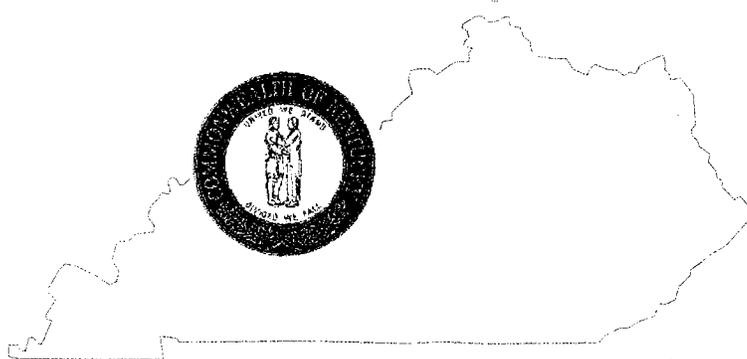


**Criminal Justice  
Statistics  
in the  
Commonwealth**



**Kentucky Criminal Justice Council**  
March 2003





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## **LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT DATA/INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

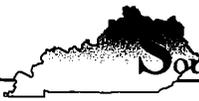
**A**s you review the information contained in this Sourcebook, it is important to keep in mind that data have been drawn from a number of state level criminal justice computer systems in an attempt to provide a snapshot of crime trends in the Commonwealth. A detailed description of the existing systems can be found in Appendix A. Until these systems are fully integrated into a statewide Unified Criminal Justice Information System, there will remain limitations in the data available for analysis. These limitations are delineated below:

- Data collection systems of criminal justice agencies were established independently for in-house data management purposes and not for planning or policy evaluation.
- There are currently no standardized formats for defining data elements or counting criminal justice events. Agencies vary according to what is being counted, e.g. charges, cases, or individuals, and whether data are compiled on a calendar year or fiscal year basis.
- As a result of the variation across agencies, it is currently not possible to publish a fully integrated criminal justice system report or to perform systemic trend analysis. This report is intended to provide individual snapshots of the key components of the justice system (law enforcement, courts, corrections, prosecution and defense); and to draw general conclusions regarding system trends where possible.
- It is important to keep in mind that the National Institute of Justice estimates that only 38% of all crime is reported to the police. In order to provide a better picture of the actual levels of victimization that are occurring within the Commonwealth, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council plans to conduct a biennial crime victimization study in conjunction with the Statistical Analysis Center. This study will help to provide a better picture of the actual levels of victimization that are occurring within the Commonwealth.
- Variations in definitions may result in considerable inconsistencies in numbers across agencies. The data may be used to determine whether trends are consistent across agencies, however, individual numbers may differ significantly. Therefore, this report should be viewed as a starting point which will improve over time as reporting practices become more consistent.



## **LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT DATA/INFORMATION SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)**

- Kentucky currently uses the FBI's Summary Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) to collect data. The UCR is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of nearly 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention. Eight offenses serve as an index for gauging fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. Known collectively as the Crime Index, these offenses include the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Recognizing the need for improved statistics, law enforcement called for a thorough evaluative study that would modernize the UCR Program. As a result of this study, the UCR has been redesigned into the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Kentucky is in the transition phase from Summary UCR to NIBRS. NIBRS collects data on each single incident and arrest within 22 crime categories. For each offense known to police within these categories, incident, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information are gathered when available. The goal of the redesign is to modernize crime information by collecting data presently maintained in law enforcement records; the enhanced UCR program would involve the use of existing records systems. As such, the integrity of UCR's long-running statistical series will be maintained.
  
- In response to the need for better data throughout the criminal justice system, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council has created a Public University Research Consortium (PURC) to address specific research needs. PURC is comprised of academic researchers placed regionally throughout the state. Recognizing the need for aggregate statewide data as well as the distinct demographic differences among the various regions of Kentucky, the PURC model is designed to enable researchers with varied backgrounds to work collaboratively on statewide research studies. With the ability to select project coordinators by research specialty and with data collection administered at the regional level, the Council hopes to obtain information that is valuable both regionally and in the aggregate.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

As part of its role in statewide criminal justice planning, the Kentucky criminal Justice Council is charged in KRS 15A.040 with dissemination information on criminal justice issues and crime trends. This report therefore reflects the Council's second attempt to provide state officials with comprehensive information from all components of the criminal justice system to permit improved analysis of criminal justice issues and to help guide decision-making and promote effective policy development.

In the pages that follow, you will find a description of Kentucky's changing demographic population; a comparison of reported Part I offenses and the findings from the June 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey; data on Part I offenses from the perspective of the courts, corrections, and the juvenile justice system; highlights on selected crime categories; and the key criminal justice cost information.

Although the limitations of our current data collection systems are readily apparent, significant progress has been made in the implementation of a statewide Unified criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) which will greatly enhance our future ability to collect and analyze criminal justice data for planning and policy purposes. This progress is outlined in the following section.

### **Progress Report on Implementation of a Statewide UCJIS System**

- House Bill 455, passed in 1998, provided the framework for implementing a statewide Unified Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS). Working committees concerning technical issues, legal and policy matters, public relations and training, funding sources and options, and warrants were created and continue to set the standards, policies and operations for establishing a UCJIS in Kentucky.
- The UCJIS Strategic Plan and the accompanying Implementation Plan have been approved, with identified target dates for task completion.
- The critical infrastructure to support the electronic citation (e-Citation) pilot project has been identified and steps to secure vendors have been completed. The e-citation project emphasizes the need to collect information at an offender's earliest contact with the criminal justice system and disseminate it electronically, significantly reducing the need to manually enter arrest data in many different systems. Through the use of e-Citation, jail information management systems, and the AFIS LiveScan interface, substantial progress will be possible in reducing the double and triple data entry burden placed on local criminal justice systems.
- Kentucky continues to receive national recognition for the UCJIS effort, particularly in regard to the interdisciplinary approach of the Committee, which involves local, state and federal criminal justice agency representatives. In addition, UCJIS implementation, which emphasizes both a horizontal (across state agencies) and vertical (state-local) perspective, has been the source of a number of requests for presentation at national forums.
- Progress continues in the planning and implementation of an automated warrants system. A white paper on the issue has been developed by a private vendor, with oversight by the UCJIS Automated Warrants Work Group, and has been distributed to prosecutors, law enforcement offices and other interested parties for comment and input.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

### **Statewide Crime Trends and Information Highlights**

Although it is currently not possible to fully integrate criminal justice data from state agencies into a systemic report, general conclusions may be drawn from a review and analysis of information from the various components. These include the following:

#### **Demographics of Population**

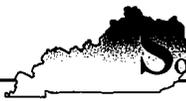
- A review of the state's changing demographics indicates that the population of Kentucky is getting older. While this may bode well in regard to violent crime trends, it may suggest that the population of the Commonwealth will be at greater risk for economic crime.
- The increasing number of Hispanics residing in Kentucky may indicate a need for greater outreach and communication efforts by local law enforcement.

#### **Crime Trends**

- Findings from the 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey suggest that citizens are generally satisfied with the state's criminal justice system, although perceptions tend to vary by race and prior history of victimization. While there does not seem to be a high level of fear among respondents, 85% reported possessing or installing some type of security device in or at their home.
- The 1999 FBI report indicated that violent and property offenses across the country decreased seven percent last year marking the eighth consecutive year serious crime has fallen nationally. In keeping with this report, Kentucky has also experienced a decrease in Part I offenses (see Appendix B for definitions of Part I offenses) over the past year including declines in both violent and property offense rates.
- In comparing the Part I offense rate of Kentucky to seven surrounding states - Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia - Kentucky has the second lowest rate for Part I offenses (West Virginia has the lowest Part I offense rate). Kentucky's Part I offense rate also falls well below the national average.
- In reviewing the Part I offense rate by county, it is no surprise that the larger urban counties of Fayette and Jefferson, head the list for both property and violent offenses. For cities with a population of greater than 10,000, the cities with the highest Part I offense rates also derive from the state's larger urban communities.

#### **Arrest Trends**

- Based on the data provided by the Kentucky State Police on arrest rates for calendar years 1997-1999, it appears that there has been a consistent decrease in arrests for Part I offenses over recent years. The arrest rate in Kentucky generally mirrors national arrest rates. In terms of raw numbers, the vast majority of arrested suspects are white. However, compared to the proportion of the population which they comprise, non-whites are over-represented in arrests where the race of the suspect is known. Men are more likely to be arrested than women.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **(CONTINUED)**

#### **Conviction Trends**

- Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts on the type of bail release used in the Commonwealth suggest that after 1996 the use of personal recognizance as a form of bail release in murder cases decreased dramatically. The use of cash bond has shown a fairly consistent increase over the period between 1996-2000 in rape, assault, robbery, burglary, and larceny/theft cases. In Fiscal Year 2000, the most commonly used form of bail release in all types of cases except murder was the partially secured bond.

#### **Sentencing Trends**

- The Administrative Office of the Courts also provided data on Court dispositions and sentencing trends. The data for Part I offense dispositions and convictions for calendar years 1996-2000 suggest that the total number of convictions for rape have consistently decreased over recent years. Convictions for robbery and burglary significantly decreased from 1999 to 2000. Data suggests that the sentences of prison, life or 25 years without parole increased for the charges of murder/manslaughter, rape, and arson from 1999 to 2000.

#### **Trial Court Caseload Trends**

- Data provided from the Administrative Office of the Courts shows that the number of cases finished by Commonwealth's Attorneys and County Attorneys varies greatly by district. The number of felony, misdemeanor, and traffic cases disposed of in the unified prosecutorial system has consistently increased since Fiscal Year 1992.
- Figures provided by the Department of Public Advocacy indicate that the case workload has increased by 30% since 1996.

#### **Commitment, Release Trends**

- Based on data provided by the Kentucky Department of Corrections, it appears that commitments to DOC for Index Offenses have remained relatively stable over recent years. Although the average sentence in years for murder increased between 1999 and 2000, it decreased for rape over the same period. Sentence lengths for all other Part I offenses remain stable.

#### **Jail Population Trends**

- Information provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts regarding jail population trends suggest that as of December 13, 2000, 46 of the 86 counties that reported had jail populations that exceeded the total number of jail beds they had available. Four counties were at full capacity.

#### **Appellate Court Caseload Trends**

- Figures provided by the Department of Public Advocacy indicate that only about 10% of the post-conviction caseload involves appeals. The number of cases heard by the Court of Appeals has remained relatively stable since 1996. The majority of these cases appear to be civil appeals. The number of cases heard by the Supreme Court remained relatively stable from 1996 to 1999, but decreased in 2000.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

### Juvenile Justice System Trends

- Information provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice suggests that the largest percent of youth served in out of community placement are in residential facilities and private childcare. The youth are predominately white and male.

### Selected Crime Categories

- Drug related arrest information provided by Kentucky State Police indicate that the total number of statewide drug arrests increased from 1996 to 1999. For 1999 the Clay County reported the highest drug arrest rate in Kentucky. It should be noted, however, that while an increase in the arrest rate may reflect increased drug-related activity, it may also reflect enhanced drug enforcement.
- A summary of the 1999 data on hate crime incidents reported to the Kentucky State Police suggests that the top two categories reflect bias against race (67% targeting victims due to race overall and 60% targeting African American victims) and religion (12%). The majority of hate crime incidents occur either at home (36%), highway/street/alley/road (13%), or parking lot/garages (12%). In regard to the nature of the crime, 40% involve intimidation and 26% involve destruction, damage, or vandalism. A summary of the 2000 data on hate crime incidents reported to the Kentucky State Police suggests that the top two categories reflect bias against race (76% targeting victims due to race overall and 62% targeting African American victims) and sexual orientation (13%). The majority of hate crime incidents occur either at home (35%), or a highway/street/alley/road (13%). In regard to the nature of the crime, 37% involve intimidation and 28% involve destruction, damage, or vandalism.
- The number of reported rapes decreased from 1996 to 1998, but rose slightly in 1999. From 1996 to 1999, the rate of reported rape in Kentucky was slightly lower than the national average and fell in the middle of the list of surrounding states. According to data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts, the number of sexual abuse cases and convictions decreased slightly from Fiscal Year 1998 to 2001. The number of rape cases decreased from Fiscal Year 1998 to 2001, however the number of convictions increased during the same period. Similarly, data provided by the Kentucky Department of Corrections indicates that the overall number of commitments for sexual abuse offenders and rape offenders has decreased since 1996.
- Data reported by the Kentucky Safe Schools Data project (Center for School Safety, Eastern Kentucky University) indicates large overall decreases in school-reported Part I and Part II law violations from 1998-1999 to 1999-2000. In addition to legal consequences for Part I and II violations, schools administer discipline for the same incidents, ranging from suspension or alternative placement to expulsion (with or without educational services). These data show dramatic declines in the number of school-reported suspensions, expulsions, and alternative placements.

### Key Criminal Justice Cost and Funding Information

- The cost per inmate per year in Kentucky correctional institutions varies from \$7,764 (Otter Creek Correctional Complex) to \$25,417 (Kentucky State Reformatory).



# Section One: KENTUCKY'S CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC REALITIES

Kentucky, as well as the United States, is experiencing a major demographic revolution. Kentucky and the United States have always resembled a pyramid-shaped population, where each younger generation was larger in number, better educated and more competitive than the previous generation. Nationally, we have begun to square the pyramid, with age cohorts in their 30's and 40's being equal in size or slightly larger than the younger generation following them. In Kentucky, we have actually started to invert the pyramid with a smaller base of young people and a growing cohort of middle-aged and older adults.

All population growth in Kentucky is now occurring in the age cohorts of 45 years and above as the baby boom generation, born between 1946 and 1964, moves over the next decade into their 40's and 50's and after 2010 into their 60's and 70's. In the 2010 to 2030 period, all expected growth in Kentucky will be in our aging population. Similar trends are taking place in the entire United States, but are less dramatic. As indicated by the 2000 U.S. Census, the smallest population cohort since World War II was born between 1976 and 1980, now in their mid 20's.

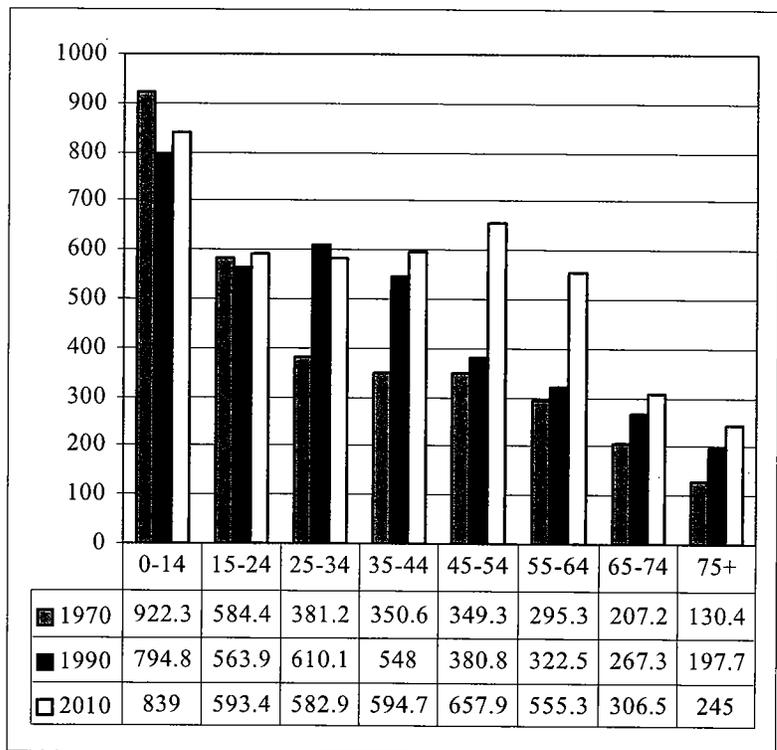
As the populations of Kentucky and the United States age with fewer teens and young adults and more mature and aging adults, we should expect changes in the criminal justice statistics. The reduction in the numbers of youth and young adults should result in lower crime rates.

You may see more mature criminals as their population increases significantly. The aging population may result in more medical expenditures in jails and prisons, as a growing portion of their population will be older.

Kentucky's changing demographic realities will require us to understand and address their impact on the criminal justice system. The United States and Kentucky are undergoing major changes in our economies. The agricultural economy of the early 20th Century, with 50% of the United States population living on farms, was replaced by an industrial economy.

The industrial economy is now being replaced with a knowledge economy and "blue collar" work is declining.

**FIGURE 1.a: Population of Kentucky, 1970-2010**



SOURCE: Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.



## **ECONOMIC REALITIES**

In the middle of the 20th Century, a major population movement occurred as the people moved into cities because of their industrial employment opportunities. As we enter the 21st Century, we are moving into a knowledge economy with education replacing muscle power.

In the United States between 1970 and 1999, manufacturing employment was flat with 19.7 million jobs in 1970 and 19.1 million jobs in 2000 with an average salary of \$50,160. Retail trade jobs doubled from 13.7 million jobs in 1970 to 27.3 million jobs in 2000 with an average salary of \$19,357. Service jobs tripled from 17.0 million in 1979 to 53.3 million in 2000 with an average salary of \$33,326.

In Kentucky between 1970 and 2000, manufacturing employment grew moderately from 256,361 to 330,335 with an average salary of \$41,739. Retail trade jobs more than doubled from 190,903 in 1970 to 399,312 in 2000 with an average salary of \$16,238. Service jobs grew 2.5 times from 220,430 to 611,198 in 2000 with an average salary of \$25,459.

Kentucky experienced moderate growth in manufacturing in the period, but the major job growth occurred in retail and services with lower pay levels, especially retail trade. Most of the jobs now require a high school degree with many requiring education and/or training beyond high school. Many of the manufacturing jobs also require more skills and education, leaving under-educated and under-skilled blue collar males behind in the new knowledge economy.

Also, as companies become more automated using machine power to replace muscle power, the under-educated and under-skilled blue collar worker is put at risk for employment. There are good manufacturing jobs with good pay but more and more they require education and skills training beyond a high school degree.

Additionally, the growth in retail trade and service jobs, especially retail trade, has not provided salaries that provide a good living wage for many individuals and their families. The new economy has created jobs that may last 5, 10 or 15 years, but not "jobs for life". Individuals are finding themselves with more frequent periods of unemployment and the stress of searching for employment.

The lack of good jobs for the under-educated and under-skilled could impact crime levels where individuals are experiencing unemployment and underemployment.

### **Families at Risk**

Kentucky's overall poverty levels have declined from 19.3% in 1980, to 17.3% in 1990 and to 15.8% in 2000. However, Kentucky's families and their children are not doing as well. In 2000, Kentucky poverty rate for children, ages 0-17, was 20.4%.

A growing concern is the number of births to unmarried mothers both nationally and in Kentucky. In 2000, 33.2% of births nationally and 31.0% of Kentucky births were to unmarried mothers. In Kentucky, teens accounted for 5,372 births to unmarried mothers, but adult women accounted for 11,971 births to unmarried mothers, 69.0%. Births to unmarried mothers are primarily occurring in the age 20-24 and 25-29 groups not teens.

The major indicator for births to unmarried mothers is lack of education. Women with less than a high school degree accounted for 21.6% of Kentucky's births but 38.8% of births to unmarried mothers. Women with only a high school degree accounted for 36.5% of Kentucky's births and 41.8% of births to unmarried mothers. Women with education beyond high school accounted for 42.0% of Kentucky's births and only 19.4% of births to unmarried mothers.

## **GEOGRAPHIC REALITIES**

Kentucky experienced higher population growth in the 1990's in the state's metropolitan areas, metropolitan fringe and along the interstate corridors. Metropolitan areas experienced a 7.6% growth ranging from 13.7% in Northern Kentucky to only 0.4% in the Ashland area, metro fringe areas around metro counties growth was 8.9%, interstate corridors growth was 18.4% ranging from 36.1% along I-71 to 11.3% along I-65 and rural areas experienced a growth of 6.5%.

There may therefore be an increased need for criminal justice resources in the metro and metro fringe areas and along Kentucky's interstates as population shifts occur.

The overall population growth of 9.7% in the 1990's compares to a growth of only 0.7% for the 1980's. In the 1980's, Kentucky experienced a net "out-migration" of 171,000 people accounting for the limited population growth in Kentucky. This trend was reversed in the 1990's with a net "in-migration" of 190,000, which accounts for the higher growth rate. Significant growth in the Hispanic population in Kentucky, which nearly tripled during the decade, also occurred. While the number of Hispanics increased to 60,000, this figure continues to represent less than 2% of Kentucky's total population. However, the official Hispanic population may be significantly undercounted due to undocumented workers and their families.

Some trends are positive while others are negative in Kentucky. An awareness of the trends is critical as we analyze criminal justice statistics and as we try to understand criminal justice trends and address the issues they raise.



## Section Two: **REPORTED INDEX CRIME TRENDS**

In reviewing data on crime trends, it is important to note the type of data being presented along with the inherent limitations of that data. For example, although law enforcement agencies collect and maintain information on both arrests and offenses reported to the police, researchers generally agree that reported offenses provide a better measure of crime since these reports usually occur closer in time to the actual incidents. While arrests also provide a measure of law enforcement activity, arrests may not be made in all cases and arrests may also reflect specialized enforcement efforts rather than an actual increase in the incidence of crime.

With estimates, however, from the National Institute of Justice indicating that only 38% of all crime is reported to police, a national victimization survey has been conducted for the past 27 years to provide a more in-depth picture of crime and victimization across the United States. Although data from Kentucky is included in the National Crime Victimization Survey, the sample is too small to permit analysis on a state by state basis.

The Kentucky Criminal Justice Council contracted with Eastern Kentucky University in June 1999 to conduct a baseline victimization survey for the Commonwealth to provide comprehensive data on victimization, fear of crime, and citizen perceptions of the criminal justice system for planning purposes. A self-administered questionnaire was mailed to a randomly selected sample of 17,564 Kentucky residents over the age of 18 years. The survey consisted of questions in three basic areas: (1) attitudes regarding the performance of the criminal justice system, (2) fear of crime, and (3) victimization within the past year. A total of 3,979 responses were returned by individuals who received the questionnaire.

While a response rate of 23% is generally considered to be low, it will not affect the conclusions as long as the sample is representative of the population. Analyses of these data suggest that the characteristics of the respondents to this survey mirror, within acceptable boundaries, those of Kentucky residents generally. However, it should also be noted that those residents that responded to the survey had somewhat higher levels of education and income than the general population.

Therefore, we can be reasonably confident that the information provided reflects the general attitudes and experiences of Kentuckians with regard to these areas. It is important to remember, however, that this is the first time a victimization study of this magnitude has been undertaken in the Commonwealth. The data should, therefore, be viewed as a baseline upon which future data will build.

In the following sections, information on Part I offenses, which include the most serious crime categories, reported to the Kentucky State Police will be presented for calendar years 1997-1999. Findings of the 1999 Kentucky Victimization Survey will also be provided.



## **Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey**

The *1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey* (KCVS) polled a random sample of 17,564 Kentucky residents (licensed drivers age 18 and older) regarding their perceptions of the criminal justice system, fear of crime, and previous victimization over the past year. The following analysis is based on information collected from the 3,979 individuals who responded:

### **Individual Characteristics of Respondents:**

- Average age 48.6 years.
- 42.6% male.
- 94.7% white.
- 70.6% married.
- 11.7% had less than high school diploma; 29.7% had obtained their high school diploma, 25.3% had some college and 31.5% had a college or professional degree.
- 82.9% live in a house they own; 38.3% reside in a rural area.
- 65.7% have household incomes of \$50,000 or less.

As can be seen in Table 2.1, when compared to data on these factors from the 1990 Census, the sample from the KCVS can be concluded to be representative within reasonable limits. Used in conjunction with other information on the incidence of crime, the survey provides valuable information for criminal justice policy.

### **Performance of the Criminal Justice System:**

#### *Criminal Justice System generally:*

- The levels of satisfaction reported by respondents follow national trends, suggesting that on most issues the majority of citizens are confident in the system. The exceptions to this rule are issues surrounding equal treatment and the influence of political considerations on decision-making.
- Nonwhite respondents reported significantly greater dissatisfaction with the system, especially with regard to issues pertaining to equal treatment. However, there was no racial difference in estimates of the ability of the police to perform their law enforcement functions effectively.
- Men are significantly more satisfied with the performance of prosecutors and state prisons.
- Victims are consistently less likely to be satisfied than nonvictims with all aspects of the criminal justice system. The difference is largest with regard to the police.

#### *Police:*

- A majority of those responding were more satisfied with the fairness of the police than with their ability to solve or prevent crime.
- Crime victims are generally less supportive of the police than non-victims.
- Whites perceive the police more favorably than ethnic/racial minorities in most categories.
- More women believe that police have the ability to prevent crime than do men.



*Courts:*

- The courts are the single aspect of the criminal justice system in which the level of satisfaction is generally similar regardless of victimization experiences.
- Whites perceive the court system more favorably than ethnic/racial minorities in several categories.
- Individuals with household incomes that fall above the median are generally more satisfied with the courts.

*Prosecutors:*

- A majority of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction concerning the fairness of prosecutors with regard to race and income.
- Nonwhites are significantly more likely to perceive that minorities are treated less fairly by prosecutors.
- Men are consistently more likely to be satisfied with the performance of prosecutors.

*Prisons:*

- Crime victims are more critical of the prison system than non-victims.
- Whites perceive the prison system more favorably than ethnic/racial minorities in most categories.
- Victimization status is the only characteristic that is *not* related to satisfaction with the level of harshness with which inmates are treated.
- Women expressed greater dissatisfaction with the possibility that an inmate could escape from prison.

## **Violent Victimization:**

*General Conclusions:*

- Violent victimization in Kentucky tracks the national trends. More serious offenses occur less frequently than less serious crimes. In addition, the characteristics of victims in Kentucky are generally similar to those reported in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).
- The data indicates that a significant amount of violent crime is not being reported to the police, particularly rape and simple assault.
- A significant amount of violent crime is committed by individuals known by the victim. This is especially true for victims of rape, where nearly all the incidents described by respondents were committed by acquaintances, close friends or domestic partners.
- The majority of violent offenses occur in the victim's home or community.

### **Murder**

- Forty-three respondents reported that a family member had been a victim of homicide during the study period.
- Five of the respondents lost two family members to murder.

### **Robbery**

- Forty respondents reported being a victim of robbery at least once—1% of the sample. Thirty percent of the victims reported having been robbed more than once.
- The most common weapon used in a robbery was a gun (33%). Nearly 30% of the incidents involved no weapon.
- The median loss from robbery was \$275.
- More than 60% of the victims reported the most recent incident to the police.
- Nearly 60% of robberies were committed by strangers.
- Robbery is most likely to be committed in the individual's community (62%).

### **Aggravated Assault**

- Forty-one respondents reported being a victim of aggravated assault—1% of the sample. Forty-five percent of the victims reported more than one assault.
- The most common weapons used in an assault were guns (29%). Thirty-two percent involved no weapons.
- Forty-two percent of the victims required medical treatment.
- Nearly 83% of the respondents reported the most recent incident to the police.
- Aggravated assaults tend to be committed by strangers (33%) or casual acquaintances (23%).
- Aggravated assault is most likely to occur in the victim's community (53%), followed by his/her home (24%) and elsewhere in Kentucky (21%).

### **Simple Assault**

- A total of 213 respondents reported having been victims of simple assault—5% of the sample. Sixty-four percent of the victims were assaulted more than once.
- Only 7% required medical treatment.
- Only 37% of the respondents reported the most recent incident to the police.
- Simple assaults tend to be committed by strangers (29%), followed by casual acquaintances (22%), domestic partners (11.7%) and relatives (11.2%).
- Simple assault is most likely to occur in the community (57%) or in the victim's home (23%).



### **Rape/Sexual Assault**

- Thirty-one of the respondents reported having been a victim of rape—0.8% of the sample. Nearly 67% of the victims reported having been raped more than once. More than 53% of the victims reported that the most recent incident was a completed rape.
- Only 10% of the victims sought medical treatment.
- Rape is most likely to occur in the victim's home (47%) or in the community (33%).
- Fewer than 17% of the victims reported the most recent incident to the police.
- Less than 7% of reported rapes were committed by strangers. Rapes tend to be committed by close friends (27%), casual acquaintances (23%) or domestic partners (23%).
- Nearly 8% of the respondents reported that they had been forced to engage in sexual activity as a child.

### **Burglary**

- A total of 152 respondents reported having been victims of burglary (3.9% of the sample). Approximately 30% of the victims reported having been burglarized more than once.
- The median loss was \$735.
- Nearly 88% of the victims reported the most recent burglary to the police.

### **Theft**

- A total of 323 respondents (8.8%) reported having items stolen from them in incidents other than robbery and burglary. Thirty-six percent of the victims reported more than one incident of theft.
- Personal effects were the most common item stolen (35%), followed by cash (9%), or purse/wallet/credit cards (7%).
- The median loss was \$300.
- Nearly 54% of the victims reported the most recent theft to the police.
- Thefts tend to occur in the victim's home or community—55% and 34%, respectively.

### **Motor Vehicle Theft**

- One hundred seventeen respondents (3%) reported that their vehicles were stolen during the study period. Nearly 22% of the victims had more than one vehicle taken.
- The median loss due to motor vehicle theft was \$500.
- Seventy-nine percent of the victims reported the most recent motor vehicle theft to the police.
- Motor vehicle theft is most likely to occur at the victim's home (53%) or in the victim's community (30%).

### **Arson**

- Twenty-five respondents (less than one percent of the sample) reported that they had been victims of arson. Eighteen percent of the victims had been victims of arson more than once.
- The most common type of property involved was the victim's home (33%), followed by a motor vehicle (17%) and other personal property (13%).
- The median loss due to arson was \$100.
- Nearly all arson takes place in the victim's home (76%) or in his/her community (16%).
- Eighty-eight percent of the victims of arson reported the most recent incident to the police.

### **Vandalism/Malicious Mischief**

- Four hundred seventeen respondents (11% of the sample) reported that property had been vandalized. Forty percent of the victims had been victims of vandalism/malicious mischief on more than one occasion.
- The median loss due to vandalism/malicious mischief was \$200.
- Vandalism is most likely to be committed at the victim's home (68%) or in his/her community (25%).
- Forty-six percent of the victims reported the most recent incident to the police.

### **Fraud**

- A total of 179 respondents (5% of the sample) reported that they had been victims of fraud. Nearly 36% of the victims had been victims of fraud on more than one occasion.
- The median loss due to fraud was \$498.
- Fraud is most likely to be committed at the victim's home (43%) or in his/her community (36%).
- Thirty-four percent of the victims reported the most recent incident to the police.

