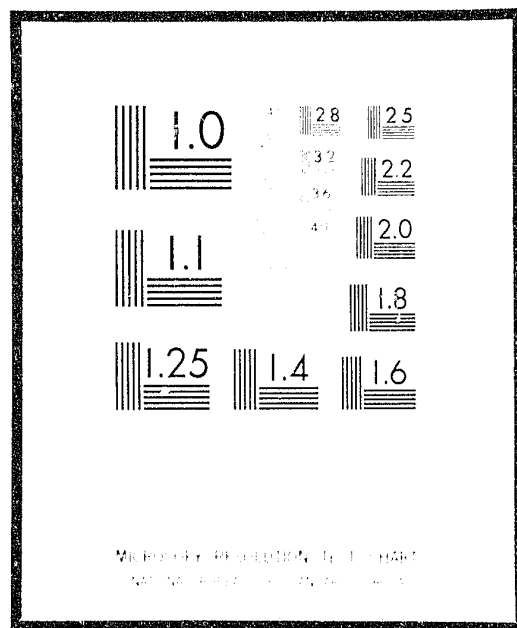


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

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# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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

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

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

- There were 92,686 serious crimes reported in the state in 1974, an increase of 22.0 percent over 1973.
- The serious crime rate per 100,000 population was 2771.5, up from the 2272.6 rate for 1973, using total larceny figures for both years.
- Firearms were used in 79.7 percent of the 345 murders reported, up from the 77.5 percent in 1973 but down from the 84.2 percent in 1972.
- There were 3103 reported robberies in 1974, an increase of 8.8 percent over 1973.
- There were 27,870 reported cases of Breaking and Entering in 1974, an increase of 22.7 percent in this voluminous crime category from the 22,705 cases reported in 1974.
- There were 6018 arrests for Breaking and Entering in 1974, an increase of 38.7 percent over 1973.
- There were 7404 arrests for violations of the Narcotic Drug Laws, an increase of 51.4 percent over 1973, and a dramatic increase of 556.4 percent over 1970.
- More than one out of every two persons arrested for Narcotic Drug Law Violations was under the age of 21, and 12.6 percent of all drug arrests were 16 years of age and under.

The success of the Uniform Crime Reporting System during 1974 once again could not have been realized without the continued cooperation extended by the law enforcement agencies of the state. It is with appreciation to these dedicated public servants, and in the interest of more effective law enforcement for all the citizens of Kentucky, that this fifth annual Uniform Crime Report is

Respectfully submitted,



Truett Ricks  
Commissioner  
Bureau of State Police

7 **UNIFORM  
CRIME  
REPORTS** , 1974  
**COMMONWEALTH  
OF KENTUCKY**  
111  
**1974**

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# THE KENTUCKY UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM

## DEFINED

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

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

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

## PURPOSE

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

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

## DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

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

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

#### COLLECTION OF CRIME DATA

As required by statute, all law enforcement agencies in the state are to submit crime reports to the Program as requested. During the year 1974 offenses and related supplementary information as well as arrest and disposition data were received from 320 organized police departments which includes municipal, county, and State Police.

#### METHOD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### VERIFICATION PROCESSES

An obvious concern in the collection of crime statistics from 320 enforcement agencies throughout the state is the uniformity of data received. Program aids such as guides and instructions do not necessarily guarantee the accuracy and correctness of the reports submitted by the contributors. Additional controls are, therefore, necessary.

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

#### CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

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

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

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

#### OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

##### (1) Homicide

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

##### (2) Forcible Rape

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 5a. Forcible entry—All offenses where force of any kind is used to enter unlawfully a locked structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony. This includes entry by use of a master key, celluloid or other device that leaves no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure is also included.
- 5b. Unlawful entry—No force—Any unlawful entry without any evidence of forcible entry.
- 5c. Attempted forcible entry—When determined that forcible entry has been attempted.
- (6) Larceny Theft (Except auto theft)—The unlawful taking of the property of another with intent to deprive him of ownership.
- General rule—All larcenies and thefts resulting from pocket-picking, purse snatching, shop lifting, larceny from auto, larcenies of auto parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, larcenies from buildings, and from coin operated machines. Any theft that is not a robbery or the result of breaking and entering is included. Embezzlement, larceny by bailee, frauds or bad check cases are excluded.
- (7) Auto Theft—The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.
- General rule—Thefts and attempted thefts of a motor vehicle. This includes all vehicles which can be registered as a motor vehicle in this state. Excludes where there is a lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation or unauthorized use by others with lawful access to the vehicle. (Chauffeur, employees, etc.)
- (8) Other Assaults
- This class is comprised of all assaults and attempted assaults which are simple or minor in nature. These "Other Assaults" are also scored on Return A under item 4e as an offense known to Police. However, for the purpose of this return arrests for this offense are scored in this class.
- (9) Arson
- Includes all arrests for violations of State Laws and Municipal Ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson.
- Any willful or malicious burning to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building or any building, personal property of another, goods or chattels, etc.
- In the event of a death from arson, the offense would be classified as murder and if personal injury results, the offense would be classified as assault, (4c).
- (10) Forgery and Counterfeiting
- In this class are all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.
- Includes altering or forging public or other records. Making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc. Counterfeiting coins, plates, bank notes, checks, etc. Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeiting instruments. Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud. All attempts to commit any of the above.
- (11) Fraud
- Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense.
- Includes bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.
- (12) Embezzlement
- Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody or control.
- (13) Stolen property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing
- All offenses of buying, receiving, possession of stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.
- (14) Vandalism
- All willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth or any other such means as may be specified by law or ordinance. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property.
- (15) Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
- This class deals with violations of weapons laws such as:
- Carrying concealed deadly weapons

- Flourishing deadly weapons
- All attempts to commit the above
- (16) Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
- Included in this class are the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as:
- Prostitution
- Keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill repute
- Pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.
- All attempts to commit any of the above
- (17) Sex Offenses
- Except forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice. Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like.
- Adultery and fornication
- Buggery
- Incest
- Indecent Exposure
- Sodomy
- Carnal Abuse (no force)
- All attempts to commit any of the above
- (18) Narcotic Drug Laws
- Narcotic drug law arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Includes all arrests for violations of State and Local Ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. Includes the following subdivisions of narcotic drug law arrests:
- Dangerous non-narcotic drug (barbiturates, benzedrine)
- Marijuana
- Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)
- Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- (19) Gambling
- All charges which relate to promoting, permitting or engaging in gambling. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown is furnished:
- All others
- Numbers and lottery
- Bookmaking (horse and sport books)
- (20) Offenses Against the Family and Children
- Includes all charges of non-support and neglect or abuse of family and children.
- Desertion, abandonment, or non-support
- Neglect or abuse of child
- Non-payment of alimony
- (21) Driving Under the Influence
- This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotic drugs.
- (22) Liquor Laws
- With the exception of "Drunkenness" (Class 23) and "Driving Under the Influence" (Class 21), liquor law violations, State or Local, are placed in this class. Does not include Federal Violations. Includes manufacturing, sale, transporting, possessing, etc.
- Maintaining unlawful drinking places
- Bootlegging, illegal possession
- Operating still
- Illegal sale of liquor
- Illegal transportation of liquor
- (23) Drunkenness
- Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence." (Class 21)
- Drunk and Disorderly
- Public Intoxication
- (24) Disorderly Conduct
- In this class are counted all Disorderly Persons arrested except those counted in classes 1 through 23 and class 25.
- (25) Vagrancy
- Placed in this class are arrests for disorderly persons when the person is arrested for failure to give a good account of himself and has no means of support.

# CRIME FACTORS

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

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

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

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

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

Economic status of the population.

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

Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.

Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.

Standards governing appointments to the police force.

Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

Attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.

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

# PROFILE OF KENTUCKY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At its greatest length, Kentucky stretches westward

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

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

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

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

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

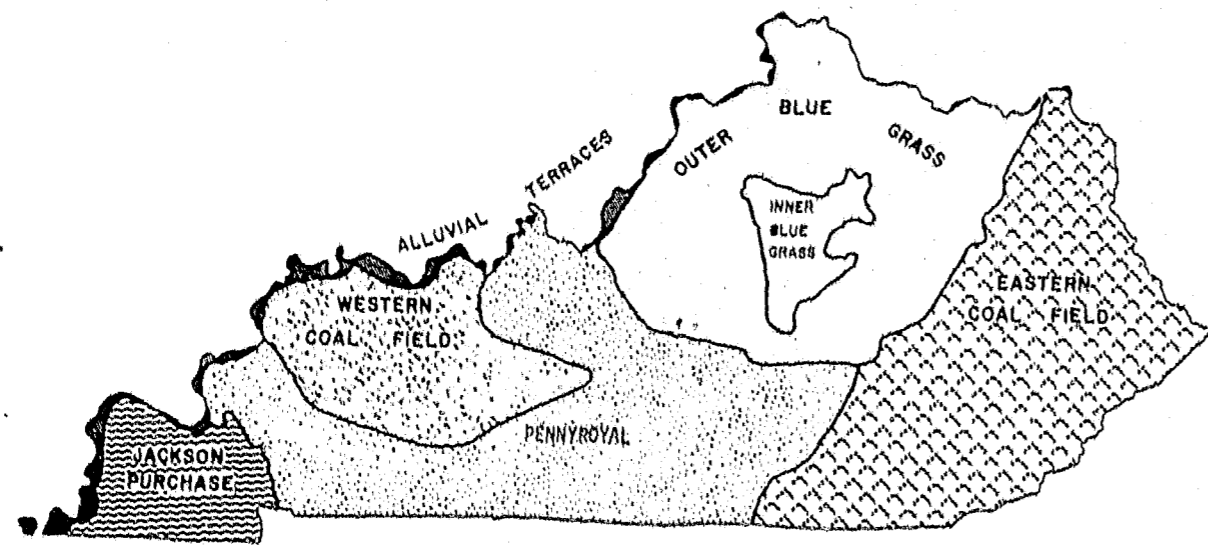
Girdling the south-western edge of the Bluegrass Region like a narrow, tightly-cinched belt is another region—Kentucky's smallest—which, aptly enough, is called The Knobs. Rising like wooded, volcanic cones above flat, poorly-drained plains, their dome-like tops, often shrouded in a veil of blue haze,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

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

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



# A PROFILE OF THE KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Today, with nearly a thousand miles of interstate and parkways completed, and another 267 under construction, that statement is truer than ever before. Last year, alone, some 24 million tourists visited the state, spending all or part of their vacation in its many, modern state parks. More are expected in 1975.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First and foremost, state government's own crime-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- integration of criminal justice planning and budgeting at levels best calculated to cope with the complex problems of crime in the streets;

- setting of uniform crime-fighting goals;
- establishment of a single focal point for citizen reaction to crime and crime prevention programs;
- more effective administration of justice;
- and more comprehensive training for criminal justice personnel at all levels of the systems.

But, that was not all.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At present, Kentucky still is one of the few states to adopt a statute complying with a U.S. Supreme Court ruling of a little more than 10 years ago which held that a person standing accused of a criminal offense before state courts has the same right to a legal de-

fense as has been applied only in federal prosecutions throughout most of this nation's history.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"It is that very same sense of conscience and re-

sponsibility which moved the Kentucky legislature, for example, to enact the first comprehensive revision of our criminal code undertaken since Kentucky achieved statehood in 1792. . . .

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

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

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

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

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

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

# KENTUCKY CRIME INDEX 1974

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

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

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

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

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

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

The establishment of a base year Kentucky Crime Index 1970 provided the foundation for all comparisons made with like data for 1971, through 1974. Specific areas of comparison presented in this publication are in respect to variances of offense volumes, rates, clearances and related information. Fluctuations in arrest volumes and rates are also included in the tabulations shown.

## CRIME AND POPULATION

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

## 1974 CRIME STATISTICS

## FOR KENTUCKY

# STATE OFFENSE DATA

## VOLUME:

A total of 92,686 Crime Index Offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies of Kentucky in the calendar year 1974, a 22.0 percent increase in Crime volume over 1973. The crimes in this group are all serious, either by nature or by volume, and present a common enforcement problem to all police. Crimes within the Index can be further categorized as violent crimes such as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, or as nonviolent crimes which would include breaking and entering, larceny-theft, and auto theft.

The-violent crimes as a group make up 8.5 percent of the Crime Index total and increased 6.6 percent over 1973, with murder up 7.8 percent, forcible rape up 8.2 percent, robbery up 8.8 percent, and aggravated assault up 4.6 percent. The nonviolent crimes as a group increased by 23.7 percent over 1973, with breaking and entering going up 22.7 percent, larceny-theft up 28.8 percent, and auto theft went up by one-half of one percent.

A review of the distribution of offenses within the index discloses that aggravated assault accounted for 48.6 percent of the violent crime group and 4.1 percent of the total Index. Robbery contributed 39.5 percent of the violent crimes and 3.3 percent of the total Index. Larceny-theft, due to the inclusion of all larceny cases, is by far the most prevalent of all offenses and accounted for 53.1 percent of the total Index and 58.1 percent of all nonviolent crimes.

## RATES:

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

Based on a 1974 estimated state population of 3,344,300, a Crime Index rate of 2,771.3 victims for every 100,000 inhabitants evolves, compared to 2,272.6 victims per 100,000 population in 1973. Both computations include total larceny-theft instead of only the larceny (\$50 and over) cases counted in previous years in the Crime Index.

The 1974 rate for the violent crime group was established at 235.2 victims for every 100,000 inhabitants, compared to 220.7 victims in 1973. The rate per 100,000 population of the nonviolent crimes, as a

group, increased from 2,051.8 victims per 100,000 in 1973 to 2,536.2 victims per 100,000 in 1974.

## CLEARANCES:

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

The Police of Kentucky cleared by arrest 21.8 percent of all Index Offenses reported to them in 1974 up from the 20.3 percent cleared in 1973.

Reports submitted by the law enforcement agencies of the state in 1974 disclosed that police, in the area of violent crime, were successful in solving 88.7 percent of the murder cases, 61.7 percent of the reported rapes, 40.5 percent of all robberies reported to them, and 73.7 percent of the aggravated assaults. Solutions of the nonviolent property crimes show clearance by arrest of 20.5 percent of the breaking and entering cases, 17.3 percent of the total larceny cases, and 16.8 percent of all reported auto thefts.

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

## JUVENILE CLEARANCES:

Persons under 18 years of age are becoming increasingly involved with Police through commission of serious crimes. In 1974, the arrest involvement of those persons under the age of 18 represented 29.7 percent of total Index offenses solved.

The involvement rate of persons under 18 years of age was 5.6 percent of all murders solved, 10.4 percent of the rapes, 21.2 percent of the robberies, and 5.9 percent of the aggravated assaults. The nonviolent

crime group all reflect a high rate of involvement for the young age group with 36 out of every 100 cases of breaking and entering and 34 out of every 100 larcenies that are solved are committed by persons

under the age of 18. Auto theft again reflected the highest rate of involvement of the younger group with 41.0 percent involvement of persons under 18 years of age.

# STATE OFFENSE DATA—1974

OFFENSE	1974	1973	PER 1,000	PER 1,000	PER 1,000
Murder	345	345	10.3	0.4	88.7
Manslaughter	178				
Forcible Rape	593	593	17.7	0.7	61.7
Rape by Force	446				
Assault to Rape	147				
Robbery	3,103	3,103	92.8	3.3	40.5
Armed—Any Weapon	2,042				
Strong Arm—No Weapon	1,061				
Assault	6,898	3,824	114.3	4.1	73.7
Gun	1,538				
Knife or Cutting Instrument	697				
Other Dangerous Weapon	515				
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc, Aggravated	1,074				
Other Assaults—Not Aggravated	3,074				
Breaking and Entering	27,860	27,860	833.0	30.1	20.5
Forcible Entry	24,042				
Unlawful Entry	3,030				
Attempted Forcible Entry	788				
Larceny—Theft	49,250	49,250	1,472.6	53.1	17.3
Auto Theft	7,711	7,711	230.6	8.3	16.8
<b>TOTAL OFFENSES</b>					

ESTIMATED POPULATION 3,344,300

TABLE 1

[16]

# CRIME TRENDS 1973—1974

INDEX OFFENSE	1973	1974	% CHG.	PER 1,000	% CHG.
MURDER	320	345	+ 7.8	9.6	+ 7.3
FORCIBLE RAPE	548	593	+ 8.2	16.4	+ 7.9
ROBBERY	2,852	3,103	+ 8.8	85.3	+ 8.8
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3,656	3,824	+ 4.6	109.4	+ 4.5
BREAKING AND ENTERING	22,705	27,860	+22.7	679.4	+22.6
LARCENY—THEFT	38,198	49,250	+28.9	1,142.9	+28.8
AUTO THEFT	7,671	7,711	+ 0.5	229.5	+ 0.5
<b>TOTAL OFFENSES</b>					+21.0

TABLE 2

[17]

