

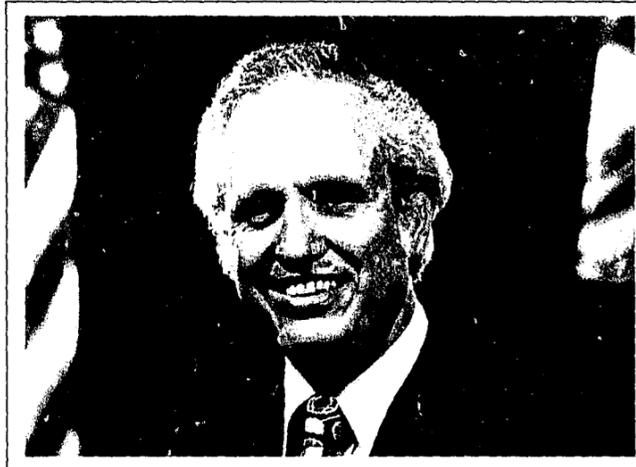
PREVENTION IN ACTION...

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REPORT ON KENTUCKY'S STATEWIDE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

1975 - 1977



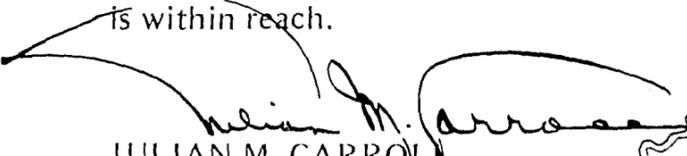
Kentucky's statewide crime prevention program is designed to prevent crime by reducing both criminal and victim *opportunity*. To be successful, it requires the active participation of every police officer and citizen in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

We began the Kentucky Crime Check program in October, 1975, with the hope that crime prevention techniques would curb serious crime, which had risen by more than 22% in Kentucky. At that time, typically urban crimes such as burglary, larceny, rape and assault had spread like a plague throughout the state, even to our most rural areas.

It is encouraging to note that statewide crime prevention efforts are beginning to reap dividends in real crime reduction and control. In 1976, a 3% reduction in serious crime was realized. During 1977, Kentucky's serious crime has dropped more than 12%. Burglary, our most perplexing problem, has been reduced by 10%, robbery by 27% and larceny thefts by 14%.

While these crime prevention efforts have resulted in real reductions in serious crime, the actual number of victims remains high—more than honest citizens can afford to tolerate.

The crime prevention effort, begun two years ago, must be sustained and expanded. I am convinced that if every citizen in each of Kentucky's cities and counties puts crime prevention into practice, millions of dollars in crime-reduction benefits for all citizens is within reach.


JULIAN M. CARROLL
Governor of Kentucky





The Kentucky Department of Justice is pleased to present this report to the Governor and members of the Kentucky General



Assembly on behalf of our Office of Crime Prevention, the 238 law enforcement agencies active in Kentucky Crime Check and the thousands of citizens who have already benefited from the program.

We can be proud of the achievements of our statewide crime prevention effort over the past two years.

This report was prepared by us to acquaint members of the General Assembly and the public with the services of the Kentucky Office of Crime Prevention and the many police departments throughout the Commonwealth affiliated with the program.

The future and continued success of this important effort is guaranteed by the support of the Governor and General Assembly as well as the active participation of all law enforcement agencies in Kentucky.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John L. Smith".

John L. Smith
Department of Justice

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**PREVENTION
IN
ACTION...**

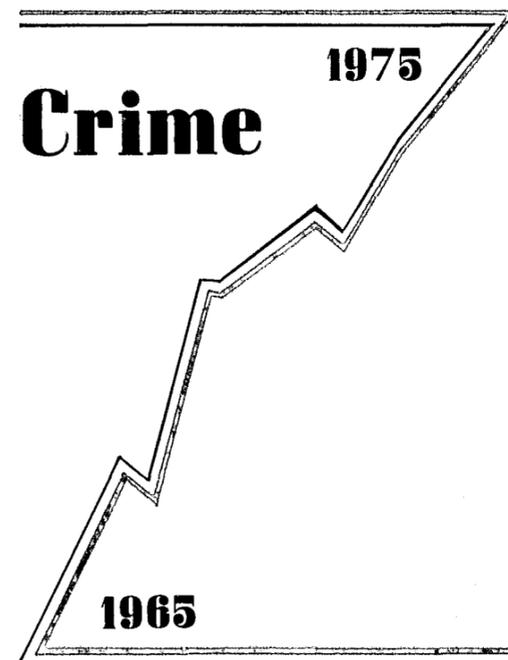


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1. Crime Prevention Approach

Spiraling increases in serious crime over the past decade provide a measure of our failure in controlling crime. Solutions have generally focused on improvements in the detection and arrest of criminal suspects, a fair and swift court system, stiffer penalties and different approaches to the imprisonment and rehabilitation of criminals.



The criminal justice system deals with crime *after-the-fact*. General law enforcement, courts and corrections must be maintained, supported and continually improved. However, a *before-the-fact* approach to crime must be instituted if we are to adequately control crime. In short, crime prevention must become a primary function of the criminal justice system as well as a by-product of citizen concern about the problem of crime.

Unfortunately, most professionals in the field of criminal justice have directed their skills and efforts to punitive and corrective solutions and through inertia tend to deal only with these. It would be more productive to separate criminal activity into two categories: 1) crime, 2) criminals. Crime prevention should be viewed as those activities dealing with procedures, methods, techniques, operations and strategems that prevent or attempt to prevent crime.

In this sense, crime prevention is referred to in a number of ways: "direct crime prevention," "opportunity reduction," "risk management" or "target hardening." Crime prevention, because it often focuses on improvements in basic security devices such as locks, doors and a variety of physical barriers is sometimes referred to as "mechanical" prevention. These terms are all appropriate to one or more aspects of crime prevention.

Crime Prevention Defined

The following definition was formulated by the National Crime Prevention Institute in 1971 and uses the word "risk:" *Crime Prevention is the anticipation, the recognition and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it.*

Opportunity Reduction

Further, the following hypotheses were combined at the National Crime Prevention Institute to form a theory of "opportunity" reduction:

- Criminal behavior is learned behavior.
- Reducing criminal opportunity reduces the opportunity to learn criminal behavior.
- Criminal opportunity can be lessened by improved security measures and by increasing the level of surveillance on the part of the general public.
- Long range crime prevention will not be achieved unless criminal opportunities are reduced on a national basis.

- The police are in a pivotal position, and as such, should be trained in crime prevention and become involved in the pre-planning of any community activity where their services will later be called for.
- Insurance, security hardware and other areas of business and industry involved in crime prevention programs must exchange information with the police.

