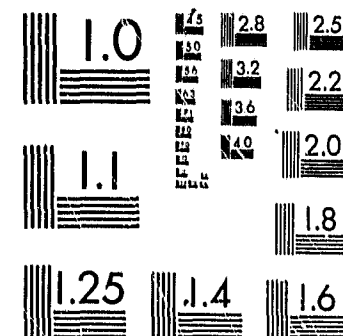


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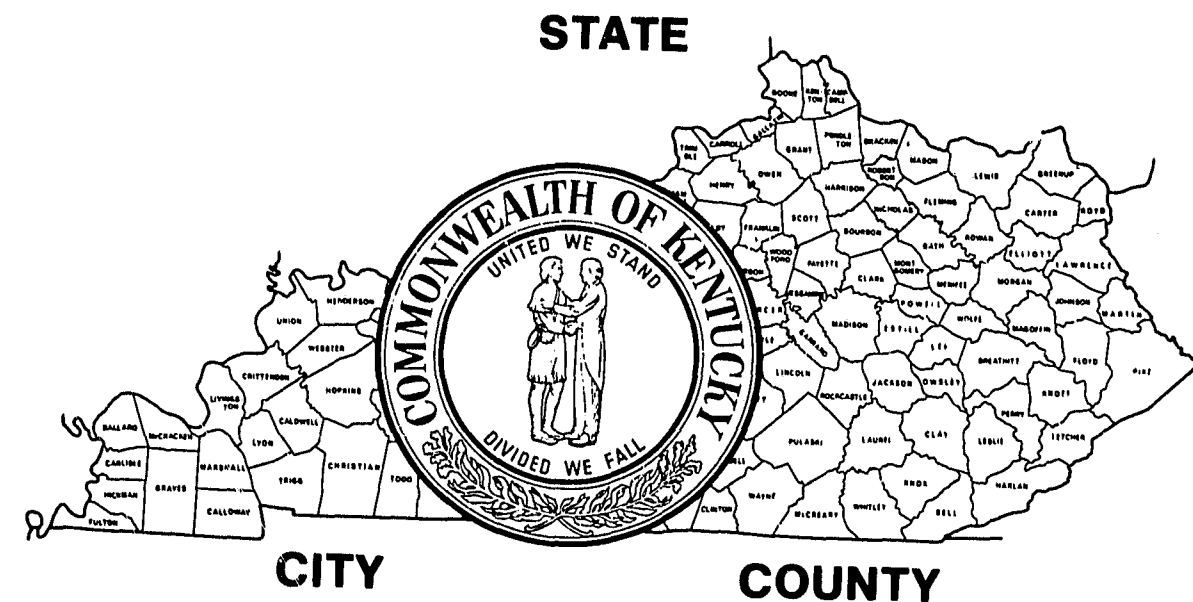
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9/04/81

CRIME IN KENTUCKY 1978



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Uniform Crime Reports

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

1978
ANNUAL REPORT

Kentucky Department of Justice
Bureau of State Police
Frankfort, Kentucky

Raymond A. Kottak
Secretary

Kenneth E. Brandenburgh
Commissioner

77661
U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FRANKFORT

OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY

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

The philosophy of preventing crime and helping to keep Kentucky citizens from becoming innocent victims of crime has become a major responsibility of the Kentucky Department of Justice.

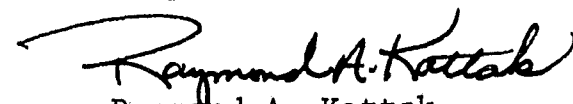
While some crimes result directly from social or environmental factors, other crimes are preventable by taking simple precautionary steps. Our emphasis on the programs of the Office of Crime Prevention is aimed at preventing such crimes.

Since the inception of our crime prevention efforts, we have seen homes protected by Operation Identification bypassed by thieves. We have seen many stolen goods which were marked under the crime prevention program recovered and returned to their owners. In short, we have seen positive evidence that crime prevention works.

Despite the upswing in crime in Kentucky in 1978, we have found that residential burglary actually declined across the Commonwealth last year. This one facet of crime in Kentucky could be cut even more, however, with increased citizen participation. It is sad but true that most people think that crime "will happen to the other guy." Far too many people wait until they have become victimized to become active in our crime prevention programs.

The Department of Justice is proud of the efforts of the men and women involved in the criminal justice system. We are committed to upholding our strong stand on law enforcement and our efforts in crime prevention. Without such efforts, the statistics contained in this report would be tragic.

Respectfully,


Raymond A. Kottak
Secretary
Department of Justice



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY STATE POLICE
FRANKFORT 40601

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

In accordance with the provisions of KRS Chapter 17 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, the ninth annual report on data gathered under the Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting Program is respectfully submitted for your consideration and review.

According to this, our compilation and analysis of criminal arrest and offense data reported to the Kentucky State Police by law enforcement agencies throughout the Commonwealth, the total crime rate in Kentucky for 1978 increased four-tenths of one percent as compared to an 8.4 percent decline during 1977. That increase was especially apparent in the offense of Forcible Rape for which an 8.3 percent change was indicated in the rate per 100,000 inhabitants.

Other increases also were reported for Auto Theft, up approximately two percent, Breaking and Entering, up 1.4 percent, Robbery and Larceny-Theft, each up one-tenth of one percent.

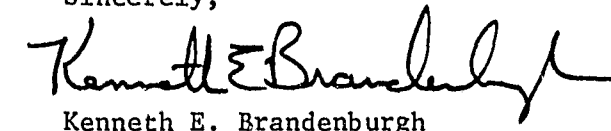
The only decreases noted were for Murder, down 9.9 percent, and Aggravated Assault, down 8.9 percent.

Among those major crimes for which a decrease in total arrests was reported were Murder, Robbery, Aggravated Assault and Auto Theft. Juvenile arrests, generally, were down 1.1 percent while adult arrest declined nine percent.

Criminal activity by persons under 18 years of age, as indicated by the 1978 arrest statistics, appeared greatest in the offenses of Vagrancy, Manslaughter by Negligence, Forgery and Counterfeiting and Liquor Law Violations.

In closing, I would like to express my sincerest appreciation, and that of the Kentucky State Police, to the many police agencies throughout the Commonwealth whose assistance and contributions made this report possible. Through their effort and continued cooperation, and through the help and assistance of every citizen residing in the Commonwealth, we look forward to future progress in law enforcement and a reduction of crime.

Sincerely,


Kenneth E. Brandenburgh
Commissioner
Kentucky State Police



**UNIFORM
CRIME
REPORTS
COMMONWEALTH
OF KENTUCKY
1978**

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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 1978, information pertaining to offenses, arrests, disposition data, and related supplementary information was received from 343 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 343 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.

Adultery and fornication
Buggery
Incest
Indecent Exposure
Sodomy
Carnal Abuse (no force)

All attempts to commit any of the above

(18) Narcotic Drug Laws

Narcotic drug law arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Includes all arrests for violations of State and Local Ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. Includes the following subdivisions of narcotic drug law arrests:

Dangerous non-narcotic drug (barbiturates, benzedrine)
Marijuana
Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)

(19) Gambling

All charges which relate to promoting, permitting or engaging in gambling. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown is furnished:

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

(20) Offenses Against the Family and Children

Includes all charges of non-support and neglect or abuse of family and children. Desertion, abandonment, or non-support
Neglect or abuse of child
Non-payment of alimony

(21) Driving Under the Influence

This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle while drunk or under the

influence of liquor or narcotic drugs.

(22) Liquor Laws

With the exception of "Drunkness" (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) Drunkness

Included in this class are all offenses of

drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence." (Class 21)
Drunk and Disorderly
Public Intoxication

(24) Disorderly Conduct

In this class are counted all Disorderly Persons arrested except those counted in classes 1 through 23 and class 25.

(25) Vagrancy

Placed in this class are arrests for disorderly persons when the person is arrested for failure to give a good account of himself and has no means of support.

CRIME 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, 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 for Public Advocacy, Bureau of Training, Kentucky Crime Commission, State Parole Board and several other criminal justice agencies under a common direction and leadership.

The 1976 Kentucky General Assembly, with the strong backing of Gov. Carroll, added the Office of Crime Prevention to the Department of Justice. The creation of this office was designed to provide a responsible and responsive answer to the age-old criminal justice problems of rising crime rates, overcrowded 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 marking

their valuables with an electronic marking device to make the goods easier to identify and harder for the criminal to fence.)

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

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.

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 industries and vocational training programs to mirror, as best they can, actual assembly line procedures and employment practices.

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

Each of Kentucky's 16 state police posts now has a general 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 for Public 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 62% of its 40,000 square miles is devoted to farming. The Bluegrass Region in the center of the state, famous 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. This procedure tends to misrepresent the true crime picture in Kentucky. For example, despite the fact that Kentucky is predominantly a rural state, most of the crimes are

*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.

committed in urban areas. Therefore the total crime picture in Kentucky will very closely resemble urban crime, although urban areas make up a small percentage of the whole state.

To combat this tendency, in the 1977 Uniform Crime Report, an effort was begun 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 1978

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 1970-1978

This statistic will indicate those areas of the 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 Rate of Migration into the Area (1970-77)

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.

4. 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.

5. Percent of Population Below Poverty Level

Another economic indicator is the percent of the total population classified below the poverty level.

6. Rate of Unemployment (1978)

The unemployment rate describes the percentage of the total civilian labor force which is without

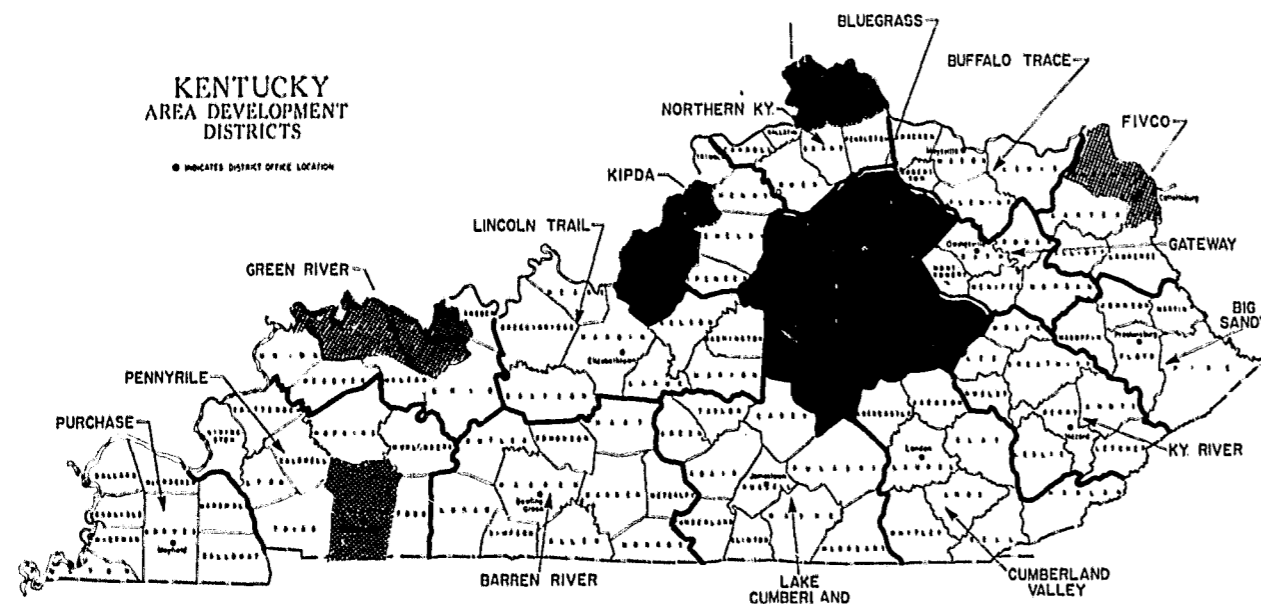
employment at any specific time. 1978 averages are presented in this report as one socioeconomic factor, however, unemployment rates vary a great deal from month to month and more long range comparisons must be conducted in order to determine if any significant correspondence can be drawn between unemployment 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.



■ 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.

Purchase	167,370	176,700	5.6	4.2%	\$5,118	20	5.5	73.6	2,400
Pennyrite	176,201	198,800	12.8	7.1%	5,624	21	5.5	52.4	3,792
Green River	179,613	189,400	5.5	1.2%	5,833	18	4.9	72.5	2,614
Barren River	186,279	200,000	7.4	3.6%	4,584	28	5.2	50.5	3,958
Lincoln Trail	190,042	200,500	5.5	-2.3%	4,620	23	6.4	60.4	3,318
Jefferson	776,578	782,400	0.8	-4.4%	6,536	16	5.0	418.4	1,870
Northern Kentucky	291,031	299,500	2.9	-1.5%	5,778	18	4.3	179.1	1,672
Buffalo Trace	50,384	52,100	3.6	1.0%	4,308	32	5.3	37.8	1,379
Gateway	55,678	60,400	8.6	3.0%	3,943	34	6.3	44.4	1,360
FIVCO	122,077	131,100	7.5	2.7%	5,128	20	5.3	83.4	1,572
Big Sandy	134,307	163,900	22.0	11.5%	4,965	24	8.1	82.8	1,979
Kentucky River	107,245	124,900	16.5	7.4%	4,075	37	7.8	48.5	2,573
Cumberland Valley	184,502	213,700	15.8	8.5%	4,181	32	6.9	66.0	3,239
Lake Cumberland	141,071	158,800	12.6	8.2%	3,592	32	5.9	44.0	3,613
Bluegrass	458,333	505,900	10.4	4.2%	5,656	21	4.0	117.2	4,316

STATE OFFENSE DATA 1978

STATE OFFENSE DATA

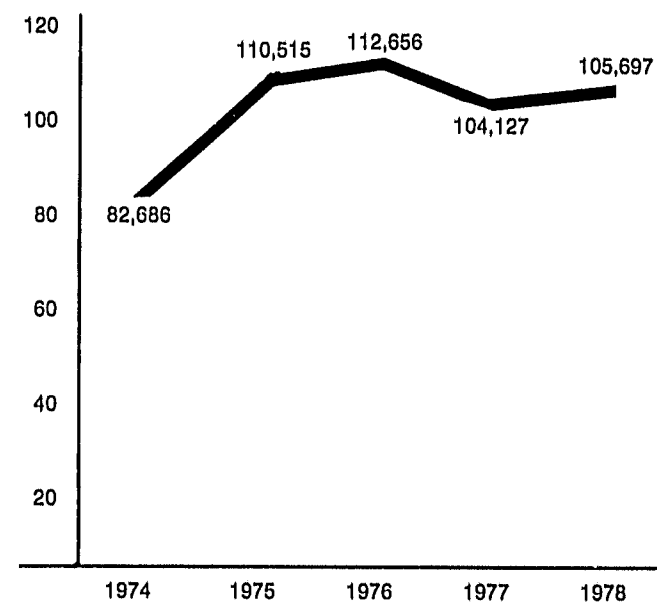
REPORTED CRIMES

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 1978, there were 105,697 Part I offenses reported to law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth, 1.5% more than in 1977.

PART I TOTAL OFFENSES REPORTED

(Thousands)



Percent Change



YEARLY TOTAL CRIME RATE FOR KENTUCKY

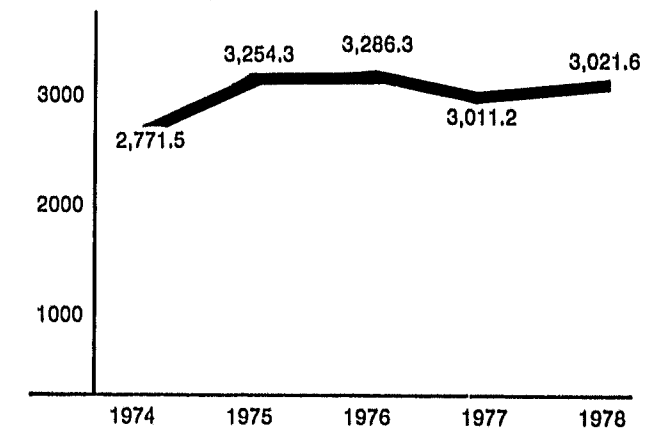
Year	Population	Total Crime	Total Crime Rate
1974	3,344,300	92,686	2771.5
1975	3,396,000	110,515	3254.3
1976	3,428,000	112,656	3286.3
1977	3,458,000	104,127	3011.2
1978	3,498,000	105,697	3021.6

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.

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



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.

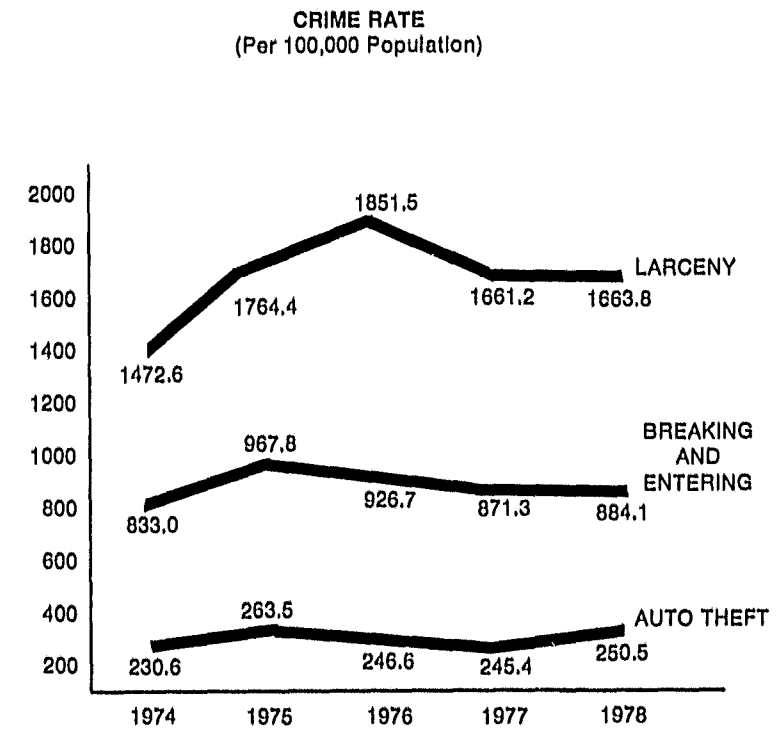
When the total number of crimes against persons is compared with all reported crimes, the crimes against persons make up 7.4% of reported Part I crimes in the state. Of these aggravated assaults alone account for over half. Robberies make up over one-third of the total, with rapes being accountable for 9% 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.

Purchase	4,402	6.0	262	148.3	3.4	12.2	34.7	49.6
Pennyrite	4,733	9.0	429	215.8	6.5	7.0	27.3	59.2
Green River	5,442	6.1	333	175.8	3.0	8.7	26.1	62.2
Barren River	4,902	7.0	342	171.0	4.1	5.6	22.2	68.1
Lincoln Trail	3,074	7.5	231	115.2	3.0	17.3	21.7	58.0
Jefferson	37,034	8.2	3,022	386.3	2.5	10.1	53.9	33.6
Northern Kentucky	11,702	4.9	574	191.7	2.8	10.8	38.0	48.4
Buffalo Trace	550	6.0	33	63.3	6.1	6.1	39.4	48.5
Gateway	1,185	4.7	56	92.7	12.5	10.7	14.3	62.5
FIVCO	2,722	4.8	131	99.9	9.2	6.9	32.8	51.2
Big Sandy	1,769	15.3	270	164.7	10.0	5.6	9.3	75.2
Kentucky River	1,384	16.8	232	185.8	10.8	6.0	11.6	71.6
Cumberland Valley	3,811	11.0	418	195.6	8.9	6.5	14.4	70.3
Lake Cumberland	2,323	6.4	148	93.2	8.8	11.5	17.6	62.2
Bluegrass	20,664	6.4	1,323	261.5	2.8	8.9	28.3	59.9
		7.0	7,633	223.7	4.0	10.5	33.4	51.1

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 1978, 97,843 crimes against property were reported to law enforcement agencies in Kentucky. These account for 93% of all Part I crimes reported in that year.

The following chart depicts the trend in property crimes since 1974. 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 stabilized in the past few 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 59% of all property offenses.



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.

Purchase	4,402	96.1	4,231	2394.5	2.2	60.4	29.3	8.1
Pennyrite	4,733	93.4	4,421	2223.8	2.7	55.1	35.9	6.3
Green River	5,442	95.5	5,196	2743.4	1.7	62.6	29.2	6.5
Barren River	4,902	94.6	4,636	2318.0	1.6	58.7	32.1	7.6
Lincoln Trail	3,074	94.1	2,893	1442.9	1.7	54.2	35.4	8.7
Jefferson	37,034	96.2	35,640	4555.2	4.6	56.0	30.2	9.3
Northern Kentucky	11,702	97.0	11,346	3788.3	1.9	61.2	27.8	9.1
Buffalo Trace	550	96.4	530	1017.3	2.5	57.6	31.3	8.7
Gateway	1,185	96.0	1,137	1882.5	0.7	58.4	34.5	6.4
FIVCO	2,722	96.8	2,634	2009.2	1.6	56.8	31.3	10.3
Big Sandy	1,709	86.2	1,524	929.8	1.6	40.4	40.8	17.3
Kentucky River	1,384	85.2	1,179	944.0	2.3	34.5	42.2	21.0
Cumberland Valley	3,811	90.6	3,453	1615.8	1.7	39.1	38.5	20.6
Lake Cumberland	2,323	94.8	2,201	1386.0	1.2	49.5	41.7	7.6
Bluegrass	20,664	95.4	19,716	3897.2	1.9	65.2	27.4	5.5

STATE OFFENSE DATA — 1978

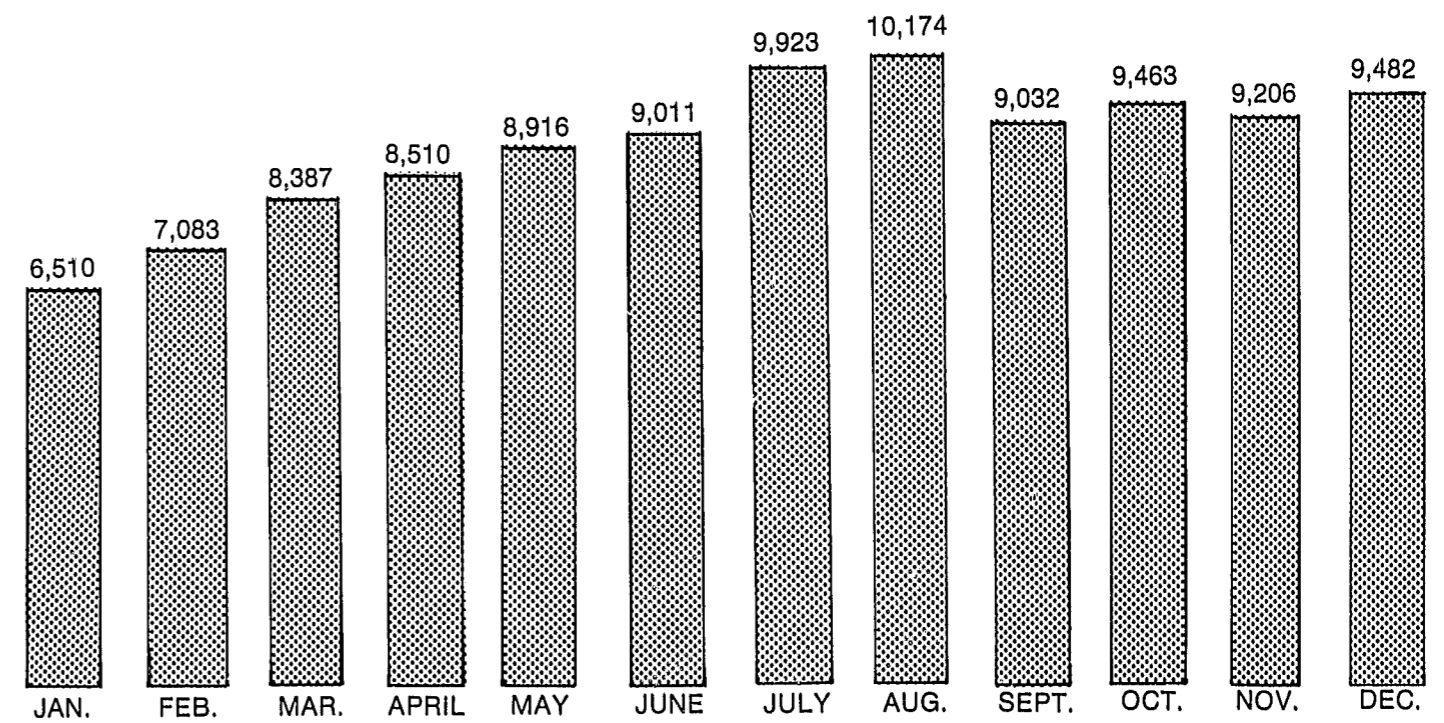
Murder	318	318	9.1	0.3	90.5
Manslaughter	182				
Forcible Rape	725	725	20.7	0.7	63.0
Rape by Force	581				
Assault to Rape	144				
Robbery	2,844	2,844	81.3	2.7	34.0
Armed—Any Weapon	1,793				
Strong Arm—No Weapon	1,051				
Assault	9,244	3,917	111.9	3.7	63.8
Gun	1,521				
Knife or Cutting Instrument	717				
Other Dangerous Weapon	939				
Hands, Fist, Feet, Etc. Aggravated	740				
Other Assaults—Not Aggravated	5,327				
Breaking and Entering	30,925	30,925	884.1	29.3	17.3
Forcible Entry	26,056				
Unlawful Entry	4,080				
Attempted Forcible Entry	789				
Larceny—Theft	58,203	58,203	1663.8	55.1	16.5
Auto Theft	8,765	8,765	250.5	8.2	17.9

