

KENTUCKY UNIFORM CRIME REPORT-
UNIFORM OFFENSE REPORT
RESEARCH PROJECT:

AN ANALYSIS OF INCIDENT-BASED DATA

RESEARCH REPORT SERIES
NUMBER 21

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KENTUCKY
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE



STATISTICAL
ANALYSIS
CENTER

SAC

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ACQUISITIONS

AUTHORS' NOTES

The research team for the Uniform Crime Report/Uniform Offense Report (UCR/UOR) Crime Analysis Project consisted of the following persons: Drs. Gennaro F. Vito and Thomas J. Keil, principal investigators; Dr. Gerald L. Hutchins; and Stephen Holmes. The data for the project were provided by the Kentucky State Police. Major Mike Moulton and Gary Bush provided assistance with these data. Danita Klein of the Office of Computer and Information Services at the University of Louisville mounted the computer tapes and set up the computer accounts. Dr. Hutchins of the Urban Research Institute read the data and prepared it for computer analysis. Stephen Holmes drafted all charts and tables contained in the report. Drs. Vito and Keil conducted the computer analyses and wrote the final report.

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Deborah G. Wilson, Ph.D.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this report, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) analyzes Uniform Crime Report/Uniform Offense Report data. Beginning July 1, 1987, the Kentucky State Police adopted a new method of crime data collection based upon a new statewide reporting format. This new system (see Appendix A: Uniform Offense Report) is incident-based. In other words, it contains information on the individual crime incident and, after an arrest is made, the victim, and the offender.

The primary objective of this study was to demonstrate the potential uses of these data for law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The Kentucky State Police provided a computer tape of the UCR/UOR data for the period July 1, 1987, to December 31, 1987. These data were primarily from the rural areas of the Commonwealth but also included some communities from major metropolitan areas such as Jefferson County. Data for cities, such as Louisville and Lexington, were not included.

For purposes of illustration, we have divided the analyses into two parts. The first set presents statewide analyses for robbery and burglary. These analyses demonstrate how criminal justice decisionmakers at the state level can use these data to look at general patterns of crime reporting, arrest activity, and victimizations across the Commonwealth.

Our summary focuses upon several profiles generated from this study.

Statewide Results: Robbery--Offense Profile

The following profile emerged from the examination of the statewide robbery offense file:

- Hopkinsville (city) and Jefferson County were the sites of most robberies.
- Robbery was primarily an urban offense featuring a single victim.

Statewide Results: Robbery--Victim Profile

The victims of robbery were most likely to be:

- Males, whites, and single persons.
- Full-time Kentucky residents.
- There was a 20 percent injury rate among robbery victims.
- Robberies were most likely to occur in August and on Fridays.

Statewide Results: Robbery--Arrestee Profile

Persons arrested for robbery were most likely to be:

- Arrested in Hopkinsville and Christian County.
- Aged 20-29
- Whites, males, and full-time residents of Kentucky
- Persons who robbed one victim who was a stranger.

Statewide Results: Burglary--Offense Profile

Burglary offenses were most likely to be:

- Reported to Kentucky State Police Post 9.
- Reported in the months of July, October, December and on Fridays.
- Reported from rural areas.

Statewide Results: Burglary--Victim Profile

Burglaries were most likely to involve:

- Multiple victims.
- Persons aged 30-39, males, whites, and married persons.
- Households.
- Full-time Kentucky residents as victims.

Statewide Results: Burglary--Arrestee Profile

Persons arrested for burglary were most likely to be:

- Under 18 years of age.
- Males, whites, and single persons who were full-time residents of Kentucky.

The second set of analyses show how these data can be used at the operational level. Here, we focus on the burglary data and the police jurisdiction which had the most reported burglaries (Kentucky State Police Post 9). We then examined the pattern of activity in this area in greater detail.

The following profiles were generated from this data subset.

Jurisdictional Results: Burglary--Offense Profile

Burglaries in Kentucky State Police Post 9 were most likely to be reported:

- In November and December.
- On Saturdays.
- Between the hours of 1:00-3:00 a.m.
- In Pike and Floyd Counties and Prestonberg.

Jurisdictional Results: Burglary--Victim Profile

Victims of burglaries reported to Kentucky State Police Post 9 were most likely to be:

- 41 years old (or older).
- Males, whites, married persons, and full-time Kentucky residents.
- Households.

These profiles illustrate the difference between administrative and operational level data. In terms of the burglary profiles, the victims reporting to Kentucky State Police Post 9 were older than the general statewide group of victims, but there were several notable similarities. Males, whites, married persons, and households were the most likely victims both statewide and in this jurisdiction.

Offense profile contains the specific data most useful to operational personnel. Here, the patterns between the two levels are most apparent. Burglaries were reported to Kentucky State

Police Post 9 in November and December and on Saturdays (rather than July, October, and December, and on Fridays).

Used in this manner, the Uniform Offense Report data can provide information which can be valuable to officials at both levels.

This analysis is designed to serve as the starting point in the establishment of a long-term relationship between the Kentucky State Police, the Kentucky SAC, and the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics to analyze Kentucky crime patterns.

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THE STUDY

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

In this report, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) analyzes Uniform Crime Report/Uniform Offense Report (UCR/UOR) data. Beginning July 1, 1987, the Kentucky State Police adopted a new method of crime data collection based upon a new statewide reporting format. This new system (see Appendix A: Uniform Offense Report) is incident-based. In other words, it contains information on the individual crime incident and, after an arrest is made, the victim, and the offender. Thus, it contains a significant amount of data beyond that traditionally collected under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The primary objective of this study was to demonstrate the potential uses of these data for law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The amount of data contained in the UOR provides a basis for an analysis of crime patterns such as:

1. Where and when are certain types of crime likely to occur?
 - a. Time of day, day of week, and month.
 - b. Geographic location (city, county, police jurisdiction).
2. Offender and Victim Profiles by demographic characteristic.

This analysis is designed to serve as the starting point in the establishment of a long-term relationship between the Kentucky State Police, the Kentucky SAC, and the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics to analyze Kentucky crime patterns. In addition, the research results could demonstrate the utility of incident-based data to other SACs and provide a model for methods of crime analysis.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The Kentucky State Police provided a computer tape of the UCR/UOR data for the period July 1, 1987, to December 31, 1987. These data were primarily from the rural areas of the Commonwealth but also included some communities from major metropolitan areas such as Jefferson County. Data for cities, such as Louisville and Lexington, were not included. As noted in detail in Appendix B, the process of obtaining the data and analyzing it on the computer was fraught with problems but our experience should prove valuable to other SACs before they undertake such a research project.

The data which we analyzed consisted of two files. The first file contained offenses reported to (or uncovered by) the police. The second file contained offender data for those reported crimes which resulted in arrests.

For purposes of illustration, we have divided the analyses into two parts. The first set presents statewide analyses for robbery and burglary. These analyses demonstrate how criminal justice decisionmakers at the state level can use these data to look at general patterns of crime reporting, arrest activity, and victimizations across the Commonwealth. The second set of analyses show how these data can be used at the operational level. Here, we focus on the burglary data and the police jurisdiction which had the most reported burglaries (Kentucky State Police Post 9). We then examined the pattern of activity in this area in greater detail. For example, we listed all of the burglaries known to Post 9, the various aspects of the offense, selected attributes of offenders (where known), and victims (where such data were available). Then, we generated frequency distributions for all of the data elements. Next, we cross-tabulated some data elements about burglary and presented two analyses as examples. The first cross-tabulation shows how operational personnel can use the data to determine the distribution of burglaries across police work shifts in their jurisdiction. The focus here is on burglary but this type of analysis could be reproduced for all of the offenses in the incident-based system. These data should prove useful in the deployment of personnel and other operational matters.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Statewide Results: Robbery--Offense File

Based on the six-month offense file, there were 244 robberies known to the police. These robberies were evenly distributed across the Commonwealth. As shown in Table 1, the agency with the highest number of reported robberies was the Hopkinsville Police Department (N = 21). Table 2 shows that the county with the highest number of reported robberies was Jefferson.

Of the 244 robberies, 162 (66.4%) took place in an urban area, while 82 (33.6%) occurred in rural areas. Two hundred and twenty-nine robberies involved one victim, eight had two, three had three, and four had four victims.

In terms of disposition, 152 of the 244 robberies (62.3%) were cases that were still open, 90 (36.9%) were closed, one (0.4%) was unfounded, and one (0.4%) had no data reported. Sixty-two cases were cleared by arrest and 12 were exceptionally cleared. The reason for exceptional clearance was given for ten of the 12 cases: six because prosecution was declined; two because the victim refused to cooperate; one because extradition was declined; and one because an adult was in custody.

As shown in Table 3, the ages of robbery victims were widely distributed. In terms of the age of the robbery victim, the distribution was bimodal. Robbery victims were most often 19 and 30 years old. Men were more likely than women (97 v. 55 with 85 cases blank) to be the victims of robbery. For race of the victim, 145 whites and only four blacks were identified as robbery victims (with 95 cases blank).

Table 4 demonstrates that robbery victims were most likely to be single (69 or 28.3%), while 48 (19.7%) were married, and 13 (5.3%) were divorced (114 cases were blank). As shown in Tables 5 and 6, only a small proportion of the robbery victims were handicapped (12 or 4.9%). Of these 12 victims, one was hearing impaired, seven were physically disabled, and four were mentally disabled.

In Table 7, we see that the majority of robbery victims (153 or 62.7%) were individuals, followed by businesses (86 or 35.2%), financial institutions (four or 1.6%), and government offices (one or 0.4%).

As indicated in Table 8, 49 robbery victims (20.1%) were injured during the course of the offense. Finally, the clear majority of victims was full-time Kentucky residents (238 or 97.5%). Only six (2.5%) were nonresidents.

As shown in Tables 9 and 10, most of the reported offenses were in August and were likely to take place on a Saturday.

Agency Code
Robbery Offense File
Table 1

Agency	Frequency	Percentage
KYKSP01	5	2.0
KYKSP02	6	2.5
KYKSP03	8	3.3
KYKSP04	5	2.0
KYKSP05	3	1.2
KYKSP06	6	2.5
KYKSP07	7	2.9
KYKSP08	5	2.0
KYKSP09	11	4.5
KYKSP10	3	1.2
KYKSP11	4	1.6
KYKSP12	3	1.2
KYKSP13	6	2.5
KYKSP14	4	1.6
KYKSP15	10	4.1
KYKSP16	1	.4
0010100	3	1.2
0050100	1	.4
0080200	9	3.7
0100200	1	.4
0110100	1	.4
0150400	1	.4
0190600	14	5.7
0190700	1	.4
0240100	21	8.6
0240500	2	.8
0250000	1	.4
0330000	1	.4
0370100	14	5.7
0400100	1	.4
0420100	3	1.2
0470100	4	1.6
0480000	1	.4
0480200	1	.4
0490100	2	.8
0560300	14	5.7
0560400	10	4.1
0561000	3	1.2
0561300	1	.4
0561500	3	1.2
0590400	1	.4
0590900	1	.4
0591200	1	.4
0591300	2	.8
0591700	2	.8
0591900	1	.4
0610100	1	.4
0760200	11	4.5
0760300	2	.8

0780100	1	.4
0790000	1	.4
0790100	1	.4
0920000	1	.4
0930400	3	1.2
1050100	3	1.2
1070000	1	.4
1070100	5	2.0
1160100	2	.8
1180200	2	.8
1200100	1	.4

County of Offense
Robbery Offense File
Table 2

County	Frequency	Percentage
Adair	4	1.6
Barren	2	.8
Bath	1	.4
Bell	12	4.9
Bourbon	1	.4
Boyle	2	.8
Bullitt	1	.4
Butler	1	.4
Campbell	15	6.1
Carter	1	.4
Casey	3	1.2
Christian	23	9.4
Clark	1	.4
Estill	1	.4
Floyd	5	2.0
Franklin	16	6.6
Gallatin	1	.4
Garrard	1	.4
Grant	1	.4
Graves	3	1.2
Greenup	1	.4
Hardin	7	2.9
Harlan	4	1.6
Harrison	2	.8
Henry	1	.4
Hopkins	2	.8
Jefferson	31	12.7
Kenton	10	4.1
Knox	2	.8
Larue	1	.4
Laurel	4	.8
Lawrence	2	.4
Letcher	3	1.2
Lewis	1	.4
Livingston	2	.8
McCracken	1	.4
Madison	19	7.8
Marion	6	2.5
Marshall	4	1.6
Meade	1	.4
Metcalfe	1	.4
Muhlenberg	2	.8
Nicholas	1	.4
Ohio	2	.8
Oldham	4	1.6
Perry	2	.8
Pike	6	2.5
Rowan	2	.8
Scott	3	1.2

