agencies and other concerned groups have resulted in a national trend toward a higher percentage of rape victims reporting the offenses against them. It appears that this trend is now operating in Kentucky. Fayette County, where the largest increase in rape reports occurred, now has fully operational rape crisis center. Also, the Lexington—Fayette Urban County Division of Police has assigned carefully selected officers to handle rape complaints on a full time basis; this includes actively encouraging rape victims to cooperate with the police.

For the reasons outlined above, it is believed that the increase in reported rapes during 1976 represents an increased willingness by rape victims to cooperate with the police. Since such cooperation is indispensable to combatting the rape problem, the increase in rape reports, especially in Fayette County, can be viewed as a positive development if it really does represent progress in the ability of police, victims, and concerned citizens' groups to work together toward the control of a serious problem.

CLEARANCES

The arrest rate for rapes during 1976 was 63.1 percent of all reported cases. This represents an increase from 70.2 percent in 1975 and 61.7 percent in 1974.

RAPE BY MONTH 1976

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
33	40	41	63	68	59	63	67	52	46	43	33
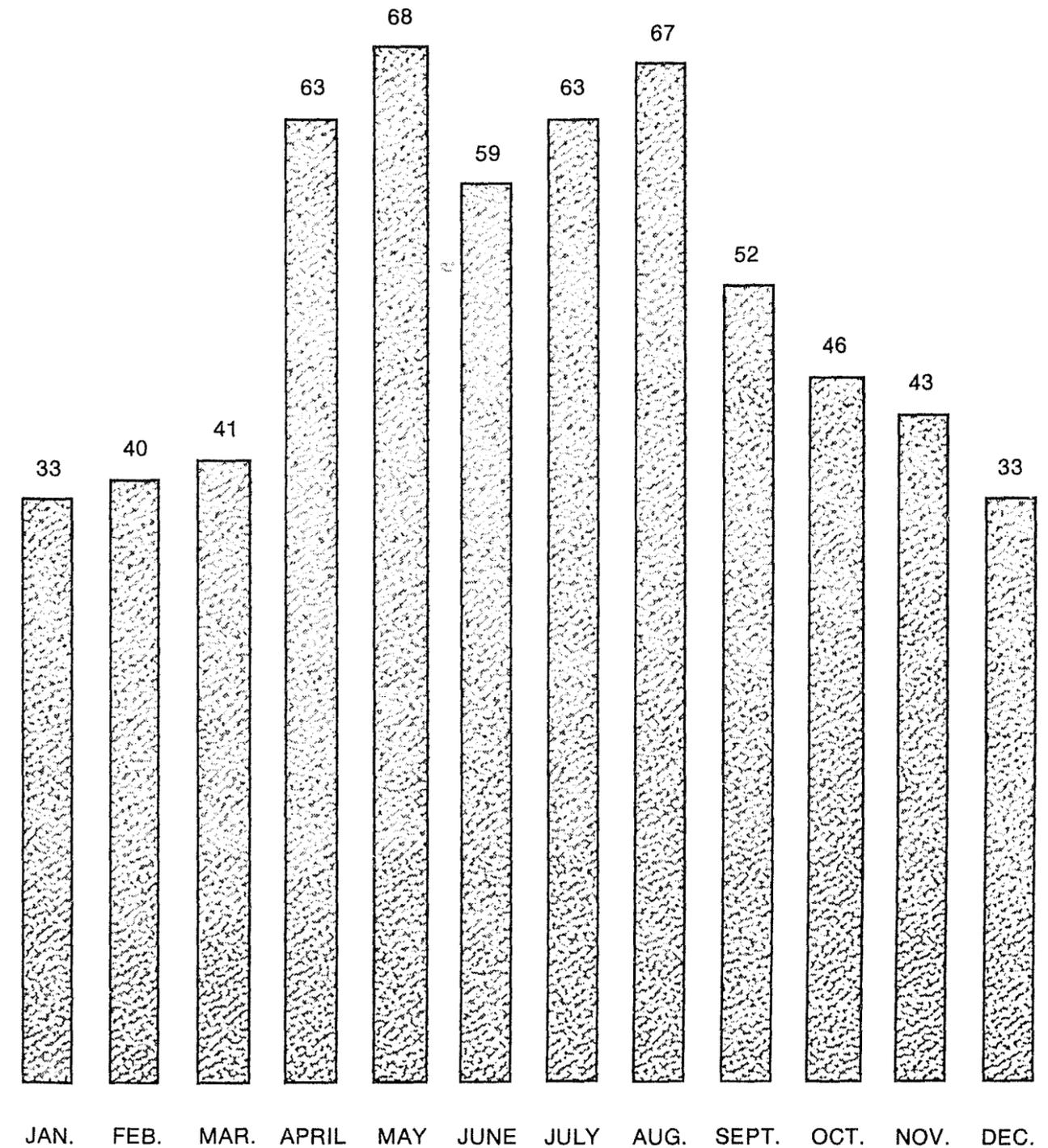
CHART 5

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 1976, a total of 3,375 robberies were reported by the police of Kentucky. This amounted to a numerical decrease of 124 offenses and a trend decrease of 3.5 percent. These reported offenses make up 2.9 percent of the total Crime Index of Kentucky and 37.6 percent of all violent crimes as a group. The reflected rate for 1976 amounted to 98.5 robberies for each 100,000 persons of the state's population, a decrease of 5.1 percent in the victim risk rate when compared to 1975 computations. The months of January and February recorded the highest individual volumes and the first 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 1976, the armed perpetrator was responsible for committing 62.0 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, 41.5 percent of all robberies occurred on the streets of the state. As in 1970 through 1975, robberies of commercial houses show the next most frequent rate of occurrence with 23.6 percent of the total.

Robbery, as a crime of violence, has a serious impact on the victim. In many instances serious injury results. Often, 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 1976 again exceeded $1,192,404 and amounted to an average loss per victim of $353.

In 1976, bank robberies reflected the highest average loss, $3,951 for each occurrence.

CLEARANCES

During the year 1976, police solved 34 out of every 100 robberies reported, compared to 39 percent clearances in 1975 and 40 percent in 1974. More than 1 out of every 5 total robberies and 20.5 percent of the strong arm type that were cleared by arrest involved persons under 18 years of age.

ROBBERY BY MONTH 1976

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
339	323	226	247	268	267	268	259	308	295	254	321
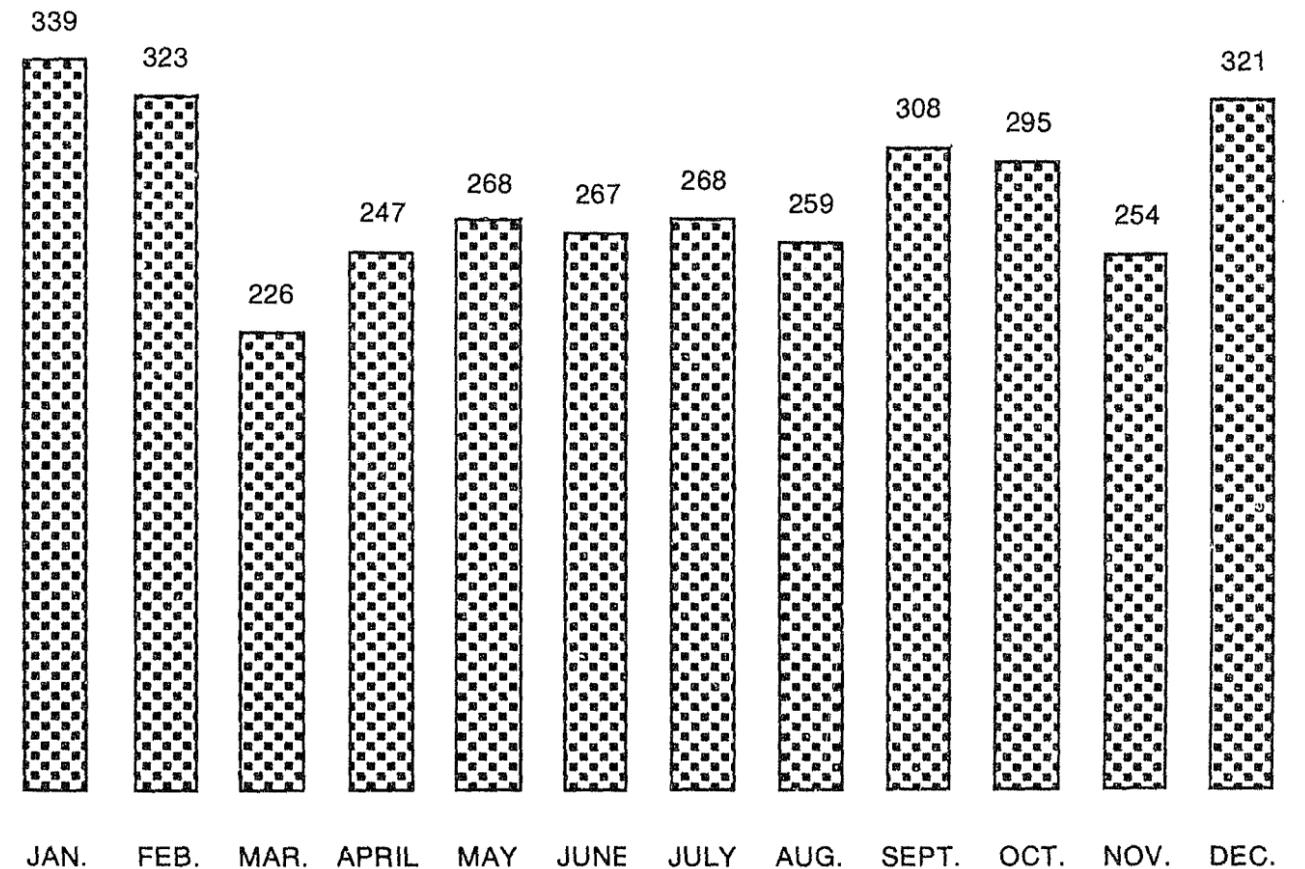
CHART 6

ROBBERY—PLACE OF OCCURRENCE—1976

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Highway	1,403	41.5	$ 187,641	$ 133
Commercial House	799	23.6	$ 278,763	$ 348
Gas-Service Station	225	6.6	$ 58,767	$ 261
Chain Store	150	4.4	$ 70,957	$ 473
Residence	336	9.9	$ 157,519	$ 468
Bank	27	0.8	$ 106,697	$ 3,951
Miscellaneous	435	11.2	$ 332,060	$ 763
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	3,375		$1,192,404	$ 353

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 1976, there were a total of 4,616 cases of Aggravated Assault reported by police in Kentucky. Classified as a crime against the person, this offense made up 4.0 percent of the total Crime Index for 1976. As a part of the violent crime group, Aggravated Assault contributed 51.5 percent to that group's total. As in 1970 through 1976, this crime was more prevalent in the summer season, with August and September producing the monthly highs.

When compared with 1975, reports of this type offense show a numerical increase of 17 occurrences and a trend rise of 0.3 percent.

In 1976 there were 134.6 victims of Aggravated Assault for every 100,000 persons of the state's population, a decrease of 1.6 percent in the rate of victimization compared to 1975.

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.

In 1976, firearms were used in 33.7 percent of all cases of Aggravated Assault reported to police and knives or cutting instruments were used in 17 out of every 100 cases. Other dangerous weapons, including any object employed to inflict serious injury, only reflected a usage rate of 19.3 percent, while hands, fists, and feet contributed to the extent of 30.2 percent.

CLEARANCES

Kentucky Law enforcement agencies recorded the second highest clearance rate for 1976 Index offenses in the area of Aggravated Assault by solving 75.1 percent of the 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 case, contributes to this relatively high rate of clearance as it does in other crimes against the person.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY MONTH
1976

Chart showing aggravated assault by month for 1976:

Month	Value
JAN.	300
FEB.	369
MAR.	346
APRIL	320
MAY	392
JUNE	452
JULY	439
AUG.	524
SEPT.	446
OCT.	371
NOV.	339
DEC.	318
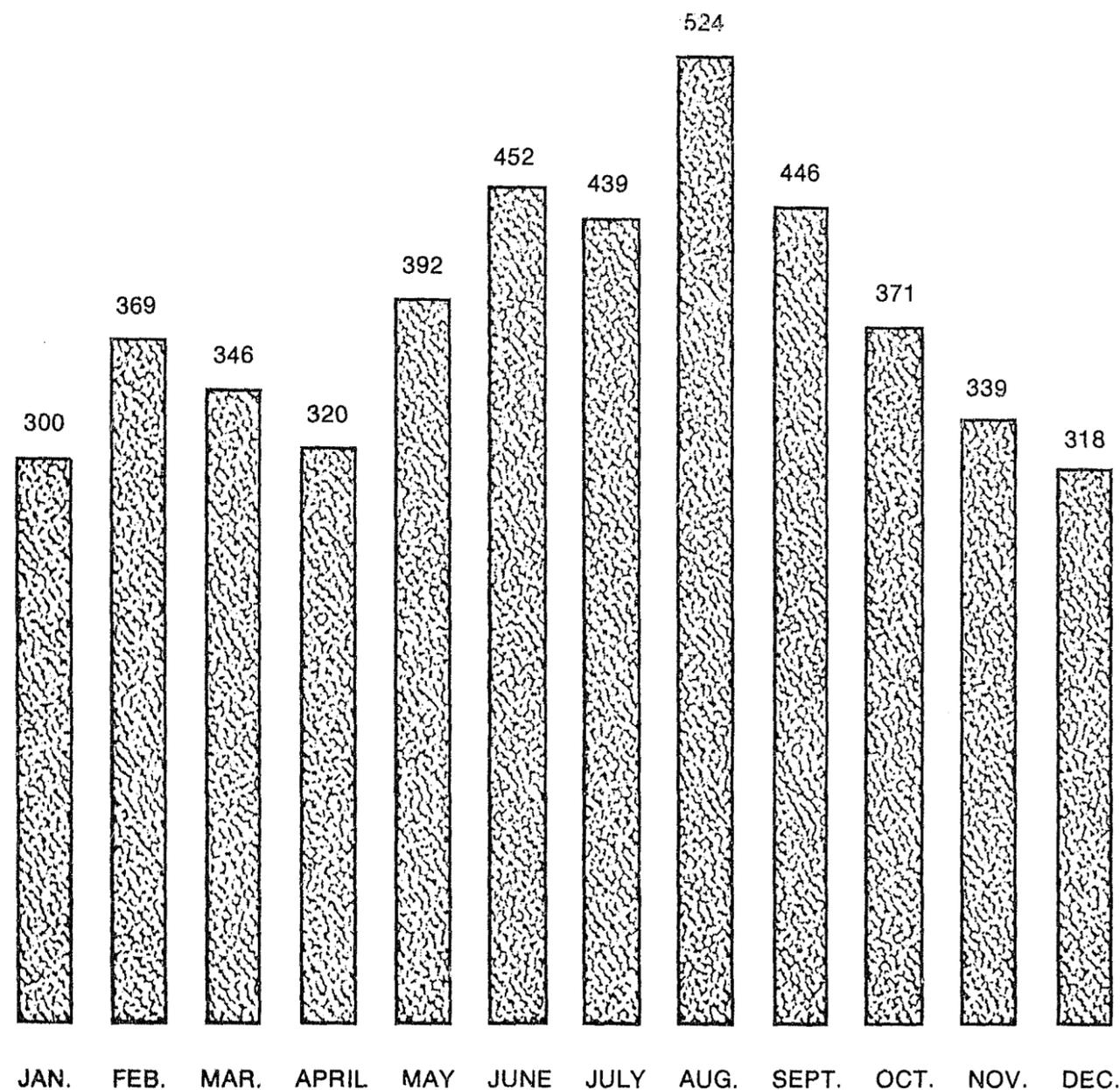
CHART 7

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. Crimes reported in this category are broken down into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

VOLUME AND RATE

A total of 31,770 breaking and enterings were reported by Kentucky law enforcement agencies during the year 1976. Volume wise, there was a decrease of 901 from 1975 and a trend decrease of 2.7 percent. In 1976, this crime contributed to the extent of 28.2 percent of the total Index offenses reported during the year. Classified as a nonviolent crime, breaking and entering comprised 30.6 percent of that total.

The frequency high for offense occurrence was recorded in the second half of the year, with an individual monthly high noted in February with 2,980 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 926.7 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, results 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 85.6 percent of all breaking and entering cases reported during the year, while 11.2 percent were cases of unlawful entry where no force was used, and 3.2 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 almost half of the residence offenses occurred during the day when many homes are left unattended and 61.9 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 which, in many areas, presents an additional problem for police because of the lack of sufficient personnel to act as a deterrent and to provide successful offense solution.

In 1976, property owners suffered a total economic loss of over $15 million as a result of this crime with an increase of $½ million over losses in 1975. The average loss in 1976 amounted to $473 per offense, also down from the $452 per offense in 1975.

CLEARANCES

Police solutions for breaking and entering offenses occurred in 20 out of every 100 cases reported in 1976, nearly the same as the clearance rate of 1975. 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 37.1 percent of the cases solved were committed by persons under 18 years of age.