ESTIMATED POPULATION 3,498,000

CRIME TRENDS 1977 - 1978

CRIME CATEGORY	1977	1978	% CHANGE	PER 100 POP.	% CHANGE
MURDER	348	318	-8.6	10.1	-9.9
FORCIBLE RAPE	659	725	+10.0	19.1	+8.3
ROBBERY	2,807	2,844	+ 1.3	81.2	+0.1
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	4,251	3,917	- 7.8	122.9	-8.9
BREAKING AND ENTERING	30,131	30,925	+ 2.6	871.3	+1.4
LARCENY—THEFT	57,445	58,203	+ 1.3	1,661.2	+0.1
AUTO THEFT	8,486	8,765	+ 3.2	245.4	+2.1
TOTAL	161,977	163,708	+ 1.1	3,011.1	+ 0.3

TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY MONTH KENTUCKY—1978



OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY — 1978

County	Rate	Total Crime Index	Index Offenses Cleared (Percent)	Murder	Man-slaughter	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
MASON	1978	2,035	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	53	7	2
MASON	1977	351	23.5	0	0	0	1	0	9	7	2
MEADE	1978	1,153	32.2	0	0	30	3	3	25	5	0
MEADE	1977	230	15.5	0	0	6	6	1	5	2	0
MENIFEE	1978	1,037	24.0	22	0	22	1	0	44	0	2
MENIFEE	1977	50	12.2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
MERCER	1978	1,203	23.5	6	1	6	1	0	11	2	0
MERCER	1977	217	22.8	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
METCALFE	1978	533	41.7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
METCALFE	1977	48	22.2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONROE	1978	829	29.9	9	0	17	2	0	17	2	0
MONROE	1977	97	50.0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	0
MONTGOMERY	1978	2,458	15.2	17	2	6	1	0	11	1	1
MONTGOMERY	1977	440	16.3	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
MORGAN	1978	749	33.3	18	1	28	3	0	0	0	0
MORGAN	1977	81	23.1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
MUHLENBURG	1978	1,033	36.5	13	0	6	0	2	53	13	5
MUHLENBURG	1977	340	41.2	4	0	2	3	0	13	18	2
NELSON	1978	1,478	22.9	4	0	16	4	0	4	1	0
NELSON	1977	371	16.4	1	1	4	4	0	1	1	0
NICHOLAS	1978	632	46.5	15	0	15	1	0	15	1	0
NICHOLAS	1977	48	32.5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	1978	1,014	39.6	0	0	28	6	0	19	4	0
OHIO	1977	217	65.3	1	4	5	5	0	4	6	2
OLDHAM	1978	2,753	15.0	5	0	28	6	0	42	7	2
OLDHAM	1977	537	15.0	1	2	6	2	0	9	5	2
OWEN	1978	1,000	8.2	12	0	0	0	0	12	1	0
OWEN	1977	65	18.0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
OWSLEY	1978	232	46.2	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
OWSLEY	1977	10	36.7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
PENDLETON	1978	1,151	13.1	9	1	9	1	0	23	3	0
PENDLETON	1977	122	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERRY	1978	1,010	19.7	34	4	17	4	1	27	4	4
PERRY	1977	559	31.7	10	0	6	6	0	9	4	5
PIKE	1978	1,229	27.3	18	1	11	8	0	13	11	1
PIKE	1977	911	24.4	13	1	6	4	0	12	13	1
POWELL	1978	1,310	24.2	22	0	11	1	0	33	2	1
POWELL	1977	120	50.7	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
PULASKI	1978	1,516	28.3	12	2	14	5	1	21	9	0
PULASKI	1977	770	35.5	5	0	6	1	0	9	2	1

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY — 1978 (CONT'D)

County	Auto Theft	Larceny	Attempt Forcible Entry	No Force	Forcible Entry	Breaking And Entering	Non-Aggravated	Hands Feet, Etc. Aggravated	Other Weapon	Cutting Instrument	Gun	Armed Total
MASON	206	1,310	6	1	75	459	13	0	1	1	4	112
MASON	35	224	8	5	75	77	27	1	0	3	1	119
MEADE	141	533	0	6	66	357	19	1	8	1	3	75
MEADE	28	107	1	4	66	71	19	0	7	0	6	113
MENIFEE	65	239	0	0	23	697	0	0	0	0	5	109
MENIFEE	3	111	0	1	23	27	3	1	0	0	0	5
MERCER	117	693	0	1	71	894	17	2	0	1	4	128
MERCER	21	114	0	4	71	71	12	2	0	1	23	23
METCALFE	59	259	1	3	12	188	10	0	0	0	4	135
METCALFE	5	22	1	3	12	16	13	0	0	0	0	14
MONROE	51	188	2	3	51	479	1	2	2	1	5	77
MONROE	6	22	0	1	4	56	1	0	1	1	9	9
MONTGOMERY	162	1,251	8	6	98	916	32	1	4	7	5	274
MONTGOMERY	29	224	3	4	98	164	40	0	1	1	12	49
MORGAN	119	147	2	1	41	404	0	0	1	0	2	28
MORGAN	13	18	2	5	37	44	8	0	3	0	7	3
MUHLENBURG	103	633	0	3	89	296	34	2	7	1	7	164
MUHLENBURG	32	175	1	9	122	92	37	4	3	5	54	51
NELSON	26	357	2	8	103	450	37	3	0	5	3	191
NELSON	20	200	0	10	94	113	18	9	7	0	4	48
NICHOLAS	88	221	0	2	11	191	5	0	2	0	3	162
NICHOLAS	6	15	0	3	8	16	5	0	0	1	1	11
OHIO	51	397	0	17	82	463	26	1	2	0	9	178
OHIO	11	85	0	8	71	99	42	4	7	0	10	38
OLDHAM	188	1,239	1	17	213	1,085	45	0	22	7	7	380
OLDHAM	40	264	6	26	163	231	26	7	13	7	4	81
OWEN	94	533	1	5	16	253	3	0	1	0	2	57
OWEN	8	50	0	2	24	22	3	0	0	0	6	71
OWSLEY	18	71	0	1	5	107	0	0	0	0	1	18
OWSLEY	1	4	0	2	21	6	5	0	6	0	2	1
PENDLETON	76	623	0	5	36	337	9	0	0	0	2	104
PENDLETON	8	68	0	9	36	41	10	0	5	0	0	11
PERRY	347	714	1	28	116	626	43	0	11	3	31	293
PERRY	103	187	0	32	116	186	51	3	9	7	44	88
PIKE	166	439	9	40	278	246	214	5	18	8	66	424
PIKE	122	322	6	42	247	327	168	2	28	7	44	311
POWELL	143	528	0	2	46	628	5	0	0	2	3	110
POWELL	13	43	0	2	24	49	16	0	1	0	0	10
PULASKI	134	750	2	14	331	613	120	9	4	5	10	249
PULASKI	57	318	1	16	176	347	113	4	5	2	17	143

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY — 1978

County	Rate	Total Crime Index	Index Offenses Cleared (Percent)	Murder	Man- slayer	Forcible Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
ROBERTSON	1978	632	53.3	46	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	1977	715	71.4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
ROCKCASTLE	1978	1,300	30.2	15	1	23	3	0	54	6	1
	1977	1,350	16.2	3	2	0	0	0	7	2	0
ROWAN	1978	2,933	12.4	6	0	6	1	0	24	4	0
	1977	525	20.5	3	0	2	2	0	4	3	0
RUSSELL	1978	1,580	18.1	0	0	8	1	0	59	7	0
	1977	183	14.4	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	0
SCOTT	1978	2,553	14.5	25	0	20	4	0	25	4	1
	1977	504	14.9	5	1	4	2	1	5	8	7
SHELBY	1978	2,125	23.1	0	1	25	4	1	59	6	4
	1977	425	27.0	2	0	5	1	0	10	6	4
SIMPSON	1978	2,103	22.2	14	0	21	2	1	50	5	2
	1977	297	18.8	2	0	9	1	0	7	5	4
SPENCER	1978	719	19.5	0	2	13	1	0	0	0	0
	1977	41	27.5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TAYLOR	1978	1,639	30.7	11	1	5	1	0	16	2	1
	1977	312	20.2	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
TODD	1978	1,017	29.8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	1977	94	27.4	2	0	2	2	0	1	2	0
TRIGG	1978	1,330	25.6	21	1	32	3	0	21	1	1
	1977	124	22.2	5	0	9	1	0	2	0	0
TRIMBLE	1978	684	28.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1977	39	30.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNION	1978	1,233	20.1	23	0	11	1	1	23	1	3
	1977	349	23.9	4	1	2	2	0	4	1	2
WARREN	1978	6,057	23.9	9	6	19	8	4	50	36	15
	1977	3,221	18.9	2	5	12	8	4	51	35	9
WASHINGTON	1978	1,473	14.5	10	0	10	1	0	10	1	0
	1977	753	32.2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
WAYNE	1978	1,659	12.7	6	1	13	2	0	19	0	3
	1977	299	27.9	1	0	2	2	0	3	4	1
WEBSTER	1978	1,030	33.5	7	1	20	2	1	47	6	1
	1977	153	43.9	1	0	9	3	0	7	2	0
WHITLEY	1978	2,210	27.7	10	0	16	5	0	13	5	0
	1977	674	32.4	3	1	6	1	0	5	11	3
WOLFE	1978	659	18.2	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1977	55	25.8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOODFORD	1978	1,694	19.9	0	0	10	3	0	12	2	0
	1977	397	28.6	0	0	9	3	0	2	4	0

OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY — 1978 (CONT'D)

1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	46
0	0	2	0	7	3	0	2	1
5	1	4	1	15	76	7	0	169
3	1	7	0	28	137	11	1	22
5	1	2	1	14	95	16	10	141
9	6	4	2	20	79	7	11	25
0	0	3	0	9	79	2	0	59
2	1	1	0	3	40	6	0	7
4	3	9	1	67	108	42	7	91
9	4	4	2	43	103	28	4	18
7	5	7	2	16	138	25	1	220
10	4	16	4	20	82	10	0	44
9	2	3	2	34	78	5	0	170
4	2	2	2	38	102	16	0	24
3	0	1	1	6	18	0	0	34
5	0	0	0	12	14	4	0	0
2	0	2	0	16	61	16	2	0
1	0	2	2	25	79	17	0	59
1	0	2	0	8	47	3	0	11
3	2	2	0	8	33	0	0	14
3	1	1	0	4	38	1	2	44
6	0	0	2	3	37	2	0	5
0	0	0	0	4	18	1	0	88
2	0	0	2	10	27	1	0	5
2	0	5	3	45	88	9	7	97
9	2	4	3	55	87	3	3	17
32	37	30	46	208	660	144	33	13
34	68	37	37	186	662	165	43	363
6	0	1	0	7	27	0	1	231
1	5	3	1	3	34	1	0	261
5	2	3	1	70	112	12	4	97
4	5	2	1	43	111	15	4	19
5	0	4	2	18	72	2	0	18
3	2	1	0	37	59	3	0	34
12	4	5	0	126	236	17	0	5
20	0	9	2	78	139	18	1	12
0	1	1	0	3	9	6	0	305
3	0	5	0	9	15	3	0	93
4	0	5	2	28	76	0	1	54
5	4	5	3	3	82	3	0	172

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY — 1978 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

ASHLAND Percent Index Offenses Cleared	4	0	1	0	10	14
BOWLING GREEN Percent Index Offenses Cleared	3	1	2	3	33	13
COVINGTON Percent Index Offenses Cleared	5	0	14	9	62	49
DANVILLE Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	1	1	0	0	1
ELIZABETHTOWN Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	3	0	5	0
ERLANGER Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	1	0	10	1
FLATWOODS Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	0	0	2	0
FLORENCE Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	3	0	15	6
FT. THOMAS Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	0	0	1	1
FRANKFORT Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	2	0	6	2
GEORGETOWN Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	1	0	0	1
GLASGOW Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	0	0	2	0
HENDERSON Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	5	1	18	3
HOPKINSVILLE Percent Index Offenses Cleared	3	0	1	0	37	13
JEFFERSONTOWN P.D. Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	1	0	7	1
LEXINGTON* Percent Index Offenses Cleared	11	2	55	12	167	137
LOUISVILLE Percent Index Offenses Cleared	52	14	156	34	738	566
MADISONVILLE Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	1	0	5	2
MAYFIELD Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	1	0	0	5	2
MIDDLESBORO Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	1	1	3	2
MURRAY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	3	0	1	2	9	0

*Includes Entire County

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY — 1978 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION (CONT'D)

1	2	1	2	35	268	0	7	111
19	29	17	30	112	492	95	27	151
21	39	30	30	250	897	179	78	381
2	4	1	13	37	89	2	7	20
1	1	0	1	1	75	3	0	30
0	0	1	1	53	70	31	0	65
0	0	0	0	2	43	0	3	12
0	0	0	5	3	118	27	33	145
0	0	1	0	8	45	30	7	10
1	9	3	38	5	158	30	9	43
3	0	0	1	13	58	23	6	9
2	0	2	1	10	79	3	0	16
6	9	12	10	136	113	48	18	45
28	27	24	41	0	445	6	35	47
5	1	1	2	8	202	0	0	53
96	126	211	34	402	2424	752	141	555
294	150	114	98	67	4304	1188	96	1893
3	1	1	12	13	159	0	3	40
0	1	0	2	21	61	30	1	11
4	0	0	1	29	55	3	5	74
0	1	1	3	0	5	7	6	27

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY — 1978 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

NEWPORT Percent Index Offenses Cleared	5	0	5	0	13	4
NICHOLASVILLE Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	0	0	1	0
OWENSBORO Percent Index Offenses Cleared	2	1	6	2	24	16
PADUCAH Percent Index Offenses Cleared	3	2	9	1	33	13
RADCLIFF Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	1	4	4	13	4
RICHMOND Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	5	0	4	0
ST. MATTHEWS Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	0	0	10	3
SHIVELY Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	2	1	28	2
SOMERSET Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	0	0	0	4	0
WINCHESTER Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	5	0	1	1
JEFFERSON COUNTY POLICE *Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19	48	56	36	153	91
BOONE COUNTY P.D. *Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	1	6	0	4	4
CAMPBELL COUNTY P.D. *Percent Index Offenses Cleared	0	0	3	0	1	0
KENTON COUNTY P.D. *Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1	2	4	1	3	4

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

OFFENSE DATA BY CITY — 1978 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION (CONT'D)

4	4	7	31	32	322	52	0	71
0	2	0	0	6	33	5	0	4
20	15	14	40	274	549	144	26	180
12	11	3	29	0	416	58	5	167
7	4	5	28	15	163	0	13	58
5	9	7	6	40	166	4	0	62
0	0	5	17	3	67	25	11	71
3	1	5	6	27	168	0	0	57
1	1	2	0	3	134	1	0	24
1	5	0	4	58	88	1	4	37
93	46	72	11	294	3,836	149	0	1,067
2	2	1	10	7	206	0	2	67
0	1	0	1	1	111	12	0	14
4	0	1	18	4	140	37	6	59

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 alcohol, reacting violently with little or no regard as to the consequences of their actions.

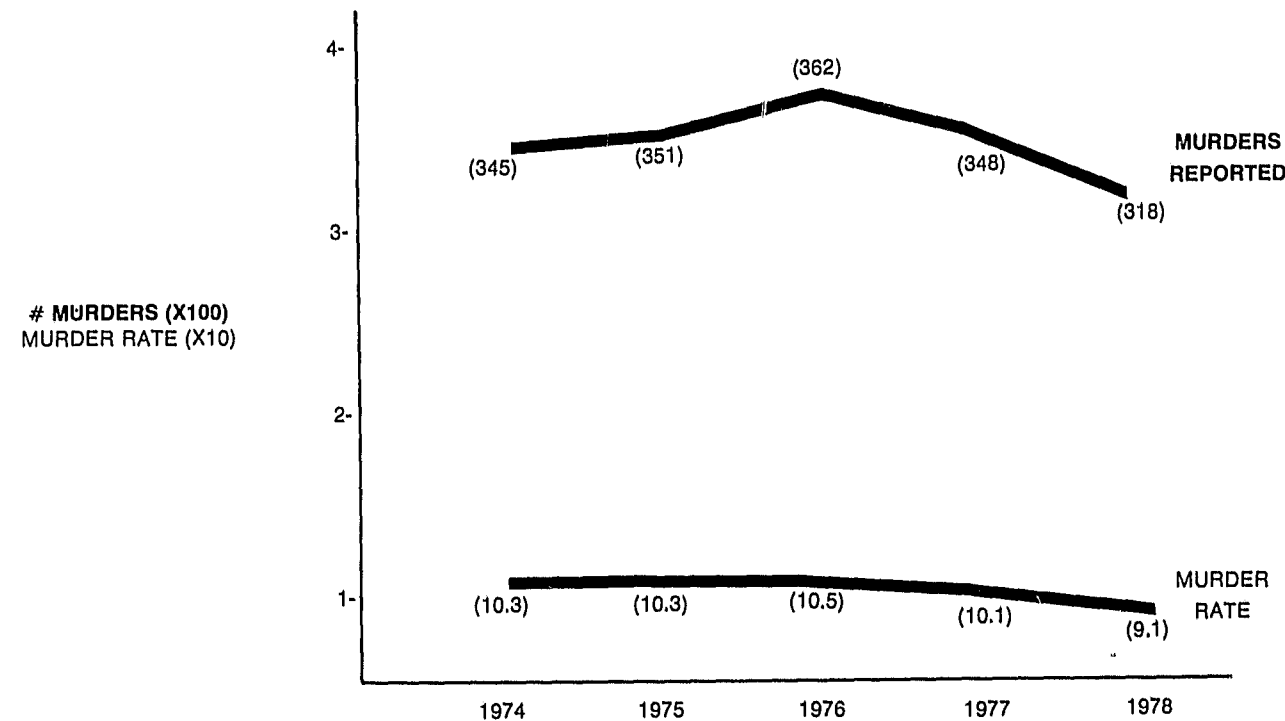
In "smoking gun" cases, where the perpetrator is still at the scene of the murder when police arrive, or in cases where there are witnesses present, although the assailant may have fled, it is relatively easy for investigators to determine the identity of the murderer and to effect an arrest. When the 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 1978, law enforcement agencies in Kentucky cleared 90.5% of all murders reported. Nineteen (7%) of the cases cleared resulted in juvenile arrests.

HOW MANY MURDERS WERE COMMITTED?

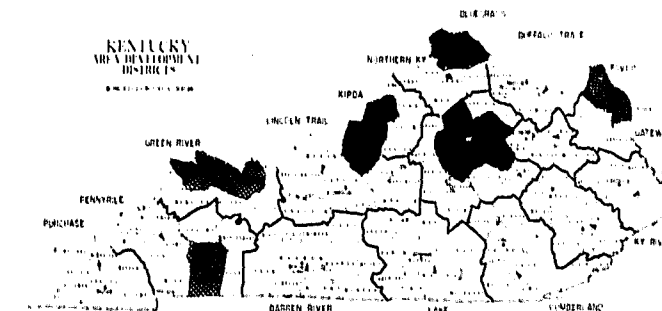
In 1978, 318 cases of murder and non-negligent manslaughter were reported to law enforcement agencies in Kentucky.

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 1978, the following table is presented. It depicts the number of murders reported in each Area Development District, the percent of the total occurring in each area, and the murder rate.

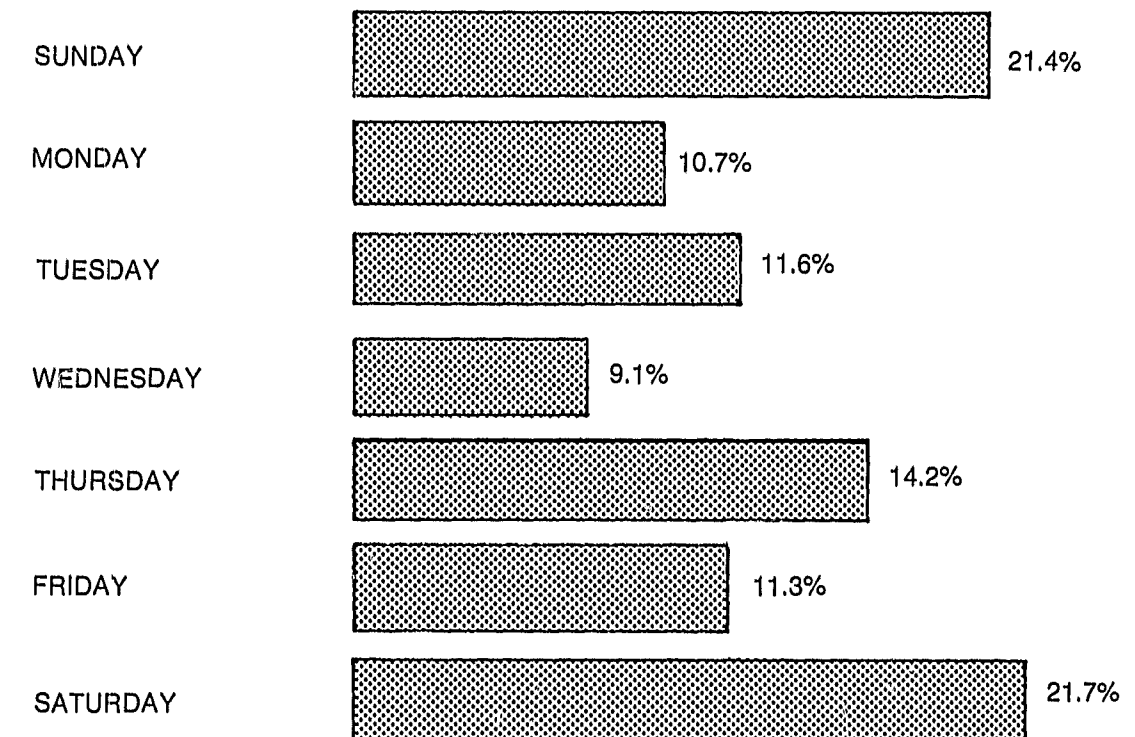


MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Murder Rate
Purchase	9	2.8	5.1
Pennyrite	28	8.8	14.1
Green River	10	3.1	5.3
Barren River	14	4.4	7.0
Lincoln Trail	7	2.2	3.5
Jefferson	74	23.3	9.5
Northern Kentucky	16	5.0	5.3
Buffalo Trace	2	0.6	3.8
FIVCO	7	2.2	11.6
Gateway	12	3.8	9.2
Big Sandy	27	8.5	16.5
Kentucky River	25	7.9	20.0
Cumberland Valley	37	11.6	17.3
Lake Cumberland	13	4.1	8.2
Bluegrass	37	11.6	7.3
Total	318	99.9	9.6 (avg)

WHEN DO MURDERS OCCUR?

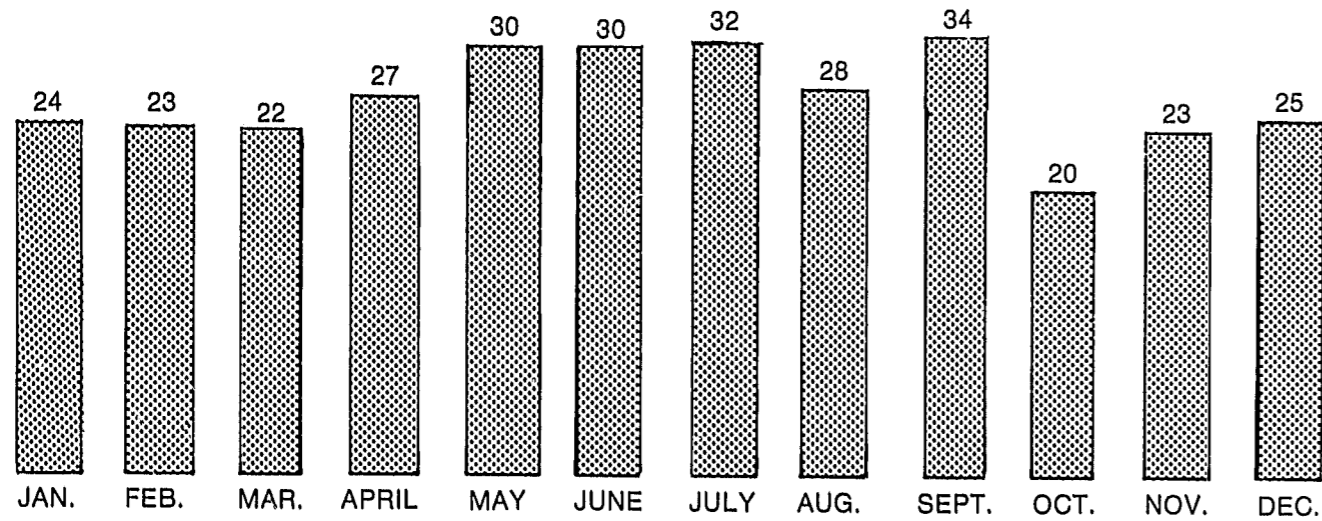
BY DAY OF WEEK — 1978



October marked the lowest incidence of murder in 1978, despite the fact that it was highest last year. The late spring and summer months marked the highest incidence of murder.