"Victim" Opportunity

The British Government and the British insurance industry have been working intensely with the concept of opportunity reduction for over twenty-five years and have defined two categories of opportunity as follows:

- The opportunity created by the victim by his carelessness, lack of attention to security and



failure to cooperate with his neighbors and business colleagues.

- The opportunity created by the criminal by his skill, ruthlessness and daring.

It is the experienced judgement of police officers (British and United States) that less than five percent of criminal opportunities are those created by the professional criminal—that the bulk of crime involves skilled or unskilled amateurs, and centers around opportunities created by victims themselves.



Citizens offer open invitations to criminals every day when they leave their doors unlocked, regard checks, credit cards and even cash as a deck of cards to be dealt out in sloppy fashion when doing business or when they leave car keys in their ignition or venture onto a dark street late at night.



Economics of Prevention

Which course is more effective and less costly—Placing thousands of police officers in every neighborhood and a guard at every door versus adequate lighting, secure homes and watchful neighbors? Incorporating money and merchandise losses into higher consumer prices and inflated insurance premiums versus adequate steps to reduce the losses resulting from shoplifting, bad checks and credit card fraud?

In other words, crime prevention is both the most logical and most economical approach to take in crime control. The preventive approach to crime makes so much

common sense and is seemingly simple and practical. For this reason, it has been overlooked in the past as an element essential to crime control.

That is not to say crime prevention is easy to implement, that it can be achieved overnight, or that any preventive technique or device is absolutely foolproof. There are some basic tenets which are essential to the successful implementation of any crime prevention program, as follows:

- The police must be the pivotal point for all crime prevention programs.
- Citizens must carry out most crime prevention activities. A crime prevention program which does not require citizen involvement and participation will most probably fail.
- While crime prevention can be one of the most effective tools

for police-community relations, this should not become an end in itself.

- All police officers must become experts in crime prevention techniques; all citizens must become involved in crime prevention activities.
- Public awareness and education are essential to citizen involvement. Public education programs and materials must be developed professionally and must always reflect proven and practical experience.
- A level and cool head must permeate the crime prevention approach. Creating a state of public panic about crime would be ineffective and counter-productive.



2. Eight-point program

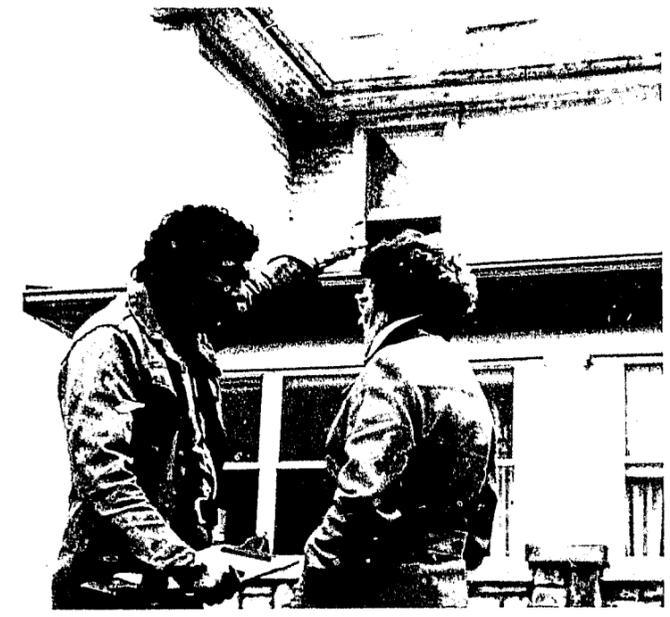
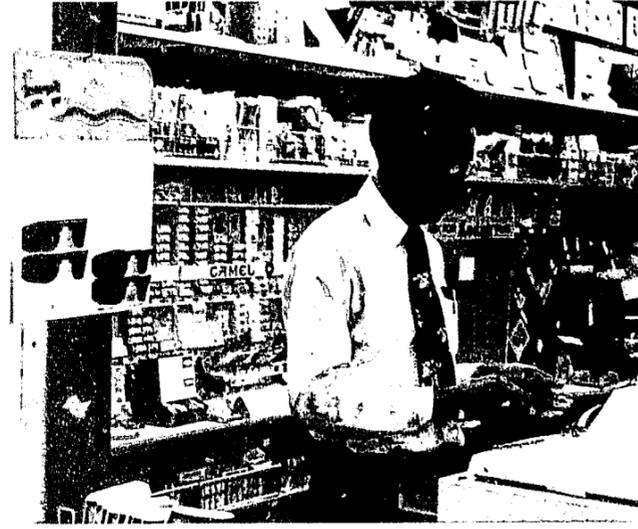
- ❖ **OPERATION IDENTIFICATION**—a program to discourage burglary and theft from homes, farms and businesses and provide a means of easy identification of stolen property.
- ❖ **OPERATION CRIME REPORT**—improvements in technology and citizen awareness that can lead to improved methods of crime reporting.
- ❖ **OPERATION HOME SECURITY**—the establishment of inexpensive security standards and technical assistance necessary to assure basic security for homes.
- ❖ **OPERATION BUSINESS SECURITY**—assistance to businesses and retailers in securing their premises against burglary, robbery, shoplifting, bad checks, credit card fraud, etc.
- ❖ **OPERATION NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH**—a program designed to encourage citizens to look out for each other intelligently and cautiously, stressing vigilance rather than vigilantes.
- ❖ **OPERATION LOCK-IT-AND-POCKET-THE-KEY**—an awareness program to reduce the opportunity for auto theft and theft of valuables from unlocked cars.
- ❖ **OPERATION FRAUD CONTROL**— a program to reduce the losses resulting from fraud and “sweet talk” crimes, particularly those which torment the older persons in our community.
- ❖ **OPERATION PERSONAL SECURITY**—a program to reduce criminal and victim opportunity for personal crimes such as strong-arm robbery, physical assaults and rape.