BREAKING AND ENTERING BY MONTH 1976

2741 2980 2504 2409 2421 2437 2960 2789 2547 2734 2462 2786

JAN. FEB. MAR. APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.
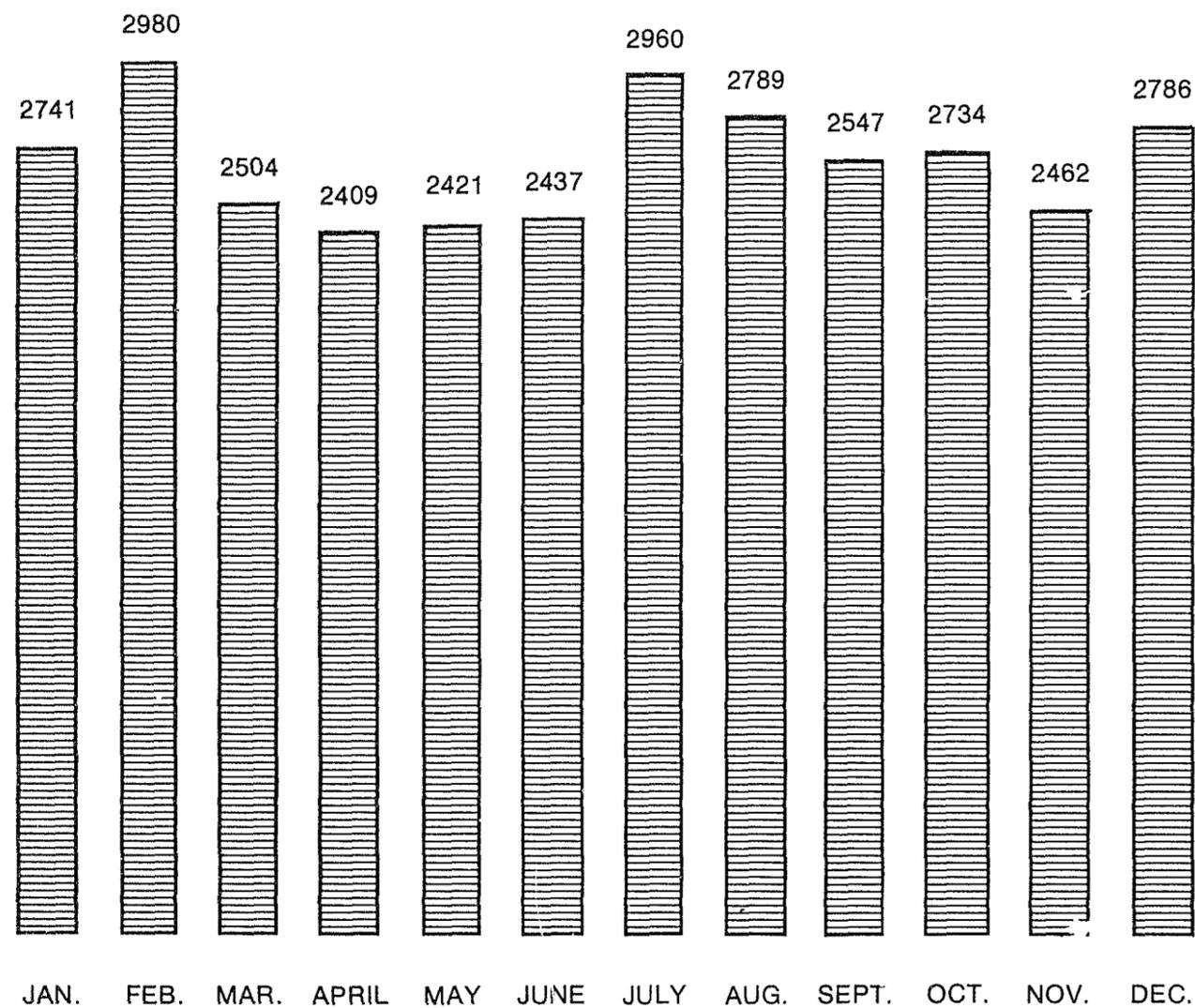
CHART 8

BREAKING AND ENTERING 1976

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Residence:				
Night	8,892	27.9	$ 4,251,346	$478
Day	8,152	25.6	$ 4,176,631	$512
Unknown	2,608	8.2	$ 1,255,521	$481
Non-Residence:				
Night	7,506	23.6	$ 3,478,742	$463
Day	2,583	8.1	$ 1,206,199	$466
Unknown	2,029	6.3	$ 890,294	$438
Total for Kentucky	31,770		$15,312,733	$481

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 formerly included only those thefts where the value of the goods stolen is $50 or more. It might be noted that this classification was changed in 1973 and the total larceny cases are now being used in the compilation of the Crime Index.

VOLUME AND RATES

There were 63,471 offenses of larceny reported during the year 1976. 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 3,549 occurrences and a 5.9 percent trend increase over 1975. Larceny-Thefts make up 61.2 percent of all nonviolent crimes and 56.3 percent of the Crime Index total. From a seasonal standpoint, larceny was highest during the summer season of the year. However, February recorded the monthly high of 5,813 offenses.

Based on offenses reported in relation to population, the 1976 rate for total larceny amounted to 1,851.5 occurrences per 100,000 population as compared to 1,775.1 per 100,000 in 1975, and 1,472.6 per 100,000 in 1974.

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 1976 was 222, down from 346 in 1975. This average value includes losses from the voluminous thefts under $50 in value as well as the thefts of higher value. While it is true that a 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 30.8 and 21.6 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 1976, 16.7 percent of the larceny cases brought to police attention were cleared by arrest. This was a slight decrease in the clearance rate compared to 1975 when 17.6 percent were cleared by arrest. Involvement of the young age group is demonstrated by the fact that 31.4 percent of the total larceny cases were solved by arrests of persons under 18 years of age. This was slightly higher than the 30.0 percent involvement in 1975.

LARCENY BY MONTH 1976

| JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APRIL | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
| 5158 | 5813 | 5362 | 5254 | 5203 | 5522 | 5625 | 5598 | 4957 | 5336 | 4771 | 4872 |
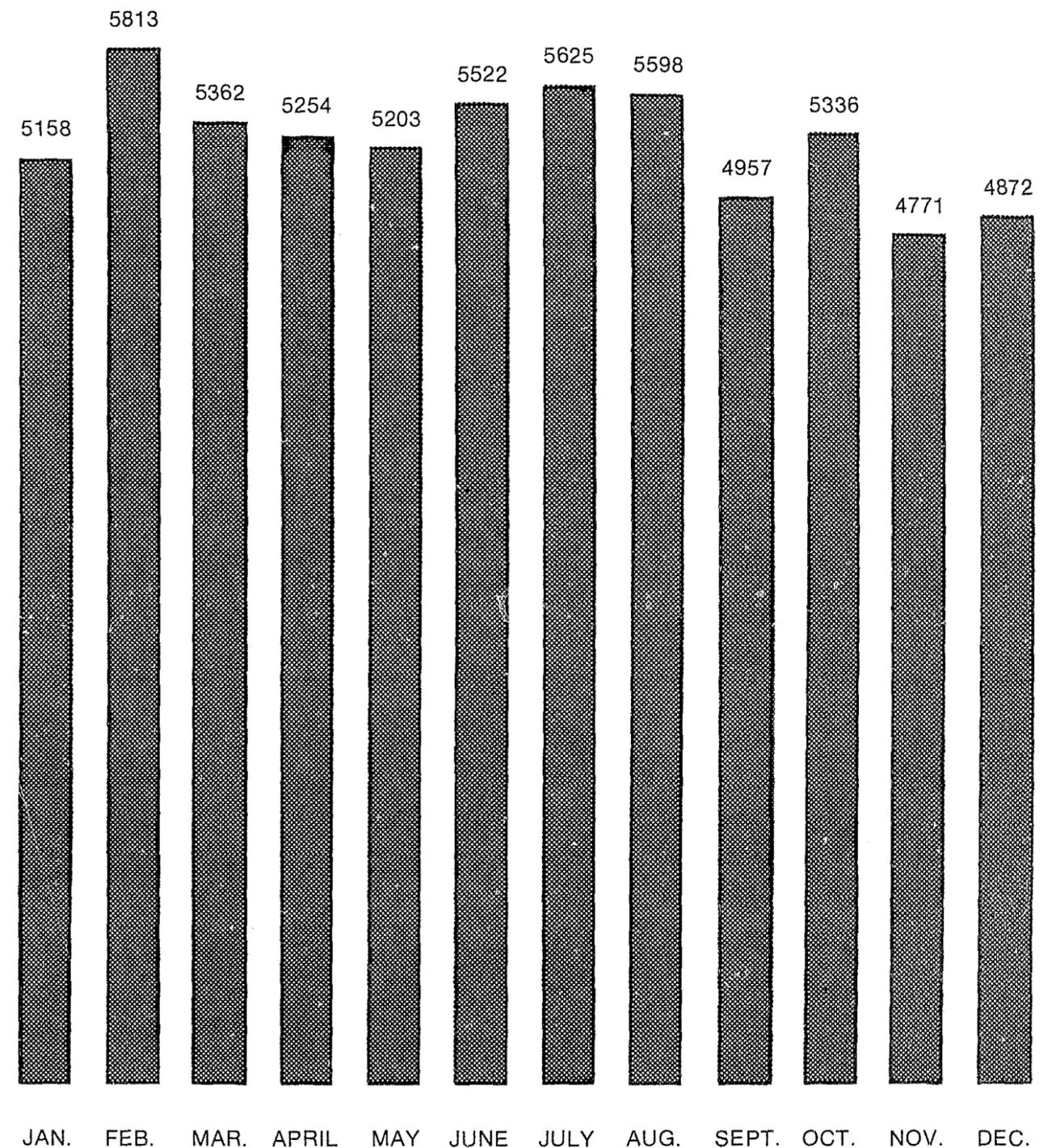
CHART 9

LARCENY (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT) 1976

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Pocket-Picking	122	0.1	$ 24,906	$ 204
Purse Snatching	405	0.6	$ 38,244	$ 94
Shoplifting	4,827	7.6	$ 217,707	$ 45
From Autos	19,562	30.8	$ 4,707,529	$ 240
Auto Parts and Accessories	13,732	21.6	$ 2,090,732	$ 152
Bicycles	5,272	8.3	$ 527,455	$ 100
From Buildings	9,291	14.6	$ 2,470,757	$ 265
From Coin Operated Machines	628	0.9	$ 41,577	$ 66
Livestock	386	0.6	$ 282,372	$ 731
Farm Equipment	451	0.7	$ 562,224	$1,246
All Other	8,795	13.8	$ 3,154,466	$ 358
Total for Kentucky	63,471		$14,117,969	$ 222

TABLE 8

AUTO THEFT

In Uniform Crime Reporting, auto theft includes all thefts and attempted thefts of a motor vehicle. This includes any vehicle 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 1976, the police of the state reported the theft of 8,454 vehicles, compared to 8,949 cases of auto theft reported the year before. The numerical decrease of 495 offenses represents a decrease of 5.5 percent over 1975. Auto Theft makes up 7.5 percent of the total Index offenses reported and 8.1 percent of the crimes of a nonviolent nature. The month of August reflected the individual monthly high for this offense with 793 occurrences.

This rate for auto theft dropped from 263.5 victims per 100,000 population in 1975 to 246.6 in 1976, but up from the 230.6 victims per 100,000 in 1974.

Based on 1976 figures of 2,460,900 motor vehicles registered in the state, a theft rate of 3.4 for every 1,000 vehicles results. 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 1976, auto thefts represented a total value of over $14 million.

The average value of a stolen car in 1976 was $1,683 at the time of theft and although police recovered $8 million worth of cars, the remaining unrecovered portions represents a loss of over $6 million. This loss figure does not take into consideration the monetary loss resulting from damage to property and persons which are a direct result of these crimes.

CLEARANCES

Law enforcement agencies in Kentucky were successful in solving 16.0 percent of all auto thefts reported in 1976, a slight increase compared to 1975 but up from the 16.8 percent clearance rate in 1974. 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 7 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 1976, 78.5 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 1976, 45.3 percent of the Auto thefts cleared by arrest involved a person under the age of 18. This rate was up from the 39.3 percent juvenile involvement in 1975 and also up from the 41.0 percent involvement in 1974.

AUTO THEFT BY MONTH 1976

Month	Value
JAN.	714
FEB.	736
MAR.	731
APRIL	640
MAY	690
JUNE	756
JULY	713
AUG.	793
SEPT.	713
OCT.	705
NOV.	592
DEC.	671
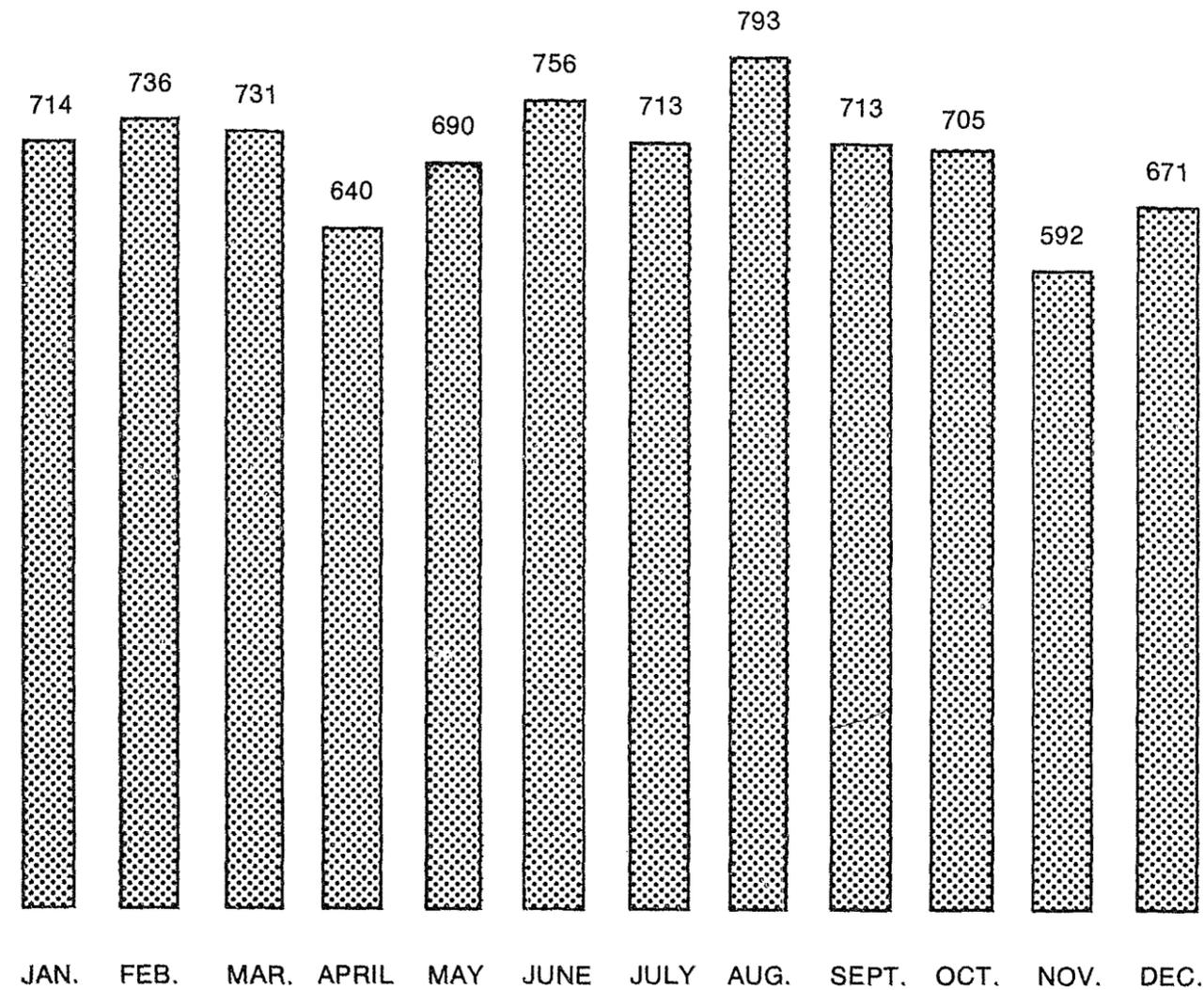
CHART 10

STATE ARREST DATA

During 1976, the law enforcement agencies in Kentucky reported a total of 238,558 arrests for all criminal acts, including both Index offenses and other offenses. This yields an arrest rate of 70 arrests per 1000 persons in Kentucky in 1976, based on an estimated state population of 3,428,000 inhabitants.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program in Kentucky gathers on an annual basis, statistics reflecting the number of arrests for all criminal acts. These arrests are analyzed and categorized by age, sex, and race of the offender.

For reporting purposes, one arrest is counted each time a person is taken into custody, regardless of the number of charges placed against him. If an individual is rearrested during the same year, another arrest is counted against him each time he is taken into custody. Arrest practices will vary from community to community within the state, but under this program, only one arrest is counted each time a person is taken into custody.

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

This arrest data is designed to serve as a measure of police activity and as a gauge of criminality.

PERSONS ARRESTED

Of the criminal arrests in 1976, Index offenses composed 11.4 percent of the total. Within the same context of Index offense arrests, juvenile accounted for 30.3 percent of the total. In terms of arrests, juvenile involvement was greatest in the property crime category, representing 36.5 percent of all such arrests. In the realm of violent crimes, almost 10 percent of those arrested for such acts were juveniles.

In terms of racial analysis, 89.2 percent of all criminal arrests were for whites and 10.8 percent were for nonwhites. Within the context of Crime Index offense arrests, whites were involved in 77.6 percent and nonwhites were in 22.4 percent of the arrests. Distribution of arrests in terms of violent crimes showed 75.0 percent of the arrests were for whites and 25.0 percent were arrests of nonwhites. The corresponding tabulations in the property crime category were 78.4 percent for whites and 21.6 percent for nonwhites.

ARREST ANALYSIS BY AGE

Persons under the age of 18 were involved in 10.2 percent of all arrests and persons under 21 comprised 24.9 percent of the arrests. In terms of Index offense arrests, 2 of every 10 arrests for robbery were of juveniles, 4 out of every 10 arrests for breaking and entering were of juveniles, nearly 33 percent of the larceny arrests were juvenile arrests, and about one of every 2 auto theft arrests involved juveniles.

Persons under the age of 21 accounted for 52.1 percent of the total drug-related arrests. In the same area, 34.6 percent of the arrests were for the 18 to 20 year age bracket and 9.2 percent were of persons 16 years old and under.

Although the frequency of arrests of the young age groups is a matter of serious concern, adults over the age of 18 show the greater involvement by an arrest ratio of 10 to 1. Adult arrests for violent crimes comprised 90.0 percent of that group's total arrest figure.

ARREST ANALYSIS BY SEX

In 1976, as in prior years, males accounted for approximately 90.6 percent of the persons arrested for all criminal offenses. The number of arrests of males increased by 0.6 percent from 1975 while arrests of females increased by 8.5 percent during the same period. For Index offenses only, females were involved in 19.2 percent of the arrests in 1976. In previous years, and again in 1976, the crime of larceny showed the highest female arrest involvement for any single offense. Of all persons arrested for larceny, females comprised 28.1 percent of these.

