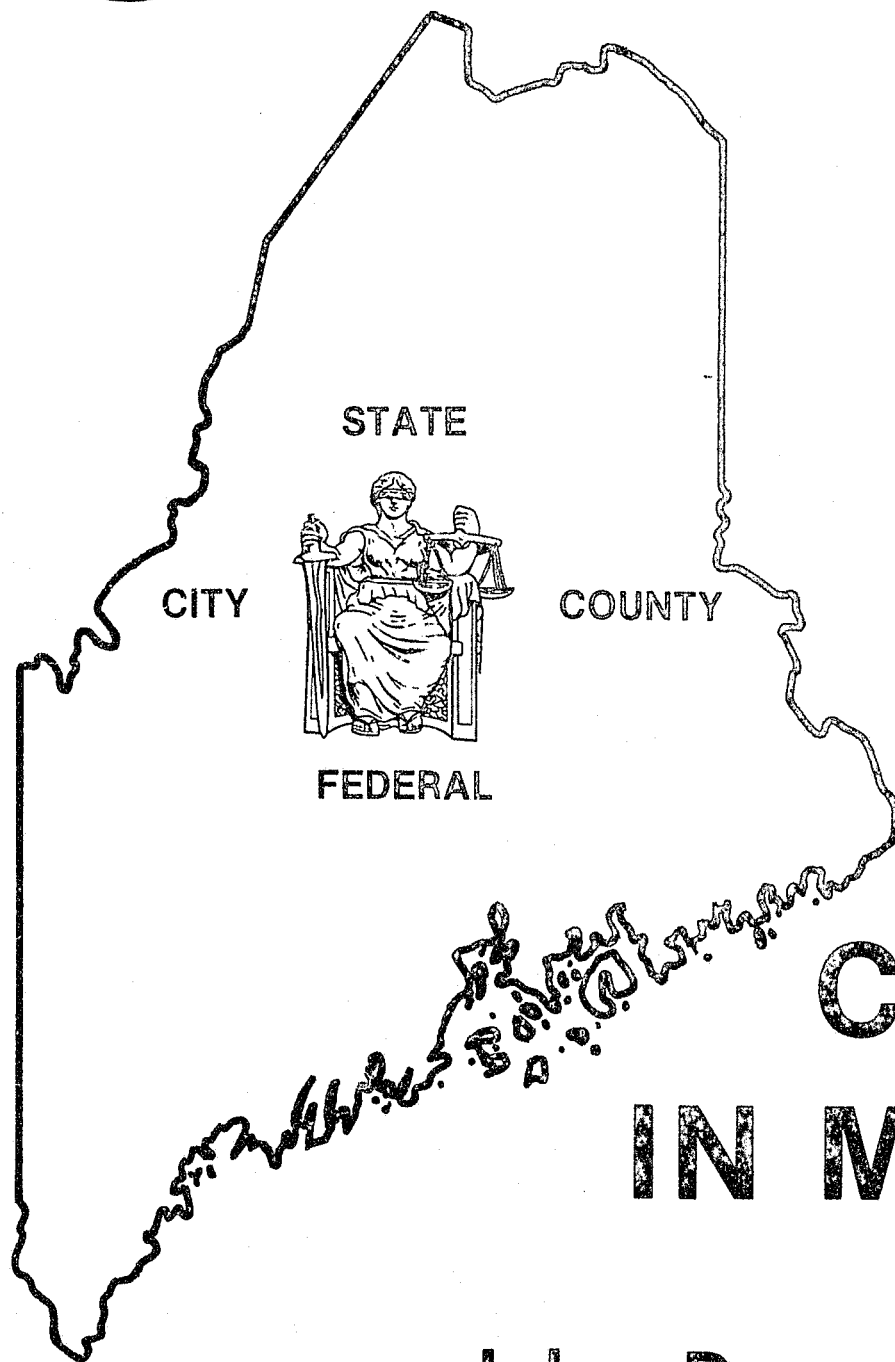




State of Maine
Department of Public Safety



CRIME
IN MAINE

July - December 1974

Printed Under Appropriation Number 74-DF-01-0001



MAINE STATE POLICE
36 HOSPITAL STREET
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330
May 21, 1975

The Honorable James B. Longley
Governor, State of Maine
Capitol Building
Augusta, ME 04330

Dear Governor Longley:

Effective July 1, 1974, Maine became the 22nd state to collect crime information in a uniform manner to effectively measure and analyze crime.

Operating under state statute, the Uniform Crime Reporting Division of the Bureau of the Maine State Police developed a manual, uniform crime reporting forms, and trained hundreds of personnel in the reporting system. Much of the progress of UCR was made possible by the Maine Chiefs of Police UCR Committee that assisted in the development of Uniform Arrest Sheets and Uniform Complaint Sheets.

The statistics presented in this initial progress report publication represent the first six months collection from all law enforcement agencies throughout the State and includes some annual information. It is significant because it is the base for a continued comprehensive crime reporting system needed to identify the problems of crime, and the first step in the solving of these problems.

We are grateful to Director John Leet and his staff of the Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency for their foresight and assistance in the development of this program.

This report is properly dedicated to the public officials and law enforcement officers who have looked beyond selfish interests, and to the best interests of the people of Maine, by cooperating in the establishment and operation of a Maine Uniform Crime Reporting system. Their diligence and interest has made this report possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Donald E. Nichols".
COL. DONALD E. NICHOLS
Chief, Maine State Police

DEN/bm

FOREWORD

This report "Crime in Maine", July, 1974 - December, 1974 is a major milestone in the fight against crime, beginning an ongoing process while consummating years of hard work by MLEPAA staff and others to build a Comprehensive Criminal Data System.

The Federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended which established MLEPAA clearly charged us with the responsibility "to reduce and prevent crime and juvenile delinquency." In order to impact crime, MLEPAA needed a uniform, comprehensive, statistically accurate picture of crime throughout the state. Although some law enforcement agencies had been compiling crime statistics, records were incomplete and lacking in uniformity.

Starting in 1970 - 71, MLEPAA developed a broad plan and proposal for funding. Working with Technology Management, Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the plan included the UCR, SDAC, Offender Based Tracking System and Criminal Case Histories, as well as administrative/management materials such as our Grants Management Information System.

In November, 1973 the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration within the Department of Justice awarded "discretionary" funds to MLEPAA to establish the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and in April of that year awards were made to MLEPAA for the implementation of the State Crime Data Analysis Center and Offender Based Tracking System.

The late Col. Parker F. Hennessey, Commissioner of Public Safety, agreed to sponsor the UCR, locally-based yet state-wide, Program as a continuing effort to establish a degree of cooperation and understanding between the Department of Public Safety, county sheriffs and local police.

Realizing that total local and state cooperation was needed to ensure an effective crime reporting system, Col. Hennessey successfully recruited former police chiefs Robert Wagner of Bath, Richard Rideout of Millinocket and James Murphy of Westbrook to implement the program.

For one year prior to the start of the program, staff of UCR with MLEPAA assistance, and a committee of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association prepared necessary reporting formats with which to collect the incidence, arrest and clearance data cited in this report. Major training seminars were conducted by the UCR staff from Kittery to Presque Isle to train over 250 police personnel in the use of the reporting forms.

A Uniform Crime Reporting amendment was passed by the 106th Legislature and signed into law by former Governor Kenneth Curtis, February 28, 1974. Public Law Ch. 707 became effective June 28, 1974 making crime reporting mandatory for all law enforcement agencies in Maine, beginning with monthly reports of all pertinent crime-related data to the newly established Uniform Crime Reporting Program within the Department of Public Safety.

The Chairman of the Board, Richard Cohen, on behalf of the Board of Directors and I, as the Executive Director of the MLEPAA, on behalf of the staff, express our appreciation for the cooperation and assistance of all who participated in making this report, "Crime in Maine", and successive reports possible. Undoubtedly this data will be our most valuable measure in planning and developing programs to combat crime in Maine.

John B. Leet
Executive Director
Maine Law Enforcement Planning
& Assistance Agency

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

NATIONAL UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

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

The original plan to develop this system was attained in July of 1973 by the Director and has been followed closely. It consisted of:

1. The development of a UCR plan.
2. Development of a manual for uniform reporting.
3. Development of uniform reporting forms for all departments.
 - a. Printing and disbursement of same to the departments.
4. Development of a feedback capability for the participating departments.
 - a. Filing of FBI, UCR reports.
 - b. Status reports on request.
 - c. Annual report information supplied on request.
5. Elimination of redundancy in reports.
6. Adapting the reporting system to the State Data Analysis Center and the Maine Criminal Justice Information Center.
7. Securing the cooperation, or the selling, of the plan to the agencies involved (recognized as the most difficult task).
8. Legislation requiring all law enforcement agencies to comply with Uniform Crime Reporting.
9. Development of programs for a complete UCR computer reporting system.

All segments of this plan have been carried out and expanded on in many cases.

In the development of the system, a major problem was the lack of adequate record systems in Maine. This resulted in the staff working closely with a Committee of Maine Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs in the development of "Uniform Arrest Sheets" and "Uniform Complaint Sheets". Our budget was revised to permit the development and distribution of these forms. To date, sixty-seven agencies have requested 118,010 Complaint Sheets and 33,485 Arrest Sheets.

Early 1974 was a development period for UCR. The staff was selected; the project researched; a manual was designed and printed; with FBI assistance, six regional seminars from Kittery to Presque Isle were held training over 250 people; the arrest sheets and

complaints mentioned above were developed and printed; all the reporting forms were designed, given FBI approval and printed; staff visits to all operational departments were made; close cooperation with the MLEPAA in the development of computer capability was maintained, and all objectives of the original grant were nearing completion.

On July 1, 1974, the Maine UCR system was certified as operational by Director Clarence Kelly of the FBI and Maine became the 22nd state to have an operational Uniform Crime Reporting system.

The success of this program is directly related to the intense interest and cooperation of the Maine contributors. Indicative of this cooperation is a 100 percent reporting record by all communities over 2500 population at the present time, under 2500 population filing through the county sheriff's who are reporting 100 percent, and the State Police reporting by county. The result is a complete state-wide coverage of crime statistics under supervised rules and controls to insure the integrity of the program.

INITIAL PROGRESS REPORT INFORMATION

This report consists of the first effort to identify crime in Maine. It is based on a six month collection period of July thru December, 1974, plus two annual report forms for 1974. In order to expedite this report, crime is identified on a county basis, not on individual communities. This was necessary due to time and cost factors in writing the computer programs and a very late start on computerizing the information. Individual community information is on file and will be included in all future annual reports. This information may be requested or a department representative may visit the Uniform Crime Reporting Division in Augusta to inspect it.

In 1975 we plan a semi-annual report after the first six months and an annual report after the end of the year. As soon as the data is collected, comparisons and crime trends will be included in all reports where possible along with community crime rates.

CREDITS

The preparation and publication of this Progress Report was made possible by the Discretionary Grant Award number 74-DF-01-0001, July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1975, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

* * * * *

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Division, Department of Public Safety, wishes to express their appreciation for invaluable assistance rendered in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the West Virginia Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reporting Division; the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency, the Maine Criminal Justice Academy, the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, and the Maine Sheriffs Association.

Special assistance and technical assistance on this "initial Progress Report" were provided by Director John Leet and Deputy Director Ted Trott, MLEPAA; Director of the Data Analysis Center, Gary Sawyer and his associates, Richard Gribbin, Mary Peirce, and Sally Gould; and Criminal Data Systems Supervisor of MLEPAA, George J. Kluchesky, and Programmer Robert Partridge.