**PERCENT OF ADULT-JUVENILE INVOLVEMENT IN  
TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES CLEARED-1974**

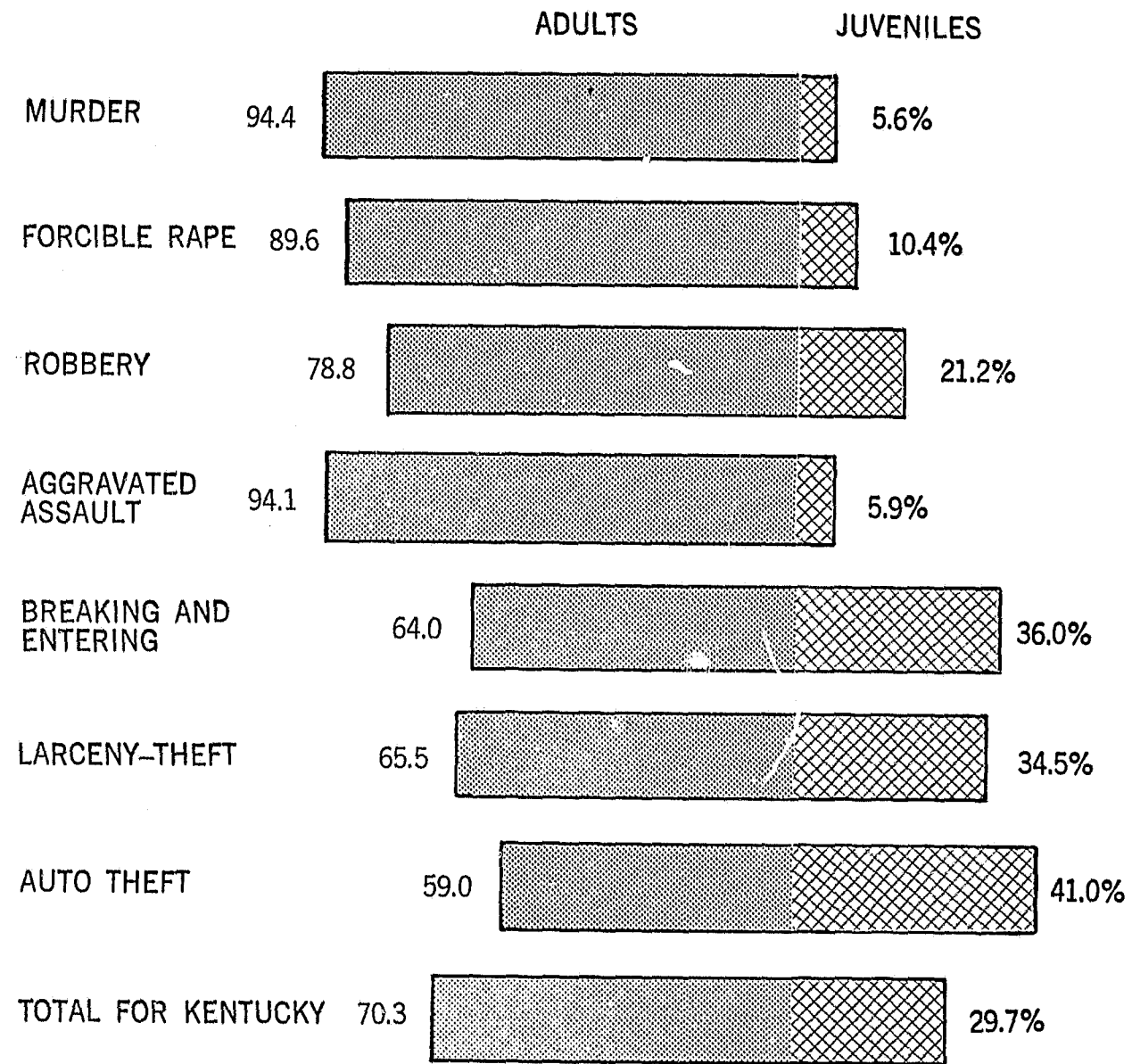


CHART 1

**TOTAL CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY MONTH KENTUCKY-1974**

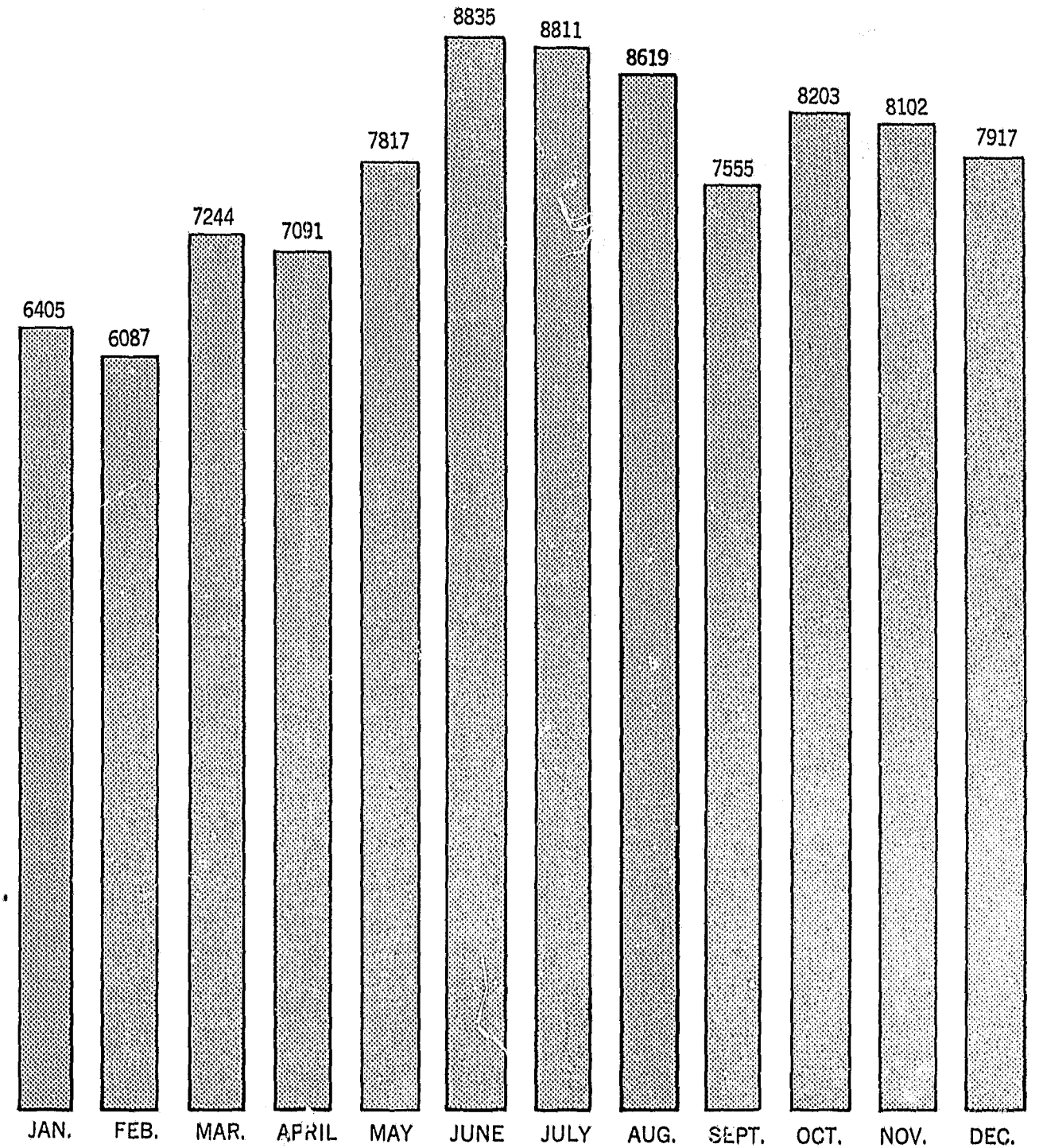


CHART 2

# MURDER

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

## VOLUME AND RATE

In 1974 a total of 345 murders were reported by the law enforcement agencies of the state. When compared to the 320 murders in 1973, this represents a numerical increase of 25 offenses and a trend rise of 7.8 percent. Murder accounts for 4.4 percent of all violent crime and four tenths of one percent of all Index Offenses. Based on the 1974 estimate of 3,344,300 inhabitants of the state, a murder rate of 10.3 victims for each 100,000 of these inhabitants evolves.

## MURDER ANALYSIS

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

Murder, by day of week, is depicted in chart 4 and illustrates a high rate of incidence for both Saturday and Sunday. Through the year 1974, over 40 percent of all murders reported in Kentucky were committed during the two day weekend period. Monday recorded the next highest rate and when combined with the week-end period of Saturday and Sunday, a 54.4 percent rate of occurrence evolves.

In 1974, as in 1970 through 1973, Kentucky murder victims were predominantly male and accounted for 81.1 percent of the total. Victim analysis by race discloses that 76.2 percent were White, and 23.8 percent were Negro. Analysis by age shows that the 20 to 29 year age group had the largest distribution of victims, with the high individual numerical count (55) within the 25-29 year age group.

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

usage by perpetrators of murders is shown in table 3. Firearms were employed in 79.7 percent of all murders and the use of cutting or stabbing weapons represented 6.7 percent of the total offenses. Personal weapons such as hands, fists, feet, etc., were used in 6.9 percent of all murders with the remaining 6.7 percent being attributed to the use of other weapons such as blunt objects, poison, arson, explosives, drowning, etc.

A review of murders by location discloses that 29.9 percent of all offenses occurred in private residences. Spouses killing spouse accounted for 14.2 percent of the total number of slayings, parent killing child 3.5 percent, and other murders within the family occurred in 12.2 percent of all criminal homicides. As in 1970 through 1973, the majority of murders were committed by relatives of the victim or persons acquainted with the victim, this was evident in 81.2 percent of all cases reported in 1974. Generally speaking, those homicides which occur within the family group and in the confines of a private residence are "passion" killings. They occur in a fit of rage arising from emotional factors, and in the layman's sense, are not planned. In most instances, the nature and manner of these homicides take them out of police control.

Murders, when perpetrated during the commission of a crime and those classified as gangland slayings, or sex motivated, are identified under the program as "felony murders", this type of circumstances or motive accounted for 18.8 percent of the total number of homicides in 1974 as compared to 16.2 percent in 1973.

The most prevalent of circumstances surrounding murder were those incidents of altercation or quarrel between victim and offender. The frequency of this type of situation is reflected by the 51.3 percent portion of the total number of murders it represents. As a part of this particular circumstances, romantic triangle situations, and lovers quarrels contributed to the extent of 4.1 percent of the total. Money quarrels, drinking quarrels, revenge motives, and other quarrels complete the data in this area.

## CLEARANCES

Law enforcement in Kentucky was successful in clearing by arrest 88.7 percent of all murders reported in 1974, a slight drop from the 91 percent cleared in 1973. Those murders cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age amounted to 5.6 percent of all cases cleared. This degree of juvenile involvement reflects substantially the same rate as the 5.5 percent involvement in 1973.

# MURDER BY MONTH 1974

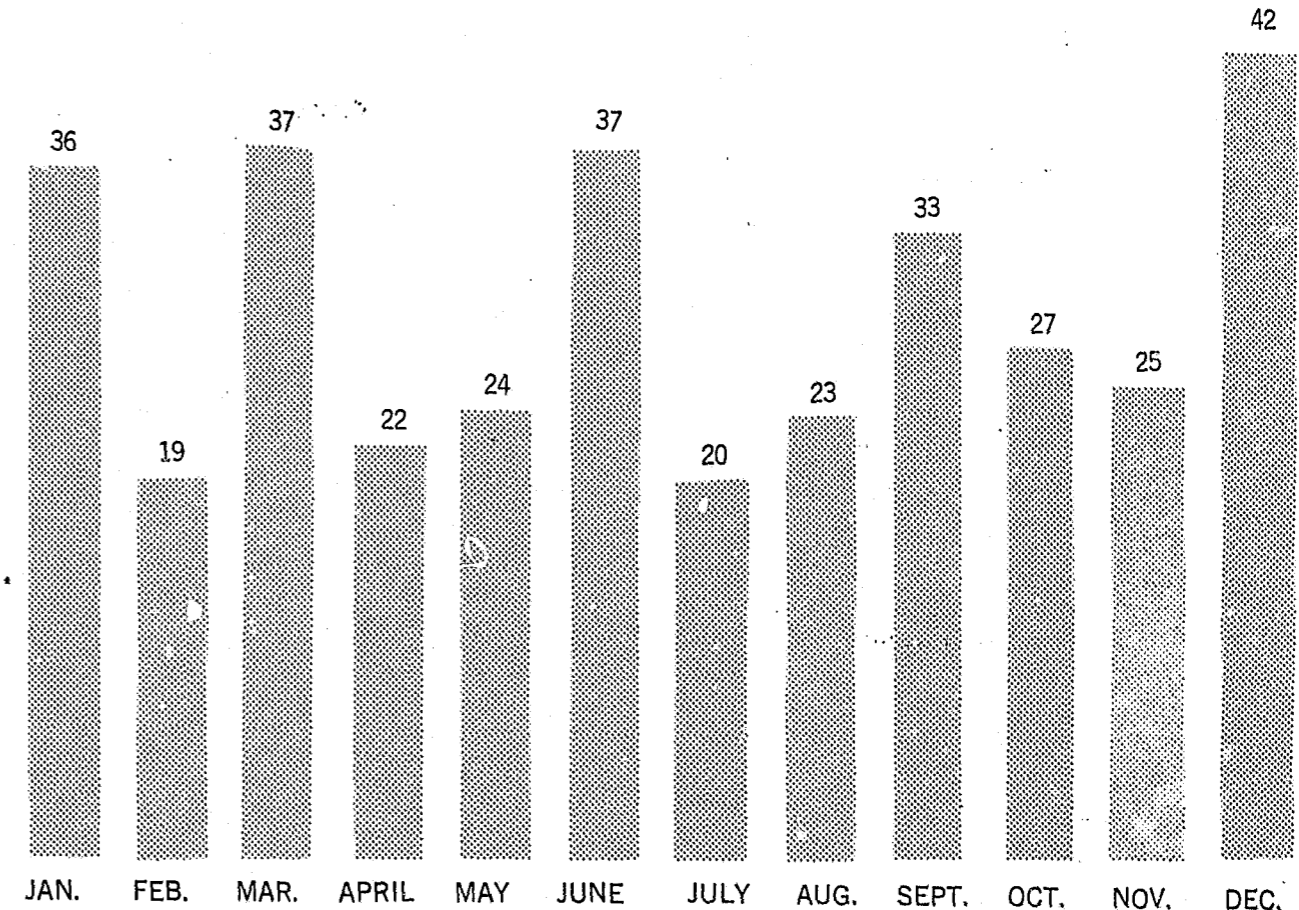


CHART 3

# MURDER VICTIMS—WEAPON USED 1974

AGE	NUMBER	HANDGUN	RIFLE	SHOTGUN	KNIFE OR STABBING	PERSONAL WEAPON (HAMMER, CLUB)	ALL OTHER WEAPONS
Under 1	3					2	1
1-4	3					3	
5-9	6	3	1			2	
10-14	2	1			1		
15-19	31	17	3	3	3		5
20-24	31	15	4	8		2	2
25-29	55	29	5	10	4	3	4
30-34	33	20	4	4	5		
35-39	35	27	2	3	2		1
40-44	33	20	1	3	4	3	2
45-49	32	20	2	3	1	2	4
50-54	28	14	3	3	3	2	3
55-59	18	13	2	1		1	1
60-64	19	14	2	1		2	
65-69	6	3	1	1		1	
70-74	6	4		2			
75 and Over	4	2		1		1	
<b>Total for Kentucky</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Percent</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>

TABLE 3

# MURDER VICTIMS BY AGE, SEX AND RACE, 1974

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE	SEX		RACE					ALL OTHERS
			MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	NEGRO	INDIAN	CHINESE	JAPANESE	
Under 1	3	0.9	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
1-4	3	0.9	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
5-9	6	1.7	2	4	3	3	—	—	—	—
10-14	2	0.6	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15-19	31	9.0	25	6	26	5	—	—	—	—
20-24	31	9.0	27	4	28	3	—	—	—	—
25-29	55	15.9	41	14	40	15	—	—	—	—
30-34	33	9.6	26	7	24	9	—	—	—	—
35-39	35	10.1	32	3	26	9	—	—	—	—
40-44	33	9.6	27	6	24	9	—	—	—	—
45-49	32	9.3	28	4	28	4	—	—	—	—
50-54	28	8.1	23	5	23	5	—	—	—	—
55-59	18	5.2	14	4	14	4	—	—	—	—
60-64	19	5.5	16	3	11	8	—	—	—	—
65-69	6	1.7	5	1	5	1	—	—	—	—
70-74	6	1.7	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
75 & Over	4	1.2	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY</b>	<b>315</b>		<b>230</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>82</b>				
<b>PERCENT</b>			<b>81.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>				

TABLE 4



# MURDER BY DAY OF WEEK 1974

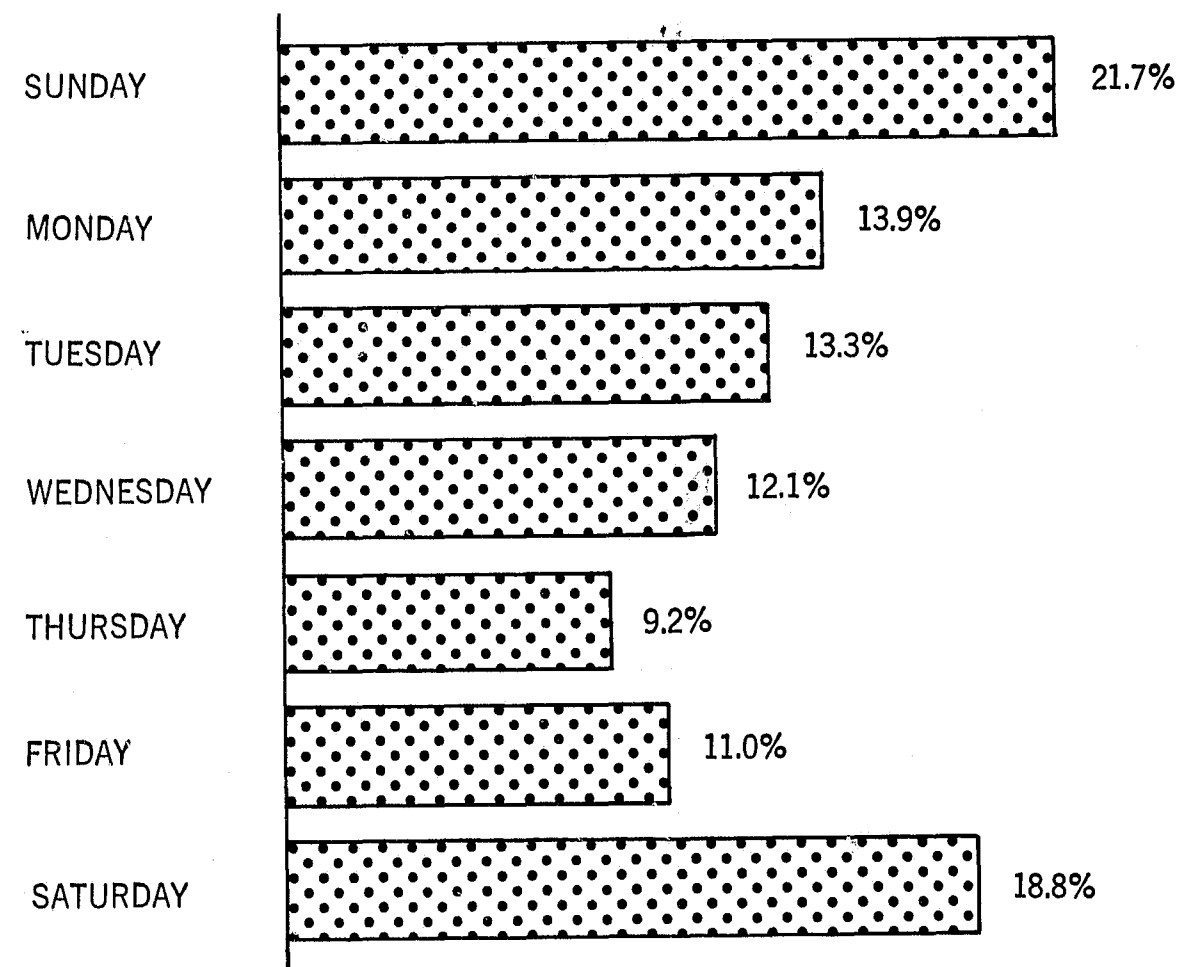


CHART 4

# MURDER BY CIRCUMSTANCE—1974

	NUMBER	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Spouse Killing Spouse	49	14.2%
Parent Killing Child	12	3.5%
Other Family	42	12.2%
Romantic Triangle and Lover's Quarrels	14	4.1%
Other Arguments	163	47.2%
Known Felony Type	44	12.7%
Suspected Felony Type	21	6.1%
TOTAL	345	

TABLE 5

# FORCIBLE RAPE

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

## VOLUME AND RATE

During the year 1974 there were 593 forcible rapes reported to the Police in Kentucky. Numerically the volume increased 45 over 1973 totals, with a trend increase of 8.2 percent over 1973 and an increase of 34 percent over 1970. This offense accounted for 7.5 percent of all violent crime and 0.7 percent of the total Crime Index. The summer season rated as a period high for this offense with July and August recording the highest individual volumes with 67 offenses each month.

A crime rate equals the number of crimes per unit of population or, more accurately, a victim risk rate. In 1974 the crime rate for forcible rape in Kentucky was 17.7 offenses per 100,000 of the total estimated population in Kentucky and 35.2 cases of rape reported for each 100,000 of the female population.

## ANALYSIS OF RAPE

Forcible Rape differs from other violent crimes in that the victim, in many cases, is hesitant in reporting

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

In 1974, as in 1973, more than 7 out of every 10 offenses reported were actual rapes by force, while the remainder were attempts to rape. Total crime counts for this offense reflect the actual number of offenses established from police investigation.

## CLEARANCES

Clearance of this offense by the arrest of the perpetrator occurred in 61.7 percent of all cases reported to police in 1974, down from the 65.1 percent in 1973 and the 68.8 percent cleared in 1972. Over 1 out of every 10 rape solutions during the year involved persons under 18 years of age, substantially the same rate of involvement as in 1973.