Saturday and Sunday continue to rank highest for murders among days of the week, with Wednesday being the lowest.

MURDER BY MONTH — 1978



MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1974-1978

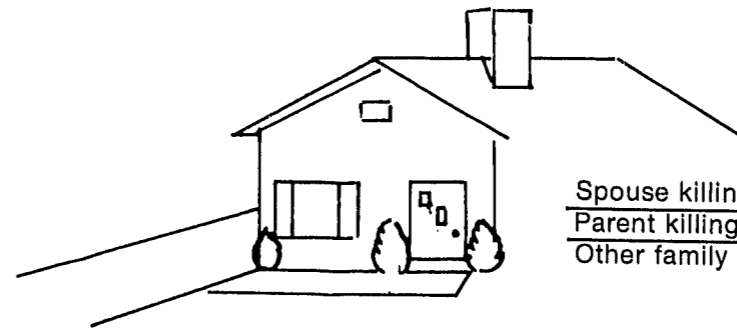
Year	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1974	10.4	5.6	10.7	6.4	7.0	10.7	5.8	6.7	9.5	7.8	7.2	12.2
1975	9.4	8.3	7.7	6.0	10.3	11.3	8.0	8.0	7.4	6.5	8.3	8.8
1976	8.6	8.8	6.9	8.3	6.1	9.1	8.6	12.1	8.6	6.3	9.7	6.9
1977	5.7	9.5	6.1	9.5	7.2	6.6	10.4	9.5	5.7	10.9	8.0	10.9
1978	7.6	7.2	6.9	8.5	9.4	9.4	10.1	8.8	10.7	6.3	7.2	7.9

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
1978	21.7	27.4	29.6	21.4

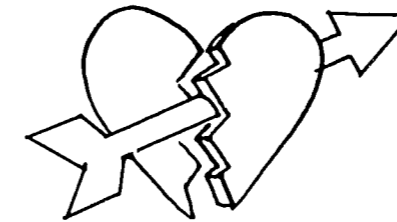
WHO COMMITS MURDER?

CIRCUMSTANCES

In Kentucky in 1978 over 80% of the murders reported were committed by a person known to the victim. One-third of these were committed between family members.



	Number	% of Total
Spouse killing spouse	35	11.0
Parent killing child	16	5.0
Other family	30	9.4



Romantic triangle and lover's quarrels	16	5.0
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Other arguments	168	52.8
TOTAL	265	

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 16.7% of the total number of homicides in 1978.

Known Felony Type	35	11.0
Suspected Felony Type	18	5.7
TOTAL	53	16.7
GRAND TOTAL	318	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 consideration 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 1978 by Area Development District. These figures measure arrests made, not offenses reported.

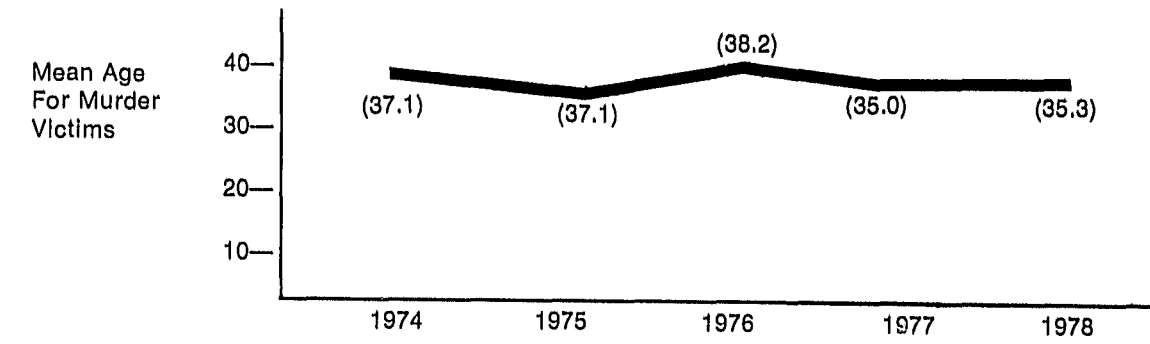
PERSONS ARRESTED FOR MURDER

Purchase	11	1	9	3					3	9				12	12		
Pennyrlle	22	7	19	10			4	4	9	6	5	2	2	1	25	29	
Green River	11	3	8	6					7	1	5		1		14	14	
Barren River	12	1	9	4					5	2	3	2	1		13	13	
Lincoln Trail	8		8				1	1	5	1	1				7	8	
Jefferson	58	13	32	39			2	3	5	17	20	9	9	6	5	66	71
Northern Kentucky	11	1	9	3					2	3	4	1		2	12	12	
Buffalo Trace	1	1	2							2					2	2	
Gateway	9	1	10				1	1	4	2	3				9	10	
FIVCO	7		7						1	4	2				7	7	
Big Sandy	19	5	24				1	1	2	9	4	2	5	2	22	24	
Kentucky River	24	5	27	2			2	2	5	7	5	5	2	3	27	29	
Cumberland Valley	30	1	29	2			2	2	8	8	2	7	3	1	29	31	
Lake Cumberland	11	4	14	1			2		2	1	5	4	1	1	13	15	
Bluegrass	37	3	26	14			2	2	10	17	5	1	3	2	38	40	

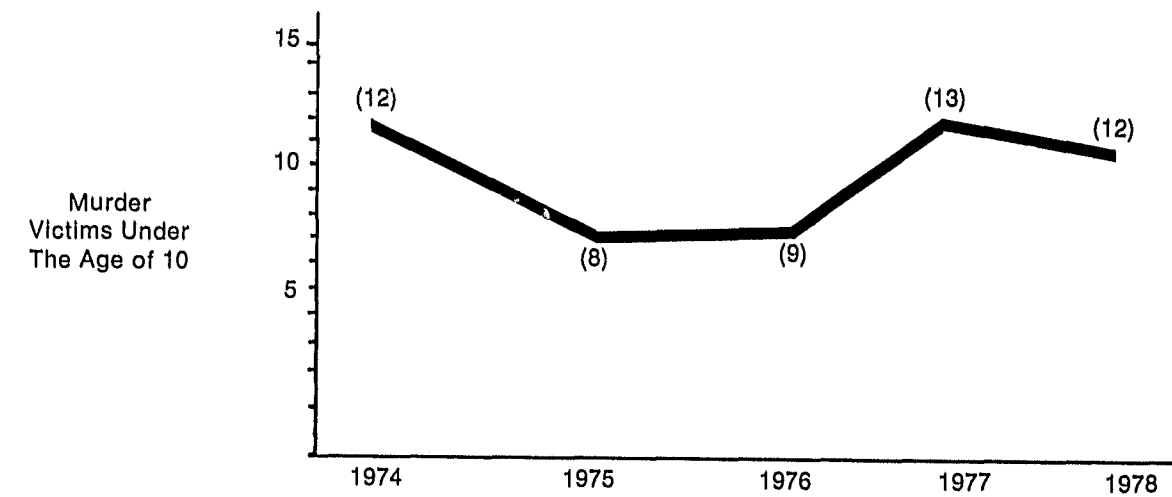
MURDER VICTIMS 1977

AGE

In 1978, one in three persons killed by murder or non-negligent manslaughter were between the ages of 20 and 29. This 10-year span accounts for approximately 20% of the total population (based on 1970 census figures for population between the ages of 12 and 21).
The mean age for victims in 1978 was 35.3 years.



Twelve children under the age of 10 amounted to 3.8% of all murder victims in 1978.



SEX

Approximately four out of every five murder victims in 1978 were males. The mean age for males murdered was 35.6 years, with the greatest number of victims within the 20-24 year age group. Among females, the mean age was slightly lower, 34.3 years, with the greatest number of victims falling between the ages of 25 and 29.

RACE

Seventy-three and nine-tenths percent of all murder victims in 1978 were white. The remainder were black. Among white victims, the average age was

35.2 years, with the greatest number between the ages of 20 and 24. Among black victims, the mean age was 35.7 years with the greatest number between 20 and 24, also.

WEAPONS

Handguns were used in more than half of the murders committed in 1977. Rifles and shotguns were used in 10.7% and 15.4% of the cases, respectively. In summary, firearms were used in 79.9% of the murders, or 4 out of every 5. Cutting instruments and other weapons were used in 14.1% of the cases, and personal weapons (such as hands, feet, etc.) were used in the remaining 6%.

MURDER VICTIMS — WEAPON USED 1978

Under 1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
1-4	5	0	0	0	0	2	3
5-9	4	1	1	0	1	1	0
10-14	4	1	2	0	0	0	1
15-19	22	11	1	5	3	0	2
20-24	62	37	8	6	8	1	2
25-29	47	26	7	9	3	1	1
30-34	31	23	0	3	1	3	1
35-39	30	14	5	9	1	0	1
40-44	25	13	3	5	0	2	2
45-49	18	11	2	3	0	1	1
50-54	22	11	0	6	2	2	1
55-59	11	6	1	1	0	2	1
60-64	9	5	1	1	1	0	1
65-69	10	6	2	0	0	0	2
70-74	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
75 and Over	13	5	1	1	2	2	2

MURDER VICTIMS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE, 1978

Age Group	Number of Victims	Rate per 100,000	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islander
Under 1	3	0.9	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	5	1.6	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
5-9	4	1.3	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
10-14	4	1.3	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	22	6.9	18	4	16	6	—	—	—	—
20-24	62	19.5	52	10	44	18	—	—	—	—
25-29	47	14.8	32	15	37	10	—	—	—	—
30-34	31	9.7	25	6	23	8	—	—	—	—
35-39	30	9.4	24	6	24	6	—	—	—	—
40-44	25	7.9	20	5	18	7	—	—	—	—
45-49	18	5.7	17	1	14	4	—	—	—	—
50-54	22	6.9	21	1	15	7	—	—	—	—
55-59	11	3.5	10	1	7	4	—	—	—	—
60-64	9	2.8	7	2	6	3	—	—	—	—
65-69	10	3.1	6	4	8	2	—	—	—	—
70-74	2	0.6	2	0	1	1	—	—	—	—
75 and Over	13	4.1	8	5	10	3	—	—	—	—

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 725 rapes and rape attempts reported in Kentucky in 1978, 63% were cleared by arrest. Thirty-five of these resulted in juvenile arrests.

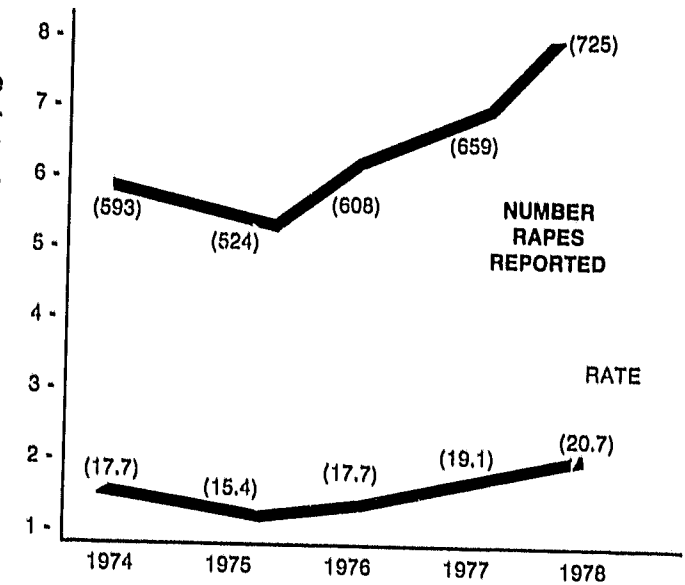
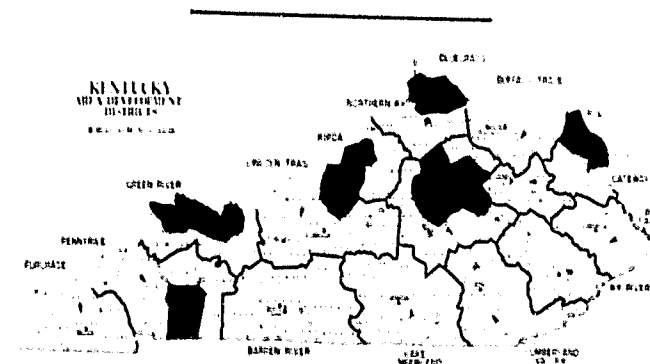
In the past, the major problem in combating rape has not been in the category of clearance of cases, so much as in the accurate reporting of cases. Due to the threat of embarrassment, shame, public criticism, or some other emotional strain, rape victims have been reluctant to report this offense to police and authorities. Through public education campaigns, the growth of counselling 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.

The crime of rape reflected an increase in cases reported in 1978. 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 OCCURED?

There were 725 rapes reported in Kentucky in 1978. This represents an increase of 10% over 1977.

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 1978, 40.6 cases were reported per 100,000 female population.

WHERE DO RAPES OCCUR IN KENTUCKY?

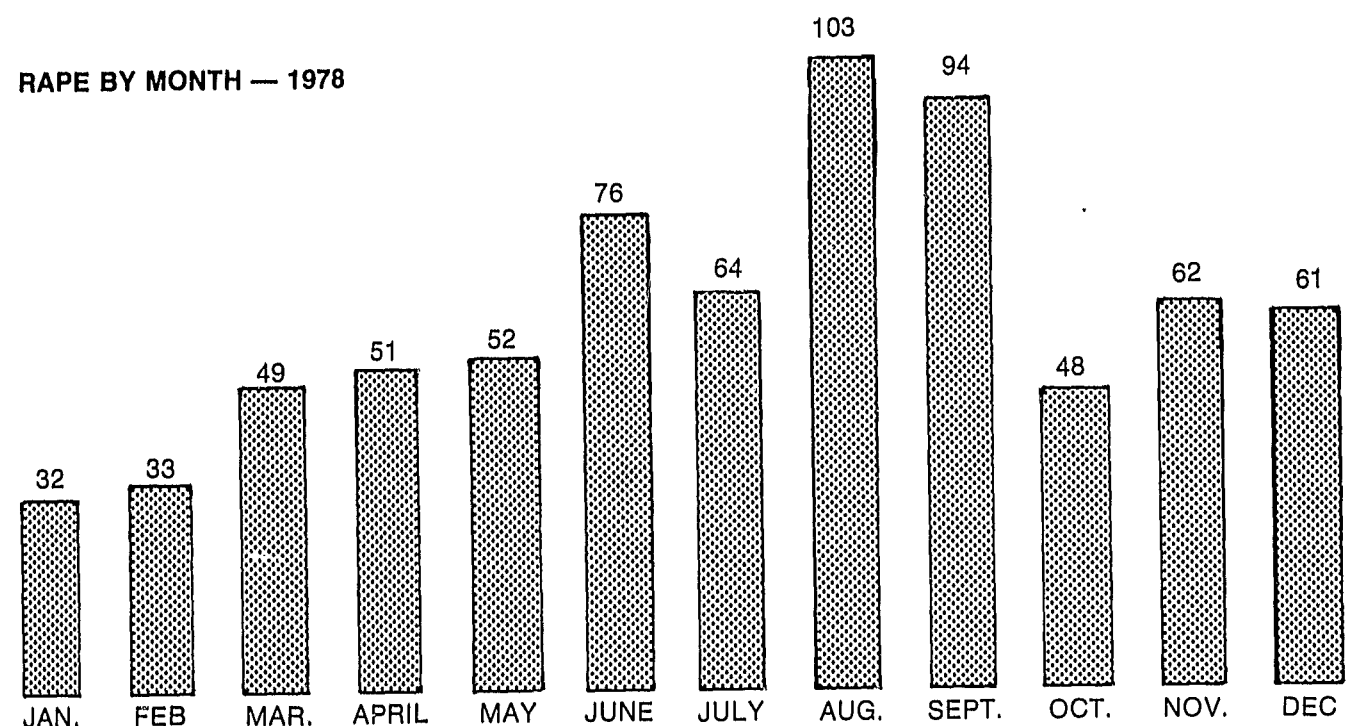
RAPE BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Rape Rate
Purchase	32	4.4	18.1
Pennyrite	30	4.1	15.1
Green River	24	4.0	15.3
Barren River	19	2.6	9.5
Lincoln Trail	40	5.5	20.0
Jefferson	305	42.1	39.0
Northern Kentucky	62	8.6	20.7
Buffalo Trace	2	0.3	3.8
Gateway	6	0.2	9.9
FIVCO	9	1.2	9.9
Big Sandy	15	2.1	9.2
Kentucky River	14	1.9	11.2
Cumberland Valley	27	3.7	12.6
Lake Cumberland	17	2.3	10.7
Bluegrass	118	16.3	23.3
Total	725	99.9	15.0 (avg.)

For the purpose of representing those areas of the state in which rapes occurred most frequently in 1978, this chart is presented. It depicts the number of rapes reported in each Area Development District, the percent of the total occurring in each area and the rape rate.

WHEN DO RAPES OCCUR?

RAPE BY MONTH — 1978



MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1974—1978

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
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
1978	4.4	4.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	10.5	8.8	14.2	13.0	6.6	8.6	8.4

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
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
1978	15.7	24.7	36.0	23.6

These tables depict the incidence of rape in 1978, according to month, and percentage of total rape offenses reported by month since 1974. During the past five years, rape has been reported consistently most often during the warm summer months, particularly August. The lowest incidence of rape has been in January.

WHO COMMITS RAPE?

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 impulsive. 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 between the ages of 18 and 34. Sixty-nine 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 1978. 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												GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	White	Non-White	Under 11	11-14	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Over 64	Total Adult			
Purchase	15		10	5			1	1	3	7	2	1	1		14	15	
Pennyrile	32		24	8			2	2	18	10	2				30	32	
Green River	20	1	18	3					7	10	2	2			21	21	
Barren River	14		10	4			1	1	7	3	2	1			13	14	
Lincoln Trail	20		18	2					6	10	3	1			20	20	
Jefferson	185	3	84	104		6	16	22	83	53	19	9	2		166	188	
Northern Kentucky	24		24				4	4	7	10	3				20	24	
Buffalo Trace	2		2						1		1				2	2	
Gateway	6		5	1		1		1	2	3					5	6	
FIVCO	8		8						5	3					8	8	
Big Sandy	15		15						8	6	1				15	15	
Kentucky River	14		14						8	2	1	3			14	14	
Cumberland Valley	17		16	1					4	8	4	1			17	17	
Lake Cumberland	16		16			1	1		9	3	3				15	16	
Bluegrass	65		51	14		1		1	35	20	7	2			64	65	
TOTAL	439	4	316	142		8	25	33	203	143	50	20	3		424	457	

ROBBERY IN KENTUCKY

DEFINITION

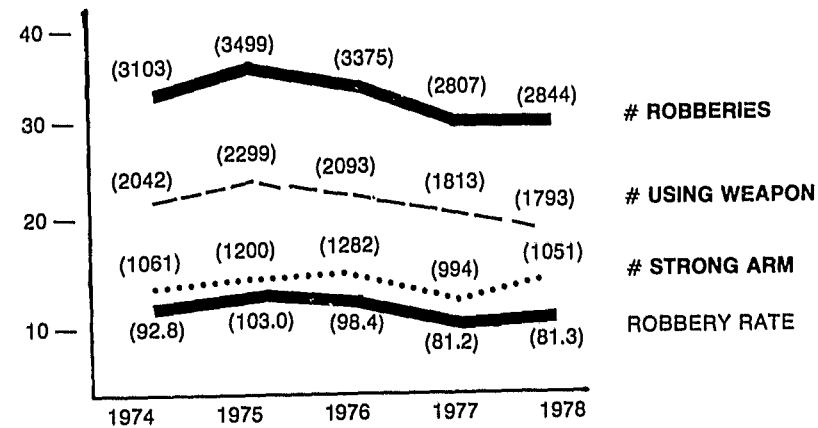
Robbery is defined as the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another against his will by violence or by putting him fear. The element of personal confrontation is always present in this crime. Under the Program, all assaults or attempts to rob are included. Robberies are reported in two 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 2844 reported robberies in Kentucky during 1978, 34% were cleared by arrest. Of these, 162 (17%) 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 1978, 2844 robberies were reported to law enforcement agencies in Kentucky. The trend in robbery rates and the number of robberies since 1974 are depicted on the following chart. As can be determined by the chart, armed robberies accounted for approximately 63% of all robberies reported.

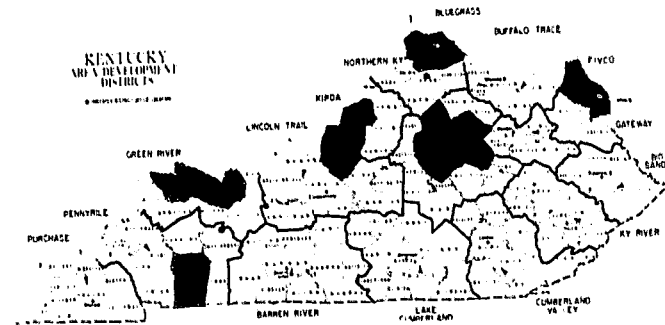


WHERE DO ROBBERIES OCCUR IN KENTUCKY?

The table depicts the distribution of total robberies and robbery rates in 1978 by Area Development District. Note the extremely high incidence of robbery in major urban areas.

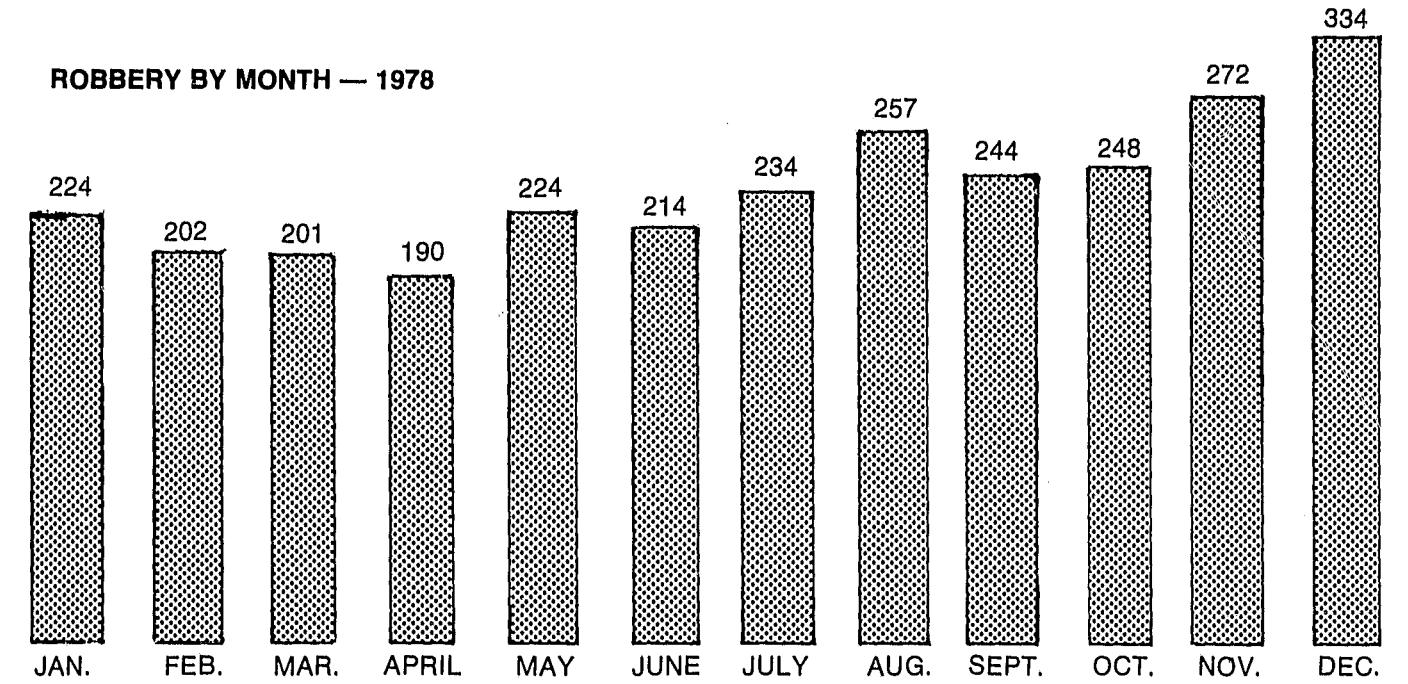
ROBBERY BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Robbery Rate
Purchase	91	3.2	51.5
Pennyrite	117	4.1	58.9
Green River	87	3.1	45.9
Barren River	76	2.7	33.0
Lincoln Trail	50	1.8	24.9
Jefferson	1,628	57.2	208.1
Northern Kentucky	218	7.7	72.8
Buffalo Trace	13	0.5	25.0
Gateway	8	0.3	13.3
FIVCO	43	1.5	32.8
Big Sandy	25	0.9	15.3
Kentucky River	27	1.0	21.6
Cumberland Valley	60	2.1	28.1
Lake Cumberland	26	0.9	16.4
Bluegrass	375	13.2	74.1
Total	2,844	100.2	48.5 (avg.)



