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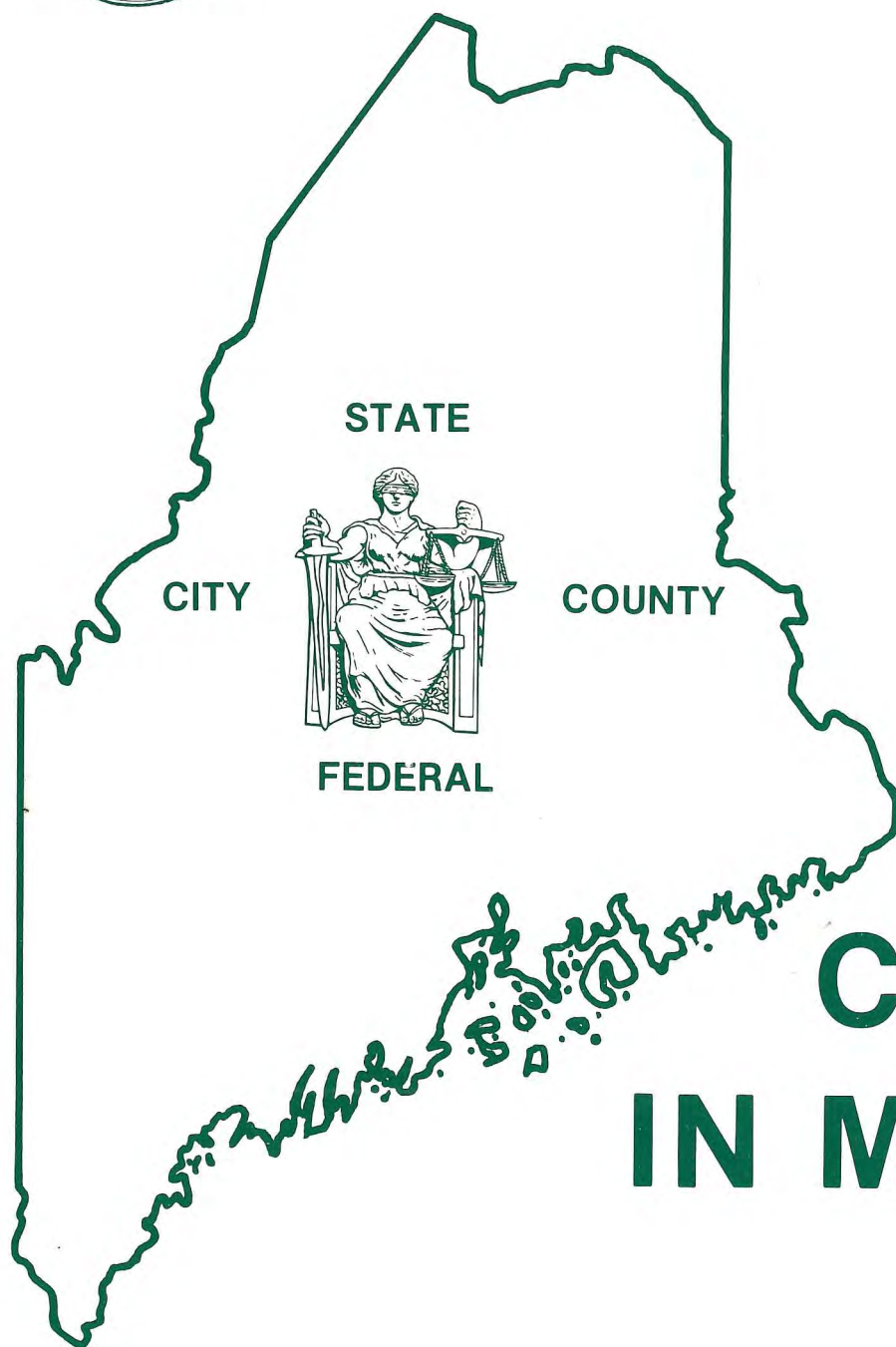
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State of Maine
Department of Public Safety



CRIME
IN MAINE
1980



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
36 HOSPITAL STREET
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

*The Honorable Joseph E. Brennan
Governor, State of Maine
Augusta, Maine 04333*

Dear Governor Brennan:

In accordance with Title 25, § 1543 of the Maine Revised Statutes, the Department of Public Safety respectfully submits its sixth annual report on Crime in Maine.

The statistical information gathered from all law enforcement agencies in Maine provides indepth information and permits a constant monitoring and analysis of crime in a timely fashion.

Since its inception in 1974 this program has identified and impacted a number of crime related problems including assaults on police officers, antique thefts, domestic violence, automobile thefts and more recently arson.

Effective application of the knowledge acquired by UCR reporting is only limited by the imagination of the individual using it. Criminal justice administrators, planners, researchers, legislators, and the general public through the news media find it useful for a variety of purposes.

We acknowledge the professional attitude of the police administrators in Maine who for several years have provided excellent reporting and have demonstrated a cooperative effort to reduce crime throughout the State of Maine.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arthur A. Stilphen".

Arthur A. Stilphen
Commissioner



MAINE STATE POLICE
36 HOSPITAL STREET
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to once again comment on the annual publication, "Crime in Maine, 1980" for which the Maine State Police act as coordinating agency.

The pleasure is derived from the excellent spirit of cooperation manifested by all law enforcement agencies in the state that make this publication possible.

The extensive information in the book and the myriad uses the information makes possible are symbolic of what can be accomplished by law enforcement agencies working together.

The citizens of Maine are the ultimate beneficiaries of improved law enforcement when police agencies demonstrate their ability to cooperate in matters of mutual concern.

COLONEL ALLAN H. WEEKS
Chief
Maine State Police

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CRIME IN MAINE - HIGHLIGHTS

During the year 1980, the crime clock average in Maine showed the following:

- * ONE MURDER EVERY 11½ DAYS
- * ONE RAPE EVERY 60 HOURS, 24 MINUTES, 50 SECONDS
- * ONE ROBBERY EVERY 25 HOURS, 23 MINUTES, 29 SECONDS
- * ONE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT EVERY 5 HOURS, 24 MINUTES, 51 SECONDS
- * ONE BURGLARY EVERY 39 MINUTES, 36 SECONDS
- * ONE LARCENY THEFT EVERY 16 MINUTES, 55 SECONDS
- * ONE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT EVERY 3 HOURS, 34 MINUTES, 5 SECONDS
- * ONE VIOLENT CRIME EVERY 4 HOURS, 5 MINUTES, 36 SECONDS
- * ONE PROPERTY CRIME EVERY 11 MINUTES, 14 SECONDS
- * ONE INDEX CRIME EVERY 10 MINUTES, 44 SECONDS

(NOTE: ABOVE CRIME CLOCK AVERAGES DO NOT INCLUDE THE NEW INDEX CRIME OF ARSON - SEE PAGE #8)

- * CRIME RATE: THE CRIME RATE IS BASED ON THE OCCURRENCE OF AN INDEX OFFENSE PER 1,000 INHABITANTS OF THE STATE. IN 1980 THE CRIME RATE WAS 44.27. THE RATE FOR 1979 WAS 42.71. (SEE PAGE #10)
- * INDEX OFFENSES: THERE WERE 48,925 INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1980 - AN INCREASE OF 1,724 (3.65%) OFFENSES OVER 1979. (SEE PAGE #11)
- * VIOLENT CRIME: TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME DECREASED BY 2.6% FROM 1979 MURDER INCREASED 3.22% - FORCIBLE RAPE INCREASED 11.53; ROBBERY DECREASED 1.14% AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT DECREASED 4.09%. (SEE PAGE #18)
- * PROPERTY CRIMES: IN TOTAL, PROPERTY CRIMES INCREASED BY 1,781 OFFENSES - REPRESENTING A 3.95% INCREASE OVER 1979 - THE CRIMES OF BURGLARY AND LARCENY REFLECTED INCREASES OVER THE PRIOR YEAR - MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT DECREASED. (SEE PAGE #20)
- * MURDER: THE CRIME OF MURDER REMAINED STABLE - THERE WERE 32 MURDERS IN 1980 AS COMPARED TO 31 IN 1979 AND 30 IN 1978. SEVERAL OF THE MURDER "SITUATIONS" INVOLVED MULTIPLE VICTIMS. TEN OF THE MURDERS WERE AS THE RESULT OF MURDER/SUICIDE. (SEE PAGE #24)

- * **RAPE:** THE CRIME OF RAPE INCREASED FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE YEAR. THERE WERE 145 REPORTED RAPES IN 1980 - 130 IN 1979 and 121 IN 1978. (SEE PAGE #28)

- * **ROBBERY:** ROBBERY DECREASED SLIGHTLY IN 1980 - FROM 349 OFFENSES IN 1979 TO 345 IN 1980. THIS MARKS THE FOURTH YEAR IN A ROW THAT THIS CRIME HAS DECREASED. (SEE PAGE #30)

- * **AGGRAVATED ASSAULT** THE OFFENSE OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT MAINTAINED A DECREASE FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR. THERE WERE 1,618 REPORTED OFFENSES IN 1980 - AS COMPARED TO 1,687 IN 1979 AND 1,753 IN 1978. (SEE PAGE #34)

- * **BURGLARY** A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OCCURRED IN THE CRIME OF BURGLARY IN 1980 - FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A FIVE YEAR PERIOD THE REPORTED OFFENSES INCREASED BY 5.46%. THERE WERE 12,587 OFFENSES IN 1979 AND 13,275 IN 1980. (SEE PAGE #38)

- * **LARCENY** CONTINUING A 5 YEAR TREND THAT HAS SHOWN LARCENY TO CONSTANTLY INCREASE - THERE WERE 31,055 REPORTED OFFENSES IN 1980 - COMPARED TO 29,807 IN 1979. THE CRIME OF LARCENY-THEFT HAS INCREASED 35% IN MAINE SINCE 1975. (SEE PAGE #42)

- * **MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT:** CONTINUING A DECLINING TREND, MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS DECREASED IN 1980 BY 155 OFFENSES WHEN COMPARED TO 1979. THERE WERE 2,455 REPORTED OFFENSES IN 1980, 2,610 IN 1979 AND 2,763 IN 1978. (SEE PAGE #46)

- * **STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY:** DURING 1980 POLICE REPORTED A STAGGERING INCREASE IN STOLEN PROPERTY - \$19,973,333 IN 1980 AS COMPARED TO \$15,105,887 IN 1979 - AN INCREASE OF \$4,867,446 (32.2%). JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS REFLECTED THE LARGEST INCREASE WITH \$4,003,254 BEING STOLEN IN 1980 AS COMPARED TO \$732,011 IN 1979. POLICE RECOVERED \$7,952,212 WORTH OF STOLEN PROPERTY IN 1980 FOR A 39.8% RECOVERY. (SEE PAGE #49)

- * **CLEARANCE RATE:** POLICE CLEARED 26.5% OF ALL INDEX CRIMES DURING 1980. (SEE PAGE #54)

- * **ARREST DATA:** THERE WERE A TOTAL OF 43,402 "ARRESTS" MADE BY POLICE FOR CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS DURING 1980. OF THIS TOTAL, 12,040 WERE JUVENILES (UP TO AND INCLUDING AGE 17) AND 31,362 WERE ADULTS. (SEE PAGE #59)

CREDITS

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Division, Department of Public Safety, wishes to acknowledge and express their appreciation to the Maine Criminal Justice Data Center for their generous and cooperative assistance throughout the year and in the preparation of this annual report. Special thanks to Data Center associate Richard Gribbin for the excellent graphics and his dedication to improving this publication.

The Maine Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency, under the Director Richard E. Perkins, provided generous assistance through its Data Processing Unit.

MESSAGE FROM THE STAFF

Several changes and modifications were made in the Uniform Crime Reporting system during the year of 1980.

A significant change occurred in the Maine reporting system on July 1, 1980 following the enactment of the new "Domestic Violence" law by the Maine Legislature, (Title 19 § 770(1)). This new law mandates the reporting and collection of data relating to assaults between household or family members. (Data on statistics compiled on this new reporting format will be presented on page 35.)

Arson, designated as a new Index Offense by the U. S. Congress in 1979, was phased into the states collection process for the first full year of 1980. The inclusion of a new Index Offense would adversely alter crime rates and trend data if merely added to an existing data base. For this reason it was decided to treat the crime of arson separately. This publication, therefore, will publish rate and trend data that is comparable with the format established during prior years. All statistical data relating to the crime of arson will be presented as an individual offense for this reporting period. No effort has been made to compare 1980 arson data with prior years due to unavailable or limited reports, future publications will address appropriate trend comparisons.

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
Priscilla L. Martin, 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 originally 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; 250 people were trained in regional seminars; standard arrest sheets and complaint sheets were developed; all reporting forms were designed; and printed; staff visits to all operational departments were made; and all objectives of the original grant were completed.

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 a Uniform Crime Reporting System. Forty-seven states have Uniform Crime Reporting systems today and the remaining three are in the development 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. This year we are publishing our sixth calendar year report and it is far improved over the initial publication. All publications were well received and the accumulated information becomes more valuable each year.

It becomes 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, an expanded data base, improved systems 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 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 offense of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft make up the property crime category.

NOTE: Arson was added to the property crime category of "Index Offenses" by the United States Congress in 1979. Due to the exaggerated fluctuations of crime rates and trends caused by the addition of a new index offense, arson has not been phased into the offenses figures at this time. (See special section on arson crimes elsewhere in this publication.)

Although "offenses 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.

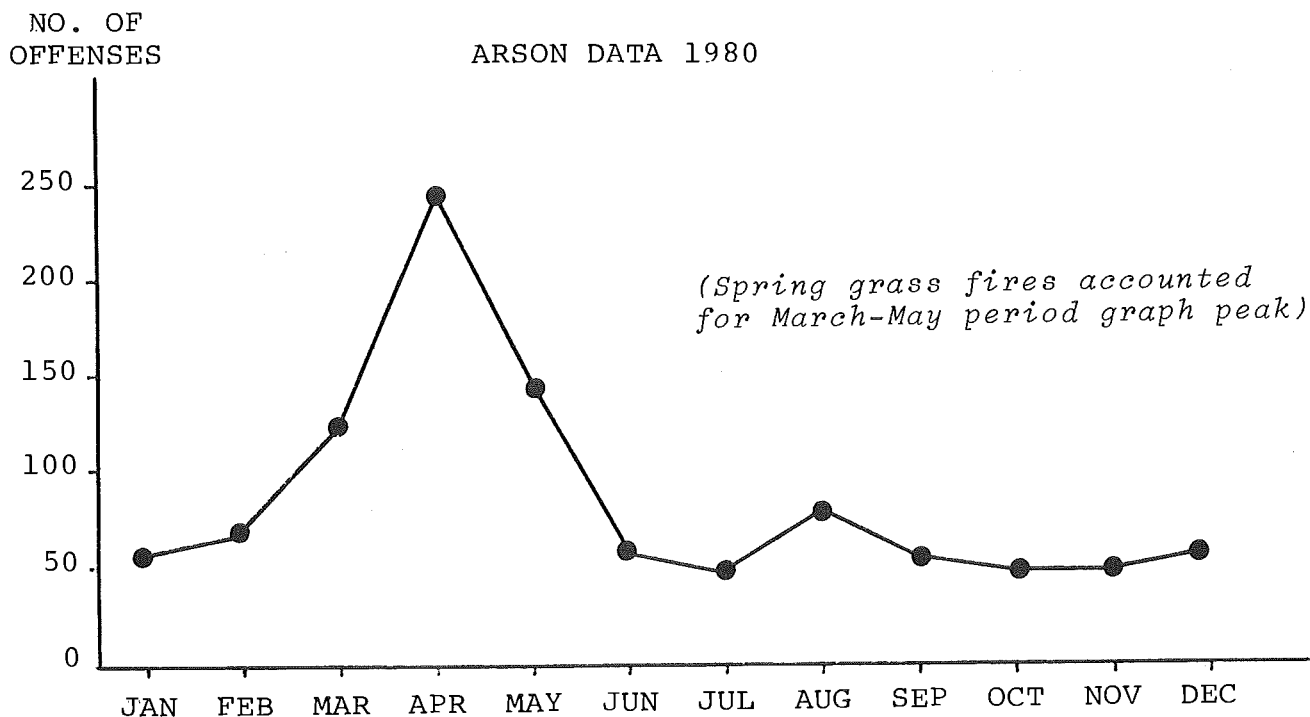
ARSON

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Arson was designated a Uniform Crime Reporting Crime Index Offense by congressional mandate in October 1979. The FBI staff responsible for the national UCR program immediately began developing a data collection strategy that would eventually allow for an accurate portrayal of the arson problem. The strategy was also designed to protect the integrity of historical UCR data. Utilizing input from a number of sources, a reporting form was developed and, in April 1979, it was approved and distributed to the state UCR systems. Maine designed its own form - similar in necessary data elements, and distributed them along with detailed instructions to contributors. The first partial year of collection - 1979 - is not being used in this initial reporting format to reflect trends or comparisons - future publications will, however, contain comparable data.

Since the entire concept of the UCR crime index is based on actual offenses known to law enforcement, it was determined that only data on fires, established through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set, including attempts, were to be scored and reported.

Unknown origin or suspicious fires were to be excluded from the offense counts until authorities definitely determined them to be Arsons, and therefore, crimes.



ARSON

During the year 1980 there were a total of 994 Arson incidents reported by contributing police agencies. Estimated property loss caused by Arson totaled \$3,597,023 during this period.

Listed below is a more comprehensive breakdown of property by classification and the subsequent loss.

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF TOTAL	ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSS
Structual-Residential	236	23.7%	\$1,915,094
Structural-Non-Residential	184	18.5%	1,045,031
Mobile (Cars, Trailers, Boats, Etc.)	140	14.1%	629,611
All Other (Crops, Fields, Signs, Etc.)	<u>434</u>	43.7%	<u>7,287</u>
TOTAL	994		\$3,597,023

Police cleared 140 of the reported Arsons for a 14.1% clearance rate.

ARSON BY COUNTY BREAKDOWN

COUNTY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT OF TOTAL	ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGED
Androscoggin	36	3.6%	\$262,314
Aroostook	74	7.4%	470,655
Cumberland	252	25.3%	536,575
Franklin	6	0.6%	52,707
Hancock	16	1.6%	295,600
Kennebec	33	3.3%	85,981
Knox	15	1.5%	49,105
Lincoln	12	1.2%	119,051
Oxford	18	1.8%	206,350
Penobscot	369	37.1%	524,065
Piscataquis	4	0.4%	15,200
Sagadahoc	15	1.5%	51,150
Somerset	21	2.1%	61,000
Waldo	4	0.4%	4,325
Washington	52	5.2%	398,450
York	<u>67</u>	6.7%	<u>464,495</u>
TOTAL	994		\$3,597,023

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CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report are based on 1980 population estimates submitted by the communities involved. Total County and State populations are based on estimates supplied by the State Planning Office. Rural populations are arrived at by deleting the community population within their respective counties. All population estimates are 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 approximately 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 1980 was 44.27 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.93 offenses per 1,000 persons.

OFFENSE	NUMBER OFFENSES	PERCENT OF TOTAL	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
Murder	32	.06	.03
Rape	145	.29	.13
Robbery	345	.70	.31
Aggravated Assault	1,618	3.31	1.46
Burglary	13,275	27.13	12.01
Larceny	31,055	63.47	28.10
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>2,455</u>	<u>5.02</u>	<u>2.22</u>
TOTALS	48,925	100.00	44.27
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	2,140	4.37	1.93
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	46,785	95.63	42.33

INDEX CRIME DATA BY COUNTY
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1979 & 1980

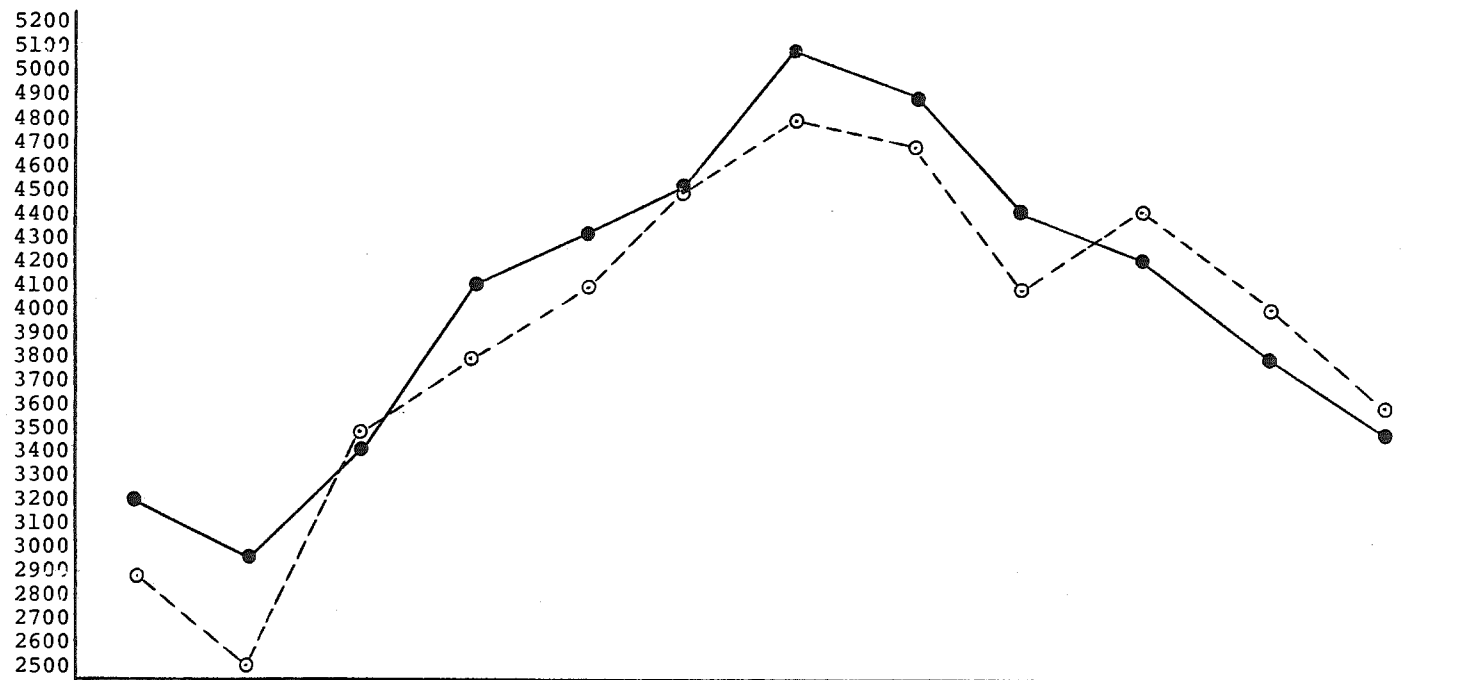
COUNTY	ANNUAL CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	PERCENT TOTAL CLEARED BY ARREST	PERCENT OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING ONLY JUVENILES
Androscoggin											
1980	55.26	5,333	3	17	38	349	1,233	3,456	237	29.7	27.8
1979	54.07	5,218	3	21	52	449	1,147	3,288	258	31.3	34.3
Aroostook											
1980	27.75	2,723	2	15	11	49	689	1,777	180	32.2	32.9
1979	26.83	2,632	2	7	15	64	615	1,720	209	29.7	31.2
Cumberland											
1980	68.04	14,181	6	34	148	545	3,903	8,785	760	23.0	32.2
1979	65.80	13,713	4	34	136	526	3,468	8,786	759	21.8	36.0
Franklin											
1980	29.92	781	-	2	2	10	271	465	31	22.8	32.0
1979	36.51	953	1	-	3	11	284	604	50	39.0	36.3
Hancock											
1980	36.10	1,513	-	7	4	43	530	867	62	21.7	26.7
1979	32.60	1,366	2	2	3	34	471	803	51	22.2	39.5
Kennebec											
1980	44.05	4,630	3	13	25	77	1,151	3,142	219	31.0	34.1
1979	37.55	3,946	4	11	18	89	1,013	2,612	199	29.5	38.5
Knox											
1980	42.04	1,438	-	1	8	36	340	980	73	28.9	35.9
1979	42.01	1,437	1	3	3	42	334	971	83	29.0	41.6
Lincoln											
1980	31.52	785	1	4	-	27	248	482	23	23.9	25.0
1979	30.92	770	-	-	1	19	262	447	41	23.2	34.6
Oxford											
1980	30.57	1,443	-	4	7	43	484	815	90	23.7	32.2
1979	26.12	1,233	2	10	5	40	479	617	80	26.6	33.1
Penobscot											
1980	39.63	5,521	4	18	26	117	1,235	3,868	253	23.8	28.9
1979	37.77	5,261	2	14	42	83	1,197	3,595	328	20.3	32.5
Piscataquis											
1980	30.88	522	1	-	-	18	181	307	15	24.7	10.1
1979	26.21	443	3	-	-	9	180	230	21	31.1	26.1
Sagadahoc											
1980	40.88	1,149	-	2	8	32	302	733	72	22.5	34.1
1979	37.40	1,051	1	1	5	30	246	707	61	23.0	31.8
Somerset											
1980	30.46	1,383	4	8	12	70	417	833	39	29.7	25.8
1979	31.62	1,436	1	1	10	45	468	853	58	23.5	26.0
Waldo											
1980	31.96	911	1	1	2	15	331	499	62	29.9	16.9
1979	29.64	845	1	4	4	25	342	430	39	26.8	23.3
Washington											
1980	23.05	816	2	3	2	47	327	391	44	34.4	22.4
1979	24.23	858	-	5	3	49	299	445	57	32.8	24.8
York											
1980	44.93	5,796	5	16	52	140	1,633	3,655	295	29.9	29.2
1979	46.81	6,039	4	17	49	172	1,782	3,699	316	24.9	29.7
TOTALS											
1980	44.27	48,925	32	145	345	1,618	13,275	31,055	2,455	26.6	30.2
1979	42.72	47,201	31	130	349	1,687	12,587	29,807	2,610	25.4	33.8