Females have traditionally had a high rate of involvement in property crimes, especially in the areas of "commercial" crime as opposed to violent crime. This can be seen in the following arrest frequencies for commercial crime: fraud—31.9 percent, embezzlement—21.0 percent, and forgery—21.4 percent. Arrests of females for drug law offenses constituted 10.8 percent of all arrests for such crimes.

TOTAL ARRESTS FOR THE STATE 1976

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION
Murder	387	0.2
Manslaughter	78	0.0
Forcible Rape	453	0.2
Robbery	1,391	0.6
Aggravated Assault	4,172	1.7
Breaking and Entering	5,868	2.5
Larceny—Theft	13,622	5.7
Auto Theft	1,467	0.6
Sub Total for Above Offenses	**27,438**	**11.5**
Other Assaults	5,734	2.4
Arson	350	0.1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,564	0.7
Fraud	12,849	5.4
Embezzlement	19	0.0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	2,174	0.9
Vandalism	1,381	0.6
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	2,098	0.9
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	861	0.4
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	625	0.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	10,013	4.2
Gambling	323	0.1
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,576	1.1
Driving Under the Influence	42,350	17.7
Liquor Laws	6,748	2.8
Drunkenness	83,056	34.8
Disorderly Conduct	14,130	5.9
Vagrancy	174	0.1
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	21,438	9.0
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	656	0.3
Run-Aways	2,001	0.8
Total	**238,558**	

TABLE 9

[42]

COMPARISON OF STATE ARRESTS, 1975-1976

OFFENSE	1975 ARRESTS	1976 ARRESTS	PERCENT CHANGE
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	355	387	+ 9.0
Manslaughter By Negligence	93	78	− 16.1
Forcible Rape	435	453	+ 4.1
Robbery	1,696	1,391	− 18.0
Aggravated Assault	4,541	4,172	− 8.1
Breaking and Entering	6,775	5,868	− 13.4
Larceny—Theft	13,237	13,622	+ 2.9
Auto Theft	1,564	1,467	− 6.2
Sub Total for Above Offenses	**28,696**	**27,438**	**− 4.4**
Other Assaults	5,803	5,734	− 1.2
Arson	330	350	+ 6.1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,592	1,564	− 1.8
Fraud	10,671	12,849	+ 20.4
Embezzlement	93	19	− 79.6
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	2,012	2,174	+ 8.1
Vandalism	1,492	1,381	− 7.4
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, etc.	2,462	2,098	− 14.8
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	1,041	861	− 17.3
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	645	625	− 3.1
Narcotic Drug Laws	8,641	10,013	+ 15.9
Gambling	405	323	− 20.2
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,249	2,576	+ 14.5
Driving Under the Influence	40,234	42,350	+ 5.3
Liquor Laws	6,235	6,748	+ 8.2
Drunkenness	87,541	83,056	− 5.1
Disorderly Conduct	18,101	14,130	− 21.9
Vagrancy	450	174	− 61.3
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	19,624	21,438	+ 9.2
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	921	656	− 28.8
Run-Aways	1,703	2,001	+ 17.5
Total	**240,887**	**238,558**	**− 1.0**

TABLE 10

[43]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE—1976

OFFENSES	WHITE	NEGRO	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	ALL OTHERS
Murder	298	89	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	75	3	—	—	—	—
Forcible Rape	341	110	—	—	—	2
Robbery	809	581	--	—	—	1
Aggravated Assault	3,359	813	—	—	—	—
Breaking and Entering	4,847	1,019	—	—	—	1
Larceny—Theft	10,310	3,305	1	3	—	3
Auto Theft	1,268	199	—	—	—	—
Sub Total for Above Offenses	**21,307**	**6,119**	**2**	**3**	**—**	**7**
Other Assaults	4,467	1,266	—	1	—	—
Arson	317	33	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,264	299	—	—	—	1
Fraud	11,386	1,463	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement	19	0	—	—	—	—
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	1,785	388	—	1	—	—
Vandalism	1,257	124	—	—	—	—
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	1,566	532	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	437	423	—	—	—	1
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	531	93	—	—	—	—
Narcotic Drug Laws	8,615	1,394	1	1	—	2
Gambling	160	163	—	—	—	—
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,364	212	—	—	—	—
Driving Under the Influence	40,232	2,079	—	3	1	35
Liquor Laws	6,317	431	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness	78,169	4,812	6	1	1	67
Disorderly Conduct	12,312	1,813	2	—	—	2
Vagrancy	97	77	—	—	—	—
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	17,635	3,793	5	—	—	5
Curfew and Loitering Laws	607	49	—	—	—	—
Run-Aways	1,914	86	—	—	—	1
Total	**212,758**	**25,649**	**17**	**10**	**2**	**122**

TABLE 11

[44]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY SEX—1976

OFFENSES	PERSONS ARRESTED		PERCENT MALE	PERCENT FEMALE
	MALE	FEMALE		
Murder	319	68	82.4	17.6
Manslaughter	74	4	94.9	5.1
Forcible Rape	451	2	99.6	0.4
Robbery	1,286	105	92.5	7.5
Aggravated Assault	3,755	417	90.0	10.0
Breaking and Entering	5,606	262	95.5	4.5
Larceny—Theft	9,788	3,834	71.9	28.1
Auto Theft	1,362	105	92.8	7.2
Sub Totals for Above	**22,641**	**4,797**	**82.5**	**17.5**
Other Assaults	5,029	705	87.7	12.3
Arson	320	30	91.4	8.6
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,228	336	78.5	21.5
Fraud	8,745	4,104	68.1	31.9
Embezzlement	15	4	78.9	21.1
Stolen Property	1,970	204	90.6	9.4
Vandalism	1,267	114	91.7	8.3
Weapons	1,961	137	93.5	6.5
Prostitution and Vice	114	747	13.2	86.8
Sex Offenses	603	22	96.5	3.5
Narcotic Drug Laws	8,931	1,082	89.2	10.8
Gambling	310	13	96.0	4.0
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,291	285	88.9	11.1
Driving While Intoxicated	40,896	1,454	96.6	3.4
Liquor Law	6,000	748	88.9	11.1
Drunkenness	79,115	3,941	95.3	4.7
Disorderly Conduct	12,043	2,087	85.2	14.8
Vagrancy	145	29	83.3	16.7
All Other Offenses	18,523	2,915	86.4	13.6
Curfew and Loitering	522	134	79.6	20.4
Run-Aways	956	1,045	47.8	52.2
Totals	**213,625**	**24,933**	**89.5**	**10.5**

TABLE 12

[45]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY AGE—1976

OFFENSES	10 AND UNDER	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL UNDER 18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 AND OVER	TOTAL OVER 18
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	3	7	14	7	31	16	19	13	19	16	21	11	60	46	34	25	25	13	17	6	15	356
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	3	5	2	6	8	2	2	8	8	6	11	6	3	2	0	2	74
Forcible Rape	0	1	11	12	18	18	60	18	23	32	32	40	33	20	91	45	28	13	9	2	4	1	2	393
Robbery	0	11	31	52	77	109	280	111	101	105	79	103	71	60	209	109	60	37	30	25	4	5	2	1,111
Aggravated Assault	10	8	37	55	61	95	266	177	181	195	214	202	184	183	799	496	341	294	222	175	105	63	75	3,906
Breaking and Entering	67	152	544	474	696	641	2,574	556	471	313	288	268	185	129	462	223	149	89	101	31	15	11	3	3,294
Larceny—Theft	146	341	995	759	1,136	1,017	4,394	1,019	963	832	614	591	507	401	1,541	837	626	428	286	286	143	68	86	9,228
Auto Theft	5	8	122	175	185	203	698	126	59	64	57	62	33	36	151	68	49	27	21	11	4	0	1	769
Subtotal for Above Offenses	*228	521	1,743	1,534	2,191	2,090	8,307	2,026	1,822	1,556	1,309	1,290	1,036	842	3,321	1,832	1,293	924	700	546	294	154	186	19,131
Other Assaults	23	27	60	57	99	108	374	257	206	255	256	272	287	256	1,107	721	536	427	313	206	126	68	67	5,360
Arson	15	17	29	22	19	22	124	20	29	11	9	17	7	9	41	29	15	15	10	6	4	1	3	226
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	1	7	18	53	45	124	100	116	90	92	88	110	72	362	124	119	78	41	36	3	6	3	1,440
Fraud	1	1	10	16	40	79	147	265	380	546	565	761	687	823	2,807	2,012	1,502	985	649	383	206	93	38	12,702
Embezzlement	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	5	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	18
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	10	21	95	92	138	146	502	170	156	141	133	103	93	59	320	166	115	57	64	38	28	19	10	1,672
Vandalism	43	94	152	105	92	116	602	94	80	98	58	40	37	26	125	86	43	30	20	17	12	8	5	779
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	3	1	12	11	40	49	116	75	81	93	100	101	83	77	360	252	194	145	148	105	77	38	53	1,982
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	1	1	2	2	8	19	33	76	67	60	65	93	76	46	222	51	36	17	7	8	0	3	1	828
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	7	6	11	13	15	8	60	36	42	39	35	28	25	22	106	61	50	28	22	31	14	14	12	565
Narcotic Drug Laws	6	14	135	249	527	817	1,748	1,194	1,231	1,048	919	680	632	485	1,408	353	145	76	51	18	14	5	6	8,265
Gambling	0	0	1	2	5	1	9	8	6	5	11	4	8	6	50	36	34	30	46	26	17	14	13	314
Offenses Against Family	49	14	19	24	24	21	151	117	121	117	147	139	155	136	512	328	247	168	109	60	47	10	12	2,425
Driving Under the Influence	1	2	2	21	204	551	781	1,290	1,491	1,643	1,835	1,669	1,515	1,530	6,827	5,224	4,710	4,132	3,534	2,813	1,777	947	632	41,569
Liquor Laws	2	6	72	192	461	628	1,361	991	915	591	177	142	121	110	497	391	382	315	260	191	151	76	77	5,387
Drunkenness	2	23	136	321	804	1,466	2,752	2,871	3,273	3,174	3,619	3,021	2,896	2,642	9,943	8,214	8,043	7,793	7,669	7,202	4,776	2,916	2,252	80,304
Disorderly Conduct	37	105	398	375	533	679	2,127	784	803	789	740	607	573	558	2,144	1,279	1,058	830	673	528	303	178	156	12,003
Vagrancy	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	10	16	17	16	9	8	6	20	17	12	14	8	5	9	2	2	171
All Other Offences (except Traffic)	101	153	420	427	574	670	2,345	1,232	1,233	1,242	1,140	1,039	1,027	931	3,318	2,054	1,685	1,254	1,005	836	501	257	339	19,093
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	4	29	145	141	181	151	651	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
Runaways	11	111	589	500	516	272	1,999	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	544	1,147	4,040	4,122	6,525	7,939	24,317	11,617	12,069	11,516	11,228	10,104	9,376	8,637	33,496	23,233	20,223	17,319	15,331	13,056	8,359	4,810	3,867	214,241

TABLE 13   **TABLE 13 (Cont'd)**

BREAKDOWN OF NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS 1976

- 3.2 ▨ OPIUM OR COCAINE
- 77.1 ☐ MARIJUANA
- 3.2 ■ SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS
- 16.3 ▨ OTHER DANGEROUS NON-NARCOTIC DRUGS
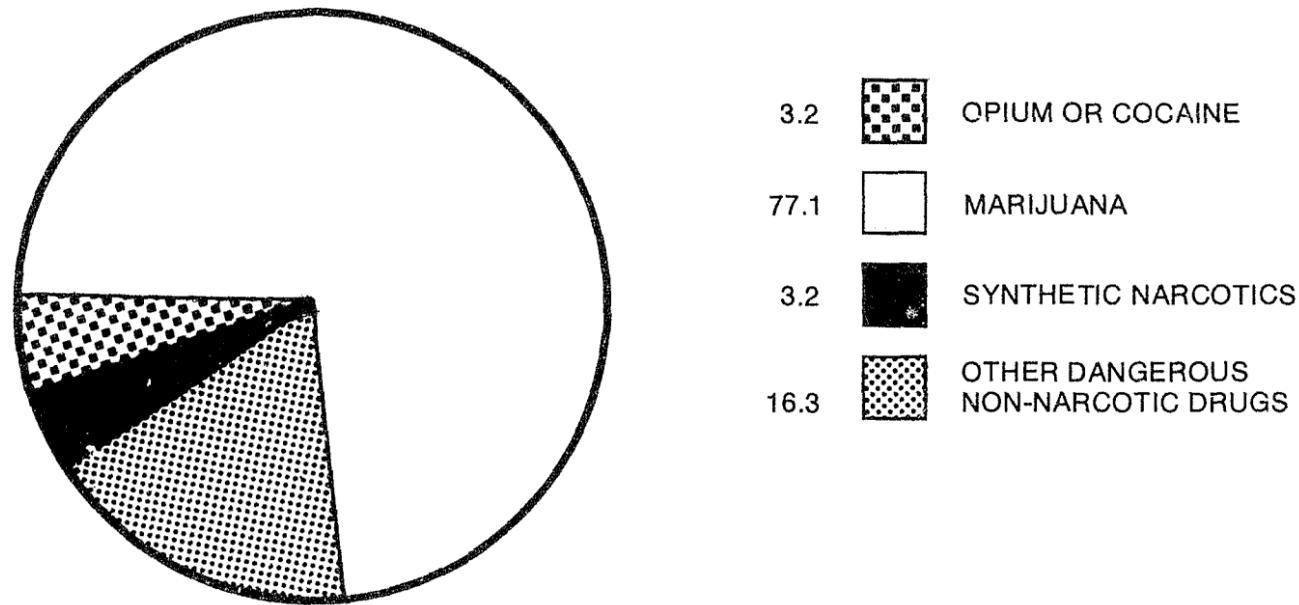
CHART 11

BREAKDOWN OF GAMBLING ARRESTS 1976

- 0.3 ▨ LOTTERY
- 14.5 ■ BOOKMAKING
- 85.1 ☐ ALL OTHER GAMBLING
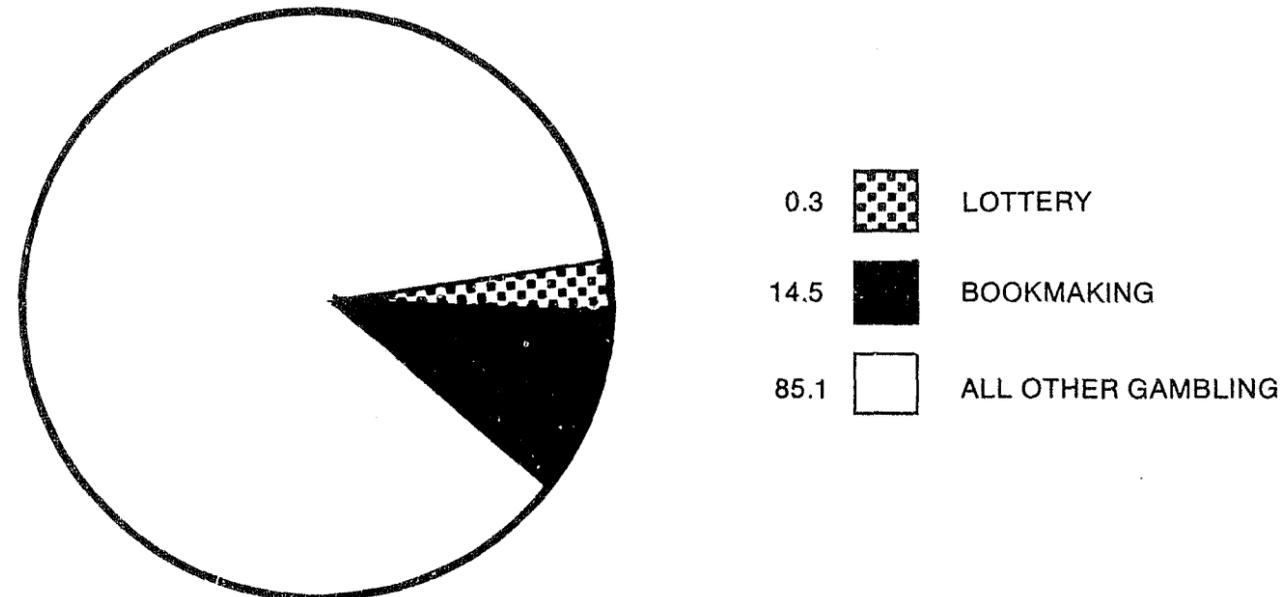
CHART 12

ARREST TRENDS BY AGE GROUP 1975—1976

OFFENSES	UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE			18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER		
	1975	1976	PERCENT CHANGE	1975	1976	PERCENT CHANGE
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	18	31	+ 72.2	337	356	+ 5.6
Manslaughter By Negligence	14	4	- 71.4	79	74	- 6.3
Forcible Rape	52	60	+ 15.4	383	393	+ 2.6
Robbery	332	280	- 15.7	1,364	1,111	- 18.5
Aggravated Assault	383	266	- 30.5	4,158	3,909	- 6.0
Breaking and Entering	3,001	2,574	- 14.2	3,774	3,294	- 12.7
Larceny—Theft	4,304	4,394	+ 2.1	8,933	9,228	+ 3.3
Auto Theft	774	698	- 9.8	790	769	- 2.7
Sub Total for Above Offenses	8,878	8,307	- 6.4	28,696	19,131	- 33.3
Other Assaults	369	374	+ 1.4	5,434	5,360	- 1.4
Arson	112	124	+ 10.7	218	226	+ 3.7
Forgery and Counterfeiting	192	124	- 35.4	1,400	1,440	+ 2.9
Fraud	114	147	+ 28.9	10,557	12,702	+ 20.3
Embezzlement	0	1	+ 100.0	39	18	- 53.8
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	507	502	- 1.0	1,505	1,672	+ 11.1
Vandalism	537	602	+ 12.1	955	779	- 18.4
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	153	116	- 24.2	2,309	1,982	- 14.2
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	60	33	- 45.0	981	828	- 15.6
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	65	60	- 7.7	580	565	- 2.6
Narcotic Drug Laws	1,728	1,748	+ 1.2	6,913	8,265	+ 19.6
Gambling	30	9	- 70.0	375	314	- 16.3
Offenses Against Family and Children	113	151	+ 33.6	2,136	2,425	+ 13.5
Driving Under the Influence	631	781	+ 23.8	39,603	41,569	+ 5.0
Liquor Laws	1,410	1,360	- 3.5	4,825	5,387	+ 11.6
Drunkenness	2,575	2,752	+ 6.9	84,966	80,304	- 5.5
Disorderly Conduct	2,540	2,127	- 16.3	15,561	12,003	- 22.9
Vagrancy	24	3	- 87.5	426	171	- 59.9
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	2,397	2,345	- 2.2	17,227	19,093	+ 10.8
Curfew and Loitering Laws	906	651	- 28.1	15	5	- 66.7
Runaways	1,702	1,999	+ 17.5	1	2	+ 100.0
Total	25,043	24,317	- 2.9	215,844	214,241	- 0.7

TABLE 14

NARCOTIC AND DRUG PROFILE

Within recent years, the drug problem in America has assumed the dimensions of a serious national threat. The exact dimensions of the threat cannot be precisely determined, but few parents can honestly say that they can send their children off to school or college without experiencing pangs of fear about the drug menace.