**TABLE 2.1: Comparison of the Survey Sample to 2000 Census for Kentucky**

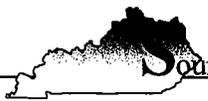
	<b>Census</b>	<b>Survey</b>
Male	48.9%	42.6%
Age	35.9	48.6
Married	57.3%	70.6%
Number of Persons per Household	2.5	2.7
Race		
White	90.1%	94.7%
African American	7.3%	3.3%
Native American	0.2%	0.4%
Asian	0.7%	0.8%
Hispanic	1.5%	0.4%
Other	0.6%	0.5%
Own Home	70.8%	82.9%
Rural	48.2%	38.3%
Education		
Less than 9th Grade	11.7%	3.1%
Finished Some High School	14.2%	8.6%
High School Diploma or GED	33.6%	29.7%
Some College	18.5%	25.3%
College Degree	15.2%	18.3%
Graduate or Professional Degree	6.9%	13.2%
Income		
Less than \$10,000	13.9%	2.6%
\$10,000 - \$14,999	12.8%	6.3%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	8.4%	6.0%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	15.4%	7.8%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	13.8%	15.5%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	16.4%	27.5%
Over \$75,000	17.2%	19.5%
	14.9%	14.7%

SOURCE: 2000 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233

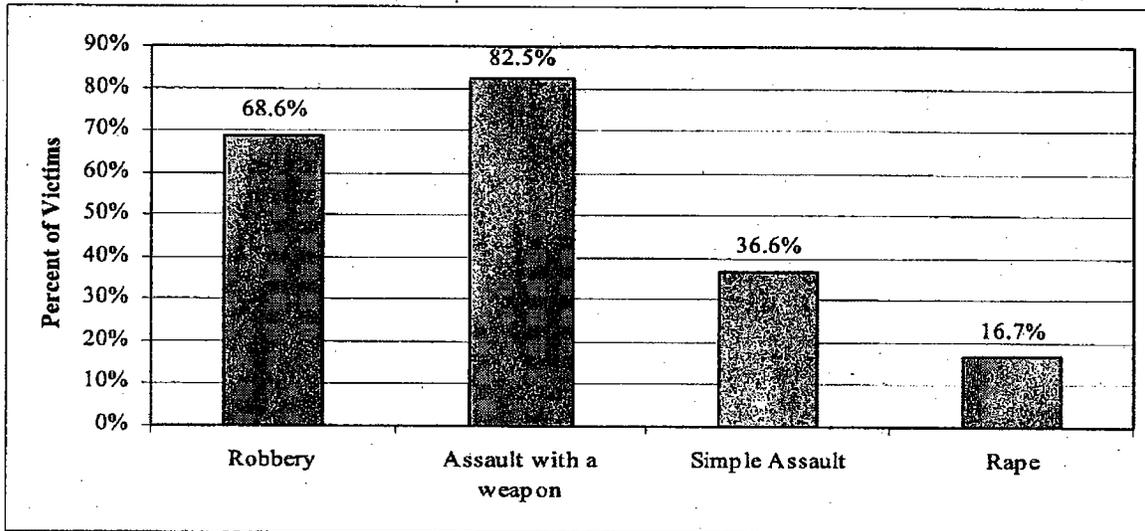
**TABLE 2.2: Satisfaction with the Criminal Justice System**

	Race		Victim Status		Gender		Socioeconomic Status			Location	
	Whites	Non-Whites	Victims	Non-Victims	Men	Women	Above Median Income	Below Median Income	Rural	Urban	
<b>In general, how satisfied are you with the police who serve your community?</b>	60%	49%	47%	63%	59%	59%	58%	58%	52%	63%	
Response time	60%	53%	49%	63%	60%	60%	58%	58%	51%	65%	
Friendliness	61%	51%	51%	64%	61%	61%	60%	60%	58%	62%	
Fairness of police in dealing with people	56%	45%	58%	58%	55%	55%	56%	54%	52%	57%	
Ability to solve crime	44%	42%	35%	47%	45%	45%	44%	43%	38%	47%	
Ability to prevent crime	34%	32%	24%	37%	35%	35%	37%	32%	29%	36%	
Ability to protect you from crime	37%	36%	25%	41%	39%	39%	35%	41%	33%	40%	
<b>In general, how satisfied are you with the courts who serve your community?</b>	39%	34%	30%	41%	38%	38%	37%	40%	36%	40%	
Level of harshness with which accused are treated	65%	47%	66%	63%	64%	63%	68%	54%	64%	63%	
The influence of political considerations	20%	19%	17%	21%	21%	19%	20%	20%	19%	20%	
Equal treatment regardless of income	24%	16%	21%	24%	24%	23%	24%	21%	23%	23%	
Equal treatment regardless of race	45%	21%	43%	44%	46%	41%	45%	39%	48%	41%	
Protection of defendants' rights	52%	34%	48%	52%	53%	49%	54%	44%	51%	51%	
<b>In general, how satisfied are you with the prosecutors in your local court system?</b>	37%	30%	31%	39%	37%	36%	36%	38%	35%	38%	
The influence of political considerations	24%	18%	18%	25%	25%	22%	23%	23%	22%	24%	
Equal treatment regardless of income	28%	18%	25%	29%	30%	26%	30%	23%	27%	28%	
Equal treatment regardless of race	42%	21%	37%	42%	43%	38%	42%	37%	43%	39%	
Protection of defendants' rights	49%	28%	43%	49%	49%	46%	50%	40%	47%	48%	
<b>In general, how satisfied are you with the state's prisons?</b>	36%	32%	32%	38%	41%	33%	34%	41%	37%	36%	
Level of harshness with which inmates are treated	67%	46%	66%	65%	68%	63%	67%	61%	70%	63%	
The influence of political influence	32%	23%	29%	32%	34%	29%	33%	28%	32%	31%	
Protection of inmates' rights	50%	34%	48%	50%	54%	45%	52%	43%	52%	48%	
Use of force to control inmates	57%	40%	55%	56%	63%	51%	59%	49%	61%	53%	
Provision of proper medical care	57%	36%	54%	56%	59%	53%	58%	49%	60%	53%	
<b>Possibility that an inmate could escape prison</b>	31%	27%	32%	31%	35%	28%	32%	29%	31%	31%	

\*Difference is statistically significant at the .05 level.  
 Note: "Satisfied" is defined as all those responding with a 4 or 5 on a 5-Point Likert scale (with 1 being Not At All Satisfied and 5 being Very Satisfied).  
 Note: "Victim" is defined to include respondents who reported victimization or who reported that a family member had been a victim of homicide.  
 SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

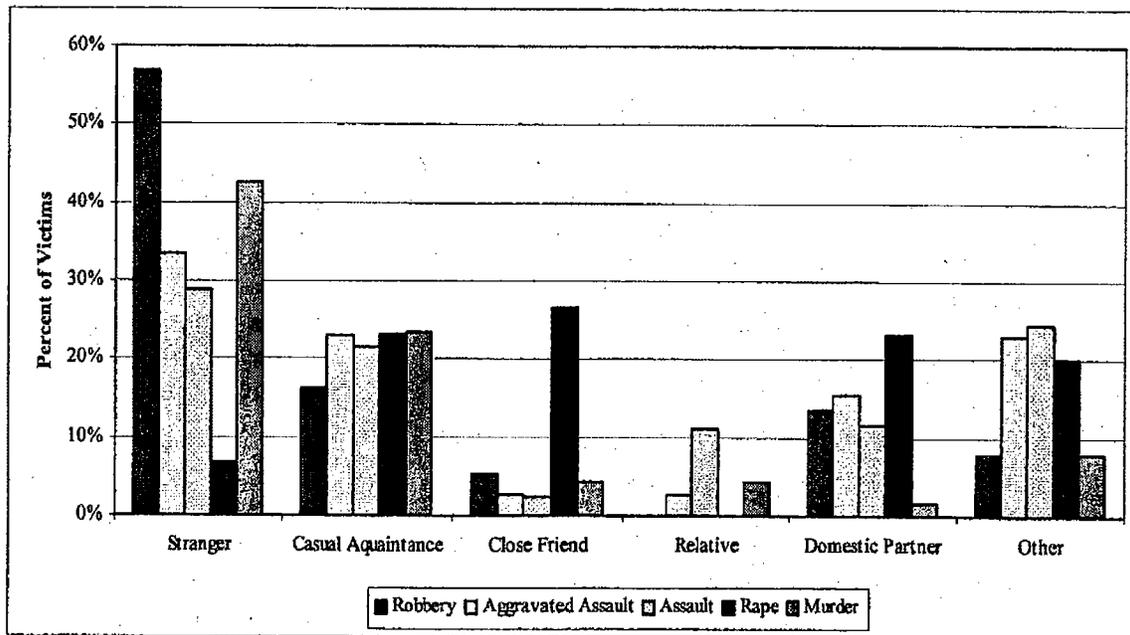


**FIGURE 2.a: Percent of Respondents Reporting Most Recent Violent Incident to the Police**

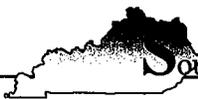


Note: "Most Recent" is defined as incidents within previous year.  
SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

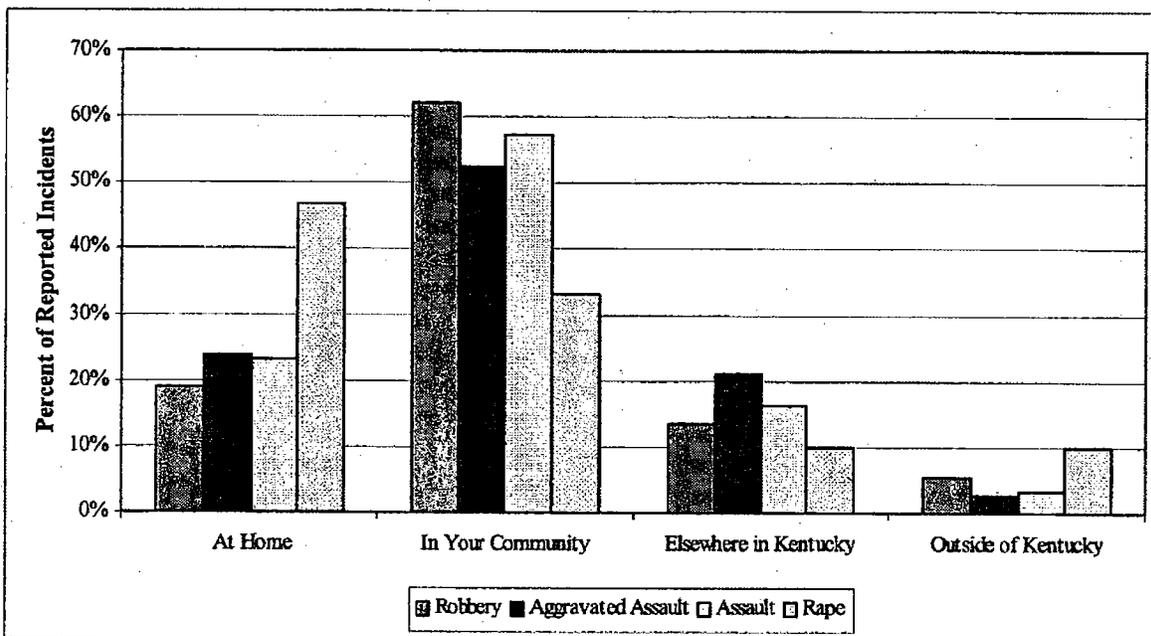
**FIGURE 2.b: Victim/Offender Relationship in Violent Offenses**



SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey



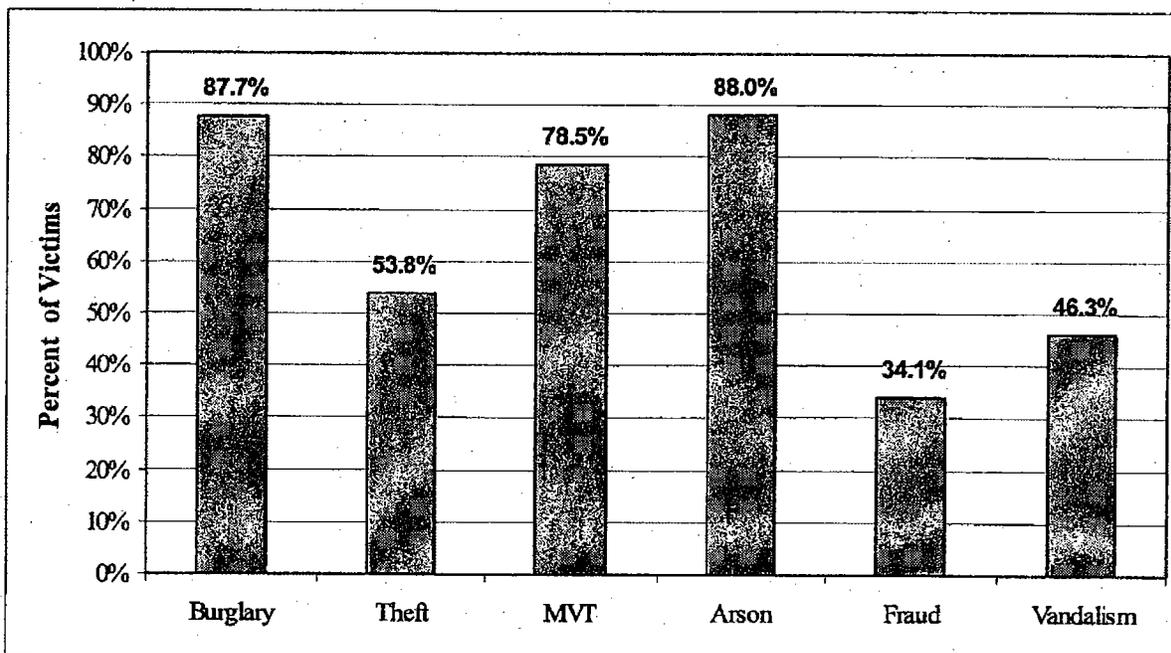
**FIGURE 2.c: Location of Violent Offenses**



Note: "Outside of Kentucky" is defined as all incidents reported by respondents that occurred while they were outside the state.

SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

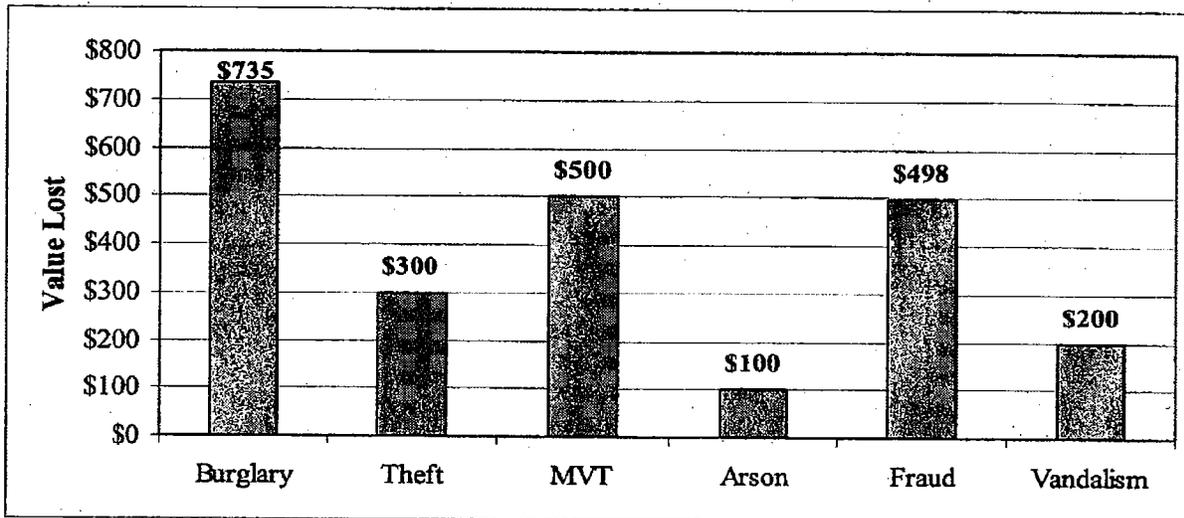
**FIGURE 2.d: Percent of Property Crime Victims Who Reported Most Recent Incident to Police**



SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey



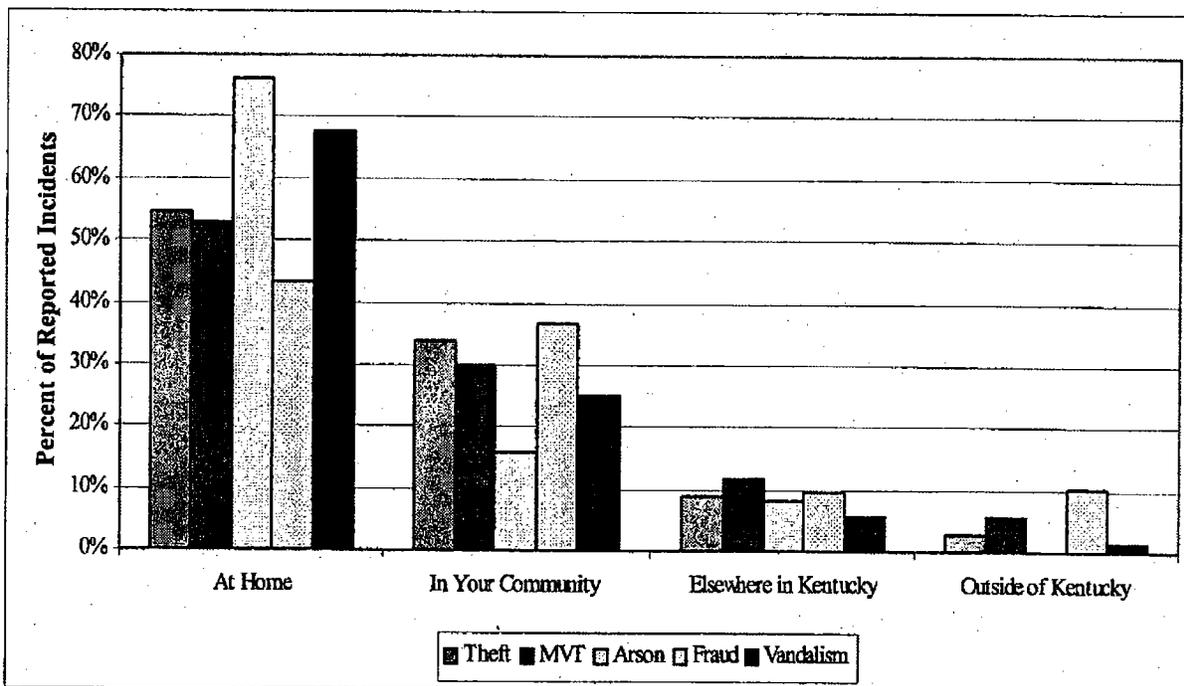
**FIGURE 2.e: Distribution of Median Loss Due to Property Crime**



Note: Median is defined as the middle, or midpoint of a distribution. It is the point at which 50 percent of the scores lie above and 50 percent lie below.

SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

**FIGURE 2.f: Location of Property Offenses**



Note: "Outside of Kentucky" is defined as all incidents reported by respondents that occurred while they were outside the state.

SOURCE: 1999 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey



**TABLE 2.3: Index Offenses, 1997-2000: Number and Rate per 100,000 Population**

		1997	1998	1999	2000	Percent Change 1997 to 1999*	Percent Change 1998 to 1999*	Percent Change 1999 to 2000*	Percent Change 1998 to 2000*
Population		3,910,366	3,936,499	3,960,775	4,041,769	1%	1%	2%	3%
<b>Part I Offenses</b>									
Murder and Nonnegligent Homicide	Number	253	237	205	183	-19%	-14%	-11%	-23%
	Rate*	6.0	6.0	5.2	4.5	-14%	-14%	-13%	-25%
Rape	Number	1,191	1,107	1,162	1,009	-2%	5%	-13%	-9%
	Rate*	30.5	28.1	29.3	24.9	-4%	4%	-15%	-11%
Robbery	Number	3,886	3,468	3,104	3,245	-20%	-10%	5%	-6%
	Rate*	99.4	88.1	78.4	80.3	-21%	-11%	2%	-9%
Aggravated Assault	Number	7,997	8,097	7,923	7,535	-1%	-2%	-5%	-7%
	Rate*	204.5	205.7	200.0	186.4	-2%	-3%	-7%	-9%
<b>Violent Offenses</b>	Number	13,327	12,909	12,394	11,972	-7%	-4%	-3%	-7%
	Rate*	340.8	327.9	312.9	296.2	-8%	-5%	-5%	-10%
Burglary	Number	27,667	27,998	25,180	25,757	-9%	-10%	2%	-8%
	Rate*	707.5	711.2	635.7	637.3	-10%	-11%	0%	-10%
Larceny/Theft	Number	74,557	71,971	70,689	71,426	-5%	-2%	1%	-1%
	Rate*	1,906.7	1,828.3	1,784.7	1,767.2	-6%	-2%	-1%	-3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	Number	9,815	9,752	8,902	8,871	-9%	-9%	0%	-9%
	Rate*	251.0	247.7	224.8	219.5	-10%	-9%	-2%	-11%
Arson	Number	1,826	1,284	1,194	1,139	-35%	-7%	-5%	-11%
	Rate*	46.7	32.6	30.1	28.2	-35%	-8%	-6%	-13%
<b>Property Offenses</b>	Number	113,865	111,005	105,965	107,193	-7%	-5%	1%	-3%
	Rate*	2,911.9	2,819.9	2,675.4	2,652.1	-8%	-5%	-1%	-6%
<b>Total Part I Offenses</b>	Number	127,192	123,914	118,359	119,165	-7%	-4%	1%	-4%
	Rate*	3,252.7	3,147.8	2,988.3	2,948.3	-8%	-5%	-1%	-6%

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1997-1999, Kentucky State Police; Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

**TABLE 2.4: Crime Rate Comparisons, 1997 to 2000: Kentucky and Surrounding States**

	United States	Kentucky	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Ohio	Tennessee	Virginia	W. Virginia
1997	267,637,000	3,910,366	5,864,000	11,896,000	5,402,000	11,186,000	5,368,000	6,734,000	1,816,000
1998	270,296,000	3,936,499	5,899,000	12,045,000	5,439,000	11,209,000	5,431,000	6,791,000	1,811,000
1999	272,691,000	3,960,775	5,943,000	12,128,000	5,468,000	11,257,000	5,484,000	6,873,000	1,807,000
2000	281,421,906	4,041,769	6,080,485	12,419,293	5,595,211	11,353,140	5,689,283	7,078,515	1,808,344
Percent Change 1997 to 2000*	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%	1%	6%	5%	0%
1997	4,922.7	3,252.7	4,466.3	5,141.1	4,814.5	4,514.6	5,511.8	3,876.2	2,469.1
1998	4,615.5	3,147.8	4,169.4	4,822.8	4,826.4	4,327.5	5,034.4	3,660.4	2,547.2
1999	4,266.8	2,984.1	3,765.9	4,506.6	4,578.7	3,996.4	4,693.9	3,373.9	2,720.6
2000	4,124.0	2,948.3	3,751.9	4,286.2	4,527.8	4,041.8	4,890.2	3,028.1	2,602.8
Percent Change 1997 to 2000*	-16%	-9%	-16%	-17%	-6%	-10%	-11%	-22%	5%
1997	610.8	340.8	514.6	861.4	577.4	435.4	789.7	345.2	218.7
1998	566.4	327.9	431.0	807.7	555.7	362.5	715.0	325.7	248.6
1999	524.7	308.3	374.6	732.5	500.2	316.4	694.9	314.7	350.6
2000	506.1	296.2	349.1	656.8	490.0	334.1	707.2	281.7	316.5
Percent Change 1997 to 2000*	-17%	-13%	-32%	-24%	-15%	-23%	-10%	-18%	45%
1997	4,311.9	2,911.9	3,951.6	4,279.7	4,237.1	4,079.2	4,722.1	3,530.9	2,250.4
1998	4,049.1	2,819.9	3,738.4	4,065.0	4,270.7	3,965.0	4,319.4	3,334.7	2,298.6
1999	3,742.1	2,675.8	3,391.3	3,774.1	4,078.5	3,680.1	3,998.9	3,059.2	2,370.0
2000	3,617.9	2,652.1	3,402.8	3,629.4	4,037.7	3,707.7	4,183.0	2,746.4	2,286.3
Percent Change 1997 to 2000*	-16%	-9%	-14%	-13%	-5%	-9%	-11%	-22%	2%

\*Calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky, 1997-2000*; *Crime in the United States, 1997-2000*, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.



**TABLE 2.5: Index Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2000**

County	2000 Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Crime Rate	Total Number of Violent Offenses <sup>1</sup>	Violent Crime Rate	Total Number of Property Offenses <sup>2</sup>	Property Crime Rate	Rank
Fayette	260,512	13,748	52.8	1,895	7.3	11,853	45.5	1
Franklin	47,687	2,243	47.0	124	2.6	2,119	44.4	2
Jefferson	693,604	31,670	45.7	4,515	6.5	27,155	39.2	3
Madison	70,872	3,219	45.4	286	4.0	2,933	41.4	4
Henderson	44,829	1,917	42.8	208	4.6	1,709	38.1	5
Warren	92,522	3,844	41.5	336	3.6	3,508	37.9	6
McCracken	65,514	2,709	41.3	198	3.0	2,511	38.3	7
Christian	72,265	2,879	39.8	188	2.6	2,691	37.2	8
Perry	29,390	1,138	38.7	67	2.3	1,071	36.4	9
Daviess	91,545	3,497	38.2	182	2.0	3,315	36.2	10
Scott	33,061	1,246	37.7	54	1.6	1,192	36.1	11
Boyd	49,752	1,831	36.8	122	2.5	1,709	34.4	12
Fulton	7,752	273	35.2	14	1.8	259	33.4	13
Campbell	88,616	3,106	35.1	373	4.2	2,733	30.8	14
Kenton	151,464	5,189	34.3	455	3.0	4,734	31.3	15
Jessamine	39,041	1,315	33.7	69	1.8	1,246	31.9	16
Laurel	52,715	1,730	32.8	72	1.4	1,658	31.5	17
Boone	85,991	2,695	31.3	149	1.7	2,546	29.6	18
Hopkins	46,519	1,436	30.9	163	3.5	1,273	27.4	19
Calloway	34,177	1,002	29.3	53	1.6	949	27.8	20
Montgomery	22,554	656	29.1	50	2.2	606	26.9	21
Harlan	33,202	964	29.0	75	2.3	889	26.8	22
Taylor	22,927	662	28.9	65	2.8	597	26.0	23
Clark	33,144	953	28.8	50	1.5	903	27.2	24
Bell	30,060	859	28.6	37	1.2	822	27.3	25
Mason	16,800	431	25.7	20	1.2	411	24.5	26
Pulaski	56,217	1,442	25.7	62	1.1	1,380	24.5	27
Garrard	14,792	373	25.2	21	1.4	352	23.8	28
Carroll	10,155	256	25.2	16	1.6	240	23.6	29
Rowan	22,094	546	24.7	38	1.7	508	23.0	30
Boyle	27,697	683	24.7	56	2.0	627	22.6	31
Powell	13,237	319	24.1	15	1.1	304	23.0	32
Pike	68,736	1,636	23.8	78	1.1	1,558	22.7	33
Woodford	23,208	552	23.8	90	3.9	462	19.9	34
Simpson	16,405	386	23.5	21	1.3	365	22.2	35
Hardin	94,174	2,146	22.8	184	2.0	1,962	20.8	36
Estill	15,307	342	22.3	12	0.8	330	21.6	37
Caldwell	13,060	291	22.3	23	1.8	268	20.5	38

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky, 2000*, Kentucky State Police; Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Chart continues >

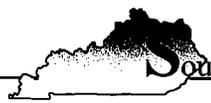


**TABLE 2.5: Index Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2000**

County	2000 Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Crime Rate	Total Number of Violent Offenses <sup>1</sup>	Violent Crime Rate	Total Number of Property Offenses <sup>2</sup>	Property Crime Rate	Rank
Bath	11,085	245	22.1	10	0.9	235	21.2	39
Anderson	19,111	420	22.0	24	1.3	396	20.7	40
Bourbon	19,360	420	21.7	40	2.1	380	19.6	41
Marion	18,212	387	21.2	29	1.6	358	19.7	42
Harrison	17,983	381	21.2	15	0.8	366	20.4	43
Hickman	5,262	111	21.1	10	1.9	101	19.2	44
Lyon	8,080	167	20.7	35	4.3	132	16.3	45
Wayne	19,923	411	20.6	11	0.6	400	20.1	46
Whitley	35,865	721	20.1	37	1.0	684	19.1	47
Union	15,637	311	19.9	30	1.9	281	18.0	48
Shelby	33,337	653	19.6	63	1.9	590	17.7	49
Johnson	23,445	449	19.2	25	1.1	424	18.1	50
McCreary	17,080	320	18.7	25	1.5	295	17.3	51
Grant	22,384	416	18.6	21	0.9	395	17.6	52
Owsley	4,858	89	18.3	7	1.4	82	16.9	53
Clay	24,556	443	18.0	35	1.4	408	16.6	54
Breathitt	16,100	276	17.1	19	1.2	257	16.0	55
Lincoln	23,361	385	16.5	17	0.7	368	15.8	56
Graves	37,028	599	16.2	55	1.5	544	14.7	57
Logan	26,573	421	15.8	53	2.0	368	13.8	58
Lawrence	15,569	246	15.8	12	0.8	234	15.0	59
McLean	9,938	157	15.8	8	0.8	149	15.0	60
Russell	16,315	253	15.5	15	0.9	238	14.6	61
Knox	31,795	488	15.3	41	1.3	447	14.1	62
Martin	12,578	193	15.3	8	0.6	185	14.7	63
Crittenden	9,384	138	14.7	9	1.0	129	13.7	64
Rockcastle	16,582	242	14.6	16	1.0	226	13.6	65
Mercer	20,817	298	14.3	17	0.8	281	13.5	66
Greenup	36,891	527	14.3	20	0.5	507	13.7	67
Hart	17,445	248	14.2	24	1.4	224	12.8	68
Barren	38,033	536	14.1	26	0.7	510	13.4	69
Grayson	24,053	338	14.1	10	0.4	328	13.6	70
Lewis	14,092	198	14.1	26	1.8	172	12.2	71
Henry	15,060	210	13.9	28	1.9	182	12.1	72
Magoffin	13,332	185	13.9	15	1.1	170	12.8	73
Livingston	9,804	136	13.9	9	0.9	127	13.0	74
Washington	10,916	148	13.6	4	0.4	144	13.2	75
Morgan	13,948	187	13.4	11	0.8	176	12.6	76
Trigg	12,597	162	12.9	12	1.0	150	11.9	77
Marshall	30,125	387	12.8	49	1.6	338	11.2	78

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky, 2000*, Kentucky State Police; Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Chart continues >



**TABLE 2.5: Index Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2000**

County	2000 Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Crime Rate	Total Number of Violent Offenses <sup>1</sup>	Violent Crime Rate	Total Number of Property Offenses <sup>2</sup>	Property Crime Rate	Rank
Knott	17,649	225	12.7	10	0.6	215	12.2	79
Ohio	22,916	292	12.7	12	0.5	280	12.2	80
Jackson	13,495	171	12.7	27	2.0	144	10.7	81
Larue	13,373	169	12.6	9	0.7	160	12.0	82
Letcher	25,277	316	12.5	34	1.3	282	11.2	83
Carter	26,889	331	12.3	35	1.3	296	11.0	84
Menifee	6,556	77	11.7	3	0.5	74	11.3	85
Leslie	12,401	145	11.7	24	1.9	121	9.8	86
Owen	10,547	121	11.5	4	0.4	117	11.1	87
Oldham	46,178	525	11.4	47	1.0	478	10.4	88
Wolfe	7,065	79	11.2	4	0.6	75	10.6	89
Nicholas	6,813	76	11.2	4	0.6	72	10.6	90
Pendleton	14,390	156	10.8	8	0.6	148	10.3	91
Adair	17,244	179	10.4	15	0.9	164	9.5	92
Floyd	42,441	440	10.4	50	1.2	390	9.2	93
Ballard	8,286	83	10.0	4	0.5	79	9.5	94
Metcalfe	10,037	95	9.5	8	0.8	87	8.7	95
Edmonson	11,644	110	9.4	5	0.4	105	9.0	96
Meade	26,349	243	9.2	69	2.6	174	6.6	97
Robertson	2,266	20	8.8	1	0.4	19	8.4	98
Trimble	8,125	71	8.7	6	0.7	65	8.0	99
Clinton	9,634	79	8.2	15	1.6	64	6.6	100
Gallatin	7,870	63	8.0	11	1.4	52	6.6	101
Bullitt	61,236	490	8.0	34	0.6	456	7.4	102
Spencer	11,766	94	8.0	15	1.3	79	6.7	103
Lee	7,916	62	7.8	9	1.1	53	6.7	104
Casey	15,447	120	7.8	10	0.6	110	7.1	105
Nelson	37,477	266	7.1	25	0.7	241	6.4	106
Allen	17,800	126	7.1	8	0.4	118	6.6	107
Butler	13,010	82	6.3	14	1.1	68	5.2	108
Webster	14,120	87	6.2	13	0.9	74	5.2	109
Elliott	6,748	41	6.1	3	0.4	38	5.6	110
Fleming	13,792	83	6.0	13	0.9	70	5.1	111
Todd	11,971	69	5.8	9	0.8	60	5.0	112
Muhlenberg	31,839	171	5.4	21	0.7	150	4.7	113
Bracken	8,279	43	5.2	11	1.3	32	3.9	114
Green	11,518	59	5.1	5	0.4	54	4.7	115
Hancock	8,392	40	4.8	3	0.4	37	4.4	116

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky, 2000*, Kentucky State Police; Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Chart continues >

**TABLE 2.5: Index Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2000**

County	2000 Population	Total Number of Index Offenses	Total Index Crime Rate	Total Number of Violent Offenses <sup>1</sup>	Violent Crime Rate	Total Number of Property Offenses <sup>2</sup>	Property Crime Rate	Rank
Breckinridge	18,648	87	4.7	3	0.2	84	4.5	117
Monroe	11,756	49	4.2	12	1.0	37	3.1	118
Carlisle	5,351	20	3.7	2	0.4	18	3.4	119
Cumberland	7,147	24	3.4	0	0.0	24	3.4	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,041,769</b>	<b>119,165</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>11,972</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>107,193</b>	<b>26.5</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Violent offenses include murder, rape, robbery, and assault.

<sup>2</sup> Property Offenses include burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson.

\*Crime rates calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff. Rank is based on Total Index Crime Rate.

\*\*Figures may be incomplete.

\*\*\*Those agencies listed within Franklin County that have statewide jurisdiction have been removed from Franklin County totals.

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky, 2000*, Kentucky State Police; Federal Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.





**TABLE 2.6: Part I Offense Rates per 1,000 Population in 2000 for Cities Over 10,000**

Jurisdiction	Population	Number of Index Offenses	Index Offense Rate	Number of Violent Crimes	Violent Offense Rate	Number of Property Crimes	Property Offense Rate
Ashland	21,981	1,156	52.6	82	3.7	1,074	48.9
Berea	9,851	490	49.7	14	1.4	476	48.3
Bowling Green	49,296	2,978	60.4	282	5.7	2,696	54.7
Campbellsville	10,498	524	49.9	53	5.0	471	44.9
Covington	43,370	3,188	73.5	348	8.0	2,840	65.5
Danville	15,477	554	35.8	43	2.8	511	33.0
Elizabethtown	22,542	868	38.5	43	1.9	825	36.6
Erlanger	16,676	501	30.0	14	0.8	487	29.2
Florence	23,551	1,363	57.9	58	2.5	1,305	55.4
Frankfort	27,741	1,547	55.8	100	3.6	1,447	52.2
Ft. Thomas	16,495	175	10.6	10	0.6	165	10.0
Georgetown	18,080	989	54.7	29	1.6	960	53.1
Glasgow	13,019	231	17.7	16	1.2	215	16.5
Henderson	27,373	1,576	57.6	182	6.6	1,394	50.9
Hopkinsville	30,089	2,252	74.8	131	4.4	2,121	70.5
Independence	14,982	285	19.0	16	1.1	269	18.0
Jefferson Co PD	693,604	12,880	18.6	2,258	3.3	10,622	15.3
Jeffersowntown	26,633	695	26.1	38	1.4	657	24.7
Lexington	260,512	13,272	50.9	1,889	7.3	11,383	43.7
Louisville	256,231	15,337	59.9	2,042	8.0	13,295	51.9
Madisonville	19,307	1,161	60.1	141	7.3	1,020	52.8
Mayfield	10,349	313	30.2	32	3.1	281	27.2
Middlesboro	10,384	39	3.8	5	0.5	34	3.3
Murray	14,950	519	34.7	24	1.6	495	33.1
Newport	17,048	1,798	105.5	276	16.2	1,522	89.3
Nicholsville	19,680	891	45.3	51	2.6	840	42.7
Owensboro	54,067	2,806	51.9	115	2.1	2,691	49.8
Paducah	26,307	1,956	74.4	158	6.0	1,798	68.3
Radcliff	21,961	776	35.3	77	3.5	699	31.8
Richmond	27,152	2,001	73.7	243	8.9	1,758	64.7
Shively	15,157	844	55.7	109	7.2	735	48.5
Somerset	11,352	675	59.5	23	2.0	652	57.4
St. Matthews	15,852	676	42.6	30	1.9	646	40.8
Winchester	16,724	717	42.9	37	2.2	680	40.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>275,558</b>	<b>76,033</b>	<b>275.9</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>67,064</b>	<b>243.4</b>

\*Calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky*, 2000, Kentucky State Police; *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1998, Federal Bureau of Investigation

# Section Three: ARREST TRENDS

This section presents information on arrest trends in the Commonwealth as compiled by the Kentucky State Police for 1997 through 1999, the most recent years for which data are available.

- Consistent with the decline in offense rates, the arrest rate in Kentucky also declined between 1997-1999.
- The 1999 arrest rate in Kentucky generally mirrors national arrest rates. The three exceptions appear to be arrests for rape, murder, and burglary, which are significantly higher in the Commonwealth.
- In terms of raw numbers, the vast majority of arrested suspects are white. However, compared to the proportion of the population which they comprise, non-whites are over-represented in arrests where the race of the suspect is known.
- Men are more likely to be arrested than women.

