COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Law Enforcement Code of Ethics

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

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

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

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

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

State of Kentucky

1977 ANNUAL REPORT

Kentucky Department of Justice
Bureau of State Police
Frankfort, Kentucky

John L. Smith
Secretary

Kenneth E. Brandenburgh
Commissioner

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FRANKFORT

OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY

To The Honorable Julian M. Carroll, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

The figures contained in this 1977 Uniform Crime Report point up the great strides we have taken to uphold our commitment of making the streets of Kentucky safe for our citizens. The people of Kentucky have the right to feel safe and secure in their homes and on the streets. It is the grave responsibility of the Kentucky Department of Justice to insure that this right is not infringed upon.

While some offenses are related to social, environmental and interpersonal factors, others can be prevented by simple precautionary measures and public education efforts. The crimes of rape, burglary and larceny-theft are among the most horrendous crimes because they strike directly at our persons and homes.

These crimes have been on the decrease since 1975, when we began our statewide crime prevention efforts. Since its inception, the Office of Crime Prevention has enlisted the active involvement of 238 law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth, representing more than 5,000 police officers, in our crime prevention efforts. These officers have enlisted some 200,000 Kentucky citizens in two basic programs designed to prevent home and business burglaries--Operation Identification and Operation Home Security.

The figures contained in the report show that these efforts have been successful. Through our crime prevention efforts, we have seen annual increases in burglary in years prior to the inception of crime prevention programs turn into annual decreases over the last couple of years.

The safety and security of our citizens is being protected today far better than ever before because of a strong citizen-police partnership in crime prevention--a program which changes the emphasis of the criminal justice system from mere detection and reaction to crime to a more responsive and responsible level of prevention.

But most importantly, our statewide crime figures indicate that fewer Kentuckians are becoming innocent victims of crime.

The Department of Justice is excited over the great strides made in reducing Kentucky's crime rate. Through increased participation in crime prevention programs, we believe we will realize an even more significant crime reduction in upcoming years.

Respectfully,
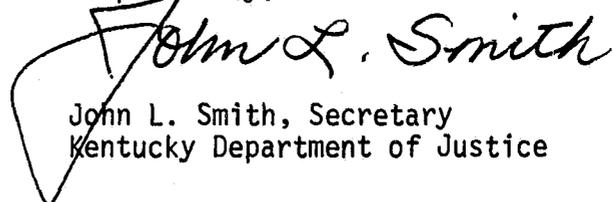
John L. Smith, Secretary
Kentucky Department of Justice

To The Honorable Governor Julian Carroll, and to the Citizens of Kentucky:

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, the eighth annual report of information gathered under the Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting Program is hereby respectfully submitted.

To provide a better representation of crime in Kentucky a number of changes have been made in this year's Uniform Crime Report. For the first time since Kentucky's crime reporting program began, an attempt has been made to recognize the state's various regions, and to present crime and arrest statistics within Kentucky on a regional basis. Additionally all Part I offenses have been depicted in this issue for the past five years in order to provide an overview of major crime trends in Kentucky since 1973.

Pursuant to this overview, I am pleased to advise you that during 1977 the total crime rate in Kentucky decreased for the first time in five years. This decrease was especially apparent in the serious crime of Robbery, with reported offenses decreasing 16.8 percent, the lowest incidence of that crime since 1973. Another major reduction appeared in the crime of Larceny, reflecting a 9.4 percent decrease in reported offenses in 1977. Other decreases were reported in the Murder, Aggravated Assault, and Breaking and Entering categories.

A slight increase was recorded in the number of Auto Thefts reported to police in 1977, although the per capita rate for that offense reflected a decrease. Forcible Rape was the only Part I offense having a sizable increase in incidents reported in 1977; the 659 cases reported statewide marked an 8.3 percent increase over the same statistic for 1976.

Arrest statistics for 1977 reflect increases in arrests for the Part I crimes of Robbery and Auto Theft, as well as for violations of Narcotic Drug Laws. Among crimes for which a decrease in arrests were recorded were Murder, Rape, Breaking and Entering, Larceny and alcohol-related offenses. Juvenile arrests increased by 3.2 percent during 1977 while adult arrests decreased by 5.2 percent, with total arrests reflecting a 4.4 percent decrease.

I would like to again extend my sincere appreciation to the many police agencies whose contributions have made this report possible. Through their work and efforts, and with the cooperation and assistance of every citizen of the Commonwealth, we look forward to future progress in law enforcement and a continuing reduction of crime in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Sincerely,

Kenneth E. Brandenburgh
Commissioner
Kentucky State Police

UNIFORM

CRIME

REPORTS

COMMONWEALTH

OF KENTUCKY

1977

CONTENTS

STATE ARREST DATA 1977

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA 1977

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 1977, information pertaining to offenses, arrests, disposition data, and related supplementary information was received from 335 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 I 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 RATES

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 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.

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 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 leardership.

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 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 occurring, the burden would soon be lifted from agencies responsible for detection and detention. Thus, the various agencies contained in the Department of Justice became involved in the citizen's 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 mark-

ing 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 a high degree of participation in "Operation Identification." Since reaching that level, they reported no burglaries in 1976 and only 2 in 1977. 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 decreased by 5 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 the 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 medium and 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 industires 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 investigation commander, instead of one at every other post, as has been the case in the past. State police officials believe this will help expedite 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 professional training of local police officers, jailers, and correctional officers 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 Protection and Advocacy has offered a proper defense to thousands of penniless defendants who would have been financially unable to obtain legal counsel before.

PROFILE OF KENTUCKY

Kentucky is a land diversified in socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Largely agricultural in makeup, over 60% of its 40,000 square miles is devoted to farming. The Bluegrass Region in the center of the state, famous the world over for its horses, is also among the most fertile farm land in Kentucky, leading the state in the production of burley tobacco. Stretching southward and westward from the Bluegrass to the Mississippi River, Kentucky farmers produce a numerous variety of crops including tobacco, corn, hay, wheat, and other grains.

The mountainous region of Eastern Kentucky is presently the fastest growing area in the state. A recent boom in the coal industry there has precipitated an unprecedented influx of people and money into that region. This has produced positive results in the creation of jobs and higher wages, as well as some negative results, including an increased cost of living and a shortage in housing.

The Pennyrile Region of Western Kentucky, wherein lies a great deal of the western coal field, is also experiencing a rapid population growth and is projected to reflect the highest growth rate in the state by the year 2020. Of Kentucky's three major and four minor metropolitan areas, the largest growth is expected to occur in the Hopkinsville-Christian County area, a projected increase of 247.3% between 1970 and 2020.

The three largest metropolitan areas of the state, collectively, Louisville, Lexington, and Northern Kentucky (Covington-Newport) will probably experience a slowdown in growth over the next fifty years, although the six-county Lexington area is expected to continue growing at a faster rate than will the state as a whole.*

How much or how little impact the various types of environmental conditions, and socioeconomic, and demographic factors will have on crime statistics in Kentucky cannot be positively determined at this time. In the past, however, crimes in Kentucky have been observed as a whole, with little distinction being made between different regions and environmental conditions. For example, Part I crimes in Jefferson County made up one-third of all reported Part I crimes in Kentucky in 1977. When viewing the state as a whole, then, the crimes occurring in Louisville and Jefferson County will have a disproportionate influence on the total crime picture. The same is true of the other major metropolitan areas in the state.

To combat this tendency, in the 1977 Uniform Crime Report, an effort has been made to sectionalize the state of Kentucky and to begin compiling data on various socioeconomic and demographic aspects of the different sections, and to take a closer look at the factors internal to each section. These factors are not meant to be presented as causes of crime, or as determinants of criminal behavior. They are simply some factors which help to describe the various regions of the state. The factors may or may not have any impact on the crime statistics for that region.

Because Kentucky is already divided into 15 Area Development Districts, through which a quantity of socioeconomic data is already collected, these districts will be used to sectionalize the state. In this Profile of Kentucky a brief general discussion of the 15 Area Development Districts with emphasis on some of the data which could have an effect on crime trends is presented. The variables presented for each Area Development District include:

1. Population Figures for 1970 and 1976

   Although population cannot be considered a cause of crime, it is common knowledge that crime occurs most often in heavily populated areas. Whether this is due to the fact that a large number of people yields a large number of potential criminals, as well as potential victims, whether urbanites report crimes more readily than do rural populations, whether different external factors encouraging population growth also encourage crime growth, or whether some other complex relationship exists between the two variables, heavily populated areas in Kentucky especially major metropolitan regions, are marked by higher incidences of crime, (especially property related crimes) than are sparsely populated regions. For this reason, it is important to consider the location of large population centers and the general population distribution within the state when comparing regional crime statistics.

2. The Change in Population 1970-1976

   This statistic will indicate those areas of the

*All population projections and growth predictions for Kentucky are taken from **How Many Kentuckians: Population Forecasts, 1970-2020**, prepared by University of Louisville, Urban Studies Center, Population Research Unit, November, 1977.

state experiencing growth or decline in population. By comparing these rates, a general impression of those areas of Kentucky which are experiencing rapid growth or decline can be obtained. These may provide an indication of possible future expectations of crime patterns within the state.

3. The Juvenile Population

Juvenile population figures and percentages will not only provide demographic data about the residents of a given region, but it could provide a helpful comparison tool in determining those regions, if any, where a problem might exist relating to juvenile involvement in crimes.

4. The Rate of Migration into the Area (1970-76)

Migration relates to the number of persons moving into the region compared to those moving out. Areas displaying high rates of migration will be experiencing a large influx of people from other areas and will most likely be experiencing rapid economic growth. Highly negative migration rates represent an exodus of residents from the area. High rates of migration, either negative or positive, reflect an unstable population base. On the other hand, migration rates nearing zero indicate a stable population base, whose growth or decline is determined primarily through birth rates and death rates.

5. Per Capita Income

Per capita income is a measure of total personal incomes divided by total population. It is presented here solely as an economic indicator for each region.

6. Rate of Unemployment (1977)

The unemployment rate describes the percentage of the total civilian labor force which is without employment at any specific time. 1977 averages are presented in this report as one socioeconomic factor, however, unemployment rates vary a great deal from month to month and more long-range comparisons must be conducted in order to determine if any significant correspondence can be drawn between unemployment and crime in Kentucky.

7. Population Density

Population densities offer the most useful information when comparing small land areas, as they can become indicators of overcrowding. Overcrowding is a factor which some psychologists have found to promote aggressive or violent behavior in animals. In this report, however, because the Area Development Districts vary in land area, densities will be most helpful in determining whether a large population simply represents a large area of land, or whether it represents a closely concentrated population, as in an urban center.

8. Land Area

This figure is included simply for informational purposes and because it is used to calculate the population densities. It is probably not very useful for comparing other socioeconomic and demographic data across the state of Kentucky due to the fact that in some areas much of the land is uninhabitable under present conditions. This is particularly true in very mountainous regions of eastern Kentucky.

KENTUCKY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

MAP OF
KENTUCKY

▓▓▓ MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS
▒▒▒ MINOR METROPOLITAN AREAS
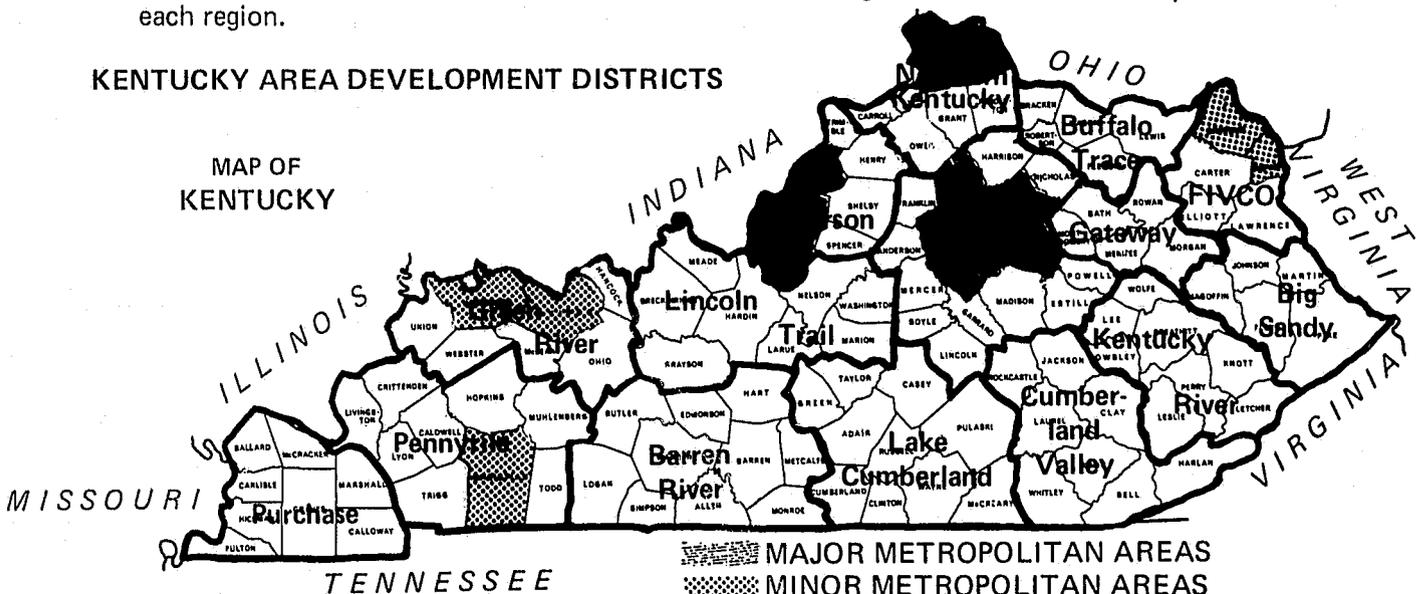
Definition of major and minor metropolitan areas based solely on 1970 population, major having greater than 100,000 population and minor having less than 100,000 population.
Counties comprising major and minor metropolitan areas adopted from **How Many Kentuckians: Population Forecasts, 1970-2020.**

Area Development District	1970 Pop.	1976 Pop.	% Pop. Change	1976 0-17 Pop.	% Juvenile Pop.	Migration Rate (1970-76)	Per Capita Income (1975)	1977 Unemp. Rate	Density	Sq. Miles
Purchase	167,370	174,400	4.2	48,060	28	3.2%	4,622	5.2	72.7	2,400
Pennyrile	176,201	199,300	13.1	60,564	30	7.6%	4,752	4.2	52.6	3,792
Green River	179,613	188,000	4.7	59,538	32	1.1%	5,060	4.5	71.9	2,614
Barren River	186,279	198,900	6.8	58,716	30	3.5%	4,064	4.5	50.2	3,958
Lincoln Trail	190,042	195,400	2.8	64,795	33	-3.9%	4,634	5.4	58.9	3,318
Jefferson	776,578	786,700	1.3	253,048	32	-3.2%	5,934	4.7	420.7	1,870
Northern Kentucky	291,031	296,600	1.9	97,008	33	-1.9%	5,325	3.9	177.4	1,672
Buffalo Trace	50,384	51,700	2.6	15,564	30	0.4%	4,118	4.5	37.5	1,379
Gateway	55,678	59,400	6.7	18,277	31	1.9%	3,744	5.8	43.7	1,360
FIVCO	122,077	128,900	5.6	39,215	30	1.5%	4,517	5.1	82.0	1,572
Big Sandy	134,307	159,300	18.6	51,170	32	10.1%	4,595	5.8	80.5	1,979
Kentucky River	107,245	123,500	15.2	40,385	33	7.4%	3,689	6.7	48.0	2,573
Cumberland Valley	184,502	209,800	13.7	66,298	32	7.5%	3,725	5.9	64.8	3,239
Lake Cumberland	141,071	157,700	11.8	45,988	29	8.0%	3,195	5.1	43.6	3,613
Bluegrass	458,333	498,200	8.7	153,577	31	3.6%	5,121	3.6	115.4	4,316
TOTALS	3,220,711	3,427,800	6.4	1,072,203	31	2.0%	4,888	4.6	86.4	39,655

STATE OFFENSE DATA

REPORTED CRIMES

Although national victimization studies suggest that only about half of all crimes committed are actually reported to police, the number of reported offenses is nevertheless the best measurement tool available in Kentucky at this time for determining the amount of crime being committed.

During calendar year 1977, there were 104,127 Part I offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth, 7.6% fewer than in 1976. This represents the only decrease in number of crimes reported since 1973, when the gathering of crime statistics in Kentucky became relatively reliable.

PART I
TOTAL OFFENSES REPORTED

(Thousands)

Percent Change

| 22.0% | 19.2% | 1.9% | -7.6% |
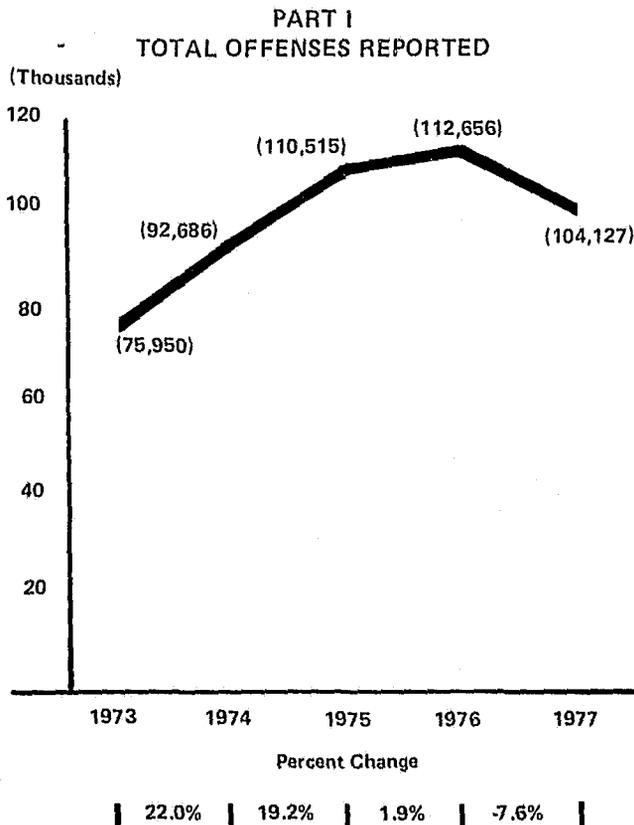
While it cannot be positively determined at this time why the number of reported crimes decreased in 1977 for the first time in five years (whether due to a decrease in individuals reporting crimes, improved crime prevention efforts, more effective law enforcement patrol, or such things as adverse weather conditions) it remains to be seen if the trend will continue in a downward direction, or if 1977 will mark a trough to be followed by an upward surge in reported crime. In any event, by studying offense trends over a series of years and noting fluctuations in other types of variables, analysts will hopefully be better able in the future to isolate those conditions which correlate significantly with crime trends.

CRIME RATE

Because larger populations will invariably reflect a greater number of crimes being committed, if for no other reason than the presence of a greater number of criminals and potential victims, simply the raw number of crimes does not provide a useful statistic for crime comparison purposes between different jurisdictions or different time frames. By using crime rates in which the number of offenses are proportioned by a universal population figure, the population variable is compromised. Crime rates, therefore, provide a description of the increase or decrease in offenses based on a standard population statistic (of 100,000). It would be possible under these circumstances for the number of offenses reported to increase a great deal with no effect on the crime rate, provided the number of offenses would have risen by the same proportion as the population. Therefore, an increase in the crime rate would reflect a growth in reported offenses that is greater than the growth in population.

Since 1973 the crime rate in Kentucky has grown each year. In 1977 it decreased by 8.4% This annual change and the figures used to calculate the crime rates are shown in the chart and graph below.

CRIME RATE AND PERCENT CHANGE BY YEAR
TOTAL CRIME RATE
PART I CRIMES
(Per 100,000 Population)

Percent Change

| 22.0% | 17.4% | 1.0% | -8.4% |
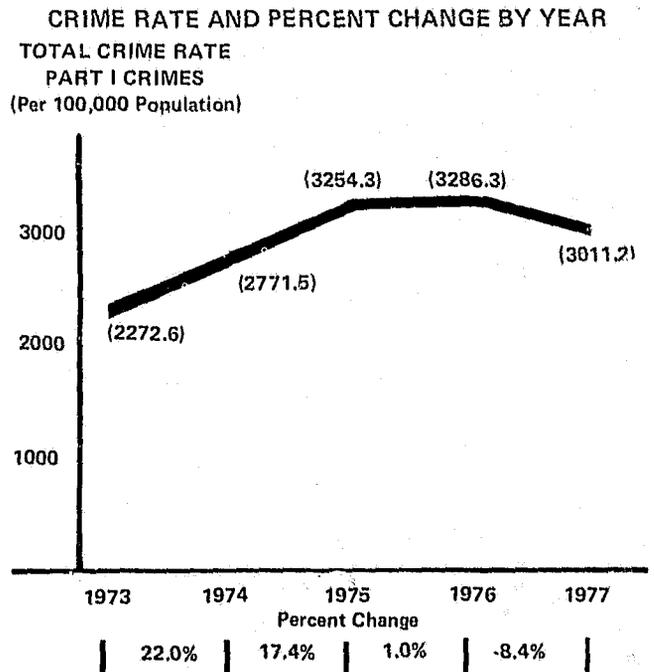
YEARLY TOTAL CRIME RATE FOR KENTUCKY

Year	Population	Total Crime	Total Crime Rate
1973	3,342,000	75,950	2272.6
1974	3,344,300	92,686	2771.5
1975	3,396,000	110,515	3254.3
1976	3,428,000	112,656	3286.3
1977	3,458,000	104,127	3011.2

[13]

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

The four offense categories that comprise the "crimes against persons" or "violent crimes" are murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. These are the most serious types of crimes because they place the victim in fear of his life or person.

Some interesting speculation can be drawn when you compare the percent reported personal crimes vs. reported property crimes in the 15 Area Development Districts. At the time of this writing, 1977 population figures for counties were not available; therefore, the table is limited to reported crimes only and does not include crime rates for each offense category.

When the total number of crimes against persons is compared with all reported crimes, the crimes against persons make up 7.8% of reported Part I crimes in the state. Of these, aggravated assaults alone account for over half. Robberies make up over one-third of the total, with rapes being accountable for 8% and murder and non-negligent manslaughter only making up 4%. As can be noted from the table, however, these rates can vary widely from district to district within the state.

Area Development Districts	Total Part I Crimes		Part II Personal Crimes				
	Number Total	Percent Against Person	Number Personal	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Percent of Personal Aggravated Assault
Purchase	3,778	6.9	262	3	7	23	68
Pennyrile	4,119	8.9	365	8	5	25	61
Green River	4,802	7.5	360	3	10	21	66
Barren River	5,498	6.4	354	3	6	20	71
Lincoln Trail	2,788	8.1	226	6	16	14	64
Jefferson	38,595	8.0	3,074	3	8	55	34
Northern Kentucky	11,421	6.1	691	2	10	33	55
Buffalo Trace	544	6.4	35	3	14	26	57
Gateway	1,135	6.8	77	12	9	5	74
FIVCO	2,738	4.1	111	7	5	23	66
Big Sandy	1,806	17.5	316	9	4	10	77
Kentucky River	1,225	21.8	267	10	9	7	74
Cumberland Valley	3,289	13.0	427	8	5	15	72
Lake Cumberland	1,732	7.8	135	11	8	10	71
Bluegrass	20,657	6.6	1,365	3	8	30	59
TOTAL KENTUCKY	104,127	7.8	8,065	4	8	35	53

(Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding error)

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Property crimes include the categories of "Breaking and Entering," Larceny," and Auto Theft." They are crimes committed predominately for the purpose of illegally obtaining property belonging to another person, but they do not place the victim in fear of his life or person. In 1977, 96,062 crimes against property were reported to law enforcement agencies in Kentucky. These account for 92.2% of all Part I crimes reported in that year.

The following chart depicts the trend in property crimes since 1973. As can be evidenced by this chart, the rate of auto theft has remained fairly constant over the past five years. The rate of breaking and entering, on the other hand, took a sizable leap between 1973 and 1975, but has tapered off and declined in the past two years. Prior to 1972 the only reported larcenies which were included in the Part I offenses were those involving money or property worth $50 or more. During that time, larcenies numbered slightly less than breaking and enterings. Since 1973, with the inclusion of all larcenies, the statistics for this crime have taken a dramatic leap. Larcenies now make up approximately 58% of all property offenses.

CRIME RATE
(Per 100,000 Population)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
LARCENY	(1142.9)	(1472.6)	(1764.4)	(1851.5)	(1661.2)
BREAKING & ENTERING	(679.4)	(833.0)	(967.8)	(926.7)	(871.3)
AUTO THEFT	(229.5)	(230.6)	(263.5)	(246.6)	(245.4)
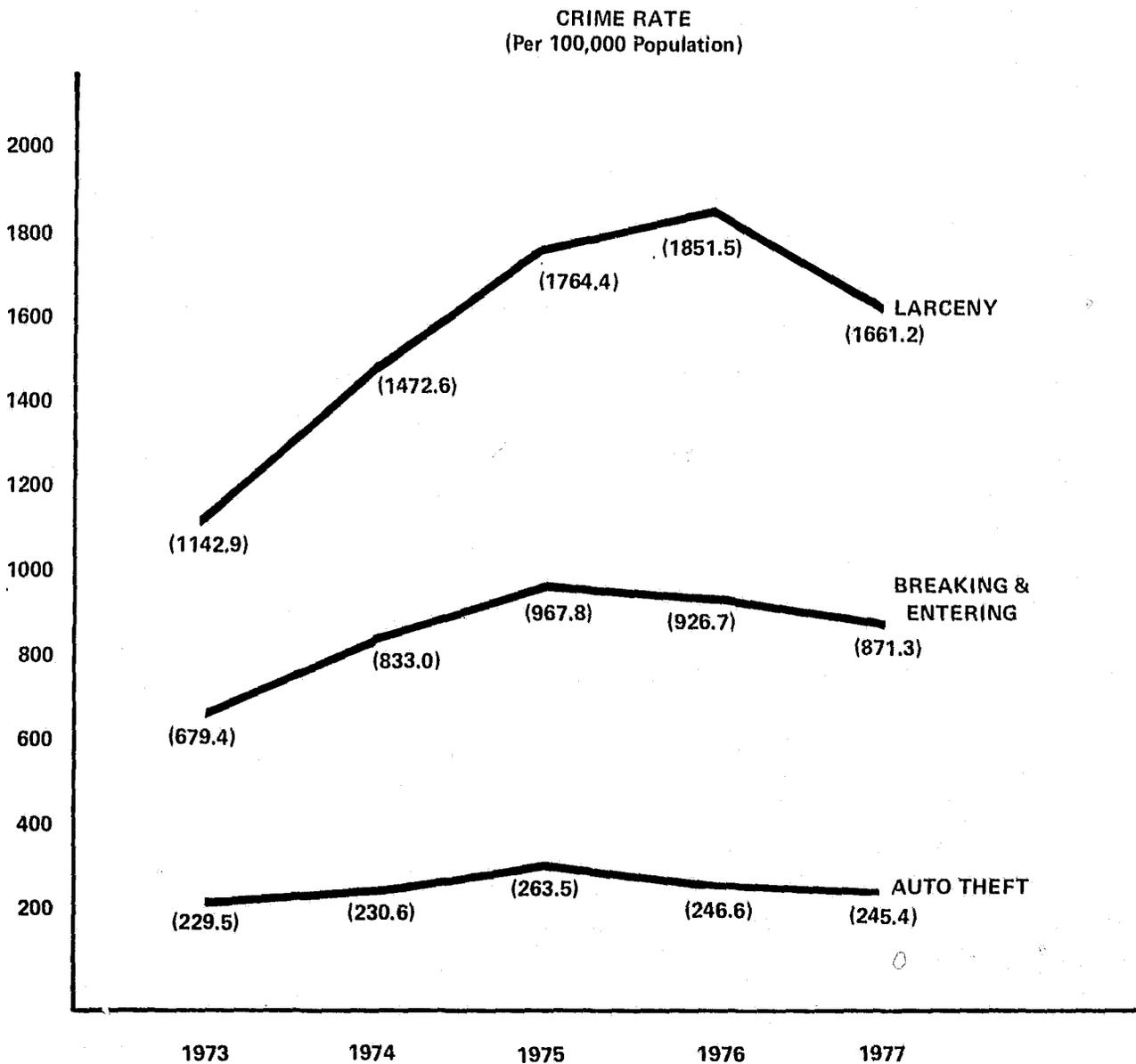
PROPERTY CRIMES AND ROBBERY

For the purposes of gaining an insight into the occurrence of property related crimes in the state of Kentucky it is helpful to view the personal crime of robbery in the same context. The reason for this is that robbery, like the crimes against property, is motivated by a desire to illegally obtain merchandise belonging to another individual. Therefore, when viewing the state as a whole in an effort to determine where property motivated crimes occur, robbery must be included as a property crime, although it is, at the same time, a serious personal offense. The following table depicts the distribution of property motivated crimes in Kentucky. The table does not include all property offenses, but only those which are Part I crimes.