WHEN DO ROBBERIES OCCUR?

ROBBERY BY MONTH — 1978



In 1978, more robberies occurred in the month of December than in any other month of the year. The next highest month was November, followed by August and October. The lowest incidence of robbery occurred in April, representing the lowest percentage for that month in four years.

Overall, since 1978, robbery has occurred most frequently in the final quarter of the year, and least frequently in the beginning months.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1974—1978

Year	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
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
1978	7.9	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.9	7.5	8.2	9.0	8.6	8.7	9.6	11.7

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
1978	22.1	22.1	25.8	30.0

ROBBERY — PLACE OF OCCURRENCE — 1978

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Highway	1,280	45.0	\$ 294,116	\$ 230
Commercial House	589	20.8	\$ 244,674	\$ 415
Gas-Service Station	231	8.1	\$ 58,132	\$ 252
Chain Store	193	6.8	\$ 84,813	\$ 439
Residence	283	9.9	\$ 141,167	\$ 499
Bank	29	1.0	\$ 65,345	\$2,253
Miscellaneous	239	8.4	\$ 129,147	\$ 540
TOTAL ROBBERIES	2,844		\$1,017,300	\$ 358

Forty-five percent of all robberies reported in 1978 occurred on the street, 9.9% in residences, and the remainder in other buildings, including banks, stores, gas stations, commercial houses, etc. Commercial houses accounted for 20.8% 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 Highways and Commercial house 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. 22 percent of all cases cleared by arrest were attributable to juveniles. Among adults arrested, 49% 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 40.2% 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 46% of all robberies reported are cleared by arrest, more than half of the robberies reported in 1978 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	11-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+					
Purchase	43	2	25	20			5	5	26	8	6					40	45	
Pennyrite	55	5	34	26		2	6	8	48	3		1				52	60	
Green River	62	4	50	16			10	10	39	16	1					56	66	
Barren River	43	5	35	13		3	9	12	25	4	4	3				36	48	
Lincoln Trail	40		31	9			5	5	17	12	5	1				35	40	
Jefferson	618	32	292	358	2	34	115	151	300	152	30	7	6	4	499	650		
Northern Kentucky	72	5	68	9		6	13	19	37	16	2	1	1	1	58	77		
Buffalo Trace	13		13				2	2	8	2	1				11	13		
Gateway	5		5						5						5	5		
FIVCO	13		13				6	6	5	2					7	13		
Big Sandy	9		9				1	1	5	3					8	9		
Kentucky River	12	1	13				2	2	7	4					11	13		
Cumberland Valley	45	7	47	5			13	13	21	14	4				39	52		
Lake Cumberland	28	2	29	1					12	9	2	1	6		30	30		
Bluegrass	169	8	112	65	1	3	47	51	78	40	5	2	1		126	177		
TOTAL	2,217	71	1,173	692	9	43	234	283	638	233	64	13	14	8	1,910	1,203		

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.

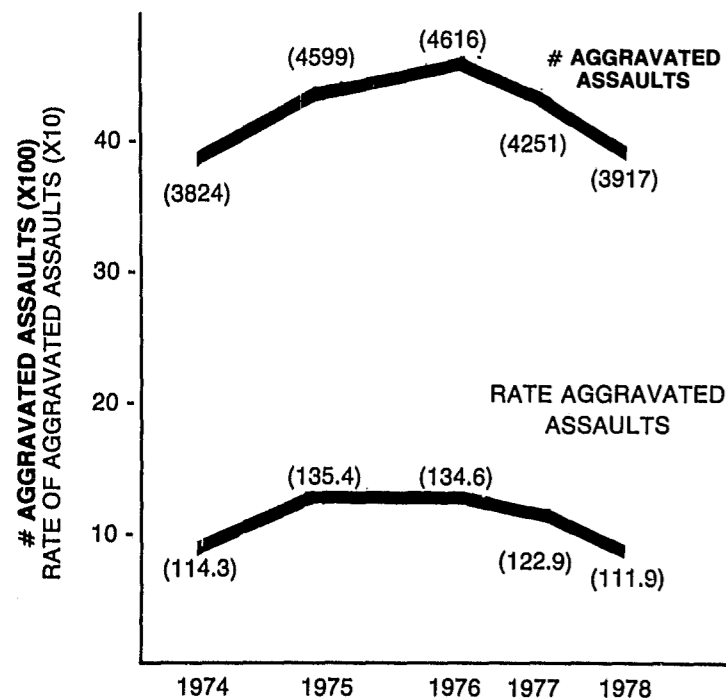
CLEARANCE RATE

Of 3917 aggravated assaults reported to police agencies in Kentucky during 1978, 63.8% were cleared by arrest. Of these, 184 (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 1978, 3917 aggravated assaults were reported to police. This represents an 8% decrease from 1977. Aggravated assaults have been steadily decreasing in reports to police agencies since 1976.

The five-year trend in aggravated assaults is depicted on the following chart.

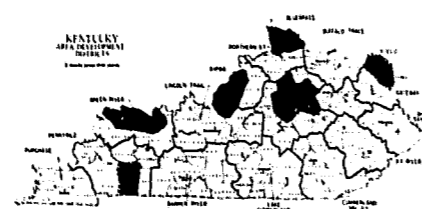


WHERE IN KENTUCKY DO AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS OCCUR?

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

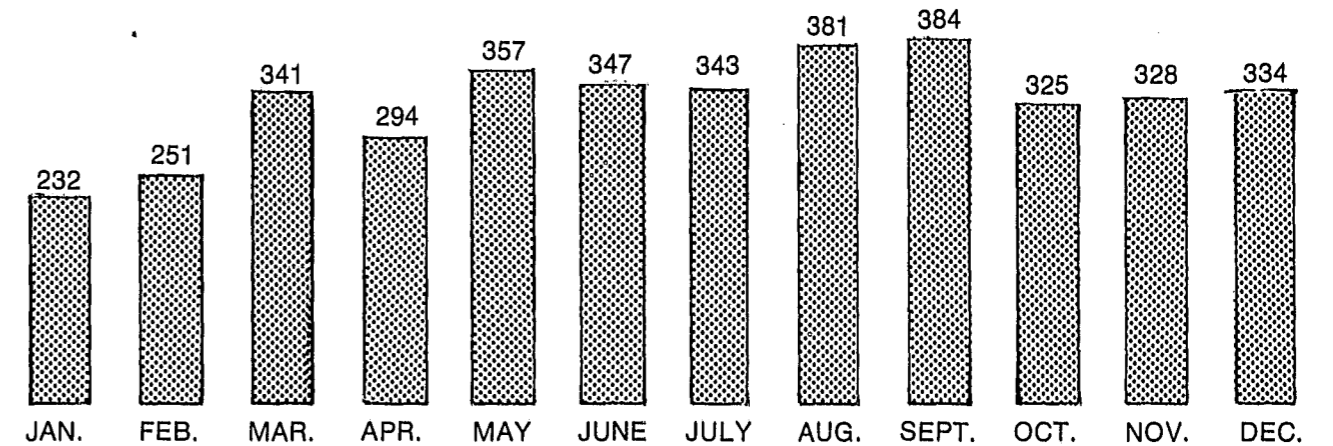
Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Aggravated Assault Rate
Purchase	130	3.3	73.6
Pennyrite	254	6.5	127.8
Green River	207	5.3	109.3
Barren River	233	6.0	116.5
Lincoln Trail	134	3.4	66.8
Jefferson	1,015	25.9	129.7
Northern			
Kentucky	278	7.1	92.8
Buffalo Trace	16	0.4	30.7
Gateway	35	0.9	58.0
FIVCO	67	1.7	51.1
Big Sandy	203	5.2	123.9
Kentucky River	166	4.2	132.9
Cumberland Valley	294	7.5	137.6
Lake Cumberland	92	2.4	57.9
Bluegrass	793	20.3	156.8
Total	3,917	100.1	97.7

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



WHEN DO AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS OCCUR?

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY MONTH—1978



In 1978, more aggravated assaults occurred in September 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 May and September. The lowest incidence of this crime occurs particularly in January and February.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1974-1978

Year	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
JAN.	7.7	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.9
FEB.	7.6	7.3	8.0	6.4	6.4
MAR.	7.6	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.7
APR.	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.9	7.5
MAY	9.0	9.2	8.5	9.5	9.1
JUNE	9.8	7.5	9.8	9.2	8.9
JULY	10.3	9.5	9.5	11.5	8.8
AUG.	9.7	10.4	11.4	8.5	9.7
SEPT.	8.1	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.8
OCT.	7.3	9.4	8.0	8.0	8.3
NOV.	7.3	8.7	7.4	7.9	8.4
DEC.	7.5	7.8	6.9	7.5	8.5

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
1978	21.0	25.5	28.2	25.2

WHO COMMITS ASSAULT?

PERSONS ARRESTED

The following chart describes the age, sex, and race of 3101 persons arrested for aggravated assault by area development district. As can be determined by the chart, 8.2% of the arrests made were juveniles and 9.2% were females. Whites accounted for 91% 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.

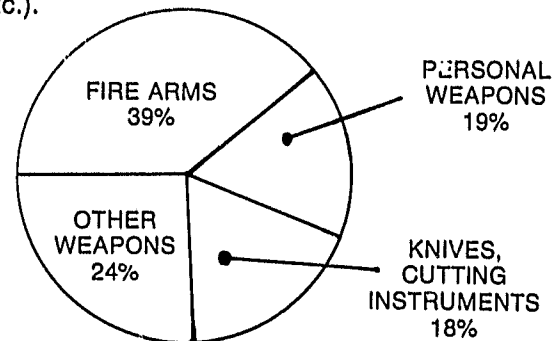
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Area Development District	Sex		Race		Age											TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	White	Non-White	10-14	15-17	JUV	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+		
Purchase	95	10	83	22			5	5	35	30	16	14	2	3	100	105	
Pennyrite	137	13	102	48		2	8	10	57	45	19	12	4	3	140	150	
Green River	143	8	127	24			10	10	49	52	24	10	3	3	141	151	
Barren River	177	21	172	26		3	15	18	53	62	30	15	15	5	180	198	
Lincoln Trail	104	4	94	14		1	3	4	34	35	15	12	7	1	104	108	
Jefferson	849	94	605	338		18	64	82	345	289	117	61	36	13	861	943	
Northern Kentucky	108	7	103	12		2	11	13	42	27	18	9	4	2	102	115	
Buffalo Trace	22		21	1			1	1	9	4	2	5	1		21	22	
Gateway	30	3	33				1	1	9	13	4	2	3	1	32	33	
FIVCO	59	5	64			3	2	5	21	18	11	5	4		59	64	
Big Sandy	199	11	210				8	8	50	72	42	23	9	6	202	210	
Kentucky River	141	17	157	1		2	9	11	47	49	31	12	6	2	147	158	
Cumberland Valley	260	28	274	14		5	14	19	82	91	45	32	12	7	269	288	
Lake Cumberland	100	7	100	7			7	7	38	25	24	11	2		100	107	
Bluegrass	391	58	340	109		18	43	61	147	126	55	40	15	5	388	449	
	2,616	303	2,403	616		63	261	253	1,040	683	403	230	120	61	2,175	2,401	

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 1978, 39% of all aggravated assaults reported were committed through the use of a firearm. Knives and cutting instruments contributed 18%, other weapons were used 24% of the time, and the remaining 19% involved the use of personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.).

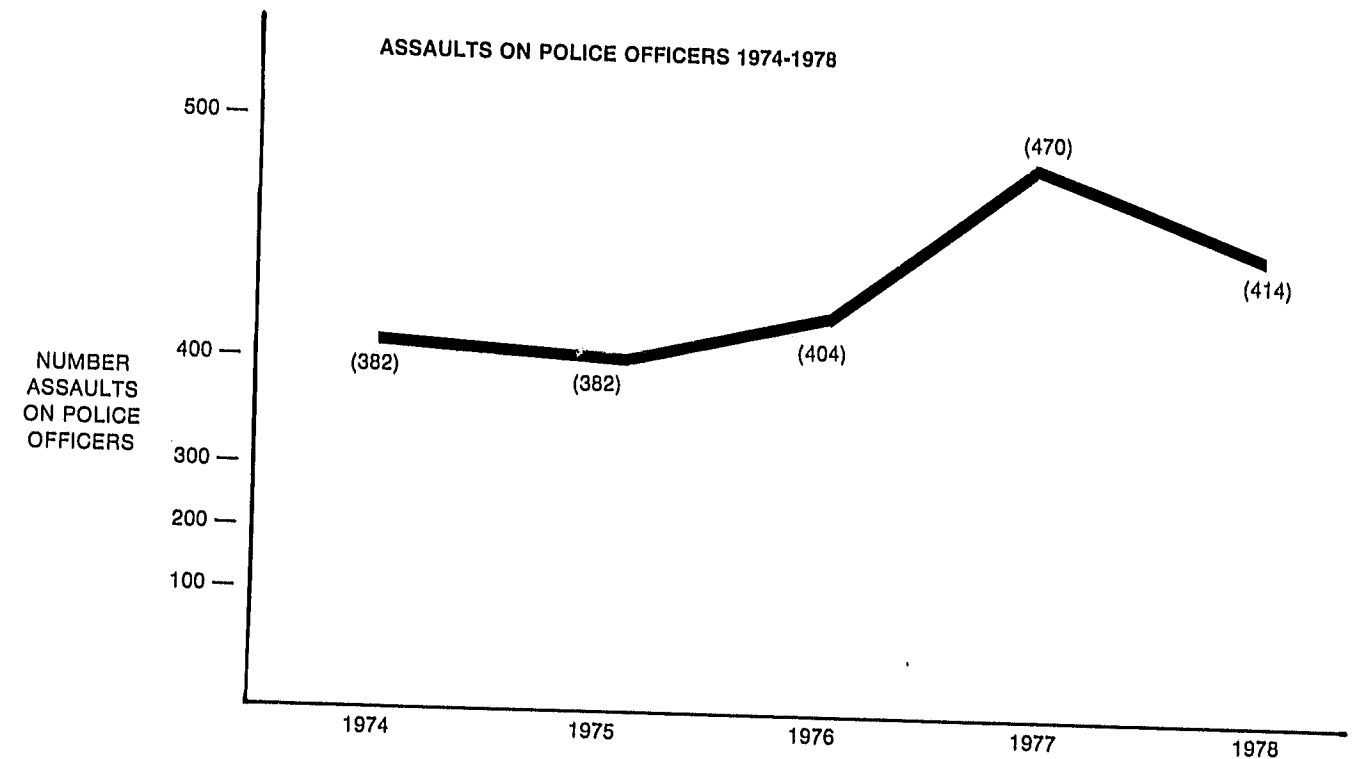


[54]

POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED

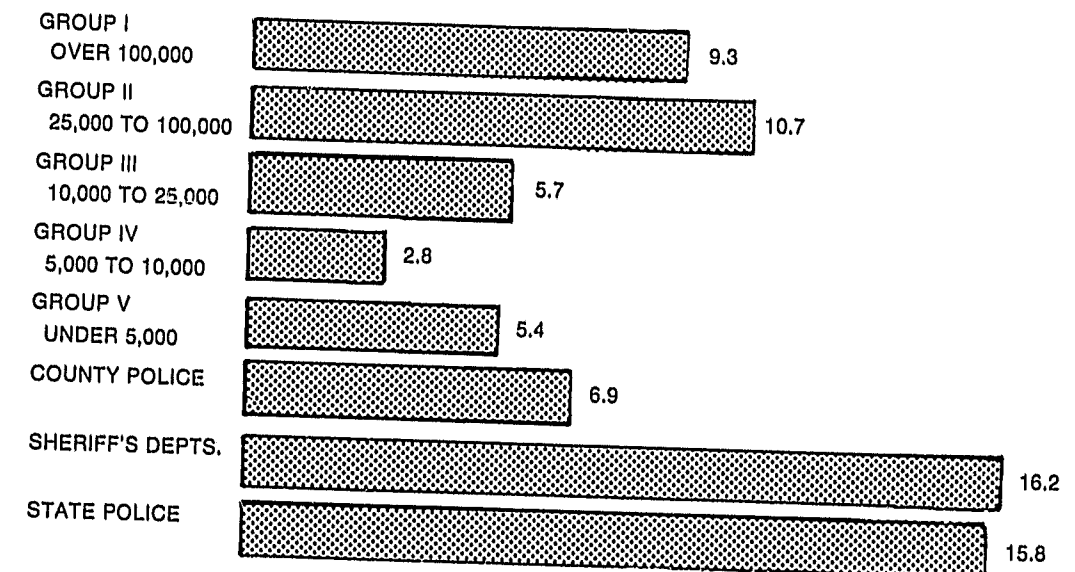
The killing or assault of a police officer has implications which reach far beyond the overt act. Such occurrences, are, in effect, an attack upon the law and upon society itself. These attacks constitute an immediate threat to the well-being of the community and the police officers who protect and serve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

The total number of police officer assaults decreased over 12% in 1978 when 414 officers were assaulted. Twenty-seven percent of these assaults resulted in injuries.



NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED PER 100 OFFICERS BY POPULATION GROUP 1978

The highest rate of assaults in 1978 occurred among Sheriff's Depts. where 16.2 assaults per 100 officers were reported. The State Police sustained 15.7 assaults per 100 officers.



[55]

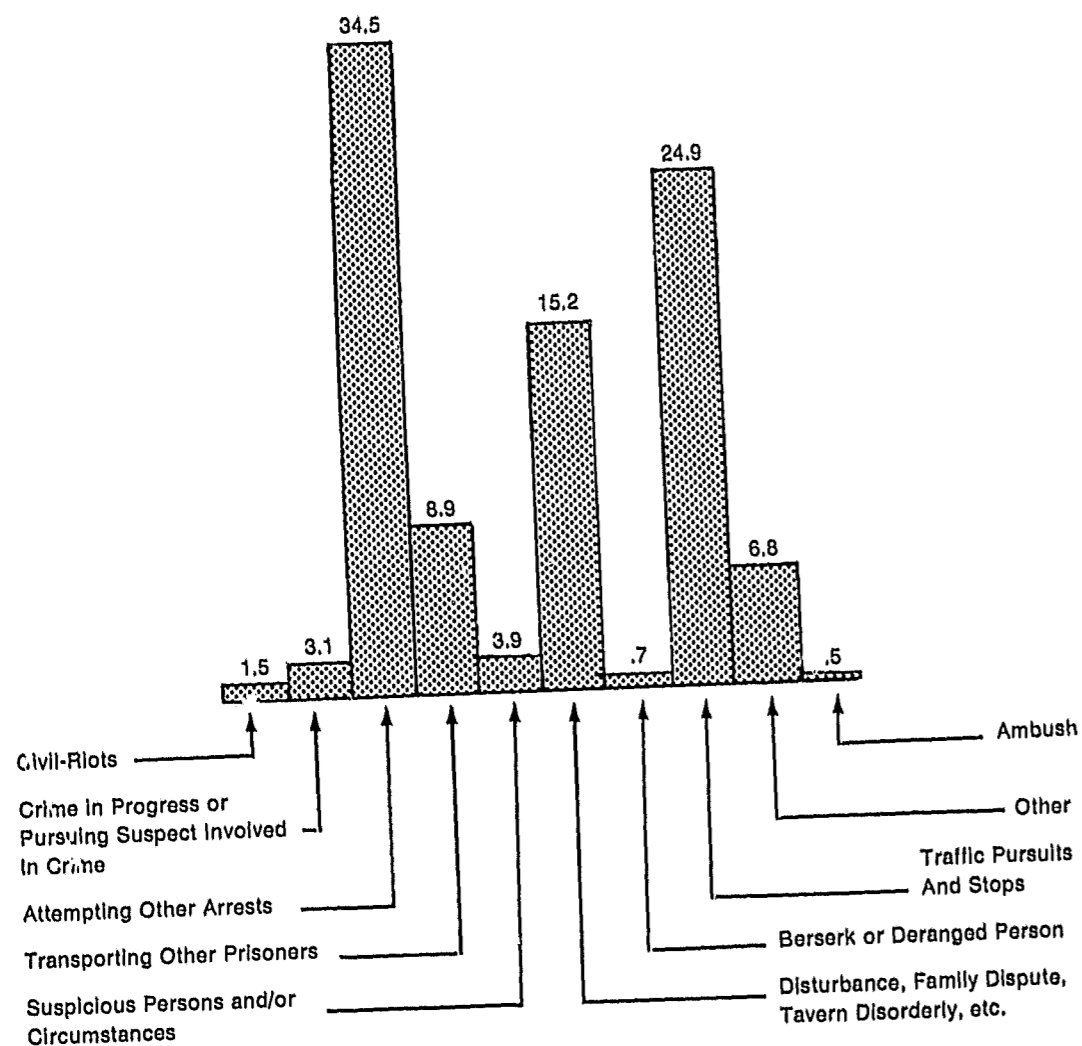
**TYPE OF ACTIVITY 1978
BY
POLICE ASSAULTED**

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:

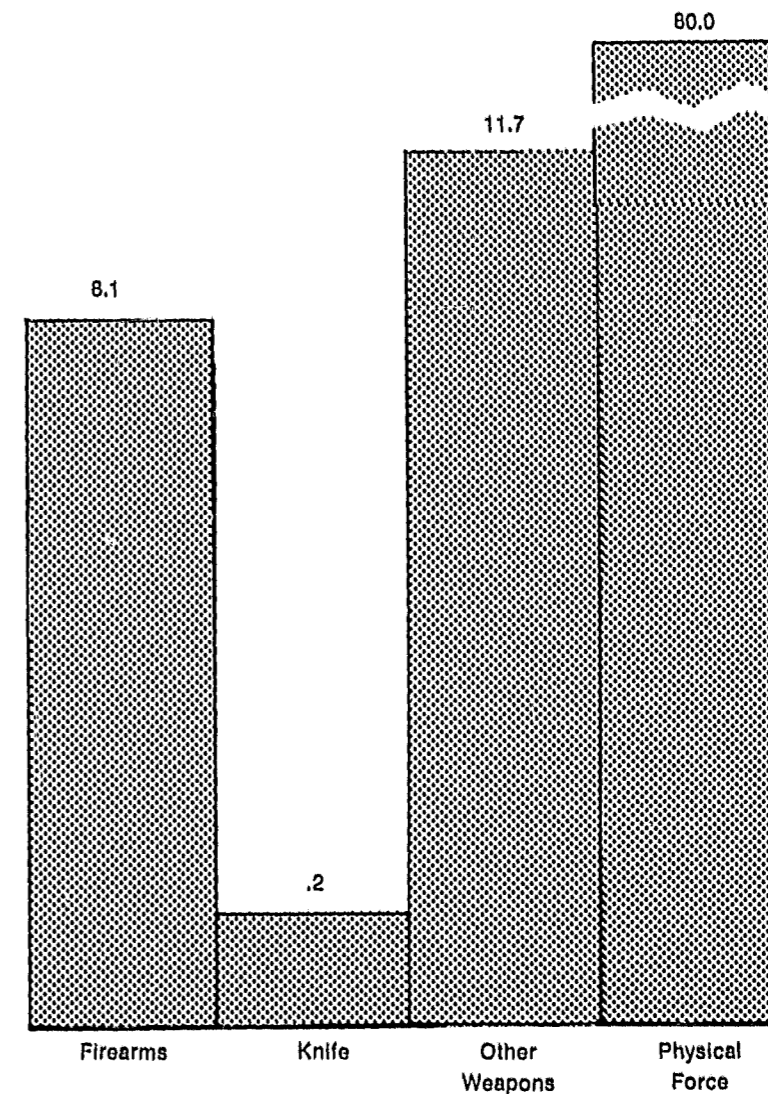
- (1) attempting other arrests 34.5
- (2) making traffic pursuits and stops 24.9
- (3) answering disturbance calls, including family disputes 15.2

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



**WEAPONS USED IN ASSAULTS ON
POLICE OFFICERS 1978**

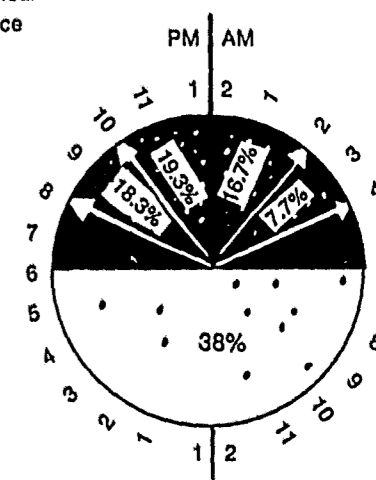
In assaults upon police officers in 1978, personal weapons (hands, feet, etc.) were used in 80 percent of the assaults. Other dangerous weapons (includes everything but firearms and knives) were used in 11.7 percent of all police assaults. Firearms and knives had respective usage rates of 8.1 and .2 percent.