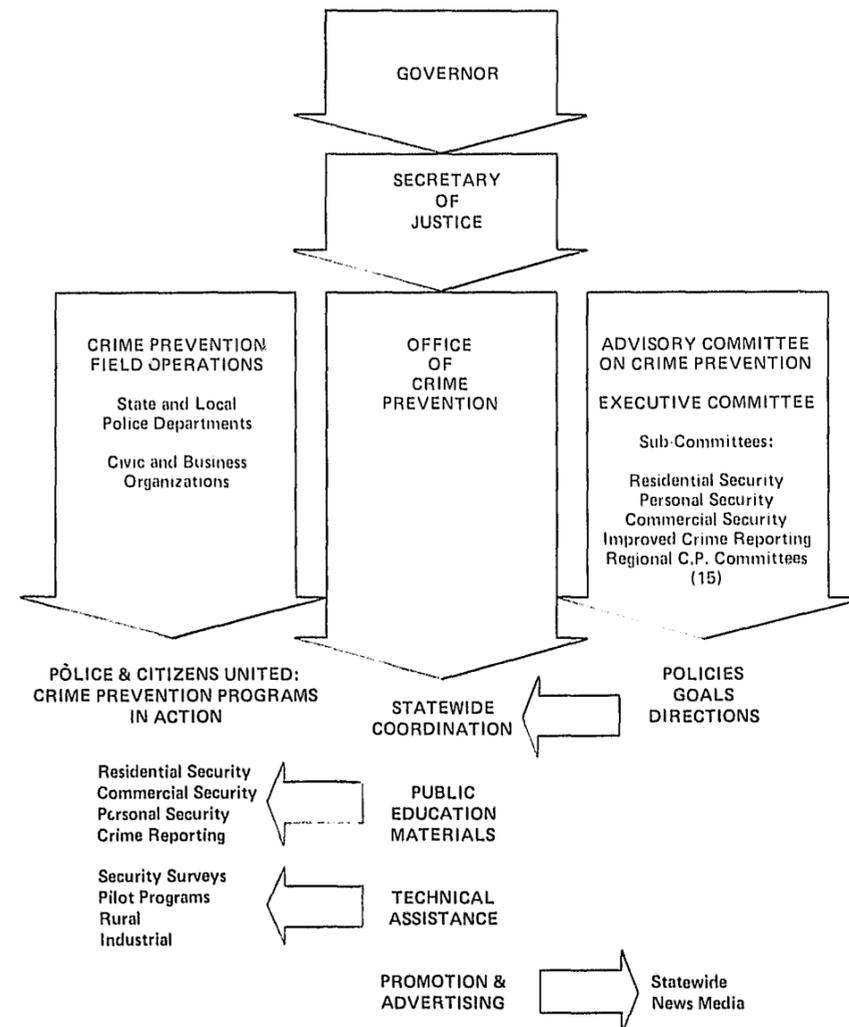
SHOPLIFTERS
WILL BE
PROSECUTED

CRIME
CHECK

Winston



Crime Check Statewide Organization



3. Organization & Services

Organization

KENTUCKY CRIME CHECK is a statewide offensive against crime which involves both police and citizens. Virtually every police department in Kentucky is participating in the Kentucky Crime Check effort. The responsibility for putting crime prevention into practice, however, belongs to the potential victims of crime—the citizens of the Commonwealth.

The Office of Crime Prevention, established by Governor Julian M. Carroll on April 23, 1975, has a three-fold function:

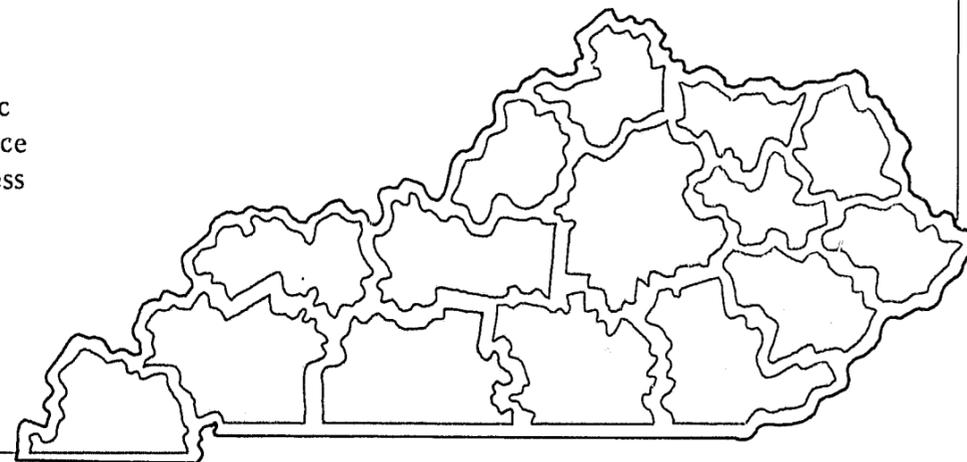
- to coordinate the crime check public education effort.
- to motivate and encourage all state and local law enforcement agencies to become involved as pivotal points for crime prevention at the local level.
- to develop and distribute crime prevention material to state and local agencies for dissemination to the public; to provide technical assistance and other supportive services as needed.

In selective instances, the OCP also develops Operation Identification delivery systems through the initiation of pilot or demonstration efforts. In such instances, the OCP provides services directly to Kentuckians. However, direct service to the public is primarily the responsibility of state and local police departments (with the assistance of civic and business organizations) at the local level.

A Crime Prevention Advisory Committee, appointed by Governor Carroll, meets annually to set overall goals and directions for the OCP. Membership includes crime prevention officers from police departments throughout the Commonwealth as well as business and community leaders. The Advisory Committee is broken down into an executive committee and 4 sub-committees which assist the OCP on projects requiring special study and expertise.

Fifteen Regional Committees, composed of volunteer law enforcement personnel, civic and community leaders, city and county officials, members of the media and private citizens, provide input and coordination at the grassroots level. These committees appraise the crime prevention needs of their areas and evaluate programs developed by the OCP for feasibility in their regions.

Kentucky's 15 Crime Prevention Regions

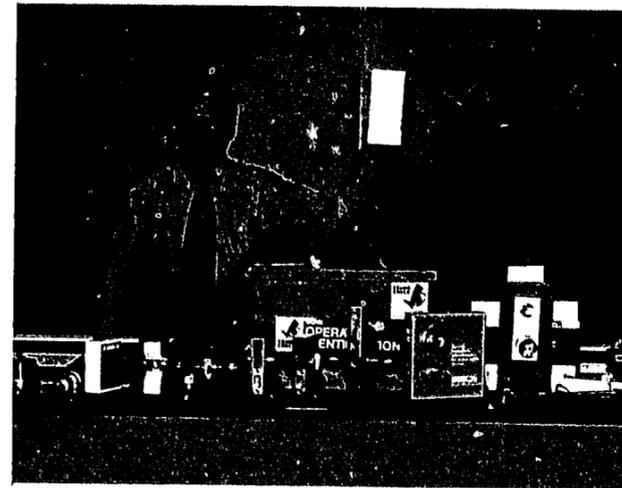


Field Operations

.. state & local police

In October, 1975, Governor Carroll asked that all Kentucky police officers become crime prevention officers. Since that time, more than 5,000 officers in the state have received crime prevention training. As a result of this total training effort, virtually every law enforcement agency in Kentucky has recognized the necessity for crime prevention and has become actively involved in the Crime Check program.