Area Development Districts	Total Part I Crimes		Part I Property Crimes & Robbery				
	Number Total	Percent Against Property	Number Property	Robbery	Percent of Property Crimes		
					Larceny	Breaking & Entering	Auto Theft
Purchase	3,778	94.6	3,575	2	63	29	6
Pennyrile	4,119	93.4	3,847	2	57	35	6
Green River	4,802	94.0	4,516	2	67	26	5
Barren River	5,498	94.9	5,216	1	62	29	7
Lincoln Trail	2,788	93.0	2,593	1	57	34	8
Jefferson	38,595	96.4	37,202	5	55	30	10
Northern Kentucky	11,421	95.9	10,957	2	58	30	10
Buffalo Trace	544	95.2	518	2	49	43	7
Gateway	1,135	93.6	1,062	*	66	28	5
FIVCO	2,738	96.9	2,652	1	60	31	8
Big Sandy	1,806	84.3	1,522	2	41	41	15
Kentucky River	1,225	79.8	977	2	39	46	13
Cumberland Valley	3,289	89.0	2,927	2	37	42	18
Lake Cumberland	1,732	93.0	1,610	1	49	43	7
Bluegrass	20,657	95.3	19,695	2	66	27	5
TOTAL KENTUCKY	104,127	95.0	98,869	3	58	30	9

*Less than 1%   (Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding error)

STATE OFFENSE DATA — 1977

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	348	348	10.1	0.3	86.8
Manslaughter	209				
Forcible Rape	659	659	19.1	0.6	65.2
Rape by Force	526				
Assault to Rape	133				
Robbery	2,807	2,807	81.2	2.7	40.0
Armed—Any Weapon	1,813				
Strong Arm—No Weapon	994				
Assault	9,655	4,251	122.9	4.1	70.7
Gun	1,595				
Knife or Cutting Instrument	729				
Other Dangerous Weapon	1,102				
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. Aggravated	825				
Other Assaults—Not Aggravated	5,404				
Breaking and Entering	30,131	30,131	871.3	28.9	18.2
Forcible Entry	25,325				
Unlawful Entry	3,940				
Attempted Forcible Entry	866				
Larceny—Theft	57,445	57,445	1,661.2	55.2	17.6
Auto Theft	8,486	8,486	245.4	8.2	22.4
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	109,740	104,127	3,011.1		21.5

ESTIMATED POPULATION 3,458,000

CRIME TRENDS 1976-1977

INDEX OFFENSES	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT CHANGE	RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	PERCENT CHANGE
MURDER	1976	362		10.5	
	1977	348	- 3.8	10.1	- 3.8
FORCIBLE RAPE	1976	608		17.7	
	1977	659	+ 8.3	19.1	+ 7.9
ROBBERY	1976	3,375		98.4	
	1977	2,807	- 16.8	81.2	-17.5
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1976	4,616		134.6	
	1977	4,251	- 7.9	122.9	- 8.7
BREAKING AND ENTERING	1976	31,770		926.7	
	1977	30,131	- 5.1	871.3	- 6.0
LARCENY—THEFT	1976	63,471		1,851.5	
	1977	57,445	- 9.4	1,661.2	- 10.3
AUTO THEFT	1976	8,454		246.6	
	1977	8,486	+ 0.3	245.4	- 0.5
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	1976	112,656		3,286.3	
	1977	104,127	- 7.6	3,011.1	- 8.4

TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY MONTH KENTUCKY—1977
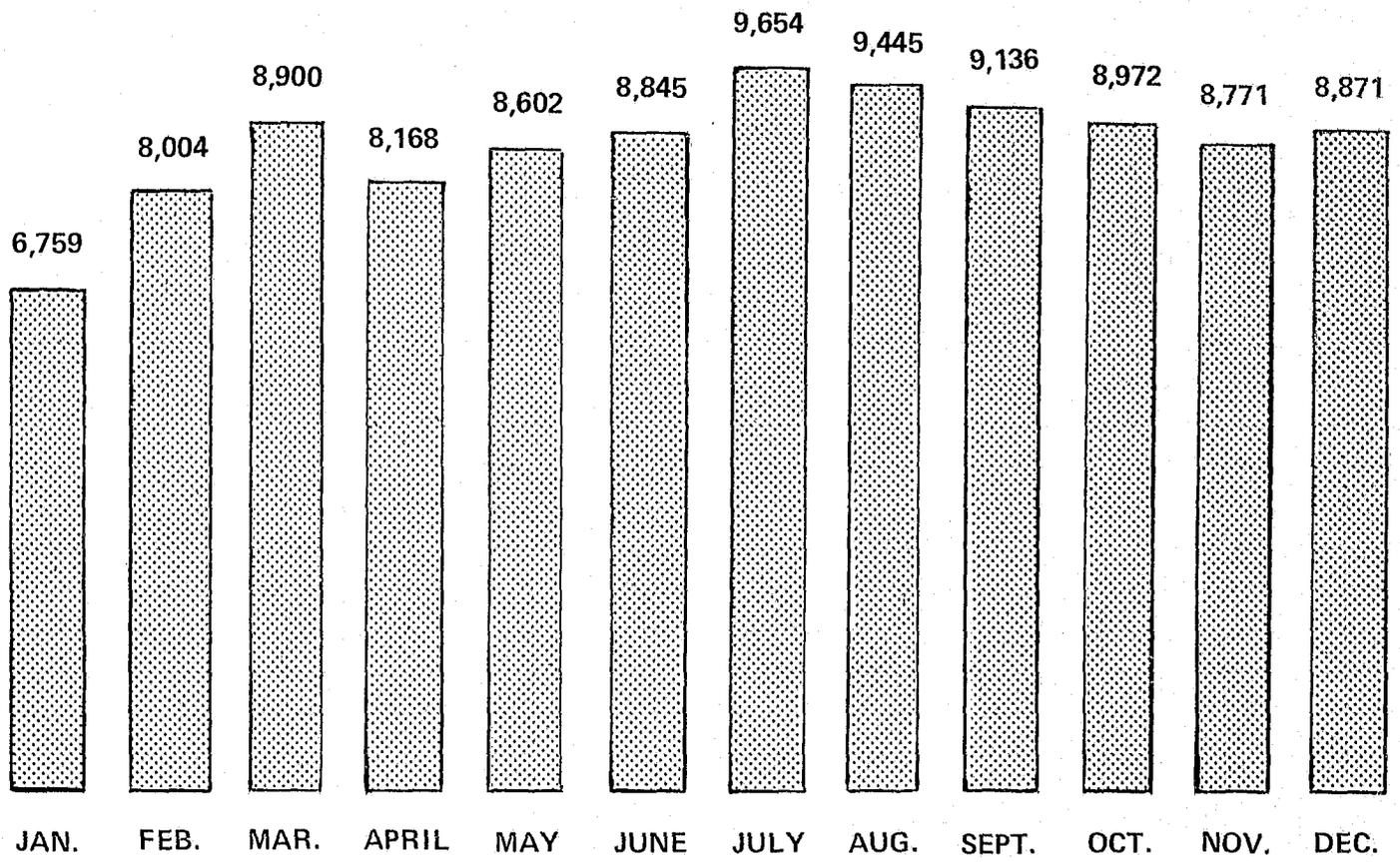
Month	Offenses
JAN.	6,759
FEB.	8,004
MAR.	8,900
APRIL	8,168
MAY	8,602
JUNE	8,845
JULY	9,654
AUG.	9,445
SEPT.	9,136
OCT.	8,972
NOV.	8,771
DEC.	8,871

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY – 1977

County	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man- slaugh- ter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
ADAIR COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	116 21.5	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
ALLEN COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	93 48.4	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1
ANDERSON COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	132 29.5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
BALLARD COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	43 41.8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
BARREN COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	425 27.3	1	0	1	1	0	5	4	1
BATH COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	80 26.2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
BELL COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	643 26.1	8	7	6	6	0	11	7	4
BOONE COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1,886 16.8	2	0	10	9	1	44	36	8
BOURBON COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	293 23.2	0	1	0	0	0	6	5	1
BOYD COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1,769 9.6	2	1	1	1	0	16	10	6
BOYLE COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	564 32.9	2	0	2	2	0	4	1	3
BRACKEN COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	46 43.5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BREATHITT COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	96 27.1	2	1	3	3	0	3	2	1
BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	153 32.0	0	3	2	1	1	3	1	2
BULLITT COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	401 12.9	5	0	0	0	0	7	6	1
BUTLER COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	119 44.5	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0
CALDWELL COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	229 22.7	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
CALLOWAY COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	436 33.9	1	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
CAMPBELL COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	2,313 25.2	6	0	14	13	1	28	19	9
CARLISLE COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	14 50.0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARROLL COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	186 18.8	1	1	1	1	0	7	5	2

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
7	3	0	1	0	3	58	55	3	0	40	11
13	2	0	2	0	9	42	38	4	0	37	7
17	5	2	1	3	6	36	34	2	0	77	6
11	1	0	2	0	8	19	19	0	0	12	8
34	2	0	5	2	25	127	114	13	0	262	20
13	8	0	1	0	4	28	27	1	0	38	2
115	29	8	7	0	71	189	158	19	12	261	124
86	7	0	5	33	41	366	315	35	16	1,215	204
41	7	0	6	1	27	68	54	12	2	187	18
131	8	8	6	3	106	431	385	30	16	1,160	134
74	5	2	8	19	40	121	105	9	7	375	26
7	0	0	3	0	4	28	25	3	0	10	5
25	8	0	7	0	10	33	26	7	0	25	15
31	3	0	3	2	23	75	73	2	0	159	6
28	8	12	1	1	6	154	142	9	3	174	39
13	1	2	1	2	7	57	55	2	0	44	8
40	4	0	6	2	28	96	90	1	5	105	13
25	2	2	1	17	3	122	117	4	1	270	16
263	12	6	12	69	164	678	477	166	35	1,299	189
11	1	0	0	0	10	7	7	0	0	3	3
38	1	1	3	3	30	68	61	5	2	91	10

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY — 1977

County	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man-slaugh-ter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
CARTER COUNTY	219	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.1								
CASEY COUNTY	67	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	7.5								
CHRISTIAN COUNTY	2,218	11	1	8	5	3	50	37	13
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.0								
CLARK COUNTY	671	2	1	7	7	0	10	6	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.6								
CLAY COUNTY	216	2	2	0	0	0	4	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.0								
CLINTON COUNTY	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.6								
CRITTENDEN COUNTY	124	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	21.8								
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	21	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	76.2								
DAVIESS COUNTY	2,567	8	0	9	7	2	36	28	8
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.0								
EDMONSON COUNTY	145	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	7.6								
ELLIOTT COUNTY	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.9								
ESTILL COUNTY	127	3	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	33.1								
FAYETTE COUNTY	13,774	19	4	74	56	18	308	176	132
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.9								
FLEMING COUNTY	69	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	36.2								
FLOYD COUNTY	442	8	2	4	4	0	8	6	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	35.3								
FRANKLIN COUNTY	1,324	4	0	7	7	0	23	15	8
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.9								
FULTON COUNTY	264	2	0	0	0	0	6	3	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.5								
GALLATIN COUNTY	95	0	1	4	3	1	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	17.9								
GARRARD COUNTY	158	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	15.8								
GRANT COUNTY	207	1	2	1	1	0	6	6	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	14.5								
GRAVES COUNTY	444	1	0	5	5	0	4	1	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	39.2								

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet, Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggra-vated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
64	11	2	9	0	42	86	72	12	2	85	20
5	0	0	0	0	5	30	29	1	0	29	6
174	28	26	17	45	58	614	499	47	68	1,333	86
83	11	2	5	6	59	208	194	13	1	379	41
48	14	2	7	0	25	92	85	7	0	48	47
5	0	0	0	0	5	14	13	1	0	16	3
15	1	0	1	0	13	64	63	0	1	53	5
5	0	0	1	0	4	5	5	0	0	14	0
401	19	24	34	22	302	546	403	117	26	1,751	118
7	2	0	1	0	4	62	60	1	1	69	9
2	0	0	0	0	2	12	11	1	0	13	1
46	11	2	1	1	31	58	51	5	2	32	12
936	83	124	197	77	455	3,330	2,252	905	173	8,980	582
7	1	1	0	0	5	29	28	1	0	26	11
137	54	2	15	1	65	171	152	19	0	129	50
103	18	3	14	43	28	387	345	27	15	772	56
49	4	1	3	4	37	90	83	3	4	147	7
13	1	0	1	0	11	41	34	6	1	41	5
21	3	2	1	0	15	87	75	9	3	58	5
37	6	4	6	0	21	75	63	11	1	92	16
73	7	3	3	3	57	156	122	28	6	253	9

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY — 1977

County	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man-slaugh-ter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
GRAYSON COUNTY	268	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.5								
GREEN COUNTY	85	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	28.2								
GREENUP COUNTY	625	3	1	1	1	0	5	5	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	21.8								
HANCOCK COUNTY	37	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	64.9								
HARDIN COUNTY	1,228	4	4	18	15	3	20	18	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	29.0								
HARLAN COUNTY	682	9	4	7	4	3	14	9	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	31.9								
HARRISON COUNTY	108	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	36.1								
HART COUNTY	248	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.4								
HENDERSON COUNTY	1,427	1	1	16	12	4	21	12	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	31.1								
HENRY COUNTY	87	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	28.7								
HICKMAN COUNTY	46	0	0	3	1	2	2	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	41.3								
HOPKINS COUNTY	743	10	9	4	4	0	16	13	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	39.0								
JACKSON COUNTY	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	60.0								
JEFFERSON COUNTY	37,218	79	78	255	186	69	1,657	1,046	611
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.4								
JESSAMINE COUNTY	332	0	3	0	0	0	5	3	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.2								
JOHNSON COUNTY	303	12	0	3	3	0	5	4	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	34.0								
KENTON COUNTY	6,566	7	0	37	33	4	140	76	64
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	12.3								
KNOTT COUNTY	113	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.7								
KNOX COUNTY	346	5	1	3	3	0	10	8	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	30.9								
LARUE COUNTY	88	2	0	1	0	1	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	34.1								
LAUREL COUNTY	656	2	1	3	3	0	10	10	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.3								

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet, Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggra-vated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
29	1	0	1	4	23	137	128	9	0	108	14
6	1	1	0	0	4	38	29	8	1	37	6
72	9	3	4	0	56	243	226	11	6	314	43
11	3	0	2	0	6	20	18	2	0	9	1
136	5	15	23	25	68	319	298	15	6	693	106
224	67	12	16	4	125	243	197	42	4	186	124
40	7	3	0	0	30	28	19	3	6	58	11
27	6	1	4	2	14	94	91	3	0	119	17
262	11	17	22	27	185	289	191	77	21	958	65
17	7	0	2	0	8	33	28	4	1	36	7
6	1	2	0	0	3	18	16	2	0	18	2
124	18	5	13	13	75	270	260	8	2	330	64
17	4	0	3	0	10	28	21	7	0	6	3
1,465	438	188	216	97	526	10,728	9,432	1,172	124	19,840	3,720
75	12	3	2	1	57	108	95	11	2	182	19
71	27	7	5	1	31	79	66	12	1	139	25
456	36	29	49	84	258	1,972	1,604	217	151	3,544	668
30	15	0	5	0	10	54	48	5	1	31	6
90	33	4	9	1	43	98	81	17	0	131	52
13	6	0	2	0	5	37	35	2	0	28	9
188	24	6	17	0	141	286	249	33	4	209	99

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY — 1977

County	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man-slaugh-ter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
LAWRENCE COUNTY	99	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	43.4								
LEE COUNTY	52	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	63.5								
LESLIE COUNTY	123	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	35.8								
LETCHER COUNTY	250	5	2	6	5	1	3	2	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	47.2								
LEWIS COUNTY	124	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.0								
LINCOLN COUNTY	231	4	7	1	1	0	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	34.6								
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	113	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	18.6								
LOGAN COUNTY	355	2	0	3	3	0	5	5	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	36.0								
LYON COUNTY	125	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.2								
McCRACKEN COUNTY	2,262	3	2	9	6	3	40	20	20
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	18.4								
McCREARY COUNTY	299	3	2	4	3	1	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.1								
McLEAN COUNTY	186	0	3	1	0	1	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	21.5								
MADISON COUNTY	1,839	4	6	11	11	0	18	9	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.5								
MAGOFFIN COUNTY	116	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.7								
MARION COUNTY	374	3	2	1	1	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	15.0								
MARSHALL COUNTY	269	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.4								
MARTIN COUNTY	114	0	2	3	3	0	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	35.1								
MASON COUNTY	298	1	0	1	1	0	9	7	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.5								
MEADE COUNTY	179	0	0	7	6	1	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.5								
MENIFEE COUNTY	49	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	12.2								
MERCER COUNTY	193	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.8								

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
29	7	0	3	0	19	49	43	6	0	30	6
38	10	3	11	1	13	17	13	4	0	6	1
50	16	3	6	0	25	47	44	3	0	27	18
99	25	1	6	1	66	109	97	11	1	78	16
18	4	0	4	0	10	72	64	6	2	36	5
42	5	0	2	1	34	119	106	12	1	81	14
16	3	0	0	0	13	58	45	13	0	42	4
61	7	6	2	9	37	141	134	6	1	159	21
24	1	1	5	0	17	54	47	5	2	58	4
151	8	14	13	81	35	509	435	67	7	1,412	173
76	27	2	9	2	36	75	68	7	0	53	20
17	3	0	6	0	8	81	62	19	0	81	11
193	15	15	15	11	137	399	338	50	11	1,204	147
55	12	1	7	0	35	47	40	7	0	27	19
76	6	4	2	0	64	91	80	11	0	233	32
30	2	0	1	1	26	117	104	4	9	135	10
63	21	1	6	1	34	39	31	7	1	17	22
32	1	3	0	1	27	88	75	5	8	181	13
32	6	0	7	0	19	71	66	4	1	71	15
6	0	0	3	0	3	24	23	1	0	15	6
23	6	1	2	2	12	87	83	4	0	82	10

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY — 1977

County	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man-slaugh-ter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
METCALFE COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	36 22.2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONROE COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	30 50.0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
MONTGOMERY COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	349 16.3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
MORGAN COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	91 23.1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
MUHLENBERG COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	366 41.2	1	0	3	3	0	20	18	2
NELSON COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	383 16.4	4	1	4	4	0	1	1	0
NICHOLAS COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	43 32.5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	199 65.3	1	4	5	5	0	8	6	2
OLDHAM COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	492 15.0	2	2	2	2	0	7	5	2
OWEN COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	72 18.0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
OWSLEY COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	49 36.7	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
PENDLETON COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	96 12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERRY COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	480 31.7	10	0	6	6	0	9	4	5
PIKE COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	831 24.4	6	1	4	4	0	14	13	1
POWELL COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	67 50.7	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
PULASKI COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	538 35.5	5	0	1	1	0	3	2	1
ROBERTSON COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	7 71.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	266 16.2	3	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
ROWAN COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	566 20.5	3	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
RUSSELL COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	90 14.4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCOTT COUNTY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	483 14.9	0	1	3	2	1	15	8	7

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY — 1977 (CONT'D)

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet, Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggra-vated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
14	0	0	1	0	13	16	13	3	0	17	2
6	4	0	1	0	1	5	4	1	0	8	10
54	12	1	1	0	40	105	98	4	3	210	15
18	7	0	3	0	8	44	37	5	2	28	6
54	5	3	5	4	37	132	122	9	1	166	27
38	4	0	7	9	18	104	94	10	0	230	20
6	1	0	0	0	5	11	8	3	0	26	4
66	10	3	7	4	42	79	71	8	0	71	11
57	4	7	13	7	26	195	163	26	6	223	32
8	2	1	2	0	3	26	24	2	0	34	5
13	2	0	6	0	5	24	21	2	1	9	4
15	0	0	5	0	10	45	36	9	0	38	8
114	44	7	9	3	51	148	116	32	0	187	57
249	44	7	28	2	168	295	247	42	6	319	112
19	2	0	1	0	16	26	24	2	0	29	6
141	17	2	5	4	113	193	176	16	1	274	34
9	0	0	2	0	7	5	3	0	2	0	0
39	3	1	7	0	28	149	137	11	1	79	22
41	9	6	4	2	20	97	79	7	11	413	27
7	2	1	1	0	3	46	40	6	0	33	6
62	9	4	4	2	43	135	103	28	4	294	17

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY — 1977

County	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man-slaugh-ter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
SHELBY COUNTY	315	2	0	1	1	0	10	6	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	27.0								
SIMPSON COUNTY	367	2	0	1	1	0	9	5	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	18.8								
SPENCER COUNTY	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	27.5								
TAYLOR COUNTY	321	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.2								
TODD COUNTY	84	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	27.4								
TRIGG COUNTY	117	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.2								
TRIMBLE COUNTY	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	30.9								
UNION COUNTY	247	0	1	2	2	0	3	1	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.9								
WARREN COUNTY	3,680	2	5	12	8	4	44	35	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	18.9								
WASHINGTON COUNTY	115	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	32.2								
WAYNE COUNTY	261	1	0	2	2	0	5	4	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	27.9								
WEBSTER COUNTY	139	1	0	3	3	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	43.9								
WHITLEY COUNTY	435	3	1	1	1	0	14	11	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	32.4								
WOLFE COUNTY	62	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.8								
WOODFORD COUNTY	318	0	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	28.6								

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
54	10	4	16	4	20	92	82	10	0	147	29
48	4	2	2	2	38	118	102	16	0	193	34
17	5	0	0	0	12	18	14	4	0	14	2
30	1	0	2	2	25	96	79	17	0	205	14
15	3	2	2	0	8	33	33	0	0	33	5
11	6	0	0	2	3	39	37	2	0	60	6
14	2	0	0	2	10	28	27	1	0	9	1
73	9	2	4	3	55	93	87	3	3	118	13
362	34	68	37	37	186	870	662	165	43	2,315	261
13	1	5	3	1	3	35	34	1	0	63	6
55	4	5	2	1	43	130	111	15	4	93	18
43	3	2	1	0	37	62	59	3	0	53	12
109	20	0	9	2	78	158	139	18	1	174	54
17	3	0	5	0	9	18	15	3	0	21	7
20	5	4	5	3	3	85	82	3	0	191	18

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY – 1977
CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

CITY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man slaugh- ter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
ASHLAND	1,343	2	0	1	1	0	9	3	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	9.5								
BOWLING GREEN	2,645	1	0	10	6	4	41	32	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	21.5								
COVINGTON	4,313	6	0	24	20	4	115	55	60
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	12.0								
DANVILLE	443	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	31.1								
ELIZABETHTOWN	204	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	32.8								
ERLANGER	550	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	17.3								
FLATWOODS	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	8.4								
FLORENCE	1,061	0	0	0	0	0	29	24	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	16.7								
FT. THOMAS	306	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	8.2								
FRANKFORT	993	4	0	4	4	0	21	14	7
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	30.0								
GEORGETOWN	264	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	12.5								
GLASGOW	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	37.8								
HENDERSON	1,167	1	1	4	3	1	18	11	7
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	38.6								
HOPKINSVILLE	1,471	7	1	0	0	0	34	23	11
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	16.1								
JEFFERSONTOWN P.D.	554	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	10.3								
LEXINGTON*	12,015	19	4	70	55	15	303	175	128
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.2								
LOUISVILLE	20,312	66	29	156	113	43	1,367	856	511
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	17.1								
MADISONVILLE	306	4	1	2	2	0	6	4	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	44.1								
MAYFIELD	269	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	36.4								
MIDDLESBORO	293	3	1	1	1	0	5	1	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	37.5								
MURRAY	234	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	40.6								

*Includes Entire County

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY — 1977
CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION (CONT'D)

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet, Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggra-vated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No. Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
67	3	4	1	3	56	288	265	14	9	934	98
283	22	59	31	33	138	638	475	121	42	1,618	192
311	22	25	47	63	154	1,448	1,167	169	112	2,090	473
49	5	1	4	19	20	90	77	6	7	301	19
43	0	3	9	9	22	55	53	2	0	86	39
41	0	0	1	2	38	67	66	1	0	416	56
5	0	0	0	0	5	65	56	3	6	109	4
25	0	0	1	19	5	149	116	17	16	745	118
13	1	0	0	5	7	88	50	33	5	201	8
54	2	0	5	43	4	267	247	6	14	613	34
27	1	3	0	2	21	65	46	15	4	182	7
11	1	0	0	0	10	49	46	3	0	155	12
213	5	10	18	19	161	202	112	69	21	842	48
82	16	20	14	31	1	373	315	8	50	925	51
27	2	2	3	6	14	162	159	3	0	338	37
811	81	115	173	38	404	3,197	2,179	849	169	7,453	566
659	301	134	103	54	67	5,944	4,803	1,037	104	9,947	2,240
61	5	3	2	11	40	109	108	0	1	142	22
30	1	1	0	2	26	97	69	23	5	160	3
54	6	2	1	0	45	59	45	5	9	174	42
19	1	1	1	16	0	51	47	3	1	167	10

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY – 1977
CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

CITY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man slaugh-ter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
NEWPORT	834	2	0	8	7	1	17	11	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	40.5								
NICHOLASVILLE	210	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	10.5								
OWENSBORO	2,092	6	0	6	4	2	28	20	8
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	15.2								
PADUCAH	1,781	0	0	3	2	1	34	18	16
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	18.3								
RADCLIFF	658	0	0	11	10	1	6	6	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	32.5								
RICHMOND	893	1	0	4	4	0	9	5	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.8								
ST. MATTHEWS	813	0	0	2	2	0	5	3	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.4								
SHIVELY	858	2	1	4	4	0	33	32	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	11.8								
SOMERSET	232	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.9								
WINCHESTER	453	2	0	3	3	0	8	5	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	28.2								
JEFFERSON COUNTY POLICE	13,674	11	48	91	65	26	241	151	90
*Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.5								
BOONE COUNTY P.D.	593	1	0	8	7	1	11	9	2
*Percent Index Offenses Cleared	17.5								
CAMPBELL COUNTY P.D.	240	1	0	3	3	0	2	2	0
*Percent Index Offenses Cleared	12.1								
KENTON COUNTY P.D.	548	1	0	7	7	0	6	2	4
*Percent Index Offenses Cleared	6.4								

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

[34]

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Feet, Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggra-vated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
211	10	5	9	57	130	308	199	97	12	312	106
17	2	2	0	0	13	53	47	4	2	138	12
316	10	12	13	13	268	416	294	97	25	1,503	85
104	5	12	10	66	11	383	320	58	5	1,138	130
44	2	3	2	12	25	136	130	0	6	446	40
99	4	11	9	10	65	155	130	18	7	618	72
23	4	0	0	10	9	117	77	23	17	574	101
50	2	4	10	5	29	208	204	4	0	512	78
40	2	0	1	0	37	67	67	0	0	148	11
65	5	2	0	6	52	101	96	5	0	295	31
687	129	48	99	16	395	4,222	4,142	80	0	7,590	1,227
40	1	0	3	14	22	181	171	10	0	309	65
8	0	0	0	6	2	105	82	21	2	107	16
31	6	1	1	16	7	205	175	12	18	257	48

MURDER IN KENTUCKY

DEFINITION

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 recorded by police on the basis of incidents reported. It should not be construed that those figures reflect arrest, arraignment, or conviction data. 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.

CLEARANCE RATE

Much of the recent literature being generated from the field of criminal investigation outlines a number of characteristics associated with the crime of murder. Researchers have found possible indications that most murders occur between acquaintances spontaneously, usually as the result of a heated argument or other highly emotional situation. Many times one or both of the parties are under the influence of alcholol, reacting violently with little or no regard as to the consequences of their actions. In "smoking gun" cases, where the perpetrator is still at the scene of the murder when police arrive, or in cases where there are witnesses present, although the assailant may have fled, it is relatively easy for investigators to determine the identity of the murderer and to effect an arrest. When the identity of the suspect is unknown, the investigator's task becomes more difficult, and usually requires much more effort. Due to the heinous nature of the crime, murders are given high priority in criminal caseloads, with intense continuing investigations usually resulting in the identity and arrest of a suspect. Given the above considerations, however, the clearance rate among murder cases is normally very high compared with other types of crimes.

In 1977, law enforcement agencies in Kentucky cleared 87% of all murders reported. Nineteen of the cases (5%) resulted in juvenile arrests.

HOW MANY MURDERS WERE COMMITTED?

In 1977, 348 cases of murder and non-negligent manslaughter were reported to law enforcement agencies in Kentucky. This figure represents the first decline in cases reported since 1973.

The following chart depicts the number and rate of murders committed in Kentucky over the past five years.
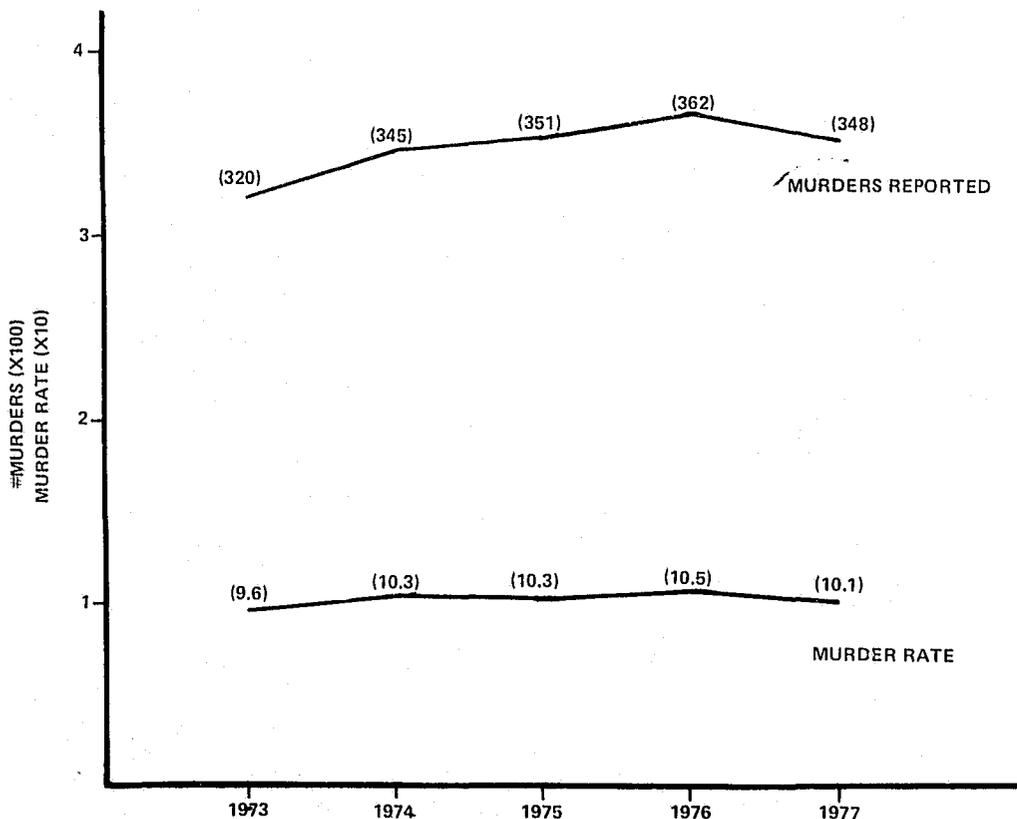
WHERE DO MURDERS OCCUR IN KENTUCKY?

For the purpose of representing those areas of the state in which murders occurred most frequently in 1977, and juvenile involvement in murder, the following table is presented. The table depicts the number of murders reported in each Area Development District, the percent of the total occurring in each area, and juvenile arrests made in each area.

KENTUCKY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

MAP OF
KENTUCKY
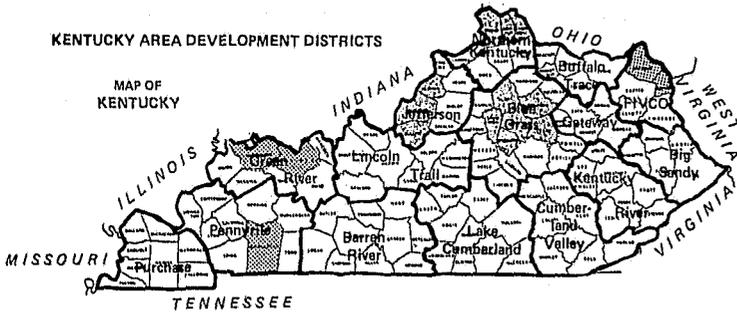
MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Cases Cleared by Juvenile
Purchase	8	2	1
Pennyrile	31	9	
Green River	12	3	1
Barren River	11	3	
Lincoln Trail	14	4	
Jefferson	89	26	7
Northern Kentucky	17	5	3
Buffalo Trace	1	1*	
FIVCO	8	2	
Gateway	9	3	
Big Sandy	28	8	3
Kentucky River	28	8	
Cumberland Valley	33	9	1
Lake Cumberland	15	4	1
Bluegrass	44	13	2
	348	100	19

*Less than 1%

WHEN DO MURDERS OCCUR?