**TABLE 3.1: Adult (18+) Arrest Rates per 100,000 Adult Population, 1997-2000**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	Percent Change			2000 Adult Arrest	Arrest rate	national offenses	national rate
					1997 to 1998*	1998 to 1999*	1999 to 2000*				
Murder	8.9	10.8	8.6	7.8	21.3	-20.4	-9.3	239	7.8	15,517	7.4
Rape	19.6	18.1	15.1	12.9	-7.7	-16.6	-14.6	393	12.9	90,186	43.1
Aggravated Assault	210.3	185.0	154.0	142.4	-12.0	-16.8	-7.5	4,340	142.4	407,842	195.0
Robbery	51.3	47.5	37.7	39.8	-7.4	-20.6	5.6	1,214	39.8	910,744	435.5
Burglary	150.2	147.6	126.6	125.7	-1.7	-14.2	-0.7	3,830	125.7	2,049,946	980.2
Larceny/Theft	620.7	502.3	448.3	460.6	-19.1	-10.8	2.7	14,035	460.6	6,965,957	3,331.0
Auto Theft	82.5	47.8	43.5	41.0	-42.1	-9.0	-5.7	1,250	41.0	1,165,559	557.3
Arson		8.8	8.7	7.5		-1.1	-13.8	228	7.5	78,280	37.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,143.5</b>	<b>967.9</b>	<b>842.5</b>	<b>837.9</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>-13.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>25,529</b>	<b>837.9</b>	<b>11,684,031</b>	<b>5,587.0</b>

\*Calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

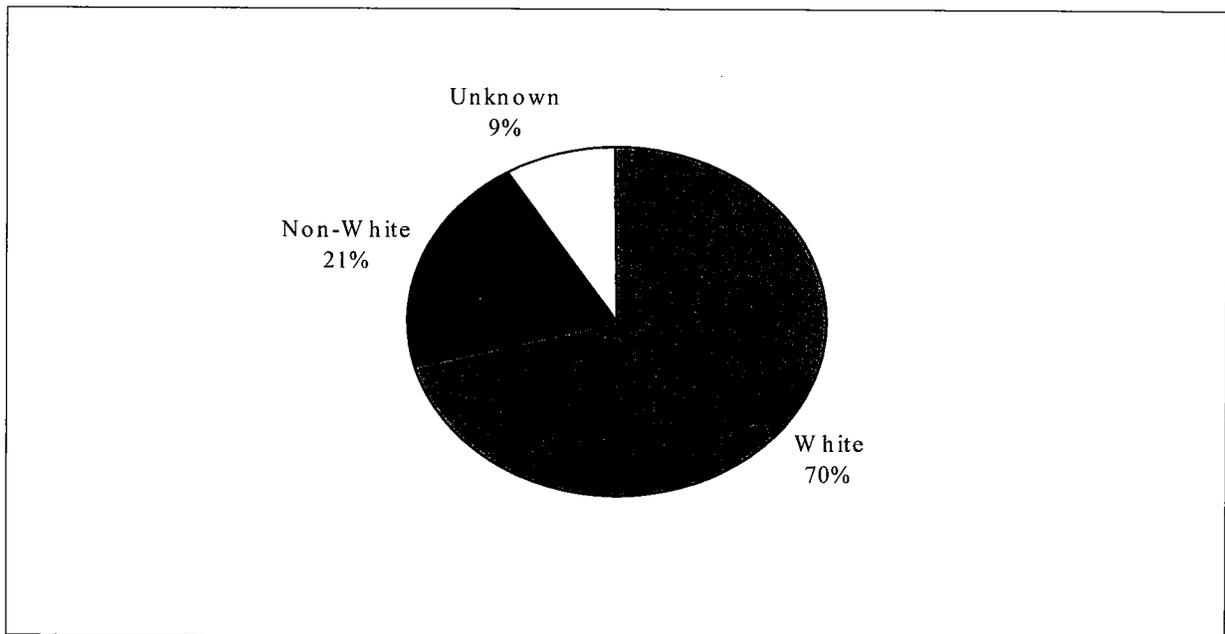
SOURCES: *Crime in Kentucky*, 1997 - 2000, Kentucky State Police; *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1998, Federal Bureau of Investigation

**TABLE 3.2: Total Arrests by Race, 2000**

	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown
Murder	147	63	0	1	43
Rape	280	79	0	0	74
Aggravated Assault	3,032	1,162	1	14	463
Robbery	619	595	1	4	108
Burglary	3,346	795	3	9	444
Larceny/Theft	11,366	2,847	7	52	1,124
Auto Theft	1,107	295	1	4	152
Arson	208	37	0	2	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,105</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2,456</b>

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 2000*, Kentucky State Police

**FIGURE 3.a: Distribution of Arrests by Race, 2000**



SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 2000*, Kentucky State Police

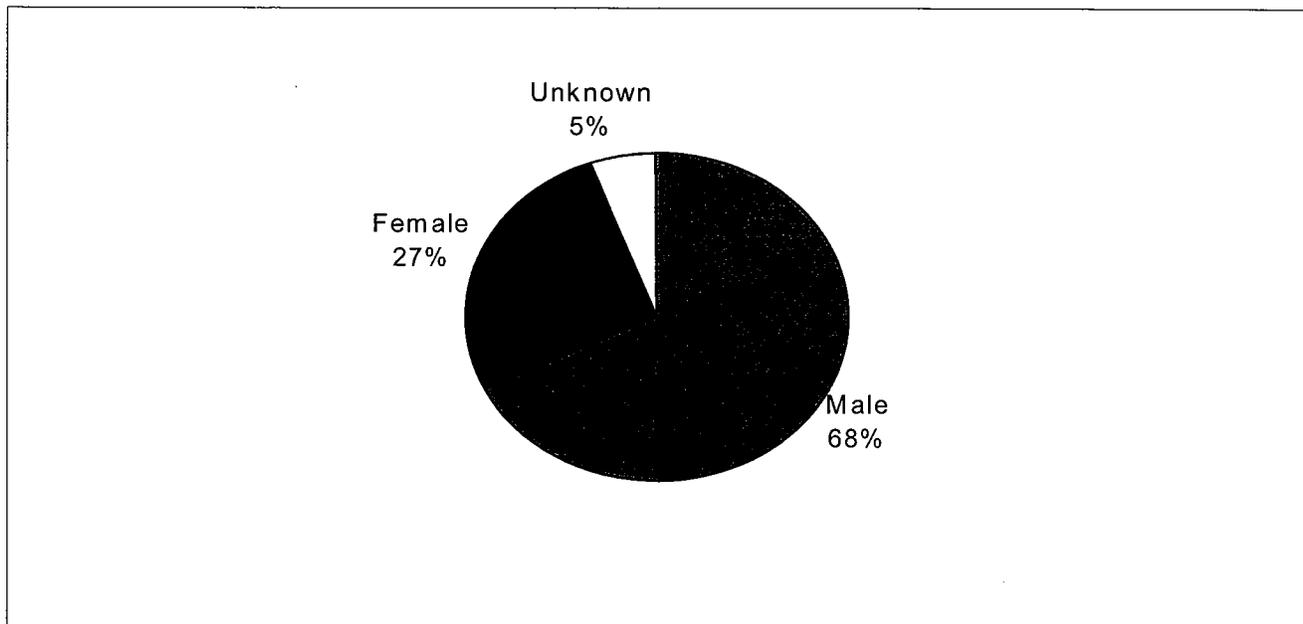


**TABLE 3.3: Total Arrests by Gender, 2000**

	Male	Female	Unknown
Murder	195	28	31
Rape	386	4	43
Aggravated Assault	3,512	907	253
Robbery	1,105	157	65
Burglary	3,800	511	286
Larceny/Theft	8,881	5,895	620
Auto Theft	1,195	274	90
Arson	220	40	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,294</b>	<b>7,816</b>	<b>1,423</b>

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 2000*, Kentucky State Police

**FIGURE 3.b: Distribution of Arrests by Gender, 2000**



SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 2000*, Kentucky State Police

# Section Four: BAIL RELEASE TRENDS

This section presents data about the types of bail release used in the Commonwealth. The information reported in this section pertains only to cases in which pre-trial release was granted by the court.

- From 1996-2001, the use of personal recognizance as a form of bail release in murder cases decreased dramatically; it began to rise again in 2002.
- The use of cash bond has shown a fairly consistent increase over the period between 1996-2001 in the following types of cases: rape, assault, robbery, burglary, and larceny/theft. Data for 2002 shows a slight decline.
- In Fiscal Year 2002, the most commonly used form of bail release in all types of cases except murder was the partially secured bond.

**TABLE 4.1: Type of Bail Release by Offense in Percentages, 1996-2002**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Murder/Manslaughter</b>							
Cash	24.3	23.0	22.7	25.4	26.8	28.4	29.1
Personal Recognizance	9.7	3.0	3.4	4.6	3.1	2.9	5.8
Property Bond	28.2	23.0	26.1	31.5	22.7	22.5	22.1
Partially Secured	19.4	23.0	23.5	20.0	21.6	23.5	12.8
Surety	11.7	19.0	17.6	7.7	14.4	12.7	20.9
Unsecured	6.8	6.0	5.9	8.5	10.3	8.8	7.0
Others	0.0	3.0	0.8	2.3	1.0	1.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Rape</b>							
Cash	14.2	20.1	22.8	19.5	24.2	29.9	26.4
Personal Recognizance	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.7	6.6	6.6
Property Bond	22.7	18.5	17.5	16.2	13.5	15.6	13.7
Partially Secured	28.2	29.6	30.8	29.0	27.4	26.5	27.9
Surety	16.2	16.0	12.8	17.2	12.5	11.9	14.9
Unsecured	13.0	10.3	11.0	11.6	16.2	8.5	9.0
Others	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Totals may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.  
 SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

Chart continues >



**TABLE 4.1: Type of Bail Release by Offense in Percentages, 1996-2002 (continued)**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Assault</b>							
Cash	17.6	19.6	21.4	22.9	25.7	26.9	27.3
Personal Recognizance	9.3	7.4	8.1	7.7	7.1	5.5	6.3
Property Bond	12.0	13.6	11.3	10.7	11.2	10.1	8.7
Partially Secured	24.7	27.8	28.8	30.8	27.1	30.9	33.4
Surety	16.1	15.6	14.9	14.3	14.7	14.1	13.4
Unsecured	19.4	15.4	14.9	13.0	13.2	11.7	10.0
Others	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Robbery</b>							
Cash	20.4	21.1	15.3	22.4	24.5	28.1	26.3
Personal Recognizance	6.5	6.8	9.0	8.3	3.8	8.1	6.6
Property Bond	10.5	7.9	13.5	10.9	11.5	10.3	9.8
Partially Secured	32.7	34.1	33.8	31.0	29.3	36.6	35.0
Surety	12.9	17.7	14.8	11.8	11.1	9.2	11.4
Unsecured	16.7	11.3	12.9	15.3	18.2	7.0	10.3
Others	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Burglary</b>							
Cash	15.8	17.4	17.1	18.6	21.6	22.5	21.6
Personal Recognizance	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.1	8.1	7.2	7.2
Property Bond	11.0	11.2	9.8	10.4	9.5	8.9	9.8
Partially Secured	29.3	28.2	30.2	30.3	27.6	30.7	31.7
Surety	16.5	19.6	18.3	18.1	17.8	17.1	16.9
Unsecured	18.5	14.5	15.4	13.6	14.5	12.5	12.3
Others	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>							
Cash	19.1	20.8	21.7	23.7	26.4	27.4	26.8
Personal Recognizance	14.8	13.6	14.1	13.8	11.8	10.2	10.5
Property Bond	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.5
Partially Secured	31.1	31.3	31.7	30.7	30.7	32.5	32.4
Surety	11.8	12.1	11.3	11.5	11.3	12.2	11.8
Unsecured	19.1	17.9	17.2	16.7	16.2	13.9	14.6
Others	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Figures above include both Circuit and District Court Cases. Totals may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.  
 SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

Chart continues >

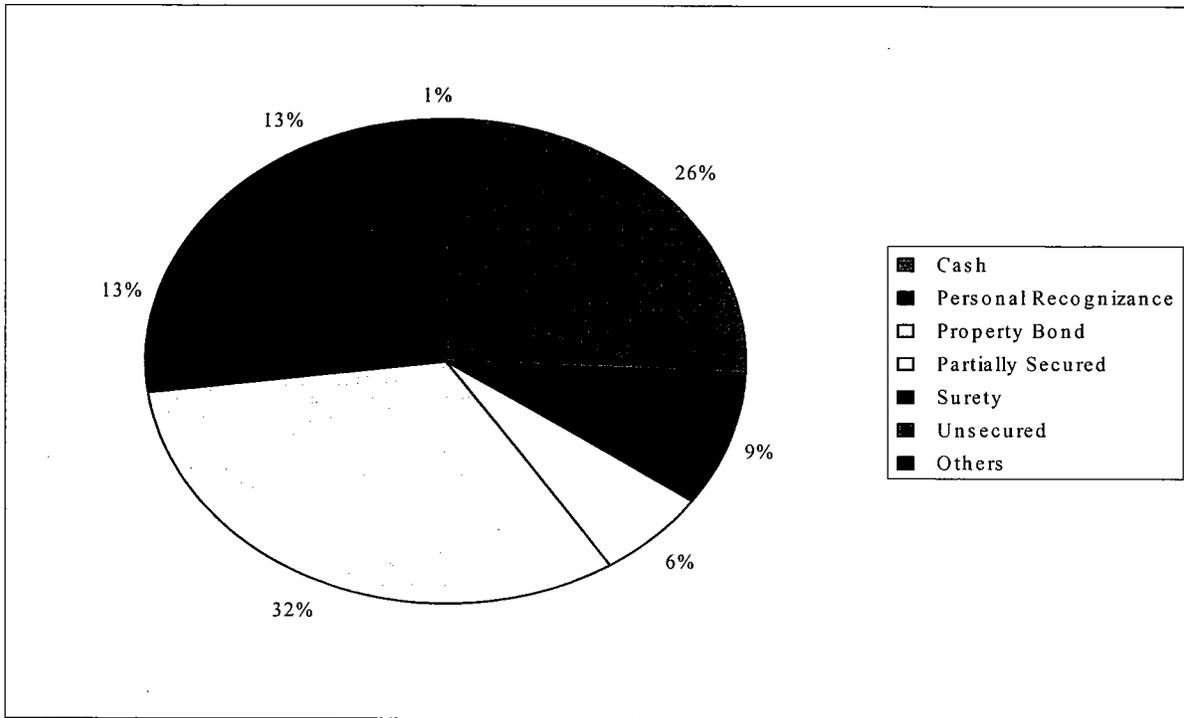
**TABLE 4.1: Type of Bail Release by Offense in Percentages, 1996-2002 (continued)**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Auto Theft</b>							
Cash	16.8	16.3	13.3	19.0	22.2	27.8	20.0
Personal Recognizance	11.8	10.7	8.0	11.5	8.0	9.5	7.7
Property Bond	6.4	11.4	10.6	5.3	7.8	6.1	6.5
Partially Secured	25.4	23.8	27.4	26.9	24.4	21.9	28.1
Surety	21.1	17.9	20.5	19.5	21.6	19.0	23.0
Unsecured	18.2	18.9	19.9	16.3	15.2	15.2	14.6
Others	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Arson</b>							
Cash	14.4	17.4	18.3	25.3	17.6	13.1	14.2
Personal Recognizance	5.4	5.8	10.0	6.5	7.4	5.4	8.0
Property Bond	11.7	13.0	20.8	15.9	10.8	5.0	15.0
Partially Secured	25.2	26.1	23.3	15.9	35.1	16.7	29.2
Surety	25.2	26.1	17.5	17.1	18.2	34.8	23.0
Unsecured	17.1	11.6	10.0	19.4	10.1	24.9	10.6
Others	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Totals may not equal 100.0 due to rounding.  
 SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



**FIGURE 4.a: Distribution of Bail Imposed in Index Offenses, Fiscal Year 2002**



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

# Section Five: COURT DISPOSITION, SENTENCING TRENDS

This section presents information from the Administrative Office of the Courts on case dispositions and sentencing trends for Index Offenses.

- Table 5.1 shows that convictions for rape have consistently decreased from 1996 to 2000. Convictions for robbery and burglary have significantly decreased from 1999 to 2000.
- Table 5.2 shows the sentences of prison, life or 25 years without parole increased for the charges of murder/manslaughter, rape, and arson from 1999 to 2000. In 1999, 83.8% of offenders convicted of murder/manslaughter were sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole, whereas in 2000 convictions increased to 90.0%. In 1999, 86.5% of convicted rapists were sentenced to life, prison, or 25 years without parole, whereas in 2000 convictions increased to 91.0%. In 1999, 57.1 % of offenders convicted for arson were sentenced to life, prison, or 25 years without parole, whereas in 2000 convictions increased to 59.8%.
- The sentences of prison, life, or 25 years without parole decreased for the charges of assault, robbery, burglary, larceny/theft, and auto theft. The biggest decline was for the charge of larceny/theft. In 1999, 56.7% of offenders convicted of larceny/theft were sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole, whereas in 2000 convictions decreased to 30.1%.

**TABLE 5.1: AOC Case Dispositions by Offense for Fiscal Years 1996-2002**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Murder/Manslaughter</b>							
Amended	120	138	131	107	116	125	124
Acquitted/Dismissed	91	82	103	72	65	76	85
Diversion	0	0	0	0	0	59	0
Other	181	151	154	162	149	145	137
Convictions	143	162	168	171	144	160	152
<b>Total</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>498</b>
<b>Assault</b>							
Amended	1,296	1,356	1,449	1,524	1,734	1,916	1,959
Acquitted/Dismissed	1,618	1,613	1,666	1,743	1,626	3,431	3,079
Diversion	16	9	14	11	44	61	89
Other	968	1,103	1,140	1,172	1,405	1,532	1,507
Convictions	805	753	923	1,004	735	2,523	2,376
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>4,834</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>9,463</b>	<b>9,010</b>
<b>Rape</b>							
Amended	246	229	226	223	209	278	281
Acquitted/Dismissed	382	330	311	317	252	491	427
Diversion	2	2	2	2	7	7	6
Other	341	330	334	320	330	396	400
Convictions	212	202	192	189	171	440	376
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>1,490</b>

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

Note: This table presents the number of dispositions reached in cases heard in each fiscal year. It does not reflect the actual number of cases, since more than one disposition may be reached in a case.

**Chart continues >**



**TABLE 5.1: AOC Case Dispositions by Offense for Fiscal Years 1996-2002, (continued)**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Rape</b>							
Amended	246	229	226	223	209	278	281
Acquitted/Dismissed	382	330	311	317	252	491	427
Diversion	2	2	2	2	7	7	6
Other	341	330	334	320	330	396	400
Convictions	212	202	192	189	171	440	376
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>1,490</b>
<b>Robbery</b>							
Amended	383	414	437	432	483	547	591
Acquitted/Dismissed	585	533	540	539	499	519	524
Diversion	0	1	2	2	3	1	2
Other	608	572	639	569	528	767	763
Convictions	438	509	497	496	337	449	520
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<b>Burglary</b>							
Amended	1,241	1,313	1,389	1,316	1,425	1,621	1,728
Acquitted/Dismissed	1,721	1,740	1,816	1,854	1,608	1,895	1,882
Diversion	14	8	10	36	64	78	103
Other	1,711	1,856	1,810	1,800	1,778	2,241	2,272
Convictions	1,326	1,481	1,513	1,576	1,209	1,788	1,897
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,013</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>6,582</b>	<b>6,084</b>	<b>7,623</b>	<b>7,882</b>
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>							
Amended	1,330	1,479	1,519	1,494	1,840	2,131	2,275
Acquitted/Dismissed	5,866	6,009	5,748	5,648	5,030	6,676	6,505
Diversion	134	100	98	138	395	318	429
Other	1,983	2,123	2,121	2,148	2,515	3,088	2,921
Convictions	9,263	10,136	9,976	9,885	10,121	11,129	11,751
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,576</b>	<b>19,847</b>	<b>19,462</b>	<b>19,313</b>	<b>19,901</b>	<b>23,342</b>	<b>23,881</b>
<b>Auto Theft</b>							
Amended	205	228	196	231	232	251	260
Acquitted/Dismissed	567	564	563	585	430	514	466
Diversion	5	5	2	8	8	7	7
Other	360	373	352	351	322	347	391
Convictions	215	259	242	241	179	199	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>1,331</b>
<b>Arson</b>							
Amended	98	97	114	93	106	108	84
Acquitted/Dismissed	91	107	96	105	99	89	92
Diversion	1	1	2	2	9	4	4
Other	124	109	102	94	108	94	80
Convictions	83	102	79	91	71	81	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>345</b>

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

Note: This table presents the number of dispositions reached in cases heard in each fiscal year. It does not reflect the actual number of cases, since more than one disposition may be reached in a case.

**TABLE 5.2: Percentage of Charges within Each Index Offense Receiving Specific Sentences, FY 2001 and FY 2002**

	2001	2002
<b>Murder/Manslaughter</b>		
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	89.8	0.0
Jail	1.7	0.0
Local Probation	0.0	0.0
State Probation	5.1	0.0
Death	2.8	0.0
A.D.E.*	0.0	0.0
Other	0.6	0.0
<b>Rape</b>		
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	89.3	83.3
Jail	0.6	3.9
Local Probation	0.0	0.0
State Probation	9.7	12.6
Death	0.0	0.0
A.D.E.*	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.2
<b>Assault</b>		
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	25.5	24.7
Jail	56.8	59.6
Local Probation	4.0	4.9
State Probation	12.3	10.2
Death	0.0	0.0
A.D.E.*	0.2	0.2
Other	1.2	0.4
<b>Robbery</b>		
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	84.7	86.5
Jail	2.9	2.1
Local Probation	0.0	0.0
State Probation	11.8	10.9
Death	0.0	0.2
A.D.E.*	0.2	0.0
Other	0.4	0.3
<b>Burglary</b>		
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	77.4	78.0
Jail	2.5	3.2
Local Probation	0.2	0.0
State Probation	18.7	18.5
Death	0.0	0.0
A.D.E.*	0.0	0.0
Other	1.1	0.3

Chart continues &gt;



**TABLE 5.2: Percentage of Charges within Each Index Offense Receiving Specific Sentences, FY 2001 and FY 2002**

	2001	2002
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>		
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	15.0	16.7
Jail	74.1	71.6
Local Probation	2.0	1.9
State Probation	7.9	9.4
Death	0.0	0.0
A.D.E.*	0.0	0.1
Other	1.0	0.3
<b>Auto Theft</b>		
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	73.7	67.7
Jail	6.4	10.6
Local Probation	0.0	0.0
State Probation	18.7	21.3
Death	0.0	0.0
A.D.E.*	0.0	0.0
Other	1.2	0.4
<b>Arson</b>		
Prison, life, and 25 yrs no parole	71.7	77.2
Jail	3.8	7.9
Local Probation	0.0	0.0
State Probation	24.5	14.9
Death	0.0	0.0
A.D.E.*	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0

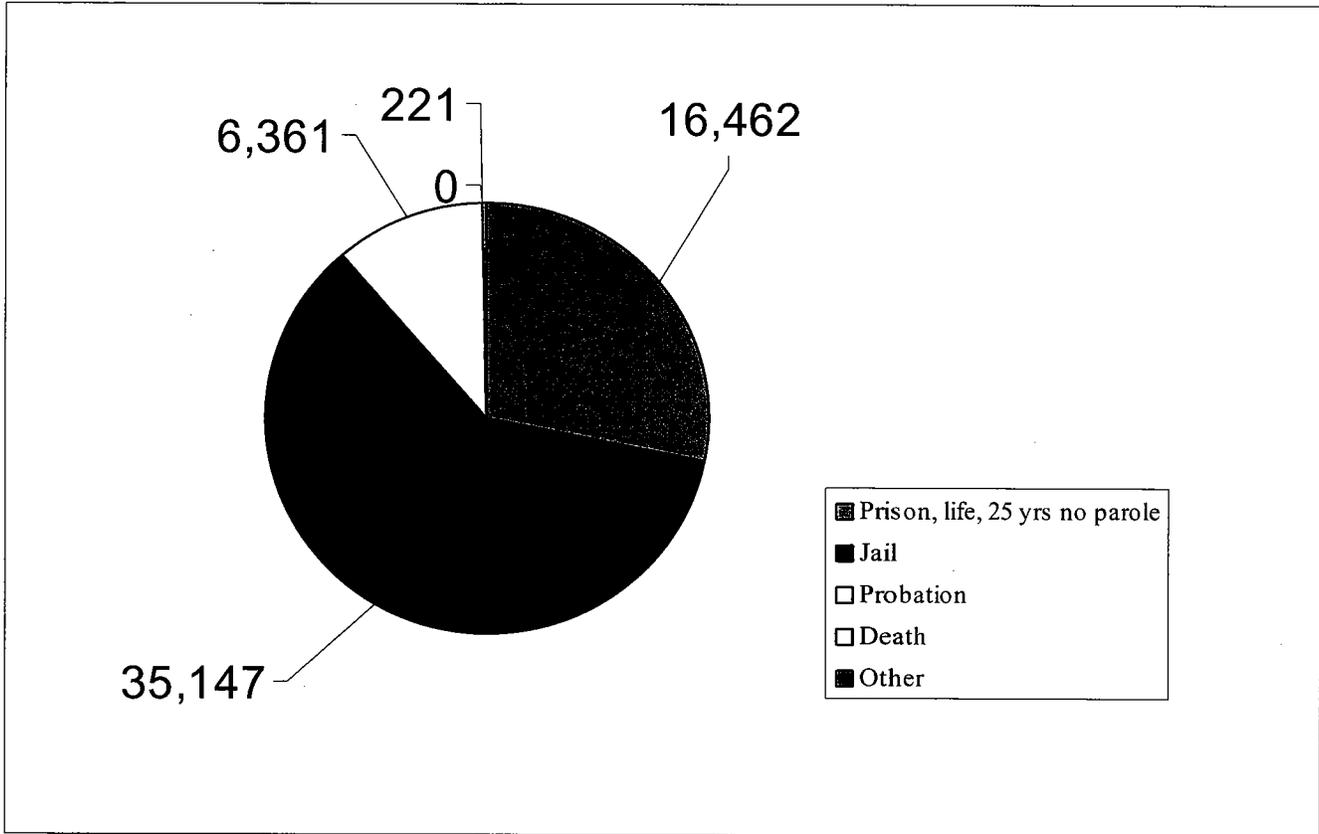
\*Alcohol and Drug Education.

Note: Percent change calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council staff.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



**FIGURE 5.a: Distribution of Sentences Imposed for Index Offense Charges, Fiscal Year 2002**



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



# Section Six: TRIAL COURT CASELOAD TRENDS

In this section, Circuit and District Court case data, as well as data from the Department of Public Advocacy, are presented.

### *Circuit and District Court Data:*

- The number of cases disposed in Circuit Court varies greatly by district. In Fiscal Year 2002, the number of cases disposed ranged from a high of 3,140 in the 30th Judicial District to a low of 102 in the 36th district. Similar variation exist in District Court.
- The number of felony, misdemeanor, traffic, and juvenile cases disposed of in District and Circuit Court remained relatively consistent from 1992-2002. A total of 628,939 cases were disposed in 2002.

### *Department of Public Advocacy Data:*

- In FY 2002, the vast majority of the cases handled by the Department of Public Advocacy (98%) were managed by the Trial Division and 79% of these were heard in District Court.
- Since 1996, the workload of the Department of Public Advocacy Field Office has increased from 66284 to 101,311 - an increase of 53%.

**TABLE 6.1: Commonwealth's Attorneys Cases Disposed in Fiscal Years 1999-2002**

Circuit	Counties	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
1	BALLARD, CARLISLE, FULTON, HICKMAN	224	201	227	299	951
2	MCCRACKEN	281	371	386	390	1,428
3	CHRISTIAN	546	637	554	529	2,266
4	HOPKINS	298	331	276	371	1,276
5	CRITTENDEN, UNION, WEBSTER	121	184	150	164	619
6	DAVIESS	404	448	483	644	1,979
7	LOGAN, TODD	257	280	262	282	1,081
8	WARREN	879	1,242	938	903	3,962
9	HARDIN	351	384	563	533	1,831
10	HART, LARUE, NELSON	399	309	332	415	1,455
11	GREEN, MARION, TAYLOR, WASHINGTON	521	567	611	482	2,181
12	HENRY, OLDHAM, TRIMBLE	167	121	144	156	588
13	GARRARD, JESSAMINE	233	229	271	242	975
14	BOURBON, SCOTT, WOODFORD	178	217	255	240	890
15	CARROLL, GRANT, OWEN	228	244	248	302	1,022

Chart continues >



**TABLE 6.1: Commonwealth's Attorneys Cases Disposed in Fiscal Years 1999-2002, (continued)**

Circuit	Counties	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
16	KENTON	703	785	672	881	3,041
17	CAMPBELL	551	546	417	519	2,033
18	HARRISON, NICHOLAS, PENDLETON, ROBERTSON	126	145	132	163	566
19	BRACKEN, FLEMING, MASON	119	165	204	224	712
20	GREENUP, LEWIS	207	227	196	204	834
21	BATH, MENIFEE, MONTGOMERY, ROWAN	314	273	286	406	1,279
22	FAYETTE	1,610	1,497	1,399	1,451	5,957
23	ESTILL, LEE, OWSLEY	145	89	102	118	454
24	JOHNSON, LAWRENCE, MARTIN	137	136	165	179	617
25	CLARK, MADISON	207	236	265	334	1,042
26	HARLAN	131	156	171	165	623
27	KNOX, LAUREL	418	364	370	525	1,677
28	LINCOLN, PULASKI, ROCKCASTLE	405	298	432	493	1,628
29	ADAIR, CASEY, CUMBERLAND, MONROE	518	667	455	366	2,006
30	JEFFERSON	3,549	3,531	3,012	3,140	13,232
31	FLOYD	186	132	136	145	599
32	BOYD	169	194	235	244	842
33	PERRY	209	124	113	184	630
34	MCCREARY, WHITLEY	224	314	218	253	1,009
35	PIKE	692	595	465	443	2,195
36	KNOTT, MAGOFFIN	101	99	92	102	394
37	CARTER, ELLIOTT, MORGAN	157	141	166	233	697
38	BUTLER, EDMONSON, HANCOCK, OHIO	362	267	336	244	1,209
39	BREATHITT, POWELL, WOLFE	314	328	264	272	1,178
40	CLINTON, RUSSELL, WAYNE	404	309	300	334	1,347
41	CLAY, JACKSON, LESLIE	226	186	182	279	873
42	CALLOWAY, MARSHALL	262	373	353	347	1,335
43	BARREN, METCALFE	335	419	448	419	1,621
44	BELL	197	228	184	233	842
45	MCLEAN, MUHLENBERG	196	300	304	262	1,062
46	BRECKINRIDGE, GRAYSON, MEADE	349	391	362	406	1,508
47	LETCHER	148	101	82	122	453
48	FRANKLIN	221	281	466	288	1,256
49	ALLEN, SIMPSON	215	228	161	257	861
50	BOYLE, MERCER	231	180	194	164	769
51	HENDERSON	257	196	318	244	1,015
52	GRAVES	193	197	257	301	948
53	ANDERSON, SHELBY, SPENCER	184	163	184	244	775
54	BOONE, GALLATIN	388	388	444	547	1,767
55	BULLITT	144	127	107	120	498
56	CALDWELL, LIVINGSTON, LYON, TRIGG	158	185	222	197	762
Total		20,749	21,326	20,571	22,004	84,650

Cases include circuit criminal.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**TABLE 6.2: County Attorney's Cases Disposed in FY 1998-2002**

County	Total			
	1998 - 1999	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002
Adair	2,405	2,847	3,547	3,365
Allen	1,969	2,060	1,924	1,582
Anderson	2,866	3,143	2,759	2,880
Ballard	1,906	2,114	1,869	1,533
Barren	8,122	6,475	7,399	6,785
Bath	1,175	1,606	1,304	1,205
Bell	6,588	6,636	6,439	5,512
Boone	12,929	11,476	12,644	10,942
Bourbon	3,090	3,132	3,294	3,188
Boyd	5,566	5,696	5,668	5,616
Boyle	3,556	3,095	2,706	3,135
Bracken	908	661	619	614
Breathitt	1,980	2,347	2,628	3,565
Breckinridge	2,003	1,994	1,730	2,094
Bullitt	6,827	7,592	8,356	6,731
Butler	1,547	1,657	1,336	1,343
Caldwell	1,267	1,364	1,190	1,327
Calloway	3,574	3,573	3,416	3,157
Campbell	15,165	12,532	12,143	11,184
Carlisle	586	492	537	470
Carroll	3,393	4,028	3,191	3,237
Carter	4,400	5,242	5,310	4,265
Casey	1,867	1,660	1,491	1,364
Christian	8,914	8,735	7,812	7,980
Clark	4,855	5,566	5,496	5,120
Clay	7,449	5,357	5,684	6,506
Clinton	2,018	2,302	2,058	2,054
Crittenden	1,080	1,281	1,176	1,299
Cumberland	1,226	1,016	959	1,085
Daviess	14,534	15,426	14,305	10,874
Edmonson	701	652	690	714
Elliott	656	692	503	449
Estill	2,147	2,230	2,012	1,932
Fayette	52,438	44,674	41,642	44,272
Fleming	1,334	1,305	1,120	1,017
Floyd	10,530	7,728	6,327	7,398
Franklin	11,234	9,737	8,189	7,611
Fulton	2,003	2,323	1,877	1,671
Gallatin	1,452	1,941	2,226	2,145
Garrard	1,839	2,391	2,490	1,690
Grant	3,442	3,603	3,607	3,553
Graves	4,274	5,610	5,206	4,825

Chart continues &gt;



**TABLE 6.2: County Attorney's Cases Disposed in FY 98-02 (continued)**  
**FYFDisposed**

County	Total			
	1998 - 1999	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002
Grayson	2,600	2,876	3,125	3,946
Green	1,065	1,148	927	975
Greenup	3,880	3,692	3,501	3,210
Hancock	1,468	1,152	1,043	879
Hardin	13,052	13,276	12,080	12,159
Harlan	6,984	5,824	5,630	6,546
Harrison	2,691	2,519	2,384	2,090
Hart	1,866	2,308	1,735	1,535
Henderson	10,855	9,378	8,654	8,433
Henry	2,871	3,005	2,998	2,800
Hickman	624	619	450	466
Hopkins	6,888	6,988	6,185	5,960
Jackson	1,811	1,969	1,793	1,698
Jefferson	264,629	209,643	146,395	118,646
Jessamine	5,292	7,409	6,706	5,973
Johnson	3,650	3,536	3,258	3,149
Kenton	22,879	26,094	23,402	22,836
Knott	4,103	3,987	2,242	2,996
Knox	5,780	6,300	5,713	6,588
Larue	1,618	1,211	1,464	1,215
Laurel	9,746	11,141	9,701	8,564
Lawrence	1,893	2,668	2,212	2,528
Lee	956	1,155	1,140	1,259
Leslie	2,325	2,615	2,558	2,610
Letcher	3,679	2,866	2,921	3,545
Lewis	1,579	1,257	1,263	1,278
Lincoln	3,065	3,011	2,496	2,185
Livingston	1,376	1,373	1,450	1,419
Logan	3,882	5,373	4,652	4,225
Lyon	3,583	3,549	2,513	2,246
McCracken	9,251	8,607	7,055	7,789
McCreary	3,267	2,525	2,404	2,238
McLean	831	891	1,091	1,148
Madison	12,728	17,534	15,960	13,191
Magoffin	1,759	1,758	1,395	1,761
Marion	3,083	3,273	3,039	3,390
Marshall	4,255	3,993	2,826	3,169
Martin	1,340	1,403	1,208	1,226
Mason	2,649	2,743	2,542	1,971
Meade	2,610	2,480	2,521	2,355
Menifee	633	612	576	784

