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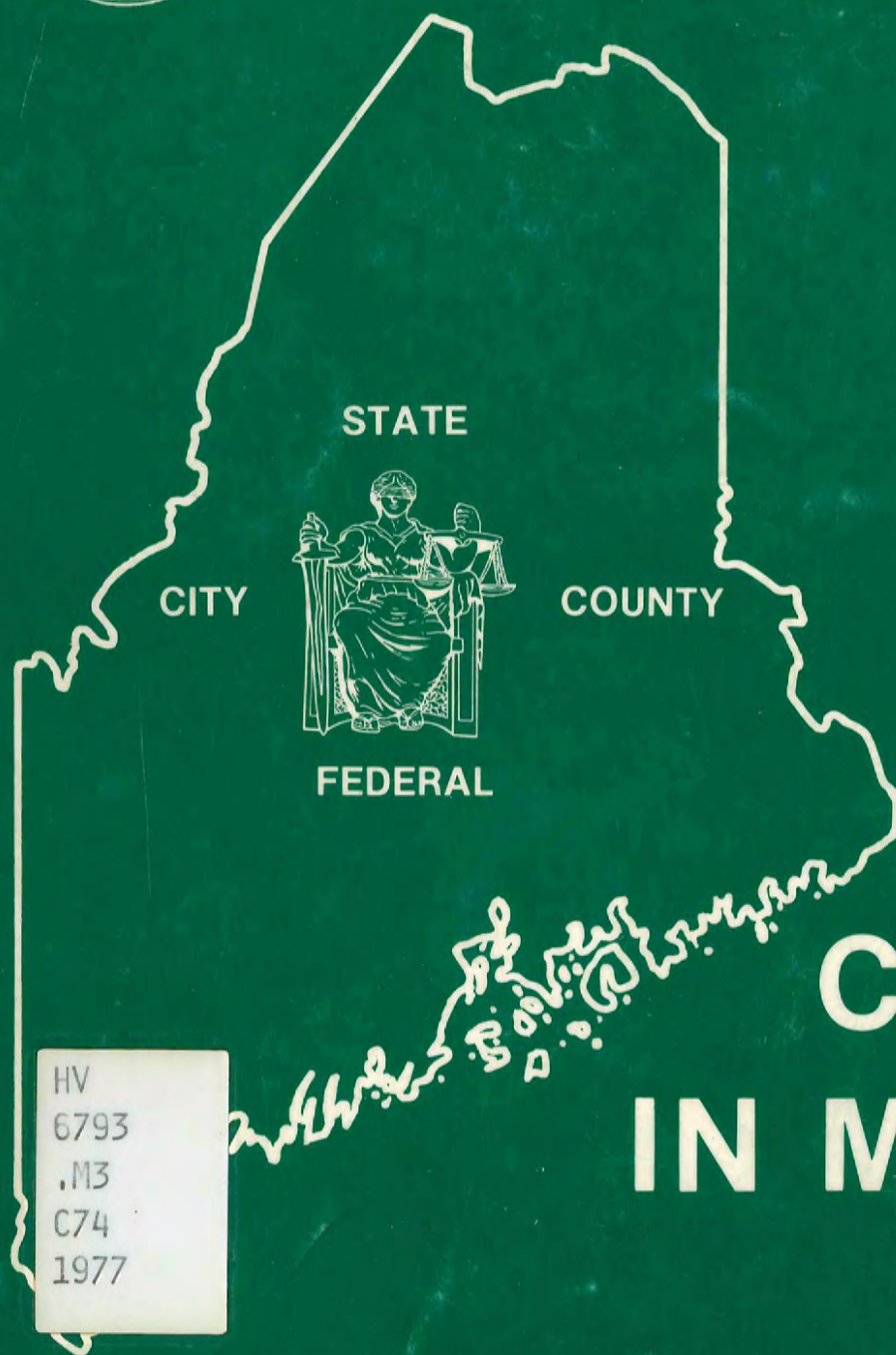
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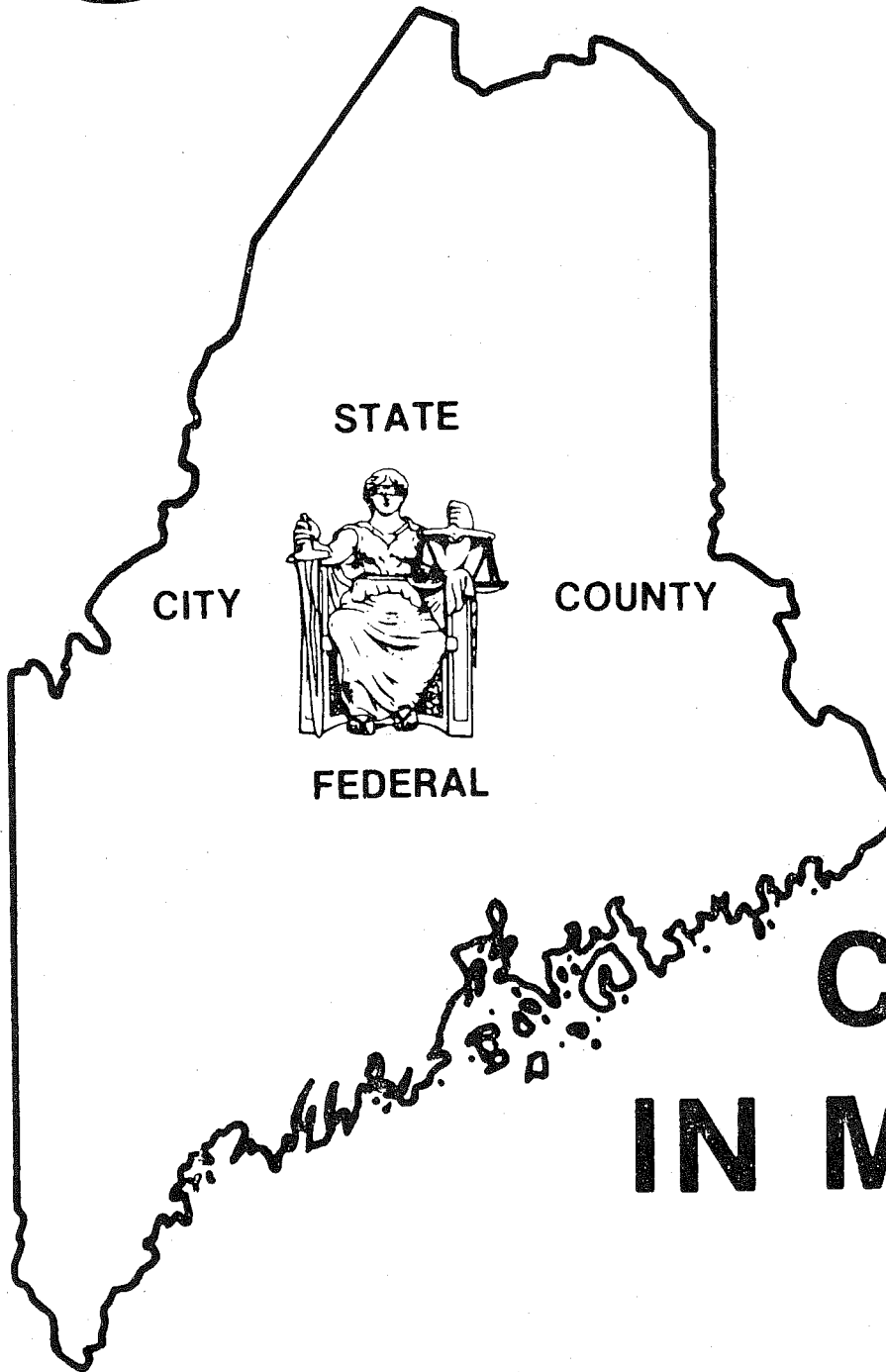
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CRIME
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CRIME IN MAINE - HIGHLIGHTS

During the year 1977, the crime clock average in Maine showed the following:

- * ONE MURDER EVERY 14 DAYS
 - * ONE RAPE EVERY 59 HOURS
 - * ONE ROBBERY EVERY 20 HOURS, 54 MINUTES, 24 SECONDS
 - * ONE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT EVERY 4 HOURS, 45 MINUTES
 - * ONE BURGLARY EVERY 38 MINUTES, 40 SECONDS
 - * ONE LARCENY EVERY 20 MINUTES, 37 SECONDS
 - * ONE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT EVERY 3 HOURS, 16 MINUTES, 11 SECONDS
 - * ONE VIOLENT CRIME EVERY 3 HOURS, 35 MINUTES, 45 SECONDS
 - * ONE PROPERTY CRIME EVERY 12 MINUTES, 35 SECONDS
 - * ONE INDEX CRIME EVERY 11 MINUTES, 53 SECONDS
-

- * THE 1977 CRIME RATE REMAINED BASICALLY THE SAME AS THE PRIOR YEAR WITH AN INCREASE OF .08 - FROM 41.21 IN 1976 TO 41.29 IN 1977. TOTAL INDEX CRIMES ROSE BY 1.23% OVER 1976.
- * BURGLARIES DECREASED FOR THE SECOND YEAR IN A ROW. SINCE 1975 (FIRST FULL YEAR OF UCR REPORTING IN MAINE) FIGURES SHOW A DECREASE OF 854 OFFENSES.
- * THE CRIME OF MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT INCREASED AT AN ALARMING RATE. WHILE AUTOMOBILE THEFTS ROSE BY 10.4% AND TRUCKS AND BUS THEFTS ROSE BY 12.9%, OTHER VEHICLES SUCH AS SNOWMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES INCREASED 64.2% OVER 1976.
- * IN 27.3% OF ALL INDEX OFFENSES, THE MOTOR VEHICLE WAS THE TARGET OF A CRIME OF THEFT. THE THEFT OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE ITSELF COMPRISED 6.1% OF THE TOTAL; THEFT OF ARTICLES FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE, 11.5% AND THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES, 9.7%.
- * REPORTED RAPE INCREASED BY 38.7% IN 1977.
- * THE CRIMES OF BURGLARY AND LARCENY REPRESENT 88.4% OF ALL INDEX OFFENSES AND 59.7% OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN.

THE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING THE COMMISSION OF INDEX OFFENSES WAS \$14,252,201. THIS REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF 7.3% OVER 1976.

OF BURGLARIES OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES REPORTED AT A "TIME OF DAY - UNKNOWN", 53% WERE REPORTED BY AGENCIES IN RURAL LOCATIONS.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CLEARED 25.9% OF THE INDEX OFFENSES COMPARED TO 22.3% IN 1976.

ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS DECREASED 19.2% IN 1977.

JUVENILE ARRESTS INCREASED FROM 10,921 IN 1976 TO 11,156 IN 1977.

ADULT ARRESTS INCREASED FROM 23,311 IN 1976 TO 25,039 IN 1977.

CREDITS

The preparation and publication of this Annual Report was made possible by the Discretionary Grant Award number 75-DF-01-0019, July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1978, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

* * * * *

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Division, Department of Public Safety, wishes to acknowledge and express their appreciation for the generous and cooperative assistance of the Maine Criminal Justice Data Center throughout the year and in the preparation of this Annual Report. Graphics in this publication were also provided by the Data Center: Director Gary Sawyer and associate, Richard Gribbin.

The Maine Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency also provided generous assistance under the Director T. T. Trott, Jr. Special thanks to the Criminal Data Processing Supervisor of MCJPAA, Barbara Hagan.

MESSAGE FROM THE STAFF

The Maine UCR Division staff is firmly convinced that all the statistics gathered in the world would be meaningless unless they are used. Therefore, we are further convinced that gathering of meaningless statistical information is a waste of our time and the time of the contributing agencies.

It is with this attitude that we go about our work of developing information that is important, timely and relative to the existing crime situation in Maine.

We encourage constructive criticism, suggestions, inquiry, and the continued assistance of our contributors and related criminal justice agencies.

The staff members at the present time are as follows:

Robert E. Wagner, Jr., Director, SBI-UCR
Richard C. Rideout, Supervisor
Germaine A. McLellan, Clerk/Verifier

Any information or assistance needed may be obtained by calling 289-2025.

INTRODUCTION

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program was the initial step in the establishment of an efficient state-wide Criminal Justice Information System. This phase of the CJIS deals primarily with a state-wide uniform method of collecting crime statistics and producing a consolidated annual report of crime in Maine.

Maine statistics are forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for inclusion in the National Crime Report.

NATIONAL UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM

Uniform Crime Reports were first collected in 1930 after being developed by a Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was authorized by the Congress to act as a clearinghouse for the collection of crime statistics.

Today the IACP continues to serve in an advisory capacity to the FBI in the operation of the program.

Crime statistics, voluntarily submitted by individual law enforcement agencies from all fifty states, are presented annually in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports Publication entitled "Crime in the United States".

As a result of several national studies and recommendations and a determined need, the FBI has been actively assisting individual states in the development of state-wide programs of law enforcement statistics compatible with the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program. With excellent cooperation and assistance from the FBI, Maine has developed its own state-wide program for collection of law enforcement statistics.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Maine UCR Program started July 15, 1973 as a module of the Comprehensive Data System Program. It was funded by LEAA Discretionary Grant No. 74-DF-01-0001 to the Maine Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency with the State Bureau of Identification, Bureau of State Police, as the implementing subgrantee.

One year was spent researching and developing the reporting system. The staff was selected; the project researched; a manual was designed and printed; with FBI assistance 250 people were trained in regional seminars from Kittery to Presque Isle; standard arrest sheets and complaint sheets were designed with the assistance of the Maine Chiefs of Police UCR Committee; all reporting forms were designed, given FBI approval as per grant guidelines and printed; staff visits to all operational departments were made; close cooperation with the MCJPAA was maintained and all objectives of the original grant were nearing completion.

On July 1, 1974, the Maine UCR system was certified as operational by Director Clarence Kelly of the FBI and Maine became the 22nd state to have an operational Uniform Crime Reporting system. This compares with forty UCR operational states as of this year and several more in planning stages.

The success of this program is directly related to the intense interest and cooperation of the Maine contributors. Indicative of the cooperation, is a 100 percent reporting record for all communities over 2,500 population, and the organized departments under 2,500 filing through the county sheriff's departments, who are reporting 100 percent, and the State Police by county areas. The result is a complete state-wide coverage of crime statistics under supervised rules and controls to insure the integrity of the program.

"Crime in Maine July-December, 1974" was our first publication. Since that time we have published three six month reports and two full calendar year reports. All publications were very well received and the potential of UCR is now being recognized.

It became obvious that more use could be made of the UCR data for the benefit of the contributors. This resulted in a complete reprogramming of the UCR data to provide monthly computer printout crime profiles as a by-product to the gathering of the UCR data. More information on the crime profiles, with sample printouts, is included in a further section of this publication.

The staff of UCR, teaming up with the Criminal Justice Data Analysis Center, hopes to expand the uses of UCR data and continue to serve as a valuable tool in identifying and combating crime in Maine.

Indications are that the maximum potential of this program will not be reached for several years. Better reporting, better automation, a deeper storage of base data and faster feedback to contributors, etc., will provide the type of information needed in Maine. The data will have endless uses in planning, administration, research, problem identification and solving, and special studies.

OBJECTIVES OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

The fundamental objective of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is to produce a reliable set of criminal statistics on a State and National basis for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management. This compiled data is also intended for the use of other professionals and scholars who have an interest in the crime problem. At the same time, this information is important as a reference source for the general public as an indicator of the crime factor in our society.

The objectives of the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting program are:

1. Inform the governor, legislature, other governmental officials, and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in Maine - its magnitude and its trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide proper base data and statistics to measure the workload and effectiveness of Maine's Criminal Justice System.
5. Provide base data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.
6. Provide base data and statistics to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.
7. Provide base data to assist in the assessment of social and other causes of crime for the development of theories of criminal behavior.

The means utilized to obtain these objectives are:

1. To measure the extent, fluctuation, distribution, and nature of serious crime in the State of Maine through presentation of data on the seven Crime Index offenses.
2. To measure the total volume of serious crime known to the police.
3. To show the activity and coverage of law enforcement agencies through arrest counts, disposition of persons charged and police employee strength data.

CRIME INDEX

The offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft are used to establish an index in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. They measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States and, more significantly, within the geographic regions of contributing states such as Maine. These crimes are counted by law enforcement agencies as they become known and are reported on a monthly basis. The crime index offenses were selected as a measuring device because, as a group, they represent the most common local crime problems. They are all serious crimes, either by their very nature or due to the volume and frequency in which they occur.

The offenses of murder, forcible rape, aggravated assault and robbery make up the violent crime category. The offenses of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft make up the property crime category.

Although "offense known" statistics are gathered in the classifications of manslaughter by negligence (1b) and simple assault (4e), they are not computed into the crime index for purposes of establishing crime trends.

Classification in all Part I offenses is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body.

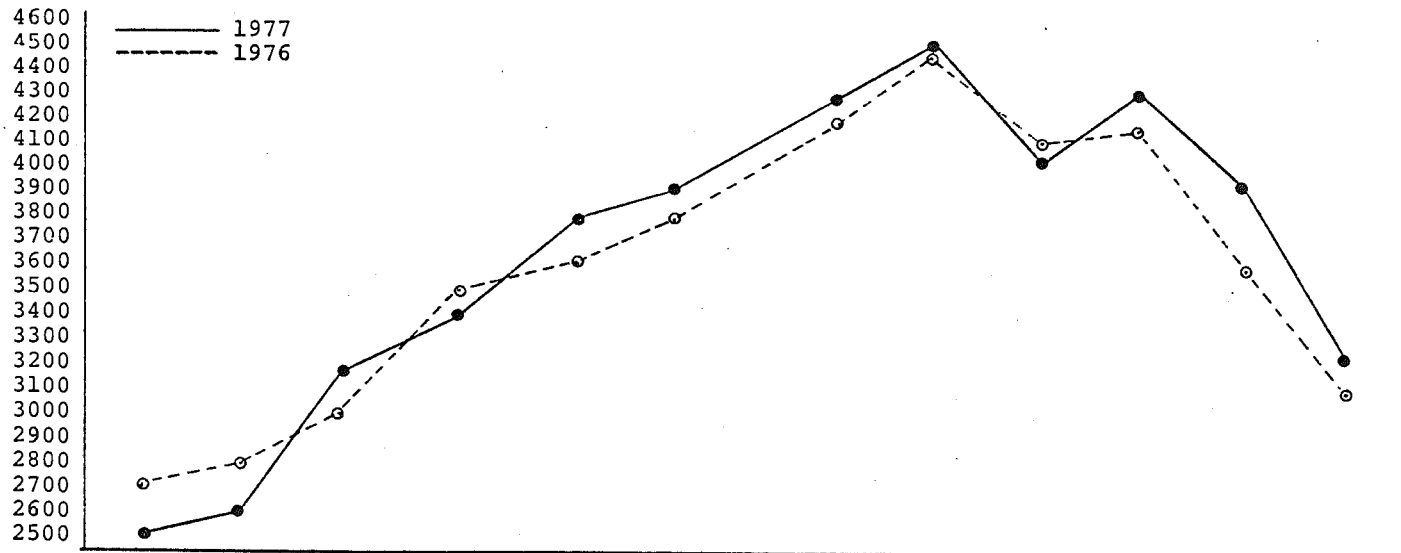
The total number of criminal acts that occur is unknown, but those that are reported to the police provide the first means of a count. Not all crimes come readily to the attention of the police; not all crimes are of sufficient importance to be significant in an index; and not all important crimes occur with enough regularity to be meaningful in an index. With these considerations in mind, and with all state and national reporting jurisdictions using uniform reporting procedures, the above crimes were selected as a group to furnish an abbreviated and convenient measure of the crime problem.

The crime counts used in the Crime Index and set forth in this publication are based on actual offenses established and determined by police investigation. When a law enforcement agency receives a complaint of a criminal matter and the follow-up investigation discloses no crime occurred it is "unfounded". These "unfounded" complaints are eliminated from the actual crime counts.

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

COUNTY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES
Androscoggin	284	294	386	355	408	344	407	469	426	594	465	361	4,793
Aroostook	145	174	194	200	233	292	260	286	216	213	205	216	2,634
Cumberland	699	752	915	961	1,056	1,185	1,347	1,350	1,283	1,228	1,139	936	12,851
Franklin	62	40	86	47	101	47	47	62	33	64	66	70	725
Hancock	56	52	76	85	101	115	161	122	120	127	90	78	1,183
Kennebec	188	186	261	269	325	367	380	342	311	365	347	203	3,544
Knox	87	71	104	131	123	121	126	141	92	150	114	111	1,371
Lincoln	53	37	56	74	70	60	68	80	66	70	84	69	787
Oxford	80	101	139	137	124	112	76	111	112	121	110	69	1,292
Penobscot	324	341	314	440	443	442	377	496	434	527	488	408	5,034
Piscataquis	26	27	45	32	42	33	31	54	50	40	29	21	430
Sagadahoc	64	73	85	103	125	129	130	128	114	119	99	91	1,260
Somerset	95	98	109	122	117	144	169	161	108	129	125	83	1,460
Waldo	56	48	49	82	63	67	69	74	64	64	86	51	773
Washington	36	42	48	35	43	42	77	68	84	70	48	43	636
York	264	308	335	365	481	483	632	644	528	492	444	439	5,415
1977 Totals	2,519	2,644	3,202	3,438	3,855	3,983	4,357	4,588	4,041	4,373	3,939	3,249	44,188
1976 Totals	2,776	2,853	3,068	3,561	3,698	3,848	4,253	4,513	4,107	4,182	3,671	3,117	43,647

NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.



CRIME INDEX DATA BY COUNTY
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1976 & 1977

COUNTY	ANNUAL CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	PERCENT TOTAL CLEARED BY ARREST	PERCENT OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY JUVENILES
Androscoggin											
1977	50.93	4,793	1	23	54	363	1,168	2,940	244	31.1	32.4
1976	41.57	3,986	3	6	38	298	909	2,512	220	25.6	37.8
Aroostook											
1977	26.85	2,634	2	11	16	106	726	1,577	196	36.7	28.3
1976	25.19	2,438		8	14	88	622	1,518	188	37.3	24.4
Cumberland											
1977	63.08	12,851	5	33	160	596	3,881	7,330	846	23.8	34.6
1976	62.66	12,775	7	24	164	523	4,087	7,259	711	18.0	28.1
Franklin											
1977	28.88	725			3	8	297	392	25	21.5	43.6
1976	28.67	688	2	2	2	21	319	320	22	22.4	29.9
Hancock											
1977	30.02	1,183	1	1	5	19	425	651	81	17.5	28.4
1976	36.22	1,390	1	3	5	46	600	679	56	15.3	38.5
Kennebec											
1977	34.74	3,544		11	26	172	876	2,248	211	27.4	33.5
1976	34.39	3,503	3	10	33	163	929	2,184	181	22.3	20.9
Knox											
1977	42.57	1,371		3	8	41	442	782	95	21.5	41.4
1976	43.42	1,389	1	1	15	39	407	862	64	17.7	50.4
Lincoln											
1977	33.20	787	1	2	4	20	363	367	30	17.6	37.4
1976	43.84	1,003		1	7	38	509	408	40	20.9	16.7
Oxford											
1977	28.58	1,292	2	3	4	33	471	712	67	36.5	33.3
1976	26.42	1,185	2	3	6	45	379	673	77	37.4	24.2
Penobscot											
1977	37.09	5,034	2	20	72	61	1,466	3,041	372	24.2	29.2
1976	37.82	5,077	4	16	64	118	1,443	3,138	294	26.4	25.9
Piscataquis											
1977	25.74	430		1		13	171	228	17	26.7	7.0
1976	25.93	441	1			9	163	237	31	21.5	11.6
Sagadahoc											
1977	48.09	1,260	1	5	6	46	413	737	52	25.6	22.3
1976	47.17	1,232			2	29	411	747	43	15.8	22.6
Somerset											
1977	32.78	1,460	2	7	9	83	550	741	68	26.7	23.3
1976	38.12	1,640	3	2	10	94	651	819	61	20.5	38.1
Waldo											
1977	28.73	773	1	6	4	23	329	373	37	20.5	29.6
1976	32.64	836		7	7	30	420	340	32	21.9	24.0
Washington											
1977	18.70	636	4	3	5	59	225	288	52	32.3	23.8
1976	25.46	830	2	1	8	43	322	400	54	30.8	26.6
York											
1977	44.31	5,415	4	18	43	201	1,786	3,077	286	23.3	29.0
1976	43.61	5,234		22	31	203	1,876	2,890	212	20.4	33.5
TOTALS											
1977	41.29	44,188	26	147	419	1,844	13,589	25,484	2,679	25.9	31.4
1976	41.21	43,647	29	106	406	1,787	14,047	24,986	2,286	22.3	28.8

CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report by county and state are based on 1976 population estimates approved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the cooperation and assistance of the United States Bureau of Census. Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from 150 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

The crime rate involves the number of Index Crimes per unit of population, usually per 100,000 persons. Because Maine has such a low population total, a rate per 1,000 persons has been used to reflect a more realistic volume. No attempt has been made to incorporate either transient population or other factors which contribute to the ratio and type of crime in a given area. Any effort to make comparisons of crime rates between one area and another should recognize these population changes and varying environmental factors.

The Crime Index rate for Maine for the year 1977 was 41.29 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 2.26 offenses per 1,000 persons, while the rate for property crimes was 39.03% offenses per 1,000 persons.

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF TOTAL	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Murder	26	.06	.02
Rape	147	.33	.13
Robbery	419	.95	.39
Aggravated Assault	1,844	4.17	1.72
Burglary	13,589	30.76	12.69
Larceny	25,484	57.67	23.81
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>2,679</u>	<u>6.06</u>	<u>2.50</u>
TOTAL	44,188	100.00	41.29
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	2,436	5.51	2.26
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	41,752	94.49	39.03

CRIME RATE BY CLASSIFICATION BY COUNTY

(RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION)

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL
Androscoggin	.01	.24	.57	3.86	12.41	31.24	2.59	50.93
Aroostook	.02	.11	.16	1.08	7.40	16.07	1.99	26.85
Cumberland	.02	.16	.78	2.93	19.05	35.98	4.15	63.08
Franklin			.11	.32	11.83	15.61	.99	28.88
Hancock	.02	.02	.12	.48	10.78	16.52	2.05	30.02
Kennebec		.10	.25	1.69	8.58	22.03	2.06	34.74
Knox		.09	.24	1.27	13.72	24.28	2.95	42.57
Lincoln	.04	.08	.16	.84	15.31	15.48	1.26	33.20
Oxford	.04	.06	.08	.73	10.42	15.75	1.48	28.58
Penobscot	.01	.14	.53	.45	10.80	22.40	2.74	37.09
Piscataquis		.05		.78	10.23	13.65	1.01	25.74
Sagadahoc	.03	.19	.22	1.76	15.76	28.12	1.98	48.09
Somerset	.04	.15	.20	1.87	12.35	16.65	1.52	32.81
Waldo	.03	.22	.14	.86	12.23	13.86	1.37	28.73
Washington	.11	.08	.14	1.74	6.61	8.47	1.52	18.70
York	.03	.14	.35	1.64	14.61	25.18	2.34	44.31
Total	.02	.13	.39	1.72	12.69	23.81	2.50	41.29

Note: Index crime rates may not add to County totals due to rounding.