BY DAY OF WEEK — 1977

Day	Percent
SUNDAY	19.0%
MONDAY	13.0%
TUESDAY	11.5%
WEDNESDAY	10.6%
THURSDAY	13.2%
FRIDAY	12.6%
SATURDAY	20.1%
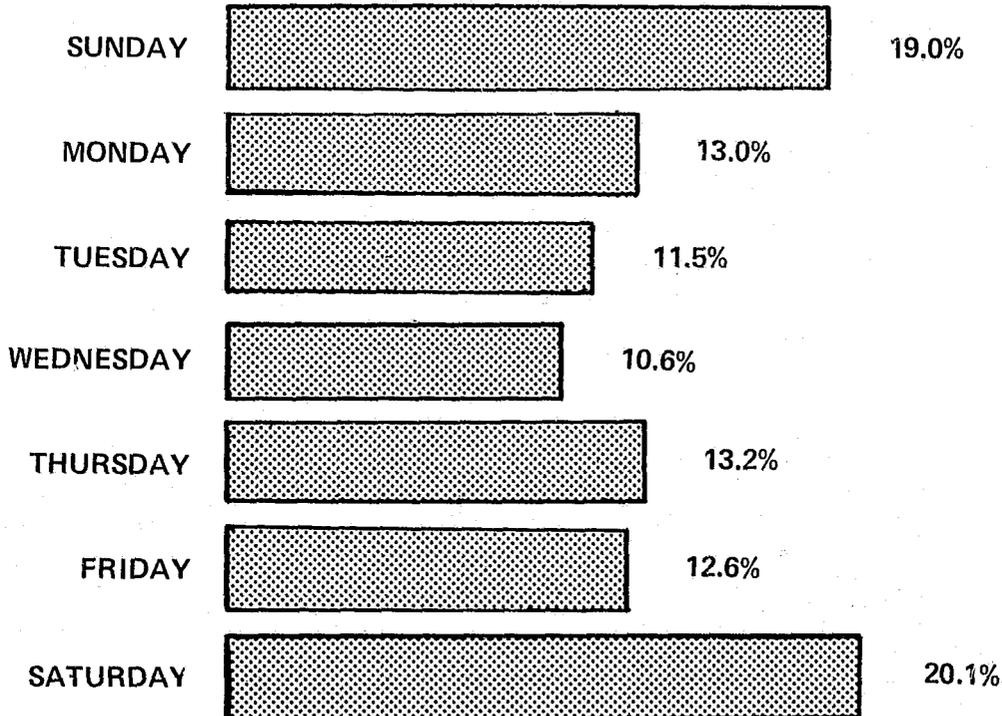
In Kentucky in 1977 more murders occurred on Saturdays and Sundays than at any other times of the week.

October and December marked the highest incidences of murder by month in 1977, with the three-month quarter between them accounting for almost 30% of the total.

Despite an unusually high incidence of murder in February, the quarter between January and March represented the lowest quarter for that offense during the year.

An overview of the occurrence of murder by month for the past five years is depicted in the chart on the next page.

[37]

MURDER BY MONTH — 1977

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	20	33	21	33	25	23	36	33	20	38	28	38
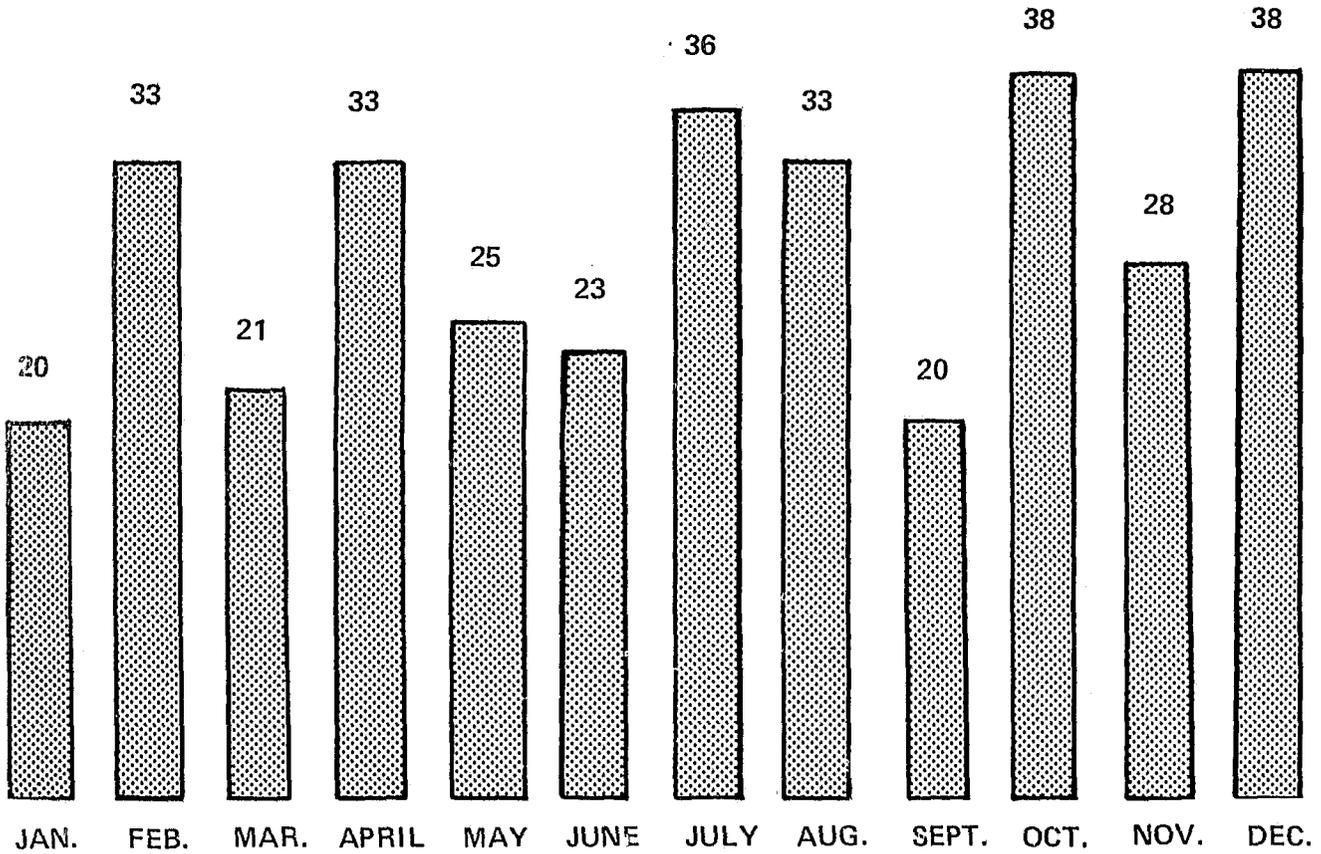
MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1973-1977

MURDER												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1973	7.2	5.3	10.0	8.1	6.5	8.8	11.9	9.1	7.8	10.6	8.1	6.6
1974	10.4	5.6	10.7	6.4	7.0	10.7	5.8	6.7	9.5	7.8	7.2	12.2
1975	9.4	8.3	7.7	6.0	10.3	11.3	8.0	8.0	7.4	6.5	8.3	8.8
1976	8.6	8.8	6.9	8.3	6.1	9.1	8.6	12.1	8.6	6.3	9.7	6.9
1977	5.7	9.5	6.1	9.5	7.2	6.6	10.4	9.5	5.7	10.9	8.0	10.9
AVG	8.2	7.5	8.2	7.3	7.9	9.3	8.9	9.1	7.8	8.4	8.3	9.1

PERCENT OCCURRED BY QUARTER				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	22.5	23.4	28.8	25.3
1974	26.7	24.1	22.0	27.2
1975	25.4	27.6	23.4	23.6
1976	24.3	23.5	29.3	22.9
1977	21.3	23.3	25.6	29.8
AVG	24.0	24.4	25.8	25.8

[38]

CIRCUMSTANCES

In Kentucky in 1977 over 80% of the murders reported were committed by a person known to the victim. Nearly one-third of these were committed between family members.
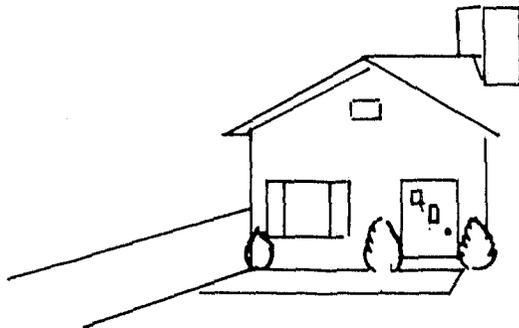
	Number	% of Total
Spouse killing spouse	40	11.5
Parent killing child	3	0.9
Other family	41	11.8
Romantic triangle and lover's quarrels	26	7.5
Other arguments	169	48.5
TOTAL	279	80.2
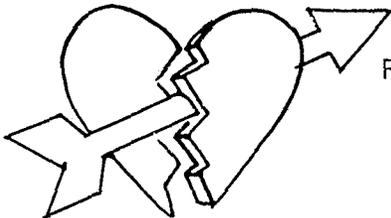
Murders, when perpetrated during the commission of a crime and those classified as gangland slayings, or sex motivated, are identified under the program as "felony murders"; this type of circumstance or motive accounted for 19.8% of the total number of homicides in 1977.

	Number	% of Total
Known Felony Type	48	13.8
Suspected Felony Type	21	6.0
TOTAL	69	19.8
GRAND TOTAL	348	100%

PERSONS ARRESTED

At the present time, the only statewide data available pertaining to personal characteristics of criminal offenders must be gleaned from arrest data. Arrest statistics, however, result only from the conclusions drawn during a police investigation. They do not take into consideraion subsequent judicial proceedings which may find the arrestee completely innocent, or guilty of a lesser offense. Arrest statistics, likewise, will not reflect those offenders who commit crimes, but who are not reported to or arrested by police.

The following table profiles age, sex, and race of persons arrested for murder in 1977 by Area Development District. These figures measure arrests made, not offenses reported.

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR MURDER

Area Development District	Sex M	F	Race White	Non-White	Age <11	11 -14	15 -17	TOT JUV	18 -24	25 -34	35 -44	45 -54	55 -64	> 64	Total Adult	GRAND TOTAL
Purchase	7	1	5	3			1	1	1	5		1			7	8
Pennyrile	25	5	16	14					6	7	8	3	5	1	30	30
Green River	10	2	9	3		1		1	1	2	3	3	1	1	11	12
Barren River	10	2	9	3					6	3		3			12	12
Lincoln Trail	19	1	19	1			2	2	10	4	2	2			18	20
Jefferson	67	13	43	37		2	8	10	23	26	6	9	4	2	70	80
Northern Kentucky	15	3	18			1	5	6	8	3	1				12	18
Buffalo Trace	1		1									1			1	1
Gateway	11	1	12				1	1	2	4	1	1	3		11	12
FIVCO	6	1	6	1					3	2	1			1	7	7
Big Sandy	17	6	23		1		1	2	5	7	2	4	2	1	21	23
Kentucky River	30	2	32						7	13	6	2	2	2	32	32
Cumberland Valley	30	1	31			1	3	4	9	7	4	1	4	2	27	31
Lake Cumberland	21		21				4	4	6	6	4		1		17	21
Bluegrass	44	2	33	13			6	6	15	10	7	2	4	2	40	46
TOTAL	313	40	278	75	1	5	31	37	102	99	45	32	26	12	316	353

AGE

In 1977, 43.5% of all persons killed by murder or non-negligent manslaughter were between the ages of 20 and 34. This 15-year span accounts for approximately 26% of the total population (based on 1970 census figures for population between the ages of 13 and 27).

The mean age for victims in 1977 was 35 years. This represents the youngest murder victim population in five years.

Mean Age
For Murder
Victims

(36.3) (37.1) (37.1) (38.2) (35.0)

40—
30—
20—
10—

1973   1974   1975   1976   1977
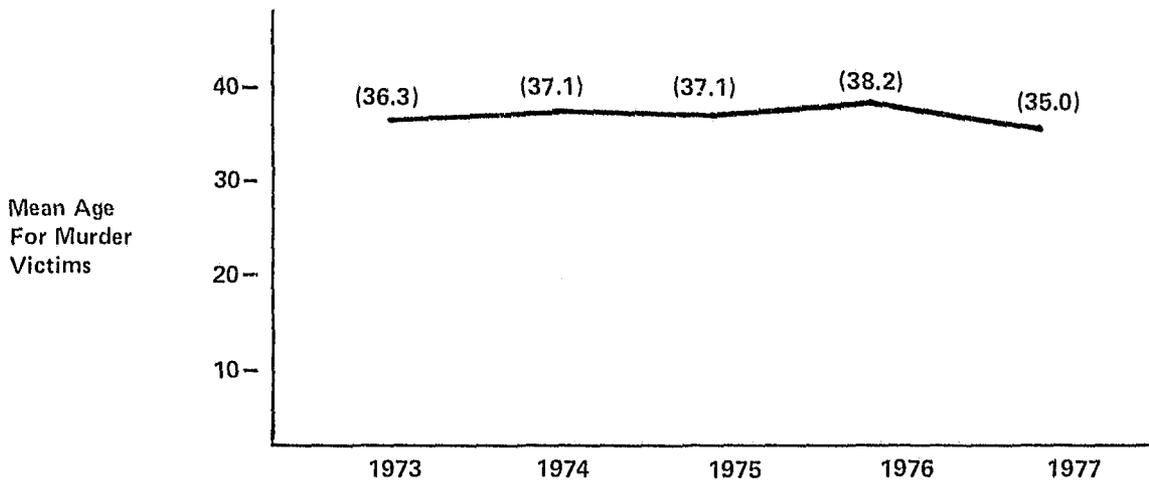
Children under the age of 10 amounted to 3:7% of all murder victims in 1977.

% of Murder
Victims Under
The Age of 10

4.0—
3.0—
2.0—
1.0—

(3.1)   (3.5)   (3.7)
(2.3)   (2.4)

1973   1974   1975   1976   1977
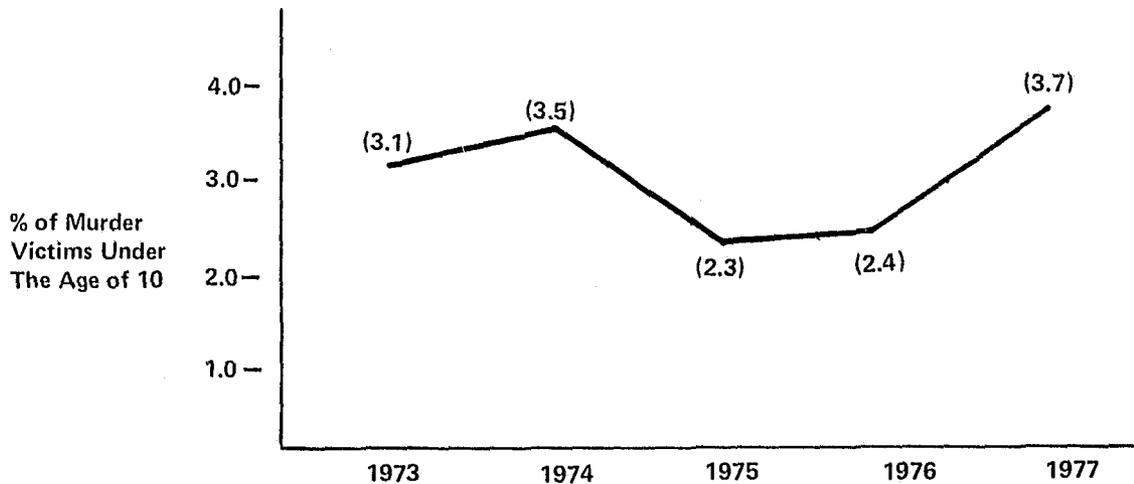
SEX

Approximately four out of every five murder victims in 1977 were males. The mean age for males rnurdered was 34.5 years, with the greatest number of victims within the 20-24 year age group. Among females, the mean age was slightly higher, 37 years, with the greatest number of victims fall-ing between the ages of 25 and 29.

RACE

Seventy-seven and six-tenths percent of all mur-der victims in 1977 were white. The remainder were black. Among white victims, the average age was 35.7 years, with the greatest number between the ages of 30 and 34. Among black victims, the mean age was 32.8 years, with the greatest number be-tween 25 and 29.

WEAPONS

Handguns were used in more than half of the murders committed in 1977. Rifles and shotguns were used in 8.9% and 15.2% of the cases, respec-tively. In summary, firearms were used in 75.8% of the murders, or 3 out of every 4. Cutting instru-ments and other weapons were used in 20.8% of the cases, and personal weapons (such as hands, feet, etc.) were used in the remaining 3.4%.

The following chart depicts the frequency with which different weapons were used upon victims in various age categories. Firearms were used with ex-treme frequency (over 70% of the time) in murders where the victim was between the ages of 15 and 54.
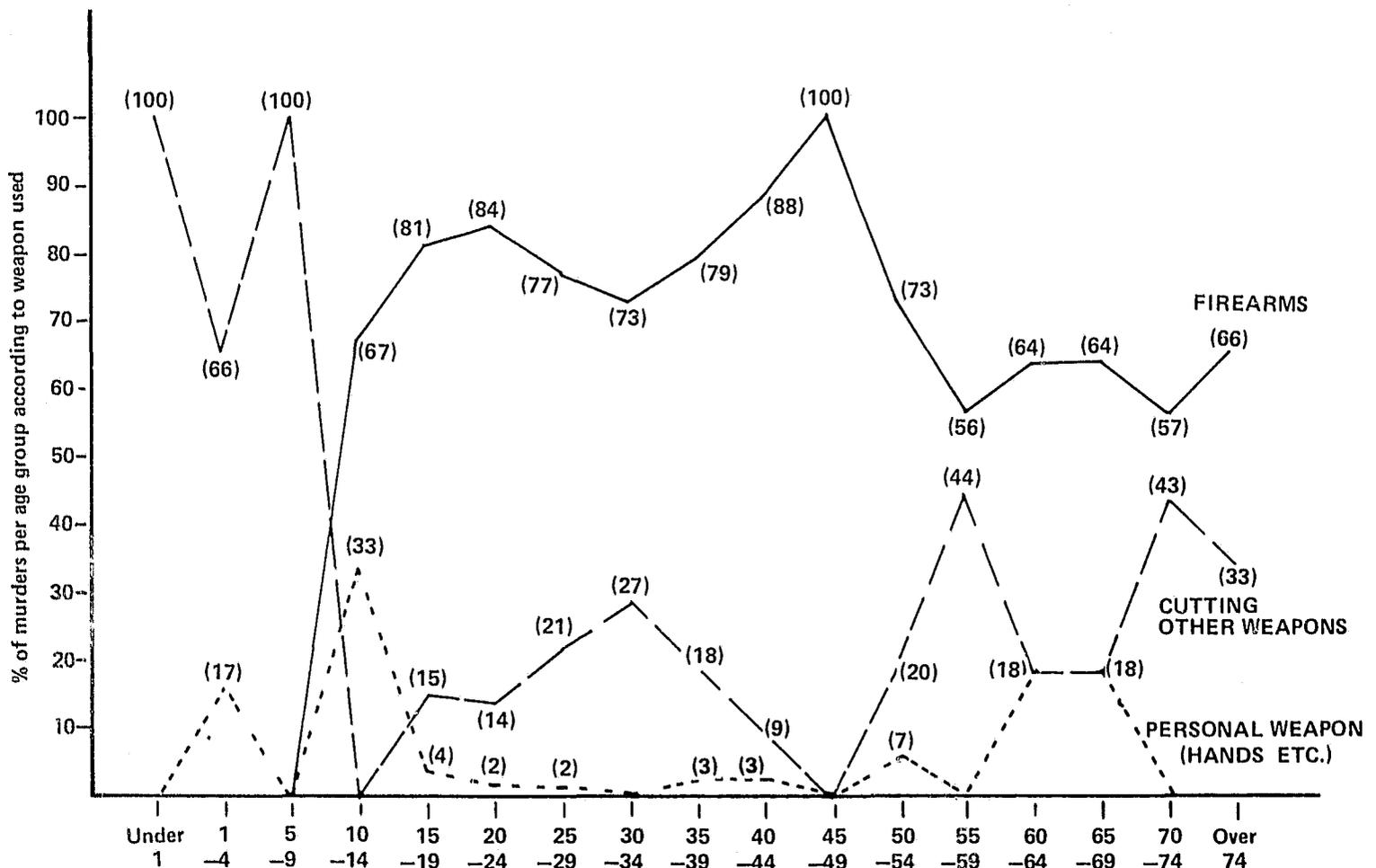
MURDER VICTIMS – WEAPON USED 1977

AGE	NUMBER	HANDGUN	RIFLE	SHOTGUN	CUTTING OR STABBING	PERSONAL WEAPON (Hands, etc.)	ALL OTHER WEAPONS
Under 1	4	0	0	0	1	0	3
1-4	6	1	0	0	0	1	4
5-9	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
10-14	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
15-19	27	15	3	4	1	1	3
20-24	51	30	5	8	3	1	4
25-29	52	28	4	8	5	1	6
30-34	48	18	5	12	7	0	6
35-39	38	23	3	4	3	1	4
40-44	32	17	3	8	0	1	3
45-49	25	18	4	3	0	0	0
50-54	15	9	0	2	2	1	1
55-59	9	3	0	2	2	0	2
60-64	11	7	0	0	2	2	0
65-69	11	5	2	0	0	2	2
70-74	7	3	0	1	1	0	2
75 and Over	6	2	2	0	0	0	2
Total for Kentucky	348	180	31	53	28	12	44
Percent		51.7	8.9	15.2	8.1	3.4	12.7

[43]

MURDER VICTIMS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE, 1977

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRI- BUTION OF AGE	SEX		RACE					
			MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	NEGRO	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	ALL OTHERS
Under 1	4	1.1	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
1-4	6	1.7	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	—
5-9	3	0.9	3	0	3	0	—	—	—	—
10-14	3	0.9	3	0	2	1	—	—	—	—
15-19	27	7.7	22	5	21	6	—	—	—	—
20-24	51	14.6	44	7	35	16	—	—	—	—
25-29	52	14.9	40	12	35	17	—	—	—	—
30-34	48	14.0	40	8	40	8	—	—	—	—
35-39	38	10.9	32	6	30	8	—	—	—	—
40-44	32	9.2	27	5	29	3	—	—	—	—
45-49	25	7.2	19	6	23	2	—	—	—	—
50-54	15	4.3	8	7	10	5	—	—	—	—
55-59	9	2.6	7	2	7	2	—	—	—	—
60-64	11	3.2	11	0	10	1	—	—	—	—
65-69	11	3.2	10	1	7	4	—	—	—	—
70-74	7	2.0	4	3	6	1	—	—	—	—
75 and Over	6	1.7	2	4	5	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	348		278	70	270	78				
PERCENT			79.9	20.1	77.6	22.4				

RAPE IN KENTUCKY

DEFINITION

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

CLEARANCE RATE

Of 659 rapes and rape attempts reported in Kentucky in 1977, 65% were cleared by arrest. Thirty-one of these resulted in juvenile arrests.

In the past, the major problem in combating rape has not been in the category of clearance of cases, so much as in the accurate reporting of cases. Due to the threat of embarrassment, shame, public criticism, or some other emotional strain, rape victims have been reluctant to report this offense to police and authorities. Through public education campaigns, the growth of counseling centers for rape victims and their families, increased awareness by agencies, and recent legislation, it is hoped that more victims are coming forward to report this crime when it occurs. At this time, however, there is no way of accurately determining whether there is an increase in reporting, or not.

It is interesting to note that rape is the only one of seven Part I offenses to reflect an increase in crime rate over 1976. Hopefully, the increase is a reflection of a greater tendency for victims to report offenses to the authorities, rather than an increase in crimes committed. However, there is no way of positively determining which one of these possibilities applies.

HOW MANY RAPES OCCURRED?

There were 659 rapes reported in Kentucky in 1977. This represents an increase of 8.4% over 1976.

The trend in reported rapes, as well as the crime rate for the past five years, is depicted on the graph at the top of the page.
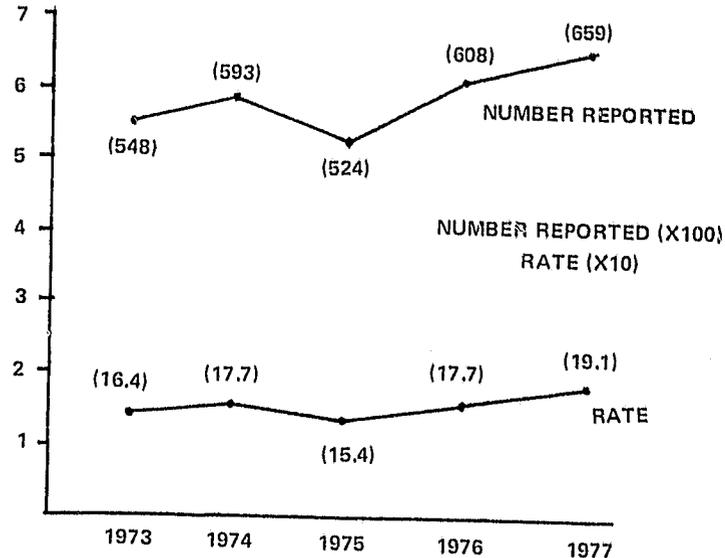
The crime rates depicted in this graph measure offenses reported per 100,000 total population. Because rape victims are almost always females, however, a more accurate picture of victimization would result by using female populations only. In 1977, 37.6 cases were reported per 100,000 female population (1976 female population estimate).

WHERE DO RAPES OCCUR IN KENTUCKY?
RAPE BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Number Cleared by Juvenile
Purchase	18	3	
Pennyrile	20	3	
Green River	36	5	4
Barren River	20	3	1
Lincoln Trail	36	5	
Jefferson	260	39	11
Northern Kentucky	69	11	7
Buffalo Trace	5	1	
Gateway	7	1	
FIVCO	5	1	
Big Sandy	14	2	
Kentucky River	23	3	
Cumberland Valley	20	3	1
Lake Cumberland	11	2	2
Bluegrass	115	17	5
	659	99	31

For the purpose of representing those areas of the state in which rapes occurred most frequently in 1977, and juvenile involvement in rape, this chart is presented. The chart depicts the number of rapes reported in each Area Development District, the percent of the total occurring in each area, and juvenile arrests made in each area.

KENTUCKY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

MAP OF KENTUCKY

[45]

WHEN DO RAPES OCCUR?

RAPE BY MONTH — 1977

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
34	36	50	69	52	53	67	75	65	50	59	49
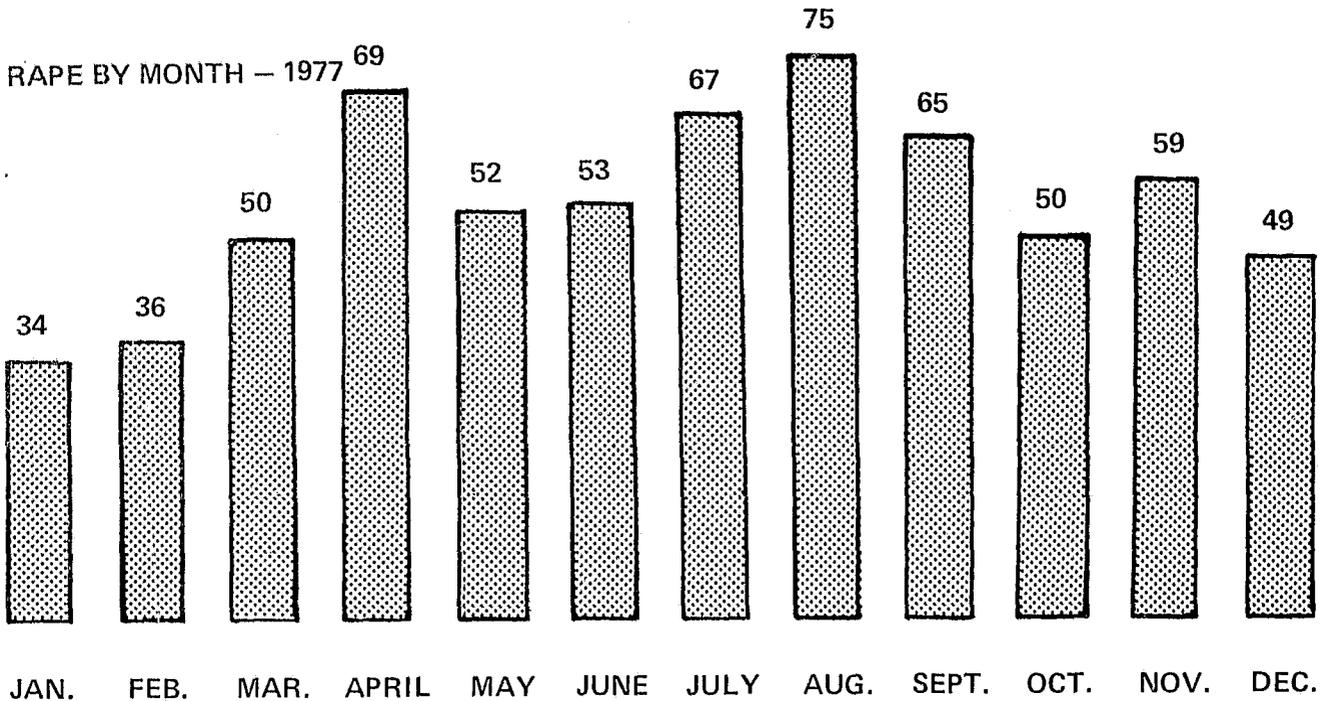
MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1973—1977

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1973	4.9	5.8	8.1	6.4	7.9	10.0	10.0	11.3	11.9	10.4	7.1	6.2
1974	6.4	7.8	7.8	8.1	9.8	10.1	11.3	11.3	8.0	6.6	6.6	6.2
1975	6.3	8.2	5.7	9.5	9.2	6.3	11.8	9.9	10.9	10.1	7.4	4.7
1976	5.4	6.6	6.8	10.3	11.2	9.7	10.4	11.0	8.5	7.6	7.1	5.4
1977	5.1	5.5	7.6	10.5	7.9	8.0	10.1	11.4	9.9	7.6	9.0	7.4
AVG	5.6	6.8	7.2	9.0	9.2	8.8	10.7	11.0	9.8	8.5	7.4	6.0

PERCENT OCCURRED BY QUARTER				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	18.8	24.3	33.2	23.7
1974	22.0	28.0	30.6	19.4
1975	20.2	25.0	32.6	22.2
1976	18.8	31.2	29.9	20.1
1977	18.2	26.4	31.4	24.0
AVG	19.6	27.0	31.5	21.9

These tables depict the incidence of rape in 1977, according to month, and percentage of total rape offenses reported by month since 1973. During the past five years, rape has been reported consistently most often during the warm summer months, particularly July and August. The lowest incidence of rape has been in December, January and February.

In 1971 Menachem Amir published a classic study on rape which attacks some of the commonly-held fallacious beliefs about rapists. According to Amir's study, rapes are not committed by sexually unfulfilled men, unable to control sudden desires as has often been thought. Rather, his data showed that 90% of group rapes and 58% of rapes committed by a single person were planned, not implusive. Furthermore, 60% of the rapists in the study were married and led normal lives. Their only difference from other persons, was in their tendencies toward violence and their mode for expressing it. Amir also showed that over one-third of all rapes are committed by a man forcing his way into the victim's home, and one-half of all rapes occur in a residence. Other figures indicated that 48% of the rapists he studied were known to the victim, not strangers, that in 93.2% of the cases the rapist and the victim were of the same race (and of those which were not, white men attacked black women more often than black men attacked white-women), and that only 4% of all reported rapes involved precipitative behavior on the part of the victim.*

PERSONS ARRESTED

In Kentucky, the only data collected pertaining to rapists deals with age, sex, and race of persons arrested for rape. Most of these were young males (although two females were arrested for rape in Louisville) between the ages of 18 and 34. Seventy-six percent of those arrested were white, with non-whites arrested generally in the central and western areas of the state. This data is presented in the following chart, depicting persons arrested for rape in 1977. It should be remembered that arrest statistics do not allow for the innocence of the arrestee, nor for offenders who do not get reported to police, or are not arrested.

---

*Swanson, Chamelin, Territo, **Criminal Investigation**, (Santa Monica, California: Goodyear Publishing Co., Inc., 1977) p. 311.