Kentucky citizens cannot shrug off this threat as a distant menace. Between 1973 and 1974, drug arrests in Kentucky rose 51 percent. A rise of 16.7 percent occurred between 1974 and 1975. Most of these arrests were for persons under 21 years of age; four youths were under ten years of age.

What can be done to protect our youth from the false glitter peddled by the drug pusher? There must be a strong public emphasis on better drug law enforcement plus swift and severe retribution against drug pushers in the courts; in short, the drug trade must become unprofitable.

Furthermore, our youth must be made aware of the evils of drug abuse and narcotic addiction. To do this, parents and educators must rid themselves of the fiction which much of the public holds in regard to drugs and narcotics; they must be armed with more than just a smattering of statistics or a few disconnected gems of wisdom.

Most people have heard the frequent remark that this or that drug is "habit forming". Although it is true that prolonged and excessive drug use does lead to varying degrees of emotional dependence, it does not necessarily follow that all drugs make the user physically dependent upon them to function. In fact, some drugs are not physically addicting.

True physiological dependence is a phenomenon peculiar to the narcotic drugs (opiates, opium derivatives, and cocaine) and the non-narcotic barbiturates, such as pentobarbital and secobarbital.

With the exception of heroin, all of the narcotics and barbiturates can be legally prescribed by a physician in America. Codeine, an additive in some commercial cough preparations, is about the only narcotic which can be found in the average home. On the other hand, barbiturates are readily accessible in the form of sleeping pills and tranquilizers.

Physical addiction to narcotics and barbiturates can lead to dangerous and sometimes deadly withdrawal symptoms if the "user's" supply is cut off without proper medical supervision.

Some of the non-narcotic drugs which lead to emotional, rather than physical, dependence are the stimulants (amphetamines and metaphetamines) and hallucinogens such as LSD, marijuana, and mescaline. Generally, the hallucinogens are only available through illicit sources.

The stimulants, like the barbiturates, are easily available in the average home. Although they legally require a medical prescription, they are prescribed for thousands of Americans daily as appetite reducers for dieters, "waker-uppers" to generate energy, and to treat minor cases of mental depression.

The following sections will take a closer look at some of the most frequently abused drugs to see what they are, how they are used, and how they affect 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. 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 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.

HALLUCINOGENS

Among the most widely-abused hallucinogens are LSD and marijuana. 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.

Marijuana 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 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.

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.

COUNTY	TOTAL NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS	OPIUM OR COCAINE AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	MARIJUANA	SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS WHICH CAN CAUSE DRUG ADDICTION	OTHER DANGEROUS NON-NARCOTIC DRUGS
Adair	12	0	12	0	0
Allen	5	0	5	0	0
Anderson	12	0	10	2	0
Ballard	11	0	11	0	0
Barren	65	0	59	0	6
Bath	13	0	12	0	1
Bell	84	0	83	0	1
Boone	117	9	100	2	6
Bourbon	42	1	40	0	1
Boyd	70	2	62	1	5
Boyle	28	0	23	1	4
Bracken	16	0	16	0	0
Breathitt	24	0	24	0	0
Breckinridge	14	0	14	0	0
Bullitt	119	2	115	0	2
Butler	8	0	8	0	0
Caldwell	24	0	24	0	0
Calloway	41	2	24	2	13
Campbell	284	1	265	15	3
Carlisle	10	0	10	0	0
Carroll	7	0	7	0	0
Carter	31	0	27	2	2
Casey	53	0	50	0	3
Christian	357	45	268	21	23
Clark	80	0	58	11	11
Clay	27	0	26	0	1
Clinton	27	0	24	0	3
Crittenden	10	0	10	0	0
Cumberland	4	0	4	0	0
Daviess	495	11	361	101	22
Edmonson	1	0	1	0	0
Elliott	45	0	42	1	2
Estill	15	0	15	0	0
Fayette	455	57	351	19	28

TABLE 15

COUNTY	TOTAL NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS	OPIUM OR COCAINE AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	MARIJUANA	SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS WHICH CAN CAUSE DRUG ADDICTION	OTHER DANGEROUS NON-NARCOTIC DRUGS
Fleming	15	0	14	0	1
Floyd	115	0	111	0	4
Franklin	198	13	169	7	9
Fulton	9	0	7	0	2
Gallatin	12	0	10	0	2
Garrard	15	3	7	1	4
Grant	129	6	116	1	6
Graves	51	3	44	0	4
Grayson	75	4	65	2	4
Green	4	1	3	0	0
Greenup	121	0	113	2	6
Hancock	7	0	7	0	0
Hardin	249	8	225	3	13
Harlan	194	2	180	3	9
Harrison	121	0	100	2	19
Hart	38	0	37	1	0
Henderson	143	0	126	5	12
Henry	3	0	3	0	0
Hickman	4	0	3	0	1
Hopkins	70	13	49	2	6
Jackson	23	0	22	0	1
Jefferson	2,480	109	1,147	29	1,195
Jessamine	25	0	23	1	1
Johnson	32	0	30	0	2
Kenton	419	1	364	23	31
Knott	41	1	37	0	3
Knox	52	0	52	0	0
Larue	34	0	34	0	0
Laurel	101	1	95	3	2
Lawrence	24	0	23	0	1
Lee	10	0	9	0	1
Leslie	43	0	40	3	0
Letcher	46	0	42	1	3
Lewis	4	0	4	0	0

TABLE 15 (Cont'd)

COUNTY	TOTAL NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS	OPIUM OR COCAINE AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	MARIJUANA	SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS WHICH CAN CAUSE DRUG ADDICTION	OTHER DANGEROUS NON-NARCOTIC DRUGS
Lincoln	43	1	36	0	6
Livingston	15	0	13	1	1
Logan	52	0	42	0	10
Lyon	6	0	5	0	1
McCracken	461	4	409	15	33
McCreary	48	0	46	0	2
McLean	20	0	16	0	4
Madison	227	1	204	4	18
Magoffin	6	0	5	0	1
Marion	14	0	13	1	0
Marshall	82	2	75	4	1
Martin	13	0	10	0	3
Mason	19	0	19	0	0
Meade	88	0	84	1	3
Menifee	10	0	10	0	0
Mercer	6	0	6	0	0
Metcalfe	9	0	7	0	2
Monroe	7	0	7	0	0
Montgomery	26	1	20	3	2
Morgan	7	0	7	0	0
Muhlenberg	46	4	41	1	0
Nelson	71	0	71	0	0
Nicholas	8	0	7	0	1
Ohio	52	0	50	0	2
Oldham	57	2	54	0	1
Owen	1	0	1	0	0
Owsley	11	0	11	0	0
Pendleton	63	0	57	0	6
Perry	120	0	109	7	4
Pike	106	3	100	3	0
Powell	77	0	75	0	2
Pulaski	53	0	52	1	0
Robertson	13	0	10	1	2
Rockcastle	11	0	10	0	1

TABLE 15 (Cont'd)

COUNTY	TOTAL NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS	OPIUM OR COCAINE AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	MARIJUANA	SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS WHICH CAN CAUSE DRUG ADDICTION	OTHER DANGEROUS NON-NARCOTIC DRUGS
Rowan	79	2	71	4	2
Russell	1	0	1	0	0
Scott	26	1	21	1	3
Shelby	55	1	50	3	1
Simpson	35	0	30	0	5
Spencer	6	0	6	0	0
Taylor	23	0	21	0	2
Todd	22	0	19	1	2
Trigg	20	0	20	0	0
Trimble	9	0	8	1	0
Union	13	0	13	0	0
Warren	211	10	159	11	31
Washington	12	0	12	0	0
Wayne	25	2	23	0	0
Webster	9	0	8	0	1
Whitley	23	0	23	0	0
Wolfe	34	0	34	0	0
Woodford	49	0	48	0	1
Total	**10,013**	**329**	**7,721**	**330**	**1,633**

TABLE 15 (Cont'd)

PERSONS CHARGED

The police administrator must keep abreast of how the courts rule upon the cases of persons arrested and formally charged in those courts. The findings of courts as to the validity of the criminal charges, and the sanctions and penalties imposed upon those who are found guilty, provide valuable feedback concerning the quality of the police investigation, the strength of case preparation, and the caliber of the case presentation before the court.

During 1976, the majority of the adults arrested for Crime Index offenses were judged guilty as charged; such cases comprised 56.5 percent of the total. An additional 16.8 percent of the defendants were found guilty of a reduced charge.

The acquittal rate for murder in 1976 was 23.1 percent, including those who had their cases dismissed at some stage of prosecution. This is the lowest acquittal rate for violent crimes. In the category of violent crime, the highest acquittal or reduction rate was for aggravated assault with 42.3 percent of the cases dismissed or reduced.

The conviction rates for those found guilty as charged of violent Crime Index offenses, in order of highest to lowest rates, were as follows: aggravated assault—39.0 percent, robbery—50.7 percent, murder —49.1 percent, and rape—37.6 percent.

In the area of property crimes (breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft), the percentages of defendants found guilty on the original charges were as follows: larceny—67.1 percent, breaking and entering—57.1 percent, and auto theft—34.9 percent.

In over 22 percent of Crime Index offenses involving formal charges, the offender was referred to juvenile court. This represents a slight increase from the referral rate for 1975.

The juvenile referral rates for property Index crimes were: breaking and entering—31.1 percent, auto theft—28.1 percent, and larceny—24.5 percent,

Larceny showed the highest referral rate in 1976, and 27.3 percent in 1975. Referral rates for violent Index offenses were: robbery—15.0 percent, rape—8.8 percent, aggravated assault—4.9 percent, and murder—4.5 percent. For non-Index offenses, the juvenile referral rates were highest for drug and liquor law violations. This was also the case in 1970 through 1975. It must be emphasized that these rates do not pertain to the percentages of apprehended juveniles who go to court; rather, the percentages reflect the portions of the total charges which are sent to the juvenile court. This does not necessarily show what percentage of the persons arrested for a given offense are juveniles; some juveniles may be referred to the adult courts.

An analysis of the disposition data for 1976 reveals that the violent crimes have a higher rate of dismissal or acquittal than the property offenses. This finding corresponds to the results found in 1970 through 1975. The total dismissal and acquittal rate for the violent crime category in 1976 was 40.3 percent, up from 28.9 percent in 1975 and 29.4 percent in 1974. The corresponding dismissal rate for the crimes against property in 1976 was 21.4 percent. This is a decrease from 1975 with 23.0 percent and 1974 with 22.9 percent.

For reporting purposes, those cases pending final court action, including those which are undecided at the end of the year and those which have not yet entered the courts directly, are classified as pending and are so carried from year to year until a court of jurisdiction furnishes a disposition.

In the final analysis, 15.3 percent of all adults tried in all crime categories were either acquitted or had their cases dismissed at some stage. Of the total number of persons formally charged for all crime categories, 9.0 percent were referred to juvenile court.

DISPOSITION OF PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED 1976

OFFENSES	TOTAL CHARGED (Held for Prosecution)	GUILTY OF		ACQUITTED OR DISMISSED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT	PENDING
		OFFENSE CHARGED	LESSER OFFENSE			
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	380	53	30	25	17	255
Manslaughter by Negligence	80	10	4	9	2	55
Forcible Rape	444	46	37	66	39	258
Robbery	1,396	173	77	91	210	871
Aggravated Assault	4,216	1,128	539	1,223	205	1,197
Breaking and Entering	6,006	1,167	360	518	1,872	2,096
Larceny—Theft	13,511	4,257	966	1,118	3,317	3,895
Auto Theft	1,470	183	73	267	413	546
Sub Total for Above Offenses	**27,507**	**7,021**	**2,086**	**3,317**	**6,078**	**9,173**
Other Assaults	5,716	1,768	444	1,548	308	1,667
Arson	363	45	3	69	57	188
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1,572	547	170	129	92	723
Fraud	12,621	8,213	1,058	2,127	218	2,172
Embezzlement	128	113	2	5	0	8
Stolen Property—Buying, Rec., Poss., etc.	2,145	594	141	291	326	905
Vandalism	1,354	478	30	299	373	242
Weapons—Carrying, Poss., etc.	2,090	889	152	272	80	735
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	869	97	42	47	34	701
Sex Offenses	631	186	37	110	56	252
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,885	4,401	445	1,121	1,257	2,724
Gambling	320	45	10	48	9	208
Offense Against Family and Children	2,564	1,121	117	765	119	442
Driving While Intoxicated	42,264	13,632	14,644	1,736	204	12,231
Liquor Laws	6,565	3,803	178	671	1,049	981
Drunkenness	82,761	47,639	1,399	6,096	3,146	24,529
Disorderly Conduct	13,977	7,723	416	2,326	1,245	2,663
Vagrancy	145	40	1	34	5	66
All Other Offenses	22,390	9,509	1,042	3,884	3,035	5,976
Total	**235,863**	**107,860**	**22,417**	**24,895**	**17,688**	**66,586**

TABLE 16

ADULTS CHARGED-GUILTY-NOT GUILTY 1975—1976

OFFENSES	PERCENT GUILTY 1975	PERCENT GUILTY 1976	PERCENT NOT GUILTY 1975	PERCENT NOT GUILTY 1976
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	71.8	76.8	28.2	23.2
Manslaughter By Negligence	16.0	23.5	84.0	76.5
Forcible Rape	60.5	55.7	39.5	44.3
Robbery	74.6	73.3	25.4	26.7
Aggravated Assault	71.1	57.6	28.9	42.4
Breaking and Entering	80.5	74.6	19.5	25.4
Larceny—Theft	78.2	82.3	21.8	17.7
Auto Theft	51.9	48.9	48.1	51.1
Subtotal for Above Offenses	74.8	73.3	25.2	26.7
Other Assaults	67.1	58.8	32.9	41.2
Arson	66.9	41.0	33.1	59.0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	73.9	84.7	26.1	15.3
Fraud	91.5	81.3	8.5	18.7
Embezzlement	58.6	95.8	41.4	4.2
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	65.7	71.6	34.3	28.4
Vandalism	69.2	62.9	30:8	37.1
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	80.7	79.2	19.3	20.8
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	74.8	74.7	25.2	25.3
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	71.0	66.9	29.0	33.1
Narcotic Drug Laws	77.9	81.2	22.1	18.8
Gambling	57.7	53.3	42.3	46.7
Offenses Against Family and Children	69.1	61.8	30.9	38.2
Driving Under the Influence	94.1	94.2	5.9	5.8
Liquor Laws	86.7	85.5	13.3	14.5
Drunkenness	90.0	88.9	10.0	11.1
Disorderly Conduct	76.9	77.7	23.1	22.3
Vagrancy	52.4	54.6	47.6	45.4
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	74.4	73.1	25.6	26.9
Total	86.4	83.9	13.6	16.1

TABLE 17

CRIME STATISTICS BY COUNTY AND CITIES 1976

COUNTY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man Slaughter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm	Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggravated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
ADAIR COUNTY	204	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	11	6	3	1	0	1	106	96	10	0	70	12
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.5																				
ALLEN COUNTY	75	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	25	8	0	0	0	17	21	20	1	0	40	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.0																				
ANDERSON COUNTY	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	2	5	0	45	43	2	0	46	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	29.8																				
BALLARD COUNTY	71	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	19	19	0	0	42	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	45.0																				
BARREN COUNTY	385	3	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	39	9	3	1	4	22	98	81	17	0	243	20
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.2																				
BATH COUNTY	121	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	16	5	1	0	0	10	52	49	2	1	56	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.0																				
BELL COUNTY	640	9	1	7	5	2	11	7	4	104	22	5	5	2	70	169	150	15	4	354	56
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.0																				
BOONE COUNTY	1,645	6	2	5	5	0	23	22	1	49	5	1	2	17	24	275	226	24	25	1,161	150
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	11.7																				
BOURBON COUNTY	321	2	0	1	1	0	3	1	2	55	14	2	1	0	38	86	68	12	6	203	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.2																				
BOYD COUNTY	1,914	3	0	6	3	3	31	16	15	129	15	1	5	7	101	462	400	45	17	1,268	116
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	10.6																				
BOYLE COUNTY	616	2	3	3	1	2	5	2	3	98	8	3	5	8	74	136	111	7	18	418	28
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	29.7																				
BRACKEN COUNTY	44	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	25	20	5	0	11	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	70.4																				
BREATHITT COUNTY	116	7	5	3	3	0	3	2	1	45	17	0	4	2	22	47	39	8	0	22	11
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	43.9																				
BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	1	13	1	94	91	3	0	68	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.7																				
BULLITT COUNTY	449	4	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	33	9	1	0	16	7	160	142	18	0	185	70
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	17.5																				
BUTLER COUNTY	166	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	1	14	0	61	59	2	0	74	12
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	42.7																				
CALDWELL COUNTY	159	1	0	3	3	0	7	5	2	41	2	3	2	16	18	71	71	0	0	48	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	54.0																				
CALLOWAY COUNTY	480	2	1	1	0	1	4	3	1	16	6	1	1	6	2	126	116	7	3	315	18
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	31.2																				
CAMPBELL COUNTY	2,719	8	3	19	15	4	73	41	32	265	13	30	18	30	174	882	669	174	39	1,378	268
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.8																				
CARLISLE COUNTY	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	2	18	17	0	1	12	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.8																				
CARROLL COUNTY	186	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	16	0	0	1	0	15	56	54	1	1	115	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	18.2																				

