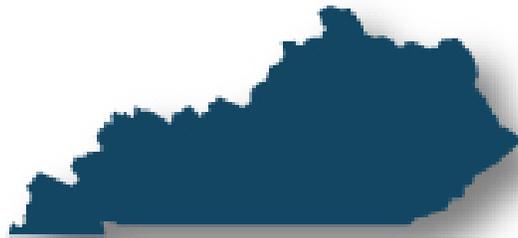


# Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth



**2005**

Revised 1/25/08



Compiled by the Justice & Safety Center at  
Eastern Kentucky University  
on behalf of the  
Kentucky Justice & Public Safety Cabinet



## Foreword

Dear Policymaker:

It is with great pride that the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet releases the 2005 edition of the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth. As the second largest agency in state government, the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet continuously works to improve public safety and the quality of life for the citizens of Kentucky. By providing comprehensive information from all components of the criminal justice system, the Sourcebook encourages data-driven decision-making and effective criminal justice policy development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The report reflects a unique partnership among criminal justice agencies whose collaborative efforts permit the presentation of a broad overview of the system. Understanding the system from a variety of perspectives is invaluable. As the data infrastructure in Kentucky's criminal justice system continues to improve, we can look forward to the Sourcebook serving as an even more effective tool for meeting critical planning needs and addressing statewide criminal justice policy issues.

In addition to valuable information on crime, arrest, prosecution, correction, and juvenile justice system trends, the fourth edition of the Sourcebook highlights selected crime categories that are currently of interest in the criminal justice system today. These special topics include drug related offenses with a particular focus on methamphetamines, driving under the influence (DUI) offenses, identity theft, sex offenses, and school safety. Shared information across agencies presented here allows for a greater understanding of how these crimes are affecting the state.

The following report is organized in a manner that follows traditional movement across the system, from arrest to prosecution to corrections, and as such should be viewed as a systemic integration of data-sharing and analyses. I encourage you to use this report as a convenient and accessible resource and to contact the Cabinet if you have questions or need further information. It is my goal, and that of the Cabinet, for the 2005 Sourcebook to serve as a vital resource for policymakers, state officials, and the citizens of Kentucky. On behalf of the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, I would like to express appreciation to the criminal justice agency personnel and faculty and who contributed time and energy to enable the publication of the 2005 edition of the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth.

B.G. Norman E. Arfack, Secretary  
Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet



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## Limitations of Current Data and 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 and other 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.
- In an attempt to further unify the data, all data were requested to be reported on a calendar year basis for the 2005 edition of the Sourcebook, with the exception of fiscal data. While most agencies had the capability of complying with this request, some did not, and were, therefore, forced to submit data on a fiscal year basis. This particular change in the reporting parameters may affect the user's ability to compare data across previous editions of the sourcebook.
- 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 analyses. 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.
- According to a 2004-2005 two-year average, the U.S. Department of Justice estimates that 48.7% of all violent crime and 39.3% of all property crime was reported to the police. In order to provide a better picture of the actual levels of victimization that are occurring within the Commonwealth, the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet plans to conduct periodic crime victimization studies 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. This report is expected to improve over time as reporting practices become more consistent.
- Kentucky currently uses the FBI's Summary Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) to collect data. The UCR is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of more than 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention. The UCR includes information on Part I offenses, the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. In response to the need for improved statistics, the UCR program has been redesigned into the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NIBRS captures up to 56 data elements via six types of data segments: administrative, offense, victim, property, offender, and arrestee. As more contributing law enforcement agencies become educated about the rich data available through incident-based reporting and as resources permit, more agencies are implementing the NIBRS. Currently, Kentucky is among 30 state programs



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representing approximately 35 percent of reporting agencies that are certified for NIBRS participation. Kentucky is in the transition phase from Summary UCR to NIBRS. NIBRS reporting is already taking place in selected law enforcement agencies. As more agencies become technologically able to submit incident based information, Kentucky crime data will become more complete, thus greatly enhancing query capabilities.

- Due to severe weather-related computer problems experienced in 1996, Kentucky State Police (KSP) was unable to produce arrest information for the 1996 through 2001 *Crime in Kentucky* publications. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) cooperated with the agency by providing arrest data from their court records. This should be taken into consideration when working with KSP arrest data from 1996 through 2001. Starting in 2002, the arrest data are compiled strictly from the citations and summary reports submitted to KSP, thus providing more accurate crime statistics.
- In an effort to improve the quality of the Kentucky State Police's annual *Crime in Kentucky* reports, several adaptations were made in 1998 to data reporting that have continued through 2005. These changes may affect the ability to compare data published in the 1998 through 2005 reports.



## Executive Summary

As part of its role in statewide criminal justice planning, the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet is charged with the dissemination of information on criminal justice issues and crime trends. This report reflects the Cabinet's fourth initiative 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, leaders will find a description of Kentucky's changing demographic population; findings from the 2003 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey; data on Part I offenses from the perspective of the courts, corrections, and juvenile justice system; highlights on selected crime categories such as drug offenses, identity theft, and school safety; and key criminal justice cost information.

### Demographics of Population

- In 2005, the state's population was approximately 4.17 million, 51% females and 49% males. The median age was 38.6 years. Approximately 24.5% of the population were under 18 and 17.2% were older than 60. It is predicted that by 2025, Kentucky will have the 12<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of seniors in the U.S.
- In 2005, Kentucky's 6.1% unemployment rate tied the state of Oregon for the seventh highest unemployment rate of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. With the exception of Louisiana and Mississippi, the two states most affected by 2005's Hurricane Katrina, Kentucky had the highest unemployment rate increase, rising .6 percentage points from the rate in 2004.
- From 2004 to 2005, the poverty rate fell 16.4%, the largest decrease among all the states (Table 1.2). Though Kentucky's poverty rate (14.8%) remains higher than the national poverty rate (12.6%), the state increased its rank among states from 50<sup>th</sup> to 40<sup>th</sup>.

### Reported Crime Trends

#### 2003 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

- The 2003 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey polled a random sample of Kentucky residents regarding their fear of victimization, perceived risk of criminal victimization, perceptions of criminal justice agents, and self-reported victimization experiences for Part I Offenses. The majority of respondents (54.2%) believed that the amount of crime had stayed the same in the past 12 months. More respondents believed that crime had increased (30.7%) than believed that it had decreased (15.1%). Only 29.8% of the incidents of rape occurring in the past 12 months were reported to the police, making it the least likely offense to be reported to officials. Nonsexual assaults involving a weapon were the most likely offenses to be reported to police (84%), followed by motor vehicle theft (77.6%).

#### Part I Offense Trends

- After decreasing between 2003 and 2004, the Part I offense rate rose in 2005. The offense rate for arson increased 44.1% between 2004 and 2005, the most significant change in the offense rate for any Part I offense.
- In 2004 and 2005, Kentucky had the lowest Part I offense rate among seven surrounding states – Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.



- According to the Part I offense rate by county, the largest counties of Fayette and Jefferson had the highest Part I offense rate in 2005. Bracken, Green, and Cumberland Counties had the lowest Part I offense rate. For cities with a population greater than 10,000, Paducah and Newport had the highest Part I offense rate.

### ***Arrest Trends***

- The Kentucky State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports provided the data on arrests. From 2004 to 2005, the adult arrest rate for Part I offenses increased 13.0%. In 2005, the arrest rate in Kentucky was higher than national arrest rates for every Part I offense with the exception of arrests for aggravated assault and auto theft. In fact, arrest rates for murder, rape, and arson in Kentucky were more than twice the national average.
- In terms of raw numbers, the majority of suspects arrested in 2005 were white. However, even though whites comprised over 90% of Kentucky's population in 2005, only 76% of arrested suspects were white. 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. In 2005, 48% of arrests for robbery, 29% of arrests for aggravated assault, and 26% of arrests for auto theft were of non-whites.

### ***Bail Release Trends***

- The Administrative Office of the Courts provided data on bail release trends in the state of Kentucky. From 2000 to 2005, for all Part I offenses, the most common types of bail release were no bail type, cash, and partially secured. The least common types of bail release were federally cut, guaranteed arrest bond certificate, no bail set, and released according to KRS 222.204.

### ***Court Dispositions and Sentencing Trends***

- Data on court dispositions and sentencing trends were provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Between 2000 and 2005, the total number of cases increased for all Part I offenses with the exception of auto theft. There was little variation in the distribution of case dispositions from 2000 through 2005 for all Part I offenses with the exception of rape. The percent of rape case convictions declined from a high of 28% in 2000 to a low of 16% in 2005. The number of acquittals/dismissals of rape cases increased significantly from 2000 to 2005. In 2005, 49% of rape cases were acquitted or dismissed, up from 29% in 2000.
- Prison, life, or 25 years without parole was the most common sentence for all Part I offenses with the exception of larceny/theft. The majority of larceny/theft offenders were sentenced to jail.

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

- According to the Administrative Office of the Courts, in 2005, the number of cases disposed in Circuit Court ranged from a high of 4,266 in the 30<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit (Jefferson County) to a low of 202 in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Judicial Circuit (Estill, Lee, and Owsley Counties). The number of cases disposed in District Court ranged from a high of 120,338 in the 30<sup>th</sup> Judicial District (Jefferson County) to a low of 1,753 in the 1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District (Fulton and Hickman Counties).
- Figures provided by the Department of Public Advocacy indicate that in FY 2005, 98% (132,787 cases) of the Department of Public Advocacy's caseload was handled by the Trial Division. Of these cases, 75% were heard in District Court. The workload of the Department of Public Advocacy Field Office has increased 41% from FY 2001 (93,392 cases) to FY 2005 (132,080 cases).



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

- According to the Administrative Office of the Courts, the number of cases disposed in the Court of Appeals declined each year from 2001 to 2005. From 2001 to 2005, over 50% of the cases disposed in the Court of Appeals have been civil appeals. Criminal appeals make up the second largest subset of cases in the Court of Appeals. The number of cases disposed in the Supreme Court increased incrementally between 2001 and 2005. In 2005, 90% of cases disposed in the Supreme Court were either motions for discretionary review or direct appeals/original actions.

### ***Jail Population Trends***

- The information presented in this section is based on the findings of the 2005 Census of Jail Inmates, a national Census of local jails conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Kentucky's rate of jail incarceration, 402 per 100,000 residents, was significantly higher than the national average, 252 per 100,000 residents. Among seven surrounding states, Kentucky had the second highest jail incarceration rate, second only to Tennessee. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia all had lower rates of incarceration.

### ***Commitment and Release Trends***

- The Department of Corrections reports that the average sentence for property and violent offenses remained relatively stable between 2001 and 2004 but increased in 2005. Between 2001 and 2005, the number of new commitments increased for all Part I offenses. The offense with the largest percent increase in new commitments over the five year period between 2001 and 2005 was rape (186%). The offense with the smallest percent increase in new commitments over this same period was murder (37%). The number of rape offenders serving out their sentences increased dramatically in 2005. In 2005, 35 rape offenders served out their sentence while only 8 did so in 2001. The number of new commitments for robbery remained relatively stable from 2001 to 2004 but increased dramatically in 2005 by 51%. New commitments for aggravated assault increased 100% from 2001 to 2005. The number of new commitments for larceny/theft rose each consecutive year between 2001 and 2005. The number of new commitments, paroles, serve-outs, and shock probations for arson increased between 2004 and 2005. Most significant was the 73% increase in new commitments for arson.
- According to the Kentucky Parole Board, while the percentage of inmates deferred from 2003 to 2005 showed little variation, the percentage of inmates paroled decreased between 2003 and 2004 and increased in 2005, and the percentage of inmates serving out their sentence increased between 2003 and 2004 and decreased in 2005. The distribution of parole hearings by type reveals a decrease in deferrals and an increase in initial hearings between 2003 and 2005.

### ***Juvenile Justice System Trends***

- According to the Kentucky State Police, in 2005, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery showed the most significant increase compared to all other Part I offenses during this period. After increasing from 2003 to 2004, juvenile arrest rates for murder and arson decreased in 2005. In 2005, compared to national juvenile arrest rates for Part I offenses, Kentucky's juvenile arrest rates were lower for aggravated assault, larceny/theft, auto theft, and arson but higher for murder, rape, robbery and burglary.



- The Department of Juvenile Justice reports that the total number of juveniles adjudicated for Part I offenses rose from 2000 through 2003 and then declined each consecutive year thereafter. Of the total number of juveniles committed or probated for a Part II offense, over one-third were committed or probated for assault and related offenses or drug offenses. From 2000 through 2005, the largest percent of youth served by the juvenile justice system were placed in the home under the supervision of a parent or guardian.

### **Selected Crime Categories**

#### **Drug-Related Offenses**

- The Kentucky State Police reports that the total number of arrests for drug offenses increased 27.7% between 2003 and 2005. The most significant increase in the number of drug arrests involved arrests for synthetic narcotics (76.0%). The arrest rate for drug offenses varies significantly across jurisdictions. In 2005, it ranged from a low of 0.2 arrests per 1,000 persons in Mason County to a high of 35.8 arrests per 1,000 persons in Graves County.
- According to the Administrative Office of the Courts, the total number of cases involving methamphetamine offenses has increased significantly over the past five years, rising from 1,819 cases in 2000 to 5,872 cases in 2005. While the percentage of methamphetamine cases resulting in a conviction has remained relatively stable over the last five years, the percentage of acquittals/dismissals has risen steadily. With over thirty methamphetamine labs per county, Jefferson, Daviess, and Warren Counties had the highest number of methamphetamine labs seized in the state of Kentucky according to the Office of Drug Control Policy.

#### **Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Offenses**

- Data provided by the Kentucky State Police reveals that in 2005, Carroll, Clay, Daviess, Powell, and Woodford Counties had the highest DUI arrest rates in the state, averaging over 15.0 arrests per 1,000 population per county. Larue, Oldham, Robertson, and Scott Counties had the lowest DUI arrest rates in the state, averaging less than 1.0 arrests per 1,000 population per county.
- Data provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts indicates that in 2005, 68% of all DUI cases resulted in a conviction. However, when broken down by offense, the rate of conviction decreased with each subsequent DUI offense. For example, in 2005, 70% of individuals charged with their first DUI offense were convicted while just 16% of individuals charged their 4<sup>th</sup> DUI were convicted. Furthermore, over the past five years, despite an already low rate of conviction, 4<sup>th</sup> offense DUI convictions have declined from a high of 28% in 2001 to a low of 16% in 2005.

#### **Identity Theft**

- According to the rate of identity theft victims by state, The Federal Trade Commission ranked Kentucky 43<sup>rd</sup> in the nation with 43.5 identity theft victims per 100,000 population. The greatest proportion of incidences of identity theft in Kentucky involved credit card fraud. The largest percentage of identity theft complaints were issued by individuals between the ages of 18 and 29 years of age.

#### **Sex Offenses**

- The Kentucky State Police reports that the number of forcible rapes rose 14.7% between 2003 and 2005. The rate of forcible rape in Kentucky was lower than the national average in 2003, 2004, and 2005.



- Data from the Administrative Office of the Courts reveals that while the number of rape and sodomy cases has remained relatively stable over the last five years, the number of sexual abuse cases has declined. The number of convictions for rape and sodomy increased marginally between 2001 and 2005 while convictions for sexual abuse declined during this same period. Between 2004 and 2005, the percent of cases resulting in conviction declined for rape, sodomy, and sexual abuse.
- According the Department of Corrections, the total number of newly committed sex offenders increased each year from 2001 to 2005, with the exception of a slight decline in 2003, rising from a low of 324 new commitments in 2001 to a high of 538 new commitments in 2005. While the number of sex offenders paroled or granted shock probation increased from 2001 to 2003, this number had fallen by 2005. The sex offense with the largest percent increase in new commitments over the five year period between 2001 and 2005 was Sodomy I. The number of new commitments for sexual abuse was higher than the number of new commitments for any other sex offense during the five year period from 2001 through 2005. During the five year period between 2001 and 2005, the average sentence for each sex offense was at its highest in 2005. Sodomy I and Sexual Abuse had the largest percent increase in the average sentence between 2001 and 2005.

### School Safety

- For the 2004-2005 school year, KCSS published its seventh annual report on school safety. The report confirmed that many of the efforts to reduce school crime had indeed been successful. The total number of disciplinary actions for Part I law violations in the 2004-2005 school year decreased 74% from the number reported in the 2002-2003 school year. The total number of disciplinary actions for Part II law violations in the 2004-2005 school year decreased 24% from the number reported in the 2002-2003 school year. Assaults and drug abuse violations continue to account for the largest number of Part II law violations. The total number of disciplinary actions for incidents involving weapons decreased between the 2003-2004 school year and the 2004-2005 school year with the exception of incidents involving a rifle or shotgun.

### Key Criminal Justice Cost and Funding Information

- According to the Department of Corrections, the cost per inmate per day in Kentucky's correctional institutions varies by level of security, from \$32.02 (Marion Adjustment Center) to \$69.34 (Kentucky State Reformatory).
- According to the Department for Juvenile Justice, the total annual costs for juvenile institutions, including detention centers, youth development centers, and group homes, was \$48,371,500.00.
- In FY 2005, \$14,784,112.00 in grants was distributed across the state by Kentucky's Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. In FY 2005, over \$447,064.00 was distributed across the state by the Community Corrections Program, Alternatives to Incarceration.



# Section I: Kentucky's Changing Demographic Realities

## Population Realities

The United States is in the midst of a major demographic revolution. Throughout history, the division of the population by age has always resembled a pyramid, where each younger generation was larger in number, better educated, and more competitive than the previous generation. As the Baby Boomer generation advances in age, this trend is changing. The Baby Boomer generation represents the 76 million Americans born between 1946 and 1964. As the single largest sustained population growth cohort in the U.S., it is no surprise that the aging of such a large number of people would garner the attention of policymakers across the country. As Baby Boomers age and improved healthcare increases life expectancies, it is clear that this demographic revolution has real long term implications for public policy. The aging population will influence everything from the economy to societal assumptions about aging. This change in demographics will shape future policy. For example, we are likely to see improved public health care coverage, better regulation of aging citizen's care and benefits, the development of more long-term care facilities, and provisions to maintain economic security for the retired population.

Kentucky's demographic reality mirrors that of the nation. In 2005, the state's population was approximately 4.17 million, 51% females and 49% males. The median age was 38.6 years. Approximately 24.5% of the population were under 18 and 17.2% were older than 60. In 2000, Kentucky ranked 27<sup>th</sup> in the nation for its proportion of residents age 65 and over. It is predicted that by 2025, Kentucky will have the 12<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of seniors in the U.S.

It is important to acknowledge that Kentucky's changing demographic realities have an impact on the criminal justice system. As the population ages and the number of mature and aging adults outweighs the number of teens and young adults, changes in the criminal justice system are expected. The percentage of the population most likely to commit crimes will likely be smaller than the aging population, therefore crime may potentially decline. If the population of inmates in jails and prisons reflects the transformation of the demographic profile of the state and nation, there may be an increase in medical expenditures in jails and prisons as a growing portion of their population will be older.

## Economic Realities

In the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, a major population movement occurred as people flocked to cities in search of industrial employment opportunities. As the United States advances into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, it has once again found itself in transition as it cultivates a predominately knowledge-based economy.

The forecast for Kentucky's economy is moderate growth. In 2005, Kentucky's Gross State Product (GSP) increased to a record \$140.4 billion, an increase of \$28.5 billion since 2000. The potential for economic growth continues to improve as Kentucky develops its ability to draw in new industry. Manufacturing continues to be the state's largest industrial sector however the percentage of Kentucky's economy attributed to this sector has declined over the past few years. While manufacturing accounted for 27.8% of Kentucky's GSP in 1997, by 2004, this percentage had fallen to 19.8%.



Kentucky's exports increased significantly during 2005, further securing the state's influence in the global economy. Kentucky secured its position as the 19<sup>th</sup> highest exporter of goods in 2005, exporting nearly \$14.9 billion of goods. Per capita, the state ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the exportation of goods. Manufactured goods accounted for the majority of Kentucky's exports (96.4%). Among Kentucky's top ten exports, livestock was the only non-manufacturing industry. Kentucky ranks first in the nation in both livestock exports and equine exports.

In 2005, the manufacturing industry employed 264,760 workers with an average annual income of \$36,399. The construction industry employed 84,840 workers with an average annual income of \$36,482. Finally, with an average annual income of \$38,063, establishments in the mining industry employed 19,340 workers in Kentucky. Kentucky's average per capita personal income in 2005 was \$28,513, earning the state a rank of 43<sup>rd</sup> in the U.S. The national average was \$34,586.

Today, most available jobs require education and/or training beyond high school. Education is highly valued in a knowledge economy and it is this awareness that has fueled Kentucky to prioritize the pursuit of higher education. Recent initiatives to promote education are paying off and the number of post-secondary degrees awarded in Kentucky has risen considerably. Despite this progress, in 2005, the percentage of Kentuckians age 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher (19.3%) was still well below the national average (27.2%). In 2005, the percentage of adults over the age of 25 with a high school education or higher was 79.0%, which ranked the state 49<sup>th</sup> in the nation. On a much better note, Kentucky ranked 38<sup>th</sup> in the nation for its percentage of adults over the age of 25 with an advanced degree.

After reaching an exceptional low in 2000, Kentucky's unemployment rate began to rise, peaking in July of 2003 at 6.5%. In 2005, Kentucky's 6.1% unemployment rate tied the state of Oregon for the seventh highest unemployment rate of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. With the exception of Louisiana and Mississippi, the two states most affected by 2005's Hurricane Katrina, Kentucky had the highest unemployment rate increase, rising .6 percentage points from the rate in 2004.

From 2004 to 2005, the poverty rate fell 16.4%, the largest decrease among all the states (Table 1.2). Though Kentucky's poverty rate (14.8%) remains higher than the national poverty rate (12.6%), the state increased its rank among states from 50<sup>th</sup> to 40<sup>th</sup>. In 2005, Washington, D.C., had the highest poverty rate (21.3%) and New Hampshire had the lowest (5.6%).

In 2005, 28.3% of families with a female head of household with no husband present were below the federal poverty level. A growing concern is the number of births to unmarried mothers both nationally and in Kentucky. In 2004, 35.8% of births nationally and 35.0% of Kentucky births were to unmarried mothers.

### Geographic Realities

Kentucky ranks 36<sup>th</sup> in land area among the U.S. states. With 84,000 farms, the state is tied for 4<sup>th</sup> in the nation with Tennessee according to the total number of farms per state. The state experienced significant population growth during the 1990's in the state's metropolitan areas, the metropolitan fringe, and along the interstate corridors. Population shifts also occurred as a result of migration both into and out of the state.

Migration is currently the key indicator of population growth rates in Kentucky. During the period from 2000-2005 population growth from domestic migration (44,188 persons) was greater than from international migration (30,889 persons). In terms of domestic migration, out-migration of persons with a college education and persons in professional or highly technical jobs was greater than in-migration of similarly classified persons. Even though non-whites still make up a fairly small portion of Kentucky's



population, migration has certainly accelerated the growth of the minority populations. Between 2000 and 2005, the state's Hispanic population grew 35%.

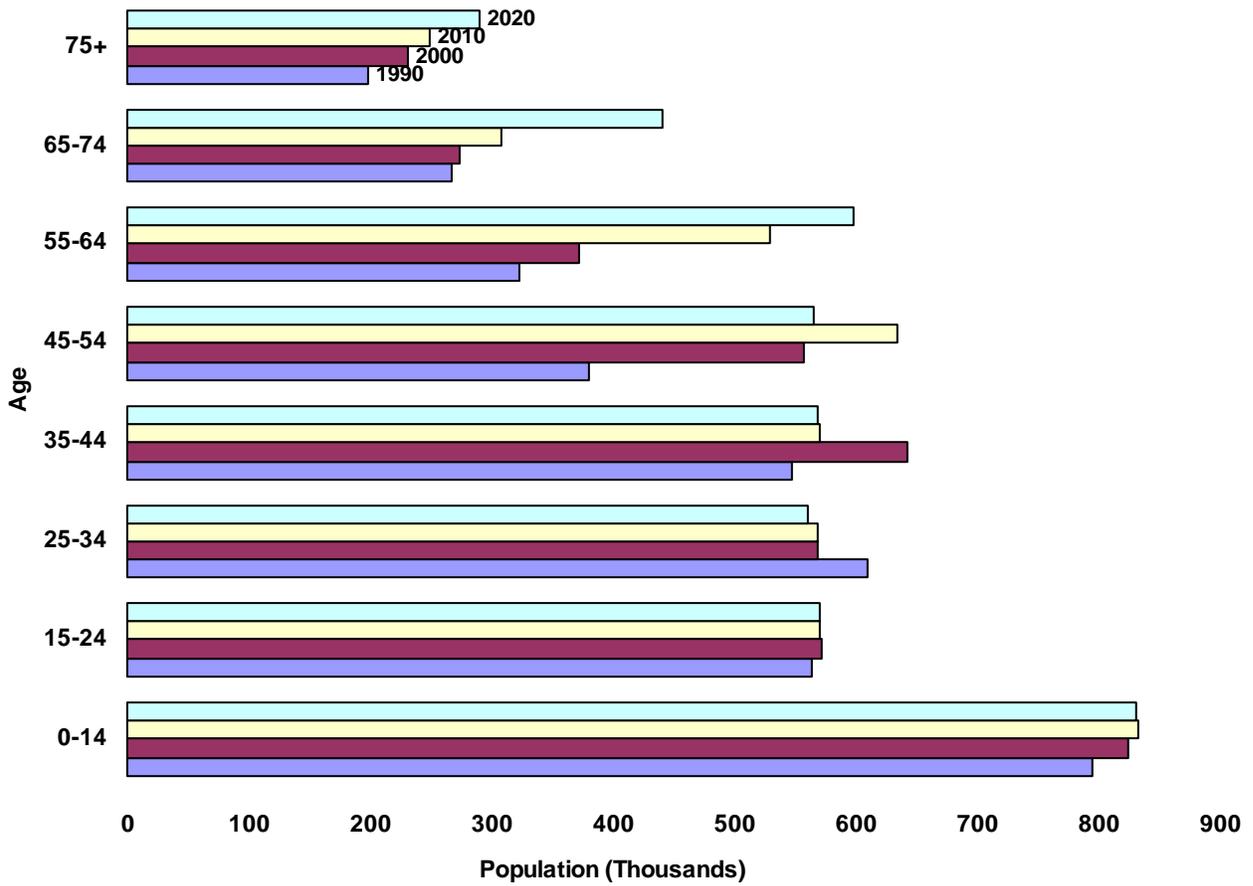
It is important for policymakers to be aware of both the positive and negative trends that affect the state. Kentucky's changing demographic realities require us to understand and address their impact on the criminal justice system. As readers analyze the following criminal justice statistics, it is useful to consider them within the context of the demographic realities of the state.

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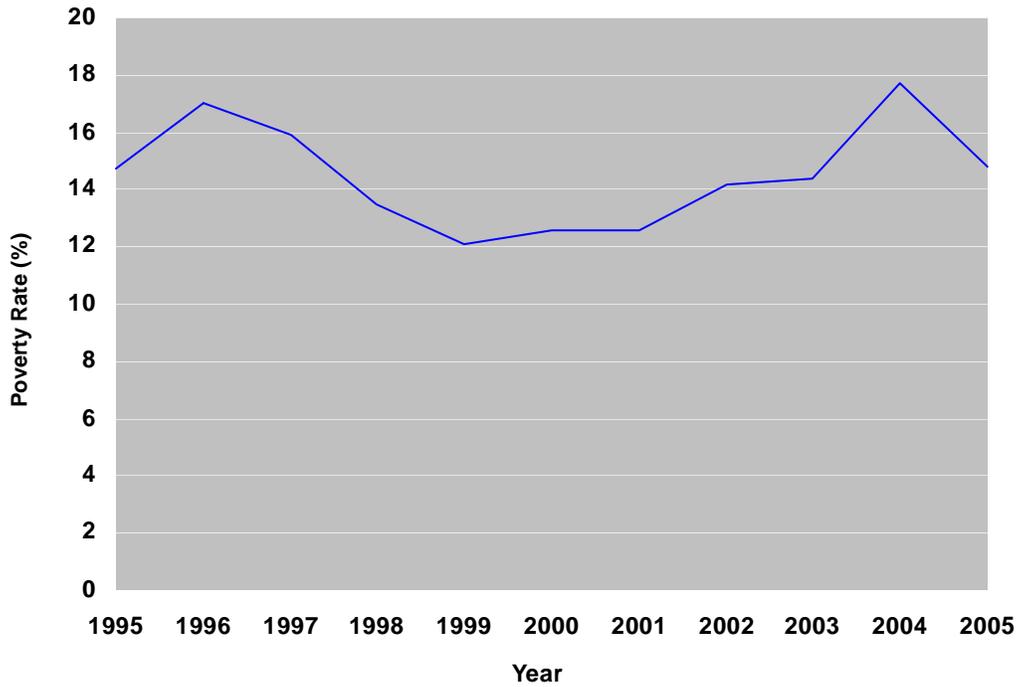
Figure 1.a: Population of Kentucky, 1990-2020



Source:  
U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Population Projections Branch. "Population Pyramids and Demographic Summary Indicators for States." <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/statepyramid.html>.



Figure 1.b: Poverty in Kentucky, 1995-2005



Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. Poverty and Health Statistics Branch/Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. "Table 21. Number of Poor and Poverty Rate, by State: 1980 to 2005." <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/hstpov21.html>.



**Table 1.1: Poverty Rate by State, 2005**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Poverty Rate</b>
1	New Hampshire	5.6
2	New Jersey	6.8
3	Vermont	7.6
4	Minnesota	8.1
5	Hawaii	8.6
6	Delaware	9.2
7	Utah	9.2
8	Virginia	9.2
9	Connecticut	9.3
10	Nebraska	9.5
11	Maryland	9.7
12	Idaho	9.9
13	Alaska	10.0
14	Massachusetts	10.1
15	Washington	10.2
16	Wisconsin	10.2
17	Nevada	10.6
18	Wyoming	10.6
19	Florida	11.1
20	North Dakota	11.2
21	Pennsylvania	11.2
22	Iowa	11.3
23	Colorado	11.4
24	Illinois	11.5
25	Missouri	11.6
26	South Dakota	11.8
27	Michigan	12.0
28	Oregon	12.0
29	Rhode Island	12.1
30	Ohio	12.3
31	Kansas	12.5
32	Indiana	12.6
33	Maine	12.6
34	North Carolina	13.1
35	California	13.2



**Table 1.1: Poverty Rate by State, 2005, cont.**

Rank	State	Poverty Rate
36	Arkansas	13.8
37	Montana	13.8
38	Georgia	14.4
39	New York	14.5
<b>40</b>	<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>14.8</b>
41	Tennessee	14.9
42	South Carolina	15.0
43	Arizona	15.2
44	West Virginia	15.4
45	Oklahoma	15.6
46	Texas	16.2
47	Alabama	16.7
48	New Mexico	17.9
49	Louisiana	18.3
50	Mississippi	20.1
51	D.C.	21.3

Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. Poverty and Health Statistics Branch/Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. "Table 21. Number of Poor and Poverty Rate, by State: 1980 to 2005." <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/hstpov/hstpov21.html>.



Table 1.2: Percent Change in State Poverty Rates, 1995-2005

State	1995	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 1995-2005*	Percent Change 2003-2004*	Percent Change 2003-2005*	Percent Change 2004-2005*
Alabama	20.1	15.0	16.9	16.7	-16.9%	12.7%	11.3%	-1.2%
Alaska	7.1	9.6	9.2	10.0	40.8	-4.2	4.2	8.7
Arizona	16.1	13.5	14.4	15.2	-5.6	6.7	12.6	5.6
Arkansas	14.9	17.8	15.1	13.8	-7.4	-15.2	-22.5	-8.6
California	16.7	13.1	13.3	13.2	-21.0	1.5	0.8	-0.8
Colorado	8.8	9.7	10.0	11.4	29.5	3.1	17.5	14.0
Connecticut	9.7	8.1	10.0	9.3	-4.1	23.5	14.8	-7.0
Delaware	10.3	7.3	9.1	9.2	-10.7	24.7	26.0	1.1
D.C.	22.2	16.8	16.7	21.3	-4.1	-0.6	26.8	27.5
Florida	16.2	12.7	11.6	11.1	-31.5	-8.7	-12.6	-4.3
Georgia	12.1	11.9	13.1	14.4	19.0	10.1	21.0	9.9
Hawaii	10.3	9.3	8.4	8.6	-16.5	-9.7	-7.5	2.4
Idaho	14.5	10.2	9.9	9.9	-31.7	-2.9	-2.9	0.0
Illinois	12.4	12.6	12.2	11.5	-7.3	-3.2	-8.7	-5.7
Indiana	9.6	9.9	11.6	12.6	31.3	17.2	27.3	8.6
Iowa	12.2	8.9	10.8	11.3	-7.4	21.3	27.0	4.6
Kansas	10.8	10.8	11.4	12.5	15.7	5.6	15.7	9.6
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-16.4</b>
Louisiana	19.7	17.0	16.7	18.3	-7.1	-1.8	7.6	9.6
Maine	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.6	12.5	0.0	8.6	8.6
Maryland	10.1	8.6	9.8	9.7	-4.0	14.0	12.8	-1.0
Massachusetts	11.0	10.3	9.2	10.1	-8.2	-10.7	-1.9	9.8
Michigan	12.2	11.4	13.3	12.0	-1.6	16.7	5.3	-9.8
Minnesota	9.2	7.4	7.0	8.1	-12.0	-5.4	9.5	15.7
Mississippi	23.5	16.0	18.6	20.1	-14.5	16.3	25.6	8.1
Missouri	9.4	10.7	12.2	11.6	23.4	14.0	8.4	-4.9
Montana	15.3	15.1	14.1	13.8	-9.8	-6.6	-8.6	-2.1
Nebraska	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.5	-1.0	-4.1	-3.1	1.1
Nevada	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.6	-4.5	0.0	-2.8	-2.8
New Hampshire	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	-6.9	-3.4	3.7
New Jersey	7.8	8.6	8.0	6.8	-12.8	-7.0	-20.9	-15.0
New Mexico	25.3	18.1	16.5	17.9	-29.2	-8.8	-1.1	8.5
New York	16.5	14.3	15.0	14.5	-12.1	4.9	1.4	-3.3
North Carolina	12.6	15.7	14.6	13.1	4.0	-7.0	-16.6	-10.3
North Dakota	12.0	9.7	9.7	11.2	-6.7	0.0	15.5	15.5



**Table 1.2: Percent Change in State Poverty Rates, 1995-2005, cont.**

<b>State</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Percent Change 1995-2005*</b>	<b>Percent Change 2003-2004*</b>	<b>Percent Change 2003-2005*</b>	<b>Percent Change 2004-2005*</b>
Ohio	11.5	10.9	11.6	12.3	7.0%	6.4%	12.8%	6.0%
Oklahoma	17.1	12.8	10.8	15.6	-8.8	-15.6	21.9	44.4
Oregon	11.2	12.5	11.7	12.0	7.1	-6.4	-4.0	2.6
Pennsylvania	12.2	10.5	11.3	11.2	-8.2	7.6	6.7	-0.9
Rhode Island	10.6	11.5	11.5	12.1	14.2	0.0	5.2	5.2
South Carolina	19.9	12.7	14.9	15.0	-24.6	17.3	18.1	0.7
South Dakota	14.5	12.7	13.4	11.8	-18.6	5.5	-7.1	-11.9
Tennessee	15.5	14.0	15.9	14.9	-3.9	13.6	6.4	-6.3
Texas	17.4	17.0	16.5	16.2	-6.9	-2.9	-4.7	-1.8
Utah	8.4	9.1	9.9	9.2	9.5	8.8	1.1	-7.1
Vermont	10.3	8.5	7.9	7.6	-26.2	-7.1	-10.6	-3.8
Virginia	10.2	10.0	9.3	9.2	-9.8	-7.0	-8.0	-1.1
Washington	12.5	12.6	11.5	10.2	-18.4	-8.7	-19.0	-11.3
West Virginia	16.7	17.4	14.2	15.4	-7.8	-18.4	-11.5	8.5
Wisconsin	8.5	9.8	12.3	10.2	20.0	25.5	4.1	-17.1
Wyoming	12.2	9.8	9.9	10.6	-13.1	1.0	8.2	7.1

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Poverty and Health Statistics Branch/Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements*. "Table 21. Number of Poor and Poverty Rate, by State: 1980 to 2005 (Numbers in thousands)." <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/hstpov21.html>.



## Section II: Reported 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 national research suggesting that only about one-third of all crime is reported to police via official arrest and crime data, studies of crime victimization have become an important tool criminal justice agencies and lawmakers use to develop policy and determine funding priorities. In 2003, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council, in collaboration with the State Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and the Public University Research Consortium (PURC), contracted with the Center for Criminal Justice Education and Research, a division of the College of Justice and Safety at Eastern Kentucky University, to develop a telephone survey for a statewide crime victimization study. Used in conjunction with other information on the incidence of crime, the survey provides valuable information for shaping criminal justice policy.

Findings from the 2003 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey and information on Part I offense trends are provided in the following section. The data on Part I offenses are presented for calendar years 2002-2004, as reported to the Kentucky State Police.



## Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey

The 2003 Kentucky Crime Victimization Survey polled a random sample of 7,614 Kentucky residents regarding their fear of victimization, perceived risk of criminal victimization, perceptions of criminal justice agents, and self-reported victimization experiences for Part I Offenses. One thousand-nine-hundred-ninety-one interviews were completed. The following analysis is based on information collected from the survey respondents. Please note that all available responses were included in the analysis, even if the respondent did not complete the entire interview. Consequently, the totals for some variables may be greater than 1,991. Additional information from the victimization report can be found in the 2004 edition of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in the Commonwealth*.

### Individual Characteristics of Respondents

- 48.5% were male.
- 89.2% were white.
- 59.6% were married.
- 7.2% had less than a high school diploma; 26.8% had obtained their high school diploma; 18.1% had some college; and 38.6% had a college or professional degree.
- 52.1% had household incomes of \$50,000 or less.

When compared to data collected from the 2000 Census, the sample can be concluded to be representative of the state's population, within reasonable limits.

### Perceptions of Crime

- The majority of respondents (54.2%) believed that the amount of crime had stayed the same in the past 12 months.
- More respondents believed that crime had increased (30.7%) than believed that it had decreased (15.0%)
- Perceptions of the risk of victimization were consistent with official reported offenses in that the risk of becoming a victim of a property crime was perceived to be greater than the risk of becoming a victim of a violent crime.
- Perceptions of the risk of victimization were consistent with official reported offenses in that the risk of victimization for all offenses was perceived to be relatively low.

### Reporting Crimes

- Only 29.8% of the incidents of rape occurring in the past 12 months were reported to the police, making it the least likely offense to be reported to officials.
- Nonsexual assaults involving a weapon were the most likely offenses to be reported to police (84%), followed by motor vehicle theft (77.6%).
- Over one in four respondents (27.7%) who did not report a crime to the police did not do so because they believed that the offense was minor or not important enough to report to the police.



### Correlates to Sex Offenses

- Women were more likely than men to have been a victim of a sex crime in the past 12 months and in their lifetimes.
- Respondents who had not graduated college were significantly more likely than respondents who had graduated college to have been victimized by a sex crime in their lifetimes.
- Race was not related to the probability of sexual victimization.
- Respondents reporting incomes of \$40,000 or less were more likely than those reporting higher incomes to have been victimized by a sex crime in the past 12 months, as well as in their lifetimes.
- Residents of urban and suburban areas were not more likely than rural residents to be victims of a sex crime.
- Violent and property crime victims were more likely than respondents who had not been victims of violent or property crimes in the last 12 months to also have been victims of a sex crime, both in the last 12 months and in their lifetimes.



**Table 2.1: Victimization Survey Population Demographics**

Demographic Variable	Survey	Census <sup>1</sup>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	48.5%	48.9%
Female	51.3%	51.1%
<b>Race</b>		
White	89.2%	91.0%
Black	7.6%	7.7%
Other	2.7%	2.4%
<b>Marital Status<sup>2</sup></b>		
Married	59.6%	57.3%
Widowed	5.5%	7.2%
Divorced	12.8%	11.0%
Separated	2.3%	1.8%
Never Married	14.7%	22.7%
<b>Age</b>		
18-24	9.6%	13.4%
25-35	20.6%	21.0%
36-45	22.0%	21.2%
46-55	18.4%	17.9%
56-65	13.6%	12.0%
66 and over	9.5%	14.4%
<b>Education<sup>3</sup></b>		
No high school diploma	7.2%	25.9%
High school Diploma or GED	26.8%	33.6%
Vocational Program	4.2%	n/a
Some College	18.1%	18.5%
Two-year College Degree	8.1%	4.9%
College Graduate	19.4%	10.3%
Some Graduate or Professional	11.1%	6.9%
<b>Income<sup>4</sup></b>		
Less than \$10,000	6.6%	13.9%
\$10,001 - \$20,000	11.2%	16.1%
\$20,001 - \$30,000	12.4%	14.6%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	12.0%	12.4%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	9.9%	11.0%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	16.2%	17.2%
Over \$75,000	16.3%	14.8%

Note: Percentages do not total 100% because of survey nonresponse.

<sup>1</sup>Due to differences in the manner in which some of the demographical data were categorized, some of the categorical data were interpolated.

<sup>2</sup>Data collected from the 2000 Census included respondents age 15 and over; data for the sample came from respondents age 18 and over.

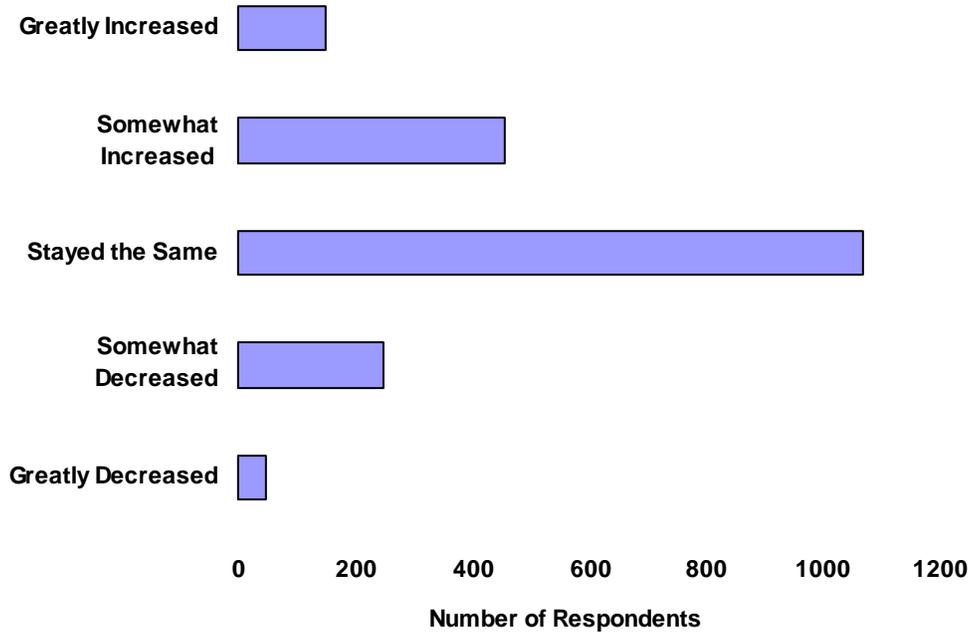
<sup>3</sup>Sample used respondents 18 years and older; 2000 Census used respondents 25 years and older.

<sup>4</sup>Income for 2000 Census taken from total number of households in Kentucky.

Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*



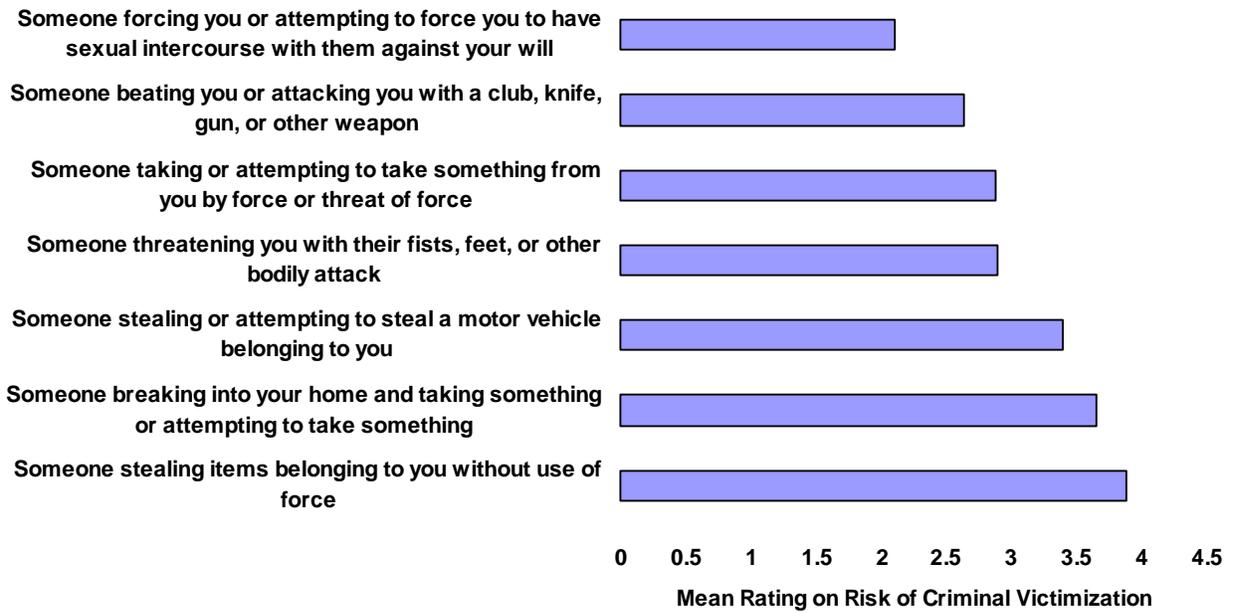
**Figure 2.a: Perceptions of How Crime Has Changed within the Last 12 Months**



Source:  
Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*



**Figure 2.b: Perceptions of Risk of Criminal Victimization on a Scale of 1-10**



Source:  
Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*



**Table 2.2: Percentage of Criminal Victimization Reported to the Police**

In the past 12 months, did anyone...	Number of Incidents	Number Reported to Police	Percent Reported to Police*
Steal or attempt to steal a motor vehicle belonging to you?	85	66	77.6
Intentionally damage or destroy property owned by you or someone else in your household?	524	313	59.7
Break into, or try to break into, your house or some other building on your property intending to commit a crime?	306	188	61.4
Attempt to take something directly from you by using force or threat of force, such as a stick up or a mugging?	32	19	59.4
Was anything else stolen from you (other than the incidents already reported)?	271	130	48.0
Did anyone attack you with a knife, gun, club, or another weapon other than hands, fists or feet?	25	21	84.0
Did anyone hit, attack, or beat you by using their hands, fists, feet, or other bodily attack (not including attacks with weapons)?	216	122	56.5
Has anyone made or tried to make you have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you?	57	17	29.8
Did anyone force you or attempt to force you into any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc.?	227	159	70.0

\*Calculated by the Justice and Safety Center staff

Source:  
 Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*



**Table 2.3: Reasons for Not Reporting Victimizations**

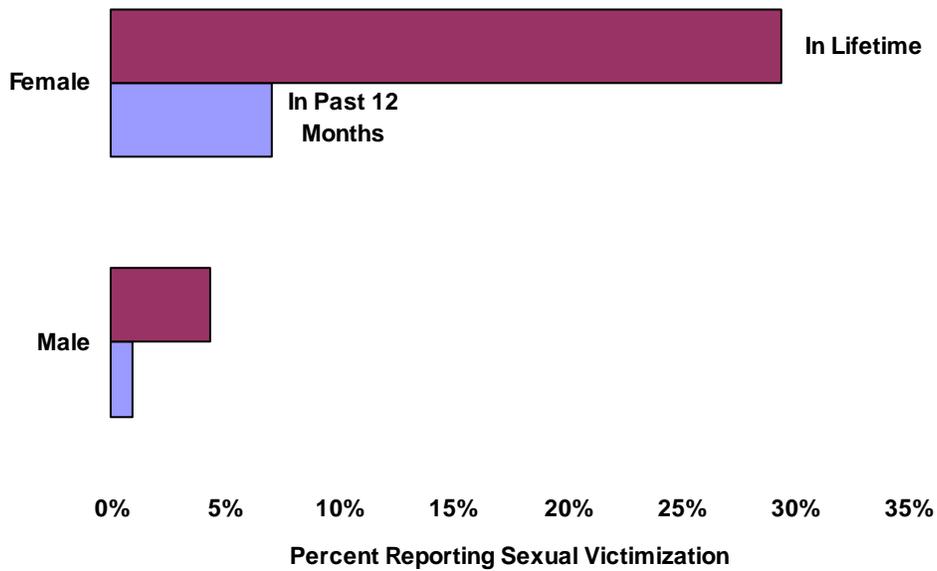
<b>Reason</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Offense was minor and not important enough to report to police	135	27.7
Didn't think police would do anything to help	90	18.5
Didn't think police could do anything to help	54	11.1
Afraid of reprisal by offender	48	9.9
Didn't want to get offender in trouble with law	35	7.2
Handled situation on my own or by someone else	26	5.3
Was too young	24	4.9
Other	20	4.1
Didn't want to get involved with police--too inconvenient	17	3.5
Embarrassed/Felt it was my own fault/Didn't want anyone to know	16	3.3
Missing Response	22	4.5

Source:

Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*

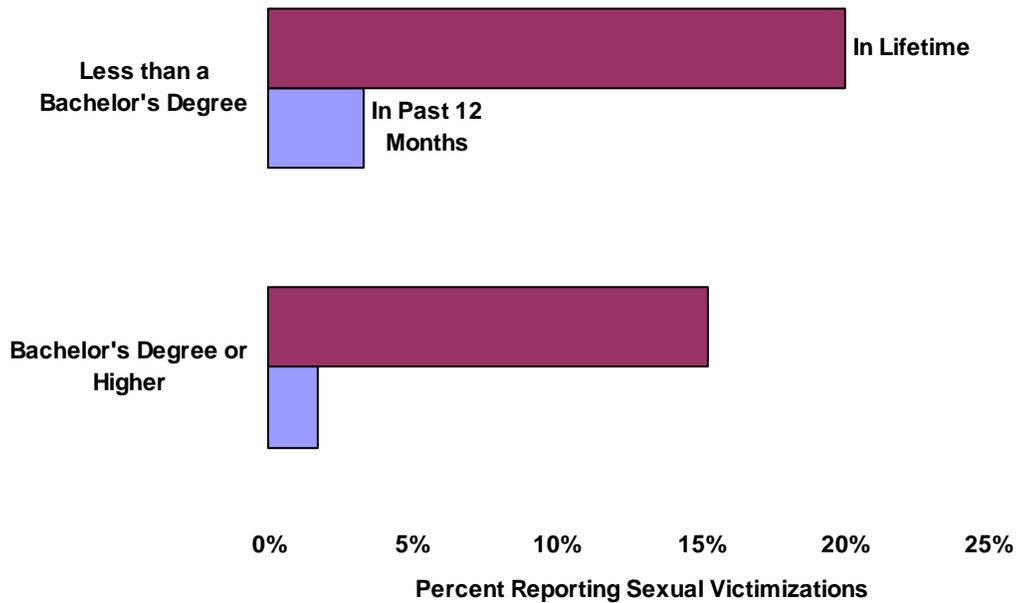


Figure 2.c: Comparison of Sexual Victimizations by Gender



Source:  
Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*

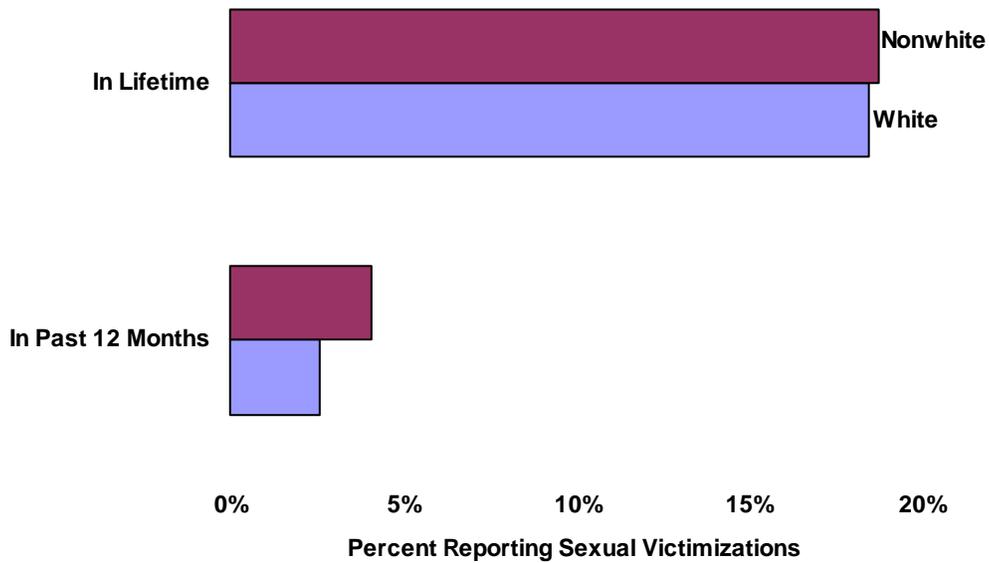
Figure 2.d: Comparison of Sexual Victimizations by Level of Education



Source:  
Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*

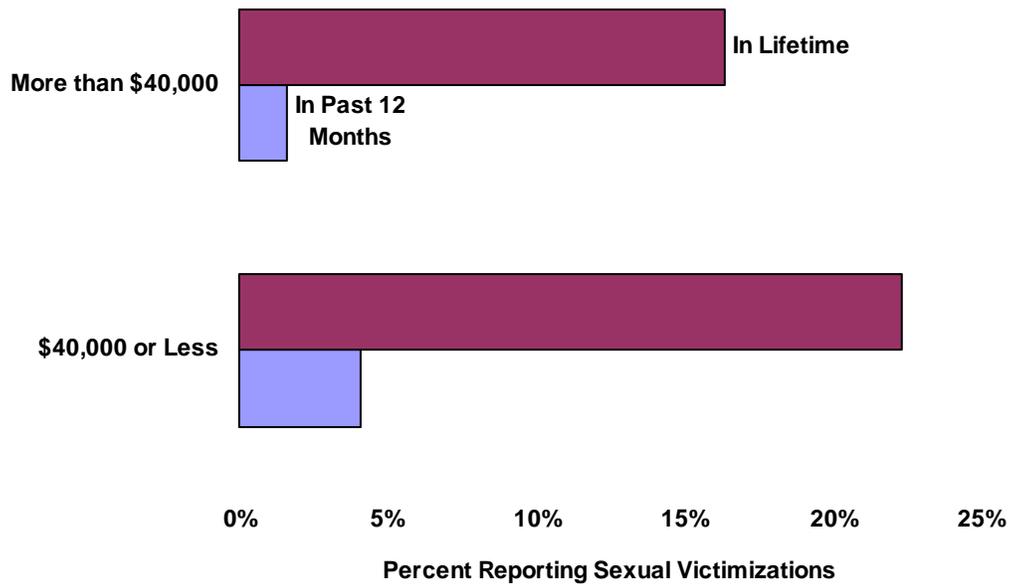


Figure 2.e: Comparison of Sexual Victimizations by Race



Source:  
Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*

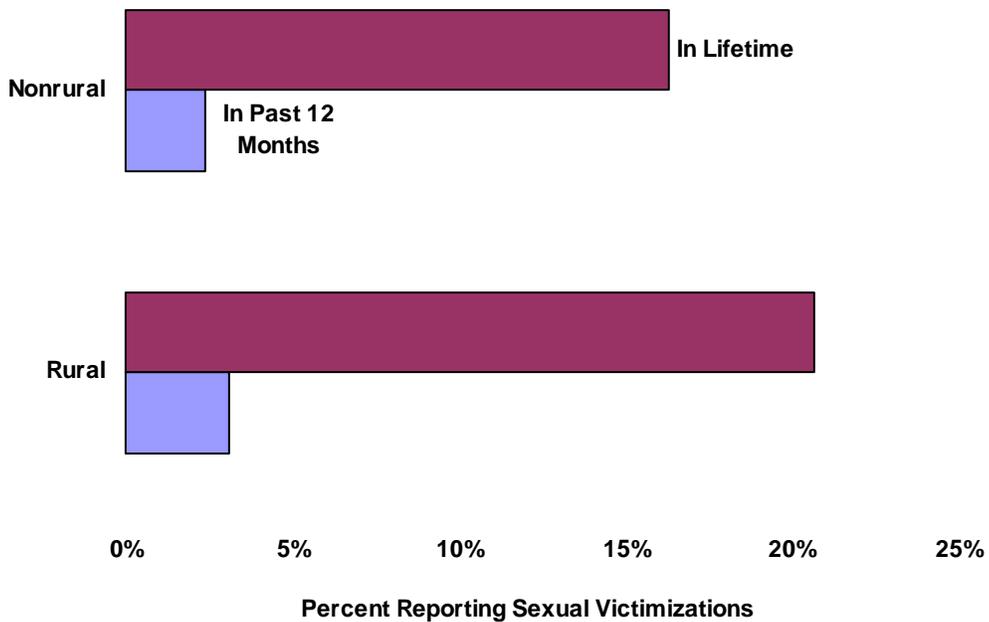
Figure 2.f: Comparison of Sexual Victimizations by Income



Source:  
Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*



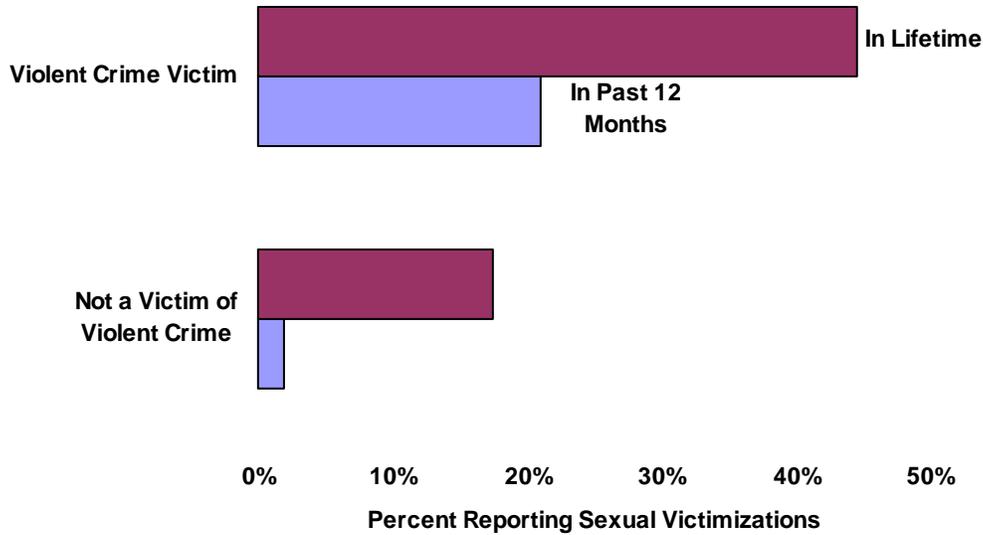
**Figure 2.g: Comparison of Sexual Victimization by Geographic Location**



Source:  
Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*

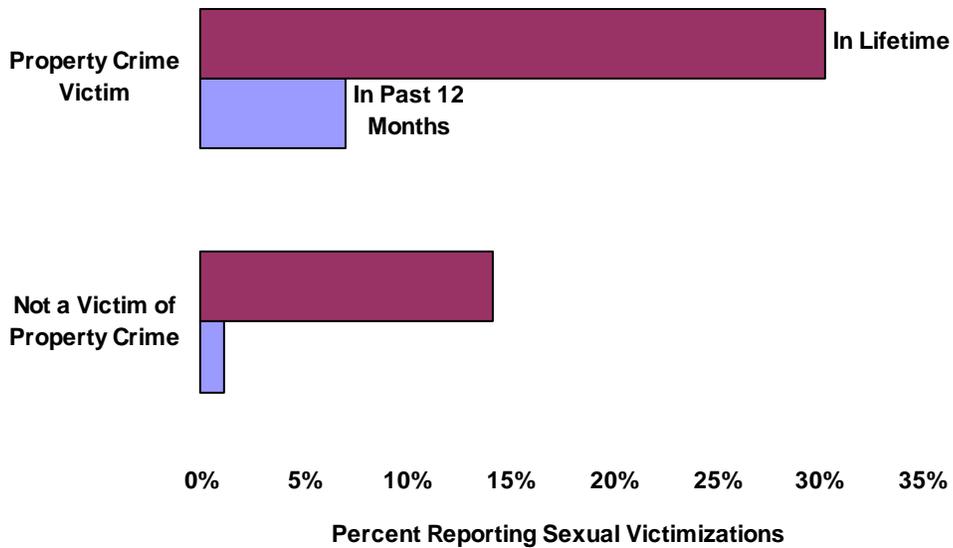


Figure 2.h: Comparison of Sexual Victimizations by Whether the Individual Had Been a Victim of Another Violent Crime



Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*

Figure 2.i: Comparison of Sexual Victimizations by Whether the Individual Had Been a Victim of a Property Crime



Source: Kentucky Justice Cabinet. (2003). *Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents.*



## Part I Offense Trends

- After decreasing between 2003 and 2004, the violent offense rate rose in 2005. The property offense rate also decreased between 2003 and 2004, however there was no change in the property offense rate between 2004 and 2005.
- Between 2003 and 2005, the Part I offense rate decreased 0.6%.
- The offense rate for arson increased 44.1% between 2004 and 2005, the most significant change in the offense rate for any Part I offense.
- In 2004 and 2005, Kentucky had the lowest Part I offense rate among seven surrounding states – Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- According to the Part I offense rate by county, the largest urban counties of Fayette and Jefferson had the highest Part I offense rate in 2005. Bracken, Green, and Cumberland Counties had the lowest Part I offense rate.
- For cities with a population greater than 10,000, Paducah and Newport had the highest Part I offense rate.



**Table 2.4: Part I Offenses: Number and Rate per 100,000 Population, 2003-2005**

		2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2003-2005*	Percent Change 2004-2005*
<b>Kentucky Population</b>		4,116,780	4,141,835	4,173,405	1.4%	0.8%
<b>Part I Offenses</b>						
	Number	114,423	113,635	115,332	0.8	1.5
	Rate*	2779.4	2743.6	2763.5	-0.6	0.7
<b>Violent Offenses</b>						
	Number	10,232	10,071	10,982	7.3	9.0
	Rate*	248.5	243.2	263.1	5.9	8.2
Murder	Number	181	216	191	5.5	-11.6
	Rate*	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.1	-12.2
Rape	Number	1,124	1,251	1,289	14.7	3.0
	Rate*	27.3	30.2	30.9	13.1	2.3
Robbery	Number	3,224	3,372	3,817	18.4	13.2
	Rate*	78.3	81.4	91.5	16.8	12.3
Aggravated Assault	Number	5,703	5,232	5,685	-0.3	8.7
	Rate*	138.5	126.3	136.2	-1.7	7.8
<b>Property Offenses</b>						
	Number	104,191	103,564	104,350	0.2	0.8
	Rate*	2530.9	2500.4	2500.4	-1.2	0.0
Burglary	Number	26,034	25,784	25,673	-1.4	-0.4
	Rate*	632.4	622.5	615.2	-2.7	-1.2
Larceny-Theft	Number	69,083	68,478	69,123	0.1	0.9
	Rate*	1678.1	1653.3	1656.3	-1.3	0.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	Number	8,253	8,669	8,635	4.6	-0.4
	Rate*	200.5	209.3	206.9	3.2	-1.1
Arson	Number	821	633	919	11.9	45.2
	Rate*	19.9	15.3	22.0	10.4	44.1

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. "Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (NST-EST2005-01)." <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2005-01.xls>.



Table 2.5: Offense Rate Comparisons, Kentucky and Surrounding States, 2003-2005

	Kentucky <sup>1</sup>	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Ohio	Tennessee	Virginia	W. Virginia	United States
<b>Population</b>									
2003	4,116,780	6,196,269	12,649,940	5,718,717	11,431,748	5,841,585	7,383,387	1,810,347	290,850,005
2004	4,141,835	6,226,537	12,712,016	5,759,532	11,450,143	5,893,298	7,481,332	1,812,548	293,656,842
2005	4,173,405	6,271,973	12,763,371	5,800,310	11,464,042	5,962,959	7,567,465	1,816,856	296,410,404
Percent Change 2003 to 2005*	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	0.3%	2.1%	2.5%	0.4%	1.9%
<b>Part I Offense Rate</b>									
2003	2779.4	3710.1	3842.3	4476.0	3975.1	5067.3	2981.1	2616.9	4062.8
2004	2743.6	3729.6	3729.5	4390.2	4018.1	5008.2	2943.7	2781.8	3977.3
2005	2763.5	3780.0	3631.8	4453.0	4014.0	5028.4	2921.0	2898.0	3898.9
Percent Change 2003 to 2005*	-0.6%	1.9%	-5.5%	-0.5%	1.0%	-0.8%	-2.0%	10.7%	-4.0%
<b>Violent Offense Rate</b>									
2003	248.5	352.7	557.0	471.6	333.3	687.8	276.0	257.5	474.9
2004	243.2	325.9	543.0	490.1	342.0	696.1	274.8	271.7	463.2
2005	263.1	323.7	551.5	525.4	351.3	752.8	282.8	272.8	469.2
Percent Change 2003 to 2005*	5.9%	-8.2%	-1.0%	11.4%	5.4%	9.5%	2.5%	6.0%	-1.2%
<b>Property Offense Rate</b>									
2003	2530.9	3357.4	3285.3	4004.5	3641.8	4379.5	2705.1	2359.4	3587.9
2004	2500.4	3403.6	3186.5	3900.1	3676.0	4312.1	2668.9	2510.1	3514.1
2005	2500.4	3456.3	3080.3	3927.5	3662.7	4275.5	2638.2	2625.2	3429.8
Percent Change 2003 to 2005*	-1.2%	2.9%	-6.2%	-1.9%	0.6%	-2.4%	-2.5%	11.3%	-4.4%

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

<sup>1</sup>Crime rates for Kentucky are based on data provided by the Kentucky State Police. Crime rates for all other states are based on data provided by the FBI's Uniform Crime Report.

Sources:

Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2003*. [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius\\_03/pdf/03sec2.pdf](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_03/pdf/03sec2.pdf).

Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2004*. [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius\\_04/offenses\\_reported/offense\\_tabulations/table\\_05.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_04/offenses_reported/offense_tabulations/table_05.html).

Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2005*. [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table\\_05.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_05.html).

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. "Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (NST-EST2005-01)." <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2005-01.xls>.



**Table 2.6: Part I Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2005**

Rank (by Part I Offense Rate)	County	2005 Population	Number of Part I Offenses	Part I Offense Rate*	Number of Violent Offenses	Violent Offense Rate*	Number of Property Offenses	Property Offense Rate*
1	Jefferson	699,827	35,166	50.2	4,240	6.1	30926	44.2
2	Fayette	268,080	12,558	46.8	1,502	5.6	11056	41.2
3	Warren	98,960	4,060	41.0	361	3.6	3699	37.4
4	Jessamine	43,463	1,775	40.8	99	2.3	1676	38.6
5	Fulton	7,217	284	39.4	12	1.7	272	37.7
6	Christian	70,145	2,597	37.0	218	3.1	2379	33.9
7	Mason	17,140	608	35.5	34	2.0	574	33.5
8	Franklin	48,207	1,671	34.7	114	2.4	1557	32.3
9	Montgomery	24,256	829	34.2	30	1.2	799	32.9
10	Scott	39,380	1,331	33.8	43	1.1	1288	32.7
11	Clark	34,887	1,176	33.7	62	1.8	1114	31.9
12	Boyd	49,594	1,665	33.6	115	2.3	1550	31.3
13	Calloway	35,122	1,129	32.1	62	1.8	1067	30.4
14	McCracken	64,698	2,034	31.4	209	3.2	1825	28.2
15	Daviess	93,060	2,859	30.7	199	2.1	2660	28.6
16	Perry	29,452	890	30.2	71	2.4	819	27.8
17	Campbell	87,251	2,631	30.2	217	2.5	2414	27.7
18	Bell	29,665	876	29.5	34	1.1	842	28.4
19	Madison	77,749	2,272	29.2	145	1.9	2127	27.4
20	Kenton	153,665	4,369	28.4	379	2.5	3990	26.0
21	Pulaski	59,200	1,621	27.4	83	1.4	1538	26.0
22	Boone	106,272	2,905	27.3	196	1.8	2709	25.5
23	Simpson	17,021	452	26.6	31	1.8	421	24.7
24	Powell	13,687	363	26.5	22	1.6	341	24.9
25	Taylor	23,754	615	25.9	48	2.0	567	23.9



**Table 2.6: Part I Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2005, cont.**

Rank (by Part I Offense Rate)	County	2005 Population	Number of Part I Offenses	Part I Offense Rate*	Number of Violent Offenses	Violent Offense Rate*	Number of Property Offenses	Property Offense Rate*
26	Hardin	96,947	2,451	25.3	195	2.0	2256	23.3
27	Anderson	20,394	511	25.1	23	1.1	488	23.9
28	Harlan	31,614	786	24.9	76	2.4	710	22.5
29	Woodford	24,246	595	24.5	31	1.3	564	23.3
30	Laurel	56,338	1,321	23.4	43	0.8	1278	22.7
31	Union	15,592	361	23.2	43	2.8	318	20.4
32	Pike	66,922	1,534	22.9	103	1.5	1431	21.4
33	Caldwell	12,973	293	22.6	39	3.0	254	19.6
34	Hopkins	46,705	1,053	22.5	73	1.6	980	21.0
35	Shelby	38,205	852	22.3	79	2.1	773	20.2
36	Henderson	45,573	1,013	22.2	66	1.4	947	20.8
37	Boyle	28,363	611	21.5	56	2.0	555	19.6
38	Logan	27,169	582	21.4	54	2.0	528	19.4
39	Livingston	9,760	209	21.4	16	1.6	193	19.8
40	Harrison	18,527	395	21.3	24	1.3	371	20.0
41	Wolfe	7,070	139	19.7	13	1.8	126	17.8
42	Rowan	22,226	431	19.4	35	1.6	396	17.8
43	Bullitt	68,474	1,309	19.1	65	0.9	1244	18.2
44	Bourbon	19,833	371	18.7	39	2.0	332	16.7
45	Trigg	13,349	241	18.1	25	1.9	216	16.2
46	Crittenden	8,984	156	17.4	8	0.9	148	16.5
47	Carroll	10,454	180	17.2	50	4.8	130	12.4
48	Whitley	38,029	649	17.1	42	1.1	607	16.0
49	Marion	18,939	308	16.3	45	2.4	263	13.9
50	Pendleton	15,125	241	15.9	16	1.1	225	14.9



Table 2.6: Part I Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2005, cont.

Rank (by Part I Offense Rate)	County	2005 Population	Number of Part I Offenses	Part I Offense Rate*	Number of Violent Offenses	Violent Offense Rate*	Number of Property Offenses	Property Offense Rate*
51	Garrard	16,579	262	15.8	15	0.9	247	14.9
52	Barren	40,073	633	15.8	37	0.9	596	14.9
53	Grayson	25,189	397	15.8	33	1.3	364	14.5
54	Marshall	30,967	482	15.6	44	1.4	438	14.1
55	Breathitt	15,957	233	14.6	22	1.4	211	13.2
56	Estill	15,089	219	14.5	16	1.1	203	13.5
57	Graves	37,625	530	14.1	52	1.4	478	12.7
58	Floyd	42,218	584	13.8	59	1.4	525	12.4
59	Knott	17,561	239	13.6	17	1.0	222	12.6
60	Owsley	4,746	61	12.9	8	1.7	53	11.2
61	Mercer	21,610	275	12.7	38	1.8	237	11.0
62	Martin	12,215	155	12.7	10	0.8	145	11.9
63	Grant	24,610	311	12.6	30	1.2	281	11.4
64	Bath	11,626	146	12.6	16	1.4	130	11.2
65	Menifee	6,809	84	12.3	4	0.6	80	11.7
66	Lincoln	25,122	307	12.2	25	1.0	282	11.2
67	Ballard	8,277	101	12.2	8	1.0	93	11.2
68	Nelson	41,088	485	11.8	33	0.8	452	11.0
69	McCreary	17,233	202	11.7	9	0.5	193	11.2
70	Johnson	24,001	270	11.2	18	0.7	252	10.5
71	Hart	18,319	205	11.2	25	1.4	180	9.8
72	Clay	24,146	269	11.1	37	1.5	232	9.6
73	Ohio	23,676	261	11.0	27	1.1	234	9.9
74	Rockcastle	16,712	178	10.7	27	1.6	151	9.0
75	Lyon	8,160	86	10.5	9	1.1	77	9.4



Table 2.6: Part I Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2005, cont.

Rank (by Part I Offense Rate)	County	2005 Population	Number of Part I Offenses	Part I Offense Rate*	Number of Violent Offenses	Violent Offense Rate*	Number of Property Offenses	Property Offense Rate*
76	Oldham	53,533	560	10.5	56	1.0	504	9.4
77	Letcher	24,434	255	10.4	33	1.4	222	9.1
78	Lewis	13,872	142	10.2	15	1.1	127	9.2
79	Knox	32,069	324	10.1	25	0.8	299	9.3
80	Carter	27,306	259	9.5	19	0.7	240	8.8
81	Edmonson	12,030	114	9.5	14	1.2	100	8.3
82	Magoffin	13,472	127	9.4	20	1.5	107	7.9
83	Adair	17,573	160	9.1	16	0.9	144	8.2
84	Owen	11,374	103	9.1	8	0.7	95	8.4
85	Muhlenberg	31,548	281	8.9	22	0.7	259	8.2
86	Gallatin	8,134	70	8.6	9	1.1	61	7.5
87	Russell	17,020	146	8.6	18	1.1	128	7.5
88	Washington	11,399	97	8.5	7	0.6	90	7.9
89	Leslie	11,994	101	8.4	14	1.2	87	7.3
90	Nicholas	7,027	58	8.3	7	1.0	51	7.3
91	Greenup	37,184	295	7.9	32	0.9	263	7.1
92	Allen	18,706	148	7.9	14	0.7	134	7.2
93	McLean	9,926	76	7.7	13	1.3	63	6.3
94	Meade	28,447	206	7.2	15	0.5	191	6.7
95	Trimble	9,023	65	7.2	16	1.8	49	5.4
96	Fleming	14,610	102	7.0	13	0.9	89	6.1
97	Henry	15,903	111	7.0	19	1.2	92	5.8
98	Hickman	5,075	35	6.9	5	1.0	30	5.9
99	Larue	13,699	93	6.8	11	0.8	82	6.0
100	Todd	11,944	76	6.4	10	0.8	66	5.5



**Table 2.6: Part I Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2005, cont.**

Rank (by Part I Offense Rate)	County	2005 Population	Number of Part I Offenses	Part I Offense Rate*	Number of Violent Offenses	Violent Offense Rate*	Number of Property Offenses	Property Offense Rate*
101	Lee	7,709	49	6.4	8	1.0	41	5.3
102	Metcalfe	10,197	61	6.0	12	1.2	49	4.8
103	Wayne	20,352	119	5.8	9	0.4	110	5.4
104	Morgan	14,334	82	5.7	13	0.9	69	4.8
105	Carlisle	5,329	30	5.6	2	0.4	28	5.3
106	Jackson	13,618	75	5.5	17	1.2	58	4.3
107	Casey	16,290	84	5.2	10	0.6	74	4.5
108	Breckinridge	19,293	97	5.0	5	0.3	92	4.8
109	Spencer	15,651	76	4.9	9	0.6	67	4.3
110	Hancock	8,613	40	4.6	2	0.2	38	4.4
111	Robertson	2,279	10	4.4	1	0.4	9	3.9
112	Elliott	6,902	29	4.2	2	0.3	27	3.9
113	Lawrence	16,166	65	4.0	8	0.5	57	3.5
114	Webster	14,161	56	4.0	10	0.7	46	3.2
115	Clinton	9,559	34	3.6	12	1.3	22	2.3
116	Monroe	11,660	38	3.3	5	0.4	33	2.8
117	Butler	13,414	39	2.9	10	0.7	29	2.2
118	Cumberland	7,147	12	1.7	3	0.4	9	1.3
119	Green	11,588	19	1.6	6	0.5	13	1.1
120	Bracken	8,670	10	1.2	3	0.3	7	0.8

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

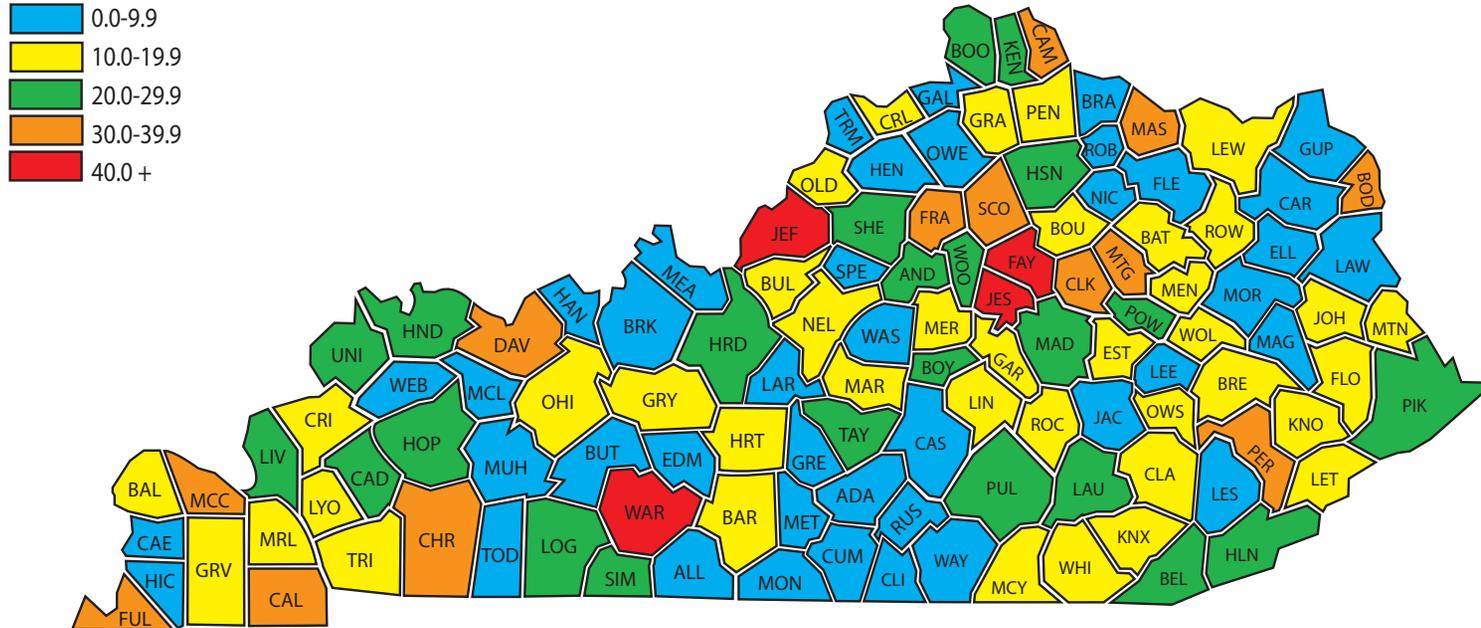
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U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. "Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Kentucky: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (CO-EST2005-01-21)."

<http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2005-01-21.xls>



Figure 2.j: Map of Part I Offense Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2005



- 0.0-9.9
- 10.0-19.9
- 20.0-29.9
- 30.0-39.9
- 40.0+

ADA-Adair	BUL-Bullitt	CUM-Cumberland	GRY-Grayson	JES-Jessamine	LOG-Logan	MET-Metcalf	POW-Powell	UNI-Union
ALL-Allen	BUT-Butler	DAV-Daviess	GRE-Green	JOH-Johnson	LYO-Lyon	MON-Monroe	PUL-Pulaski	WAR-Warren
AND-Anderson	CAD-Caldwell	EDM-Edmonson	GUP-Greenup	KEN-Kenton	MCC-McCracken	MTG-Montgomery	ROB-Robertson	WAS-Washington
BAL-Ballard	CAL-Calloway	ELL-Elliott	HAN-Hancock	KNO-Knott	MCY-McCreary	MOR-Morgan	ROC-Rockcastle	WAY-Wayne
BAR-Barren	CAM-Campbell	EST-Estill	HRD-Hardin	KNX-Knox	MCL-McLean	MUH-Muhlenberg	ROW-Rowan	WEB-Webster
BAT-Bath	CAE-Carlisle	FAY-Fayette	HLN-Harlan	LAR-Larue	MAD-Madison	NEL-Nelson	WOL-Wolfe	WHI-Whitley
BEL-Bell	CRL-Carroll	FLE-Fleming	HSN-Harrison	LAU-Laurel	MAG-Magoffin	NIC-Nicholas	WOO-Woodford	
BOO-Boone	CAR-Carter	FLO-Floyd	HRT-Hart	LAW-Lawrence	MAR-Marion	OHI-Ohio		
BOU-Bourbon	CAS-Casey	FRA-Franklin	HND-Henderson	LEE-Lee	MRL-Marshall	OLD-Oldham	SIM-Simpson	
BOD-Boyd	CHR-Christiana	FUL-Fulton	HEN-Henry	LES-Leslie	MTN-Martin	OWE-Owen	SPE-Spencer	
BOY-Boyle	CLK-Clark	GAL-Gallatin	HIC-Hickman	LET-Letcher	MAS-Mason	OWS-Owsley	TAY-Taylor	
BRA-Bracken	CLA-Clay	GAR-Garrard	HOP-Hopkins	LEW-Lewis	MEA-Meade	PEN-Pendleton	TOD-Todd	
BRE-Breathitt	CLI-Clinton	GRA-Grant	JAC-Jackson	LIN-Lincoln	MEN-Menifee	PER-Perry	TRI-Trigg	
BRK-Breckinridge	CRI-Crittenden	GRV-Graves	JEF-Jefferson	LIV-Livingston	MER-Mercer	PIK-Pike	TRM-Trimble	

Source:  
Office of Drug Control Policy.



**Table 2.7: Part I Offense Rate per 1,000 Population for Cities Over 10,000, 2005**

City <sup>1</sup>	Est. 2005 Population	Number of Part I Offenses	Part I Offense Rate*	Number of Violent Offenses	Violent Offense Rate*	Number of Property Offenses	Property Offense Rate*
Newport	15,911	1277	80.3	126	7.9	1151	72.3
Paducah	25,575	1987	77.7	200	7.8	1787	69.9
Hopkinsville	28,821	1886	65.4	146	5.1	1740	60.4
Bowling Green	52,272	3349	64.1	328	6.3	3021	57.8
Somerset	12,136	716	59.0	47	3.9	669	55.1
Florence	26,349	1509	57.3	91	3.5	1418	53.8
Louisville	556,429	31623	56.8	3896	7.0	27727	49.8
Ashland	21,510	1196	55.6	88	4.1	1108	51.5
Winchester	16,494	911	55.2	43	2.6	868	52.6
Middlesboro	10,164	560	55.1	21	2.1	539	53.0
Georgetown	19,988	1082	54.1	35	1.8	1047	52.4
Shively	15,212	809	53.2	105	6.9	704	46.3
Elizabethtown	23,450	1169	49.9	76	3.2	1093	46.6
St. Matthews	17,309	833	48.1	80	4.6	753	43.5
Frankfort	27,210	1293	47.5	81	3.0	1212	44.5
Covington	42,811	2030	47.4	256	6.0	1774	41.4
Nicholasville	23,897	1072	44.9	71	3.0	1001	41.9
Lexington-Fayette	268,080	11807	44.0	1477	5.5	10330	38.5
Murray	15,538	657	42.3	39	2.5	618	39.8
Campbellsville	10,906	449	41.2	32	2.9	417	38.2
Owensboro	55,459	2223	40.1	148	2.7	2075	37.4
Richmond	30,893	1237	40.0	106	3.4	1131	36.6
Radcliff	21,471	823	38.3	85	4.0	738	34.4
Danville	15,409	529	34.3	46	3.0	483	31.3
Madisonville	19,273	640	33.2	44	2.3	596	30.9
Henderson	27,666	886	32.0	56	2.0	830	30.0
Erlanger	16,852	492	29.2	24	1.4	468	27.8
Jeffersontown	26,100	654	25.1	50	1.9	604	23.1
Glasgow	14,062	323	23.0	22	1.6	301	21.4
Mayfield	10,288	193	18.8	26	2.5	167	16.2
Fort Thomas	15,592	213	13.7	12	0.8	201	12.9
Independence	19,065	254	13.3	16	0.8	238	12.5

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

<sup>1</sup>Ranked by Part I Offense Rate.

Source:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. "Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places in Kentucky, Listed Alphabetically: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005." <http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/subco2005alpha.xls>.



## Section III: Arrest Trends

This section presents information on arrest trends in the Commonwealth as compiled by the Kentucky State Police.

- The adult arrest rate for Part I offenses increased 13.0% from 2004 to 2005.
- In 2005, the arrest rate in Kentucky was higher than national arrest rates for every Part I offense with the exception of arrests for aggravated assault and auto theft. In fact, arrest rates for murder, rape, and arson in Kentucky were more than twice the national average.
- In terms of raw numbers, the majority of suspects arrested in 2005 were white. However, while whites comprised over 90% of Kentucky's population in 2005, only 76% of arrested suspects were white. 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.
- In 2005, 48% of arrests for robbery, 29% of arrests for aggravated assault, and 26% of arrests for auto theft were of non-whites.
- In 2005, 30% of arrests were of women. The offense with the largest percentage of women arrested was larceny-theft; 41% of arrests were of women.



**Table 3.1: Adult (18+) Arrest Rates per 100,000 Adult Population, 2003-2005**

	<b>2003 Rate*<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2004 Rate*<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2005 Rate*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Percent Change 2003-2004*</b>	<b>Percent Change 2004-2005*</b>	<b>2005 National Arrest Rate*<sup>4</sup></b>
Murder	7.6	12.0	10.4	57.2%	-13.3%	4.2
Rape	12.2	15.6	14.3	27.8	-8.3	7.1
Robbery	29.0	32.2	41.1	10.8	27.6	28.6
Aggravated Assault	95.1	78.9	93.1	-17.0	18.0	128.4
Burglary	96.2	104.2	126.3	8.3	21.2	73.1
Larceny/Theft	353.2	367.5	412.1	4.0	12.2	284.8
Auto Theft	25.9	32.6	28.1	25.8	-13.7	36.2
Arson	6.7	5.8	7.8	-14.1	35.3	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>626.0</b>	<b>648.7</b>	<b>733.2</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>565.2</b>

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

<sup>1</sup> Calculated using Adult Population = 3,131,041.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated using Adult Population = 3,158,944.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated using Adult Population = 3,193,245.

<sup>4</sup> Calculated using Adult Population= 222,940,420.

Sources:

Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2005*. "Persons Arrested, Table 38: Arrests by Age, 2005."

[http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table\\_38.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_38.html).

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. "Table 2: Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex and Age for Kentucky: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005." <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/tables/SC-EST2005-02-21.xls>.

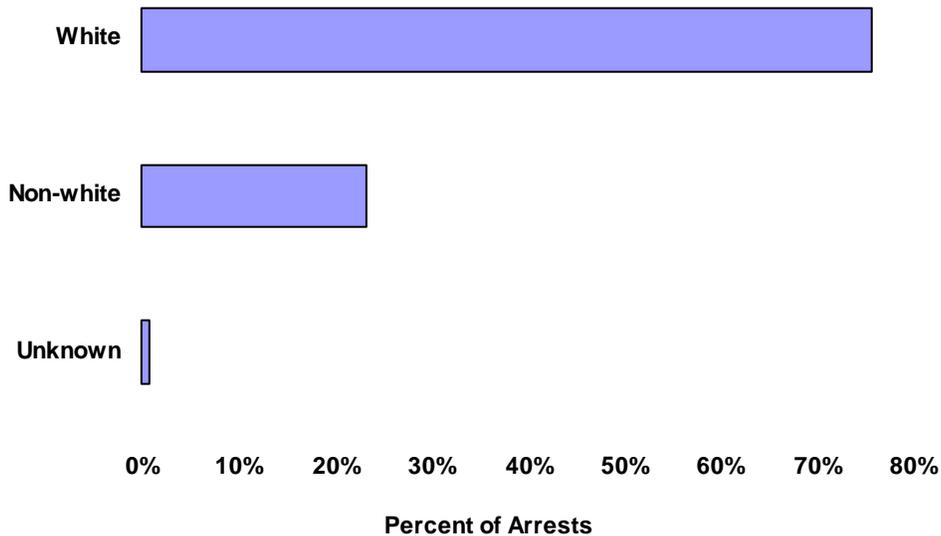


**Table 3.2: Total Arrests by Race, 2005**

	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown
Murder	275	75	0	0	1
Rape	454	81	0	7	5
Robbery	851	814	0	5	21
Aggravated Assault	2,521	983	2	22	45
Burglary	3,912	948	1	15	41
Larceny/Theft	12,271	3,168	2	139	109
Auto Theft	887	299	0	0	6
Arson	266	27	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,437</b>	<b>6,395</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>233</b>

Source: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

**Figure 3.a: Distribution of Arrests by Race, 2005**



Source: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

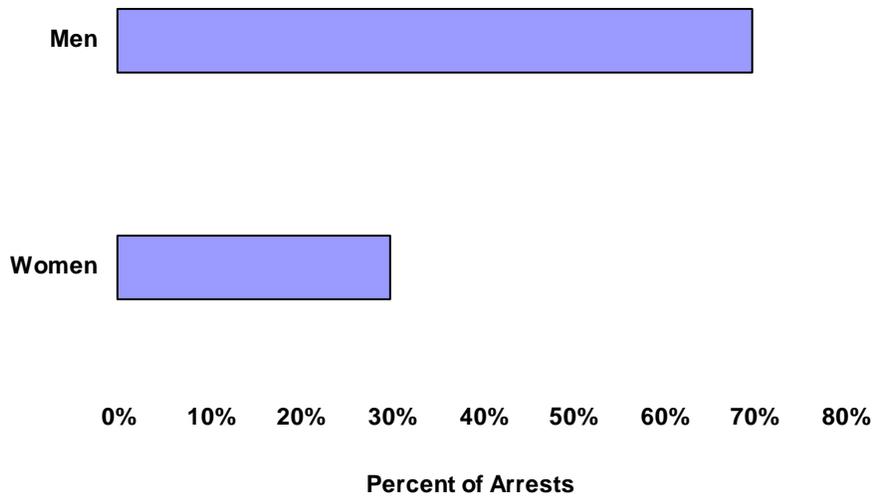


Table 3.3: Total Arrests by Gender, 2005

	Male	Female	Unknown
Murder	316	35	0
Rape	484	59	4
Robbery	1,429	254	8
Aggravated Assault	2,798	752	23
Burglary	4,275	637	5
Larceny/Theft	9,256	6,406	27
Auto Theft	909	283	0
Arson	247	46	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,714</b>	<b>8,472</b>	<b>72</b>

Source: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

Figure 3.b: Distribution of Arrests by Gender, 2005



Note: Arrests where the gender was unknown (72) were not included in the above figure.

Source: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.



## Section IV: 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 2000 to 2005, for all Part I offenses, the most common types of bail release were no bail type, cash, and partially secured.
- From 2000 to 2005, the least common types of bail release of all Part I offenses were federally cut, guaranteed arrest bond certificate, no bail set, and released according to KRS 222.204.