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR RAPE

Area Development District	Sex		Race		Age										Total Adult	GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	White	Non-White	<11	11-14	15-17	TOT JUV	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	>64		
Purchase	14		12	2					8	6					14	14
Pennyrile	18		12	6					6	8	4				18	18
Green River	36		28	8		1	2	3	15	13	5				33	36
Barren River	18		13	5			2	2	8	5	3				16	18
Lincoln Trail	28		14	14					16	9	1	1	1		28	28
Jefferson	130	2	83	49	1	1	3	5	57	43	17	9	1		127	132
Northern Kentucky	52		49	3			6	6	23	18	2	2	1		46	52
Buffalo Trace	3		3						1			1		1	3	3
FIVCO	4		4						1	1	1	1			4	4
Gateway	5		5				1	1	1	3					4	5
Big Sandy	11		10	1					3	5	2	1			11	11
Kentucky River	16		13	3					10	5		1			16	16
Cumberland Valley	24		24				6	6	12	3	3				18	24
Lake Cumberland	15		15				2	2	6	4	1	2			13	15
Bluegrass	68		51	17			6	6	33	20	9				62	68
TOTAL	442	2	336	108	1	2	28	31			48	18	3	1	413	444

ROBBERY IN KENTUCKY

DEFINITION

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.

CLEARANCE RATE

Of 2,807 reported robberies in Kentucky during 1977, 40% were cleared by arrest. Of these, 207 (18%) were juvenile arrests. Although robbery is a very serious personal crime, the clearance rate for robbery crimes is the lowest of the four major personal crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault). One factor which could impact the clearance rate of this crime might be the likelihood that the victim and robber are strangers. Without the victim's identification of a suspect, the detective's investigation becomes more difficult.

HOW MANY ROBBERIES OCCURRED?

In 1977, 2,807 robberies were reported to law enforcement agencies in Kentucky. This represents the fewest robberies in the past five years. The trend in robbery rates and the number of robberies since 1973 are depicted on the following chart. As can be determined by the chart, armed robberies account for approximately two-thirds of all robberies reported.
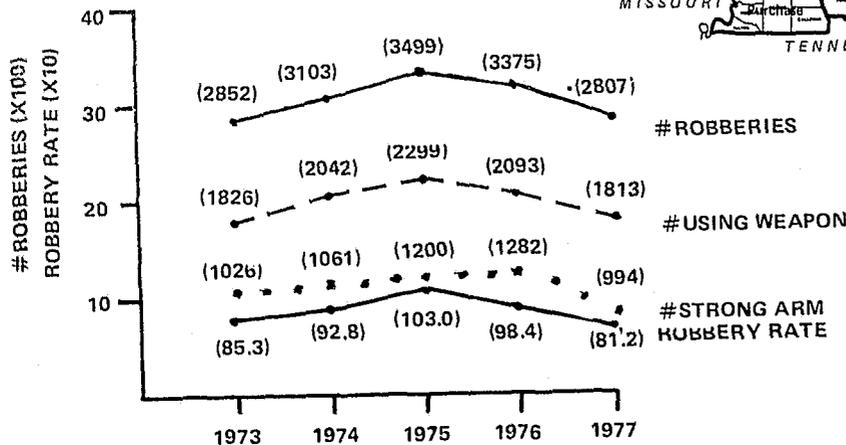
WHERE DO ROBBERIES OCCUR IN KENTUCKY?

This table depicts the distribution of total robberies and juvenile arrests for robberies in 1977 by Area Development District. Note the extremely high incidence of robbery in major urban areas.

ROBBERY BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Cases Cleared by Juvenile
Purchase	59	2	4
Pennyrile	93	3	14
Green River	74	3	8
Barren River	72	3	4
Lincoln Trail	31	1	2
Jefferson	1,681	60	114
Northern Kentucky	227	8	10
Buffalo Trace	9	*	2
Gateway	4	*	
FIVCO	25	1	
Big Sandy	32	1	
Kentucky River	19	1	
Cumberland Valley	65	2	8
Lake Cumberland	13	1	2
Bluegrass	403	14	39
	2,807	100	207

*Less than 1%

KENTUCKY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

MAP OF KENTUCKY

ROBBERIES

USING WEAPON

STRONG ARM ROBBERY RATE

ROBBERY BY MONTH — 1977

231	213	215	209	169	181	253	254	277	265	267	273
JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
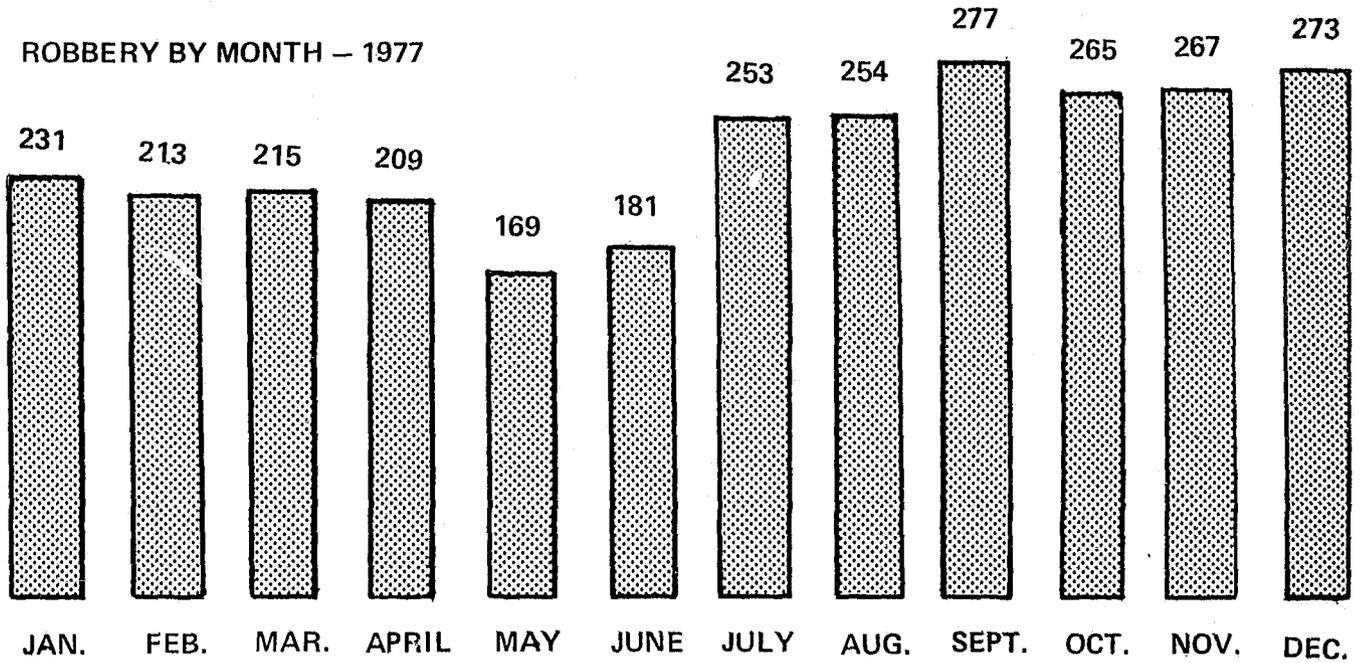
In 1977, more robberies occurred in the month of September than in any other month of the year. The next highest month was December, followed by November and October. The lowest incidence of robbery occurred in May, representing the lowest percentage for that month in five years.

Overall, since 1973, robbery has occurred most frequently in the final quarter of the year, and least frequently in the beinning months.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1973–1977

ROBBERY											
J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1973 7.9	6.7	6.7	8.3	9.6	8.1	9.2	9.9	8.0	7.5	9.0	9.1
1974 7.2	5.6	5.9	5.8	9.1	8.0	8.8	9.5	8.4	10.7	11.0	10.0
1975 8.5	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.8	9.6	10.8	8.4	10.3
1976 10.0	9.6	6.7	7.3	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	9.1	8.8	7.5	9.5
1977 8.2	7.6	7.7	7.4	6.0	6.5	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.8
AVG 8.4	7.3	6.8	7.1	8.0	7.6	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.1	9.7

PERCENT OCCURRED BY QUARTER			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	21.3	26.0	27.1	25.6
1974	18.7	22.9	26.7	31.7
1975	22.5	21.8	26.2	29.5
1976	26.3	23.2	24.7	25.8
1977	23.5	19.9	27.9	28.7
AVG	22.5	22.8	26.5	28.2

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Highway	1,175	41.8	$ 294,842	$ 251
Commercial House	676	24.1	$ 396,185	$ 586
Gas-Service Station	168	6.0	$ 36,015	$ 214
Chain Store	151	5.4	$ 376,253	$2,492
Residence	284	10.1	$ 101,149	$ 356
Bank	27	1.0	$ 214,157	$7,932
Miscellaneous	326	11.6	$ 146,235	$ 449
TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY	2,807		$1,564,836	$ 557

Forty-one and eight-tenths percent of all robberies reported in 1977 occurred on the street, 10.1% in residences, and the remainder in other buildings, including banks, stores, gas stations, commercial houses, etc. Commercial houses accounted for 24.1% of all reported robberies, the most frequency of any interior location. Commercial houses includes hotels, motels, lodges and all commercial establishments other than banks, chain stores and gas stations.

Bank robberies accounted for the highest average value of property loss, with commercial houses and chain stores recording the highest total value loss.

WHO COMMITS ROBBERY?

Of the four major personal crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) robbery arrests reflect by far the greatest amount of juvenile involvement. Eighteen percent of all cases cleared by arrest were attributable to juveniles. Among adults arrested, 63% were between 18 and 24 years of age. While the number of white offenders arrested continued to outweigh the number of non-white offenders, non-white representation was 38.9% in robbery, the highest percentage in any Part I offense.

The following table depicts the information on persons arrested for robbery in each Area Development District. It must be remembered, however, that these figures represent persons arrested only. They do not consider the guilt or innocence of the arrestee. Also, since only 40% of all robberies reported are cleared by arrest, more than half of the robberies reported in 1977 will not be represented on this table.

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY

Area Development District	Sex		Race		Age										Total Adult	GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	White	Non-White	<11	11 –14	15 –17	TOT JUV	18 –24	25 –34	35 –44	45 –54	55 –64	> 64		
Purchase	36	1	32	5			8	8	19	6	2	2			29	37
Pennyrile	78	3	63	18			24	24	44	10	2	1			57	81
Green River	64	4	48	20		2	11	13	35	17	4				55	68
Barren River	34		26	8			11	11	15	6	1	1			23	34
Lincoln Trail	29		26	3			5	5	17	5	1				24	29
Jefferson	699	52	339	412	1	22	141	164	381	156	25	22	3		587	751
Northern Kentucky	90	3	82	11	2	7	30	39	44	8	2				54	93
Buffalo Trace	6	1	5	2			3	3	4						4	7
Gateway	4	1	2	3	1			1	4						4	5
FIVCO	12		12				1	1	6	3	2				11	12
Big Sandy	20		18	2			3	3	11	4	2				17	20
Kentucky River	20		20			1	1	2	10	5	1	1	1		18	20
Cumberland Valley	60	10	69	1		4	12	16	29	13	5	6	1		54	70
Lake Cumberland	47		47				4	4	8	20	8	4	3		43	47
Bluegrass	201	18	123	96		12	44	56	91	61	7	4			163	219
TOTAL	1,400	93	912	581	3	49	298	350	718	314	62	41	8		1,143	1,493

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION

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.

CLEARANCE RATE

Of 4,251 aggravated assaults reported to police agencies in Kentucky during 1977, 70.7% were cleared by arrest. Of these, 210 (7%) resulted in juvenile arrests. The element of confrontation between victim and offender, present in this case, probably contributes to this relatively high rate of clearance as it does in other crimes against the person.

HOW MANY AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS OCCURRED?

In 1977, 4,251 aggravated assaults were reported to police. This represents a 7.9% decrease from 1976. While the rate of reported aggravated assaults decreased in 1976, the first numerical decrease in the last five years occurred in 1977.

The five-year trend in aggravated assaults is depicted on the following chart.
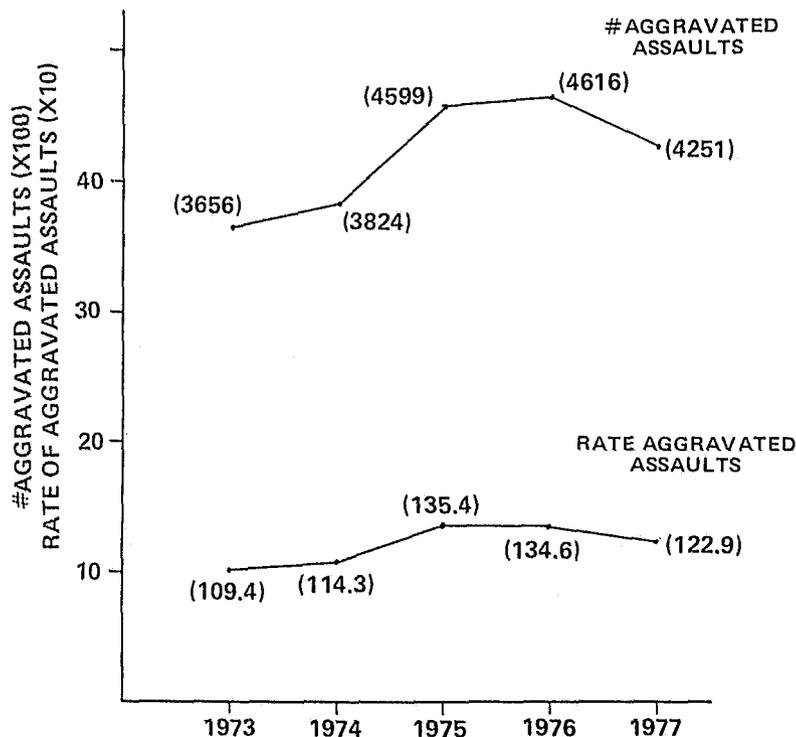
WHERE IN KENTUCKY DO AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS OCCUR?

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Cases Cleared by Juvenile
Purchase	177	4	3
Pennyrile	221	5	5
Green River	238	6	10
Barren River	251	6	11
Lincoln Trail	145	3	2
Jefferson	1,044	25	55
Northern Kentucky	378	9	6
Buffalo Trace	20	*	3
Gateway	57	1	2
FIVCO	73	2	5
Big Sandy	242	6	4
Kentucky River	197	5	15
Cumberland Valley	309	7	15
Lake Cumberland	96	2	4
Bluegrass	803	19	70
	4,251	100	210

*Less than 1%

This table compares the incidence of aggravated assault and juvenile involvement by Area Development District.

#AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

(4599)   (4616)

(4251)

(3656)

(3824)

RATE AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

(135.4)

(134.6)   (122.9)

(109.4)   (114.3)

1973   1974   1975   1976   1977

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY MONTH — 1977

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	273	274	326	336	402	393	489	360	404	341	337	316
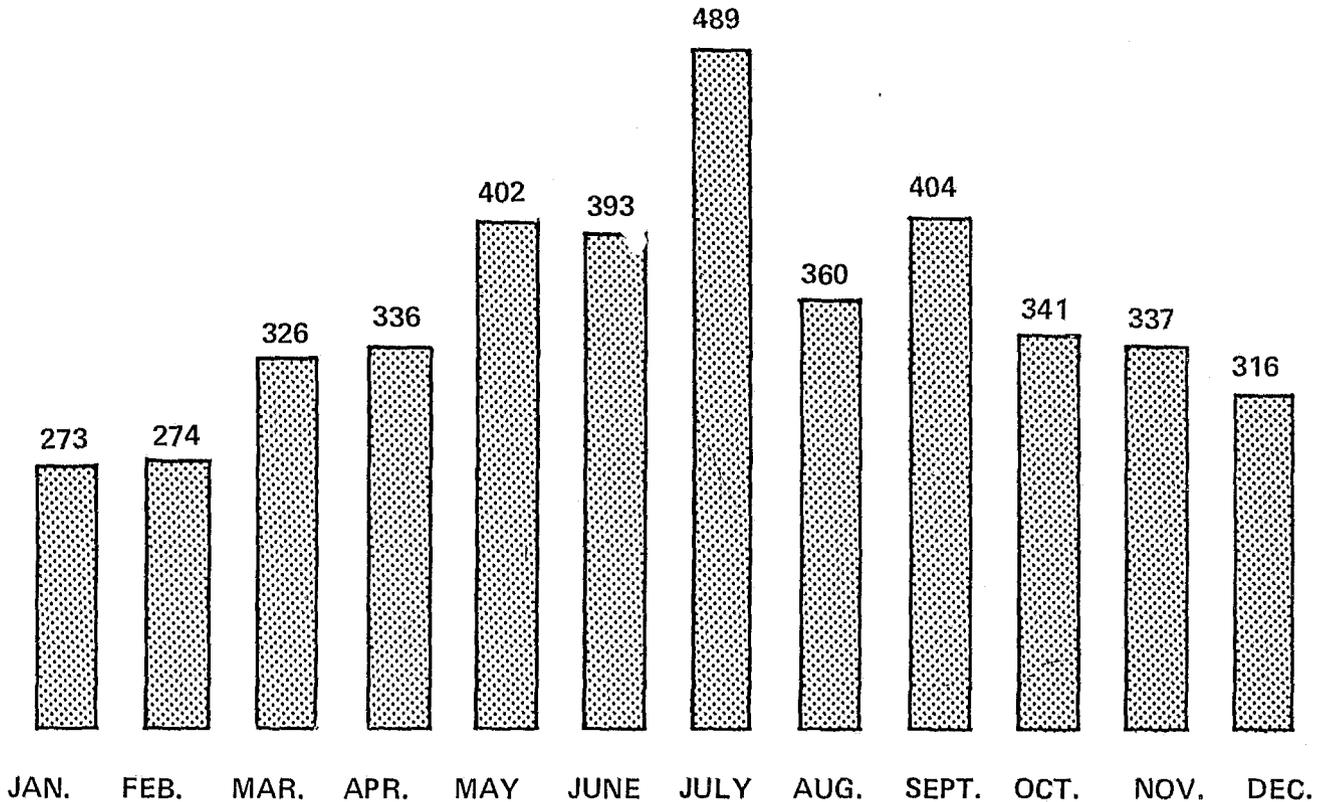
In 1977, more aggravated assaults occurred in July than in any other month of the year. In general over the past five years aggravated assaults have consistently been reported most often during the warm months between June and September. The lowest incidence of this crime occurs particularly in January and February.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1973-1977

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1973	7.4	6.3	7.4	7.8	7.9	9.5	9.4	10.2	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.7
1974	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.1	9.0	9.8	10.3	9.7	8.1	7.3	7.3	7.5
1975	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.1	9.2	7.5	9.5	10.4	9.1	9.4	8.7	7.8
1976	6.5	8.0	7.5	6.9	8.5	9.8	9.5	11.4	9.6	8.0	7.4	6.9
1977	6.4	6.4	7.7	7.9	9.5	9.2	11.5	8.5	9.5	8.0	7.9	7.5
AVG	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.6	8.8	9.2	10.0	10.0	9.0	8.2	7.9	7.7

PERCENT OCCURRED BY QUARTER				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	21.1	25.2	28.4	25.3
1974	22.9	26.9	28.1	22.1
1975	21.3	23.8	27.0	25.9
1976	22.0	25.2	30.5	22.3
1977	20.5	26.6	29.5	23.4
AVG	21.6	25.5	29.1	23.8

PERSONS ARRESTED

The following chart describes the age, sex, and race of 4,174 persons arrested for aggravated assault by area development district. As can be determined by the chart, 7.8% of the arrests made were juveniles and 9.7% were females. Whites accounted for 81.7% of total persons arrested. It must be remembered, however, that arrest data does not reflect guilt or innocence and does not include offenders not arrested by police.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Area Development District	Sex		Race		Age											
	M	F	White	Non-White	<11	11–14	15–17	TOT JUV	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	>64	Total Adult	GRAND TOTAL
Purchase	192	26	168	50			1	1	85	81	27	19	4	1	217	218
Pennyrile	186	22	136	72		1	9	10	76	54	34	18	10	6	198	208
Green River	191	24	186	29		1	15	16	60	69	39	20	7	4	199	215
Barren River	171	16	150	37			7	7	54	57	39	18	9	3	180	187
Lincoln Trail	159	5	143	21		2	4	6	63	50	19	17	7	2	158	164
Jefferson	1,079	137	832	384	1	19	92	112	433	372	155	85	47	12	1,104	1,216
Northern Kentucky	201	25	203	23			3	11	14	83	59	36	23	7	4	212	226
Buffalo Trace	33	1	33	1			5	5	12	7	5	5			29	34
Gateway	56	4	60			1	3	4	21	19	11		3	2	56	60
FIVCO	90	3	93				6	6	23	30	21	10	3		87	93
Big Sandy	248	24	271	1		3	7	10	75	96	45	31	11	4	262	272
Kentucky River	234	16	248	2		7	17	24	95	63	42	15	4	7	226	250
Cumberland Valley	330	39	362	7	1	4	22	27	109	96	80	33	19	5	342	369
Lake Cumberland	80	11	91				9	9	22	32	11	10	7		82	91
Bluegrass	519	52	433	138	3	15	57	75	156	169	74	61	25	11	496	571
TOTAL	3,769	405	3,490	765	5	56	265	326	1,367	1,254	638	365	163	61	3,848	4,174

WEAPONS USED

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, like murders, probably occur within the family unit or among neighbors or acquaintances.

During 1977, 38% of all aggravated assaults reported were committed through the use of a firearm. Knives and cutting instruments contributed 17%, other weapons were used 26% of the time, and the remaining 19% involved the use of personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.).

FIREARMS 38%
PERSONAL WEAPONS 19%
OTHER WEAPONS 26%
KNIVES, CUTTING INSTRUMENTS 17%
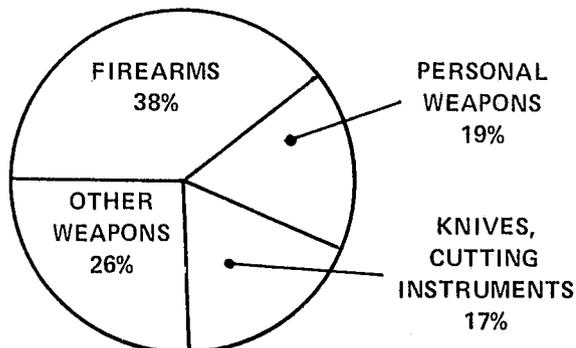
POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED

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.

The total number of police officer assaults increased over 16% in 1977 when 470 officers were assaulted. Twenty-four percent of these assaults resulted in injuries.

ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS 1973-1977

NUMBER ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS

(386) (382) (382) (404) (470)

1973   1974   1975   1976   1977
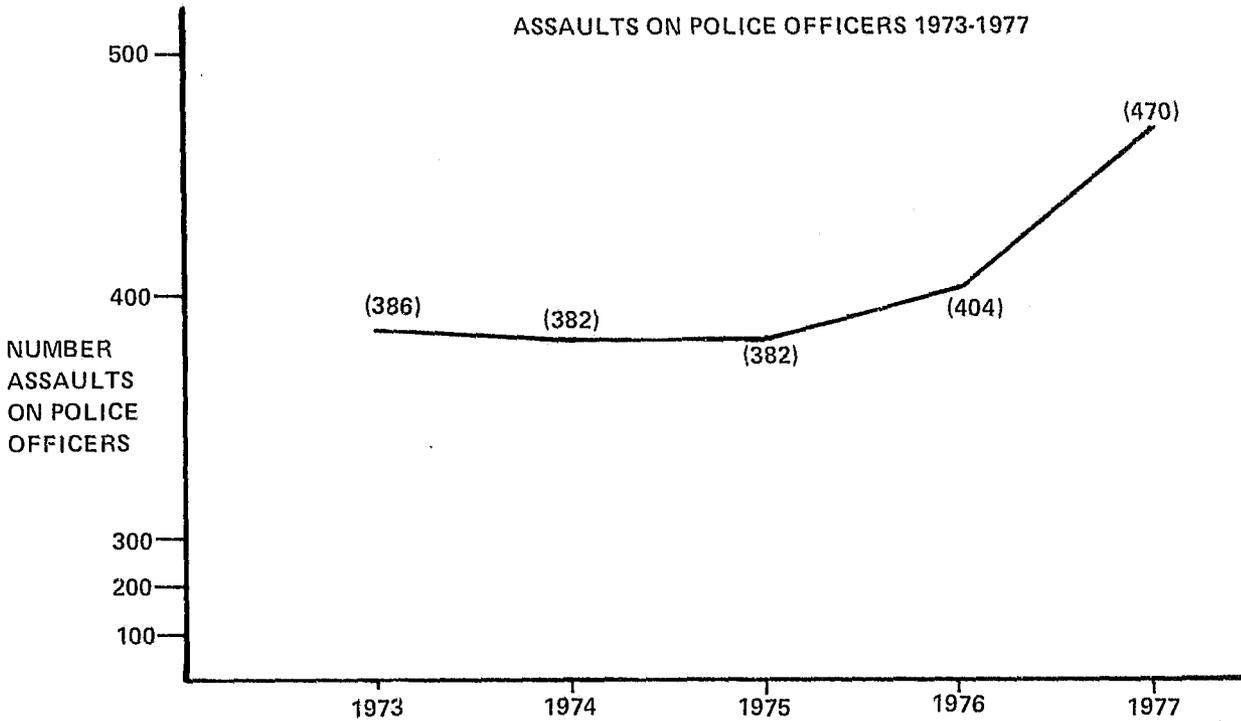
NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED PER 100 OFFICERS BY POPULATION GROUP 1977

The highest rate of assaults in 1977 occurred among County Police, where 23.6 assaults per 100 officers were reported. The State Police sustained 16.5 assaults per 100 officers.

GROUP I OVER 100,000	4.7
GROUP II 25,000 TO 100,000	8.5
GROUP III 10,000 TO 25,000	3.7
GROUP IV 5,000 TO 10,000	2.7
GROUP V UNDER 5,000	2.5
COUNTY POLICE	23.6
SHERIFF'S DEPTS.	2.8
STATE POLICE	16.5

[55]
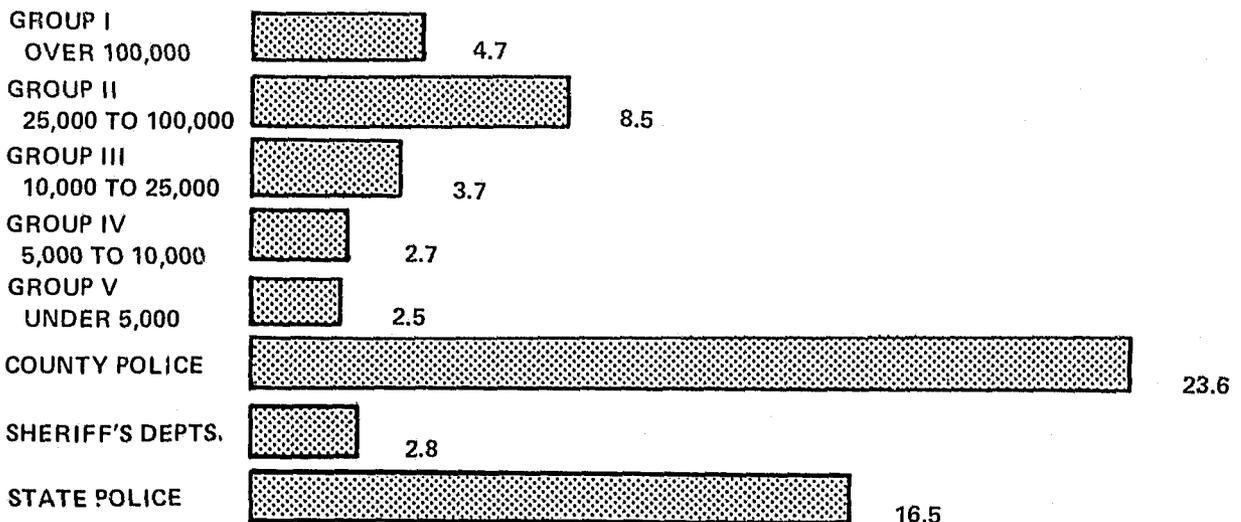
TYPE OF ACTIVITY 1977
BY
POLICE ASSAULTED

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.

The three activities reflecting the highest rates of officer assault were:

(1) attempting other arrests (29.4%)
(2) answering disturbance calls, including family disputes (26.0%)
(3) making traffic pursuits and stops (21.5%)

The remaining assaults by type of activity are shown in chart form.

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.

[56]
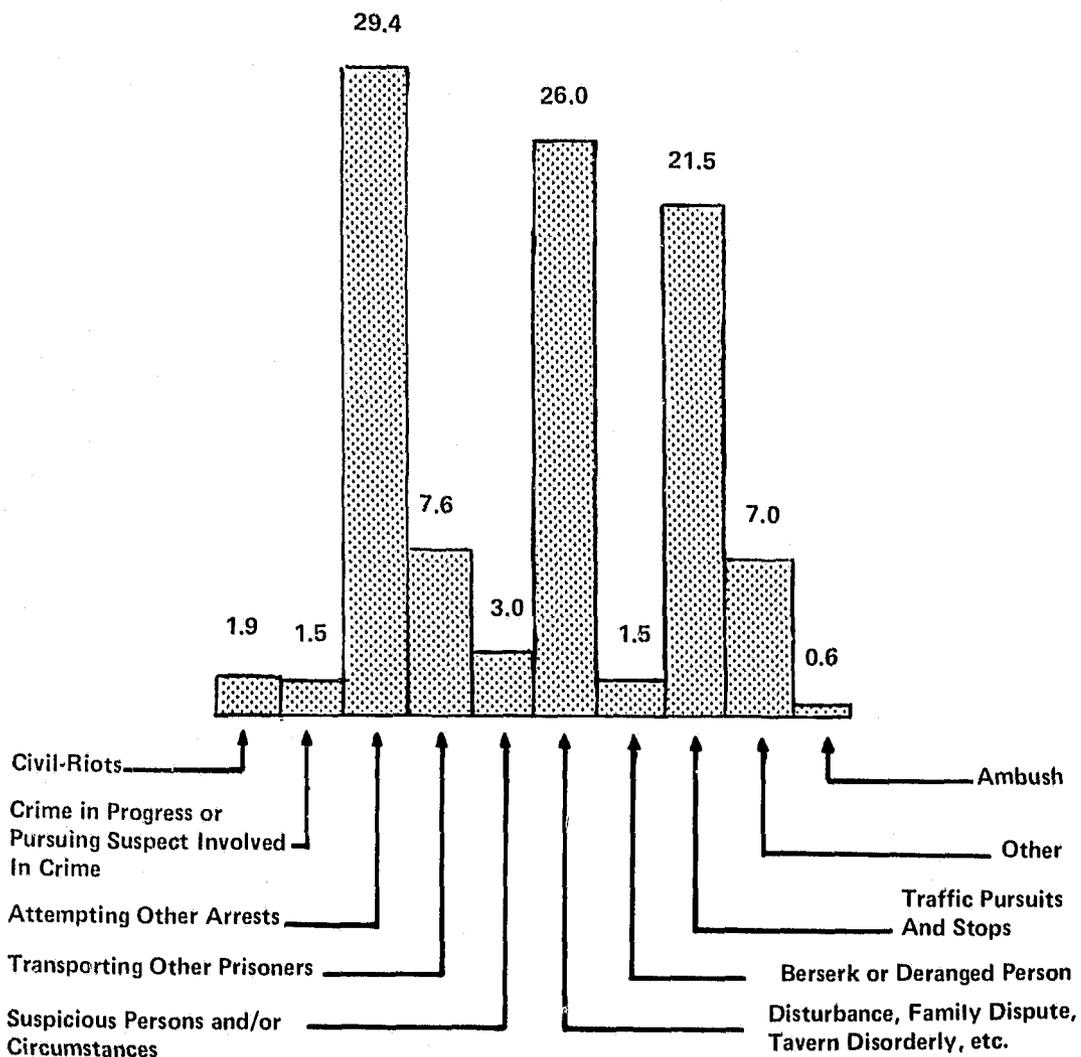
WEAPONS USED IN ASSAULTS ON
POLICE OFFICERS 1977

In assaults upon police officers in 1977, personal weapons (hands, feets, etc.) were used in 74 percent of the assaults. Other dangerous weapons (includes everything but firearms and knives) were used in 12.6 percent of all police assaults. Firearms and knives had respective usage rates of 10.8 and 2.6 percent.

