

Section XI: Key Criminal Justice Cost Information

While monitoring changes in crime trends, it is also important to track the range of costs associated with incarceration, community supervision, and criminal justice programs for adults and juveniles. This section includes data from the Kentucky Department of Corrections, Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet's Grants Management Branch.

- In FY 2012, Kentucky's criminal justice agencies enacted budgets totaling \$930,289,800.
- Approximately 31.9% of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet's annual budget goes towards the operation of adult correctional institutions, 21.0% funds Kentucky State Police activities, and 17.9% funds community services and local facilities.
- Kentucky's criminal justice budget includes over \$18.9 million in grant funding administered by the Cabinet's agencies including, among others, Justice Assistance Grants, Violence against Women Act funding, Victims of Crime Act funds, and Title II and Title V funds from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 11.1: 2012 Executive Budget for Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet

<i>Department</i>	<i>Federal Funds</i>	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Road Funds</i>	<i>Restricted Funds (Fees and Licenses)</i>	<i>Tobacco Funds</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
Adult Correctional Institutions	\$2,253,700 (0.8%)	\$274,757,600 (92.6%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$19,736,400 (6.7%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$296,747,700 (31.9%)
Corrections Management	\$315,000 (3.1%)	\$9,551,500 (94.0%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$295,300 (2.9%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$10,161,800 (1.1%)
Community Services and Local Facilities	\$795,200 (0.5%)	\$157,316,100 (94.5%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$8,457,500 (5.1%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$166,568,800 (17.9%)
Corrections	\$3,363,900 (0.7%)	\$455,449,500 (93.5%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$28,489,200 (5.9%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$487,302,600 (52.4%)
Criminal Justice Training	\$206,100 (0.4%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$60,703,700 (99.7%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$60,909,800 (6.6%)
Justice Administration	\$14,761,600 (43.4%)	\$10,066,500 (29.6%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$7,374,700 (21.7%)	\$1,821,900 (5.4%)	\$34,024,700 (3.7%)
Juvenile Justice	\$13,666,000 (12.7%)	\$79,556,200 (73.8%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$14,686,700 (13.7%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$107,908,900 (11.6%)
Local Jail Support	\$0 (0.0%)	\$13,824,300 (100.0%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$13,824,300 (1.5%)
Public Advocacy	\$2,335,100 (5.2%)	\$39,175,500 (86.2%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$3,980,400 (8.8%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$45,491,000 (4.9%)
State Police	\$18,473,700 (9.5%)	\$68,779,200 (35.4%)	\$83,251,500 (42.8%)	\$24,148,400 (12.4%)	\$0 (0.0%)	\$194,652,800 (21.0%)
TOTAL	\$52,806,400 (5.7%)	\$653,026,900 (70.2%)	\$83,251,500 (9.0%)	\$139,383,100 (15.0%)	\$1,821,900 (0.2%)	\$930,289,800 (100.0%)

Source: Office of the State Budget Director

Table 11.2a: Grant Awards By County, FY 2012

<i>County</i>	<i>Community Corrections Grant</i>	<i>Juvenile Accountability Block Grant</i>	<i>Justice Assistance Grant</i>	<i>Law Enforcement Service Fee</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Transportation/ Federal Motor Carrier Safety Association</i>	<i>National Criminal History Improvement Project</i>	<i>National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act</i>	<i>Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Title II and Title V</i>	<i>State Motorcycle Revenue</i>
Multiple Counties	\$549,487	\$0	\$1,230,507	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$527,500	\$1,025,326
Statewide	\$4,500	\$0	\$983,113	\$23,292	\$0	\$343,149	\$265,292	\$135,000	\$0
Adair	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Allen	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,785	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anderson	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ballard	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Barren	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bath	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bell	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Boone	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,506	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bourbon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,985	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Boyd	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Boyle	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,000	\$0
Bracken	\$0	\$0	\$5,980		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Breathitt	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Breckenridge	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bullitt	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Butler	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Caldwell	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Calloway	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Campbell	\$55,160	\$0	\$8,624		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carlisle	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carroll	\$0	\$0	\$1,214	\$969	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carter	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Casey	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Christian	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,946	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch

Table 11.2a: Grant Awards By County, FY 2012, Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Community Corrections Grant</i>	<i>Juvenile Accountability Block Grant</i>	<i>Justice Assistance Grant</i>	<i>Law Enforcement Service Fee</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Transportation/ Federal Motor Carrier Safety Association</i>	<i>National Criminal History Improvement Project</i>	<i>National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act</i>	<i>Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Title II and Title V</i>	<i>State Motorcycle Revenue</i>
Clark	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clinton	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crittenden	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cumberland	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Daviess	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Edmondson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Elliott	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Estill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fayette	\$0	\$0	\$56,375	\$108,064	\$115,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fleming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Floyd	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Franklin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fulton	\$0	\$0	\$6,705	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gallatin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,365	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Garrard	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Graves	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,220	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grayson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Green	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Greenup	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hancock	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hardin	\$82,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Harlan	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Harrison	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hart	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch

Table 11.2a: Grant Awards By County, FY 2012, Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Community Corrections Grant</i>	<i>Juvenile Accountability Block Grant</i>	<i>Justice Assistance Grant</i>	<i>Law Enforcement Service Fee</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Transportation/ Federal Motor Carrier Safety Association</i>	<i>National Criminal History Improvement Project</i>	<i>National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act</i>	<i>Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Title II and Title V</i>	<i>State Motorcycle Revenue</i>
Henderson	\$21,400	\$0	\$0	\$30,171	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Henry	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hickman	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hopkins	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,550	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jefferson	\$0	\$31,725	\$115,000	\$99,944	\$115,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jessamine	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Johnson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kenton	\$216,430	\$0	\$16,251	\$29,017	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Knott	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Knox	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0
Larue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Laurel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lawrence	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leslie	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Letcher	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lewis	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Livingston	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Logan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lyon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Madison	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Magoffin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marion	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch

Table 11.2a: Grant Awards By County, FY 2012, Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Community Corrections Grant</i>	<i>Juvenile Accountability Block Grant</i>	<i>Justice Assistance Grant</i>	<i>Law Enforcement Service Fee</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Transportation/ Federal Motor Carrier Safety Association</i>	<i>National Criminal History Improvement Project</i>	<i>National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act</i>	<i>Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Title II and Title V</i>	<i>State Motorcycle Revenue</i>
Martin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mason	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
McCracken	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,595	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
McCreary	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,812	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
McLean	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Meade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Menifee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mercer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Metcalfe	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Monroe	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montgomery	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morgan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Muhlenberg	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nelson	\$0	\$0	\$29,752	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicholas	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oldham	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Owen	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Owsley	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pendleton	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Perry	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pike	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Powell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pulaski	\$0	\$0	\$14,072	\$17,702	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Robertson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rockcastle	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch

Table 11.2a: Grant Awards By County, FY 2012, Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Community Corrections Grant</i>	<i>Juvenile Accountability Block Grant</i>	<i>Justice Assistance Grant</i>	<i>Law Enforcement Service Fee</i>	<i>U.S. Department of Transportation/ Federal Motor Carrier Safety Association</i>	<i>National Criminal History Improvement Project</i>	<i>National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act</i>	<i>Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Title II and Title V</i>	<i>State Motorcycle Revenue</i>
Rowan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0
Russell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Scott	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shelby	\$0	\$0	\$13,930	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Simpson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Spencer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Taylor	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,669	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trigg	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trimble	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Union	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Warren	\$0	\$0	\$153,900	\$7,290	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,500	\$0
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wayne	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Webster	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Whitley	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,666	\$0
Wolfe	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Woodford	\$0	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch

Table 11.2b: Grant Awards By County, FY 2012, Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	<i>Tobacco Settlement Funds</i>	<i>Violence Against Women Act</i>	<i>Victims of Crime Act</i>	<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>	<i>Sexual Assault Services Program</i>
Multiple Counties	\$0	\$831,600	\$809,607	\$4,477,380	\$0	\$0
Statewide	\$473,578	\$0	\$595,798	\$217,017	\$1,390,181	\$180,488
Adair	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Allen	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anderson	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ballard	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Barren	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,875	\$0	\$0
Bath	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Boone	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bourbon	\$0	\$0	\$43,976	\$0	\$0	\$0
Boyd	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Boyle	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bracken	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Breathitt	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Breckenridge	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bullitt	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Butler	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Caldwell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Calloway	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Campbell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$46,684	\$0	\$0
Carlisle	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carroll	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Casey	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Christian	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch

Table 11.2b: Grant Awards By County, FY 2012, Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	<i>Tobacco Settlement Funds</i>	<i>Violence Against Women Act</i>	<i>Victims of Crime Act</i>	<i>Sexual Assault Services Program</i>	<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>
Clark	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clinton	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crittenden	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cumberland	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Daviess	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$28,876	\$0	\$0
Edmondson	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Elliott	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Estill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fayette	\$0	\$15,400	\$35,700	\$176,750	\$0	\$0
Fleming	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Floyd	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Franklin	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$60,598	\$0	\$0
Fulton	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gallatin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Garrard	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Graves	\$0	\$15,600	\$0	\$74,071	\$0	\$0
Grayson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Green	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Greenup	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hancock	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hardin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Harlan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Harrison	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hart	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,642	\$0	\$0

Source: Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch

Table 11.2b: Grant Awards By County, FY 2012, Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	<i>Tobacco Settlement Funds</i>	<i>Violence Against Women Act</i>	<i>Victims of Crime Act</i>	<i>Sexual Assault Services Program</i>	<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>
Henderson	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Henry	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hickman	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hopkins	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$41,102	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jefferson	\$0	\$0	\$131,250	\$156,297	\$0	\$0
Jessamine	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$53,530	\$0	\$0
Johnson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kenton	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Knott	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Knox	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,788	\$0	\$0
Larue	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Laurel	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$45,515	\$0	\$0
Lawrence	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lee	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leslie	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Letcher	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lewis	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Livingston	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Logan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lyon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Madison	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Magoffin	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marion	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch

Table 11.2b: Grant Awards By County, FY 2012, Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	<i>Tobacco Settlement Funds</i>	<i>Violence Against Women Act</i>	<i>Victims of Crime Act</i>	<i>Sexual Assault Services Program</i>	<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>
Martin	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mason	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
McCracken	\$0	\$0	\$53,783	\$55,501	\$0	\$0
McCreary	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
McLean	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Meade	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Menifee	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mercer	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Metcalfe	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Monroe	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montgomery	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morgan	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Muhlenberg	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nelson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicholas	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ohio	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oldham	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Owen	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Owsley	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pendleton	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Perry	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pike	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Powell	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pulaski	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$32,000	\$0	\$0
Robertson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rockcastle	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch

Table 11.2b: Grant Awards By County, FY 2012, Continued

<i>County</i>	<i>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	<i>Tobacco Settlement Funds</i>	<i>Violence Against Women Act</i>	<i>Victims of Crime Act</i>	<i>Sexual Assault Services Program</i>	<i>NICS Act Record Improvement Program</i>
Rowan	\$0	\$15,400	\$34,438	\$0	\$0	\$0
Russell	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Scott	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shelby	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Simpson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Spencer	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Taylor	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$45,016	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trigg	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trimble	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Union	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Warren	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$35,978	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wayne	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Webster	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Whitley	\$0	\$0	\$21,970	\$45,000	\$0	\$0
Wolfe	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Woodford	\$0	\$15,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch

Appendix A: Description of Existing Criminal Justice Information Systems

CourtNet

Allows easy and expeditious access to criminal and civil cases filed with the Kentucky Court System. Provides court case tracking, consolidates local court information systems (including KY Courts), and serves as the system for accessing statistical data.

eWarrants

Web-based application that provides law enforcement real-time access to arrest warrant information. The system provides a mechanism to create paperless complaints that flow to the judge for review and signature into a warrant then to law enforcement for servicing.

JusticeXchange

Web portal that provides law enforcement and other criminal justice officials instant access to information about offenders held in jails throughout the state and across the country. Based on data collected automatically from local jail management systems, JusticeXchange provides near real-time current and historical information about incarcerated offenders, including biographical information, charges, photographs, and behavioral reports, all accessible through a secure website. Vendor: Appriss.