Crime prevention in Kentucky is becoming as important for the police officer as detection, apprehension and arrest. The Kentucky State Police and many local departments have included prevention activities in the daily routine for every officer. Further, the state's Uniform Crime Report now requires every officer to report prevention activities in addition to the traditional criminal investigation reports. Kentucky is the first state to emphasize crime prevention to this degree.



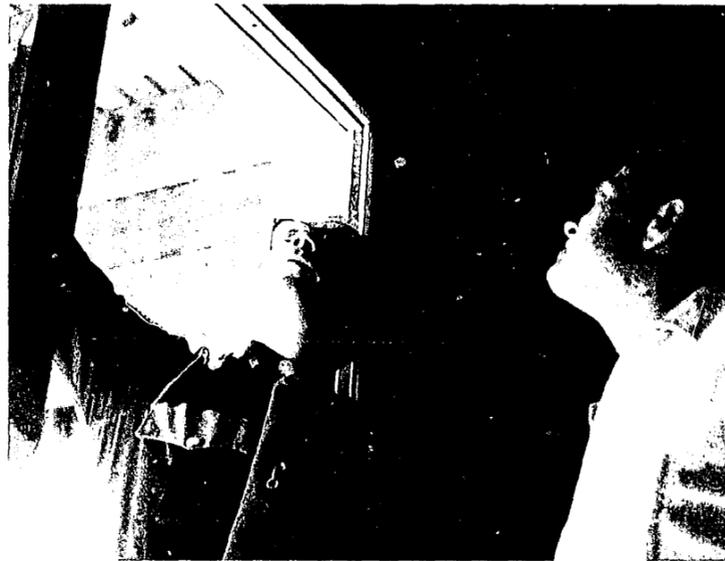
Crime Prevention Training programs were developed by the National Crime Prevention Institute, Eastern Kentucky University's Bureau of Training and the State Police Academy to provide crime prevention education for Kentucky's police officers.

A State Trooper discusses home security improvements at a Neighborhood Watch Meeting

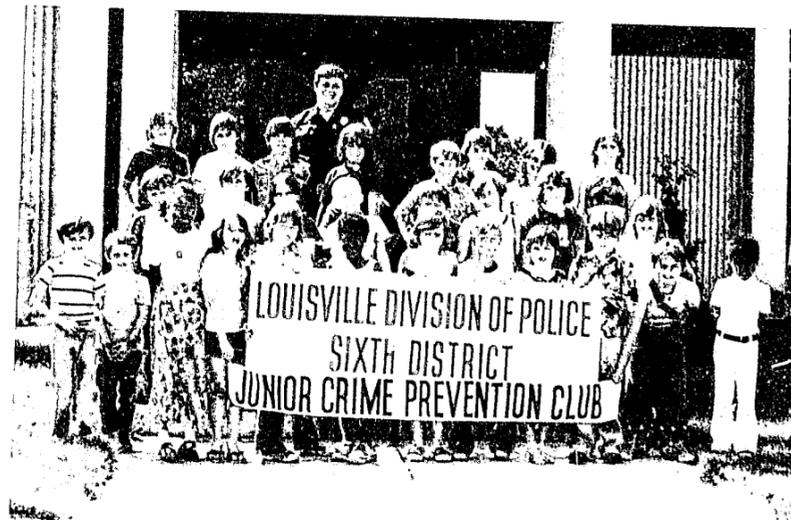


A State Police Crime Prevention Officer explains Op. I.D. to a senior citizen and then assists her in marking her property.



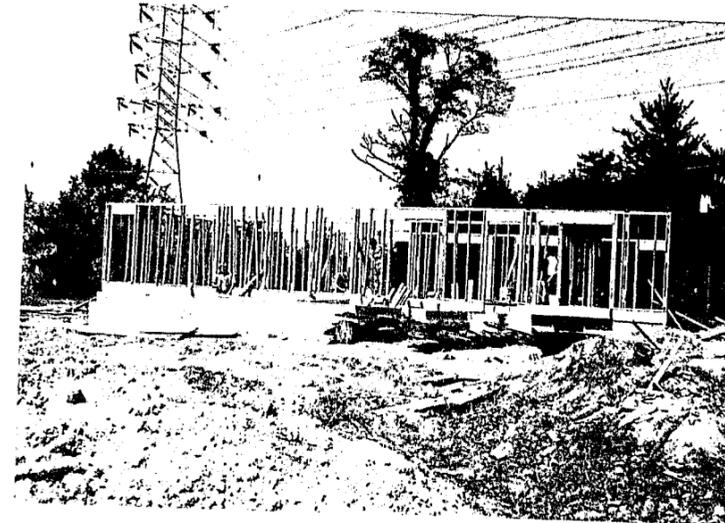


•• Business Associations, Civic Groups & Young People



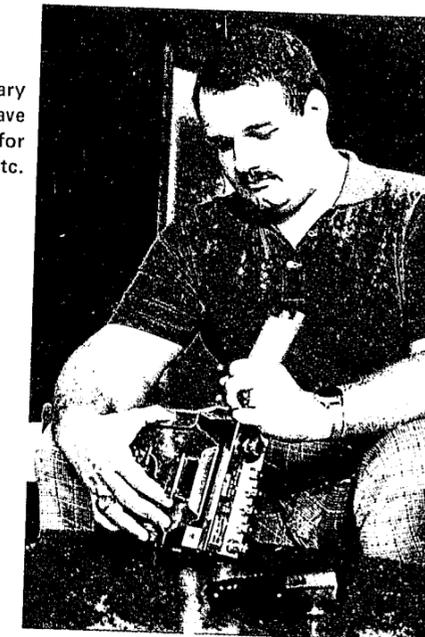
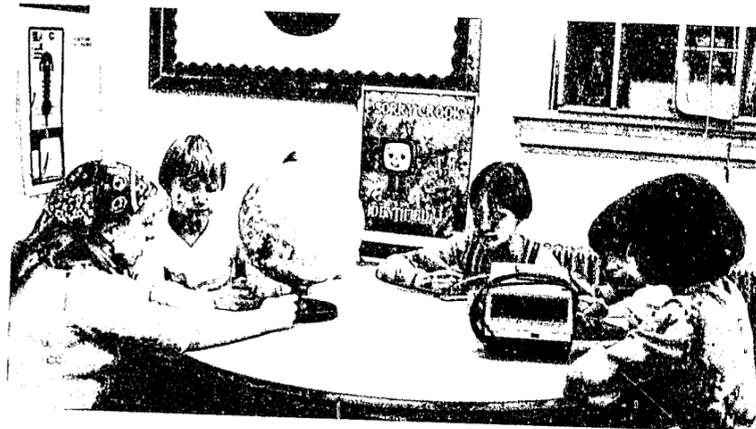
Crime Prevention appeals to all ages when presented with imagination. This Junior Crime Prevention Club combines fun with an important learning experience.