MESSAGE FROM THE STAFF

Every effort to implement the State of Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System in a reasonable and comprehensive manner is being made with the best interests of the contributors in mind. This will be a continuing policy of the UCR staff -

The staff members at the present time are as follows:

Robert E. Wagner, Jr., Supervisor
Richard C. Rideout, Field Representative
James F. Murphy, Field Representative
Betty McMillan, Clerk/verifier
Judy Brown, Key punch Operator

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

CRIME IN MAINE - HIGHLIGHTS

During the six month period July - December 1974 in
Maine

- * There were 20.82 offenses reported per 1,000 persons.
- * Violent crimes represented 4.6%; property crimes 95.4%.
- * Offenses per 1,000 of population were highest in Cumberland (29.4), Knox (23.5) and Somerset (23.4); lowest rates were in Aroostook (10.8), Piscataquis (11.0) and Oxford (11.8).
- * Of the 22 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters reported,
 1. 10 occurred in November and December.
 2. 50% arose from family arguments.
 3. 50% involved firearms.
- * Of the 62 rapes or attempted rapes, the highest number were reported in July.
- * Of the 172 reported robberies - 24% involved firearms; 39% occurred in the streets.
- * 697 aggravated assaults and over 1,300 simple assaults were reported; 233 of these were assaults on police officers.
- * Over 7,000 burglaries accounted for 35% of all Index Crimes in the state - about half are known to have occurred in the nighttime.
 1. Property loss of this offense is estimated at 2.2 million dollars.
- * Larceny-theft accounted for an additional loss of 1.5 million dollars with over 11 thousand offenses representing 55% of indexed crimes.
- * Over 1,200 motor vehicle thefts accounted for property losses of 1.8 million dollars.
- * Total property losses resulting from crimes totaled 5.7 million dollars; recoveries were 2.3 million dollars.

* Maine police officers made over 17,000 criminal arrests:

1. 31%, or over 5,300 were juveniles and 1/3 of these were for Part I offenses.
2. 84% of those arrested were under age 35.
3. Highest arrest rates (per 1,000 pop.) were in Androscoggin, York and Cumberland Counties; lowest were Lincoln, Waldo and Oxford Counties.

* Over 7,500 arrests were made involving drugs and alcohol of which about 1,200, or 15% involved juveniles. Of the 1,000, or 13% involving drugs over 900 were marijuana offenses.

* There are 1.7 full-time sworn police officers per 1,000 population with estimated annual expenditures for police services of 20 million dollars. The larger portion is devoted to traffic enforcement and noncriminal activity.

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 and other attributes 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.



Maine Crime Index



CRIME INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

On a state-wide average, police investigations unfound 8.86 percent of the complaints concerning Crime Index Offenses ranging from 3.44 percent in the larceny classification to 28.63 percent in the robbery classification. These unfounded complaints are eliminated from the actual crime counts.

CRIME INDEX DATA BY COUNTY

JULY - DECEMBER, 1974
OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

COUNTY	CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	TOTAL ACTUAL INDEX CRIMES	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA- VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	PER CENT OF TOTAL CLEARED BY ARREST OR OTHER	PER CENT OF CLEARANCES INVOLVING JUVENILES
ANDROSCOGGIN	22.9	2,086	3	2	30	92	665	1,175	119	20.1	33.1
AROOSTOOK	10.8	1,083	1	3	3	33	318	659	66	36.4	32.0
CUMBERLAND	29.4	5,885	3	15	76	203	2,054	3,159	375	20.1	31.2
FRANKLIN	14.0	334	3	4	1	12	171	132	11	15.6	25.0
HANCOCK	17.4	645	1	2	1	14	192	409	26	17.8	40.9
KENNEBEC	18.3	1,834	1	4	6	65	599	1,041	118	16.4	23.3
KNOX	23.5	735	-	1	1	5	193	493	42	18.6	39.4
LINCOLN	17.8	395	1	-	3	16	194	167	14	14.2	23.2
OXFORD	11.8	511	1	2	-	21	180	275	32	37.0	49.2
PENOBSCOT	18.1	2,261	1	9	22	55	622	1,367	185	20.7	20.3
PISCATAQUIS	11.0	200	-	-	-	7	79	103	11	37.5	10.7
SAGadahoc	21.5	551	-	3	2	13	175	336	22	17.4	28.1
SOMERSET	23.4	974	-	2	3	50	450	419	50	16.4	40.0
WALDO	16.2	415	1	1	3	6	220	171	13	16.4	51.5
WASHINGTON	15.7	508	1	4	-	30	278	177	18	19.3	26.5
YORK	19.2	2,402	5	10	21	75	908	1,269	114	20.4	45.2
TOTAL	20.8	20,819	22	62	172	697	7,298	11,352	1,216	20.7	32.5

CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report by county and state are based on 1974 population estimates provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the cooperation and assistance of the United States Bureau of Census. Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from 150 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

The crime rate involves the number of Index Crimes per unit of population, usually per 100,000 persons. Because Maine has such a low population total, a rate per 1,000 persons has been used to reflect a more realistic volume. No attempt has been made to incorporate either transient population or other factors which contribute to the volume 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 period July through December was 20.82 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of .95 offenses per 1,000 persons; and the property crime rate was 19.87 offenses per 1,000 persons.

VIOLENT CRIMES

Crimes of violence involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and victim and entail the use or threat of violence. By their very nature, violent crimes are considered more serious than property crimes. A total of 953 violent crimes were reported for the period July 1 to December 31, 1974 for Maine; this number represents 4.6 percent of all Crime Index Offenses for the same period of time. 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.

PROPERTY CRIMES

Property crimes involve no use or threat of violence; but, obviously entail property of one taken by another. These crimes totaling 19,866 from July to December, accounted for 95.4 percent of all Crime Index Offenses for that time period in Maine.

CRIME RATES FOR INDEX OFFENSES
JULY - DECEMBER 1974

OFFENSE	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT	RATE PER 1000 POPULATION
MURDER	22	0.1	.02
RAPE	62	0.3	.06
ROBBERY	172	0.8	.17
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	697	3.4	.70
BURGLARY	7,298	35.1	7.30
LARCENY	11,352	54.5	11.35
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1,216	5.8	1.22
TOTAL	20,819	100.0	20.82
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	953	4.6	.95
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	19,866	95.4	19.87

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 stimulates 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 work loads 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 work load 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.

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 crime and arrest data later detailed in this report occurred.

Maine, the northeast corner of New England and of the nation, is bounded by New Hampshire, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and the Atlantic Ocean. The 3,500 miles of coastline and several navigable rivers provided natural settlement areas for early colonists.

Slightly over a million people now live on nine percent of Maine's land which parallels the coast eastward towards Penobscot Bay then swerves to the northeast. Southwestern Maine is the most densely populated. Cumberland County has 219 persons per square mile, and York County - 111 persons, in contrast to Piscataquis County in north central Maine with only 4.2 persons per square mile. Eighty-four percent of Maine's 33,000 square miles is timberland and seven percent is inland water.

Half of the population lives in towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants. The only metropolitan areas are Greater Portland, Lewiston-Auburn, and Bangor-Brewer.

Maine has a high proportion of elderly people; 11.9 percent of the population being 65 years and older compared to a national average of 9.8 percent. Many of these people are retirees who have migrated to the coastal towns. For several decades, Maine experienced an out-migration of young people who completed their education and were eager to find careers with higher pay than those offered in Maine. However, in the last few years, with an increased environmental awareness and an appreciation of the natural resources of Maine, this exodus has been somewhat offset by the arrival of a number of young people abandoning the professions in the eastern megalopolis. Vocational institutions have been created to train Maine's own youth for more promising and rewarding employment.

Although fishing, farming, and forestry are historically the large industries, recreation has become a major economic benefit. Maine's population increases to over 1,500,000 during the summer. The variable but comfortable climate lures an estimated 7,000,000 out-of-state visitors each year.

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

] HOMICIDE

- 1a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter - The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.

General Rule - any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assaults or commission of a crime.

- 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 assault and battery.

5 BURGLARY

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

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

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

- 5a. Forcible Entry - All offenses where force of any kind is used to enter unlawfully a locked structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony. This includes entry by use of a master

key, celluloid, or other device that leaves no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure, is also included.

- 5b. Unlawful Entry-No Force - Any unlawful entry without any evidence of forcible entry.
- 5c. Attempted Forcible Entry - When determined that forcible entry has been attempted.

6 LARCENY-THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO THEFT)

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

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

7 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.

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

PART II OFFENSES

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

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

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

8 OTHER ASSAULTS

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

9 ARSON

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

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

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

10 FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

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

Include:

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

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

Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeiting instruments.

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

All attempts to commit any of the above.

11 FRAUD

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

12 EMBEZZLEMENT

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

13 STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING

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

14 VANDALISM

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

15 WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSING ETC.

This class deals with violations of weapons laws such as:

Manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons.

Carrying deadly weapons.

Furnishing deadly weapons to minors.

Aliens possessing deadly weapons.

All attempts to commit the above.

16 PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIALIZED VICE

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

Prostitution

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

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

All attempts to commit any of the above.

17 SEX OFFENSES

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

Adultery and fornication

Buggery

Incest

Indecent exposure

Sodomy

Statutory Rape-(No Force)

All attempts to commit any of the above.

18 NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS

Narcotic drug law arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Include all arrests for violations of state and local ordinances,

specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. Make the following subdivisions of narcotic drug law arrests.

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

Marijuana.

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

Dangerous non-narcotic drugs
Barbituarates, benzedrine.

19 GAMBLING

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

Bookmaking (Horse and sport books)

Numbers and lottery.

All other.

20 OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN

Include here all charges of non-support and neglect or abuse of family and children.

Desertion, abandonment, or non-support.

Neglect or abuse of children.

Non-payment 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.

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

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

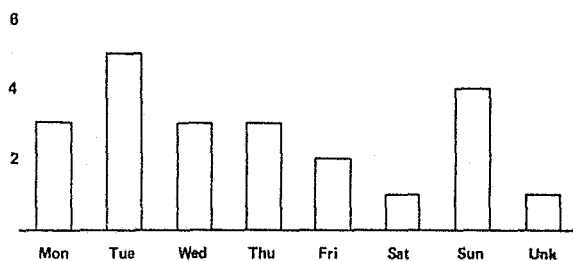
Twenty-four murders were reported to police for the July to December period, but police investigations nullified two of the reports and classified them as "unfounded". Of the twenty-two (22) "actual offenses", seventeen (17) were "cleared by arrest or by exceptional means"; one of those cleared was a juvenile, the remainder adults.

Half of the murders involved a family argument, four resulted from fights, and three from robberies. Eleven females and eleven males were victims. Firearms accounted for 50% of the weapons employed in the murders.

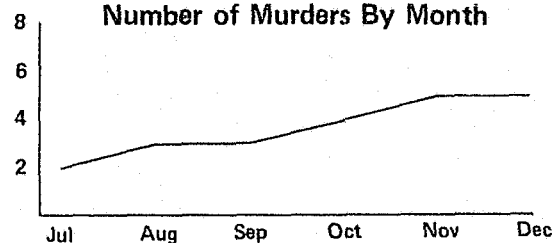
A month by month analysis of the murders revealed that 10 of the 22 murders occurred in November (5) and December (5).

Murder accounted for only 0.1% of all Index Crimes and 2.3% of all reported violent crimes.