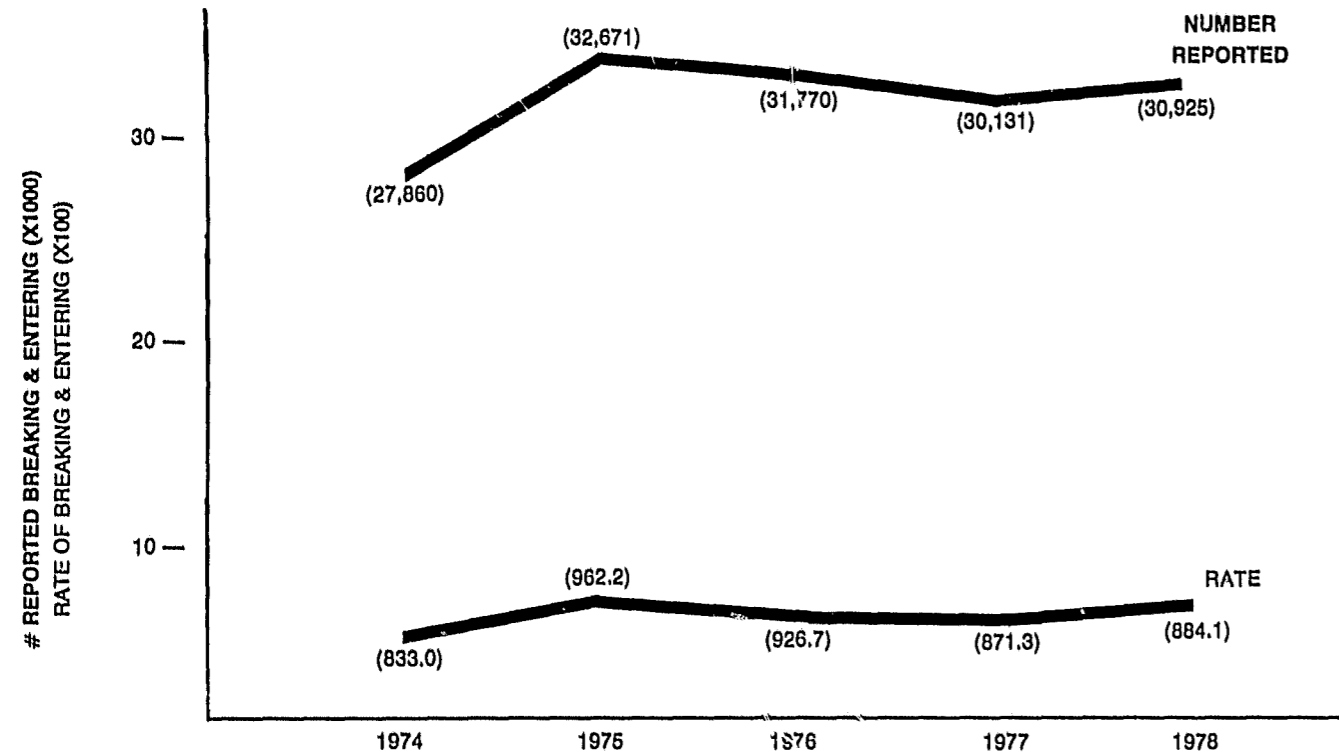
TIME OF POLICE ASSAULTS

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 36 percent of the assaults on police officers in 1978. The six-hour period 8:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M. recorded 54 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 1978.



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

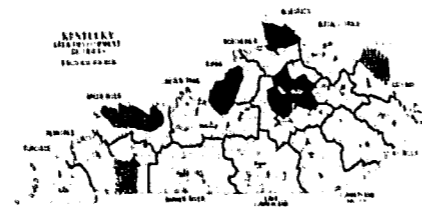
Of 30,925 cases of breaking and entering reported to police agencies in Kentucky during 1978, 17% (5,273) were cleared by arrest. Of those cases, 37% (1,972) resulted in juvenile arrests.

HOW MANY B&E'S WERE COMMITTED?

The 30,925 reported breaking and enterings during 1978 marked a 2.6% increase 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.

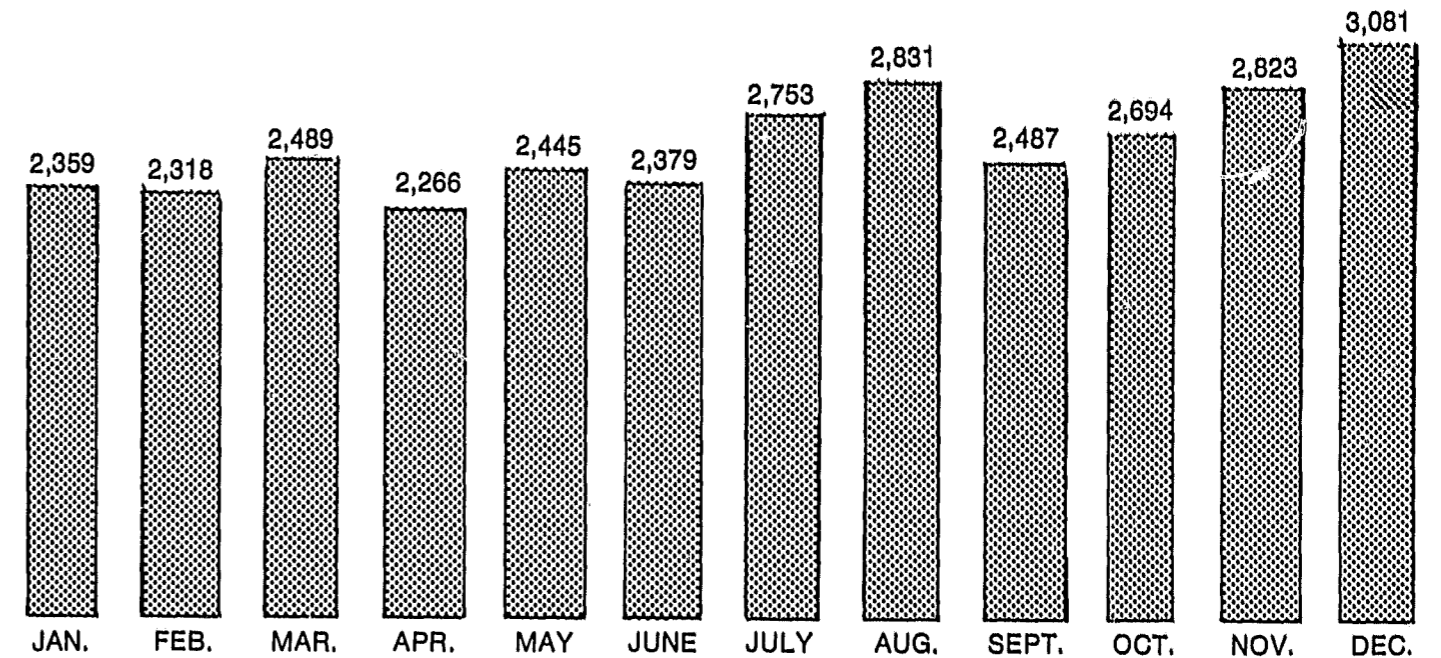


BREAKING AND ENTERING BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Breaking & Entering Rate
Purchase	1,241	4.0	702.3
Pennyrite	1,589	5.1	799.3
Green River	1,517	4.9	801.0
Barren River	1,490	4.8	745.0
Lincoln Trail	1,024	3.3	510.7
Jofferson	10,761	34.8	1,375.4
Northern Kentucky	3,149	10.2	1,051.4
Buffalo Trace	166	0.5	318.6
Gateway	392	1.3	649.0
FIVCO	823	2.7	627.8
Blg Sandy	621	2.0	378.9
Kentucky River	498	1.6	398.7
Cumberland Valley	1,330	4.3	622.4
Lake Cumberland	918	3.0	578.1
Bluegrass	5,406	17.5	1,068.6
Total	30,925	100.0	708.5

WHEN DO BREAKING AND ENTERINGS OCCUR?

BREAKING AND ENTERING BY MONTH — 1978



December marked the highest incidence of breaking and entering in 1978. Since 1974, this offense has occurred slightly more frequently in the latter half of the year, particularly between July and December, than in the first half. The months between April and June mark the lowest reported incidence of breaking and entering.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1974-1978

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
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
1978	7.6	7.5	8.1	7.3	7.9	7.7	8.9	9.2	8.0	8.7	9.1	10.0

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
1978	23.2	22.9	26.1	27.8

BY TYPE OF BUILDING AND TIME OF DAY

The following table shows that over 54% of all breaking and enterings that were reported in 1978 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 60.3% of all reported breaking and entering cases and represented 62.2% 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.

BREAKING AND ENTERING—1978

Residence:				
Night	8,627	27.9	\$ 5,147,714	\$597
Day	7,358	23.8	\$ 4,069,729	\$553
Unknown	2,671	8.6	\$ 1,425,588	\$534
Non-Residence:				
Night	8,166	26.4	\$ 4,013,938	\$492
Day	2,391	7.8	\$ 1,408,299	\$589
Unknown	1,712	5.5	\$ 767, 518	\$448

WHO COMMITS BREAKING AND ENTERING?

Arrest statistics for breaking and entering show that 45.1% of all arrests for that offense in 1978 were juveniles. Ninety-five and one-fourth percent were males and 81.4% were white. Persons between 11

and 34 years of age accounted for over 94.8% 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 19.1% in 1978.

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR BREAKING AND ENTERING

Purchase	261	15	199	77		25	90	115	125	28	6	2			161	276
Pennyrile	305	19	248	76		24	104	128	135	49	9	3			196	324
Green River	489	19	447	61	3	63	173	239	200	47	11	8	3		269	508
Barren River	416	24	407	33	4	44	104	152	159	76	26	27			288	440
Lincoln Trail	243	20	231	32		23	91	114	103	36	7	3			149	263
Jefferson	1,721	92	1,183	630	23	256	573	852	669	192	67	22	9	2	961	1,813
Northern Kentucky	359	8	344	23	9	59	128	196	126	26	14	3	2		171	367
Buffalo Trace	73	6	79			8	38	46	23	4	6				33	79
Gateway	85	1	83	3		7	21	28	48	9	1				58	86
FIVCO	101	2	103		1	2	32	35	51	14	1	1	1		68	103
Big Sandy	122	1	122	1	5	8	35	48	59	11	2	3			75	123
Kentucky River	130	3	133			12	45	57	56	17	3				76	133
Cumberland Valley	373	8	376	5	9	63	122	194	133	42	5	6		1	187	381
Lake Cumberland	227	12	232	7		14	96	110	93	28	3	2	3		129	239
Bluegrass	728	54	627	155	5	121	231	357	277	110	20	12	5	1	425	782

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

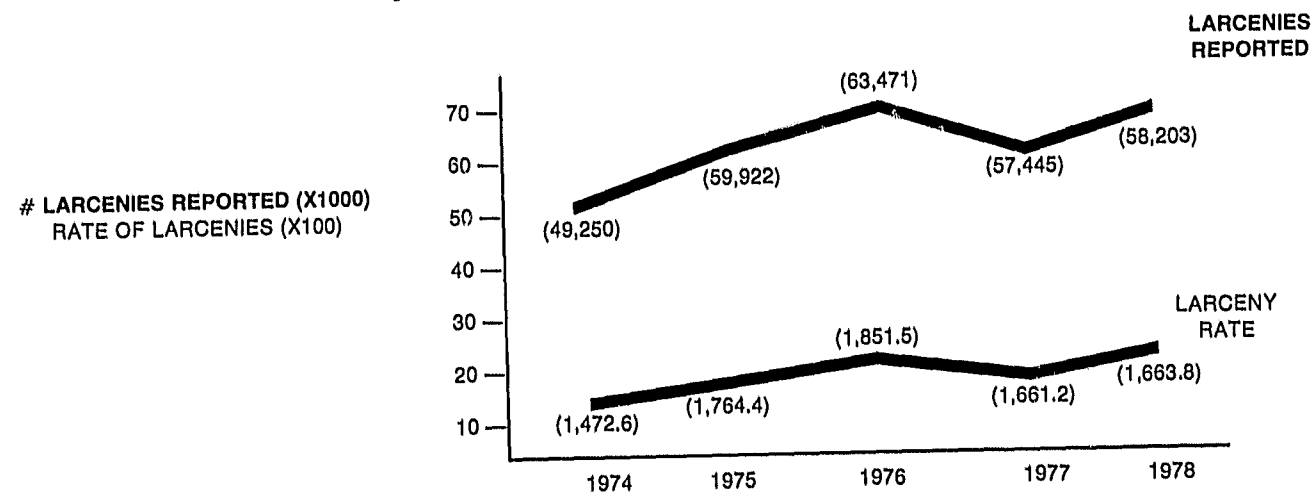
larceny cases are now being used in the compilation of the Crime Index.

CLEARANCE RATE

Of 58,203 cases of larceny reported to police agencies in Kentucky during 1978, 16.5% (9650) were cleared by arrest. Of those cases, 33% (3194) resulted in juvenile arrests.

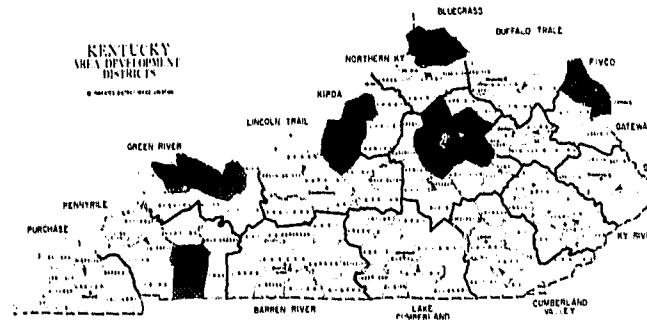
HOW MANY LARCENIES WERE COMMITTED?

The 58,203 reported larcenies during 1978 marked a 1.3% increase 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.



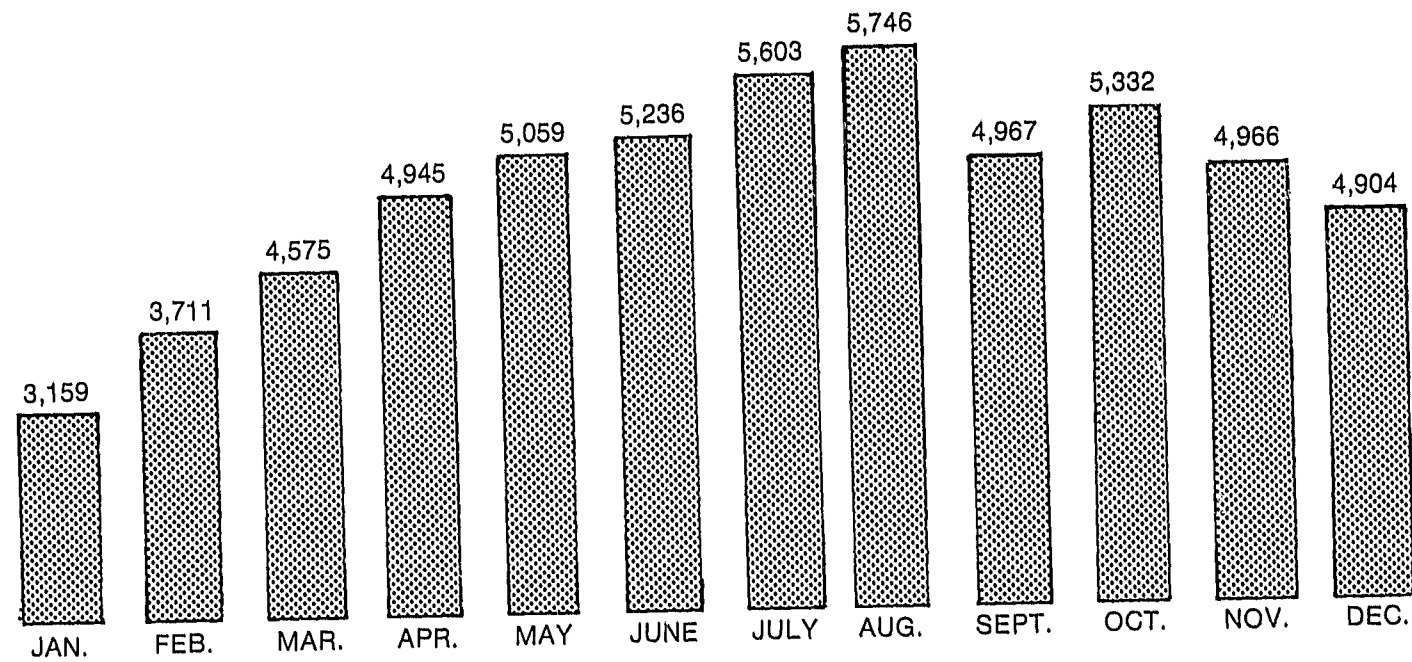
Area Development District	Number of Larcenies	Rate per 100	Total Value
Purchase	2,556	4.4	1446.5
Pennyrite	2,436	4.2	1225.4
Green River	3,252	5.6	1717.0
Barren River	2,720	4.7	1360.0
Lincoln Trail	1,568	2.7	782.0
Jefferson	19,949	34.3	2549.7
Northern Kentucky	6,948	11.9	2319.9
Buffalo Trace	305	0.5	385.4
Gateway	664	1.1	1099.3
FIVCO	1,496	2.6	1141.1
Big Sandy	615	1.1	375.2
Kentucky River	407	0.7	325.9
Cumberland Valley	1,351	2.3	632.2
Lake Cumberland	1,089	1.9	685.8
Bluegrass	12,847	22.1	2539.4

PROPERTY BY TYPE AND VALUE

Type of Property (1)	Value of Property Stolen (2)	Recovered (3)
(A) Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$ 3,589,263	\$ 266,922
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	3,604,187	275,107
(C) Clothing and Furs	984,867	105,029
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	21,638,995	12,638,594
(E) Office Equipment	344,617	63,197
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, Etc.	4,740,154	404,985
(G) Firearms	1,427,512	227,377
(H) Household Goods	1,273,045	125,853
(I) Consumable Goods	647,712	108,357
(J) Livestock	445,941	18,165
(K) Miscellaneous	16,353,104	2,124,121
TOTALS	\$55,049,397	\$16,357,707

WHEN DO LARCENIES OCCUR?

LARCENY BY MONTH/1978



August marked the highest incidence of larceny in 1978. Since 1974 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 1974—1978

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
1978	5.4	6.4	7.9	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.6	9.9	8.5	9.2	8.5	8.4

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
1978	19.7	26.2	28.0	26.1

CLASSIFICATION

One out of every four larcenies which occurred in 1978 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 57% of all reported larcenies, and resulted in 39% of all total property value loss for larceny.

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

Pocket-Picking	163	0.3	\$ 35,960	\$ 221
Purse Snatching	459	0.8	\$ 69,465	\$ 151
Shoplifting	4,463	7.7	\$ 245,501	\$ 55
From Autos	14,783	25.4	\$ 3,971,134	\$ 287
Auto Parts and Accessories	12,576	21.6	\$ 2,127,151	\$ 169
Bicycles	5,315	9.1	\$ 545,985	\$ 103
From Buildings	10,016	17.2	\$ 3,242,249	\$ 324
From Coin Operated Machines	631	1.1	\$ 37,135	\$ 59
Livestock	370	0.6	\$ 435,184	\$1,176
Farm Equipment	291	0.5	\$ 1,037,136	\$3,564
All Other	9,136	15.7	\$ 3,806,000	\$ 417

WHO COMMITS LARCENY?

Arrest statistics for larceny show that almost 35% of all arrests for that offense in 1978 were juveniles. Seventy and nine-tenths percent were males and 94% 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 21.6% in 1978.

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR LARCENY

Purchase	378	195	433	140	7	35	112	154	219	109	45	33	8	5	419	573
Pennyrlie	423	148	370	201	6	52	134	192	235	83	26	19	12	4	379	571
Green River	716	198	777	137	25	109	221	355	300	132	59	46	18	4	559	914
Barren River	553	159	632	80	2	78	158	238	279	124	45	21	4	1	474	712
Lincoln Trail	345	102	376	71	9	31	102	142	185	64	34	16	5	1	305	447
Jefferson	2,985	1,414	2,458	1,941	34	484	1,025	1,543	1,432	820	301	192	76	35	2,856	4,399
Northern Kentucky	651	303	895	59	51	158	204	413	283	131	65	34	18	10	541	954
Buffalo Trace	49	4	52	1	0	3	16	19	26	6	2	0	0	0	34	53
Gateway	62	17	77	2	0	3	16	19	41	9	8	2	0	0	60	79
FIVCO	206	92	295	3	2	8	44	54	148	48	27	14	3	4	244	298
Big Sandy	190	34	224	0	1	20	59	80	76	33	18	10	5	2	144	224
Kentucky River	142	20	162	0	1	16	39	56	67	21	9	5	3	1	106	162
Cumberland Valley	477	120	580	17	1	56	127	184	231	104	41	29	4	4	413	597
Lake Cumberland	327	97	400	24	0	7	90	97	183	78	35	23	6	2	327	424
Bluegrass	1,440	760	1,679	521	28	303	490	821	769	328	154	84	33	11	1,379	2,200

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 other having lawful access to the vehicle, such as chauffeurs, etc.

CLEARANCE RATE

Of 8765 cases of auto theft reported to police agencies in Kentucky during 1978, 18% (1570) were cleared by arrest. Of those cases, 40% (635) resulted in juvenile arrests.

HOW MANY AUTO THEFTS WERE COMMITTED?

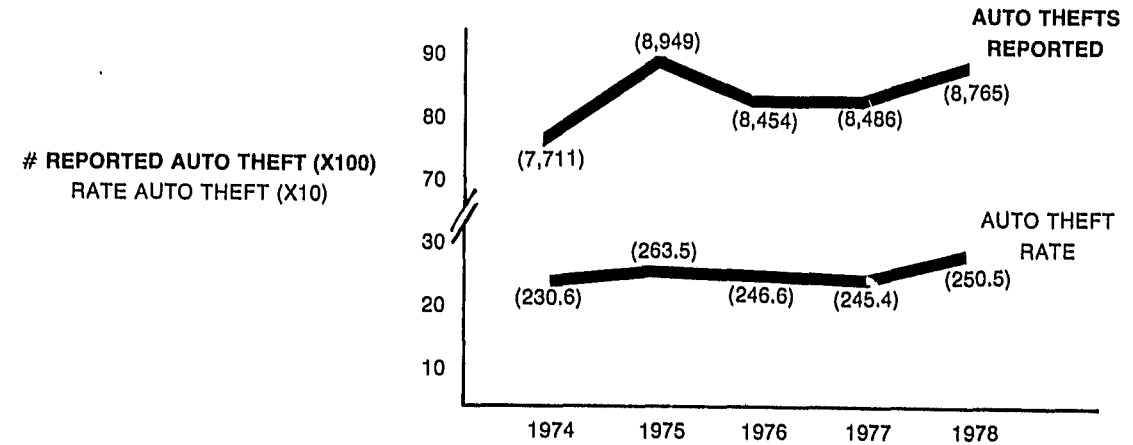
The 8765 reported auto thefts during 1978 marked a 3% increase from the previous year. The five-year trend for this offense is depicted on the chart below.

WHERE DO AUTO THEFTS OCCUR IN KENTUCKY?

The following table depicts the incidence of auto theft by Area Development District.