**Table 4.1: Bail Release by Type for Part I Offenses, 2000-2005**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>ARSON</b>						
No Bail Type	68.3 %	75.8 %	69.2 %	74.3 %	71.8 %	66.5 %
Cash	7.3	4.8	6.0	3.6	4.4	7.2
No Bail Set	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Partially Secured	8.9	7.2	11.1	8.2	7.4	8.9
Personal Recognizance	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.3
Property Bond	3.8	3.4	2.2	3.3	6.6	4.0
Released KRS 222.204	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Surety	5.8	4.0	6.5	5.5	5.6	7.4
Unsecured	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.6
<b>ASSAULT</b>						
No Bail Type	62.9	60.1	59.5	61.3	60.9	62.1
Cash	9.3	11.1	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.1
Federally Cut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No Bail Set	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Partially Secured	10.6	12.7	13.1	13.7	14.0	12.8
Personal Recognizance	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8
Property Bond	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.6
Released KRS 222.204	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surety	5.6	5.7	5.4	4.7	4.9	4.8
Unsecured	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.7
<b>AUTO THEFT</b>						
No Bail Type	78.8	75.8	76.4	71.2	74.9	73.9
Cash	5.3	6.5	5.6	7.7	5.5	6.1
No Bail Set	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Partially Secured	5.5	7.2	6.8	8.0	7.7	7.7
Personal Recognizance	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.3
Property Bond	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.1
Released KRS 222.204	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surety	3.3	4.0	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.3
Unsecured	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.7	4.0	3.5



**Table 4.1: Bail Release by Type for Part I Offenses, 2000-2005, cont.**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>BURGLARY</b>						
No Bail Type	70.4%	68.4%	68.0%	67.1%	65.7%	66.9%
Cash	6.5	7.6	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.2
Federally Cut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No Bail Set	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Partially Secured	8.5	9.8	9.9	11.2	11.2	11.2
Personal Recognizance	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6
Property Bond	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.7
Released KRS 222.204	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surety	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.8
Unsecured	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.5
<b>MURDER</b>						
No Bail Type	78.9	78.6	80.2	80.2	77.4	80.2
Cash	5.7	4.7	5.3	4.5	5.3	5.2
Partially Secured	4.1	5.7	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.0
Personal Recognizance	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.9
Property Bond	4.8	4.1	3.9	5.4	6.9	5.3
Surety	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.0
Unsecured	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.3
<b>RAPE</b>						
No Bail Type	58.4	59.2	62.0	58.8	63.9	61.6
Cash	10.1	11.0	9.9	12.3	9.6	9.5
Federally Cut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
No Bail Set	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Partially Secured	10.9	10.0	11.4	12.5	12.2	12.3
Personal Recognizance	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.7	2.0
Property Bond	7.3	6.3	4.7	4.6	4.3	6.7
Released KRS 222.204	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Surety	6.3	6.1	4.2	4.4	5.6	5.2
Unsecured	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.7	2.8	2.6



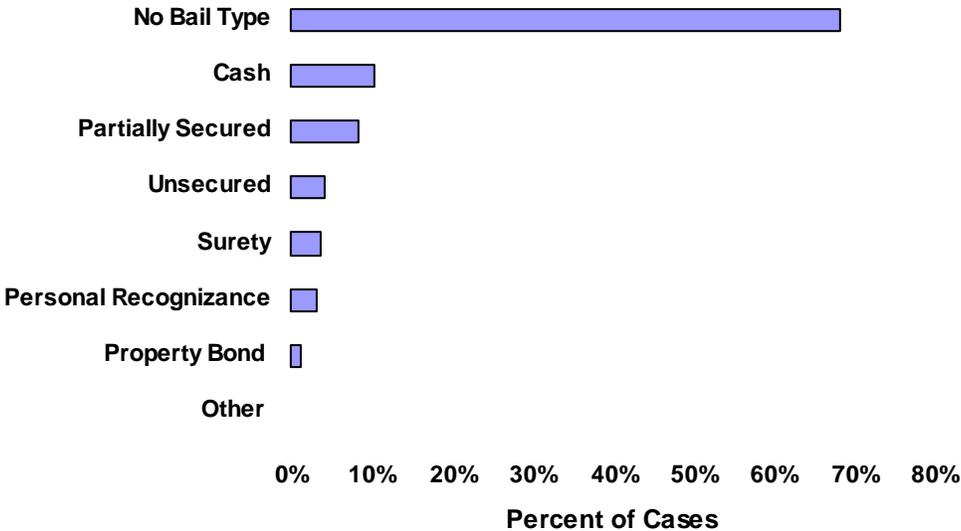
**Table 4.1: Bail Release by Type for Part I Offenses, 2000-2005, cont.**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>ROBBERY</b>						
No Bail Type	81.5%	79.0%	77.5%	77.8%	76.0%	80.0%
Cash	4.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.7
Federally Cut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No Bail Set	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Partially Secured	5.9	7.6	7.7	8.9	9.5	6.7
Personal Recognizance	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
Property Bond	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.2
Surety	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.3
Unsecured	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.1
<b>THEFT</b>						
No Bail Type	74.0	75.6	71.2	69.4	69.6	68.6
Cash	10.3	9.8	11.1	11.6	10.9	11.3
Federally Cut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guaranteed Arrest Bond Cert.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No Bail Set	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Partially Secured	6.0	5.9	7.0	7.7	7.5	7.7
Personal Recognizance	2.9	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.6
Property Bond	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Released KRS 222.204	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surety	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.5
Unsecured	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.6
<b>ALL</b>						
No Bail Type	73.1	74.0	70.4	68.9	68.9	68.5
Cash	9.4	9.4	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.3
Federally Cut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guaranteed Arrest Bond Cert.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No Bail Set	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Partially Secured	6.6	6.8	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.4
Personal Recognizance	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.3
Property Bond	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Released KRS 222.204	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Surety	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.8
Unsecured	4.0	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



Figure 4.a: Distribution of Bail Release by Type for All Part I Offenses, 2005



Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



## Section V: Court Disposition and Sentencing Trends

This section presents information from the Administrative Office of the Courts on case dispositions and sentencing trends for Part I offenses.

- Between 2000 and 2005, the total number of cases increased for all Part I offenses with the exception of auto theft.
- There was little variation in the distribution of case dispositions from 2000 through 2005 for all Part I offenses with the exception of rape.
- The percent of rape case convictions declined from a high of 28% in 2000 to a low of 16% in 2005.
- The number of acquittals/dismissals of rape cases increased significantly from 2000 to 2005. In 2005, 49% of rape cases were acquitted or dismissed, up from 29% in 2000.
- Prison, life, or 25 years without parole was the most common sentence for all Part I offenses with the exception of larceny/theft. The majority of larceny/theft offenders were sentenced to jail.
- In 2005, for all Part I offenses, 70.4% of offenders were sentenced to jail, 16.6% of offenders were sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole, and 8.6% were granted state or local probation. However, when larceny/theft offenders are excluded, 70.6% of offenders were sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole, and 18.6% were granted state or local probation, and 9.7% were sentenced to jail.
- The percentage of murder/manslaughter offenders sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole decreased from 97.7% in 2003 to 92.8% in 2004. The percentage then increased in 2005 to 97.0%.
- The percentage of rape offenders sentenced to prison, life, or 25 years without parole increased from 79.8% in 2003 to 88.2% in 2005.



**Table 5.1: Circuit and District Court Case Dispositions by Offense, 2000-2005**

	Number of Cases						Percent of All Cases*					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Murder/Manslaughter</b>												
Convicted	110	131	129	142	127	156	16%	17%	17%	17%	14%	17%
Acquitted/Dismissed	171	175	177	179	189	213	24	23	23	22	22	23
Amended	171	185	184	192	205	244	24	25	24	23	23	26
Diversion	1	0	1	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	245	264	275	310	356	315	35	35	36	37	41	34
Total	698	755	766	827	877	935	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Rape</b>												
Convicted	510	346	425	370	398	415	28	21	21	17	15	16
Acquitted/Dismissed	539	558	624	921	1,230	1,316	29	34	31	43	47	49
Amended	328	349	347	346	340	350	18	21	17	16	13	13
Diversion	1	5	4	6	19	10	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other	461	404	612	520	610	579	25	24	30	24	23	22
Total	1,839	1,662	2,012	2,163	2,597	2,670	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Assault</b>												
Convicted	899	943	887	1,007	1,111	1,065	14	15	14	15	15	15
Acquitted/Dismissed	1,813	1,881	1,819	1,919	1,905	1,859	28	29	29	28	27	26
Amended	2,267	2,113	2,131	2,154	2,259	2,200	35	33	34	32	32	31
Diversion	17	27	34	44	63	83	0	0	1	1	1	1
Other	1,534	1,446	1,450	1,653	1,831	1,958	23	23	23	24	26	27
Total	6,530	6,410	6,321	6,777	7,169	7,165	100	100	100	100	100	100



**Table 5.1: Circuit and District Court Case Dispositions by Offense, 2000-2005, cont.**

	Number of Cases						Percent of All Cases*					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Robbery</b>												
Convicted	656	786	740	916	846	1,056	23 %	25 %	22 %	25 %	24 %	24 %
Acquitted/Dismissed	748	653	741	768	729	730	26	21	22	21	21	17
Amended	772	780	806	906	945	1,088	27	25	24	25	27	25
Diversion	1	4	13	7	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	728	899	1,027	1,098	936	1,476	25	29	31	30	27	34
Total	2,905	3,122	3,327	3,695	3,467	4,355	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Burglary</b>												
Convicted	2,572	3,046	3,143	3,388	3,163	3,307	25	27	27	26	27	26
Acquitted/Dismissed	2,575	2,847	2,968	3,381	2,752	2,892	25	25	25	26	23	23
Amended	2,320	2,306	2,475	2,598	2,475	2,635	23	20	21	20	21	21
Diversion	44	86	90	204	202	224	0	1	1	2	2	2
Other	2,796	3,084	3,014	3,227	3,299	3,584	27	27	26	25	28	28
Total	10,307	11,369	11,690	12,798	11,891	12,642	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>												
Convicted	52,486	53,438	51,872	55,680	55,476	55,423	53	48	51	51	51	51
Acquitted/Dismissed	31,479	40,865	32,564	34,801	33,659	33,242	32	37	32	32	31	30
Amended	4,167	4,479	4,692	5,067	4,928	4,977	4	4	5	5	5	5
Diversion	916	548	591	993	1,576	1,887	1	0	1	1	1	2
Other	10,071	11,565	12,351	13,481	13,010	13,470	10	10	12	12	12	12
Total	99,119	110,895	102,070	110,022	108,649	108,999	100	100	100	100	100	100



**Table 5.1: Circuit and District Court Case Dispositions by Offense, 2000-2005, cont.**

	Number of Cases						Percent of All Cases*					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Auto Theft</b>												
Convicted	822	978	893	772	630	492	22 %	24 %	22 %	24 %	23 %	22 %
Acquitted/Dismissed	1,274	1,283	1,366	952	881	695	34	32	33	30	33	31
Amended	761	768	803	624	481	434	20	19	19	20	18	19
Diversion	16	18	26	24	31	25	0	0	1	1	1	1
Other	923	988	1,041	790	674	610	24	24	25	25	25	27
Total	3,796	4,035	4,129	3,162	2,697	2,256	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Arson</b>												
Convicted	178	139	180	201	153	176	24	22	26	26	23	23
Acquitted/Dismissed	185	151	163	186	152	170	25	23	24	24	22	23
Amended	223	173	176	190	182	166	30	27	26	25	27	22
Diversion	6	3	13	8	12	22	1	0	2	1	2	3
Other	146	177	149	179	178	218	20	28	22	23	26	29
Total	738	643	681	764	677	752	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>All Part I Offenses</b>												
Convicted	58,233	59,807	58,269	62,476	61,904	62,090	46	43	44	45	45	44
Acquitted/Dismissed	38,784	48,413	40,422	43,107	41,497	41,117	31	35	31	31	30	29
Amended	11,009	11,153	11,614	12,077	11,815	12,094	9	8	9	9	9	9
Diversion	1,002	691	772	1,290	1,914	2,263	1	0	1	1	1	2
Other	16,904	18,827	19,919	21,258	20,894	22,210	13	14	15	15	15	16
Total	125,932	138,891	130,996	140,208	138,024	139,774	100	100	100	100	100	100

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



**Table 5.2: Percent of Sentences Imposed for Part I Offenses, 2003-2005**

	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2003-2005*	Percent Change 2004-2005*
<b>Murder/Manslaughter</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	97.7%	92.8%	97.0%	-0.8%	4.5%
Jail	0.6	0.0	0.5	-10.6	0.0
Local Probation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State Probation	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Death	1.1	3.6	0.5	-55.3	-86.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.6	0.6	2.0	257.6	235.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Rape</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	79.8	85.2	88.2	10.6	3.6
Jail	4.3	2.2	1.7	-59.6	-20.2
Local Probation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State Probation	13.4	11.1	8.1	-39.9	-27.6
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Other	2.3	1.5	2.0	-13.7	28.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Assault</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	65.9	71.3	69.1	5.0	-3.1
Jail	10.5	6.9	8.2	-21.6	19.5
Local Probation	0.2	0.3	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
State Probation	22.5	20.7	21.4	-4.8	3.4
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.0	0.1	-76.6	0.0
Other	0.7	0.8	1.2	75.7	51.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Robbery</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	77.3	78.6	80.1	3.6	1.8
Jail	6.7	6.6	5.8	-14.4	-13.0
Local Probation	0.1	0.2	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
State Probation	15.0	13.5	13.5	-10.3	-0.1
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.9	1.1	0.6	-29.4	-41.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0



**Table 5.2: Percent of Sentences Imposed for Part I Offenses, 2003-2005, cont.**

	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2003-2005*	Percent Change 2004-2005*
<b>Burglary</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	66.6%	64.4%	66.8%	0.3%	3.9%
Jail	12.9	14.1	10.8	-16.7	-23.5
Local Probation	0.3	0.4	0.3	-19.4	-30.8
State Probation	19.9	20.4	21.4	7.4	4.9
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Other	0.2	0.7	0.7	226.5	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Larceny/Theft</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	9.8	9.0	8.7	-11.5	-3.3
Jail	80.7	79.8	79.3	-1.7	-0.5
Local Probation	2.5	3.8	2.1	-14.5	-44.0
State Probation	5.7	5.0	5.0	-11.1	0.9
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.0	-67.9	16.8
Other	1.3	2.5	4.8	276.8	95.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Auto theft</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	56.3	50.9	51.3	-8.7	0.9
Jail	20.5	29.1	27.1	32.1	-6.8
Local Probation	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	198.2
State Probation	22.0	18.8	18.2	-17.4	-3.3
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.2	0.7	1.8	49.5	155.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Arson</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	62.5	63.4	70.5	12.8	11.2
Jail	10.9	12.8	11.5	4.9	-10.4
Local Probation	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.9	-10.4
State Probation	23.4	20.7	17.5	-25.4	-15.7
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	1.6	0.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Other	1.0	2.4	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0



**Table 5.2: Percent of Sentences Imposed for Part I Offenses, 2003-2005, cont.**

	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2003-2005*	Percent Change 2004-2005*
<b>All Part I Offenses</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	17.8%	16.6%	16.6%	-6.7%	-0.2%
Jail	71.2	71.0	70.4	-1.2	-0.8
Local Probation	2.2	3.3	1.9	-13.4	-43.7
State Probation	7.5	6.7	6.7	-9.9	0.5
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	-53.2	-84.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.0	-68.8	7.6
Other	1.2	2.3	4.3	262.5	91.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

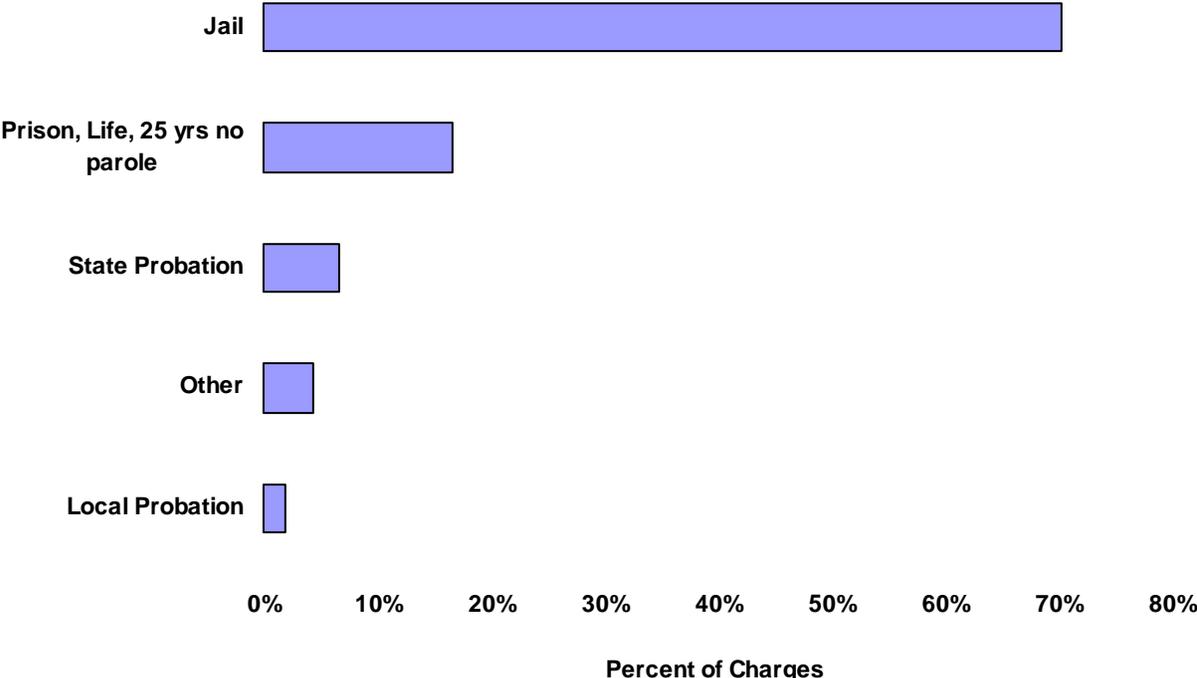
<sup>1</sup>Alcohol and Drug Education.

Source:

Administrative Office of the Courts.



Figure 5.a: Distribution of Sentences Imposed for All Part I Offenses, 2005



Note: Sentences of A.D.E. and Death were not included in the figure due to the comparatively small number of cases that resulted in this type of sentence.

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



## Section VI: 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.

- The number of cases disposed in Circuit Court varies greatly by circuit. In 2005, the number of cases disposed ranged from a high of 4,266 in the 30<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit (Jefferson County) to a low of 202 in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Judicial Circuit (Estill, Lee, and Owsley Counties).
- With a 194% increase between 2002 and 2005, the 24<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit (Johnson, Lawrence, and Martin Counties) had the largest percent increase in cases disposed in Circuit Court.
- The number of cases disposed in District Court varies greatly by district. In 2005, the number of cases disposed ranged from a high of 120,338 in the 30<sup>th</sup> Judicial District (Jefferson County) to a low of 1,753 in the 1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District (Fulton and Hickman Counties).
- With a 37% increase between 2002 and 2005, the 49<sup>th</sup> Judicial District (Allen and Simpson Counties) had the largest percent increase in cases disposed in District Court.
- Statewide, the number of appeals disposed in Circuit Court remained relatively stable from 2001 through 2005. The number felony cases disposed in Circuit Court increased from 2001 through 2004 and decreased marginally in 2005.
- Statewide, the number of criminal cases disposed in District Court remained relatively stable with the exception of domestic violence cases which decreased significantly (41%) between 2001 and 2005.
- In FY 2005, 98% (132,787 cases) of the Department of Public Advocacy's caseload was handled by the Trial Division. Of these cases, 75% were heard in District Court.
- The workload of the Department of Public Advocacy Field Office has increased 41% from FY 2001 (93,392 cases) to FY 2005 (132,080 cases).



**Table 6.1: Circuit Court Criminal Cases Disposed by Circuit, 2002-2005**

<b>Circuit</b>	<b>Counties</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
1	Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman	309	302	340	363
2	McCracken	501	467	593	724
3	Christian	582	739	583	818
4	Hopkins	314	391	401	477
5	Crittenden, Union, Webster	146	291	217	233
6	Daviess	793	650	987	743
7	Logan, Todd	352	430	481	445
8	Warren	1,065	981	1,103	1,333
9	Hardin	527	718	990	751
10	Hart, Larue, Nelson	491	595	738	836
11	Green, Marion, Taylor, Washington	579	700	888	718
12	Henry, Oldham, Trimble	194	249	276	279
13	Garrard, Jessamine	245	286	404	338
14	Bourbon, Scott, Woodford	231	344	326	301
15	Carroll, Grant, Owen	334	377	405	320
16	Kenton	1,053	841	783	765
17	Campbell	660	734	676	675
18	Harrison, Nicholas, Pendleton, Robertson	164	146	215	225
19	Bracken, Fleming, Mason	239	172	257	230
20	Greenup, Lewis	294	244	380	250
21	Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Rowan	508	517	467	500
22	Fayette	1,568	1,822	1,827	1,865
23	Estill, Lee, Owsley	142	171	311	202
24	Johnson, Lawrence, Martin	145	328	482	426
25	Clark, Madison	391	475	473	628
26	Harlan	233	303	365	437
27	Knox, Laurel	526	472	556	834
28	Lincoln, Pulaski, Rockcastle	590	704	812	700
29	Adair, Casey	277	281	401	314
30	Jefferson	3,313	3,899	4,015	4,266
31	Floyd	181	222	299	270
32	Boyd	289	310	356	320
33	Perry	194	192	272	374
34	McCreary, Whitley	242	370	594	491
35	Pike	538	457	528	513



**Table 6.1: Circuit Court Criminal Cases Disposed by Circuit, 2002-2005, cont.**

<b>Circuit</b>	<b>Counties</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
36	Knott, Magoffin	147	127	194	267
37	Carter, Elliott, Morgan	266	242	382	265
38	Butler, Edmonson, Hancock, Ohio	399	590	682	740
39	Breathitt, Powell, Wolfe	277	395	536	469
40	Clinton, Cumberland, Monroe	241	242	481	386
41	Clay, Jackson, Leslie	241	348	450	353
42	Calloway, Marshall	403	488	567	462
43	Barren, Metcalfe	439	622	718	606
44	Bell	208	264	306	319
45	McLean, Muhlenberg	283	397	254	331
46	Breckinridge, Grayson, Meade	426	531	489	504
47	Letcher	161	328	277	263
48	Franklin	309	623	399	271
49	Allen, Simpson	310	279	318	318
50	Boyle, Mercer	202	266	406	338
51	Henderson	280	380	517	438
52	Graves	370	440	375	384
53	Anderson, Shelby, Spencer	250	296	405	604
54	Boone, Gallatin	598	630	932	918
55	Bullitt	183	513	331	306
56	Caldwell, Livingston, Lyon, Trigg	215	289	284	301
57	Russell, Wayne	281	335	709	456

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



**Table 6.2: District Court Criminal Cases Disposed by District, 2002-2005**

District	Counties	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Fulton, Hickman	2,414	2,315	1,985	1,753
2	McCracken	7,617	8,513	10,076	10,169
3	Christian	8,279	9,336	9,541	8,970
4	Hopkins	6,489	6,110	6,381	6,464
5	Crittenden, Union, Webster	6,118	5,594	4,989	5,016
6	Daviess	12,448	16,022	17,099	16,508
7	Logan, Todd	5,502	4,974	6,154	6,307
8	Warren	15,953	18,053	17,523	18,891
9	Hardin	14,341	14,424	14,964	12,832
10	Hart, Larue	2,805	3,527	3,820	3,612
11	Green, Marion, Taylor, Washington	9,700	8,496	9,029	8,080
12	Henry, Oldham, Trimble	10,942	11,102	10,571	11,390
13	Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln	10,522	10,652	9,658	9,896
14	Bourbon, Scott, Woodford	14,352	12,127	10,859	11,266
15	Carroll, Grant, Owen	8,985	8,201	8,115	8,329
16	Kenton	25,123	22,940	23,431	24,527
17	Campbell	12,660	11,587	10,655	11,315
18	Harrison, Nicholas, Pendleton, Robertson	4,739	3,717	4,219	3,539
19	Bracken, Fleming, Mason	4,055	4,183	3,773	3,965
20	Greenup, Lewis	5,724	5,705	5,989	5,605
21	Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Rowan	11,058	10,800	10,146	9,849
22	Fayette	44,360	47,147	49,715	49,417
23	Estill, Lee, Owsley	4,419	4,312	4,396	3,945
24	Johnson, Lawrence, Martin	8,450	7,913	7,905	7,841
25	Clark, Madison	18,139	20,757	18,135	19,329
26	Harlan	6,176	5,814	6,557	7,331
27	Knox, Laurel	17,310	14,849	14,592	12,858
28	Pulaski, Rockcastle	11,559	10,488	12,846	11,184
29	Adair, Casey	5,396	4,702	4,756	4,321
30	Jefferson	116,540	118,494	133,898	120,338
31	Floyd	7,265	8,671	7,049	6,405
32	Boyd	6,379	6,447	7,378	6,963
33	Perry	6,191	5,984	4,644	4,493
34	McCreary, Whitley	6,712	6,934	7,971	6,965
35	Pike	11,600	10,515	12,109	10,874



**Table 6.2: District Court Criminal Cases Disposed by District, 2002-2005, cont.**

District	Counties	2002	2003	2004	2005
36	Knott, Magoffin	5,164	4,856	5,337	4,397
37	Carter, Elliott, Morgan	7,457	7,511	6,575	6,068
38	Butler, Edmonson, Hancock, Ohio	5,781	5,996	5,955	6,124
39	Breathitt, Powell, Wolfe	9,732	9,274	9,744	7,988
40	Clinton, Russell, Wayne	7,248	7,084	7,421	6,946
41	Clay, Jackson, Leslie	9,611	9,421	9,824	7,924
42	Calloway	3,133	4,068	3,514	3,479
43	Barren, Metcalfe	7,251	6,691	6,646	5,673
44	Bell	5,700	5,713	6,859	6,169
45	McLean, Muhlenberg	4,821	4,704	5,140	5,269
46	Breckinridge, Grayson, Meade	8,925	8,367	8,801	8,143
47	Letcher	4,500	3,290	3,288	3,256
48	Franklin	7,735	9,675	9,648	8,822
49	Allen, Simpson	3,871	3,889	5,309	5,289
50	Boyle, Mercer	5,946	8,240	6,504	7,291
51	Henderson	10,780	10,269	9,843	7,925
52	Graves	5,251	4,634	5,490	5,412
53	Anderson, Shelby, Spencer	9,713	9,487	9,780	9,393
54	Boone, Gallatin	13,260	14,923	14,989	17,458
55	Bullitt	6,823	9,132	9,071	8,951
56	Caldwell, Livingston, Lyon, Trigg	7,382	7,948	8,388	8,057
57	Nelson	7,022	7,353	6,405	5,703
58	Marshall	3,820	4,031	4,473	3,606
59	Ballard, Carlisle	2,194	2,197	2,016	1,897
60	Cumberland, Monroe	2,198	2,170	2,083	2,002

Note: Cases include felony, misdemeanor, juvenile, domestic violence, and traffic offenses.

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



**Table 6.3: District and Circuit Court Criminal Cases Disposed Statewide, 2001-2005**

Calendar Year	Circuit Court		District Court				Domestic Violence	Total Cases Disposed
	Appeals	Felonies	Felonies	Misdemeanors	Traffic	Juvenile		
<b>2001</b>	372	22,514	51,003	185,120	357,602	39,733	19,243	675,587
<b>2002</b>	396	24,311	54,725	168,996	354,994	38,588	18,337	660,347
<b>2003</b>	408	28,429	57,760	170,453	361,507	38,223	14,385	671,165
<b>2004</b>	340	32,498	60,525	169,657	383,962	37,013	12,874	696,869
<b>2005</b>	307	31,777	60,408	160,920	363,602	37,474	11,385	665,873

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



**Table 6.4: Circuit Court Criminal Cases Disposed by County, 2002-2005**

County	Felonies				Appeals				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Adair	160	156	217	176	6	1	1	3	166	157	218	179
Allen	115	101	107	121	0	1	3	0	115	102	110	121
Anderson	82	97	85	167	7	2	4	6	89	99	89	173
Ballard	96	94	91	109	0	0	0	2	96	94	91	111
Barren	366	545	608	514	3	10	0	1	369	555	608	515
Bath	58	60	59	59	0	2	3	1	58	62	62	60
Bell	208	264	303	316	0	0	5	2	208	264	308	318
Boone	543	548	838	827	9	5	13	8	552	553	851	835
Bourbon	78	81	98	107	0	0	1	0	78	81	99	107
Boyd	288	302	357	318	1	8	1	1	289	310	358	319
Boyle	133	163	272	178	0	0	3	5	133	163	275	183
Bracken	27	27	34	31	2	0	0	2	29	27	34	33
Breathitt	108	150	217	192	0	0	0	1	108	150	217	193
Breckinridge	140	154	158	139	4	3	0	3	144	157	158	142
Bullitt	178	502	332	302	5	12	2	4	183	514	334	306
Butler	88	161	197	271	1	0	0	2	89	161	197	273
Caldwell	69	153	88	110	1	1	7	1	70	154	95	111
Calloway	204	254	309	237	2	7	3	14	206	261	312	251
Campbell	643	725	668	674	17	9	12	6	660	734	680	680
Carlisle	19	31	44	38	0	0	0	0	19	31	44	38
Carroll	121	134	117	108	5	10	3	7	126	144	120	115
Carter	133	135	225	150	5	8	4	0	138	143	229	150
Casey	110	125	185	136	2	1	3	2	112	126	188	138
Christian	581	729	576	811	1	10	7	10	582	739	583	821
Clark	141	161	133	261	2	2	3	3	143	163	136	264



**Table 6.4: Circuit Court Criminal Cases Disposed by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Felonies				Appeals				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Clay	132	228	265	169	3	0	0	0	135	228	265	169
Clinton	100	104	215	117	3	3	2	0	103	107	217	117
Crittenden	27	50	38	27	1	0	4	0	28	50	42	27
Cumberland	51	42	99	82	3	1	0	0	54	43	99	82
Daviess	789	648	980	735	4	2	7	2	793	650	987	737
Edmonson	87	92	101	124	2	1	1	0	89	93	102	124
Elliott	63	41	62	65	0	1	0	0	63	42	62	65
Estill	74	63	75	60	2	1	1	2	76	64	76	62
Fayette	1,529	1,796	1,802	1,842	40	28	28	22	1,569	1,824	1,830	1,864
Fleming	58	40	47	64	1	0	3	1	59	40	50	65
Floyd	177	214	298	273	4	8	1	0	181	222	299	273
Franklin	304	583	403	258	5	42	4	5	309	625	407	263
Fulton	156	124	173	160	1	4	0	0	157	128	173	160
Gallatin	41	78	73	72	5	0	3	1	46	78	76	73
Garrard	54	69	94	101	2	2	0	2	56	71	94	103
Grant	155	187	198	129	5	9	5	8	160	196	203	137
Graves	369	440	372	383	1	0	2	2	370	440	374	385
Grayson	129	181	194	180	0	2	0	2	129	183	194	182
Green	65	78	102	71	1	1	0	6	66	79	102	77
Greenup	202	191	257	117	3	0	0	0	205	191	257	117
Hancock	29	69	88	63	1	0	0	0	30	69	88	63
Hardin	508	709	1,007	752	20	11	9	16	528	720	1,016	768
Harlan	233	302	366	439	0	1	0	0	233	303	366	439
Harrison	53	57	91	93	1	0	5	4	54	57	96	97
Hart	116	109	170	193	0	2	2	1	116	111	172	194



**Table 6.4: Circuit Court Criminal Cases Disposed by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Felonies				Appeals				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Henderson	278	379	514	433	2	2	4	6	280	381	518	439
Henry	87	113	108	95	2	2	3	1	89	115	111	96
Hickman	37	49	36	51	2	0	0	1	39	49	36	52
Hopkins	310	387	398	470	4	4	3	7	314	391	401	477
Jackson	66	54	94	106	3	2	2	0	69	56	96	106
Jefferson	3,290	3,869	3,995	4,247	22	33	18	13	3,312	3,902	4,013	4,260
Jessamine	183	215	311	234	6	0	0	0	189	215	311	234
Johnson	53	175	253	199	1	4	1	3	54	179	254	202
Kenton	1,028	831	773	758	26	10	11	4	1,054	841	784	762
Knott	73	65	73	128	2	0	0	3	75	65	73	131
Knox	197	153	205	303	3	1	1	2	200	154	206	305
Larue	64	55	83	109	0	3	3	6	64	58	86	115
Laurel	324	318	342	527	2	1	10	3	326	319	352	530
Lawrence	55	85	137	126	0	0	0	1	55	85	137	127
Lee	41	72	163	38	3	1	0	1	44	73	163	39
Leslie	36	64	94	77	1	0	0	0	37	64	94	77
Letcher	159	326	250	245	1	2	3	0	160	328	253	245
Lewis	90	52	84	54	0	1	1	0	90	53	85	54
Lincoln	124	96	148	101	4	0	2	0	128	96	150	101
Livingston	44	51	54	61	0	5	2	1	44	56	56	62
Logan	251	298	321	269	7	3	5	4	258	301	326	273
Lyon	56	55	79	65	0	0	1	4	56	55	80	69
Madison	247	310	333	363	3	5	7	1	250	315	340	364
Magoffin	71	62	117	137	1	0	3	0	72	62	120	137
Marion	194	225	238	219	18	18	4	13	212	243	242	232



**Table 6.4: Circuit Court Criminal Cases Disposed by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Felonies				Appeals				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Marshall	195	225	258	216	2	2	1	0	197	227	259	216
Martin	36	64	92	99	0	0	0	0	36	64	92	99
Mason	135	104	170	126	16	1	3	2	151	105	173	128
McCracken	499	463	594	730	2	4	0	1	501	467	594	731
McCreary	91	133	269	177	1	1	0	0	92	134	269	177
McLean	59	75	54	56	1	2	1	0	60	77	55	56
Meade	152	184	134	177	1	8	5	6	153	192	139	183
Menifee	49	40	43	46	0	0	1	0	49	40	44	46
Mercer	64	100	133	154	3	2	1	2	67	102	134	156
Metcalfe	73	71	112	91	0	1	0	0	73	72	112	91
Monroe	83	93	151	172	0	0	1	0	83	93	152	172
Montgomery	239	235	201	228	4	1	1	1	243	236	202	229
Morgan	64	57	93	53	1	3	1	0	65	60	94	53
Muhlenberg	223	320	199	275	1	1	4	1	224	321	203	276
Nelson	297	410	463	510	14	16	18	20	311	426	481	530
Nicholas	23	25	49	37	4	0	0	1	27	25	49	38
Ohio	192	266	296	269	0	1	0	1	192	267	296	270
Oldham	73	88	119	130	7	1	0	0	80	89	119	130
Owen	48	37	78	66	0	0	4	2	48	37	82	68
Owsley	22	34	75	97	0	0	0	0	22	34	75	97
Pendleton	75	59	58	86	2	2	2	3	77	61	60	89
Perry	195	191	275	375	0	1	2	2	195	192	277	377
Pike	530	448	513	502	8	10	22	6	538	458	535	508
Powell	121	195	238	162	0	0	2	0	121	195	240	162
Pulaski	357	515	479	414	1	1	0	1	358	516	479	415



**Table 6.4: Circuit Court Criminal Cases Disposed by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Felonies				Appeals				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Robertson	6	5	11	8	0	0	1	0	6	5	12	8
Rockcastle	104	92	181	179	0	1	3	1	104	93	184	180
Rowan	158	181	157	154	1	1	1	2	159	182	158	156
Russell	135	125	314	129	0	0	1	0	135	125	315	129
Scott	100	161	81	67	5	14	0	3	105	175	81	70
Shelby	128	162	255	356	1	0	2	3	129	162	257	359
Simpson	196	177	208	191	1	1	1	6	197	178	209	197
Spencer	30	34	60	56	0	1	0	1	30	35	60	57
Taylor	198	247	396	325	3	5	4	5	201	252	400	330
Todd	91	124	153	168	3	5	2	0	94	129	155	168
Trigg	45	23	51	54	0	0	1	1	45	23	52	55
Trimble	25	45	47	50	0	0	0	1	25	45	47	51
Union	87	185	91	120	0	1	3	0	87	186	94	120
Warren	1,056	975	1,099	1,333	12	8	8	2	1,068	983	1,107	1,335
Washington	97	125	144	80	3	1	1	0	100	126	145	80
Wayne	146	210	386	322	0	0	4	0	146	210	390	322
Webster	31	51	77	84	0	4	3	0	31	55	80	84
Whitley	142	234	329	290	8	0	0	1	150	234	329	291
Wolfe	47	49	79	110	1	1	3	1	48	50	82	111
Woodford	46	86	142	117	1	2	1	4	47	88	143	121

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



**Table 6.5: District Court Felony and Misdemeanor Cases by County, 2002-2005**

County	Felony				Misdemeanor				Total (Felony and Misdemeanor)			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Adair	230	169	197	179	874	813	744	721	1,104	982	941	900
Allen	149	159	193	272	637	634	784	724	786	793	977	996
Anderson	227	163	164	208	774	727	672	614	1,001	890	836	822
Ballard	91	84	121	108	219	209	257	256	310	293	378	364
Barren	407	398	344	368	1,704	1,687	2,363	1,835	2,111	2,085	2,707	2,203
Bath	56	60	57	65	299	288	346	396	355	348	403	461
Bell	429	555	597	529	1,745	1,644	1,546	1,273	2,174	2,199	2,143	1,802
Boone	1,428	1,472	1,427	1,517	3,443	3,704	3,678	3,348	4,871	5,176	5,105	4,865
Bourbon	329	335	372	492	719	894	841	1,019	1,048	1,229	1,213	1,511
Boyd	480	563	589	575	1,886	1,926	1,959	1,530	2,366	2,489	2,548	2,105
Boyle	303	317	358	353	804	895	805	849	1,107	1,212	1,163	1,202
Bracken	70	62	63	47	165	207	172	136	235	269	235	183
Breathitt	253	263	236	229	722	624	739	543	975	887	975	772
Breckinridge	169	201	167	170	869	776	777	694	1,038	977	944	864
Bullitt	555	622	605	662	1,595	1,663	1,848	1,741	2,150	2,285	2,453	2,403
Butler	184	173	131	104	393	267	310	230	577	440	441	334
Caldwell	191	141	207	183	420	447	427	403	611	588	634	586
Calloway	390	340	386	418	622	1,149	1,048	969	1,012	1,489	1,434	1,387
Campbell	1,129	1,117	1,133	1,084	3,696	3,895	3,696	3,602	4,825	5,012	4,829	4,686
Carlisle	32	57	40	56	91	96	109	127	123	153	149	183
Carroll	174	229	166	187	732	769	669	678	906	998	835	865
Carter	268	320	274	136	913	1,048	793	691	1,181	1,368	1,067	827
Casey	138	121	155	120	473	463	543	527	611	584	698	647
Christian	1,134	1,127	1,184	1,158	2,658	2,508	2,380	2,334	3,792	3,635	3,564	3,492
Clark	334	359	443	392	1,487	1,546	1,418	1,448	1,821	1,905	1,861	1,840



**Table 6.5: District Court Felony and Misdemeanor Cases by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Felony				Misdemeanor				Total (Felony and Misdemeanor)			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Clay	531	538	464	398	1,477	1,329	1,350	1,392	2,008	1,867	1,814	1,790
Clinton	118	117	131	94	896	685	728	502	1,014	802	859	596
Crittenden	128	100	120	119	490	439	458	482	618	539	578	601
Cumberland	52	56	40	73	357	373	252	305	409	429	292	378
Daviess	886	1,025	1,105	1,145	3,561	3,985	4,005	3,927	4,447	5,010	5,110	5,072
Edmonson	86	78	64	81	357	288	249	242	443	366	313	323
Elliott	60	80	126	90	178	175	200	168	238	255	326	258
Estill	187	230	215	256	699	881	585	484	886	1,111	800	740
Fayette	3,444	3,801	3,817	4,113	13,057	13,216	13,997	14,266	16,501	17,017	17,814	18,379
Fleming	73	60	73	67	223	320	257	247	296	380	330	314
Floyd	397	560	526	530	1,663	2,350	2,200	1,533	2,060	2,910	2,726	2,063
Franklin	472	604	481	504	2,161	2,256	2,234	2,116	2,633	2,860	2,715	2,620
Fulton	202	140	148	147	524	474	378	438	726	614	526	585
Gallatin	142	127	149	177	442	531	537	550	584	658	686	727
Garrard	105	156	162	140	525	505	440	439	630	661	602	579
Grant	300	265	263	217	744	664	604	542	1,044	929	867	759
Graves	755	538	635	636	1,201	1,360	1,314	1,240	1,956	1,898	1,949	1,876
Grayson	259	246	252	302	1,552	1,715	1,987	1,653	1,811	1,961	2,239	1,955
Green	69	74	68	84	433	430	396	390	502	504	464	474
Greenup	290	201	287	255	1,035	1,032	1,024	867	1,325	1,233	1,311	1,122
Hancock	90	116	98	111	232	303	248	350	322	419	346	461
Hardin	942	1,130	1,075	1,060	3,258	3,523	3,305	2,834	4,200	4,653	4,380	3,894
Harlan	397	446	495	1,236	1,827	1,695	1,871	1,674	2,224	2,141	2,366	2,910
Harrison	132	148	243	184	930	795	648	728	1,062	943	891	912
Hart	138	150	188	219	501	549	526	559	639	699	714	778



**Table 6.5: District Court Felony and Misdemeanor Cases by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Felony				Misdemeanor				Total (Felony and Misdemeanor)			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Henderson	707	742	786	741	2,780	3,245	2,721	2,286	3,487	3,987	3,507	3,027
Henry	147	182	208	201	607	785	773	672	754	967	981	873
Hickman	60	62	45	68	110	134	110	105	170	196	155	173
Hopkins	633	724	800	810	1,742	1,845	1,709	1,733	2,375	2,569	2,509	2,543
Jackson	194	215	209	164	531	560	598	414	725	775	807	578
Jefferson	16,102	16,793	17,270	16,943	32,933	29,524	31,045	29,402	49,035	46,317	48,315	46,345
Jessamine	291	476	442	427	1,311	1,277	1,444	1,339	1,602	1,753	1,886	1,766
Johnson	318	289	291	357	913	944	1,033	977	1,231	1,233	1,324	1,334
Kenton	1,566	1,641	1,964	1,976	6,569	6,243	5,912	6,727	8,135	7,884	7,876	8,703
Knott	230	201	176	205	750	1,074	1,074	912	980	1,275	1,250	1,117
Knox	547	477	532	464	1,614	1,655	1,715	1,722	2,161	2,132	2,247	2,186
Larue	86	105	164	132	283	390	450	327	369	495	614	459
Laurel	749	846	782	860	2,041	2,120	1,879	1,753	2,790	2,966	2,661	2,613
Lawrence	134	251	181	146	565	534	689	602	699	785	870	748
Lee	112	124	196	147	344	365	320	258	456	489	516	405
Leslie	274	199	285	177	518	422	595	462	792	621	880	639
Letcher	292	368	413	335	919	992	1,051	994	1,211	1,360	1,464	1,329
Lewis	66	76	119	103	369	355	368	440	435	431	487	543
Lincoln	177	213	233	186	600	652	680	568	777	865	913	754
Livingston	127	107	164	141	264	332	272	245	391	439	436	386
Logan	369	333	330	325	975	913	847	825	1,344	1,246	1,177	1,150
Lyon	91	112	123	119	359	485	444	424	450	597	567	543
Madison	800	765	777	761	3,775	4,086	3,993	3,703	4,575	4,851	4,770	4,464
Magoffin	140	239	281	384	422	794	655	501	562	1,033	936	885
Marion	171	170	164	184	783	819	838	882	954	989	1,002	1,066



**Table 6.5: District Court Felony and Misdemeanor Cases by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Felony				Misdemeanor				Total (Felony and Misdemeanor)			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Marshall	280	306	373	370	811	856	867	765	1,091	1,162	1,240	1,135
Martin	83	208	100	122	465	369	515	518	548	577	615	640
Mason	256	262	272	261	687	652	634	666	943	914	906	927
McCracken	936	987	1,163	1,195	2,313	2,506	2,781	2,706	3,249	3,493	3,944	3,901
McCreary	298	373	295	253	588	672	699	587	886	1,045	994	840
McLean	90	93	80	76	475	379	258	209	565	472	338	285
Meade	196	201	225	229	739	663	753	744	935	864	978	973
Menifee	45	80	64	68	180	285	260	196	225	365	324	264
Mercer	179	231	248	333	642	651	791	730	821	882	1,039	1,063
Metcalfe	92	114	124	174	212	238	245	268	304	352	369	442
Monroe	121	140	152	109	390	434	459	477	511	574	611	586
Montgomery	190	173	200	167	1,296	1,139	1,092	1,234	1,486	1,312	1,292	1,401
Morgan	104	108	143	99	530	364	413	358	634	472	556	457
Muhlenberg	358	413	335	351	2,052	1,200	1,096	1,115	2,410	1,613	1,431	1,466
Nelson	377	421	371	320	2,571	2,730	2,146	1,827	2,948	3,151	2,517	2,147
Nicholas	75	45	75	44	182	240	241	200	257	285	316	244
Ohio	213	262	243	240	640	782	672	567	853	1,044	915	807
Oldham	417	345	332	376	937	958	889	890	1,354	1,303	1,221	1,266
Owen	59	56	103	112	336	253	300	305	395	309	403	417
Owsley	118	163	189	170	304	385	354	321	422	548	543	491
Pendleton	147	111	123	102	452	407	402	476	599	518	525	578
Perry	555	633	454	437	1,496	1,850	1,472	1,451	2,051	2,483	1,926	1,888
Pike	828	728	888	819	2,637	3,199	3,122	2,593	3,465	3,927	4,010	3,412
Powell	255	271	323	327	951	825	963	853	1,206	1,096	1,286	1,180
Pulaski	372	408	456	543	2,029	2,091	2,115	2,042	2,401	2,499	2,571	2,585