UCR COMPARATIVE DATA - STATE AND NATIONAL

MAINE

OFFENSE	1976	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	1977	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	NUMERICAL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	U.S. 1976 U.S. 1975	NEW ENGLAND 1976 OVER 1975
							PERCENT CHANGE U.S. TOTAL	PERCENT CHANGE NEW ENGLAND
Murder	29	.03	26	.02	- 3	-10.3	- 8.3	-13.5
Rape	106	.10	147	.13	+ 41	+38.6	+ .4	- 2.6
Robbery	406	.38	419	.39	+ 13	+ 3.2	-10.3	-16.3
Aggravated Assault	1,787	1.69	1,844	1.72	+ 57	+ 3.2	+ .6	+ 3.8
Burglary	14,047	13.26	13,589	12.69	-458	- 3.2	- 5.7	- 4.0
Larceny	24,986	23.59	25,484	23.81	+498	+ 2.0	+ 4.2	+ 5.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>2,286</u>	2.16	<u>2,679</u>	2.50	+393	+17.2	- 5.0	-13.6
TOTALS	43,647	41.21	44,188	41.29	+540	+1.2	- .3	- 1.8

NOTE: Crime rate per 1,000 population for 1976 was as follows:
 Total U.S. 52.66 New England 51.96 (1977 figures
 unavailable at date of printing)

CLEARANCE DATA - 1977

OFFENSE	NUMBER OFFENSES	MAINE		TOTAL U.S. %	NEW ENGLAND STATES %
		NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED		
Murder	26	19	73.1	79.0	72.7
Rape	147	128	87.0	52.3	61.5
Robbery	419	176	42.0	26.9	26.2
Aggravated Assault	1,844	1,411	76.5	62.9	67.2
Burglary	13,589	3,075	22.6	16.8	15.5
Larceny	25,484	5,653	22.1	19.1	15.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>2,679</u>	<u>987</u>	36.8	14.4	8.4
TOTALS	44,188	11,448	25.9	20.5	16.3

NOTE: Clearance data for 1977 Total U.S. and New England unavailable at
 date of printing.

I N D E X C R I M E S

VIOLENT CRIMES

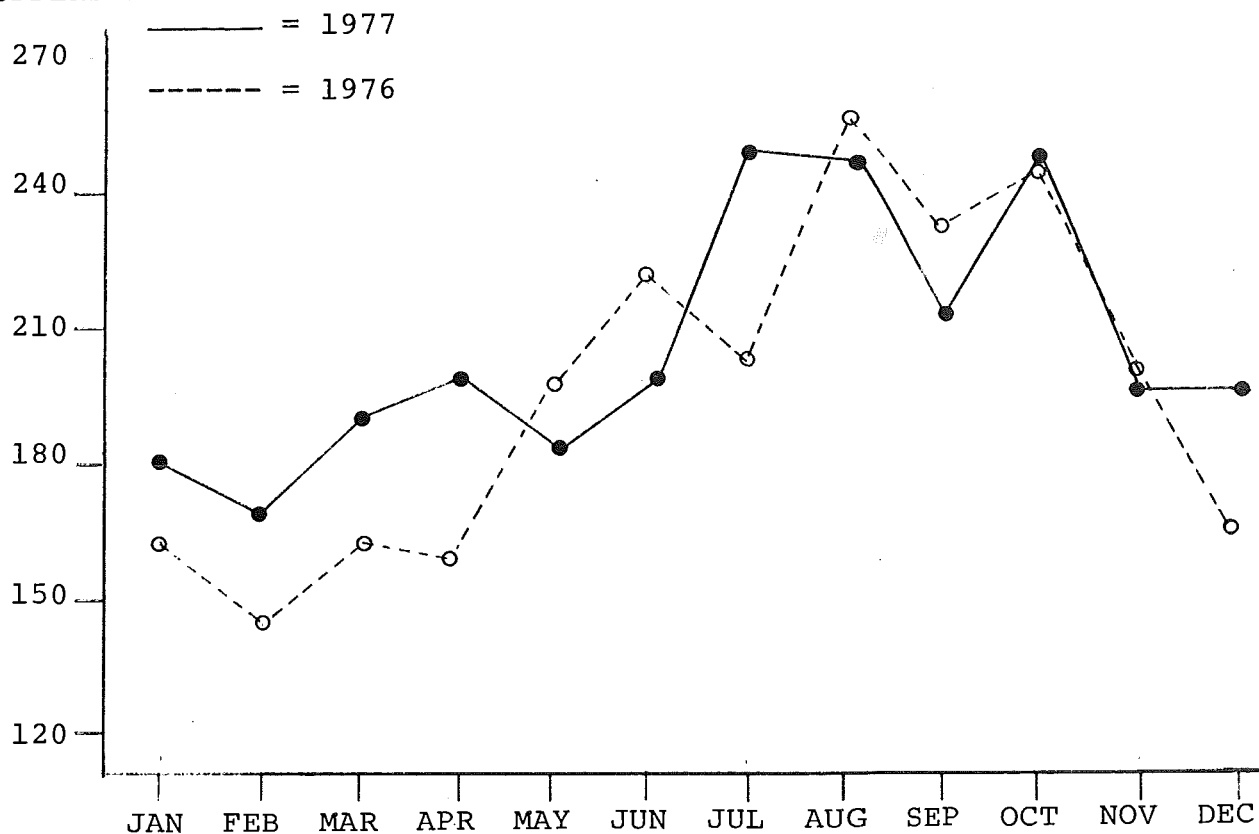
Crimes of violence involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and victim and entails the use or threat of violence. By their very nature, violent crimes - murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, are considered more serious than property crimes. The total number indicates only the number of incidents reported to police and does not reflect the number of criminals who committed them or the number of injuries inflicted.

During the year 1977 there were 2,436 violent crimes reported by law enforcement agencies as compared to 2,328 in 1976. Robbery and aggravated assault both showed slight increases of 3.2% while, the offense of forcible rape increased sharply by 38.7%. Violent crimes accounted for 5.5% of all index offense crimes. On a National level, violent crimes represented 9.0% of the total index offenses in 1976 - the latest National comparison figures available.

INDEX OFFENSES - COMPARATIVE JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1976-1977

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES JANUARY-DECEMBER		INCREASE OR DECREASE	PERCENT CHANGE
	1976	1977		
Murder	29	26	3-	10.4-
Rape	106	147	41+	38.7+
Robbery	406	419	13+	3.2+
Aggravated Assault	<u>1,787</u>	<u>1,844</u>	57+	3.2+
TOTAL	2,328	2,436	108+	4.6+

NO. OF OFFENSES COMPARATIVE DATA 1976-1977

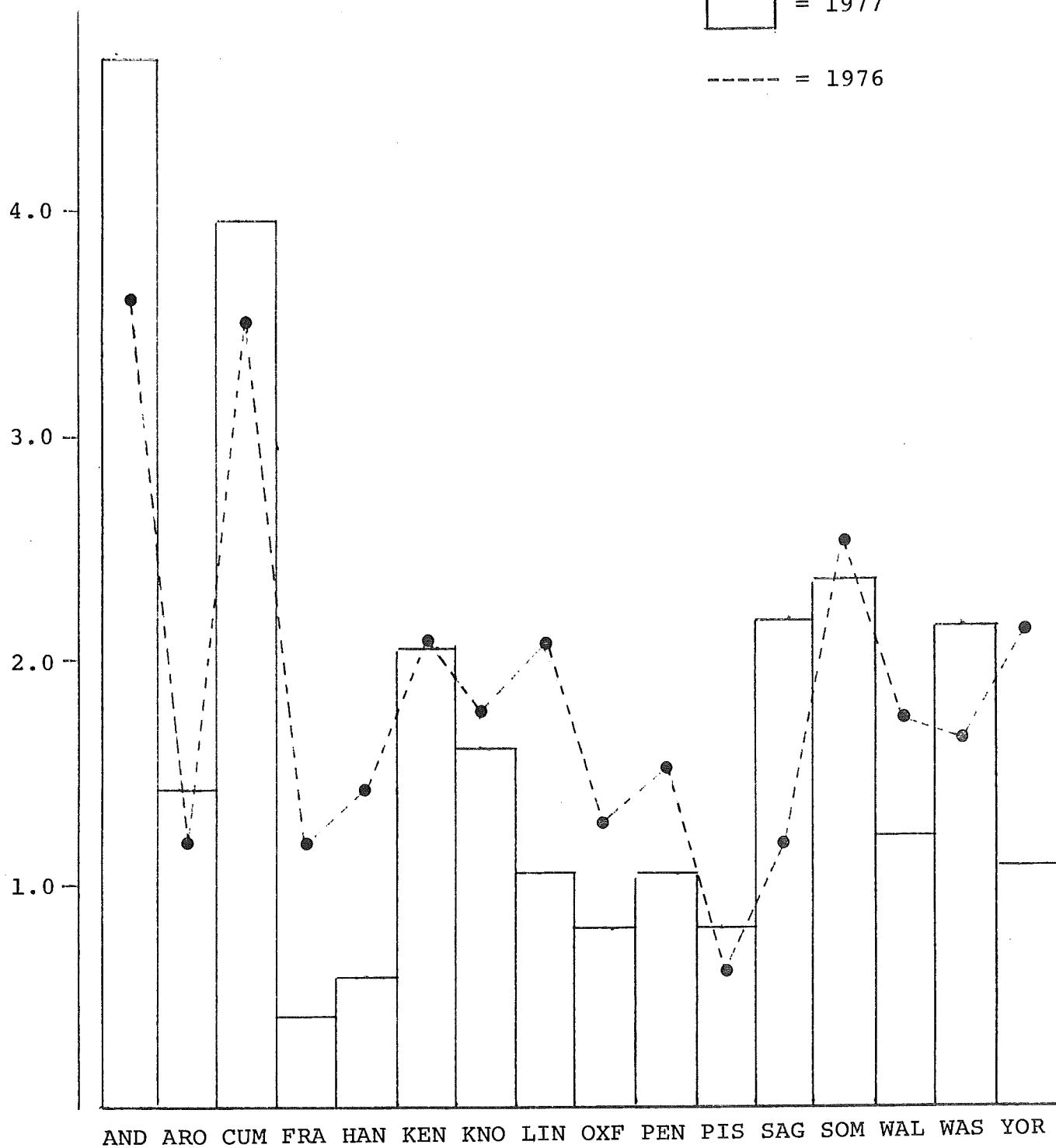


VIOLENT CRIME BY COUNTY
 (STATE VIOLENT CRIME RATE: 2.26)
 (RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION)

CRIME
 RATE

□ = 1977

----- = 1976



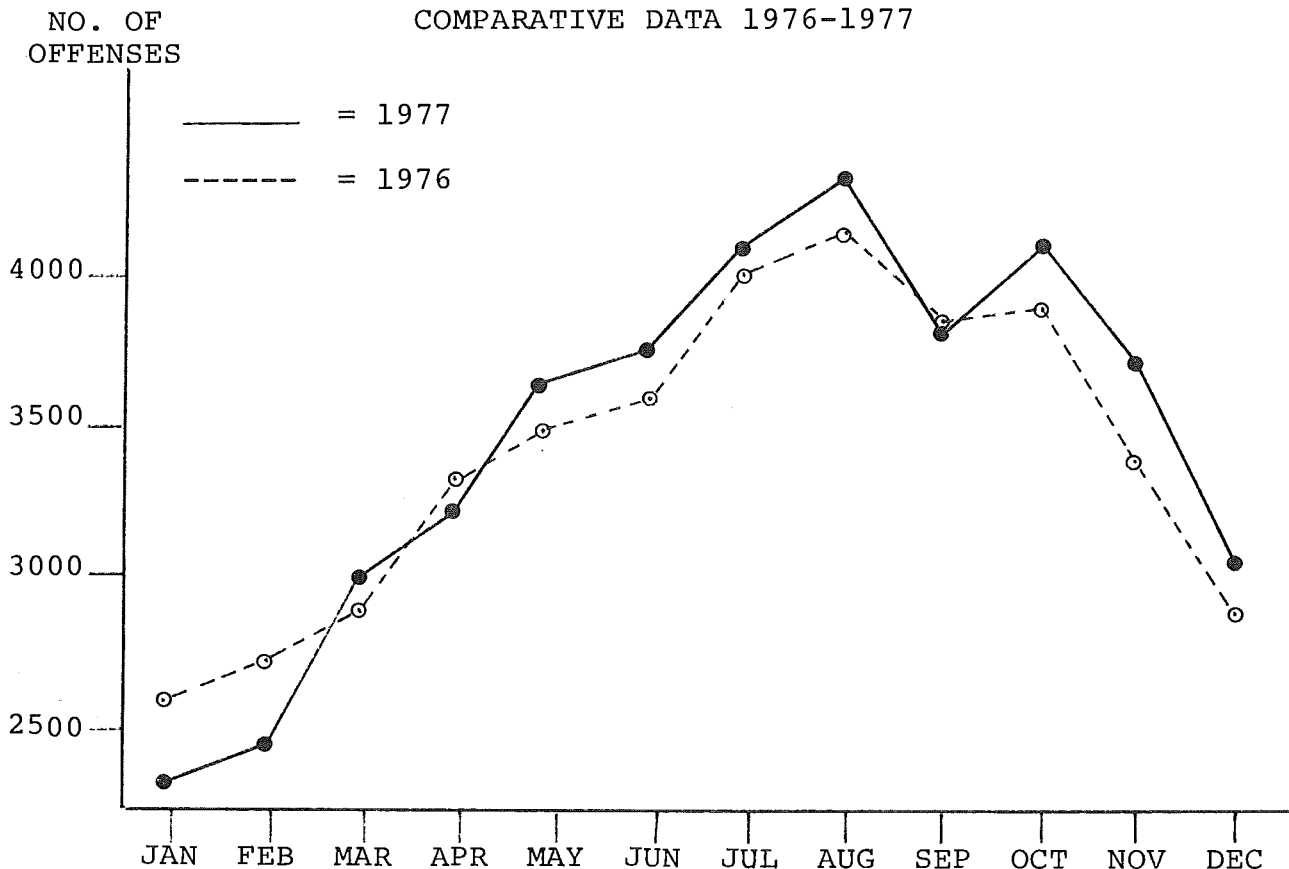
PROPERTY CRIMES

Property crimes include burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. These crimes do not involve the threat of violence but entail property taken from one by another.

In 1977, property crimes increased by 1.0% from 41,319 reported in 1976 to 41,752 in 1977. While larceny and motor vehicle theft showed increases of 2.0% and 17.2% respectively, burglary continued to show a slight decrease for the second year in a row for a 5.9% reduction over the two year period. Property crimes accounted for 94.5% of the total crime index in Maine. On a National level crimes against property accounted for 81.0% of the crime index for the year 1976 - the latest National comparison figures available.

INDEX OFFENSES - COMPARATIVE JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1976-1977

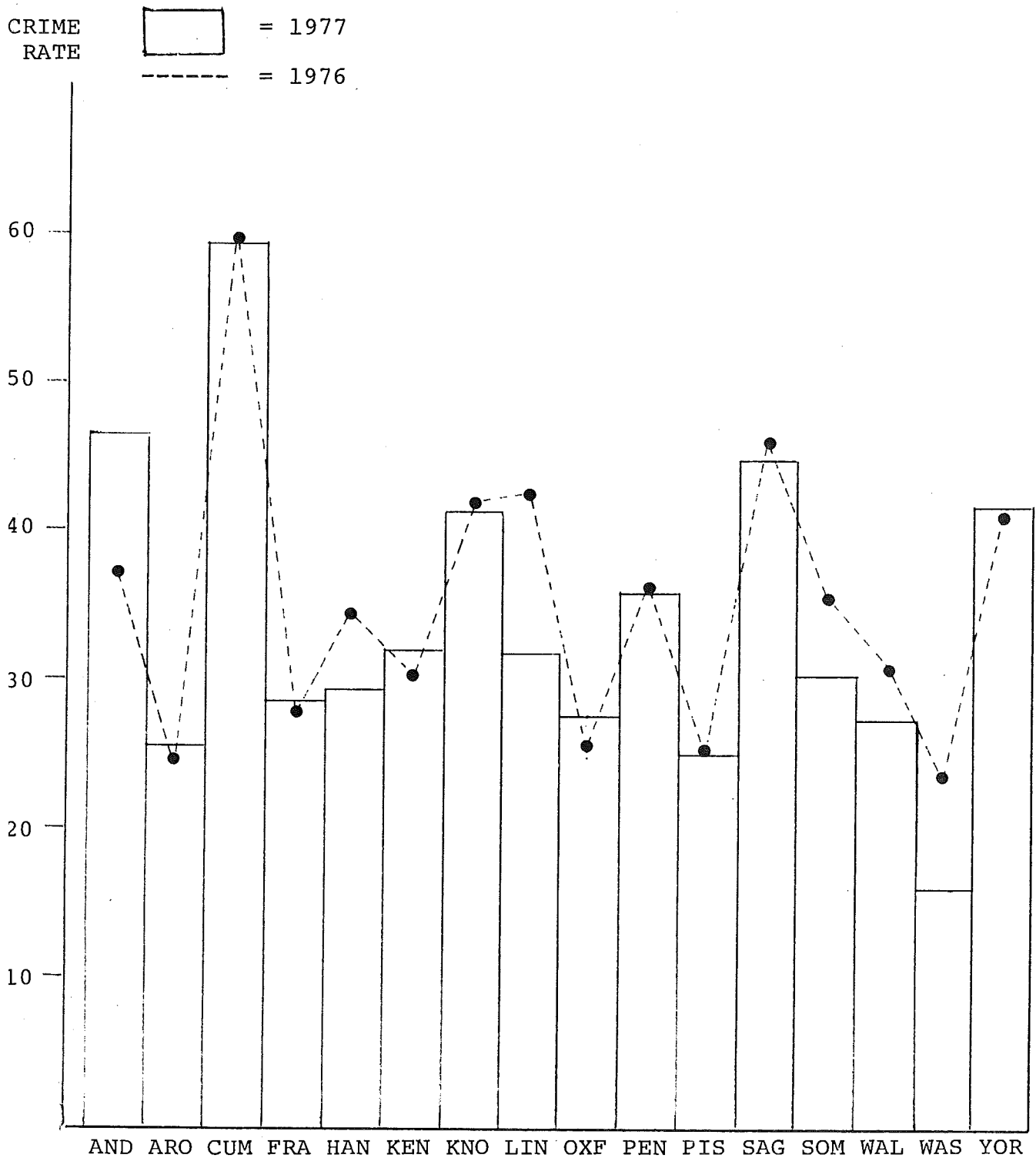
OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES		INCREASE OR DECREASE	PERCENT CHANGE
	JANUARY-DECEMBER 1976	1977		
Burglary	14,047	13,589	458-	3.3-
Larceny	24,986	25,484	498+	2.0+
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>2,286</u>	<u>2,679</u>	393+	17.2+
TOTAL	41,319	41,752	433+	1.0+



PROPERTY CRIME BY COUNTY

(STATE PROPERTY CRIME RATE: 39.03)

(RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION)





MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

CRIME CLOCK - 1 MURDER EVERY 14 DAYS

The definition of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter is "the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought". This offense is recorded by a police agency on the basis of investigation alone, without regard to the findings of a court or the decision of a prosecutor. Although, manslaughter by negligence is recorded on the "Offenses known to Police" form along with murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, it is not considered an Index Crime and is not discussed in this report.

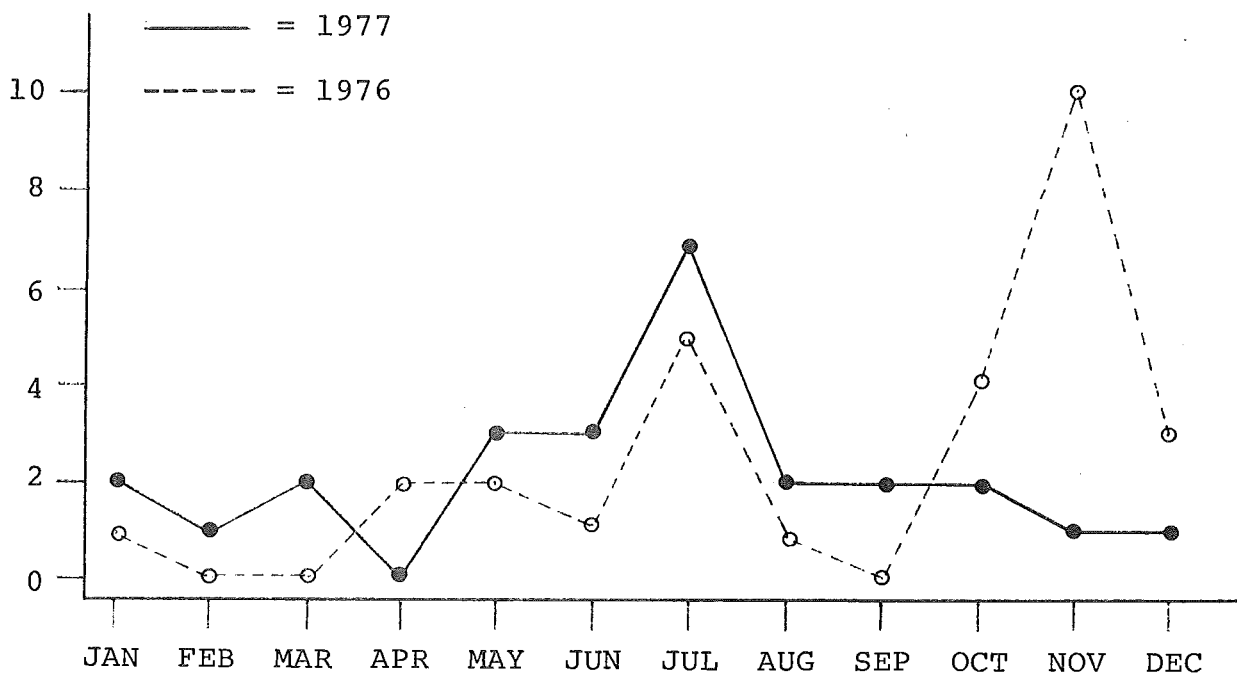
During 1977 there were 26 murders. Of these murders, 12 were committed by firearms: handguns-7, rifles-3, shotgun-2. Arguments were the motive in 14 of the murders while 10 were classified as unknown. Robbery was the motive in 2 of the murders.

The month by month analysis below shows that 7 murders occurred during the month of July.

Nineteen murders were cleared during 1977.

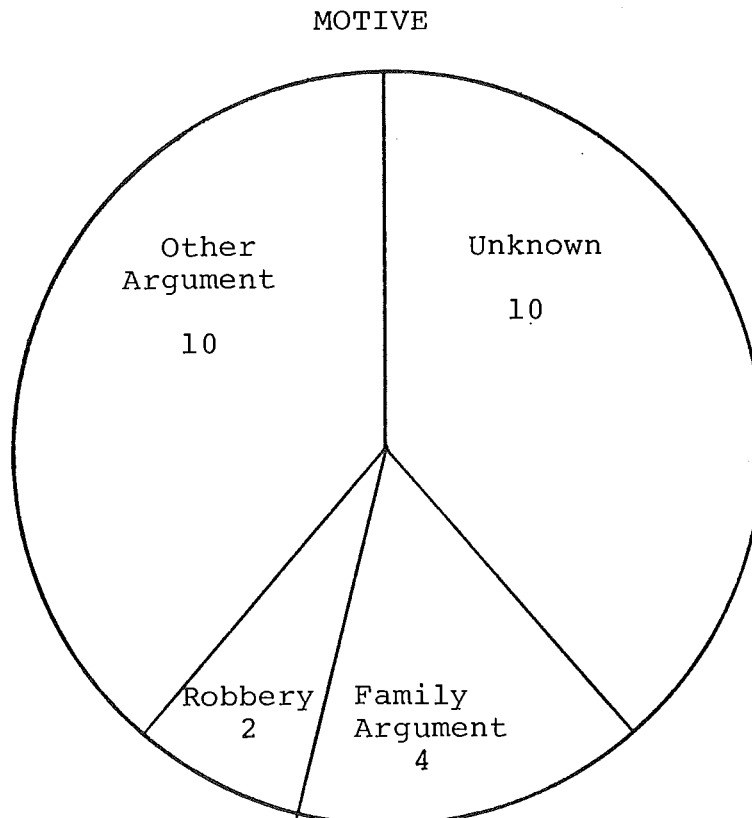
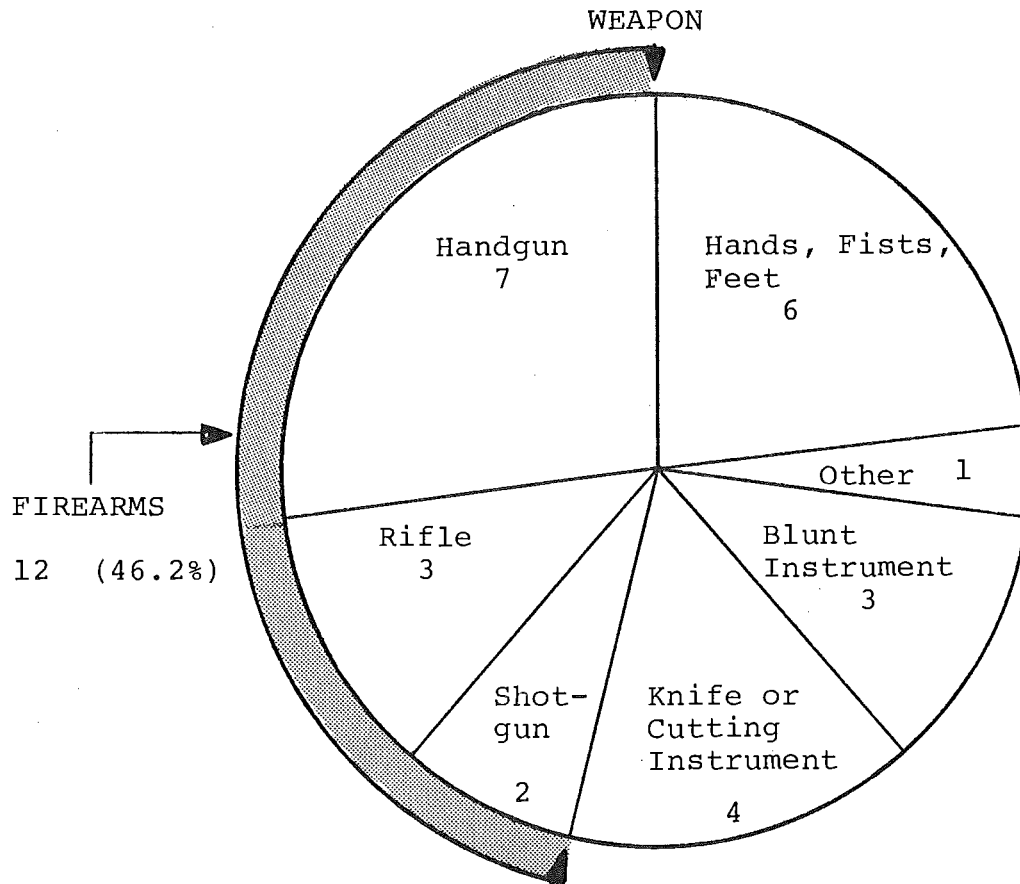
NO. OF
OFFENSES

COMPARATIVE DATA 1976-1977



MURDERS BY WEAPON AND MOTIVE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977



MURDER VICTIMS BY AGE AND SEX
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

AGE	NUMBER OF VICTIMS	MALE	FEMALE
1	1		1
17	1		1
18	1		1
21	1		1
22	1	1	
23	2	1	1
26	1		1
29	1	1	
30	1	1	
31	1		1
34	1	1	
35	2	2	
39	1	1	
40	1	1	
43	1		1
49	1		1
56	3	1	2
59	2	1	1
68	1	1	
75	1	1	
78	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	26	13	13



FORCIBLE RAPE

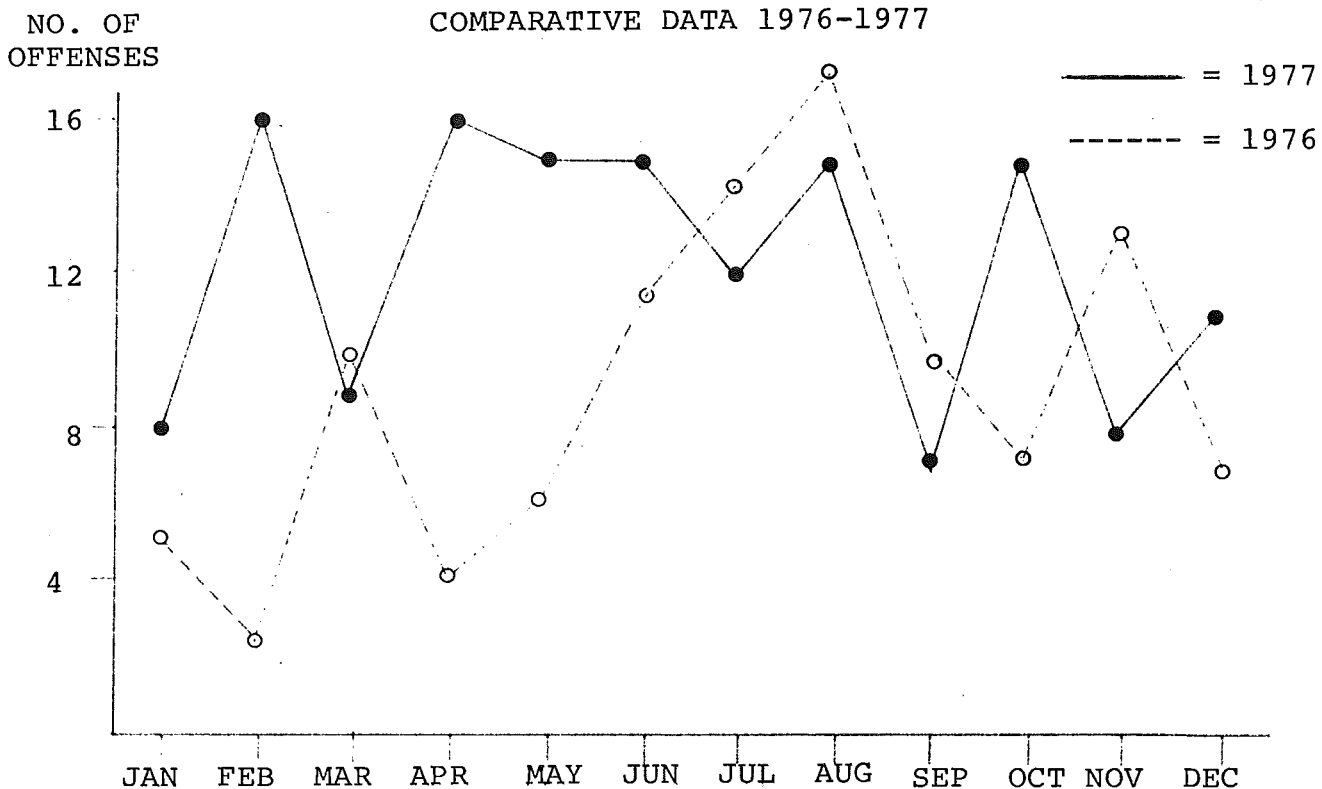
CRIME CLOCK - 1 RAPE EVERY 59 HOURS

Forcible rape is "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will". For purposes of the Uniform Crime Report this offense is divided into two categories: Rape by Force; and Attempted Forcible Rape. Carnal abuse without force (statutory rape) and other sex offenses are not included.