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY

JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1980

COUNTY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES
Androscoggin	383	316	337	461	476	448	508	492	523	573	422	394	5,333
Aroostook	177	146	167	242	253	247	323	290	232	234	221	191	2,723
Cumberland	880	922	1,018	1,216	1,254	1,319	1,423	1,460	1,348	1,211	1,141	989	14,181
Franklin	49	66	60	72	66	49	72	75	51	59	63	99	781
Hancock	108	98	117	127	153	144	175	160	126	110	85	110	1,513
Kennebec	309	318	344	408	431	393	481	417	400	390	363	376	4,630
Knox	87	77	103	93	109	176	139	126	147	113	151	117	1,438
Lincoln	57	42	50	66	54	75	90	87	87	68	61	48	785
Oxford	101	98	124	131	108	148	138	145	120	127	121	82	1,443
Penobscot	341	293	417	508	584	531	547	484	498	472	438	408	5,521
Piscataquis	26	27	25	46	47	47	56	52	61	39	36	60	522
Sagadahoc	74	82	77	88	100	93	109	133	104	109	101	79	1,149
Somerset	99	83	101	101	129	127	152	138	115	114	125	99	1,383
Waldo	63	47	64	70	94	102	91	77	79	87	65	72	911
Washington	50	46	79	62	55	51	87	126	59	87	62	52	816
York	420	332	392	458	478	585	742	692	464	471	376	386	5,796
1980 Totals ●	3,224	2,993	3,475	4,149	4,391	4,535	5,133	4,954	4,414	4,264	3,831	3,562	48,925
1979 Totals ○	2,918	2,525	3,534	3,822	4,190	4,524	4,887	4,753	4,116	4,484	4,073	3,645	47,201

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



UCR COMPARATIVE DATA - STATE, NEW ENGLAND & NATIONAL

MAINE

OFFENSE	1979	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	1980	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	NUMERICAL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	U.S. 1979 OVER 1978 PERCENT CHANGE	NEW ENGLAND 1979 OVER 1978 PERCENT CHANGE
Murder	31	.03	32	.03	+1	+ 3.22%	+ 9.7%	- 1.8%
Rape	130	.12	145	.13	+15	+11.53%	+13.2%	+22.6%
Robbery	349	.31	345	.31	- 4	- 1.14%	+12.0%	+19.5%
Aggravated Assault	1,687	1.52	1,618	1.46	-69	- 4.09%	+10.1%	+15.8%
Burglary	12,587	11.39	13,275	12.01	+688	+ 5.46%	+ 6.3%	+ 7.9%
Larceny	29,807	26.97	31,055	28.10	+1,248	+ 4.18%	+ 9.9%	+17.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>2,610</u>	<u>2.36</u>	<u>2,455</u>	<u>2.22</u>	<u>-155</u>	<u>- 5.93%</u>	<u>+10.6%</u>	<u>+ 5.0%</u>
TOTALS	47,201	42.71	48,925	44.27	+1,724	+ 3.6%	+ 9.1%	+13.0%

NOTE: Crime Rate per 1,000 for 1979 was as follows:
Total U.S. 55.21.....New England 56.06
(1980 figures unavailable at time of printing)

CLEARANCE DATA - 1980

MAINE

OFFENSE	NUMBER OFFENSES	NUMBER CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
Murder	32	29	90.6%
Rape	145	85	58.6%
Robbery	345	149	43.1%
Aggravated Assault	1,618	1,265	78.2%
Burglary	13,275	3,100	23.3%
Larceny	31,055	7,419	23.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>2,455</u>	<u>961</u>	<u>39.1%</u>
TOTALS	48,925	13,008	26.5%

1979 DATA

PERCENTAGE OF CLEARANCE

TOTAL U.S. %	NEW ENGLAND STATES %
73.4%	77.6%
47.8%	56.0%
24.9%	24.7%
59.2%	65.7%
14.6%	15.2%
18.8%	16.2%
<u>14.1%</u>	<u>8.9%</u>
19.8%	17.2%

I N D E X C R I M E S

FIVE YEAR INDEX CRIME TREND, 1976-1980

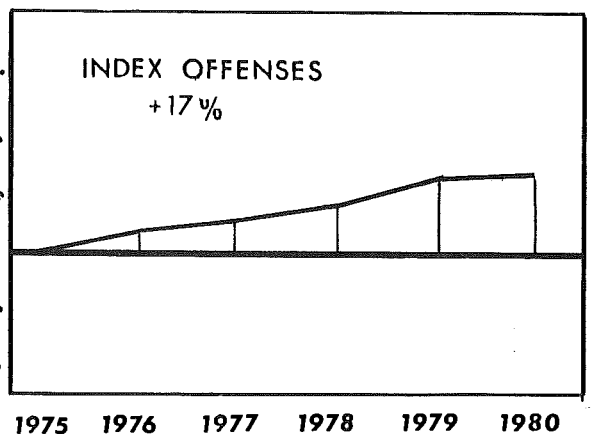
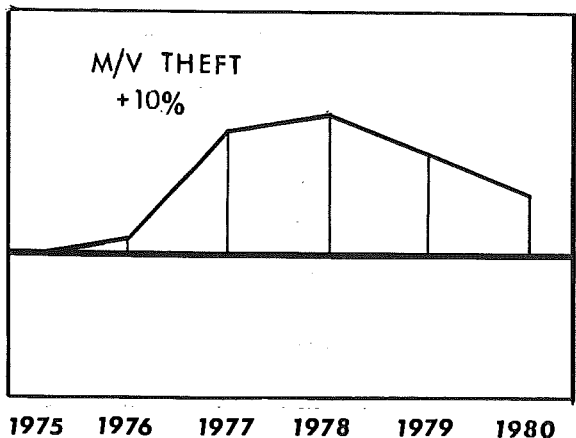
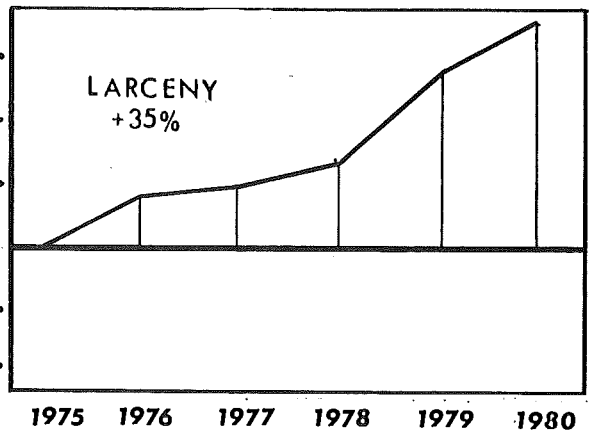
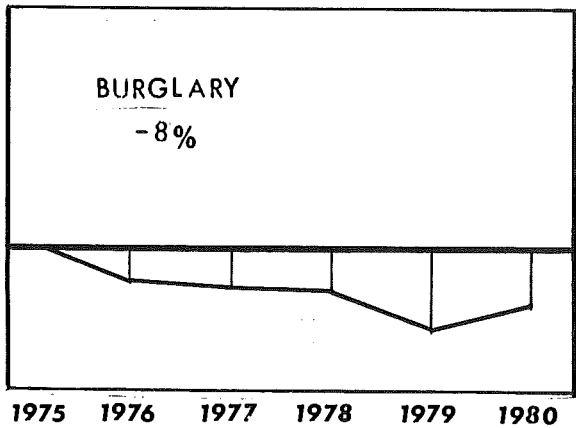
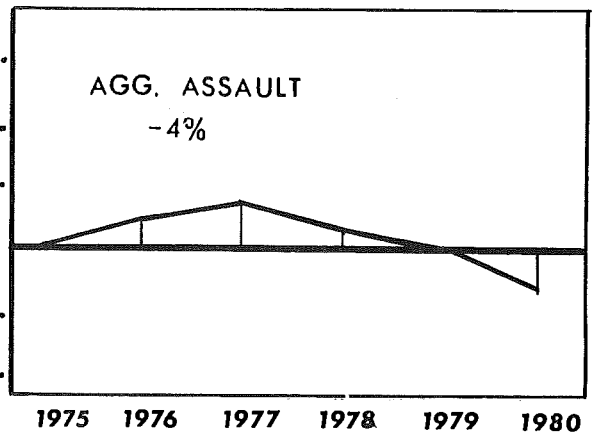
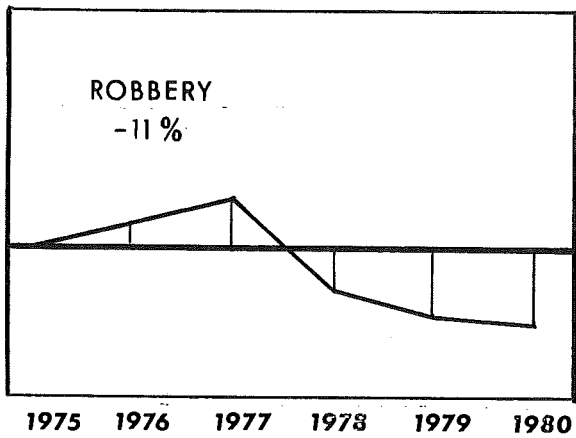
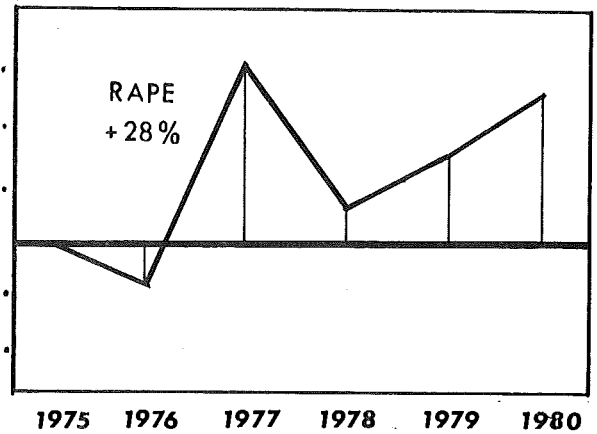
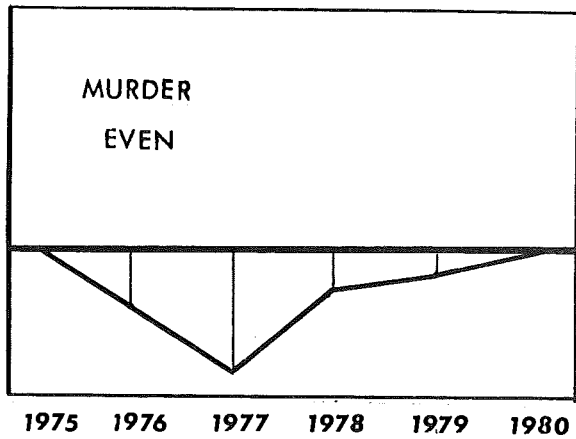
Index crimes in Maine, represented by those crimes reported to or known by police agencies, reflect an increasing trend over the five year period.

Since January, 1975, through the five years ending December 31, 1980, total index crimes have increased by 17%.

The seven index offenses that are included in this trend are portrayed as either plus or minus percentages. It should be kept in mind that offenses of low numerical numbers cause greater percentage variations.

- Murder:* A steady average has occurred during the trend period. Maine's murder rate fluctuates from 32 victims in 1975, 29 in 1976, 25 in 1977, 30 in 1978, 31 in 1979 and 32 in 1980.
- Rape:* Over the five year period rape increased by 28%. This offense has fluctuated over the past several years and has not established any significant pattern or trend. In 1975 police reported 113 rape offenses. There were 106 in 1976, 147 in 1977, 121 in 1978, 130 in 1979 and 145 in 1980.
- Robbery:* With an overall reduction of 11% in the crime of robbery over the five year period, especially with reduced offenses being reported in the consecutive years 78, 79 and 1980, it would appear that a significant trend is emerging.
- Aggravated Assault:* After showing steady increases between 1975 and 1977, aggravated assault began to reverse and decline in the years 1977 to 1980.
- Burglary:* Even though the crime of burglary shows a decrease of 8% in the total trending period, law enforcement officials were confronted with a sharp trend reversal in 1980 over 1979. Burglary crimes reversed a steadily declining rate and actually increased by 5.5% within the year.
- Larceny:* Perhaps the clearest indicated trend in all of the index offenses appears in the crime of larceny-theft. This crime has maintained an average increase of approximately 7% a year since the UCR system was established in the state. Law enforcement administrators and policy makers are concerned over the 35% increase in larceny crimes over the five year period.
- Motor Vehicle Theft:* Alarming increases in this index offense during 1976 and 1977 alerted the law enforcement community and caused them to initiate selected enforcement and investigative procedures. This effort proved fruitful over the past two years and the crime of motor vehicle theft is now steadily declining.

INDEX OFFENSES FIVE YEAR PATTERN



VIOLENT CRIMES

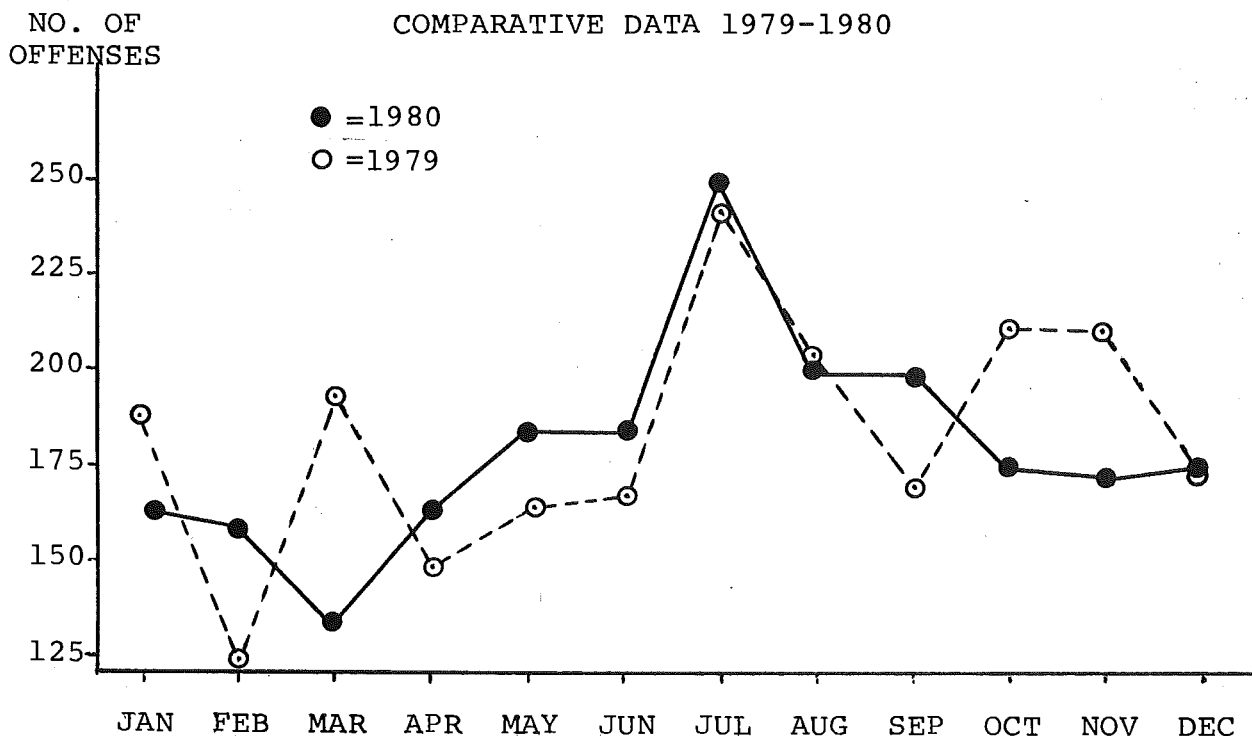
Crimes of violence involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and victim and entails the use or threat of violence. By their very nature, violent crimes - murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, are considered more serious than property crimes. The total number indicates 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 1980, violent crimes continued to show a slight decline in total compared to the previous year, 1979. Reported violent crimes totaled 2,140 in 1980 as compared to 2,197 in 1979 - a decrease of 57 offenses, or, a reduction of 2.6%. Forcible rape and murder were the only violent crimes that increased. Murder increased (1 offense) and rape increased (15 offenses) while robbery and aggravated assault showed decreases as tabulated below.

The 1980 crime rate for violent crime is 1.93 per 1,000 population with a 71.4% clearance rate.

INDEX OFFENSES - COMPARATIVE JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1979-1980

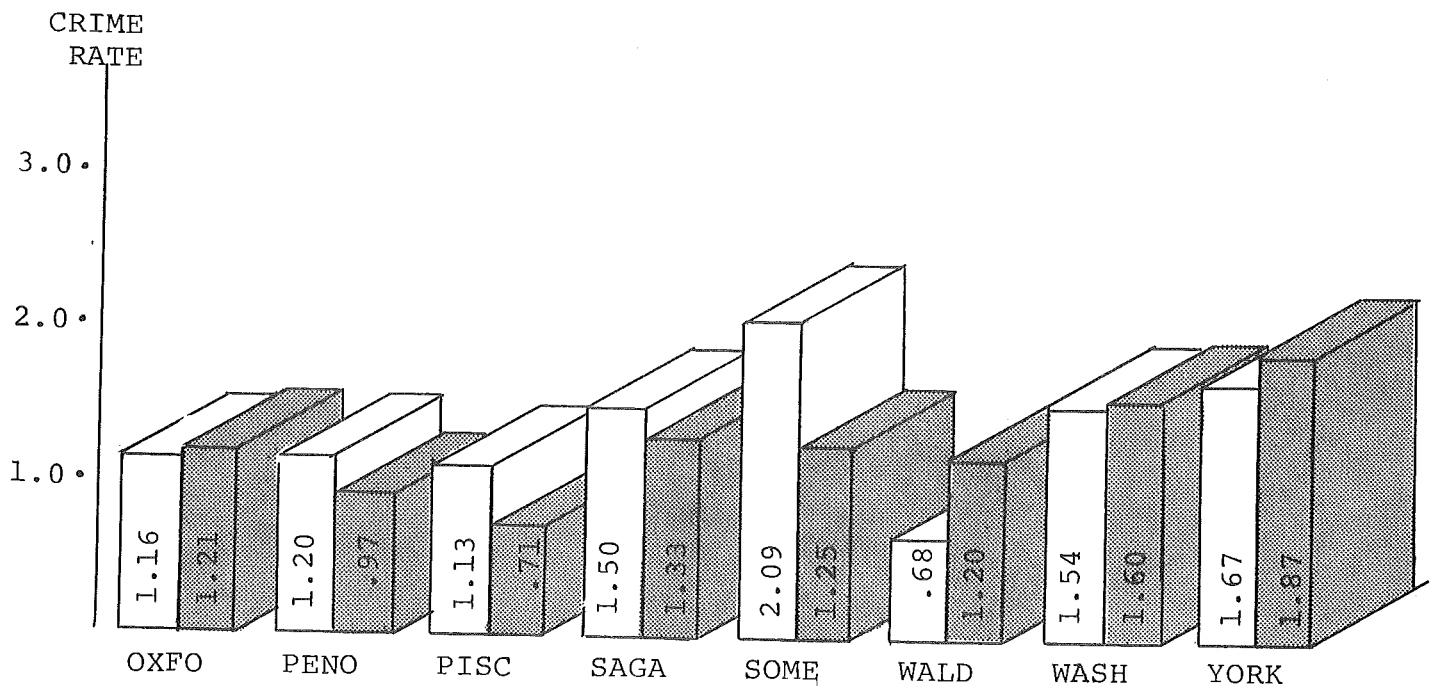
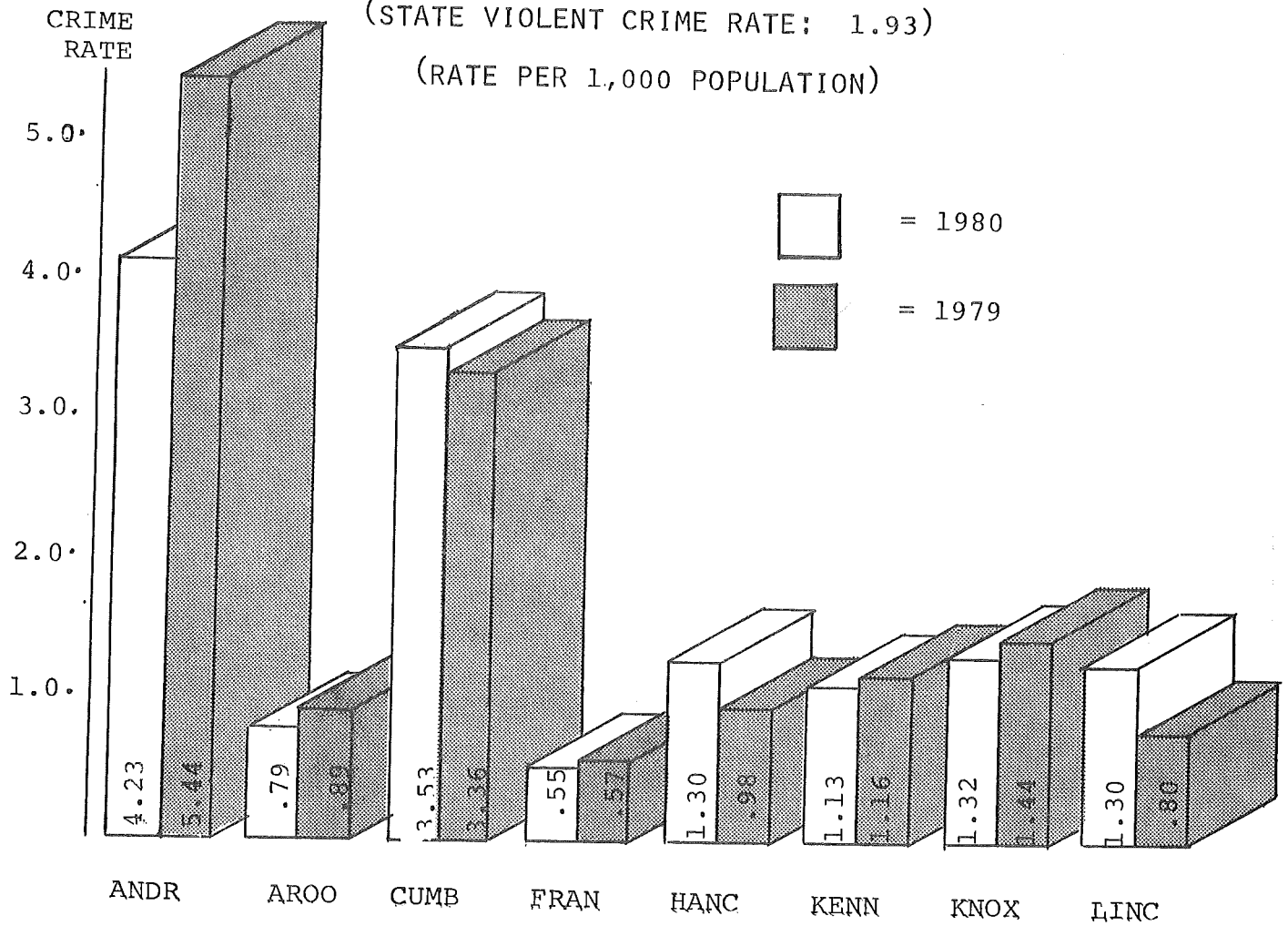
OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES		INCREASE OR DECREASE	PERCENT CHANGE
	JANUARY-DECEMBER 1979	1980		
Murder	31	32	1+	3.2+
Rape	130	145	15+	11.5+
Robbery	349	345	4-	1.1-
Agg. Assault	<u>1,687</u>	<u>1,618</u>	<u>69-</u>	<u>4.1-</u>
TOTAL	2,197	2,140	57-	2.6-



VIOLENT CRIME BY COUNTY

(STATE VIOLENT CRIME RATE: 1.93)

(RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION)



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.

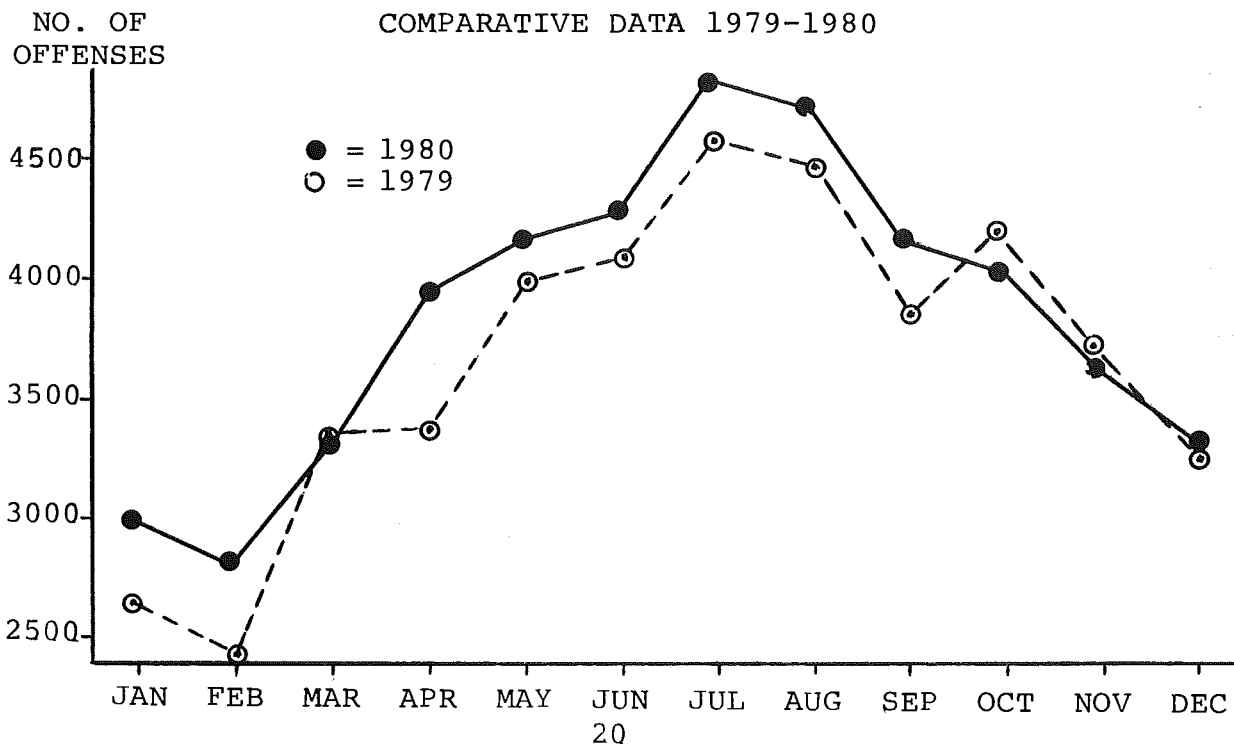
During 1980 property crimes continued increasing by 4.5% over the previous year - 44,777 in 1979 to 46,785 in 1980. Individually, burglary increased by 5.46% (from 12,587 reported offenses in 1979 to 13,275 in 1980)--marking the first year that burglary has shown an increase in a five year period. Motor vehicle theft decreased, for the second consecutive year, from 2,610 in 1979 to 2,455 in 1980 - a reduction of 5.93%. Larceny-theft, continuing its upward trend, increased 4.18% - from 29,807 in 1979 to 31,055 in 1980.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 24.6% of all property crimes in 1980.