**Table 6.5: District Court Felony and Misdemeanor Cases by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Felony				Misdemeanor				Total (Felony and Misdemeanor)			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Robertson	9	15	17	20	45	60	63	54	54	75	80	74
Rockcastle	240	251	237	254	749	749	796	700	989	1,000	1,033	954
Rowan	154	159	136	119	1,464	1,216	1,009	1,076	1,618	1,375	1,145	1,195
Russell	295	211	211	239	994	960	826	855	1,289	1,171	1,037	1,094
Scott	377	372	395	431	1,261	1,112	1,107	1,092	1,638	1,484	1,502	1,523
Shelby	355	361	412	369	1,001	1,096	1,127	891	1,356	1,457	1,539	1,260
Simpson	241	240	292	341	565	560	674	570	806	800	966	911
Spencer	85	77	88	121	677	646	542	415	762	723	630	536
Taylor	137	143	175	180	782	750	780	832	919	893	955	1,012
Todd	127	171	210	158	307	253	299	275	434	424	509	433
Trigg	107	132	130	155	322	333	307	328	429	465	437	483
Trimble	83	93	67	83	193	163	211	225	276	256	278	308
Union	273	245	267	293	628	713	773	672	901	958	1,040	965
Warren	656	730	983	918	3,831	4,376	3,657	4,225	4,487	5,106	4,640	5,143
Washington	81	74	71	59	384	276	282	305	465	350	353	364
Wayne	216	285	378	230	818	827	806	930	1,034	1,112	1,184	1,160
Webster	158	203	233	176	463	501	504	475	621	704	737	651
Whitley	386	421	849	430	1,118	1,299	1,416	1,179	1,504	1,720	2,265	1,609
Wolfe	122	114	90	121	422	468	413	357	544	582	503	478
Woodford	191	228	184	208	717	670	594	477	908	898	778	685

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



**Table 6.6: District Court Cases Involving Other Offenses by County, 2002-2005**

County	Domestic Violence				Juvenile				Traffic			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Adair	135	142	123	105	214	223	247	168	2,204	1,738	1,599	1,407
Allen	114	121	141	118	238	220	255	273	695	854	954	926
Anderson	95	105	92	103	170	200	165	166	1,963	1,587	1,799	2,015
Ballard	24	25	18	22	86	96	106	101	1,333	1,343	1,061	987
Barren	251	7	21	16	373	257	133	168	3,108	3,223	2,735	2,273
Bath	92	87	116	95	102	73	116	113	978	1,019	825	738
Bell	330	273	300	223	382	663	491	528	2,814	2,578	3,925	3,616
Boone	102	22	61	7	495	550	345	444	5,628	7,096	7,160	9,496
Bourbon	108	101	93	94	242	242	228	352	1,602	1,488	1,703	1,504
Boyd	390	410	357	365	281	363	428	481	3,342	3,185	4,045	4,012
Boyle	196	211	121	143	225	125	130	102	1,705	3,788	2,598	3,653
Bracken	48	35	31	44	89	72	75	64	350	458	452	489
Breathitt	142	133	174	163	205	297	319	304	1,504	922	1,230	941
Breckinridge	103	85	87	86	232	240	219	226	1,045	870	979	778
Bullitt	423	390	324	347	857	1,123	956	925	3,393	5,334	5,338	5,276
Butler	59	59	66	53	118	112	221	164	667	522	670	620
Caldwell	102	74	90	72	199	161	153	136	565	675	861	741
Calloway	110	146	128	115	244	320	351	380	1,767	2,113	1,601	1,597
Campbell	586	95	3	27	1,574	815	882	936	5,675	5,665	4,941	5,666
Carlisle	13	22	13	18	35	70	80	29	270	195	211	193
Carroll	87	95	71	68	231	262	191	195	2,463	2,157	1,687	2,262
Carter	206	100	25	10	273	310	109	145	2,594	3,193	3,048	3,131
Casey	147	139	151	145	182	131	188	179	799	763	809	770
Christian	61	21	11	5	526	673	1,012	569	3,900	5,007	4,954	4,904
Clark	23	69	35	1	168	174	202	164	3,009	5,483	3,554	3,129



**Table 6.6: District Court Cases Involving Other Offenses by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Domestic Violence				Juvenile				Traffic			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Clay	171	4	104	178	402	338	196	169	2,834	3,993	3,482	2,397
Clinton	80	96	86	86	75	139	158	151	1,163	953	1,156	898
Crittenden	27	12	15	8	82	27	38	25	656	547	412	318
Cumberland	36	42	42	49	65	84	107	59	616	439	545	509
Daviess	575	567	579	522	1,437	1,654	1,636	1,792	5,989	8,791	9,774	9,122
Edmonson	80	82	72	84	143	172	136	127	365	596	650	793
Elliott	32	26	6	5	85	95	30	36	248	366	185	205
Estill	220	183	187	195	264	168	209	142	1,000	1,013	1,178	883
Fayette	1,501	528	27	25	1,339	1,211	811	812	25,019	28,391	31,063	30,201
Fleming	97	99	90	98	128	124	120	165	728	827	583	688
Floyd	0	0	12	21	54	533	23	16	5,151	5,228	4,288	4,305
Franklin	13	18	184	38	250	278	222	190	4,839	6,519	6,527	5,974
Fulton	47	24	31	42	170	229	156	175	887	967	840	583
Gallatin	2	1	19	16	121	112	129	152	1,457	1,308	1,484	1,751
Garrard	93	103	105	84	133	197	217	179	1,120	1,251	1,018	873
Grant	278	149	154	171	359	347	387	413	2,172	2,014	2,463	2,059
Graves	126	129	116	118	365	317	332	367	2,804	2,290	3,093	3,051
Grayson	117	106	128	123	184	212	194	280	1,945	1,603	1,471	1,508
Green	61	44	47	51	123	142	113	91	322	376	433	473
Greenup	217	211	223	89	217	204	179	151	2,528	2,685	2,884	2,716
Hancock	57	33	48	38	62	109	138	140	557	558	534	452
Hardin	867	895	432	3	1,085	1,026	1,078	600	8,189	7,850	9,074	8,335
Harlan	252	254	274	227	391	476	492	418	3,309	2,943	3,425	3,776
Harrison	82	13	1	3	211	112	103	95	856	647	906	567
Hart	88	87	85	71	154	174	190	215	789	998	1,006	1,039



**Table 6.6: District Court Cases Involving Other Offenses by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Domestic Violence				Juvenile				Traffic			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Henderson	503	380	330	87	852	863	564	900	5,938	5,039	5,442	3,911
Henry	40	31	4	4	159	124	145	49	2,146	2,649	2,513	3,147
Hickman	23	15	20	16	74	44	50	57	317	226	207	122
Hopkins	414	377	297	306	495	526	455	523	3,205	2,638	3,120	3,092
Jackson	54	10	1	1	140	60	40	41	836	729	626	619
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	4,344	4,110	5,095	5,242	63,161	68,067	80,488	68,751
Jessamine	289	254	264	235	339	356	320	291	3,795	3,472	3,047	3,418
Johnson	213	75	34	33	268	220	95	103	2,303	2,255	2,140	2,095
Kenton	787	677	663	707	2,306	2,424	2,764	2,606	13,895	11,955	12,128	12,511
Knott	15	30	28	9	271	149	65	54	1,667	1,099	2,138	1,505
Knox	372	342	322	133	486	421	550	416	4,387	3,252	3,650	3,088
Larue	81	60	68	63	161	102	136	105	524	912	1,007	882
Laurel	689	588	673	651	617	621	647	604	5,808	4,527	3,842	3,167
Lawrence	123	12	6	9	130	53	166	45	1,839	1,563	1,622	1,698
Lee	108	103	97	114	76	59	93	95	556	257	318	441
Leslie	100	7	6	13	204	84	130	70	1,345	933	1,738	1,429
Letcher	347	322	277	272	373	318	381	347	2,569	1,290	1,166	1,308
Lewis	67	84	95	83	95	131	134	103	840	726	676	798
Lincoln	12	2	5	10	169	199	108	114	1,563	1,539	1,173	1,593
Livingston	51	52	22	52	76	107	93	153	910	1,150	896	754
Logan	50	36	33	32	281	314	310	326	2,636	2,218	3,134	3,556
Lyon	30	34	31	39	83	106	59	47	2,342	2,695	3,210	3,256
Madison	1	12	21	13	639	618	259	305	7,903	7,645	7,433	9,413
Magoffin	7	2	1	1	52	45	64	26	1,610	1,223	855	800
Marion	114	138	101	92	142	163	180	209	2,382	1,799	1,534	1,472



**Table 6.6: District Court Cases Involving Other Offenses by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Domestic Violence				Juvenile				Traffic			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Marshall	162	143	153	131	317	328	380	364	2,250	2,398	2,700	1,976
Martin	171	128	51	97	285	126	45	73	640	886	937	966
Mason	114	116	121	133	239	237	197	235	788	652	633	625
McCracken	3	3	4	19	396	525	520	565	3,969	4,492	5,608	5,684
McCreary	187	160	129	121	394	349	453	417	815	912	1,298	1,301
McLean	46	39	43	34	94	76	103	156	523	750	710	860
Meade	139	110	109	142	221	203	289	292	1,155	1,136	1,164	916
Menifee	22	48	46	52	115	90	54	52	379	288	399	303
Mercer	187	81	16	19	256	239	98	72	1,449	1,702	1,339	1,037
Metcalfe	68	8	7	2	103	96	105	62	933	663	569	507
Monroe	83	93	85	82	81	127	120	92	397	382	281	247
Montgomery	229	221	242	291	257	341	304	296	1,981	1,914	1,690	1,525
Morgan	101	19	5	12	81	120	64	48	1,784	1,187	1,154	934
Muhlenberg	174	195	154	162	354	339	356	291	655	1,220	2,005	2,015
Nelson	216	260	238	260	530	526	504	524	3,328	3,416	3,146	2,772
Nicholas	31	4	8	0	63	28	85	33	458	222	247	218
Ohio	171	142	162	152	166	243	222	213	1,141	1,099	1,021	1,363
Oldham	31	30	2	4	211	293	94	121	5,440	5,037	4,919	5,273
Owen	64	41	71	56	125	123	138	93	861	777	848	971
Owsley	75	74	56	88	89	81	63	88	267	226	336	263
Pendleton	80	37	40	1	229	107	162	72	666	673	760	699
Perry	348	295	246	272	471	494	445	428	3,321	2,712	2,027	1,905
Pike	49	10	9	12	449	278	228	177	7,637	6,300	7,862	7,273
Powell	127	169	127	99	213	280	261	554	2,203	1,901	2,058	1,889
Pulaski	82	69	13	3	213	326	215	211	5,631	4,364	4,559	4,409



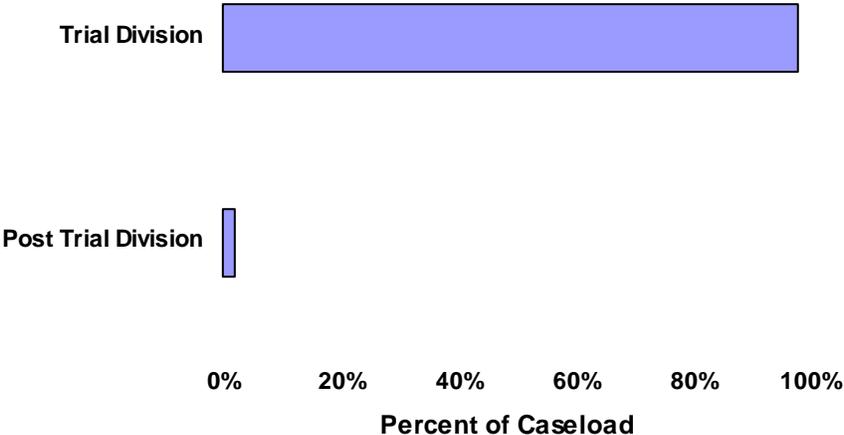
**Table 6.6: District Court Cases Involving Other Offenses by County, 2002-2005, cont.**

County	Domestic Violence				Juvenile				Traffic			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Robertson	6	2	2	0	26	19	32	27	59	32	61	16
Rockcastle	1	2	6	30	118	124	61	199	2,124	2,104	4,388	2,793
Rowan	128	118	114	92	178	159	193	122	2,913	3,042	2,883	2,849
Russell	83	75	103	77	198	121	141	206	979	974	910	874
Scott	199	206	218	242	392	430	369	399	4,483	3,443	2,736	2,847
Shelby	154	140	118	134	263	247	272	257	3,037	3,448	3,551	3,447
Simpson	131	110	115	88	262	238	185	219	839	753	1,716	1,758
Spencer	54	66	55	40	100	86	133	124	758	538	590	489
Taylor	136	111	151	133	306	297	277	204	2,290	1,892	2,490	1,661
Todd	45	30	33	13	57	39	42	78	655	667	916	719
Trigg	63	52	66	61	142	142	132	166	938	611	701	582
Trimble	23	24	5	7	45	43	35	34	463	345	374	304
Union	98	15	10	7	160	72	60	84	1,774	1,678	1,449	1,724
Warren	2	37	2	1	693	482	381	1,477	10,771	12,428	12,500	12,270
Washington	28	28	22	38	84	104	68	73	872	666	839	667
Wayne	132	99	120	165	192	245	314	237	1,009	1,297	1,353	1,402
Webster	46	1	0	1	113	62	73	59	1,022	979	577	573
Whitley	315	293	270	83	499	516	430	491	2,112	1,939	2,132	2,103
Wolfe	49	74	79	56	102	126	163	152	2,462	2,807	2,569	1,400
Woodford	128	91	130	108	234	227	248	234	3,370	2,288	1,641	1,767

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.

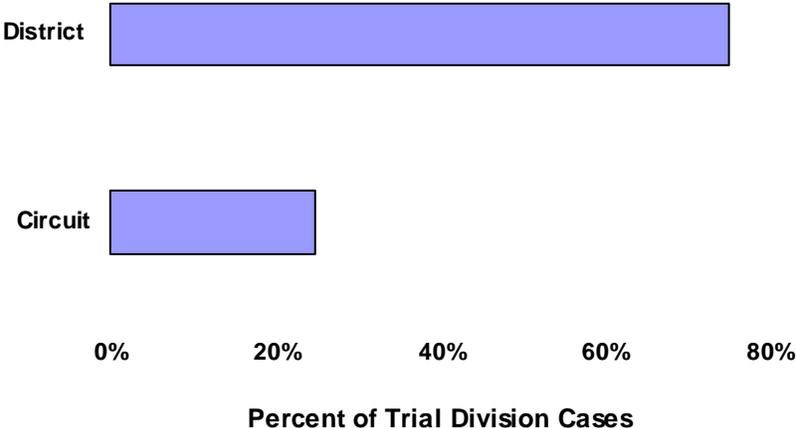


Figure 6.a: Department of Public Advocacy Caseload by Division, FY 2005



Source:  
Lewis, E. (2005). Department of Public Advocacy. Defender Caseload Report, Fiscal Year 2005-2006.  
<http://dpa.ky.gov/library/2005CaseloadReport.pdf>.

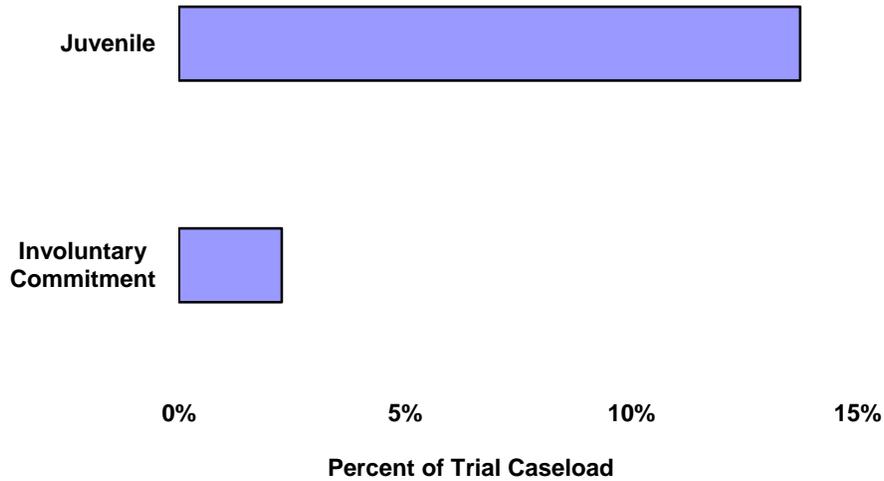
Figure 6.b: Department of Public Advocacy Trial Division Cases Reported Opened, FY 2005



Source:  
Lewis, E. (2005). Department of Public Advocacy. Defender Caseload Report, Fiscal Year 2005-2006.  
<http://dpa.ky.gov/library/2005CaseloadReport.pdf>.

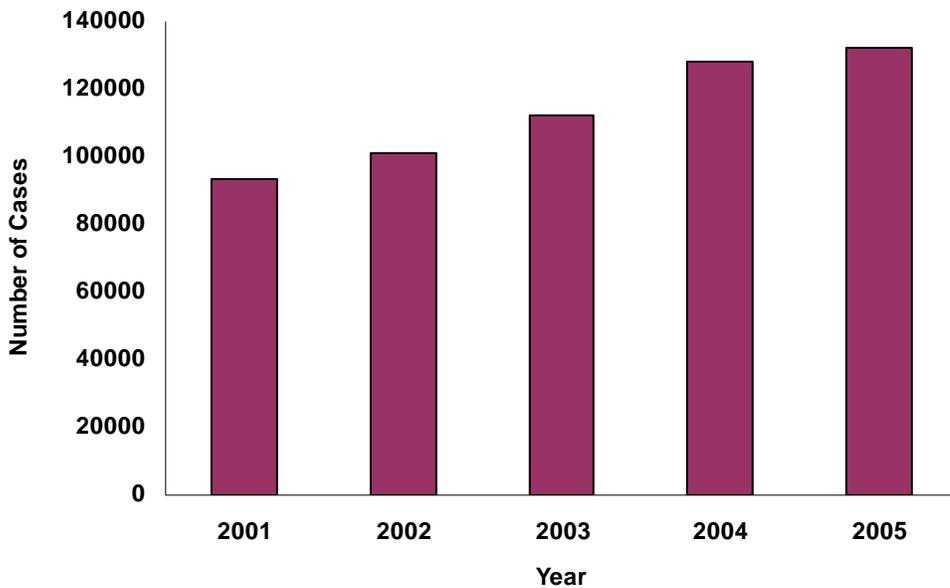


**Figure 6.c: Department of Public Advocacy Trial Division, Juvenile and Involuntary Commitment Cases Reported Open, FY 2005**



Source:  
Lewis, E. (2005). Department of Public Advocacy. Defender Caseload Report, Fiscal Year 2005-2006.  
<http://dpa.ky.gov/library/2005CaseloadReport.pdf>.

**Figure 6.d: Department of Public Advocacy Field Office Workload, FY 2001-2005**



Source:  
Lewis, E. (2005). Department of Public Advocacy. Defender Caseload Report, Fiscal Year 2005-2006.  
<http://dpa.ky.gov/library/2005CaseloadReport.pdf>.



## Section VII: Appellate Court Caseload Trends

This section presents information from the Appellate and Supreme Courts.

- The number of cases disposed in the Court of Appeals declined each year from 2001 to 2005.
- From 2001 to 2005, over 50% of the cases disposed in the Court of Appeals have been civil appeals. Criminal appeals make up the second largest subset of cases in the Court of Appeals.
- The number of cases disposed in the Supreme Court increased incrementally between 2001 and 2005.
- In 2005, 90% of cases disposed in the Supreme Court were either motions for discretionary review or direct appeals/original actions.



**Table 7.1: Court of Appeals Caseload, 2001-2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Civil Appeals</b>					
Filed	1,900	1,759	1,908	1,781	1,793
Disposed	2,129	1,864	1,861	1,850	1,761
<b>Criminal Appeals</b>					
Filed	835	813	787	817	790
Disposed	800	941	841	796	767
<b>Original Action</b>					
Filed	180	179	187	188	151
Disposed	166	158	173	165	136
<b>Motions for Discretionary Review</b>					
Filed	94	74	104	77	90
Disposed	84	86	81	78	89
<b>Others</b>					
Filed	3	9	3	4	12
Disposed	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total Cases</b>					
Filed	3,012	2,834	2,989	2,867	2,836
Disposed	3,179	3,049	2,956	2,890	2,753

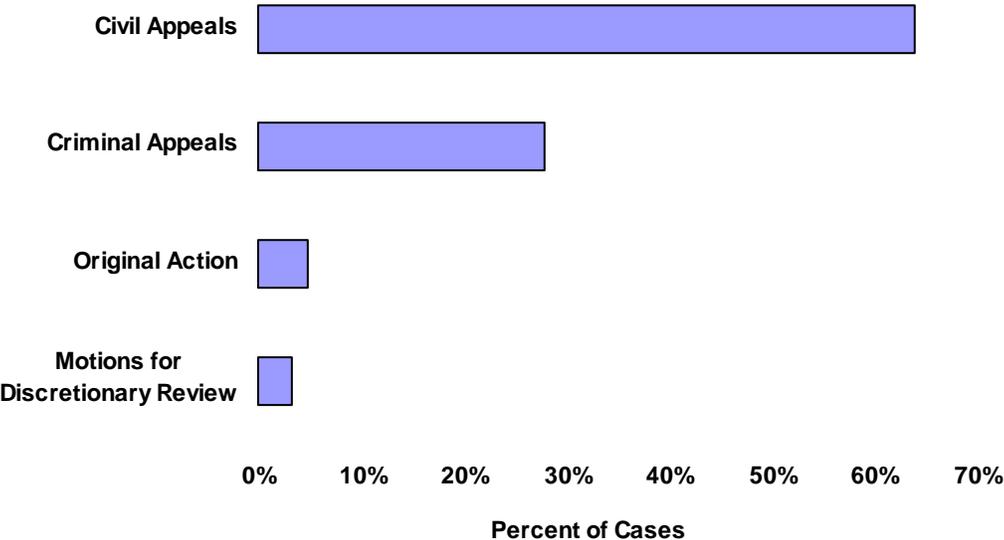
Source:

Kentucky Court of Justice. *2005 Annual Report*.

<http://courts.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/1216270D-FFE7-4C42-9CEB-A22B1AB1E0E2/0/AnnRep2005.pdf>.



**Figure 7.a: Distribution of Disposed Court of Appeals Cases, 2005**



Note: The category "Others" was not included in the figure due to the comparatively small number of cases that resulted in this type of disposition.

Source:  
Kentucky Court of Justice. *2005 Annual Report*.  
<http://courts.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/1216270D-FFE7-4C42-9CEB-A22B1AB1E0E2/0/AnnRep2005.pdf>.



**Table 7.2: Supreme Court Caseload, 2001-2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Direct Appeals/Original Actions<sup>1</sup></b>					
Filed	388	418	398	447	393
Disposed	416	407	398	430	433
<b>Motions for Injunctive Relief</b>					
Filed	8	4	13	8	5
Disposed	9	6	8	12	6
<b>Motions for Transfer</b>					
Filed	22	18	25	26	37
Disposed	32	40	34	40	60
<b>Motions for Discretionary Review</b>					
Filed	649	651	628	655	589
Disposed	585	592	640	714	741
<b>Petitions for Rehearing</b>					
Filed	75	64	68	63	71
Disposed	65	78	69	64	56
<b>Total Cases</b>					
Filed	1,142	1,155	1,132	1,199	1,095
Disposed	1,107	1,123	1,149	1,260	1,296

<sup>1</sup> Includes Criminal Appeals, Civil Appeals, Original Action, Certification of Question of Law, Kentucky Bar Association Proceedings, and Judicial Retirement and Removal cases.

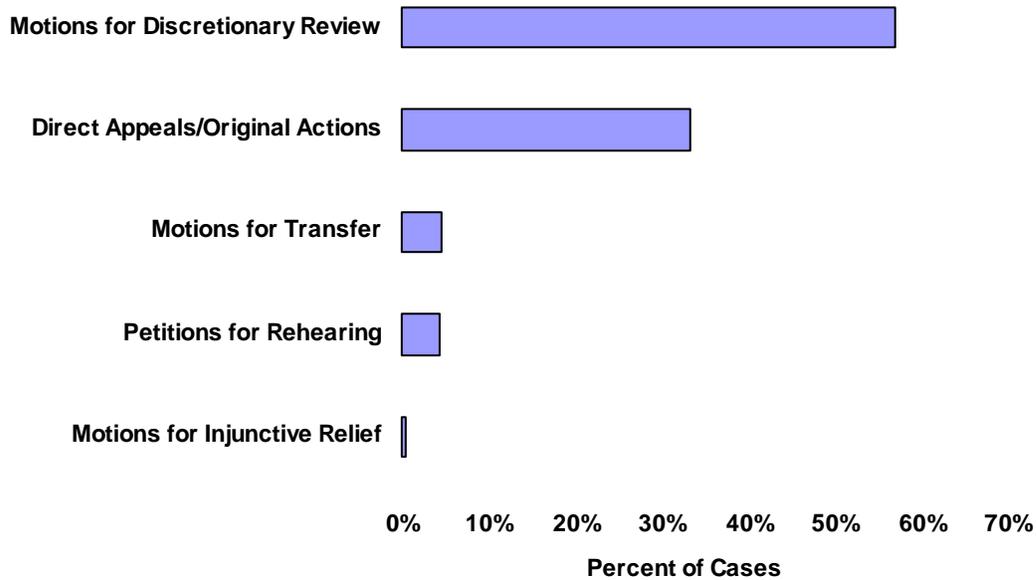
Source:

Kentucky Court of Justice. *2005 Annual Report*.

<http://courts.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/1216270D-FFE7-4C42-9CEB-A22B1AB1E0E2/0/AnnRep2005.pdf>.



**Figure 7.b: Distribution of Disposed Supreme Court Cases, 2005**



Source:  
Kentucky Court of Justice. *2005 Annual Report*.  
<http://courts.ky.gov/NR/ronlyres/1216270D-FFE7-4C42-9CEB-A22B1AB1E0E2/0/AnnRep2005.pdf>.



## Section VIII: Jail Population Trends

The information presented in this section is based on the findings of the Census of Jail Inmates 2005, a national Census of local jails conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. It is significant to note that the counts provided by the Census reflect the population on a specific date in 2005, June 30, 2005.

- On June 30, 2005, 16,761 inmates were housed in Kentucky's local jails.
- Among eight surrounding states, Kentucky had the second highest jail incarceration rate, second only to Tennessee. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia all had lower rates of incarceration.
- Kentucky's rate of jail incarceration, 402 per 100,000 residents, was significantly higher than the national average, 252 per 100,000 residents.



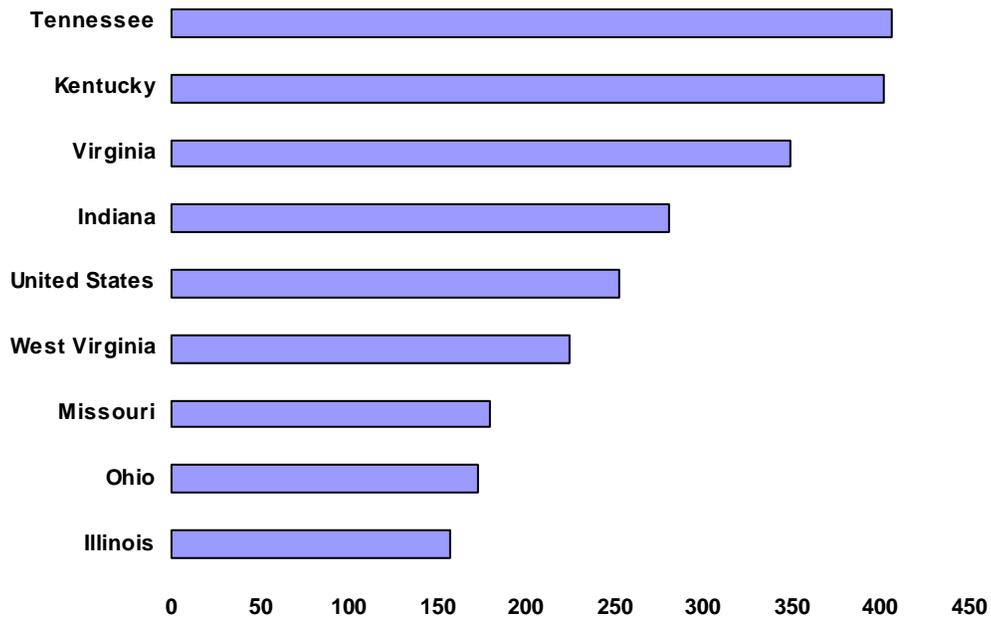
**Table 8.1: Local Jails: Number of Inmates and Incarceration Rates, Kentucky and Surrounding States, 2005**

State	Number of Inmates	Incarceration Rate <sup>1</sup>
Tennessee	24,233	406
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>402</b>
Virginia	26,424	349
Indiana	17,567	280
United States	747,529	252
West Virginia	4,077	224
Missouri	10,461	180
Ohio	19,853	173
Illinois	20,066	157

<sup>1</sup>Number of inmates per 100,000 residents on June 30, 2005.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005*. "Table 12. Number of inmates in custody of State or Federal prisons or local jails, June 30, 2005."

**Figure 8.a: Incarceration Rates, Kentucky and Surrounding States, 2005**



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2005*. "Table 12. Number of inmates in custody of State or Federal prisons or local jails, June 30, 2005."



## Section IX: Commitment and Release Trends

This section presents information from the Department of Corrections (DOC) on commitments, sentences, and releases for Part I offenses, and from the Parole Board on hearings, paroles, deferrals, and serve-outs.

- The average sentence for property and violent offenses remained relatively stable between 2001 and 2004 but increased in 2005.
- Between 2001 and 2005, the most significant increase in the average sentence for a Part I offense was for larceny-theft. The second highest increase was for rape followed by burglary.
- Between 2001 and 2005, the number of new commitments increased for all Part I offenses.
- Of the Part I offenses, the offense with the largest percent increase in new commitments over the five year period between 2001 and 2005 was rape (186%). The offense with the smallest percent increase in new commitments over this same period was murder (37%).
- The number of new commitments for murder rose to a five year high in 2005 (78).
- The number of rape offenders serving out their sentences increased dramatically in 2005. In 2005, 35 rape offenders served out their sentence while only 8 did so in 2001.
- The number of new commitments for robbery remained relatively stable from 2001 to 2004 but increased dramatically in 2005 by 51%. The number of serve-outs and shock probations for robbery remained relatively stable from 2001 to 2005. After increasing each year from 2001 to 2003, the number of paroled robbery offenders decreased in 2004 and 2005, falling to a five year low of 463 in 2005.
- After decreasing between 2001 and 2002, the number of aggravated assault offenders serving out their sentence increased each year from 2002 through 2005. New commitments for aggravated assault increased 100% from 2001 to 2005.
- The number of new commitments for larceny/theft rose each consecutive year between 2001 and 2005. While remaining relatively stable between 2001 and 2003, the number of larceny/theft offenders serving out their sentences increased to a five year high in 2005.
- The number of new commitments, paroles, serve-outs, and shock probations for arson increased between 2004 and 2005. Most significant was the 73% increase in new commitments for arson.
- While the percentage of inmates deferred from 2003 to 2005 showed little variation, the percentage of inmates paroled decreased between 2003 and 2004 and increased in 2005, and the percentage of inmates serving out their sentence increased between 2003 and 2004 and decreased in 2005.
- The distribution of parole hearings by type reveals a decrease in deferrals and an increase in initial hearings between 2003 and 2005.

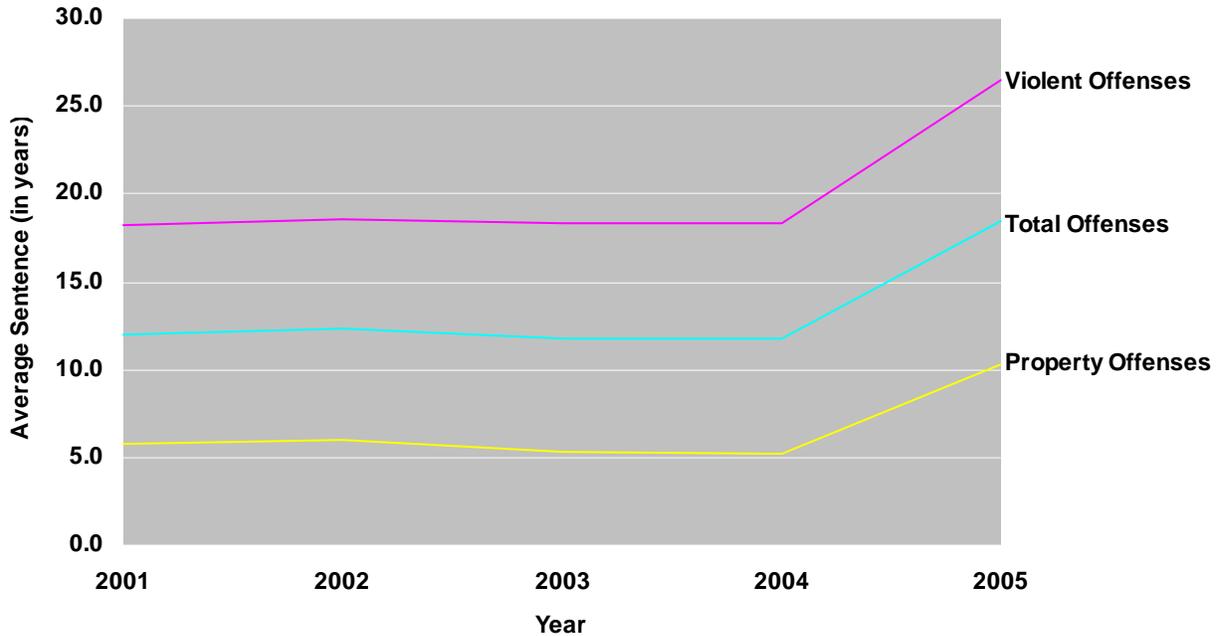


**Table 9.1: Average Sentences for Part I Offenses, 2001-2005**

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Arson
2001	28.8	19.2	11.4	13.5	5.6	3.1	8.7
2002	30.6	19.5	10.8	13.4	5.4	3.1	9.5
2003	30.3	17.6	10.6	14.7	5.4	3.1	7.3
2004	28.2	18.6	10.3	16.1	5.5	3.2	6.8
2005	33.0	36.0	16.0	21.0	10.0	8.0	13.0

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

**Figure 9.a: Average Sentences by Type of Part I Offense, 2001-2005**



Source:  
Department of Corrections.

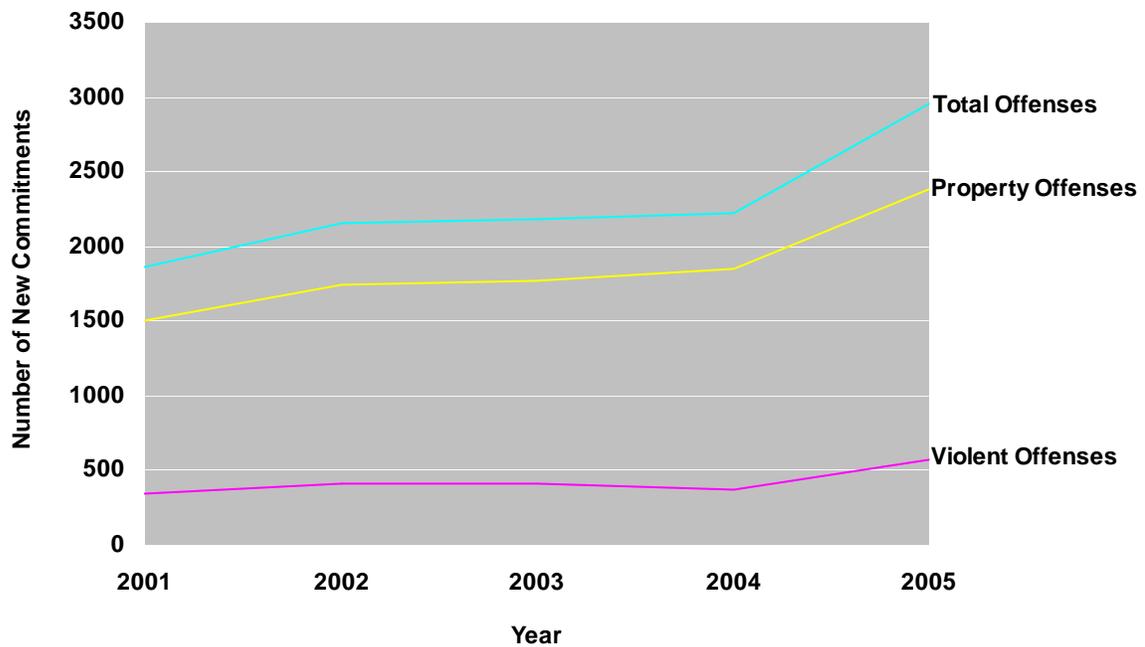


**Table 9.2: DOC New Commitments for Part I Offenses, 2001-2005**

Year	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Arson
2001	57	22	249	24	680	788	41
2002	57	31	289	30	789	913	47
2003	60	34	287	30	731	1005	40
2004	46	43	257	27	753	1058	37
2005	78	63	387	48	1020	1293	64

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

**Figure 9.b: DOC New Commitments by Type of Part I Offense, 2001-2005**



Source:  
Department of Corrections.

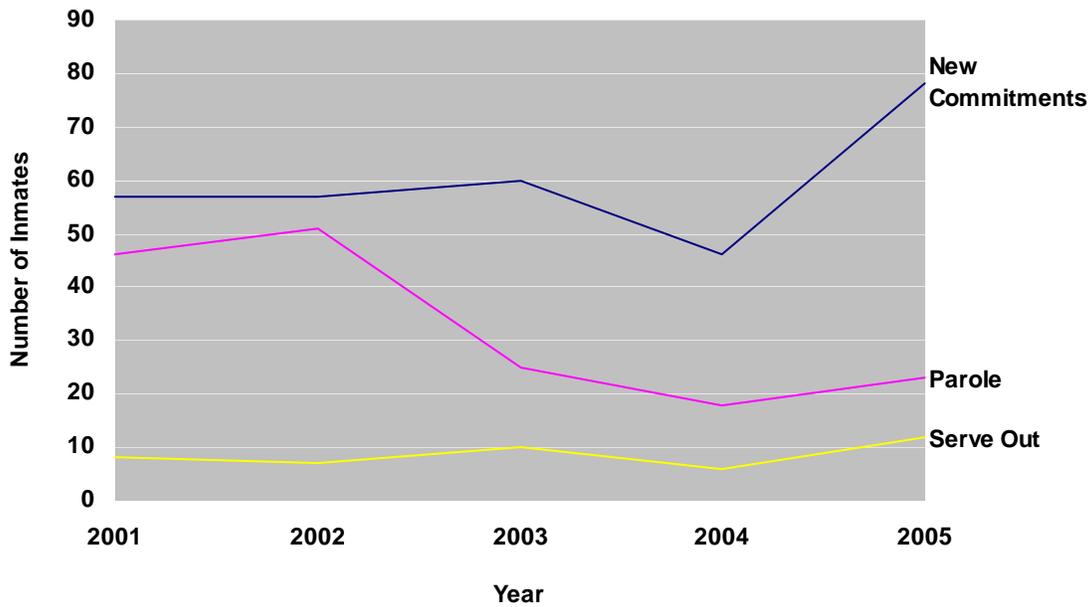


Table 9.3: Murder: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
New Commitments	57	57	60	46	78
Parole	46	51	25	18	23
Serve Out	8	7	10	6	12
Shock Probation	0	0	0	0	0

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

Figure 9.c: Murder: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005



Note: Shock probation was not included in this figure due to the comparatively small number of offenders receiving this type of release.

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

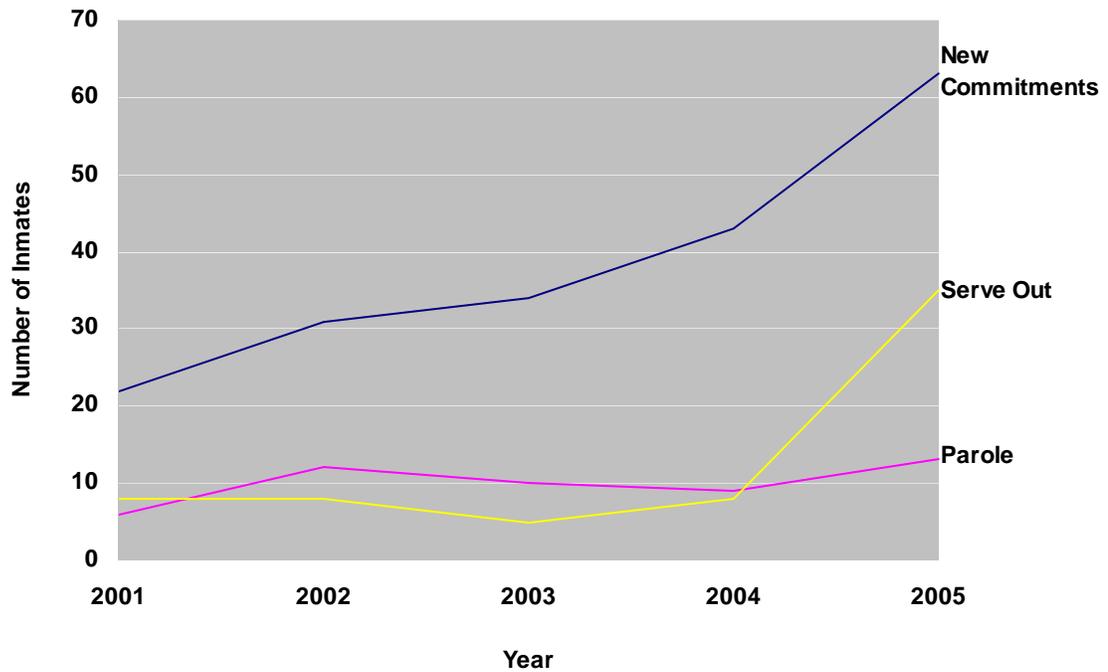


**Table 9.4: Rape: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
New Commitments	22	31	34	43	63
Parole	6	12	10	9	13
Serve Out	8	8	5	8	35
Shock Probation	0	1	0	2	0

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

**Figure 9.d: Rape: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005**



Note: Shock probation was not included in this figure due to the comparatively small number of offenders receiving this type of release.

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

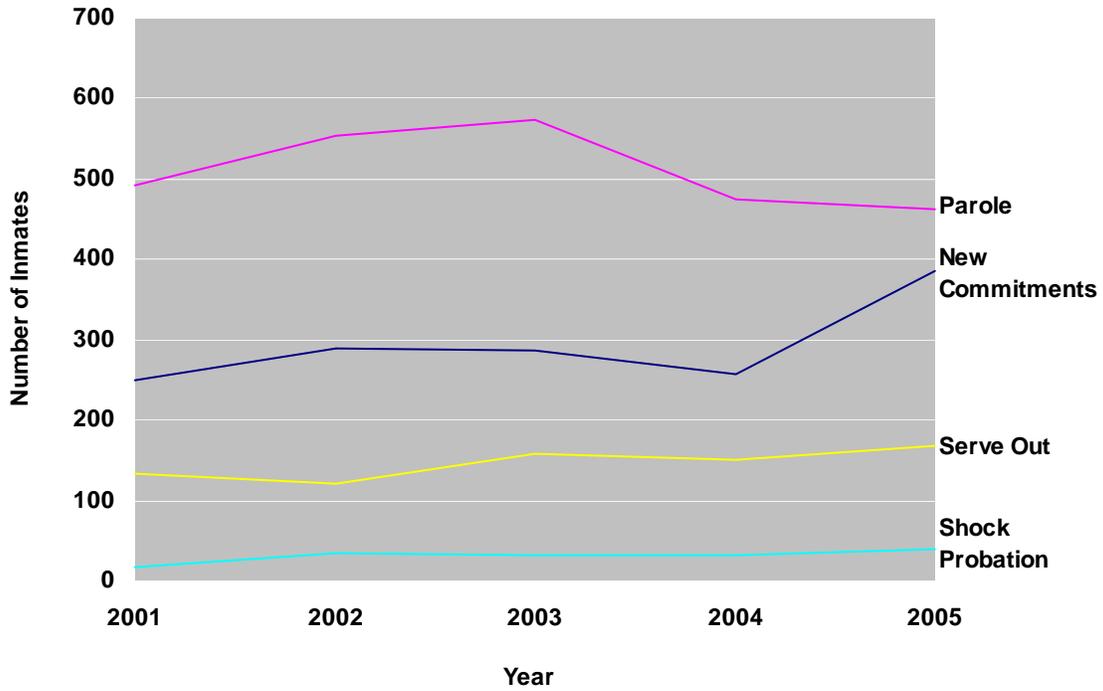


Table 9.5: Robbery: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
New Commitments	249	289	287	257	387
Parole	492	553	573	475	463
Serve Out	133	120	159	151	168
Shock Probation	17	34	31	31	40

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

Figure 9.e: Robbery: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005



Source:  
Department of Corrections.