Forcible rape differs from other violent crimes in that the victim, in many cases, is reluctant to report the offense to police. The investigation by police, medical examination, court procedure, embarrassment and fear of any accompanying stigma have a deterrent effect on the victim's willingness to make the offense known to police.

The offense of forcible rape shows a dramatic increase in 1977. Law enforcement agencies recorded 147 total offenses reported to them in 1977 as compared to 106 the previous year. This represents an increase of 38.7%. Of the 147 total offenses, 107 were classified as "rape by force" while the remaining 40 were "attempts to commit forcible rape".

Law enforcement agencies were able to clear 128 offenses of forcible rape for an 87% clearance rate.





ROBBERY

CRIME CLOCK - 1 ROBBERY EVERY 20 HOURS, 54 MINUTES, 24 SECONDS.

Robbery is "the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear". All attempts to rob are included in the Uniform Crime Report. Robberies and attempts are reported in four categories: (1) gun (any firearm); (2) knife or cutting instrument; (3) other dangerous weapons; and (4) strong arm (hands, fists, feet, etc.).

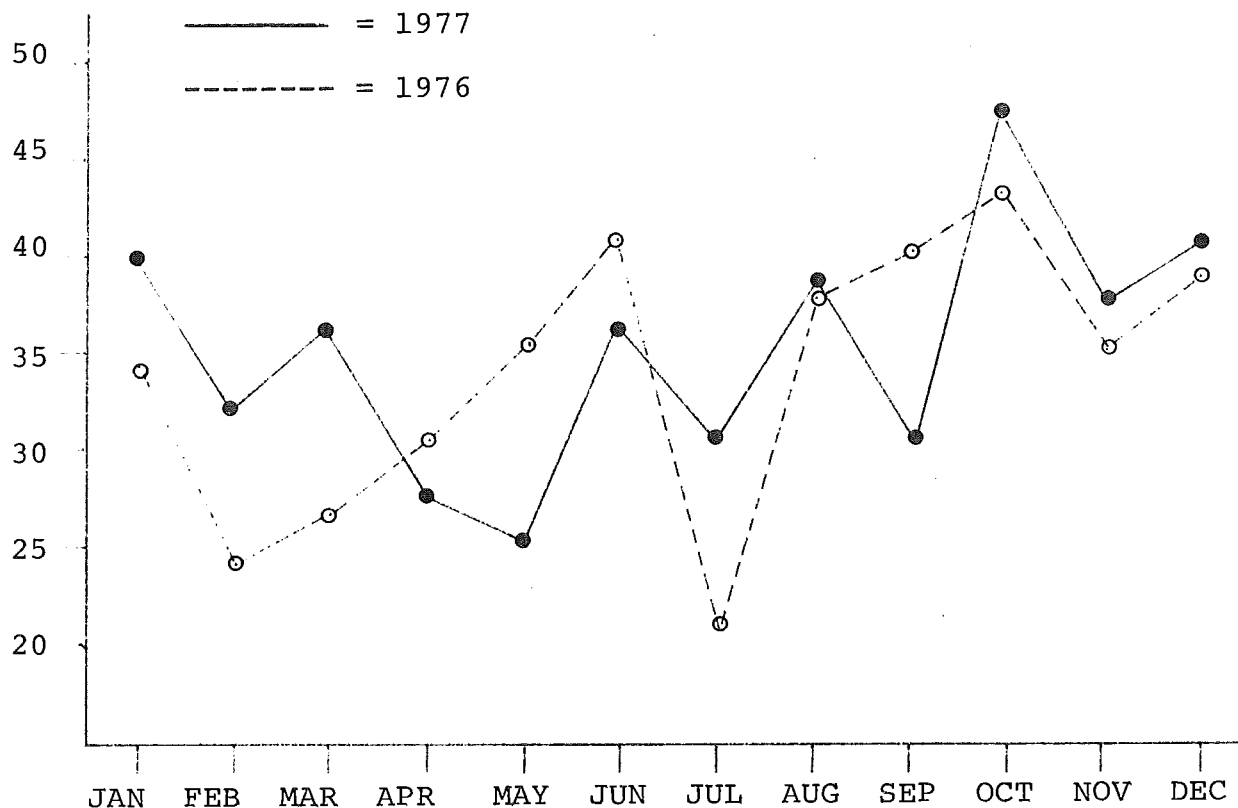
Robberies continued to increase in 1977 as law enforcement agencies reported 419 offenses as compared to 406 in 1976. There were 387 robberies reported in 1975. Robberies by firearm showed a marked increase with 140 offenses reported in 1977 compared to 102 offenses in 1976 - an increase of 37.3%.

The value of property stolen as a result of robbery was nearly \$220,000. Bank robberies, numbering only 12 offenses, accounted for more than \$80,000 of value or 36.6% of the total value of robbery. The offense classification of "Robbery-Highway" shows 160 offenses or 38.1% of the total.

Forty-two percent of the robbery offenses were cleared in 1977.

NO. OF
OFFENSES

COMPARATIVE DATA 1976-1977

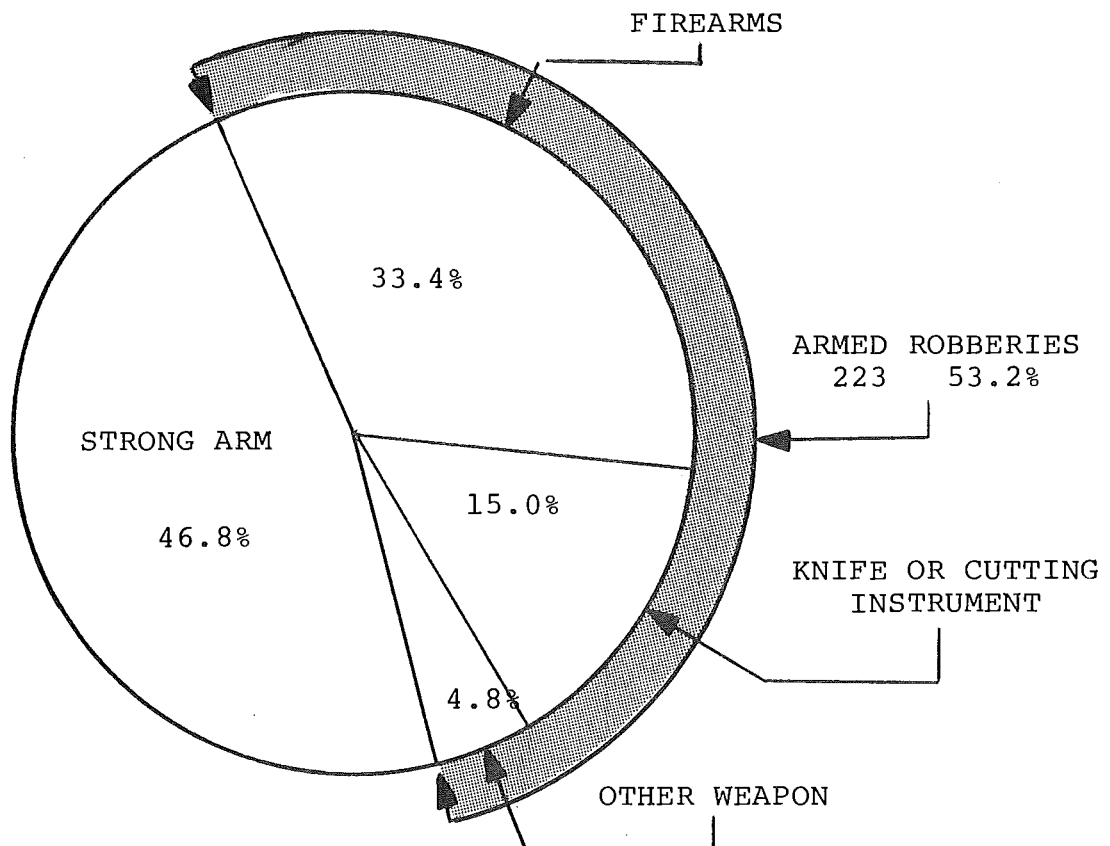


ROBBERY

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

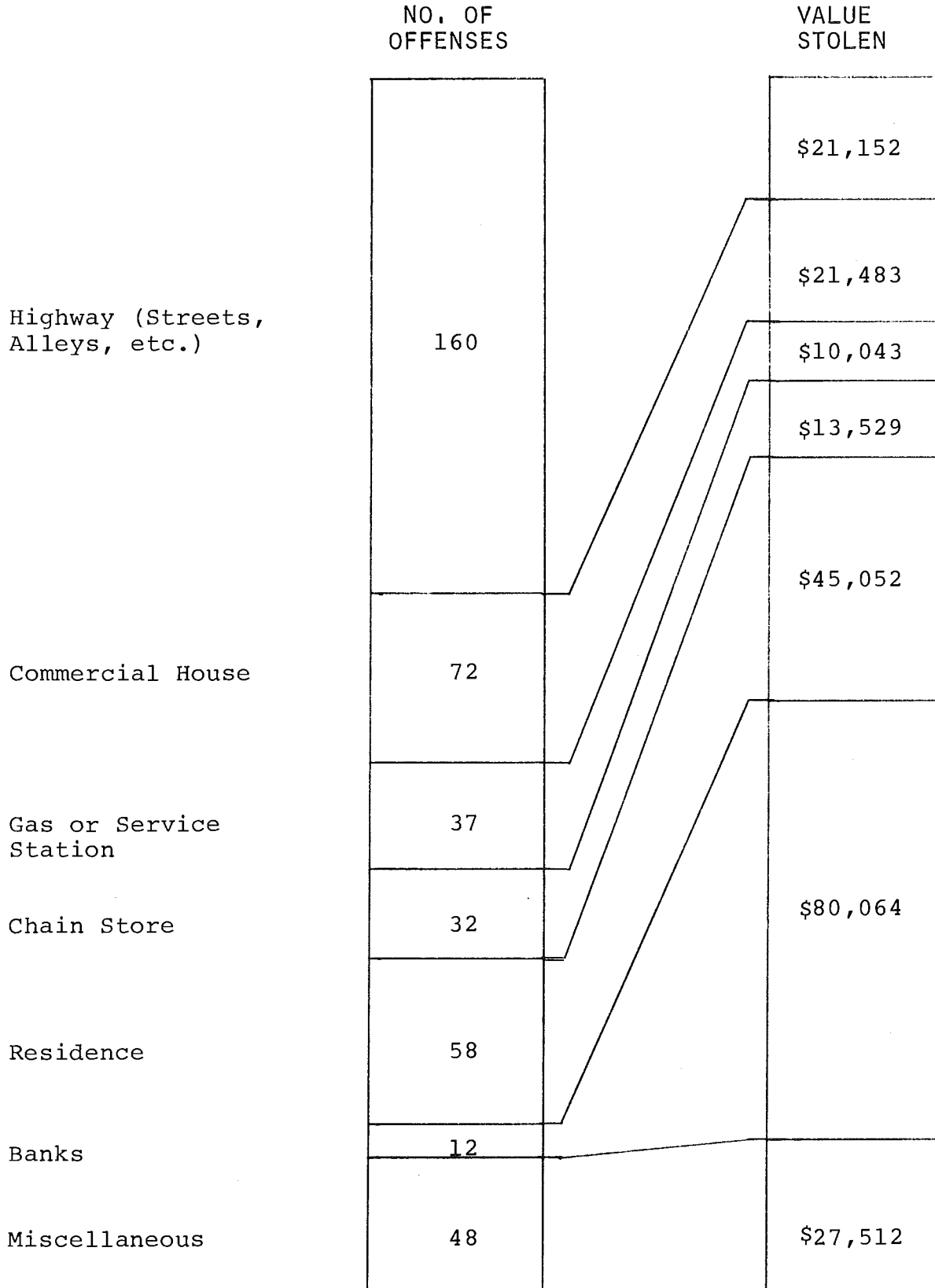
CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF OFFENSES		PERCENT CHANGE	TOTAL VALUE		PERCENT CHANGE
	1976	1977		1976	1977	
Highway	188	160	14.9-	\$ 33,398	\$ 21,152	36.7-
Commercial House	58	72	24.1+	17,200	21,483	24.9+
Gas or Service Station	22	37	31.8-	7,591	10,043	32.3+
Chain Store	20	32	60.0+	15,137	13,529	10.6-
Residence	57	58	1.8+	26,762	45,052	68.3+
Banks	6	12	100.0+	42,903	80,064	86.6+
Miscellaneous	55	48	12.7-	10,847	27,512	153.6+
Total	406	419	3.2+	\$153,838	\$218,835	42.3+

TYPE OF WEAPON



ROBBERY
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY CLASSIFICATION



ASSAULT



ASSAULT

CRIME CLOCK - 1 AGGRAVATED ASSAULT EVERY 4 HOURS AND 45 MINUTES

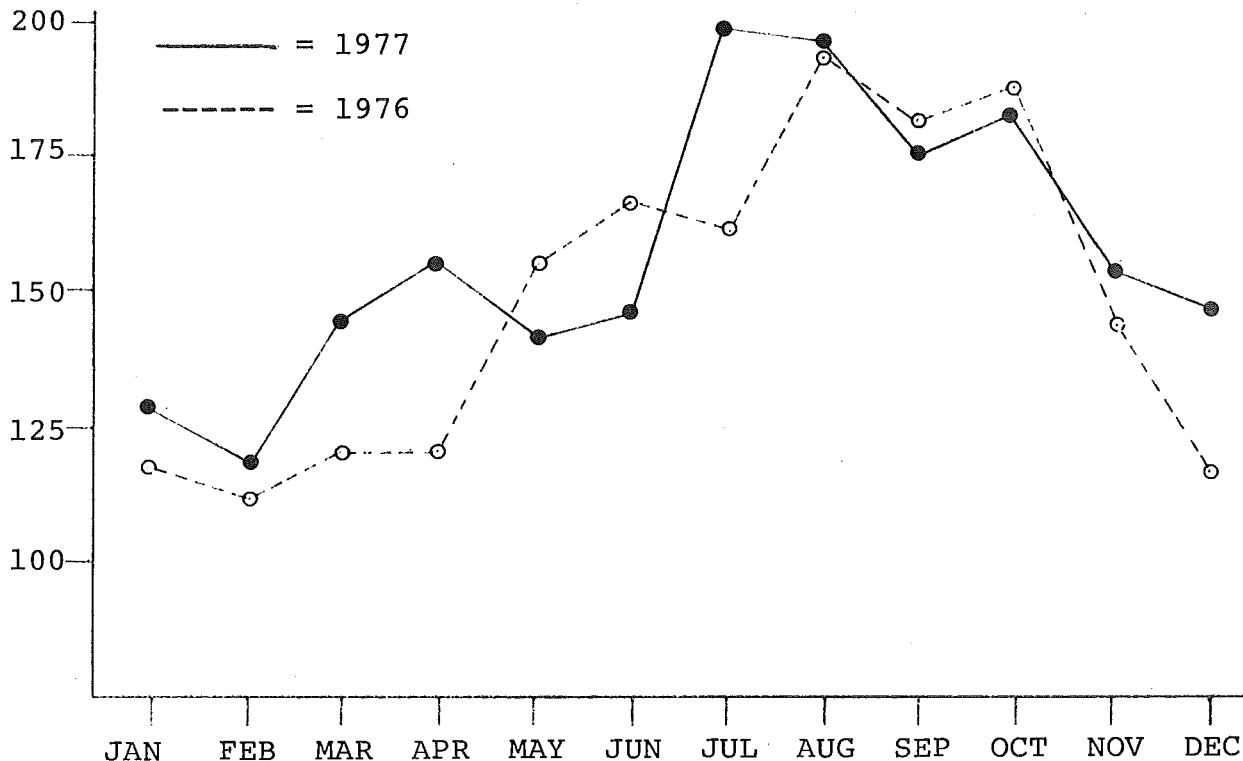
An assault is "an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another". Assaults with the intent to rob or rape are not included here. For Uniform Crime Reporting, this offense is divided into four categories: (1) gun (any firearm); (2) knife or cutting instrument; (3) other dangerous weapons; and (4) hands, fists, feet, etc. (causing aggravated injury). Also recorded, but not considered an Index Crime is the category "other assaults - simple", which is non-aggravated.

In 1977, there were, 1,844 aggravated assaults reported, an increase of 3.2%, or 57 offenses over the year 1976. Hands, fists, or feet accounted for the majority of assaults with 1,188 incidents, while firearms were used in 181 assaults. Knives, with 208 offenses reported, and other weapons, with 267, accounted for the balance. Of the 1,844 aggravated assaults reported, 76.5% were cleared.

There were 3,003 simple assaults during the year 1977, compared to 2,810 reported in 1976.

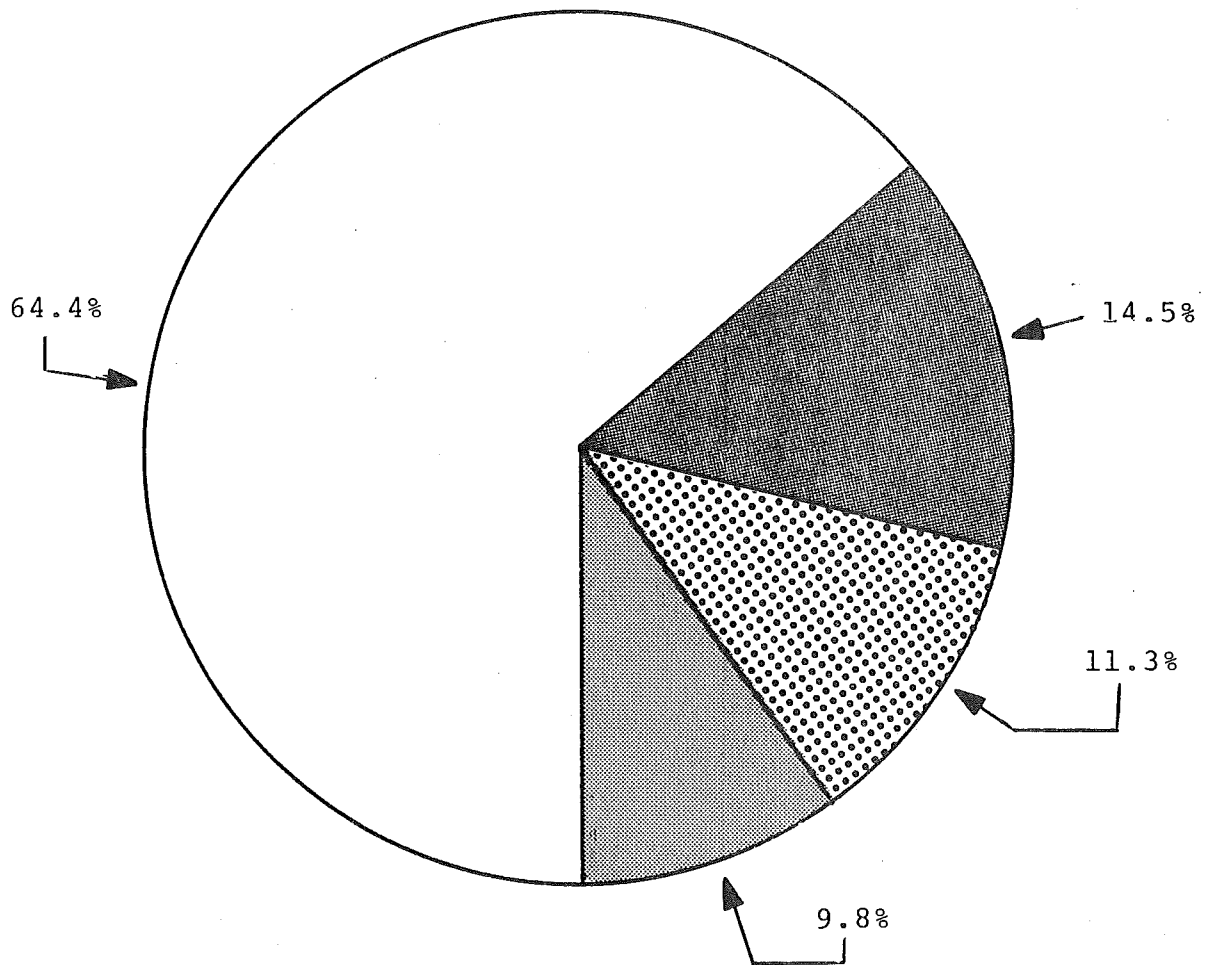
NO. OF
OFFENSES


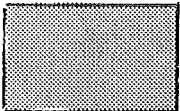
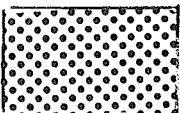
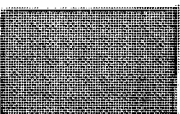
COMPARATIVE DATA 1976-1977



ASSAULT

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977



		NO. OF OFFENSES
	Hands, Fists, Feet, Aggravated	1,188
	Firearms	181
	Knife	208
	Other Weapon	267



BURGLARY

CRIME CLOCK - 1 BURGLARY EVERY 38 MINUTES, 40 SECONDS

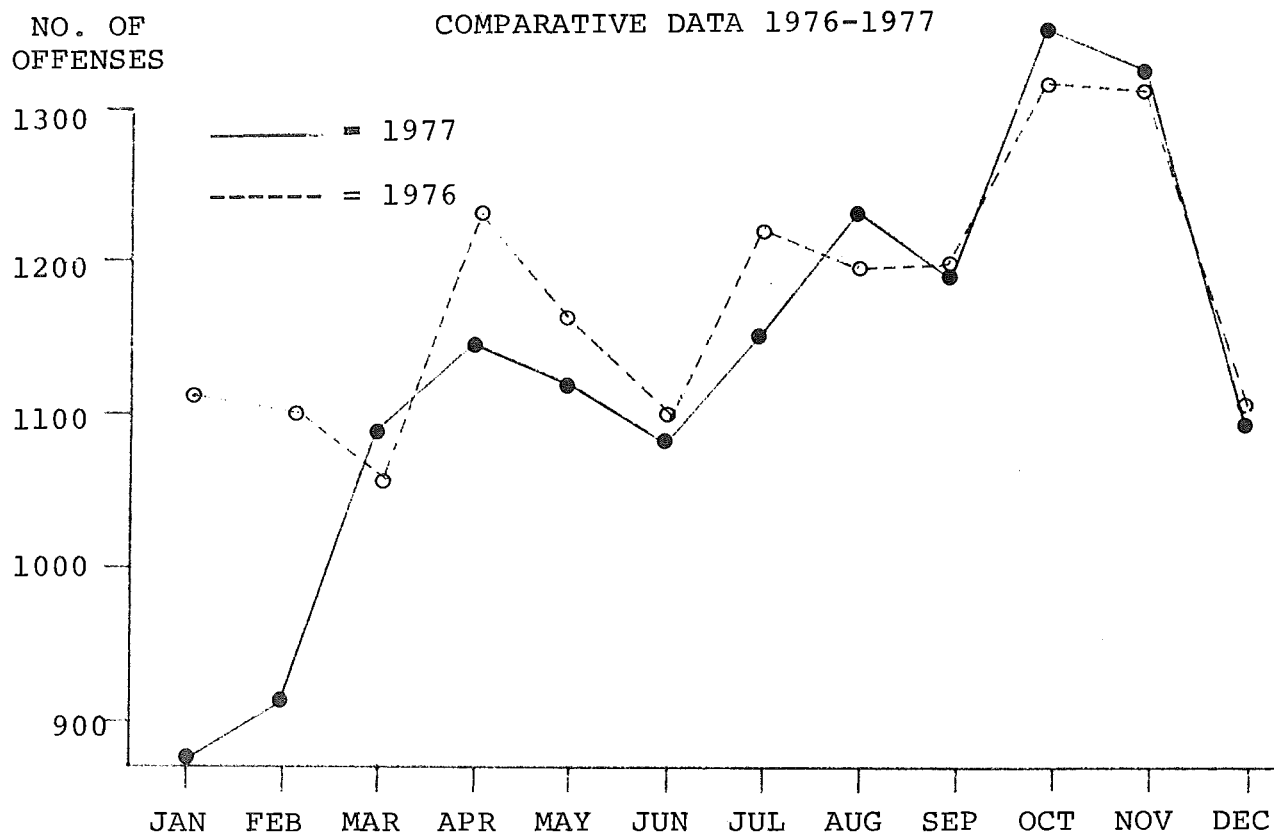
Burglary, also known as breaking and entering, is "the unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny". Data collection for this offense in Uniform Crime Reporting is recorded in three categories: (1) forcible entry; (2) unlawful entry - no force; and (3) attempted forcible entry.