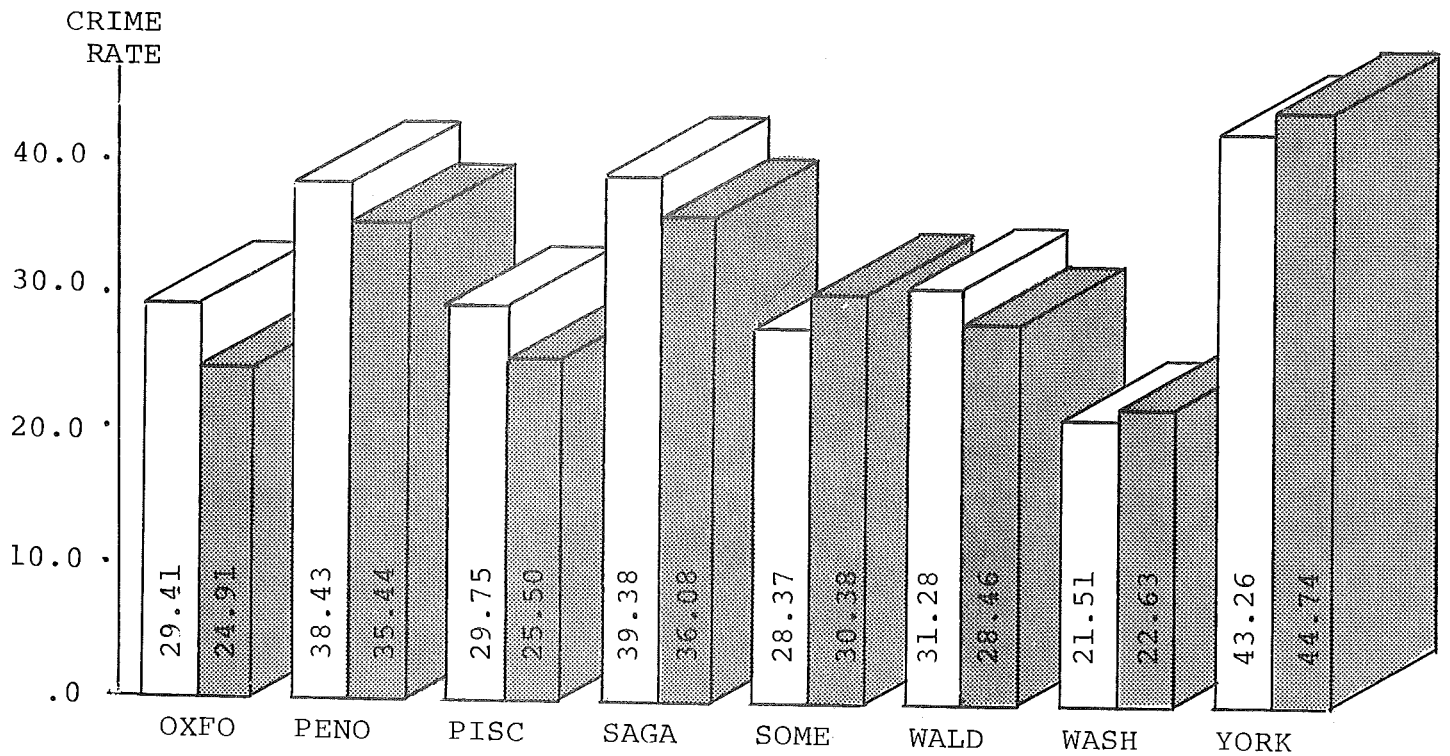
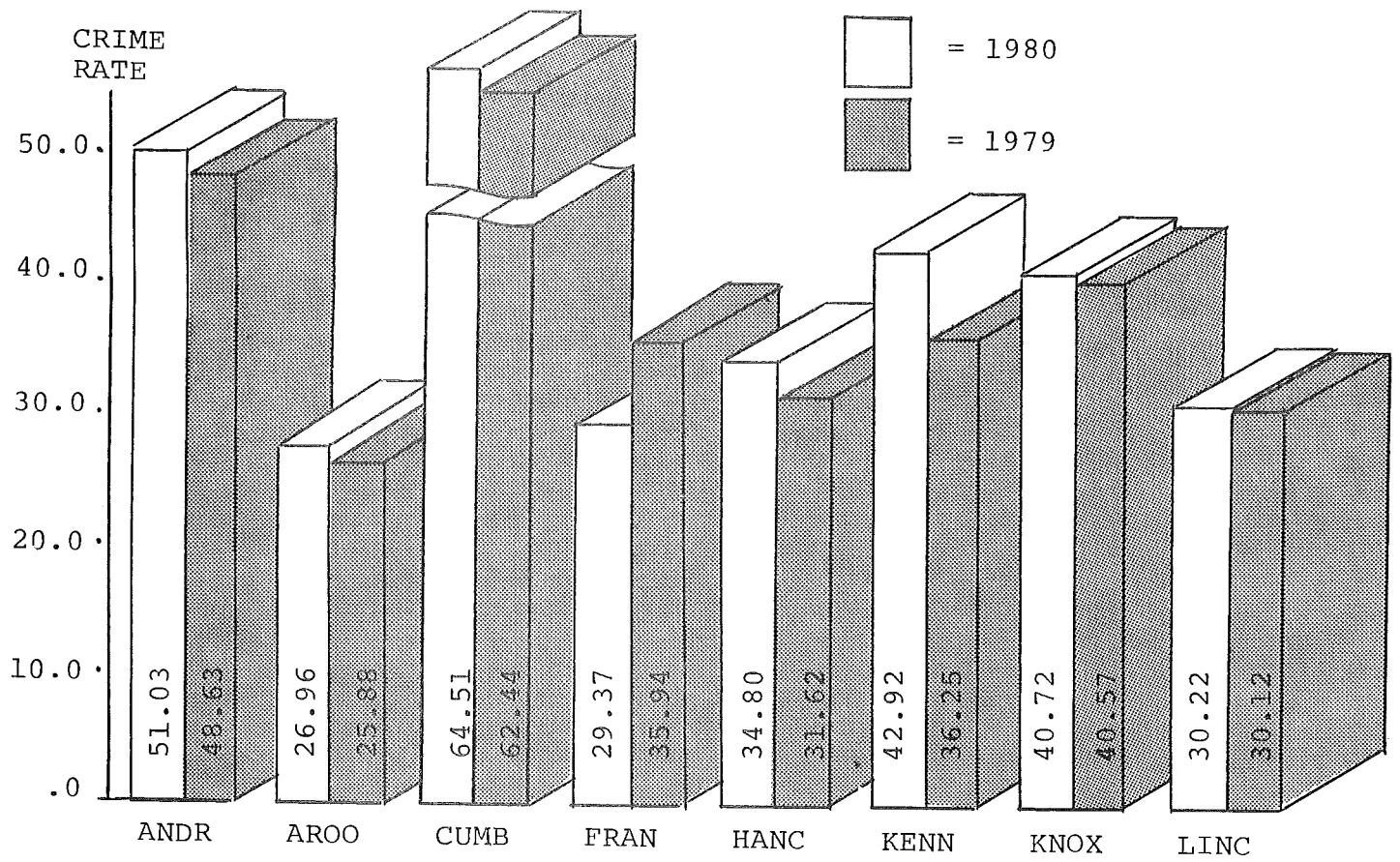
The crime rate per 1,000 persons for property crimes is 42.33.

PROPERTY CRIMES - COMPARATIVE JANUARY-DECEMBER,

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES		INCREASE OR DECREASE	PERCENT CHANGE
	JANUARY- 1979	DECEMBER 1980		
Burglary	12,587	13,275	688 +	5.5+
Larceny	29,807	31,055	1,248 +	4.2+
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>2,610</u>	<u>2,455</u>	<u>155 -</u>	5.9-
TOTAL	45,004	46,785	1,781 +	3.9+



PROPERTY CRIME BY COUNTY
 (STATE PROPERTY CRIME RATE: 42.33)
 (RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION)



MURDER



MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

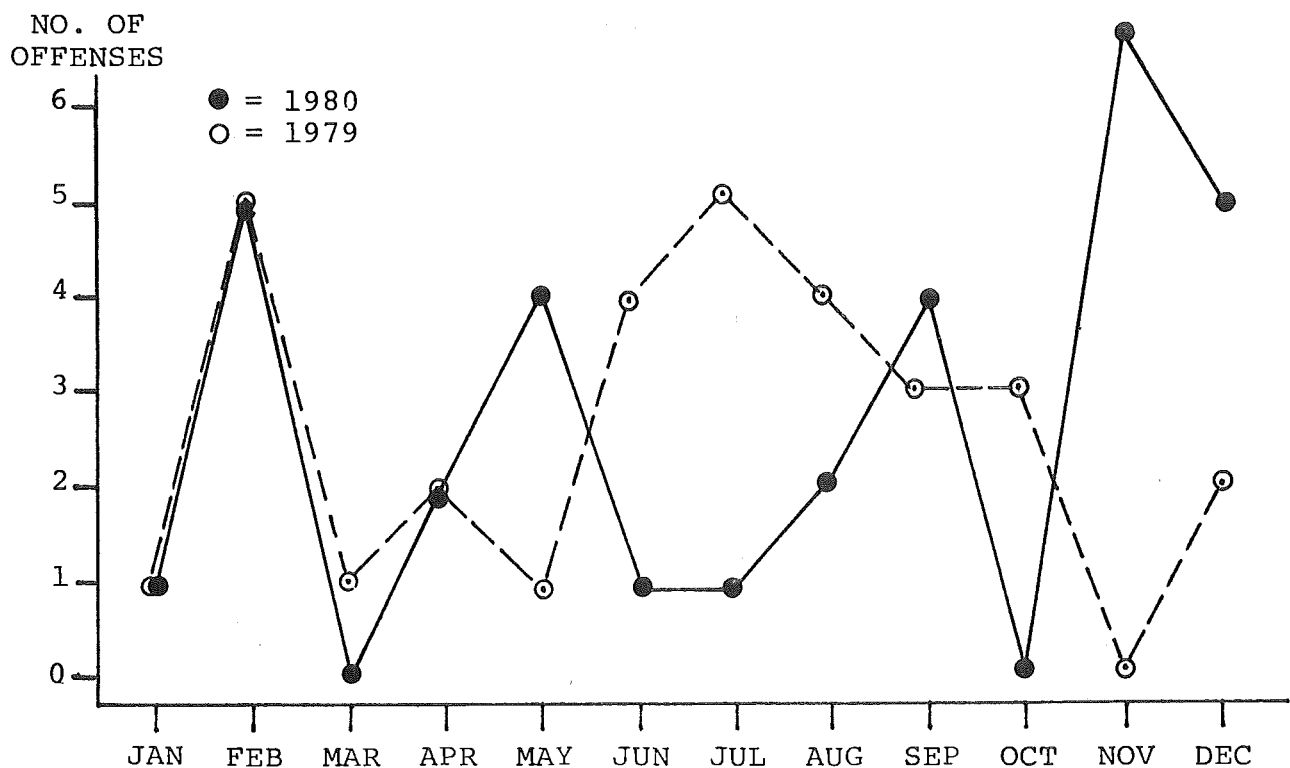
CRIME CLOCK - 1 MURDER EVERY 11½ DAYS

The definition of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another - or, if the death results from the commission of another criminal act. The classification of this offense, as in all other crime index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident. Although manslaughter by negligence is recorded on the "offense known to police" form along with murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, it is not considered an index offense and is not discussed in this report.

There were 32 murders committed during 1980 - an increase of one over the preceeding year. Thirty-three total murders were reported by law enforcement agencies. One of these reported homicides, however, was termed as a justifiable killing (determined as self defense or the killing of a felon by a police officer or private citizen) and is not included in the actual homicide category. Ten of the 32 persons murdered during 1980 were victims of a murder/suicide situation.

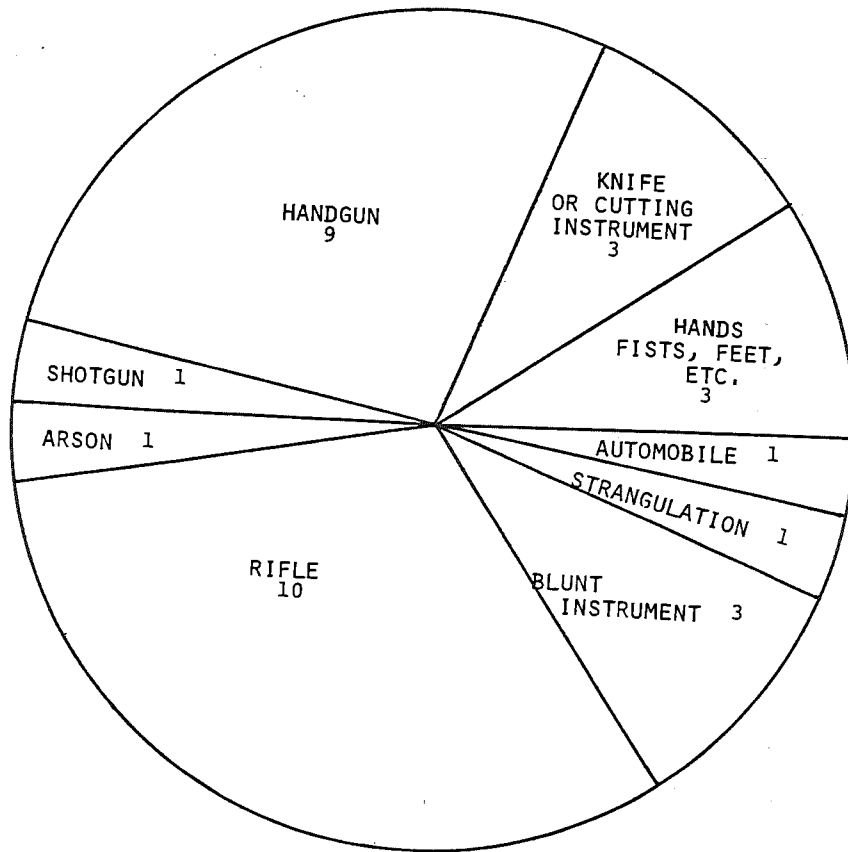
Law enforcement agencies cleared 29 homicide cases during the year for a 90.6% clearance rate

COMPARATIVE DATA 1979-1980

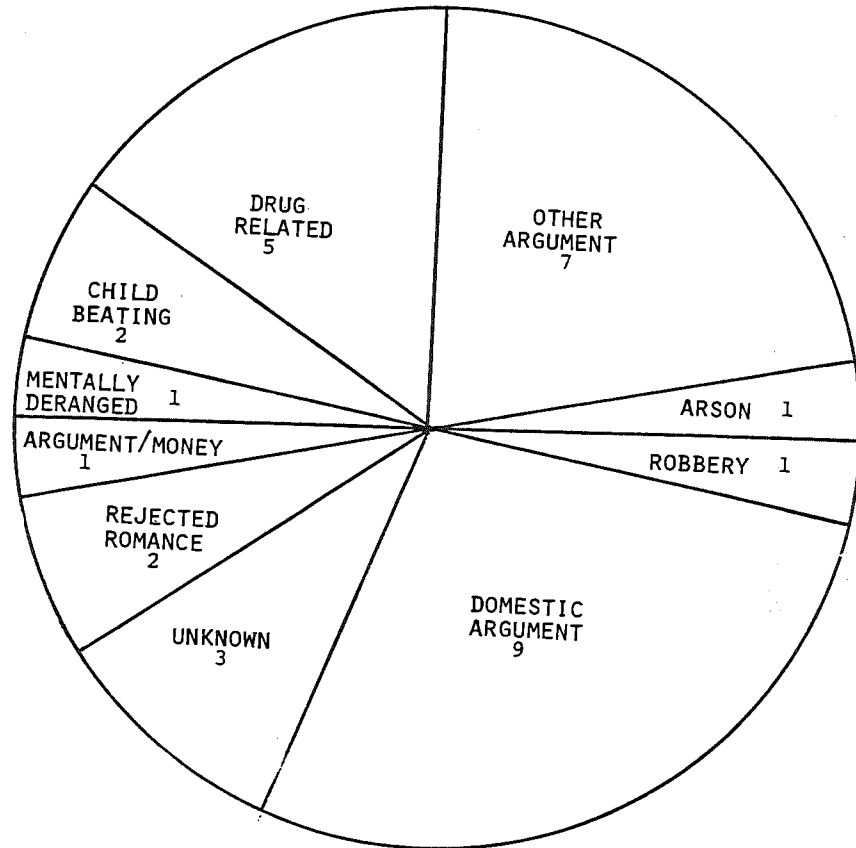


MURDERS BY WEAPON AND MOTIVE

TYPE OF WEAPON

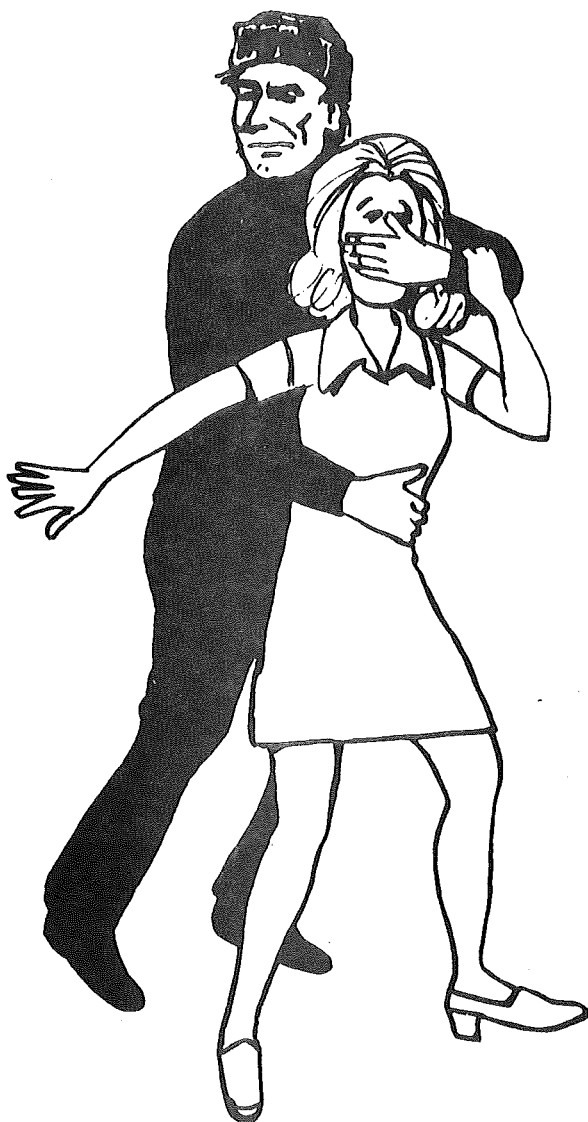


MOTIVE



MURDER VICTIMS BY AGE AND SEX
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

AGE	NUMBER OF VICTIMS	MALE	FEMALE
Infant	1	1	
1	2	1	1
16	2		2
17	2		2
19	2	1	1
24	3	2	1
25	1	1	
26	1		1
27	1	1	
28	1		1
29	1		1
31	3	2	1
36	2	2	
37	1		1
39	1		1
40	1	1	
44	1		1
45	1		1
47	1	1	
66	1		1
67	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	32	16	16



FORCIBLE RAPE

CRIME CLOCK - 1 RAPE EVERY 60 HOURS, 24 MINUTES, 50 SECONDS

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.

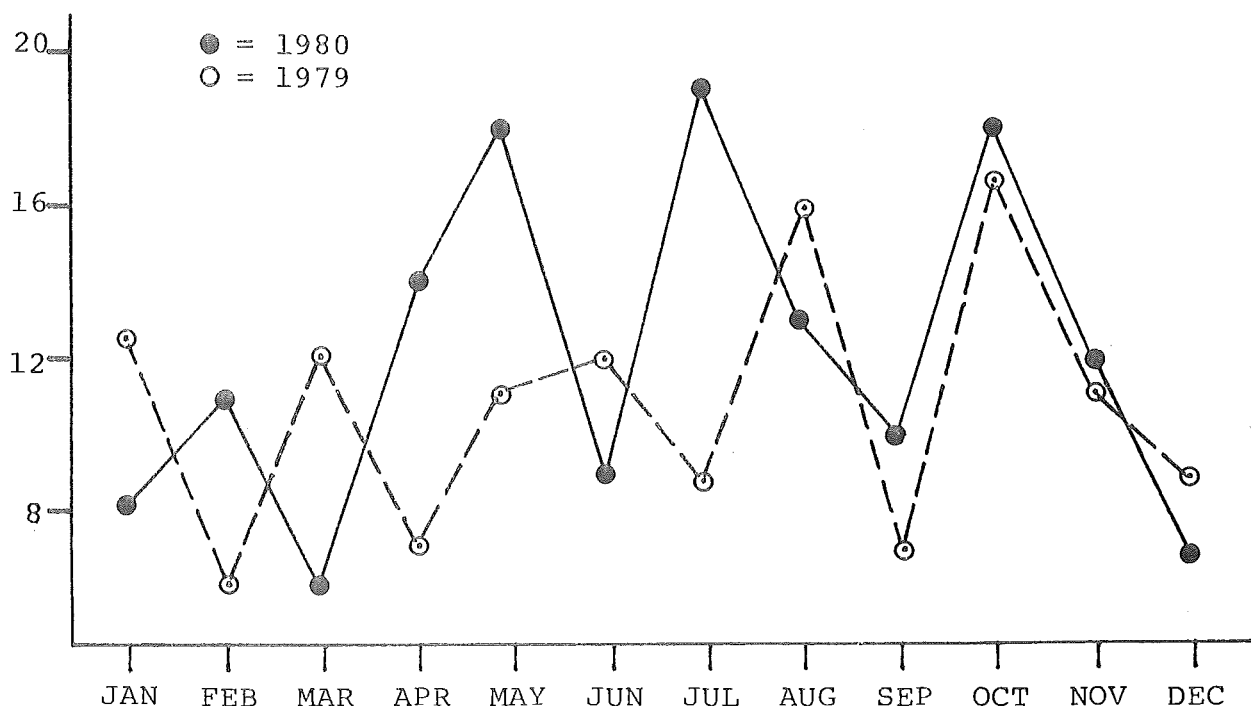
Forcible rape differs from other violent crimes in that the victim, in many cases, is reluctant to report the offense to police. The investigation by police, medical examination, court procedure, embarrassment and fear of any accompanying stigma have a deterrent effect on the victim's willingness to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

The crime of forcible rape increased in 1980 for the second year in a row. In 1980, police agencies reported 145 forcible rape offenses as compared to 130 similar offenses in 1979. This reflects an 11.5% increase - 1980 over 1979 - and a 19.8% increase when compared to the 121 forcible rapes reported in 1978. Of the 145 rape crimes reported in 1980, 117 were classified as "rape by force" while the remaining 28 were classified as "attempts to commit forcible rape".

Police cleared 85 offenses of forcible rape during 1980 for a 58.6% clearance rate.

COMPARATIVE DATA 1979-1980

NO. OF
OFFENSES



ROBBERY



ROBBERY

CRIME CLOCK - 1 ROBBERY EVERY 25 HRS., 23 MINS., 51 SECS.

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.).

The crime of robbery continued declining for the third successive year as law enforcement agencies reported 345 offenses in 1980. This reflects a slight decrease of 1.14% from the 349 robberies reported in 1979 and, a 3.9% reduction from the 359 robberies reported in 1978.