Chart continues >

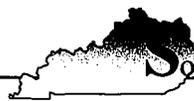


**TABLE 6.2: County Attorney's Cases Disposed in FY 98-02 (continued)**

County	Total			
	1998 - 1999	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002
Mercer	2,474	2,058	2,068	1,999
Metcalfe	1,406	1,662	1,552	1,246
Monroe	1,239	1,116	861	918
Montgomery	3,045	3,568	3,218	3,186
Morgan	1,708	2,051	2,238	2,395
Muhlenberg	3,785	3,731	2,902	3,477
Nelson	6,198	5,822	6,008	6,782
Nicholas	848	818	773	761
Ohio	1,832	1,951	1,999	1,946
Oldham	5,251	6,571	9,475	8,055
Owen	996	1,093	1,109	1,503
Owsley	949	1,119	1,136	835
Pendleton	1,335	1,390	1,222	1,398
Perry	5,586	4,953	5,067	5,958
Pike	11,580	10,524	8,431	10,292
Powell	2,966	2,940	2,944	3,169
Pulaski	8,570	9,033	8,233	8,210
Robertson	151	103	131	135
Rockcastle	3,569	3,029	3,231	3,218
Rowan	3,910	4,198	4,255	4,556
Russell	2,240	2,105	2,270	2,452
Scott	5,305	4,840	5,375	6,145
Shelby	5,139	5,106	4,180	4,459
Simpson	2,707	2,009	2,010	1,987
Spencer	1,292	1,400	1,269	1,456
Taylor	4,584	3,997	4,382	3,885
Todd	979	1,104	895	1,146
Trigg	1,459	1,581	1,316	1,528
Trimble	407	529	517	649
Union	2,024	2,760	2,850	2,877
Warren	23,350	15,964	15,895	13,885
Washington	1,792	1,850	1,531	1,483
Wayne	2,512	2,665	2,454	2,358
Webster	1,516	1,844	1,383	1,456
Whitley	5,448	8,114	4,516	4,243
Wolfe	3,850	3,043	3,030	3,349
Woodford	4,412	5,486	4,687	4,902
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>801,325</b>	<b>739,879</b>	<b>641,500</b>	<b>606,569</b>

Note: Cases include felony, misdemeanor, juvenile, and traffic.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts



**TABLE 6.3: Unified Prosecutorial System Cases Disposed, Fiscal Years 1992-2002**

Fiscal Year	Circuit Court		District Court				Total Cases Disposed
	Appeals	Felonies	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Traffic	Juvenile	
1992	316	15,883	47,518	173,709	314,296	43,472	595,194
1993	383	18,801	42,165	163,172	318,504	45,371	588,396
1994	419	17,749	41,312	170,529	281,312	47,981	559,302
1995	499	18,933	45,794	184,796	267,044	54,972	572,038
1996	512	18,900	44,586	184,891	305,507	53,808	608,204
1997	522	18,908	45,603	192,496	291,585	51,926	601,040
1998	424	20,208	46,186	180,134	348,468	43,187	638,607
1999	366	20,533	45,104	206,660	424,745	49,329	746,737
2000	385	21,358	47,296	217,065	436,016	49,339	771,459
2001	322	20,586	46,590	196,230	360,565	46,929	671,222
2002	354	22,016	51,748	165,229	342,336	47,256	628,939

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



**TABLE 6.4: Circuit Court Cases Disposed by County Statewide, Fiscal Years, 1999-2002**

County	Circuit Criminal				Appeals				Total				Overall Total
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Adair	192	288	164	164	2	0	2	5	194	288	166	169	817
Allen	71	67	64	91	2	1	0	0	73	68	64	91	296
Anderson	48	52	50	75	0	12	1	6	48	64	51	81	244
Ballard	56	60	48	99	5	0	2	0	61	60	50	99	270
Barren	283	366	372	358	7	3	7	3	290	369	379	361	1,399
Bath	33	33	44	54	0	4	3	0	33	37	47	54	171
Bell	197	228	184	233	6	6	2	0	203	234	186	233	856
Boone	355	361	403	506	16	4	6	4	371	365	409	510	1,655
Bourbon	51	39	84	74	1	0	0	2	52	39	84	76	251
Boyd	169	194	235	244	2	10	1	1	171	204	236	245	856
Boyle	129	124	97	88	0	1	4	3	129	125	101	91	446
Bracken	24	20	34	29	5	1	0	2	29	21	34	31	115
Breathitt	121	90	124	105	4	1	0	0	125	91	124	105	445
Breckinridge	114	106	143	145	1	2	12	8	115	108	155	153	531
Bullitt	144	127	107	120	3	5	6	3	147	132	113	123	515
Butler	111	68	82	57	1	0	0	0	112	68	82	57	319
Caldwell	44	70	91	68	0	0	2	3	44	70	93	71	278
Calloway	130	201	162	178	5	1	4	2	135	202	166	180	683
Campbell	551	546	417	519	7	8	8	10	558	554	425	529	2,066
Carlisle	36	26	23	24	3	2	0	0	39	28	23	24	114
Carroll	94	90	95	107	1	1	1	2	95	91	96	109	391
Carter	91	80	95	114	0	0	0	4	91	80	95	118	384
Casey	174	255	175	85	0	2	1	2	174	257	176	87	694
Christian	546	637	554	529	4	15	5	2	550	652	559	531	2,292
Clark	86	101	105	129	1	1	1	0	87	102	106	129	424
Clay	100	80	101	179	0	1	0	5	100	81	101	184	466
Clinton	97	88	84	84	2	0	1	2	99	88	85	86	358
Crittenden	24	52	31	26	0	2	0	1	24	54	31	27	136
Cumberland	55	41	39	37	1	2	0	0	56	43	39	37	175
Daviess	404	448	483	644	2	3	2	2	406	451	485	646	1,988
Edmonson	40	48	80	53	0	2	4	0	40	50	84	53	227
Elliott	34	14	18	70	1	0	0	0	35	14	18	70	137
Estill	52	43	51	70	4	1	2	2	56	44	53	72	225
Fayette	1,610	1,497	1,399	1,451	78	30	23	40	1,688	1,527	1,422	1,491	6,128
Fleming	42	41	36	42	3	1	0	1	45	42	36	43	166
Floyd	186	132	136	145	4	6	1	2	190	138	137	147	612
Franklin	221	281	466	288	5	16	11	1	226	297	477	289	1,289
Fulton	100	91	107	123	3	0	0	0	103	91	107	123	424
Gallatin	33	27	41	41	0	2	0	1	33	29	41	42	145
Garrard	50	65	86	54	3	2	4	4	53	67	90	58	268
Grant	88	99	122	160	4	16	5	6	92	115	127	166	500

Chart continues >



**TABLE 6.4: Circuit Court Cases Disposed by County Statewide, Fiscal Years, 1999-2002**

County	Circuit Criminal				Appeals				Total				Overall Total
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Graves	193	197	257	301	3	1	4	3	196	198	261	304	959
Grayson	115	147	119	107	0	2	1	1	115	149	120	108	492
Green	56	74	49	51	1	1	1	2	57	75	50	53	235
Greenup	153	153	124	143	2	0	6	3	155	153	130	146	584
Hancock	29	22	34	22	0	0	0	0	29	22	34	22	107
Hardin	351	384	563	533	9	6	8	19	360	390	571	552	1,873
Harlan	131	156	171	165	2	0	0	0	133	156	171	165	625
Harrison	64	75	60	59	2	1	1	0	66	76	61	59	262
Hart	82	82	100	111	1	3	3	0	83	85	103	111	382
Henderson	257	196	318	244	0	0	1	1	257	196	319	245	1,017
Henry	61	33	61	62	4	2	1	1	65	35	62	63	225
Hickman	32	24	49	53	*	*	*	*	32	24	49	53	158
Hopkins	298	331	276	371	6	6	2	6	304	337	278	377	1,296
Jackson	59	81	58	73	4	0	6	1	63	81	64	74	282
Jefferson	3,549	3,531	3,012	3,140	19	33	15	25	3,568	3,564	3,027	3,165	13,324
Jessamine	183	164	185	188	3	3	0	3	186	167	185	191	729
Johnson	73	71	92	84	0	1	4	1	73	72	96	85	326
Kenton	703	785	672	881	16	18	6	17	719	803	678	898	3,098
Knott	43	33	44	48	3	0	3	1	46	33	47	49	175
Knox	154	148	108	159	1	0	2	2	155	148	110	161	574
Larue	62	65	46	61	0	2	2	0	62	67	48	61	238
Laurel	264	216	262	366	2	4	4	6	266	220	266	372	1,124
Lawrence	40	33	33	54	0	0	1	1	40	33	34	55	162
Lee	67	25	23	27	1	1	0	1	68	26	23	28	145
Leslie	31	58	41	39	0	1	0	0	31	59	41	39	170
Letcher	148	101	82	122	0	0	1	1	148	101	83	123	455
Lewis	54	74	72	61	0	1	0	0	54	75	72	61	262
Lincoln	68	68	57	90	1	0	2	0	69	68	59	90	286
Livingston	33	43	46	48	2	3	2	3	35	46	48	51	180
Logan	200	196	191	209	7	7	8	8	207	203	199	217	826
Lyon	48	39	51	33	0	0	0	1	48	39	51	34	172
McCracken	281	371	386	390	20	16	8	6	301	387	394	396	1,478
McCreary	103	90	81	100	0	1	1	1	103	91	82	101	377
McLean	29	61	97	61	*	*	*	*	29	61	97	61	248
Madison	121	135	160	205	2	2	2	0	123	137	162	205	627
Magoffin	58	66	48	54	0	0	0	1	58	66	48	55	227
Marion	194	195	232	146	3	6	17	9	197	201	249	155	802
Marshall	132	172	191	169	6	4	3	4	138	176	194	173	681
Martin	24	32	40	41	0	0	1	0	24	32	41	41	138
Mason	53	104	134	153	4	4	0	16	57	108	134	169	468
Meade	120	138	100	154	3	3	5	2	123	141	105	156	525

Chart continues >

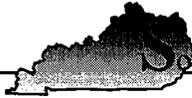


**TABLE 6.4: Circuit Court Cases Disposed by County Statewide, Fiscal Years, 1999-2002**

County	Circuit Criminal				Appeals				Total				Overall Total
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Menifee	32	24	23	38	1	0	0	0	33	24	23	38	118
Mercer	102	56	97	76	2	0	5	0	104	56	102	76	338
Metcalfe	52	53	76	61	0	1	0	0	52	54	76	61	243
Monroe	97	83	77	80	1	2	0	0	98	85	77	80	340
Montgomery	170	142	128	183	2	1	4	7	172	143	132	190	637
Morgan	32	47	53	49	0	3	1	1	32	50	54	50	186
Muhlenberg	167	239	207	201	3	0	0	0	170	239	207	201	817
Nelson	255	162	186	243	9	9	4	15	264	171	190	258	883
Nicholas	14	32	24	25	0	0	1	0	14	32	25	25	96
Ohio	182	129	140	112	0	0	1	0	182	129	141	112	564
Oldham	87	72	65	70	3	4	2	8	90	76	67	78	311
Owen	46	55	31	35	2	0	1	0	48	55	32	35	170
Owsley	26	21	28	21	2	1	2	0	28	22	30	21	101
Pendleton	40	36	39	69	1	4	2	0	41	40	41	69	191
Perry	209	124	113	184	8	4	4	3	217	128	117	187	649
Pike	692	595	465	443	15	22	3	4	707	617	468	447	2,239
Powell	134	144	91	132	1	2	0	0	135	146	91	132	504
Pulaski	216	162	285	288	0	0	5	2	216	162	290	290	958
Robertson	8	2	9	10	0	1	0	0	8	3	9	10	30
Rockcastle	121	68	90	115	2	2	3	1	123	70	93	116	402
Rowan	79	74	91	131	2	1	0	1	81	75	91	132	379
Russell	198	106	127	94	2	2	1	1	200	108	128	95	531
Scott	78	115	121	115	0	4	7	4	78	119	128	119	444
Shelby	113	94	119	145	1	4	2	1	114	98	121	146	479
Simpson	144	161	97	166	1	0	1	1	145	161	98	167	571
Spencer	23	17	15	24	0	1	0	0	23	18	15	24	80
Taylor	191	180	234	203	0	2	2	1	191	182	236	204	813
Todd	57	84	71	73	0	0	0	1	57	84	71	74	286
Trigg	33	33	34	48	1	3	2	0	34	36	36	48	154
Trimble	19	16	18	24	1	0	0	1	20	16	18	25	79
Union	70	86	75	100	0	1	0	1	70	87	75	101	333
Warren	879	1,242	938	903	8	7	20	10	887	1,249	958	913	4,007
Washington	80	118	96	82	1	1	1	3	81	119	97	85	382
Wayne	109	115	89	156	1	3	2	0	110	118	91	156	475
Webster	27	46	44	38	0	0	3	0	27	46	47	38	158
Whitley	121	224	137	153	1	2	2	12	122	226	139	165	652
Wolfe	59	94	49	35	6	1	0	0	65	95	49	35	244
Woodford	49	63	50	51	1	1	2	1	50	64	52	52	218
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,713</b>	<b>21,359</b>	<b>20,589</b>	<b>22,016</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>21,104</b>	<b>21,744</b>	<b>20,914</b>	<b>22,370</b>	<b>86,132</b>

\* Criminal Appeal data is not available.

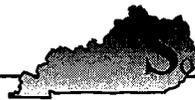
SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts



**TABLE 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County Statewide, Fiscal Years, 1999-2002**

County	1999				2000				2001				2002				Total								
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000									
<b>Adir</b>	26	21	19	25	62	72	85	80	126	172	236	212	20	19	19	18	12	12	12	12	2531	2969	3673	3499	12,672
<b>Andover</b>	15	17	13	29	92	88	72	78	164	200	179	167	147	110	124	171	112	91	79	92	2978	3240	2838	2972	12,028
<b>Barnstable</b>	26	28	20	34	212	183	192	178	525	328	472	449	50	40	45	48	28	28	28	24	8365	6758	7680	7025	29,828
<b>Berk</b>	3	5	3	6	30	33	24	33	77	102	93	76	10	6	9	8	8	8	8	7	6823	6862	6689	5807	26,181
<b>Beverly</b>	16	19	14	14	30	31	42	32	75	68	68	53	6	5	3	3	4	4	4	5	1515	1528	1262	1130	5,802
<b>Bristol</b>	25	24	24	33	88	73	68	84	168	190	212	170	27	28	22	20	15	13	10	18	3246	3263	3404	3306	13,219
<b>Brockton</b>	37	30	28	37	130	121	128	128	374	252	358	323	36	36	32	24	32	33	47	40	589	615	504	504	2,100
<b>Butte</b>	25	25	28	28	115	104	89	76	194	152	180	183	23	24	29	25	19	20	18	18	3746	3305	2899	3319	13,263
<b>Chatham</b>	4	4	4	4	19	17	16	16	59	53	38	38	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	681	698	663	663	2,749
<b>Chatham</b>	15	23	20	23	62	65	75	74	90	118	142	238	28	25	25	25	17	13	14	10	2150	2480	2768	3674	11,072
<b>Chatham</b>	13	16	11	15	68	60	68	71	108	116	128	94	14	15	17	12	9	9	8	10	209	209	131	217	818
<b>Chatham</b>	47	30	46	50	184	188	185	164	397	468	506	387	58	62	92	70	32	42	48	39	7199	8021	8787	7122	31,129
<b>Chatham</b>	7	8	9	14	23	19	23	23	116	102	88	70	13	13	12	8	8	4	6	5	1612	1612	158	140	612
<b>Chatham</b>	8	13	9	12	45	49	46	46	65	65	50	64	14	12	11	12	7	15	7	8	1340	1479	1261	1416	5,496
<b>Chatham</b>	8	8	8	8	29	28	28	28	97	83	97	122	19	20	20	17	17	17	17	10	169	171	127	127	618
<b>Campbell</b>	98	80	78	106	375	394	342	330	838	632	638	518	199	145	150	163	66	52	55	59	15828	13104	12678	11708	53,313
<b>Cape Cod</b>	3	3	3	3	8	10	9	4	33	33	33	33	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	59	59	59	59	233
<b>Cape Cod</b>	12	12	12	16	17	66	74	64	238	290	218	201	28	19	16	18	13	13	9	6	3529	4158	3285	3298	14,270
<b>Cape Cod</b>	21	18	23	23	106	105	106	108	294	379	372	268	29	20	24	36	19	20	18	20	438	544	305	413	1918
<b>Cape Cod</b>	8	7	11	10	48	45	40	38	102	92	86	70	23	15	14	16	14	14	14	14	1981	1801	1668	1498	6938
<b>Cape Cod</b>	38	30	37	40	103	294	201	201	419	462	358	348	66	66	44	49	46	43	43	43	945	900	781	846	3462
<b>Cape Cod</b>	35	38	32	32	184	212	174	142	218	272	320	299	46	37	16	46	17	5	10	19	5080	5619	5506	5319	21,474
<b>Cape Cod</b>	5	5	5	5	19	14	15	13	49	29	31	38	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	766	579	592	683	2619
<b>Cape Cod</b>	54	41	50	73	87	83	71	68	108	136	121	124	88	104	66	68	4	7	6	4	2060	2381	2124	2108	8,668
<b>Cape Cod</b>	7	6	6	6	31	29	30	30	61	61	50	46	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	113	1316	1241	1241	5100
<b>Cape Cod</b>	41	46	23	46	36	29	28	31	76	65	54	69	6	6	7	7	6	3	5	4	1292	1063	1013	1134	4,492
<b>Cape Cod</b>	6	7	8	9	43	43	43	43	135	135	135	135	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	1501	1501	1501	1501	5722
<b>Chatham</b>	54	53	32	61	30	26	27	32	29	27	27	21	21	8	9	10	4	4	5	7	748	696	748	788	2,980

Chart continues >



**TABLE 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County Statewide, Fiscal Years, 1999-2002**

County	1999				2000				2001				2002				Total							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002								
Essex	119	166	214	204	666	90	66	196	128	98	89	176	179	150	186	188	218	210	231	245	222	216	915	
Hamp	55	64	88	74	318	25	20	84	90	75	68	87	88	87	95	89	81	70	102	142	138	119	511	
Hampden	48	47	40	48	204	262	242	745	608	508	400	74	40	27	48	31	10	7	28	115	98	81	374	
Worcester	91	127	108	151	371	516	488	1187	1147	917	74	111	88	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
Gloucester	133	144	217	284	733	78	72	238	247	238	219	187	249	280	346	204	171	195	28	364	374	380	384	1508
Crawford	186	207	216	251	98	128	136	142	108	198	210	22	38	57	140	177	141	19	117	277	307	326	406	1312
Greenwich	180	215	191	281	98	95	92	240	240	224	194	221	160	150	111	201	171	16	15	408	382	366	338	1492
Hathorn	75	74	78	98	516	650	320	609	512	465	708	105	91	96	98	58	50	62	84	135	137	129	129	530
Hudson	158	162	118	12	79	72	74	85	158	140	131	92	19	28	25	97	106	87	95	278	262	247	218	1009
Hudson	58	70	45	48	268	258	242	674	535	498	480	85	74	60	68	38	38	318	321	1123	971	892	874	3878
Herkon	39	57	5	57	154	110	11	37	32	23	25	53	60	46	23	21	27	15	19	64	64	46	48	224
Jackson	218	166	198	207	381	38	58	84	98	80	70	17	28	25	23	8	13	117	157	188	210	190	185	748
Essex	34	28	24	25	106	126	135	356	559	488	402	37	36	31	33	26	34	34	31	558	768	705	628	2692
Kerion	148	158	137	160	634	622	617	1279	1642	1380	1278	238	184	216	226	108	90	80	85	2387	2698	2422	2375	9882
Knox	25	31	26	38	280	298	215	158	257	280	415	49	47	53	45	32	35	34	34	610	665	607	693	2577
Lard	95	86	66	83	198	170	196	657	828	640	521	68	90	93	52	57	58	68	67	1028	1173	1030	925	4154
Lee	69	8	10	97	354	38	36	48	62	59	72	98	72	98	88	99	110	121	97	1055	126	120	138	4936

Chart continues v

**TABLE 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County Statewide, Fiscal Years, 1999-2002**

County	1999				2000				2001				2002				Total						
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002							
Essex	218	194	285	286	228	1741	1561	2112	386	329	348	329	274	4008	3225	3233	3889	14285					
Franklin	163	177	168	174	174	1711	1573	1209	226	246	176	184	7	3288	3100	2508	2361	11253					
Hampden	245	331	289	341	1093	1231	1015	87	239	347	302	273	33	326	325	4707	4270	18339					
Hampshire	744	864	736	988	2460	2412	2225	2339	5024	4608	3708	3777	1025	665	386	766	42	9673	8770	7081	8173	3362	
Middlesex	61	67	47	85	345	440	511	473	387	342	473	501	38	88	37	60	13	888	985	1110	1161	4072	
Norfolk	110	104	116	146	461	400	465	481	1089	1145	694	1021	95	115	113	166	119	82	1872	1886	1574	1888	7085
Northampton	207	242	249	253	854	800	742	742	2873	2677	1576	1868	321	264	306	299	164	400	4151	2964	2964	3333	14888
Northampton	144	191	221	240	842	948	808	617	1469	1358	1241	891	194	246	278	225	129	110	2778	2883	2683	2081	10425
Northampton	33	37	36	51	215	196	201	194	347	306	276	481	48	73	63	109	28	18	661	657	386	802	2688
Northampton	55	66	67	81	273	305	271	192	998	1211	1112	881	80	81	102	92	48	36	1446	1698	1587	1284	6018
Northampton	164	167	147	151	1063	1136	1159	1108	1508	2008	1544	1682	315	282	366	301	200	254	3245	3822	3464	3455	13988
Northampton	370	315	315	342	2188	2148	1815	2088	986	1021	591	622	245	248	215	355	253	169	4088	3954	3052	3666	14700
Northampton	27	61	41	62	316	291	305	231	454	417	395	457	51	47	32	32	28	45	876	865	796	796	3331
Northampton	218	253	185	371	999	891	742	895	3653	5187	8359	6623	241	240	189	242	88	102	5334	6673	9558	8148	29715
Northampton	73	72	85	138	415	315	376	344	391	621	601	265	70	62	69	90	83	68	1082	1208	1199	908	4337
Northampton	333	397	556	557	1536	1558	1661	1624	3278	2591	2508	3310	489	407	573	475	481	377	5968	5308	5537	6335	23164
Northampton	182	188	197	254	865	765	724	881	1776	1808	1889	1826	205	181	164	189	115	115	3073	3063	3086	3230	12508
Northampton	8	6	10	11	52	33	48	33	72	47	61	66	19	17	11	22	2	6	15	109	140	146	548

Chart continues >

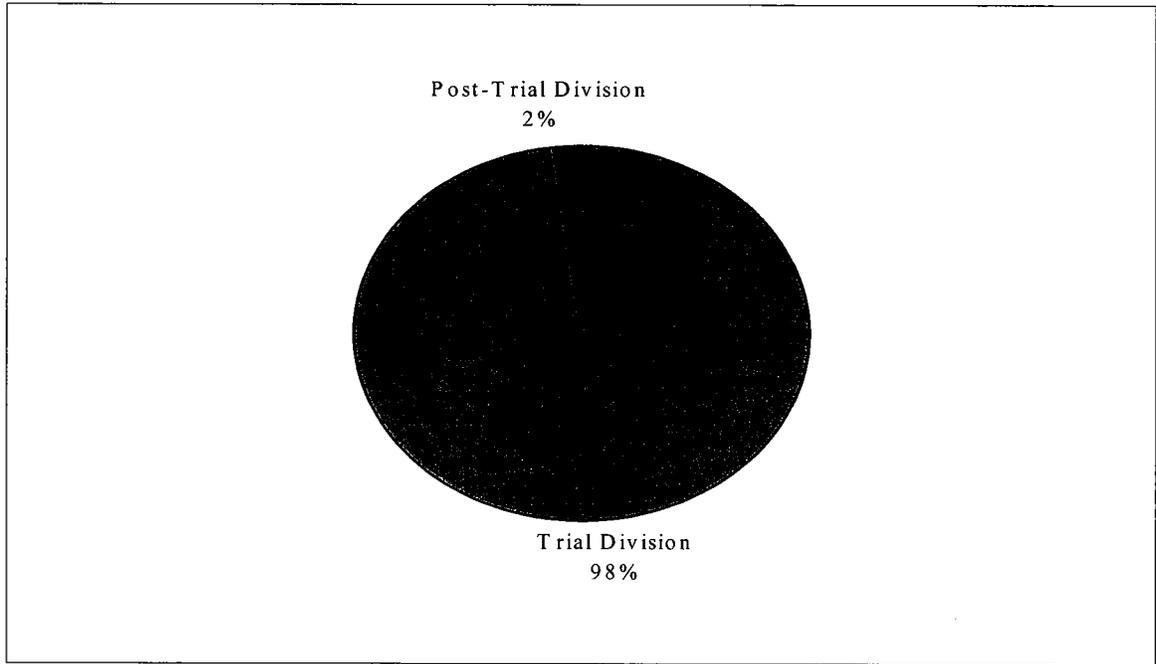
**TABLE 6.5: District Court Cases Disposed by County Statewide, Fiscal Years, 1999-2002**

County	Briars				Mansions				Traffic				Juvenile				Domestic Violence				Total											
	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Rockdale</b>	42	15	19	29	59	64	78	205	223	223	223	205	18	8	10	14	10	4	2	10	367	309	323	333	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
<b>Rohan</b>	9	11	18	16	132	138	148	278	259	234	234	278	19	19	15	16	9	10	8	10	405	434	434	465	1732	1732	1732	1732	1732	1732	1732	1732
<b>Rivers</b>	26	16	16	26	89	79	88	102	102	95	102	102	24	17	24	24	13	6	9	8	237	216	230	258	949	949	949	949	949	949	949	949
<b>Sart</b>	48	32	24	30	145	113	130	357	288	308	308	357	32	38	39	34	32	26	20	17	562	510	575	632	2260	2260	2260	2260	2260	2260	2260	2260
<b>Sibley</b>	27	31	24	30	109	144	108	289	355	270	289	270	27	25	27	26	15	13	13	16	522	524	438	462	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947	1947
<b>Stinson</b>	24	24	20	25	67	91	68	98	99	98	98	98	30	20	19	15	14	13	15	10	289	216	216	200	924	924	924	924	924	924	924	924
<b>Stuart</b>	4	5	7	9	34	36	62	68	88	73	68	68	5	10	7	8	4	4	5	4	134	149	132	150	562	562	562	562	562	562	562	562
<b>Taylor</b>	108	128	116	121	105	102	92	307	248	308	251	347	34	35	27	34	14	17	13	12	472	417	451	405	1749	1749	1749	1749	1749	1749	1749	1749
<b>Todd</b>	107	116	104	145	318	307	301	644	644	49	66	37	47	37	47	41	39	49	25	33	108	153	90	117	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427
<b>Tigg</b>	9	9	10	14	36	40	34	72	90	72	97	108	10	10	9	12	8	4	4	6	149	162	136	159	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609
<b>Timber</b>	2	6	3	5	115	204	145	27	28	31	48	37	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	17	40	57	54	66	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
<b>Union</b>	15	20	27	23	59	74	78	169	157	169	184	204	22	22	26	18	12	9	8	116	214	285	299	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092
<b>Union</b>	68	88	67	67	408	282	325	1166	1166	1180	880	95	69	42	42	133	177	2	1	60	2327	1596	1586	1491	6880	6880	6880	6880	6880	6880	6880	6880
<b>Warrington</b>	6	7	6	7	36	34	39	102	136	102	90	78	6	6	8	7	9	4	2	22	185	184	150	150	680	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
<b>Warr</b>	16	14	18	28	124	92	112	98	134	98	100	181	18	18	16	24	16	19	119	118	269	279	257	247	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052
<b>Wester</b>	144	148	140	141	52	57	48	46	70	104	64	78	13	10	9	6	7	7	8	6	153	192	142	157	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
<b>Wiley</b>	34	35	30	44	130	126	124	363	595	258	206	26	37	37	50	40	38	38	35	52	588	843	497	492	2382	2382	2382	2382	2382	2382	2382	2382
<b>Wife</b>	7	8	7	10	34	41	36	46	338	242	250	264	116	94	94	98	71	71	71	57	392	314	310	348	1358	1358	1358	1358	1358	1358	1358	1358
<b>Worland</b>	15	15	14	15	71	69	50	64	334	448	375	382	21	25	26	28	12	9	9	12	453	582	478	502	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992	1992
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>2580</b>	<b>2697</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>4810</b>	<b>4605</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>3233</b>	<b>4022</b>	<b>3901</b>	<b>3885</b>	<b>4750</b>	<b>2189</b>	<b>1922</b>	<b>1821</b>	<b>2324</b>	<b>8324</b>	<b>7301</b>	<b>6971</b>	<b>6486</b>	<b>28682</b>							

\* Domestic Violence data for Jefferson County is not available.  
SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

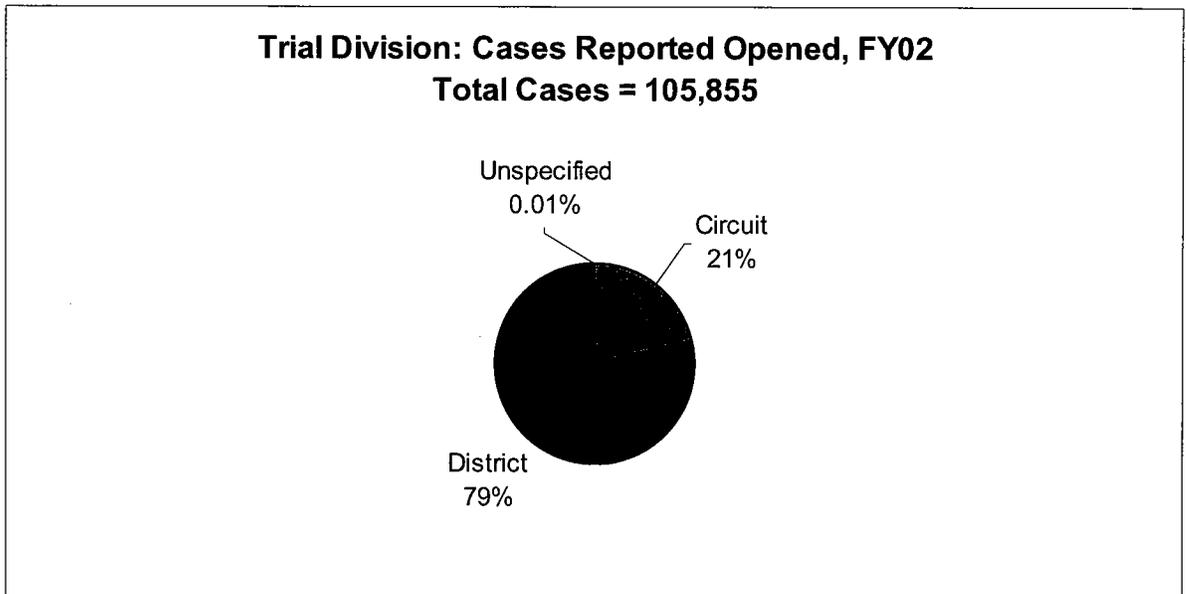


**FIGURE 6.a: Department of Public Advocacy Caseload by Division, Fiscal Year 2002**



SOURCE: Department of Public Advocacy

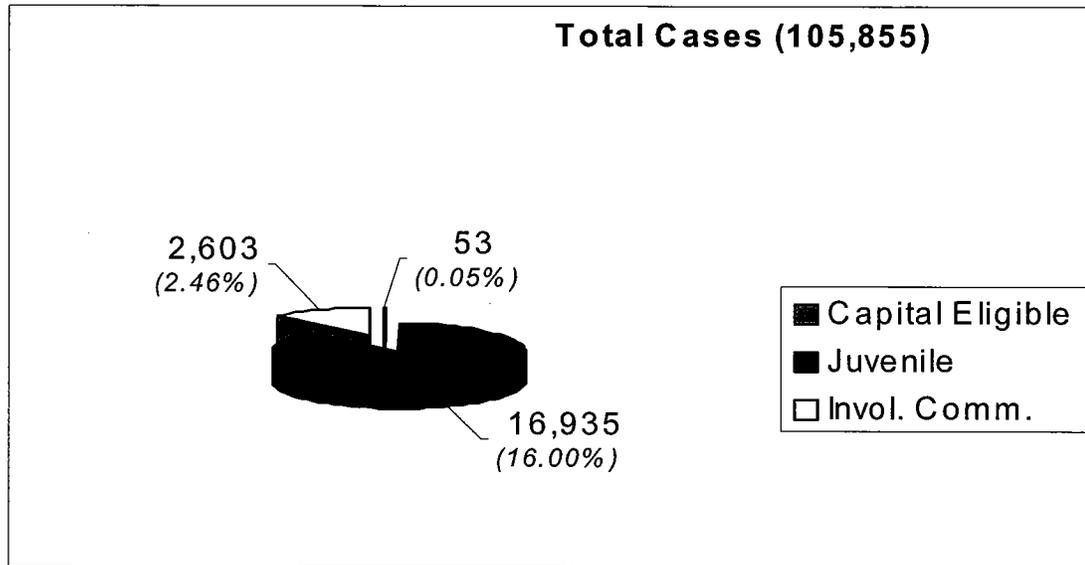
**FIGURE 6.b: Department of Public Advocacy Trial Division Cases Reported Opened, Fiscal Year 2002**



SOURCE: Department of Public Advocacy

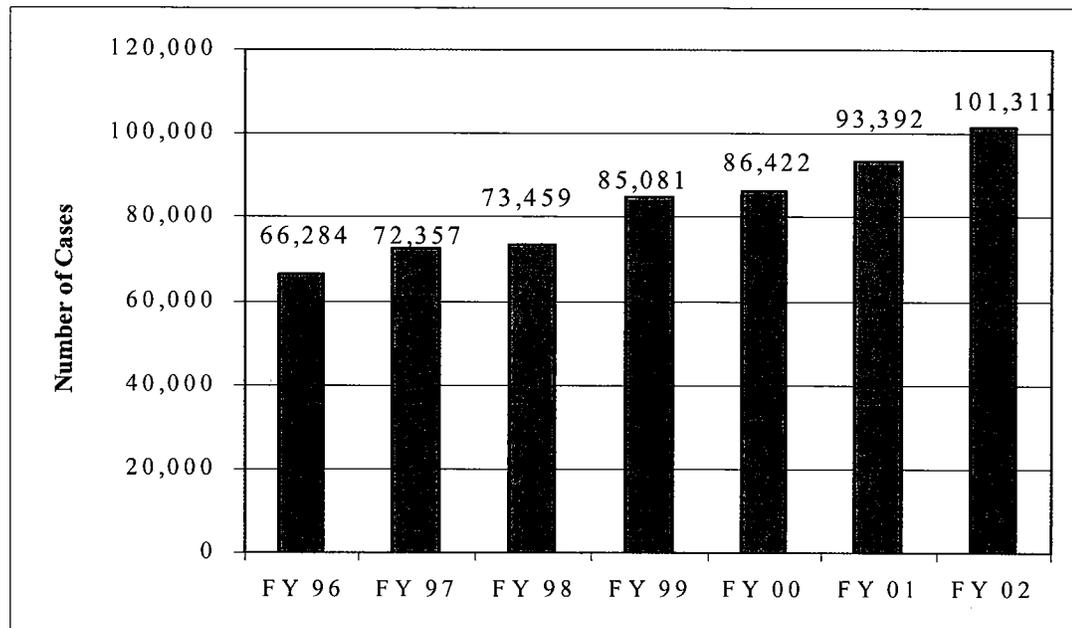


**FIGURE 6.c: Department of Public Advocacy Trial Division:  
Capital Eligible, Juvenile, Involuntary  
Commitment Cases, Fiscal Year 2002**



SOURCE: Department of Public Advocacy

**FIGURE 6.d: Department of Public Advocacy Field  
Office Workload, Fiscal Years  
1996-2002**



SOURCE: Department of Public Advocacy



## Section Seven: COMMITMENT , RELEASE TRENDS

This section presents information from the Department of Corrections on commitments, sentences, and releases for the Index Offenses.