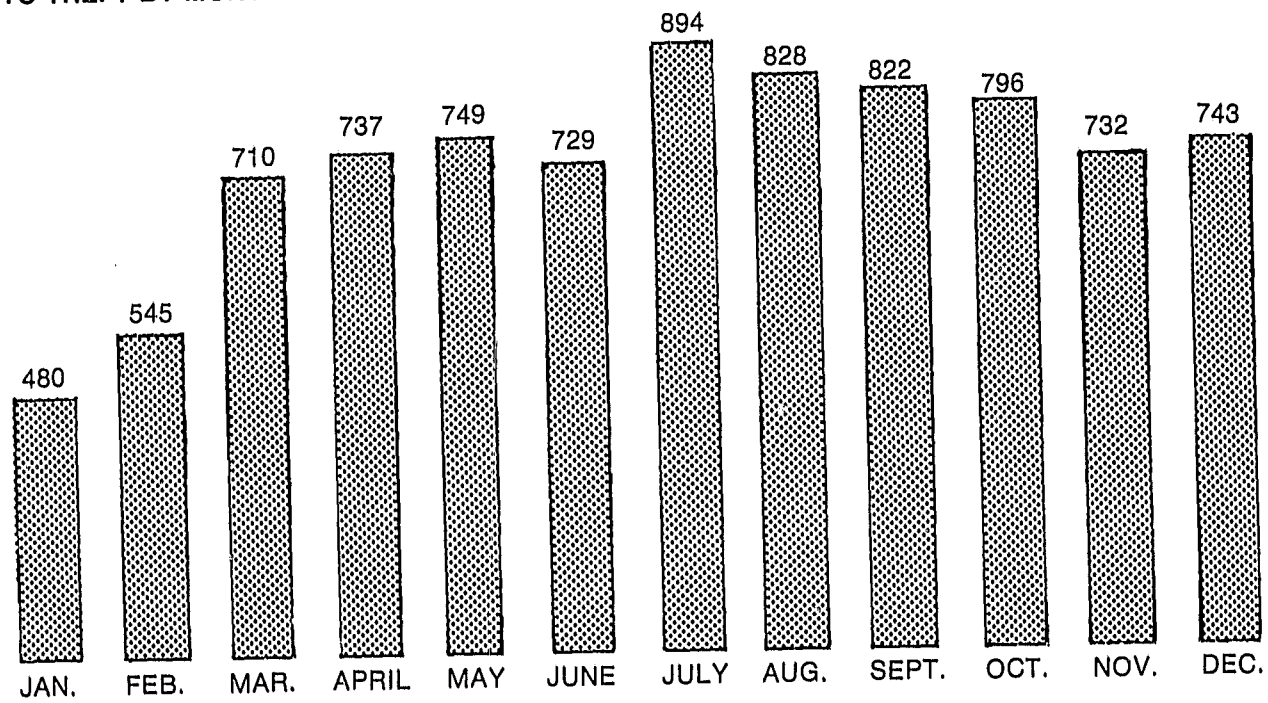
AUTO THEFT BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Area Development District	Number Reported	Percent of Total	Auto Theft Rate
Purchase	343	3.9	194.1
Pennyrlie	279	3.2	140.3
Green River	340	3.9	179.5
Barren River	350	4.0	175.0
Lincoln Trail	251	2.9	125.2
Jefferson	3,302	37.7	422.0
Northern Kentucky	1,031	11.8	344.2
Buffalo Trace	46	0.5	88.3
Gateway	73	0.8	120.9
FIVCO	272	3.1	207.5
Big Sandy	263	3.0	160.5
Kentucky River	247	2.8	197.8
Cumberland Valley	712	8.1	333.2
Lake Cumberland	168	1.9	105.8
Bluegrass	1,088	12.4	215.1
Total	8,765	100.0	188.6



WHEN DO AUTO THEFTS OCCUR?

AUTO THEFT BY MONTH-1978



July marked the highest incidence of auto theft in 1978. Since 1974, this offense has occurred most frequently in the summer months July and August. January and February mark the lowest reported incidence of auto theft.

MONTHLY PERCENTAGES 1974—1978

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
1978	5.5	6.2	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.3	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.4	8.5

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
1978	19.8	25.3	29.0	25.9

WHO COMMITS AUTO THEFT?

Arrest statistics for auto theft show that over 49% of all arrests for that offense in 1978 were juveniles. Almost 95% were males and 89.5% 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 17.7% in 1978.

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR AUTO THEFT?

Purchase	77	2	62	17	1	5	35	41	23	9	4	2	0	0	38	79
Pennyrile	73	3	66	10	0	4	36	40	25	7	3	0	1	0	36	76
Green River	131	10	134	7	4	32	50	86	31	14	6	4	0	0	55	141
Barren River	87	6	93	0	0	14	44	58	19	8	4	3	1	0	35	93
Lincoln Trail	69	4	64	9	0	9	29	38	22	7	6	0	0	0	35	73
Jefferson	247	15	198	64	0	24	79	103	110	32	12	4	1	0	159	262
Northern Kentucky	71	6	77	0	1	9	37	47	11	16	1	2	0	0	30	77
Buffalo Trace	19	1	17	3	0	0	10	10	7	1	0	1	1	0	10	20
Gateway	21	3	23	1	0	5	7	12	8	2	2	0	0	0	12	24
FIVCO	56	1	54	3	0	3	30	33	17	4	2	1	0	0	24	57
Big Sandy	63	2	65	0	0	4	23	27	21	9	7	1	0	0	38	65
Kentucky River	69	5	74	0	0	3	24	27	29	12	4	1	1	0	47	74
Cumberland Valley	177	8	183	2	0	18	52	70	73	24	13	5	0	0	115	185
Lake Cumberland	76	6	80	2	0	5	26	31	27	12	8	3	1	0	51	82
Bluegrass	232	10	197	45	3	41	101	145	48	32	10	7	0	0	97	242

STATE ARREST DATA

STATE ARREST DATA

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 1978, there were 209,603 arrests in the Commonwealth of Kentucky — 25,247 for Part I and 184,356 for Part II offenses. There was a 0.4 percent increase in reported Part I crimes while the arrest percentage decreased 4.4 percent. The chart on Page 73 depicts the reported crimes and number of arrests for the past 5 years and shows the percent change from the preceding year.

The 25,247 arrests for Part I offenses constitutes 12.1 percent of the arrests for all crimes, in 1978. During 1978, 88 arrests for Manslaughter occurred which added to the 25,247 arrests for Part I offenses, equals the total of 25,335 as shown in the Table on Page 74. That table also provides the number of arrests for the Part II offenses and the percent of distribution for the groupings of offenses.

Arrests increased for three Part I offenses during 1978: Rape (2.8%), Breaking and Entering (1.5%), and Larceny (0.2%). On the contrary, there was a significant decrease in the arrests for: Murder (-10.4%), Robbery (-13%) and Assault (-25.7%). The overall percent decrease in arrests from 1977 to 1978 was 8.1 percent. Page 75 presents this data along with the 1977/1978 comparison data for arrests for Part II offenses.

AGE OF ARRESTED PERSONS

The number of persons arrested in 1978 in 22 age categories is presented in a table on Pages 76-77. For Part I Crimes, 33.3% of the persons arrested were juvenile offenders (under 18 years of age). Between the ages of 18 and 34 years of age, 13,572 persons were arrested—this figure is

more than half (53.7 percent) of the total arrested persons. These two general age groupings constitute 87 percent of the arrests in Kentucky during 1978.

The table on Page 78 shows the data for the past 5 years in four general age groupings—0-17, 18-34, 35-59, and 60+ for Part I Crimes.

Page 79 compares the arrest data of 1977/1978 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 three Part I crimes having between a 2.8 percent and 6.4 percent increase over 1977, and three having a high percent decrease in juvenile arrests. The only major changes in the arrests of persons over 18 years of age, between 1977 and 1978 are in the Robbery category (-11 percent) and Assault category (-26 percent).

ARRESTS BY SEX

The percent deviation of male/female arrests in 1978 is very slight compared to last year and the previous 5 year average. This year the arrests for Part I crimes was 82.5 percent male and 17.5 percent female. The male percent decreased 0.5 percent while the female percent increased by the same margin (Page 80). The 1978 male/female arrests compared to the 5 year average (Page 80) shows that the female arrests was 0.4 percent higher than the 5 year average while the male difference was 0.4 percent lower.

The table on Page 81 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, and runaways has been at least 20 percent and as high as 83 percent (Prostitution/Vice in 1978).

ARRESTS BY RACE

In 1978, 88.3% of the total arrests in Kentucky were White, 11.7% were Negro, and less than .1% were Indian, Chinese, Japanese or all others.

The table on Page 82 shows the number of arrests by race for each of the Part I and II offenses.

When looking at the Part I offenses, the involvement of Whites in 1978 was 77% and 22.9% for Negroes, and the other 4 groupings are below .1%. The 1978 percentages were .8% lower for Whites and .7% higher for Negroes, in comparison to the 1974-1978 average arrest by race figures. (See Page 83).

GAMBLING ARRESTS

The average percent of gambling arrests for the year 1974 thru 1978 is 3.0% Lottery, 14.7% Bookmaking, and 82.3% all others. The percents for 1978 are 2.3% for Lottery, 10.1% for Bookmaking, and 87.6% for all others (Page 84).

As one can see, the 1978 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.

	% Lottery	% Bookmaking	% All Others
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
1978	2.3	10.1	87.6
AVG.	3.0	14.7	82.3

NARCOTIC ARRESTS

There were 10,930 total narcotic related arrests in 1978. Of this total 503 (4.6%) were related to opium or cocaine, 7,624 (69.7%) marijuana re-

lated, 437 (4%) synthetic narcotics related, and 2366 (21.7%) for other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (Page 84). Compared to the 5 year average on Page 85, the opium/cocaine arrests are the same, marijuana related are up 7.5% synthetic narcotics down 0.2% and other dangerous drugs, down 0.2%.

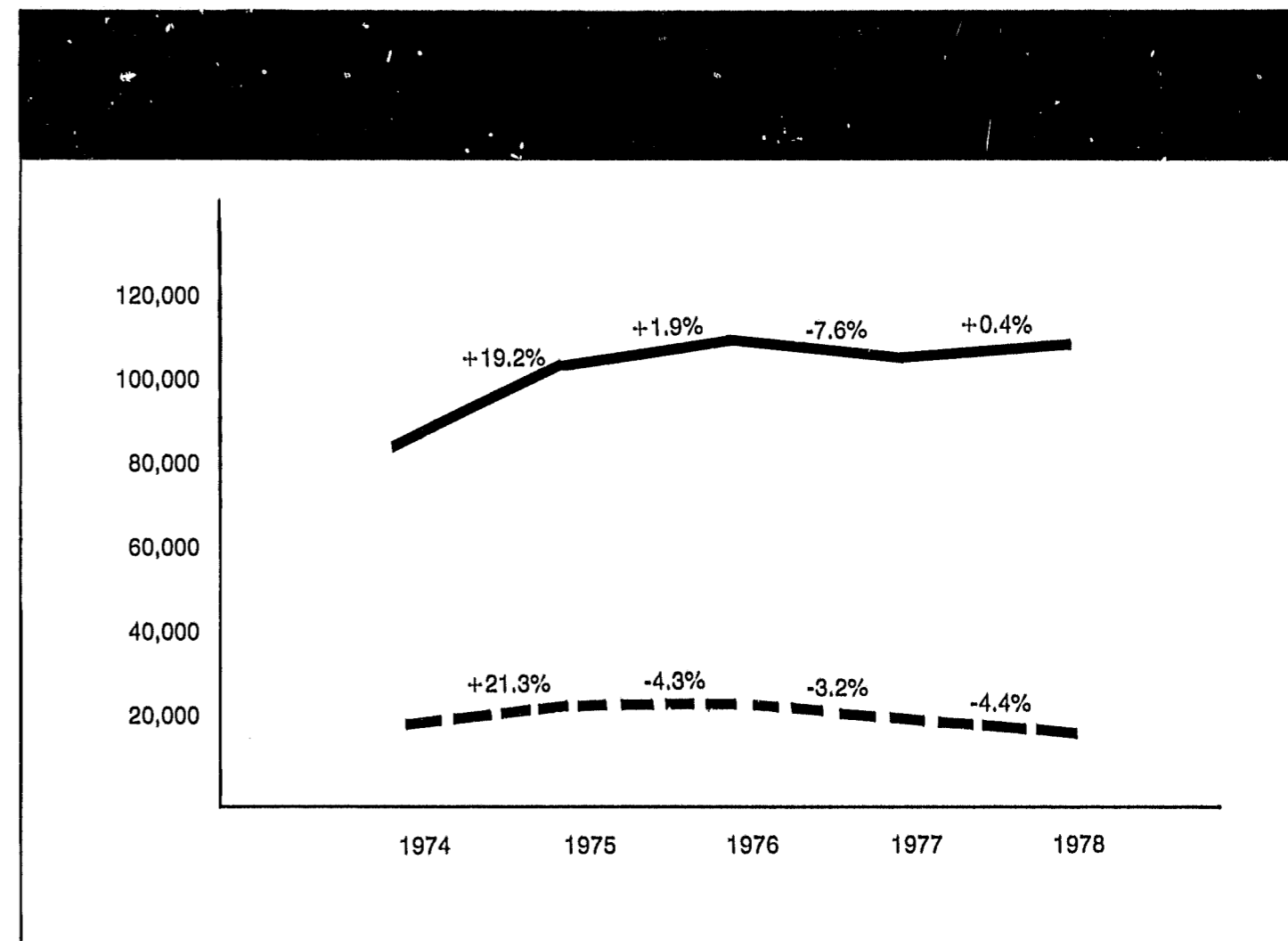
B. CLEARANCE RATES

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 1978, 19.6 percent of all reported Part I crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means — 1.9% less than in 1977. The clearance rates for crimes against persons were: Murder 90.5%, Rape 63%, Robbery 34%, and Aggravated Assault 63.8%. The clearance rates for crimes against property were: Breaking and Entering 17.3%, Larceny 16.5% and Auto Theft 17.9%.

The table on Page 100 presents the annual clearance rates for each Part I offense for the years of 1974 thru 1978 and the average annual clearance rates for 5 year period. One will note that the 1978 clearance rates are slightly lower than the averages in all crimes except murder and auto theft.

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 100. The percent involvement by each Part I crime is depicted on Page 101.



————— REPORTED PART I CRIMES
 - - - - - ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES

TOTAL ARRESTS FOR THE STATE 1978

Murder	317	0.2
Manslaughter	88	0.0
Forcible Rape	457	0.2
Robbery	1,298	0.7
Aggravated Assault	3,101	1.6
Breaking and Entering	5,917	3.0
Larceny—Theft	12,607	6.4
Auto Theft	1,550	0.8
Other Assaults	6,009	3.1
Arson	352	0.2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,462	0.7
Fraud	11,116	5.6
Embezzlement	70	0.0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	2,420	1.2
Vandalism	1,095	0.6
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	2,046	1.0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	536	0.3
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	604	0.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	10,930	5.6
Gambling	445	0.2
Offenses Against Family and Children	1,942	1.0
Driving Under the Influence	36,278	18.4
Liquor Laws	6,838	3.5
Drunkenness	65,990	33.5
Disorderly Conduct	10,247	5.2
Vagrancy	116	0.1
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	23,566	12.0
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	459	0.2
Run-Aways	1,747	0.9

COMPARISON OF STATE ARRESTS, 1977-1978

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	353	317	-10.4
Manslaughter by Negligence	96	88	- 8.3
Forcible Rape	444	457	+ 2.8
Robbery	1,493	1,298	-13.0
Aggravated Assault	4,174	3,101	-25.7
Breaking and Entering	5,824	5,917	+ 1.5
Larceny—Theft	12,583	12,607	+ .2
Auto Theft	1,625	1,550	- 4.6
Other Assaults	5,774	6,009	+ 3.9
Arson	343	352	+ 2.5
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,371	1,462	+ 6.2
Fraud	14,078	11,116	-21.0
Embezzlement	37	70	+47.1
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	2,067	2,420	+14.5
Vandalism	1,481	1,095	-26.0
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, etc.	1,995	2,046	+ 2.5
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	732	536	-26.7
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	658	604	- 8.2
Narcotic Drug Laws	10,612	10,930	+ 2.9
Gambling	233	445	+59.1
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,219	1,942	-12.5
Driving Under the Influence	40,246	36,278	- 9.9
Liquor Laws	6,537	6,838	+ 4.4
Drunkenness	75,368	65,990	-12.4
Disorderly Conduct	12,686	10,247	-19.2
Vagrancy	114	116	+ 1.7
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	22,153	23,566	+ 6.0
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	752	459	-38.8
Run-Aways	2,106	1,747	-17.0

TOTAL ARRESTS BY AGE — 1978

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	1	4	2	4	10	21
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	1	0	1	5	5	12
Forcible Rape	0	1	7	8	8	9	33
Robbery	3	8	40	61	81	92	285
Aggravated Assault	0	10	44	43	51	109	257
Breaking and Entering	59	186	543	519	653	711	2,671
Larceny—Theft	167	368	995	842	975	1,020	4,367
Auto Theft	9	31	145	186	201	196	768
Other Assaults	17	31	47	67	86	146	394
Arson	8	23	21	8	15	11	86
Forgery and Counterfeiting	2	1	14	30	55	114	216
Fraud	2	1	8	17	61	73	162
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	6	35	103	130	143	166	583
Vandalism	50	66	94	66	71	88	435
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	0	0	12	20	31	55	118
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	4	12	19	35
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	4	8	22	19	14	21	80
Narcotic Drug Laws	14	17	147	259	515	804	1,756
Gambling	0	0	3	2	2	4	11
Offenses Against Family	103	16	32	29	29	19	228
Driving Under the Influence	44	2	7	13	244	641	951
Liquor Laws	5	4	90	234	543	929	1,805
Drunkenness	55	11	124	288	709	1,354	2,541
Disorderly Conduct	25	69	322	293	409	502	1,620
Vagrancy	3	5	12	8	14	5	47
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	261	203	564	517	711	821	3,077
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	8	74	58	127	136	443
Runaways	15	61	466	502	426	274	1,744

TOTAL ARRESTS BY AGE — 1978

10	7	14	10	10	17	13	56	39	26	24	13	21	11	10	15	296
4	4	5	7	5	3	4	18	9	4	7	2	2	0	2	0	76
23	29	28	37	43	14	29	86	62	24	26	12	8	1	2	0	424
118	106	98	77	102	82	50	212	71	40	22	8	8	5	9	5	1,013
128	133	160	147	167	152	129	543	395	256	197	131	132	67	56	51	2,844
639	461	349	242	249	190	127	472	217	121	60	57	35	19	4	4	3,246
981	814	719	595	549	444	372	1,380	710	487	382	276	252	127	68	84	8,240
121	100	54	63	62	42	29	117	72	42	40	22	12	3	3	0	782
246	282	318	310	308	305	297	1,218	786	512	357	264	187	104	65	56	5,615
22	19	30	13	14	11	17	45	25	30	11	5	19	0	2	3	265
119	117	141	85	95	87	64	221	125	63	47	40	26	14	1	1	1,248
285	374	592	591	568	570	696	2,464	1,755	1,191	814	478	301	169	67	39	10,954
1	4	4	2	2	2	4	7	7	8	9	14	3	0	0	2	69
186	150	160	133	118	122	81	311	217	133	94	56	39	18	12	7	1,837
119	65	56	77	46	28	27	87	64	38	25	9	7	7	4	1	660
116	102	106	89	111	94	71	363	226	161	132	113	95	68	33	48	1,928
34	75	63	46	41	57	30	64	28	24	18	6	5	4	5	1	501
22	24	18	20	29	21	27	94	71	61	37	28	26	24	6	8	516
1,266	1,267	1,184	986	820	647	504	1,533	493	177	113	69	54	33	11	17	9,174
12	14	17	22	16	11	11	58	47	49	39	35	40	30	13	20	434
89	79	102	99	87	82	93	406	244	188	114	57	41	19	8	6	1,714
1,564	1,557	1,680	1,712	1,656	1,513	1,431	5,681	4,533	3,606	3,178	2,448	2,150	1,377	744	497	35,327
1,074	943	688	212	172	134	81	359	295	260	262	171	146	102	64	70	5,033
2,912	2,856	2,842	2,919	2,708	2,356	2,234	8,025	6,705	6,042	5,829	5,416	5,212	3,456	2,211	1,726	63,449
602	638	609	620	554	490	446	1,453	966	671	495	396	312	169	96	100	8,627
12	6	3	5	8	3	3	12	3	6	3	2	2	0	1	0	69
1,361	1,365	1,440	1,257	1,261	1,042	1,023	3,630	2,301	1,676	1,260	934	828	484	277	348	20,489
2	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

ARREST BY AGE FOR PART I OFFENSES

Year	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
1974	23,589	7,915	12,296	3,032	346	
		33.6	52.1	12.9	1.4	
1975	28,603	8,864	15,722	3,617	400	
		31.0	55.0	12.6	1.4	
1976	27,360	8,303	14,990	3,729	338	
		30.4	54.8	13.6	1.2	
1977	26,496	8,480	14,424	3,252	340	
		32.0	54.4	12.3	1.3	
1978	25,335	8,414	13,626	2,982	313	
		33.2	53.8	11.8	1.2	

ARREST DATA BY AGE GROUP 1977-1978

Offense	1977	1978	% Change	1977	1978	% Change
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	37	21	- 43.2	316	296	- 6.3
Manslaughter by Negligence	5	12	+140.0	91	76	-16.4
Forcible Rape	31	33	+ 6.4	413	424	+ 2.6
Robbery	350	285	- 18.5	1,143	1,013	-11.3
Aggravated Assault	326	257	- 21.1	3,848	2,844	-26.0
Breaking and Entering	2,675	2,671	- 0.1	3,149	3,246	+ 3.0
Larceny—Theft	4,247	4,367	+ 2.8	8,336	8,240	- 1.1
Auto Theft	814	768	+ 5.6	811	782	- 3.5
Sub Total for Above Offenses	8,105	8,016	- 1.1	17,100	16,811	- 1.7
Other Assaults	388	394	+ 1.5	5,386	5,615	+ 4.2
Arson	109	86	- 21.1	234	266	+13.6
Forgery and Counterfeiting	164	216	+ 31.7	1,207	1,246	+ 3.2
Fraud	187	162	- 13.3	13,891	10,954	-21.1
Embezzlement	1	1	NC	36	69	+91.6
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	533	583	+ 9.3	1,534	1,837	+19.7
Vandalism	658	435	- 33.8	823	660	-19.8
Weapons Carrying, Possession, Etc.	101	118	+ 16.8	1,894	1,928	+ 1.7
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	45	35	- 22.1	687	501	-27.0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	87	88	+ 1.1	571	516	- 9.6
Narcotic Drug Laws	1,684	1,756	+ 4.2	8,928	9,174	+ 2.7
Gambling	10	11	+ 10.0	223	434	+94.6
Offenses Against Family and Children	238	228	- 4.2	1,981	1,714	-13.4
Driving Under the Influence	810	951	+ 17.4	39,436	35,327	-10.4
Liquor Laws	1,479	1,805	+ 22.0	5,058	5,033	- 0.4
Drunkenness	2,834	2,541	- 10.3	72,534	63,449	-12.5
Disorderly Conduct	1,654	1,620	- 2.0	11,032	8,627	-21.8
Vagrancy	16	47	+193.7	98	69	-29.5
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	2,810	3,077	+ 9.5	19,343	20,489	+ 5.9
Curfew and Loitering Laws	698	443	- 36.5	54	16	-70.3
Runaways	2,100	1,744	- 16.9	6	3	-50.0

ARREST BY SEX FOR PART I OFFENSES

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
1978	25,335	20,895	82.5	4,440	17.5
AVG	26,277	21,790	82.9	4,487	17.1

TOTAL ARRESTS BY SEX — 1978

Murder	271	46	85.5	14.5
Manslaughter	84	4	95.5	4.5
Forcible Rape	453	4	99.1	9
Robbery	1,227	71	94.5	5.5
Aggravated Assault	2,815	286	90.8	9.2
Breaking and Entering	5,633	284	95.2	4.8
Larceny—Theft	8,944	3,663	70.9	29.1
Auto Theft	1,468	82	94.7	5.3
Other Assaults	5,286	723	88.0	12.0
Arson	317	35	90.1	9.9
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,100	362	75.2	24.8
Fraud	7,391	3,725	66.5	33.5
Embezzlement	48	22	68.6	31.4
Stolen Property	2,161	259	89.3	10.7
Vandalism	1,012	83	92.4	7.6
Weapons	1,901	145	92.9	7.1
Prostitution and Vice	91	445	17.0	83.0
Sex Offenses	573	31	94.9	5.1
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,636	1,294	88.2	11.8
Gambling	421	24	94.6	5.4
Offenses Against Family and Children	1,611	331	83.0	17.0
Driving While Intoxicated	34,679	1,599	95.6	4.4
Liquor Law	6,180	658	90.4	9.6
Drunkenness	62,517	3,473	94.7	5.3
Disorderly Conduct	8,541	1,706	83.4	16.6
Vagrancy	97	19	83.6	16.4
All Other Offenses	20,497	3,069	87.0	13.0
Curfew and Loitering	381	78	83.0	17.0
Run-Aways	827	920	47.3	52.7