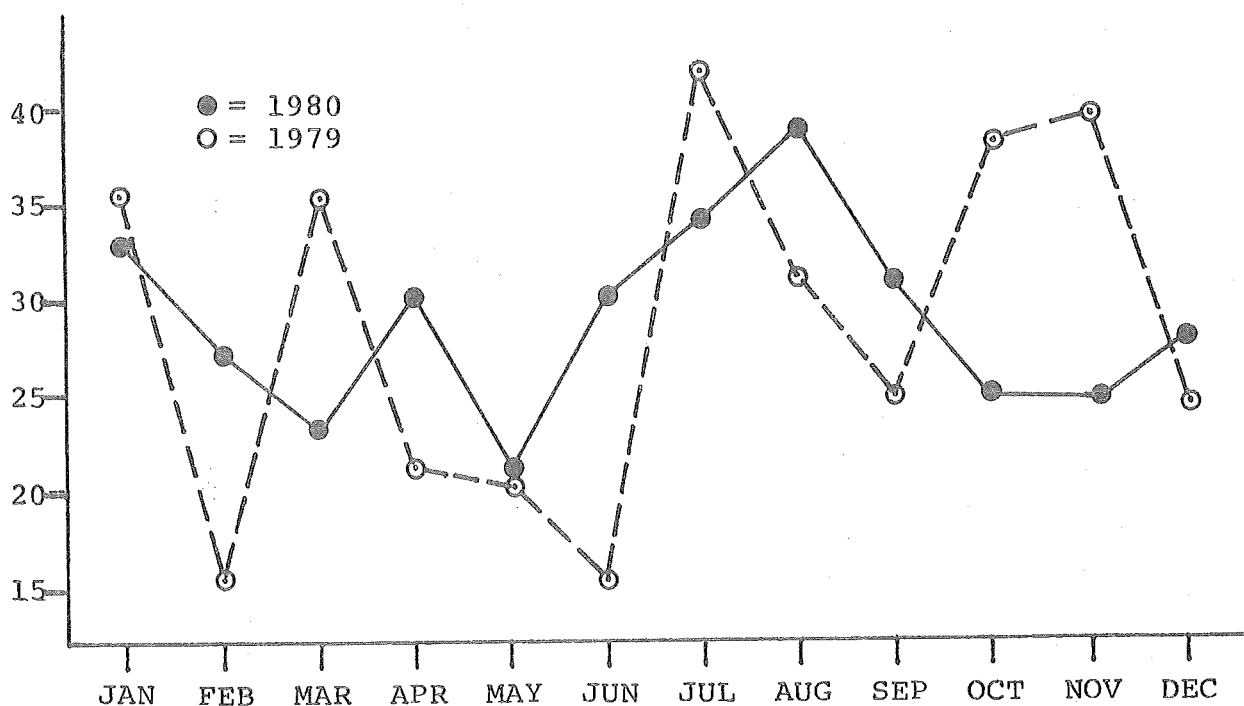
The value of property stolen during robberies in 1980 amounted to \$181,913. Four bank robberies accounted for \$35,069 of this total.

Robberies from streets or highways continued to be the highest of "location" categories with 156 of the total robberies being committed there - or 45.2%. Forty-nine robberies were committed at residences and accounted for 14.2% of all robberies.

Police cleared 149 robbery offenses for a 43.1% clearance rate.

COMPARATIVE DATA 1979-1980

NO. OF
OFFENSES

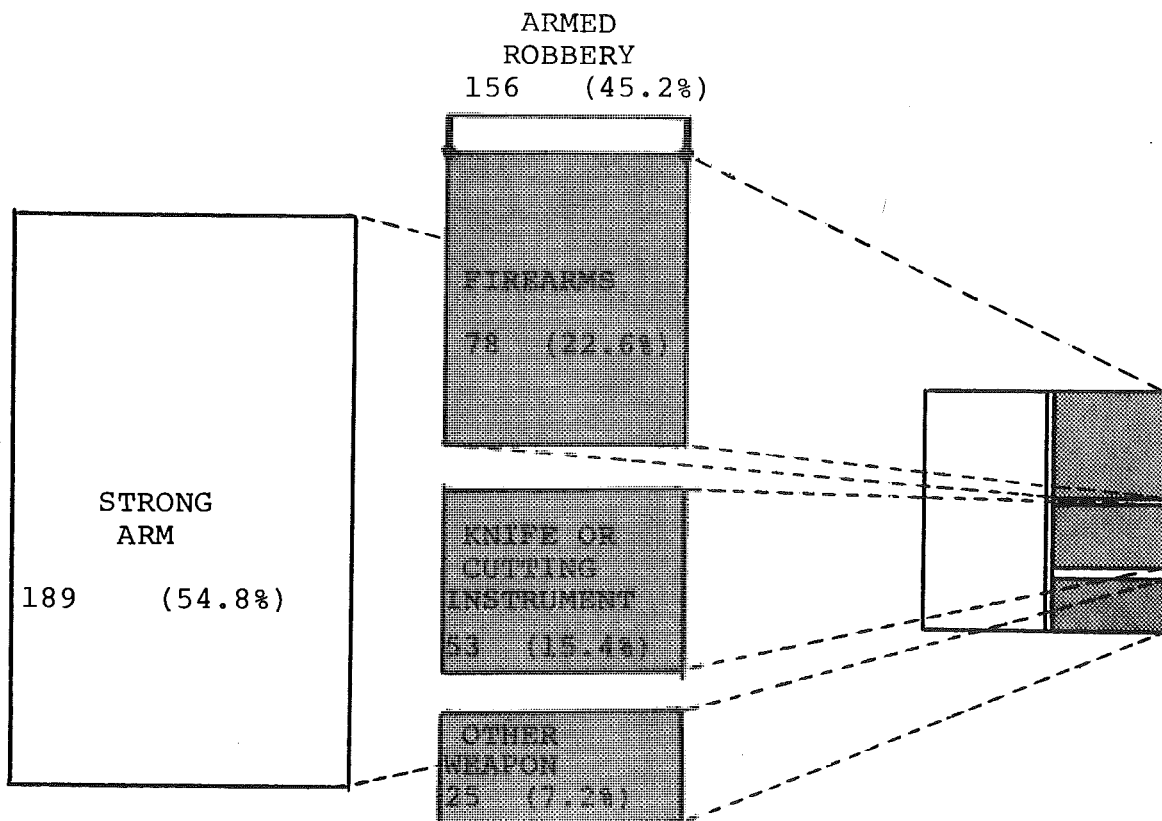


ROBBERY

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF OFFENSES		PERCENT CHANGE	TOTAL VALUE		PERCENT CHANGE
	1979	1980		1979	1980	
Highway	177	156	11.9-	\$ 52,047	\$ 48,425	6.9-
Commercial House	22	31	40.9+	10,226	26,631	160.4+
Gas or Service Station	23	18	21.7-	17,074	6,467	62.1-
Convenience Store	36	41	13.9+	6,481	43,334	568.6+
Residence	40	49	22.5+	18,975	15,700	17.3-
Bank	7	4	42.8-	33,407	35,069	5.0+
Miscellaneous	<u>44</u>	<u>46</u>	4.5+	<u>56,405</u>	<u>14,287</u>	74.7-
TOTAL	349	345	1.1-	\$194,615	\$181,913	6.5-

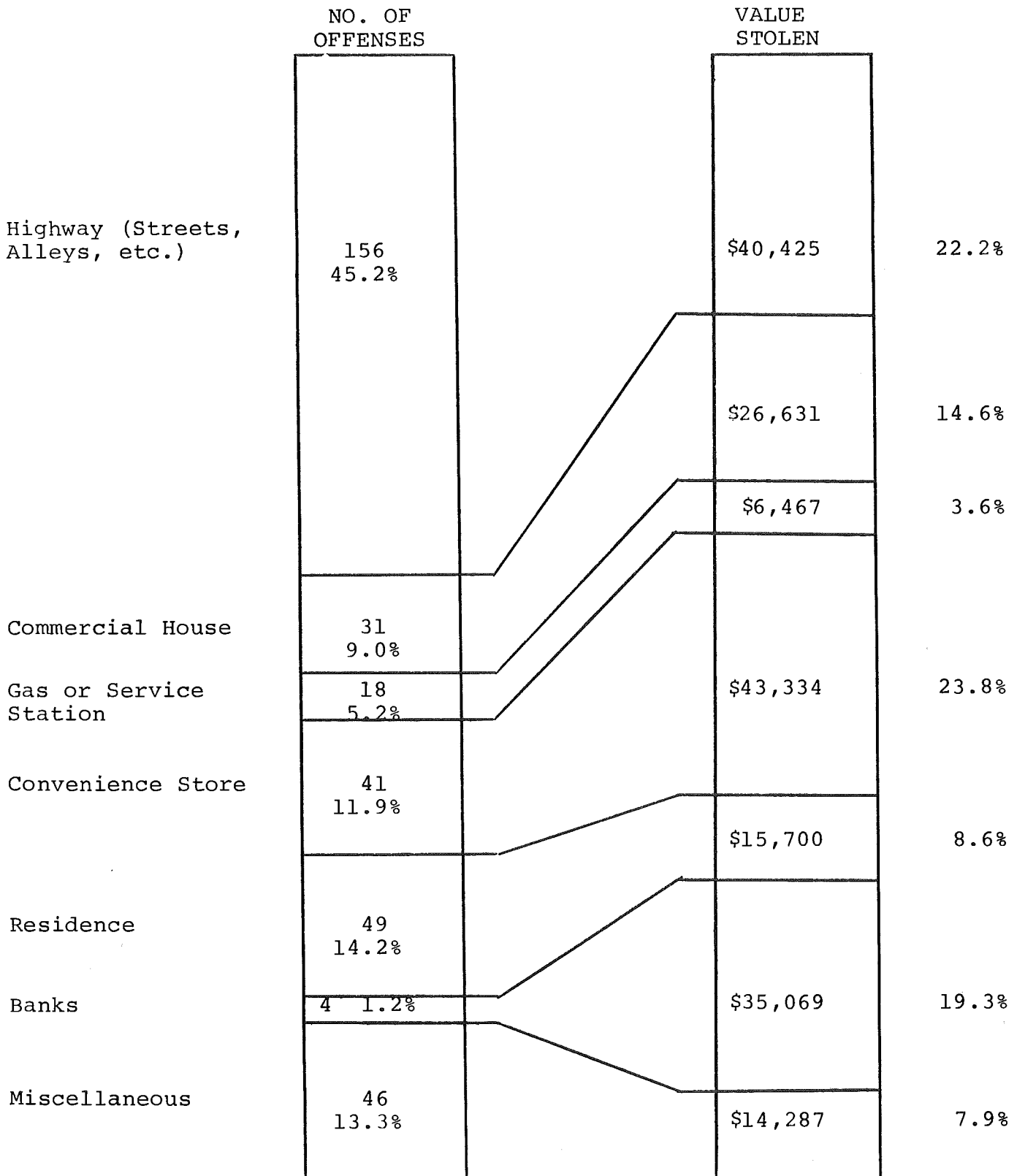
TYPE OF WEAPON



ROBBERY

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY CLASSIFICATION



ASSAULT



ASSAULT

CRIME CLOCK - 1 AGGRAVATED ASSAULT EVERY 5 HOURS, 24 MINS., 51 SECS.

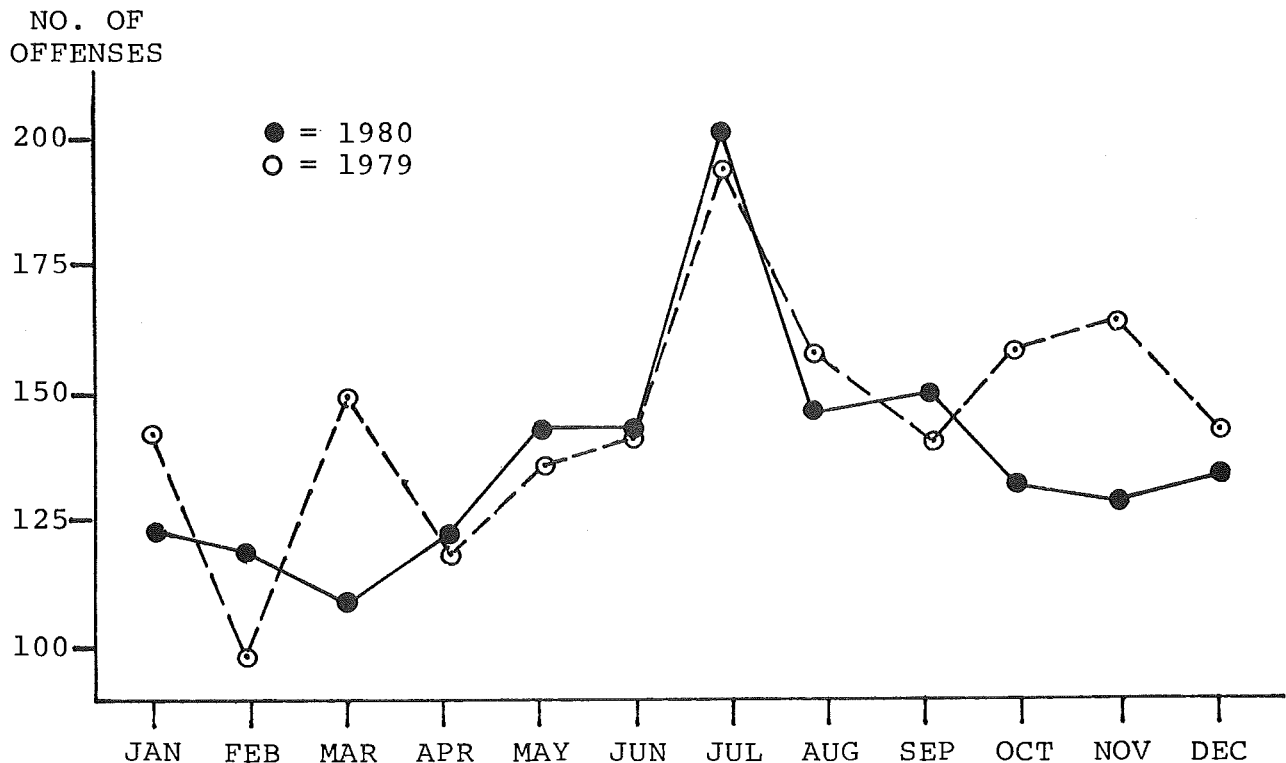
An assault is "an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another". Assaults with the intent to rob or rape are not included here. For Uniform Crime Reporting, this offense is divided into four categories: (1) gun (any firearm); (2) knife or cutting instrument; (3) 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.

During 1980 there were 1,618 offenses of aggravated assault reported by law enforcement agencies. This reflects a decrease of 4.09% from the 1,687 similar offenses scored in 1979. Personal weapons, (hands, fists, feet) accounted for the greatest number of these aggravated assaults with 934 incidents. Firearms were used in 141 assaults (a reduction from the 163 scored in 1979); knife or cutting instrument, 226; and "other dangerous weapons" with 317 offenses accounting for the remainder.

Police cleared 78.2% of all aggravated assaults.

There were 4,216 offenses of simple assault (non-aggravated) reported by police in 1980 - an increase of 18.3% over the 3,564 reported in 1979.

COMPARATIVE DATA 1979-1980



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Due to the ever increasing frequency of assaults occurring between household and family members, the Maine Legislature enacted a new law, MRSA Title 19, § 771(1), which became effective on July 3, 1980. The new Domestic Violence Law addresses the problem and mandates the collection of data on assaults between family or household members through the Uniform Crime Reporting System.

Following extensive training and instructions in the new law and the reporting requirements, all law enforcement agencies began submitting domestic assault data on July 1, 1980.

Data on domestic assaults was compiled, edited and analyzed by the UCR staff for the six month period of July 1, 1980 thru December 31, 1980. Results of this data is presented herein.

From July 1, 1980 thru December 31, 1980 there were a total of 3,266 assaults reported by contributing law enforcement agencies. Of these 3,266 reported assaults, 811 (24.8%) were "domestic violence" situations constituting assaults between household or family members. (From January 1, 1980 thru December 31, 1980 there were 5,834 assaults reported thru UCR by contributing agencies.)

BREAKDOWN OF REPORTED DOMESTIC ASSAULTS BY COUNTY JULY 1, 1980 - DECEMBER 31, 1980

COUNTY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	% OF TOTAL
Androscoggin	71	8.7
Aroostook	40	4.9
Cumberland	163	20.1
Franklin	12	1.5
Hancock	29	3.6
Kennebec	76	9.4
Knox	15	1.8
Lincoln	8	1.0
Oxford	23	2.8
Penobscot	73	9.0
Piscataquis	27	3.3
Sagadahoc	26	3.2
Somerset	72	8.9
Waldo	23	2.8
Washington	39	4.8
York	<u>114</u>	14.0
TOTAL	811	

DOMESTIC ASSAULTS

JULY 1, 1980 - DECEMBER 31, 1980

TYPE OF WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	% OF TOTAL
Hands, Fists, Feet - Simple Assault Non-Aggravated	632	77.9
Hands, Fists, Feet - Aggravated Injury	118	14.5
Knife or Cutting Instrument	22	2.7
Firearm	15	1.8
Other Dangerous Weapon	<u>24</u>	2.9
TOTAL	811	

SITUATIONS/RELATIONSHIP	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	% OF TOTAL
Male Assault on Female	560	69.0
Female Assault on Male	43	5.3
Parent Assault on Child	66	8.1
Child Assault on Parent	65	8.0
All Other (Male on Male, Female on Female, etc.)	<u>77</u>	9.5
TOTAL	811	

Of the 811 domestic assaults reported during this period, police were able to clear 756 cases either by arrest or exceptional means, for a 93.2% clearance rate.

BURGLARY



BURGLARY

CRIME CLOCK - 1 BURGLARY EVERY 39 MINUTES, 36 SECONDS

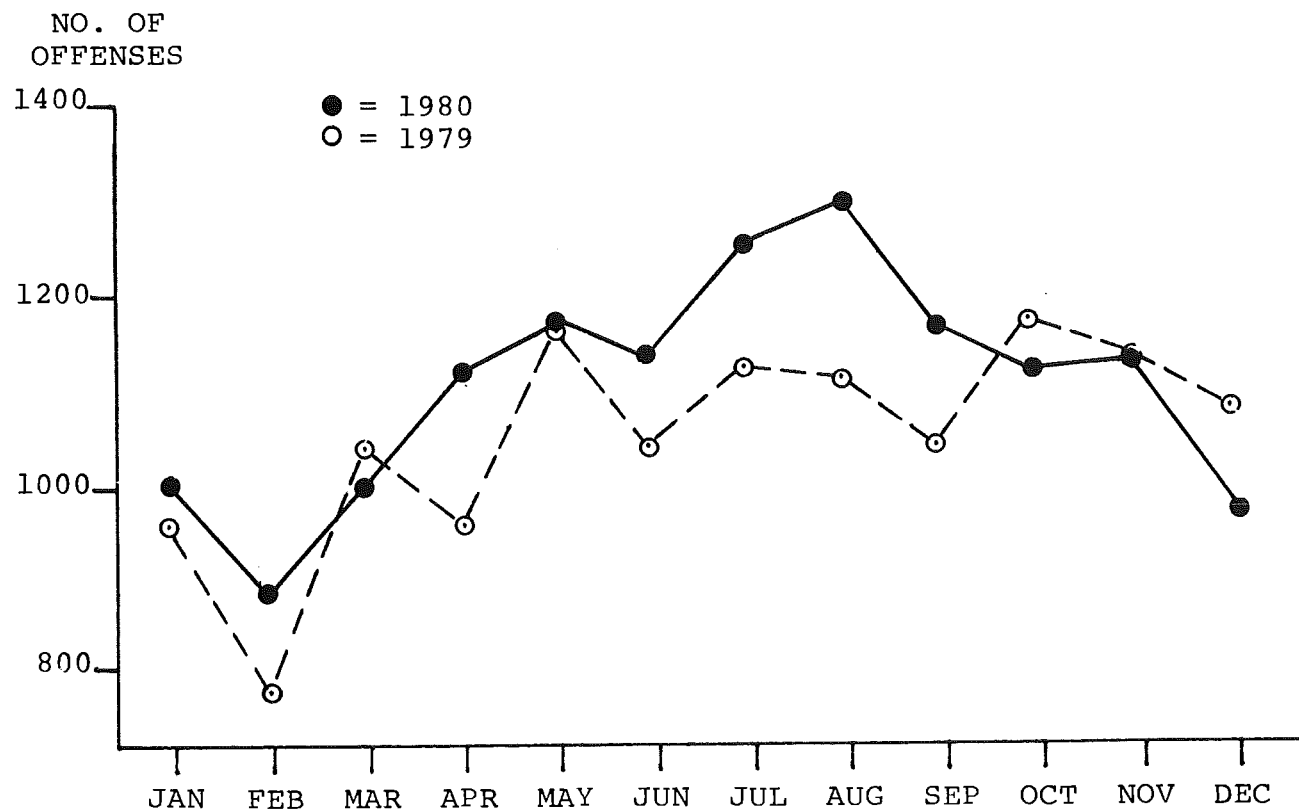
Burglary, also known as breaking and entering, is "the unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny". Data collection for this offense in Uniform Crime Reporting is recorded in three categories: (1) forcible entry; (2) unlawful entry - no force; and (3) attempted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

Reversing a five year trend - which had been reflecting a declining rate - Burglary rose by a substantial 5.46% over the preceeding year. Law enforcement agencies reported 13,275 offenses in 1980 - compared to 12,587 in 1979. Residential burglaries (8,481) accounted for 63.8% of all burglaries.

Burglary crimes in 1980 accounted for a \$6,860,265 property loss from the theft of articles stolen during the crime. This dollar loss is approximately 2.7 million dollars greater than the \$4,122,933 stolen during burglary crimes in 1979.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 23.3% of burglaries in 1980.

COMPARATIVE DATA 1979-1980



BURGLARY
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

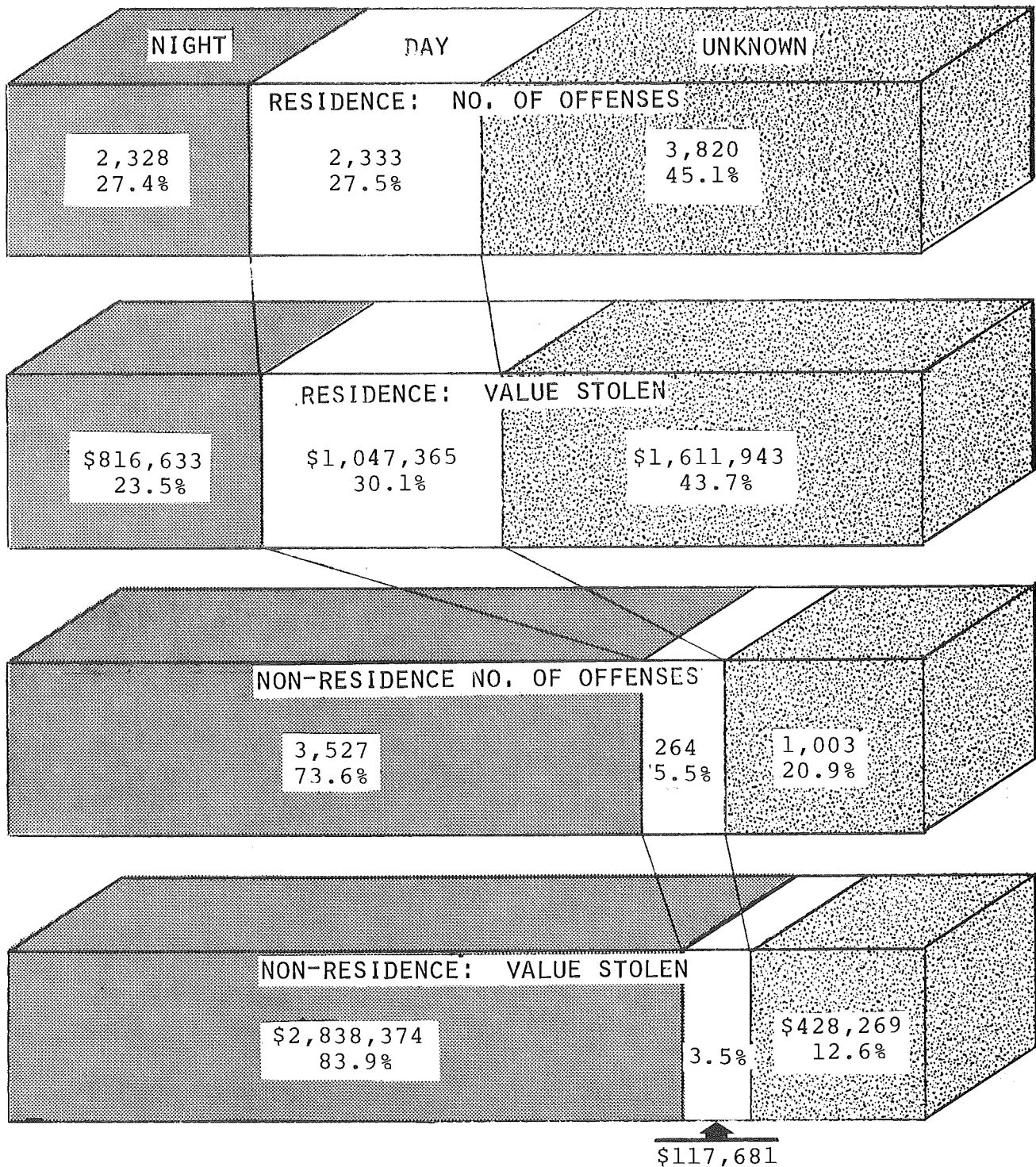
TYPE OF BURGLARY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES		PERCENT CHANGE
	1979	1980	
Forcible Entry	9,116	9,616	5.5+
Unlawful Entry - No Force	2,537	2,686	5.9+
Attempted Forcible Entry	<u>934</u>	<u>973</u>	4.2+
TOTAL	12,587	13,275	5.5+

TIME OF DAY

CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF OFFENSES		PERCENT CHANGE	TOTAL VALUE		PERCENT CHANGE
	1979	1980		1979	1980	
RESIDENCE						
6 AM - 6 PM	2,122	2,333	9.9+	\$ 712,045	\$1,047,365	47.1+
6 PM - 6 AM	2,245	2,328	3.7+	771,649	816,633	5.8+
Unknown	<u>3,717</u>	<u>3,820</u>	2.8+	<u>1,202,413</u>	<u>1,611,943</u>	34.1+
SUBTOTAL	8,084	8,481	4.9+	\$2,686,107	\$3,475,941	29.4+
NON-RESIDENCE						
6 AM - 6 PM	259	264	1.9+	50,847	117,681	131.4+
6 PM - 6 AM	3,259	3,527	8.2+	1,121,018	2,838,374	153.2+
Unknown	<u>985</u>	<u>1,003</u>	1.8+	<u>273,475</u>	<u>428,269</u>	56.6+
SUBTOTAL	4,503	4,794	6.5+	\$1,445,340	\$3,384,324	134.2+
GRAND TOTAL	12,587	13,275	5.5+	\$4,131,447	\$6,860,265	66.0+