Shelby	1	.4
Simpson	9	3.7
Todd	2	.8
Warren	3	1.2
Wayne	2	.8
Whitley	2	.4
Wolfe	1	.4
Woodford	1	.4

Age of Victim
Robbery Offense File
Table 3

Age	Frequency	Percentage
0	6	2.5
10	1	.4
11	1	.4
13	1	.4
15	2	.8
16	2	.8
17	2	.8
18	3	1.2
19	7	2.9
20	5	2.0
21	4	1.6
22	3	1.2
23	3	1.2
24	3	1.3
25	6	2.5
26	4	1.6
28	1	.4
29	2	.8
30	7	2.9
31	3	1.2
32	2	.8
33	5	2.0
36	5	2.0
37	3	1.2
38	4	1.6
39	5	2.0
40	4	1.6
41	1	.4
42	1	.4
43	1	.4
44	3	1.2
45	3	1.2
46	1	.4
47	1	.4
49	2	.8
51	2	.8
53	2	.8
54	1	.4
55	1	.4
57	1	.4
59	1	.4
61	2	.8
62	1	.4
64	2	.8
66	1	.4
67	1	.4
68	1	.4
69	2	.8
70	2	.8

71	1	.4
72	3	1.2
73	2	.8
76	1	.4
78	3	1.2
80	1	.4
81	1	.4
83	1	.4
86	1	.4
88	1	.4
Blank	104	42.6

Marital Status of Victim Robbery Victim File Table 4		
Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	48	19.7
Single	69	28.3
Divorced	13	5.3
Blank	114	46.7

Victim Handicapped Robbery Offense File Table 5		
Victim Disabled	Frequency	Percentage
No	116	47.5
Yes	12	4.9
Blank	116	47.5

Handicap Explained Robbery Offense File Table 6		
Disability	Frequency	Percentage
Hearing	1	.4
Physical	7	2.9
Mental	4	1.6
Blank	232	95.1

Victim Type Robbery Offense File Table 7		
Victim Type	Frequency	Percentage
Buisness	86	35.2
Financial	4	1.6
Government	1	.4
Individual	153	62.7

Victim Injured Robbery Offense File Table 8		
Injured	Frequency	Percentage
No	74	30.3
Yes	49	20.1
Blank	121	49.6

Victimization Month Robbery Offense File Table 9		
Month	Frequency	Percentage
February	1	.4
July	31	12.7
August	43	17.6
September	32	13.1
October	37	15.2
November	41	16.8
December	59	24.2

Victimization Day Robbery Offense File Table 10		
Day Of Week	Frequency	Percentage
Monday	29	11.9
Tuesday	29	11.9
Wednesday	29	11.9
Thursday	41	16.8
Friday	42	17.2
Saturday	45	18.4
Sunday	28	11.5
Blank	1	.4

Victim Under the Influence Robbery Offense File Table 10A		
Status	Frequency	Percentage
Alcohol	8	3.3
None	94	38.5
Unknown	11	4.5
Blank	131	53.7

Statewide Results: Robbery--Arrest File

Overall, there were 110 robbery arrests during this time period. Of these arrests, the Hopkinsville Police Department had the most (11 or 10.0%). Christian County had the most arrests (13 or 11.8%, see Table 11) of all the counties.

As Table 12 reveals, the age of the arrestees was fairly widespread. There were four juveniles (3.6%). Eight arrestees (7.2%) were age 18-19. The total percentage of robbery arrestees under 20 years was 10.8 percent. Twenty-one of the arrestees were between the ages of 20-29. Ten offenders (9.1%) were between the ages of 30-39, three (2.7%) were between 40-49, and two (1.8%) were 50 or older. On the age variable, 61 cases were blank and one case had missing data.

The vast majority of robbery arrestees were male (97 or 88.2%). Thirteen arrestees (11.8%) were female. Seventy eight (78.9%) of the arrestees were white, while 32 (29.1%) were black (see Chart 1). This figure shows a significant overrepresentation of blacks, given that roughly 7.5% of Kentucky's total population is black. Only one (0.9%) arrestee was Hispanic.

Regarding the victim-offender relationship, there were 88 cases of no reported data (see Table 13). An additional 13 cases (11.8%) listed this relationship as unknown; six cases (5.5%) involved a stranger robbing the victim; two cases (1.8%) involved an arrestee who, in some way, was known to the victim; and one case (0.9%) involved a family member as perpetrator.

As Table 14 demonstrates, most of the arrestees (43 or 39.1%) were single. Eleven (10.1%) were married and seven (6.4%) were divorced. Forty nine cases had missing data on this variable.

Table 15 shows that 57 arrestees were full-time residents of Kentucky. Eleven (10.0%) were nonresidents. Data were missing for 42 (38.2%) of the arrestees.

For the plea variable, 66 cases (24.5%) had no data (possibly meaning that they had not been disposed of when the data were collected), 27 (24.5%) pleaded guilty, 16 (14.5%) pleaded not guilty and one (0.9%) was missing (see Table 16).

On the finding variable, Table 17 indicates that 29 (26.4%) persons were found guilty and ten (9.1%) were found not guilty. No information was available on 77 cases.

In Chart 2, we see that 18 arrests (16.4%) ended in dismissal. Two cases (1.8%) were given a juvenile commitment to the Cabinet of Human Resources, one each (0.9%) was given a concurrent sentence and a transfer, and seven (6.4%) ended in some other judgment.

Only eight (7.2%) of the 110 arrestees were sentenced to jail or prison. Table 18 shows that two arrestees (1.8%) were sentenced to two months, another two to 24 months, and one each (0.9%) to 60 and 90 months.

Among the arrestees sentenced to probation (see Table 19), one (0.9%) received two months, two (1.8%) received six months, three (2.7%) received one year, and two of the convicted arrestees were given two years. Data were not available for 102 cases.

County of Offense
Robbery Arrest File
Table 11

County	Frequency	Percentage
Barren	1	.9
Bell	5	4.5
Boone	3	2.7
Boyle	4	2.8
Breckinridge	1	.9
Bullitt	1	.9
Campbell	5	4.5
Christian	13	11.8
Clark	1	.9
Daviess	6	5.5
Fayette	2	1.8
Franklin	5	4.5
Graves	2	1.8
Hardin	3	2.7
Harlan	2	1.8
Harrison	2	1.8
Henderson	1	.9
Hopkins	1	.9
Jefferson	7	6.4
Kenton	7	6.4
Letcher	1	.9
Livingston	2	1.8
McCracken	7	6.4
McCreary	1	.9
Madison	8	7.3
Marshall	1	.9
Pike	1	.9
Rowan	1	.9
Scott	1	.4
Shelby	4	3.6
Simpson	5	4.5
Spenser	1	.9
Warren	4	3.6
Whitley	1	.9

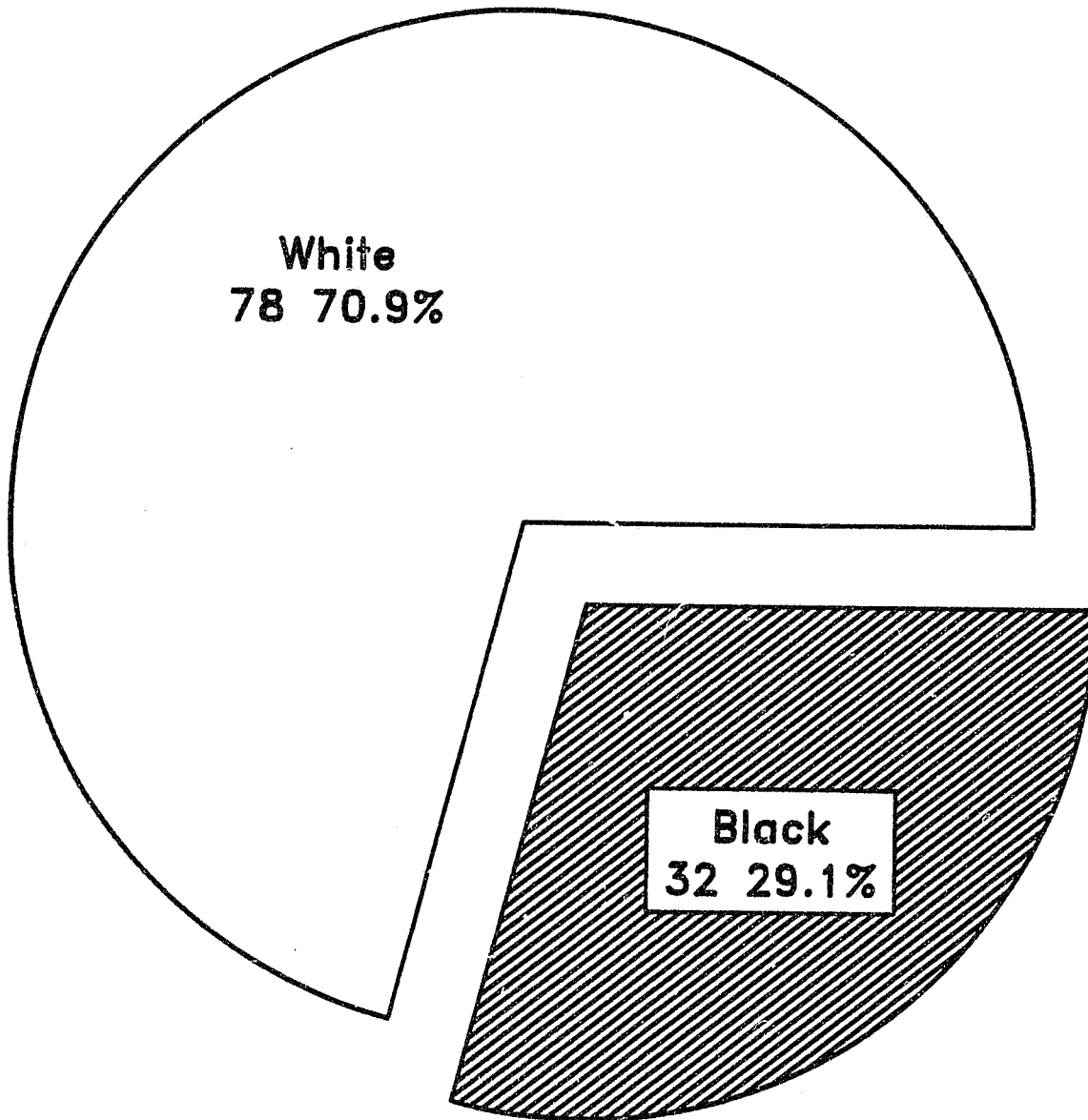
Age of Offender Robbery Arrest File Table 12		
Age	Frequency	Percentage
17 and Under	4	3.6
18 thru 19	8	7.2
20 thru 29	21	19.0
30 thru 39	10	9.1
40 thru 49	3	2.7
50 and Older	2	1.8
Blank	61	55.5
Missing Data	1	.9

Victim Offender Relationship Robbery Arrest File Table 13		
Relationship	Frequency	Percentage
OF	1	.9
Otherwise Known	2	1.8
Relat. Unknown	13	11.8
Stranger	6	5.5
Blank	88	80.0

Offender Marital Status Robbery Arrest File Table 14		
Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	11	10.0
Single	43	39.1
Divorced	7	6.4
Blank	49	44.5

Residential Status of the Offender Robbery Arrest File Table 15		
Resident	Frequency	Percentage
Full-time	57	51.8
Non-resident	11	10.0
Blank	42	38.2