# RAPE BY MONTH 1974

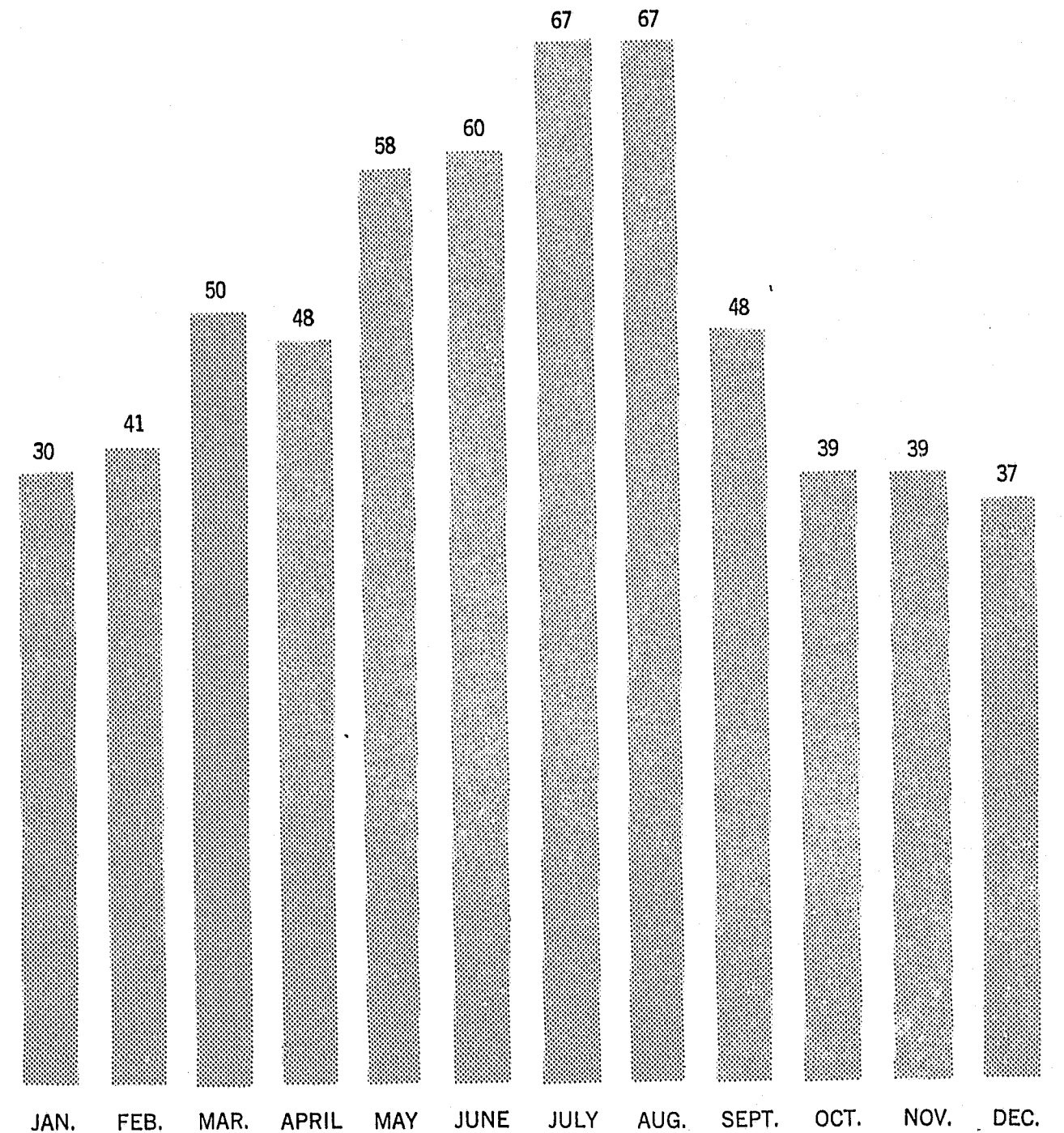


CHART 5

# ROBBERY

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

## VOLUME AND RATE

During the calendar year 1974, a total of 3,103 robberies were reported by the police of Kentucky. This amounted to a numerical increase of 251 offenses and a trend increase of 8.8 percent. These reported offenses make up 3.3 percent of the total Crime Index of Kentucky and 39.5 percent of all violent crimes as a group. The reflected rate for 1974 amounted to 93 robberies for each 100,000 persons of the state's population, an increase of 8.8 percent in the victim risk rate when compared to 1973 computations. The months of October and November recorded the highest individual volumes and the fourth quarter of the year rated as a period high.

## ANALYSIS OF ROBBERY

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

In 1974, the armed perpetrator was responsible for committing 65.8 percent of the total robberies reported,

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

As depicted in Table 6, 40.5 percent of all robberies occurred on the streets of the state. As in 1970 through 1973, robberies of commercial houses show the next most frequent rate of occurrence with 26.5 percent of the total.

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

The total value of property loss resulting from robberies in 1974 again exceeded \$1 million and amounted to an average loss per victim of \$416.00.

As in 1970 through 1973, bank robberies reflected the highest average loss, \$7,050.00 for each occurrence and holdups of chain stores again resulted in the second highest average loss of \$2,108.00 for each offense.

## CLEARANCES

During the year 1974, police solved 40 out of every 100 robberies reported compared to 37 percent clearances in 1973 and 32.5 percent in 1972. More than 1 out of every 5 total robberies and 36.9 percent of the strong arm type that were cleared by arrest, involved persons under 18 years of age. This is almost the same rate of juvenile involvement as in 1972 and 1973.

# ROBBERY BY MONTH 1974

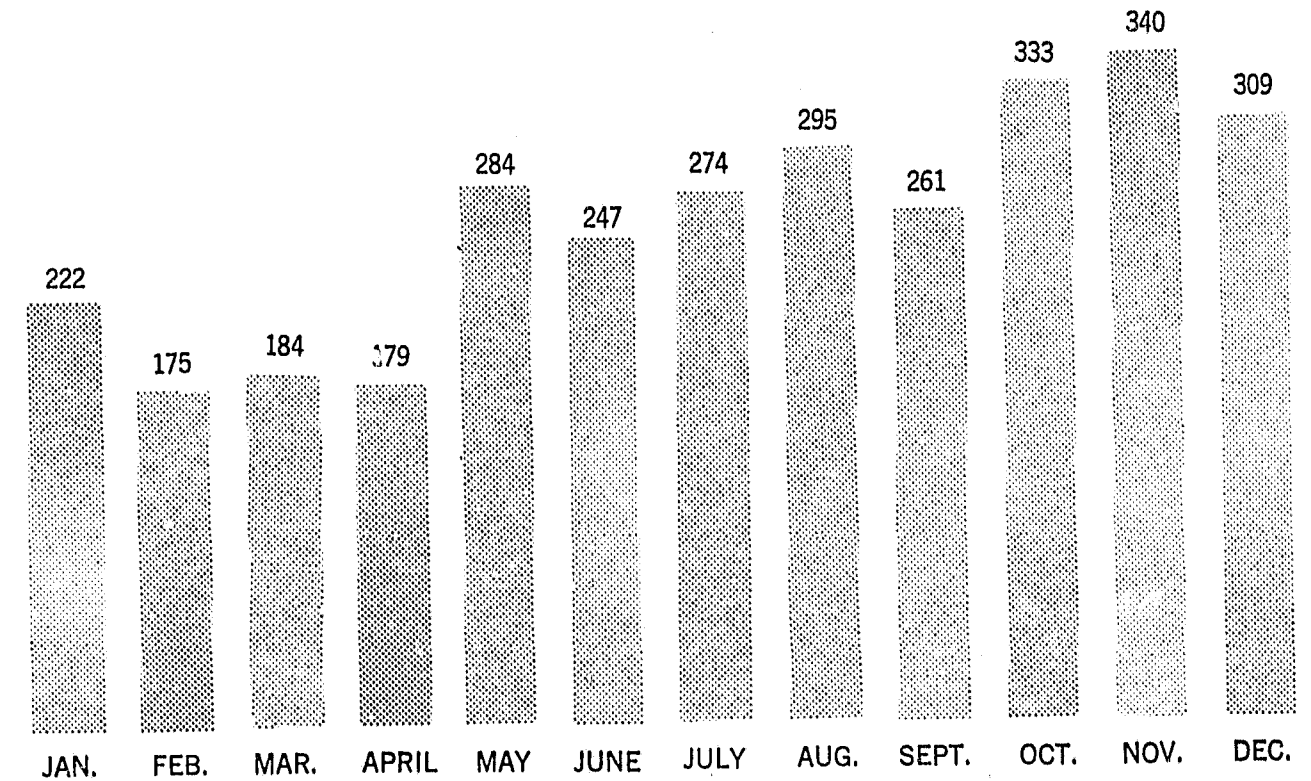


CHART 6

# ROBBERY-PLACE OF OCCURRENCE—1974

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF CASES	RATE PER 100,000	PROPERTY VALUE	LOSS PER CASE
Highway	1,256	40.5	\$ 144,124	\$ 114
Commercial House	823	26.5	\$ 265,018	\$ 322
Gas-Service Station	150	4.8	\$ 155,102	\$1,034
Chain Store	104	3.4	\$ 219,194	\$2,108
Residence	222	7.2	\$ 70,186	\$ 316
Bank	43	1.3	\$ 303,147	\$7,050
Miscellaneous	505	16.3	\$ 132,783	\$ 263
<b>TOTAL FOR KENTUCKY</b>	<b>3,103</b>		<b>\$1,239,554</b>	<b>\$ 416</b>

TABLE 6

# AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

### VOLUME AND RATE

In the calendar year 1974 there were a total of 3,824 cases of Aggravated Assault reported by police in Kentucky. Classified as a crime against the person, this offense made up 4.1 percent of the total Crime Index for 1974. As a part of the violent crime group, Aggravated Assault contributed 48.6 percent to that group's total. As in 1970 through 1973, this crime was more prevalent in the summer season, with June and July producing the monthly highs.

When compared with 1973, reports of this type offense show a numerical increase of 168 occurrences and a trend rise of 4.6 percent.

In 1974 there were 114.3 victims of Aggravated Assault for every 100,000 persons of the state's population, an increase of 4.5 percent in the rate of victimization compared to 1973.

### WEAPON ANALYSIS IN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

The use or attempted use of a dangerous weapon

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

In 1974, firearms were used in 40.2 percent of all cases of Aggravated Assault reported to police and knives or cutting instruments were used in 18 out of every 100 cases. Other dangerous weapons, which includes any object employed to inflict serious injury, only reflected a usage rate of 13.5 percent, while hands, fists, and feet contributed to the extent of 28.1 percent.

### CLEARANCES

Kentucky Law enforcement agencies recorded the second highest clearance rate for 1974 Index offenses in the area of Aggravated Assault by solving 73.7 percent of the cases reported. Offenses cleared by the arrest of persons under 18 years of age amounted to 5.9 percent of the total cases solved. The element of confrontation between victim and offender, present in this case, contributes to this relatively high rate of clearance as it does in other crimes against the person.

# AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY MONTH 1974

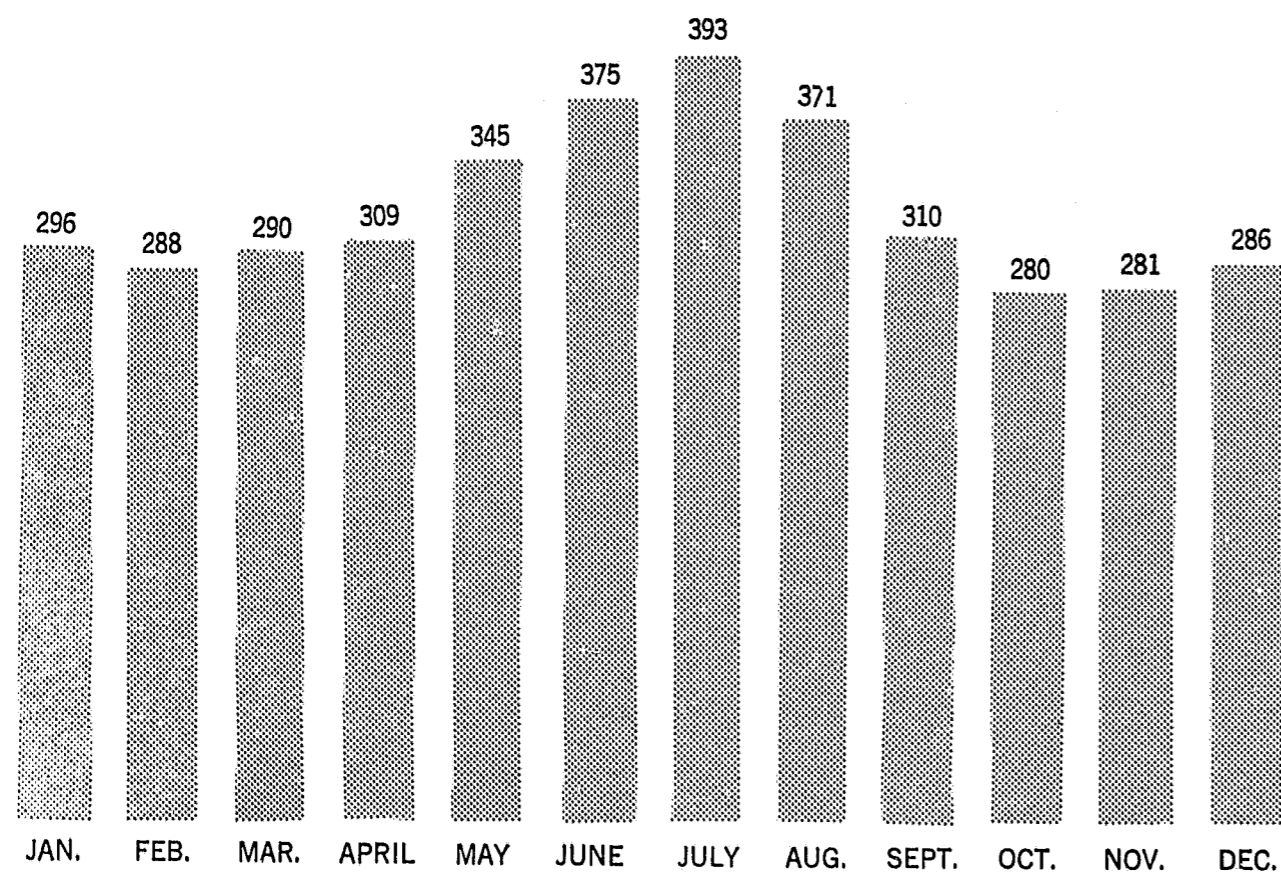


CHART 7

# BREAKING AND ENTERING

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

## VOLUME AND RATE

A total of 27,860 breaking and enterings were reported by Kentucky law enforcement agencies during the year 1974. Volume wise, there was an increase of 5,155 from 1973 and a trend increase of 22.7 percent. In 1974, this crime contributed to the extent of 30.1 percent of the total Index offenses reported during the year. Classified as a nonviolent crime, breaking and entering comprised 32.8 percent of that total.

The frequency high for offense occurrence was recorded in the second half of the year, with an individual monthly high noted in July with 2,617 offenses.

In the area of offense volume, Breaking and Entering records the second highest rate in the Index offense group when related to population with a rate of 833.0 offenses for each 100,000 inhabitants of Kentucky.

## ANALYSIS OF BREAKING AND ENTERING

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

Forcible entry was evident in 86.3 percent of all breaking and entering cases reported during the year, while 10.9 percent were cases of unlawful entry where no force was used, and 2.8 percent involved incidences of attempts to gain entry. In 56 out of every 100 offenses a residence was the target of the offender, with the remaining 44 locations being of a nonresident type. That breaking and entering, in many cases, is a crime of opportunity is evidenced by the fact that almost half of the residence offenses occurred during the day when many homes are left unattended and 77 percent of the nonresidential offenses at night when normal business volume is at a low.

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

In 1974, property owners suffered a total economic loss of over \$10 million as a result of this crime with an increase of \$2 million over losses in 1973. The average loss in 1974 amounted to \$384 per offense, also up from the \$378 per offense in 1973.

## CLEARANCES

Police solutions for breaking and entering offenses occurred in 20 out of every 100 cases reported in 1974, up from the 17 percent clearance rate of 1973. This low clearance rate indicates the lack of a deterrent and slight risk of detection. The extent of the young age group involvement in this serious property crime is reflected by the fact that 36 percent of the cases solved were committed by persons under 18 years of age, the identical rate of juvenile involvement as 1973.

# BREAKING AND ENTERING BY MONTH 1974

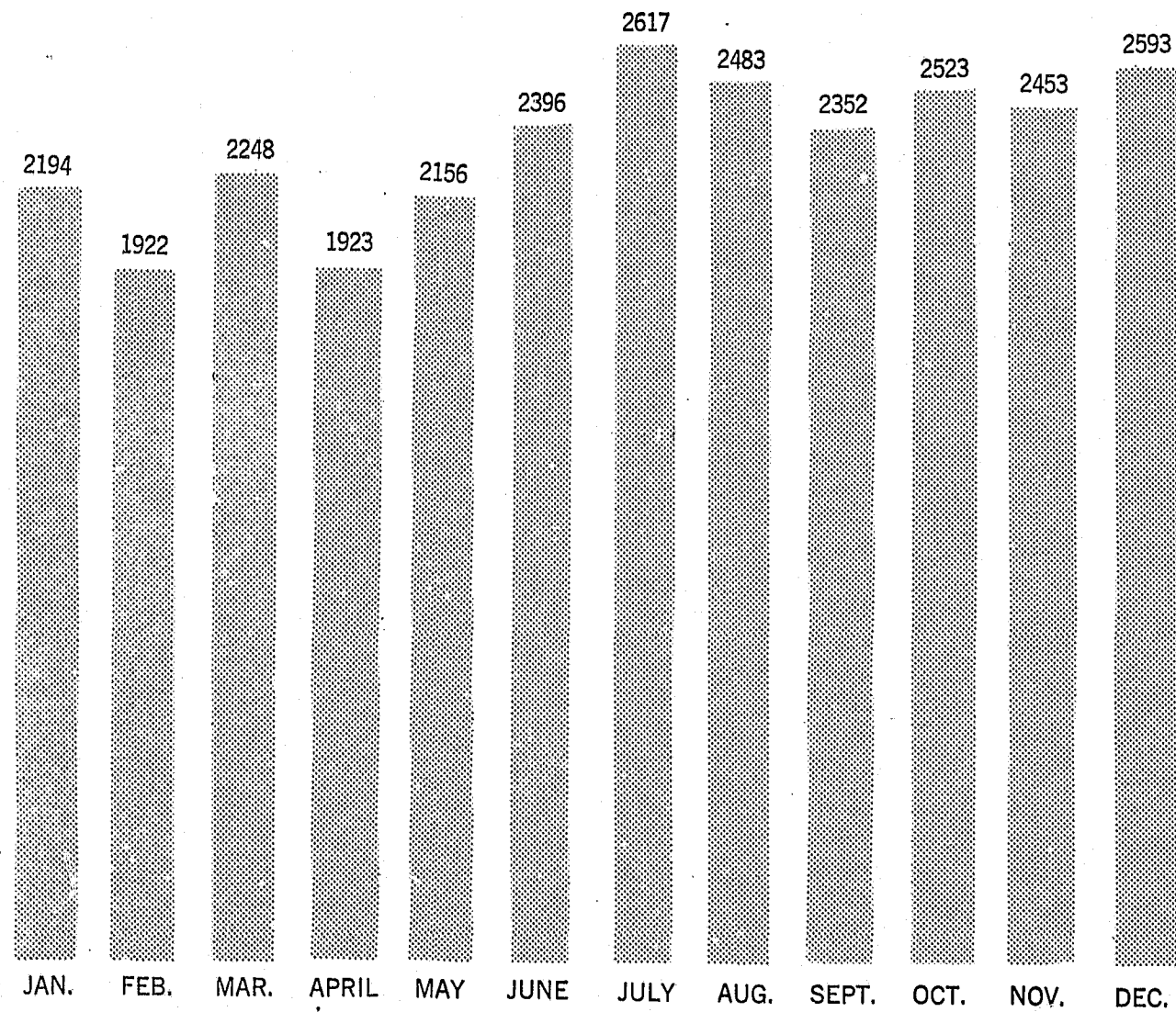


CHART 8

# BREAKING AND ENTERING 1974

BREAKING AND ENTERING 1974				
<b>Residence:</b>				
Night	7,065	25.4	\$ 2,841,733	\$402
Day	6,838	24.5	\$ 2,722,170	\$398
Unknown	1,773	6.4	\$ 699,792	\$395
<b>Non-Residence:</b>				
Night	8,561	30.7	\$ 2,795,492	\$327
Day	2,536	9.1	\$ 1,119,157	\$441
Unknown	1,087	3.9	\$ 528,689	\$486

TABLE 7

# LARCENY—THEFT

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

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

## VOLUME AND RATES

There were 49,250 offenses of larceny reported during the year 1974. This crime, since inclusion of all theft cases, is by far the most prevalent of all Crime Index offenses. Total larceny offenses showed a numerical increase of 11,052 occurrences and a 28.9 percent trend increase over 1973. Larceny-thefts make up 58.1 percent of all nonviolent crimes and 53.1 percent of the Crime Index total. From a seasonal standpoint, larceny was highest during the summer season of the year with June recording the monthly high of 4,891 offenses.