BURGLARY

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY NUMBER AND VALUE





LARCENY - THEFT

CRIME CLOCK - 1 LARCENY EVERY 16 MINUTES, 55 SECONDS

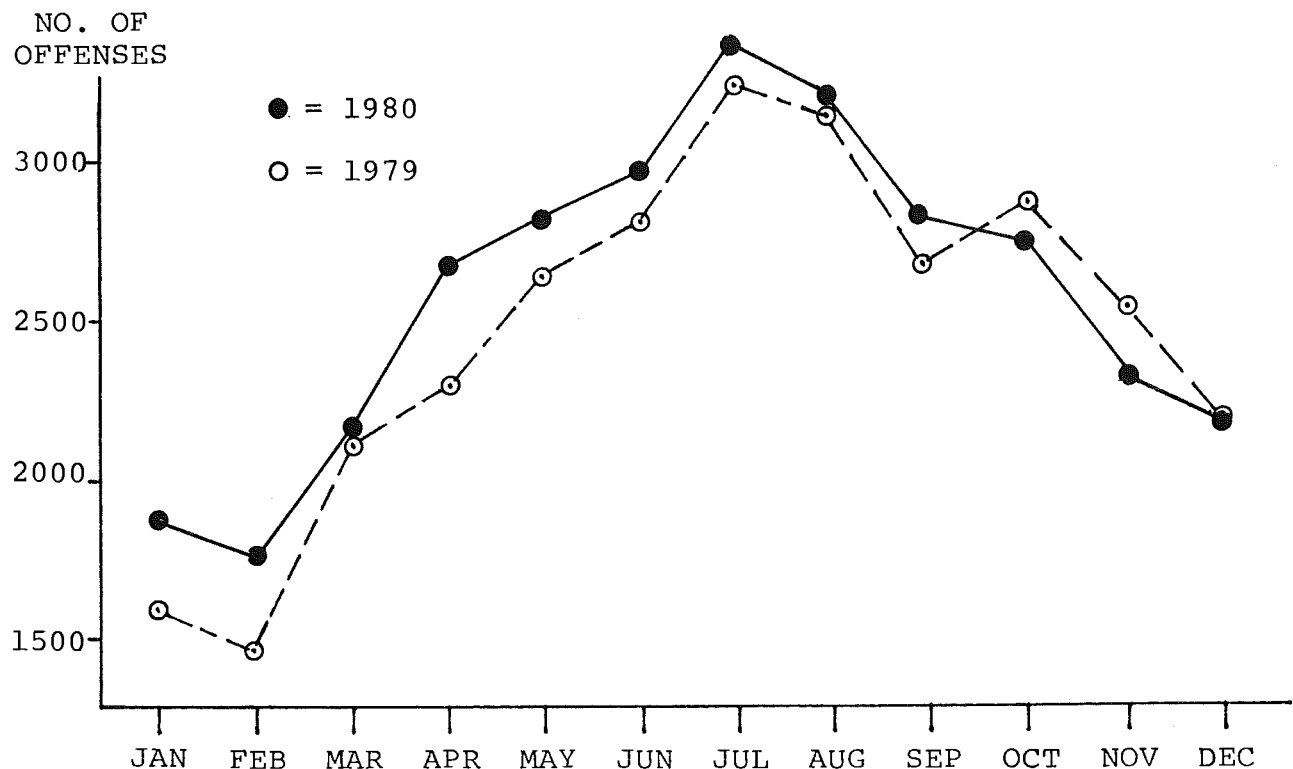
Larceny-theft is "the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership". Motor vehicle thefts are excluded from this offense classification. A supplementary report form breaks out several categories: (1) pocket-picking; (2) purse-snatching; (3) shoplifting; (4) from 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.

The crime of larceny-theft continued to accelerate during the year 1980. Police agencies reported 31,055 offenses in 1980 - compared to 29,807 in 1979. This increase - 1,248 offenses - reflects a 4.18% increase. In 1975 police reported 22,996 offenses of larceny-theft. The 8,059 offense increase represents a 35% increase in this crime.

Shoplifting - increasing by 5.3%, and thefts from buildings, increasing by 19%, indicated the sharpest increases during the year. The motor vehicle continues to be a primary target for thieves. Thefts from motor vehicles and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, totaling 9,510 offenses, represents approximately 31% of all total larcenies.

Police were able to clear 23.8% of larceny crimes during the year.

COMPARATIVE DATA 1979-1980

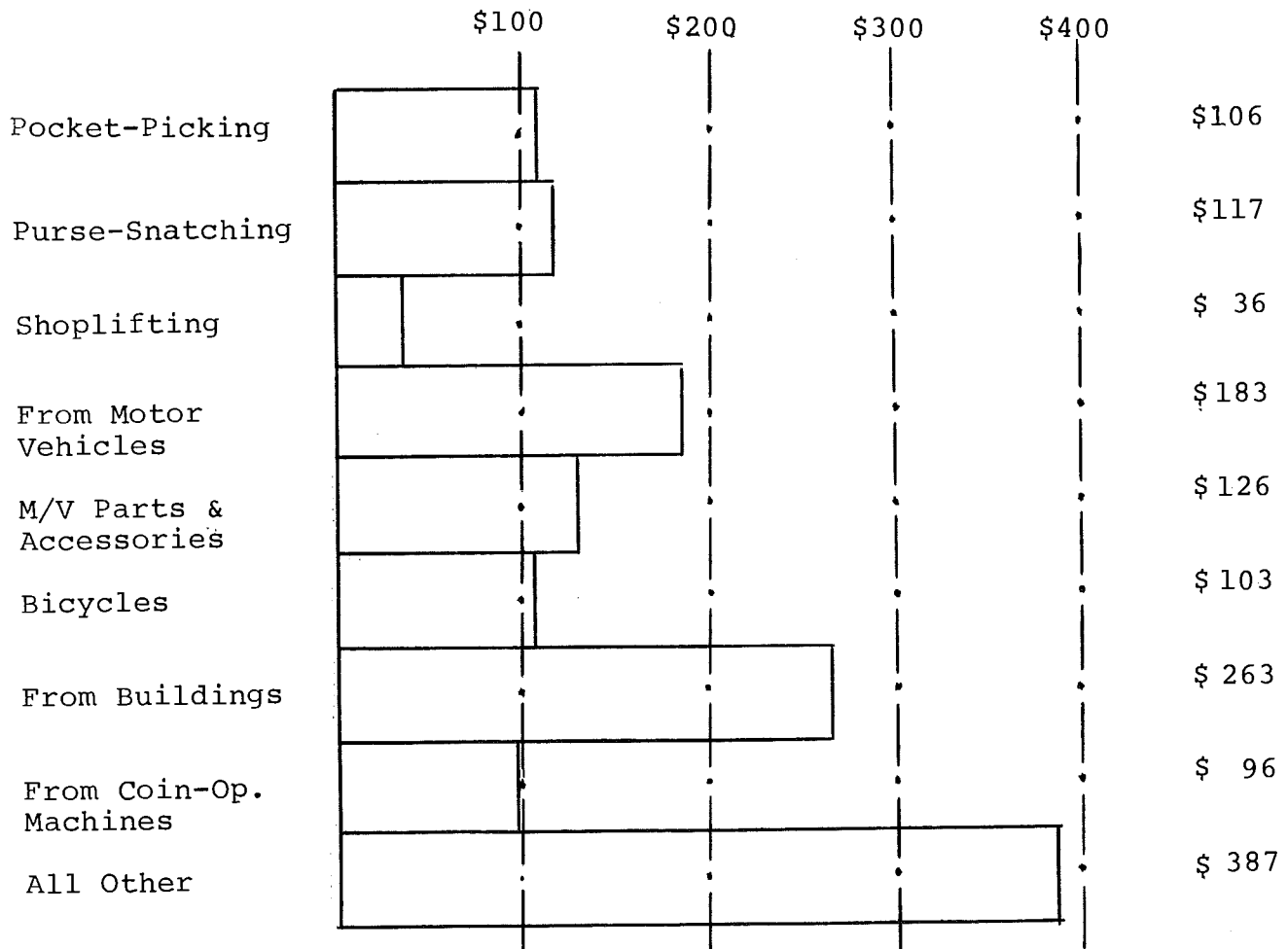


LARCENY

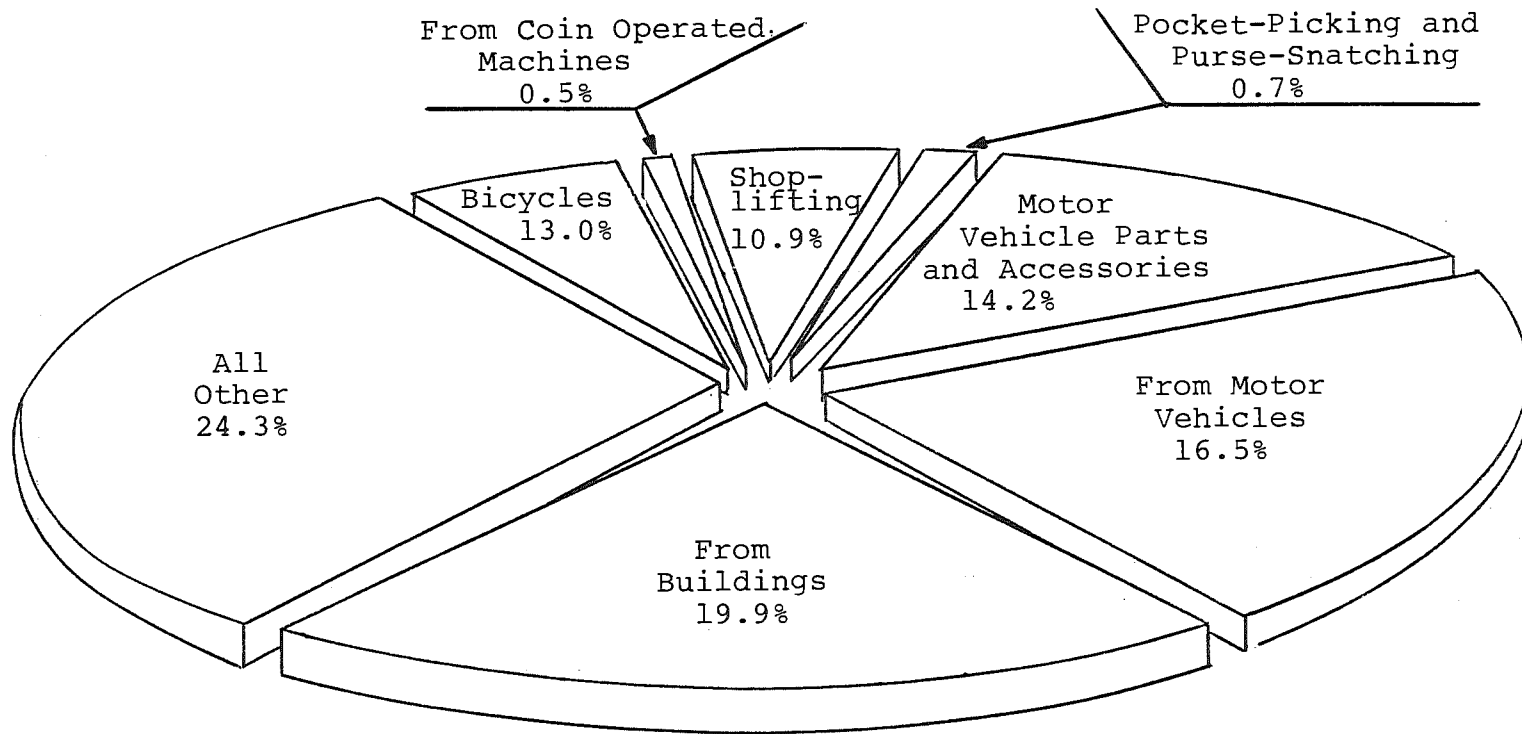
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF OFFENSES		PERCENT CHANGE	TOTAL VALUE		PERCENT CHANGE
	1979	1980		1979	1980	
Pocket-Picking	105	71	32.4-	\$ 14,404	\$ 7,575	47.4-
Purse Snatching	195	139	28.7-	16,381	16,347	.2-
Shoplifting	3,233	3,389	4.8+	101,928	122,708	20.4+
From Motor Vehicles	5,376	5,111	4.9-	921,500	938,542	1.8+
M/V Parts & Accessories	4,417	4,400	.4-	515,315	555,869	7.9+
Bicycles	4,248	4,042	4.8-	391,836	415,051	5.9+
From Buildings	5,218	6,174	18.3+	1,172,774	1,622,260	38.3+
From Coin Op. Machines	195	168	13.8-	24,938	16,156	35.2-
All Other	<u>6,820</u>	<u>7,561</u>	10.9+	<u>1,536,186</u>	<u>2,923,575</u>	90.3+
TOTAL	29,807	31,055	4.2+	\$4,695,262	\$6,618,803	40.9+

AVERAGE LOSS PER OFFENSE



NATURE OF LARCENY



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

CRIME CLOCK - 1 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT EVERY 3 HRS., 34 MIN., 5 SECS.

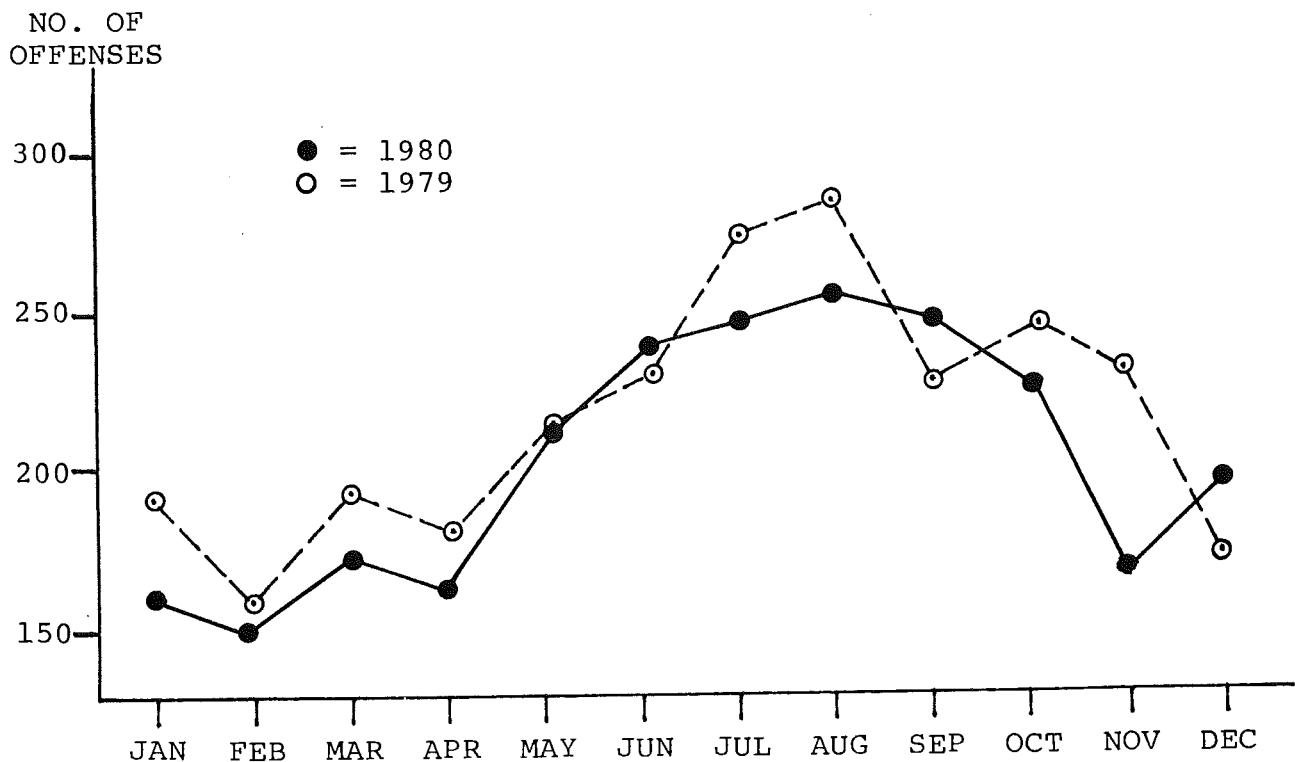
Motor vehicle theft is simply "the larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle"; included here is "joy riding". Excluded from this offense for Uniform Crime Reporting is a reported offense where there is lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation, or unauthorized use by others with 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 theft decreased, for the second consecutive year, from 2,610 reported offenses in 1979 to 2,455 in 1980 for a reduction of 5.93%.

Uniform crime reports had showed an alarming increase in motor vehicle thefts from 1975-1980. Law enforcement agencies throughout Maine put forth a maximum effort to reduce this crime which included the creation of a special auto theft unit within the Maine State Police.

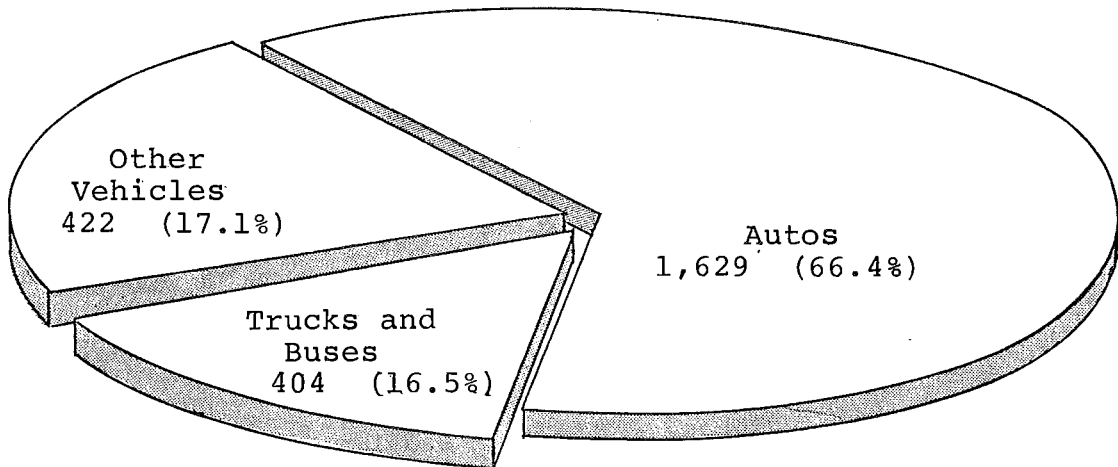
The value of stolen vehicles in 1980 was \$6,352,166 - approximately \$150,000 more than in 1979. Police recovered 2,109 stolen motor vehicles - or 86% - and cleared 961 of the reported crimes for a 39.1% clearance rate.

COMPARATIVE DATA 1979-1980

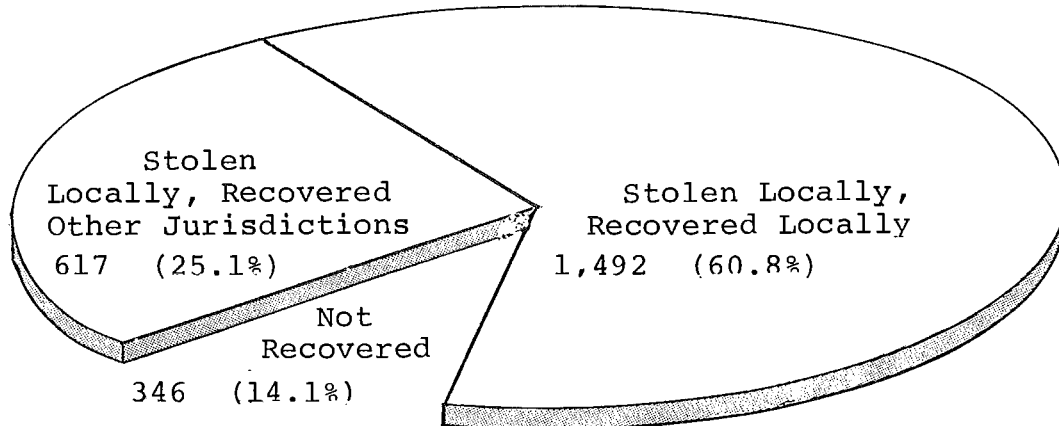


MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

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 1980, property valued at nearly \$20 million dollars was stolen during the commission of Index Crimes. This amount does not include damage caused to property or loss due to vandalism or malicious mischief. Property loss during 1980 increased \$4,867,446 - 32.2% - from the 1979 total. The most startling and significant increase was noted in the jewelry and precious metal category - approximately 447% - from \$732,011 in 1979 to \$4,003,254 in 1980. During 1980 law enforcement officers recovered some \$7,952,212 for a recovery rate of 39.8% - considerably less than the 46.5% in 1979.

A breakdown by type of property follows:

TYPE OF PROPERTY	STOLEN	RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$1,478,548	\$ 235,507	15.9
Jewelry, Precious Metals	4,003,254	845,871	21.1
Clothing & Furs	220,425	59,883	27.1
Locally Stolen Motor Veh.	6,466,565	5,343,471	82.6
Office Equipment	84,191	26,428	31.3
Televisions, Radio, Cameras, Etc.	1,409,604	252,167	17.8
Firearms	243,954	78,881	32.3
Household Goods	762,645	141,754	18.5
Consumable Goods	256,308	37,183	14.5
Livestock	36,518	5,064	13.8
Miscellaneous	<u>5,011,321</u>	<u>926,003</u>	18.4
TOTAL	\$19,973,333	\$7,952,212	39.8

1980

PROPERTY STOLEN/RECOVERED BY COUNTY

		ANDROSCOGGIN	AROOSTOOK	CUMBERLAND	FRANKLIN	HANCOCK	KENNEBEC	KNOX	LINCOLN
Currency:	Stolen	\$ 187,788	\$ 122,510	\$ 356,309	24,982	\$59,325	\$ 142,667	\$ 23,322	\$ 22,698
	Recovered	36,687	19,407	77,504	4,782	7,478	9,377	3,234	485
	% Recovered	19.5	15.8	21.7	19.1	12.6	6.5	13.8	2.1
Jewelry:	Stolen	92,408	35,535	593,646	13,481	37,734	120,795	24,565	42,241
	Recovered	42,042	6,065	88,760	4,754	3,022	9,647	3,198	11,380
	% Recovered	45.4	17.0	14.9	35.2	8.0	7.9	13.0	28.1
Clothing:	Stolen	16,569	5,083	91,757	3,201	17,014	10,928	4,142	4,685
	Recovered	3,735	2,268	20,060	715	16,140	2,954	965	20
	% Recovered	22.5	44.6	21.8	22.3	94.8	27.0	23.2	.4
Locally Stolen Automobiles:	Stolen	612,811	570,388	1,920,472	91,591	120,220	591,308	215,450	49,700
	Recovered	424,165	545,562	1,592,981	70,610	90,900	487,009	202,450	45,700
	% Recovered	69.2	95.6	82.9	77.0	75.6	82.3	93.9	91.9
Office Equipment:	Stolen	7,560	1,573	35,849	500	245	14,718	-	779
	Recovered	708	120	16,143	-	250	1,692	-	-
	% Recovered	9.3	7.6	45.0	-	102.0	11.4	-	-
Televisions, Cameras, Etc.,	Stolen	90,805	51,773	523,897	17,834	29,432	122,700	36,124	18,673
	Recovered	24,028	21,068	79,041	2,111	7,545	17,149	2,945	5,136
	% Recovered	26.4	40.6	15.0	11.8	25.6	13.9	8.1	27.5
Firearm:	Stolen	15,360	13,204	34,177	2,090	7,725	29,284	3,614	3,558
	Recovered	2,528	5,713	4,230	580	1,522	12,457	650	625
	% Recovered	16.4	43.2	12.3	27.7	19.7	42.5	17.9	17.5
Household Goods:	Stolen	26,488	38,118	148,731	13,632	56,632	56,347	31,365	34,005
	Recovered	4,381	12,066	56,878	122	10,212	6,324	3,896	6,780
	% Recovered	16.5	31.6	38.2	.8	18.0	11.2	12.4	19.9
Consumable Goods:	Stolen	13,730	12,373	72,349	4,357	15,302	14,598	18,373	7,109
	Recovered	1,695	1,477	9,117	697	3,694	1,576	3,329	692
	% Recovered	12.3	11.9	12.6	15.9	24.1	10.7	18.1	9.7
Livestock:	Stolen	3,505	1,675	3,270	5,400	700	8,121	800	80
	Recovered	385	290	1,271	-	500	175	-	50
	% Recovered	10.9	17.3	38.8	-	71.4	2.1	-	62.5
Miscellaneous:	Stolen	395,682	293,743	1,453,053	137,953	141,665	359,701	133,166	101,907
	Recovered	68,648	63,230	314,745	16,079	25,942	52,518	44,872	35,056
	% Recovered	17.3	21.5	21.6	11.6	18.3	14.6	33.6	34.3
TOTAL	Stolen	\$1,462,706	\$1,145,975	\$5,233,510	315,021	\$485,994	\$1,471,167	\$490,921	\$285,435
	Recovered	609,002	677,266	2,260,730	100,450	167,205	600,878	265,539	106,424
	% Recovered	41.6	59.0	43.1	31.8	34.4	40.8	54.0	37.2