Juvenile Offender Records Information (JORI)

Case management system that tracks juvenile offenders through the criminal justice system. Includes offenders' demographic information, charges, work history, education, and treatment. JORI is a Visual Studio.NET application.

Kentucky Offender Management System (KOMS)

Kentucky Offender Management System is a Web-Enabled Integrated Offender Management tool which has replaced outdated individual software applications that were used for managing, processing and tracking Kentucky DOC inmates and Probation & Parole clients. The objectives of KOMS are as follows:

- Maintain a repository of information that applies to all offenders regardless of their current status, such as demographics and criminal history.
- Maintain a repository of information unique to offenders who are under supervision because they are serving probation, parole, etc. Examples of this type of information are supervision fees owed and paid, supervision contacts, and risk/needs assessments.
- Maintain a repository of information unique to offenders who are incarcerated, such as housing, classification, custody level and job assignments.
- Calculate and maintain sentence calculations for all KY offenders regardless of their status.
- Maintain a repository of information about facilities, staff, outside organizations, and persons within those organizations that deal with offenders, regardless of their status.
- Store this repository of information in a relational database that is shared across all this functionality.
- Provide access to this database through a web browser, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer®, using a tree-type menu that expands and contracts.
- Make the update of this data simple, intuitive, reliable, and secure.
- Provide many non-updateable views of this data for everyday use by anyone who is authorized to access this system via a secure sign on.
- Produce operational and management reports and statistics needed by the users.

Kentucky State Police

Core systems described utilize various vendor proprietary technology, in addition to SQL, ORACLE, VB, and FILENET.

- **Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)**
Statewide system of Livescan devices in each local detention center, state prison facilities, juvenile detention centers and commercial drivers license-HazMat testing sites, tied into centralized AFIS system. Provides for the capture, storage, and search of fingerprint information, and transmission to FBI-IAFIS system. Vendor: Motorola.
- **Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)**
Utilized by 17 KSP Posts/HQ Dispatch Centers to provide call tracking, emergency medical dispatch, call response, etc., in addition to providing required GIS mapping of land line and mobile callers. Vendor: Interact.
- **Computerized Criminal History System (CCH)**
State criminal history repository for fingerprint supported arrests and supporting participation in Triple I. Includes utilization of XML rapsheet. Vendor: SAIC.
- **Kentucky's Open Portal Solution (KYOPS)**
Serves as the statewide law enforcement system for the electronic/hard copy capture, quality control, transmission, storage and retrieval of the following law enforcement report types: traffic collision, crime, uniform citation, courtesy warning, call response, and field information reports which are fed directly to the state's Intelligence Fusion Center. Features of the electronic reporting component include real time submission of reports, GPS coordinates collection, both integrated crime scene and collision investigation diagramming software and all modules support the utilization of 2D bar code scanners for importing driver's license data. The system also features a statewide Master Name Index and Master Location Index, utilizing all mentioned data sources. Access to submitted records is provided through a secure web portal, with various "canned" reports available for statistical analysis of crime and collision data, as well as the ability to do custom inquiries across the various data sources for crime/collision analysis, planning and resource allocation. Historical Crime mapping and Collision mapping are also accessible through the web portal. Vendor: IDMS.
- **KyWINS Messenger**
Open source Instant Messaging solution customized for usage by public safety personnel operating on wireless mobile data system. Provides uniform data/IM interoperability to public safety personnel, across boundaries, agencies and disciplines, free of charge. Also allows communication back to PC based personnel in traditional wired settings. Currently in use for police officers, fire/EMS personnel, and the state Office of Homeland Security, among others. Vendor: Jabber-Jive Software.
- **Law Enforcement Information Network of Kentucky (LINK)**
Serves as the primary law enforcement communications network providing access to NCIC and NLETS. Also houses all state "hot" files, to include EPO/DVO, wanted, missing persons, sex offenders, etc. Vendor: CPI.

- **Mobile Data Computer System (MDCS)**

Statewide system which encompasses over 125 tower sites and base stations all networked to three integrated Internet Protocol Network Controllers, providing seamless Mobile Data access to all law enforcement agencies in the state, with no ongoing monthly charge for airtime usage. This access allows agencies to access both state level (LINK) and federal (NCIC) data from their cars, in addition to providing silent dispatch, AVL other features, and instant messaging, depending upon the software utilized by the agency. Agencies utilizing the state standard mobile client software, BIO-key, may utilize the state provided shared mobile message switch, thereby eliminating the need to purchase their own, and giving them access to all agencies/users, utilizing the same platform. Vendor: InterAct.