**Race of Offender
Robbery Arrest File
Chart 1**



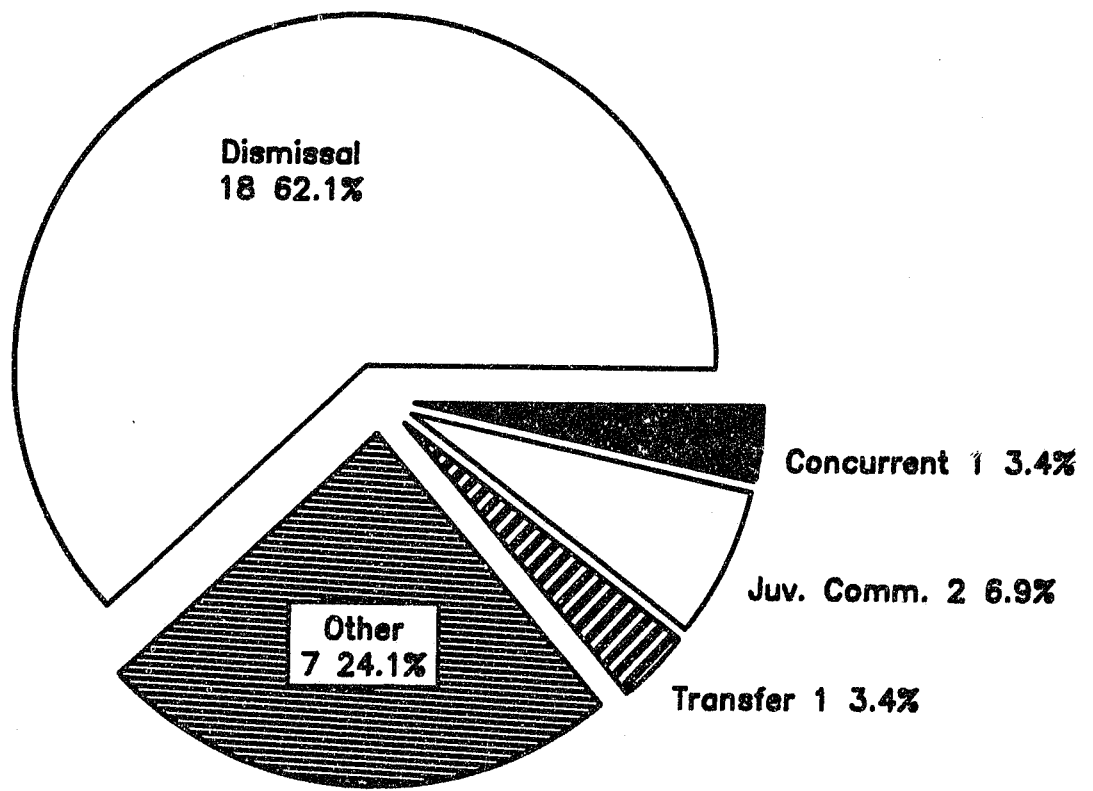
Plea Robbery Arrest File Table 16		
Plea	Frequency	Percentage
C	1	.9
Guilty	27	24.5
Not Guilty	16	14.5
Blank	66	60.0

Finding Robbery Arrest File Table 17		
Verdict	Frequency	Percentage
Guilty	29	26.4
Not Guilty	10	9.1
Blank	71	64.5

Jail Months Robbery Arrest File Table 18		
Months	Frequency	Percentage
2	2	1.8
24	2	1.8
36	1	.9
60	1	.9
99	2	1.8
Blank	102	92.7

Months Probation Robbery Arrest File Table 19		
Months	Frequency	Percentage
2	1	.9
6	2	1.8
12	3	2.7
24	2	1.8
Blank	102	92.7

Disposition Robbery Arrest File Chart 2



Statewide Results: Burglary--Offense File

In this data set, a total of 5604 burglaries were known to the police during the last six months of 1987. The largest number (306 or 5.5%) were reported by the Kentucky State Police Post 9. The next highest total (209 or 3.7%) were reported by Kentucky State Police Post 11. Altogether, the State Police Posts accounted for 2339 burglaries (41.7%) of the total number reported.

In Table 20, it is noted that the peak months for reported burglaries are July (974 or 17.4%), October (973 or 17.4%) and December (17.3%). Most burglaries were reported on Thursdays (851 or 15.2%).

Table 21 reveals that Campbell County had the greatest number of reported burglaries (302 or 5.4%). The next highest total was registered by Christian County with 248 offenses (4.4%). The town with the most reported burglaries was Hopkinsville (206 or 3.7% of the total).

Unlike the pattern for robbery (primarily urban), the bulk of reported burglaries was from the rural areas of Kentucky. The rural burglaries totaled 3282 (58.6%) compared to 2322 (41.4%) for the urban areas. In terms of the victim, 75 of the burglaries (1.3%) had only one victim. Two victims were reported in 609 (10.9%) burglaries; 1659 (29.6%) had three; and 845 (15.1%) had four. Data were not reported for 2416 (43.1%) of the total number of burglary cases. However, since the majority of the burglaries was residential, this multiple victim pattern were not surprising.

Table 22 reveals that victims of all ages were affected by burglaries. Forty-seven (0.7%) were under 18. Eighty-four (1.5%) were between 18 and 19. The percentages then rose dramatically for the age group 20-29 (765 or 13.7%), 30-39 (883 or 15.9%), 40-49 (679 or 12.1%), 50-59 (421 or 8.1%), and 60 and over (536 or 9.6%). Data on age of the victim were not available for 2054 burglaries.

In Table 23, we see that most burglary victims were male (2662 or 47.5%). Females accounted for 22.9 percent of all burglary victims (N = 1285). One hundred and fourteen offenses involved victims whose sex was unknown, resulting in 1543 blank values.

Most of the victims were white (3754 or 67.0%). One hundred and fifty-five (2.8%) were black (see Table 24). Three cases involved American Indians, four involved Asians, and two had Hispanic burglary victims. There were missing data on 1688 of the reported offenses.

Of the 5604 reported burglary cases, 3487 (62.2%) are open; 2030 (36.2%) are closed, and 45 (0.8%) are unfounded. There were 42 (0.7%) blanks for this variable.

Three hundred twenty-one cases were cleared by arrest (5.7%). Six cases (0.1%) involved summonses or citations and 149 cases were exceptionally cleared (2.7%). The reasons for exceptional clearances were: death (two cases), declined extradition (two), refusal to cooperate (11), adult in custody (eight), juvenile not in custody (43), and refusal to prosecute (54).

In Table 25, most victims of burglary were married (2340 or 43.8%). Single persons accounted for 821 offenses (14.7%) while 499 victims (8.9%) were divorced. The marital status of the victim was blank for 1944 (34.7%) cases.

Victimization Day
Burglary Offense File
Table 20

Day of Week	Frequency	Percentage
Monday	718	12.8
Tuesday	730	13.0
Wednesday	832	14.8
Thursday	759	13.5
Friday	851	15.2
Saturday	809	14.4
Sunday	721	12.9
Blank	184	3.3

County of Offense
Burglary Offense File
Table 21

County	Frequency	Percentage
Adair	36	.6
Allen	40	.7
Anderson	28	.5
Ballard	14	.2
Barren	74	1.3
Bath	18	.3
Bell	46	.8
Boone	52	.9
Bourbon	37	.7
Boyd	69	1.2
Boyle	60	1.1
Bracken	3	.1
Breathitt	36	.6
Breckinridge	24	.4
Bullitt	84	1.5
Caldwell	38	.4
Calloway	35	.7
Campbell	302	.6
Carlisle	4	.1
Carroll	19	.3
Carter	42	.7
Casey	11	.2
Christian	248	4.4
Clark	19	.3
Clay	70	1.2
Clinton	10	.2
Crittenden	20	.4
Cumberland	6	.1
Daviess	67	1.2
Edmonson	42	.7
Elliott	27	.5
Estill	24	.4
Fayette	10	.2
Fleming	8	.1
Floyd	121	2.2
Franklin	199	3.6
Fulton	21	.4
Gallatin	17	.3
Garrard	26	.5
Grant	53	.9
Graves	49	.9
Grayson	46	.8
Green	10	.2
Greenup	68	1.2
Hancock	18	.3
Hardin	172	3.1
Harlan	105	1.9

Harrison	43	.8
Hart	21	.4
Henderson	52	.9
Henry	17	.3
Hickman	4	.1
Hopkins	38	.8
Jackson	7	.1
Jefferson	242	6.4
Jessamine	51	.9
Johnson	50	.9
Kenton	165	2.9
Knott	10	.2
Larue	97	1.7
Laurel	30	.5
Lawrence	17	1.9
Lee	2	0
Leslie	14	.2
Letcher	46	.8
Lewis	20	.4
Lincoln	53	.9
Livingston	42	.7
Logan	48	.9
Lyon	5	.1
McCracken	14	.2
McCreary	14	.2
McLean	13	.2
Madison	171	3.1
Magoffin	23	.4
Marion	73	1.3
Marshall	78	1.4
Martin	26	.5
Mason	37	.7
Meade	19	.3
Menifee	14	.2
Mercer	21	.4
Metcalfe	23	.4
Monroe	11	.2
Montgomery	25	.4
Morgan	20	.4
Muhlenberg	64	1.1
Nelson	24	.4
Nicholas	6	.1
Ohio	41	.7
Oldham	84	1.5
Owen	14	.2
Owsley	17	.3
Pendleton	25	.4
Perry	87	1.6
Pike	110	2.0
Powell	25	.4
Pulaski	49	.9
Rockcastle	19	.3
Rowan	56	.9
Russell	27	.5
Scott	74	1.3
Shelby	35	.6

Simpson	59	1.1
Spenser	17	.3
Taylor	30	.5
Todd	23	.4
Trigg	36	.6
Trimble	8	.1
Union	58	1.0
Warren	43	.8
Washington	16	.3
Wayne	44	.8
Webster	9	.2
Whitley	101	1.8
Wolfe	23	.4
Woodford	68	1.2

Victim's Age
Burglary Offense File
Table 22

Age	Frequency	Percentage
0	133	2.4
17 and Under	47	.7
18 thru 19	84	1.5
20 thru 29	765	13.7
30 thru 39	883	15.9
40 thru 49	679	12.1
50 thru 59	421	8.1
60 and Over	536	9.6
Blank	2054	36.7

Sex of Victim
Burglary Offense File
Table 23

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	1285	22.9
Male	2662	47.5
Unknown	114	2.0
Blank	1543	27.5

Race of Victim
Burglary Offense File
Table 24

Race	Frequency	Percentage
White	3754	67.0
Black	155	2.8
Other	7	.2
Blank	1688	30.1

Marital Status of Victim
Burglary Offense File
Table 25

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	2340	41.8
Single	821	14.7
Divorced	499	8.9
Blank	1944	34.7

Table 26 notes that 128 victims (2.4%) were handicapped in one form or another. The breakdown of the form of handicap was: five (0.1%) were visually impaired, 12 (0.2%) were hearing impaired, 98 (1.7%) were physically disabled, and 13 (0.2%) were mentally handicapped. Therefore, the largest group of handicapped burglary victims was suffering from a form of physical impairment. This group accounted for 72.5 percent of all handicapped victims. Seven cases did not have the type of handicap recorded.

Table 27 demonstrates that over 70 percent of the burglary victims (4012) were individual households. The next largest category of targets was businesses (1090 or 19.5%). After these two categories, there is a substantial drop in the number of victims for any given category. The third largest group of victims was "societies," i.e. social organizations (172 or 3.1%). Government offices were next (133 or 2.4%), followed by religious organizations (85 or 1.5%), financial institutions (three or 0.1%), and four cases where the type of victim was unknown.

In Table 28, we see that only 34 burglary victims (0.6%) reported that they were injured. This total was much lower than recorded among the robbery victims.

Permanent Kentucky residents were victims in 5538 (98.8%) of the offenses. Forty-two cases (0.7%) involved nonresidents of the Commonwealth.

Statewide Results: Burglary--Arrest File

Table 29 shows that there were 704 arrests for burglary during the reporting period. The largest number of arrests (47 or 6.7%) was made by the Pulaski County Sheriff's Department. Table 30 reveals that 51 burglary arrests were made in Pulaski County. By city, Hopkinsville had the most, 56 reported arrests (8.0%).

In Table 31, we see that of persons arrested for burglary, 72 (10.2%) were under 18--a larger percentage than the robbery arrest category. Forty-eight individuals (6.8%) were 18 or 19. Fifty-nine (8.4%) were between 25-29 years of age. Twenty-four cases (3.3%) involved perpetrators aged 30-39. Offenders in three cases (0.3%) were 40-49 and over 50 in six cases (0.8%). The youngest alleged offender was ten and the oldest was 70.

Table 32 shows that men (656 or 93.2%) were far more likely than women (35 or 5.0%) to be arrested for burglary. Eleven cases were reported as "sex unknown" and two cases were left blank.

In Table 33, we see that blacks are once again overrepresented as burglary arrestees in comparison to their proportion in the Kentucky population. Although whites were the majority category (598 or 84.9%), 88 blacks (12.5%) were arrested for burglary during this time period. The remaining categories listed one American Indian and no Hispanics. Seventeen cases (2.4%) lacked data on the race of the arrestee.