TABLE 18

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

COUNTY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man Slaughter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
CARTER COUNTY	914	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.4								
CASEY COUNTY	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	41.6								
CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2,427	9	0	12	10	2	57	41	16
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.4								
CLARK COUNTY	976	5	0	3	2	1	15	10	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	14.4								
CLAY COUNTY	233	7	1	0	0	0	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.7								
CLINTON COUNTY	45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	35.5								
CRITTENDEN COUNTY	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	21.1								
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	26	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	65.3								
DAVIESS COUNTY	2,885	6	3	6	4	2	36	30	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	17.3								
EDMONSON COUNTY	138	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.0								
ELLIOTT COUNTY	34	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	14.7								
ESTILL COUNTY	113	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.6								
FAYETTE COUNTY	14,783	18	7	61	50	11	367	222	145
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	8.9								
FLEMING COUNTY	82	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	30.4								
FLOYD COUNTY	342	5	0	5	4	1	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	36.5								
FRANKLIN COUNTY	1,284	3	0	5	5	0	30	17	13
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.7								
FULTON COUNTY	287	0	0	1	1	0	6	5	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	29.2								
GALLATIN COUNTY	110	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.0								
GARRARD COUNTY	139	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	15.1								
GRANT COUNTY	216	1	0	1	1	0	5	5	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.9								
GRAVES COUNTY	411	2	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	33.8								

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggravated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
61	13	1	5	1	41	124	108	16	0	136	30
13	2	0	0	0	11	22	20	2	0	20	4
174	25	35	26	52	36	627	558	23	46	1,492	92
92	9	5	6	6	66	323	251	33	39	567	39
45	13	3	4	0	25	87	71	13	3	67	48
11	1	1	0	1	8	25	25	0	0	13	4
11	0	0	0	2	9	67	61	6	0	47	7
8	2	2	1	0	3	14	14	0	0	6	0
121	14	20	7	57	23	546	397	126	23	2,082	111
28	6	2	1	13	6	51	49	2	0	53	10
6	1	0	0	0	5	18	13	5	0	12	2
32	1	2	2	2	25	74	62	12	0	28	3
1,091	137	150	177	101	526	3,279	2,124	962	193	9,896	597
10	2	0	0	0	8	40	38	2	0	30	9
117	33	4	8	3	69	117	99	17	1	123	42
93	13	5	11	52	12	319	302	17	0	796	50
32	1	1	2	12	16	115	101	4	10	147	2
10	0	0	4	0	6	32	26	6	0	64	7
17	2	0	1	2	12	81	76	5	0	46	3
24	2	0	5	0	17	72	60	10	2	110	20
56	7	4	6	15	24	135	108	25	2	217	20

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1976

COUNTY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man Slaughter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
GRAYSON COUNTY	324	1	2	9	8	1	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	37.0								
GREEN COUNTY	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	13.7								
GREENUP COUNTY	632	3	0	2	2	0	10	9	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.7								
HANCOCK COUNTY	20	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	40.0								
HARDIN COUNTY	1,602	6	1	15	13	2	31	27	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.6								
HARLAN COUNTY	576	16	1	4	2	2	25	16	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	39.5								
HARRISON COUNTY	82	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.6								
HART COUNTY	269	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.7								
HENDERSON COUNTY	1,496	4	1	6	5	1	24	18	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	27.6								
HENRY COUNTY	81	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	30.8								
HICKMAN COUNTY	69	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	42.0								
HOPKINS COUNTY	956	3	0	4	2	2	9	4	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.3								
JACKSON COUNTY	68	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	33.8								
JEFFERSON COUNTY	42,701	104	65	236	151	85	2,038	1,175	863
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	18.9								
JESSAMINE COUNTY	337	1	4	2	2	0	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.5								
JOHNSON COUNTY	290	2	0	2	2	0	4	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	33.1								
KENTON COUNTY	6,569	5	2	35	28	7	191	117	74
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	11.3								
KNOTT COUNTY	101	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	42.5								
KNOX COUNTY	288	3	1	0	0	0	8	6	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.0								
LARUE COUNTY	53	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.5								
LAUREL COUNTY	634	1	2	8	8	0	5	5	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.8								

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1976 (CONT'D)

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggravated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
55	10	2	2	36	5	125	115	10	0	120	19
7	3	1	0	0	3	17	15	2	0	32	4
78	14	8	9	4	43	197	169	15	13	356	29
7	0	1	0	2	4	9	9	0	0	7	1
150	12	7	7	58	66	427	354	46	27	921	118
154	45	5	10	9	85	163	149	14	0	228	71
24	1	0	0	0	23	16	12	4	0	53	8
27	3	7	2	13	2	77	76	1	0	154	10
231	7	7	29	57	131	308	218	64	26	996	58
10	3	0	1	2	4	18	17	1	0	54	2
14	3	3	0	4	4	37	34	1	2	20	1
87	9	1	3	24	50	265	245	11	9	580	58
16	4	1	0	4	7	33	27	6	0	13	9
1,630	511	193	202	123	601	12,759	11,765	817	177	22,559	3,976
51	3	0	2	4	42	157	132	24	1	147	17
68	12	2	6	6	42	85	69	16	0	148	23
389	53	54	68	117	97	1,635	1,312	175	148	3,788	623
20	11	0	2	0	7	49	44	5	0	27	6
39	17	4	7	2	9	105	91	13	1	88	54
15	2	1	0	6	6	19	18	0	1	18	5
127	20	5	16	6	80	174	154	20	0	294	105

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

COUNTY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man Slaughter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm.
LAWRENCE COUNTY	109	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	36.6								
LEE COUNTY	55	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	41.8								
LESLIE COUNTY	110	5	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	48.1								
LETCHER COUNTY	312	1	1	5	4	1	6	6	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	47.7								
LEWIS COUNTY	130	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	29.2								
LINCOLN COUNTY	158	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	29.1								
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	124	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	14.5								
LOGAN COUNTY	324	5	0	3	3	0	5	4	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	44.4								
LYON COUNTY	118	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.7								
McCRACKEN COUNTY	2,294	7	1	8	8	0	36	27	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	31.4								
McCREARY COUNTY	164	2	3	2	2	0	4	1	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	29.8								
McLEAN COUNTY	113	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	15.0								
MADISON COUNTY	1,926	1	5	8	6	2	21	11	10
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	16.2								
MAGOFFIN COUNTY	103	3	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	39.8								
MARION COUNTY	305	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	18.6								
MARSHALL COUNTY	329	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	52.5								
MARTIN COUNTY	107	4	3	2	2	0	5	3	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	53.2								
MASON COUNTY	423	2	0	5	4	1	6	4	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	14.1								
MEADE COUNTY	184	0	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.3								
MENIFEE COUNTY	48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	12.5								
MERCER COUNTY	202	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	14.3								

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggravated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
22	5	0	1	0	16	53	48	3	2	36	10
9	6	1	1	1	0	29	23	6	0	12	4
23	8	0	2	1	12	45	38	7	0	36	10
129	20	8	5	9	87	122	112	10	0	102	34
21	9	4	2	0	6	51	45	2	4	51	9
19	8	0	2	0	9	80	73	7	0	54	12
14	1	0	4	3	6	44	40	4	0	67	4
71	8	2	8	26	27	112	111	1	0	147	8
16	4	3	2	0	7	39	37	1	1	63	4
205	17	29	11	123	25	595	504	80	11	1,343	125
30	3	0	3	2	22	80	77	10	1	47	13
10	3	0	2	1	4	46	38	8	0	54	5
157	12	13	11	27	94	449	348	71	30	1,259	125
49	14	3	5	2	25	25	21	4	0	30	18
43	6	4	3	0	30	86	66	20	0	172	30
33	2	0	1	14	16	158	149	9	0	129	20
81	18	1	5	0	57	25	20	5	0	37	10
37	1	2	0	0	34	89	70	2	17	304	14
23	6	1	3	5	8	85	81	4	0	65	13
3	1	0	0	0	2	24	24	0	0	19	3
10	0	1	2	5	2	67	56	9	2	112	12

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

COUNTY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man Slaughter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
METCALFE COUNTY	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	43.4								
MONROE COUNTY	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	36.3								
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	424	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	13.9								
MORGAN COUNTY	79	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.5								
MUHLENBERG COUNTY	365	0	2	3	3	0	7	6	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	38.0								
NELSON COUNTY	405	2	1	0	0	0	5	5	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.2								
NICHOLAS COUNTY	42	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	38.0								
OHIO COUNTY	244	0	0	4	3	1	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	63.9								
OLDHAM COUNTY	526	0	0	6	4	2	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.8								
OWEN COUNTY	113	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	21.2								
OWSLEY COUNTY	28	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	39.2								
PENDLETON COUNTY	97	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.6								
PERRY COUNTY	541	8	2	8	6	2	11	11	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.5								
PIKE COUNTY	719	7	2	3	3	0	7	7	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.7								
POWELL COUNTY	93	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	41.9								
PULASKI COUNTY	333	2	1	5	5	0	12	11	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	53.4								
ROBERTSON COUNTY	14	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	64.2								
ROCKCASTLE COUNTY	255	2	1	1	1	0	6	6	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	10.9								
ROWAN COUNTY	511	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.4								
RUSSELL COUNTY	97	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.8								
SCOTT COUNTY	486	0	0	4	3	1	6	5	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	12.7								

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggravated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
17	5	0	2	1	9	22	19	3	0	9	7
2	0	0	0	0	2	11	10	1	0	16	5
57	14	6	4	1	32	132	120	4	8	235	26
13	6	0	2	0	5	43	38	4	1	17	8
58	11	1	3	32	11	107	104	3	0	182	19
57	5	1	9	28	14	162	144	18	0	173	20
12	4	0	2	0	6	10	8	2	0	25	0
64	3	0	0	45	16	83	76	6	1	94	13
68	5	9	11	12	31	187	154	27	6	245	47
10	4	0	3	0	3	38	33	4	1	59	8
13	5	0	1	1	6	13	12	1	0	1	3
13	0	2	2	0	9	38	28	9	1	41	9
82	22	8	10	1	41	116	99	17	0	289	68
250	36	6	13	8	187	239	206	33	0	307	93
6	2	0	0	0	4	44	41	3	0	35	9
81	5	3	1	2	70	142	126	16	0	132	29
5	2	0	0	0	3	6	5	1	0	1	0
30	11	1	1	0	17	120	105	15	0	105	8
41	10	3	7	1	20	95	83	12	0	365	28
8	6	0	0	0	2	44	41	3	0	39	6
51	1	2	2	1	45	129	105	16	8	324	17

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

COUNTY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man Slaughter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
SHELBY COUNTY	425	1	2	3	3	0		7	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.4								
SIMPSON COUNTY	262	1	3	2	2	0	9	4	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.8								
SPENCER COUNTY	31	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.3								
TAYLOR COUNTY	269	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	17.4								
TODD COUNTY	103	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.3								
TRIGG COUNTY	58	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	55.1								
TRIMBLE COUNTY	44	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	34.0								
UNION COUNTY	240	0	2	2	2	0	4	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.0								
WARREN COUNTY	3,959	4	0	11	7	4	84	64	20
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	16.8								
WASHINGTON COUNTY	129	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.0								
WAYNE COUNTY	171	1	1	3	3	0	1	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	33.9								
WEBSTER COUNTY	175	0	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	45.7								
WHITLEY COUNTY	429	5	0	2	2	0	7	4	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.7								
WOLFE COUNTY	46	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	21.7								
WOODFORD COUNTY	365	1	2	3	3	0	9	8	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.7								

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggravated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
43	8	5	6	14	10	179	151	28	0	187	15
51	6	4	4	3	34	70	65	5	0	143	20
8	1	1	1	0	5	14	13	1	0	10	3
19	1	0	1	0	17	64	53	11	0	185	13
11	0	0	2	9	0	39	39	0	0	46	6
10	3	0	0	5	2	24	24	0	0	20	4
16	2	0	0	2	12	18	18	0	0	16	3
43	7	1	3	7	25	99	92	6	1	104	13
286	27	46	31	23	159	886	695	159	32	2,573	274
5	2	1	0	1	1	32	29	3	0	86	5
39	7	0	0	3	29	54	49	5	0	90	12
30	3	0	3	9	15	72	70	2	0	71	10
69	9	0	5	6	49	155	143	11	1	198	42
6	0	0	1	0	5	15	14	1	0	18	7
33	3	0	4	26	0	104	97	7	0	207	8

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

CITY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man Slaughter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm	Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet Etc, Aggravated	Non-Aggravated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
ASHLAND	1,333	1	0	3	2	1	24	9	15	74	4	1	0	5	61	240	209	21	10	978	77
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	12.1																				
BOWLING GREEN	2,655	3	0	9	6	3	72	56	16	202	16	41	22	16	107	601	469	108	24	1,688	187
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.9																				
COVINGTON	4,096	2	1	21	17	4	162	95	67	270	42	48	61	74	45	1,077	857	136	84	2,165	444
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	9.9																				
DANVILLE	470	1	0	3	1	2	3	1	2	53	6	3	3	4	37	90	67	5	18	334	23
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.1																				
ELIZABETHTOWN	615	1	0	0	0	0	15	14	1	64	5	5	3	21	30	130	87	25	18	400	35
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.8																				
ERLANGER	480	0	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	26	0	0	0	17	9	61	60	1	0	351	45
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.3																				
FLATWOODS	163	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	44	38	0	6	113	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	3.0																				
FLORENCE	908	2	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	16	1	0	1	9	5	129	93	12	24	664	86
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	13.8																				
FT. THOMAS	355	0	0	3	3	0	4	3	1	22	1	1	2	3	15	84	63	9	12	250	7
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	10.7																				
FRANKFORT	938	2	0	4	4	0	23	11	12	52	0	0	2	48	2	197	197	0	0	629	33
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.6																				
GEORGETOWN	310	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	27	0	0	0	1	26	60	45	9	6	237	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	11.6																				
GLASGOW	191	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	16	3	3	0	1	9	33	32	1	0	136	11
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	35.0																				
HENDERSON	1,193	2	0	3	3	0	18	13	5	194	5	6	23	33	127	235	151	59	25	834	34
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.1																				
HOPKINSVILLE	1,687	2	0	7	5	2	46	36	10	90	20	27	13	20	10	410	364	2	44	1,083	59
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	13.0																				
JEFFERSONTOWN P. D.	542	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	1	23	2	2	1	17	1	135	128	7	0	345	32
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	11.4																				
LEXINGTON	13,019	18	7	58	48	10	355	221	134	993	135	145	172	76	465	3,149	2,037	921	191	8,329	582
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.6																				
LOUISVILLE	23,525	79	23	123	82	41	1,649	910	779	779	385	139	120	29	106	7,705	6,901	643	161	10,702	2,554
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	15.7																				
MADISONVILLE	565	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	2	29	2	0	0	13	13	141	132	0	9	384	20
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.1																				
MAYFIELD	212	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	23	3	3	1	11	5	71	48	21	2	116	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	36.7																				
MIDDLESBORO	391	2	0	2	1	1	8	4	4	62	5	4	3	1	49	76	64	10	2	259	31
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	27.8																				
MURRAY	254	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	2	0	1	4	0	37	30	6	1	197	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	45.2																				

*Includes Entire County

TABLE 19

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

CITY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man Slaughter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm	Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggravated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
NEWPORT	1,252	6	2	12	9	3	61	34	27	206	12	27	16	23	28	475	321	135	19	431	188
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.9																				
NICHOLASVILLE	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	0	1	1	16	66	52	13	1	96	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	8.8																				
OWENSBORO	2,312	6	0	3	1	2	31	27	4	55	6	17	5	13	14	412	275	116	21	1,737	82
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	12.5																				
PADUCAH	1,704	6	0	1	1	0	30	22	8	106	4	2	8	76	16	453	377	73	3	1,035	89
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	17.3																				
RADCLIFF	591	2	0	9	7	2	10	9	1	40	2	0	0	26	12	136	129	0	7	366	40
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.1																				
RICHMOND	1005	1	0	2	2	0	10	3	7	79	2	9	10	19	39	185	129	34	22	709	58
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	16.1																				
ST. MATTHEWS	854	0	0	3	0	3	14	9	5	38	3	2	3	19	11	131	87	33	11	610	69
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	12.6																				
SHIVELY	1,007	1	0	1	1	0	38	34	4	40	4	2	2	32	0	229	219	10	0	603	95
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	10.9																				
SOMERSET	88	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	25	0	0	1	0	24	30	30	0	0	48	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	43.1																				
WINCHESTER	771	3	0	3	2	1	12	8	4	70	8	5	2	6	49	225	165	24	36	483	24
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	14.1																				
JEFFERSON COUNTY POLICE	15,944	24	42	109	68	41	283	211	72	722	115	44	74	16	473	4,462	4,389	72	1	9,625	1,192
*Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.5																				
BOONE COUNTY P. D.	554	1	2	5	5	0	4	3	1	19	2	1	1	8	7	112	105	7	0	378	42
*Percent Index Offenses Cleared	9.9																				
CAMPBELL COUNTY P. D.	177	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	7	0	1	0	2	4	91	75	14	2	75	6
*Percent Index Offenses Cleared	9.0																				
KENTON COUNTY P. D.	673	1	0	11	9	2	6	4	2	42	6	5	7	24	0	214	181	3	30	334	65
*Percent Index Offenses Cleared	11.2																				

*County P. D.'s Listed Separately Because of size of Dept.