- **Sex Offender Registry (SOR)**

Serves as the state repository of registered sex offender information, including public access website, listing all registered offenders. Linked to the National Public Sex Offender registry system. Vendor: CPI.

KY Courts

County specific stand-alone electronic case management system that tracks all information related to court cases.

Victim Information and Network Everyday (VINE)

The automated notification system that alerts victims about a change in the custody status of their offender. Internet browser front end, SQL server database. Vendor: Appriss.

Appendix B: Incident Based Reporting Versus Summary Reporting

Part One Crimes and Group A Offenses

Part One Crimes	Group A Offenses (Additional Included Offenses)
Arson	Arson
Aggravated Assault	Assaults (Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Intimidation)
Homicide	Homicide (Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter, Justifiable Homicide)
Burglary	Burglary
Larceny/Theft	Larceny/Theft (Associated Subcategories)
Motor Vehicle Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Robbery	Robbery
Rape	Sex Offenses Forcible (Forcible Rape, Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, Forcible Fondling)
Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report	Bribery
	Counterfeiting/Forgery
	Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
	Drug/Narcotic Violations
	Drug Equipment Violations
	Embezzlement
	Extortion/Blackmail
	Fraud (Associated Subcategories)
	Gambling (Associated Subcategories)
	Kidnapping/Abduction
	Pornography/Obscene Material
	Prostitution Offenses
	Sex Offenses Non-Forcible (Incest and Statutory Rape)
	Stolen Property Offenses
	Weapon Law Violations

Source: FBI National Incident Based Reporting System

Part Two Crimes and Group B Offenses

Part Two Crimes	Group B Offenses
Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles Only)	Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations
Vagrancy	
Disorderly Conduct	Disorderly Conduct
Driving Under the Influence	Driving Under the Influence
Drunkenness	Drunkenness
Offenses against the Family and Children	Family Offense-Non-Violent
Liquor Laws	Liquor Law Violations
Runaway (Juvenile Only)	Runaway (Juveniles Only)
Sex Offenses (except Rape and Prostitution)	Peeping Tom
Gambling	Trespassing
Forgery and Counterfeiting	Bad Checks
Fraud	All Other Offenses
Prostitution and Vice	Source: FBI National Incident Based Reporting System
Vandalism	
Embezzlement	
Drug Abuse Violations	
Stolen Property Offenses	
Weapons Offenses	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report

What are the differences between Group A and Group B Offenses and Part One and Part Two Crimes?

Group A and Group B offenses are collected as part of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and are reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. NIBRS is a system that collects incident-based data for a variety of offenses. Part One and Part Two crimes are summary measures which are also reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a part of the Uniform Crime Reporting System. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) does not distinguish between crimes that are attempted and those which are completed. In those situations in which there is more than one criminal offense, the UCR reports only the most serious while NIBRS accounts for each of the offenses involved in a criminal incident. The UCR originally included two basic categories: Crimes against Persons and Crimes against Property. NIBRS adds a third category: Crimes against Society. Information is entered into the NIBRS system electronically while cases are submitted as written documents that are then hand entered into the UCR computer system. NIBRS collects information that is not a part of the UCR including details on the offense, victim, offender, and arrestee among others.

In the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth* many of the charts and tables have been revised from those which include summary data from the UCR to incident based reporting from the NIBRS system. The Kentucky Statistical Analysis Center is particularly grateful to the staff of the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts for the provision of multi-year data; however. This was possible because information is captured in the AOC reporting systems using Uniform Offense Report (UOR) codes, and involves those cases, charges, and documents filed within the court system(s) throughout the Commonwealth. This differs from the data provided from the Kentucky State Police and other law enforcement entities in which tracking specifically involved either incident or summary based reporting mechanisms. As such the data cannot be amended based upon what the entity would have submitted using the alternate method of tracking. Although some offenses appear to be relatively comparable regardless of the method being used, there are no easy data extraction methods that would allow us to extrapolate from one reporting system to another. Post-2011 editions of the *Sourcebook* will again allow year-to-year tracking and comparison of incident-based data gathered by law enforcement agencies throughout the Commonwealth.