1979

PROPERTY STOLEN/RECOVERED BY COUNTY

		ANDROSCOGGIN	AROOSTOOK	CUMBERLAND	FRANKLIN	HANCOCK	KENNEBEC	KNOX	LINCOLN
Currency:	Stolen	\$ 129,606	\$ 69,793	\$ 262,178	\$ 25,018	\$ 125,208	\$ 134,900	\$ 36,463	\$ 7,792
	Recovered	19,017	23,512	36,332	2,788	28,291	14,221	2,771	1,292
	% Recovered	14.6	33.6	13.8	11.1	22.5	10.5	7.5	16.5
Jewelry:	Stolen	126,763	31,090	240,640	9,472	18,363	41,741	30,007	11,470
	Recovered	15,447	13,928	26,747	2,659	1,571	10,832	1,775	1,615
	% Recovered	12.1	44.7	11.1	28.0	8.5	25.9	5.9	14.0
Clothing:	Stolen	20,481	12,282	97,479	5,069	4,221	14,518	2,998	1,399
	Recovered	6,258	1,506	20,621	487	910	1,349	854	40
	% Recovered	30.5	12.2	21.1	9.6	21.5	9.2	28.4	2.8
Locally Stolen Automobiles:	Stolen	651,746	471,575	1,665,365	110,750	106,750	530,555	210,670	106,675
	Recovered	584,067	445,181	1,426,714	105,150	90,850	407,900	198,120	113,125
	% Recovered	89.6	94.4	85.6	94.9	85.1	76.8	94.0	106.0
Office Equipment:	Stolen	5,163	1,195	37,988	724	1,143	8,871	215	400
	Recovered	1,922	360	4,340	25	300	170	-	-
	% Recovered	37.2	30.1	11.4	3.4	26.2	1.9	-	-
Televisions, Cameras, Etc.,	Stolen	82,964	37,156	434,521	22,286	22,501	93,219	30,515	17,693
	Recovered	15,097	7,368	71,013	3,283	5,373	11,225	6,572	4,161
	% Recovered	18.1	19.8	16.3	14.7	23.8	12.0	21.5	23.5
Firearms:	Stolen	8,084	11,279	43,816	3,735	11,861	16,005	5,417	5,671
	Recovered	2,628	4,190	22,559	2,353	5,954	4,052	2,362	978
	% Recovered	32.5	37.1	51.4	62.9	50.1	25.3	43.6	17.2
Household Goods:	Stolen	32,820	13,625	119,538	15,917	37,715	45,190	16,636	23,601
	Recovered	7,033	852	14,339	1,025	1,584	4,402	3,978	1,865
	% Recovered	21.4	6.2	11.9	6.4	4.1	9.7	23.9	7.9
Consumable Goods:	Stolen	18,774	9,953	101,591	6,549	4,497	16,990	13,535	15,801
	Recovered	4,069	1,613	42,983	840	402	1,180	3,349	10,399
	% Recovered	21.6	16.2	42.3	12.8	8.9	6.9	24.7	65.8
Livestock:	Stolen	9,631	1,110	2,218	375	150	1,317	2,500	820
	Recovered	110	100	680	-	-	440	-	-
	% Recovered	1.1	9.0	30.6	-	-	33.4	-	-
Miscellaneous:	Stolen	337,847	271,879	1,248,288	82,041	141,201	275,769	130,395	124,277
	Recovered	79,228	81,513	253,956	11,600	37,803	43,945	45,650	41,363
	% Recovered	23.4	29.9	20.3	14.1	26.7	15.9	35.0	33.2
TOTAL:	Stolen	\$1,423,879	\$ 930,937	\$4,253,622	\$281,936	\$ 473,610	\$1,179,075	\$479,351	\$315,599
	Recovered	734,876	580,123	1,920,284	130,210	173,038	499,716	265,431	174,838
	% Recovered	51.6	62.3	45.1	46.1	36.5	42.3	55.3	55.3

PROPERTY STOLEN/RECOVERED BY COUNTY

1980

		OXFORD	PENOBSCOT	PISCATAQUIS	SAGADAHOC	SOMERSET	WALDO	WASHINGTON	YORK
Currency:	Stolen	\$ 32,551	\$ 173,604	\$ 11,479	\$ 43,070	\$ 33,948	\$ 15,182	\$ 24,155	\$ 204,958
	Recovered	1,718	24,928	3,471	13,036	2,646	347	711	29,696
	% Recovered	5.2	14.3	30.2	30.2	7.7	2.2	2.9	14.4
Jewelry:	Stolen	1,023,672	1,593,234	10,380	45,288	16,999	17,224	8,461	327,591
	Recovered	500,722	25,985	1,750	9,855	286	1,242	188	136,475
	% Recovered	48.9	1.6	16.8	21.7	1.6	7.2	2.2	41.6
Clothing:	Stolen	12,143	15,736	130	3,135	2,787	788	6,625	25,702
	Recovered	110	3,376	70	444	183	75	527	8,241
	% Recovered	.9	21.4	53.8	14.1	6.5	9.5	7.9	32.0
Locally Stolen Automobiles:	Stolen	190,935	620,430	58,100	173,985	102,680	127,100	95,520	925,875
	Recovered	174,390	492,580	55,600	159,685	71,905	104,750	76,117	749,067
	% Recovered	91.3	79.3	95.6	91.7	70.0	82.4	79.6	80.9
Office Equipment:	Stolen	10	6,196	685	1,458	115	235	2,762	11,506
	Recovered	-	3,425	-	150	-	-	500	3,440
	% Recovered	-	55.2	-	10.2	-	-	18.1	29.8
Televisions, Cameras, Etc.,	Stolen	22,469	116,504	7,316	31,477	31,965	19,866	29,933	259,836
	Recovered	3,926	13,902	175	4,058	17,762	1,590	3,421	48,310
	% Recovered	17.4	11.9	2.3	12.8	55.5	8.0	11.8	18.5
Firearms:	Stolen	13,636	23,728	9,490	5,543	8,380	6,097	40,004	28,064
	Recovered	6,350	2,965	200	1,385	4,017	1,558	30,705	3,396
	% Recovered	46.5	12.4	2.1	24.9	47.9	25.5	76.7	12.1
Household Goods:	Stolen	51,587	70,713	8,129	20,429	66,239	19,592	12,922	107,716
	Recovered	9,303	9,790	2,265	3,434	2,712	90	652	12,849
	% Recovered	18.0	13.8	27.8	16.8	4.0	.4	5.0	11.9
Consumable Goods:	Stolen	9,204	31,301	7,233	7,184	7,114	4,078	5,782	26,221
	Recovered	1,101	8,754	548	711	693	98	470	2,531
	% Recovered	11.9	27.9	7.5	9.8	9.7	2.4	8.1	9.6
Livestock:	Stolen	100	1,000	1,703	450	1,815	4,100	-	3,799
	Recovered	-	443	-	250	-	-	-	1,700
	% Recovered	-	44.3	-	55.5	-	-	-	44.7
Miscellaneous:	Stolen	150,296	520,020	48,009	108,673	215,645	94,500	97,039	760,269
	Recovered	19,288	100,928	6,928	11,874	24,664	9,956	10,958	120,317
	% Recovered	12.8	19.4	14.4	10.9	11.4	10.5	11.2	15.8
TOTAL	Stolen	\$1,506,603	\$3,172,466	\$162,654	\$440,692	\$487,687	\$308,762	\$322,203	\$2,681,537
	Recovered	716,908	687,076	71,007	204,882	124,868	119,706	124,249	1,116,022
	% Recovered	47.5	21.6	43.6	46.4	25.6	38.7	38.5	41.6

1979

PROPERTY STOLEN/RECOVERED BY COUNTY

		OXFORD	PENOBSCOT	PISCATAQUIS	SAGADAHOC	SOMERSET	WALDO	WASHINGTON	YORK
Currency:	Stolen	\$ 78,361	\$148,813	\$ 5,229	\$ 22,811	\$ 29,384	\$ 8,547	\$ 11,390	\$ 147,071
	Recovered	49,562	18,559	799	4,824	5,141	353	2,295	27,874
	% Recovered	63.2	12.4	15.2	21.1	17.4	4.1	20.1	18.9
Jewelry:	Stolen	12,270	71,407	3,424	10,676	5,972	14,957	2,652	98,602
	Recovered	1,880	905	140	3,747	2,249	10,000	327	12,221
	% Recovered	15.3	1.2	4.0	35.0	37.6	66.8	12.3	12.3
Clothing:	Stolen	4,888	14,887	453	2,314	2,600	1,177	1,597	23,083
	Recovered	3,393	11,006	13	162	1,059	96	243	4,824
	% Recovered	69.4	73.9	2.8	7.0	40.7	8.1	15.2	20.8
Locally Stolen Automobiles:	Stolen	176,675	847,664	74,850	143,325	127,450	97,045	153,130	742,655
	Recovered	155,500	676,640	66,100	107,700	99,025	68,670	135,330	534,914
	% Recovered	88.0	79.8	88.3	75.1	77.6	70.7	88.3	72.0
Office Equipment:	Stolen	-	9,521	-	68	511	1,160	68	7,606
	Recovered	-	807	-	-	10	1,000	20	2,994
	% Recovered	-	8.4	-	-	1.9	86.2	29.4	39.3
Televisions, Cameras, Etc.	Stolen	18,310	127,471	7,169	23,134	20,643	25,567	17,555	239,719
	Recovered	2,399	27,595	719	2,076	4,649	5,684	3,839	48,381
	% Recovered	13.1	21.6	10.0	8.9	22.5	22.2	21.8	20.1
Firearms:	Stolen	10,335	40,399	3,128	2,196	6,210	13,883	12,690	50,360
	Recovered	1,050	24,637	-	840	2,557	1,285	3,153	6,326
	% Recovered	10.1	60.9	-	38.2	41.1	9.2	24.8	12.5
Household Goods:	Stolen	51,105	31,628	9,428	18,999	20,816	15,769	23,794	88,557
	Recovered	3,450	5,886	1,645	3,166	1,838	1,237	1,179	7,595
	% Recovered	6.7	18.6	17.4	16.6	8.8	7.8	4.9	8.5
Consumable Goods:	Stolen	6,666	24,270	7,807	5,612	9,239	5,463	9,482	20,536
	Recovered	2,136	5,912	47	802	787	248	1,048	2,340
	% Recovered	32.0	24.3	.6	14.2	8.5	4.5	11.0	11.3
Livestock:	Stolen	2,007	11,752	-	600	4,075	3,386	25	3,284
	Recovered	-	2,898	-	-	850	98	-	2,580
	% Recovered	-	24.6	-	-	20.8	2.8	-	78.5
Miscellaneous:	Stolen	124,291	468,700	40,467	96,248	136,809	96,047	95,695	549,011
	Recovered	33,598	91,393	9,965	15,330	17,879	12,403	16,984	118,168
	% Recovered	27.0	19.4	24.6	15.9	13.0	12.9	17.7	21.5
TOTAL	Stolen	\$ 484,908	\$1,796,512	\$151,955	\$325,983	\$363,709	\$283,001	\$328,078	\$1,970,484
	Recovered	252,968	866,238	79,428	138,647	136,044	101,074	164,418	768,217
	% Recovered	52.1	48.2	52.2	42.5	37.4	35.7	50.1	38.9

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 1980, 26.5% of all index crimes were cleared either by arrest or exceptional means. This compares favorably with the 25.3% clearance for 1979 and, consistently is higher than the National average of approximately 20%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared was 71.4% while the clearance for property crimes was 24.6%.

CLEARANCE RATES OF INDEX OFFENSES

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

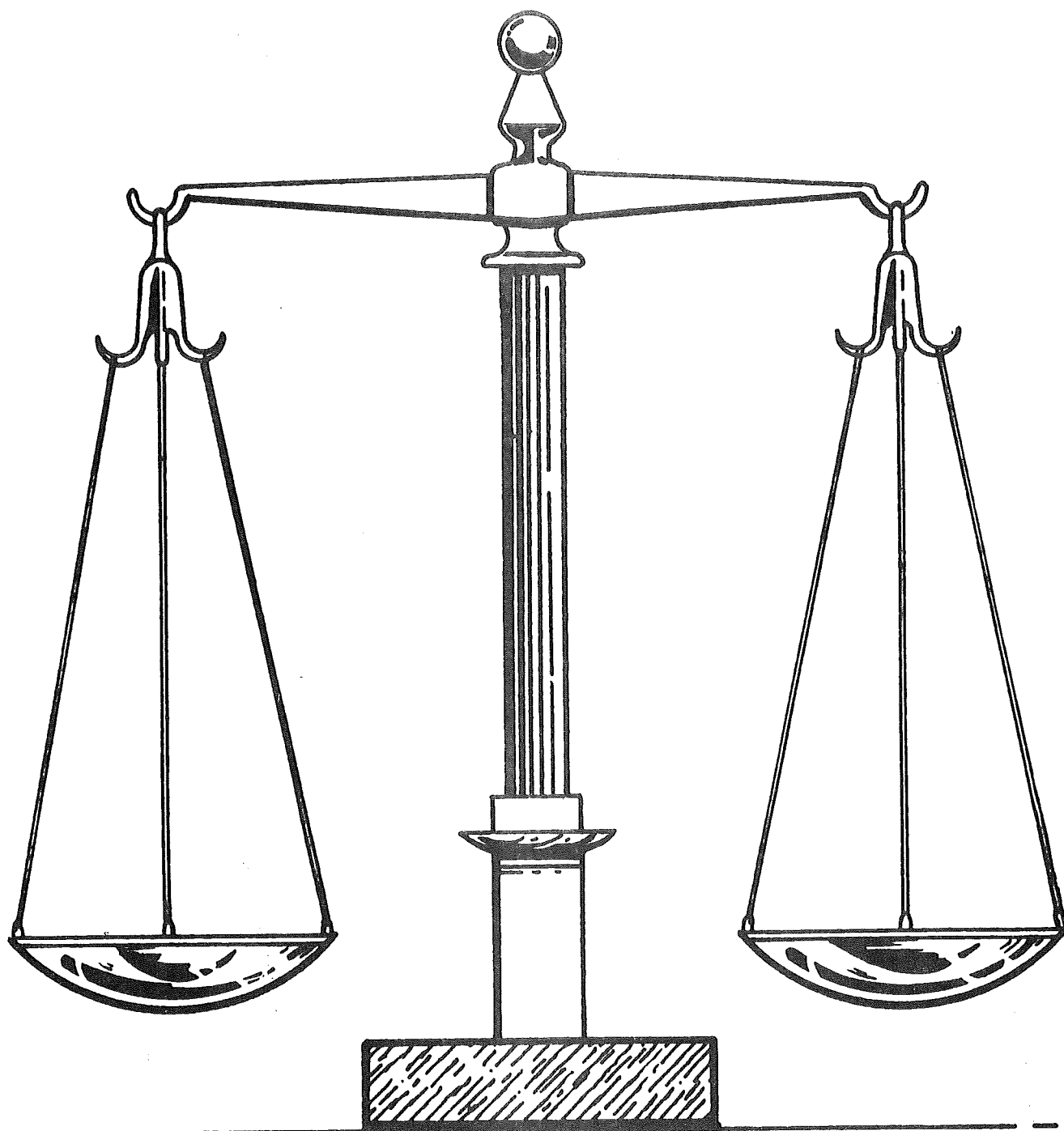
CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
Murder	32	29	90.6
Rape	145	85	58.6
Robbery	345	149	43.1
Aggravated Assault	1,618	1,265	78.2
Burglary	13,275	3,100	23.3
Larceny	31,055	7,419	23.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>2,455</u>	<u>988</u>	40.2
TOTAL	48,925	13,008	26.5

NOTE: Offenses cleared do not necessarily relate to the actual offenses during the January - December period. Offenses can be cleared from prior periods.

ANALYSIS OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY AGE

	# CLEARED	% 18 AND OVER	% ONLY UNDER 18*
Murder	29	100.0%	0
Rape	85	87.1%	12.9%
Robbery	149	80.5%	19.5%
Aggravated Assault	1,265	87.8%	12.2%
Burglary	3,100	65.3%	34.7%
Larceny	7,419	67.5%	32.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	988	75.7%	24.3%
TOTAL	13,008	69.8%	30.2%

*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 (27.7%) of all arrests in 1980 were juveniles. Of the 12,040 arrests of juveniles, 42.6% were for index offenses. This is one percent higher than in 1979.

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 officer; (3) referred to a welfare agency; (4) referred to other police agency; and (5) referred to the criminal or adult court. During 1980, 42.1% of all juvenile violators were handled within the police agencies and released without charges to their parents or guardians; 53.7% were referred to juvenile court or probation departments; and a total of 4.2% 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 (54.2%) of adults arrested were under 25 years of age; and 26.0% were between 25 and 34 inclusive.

Considering both juveniles and adults, 85.7% of the 43,402 persons arrested were under 35 years of age. More than one fourth of all arrests were for index offenses, (25.9%)

ARREST DATA
NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE CATEGORY
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

JUVENILES*

	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
10 & Under	602	1.4	1.4
11 - 12	853	2.0	3.4
13 - 14	2,450	5.6	9.0
15	2,143	4.9	13.9
16	2,725	6.3	20.2
17	<u>3,267</u>	<u>7.5</u>	27.7
TOTAL JUVENILE	12,040	27.7	

ADULTS

18	3,288	7.6	35.3
19	3,446	7.9	43.2
20	2,800	6.5	49.7
21	2,224	5.1	54.8
22	2,112	4.9	59.7
23	1,675	3.9	63.6
24	1,456	3.3	66.9
25 - 29	4,929	11.3	78.2
30 - 34	3,217	7.4	85.6
35 - 39	1,982	4.6	90.2
40 - 44	1,394	3.2	93.4
45 - 49	1,028	2.4	95.8
50 - 54	745	1.7	97.5
55 - 59	504	1.2	98.7
60 - 64	308	.7	99.4
65 & Over	<u>254</u>	<u>.6</u>	100.0
TOTAL ADULTS	31,362	72.3	
TOTAL ARRESTS	43,402	100.0	

*See explanation of juvenile arrest procedure on preceding page.

JUVENILE ARRESTS

		10	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	(1)	DISPOSITION*				
									(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Murder	Male													
	Female						1	1				1		
Manslaughter	Male						3	3	2		1			
	Female													
Forcible Rape	Male			1	2	4	2	9	3	4	1	1		
	Female													
Robbery	Male	1		6	6	6	15	34	3	29	1	1		
	Female			3			1	4		4				
Aggravated Assault	Male	3	10	20	8	23	34	98	24	70	1			
	Female			1	2	1	4	8		8		3		
Burglary-Breaking and Entering	Male	72	116	278	322	345	351	1,484	212	1,223	19	16		
	Female	6	6	15	8	23	22	80	20	60		14		
Larceny Theft (Except Auto Theft)	Male	167	228	585	442	504	540	2,466	951	1,456	22	34		
	Female	41	64	173	128	109	107	622	337	276	2	7		
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male	2	8	46	66	101	66	289	54	225	4	6		
	Female			7	13	8	3	31	6	22		3		
Other Assaults	Male	12	29	101	62	89	141	434	158	266	4	5		
	Female	5	4	27	18	17	22	93	45	44	1	2		
Arson	Male	15	10	6	14	5	8	58	22	36				
	Female	5		3	2	2	3	15	7	8				
Forgery and Counterfeiting	Male		1	11	7	10	11	40	6	34				
	Female			5	3	9	9	26	1	22	1	2		
Fraud	Male		3	6	1	6	2	18	11	7				
	Female				3		1	4	1	3				
Embezzlement	Male				1	1		2		2				
	Female													
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	Male	5	9	26	26	32	41	139	40	95	2	2		
	Female		2		1	4	6	13	3	10				
Vandalism	Male	119	133	297	158	190	186	1,083	563	502	9	8		
	Female	11	17	26	16	21	42	133	71	61	1	1		
Weapons-Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	Male		2	5	12	7	8	34	13	21				
	Female		2	1	1	1		5	1	4				
Prostitution	Male													
	Female					3	3	6		6				
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	Male		5	8	8	8	2	31	4	25	2			
	Female													

		10	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	(1)	DISPOSITION*			
										(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
DRUG OFFENSES													
(1) <u>Sale/Manufacturing</u>													
Opium or Cocaine	Male												
& their Derivatives	Female												
Marijuana	Male			6	5	22	28	61	10	51			
	Female			3	1	1		5	3	2			
Synthetic Narc.	Male												
	Female						1	1		1			
Other Dangerous	Male			1	1	2	6	10		9			1
Non-Narcotic Drugs	Female												
TOTAL Sale/	Male			7	6	24	34	71	10	60			1
Manufacturing	Female			3	1	1	1	6	3	3			
(2) <u>Possession</u>													
Opium or Cocaine	Male					1	4	5		5			
& their Derivatives	Female						1	1		1			
Marijuana	Male	2	2	33	56	109	157	359	157	194		5	3
	Female			5	8	9	12	34	15	19			
Synthetic Narc.	Male			1		2	5	8		8			
	Female												
Other Dangerous	Male		1	1	1	4	3	10	3	6		1	
Non-Narcotic Drugs	Female					1	1	2	1		1		
TOTAL Possession	Male	2	3	35	57	116	169	382	160	213		6	3
	Female			5	8	10	14	37	16	20	1		
TOTAL Drug Abuse	Male	2	3	42	63	140	203	453	170	273		6	4
	Female			8	9	11	15	43	19	23	1		
Offenses Against	Male			1	1	3		5	2	2	1		
Family & Children	Female		1	1	2	2	1	7	4		3		
Driving Under	Male				4	52	161	217	24	179		2	12
the Influence	Female					3	13	16		16			
Liquor Laws	Male	1	5	27	82	227	447	789	296	403		4	86
	Female		2	12	23	38	61	136	81	49			6
Drunkenness	Male			3	8	11	14	36	27	7			2
	Female			2	3	2	2	9	6	2	1		

		10	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	(1)	DISPOSITION*			
										(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gambling	Male			1		1	6	8	5	3			
	Female												
Disorderly Conduct	Male	11	23	45	69	100	189	437	231	200	3	1	2
	Female	2	2	10	24	16	23	77	41	35		1	
Vagrancy	Male					1	1	2		2			
	Female			1				1	1				
All Other Offenses	Male	84	108	305	259	344	362	1,462	758	606	19	37	42
(Except Traffic)	Female	11	28	68	67	51	43	268	178	71	6	7	5
Curfew and Loitering	Male		1	23	16	28	17	85	61	22			2
	Female	1	1	13	14	17	3	49	42	6			1
Run-aways	Male	21	21	99	52	63	32	288	234	17	16	21	
	Female	5	9	132	117	86	40	389	330	20	25	14	
GRAND TOTAL	Male	515	715	1,942	1,689	2,301	2,842	10,004	3,875	5,708	103	145	173
	Female	87	138	508	454	424	425	2,036	1,191	754	41	36	14
	Total	602	853	2,450	2,143	2,725	3,267	12,040	5,066	6,462	144	181	187

*JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS - 1980

	1980	% of Total
(1) HANDLED WITHIN DEPARTMENT AND RELEASED	5,066	42.1
(2) REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT OR PROBATION DEPT.	6,462	53.7
(3) REFERRED TO WELFARE AGENCY	144	1.2
(4) REFERRED TO OTHER POLICE AGENCY	181	1.5
(5) REFERRED TO CRIMINAL OR ADULT COURT	187	1.5
TOTAL	12,040	

ADULT ARRESTS

		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	
Murder	Male	1	2	2	2	1	5		2	2	2						1	20
	Female		1							1		1						3
Manslaughter	Male	1		1		2		1	4	2		1				1		13
	Female																	
Forcible Rape	Male	2	5	7	5		1	3	16	7	3	4	1		1		1	56
	Female									1	1	2						4
Robbery	Male	15	21	18	13	10	11	5	23	12	9	3	1					141
	Female	4	1	1					3			1						10
Aggravated Assault	Male	56	55	43	54	48	38	41	124	103	52	37	31	13	9	5	3	712
	Female		4	5	4	2	3	5	9	8	2	2	3				2	49
Burglary-Breaking and Entering	Male	256	234	175	109	80	85	44	141	81	32	19	8	9	4	3	3	1,283
	Female	8	10	5	4	3	2	1	4	3	4		2	2				48
Larceny-Theft (Except Auto Theft)	Male	439	390	286	223	180	127	114	290	220	112	83	60	63	52	32	47	2,718
	Female	77	58	56	56	34	37	24	92	71	50	38	36	24	18	24	27	722
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male	51	54	45	31	27	14	6	28	22	13	6	3	3	1			304
	Female	1		1	1	1			1	2	1			1				9
Other Assaults	Male	104	108	90	89	89	72	66	253	145	95	70	45	26	19	10	4	1,285
	Female	18	9	9	10	8	6	10	32	15	6	7	5	2		1	2	140
Arson	Male	3	10		5	6	4	3	7	5	6	3		1	1		1	55
	Female			1		1					1	2		1				6
Forgery and Counterfeiting	Male	15	16	7	16	7	11	2	29	22	7	3	2	2	1	1		141
	Female		7	6	5	9	5		11	9	2	3	3					60
Fraud	Male	4	12	11	10	12	10	8	42	26	19	12	9	8	3	5	4	195
	Female	1	6	6	4	5	10	4	17	12	4	3	3	1			3	79
Embezzlement	Male			1					1									2
	Female					1						1						2
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	Male	32	38	25	20	15	14	14	28	28	13	5	3	2	6	4	2	249
	Female	5	11	8		1		1	5	4		2						37
Vandalism	Male	110	102	79	68	60	36	32	77	55	29	19	11	4	1	1	1	685
	Female	8	2	9	3	6	1	4	8	4	2	2	1					50
Weapons-Carrying Possessing, Etc.	Male	4	4	9	8	11	2	9	23	21	16	8	7	4	1	1	1	129
	Female				1				2			1	1					5
Prostitution	Male			2			2	1	1									6
	Female		1	5	4	5	1	4	5	3	1	1						30

		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
Sex Offenses	Male	7	8	11	14	6	10	10	27	25	14	12	12	10	4	2	5	177
(Except Forcible Rape & Prostitution)	Female		1					1		2	2			1				7
DRUG OFFENSES																		
(1) <u>Sale/Manufacturing</u>																		
Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives	Male	1	4	4	2	2	2	6	7	1	3							32
	Female		2						1									3
Marijuana	Male	18	33	35	18	5	16	10	44	10	3			3	1			196
	Female	4	4	1	1	3	3		5	2								23
Synthetic Narc.	Male	2	1	2	3		3		2				1					14
	Female		1															1
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	Male	2	4	6	2	3		1	4	7								29
	Female		1			1			1									3
TOTAL Sale/Manufacturing	Male	23	42	47	25	10	21	17	57	18	6		1	3	1			271
	Female	4	8	1	1	4	3		7	2								30
(2) <u>Possession</u>																		
Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives	Male	3	4	5	1	7	5	6	10	3	1							47
	Female		1	1					3	1								6
Marijuana	Male	164	147	139	94	102	71	65	195	92	33	11	8					1,121
	Female	13	9	18	11	10	5	12	22	8	2	2						112
Synthetic Narc.	Male	8	9	3	6	3	6	7	15	13	8		4		1			83
	Female				3	3	1	1	5	1	1	1						16
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	Male	4	8	8	4	8	4	10	26	10	5	2	2					89
	Female			1	1	1		1	7	1	2							14
TOTAL Possession	Male	179	168	155	105	120	86	88	246	118	47	13	14		1			1,340
	Female	13	10	20	15	14	6	14	37	11	5	3						148
TOTAL Drug Abuse	Male	202	210	202	130	130	107	105	303	136	53	13	15	3	2			1,611
	Female	17	18	21	16	18	9	14	44	13	5	3						178
Gambling	Male						1											1
	Female																	
Offenses Against Family & Children	Male		2					1	1	2	1	3	2					12
	Female								1	3	1							5

		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
Driving Under the Influence	Male	372	464	538	483	475	417	419	1,505	1,100	737	528	403	317	215	106	91	8,170
	Female	32	33	39	39	49	43	28	126	85	63	63	51	35	17	10	2	715
Liquor Laws	Male	560	551	134	91	97	63	38	110	51	53	28	24	18	16	11		1,845
	Female	39	50	9	6	3	2	3	6	3	4	2	1					128
Drunkenness	Male	2	3	7	3	2	2	1	5	4	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	41
	Female	1				1	1											3
Disorderly Conduct	Male	239	298	261	200	204	145	106	403	224	123	95	49	57	26	16	15	2,461
	Female	31	24	41	24	38	22	24	67	44	32	16	10	7	4	2	2	388
Vagrancy	Male	2	3	5	2	4	2	1	2	10	1	4	3	1	1			41
	Female										1			1				2
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	Male	530	573	550	433	414	328	276	951	569	352	256	190	111	94	64	25	5,716
	Female	39	47	69	38	47	26	27	100	62	55	31	31	15	7	8	11	613
GRAND TOTAL	Male	3,008	3,162	2,509	2,009	1,880	1,507	1,306	4,396	2,872	1,745	1,213	881	655	458	263	205	28,069
	Female	280	284	291	215	232	168	150	533	345	237	181	147	90	46	45	49	3,293
	Total	3,288	3,446	2,800	2,224	2,112	1,675	1,456	4,929	3,217	1,982	1,394	1,028	745	504	308	254	31,362

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 1980.