Based on offenses reported in relation to population, the 1974 rate for total larceny, amounted to 1,472.6 occurrences per 100,000 population as compared to 1142.9 per 100,000 in 1972, and 1074.5 per 100,000 in 1972.

## ANALYSIS OF LARCENY—THEFT

As with other offenses against property larceny is

primarily a crime of opportunity. Types of larcenies will differ in volume, depending upon the opportunity for theft offered in a given area. The average value of property stolen in each larceny in 1974 was \$188, up from \$135 in 1973. This average value includes losses from the voluminous thefts under \$50 in value as well as the thefts of higher value. While it is true that portion of the goods stolen is recovered and returned to victims, the relatively low percentage of these crimes cleared by arrest indicates that these recoveries will not materially reduce the overall victim loss. In addition, many offenses in the category, particularly where the value of the stolen goods is small, never comes to police attention.

Theft of auto parts and accessories, and thefts from inside autos, a prime target for young age groups, recorded the highest volume of larcenies at 17.4 and 20.4 percent respectively by type of offenses reported.

## CLEARANCES

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

In 1974, 17.3 percent of the larceny cases brought to police attention were cleared by arrest. This was a slight rise in the clearance rate compared to 1973 when 15 percent were cleared by arrest. Involvement of the young age group is demonstrated by the fact that 34.5 percent of the total larceny cases were solved by arrests of persons under 18 years of age. This was slightly lower than the 36 percent involvement in 1973.

# LARCENY BY MONTH 1974

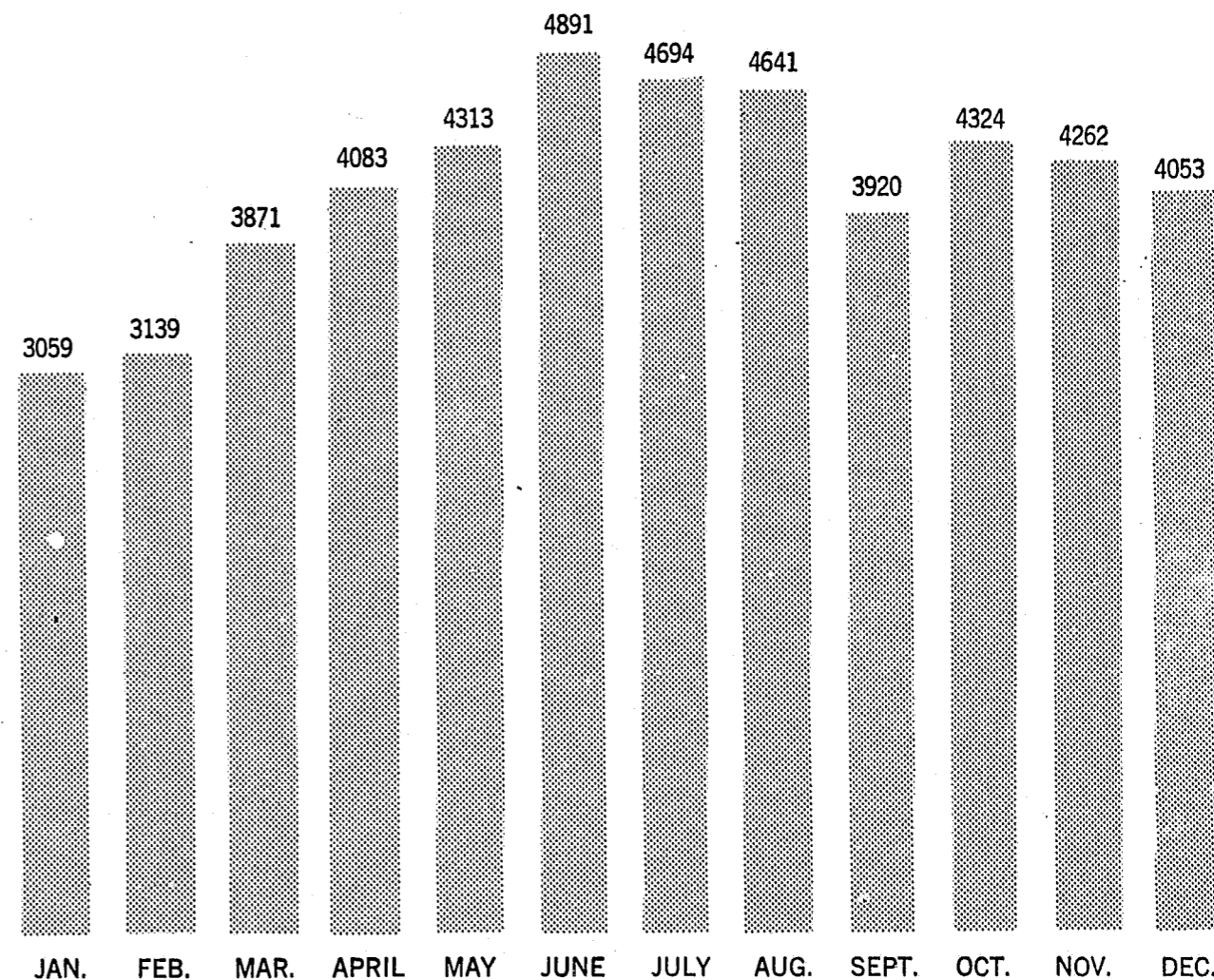


CHART 9

# LARCENY (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT) 1974

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	AVERAGE VALUE
Pocket-Picking	191	0.4%	\$ 21,061	\$110
Purse Snatching	649	1.3%	\$ 59,513	\$ 92
Shoplifting	4,277	8.7%	\$ 126,835	\$ 30
From Autos	10,031	20.4%	\$2,048,548	\$204
Auto Parts and Accessories	8,564	17.4%	\$ 856,142	\$100
Bicycles	7,755	15.7%	\$ 685,388	\$ 88
From Buildings	8,316	16.9%	\$2,098,359	\$252
From Coin Operated Machines	717	1.5%	\$ 52,536	\$ 73
Livestock	592	1.2%	\$ 318,341	\$538
Farm Equipment	360	0.7%	\$ 222,038	\$617
All Other	7,798	15.8%	\$2,747,211	\$352
<b>Total for Kentucky</b>	<b>49,250</b>		<b>\$9,253,972</b>	<b>\$183</b>

TABLE 8

# AUTO THEFT

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

## VOLUME AND RATE

In 1974, the police of the state reported the theft of 7,711 vehicles, compared to the 7,671 cases of auto theft reported the year before. The numerical increase of 40 offenses represents a rise of one half of one percent compared to 1973. Auto theft makes up 8.3 percent of the total Index offenses reported and 9.1 percent of the crimes of a nonviolent nature. The month of June reflected the individual monthly high for this offense with 829 occurrences.

The rate for auto theft rose from 229.5 victims per 100,000 population in 1973 to 230.6 in 1974, but down from the 280.7 victims per 100,000 in 1972.

Based on 1974 figures of 2,198,647 motor vehicles registered in the state a theft rate of 3.6 for every 1,000 vehicles evolves. Although the count of auto thefts also includes thefts of vehicles stolen in Kentucky, but registered in other states, there appears a clear indication as to the victim risk rate for owners of motor vehicles in the state as a result of this offense.

## ANALYSIS OF AUTO THEFT

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

In 1974, auto thefts represented a total value of over \$8 million.

The average value of a stolen car in 1974 was \$1,079 at the time of theft and although police recovered over \$5 million worth of cars, the remaining unrecovered portions represents a loss of over \$3 million. This loss figure does not take into consideration the monetary loss resulting from damage to property, and persons which are a direct result of these crimes.

## CLEARANCES

Law enforcement agencies in Kentucky were successful in solving 16.8 percent of all auto thefts reported in 1974, substantially the same as 1973, but up from the 14.6 percent clearance rate, in 1972. Factors which contribute to this relatively low clearance rate are the high degree of mobility present in this offense and, in many cases, the carelessness of the vehicle operator. Quite often the theft of an automobile occurs merely by the perpetrator getting into the unlocked vehicle with the keys already in the ignition and driving away. To a potential witness, this appears to be a normal act, thereby adding to the difficulties encountered in police detection and apprehension.

Over 7 out of every 10 vehicles reported stolen were recovered by police and, although this does not clear the offense, the owner does benefit by the return of his vehicle. This high ratio of recovery can be attributed to the fact that most vehicles are stolen for the purpose of transportation. In 1974, 81 percent of all such recoveries occurred in the jurisdiction in which the theft was reported.

The involvement of the young age group in police solution of auto theft is greater than for any other Index crime. In 1974, 41.0 percent of the auto thefts cleared by arrest involved a person under the age of 18. This rate was down from the 42.9 percent juvenile involvement in 1973, but up from the 37 percent involvement in 1972.



# AUTO THEFT BY MONTH 1974

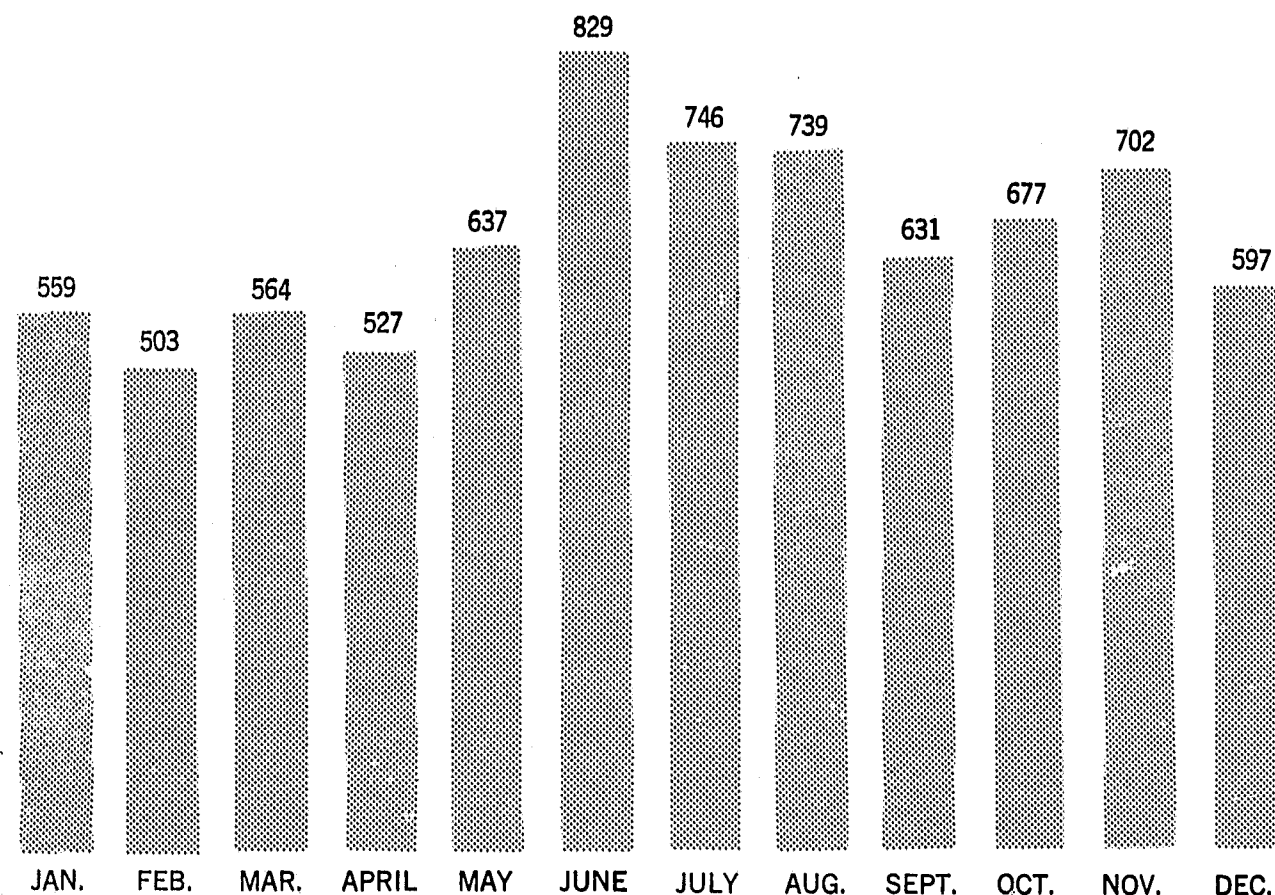


CHART 10

# STATE ARREST DATA

In the year 1974, law enforcement agencies of the state reported a total of 231,921 arrests for all criminal acts. Based on 1974 population estimates of 3,344,300 inhabitants in Kentucky, there were 69 arrests for every 1,000 persons of the state's population.

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

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

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

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

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

## PERSONS ARRESTED

Police arrests of persons for Crime Index type offenses comprise 10.2 percent of the total arrest figure for the year. Arrests of persons under 18 years of age accounted for 33.5 percent of all arrests made within this crime group. Juvenile involvement, by arrest, was greatest in the nonviolent crime categories of breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft, and comprised 40.3 percent of all such arrests. As in 1970 through 1973, almost 9 out of every 10 persons arrested for those offenses in the violent crime category (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) were adults.

Analysis, by race, of those persons arrested for all criminal acts during the year, discloses that 89 percent were white and 11 percent Negro. Arrest involvement by race, for those serious offenses with the Crime Index group show 78.4 percent distribution for white and

21.6 percent for Negro. Further analysis within this category, specifically as to crimes of violence (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), reflect that 72.0 percent of those arrested were white and 28 percent Negro. Distribution by race of those persons arrested for the non-violent crimes of breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft reflects 80 percent white and 20 percent Negro.

## ARREST ANALYSIS BY AGE

Analysis as to the arrest involvement of the young age group for the year 1974 disclosed that 10 percent of all those arrested were under the age of 18, and 23 percent were under 21. An indication as to the degree of criminal involvement of those persons under 18 years of age can be gained from the following: over 2 out of every 10 persons arrested for robbery were juveniles; 4 out of every 10 persons arrested for breaking and entering was under 18; almost 37 percent of all arrests for larceny involved this young age group, as did almost 1 out of every 2 arrests for auto theft.

Arrests for Narcotic Drug Law violations by young age group distributions, show 59 percent of all persons arrested were under the age of 21. Additional analysis reveals that 36.9 percent of the total arrest reported in the state for this area involved persons in the 18 through 20 years of age bracket and 12.6 percent were of persons 16 years and under.

Although criminal involvement by arrest of the young age groups is a matter of serious concern, adults over 18 years of age show the greater involvement by an arrest ratio of almost 9 to 1. Adult arrests for the serious crimes of violence group, which includes murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, comprised 87.5 percent of that group's total arrest figure.

## ARREST ANALYSIS BY SEX

The arrest of males, during 1974, as in prior years, accounted for 9 out of every 10 persons arrested. Female arrests rose by 15.3 percent from 1973 and male arrests increased by 15.5 percent in the same period. Female involvement occurred in 16.9 percent of arrests for Index type offenses, with primary involvement again reflected in the crime of larceny, where females comprised 29.4 percent of all persons arrested for this offense.

Female arrest frequencies for fraud, 27.6 percent, embezzlement 28.6 percent, and forgery 21.1 percent, provide an indication of the involvement tendencies for females in the areas of "commercial" crime. Arrest of females for violation of Narcotic Drug Laws occurred in 11.9 percent of the arrests reported for this crime.

# TOTAL ARRESTS FOR THE STATE 1974

Murder	342	0.14
Manslaughter	74	0.03
Forcible Rape	375	0.16
Robbery	1,503	0.6
Aggravated Assault	3,492	1.5
Breaking and Entering	6,018	2.6
Larceny—Theft	10,372	4.5
Auto Theft	1,487	0.6
Other Assaults	4,890	2.1
Arson	398	0.17
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1,179	0.5
Fraud	11,565	5.0
Embezzlement	49	0.02
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	1,615	0.7
Vandalism	1,057	0.5
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	3,191	1.4
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	778	0.3
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	606	0.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	7,404	3.2
Gambling	1,354	0.6
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,422	1.0
Driving Under the Influence	37,502	16.2
Liquor Laws	6,110	2.6
Drunkenness	84,715	36.5
Disorderly Conduct	22,661	9.8
Vagrancy	567	0.2
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	17,667	7.6
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	798	0.3
Run-Aways	1,730	0.7

TABLE 9

# COMPARISON OF STATE ARRESTS, 1973—1974

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	373	342	- 8.0
Manslaughter By Negligence	116	74	-36.2
Forcible Rape	424	375	-11.6
Robbery	1,166	1,503	+28.9
Aggravated Assault	3,381	3,492	+ 3.3
Breaking and Entering	4,340	6,018	+38.7
Larceny—Theft	7,961	10,372	+30.3
Auto Theft	1,386	1,487	+ 7.3
Other Assaults	3,995	4,890	+22.5
Arson	309	398	+28.8
Forgery and Counterfeiting	871	1,179	+35.0
Fraud	7,411	11,565	+56.0
Embezzlement	32	49	+53.1
Stolen, Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	1,061	1,615	+52.2
Vandalism	834	1,057	+26.7
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, etc.	2,637	3,191	+21.0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	453	778	+71.7
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	533	606	+13.9
Narcotic Drug Laws	4,889	7,404	+51.4
Gambling	1,021	1,354	+32.6
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,150	2,422	+12.7
Driving Under the Influence	32,757	37,502	+14.5
Liquor Laws	5,018	6,110	+21.8
Drunkenness	76,571	84,715	+10.6
Disorderly Conduct	22,114	22,661	+ 2.5
Vagrancy	648	567	-12.5
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	15,895	17,667	+11.1
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	941	798	-15.2
Run-Aways	1,578	1,730	+ 9.6

TABLE 10

# TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE—1974

Murder	249	93	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	72	2	—	—	—	—
Forcible Rape	303	72	—	—	—	—
Robbery	869	632	1	—	—	1
Aggravated Assault	2,692	798	—	1	—	1
Breaking and Entering	4,961	1,052	—	—	—	5
Larceny—Theft	8,125	2,226	3	2	4	12
Auto Theft	1,270	216	—	—	—	1
<b>Sub Total for Above Groups</b>						
Other Assaults	3,711	1,174	—	2	—	3
Arson	332	66	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Counterfeiting	948	231	—	—	—	—
Fraud	10,271	1,291	—	2	—	1
Embezzlement	40	9	—	—	—	—
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	1,383	232	—	—	—	—
Vandalism	985	71	1	—	—	—
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	2,418	769	1	1	—	2
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	350	426	—	1	—	1
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	504	102	—	—	—	—
Narcotic Drug Laws	6,441	953	2	1	—	7
Gambling	668	685	—	—	—	1
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,215	207	—	—	—	—
Driving Under the Influence	35,994	1,502	2	—	2	2
Liquor Laws	5,623	482	—	—	4	1
Drunkenness	79,665	5,026	7	2	—	15
Disorderly Conduct	19,417	3,221	3	3	5	12
Vagrancy	375	187	1	—	—	4
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	13,933	3,718	2	—	2	12
Curfew and Loitering Laws	690	108	—	—	—	—
Run-Aways	1,668	57	1	1	1	2

TABLE 11

[44]