74.0

12.6

10.8

2.6

| Firearms | Knife | Other Weapons | Physical Force |
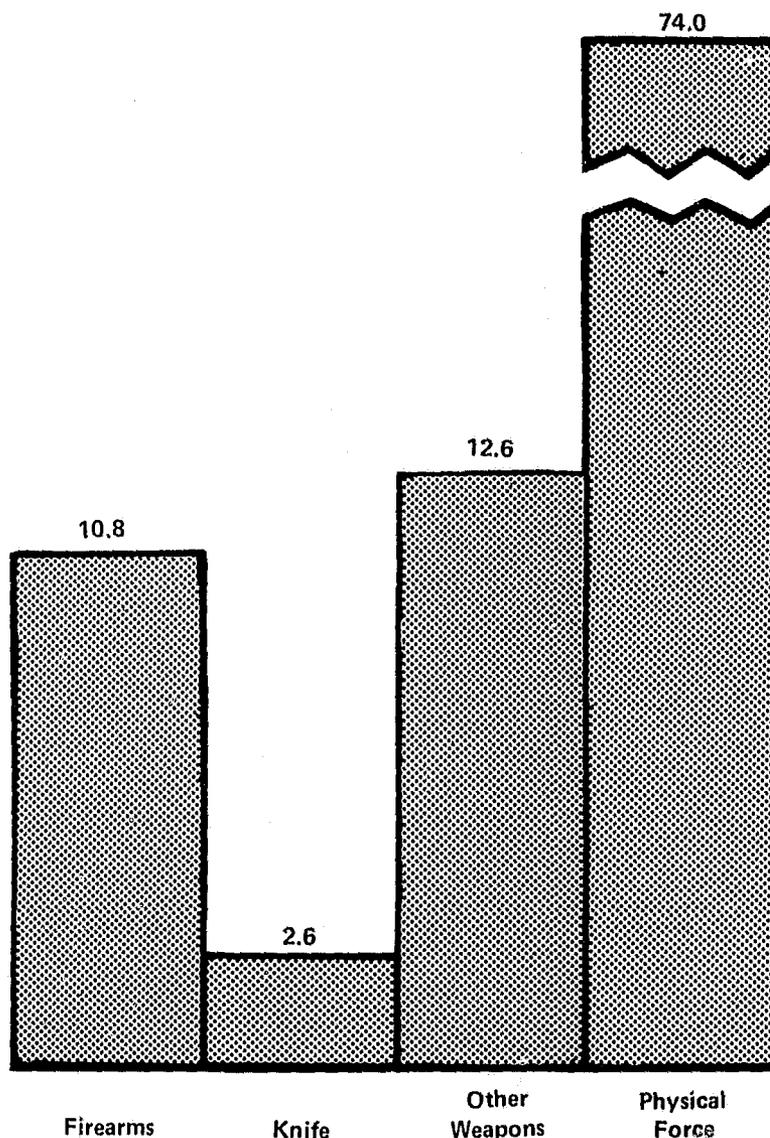
TIME OF POLICE ASSAULTS

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

The four-hour period 10:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M. accounted for 39 percent of the assaults on police officers in 1976. The six-hour period 8:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M. recorded 52 percent of the police assault cases, with the eight-hour period from 8:00 P.M. to 4:00 A.M. accounting for 62 percent of the assaults on police in 1977.

[57]
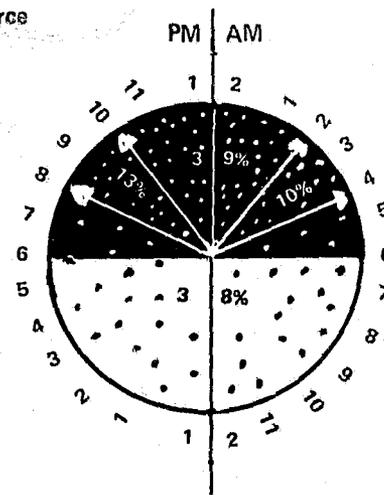
BREAKING AND ENTERING
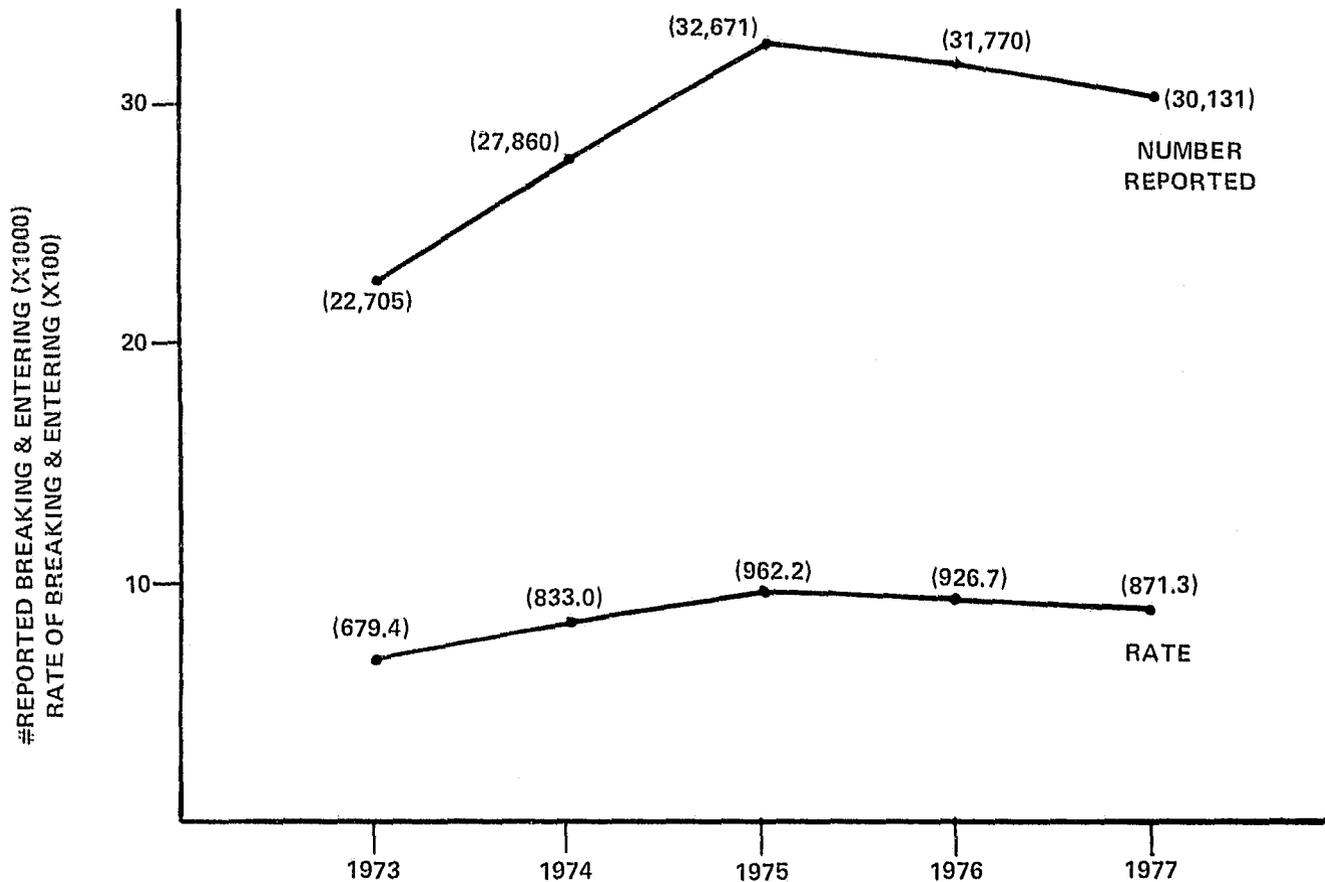
DEFINITION

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.

CLEARANCE RATE

Of 30,131 cases of breaking and entering reported to police agencies in Kentucky during 1977, 18% (5,495) were cleared by arrest. Of those cases, 39% (2,140) resulted in juvenile arrests.

HOW MANY B&E'S WERE COMMITTED?

The 30,131 reported breaking and enterings during 1977 marked a 5.1% decrease from the previous year. The five-year trend for this offense is depicted on the chart above.

WHERE DO B&E'S OCCUR IN KENTUCKY?

The following table depicts the incidence of Breaking and Entering by Area Development District, including the number of cases cleared by juvenile arrest in each district.
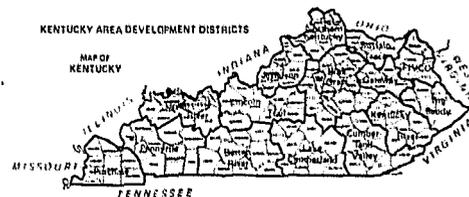
BREAKING AND ENTERING BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Cases Cleared by Juvenile
Purchase	1,038	3	64
Pennyrile	1,360	5	105
Green River	1,170	4	117
Barren River	1,532	5	73
Lincoln Trail	869	3	45
Jefferson	11,248	37	1,002
Northern Kentucky	3,271	11	159
Buffalo Trace	222	1*	19
Gateway	298	1	5
FIVCO	821	3	36
Big Sandy	631	2	26
Kentucky River	450	2	26
Cumberland Valley	1,243	4	61
Lake Cumberland	685	2	54
Bluegrass	5,293	18	348
	30,131	100	2,140

*Less than 1%

[58]

BREAKING AND ENTERING BY MONTH — 1977

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	2,194	2,492	2,510	2,206	2,264	2,340	2,636	2,657	2,571	2,652	2,723	2,886

December marked the highest incidence of breaking and entering in 1977. Since 1973, this offense has occurred slightly more frequently in the latter half of the year, particularly between October and December, than in the first half. The months between April and June mark the lowest reported incidence of breaking and entering.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1973–1977

BREAKING AND ENTERING												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1973	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.7	9.0	7.4	8.3	9.2	9.5
1974	7.9	6.9	8.0	6.9	7.7	8.6	9.4	8.9	8.5	9.1	8.8	9.3
1975	8.5	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.4	8.3	9.5	8.0	9.4	8.7	9.6
1976	8.6	9.4	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.7	9.3	8.8	8.0	8.6	7.7	8.8
1977	7.3	8.3	8.3	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.6
AVG.	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.9	9.0	8.1	8.8	8.7	9.4

PERCENT OCCURRED BY QUARTER			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	23.9	24.0	25.1	27.0
1974	22.8	23.2	26.8	27.2
1975	23.7	22.8	25.8	27.7
1976	25.9	22.9	26.1	25.1
1977	23.9	22.6	26.1	27.4
AVG.	24.1	23.0	26.0	26.9

BY TYPE OF BUILDING AND TIME OF DAY

The following table shows that over 53% of all breaking and enterings that were reported in 1977 were known to occur in the nighttime. Almost 32% were known to occur during the day. The time of the remaining offenses was unknown.

Residences made up 62.5% of all reported breaking and entering cases and represented 64.2% of all property value loss. The incidence of nighttime burglary was only slightly greater than daytime for residences, while among nonresidences over three times as many offenses occurred at night.

WHO COMMITS BREAKING AND ENTERING?

Arrest statistics for breaking and entering show that almost 46% of all arrests for that offense in 1977 were juveniles. Ninety-five and one-fourth percent were males and 81.3% were white. Persons between 11 and 34 years of age accounted for over 93% of all arrests for this offense. Arrest statistics, however, do not consider the arrestee's possible innocence, and only count those persons who police are able to catch. In breaking and entering, the clearance rate by arrest was only 18.2% in 1977.

BREAKING AND ENTERING—1977

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Residence:				
Night	8,828	29.3	$ 4,294,792	$486
Day	7,332	24.3	$ 3,739,542	$510
Unknown	2,690	8.9	$ 1,328,213	$494
Non-Residence:				
Night	7,158	23.8	$ 3,176,740	$444
Day	2,300	7.6	$ 1,282,767	$558
Unknown	1,823	6.1	$ 761,090	$417
Total for Kentucky	30,131		$14,583,144	$484

PERSONS ARRESTED

	SEX		RACE		AGE										
	M	F	White	Non-White	<11	11-14	15-17	TOT. JUV.	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	>64	TOT. ADULT
	5558	266	4732	1092	65	713	1897	2675	2167	670	189	90	24	9	3149
%	95.4	4.6	81.3	18.7	1.1	12.2	32.6	45.9	37.2	11.5	3.3	1.6	0.4	0.1	55.1
						TOTAL ARRESTED: 5824									

LARCENY IN KENTUCKY

DEFINITION

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.

CLEARANCE RATE

Of 57,445 cases of larceny reported to police agencies in Kentucky during 1977, 18% (10,129) were cleared by arrest. Of those cases, 33% (3,320) resulted in juvenile arrests.

HOW MANY LARCENIES WERE COMMITTED?

The 57,445 reported larcenies during 1977 marked a 9.4% decrease from the previous year. The five-year trend for this offense is depicted on the following chart.
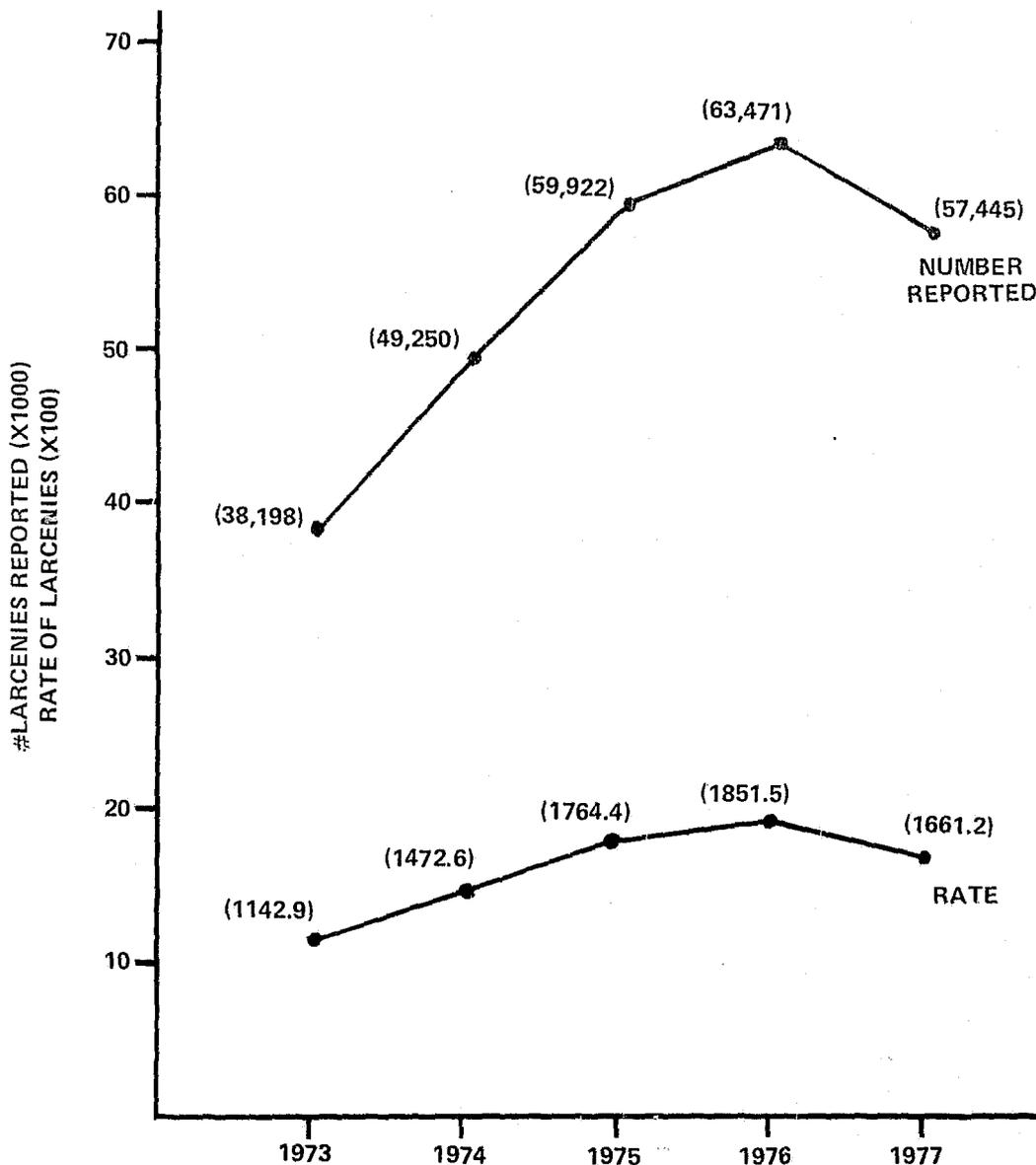
WHERE DO LARCENIES OCCUR IN KENTUCKY?

The following table depicts the incidence of larceny by Area Development District, including the number of cases cleared by juvenile arrest in each district.

KENTUCKY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

MAP OF KENTUCKY

LARCENY BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT			
Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Cases Cleared by Juvenile
Purchase	2,250	4	113
Pennyrile	2,180	4	193
Green River	3,041	5	228
Barren River	3,223	6	165
Lincoln Trail	1,485	3	116
Jefferson	20,443	36	1,057
Northern Kentucky	6,354	11	293
Buffalo Trace	253	1*	14
Gateway	704	1	34
FIVCO	1,602	3	51
Big Sandy	631	1	31
Kentucky River	384	1*	26
Cumberland Valley	1,094	2	74
Lake Cumberland	794	1	72
Bluegrass	13,007	23	853
	57,445	100	3,320

*Less than 1%
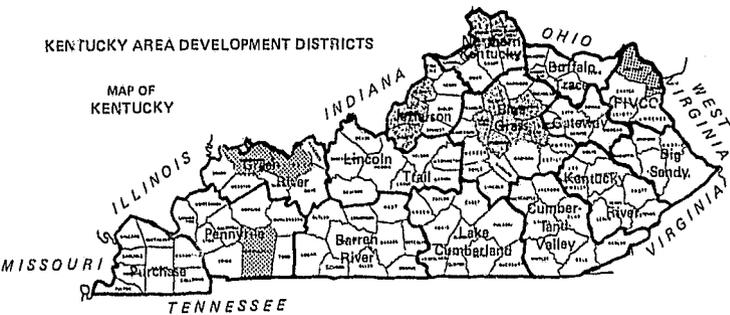
WHEN DO LARCENIES OCCUR?

LARCENY BY MONTH—1977

Month	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Count	3,475	4,388	5,110	4,645	4,961	5,133	5,356	5,270	4,947	4,856	4,700	4,604
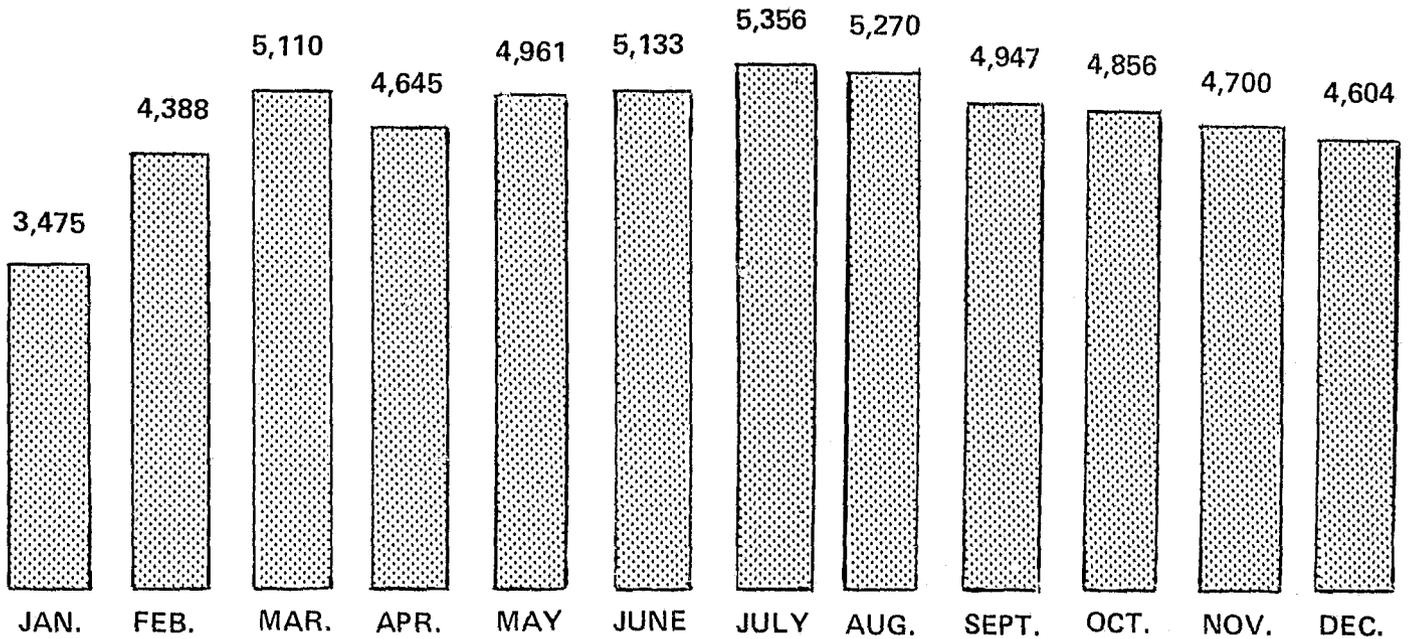
July marked the highest incidence of larceny in 1977. Since 1973 this offense has occurred most frequently in the months between June and August. The months between January and March mark the lowest reported incidence of larceny.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1973—1977

LARCENY												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1973	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.1	8.7	9.4	10.2	8.9	9.0	8.4	7.9
1974	6.2	6.4	7.8	8.3	8.8	9.9	9.5	9.4	8.0	8.8	8.7	8.2
1975	6.6	6.3	7.1	7.6	8.4	8.6	9.4	10.0	8.5	9.7	8.9	8.9
1976	8.1	9.2	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.8	7.8	8.4	7.5	7.7
1977	6.1	7.6	8.9	8.1	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.2	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0
AVG	6.8	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.3	9.5	8.4	8.9	8.3	8.1

PERCENT OCCURRED BY QUARTER				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	21.3	24.9	28.5	25.3
1974	20.4	27.0	26.9	25.7
1975	20.0	24.6	27.9	27.5
1976	25.7	25.2	25.5	23.6
1977	22.6	25.7	27.1	24.6
AVG	22.0	25.6	27.2	25.3

CLASSIFICATION

One out of every four larcenies which occurred in 1977 resulted in the taking of something from an automobile. This offense was closely followed in frequency by the unlawful taking of auto parts and accessories. Together, these two classifications accounted for over 56% of all reported larcenies, and resulted in 39% of all total property value loss for larceny.

The distribution of offenses and the property value associated with each classification are depicted on the following table.

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Pocket-Picking	128	0.2	$ 21,127	$ 165
Purse Snatching	604	1.1	$ 52,918	$ 88
Shoplifting	4,712	8.2	$ 237,734	$ 50
From Autos	14,442	25.2	$ 3,488,360	$ 242
Auto Parts and Accessories	12,274	21.4	$ 1,892,270	$ 162
Bicycles	5,182	9.0	$ 524,510	$ 101
From Buildings	10,035	17.5	$ 2,997,759	$ 299
From Coin Operated Machines	595	1.0	$ 29,185	$ 49
Livestock	313	0.5	$ 307,868	$ 984
Farm Equipment	311	0.5	$ 947,881	$3,048
All Other	8,849	15.4	$ 3,351,878	$ 379
Total for Kentucky	**57,445**		**$13,851,490**	**$ 241**

WHO COMMITS LARCENY?

Arrest statistics for larceny show that almost 34% of all arrests for that offense in 1977 were juveniles. Seventy-one and one-fourth percent were males and 76.1 were white. Arrest statistics, however, do not consider the arrestee's possible innocence, and only count those persons who police are able to catch. In larceny, the clearance rate by arrest was only 17.6% in 1977.

PERSONS ARRESTED

	SEX		RACE			AGE									
	M	F	White	Non-White	< 11	11-14	15-17	TOT. JUV.	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	>64	TOT. ADULT
	8989	3594	9574	3009	137	1281	2829	4247	4563	2121	800	562	207	83	8336
%	71.4	28.6	76.1	23.9	1.1	10.2	22.5	33.8	36.2	16.8	6.3	4.5	1.6	0.7	66.2
						TOTAL ARRESTED: 12,583									

AUTO THEFT IN KENTUCKY

DEFINITION

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.

CLEARANCE RATE

Of 8,486 cases of auto theft reported to police agencies in Kentucky during 1977, 22% (1,900) were cleared by arrest. Of those cases, 35% (659) resulted in juvenile arrests.

HOW MANY AUTO THEFTS WERE COMMITTED?

The 8,486 reported auto thefts during 1977 marked a 0.3% increase from the previous year, although the rate for this offense dropped 0.5%. The five-year trend for this offense is depicted on the chart below.

WHERE DO AUTO THEFTS OCCUR IN KENTUCKY?

The following table depicts the incidence of auto theft by Area Development District, including the number of cases cleared by juvenile arrest in each district.

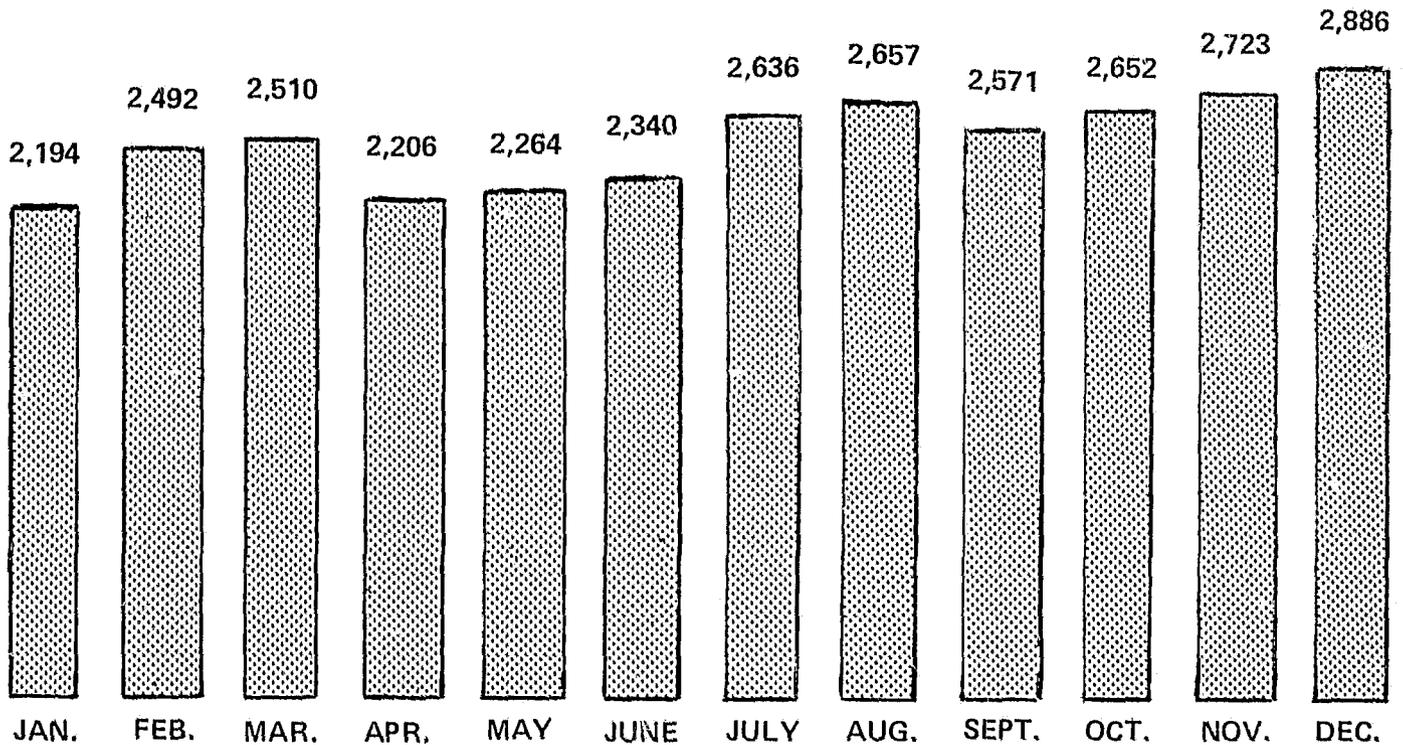### AUTO THEFT BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Number Cleared By Juvenile
Purchase	228	3	28
Pennyrile	214	2	21
Green River	231	3	34
Barren River	389	5	32
Lincoln Trail	208	3	17
Jefferson	3,830	45	257
Northern Kentucky	1,105	13	20
Buffalo Trace	34	1*	6
Gateway	56	1*	5
FIVCO	204	2	16
Big Sandy	228	3	26
Kentucky River	124	2	6
Cumberland Valley	525	6	39
Lake Cumberland	118	1	23
Bluegrass	992	12	129
	8,486	100	659

*Less than 1%
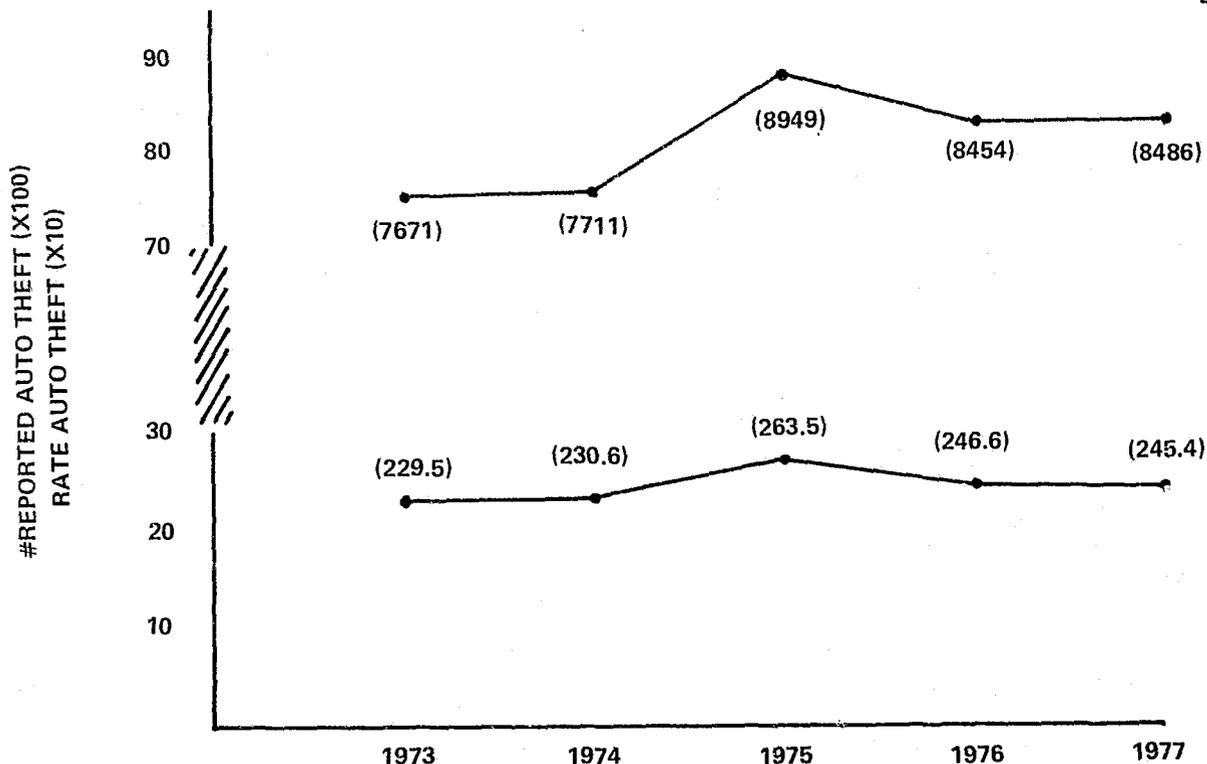
WHEN DO AUTO THEFTS OCCUR?