The offense of burglary continued to show a downward trend in 1977, where 13,589 were reported by law enforcement agencies compared to 14,047 in 1976 and 14,443 in 1975. The decrease over the three year period of 854 offenses represents a 5.9% decrease since 1975.

For the comparative years 1977 vs. 1976, burglaries in the nighttime reflect the largest decreases - 241 offenses and \$667,235 in property value stolen.

The total value of property stolen during burglary decreased by \$848,156 in 1977.

Law enforcement agencies show a burglary clearance rate of 22.6%.



BURGLARY

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

TYPE OF BURGLARY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	
	1976	1977
Forcible Entry	10,948	10,268
Unlawful Entry - No Force	2,022	2,228
Attempted Forcible Entry	<u>1,077</u>	<u>1,093</u>
TOTAL	14,047	13,589

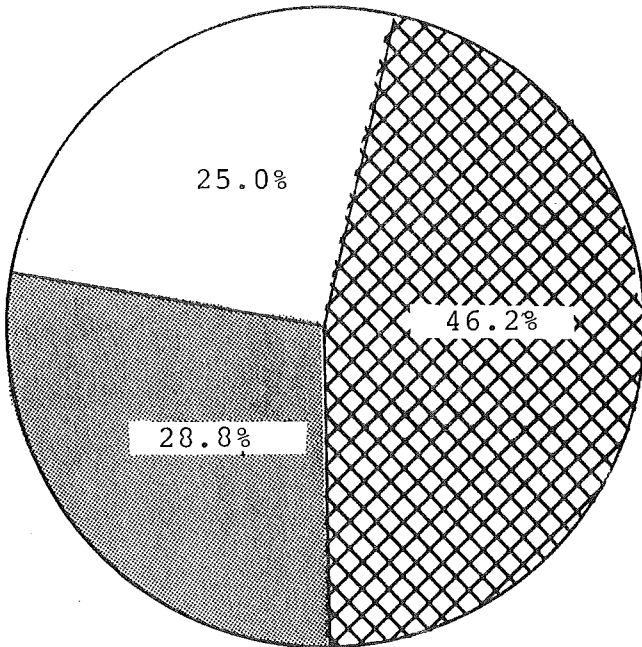
CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF OFFENSES			1976	TOTAL VALUE	
	1976	1977	PERCENT CHANGE		1977	PERCENT CHANGE
RESIDENCE						
6 AM - 6 PM	2,093	2,215	5.8+	\$ 644,076	\$ 676,911	5.1+
6 PM - 6 AM	2,797	2,551	8.8-	1,476,673	809,438	45.2-
Unknown	<u>4,266</u>	<u>4,103</u>	3.8-	<u>1,469,190</u>	<u>1,137,877</u>	22.6-
SUB TOTAL	9,156	8,869	3.1-	\$3,589,939	\$2,624,226	26.1-
NON-RESIDENCE						
6 AM - 6 PM	317	261	17.7-	76,792	54,611	28.9-
6 PM - 6 AM	3,447	3,314	3.9-	878,970	947,454	7.8+
Unknown	<u>1,127</u>	<u>1,145</u>	1.6+	<u>345,922</u>	<u>417,176</u>	20.6+
SUB TOTAL	4,891	4,720	3.5-	\$1,301,684	\$1,419,241	9.0+
GRAND TOTAL	14,047	13,589	3.3-	\$4,891,623	\$4,043,467	17.3-

BURGLARY

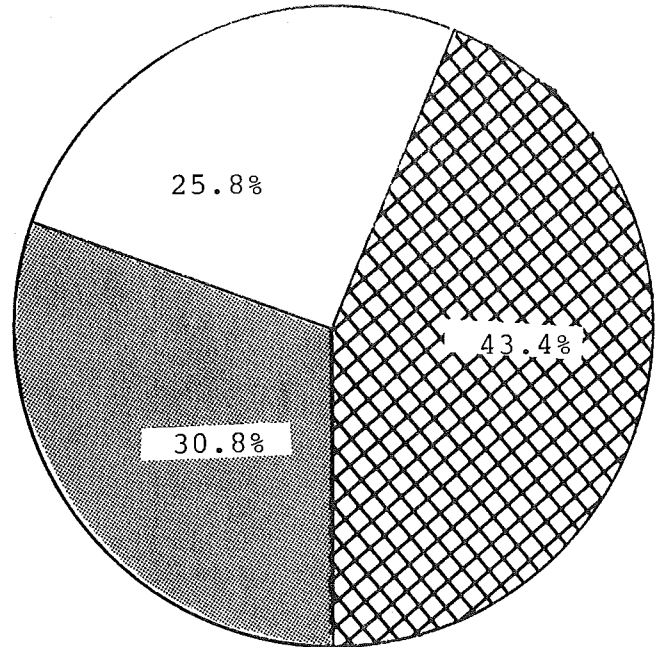
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY NUMBER & VALUE

RESIDENCE

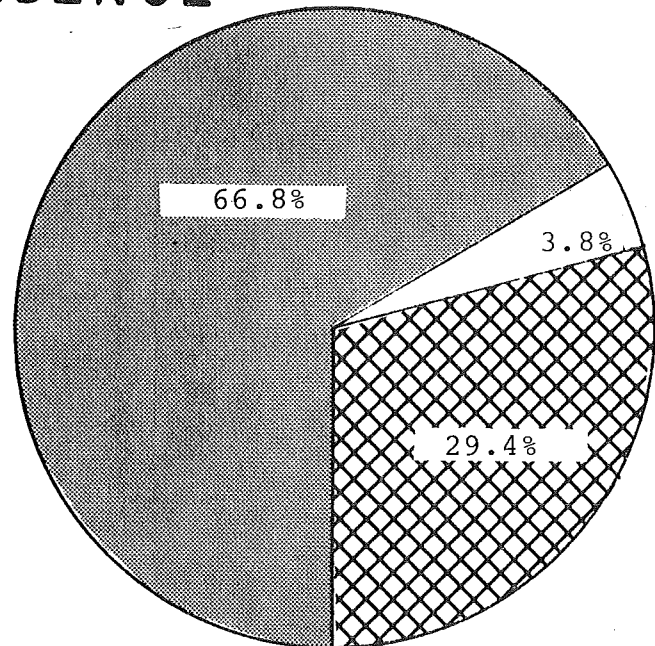
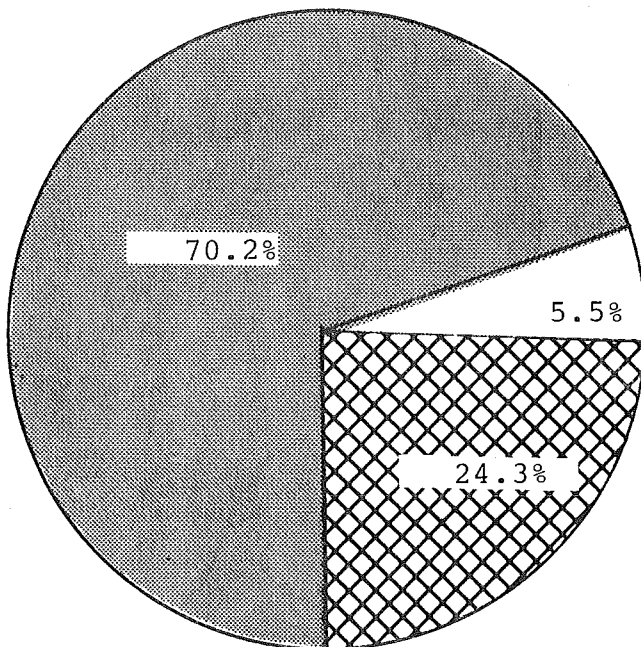
NUMBER



VALUE



NON RESIDENCE



DAY

NIGHT

UNKNOWN



LARCENY - THEFT

CRIME CLOCK - 1 LARCENY EVERY 20 MINUTES, 37 SECONDS

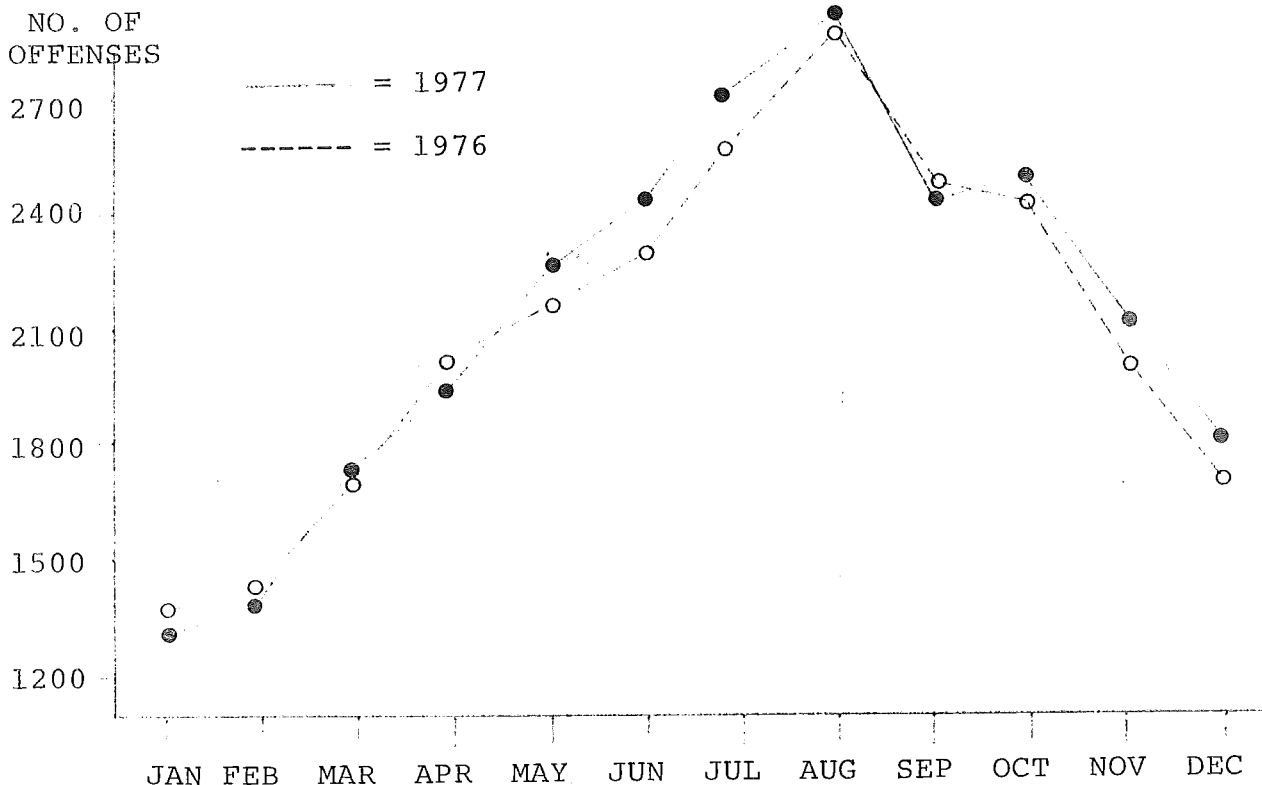
Larceny-theft is "the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership". Motor vehicle thefts are excluded from this offense classification. A supplementary report form breaks out several categories: (1) pocket-picking; (2) purse-snatching; (3) shoplifting; (4) from motor vehicles; (5) motor vehicle parts and accessories; (6) bicycles; (7) from buildings; (8) from coin-operated machines; and (9) all other. Larcenies are also categorized by dollar value: (1) under \$50; (2) \$50 to \$200; and (3) \$200 and over.

Larceny continued to be a major problem in the State of Maine. In 1977 there were 25,484 offenses reported compared to 24,986 offenses in 1976, an increase of 2%. Larcenies from motor vehicles, including parts and accessories, accounted for 36.8% of the offenses while the combined value of property stolen accounted for 30.1% of the total value of the larceny offense.

Shoplifting increased 33.3% in 1977 - from 1,855 offenses reported in 1976 to 2,472 offenses in 1977. The value of property stolen in the category of shoplifting increased by more than \$20,000 in 1977 over 1976.

The clearance rate for all larceny offenses was 22.1% in 1977 compared to 18.4% in 1976.

COMPARATIVE DATA 1976-1977



LARCENY

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF OFFENSES			TOTAL VALUE		
	1976	1977	PERCENT CHANGE	1975	1977	PERCENT CHANGE
Pocket-Picking	110	68	38.2-	\$ 13,048	\$ 7,142	45.3-
Purse-Snatching	188	159	15.4-	14,446	11,123	23.0-
Shoplifting	1,855	2,472	33.3+	65,580	85,983	31.1+
From Motor Vehicles	5,100	5,081	.4-	829,246	887,733	7.1+
M/V Parts & Accessories	4,743	4,298	9.4-	489,640	456,129	6.8-
Bicycles	2,746	2,970	8.2+	229,547	258,816	12.8+
From Buildings	4,455	4,612	3.5+	870,413	1,271,467	46.1+
From Coin-Op. Machines	239	183	23.4-	22,438	35,360	57.6+
All Other	5,550	5,641	1.6+	1,352,844	1,452,684	7.4+
Total	24,986	25,484	2.0+	\$3,887,202	\$4,466,437	14.9+

AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE

Pocket-Picking		\$105
Purse-Snatching		\$ 70
Shoplifting		\$ 35
From Motor Vehicles		\$175
M/V Parts & Accessories		\$106
Bicycles		\$ 87
From Buildings		\$276
From Coin-Op. Machines		\$183
All Other		\$257

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

CRIME CLOCK - 1 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT EVERY 3 HRS., 16 MINS., 11 SECS.

Motor vehicle theft is simply "the larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle"; included here is "joy riding". Excluded from this offense for Uniform Crime Reporting is a reported offense where there is lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation, or unauthorized use by others with lawful access, such as with employees. The type of vehicle is classified as: (1) automobile; (2) trucks and buses; and (3) other vehicles.

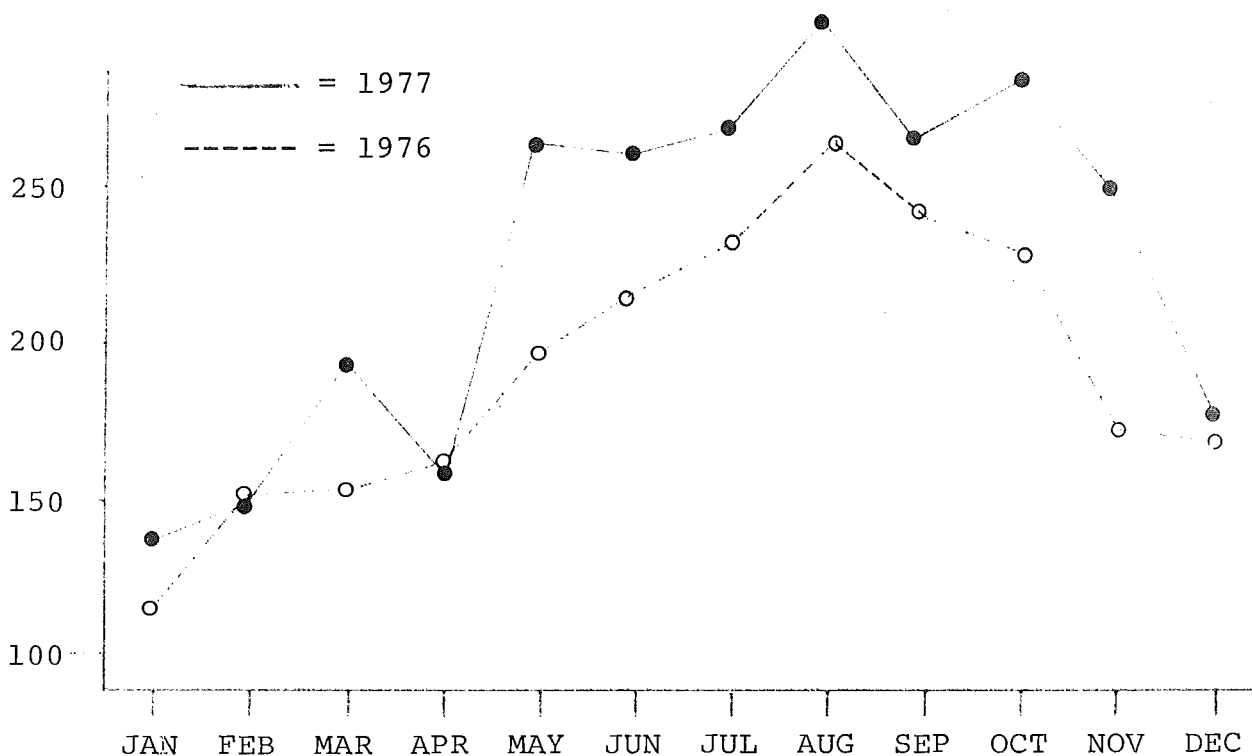
Motor vehicle thefts increased dramatically in 1977. There were 2,679 motor vehicles stolen during 1977 as compared to 2,286 in 1976.

"Other vehicles", consisting of snowmobiles, motorcycles, etc., showed a marked increase of 64.2% over the preceeding year with 450 such vehicles being stolen. Of the 2,679 vehicles reported stolen during the year, police recovered 2,189 of them for an 81.7% recovery rate.

The value of motor vehicles stolen exceeded the 1976 value by nearly \$1.2 million dollars - from \$4,470,549 in 1976 to \$5,639,941 in 1977.

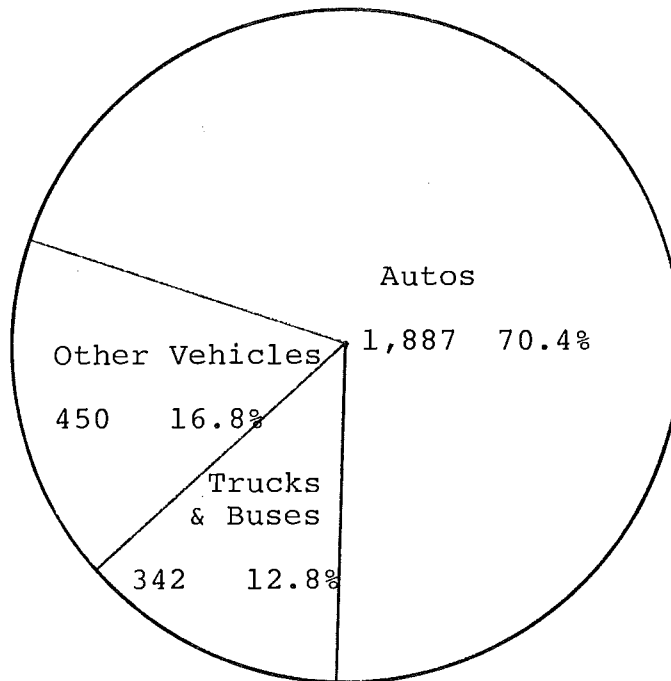
NO. OF
OFFENSES

COMPARATIVE DATA 1976-1977

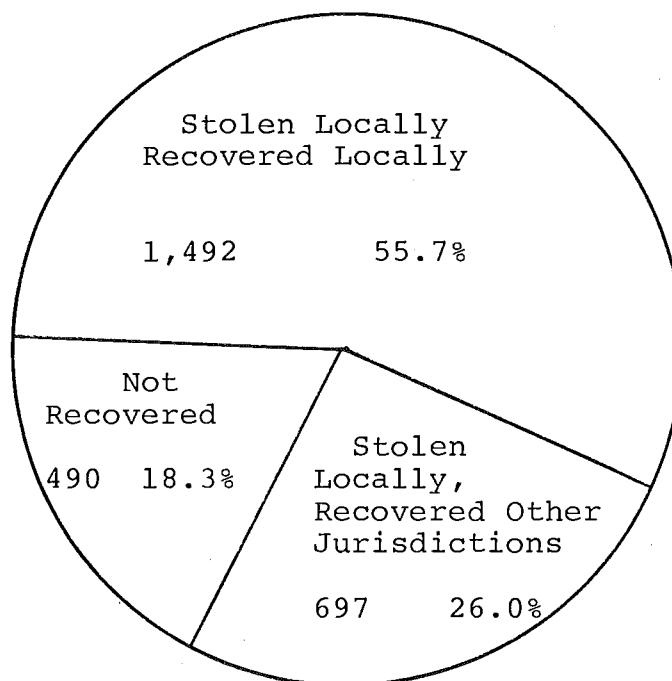


MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

TYPE OF VEHICLE



STOLEN/RECOVERED



STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY VALUES

Supplementary reports relating to properties stolen and recovered provide information on the estimated value of such properties. The investigating officer has the obligation to assess the value of property stolen and recovered in each crime index offense. The officer is guided by the following instructions:

- (1) *Use fair market value for items subject to depreciation.*
- (2) *Use wholesale cost of goods stolen from retail establishments.*
- (3) *Use victim's evaluation of nondepreciable items.*
- (4) *Use cost of replacement to victims for new or almost new items.*

During the year 1977, property valued in excess of \$14 million was stolen. During this same period, law enforcement officers recovered more than \$6 million for a recovery rate of 42.6%. This compares admirably with the 38.0% State recovery rate for 1976. Property recovery on a National level was 29% during the year 1976 - the latest National comparison figures available.

A breakdown by type of property follows:

TYPE OF PROPERTY	STOLEN	RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$1,362,294	\$ 274,172	20.1
Jewelry & Precious Metals	694,675	109,177	15.7
Clothing & Furs	219,085	38,911	17.7
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	5,639,941	4,402,459	78.0
Office Equipment	89,793	23,954	26.6
Televisions, Radios, Cameras, Etc.	1,479,113	225,056	15.2
Firearms	204,392	39,966	19.5
Household Goods	583,968	69,925	11.9
Consumable Goods	254,109	36,340	14.3
Livestock	21,359	4,836	22.6
Miscellaneous	<u>3,703,472</u>	<u>859,870</u>	23.2
TOTAL	14,252,201	6,084,666	42.6

1977

PROPERTY SOLEN/RECOVERED BY COUNTY

		ANDROSCOGGIN	AROOSTOOK	CUMBERLAND	FRANKLIN	HANCOCK	KENNEBEC	KNOX	LINCOLN
Currency:	Stolen	\$ 117,591	\$ 173,813	\$ 372,541	\$ 32,745	\$ 52,373	\$ 73,755	\$ 27,250	\$ 22,323
	Recovered	13,234	112,937	39,271	4,000	2,761	8,190	2,509	8,342
	% Recovered	11.2	64.9	10.5	12.2	5.2	11.1	9.2	37.3
Jewelry:	Stolen	19,394	6,612	202,035	418	9,036	45,518	10,979	8,358
	Recovered	6,354	1,893	18,024	67	3,960	1,747		10,035
	% Recovered	32.7	28.6	8.9	16.0	43.8	3.8		120.0
Clothing:	Stolen	16,128	4,362	102,345	1,263	1,020	14,634	7,956	1,010
	Recovered	2,563	5,085	13,935	16	107	798	361	502
	% Recovered	15.8	116.5	13.6	1.2	10.4	5.4	4.5	49.7
Locally Stolen Automobiles:	Stolen	529,067	381,937	1,630,370	49,392	225,810	410,815	220,195	71,720
	Recovered	486,707	386,574	1,281,176	36,868	196,331	238,700	184,395	51,245
	% Recovered	91.9	101.2	78.5	74.6	86.9	58.1	83.7	71.4
Office Equipment:	Stolen	5,984	8,419	44,044	85	595	4,615	2,022	423
	Recovered	1,288	830	9,161		60	1,030		70
	% Recovered	21.5	9.8	20.7		10.0	22.3		16.5
Televisions, Cameras, etc.,	Stolen	106,701	61,347	538,596	12,846	36,302	101,160	49,259	24,877
	Recovered	23,041	10,226	70,319	3,823	7,466	13,315	4,108	2,795
	% Recovered	21.5	16.6	13.0	29.7	20.5	13.1	8.3	11.2
Firearms:	Stolen	11,049	9,412	33,140	7,443	3,904	19,330	4,370	13,212
	Recovered	5,363	2,878	5,378	50	325	3,566	385	1,600
	% Recovered	48.5	30.5	16.2	.6	8.3	18.4	8.8	12.1
Household Goods:	Stolen	24,336	16,456	166,375	16,481	32,490	45,283	9,324	25,966
	Recovered	1,085	1,255	29,070	903	2,790	8,921	823	3,050
	% Recovered	4.4	7.6	17.4	5.4	8.5	19.7	8.8	11.7
Consumable Goods:	Stolen	11,790	6,134	58,446	1,857	26,634	12,031	17,108	5,154
	Recovered	1,868	3,310	6,446	67	322	1,773	2,415	185
	% Recovered	15.8	53.9	11.0	3.6	1.2	14.7	14.1	3.5
Livestock:	Stolen	985	560	910	700	956	5,905	20	35
	Recovered	200	210	100		22	1,571		35
	% Recovered	20.3	37.5	54.9		2.3	26.6		100.0
Miscellaneous:	Stolen	299,002	223,211	1,096,233	86,870	112,294	313,089	108,618	139,503
	Recovered	76,511	57,952	277,315	14,629	24,480	57,808	15,629	43,495
	% Recovered	25.5	25.9	25.2	16.8	21.7	18.4	14.3	31.1
TOTAL	Stolen	1,142,027	892,263	4,245,035	210,100	501,414	1,046,135	457,101	312,581
	Recovered	618,214	583,150	1,750,595	60,423	238,624	337,419	210,625	121,354
	% Recovered	54.1	65.3	41.2	28.7	47.5	32.2	46.0	38.8