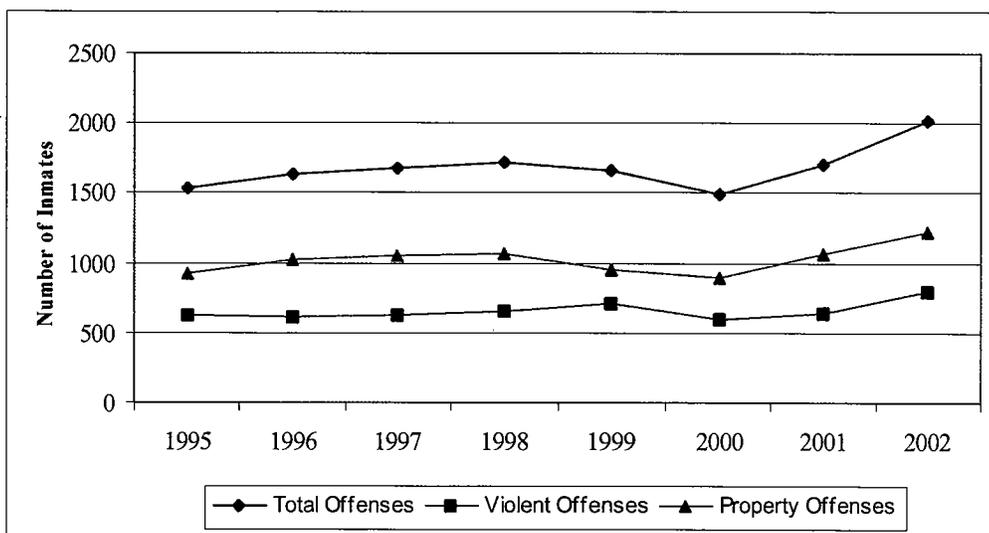
- Commitments to Department of Corrections for Index Offenses have remained relatively stable for the period 1995-2000.
- Commitments for property crimes (burglary, larceny/theft, and arson) decreased slightly between 1998 and 1999, while commitments for violent offenses increased slightly. This pattern appears to be largely due to an increase in commitments for rape and aggravated assault and a decrease in commitments for burglary and larceny/theft.
- Sentences for violent offenses increased slightly between 1998 and 1999. This increase appears to be due to a significant increase in the length of sentence for rape, which nearly doubled during this period. However, the average sentence for rape decreased from 20 years in 1999 to 15 years in 2000.
- The number of rape offenders who served the maximum sentence increased between 1995 and 1999, while the number decreased in 2000. The number paroled increased from 1999 to 2000.
- The number of new commitments for aggravated assault remained fairly steady for 1999 and 2000. The number of inmates being shock probated peaked in 1998. In 1999, the number of inmates being shock probated decreased, and remained the same in 2000. Those inmates who served out their sentences for aggravated assault significantly increased from 1999 to 2000. Those inmates being granted parole significantly decreased from 1999 to 2000.
- The number of burglary offenders who served the maximum sentence increased between 1996 and 2000, with a significant increase occurring between 1999 and 2000. In addition, the number of burglary offenders granted parole significantly increased from 1999 to 2000.
- The number of arson offenders shock probated decreased between 1999 and 2000.

**TABLE 7.1: DOC Commitments for Each Index Offense, 1995-2002**

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Arson
1995	183	53	197	188	583	304	33
1996	183	41	225	166	647	328	45
1997	175	38	229	187	609	410	30
1998	191	26	233	201	621	419	31
1999	182	40	242	245	546	365	37
2000	136	35	194	256	525	328	41
2001	145	27	216	246	639	394	32
2002	157	34	270	330	732	457	36

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.a: DOC Commitments by Type of Crime, 1995-2002**



**DOC Commitments by Type of Crime**

	Total Offenses	Violent Offenses	Property Offenses
1995	1541	621	920
1996	1635	615	1020
1997	1678	629	1049
1998	1722	651	1071
1999	1655	704	951
2000	1496	600	896
2001	1699	634	1065
2002	2016	791	1225

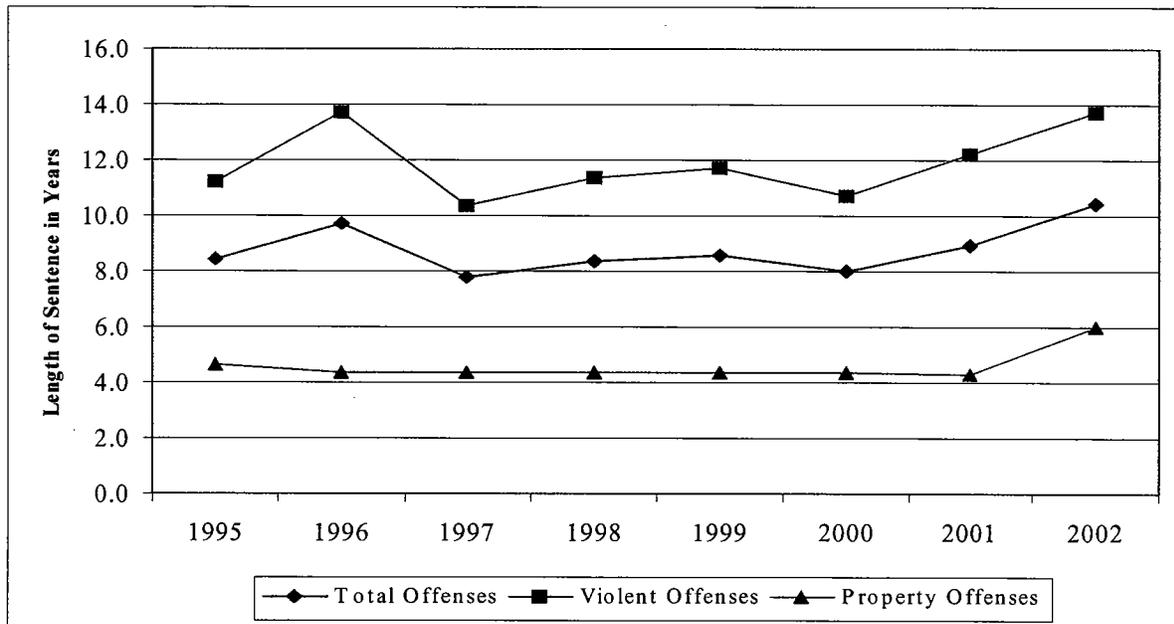
SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**TABLE 7.2: Average Sentences in Years for Index Offenses, 1995-2002**

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Arson
1995	15	13	10	7	5	3	6
1996	20	17	10	8	5	3	5
1997	10.5	15	10	6	5	2	6
1998	18	10	10	6	5	3	5
1999	12	20	10	7	5	3	5
2000	15	15	10	5	5	3	5
2001	16	18	10	5	5	3	5
2002	20	20	10	5	5	3	10

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**Figure 7.b: Average Sentences by Type of Index Offense, 1995-2002**



**Average Sentences in Years by Type of Index Offense**

	Total Offenses	Violent Offenses	Property Offenses
1995	8.4	11.3	4.7
1996	9.7	13.8	4.3
1997	7.8	10.4	4.3
1998	8.4	11.4	4.3
1999	8.6	11.8	4.3
2000	8.0	10.8	4.3
2001	8.9	12.25	4.3
2002	10.4	13.75	6

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



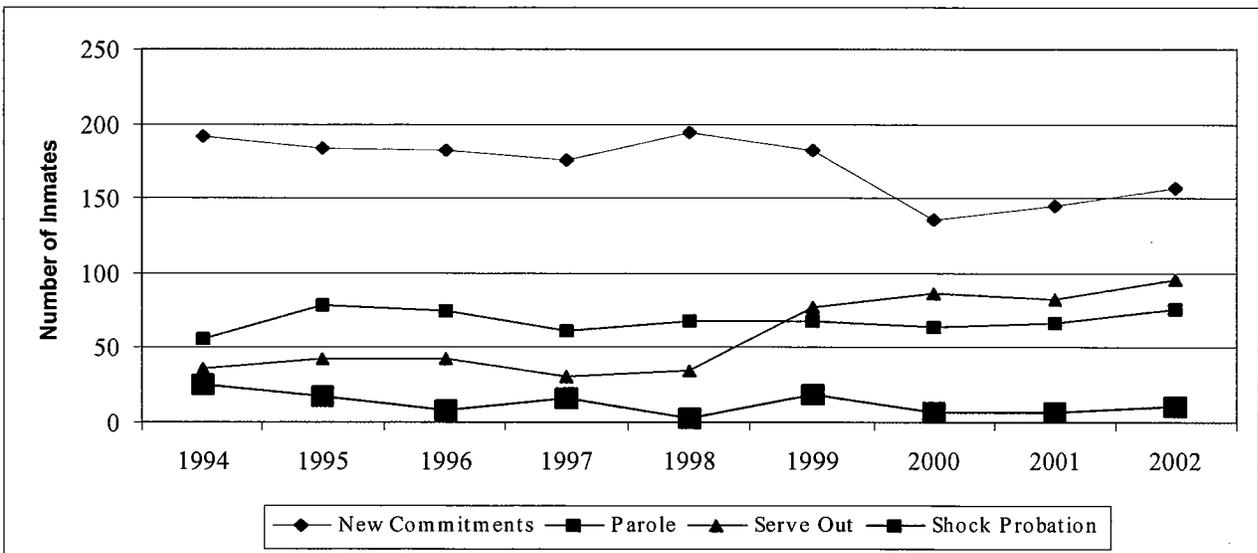
**TABLE 7.3: Murder: Commitments and Releases, 1994-2002**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
New Commitments	191	183	182	175	194	182	136	145	157
Parole	56	78	75	61	68	68	64	67	76
Serve Out	36	42	43	31	35	77	86	82	96
Shock Probation	25	17	8	16	2	18	7	6	11

Note: Murder, Manslaughter I & II, and Reckless Homicide are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.c: Murder: Commitments and Releases, 1994-2002**



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

Note: Murder, Manslaughter I & II, and Reckless Homicide are included in these figures.



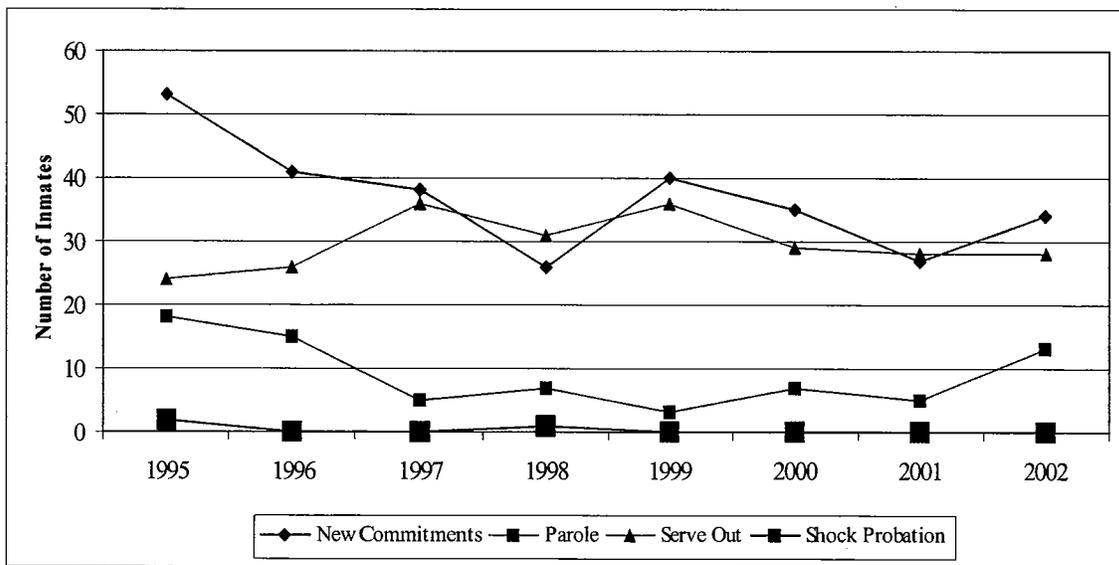
**TABLE 7.4: Rape: Commitments and Releases, 1995-2002**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
New Commitments	53	41	38	26	40	35	27	34
Parole	18	15	5	7	3	7	5	13
Serve Out	24	26	36	31	36	29	28	28
Shock Probation	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Note: Rape I and Attempted Rape I are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.d: Rape: Commitments and Releases, 1995-2002**



Note: Rape I and Attempted Rape I are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



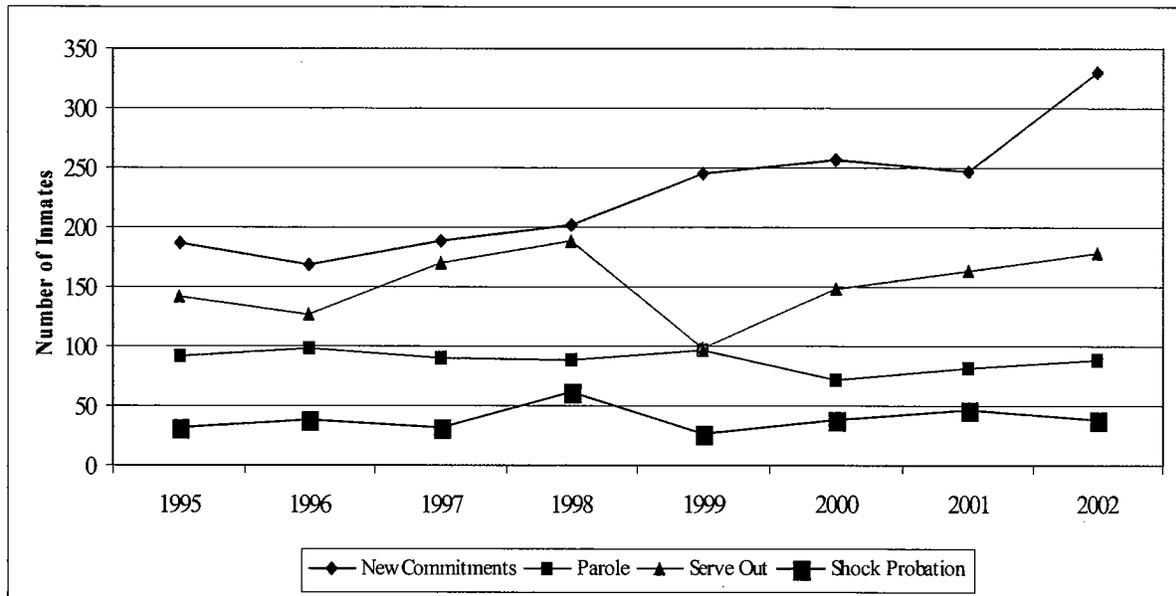
**TABLE 7.5: Aggravated Assault: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2002**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
New Commitments	187	168	188	201	245	256	246	330
Parole	92	99	90	89	96	72	81	89
Serve Out	141	127	170	189	98	148	163	178
Shock Probation	32	38	31	62	26	39	46	39

Note: Assault I, II, and III; Assault on a Sports Official; Criminal Abuse I and II; Attempted Manslaughter and Attempted Murder are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.e: Aggravated Assault: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2002**



Note: Assault I, II, and III; Assault on a Sports Official; Criminal Abuse I and II; Attempted Manslaughter and Attempted Murder are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



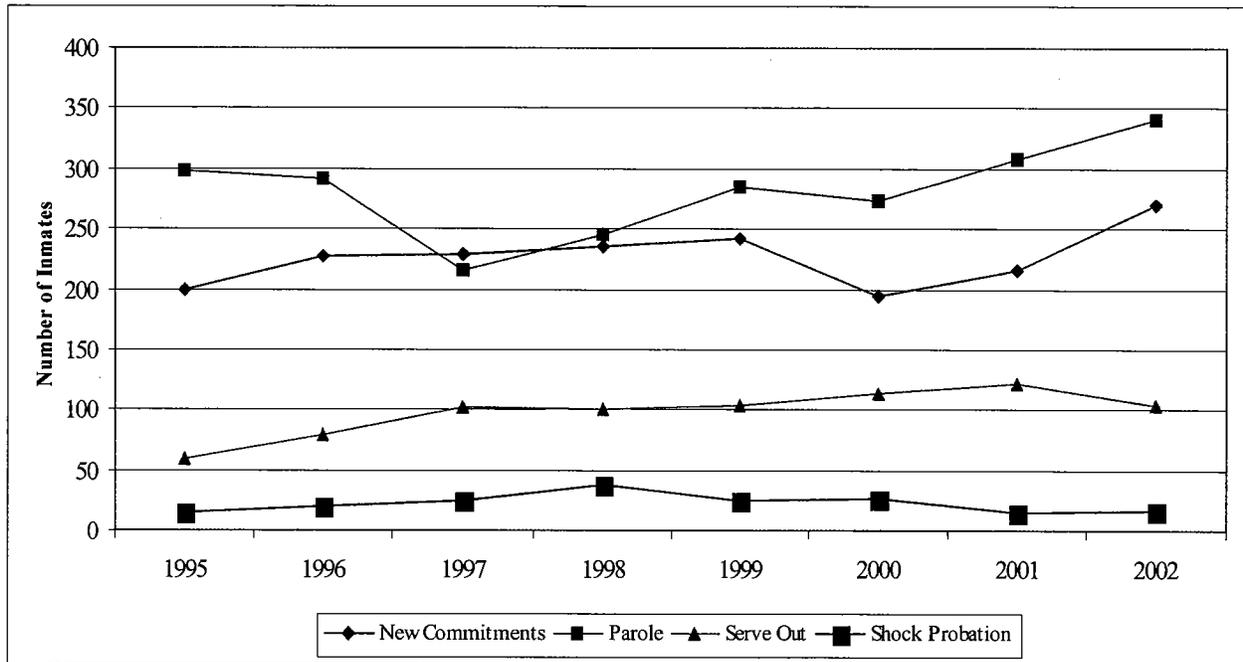
**TABLE 7.6: Robbery: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2002**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
New Commitments	199	227	228	236	242	194	216	270
Parole	298	291	216	246	285	274	308	341
Serve Out	60	79	102	101	103	113	122	103
Shock Probation	15	19	24	38	24	26	14	16

Note: Robbery I and II are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.f: Robbery: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2002**



Note: Robbery I and II are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

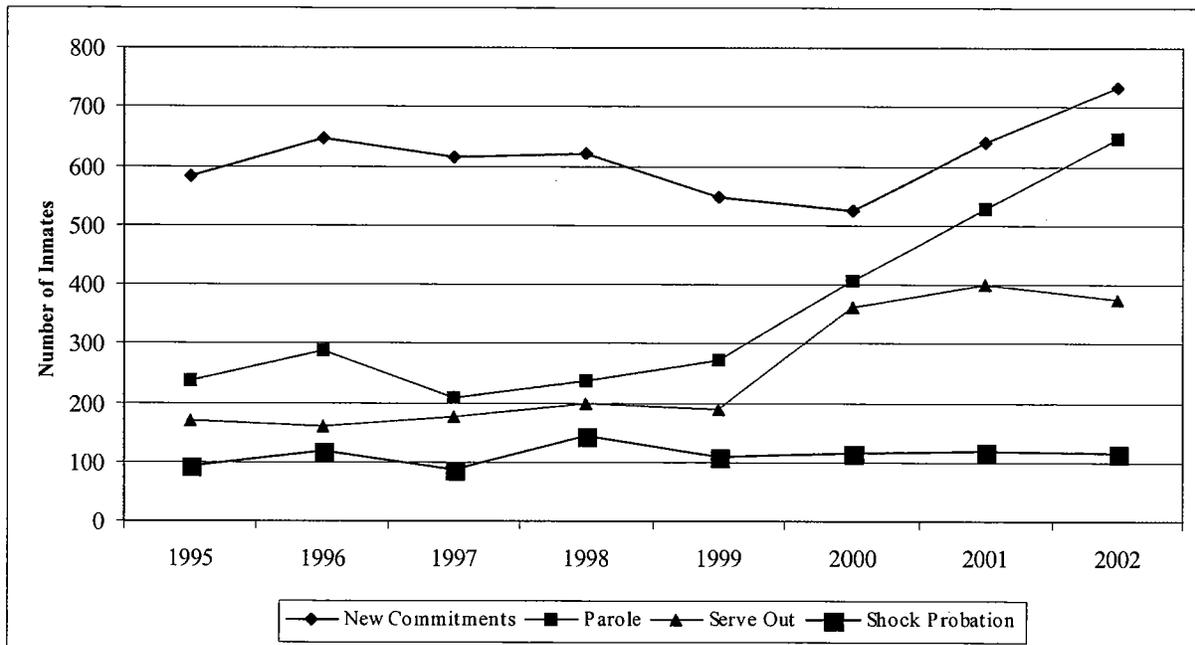
**TABLE 7.7: Burglary: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2002**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
New Commitments	584	646	614	621	546	525	639	732
Parole	237	287	208	238	271	406	527	647
Serve Out	169	159	177	199	188	362	399	374
Shock Probation	92	118	86	143	108	116	117	116

Note: Burglary I, II, and III are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.g: Burglary: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2002**



Note: Burglary I, II, and III are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



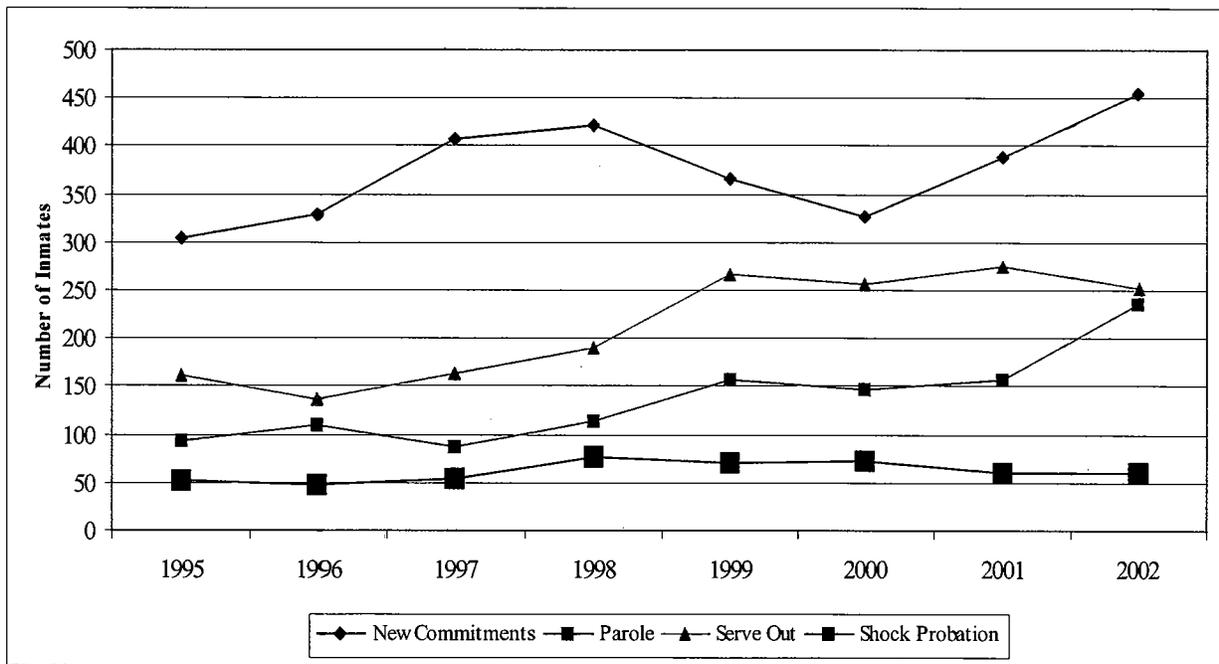
**TABLE 7.8: Larceny/Theft: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2002**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
New Commitments	304	328	407	421	365	327	388	455
Parole	94	110	87	114	157	147	158	236
Serve Out	162	136	164	190	267	256	275	252
Shock Probation	52	48	54	77	70	72	59	59

Note: Theft by Unlawful Taking, Theft of Properties, and Theft of Mail Matter are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.h: Larceny/Theft: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2002**



Note: Theft by Unlawful Taking, Theft of Properties, and Theft of Mail Matter are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



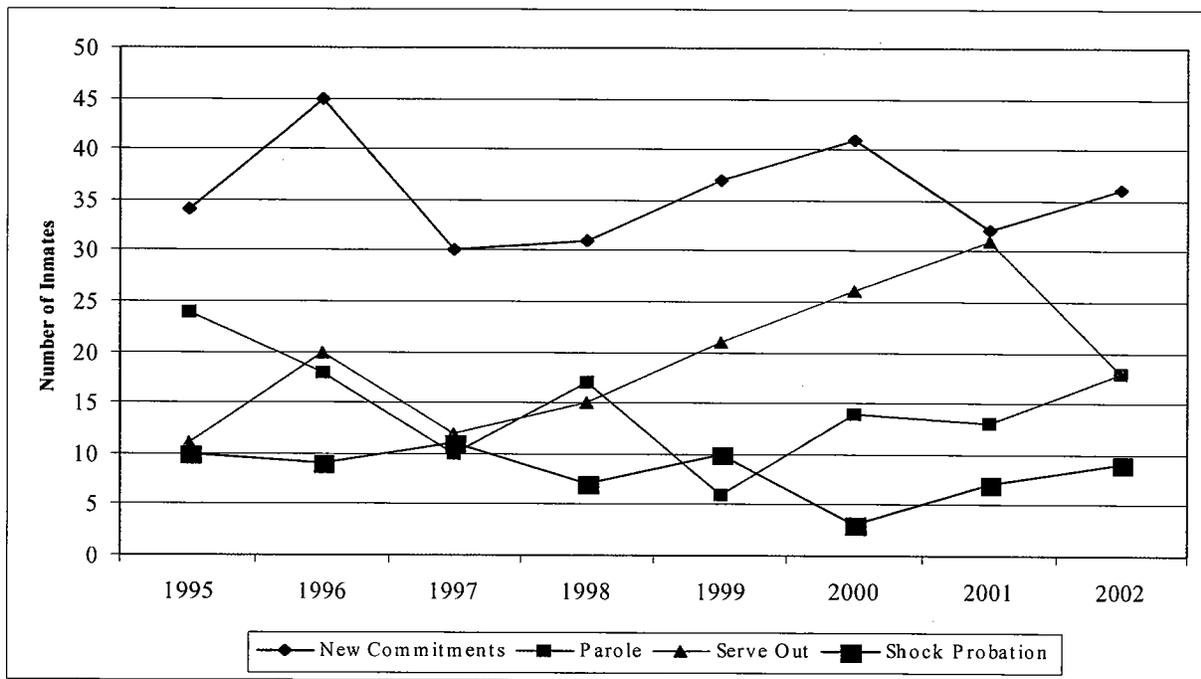
**TABLE 7.9: Arson: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2002**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
New Commitments	34	45	30	31	37	41	32	36
Parole	24	18	10	17	6	14	13	18
Serve Out	11	20	12	15	21	26	31	18
Shock Probation	10	9	11	7	10	3	7	9

Note: Arson I, II, and III are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**FIGURE 7.I: Arson: Commitments & Releases, 1995-2002**



Note: Arson I, II, and III are included in these figures.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections



# Section Eight: JAIL POPULATION TRENDS

The table presented in this section is based on information obtained through a survey of jails conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

It is significant to note that on December 13, 2000, 46 of the 86 counties had jail populations that exceeded the total number of jail beds they had available. Four counties were at full capacity. In some cases, the difference between the jail population and the total number of jail beds was substantial.

**TABLE 8.1 : Jail Population on Dec. 13, 2000**

County	Total Jail Population	Total Jail Beds	Percent of Capacity
Adair	50	53	94
Allen	41	60	68
Ballard	63	76	83
Barren	106	118	90
Bell	66	55	120
Boone	159	176	107
Bourbon	69	75	92
Boyd	77	88	117
Boyle	185	180	103
Breathitt	15	14	107
Breckinridge	140	156	90
Bullitt	53	48	110
Butler	40	37	108
Cadwell	21	32	66
Calloway	124	110	113
Campbell	125	133	107
Carroll	98	85	115
Carter	27	23	117
Christian	526	603	87
Clark	95	124	77
Clay	52	56	93
Clinton	17	18	94
Crittenden	7	21	33
Davess	316	285	111
Estill	21	18	117
Fayette	77	123	60
Floyd	136	102	133
Franklin	50	23	88
Fulton	179	164	109
Gauley	187	350	54
Graves	126	117	108
Groveson	139	135	103
Greenup	94	90	104
Hancock	10	10	100
Hardin	369	426	87
Harian	53	69	77
Hart	122	135	90
Henderson	234	298	112
Hickman	61	75	81
Hopkins	115	109	106
Jackson	22	35	63
Jefferson	108	184	59

**TABLE 8.1: Jail Population on December 13, 2000  
(continued)**

County	Total Jail Population	Total Jail Beds	Percent of Capacity
Jessamine	113	82	138
Johnson	181	126	144
Kenton	343	262	131
Knox	62	32	203
Larue	95	115	83
Laurel	296	264	112
Lee	23	16	144
Leslie	18	13	138
Letcher	38	54	70
Lewis	57	54	106
Lincoln	82	72	114
Livingston	9	15	60
Logan	148	128	116
Madison	153	171	88
Marion	202	225	90
Marshall	139	148	94
Mason	99	119	83
McCracken	322	300	107
McCreary	38	52	73
Meade	46	68	68
Monroe	10	18	56
Montgomery	133	120	111
Muhlenberg	48	44	109
Nelson	100	87	118
Ohio	67	52	129
Oldham	120	80	150
Perry	56	52	108
Pike	157	144	109
Powell	28	18	156
Pulaski	171	165	90
Rockcastle	84	74	114
Rowan	77	59	131
Russell	19	18	106
Sassani	85	76	112
Shelby	106	120	88
Simpson	124	82	151
Todd	19	19	100
Tigg	21	22	95
Union	43	35	123
Warren	64	66	100
Wayne	39	35	111
Webster	62	61	97
Whitley	58	53	109
Woodford	51	63	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,502</b>	<b>12,394</b>	<b>93</b>

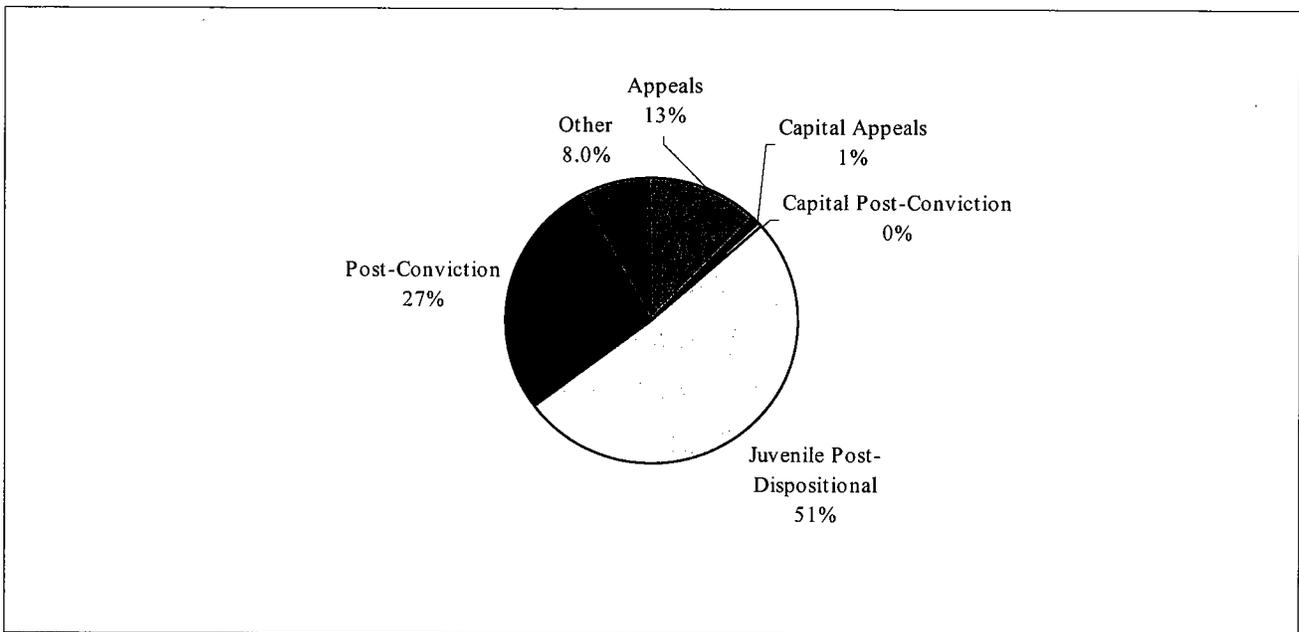


# Section Nine: APPELLATE COURT CASELOADS TRENDS

This section presents information from the Appellate and Supreme Courts and the Department of Public Advocacy on caseloads post-conviction. The reader is referred to Section VI for the number of appellate cases completed by Commonwealth and County Attorneys.

- Only about 13% of the Department of Public Advocacy post-conviction caseload involves appeals.