Handicap Explained Burglary Offense File Table 26		
Handicap	Frequency	Percentage
Visual	5	.1
Hearing	12	.2
Physical	98	1.7
Mental	13	.2
Blank	5476	97.7

Victim Type Burglary Offense File Table 27		
Victim Type	Frequency	Percentage
Business	1090	19.5
Financial Inst.	3	.1
Grocery	133	2.4
Individual	4012	71.6
Other	105	1.9
Religious Org.	85	1.5
Society	172	3.1
Unknown	4	.1

Victim Injured Burglary Offense File Table 28		
Injured	Frequency	Percentage
No	2952	52.7
Yes	34	.6
Blank	2618	46.7

Agency Code
Burglary Arrest File
Table 29

Agency	Frequency	Percentage
KYKSP01	3	.4
KYKSP02	7	1.0
KYKSP03	5	.7
KYKSP04	5	.7
KYKSP05	2	.3
KYKSP06	11	1.6
KYKSP07	2	.3
KYKSP08	14	2.0
KYKSP09	3	.4
KYKSP10	7	1.0
KYKSP11	6	.9
KYKSP12	7	1.0
KYKSP13	4	.6
KYKSP14	6	.9
KYKSP15	4	.6
KYKSP16	4	.6
0020100	2	.3
0030100	10	1.5
0030200	1	.1
0040000	1	.1
0040200	1	.1
0050000	1	.1
0050200	3	.4
0050300	5	.7
0060000	1	.1
0070100	13	1.8
0080000	2	.3
0080100	2	.3
0080200	1	.1
0090000	1	.1
0090100	8	1.1
0110100	13	1.8
0130100	1	.1
0140200	2	.3
0150100	1	.1
0150400	5	.7
0160000	3	.4
0170000	2	.3
0170100	1	.1
0180000	4	.6
0180100	5	.7
0190200	3	.4
0190300	1	.1
0190400	2	.3
0190600	18	2.6
0200100	1	.1
0210100	4	.6

0240000	9	.9
0240100	16	2.3
0240400	33	4.7
0250000	1	.1
0250100	4	.6
0260000	2	.3
0260100	6	.9
0270000	3	.4
0270100	1	.1
0300000	5	.7
0300100	6	.9
0330000	4	.6
0340200	4	.6
0360000	1	.1
0370100	1	.1
0380000	1	.1
0380100	2	.3
0410000	1	.1
0420000	1	.1
0420100	6	.9
0430100	2	.3
0450200	1	.1
0470100	9	1.3
0470200	1	.1
0480000	1	.1
0490100	1	.1
0500100	1	.1
0510000	5	.7
0510100	24	3.4
0520200	3	.4
0530000	3	.4
0540100	1	.1
0560100	8	1.1
0560400	1	.1
0561000	6	.9
0561500	3	.4
0570100	15	2.1
0590100	19	2.7
0590200	4	.6
0590300	2	.3
0590600	1	.1
0591300	1	.1
0610100	1	.1
0620100	1	.1
0640100	1	.1
0670100	3	.4
0670200	1	.1
0690100	1	.1
0710000	3	.4
0710100	2	.3
0730000	5	.7
0730100	12	1.7

0740000	3	.4
0760200	3	.4
0760300	6	.9
0780000	1	.1
0780100	2	.3
0790000	4	.6
0790100	1	.1
0810100	1	.1
0820000	1	.1
0840000	1	.1
0840100	4	.6
0850000	5	.7
0870000	1	.1
0870100	1	.1
0890000	4	.6
0890100	1	.1
0890200	3	.4
0900000	2	.3
0900100	2	.3
0920000	2	.3
0930100	1	.1
0960100	1	.1
0970000	2	.3
0970100	2	.3
0980100	1	.1
1000000	47	6.7
1000100	3	.4
1020200	2	.3
1030100	2	.3
1040000	7	1.0
1050100	9	1.3
1060100	12	1.7
1070000	3	.4
1070100	2	.3
1090100	1	.1
1090200	4	.6
1100100	1	.1
1110000	2	.3
1130000	4	.6
1130100	1	.1
1130200	1	.1
1140000	13	1.8
1140100	1	.1
1160000	7	1.0
1160100	7	1.0
1180000	1	.1
1180100	11	1.6
1180200	2	.3
1190000	3	.4
1200100	4	.6
1200300	2	.3

County of Offense
Burglary Arrest File
Table 30

County	Frequency	Percentage
Allen	2	.3
Anderson	13	1.8
Ballard	2	.3
Barren	10	1.4
Bath	1	.1
Bell	14	2.0
Boone	5	.7
Bourbon	14	2.0
Boyle	14	2.0
Breathitt	1	.1
Breckinridge	2	.3
Bullitt	6	.9
Butler	3	.4
Caldwell	5	.7
Calloway	9	1.3
Campbell	24	3.4
Carlisle	1	.1
Carroll	4	.6
Carter	1	.1
Christian	58	8.2
Clark	5	.7
Clay	11	1.6
Clinton	4	.6
Daviess	13	1.8
Elliott	5	.7
Estill	4	.6
Fayette	4	.6
Floyd	4	.6
Franklin	28	4.0
Fulton	5	.7
Gallatin	1	.1
Grant	4	.6
Graves	7	1.0
Grayson	3	.4
Greenup	4	.6
Hardin	14	2.0
Harlan	3	.4
Harrison	3	.4
Hart	1	.1
Henderson	30	4.3
Henry	4	.6
Hickman	1	.1
Hopkins	11	1.6
Jefferson	21	3.0
Jessamine	15	2.1
Kenton	27	3.8
Knox	6	.9

Larue	1	.1
Laurel	2	.3
Lawrence	3	.4
Leslie	1	.1
Letcher	6	.9
Lincoln	2	.3
Logan	5	.7
McCracken	17	2.4
McCreary	3	.4
Madison	10	1.4
Magoffin	1	.1
Marion	6	.9
Marshall	5	.7
Mason	1	.1
Meade	1	.1
Mercer	5	.7
Metcalfe	5	.7
Montgomery	2	.3
Morgan	2	.3
Muhlenberg	9	1.3
Nelson	4	.6
Ohio	2	.3
Oldham	2	.3
Pendleton	5	.7
Perry	5	.7
Pike	1	.1
Pulaski	51	7.2
Rockcastle	2	.3
Rowan	6	.9
Russell	8	1.1
Scott	9	1.3
Shelby	12	1.7
Simpson	5	.7
Spenser	2	.3
Taylor	1	.1
Todd	1	.1
Trigg	4	.6
Union	7	1.0
Warren	18	2.6
Wayne	13	1.8
Webster	1	.1
Whitley	14	2.0
Wolfe	6	.9
Woodford	6	.9
Blank	5	.7

Age of Offender Burglary Arrest File Table 31		
Age	Frequency	Percentage
17 and Under	72	10.2
18 thru 19	48	6.8
20 thru 29	59	8.4
30 thru 39	24	3.3
40 thru 49	3	.3
50 and Over	6	.8
Blank	483	68.6
Missing Data	2	.3

Sex of Offender Burglary Arrest File Table 32		
Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	35	5.0
Male	656	93.2
Unknown	11	1.6
Blank	2	.3

Race of Offender Burglary Arrest File Table 33		
Race	Frequency	Percentage
White	598	84.9
Black	88	12.5
Other	1	.1
Blank	17	2.4

Table 34 reveals that the largest number of arrestees (54 or 7.7%) had an "unknown" relationship with the victim. Nineteen (2.7%) were "strangers" to the victim. Four cases (0.6%) were "otherwise known", seven were acquaintances, while four cases (0.6%) were neighbors of the victims. In two cases, the arrestee was an ex-wife (0.3%); an additional two cases featured a wife and a boyfriend, and two others were girlfriends of the victims. Finally, in one case, the arrestee was a stepfather of the victim.

The marital status of the arrestee is listed in Table 35. Fifty-four cases (7.7%) involved married offenders. Most offenders (273 or 38.8%) were single and 32 (4.5%) were divorced. Data were missing on 343 victims (49.0%).

Table 36 contains the residential status of the arrestees. The largest number of arrestees (264 or 37.5%) were residents of Kentucky while 11 (11.6%) were not. There were 428 blanks and one incorrect code for this variable.

Of the 704 arrestees listed in Table 37, 18 (2.6%) were reported to be under the influence of alcohol while three (0.4%) were under the influence of drugs. One hundred and forty-five (20.6%) were not abusing substances. Fifty-three (7.5%) cases were listed as unknown and 485 cases were blank for this variable.

Table 38 lists the pleas for these individuals. Of the burglary arrestees, 144 pleaded guilty (20.5%) and 100 (14.2%) pleaded not guilty.

Table 39 contains the final outcome of the cases. One hundred and ninety-five offenders (27.7%) were found guilty, 84 (11.9%) arrestees were found not guilty, and 485 cases (60.4%) were blank. Again, these dispositions were determined during the six-month time frame and many cases had not yet been concluded.

In Table 40, we see that 120 cases (17.0%) were dismissed. Twenty-six cases received a disposition listed as "other". Twenty-cases (2.8%) received a concurrent sentence. Fourteen cases (2.0%) were juveniles who were committed to the Cabinet of Human Resources and two juvenile cases were transferred to juvenile court for disposition. Seven cases (1.0%) were transferred elsewhere. Eight cases were bound over to the grand jury (1.3%), while four (0.6%) had informal judgments rendered. Two cases (0.3%) were transferred to a welfare agency and one to another police agency.

Table 41 lists the length of sentence for the arrestees sentenced to jail. Twenty-two individuals (3.1%) were sentenced to 12 months. Twenty persons (2.8%) each received a five-year prison term. Seventeen cases (2.5%) received less than a year in jail. Two people (0.3%) were sentenced to 18 months, five (0.7%) received two-year terms, while seven (1.0%) received three-year sentences for burglary. Three individuals were sentenced to 99 months in prison. There were 626 missing cases (88.9%) for this variable. Some of the missing cases were probably not eligible to receive prison sentences since the case was disposed of at an earlier stage or the case had not reached the disposition stage at the time of data collection.

Victim Offender Relationship
Burglary Arrest File
Table 34

Relationship	Frequency	Percentage
Aquaintance	7	1.0
Boyfriend	1	.1
Girlfriend	2	.3
Neighbor	4	.6
Other Family	1	.1
Otherwise Kn.	4	.6
Relat. Unkn.	54	7.7
Stepfather	1	.1
Stranger	19	2.7
Wife	1	.1
Ex-wife	2	.3
Blank	608	86.4

Marital Status of Offender
Burglary Arrest File
Table 35

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	54	7.7
Single	273	38.8
Divorced	32	4.5
Blank	345	49.0

Residential Status of Offender
Burglary Arrest File
Table 36

Resident	Frequency	Percentage
Full-time	264	37.5
Non-resident	11	1.6
Y	1	.1
Blank	428	60.8

Offender Under The Influence
Burglary Arrest File
Table 37

Intoxicant	Frequency	Percentage
Alcohol	18	2.6
Drugs	3	.4
None	145	20.6
Unknown	53	7.5
Blank	485	68.9

Plea Burglary Arrest File Table 38		
Plea	Frequency	Percentage
Guilty	144	20.5
Not Guilty	100	14.2
C	9	1.3
Blank	451	64.1

Finding Burglary Arrest File Table 39		
Plea	Frequency	Percentage
Guilty	195	27.7
Not Guilty	84	11.9
Blank	425	60.4

Disposition Burglary Arrest File Table 40		
Outcome	Frequency	Percentage
Aquittal	1	.1
Comm. Juv.	14	2.0
Concurrent	20	2.8
Consecutive	1	.1
Dismissal	120	17.0
GDJ	9	1.3
Inform. Judmnt.	4	.6
Handled w/in Dept	2	.3
Juv Ct. or Probat.	2	.3
Refer Welfare	1	.1
Merged	8	1.1
Other	26	3.7
Transfer	7	1.0
Blank	489	69.5

Table 42 shows that, if an offender was probated, the most frequent term was 24 months (31 or 4.4%). The next highest category was one year (18 or 2.6%), while the remaining categories were: four months (1 or 0.1%), five months (2 or 0.3%), six months (5 or 0.5%), or 11 months (3 or 0.4%). Four people were sentenced to 36 months probation (0.6%) and one person (0.9%) received a 57 month probationary sentence.

Jurisdictional Results: Burglary--Listing File

The burglary listing file provides an example of how incident-based data can be used by operational level personnel to examine the pattern of offenses within their particular jurisdictions. In this example, we review burglary cases from Kentucky State Police Post 9. We selected a limited number of variables to illustrate our point. In addition to the Uniform Crime Report code, we produced a listing of the Uniform Offense Report code (from the Kentucky form) and the Kentucky Revised Criminal Code number under which the offense was filed. This listing file is Appendix C of this report.

For the first case, we can see that this particular burglary was a Class C felony involving burglary in the second degree--forced entry, residence. The case number is reported, as is the month. The day and time of the offense are missing. The offense took place in Johnson County and it was classified as a rural crime. Continuing across the row, the victim was an individual, the case was classified as closed. The victim was a white male, aged 62. The victim was not under the influence of any substance and was a full-time resident of Kentucky.