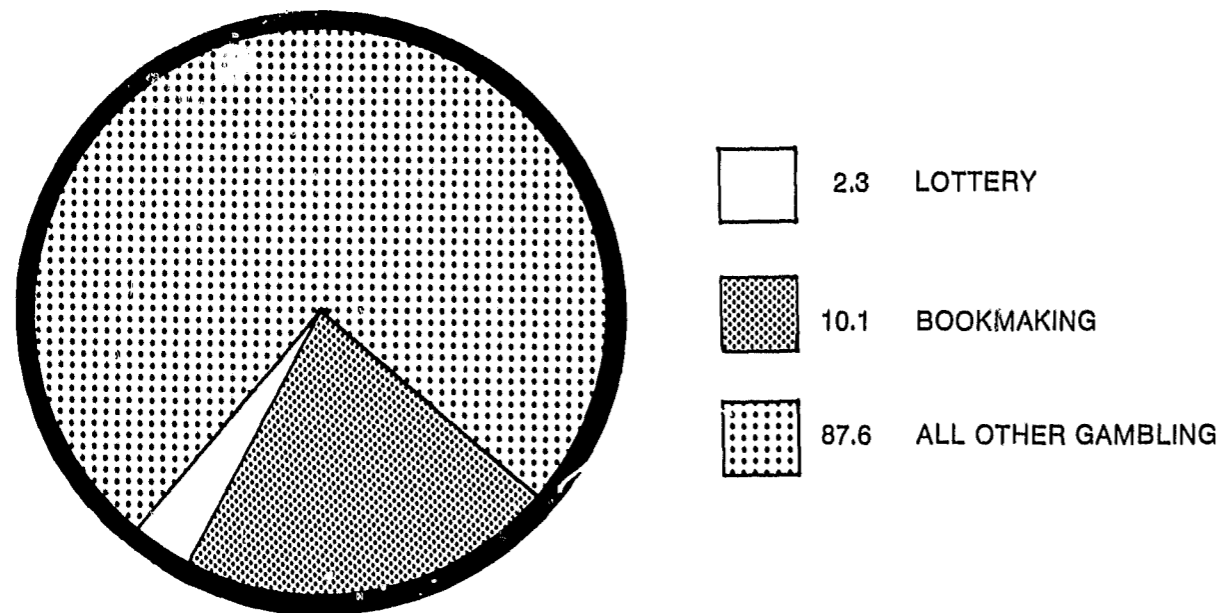
TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE — 1978

Murder	233	84	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	82	6	—	—	—	—
Forcible Rape	315	141	—	—	—	1
Robbery	776	521	—	—	1	—
Aggravated Assault	2,483	617	—	—	—	1
Breaking and Entering	4,814	1,097	1	3	2	—
Larceny—Theft	9,413	3,173	5	5	1	10
Auto Theft	1,387	160	—	—	2	1
Other Assaults	4,774	1,231	—	1	—	3
Arson	308	41	—	1	—	2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,172	290	—	—	—	—
Fraud	9,875	1,241	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement	62	8	—	—	—	—
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	1,994	422	—	—	—	4
Vandalism	1,015	79	—	—	1	—
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	1,600	444	2	—	—	—
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	189	345	—	2	—	—
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	508	94	—	1	—	1
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,725	1,200	—	1	—	4
Gambling	184	261	—	—	—	—
Offenses Against Family and Children	1,763	174	1	4	—	—
Driving Under the Influence	34,093	2,176	1	1	3	4
Liquor Laws	6,485	353	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness	61,590	4,372	3	7	4	14
Disorderly Conduct	8,648	1,589	1	3	1	5
Vagrancy	87	29	—	—	—	—
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	19,390	4,142	2	6	1	25
Curfew and Loitering Laws	420	39	—	—	—	—
Runaways	1,632	109	—	—	3	3

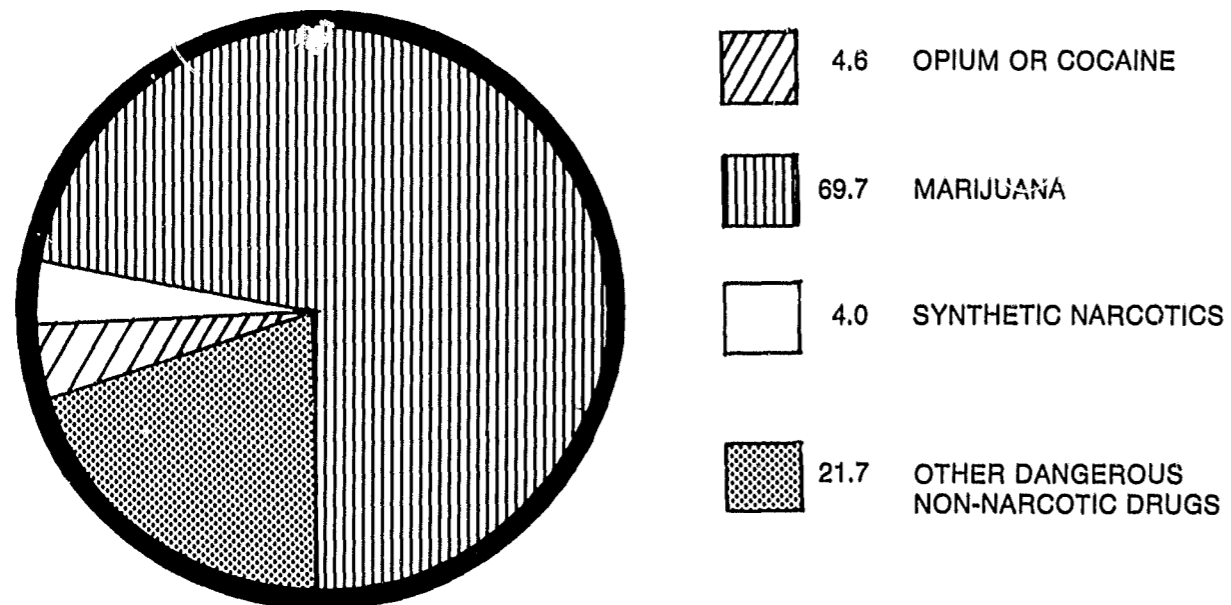
ARRESTS BY RACE FOR PART I CRIMES

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
1978	19,503 77.0	5,799 22.9	6	8	6	13	25,335

BREAKDOWN OF GAMBLING ARRESTS 1978



BREAKDOWN OF NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS 1978



NARCOTIC ARRESTS 1974—1978

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
1978	10,930	503	4.6	7,624	69.7	437	4.0	2,366	21.7
			4.6		62.2		4.2		21.9

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

1978 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

Adair	10	1	9	0	0
Allen	12	0	11	0	1
Anderson	24	0	24	0	0
Ballard	11	0	11	0	0
Barren	91	4	80	1	6
Bath	37	2	32	0	3
Bell	116	2	109	2	3
Boone	130	16	109	5	0
Bourbon	65	2	59	0	4
Boyd	127	6	108	2	11
Boyle	64	1	55	5	3
Bracken	6	1	4	1	0
Breathitt	32	1	31	0	0
Breckinridge	14	0	13	1	0
Bullitt	94	1	78	3	12
Butler	12	1	11	0	0
Caldwell	23	0	22	0	1
Calloway	38	3	30	3	2
Campbell	404	2	344	9	49
Carlisle	9	0	7	0	2
Carroll	66	0	58	3	5
Carter	33	1	28	4	0
Casey	29	0	28	0	1
Christian	283	14	228	13	28
Clark	84	1	67	4	12
Clay	47	0	45	0	2
Clinton	13	0	13	0	0
Crittenden	33	0	32	0	1
Cumberland	2	0	2	0	0
Daviess	398	15	287	63	33
Edmonson	6	0	5	0	1
Elliott	16	1	14	0	1
Estill	15	0	15	0	0
Fayette	364	112	219	21	12

1978 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

Fleming	13	0	13	0	0
Floyd	71	0	66	3	2
Franklin	183	5	168	2	8
Fulton	19	0	17	0	2
Gallatin	28	0	25	0	3
Garrard	11	1	10	0	0
Grant	81	2	77	0	2
Graves	46	3	39	0	4
Grayson	51	2	39	2	8
Green	8	0	8	0	0
Greenup	157	5	131	15	6
Hancock	11	0	9	1	1
Hardin	235	8	204	5	18
Harlan	152	3	137	5	7
Harrison	28	0	24	0	4
Hart	32	0	32	0	0
Henderson	203	6	183	10	4
Henry	20	0	20	0	0
Hickman	10	2	6	2	0
Hopkins	66	3	60	1	2
Jackson	22	0	22	0	0
Jefferson	2,736	183	597	109	1,847
Jessamine	43	0	41	1	1
Johnson	48	2	36	3	7
Kenton	368	4	339	10	15
Knott	35	2	33	0	0
Knox	60	0	59	0	1
Larue	40	1	37	2	0
Laurel	268	2	250	0	16
Lawrence	68	2	55	2	9
Lee	11	1	7	0	3
Leslie	91	0	86	1	4
Letcher	65	1	62	0	2
Lewis	4	0	4	0	0

1978 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

Lincoln	32	0	27	3	2
Livingston	12	0	12	0	0
Logan	49	0	45	0	4
Lyon	14	0	12	1	1
McCracken	285	1	202	34	48
McCreary	34	0	32	2	0
McLean	32	0	31	0	1
Madison	174	5	157	4	8
Magoffin	17	1	15	0	1
Marion	45	1	41	1	2
Marshall	46	0	43	1	2
Martin	15	2	13	0	0
Mason	11	0	11	0	0
Meade	49	0	46	0	3
Menifee	4	0	4	0	0
Mercer	36	8	25	0	3
Metcalfe	3	0	3	0	0
Monroe	36	0	33	0	3
Montgomery	77	1	51	8	17
Morgan	32	0	30	2	0
Muhlenberg	53	3	49	0	1
Nelson	77	0	77	0	0
Nicholas	8	0	8	0	0
Ohio	41	0	34	5	2
Oldham	116	9	97	9	1
Owen	5	0	3	2	0
Owsley	9	0	9	0	0
Pendleton	32	4	27	0	1
Perry	101	1	92	4	4
Pike	155	1	144	6	4
Powell	96	1	91	0	4
Pulaski	235	13	183	8	31
Robertson	6	0	6	0	0
Rockcastle	13	0	13	0	0

1978 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

Rowan	119	3	104	7	5
Russell	13	0	13	0	0
Scott	42	0	37	0	5
Shelby	63	2	56	2	3
Simpson	22	4	17	0	1
Spencer	14	0	14	0	0
Taylor	58	2	55	0	1
Todd	16	0	12	3	1
Trigg	9	0	9	0	0
Trimble	16	0	16	0	0
Union	31	1	26	2	2
Warren	302	11	259	12	20
Washington	5	0	5	0	0
Wayne	28	0	24	2	2
Webster	27	0	26	0	1
Whitley	89	1	77	5	6
Wolfe	52	0	51	0	1
Woodford	82	3	73	0	6

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1978

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	7
Robbery	0	0	0	1	6	0	10	5
Aggravated Assault	23	10	10	1	13	3	30	18
Breaking and Entering	19	19	1	10	43	3	46	60
Larceny—Theft	18	17	22	9	65	9	89	148
Auto Theft	6	1	5	5	30	2	16	8
Other Assaults	7	9	6	14	39	1	38	32
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Forgery and Counterfeiting	3	13	5	2	8	2	2	7
Fraud	92	42	133	17	212	3	18	25
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	6	8	4	4	12	5	12	62
Vandalism	4	1	0	0	7	0	3	16
Weapons: Carrying, Possession Etc.	0	3	4	0	50	3	49	21
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	5
Narcotic Drug Laws	10	12	24	11	91	37	116	130
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	0	0	1	5	7	1	14	22
Driving Under the Influence	139	106	131	66	563	70	375	551
Liquor Laws	33	29	24	34	104	10	101	46
Drunkenness	398	154	95	49	732	159	1,133	307
Disorderly Conduct	39	15	27	6	143	14	156	61
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	38	73	58	39	391	33	352	165
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Runaways	3	0	4	0	14	4	10	42

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1978

1	5	4	0	11	1	1	0	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	9
0	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	1	0	4	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	20
0	5	3	0	2	0	2	2	1	7	8	0	8	3	0	26
15	16	10	5	22	3	8	6	5	7	13	5	5	16	7	73
17	32	57	20	11	28	31	21	18	32	51	0	7	13	9	143
41	98	119	8	16	14	6	16	24	41	249	0	21	18	28	356
8	20	3	2	21	4	17	9	9	5	9	3	3	8	6	15
31	88	65	2	33	16	6	16	23	16	20	4	13	36	9	132
8	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	5	2	1
5	14	14	4	2	11	2	4	4	13	3	1	10	5	2	51
98	39	63	17	21	131	104	68	17	158	5	5	32	53	191	350
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	18
18	8	4	3	9	9	25	5	1	6	104	0	6	6	0	48
4	51	0	0	4	0	2	0	3	0	12	1	1	12	1	33
14	22	13	5	2	2	12	4	2	4	30	0	3	5	3	46
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	32	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	4	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	8	0	3	2	1	10
65	127	64	6	32	14	94	12	23	38	404	9	66	33	29	283
0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	4
10	38	8	1	3	7	8	5	12	27	22	1	17	10	6	67
273	329	372	38	288	131	605	109	208	247	603	27	135	300	131	650
27	134	39	2	19	47	60	9	22	24	372	1	29	21	15	112
389	1,003	417	31	768	166	548	202	266	141	1,205	22	334	486	337	944
29	92	47	21	59	87	62	21	23	23	474	3	34	17	36	153
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
94	192	241	40	104	125	153	71	98	130	345	15	13	64	185	596
0	2	5	0	1	0	3	0	8	0	9	0	2	0	0	2
5	22	10	0	6	3	26	7	1	0	31	0	3	5	0	65

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1978

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	4	1	2	0	8	0	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Forcible Rape	3	1	0	0	0	6	0	0
Robbery	9	3	0	0	0	21	0	0
Aggravated Assault	18	22	8	2	4	82	3	5
Breaking and Entering	52	29	9	9	5	304	14	0
Larceny—Theft	153	47	11	11	16	449	2	0
Auto Theft	25	16	3	0	12	86	0	0
Other Assaults	63	62	24	3	21	351	5	2
Arson	3	2	0	1	0	24	4	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	28	2	5	0	5	179	0	0
Fraud	271	31	82	15	75	940	22	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	23	21	7	1	2	63	3	0
Vandalism	3	4	0	0	0	181	2	0
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	15	15	2	3	1	33	0	2
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	8	0	2	0	0	20	0	0
Narcotic Drug Laws	84	47	13	33	2	398	6	16
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	46	5	5	8	30	94	1	0
Driving Under the Influence	371	302	209	118	157	774	64	65
Liquor Laws	100	50	22	20	11	393	31	9
Drunkenness	1,066	869	361	58	296	1,693	192	134
Disorderly Conduct	120	51	19	17	47	292	8	7
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	466	129	165	36	66	826	15	12
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	1	0	0	0	0	38	0	0
Runaways	27	21	0	1	0	185	0	0

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1978

2	13	1	6	4	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	8
0	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	5	1	1	0	0	2	0
0	35	0	2	6	2	0	0	2	1	4	4	3	0	7	3
4	128	0	3	5	2	0	2	1	4	1	2	5	0	20	16
18	227	1	39	43	13	1	2	11	18	13	0	9	3	32	117
5	407	11	32	42	22	3	13	18	51	37	19	41	10	69	89
12	1,285	19	32	171	34	0	11	24	86	31	4	165	3	197	137
2	88	0	15	32	2	0	3	19	7	0	5	17	0	34	50
6	338	9	20	21	34	4	21	21	78	9	14	63	5	31	128
0	7	1	5	13	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	5	0	2	7
1	124	3	4	17	6	0	4	3	12	6	5	9	1	22	13
30	419	51	10	812	115	0	67	10	389	163	27	116	13	198	71
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
4	257	3	13	37	8	2	12	22	4	12	0	14	0	51	6
1	130	5	4	15	0	0	2	3	37	0	0	25	0	17	18
3	89	1	30	31	5	4	1	3	3	10	1	8	0	39	40
0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	57	0	3	3	2	0	1	4	2	1	0	4	1	12	4
15	364	13	71	183	19	28	11	81	46	51	8	157	11	235	152
0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	2
1	159	0	1	5	11	17	7	7	30	11	0	43	1	29	19
108	499	112	645	862	222	92	115	427	302	173	68	449	72	1,188	617
23	127	6	80	115	29	45	14	41	41	34	3	18	22	94	132
85	4,641	142	1,075	940	171	92	151	58	319	288	106	458	64	969	1,326
9	456	21	26	91	12	4	14	16	66	27	14	63	109	117	103
0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	0
46	846	48	77	380	66	12	57	277	224	71	40	155	19	208	392
0	42	0	1	36	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
0	262	0	5	25	1	14	0	42	10	4	0	20	3	107	10

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1978

	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP
Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	69
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Forcible Rape	0	0	4	1	2	3	0	177
Robbery	1	2	26	1	0	8	0	627
Aggravated Assault	8	6	31	8	3	37	12	850
Breaking and Entering	11	22	68	4	12	59	21	1,694
Larceny—Theft	8	21	381	7	12	92	16	4,266
Auto Theft	5	3	36	5	0	30	2	206
Other Assaults	7	22	112	2	4	72	10	1,857
Arson	2	1	8	0	0	4	6	80
Forgery and Counterfeiting	12	6	50	0	2	12	1	272
Fraud	18	79	216	66	19	225	18	336
Embezzlement	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	3	4	21	7	11	2	3	500
Vandalism	3	1	18	2	0	7	0	9
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	3	10	30	3	1	20	5	631
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	460
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	0	1	16	0	0	10	0	252
Narcotic Drug Laws	28	32	203	20	10	66	22	2,736
Gambling	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	313
Offenses Against Family	3	10	25	3	2	23	7	355
Driving Under the Influence	125	273	603	91	107	432	128	3,794
Liquor Laws	22	67	223	9	24	39	49	898
Drunkenness	226	423	655	91	66	476	551	7,176
Disorderly Conduct	37	40	131	8	15	65	49	3,014
Vagrancy	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	19
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	80	49	409	8	34	193	66	6,552
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	0	83	0	0	10	0	4
Runaways	3	4	56	0	0	10	1	133

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1978

0	2	5	0	4	0	1	0	1	4	3	0	1	1	2	2
1	1	2	0	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	12	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	0
2	4	53	0	0	0	19	0	1	1	7	4	11	0	4	0
6	33	58	10	27	7	35	18	21	29	27	7	7	2	15	8
17	9	216	8	19	13	66	17	20	21	36	18	16	12	38	5
29	26	503	10	43	36	47	17	8	24	39	4	18	11	46	4
5	3	31	2	6	2	45	12	3	11	15	3	5	1	3	4
28	16	103	23	27	27	35	20	18	34	43	8	40	1	33	9
0	1	6	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	1	0
4	23	18	0	5	1	13	1	8	3	6	2	1	0	12	1
124	1	10	4	3	124	8	4	55	12	6	2	136	6	188	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	3	277	1	23	9	35	5	6	4	16	6	7	2	2	0
4	1	144	7	6	0	11	4	3	7	2	4	1	0	0	6
9	10	69	14	20	6	56	6	6	12	13	1	7	1	12	1
0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	28	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	4	2	1	1	0	2
43	48	368	35	60	40	268	68	11	91	65	4	32	12	49	14
0	0	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	5	43	2	3	12	19	11	3	9	0	1	24	1	22	0
370	160	1,105	115	245	146	551	154	137	101	295	82	114	108	265	86
72	31	303	78	34	53	76	2	19	24	66	6	19	4	17	12
657	468	2,096	436	480	126	1,165	288	165	457	1,020	144	360	43	239	39
81	24	533	50	37	23	75	19	21	18	68	39	59	17	32	11
1	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
161	47	751	39	64	54	181	56	73	60	171	39	159	28	122	48
0	1	70	0	1	4	69	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1	3	165	2	5	3	49	0	1	0	7	3	2	3	7	0

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1978

	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	6	2	0	4	5	1	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	9	4	0	8	0	1	0	1
Robbery	26	3	0	1	0	11	5	0
Aggravated Assault	54	28	2	34	10	16	6	34
Breaking and Entering	125	40	19	59	24	35	24	12
Larceny—Theft	361	67	14	207	10	44	30	9
Auto Theft	50	21	4	36	1	7	7	21
Total for Above Offenses	632	100	30	350	50	105	72	77
Other Assaults	59	58	8	39	14	46	12	20
Arson	1	5	0	4	5	0	0	5
Forgery and Counterfeiting	11	17	4	5	0	18	1	2
Fraud	154	62	41	98	1	76	25	5
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	31	30	0	38	2	7	5	14
Vandalism	0	2	1	13	0	6	4	5
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	32	5	4	25	6	8	1	1
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	3	3	0	3	1	7	3	1
Narcotic Drug Laws	285	34	32	174	17	45	46	15
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Offenses Against Family	50	21	2	13	0	1	18	6
Driving Under the Influence	1,108	163	59	1,037	351	291	224	110
Liquor Laws	128	10	21	123	64	24	26	15
Drunkenness	1,433	511	100	1,914	1,310	497	157	513
Disorderly Conduct	263	45	14	246	35	50	16	10
Vagrancy	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	464	181	42	419	31	135	75	53
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	3	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Runaways	6	6	1	54	2	2	2	1

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1978

	MASON	MEADE	MENTEE	MERCER	METCALFE	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MORGAN	MUHLEBERG	NELSON	NICHOLAS	OKM	OLDFIELD	OWEN	OXLEY	PEROLETON
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	2	1	1	0	3	1	2	2	2	2	0	6	3	0	0	1
6	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	20	2	2	5	8	1	0	1	
6	15	3	11	3	8	13	5	18	15	10	9	45	3	4	6	
26	36	8	30	7	15	20	29	52	35	8	52	40	0	1	12	
20	35	0	25	13	8	32	4	52	77	9	28	49	0	6	9	
15	19	4	6	2	0	2	11	8	7	7	7	12	6	2	1	
74	113	17	74	26	30	76	64	167	180	37	107	159	11	13	32	
7	37	1	17	11	1	28	0	33	36	5	24	27	2	0	5	
2	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	
2	3	0	1	5	0	4	1	9	13	1	5	9	0	0	0	
11	160	1	47	39	2	377	7	64	194	56	94	186	7	0	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	
4	20	0	8	0	3	2	1	8	12	2	3	11	2	0	5	
14	5	1	2	0	2	14	2	20	3	2	0	4	1	0	3	
4	4	0	8	5	13	14	1	6	7	0	7	6	0	3	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	7	5	1	0	5	0	0	0	
11	49	4	36	3	36	77	32	53	77	8	41	116	5	9	32	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	
2	6	0	3	2	1	14	2	16	29	6	3	13	2	0	1	
93	256	43	226	37	156	338	111	319	524	34	160	263	41	56	81	
5	28	7	31	9	22	62	53	66	58	3	36	63	7	9	13	
233	219	82	293	188	576	780	303	349	475	56	216	117	29	104	37	
37	18	7	63	29	38	70	18	54	59	4	45	30	11	2	18	
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	58	8	103	25	54	60	25	76	183	42	80	184	14	0	45	
0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	3	14	3	1	1	
691	632	172	610	301	641	1,023	610	1,244	1,017	269	1,203	1,202	165	167	203	

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1978

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	8	11	2	8	1	1	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	5	11	1	4	0	3	2	1
Robbery	2	2	2	15	3	2	4	7
Aggravated Assault	45	94	7	23	3	22	9	2
Breaking and Entering	33	46	9	72	5	35	26	9
Larceny-Theft	59	147	7	155	2	38	34	22
Auto Theft	16	25	8	19	0	20	5	2
Other Assaults	43	222	4	87	0	23	17	13
Arson	4	9	0	9	0	3	1	8
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	4	0	14	0	7	1	16
Fraud	12	81	32	218	0	57	99	32
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	13	17	5	53	0	36	14	4
Vandalism	17	12	0	4	2	11	5	6
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	32	23	12	24	1	6	7	2
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	3	5	0	5	0	2	2	3
Narcotic Drug Laws	101	155	96	235	6	13	119	13
Gambling	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Offenses Against Family	7	40	5	44	2	8	6	10
Driving Under the Influence	439	506	165	414	9	155	330	266
Liquor Laws	25	102	26	100	0	52	48	29
Drunkenness	1,476	1,721	567	1,013	2	259	413	497
Disorderly Conduct	100	117	30	106	1	49	33	27
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	94	373	59	508	14	206	93	181
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	11	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Runaways	14	33	3	4	0	12	11	3

TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY — 1978

5	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	4	6	1	1	1	5	2	0
0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
3	4	2	1	0	2	3	0	2	6	1	2	3	3	0	3
2	12	4	0	1	3	2	0	6	29	0	2	8	2	0	5
9	24	14	5	4	1	4	3	16	120	7	8	8	23	0	12
23	31	27	4	27	20	6	9	23	234	10	30	32	76	3	14
46	57	34	5	86	9	12	9	24	490	13	17	15	180	0	37
3	18	5	0	5	3	6	4	5	40	0	3	3	30	4	1
71	22	38	6	17	8	2	7	34	152	8	58	21	100	5	21
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	0	8	0	4	0	0
11	30	9	4	6	0	2	0	8	123	2	11	2	7	0	5
104	196	174	47	268	40	4	11	30	193	2	113	8	48	2	138
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
18	33	6	3	2	9	3	5	5	53	5	13	0	21	0	6
0	6	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	66	2	1	0	9	2	0
9	14	10	0	4	4	2	2	3	76	1	8	7	30	3	21
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	1	4	0	1	0	2	2	2	8	0	0	4	5	0	0
42	63	22	14	58	16	9	16	31	302	5	28	27	89	52	82
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	1	0	0
20	3	14	5	4	14	1	13	10	59	1	20	2	19	1	5
183	296	117	50	251	200	97	99	168	1,120	85	152	113	405	86	446
0	33	14	11	13	35	12	14	35	235	4	42	17	69	3	95
221	315	164	68	309	105	80	66	179	1,672	146	716	78	883	367	504
27	54	38	4	21	5	9	9	13	246	23	163	13	113	5	42
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
74	88	58	24	88	69	18	26	95	597	29	194	40	315	16	232
0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
5	9	0	1	0	2	0	1	3	47	0	12	0	25	2	6