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1976

OFFENSES	ADAIR	ALLEN	ANDERSON	BALLARD	BARREN	BATH	BELL	BOONE
Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	3	0	0	1	3	0	14	3
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Forcible Rape	0	0	1	2	2	2	5	3
Robbery	2	1	0	0	1	0	15	6
Aggravated Assault	11	5	9	2	20	5	25	27
Breaking and Entering	37	8	16	13	38	10	55	28
Larceny—Theft	21	21	11	15	77	27	102	150
Auto Theft	1	2	3	0	8	1	9	9
Subtotal for Above Offenses	75	37	40	33	150	45	226	228
Other Assaults	1	16	0	1	18	12	81	24
Arson	0	0	1	16	0	3	1	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	7	8	1	1	6	1	7	11
Fraud	191	102	94	10	166	20	22	16
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possession	6	1	5	2	27	6	10	59
Vandalism	6	0	0	0	0	0	9	11
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	1	7	7	1	22	4	49	15
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	3
Narcotic Drug Laws	12	5	12	11	65	13	84	117
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	1	10	12	2	4	12	23	16
Driving Under the Influence	112	178	223	124	654	73	387	432
Liquor Laws	11	46	27	8	44	28	69	85
Drunkenness	339	307	117	71	672	260	1,257	372
Disorderly Conduct	18	84	46	18	182	40	176	86
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al. Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	69	131	49	17	290	32	164	114
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	13	10	0	0	0	0	19	4
Runaways	2	4	14	4	16	2	10	56
Total	864	947	648	320	2,318	552	2,594	1,650

TABLE 20

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TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1976

	BOURBON	BOYD	BOYLE	BRACKEN	BREATHITT	BRECKINRIDGE	BULLITT	BUTLER	CALDWELL	CALLOWAY	CAMPBELL	CARLISLE	CARROLL	CARTER	CASEY	CHRISTIAN
Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	2	1	4	0	7	0	1	1	0	1	6	0	0	2	0	6
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	3	2	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	14	0	2	0	0	10
Robbery	1	9	2	1	4	0	1	0	3	4	25	0	0	0	0	16
Aggravated Assault	16	23	15	1	23	17	30	17	22	12	60	1	1	16	2	112
Breaking and Entering	18	53	93	10	11	16	28	16	32	10	114	5	5	10	12	97
Larceny—Theft	37	131	168	7	9	31	11	30	26	88	356	1	28	53	14	376
Auto Theft	9	16	11	2	9	1	49	8	1	5	17	1	5	15	3	32
Subtotal for Above Offenses	83	236	296	21	70	65	123	72	87	121	595	8	41	97	31	649
Other Assaults	34	85	68	0	15	1	5	1	16	2	175	3	15	30	10	41
Arson	4	6	5	4	0	2	0	0	0	3	15	1	2	0	0	5
Forgery and Counterfeiting	15	6	15	1	0	9	0	4	1	14	3	3	5	3	3	12
Fraud	47	77	147	23	5	135	11	43	122	119	33	3	146	83	368	178
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possession	17	28	17	3	5	1	10	0	3	7	89	0	1	5	0	21
Vandalism	2	29	16	8	9	1	6	12	1	0	60	0	0	21	0	108
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	7	15	12	0	15	2	17	1	6	5	51	0	2	6	4	47
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	1	19	9	0	2	2	0	3	6	2	18	1	1	2	0	36
Narcotic Drug Laws	42	70	28	16	24	14	119	8	24	41	284	10	7	31	53	357
Gambling	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Offenses Against Family	8	85	30	2	2	31	23	17	18	17	61	4	58	55	3	55
Driving Under the Influence	212	449	361	30	192	225	1,054	107	237	204	416	49	225	423	380	689
Liquor Laws	25	94	36	4	8	28	61	4	25	12	172	0	14	16	5	193
Drunkenness	384	1,664	562	51	696	236	809	330	327	148	921	31	290	833	788	1,675
Disorderly Conduct	58	194	61	14	81	79	192	41	89	45	692	4	26	56	60	252
Vagrancy	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Al. Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	97	323	429	11	33	91	133	37	111	60	387	2	34	76	435	366
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	16	0	3	3	0	8
Runaways	3	9	16	2	7	6	4	4	4	0	36	0	7	15	6	85
Total	1,043	3,402	2,113	190	1,164	928	2,581	687	1,079	800	4,028	120	877	1,755	2,146	4,704

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

[79]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1976

OFFENSES	CLARK	CLAY	CLINTON	CRITTENDEN	CUMBERLAND	DAVIESS	EDMONSON	ELLIOTT
Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	6	6	0	0	0	6	5	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Forcible Rape	2	0	0	0	1	10	0	0
Robbery	5	3	0	0	0	16	0	1
Aggravated Assault	28	26	3	6	4	88	26	3
Breaking and Entering	40	15	23	15	17	236	4	3
Larceny—Theft	82	15	1	6	0	388	11	1
Auto Theft	10	12	3	1	0	51	5	0
Subtotal for Above Offenses	173	78	30	28	22	797	51	8
Other Assaults	64	16	6	4	3	225	3	4
Arson	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	7	3	1	2	3	108	0	0
Fraud	187	11	29	58	58	446	68	6
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	10	11	1	7	1	61	1	1
Vandalism	16	7	0	2	0	62	0	10
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	10	12	6	5	4	47	3	3
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	2	0	0	0	0	19	0	1
Narcotic Drug Laws	80	27	27	10	4	495	1	45
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Offenses Against Family	50	4	3	20	0	146	27	0
Driving Under the Influence	484	435	269	142	134	704	68	198
Liquor Laws	79	31	4	20	4	365	18	27
Drunkenness	1,202	959	452	91	350	2,059	91	303
Disorderly Conduct	75	50	43	28	13	321	10	8
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	238	41	175	42	43	613	26	10
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	1	1	0	0	0	67	0	0
Runaways	33	0	0	0	0	124	0	0
Total	2,714	1,686	1,046	459	642	6,667	367	625

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

[80]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1976

ESTILL	FAYETTE	FLEMING	FLOYD	FRANKLIN	FULTON	GALLATIN	GARRARD	GRANT	GRAVES	GRAYSON	GREEN	GREENUP	HANCOCK	HARDIN	HARLAN
1	23	2	6	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	2	5	0	3	19
0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1
0	44	0	5	8	1	0	1	3	2	9	0	2	0	7	4
0	201	0	1	15	4	1	2	1	2	0	0	13	0	13	26
10	243	9	67	78	16	5	3	12	28	50	4	41	5	61	71
18	483	12	55	54	17	10	15	13	16	56	4	21	1	86	79
3	1,779	10	54	131	54	15	8	27	79	31	2	81	4	263	102
2	130	0	17	8	0	16	3	12	4	11	0	16	1	38	26
34	2,910	33	206	295	92	50	32	68	133	158	12	179	14	471	328
28	387	8	43	6	15	5	12	10	23	2	2	37	2	72	66
0	21	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	16	4	0	1	0	3	4
10	175	1	4	62	4	3	3	6	18	13	3	1	0	20	5
30	735	32	21	451	145	24	205	25	160	156	75	66	9	235	40
0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	312	0	12	22	6	5	2	45	7	16	3	10	1	42	14
0	163	2	12	16	0	4	0	14	0	1	0	13	0	17	10
8	131	2	26	19	4	1	1	13	4	7	3	6	0	77	67
0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	65	0	0	6	6	0	0	5	0	3	1	2	0	9	4
15	455	15	115	198	9	12	15	129	51	75	4	121	7	240	194
0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
12	184	3	7	20	10	6	5	14	20	19	0	42	1	42	32
368	847	90	666	651	125	100	123	533	370	336	133	790	75	1,925	778
29	181	5	132	34	30	15	7	7	35	65	5	6	11	105	134
471	5,817	226	1,941	1,020	251	67	343	476	441	398	167	894	120	1,349	2,035
33	726	30	107	154	84	12	21	49	116	66	9	119	14	187	138
1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
41	1,012	23	135	339	81	16	47	43	49	149	22	94	9	471	239
0	93	0	0	32	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	1
4	297	1	11	41	0	1	0	77	0	7	2	25	1	96	3
1,099	14,586	471	3,439	3,375	865	321	816	1,515	1,444	1,475	441	2,406	264	5,393	4,096

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

[81]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1976

OFFENSES	HARRISON	HART	HENDERSON	HENRY	HICKMAN	HOPKINS	JACKSON	JEFFERSON
Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	2	0	4	0	0	3	3	123
Manslaughter By Negligence	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Forcible Rape	2	1	5	1	0	2	2	149
Robbery	0	2	9	0	0	3	0	691
Aggravated Assault	7	22	55	5	9	45	11	1,034
Breaking and Entering	5	9	89	7	6	41	7	1,719
Larceny—Theft	13	20	314	27	5	150	5	4,350
Auto Theft	6	2	16	5	1	20	3	334
Subtotal for Above Offenses	36	56	493	45	21	265	32	8,401
Other Assaults	16	1	88	4	3	35	7	2,318
Arson	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	84
Forgery and Counterfeiting	2	4	12	8	4	5	1	376
Fraud	97	123	72	268	74	145	8	408
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property Buying, Receiving, Possession	4	2	34	1	1	7	6	502
Vandalism	4	3	30	0	0	14	0	19
Weapons Carrying, Possession, Etc.	9	7	22	4	3	10	9	696
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	783
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	0	0	10	1	0	5	0	185
Narcotic Drug Laws	121	38	143	3	4	70	23	2,480
Gambling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	255
Offenses Against Family	8	15	36	16	5	39	3	233
Driving Under the Influence	179	404	717	94	49	448	198	3,128
Liquor Laws	23	22	161	2	8	48	19	709
Drunkenness	218	445	786	102	82	651	653	7,103
Disorderly Conduct	68	81	123	92	14	114	21	3,154
Vagrancy	0	1	14	0	2	0	0	98
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	37	59	316	48	31	157	31	5,324
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	14
Runaways	2	10	45	0	0	8	0	132
Total	824	1,271	3,183	688	301	2,022	1,012	36,402

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

[82]

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1976

JESSAMINE	JOHNSON	KENTON	KNOTT	KNOX	LARUE	LAUREL	LAWRENCE	LEE	LESLIE	LETCHER	LEWIS	LINCOLN	LIVINGSTON	LOGAN	LYON
0	3	5	1	3	1	4	1	0	5	1	2	1	0	5	2
0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	2	18	2	0	0	9	0	1	3	5	2	0	0	3	0
0	4	60	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	0
17	37	149	11	27	14	60	5	7	23	43	9	16	8	45	6
35	26	248	15	16	4	44	23	24	18	57	20	14	11	53	8
41	56	641	25	53	4	86	16	13	33	66	10	5	4	71	11
6	7	23	12	7	0	33	7	1	2	12	1	9	1	4	2
100	135	1,146	70	108	23	238	52	46	84	189	46	45	24	184	29
32	20	306	6	8	2	63	21	0	10	83	9	5	6	13	3
3	6	13	2	2	1	4	1	3	2	2	0	2	0	4	0
3	8	29	3	6	2	13	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	13	0
176	23	63	32	15	115	91	23	3	2	21	1	139	11	400	2
0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	9	189	2	8	1	28	11	2	1	10	0	18	4	3	1
0	8	139	7	5	2	28	2	4	8	2	12	7	5	0	1
3	7	67	16	15	2	29	1	3	6	15	1	8	1	21	1
0	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	5	43	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	3
25	32	419	41	52	34	101	24	10	43	46	4	43	15	52	6
0	0	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
32	5	32	16	16	6	46	10	6	7	21	4	49	1	31	2
271	228	1,229	320	386	155	674	133	195	123	472	80	285	192	288	85
14	38	312	126	58	36	103	8	16	38	55	3	86	6	55	1
120	684	2,487	991	942	360	1,244	295	330	419	1,237	258	893	102	262	51
186	48	915	120	105	17	134	32	63	41	71	34	82	27	30	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
194	71	1,264	71	103	70	280	62	10	42	167	31	46	30	115	36
0	0	63	0	3	9	55	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
10	3	160	9	5	0	90	5	8	2	13	4	2	0	3	3
1,776	1,330	8,884	1,832	1,843	841	3,231	686	699	828	2,412	488	1,714	424	1,483	230

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

[83]

OFFENSES	McCRACKEN	McCREARY	McLEAN	MADISON	MAGOFFIN	MARION	MARSHALL	MARTIN	MASON	MEADE	MENIFEE	MERCER	METCALFE	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MORGAN	MUHLENBERG	NELSON	NICHOLAS	OHIO	OLDHAM	OWEN	OWSLEY	PENDLETON
Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	4	3	0	1	2	2	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Manslaughter By Negligence	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Forcible Rape	5	3	0	1	1	1	5	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	5	0	0	2
Robbery	15	3	0	12	0	3	3	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	8	2	1	4	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	177	10	5	26	30	12	17	39	4	17	0	9	4	3	34	8	48	48	9	49	66	3	5	6
Breaking and Entering	225	15	8	53	1	18	42	11	18	37	8	9	7	7	13	18	21	18	5	32	40	11	3	9
Larceny—Theft	437	37	4	323	15	35	35	19	49	7	1	19	5	6	28	1	72	61	6	77	50	3	0	3
Auto Theft	21	3	0	26	1	7	5	6	2	3	1	0	5	3	4	8	1	8	0	6	14	4	1	4
Subtotal for Above Offenses	885	77	17	446	51	78	107	08	83	68	11	38	21	20	80	38	153	144	23	168	179	22	11	26
Other Assaults	6	16	4	115	14	29	15	37	46	0	2	0	9	1	35	5	5	6	4	7	12	2	7	6
Arson	8	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	7	4	0	1	3	1	2	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	151	0	1	33	0	4	15	6	11	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	16	1	26	2	0	4	0
Fraud	847	33	22	171	9	69	105	14	54	84	2	205	67	73	357	6	24	130	33	193	70	24	4	14
Embezzlement	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	44	31	0	54	2	7	10	0	4	3	2	4	0	0	2	1	8	1	1	8	5	4	3	7
Vandalism	74	3	6	6	5	7	3	11	16	1	0	3	2	0	18	14	8	8	3	5	17	3	0	2
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	30	8	2	50	13	5	1	6	4	11	0	3	5	1	7	2	10	7	0	1	8	0	1	7
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	30	0	3	12	3	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	14	0	0	1
Narcotic Drug Laws	461	48	20	227	6	14	82	13	19	88	10	6	9	7	26	7	46	71	8	52	57	1	11	63
Gambling	4	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	92	18	10	32	1	0	36	8	11	6	0	4	1	1	19	4	14	12	2	48	23	1	3	1
Driving Under the Influence	1,217	211	78	942	569	366	189	80	125	473	53	222	54	74	337	234	572	485	30	206	245	49	127	136
Liquor Laws	350	24	20	420	79	85	42	3	27	62	6	14	9	2	46	43	95	57	15	107	13	0	3	5
Drunkenness	1,861	932	104	2,445	1,285	638	223	598	371	440	239	407	191	464	914	465	814	572	80	259	134	33	422	127
Disorderly Conduct	270	71	20	258	38	113	39	49	110	48	7	44	23	25	129	74	101	61	22	73	22	16	22	37
Vagrancy	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	1,152	66	24	546	36	144	74	42	79	52	11	15	25	54	104	20	55	165	24	147	122	20	22	28
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	1	1	1	14	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1
Runaways	84	5	10	89	4	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	?	5	6	0	4	13	0	0	2
Total	7,576	1,548	343	5,864	2,115	1,562	946	963	968	1,343	346	968	416	723	2,094	922	1,922	1,747	246	1,323	939	176	642	463

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

[84]

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

[85]

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

OFFENSES	PERRY	PIKE	POWELL	PULASKI	ROBERTSON	ROCKCASTLE	ROWAN	RUSSELL
Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	8	7	0	2	0	3	1	1
Manslaughter By Negligence	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Forcible Rape	9	1	0	7	4	1	0	4
Robbery	4	8	1	10	0	1	2	0
Aggravated Assault	43	111	2	11	3	16	28	10
Breaking and Entering	25	54	28	111	3	11	12	21
Larceny-Theft	64	83	18	189	2	24	97	10
Auto Theft	24	29	6	15	0	11	11	2
Subtotal for Above Offenses	178	295	55	346	12	68	151	48
Other Assaults	26	109	5	74	2	9	12	1
Arson	1	3	1	14	0	3	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	8	0	29	0	12	6	4
Fraud	21	44	40	146	4	14	115	131
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possession	12	14	1	24	0	21	4	1
Vandalism	12	14	2	60	0	7	16	0
Weapons; Carrying, Possession, Etc.	24	28	3	21	2	12	14	1
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	2	13	1	7	0	0	0	1
Narcotic Drug Laws	120	106	77	53	13	11	79	1
Gambling	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	11	24	2	83	0	11	9	0
Driving Under the Influence	863	961	161	615	20	295	387	271
Liquor Laws	32	183	35	60	0	76	39	8
Drunkenness	1,757	2,633	442	1,048	17	461	634	513
Disorderly Conduct	142	223	30	175	3	52	66	29
Vagrancy	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	124	158	25	242	4	25	80	58
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	67	7	0	2	0	0	0	0
Runaways	15	35	2	14	0	6	1	0
Total	3,407	4,862	882	3,013	77	1,083	1,618	1,067

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

[86]

SCOTT	SHELBY	SIMPSON	SPENCER	TAYLOR	TODD	TRIGG	TRIMBLE	UNION	WARREN	WASHINGTON	WAYNE	WEBSTER	WHITLEY	WOLFE	WOODFORD
0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	10	1	1
0	0	2	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	5	3	1	2	1
5	10	8	1	5	0	1	2	6	58	0	1	8	9	1	8
5	38	18	5	1	11	8	9	12	107	1	10	18	23	2	27
14	57	26	1	10	6	7	10	12	175	23	19	25	43	2	17
42	55	25	1	38	10	7	7	19	480	34	33	23	76	0	36
7	7	10	0	5	0	5	0	1	70	0	2	5	19	3	5
77	171	94	9	61	28	33	30	52	895	60	72	82	181	11	96
38	3	34	3	18	0	2	8	23	128	1	41	13	41	4	0
1	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	8	1	4	0	1
3	12	15	0	1	5	0	0	6	63	7	9	4	5	0	9
149	110	31	20	46	68	9	53	57	1,074	3	103	45	32	0	179
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	27	7	0	0	1	0	4	0	33	1	6	6	15	1	7
0	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	71	5	1	2	9	4	0
5	2	3	1	2	1	4	0	3	43	2	8	5	15	2	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	1	1	4	3	0	1
26	55	35	6	23	22	20	9	13	211	12	25	9	23	34	49
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	12	9	4	1	4	0	22	85	2	24	14	13	3	17
274	292	172	83	184	175	121	28	118	805	140	205	89	365	136	403
4	5	26	12	33	15	6	16	44	148	6	19	7	60	15	61
315	221	299	121	259	134	121	46	127	1,526	225	572	83	688	292	526
65	42	78	25	24	15	9	3	47	250	15	294	35	161	31	59
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	49	64	7	56	19	12	16	118	655	37	222	41	63	21	179
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
5	5	2	0	0	0	0	7	7	66	0	11	2	20	0	5
1,080	1,021	873	296	711	484	345	221	654	6,070	517	1,624	442	1,698	554	1,598

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

[87]

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program of Kentucky collects, analyzes, and publishes data relating to the various police agencies and officers of the state. Information regarding police employee strength, assaults against law enforcement authors, and an individual listing of police employees for reporting cities and counties is included in this section.