Appendix C: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts Data Limitations

The Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts provided the Kentucky Statistical Analysis Center with the following detailed information on the limitations of the data presented in the 2012 Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics.

Data obtained from the KYCourts/CourtNet database presented in Sections VI, VII, X is subject to the following limitations:

The data obtained from KYCourts/CourtNet database is aggregate data that can be filtered based upon multiple features. These features include the frequency of cases filed, cases disposed, cases convicted, and some sentencing information. Frequencies can be obtained by referring to a case filing date, case disposition, charge filing date, or charge disposition date. The data can be broken down as a statewide figure or on a county by county basis. Some cases may have multiple charges, which would result in multiple dispositions as dispositions are by charge and not by case; this would also affect the filing and disposition dates. Charge counts may include original and amended charges; this is where the distinct count is important as it will only allow the case to be counted once despite multiple charges or amendments to charges. Additionally, some individuals may have multiple cases; therefore, distinct case counts cannot be inferred as a distinct count of individuals.

When examining case disposition data all disposition types will be included. However, when examining conviction data only those cases that include a disposition type that is indicative of guilt will be included. A case may consist of one or more charges; however, for a case to be considered a conviction, only one charge within the case must be guilty. Dispositions that are indicative of guilt include: guilty, guilty – multiple counts, guilty – sealed sentence, and/or pre-payable citation – paid. There are also three disposition types that are unique to juvenile cases which are also considered a conviction; those are Other, Cabinet of Human Resources (CHR), and Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

Dispositions in a case are based upon individual charges, since some cases may have multiple charges there can be multiple dispositions. An example would be to have a case with three charges, for which one charge was given a disposition of commitment of juvenile to DJJ (Department of Juvenile Justice), while the other two charges were handled via an informal judgment. Therefore, the number of dispositions will be greater than the number of cases. Some dispositions, such as amended, will cause the case to appear in multiple categories of disposition, jurisdiction, and/or charge. In instances where a case is amended up or indicted from District Court to Circuit Court the case number will change. Therefore, the case would be counted twice, once under each court type. Nevertheless, within each court type, a distinct count of cases is provided that will count the case only once per disposition type, allowing for elimination of duplication.

Sentence information is much like dispositions; sentences are based upon the charge not the case. Since a case may contain multiple charges, and multiple dispositions, there may also be multiple sentences. These sentences may run consecutively to each other or they may run concurrent to each other. The length of an individual's sentence is broken down into months; due to each charge having

its own sentence this data is presented as a cumulative figure and does not discern between those sentences that are consecutive versus concurrent. The sentence information provided is merely cumulative sentenced time; additionally, those sentencing conditions of “probated/conditionally discharged/suspended” are also presented as cumulative time. There is a check box on the sentence screen to denote whether the time is concurrent and/or consecutive to other charges/cases, however, AOC does not capture which charges/case that it is concurrent and/or consecutive to.

For juvenile cases that are given diversion; the original disposition would be diversion; however, if the juvenile fails to complete the diversion a new disposition is entered of guilty. The original disposition should be removed from the sentence screen and the new disposition entered; however, there may be some cases in which this is not done. Similar scenarios can occur in cases against adults as well. When an individual is convicted and given a sentence of prison but then given a diversion program and the sentence probated in lieu of actually having to serve time, two separate scenarios can occur. If the diversion is successfully completed the case is no longer counted in the frequency of convictions; however, the sentence of prison is never removed from the KYCourts/CourtNet database and is, therefore, still counted in the prison frequency. When this happens, the cases with a sentence of prison can outnumber the cases convicted and cause the prison disposition rate to be reflected as over 100 percent. If the diversion is not completed, the disposition in the case is amended to reflect a disposition of guilty and the sentencing information remains unchanged.