AUTO THEFT BY MONTH-1977

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	532	568	668	670	729	722	817	796	852	770	657	705
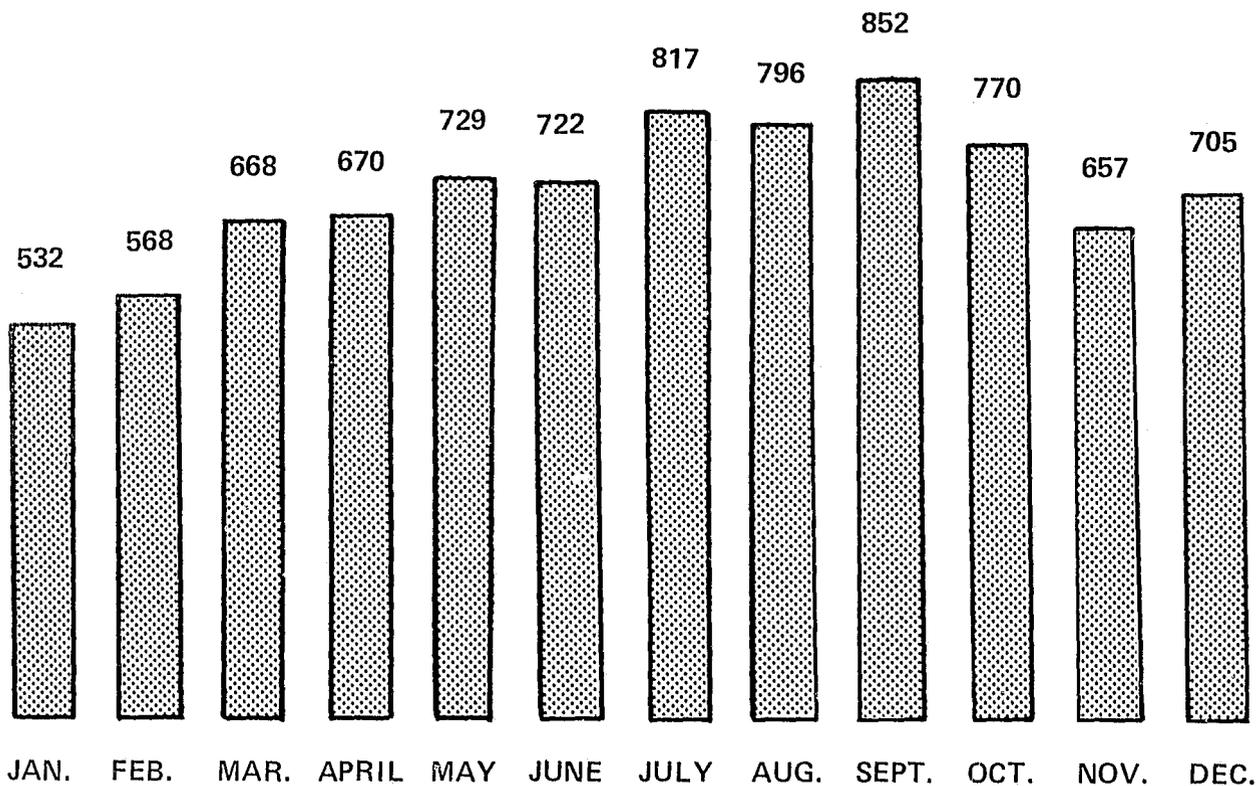
September marked the highest incidence of auto theft in 1977. Since 1973, this offense has occurred most frequently in the summer months between June and September. January and February mark the lowest reported incidence of auto theft.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1973–1977

AUTO THEFT												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1973	8.1	7.1	8.9	9.8	7.8	8.2	8.5	9.5	8.9	7.8	8.1	7.3
1974	7.3	6.5	7.3	6.8	8.3	10.7	9.7	9.6	8.2	8.8	9.1	7.7
1975	7.6	7.0	6.9	8.1	8.3	8.8	8.4	9.5	9.0	9.5	9.0	7.9
1976	8.4	8.7	8.7	7.6	8.2	8.9	8.4	9.4	8.4	8.4	7.0	7.9
1977	6.2	6.7	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.5	9.7	9.4	10.0	9.0	7.8	8.3
AVG	7.5	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.2	9.0	8.9	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.2	7.8

PERCENT OCCURRED BY QUARTER			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1973	24.1	25.8	26.9	23.2
1974	21.1	25.8	27.7	25.6
1975	21.5	25.2	26.9	26.4
1976	25.8	24.7	26.2	23.3
1977	20.8	25.0	29.1	25.1
AVG	22.7	25.3	27.3	24.7

[66]

WHO COMMITS AUTO THEFT?

Arrest statistics for auto theft show that over 50% of all arrests for that offense in 1977 were juveniles. Almost 94% were males and 88.9% were white, many of these below the age of 15. Arrest statistics, however, do not consider the arrestee's possible innocence, and only count those persons who police are able to catch. In auto theft, the clearance rate by arrest was only 22% in 1977.

PERSONS ARRESTED

	SEX		RACE		AGE										
	M	F	White	Non-White	<11	11-14	15-17	TOT. JUV.	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	>64	TOT. ADULT
	1525	100	1444	181	6	198	610	814	528	177	73	22	11	0	811
%	93.9	6.1	88.9	11.1	0.4	12.2	37.5	50.1	32.5	10.9	4.5	1.3	0.7	0	49.9

TOTAL ARRESTED 1625

A. STATE ARREST DATA

For the purpose of this report, an individual arrested for committing two or more offenses during a single crime incident will be charged only for the most serious offense. On the other hand, perpetrators of two or more crimes that did not occur in a given time period, or cannot be classified as a single incident, will be charged, upon arrest, for each separate offense.

In 1977, there were 228,154 arrests in the Commonwealth of Kentucky — 26,496 for Part I and 20,658 for Part II offenses. There was a 7.6 percent decrease in reported Part I crimes while the arrest percentage decreased 3.2 percent. The chart on Page 71 depicts the reported crimes and number of arrests for the past 5 years and shows the percent change from the preceding year. With the exception of calendar year 1976, the percent of arrests exceeded the percent increase in reported crime — in 1977 the decrease in arrests was not as great as for the reported crimes.

The 26,496 arrests for Part I offenses constitutes 11.7 percent of the arrests for all crimes, in 1977. During 1977, 96 arrests for Manslaughter occurred which added to the 26,496 arrests for Part I offenses, equals the total of 228,154 as shown in the Table on Page 72. Table 72 also provides the number of arrests for the Part II offenses and the percent of distribution for the groupings of offenses.

Arrests increased substantially for two Part I offenses during 1977, Auto Theft and Robbery. Auto Theft increased 10.8 percent and Robbery 7.3 percent from the 1976 figures. On the contrary, there was a significant decrease in the arrest rates for Murder and Larceny — 8.8 percent and 7.6 percent respectively. The overall percent decrease in arrests from 1976 to 1977 was 3.1 percent. Page 73 presents this data along with the 1976-1977 comparison data for arrests for Part II offenses.

AGE OF ARRESTED PERSONS

The number of persons arrested in 1977 in 22 age categories is presented in a table on Pages 74-75. Thirty-one point eight percent of the persons arrested were juvenile offenders (under 18 years of age). Between the ages of 18 and 34 years of age, 14,424 persons were arrested—this figure is more than half (54.4 percent) of the total arrested persons. These two general age groupings constitute 86.2 percent of the arrests in Kentucky during 1977. Compared to the average for the past 5 years, the percent increase of Part I arrests in the 0-34 age bracket has increased very slightly, by less than 1 percent (.9 percent). The table on Page 76 shows the data for the past 5 years in four general age groupings — 0-17, 18-34, 35-59, and 60+.

Page 77 compares the arrest data of 1976/1977 by the arrests of persons under and over 18 years of age and provides the percent change for each of the Part I and II offenses. In the "under 18 years of age" column there are five crimes having between a 16 percent and 25 percent increase over 1976, and one, rape, that has a 48 percent decrease in juvenile arrests. The only major changes in the arrests of persons over 18 years of age, between 1976 and 1977, are in the murder category (-11 percent) and manslaughter category (+23 percent).

ARRESTS BY SEX

The percent deviation of male/female arrests in 1977 is very slight compared to last year and the previous 5 year average. This year the arrests for Part I crimes was 83.0 percent male and 17.0 percent female. The male percent increased .5 percent while the female percent decreased by the same margin (Page 78). The 1977 male/female arrests compared to the 5 year average ('73-'77) shows that the female arrests was .2 percent higher than the 5 year average while the male difference was .2 percent lower.

The table on Page 79 presents the male/female arrest data for all Part I and Part II groupings of offenses. As evident in recent years the female involvement in Larceny, Forgery and Counterfeiting, Fraud, Embezzlement, Prostitution/Vice, curfew and loitering and runaways has been at least 20 percent (curfew) and as high as 86.8 percent (Prostitution/Vice in 1976). For Index Offenses females comprised 11 percent of the persons arrested in 1977 — a 6.5 percent decrease from 1976 and 4.6 percent below the 5 year average.

ARRESTS BY RACE

In 1977, 89% of the total arrests in Kentucky were White, 10.9% were Negro, and the remaining .1% were Indian, Chinese, Japanese or all others. The percent involvement by race in 1977 varies slightly from the average per-

cent for the past 5 years — White's up .1% and Negro's down .1% (no change in the other classifications). The table on Page 80 shows the number of arrests by race for each of the Part I and II offenses.

The percentage of arrests changes when looking at the Part I offenses only. The involvement of Whites in 1977 was 78.1% and 21.8% for Negroes, and the other 4 groupings are below .1%. The 1977 percentages were .5% higher for Whites and .5% lower for Negroes, in comparison to the 1973-1977 average arrest by race figures. (See Page 81)

GAMBLING ARRESTS

The average percent of gambling arrests for the year 1973 thru 1977 is 2.7% Lottery, 13.5% Bookmaking, and 83.8% all others. The percents for 1977 are 3.9 for Lottery, 22.7 for Bookmaking, and 73.4 for all others (Page 82).

As one can see, the 1977 figures are very different from the 5 year average. As seen in the table below, the percents have varied widely in all three categories during the last 5 years — it

	% Lottery	% Bookmaking	% All Others
1973	.7	4.1	95.2
1974	5.5	5.2	89.3
1975	2.9	21.0	76.1
1976	.3	14.5	85.1
1977	3.9	22.7	73.4
5 Yr. Avg.	2.7	13.5	83.8

is difficult to explain the difference in the 1977 figures to the average as well as attempting to explain the wide variations between all five of the years.

NARCOTIC ARRESTS

There were 10,612 total narcotic related arrests in 1977. Of this total 499 (4.7%) were related to opium or cocaine, 7,619 (71.8%) mari-juana related, 435 (4.1%) synthetic narcotics related, and 2,059 (19.4%) for other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (Page 82). Compared to the 5 year average on Page 83, the opium/cocaine arrests are down 1.3%, marijuana related are up 4.4%, synthetic narcotics no change, and other dangerous drugs down 3.1%.

B. CLEARANCE RATES

For Uniform Crime Reporting programs, 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 such as the victim's refusal to prosecute, suicide of the offender, the killing of two persons in a double murder, the reporting of an offense 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 1977, 21.5 percent of all reported Part I crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means — .5% higher than in 1976. The clearance rates for crimes against persons were: Murder 86.8%, Rape 65.2%, Robbery 40.0%, and Aggravated Assault 70.7%. The clearance rates for crimes against property were: Breaking and Entering 18.2%, Larceny 17.6%, and Auto Theft 22.4%.

The table on Page 98 presents the annual clearance rates for each Part I offense for the years of 1973 thru 1977 and the average annual clearance rates for the 5 year period. One will note that the 1977 clearance rates for all seven crimes are higher than the 5 year average except for the crimes of Aggravated Assault and Breaking and Entering.

The total reported crime by Area Development District, the number of cases reported, the percent cleared and the percent involvement of adults and juveniles in the cleared cases is presented on Page 98. The percent involvement of adults and juveniles in the offenses cleared by each Part I crime is depicted on Page 99.
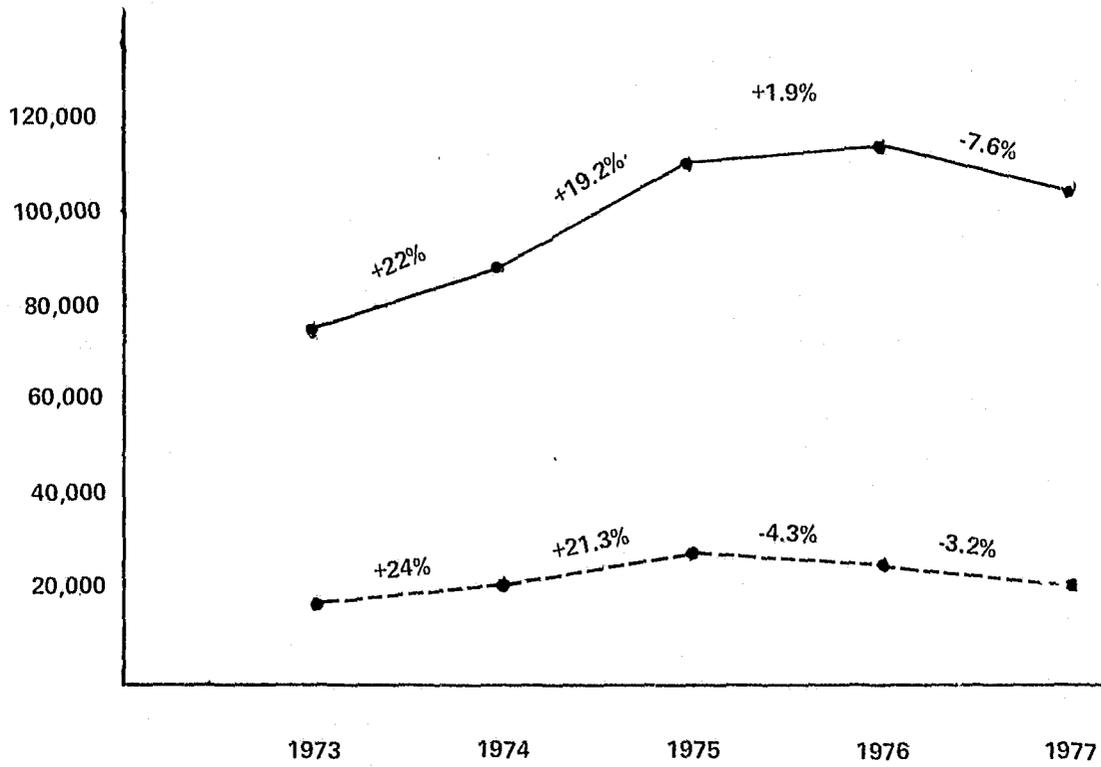
REPORTED PART I CRIMES
ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES

TOTAL ARRESTS FOR THE STATE 1977

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF ARRESTS	PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION
Murder	353	0.2
Manslaughter	96	0.0
Forcible Rape	444	0.2
Robbery	1,493	0.7
Aggravated Assault	4,174	1.8
Breaking and Entering	5,824	2.6
Larceny—Theft	12,583	5.5
Auto Theft	1,625	0.7
Sub Total for Above Offenses	**26,592**	**11.7**
Other Assaults	5,774	2.5
Arson	343	0.2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,371	0.6
Fraud	14,078	6.2
Embezzlement	37	0.0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	2,067	0.9
Vandalism	1,481	0.6
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	1,995	0.9
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	732	0.3
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	658	0.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	10,612	4.7
Gambling	233	0.1
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,219	1.0
Driving Under the Influence	40,246	17.6
Liquor Laws	6,537	2.9
Drunkenness	75,368	33.0
Disorderly Conduct	12,686	5.6
Vagrancy	114	0.0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	22,153	9.7
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	752	0.3
Run-Aways	2,106	0.9
Total	**228,154**	

COMPARISON OF STATE ARRESTS, 1976-1977

OFFENSE	1976 ARRESTS	1977 ARRESTS	PERCENT CHANGE
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	387	353	- 8.8
Manslaughter by Negligence	78	96	+23.1
Forcible Rape	453	444	- 2.0
Robbery	1,391	1,493	+ 7.3
Aggravated Assault	4,172	4,174	NC
Breaking and Entering	5,868	5,824	- 0.7
Larceny—Theft	13,622	12,583	- 7.6
Auto Theft	1,467	1,625	+10.8
Sub Total for Above Offenses	**27,438**	**26,592**	**- 3.1**
Other Assaults	5,734	5,774	+ 0.7
Arson	350	343	- 2.0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,564	1,371	- 12.3
Fraud	12,849	14,078	+ 9.6
Embezzlement	19	37	+94.7
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	2,174	2,067	- 4.9
Vandalism	1,381	1,481	+ 7.2
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, etc.	2,098	1,995	- 4.9
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	861	732	- 15.0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	625	658	+ 5.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	10,013	10,612	+ 6.0
Gambling	323	233	- 27.9
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,576	2,219	- 13.9
Driving Under the Influence	42,350	40,246	- 5.0
Liquor Laws	6,748	6,537	- 3.1
Drunkenness	83,056	75,368	- 9.3
Disorderly Conduct	14,130	12,686	- 10.2
Vagrancy	174	114	- 34.5
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	21,438	22,153	+ 3.3
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	656	752	+14.6
Run-Aways	2,001	2,106	+ 5.2
Total	**238,558**	**228,154**	**- 4.4**

TOTAL ARRESTS BY AGE — 1977

OFFENSES	10 AND UNDER	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL UNDER 18
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1	0	5	6	12	13	37
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	1	1	0	3	5
Forcible Rape	1	0	2	4	10	14	31
Robbery	3	11	38	57	98	143	350
Aggravated Assault	5	15	40	51	94	121	326
Breaking and Entering	65	157	556	549	688	660	2,675
Larceny—Theft	137	331	950	824	1,011	994	4,247
Auto Theft	6	17	181	166	230	214	814
Sub Total for Above Offenses	218	531	1,773	1,658	2,143	2,162	8,485
Other Assaults	16	20	71	74	85	122	388
Arson	28	14	27	15	13	12	109
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	1	22	29	40	72	164
Fraud	0	1	7	14	62	103	187
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	5	25	99	102	152	150	533
Vandalism	51	91	210	84	113	109	658
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	0	0	5	9	38	49	101
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	5	4	18	18	45
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	6	7	23	11	15	25	87
Narcotic Drug Laws	0	9	114	239	560	762	1,684
Gambling	0	0	1	1	5	3	10
Offenses Against Family	100	20	36	34	29	19	238
Driving Under the Influence	1	2	4	17	217	569	810
Liquor Laws	2	7	79	214	470	707	1,479
Drunkenness	1	8	139	320	872	1,494	2,834
Disorderly Conduct	20	63	297	281	451	542	1,654
Vagrancy	0	0	2	3	6	5	16
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	226	200	507	476	638	762	2,810
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	5	24	153	124	196	196	698
Runaways	19	98	632	582	522	247	2,100
Total	698	1,121	4,206	4,292	6,645	8,129	25,091

TOTAL ARRESTS BY AGE — 1977

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
11	20	12	20	14	11	14	57	42	27	18	20	12	13	13	12	316
8	6	7	9	2	4	5	14	13	6	10	1	4	3	2	1	91
26	29	32	28	33	20	32	94	50	32	16	12	5	1	2	1	413
121	146	97	124	101	66	63	214	100	34	28	17	24	7	1	0	1,143
176	184	214	196	203	212	182	744	510	362	276	219	146	104	59	61	3,848
508	453	352	256	237	208	153	456	214	114	75	55	35	17	7	9	3,149
939	895	788	612	479	455	395	1,398	723	447	353	316	246	121	86	83	8,336
117	109	81	66	62	47	46	114	63	38	35	13	9	5	6	0	811
1,902	**1,842**	**1,583**	**1,311**	**1,131**	**1,023**	**890**	**3,091**	**1,715**	**1,060**	**811**	**653**	**481**	**271**	**176**	**167**	**18,107**
202	233	280	309	299	280	318	1,094	775	516	384	293	183	116	48	56	5,386
17	15	23	13	12	9	10	46	21	23	9	8	12	10	4	2	234
123	90	114	89	96	67	63	254	121	69	50	27	27	9	6	2	1,207
308	491	635	730	818	953	1,003	3,018	2,111	1,533	973	634	358	183	97	46	13,891
3	2	5	1	0	1	4	2	1	4	1	6	3	1	2	0	36
174	166	151	125	110	101	70	231	159	80	52	38	31	26	10	10	1,534
111	75	81	56	68	46	39	116	77	61	40	24	11	7	3	8	823
80	79	92	104	94	89	90	336	227	182	133	127	99	70	39	53	1,894
63	73	60	71	64	53	30	151	54	36	12	8	7	0	2	3	687
35	32	25	41	27	25	21	97	65	54	45	28	26	22	11	17	571
1,255	1,314	1,221	944	836	578	490	1,450	452	162	93	52	41	28	9	3	8,928
11	11	5	8	7	4	5	24	17	29	26	27	28	11	3	7	223
109	104	108	130	120	134	110	402	300	203	122	56	40	24	11	8	1,981
1,382	1,526	1,742	1,863	1,757	1,684	1,568	6,285	5,017	4,301	3,650	3,120	2,530	1,529	888	594	39,436
969	911	614	186	141	123	113	438	355	283	268	226	177	113	72	69	5,058
2,814	3,041	3,123	3,517	2,989	2,824	2,571	9,204	7,535	7,163	6,883	6,364	6,177	3,960	2,409	1,960	72,534
696	775	768	685	646	578	546	1,877	1,220	948	731	570	406	289	131	166	11,032
6	14	1	7	7	6	5	18	11	12	3	3	2	1	2	0	98
1,266	1,326	1,365	1,174	1,229	1,086	967	3,343	2,217	1,606	1,217	937	727	401	225	257	19,343
2	4	5	4	0	3	3	16	2	4	4	1	0	4	2	0	54
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
11,534	**12,128**	**12,001**	**11,368**	**10,451**	**9,667**	**8,916**	**31,493**	**22,452**	**18,329**	**15,507**	**13,202**	**11,368**	**7,075**	**5,150**	**3,428**	**203,063**

ARREST BY AGE
FOR PART I OFFENSES

YEAR	NO. ARRESTS FOR PART I OFFENSES	AGE 0 – 17	AGE 18 – 34	AGE 35 – 59	AGE 60 –
1973	19,031	6,094 32.0	9,770 51.4	2,842 14.9	325 1.7
1974	23,589	7,915 33.6	12,296 52.1	3,032 12.9	346 1.4
1975	28,603	8,864 31.0	15,722 55.0	3,617 12.6	400 1.4
1976	27,360	8,303 30.4	14,990 54.8	3,729 13.6	338 1.2
1977	26,496	8,480 32.0	14,424 54.4	3,252 12.3	340 1.3
AVG.	(100%)	31.8	53.5	13.3	1.4

ARREST DATA BY AGE GROUP 1976-1977

OFFENSES	UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE			18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER		
	1976	1977	PERCENT CHANGE	1976	1977	PERCENT CHANGE
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	31	37	+ 19.4	356	316	- 11.2
Manslaughter by Negligence	4	5	+ 25.0	74	91	+ 23.0
Forcible Rape	60	31	- 48.3	393	413	+ 5.1
Robbery	280	350	+ 25.0	1,111	1,143	+ 2.9
Aggravated Assault	266	326	+ 22.6	3,909	3,848	- 1.6
Breaking and Entering	2,574	2,675	+ 3.9	3,294	3,149	- 4.4
Larceny—Theft	4,394	4,247	- 3.3	9,228	8,336	- 9.7
Auto Theft	698	814	+ 16.6	769	811	+ 5.5
Sub Total for Above Offenses	**8,307**	**8,485**	**+ 2.1**	**19,131**	**18,107**	**- 5.4**
Other Assaults	374	388	+ 3.7	5,360	5,386	+ 0.5
Arson	124	109	- 12.1	226	234	+ 3.5
Forgery and Counterfeiting	124	164	+ 32.3	1,440	1,207	- 16.2
Fraud	147	187	+ 27.2	12,702	13,891	+ 9.4
Embezzlement	1	1	NC	18	36	+ 100.0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	502	533	+ 6.2	1,672	1,534	- 8.3
Vandalism	602	658	+ 9.3	779	823	+ 5.6
Weapons Carrying, Possession, Etc.	116	101	- 12.9	1,982	1,894	- 4.4
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	33	45	+ 36.4	828	687	- 17.0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution	60	87	+ 45.0	565	571	+ 1.1
Narcotic Drug Laws	1,748	1,684	- 3.7	8,265	8,928	+ 8.0
Gambling	9	10	+ 11.1	314	223	- 29.0
Offenses Against Family and Children	151	238	+ 57.6	2,425	1,981	- 18.3
Driving Under the Influence	781	810	+ 3.7	41,569	39,436	- 5.1
Liquor Laws	1,360	1,479	+ 8.8	5,387	5,058	- 6.1
Drunkenness	2,752	2,834	+ 3.0	80,304	72,534	- 9.7
Disorderly Conduct	2,127	1,654	- 22.2	12,003	11,032	- 8.1
Vagrancy	3	16	+ 433.3	171	98	- 42.7
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	2,345	2,810	+ 19.8	19,093	19,343	+ 1.3
Curfew and Loitering Laws	651	698	+ 7.2	5	54	+ 980.0
Runaways	1,999	2,100	+ 5.1	2	6	+ 200.0
Total	**24,317**	**25,091**	**+ 3.2**	**214,241**	**203,063**	**- 5.2**

ARREST BY SEX
FOR PART I OFFENSES

YEAR	TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	NO. MALE ARRESTS	% MALE ARRESTS	NO. FEMALE ARRESTS	% FEMALE ARRESTS
1973	19,031	15,947	83.8	3,084	16.2
1974	23,589	19,600	83.1	3,989	16.9
1975	28,603	23,891	83.5	4,712	16.5
1976	27,360	22,567	82.5	4,793	17.5
1977	26,496	21,996	83.0	4,500	17.0

TOTAL ARRESTS BY SEX — 1977

OFFENSES	PERSONS ARRESTED		PERCENT MALE	PERCENT FEMALE
	MALE	FEMALE		
Murder	313	40	88.7	11.3
Manslaughter	87	9	90.6	9.4
Forcible Rape	442	2	99.5	0.5
Robbery	1,400	93	93.8	6.2
Aggravated Assault	3,769	405	90.3	9.7
Breaking and Entering	5,558	266	95.4	4.6
Larceny—Theft	8,989	3,594	71.4	28.6
Auto Theft	1,525	100	93.8	6.2
Sub Total for Above	**22,083**	**4,509**	**83.0**	**17.0**
Other Assaults	5,082	692	88.0	12.0
Arson	296	47	86.3	13.7
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,004	367	73.2	26.8
Fraud	9,326	4,752	66.2	33.8
Embezzlement	28	9	75.7	24.3
Stolen Property	1,861	206	90.0	10.0
Vandalism	1,365	116	92.2	7.8
Weapons	1,872	123	93.8	6.2
Prostitution and Vice	159	573	21.7	78.3
Sex Offenses	635	23	96.5	3.5
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,384	1,228	88.4	11.6
Gambling	216	17	92.7	7.3
Offenses Against Family and Children	1,875	344	84.5	15.5
Driving While Intoxicated	38,673	1,573	96.1	3.
Liquor Law	5,773	764	88.3	11.7
Drunkenness	71,604	3,764	95.0	5.0
Disorderly Conduct	10,846	1,840	85.5	14.5
Vagrancy	104	10	91.2	8.8
All Other Offenses	18,831	3,322	85.0	15.0
Curfew and Loitering	580	172	77.1	22.9
Run-Aways	982	1,124	46.6	53.4
Total	**202,579**	**25,575**	**88.8**	**11.2**

TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE — 1977

OFFENSES	WHITE	NEGRO	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	ALL OTHERS
Murder	278	75	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	90	6	—	—	—	—
Forcible Rape	336	107	—	—	—	1
Robbery	912	580	—	—	—	1
Aggravated Assault	3,409	761	—	—	1	3
Breaking and Entering	4,732	1,087	—	2	—	3
Larceny—Theft	9,574	2,994	2	3	—	10
Auto Theft	1,444	177	—	—	—	4
Sub Total for Above Offenses	20,775	5,787	2	5	1	22
Other Assaults	4,519	1,251	1	1	—	2
Arson	291	52	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,133	238	—	—	—	—
Fraud	12,535	1,543	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement	28	9	—	—	—	—
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	1,640	427	—	—	—	—
Vandalism	1,362	119	—	—	—	—
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	1,543	450	—	—	—	2
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	270	460	—	2	—	—
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	554	104	—	—	—	—
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,338	1,259	—	—	—	15
Gambling	110	123	—	—	—	—
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,031	188	—	—	—	—
Driving Under the Influence	37,995	2,213	3	3	4	28
Liquor Laws	6,175	361	—	—	—	1
Drunkenness	70,909	4,374	4	2	2	77
Disorderly Conduct	10,972	1,706	1	2	1	4
Vagrancy	85	27	—	—	—	2
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	18,059	4,072	5	1	3	13
Curfew and Loitering Laws	664	88	—	—	—	—
Runaways	1,985	120	—	—	—	1
Total	182,198	19,184	14	11	10	145

ARRESTS BY RACE
FOR PART I CRIMES

	WHITE	NEGRO	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	OTHERS	TOTAL ARRESTS
1973	14,491 76.1	4,527 23.8	2	1	1	9	19,031
1974	18,469 78.3	5,089 21.6	4	3	4	20	23,589
1975	22,271 77.9	6,318 22.1	1	1	5	7	28,603
1976	21,232 77.6	6,116 22.4	2	3	0	7	27,360
1977	20,685 78.1	5,781 21.8	2	5	1	22	26,496
Average	77.6	22.3	.1%				