In the second case, we can obtain the same information. However, we can also see that there were two victims. In addition, note that the offense took place between the hours of midnight and 01:00 on the third shift.

This information, coupled with the previously listed summary data, can assist operational planning for a department. Here, we demonstrate this potential by focusing upon Kentucky State Police Post 9 and burglaries reported in this jurisdiction.

In Table 43, we see that most of the burglaries took place in November (63 or 20.6%) and December (64 or 20.9%). Table 44 reveals that Friday (52 or 17%) and Saturday (53 or 17.3%) were the peak days of activity.

In Table 45, we see that the largest number of offenses took place between 1:00 and 2:00 (52 or 17%) in the morning. The next most frequent hour was 2:00 - 3:00 (36 or 11.8%) burglaries.

Table 46 reveals that, in this jurisdictional area, Pike and Floyd Counties had the highest number of burglaries reported to the police. There were one hundred and nine burglaries in each county, accounting for 71.2 percent of the total number reported. The town with most reported burglaries was Prestonberg. Only seven of the cases (2.3%) were reported in urban areas. The bulk of burglaries (299 or 97.7%) was from rural areas.

Months in Jail
Burglary Arrest File
Table 41

Months	Frequency	Percentage
1	2	.3
2	9	1.3
3	4	.6
6	4	.6
12	22	3.1
18	2	.3
24	5	.7
36	7	1.0
60	20	2.8
99	3	.4
Blank	626	88.9

Months Probation
Burglary Arrest File
Table 42

Months	Frequency	Percentage
2	5	.7
4	1	.1
5	2	.3
6	5	.7
11	3	.4
12	18	2.6
24	31	4.4
36	4	.6
57	1	.1
60	6	.9
Blank	628	89.2

Victimization Month Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 43		
Victim. Month	Frequency	Percent
July	41	13.4
August	56	18.3
September	38	12.4
October	44	14.4
November	63	20.6
December	64	20.9

Victimization Day Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 44		
Victim. Day	Frequency	Percent
Monday	45	14.7
Tuesday	38	12.4
Wednesday	34	11.1
Thursday	36	11.8
Friday	46	15.0
Saturday	52	17.0
Sunday	53	17.3
Blank	2	.7

Counties in Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 45		
County	Frequency	Percent
Floyd	109	35.6
Harlan	1	.3
Johnson	42	13.7
Magoffin	19	6.2
Martin	26	8.5
Pike	109	35.6

When these data were compiled, Table 47 reveals that 74 cases (24.2%) remained open, while 231 (75.5%) were closed. One case was unfounded.

The average age of the burglary victims was 41.25. Table 48 indicates that half of the victims were under age 38. The pattern indicates that there were more older victims in this area. The oldest victim was 87 and the youngest was 16.

In Table 49, we see that most of burglary victims in the offenses reported to Post 9 were men (132 or 43.1%). Women were victims (67) in 21.9 percent of the cases.

For race, Table 50 reveals that there were 197 white victims (64.4%), one black victim and one American Indian victim. There was no information on the race of the victim in 107 (35%) cases.

Table 51 illustrates that married persons (135 or 44.1%) were most often the victims of burglary among the cases reported to Post 9. Twenty-four victims were single (7.8%) and 37 (12.1%) were divorced. The data on this variable were blank in 110 cases (35.9%).

In Table 52, we note that the majority of victims (201 or 65.7%) were individuals. The next highest category was businesses (81 or 26.5%), followed by "societies" (14 or 4.6%), government facilities, religious organizations, and other types (six or 2.0%).

In Table 53, we see that only one victim was injured among the offenses reported to Post 9. This injury was not self-inflicted. Table 54 reveals that none of the victims was under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

The residential status of the burglary victims is listed in Table 55. Three hundred-two victims (98.7%) were full-time residents of Kentucky. Three (1.0%) were part-time residents and one was not a resident.

Next, we collapsed the time period of the burglaries into three shift categories. Thus, these categories do not represent the actual deployment patterns of the Kentucky State Police. In Table 56, we see that Shift Three (midnight to 8:00 a.m.) had the most reported burglaries (162 or 52.9%) followed by Shift Two (74 or 24.2%) and Shift One (8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; 65 or 21.2%).

Of course, the patterns in these data can be further elaborated through the use of cross-tabulations. Here, we provide several examples of this method. This type of analysis allows more precise specification of the various characteristics of the crime in the areas under consideration.

In the first example, we examine the distribution of burglary cases by shift and day for the various counties served by Kentucky State Police Post 9. In Table 57, representing Floyd County, Sunday and Monday were the days when burglaries were most likely to occur. On both days, the largest number of burglaries took place on the third shift, followed by the second shift.

In Harlan County, there was only one burglary reported during the reporting period. It took place on the third shift.

Geographic Location: Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 46		
Geo. Location	Frequency	Percent
Rural	299	97.7
Urban	7	2.3

Status of Case: Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 47		
Status	Frequency	Percent
Open Case	74	24.2
Closed Case	231	75.5
Unfounded	1	.3

Age of Victim: Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 48		
Age	Frequency	Percent
17 and Under	1	.3
18 thru 19	4	1.3
20 thru 29	40	13.1
30 thru 39	61	20.0
40 thru 49	34	10.6
50 and Over	58	17.4
Missing Data	114	37.3

Sex of Victim: Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 49		
Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	132	43.1
Female	67	21.9
Blank	107	35.0

Race of Victim Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 50		
Race	Frequency	Percent
White	197	64.4
Black	1	.3
Other	1	.3
Missing	107	35.0

Marital Status of Victim Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 51		
Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	135	44.1
Single	24	7.8
Divorced	37	12.1
Blank	110	35.9

Burglary Victim Type Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 52		
Victim Type	Frequency	Percent
Building	81	26.5
Government	6	2.0
Individual	201	65.7
Other	2	.7
Religious	2	.7
Society	14	4.6

Injured Burglary Victim Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 53		
Injured	Frequency	Percent
No	179	58.5
Yes	1	.3
Blank	126	41.2

Under the Influence Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 54		
# of Burg. Vict	Frequency	Percent
None	178	58.2
Blank	128	41.8

Residential Status Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 55		
Resid. Status	Frequency	Percent
Full-time	302	98.7
Non-resident	1	.3
Part-time	3	1.0

Burglaries by Shift Kentucky State Police Post 9 Table 56		
Shift	Frequency	Percent
8:00 AM- 4:00 PM	65	21.2
4:00 PM-12:00 AM	74	24.2
12:00 AM- 8:00 AM	162	52.9
Missing	5	1.6

In Johnson County, Table 58 reveals that Thursday is the peak day for burglary, followed by Saturday. A greater proportion of Johnson County burglaries took place on the third shift than was the case for Floyd County (68.3% versus 56.1%).

In Magoffin County, we see in Table 59 that the distribution of burglaries over the days of the week was fairly uniform. As was the case in Floyd and Johnson Counties, the largest number of burglaries took place on the third shift.

As in Magoffin County, Table 60 shows that the distribution of offenses in Martin County was fairly uniform. In addition, the largest number of burglaries took place on the third shift.

The pattern of reported burglaries in Pike County (Table 61) resembles that of Floyd County more than the other counties in the area. The distribution of offenses is not uniform across the days of the week. The peak day was Saturday. Also, in Pike County a smaller proportion of the burglaries took place on the third shift than in the other counties.

In our next cross-tabulation example, we look at the distribution of victim types by the time of the offense for the various counties under the jurisdiction of Post 9. In Floyd County (Table 62), we can see that most burglaries involve individual victims, followed by businesses. We can see that individuals are far more likely to be burglary victims between 8:00 a.m. and midnight, but in the time between midnight and 8:00 a.m., businesses and individuals were equally likely to be victims of burglary.

In Harlan County, the one burglary reported on the first shift involved a business.

In Johnson County, we see in Table 63 that the pattern of overall burglary victimization is roughly bimodal. That is, about the same number of businesses and individuals were burglary victims. However, there was a clear difference in the time in which these two groups were victimized. Burglaries of businesses took place almost exclusively on the third shift, while burglaries involving individuals mostly took place on the third and first shifts.

Table 64 lists only three burglaries (17.6%) of businesses in Magoffin County. All three business burglaries took place on the third shift. Over one-half (58.8%) of the burglaries involved individuals. Most of the burglaries of individuals took place on the third shift.

Table 65 notes that Martin County's business burglaries took place exclusively on the third shift, as did the majority of burglaries of individuals. Martin County is a bit unusual in that more burglaries of individuals were reported during the second shift than on the first.

Like the other counties, Pike County had more individual than business victims (Table 66). The largest number of business burglaries took place on the third shift. The pattern of individual burglaries was uniform across the shifts. However, given the business burglary pattern, overall, burglaries were more common on the third shift.

Crosstabulation of Shift By Day
of the Week, Controlling for County
Floyd County
Table 57

		DAY OF WEEK							Row Total
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
S H I F T	8:00 A.M.- 4:00 P.M.	2	3	2	5	3	1	2	18 16.8
	4:00 P.M.- 12:00 A.M.	5	3	4	3	5	1	8	29 27.1
	12:00 A.M.- 8:00 A.M.	12	10	4	4	8	10	12	60 56.1
	COLUMN	19	16	10	12	16	12	22	107
	TOTAL	17.8	15.0	9.3	11.2	15.0	11.2	20.6	100.0

Crosstabulation of Shift By Day
of the Week, Controlling for County
Johnson County
Table 58

		DAY OF WEEK							Row Total
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
S H I F T	8:00 A.M.- 4:00 P.M.	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	8 19.5
	4:00 P.M.- 12:00 A.M.	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	5 12.2
	12:00 A.M.- 8:00 A.M.	5	2	1	10	1	7	2	28 68.3
	COLUMN	5	3	2	12	4	9	6	41
	TOTAL	12.2	7.3	4.9	29.3	9.8	22.0	14.6	100.0

Crosstabulation of Shift By Day
of the Week, Controlling for County
Magoffin County
Table 59

		DAY OF WEEK							Row Total
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	
SHIFT	8:00 A.M.- 4:00 P.M.	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	4 23.5
	4:00 P.M.- 12:00 A.M.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2 11.8
	12:00 A.M.- 8:00 A.M.	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	11 64.7
COLUMN TOTAL		2 11.8	1 5.9	2 11.8	2 11.8	3 17.6	3 17.6	4 23.5	17 100.0

Crosstabulation of Shift By Day
of the Week, Controlling for County
Martin County
Table 60

		DAY OF WEEK							Row Total
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Fri	Sat	Sun		
SHIFT	8:00 A.M.- 4:00 P.M.	0	0	1	0	1	0	2 7.7	
	4:00 P.M.- 12:00 A.M.	2	2	0	1	0	1	6 23.1	
	12:00 A.M.- 8:00 A.M.	3	3	2	4	4	2	18 69.2	
COLUMN TOTAL		5 19.2	5 19.2	3 11.5	5 19.2	5 19.2	3 11.5	26 100.0	

Crosstabulation of Shift By Day
of the Week, Controlling for County
Pike County
Table 61

DAY OF WEEK

		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Row Total
S H I F T	8:00 A.M.- 4:00 P.M.	6	4	5	2	6	6	3	32 29.4
	4:00 P.M.- 12:00 A.M.	4	1	3	4	6	7	7	32 29.4
	12:00 A.M.- 8:00 A.M.	3	7	8	4	6	10	7	45 41.3
	COLUMN	13	12	16	10	18	23	17	109
	TOTAL	11.9	11.0	14.7	9.2	16.5	21.1	15.6	100.0

Crosstabulation of Victim Type
By Shift, Controlling for County
Floyd County
Table 62

		SHIFT			ROW TOTAL
		8:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M. 2:00 A.M.	12:00 A.M. 8:00 A.M.	
V I C T I M T Y P E	Business	3	1	28	32 29.9
	Govt.	0	0	1	1 0.9
	Individ.	15	26	29	70 65.4
	Other	0	1	1	2 1.9
	Society	0	1	1	2 1.9
COLUMN TOTAL		18 16.8	29 27.1	60 56.1	107 100.0

Crosstabulation of Victim Type
By Shift, Controlling for County
Johnson County
Table 63

		SHIFT			ROW TOTAL
		8:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M. 2:00 A.M.	12:00 A.M. 8:00 A.M.	
V I C T I M T Y P E	Business	1	1	17	19 46.3
	Govt.	0	1	0	1 2.4
	Individ.	7	3	8	18 43.9
	Religious	0	0	1	1 2.4
	Society	0	0	2	2 4.9
COLUMN TOTAL		8 19.5	5 12.2	28 68.3	41 100.0

Crosstabulation of Victim Type
By Shift, Controlling for County
Magoffin County
Table 64

		SHIFT			
		8:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M. 12:00 A.M.	12:00 A.M. 8:00 A.M.	ROW TOTAL
V I C T I M T Y P E	Business	0	0	3	3 17.6
	Govt.	0	1	0	1 5.9
	Individ.	3	1	6	10 58.8
	Religious	1	0	0	1 5.9
	Society	0	0	2	2 11.8
COLUMN TOTAL		4 23.5	2 11.8	11 64.7	17 100.0

Crosstabulation of Victim Type
By Shift, Controlling for County
Martin County
Table 65

		SHIFT			
		8:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M. 12:00 A.M.	12:00 A.M. 8:00 A.M.	ROW TOTAL
V I C T I M T Y P E	Business	0	0	7	7 26.9
	Individual	2	5	10	17 65.4
	Society	0	1	1	2 7.7
COLUMN TOTAL		2 7.7	6 23.1	18 69.2	26 100.0

Overall, the jurisdictional data yield a great deal of information about burglaries in specific areas. If these types of data were available and presented to police departments, decisionmakers could make informed decisions about personnel placement and program development in their specific areas.