1976

PROPERTY STOLEN/RECOVERED BY COUNTY

		ANDROSCOGGIN	AROOSTOOK	CUMBERLAND	FRANKLIN	HANCOCK	KENNEBEC	KNOX	LINCOLN
Currency:	Stolen	\$ 66,610	\$ 209,793	\$ 234,133	\$ 13,839	\$ 22,012	\$ 84,226	\$ 30,951	\$ 24,522
	Recovered	12,644	159,819	71,608	2,049	4,275	9,256	2,118	4,076
	% Recovered	18.9	76.1	30.5	14.8	19.4	10.9	6.8	16.6
Jewelry:	Stolen	29,526	16,859	169,910	2,808	10,072	31,991	6,864	6,133
	Recovered	2,707	4,272	15,394	5	1,410	4,072	1,773	1,045
	% Recovered	9.1	25.3	9.0	.1	14.0	12.7	25.8	17.0
Clothing:	Stolen	14,290	4,141	73,022	1,162	1,375	14,456	2,115	1,327
	Recovered	2,362	1,110	8,618	48	92	1,413	180	
	% Recovered	16.5	26.8	11.8	4.1	6.6	9.7	8.5	
Locally Stolen Automobiles:	Stolen	395,858	603,306	1,287,814	36,411	104,365	376,152	120,450	70,230
	Recovered	330,383	470,961	865,810	27,600	91,025	242,104	85,300	43,700
	% Recovered	83.4	78.0	67.2	75.8	87.2	64.3	70.8	62.2
Office Equipment:	Stolen	3,991	5,509	35,711	100	2,102	10,653	1,112	1,840
	Recovered	1,395	990	8,566	100	666	2,018	500	400
	% Recovered	34.9	17.9	24.0	100.0	31.6	18.9	44.9	21.7
Televisions, Cameras, etc.:	Stolen	104,214	68,086	674,806	18,118	30,303	114,050	45,014	41,814
	Recovered	15,530	14,453	82,674	3,425	9,578	6,883	7,062	3,293
	% Recovered	14.9	21.2	12.2	18.9	31.6	6.0	15.6	7.8
Firearms:	Stolen	8,746	11,188	52,458	4,930	1,914	24,212	4,391	6,753
	Recovered	1,897	1,630	10,252	2,100	25	2,555	1,200	515
	% Recovered	21.6	14.5	19.5	42.6	1.3	10.5	27.3	7.6
Household Goods:	Stolen	57,099	15,010	336,138	18,916	73,260	38,582	51,516	60,656
	Recovered	24,308	1,221	40,380	649	3,199	1,601	18,637	8,748
	% Recovered	42.5	8.1	12.0	3.4	4.3	4.1	36.1	14.4
Consumable Goods:	Stolen	41,337	15,892	88,628	2,408	9,272	22,581	19,204	13,143
	Recovered	3,153	3,851	14,419	1,554	1,661	1,338	3,271	665
	% Recovered	7.6	24.2	16.2	64.5	17.9	5.9	17.0	5.0
Livestock:	Stolen	10	2,479	453	1,375	25	2,785	392	1,377
	Recovered		1,350				200		530
	% Recovered		54.4				7.1		38.4
Miscellaneous:	Stolen	228,857	216,802	1,030,303	97,736	104,503	231,687	75,514	96,710
	Recovered	72,079	77,499	346,210	21,401	11,133	23,053	22,355	17,913
	% Recovered	31.5	35.7	33.6	21.9	10.6	9.9	29.6	18.5
TOTAL	Stolen	950,538	1,169,065	3,983,376	197,803	359,203	951,375	357,523	324,505
	Recovered	466,458	737,156	1,463,931	58,931	123,064	294,493	142,393	80,885
	% Recovered	49.0	63.0	36.7	29.8	34.2	30.9	39.8	24.9

1977

PROPERTY STOLEN/RECOVERED BY COUNTY

		OXFORD	PENOBSCOT	PISCATAQUIS	SAGADAHOC	SOMERSET	WALDO	WASHINGTON	YORK
Currency:	Stolen	\$ 46,808	\$ 166,973	\$ 15,886	\$ 23,344	\$ 13,356	\$ 13,324	\$ 20,509	\$ 189,703
	Recovered	13,004	24,593	1,488	2,009	2,062	2,108	7,479	30,185
	% Recovered	27.7	14.7	9.3	8.6	15.4	15.8	36.4	15.9
Jewelry:	Stolen	18,867	31,858	1,085	12,341	5,371	4,643	2,734	315,426
	Recovered	10,295	8,774	620	4,255	1,658	150	605	40,740
	% Recovered	54.5	27.5	57.1	34.4	30.8	3.2	22.1	12.9
Clothing, Furs:	Stolen	2,808	24,501	242	3,827	3,041	1,782	1,589	32,577
	Recovered	844	7,882	45	962	363	615	544	4,289
	% Recovered	30.0	32.1	18.5	25.1	11.9	34.5	34.2	13.1
Locally Stolen Automobiles:	Stolen	107,530	832,531	46,960	70,129	172,350	51,564	131,098	708,473
	Recovered	99,450	693,389	31,660	54,229	107,750	50,439	101,762	401,784
	% Recovered	92.4	83.2	67.4	77.3	62.5	97.8	77.6	56.7
Office Equipment:	Stolen	929	1,967	600	5,040	1,612	672	379	12,407
	Recovered	659	8,673	600	25	307			1,251
	% Recovered	70.9	440.9	100.0	.4	19.0			10.0
Televisions, Cameras, etc.:	Stolen	18,955	163,549	8,028	49,439	27,043	41,384	15,005	224,622
	Recovered	8,088	28,937	880	4,681	4,599	2,467	4,052	36,259
	% Recovered	42.6	17.6	10.9	9.4	17.0	5.9	27.0	16.1
Firearms:	Stolen	10,846	40,554	1,005	7,508	10,029	9,131	2,082	21,377
	Recovered	3,095	8,665	140	2,140	825	405	665	4,486
	% Recovered	28.5	21.3	13.9	28.5	8.2	4.4	31.9	20.9
Household Goods:	Stolen	21,124	39,216	5,251	27,110	19,608	13,668	6,701	114,579
	Recovered	998	5,501	500	756	834	971	1,311	11,157
	% Recovered	4.7	14.0	9.5	2.7	4.2	7.1	19.5	9.7
Consumable Goods:	Stolen	17,835	31,381	1,571	8,573	8,971	20,419	3,471	22,734
	Recovered	5,138	5,472	680	658	2,108	1,022	540	4,336
	% Recovered	28.8	17.4	43.2	7.6	23.4	5.0	15.5	19.0
Livestock:	Stolen	50	7,113		1,690	750	850	520	315
	Recovered		898		1,300	50			50
	% Recovered		12.6		76.9	6.6			15.8
Miscellaneous:	Stolen	97,021	398,779	42,142	91,654	132,940	58,386	49,910	453,820
	Recovered	22,932	69,376	9,805	19,636	30,568	11,701	8,784	119,249
	% Recovered	23.6	17.3	23.2	21.4	22.9	20.0	17.5	26.2
TOTALS:	Stolen	342,773	1,738,422	122,770	300,655	395,071	215,823	233,998	2,096,033
	Recovered	164,503	862,160	46,418	90,651	151,124	69,878	125,742	653,786
	% Recovered	47.9	49.5	37.8	30.1	38.2	32.3	53.7	31.1

1976

PROPERTY STOLEN/RECOVERED BY COUNTY

		OXFORD	PENOBSCOT	PISCATAQUIS	SAGADAHOC	SOMERSET	WALDO	WASHINGTON	YORK
Currency:	Stolen	\$ 30,793	\$ 139,064	\$ 3,607	\$ 24,167	\$ 32,138	\$ 7,740	\$ 40,790	\$ 176,833
	Recovered	17,191	12,469	459	541	3,005	559	1,381	53,117
	% Recovered	55.8	8.9	12.7	2.2	9.3	7.2	3.3	30.0
Jewelry:	Stolen	11,241	36,473	9,590	4,577	11,496	4,165	485	97,979
	Recovered	950	22,797	4,000	210	162	300	140	9,938
	% Recovered	8.4	62.5	41.7	4.6	1.4	7.2	28.8	10.1
Clothing, Furs:									
	Stolen	1,499	20,986	410	1,777	2,884	255	1,640	14,385
	Recovered	4	5,466		153	769		638	1,162
	% Recovered	.2	26.0		8.6	26.6		38.9	8.0
Locally Stolen Automobiles:									
	Stolen	159,025	523,958	52,250	79,988	104,920	70,800	111,900	373,122
	Recovered	134,675	415,724	42,150	55,400	73,275	57,000	77,675	272,954
	% Recovered	84.6	79.3	80.6	69.2	69.8	80.5	69.4	73.1
Office Equipment:									
	Stolen	2,619	23,488	150	735	2,931	565		15,400
	Recovered		21,880		273	594	50		2,871
	% Recovered		93.1		37.1	20.2	8.8		18.6
Televisions, Cameras, etc.:									
	Stolen	18,239	213,501	6,910	45,078	28,434	27,408	13,058	197,360
	Recovered	1,648	26,745	783	4,120	2,836	354	2,765	24,743
	% Recovered	6.0	12.5	11.3	9.1	8.3	1.2	21.1	12.5
Firearms:	Stolen	5,409	27,319	4,161	11,618	10,478	7,745	5,614	24,279
	Recovered	455	5,040		1,076	2,008	1,385	1,494	2,828
	% Recovered	8.4	18.4		9.2	19.1	17.8	26.6	11.6
Household Goods:									
	Stolen	565,072	50,797	10,989	18,126	11,841	58,957	20,631	98,820
	Recovered	6,632	6,132	1,825	5,351	3,968	3,142	325	14,003
	% Recovered	1.1	12.0	16.7	29.5	33.5	5.3	1.5	14.1
Consumable Goods:									
	Stolen:	23,077	27,514	2,591	6,295	9,968	27,746	4,871	31,040
	Recovered	3,584	5,594	28	2,244	1,357	2,127	332	4,006
	% Recovered	15.5	20.3	1.0	35.6	13.6	7.6	6.8	12.9
Livestock:	Stolen	500	315	105	1,825	3,450	2,235	300	735
	Recovered		120		250	1,000	1,400	100	276
	% Recovered		38.0		13.6	28.9	62.6	33.3	37.5
Miscellaneous:									
	Stolen	74,857	364,444	50,521	85,431	114,210	48,742	66,502	367,888
	Recovered	13,374	99,072	14,028	13,206	19,075	16,931	6,937	69,095
	% Recovered	17.8	27.1	27.7	15.4	16.7	34.7	10.4	18.7
TOTALS:	Stolen	733,306	1,427,859	141,193	279,597	332,750	256,358	265,791	1,397,841
	Recovered	43,838	621,039	63,273	82,824	107,599	83,248	91,787	454,993
	% Recovered	5.9	43.4	23.7	29.6	32.3	32.4	34.5	32.5

CLEARANCE RATES

For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, a Crime Index Offense is cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, there is enough evidence to charge him and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes, or several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

Crime solutions are also recorded in exceptional circumstances when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender. An offense may be exceptionally cleared when it falls into one of the following categories:

1. *The offender commits suicide.*
2. *A double murder occurs (two persons kill each other).*
3. *The offender dies after making a confession (dying declaration).*
4. *The offender is killed by law enforcement officers.*
5. *The offender confesses to committing the crime while already in custody for another crime or serving a sentence.*
6. *The offender is prosecuted in another city for a different crime by federal, state or local authorities, or for the same offense, and the other jurisdiction refuses to release the offender.*
7. *Another jurisdiction refuses to extradite the offender.*
8. *The victim of a crime refuses to cooperate in the prosecution.*
9. *The offender is prosecuted for a less serious charge than the one for which he was arrested.*
10. *The offender is a juvenile who is handled by a verbal or written notice to the parents in instances involving minor offenses such as petit or simple larceny.*

For the year 1977, 25.9% of all Index Crimes were cleared either by arrest or exceptional means. The percentage of violent crimes cleared was 71.2% while the clearance rate for property crimes was 23.3%.

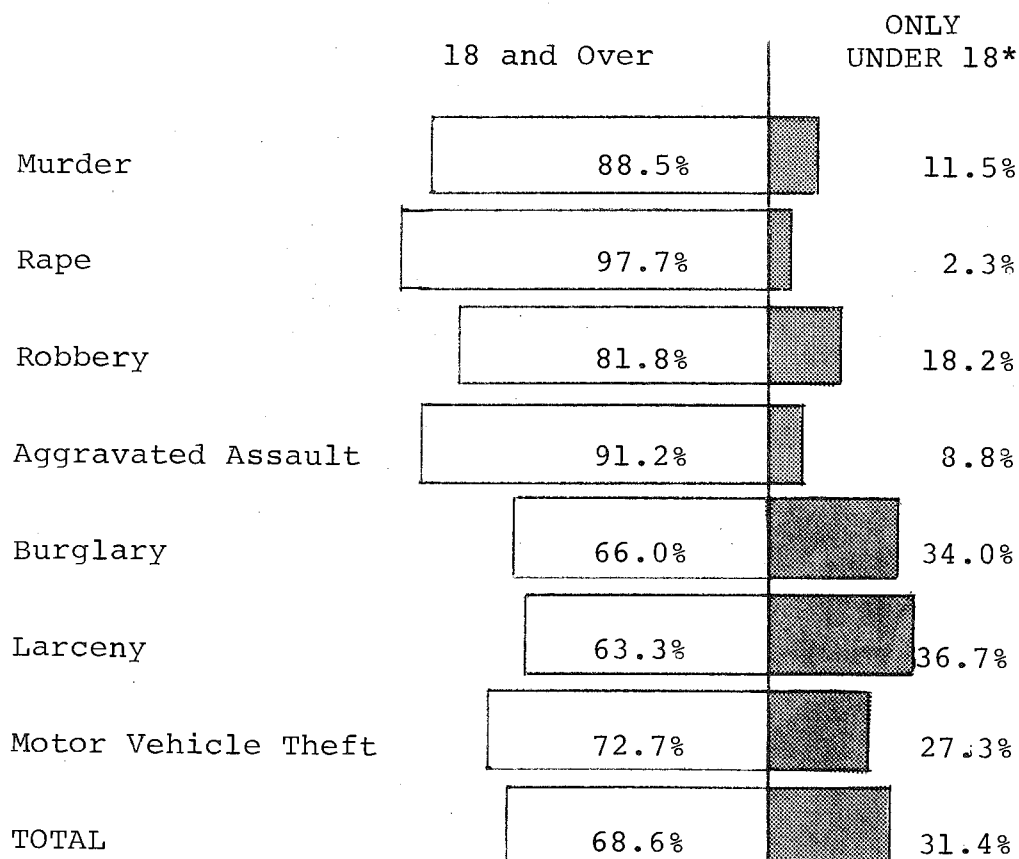
CLEARANCE RATES OF INDEX OFFENSES

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

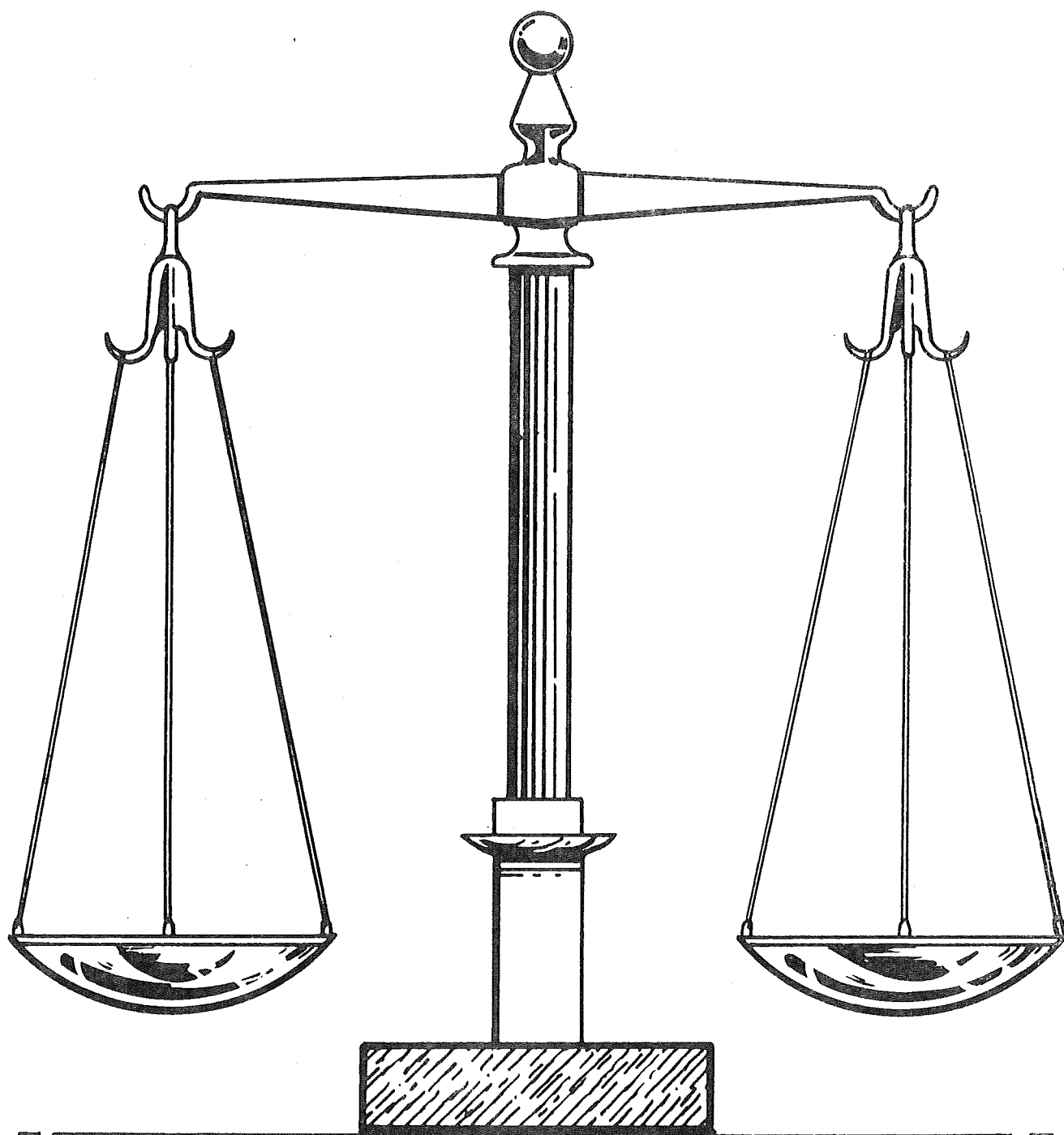
OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
MURDER	26	19	73.1
RAPE	147	128	87.0
ROBBERY	419	176	42.0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1,844	1,411	76.5
BURGLARY	13,589	3,075	22.6
LARCENY	25,484	5,653	22.1
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2,679	987	36.8
TOTAL	44,188	11,449	25.9

NOTE: Offenses cleared do not necessarily relate to the actual offenses during the January - December period.

ANALYSIS OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY AGE



* If a clearance involves both a juvenile and adult, it is cleared on the adult side only.



ARREST DATA

In addition to the monthly reports on the number of Index Crimes reported, law enforcement agencies also submit monthly forms detailing the number of persons arrested. These forms categorize the arrests by offense classification (both Part I and Part II crimes), and by age, race and sex. No traffic offenses, except driving under the influence, are included. The same individual may be arrested several times over a period of time; each separate arrest is counted. A person may be arrested on several charges at one time; only one arrest is counted and is listed under the most serious charge. For Uniform Crime Reporting, a juvenile is counted as "arrested" when the circumstances are such that if he or she were an adult, an arrest would result; in fact, there may not have been a formal charge.

Nearly one third (30.9%) of all arrests in 1977 were juveniles. Of the 11,166 arrests of juveniles, 39.1% were for index offenses.

The report form on juvenile arrests used by the police agency, includes a section on the disposition of each person. These categories are: (1) handled within the department and released; (2) referred to juvenile court or a probation and parole office; (3) referred to a welfare agency; (4) referred to other police agency; and (5) referred to the criminal or adult court. *During 1977, 57.3% of all juvenile violators were handled within police agencies and released without charges to their parents or guardians; 37.4% were referred to juvenile court or probation department; and a total of 5.3% were either referred to a welfare agency, another police agency or criminal or adult court.*

A review of adults arrested (18 years of age and over) reveals that 19.4% were for index offenses. More than one half (50.4%) of adults arrested were under 25 years of age; and 25.6% were between 25 and 34 inclusive.

Considering both juveniles and adults, 83.4% of the 36,205 persons arrested were under 35 years of age. More than one fourth of all arrests were for index offenses.

ARREST DATA*

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE CATEGORY

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

JUVENILES

AGE CATEGORY	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
10 & Under	460	1.3	1.3
11 - 12	833	2.3	3.6
13 - 14	2,551	7.0	10.6
15	2,172	6.0	16.6
16	2,553	7.1	23.7
17	<u>2,597</u>	7.2	30.9
TOTAL JUVENILE	11,166		

ADULTS

18	2,558	7.1	38.0
19	2,416	6.6	44.6
20	2,040	5.6	50.2
21	1,766	4.9	55.1
22	1,477	4.1	59.2
23	1,301	3.6	62.8
24	1,069	3.0	65.8
25 - 29	4,007	11.0	76.8
30 - 34	2,392	6.6	83.4
35 - 39	1,678	4.6	88.0
40 - 44	1,388	3.8	91.8
45 - 49	1,045	2.9	94.7
50 - 54	835	2.3	97.0
55 - 59	532	1.5	98.5
60 - 64	292	.8	99.3
65 & Over	244	.7	100.0
TOTAL ADULTS	25,039		

TOTAL ARRESTS 36,205

*See explanation of juvenile arrest procedure on preceding page.

JUVENILE ARRESTS

		10	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	(1)	DISPOSITIONS*				(5)
										(2)	(3)	(4)		
Murder	Male			2	2	1		5				1	4	
	Female													
Manslaughter	Male				1	1		2		1		1		
	Female													
Forcible Rape	Male			5	1	3	3	12	1	10	1			
	Female													
Robbery	Male	1	2	4	9	15	25	56	17	28		3	8	
	Female			2	1	1	3	7	2	4			1	
Aggravated Assault	Male	3	5	8	10	25	19	70	32	34		2	2	
	Female		1	1	2		1	5	2	3				
Burglary	Male	32	84	270	254	316	305	1,261	329	887	18	19	8	
	Female	7	14	35	13	17	23	109	35	73	1			
Larceny-Theft	Male	91	198	449	377	406	366	1,887	990	861	25	11		
	Female	28	73	203	102	106	100	612	430	160	18	4		
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male	3	11	57	53	84	99	307	67	208	3	27	2	
	Female		3	5	9	13	3	33	18	13		2		
Other Assaults	Male	15	43	61	51	69	82	321	170	139	8	3	1	
	Female	1	4	20	15	17	18	75	36	31	8			
Arson	Male	8	5	26	17	13	11	80	18	61	1			
	Female			2	2	1		5		5				
Forgery and Counterfeiting	Male		2	7	10	7	13	39	7	32				
	Female			2	1	4	5	12	1	11				
Fraud	Male	1		5	3	1	1	11	2	9				
	Female		1	3				4	3	1				
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	Male	3	1	25	19	21	31	100	32	65		3		
	Female			1		1	2	4	2	2				
Vandalism	Male	82	111	245	147	144	137	866	650	202	7	4	3	
	Female	11	10	28	8	9	3	69	54	7	7	1		
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	Male	2		4	5	3	13	27	24	3				
	Female			1			1	2	1	1				
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	Male			1				1				1		
	Female			1		3	4	8	8					
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	Male	1	2	2	2	2	5	14	5	4	5			
	Female			5			1	6	4	1	1			

DRUG OFFENSES		10	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	(1)	Dispositions*			
(1) <u>Sale/Manufacturing</u>										(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivative	Male Female												
Marijuana	Male Female			2	4	1	16	23	6	17			
Synthetic Narc.	Male Female				1	1	1	3		3			
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	Male Female			1		1	2	4	1	3			
TOTAL Sale/Manufacturing	Male Female			3	5	3	19	30	7	23			
(2) <u>Possession</u>													
Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives	Male Female			1				1		1			
Marijuana	Male Female		4 2	40 11	76 13	109 11	125 10	354 47	200 34	143 11	5 2		6
Synthetic Narc.	Male Female			1	3 1	2 2	1	7 3	3 3	3	1		
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	Male Female		2	2	2	2 1	2	10 1	5 1	5			
TOTAL Possession	Male Female		6 2	43 12	81 14	113 14	128 10	371 52	208 38	151 12	6 2		6
TOTAL Drug Abuse	Male Female		6 2	46 12	86 14	116 14	147 10	401 52	215 38	174 12	6 2		6
Offenses Against Family & Children	Male Female	19 10	7 1	11 6	9 8	4 1	3 7	53 33	31 14	6 6	16 13		
Driving Under The Influence	Male Female				4	30 3	106 6	140 9	19 2	95 5		2	24 2
Liquor Laws	Male Female	2	6 3	40 23	84 26	193 37	299 39	624 128	376 105	201 18	2 1	4	41 4
Drunkenness	Male Female			3 1	5 3	8 4	7 3	23 11	15 8	7 1	1 2		
Disorderly Conduct	Male Female	31 7	26 11	79 31	104 44	165 29	219 36	624 158	421 120	197 35	2 2	3 1	1

		10	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Vagrancy	Male		1		5	6	5	17	14	2			1
	Female					1	2	3	3				
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	Male	63	116	286	285	313	283	1,346	785	466	20	56	19
	Female	13	11	114	63	50	39	290	216	51	16	3	4
Curfew and Loitering	Male	5	18	77	48	76	17	241	227	10	2		2
	Female		7	39	41	31	8	126	122	2	2		
Run-aways	Male	13	26	132	85	77	39	372	314	18	13	27	
	Female	8	22	171	144	112	48	505	417	17	51	20	
GRAND TOTAL		460	833	2,551	2,172	2,553	2,597	11,166	6,402	4,179	254	198	133

*JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS - 1977

	1977	% of Total
(1) HANDLED WITHIN DEPARTMENT AND RELEASED	6,402	57.33
(2) REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT OR PROBATION DEPT	4,179	37.43
(3) REFERRED TO WELFARE AGENCY	254	2.27
(4) REFERRED TO OTHER POLICE AGENCY	198	1.77
(5) REFERRED TO CRIMINAL OR ADULT COURT	133	1.19
Total	11,166	99.99

ADULT ARRESTS

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 29	30 34	35 39	40 44	45 49	50 54	55 59	60 64	OVER 65	Total
Murder	Male		1		2			1	2	2	1	1		1				11
	Female		1							1								2
Manslaughter	Male		1				1				1		1					4
	Female																	
Forcible Rape	Male	6	4	7	3	3	11	4	10	4	7	4	2					65
	Female																	
Robbery	Male	33	21	24	13	26	16	21	16	17	8					1		196
	Female	2	3	3	1	1	1		3	2			1					17
Aggravated Assault	Male	45	47	42	48	40	34	27	107	80	44	32	34	13	10	3	2	608
	Female	1	2	3	5	2	5	5	10	4	11	5	3	4		1		61
Burglary-Breaking and Entering	Male	265	204	147	111	80	71	74	193	62	27	25	14	6	4	5	1	1289
	Female	7	9	5	9	2	1	3	4	3	1	2	1	1				48
Larceny - Theft (Except Auto Theft)	Male	297	264	179	148	126	102	87	250	104	72	51	46	27	22	15	20	1810
	Female	67	52	35	54	21	25	17	57	30	21	28	18	10	15	10	13	473
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male	54	33	27	30	13	13	11	47	13	4	8	4	3				260
	Female	2	3	1		1			2			1	1					11
Other Assaults	Male	69	81	64	66	56	54	40	171	133	62	62	24	25	10	6	10	933
	Female	9	10	16	9	4	6	3	21	9	9	8	9	4	2		1	120
Arson	Male	9	8	7	5	5	1	1	12	9	6	2	3		2	1		71
	Female								3	2	3							8
Forgery and Counterfeiting	Male	13	16	17	22	15	12	11	26	14	5	2	1	1	1			156
	Female	3	5	2	4	5	3	5	9	5	1	1	1					44
Fraud	Male	2	6	7	8	6	7	5	28	18	13	5	4	4	4	1	1	119
	Female	1	1	4	1	3	3	2	8	5	4	3	2	2				39
Embezzlement	Male				1	1		1					6		1	1		11
	Female											1						1
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving Possessing	Male	35	35	25	16	9	12	9	35	24	13	7	5	1				226
	Female		2	2	2		2	1	1		1							11
Vandalism	Male	70	49	47	24	14	12	12	49	11	11	6	7	5	3	1	1	322
	Female	5	4		1	1	1			4	2		1				1	20
Weapons-Carrying Possessing, etc.	Male	13	10	11	5	9	6	4	29	17	10	11	4	3	2	3		137
	Female	1					1		2	1	1							6
Prostitution	Male			1		5			2	1	1							10
	Female	12	4	10	10	5	5	3	8		1							58