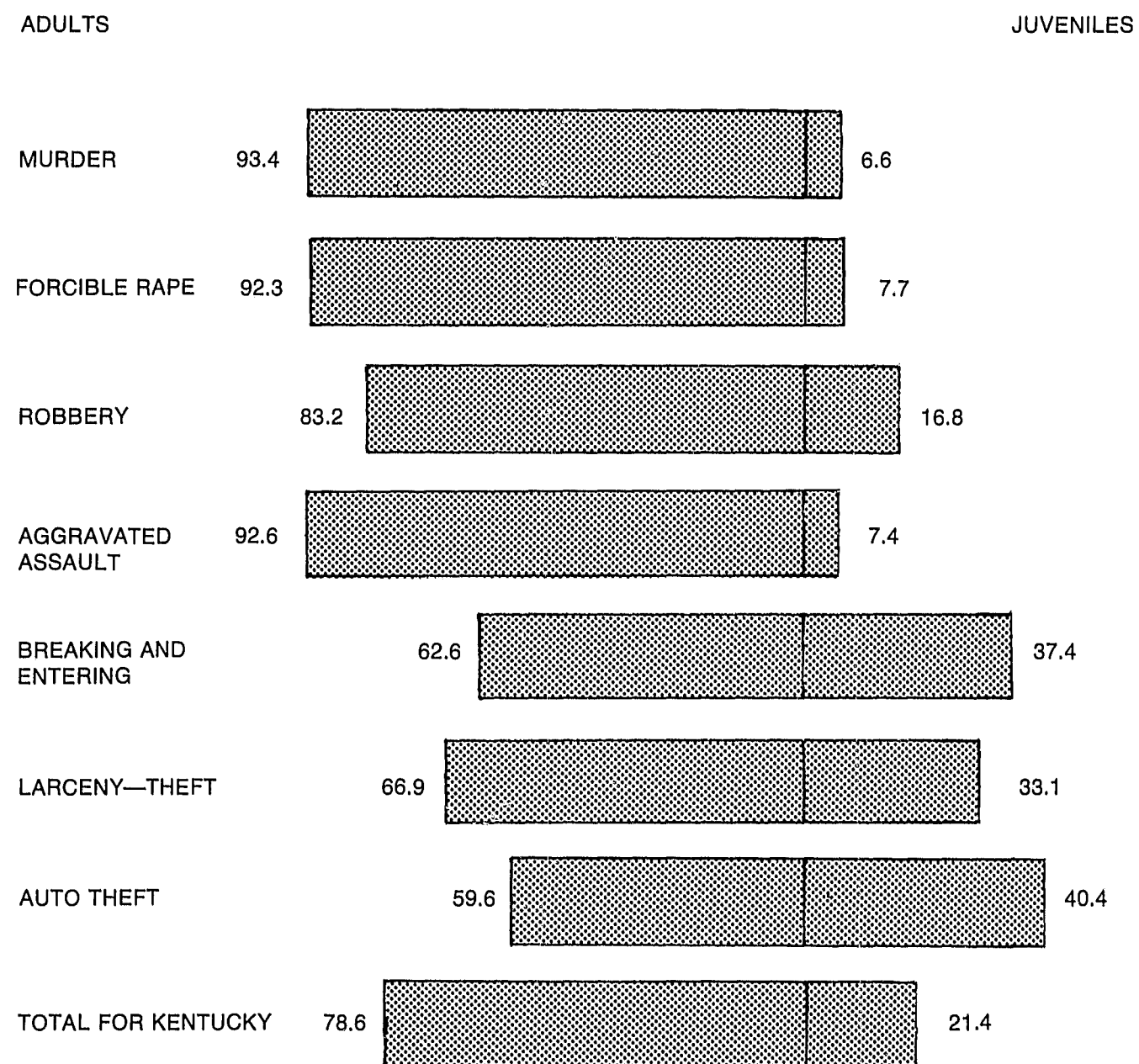
TOTAL CLEARANCE RATES

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BREAKING & ENTERING	LARCENY	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL
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
1978	90.5	63.0	34.0	63.8	17.3	16.5	17.9	19.6
AVG	87.4	64.6	37.6	71.3	19.1	17.1	17.7	21.1

CLEARANCE RATES BY AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

	REPORTED PART I OFFENSES - 1978	CASES CLEARED		% CLEARED BY	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	ADULT	JUVENILE
Purchase	4,402	1,003	22.8	75.2	24.8
Pennyrite	4,733	1,174	24.8	70.8	29.2
Green River	5,442	1,299	23.9	65.8	34.2
Barren River	4,902	1,246	25.4	75.8	24.2
Lincoln Trail	3,074	688	22.4	70.4	29.7
Jefferson	37,034	6,822	18.4	65.2	34.8
Northern Kentucky	11,702	1,345	11.5	70.3	29.7
Buffalo Trace	550	114	20.7	70.2	29.8
Gateway	1,185	182	15.4	82.4	17.6
FIVCO	2,722	448	16.5	78.6	21.4
Big Sandy	1,769	485	27.4	80.0	20.0
Kentucky River	1,384	410	29.6	79.0	21.0
Cumberland Valley	3,811	962	25.2	75.5	24.5
Lake Cumberland	2,323	656	28.2	77.9	22.1
Bluegrass	20,664	3,869	18.7	70.0	30.0
STATE TOTALS	105,697	20,703	19.6	70.1	30.0

PERCENT OF ADULT-JUVENILE INVOLVEMENT IN TOTAL INDEX OF OFFENSES CLEARED—1978



POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA 1978

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1977 - 1978

Adairville	2	1	2	1	0	0
Albany	3	5	3	3	0	2
Alexandria	3	4	3	4	0	0
Anchorage	13	13	9	9	4	4
Ashland	57	50	53	48	4	2
Auburn	1	2	1	2	0	0
Audubon Park	2	5	2	5	0	0
Augusta	4	2	3	2	1	0
Barbourville	15	12	15	8	0	4
Bardstown	19	18	14	13	5	5
Beattyville	6	4	5	3	1	1
Beaver Dam	2	4	2	4	0	0
Bellevue	11	10	9	8	2	2
Benton	10	9	7	7	3	2
Berea	16	18	11	13	5	5
Bloomfield	7	9	4	4	3	5
Bowling Green	84	85	69	70	15	15
Brandenburg	3	3	3	3	0	0
Bromley	0	1	0	1	0	0
Brooksville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Buechel	3	4	3	3	0	1
Burkin	1	2	1	2	0	0
Burkesville	7	8	5	5	2	3
Burnside	2	2	2	2	0	0
Cadiz	9	11	7	6	2	5
Calhoun	1	1	1	1	0	0
Calvert City	2	3	2	2	0	1
Campbellsville	16	16	13	14	3	2
Carlisle	2	4	2	3	0	1
Carrollton	14	12	14	11	0	1
Catlettsburg	7	5	7	5	0	0
Cave City	5	4	5	4	0	0
Central City	7	8	7	8	0	0
Clarkson	1	1	1	1	0	0
Clay City	0	2	0	2	0	0
Clinton	3	3	3	3	0	0

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1977 - 1978 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Cloverport	1	2	1	2	0	0
Cold Springs	2	2	2	2	0	0
Columbia	11	10	7	7	4	3
Corbin	19	18	13	14	6	4
Corydon	1	1	1	1	0	0
Covington	122	121	101	98	21	23
Crab Orchard	1	1	1	1	0	0
Crescent Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crescent Springs	7	5	6	4	1	1
Crofton	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cumberland	10	12	7	9	3	3
Cynthiana	18	16	14	13	4	3
Danville	32	26	27	23	5	3
Dawson Springs	7	8	5	5	2	3
Dayton	7	8	7	7	0	1
Douglas Hills	5	3	4	3	1	0
Dry Ridge	1	1	1	1	0	0
Earlington	2	2	2	2	0	0
Eddyville	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edgewood	4	5	4	5	0	0
Edmonton	4	4	4	4	0	0
Elizabethtown	25	26	20	20	5	6
Elkton	8	5	5	5	3	0
Elsmere	7	7	7	7	0	0
Eminence	5	5	4	4	1	1
Erlanger	21	22	19	19	2	3
Evarts	1	2	1	2	0	0
Fairview	0	0	0	0	0	0
Falmouth	3	4	3	3	0	1
Flatwoods	9	13	5	9	4	4
Flemingsburg	7	5	6	5	1	0
Florence	26	31	22	24	4	7
Ft. Mitchell	10	12	8	10	2	2
Ft Thomas	21	22	20	21	1	1
Ft. Wright	2	3	2	3	0	0

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1977 - 1978 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Frankfort	43	56	37	45	6	11
Franklin	17	15	14	11	3	4
Fulton	9	10	8	9	1	1
Gamallel	2	2	2	2	0	0
Georgetown	17	17	16	13	1	4
Glasgow	26	26	23	20	3	6
Grayson	6	6	6	6	0	0
Greensburg	4	5	4	4	0	1
Greenup	3	3	3	3	0	0
Greenville	7	6	7	6	0	0
Guthrie	3	3	3	3	0	0
Hardinsburg	4	4	4	4	0	0
Harlan	7	10	5	6	2	4
Harrodsburg	15	18	12	12	3	6
Hartford	2	3	2	3	0	0
Hawesville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hazard	17	18	12	12	5	6
Henderson	43	45	36	39	7	6
Hickman	6	8	6	4	0	4
Highland Heights	3	3	3	3	0	0
Hindman	1	3	1	3	0	0
Hodgenville	7	9	6	5	1	4
Hopkinsville	52	45	44	40	8	5
Horse Cave	3	3	3	3	0	0
Hustonville	2	2	2	2	0	0
Independence	1	2	1	2	0	0
Irvine	11	10	7	6	4	4
Irrington	1	1	1	1	0	0
Jackson	7	8	7	8	0	0
Jamestown	4	5	4	5	0	0
Jeffersontown	23	27	16	20	7	7
Jenkins	6	4	5	4	1	0
Junction City	6	4	4	3	2	1
LaGrange	6	9	4	4	2	5
Lake Side Park	2	4	2	4	0	0

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1977 - 1978 (CONT'D)

Lakeview	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lancaster	6	10	6	6	0	4
Lawrenceburg	13	11	9	8	4	3
Lebanon	13	15	10	10	3	5
Lebanon Junction	1	3	1	2	1	1
Leitchfield	11	14	7	9	4	5
Lewisburg	2	1	2	1	0	0
Lewisport	1	2	1	2	0	0
Lexington	412	452	344	343	68	109
Liberty	6	7	6	7	0	0
Livermore	2	2	2	2	0	0
London	16	16	12	12	4	4
Loretto	1	1	1	1	0	0
Louisa	9	9	5	5	4	4
Louisville	938	916	727	716	211	200
Loyall	0	1	0	1	0	0
Ludlow	11	13	7	9	4	4
Madisonville	39	37	33	31	6	6
Manchester	6	10	5	5	1	5
Marion	9	9	8	7	1	2
Martin	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mayfield	26	28	25	24	1	4
Maysville	21	22	14	15	7	7
Melbourne	1	0	1	0	0	0
Middlesboro	27	24	27	24	0	0
Millersburg	1	1	1	1	0	0
Monticello	11	13	10	8	1	5
Morehead	20	22	15	16	5	6
Morganfield	5	8	5	7	0	1
Morgantown	5	4	4	4	1	0
Mt. Sterling	19	19	14	11	5	8
Mt. Vernon	4	2	3	2	1	0
Mt. Washington	3	3	3	3	0	0
Muldraugh	4	3	4	3	0	0
Munfordville	2	2	2	2	0	0
Murray	27	28	23	24	4	4

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1977 - 1978 (CONT'D)

Neon	1	3	1	3	0	0
New Castle	0	1	0	1	0	0
New Haven	3	5	3	4	0	1
Newport	57	49	41	43	16	6
Nicholasville	16	20	15	16	1	4
Nortonville	1	1	1	0	0	1
Oak Grove	6	8	4	5	2	3
Olive Hill	5	3	5	3	0	0
Owensboro	102	114	77	88	25	26
Owenton	2	2	2	2	0	0
Owingsville	3	2	3	2	0	0
Paducah	71	70	65	64	6	6
Paintsville	11	9	10	9	1	0
Paris	20	18	16	14	4	4
Park Hills	5	5	4	4	1	1
Pembroke	1	1	1	1	0	0
PeWee Valley	2	3	2	3	0	0
Pikeville	11	11	11	11	0	0
Pineville	9	11	6	8	3	3
Prestonsburg	10	10	10	10	0	0
Princeton	17	17	14	12	3	5
Prospect	7	6	5	5	2	1
Providence	7	9	6	6	1	3
Raceland	4	2	4	2	0	0
Radcliff	16	17	16	17	0	0
Ravenna	2	2	2	2	0	0
Richmond	28	33	22	29	6	4
Russell	8	9	8	9	0	0
Russell Springs	5	4	5	4	0	0
Russellville	18	18	13	13	5	5
St. Matthews	20	18	18	16	2	2
Salyersville	4	1	4	1	0	0
Scottsville	13	13	9	9	4	4
Sebree	2	1	2	1	0	0
Shelbyville	10	10	10	10	0	0

FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES
1977 - 1978 (CONT'D)

Shepherdsville	4	4	4	4	0	0
Shively	21	22	19	19	2	3
Somerset	29	29	27	23	2	6
Southgate	4	4	4	4	0	0
Springfield	11	16	6	6	5	10
Stanford	9	9	4	5	5	4
Stanton	0	4	0	4	0	0
Sturgis	3	4	3	4	0	0
Taylor Mill	1	1	1	1	0	0
Taylorsville	2	3	2	3	0	0
Tompkinsville	5	6	5	6	0	0
Uniontown	2	3	2	3	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	5	7	5	5	0	2
Walton	2	2	2	2	0	0
Warsaw	2	2	2	2	0	0
West Liberty	8	5	4	5	4	0
West Point	9	8	5	4	4	4
Wheelwright	1	1	1	1	0	0
Whitesburg	4	4	4	4	0	0
Wilder	3	3	3	3	0	0
Williamsburg	7	6	7	5	0	1
Williamstown	1	5	1	1	0	4
Wilmore	2	1	2	1	0	0
Winchester	35	32	29	26	6	6
Wingo	1	1	1	1	0	0
Wurtland	0	2	0	2	0	0

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS
EMPLOYEES 1977 — 1978

Adair	3	3	3	3	0	0
Allen	3	7	3	7	0	0
Anderson	3	3	3	3	0	0
Ballard	6	4	5	4	1	0
Barren	5	6	4	5	1	1
Bath	7	6	4	3	3	3
Bell	12	11	11	6	1	5
Boone	5	8	4	7	1	1
Bourbon	5	7	4	6	1	1
Boyd	6	9	6	6	0	3
Boyle	7	8	7	7	0	1
Bracken	2	1	1	1	1	0
Breathitt	3	10	2	9	1	1
Breckinridge	5	5	5	3	0	2
Bullitt	10	5	7	3	3	2
Butler	4	4	4	3	0	1
Caldwell	5	5	5	5	0	0
Calloway	5	7	4	6	1	1
Carlisle	3	3	3	3	0	0
Carroll	4	3	4	2	0	1
Carter	5	6	4	5	1	1
Casey	4	5	4	5	0	0
Christian	6	8	6	3	0	5
Clark	5	6	5	4	0	2
Clay	4	6	3	2	1	4
Clinton	4	3	4	2	0	1
Crittenden	2	3	2	3	0	0
Cumberland	3	3	2	3	1	0
Daviess	20	24	17	15	3	9
Edmonson	3	3	3	2	0	1
Elliott	3	2	2	1	1	1
Estill	4	6	4	3	0	3
Fleming	2	2	1	1	1	1
Floyd	4	5	3	3	1	2
Franklin	7	5	4	4	3	1

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEES 1977 — 1978

Fulton	2	4	2	4	0	0
Gallatin	2	3	2	2	0	1
Garrard	3	4	3	4	0	0
Grant	3	3	2	2	1	1
Graves	6	9	5	8	1	1
Grayson	6	6	5	6	1	0
Green	4	4	4	4	0	0
Greenup	6	7	4	4	2	3
Hancock	8	7	4	3	4	4
Hardin	8	9	8	9	0	0
Harlan	5	7	5	6	0	1
Harrison	4	4	3	4	1	0
Hart	3	4	3	3	0	1
Henderson	15	15	15	15	0	0
Henry	3	3	2	2	1	1
Hickman	3	3	3	3	0	0
Hopkins	7	12	7	7	0	5
Jackson	3	5	3	3	0	2
Jessamine	5	4	5	4	0	0
Johnson	10	6	4	4	6	2
Knott	3	4	2	2	1	2
Knox	5	4	5	4	0	0
Larue	6	4	3	3	3	1
Laurel	5	8	5	8	0	0
Lawrence	4	4	2	2	2	2
Lee	4	3	2	2	2	1
Leslie	4	2	3	2	1	0
Letcher	5	5	3	4	2	1
Lewis	2	2	1	2	1	0
Lincoln	6	5	5	5	1	0
Livingston	4	7	3	5	1	2
Logan	7	8	7	8	0	0
Lyon	2	2	2	2	0	0
McCracken	17	20	13	17	4	3
McCreary	9	3	9	2	0	1

FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEES 1977 — 1978 (CONT'D)

McLean	2	2	2	2	0	0
Madison	6	7	6	7	0	0
Magoffin	4	5	3	3	1	2
Marion	3	3	2	2	1	1
Marshall	6	9	6	8	0	1
Martin	4	5	3	4	1	1
Mason	5	6	4	5	1	1
Meade	6	3	2	2	4	1
Menifee	4	1	4	1	0	0
Mercer	4	4	4	4	0	0
Meicalfe	3	5	3	5	0	0
Monroe	6	4	5	3	1	1
Montgomery	4	7	3	5	1	2
Morgan	3	4	2	3	1	1
Muhlenberg	5	8	4	8	1	0
Nelson	10	12	8	9	2	3
Nicholas	3	2	2	1	1	1
Ohio	5	5	4	5	1	0
Oldham	7	5	4	5	3	0
Owen	2	3	2	2	0	1
Owsley	5	4	4	3	1	1
Pendleton	2	2	2	2	0	0
Perry	5	8	3	6	2	2
Pike	10	17	8	12	2	5
Powell	6	12	6	6	0	6
Pulaski	16	15	10	12	6	3
Robertson	1	1	1	1	0	0
Rockcastle	2	4	2	4	0	0
Rowan	5	4	3	3	2	1
Russell	3	4	3	3	0	1
Scott	9	8	7	8	2	0
Shelby	5	6	4	5	1	1
Simpson	5	6	4	5	1	1
Spencer	3	3	2	2	1	1
Taylor	5	5	4	4	1	1

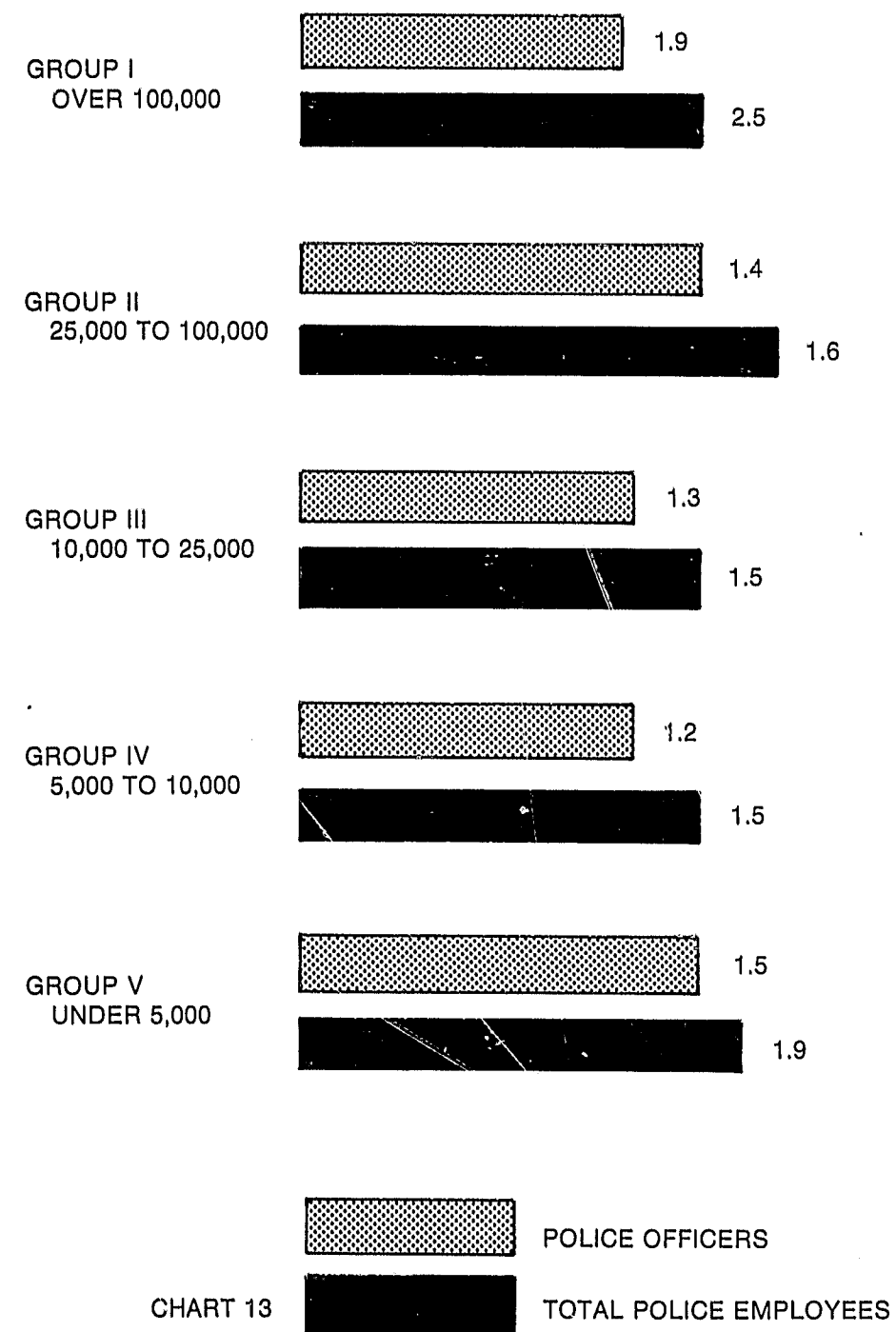
FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEES 1977 — 1978 (CONT'D)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Todd	3	4	3	3	0	1
Trigg	4	6	3	6	1	0
Trimble	1	3	1	3	0	0
Union	4	5	4	4	0	1
Warren	14	14	13	14	1	0
Washington	4	4	4	4	0	0
Wayne	5	8	4	7	1	1
Webster	8	8	5	5	3	3
Whitley	3	3	3	2	0	1
Wolfe	3	2	2	2	1	0
Woodford	5	5	5	5	0	0

FULL TIME STATE POLICE AND COUNTY POLICE EMPLOYEES 1977-1978

Boone County	19	23	15	17	4	6
Bullitt County	33	13	24	7	9	6
Campbell County	27	16	23	16	4	0
Christian County	15	21	11	17	4	4
Jefferson County	526	598	432	452	94	146
Kenton County	30	27	21	23	9	4
Lyon County	0	7	0	3	0	4
McCracken County	10	8	6	4	4	4
McCreary County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oldham County	0	5	0	5	0	0
Pike County	11	10	5	5	6	5
Woodford County	10	15	8	13	2	2
Campus Security						
Eastern Ky. Univ.	32	52	20	21	12	31
Jefferson Comm. College	9	9	9	9	0	0
Morehead St. Univ.	0	10	0	8	0	2
Northern Ky. Univ.	16	21	11	14	5	7
Univ. of Louisville	30	38	22	19	8	19
Western Ky. Univ.	32	37	26	34	6	3
Univ. of Ky. P.D.	42	41	34	37	8	5
Greater Cincinnati Airport	31	32	31	32	0	0
Fayette Co. School System Security	23	25	21	18	2	7
Kentucky State Police	1,402	1,490	924	951	478	539

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS 1978



This report prepared by the Kentucky State Police and paid by State funds — KRS57.375

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**, 1978

University of Kentucky, Center for Public Affairs: **Kentucky Personal Income Study**, 1977

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

END

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