BREAKDOWN OF GAMBLING
ARRESTS 1977
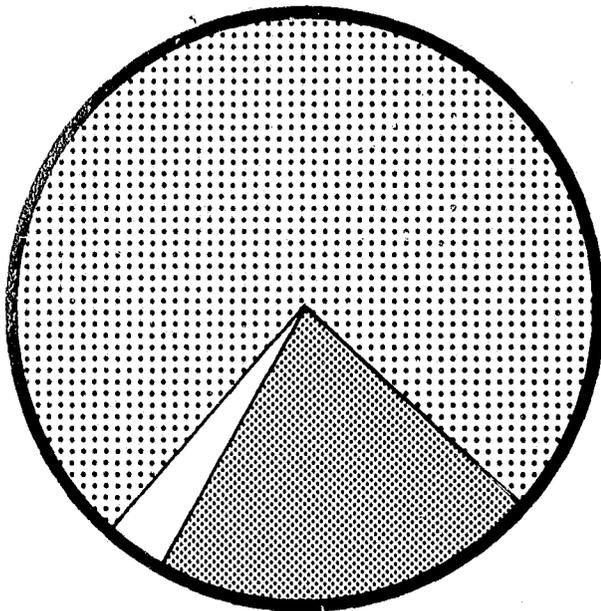
☐	3.9	LOTTERY
▨	22.7	BOOKMAKING
▨	73.4	ALL OTHER GAMBLING

BREAKDOWN OF NARCOTIC
DRUG LAW ARRESTS 1977
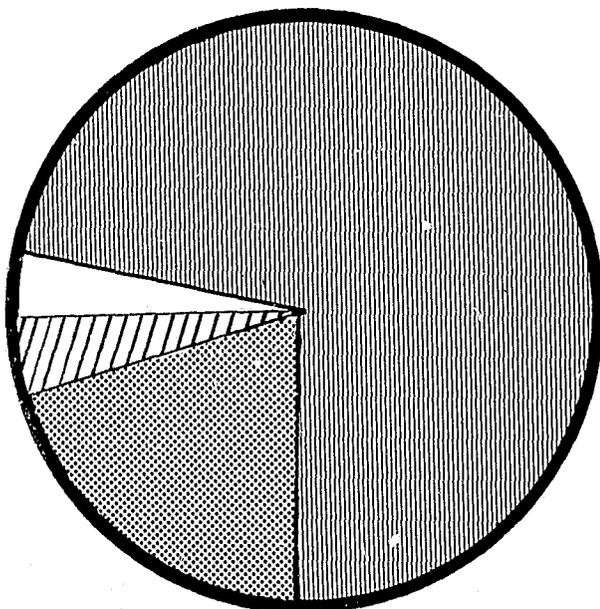
▨	4.7	OPIUM OR COCAINE
▨	71.8	MARIJUANA
☐	4.1	SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS
▨	19.4	OTHER DANGEROUS NON-NARCOTIC DRUGS

NARCOTIC ARRESTS 1973–1977

YEAR	TOTAL NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS	OPIUM OR COCAINE AND THEIR DERIVATIVES	%	MARIJUANA	%	SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS WHICH CAN CAUSE DRUG ADDICTION	%	OTHER DAN-GEROUS NON-NARCOTIC DRUGS	%
1973	4,889	562	11.5	2,959	60.5	163	3.3	1,205	24.7
1974	7,404	414	5.6	4,790	64.7	338	4.6	1,862	25.1
1975	8,641	410	4.8	5,438	62.9	441	5.1	2,352	27.2
1976	10,013	329	3.3	7,721	77.1	330	3.3	1,633	16.3
1977	10,612	499	4.7	7,619	71.8	435	4.1	2,059	19.4
			6.0		67.4		4.1		22.5

1977 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

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	6	0	4	0	2
Allen	16	0	16	0	0
Anderson	26	0	26	0	0
Ballard	13	0	13	0	0
Barren	44	3	40	1	0
Bath	21	0	18	1	2
Bell	76	1	74	1	0
Boone	160	17	135	3	5
Bourbon	51	3	46	2	0
Boyd	122	5	103	2	12
Boyle	79	3	63	4	9
Bracken	13	0	12	0	1
Breathitt	7	0	7	0	0
Breckinridge	26	0	25	1	0
Bullitt	147	12	131	0	4
Butler	8	0	8	0	0
Caldwell	12	0	11	1	0
Calloway	42	2	23	9	8
Campbell	257	3	240	9	5
Carlisle	4	0	4	0	0
Carroll	36	0	34	0	2
Carter	36	0	36	0	0
Casey	23	0	23	0	0
Christian	372	8	321	12	31
Clark	120	1	89	6	24
Clay	34	0	31	1	2
Clinton	18	0	17	0	1
Crittenden	18	0	18	0	0
Cumberland	7	0	7	0	0
Daviess	478	56	303	94	25
Edmonson	3	0	3	0	0
Elliott	42	0	37	0	5
Estill	25	0	24	1	0
Fayette	484	117	325	17	25

1977 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

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	9	0	9	0	0
Floyd	54	1	51	1	1
Franklin	154	13	115	11	15
Fulton	25	0	25	0	0
Gallatin	43	0	42	0	1
Garrard	7	0	7	0	0
Grant	150	5	137	2	6
Graves	46	2	40	1	3
Grayson	31	0	31	0	0
Green	8	0	8	0	0
Greenup	272	8	253	7	4
Hancock	21	0	20	0	1
Hardin	335	17	269	19	30
Harlan	154	1	148	1	4
Harrison	75	2	63	2	8
Hart	32	1	28	0	3
Henderson	210	2	194	4	10
Henry	14	0	14	0	0
Hickman	5	0	5	0	0
Hopkins	62	3	53	2	4
Jackson	46	0	46	0	0
Jefferson	2,477	157	617	107	1,596
Jessamine	77	0	75	0	2
Johnson	37	0	31	0	6
Kenton	295	7	249	19	20
Knott	22	0	22	0	0
Knox	80	0	77	0	3
Larue	48	0	48	0	0
Laurel	142	3	136	1	2
Lawrence	71	1	65	0	5
Lee	28	0	25	0	3
Leslie	55	0	54	1	0
Letcher	33	2	25	1	5
Lewis	8	0	7	0	1
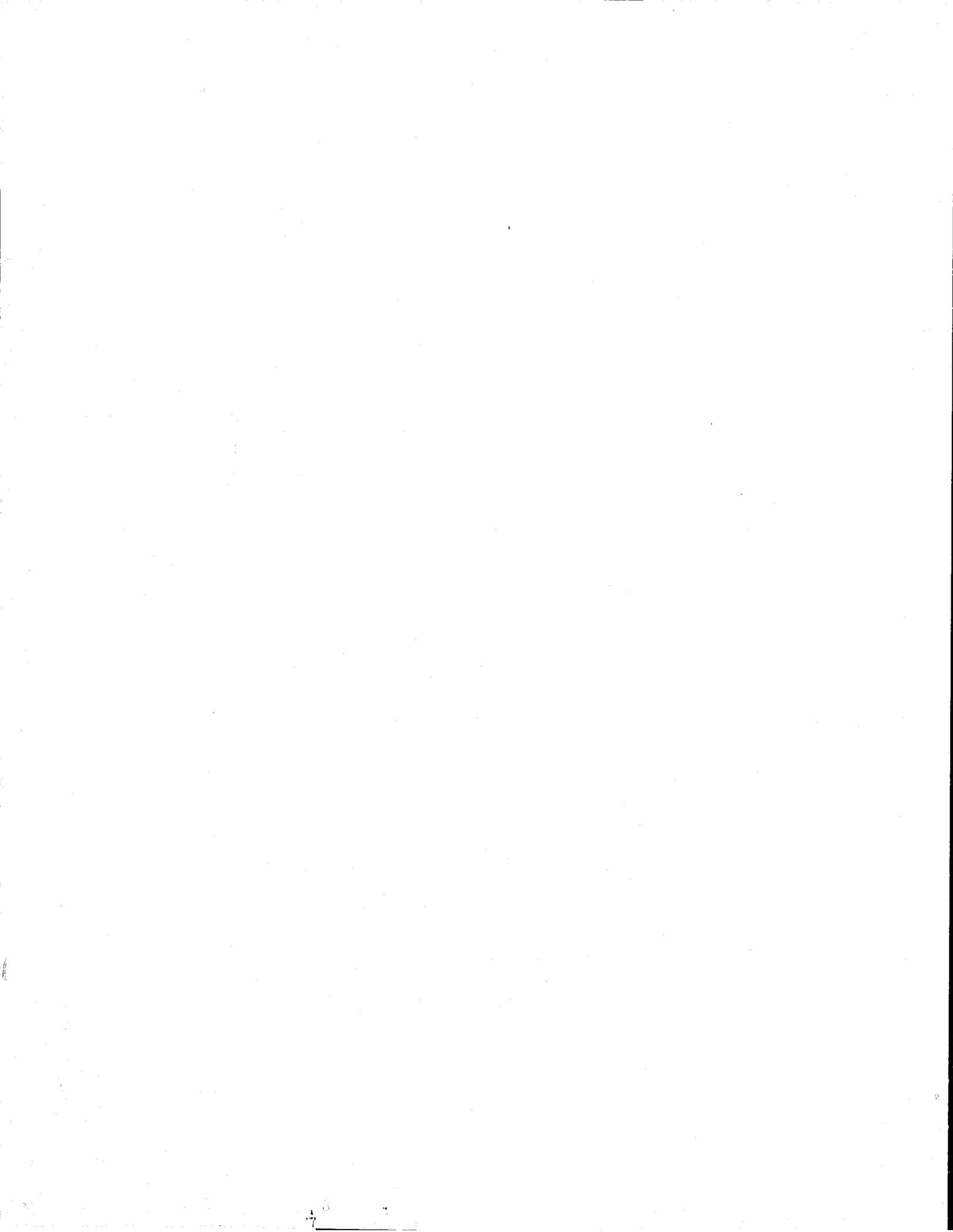
CONTINUED

1 OF 2

1977 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

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	26	0	26	0	0
Livingston	15	0	14	0	1
Logan	40	0	37	2	1
Lyon	25	1	23	0	1
McCracken	464	2	365	30	67
McCreary	65	0	61	1	3
McLean	15	0	8	3	4
Madison	192	1	173	8	10
Magoffin	7	0	6	0	1
Marion	25	0	23	0	2
Marshall	63	0	61	0	2
Martin	17	0	16	0	1
Mason	49	4	42	3	0
Meade	62	2	56	3	1
Menifee	3	0	3	0	0
Mercer	29	0	27	2	0
Metcalfe	5	0	4	0	1
Monroe	3	0	3	0	0
Montgomery	24	0	22	1	1
Morgan	20	0	17	3	0
Muhlenberg	40	2	29	8	1
Nelson	53	0	51	0	2
Nicholas	6	0	6	0	0
Ohio	53	2	46	1	4
Oldham	48	2	37	3	6
Owen	3	0	3	0	0
Owsley	20	2	17	0	1
Pendleton	68	6	61	0	1
Perry	104	0	100	1	3
Pike	140	0	123	4	13
Powell	64	0	63	0	1
Pulaski	84	1	82	0	1
Robertson	2	0	2	0	0
Rockcastle	22	0	19	1	2

1977 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

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	73	0	69	0	4
Russell	9	0	9	0	0
Scott	14	0	14	0	0
Shelby	67	3	56	3	5
Simpson	34	0	33	1	0
Spencer	32	0	32	0	0
Taylor	68	1	67	0	0
Todd	9	0	9	0	0
Trigg	21	0	20	0	1
Trimble	23	1	19	1	2
Union	25	1	20	1	3
Warren	231	12	199	9	11
Washington	10	0	9	0	1
Wayne	41	0	40	0	1
Webster	13	0	13	0	0
Whitley	46	0	43	2	1
Wolfe	12	0	12	0	0
Woodford	76	0	73	0	3
Total	10,612	499	7,619	435	2,059

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1977

OFFENSES	ADAIR	ALLEN	ANDERSON	BALLARD	BARREN	BATH	BELL	BOONE
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	3	0	0	0	1	2	5	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Forcible Rape	3	2	1	0	1	0	7	10
Robbery	5	0	0	0	0	0	30	16
Aggravated Assault	6	4	9	1	11	6	39	31
Breaking and Entering	10	26	2	8	17	17	54	51
Larceny—Theft	10	32	39	6	82	12	108	183
Auto Theft	5	5	1	4	14	2	21	13
Sub Total for Above Offenses	42	69	52	19	126	39	267	305
Other Assaults	1	9	3	8	22	5	57	36
Arson	0	1	5	0	0	1	6	2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	8	1	1	9	8	7	10
Fraud	128	206	229	6	353	61	9	10
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	1	0	6	1	18	1	6	76
Vandalism	2	3	0	0	1	0	6	20
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	1	2	4	1	24	5	56	29
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	1	1	0	0	6	1	3	8
Narcotic Drug Laws	6	16	26	13	44	21	76	160
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	1	7	1	3	4	2	4	20
Driving Under the Influence	131	135	167	95	656	87	341	493
Liquor Laws	23	22	15	5	61	26	94	126
Drunkenness	386	248	109	82	706	216	1,365	538
Disorderly Conduct	29	87	48	17	155	28	184	125
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	35	88	74	20	298	50	165	174
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	26	1	0	0	0	0	14	5
Runaways	1	4	23	6	3	3	21	57
Total	814	907	763	277	2,486	554	2,681	2,194

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1977

BOURBON	BOYD	BOYLE	BRACKEN	BREATHITT	BRECKINRIDGE	BULLITT	BUTLER	CALDWELL	CALLOWAY	CAMPBELL	CARLISLE	CARROLL	CARTER	CASEY	CHRISTIAN
0	2	7	0	3	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	9
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	1
0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	14	0	1	1	1	6
4	5	2	0	2	5	22	1	0	7	20	0	1	0	0	25
17	31	26	5	18	6	29	6	10	16	58	7	8	25	5	98
20	54	34	15	8	18	19	44	17	24	111	8	11	11	3	103
46	111	166	3	5	30	15	20	25	83	467	2	17	30	1	309
6	11	7	2	11	8	8	6	4	3	2	2	4	13	1	10
94	**216**	**243**	**26**	**48**	**70**	**94**	**80**	**59**	**135**	**674**	**21**	**44**	**82**	**14**	**561**
21	78	27	2	6	23	4	7	28	3	194	4	26	31	1	52
7	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	7	2	5	1	1	7
11	8	6	4	0	7	0	3	7	15	1	0	7	13	4	31
44	54	169	10	4	79	137	23	244	133	12	0	151	98	261	156
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
16	23	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	3	120	0	1	2	0	40
8	41	16	17	4	4	2	7	4	6	10	6	1	13	2	49
12	20	11	2	7	2	17	1	7	3	40	0	5	7	1	47
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1
3	9	4	0	4	2	0	1	5	0	4	0	5	6	3	13
51	122	79	13	7	26	147	8	12	42	257	4	36	36	23	372
0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
10	56	14	3	1	20	15	9	30	24	83	1	49	31	0	41
228	332	351	32	142	208	798	115	232	211	464	29	254	364	245	1,126
18	139	25	4	4	26	51	11	45	57	257	1	60	17	3	249
451	1,392	455	33	537	187	661	330	292	170	867	25	396	571	559	1,485
48	119	75	14	65	45	151	57	41	43	521	1	40	23	65	220
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
122	199	443	8	16	78	246	46	113	90	580	5	51	126	356	548
0	2	2	0	0	0	1	16	0	0	21	0	23	3	0	7
8	32	26	0	6	3	29	1	0	0	53	0	3	17	7	67
1,152	**2,867**	**1,962**	**169**	**852**	**781**	**2,368**	**717**	**1,123**	**938**	**4,170**	**99**	**1,157**	**1,441**	**1,545**	**5,089**

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1977

OFFENSES	CLARK	CLAY	CLINTON	CRITTENDEN	CUMBERLAND	DAVIESS	EDMONSON	ELLIOTT
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2	1	1	0	1	7	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Forcible Rape	7	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
Robbery	13	3	0	0	0	37	1	0
Aggravated Assault	27	29	0	1	2	100	4	0
Breaking and Entering	63	19	0	9	11	257	5	3
Larceny—Theft	89	11	4	17	10	428	7	3
Auto Theft	12	13	2	2	0	57	4	0
Sub Total for Above Offenses	**214**	**76**	**7**	**29**	**24**	**900**	**21**	**7**
Other Assaults	71	10	5	13	3	301	3	2
Arson	6	3	0	3	0	4	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	22	3	0	0	1	103	0	0
Fraud	187	18	40	67	78	776	19	7
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	18	4	0	0	0	58	1	0
Vandalism	8	10	0	2	1	230	2	4
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	32	12	1	0	2	31	1	8
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	8	1	0	1	0	28	0	0
Narcotic Drug Laws	120	34	18	18	7	478	3	42
Gambling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	51	8	3	5	0	160	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	536	404	188	149	163	720	56	106
Liquor Laws	91	12	0	15	1	339	24	11
Drunkenness	1,297	670	364	72	380	2,023	112	177
Disorderly Conduct	143	102	58	22	16	377	12	4
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	302	31	85	39	24	672	1	10
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	5	1	0	0	0	70	0	0
Runaways	44	3	2	0	1	185	5	0
Total	**3,155**	**1,402**	**772**	**435**	**704**	**7,462**	**260**	**378**

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1977

ESTILL	FAYETTE	FLEMING	FLOYD	FRANKLIN	FULTON	GALLATIN	GARRARD	GRANT	GRAVES	GRAYSON	GREEN	GREENUP	HANCOCK	HARDIN	HARLAN
4	21	0	7	5	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	6	9
0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	1
4	37	1	2	3	0	3	2	3	5	3	1	2	0	15	3
0	154	0	6	12	3	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	12	12
20	242	4	76	76	11	12	5	23	17	5	4	28	8	80	79
13	441	12	63	63	11	3	8	3	30	28	16	56	15	61	63
16	1,455	11	39	187	49	9	14	16	97	48	12	67	3	314	76
7	161	5	28	18	0	0	4	5	4	10	8	14	3	26	36
64	**2,513**	**33**	**223**	**364**	**76**	**31**	**37**	**54**	**156**	**94**	**44**	**172**	**30**	**517**	**279**
25	464	5	46	11	37	9	15	3	54	20	4	37	4	66	104
0	20	0	10	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
8	118	1	3	28	3	2	5	7	10	16	3	7	1	15	3
25	700	26	11	319	67	24	162	10	213	113	78	94	13	309	41
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	212	5	17	30	5	2	3	34	4	12	3	12	3	33	6
3	152	5	7	6	0	0	1	6	9	0	0	28	4	38	18
9	89	0	25	20	2	3	4	11	10	2	1	14	3	88	34
0	21	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
2	77	0	4	3	2	0	1	4	3	10	0	4	0	9	7
25	484	9	54	154	25	43	7	150	46	31	8	272	21	335	154
0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
12	194	0	5	9	11	3	6	28	29	4	3	43	2	29	18
231	531	76	536	781	310	84	98	472	355	260	104	660	83	1,715	489
19	184	11	72	37	13	8	19	14	25	47	2	35	8	211	160
353	4,963	232	1,546	1,094	283	106	219	376	395	322	127	730	86	1,364	1,629
37	521	25	88	148	43	10	25	43	55	29	14	158	21	180	150
0	37	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
49	1,040	15	94	370	73	23	24	30	101	106	20	110	8	446	207
0	64	0	0	28	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19	4
1	224	0	17	36	0	5	3	47	9	4	2	35	0	107	0
865	**12,616**	**443**	**2,760**	**3,447**	**957**	**355**	**632**	**1,289**	**1,476**	**1,070**	**413**	**2,414**	**287**	**5,495**	**3,309**

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1977

OFFENSES	HARRISON	HART	HENDERSON	HENRY	HICKMAN	HOPKINS	JACKSON	JEFFERSON
Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	0	1	1	0	0	10	1	74
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	3
Forcible Rape	0	0	16	2	3	5	0	129
Robbery	1	0	11	0	4	17	0	709
Aggravated Assault	27	16	51	8	4	49	9	1,082
Breaking and Entering	7	43	131	8	6	96	17	1,652
Larceny—Theft	23	32	445	7	7	87	14	3,588
Auto Theft	10	11	30	11	1	28	1	390
Sub Total for Above Offenses	68	103	686	36	25	301	42	7,627
Other Assaults	14	12	135	8	3	71	7	1,771
Arson	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	76
Forgery and Counterfeiting	10	5	27	5	3	14	0	371
Fraud	131	85	48	468	58	150	2	606
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	8	0	19	1	1	22	2	486
Vandalism	19	1	52	0	0	17	0	28
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	11	13	25	0	0	12	11	609
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	675
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	1	1	13	0	4	15	0	203
Narcotic Drug Laws	75	32	210	14	5	62	46	2,477
Gambling	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	168
Offenses Against Family	18	7	46	15	5	23	5	331
Driving Under the Influence	148	364	674	88	62	472	207	3,511
Liquor Laws	26	43	247	1	17	58	37	910
Drunkenness	228	441	768	99	95	537	748	6,191
Disorderly Conduct	69	50	132	52	8	84	39	2,791
Vagrancy	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	32
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	63	37	422	44	26	154	50	5,778
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	12
Runaways	12	0	25	2	1	7	3	191
Total	903	1,195	3,777	834	314	2,004	1,201	34,846

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1977

JESSAMINE	JOHNSON	KENTON	KNOTT	KNOX	LARUE	LAUREL	LAWRENCE	LEE	LESLIE	LETCHER	LEWIS	LINCOLN	LIVINGSTON	LOGAN	LYON
0	9	13	2	9	8	0	1	2	2	9	0	1	2	2	1
7	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
0	4	19	0	11	0	3	0	0	1	4	2	1	0	3	0
3	8	50	0	1	0	9	6	2	3	5	0	5	5	2	1
15	29	80	22	33	5	104	9	36	25	36	11	8	12	30	12
33	20	179	10	16	14	50	22	2	5	64	32	58	15	45	25
39	36	559	18	56	8	71	18	3	17	54	2	50	5	65	12
10	12	18	6	14	8	43	6	5	13	12	3	14	0	5	2
107	**118**	**918**	**58**	**142**	**43**	**281**	**62**	**57**	**66**	**184**	**50**	**144**	**39**	**152**	**53**
44	23	185	8	15	5	89	19	7	20	63	8	25	8	31	10
5	1	11	2	2	0	8	2	2	1	4	2	0	2	0	0
2	6	17	0	4	0	17	6	0	5	4	5	16	1	28	5
344	8	36	8	10	131	61	30	19	0	24	3	172	7	576	13
1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	5	194	0	32	3	39	6	2	0	9	2	16	2	8	0
2	6	132	4	4	4	29	2	5	10	8	8	7	6	1	2
4	11	44	8	26	4	23	4	5	9	6	1	9	3	13	3
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	27	0	0	3	3	2	0	1	6	0	1	0	3	3
77	37	295	22	80	48	142	71	28	55	33	8	26	15	40	25
0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	3	65	5	5	6	20	13	6	4	9	1	7	3	44	3
366	253	1,290	220	385	127	563	202	212	86	314	95	202	116	297	92
47	31	221	119	35	23	76	2	26	12	58	6	50	8	26	2
938	821	1,376	755	882	172	980	344	363	416	1,014	251	641	100	288	69
129	35	714	92	70	16	105	33	80	40	94	49	96	22	57	7
1	0	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
186	52	891	51	90	43	208	44	15	52	182	30	106	16	166	29
0	0	61	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
17	12	204	0	2	6	86	4	20	5	13	1	9	0	2	0
2,306	**1,427**	**6,693**	**1,352**	**1,790**	**634**	**2,783**	**847**	**848**	**782**	**2,025**	**520**	**1,529**	**349**	**733**	**316**

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1977

OFFENSES	McCRACKEN	McCREARY	McLEAN	MADISON	MAGOFFIN	MARION	MARSHALL	MARTIN
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	4	3	0	2	1	3	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	1
Forcible Rape	5	5	1	7	0	1	0	3
Robbery	20	29	3	9	0	5	1	1
Aggravated Assault	158	25	6	43	24	14	4	20
Breaking and Entering	110	30	30	105	11	41	23	9
Larceny—Theft	325	24	10	387	19	26	32	9
Auto Theft	40	8	3	42	4	3	2	6
Sub Total for Above Offenses	**662**	**125**	**53**	**600**	**59**	**94**	**62**	**49**
Other Assaults	26	29	4	118	19	62	23	30
Arson	5	2	0	1	1	0	2	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	17	2	1	23	0	10	10	0
Fraud	340	31	15	197	4	155	91	7
Embezzlement	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	27	11	0	59	1	9	4	4
Vandalism	2	11	10	8	7	10	1	1
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	31	2	2	54	12	10	9	5
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	16	4	0	8	0	1	1	2
Narcotic Drug Laws	464	65	15	192	7	25	63	17
Gambling	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	18	12	10	26	0	0	14	5
Driving Under the Influence	1,375	249	49	935	425	261	241	37
Liquor Laws	252	14	6	232	43	31	43	0
Drunkenness	1,849	722	102	2,344	1,097	594	201	475
Disorderly Conduct	310	139	21	350	39	83	31	53
Vagrancy	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	790	160	31	615	32	174	51	42
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Runaways	6	6	3	91	1	0	0	0
Total	**6,199**	**1,584**	**322**	**5,863**	**1,749**	**1,519**	**847**	**728**

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1977

MASON	MEADE	MENIFEE	MERCER	METCALFE	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MORGAN	MUHLENBERG	NELSON	NICHOLAS	OHIO	OLDHAM	OWEN	OWSLEY	PENDLETON
1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	0
7	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	31	4	0	11	9	0	0	0
4	22	3	12	2	5	11	13	16	24	4	23	42	6	11	8
22	8	6	31	5	1	17	8	59	19	6	72	42	7	9	7
70	13	1	23	5	0	32	4	76	26	8	46	15	5	0	4
4	4	1	2	1	4	4	2	19	1	3	10	6	1	0	1
108	**55**	**11**	**72**	**13**	**11**	**69**	**30**	**205**	**80**	**22**	**165**	**119**	**21**	**22**	**20**
32	12	1	8	12	0	45	6	34	12	2	34	10	0	1	9
6	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	2	0	4	0	1	2	0
5	5	0	1	3	0	5	1	1	7	3	6	7	0	0	3
56	87	4	205	76	159	458	3	68	105	30	201	73	33	2	13
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	2	0	4	4	0	3	2	6	7	3	6	8	3	0	10
11	3	2	1	0	1	12	0	4	8	1	3	29	0	1	2
3	15	1	3	1	0	10	6	11	13	0	3	5	2	6	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	5	0	1	4	9	1	2	1
49	62	3	29	5	3	24	20	40	53	6	53	58	3	20	68
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	8	0	1	4	1	17	10	9	20	4	25	15	1	8	3
91	374	34	207	71	84	194	149	460	512	19	239	195	24	91	122
10	30	5	3	9	8	33	24	66	52	7	35	17	3	6	8
319	298	121	343	223	424	999	312	714	562	93	231	159	23	306	114
112	47	13	35	40	34	70	61	69	36	17	85	24	11	9	29
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	55	11	43	24	56	122	22	102	214	28	183	121	6	20	19
1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	6	1	0	0	0	9	2	6	5	3	5	15	0	7	6
954	**1,061**	**207**	**959**	**485**	**781**	**2,077**	**652**	**1,804**	**1,692**	**239**	**1,283**	**864**	**132**	**503**	**434**

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1977

OFFENSES	PERRY	PIKE	POWELL	PULASKI	ROBERTSON	ROCKCASTLE	ROWAN	RUSSELL
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	9	6	2	11	0	3	6	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Forcible Rape	6	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Robbery	8	5	0	4	0	1	4	0
Aggravated Assault	87	123	6	26	10	29	27	4
Breaking and Entering	29	29	19	90	5	23	8	16
Larceny-Theft	66	102	29	165	0	19	75	4
Auto Theft	14	43	3	19	0	5	12	5
Sub Total for Above Offenses	219	311	60	318	15	80	134	32
Other Assaults	30	114	8	82	0	11	11	3
Arson	1	6	0	8	0	1	1	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	4	3	39	1	15	1	0
Fraud	24	37	25	296	2	23	75	166
Embezzlement	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	6	15	10	31	0	18	12	0
Vandalism	20	25	0	51	0	8	6	4
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	18	18	6	19	0	8	9	3
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	2	5	4	3	0	0	11	0
Narcotic Drug Laws	104	140	64	84	2	22	73	9
Gambling	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	5	6	9	47	1	3	30	1
Driving Under the Influence	598	752	141	515	16	245	398	385
Liquor Laws	22	152	26	38	0	120	51	18
Drunkenness	1,792	2,106	436	1,044	18	471	563	571
Disorderly Conduct	95	177	39	141	2	46	56	22
Vagrancy	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	72	114	53	412	2	36	68	40
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	10	0	2	7	0	5	0	0
Runaways	7	23	3	25	2	5	4	1
Total	3,028	4,016	889	3,162	61	1,119	1,503	1,255

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1977

SCOTT	SHELBY	SIMPSON	SPENCER	TAYLOR	TODD	TRIGG	TRIMBLE	UNION	WARREN	WASHINGTON	WAYNE	WEBSTER	WHITLEY	WOLFE	WOODFORD
0	2	3	1	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	1	3	2	5	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	11	0	2	3	0	2	1
10	11	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	25	0	9	4	14	0	4
20	44	7	7	5	4	6	4	16	102	8	14	11	47	15	14
19	27	9	3	17	7	7	10	18	152	28	49	24	53	0	16
38	35	60	3	57	12	10	3	27	491	22	28	21	90	2	64
5	9	11	0	1	3	3	0	4	41	0	9	5	11	1	16
96	128	95	14	81	32	30	17	68	830	58	112	71	218	25	115
39	11	38	10	25	7	3	11	45	129	3	40	29	44	7	2
1	1	7	0	0	0	14	0	2	3	3	3	1	5	2	3
14	16	7	2	3	1	1	3	5	42	6	9	0	5	0	14
113	121	52	61	115	130	11	54	45	935	12	130	26	32	2	202
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	17	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	45	3	15	0	16	1	9
5	15	0	1	6	0	9	0	5	71	4	1	5	10	1	3
6	8	21	4	5	7	1	3	7	45	1	7	3	16	1	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	11	0	0	3	6	2	1
14	67	34	32	68	9	21	23	25	231	10	41	13	46	12	76
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
15	7	2	6	7	1	0	4	12	52	0	26	5	3	0	28
253	327	247	95	288	238	132	62	155	954	129	192	84	313	52	543
2	13	6	20	25	16	14	8	24	112	8	19	9	33	8	78
382	354	284	142	383	167	176	83	172	1,633	256	583	134	744	135	616
58	55	51	18	38	24	13	1	28	249	7	239	20	131	20	92
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	81	59	29	115	34	11	10	148	406	34	196	45	174	16	319
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19	0	0
21	8	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	65	0	5	4	24	3	9
1,124	1,229	904	436	1,165	667	437	283	751	5,820	534	1,618	452	1,839	287	2,126

TOTAL CLEARANCE RATES

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BREAKING & ENTERING	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	AVERAGE
1973	91.0	65.0	37.0	77.0	17.0	15.0	16.0	20.3
1974	88.7	61.7	40.5	73.7	20.5	17.3	16.8	21.8
1975	85.2	70.2	39.0	73.3	19.5	17.6	15.3	21.4
1976	85.6	63.1	34.4	75.1	20.0	16.7	16.0	21.0
1977	86.8	65.2	40.0	70.7	18.2	17.6	22.4	21.5
AVG	87.5	65.0	38.2	74.0	19.0	16.8	17.3	21.2