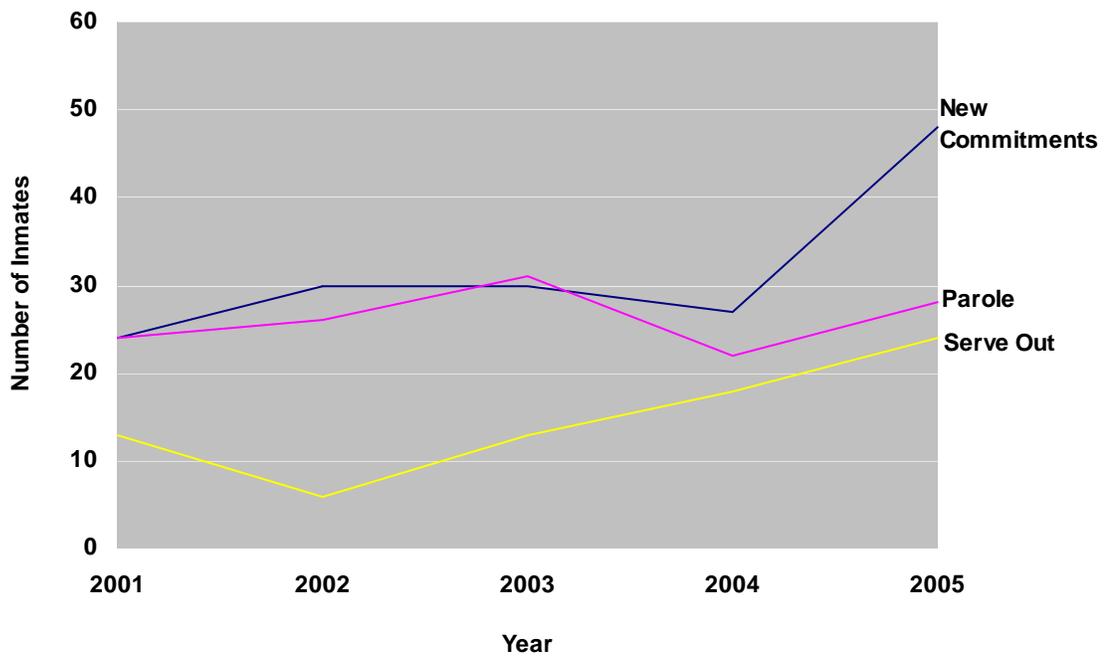


**Table 9.6: Aggravated Assault: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
New Commitments	24	30	30	27	48
Parole	24	26	31	22	28
Serve Out	13	6	13	18	24
Shock Probation	3	1	3	3	1

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

**Figure 9.f: Aggravated Assault: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005**



Note: Shock probation was not included in this figure due to the comparatively small number of offenders receiving this type of release.

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

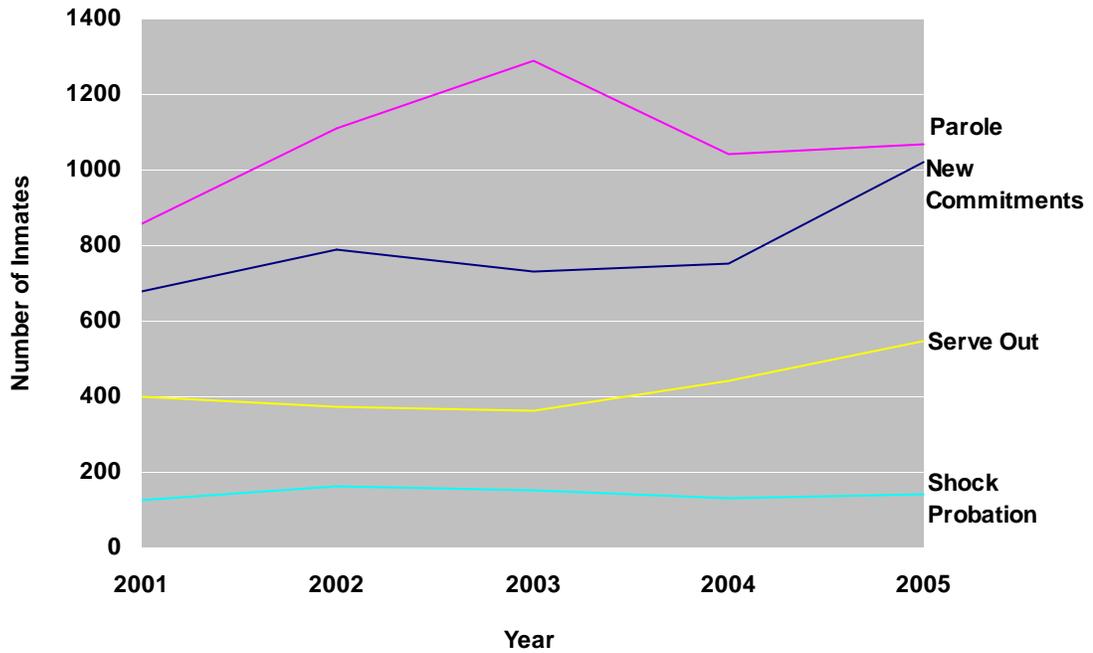


Table 9.7: Burglary: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
New Commitments	680	789	731	753	1020
Parole	857	1112	1291	1043	1067
Serve Out	402	373	363	440	549
Shock Probation	128	161	152	130	142

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

Figure 9.g: Burglary: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005



Source:  
Department of Corrections.

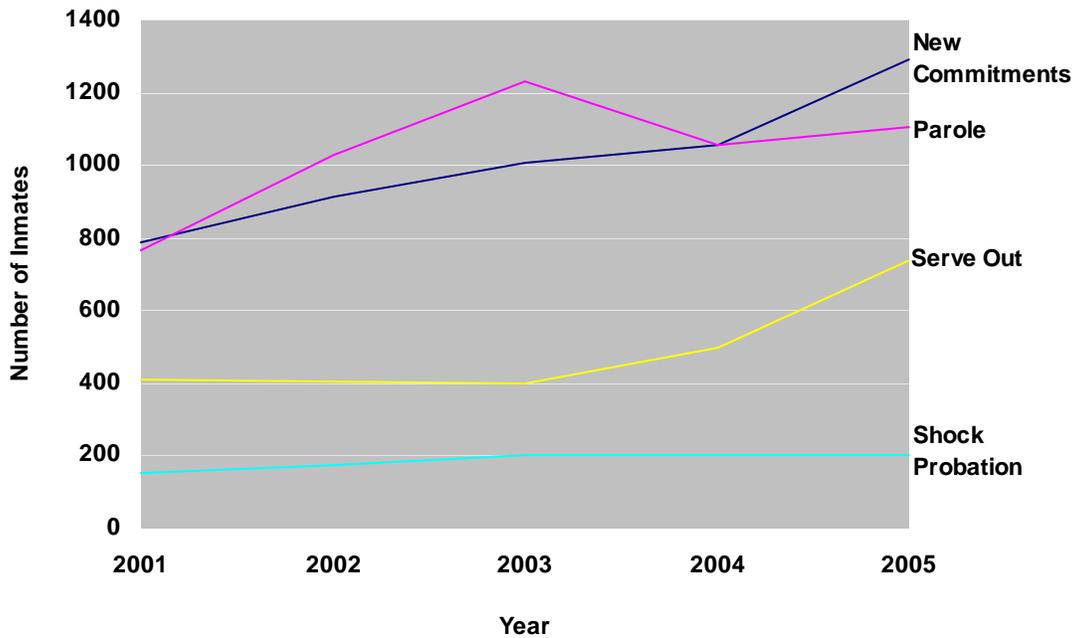


**Table 9.8: Larceny/Theft: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
New Commitments	788	913	1005	1058	1293
Parole	764	1028	1229	1053	1107
Serve Out	411	407	398	499	737
Shock Probation	151	173	200	201	200

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

**Figure 9.h: Larceny/Theft: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005**



Source:  
Department of Corrections.

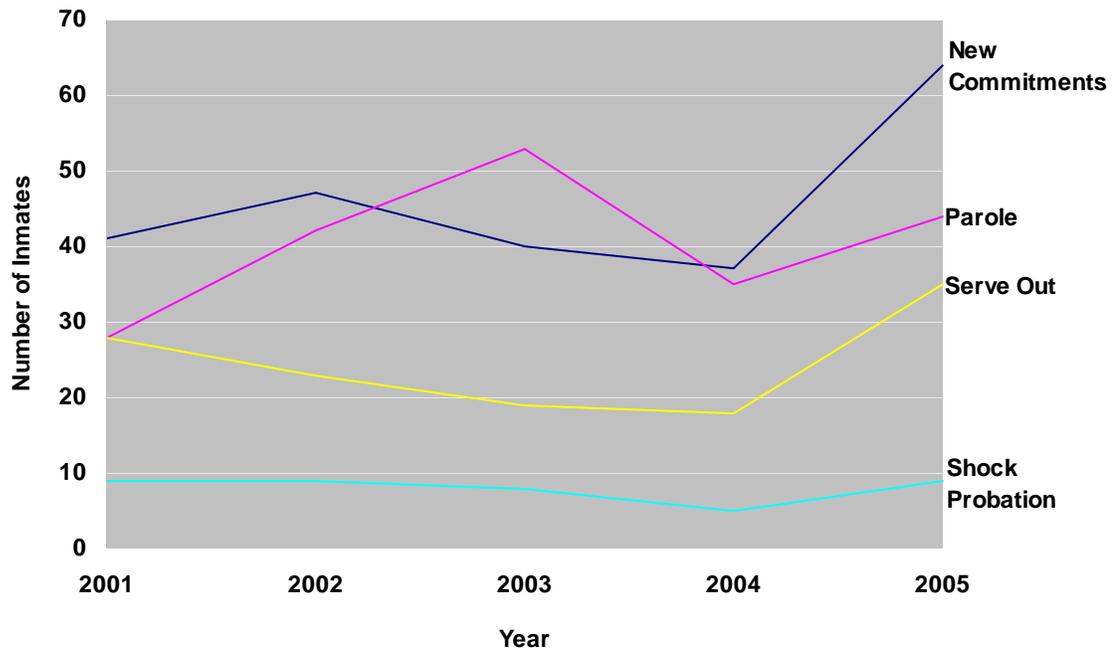


**Table 9.9: Arson: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
New Commitments	41	47	40	37	64
Parole	28	42	53	35	44
Serve Out	28	23	19	18	35
Shock Probation	9	9	8	5	9

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

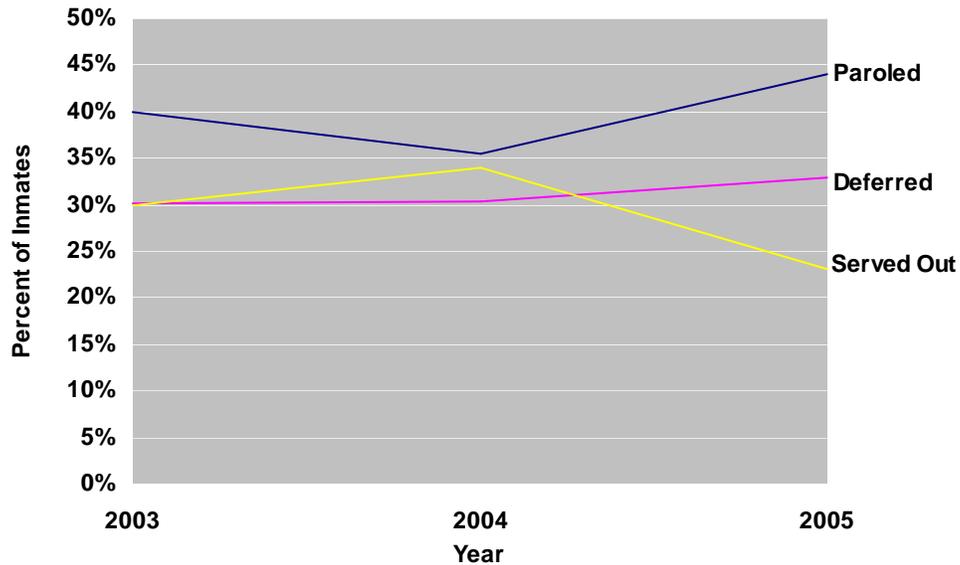
**Figure 9.i: Arson: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005**



Source:  
Department of Corrections.



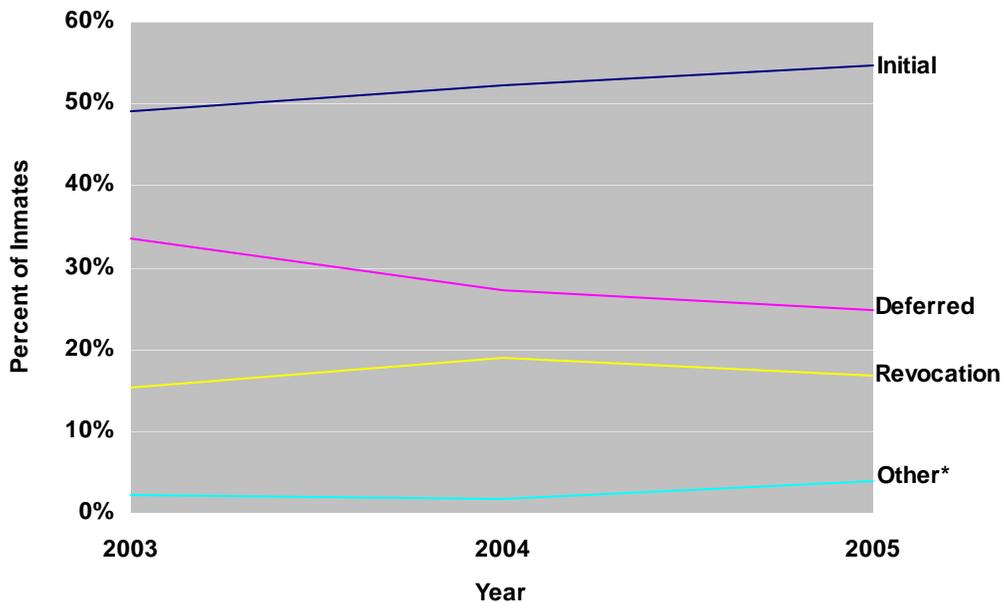
Figure 9.j: Percent of Inmates Paroled, Deferred, and Served Out, 2003-2005



Note: Sentences resulting in no action were not included in this table due to the comparatively small number of sentences resulting in this type of action.

Source: Kentucky Parole Board.

Figure 9.k: Type of Parole Hearing, 2003-2005



Note: The category "Other" includes parole hearings such as Medical, Youthful Offender, Reconsiderations, Courtesy Hearings, Administrative Reviews, and Back to Board (cases referred back to the full board after parole recommendations for detainees, disciplinary reports, etc.).

Source: Kentucky Parole Board.



## Section X: Juvenile Justice System Trends

This section presents information on juvenile offenders served by the juvenile justice system. Data are 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.

- Rising from 13.8 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2003 to 38.8 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2005, the juvenile arrest rate for robbery showed the most significant increase compared to all other Part I offenses during this period.
- The juvenile arrest rate for auto theft climbed steadily from 2003 to 2005, rising from 18.5 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2003 to 30.0 arrests per 100,000 juveniles in 2005, a 62.5% increase.
- After increasing from 2003 to 2004, juvenile arrest rates for murder and arson decreased in 2005.
- In 2005, compared to national juvenile arrest rates for Part I offenses, Kentucky's juvenile arrest rates were lower for aggravated assault, larceny/theft, auto theft, and arson but higher for murder, rape, robbery and burglary.
- For all Part I offenses combined, Kentucky's juvenile arrest rate was 5% lower than the national juvenile arrest rate.
- The total number of juveniles adjudicated for Part I offenses rose from 2000 through 2003 and then declined each consecutive year thereafter.
- Of the total number of juveniles committed or probated for a Part II offense, over one-third were committed or probated for assault and related offenses or drug offenses.
- In 2005, the average length of stay for juveniles adjudicated for arson (351 days) was higher than the average length of stay for any other Part I offense. The shortest average length of stay was for juveniles adjudicated for aggravated assault (59 days).
- From 2000 through 2005, the largest percent of youth served by the juvenile justice system were placed in the home under the supervision of a parent or guardian.



**Table 10.1: Juvenile Arrest Rates per 100,000 Persons Age 0-17, 2003-2005**

	2003 Rate * <sup>1</sup>	2004 Rate* <sup>2</sup>	2005 Rate* <sup>3</sup>	Percent Change 2003-2004*	Percent Change 2004-2005*	Percent Change 2003-2005*	2005 National Rate* <sup>4</sup>
Murder	1.2	2.8	1.9	134.0%	-32.0%	59.2%	1.3
Rape	5.4	7.9	9.1	47.6	14.4	68.9	3.9
Aggravated Assault	53.1	54.9	61.1	3.5	11.2	15.2	61.5
Robbery	13.8	22.3	38.8	61.5	74.0	181.0	29.3
Burglary	70.7	71.9	90.3	1.7	25.5	27.7	78.3
Larceny/Theft	224.5	224.2	258.0	-0.1	15.1	14.9	299.3
Auto Theft	18.5	20.8	30.0	12.4	44.5	62.5	37.7
Arson	6.1	9.9	5.0	62.1	-49.3	-17.9	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>393.2</b>	<b>414.8</b>	<b>494.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>519.1</b>

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

<sup>1</sup>Calculated using Juvenile Population = 985,739.

<sup>2</sup>Calculated using Juvenile Population = 982,891.

<sup>3</sup>Calculated using Juvenile Population = 980,160.

<sup>4</sup>Calculated using Juvenile Population= 73,469,984.

Sources:

Federal Bureau of Investigations. *Crime in the United States: 2005*. "Persons Arrested, Table 38: Arrests by Age, 2005."

[http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table\\_38.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_38.html).

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. "Table 2: Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex and Age for Kentucky: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005." <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/tables/SC-EST2005-02-21.xls>.



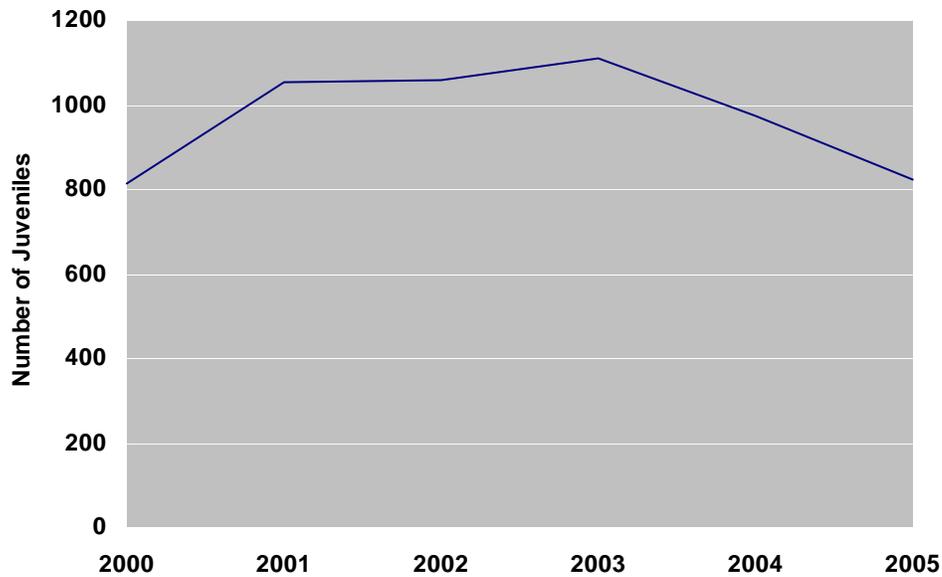
**Table 10.2: Juveniles Adjudicated for Part I Offenses, 2000-2005**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Murder	1	1	1	2	2	3
Rape	13	17	20	11	9	13
Robbery	59	53	75	153	131	72
Aggravated Assault	7	12	12	8	7	4
Burglary	242	325	347	328	290	270
Larceny-Theft (Except Auto)	397	505	488	492	412	327
Auto Theft	59	101	85	83	100	113
Arson	34	42	33	32	22	21
<b>All Part I Offenses</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>823</b>

Note: The numbers provided in this table represents distinct counts of juveniles committed and/or probated. A case is counted only once for each offense even if the case consists of multiple charges.

Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

**Figure 10.a: Total Number of Juveniles Adjudicated for Part I Offenses, 2000-2005**



Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.



**Table 10.3: Juveniles Committed and Probated for Part I Offenses, 2005**

	<b>Committed</b>	<b>Probated</b>	<b>Total</b>
Murder	3	0	3
Rape	13	0	13
Robbery	40	32	72
Aggravated Assault	2	2	4
Burglary	76	194	270
Larceny-Theft	72	255	327
Auto Theft	48	65	113
Arson	6	15	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>823</b>

Note: The numbers provided in this table represents distinct counts of juveniles committed and/or probated for each offense. A case is counted only once for each offense even if the case consists of multiple charges.

Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.



**Table 10.4: Juveniles Committed and Probated for Part II Offenses, 2005**

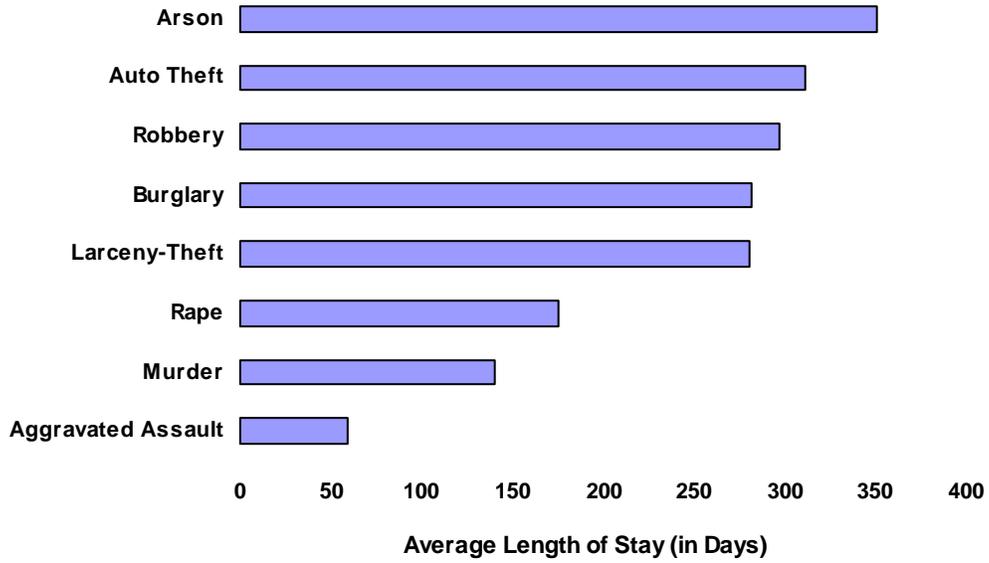
	Committed	Probated	Total
Assault and Related Offenses	167	509	676
Forgery and Related Offenses	8	17	25
Theft Related Offenses	80	153	233
Burglary Related Offenses	27	84	111
Criminal Damage to Property	80	212	292
Weapons Offenses	33	53	86
Kidnapping and Related Offenses	4	1	5
Escape and Other Offenses Relating to Custody	49	44	93
Interference with Judicial Administration	19	9	28
Riot, Disorderly Conduct, and Related Offenses	45	232	277
Alcohol Offenses	17	114	131
Sex Offenses	124	58	182
Traffic Offenses	22	59	81
Drug Offenses	97	414	511
Tobacco Offenses	1	10	11
Family Offenses	4	4	8
Probation Violations	123	134	257
Other Misdemeanor Offenses	64	276	340
Other Felony Offenses	1	6	7
Other	34	134	168
<b>Total</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>3,522</b>

Note: Counts include attempt, solicitation, conspiracy, facilitation, and complicity. Distinct counts represent the number of charges for a particular offense. A case is counted more than once if the case consists of multiple charges for a particular offense. Distinct counts for Part I offenses (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, auto theft, and arson) are not included in this table.

Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.



**Table 10.5: Juvenile Average Length of Stay for Part I Offenses, 2005**



Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

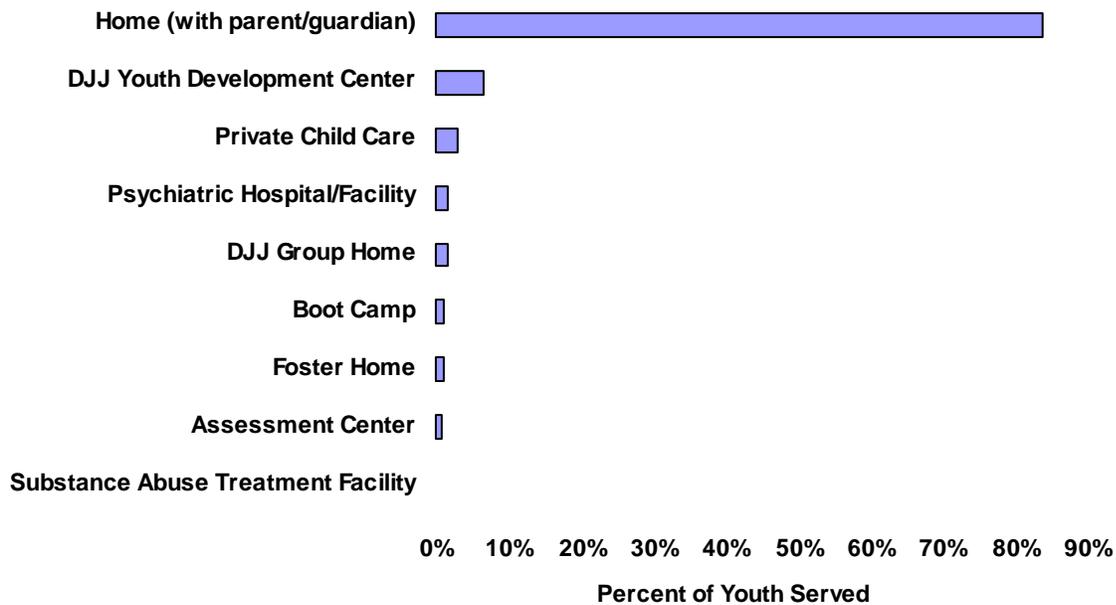


**Table 10.6: Youth Served by Program Type, 2000-2005**

Program Type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>In the Community</b>						
Home (with parent/guardian)	586	1,062	1,599	1,887	1,975	1,927
<b>Out of the Community</b>						
Assessment Center	89	41	26	37	28	19
Boot Camp	73	38	23	16	16	26
DJJ Group Home	81	58	39	20	27	37
DJJ Youth Development Center	302	161	128	162	142	154
Foster Home	43	69	44	28	24	23
Private Child Care	262	141	120	104	70	70
Psychiatric Hospital/Facility	57	46	51	52	25	39
Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	4	5	7	8	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,297</b>

Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

**Figure 10.b: Percent of Youth Served by Program Type, 2005**



Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

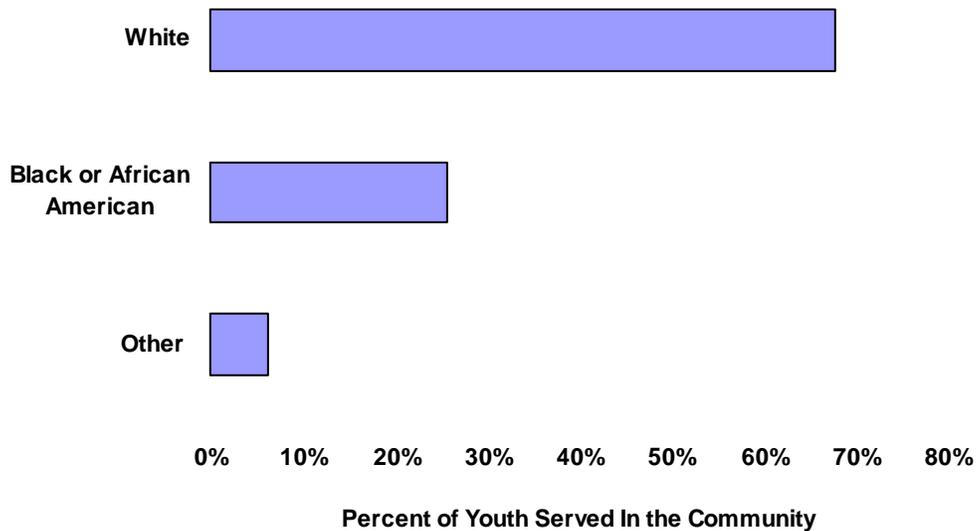


**Table 10.7: Number of Youth Served In the Community by Race, 2000-2005**

Race	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	2	3	3	2	6
Asian	3	1	4	5	8	3
Biracial	19	19	44	42	55	69
Black or African American	115	145	397	496	481	497
Hispanic or Latino	6	9	10	19	21	26
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	2	1	2	0
Other	3	7	7	16	8	4
Unknown	0	0	0	0	14	13
White	439	879	1,132	1,304	1,384	1,309

Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

**Figure 10.c: Percent of Youth Served In the Community by Race, 2005**



Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

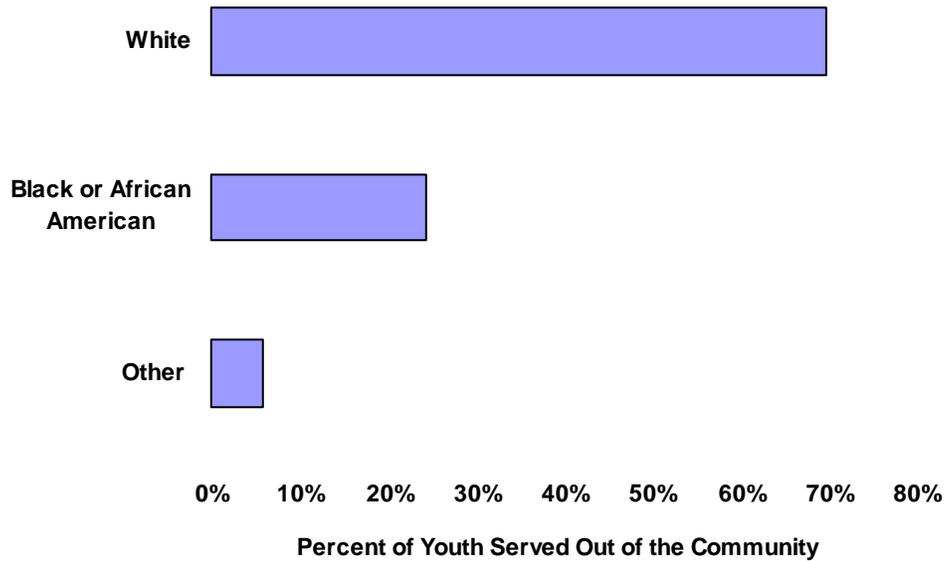


**Table 10.8: Number of Youth Served Out of the Community by Race, 2000-2005**

Race	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	1	0	1	1	0
Asian	44	1	0	1	0	0
Biracial	26	13	13	15	15	18
Black or African American	204	103	92	107	70	90
Hispanic or Latino	1	6	3	2	8	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4	2	6	2	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0
White	627	433	324	299	239	258

Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

**Figure 10.d: Percent of Youth Served Out of the Community by Race, 2005**



Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

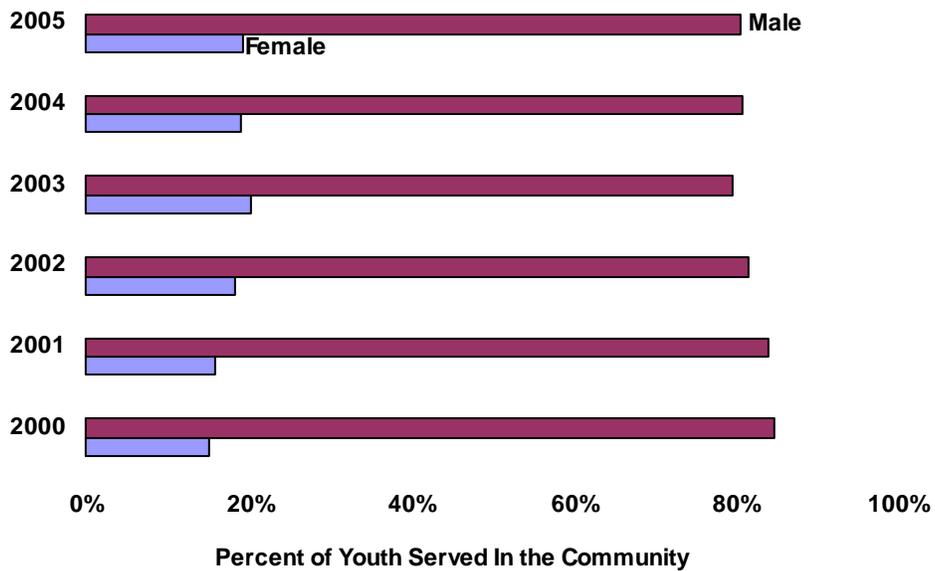


**Table 10.9: Number of Youth Served In the Community by Gender, 2000-2005**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Female	89	169	292	384	377	374
Male	495	890	1301	1501	1593	1552

Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

**Figure 10.e: Percent of Youth Served In the Community by Gender, 2000-2005**



Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

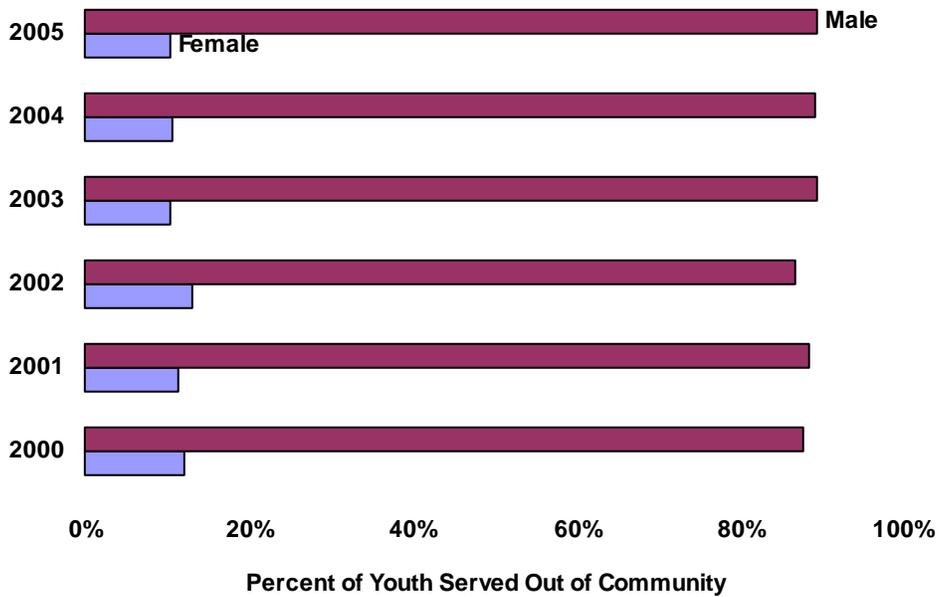


Table 10.10: Number of Youth Served Out of the Community by Gender, 2000-2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Female	105	64	58	45	36	39
Male	761	494	380	382	299	331

Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

Figure 10.f: Percent of Youth Served Out of the Community by Gender, 2000-2005



Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.



## Section XI: 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 offenses with a particular focus on methamphetamines, driving under the influence (DUI) offenses, identity theft, 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, maps created by the Office of Drug Control Policy, conviction and disposition information provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts, information on commitments provided by the Department of Corrections, data from the Federal Trade Commission, and finally data from the Kentucky Center for School Safety.



### Drug Related Offenses

- The total number of arrests for drug offenses increased 27.7% between 2003 and 2005.
- Between 2003 and 2005, the most significant increase in the number of drug arrests involved arrests for synthetic narcotics (76.0%).
- The arrest rate for drug offenses varies significantly across jurisdictions. In 2005, it ranged from a low of 0.2 arrests per 1,000 persons in Mason County to a high of 35.8 arrests per 1,000 persons in Graves County.

### Methamphetamines

- The total number of cases involving methamphetamine offenses has increased significantly over the past five years, rising from 1,819 cases in 2000 to 5,872 cases in 2005.
- While the percentage of methamphetamine cases resulting in a conviction has remained relatively stable over the last five years, the percentage of acquittals/dismissals has risen steadily.
- With over thirty methamphetamine labs per county, Jefferson, Daviess, and Warren Counties had the highest number of methamphetamine labs seized in the state of Kentucky.
- Seventeen counties were identified as having ten or more methamphetamine labs.



**Table 11.1: Drug Arrests by Type of Substance, 2003-2005**

	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2003-2004*	Percent Change 2004-2005*	Percent Change 2003-2005*
Opium or Cocaine and Their Derivatives	6,249	5,092	6,141	-18.5%	20.6%	-1.7%
Marijuana	12,989	15,911	16,913	22.5%	6.3%	30.2%
Synthetic Narcotics (which can cause addiction)	1,725	2,205	3,036	27.8%	37.7%	76.0%
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	15,588	17,585	20,589	12.8%	17.1%	32.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,551</b>	<b>40,793</b>	<b>46,679</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.



**Table 11.2: Number of Drug Arrests and Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2003-2005**

County	2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Adair	79	17,463	4.5	80	17,512	4.6	65	17,573	3.7
Allen	157	18,300	8.6	265	18,592	14.3	345	18,706	18.4
Anderson	256	19,816	12.9	184	20,080	9.2	157	20,394	7.7
Ballard	18	8,245	2.2	12	8,229	1.5	33	8,277	4.0
Barren	1,070	39,161	27.3	848	39,585	21.4	943	40,073	23.5
Bath	58	11,432	5.1	40	11,513	3.5	32	11,626	2.8
Bell	85	29,881	2.8	211	29,724	7.1	162	29,665	5.5
Boone	703	97,175	7.2	1,100	101,431	10.8	1,975	106,272	18.6
Bourbon	278	19,563	14.2	336	19,694	17.1	389	19,833	19.6
Boyd	373	49,800	7.5	599	49,578	12.1	466	49,594	9.4
Boyle	60	27,881	2.2	205	28,218	7.3	348	28,363	12.3
Bracken	40	8,510	4.7	26	8,694	3.0	22	8,670	2.5
Breathitt	233	15,855	14.7	151	15,922	9.5	142	15,957	8.9
Breckinridge	150	19,063	7.9	151	19,142	7.9	154	19,293	8.0
Bullitt	540	65,068	8.3	633	66,816	9.5	657	68,474	9.6
Butler	400	13,209	30.3	426	13,399	31.8	250	13,414	18.6
Caldwell	327	12,873	25.4	305	12,864	23.7	156	12,973	12.0
Calloway	542	34,492	15.7	520	34,793	14.9	549	35,122	15.6
Campbell	1,008	87,759	11.5	1,123	87,285	12.9	1,432	87,251	16.4
Carlisle	63	5,342	11.8	65	5,345	12.2	98	5,329	18.4
Carroll	97	10,276	9.4	210	10,325	20.3	214	10,454	20.5
Carter	194	27,293	7.1	193	27,198	7.1	152	27,306	5.6
Casey	48	15,958	3.0	27	16,095	1.7	89	16,290	5.5
Christian	1,749	71,058	24.6	2,119	70,364	30.1	1,514	70,145	21.6
Clark	206	33,940	6.1	426	34,408	12.4	416	34,887	11.9
Clay	535	24,268	22.0	710	24,263	29.3	709	24,146	29.4
Clinton	90	9,606	9.4	130	9,567	13.6	111	9,559	11.6
Crittenden	148	9,126	16.2	195	9,035	21.6	135	8,984	15.0
Cumberland	53	7,174	7.4	57	7,187	7.9	57	7,147	8.0
Daviess	2,085	92,451	22.6	1,467	92,646	15.8	3,131	93,060	33.6
Edmonson	50	11,895	4.2	43	11,884	3.6	56	12,030	4.7
Elliott	141	6,899	20.4	126	6,875	18.3	62	6,902	9.0
Estill	260	15,219	17.1	186	15,152	12.3	222	15,089	14.7
Fayette	142	265,478	0.5	262	266,451	1.0	241	268,080	0.9
Fleming	79	14,375	5.5	23	14,482	1.6	22	14,610	1.5



**Table 11.2: Number of Drug Arrests and Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2003-2005, cont.**

County	2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Floyd	198	42,227	4.7	291	42,217	6.9	304	42,218	7.2
Franklin	348	47,973	7.3	332	48,179	6.9	264	48,207	5.5
Fulton	138	7,454	18.5	167	7,337	22.8	213	7,217	29.5
Gallatin	68	8,015	8.5	88	7,982	11.0	104	8,134	12.8
Garrard	227	15,948	14.2	202	16,210	12.5	217	16,579	13.1
Grant	324	24,038	13.5	240	24,339	9.9	233	24,610	9.5
Graves	666	37,376	17.8	1,077	37,352	28.8	1,346	37,625	35.8
Grayson	130	24,683	5.3	161	25,000	6.4	288	25,189	11.4
Green	57	11,750	4.9	37	11,639	3.2	64	11,588	5.5
Greenup	77	37,073	2.1	124	37,109	3.3	110	37,184	3.0
Hancock	176	8,438	20.9	136	8,445	16.1	153	8,613	17.8
Hardin	1,050	95,578	11.0	1,190	95,788	12.4	1,243	96,947	12.8
Harlan	440	32,180	13.7	553	31,798	17.4	485	31,614	15.3
Harrison	70	18,268	3.8	147	18,330	8.0	116	18,527	6.3
Hart	304	17,922	17.0	347	18,097	19.2	288	18,319	15.7
Henderson	342	45,212	7.6	456	45,363	10.1	377	45,573	8.3
Henry	71	15,562	4.6	137	15,802	8.7	160	15,903	10.1
Hickman	15	5,184	2.9	14	5,122	2.7	7	5,075	1.4
Hopkins	708	46,769	15.1	666	46,736	14.3	635	46,705	13.6
Jackson	34	13,607	2.5	48	13,587	3.5	49	13,618	3.6
Jefferson	4,587	698,059	6.6	5,739	698,903	8.2	7,412	699,827	10.6
Jessamine	201	41,444	4.8	194	42,256	4.6	152	43,463	3.5
Johnson	394	23,574	16.7	395	23,818	16.6	457	24,001	19.0
Kenton	2,672	152,469	17.5	1,916	153,019	12.5	2,553	153,665	16.6
Knott	144	17,683	8.1	223	17,516	12.7	272	17,561	15.5
Knox	167	31,787	5.3	264	31,896	8.3	174	32,069	5.4
Larue	49	13,398	3.7	47	13,498	3.5	48	13,699	3.5
Laurel	190	55,403	3.4	433	55,796	7.8	376	56,338	6.7
Lawrence	57	15,883	3.6	55	16,026	3.4	61	16,166	3.8
Lee	159	7,902	20.1	72	7,816	9.2	74	7,709	9.6
Leslie	111	12,169	9.1	234	11,996	19.5	100	11,994	8.3
Letcher	139	24,845	5.6	85	24,658	3.4	211	24,434	8.6
Lewis	81	13,781	5.9	50	13,853	3.6	107	13,872	7.7
Lincoln	100	24,516	4.1	64	24,751	2.6	85	25,122	3.4
Livingston	113	9,747	11.6	111	9,714	11.4	107	9,760	11.0



**Table 11.2: Number of Drug Arrests and Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2003-2005, cont.**

County	2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Logan	384	26,833	14.3	427	27,053	15.8	310	27,169	11.4
Lyon	227	8,138	27.9	124	8,145	15.2	135	8,160	16.5
Madison	561	74,549	7.5	354	76,136	4.6	880	77,749	11.3
Magoffin	93	13,346	7.0	126	13,411	9.4	86	13,472	6.4
Marion	60	18,565	3.2	87	18,724	4.6	175	18,939	9.2
Marshall	587	30,585	19.2	647	30,729	21.1	339	30,967	10.9
Martin	43	12,514	3.4	59	12,333	4.8	171	12,215	14.0
Mason	19	16,817	1.1	2	16,916	0.1	4	17,140	0.2
McCracken	203	64,646	3.1	392	64,564	6.1	653	64,698	10.1
McCreary	167	17,091	9.8	77	17,079	4.5	86	17,233	5.0
McLean	18	9,905	1.8	21	9,937	2.1	29	9,926	2.9
Meade	234	27,582	8.5	261	28,281	9.2	260	28,447	9.1
Menifee	74	6,684	11.1	20	6,784	2.9	17	6,809	2.5
Mercer	123	21,307	5.8	278	21,491	12.9	317	21,610	14.7
Metcalfe	31	10,046	3.1	27	10,139	2.7	39	10,197	3.8
Monroe	71	11,735	6.1	177	11,634	15.2	182	11,660	15.6
Montgomery	162	23,511	6.9	245	23,682	10.3	279	24,256	11.5
Morgan	94	14,280	6.6	137	14,353	9.5	140	14,334	9.8
Muhlenberg	336	31,688	10.6	354	31,635	11.2	339	31,548	10.7
Nelson	473	39,670	11.9	655	40,415	16.2	682	41,088	16.6
Nicholas	62	6,962	8.9	89	7,031	12.7	60	7,027	8.5
Ohio	635	23,245	27.3	533	23,540	22.6	394	23,676	16.6
Oldham	6	50,642	0.1	27	52,081	0.5	23	53,533	0.4
Owen	57	11,080	5.1	63	11,284	5.6	43	11,374	3.8
Owsley	68	4,732	14.4	60	4,782	12.5	61	4,746	12.9
Pendleton	100	15,031	6.7	35	15,082	2.3	34	15,125	2.2
Perry	655	29,649	22.1	624	29,624	21.1	525	29,452	17.8
Pike	711	67,483	10.5	953	67,057	14.2	981	66,922	14.7
Powell	167	13,375	12.5	134	13,594	9.9	190	13,687	13.9
Pulaski	76	57,917	1.3	54	58,693	0.9	427	59,200	7.2
Robertson	11	2,316	4.7	16	2,297	7.0	2	2,279	0.9
Rockcastle	331	16,671	19.9	332	16,684	19.9	390	16,712	23.3
Rowan	176	22,296	7.9	179	22,148	8.1	256	22,226	11.5
Russell	28	16,609	1.7	66	16,833	3.9	139	17,020	8.2
Scott	99	36,729	2.7	65	37,901	1.7	53	39,380	1.3



**Table 11.2: Number of Drug Arrests and Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2003-2005, cont.**

County	2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Shelby	286	36,022	7.9	392	37,131	10.6	360	38,205	9.4
Simpson	204	16,736	12.2	315	16,854	18.7	328	17,021	19.3
Spencer	38	14,322	2.7	93	14,840	6.3	57	15,651	3.6
Taylor	108	23,378	4.6	133	23,437	5.7	246	23,754	10.4
Todd	129	11,928	10.8	157	11,915	13.2	144	11,944	12.1
Trigg	69	12,889	5.4	91	13,262	6.9	153	13,349	11.5
Trimble	46	8,793	5.2	51	9,001	5.7	65	9,023	7.2
Union	130	15,660	8.3	217	15,637	13.9	171	15,592	11.0
Warren	380	95,551	4.0	569	97,163	5.9	1,000	98,960	10.1
Washington	190	11,269	16.9	132	11,276	11.7	97	11,399	8.5
Wayne	69	20,281	3.4	176	20,343	8.7	118	20,352	5.8
Webster	294	14,062	20.9	236	14,090	16.7	320	14,161	22.6
Whitley	279	37,215	7.5	474	37,586	12.6	256	38,029	6.7
Wolfe	112	6,953	16.1	184	6,993	26.3	147	7,070	20.8
Woodford	151	23,671	6.4	124	23,939	5.2	165	24,246	6.8

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>

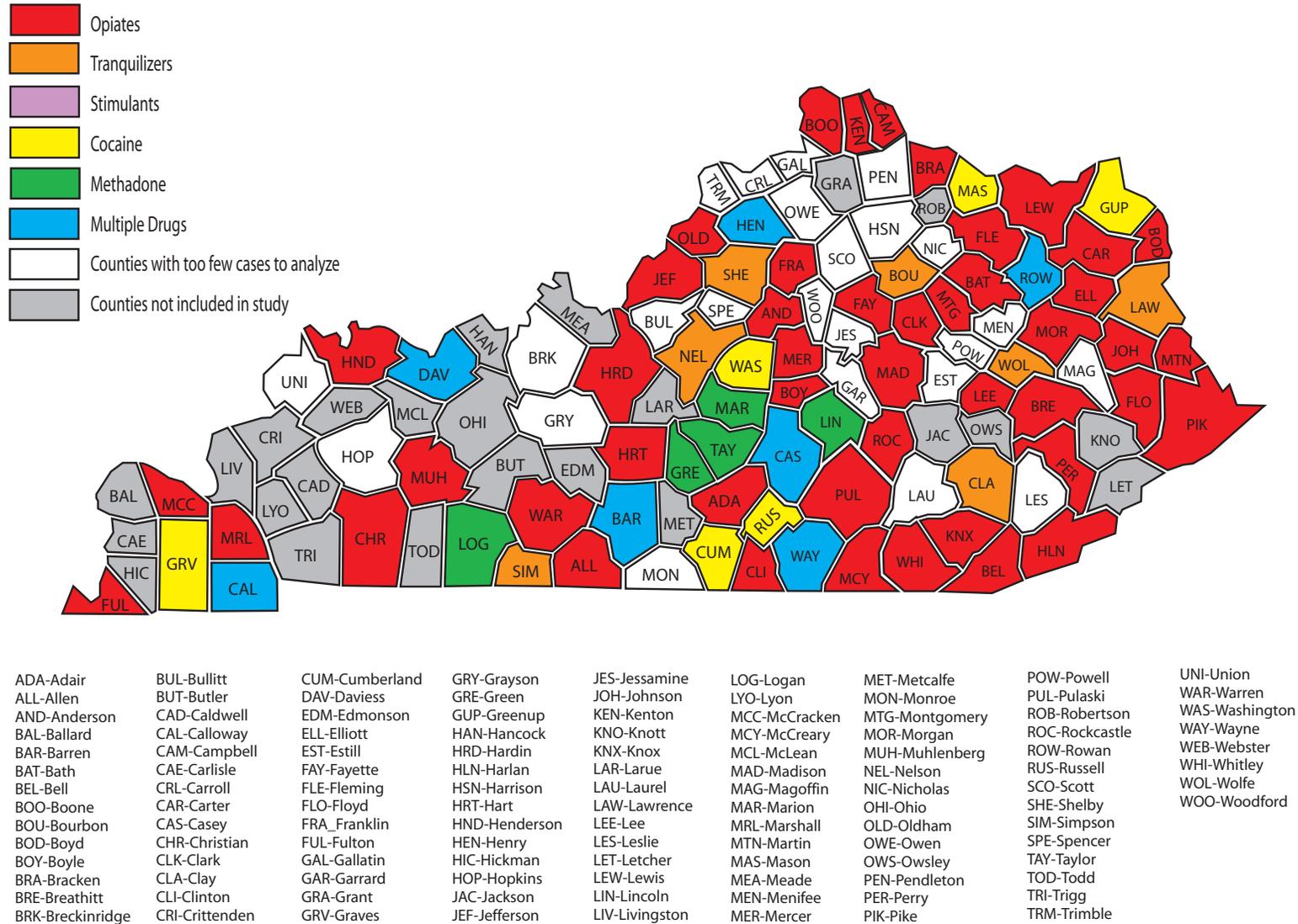
Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. "Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Kentucky: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (CO-EST2005-01-21)." [www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2005-01-21.xls](http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2005-01-21.xls).