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	Over	Total
									29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	65	
Sex Offenses (Ex. Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	Male	5	6	14	10	8	7	2	42	25	20	11	14	7	5	2	6	184
	Female					1			1									2

DRUG OFFENSES

(1) Sale/Manufacturing

Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives	Male	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	7	1		1		1			1	20
	Female		1															1
Marijuana	Male	20	16	15	20	16	15	14	16	8	2		2					144
	Female	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	4								19
Synthetic Narc.	Male	2	2	1	4		1	1	1	1	1			1				15
	Female			1							1							2
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	Male	3	5		3	2	4	1	2	1	2		1					24
	Female		1	1	1	2				1	1							6
TOTAL Sale/Manufacturing	Male	26	25	17	28	20	21	17	26	11	5	1	3	2			1	203
	Female	2	3	3	4	4	3	1	1	5	2							28

(2) Possession

9
0

Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives	Male	1	2	4		3		1	4	2								17
	Female																	
Marijuana	Male	146	126	110	89	74	54	36	124	42	11		1		1		2	816
	Female	3	15	13	7	2	9	1	18	4		1						73
Synthetic Narc.	Male	3	4	2	4	3	2	2	7	2	2	1						32
	Female		1	1														2
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	Male	3	3	4	6	3	2	3	8	3	3	1		1				40
	Female		2			1			1						1			5
TOTAL Possession	Male	153	135	120	99	83	58	42	143	49	16	2	1	1	1		2	905
	Female	3	18	14	7	3	9	1	19	4		1			1			80
TOTAL Drug Abuse	Male	179	160	137	127	103	79	59	169	60	21	3	4	3	1		3	1108
	Female	5	21	17	11	7	12	2	20	9	2	1			1			108
Offenses Against Family & Children	Male	6	4	2	5	2	2	2	5	5	4	9	2	1	2	2		53
	Female			1		1				3		1						6
Driving Under The Influence	Male	320	421	382	368	337	322	289	1199	785	599	496	386	353	211	113	86	6667
	Female	24	23	32	25	27	18	25	77	62	47	54	41	32	15	8	4	514

		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	Over	Total
									29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	65	
Liquor Laws	Male	183	134	89	51	33	26	16	80	25	24	18	18	16	13	7	6	739
	Female	15	12	3	2	1	1	2	5	3	1	2	1				1	49
Drunkenness	Male	8	4	6	4	6	3	11	43	67	87	113	102	132	75	45	17	723
	Female	3	1		1		1		1	4	5	9	6	4	5		1	41
Disorderly Conduct	Male	283	281	254	185	184	138	131	476	255	162	116	84	57	50	24	20	2700
	Female	34	22	25	24	17	15	18	52	48	24	24	24	11	6	4	5	353
Vagrancy	Male	8	7	7	4	4	1	1	4	1	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	52
	Female	1	1	1	2		4											9
All Other Offenses (Ex. Traffic)	Male	417	408	345	327	268	242	147	660	422	288	234	137	99	59	34	37	4124
	Female	46	35	39	21	25	25	17	68	43	49	28	32	9	12	4	7	460
GRAND TOTAL		2558	2416	2040	1765	1477	1301	1069	4007	2392	1678	1388	1045	835	532	292	244	25039

ARRESTS - DRUG AND LIQUOR VIOLATIONS

Due to the nature of the violations and a high interest and concern by public officials and the citizens of Maine generally, a special review is provided of drug and alcohol related arrests. The charts displayed reveal the number and age of people arrested during 1977.

The information provided here should be of interest to social agencies involved in the study of drugs and alcohol problems in Maine. The information pinpoints the predominant drug and liquor arrests in Maine by age and identifies possible problem areas.

Facts revealed by the chart on drug violations:

- * 93.4% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 6.6% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- * 81.0% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 19.0% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- * 83.5% of all arrests involving juveniles were for violation of liquor laws, while 16.5% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- * 90.1% of all arrests involving adults were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 9.1% were for violations of liquor laws.

DRUG AND LIQUOR ARRESTS BY AGE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

(INCLUDES THOSE RELEASED WITHOUT HAVING BEEN FORMALLY CHARGED)

DRUG ARRESTS

LIQUOR ARRESTS

AGE	SALES/ MANUFACTURING	POSSESSION	TOTAL	OPERATING UNDER INFLUENCE	LIQUOR LAWS	TOTAL	TOTAL DRUG AND LIQUOR ARRESTS
10 & Under	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
11 - 12	0	8	8	0	9	9	17
13 - 14	3	55	58	0	63	63	121
15 - 16	8	222	230	37	340	377	607
17	<u>19</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>617</u>
Total Juvenile	30	423	453	149	752	901	1,354
% of Total	6.6	93.4	100.0	16.5	83.5	100.0	
18	28	156	184	344	198	542	726
19	28	153	181	444	146	590	771
20	20	134	154	414	92	506	660
21 - 29	129	464	593	2,687	217	2,904	3,497
30 - 39	23	69	92	1,493	53	1,546	1,638
40 - 49	4	3	7	977	39	1,016	1,023
50 - 59	2	3	5	611	29	640	645
60 & Over	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>228</u>
Total Adults	231	985	1,216	7,181	788	7,969	9,185
% of Total	19.0	81.0	100.0	90.1	9.1	100.0	
GRAND TOTAL	261	1,408	1,669	7,330	1,540	8,870	10,539
% of Total	15.6	84.4	100.0	82.6	17.4	100.0	



POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA

The Uniform Crime Reporting System in Maine incorporates a collection of important data relating to police within the state. Information such as ratio of police to population, assaults on officers, and related analyses are covered in this section.

On October 31 there were 2,306 full time law enforcement officers and civilian employees in communities with organized police departments. Full time sworn officers number 1,933 which represents 1.81 officers per 1,000 population.

In Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments, 326 of the 379 employees are full time sworn officers. The number of full time officers per 1,000 population ratio for rural areas, those areas not covered by full time municipal police, is .97.

The Maine State Police with state-wide jurisdiction and providing all phases of law enforcement services employes 409 people. Of these, 318 are sworn personnel.

Caution should be exercised in using rates for comparative purposes since a wide variety of factors dictate the number of employees necessary to various law enforcement agencies. The same conditions and factors that affect the amount and type of crime in a given community also must be considered in the employment of personnel. Employee numbers are best determined by citizens and public officials of a community based upon the level of service they need and are willing to pay for.

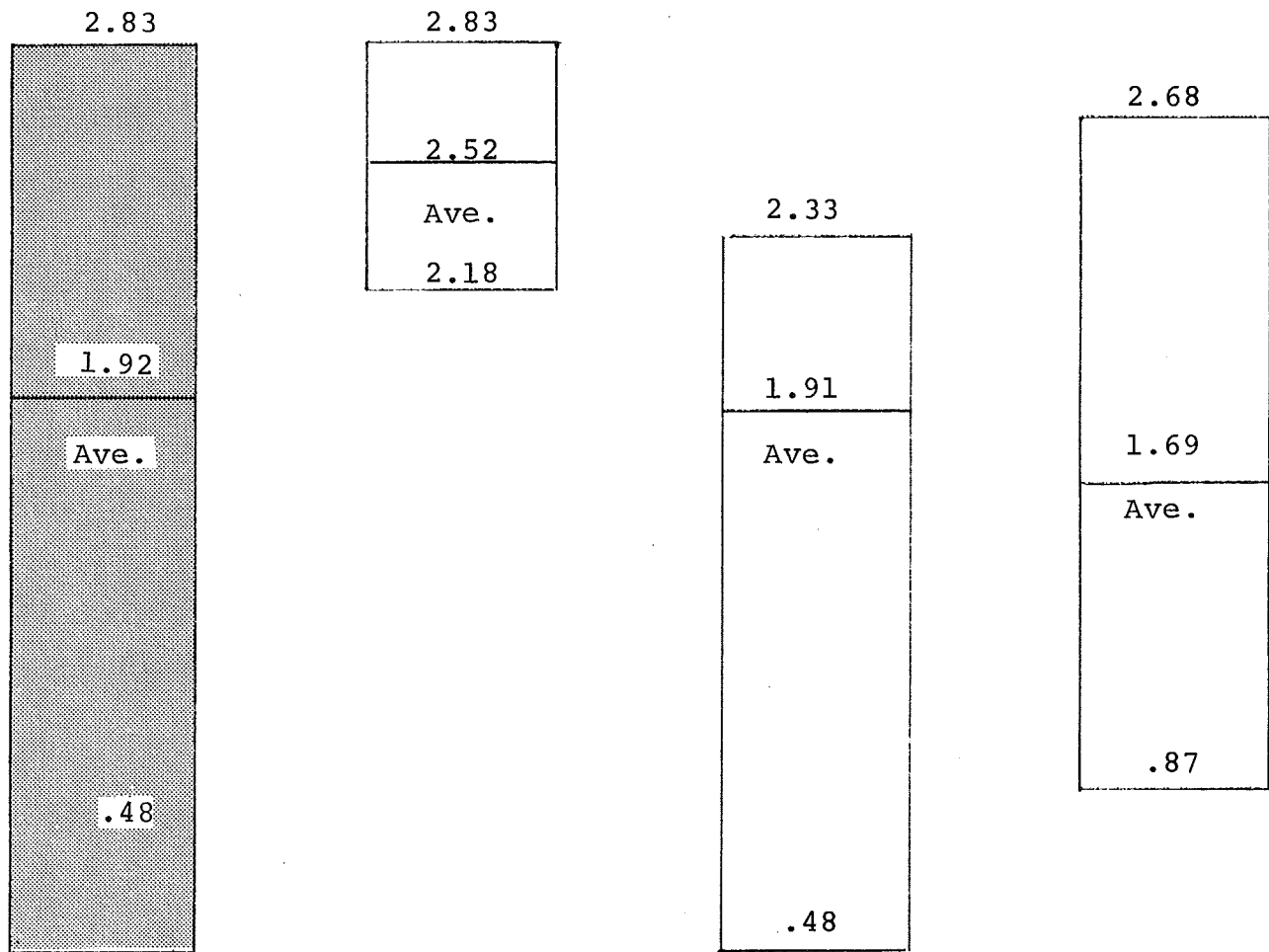
FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1977
BY COUNTY

COUNTY	MUNICIPAL	COUNTY	TOTAL	OFFICERS PER 1,000 POPULATION
Androscoggin	138	25	163	1.73
Aroostook	86	19	105	1.07
Cumberland	341	67	408	2.00
Franklin	16	18	34	1.35
Hancock	36	14	50	1.27
Kennebec	106	16	122	1.20
Knox	37	14	51	1.58
Lincoln	21	11	32	1.35
Oxford	29	14	43	.95
Penobscot	169	43	212	1.56
Piscataquis	13	9	22	1.32
Sagadahoc	31	9	40	1.53
Somerset	30	25	55	1.24
Waldo	12	10	22	.82
Washington	36	10	46	1.35
York	188	22	210	1.72
TOTAL	1,289	326	1,615	1.51
STATE POLICE			318	
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (MAINE)			1,933	1.81

MUNICIPAL POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

INCLUDES SWORN AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND
RANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
BY POPULATION GROUPS, OCTOBER 31, 1977



POPULATION GROUPS

ALL
AREAS

25,000
& Over

10,000 -
25,000

2,500 -
10,000

OFFICERS ASSAULTED

ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The following information is based on a detailed monthly collection of data in the Uniform Crime Reporting System regarding the problem of assaults on local, county, and state law enforcement officers in this Nation. The large number of reported assaults on sworn officers is partially due to a prevalent attitude of disrespect for law enforcement in certain elements of our society.

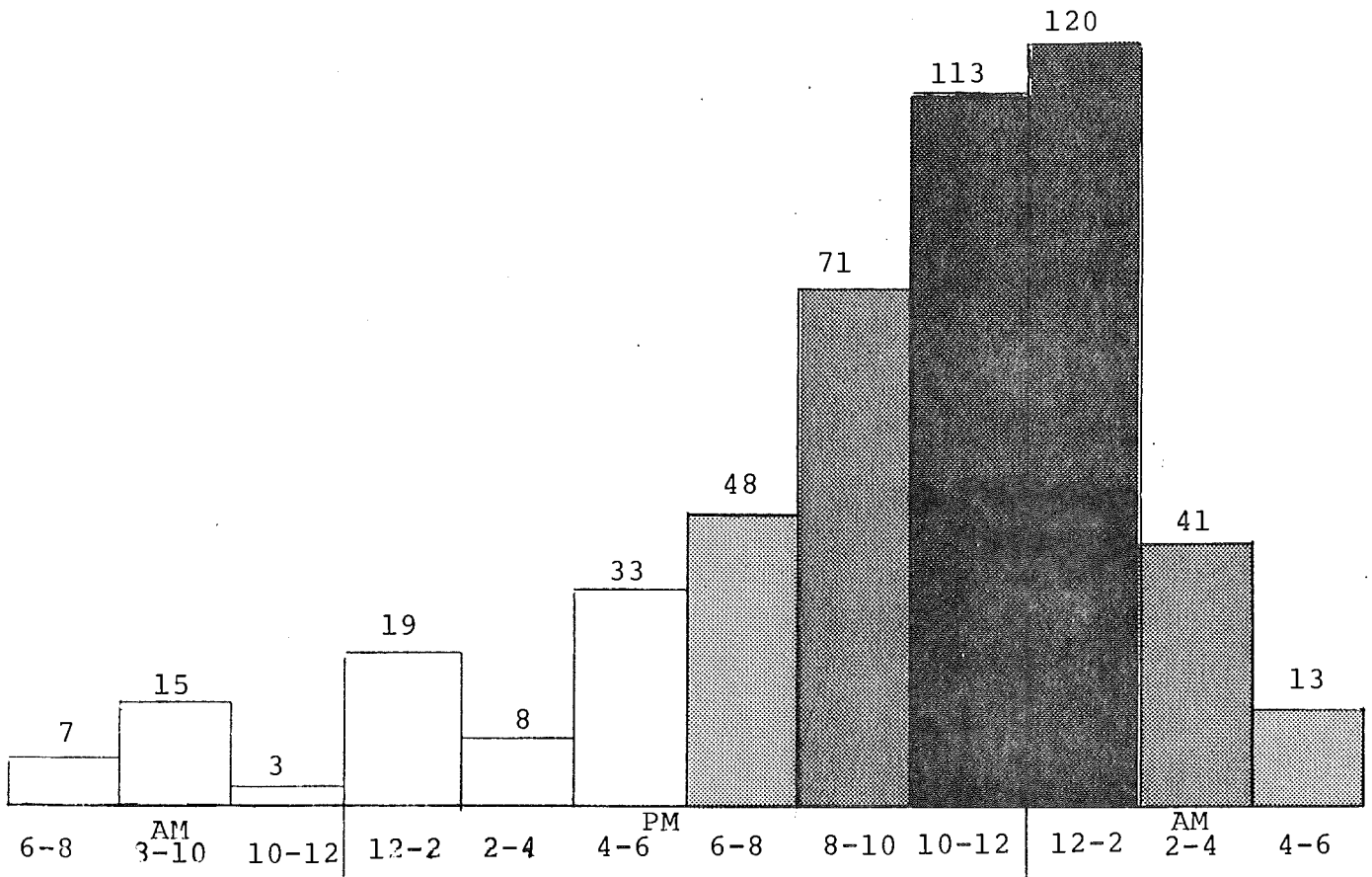
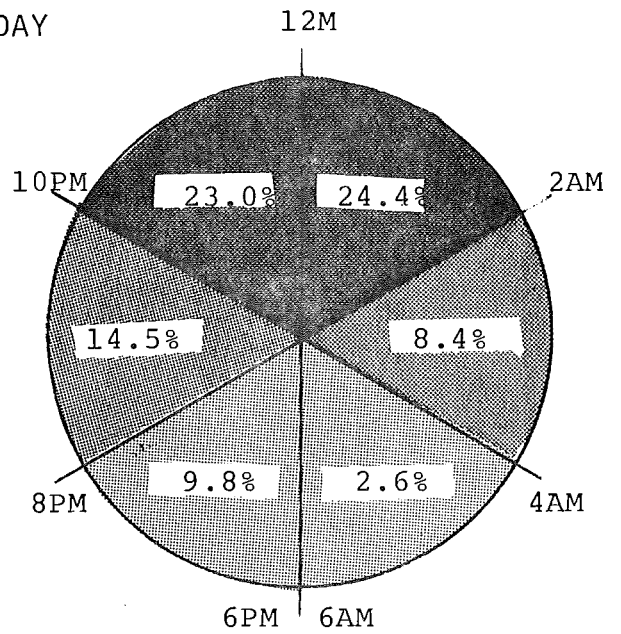
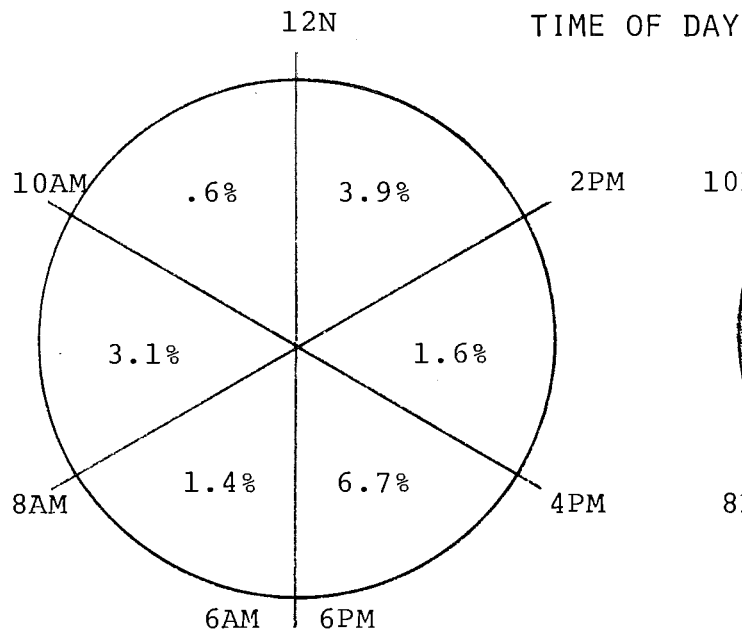
There were 491 assaults on law enforcement officers during the year 1977. This represents an assault ratio of 25.4 assaults per 100 full time law enforcement officers, a marked reduction from the assault ratio of 32.8 per 100 during 1976.

The greatest number of assaults, 30.7%, occurred while officers were attempting other arrests. Responding to disturbance calls, (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.) accounted for 27.7% of all assaults. Traffic pursuits and stops, 8.3%; handling or transporting prisoners, 9.2%. Personal weapons, (hands, fists, feet.) were used in 89.8% of all assaults while 3.5% were committed by firearm, 1.8% by knife and 4.9% with other types of weapon. Personal injury to the officer resulted from 26.9% of the recorded assaults.

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

	ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS 1976	1977	PERCENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE	1977 ASSAULT RATE PER 100 OFFICERS
Androscoggin	37	35	5.4-	21.5
Aroostook	30	23	23.3-	21.9
Cumberland	160	137	14.4-	33.6
Franklin	4	7	75.0+	20.6
Hancock	24	12	50.0-	24.0
Kennebec	34	25	26.5-	20.5
Knox	21	28	33.3+	54.9
Lincoln	9	9		28.1
Oxford	10	6	40.0-	14.0
Penobscot	61	39	36.1-	18.4
Piscataquis	7	8	14.3+	36.4
Sagadahoc	14	18	28.6+	45.0
Somerset	45	26	42.2-	47.3
Waldo	3	0	100.0-	0
Washington	21	22	4.8+	47.8
York	89	78	12.4-	37.1
Total	569	473	16.9-	29.3
State Police	39	18	53.8-	5.7
TOTAL Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted 608		491	19.3-	25.4

ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS



CRIME FACTORS

Statistics gathered under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are submitted by the law enforcement agencies of Maine and represent a spectrum of Maine crime on state-wide, region, and county levels. Awareness of the presence of certain crime factors, which may influence the resulting volume and type of statistics presented, is necessary if fair and equitable conclusions are to be drawn. These crime influencing factors are present, to some degree, in every community and their presence affects, in varying degrees the crime developments of that community. Comparison of crime figures between communities should not be made without first considering the individual factors present in each community.

Crime, as an outgrowth of society, remains a social problem of grave concern and the police are limited in their role to it's suppression and detection. As stated by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice in their report "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" (1967 - pg. 92).

"But the fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime. They did not start and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in America. They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest. The police are only one part of the criminal justice system; the criminal justice system is only one part of the government; and the government is only one part of society. Insofar as crime is a social phenomenon, crime prevention is the responsibility of every part of society. The criminal process is limited to case by case operations, one criminal or one crime at a time."

Set forth below are some of the conditions which will, by type and volume, affect the crime that occurs from place to place:

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

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

Economic status of the population.

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

Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.

Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.

Standards governing appointments to the police force.

Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

Attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.

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

The main goal of this program is to identify crime and related problems. The statistics in this publication should not be used to measure or evaluate the workloads and results of the individual contributing departments. While most police agencies are collectively thought of as crime fighting units, considerable independent research shows only a small portion of the workload of many departments is spent fighting crime. Because of other assigned duties, the peculiar cycle of crime and clearances, and the different community factors that normally affect crime statistics, no conclusions on individual departments should be reached without consulting their in-house duties and records.

Crime rates in this publication are based on the stable population of the community. Seasonal population figures are too inaccurate and fluctuating for an accurate measurement. Communities with extra high seasonal populations may show a higher crime rate per thousand than might be normal for a community their size.

This does not impair the police administrator of the community from using this standard measure for planning and administrative purposes as data is available to him on a monthly basis and months of population influx can be taken into consideration.

PROFILE OF THE STATE OF MAINE

This profile is presented to provide some general knowledge and facts about the State of Maine. It is hoped that this information might assist in understanding the environment in which the reported crime incidence and arrest data detailed in this report occurred.

Maine is situated in the northeast corner of the New England states and is bounded by New Hampshire, Quebec Province, the Maritime Provinces and a 3,500 mile coast on the Atlantic Ocean. Eighty-four percent of Maine's 33,000 square miles is classified as timberland, and seven percent as inland water; the remaining nine percent contains approximately a million people. The state's population density is approximately 36 persons per square mile ranging from Cumberland County's 230 per square mile to just over 4 per square mile in Piscataquis County.

There are sixteen counties containing 496 minor civil divisions (cities and townships) in the State. Nearly one-half of the population lives in towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants. The larger metropolitan areas are Greater Portland, Lewiston/Auburn, and Bangor/Brewer. In 1970, 70% of Maine's population lived in a corridor 30 miles wide and 250 miles long. This corridor was bounded 15 miles on either side of the Maine Turnpike/Rt. I-95, extending from Kittery in the south to Houlton in the north. The population density within the total corridor was over three times the average for the State. Some shifts have occurred since 1970, but of only minor significance.

Historically, Maine has had a larger percentage of population over 60 and under 18 than other states in this region. Nearly 12 percent of the people are 65 and over; nearly one-third of the population is under 18 years of age. This fact was exaggerated in Maine by the significant out-migration of career-aged people in search of career opportunities in other parts of the nation. However, in recent years, with an increased environmental awareness and an appreciation of the natural resources of Maine coupled with better in-state job opportunities, this exodus has been stemmed by the arrival of a number of young people abandoning the professions in the eastern megalopolis and the retention of a greater number of Maine youth.