Additionally, some jail and prison terms may have some or all of the term suspended. In that event a defendant is granted shock probation that is then tracked in the KYCourts/CourtNet data base through the use of additional UOR codes. In the event that a defendant violates the terms of their probation, a new sentence is entered that is then tied to the new offense of probation violation. A small percentage of offenders each year are ordered by the court to attend Alcohol & Drug Education (ADE) or other types of treatment, with this frequency continuing to decline with the passing of each calendar year.

Court of Appeals data is obtained from the appellate Court and is not housed at the Administrative Office of the Courts. Appeals Court data is current as of January 31, 2014.

Data obtained from the PRIM (Pretrial Release Information Management) System presented in Section V of the Sourcebook is subject to the following limitations:

The data contained herein only applies to pretrial defendants that have not been sentenced and does not include those that are serving a jail sentence or awaiting transport from the Kentucky Department of Corrections (DOC). Therefore, when comparing the frequency of cases that are attended by pretrial officers to the frequency of cases filed in the KYCourts/CourtNet database, the frequency of cases in pretrial will be smaller in proportion. Some individuals who go to jail are released prior to being seen by a pretrial officer; the reasons for their release can be widely varied.

There are four classifications of felony (A, B, C, & D) and two classifications of misdemeanor (A & B); whereas criminal violations and traffic violations do not have a classification breakdown and are listed only as an X under either ‘other’ or ‘violation’. Both felony and misdemeanor classifications

have an 'other' category. A few outliers exist in both the felony and misdemeanor offenses, with a few individuals classification being listed as X. This can occur in felony cases for a few reasons; the first is if the individual is a persistent felony offender (PFO), if an obsolete offense code was utilized, if it was a probation violation, or a contempt of court charge. In the case of a PFO or a probation violation these are normally classified as class C felony; whether it appears in the database as a class C or a class X is dependent upon either how the pretrial officer entered it or how the clerk entered the case into the KYCourts database. For misdemeanors that are classified as an X those are usually due to the offense being a local ordinance, a contempt of court charge, or a probation violation. In the event that it is a probation violation it should actually be listed as a class A misdemeanor and has simply been incorrectly coded.

Data is limited to only those counties that have a jail; some neighboring counties utilize the same jail facility in one central location such as Boyle and Mercer Counties. Mercer County does not have its own jail therefore those who offend in Mercer County are taken to the Boyle County Detention Center. Other counties around the state work in similar fashion. Therefore, for pretrial purposes individuals are listed based upon the holding county and not the county in which they were charged.

Pretrial officers work to determine a defendant's risk level. These levels are low, moderate, or high, and are determined using a validated objective risk assessment that measures both flight and anticipated criminal conduct. There are some cases in which the individual was ineligible or not verified; this is determined on a case by case basis.

For calendar year 2011 pretrial services determined a public safety rate of 90%. This was determined by defendants who did not get arrested or cited for a new criminal offense while on pretrial release.

Data obtained from the Court Designated Worker Case Management System (CDWCMS) presented in Section IX is subject to the following limitations:

The CDWCMS system was developed to ensure the Court Designated Worker's (CDW) job was conducted more efficiently by allowing them to track and monitor juvenile complaints and diversion agreements. Data obtained from the CDWCMS system is broken down to list the number of charges, the number of referrals, and a distinct count of juveniles. An individual can have multiple charges within one referral plus an individual can also have multiple referrals. It is important to understand that some of the cases that were filed or closed during one calendar year (CY) may have originated during the previous calendar year; and, there are also some cases that have been filed during the present calendar year that may not be closed until sometime during the following calendar year. Due to the nature of many of the cases there are limitations to the data presented here as there is no clear way to know where potential overlap may occur which may cause inflation to the frequencies. Distinct Counts of referrals and juveniles are provided to counter any potential inflation of the frequencies.

All juvenile complaints, including status offenses, are referred to the local Court Designated Workers' (CDW) office. In general a referral is closed by the CDW as four categories: formal court, informal diversions, dismissals, and other. Within the formal court category there are four subfields: county attorney requested, judge requested, CDW referred (complaint was ineligible for diversion), and court generated charges. The court generated charges are a charge before the court that has not been processed via the CDW office, which typically means that the charge is contempt of court or a probation violation. Under informal diversions there is successful and unsuccessful; similarly dismissals also contain only two subfields: county attorney requested and no probable cause. Those classified as child requested formal and child failed to appear at preliminary interview will typically make their way into a formal court procedure.