Murder By Day of Week



Number of Murders By Month

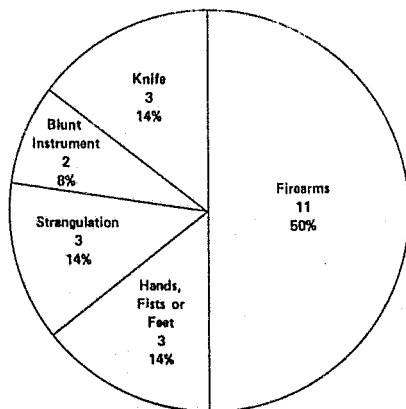


MURDER VICTIMS BY AGE AND SEX

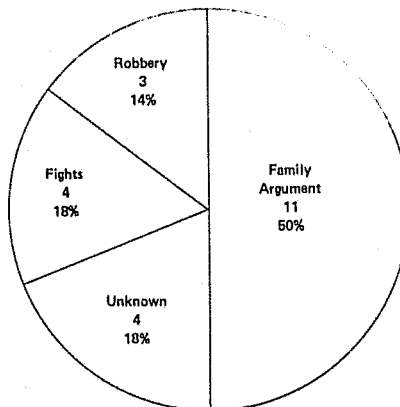
JULY - DECEMBER 1974

AGE	NUMBER OF VICTIMS	MALE	FEMALE
19.	3	3	
22.	2	2	
25.	1		1
26.	1		1
29.	2		2
30.	1		1
31.	2	2	
41.	1	1	
43.	1		1
61.	2	1	1
62.	1		1
73.	2	1	1
74.	1	1	
75.	1		1
81.	1		1
	<u>22</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

Weapons



Motive



[REDACTED]

Forcible Rape

[REDACTED]

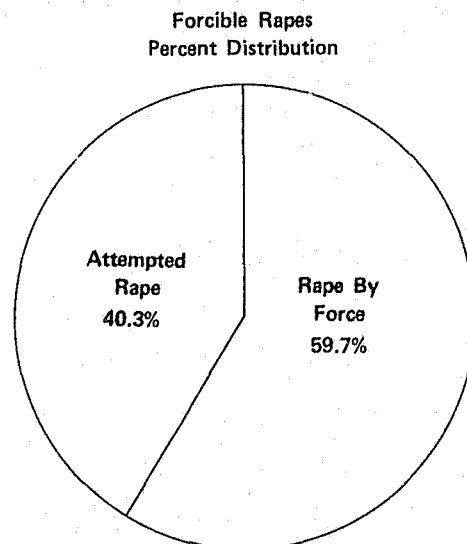
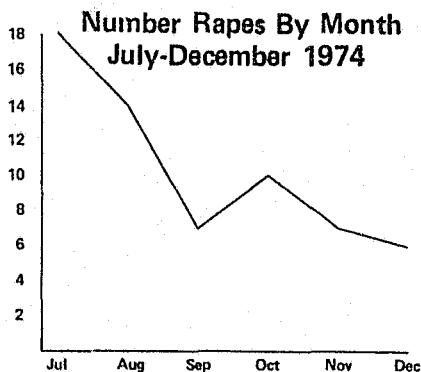
FORCIBLE RAPE

Forcible rape is "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will". For purpose 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 presence of any prior relationship between victim and perpetrator makes the determination of the act of force difficult to establish; and the usually clandestine nature of the offense presents a problem in verification.

Eighty forcible rapes or attempted rapes were reported from July to December, but 18 were unfounded by police investigation. Police "cleared" by arrest or other means 41 of the 62 actual offenses reported to them. Attempts to rape accounted for 25 of the 62. In all of the cleared offenses, the perpetrator was an adult.

Forcible rape accounted for only 0.3% of all Index Crimes for the six month period, and 6.5% of the violent crimes.




Robbery


ROBBERY

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.).









Thirty-nine percent of all robberies reported occurred on the highways (streets, alleys, etc.) accounting for 20.7% of the total valuation of properties involved in robbery. One fifth of the robberies occurred in a residence accounting for 20.9% of the total property value.

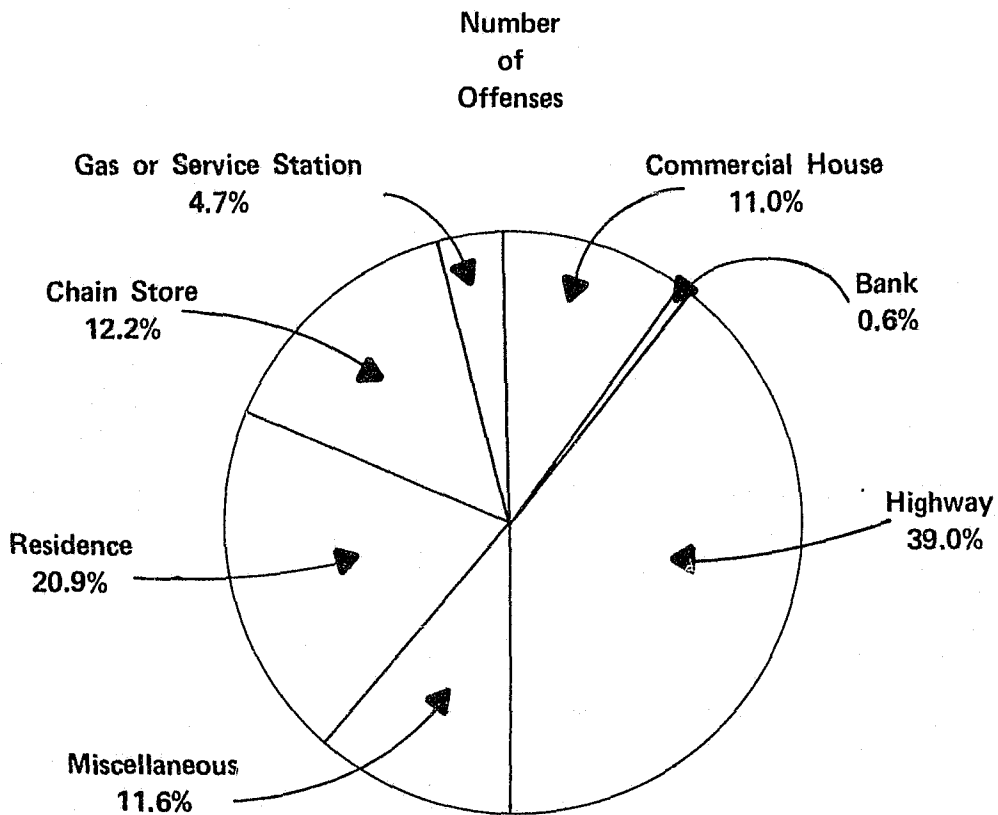
Strong arm robberies made up 55.3% of the total; 24.4% involved a firearm; and knives and other weapons were used in the remainder. Robbery accounted for only 0.8% of the Index Crimes; but made up 18.0% of the violent crimes.

ROBBERY BY CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE JULY - DECEMBER, 1974









CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUE	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
Highway	67	39.0	\$14,372	20.7
Commercial House	19	11.0	15,606	22.5
Gas or Service Station	8	4.7	1,547	2.2
Chain Store	21	12.2	20,994	30.2
Residence	36	20.9	15,709	22.6
Bank	1	.6	0	-
Miscellaneous	<u>20</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>1,276</u>	<u>1.8</u>
TOTAL	172	100.0%	\$69,504	100.0%

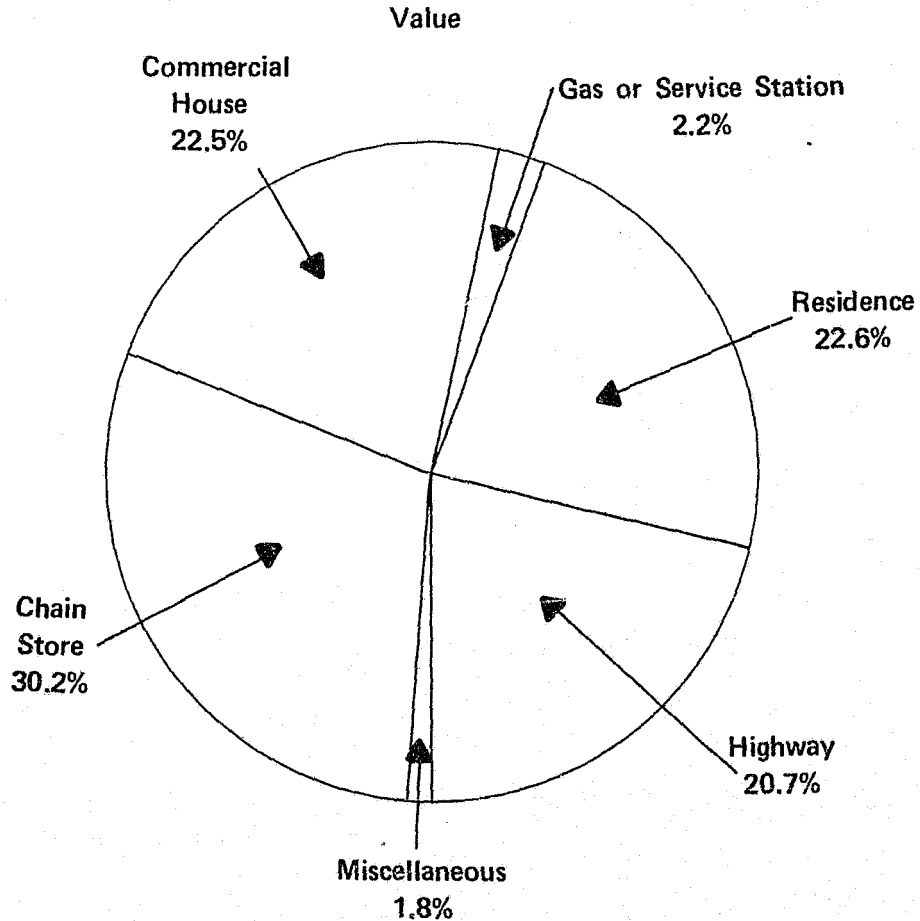
Robbery
By Classification and Number of Offenses
July-December 1974

Classification		Number of Offenses
Highway		67
Commercial House		19
Gas or Service Station		8
Chain Store		21
Residence		36
Bank		1
Miscellaneous		20
Total		172







Robbery
By Classification and Value
July-December 1974

Classification		Value
Highway		\$14,372
Commercial House		\$15,606
Gas or Service Station		\$1,547
Chain Store		\$20,994
Residence		\$15,709
Bank		\$0
Miscellaneous		\$1,276
Total		\$69,504



Robbery By Type of Weapon
July-December 1974

		Number of Offenses	Percentage
Firearms		42	24.4%
Knife		21	12.2%
Other		14	8.1%
Strong Arm		95	55.3%



Assault







ASSAULT

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. These simple assaults are considered to be Part II offenses.

Fifty-six per cent of all assaults were accomplished using hands, fists, feet, etc.; almost 20% involved the use of firearms; 11.9% and 12.8% entailed knives and other dangerous weapons, respectively. There were 1,333 "simple assaults" recorded for the six month period - nearly twice the number of total aggravated assaults.

Aggravated assault made up 3.4% of all Index Crimes and 73.0% of all violent crimes.

**Number of Aggravated Assaults and Percent
By Classification
July-December, 1974**

Firearms		135	19.3%
Knives		83	11.9%
Other Weapons		89	12.8%
Hands, Fists, Feet, Aggravated		390	56.0%

[REDACTED]
Burglary
[REDACTED]

BURGLARY

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 entries; (2) unlawful entry - no force; and (3) attempted forcible entry.

Three fourths of all burglaries for the July to December period were in the forcible entry category; 13.3% involved no force; and 11.2% were attempts to force. More than 7,000 offenses were reported resulting in over \$2 million of property taken. The greatest activity (51.1%) took place between 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.; and 15.6% took place during the day (6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.); and in one third of the robberies, the time was unknown. In 58.6% of the robberies, the offense took place at a residence.