# TOTAL ARRESTS BY SEX—1974

Murder	279	63	81.6	18.4
Manslaughter	71	3	95.9	4.1
Forcible Rape	371	4	98.9	1.1
Robbery	1,392	111	92.6	7.4
Aggravated Assault	3,061	431	87.7	12.3
Breaking and Entering	5,767	251	95.8	4.2
Larceny—Theft	7,326	3,046	70.6	29.4
Auto Theft	1,404	83	94.4	5.6
<b>Sub Total for Above Groups</b>				
Other Assaults	4,381	509	89.6	10.4
Arson	355	43	89.2	10.8
Forgery and Counterfeiting	931	248	78.9	21.1
Fraud	8,372	3,193	72.4	27.6
Embezzlement	35	14	71.4	28.6
Stolen Property	1,480	135	91.6	8.4
Vandalism	992	65	93.9	6.1
Weapons	2,973	218	93.2	6.8
Prostitution and Vice	130	648	16.7	83.3
Sex Offenses	574	32	94.7	5.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	6,526	878	88.1	11.9
Gambling	1,303	51	96.2	3.8
Offenses Against Family and Children	2,166	256	89.4	10.6
Driving While Intoxicated	36,313	1,189	96.8	3.2
Liquor Law	5,424	686	88.8	11.2
Drunkenness	81,180	3,535	95.8	4.2
Disorderly Conduct	19,395	3,266	85.6	14.4
Vagrancy	279	288	49.2	50.8
All Other Offenses	15,475	2,192	87.6	12.4
Curfew and Loitering	652	146	81.7	18.3
Run-Aways	878	852	50.8	49.2

TABLE 12

[45]



## BREAKDOWN OF NARCOTIC DRUG LAW ARRESTS 1974

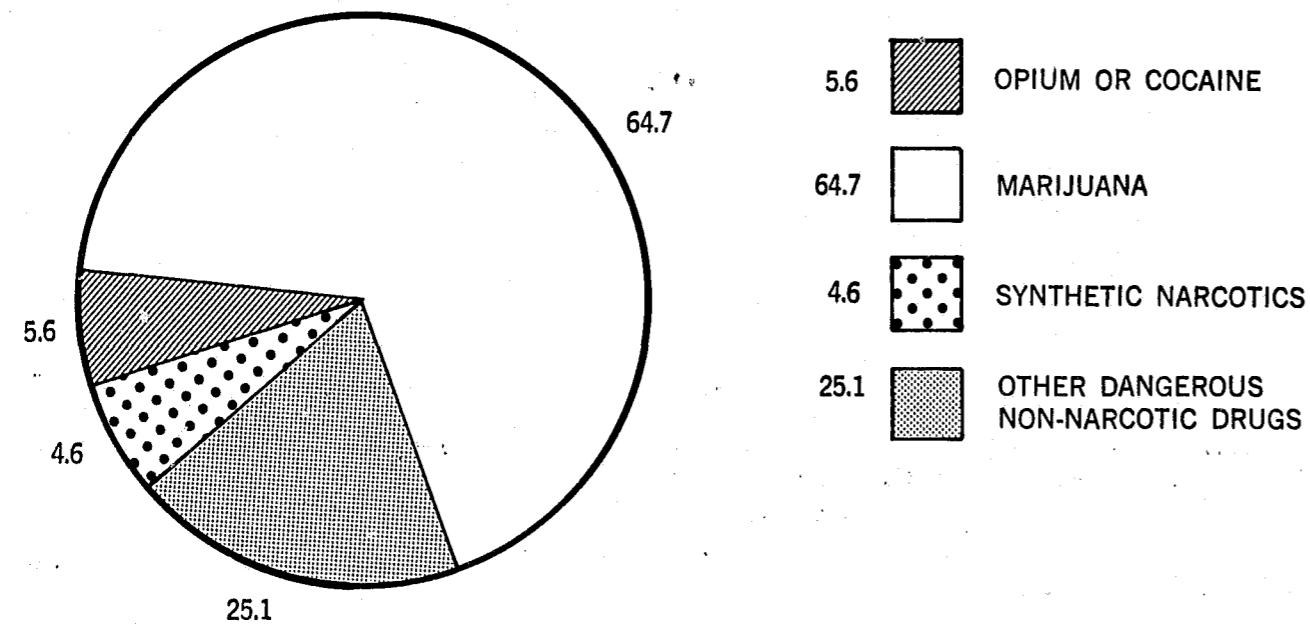


CHART 11

## BREAKDOWN OF GAMBLING ARRESTS 1974

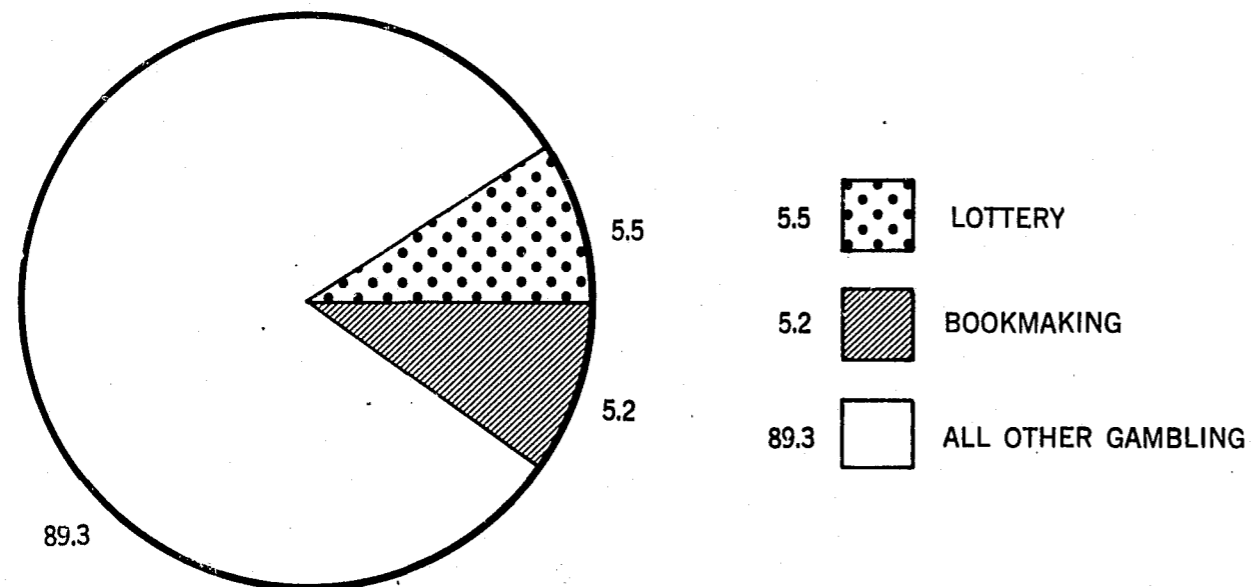


CHART 12

## ARREST TRENDS BY AGE GROUP 1973-1974

	1973	1974	% Change	1973	1974	% Change
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	30	25	-16.7	343	317	- 7.6
Manslaughter By Negligence	15	8	-46.7	101	66	-33.7
Forcible Rape	54	55	+ 1.9	370	320	-13.5
Robbery	284	394	+38.7	882	1,109	+25.7
Aggravated Assault	235	240	+ 2.1	3,146	3,252	+ 3.4
Breaking and Entering	1,875	2,680	+42.9	2,465	3,338	+35.4
Larceny—Theft	2,961	3,787	+27.9	5,000	6,585	+31.7
Auto Theft	655	734	+12.1	731	753	+ 3.0
<b>Other Offenses</b>						
Other Assaults	202	229	+13.4	3,793	4,661	+22.9
Arson	141	157	+11.3	168	241	+43.5
Forgery and Counterfeiting	100	126	+26.0	771	1,053	+36.6
Fraud	100	161	+61.0	7,311	11,404	+56.0
Embezzlement	1	0	—	31	49	+58.1
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	256	347	+35.5	805	1,268	+57.5
Vandalism	360	502	+39.4	474	555	+17.1
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	202	189	- 6.4	2,435	3,002	+23.3
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	19	39	+105.3	434	739	+70.3
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	83	73	-12.0	450	533	+18.4
Narcotic Drug Laws	969	1,657	+71.0	3,920	5,747	+46.6
Gambling	73	29	-60.3	948	1,325	+39.8
Offenses Against Family and Children	120	126	+ 5.0	2,030	2,296	+13.1
Driving Under the Influence	483	481	- 0.4	32,318	37,021	+14.6
Liquor Laws	1,160	1,170	+ 0.9	3,858	4,940	+28.0
Drunkenness	1,582	2,079	+31.4	74,989	82,636	+10.2
Disorderly Conduct	3,918	3,628	- 7.4	18,196	19,033	+ 4.6
Vagrancy	21	12	-42.9	627	555	-11.5
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	1,718	2,263	+31.7	14,177	15,404	+ 8.7
Curfew and Loitering Laws	941	797	-15.3	0	1	—
Runaways	1,578	1,724	+ 9.3	0	6	—
<b>Total</b>						
						+15.2

TABLE 14

# NARCOTIC AND DRUG PROFILE

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

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

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

Between 1973 and 1974 drugs arrests in Kentucky rose 51 percent. Approximately 59 percent of all persons arrested were under 21 years of age. Among the youngest offenders taken into custody were nine youths 10 years and under.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# HEROIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## BARBITURATES

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

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

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

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

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

## STIMULANTS

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

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

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

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

## HALLUCINOGENS

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

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

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

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

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

# 1974 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

County	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Other	Total
Adair	2	0	2	0	0
Allen	24	0	18	1	5
Anderson	5	0	3	0	2
Ballard	51	6	37	1	7
Barren	49	0	43	2	4
Bath	3	0	3	0	0
Bell	31	0	28	2	1
Boone	35	1	32	0	2
Bourbon	19	0	11	1	7
Boyd	52	0	38	6	8
Boyle	45	5	33	1	6
Bracken	11	0	10	0	1
Breathitt	14	0	14	0	0
Breckinridge	1	0	1	0	0
Bullitt	77	5	61	4	7
Butler	6	0	5	0	1
Caldwell	18	0	8	0	10
Calloway	95	2	35	49	9
Campbell	299	4	238	9	48
Carlisle	9	0	6	0	3
Carroll	8	0	8	0	0
Carter	21	0	19	0	2
Casey	34	0	33	0	1
Christian	152	15	118	9	10
Clark	92	0	80	6	6
Clay	14	0	13	0	1
Clinton	29	0	16	0	13
Crittenden	21	0	21	0	0
Cumberland	7	0	7	0	0
Daviess	269	9	225	25	10
Edmonson	2	0	2	0	0
Elliott	0	0	0	0	0
Estill	8	0	8	0	0
Fayette	502	52	365	33	52

TABLE 15

# 1974 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

County	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Other	Total
Fleming	0	0	0	0	0
Floyd	59	1	54	0	4
Franklin	29	0	24	0	5
Fulton	17	0	10	1	6
Gallatin	1	0	1	0	0
Garrard	1	0	1	0	0
Grant	24	3	19	0	2
Graves	43	0	37	3	3
Grayson	45	0	40	2	3
Green	0	0	0	0	0
Greenup	32	0	25	0	7
Hancock	8	0	7	0	1
Hardin	208	21	156	2	29
Harlan	90	0	69	1	20
Harrison	3	0	3	0	0
Hart	17	0	16	0	1
Henderson	39	1	23	8	7
Henry	8	0	8	0	0
Hickman	7	0	7	0	0
Hopkins	181	26	123	13	19
Jackson	16	0	16	0	0
Jefferson	2,349	241	765	33	1,310
Jessamine	23	0	19	0	4
Johnson	26	0	25	0	1
Kenton	400	2	312	53	33
Knott	4	0	4	0	0
Knox	39	0	38	0	1
Larue	48	0	43	4	1
Laurel	17	0	11	1	5
Lawrence	2	0	2	0	0
Lee	5	0	5	0	0
Leslie	13	0	13	0	0
Letcher	40	0	40	0	0
Lewis	5	0	3	0	2

TABLE 15 (Cont')



# 1974 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

Lincoln	17	0	13	0	4
Livingston	7	0	5	1	1
Logan	28	0	28	0	0
Lyon	11	0	11	0	0
McCracken	244	4	219	2	19
McCreary	9	0	5	0	4
McLean	12	0	6	1	5
Madison	171	0	153	0	18
Magoffin	5	0	4	0	1
Marion	9	0	9	0	0
Marshall	28	0	7	9	12
Martin	4	0	2	0	2
Mason	13	0	11	1	1
Meade	41	1	34	3	3
Menifee	1	0	1	0	0
Mercer	12	0	12	0	0
Metcalfe	3	0	3	0	0
Monroe	5	0	3	0	2
Montgomery	13	0	9	4	0
Morgan	2	0	2	0	0
Muhlenberg	22	0	21	0	1
Nelson	22	0	19	0	3
Nicholas	1	0	1	0	0
Ohio	18	0	18	0	0
Oldham	49	0	43	0	6
Owen	0	0	0	0	0
Owsley	0	0	0	0	0
Pendleton	4	0	4	0	0
Perry	108	0	98	0	10
Pike	91	0	70	16	5
Powell	19	0	18	0	1
Pulaski	41	1	33	3	4
Robertson	0	0	0	0	0
Rockcastle	6	0	6	0	0

TABLE 15 (Con't.)

# 1974 NARCOTIC ARRESTS BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF DRUG

Rowan	50	0	44	5	1
Russell	2	0	2	0	0
Scott	23	0	21	0	2
Shelby	19	0	16	0	3
Simpson	43	2	26	8	7
Spencer	11	0	11	0	0
Taylor	15	0	15	0	0
Todd	3	0	3	0	0
Trigg	16	0	16	0	0
Trimble	23	0	23	0	0
Union	35	0	28	6	1
Warren	205	10	140	5	50
Washington	8	0	8	0	0
Wayne	17	0	17	0	0
Webster	2	0	1	0	1
Whitley	84	0	65	4	15
Wolfe	10	0	10	0	0
Woodford	18	2	16	0	0

TABLE 15 (Cont'd.)

## PERSONS CHARGED

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

In 1974, those adults charged with Crime Index type offenses were found guilty as charged in 59.5 percent and guilty of a lesser charge in 15.9 percent of the cases that were disposed of by a court.

In 1974, 33.6 percent of the murder defendants were either acquitted or their cases were dismissed at some prosecutive stage. Forcible Rape recorded the highest rate of acquittal or dismissal with 47.6 percent of the defendants acquitted, followed by Auto Theft with 45.6 percent acquitted.

Of the adults tried for Crime Index offenses, the highest percentage of persons found guilty on the original charge was in the larceny category where 69.7 percent were convicted of theft. This was followed by Breaking and Entering where 62.9 percent were found guilty of the original charge.

Those found guilty of the offenses charged in the remaining Index offenses were recorded as follows: Robbery 50.4 percent, Murder 50.8 percent, Aggravated Assault 44.8 percent, Auto Theft 27.3 percent, and Rape 36.5 percent.

In over 26 percent of the Crime Index type offenses, where formal charges were preferred, the offender was referred to juvenile court. This referral percentage was down slightly from 1973.

Juvenile referrals were highest for larceny-theft with 35.2 percent, followed by breaking and entering with

28.3 percent. Young persons were referred to juvenile court jurisdiction after being charged with Index type offenses in 24.2 percent of the Auto Theft cases, 19.4 percent of the robberies, 8.4 percent of the rapes, 4.6 percent of the aggravated assaults and 3.9 percent of the murders. In 1974, similar to the 1970 through 1973 experience, vandalism, arson, narcotic and liquor law violations recorded the highest percentage of juvenile referrals for those offenses of a Non-Index nature.

Consistent with the observations made in 1970 through 1973, disposition data for 1974 discloses that acquittal or dismissals are greater in the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, than in the non-violent crimes of breaking and entering, larceny, and auto theft. The dismissal or acquittal for those violent crimes was reported at 29.4 percent in 1974, down from the 31.4 percent rate in 1973 and the 39.9 percent rate in 1972. Dismissal or acquittal for those crimes of a nonviolent nature was 22.9 percent, also a decrease from the 22.9 percent reported for 1973, and 32.8 percent in 1972.

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

A final review of all crime categories disclose that 12 percent of all adults tried by the courts were either acquitted or their cases were dismissed at some prosecutive level. Those referred to juvenile court represented 7 percent of the total persons formally charged for all crime categories.

## DISPOSITION OF PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED 1974

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	361	62	19	41	14	232
Manslaughter by Negligence	90	18	6	10	1	57
Forcible Rape	379	62	27	81	32	182
Robbery	1,500	286	162	120	291	648
Aggravated Assault	3,559	991	562	660	165	1,333
Breaking and Entering	6,032	1,650	311	664	1,707	1,840
Larceny—Theft	10,392	3,810	618	1,042	3,654	2,300
Auto Theft	1,502	178	177	297	364	602
Other Assaults	5,133	1,531	778	678	195	1,986
Arson	415	68	22	52	87	186
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1,178	493	82	129	86	442
Fraud	11,555	8,387	681	1,338	127	1,159
Embezzlement	88	46	9	1	1	32
Stolen Property—Buying Rec., Poss., etc.	1,617	423	128	295	271	518
Vandalism	1,075	376	73	245	311	92
Weapons—Carrying, Poss., etc.	3,236	1,309	668	398	136	834
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	820	252	70	21	34	449
Sex Offenses	614	180	73	102	48	220
Narcotic Drug Laws	7,579	2,862	480	849	1,106	2,315
Gambling	1,385	594	125	85	21	571
Offense Against Family and Children	2,412	959	226	591	57	579
Driving While Intoxicated	37,639	11,869	14,829	1,523	176	9,303
Liquor Laws	6,092	4,066	250	465	798	666
Drunkenness	84,395	59,210	989	4,725	1,338	18,151
Disorderly Conduct	22,637	13,784	681	3,105	2,134	3,106
Vagrancy	588	169	46	79	30	265
All Other Offenses	18,302	8,106	829	2,069	2,873	4,924

TABLE 16

# ADULTS CHARGED-GUILTY-NOT GUILTY 1973-1974

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	71.4	66.4	28.6	33.6
Manslaughter By Negligence	42.9	70.6	57.1	29.4
Forcible Rape	49.1	52.4	50.9	47.6
Robbery	71.6	78.9	28.4	21.1
Aggravated Assault	69.7	70.2	30.3	29.8
Breaking and Entering	69.1	74.7	30.9	25.3
Larceny—Theft	78.3	81.0	21.7	19.0
Auto Theft	47.5	54.4	52.5	45.6
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>				
Other Assaults	74.2	77.3	25.8	22.7
Arson	62.5	63.4	37.5	36.6
Forgery and Counterfeiting	62.6	81.7	37.4	18.3
Fraud	76.3	87.1	23.7	12.9
Embezzlement	95.7	98.2	4.3	1.8
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	60.8	65.1	39.2	34.9
Vandalism	68.9	64.7	31.1	35.3
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	82.1	83.2	17.9	16.8
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	91.8	93.9	8.2	6.1
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	67.1	71.3	32.9	28.7
Narcotic Drug Laws	65.9	79.7	34.1	20.3
Gambling	83.1	89.4	16.9	10.6
Offenses Against Family and Children	57.7	66.7	42.3	33.3
Driving Under the Influence	93.0	94.6	7.0	5.4
Liquor Laws	85.1	90.3	14.9	9.7
Drunkenness	90.6	92.7	9.4	7.3
Disorderly Conduct	80.6	82.3	19.4	17.7
Vagrancy	83.1	73.1	16.9	26.9
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	68.0	81.2	32.0	18.8

TABLE 17

## CRIME STATISTICS BY COUNTY AND CITIES 1974

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974

ADAIR COUNTY	1	1	1	0	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ALLEN COUNTY	1	0	0	0	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ANDERSON COUNTY	3	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BALLARD COUNTY	1	0	0	0	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BARREN COUNTY	2	0	1	0	6	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BATH COUNTY	0	0	1	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BELL COUNTY	11	2	11	0	7	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BOONE COUNTY	0	2	4	2	29	9
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BOURBON COUNTY	1	0	1	1	5	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BOYD COUNTY	3	2	1	0	24	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BOYLE COUNTY	2	1	0	0	4	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BRACKEN COUNTY	0	1	1	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BREATHITT COUNTY	2	0	0	0	2	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY	1	0	2	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BULLITT COUNTY	1	1	5	2	6	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BUTLER COUNTY	1	0	0	0	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CALDWELL COUNTY	3	1	0	1	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CALLOWAY COUNTY	2	0	5	0	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CAMPBELL COUNTY	7	1	5	1	31	18
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CARLISLE COUNTY	1	0	0	0	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CARROLL COUNTY	1	0	1	2	4	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						