Appendix D: Human Trafficking Data Limitations

The Human Trafficking data presented in Section X is subject to the following limitations:

Because there are no mandatory reporting guidelines for human trafficking cases, no one organization or agency serves as a repository to document or track these cases throughout the Commonwealth. The information provided in the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth* was collected by Kentucky Rescue and Restore. It is based upon those individuals directly served by the agency as well as media reports and the charge and indictment information collected by the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts. As a result the data only captures a portion of the human trafficking cases that occurred within Kentucky during 2011, particularly since many of these cases and victims will never be identified.

The data for child victims includes information from victim disclosures about when their trafficking experience began. Some of those who were originally trafficked as children were not identified, rescued, or able to escape until their adulthood. Those reported as foreign nationals include those individuals who were born in another country and are not yet naturalized citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States. The data for U.S. Citizens may include individuals who were born in other countries but are now lawful permanent residents or naturalized citizens of the United States as well as those who were born and raised in the United States. Some of these individuals may possess dual citizenship, but this data has not been collected at this time.

The reported cases include only those individuals trafficked within the Commonwealth of Kentucky at some point, either through initial recruitment or final exploitation. The data does not include the number of trafficking victims who may have moved to Kentucky after being trafficked in other locations.

Appendix E: Domestic Violence Data Limitations

The Domestic Violence data presented within the *Sourebook* is subject to the following limitations:

The number of petitions issued has been calculated based upon the number of domestic violence cases filed in either District or Family Court and has been queried by the Administrative Office of the Courts based upon the case's filing date. The KYCourts/CourtNet database does not capture those situations in which a request for a protective order was denied however.

Within the Commonwealth of Kentucky during 2010 there were changes to the Emergency Protective Order (EPO) and Domestic Violence Order (DVO) process including the number of times that an individual can petition as well as the length of time that the awarded document could remain in effect. In the period prior to these changes (before July 15, 2010) the summons, known as an Emergency Protective Order (EPO), would expire in 14 days from the date of issue if the respondent was not served. The new process allowed for an EPO to remain in effect for a period of up to 6 months if the respondent was not served, and for the petitioner to file a new EPO petition prior to the 6 month time period which would restart the process as well as the 6 month deadline. After 2010, EPO's were allowed to remain in effect for 2 years if the respondent was not served. In situations in which the case is heard and protection that is more permanent is granted, the resulting document is known as a Domestic Violence Order (DVO). DVO's can be reissued every three years with no limit to the number of renewals.

During the last decade additional Family Court venues have been established, and an increasing number of Domestic Violence cases have been filed here although they can be issued in any court venue (District, Circuit, or Family). The courts can issue six different types of protective orders including: Domestic Violence Orders (DVO); Emergency Protective Orders (EPO); Protective Orders; Restraining Orders following a conviction for Stalking Offenses; as well as permanent and temporary Domestic Violence Failure to Protect Affidavits and Orders. These are tracked within the Administrative Office of the Courts database and can be queried based on the date, court, and county of issue as well as the type of order. Although some cases may have multiple types of documents filed, it is possible to identify the distinct number of cases in which such a petition is involved.

Violations of protective orders can be filed in District, Family, or Circuit Courts, although there are relatively few cases filed in Circuit Courts as compared to the other venues. Data regarding the violation of an existing protective order is obtained by querying for the presence of one or more Uniform Offense Reporting (UOR) codes including : (0027600) Contempt of Court, Violation of Emergency Protective Order; (0027620) Violation of Foreign EPO/DVO; (0027630) Violation of Kentucky EPO/DVO; and the obsolete code (0027610) Violation of Emergency Protective Order. Cases may also contain a separate contempt charge, thus it is possible to count only the number of cases and not to infer this to a number of individuals. This is particularly true because some individuals may be involved in multiple cases. In situations in which there are blanks or zeros this should be understood as a lack of violations instead of as missing or unknown data. UOR codes can also include supplemental/ASCF codes like 1) attempt 2) solicitation 3) conspiracy 4) facilitation 5) complicity or 6) enhancement.

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