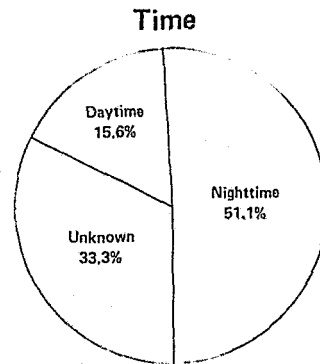
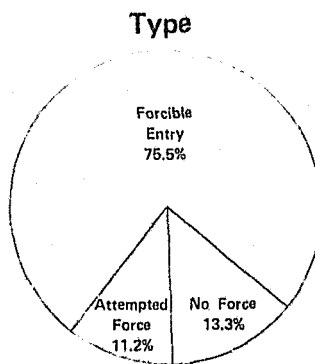
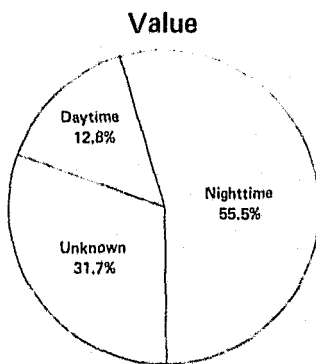
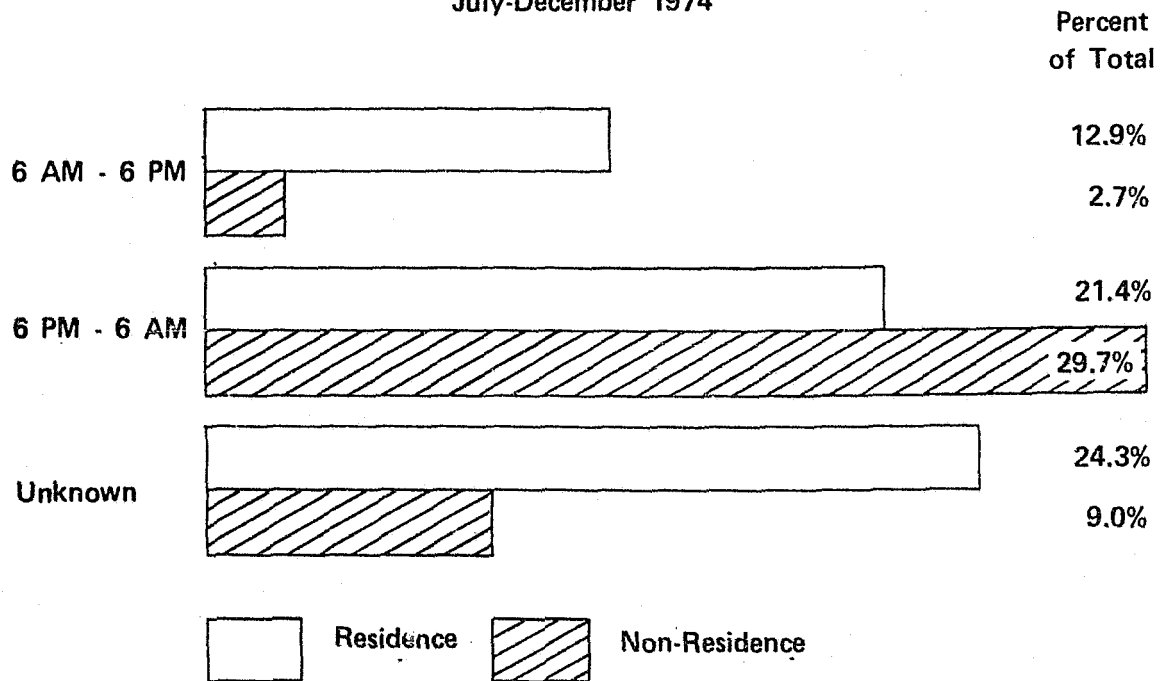
Burglary made up 35.1% of all the Index Crime and 36.7% of all property crimes.

BURGLARY JULY - DECEMBER 1974

TYPE OF BURGLARY	NUMBER OF OFFENSES
Forcible Entry	5,508
Unlawful Entry - No Force	968
Attempted Forcible Entry	<u>822</u>
TOTAL	7,298

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL VALUES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
RESIDENCE				
6 AM - 6 PM	942	12.9	\$ 237,345	11.0
6 PM - 6 AM	1,558	21.4	473,409	22.0
Unknown	1,772	24.3	566,739	26.4
NON-RESIDENCE				
6 AM - 6 PM	194	2.7	40,445	1.8
6 PM - 6 AM	2,173	29.7	721,197	33.5
Unknown	<u>659</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>113,159</u>	<u>5.3</u>
TOTAL	7,298	100.0%	\$2,152,294	100.0%

Burglary July-December 1974



Larceny — Theft

LARCENY - THEFT

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.

Thefts from motor vehicles accounted for 20.4% of the total offenses and 18.1% of the total value of property taken; thefts from buildings made up 19.3% of the offenses and 30.6% for the property value.

Sixteen percent of the number of offenses entailed property worth over \$200, representing 68% of the total stolen property valuation. Thirty-six percent of the offenses were for \$50 to \$200, accounting for 25% of the property valuation. Nearly half (48%) of the thefts were for items valued at less than \$50, they accounted for 7% of the total value.





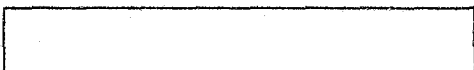

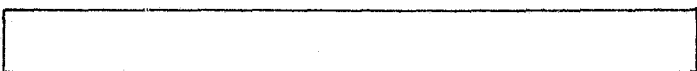

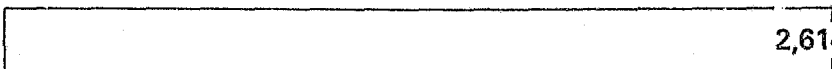

Larceny-theft made up 54.5% of all Index Crimes and accounted for 57.1% of all property crimes from July to December.

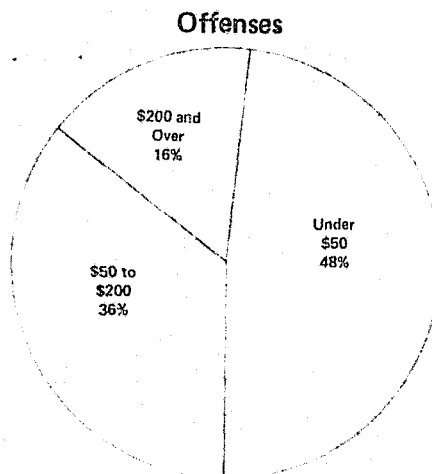
LARCENY

JULY - DECEMBER 1974









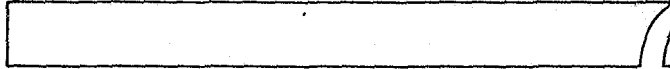

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	VALUES	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Pocket-Picking	66	0.6%	\$ 10,003	0.6%
Purse-Snatching	108	1.0%	\$ 9,920	0.6%
Shoplifting	1,014	8.9%	\$ 25,462	1.6%
From Motor Vehicles	2,313	20.4%	\$ 280,305	18.1%
MV Parts & Accessories	1,480	13.0%	\$ 107,200	6.9%
Bicycles	1,427	12.6%	\$ 108,704	7.0%
From Building	2,191	19.3%	\$ 472,774	30.6%
From Coin Op. Machines	139	1.2%	\$ 6,731	0.4%
All Other	2,614	23.0%	\$ 527,550	34.2%
TOTALS	11,352	100.0%	\$1,548,649	100.0%

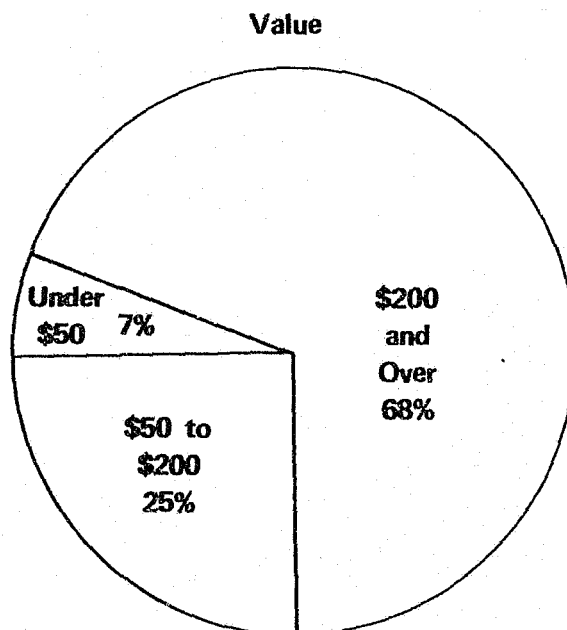
Larceny
By Classification and Number of Offenses
July-December 1974

Classification		Number of Offenses
Pocket-Picking		66
Purse-Snatching		108
Shoplifting		1,014
From Motor Vehicles		2,313
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories		1,480
Bicycles		1,427
From Buildings		2,191
From Coin Operated Machines		139
All Other		2,614
Total		11,352



**Larceny
By Classification and Value
July-December 1974**

Classification		Value
Pocket-Picking		\$10,003
Purse-Snatching		9,920
Shoplifting		25,462
From Motor Vehicles		280,305
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories		107,200
Bicycles		108,704
From Buildings		472,774
From Coin Operated Machines		6,731
All Other		527,550
Total		1,548,649





Motor Vehicle Thefts

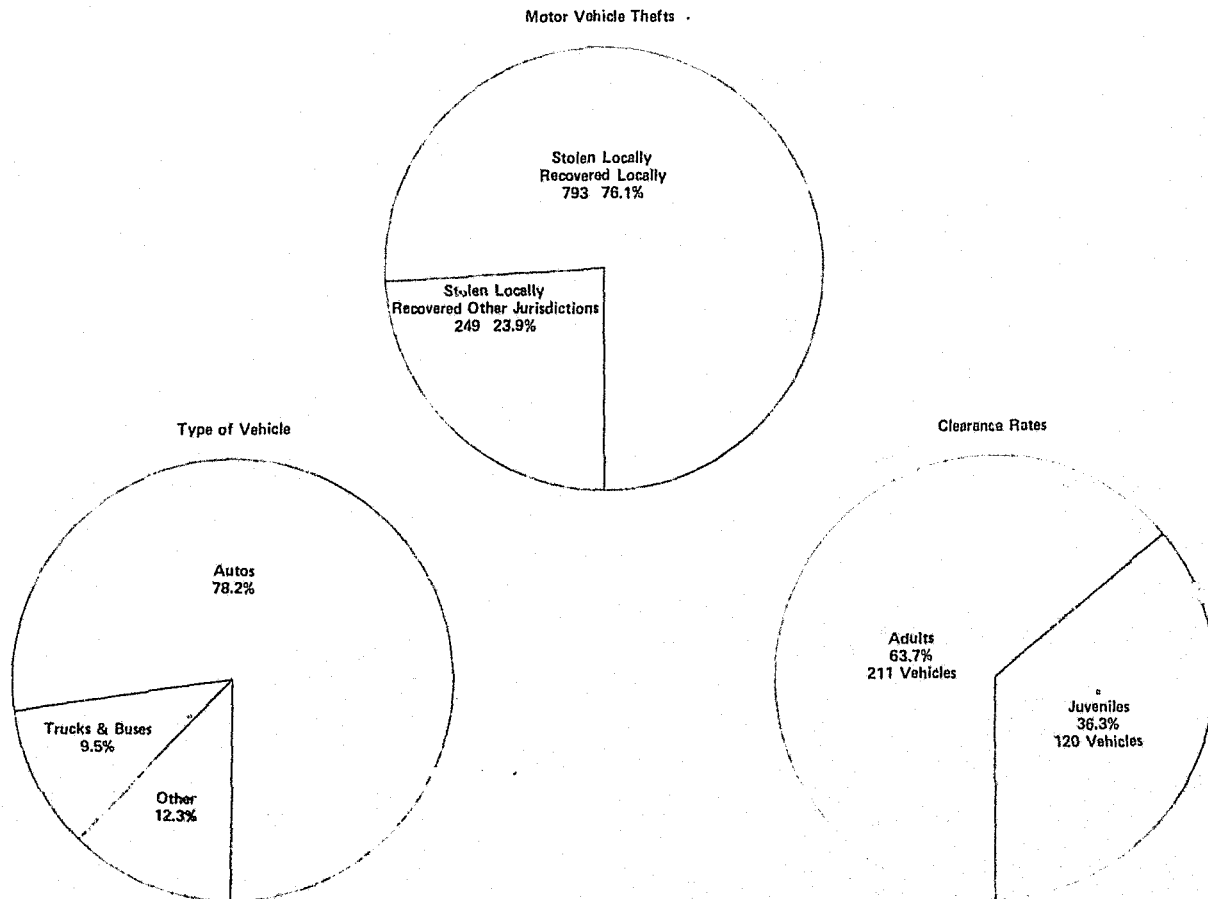


MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS

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.