Although it is true that agriculture, tourism, and fishing comprise large economic activities in the state, Maine's economy is now primarily dependent on manufacturing. Slightly over one-third of employment is manufacturing; nearly three quarters of the people so employed work in six industries: leather, paper, lumber and wood products, food, transportation equipment, and textiles. Although great efforts have taken place to improve the economy of Maine's people, the state remains relatively poor. The average family income is still well below the other New England states. The influence of the lure of the natural features and the variable, but comfortable climate upon the State of Maine should not be understated. Maine's population swells to over 1,500,000 during the summer months, and an estimated 10,000,000 people visit the state throughout the year.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Androscoggin Sheriff's Dept.			1	3	9	152	92	16	273	76	27.8	
Auburn	24,151		8	10	31	304	749	70	1,172	365	31.1	46.52
Lewiston	41,779		11	38	300	530	1,723	119	2,721	875	32.1	65.12
Livermore Falls	3,900					18	28	4	50	31	62.0	12.82
Lisbon Falls	6,544	1		1	7	74	231	11	325	39	12.0	49.66
Mechanic Falls	2,500			2	9	21	44	1	77	46	59.7	30.80
Sabattus	2,200		1		3	44	47	12	107	34	31.7	48.63
76 Androscoggin State Police			2		4	25	26	11	68	29	42.6	
Total Androscoggin County	94,100	1	23	54	363	1,168	2,940	244	4,793	1,495	31.1	39.86
Total Urban Areas	81,074	1	20	51	350	991	2,822	217	4,452	1,390	31.2	54.91
Total Rural Areas	13,026	0	3	3	13	177	118	27	341	105	30.8	26.18

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

AROOSTOOK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY -DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Aroostook Sheriff's Dept.				3	35	120	165	18	341	78	22.8	
Caribou	11,102	1	2	1	11	127	234	36	412	156	37.8	37.11
Fort Fairfield	4,697		1		18	36	68	13	136	56	41.1	28.95
Ft. Kent	5,000			1	1	14	78	1	95	27	28.4	19.00
Houlton	8,500		1		9	56	192	34	292	92	31.5	34.35
Madawaska	5,585			1	2	2	162		167	103	61.6	29.90
Presque Isle	11,500		4	5	4	139	367	41	560	120	21.4	48.69
Van Buren	4,300			1	7	19	34	8	69	42	60.8	16.04
Limestone	10,360				4	15	32	7	58	19	32.7	5.59
Washburn	2,500				2	20	48	1	71	18	25.3	28.40
Aroostook State Police		1	3	4	13	178	197	37	433	258	59.5	
Total Aroostook County	98,100	2	11	16	106	726	1,577	196	2,634	969	36.7	26.85
Total Urban Areas	63,544	1	8	9	58	428	1,215	141	1,860	633	34.0	29.27
Total Rural Area	34,556	1	3	7	48	298	362	55	774	336	43.4	22.40

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Cumberland Sheriff's Office			2	4	15	426	324	25	796	122	15.3	
Brunswick	18,102			10	17	223	641	37	928	266	28.6	51.26
Cape Elizabeth	8,390			2	18	56	126	4	206	61	29.6	24.55
Falmouth	6,631		1	1	5	58	129	11	205	78	38.0	30.91
Gorham	9,373		2		16	61	108	17	204	50	24.5	21.76
Portland	65,104	4	21	106	373	1,966	3,352	497	6,319	1,297	20.5	97.06
South Portland	23,734		1	13	23	224	1,058	91	1,410	451	31.9	59.40
Scarboro	10,555		1	7	17	187	362	27	601	115	19.1	56.93
Westbrook	14,722		3	7	71	147	416	55	699	188	26.8	47.47
Bridgton	3,345			1	16	121	213	11	362	164	45.3	108.22
Cumberland	5,007				2	27	42	11	82	27	32.9	16.37
Freeport	5,382			1	2	91	107	11	212	70	33.0	39.39
Yarmouth	6,215		1	1	1	24	110	9	146	50	34.2	23.49
Windham	9,206		1	4	8	155	168	23	359	39	10.8	38.99
U of M Portland/Gorham					2	7	110	3	122	7	5.7	
Cumberland State Police		1		3	10	108	64	14	200	79	39.5	
Total Cumberland County	203,700	5	33	160	596	3,881	7,330	846	12,851	3,064	23.8	63.08
Total Urban Areas	185,766	4	31	153	571	3,347	6,942	807	11,855	2,863	24.2	63.82
Total Rural Areas	17,934	1	2	7	25	534	388	39	996	201	20.2	55.54

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

FRANKLIN COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Franklin Sheriff's Dept.				1		194	77	11	283	42	14.8	
Farmington	5,657				3	35	120	3	161	77	47.8	28.46
Jay	4,700				2	37	62	10	111	32	28.8	23.61
Wilton	3,800					5	15	1	21	1	4.7	5.52
Franklin State Police				2	3	26	118		149	4	2.6	
Total Franklin County	25,100			3	8	297	392	25	725	156	21.5	28.88
Total Urban Areas	14,157				5	77	197	14	293	110	37.5	20.70
Total Rural Areas	10,943			3	3	220	195	11	432	46	10.6	39.48

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

HANCOCK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Hancock Sheriff's Dept.		1		3	8	238	164	8	422	45	10.6	
Bar Harbor	3,716		1		2	47	208	13	271	54	19.9	72.92
Ellsworth	5,228				3	79	183	38	303	78	25.7	57.95
Bucksport	4,010				2	31	77	7	117	11	9.4	29.17
Hancock State Police				2	4	30	19	15	70	20	28.5	
Total Hancock County	39,400	1	1	5	19	425	651	81	1,183	208	17.5	30.02
8 Total Urban Areas	12,954		1		7	157	468	58	691	143	20.7	53.34
Total Rural Areas	26,446	1		5	12	268	183	23	492	65	13.2	18.60

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

KENNEBEC COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Kennebec Sheriff's Dept.			3	2	8	133	120	13	279	80	28.6	
Augusta	22,104		2	14	74	207	832	61	1,190	272	22.8	53.83
Gardiner	7,010				18	46	204	12	280	145	51.7	39.94
Hallowell	2,814				1	9	61	8	79	2	2.5	28.07
Waterville	17,290			6	8	130	617	48	809	319	39.4	46.79
Oakland	4,000		1		1	63	105	8	178	38	21.3	44.50
Winslow	8,598				4	88	88	4	184	24	13.0	21.40
Winthrop	5,000				2	36	74	8	120	40	33.3	24.00
Kennebec State Police			5	4	56	164	147	49	425	54	12.7	
Total Kennebec County	102,000		11	26	172	876	2,248	211	3,544	974	27.4	34.74
Total Urban Areas	66,816		3	20	108	579	1,981	149	2,840	840	29.6	42.50
Total Rural Areas	35,184		8	6	64	297	267	62	704	134	19.0	20.01

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

KNOX COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Knox Sheriff's Dept.			2	2	12	169	129	16	330	47	14.2	
Camden	4,115				1	28	122	15	166	62	37.3	40.34
Rockland	8,505		1	5	18	149	431	37	641	140	21.8	75.36
Thomaston	2,900				3	29	29	10	71	15	21.1	24.48
Rockport	2,367			1		20	37	1	59	12	20.3	24.93
Knox State Police					7	47	34	16	104	19	18.2	
Total Knox County	32,200		3	8	41	442	782	95	1,371	295	21.5	42.57
Total Urban Areas	17,887		1	6	22	226	619	63	937	214	22.8	56.22
Total Rural Areas	14,313		2	2	19	216	163	32	434	81	18.7	30.32

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

LINCOLN COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Lincoln Sheriff's Dept.			2		4	186	140	6	338	52	15.3	
Boothbay Harbor	2,350				2	50	55	6	113	23	20.3	48.08
Damariscotta	2,531				1	18	31	2	52	7	13.4	20.54
Waldoboro	4,000			2	6	54	55	5	122	17	13.9	30.50
Wiscasset	2,800			1		27	46	1	75	21	28.0	26.78
Lincoln State Police		1		1	7	28	40	10	87	19	21.8	
Total Lincoln County	23,700	1	2	4	20	363	367	30	787	139	17.6	33.20
Total Urban Areas	11,681			3	9	149	187	14	362	68	18.8	30.99
Total Rural Areas	12,019	1	2	1	11	214	180	16	425	71	16.7	35.36

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

OXFORD COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Oxford Sheriff's Dept.			1	1	5	164	173	10	354	146	41.2	
Rumford	8,700		2	2	10	107	262	19	402	157	39.0	46.20
Mexico	4,309				2	34	95	9	140	38	27.1	32.49
Norway	4,260				6	84	113	15	218	62	28.4	51.17
Paris	4,000			1	1	15	31	1	49	13	26.5	12.25
Oxford State Police		2			9	67	38	13	129	56	43.4	
Total Oxford County	45,200	2	3	4	33	471	712	67	1,292	472	36.5	28.58
Total Urban Areas	21,269		2	3	19	240	501	44	809	270	33.4	30.04
Total Rural Areas	23,931	2	1	1	14	231	211	23	483	202	41.8	20.18

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Penobscot Sheriff's Dept.			2	4	12	393	245	39	695	163	23.4	
Bangor	33,000		7	43	13	409	1,344	171	1,987	519	26.1	60.21
Brewer	9,300		3	13	10	111	311	49	497	91	18.3	53.44
Dexter	3,800		1		4	16	54	7	82	34	41.4	21.57
Lincoln	4,759		2	1		68	119	13	203	58	28.5	42.65
Old Town	9,500			2	1	40	115	5	163	27	16.5	17.15
Orono	6,000		1	1	1	34	124	11	172	46	26.7	28.66
Hampden	4,650				1	40	67	3	111	9	8.1	23.87
Millinocket	7,672				1	34	82	11	128	21	16.4	16.68
East Millinocket	2,800					21	14	6	41	16	39.0	14.64
Newport	2,260			1	4	25	25	6	61	25	40.9	26.99
U of M Orono					6	81	399	10	496	73	14.7	
Penobscot State Police		2	4	7	8	194	142	41	398	137	34.4	
Total Penobscot County	135,700	2	20	72	61	1,466	3,041	372	5,034	1,219	24.2	37.09
Total Urban Areas	83,741		14	61	41	879	2,654	292	3,941	919	23.3	47.06
Total Rural Areas	51,959	2	6	11	20	587	387	80	1,093	300	27.4	21.04

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Piscataquis Sheriff's Dept.					10	99	98	9	216	58	26.8	
Dover-Foxcroft	4,174		1			33	54	1	89	17	19.1	21.32
Milo	2,602				2	15	57	5	79	37	46.8	30.36
Piscataquis State Police					1	24	19	2	46	3	6.5	
Total Piscataquis County	16,700		1		13	171	228	17	430	115	26.7	25.74
Total Urban Areas	6,776		1		2	48	111	6	168	54	32.1	24.79
Total Rural Areas	9,924				11	123	117	11	262	61	23.3	26.40

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Sagadahoc Sheriff's Dept.			2	1	14	133	159	19	328	50	15.2	
Bath	9,650		2	2	10	164	384	22	584	203	34.7	60.51
Topsham	6,800			1	14	64	136	7	222	47	21.1	32.64
Richmond	2,168	1		1	4	24	44	1	75	15	20.0	34.59
Sagadahoc State Police			1	1	4	28	14	3	51	8	15.6	
Total Sagadahoc County	26,200	1	5	6	46	413	737	52	1,260	323	25.6	48.09
Total Urban Areas	18,618	1	2	4	28	252	564	30	881	265	30.1	47.32
Total Rural Areas	7,582		3	2	18	161	173	22	379	58	15.3	49.99

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

SOMERSET COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY -DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Somerset Sheriff's Dept.			3		3	232	145	4	387	103	26.6	
Fairfield	5,684		1		27	76	182	16	302	100	33.1	53.13
Skowhegan	7,623			4	30	85	172	13	304	111	36.5	39.87
Madison	4,500				4	48	61	4	117	32	27.3	25.99
Pittsfield	4,400			2	4	48	123	14	191	23	12.0	43.40
Norridgewock	2,600		1	1	6	14	19	2	43	15	34.8	16.53
Somerset State Police		2	2	2	9	47	39	15	116	7	6.0	
Total Somerset County	44,500	2	7	9	83	550	741	68	1,460	390	26.7	32.81
Total Urban Areas	24,807		2	7	71	271	557	49	957	280	29.3	38.58
Total Rural Areas	19,693	2	5	2	12	279	184	19	503	110	21.9	25.54

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

WALDO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Waldo Sheriff's Dept.			2	1	5	192	146	10	356	69	19.3	
Belfast	6,500	1	2	3	8	80	180	18	292	63	21.5	44.92
Waldo State Police			2		10	57	47	9	125	27	21.6	
Total Waldo County	26,900	1	6	4	23	329	373	37	773	159	20.5	28.73
Total Urban Areas	6,500	1	2	3	8	80	180	18	292	63	21.5	44.92
Total Rural Areas	20,400		4	1	15	249	193	19	481	96	20.0	23.58

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

WASHINGTON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Washington Sheriff's Dept.		1	1	2	18	130	113	23	288	78	27.0	
Calais	4,044				16	48	127	19	210	72	34.2	51.92
Baileyville	2,167			2	16	35	35	4	92	37	40.2	42.45
Washington State Police		3	2	1	9	12	13	6	46	19	41.3	
Total Washington County	34,000	4	3	5	59	225	288	52	636	206	32.3	18.70
Total Urban Areas	6,211			2	32	83	162	23	302	106	35.1	48.62
Total Rural Areas	27,789	4	3	3	27	142	126	29	334	100	29.9	12.02

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

YORK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

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MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
York Sheriff's Dept.				2	5	265	124	5	401	35	8.7	
Biddeford	20,200	2	3	11	26	298	432	47	819	232	28.3	40.54
Kittery	11,028		1	5	16	77	234	17	350	56	16.0	31.73
Old Orchard Beach	6,000		3	3	31	128	375	42	582	121	20.7	96.99
Saco	12,000	1	2		18	134	450	20	625	158	25.2	52.08
Sanford	17,322			6	23	170	499	48	746	192	25.7	43.06
Berwick	3,136			2	3	81	35	9	130	24	18.4	41.45
Eliot	4,600					29	39	1	69	12	17.3	14.99
Kennebunk	7,500		2		9	109	195	13	328	36	10.9	43.73
Kennebunkport	4,500					38	72	8	118	25	21.1	26.22
Lebanon	2,500				6	52	46	6	110	28	25.4	44.00
North Berwick	2,400		2	2	8	34	42	6	94	36	38.2	39.16
Ogunquit	2,000			1	3	25	79	6	114	14	12.2	57.00
South Berwick	5,000		1	1	10	37	53	6	108	43	39.8	21.60
Wells	7,000			2	14	114	127	13	270	60	22.2	38.57
York Beach	1,200			1	1	20	47		69			57.49
York Village	6,800			1	4	80	133	15	233	66	28.3	34.26
York State Police		1	4	6	24	95	95	24	249	126	50.6	
Total York County	122,200	4	18	43	201	1,786	3,077	286	5,415	1,264	23.3	44.31
Total Urban Areas	113,186	3	14	35	172	1,426	2,858	257	4,765	1,103	23.1	42.10
Total Rural Areas	9,014	1	4	8	29	360	219	29	650	161	24.8	72.11

UCR POTENTIAL USES

In July of 1974 Maine became the 22nd state to collect Uniform Crime Reports as a part of the national system. The system now numbers 44 states with most of the others in the implementing stages.

The program created as a result of planning by the Maine Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency and implemented by the Maine State Police, Bureau of Identification, provides a comprehensive look at crime in the State of Maine. It carries the strong support of the Maine Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs Association.

Building slowly by necessity of the time needed to gather meaningful statistics, the UCR program is only now beginning to bear fruit. Many individuals, initially skeptical of UCR in Maine, have reversed their positions and are now staunch supporters.

This brings us to the question - what good are Uniform Crime Reports and how may they be used? The initial thought response is limited but as the information unfolds many varied uses are revealed. Foremost is keeping the public informed as to the volume and nature of crime so they may judge and act accordingly.

Actually, UCR is a many faceted vehicle with many varied uses. Here are a few, but by no means all, of the possible uses as they relate to various groups and agencies.

I. Contributors -

Administrative information relating to:

1. Budget - need and justification.
2. Manpower - number needed as to state average employees vs population and crime rate.
3. Department makeup - Laboratory, Detective Division, Juvenile Officers, as related to particular crime problems in the community.
4. Problem crimes identified.
5. Disbursement of personnel and shifts according to the crime picture of the individual communities. In case of State Police and Sheriffs with concurrent jurisdiction, placement according to need and avoiding of duplication of services.
6. Training needs - training according to crime problems in the areas by priority.
7. Equipment purchase - according to justified need.
8. Selective enforcement by crime volume as identified by particular times and seasons through UCR information.
9. Community crime profiles identifying particular problems.
10. Long-range planning as anticipated by crime trends.

II. Governor and Legislature -

1. Broad true picture of crime in Maine by location, volume, type and crime rate as derived from records of all enforcement agencies.
2. Guide to valid funding needs of special interest groups and their requests for same.
3. Need for additional or less specialized type programs.
4. Identification of crime trends and their relation to training, courts, corrections and other criminal justice agencies.
5. Identification of various social problems relating to drugs, alcohol, juveniles and rehabilitation.
6. Effectiveness of various social programs relating to above.

III. Maine Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency -

1. Base to evaluate needs for assistance and grant requests.
2. Source data for long-range planning.
3. A measure of effectiveness of grant programs in given communities and areas.
4. Identification of crime problems peculiar to Maine for inclusion in the Maine plan to the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
5. Justification of a continued need for crime planning in Maine.

IV. Courts - Prosecution -

1. Nature and types of crime generally and by District.
2. General disposition of persons charged in all communities and areas with crime by classification. (Guilty, guilty of lesser offenses, acquitted, referred to juvenile court, pending).

*NOTE: Any great variation in disposition of particular crimes could indicate problems. These could be poor prosecution, inadequate police training, court problems, or just plain overloading of cases that fall victim to plea bargaining or are pending.

V. Press -

A factual source for use in reporting crime problems and socially related problems.

VI. Social Agencies -

1. Identifies problem areas to concentrate on.
2. Some basis for general evaluating of the effectiveness of their programs.

VIII. Educational Institutions (for various studies) -

These are but a few possible uses and I am sure many more exist. The broader the base data accumulated, the clearer the value of UCR will become. If effective problem solving begins with the identification of the problem, then UCR will continue to be meaningful for a long time.

* * * * *

Interestingly enough the by-products of a Maine UCR system have proven nearly as valuable as the information obtained from it.

It has served as a catalyst for many departments to set up realistic record systems for the first time and to institute upgrading of records in many others.

Realistic goals for contributing departments are being set and achieved based on sound statistical knowledge.

Administrators on the Chief and City Manager level have been taking a new look at their police departments and as a result internal operational changes have taken place.

An awareness among low level personnel that their reports and arrests are being used, and not just filed, has resulted in better and more comprehensive reporting.

Finally, the periodic release of this crime information to the general public keeps the crime problem in its proper perspective.

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PROGRAMMED COMMUNITY CRIME PROFILES

Reprogramming of UCR generated data was initiated in 1975 to provide maximum utilization of computer efficiency. In January of 1976 the new programs became operational. Chief benefactors of the new format are the contributors who make this comprehensive program possible by their outstanding support and cooperation.

On the following pages are sample printouts of generated data which are available monthly to every contributor. Quarterly printouts are mailed routinely to every reporter. Augusta, Maine has been selected as the sample community for explanation in this publication. This sample is applicable monthly to every community submitting data through direct reporting to the UCR Division, the State Police by county, the Sheriffs' Departments, the county totals, and the State totals.

The first printout sample consists of offense data submitted monthly on Part 1, or index crimes.

Specific monthly data is identified and recorded in columns to the left of the first vertical dotted line. In between the dotted lines are the cumulative figures on each index crime to date, the projected crime rate per 1,000 population and the cumulative crime to date comparison with the preceeding year. The final column reflects the percent change in all crime classifications on the comparison figures.

Totals for all reported offenses appear at the bottom of the printout with distinctions being made between the index and Part 1 crimes. Law enforcement officer assault data for the reporting month and the accumulated total is included. The sample printout is for the month of December. However, any particular selected monthly printout will provide similar data...both for the monthly data and the cumulative data to date as well as last year to date comparison figures.

Printout number 2 consists of property stolen and recovered by property type and values. The printout includes data for the reporting month, year to date and last year to date comparison figures. Recovery percentages are computed for each property type on all monthly and cumulative entry. Totals of each column and a total with motor vehicle values removed are included.

Printout number 3 is a breakdown of the offense data reported on form number 1. It primarily identifies locations of crime occurrence in crimes of robbery and burglary and expands data on larceny by the analysis of larceny types and locations. This printout systematically records the values of property stolen during commission of the various types and methods of the criminal act. This particular printout records the monthly data, year to date totals and the percentage of the total combined offenses reported on this printout which involve only those crimes in which property may be stolen. You will note assaults are not included because when property is stolen during an assault it automatically becomes a robbery.

Printout number 4 relates to the clearance of particular offenses by the reporting agency. The form is divided into three individual areas - current month, year to date and last year to date for comparison purposes. It reflects, in each one of the three areas, the number of actual offenses, number of offenses cleared, percentage of offenses cleared and the number of clearances that involved only persons under the age of 18 years. Clearance data is totaled to the bottom of the printout and reflects both Part 1 and index crime totals.

The final printout is intended to indicate to the police administrator on a month to month, year to year comparison any large variances in crime that requires further analysis. The final column indicating plus or minus change in a crime category may signal administrative or department changes are needed. The total columns also may indicate necessary changes.

Included in these printouts is a wealth of information for analysis and comparison by the police administrator and when combined with other furnished pertinent arrest data truly represents a continuing crime profile for the communities and areas involved.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION
OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

02/14/78

REPORTING PERIOD
DECEMBER 1 THRU DECEMBER 30 1977

00601 AUGUSTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		OFFENSES UN- REPORTED	ACTUAL FOUNDED	OFFENSES CLEARED	TOTAL CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED UNDER 18	POPULATION- 22184	ACTUAL OFFENSES		
									THIS YR TO DATE	PER 1,000 LAST YR	% CHANGE 1TH.YR/LS YR
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	TOTAL										
A. MURDER											
*** B. MANSLAUGHTER											1
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	TOTAL								2	.09	
A. RAPE BY FORCE											
B. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT									2	.09	
3. ROBBERY	TOTAL	1	1						14	.63	16
A. FIREARM									2	.09	4
B. KNIFE									1	.04	2
C. OTHER WEAPON									1	.04	
D. STRONG ARM		1	1						10	.45	10
4. ASSAULT		3	3	5	3	60.00	1	33.33	126	5.70	190
A. FIREARM											5
B. KNIFE									5	.22	9
C. OTHER WEAPON									2	.09	9
D. HANDS, FIST, FEET, AGGR.									67	3.03	40
*** E. OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE		3	3	5	3	60.00	1	33.33	52	2.35	127
5. BURGLARY	TOTAL	15	3	12	1	8.33	1	100.00	207	9.36	292
A. FORCIBLE ENTRY		11	1	10					141	6.37	206
B. UNLAWFUL-NO FORCE		2		2	1	50.00	1	100.00	41	1.85	51
C. ATTEMPT FORCE. ENTRY		2	2						25	1.13	35
6. LARCENY - THEFT	TOTAL	44	6	38	9	23.68	2	22.22	832	37.64	890
(EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE)											
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL	1		1							
A. AUTOS		1		1					61	2.75	76
B. TRUCKS AND BUSES									48	2.17	65
C. OTHER VEHICLES									10	.45	7
									3	.13	4
INDEX CRIMES: T O T A L		61	10	51	10	19.60	3	30.00	1190	53.83	1338
PART I CRIMES: T O T A L		69	13	56	13	23.21	4	30.76	1242		1465
											15.22-

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
-----KILLED-----
FELONIOUS ACCIDENT OR
ACTS NEGLIGENCE ASSAULTED

THIS PERIOD
YEAR TO DATE

*** 1B. AND 4E. ARE NOT CONSIDERED INDEX OFFENSES
AND ARE NOT INCLUDED IN INDEX CRIMES TOTAL

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

REPORTING PERIOD
DECEMBER 1 THRU DECEMBER 31 1977

REPORT OF STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY

06601 AUGUSTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

TYPE OF PROPERTY	THIS PERIOD			THIS YEAR TO DATE			LAST YEAR TO DATE		
	VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN	% RECOVERED	% RECOV.	VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN	% RECOVERED	% RECOV.	VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN	% RECOVERED	% RECOV.
A. CURRENCY, ETC.	\$ 547			\$ 13,571	\$ 3,066	22.5	\$ 37,833	\$ 5,740	15.1
B. JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS				\$ 33,628	\$ 804	2.3	\$ 13,415	\$ 502	3.7
C. CLOTHING AND FURS	\$ 994			\$ 5,931	\$ 456	7.6	\$ 8,154	\$ 859	9.9
D. LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES	\$ 800	\$ 800	100.0	\$ 131,600	\$ 80,100	60.8	\$ 145,250	\$ 107,800	74.2
E. OFFICE EQUIPMENT				\$ 2,406	\$ 746	31.0	\$ 7,705	\$ 1,123	14.5
F. TELEVISION, RADIOS, CAMERAS, ETC.	\$ 4,498	\$ 74	1.6	\$ 36,634	\$ 6,992	19.0	\$ 42,925	\$ 2,713	6.3
G. FIREARMS				\$ 4,960	\$ 3,005	60.5	\$ 4,165	\$ 225	5.4
H. HOUSEHOLD GOODS				\$ 8,865	\$ 3,850	43.4	\$ 8,470	\$ 69	.8
66 I. CONSUMABLE GOODS	\$ 828	\$ 5	.6	\$ 3,362	\$ 488	14.5	\$ 6,208	\$ 749	12.0
J. LIVESTOCK	\$ 3,395	\$ 1,400	41.2	\$ 3,395	\$ 1,400	41.2			
K. MISCELLANEOUS				\$ 45,921	\$ 8,778	18.2	\$ 54,667	\$ 5,830	10.6
TOTAL	\$ 11,062	\$ 2,279	20.6	\$ 290,273	\$ 109,285	37.6	\$ 329,792	\$ 125,560	38.1
TOTAL LESS LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES	\$ 10,262	\$ 1,479	14.4	\$ 158,673	\$ 29,185	18.3	\$ 183,542	\$ 17,760	9.6

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

REPORTING PERIOD
DECEMBER 1977

3

00501 AUGUSTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY STOLEN BY CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	-> THIS PERIOD		<-> THIS YEAR TO DATE		<-> NUMBER OF OFFENSES		
	NUMBER OFFENSES	PROPERTY VALUE	NUMBER OFFENSES	PROPERTY VALUE	% BY CLASS	% OF TOTAL	
1. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER							
2. FORCIBLE RAPE							
3. ROBBERY			2				.1
A. HIGHWAY (STREETS, ALLEYS, ETC.)			5	\$ 758	35.7		
B. COMMERCIAL HOUSE (EXCEPT C.D.F.)							
C. GAS OR SERVICE STATION			1	\$ 300	7.1		
D. CHAIN STORE			4	\$ 1,377	28.5		
E. RESIDENCE (ANYWHERE ON PREMISES)							
F. BANK			1		7.1		
G. MISCELLANEOUS			3	\$ 1,390	21.4		
TOTAL ROBBERY			14	\$ 3,825			1.2
5. BURGLARY - BREAKING AND ENTERING							
A. RESIDENCE (DWELLING)							
(1) NIGHT (6PM - 6AM)	3	\$ 950	41	\$ 10,007	19.8		
(2) DAY (6AM - 5PM)	2	\$ 29	41	\$ 4,867	19.8		
(3) UNKNOWN			24	\$ 3,929	11.5		
B. NON-RESIDENCE							
(1) NIGHT (6PM - 6AM)	7	\$ 921	80	\$ 14,363	38.6		
(2) DAY (6AM - 5PM)			8	\$ 706	3.8		
(3) UNKNOWN			13	\$ 1,150	6.2		
TOTAL BURGLARY	12	\$ 1,900	207	\$ 34,121			18.5
6. LARCENY-THEFT (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE)							
A. \$200 AND OVER	8	\$ 6,207	118	\$ 35,809	14.1		
B. \$50 TO \$200	18	\$ 1,941	316	\$ 31,518	37.9		
C. UNDER \$50	12	\$ 214	398	\$ 6,553	47.8		
TOTAL LARCENY (SAME AS ITEM 6X)	38	\$ 8,362	832	\$ 123,877			74.5
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (INC. JOY RIDES)	1	\$ 800	61	\$ 128,450			5.4
GRAND TOTAL ALL ITEMS	51	\$ 11,062	1116	\$ 290,273			
ADD. ANALYSIS OF LARCENY AND M/V THEFT							
6X. NATURE OF LARCENIES UNDER ITEM 6							
A. POCKET-PICKING			1	\$ 500			
B. PURSE-SNATCHING	1	\$ 300	2	\$ 303			
C. SHOPLIFTING	2	\$ 259	71	\$ 1,256			
D. FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (EXCEPT E)	16	\$ 2,794	177	\$ 29,711			
F. MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESS.	3	\$ 224	188	\$ 12,316			
F. BICYCLES			81	\$ 5,883			
G. FROM BUILDINGS (EXCEPT C AND H)	3	\$ 2,986	152	\$ 57,502			
H. FROM ANY COIN-OPERATED MACHINE			3	\$ 61			
I. ALL OTHER	8	\$ 1,799	157	\$ 16,345			
TOTAL LARCENIES (SAME AS 6X)	38	\$ 8,362	832	\$ 123,877			
7X. NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED							
A. STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED LOCALLY			22				
B. STOLEN LOCALLY, RECOV OTHER JURISDICTIONS	1		18				
C. TOTAL LOCALLY STOLEN M/V RECOVERED	1		40				
D. STOLEN OUT OF TOWN RECOVERED LOCALLY			1				

100

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

02115178

REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY THRU DECEMBER 1977

ANALYSIS OF CLEARANCES

00601 AUGUSTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES	THIS MONTH				THIS YEAR TO DATE				LAST YEAR TO DATE			
	NO. OF OFFEN	NO. Cleared	CLEAR RATE	CLAR. < 18	NO. OF OFFEN	NO. Cleared	CLEAR RATE	CLAR. < 18	NO. OF OFFEN	NO. Cleared	CLEAR RATE	CLAR. < 18
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE TOTAL												
A. MURDER												
*** B. MANSLAUGHTER									1			
2. FORCIBLE Rape TOTAL					2	2	100.0					
A. Rape BY FORCE												
B. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT					2	2	100.0					
3. ROBBERY TOTAL					14	4	28.5		16	5	31.2	2
A. FIREARM					2				4	1	25.0	
B. KNIFE					1				2			
C. OTHER WEAPON					1							
D. STRONG ARM					10	4	40.0		10	4	40.0	2
4. ASSAULT	5	3	60.0	1	125	96	76.1	6	190	135	71.0	15
A. FIREARM									5	2	40.0	
B. KNIFE					5	4	80.0		9	6	66.6	
C. OTHER WEAPON					2	2	100.0		9	8	88.8	
D. HANDS, FIST, FEET, AGGR.					67	51	76.1		40	23	57.5	
*** E. OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE	5	3	60.0	1	52	39	75.0	6	127	96	75.5	15
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	12	1	8.3	1	207	64	30.9	17	292	37	12.6	18
A. FORCIBLE ENTRY	10				141	42	29.7	10	206	31	15.0	16
B. UNLAWFUL-NO FORCE	2	1	50.0	1	41	20	48.7	7	51	3	5.8	2
C. ATTEMPT FORCE. ENTRY					25	2	8.0		35	3	8.5	
6. LARCENY - THEFT TOTAL (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE)	38	9	23.6	2	832	138	16.5	57	890	138	15.5	52
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	1				61	7	11.4	2	76	13	17.1	2
A. AUTOS	1				48	6	12.5	1	65	11	16.9	1
B. TRUCKS AND BUSES					10	1	10.0	1	7	2	28.5	1
C. OTHER VEHICLES					3				4			
INDEX CRIMES: TOTAL	51	10	19.6	3	1190	272	22.8	76	1338	232	17.3	74
PART I CRIMES: T O T A L	56	13	23.2	4	1242	311	25.0	82	1465	328	22.3	89

*** 19. AND 4E. ARE NOT CONSIDERED INDEX OFFENSES
AND ARE NOT INCLUDED IN INDEX CRIMES TOTAL

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DIVISION

REPORTING PERIOD
JANUARY THRU DECEMBER 1977

AUGUSTA POLICE DEPARTMENT

(00601) ANALYSIS OF PART 1 CRIMES

	PRIOR PERIOD TO DATE	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR TO DATE	% CHANGE
MURDER									
THIS YEAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0-
LAST YEAR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
RAPE									
THIS YEAR	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	100.0
LAST YEAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ROBBERY									
THIS YEAR	12	1	0	0	1	0	0	14	12.5-
LAST YEAR	4	0	3	2	3	2	2	16	
TOT. ASSAULT									
THIS YEAR	63	16	22	9	7	4	5	126	33.7-
LAST YEAR	116	20	19	11	8	8	8	190	
BURGLARY									
THIS YEAR	98	32	15	18	23	9	12	207	29.1-
LAST YEAR	135	23	32	37	26	24	15	292	
LARCENY									
THIS YEAR	404	92	70	53	71	104	38	832	5.5-
LAST YEAR	437	74	68	93	78	70	70	890	
MOTOR VEH. THEFT									
THIS YEAR	31	10	6	1	6	6	1	61	19.7-
LAST YEAR	30	8	8	11	8	7	4	76	
TOTAL PART 1 CRIMES									
THIS YEAR	610	151	113	81	108	123	56	1242	15.2-
LAST YEAR	723	125	130	154	123	111	99	1465	
% CHANGE	15.6-	20.8	13.1-	47.4-	12.2-	10.3	43.4-	15.2-	

REPORTING PROCEDURE

In the State Uniform Crime Reporting Program, contributing law enforcement agencies are wholly responsible for compiling their own crime reports and submitting them to the Uniform Crime Reporting Division in Augusta, Maine.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Division, in an effort to maintain quality and uniformity in the data received, furnishes to the contributing agencies, continuous training and instruction in Uniform Crime Reporting procedures. All contributors, also, are furnished with a State of Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Guide Manual which outlines in detail, procedures for scoring and classifying offenses. The Guide Manual illustrates and discusses the monthly and annual reporting forms as well as providing a question and answer training syllabus in the Crime Index categories.