TABLE 18

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974 (CONT'D)

41	2	0	49	6
73	3	1	105	11
35	10	2	62	6
31	0	0	24	2
84	5	0	140	12
31	2	0	40	8
150	3	1	214	25
351	40	26	680	145
83	7	7	141	7
320	37	22	709	66
118	0	17	390	23
11	0	0	7	2
41	1	0	26	5
52	3	0	39	7
125	8	0	169	38
63	2	1	40	13
84	0	3	78	5
45	20	4	240	23
671	214	29	1,263	193
21	1	0	11	1
75	7	4	78	14

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974

CARTER COUNTY	1	3	2		4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CASEY COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CHRISTIAN COUNTY	12	2	13	2	59	29
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CLARK COUNTY	3	0	1	0	5	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CLAY COUNTY	3	0	2	1	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CLINTON COUNTY	0	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CRITTENDEN COUNTY	1	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	0	0	1	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
DAVISS COUNTY	6	4	2	2	18	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
EDMONSON COUNTY	0	0	1	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ELLIOTT COUNTY	1	2	0	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ESTILL COUNTY	0	2	3	0	4	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FAYETTE COUNTY	12	7	48	4	138	126
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FLEMING COUNTY	0	1	0	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FLOYD COUNTY	7	0	8	0	1	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FRANKLIN COUNTY	2	3	7	2	12	7
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FULTON COUNTY	2	0	0	1	5	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
GALLATIN COUNTY	1	0	0	0	4	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
GARRARD COUNTY	0	0	0	0	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
GRANT COUNTY	1	0	1	0	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
GRAVES COUNTY	2	1	1	0	2	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974 (CONT'D)

36	15	1	0	2	18	31	4	0	72	8
25	1	0	1	1	22	53	0	0	34	1
104	20	22	12	39	11	807	19	49	1,213	100
62	13	8	2	2	37	150	23	15	316	25
33	17	3	2	4	7	47	1	1	33	8
12	2	3	0	0	7	14	0	0	21	2
3	0	0	0	3	0	36	3	1	44	4
6	1	0	1	3	1	22	1	0	18	0
83	13	14	9	31	16	459	162	22	1,748	124
3	0	1	0	1	1	47	3	0	29	1
3	2	0	0	1	0	8	1	0	4	2
21	4	3	2	1	11	53	0	1	28	6
817	93	125	142	10	447	2,170	911	68	7,736	450
8	3	2	1	0	2	27	3	0	51	3
66	23	4	3	9	27	90	3	0	122	21
85	13	5	8	24	35	292	24	0	681	51
39	4	1	0	29	5	53	0	1	53	8
22	4	0	0	4	14	38	2	1	16	4
13	0	2	0	0	11	64	0	1	69	4
13	4	1	0	1	7	58	22	1	109	16
40	10	1	2	27	0	98	20	5	174	7

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974

GRAYSON COUNTY	198	0	1	2	1	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	35.4						
GREEN COUNTY	64	1	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.0						
GREENUP COUNTY	385	1	0	2	0	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	28.6						
HANCOCK COUNTY	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.0						
HARDIN COUNTY	1,396	4	2	6	3	17	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.4						
HARLAN COUNTY	430	10	5	5	0	6	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	43.7						
HARRISON COUNTY	120	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.0						
HART COUNTY	188	0	0	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	25.5						
HENDERSON COUNTY	1,734	7	1	4	2	25	10
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	24.2						
HENRY COUNTY	103	1	0	2	0	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	33.0						
HICKMAN COUNTY	70	0	0	0	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	27.1						
HOPKINS COUNTY	567	8	3	2	2	10	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	40.9						
JACKSON COUNTY	56	0	0	0	2	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	48.2						
JEFFERSON COUNTY	35,154	104	67	190	91	1283	691
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.2						
JESSAMINE COUNTY	300	0	0	0	0	5	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	27.0						
JOHNSON COUNTY	139	2	0	2	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	42.4						
KENTON COUNTY	5,991	14	2	16	3	91	69
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	15.5						
KNOTT COUNTY	95	5	3	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	40.0						
KNOX COUNTY	149	0	0	2	0	5	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.8						
LARUE COUNTY	65	0	0	0	0	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	13.8						
LAUREL COUNTY	492	4	4	5	3	15	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	42.9						

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974 (CONT'D)

	5	4	1	9	18	89	0	73	8
	3	0	1	1	5	16	1	39	2
	2	2	0	3	25	139	12	6	198
	0	0	1	1	2	18	0	0	4
	8	10	4	23	27	276	36	21	887
	58	6	11	11	73	163	7	0	113
	4	0	1	1	1	36	9	4	59
	7	0	0	7	1	92	1	0	69
	17	20	13	166	34	314	122	30	928
	3	3	0	2	26	45	4	0	35
	2	1	1	2	0	45	0	3	13
	5	6	3	29	21	197	0	5	270
	8	1	1	0	4	28	0	0	9
	506	187	110	48	729	8,937	609	177	18,015
	12	4	1	2	17	106	9	4	149
	11	0	1	1	14	46	0	3	65
	33	40	31	80	184	1,375	186	114	3,179
	12	1	3	0	7	32	3	0	33
	9	2	1	3	1	71	6	1	39
	0	0	0	2	1	34	0	0	25
	41	3	6	15	50	157	8	0	194

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974

COUNTY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	MURDER	MAN SLAYING	FORCIBLE Rape Total	Rape by Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
LAWRENCE COUNTY	60	0	2	1	0	1	3	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	33.3								
LEE COUNTY	65	2	2	2	0	2	5	5	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	40.0								
LESLIE COUNTY	74	3	0	2	2	0	5	2	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	60.8								
LETCHER COUNTY	247	3	3	5	5	0	4	2	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	44.9								
LEWIS COUNTY	81	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	40.7								
LINCOLN COUNTY	205	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	30.6								
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	46.9								
LOGAN COUNTY	235	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	27.7								
LYON COUNTY	50	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	40.0								
McCRACKEN COUNTY	1253	7	2	3	1	2	43	38	8
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	33.2								
McCREARY COUNTY	97	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	60.8								
McLEAN COUNTY	101	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	26.7								
MADISON COUNTY	1430	2	5	7	6	1	23	15	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.5								
MAGOFFIN COUNTY	62	4	0	4	4	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	43.5								
MARION COUNTY	269	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	23.3								
MARSHALL COUNTY	233	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	11.9								
MARTIN COUNTY	66	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	43.6								
MASON COUNTY	27	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	15.2								
MEADE COUNTY	118	2	3	1	1	0	6	6	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	33.4								
MENIFEE COUNTY	132	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	19.7								
MERCER COUNTY	24	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	1.0								

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974 (CONT'D)

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands, Feet Etc. Aggravated	Non-Aggravated	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Larceny	Auto Theft
22	6	0	0	2	14	34	34	0	0	11	3
9	5	0	0	1	3	41	40	1	0	6	3
30	9	6	1	3	11	25	24	1	0	20	2
90	36	2	5	1	46	105	104	2	0	68	17
13	0	1	3	3	6	34	33	1	0	30	6
18	10	2	0	0	6	94	90	3	1	85	9
8	0	1	0	7	0	16	15	1	0	7	1
30	3	5	2	12	8	65	82	4	0	105	18
9	1	3	1	4	0	29	29	0	0	6	3
73	23	7	3	45	0	350	321	26	3	711	69
29	9	2	2	5	11	40	39	1	0	24	10
8	1	0	0	2	5	79	72	7	0	15	3
114	31	12	4	17	50	313	243	36	34	993	61
15	6	0	0	0	9	31	29	2	0	11	7
43	4	2	0	6	34	83	83	1	2	156	13
3	0	0	1	5	0	153	149	1	3	115	14
61	19	2	4	5	11	49	46	2	0	10	5
39	2	2	1	0	25	63	73	1	12	244	10
7	2	1	1	2	1	60	53	5	2	36	6
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	27	3	0	13	5
2	2	0	0	1	12	0	113	1	2	167	3

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974

COUNTY	TOTAL OFFENSES	MURDER	ROBBERY	AGG. BATT.	AGG. ASSAULT	SEXUAL OFFENSES	CHILD ABUSE	DRUG VIOLATIONS	OTHER
METCALFE COUNTY	49	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	67								
MONROE COUNTY	73	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	240								
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	339	5	0	2	2	0	7	5	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	198								
MORGAN COUNTY	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	350								
MUHLENBERG COUNTY	291	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	488								
NELSON COUNTY	340	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	206								
NICHOLAS COUNTY	53	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	429								
OHIO COUNTY	109	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	294								
OLDHAM COUNTY	334	0	0	4	4	0	4	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	157								
OWEN COUNTY	63	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	365								
OWSLEY COUNTY	37	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	459								
PENDLETON COUNTY	114	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	132								
PERRY COUNTY	442	6	2	11	10	1	11	8	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	362								
PIKE COUNTY	541	10	4	13	13	1	0	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	334								
POWELL COUNTY	93	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	37								
PULASKI COUNTY	101	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	64								
ROBERTSON COUNTY	10	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	210								
ROCKCASTLE COUNTY	170	0	3	0	0	0	5	5	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	121								
ROWAN COUNTY	111	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	129								
RUSSELL COUNTY	10	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	229								
SCOTT COUNTY	10	3	1	2	0	0	4	4	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	170								

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974 (CONT'D)

	4	1	1	0	6		7	0	0	28	0
	0	0	1	1	5		23	0	0	49	0
	7	3	1	0	13		98	11	3	184	18
	9	0	1	1	2		28	0	0	14	6
	2	0	1	43	3		116	1	1	106	15
	7	3	0	12	11		91	12	0	200	11
	1	0	0	0	0		26	2	0	24	2
	0	1	0	5	5		51	1	0	40	8
	6	3	1	6	13		142	31	6	141	20
	3	0	1	0	9		26	4	0	21	5
	10	0	1	2	2		15	0	0	8	1
	3	1	0	0	3		37	5	0	44	22
	18	2	3	4	26		137	11	8	182	49
	26	5	6	11	18		233	6	2	185	39
	0	0	0	0	1		49	2	0	30	14
	11	3	0	1	28		179	4	0	166	32
	1	0	0	0	2		3	1	0	3	1
	18	2	0	4	2		76	2	0	93	13
	13	1	2	5	13		74	9	0	188	21
	3	2	2	0	7		45	0	0	51	13
	5	1	7	1	23		115	25	5	191	13

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)



# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974

COUNTY	1974 Offenses	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	Armed Weapon	Strong Arm
SHELBY COUNTY	210	1	0	5	3	0	0	7	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	103								
SIMPSON COUNTY	200	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	201								
SPENCER COUNTY	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	111								
TAYLOR COUNTY	210	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	163								
TODD COUNTY	140	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	107								
TRIGG COUNTY	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	333								
TRIMBLE COUNTY	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	306								
UNION COUNTY	115	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	416								
WARREN COUNTY	3032	3	0	13	11	2	50	43	7
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	209								
WASHINGTON COUNTY	113	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	212								
WAYNE COUNTY	120	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	430								
WEBSTER COUNTY	100	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	330								
WHITLEY COUNTY	235	1	0	3	2	1	4	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	356								
WOLFE COUNTY	37	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	219								
WOODFORD COUNTY	300	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	200								

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY COUNTY—1974 (CONT'D)

Account Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hand To Hand Assault	Non- Armed Entry	Domestic Entry	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Entry	Auto Theft
45	4	3	5	5	29	10	161	22	1	188	18
33	5	2	0	25	1	101	96	5	0	242	17
5	2	0	0	1	2	10	16	3	0	4	1
17	2	0	0	0	15	33	32	3	1	182	18
1	0	0	0	1	0	65	62	4	0	72	1
4	0	0	0	4	0	24	24	0	0	9	2
6	0	0	0	3	3	17	14	2	1	14	2
33	7	3	1	20	5	43	44	2	0	95	7
233	32	56	33	56	121	772	608	122	42	1,818	249
7	2	0	1	1	3	33	33	0	0	69	1
39	16	1	2	1	19	40	37	3	0	48	9
21	1	2	0	16	2	39	37	1	1	34	5
37	11	2	1	2	21	103	102	6	0	83	20
6	4	0	0	1	0	17	16	1	0	11	3
23	3	1	1	1	17	153	102	44	7	128	8

TABLE 18 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY CITY— 1974 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

ASHLAND	2	0	0	0	14	4
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
BOWLING GREEN	3	0	5	2	31	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
COVINGTON	11	1	9	2	65	62
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
DANVILLE	1	0	0	0	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ELIZABETHTOWN	1	0	2	0	3	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
ERLANGER	0	0	0	0	6	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FLORENCE	0	0	0	1	10	7
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FT. THOMAS	0	0	1	0	0	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
FRANKFORT	1	0	4	2	10	5
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
GLASGOW	0	0	0	0	3	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
HENDERSON	3	0	3	2	22	10
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
HOPKINSVILLE	7	1	7	1	35	22
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
LEXINGTON*	12	7	48	4	138	126
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
LOUISVILLE	83	19	131	23	1,010	580
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
MADISONVILLE	4	1	1	2	3	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
MAYFIELD	1	0	0	0	0	2
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
MIDDLESBORO	3	0	6	0	1	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
MURRAY	0	0	2	0	2	1
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
NEWPORT	3	1	2	1	25	14
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
OWENSBORO	4	0	0	2	11	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						
PADUCAH	5	0	1	0	29	6
Percent Index Offenses Cleared						

\*Includes Entire County

TABLE 19

[74]

# OFFENSE DATA BY CITY—1974 (CONT'D) CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION (CONT'D)

2	1	3	1	27	202	26	19	606	47
27	54	31	40	12	423	107	42	1,553	200
23	30	28	48	100	763	106	71	1,865	562
1	4	3	1	16	77	0	15	298	16
5	5	3	6	18	66	18	17	289	30
0	0	0	14	2	81	1	0	323	51
0	2	1	3	0	143	0	20	391	94
2	0	1	0	18	94	25	21	231	15
2	4	3	14	2	180	0	0	516	33
1	0	0	0	21	23	0	0	74	6
11	17	11	150	34	223	119	29	805	60
15	18	11	25	4	470	16	39	791	61
93	125	142	10	447	2,170	911	68	7,736	450
394	139	56	21	56	5,627	425	161	9,029	2,669
2	6	1	12	11	105	0	5	185	14
1	1	1	21	0	46	15	5	120	2
19	2	2	3	48	80	2	1	159	9
1	0	0	2	3	37	20	2	226	22
11	13	2	18	70	275	114	3	479	112
7	14	5	8	2	326	132	22	1,440	94
10	5	1	36	0	141	19	1	533	49

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

[75]

# OFFENSE DATA BY CITY--

## 1974 CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

CITY	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	Murder	Man Slays	Police	Force	Attempt Rape	Robbery Total	Armed Any Weapon	Strong Arm
RICHMOND	673	1	0	2	2	0	15	12	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	22.7								
ST. MATTHEWS	718	1	0	1	0	1	16	13	3
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	14.8								
SHIVELY	927	0	0	1	1	0	30	19	11
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	20.5								
SOMERSET	130	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	55.4								
WINCHESTER	386	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Percent Index Offenses Cleared	17.6								

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

# OFFENSE DATA BY CITY--1974 (CONT'D)

## CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION (CONT'D)

Assault Total	Gun	Cutting Instrument	Other Weapon	Hands Etc. Arms Used	Non-Armed	Breaking and Entering	Forcible Entry	No Force	Attempt Forcible Entry	Total Entry	Auto Theft
46	9	8	3	1	25	152	105	19	28	456	26
21	6	0	2	4	9	133	99	21	15	496	57
33	5	5	0	7	16	160	134	26	0	627	92
23	0	3	0	0	22	57	57	0	0	55	14
45	9	7	0	0	29	112	79	19	14	240	15

TABLE 19 (Cont'd)

# TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1974

	ADAMS	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1	1	0	1	2	0	8	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Forcible Rape	1	3	0	0	1	1	12	4
Robbery	0	1	0	6	9	2	8	13
Aggravated Assault	10	9	4	3	14	2	49	13
Breaking and Entering	21	41	19	11	26	9	58	52
Larceny—Theft	17	18	9	7	64	17	92	67
Auto Theft	7	2	2	4	9	2	15	10
<b>Subtotal for Above Offenses</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>161</b>
Other Assaults	9	13	2	0	30	3	91	42
Arson	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	16	7	1	0	10	2	6	5
Fraud	239	189	471	8	165	3	8	18
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	0	4	2	2	20	2	18	49
Vandalism	1	9	16	0	1	1	28	34
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	1	9	9	8	34	5	55	26
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)							5	9
Narcotic Drug Laws								35
Gambling								3
Offenses Against Family								20
Driving Under the Influence								269
Liquor Laws								69
Drunkenness								250
Disorderly Conduct								156
Vagrancy								0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)								59
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations								1
Runaways								97
<b>Total</b>								<b>1,305</b>

T.

# TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1974

BOYD	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP	CLATSOP
0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	6	1	1	1	0	13
0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	3	3	0	2	4	0	7
4	14	8	0	4	0	3	2	3	3	21	0	12	1	2	29
11	8	20	5	20	15	22	20	23	5	67	4	7	11	2	52
21	40	41	2	22	9	21	16	12	35	123	26	31	25	41	228
35	103	116	7	24	11	12	15	26	63	246	5	20	17	25	344
8	24	12	0	3	2	5	5	5	8	35	1	6	2	2	17
<b>80</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>691</b>
51	37	22	3	6	7	13	11	2	4	165	0	15	26	23	17
2	1	4	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	2	1	12	0	7	6
5	2	12	0	0	13	0	5	2	14	9	0	8	5	7	24
63	110	252	10	8	231	42	19	43	91	46	7	60	63	277	218
2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
3	10	10	0	4	0	8	0	5	6	103	0	12	2	8	58
7	3	3	4	7	3	3	6	8	9	33	1	10	2	8	46
23	26	26	0	14	8	20	4	15	9	60	6	6	23	7	148
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
6	4	2	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	7	2	2	3	3	30
19	52	45	11	14	1	77	6	18	95	299	9	8	21	34	152
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	23	1	0	0	0	16
26	84	45	2	1	14	10	4	23	20	59	1	32	30	4	109
218	404	321	37	221	283	853	120	181	218	292	44	266	255	332	638
42	76	48	2	14	17	68	11	43	67	105	18	8	39	11	133
323	1,586	643	57	1,020	314	730	295	275	123	607	45	400	629	825	1,505
94	255	383	49	94	125	162	45	117	77	1,041	1	115	79	103	530
1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
82	259	162	11	18	15	60	21	68	42	198	6	33	50	282	298
3	36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	14	0	3	0	0	24
5	33	5	0	0	0	11	1	0	1	33	0	9	2	5	64
<b>1,059</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>4,713</b>

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)





# TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1974

Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	6	5	0	2	4	1	0	1
Manslaughter By Negligence	2	0	0	3	0	4	0	0
Forcible Rape	2	0	0	5	4	0	0	0
Robbery	10	3	4	16	0	0	3	2
Aggravated Assault	81	0	5	55	8	18	10	32
Breaking and Entering	253	46	26	72	8	34	31	26
Larceny—Theft	279	18	6	220	4	42	12	2
Auto Theft	19	10	4	41	8	7	1	3
<b>Subtotal for Above Offenses</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>65</b>
Other Assaults	0	12	9	59	9	39	0	11
Arson	6	5	1	4	0	0	13	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	17	3	3	21	0	0	0	1
Fraud	32	3	12	631	0	139	16	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	24	8	0	40	2	9	0	1
Vandalism	22	2	4	25	8	11	4	4
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	56	7	1	74	12	23	5	4
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	7	2	1	6	5	0	4	2
Narcotic Drug Laws	244	9	12	171	5	9	28	4
Gambling	14	0	0	0	0	15	0	4
Offenses Against Family	8	20	11	94	3	6	3	3
Driving Under the Influence	1,479	268	33	900	324	415	111	72
Liquor Laws	285	25	32	362	117	27	34	7
Drunkenness	1,732	672	124	2,463	1,354	626	142	512
Disorderly Conduct	527	66	39	434	70	144	104	28
Vagrancy	32	0	0	5	3	2	0	1
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	468	80	15	508	35	72	12	26
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	20	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Runaways	18	13	1	62	3	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>237</b>			