Autos accounted for 78.2% of the offenses; trucks and buses made up 9.5%; and other vehicles were involved in 12.3% of the total. There were 1,216 offenses reported to police which totaled \$1,885,971 in property valuation. Over one third (36.3%) of the offenses solved or cleared by arrest involved a juvenile (person under 18 years of age). Of the total vehicles reported stolen for the six month period, 95.7% were recovered.

Motor vehicle thefts made up 5.8% of the Index Crimes and 6.1 of all property crimes from July 1 to December 31, 1974.



[REDACTED]

Stolen and Recovered Property

[REDACTED]

Stolen and Recovered Property

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 the property stolen and recovered in each crime index offense. The officer is guided by the following instructions:

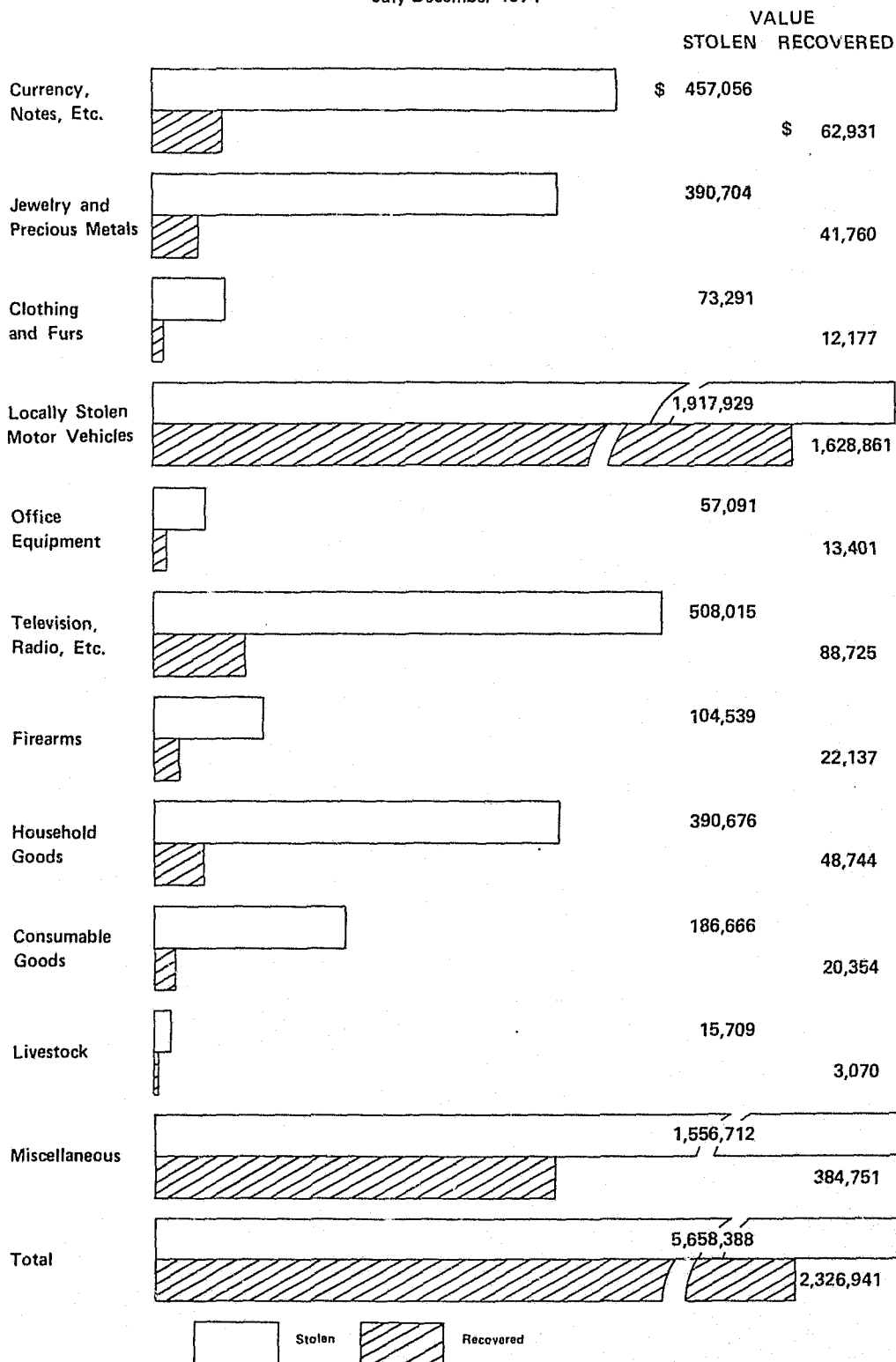
- (1) Use fair market value for items subject to depreciation.
- (2) Use wholesale cost of goods stolen from retail establishments.
- (3) Use victim's evaluation of nondepreciable items.
- (4) Use cost of replacement to victims for new or almost new items.

The total value of property stolen from July 1 through December 31, 1974 was \$5,658,388. Law enforcement agencies were able to recover property valued at \$2,326,941. Although some of the recovered property in the July through December period may have been stolen in a previous time period, the net recovery rate was 41.1%.

PROPERTY VALUE
STOLEN AND RECOVERED
AND RATE OF RECOVERY
JULY - DECEMBER 1974

TYPE OF PROPERTY	VALUE STOLEN	VALUE RECOVERED	RECOVERY RATE
CURRENCY, NOTES, ETC.	\$ 457,056	\$ 62,931	13.8%
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS	390,704	41,760	10.7
CLOTHING AND FURS	73,291	12,177	16.6
LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES	1,917,929	1,628,861	84.9
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	57,091	13,401	23.5
TELEVISIONS, RADIOS, CAMERAS, ETC.	508,015	88,725	17.5
FIREARMS	104,539	22,137	21.2
HOUSEHOLD GOODS	390,676	48,774	12.5
CONSUMABLE GOODS	186,666	20,354	10.9
LIVESTOCK	15,709	3,070	19.5
MISCELLANEOUS	1,556,712	384,751	24.9
TOTALS	\$5,658,388	\$2,326,941	41.1%

Property By Type
Stolen and Recovered
July-December 1974



Value of Property Stolen
By Index Crime
July-December 1974

Classification		
Murder		\$ 1,331
Rape		70
Robbery		69,504
Burglary		2,153,074
Larceny		1,548,438
Motor Vehicle Theft		1,885,971
Total		\$5,658,388

[REDACTED]

Clearance Rates

[REDACTED]

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.

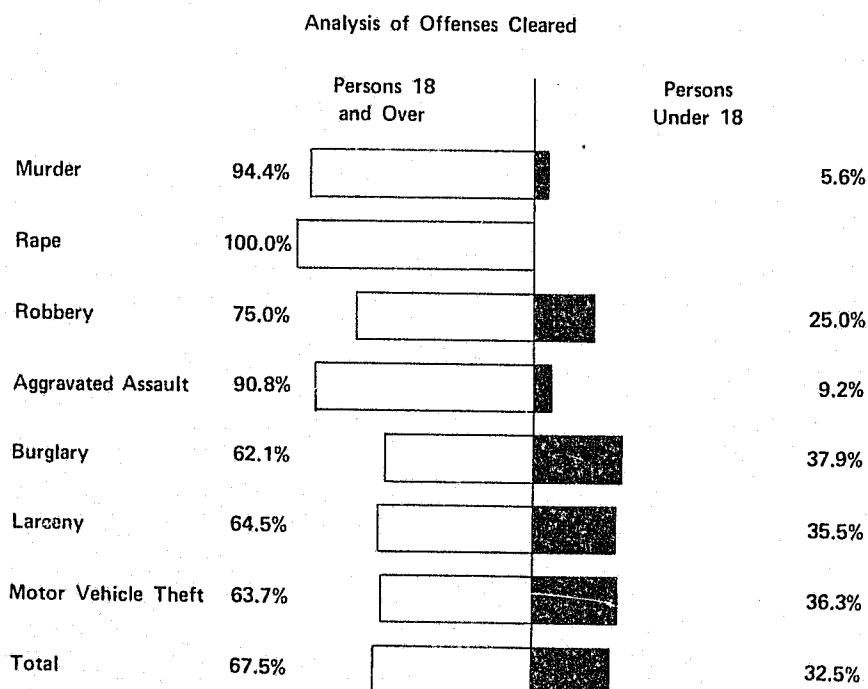
Crime solutions are also recorded in exceptional circumstances when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender. An offense may be exceptionally cleared when it falls into one of the following categories:

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 larceny.

For the period July 1, 1974 through December 31, 1974 20.7% of all Index Crimes were cleared either by arrest or exceptional means. The percentage of violent crimes cleared was 66.4% while the clearance rate for property crimes was 18.5%.

CLEARANCE RATES OF INDEX OFFENSES JULY - DECEMBER 1974

OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES CLEARED	PERCENT CLEARED
MURDER	22	18	81.8
RAPE	62	41	66.1
ROBBERY	172	72	41.9
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	697	502	72.0
BURGLARY	7,298	1,251	17.1
LARCENY	11,352	2,087	18.4
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1,216	331	27.3
TOTAL	20,819	4,302	20.7




Arrest Data


CONTINUED

1 OF 2

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 (31.3%) of all arrests from July to December were juveniles. Of the 5,332 arrests of juveniles, 36.1% were for Part I offenses (Index Crimes).

The report form on juvenile arrests used by the police agency, includes a section on the disposition of each person. These categories are: (1) handled within the department and released; (2) referred to juvenile court or a probation and parole office; (3) referred to a welfare agency; (4) referred to other police agency; and (5) referred to the criminal or adult court. From July to December, the police handled 62.1% of all juveniles within their department; 37.8% were referred to the juvenile court; and a total of 6.1% were referred to a welfare agency, another police agency or criminal court.

A review of adults arrested (18 years of age and over) reveals that 18.5% were for Part I offenses. Over one half (52.0%) of adults arrested were under 25 years of age; and 24.1% were between 25 and 34 inclusive.

Considering both juveniles and adults, 83.7% of the 17,017 persons arrested were under 35 years of age. Twenty-four percent of all arrests were for Part I offenses. There were 4.2 Part I arrests for every thousand people in Maine; Part II arrests numbered 12.9 per 1,000 people. Androscoggin, York and Cumberland Counties (in that order) accounted for the highest rate of arrests per 1,000 people for both Part I and Part II offenses.