A Crime Prevention Education Program, now available for elementary students, includes a Teacher's guide and colorful posters. More than 3,800 Kentucky teachers have requested this program to use in their classrooms.



The Kentucky Home Builders Association has asked the Office of Crime Prevention for advice on how to "build in" home security at the point of construction.

College students, particularly vulnerable to burglary because of their close living conditions, have found Op. I.D. an effective deterrent for potential thefts of their radios, stereos, C.B.s., etc.



Carroll County 4-H members of the Community Pride Club, in conjunction with the Carrollton Police Department, display engravers and Op. I.D. literature at a Carrollton Market.



Members of the Owensboro Florence Henderson Girls Club took Op. I.D. to a local housing project and enrolled more than 80% of the residents.



In addition to encouraging their customers to enroll in Op. I.D., Kentucky Bankers assisted the OCP and the Kentucky Farm Bureau by purchasing marking dyes for the rural Op. I.D. program.



More than 200 Aurora, Kentucky, residents turned out for a Neighborhood Watch Organizational Meeting sponsored by the Aurora Kiwanis Club.



4. Summary of Services



The following table outlines the programs and activities of law enforcement agencies, civic groups and business associations providing crime prevention services to Kentuckians together with a summation of citizen involvement.

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION		
Residential: Localities with 50% saturation	7	
Localities with 80% saturation	7	
Rural: County Farm Bureaus sponsoring Op. I.D.	58	
Industry: Businesses offering Op. I.D. service	3,686	
Total enrollment to date		155,624
NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH		
Presentations by police to neighborhood groups	811	
Active Neighborhood Watch groups	1,234	
Total citizen involvement		24,680
HOME SECURITY		
Group presentations by police (talks, films)	3,353	
Individual door-to-door contacts	12,963	
Physical Security Displays	93	
Physical Security Surveys conducted by trained Crime Prevention Officers: homes	58,020	
businesses	2,537	
Total Physical Security Surveys		60,557
PERSONAL SECURITY		
Rape prevention group presentations	806	
Presentations to the elderly	136	
Total receiving personal security education through films, talks, educational material		118,535
COMMERCIAL SECURITY		
Loss prevention seminars for retail employees:		
Shoplifting	683	
Bad Checks	170	
Other (credit card fraud, office theft, etc.)	136	
Merchants using Crime Check Shoplifting warning	8,959	
Business and Trade Associations active in loss prevention training (through "Crimes Against Business" Manual)	14	
Total Business Membership involved in loss prevention training		18,000
PUBLIC AWARENESS & EDUCATION		
Public Media promoting Crime Check:		
Kentucky T.V. stations	11	
Radio Stations	67	
Newspapers	56	
Papers carrying Governor Carroll's 6-part Crime Prevention Series	45	
Total Crime Prevention runs (all media)		10,038
Education - 9point program for K-6th grade:		
Kentucky Schools requesting program	338	
Teachers using the program	3,718	
Children receiving C.P. education		111,540

Other crime prevention programs in Governor Carroll's Eight Point Program have been initiated through public education efforts. These include:

Auto Theft prevention training materials and presentations
 Improved crime reporting: Suspect Identity Aids
 "Report Crime" telephone reminders
 Harassing Phone Call Log

5. Statistical Data:

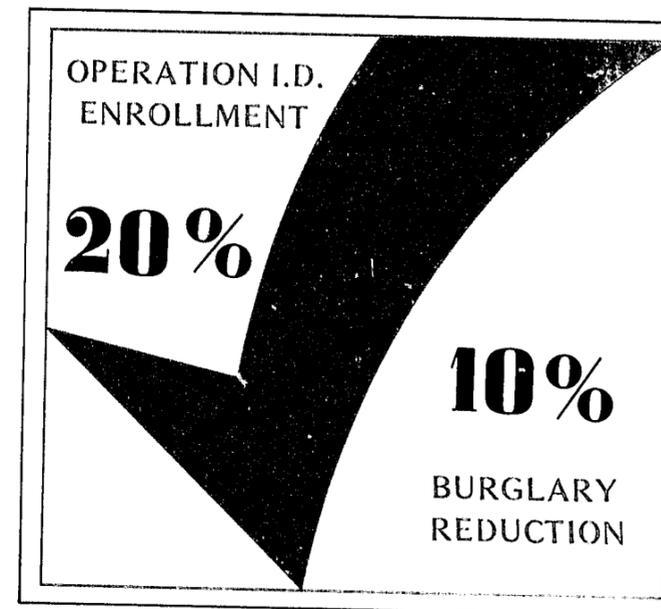
More than 155,000 Kentuckians — 20% of our homes and businesses — have reduced the opportunity to become victims of burglary by joining Operation Identification.

This statewide 20% participation level corresponds to a 10% reduction in reported burglaries during the first nine months of 1977 (as compared to the same period in 1976). In many instances it appears that Operation Identification has a dramatic impact on home and business burglary reduction, particularly in communities where a majority of citizens and businesses are participating. However, without subjecting the data to statistical analysis, the direct relationship between Operation I.D. and burglary rates cannot be substantiated.

The need for complex statistical analysis notwithstanding, the 10% reduction in reported burglaries for the 1977 period versus the same period in 1976 reflects:

- 2,463 less burglaries in 1977
- Burglary rate reduction —
 - 1976 — one per 638 individuals
 - 1977 — one per 833 individuals
- \$1.2 million crime loss reduction (based on an average reported loss of \$481 per burglary case investigated by the police.)

Statistical data on burglary trends and Operation I.D. enrollments for Kentucky, and selected counties and cities are presented on the following pages.



BURGLARY TRENDS IN KENTUCKY 1974-1977

Years	Number of Offenses	Percent Change	Rate per 100,000 Residents
1974	27,860	+17.3	833.0
1975	32,671		962.0
1975	32,671	- 2.7	962.0
1976	31,770		926.7
1976*	24,333	-10.1	709.8
1977	21,870		637.9
Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Ky. State Police—			

The 17.3% increase in burglaries in 1975 was the primary reason for making Operation I.D. available to every citizen in Kentucky. While some police departments had begun Op. I.D. prior to 1975, the massive, statewide effort was initiated in October, 1975.