Figure 11.a: Map of Most Used Substance by County<sup>1</sup> (excluding marijuana), 2005



<sup>1</sup> As reported by treatment admissions.



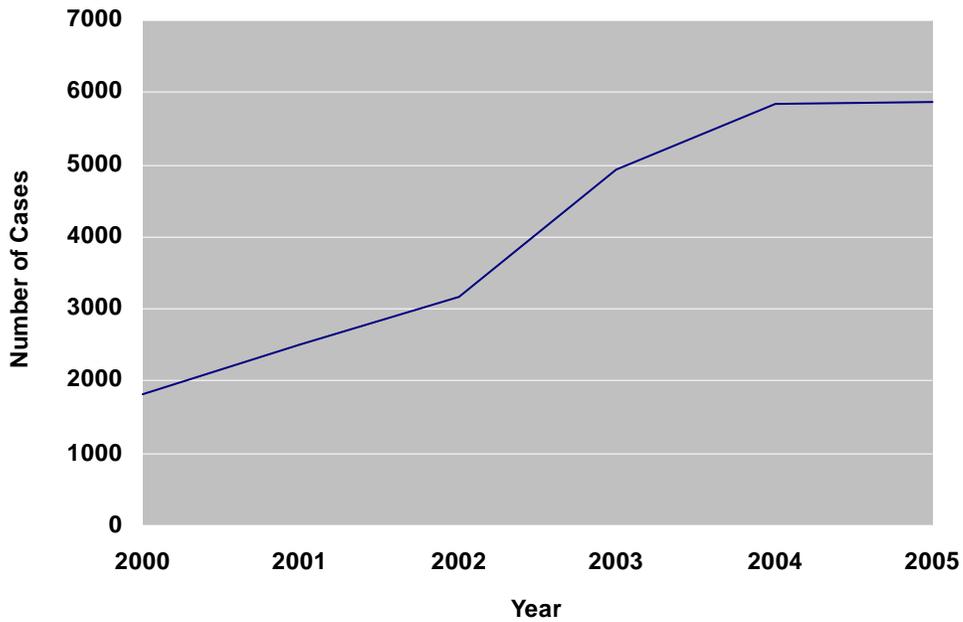
**Table 11.3: Methamphetamine Offenses by Disposition, 2000-2005**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Circuit</b>						
Convicted	404	572	634	1,059	1,388	1,335
Acquitted/Dismissed	137	237	317	500	727	982
Amended	318	450	559	783	906	883
Diversion	5	6	24	63	78	92
Other	6	7	8	37	65	92
Total	870	1,272	1,542	2,442	3,164	3,384
<b>District</b>						
Convicted	2	1	1	19	21	16
Acquitted/Dismissed	88	180	179	345	448	458
Amended	62	71	84	160	156	127
Diversion	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other	774	958	1,328	1,926	2,028	1,863
Total	926	1,210	1,592	2,450	2,653	2,466
<b>Juvenile</b>						
Convicted	3	4	17	5	11	4
Acquitted/Dismissed	8	7	3	9	15	8
Amended	4	1	11	10	6	6
Diversion	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	8	6	12	13	4	3
Total	23	18	43	37	36	22
<b>All</b>						
Convicted	409	577	652	1,083	1,420	1,355
Acquitted/Dismissed	233	424	499	854	1,190	1,448
Amended	384	522	654	953	1,068	1,016
Diversion	5	6	24	63	78	95
Other	788	971	1,348	1,976	2,097	1,958
Total	1,819	2,500	3,177	4,929	5,853	5,872

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.

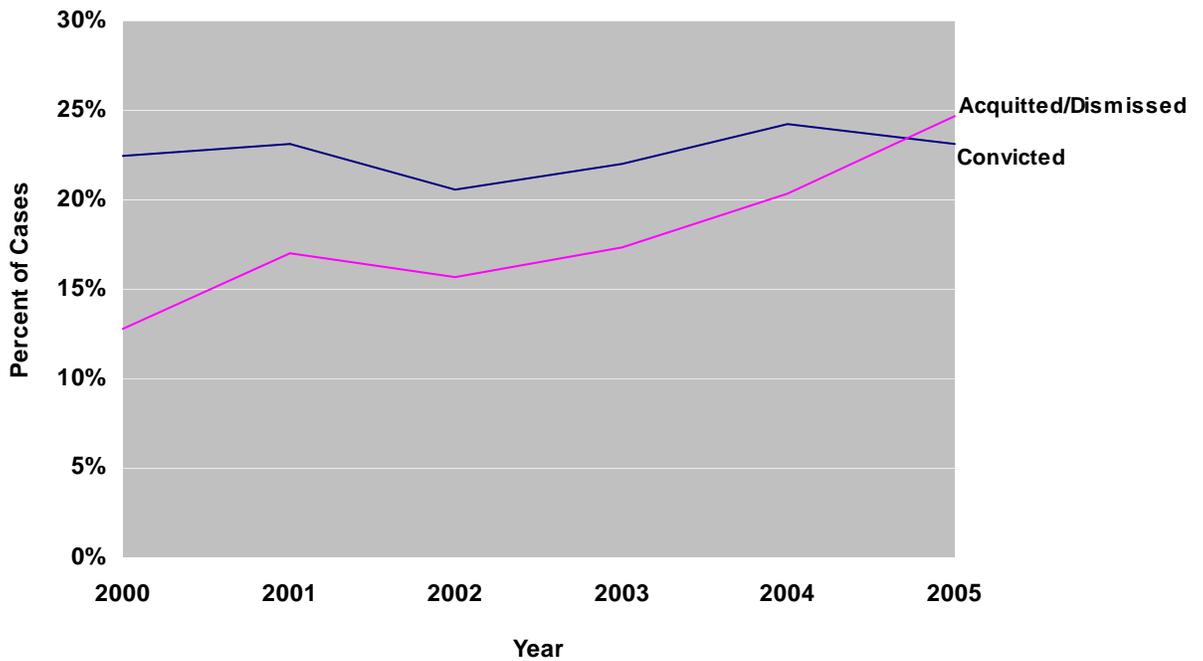


Figure 11.b: Total Methamphetamine Cases, 2000-2005



Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.

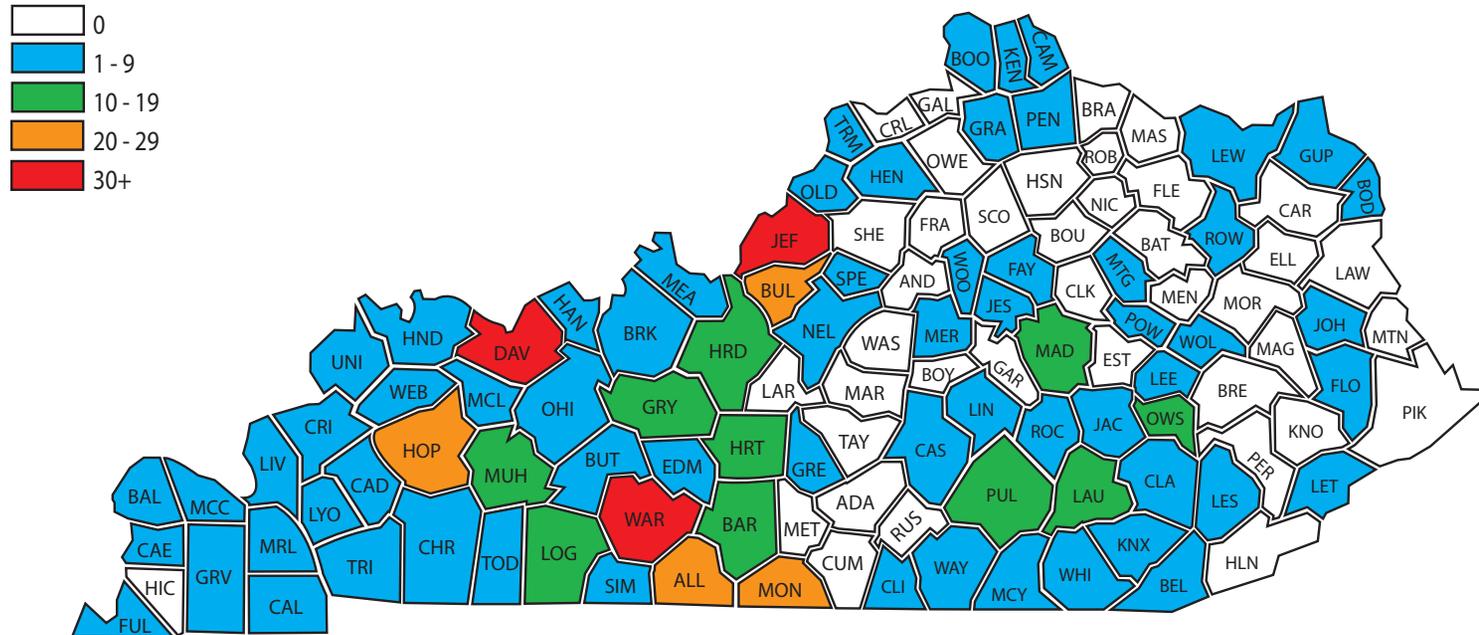
Figure 11.c: Percent of Methamphetamine Cases Resulting in Conviction or Acquittal/Dismissal, 2000-2005



Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



Figure 11.d: Map of Methamphetamine Labs by County, 2005



ADA-Adair	BUL-Bullitt	CUM-Cumberland	GRY-Grayson	JES-Jessamine	LOG-Logan	MET-Metcalf	POW-Powell	UNI-Union
ALL-Allen	BUT-Butler	DAV-Daviess	GRE-Green	JOH-Johnson	LYO-Lyon	MON-Monroe	PUL-Pulaski	WAR-Warren
AND-Anderson	CAD-Caldwell	EDM-Edmonson	GUP-Greenup	KEN-Kenton	MCC-McCracken	MTG-Montgomery	ROB-Robertson	WAS-Washington
BAL-Ballard	CAL-Calloway	ELL-Elliott	HAN-Hancock	KNO-Knott	MCY-McCreary	MOR-Morgan	ROC-Rockcastle	WAY-Wayne
BAR-Barren	CAM-Campbell	EST-Estill	HRD-Hardin	KNX-Knox	MCL-McLean	MUH-Muhlenberg	ROW-Rowan	WEB-Webster
BAT-Bath	CAE-Carlisle	FAY-Fayette	HLN-Harlan	LAR-Larue	MAD-Madison	NEL-Nelson	RUS-Russell	WHI-Whitley
BEL-Bell	CRL-Carroll	FLE-Fleming	HSN-Harrison	LAU-Laurel	MAG-Magoffin	NIC-Nicholas	SCO-Scott	WOL-Wolfe
BOO-Boone	CAR-Carter	FLO-Floyd	HRT-Hart	LAW-Lawrence	MAR-Marion	OHI-Ohio	SHE-Shelby	WOO-Woodford
BOU-Bourbon	CAS-Casey	FRA-Franklin	HND-Henderson	LEE-Lee	MRL-Marshall	OLD-Oldham	SIM-Simpson	
BOD-Boyd	CHR-Christiana	FUL-Fulton	HEN-Henry	LES-Leslie	MTN-Martin	OWE-Owen	SPE-Spencer	
BOY-Boyle	CLK-Clark	GAL-Gallatin	HIC-Hickman	LET-Letcher	MAS-Mason	OWS-Owsley	TAY-Taylor	
BRA-Bracken	CLA-Clay	GAR-Garrard	HOP-Hopkins	LEW-Lewis	MEA-Meade	PEN-Pendleton	TOD-Todd	
BRE-Breathitt	CLI-Clinton	GRA-Grant	JAC-Jackson	LIN-Lincoln	MEN-Menifee	PER-Perry	TRI-Trigg	
BRK-Breckinridge	CRI-Crittenden	GRV-Graves	JEF-Jefferson	LIV-Livingston	MER-Mercer	PIK-Pike	TRM-Trimble	

Source:  
Office of Drug Control Policy.



### Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Offenses

- In 2005, Carroll, Clay, Daviess, Powell, and Woodford Counties had the highest DUI arrest rates in the state, averaging over 15.0 arrests per 1,000 population per county.
- In 2005, Larue, Oldham, Robertson, and Scott Counties had the lowest DUI arrest rates in the state, averaging less than 1.0 arrests per 1,000 population per county.
- After decreasing each consecutive year between 2002 and 2004, the total number of adult DUI arrests in 2005 increased to 28,253.
- There was little variation in the distribution of women and men arrested for DUI from 2002 through 2005.
- Between 2001 and 2005, the DUI caseload in Mercer County more than doubled, making it the county with the largest percent increase over this five year period.
- With only 4 cases in 2005, Robertson County had the fewest DUI cases compared to any other county. Jefferson County had the most DUI cases with a total of 4,845 cases in 2005.
- In 2005, 68% of all DUI cases resulted in a conviction. However, when broken down by offense, the rate of conviction decreased with each subsequent DUI offense. For example, in 2005, 70% of individuals charged with their first DUI offense were convicted while just 16% of individuals charged their 4<sup>th</sup> DUI were convicted. Furthermore, over the past five years, despite an already low rate of conviction, 4<sup>th</sup> offense DUI convictions have declined from a high of 28% in 2001 to a low of 16% in 2005.



**Table 11.4: Number of DUI Arrests and Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2003-2005**

County	2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Adair	84	17,463	4.8	84	17,512	4.8	57	17,573	3.2
Allen	67	18,300	3.7	67	18,592	3.6	110	18,706	5.9
Anderson	141	19,816	7.1	141	20,080	7.0	149	20,394	7.3
Ballard	21	8,245	2.5	21	8,229	2.6	17	8,277	2.1
Barren	367	39,161	9.4	367	39,585	9.3	271	40,073	6.8
Bath	56	11,432	4.9	56	11,513	4.9	32	11,626	2.8
Bell	128	29,881	4.3	128	29,724	4.3	246	29,665	8.3
Boone	695	97,175	7.2	695	101,431	6.9	717	106,272	6.7
Bourbon	252	19,563	12.9	252	19,694	12.8	229	19,833	11.5
Boyd	364	49,800	7.3	364	49,578	7.3	356	49,594	7.2
Boyle	49	27,881	1.8	49	28,218	1.7	239	28,363	8.4
Bracken	64	8,510	7.5	64	8,694	7.4	19	8,670	2.2
Breathitt	149	15,855	9.4	149	15,922	9.4	133	15,957	8.3
Breckinridge	73	19,063	3.8	73	19,142	3.8	68	19,293	3.5
Bullitt	346	65,068	5.3	346	66,816	5.2	433	68,474	6.3
Butler	119	13,209	9.0	119	13,399	8.9	138	13,414	10.3
Caldwell	109	12,873	8.5	109	12,864	8.5	55	12,973	4.2
Calloway	299	34,492	8.7	299	34,793	8.6	428	35,122	12.2
Campbell	507	87,759	5.8	507	87,285	5.8	722	87,251	8.3
Carlisle	23	5,342	4.3	23	5,345	4.3	25	5,329	4.7
Carroll	161	10,276	15.7	161	10,325	15.6	174	10,454	16.6
Carter	225	27,293	8.2	225	27,198	8.3	165	27,306	6.0
Casey	126	15,958	7.9	126	16,095	7.8	104	16,290	6.4
Christian	1,075	71,058	15.1	1,075	70,364	15.3	777	70,145	11.1
Clark	162	33,940	4.8	162	34,408	4.7	199	34,887	5.7
Clay	331	24,268	13.6	331	24,263	13.6	469	24,146	19.4
Clinton	88	9,606	9.2	88	9,567	9.2	116	9,559	12.1
Crittenden	49	9,126	5.4	49	9,035	5.4	38	8,984	4.2
Cumberland	67	7,174	9.3	67	7,187	9.3	104	7,147	14.6
Daviess	1,251	92,451	13.5	1,251	92,646	13.5	1,817	93,060	19.5
Edmonson	23	11,895	1.9	23	11,884	1.9	30	12,030	2.5
Elliott	80	6,899	11.6	80	6,875	11.6	60	6,902	8.7
Estill	166	15,219	10.9	166	15,152	11.0	87	15,089	5.8
Fayette	1,953	265,478	7.4	1,953	266,451	7.3	1,982	268,080	7.4
Fleming	59	14,375	4.1	59	14,482	4.1	29	14,610	2.0



**Table 11.4: Number of DUI Arrests and Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2003-2005, cont.**

County	2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Floyd	174	42,227	4.1	174	42,217	4.1	328	42,218	7.8
Franklin	262	47,973	5.5	262	48,179	5.4	191	48,207	4.0
Fulton	127	7,454	17.0	127	7,337	17.3	60	7,217	8.3
Gallatin	118	8,015	14.7	118	7,982	14.8	111	8,134	13.6
Garrard	109	15,948	6.8	109	16,210	6.7	114	16,579	6.9
Grant	301	24,038	12.5	301	24,339	12.4	242	24,610	9.8
Graves	363	37,376	9.7	363	37,352	9.7	408	37,625	10.8
Grayson	140	24,683	5.7	140	25,000	5.6	140	25,189	5.6
Green	38	11,750	3.2	38	11,639	3.3	52	11,588	4.5
Greenup	93	37,073	2.5	93	37,109	2.5	99	37,184	2.7
Hancock	49	8,438	5.8	49	8,445	5.8	67	8,613	7.8
Hardin	696	95,578	7.3	696	95,788	7.3	898	96,947	9.3
Harlan	306	32,180	9.5	306	31,798	9.6	395	31,614	12.5
Harrison	102	18,268	5.6	102	18,330	5.6	149	18,527	8.0
Hart	97	17,922	5.4	97	18,097	5.4	89	18,319	4.9
Henderson	220	45,212	4.9	220	45,363	4.8	300	45,573	6.6
Henry	94	15,562	6.0	94	15,802	5.9	123	15,903	7.7
Hickman	13	5,184	2.5	13	5,122	2.5	8	5,075	1.6
Hopkins	329	46,769	7.0	329	46,736	7.0	266	46,705	5.7
Jackson	42	13,607	3.1	42	13,587	3.1	42	13,618	3.1
Jefferson	1,713	698,059	2.5	1,713	698,903	2.5	2,372	699,827	3.4
Jessamine	152	41,444	3.7	152	42,256	3.6	97	43,463	2.2
Johnson	180	23,574	7.6	180	23,818	7.6	154	24,001	6.4
Kenton	919	152,469	6.0	919	153,019	6.0	917	153,665	6.0
Knott	147	17,683	8.3	147	17,516	8.4	169	17,561	9.6
Knox	211	31,787	6.6	211	31,896	6.6	192	32,069	6.0
Larue	24	13,398	1.8	24	13,498	1.8	13	13,699	0.9
Laurel	202	55,403	3.6	202	55,796	3.6	573	56,338	10.2
Lawrence	36	15,883	2.3	36	16,026	2.2	35	16,166	2.2
Lee	34	7,902	4.3	34	7,816	4.4	76	7,709	9.9
Leslie	112	12,169	9.2	112	11,996	9.3	125	11,994	10.4
Letcher	138	24,845	5.6	138	24,658	5.6	142	24,434	5.8
Lewis	93	13,781	6.7	93	13,853	6.7	84	13,872	6.1
Lincoln	63	24,516	2.6	63	24,751	2.5	88	25,122	3.5
Livingston	95	9,747	9.7	95	9,714	9.8	105	9,760	10.8



**Table 11.4: Number of DUI Arrests and Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2003-2005, cont.**

County	2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Logan	275	26,833	10.2	275	27,053	10.2	133	27,169	4.9
Lyon	128	8,138	15.7	128	8,145	15.7	88	8,160	10.8
Madison	450	74,549	6.0	569	76,136	7.5	650	77,749	8.4
Magoffin	98	13,346	7.3	94	13,411	7.0	119	13,472	8.8
Marion	33	18,565	1.8	152	18,724	8.1	177	18,939	9.3
Marshall	569	30,585	18.6	281	30,729	9.1	198	30,967	6.4
Martin	94	12,514	7.5	39	12,333	3.2	75	12,215	6.1
Mason	152	16,817	9.0	10	16,916	0.6	23	17,140	1.3
McCracken	281	64,646	4.3	450	64,564	7.0	490	64,698	7.6
McCreary	39	17,091	2.3	98	17,079	5.7	136	17,233	7.9
McLean	10	9,905	1.0	33	9,937	3.3	44	9,926	4.4
Meade	209	27,582	7.6	209	28,281	7.4	146	28,447	5.1
Menifee	36	6,684	5.4	36	6,784	5.3	17	6,809	2.5
Mercer	161	21,307	7.6	161	21,491	7.5	239	21,610	11.1
Metcalfe	8	10,046	0.8	8	10,139	0.8	10	10,197	1.0
Monroe	19	11,735	1.6	19	11,634	1.6	52	11,660	4.5
Montgomery	226	23,511	9.6	226	23,682	9.5	198	24,256	8.2
Morgan	91	14,280	6.4	91	14,353	6.3	152	14,334	10.6
Muhlenberg	191	31,688	6.0	191	31,635	6.0	235	31,548	7.4
Nelson	421	39,670	10.6	421	40,415	10.4	294	41,088	7.2
Nicholas	46	6,962	6.6	46	7,031	6.5	27	7,027	3.8
Ohio	179	23,245	7.7	179	23,540	7.6	207	23,676	8.7
Oldham	7	50,642	0.1	7	52,081	0.1	15	53,533	0.3
Owen	45	11,080	4.1	45	11,284	4.0	35	11,374	3.1
Owsley	9	4,732	1.9	9	4,782	1.9	29	4,746	6.1
Pendleton	105	15,031	7.0	105	15,082	7.0	64	15,125	4.2
Perry	348	29,649	11.7	348	29,624	11.7	293	29,452	9.9
Pike	516	67,483	7.6	516	67,057	7.7	861	66,922	12.9
Powell	81	13,375	6.1	81	13,594	6.0	219	13,687	16.0
Pulaski	175	57,917	3.0	175	58,693	3.0	313	59,200	5.3
Robertson	7	2,316	3.0	7	2,297	3.0	0	2,279	0.0
Rockcastle	181	16,671	10.9	181	16,684	10.8	221	16,712	13.2
Rowan	202	22,296	9.1	202	22,148	9.1	285	22,226	12.8
Russell	133	16,609	8.0	133	16,833	7.9	217	17,020	12.7
Scott	77	36,729	2.1	77	37,901	2.0	31	39,380	0.8



**Table 11.4: Number of DUI Arrests and Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2003-2005, cont.**

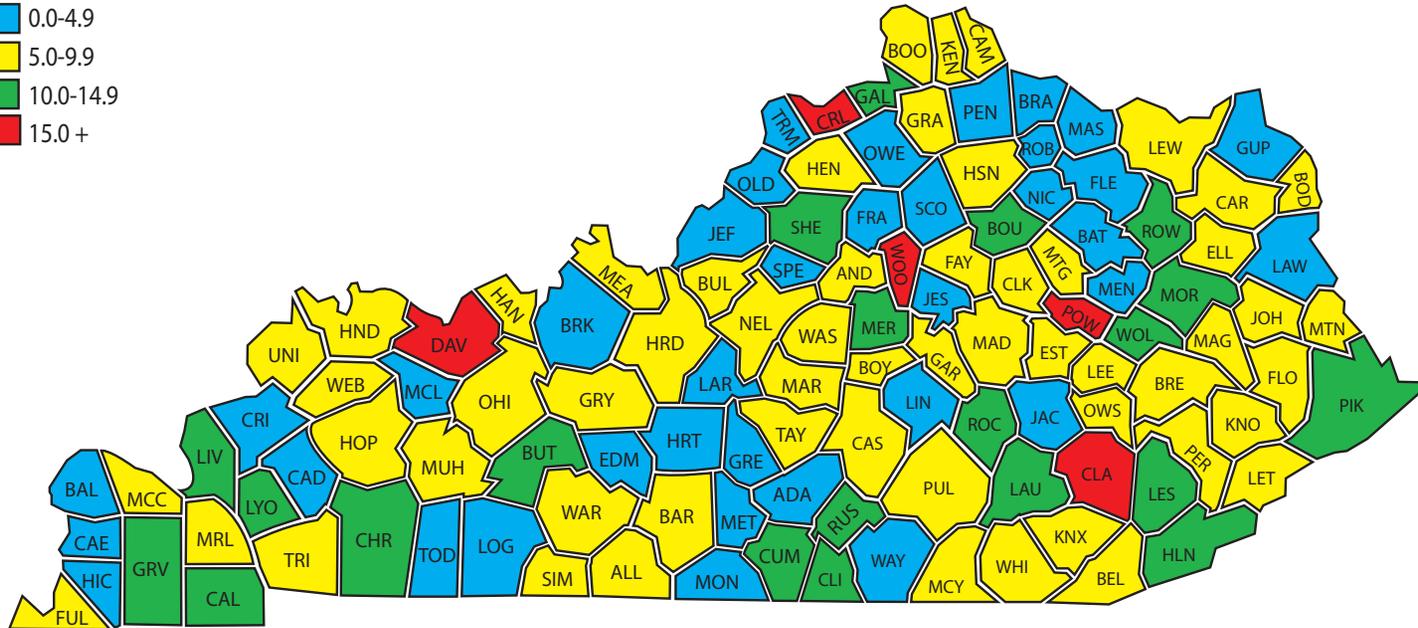
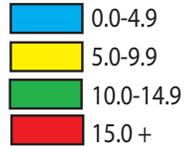
County	2003			2004			2005		
	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*	Number	Population	Rate*
Shelby	281	36,022	7.8	281	37,131	7.6	544	38,205	14.2
Simpson	111	16,736	6.6	111	16,854	6.6	140	17,021	8.2
Spencer	63	14,322	4.4	63	14,840	4.2	59	15,651	3.8
Taylor	111	23,378	4.7	111	23,437	4.7	207	23,754	8.7
Todd	65	11,928	5.4	65	11,915	5.5	47	11,944	3.9
Trigg	132	12,889	10.2	132	13,262	10.0	94	13,349	7.0
Trimble	64	8,793	7.3	64	9,001	7.1	39	9,023	4.3
Union	120	15,660	7.7	120	15,637	7.7	145	15,592	9.3
Warren	328	95,551	3.4	328	97,163	3.4	517	98,960	5.2
Washington	91	11,269	8.1	91	11,276	8.1	77	11,399	6.8
Wayne	46	20,281	2.3	46	20,343	2.3	50	20,352	2.5
Webster	87	14,062	6.2	87	14,090	6.2	81	14,161	5.7
Whitley	325	37,215	8.7	325	37,586	8.6	220	38,029	5.8
Wolfe	123	6,953	17.7	123	6,993	17.6	84	7,070	11.9
Woodford	179	23,671	7.6	179	23,939	7.5	369	24,246	15.2

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:  
 Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>  
 Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>  
 Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>  
 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. "Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Kentucky: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (CO EST2005-01-21)." [www.census.gov/popest/counties/ tables/CO-EST2005-01-21.xls](http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-EST2005-01-21.xls).



Figure 11.e: Map of DUI Arrest Rate per 1,000 Population by County, 2005



ADA-Adair	BUL-Bullitt	CUM-Cumberland	GRY-Grayson	JES-Jessamine	LOG-Logan	MET-Metcalf	POW-Powell	UNI-Union
ALL-Allen	BUT-Butler	DAV-Daviess	GRE-Green	JOH-Johnson	LYO-Lyon	MON-Monroe	PUL-Pulaski	WAR-Warren
AND-Anderson	CAD-Caldwell	EDM-Edmonson	GUP-Greenup	KEN-Kenton	MCC-McCracken	MTG-Montgomery	ROB-Rockcastle	WAS-Washington
BAL-Ballard	CAL-Calloway	ELL-Elliott	HAN-Hancock	KNO-Knott	MCY-McCreary	MOR-Morgan	ROC-Rockcastle	WAY-Wayne
BAR-Barren	CAM-Campbell	EST-Estill	HRD-Hardin	KNX-Knox	MCL-McLean	MUH-Muhlenberg	ROW-Rowan	WEB-Webster
BAT-Bath	CAE-Carlisle	FAY-Fayette	HLN-Harlan	LAR-Larue	MAD-Madison	NEL-Nelson	RUS-Russell	WHI-Whitley
BEL-Bell	CRL-Carroll	FLE-Fleming	HSN-Harrison	LAU-Laurel	MAG-Magoffin	NIC-Nicholas	SCO-Scott	WOL-Wolfe
BOO-Boone	CAR-Carter	FLO-Floyd	HRT-Hart	LAW-Lawrence	MAR-Marion	OHI-Ohio	SHE-Shelby	WOO-Woodford
BOU-Bourbon	CAS-Casey	FRA-Franklin	HND-Henderson	LEE-Lee	MRL-Marshall	OLD-Oldham	SIM-Simpson	
BOD-Boyd	CHR-Christian	FUL-Fulton	HEN-Henry	LES-Leslie	MTN-Martin	OWE-Owen	SPE-Spencer	
BOY-Boyle	CLK-Clark	GAL-Gallatin	HIC-Hickman	LET-Letcher	MAS-Mason	OWS-Owsley	TAY-Taylor	
BRA-Bracken	CLA-Clay	GAR-Garrard	HOP-Hopkins	LEW-Lewis	MEA-Meade	PEN-Pendleton	TOD-Todd	
BRE-Breathitt	CLI-Clinton	GRA-Grant	JAC-Jackson	LIN-Lincoln	MEN-Menifee	PER-Perry	TRI-Trigg	
BRK-Breckinridge	CRI-Crittenden	GRV-Graves	JEF-Jefferson	LIV-Livingston	MER-Mercer	PIK-Pike	TRM-Trimble	



**Table 11.5: DUI Arrests by Age, 2002-2005**

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Adult	25,731	24,038	22,342	28,253
Juvenile	339	403	345	361
Unknown	242	808	757	171

Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

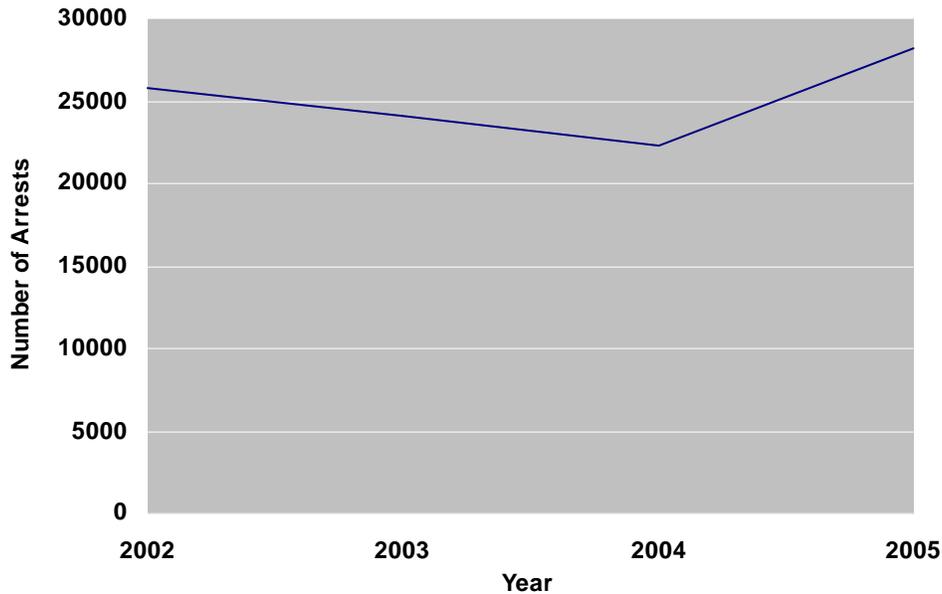
Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.



Figure 11.f: Adult DUI Arrest Trend, 2002-2005



Sources:

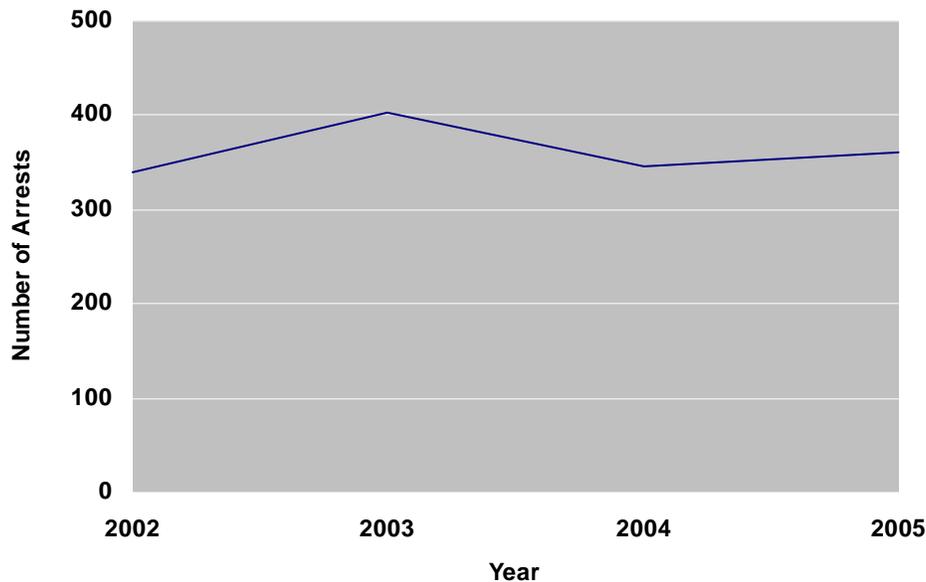
Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

Figure 11.g: Juvenile DUI Arrest Trend, 2002-2005



Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.



**Table 11.6: DUI Arrests by Race, 2002-2005**

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Black	3,127	2,121	2,049	2,446
White	22,443	21,934	20,149	25,755
Other	369	349	403	396
Unknown	373	845	843	188

Sources:

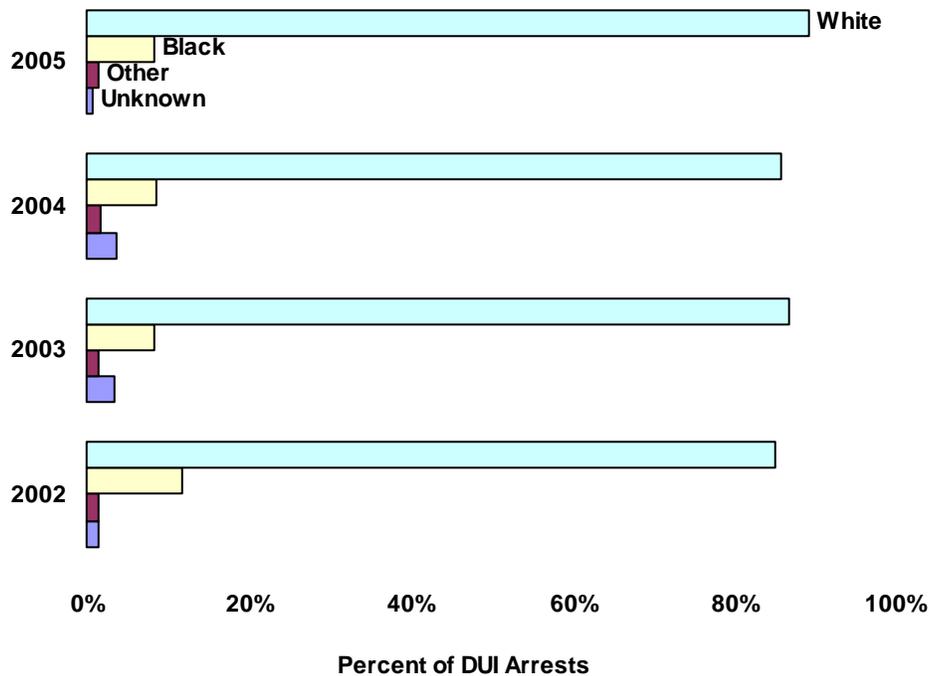
Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

**Figure 11.h: Percent of DUI Arrests by Race, 2002-2005**



Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.



**Table 11.7: DUI Arrests by Sex, 2002-2005**

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Male	21,886	20,346	18,895	23,318
Female	4,364	4,417	4,067	5,451
Unknown	62	486	482	16

Sources:

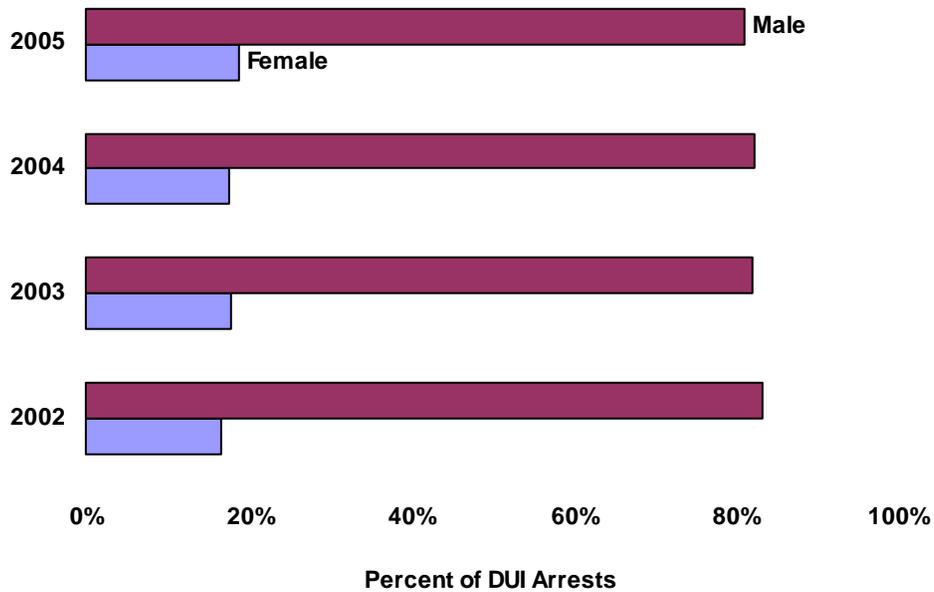
Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

**Figure 11.i: Percent of DUI Arrests by Sex, 2002-2005**



Sources:

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2002*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2002.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.