ARREST DATA
NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE CATEGORY
JULY - DECEMBER 1974

JUVENILES

AGE CATEGORY	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
10 + Under	191	3.6
11 - 12.	378	7.1
13 - 14.	1,177	22.1
15	1,033	19.4
16	1,220	22.8
17	1,333	25.0
TOTAL.	5,332	100.0

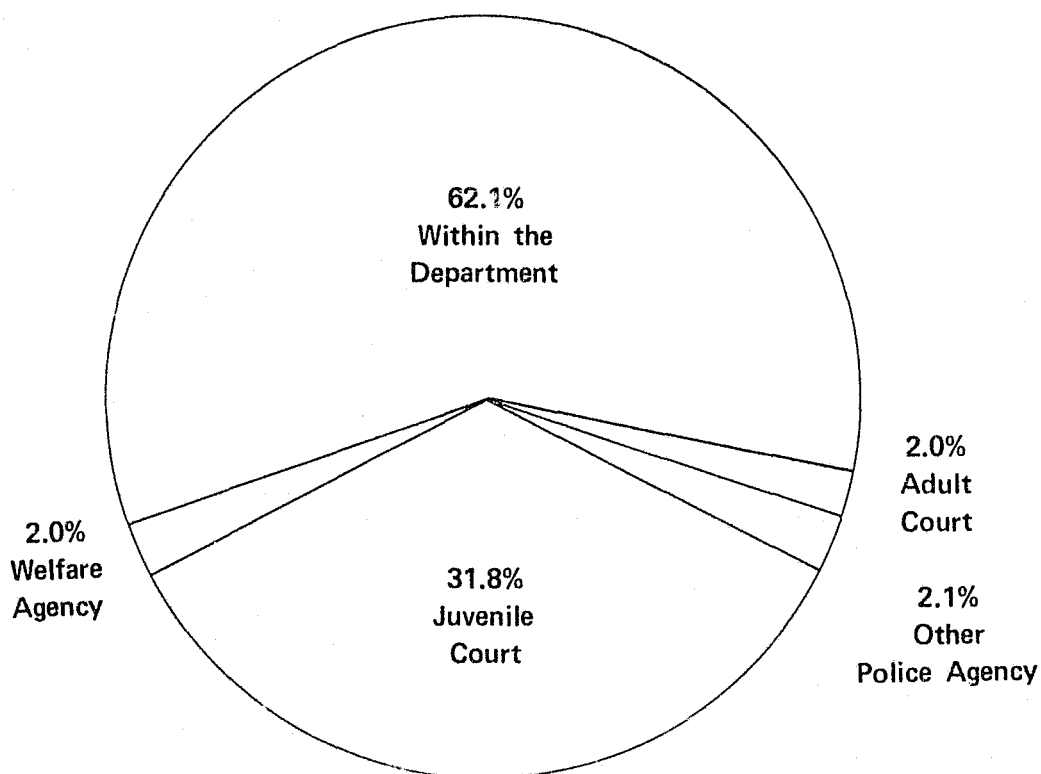
ADULTS

AGE CATEGORY	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
18	1,349	11.5
19	1,087	9.3
20	922	7.9
21	832	7.1
22	697	5.9
23	621	5.3
24	584	5.0
25 - 29.	1,765	15.1
30 - 34.	1,056	9.0
35 - 39.	756	6.5
40 - 44.	651	5.6
45 - 49.	489	4.2
50 - 54.	406	3.5
55 - 59.	221	1.9
60 - 64.	135	1.2
65 + Over.	114	1.0
TOTAL.	11,685	100.0

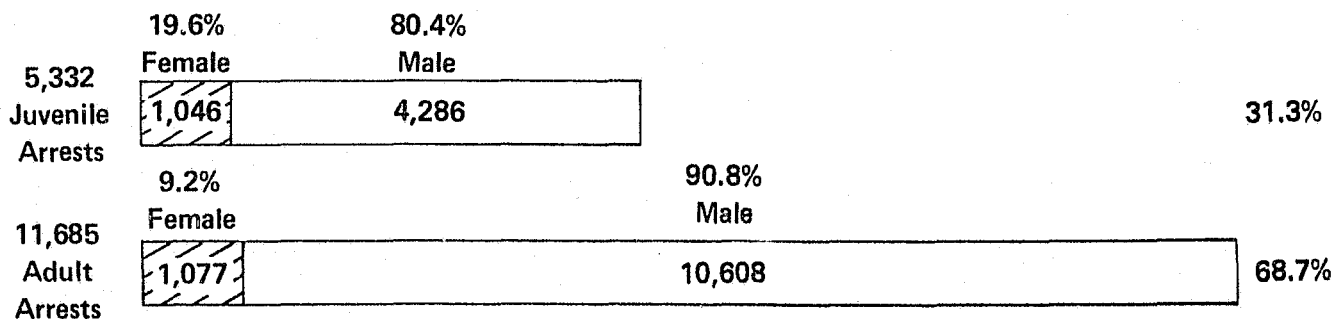
RATES OF ARRESTS PER 1,000 POPULATION
BY COUNTY FOR PART I AND PART II CRIMES
JULY - DECEMBER 1974

COUNTY	ACTUAL NUMBER OF PART I ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000 POP	ACTUAL NUMBER OF PART II ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000 POP	TOTAL ACTUAL NO. PARTS I AND II ARRESTS	RATE PER 1000 POP
ANDROSCOGGIN	554	6.1	1,646	18.1	2,200	24.2
AROOSTOOK	347	3.8	891	8.9	1,238	12.4
CUMBERLAND	792	4.4	2,885	14.4	3,677	18.8
FRANKLIN	51	2.1	233	9.8	284	11.9
HANCOCK	93	2.5	375	10.1	468	12.6
KENNEBEC	418	4.2	922	9.2	1,340	13.4
KNOX	117	3.7	312	10.0	429	13.7
LINCOLN	47	2.1	157	7.1	204	9.2
OXFORD	128	2.9	399	9.2	527	12.1
PENOBSCOT	513	4.1	1,362	10.9	1,875	15.0
PISCATAQUIS	40	2.2	259	14.2	299	16.4
SAGadahoc	60	2.3	344	13.4	404	15.8
SOMERSET	114	2.7	420	10.1	534	12.8
WALDO	59	2.3	207	8.1	266	10.4
WASHINGTON	110	3.4	403	12.5	513	15.9
YORK	643	5.1	2,116	16.9	2,759	22.1
TOTAL	4,086	4.2	12,931	12.9	17,017	17.1

Disposition of Juveniles



Total Arrests for Part I & Part II Offenses July-December 1974



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 between July and December 1974.

In addition to arrests directly related to drugs and to alcohol, the charts reflect the number of people arrested for disorderly conduct. A portion of these arrests may have involved the use of alcohol or drugs; however, no percentage is given here as there are too many variables involved in whether the charge is specifically a drug or alcohol offense; or listed under the more general offense classification.

Facts revealed by the chart on juveniles (under 18):

- * 92.0% of all drug arrests involved marijuana.
- * 83.6% of total liquor arrests were for violations of the liquor laws; 13.3% for Driving under the Influence.
- * 44.7% of total drug arrests were people 17 years of age; 47.0% were 15 or 16 years of age.
- * 50.1% of liquor arrests were people 17 years of age; 39.8% were 15 or 16 years of age.

Facts revealed by the chart on adults (18 years and over):

- * 88.6% of the adults arrested for drug violations involved marijuana.
- * 87.2% of the total adults arrested for liquor violations were for Driving under the Influence.
- * 46.2% of the adults arrested for drug offenses were between 21 and 29 years of age; 18.8% were 19; and 18.5% were 18.
- * People between the ages of 21 and 29 accounted for 34.4% of total liquor laws arrests; 19.7% were 30 - 39; and 15.5% were 40 - 49.

For both juveniles and adults:

- * 89.6% of all drug arrests involved marijuana.
- * 79.0% of all liquor arrests were for Driving under the Influence.

AGE OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR DRUG AND LIQUOR VIOLATIONS
(INCLUDING THOSE RELEASED WITHOUT HAVING BEEN FORMALLY CHARGED)
FROM JULY 1, 1974 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	10 AND UNDER	11 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17	TOTALS
18A. Opium or Cocaine			1	1		2
18B. Marijuana	1		21	134	120	276
18C. Synthetic Narcotic			2	3	6	11
18D. Non-Narc. Drugs				3	8	11
18. Total Narcotic Law	1		24	141	134	300
21. Driving Under Inf.			1	15	51	67
22. Liquor Laws	1	2	39	179	201	422
23. Drunkenness		1	7	7	1	16
Total Liquor Laws	1	3	47	201	253	505
24. Disorderly Conduct	2	8	54	171	157	392
Total Arrests	4	11	125	513	544	1197

AGE OF ADULTS ARRESTED FOR DRUG AND LIQUOR VIOLATIONS
(INCLUDING THOSE RELEASED WITHOUT HAVING BEEN FORMALLY CHARGED)
FROM JULY 1, 1974 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	18	19	20	21 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 & OVER	TOTAL
18A. Opium or Cocaine	1			5	2				8
18B. Marijuana	122	127	81	289	23	3			645
18C. Synthetic Narcotics	6	4	3	22	1				36
18D. Non-Narcotic Drugs	6	6	4	20	3				39
18. Total Narcotic Law	135	137	88	336	29	3			728
21. Driving Under Inf.	180	171	204	1227	750	576	313	119	3540
22. Liquor Laws	64	54	51	118	26	31	24	9	377
23. Drunkenness	18	8	8	52	24	23	7	4	144
Total Liquor Laws	262	233	263	1397	800	630	344	132	4061
24. Disorderly Conduct	205	169	116	690	288	152	100	44	1764
Total Arrests	602	539	467	2423	1117	785	444	176	6553










DRUG ARRESTS BY AGE

JULY - DECEMBER 1974

(INCLUDES THOSE RELEASED WITHOUT HAVING BEEN FORMALLY CHARGED)

AGE	OPIUM COCAINE	MARIJUANA	SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	NON NARCOTIC DRUGS	TOTAL
10 + UNDER		1			1
11 - 12					
13 - 14	1	21	2		24
15 - 16	1	134	3	3	141
17		120	6	8	134
18	1	122	6	6	135
19		127	4	6	137
20		81	3	4	88
21 - 29	5	289	22	20	336
30 - 39	2	23	1	3	29
40 - 49		3			3
50 - 59					
60 + OVER					
TOTAL	10	921	47	50	1,028
% OF TOTAL	1.0	89.5	4.6	4.9	100.0

**Drug Arrest By Class of
Drug and Age
July-December 1974**

Classification		Percent Distribution
Opium Cocaine		1.0%
Marijuana		89.5%
Synthetic Narcotics		4.6%
Non-Narcotic Drugs		4.9%
Age		
Juveniles		29.1%
18, 19 & 20		35.0%
21-29		32.8%
30-39		2.8%
40 & Over		.3%

LIQUOR VIOLATION ARRESTS

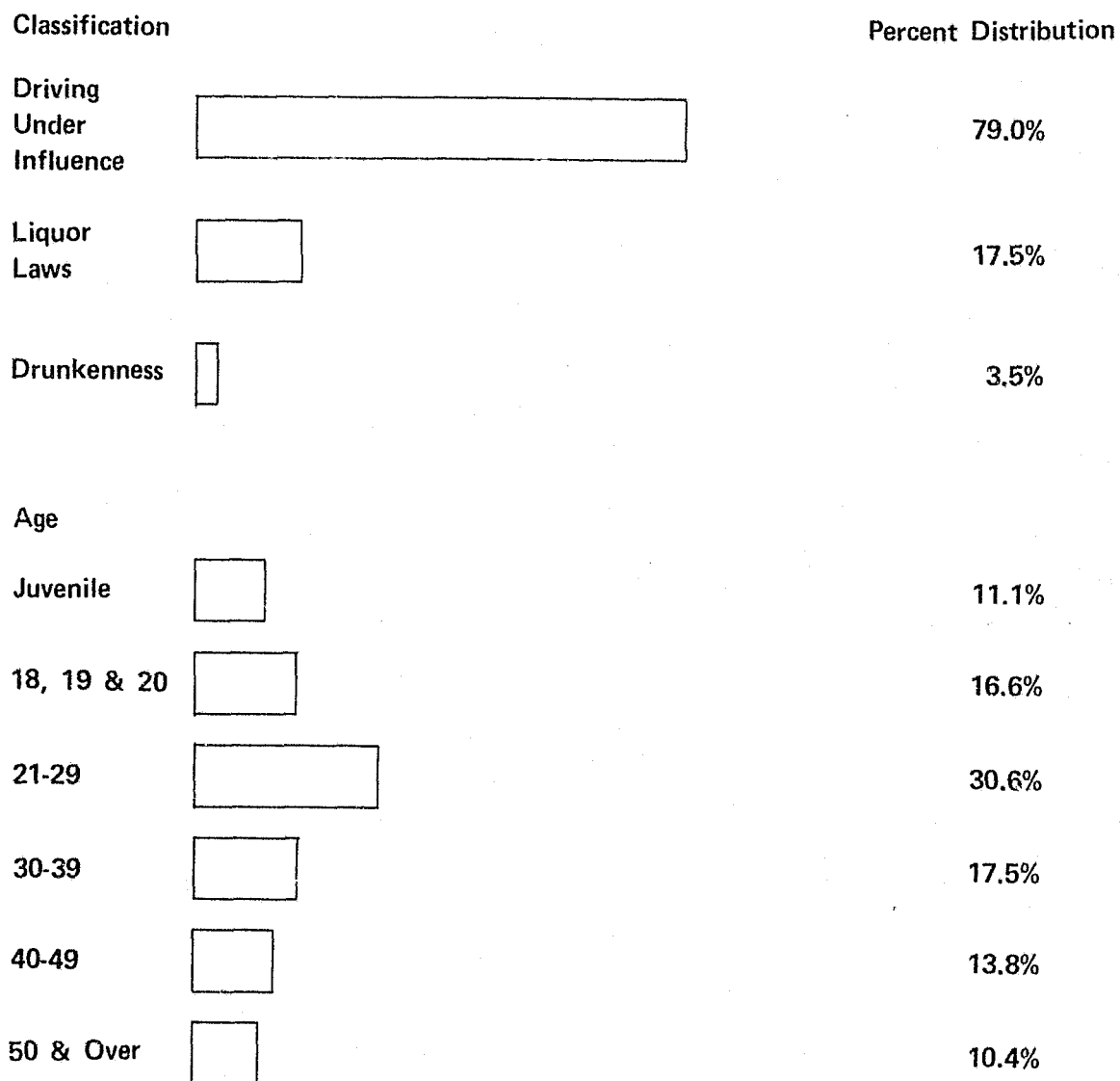
BY AGE

JULY - DECEMBER 1974

(INCLUDES THOSE RELEASED WITHOUT HAVING BEEN FORMALLY CHARGED)