COMMENTS: The review of The Uniform Crime Reports, Ky. State Police, for 1975 through 1977 also revealed that approximately one in every 25 homes or businesses were burglarized in 1975 as compared to only one in every 38 during 1977.* (The ratio was derived from an approximation of 800,000 dwelling units and 22,000 business units).

*January--September 1976 and 1977 only. Figures for the last quarter (October--December) not yet available.

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION -- A BURGLARY DETERRENT

COMMENTS: This data strongly suggests Operation Identification is a highly effective burglary prevention measure. The burglary rate for Op. I.D. participants is only one in 2,026; while the rate for non-participants is one in 82.

As one would suspect, the 77 Operation I.D. victims reside in cities with high Op. I.D. participation levels—Louisville (48%); Owensboro (41%); Paducah (34%); Covington (34%); and Lebanon (80%).

	July 1977	Aug 1977	Sept 1977	Total
Reported Burglaries Statewide	2636	2657	2571	7864
Operation Identification Burglaries	30	28	19	77

A sound basis for future statistical analysis and evaluation of Op. I.D. has been established by the expansion of the Kentucky Uniform Crime Reporting requirements to include Op. I.D. participation in the routine investigation of burglaries. This data will enable an accurate assessment of the effectiveness of Op. I.D. as a burglary prevention technique.

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION & CRIME DISPLACEMENT

COMMENTS: This comparison of burglary rates and Operation I.D. participation levels for five selected cities/counties tends to support the theory of *crime displacement*. That is, if criminal risk and opportunity are reduced in one geographic area, the crime will be displaced (or moved) to the surrounding area where target hardening has not occurred.

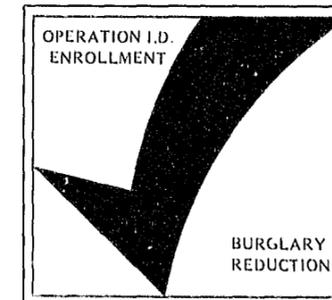
Using the City of Campbellsville and Taylor County as an example, it is suggested that city burglaries were displaced to the surrounding county as a result of a high Op. I.D. concentration in the city and no participation in the county.

City/County	Percent of Op. I.D. Participation	Reported Burglary		%+-
		1976	1977	
Paintsville	61	23	20	-13
Johnson Co.	0	26	30	+15
Owensboro	41	222	240	+ 8
Daviess Co.	4	62	77	+24
Campbellsville	41	0	2	+200
Taylor Co.	0	37	65	+76
Lawrenceburg	37	11	4	-64
Anderson Co.	0	12	14	+17
Mayfield*	31	53	47	-11
Graves Co.	61	19	28	+47

Translated in crime losses, Campbellsville burglary victims lost \$962, while Taylor County victims lost a total of \$31,265.

*It must be noted that a comparison of all highly saturated Op. I.D. communities with the surrounding area does not conclusively support the displacement theory. It does indicate, however, the need for extensive statistical analysis in the future.

**OPERATION IDENTIFICATION PARTICIPATION LEVELS
& BURGLARY RATES FOR
SELECTED COUNTIES AND LARGE CITIES**



SELECTED COUNTIES

County	Number Enrolled in Op. I.D.	Percent of Popula- tion	Reported Burglaries		Percent Change
			1976	1977	
Montgomery	2,734	71.2	56	53	- 5.4
Warren	7,603	52.5	465	375	- 19.4
Marion	2,800	50.0	40	34	- 15.0
Carroll	894	42.0	35	28	- 20.0
Fayette	15,422	35.4	1,613	1,675	+ 3.8
Jefferson	53,156	31.0	6,295	5,074	- 19.4
Hardin	3,650	18.6	212	147	- 30.7
Taylor*	784	18.3	28	57	+103.0
Bourbon	750	16.2	52	22	- 57.7

COMMENTS: The source of all data in this chart and those which follow is the Uniform Crime Report Section, State Police. All burglary data is for 1977 and 1976, January-July (7 months).

**All Taylor County Operation I.D. participants were residents of the City of Campbellsville which reported no burglaries in 1976 and only 2 during 1977 (January - July).*

LARGE CITIES (population: 31,000 to 362,000) 34% to 56% Op. I.D. Participation

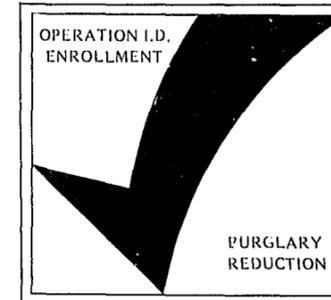
Population	City	Number of Op. I.D. Participants	Percent of Op. I.D. Enrollment	Reported Burglaries		Percent Change
				1976	1977	
108,137	Lexington	15,211	56	1882	1913	+ 1.6
348,758	Louisville*	41,600	48	4378	3380	-23.0
36,253	Bowling Green	4,372	48	353	327	- 7.0
50,329	Owensboro	5,300	42	222	240	+ 8.0
31,627	Paducah	2,681	34	250	218	-13.0
52,535	Covington*	4,464	34	607	797	+31.0

COMMENTS: A separate study of burglary victims in Louisville revealed that over a 12 month period, one burglary occurred for every 17.8 dwelling units. However, in the dwelling units enrolled in Operation I.D., the rate was one burglary per 88.3 units. During the same test period, only three Op. I.D. protected businesses were burglarized while 1,788 businesses not enrolled in the program were burglarized.

The Covington Police Department reported some of the burglary increase may be attributed to a new reporting procedure. While residential burglaries are a serious problem in Covington, a study of 1,000 cases revealed only seven Operation I.D. homes were broken into. Further, while residential burglaries have increased, business burglaries were reduced by 32% (331 in 1976 versus 221 in 1977). The Covington police attribute this reduction to a broad range of commercial crime prevention programs including:

- Operation Identification enrollment
- Improved physical security, and
- Alarm surveillance.