**Table 11.8: DUI Caseload by County, 2001-2005**

<b>County</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Adair	247	268	206	219	158
Allen	151	194	193	151	169
Anderson	253	299	257	218	224
Ballard	152	159	147	116	90
Barren	472	489	390	419	340
Bath	140	115	102	102	99
Bell	645	445	470	585	559
Boone	989	935	959	962	979
Bourbon	301	268	297	291	306
Boyd	432	491	544	587	454
Boyle	226	179	256	334	342
Bracken	62	89	79	106	67
Breathitt	224	195	168	202	196
Breckinridge	125	179	146	122	114
Bullitt	862	552	615	571	583
Butler	105	137	156	128	139
Caldwell	139	167	135	105	92
Calloway	351	383	413	361	326
Campbell	931	1331	1151	881	804
Carlisle	44	30	32	35	33
Carroll	231	300	292	245	259
Carter	570	485	461	380	312
Casey	142	203	258	219	250
Christian	1,113	1,054	1,002	910	848
Clark	413	398	523	481	359
Clay	523	413	365	565	608
Clinton	136	162	175	192	189
Crittenden	120	126	89	71	52
Cumberland	107	140	129	118	118
Daviess	1,075	1,204	1,327	1,279	1,184
Edmonson	37	76	72	59	64
Elliott	59	92	68	90	62
Estill	204	222	228	171	147
Fayette	2,631	2,812	2,928	2,730	2,884
Fleming	103	119	151	110	117

**Table 11.8: DUI Caseload by County, 2001-2005, cont.**

<b>County</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Floyd	614	649	724	704	581
Franklin	744	597	667	635	606
Fulton	160	151	144	107	75
Gallatin	228	220	192	236	194
Garrard	207	174	179	237	162
Grant	198	274	353	351	286
Graves	559	548	448	509	464
Grayson	168	260	224	200	177
Green	73	69	87	118	104
Greenup	577	687	509	426	348
Hancock	78	69	74	66	73
Hardin	872	1059	1102	1152	1143
Harlan	547	536	579	627	630
Harrison	174	141	121	160	154
Hart	145	186	158	151	148
Henderson	653	821	753	750	491
Henry	211	191	220	254	216
Hickman	56	63	53	43	51
Hopkins	631	624	419	454	445
Jackson	154	193	177	155	107
Jefferson	6,505	6,656	5,688	5,770	4,845
Jessamine	668	818	608	833	429
Johnson	382	278	297	314	286
Kenton	2,157	1,703	1,320	1,290	1,302
Knott	192	170	143	202	166
Knox	412	427	570	494	436
Larue	92	84	68	112	76
Laurel	892	631	726	797	746
Lawrence	253	201	212	322	292
Lee	77	93	57	81	78
Leslie	255	192	167	459	333
Letcher	192	312	239	258	261
Lewis	155	132	121	149	147
Lincoln	177	135	168	192	166
Livingston	111	89	127	121	100



**Table 11.8: DUI Caseload by County, 2001-2005, cont.**

<b>County</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Logan	337	336	312	325	325
Lyon	137	152	169	179	201
Madison	1,090	1,245	953	982	1,109
Magoffin	181	100	210	232	180
Marion	283	462	352	277	225
Marshall	298	280	311	403	369
Martin	208	237	193	158	173
Mason	264	218	161	191	186
McCracken	784	863	914	895	795
McCreary	149	140	176	291	253
McLean	72	78	107	88	84
Meade	287	326	287	320	257
Menifee	54	67	136	68	52
Mercer	148	173	214	280	332
Metcalfe	79	76	94	73	86
Monroe	83	121	91	77	66
Montgomery	187	327	297	361	287
Morgan	127	202	110	125	157
Muhlenberg	335	361	272	288	291
Nelson	478	580	503	402	337
Nicholas	87	91	69	62	35
Ohio	206	256	227	252	230
Oldham	308	435	373	302	294
Owen	73	89	87	115	88
Owsley	122	115	70	77	71
Pendleton	140	216	151	122	123
Perry	530	559	452	494	446
Pike	1,130	1,168	1,321	1,294	1,101
Powell	211	275	198	286	340
Pulaski	575	631	614	693	825
Robertson	22	16	6	22	4
Rockcastle	393	235	259	257	270
Rowan	374	428	347	375	391
Russell	235	267	246	300	264
Scott	354	373	340	233	246



**Table 11.8: DUI Caseload by County, 2001-2005, cont.**

<b>County</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Shelby	424	410	549	700	738
Simpson	268	197	211	218	216
Spencer	145	162	119	195	135
Taylor	228	289	380	294	231
Todd	126	122	128	168	144
Trigg	210	185	107	120	101
Trimble	39	45	85	66	57
Union	249	268	204	182	195
Warren	1,196	1,535	1,817	1,766	1,273
Washington	102	116	121	100	77
Wayne	188	168	119	162	161
Webster	121	136	147	112	95
Whitley	450	389	456	487	403
Wolfe	128	123	173	155	148
Woodford	352	393	350	351	298

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



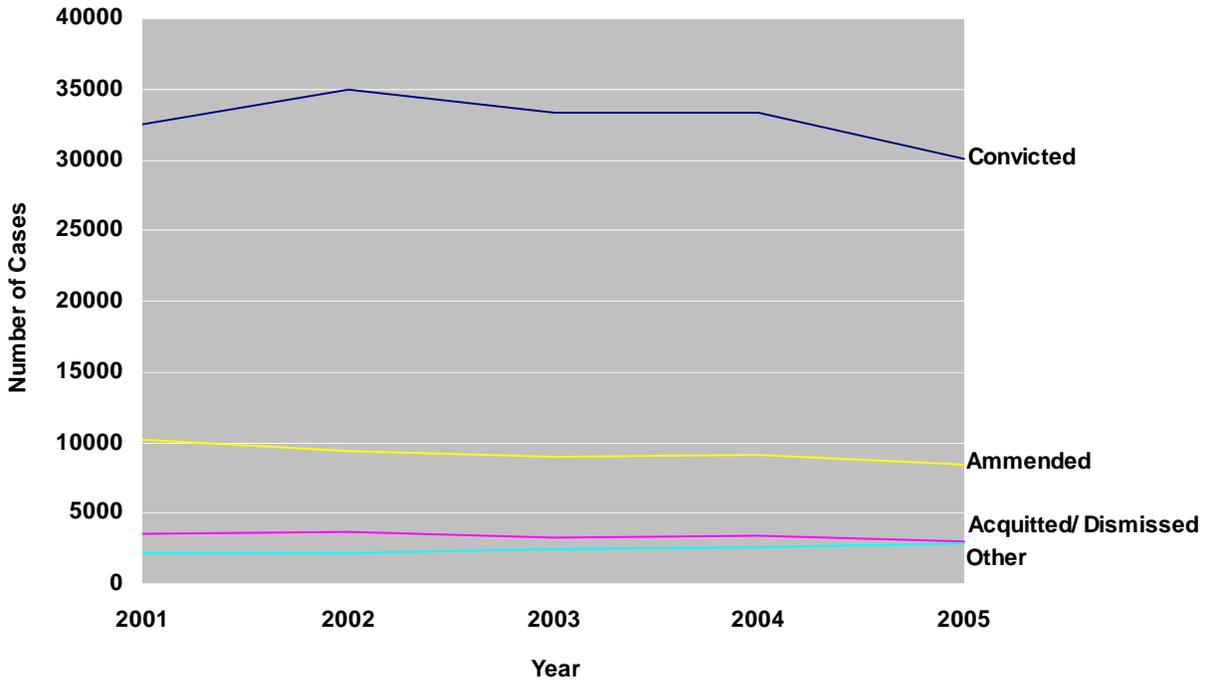
**Table 11.9: DUI Offenses by Disposition, Statewide, 2001-2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>1st DUI Offense</b>					
Convicted	24,178	26,564	25,127	24,982	22,759
Acquitted/Dismissed	2,714	2,863	2,515	2,588	2,417
Amended	7,046	6,431	6,169	6,172	5,716
Diversion	6	9	11	15	21
Other	1,130	1,250	1,369	1,573	1,767
Total	35,074	37,117	35,191	35,330	32,680
<b>2nd DUI Offense</b>					
Convicted	6,291	6,460	6,233	6,396	5,690
Acquitted/Dismissed	477	516	479	497	433
Amended	1,940	1,864	1,808	1,926	1,734
Diversion	4	2	2	4	1
Other	371	344	393	440	460
Total	9,083	9,186	8,915	9,263	8,318
<b>3rd DUI Offense</b>					
Convicted	1,754	1,603	1,643	1,624	1,448
Acquitted/Dismissed	197	179	185	173	129
Amended	853	746	738	804	750
Diversion	1	1	0	3	1
Other	294	261	273	291	271
Total	3,099	2,790	2,839	2,895	2,599
<b>4th DUI Offense</b>					
Convicted	336	321	316	308	133
Acquitted/Dismissed	123	100	105	105	82
Amended	347	283	301	272	254
Diversion	1	2	0	1	2
Other	388	381	399	346	342
Total	1,195	1,087	1,121	1,032	813
<b>All DUI Offenses</b>					
Convicted	32,559	34,948	33,319	33,310	30,030
Acquitted/Dismissed	3,511	3,658	3,284	3,363	3,061
Amended	10,186	9,324	9,016	9,174	8,454
Diversion	12	14	13	23	25
Other	2,183	2,236	2,434	2,650	2,840
Total	48,451	50,180	48,066	48,520	44,410

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



Figure 11.j: All DUI Offenses by Disposition, Statewide, 2001-2005

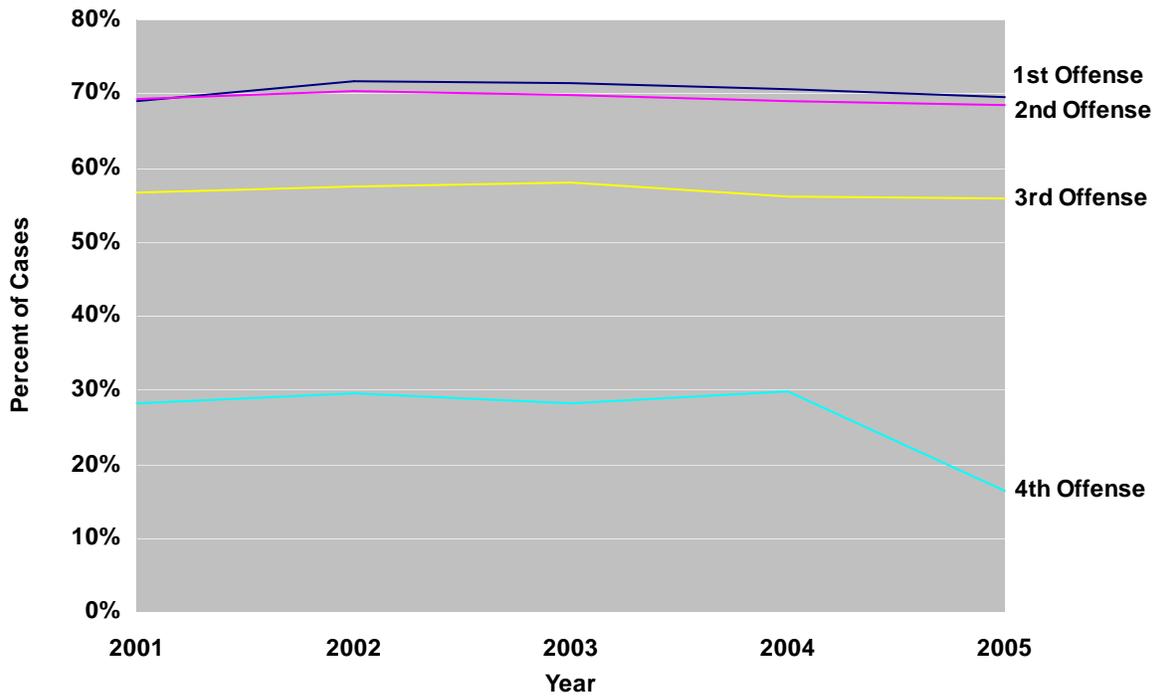


Note: Diversions were not included in the figure due to the comparatively small number of DUI cases that resulted in this type of disposition.

Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



Figure 11.k: Percent of DUI Cases Resulting in Conviction, Statewide, 2001-2005



Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



### Identity Theft

- According to the rate of identity theft victims by state, Kentucky ranked 43<sup>rd</sup> with 43.5 identity theft victims per 100,000 population. Arizona ranked 1<sup>st</sup> with 156.9 victims per 100,000 population and North Dakota ranked 50<sup>th</sup> with 24.8 victims per 100,000 population.
- The greatest proportion of incidences of identity theft involved credit card fraud.
- Kentucky had the same or a slightly higher percentage of all types of identity theft with the exception of employment related fraud and government documents/benefits fraud compared to the average for all other locations.
- The largest percentage of identity theft complaints were issued by individuals between the ages of 18 and 29 years of age.



**Table 11.10: Identity Theft Victims by State, 2005**

Rank	State	Victims per 100,000 Population <sup>1</sup>	Number of Victims
1	Arizona	156.9	9,320
2	Nevada	130.2	3,144
3	California	125.0	45,175
4	Texas	116.5	26,624
5	Colorado	97.2	4,535
6	Florida	95.8	17,048
7	Washington	92.4	5,810
8	New York	90.3	17,387
9	Georgia	87.3	7,918
10	Illinois	87.3	11,137
11	Maryland	86.6	4,848
12	New Mexico	84.7	1,634
13	Oregon	81.7	2,973
14	New Jersey	75.5	6,582
15	Michigan	70.5	7,139
16	Delaware	69.1	583
17	Virginia	68.2	5,163
18	Oklahoma	67.7	2,403
19	Missouri	67.6	3,920
20	Utah	67.5	1,668
21	North Carolina	67.1	5,830
22	Indiana	67.0	4,201
23	Connecticut	65.9	2,313
24	Pennsylvania	63.6	7,908
25	Hawaii	63.5	810
26	Alaska	63.4	421
27	Louisiana	62.6	2,831
28	Massachusetts	62.5	3,999
29	Ohio	62.4	7,155
30	Minnesota	58.7	3,015
31	Alabama	58.7	2,675
32	Kansas	58.5	1,606
33	Arkansas	58.2	1,617
34	Rhode Island	58.2	626
35	Tennessee	57.2	3,412



**Table 11.10: Identity Theft Victims by State, 2005, cont.**

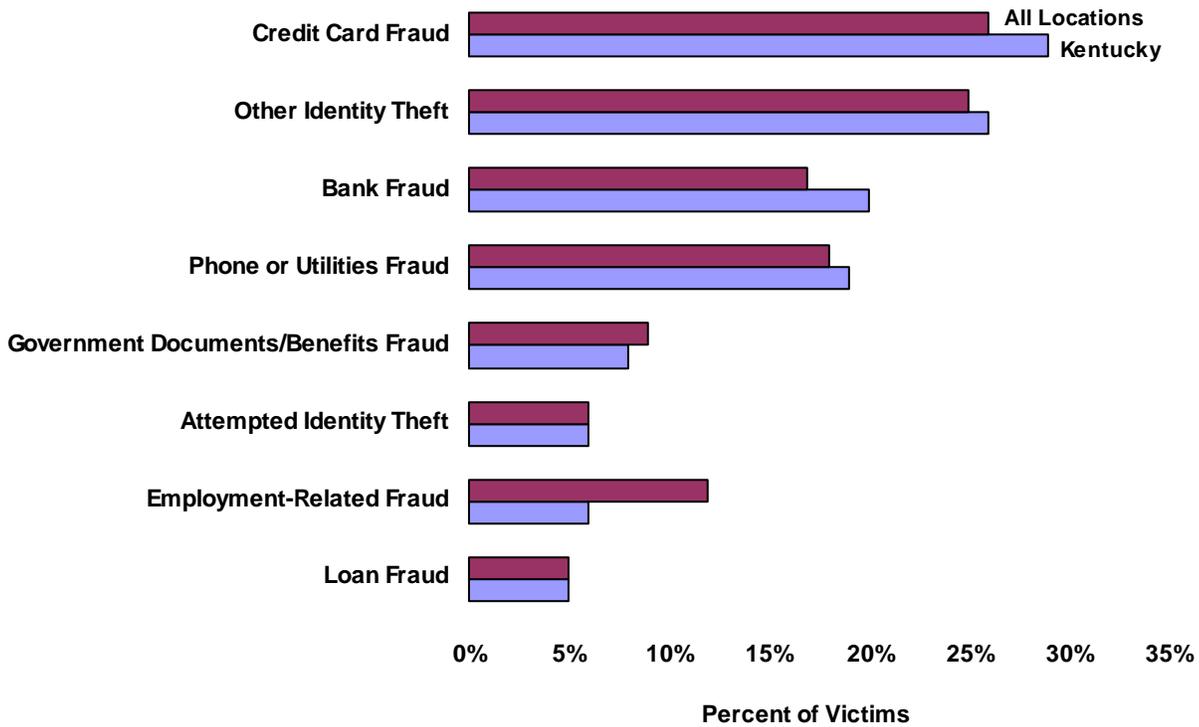
Rank	State	Victims per 100,000 Population <sup>1</sup>	Number of Victims
36	South Carolina	56.8	2,416
37	Nebraska	52.3	919
38	Idaho	52.1	745
39	Wisconsin	50.3	2,782
40	Mississippi	49.9	1,458
41	New Hampshire	49.2	645
42	Wyoming	44.0	224
<b>43</b>	<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>1,815</b>
44	Montana	42.5	398
45	West Virginia	37.3	677
46	Maine	37.2	491
47	Iowa	36.7	1,090
48	Vermont	32.3	201
49	South Dakota	30.0	233
50	North Dakota	24.8	158

<sup>1</sup> Per 100,000 unit of population estimates are based on the 2005 U.S. Census population estimates (Table NST-EST2005-01- Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005).

Source:  
Federal Trade Commission, Identity Theft Data Clearinghouse. "Identity Theft Victim Complaint Data: Figures and Trends in Kentucky." <http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/pdf/CY2005/Kentucky%20CY-2005.pdf>.



Figure 11.I: Misuse of Identity Theft Victims' Information, 2005

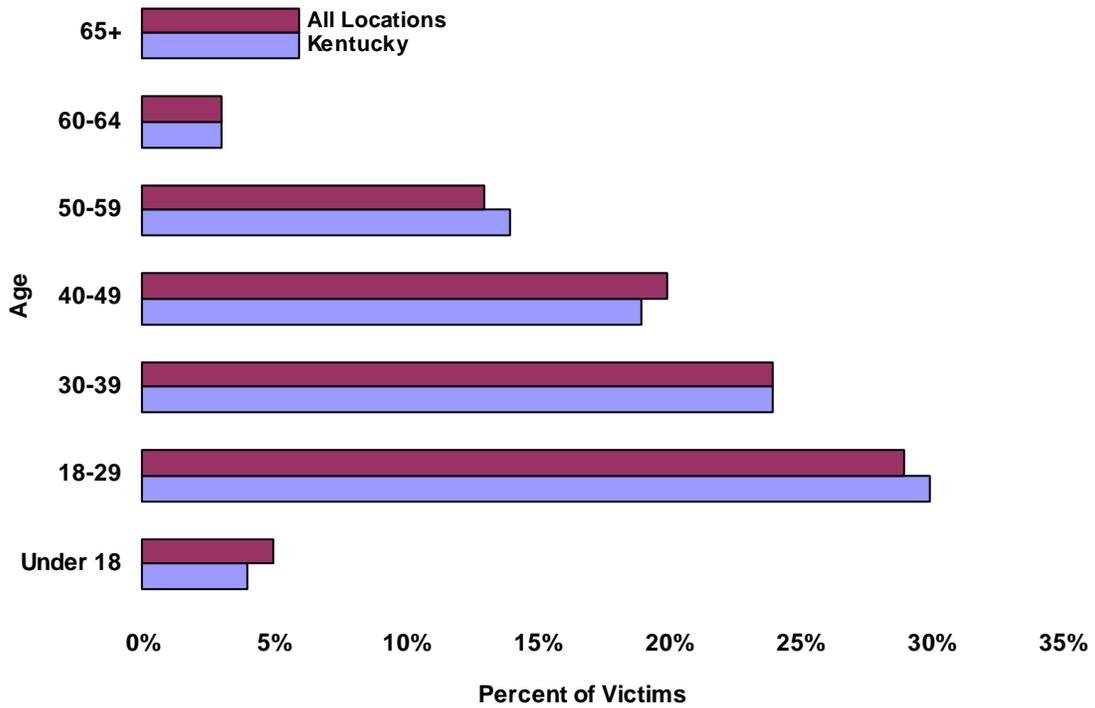


Note: Percentages are based on the total number of victims reporting: 1,815 from Kentucky and 255,565 from all locations. Percentages add to more than 100% because approximately 19% of victims from Kentucky and 20% of victims from all locations reported experiencing more than one type of identity theft. All victims reported experiencing at least one type of identity theft.

Source: Federal Trade Commission, Identity Theft Data Clearinghouse. "Identity Theft Victim Complaint Data: Figures and Trends in Kentucky." <http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/pdf/CY2005/Kentucky%20CY-2005.pdf>.



Figure 11.m: Identity Theft Complaints by Victim Age, 2005



Note: Percentages are based on the number of victims who provided their age: 1,734 from Kentucky and 239,277 from all locations. This chart represents 97% of victims reporting from Kentucky and 95% of victims reporting from all locations who contacted the Federal Trade Commission directly.

Source:  
Federal Trade Commission, Identity Theft Data Clearinghouse. "Identity Theft Victim Complaint Data: Figures and Trends in Kentucky." <http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/pdf/CY2005/Kentucky%20CY-2005.pdf>.



## Sex Offenses

- The number of forcible rapes rose 14.7% between 2003 and 2005.
- The rate of forcible rape in Kentucky was lower than the national average in 2003, 2004, and 2005.
- Of the surrounding states, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee had higher rates of forcible rape than Kentucky while Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, and West Virginia had lower rates of forcible rape.
- While the number of rape and sodomy cases has remained relatively stable over the last five years, the number of sexual abuse cases has declined.
- The number of convictions for rape and sodomy increased marginally between 2001 and 2005 while convictions for sexual abuse declined during this same period.
- Of all sex offense cases, cases involving sexual abuse had the highest percentage of cases resulting in conviction.
- Between 2004 and 2005, the percent of cases resulting in conviction declined for rape, sodomy, and sexual abuse.
- The total number of sex offenders newly committed to the Department of Corrections increased each year from 2001 to 2005, with the exception of a slight decline in 2003, rising from a low of 324 new commitments in 2001 to a high of 538 new commitments in 2005.
- While the number of sex offenders paroled or granted shock probation increased from 2001 to 2003, this number had fallen by 2005.
- The sex offense with the largest percent increase in new commitments over the five year period between 2001 and 2005 was Sodomy I. In 2005, the number of new commitments for Sodomy I was over 14 times greater than in 2001.
- The number of new commitments for sexual abuse was higher than the number of new commitments for any other sex offense during the five year period from 2001 through 2005.
- During the five year period between 2001 and 2005, the average sentence for each sex offense was at its highest in 2005. Sodomy I and Sexual Abuse had the largest percent increase in the average sentence between 2001 and 2005.



**Table 11.11: Forcible Rape Rates per 100,000 Population, Kentucky and Surrounding States, 2003-2005**

	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2003-2004*	Percent Change 2004-2005*	Percent Change 2003-2005*
<b>Kentucky<sup>1</sup></b>						
Number	1,124	1,251	1,289	11.3%	3.0%	14.7%
Rate*	27.3	30.2	30.9	10.6	2.3	13.1
<b>Illinois</b>						
Number	4,167	4,216	4,297	1.2	1.9	3.1
Rate	32.9	33.2	33.7	0.9	1.5	2.4
<b>Indiana</b>						
Number	1,720	1,803	1,856	4.8	2.9	7.9
Rate	27.8	28.9	29.6	4.0	2.4	6.5
<b>Missouri</b>						
Number	1,394	1,479	1,625	6.1	9.9	16.6
Rate	24.4	25.7	28.0	5.3	8.9	14.8
<b>Ohio</b>						
Number	4,587	4,646	4,557	1.3	-1.9	-0.7
Rate	40.1	40.5	39.8	1.0	-1.7	-0.7
<b>Tennessee</b>						
Number	2,085	2,220	2,171	6.5	-2.2	4.1
Rate	35.7	37.6	36.4	5.3	-3.2	2.0
<b>Virginia</b>						
Number	1,773	1,766	1,721	-0.4	-2.5	-2.9
Rate	24.0	23.7	22.7	-1.3	-4.2	-5.4
<b>West Virginia</b>						
Number	296	320	321	8.1	0.3	8.4
Rate	16.4	17.6	17.7	7.3	0.6	7.9
<b>United States</b>						
Number	93,433	94,635	93,934	1.3	-0.7	0.5
Rate	32.1	32.2	31.7	0.3	-1.6	-1.2

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

<sup>1</sup> Crime rates for Kentucky are based on data provided by the Kentucky State Police. Crime rates for all other states are based on data provided by the FBI's Uniform Crime Report.

Source:

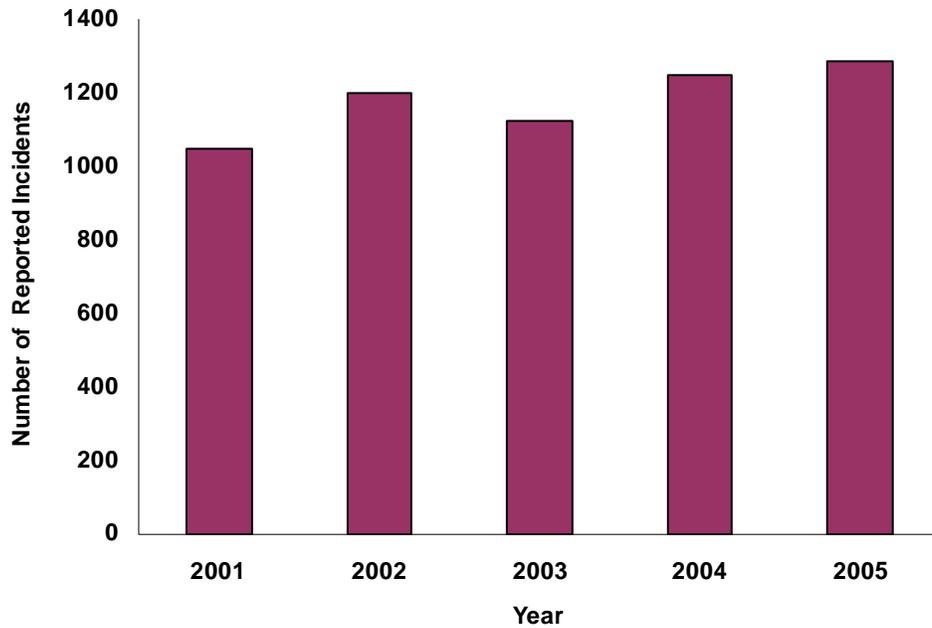
Federal Bureau of Investigations. "Table 5: Crime in the United States by State, 2003." *Crime in the United States: 2003*. [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius\\_03/pdf/03sec2.pdf](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_03/pdf/03sec2.pdf).

Federal Bureau of Investigations. "Table 5: Crime in the United States by State, 2004." *Crime in the United States: 2004*. [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius\\_04/offenses\\_reported/offense\\_tabulations/table\\_05.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_04/offenses_reported/offense_tabulations/table_05.html).

Federal Bureau of Investigations. "Table 5: Crime in the United States by State, 2005." *Crime in the United States: 2005*. [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table\\_05.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_05.html).



Figure 11.n: Forcible Rape, 2001-2005



\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Sources:

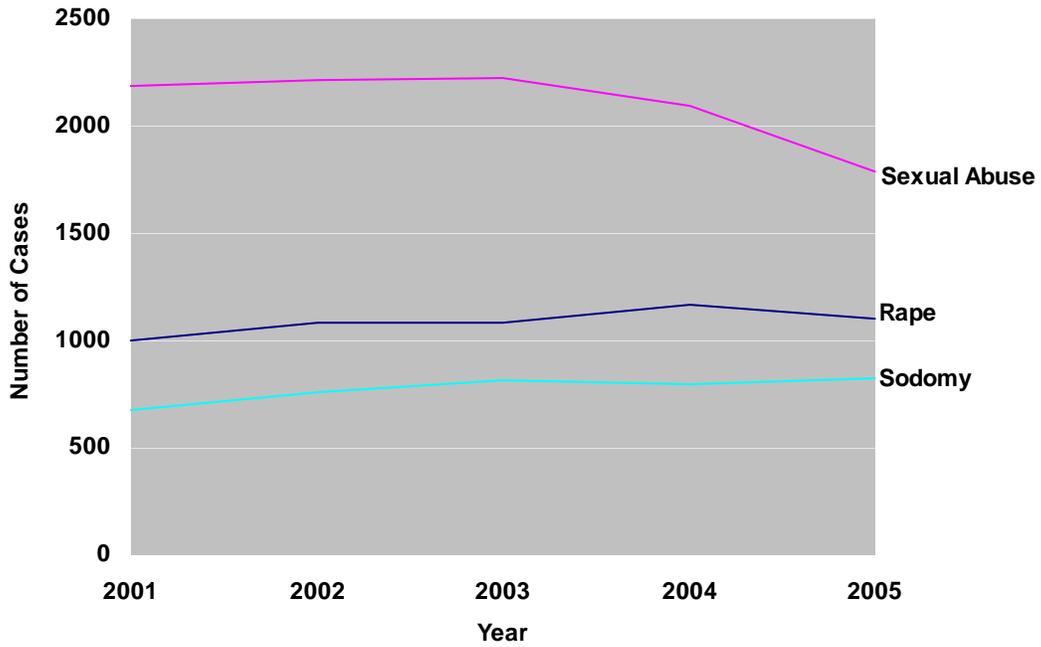
Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2003*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2003.pdf>

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2004*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/crimefacts2004.pdf>.

Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.

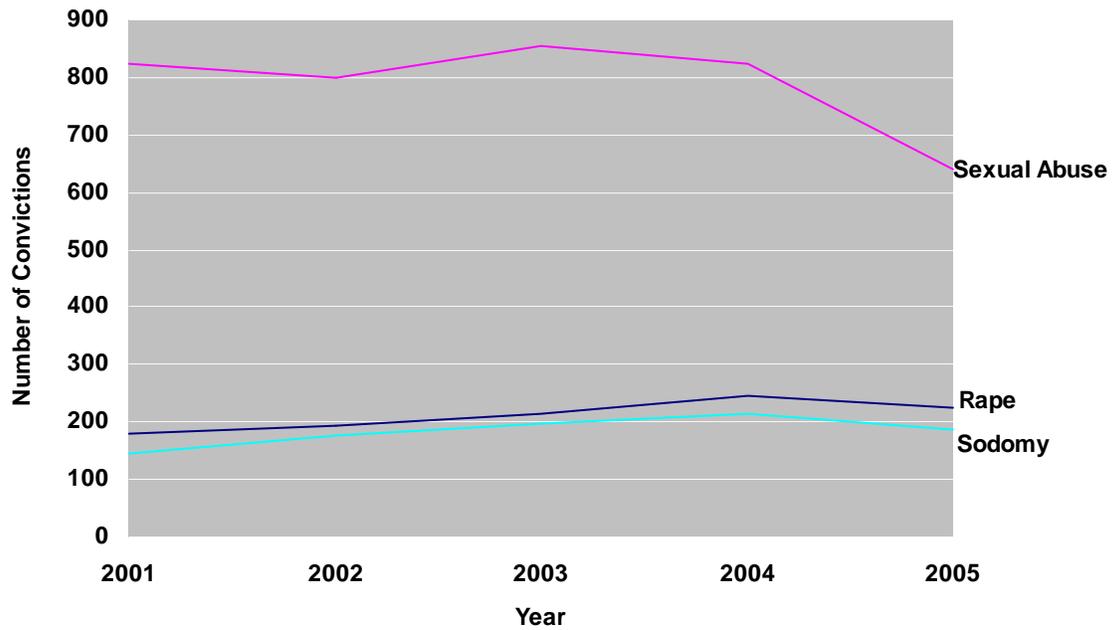


Figure 11.o: Sex Offense Cases, 2001-2005



Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.

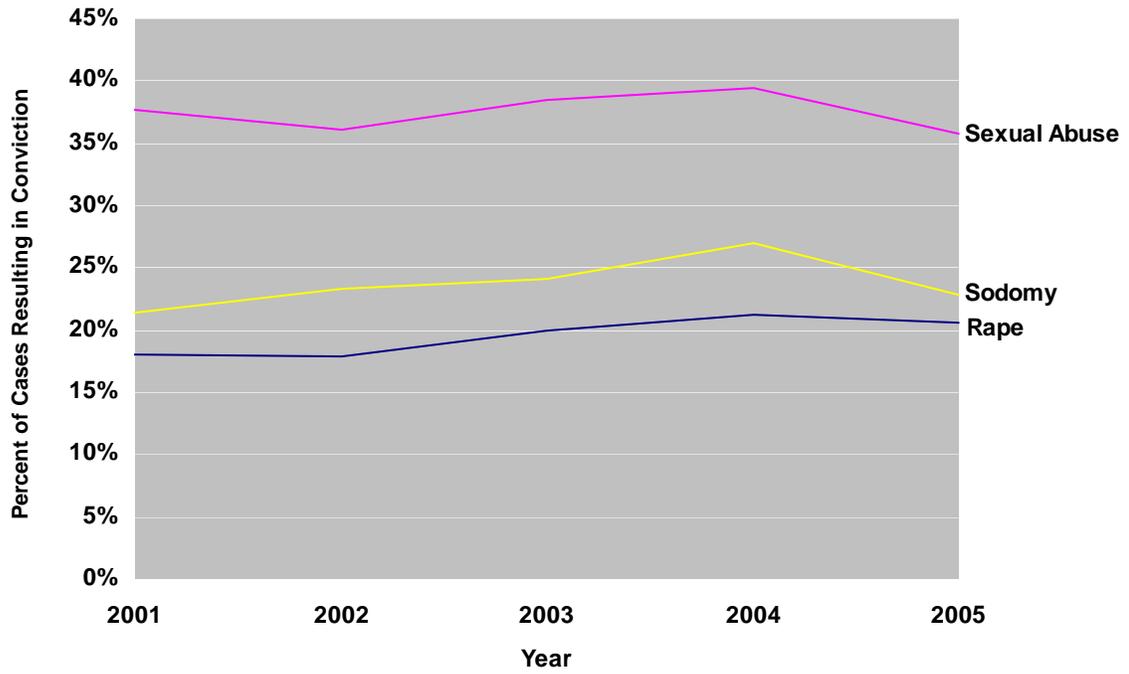
Figure 11.p: Sex Offense Convictions, 2001-2005



Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



Figure 11.q: Percent of Sex Offense Cases Resulting in Conviction, 2001-2005



Source:  
Administrative Office of the Courts.



**Table 11.12: Percent of Sentences Imposed for Sex Offenses, 2003-2005**

	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2003-2005*	Percent Change 2004-2005*
<b>Rape</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	79.8 %	85.2 %	88.2 %	10.6 %	3.6 %
Jail	4.3	2.2	1.7	-59.6	-20.2
Local Probation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State Probation	13.4	11.1	8.1	-39.9	-27.6
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0
Other	2.3	1.5	2.0	-13.7	28.3
<b>Sexual Abuse</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	43.7	48.9	48.4	10.8	-0.9
Jail	32.9	34.8	33.3	0.9	-4.4
Local Probation	1.2	1.2	1.0	-17.6	-20.6
State Probation	20.3	12.6	14.3	-29.6	13.3
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.2	147.2	0.0
Other	1.8	2.5	2.9	58.9	15.9
<b>Sodomy</b>					
Prison, Life, 25 yrs no parole	90.8	92.2	92.7	2.1	0.6
Jail	1.0	1.1	0.4	-62.5	-64.9
Local Probation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State Probation	7.2	6.4	5.7	-19.7	-10.1
Death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A.D.E. <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.0	0.3	1.1	12.4	268.4

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

<sup>1</sup>Alcohol and Drug Education.

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts.

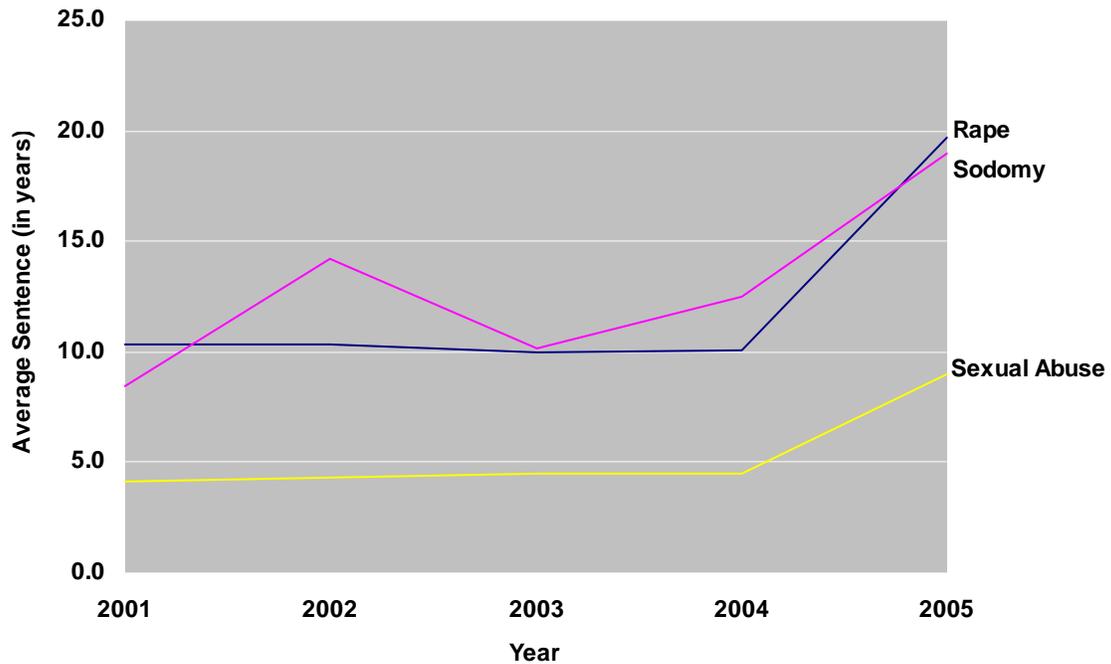


**Table 11.13: Average Sentences for Sex Offenses, 2001-2005**

	Rape I	Rape II	Rape III	Sodomy I	Sodomy II	Sodomy III	Sexual Abuse
<b>2001</b>	19.1	8.3	3.5	11.3	9.4	4.7	4.1
<b>2002</b>	19.9	7.5	3.6	28.6	8.8	5.1	4.3
<b>2003</b>	17.5	8.2	4.3	17.5	8.8	4.2	4.5
<b>2004</b>	19.0	7.7	3.6	25.3	7.9	4.2	4.5
<b>2005</b>	36.0	16.0	7.0	33.0	16.0	8.0	9.0

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

**Figure 11.r: Average Sentences by Type of Sex Offense, 2001-2005**



Source:  
Department of Corrections.



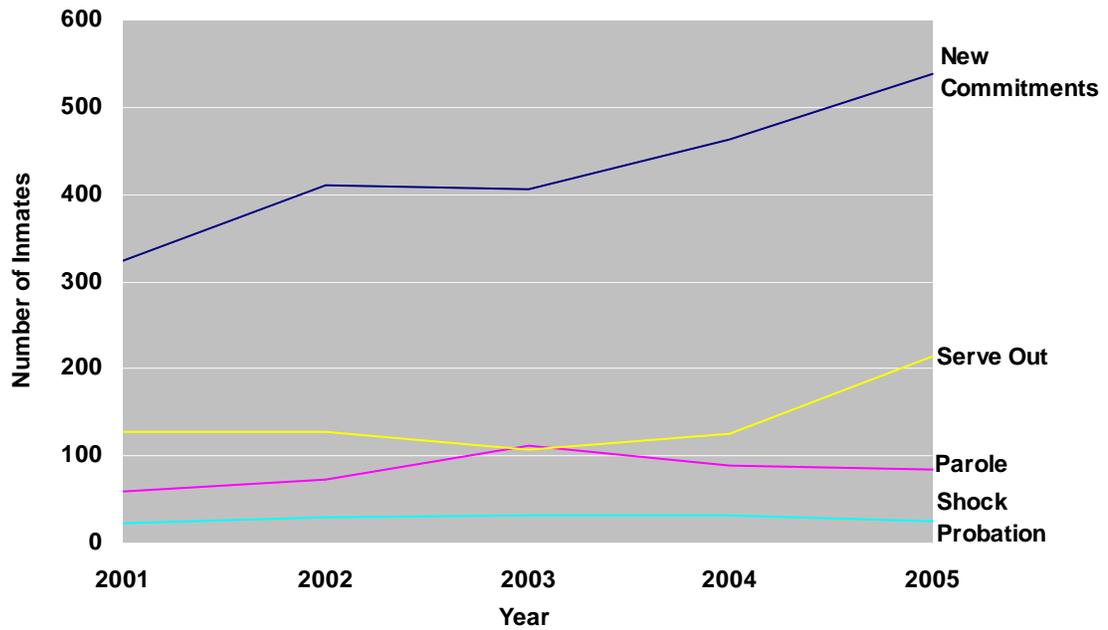
**Table 11.14: Sex Offenders: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
New Commitments	324	410	406	462	538
Parole	60	74	111	88	84
Serve Out	128	128	107	125	214
Shock Probation	22	29	32	32	25

Note: Includes Rape I, Rape II, Rape III, Sodomy I, Sodomy II, Sodomy III, and Sexual Abuse.

Source:  
Department of Corrections.

**Figure 11.s: Sex Offenders: Commitments and Releases, 2001-2005**



Source:  
Department of Corrections.

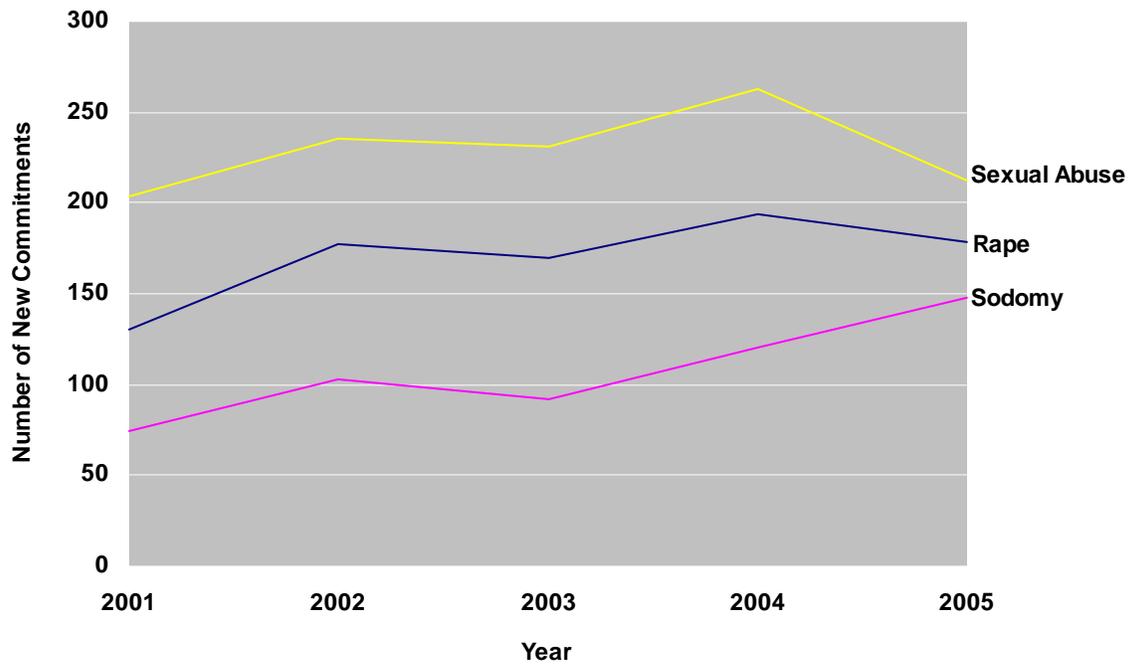


Table 11.15: DOC New Commitments by Sex Offense, 2001-2005

	Rape I	Rape II	Rape III	Sodomy I	Sodomy II	Sodomy III	Sexual Abuse
2001	34	37	59	5	41	29	204
2002	54	59	64	7	57	39	235
2003	52	48	70	3	55	34	231
2004	69	51	74	8	63	49	263
2005	63	41	74	72	39	37	212

Source: Department of Corrections.

Figure 11.t: DOC New Commitments by Type of Sex Offense, 2001-2005



Source: Department of Corrections.

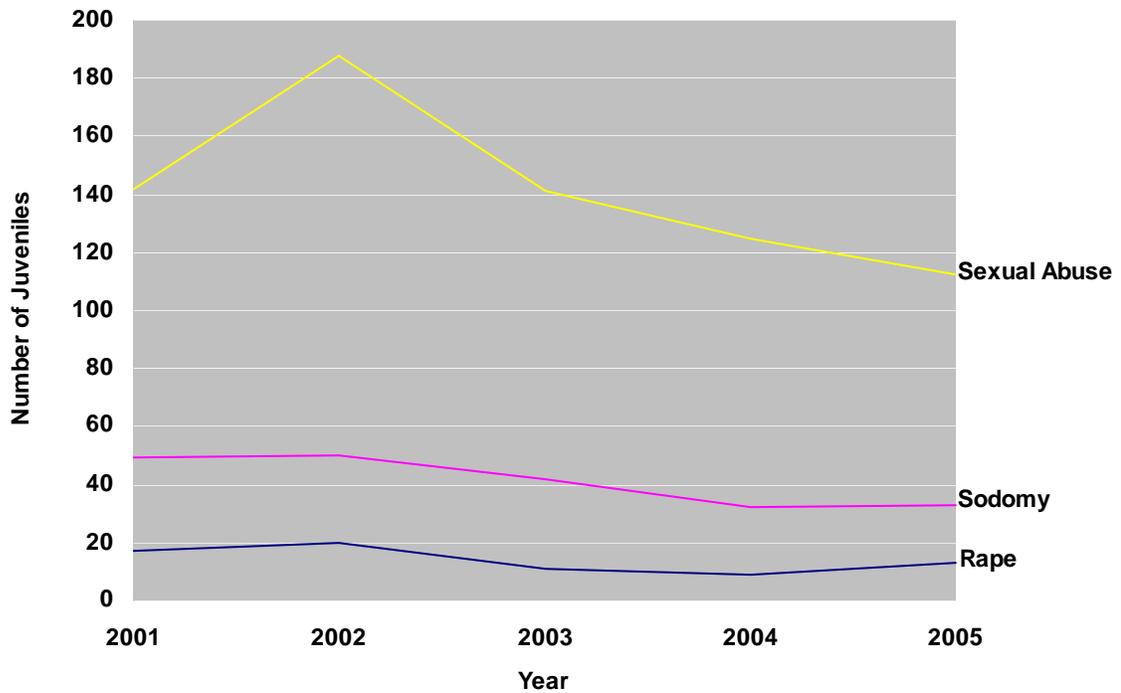


**Table 11.16: Juveniles Committed or Probated by Type of Sex Offense, 2001-2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Rape	17	20	11	9	13
Sodomy	49	50	42	32	33
Sexual Abuse	142	188	141	125	112

Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.

**Figure 11.u: Juveniles Committed or Probated by Type of Sex Offense, 2001-2005**



Source:  
Department of Juvenile Justice.



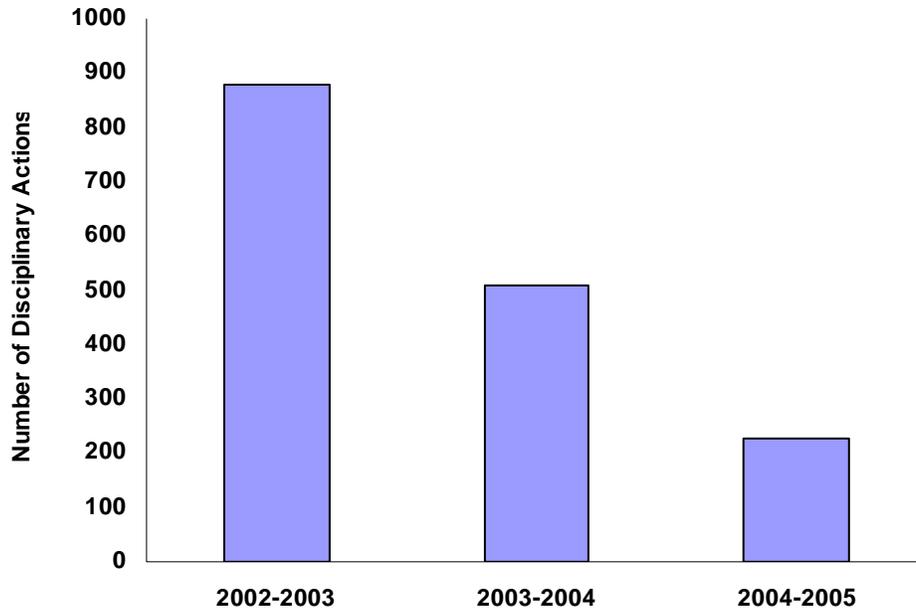
## School Safety

When House Bill 330 was passed in the 1998 General Assembly, an opportunity emerged for Kentucky to employ research driven strategies to maintain a safe and secure learning environment for all children. The Kentucky Center for School Safety (KCSS) was established to provide data analysis, research, and technical assistance, and to disseminate information on successful strategies to ensure school safety. KCSS is a collaborative partnership between a contract agency, Eastern Kentucky University, and three partner agencies, the University of Kentucky, Murray State University, and the Kentucky School Boards Association. For the 2004-2005 school year, KCSS published its seventh annual report on school safety. The report confirmed that many of the efforts to reduce school crime had indeed been successful. The following is a summary of the findings as they pertain to law violations and consequences in Kentucky schools:

- Of Kentucky's total 2004-2005 public school population (635,661 students), 7.62% of students committed an offense that resulted in suspension, corporal punishment, or expulsion (with or without services).
- The total number of disciplinary actions for Part I law violations in the 2004-2005 school year decreased 74% from the number reported in the 2002-2003 school year.
- The total number of disciplinary actions for Part II law violations in the 2004-2005 school year decreased 24% from the number reported in the 2002-2003 school year.
- Compared to the 2002-2003 school year, the number of reported law violations decreased for each Part I offense in the 2004-2005 school year.
- Assaults and drug abuse violations account for the largest number of Part II law violations.
- In the three year period between the 2002-2003 school year and the 2004-2005 school year, the most significant decreases in Part I offenses were for burglary, aggravated assault, larceny-theft, and arson.
- Region 3, Jefferson County, had the highest rate of disciplinary actions for law violations with a rate of 1.57 disciplinary actions per 100 students. Region 8, Southeast, had the lowest rate with .47 disciplinary actions per 100 students.
- For Part I law violations, out of school suspensions decreased 75% in the three year period between the 2002-2003 and 2004-2005 school years. During this same period, expulsion without services decreased 75% and expulsion with services decreased 25%.
- For Part II law violations, out of school suspensions decreased 25% in the three year period between 2002-2003 and 2004-2005. During this same period, expulsion without services decreased 30% and expulsion with services decreased 3%.
- The total number of disciplinary actions for incidents involving weapons decreased between the 2003-2004 school year and the 2004-2005 school year with the exception of incidents involving a rifle or shotgun.