AGE	INFLUENCE	LIQUOR LAWS	DRUNKENNESS	TOTAL
10 + UNDER		1		1
11 - 12		2	1	3
13 - 14	1	39	7	47
15 - 16	15	179	7	201
17	51	201	1	253
18	180	64	18	262
19	171	54	8	233
20	204	51	8	263
21 - 29	1,227	118	52	1,397
30 - 39	750	26	24	800
40 - 49	576	31	23	630
50 - 59	313	24	7	344
60 + OVER	119	9	4	132
	3,607	799	160	4,566
% OF TOTAL	79.0	17.5	3.5	100.0

**Liquor Violation Arrests
By Classification and Age
July-December 1974**



████████████████████
Annual Data
████████████████████

ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS CHARGED

The Uniform Crime Reporting System includes an annual form from all reporting agencies titled "Annual Return of Persons Charged". The purpose of this form is to show the total number of persons who are charged by the police and their dispositions. Counted on this report are all persons charged for committing Part I and Part II offenses who are turned over to the court for prosecution. Persons charged and released at any prosecutive level are included. The dispositional data is broken down into several categories: (1) adults guilty - (a) of the offense charged or (b) of a lesser offense; (2) acquitted or otherwise dismissed; (3) referred to juvenile court jurisdiction; or (4) other (pending).

- * 21.5% of all persons formally charged were charged for Part I offenses.
- * 58.2% of all persons charged for Part I and Part II were adults found guilty of the offense charged; 2.6% were adults found guilty of a lesser offense.
- * 15.3% of all 26,205 persons charged had their cases acquitted or otherwise dismissed.
- * 12.5% were referred to Juvenile Court jurisdiction.
- * 11.5% of the cases were still pending at the end of the year.

**Annual Return of Persons Charged
January-December 1974**

Adults Guilty of Offense Charged		15,254	58.2%
Adults Guilty of Lesser Charge		673	2.6%
Acquitted or Dismissed		4,005	15.3%
To Juvenile Court		3,267	12.5%
Other (Pending, Etc.)		3,006	11.4%

Police Employee Data

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

The UCR reporting guidelines requested information on employees who were on the reporting agencies' payrolls as of October 31, 1974; this date was used in order to remain consistent with the FBI and the other states who have initiated a UCR system. On October 31, there were 1,961 full-time law enforcement officers and civilian employees in towns having an organized police department and a population of over 2,500. Full-time sworn officers numbered 1,687 which represents 1.70 officers per 1,000 population; the national average is 2.1.⁽¹⁾

In Maine's 16 sheriff's departments, 227 of the 250 employees are full-time sworn officers. The officer per 1,000 population ratio for rural areas, those areas not covered by full-time municipal police, is only .79. The Maine State Police, providing all phases of law enforcement services, employ 400 people; 316 are sworn personnel.

(1) SOURCE: Crime in the United States

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1974
BY COUNTY

COUNTY	MUNICIPAL	COUNTY	TOTAL	OFFICERS PER 1000 POPULATION
ANDROSCOGGIN	128	23	151	1.65
AROOSTOOK	71	20	91	.97
CUMBERLAND	325	40	365	1.90
FRANKLIN	17	15	32	1.43
HANCOCK	34	8	42	1.21
KENNEBEC	102	12	114	1.20
KNOX	32	10	42	1.45
LINCOLN	16	11	27	1.31
OXFORD	27	14	41	.94
PENOBSCOT	135	13	148	1.18
PISCATAQUIS	10	7	17	1.04
SAGadahoc	27	8	35	1.49
SOMERSET	29	12	41	1.01
WALDO	12	10	22	.94
WASHINGTON	25	8	33	1.11
YORK	154	16	170	1.52
TOTAL	1144	227	1371	1.38
TOTAL STATE POLICE			316	
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (MAINE)			1687	1.70

National Average 2.1 officers per 1,000 population

ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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

There were a total of 233 assaults on law enforcement officers during the period July through December 1974. This represented an assault ratio of 13.8 per 100 officers.

The greatest number of assaults, 34.5%, occurred while officers were responding to disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.).




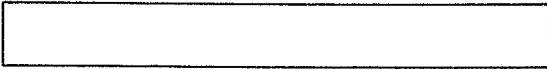




Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 87.4% of all assaults on law enforcement officers.

A total of 215 assaults on officers were cleared during the period, this representing a clearance ratio of 92.3%.

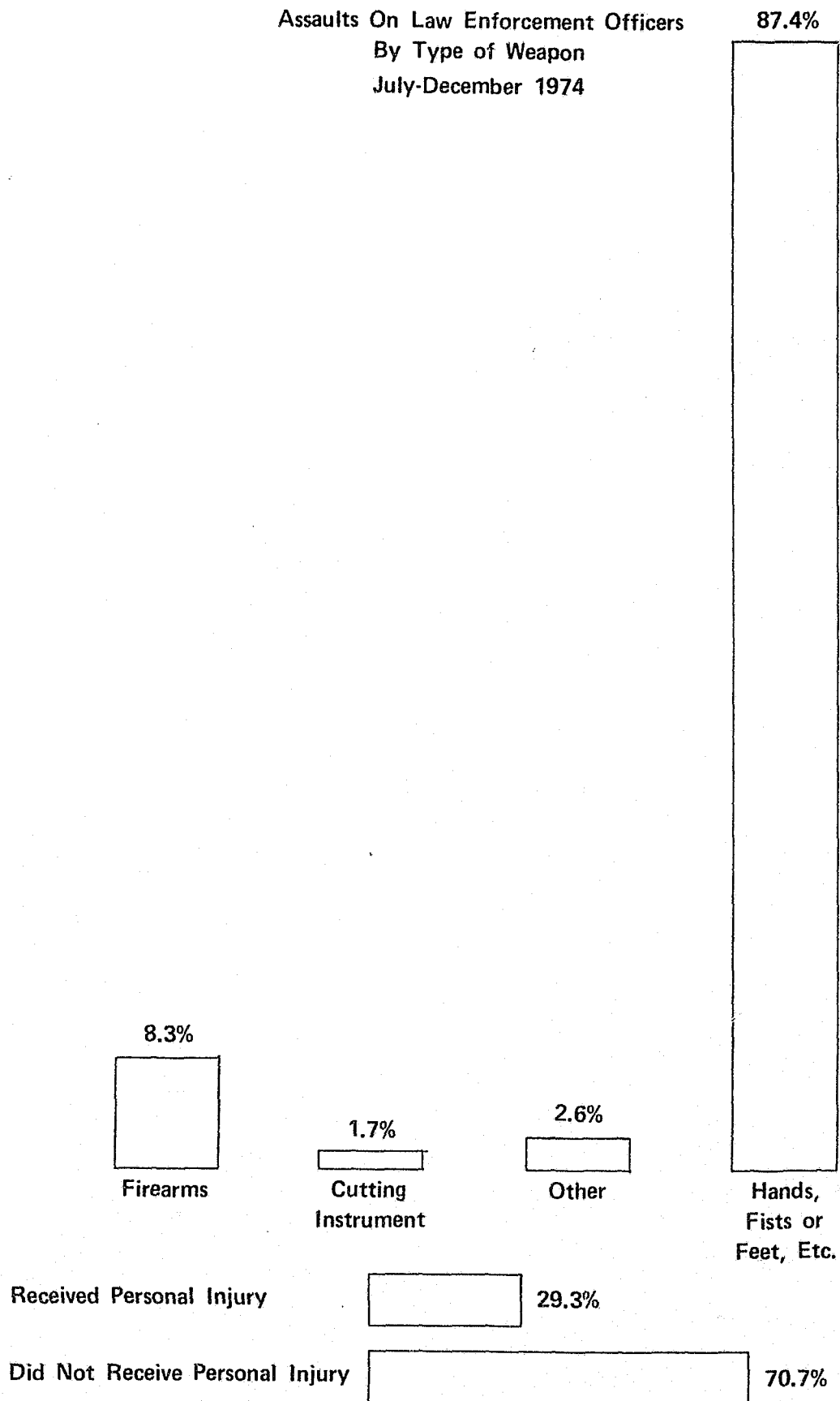
ASSAULT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BY COUNTY JULY - DECEMBER 1974

COUNTY	NO OF ASSAULTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	ASSAULT RATE PER 100 OFFICERS
Androscoggin	2	.9	1.3
Aroostook	18	7.7	19.7
Cumberland	50	21.5	13.7
Franklin	5	2.1	15.6
Hancock	4	1.7	9.5
Kennebec	21	9.0	18.4
Knox	2	.9	4.8
Lincoln	10	4.3	37.0
Oxford	6	2.6	14.6
Penobscot	45	19.3	30.4
Piscataquis	1	.4	5.9
Sagadahoc	6	2.6	17.1
Somerset	14	6.0	34.1
Waldo	1	.4	4.5
Washington	9	3.9	27.3
York	39	16.7	23.0
Total State	233	100.0	13.8