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION PARTICIPATION LEVELS
& BURGLARY RATES FOR
MEDIUM AND SMALL CITIES



MEDIUM CITIES (population 10,000 to 30,000) 18% to 50% Op. I.D. participation

Population	City	Number of Op. I.D. Participants	Percent of Op. I.D. Enrollment	Reported Burglaries		Percent Change
				1976	1977	
11,748	Elizabethtown	2650	50	99	35	-65.0
10,724	Mayfield	808	30	53	47	-11.0
16,338	Ft. Thomas	1080	26	38	59	+55.0
21,400	Hopkinsville	1067	20	225	194	-14.0
13,402	Winchester	599	18	59	65	+10.0

COMMENTS: A separate study of burglaries in Ft. Thomas, where most of the Operation I.D. participants are concentrated in one section of the city, revealed that only three burglaries occurred in the Operation I.D. section of the city, while 138 incidences were reported in the surrounding area.

SMALL CITIES (population 250 to 6,400) 47% to 80% Op. I.D. participation

Population	City	Number of Op. I.D. Participants	Percent of Op. I.D. Enrollment	Reported Burglaries		Percent Change
				1976	1977	
1,477	Anchorage	430	80+	7	5	-28.5
3,624	Cumberland	1,200	80+	13	9	-30.7
5,528	Lebanon	1,290	80+	23	24	+43.0
250	Zion	50	79	0	0	0.0
1,406	Cold Springs	265	75	2	4	+100.0
2,104	Calvert City	375	71	0	2	+200.0
413	Hustonville	72	70	1	0	-100.0
3,868	Paintsville	590	61	23	20	-13.0
1,280	Owenton	185	58	0	0	0.0
1,579	Carlisle	220	56	0	1	+100.0
6,456	Russellville	795	49	20	22	+10.0
1,788	Beechwood Village	210	47	2	0	-200.0

COMMENTS: Of the twelve Kentucky cities with the highest Operation I.D. participation levels, relatively few burglaries occurred in 1977. In the five cities where burglaries did increase, the increase was by no more than one or two incidences.

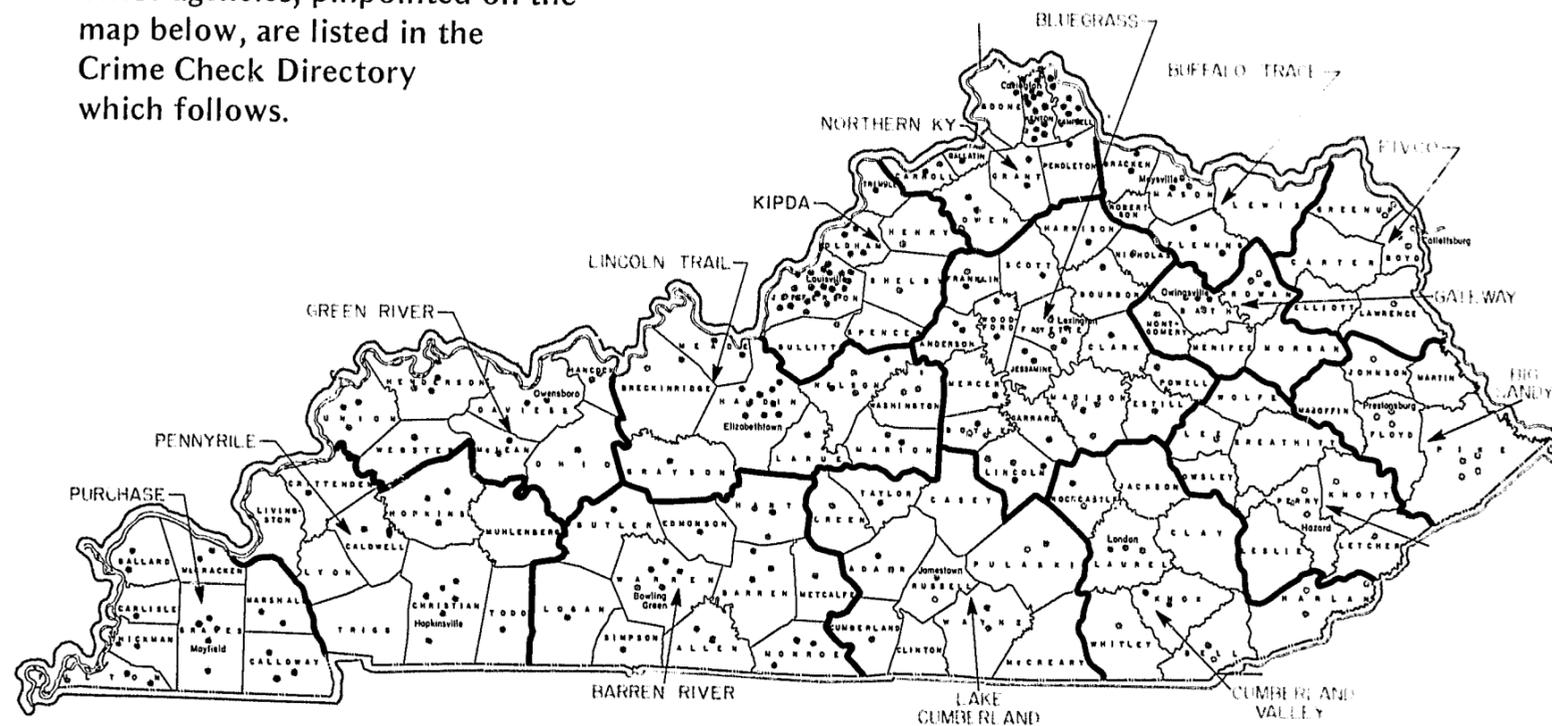
SMALL CITIES (population 880 to 7,800) 18% to 41% Op. I.D. participation

Population	City	Number of Op. I.D. Participants	Percent of Op. I.D. Enrollment	Reported Burglaries		Percent Change
				1976	1977	
7,598	Campbellsville	784	41	0	2	+200.0
7,823	Paris	750	38	14	11	-21.0
3,579	Lawrenceburg	329	37	11	4	-64.0
2,210	Sturgis	204	37	8	4	-50.0
1,527	St. Regis Park	125	33	10	4	-60.0
7,317	Corbin	550	30	14	24	+71.0
1,818	Cave City	135	30	7	7	00.0
3,844	Alexandria	280	29	3	5	+67.0
1,612	Elkton	104	26	14	6	-57.0
1,137	Whitesburg	70	25	1	3	+200.0
3,999	Park Hills	252	25	11	4	-64.0
7,380	Flatwoods	410	22	19	36	+89.0
4,337	London	231	21	14	33	+136.0
880	Corydon	45	20	0	0	0.0

COMMENTS: Burglary decreased in six of the above fourteen cities with moderate levels of Operation I.D. participation. In one city, Corydon, no burglaries were reported in either year. In Campbellsville only two burglaries were reported. In Alexandria and Whitesburg, burglaries increased by only two incidences. No information is available to explain increases experienced in Flatwoods, London or Corbin.