CLEARANCE RATES BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

	REPORTED PART I OFFENSES – 1977	CASES CLEARED NUMBER	CASES CLEARED PERCENT	% CLEARED BY: ADULT	% CLEARED BY: JUVENILE
Purchase	3,778	907	24.0	76.5	23.5
Pennyrile	4,119	1,174	28.5	71.2	28.8
Green River	4,802	1,360	28.3	70.4	29.6
Barren River	5,498	1,205	21.9	76.3	23.7
Lincoln Trail	2,788	689	24.7	73.6	26.4
Jefferson	38,595	7,488	19.4	66.6	33.4
Northern Kentucky	11,421	1,813	15.9	72.5	27.5
Buffalo Trace	544	151	27.8	71.5	28.5
Gateway	1,135	221	19.5	79.5	20.8
FIVCO	2,738	411	15.0	73.5	26.5
Big Sandy	1,806	533	29.5	83.1	16.9
Kentucky River	1,225	436	35.6	83.3	16.7
Cumberland Valley	3,289	911	27.7	78.0	22.0
Lake Cumberland	1,732	494	28.5	68.0	32.0
Bluegrass	20,657	4,592	22.2	68.5	31.5

STATE TOTALS   104,127   22,385

PERCENT OF ADULT-JUVENILE INVOLVEMENT IN TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES CLEARED—1977

ADULTS   JUVENILES

MURDER   89.5   10.5

FORCIBLE RAPE   93.0   7.0

ROBBERY   76.6   23.4

AGGRAVATED   92.2   7.8
ASSAULT

BREAKING AND   54.1   45.9
ENTERING

LARCENY—THEFT   66.2   33.8

AUTO THEFT   49.9   50.1

TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY   68.0   32.0
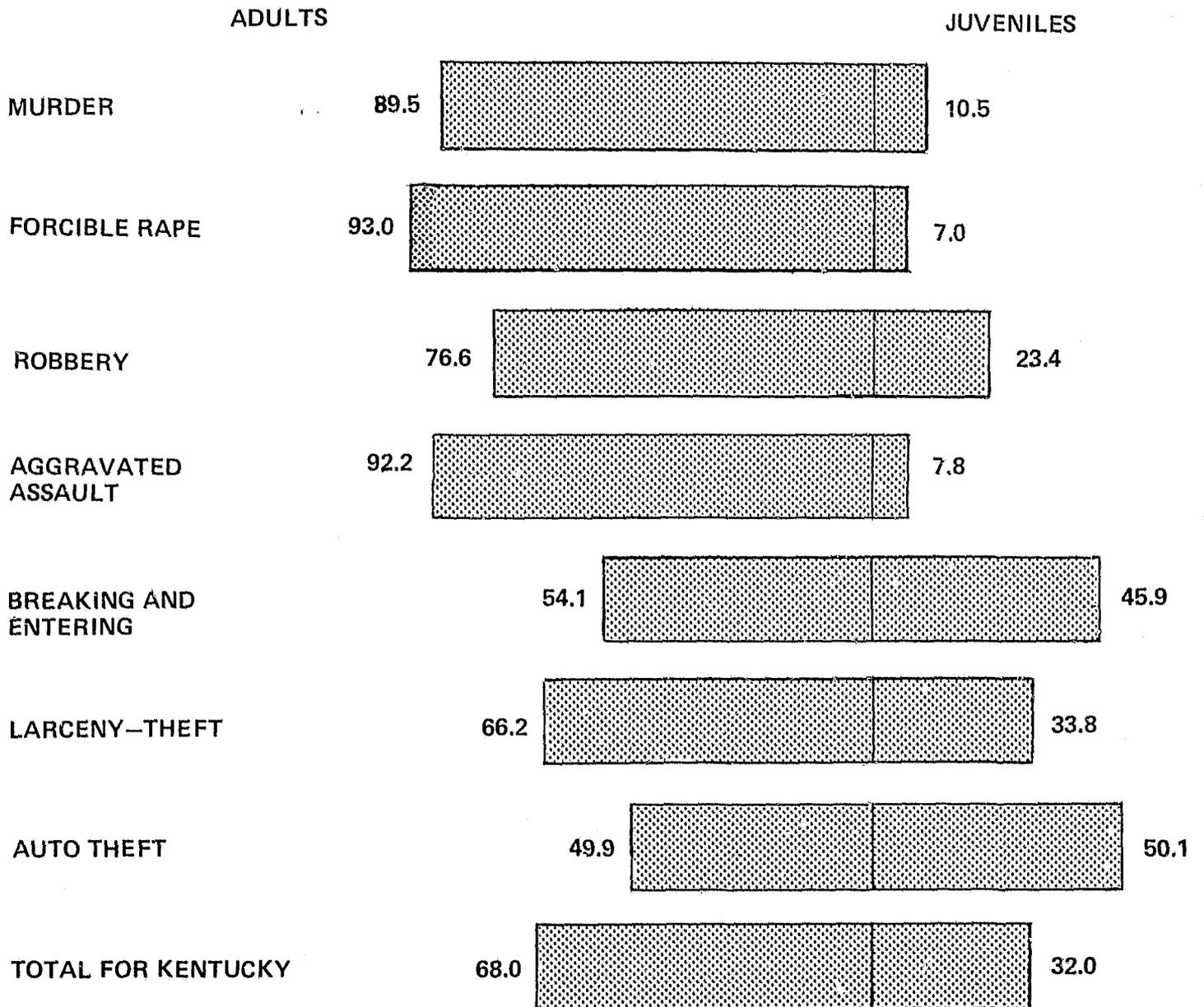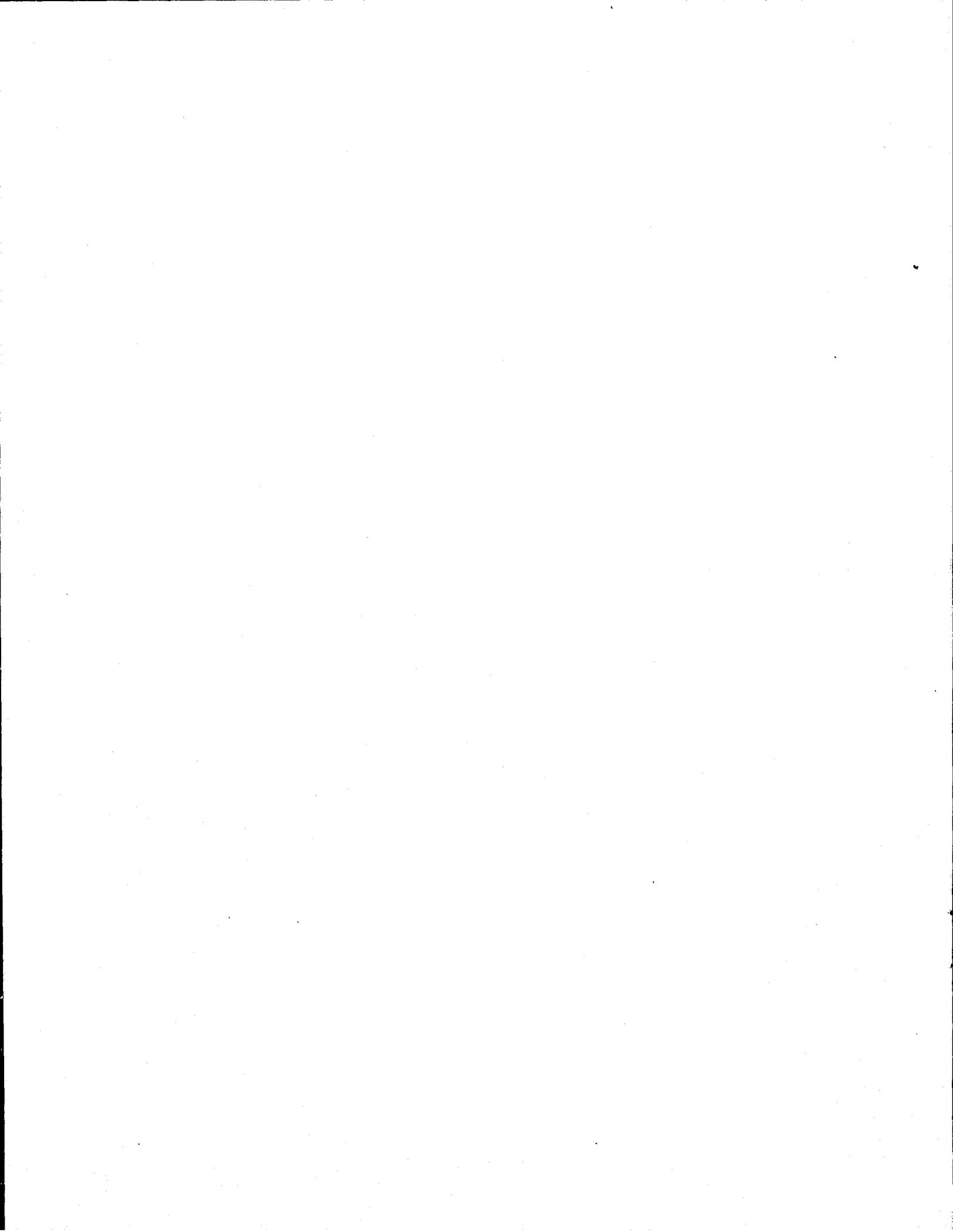
FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1976-1977

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Adairville	1	2	1	2	0	0
Albany	1	3	1	3	0	0
Alexandria	1	3	1	3	0	0
Anchorage	13	13	9	9	4	4
Ashland	51	57	50	53	1	4
Auburn	2	1	2	1	0	0
Audubon Park	2	2	2	2	0	0
Augusta	2	4	2	3	0	1
Barbourville	14	15	14	15	0	0
Bardstown	19	19	15	14	4	5
Beattyville	5	6	5	5	0	1
Beaver Dam	2	2	2	2	0	0
Bellevue	9	11	8	9	1	2
Benton	11	10	7	7	4	3
Berea	17	16	12	11	5	5
Bloomfield	7	7	4	4	3	3
Bowling Green	68	84	58	69	10	15
Brandenburg	3	3	3	3	0	0
Bromley	4	0	4	0	0	0
Brooksville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Buechel	2	3	2	3	0	0
Burgin	1	1	1	1	0	0
Burkesville	4	7	4	5	0	2
Burnside	2	2	2	2	0	0
Cadiz	6	9	5	7	1	2
Calhoun	0	1	0	1	0	0
Calvert City	1	2	1	2	0	0
Campbellsville	17	16	14	13	3	3
Carlisle	1	2	1	2	0	0
Carrollton	14	14	9	14	5	0
Catlettsburg	7	7	7	7	0	0
Cave City	4	5	4	5	0	0
Central City	6	7	6	7	0	0
Clarkson	1	1	1	1	0	0
Clinton	3	3	3	3	0	0

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1976-1977 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Cloverport	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cold Springs	2	2	2	2	0	0
Columbia	11	11	7	7	4	4
Corbin	18	19	12	13	6	6
Corydon	1	1	1	1	0	0
Covington	112	122	101	101	11	21
Crab Orchard	0	1	0	1	0	0
Crescent Park	3	0	3	0	0	0
Crescent Springs	6	7	4	6	2	1
Crofton	2	1	2	1	0	0
Cumberland	5	10	5	7	0	3
Cynthiana	19	18	16	14	3	4
Danville	32	32	26	27	6	5
Dawson Springs	6	7	4	5	2	2
Dayton	7	7	7	7	0	0
Douglas Hills	0	5	0	4	0	1
Dry Ridge	2	1	2	1	0	0
Earlington	2	2	2	2	0	0
Eddyville	1	0	1	0	0	0
Edgewood	2	4	2	4	0	0
Edmonton	4	4	3	4	1	0
Elizabethtown	27	25	23	20	4	5
Elkton	9	8	5	5	4	3
Elsmere	6	7	6	7	0	0
Eminence	3	5	2	4	1	1
Erlanger	20	21	18	19	2	2
Evarts	2	1	2	1	0	0
Fairview	1	0	1	0	0	0
Falmouth	4	3	4	3	0	0
Flatwoods	10	9	6	5	4	4
Flemingsburg	6	7	5	6	1	1
Florence	24	26	19	22	5	4
Ft. Mitchell	13	10	8	8	5	2
Ft. Thomas	22	21	22	20	0	1
Ft. Wright	10	2	10	2	0	0

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1976-1977 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Frankfort	54	43	46	37	8	6
Franklin	18	17	15	14	3	3
Fulton	9	9	9	8	0	1
Gamaliel	2	2	2	2	0	0
Georgetown	15	17	10	16	5	1
Glasgow	26	26	21	23	5	3
Grayson	6	6	6	6	0	0
Greensburg	6	4	5	4	1	0
Greenup	3	3	3	3	0	0
Greenville	7	7	7	7	0	0
Guthrie	3	3	3	3	0	0
Hardinsburg	3	4	3	4	0	0
Harlan	10	7	9	5	1	2
Harrodsburg	14	15	10	12	4	3
Hartford	3	2	3	2	0	0
Hawesville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hazard	17	17	11	12	6	5
Henderson	40	43	33	36	7	7
Hickman	12	6	8	6	4	0
Highland Heights	3	3	3	3	0	0
Hindman	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hodgenville	12	7	8	6	4	1
Hopkinsville	50	52	44	44	6	8
Horse Cave	4	3	4	3	0	0
Hustonville	2	2	2	2	0	0
Independence	0	1	0	1	0	0
Irvine	11	11	7	7	4	4
Irvington	2	1	2	1	0	0
Jackson	8	7	8	7	0	0
Jamestown	4	4	4	4	0	0
Jeffersontown	19	23	16	16	3	7
Jenkins	5	6	4	5	1	1
Junction City	5	6	3	4	2	2
LaGrange	5	6	4	4	1	2
Lake Side Park	2	2	2	2	0	0

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1976-1977 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Lakeview	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lancaster	10	6	6	6	4	0
Lawrenceburg	12	13	9	9	3	4
Lebanon	14	13	11	10	3	3
Lebanon Junction	4	1	3	1	1	1
Leitchfield	11	11	7	7	4	4
Lewisburg	0	2	0	2	0	0
Lewisport	2	1	2	1	0	0
Lexington	436	412	339	344	97	68
Liberty	7	6	7	6	0	0
Livermore	2	2	2	2	0	0
London	15	16	11	12	4	4
Loretto	0	1	0	1	0	0
Louisa	8	9	5	5	3	4
Louisville	1,054	938	729	727	325	211
Ludlow	11	11	7	7	4	4
Madisonville	39	39	33	33	6	6
Manchester	8	6	6	5	2	1
Marion	7	9	6	8	1	1
Martin	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mayfield	29	26	28	25	1	1
Maysville	21	21	16	14	5	7
Melbourne	1	1	1	1	0	0
Middlesboro	25	27	25	27	0	0
Midway	3	2	3	2	0	0
Monticello	10	11	10	10	0	1
Morehead	14	20	14	15	0	5
Morganfield	7	5	7	5	0	0
Morgantown	4	5	4	4	0	1
Mt. Sterling	17	19	12	14	5	5
Mt. Vernon	5	4	4	3	1	1
Mt. Washington	7	3	6	3	1	0
Muldraugh	4	4	4	4	0	0
Munfordville	2	2	2	2	0	0
Murray	28	27	22	23	6	4

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1976-1977 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Neon	1	1	1	1	0	0
New Castle	1	0	1	0	0	0
New Haven	2	3	2	3	0	0
Newport	62	57	45	41	17	16
Nicholasville	11	16	11	15	0	1
Nortonville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Oak Grove	4	6	2	4	2	2
Olive Hill	5	5	4	5	1	0
Owensboro	106	102	83	77	23	25
Owenton	1	2	1	2	0	0
Owingsville	3	3	2	3	1	0
Paducah	69	71	63	65	6	6
Paintsville	16	11	16	10	0	1
Paris	21	20	18	16	3	4
Park Hills	4	5	4	4	0	1
Pembroke	1	1	1	1	0	0
PeWee Valley	2	2	2	2	0	0
Pikeville	12	11	12	11	0	0
Pineville	9	9	6	6	3	3
Prestonsburg	10	10	10	10	0	0
Princeton	17	17	12	14	5	3
Prospect	0	7	0	5	0	2
Providence	7	7	6	6	1	1
Raceland	4	4	4	4	0	0
Radcliff	17	16	13	16	4	0
Ravenna	2	2	2	2	0	0
Richmond	36	28	30	22	6	6
Russell	8	8	8	8	0	0
Russell Springs	4	5	4	5	0	0
Russellville	17	18	12	13	5	5
St. Matthews	17	20	16	18	1	2
Salyersville	3	4	3	4	0	0
Scottsville	16	13	11	9	5	4
Sebree	1	2	1	2	0	0
Shelbyville	9	10	9	10	0	0

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1976-1977 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Shepherdsville	9	4	4	4	5	0
Shively	26	21	23	19	3	2
Somerset	28	29	26	27	2	2
Southgate	3	4	3	4	0	0
Springfield	11	11	6	6	5	5
Stanford	5	9	4	4	1	5
Sturgis	4	3	4	3	0	0
Taylor Mill	2	1	2	1	0	0
Taylorsville	1	2	1	2	0	0
Tompkinsville	4	5	4	5	0	0
Uniontown	2	2	2	2	0	0
Vanceburg	3	3	3	3	0	0
Versailles	16	16	12	12	4	4
Villa Hills	1	1	1	1	0	0
Vine Grove	4	5	4	5	0	0
Walton	2	2	2	2	0	0
Warsaw	2	2	2	2	0	0
West Liberty	4	8	4	4	0	4
West Point	8	9	4	5	4	4
Wheelwright	1	1	1	1	0	0
Whitesburg	4	4	4	4	0	0
Wilder	2	3	2	3	0	0
Williamsburg	7	7	6	7	1	0
Williamstown	3	1	2	1	1	0
Wilmore	2	2	2	2	0	0
Winchester	32	35	27	29	5	6
Wingo	0	1	0	1	0	0

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEES 1976–1977

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Adair	3	3	3	3	0	0
Allen	4	3	3	3	1	0
Anderson	3	3	3	3	0	0
Ballard	4	6	4	5	0	1
Barren	5	5	4	4	1	1
Bath	5	7	4	4	1	3
Bell	4	12	2	11	2	1
Boone	5	5	4	4	1	1
Bourbon	4	5	4	4	0	1
Boyd	8	6	4	6	4	0
Boyle	6	7	6	7	0	0
Bracken	2	2	1	1	1	1
Breathitt	3	3	2	2	1	1
Breckinridge	6	5	6	5	0	0
Bullitt	19	10	12	7	7	3
Butler	3	4	3	4	0	0
Caldwell	4	5	3	5	1	0
Calloway	5	5	5	4	0	1
Carlisle	3	3	3	3	0	0
Carroll	3	4	3	4	0	0
Carter	8	5	5	4	3	1
Casey	6	4	6	4	0	0
Christian	10	6	10	6	0	0
Clark	5	5	4	5	1	0
Clay	4	4	3	3	1	1
Clinton	3	4	3	4	0	0
Crittenden	2	2	2	2	0	0
Cumberland	2	3	2	2	0	1
Daviess	20	20	16	17	4	3
Edmonson	3	3	2	3	1	0
Elliott	2	3	1	2	1	1
Estill	4	4	3	4	1	0
Fleming	2	2	1	1	1	1
Floyd	4	4	3	3	1	1
Franklin	4	7	4	4	0	3

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS
EMPLOYEES 1976–1977 (CONT'D)

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Fulton	4	2	4	2	0	0
Gallatin	2	2	2	2	0	0
Garrard	3	3	3	3	0	0
Grant	4	3	4	2	0	1
Graves	7	6	6	5	1	1
Grayson	5	6	5	5	0	1
Green	4	4	4	4	0	0
Greenup	8	6	6	4	2	2
Hancock	5	8	5	4	0	4
Hardin	8	8	8	8	0	0
Harlan	5	5	5	5	0	0
Harrison	3	4	3	3	0	1
Hart	2	3	2	3	0	0
Henderson	13	15	13	15	0	0
Henry	3	3	3	2	0	1
Hickman	4	3	4	3	0	0
Hopkins	11	7	6	7	5	0
Jackson	4	3	2	3	2	0
Jessamine	4	5	4	5	0	0
Johnson	4	10	3	4	1	6
Knott	2	3	1	2	1	1
Knox	3	5	3	5	0	0
Larue	3	6	2	3	1	3
Laurel	5	5	5	5	0	0
Lawrence	7	4	5	2	2	2
Lee	5	4	3	2	2	2
Leslie	3	4	2	3	1	1
Letcher	6	5	4	3	2	2
Lewis	2	2	2	1	0	1
Lincoln	4	6	4	5	0	1
Livingston	2	4	2	3	0	1
Logan	6	7	6	7	0	0
Lyon	2	2	2	2	0	0
McCracken	15	17	15	13	0	4
McCreary	3	9	3	9	0	0

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS
EMPLOYEES 1976–1977 (CONT'D)

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
McLean	2	2	2	2	0	0
Madison	5	6	5	6	0	0
Magoffin	3	4	2	3	1	1
Marion	4	3	3	2	1	1
Marshall	7	6	7	6	0	0
Martin	3	4	3	3	0	1
Mason	6	5	5	4	1	1
Meade	8	6	3	2	5	4
Menifee	3	4	3	4	0	0
Mercer	4	4	4	4	0	0
Metcalfe	3	3	2	3	1	0
Monroe	6	6	5	5	1	1
Montgomery	5	4	4	3	1	1
Morgan	2	3	1	2	1	1
Muhlenberg	4	5	4	4	0	1
Nelson	6	10	4	8	2	2
Nicholas	3	3	2	2	1	1
Ohio	10	5	5	4	5	1
Oldham	6	7	3	4	3	3
Owen	3	2	2	2	1	0
Owsley	5	5	4	4	1	1
Pendleton	4	2	4	2	0	0
Perry	4	5	2	3	2	2
Pike	11	10	8	8	3	2
Powell	5	6	5	6	0	0
Pulaski	13	16	9	10	4	6
Robertson	1	1	1	1	0	0
Rockcastle	2	2	2	2	0	0
Rowan	4	5	2	3	2	2
Russell	5	3	5	3	0	0
Scott	15	9	12	7	3	2
Shelby	5	5	4	4	1	1
Simpson	4	5	4	4	0	1
Spencer	3	3	2	2	1	1
Taylor	4	5	4	4	0	1

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEES 1976–1977 (CONT'D)

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Todd	3	3	3	3	0	0
Trigg	4	4	3	3	1	1
Trimble	2	1	1	1	1	0
Union	5	4	4	4	1	0
Warren	13	14	12	13	1	1
Washington	4	4	4	4	0	0
Wayne	5	5	5	4	0	1
Webster	9	8	5	5	4	3
Whitley	4	3	2	3	2	0
Wolfe	2	3	1	2	1	1
Woodford	5	5	5	5	0	0

FULL TIME STATE POLICE AND COUNTY POLICE EMPLOYEES
1976-1977

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Boone County	16	19	12	15	4	4
Bullitt County	0	33	0	24	0	9
Campbell County	27	27	23	23	4	4
Christian County	7	15	5	11	2	4
Jefferson County	486	526	407	432	79	94
Kenton County	25	30	21	21	4	9
Kentucky State Police	1,419	1,402	965	924	456	478
McCracken County	12	10	8	6	4	4
McCreary County	2	0	2	0	0	0
Pike County	10	11	5	5	5	6
Woodford County	6	10	5	8	1	2
Fayette County School Sec.	24	23	22	21	2	2
Campus Sec. E.K.U.	47	32	24	20	23	12
Campus Sec. U.K.	45	42	35	34	10	8
Campus Sec. U.L.	37	30	21	22	16	8
Jefferson Community College	9	9	9	9	0	0
North Kentucky University	14	16	7	11	7	5
Western Kentucky University	9	32	9	26	0	6
Greater Cincinnati Airport	0	31	0	31	0	0

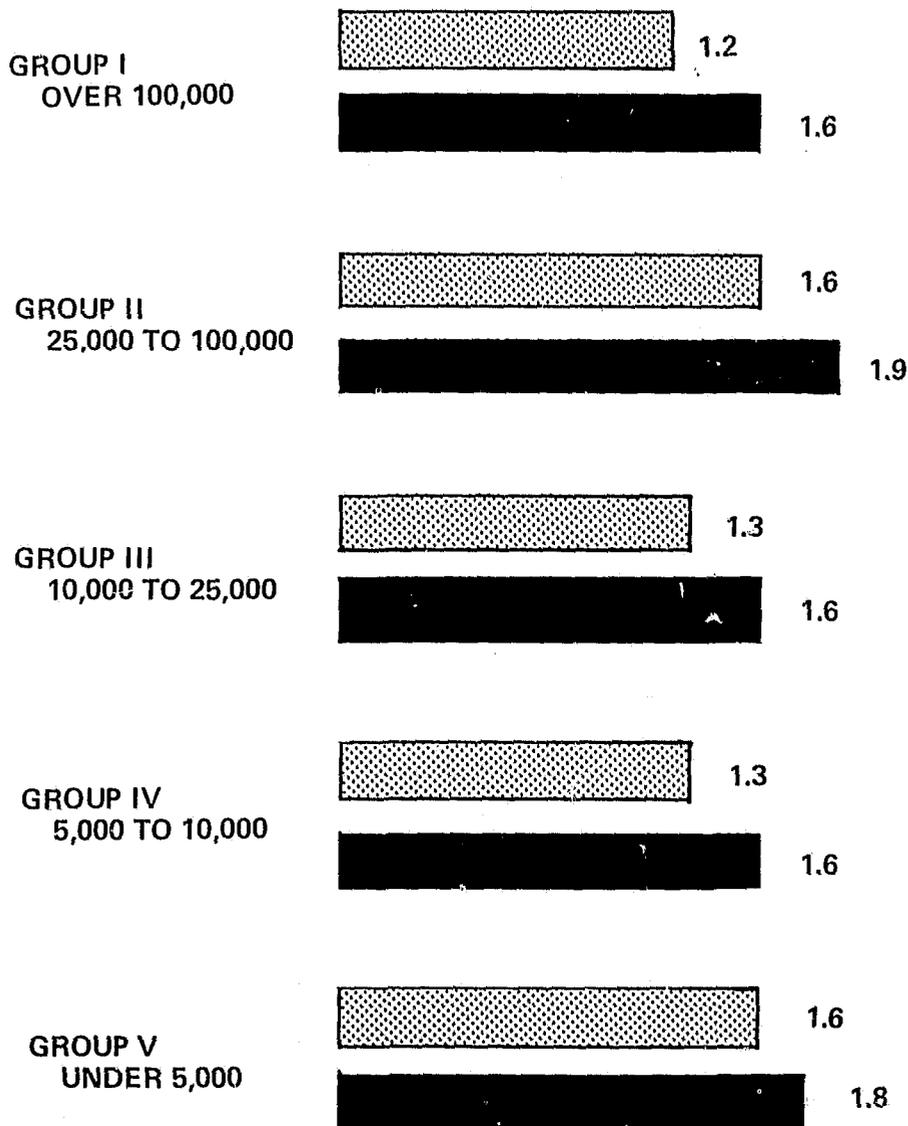# AVERAGE NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS 1977

GROUP I
OVER 100,000
- 1.2
- 1.6

GROUP II
25,000 TO 100,000
- 1.6
- 1.9

GROUP III
10,000 TO 25,000
- 1.3
- 1.6

GROUP IV
5,000 TO 10,000
- 1.3
- 1.6

GROUP V
UNDER 5,000
- 1.6
- 1.8

POLICE OFFICERS

TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES

CHART 13

[113]

Sources for statistics used in this book were:

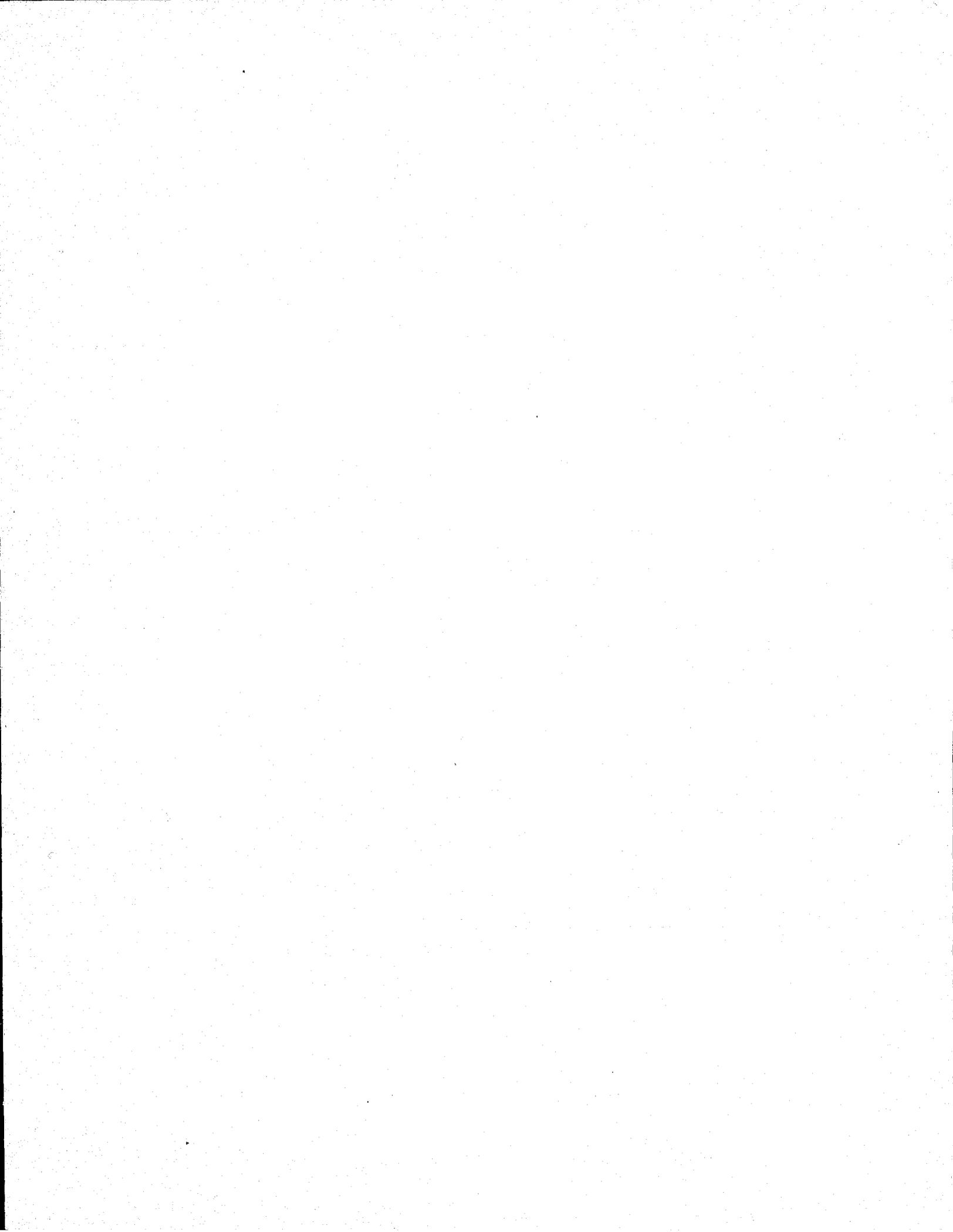Kentucky Department for Human Resources, Bureau for Social Services.

Kentucky Department of Labor, Research and Statistics Unit.

Kentucky Department of Commerce: **Kentucky Deskbook of Economic Statistics**, 1977.

University of Kentucky, Center for Public Affairs: **Kentucky Personal Income Study**, 1976.

University of Louisville, Urban Studies Center: **How Many Kentuckians: Population Forecasts, 1970-2020**, 1977.

(Rounded totals in this book may not equal 100 due to rounding errors.)

END