**FIGURE 9.a: Department of Public Advocacy Post Trial Caseload by Branch, Fiscal Year 2002**



SOURCE: Department of Public Advocacy

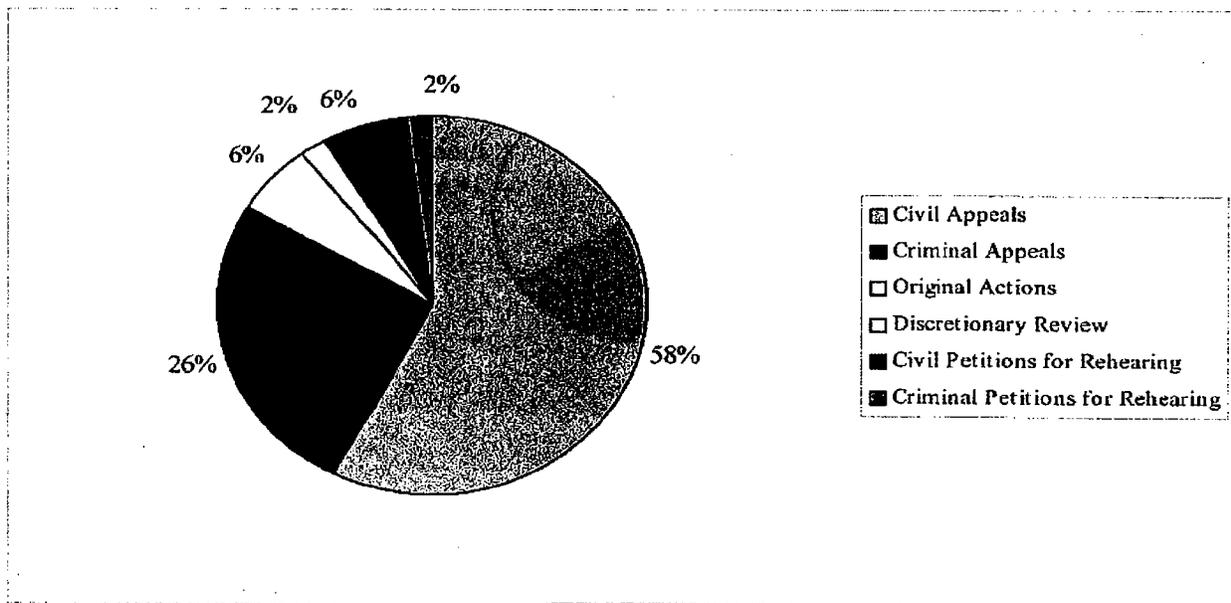


**TABLE 9.1: Court of Appeals Caseload by Fiscal Year, 1997-2003**

FILINGS	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 Through 6/30	Total Projected For 2003
Civil	1662	1653	1725	1668	1517	1432	708	1416
Workers Compensation	380	297	243	208	189	175	92	184
Criminal	978	933	887	810	804	767	379	758
<b>TOTAL MR</b>	<b>3020</b>	<b>2883</b>	<b>2855</b>	<b>2686</b>	<b>2510</b>	<b>2374</b>	<b>1179</b>	<b>2358</b>
DR Actions	101	106	84	76	92	75	53	106
Original Actions	219	197	209	196	180	179	97	194
<b>TOTAL FILINGS</b>	<b>3340</b>	<b>3186</b>	<b>3148</b>	<b>2958</b>	<b>2785</b>	<b>2628</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>2658</b>
Disposition By Opinion	2045	2169	2033	1878	1814	1888	744	1488
Disposition By Order	1259	1345	1222	1318	1149	988	576	1152
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3304</b>	<b>3514</b>	<b>3255</b>	<b>3196</b>	<b>2963</b>	<b>2876</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>2640</b>
Clearance Rate	98.9%	110.3%	103.4%	108%	106%	109%	99%	99%
Total Opinions	1840	1943	1821	1660	1619	1720	685	1370
Published Opinions	139	137	146	150	131	101	47	94
Percent Published	7.6%	7.1%	8.0%	9.0%	8.1%	5.9%	6.9%	6.9%

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**FIGURE 9.b: Distribution of Appellate Cases Disposed, Fiscal Year 2000**



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

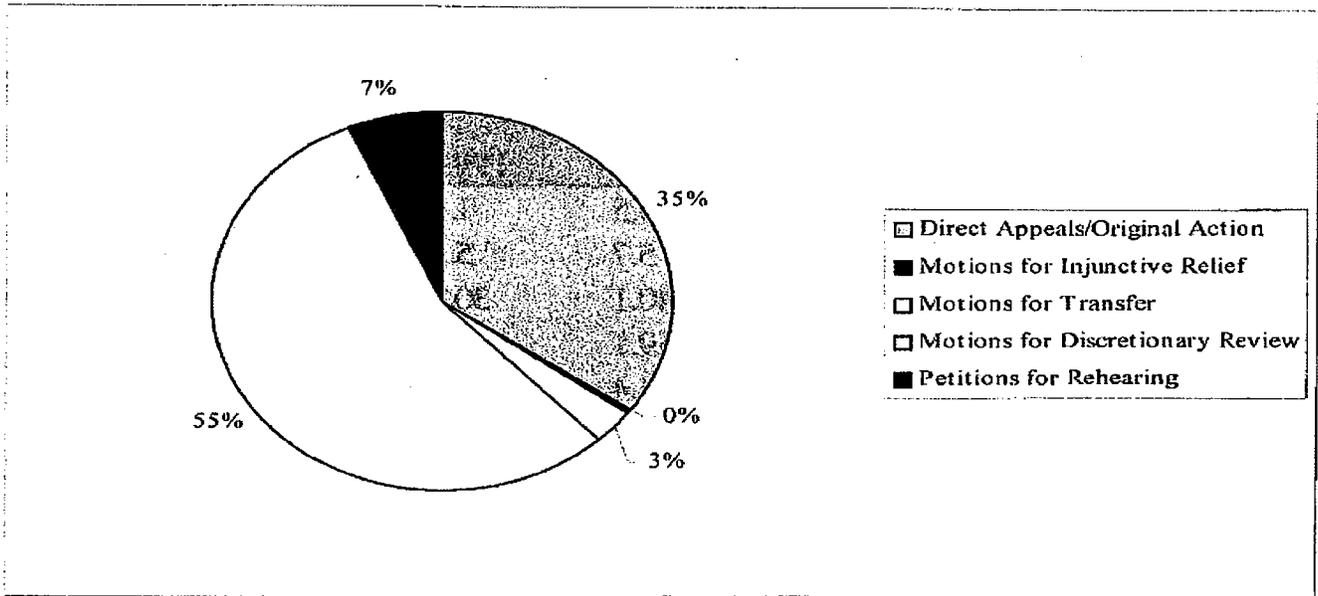
**TABLE 9.2: Supreme Court Filings and Dispositions, 2001 - 2002**

		2001	2002
<b>MANDATORY JURISDICTION</b>			
<b>Appeals of Final Judgments</b>			
Civil	Filings	75	99
	Dispositions	118	80
Criminal	Filings	107	144
	Dispositions	123	137
<b>Total Appeals of Final Judgments</b>		<b>182</b>	<b>243</b>
	Dispositions	241	217
<b>Other Mandatory Cases</b>			
<b>Disciplinary Matters</b>			
KY Bar Association Proceedings	Filings	156	123
	Dispositions	134	129
Judicial Retirement/Removal	Filings	0	2
	Dispositions	0	1
<b>Original Proceedings</b>			
Appeals from Court of Appeals	Filings	36	40
	Dispositions	27	43
Mandamus	Filings	4	3
	Dispositions	3	5
Prohibition	Filings	1	2
	Dispositions	0	3
<b>Total Other Mandatory Cases</b>		<b>197</b>	<b>170</b>
	Dispositions	164	181
<b>TOTAL MANDATORY CASES</b>		<b>379</b>	<b>413</b>
	Dispositions	405	398
<b>DISCRETIONARY JURISDICTION</b>			
<b>Petitions of final judgment</b>			
Civil	Filings	406	339
	Dispositions	361	317
Criminal	Filings	243	312
	Dispositions	224	275
<b>Unclassified</b>			
Motions for transfer	Filings	22	18
	Dispositions	32	40
Petitions for rehearing	Filings	75	64
	Dispositions	65	78
Certified questions of law	Filings	9	5
	Dispositions	11	9
<b>Total Petitions of Final Judgments</b>		<b>755</b>	<b>738</b>
	Dispositions	693	719
<b>Other Discretionary Petitions</b>			
Motions for Interlocutory Relief	Filings	8	4
	Dispositions	9	6
<b>TOTAL DISCRETIONARY CASES</b>		<b>763</b>	<b>742</b>
	Dispositions	702	725
<b>GRAND TOTAL CASES</b>		<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,155</b>
	Dispositions	1,107	1,123

\*Criminal Appeals, Civil Appeals, Original Action, Certification of Question of Law, Kentucky Bar Association Proceedings, and Judicial Retirement and Removal Cases.

SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**FIGURE 9.c: Distribution of Supreme Court Cases Disposed,  
Fiscal Year 2000**



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

# Section Ten: JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM TRENDS

This section presents information on juvenile offenders served by the juvenile justice system. Data is presented from the Kentucky State Police and the Department of Juvenile Justice. It is important to note that the information from the latter agency reflects the number of adjudicated youth served (not placed) by the Department. These youth may have been served in more than one program type during this period.

- The juvenile arrest rates for rape decreased between 1997 and 1999. However, arrest rates for murder, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny/theft, and auto theft increased between 1997 and 1998, but then decreased, most quite significantly, in 1999.
- No data was available in 1997 for the arson juvenile arrest rate. However, the rate decreased from 1998 to 1999. The overall juvenile arrest rate declined from 1999-2000, the most recent data available.

**TABLE 10.1: Juvenile Arrest Rates per 100,000 Persons Age 0-17, 1997-2000**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	Percent Change 1997 to 1998*	Percent Change 1998 to 1999*	Percent Change 1999 to 2000*	Percent Change 1998 to 2000*	2000 Juvenile arrest
Murder	1.9	3.5	1.4	1.5	80.0%	-60.0%	7.1%	-57.1%	15
Rape	5.8	5.7	5.5	4.0	0.0%	0.0%	-27.3%	-29.8%	40
Aggravated Assault	38.1	40.1	30.7	33.4	10.0%	-20.0%	8.8%	-16.7%	332
Robbery	17.3	19.1	12.8	11.4	10.0%	-30.0%	-10.9%	-40.3%	113
Burglary	86.1	94.4	78.2	77.1	10.0%	-20.0%	-1.4%	-18.3%	767
Larceny/Theft	145.2	168.0	143.9	136.8	20.0%	-10.0%	-4.9%	-18.6%	1,361
Auto Theft	24.6	35.0	31.7	31.1	40.0%	-10.0%	-1.9%	-11.1%	309
Arson	**	9.0	8.8	6.7	**	0.0%	-23.9%	-25.6%	67
Total	319.0	374.8	313.0	302.0	20.0%	-20.0%	-3.5%	-19.4%	3,004

\*Calculated by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

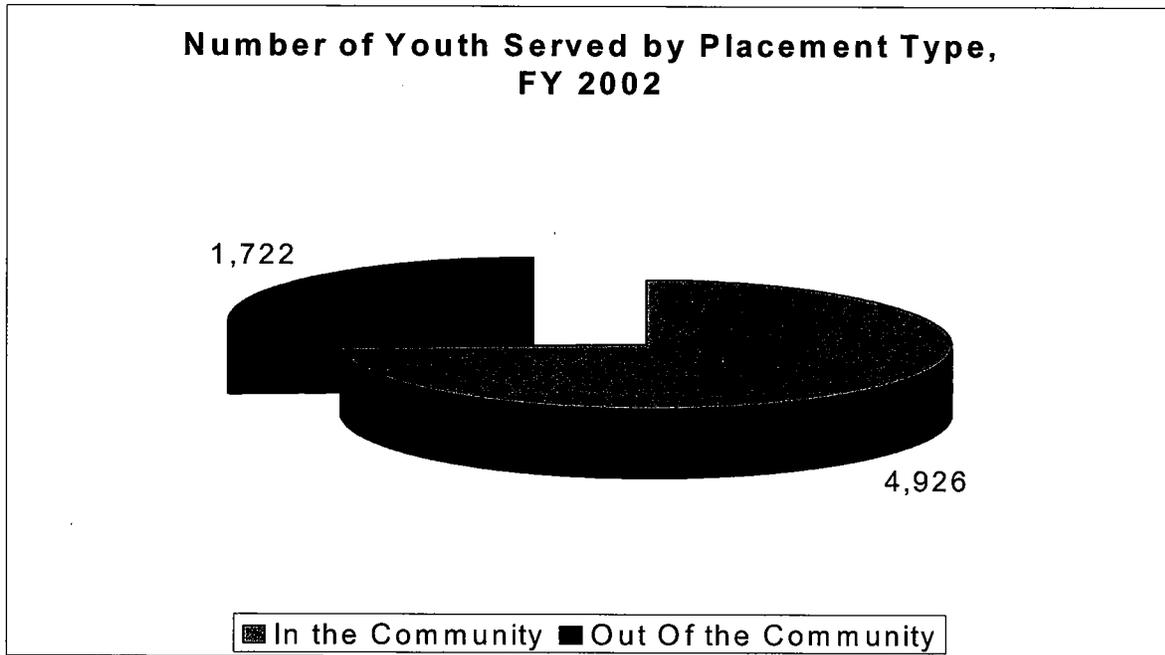
\*\*Data on juvenile arson arrests unavailable for 1997.

Note: Arrest rates will differ from previously reported Sourcebook's data because of differences in population estimates.

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1997- 2000*, Kentucky State Police

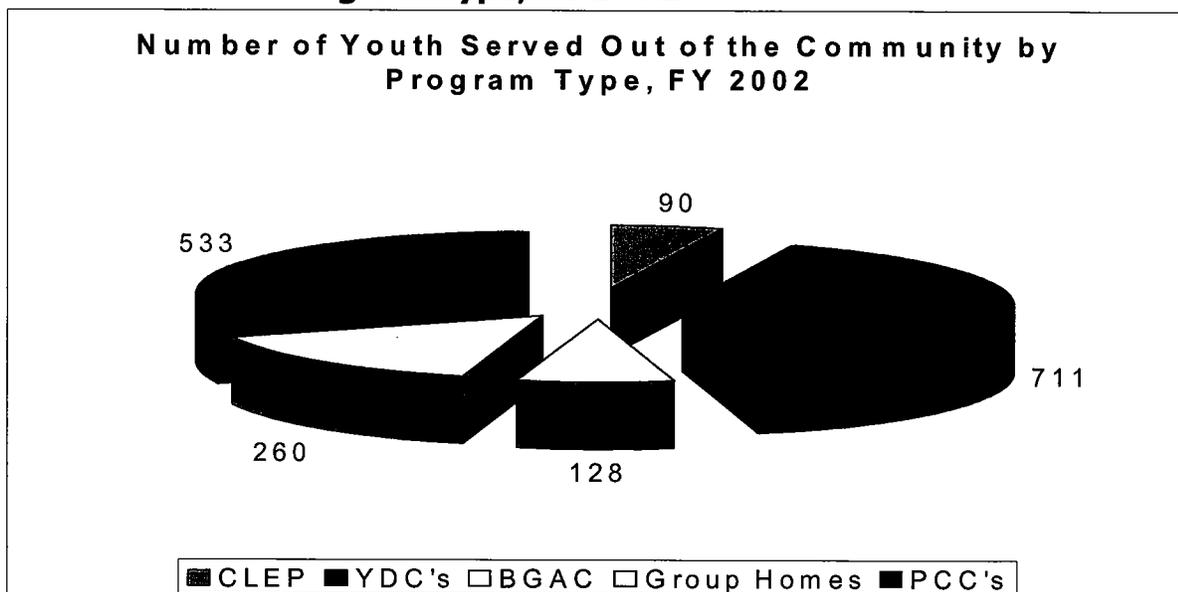


**FIGURE 10.a: Number of Youth Served by Placement, FY 2002**



SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice

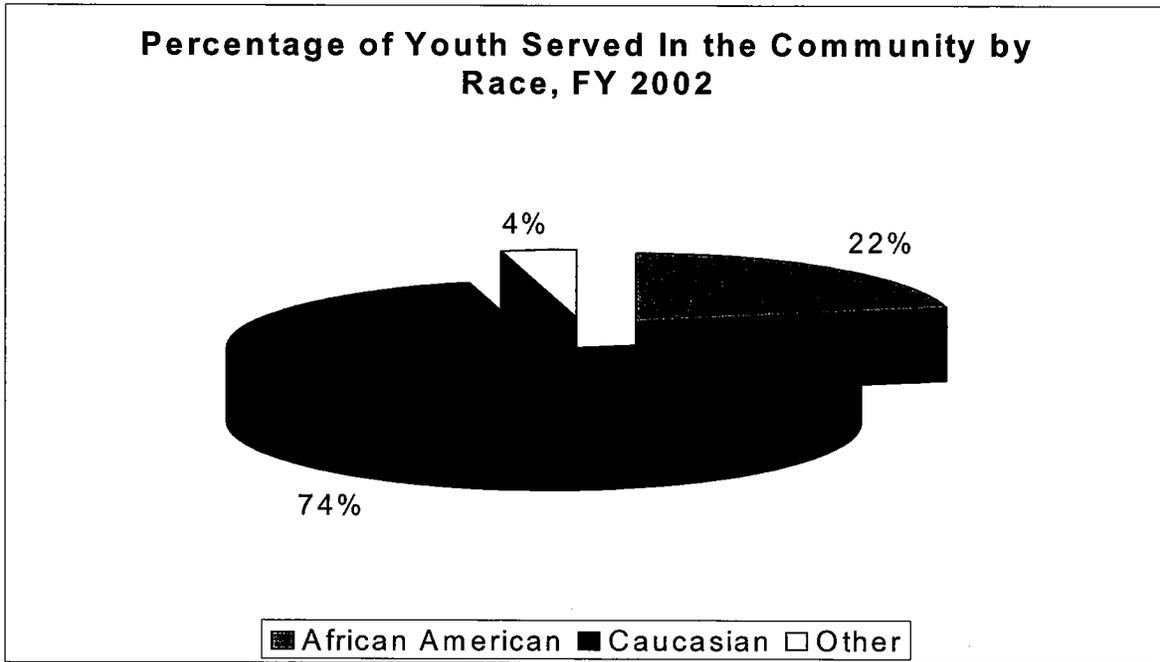
**FIGURE 10.b: Number of Youth Served Out of the Community by Program Type, FY 2002**



SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice

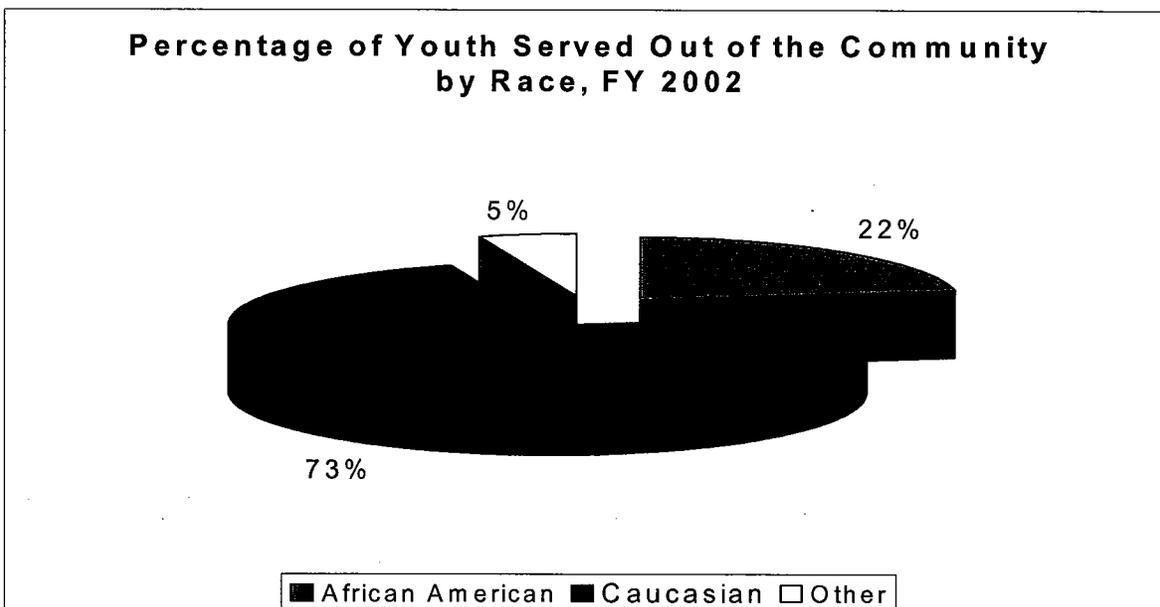


**FIGURE 10.c: Percent of Youth Served in the Community by Race, FY 2002**



SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice

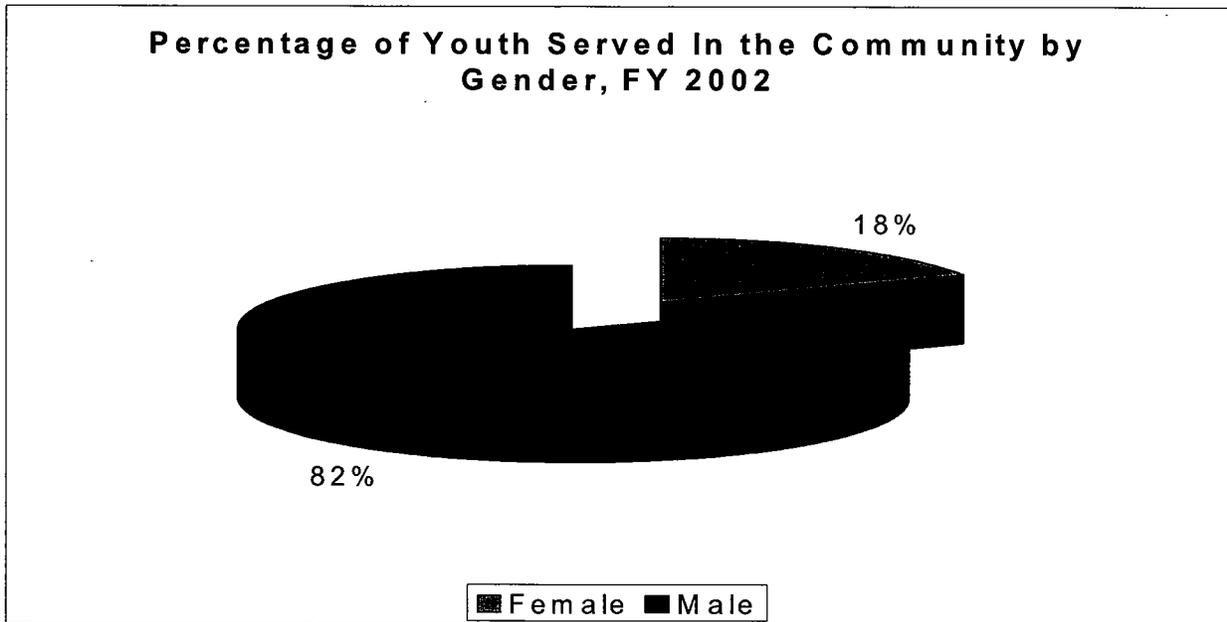
**TABLE 10.d: Percent of Youth Served Out of the Community by Race, FY 2002**



SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice

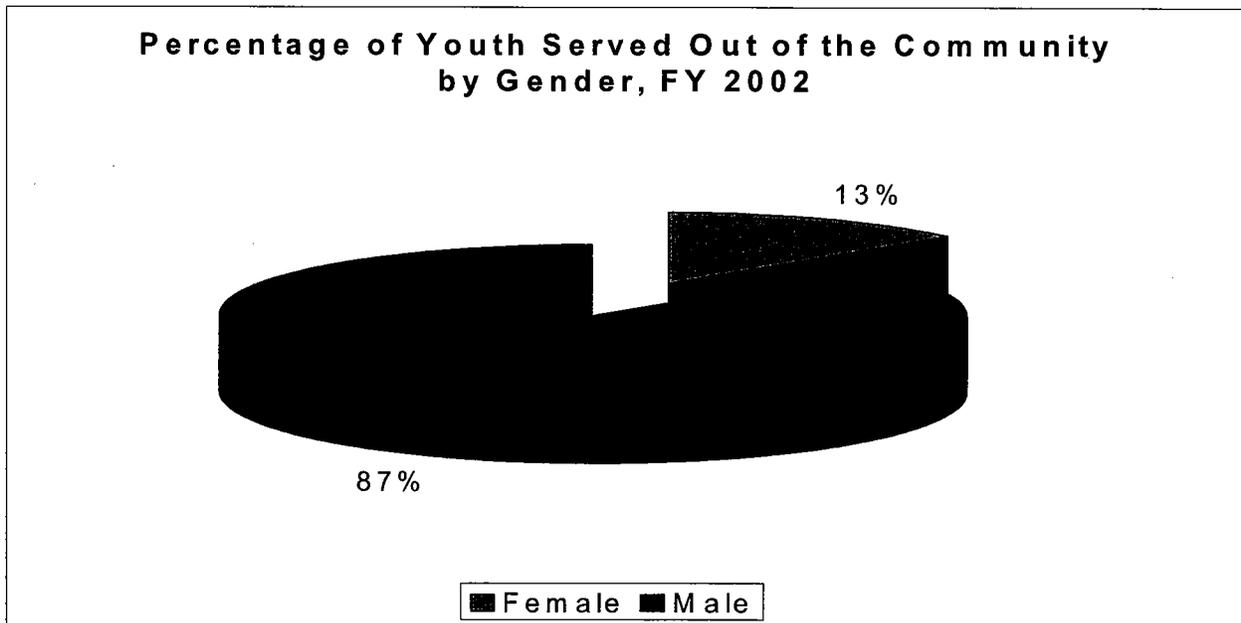


**FIGURE 10.e: Percent of Youth Served in the Community by Gender, FY 2002**

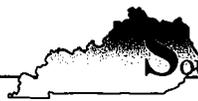


SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice

**FIGURE 10.f: Percent of Youth Served Out of the Community by Gender, FY 2002**



SOURCE: Department of Juvenile Justice



# Section Eleven: **SELECTED CRIME CATEGORIES**

In addition to reviewing criminal justice system data pertaining to Part I offenses, data on selected categories of crime have been included for informational purposes. These categories include drug-related arrests, hate crime, sex offenses, and school safety. Information presented in this section includes Kentucky State Police arrest data; Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report arrest and offense statistics; statewide incidents of hate crime reported to the Kentucky State Police during 1999 and 2000; sex offense conviction and disposition information provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts; and information on sex offense commitments prepared by the Kentucky Department of Corrections.

## **Drug-Related Arrests/Offenses**

- The total number of arrests for drug offenses increased by 26.0% between 1997 and 1999. The largest increase occurred in arrests for offenses involving synthetic narcotics (3159.1%).
- The arrest rate for drug offenses varies significantly across jurisdictions. In 1999 it ranged from 0.6 to 13.2 per 1,000 population.

**TABLE 11.1: Drug Arrests by Type of Substance, 1997-2000**

Arrest Type	1997	1998	1999	2000	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
					Change	Change	Change	Change
					1997 to	1998 to	1999 to	1997 to
					1998*	1999*	2000*	2000*
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	4,169	6,662	6,179	6,962	59.8%	-7.3%	12.7%	67.0%
Marijuana	14,669	15,471	9,712	11,131	5.5%	-37.2%	14.6%	-24.1%
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	3,469	3,370	11,517	14,571	-2.9%	241.8%	26.5%	320.0%
Synthetic Narcotics	22	57	717	1418	159.1%	1157.9%	97.8%	6345.5%
Total	22,329	25,560	28,125	34,082	14.5%	10.0%	21.2%	52.6%

\* Calculated by Criminal Justice Council Staff.

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1997-2000*, Kentucky State Police



**TABLE 11.2: Drug Arrests per 1,000 by County, 1997-2000**

County	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	Number	Population	Rate									
Achir	188	16,466	11.4	186	16,451	11.3	213	16,462	12.9	124	17,244	7.2
Allen	87	16,183	5.4	81	16,567	4.9	74	16,854	4.4	96	17,800	5.4
Anderson	54	18,059	3.0	51	18,501	2.8	98	18,807	5.2	101	19,111	5.3
Ballard	132	8,396	15.7	64	8,489	7.5	92	8,516	10.8	72	8,286	8.7
Baren	228	36,670	6.2	205	36,971	5.5	243	37,355	6.5	258	38,033	6.8
Bath	16	10,361	1.5	45	10,586	4.3	38	10,741	3.5	55	11,085	5.0
Bell	101	29,779	3.4	98	29,155	3.4	229	29,028	7.9	218	30,060	7.3
Bere	532	76,117	7.0	688	79,761	8.0	472	83,356	5.7	766	85,991	8.9
Burton	136	19,327	7.0	165	19,337	8.5	107	19,363	5.5	174	19,360	9.0
Boyd	228	49,759	4.6	197	49,514	4.0	262	48,843	5.4	283	49,752	5.7
Boyle	93	26,943	3.5	83	27,102	3.1	107	27,358	3.9	95	27,697	3.4
Bradford	13	8,348	1.6	17	8,419	2.0	8	8,478	0.9	17	8,279	2.1
Brethitt	53	15,661	3.4	83	15,728	5.3	106	15,771	6.7	91	16,100	5.7
Breckinridge	39	17,307	2.3	55	17,455	3.2	58	17,728	3.3	54	18,648	2.9
Bullitt	205	57,897	3.5	203	59,344	3.4	229	60,955	3.8	304	61,236	5.0
Butler	71	11,780	6.0	116	11,982	9.7	140	12,019	11.6	155	13,010	11.9
Caldwell	61	13,346	4.6	29	13,335	2.2	50	13,366	3.7	93	13,060	7.1
Galloway	116	33,181	3.5	162	33,422	4.8	192	33,293	5.8	257	34,177	7.5
Campbell	732	87,517	8.4	912	87,301	10.4	863	87,203	9.9	932	88,616	10.5
Carlisle	35	5,366	6.5	34	5,337	6.4	22	5,386	4.1	30	5,351	5.6
Carroll	76	9,596	7.9	82	9,624	8.5	77	9,775	7.9	94	10,155	9.3
Carter	110	26,537	4.1	176	26,900	6.5	186	27,106	6.9	288	26,889	10.7
Casey	47	14,529	3.2	53	14,788	3.6	36	14,908	2.4	24	15,447	1.6
Christian	463	73,283	6.3	484	72,436	6.7	615	71,941	8.5	609	72,265	8.4
Clark	153	31,642	4.8	146	31,941	4.6	204	32,457	6.3	224	33,144	6.8
Clay	281	22,547	12.5	185	22,760	8.1	300	22,780	13.2	333	24,556	13.6
Clinton	63	9,270	6.8	88	9,347	9.4	91	9,464	9.6	70	9,634	7.3
Crittenden	24	9,421	2.5	19	9,587	2.0	42	9,556	4.4	66	9,384	7.0
Cumberland	12	6,861	1.7	12	6,848	1.8	20	6,876	2.9	17	7,147	2.4
Davess	376	90,851	4.1	459	90,973	5.0	530	91,179	5.8	715	91,545	7.8
Eckerson	42	11,184	3.8	31	11,347	2.7	22	11,595	1.9	35	11,644	3.0
Elliot	37	6,557	5.6	34	6,593	5.2	33	6,533	5.1	73	6,748	10.8
Estill	69	15,421	4.5	52	15,581	3.3	101	15,506	6.5	92	15,307	6.0
Fayette	1,467	239,568	6.1	1,635	241,697	6.8	1,665	243,785	6.8	1,584	260,512	6.1
Fleming	28	13,202	2.1	28	13,478	2.1	34	13,605	2.5	35	13,792	2.5
Floyd	80	43,341	1.8	95	43,324	2.2	154	43,266	3.6	170	42,441	4.0
Franklin	370	46,251	8.0	311	46,501	6.7	261	46,588	5.6	376	47,687	7.9
Fulton	70	7,621	9.2	70	7,548	9.3	84	7,451	11.3	187	7,752	24.1
Gallatin	36	6,787	5.3	41	7,182	5.7	70	7,437	9.4	79	7,870	10.0
Garard	30	13,604	2.2	56	13,920	4.0	164	14,333	11.4	139	14,792	9.4
Garr	97	19,800	4.9	130	20,314	6.4	116	20,805	5.6	168	22,384	7.5

Chart continues >



**TABLE 11.2: Drug Arrests per 1,000 by County, 1997-2000 (continued)**

County	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	Number	Population	Rate									
Graves	104	35,643	2.9	116	35,966	3.2	190	36,254	5.2	470	37,028	12.7
Grayson	66	23,273	2.8	105	23,736	4.4	98	23,828	4.1	102	24,053	4.2
Green	12	10,557	1.1	16	10,565	1.5	33	10,595	3.1	33	11,518	2.9
Greenup	140	37,109	3.8	209	36,970	5.7	238	36,732	6.5	326	36,891	8.8
Hancock	9	8,867	1.0	26	8,963	2.9	53	8,977	5.9	71	8,392	8.5
Hardin	515	89,857	5.7	483	90,576	5.3	465	91,567	5.1	556	94,174	5.9
Harlan	185	35,274	5.2	204	34,820	5.9	227	34,273	6.6	275	33,202	8.3
Harrison	236	17,253	13.7	52	17,542	3.0	49	17,666	2.8	74	17,983	4.1
Hart	48	16,519	2.9	40	16,723	2.4	66	16,864	3.9	79	17,445	4.5
Henderson	303	44,459	6.8	314	44,482	7.1	423	44,410	9.5	666	44,829	14.9
Henry	63	14,700	4.3	51	14,774	3.5	61	15,023	4.1	106	15,060	7.0
Hickman	35	5,235	6.7	19	5,197	3.7	25	5,146	4.9	62	5,262	11.8
Hopkins	299	46,210	6.5	260	46,380	5.6	302	46,155	6.5	424	46,519	9.1
Jackson	46	12,837	3.6	40	12,931	3.1	75	13,040	5.8	49	13,495	3.6
Jefferson	5,983	671,337	8.9	8,191	671,595	12.2	8,264	672,900	12.3	10,346	693,604	14.9
Jessamine	79	36,071	2.2	100	36,577	2.7	165	37,300	4.4	239	39,041	6.1
Johnson	141	24,029	5.9	73	23,986	3.0	109	23,999	4.5	104	23,445	4.4
Kenton	805	146,143	5.5	1,027	146,731	7.0	1,165	147,221	7.9	1,447	151,464	9.6
Knott	73	17,998	4.1	50	17,948	2.8	63	17,931	3.5	68	17,649	3.9
Knox	141	31,482	4.5	173	31,890	5.4	161	31,976	5.0	131	31,795	4.1
Lane	29	12,883	2.3	35	13,067	2.7	65	13,150	4.9	53	13,373	4.0
Laurel	353	50,103	7.0	345	50,847	6.8	299	52,015	5.7	347	52,715	6.6
Lawrence	62	15,455	4.0	70	15,606	4.5	60	15,800	3.8	67	15,569	4.3
Lee	37	7,977	4.6	19	8,029	2.4	19	7,994	2.4	50	7,916	6.3
Feslie	69	13,479	5.1	22	13,589	1.6	56	13,558	4.1	97	12,401	7.8
Letcher	74	26,514	2.8	62	26,237	2.4	103	26,069	4.0	180	25,277	7.1
Lewis	65	13,534	4.8	62	13,513	4.6	55	13,471	4.1	76	14,092	5.4
Lincoln	59	22,073	2.7	43	22,403	1.9	89	22,540	3.9	62	23,361	2.7
Livingston	84	9,371	9.0	73	9,440	7.7	74	9,481	7.8	103	9,804	10.5
Logan	92	26,113	3.5	151	26,195	5.8	223	26,276	8.5	222	26,573	8.4
Lyon	53	7,982	6.6	52	8,009	6.5	27	8,060	3.3	54	8,080	6.7
McCracken	370	64,720	5.7	351	64,405	5.4	470	64,407	7.3	580	65,514	8.9
McCreary	74	16,594	4.5	101	16,634	6.1	106	16,754	6.3	114	17,080	6.7
McLean	17	9,752	1.7	23	9,841	2.3	63	9,897	6.4	114	9,938	11.5
Madison	326	65,471	5.0	292	66,454	4.4	449	67,690	6.6	501	70,872	7.1
Magoffin	23	13,908	1.7	55	13,846	4.0	52	14,036	3.7	48	13,332	3.6
Manion	38	17,002	2.2	76	17,088	4.5	162	17,120	9.5	83	18,212	4.6
Marshall	91	29,877	3.0	116	30,174	3.8	132	30,250	4.4	159	30,125	5.3
Martin	17	12,224	1.4	27	12,083	2.2	38	11,901	3.2	53	12,578	4.2
Mason	119	16,954	7.0	109	16,913	6.4	151	16,825	9.0	137	16,800	8.2
Meade	100	28,201	3.5	74	28,732	2.6	101	29,195	3.5	106	26,349	4.0
Menifee	15	5,634	2.7	31	5,774	5.4	34	5,865	5.8	64	6,556	9.8
Mercer	62	20,416	3.0	56	20,664	2.7	39	20,809	1.9	71	20,817	3.4
Metcalf	23	9,500	2.4	17	9,573	1.8	28	9,596	2.9	40	10,037	4.0

Chart continues >



**TABLE 11.2: Drug Arrests per 1,000 by County, 1997-2000 (continued)**

County	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	Number	Population	Rate									
Mitchell	124	11,283	11.0	66	11,143	5.9	107	11,157	9.6	74	11,756	6.3
Mortgony	89	20,747	4.3	68	21,006	3.2	64	21,636	3.0	112	22,554	5.0
Morgan	40	13,499	3.0	82	13,575	6.0	46	13,660	3.4	44	13,948	3.2
Middleburg	82	31,957	2.6	159	32,060	5.0	272	31,968	8.5	317	31,839	10.0
Nelson	158	35,171	4.5	196	35,929	5.5	149	36,971	4.0	195	37,477	5.2
Nicholas	31	7,000	4.4	31	7,007	4.4	39	7,126	5.5	58	6,813	8.5
Ohio	45	21,956	2.0	118	22,013	5.4	86	22,128	3.9	134	22,916	5.8
Oddam	118	43,256	2.7	119	44,436	2.7	92	45,821	2.0	141	46,178	3.1
Owen	20	10,078	2.0	53	10,350	5.1	28	10,418	2.7	28	10,547	2.7
Owsley	54	5,355	10.1	61	5,398	11.3	38	5,375	7.1	46	4,858	9.5
Pardon	38	13,850	2.7	36	13,735	2.6	34	13,959	2.4	66	14,330	4.6
Perry	264	31,134	8.5	216	30,995	7.0	160	30,805	5.2	186	29,390	6.3
Pike	249	72,494	3.4	227	72,000	3.2	264	71,526	3.7	286	68,736	4.2
Powell	84	12,692	6.6	169	12,913	13.1	163	13,264	12.3	168	13,237	12.7
Polk	186	55,782	3.3	182	56,313	3.2	201	57,110	3.5	397	56,217	7.1
Roberts	3	2,188	1.4	5	2,206	2.3	3	2,265	1.3	3	2,266	1.3
Rockcastle	124	15,705	7.9	118	15,923	7.4	154	15,974	9.6	129	16,582	7.8
Rowan	192	21,925	8.8	175	22,118	7.9	191	22,168	8.6	159	22,094	7.2
Russell	112	16,326	6.9	111	16,182	6.9	156	16,182	9.6	75	16,315	4.6
Scott	167	29,472	5.7	237	30,782	7.7	225	32,249	7.0	286	33,061	8.7
Seely	123	28,823	4.3	140	29,640	4.7	221	30,552	7.2	249	33,337	7.5
Simpson	180	16,117	11.2	138	16,467	8.4	215	16,587	13.0	226	16,405	13.8
Spencer	33	9,163	3.6	26	9,665	2.7	23	10,441	2.2	33	11,766	2.8
Taylor	117	22,867	5.1	130	22,981	5.7	125	22,942	5.4	193	22,927	8.4
Todd	38	11,198	3.4	69	11,263	6.1	127	11,289	11.2	104	11,971	8.7
Tigg	35	12,142	2.9	44	12,409	3.5	48	12,593	3.8	86	12,597	6.8
Tipton	3	7,300	0.4	7	7,685	0.9	5	7,926	0.6	21	8,125	2.6
Union	54	16,537	3.3	70	16,546	4.2	98	16,499	5.9	168	15,637	10.7
Warrick	632	86,522	7.3	603	87,310	6.9	731	87,683	8.3	798	92,522	8.6
Washington	16	10,820	1.5	28	10,892	2.6	33	11,047	3.0	102	10,916	9.3
Wayne	68	18,772	3.6	35	19,056	1.8	57	19,190	3.0	86	19,923	4.3
Webster	30	13,536	2.2	29	13,537	2.1	87	13,400	6.5	135	14,120	9.6
Whitley	99	35,598	2.8	172	35,827	4.8	165	36,130	4.6	186	35,865	5.2
Wolfe	32	7,286	4.4	69	7,383	9.3	70	7,507	9.3	114	7,065	16.1
Woodford	103	22,319	4.6	149	22,731	6.6	113	22,773	5.0	115	23,238	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>390,816</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>393,310</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>390,825</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>404,179</b>	<b>8.4</b>

SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1997-2000*, Kentucky State Police, and 1999 County Population Estimates, Kentucky Population Research, University of Louisville

## **Hate Crime Statistics**

It is important to note that official hate crime statistics may substantially underestimate the number of hate crimes that occur. Many victims may be hesitant to report such events to police. In addition, reporting practices by law enforcement may vary across jurisdictions. The following tables provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence and characteristics of hate crimes in the Commonwealth as reported by law enforcement.