CRIME CHECK in ACTION...

238 law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth are actively involved in the Kentucky Crime Check Program. These agencies, pinpointed on the map below, are listed in the Crime Check Directory which follows.

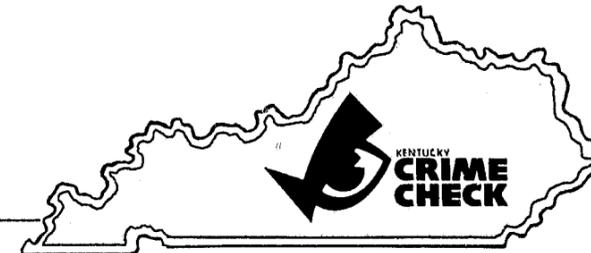


Crime Check Directory

Kentucky Law Enforcement Agencies with active crime prevention programs

CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS

A	C	F	L	N	S
Alexandria	Calhoun	Flatwoods	LaGrange	New Castle	St. Mathews
Anchorage	Campbellsville	Flemingsburg	Lakeside Park	New Haven	St. Regis Park
Arlington	Carlisle	Florence	Lakeview	Newport	Scottsville
Ashland	Carrollton	Fort Mitchell	Lancaster	Nicholasville	Shively
Audubon Park	Catlettsburg	Fort Thomas	Lawrenceburg	O	Somerset
Augusta	Cave City	Fort Wright	Lebanon	Oak Grove	South Oldham
B	Clay City	Frankfort	Lebanon Junc.	Owensboro	Southgate
Barbourville	Clinton	Fulton	Lexington (Metro)	Owenton	Springfield
Bardstown	Cold Springs	G	Livermore	Owingsville	Stanford
Beattyville	Columbia	Gamaliel	London	P	Sturgis
Bellevue	Corbin	Georgetown	Louisville	Paducah	T
Benton	Corydon	Glasgow	Ludlow	Paintsville	Taylor Mill
Berea	Covington	H	Lynch	Paris	Tompkinsville
Bloomfield	Crab Orchard	Hardinsburg	Lynnview	Park Hills	V
Bowling Green	Crescent Park	Harlan	M	PeWee Valley	Versailles
Brandenburg	Crescent Springs	Hazard	Madisonville	Pineville	Villa Hills
Bromley	Cumberland	Henderson	Marion	Prestonsburg	Vine Grove
Buechel	Cynthiana	Hickman	Mayfield	Princeton	W
Burgin	D	Highland Hts.	Maysville	Prospect	Walton
	Danville	Hindman	Melbourne	Providence	West Buechel
	Dawson Springs	Hopkinsville	Middlesboro	R	West Point
	Dayton	Horse Cave	Midway	Raceland	Whitesburg
	Douglas Hills	Houston Acres	Monticello	Radcliff	Wickliffe
	Dry Ridge	Hustonville	Morehead	Richmond	Wilders
	E	I	Morgantown	Russell	Winchester
	Earlington	Independence	Mt. Sterling	Russell Springs	Wingo
	Edgewood	Irvine	Mt. Vernon	Russellville	Wurtland
	Elkton	Irvington	Mt. Washington		
	Elizabethtown	J	Muldraugh		
	Elsmere	Jeffersontown	Munfordville		
	Eminence	Junction City	Murray		
	Erlanger				



Crime Check Directory

COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Boone County
Christian County
Jefferson County
Kenton County
Pike County
Campbell County

SHERIFFS OFFICES

A
Allen
Anderson
B
Ballard
Barren
Bath
Boyle
Bracken
Breckinridge
Butler
C
Caldwell
Calloway
Carlisle
Carroll
Christian
Cumberland

D

Davis
E
Edmonson
F
Fleming
Floyd
Fulton

G
Gallatin
Graves
Grayson
Green

H
Hancock
Hardin
Hart
Henderson

K
Kenton
L
Larue
Lawrence
Lincoln

M

McCracken
Marion
Marshall
Mason
Meade
Metcalfe
Monroe

N
Nelson
Nicholas

O
Ohio
R
Rockcastle
Russell

S
Simpson
T
Trimble

W
Warren
Washington
Wayne

STATE POLICE POSTS

Ashland
Bowling Green
Columbia
Dry Ridge
Elizabethtown
Frankfort
Harlan
Hazard
Henderson
LaGrange
London
Madisonville
Mayfield
Morehead
Pikeville
Richmond

UNIVERSITIES

University of Louisville
Eastern Kentucky
Western Kentucky
Pikeville College
University of Kentucky
Transylvania
Murray State
Northern Kentucky

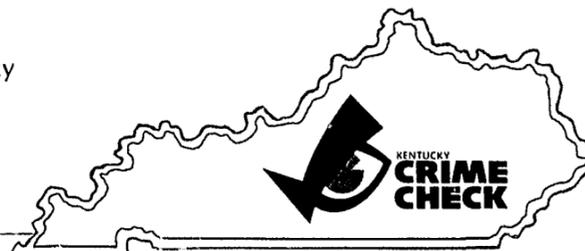
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Fort Knox Provost Marshall Office
Fort Campbell Provost Marshall Office
Air National Guard

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

Federal Protective Police
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Vererans Hospital Police, Louisville

STATE PARK RANGERS



My heartiest congratulations to you, to the Kentucky State Police, the numerous local law enforcement agencies, the FBI Agents working in Kentucky and, most importantly, to all the citizens of Kentucky who have cooperated in achieving the success that the Kentucky Crime Prevention Program has realized to date.

Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation



...we are always pleasantly surprised at the continual display of new and innovative approaches being developed by the Kentucky Office of Crime Prevention...I have found that your programs have taken full advantage of the natural benefits of producing a cost effective, organized statewide approach to crime and loss prevention.

Wilbur Rykert
President
National Crime Prevention Association



...The results of the resources and talent Kentucky has invested in crime prevention programming is evident as we look at other statewide programs across the nation. ...I am sure that your efforts will result in measureable changes in the crime rate and severity of loss, both to life and property, in coming years.

B. M. Gray, II
Director
National Crime Prevention Institute



The Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police is proud of the statewide crime prevention program and especially the active involvement of 238 law enforcement agencies to bring positive crime prevention practices to the citizens of Kentucky.

Russell McDaniel
President
Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police



This Report was prepared by
THE KENTUCKY OFFICE OF CRIME PREVENTION
Kentucky Department of Justice
in cooperation with
STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

For further information, call or write:
Kentucky Office of Crime Prevention . State Office Building Annex . Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 . (800) 372-2994 or (502) 564-7330

END