POLICE EMPLOYEE RATES

During 1976, cities with a population in excess of 100,000 showed the highest rate of police employees per 1,000 residents with 1,146 sworn officers and 1,596 total police employees per 1,000 inhabitants. Ratios for the rest of the state ranged from 1.0 to 1.5 police employees per 1,000 residents.

The charts in this section show actual police strength rather than recommended police strength. Numerous factors govern the important determination of police strength. Some of these factors are the size, density, geographic location, and proximity to metropolitan areas of the population to be served.

MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICERS

In 1976, cities with populations in excess of 100,000 had a ratio of 2.1 officers for each 1,000 residents. Group II and V show 1.5 officer per 1,000 residents. Refer to the chart on the next page for the ratios in the remaining groups.

COUNTY POLICE AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS

Both sheriff's departments and county police agencies exhibit a great diversity of functions throughout the state. Some sheriff's departments operate strictly within the civil area, while others assume full law enforcement responsibilities. County police departments vary in the degree to which they enforce the law within the incorporated cities in their respective jurisdictions. Due to these differences in police services rendered by such agencies, their population ratios are not presented here.

STATE POLICE

Since its inception, the Kentucky State Police has had law enforcement in all areas of the state, with extremely limited jurisdiction in those cities of the first five classes, unless those cities elected to give the State Police full jurisdiction. After June 19, 1976, legislation passed by the 1976 General Assembly will give the State Police unlimited statewide jurisdiction, except on federal military installations. The Bureau of State Police also renders aids and services, free of charge and upon request, to all the law enforcement agencies of the state.

In 1976, the Bureau of State Police employed a total of 1,434 persons. Of these, 970 were sworn officers, and the remainder were civilian employees in the categories of radio dispatchers, cadets, and clerical workers. The 1,434 State Police employees are dispersed throughout the state in a manner that makes it extremely difficult to compute State Police employee rates by population group.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS 1976


GROUP I — OVER 100,000: 2.1 / 2.9

GROUP II — 25,000 TO 100,000: 1.5 / 1.8

GROUP III — 10,000 TO 25,000: 1.2 / 1.5

GROUP IV — 5,000 TO 10,000: 1.0 / 1.6

GROUP V — UNDER 5,000: 1.5 / 1.8

POLICE OFFICERS

TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
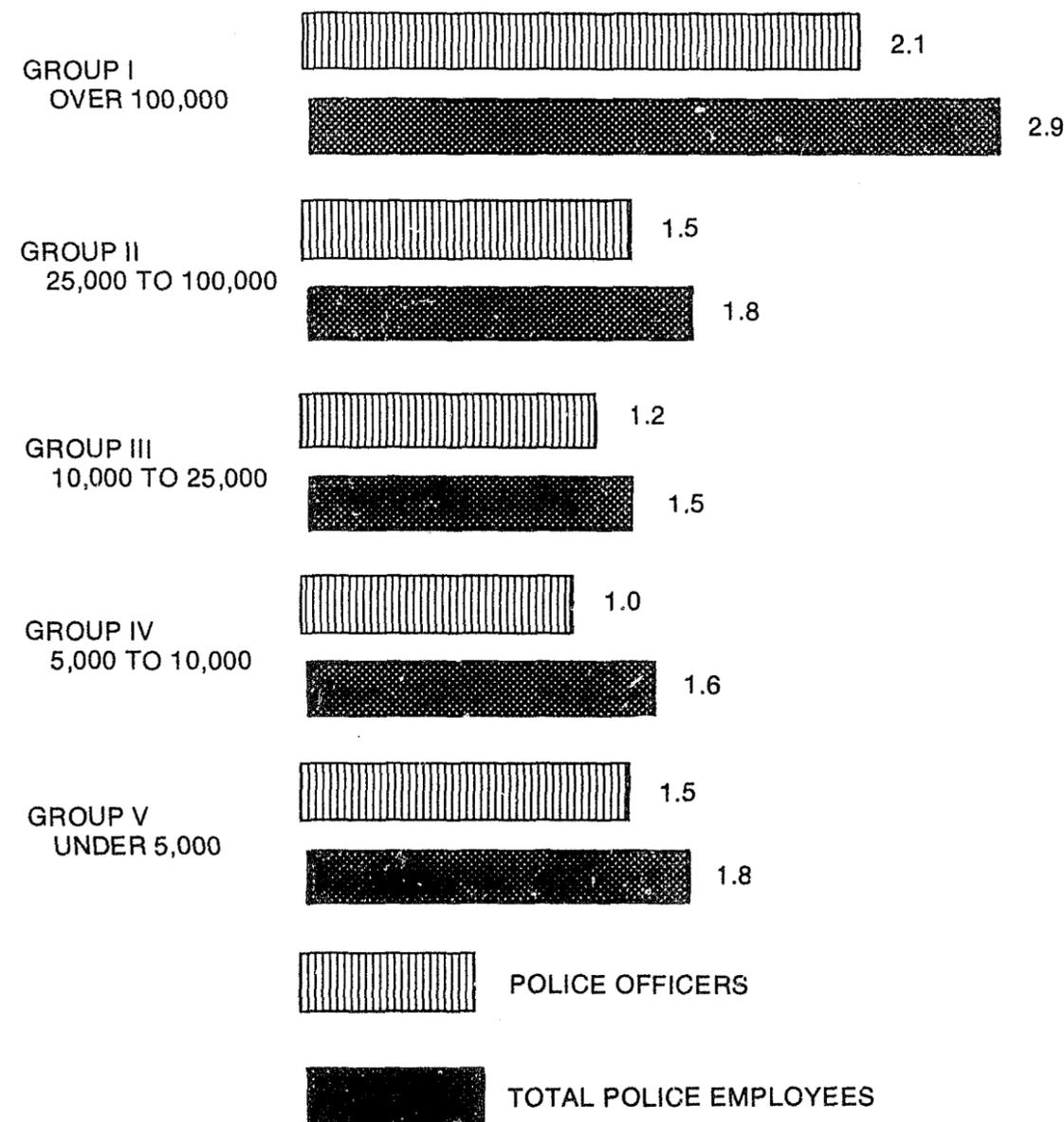
CHART 13

POLICE KILLED AND ASSAULTED

The killing or assault of a police officer has implications which reach far beyond the overt act. Such occurrences are, in effect, an attack upon the law and upon society itself. These attacks constitute an immediate threat to the well-being of the community and the police officers who protect and serve it. This situation must become a subject of serious public concern.

POLICE OFFICERS KILLED

During 1976, there was one police officer killed in the line of duty through the acts of criminals. This compares with 2 such deaths in 1975, another 2 in 1973, and none in 1974.

ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS

There were 404 reported assaults against police officers during 1976. Not all of these assaults resulted in injury to the officer, but injuries were sustained in 38.4 percent of the attacks.

In 1976, the rate of police officers assaulted per 100 officers was highest among county police agencies, with 30.7 assaults per 100 police officers. This compares to a ratio of 30.3 assaults per 100 officers in 1975. The highest assault rates among municipal officers were found in the cities in the population group of over 100,000 with a rate of 18.8 per 100 officers in 1976, compared with 7.4 per 100 officers in 1975. The Kentucky State Police reported 30.5 assaults per 100 officers, compared with the 1975 ratio of 5.7 per 100 officers.

WEAPONS USED

A breakdown of the weapons used in each killing of a police officer during 1976 follows.

Firearms, knives, other weapons and physical force.

In the realm of assaults upon police officers in 1976, personal weapons (hands, feet, etc.) were used in 77.7 percent of the assaults. Other dangerous weapons (includes everything but firearms and knives) were used in 11.2 percent of all police assaults. Firearms and knives had respective usage rates of 8.9 and 2.2 percent.

ASSAULTS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

A study of the type of service being rendered by the police officer when he was assaulted gives an indication of the degree of jeopardy an officer faces in a given situation.

Police officers responding to disturbance calls (family disputes, tavern fights, etc.) accounted for 25.0 percent of all police assault cases. Police officers attempting other arrests accounted for 32.2 percent of the assaults in 1976. Officers engaged in transporting prisoners accounted for 6.4 percent; officers making traffic stops accounted for 19.8 percent. The remaining assaults by type of activity are shown in chart form.

TIME OF POLICE ASSAULTS

An indication of time periods and related assault rates is presented below to indicate the hours of greatest danger to police officer.

The four hour period 10:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M., accounted for 36.1 percent of the assaults on police officers in 1976. The six hour period 8:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M., recorded 48.5 percent of the police assault cases, with the eight hour period 8:00 P.M. to 4:00 A.M. accounting for 62.6 percent of the assaults on police in 1976.

CLEARANCES

The police in Kentucky cleared by arrest 100 percent of the killings and 97.5 percent of the assaults against them. In spite of almost immediate apprehension of the offender, such attacks persist. This indicates a high degree of disrespect of the offenders for the police.

NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED PER 100 OFFICERS BY POPULATION GROUP 1976

GROUP I OVER 100,000 — 18.8

GROUP II 25,000 TO 100,000 — 6.7

GROUP III 10,000 TO 25,000 — 2.7

GROUP IV 5,000 TO 10,000 — 2.2

GROUP V UNDER 5,000 — 5.9

COUNTY POLICE — 30.7

SHERIFF'S DEPTS. — 2.5

STATE POLICE — 30.5
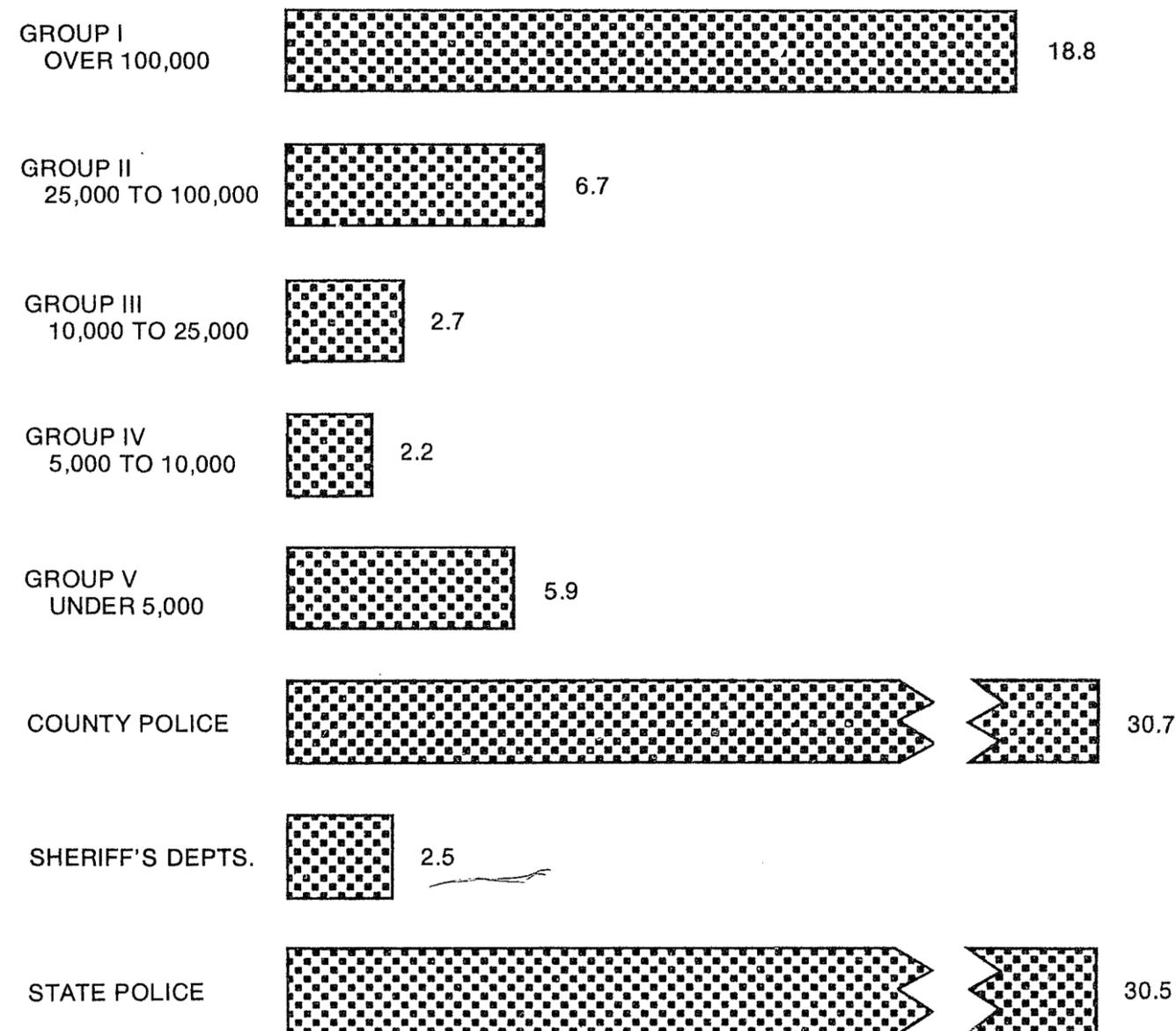
CHART 14

WEAPONS USED IN ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS 1976

77.7%

11.2%

8.9%

2.2%

| Firearms | Knife | Other Weapons | Physical Force |
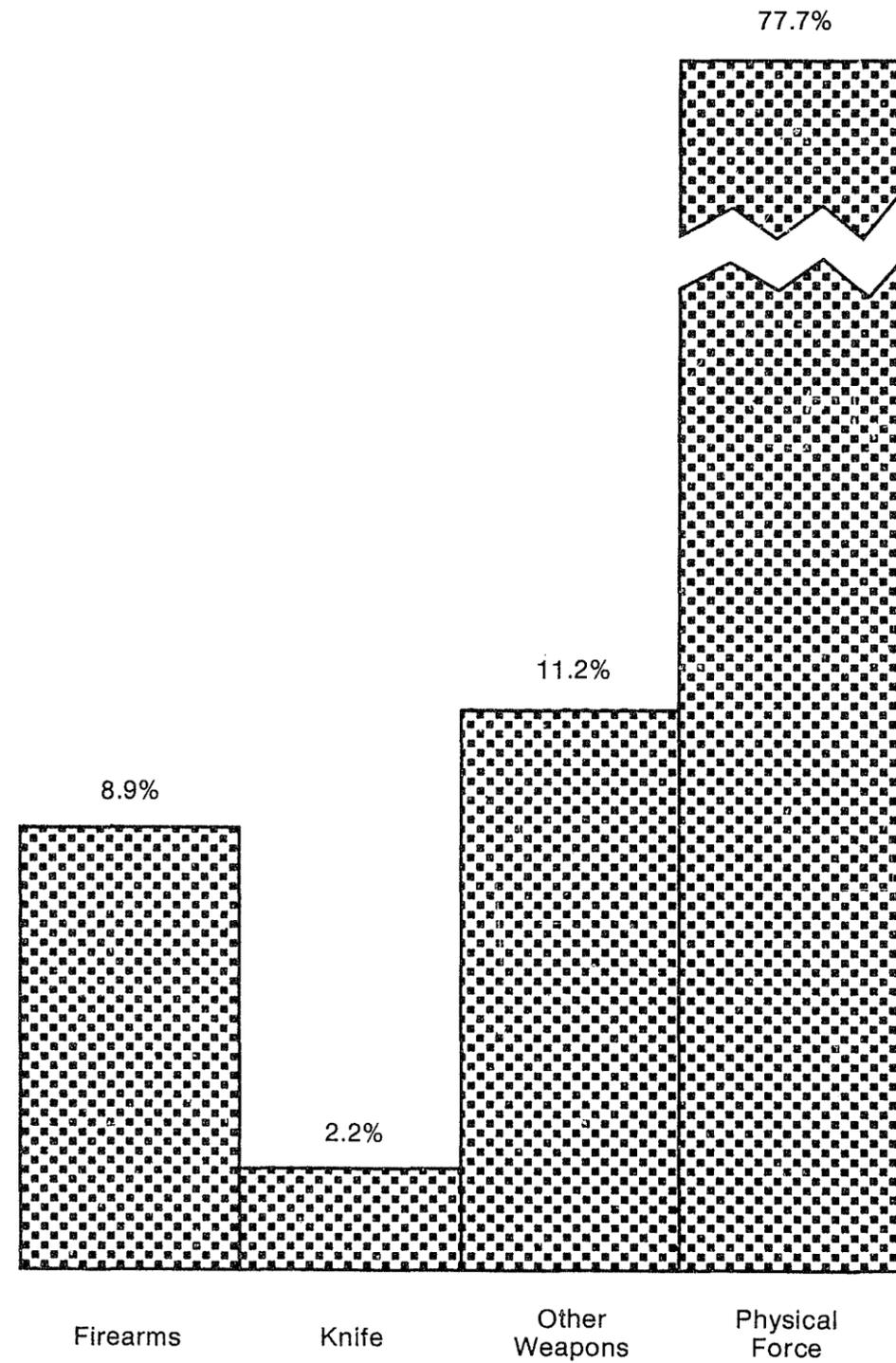
CHART 15

[92]