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:

- * 84.5% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 15.5% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- * 83.2% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 16.8% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- * 80.6% of all arrests involving juveniles were for violation of liquor laws, while 19.4% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- * 81.5% of all arrests involving adults were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 18.5% were for violations of liquor laws.

DRUG AND LIQUOR ARRESTS BY AGE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

(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	2	2	0	1	1	3
11 - 12	0	3	3	0	7	7	10
13 - 14	10	40	50	0	44	44	94
15	7	65	72	4	116	120	192
16	25	126	151	55	278	333	484
17	35	183	218	174	524	698	916
Total Juvenile	77	419	496	233	970	1,203	1,699
% of Total	15.5	34.5	100.0	19.4	80.6	100.0	
18	27	192	219	404	602	1,006	1,225
19	50	178	228	497	604	1,101	1,330
20	48	175	223	577	150	727	950
21 - 29	145	731	876	3,584	434	4,018	4,892
30 - 39	26	181	207	1,985	118	2,103	2,310
40 - 49	1	30	31	1,045	58	1,103	1,134
50 - 59	4	1	5	584	38	622	627
60 & Over	0	0	0	209	13	222	222
Total Adults	301	1,488	1,789	8,885	2,017	10,902	12,691
% of Total	16.8	83.2	100.0	81.5	18.5	100.0	
GRAND TOTAL	378	1,907	2,285	9,118	2,987	12,105	14,390
% of Total	16.5	83.5	100.0	75.3	24.7	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 analysis are covered in this section.

On October 31, 1980 there were 1,227 full time municipal law enforcement officers in communities with organized police departments. This represents 1.65 officers per 1,000 population.

In Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments there were 286 full time law enforcement officers. The Maine State Police, with statewide jurisdiction, and providing all phases of law enforcement services, employs 294 full time sworn officers. The number of full time law enforcement officers per 1,000 population ratio for rural areas, those areas not covered by full time municipal police, is 1.52.

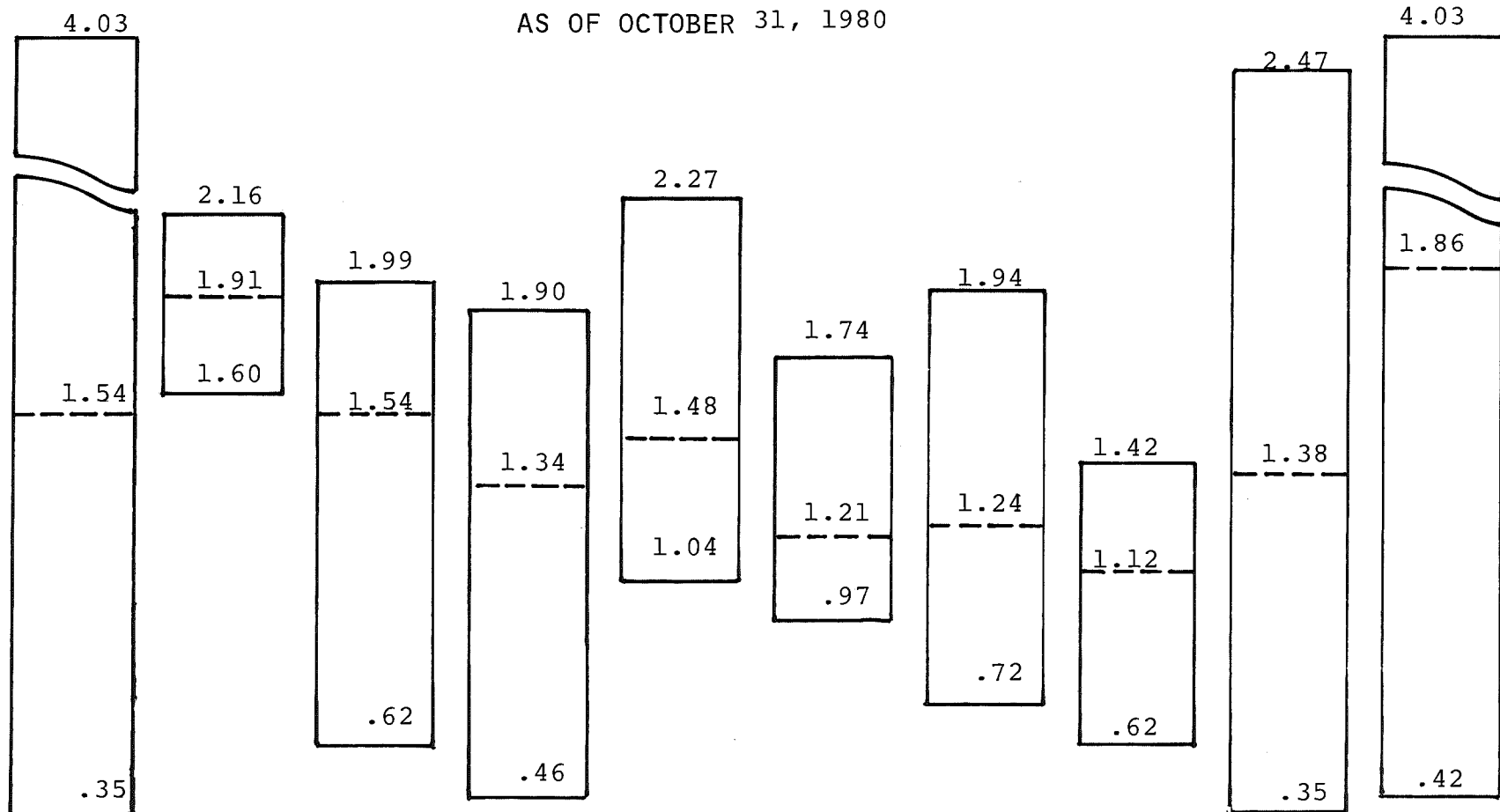
Statewide, there were 1,807 full time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represents a rate of 1.61 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally, the rate per 1,000 population is 2.1.

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 SWORN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1980
BY COUNTY

COUNTY	MUNICIPAL	SHERIFF'S	TOTAL	OFFICERS PER 1,000 POPULATION
Androscoggin	120	30	150	1.50
Aroostook	79	29	108	1.18
Cumberland	321	44	365	1.69
Franklin	19	16	35	1.30
Hancock	33	16	49	1.17
Kennebec	96	9	105	.95
Knox	34	16	50	1.52
Lincoln	20	12	32	1.25
Oxford	27	15	42	.86
Penobscot	182	8	190	1.39
Piscataquis	11	11	22	1.25
Sagadahoc	32	13	45	1.56
Somerset	32	8	40	.89
Waldo	13	7	20	.70
Washington	30	12	42	1.20
York	<u>178</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>218</u>	1.56
TOTAL	1,227	286	1,513	
STATE POLICE			294	
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (MAINE)			1,807	1.61

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA
RANGE OF FULL-TIME SWORN EMPLOYEES
PER 1,000 POPULATION
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1980



POPULATION GROUPS AND NUMBER OF DIRECT REPORTING MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS

ALL DEPTS.	20,000 & OVER	10,000 TO 19,999	7,500 TO 9,999	6,000 TO 7,499	5,000 TO 5,999	4,000 TO 4,999	3,000 TO 3,999	2,500 TO 2,999	UNDER 2,500
	6	11	14	11	9	15	8	11	10

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 municipal, county and state law enforcement officers.

There were 373 assaults on law enforcement officers during the year 1980. This represents an assault ratio of 20.6 assaults per 100 full time law enforcement officers. This indicates an increase of 35 actual assaults from the 338 reported in 1979, or a 10.4% increase. In 1976 the number of assaults on police officers numbered 608 in the State of Maine - 32.8 assaults per 100 officers. In 1977 the legislature imposed stiffer penalties to those persons convicted of assault on officers. This increased penalty is believed responsible for lower overall figures in this category in recent years.

The greatest number of assaults, 28.4% occurred while officers were responding to disturbance calls (family disturbance, man with gun, etc.). Attempting other arrests accounted for 27.8% of all assaults on officers; traffic pursuits and stops, 13.1%; handling and transporting prisoners, 9.6% and "all other" situations, 11.5%.

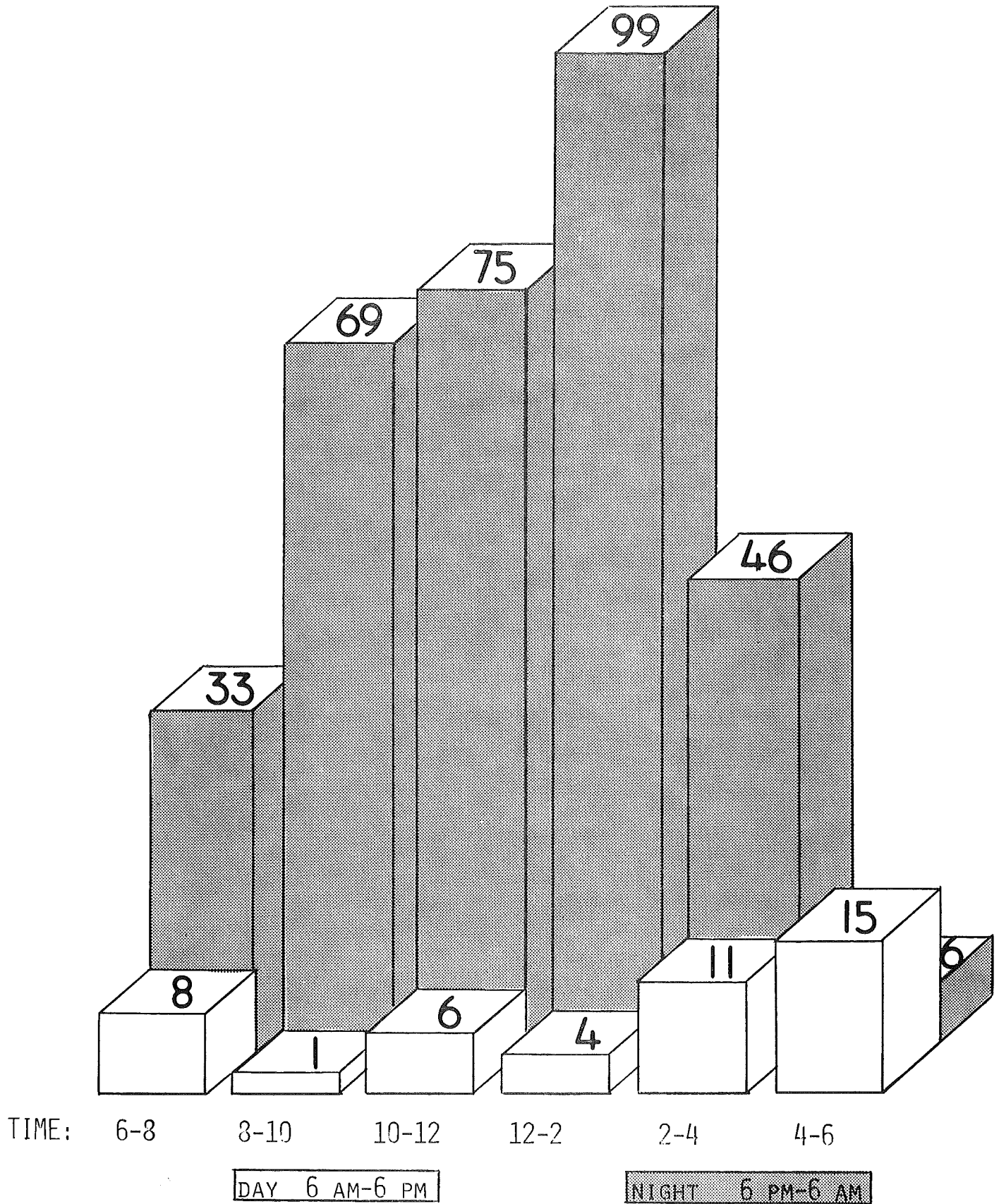
Personal weapons, (hands, fists, feet) were used in 86.3% of all assaults while 1.1% were committed by firearm; 3.7% by knife or cutting instrument and 8.8% by other dangerous weapons.

33.5% of all assaults on officers resulted in personal injury to the officer that resulted in either lost time or need of medical attention. Police cleared 98.6% of all reported assaults on officers.

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

	ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS 1979	1980	PERCENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE	1980 ASSAULT RATE PER 100 OFFICERS
Androscoggin	36	27	25.0-	18.0
Aroostook	26	14	46.2-	12.9
Cumberland	118	133	12.7+	36.4
Franklin	3	3	-	8.6
Hancock	7	8	14.3+	16.3
Kennebec	9	27	200.0+	25.7
Knox	9	16	77.8+	32.0
Lincoln	6	14	133.3+	43.7
Oxford	7	7	-	16.6
Penobscot	48	48	-	25.3
Piscataquis	1	3	200.0+	13.6
Sagadahoc	2	10	400.0+	22.2
Somerset	7	3	57.1-	7.5
Waldo	2	0	100.0-	-
Washington	13	12	7.7-	28.6
York	31	31	-	14.2
Sub-Total	<u>325</u>	<u>356</u>	9.5	23.5
State Police	<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>	30.7+	5.8
TOTAL Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted	338	373	10.4	20.6

ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
BY TIME OF DAY



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 to be used as a measurement for determining crime rates. 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, 1980

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.	-	-	2	1	6	164	183	12	368	53	14.4	-
Auburn	22,480	-	7	5	29	377	1,250	59	1,727	560	32.4	76.82
Lewiston	42,420	-	6	29	301	542	1,587	124	2,589	798	30.8	61.03
Lisbon Falls	9,655	-	1	1	6	50	196	8	262	55	21.0	27.13
Livermore Falls	3,380	-	-	1	3	5	68	13	90	29	32.2	26.62
Mechanic Falls	2,470	-	-	-	2	31	81	5	119	53	44.5	48.17
Sabattus	2,514	-	-	-	1	43	72	10	126	25	19.8	50.11
Androscoggin State Police	-	3	1	1	1	21	19	6	52	13	25.0	-
Total Androscoggin County	96,500	3	17	38	349	1,233	3,456	237	5,333	1,586	29.7	55.26
Total Urban Areas	82,919	-	14	36	342	1,048	3,254	219	4,913	1,520	30.9	59.25
Total Rural Areas	13,581	3	3	2	7	185	202	18	420	66	15.7	30.93

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

AROOSTOOK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED	CLEARANCE RATE	CRIMES PER PER 1,000 POPULATION
Aroostook Sheriff's Dept.	-	-	3	1	11	99	198	17	329	71	21.6	-
Ashland	1,867	-	-	-	2	37	30	6	75	23	30.7	40.17
Caribou	11,610	-	2	1	4	65	222	19	313	140	44.7	26.95
Fort Fairfield	5,040	-	-	1	-	14	85	3	103	37	35.9	20.43
Fort Kent	4,740	1	-	-	1	4	108	1	115	17	14.8	24.26
Houlton	7,440	-	4	2	4	97	244	24	375	119	31.7	50.40
Limestone	10,360	-	-	1	2	20	53	5	81	26	32.1	7.61
Madawaska	5,010	-	-	1	3	11	163	3	181	122	67.4	36.12
Presque Isle	12,430	-	1	3	3	64	275	43	389	113	29.0	31.29
Van Buren	3,910	-	2	-	5	3	79	8	97	58	59.8	24.80
Washburn	2,200	-	-	-	-	29	62	5	96	19	19.8	43.63
Aroostook State Police	-	1	3	1	14	246	258	46	569	133	23.4	-
Total Aroostook County	98,100	2	15	11	49	689	1,777	180	2,723	878	32.2	27.75
Total Urban Areas	64,607	1	9	9	24	344	1,321	117	1,825	674	36.9	28.25
Total Rural Areas	33,493	1	6	2	25	345	456	63	898	204	22.7	26.81

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

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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 Dept.	-	-	1	3	20	460	467	60	1,011	138	13.6	-
Bridgton	3,420	-	1	-	19	98	209	11	338	149	44.1	98.83
Brunswick	17,570	2	-	6	14	118	406	21	567	166	29.3	32.27
Cape Elizabeth	8,220	-	-	1	2	70	110	8	191	34	17.8	23.23
Cumberland	4,920	-	-	-	2	11	34	4	51	32	62.7	10.36
Falmouth	6,430	-	-	1	12	70	167	5	255	46	18.0	39.65
Freeport	5,420	-	2	1	5	62	195	5	270	63	23.3	49.81
Gorham	9,370	-	1	-	16	81	116	17	231	60	26.0	24.65
Portland	66,500	3	23	118	375	1,974	4,189	420	7,102	1,305	18.4	106.79
Scarborough	10,619	-	1	4	8	148	385	30	576	142	24.7	54.24
South Portland	23,740	-	4	6	39	228	1,132	73	1,482	659	44.5	64.42
University of Southern Maine	-	-	-	-	5	40	129	-	174	29	16.7	-
Westbrook	14,990	-	-	6	17	260	661	40	984	255	25.9	65.64
Windham	9,060	-	-	1	2	172	286	22	483	46	9.5	53.31
Yarmouth	5,560	-	-	-	2	33	217	21	273	73	26.7	49.10
Cumberland State Police	-	1	1	1	7	78	82	23	193	64	33.2	-
Total Cumberland County	208,400	6	34	148	545	3,903	8,785	760	14,181	3,261	23.0	68.04
Total Urban Areas	185,819	5	32	144	518	3,365	8,236	677	12,977	3,059	23.6	69.84
Total Rural Areas	22,581	1	2	4	27	538	549	83	1,204	202	16.8	53.32

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

FRANKLIN COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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.	-	-	-	-	5	157	120	7	289	36	12.5	-
Farmington	6,270	-	-	2	-	39	161	4	206	80	38.8	32.85
Jay	4,810	-	2	-	2	21	59	8	92	17	18.5	19.12
Wilton	4,060	-	-	-	-	16	36	3	55	17	30.9	13.54
Franklin State Police	-	-	-	-	3	38	89	9	139	28	20.1	-
Total Franklin County	26,100	-	2	2	10	271	465	31	781	178	22.8	29.92
Total Urban Areas	15,140	-	2	2	2	76	256	15	353	114	32.3	23.32
Total Rural Areas	10,960	-	-	-	8	195	209	16	428	64	15.0	39.05

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

HANCOCK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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.	-	-	4	2	20	318	292	29	665	98	14.7	-
Bar Harbor	3,800	-	-	-	6	75	217	8	306	51	16.7	80.52
Bucksport	4,660	-	-	-	8	52	119	9	188	45	23.9	40.34
Ellsworth	5,010	-	1	1	3	61	219	9	294	106	36.1	58.68
Hancock State Police	-	-	2	1	6	24	20	7	60	29	48.3	-
Total Hancock County	41,900	-	7	4	43	530	867	62	1,513	329	21.7	36.10
Total Urban Areas	13,470	-	1	1	17	188	555	26	788	202	25.6	58.50
Total Rural Areas	28,430	-	6	3	26	342	312	36	725	127	17.5	25.50

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

KENNEBEC COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1987

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.	-	-	-	-	9	108	126	11	254	59	23.2	-
Augusta	22,090	1	6	16	10	360	1,223	76	1,692	537	31.7	76.59
Gardiner	6,880	-	-	1	10	56	194	12	273	86	31.5	39.68
Hallowell	2,650	-	-	-	6	15	67	6	94	28	29.8	35.47
Monmouth	2,550	-	1	-	1	49	61	5	117	21	17.9	45.88
Oakland	4,620	1	-	-	9	36	127	4	177	78	44.1	38.31
Waterville	17,150	-	3	2	11	189	918	40	1,163	465	40.0	67.81
Winslow	7,890	-	-	1	3	57	104	8	173	32	18.5	21.92
Winthrop	4,680	-	-	-	-	58	121	8	187	42	22.5	39.95
Kennebec State Police	-	1	3	5	18	223	201	49	500	87	17.4	-
Total Kennebec County	105,100	3	13	25	77	1,151	3,142	219	4,630	1,435	31.0	44.05
Total Urban Areas	68,510	2	10	20	50	820	2,815	159	3,876	1,289	33.3	56.58
Total Rural Areas	36,590	1	3	5	27	331	327	60	754	146	19.4	20.61

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

KNOX COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1930

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.	-	-	-	-	11	106	132	12	261	50	19.2	-
Camden	4,710	-	-	1	6	17	149	14	187	60	32.1	39.70
Rockland	9,130	-	-	6	13	149	564	17	749	232	31.0	82.03
Rockport	2,490	-	-	-	3	11	54	4	72	7	9.7	28.91
Thomaston	3,030	-	-	-	1	21	53	10	85	5	5.9	28.05
Knox State Police	-	-	1	1	2	36	28	16	84	61	72.6	-
Total Knox County	34,200	-	1	8	36	340	980	73	1,438	415	28.9	42.04
Total Urban Areas	19,360	-	-	7	23	198	820	45	1,093	304	27.8	56.46
Total Rural Areas	14,840	-	1	1	13	142	160	28	345	111	32.2	23.25

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

LINCOLN COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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.	-	-	1	-	7	119	196	9	332	89	26.8	-
Boothbay Harbor	2,360	-	2	-	-	24	95	-	121	15	12.4	51.27
Damariscotta	1,360	-	-	-	12	1	41	2	56	33	58.9	41.17
Waldoboro	3,760	1	-	-	4	51	63	3	122	23	18.9	32.44
Wiscasset	2,750	-	1	-	3	28	62	1	95	21	22.1	34.54
Lincoln State Police	-	-	-	-	1	25	25	8	59	7	11.9	-
Total Lincoln County	24,900	1	4	-	27	248	482	23	785	188	23.9	31.52
Total Urban Areas	10,230	1	3	-	19	104	261	6	394	92	23.4	38.51
Total Rural Areas	14,670	-	1	-	8	144	221	17	391	96	24.6	26.65

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

OXFORD COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1930

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.	-	-	2	-	5	190	178	11	386	98	25.4	-
Dixfield	2,260	-	-	1	1	7	10	2	21	5	23.8	9.29
Mexico	4,030	-	1	-	4	20	97	18	140	48	34.3	34.73
Norway	3,980	-	1	3	14	94	165	14	291	81	27.8	73.11
Paris	3,960	-	-	-	2	27	31	2	62	14	22.6	15.65
Rumford	8,570	-	-	1	11	97	284	36	429	63	14.7	50.05
Oxford State Police	-	-	-	2	6	49	50	7	114	33	28.9	-
Total Oxford County	47,200	-	4	7	43	484	815	90	1,443	342	23.7	30.57
Total Urban Areas	22,800	-	2	5	32	245	587	72	943	211	22.4	41.36
Total Rural Areas	24,400	-	2	2	11	239	228	18	500	131	26.2	20.49