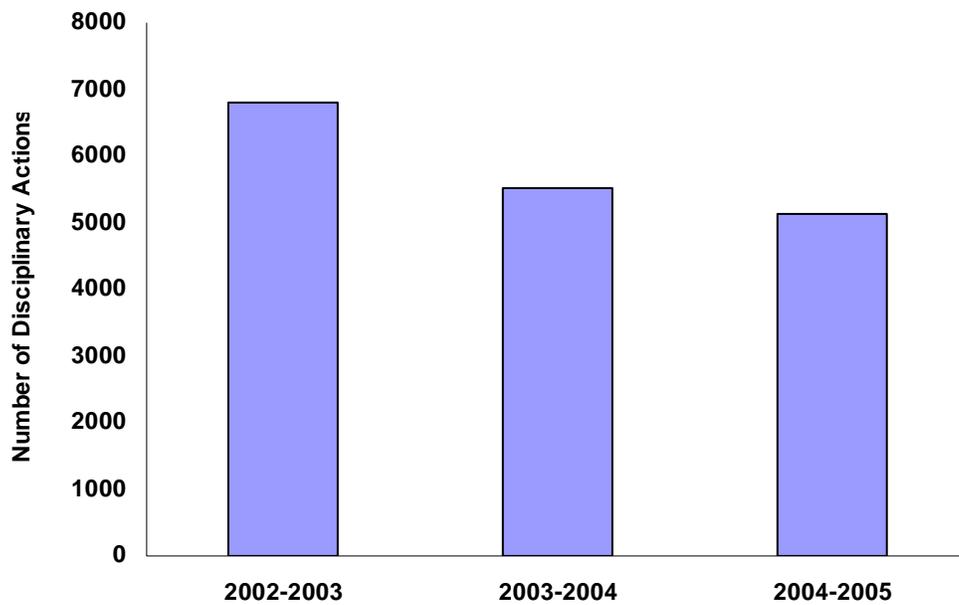


**Figure 11.v: Total Disciplinary Actions for Part I Violations, School Years 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005**



Source:  
Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2005: Safe Schools Data Project*.  
<http://www.kycss.org/clear/pdfs/docs/2005report/appc.pdf>.

**Figure 11.w: Total Disciplinary Actions for Part II Violations, School Years 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005**



Source:  
Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2005: Safe Schools Data Project*.  
<http://www.kycss.org/clear/pdfs/docs/2005report/appc.pdf>.



**Table 11.17: Reported Law Violations,  
School Years 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005**

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
<b>Part I Offenses</b>			
Homicide	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery	23	5	12
Aggravated Assault	369	244	68
Burglary	109	19	11
Larceny-Theft	261	162	77
Auto Theft	10	7	8
Arson	106	73	51
<b>High Frequency Part II Offenses</b>			
Assault (Simple)	1,396	345	523
Curfew & Loitering	73	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	741	472	380
Drug Abuse Violations	2,617	3,198	2,501
Drunkenness	207	34	172
Liquor Laws	183	15	16
Sex Offenses	160	62	80
Stolen Property	128	101	130
Terroristic Threatening	260	275	419
Terroristic Bombing	34	52	42
Terroristic Chem/Bio/Nuclear	2	5	2
Vandalism	330	243	169
All Other Offenses	296	305	407
<b>Low Frequency Part II Offenses</b>			
DUI	5	3	2
Embezzlement	2	0	0
Forgery & Counterfeiting	12	21	10
Fraud	4	8	3
Gambling	21	26	14
Offenses Against Families/Children	0	3	0
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	6	0	0
Runaway	29	1	1
Weapon A: Handgun	32	26	11
Weapon B: Rifle or Shotgun	1	2	5
Weapon C: Other Firearm	16	12	7
Weapon D: All Other Weapons	259	309	255

Source:  
Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2005: Safe Schools Data Project*.  
<http://www.kycss.org/clear/pdfs&docs/2005report/appc.pdf>.



**Table 11.18: Disciplinary Action Rate per 100 Students by Region, School Year 2004-2005**

Region	Enrollment	Disciplinary Actions for Law Violations <sup>1</sup>
1. West	69,075	0.57
2. Southwest	98,885	0.49
3. Jefferson Co.	92,370	1.57
4. North	95,938	0.84
5. Central	100,809	1.01
6. South Central	92,018	0.70
7. Northeast	46,560	0.86
8. Southeast	40,006	0.47
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>635,661</b>	<b>0.85</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 100 students in the region.

<sup>2</sup> The following provides a list of the schools in each region:

1. West: Ballard Co, Caldwell Co, Calloway Co, Carlisle Co, Christian Co, Crittenden Co, Dawson Springs Ind., Fulton Co, Fulton Ind., Graves Co, Henderson Co, Hickman Co, Hopkins Co, Livingston Co, Lyon Co, Marshall Co, Mayfield Ind., McCracken Co, Muhlenberg Co, Murray Ind., Paducah Ind. Providence Ind. Trigg Co, Union Co, Webster Co.
2. Southwest: Allen Co, Barren Co, Bowling Green Ind., Breckenridge Co, Butler Co, Caverna Ind., Cloverport Ind., Cumberland Co, Daviess Co, Edmonson Co, Elizabethtown Ind., Glasgow Ind., Grayson Co, Green Co, Hancock Co, Hardin Co, Hart Co, LaRue Co, Logan Co, McLean Co, Meade Co, Metcalfe Co, Monroe Co, Ohio Co, Owensboro Ind., Russellville Ind., Simpson Co, Todd Co, Warren Co, West Point Ind.
3. Jefferson Co.: Anchorage Ind., Jefferson Co, KY School for the Blind.
4. North: Beachwood Ind., Bellevue Ind., Boone Co, Bullitt Co, Campbell Co, Carroll Co, Covington Ind., Dayton Ind., Eminence Ind., Erlanger-Elsmere, Fort Thomas Ind., Gallatin Co, Grant Co, Henry Co, Kenton Co, Ludlow Ind., Newport Ind., Oldham Co, Owen Co, Pendleton Co, Shelby Co, Silver Grove Ind., Southgate Ind., Spencer Co, Trimble Co, Walton Verona Ind., Williamstown Ind.
5. Central: Anderson Co, Bardstown Ind., Bourbon Co, Boyle Co, Burgin Ind., Clark Co, Danville Ind., Fayette Co, Frankfort Ind., Franklin Co, Harrison Co, Harrodsburg Ind., Jessamine Co, KY School for the Deaf, Marion Co, Mercer Co, Montgomery Co, Nelson Co, Nicholas Co, Paris Ind., Powell Co, Scott Co, Washington Co, Woodford Co.
6. South Central: Adair Co, Barbourville Ind., Bell Co, Berea Ind., Campbellsville Ind., Casey Co, Clay Co, Clinton Co, Corbin Ind., East Bernstadt Ind., Estill Co, Garrard Co, Harlan Co, Harlan Ind., Jackson Ind., Knox Co, Laurel Co, Lincoln Co, Madison Co, McCreary Co, Middlesboro Ind., Model Lab, Monticello Ind., Pineville Ind., Pulaski Co, Rockcastle Co, Russell Co, Science Hill Ind., Somerset Ind., Taylor Co, Wayne Co, Whitley Co, Williamsburg Ind.
7. Northeast: Ashland Ind., Augusta Ind., Bath Co, Boyd Co, Bracken Co, Carter Co, Elliott Co, Fairview Ind., Fleming Co, Greenup Co, Johnson Co, Lawrence Co, Lewis Co, Martin Co, Mason Co, Menifee Co, Morgan Co, Paintsville Ind., Raceland-Worthington, Robertson Co, Rowan Co, Russell Ind.
8. Southeast: Breathitt Co, Floyd Co, Hazard Ind., Jackson Ind., Jenkins Ind., Knott Co, Lee Co, Leslie Co, Letcher Co, Magoffin Co, Owsley Co, Perry Co, Pike Co, Pikeville Ind., Wolfe Co.

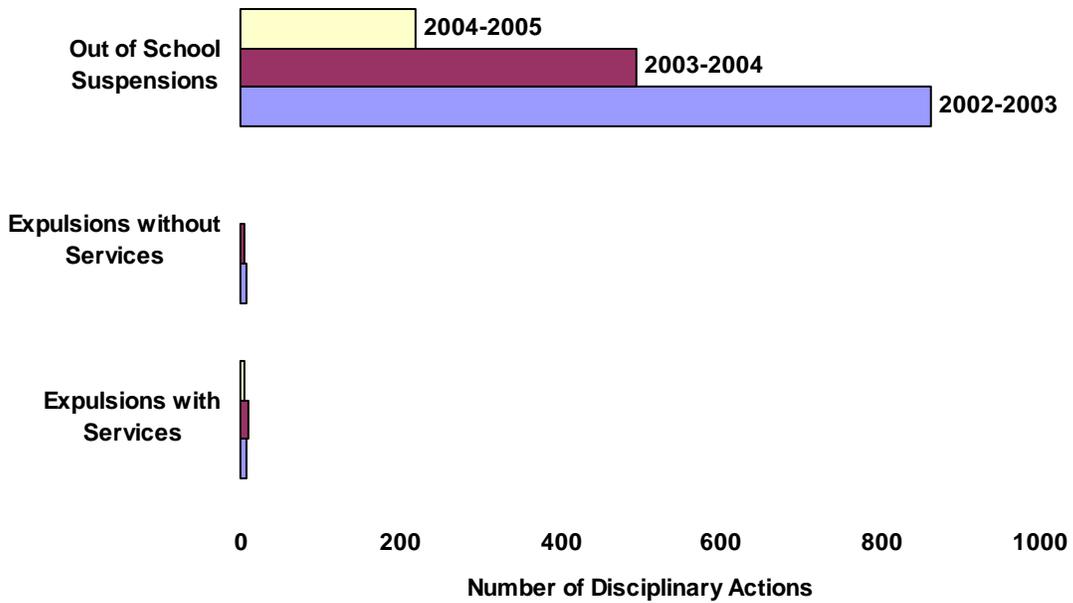
Source:

Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2005: Safe Schools Data Project.*

<http://www.kycss.org/clear/pdfs&docs/2005report/appc.pdf>.

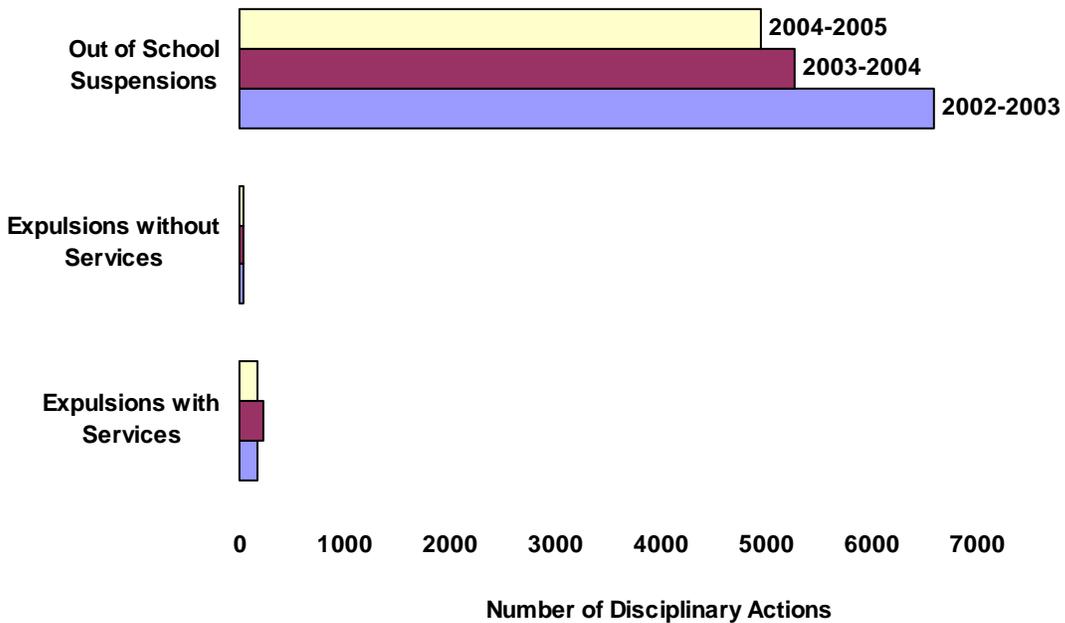


Figure 11.x: Comparison of Reported Part I Disciplinary Actions, School Years 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005



Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2005: Safe Schools Data Project*. <http://www.kycss.org/clear/pdfs/docs/2005report/appc.pdf>.

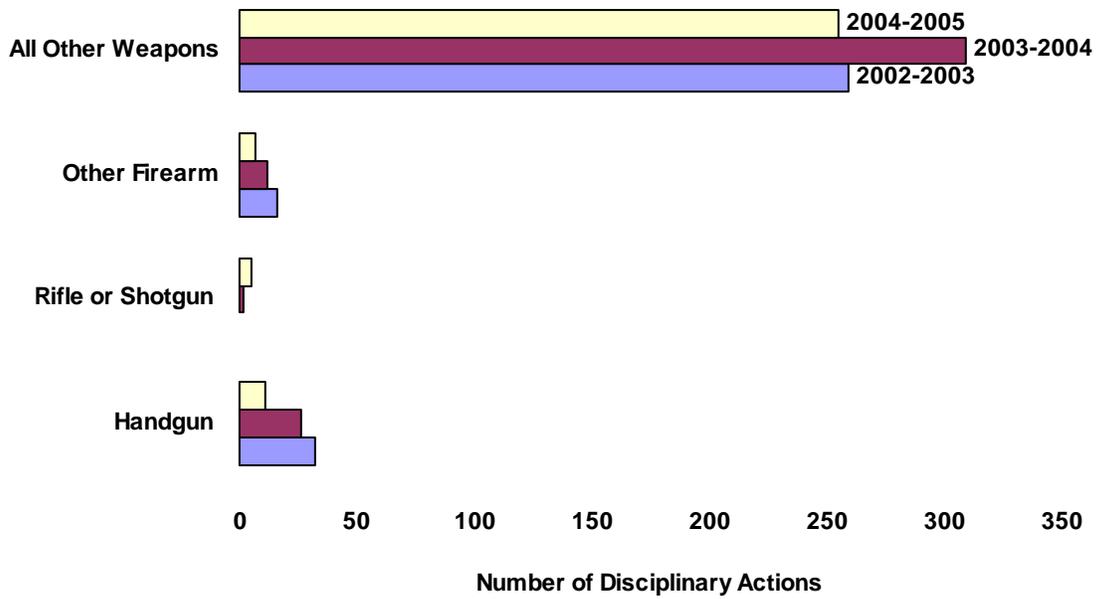
Figure 11.y: Comparison of Reported Part II Disciplinary Actions, School Years 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005



Source: Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2005: Safe Schools Data Project*. <http://www.kycss.org/clear/pdfs/docs/2005report/appc.pdf>.



**Figure 11.z: Disciplinary Actions for Incidents Involving Weapons, School Years 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005**



Source:  
Kentucky Center for School Safety. *Kentucky 2005: Safe Schools Data Project*.  
<http://www.kycss.org/clear/pdfs&docs/2005report/appc.pdf>.



## Section XII: 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.

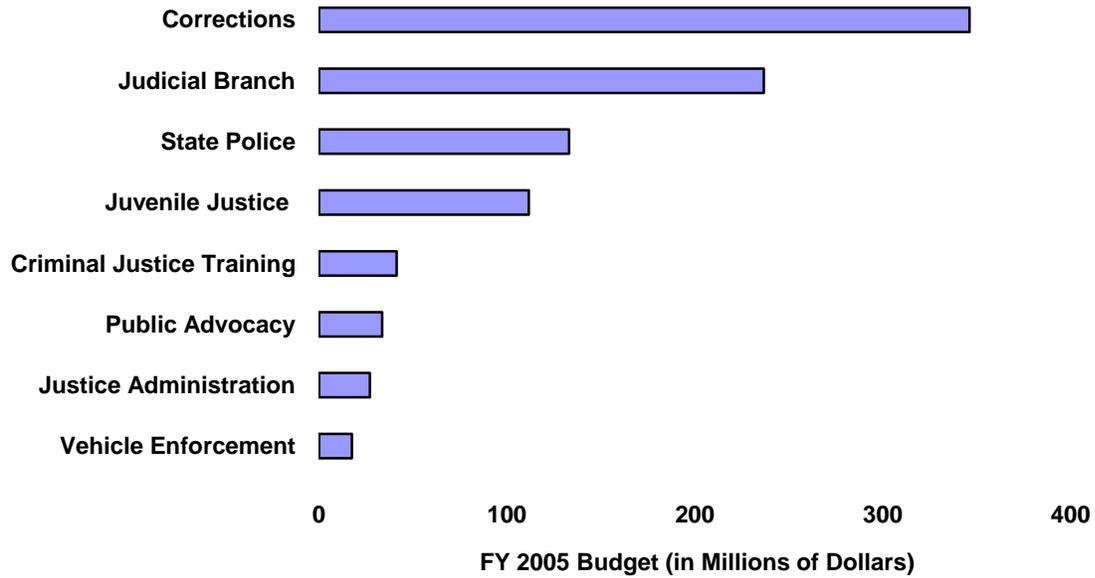
It is also important to note that while meta-analysis of research studies provide support for the position that treatment works and that punishment is ineffective or counter-effective unless combined with training and reinforcement for positive skills and behaviors, it is also clear that one size does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

This section includes data on state criminal justice budgets, police employment trends, incarceration costs, substance abuse programming costs, and grant funding.

- The cost per inmate per day in Kentucky's correctional institutions varies by level of security, from \$32.02 (Marion Adjustment Center) to \$69.34 (Kentucky State Reformatory).
- According to the Department for Juvenile Justice, the total annual costs for juvenile institutions, including detention centers, youth development centers, and group homes, was \$48,371,500.00.
- Kentucky's Justice and Public Safety Cabinet distributed \$14,784,112.00 in grants in FY 2005.
- In FY 2005, \$54,010,548.40 was spent on substance abuse programming by state agencies.
- In FY 2005, \$447,064.00 was distributed across the state by the Community Corrections Program, Alternatives to Incarceration.



Figure 12.a: Criminal Justice Enacted Budgets, FY 2005



Source:  
Fletcher, E. & Cowgill, B. *2004-2006 Budget of the Commonwealth*. Operating Budget, Volume I, Part C.  
[http://www.osbd.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/D7FA7219-C1BE-49AC-B28B-17F4D93C1007/0/0506BOC\\_Vol1C.pdf](http://www.osbd.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/D7FA7219-C1BE-49AC-B28B-17F4D93C1007/0/0506BOC_Vol1C.pdf).



**Table 12.1: Police Employment, 2005**

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	4122	358	259	635	4381	993
Percent of Subgroup*	92%	8%	29%	71%	82%	18%
<b>Sheriff's Departments</b>						
Number	1416	134	107	255	1523	389
Percent of Subgroup*	91%	9%	30%	70%	80%	20%
<b>County Police Departments</b>						
Number	125	6	18	23	143	29
Percent of Subgroup*	95%	5%	44%	56%	83%	17%
<b>Drug Task Forces</b>						
Number	72	3	5	21	77	24
Percent of Subgroup*	96%	4%	19%	81%	76%	24%
<b>Colleges, Schools, and Universities</b>						
Number	190	30	63	52	253	82
Percent of Subgroup*	86%	14%	55%	45%	76%	24%
<b>State Agencies</b>						
Number	1467	71	439	439	1906	510
Percent of Subgroup*	95%	5%	50%	50%	79%	21%
<b>Other Law Enforcement Agencies</b>						
Number	114	24	26	7	140	31
Percent of Subgroup*	83%	17%	79%	21%	82%	18%

\*Calculated by the Justice & Safety Center staff.

Source: Kentucky State Police. *Crime in Kentucky 2005*. <http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/pdf/cik2005.pdf>.



**Table 12.2: Cost to Incarcerate by Adult Institution, FY 2005**

Institution	Cost Per Diem	Cost Per Annum
Blackburn Correctional Complex	\$42.23	\$15,456.46
Bell County Forestry Camp	\$39.04	\$14,288.85
Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex	\$36.20	\$13,247.99
Frankfort Career Development Center	\$41.16	\$15,065.35
Green River Correctional Complex	\$40.67	\$14,886.61
Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women	\$58.17	\$21,290.01
Kentucky State Penitentiary	\$64.18	\$23,488.59
Kentucky State Reformatory	\$69.34	\$25,378.86
Luther Lockett Correctional Complex	\$39.06	\$14,297.54
Little Sandy Correctional Complex	\$61.45	\$22,491.84
Northpoint Training Center	\$37.89	\$13,865.91
Roederer Correctional Complex	\$42.80	\$15,664.15
Western Kentucky Correctional Complex	\$50.21	\$18,375.87
Lee Adjustment	\$39.66	\$14,514.27
Marion Adjustment Center	\$32.02	\$11,718.25
<b>Average Cost</b>	<b>\$46.99</b>	<b>\$17,198.40</b>

Source:  
 Department of Corrections. "Facts & Figures: Cost to Incarcerate."  
<http://www.corrections.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/5169FCC6-5F37-4E1B-A5FC-05AA26FEC631/0/Costs05.pdf>.



**Table 12.3: Cost to Incarcerate by Type of Adult Institution, FY 2005**

Type of Institution	Cost Per Diem	Cost Per Annum
Maximum Security	\$64.18	\$23,488.59
Medium Security- State Only	\$47.60	\$17,422.09
Medium Security- State & Private	\$47.20	\$17,274.90
Minimum Security- State Only	\$41.28	\$15,106.84
Minimum Security- State & Private	\$37.28	\$13,645.17
Private Institutions	\$34.36	\$12,577.03
Jails	\$27.21	\$9,958.80
Halfway Houses	\$29.60	\$10,834.18
Cost to Supervise	\$3.26	\$1,190.59

Source:  
 Department of Corrections. "Facts & Figures: Cost to Incarcerate."  
<http://www.corrections.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/5169FCC6-5F37-4E1BA5FC-05AA26FEC631/0/Costs05.pdf>.

**Table 12.4: Annual Costs for Juvenile Institutions, FY 2005**

	Average Population per Day	Average Cost per Day	Average Cost per Annum	Total Annual Costs
Detention Centers	227	\$145.12	\$52,967.84	\$12,023,700.00
Youth Development Centers	399	\$217.15	\$79,258.40	\$31,624,100.00
Group Homes	61	\$212.16	\$77,437.70	\$4,723,700.00

Source:  
 Department of Juvenile Justice.



**Table 12.5: Substance Abuse Program Expenditures, FY 2005**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
Office of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)	\$367,800.00
Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ)	\$1,200,000.00
Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP)	\$1,160,089.89
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (OVR)	\$1,679,639.00
Department of Corrections (DOC)	\$3,840,200.00
Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)	\$4,545,400.00
Kentucky State Police (KSP)	\$7,599,348.00
Cabinet for Health and Family Services (CHFS)	\$33,618,071.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$54,010,548.40</b>

Source:  
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet.



### Grants Management

KRS 15A.150 authorizes the Grants Management Branch, Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, to receive and award federal funds obtained from the U.S. Department of Justice. Federal funds are awarded to state agencies, local units of government, and private, nonprofit organizations based on three broad types of grants: Formula, Block, and Discretionary. Formula grants are based on specific criteria determined by the granting agency (e.g., the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program awards money based on a state's population and criminal justice expenditures). Block grants are federal allocations provided to states for a specific purpose, with relatively broad guidelines for allocation. Discretionary grants are those used for special purposes (e.g., funding of the Statistical Analysis Center). Among the major grant programs administered by the Grants Management Branch are the following:

- **Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**  
The Byrne program is a federal formula grant program which awards monies to states based on a formula consisting of a base amount of .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 are eligible to apply. The Byrne grant program was replaced by Justice Assistance Grants in 2005; limited residual funds remain for award.
- **Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)**  
Funds are awarded to the Commonwealth and certain qualifying local jurisdictions based on population and the number of Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part I violent crimes reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). These federal funds may be used to provide funding to state agencies and local units of government, and private not-for-profit organizations, for the implementation of law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections and community corrections programs; drug treatment programs; and planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs. The JAG program replaced Byrne and LLEBG grants in 2005.
- **Law Enforcement Service Fee Fund**  
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.).
- **Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)**  
VOCA is a federal formula grant program allocated according to population. Funds are provided to units of local government and non-profits 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 is eligible.
- **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)**  
VAWA 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 victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The remainder of this section presents information on grant awards by county, and includes data on the Alternatives to Incarceration grant program administered by the Kentucky Corrections Commission. For brief program descriptions of additional grants administered by the Grants Management Branch, see Appendix C.



**Table 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Grant Program, FY 2005**

County	Service Fee	VAWA	BYRNE	LLEBG	VOCA	County Totals
Adair	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Allen	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Anderson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
Ballard	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Barren	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$90,838.00	\$2,400.00	\$36,196.00	\$129,434.00
Bath	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Bell	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
Boone	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
Bourbon	\$0.00	\$40,762.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$43,162.00
Boyd	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
Boyle	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
Bracken	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Breathitt	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00
Breckinridge	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Bullitt	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$107,801.00	\$3,900.00	\$0.00	\$111,701.00
Butler	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Caldwell	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,793.00	\$0.00	\$1,793.00
Calloway	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,800.00	\$0.00	\$4,800.00
Campbell	\$20,044.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$29,406.00	\$50,950.00
Carlisle	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Carroll	\$10,458.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,458.00
Carter	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Casey	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Christian	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
Clark	\$0.00	\$23,310.00	\$0.00	\$7,400.00	\$0.00	\$30,710.00
Clay	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Clinton	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Crittenden	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cumberland	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Daviess	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$27,000.00	\$37,000.00
Edmonson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Elliott	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Estill	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Fayette	\$0.00	\$102,416.00	\$289,459.00	\$1,500.00	\$229,244.00	\$622,619.00
Fleming	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00



Table 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Grant Program, FY 2005, cont.

County	Service Fee	VAWA	BYRNE	LLEBG	VOCA	County Totals
Floyd	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Franklin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,184.00	\$0.00	\$63,738.00	\$90,922.00
Fulton	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Gallatin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Garrard	\$0.00	\$35,159.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$36,659.00
Grant	\$11,180.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$12,680.00
Graves	\$9,100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$61,915.00	\$73,415.00
Grayson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Green	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Greenup	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Hancock	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Hardin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,500.00	\$0.00	\$11,500.00
Harlan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Harrison	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
Hart	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29,232.00	\$29,232.00
Henderson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76,427.00	\$76,427.00
Henry	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Hickman	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Hopkins	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39,932.00	\$39,932.00
Jackson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Jefferson	\$0.00	\$315,492.00	\$1,647,155.00	\$12,400.00	\$137,111.00	\$2,112,158.00
Jessamine	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$37,772.00	\$42,772.00
Johnson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kenton	\$13,866.00	\$57,871.00	\$15,000.00	\$9,300.00	\$33,197.00	\$129,234.00
Knott	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Knox	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,512.00	\$30,512.00
Larue	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Laurel	\$0.00	\$36,509.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	\$46,509.00
Lawrence	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lee	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Leslie	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Letcher	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lewis	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Lincoln	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Livingston	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00



**Table 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Grant Program, FY 2005, cont.**

County	Service Fee	VAWA	BYRNE	LLEBG	VOCA	County Totals
Logan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
Lyon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Madison	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
Magoffin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Marion	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
Marshall	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00
Martin	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mason	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
McCracken	\$21,574.00	\$42,751.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,262.00	\$108,587.00
McCreary	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
McLean	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Meade	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Menifee	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Mercer	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Metcalfe	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Monroe	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Montgomery	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,800.00	\$0.00	\$4,800.00
Morgan	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Muhlenberg	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Nelson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Nicholas	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Ohio	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Oldham	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,400.00	\$0.00	\$7,400.00
Owen	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Owsley	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Pendleton	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Perry	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
Pike	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
Powell	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00
Pulaski	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$24,030.00	\$29,030.00
Robertson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rockcastle	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rowan	\$0.00	\$31,195.00	\$0.00	\$3,900.00	\$0.00	\$35,095.00
Russell	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Scott	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,400.00	\$0.00	\$7,400.00



**Table 12.6: Grant Awards by County and Grant Program, FY 2005, cont.**

County	Service Fee	VAWA	BYRNE	LLEBG	VOCA	County Totals
Shelby	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,800.00	\$0.00	\$4,800.00
Simpson	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Spencer	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Taylor	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$31,519.00	\$36,519.00
Todd	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trigg	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Trimble	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Union	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Warren	\$22,343.00	\$0.00	\$170,967.00	\$1,500.00	\$28,173.00	\$222,983.00
Washington	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Wayne	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
Webster	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Whitley	\$0.00	\$58,032.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$58,032.00
Wolfe	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Woodford	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$108,565.00</b>	<b>\$743,497.00</b>	<b>\$2,348,404.00</b>	<b>\$187,393.00</b>	<b>\$959,666.00</b>	<b>\$4,347,525.00</b>

Source:  
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch.

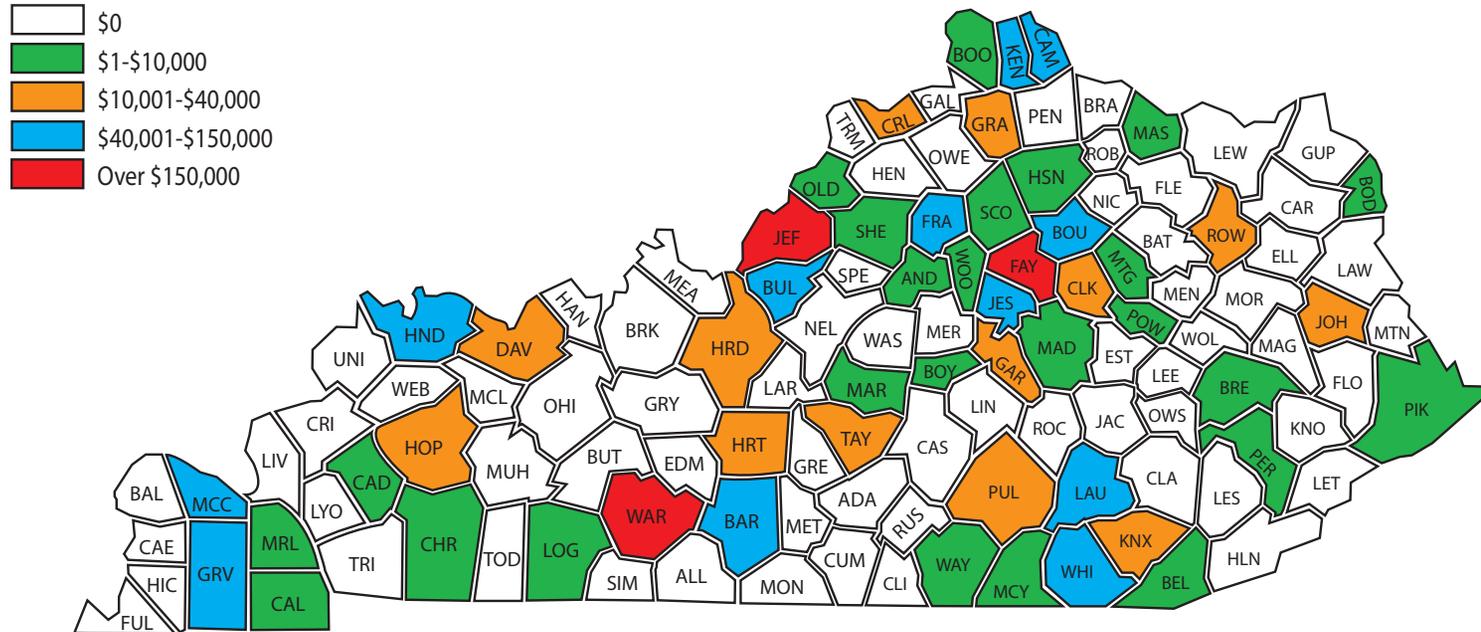
**Table 12.7: Statewide or Multiple County Grant Awards by Grant Program, FY 2005**

	Service Fee	VAWA	BYRNE	LLEBG	VOCA	Total
Multiple County	\$0.00	\$849,569.00	\$1,710,871.00	\$2,400.00	\$3,830,064.00	\$6,392,904.00
Statewide	\$0.00	\$383,612.00	\$3,221,571.00	\$200,000.00	\$238,500.00	\$4,043,683.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1,233,181.00</b>	<b>\$4,932,442.00</b>	<b>\$202,400.00</b>	<b>\$4,068,564.00</b>	<b>\$10,436,587.00</b>

Source:  
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch.



Figure 12.b: Map of Grant Funding by County, 2005



ADA-Adair	BUL-Bullitt	CUM-Cumberland	GRY-Grayson	JES-Jessamine	LOG-Logan	MET-Metcalf	POW-Powell	UNI-Union
ALL-Allen	BUT-Butler	DAV-Daviess	GRE-Green	JOH-Johnson	LYO-Lyon	MON-Monroe	PUL-Pulaski	WAR-Warren
AND-Anderson	CAD-Caldwell	EDM-Edmonson	GUP-Greenup	KEN-Kenton	MCC-McCracken	MTG-Montgomery	ROB-Robertson	WAS-Washington
BAL-Ballard	CAL-Calloway	ELL-Elliott	HAN-Hancock	KNO-Knott	MCY-McCreary	MOR-Morgan	ROC-Rockcastle	WAY-Wayne
BAR-Barren	CAM-Campbell	EST-Estill	HRD-Hardin	KNX-Knox	MCL-McLean	MUH-Muhlenberg	ROW-Rowan	WEB-Webster
BAT-Bath	CAE-Carlisle	FAY-Fayette	HLN-Harlan	LAR-Larue	MAD-Madison	NEL-Nelson	SHE-Shelby	WHI-Whitley
BEL-Bell	CRL-Carroll	FLE-Fleming	HSN-Harrison	LAU-Laurel	MAG-Magoffin	NIC-Nicholas	SCO-Scott	WOL-Wolfe
BOO-Boone	CAR-Carter	FLO-Floyd	HRT-Hart	LAW-Lawrence	MAR-Marion	OHI-Ohio	SIM-Simpson	WOO-Woodford
BOU-Bourbon	CAS-Casey	FRA-Franklin	HND-Henderson	LEE-Lee	MRL-Marshall	OLD-Oldham	SPE-Spencer	
BOD-Boyd	CHR-Christina	FUL-Fulton	HEN-Henry	LES-Leslie	MTN-Martin	OWE-Owen	TAY-Taylor	
BOY-Boyle	CLK-Clark	GAL-Gallatin	HIC-Hickman	LET-Letcher	MAS-Mason	OWS-Owsley	TOD-Todd	
BRA-Bracken	CLA-Clay	GAR-Garrard	HOP-Hopkins	LEW-Lewis	MEA-Meade	PEN-Pendleton	TRI-Trigg	
BRE-Breathitt	CLI-Clinton	GRA-Grant	JAC-Jackson	LIN-Lincoln	MEN-Menifee	PER-Perry	TRM-Trimble	
BRK-Breckinridge	CRI-Crittenden	GRV-Graves	JEF-Jefferson	LIV-Livingston	MER-Mercer	PIK-Pike		

Source:  
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch.



**Table 12.8: Community Corrections Program:  
Alternatives to Incarceration Awards, FY 2005**

<b>Circuit</b>	<b>Counties</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1	Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman	\$19,167.00
2	McCracken	\$0.00
3	Christian	\$0.00
4	Hopkins	\$0.00
5	Crittenden, Union, Webster	\$0.00
6	Daviess	\$0.00
7	Logan, Todd	\$0.00
8	Warren	\$0.00
9	Hardin	\$0.00
10	Hart, Larue, Nelson	\$0.00
11	Green, Marion, Taylor, Washington	\$0.00
12	Henry, Oldham, Trimble	\$0.00
13	Garrard, Jessamine	\$0.00
14	Bourbon, Scott, Woodford	\$0.00
15	Carroll, Grant, Owen	\$0.00
16	Kenton	\$109,500.00
17	Campbell	\$21,500.00
18	Harrison, Nicholas, Pendleton, Robertson	\$30,000.00
19	Bracken, Fleming, Mason	\$0.00
20	Greenup, Lewis	\$0.00
21	Bath, Menifee, Montgomery, Rowan	\$34,593.00
22	Fayette	\$0.00
23	Estill, Lee, Owsley	\$0.00
24	Johnson, Lawrence, Martin	\$0.00
25	Clark, Madison	\$0.00
26	Harlan	\$0.00
27	Knox, Laurel	\$0.00
28	Lincoln, Pulaski, Rockcastle	\$46,200.00
29	Adair, Casey	\$0.00
30	Jefferson	\$128,000.00
31	Floyd	\$0.00
32	Boyd	\$0.00
33	Perry	\$0.00
34	McCreary, Whitley	\$0.00
35	Pike	\$0.00



**Table 12.8: Community Corrections Program:  
Alternatives to Incarceration Awards, FY 2005, cont.**

<b>Circuit</b>	<b>Counties</b>	<b>Amount</b>
36	Knott, Magoffin	\$0.00
37	Carter, Elliott, Morgan	\$0.00
38	Butler, Edmonson, Hancock, Ohio	\$0.00
39	Breathitt, Powell, Wolfe	\$0.00
40	Clinton, Cumberland, Monroe	\$0.00
41	Clay, Jackson, Leslie	\$0.00
42	Calloway, Marshall	\$0.00
43	Barren, Metcalfe	\$0.00
44	Bell	\$0.00
45	McLean, Muhlenberg	\$0.00
46	Breckinridge, Grayson, Meade	\$0.00
47	Letcher	\$0.00
48	Franklin	\$0.00
49	Allen, Simpson	\$0.00
50	Boyle, Mercer	\$0.00
51	Henderson	\$21,150.00
52	Graves	\$0.00
53	Anderson, Shelby, Spencer	\$0.00
54	Boone, Gallatin	\$0.00
55	Bullitt	\$0.00
56	Caldwell, Livingston, Lyon, Trigg	\$36,954.00
57	Russell, Wayne	\$0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$447,064.00</b>

Source:  
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch.



# Appendix A: Description of Existing Criminal Justice Information Systems

## **CourtNet**

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

## **eWarrants**

Web-based application that provides law enforcement real-time access to arrest warrant information. The system provides a mechanism to create paperless complaints that flow to the judge for review and signature into a warrant then to law enforcement for servicing. Project is currently in pilot with a planned state roll-out for late 2007.

## **JusticeXchange**

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

## **Juvenile Offender Records Information (JORI)**

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

## **Kentucky Inmate Management System (KIMS)**

Provides for the management of the day-to-day activity of inmates at the institutional level.

## **Kentucky Offender Management System (KOMS)**

The KOMS Project directly supports the Governor's program of Legacy Systems modernization and Technology Consolidation. It will replace the three main offender databases which are approximately 27 years old and difficult to maintain and retrieve valuable inmate data. The three applications (ORION, KIMS and PPCMS) although essentially stable (in terms of the security of data entered), are at varying stages of their expected life cycles. The following table provides a timeline for the implementation of the KOMS project tasks.

<b>Project Task</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>
Phase I: Conduct Project Planning	9/6/2005	11/21/2005
Phase IIa: Prepare for Transition	9/6/2005	10/31/2006
Phase IIb: Implement Inmate Management (replace ORION)	1/19/2006	1/29/2007
Phase IIc: Implement P&P Field Services (replace PPCMS/PIN)	11/22/2005	10/30/2006
Phase IId: Implement Institution Management (KIMS/STG)	7/3/2006	4/19/2007



### Kentucky State Police

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

- **Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)**  
Statewide system of Livescan devices in each county detention center, state prison facilities, juvenile detention centers and commercial drivers license-HazMat testing sites, tied into centralized AFIS system. Provides for the capture, storage, and search of fingerprint information, and transmission to FBI-IAFIS system. Vendor: Motorola.
- **Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)**  
Utilized by 17 KSP Posts/HQ Dispatch Centers to provide call tracking, emergency medical dispatch, call response, etc., in addition to providing required GIS mapping of land line and mobile callers. Vendor: Interact.
- **Computerized Criminal History System (CCH)**  
State criminal history repository for fingerprint supported arrests and supporting participation in Triple I. Includes utilization of XML rapsheet. Vendor: SAIC.
- **Kentucky's Open Portal Solution (KYOPS)**  
Serves as the statewide law enforcement system for the electronic/hard copy capture, quality control, transmission, storage and retrieval of the following law enforcement report types: traffic collision, crime, uniform citation, courtesy warning, call response, and field information reports which are fed directly to the state's Intelligence Fusion Center. Features of the electronic reporting component include real time submission of reports, GPS coordinates collection, both integrated crime scene and collision investigation diagramming software and all modules support the utilization of 2D bar code scanners for importing drivers license data. The system also features a statewide Master Name Index and Master Location Index, utilizing all mentioned data sources. Access to submitted records is provided through a secure web portal, with various "canned" reports available for statistical analysis of crime and collision data, as well as the ability to do custom inquiries across the various data sources for crime/collision analysis, planning and resource allocation. Historical Crime mapping and Collision mapping are also accessible through the web portal. Vendor: IDMS.
- **KyWINS Messenger**  
Open source Instant Messaging solution customized for usage by public safety personnel operating on wireless mobile data system. Provides uniform data/IM interoperability to public safety personnel, across boundaries, agencies and disciplines, free of charge. Also allows communication back to PC based personnel in traditional wired settings. Currently being piloted with 100+ users in 4-5 different counties, from police officers to fire/EMS personnel to the state Office of Homeland Security. Expected roll out statewide in 2007. Vendor: Jabber-Jive Software.
- **Law Enforcement Information Network of Kentucky (LINK)**  
Serves as the primary law enforcement communications network providing access to NCIC and NLETS. Also houses all state "hot" files, to include EPO/DVO, wanted, missing persons, sex offenders, etc. Vendor: CPI.
- **Mobile Data Computer System (MDCS)**  
Statewide system which encompasses over 125 tower sites and base stations all networked to three integrated Internet Protocol Network Controllers, providing seamless Mobile Data access to all law enforcement agencies in the state, with no ongoing monthly charge for airtime usage. This access allows agencies to access both state level (LINK) and federal (NCI) data from their cars, in addition to providing silent dispatch, AVL other features, and instant messaging, depending upon the software utilized by the agency. Agencies utilizing the state standard mobile client software, BIO-key, may utilize the state provided shared mobile message switch, thereby eliminating the need to purchase their own, and giving them access to all agencies/users, utilizing the same platform. Vendor: IP MobileNet & BIO-key.



- **Sex Offender Registry (SOR)**

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

### **KY Courts**

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

### **Offender Records Information and Operations Network (ORION)**

Tracks inmate records and status once the inmate is sentenced and incarcerated. Links to the Kentucky Offender Online Lookup system (KOOL).

### **Probation and Parole Case Management System (PPCMS)**

Web based application that tracks the activities and requirements of released inmates.

### **Victim Information and Network Everyday (VINE)**

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



## Appendix B: Part I and Part II Offenses

### 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 is 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 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.



## 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: Additional Grant Program Descriptions

### **Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program**

This federal program assists states and local units of government in equipping their law enforcement officers with armored vests. A match of up to 50% is required, and the Chief Executive Officer of each jurisdiction must coordinate the vest needs among all its law enforcement agencies.

### **National Criminal History Improvement Program**

State agencies designated by the Governor (in this case, the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet), can apply for funding to enhance criminal history records. Allowable uses include costs associated with database automation, interfacing with the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), equipment, training, and research. A 20% match is required.

### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program**

This program is designed to assist states and local governments in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities. A 25% match is required. The program also requires urinalysis or other drug testing of participating prisoners, separation from the general correctional population, and is required to last between six and twelve months.

### **State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs)**

State agencies authorized with responsibility for the state's Statistical Analysis Center can apply. In Kentucky, the SAC is a component of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. No match is required. Funds can be used for the establishment and operation of a SAC.

### **Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing Program**

State and local governments can apply to this program which serves to ensure that violent offenders, including juveniles, serve a substantial portion of their sentence. A 10% cash match is required. Grant funds can be used to build or expand correctional facilities, for violent offenders, for juvenile boot camps, and for jail facilities and privatized facilities. These funds cannot be used for the operation or expansion of programs.

### **Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant Program**

Coverdell funds are available to state and local governments to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services and/or to eliminate backlogs in the analysis of forensic evidence, including controlled substances firearms examination, forensic pathology, latent prints, questioned documents, toxicology, and trace evidence.

### **Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program**

The primary purpose of the rural program is to enhance the safety of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and child victimization by supporting projects uniquely designed to address and prevent these crimes in rural jurisdictions. The agency administering the program is required to collaborate with a faith- and/or community- based non-profit serving victims of domestic violence, dating violence or child victimization.

Source:  
Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch.



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