TYPE OF ACTIVITY 1976 BY POLICE ASSAULTED
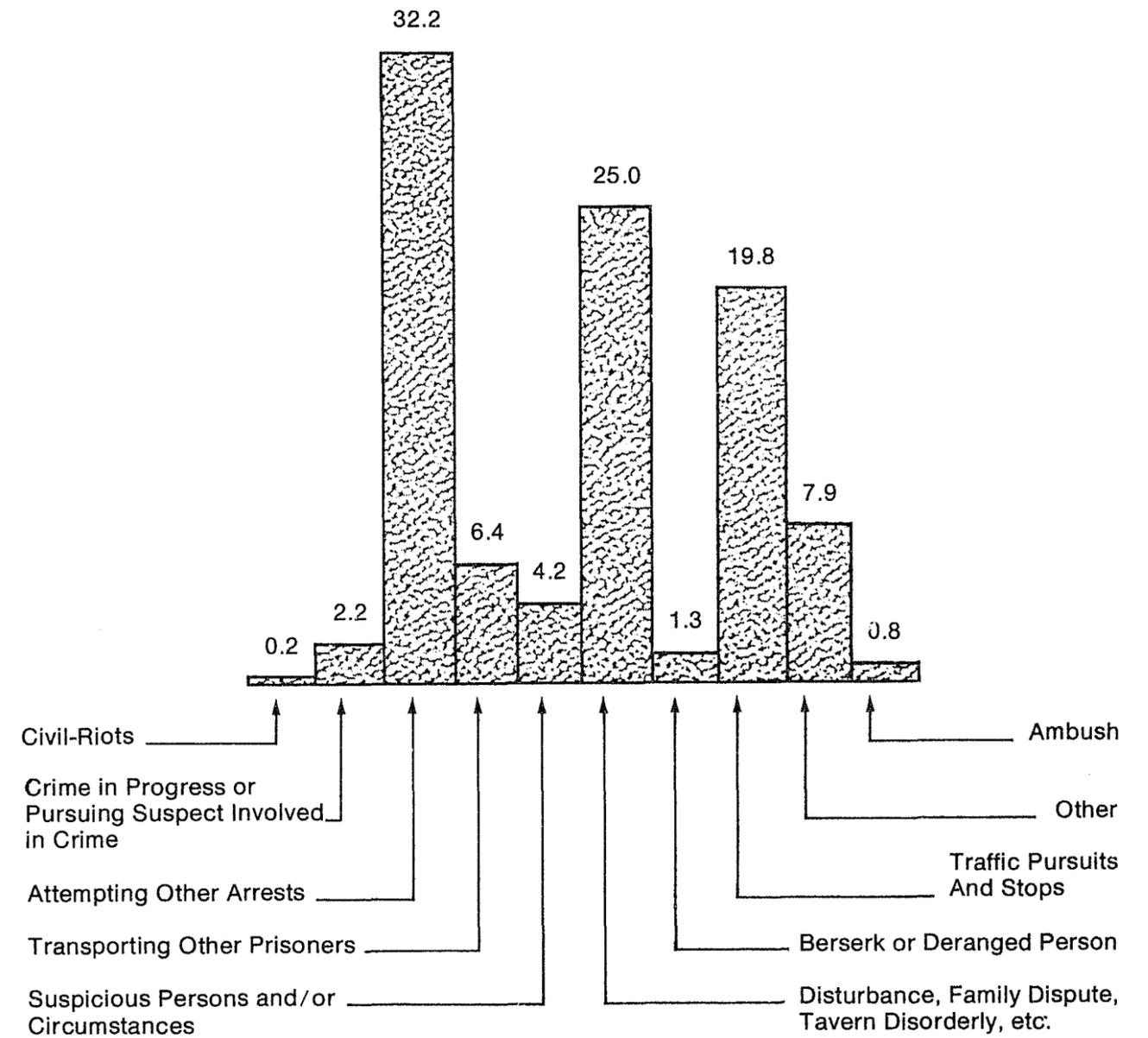
32.2

25.0

19.8

7.9

6.4

4.2

2.2

1.3

0.2

0.8

Civil-Riots

Crime in Progress or Pursuing Suspect Involved in Crime

Attempting Other Arrests

Transporting Other Prisoners

Suspicious Persons and/or Circumstances

Ambush

Other

Traffic Pursuits And Stops

Berserk or Deranged Person

Disturbance, Family Dispute, Tavern Disorderly, etc.

CHART 16

[93]

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Albany	2	1	2	1	0	0
Alexandria	1	1	1	1	0	0
Adairville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Anchorage	13	13	9	9	4	4
Ashland	55	51	51	50	4	1
Auburn	3	2	3	2	0	0
Audubon Park	0	2	0	2	0	0
Augusta	2	2	2	2	0	0
Barbourville	9	14	9	14	0	0
Bardstown	18	19	14	15	4	4
Beattyville	5	5	4	5	1	0
Beaver Dam	1	2	1	2	0	0
Bellevue	9	9	7	8	2	1
Benton	9	11	7	7	2	4
Berea	17	17	11	12	6	5
Bloomfield	5	7	3	4	2	3
Bowling Green	64	68	58	58	6	10
Brandenburg	1	3	1	3	0	0
Brooksville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Burkesville	7	4	4	4	3	0
Bromley	0	4	0	4	0	0
Buechel	0	2	0	2	0	0
Burgin	0	1	0	1	0	0
Burnside	2	2	2	2	0	0
Cadiz	8	6	5	5	3	1
Calvert City	2	1	2	1	0	0
Campbellsville	13	17	10	14	3	3
Carlisle	5	1	5	1	0	0
Carrollton	15	14	9	9	6	5
Catlettsburg	7	7	7	7	0	0
Cave City	4	4	4	4	0	0
Central City	6	6	6	0	0	0
Clarkson	1	1	1	1	0	0
Clinton	3	3	3	3	0	0
Cloverport	2	1	2	1	0	0
Cold Springs	2	2	1	2	1	0
Columbia	5	11	5	7	0	4

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Corbin	18	18	11	12	7	6
Corydon	1	1	1	1	0	0
Covington	107	112	99	101	8	11
Crescent Park	6	3	4	3	2	0
Crescent Springs	2	6	2	4	0	2
Crofton	2	2	1	2	1	0
Cumberland	6	5	4	5	2	0
Cynthiana	21	19	15	16	6	3
Danville	30	32	25	26	5	6
Dawson Springs	5	6	4	4	1	2
Dayton	8	7	8	7	0	0
Dry Ridge	1	2	1	2	0	0
Earlington	2	2	2	2	0	0
Eddyville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Edgewood	2	2	2	2	0	0
Edmonton	3	4	3	3	0	1
Elizabethtown	23	27	18	23	5	4
Elkton	5	9	5	5	0	4
Elsmere	6	6	6	6	0	0
Eminence	5	3	5	2	0	1
Erlanger	19	20	19	18	0	2
Evarts	1	2	1	2	0	0
Fairview	1	1	1	1	0	0
Falmouth	5	4	5	4	0	0
Flatwoods	9	10	5	6	4	4
Fleming	1	1	1	1	0	0
Flemingsburg	5	6	5	5	0	1
Florence	18	24	14	19	4	5
Ft. Mitchell	9	13	8	8	1	5
Ft. Thomas	22	22	21	22	1	0
Ft. Wright	1	10	1	10	0	0
Frankfort	47	54	39	46	8	8
Franklin	18	18	13	15	5	3
Fulton	11	9	11	9	0	0
Gamaliel	2	2	2	2	0	0
Georgetown	15	15	11	10	4	5

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1975—1976 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Glasgow	26	26	21	21	5	5
Grayson	6	6	6	6	0	0
Greensburg	7	6	7	5	0	1
Greenup	2	3	2	3	0	0
Greenville	6	7	6	7	0	0
Guthrie	2	3	2	3	0	0
Hardinsburg	4	3	3	3	1	0
Harlan	12	10	10	9	2	1
Harrodsburg	13	14	9	10	4	4
Hartford	4	3	4	3	0	0
Hawesville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hazard	18	17	15	11	3	6
Henderson	43	40	37	33	6	7
Hickman	11	12	7	8	4	4
Highland Heights	3	3	3	3	0	0
Hindman	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hodgenville	6	12	4	8	2	4
Hopkinsville	59	50	43	44	16	6
Horse Cave	3	4	3	4	0	0
Hustonville	1	2	1	2	0	0
Independence	4	0	4	0	0	0
Irvine	7	11	7	7	0	4
Irvington	1	2	1	2	0	0
Jackson	6	8	6	8	0	0
Jamestown	4	4	4	4	0	0
Jeffersontown	16	19	16	16	0	3
Jenkins	4	5	4	4	0	1
Junction City	4	5	4	3	0	2
Lakeview	1	1	1	1	0	0
LaGrange	4	5	4	4	0	1
Lake Side Park	1	2	1	2	0	0
Lancaster	6	10	6	6	0	4
Lawrenceburg	13	12	8	9	5	3
Lebanon	14	14	10	11	4	3
Lebanon Junction	1	4	1	3	0	1

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1975—1976 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Leitchfield	9	11	6	7	3	4
Lewisport	1	2	1	2	0	0
Lexington	427	436	340	339	87	97
Liberty	4	7	4	7	0	0
Livermore	2	2	2	2	0	0
London	12	15	8	11	4	4
Louisa	7	8	6	5	1	3
Louisville	1,033	1,054	799	729	234	325
Ludlow	11	11	8	7	3	4
Madisonville	39	39	33	33	6	6
Manchester	6	8	4	6	2	2
Marion	7	7	6	6	1	1
Martin	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mayfield	29	29	28	28	1	1
Maysville	22	21	16	16	6	5
Melbourne	1	1	1	1	0	0
Middlesboro	21	25	21	25	0	0
Midway	3	3	3	3	0	0
Monticello	7	10	7	10	0	0
Morehead	17	14	13	14	4	0
Morganfield	6	7	6	7	0	0
Morgantown	4	4	4	4	0	0
Mt. Sterling	16	17	13	12	3	5
Mt. Vernon	3	5	3	4	0	1
Mt. Washington	3	7	3	6	0	1
Muldraugh	3	4	3	4	0	0
Munfordville	2	2	2	2	0	0
Murray	29	28	23	22	6	6
Neon	2	1	2	1	0	0
New Castle	2	1	2	1	0	0
New Haven	2	2	2	2	0	0
Newport	61	62	45	45	16	17
Nicholasville	12	11	12	11	0	0
Nortonville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Oak Grove	3	4	2	2	1	2

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES

1975—1976 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Olive Hill	5	5	5	4	0	1
Owensboro	105	106	83	83	22	23
Owenton	2	1	2	1	0	0
Owingsville	2	3	2	2	0	1
Paducah	65	69	59	63	6	6
Paintsville	10	16	10	,16	0	0
Paris	25	21	21	18	4	3
Park Hills	4	4	4	4	0	0
Pembroke	1	1	1	1	0	0
PeWee Valley	2	2	2	2	0	0
Pikeville	12	12	12	12	0	0
Pineville	4	9	3	6	1	3
Prestonsburg	10	10	9	10	1	0
Princeton	16	17	12	12	4	5
Providence	9	7	9	6	0	1
Raceland	3	4	3	4	0	0
Radcliff	21	17	16	13	5	4
Ravenna	7	2	3	2	4	0
Richmond	36	36	28	30	8	6
Russell	6	8	6	8	0	0
Russell Springs	4	4	4	4	0	0
Russellville	17	17	12	12	5	5
St. Matthews	18	17	16	16	2	1
Salyersville	4	3	4	3	0	0
Sebree	2	1	2	1	0	0
Scottsville	14	16	10	11	4	5
Shelbyville	10	9	10	9	0	0
Shepherdsville	9	9	5	4	4	5
Shively	24	26	20	23	4	3
Somerset	26	28	26	26	0	2
Southgate	3	3	3	3	0	0
Springfield	10	11	6	6	4	5
Stanford	4	5	4	4	0	1
Sturgis	3	4	3	4	0	0
Taylor Mill	3	2	3	2	0	0

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Taylorsville	2	1	2	1	0	0
Tompkinsville	4	4	4	4	0	0
Uniontown	0	2	0	2	0	0
Vanceburg	3	3	3	3	0	0
Versailles	17	16	12	12	5	4
Villa Hills	4	1	4	1	0	0
Vine Grove	10	4	8	4	2	0
Walton	2	2	2	2	0	0
Warsaw	1	2	1	2	0	0
West Liberty	7	4	4	4	3	0
West Point	7	8	3	4	4	4
Wheelwright	1	1	1	1	0	0
Whitesburg	3	4	3	4	0	0
Wilder	2	2	2	2	0	0
Williamsburg	7	7	7	6	0	1
Williamstown	4	3	4	2	0	1
Wilmore	3	2	2	2	1	0
Winchester	35	32	28	27	7	5

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEES 1975—1976

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Adair	3	3	3	3	0	0
Allen	3	4	2	3	1	1
Anderson	1	3	1	3	0	0
Ballard	3	4	3	4	0	0
Barren	4	5	4	4	0	1
Bath	4	5	4	4	0	1
Bell	2	4	1	2	1	2
Boone	5	5	5	4	0	1
Bourbon	4	4	4	4	0	0
Boyd	9	8	5	4	4	4
Boyle	6	6	6	6	0	0
Bracken	2	2	1	1	1	1
Breathitt	3	3	2	2	1	1
Breckinridge	3	6	3	6	0	0
Bullitt	7	19	7	12	0	7
Butler	3	3	2	3	1	0
Caldwell	2	4	2	3	0	1
Calloway	5	5	4	5	1	0
Carlisle	2	3	1	3	1	0
Carroll	2	3	2	3	0	0
Carter	5	8	3	5	2	3
Casey	7	6	7	6	0	0
Christian	13	10	10	10	3	0
Clark	7	5	4	4	3	1
Clay	2	4	1	3	1	1
Clinton	3	3	2	3	1	0
Crittenden	2	2	2	2	0	0
Cumberland	3	2	3	2	0	0
Daviess	14	20	12	16	2	4
Edmonson	2	3	1	2	1	1
Elliott	2	2	1	1	1	1
Estill	3	4	3	3	0	1
Fleming	5	2	5	1	0	1
Floyd	4	4	3	3	1	1
Franklin	6	4	6	4	0	0

TABLE 22

[100]

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEES 1975—1976 (CONT'D)

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Fulton	3	4	3	4	0	0
Gallatin	4	2	4	2	0	0
Garrard	3	3	3	3	3	0
Grant	2	4	2	4	0	0
Graves	6	7	5	6	1	1
Grayson	5	5	5	5	0	0
Green	4	4	4	4	0	0
Greenup	8	8	8	6	0	2
Hancock	9	5	5	5	4	0
Hardin	8	8	6	8	2	0
Harlan	5	5	4	5	1	0
Harrison	3	3	2	3	1	0
Hart	4	2	3	2	1	0
Henderson	12	13	12	13	0	0
Henry	4	3	2	3	2	0
Hickman	3	4	3	4	0	0
Hopkins	11	11	6	6	5	5
Jackson	4	4	3	2	1	2
Jessamine	4	4	3	4	1	0
Johnson	6	4	5	3	1	1
Knott	1	2	1	1	0	1
Knox	17	3	17	3	0	0
Larue	2	3	2	2	0	1
Laurel	5	5	3	5	2	0
Lawrence	5	7	3	5	2	2
Lee	4	5	3	3	1	2
Leslie	4	3	3	2	1	1
Letcher	4	6	3	4	1	2
Lewis	3	2	3	2	0	0
Lincoln	7	4	6	4	1	0
Livingston	4	2	3	2	1	0
Logan	7	6	6	6	1	0
Lyon	3	2	2	2	1	0
McCracken	17	15	17	15	0	0
McCreary	3	3	2	3	1	0

TABLE 22 (Cont'd)

[101]

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS
EMPLOYEES 1975—1976 (CONT'D)

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
McLean	2	2	2	2	0	0
Madison	5	5	3	5	2	0
Magoffin	4	3	3	2	1	1
Marion	3	4	2	3	1	1
Marshall	8	7	8	7	0	0
Martin	4	3	3	3	1	0
Mason	6	6	6	5	0	1
Meade	3	8	3	3	0	5
Menifee	4	3	3	3	1	0
Mercer	4	4	4	4	0	0
Metcalfe	2	3	2	2	0	1
Monroe	3	6	2	5	1	1
Montgomery	9	5	7	4	2	1
Morgan	3	2	2	1	1	1
Muhlenberg	6	4	4	4	2	0
Nelson	8	6	6	4	2	2
Nicholas	3	3	2	2	1	1
Ohio	7	10	4	5	3	5
Oldham	5	6	2	3	3	3
Owen	3	3	2	2	1	1
Owsley	3	5	3	4	0	1
Pendleton	2	4	2	4	0	0
Perry	4	4	2	2	2	2
Pike	11	11	8	8	3	3
Powell	5	5	5	5	0	0
Pulaski	12	13	7	9	5	4
Robertson	0	1	0	1	0	0
Rockcastle	2	2	2	2	0	0
Rowan	4	4	2	2	2	2
Russell	5	5	4	5	1	0
Scott	12	15	12	12	0	3
Shelby	4	5	4	4	0	1
Simpson	3	4	2	4	1	0
Spencer	2	3	2	2	0	1
Taylor	4	4	4	4	0	0

TABLE 22 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS
EMPLOYEES 1975—1976 (CONT'D)

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Todd	8	3	7	3	0	0
Trigg	3	4	3	3	0	1
Trimble	1	2	1	1	0	1
Union	4	5	4	4	1	1
Warren	14	13	14	12	0	1
Washington	4	4	4	4	0	0
Wayne	4	5	4	5	0	0
Webster	5	9	5	5	0	4
Whitley	3	4	3	2	0	2
Wolfe	2	2	1	1	1	1
Woodford	5	5	4	5	1	0

TABLE 22 (Cont'd)

FULL TIME STATE POLICE AND COUNTY POLICE EMPLOYEES

1975-1976

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Boone County	15	16	10	12	5	4
Campbell County	28	27	24	23	4	4
Christian County	5	7	5	5	0	2
Jefferson County	509	486	421	407	88	79
Kenton County	27	25	20	21	7	4
Kentucky State Police	1384	1419	911	965	473	456
McCracken County	0	12	0	8	0	4
McCreary County	0	2	0	2	0	0
Pike County	5	10	4	5	1	5
Woodford County	0	6	0	5	0	1
Fayette County School Sec.	23	24	23	22	0	2
Campus Sec. E.K.U.	52	47	32	24	20	23
Campus Sec. UK.	75	45	38	35	37	10
Campus Sec. UL.	34	37	17	21	17	16
Jefferson Community College	0	9	0	9	0	0
North Kentucky University	0	14	0	7	0	7
Western Kentucky University	0	9	0	9	0	0

This report prepared by the Kentucky State Police and paid by State funds—KRS 57.375

TABLE 23

END

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