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

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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.	-	1	1	1	8	244	272	17	544	95	17.5	-
Bangor	32,880	-	3	20	39	481	1,799	101	2,443	665	27.2	74.30
Brewer	9,330	-	-	2	8	67	368	29	474	75	15.8	50.80
Dexter	4,310	-	-	-	4	25	37	6	72	15	20.8	16.70
East Millinocket	2,460	1	3	-	1	16	31	4	56	10	17.9	22.76
Hampden	5,200	-	1	-	2	29	103	8	143	28	19.6	27.49
Lincoln	5,330	-	-	-	3	26	122	16	167	12	7.2	31.33
Millinocket	7,940	-	1	-	4	36	136	11	188	59	31.4	23.67
Newport	2,450	1	-	-	3	42	57	3	106	42	39.6	43.26
Old Town	9,440	-	-	-	4	39	225	5	273	54	19.8	28.91
Orono	6,002	-	2	-	3	38	167	6	216	103	47.7	35.98
U of M Orono	-	-	-	-	10	33	419	1	463	63	13.6	-
Penobscot State Police	-	1	7	3	28	159	132	46	376	91	24.2	-
Total Penobscot County	139,300	4	18	26	117	1,235	3,868	253	5,521	1,312	23.8	39.63
Total Urban Areas	85,342	2	10	22	81	832	3,464	190	4,601	1,126	24.5	53.91
Total Rural Areas	53,958	2	8	4	36	403	404	63	920	186	20.2	17.05

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

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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.	-	-	-	-	6	124	156	11	297	47	15.8	-
Dover-Foxcroft	4,210	-	-	-	7	27	79	2	115	43	37.4	27.31
Milo	2,690	-	-	-	3	22	54	1	80	24	30.0	29.73
Piscataquis State Police	-	1	-	-	2	8	18	1	30	15	50.0	-
Total Piscataquis County	16,900	1	-	-	18	181	307	15	522	129	24.7	30.88
Total Urban Areas	6,900	-	-	-	10	49	133	3	195	67	34.4	28.26
Total Rural Areas	10,000	1	-	-	8	132	174	12	327	62	19.0	32.70

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

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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.	-	-	1	2	14	93	140	21	271	50	18.5	-
Bath	10,300	-	1	5	7	127	394	36	570	120	21.1	55.33
Richmond	2,550	-	-	1	6	34	67	7	115	31	27.0	45.09
Topsham	6,750	-	-	-	2	34	125	6	167	50	29.9	24.74
Sagadahoc State Police	-	-	-	-	3	14	7	2	26	7	26.9	-
Total Sagadahoc County	28,100	-	2	8	32	302	733	72	1,149	258	22.5	40.88
Total Urban Areas	19,600	-	1	6	15	195	586	49	852	201	23.6	43.47
Total Rural Areas	8,500	-	1	2	17	107	147	23	297	57	19.2	34.94

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

SOMERSET COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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.	-	-	1	-	17	125	128	4	275	60	21.8	-
Fairfield	6,020	2	1	4	7	58	159	4	235	54	23.0	39.03
Madison	4,290	-	-	5	4	50	87	2	148	68	45.9	34.49
Norridgewock	2,500	-	1	-	3	15	37	2	58	14	24.1	23.20
Pittsfield	4,620	-	-	-	10	47	153	6	216	59	27.3	46.75
Skowhegan	7,880	1	3	2	23	71	204	9	313	117	37.4	39.72
Somerset State Police	-	1	2	1	6	51	65	12	138	39	28.3	-
Total Somerset County	45,400	4	8	12	70	417	833	39	1,383	411	29.7	30.46
Total Urban Areas	25,310	3	5	11	47	241	640	23	970	312	32.2	38.33
Total Rural Areas	20,090	1	3	1	23	176	193	16	413	99	24.0	20.56

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

WALDO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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.	-	-	-	-	4	218	225	22	469	142	30.3	-
Belfast	6,960	-	-	1	6	69	235	17	328	84	25.6	47.12
Waldo State Police	-	1	1	1	5	44	39	23	114	46	40.4	-
Total Waldo County	28,500	1	1	2	15	331	499	62	911	272	29.9	31.96
Total Urban Areas	6,960	-	-	1	6	69	235	17	328	84	25.6	47.12
Total Rural Areas	21,540	1	1	1	9	262	264	45	583	188	32.2	27.07

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

WASHINGTON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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	-	22	180	116	19	338	133	39.3	-
Baileyville	2,430	-	-	1	12	61	167	8	249	82	32.9	37.44
Calais	4,050	-	-	-	3	39	41	8	91	22	24.2	61.48
Machias	2,510	-	1	1	4	28	52	6	92	33	35.9	36.65
Washington State Police	-	2	1	-	6	19	15	3	46	11	23.9	-
Total Washington County	35,400	2	3	2	47	327	391	44	816	281	34.4	23.05
Total Urban Areas	8,990	-	1	2	19	128	260	22	432	137	31.7	48.05
Total Rural Areas	26,410	2	2	-	28	199	131	22	384	144	37.5	14.54

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

YORK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980

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	8	109	96	12	227	36	15.9	-
Berwick	3,620	-	1	1	4	25	99	24	154	97	63.0	42.54
Biddeford	20,110	-	4	9	24	177	617	44	875	563	64.3	43.51
Eliot	3,960	-	-	1	2	37	72	4	116	8	6.9	29.29
Kennebunk	6,220	-	-	1	4	59	122	12	198	33	16.7	31.83
Kennebunkport	2,270	-	-	1	-	36	100	6	143	19	13.3	62.99
Kittery	11,450	-	1	2	13	72	273	10	371	68	18.3	32.40
Lebanon	2,530	-	-	-	4	60	32	6	102	8	7.8	40.31
North Berwick	2,380	-	-	3	8	41	59	6	117	54	46.2	49.15
Ogunquit	1,800	-	-	1	1	40	106	2	150	18	12.0	83.33
Old Orchard Beach	5,840	-	3	5	10	183	362	43	606	99	16.3	103.76
Saco	12,590	-	-	8	16	210	552	18	804	177	22.0	63.86
Sanford	18,440	1	-	5	3	145	599	42	795	188	23.6	43.11
South Berwick	3,950	-	1	1	7	38	64	6	117	44	37.6	29.62
Wells	3,680	-	-	5	6	121	205	13	350	80	22.9	95.10
York	7,110	4	3	3	11	113	194	26	354	100	28.2	49.78
York State Police	-	-	3	4	19	167	103	21	317	141	44.5	-
Total York County	129,000	5	16	52	140	1,633	3,655	295	5,796	1,733	29.9	44.93
Total Urban Areas	105,950	5	13	46	113	1,357	3,456	262	5,252	1,556	29.6	49.57
Total Rural Areas	23,050	-	3	6	27	276	199	33	544	177	32.5	23.60

UCR POTENTIAL USES

In July of 1974 after a year of research and development, Maine became the 22nd state to collect Uniform Crime Reports as part of the national system. The system now numbers 47 states with the other three states expecting to join the system soon.

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 Associations.

The Maine program was unique from the beginning as it was dedicated to doing more than just gathering statistics. The program received national recognition when individual monthly crime profiles were developed by computer for all contributors. These crime profiles set the stage for extensive use of the data by police administrators and other criminal justice agencies.

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. Valuable general research information on crimes within the areas being served.
2. Crime trend information.
3. Identified problem crimes to be considered in the prosecution or judicial process.

V. Press -

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

VI. Social Agencies -

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

VII. Educational Institutions (for various studies) -

These are but a few possible uses and surely 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.

S A M P L E C O M M U N I T Y P R O F I L E

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. Auburn, 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.

Additional printouts, containing arrest statistics pertinent to age, sex and race of offenders, make up the total data packet returned to contributors on a quarterly basis.

02/27/81

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

REPORTING PERIOD
DECEMBER 1 THRU DECEMBER 30 1980

00161 AUBURN POLICE DEPARTMENT

POPULATION- 22430

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	OFFENSES UN- REPORTED	FOUNDED	ACTUAL OFFENSES	TOTAL CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED	PERCENT UNDER 18	PERCENT JUVENILE	-----ACTUAL OFFENSES-----				
								THIS YR TO DATE	RATE PER 1,000	LAST YR TO DATE	% CHANGE TH.YR/LS YR	
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE TOTAL												
A. MURDER												
** 9. MANSLAUGHTER												
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL								7	.31	2		250.00
A. RAPE BY FORCE								7	.31	1		600.00
B. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT										1		
3. ROBBERY TOTAL	1		1					5	.22	10		50.00-
A. FIREARM	1		1					2	.08	4		50.00-
B. KNIFE										2		
C. OTHER WEAPON										1		
D. STRONG ARM								3	.13	3		
4. ASSAULT TOTAL	14	1	13	13	100.00			137	6.31	145		28.96
A. FIREARM								5	.22	2		150.00
B. KNIFE	1		1	1	100.00			5	.22	4		25.00
C. OTHER WEAPON								4	.17	2		100.00
D. HANDS, FIST, FEET, AGGR.	1		1	1	100.00			15	.66	23		34.78-
** E. OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE	12	1	11	11	100.00			158	7.02	114		38.59
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	35	3	32	5	15.62	4	80.00	377	16.77	294		28.23
A. FORCIBLE ENTRY	22	3	19	4	21.05	3	75.00	310	13.79	237		34.79
B. UNLAWFUL-NO FORCE	11		11	1	9.09	1	100.00	31	1.37	46		32.67-
C. ATTEMPT FORCE ENTRY	2		2					36	1.60	18		100.00
6. LARCENY - THEFT TOTAL (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE)	95	5	90	34	37.77	9	26.47	1251	55.60	945		32.27
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	7	4	3	1	33.33			59	2.62	69		14.42-
A. AUTOS	6	3	3	1	33.33			56	2.49	46		21.73
B. TRUCKS AND BUSES								1	.04	9		88.88-
C. OTHER VEHICLES	1	1						2	.08	14		85.71-
INDEX CRIMES: TOTAL	140	12	128	42	32.81	13	39.95	1727	76.82	1351		27.83
PART I CRIMES: TOTAL	152	13	139	53	38.12	13	24.52	1885		1465		28.66

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

-----KILLED-----
FELONIOUS ACCIDENT OR
ACTS NEGLIGENCE ASSAULTED

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

THIS PERIOD
YEAR TO DATE

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

REPORTING PERIOD
DECEMBER 1 THRU DECEMBER 31 1980

REPORT OF STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY

00101 AUBURN 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.	\$ 3,052	\$ 333	10.9	\$ 43,203	\$ 6,112	14.1	\$ 36,550	\$ 3,748	10.2
B. JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS	\$ 1,960	\$ 60	3.0	\$ 19,079	\$ 9,040	47.3	\$ 8,910	\$ 2,877	32.2
C. CLOTHING AND FURS	\$ 497	\$ 55	11.0	\$ 4,471	\$ 1,239	27.7	\$ 2,915	\$ 513	17.5
D. LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES	\$ 2,900	\$ 1,450	50.0	\$ 176,100	\$ 145,550	82.6	\$ 169,651	\$ 141,993	83.6
E. OFFICE EQUIPMENT				\$ 4,588	\$ 400	8.7	\$ 2,239	\$ 1,442	64.4
F. TELEVISION, RADIOS, CAMERAS, ETC.	\$ 240			\$ 27,035	\$ 11,148	41.2	\$ 19,875	\$ 1,751	8.8
G. FIREARMS				\$ 5,387	\$ 600	11.1	\$ 2,864	\$ 1,240	43.2
H. HOUSEHOLD GOODS				\$ 2,827	\$ 1,450	51.2	\$ 7,311	\$ 270	3.6
I. CONSUMABLE GOODS	\$ 522	\$ 352	67.4	\$ 3,795	\$ 791	20.8	\$ 3,497	\$ 496	14.1
J. LIVESTOCK				\$ 370	\$ 120	32.4	\$ 9,381	\$ 110	1.1
K. MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 7,868	\$ 4,371	55.5	\$ 125,128	\$ 19,734	15.7	\$ 73,121	\$ 17,145	13.8
TOTAL	\$ 17,039	\$ 6,621	38.8	\$ 411,983	\$ 196,184	47.6	\$ 336,314	\$ 164,585	48.9
TOTAL LESS LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES	\$ 14,139	\$ 5,171	36.5	\$ 235,883	\$ 50,634	21.4	\$ 166,663	\$ 22,592	13.5

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

REPORTING PERIOD
DECEMBER 1980

09101 AUBURN POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY STOLEN BY CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	1-> THIS PERIOD		<-1-> THIS YEAR TO DATE		<-1 NUMBER OF OFFENSES	
	NUMBER OFFENSES	PROPERTY VALUE	NUMBER OFFENSES	PROPERTY VALUE	% BY CLASS	% OF TOTAL
1. MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER						
2. FORCIBLE RAPE			7			.4
3. ROBBERY						
A. HIGHWAY (STREETS, ALLEYS, ETC.)			3	\$ 50	60.0	
B. COMMERCIAL HOUSE (EXCEPT C.D.F.)			1	\$ 180	20.0	
C. GAS OR SERVICE STATION						
D. CHAIN STORE	1	\$ 10	1	\$ 10	20.0	
E. RESIDENCE (ANYWHERE ON PREMISES)						
F. BANK						
G. MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL ROBBERY	1	\$ 10	5	\$ 240		.2
5. BURGLARY - BREAKING AND ENTERING						
A. RESIDENCE (DWELLING)						
(1) NIGHT (6PM - 6AM)	3	\$ 240	47	\$ 5,164	12.4	
(2) DAY (6AM - 6PM)	14	\$ 1,004	108	\$ 42,696	23.6	
(3) UNKNOWN	5	\$ 890	37	\$ 9,115	9.8	
B. NON-RESIDENCE						
(1) NIGHT (6PM - 6AM)	8	\$ 4,036	173	\$ 42,921	45.3	
(2) DAY (6AM - 6PM)			2		.5	
(3) UNKNOWN	2		10	\$ 1,894	2.5	
TOTAL BURGLARY	32	\$ 6,170	377	\$ 102,790		22.7
6. LARCENY-THEFT (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE)						
A. \$200 AND OVER	11	\$ 4,849	154	\$ 80,126	12.3	
B. \$50 TO \$200	25	\$ 2,156	527	\$ 45,301	43.5	
C. UNDER \$50	54	\$ 954	589	\$ 9,401	47.1	
TOTAL LARCENY (SAME AS ITEM 6X)	90	\$ 7,959	1250	\$ 134,828		73.6
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (INC. JOY RIDES)	3	\$ 2,900	59	\$ 174,125		3.4
GRAND TOTAL ALL ITEMS	126	\$ 17,039	1698	\$ 411,983		
ADD. ANALYSIS OF LARCENY AND M/V THEFT						
6X. NATURE OF LARCENIES UNDER ITEM 6						
A. POCKET-PICKING			1	\$ 50		
B. PURSE-SNATCHING						
C. SHOPLIFTING	10	\$ 126	125	\$ 1,844		
D. FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (EXCEPT E)	7	\$ 410	93	\$ 14,609		
E. MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESS.	16	\$ 945	185	\$ 19,031		
F. BICYCLES	5	\$ 400	260	\$ 23,633		
G. FROM BUILDINGS (EXCEPT C AND H)	37	\$ 4,142	378	\$ 53,488		
H. FROM ANY COIN-OPERATED MACHINE			4	\$ 162		
I. ALL OTHER	15	\$ 1,936	204	\$ 22,011		
TOTAL LARCENIES (SAME AS 6X)	90	\$ 7,959	1250	\$ 134,828		
7X. NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED						
A. STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED LOCALLY	2		27			
B. STOLEN LOCALLY, RECOV OTHER JURISDICTIONS			21			
C. TOTAL LOCALLY STOLEN M/V RECOVERED	2		48			
D. STOLEN OUT OF TOWN RECOVERED LOCALLY			7			

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

82127101

4

REPORTING PERIOD
DECEMBER 1985

ANALYSIS OF CLEARANCES

00111AUBURN POLICE DEPARTMENT

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES	THIS MONTH				THIS YEAR TO DATE				LAST YEAR TO DATE			
	NO. OF OFFEN	NO. CLEARED	CLEAR. RATE	CLEAR. < 18	NO. OF OFFEN	NO. CLEARED	CLEAR. RATE	CLEAR. < 18	NO. OF OFFEN	NO. CLEARED	CLEAR. RATE	CLEAR. < 18
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE TOTAL												
A. MURDER												
*** B. MANSLAUGHTER												
2. FORCIBLE RAPE TOTAL					7	5	71.4	1	2	2	100.0	
A. RAPE BY FORCE					7	5	71.4	1	1	1	100.0	
B. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT									1	1	100.0	
3. ROBBERY TOTAL	1				5	2	40.0		13	2	20.0	
A. FIREARM	1				2				4			
B. KNIFE						1			2	1	50.0	
C. OTHER WEAPON									1			
D. STRONG ARM					3	1	33.3		3	1	33.3	
4. ASSAULT	13	13	100.0		187	175	93.5	34	145	145	95.5	24
A. FIREARM					5	5	100.0		2	2	100.0	1
B. KNIFE	1	1	100.0		5	5	100.0		4	4	100.0	1
C. OTHER WEAPON					4	2	50.0		2	2	100.0	1
D. HANDS, FIST, FEET, AGGR.	1	1	100.0		15	12	80.0	1	23	22	95.6	3
*** E. OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE	11	11	100.0		158	151	95.5	33	114	110	96.4	18
5. BURGLARY TOTAL	32	5	15.6	4	377	149	39.5	38	294	72	24.4	44
A. FORCIBLE ENTRY	19	4	21.0	3	318	128	40.2	32	238	59	25.6	37
B. UNLAWFUL-NO FORCE	11	1	9.0	1	31	7	22.5	5	46	11	23.9	7
C. ATTEMPT FORCE. ENTRY	2				36	14	38.8	1	18	2	11.1	
6. LARCENY - THEFT TOTAL (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE)	97	34	37.7	9	1250	357	28.5	114	945	266	28.1	112
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT TOTAL	3	1	33.3		59	23	38.9	6	69	28	40.5	9
A. AUTOS	3	1	33.3		56	21	37.5	6	46	19	41.3	6
B. TRUCKS AND BUSES					1	1	100.0		9	4	44.4	
C. OTHER VEHICLES					2	1	50.0		14	5	35.7	3
INDEX CRIMES; TOTAL	128	42	32.8	13	1727	560	32.4	160	1351	400	29.6	161
PART I CRIMES; TOTAL	139	53	38.1	13	1885	711	37.7	193	1465	510	34.8	179

*** 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
JANUARY THRU DECEMBER 1988

AUBURN POLICE DEPARTMENT

(00161) 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	.0
LAST YEAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RAPE									
THIS YEAR	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	250.0
LAST YEAR	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
ROBBERY									
THIS YEAR	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	50.0-
LAST YEAR	4	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	
TOT. ASSAULT									
THIS YEAR	85	29	18	7	13	15	13	187	29.0
LAST YEAR	84	10	5	9	5	17	15	145	
BURGLARY									
THIS YEAR	163	23	40	39	56	24	32	377	28.2
LAST YEAR	141	16	27	36	16	25	33	294	
LARCENY									
THIS YEAR	589	115	134	109	120	93	90	1251	32.3
LAST YEAR	485	96	134	91	85	67	67	945	
MOTOR VEH. THEFT									
THIS YEAR	24	3	8	6	9	6	3	59	14.5-
LAST YEAR	34	9	11	1	7	1	6	60	
TOTAL PART 1 CRIMES									
THIS YEAR	867	172	202	161	206	138	139	1385	28.7
LAST YEAR	670	131	178	135	114	112	122	1465	
% CHANGE	29.4	31.3	13.5	16.7	80.7	23.2	13.9	28.7	

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

Reporting to the Uniform Crime system was amended during mid 1979 and 1980 to include two separate areas of additional data.

Arson, designated as a national index offense by the U. S. Congress in 1979, is now being reported to the UCR system by contributing law enforcement agencies. Specific data on this offense and the reporting procedure is contained elsewhere in this publication.

In July of 1980, the Maine Legislature enacted a new "Domestic Violence" law that deals with abuse and assaults occurring between household or family members. The new law mandates the reporting of such incidents by police agencies as an addition to the Uniform Crime reporting function. Specific data relating to this subject is contained elsewhere in this publication.

A 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.

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 consistency 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 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 by 1,000 = 75

Divide: 102 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

Includes:

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 counterfeit 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 forgery 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, benzodrine.

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.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

From the inception of the UCR Program in Maine, the staff has been pledged to providing useful information back to the contributors. Frank discussion and feedback to the staff from the Maine Chiefs of Police Technical Committee has proven invaluable to the UCR staff in keeping this pledge and maintaining lines of communication.

Listed below are the present members of the Technical Services Committee of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association as appointed by President Edmund A. Hagan. This Committee is responsible for all technical services which falls within the purview of this association.

Chairman Robert Wagner.....	SBI
Vice-Chairman Russell Bruton.....	Bath PD
Vice-Chairman William Carter.....	Lincoln County
Rodman Green, Sr.....	Vinalhaven PD
Richard Wise.....	Frank C. Wise Co.
Howard Sarris.....	Central Equipment Co.
Clifford Gross.....	Bucksport PD
David Veneziano.....	Rumford PD
Horatio Quinn.....	USM
Shep Simons.....	J. B. Simons
Hermel Vallaincourt.....	Van Buren PD
Verne McKenney.....	Caribou PD
Norman Chasse.....	Madawaska PD
Roger Beaupre.....	Biddeford PD
Robert Linscott.....	Wells PD
Albert Smith.....	Camden PD
Benjamin Fitzgerald.....	Wiscasset PD

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

STATEMENT OF POLICY

FOR THE RELEASE OF UCR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

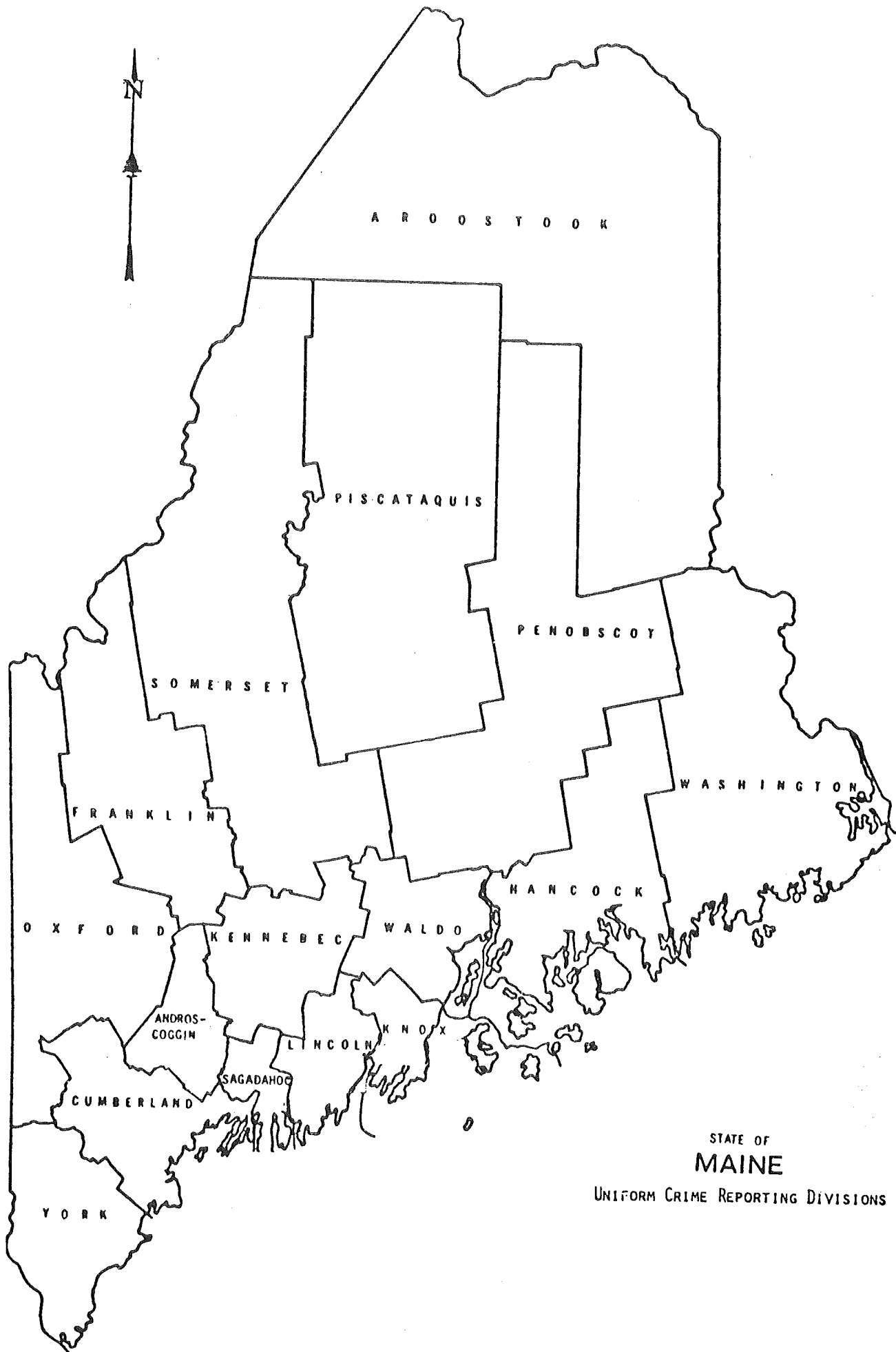
The following regulations will be observed by this agency concerning the release of Uniform Crime Reporting statistical information. Employees of this agency will observe these procedures and will not deviate from this policy without the express consent of the Supervisor, Uniform Crime Reporting Division.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