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

# TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1974

0	1	2	1	0	1	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0
0	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	15	0	2	4	7	2	0	0
3	9	2	1	6	1	9	8	47	20	2	6	15	3	10	3
11	22	6	34	7	15	18	14	47	24	23	19	29	2	6	12
67	12	3	19	18	11	40	6	42	39	11	15	38	7	4	2
1	3	1	0	0	1	7	9	8	6	0	5	12	1	0	0
<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>				
32	1	0	12	7	4	14	4	2	12	0	5	14	9	2	3
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
5	4	0	0	9	0	21	0	2	9	0	12	5	1	0	1
25	31	0	184	84	68	233	12	28	171	39	114	37	37	2	6
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	4	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	2	1	1	3	0	1	3
10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	2	6	14	2	4	2
9	5	0	10	2	1	25	0	23	11	3	5	9	1	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	20	0	0	1
13	41	1	12	3	5	13	2	22	22	1	18	49	0	0	4
0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	5	0	5	8	5	33	2	29	36	1	10	4	6	1	0
119	466	131	146	35	76	233	139	420	295	36	155	181	19	114	80
2	21	13	6	20	26	36	17	92	33	12	15	6	0	10	28
319	305	305	529	224	509	839	528	625	386	79	220	117	32	360	111
174	45	17	57	15	33	209	61	94	178	45	112	58	15	16	12
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
44	41	6	32	58	43	47	21	48	40	11	26	61	7	4	6
3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7
3	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	0	0	17	1	0	3
<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>				

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

# TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1974

Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter	8	7	1	6	0	0	1	0
Manslaughter By Negligence	0	4	0	0	1	2	1	0
Forcible Rape	10	17	1	2	2	0	0	1
Robbery	6	2	1	1	0	3	0	0
Aggravated Assault	29	56	0	14	1	20	20	3
Breaking and Entering	64	108	25	84	0	11	24	18
Larceny—Theft	71	98	19	106	0	3	61	19
Auto Theft	36	21	2	7	0	17	4	11
<b>Subtotal for Above Offenses</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>62</b>
Other Assaults	29	17	0	28	3	2	15	9
Arson	9	10	0	6	0	1	0	3
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1	9	0	9	0	0	2	1
Fraud	14	31	46	21	43	0	39	158
Embezzlement	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession	27	6	5	7	0	7	6	3
Vandalism	24	37	2	13	0	4	4	0
Weapons: Carrying, Possession, Etc.	63	51	7	18	0	5	17	5
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	1	6	1	1	0	0	5	0
Narcotic Drug Laws	108	91	19	41	0	6	50	2
Gambling	4	25	0	1	0	2	0	0
Offenses Against Family	52	33	9	17	0	1	5	5
Driving Under the Influence	1,370	812	85	453	5	259	366	189
Liquor Laws	159	143	24	30	0	54	31	23
Drunkenness	3,084	2,895	354	1,008	5	708	466	477
Disorderly Conduct	213	408	22	176	10	22	93	116
Vagrancy	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	183	193	31	177	2	11	35	75
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	21	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	19	50	3	8	0	10	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,210</b>	<b>10,313</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5,223</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>1,110</b>

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)

# TOTAL ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1974

3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	2	3	1	0
3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	39	2	0	4	9	0	0
9	17	32	2	2	1	4	3	32	82	4	17	22	12	2	2
19	43	34	3	15	8	6	4	27	177	19	18	8	51	0	15
33	41	39	3	27	10	3	6	29	456	12	37	8	61	7	40
11	6	1	0	2	0	2	0	9	32	0	5	7	13	0	2
<b>Subtotal for Above Offenses</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>62</b>							
23	34	1	2	22	0	0	4	5	99	3	22	2	21	0	17
2	7	0	8	0	0	2	1	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	0
5	8	7	1	1	0	2	1	1	77	3	23	4	6	2	9
158	106	26	76	254	25	5	4	59	597	7	100	18	13	0	200
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	14	7	4	7	0	0	2	4	32	1	9	0	19	3	5
8	13	1	2	3	2	1	0	12	34	0	10	3	8	0	4
26	11	22	2	9	2	1	1	13	104	5	9	9	17	9	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	2	1	0	1
23	19	43	11	15	3	16	23	35	205	8	17	2	84	10	18
0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	2	0	0
39	17	8	3	19	1	0	0	23	41	11	22	14	35	0	6
247	259	177	40	301	100	122	12	86	1,017	143	194	124	398	130	191
7	26	25	10	20	12	14	4	46	142	28	31	14	78	13	28
388	233	337	73	339	95	105	30	92	1,778	272	640	96	826	354	306
125	50	96	27	112	26	15	1	86	324	24	328	31	159	57	166
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3
90	41	13	15	42	24	4	6	22	418	23	335	52	86	5	57
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	29	0	0
14	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	73	1	5	0	33	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,210</b>	<b>10,313</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5,223</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>1,110</b>							

TABLE 20 (Cont'd)



# POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

## POLICE EMPLOYEE RATES

In 1974, as in prior years, cities over 100,000 population show the highest rate of police employees per 1,000 population with 2.4 police officers and 3.0 total police employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

The remaining population groups reflected ratios ranging from 1.9 to 2.1 police employees per 1,000 population. The tables and charts shown in this section relate to reported police employee strength and should not be interpreted as recommended police strength for any given municipality. The determination of police strength is a subject for serious consideration. Such consideration, however, should be based on the numerous factors which govern the need for police services. Some of these factors relate to size, density, geographic location, proximity to metropolitan areas and the population of the given municipality. A desirable police employee rate per 1,000 population must be calculated with these factors in mind.

## POLICE OFFICERS

In 1974, the population group of cities over 100,000 population, show 2.4 police officers for each 1,000 inhabitants. Municipalities in the population group under 5,000 show the next highest rate with 1.9 police officers for each 1,000 of the population. The three

remaining groups reflect the same rate of police officers per population with 1.7 police officers for each 1,000 inhabitants.

## COUNTY POLICE AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS

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

## STATE POLICE

The Kentucky State Police is empowered to provide law enforcement in all areas of the state, but only upon invitation within the limits of cities of the first five classes. It also renders aids and services, upon request, to all the law enforcement agencies of the state. No rates are used due to the variations in the nature and extent of the police services performed by the State Police. The State Police, in 1974, employed a total of 1,291 employees. Of these, 805 were sworn officers and the remainder were civilians, which includes radio dispatchers, cadets, and clerical workers. The 1,291 State Police employees, both sworn and civilians, are dispersed throughout the state, therefore making it even more difficult to compute State Police employee rates by population or population group.

# CONTINUED

# 1 OF 2

# POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

## POLICE EMPLOYEE RATES

In 1974, as in prior years, cities over 100,000 population show the highest rate of police employees per 1,000 population with 2.4 police officers and 3.0 total police employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

The remaining population groups reflected ratios ranging from 1.9 to 2.1 police employees per 1,000 population. The tables and charts shown in this section relate to reported police employee strength and should not be interpreted as recommended police strength for any given municipality. The determination of police strength is a subject for serious consideration. Such consideration, however, should be based on the numerous factors which govern the need for police services. Some of these factors relate to size, density, geographic location, proximity to metropolitan areas and the population of the given municipality. A desirable police employee rate per 1,000 population must be calculated with these factors in mind.

## POLICE OFFICERS

In 1974, the population group of cities over 100,000 population, show 2.4 police officers for each 1,000 inhabitants. Municipalities in the population group under 5,000 show the next highest rate with 1.9 police officers for each 1,000 of the population. The three

remaining groups reflect the same rate of police officers per population with 1.7 police officers for each 1,000 inhabitants.

## COUNTY POLICE AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS

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

## STATE POLICE

The Kentucky State Police is empowered to provide law enforcement in all areas of the state, but only upon invitation within the limits of cities of the first five classes. It also renders aids and services, upon request, to all the law enforcement agencies of the state. No rates are used due to the variations in the nature and extent of the police services performed by the State Police. The State Police, in 1974, employed a total of 1,291 employees. Of these, 805 were sworn officers and the remainder were civilians, which includes radio dispatchers, cadets, and clerical workers. The 1,291 State Police employees, both sworn and civilians, are dispersed throughout the state, therefore making it even more difficult to compute State Police employee rates by population or population group.

# AVERAGE NUMBER OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS 1974

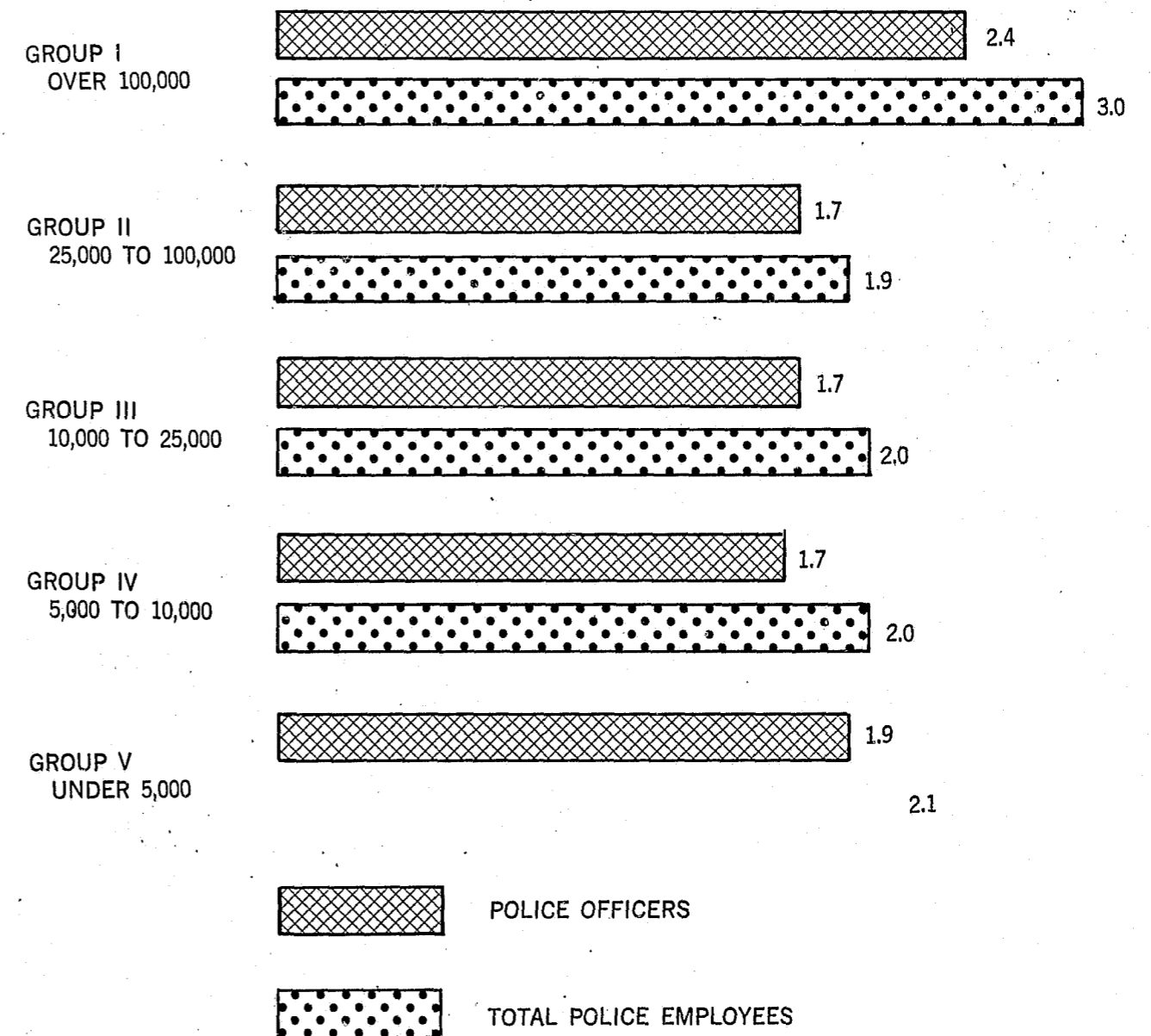


CHART 13

# POLICE KILLED AND ASSAULTED

## POLICE KILLED AND ASSAULTED

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

### POLICE KILLED

There were no police officers killed in line of duty through felonious acts in the year 1974 compared to (2) each year of 1972 and 1973.

### ASSAULTS ON POLICE

There were 382 reported assaults against police officers in Kentucky during the year 1974. Every police officer who is assaulted does not suffer personal injury. However, during 1974, of all police officers attacked, 25.9 percent did sustain physical injury to one degree or another. Those assaults resulting in physical injury to the police officer are frequently followed by loss of duty time by the officer.

In 1974, as in 1970 through 1973, the rate of police assaulted per 100 police officers was highest among County Police agencies, with 29.2 assaults per 100 police officers, an increase from the 1973 rates of 19.6 per 100. The next highest rates came from those group of cities with population of 25,000 to 100,000 with a rate of 22.4 per 100 officers, up from the 1973 rate of 14.2 per 100 officers, and the Kentucky State Police with 8.9 assaults per 100 officers, down from 10.8 per 100 in 1973, and 15.1 per 100 in 1972.

### ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS

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

## WEAPONS USED

In 1974, personal weapons, such as hands, fists, feet, etc., were used in 89.3 percent of all assaults on police officers. Other dangerous weapons, such as clubs, bricks, jack handles, etc., were used in 6.8 percent of all police assaults, while firearms and knives reflected a usage rate of 2.6 and 1.3 percent, respectively.

## TYPE OF ACTIVITY

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

Police officers responding to disturbance calls which includes family disputes and tavern disorders, accounted for 22.0 percent of all police assault cases. Police officers attempting other arrests accounted for 32.7 percent of the assaults in 1974. The police officers assaulted who were engaged in transporting prisoners and traffic stops, accounted for 17.5 and 11.5 percent respectively. The remaining assaults by type of activity are shown in Chart.

## TIME OF POLICE ASSAULTS

The four hour period 10:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M., accounted for 37.4 percent of the assaults on police officers in 1974. The six hour period 8:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M., recorded 53.7 percent of the police assault cases, with the eight hour period 8:00 P.M. to 4:00 A.M. accounting for 61.5 percent of the assaults on police in 1974.