- In 1998, 1999, and 2000 race was the most common motivation for hate crime, with African Americans being the most frequently targeted group. In 1998 and 2000, the sexual orientation of the victim was the second most common motivation. However, in 1999, religion was the second most common motivation.
- There appear to have been significantly more hate crimes motivated by religion in 1999, than in 1998 and 2000.
- Hate crimes appear to be most likely to occur in three types of locations: streets, parking areas, and the homes of the victim in 1998 and 1999. In 2000, hate crimes appear to be most likely to occur in four types of locations: streets, homes of victims, restaurants, and schools/colleges.
- Intimidation was the most common offense reported from 1998 to 2000. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism is the second most common offense.

**TABLE 11.3: Bias Motivation for Hate Crimes, 2000-2002**

Targeted Group	2000	Percent of Sub-Group	Percent of Total	2001	Percent of Sub-Group	Percent of Total	2002	Percent of Sub-Group	Percent of Total	Change 2000 to 2001*	Change 2001 to 2002*	Change 2000 to 2002*
Motivated by Race	54	100%	76%	52	100%	65%	46	100%	64%	-2	-6	-8
Whites	10	19%	14%	7	13%	9%	5	11%	7%	-3	-2	-5
African Americans	44	81%	62%	40	77%	50%	34	74%	47%	-4	-6	-10
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0	0
Asians, Pacific Islanders	0	0%	0%	3	6%	4%	1	2%	1%	3	-2	1
Multi-Racial Group	0	0%	0%	2	4%	3%	6	13%	8%	2	4	6
Motivated by Ethnicity	6	100%	8%	10	100%	13%	10	100%	14%	4	0	4
Hispanics	3	50%	4%	1	10%	1%	8	80%	11%	-2	7	5
Arabs	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0	0
Other Ethnic/National Origin	3	50%	4%	9	90%	11%	2	20%	3%	6	-7	-1
Motivated by Sexual Orientation	9	100%	13%	9	100%	11%	14	100%	19%	0	5	5
Male Homosexuals	8	89%	11%	7	78%	9%	10	71%	14%	-1	3	2
Female Homosexuals	1	11%	1%	1	11%	1%	2	14%	3%	0	1	1
Homosexuals (Male & Female)	0	0%	0%	1	11%	1%	2	14%	3%	1	1	2
Heterosexuals	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0	0
Bisexuals	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0	0
Motivated by Religion	2	100%	3%	9	100%	11%	1	100%	1%	7	-8	-1
Jewish	1	50%	1%	1	11%	1%	0	0%	0%	0	-1	-1
Catholics	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0	0
Protestants	0	0%	0%	1	11%	1%	0	0%	0%	1	-1	0
Muslims	0	0%	0%	6	67%	8%	1	100%	1%	6	-5	1
Other Religions	1	50%	1%	1	11%	1%	0	0%	0%	0	-1	-1
<b>Total Number of Hate Crimes</b>	<b>71</b>			<b>80</b>			<b>72</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Percent changes were computed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.  
 SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1998-1999*, Kentucky State Police was used for the 1998 and 1999 data. The 2000 data was computed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff using the Kentucky State Police 2000 Hate Crime Incident Reports

**TABLE 11.4: Location of Hate Crime Incidents, 2000-2002**

Location	2000	Percent of Total	2001	Percent of Total	2002	Percent of Total	Change 2000 to 2001*	Change 2001 to 2002*	Change 1998 to 2000*
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	1	1
Bank/Savings and Loan	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	1	1
Bar/Nightclub	1	1%	0	0%	4	1%	-1	4	3
Church/Synagogue/Temple	1	1%	4	5%	1	1%	3	-3	0
Commercial/Office Building	1	1%	0	0%	2	1%	-1	2	1
Construction Site	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0
Convenience Store	2	3%	3	4%	1	1%	1	-2	-1
Department/Discount Store	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	-1	0
Drug Store/Dr. Office/Hospital	1	1%	3	4%	0	0%	2	-3	-1
Field/Woods	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	-1	0	-1
Government/Public Building	1	1%	3	4%	1	1%	2	-2	0
Grocery/Super market	0	0%	2	3%	0	0%	2	-2	0
Highway/Road/Alley/Street	15	21%	12	15%	11	15%	-3	-1	-4
Hotel/Motel	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0
Jail/Prison	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	1	1
Lake/Waterway	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0
Liquor Store	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	-1	-1
Parking Lot/Garages	2	3%	4	5%	8	11%	2	4	6
Rental Storage Facility	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	1	0	1
Residence/Home	25	35%	30	38%	27	38%	5	-3	2
Restaurant	7	10%	2	3%	3	4%	-5	1	-4
School/College	8	11%	11	14%	6	8%	3	-5	-2
Service/Gas Station	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	1	1
Specialty Store	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	-1	0
Other Unknown	4	6%	2	3%	3	4%	-2	1	-1
Not Applicable	1	0%	0	0%	0	1%	-1	0	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Computed by Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff.

SOURCE: Crime in Kentucky, 2000, Kentucky State Police was used for the 2000 data. The 2001-2002 data was computed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff using the Kentucky State Police Hate Crime Incident Reports.

**TABLE 11.5: Hate Crime Offense Description, 1998-2002**

Offense	2000	2001	2002	Change from 2000 to 2001*	Change from 2001 to 2002*	Change from 2000 to 2002*
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	0	1	-1	0
Aggravated Assault	14	9	12	-5	3	-2
Burglary	0	2	1	2	-1	1
Larceny/Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2	1	3	-1	2	1
Simple Assault	9	10	6	1	-4	-3
Intimidation	26	39	28	13	-11	2
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	20	18	22	-2	4	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>1</b>

SOURCE: Crime in Kentucky, 2000, Kentucky State Police was used for the 2000 data. The 2001-2002 data was computed by the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Staff using the Kentucky State Police Hate Crime Incident Reports.



## Sexual Offenses

- The number of forcible rape incidents reported to the police decreased from 1,307 in 1996 to 1,148 in 1999.
- From 1996 to 1999, the rate of rape in Kentucky was slightly lower than the national average and fell in the middle of the list of surrounding states.
- The number of sexual abuse cases and convictions decreased slightly from 1998 to 2001.
- The number of rape cases decreased from 1998 to 2001. However, the number of rape convictions increased from 1998 to 2001.
- Commitments to Department of Corrections for sexual abuse offenders has consistently decreased since 1996.
- Commitments to Department of Corrections for rape cases decreased from 1996 to 2000. This includes Rape I, Rape II, and Rape III.

**TABLE 11.6: Comparison of Forcible Rape Rates per 100,000 Population between Kentucky and Surrounding States, 1996-2000**

State		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Percent Change 1996 to 2000*	Percent Change 1999 to 2000*
Kentucky*	Number	1,307	1,191	1,107	1,148	1,009	-23%	-12%
	Rate*	33.7	30.5	28.2	29	25	-26%	-14%
Illinois**	Number	4,548	4,415	4,095	4,144	4,090	-10%	-1%
	Rate*	38.4	37.1	34.0	34.2	32.9	-14%	-4%
Indiana	Number	1,992	1,928	1,952	1,607	1,759	-12%	9%
	Rate*	34.1	32.9	33.1	27	28.9	-15%	7%
Missouri	Number	1,566	1,525	1,463	1,439	1,351	-14%	-6%
	Rate*	29.2	28.2	26.9	26.3	24.1	-17%	-8%
Ohio	Number	4,617	4,566	4,543	4,129	4,271	-7%	3%
	Rate*	41.3	40.8	40.5	36.7	37.6	-9%	2%
Tennessee	Number	2,475	3,056	2,485	2,415	2,186	-12%	-9%
	Rate*	46.5	56.9	45.8	44	38.4	-17%	-13%
Virginia	Number	1,783	1,819	1,810	1,720	1,616	-9%	-6%
	Rate*	26.7	27.0	26.7	25	23	-14%	-8%
West Virginia	Number	358	355	339	337	331	-8%	-2%
	Rate*	19.6	19.5	18.7	18.6	18.3	-7%	-2%
United States	Number	96,250	96,153	93,103	89,110	90,186	-6%	1%
	Rate*	36.3	35.9	34.4	32.7	32	-12%	-2%

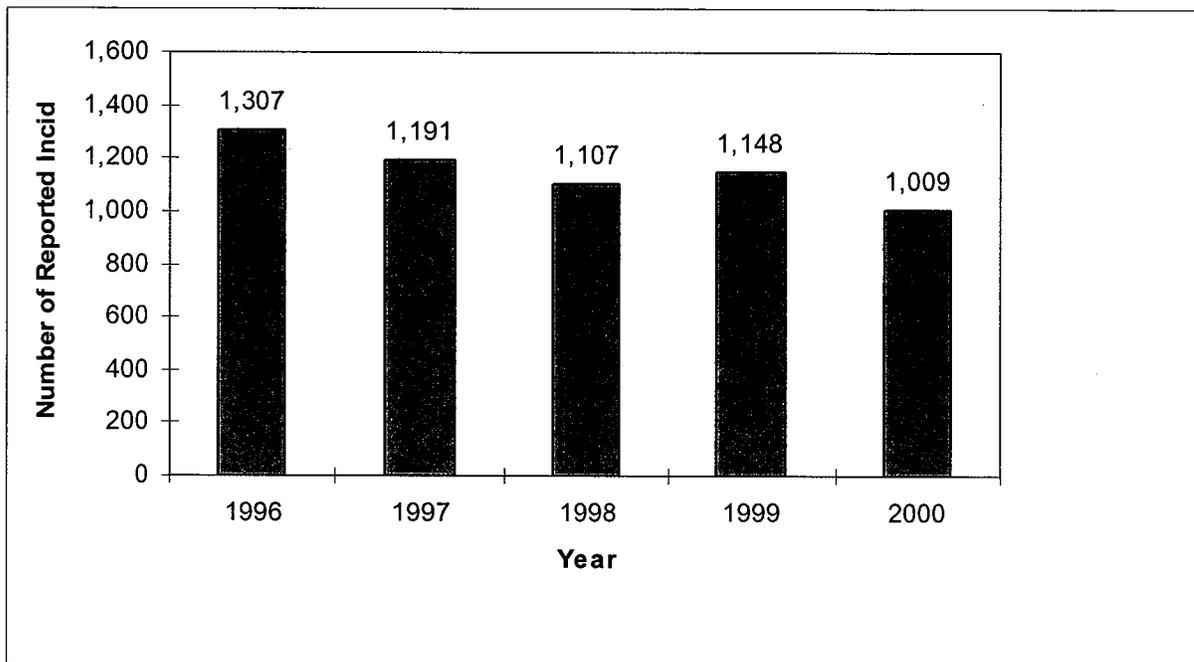
\* Data for Kentucky is from *Crime in Kentucky, 1996-2000*, Kentucky State Police.

\*\*Values for Illinois are estimates. Data for this time period are not available.

SOURCE: Crime in the United States, 1996-2000

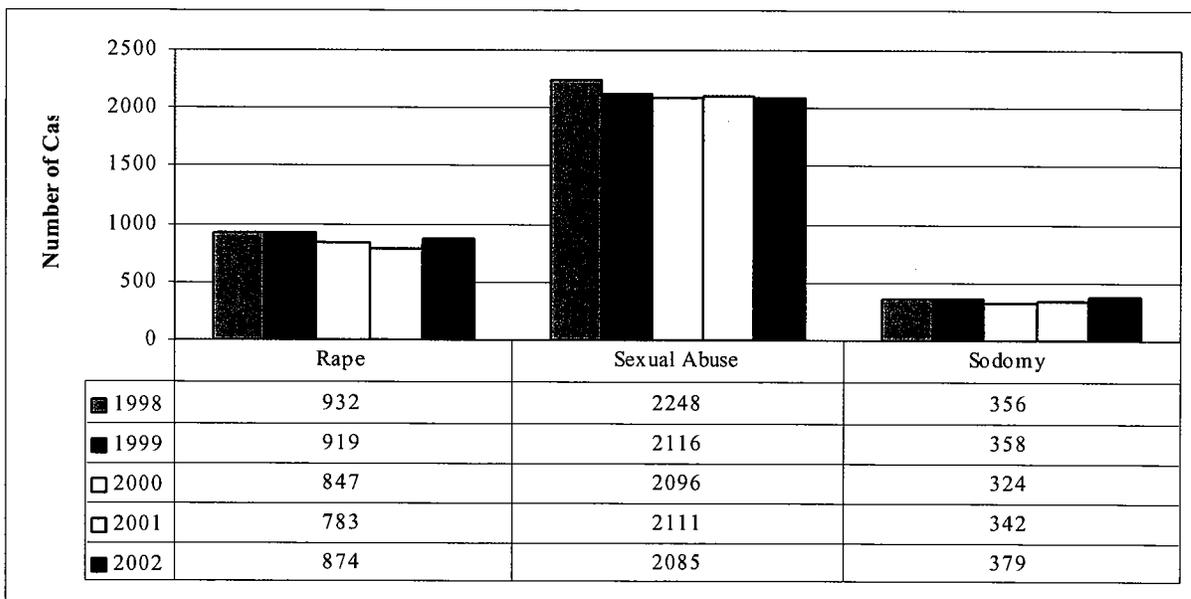


**FIGURE 11.a: Forcible Rape, 1996-2000**



SOURCE: *Crime in Kentucky, 1996-2000*, Kentucky State Police

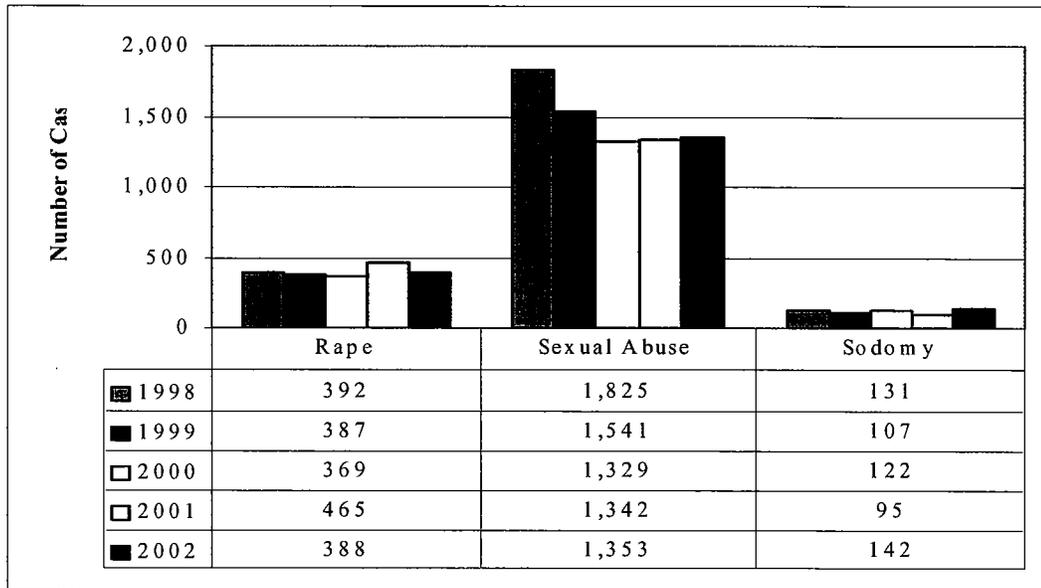
**Figure 11.b: Sex Offense Cases, Fiscal Year 1998-2002**



Note: Figures above represent a true, distinct count. Cases may include multiple charges.

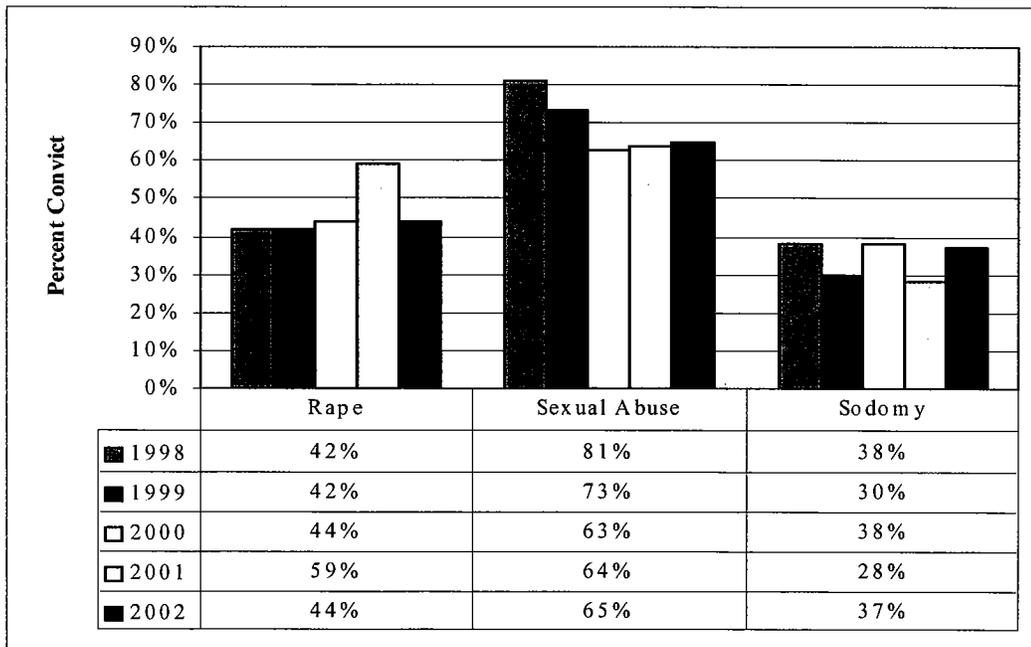
SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**Figure 11.c: Sex Offense Convictions, Fiscal Year 1998-2002**



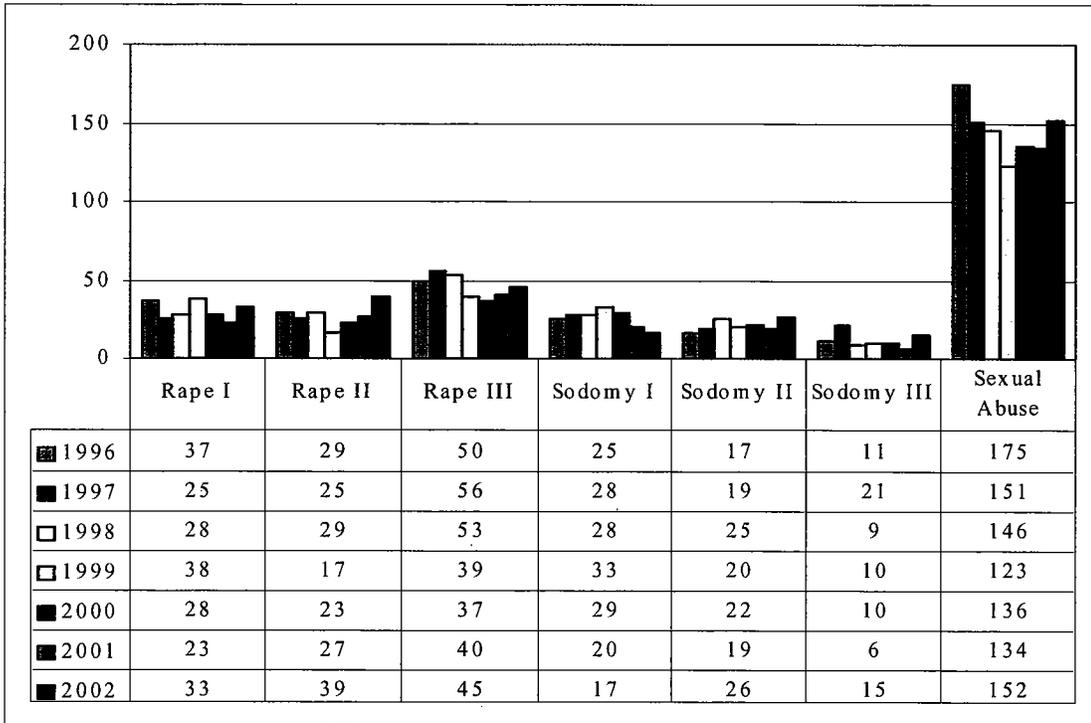
SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**Figure 11.d: Percentage of Sex Offense Cases Resulting in Conviction, Fiscal Years 1998-2002**

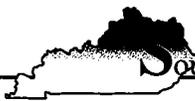


SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts

**FIGURE 11.e: Sex Offenders: DOC Commitments by Crime, 1996-2002**



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

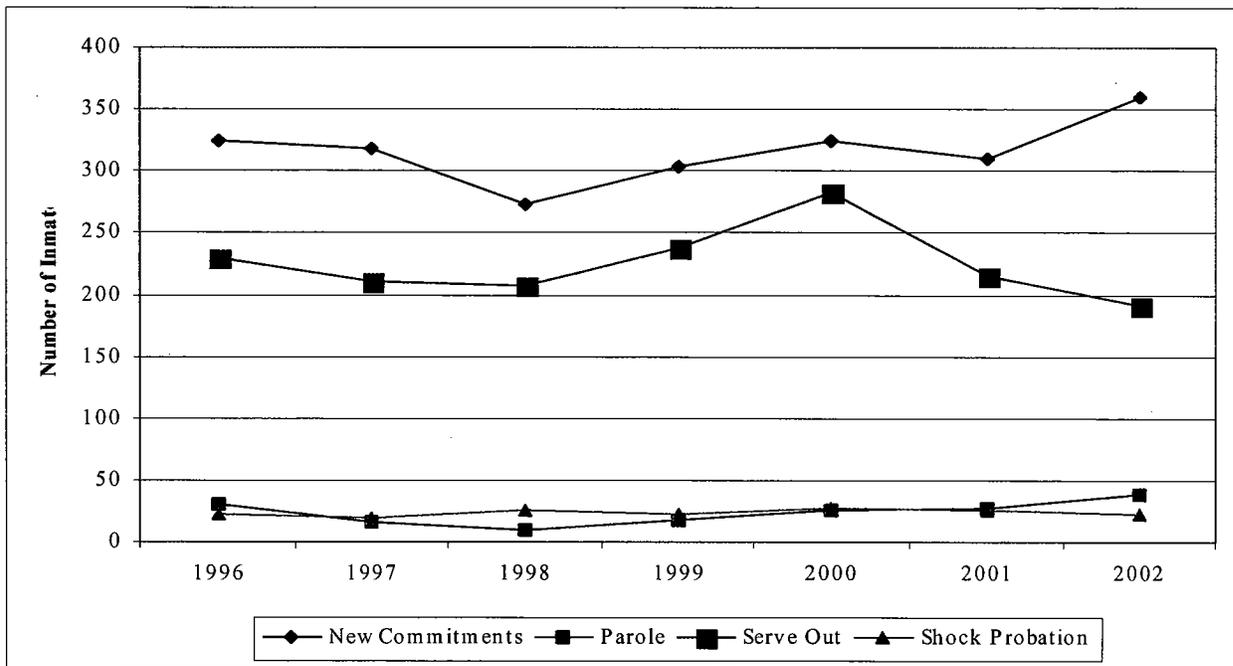


**Table 11.7: Sex Offenders: Commitments and Releases, 1996-2002**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
New Commitments	325	318	273	303	325	310	360
Parole	30	16	10	17	26	28	38
Serve Out	229	210	207	238	282	215	191
Shock Probation	22	19	25	23	28	26	23

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

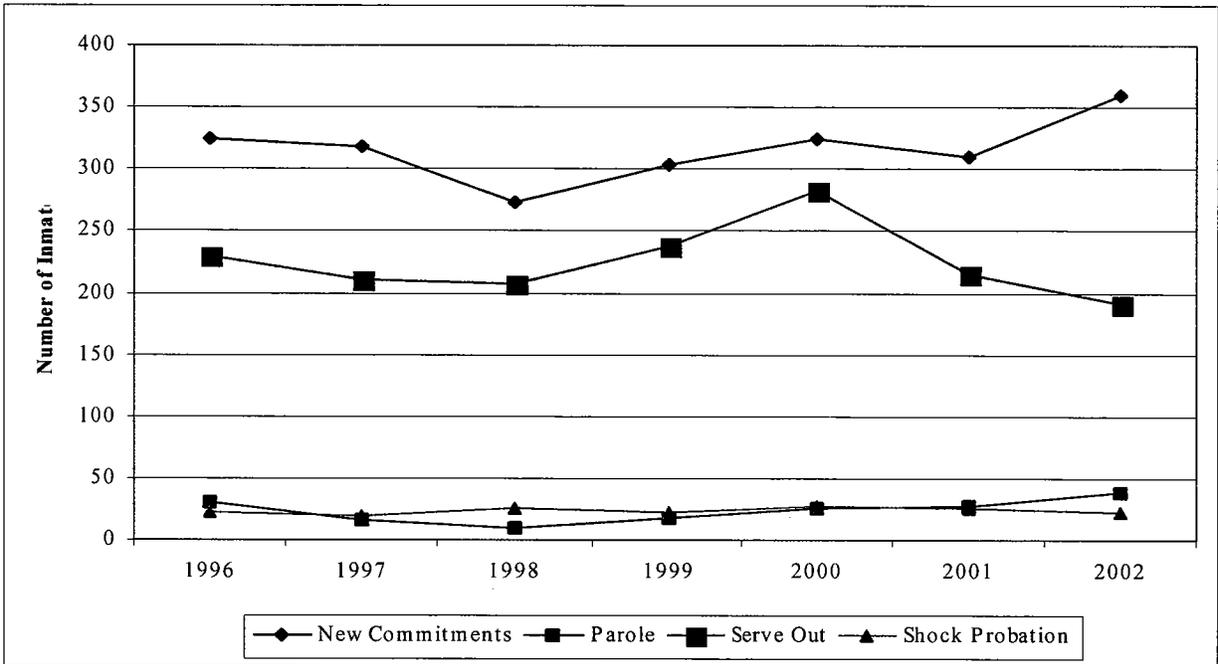
**Figure 11.f: Sex Offenders: Commitments and Releases, 1996-2002**



SOURCE: Department of Corrections



**FIGURE 11.g: Total Sentence for Sex Offenders, 1996-2002**



SOURCE: Department of Corrections

## **School Safety**

The Center for School Safety is a collaborative partnership involving Eastern Kentucky University, the University of Kentucky, Murray State University and the Kentucky School Boards Association. The Center is based at Eastern Kentucky University and serves as the central point for data analysis, research and dissemination of information about successful school safety programs, research results and new programs. In 1999, the Center undertook the Safe Schools Data Project, and released three reports providing statistical information on this issue. In December 2000, the Center released a report providing a summary of statewide regional data for the 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 school years. The following is a summary of the findings as they pertain to law violations and legal consequences in Kentucky schools:

- Comparison between school years 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 appears to demonstrate large overall decreases in school-reported Part I and Part II law violations. Some of these decreases, such as simple assault and disorderly conduct, may be anomalies or artifacts of data reporting.
- Despite the general decline in Part I and II law violations, there appear to be a small number of areas which are resistant to change or increasing. These include violations associated with alcohol use, buying or receiving stolen property, sex offenses (not including rape or prostitution), and possession of non-firearm weapons. These may be areas for further effort, especially if they can be localized.
- For variables where there are dramatic differences over time, interpretation may be enhanced by reference to another year of data, in order to obtain a more stable baseline.
- When the four most frequently occurring Part I and Part II law violations are examined from a regional perspective, little consistency is seen in terms of urban-suburban-rural location. While Jefferson County has high rates in three areas, it does not in a fourth, and there is considerable regional variability across the categories measured. Presumably, other factors such as demographics, culture, values, legal system, and service availability account for these differences. Further exploration of these data on a county-wide basis may facilitate further description and analysis.
- It is difficult to accurately interpret data on the legal consequences of Part I and Part II violations, since school officials may not be privy to subsequent events within the legal system. However, data on the percent of incidents that are reported to law enforcement by school officials raise concern about compliance with reporting mandates.
- In addition to legal consequences for Part I and II violations, schools administer discipline for the same incidents, ranging from suspension or alternative placement to expulsion (with or without educational services). These data show dramatic declines in the number of school-reported suspensions, expulsions, and alternative placements.
- While incidents involving handguns have dropped significantly, incidents involving "other firearms" have increased (although they remain rare). Rifle/shotgun incidents and all other weapon incidents have remained stable. Given the potential for destructive consequences, such incidents remain a concern and target for intervention. The overall number of expulsions for possession of a weapon at school has dropped from 37 to 12.



**TABLE 11.8: Reported Law Violations During 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 School Year**

	2000-2001	2001-2002
<b>Part I Offenses</b>		
Arson	92	121
Aggravated Assault	119	313
Burglary	44	125
Homicide	0	0
Rape	0	0
Larceny/Theft	573	460
Auto Theft	9	4
Robbery	36	41
<b>High Frequency Part II Offenses</b>		
Assault (Simple)	1925	1461
Curfew & Loitering	15	73
Disorderly Conduct	537	796
Drug Abuse	2987	3052
Drunkenness	167	168
Liquor	260	207
Stolen Property	183	234
Vandalism	297	323
Weapons--All Others	421	287
All Other High Frequency Part II Offenses	406	563
<b>Low Frequency Part II Offenses</b>		
DUI	1	11
Embezzlement	1	2
Forgery & Counterfeiting	52	35
Fraud	5	4
Gambling	14	25
Offenses Against Families/Children	3	5
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0	5
Runaway	15	13
Sex Offenses (Not Rape & Prostitution)	63	163
Weapons--Handguns	18	21
Weapons--Rifle/Shotgun	1	6
Weapons--Other Firearms	0	24

SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project--Statewide and Regional Data Summary



**TABLE 11.9: Offense Rates per 1,000 Students by Region and Offense, 1999-2000 School Year**

	Region							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aggravated Assault	0.37	0.04	0.44	0.11	0.87	0.11	0.17	0.14
Drug Violations	23	21	42	27	4	3.4	3.5	4.3
Larceny/Theft	0.83	0.55	0.92	0.99	1.65	0.59	0.88	0.37
Assault (Simple)	26	1.4	49	26	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.2

Note: Service Center Regions are comprised of the following counties.

Region 1: Fulton, Hickman, Carlisle, Ballard, McCracken, Graves, Calloway, Marshall, Livingston, Lyon, Trigg, Caldwell, Crittenden, Union, Henderson, Webster, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, and Christian.

Region 2: Todd, Logan, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Cumberland, Butler, Warren, Barren, Metcalfe, Green, Larue, Hardin, Meade, Breckinridge, Hancock, Davless, McLean, Ohio, Grayson, Hart, and Edmonson.

Region 3 is Jefferson County.

Region 4: Bullitt, Spencer, Shelby, Oldham, Henry, Trimble, Carroll, Owen, Gallatin, Grant, Pendleton, Boone, Kenton, and Campbell.