Crosstabulation of Victim Type
By Shift, Controlling for County
Pike County
Table 66

		SHIFT			
		8:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M. 12:00 A.M.	12:00 A.M. 8:00 A.M.	ROW TOTAL
V I C T I M T Y P E	Business	0	3	15	18 16.5
	Govt.	1	0	2	2 2.8
	Individ.	28	28	26	82 75.2
	Society	3	1	2	6 5.5
COLUMN TOTAL		32 29.4	32 29.4	45 41.3	109 100.0

CONCLUSION

The Uniform Offense Report data can provide information which could be valuable to officials at both the administrative (state) and operational (local) levels. This analysis is designed to serve as the starting point in the establishment of a long-term relationship between the Kentucky State Police, the Kentucky Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, and the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics to analyze crime patterns in Kentucky.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

UNIFORM OFFENSE REPORT

UNIFORM OFFENSE REPORT
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

UOR 1
Rev. 5-87

AGENCY COPY

1. AGENCY: _____ 2. ORI: _____ 3. CASE NO.: _____
 4. TITLE OF INVESTIGATION _____ 1. FELONY 2. MISDEMEANOR 3. OTHER
 CLASS DEGREE 4. VIOLATION 5. ORDINANCE 6. TECHNICAL
 CITATION NO(S): _____
 5. STATUTE: _____ 6. VIOLATION CODE _____
 COMPLEXITY SUPPLEMENTARY
 7. REPORTED BY _____ 8. ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____
 9. HOW REPORTED CODE: () TIME
 RECEIVED (:) DISPATCHED (:)
 ARRIVED (:) CLEARED (:)
 MONTH DAY YEAR

LOCATION

10. EXACT LOCATION OF OFFENSE _____ SECTOR NO. _____
 CITY COUNTY STATE ZIP
 11. LOCATION
 1. INSIDE 3. URBAN
 2. OUTSIDE 4. RURAL
 12. LOCATION TYPE: _____ *CODE: ()
 13. VICTIM'S: (PERSONAL CRIME ONLY) 1. CAR 3. HOME
 2. BUSINESS 4. PROPERTY
 14. OFFENDERS: (PERSONAL CRIME ONLY) 1. CAR 3. HOME
 2. BUSINESS 4. PROPERTY

OFFENSE DATA

15. TIME OF OFFENSE EXACT ESTIMATE
 DAY OF WEEK: () DATE: () TIME: (:)
 WEAPON OR TOOLS INVOLVED 1. NO 2. YES 3. SPECIFY
 16. WEATHER 1. CLEAR 2. CLOUDY
 CONDITIONS: 3. RAIN 4. SNOW
 17. LIGHTING CONDITIONS 1. GOOD
 2. POOR 3. NOT APPLICABLE
 4. OTHER
 19. OFFENSE RELATED TO:
 () ALCOHOL () DRUG () COMPUTER () UNKN.
 20. VEHICLES INVOLVED 1. AUTO 2. TRUCK 3. OTHER
 21. STOLEN VEHICLE RECOVERED
 A. () STLN RECOVD LOCALLY; B. () STLN LOCALLY/RECOVD OTHER JURISD;
 C. () STLN OUT OF TOWN RECOVD. LOCALLY
 22. OPERATION ID 1. YES
 SSN 2. NO
 23. 1. VEHICLES 2. OTHER PROPERTY (VALUE, CODE, RECOVD PROPERTY CONDITION CODE) (SEE JACKET FOR CODES)
 S \$ _____ R \$ _____ S \$ _____ R \$ _____ S \$ _____ R \$ _____
 RECOVERED PROPERTY RECOVERED PROPERTY RECOVERED PROPERTY RECOVERED PROPERTY RECOVERED PROPERTY
 CONDITION () CONDITION () CONDITION () CONDITION () CONDITION ()
 18. TOTAL VALUE 18. TOTAL VALUE 18. TOTAL VALUE 18. TOTAL VALUE 18. TOTAL VALUE
 S \$ _____ R \$ _____ S \$ _____ R \$ _____ S \$ _____ R \$ _____
 24. ARSON () STRUCTURE UNINHABITED
 TYPE PROPERTY A B C D E F G H I J
 AMOUNT OF LOSS \$ _____
 25. LARCENY BY TYPE
 1. POCKET PICKING \$ _____ 2. PURSE SNATCHING \$ _____ 3. SHOPLIFTING \$ _____ 4. FROM MOTOR VEHICLES \$ _____
 5. MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACCESSORIES \$ _____ 6. BICYCLES \$ _____ 7. FROM BUILDINGS \$ _____
 8. FARM EQUIPMENT \$ _____ 9. FROM ANY COIN OPERATED \$ _____ 10. LIVESTOCK \$ _____ 11. ALL OTHER \$ _____
 26. BURGLARY ONLY: 1. FORCIBLE ENTRY 2. NO FORCE 3. ATTEMPTED 27. POINT OF ENTRY ()
 28. TYPE COERCION (EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL OFFENSE ONLY)
 A. () MISUSE AUTHOR; F. () THREAT/FORCE; P. () THREAT OF PROSECUTION/HARMED REPUTATION; O. () OTHER
 29. OFFENSE INVOLVING DRUGS (SEE JACKET FOR "TYPE" CODE)
 TYPE () ; QUANTITY (/) ; VALUE (\$)

VICTIM DATA

30. NAME: _____
 LAST FIRST MIDDLE ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP PHONE NO.
 31. DOB: _____ AGE () 32. SEX 1. M 2. F
 33. RACE 1. WHITE 2. BLACK 3. AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE 4. ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER
 34. ETHNIC ORIGIN H N NOT HISPANIC HISPANIC
 35. OCCUPATION _____
 36. VICTIM TYPE: CODE () *
 37. MARITAL STATUS: 1. MARRIED 2. SINGLE 3. DIVORCED
 38. HANDICAPPED? () YES () NO IF YES, CODE: ()
 A. () VISUAL; B. () HEARING; C. () PHYS. DISABLED; D. () MENTAL *I-INDIVID; B-BUS; C-FIN/INST; G-GOV; R-RELIG. ORG; S-SOCIETY; O-OTHER; U-UNKN.
 39. VICTIM STATUS: 1. INJURY TYPE: N NONE;
 B APPARENT BROKEN BONES; D DEATH; I POSS. INT. INJURY
 L SEVERE LACERATION; M APPARENT MINOR INJURY;
 O OTHER MAJOR INJURY; T LOSS OF TEETH; U UNCONSCIOUS
 40. HOW INJURED: () ACCIDENTAL () SELF-INFLICTED () UNKN.
 41. MEDICAL ATTN. REQUIRED () YES () NO
 IF REFERRED, TO WHOM? _____
 42. VICTIM UNDER INFLUENCE? NO YES SPECIFY: _____
 43. KENTUCKY RESIDENT STATUS: F. FULL-TIME; P. PART-TIME; N NON RESIDENT
 44. CARRIED FOR UCR BY CONTRIBUTOR: 1. OTHER AGENCY 2.
 45. STATUS OF CASE: U UNFOUNDED; A OPEN; I CLOSED;
 C CLEARED BY ARREST; S SUMMONED/CITED; E EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED; *
 *BASIS FOR E: A DEATH; B PROS. DECLINED; C EXTRDN DECLINED
 D REFUSED TO COOP; E JUV/NO CUSTODY; F ADULT IN CUSTODY
 46. POLICE/KILLED OR ASSAULTED:
 1. _____ 2. _____
 47. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES CODE: _____
 01-ARGUMENT; 02-GANGLAND; 03-JUV. GANG; 04-INCARCERATED; 05-LOVERS QUARREL; 06-OTHER FELONY;
 07-UNKN.; 08-OTHER
 48. NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER CODE: _____
 30-CHILD PLAY W/WEAPON; 31-GUN CLEANING ACCID.; 32-HUNTING ACCIDENT; 33-OTHER NEGL. WEAPON HANDLING; 34-VEHIC. NEGL.;
 35-OTHER
 49. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE CIRCUMSTANCES CODE: _____
 A-ATTACKED P-OFFICER; B-ATTACKED FELLOW P. OFFICER; C-ATTACKED CIVILIAN; D-FLIGHT FROM CRIME;
 E-COMMISSION OF CRIME; F-RESISTING ARREST; G-UNABLE TO DETERMINE.

APPENDIX B

PROBLEMS IN DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

**PROBLEMS IN THE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS OF
THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORT/UNIFORM OFFENSE REPORT DATA:
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE ANALYSIS**

This analysis represents the first collaboration between SAC and a police agency to analyze the new incident-based format of crime reporting. Naturally, all new ventures have problems in terms of determining procedures and lines of communications. We offer this appendix in the hope that it will serve to instruct others who undertake such a collaborative analysis in the future.

The first segment deals with data formatting problems. It took the SAC several months to obtain a data tape of the crime reports that was in a format amenable to analysis. The format required by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was impossible to reduce to analysis. It was finally determined that a "flat file" format, which would allow us to access each variable and obtain a count for each, was the best method. Our recommendation is that police departments should enter and maintain these data in this configuration so that they (as well as outside analysts) can easily access the data and examine the patterns of interest.

The second group we label data specification problems. As noted in the report, a great deal of the data were listed as either blank or missing. What we still do not know is whether, in some cases, the data element was "not applicable". In other words, it made no sense to fill it in for this particular case. For example, on burglaries, "not applicable" would be the most appropriate response for the variable "victim" when a business is the target of the offense. Our recommendation is that the category "not applicable" should be provided for on the Uniform Offense Report in the appropriate categories. Then, the actual extent of missing data could be determined.

Third, we include a number of suggestions made by officers attending the Southern Police Institute (SPI) at the University of Louisville. We made presentations to two classes at the SPI during the spring of 1989. Each class made similar recommendations. They noted the distinction between the data required by administrative and operational personnel in terms of crime analysis. In other words, statewide patterns, while they would benefit broad considerations of policymakers, would be of little use to operational personnel attempting to solve a particular crime pattern within their jurisdictions. We attempted to demonstrate that these data can meet this demand but one problem still remains. By the time that SAC analysts obtain the data, analyze it, and report it back to the jurisdiction, the trail is probably very cold and the results of the analysis are stale and out of date.

Fourth, there are too many missing data for several variables. Departments across the state need to impress upon their personnel the importance of completing the form. Persons processing the data also should be instructed to recover as much information as possible from street level personnel.

On the basis of this advice, we offer the following recommendation: The data compiled by each department should be maintained on the department computer and the data should be in a "friendly"

format which can be easily accessed without the use of a complicated computer program. If these data are not usable and cannot be accessed by operational personnel with little trouble and effort, this data system will never reach its full potential. Furthermore, if the street level police officer feels that this form and the data resulting from it have no practical use, the quality of the data will never improve. Valid data must be obtained or the resulting analysis will be meaningless.