## CLEARANCES

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

# NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED PER 100 OFFICERS BY POPULATION GROUP 1974

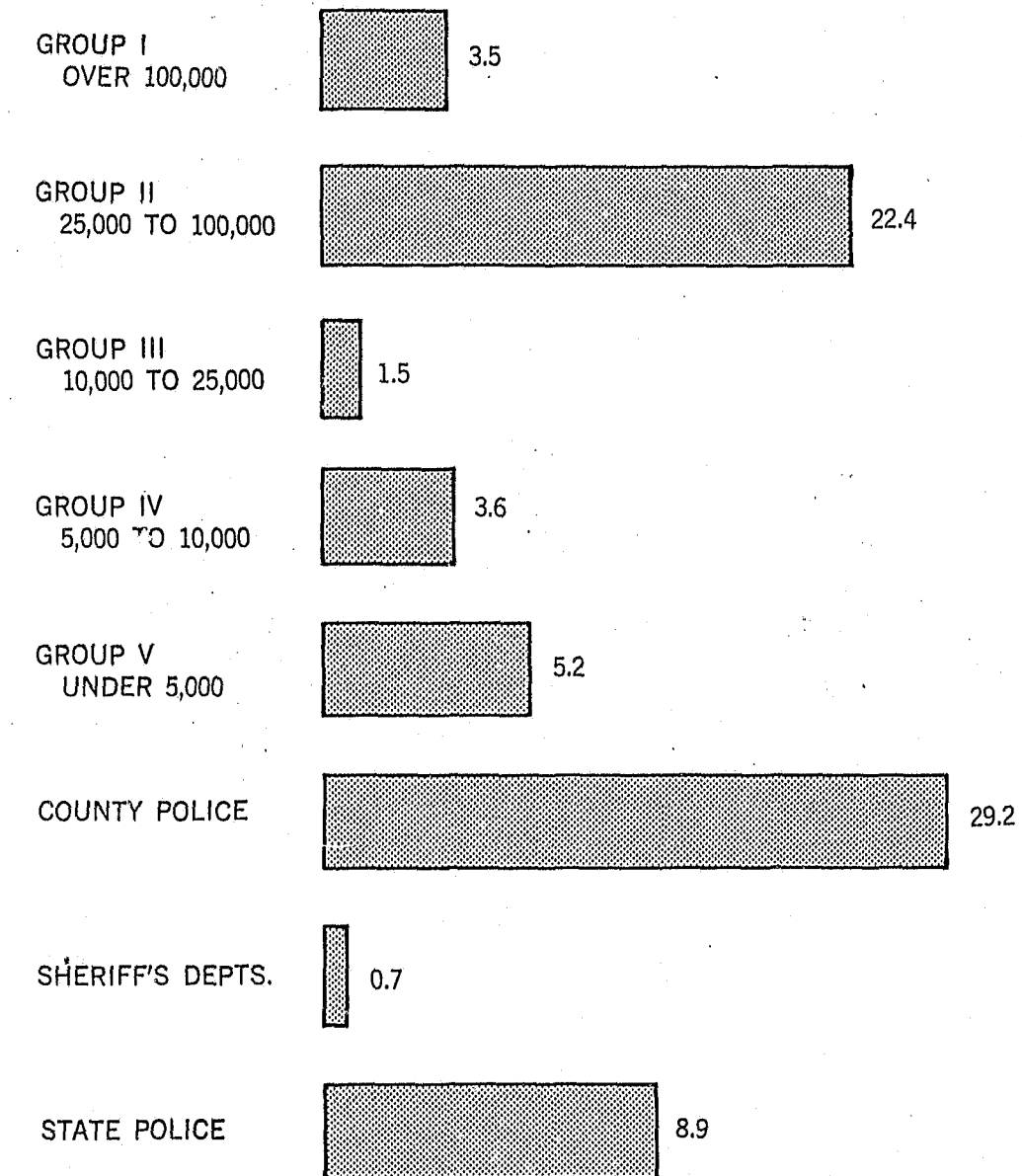


CHART 14

# WEAPONS USED IN ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS 1974

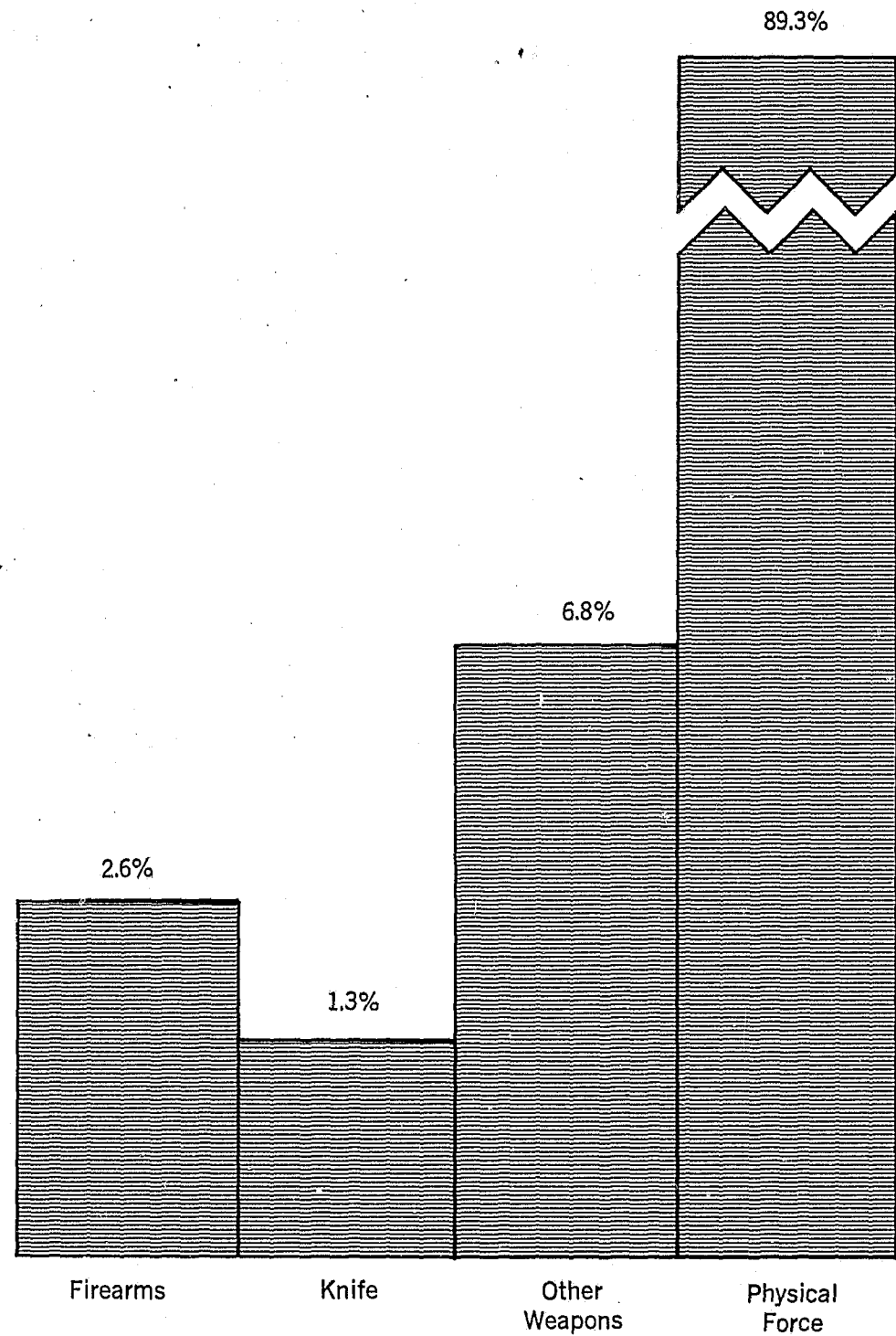


CHART 15

# TYPE OF ACTIVITY 1974 BY POLICE ASSAULTED

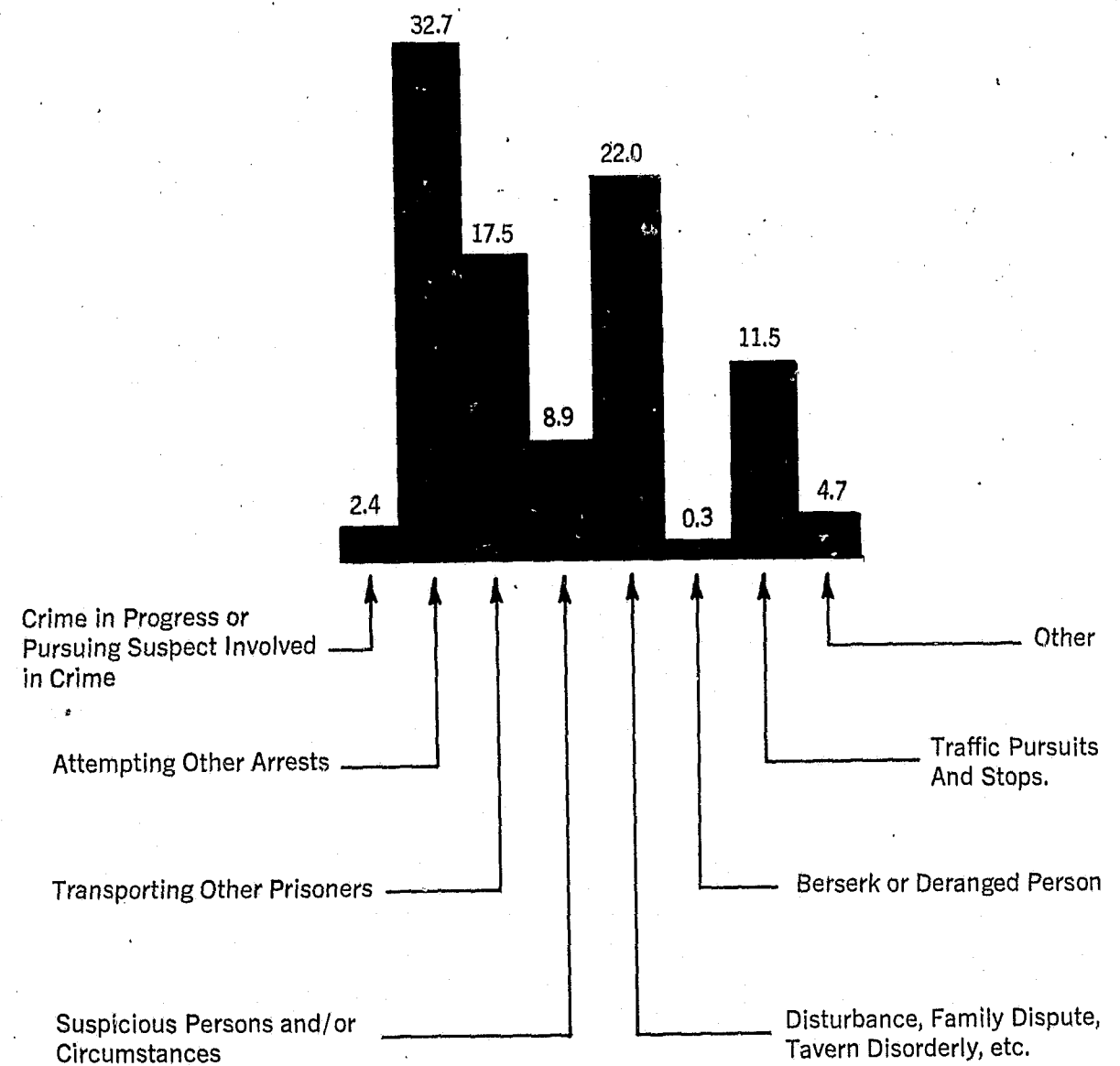


CHART 16

# FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1973-1974

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Albany	3	4	3	3	0	1
Alexandria	1	1	1	1	0	0
Adairville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Anchorage	11	13	7	9	4	4
Ashland	47	53	43	51	4	2
Auburn	2	3	2	3	0	0
Augusta	2	2	2	2	0	0
Barbourville	6	13	6	9	0	4
Bardstown	12	15	12	13	0	2
Beattyville	4	4	4	4	0	0
Beaver Dam	1	3	1	3	0	0
Bellevue	8	7	8	7	0	0
Benton	8	11	7	7	1	4
Berea	15	15	11	11	4	4
Bloomfield	2	3	2	3	0	0
Bowling Green	70	64	63	58	7	6
Brandenburg	1	2	1	2	0	0
Brooksville	2	2	2	2	0	0
Burkesville	7	4	4	4	3	0
Bromley	4	4	4	4	0	0
Burnside	2	2	2	2	0	0
Cadiz	3	6	3	6	0	0
Calvert City	1	1	1	1	0	0
Campbellsville	18	17	14	14	4	3
Carlisle	3	4	3	4	0	0
Carrollton	10	12	8	12	2	0
Catlettsburg	6	8	6	8	0	0
Cave City	4	5	4	5	0	0
Central City	6	6	6	6	0	0
Clarkson	1	1	1	1	0	0
Clinton	3	4	3	4	0	0
Cloverport	2	2	2	2	0	0
Cold Springs	0	1	0	1	0	0
Columbia	5	5	5	5	0	0
Corbin	18	19	14	12	4	7

TABLE 21

# FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1973-1974 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Corydon	1	1	1	1	0	0
Covington	126	107	105	97	21	10
Crescent Park	0	1	0	1	0	0
Crescent Springs	1	2	1	2	0	0
Crofton	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cumberland	9	5	6	5	3	0
Cynthiana	18	17	14	15	4	2
Danville	28	29	23	23	5	6
Dawson Springs	3	5	3	5	0	0
Dayton	6	8	6	8	0	0
Dry Ridge	1	1	1	1	0	0
Earlington	3	2	3	2	0	0
Eddyville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Edgewood	0	2	0	2	0	0
Edmonton	3	3	3	3	0	0
Elizabethtown	22	23	17	18	5	5
Elkton	9	4	7	4	2	0
Elsmere	4	5	4	5	0	0
Eminence	4	4	4	4	0	0
Erlanger	16	19	16	18	0	1
Evarts	1	1	1	1	0	0
Fairview	0	1	0	1	0	0
Falmouth	5	4	5	4	0	0
Flatwoods	9	10	5	6	4	4
Fleming	1	1	1	1	0	0
Flemingsburg	4	4	4	4	0	0
Florence	15	17	12	13	3	4
Ft. Mitchell	7	8	7	8	0	0
Ft. Thomas	20	22	19	21	1	1
Ft. Wright	1	1	1	1	0	0
Frankfort	50	47	43	40	7	7
Franklin	16	16	13	12	3	4
Fulton	8	12	8	12	0	0
Gamaliel	3	2	3	2	0	0
Georgetown	13	14	13	13	0	1

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

# FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1973-1974 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	1973		1974		1974	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Glasgow	23	23	20	19	3	4
Grayson	7	6	7	6	0	0
Greensburg	6	6	4	5	2	1
Greenup	2	3	2	3	0	0
Greenville	6	6	6	6	0	0
Guthrie	4	2	3	2	1	0
Hardinsburg	2	3	2	3	0	0
Harlan	10	12	10	10	0	2
Harrodsburg	14	13	10	9	4	4
Hartford	1	2	1	2	0	0
Hawesville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hazard	14	16	14	13	0	3
Henderson	44	45	36	37	8	8
Hickman	3	3	3	3	0	0
Highland Heights	3	4	3	4	0	0
Hindman	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hodgenville	4	6	4	4	0	2
Hopkinsville	54	51	41	42	13	9
Horse Cave	3	3	3	3	0	0
Hustonville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Independence	0	2	0	2	0	0
Irvine	8	13	8	9	0	4
Irvington	1	1	1	1	0	0
Jackson	7	7	7	7	0	0
Jamestown	3	3	3	3	0	0
Jeffersontown	10	15	10	15	0	0
Jenkins	4	4	4	4	0	0
Junction City	3	4	2	4	1	0
Lakeview	1	1	1	1	0	0
LaGrange	5	7	5	7	0	0
Lake Side Park	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lancaster	9	7	5	7	4	0
Lawrenceburg	5	10	5	7	0	3
Lebanon	15	12	10	9	5	3
Lebanon Junction	1	3	1	3	0	0

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

# FULLTIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1973-1974 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Leitchfield	8	13	5	8	3	5
Lewisport	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lexington	414	448	320	345	94	103
Liberty	5	6	5	5	0	1
Livermore	1	2	1	2	0	0
London	14	12	10	9	4	3
Louisa	6	5	5	5	1	0
Louisville	953	980	757	780	196	200
Ludlow	10	10	7	7	3	3
Madisonville	28	45	25	39	3	6
Manchester	4	4	4	4	0	0
Marion	5	6	5	6	0	0
Martin	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mayfield	29	31	28	30	1	1
Maysville	23	23	17	17	6	6
Melbourne	0	1	0	1	0	0
Middlesboro	23	24	23	24	0	0
Midway	2	2	2	2	0	0
Monticello	5	5	5	5	0	0
Morehead	9	17	7	13	2	4
Morganfield	6	6	6	6	0	0
Morgantown	2	5	2	4	0	1
Mt. Sterling	14	15	12	15	2	0
Mt. Vernon	5	3	5	3	0	0
Mt. Washington	2	4	2	3	0	1
Muldraugh	4	4	4	3	0	1
Munfordsville	2	3	2	3	0	0
Murray	25	27	23	23	2	4
Neon	2	2	2	2	0	0
New Castle	2	2	2	2	0	0
New Haven	1	2	1	2	0	0
Newport	55	44	45	44	10	0
Nicholasville	10	11	10	10	0	1
Nortonville	1	1	1	1	0	0
Oak Grove	0	1	0	1	0	0

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

# FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1973-1974 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Olive Hill	4	4	4	4	0	0
Owensboro	91	109	77	87	14	22
Owenton	2	2	2	2	0	0
Owingsville	2	3	2	3	0	0
Paducah	71	68	67	64	4	4
Paintsville	7	10	7	9	0	1
Paris	24	25	21	21	3	4
Park Hills	4	4	4	4	0	0
Pembroke	1	1	1	1	0	0
PeWee Valley	1	1	1	1	0	0
Pikeville	13	10	9	10	4	0
Pineville	5	6	5	6	0	0
Prestonsburg	10	9	10	9	0	0
Princeton	14	20	10	16	4	4
Providence	5	5	5	5	0	0
Raceland	3	3	3	3	0	0
Radcliff	14	16	13	12	1	4
Ravenna	2	2	2	2	0	0
Richmond	26	34	21	25	5	9
Russell	5	5	5	5	0	0
Russell Springs	3	4	3	4	0	0
Russellville	17	17	12	12	5	5
St. Matthews	17	17	16	16	1	1
Salyersville	3	4	3	4	0	0
Sebree	1	1	1	1	0	0
Scottsville	15	16	11	10	4	6
Shelbyville	9	10	9	10	0	0
Shepherdsville	6	11	6	7	0	4
Shively	24	23	20	19	4	4
Somerset	27	25	27	25	0	0
Southgate	3	3	3	3	0	0
Springfield	10	7	7	7	3	0
Stanford	10	10	6	5	4	5
Sturgis	1	1	1	1	0	0
Taylor Mill	6	3	6	3	0	0

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

# FULL TIME MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEES 1973-1974 (CONT'D)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Taylorsville	3	2	3	2	0	0
Tompkinsville	6	8	6	6	0	2
Vanceburg	4	4	4	4	0	0
Versailles	13	13	9	9	4	4
Villa Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vine Grove	3	5	3	5	0	0
Walton	2	3	2	3	0	0
Warsaw	2	1	1	1	1	0
West Liberty	3	3	3	3	0	0
West Point	8	8	4	4	4	4
Wheelwright	1	1	1	1	0	0
Whitesburg	4	4	4	4	0	0
Wilder	0	2	0	2	0	0
Williamsburg	7	7	6	6	1	1
Williamstown	3	6	3	4	0	2
Wilmore	5	3	5	3	0	0
Winchester	26	35	22	30	4	5

TABLE 21 (Cont'd)

# FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEE 1973-1974

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Adair	3	3	3	3	0	0
Allen	3	3	3	2	0	1
Anderson	3	3	3	3	0	0
Ballard	3	3	2	2	1	1
Barren	4	5	4	4	0	1
Bath	3	4	3	4	0	0
Bell	4	3	2	1	2	2
Boone	4	4	4	4	0	0
Bourbon	4	4	4	4	0	0
Boyd	4	8	4	8	0	0
Boyle	5	6	5	5	0	1
Bracken	1	2	1	1	0	1
Breathitt	3	3	2	3	1	0
Breckinridge	3	6	3	6	0	0
Bullitt	9	11	9	10	0	1
Butler	2	4	2	4	0	0
Caldwell	3	5	3	5	0	0
Calloway	3	3	3	3	0	0
Carlisle	2	3	2	2	0	1
Carroll	2	4	2	4	0	0
Carter	2	5	2	5	0	0
Casey	4	6	3	4	1	2
Christian	8	11	7	9	1	2
Clark	5	6	4	4	1	2
Clay	2	3	2	2	0	1
Clinton	3	4	2	3	1	1
Crittenden	3	2	2	2	1	0
Cumberland	3	3	2	2	1	1
Daviess	16	14	12	10	4	4
Edmonson	3	5	2	5	1	0
Elliot	1	4	1	2	0	2
Estill	2	2	2	1	0	1
Fleming	1	2	1	2	0	0
Floyd	5	5	2	3	3	2
Franklin	6	6	6	6	0	0

TABLE 22

# FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEE 1973-1974 (CONT'D)

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Fulton	3	3	3	3	0	0
Gallatin	1	5	1	4	0	1
Garrard	3	3	3	3	0	0
Grant	2	3	2	3	0	0
Graves	5	4	4	3	1	1
Grayson	2	6	2	6	0	0
Green	4	4	3	3	1	1
Greenup	4	7	4	4	0	3
Hancock	4	4	4	4	0	0
Hardin	9	7	8	7	1	0
Harlan	3	6	3	6	0	0
Harrison	2	3	2	3	0	0
Hart	3	3	3	3	0	0
Henderson	7	10	7	10	0	0
Henry	3	4	2	4	1	0
Hickman	3	3	3	3	0	0
Hopkins	10	11	7	7	3	4
Jackson	1	3	1	3	0	0
Jessamine	3	5	3	4	0	1
Johnson	4	4	4	4	0	0
Knott	3	3	2	3	1	0
Knox	3	4	2	4	1	0
Larue	3	3	2	2	1	1
Laurel	2	5	1	5	1	0
Lawrence	3	4	3	3	0	1
Lee	2	3	2	2	0	1
Leslie	2	3	2	3	0	0
Letcher	5	5	4	3	1	2
Lewis	1	2	1	1	0	1
Lincoln	4	5	3	3	1	2
Livingston	3	3	2	3	1	0
Logan	5	7	5	7	0	0
Lyon	5	3	4	3	1	0
McCracken	8	17	7	17	1	0
McCreary	3	5	3	5	0	0

TABLE 22 (Cont'd)



# FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEE 1973-1974 (CONT'D)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
McLean	4	3	3	3	1	0
Madison	4	6	4	4	0	2
Magoffin	3	3	2	3	1	0
Marion	6	3	5	2	1	1
Marshall	3	5	3	5	0	0
Martin	3	4	3	3	0	1
Mason	2	5	2	4	0	1
Meade	3	8	3	4	0	4
Menifee	3	1	3	1	0	0
Mercer	4	4	3	3	1	1
Metcalfe	3	3	2	2	1	1
Monroe	3	5	2	4	1	1
Montgomery	3	5	3	5	0	0
Morgan	1	3	1	3	0	0
Muhlenberg	3	4	3	4	0	0
Nelson	3	6	3	4	0	2
Nicholas	2	2	2	2	0	0
Ohio	6	9	4	4	2	5
Oldham	3	2	3	2	0	0
Owen	3	3	2	3	1	0
Owsley	2	2	2	2	0	0
Pendleton	2	3	2	3	0	0
Perry	5	6	5	4	0	2
Pike	5	10	5	10	0	0
Powell	4	4	4	3	0	1
Pulaski	5	11	3	6	2	5
Robertson	2	2	2	2	0	0
Rockcastle	2	2	2	2	0	0
Rowan	2	3	1	2	1	1
Russell	3	2	2	2	1	0
Scott	4	7	4	7	0	0
Shelby	4	4	4	4	0	0
Simpson	4	4	4	4	0	0
Spencer	2	2	2	2	0	0
Taylor	5	4	3	3	2	1

TABLE 22 (Cont'd)

# FULL TIME SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYEE 1973-1974 (CONT'D)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Todd	5	2	5	1	0	1
Trigg	3	4	3	3	0	1
Trimble	2	2	2	1	0	1
Union	5	5	4	4	1	1
Warren	10	9	9	8	1	1
Washington	4	4	3	3	1	1
Wayne	3	4	2	3	1	1
Webster	3	4	2	4	1	0
Whitley	2	3	1	2	1	1
Wolfe	1	2	1	2	0	0
Woodford	3	5	2	5	1	0

TABLE 22 (Cont'd)

# FULL TIME STATE POLICE AND COUNTY POLICE EMPLOYEE 1973-1974

AGENCY	TOTAL POLICE EMPLOYEES		POLICE OFFICERS		CIVILIANS	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Boone County	12	13	8	9	4	4
Campbell County	25	28	25	24	0	4
Christian County	3	3	2	3	1	0
Jefferson County	475	468	404	389	71	79
Kenton County	22	25	19	21	3	4
Kentucky State Police	1,119	1,291	720	805	399	486
Pike County	7	10	7	6	0	4
Fayette County School Sec.	23	22	22	22	1	0
Campus Sec. E.K.U.	30	38	27	35	3	3
Campus Sec. UK.	52	41	36	36	16	5

END