A centralized record system is necessary to the sound operation of any law enforcement agency. The record system is an essential basis for crime reporting by the agency. Trained Uniform Crime Reporting field advisors are utilized to assist contributors in the established reporting procedures of Uniform Crime Reporting.

On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (state, county and local) report the number of offenses that become known to them during the month in the following crime categories:

- (1) Criminal Homicide
 - a. *Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter*
 - b. *Manslaughter by Negligence*
- (2) Forcible Rape
 - a. *Rape by Force*
 - b. *Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape*
- (3) Robbery
 - a. *Firearm*
 - b. *Knife or Cutting Instrument*
 - c. *Other Dangerous Weapon*
 - d. *Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet etc.)*
- (4) Assault
 - a. *Firearm*
 - b. *Knife or Cutting Instrument*
 - c. *Other Dangerous Weapon*
 - d. *Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.-Aggravated Injury*
 - e. *Other Assaults-Simple, Not Aggravated*
- (5) Burglary
 - a. *Forcible Entry*
 - b. *Unlawful Entry - No Force*
 - c. *Attempted Forcible Entry*
- (6) Larceny-Theft
(Except Motor Vehicle Theft)

- (7) Motor Vehicle Theft
 - a. Autos
 - b. Trucks and Buses
 - c. Other Vehicles

This count is taken from a record of all complaints of crime received by the law enforcement agency from victims, other sources, and/or discovered by officers.

Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from the actual count. The number of "actual offenses known" in these crime categories is reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Division whether or not anyone is arrested for the crime; the stolen property is recovered; prosecution is undertaken; or any other restrictive consideration is in effect. Law enforcement agencies, on a monthly basis, report the total number of these reported crimes which they clear either by arrest or exceptional means. A separate count of crimes cleared which involve only persons under the age of 18 is shown. The number of law enforcement officers killed and assaulted and the value and type of property stolen and recovered during the month are also reported.

Arrests are reported monthly for all criminal acts, except traffic violations, by crime category and include the age, sex and race of each person arrested. A report is also submitted on an annual basis concerning the number of persons formally charged by crime classification and the disposition of such charges.

VERIFICATION PROCEDURES

Uniformity and accuracy of crime data collected under this program is of primary concern. With the receipt of reports covering approximately 150 reporting jurisdictions within the State of Maine, the problems of attaining uniformity are readily apparent. Issuance of instructions and the training of personnel within contributing agencies does not complete the role of the Uniform Crime Reporting Division. It is standard operating procedure to examine each incoming report for mathematical accuracy and completeness, and perhaps of even greater importance, for reasonableness as a possible indication of error. Clearance factors, recovery rates and other possible benefits are scrutinized and changes are suggested to the contributors where noted. In the instance of minor mathematical corrections, the contributing agencies are either contacted by phone or in-person visitations by qualified Uniform Crime Reporting field advisors.

The possibility of duplication in crime reporting is given constant attention when reports are received and verified by internal consistancy checks. If duplication is suspected, the contributing agencies are immediately contacted and the matter is resolved in accordance with existing guidelines. A continual analysis of reports is maintained to assist contributors when needed and to maintain the quality necessary for a factual and successful program. Personal visitations are made to contributors to cooperatively assist in needed revisions of records and reporting methods.

Regardless of the extent of the statistical verification processes used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Division, the accuracy of the data assembled under this program depends on the sincere effort exerted by each contributor to meet the necessary standards of reporting.

CALCULATION OF RATES, PERCENTAGES AND TRENDS

The Uniform Crime Reporting program provides data for police executives to measure local problems. To facilitate this function, the local data must be converted into terms of rates and percentages. Simple formulas are presented which may assist in these computations.

CRIME RATES

One of the most meaningful crime statistics is the crime rate. This rate is the number of Part I Offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. This rate can be calculated regardless of the number of inhabitants in any city, town or county.

To compute rates, divide your communities population by 1,000 and divide the number of offenses in each class by that answer. The answer is the number of offenses in that class per 1,000 population and is your crime rate for that particular offense.

EXAMPLE:

- a. Population for your jurisdiction,
75,000
- b. Number of burglaries for your
jurisdiction for a year, 215

Divide: 75,000 by 1,000 = 75.0

Divide: 215 by 75.0 = 2.87

Your burglary rate is 2.87 per 1,000 inhabitants. The number 75.0 can now be divided into your totals in any offense class to produce a crime rate for that offense. This same computation can be completed to give you arrest rates per 1,000 inhabitants.

CLEARANCE RATES

The percentage of crimes cleared by arrest is obtained by dividing the number of offenses cleared by the number of offenses known. This answer is then multiplied by 100.

EXAMPLE:

- a. Number of clearances in robbery,
38
- b. Number of total robberies, 72

Divide: 38 by 72 = 0.528

Multiply: 0.528 x 100 = 52.8

Your percentage of clearance in robbery is 52.8%

CRIME TREND DATA

Local agencies can compute crime trends for a given offense for their agency for a particular period of time.

EXAMPLE:

- a. Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December last year were 21
- b. Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December this year were 29.

Subtract: $29 - 21 = 8$

Notice that 8 is an increase over the past year.

Divide: $8 \text{ by } 21 = 0.38$

Always divide the difference by the total in the earlier time period.

Multiply: $0.38 \times 100 = 38$

Your trend in auto theft is an increase of 38% for the first six months of this year as compared to the first six months of last year.

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

Police employee rates are expressed as a number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants of your city or town. To compute this rate, divide your population by 1,000 and divide the number of employees in your department by this number.

EXAMPLE:

- a. Your jurisdiction's population
75,000
- b. Your agency's number of employees
102

Divide: $75,000 \text{ by } 1,000 = 75$

Divide: $102 \text{ by } 75 = 1.36$

Your employee rate is 1.36 employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Uniformity in reporting under the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System is based on the proper classification of offenses reported to or known by the police.

The adoption of the National System of Uniform Crime Reporting included the utilization of the offense classifications of that system. Law enforcement in this State has made accurate application of those classifications in the reports submitted to the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System.

In view of the need for compatibility with the National System "offenses" under the program are not distinguished by designation of "misdemeanors", "felonies" or violation of municipal ordinances.

The explanations of offense classifications may vary slightly with language used by those familiar with Maine State Law. However, the major categories of offense classification remain the same between the national and state levels.

PART I OFFENSES

Offense data consists of information that has been extracted from reports of Part I crimes that have come to the attention of Maine Law Enforcement Agencies. In general, Part I crimes are those crimes that, because of their very nature, are usually reported to law enforcement agencies. Part I crimes are comprised of the following offenses.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

1 HOMICIDE

- 1a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter - The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.
- 1b. Manslaughter by negligence - The unlawful killing of a human being, by another, without malice aforethought.

General Rule - The killing may result from the commission of an unlawful act or from a lawful act performed with gross negligence. Traffic deaths, when due to the gross negligence of someone other than the victim, are classified in this category.

2 FORCIBLE RAPE

- 2a. Rape by force - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

General Rule - FORCIBLE rape of a female - excluding carnal abuse (statutory rape) or other sex offenses.

- 2b. Attempted forcible rape - All assaults and attempts to rape.

3 ROBBERY

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

- 3a. Gun - All robberies and attempted robberies involving the use of any type firearm (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, rifles, pellet guns, etc.).
- 3b. Knife or Cutting Instrument - All robberies and attempted robberies involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects (knife, razor, hatchet, axe, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, dagger, ice pick, etc.).

- 3c. Other Dangerous Weapons - All robberies or attempted robberies when any other object or thing is used as a weapon. (This includes clubs, bricks, jack handles, bottles, explosives, acid, etc.).

- 3d. Strong Arm--Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - All robberies which include muggings and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to hands, arms, fists, feet, etc. As in armed robbery, include all attempts.

4 ASSAULTS

An assault is an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another.

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

- 4a. Gun - All assaults and attempted assaults involving the use of any type of firearms (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, pellet guns, etc.).
- 4b. Knife or Cutting Instrument - All assaults and attempted assaults, involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects (knife, razor, hatchet, axe, cleaver, scissors, glass, broken bottle, dagger, ice pick, etc.).
- 4c. Other Dangerous Weapon - All assaults or attempted assaults when any other object or thing is used as a weapon (clubs, bricks, pick handles, bottles, acid, explosives, lye, poison, scalding water and cases of attempted drowning, burning, etc.).
- 4d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.-Aggravated - assaults which are of an aggravated nature when hands, fists, feet, etc., are used. To be classified as aggravated assault, the attack must result in serious personal injury
- 4e. Other Assaults-Not Aggravated - All offenses of simple assault and battery.

5 BURGLARY

Breaking and Entering - Unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny.

General Rule - Any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any dwelling house, attached structure, public building, shop, office, factory, storehouse, apartment, house trailer (considered to be permanent structures), warehouse, mill, barn, camp, other building, ship or railroad car.

NOTE: For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, the terms Burglary and Breaking and Entering are considered synonymous. All such offenses and attempts are scored as Burglary. Do not score the larceny. Breaking and Entering of a motor vehicle is classified as a larceny for Uniform Crime Reporting purposes.

- 5a. Forcible Entry - All offenses where force of any kind is used to enter unlawfully a locked structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony. This includes entry by use of a master key, celluloid, or other device that leaves no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure, is also included.
- 5b. Unlawful Entry-No Force - Any unlawful entry without any evidence of forcible entry.

5c. Attempted Forcible Entry - When determined that forcible entry has been attempted.

6 LARCENY-THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT)

The unlawful taking of the property of another with intent to deprive him of ownership.

General Rule - All larcenies and thefts resulting from pocket-picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, larceny from auto, larcenies of auto parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, larcenies from buildings, and from coin operated machines. Any theft that is not a robbery or the result of breaking and entering is included. Embezzlement, larceny by bailee, fraud or bad check cases are excluded.

7 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.

General Rule - This classification includes the thefts or attempted theft of a motor vehicle which, for Uniform Crime Reporting designation, is described as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface and not on rails. Excludes reported offenses where there is a lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation or unauthorized use by others with lawful access to the vehicle (chauffeur, employees, etc.). Includes "Joy riding". Excluded from this category are airplanes, boats, farm equipment and heavy construction vehicles, which are scored in the larceny category.

PART II OFFENSES

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System requires information on persons arrested and charged by municipal, county and state agencies on a monthly basis.

In compiling data for the Monthly Returns, the violations of municipal ordinances as well as state laws are to be included.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

8 OTHER ASSAULTS

This class is comprised of all assaults and attempted assaults which are simple or minor in nature. These "Other Assaults" are also scored on ME. UCR-1 under item 4e as an offense known to Police. However, for the purpose of this return arrests for this offense are scored in this class.

9 ARSON

Include all arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson.

Include: Any willful or malicious burning to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building or any building, ship or other vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft; contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, grain, vegetable products, lumber, woods, cranberry bogs, marshes, meadows etc.

In the event of a death from arson, the offense would be classified as murder and if personal injury results, the offense would be classified as assault, (4c).

10 FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

In this class place all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

Include:

Altering or forging public or other records. Making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards etc.

Counterfeiting coins, plates, bank notes, checks, etc.

Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeiting instruments.

Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

11 FRAUD

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense. Includes bad checks, confidence games etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

12 EMBEZZLEMENT

Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody or control.

13 STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING

Include in this class all offenses of buying, receiving, and possession of stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

14 VANDALISM

Include in this class all willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by law or ordinance. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property.

15 WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSING ETC.

This class deals with violations of weapons laws such as:

Manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons.

Carrying deadly weapons.

Furnishing deadly weapons to minors.

Aliens possessing deadly weapons.

All attempts to commit the above.

16 PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIALIZED VICE

Include in this class the sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as:

Prostitution

Keeping bawdyhouse, disorderly house, or house of ill repute.

Pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes etc.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

17 SEX OFFENSES

Except forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice. Include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like.

Adultery and fornication

Buggery

Incest

Indecent exposure

Sodomy

Statutory Rape-(No Force)

All attempts to commit any of the above.

18 NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS

Narcotic drug law arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Include all arrests for violations of state and local ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. Make the following subdivisions of narcotic drug law arrests.

Opium or cocaine and their derivatives
morphine, heroin, codeine.

Marijuana.

Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction. Demerol, methadones.

Dangerous non-narcotic drugs
Barbiturates, benzedrine.

19 GAMBLING

All charges which relate to promoting, permitting or engaging in gambling. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown should be furnished:

Bookmaking (Horse and sport books)

Numbers and lottery.

All other.

20 OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN

Include here all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children.

Desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport.

Neglect or abuse of children.

Nonpayment of alimony.

21 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotic drugs.

22 LIQUOR LAWS

With the exception of "Drunkenness" (Class 23) and "Driving Under the Influence" (Class 21), liquor law violations, state or local, are placed in this class. Do not include federal violations.

Include: manufacturing, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing etc.

Maintaining unlawful drinking places.

Bootlegging.

Operating still.

Furnishing liquor to a minor.

Using vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor.

23 DRUNKENNESS

Include in this class, all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence" (Class 21)

Drunk and disorderly.

Public intoxication.

NOTE: Although "Drunkenness" and/or "Intoxication" offenses have been removed from a criminal offense category by the Maine Legislature, the category remains in the Uniform Crime Reporting Part II offenses and is to be used administratively. Persons taken into custody and/or referred to alcohol rehabilitation or "De-Tox" centers should be scored in this category by age, sex and race.

24 DISORDERLY CONDUCT

In this class, count all disorderly persons arrested except those counted in classes 1 through 23 and class 25.

25 VAGRANCY

Place in this class arrests for disorderly persons when the person is arrested for failure to give a good account of himself.

26 ALL OTHER OFFENSES

Include in this class, every other state or local offense not included in classes 1 through 25.

Abduction and compelling to marry.

Abortion (Death resulting from abortion is homicide).

Bastardy and concealing death of a bastard..

Bigamy and polygamy.

Blackmail and extortion.

Bribery.

Contempt of Court.

Discrimination, unfair competition.

Kidnapping.

Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency except as provided for in classes 1 through 29, such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.

Perjury and subornation of perjury.

Possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of
burglar's tools.

Possession or sale of obscene literature.

Unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives,
etc.

27 SUSPICION (NOT REPORTED IN MAINE)

28 CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS (JUVENILES)

Count all arrests made for violations of
local curfew or loitering ordinances.

29 RUNAWAY (JUVENILES)

Count arrests made by other jurisdictions of
runaways from your jurisdiction. Do not
include protective custody actions with
respect to runaways you take for other
jurisdictions. Count only your own local
cases.

HISTORY OF CONTRIBUTOR PARTICIPATION

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1977

AGENCY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
*Allagash PD		x										
Androscoggin SO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Androscoggin SP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Aroostook SO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Aroostook SP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Ashland PD	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x
Auburn PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Augusta PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Baileyville PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bangor PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bar Harbor PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bath PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Belfast PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Berwick PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Bethel PD	x		x	x				x	x	x	x	x
Biddeford PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D*Bingham PD												
Boothbay Harbor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Brewer PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bridgton PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Brownville PD	x	x	x	x	x			x				
Brunswick PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bucksport PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Calais PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Camden PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cape Elizabeth PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Caribou PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Cherryfield PD												
Cumberland PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cumberland SO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cumberland SP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Damariscotta PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Dexter PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Dixfield PD	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Dover-Foxcroft PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
East Millinocket PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Eastport PD	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x
Eliot PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ellsworth PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fairfield PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Falmouth PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Farmington PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fort Fairfield PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fort Kent PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Franklin SO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Franklin SP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Freeport PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Friendship PD	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
*Fryeburg PD	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Gardiner PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gorham PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Greenville PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hallowell PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hampden PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Hancock PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hancock SO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hancock SP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
N*Harrison PD							x	x	x		x	x
Houlton PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Howland	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x
*Indian- Princeton	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
*Indian- Eastport	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
Jay PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Jonesport												
Kennebec SO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kennebec SP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kennebunk PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kennebunkport PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kittery PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Knox SO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Knox SP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
*Lamoine												

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[illegible]

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Wilton PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Windham PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Winslow PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Winthrop PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wiscasset PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Yarmouth PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
York PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D*York Beach PD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
York SO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
York SP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

x Denotes participation for the month

* Small Agency - Reporting through Sheriff's Office

D* Small Agency - Discontinued agency

N* Small Agency - New agency

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Maine Chiefs of Police Association and Maine Sheriffs Association have continued to provide excellent support and cooperation in the development of the Maine UCR Program.

A committee made up of members from these associations was instrumental in the development of uniform arrest sheets and complaint sheets now in use in many Maine Departments. Their expert advice and consultation are appreciated.

Listed below are the present members of the Technical Services Committee appointed by President Richard Lumb of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association.

Paul Hunter, Chairman	Freeport PD
Verne McKenney, Vice-Chairman	Caribou PD
Robert E. Wagner, Jr.	SBI
Sherman Harrington	DSI
Willie Dumont	Motorola
Howard Sarris	Central Equipment Co.
Lyman Kane	Bar Harbor PD
C. Russell Bruton	Bath PD
Leon Planche	Cumberland PD
Ronald F. Laliberte	Waterville PD
Ted Trott, Technical Advisor	MCJPAA

This newly structured committee replaces the previous advisory committee and is responsible for all technical services which falls within the purview of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

STATEMENT OF POLICY

FOR THE RELEASE OF UCR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

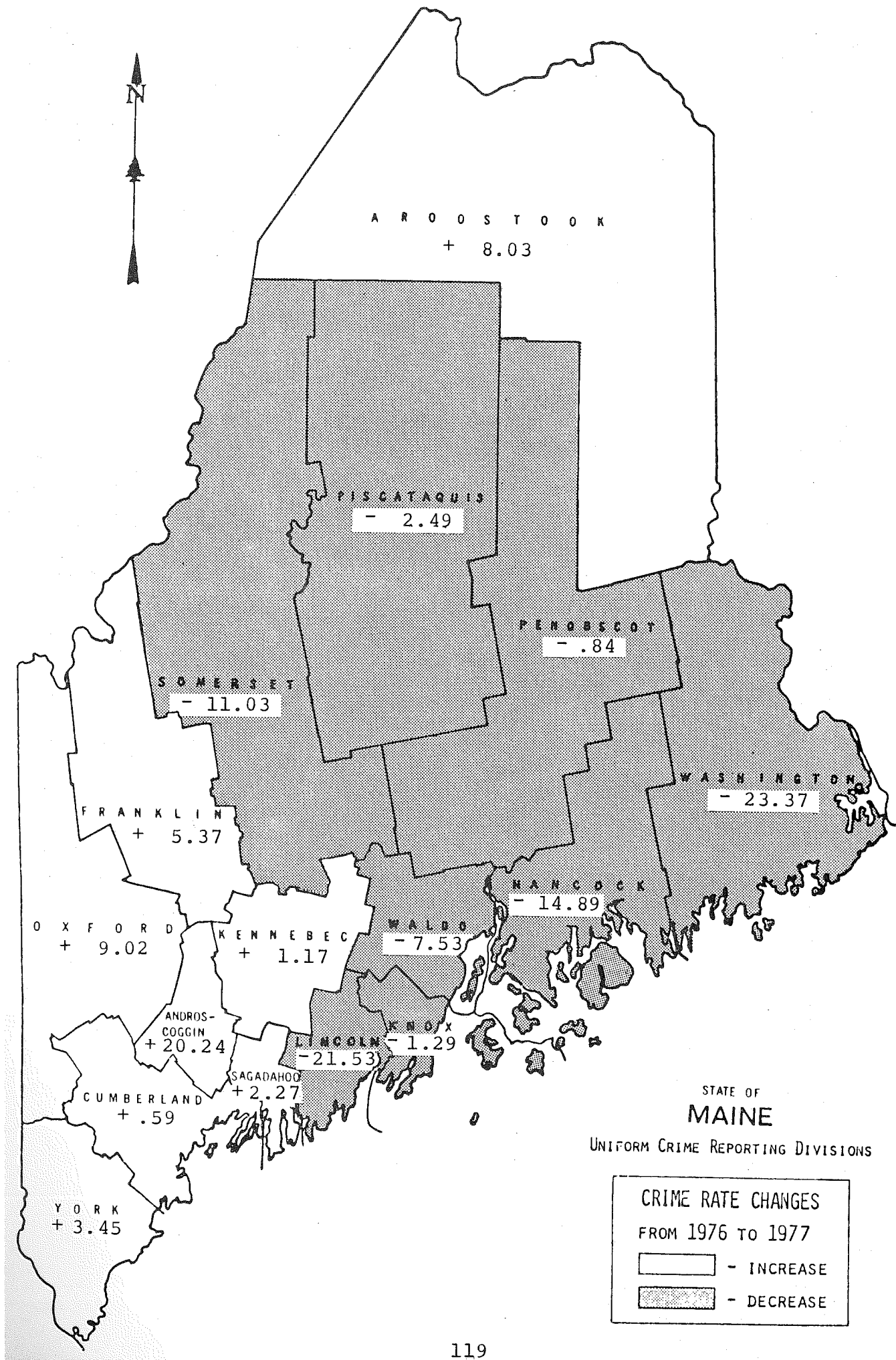
The following regulations will be observed by this agency concerning the release of Uniform Crime Reporting statistical information. Employees of this agency will observe these procedures and will not deviate from this policy without the express consent of the Supervisor, Uniform Crime Reporting Division. All information to be released will originate from, and will be approved prior to being released, by the Uniform Crime Reporting Division.

REGULATIONS

1. *This agency will publish an annual report reflecting crime in Maine. This report will be distributed to the Governor, to members of the Legislature, to the Attorney General, to the Maine Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency, to enforcement agencies or to any agency or committee dedicated to law enforcement or criminal justice work.*
2. *Published reports will be released to the above named agencies prior to their being released to individuals or agencies extraneous to the criminal justice community.*
3. *UCR information requests*

No person or agency will be furnished statistical information which has not previously been published, concerning any individual agency's reports without the written consent of the Chief Administrator of that Agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting Division will maintain for one year a copy of the information released along with the request and the authority for release.

- A. *Information contained in the published annual report may be released via phone, letter, etc., to any interested party.*
- B. *All requests for unpublished information from agencies or individuals should be directed by letter to the Supervisor, Uniform Crime Reporting Division. These special requests will be honored only with the written consent of the agency whose statistics are requested.*
- C. *Law enforcement agencies may receive interim, unpublished, specialized reports identifying their agency only providing the request is not unreasonable. Law enforcement agencies may also receive their respective county totals along with state or district totals. All requests should be directed to the Supervisor, Uniform Crime Reporting Division.*



AUTHORITY

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System Act was passed by the Special Session of the 106th Legislature and was signed into law by the Honorable GOVERNOR KENNETH M. CURTIS on February 28, 1974.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE INSTALLATION OF A UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM:

Revised Statutes., Title 25, Section 1543, amended. Section 1543 of Title 25 is amended by adding the new paragraph at the end to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of all state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies, including those employees of the University of Maine appointed to act as policemen, to submit to the State Bureau of Identification uniform crime reports, to include such information as is necessary to establish a Criminal Justice Information System and to enable the supervisor to comply with section 1544. It shall be the duty of the Bureau to prescribe the form, general content, time and manner of submission of such uniform crime reports. The Bureau shall correlate the reports submitted to it and shall compile and submit to the Governor and Legislature annual reports based on such reports. A copy of such annual reports shall be furnished to all law enforcement agencies."

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