APPENDIX C

**LISTING FILE
REPORTED BURGLARIES IN KENTUCKY STATE POLICE POST 9**

UCR	VCODE	KRS	CASENUM	VNTH	Y E	Y	QCITY	R V	U C	VCTM	R R	1 2	E X	RACE	MSTAT	T I	INJRD	SELFINF	RSDNT	SHIFT				
				VT	C	C	SS				TTAS				DASSGE				V U					
				DI	N	R																		
				AM	T	U																		
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1716	7	.	58	5809	R	.	1	.	I	62	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	.			
50	22083-1	511.040	09-87-1720	7	4	00	58	5810	R	2	.	1	.	I	34	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1722	7	4	04	77	7701	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	S	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22021	511.020	09-87-1726	7	6	03	98	9808	R	.	.	1	.	I	48	F	3	3	I	N	N	P	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1727	7	6	01	98	9818	R	.	.	1	.	I	39	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1729	7	6	01	98	9832	R	.	.	1	.	I	42	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1730	7	6	12	98	9802	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	S	.	.	F	.	1.00		
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1733	7	6	22	98	9818	R	.	.	1	.	I	30	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-1736	7	7	22	36	3612	R	.	.	1	.	A	25	M	1	.	I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1740	7	6	04	36	3602	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	G	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1744	7	7	04	98	9865	R	.	.	1	.	I	50	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1746	7	1	01	36	3603	R	2	.	1	.	I	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1747	7	1	17	36	3641	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	D	.	.	F	.	2.00		
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1754	7	2	04	36	3622	R	.	.	1	.	I	64	M	1	1	I	N	N	P	3.00	
50	22083-1	511.040	09-87-1775	7	5	02	58	5801	U	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22042-1	511.030	09-87-1783	7	5	13	36	3645	R	.	.	1	.	I	29	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	1.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1800	7	1	01	80	8010	R	.	.	1	.	I	32	M	1	3	I	N	N	P	3.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-1806	7	5	15	36	3628	R	.	.	1	.	I	25	M	1	3	I	N	N	F	1.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-1813	7	1	12	98	9840	R	3	.	1	.	I	C	.	F	1	3	I	N	N	F	1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1823	7	3	03	98	9826	R	.	.	1	.	I	58	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1862	7	7	25	98	9802	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	S	.	.	F	.	2.00		
50	22042	511.030	09-87-1865	7	1	21	98	9801	R	.	.	1	.	I	36	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1773	7	5	01	80	8004	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1840	7	4	01	58	5825	R	.	.	1	.	I	69	F	1	2	I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1846	7	6	02	58	5825	R	.	.	1	.	A	.	.	I	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22021	511.020	09-87-1867	7	1	.	77	7719	R	.	.	1	.	A	31	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	.	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1928	7	7	03	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1890	7	6	01	98	9835	R	.	.	1	.	I	53	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1969	7	5	09	98	9801	U	.	.	1	.	A	C	.	.	S	.	.	F	.	1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1887	7	4	01	58	5808	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1905	7	7	02	80	8010	R	.	.	1	.	A	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1921	7	3	01	58	5808	R	.	.	1	.	I	24	F	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1929	7	6	01	58	5808	R	.	.	1	.	I	22	F	1	3	I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1931	7	1	08	36	3641	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	1.00		
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1935	7	7	21	77	7709	R	.	.	1	.	A	C	.	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1936	7	2	00	36	3622	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22021	511.020	09-87-1947	7	2	21	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	I	87	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-1953	7	3	13	36	3602	R	.	.	1	.	I	55	F	1	1	I	N	N	F	1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1962	7	5	04	98	9848	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	G	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1946	9	.	.	36	3622	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	F	1	3	I	N	N	F	.	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1967	7	5	12	98	9825	R	.	.	1	.	I	16	F	1	1	I	N	N	F	1.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2231	9	2	01	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	A	40	M	1	3	I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2236	9	2	08	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	I	51	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2245	9	3	01	36	3612	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00		
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2254	9	5	11	58	5809	R	.	.	1	.	I	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	1.00		
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1984	8	6	22	98	9818	R	3	.	1	.	I	55	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1985	8	7	21	36	3624	R	.	.	1	.	I	26	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-1989	8	1	12	36	3606	R	.	.	1	.	A	32	F	1	3	I	N	N	F	1.00	

UCR	VCODE	KRS	CASENUM	VMNTH	Y E	Y	OCITY	R	V	D	N	VCTM	R	R	1	2	E	X	RACE	MSTAT	T	I	INJRD	SELF	INFINF	RSDNT	SHIFT
				VT	C	C	SS				TTAS				DASSGE				V U								
				DI	N	R																					
				AM	T	U																					
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1716	7	.	58	5809	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	62	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	.	
50	22083-1	511.040	09-87-1720	7	4	00	58	5810	R	2	.	1	.	.	I	34	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1722	7	4	04	77	7701	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			S	.	.	F	3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-1726	7	6	03	98	9808	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	48	F	3	3			I	N	N	P	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1727	7	6	01	98	9818	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	39	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1729	7	6	01	98	9832	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	42	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1730	7	6	12	98	9802	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			S	.	.	F	1.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1733	7	6	22	98	9818	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	30	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-1736	7	7	22	36	3612	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	25	M	1				I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1740	7	6	04	36	3602	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			G	.	.	F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1744	7	7	04	98	9865	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	50	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1746	7	1	01	36	3603	R	2	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			B	.	.	F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1747	7	1	17	36	3641	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			O	.	.	F	2.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1754	7	2	04	36	3622	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	64	M	1	1			I	N	N	P	3.00	
50	22083-1	511.040	09-87-1775	7	5	02	58	5801	U	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			B	.	.	F	3.00
50	22042-1	511.030	09-87-1783	7	5	13	36	3645	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	29	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	1.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1800	7	1	01	80	8010	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	32	M	1	3			I	N	N	P	3.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-1806	7	5	15	36	3628	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	25	M	1	3			I	N	N	F	1.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-1813	7	1	12	98	9840	R	3	.	1	.	.	I	C	.	F	1	3			I	N	N	F	1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1823	7	3	03	98	9826	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	58	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1862	7	7	23	98	9802	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			S	.	.	F	2.00
50	22042	511.030	09-87-1865	7	1	21	98	9801	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	36	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1773	7	5	01	80	8004	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			B	.	.	F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1840	7	4	01	58	5825	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	69	F	1	2			I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1846	7	6	02	58	5825	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	.	.	.	.			I	.	.	F	3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-1867	7	1		77	7719	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	31	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	.	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1928	7	7	03	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			B	.	.	F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1890	7	6	01	98	9835	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	53	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1969	7	5	09	98	9801	U	.	.	1	.	.	A	C	.	.	.			S	.	.	F	1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1887	7	4	01	58	5808	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			B	.	.	F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1905	7	7	02	80	8010	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	.	.	.	.			B	.	.	F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1921	7	3	01	58	5808	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	24	F	1	1			I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1929	7	6	01	58	5808	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	22	F	1	3			I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1931	7	1	08	36	3641	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			B	.	.	F	1.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1935	7	7	21	77	7709	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	C	.	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1936	7	2	00	36	3622	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			B	.	.	F	3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-1947	7	2	21	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	87	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-1953	7	3	13	36	3602	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	55	F	1	1			I	N	N	F	1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1962	7	5	04	98	9848	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			G	.	.	F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1946	9	.		36	3622	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	F	1	3			I	N	N	F	.	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1967	7	5	12	98	9825	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	16	F	1	1			I	N	N	F	1.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2231	9	2	01	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	40	M	1	3			I	N	N	F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2236	9	2	08	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	51	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2245	9	3	01	36	3612	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			B	.	.	F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2254	9	5	11	58	5809	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.			B	.	.	F	1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-1984	8	6	22	98	9818	R	3	.	1	.	.	I	55	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1985	8	7	21	36	3624	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	26	M	1	1			I	N	N	F	2.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-1989	8	1	12	36	3606	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	32	F	1	3			I	N	N	F	1.00	

UCR	V CODE	KRS	CASENUM	VHNT	Y E	Y	OCITY	R V O N	VCTM	R R 1 2	E X	RACE	MSTAT	T I	INJRD	SELF	INFINF	RS DNT	SHIFT	
				V T	C	C	S S					V U								
				D I	N	R	T T A S													
				A M	T	U	D A S S G E													
50	22041	511.020	09-87-2044	8	4	21	98	9848	R . .	1 . .	A	39	M	1	1	I	N		F	2.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2285	9	6	11	98	9817	R . .	1 . .	I	26	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2283	9	7	12	48	4823	R . .	1 . .	A	.	.	.	.	B		F	1.00	
50	22083-1	511.040	09-87-1858	7	1	02	36	3604	R . .	1 . .	A	.	.	.	.	B		F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2159	8	7	01	80	8001	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	.	B		F	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2126	8	3	18	36	3619	R . .	1 . .	I	31	F	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00
50	22041	511.020	09-87-2127	8	3	23	98	9820	R . .	1 . .	A	38	F	1	3	I		F	2.00	
50	22013	511.040	09-87-2097	8	1	03	36	3624	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	.	B		F	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2098	8	1	23	98	9849	R . .	1 . .	I	75	F	1		I	N	N	F	2.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2114	8	3	01	77	7719	R . .	1 . .	I	65	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2117	8	2	01	36	3605	R . .	1 . .	I	32	M	1	1	I	N		F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2207	8	6	23	98	9825	R . .	1 . .	A	36	M	1	2	I	N	N	F	2.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2129	8	3	10	36	3609	R . .	1 . .	I	29	F	1	3	I	N	N	F	1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2111	8	7	22	36	3612	R . .	1 . .	I	35	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2151	8	5	18	36	3641	R . .	1 . .	A	59	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2128	8	3	22	36	3622	R . .	1 . .	A	37	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2180	8	3	13	98	9801	R . .	1 . .	I	32	M	1	1	I	N		F	1.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2060	8	2	04	36	3601	R . .	1 . .	I	24	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2073	8	4	02	98	9807	R . .	1 . .	I	56	M	1	3	I	N	N	F	3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2080	8	5	06	80	8005	R . .	1 . .	A	32	M	1	2	I	N	N	F	3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2092	8	7	02	98	9811	R . .	1 . .	A	32	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2100	8	1	03	77	7701	R . .	1 . .	I	37	F	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2165	8	1	04	36	3641	R . .	1 . .	I	41	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2096	8	1	04	98	9824	R . .	1 . .	A	56	M	1	1	I	N		F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2120	8	2	04	98	9823	R . .	1 . .	A	.	.	.	.	B		F	3.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2150	8	5	11	98	9807	R . .	1 . .	A	52	M	1	1	I	N		F	1.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2163	8	3	00	98	9823	R . .	1 . .	I	30	F	1	3	I	N		F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2175	8	2	12	98	9802	R . .	1 . .	I	34	F	1	3	I	N	N	F	1.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2194	8	5	09	98	9822	R . .	1 . .	A	32	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2000	8	3	02	98	9820	R 2 .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	.	B		F	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2143	8	4	10	36	3603	R . .	1 . .	I	E 39	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	1.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2005	8	3	03	36	3644	R . .	1 . .	I	59	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2053	8	6	14	98	9802	R . .	1 . .	I	32	F	1	1	I	N	N	F	1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2061	8	2		77	7701	R . .	1 . .	A	36	F	1	2	I	N	N	F	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2094	8	6	03	80	8001	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	.	S		F	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2145	8	5	16	98	9817	R . .	1 . .	I	35	F	1	2	I	N		F	2.00
50	22041	511.020	09-87-2164	8	5	20	36	3603	R . .	1 . .	A	67	M	1	1	I		F	2.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2147	8	5	11	98	9802	R . .	1 . .	I	47	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	1.00
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2166	8	1	22	36	3641	R . .	1 . .	I	75	F	1	3	I		F	2.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2167	8	5	20	98	9854	R . .	1 . .	A	C 28	F	1	1	I	N		F	2.00
50	22041	511.020	09-87-1992	8	1	14	98	9820	R . .	1 . .	A	20	M	1	2	I	N	N	F	1.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2205	8	6	15	80	8007	R . .	1 . .	I	84	M	1	1	I	N		F	1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2240	8	1	02	36	3624	R . .	1 . .	I	28	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-1922	8	7	16	98	9822	R 3 .	1 . .	I	30	F	1	1	I	N	N	F	2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2075	8	5	00	36	3623	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	.	B		F	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2187	8	4	01	98	9834	R . .	1 . .	I	28	F	1	3	I		F	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2202	8	5	12	77	7701	R 4 .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	.	R		F	1.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2209	8	6	12	98	9822	R . .	1 . .	A	49	M	1	1	I	N	N	F	1.00