Region 5: Nelson, Washington, Marion, Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Nicholas, Clark, Bourbon, Montgomery, and Powell.

Region 6: Clinton, Wayne, McCreary, Whitley, Bell, Harlan, Knox, Clay, Laurel, Pulaski, Russell, Adair, Taylor, Casey, Lincoln, Garrard, Rockcastle, Madison, Estill, and Jackson.

Region 7: Bracken, Robertson, Mason, Lewis, Fleming, Bath, Menifee, Rowan, Morgan, Elliott, Johnson, Lawrence, Martin, Carter, Greenup, and Boyd.

Region 8: Owsley, Wolfe, Lee, Breathitt, Magoffin, Floyd, Pike, Knott, Letcher, Perry, and Leslie.

SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project—Statewide and Regional Data Summary

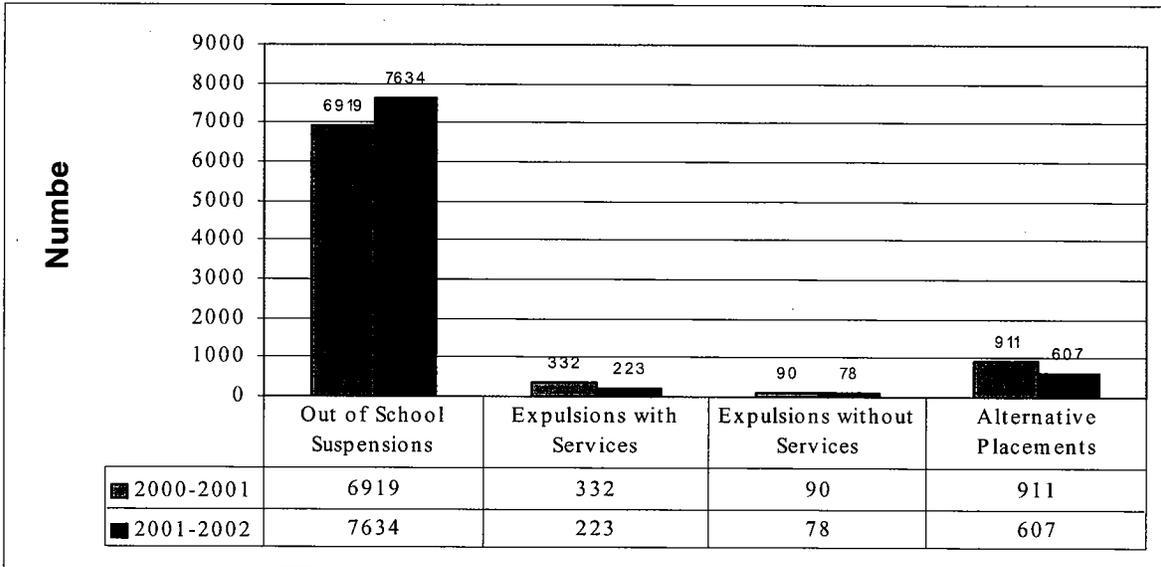
**TABLE 11.10: Reported Legal Consequences of Part I and Part II Violations During 1999-2000 School Year**

	Legal Action			
	Call Police	Arrest	Charges Filed	Civil Damages
Arson	43.3%	26.7%	32.2%	2.2%
Aggravated Assault	54.1%	18.6%	22.4%	5.5%
Burglary	78.1%	28.1%	29.7%	9.4%
Rape	23.8%	3.8%	20.0%	0.0%
Larceny/Theft	19.7%	3.2%	6.3%	0.5%
Auto Theft	81.8%	63.6%	45.5%	9.1%
Robbery	34.6%	7.7%	19.2%	3.8%

SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project—Statewide and Regional Data Summary

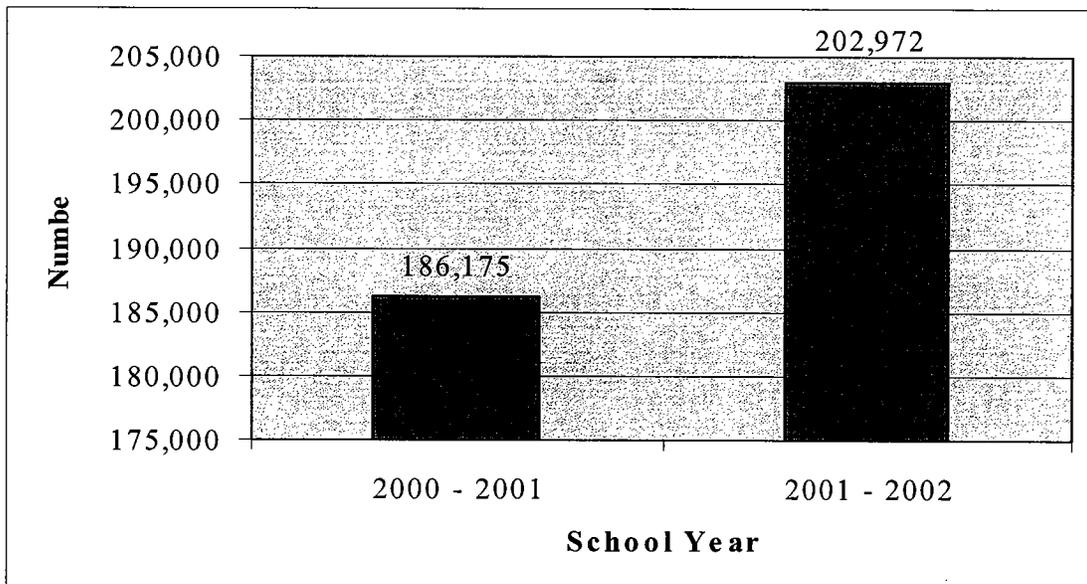


**Figure 11.h: Comparison of Reported Part I Disciplinary Actions Between 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 School Years**



SOURCE: Kentucky 2002: Safe Schools Data Project - Statewide and Regional Data Summary

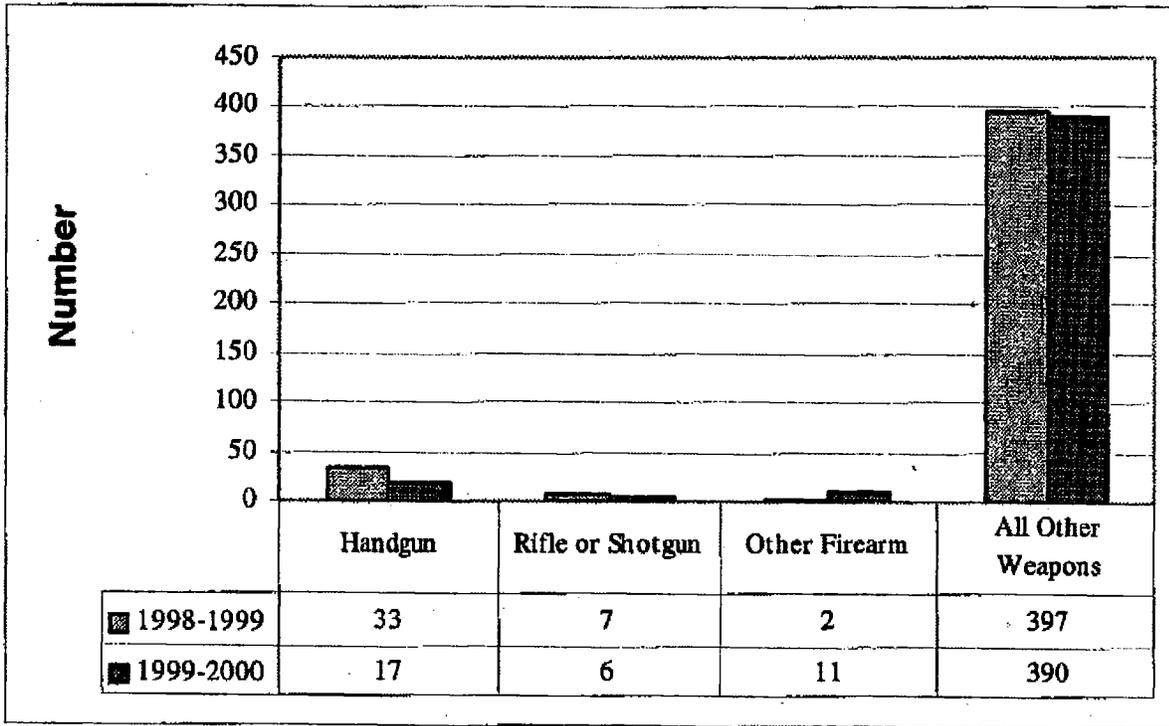
**Figure 11.i: Comparison of Reported Part II Disciplinary Actions Between 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 School Years**



SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project - Statewide and Regional Data Summary



**Figure 11.j: School Incidents Involving Firearms During 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 School Years**



SOURCE: Kentucky 2000: Safe Schools Data Project - Statewide and Regional Data Summary



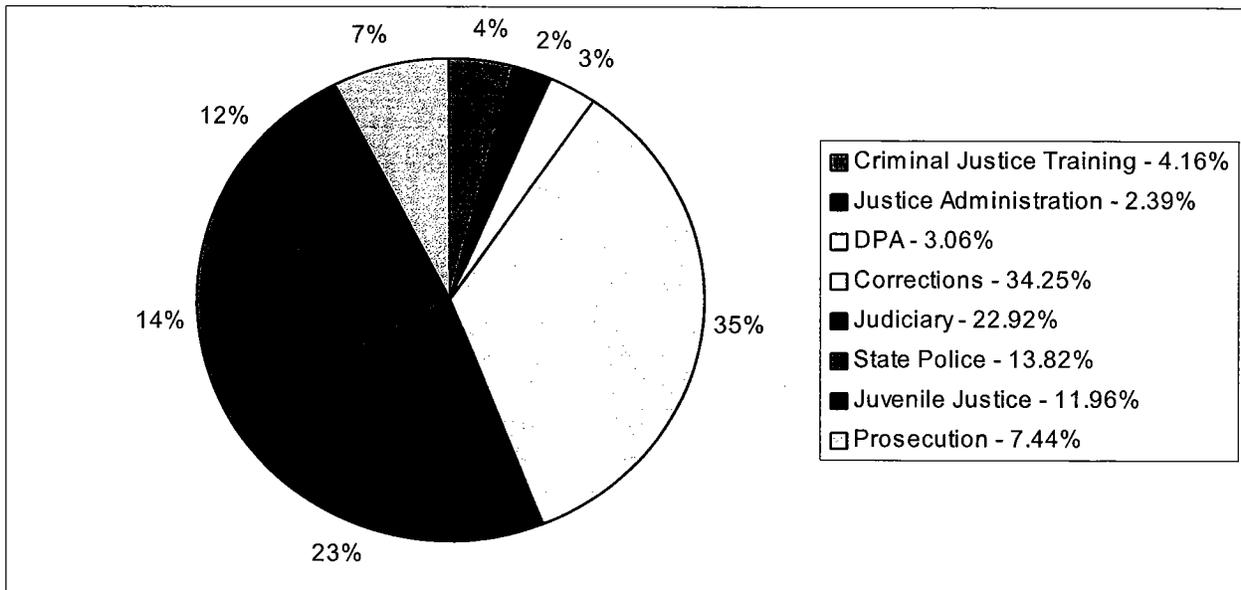
# Section Twelve: KEY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COST INFORMATION

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.

Since national research has indicated that community-based programs provide effective and cost-efficient alternatives to detention and incarceration for selected offenders, these factors should be routinely considered in the allocation of limited criminal justice resources and the development of statewide criminal justice policy.

It is also important to note that while meta-analysis of research studies provide support for the position that treatment works and that punishment is ineffective or counter-effective unless combined with training and reinforcement for positive skills and behaviors, it is also clear that “one size does not fit all” and programs must be matched to the needs and abilities of the offender.

**FIGURE 12.a: Fiscal Year 2002 Criminal Justice Enacted Budgets**

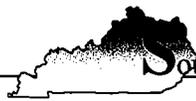


Source: Department of Public Advocacy

**TABLE 12.1: Police Employment, 2000**

Type of Agency		Full-Time Law Enforcement Officers		Full-Time Civilian Employees		All Full-Time Employees	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Municipal</b>	Number	3558	308	276	646	3834	954
	Percent of Subgroup*	92%	8%	30%	70%	80%	20%
<b>Sheriff's Departments</b>	Number	1339	180	65	202	1404	382
	Percent of Subgroup*	88%	12%	24%	76%	79%	21%
<b>County Police Departments</b>	Number	546	70	50	111	596	181
	Percent of Subgroup*	89%	11%	31%	69%	77%	23%
<b>Drug Task Forces</b>	Number	28	4	1	3	29	7
	Percent of Subgroup*	88%	12%	25%	75%	81%	19%
<b>Colleges, Schools, and Universities</b>	Number	163	24	38	46	201	70
	Percent of Subgroup*	87%	13%	45%	55%	74%	26%
<b>State Agencies</b>	Number	1387	51	436	427	1823	478
	Percent of Subgroup*	96%	4%	51%	49%	80%	20%
<b>Other Law Enforcement Agencies</b>	Number	63	3	10	14	73	17
	Percent of Subgroup*	95%	5%	42%	58%	81%	19%

 Source: *Crime in Kentucky, 2000*



**TABLE 12.2: Cost To Incarcerate by Institution, Fiscal Year 2001-2002**

	<b>COST PER DIEM<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>COST PER ANNUM<sup>1</sup></b>
Ky State Reformatory 2	\$71.70	\$26,170.76
Ky State Penitentiary	\$61.39	\$22,407.29
Luther Luckett Corr. Complex	\$53.01	\$19,347.63
Northpoint Training Center	\$41.28	\$15,067.78
Ky Correctional Inst for Women 2	\$55.08	\$20,105.46
Blackburn Corr. Complex	\$42.51	\$15,517.65
Frankfort Career Dev. Center	\$47.11	\$17,193.96
Bell County Forestry Camp	\$39.77	\$14,515.46
Western Ky Correctional Complex	\$46.82	\$17,090.48
Roederer Correctional Complex	\$45.38	\$16,563.79
Eastern Ky. Corr Complex	\$36.35	\$13,268.60
Marion Adjustment Center	\$33.50	\$12,227.60
Lee Adjustment Center	\$43.54	\$15,892.44
Green River Correctional Complex	\$39.30	\$14,343.53
<b>AVERAGE COST</b>	<b>\$48.41</b>	<b>\$17,670.37</b>

<sup>1</sup> These figures do not include: fire loss, correctional industries, agriculture, construction, debt service or federal grants.

<sup>2</sup> These institutions serve as the primary medical support for all institutions.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**TABLE 12.3: Cost To Incarcerate by Type of Institution, Fiscal Year 2001-2002**

	<b>Cost Per Diem<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Cost Per Annum<sup>1</sup></b>
Maximum Security - KSP	\$61.39	\$22,407.29
Medium Security - Private & Public (excluding KSR, KCIW, LLCC)	\$40.96	\$14,950.10
Medium Security - Public Only (excluding KSR, KCIW, LLCC)	\$40.57	\$14,848.99
Minimum Security- State Only	\$42.81	\$15,625.19
Extraordinary Facilities(KSR, KCIW, LLCC)	\$62.30	\$22,803.48
Minimum Security - Private & Public	\$39.22	\$14,314.95
<b>Cost To Supervise</b>	<b>\$3.68</b>	<b>\$1,346.53</b>

<sup>1</sup> These figures do not include: fire loss, correctional industries, agriculture, construction, debt service or federal grants.

SOURCE: Department of Corrections

**TABLE 12.4: Kentucky Agency for Substance Abuse Policy:  
Interagency Substance Abuse Budget, Fiscal Year 2003**

<b>Funds by Cabinet/Department</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>
<b>Kentucky Agency for Substance Abuse Policy:</b>	\$ 2,038,100.00
HIDTA Prevention Component	\$ 111,700.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,149,800.00</b>
<b>Department of Local Government</b>	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control</b>	
Tobacco Enforcement	\$ 251,000.00
Administration, Enforcement and Licensing	\$ 200,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 451,000.00</b>
<b>Department of Families and Children</b>	
Targeted Assessment Project	\$ 1,115,599.00
Welfare to Work Substance Abuse/Domestic Violence Project	\$ 2,600,519.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,716,118.00</b>
<b>Department of MH/MR--Substance Abuse Division</b>	
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Program	\$ 4,777,789.00
SDFSCA, Title IV*	\$ 1,736,382.00
State Incentive Grant	\$ 2,364,790.00
General Fund	\$ 837,938.00
Tobacco Prevention Project	\$ 140,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 9,856,899.00</b>
<b>Department of MH/MR--Mental Health Division</b>	\$ -
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Department of Public Health</b>	
Tobacco Prevention and Education Grant	\$ 937,000.00
Tobacco Settlement Fund	\$ 2,527,500.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,464,500.00</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>	
Grants to Local Districts--SDFSCA, Title IV*	\$ 2,200,000.00
Program Resources--SDFSCA, Title IV*	\$ 35,000.00
Program Resources--"Goals 2000"	\$ 159,054.00
Program Resources--"HIV/AIDS Prevention"	\$ 56,400.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,450,454.00</b>
<b>Department of Corrections</b>	
Residential Substance Abuse Program for State Prisoners (RSAT)	\$ 798,141.00
Byrne: Expanded Community Supervision	\$ 1,102,695.00
Case Management/Aftercare: Parolees and Probationers	\$ 1,031,012.00
Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing	\$ 210,000.00
JADAC	\$ 170,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,311,848.00</b>
<b>Administrative Office of the Courts</b>	
Byrne: Treatment (Drug Courts and Teen Courts)	\$ 1,025,000.00
Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice	\$ 189,596.00
U.S. Department of Justice	\$ 1,062,743.00
State Institute of Justice	\$ 95,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 2,372,339.00</b>

\*SDFSCA is the Title IV Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act.

SOURCE: Kentucky Agency on Substance Abuse Policy; Grants Management Branch, Kentucky Criminal Justice Council; Administrative Office of the Courts



**TABLE 12.5: Department of Corrections Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Treatment Costs Per Day, FY 2002**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Number of Slots</b>	<b>Average Cost/Day</b>
Aftercare/Community <sup>1</sup>	413	\$7.51
Aftercare/Halfway House <sup>2</sup>	57	\$33.67
Institutional Treatment <sup>3</sup>	386	\$11.51
Class D (Jail-Based) Treatment	53	\$19.92
Private Prison (MAC)	100	Not Available
<b>Total AODA Treatment Slots</b>	<b>1009</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Includes 122 slots that are based on 4.5 hours per week of treatment.

<sup>2</sup> The goal in the community programs is for the offender to participate for one year.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include cost to incarcerate with the exception of halfway houses. Institutional programs are 6 months in duration, which would technically double the number of slots to give inmates in the institutional treatment programs. Previous tables presenting information on the cost to incarcerate include substance abuse treatment costs.

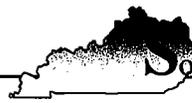
SOURCE: Department of Corrections



# Map 12.a: Justice Cabinet Grant Funding by County, FY 1999-2000



SOURCE: Justice Cabinet, Kentucky Criminal Justice Council, Grants Management Branch



**TABLE 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Granting Agency Fiscal Years 2002 -2004**

County	SERVICE FEE* 2004	VAWA 2002	BYRNE 2003	LEEBG 2002	VOCA 2002	County Totals
Ackis					\$35,491.00	\$35,491.00
Allen						\$0.00
Anderson				\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Ballard						\$0.00
Baren	\$15,807.00		\$95,619.00	\$10,000.00	\$36,196.00	\$157,622.00
Bath						\$0.00
Bell				\$5,500.00	\$33,532.00	\$39,032.00
Boone			\$176,178.00			\$176,178.00
Bourbon		\$40,785.00		\$4,500.00		\$45,285.00
Boyd		\$27,745.00	\$249,409.00	\$5,500.00	\$145,648.00	\$428,302.00
Boyle				\$8,626.00	\$37,084.00	\$45,710.00
Bracken						\$0.00
Breathitt						\$0.00
Breckinridge						\$0.00
Bullitt			\$113,475.00	\$15,500.00		\$128,975.00
Butler						\$0.00
Caldwell				\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Calloway				\$12,357.00		\$12,357.00
Campbell	\$36,463.00		\$20,262.00	\$21,000.00	\$82,431.00	\$160,156.00
Carlisle						\$0.00
Carroll	\$12,676.00			\$5,500.00		\$18,176.00
Carter						\$0.00
Casey						\$0.00
Christian		\$43,433.00		\$5,500.00	\$55,724.00	\$104,657.00
Clark		\$34,917.00		\$9,954.00		\$44,871.00
Clay				\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Clinton						\$0.00
Crittenden						\$0.00
Cumberland						\$0.00
Davies				\$7,668.00	\$161,686.00	\$169,354.00
Edmonson						\$0.00

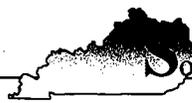
Chart continues >



**TABLE 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Granting Agency Fiscal Years 2002 - 2004 (continued)**

County	SERVICE FEE* 2004	VAWA 2002	BYRNE 2003	LLEBG 2002	VOCA 2002	County Totals
Elliott						\$0.00
Estill						\$0.00
Fayette	\$73,684.00	\$416,521.00	\$423,644.00		\$1,134,934.00	\$2,048,783.00
Fleming		\$38,569.00				\$38,569.00
Floyd					\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00
Franklin		\$304,094.00	\$177,249.00		\$89,731.00	\$571,074.00
Fulton				\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Gallatin						\$0.00
Garrard		\$35,151.00		\$5,500.00		\$40,651.00
Grant	\$13,568.00			\$4,500.00		\$18,068.00
Graves	\$11,000.00				\$61,855.00	\$72,855.00
Grayson						\$0.00
Green						\$0.00
Greenup						\$0.00
Hancock						\$0.00
Hardin	\$9,839.00	\$27,205.00	\$242,691.00	\$5,500.00	\$245,047.00	\$530,282.00
Harlan				\$14,500.00		\$14,500.00
Harrison						\$0.00
Hart					\$27,869.00	\$27,869.00
Henderson				\$5,500.00	\$76,427.00	\$81,927.00
Henry				\$9,000.00		\$9,000.00
Hickman						\$0.00
Hopkins					\$39,932.00	\$39,932.00
Jackson						\$0.00
Jefferson	\$84,000.00	\$379,963.00	\$1,651,891.00	\$5,500.00	\$1,001,880.00	\$3,123,234.00
Jessamine				\$10,000.00	\$37,772.00	\$47,772.00
Johnson					\$35,844.00	\$35,844.00
Kenton	\$31,633.00	\$62,817.00	\$105,796.00	\$15,500.00	\$421,630.00	\$637,376.00
Knott					\$62,000.00	\$62,000.00
Knox			\$17,925.00		\$30,460.00	\$48,385.00
Larue				\$4,500.00		\$4,500.00
Laurel		\$33,167.00		\$5,500.00	\$155,927.00	\$194,594.00
Lawrence		\$34,302.00				\$34,302.00
Lec						\$0.00

Chart continues >



**TABLE 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Granting Agency Fiscal Years 2002 - 2004 (continued)**

County	SERVICE FEE* 2004	VAWA 2002	BYRNE 2003	LLEBG 2002	VOCA 2002	County Totals
Leslie						\$0.00
Lecher						\$0.00
Lewis						\$0.00
Lincoln						\$0.00
Livingston						\$0.00
Logan				\$11,000.00		\$11,000.00
Lyon						\$0.00
Madison				\$5,500.00	\$23,659.00	\$29,159.00
Maggoffin						\$0.00
Marion				\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Marshall			\$223,910.00	\$5,500.00	\$32,984.00	\$262,394.00
Marin						\$0.00
Mason		\$76,065.00	\$178,523.00	\$10,000.00		\$264,588.00
McCracken	\$26,400.00	\$42,751.00			\$524,426.00	\$593,577.00
McCreary						\$0.00
McLean						\$0.00
Meade						\$0.00
Menifee						\$0.00
Mercer				\$5,500.00	\$92,420.00	\$97,920.00
Metcalfe						\$0.00
Monroe						\$0.00
Montgomery				\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Morgan						\$0.00
Muhlenberg			\$454,134.00	\$5,500.00		\$459,634.00
Nelson				\$11,000.00		\$11,000.00
Nicholas		\$36,894.00				\$36,894.00
Ohio						\$6,563.00
Oldham	\$11,984.00					\$11,984.00
Owen						\$0.00
Owsley						\$0.00
Pendleton						\$0.00
Perry					\$87,196.00	\$87,196.00
Pike		\$173,835.00		\$5,500.00		\$179,335.00

Chart continues >

**TABLE 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Granting Agency Fiscal Years 2002 - 2004 (continued)**

County	SERVICE FEE* 2004	VAWA 2002	BYRNE 2003	LLEBG 2002	YOCA 2002	County Totals
Powell				\$4,500.00		\$4,500.00
Pulaski			\$183,330.00	\$5,500.00	\$47,606.00	\$236,436.00
Robertson						\$0.00
Rockcastle					\$67,733.00	\$67,733.00
Rowan		\$31,195.00		\$5,500.00	\$33,963.00	\$70,658.00
Russell						\$0.00
Scott						\$0.00
Shelby	\$14,799.00			\$4,500.00		\$19,299.00
Simpson				\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Spencer						\$0.00
Taylor				\$5,500.00	\$83,597.00	\$89,097.00
Todd						\$0.00
Tyng						\$0.00
Trimble						\$0.00
Union				\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Warren	\$28,000.00	\$81,107.00	\$179,965.00	\$4,500.00	\$418,817.00	\$712,389.00
Washington						\$0.00
Wayne				\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Webster						\$0.00
Whitley		\$58,032.00				\$58,032.00
Wolfe						\$0.00
Woodford				\$11,177.00		\$11,177.00
Kentucky	\$376,416.00	\$1,978,548.00	\$4,494,001.00	\$351,782.00	\$5,511,501.00	\$12,742,248.00

\* State-Only Funds. All other grant funds noted above are from federal sources.  
 Note: The figures above exclude \$3,652,315.00 in funds granted to agencies that provide services on a regional or statewide level.  
 SOURCE: Justice Cabinet, Kentucky Criminal Justice Council, Grants Management Branch

**TABLE 12.7: Community Corrections Program: Alternatives to Incarceration Awards, Fiscal Year 2003-2004**

Circuit	Counties	Amount Received
1	BALLARD, CARLISLE, FULTON, HICKMAN	\$19,167.00
2	MCCRACKEN	
3	CHRISTIAN	
4	HOPKINS	
5	CRITTENDEN, UNION, WEBSTER	
6	DAVIESS	
7	LOGAN, TODD	
8	WARREN	
9	HARDIN	
10	HART, LARUE, NELSON	
11	GREEN, MARION, TAYLOR, WASHINGTON	
12	HENRY, OLDHAM, TRIMBLE	\$46,946.00
13	GARRARD, JESSAMINE	
14	BOURBON, SCOTT, WOODFORD	\$54,154.00
15	CARROLL, GRANT, OWEN	
16	KENTON	\$104,500.00
17	CAMPBELL	\$20,208.00
18	HARRISON, NICHOLAS, PENDLETON, ROBERTSON	\$26,775.00
19	BRACKEN, FLEMING MASON	
20	GREENUP, LEWIS	
21	BATH, MENIFEE, MONTGOMERY, ROWAN	\$33,873.00
22	FAYETTE	
23	ESTILL, LEE, OWSLEY	
24	JOHNSON, LAWRENCE, MARTIN	
25	CLARK, MADISON	
26	HARLAN	
27	KNOX, LAUREL	
28	LINCOLN, PULASKI, ROCKCASTLE	\$46,222.00
29	ADAIR, CASEY, CUMBERLAND, MONROE	
30	JEFFERSON	\$116,285.00
31	FLOYD	
32	BOYD	
33	PERRY	
34	MCCREARY, WHITLEY	
35	PIKE	
36	KNOTT, MAGOFFIN	
37	CARTER, ELLIOTT, MORGAN	
38	BUTLER, EDMONSON, HANCOCK, OHIO	
39	BREATHITT, POWELL, WOLFE	
40	CLINTON, RUSSELL, WAYNE	
41	CLAY, JACKSON, LESLIE	

Chart continues &gt;

**TABLE 12.7: Community Corrections Program: Alternative to Incarceration Awards, Fiscal Year 2003-2004 (continued)**

Circuit	Counties	Amount Received
42	GALLOWAY, MARSHALL	
43	BARREN, METCALFE	
44	BELL	
45	MCLEAN, MUHLENBERG	
46	BRECKINRIDGE, GRAYSON, MEADE	
47	LETCHER	
48	FRANKLIN	
49	ALLEN, SIMPSON	
50	BOYLE, MERCER	
51	HENDERSON	\$21,150.00
52	GRAVES	
53	ANDERSON, SHELBY, SPENCER	
54	BOONE, GALLATIN	
55	BULLITT	
56	CALDWELL, LIVINGSTON, LYON, TRIGG	\$59,893.00
Total		\$549,173.00

SOURCE: Kentucky State Corrections Commission (a 12 member board responsible for the awarding and oversight of grants made for alternative sentencing projects under the Community Corrections Program. These grants are made to local, non-profit boards and focus on diverting non-violent offenders from the adult prison system)



# Appendices



# Appendix A

## Description of Existing Criminal Justice Information Systems

The major criminal justice information systems are described below:

- **JORI - Juvenile Offender Records Information.** VB front end, SQL Server database. Tracks Juvenile offenders with demographic information, charges, work history, education and treatment. 3K records, 450 users, 250 new records/month.
- **Kentucky State Police Data** - dumb terminal, mainframe application and database IMS DB/DC; CICS; COBOL II; MVS (will be VB front end, Oracle database- current project underway). Sub-Systems are:
  - **SOR - Sex-Offender Registry**—3K records, 5,000 users, <50 new records/month.
  - **LINK - Law Information Network of Kentucky**—50K records, 5,000 users, 4,200 new records/month.
  - **CHRIS - Criminal History Records Information System**—700K records, 5,000 users, 2,000 new records/month.
  - **DVO - Domestic Violence Orders**—55K records, 5,000 users, 4,000 new records/month, but not much growth in overall size.
  - **LiveScan/AFIS** - Proprietary Printrak system. Contains all criminal fingerprints. 80K records (includes LiveScan and scanned cards), 40 users, 2,100 new records/month (increasing as the rollout continues). There are also finger print cards that are scanned into the same database. Those counts are: 10 users, 2,400 new records/month.
- **CourtNet** - CICS/VSAM (will be VB front end, SQL Server database - current project underway). All court and offense related data—800 users.
- **Sustain** - VB font end, Btrieve database. 2,000K records, 1520 users, 100K new records/month.
- **PPCMS - Probation and Parole Case Management System.** Dumb terminal, UNIX application and database (will be VB front end, SQL Server database - current project under way, close ties to JORI). 19K records, 500 users, 1,250 new records/month.
- **ORION - Offender Records Information and Operations Network.** COBL II dumb terminal front end, IMS database. Prisoner data. 85K records, 250 users, 550 new records/month.
- **KIMS - Kentucky Inmate Management System.** RPGIV dumb terminal front end, AS/400 database. 24K records, 100 users, 550 new records/month.
- **Local Jail System** - The most common jail management systems throughout the Commonwealth are VINE (38 installations), LEMS (18 installations) and SOMS (17 installations). VINE is not a long-term solution (system) and should be replaced by LEMS, SOMS or another system.
- **VINE - Victim Information and Network Everyday.** Internet browser front end, SQL Server database. 5K records, 200 users, 400 new records/month.



# Appendix B

## Part I/II Offenses and Definitions

### **Part I Offenses**

- Murder:** Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought. Justifiable homicides and traffic-related deaths are not included.
- Rape:** Rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a person, forcible or otherwise, against the person's will. Only forcible rapes are included, together with assaults for the purpose of rape and attempted forcible rapes. Excluded are rapes where the victim is under the age of consent and no force is used.
- Aggravated Assault:** Assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could, and probably would, result in serious personal injury. Therefore, all assault attempts where serious injury would have been likely to occur are included. Excluded from the Part I crime of aggravated assault are all assaults which do not include the use of a dangerous weapon and in which there was no serious or aggravated injury (Assault 4<sup>th</sup>). These simple assaults are counted as Part II crimes.
- Burglary:** Burglary is the unlawful entering or remaining in a building with the intent to commit a crime. This includes entries where force of any kind is used to gain entrance, entries where no force was used (an unlocked door or by concealment), and attempts to enter forcibly (even though entry was not actually gained).
- Larceny:** Larceny, or larceny-theft, is the unlawful taking of property or articles of value without the use of force, violence or fraudulent conversion. Included are such offenses as pocket picking, purse snatching (where little or no force is used), shoplifting, thefts from autos, thefts of auto parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and thefts from buildings when the perpetrator entered legally. Con games, forgeries and bad checks, embezzlement, and obtaining money under false pretenses are not included under the category of larceny.
- Auto Theft:** Auto theft includes all thefts and attempted thefts of motor vehicles. The taking of a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted would not be classified as auto theft.
- Arson:** Arson includes any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn (with or without intent to defraud) a residence, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson.



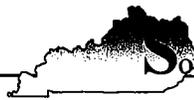
# Appendix B

(continued)

## **Part II Offenses**

Part II Offenses consist of all other offenses, with the exception of traffic violations. They generally include the following:

- Manslaughter by Negligence
- Other Assaults
- Arson
- Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Fraud
- Embezzlement
- Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possession
- Vandalism
- Weapons: Carrying, Possession
- Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
- Sex Offenses
- Narcotic Drug Laws
- Gambling
- Offenses Against Family
- Driving Under the Influence
- Liquor Laws
- Drunkenness
- Disorderly Conduct
- All Other Offenses (except traffic)
- Curfew and Loitering Laws
- Runaways



# Appendix C

## Grants Program Descriptions Kentucky Criminal Justice Council Grants Management Branch

### **Service Fee**

This program is fully funded by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, with revenue derived from a fee assessed on persons convicted of Driving Under the Influence. Funds are used for DUI related purposes (e.g. blood alcohol testing and equipment, DUI education, etc.).

### **Violence Against Women Act**

VOCA is a federal formula grant program allocated according to population. Funds are generally provided for victim advocacy/services (30%), prosecution (25%), law enforcement (25%), discretionary (15%) and courts (5%). Eligible agencies/entities include victim service programs, law enforcement, prosecutors, and any program providing services to adult female victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

### **Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**

The Bryne program is a federal formula grant program which awards monies to states based on a formula consisting of a base amount of 0.25 percent of the total allocation plus Kentucky's relative share based on population. Funds are available from 28 program areas and are used to create safer communities and improved criminal justice systems. State and local criminal justice system agencies (via a unit of local government) are eligible to apply.

### **Local Law Enforcement Block Grant**

LLEBG is a federal program which grants money based on the number of UCR Part I violent crimes reported to the FBI (based on the annual average for the most recent three years). Funds are provided to units of local government for crime reduction and public safety programs, and are typically used for officers, support personnel, overtime, equipment and technology. Agencies who report an identified level of violent crime during the most current three-year-period for which data is available are eligible.

### **Victims of Crime Act**

VAWA is a federal formula grant program allocated according to population. Funds are provided to units of local government and nonprofits to provide direct services to crime victims. Funds are typically used to support victim advocate positions. Any private, nonprofit agency providing direct services to victims of crime are eligible.





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