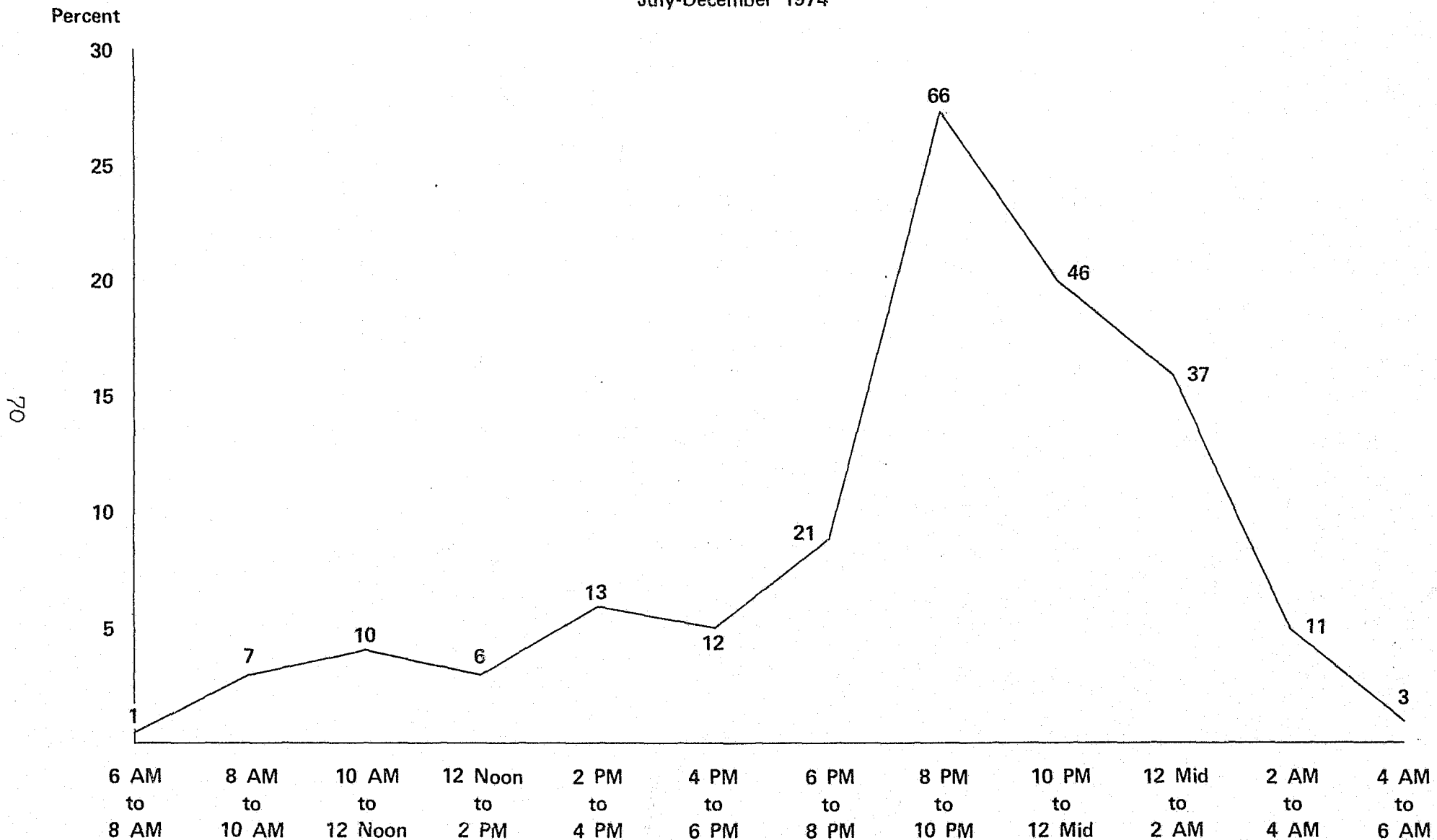
**Assaults On Law Enforcement Officers
By Type of Activity
July-December 1974**

Handling, Transporting, Custody of Prisoners		16.6%
Traffic Pursuits and Stops		6.1%
Robberies In Progress or Pursuing Robbery Suspects		0.4%
Responding to Disturbance Calls (Family Quarrels, Man With Gun, Etc.)		34.5%
Civil Disorders		4.4%
Attempting Other Arrests		23.6%
Investigating Suspicious Persons		5.2%
All Other		9.2%

Assaults On Law Enforcement Officers
By Type of Weapon
July-December 1974



Assaults On Law Enforcement Officers
 Number and Percent Distribution
 By Hour of Day
 July-December 1974





Appendix



REPORTING PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERIFICATION PROCEDURES

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

The possibility of duplication in crime reporting is given constant attention when reports are received and verified by internal 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 100,000 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 100,000 and divide the number of offenses in each class by that answer. The answer is the number of offenses in that class per 100,000 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 100,000 = 0.75
Divide: 215 by 0.75 = 286.7

Your burglary rate is 286.7 per 100,000 inhabitants. The number 0.75 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 100,000 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. An example of this calculation is:

- 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 percent.

CRIME TREND DATA

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

- a. Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December last year were 21.
 - b. Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December this year were 29.
- Subtract: $29 - 21 = 8$

Notice that 8 is an increase over the past year.

Divide: $8 \text{ by } 21 = 0.38$.
Always divide the difference by the total in the earlier time period.
Multiply: $0.38 \times 100 = 38$

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

POLICE EMPLOYEE RATE

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.

- a. Your jurisdiction's population
75,000
 - b. Your agency's number of employees
102
- Divide: $75,000 \text{ by } 1,000 = 75$
Divide: $102 \text{ by } 75 = 1.36$

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

HISTORY OF CONTRIBUTOR PARTICIPATION

JULY - DECEMBER, 1974

AGENCY	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Androscoggin Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Androscoggin Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Aroostook Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Aroostook Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Ashland PD	X	X	X	X	X	
Auburn PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Augusta PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Baileyville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bangor PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bar Harbor PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bath PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belfast PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Berwick PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Bethel PD		X	X		X	X
Biddeford PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Bingham PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Boothbay Harbor PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brewer PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bridgton PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Brownville PD						
Brunswick PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bucksport PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Calais PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Camden PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cape Elizabeth PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Caribou PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cumberland PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cumberland Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cumberland Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Damariscotta PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dexter PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Dixfield PD	X	X		X	X	X
Dover-Foxcroft PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
East Millinocket PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Eastport PD	X	X		X		
Eliot PD		X	X	X	X	X
Ellsworth PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fairfield PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Falmouth PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Farmington PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fort Fairfield PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fort Kent PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Franklin Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Franklin Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Freeport PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Fryeburg PD	X	X				X
Gardiner PD	X	X	X	X	X	X

X - Denotes participation for the month.

* - Small Agency - Reporting through Sheriff's Department.

HISTORY OF CONTRIBUTOR PARTICIPATION

JULY - DECEMBER, 1974

AGENCY	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Gorham PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Greenville PD	X	X	X	X	X	
Hallowell PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hampden PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hancock Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hancock Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Houlton PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Howland PD						X
Jay PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Jonesport PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kennebec Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kennebec Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kennebunk PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kennebunkport PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kittery PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Knox Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Knox Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Lebanon PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lewiston PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Limestone PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lincoln PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lincoln Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lincoln Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lisbon PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Livermore Falls PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Lubec PD	X	X		X	X	X
* Machias PD						
Madawaska PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Madison PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Mattawamkeag PD						
* Mechanic Falls PD	X	X	X	X		X
* Medway PD				X	X	
Mexico PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Millinocket PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Milo PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Mount Desert PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Newport PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Norridgewock PD	X	X				X
* North Berwick PD		X	X	X	X	X
Norway PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oakland PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ogunquit PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Old Orchard PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Old Town PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Orono PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oxford Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oxford Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Paris PD	X	X	X	X	X	X

X - Denotes participation for the month.

* - Small Agency - Reporting through Sheriff's Department.

HISTORY OF CONTRIBUTOR PARTICIPATION

JULY - DECEMBER, 1974

AGENCY	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Penobscot Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Penobscot Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Phillips PD	X					X
Piscataquis Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Piscataquis Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pittsfield PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portland PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Presque Isle PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Rangeley PD	X					
Richmond PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rockland PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Rockport PD			X	X	X	
Rumford PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Sabattus PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Saco PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sagadahoc Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sagadahoc Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sanford PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scarborough PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Searsport PD	X	X		X	X	X
Skowhegan PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Somerset Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Somerset Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Berwick PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Portland PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Southport PD		X				
* Southwest Harbor PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Stonington PD		X				
Thomaston PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Topsham PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* UM, Farmington PD		X	X	X	X	X
UM, Gorham PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* UM, Machias PD						
UM, Orono PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
UM, Presque Isle PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Union PD						
Van Buren PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Veazie PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Vinalhaven PD	X				X	
Waldo Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Waldo Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Waldoboro PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* Washburn PD	X	X	X	X		X
Washington Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Waterville PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wells PD	X	X	X	X	X	X

X - Denotes participation for the month.

* - Small Agency - Reporting through Sheriff's Department.

HISTORY OF CONTRIBUTOR PARTICIPATION

JULY - DECEMBER, 1974

AGENCY	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Westbrook PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wilton PD			X	X	X	X
Winslow PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Winthrop PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wiscasset PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yarmouth PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
York PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
* York Beach PD	X	X	X	X	X	X
York Co Sheriff	X	X	X	X	X	X
York Co MSP	X	X	X	X	X	X

X - Denotes participation for the month.

* - Small Agency - Reporting through Sheriff's Department.

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.

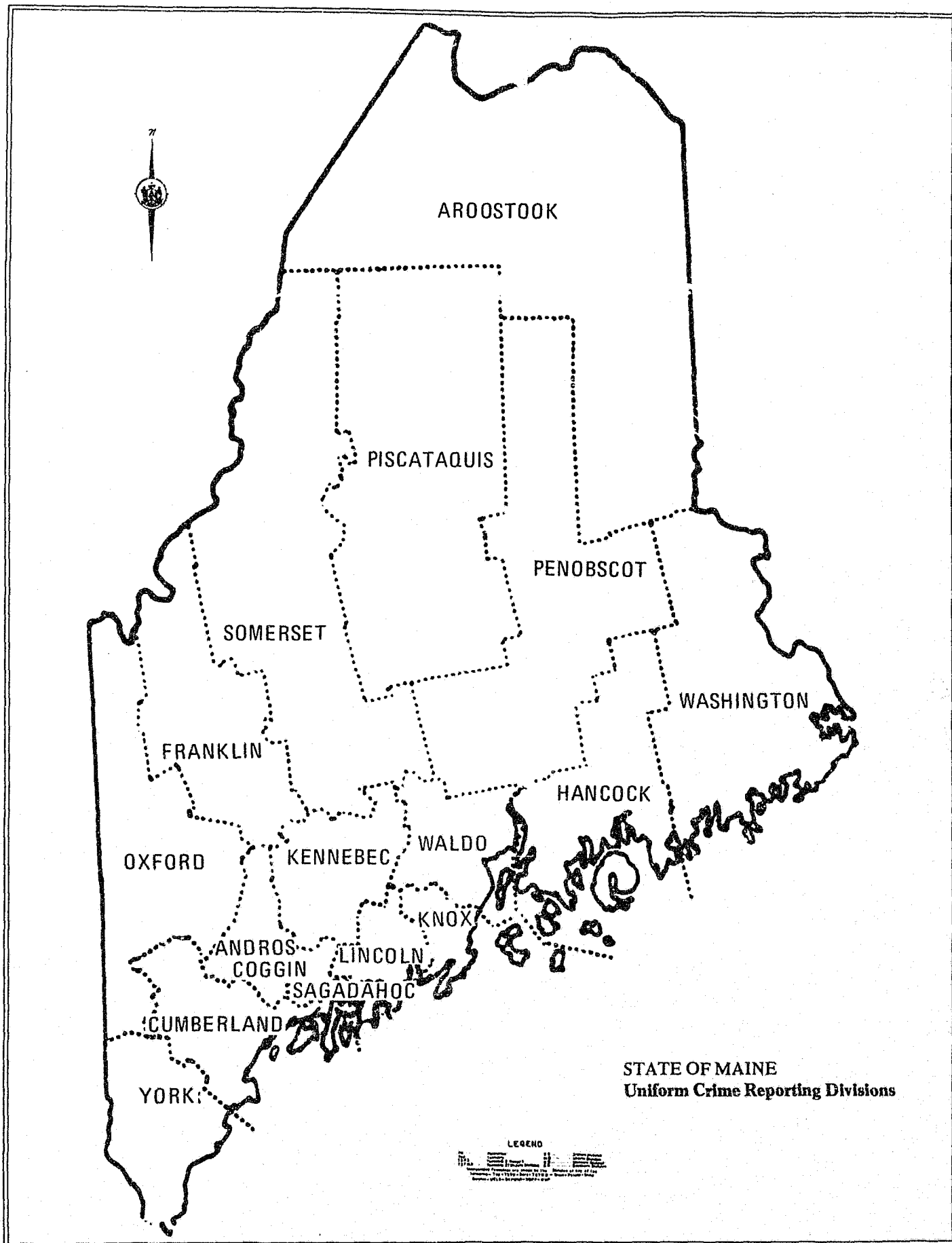
REGULATIONS

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 Law Enforcement 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."

END