UCR	VCDDE	KRS	CASENUM	VMNTH	Y E	Y	OCITY	R V	ON	VCTM	R R	1 2	E X	RACE	MSTAT	T I	INJRD	SELF	INF	RSNT	SHIFT
				V T	C	C					S S					V U					
				D I	N	R					T T	A S									
				A M	T	U					D A	S S	G E								
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2221	8	7	03	98	9822	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2211	8	7	01	98	9838	R . .	1 . .	I	38	F	1 1	I N	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22041	511.020	09-87-2176	8	4	20	36	3628	R . .	1 . .	A	37	M	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2229	8	1	20	80	8004	R . .	1 . .	I	.	M	1 1	I N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2048	8	6	02	98	9802	R . .	1 . .	I	30	F	1 3	I N N	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2067	8	3	01	77	7701	R . .	1 . .	I	38	M	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2460	9	6	19	98	9873	R . .	1 . .	I	46	M	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2013	8	4	01	58	5809	R . .	1 . .	A	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2012	8	4	01	58	5809	R . .	1 . .	A	70	M	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2437	9	5	01	98	9804	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2401	9	6	04	36	3612	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2328	9	6	01	98	9802	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2348	9	7	02	36	3640	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2361	9	7	03	36	3612	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2436	9	4	12	36	3601	R 3 .	1 . .	A	47	M	1 1	I N	.	.	F	.	1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2452	9	6	02	58	5816	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22031	511.020	09-87-2453	9	6	03	58	5821	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2366	9	5	18	36	3624	R . .	1 . .	I C	.	.	.	S	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2235	9	2	01	98	9828	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083-1	511.040	09-87-2244	9	3	02	36	3612	R 2 .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2354	9	7	07	36	3603	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2465	9	6	01	58	5815	R . .	1 . .	I	46	M	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2481	9	3	03	80	8008	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22041	511.020	09-87-2491	9	3	16	36	3616	R . .	1 . .	I	30	F	1 2	I N N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2363	9	6	23	36	3602	R . .	1 . .	I	.	M	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22083-1	511.040	09-87-2466	9	6	02	98	9823	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	G	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2469	9	7	12	98	9823	R . .	1 . .	A	.	.	.	G	.	.	F	.	1.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2261	9	6	20	98	9801	R . .	1 . .	A	35	F	1 3	I N N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2282	9	1	05	36	3614	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2280	9	7	18	58	5801	R . .	1 . .	I	60	F	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2308	9	3	03	80	8002	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2252	9	4	13	98	9851	R . .	1 . .	I	30	M	1 1	I	.	.	F	.	1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2286	9	2	01	98	9809	R . .	1 . .	I	.	.	.	S	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2295	9	7	09	36	3601	R 3 .	1 . .	I	51	M	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	1.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2316	9	4	10	58	3640	R . .	1 . .	I	25	F	1 2	I N N	.	.	F	.	1.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2400	9	6	00	98	9839	R . .	1 . .	A C	34	F	1 3	I N	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2334	9	2	16	36	3605	R . .	1 . .	I	60	F	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2353	9	7	15	58	5803	R . .	1 . .	I	29	M	1 1	I N	.	.	F	.	1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2370	9	4	23	58	5807	R . .	1 . .	I	24	M	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2679	10	5	02	98	9805	R . .	1 . .	I	60	M	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2507	10	7	18	36	3603	R . .	1 . .	A	68	M	1 1	I N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2731	10	5	14	98	9827	R . .	1 . .	I	77	M	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	1.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2535	10	4	23	36	3603	R . .	1 . .	I E	42	F	1 1	I N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2747	10	4	20	36	3613	R . .	1 . .	I	21	F	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2543	10	3	12	98	9823	R . .	1 . .	A	30	M	1 3	I N N	.	.	F	.	1.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2744	10	5	13	58	5818	R . .	1 . .	A	23	M	1 2	I N N	.	.	F	.	1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2803	10	5	20	98	9820	R . .	1 . .	A C	.	.	.	B	.	.	F	.	2.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2832	10	3	12	98	9870	R . .	1 . .	A	55	F	1 1	I N N	.	.	F	.	1.00	

UCR	VCODE	KRS	CASENUM	VMNTH	Y	E	V	T	C	C	SS	TT	AS	D	ASS	GE	V	U	INJRD	SELF	INF	RS	DNT	SHIFT
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2618	10	7	04	36	3625	R..		1..	I	.M	1				I	N			F		3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2631	10	4	21	98	9824	R..		1..	A	35 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-3172	12	1	22	98	9836	R..		1..	I	.					B				F		2.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-3009	11	7	23	98	9823	R..		1..	A	C 72 F	1	2			I	N	N		F		2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2963	11	7	12	98	9817	R..		1..	I	.					S				F		1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2962	11	7	01	36	3601	R..		1..	I	.					B				F		3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2997	11	7	06	98	9818	R..		1..	I	39 F	1	3			I	N	N		F		3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2955	11	4	20	98	9863	R..		1..	I	44 F	1	2			I	N	N		F		2.00
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2988	11	7	10	36	3632	R..		1..	I	E 48 F	1	1			I	N			F		1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2980	11	1	03	36	3601	R..		1..	I	43 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2981	11	1	03	36	3601	R..		1..	A	51 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2982	11	1	03	36	3601	R..		1..	A	C 46 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		3.00
50	22013	511.040	09-87-2871	11	4	02	98	9820	R..		1..	I	.					B				F		3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2920	11	6	01	58	5811	R..		1..	I	.					S				F		3.00
50	22083-1	511.040	09-87-2916	11	7	03	58	5803	R..		1..	I	.					B				F		3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2919	11	1	04	98	9804	R..		1..	A	.					B				F		3.00
50	22041	511.020	09-87-2923	11	1	08	77	7719	R..		1..	I	51 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2934	11	3		36	3605	U..		1..	I	.					B				F		.
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2952	11	6	03	36	3602	R..		1..	I	40 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2647	10	5	19	98	9820	R..		1..	A	C	.				B				F		2.00
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2965	11	7	12	58	5801	R 3.		1..	A	25 M	1	2			I	N	N		F		1.00
30	22022	511.030	09-87-2644	10	7	19	58	5813	R..		1..	A	56 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		2.00
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2514	10	2	11	98	9866	R..		1..	A	45 M	1	1			I	N			F		1.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2530	10	1	18	80	8001	R..		1..	A	27 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2646	10	6	23	77	7705	R..		1..	I	.					G				F		2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2651	10	2	01	58	5813	R..		1..	I	.					B				F		3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2531	10	7	01	58	5813	R..		1..	I	.					B				F		3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2527	10	2	05	80	8002	R 3.		1..	I	25 F	1	3			I	N	N		F		3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2505	10	6	21	98	9850	R 3.		1..	I	22 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		2.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2990	11	3	20	98	9824	R..		1..	I	19 F	1	1			I	N	N		N		2.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2891	11	5	22	98	9863	R..		1..	I	44 F	1	1			I	N	N		F		2.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2911	11	5	23	36	3623	R..		1..	I	33 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		2.00
50	22013	511.040	09-87-2943	11	4	13	36	3626	R..		1..	I	.					B				F		1.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2946	11	4	01	36	3615	R..		1..	I	40 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2878	11	3	11	98	9811	R..		1..	A	27 M	1	1			I	Y			F		1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2486	10	6	02	36	3601	U..		1..	A	.					B				F		3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2493	10	4	12	36	3610	R 3.		1..	I	21 F	1	1			I	N			F		1.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2501	10	5	02	80	8004	R..		1..	I	54 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2506	10	7	05	98	9820	R 3.		1..	I	33 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2836	11	1	06	36	3628	R..		1..	I	.					S				F		3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2841	11	7	18	98	9812	R..		1..	I	30 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		2.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2842	11	1	14	98	9842	R..		1..	I	29 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2521	10	2	01	98	9833	R..		1..	A	.					B				F		3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2844	11	1	16	36	3603	R..		1..	I	34 M	1	1			I				F		2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2522	10	2	01	98	9833	R..		1..	A	.					B				F		3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2849	11	1	10	98	9836	R..		1..	I	40 F	1	1			I	N	N		F		1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2882	11	5	00	36	3601	R..		1..	A	46 M	1	1			I	N	N		F		3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2536	10	4	01	36	3613	R..		1..	I	.					B				F		3.00

UCR	V CODE	KRS	CASENUM	VMNTH	Y E	Y	OCITY	R	V	O	N	VCTM	R	R	1	2	E	X	RACE	MSTAT	T	I	INJRD	SELF	INF	RSDNT	SHIFT
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2883	11	5	00	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	62	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2540	10	4	12	36	3605	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			1.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2884	11	5	00	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	55	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2885	11	5	00	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	41	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2548	10	6	04	36	3616	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2892	11	6	02	36	3623	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2893	11	6	02	36	3605	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2549	10	6	02	58	5822	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	R			F			3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2899	11	5	14	36	3623	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	39	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2904	11	7	01	36	3630	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2625	10	3	14	58	5809	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	38	M	1	2	I	N		F			1.00	
50	22022-1	511.030	09-87-2632	10	4	19	98	9854	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	50	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2824	11	5	01	98	9824	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2830	11	5	01	98	9824	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2786	11	6	01	98	9821	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	S			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2805	11	2	02	36	3605	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2810	11	2	12	36	3602	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	55	F	1	3	I	N		F			1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2814	11	3	03	98	9823	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	32	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2815	11	3	04	98	9827	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22083-1	511.040	09-87-2823	11	5	02	98	9823	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2740	11	7	11	77	7722	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	38	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2742	11	7	18	80	8009	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	.	.	.	.	S			F			2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2748	11	2	00	36	3605	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2760	11	2	21	58	5806	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	G			F			2.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2767	11	3	12	98	9843	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	C	52	F	1	1	I	N	N	F		1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2783	11	6	01	36	3623	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	I			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2798	11	1	01	36	3623	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2837	11	7	19	98	9825	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	30	F	1	1	I	N		F			2.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2937	11	3	14	80	8005	R	.	.	1	.	.	U	81	F	1	2	I	N		F			1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2949	11	5	03	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	50	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2924	11	2	18	36	3649	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2906	11	2	00	58	5824	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2809	11	2	02	36	3623	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2835	11	6	19	58	5809	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			2.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2675	10	3	19	36	3614	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	29	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2681	10	6	03	80	8001	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	65	F	1	1	I	N	N	F			3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2686	10	6	03	80	8005	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	B			F			3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2694	10	1	08	98	9848	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	E	33	F	1	1	I	N	N	F		1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2698	10	2	00	36	3624	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	O			F			3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2700	10	2	08	36	3601	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	80	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			1.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2703	10	3	02	36	3624	R	.	.	1	.	.	A	43	F	1	1	I	N	N	F			3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2724	10	4	14	98	9867	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	74	F	1	2	I	N	N	F			1.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2727	10	5	00	80	8004	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	40	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			3.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2732	10	6	02	98	9802	U	2	.	1	.	.	I	44	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			3.00	
50	22021	511.020	09-87-2737	10	6	21	98	9817	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	34	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			2.00	
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2993	11	6	12	98	9802	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	32	F	1	1	I	N		F			1.00	
50	22042	511.030	09-87-2739	11	7	03	36	3604	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	28	F	1	3	I	N		F			3.00	
50	22022	511.030	09-87-2745	11	1	14	98	9820	R	.	.	1	.	.	I	42	M	1	1	I	N	N	F			1.00	

UCR	VCODE	KRS	CASENUM	VMNTH	Y	E	Y	DCITY	R	V	O	N	VCTM	R	R	I	2	E	X	RACE	MSTAT	T	I	INJRD	SELF	IN	F	RSDNT	SHIFT
50	22042	511.030	09-87-3004	12	2	02	98	9863	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	44	F	1	2				I	N	N		F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2992	12	2	02	80	8003	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	45	M	1	1				I	N	N		F	3.00
50	22042	511.030	09-87-3063	12	4	02	58	3648	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	18	M	1	1				I	N	N		F	3.00
50	22021	511.020	09-87-3085	12	7	02	77	7720	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	26	M	1	2				I	N	N		F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-2516	10	7	05	36	3612	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	33	F	1	2				I	N	N		F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-3037	12	7	02	98	9827	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	65	M	1	1				I	N	N		F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-3081	12	6	03	77	7705	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.				B				F	3.00
50	22013	511.040	09-87-3104	12	2	03	36	3605	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.				B				F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-3122	12	2	05	98	9824	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	31	F	1	3				I	N	N		F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-3131	12	4	01	98	9820	U	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	F	1	3				I	N	N		F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-3134	12	4	00	36	3601	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	67	F	1	2				I	N	N		F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-3155	12	6	15	58	5809	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	31	F	1	3				I	N			F	1.00
50	22042	511.030	09-87-3232	12	1	19	36	3632	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	A	40	M	1	3				I	N	N		F	2.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-3217	12	7	23	98	9809	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	20	F	1	1				I	N	N		F	2.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-3186	12	4	01	58	5820	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.				B				F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-3204	12	6	04	77	7701	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	.	.	.	.				B				F	3.00
50	22083	511.040	09-87-3223	12	4	01	77	7705	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	28	M	1	1				I	N	N		F	3.00
50	22022	511.030	09-87-3226	12	1	22	98	9801	R	.	.	.	1	.	.	I	71	M	1	1				I	N	N		F	2.00

NUMBER OF CASES READ = 306 NUMBER OF CASES LISTED = 306