State of Maine
Department of Public Safety

STATE

CITY

COUNTY

CRIME IN MAINE
1995

STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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Alfred R. Skolfield, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

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DEDICATION

On June 20, 1989 Governor John McKernan signed into law "An Act to Permit Law Enforcement Officers to Solicit Funds for a Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial" which set into motion a two-year $200,000 fund-raising project of the Maine Chiefs of Police Association, which culminated in the dedication of a permanent memorial on May 25, 1991 on State Street in Augusta.

This tribute to the 72 police officers who have been killed in the line of duty features a seven-foot bronze sculpture of the Maine State Seal on a granite pedestal and an 18-foot granite wall where the name of each officer is inscribed, along with his department, date of death, and an engraving of the officer's badge.

As a special project in 1990–91, the UCR staff provided historical research assistance to the memorial committee in identifying the name, date of death, and circumstances leading to the death of each officer.

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program joins the criminal justice community in the State of Maine in extending sincere sympathy to the families of these law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in Maine's history. This annual report is dedicated, in memorial, to three officers found in Maine's early history: Thomas F. Malloy, Harold C. Hillman and Lee H. Parker.

EBENEZER PARKER
Jan. 1808, Cumberland SO

JOHN T. DOWNES
Jan. 28, 1811,
Washington SO

GRANVILLE A. HAYDEN
Apr. 30, 1893,
Aroostook SO

WILLIAM LAWRENCE
Sept. 3, 1883, Bath PD

THOMAS F. MALLOY
Oct. 9, 1884, Kennebec SO

RUFUS R. LISHNESS
Nov. 4, 1884, Augusta PD

CHARLES W. NILES
Nov. 8, 1886,
Maine Warden Service

LYMAN O. HILL
Nov. 8, 1886,
Maine Warden Service

PATRICK H. JORDON
Mar. 7, 1903, Bangor PD

HAROLD C. HILLMAN
Dec. 21, 1914, Aroostook SO

CHARLES E. McINTOSH
Dec. 16, 1915, Portland PD

JOSEPH GOULET
June 15, 1920,
Biddeford PD

ARTHUR G. DEAG
July 19, 1921,
Maine Warden Service

LESLIE ROBINSON
Oct. 8, 1921,
Maine Warden Service

MERTLEY E. JOHNSTON
Nov. 14, 1922,
Maine Warden Service

DAVID F. BROWN
Nov. 14, 1922,
Maine Warden Service

EMERY O. GOOCH
Aug. 9, 1924,
ME State Police

FRED A. FOSTER
Aug. 30, 1925,
Maine State Police

LEE H. PARKER
Sept. 1, 1927,
Maine Warden Service

FRANK C. WING
Aug. 19, 1928,
Maine Warden Service

SELDON L. JONES
May 17, 1930, Augusta PD

MICHAEL T. CONNOLLY
Aug. 15, 1930, Portland PD

HANS P. SMITH
Sept. 16, 1930, Portland PD

JOSEPH HONORE
DUTREMBLE
Apr. 8, 1932, Biddeford PD

EDWARD F. O'DONNELL
July 29, 1932, Biddeford PD

FRANK H. CURTIS
Nov. 18, 1932, Aroostook SO

REUBEN BLACKMAN
May 5, 1933, Lincoln SO

JEAN BABTISTE JALBERT
May 13, 1933,
Maine Warden Service

ROBERT L. MOORE
Oct. 22, 1935,
Maine Warden Service

THOMAS E. GIGGEY
Nov. 24, 1936, Ft. Fairfield PD

JOHN D. CHAPMAN
Feb. 16, 1938, Rockland PD

THAXTER M. REARDON
June 5, 1938, Millinocket PD

KARL A. JACOBSON
Nov. 13, 1958,
Nat'l Park Service

E. DEAN PRAY
Aug. 20, 1940, Cumberland SO

RANDALL E. SHELLEY
June 3, 1946,
Maine Warden Service

CLAUDE W. KIMBALL
Sept. 17, 1948, Penobscot SO

NORMAN C. PHILBRICK
July 7, 1949, Auburn PD

FRANCIS A. MURRAY
June 28, 1950, Bangor PD

HOWARD W. EYE
Aug. 18, 1951, Calais PD

GEORGE E. TOWNSEND
Aug. 27, 1956,
Maine Warden Service

PAUL J. SIMARD
July 7, 1958, Lewiston PD

PIERRE A. HARNOIS
May 14, 1959, Westbrook PD

FRANK E. ROSS JR.
Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO

FRANK J. BUZYNSKI
Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO

JOHN E. SUTTON
Sept. 20, 1963,
U. of M. Orono PD

CHARLES C. BLACK
July 9, 1964,
Maine State Police

HERBERT E. TOWNE
Nov. 18, 1964, Newport PD

RALPH W. HEATH
Oct. 29, 1965,
Baxter State Park

DALE A. MacDONALD
Nov. 26, 1965, Somerset SO

RALPH A. CHASE
Jan. 1, 1966, Gardiner PD

JEAN C. MONDVILLE
Oct. 29, 1966, Biddeford PD

R. LYLE FROST JR.
July 1, 1968,
Maine Warden Service

RICHARD E. VARNEY
Sept. 27, 1972,
Maine Warden Service

ELLIOTT S. JOHNSON
Sept. 1, 1973, Thomaston PD

LOUIS E. DAIGLE
Nov. 6, 1974, Madawaska PD

FRANK H. ELLIOTT
Dec. 15, 1976, Thomaston PD

CHARLES J. WILSON
Mar. 2, 1977, Penobscot SO

TIMOTHY L. WILLARD
Dec. 29, 1978, Paris PD

THOMAS J. MERRY
July 12, 1980,
Maine State Police

RODNEY C. BONNEY
Apr. 6, 1981, Auburn PD

CARROLL W. MILLETT
Mar. 17, 1982, Paris PD

ROBERT J. GALLANT
Sept. 11, 1982, Berwick PD

DONALD E. DAVEY
July 30, 1984, Lincoln SO

MICHAEL R. VEILLEUX
June 17, 1986, ME State Police

JEFFREY L. BULL
May 9, 1987, Lebanon PD

DAVID R. PAYNE
July 23, 1988, Lewiston PD

JOSIAH B. MAHAR
Sept. 23, 1988,
US Border Patrol

GILES R. LANDRY
Mar. 31, 1989, ME State Police

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS
Oct. 13, 1989, Oxford SO

JIM SWINT
Oct. 1, 1990, Brunswick PD

WILLIAM F. HANRAHAN
Nov. 21, 1992,
Maine Warden Service

JEFFREY S. PAROLA
Nov. 13, 1994
Maine State Police

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CRIME IN MAINE 1995 — HIGHLIGHTS

Crime Clock

During 1995 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 20 minutes .....1 Murder every 18 days, 6 hours
1 Rape every 32 hours, 41 minutes
1 Robbery every 26 hours, 28 minutes
1 Aggravated Assault every 8 hours, 35 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 13 minutes, 14 seconds .....1 Burglary every 57 minutes, 1 second
1 Larceny every 18 minutes, 26 seconds
1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 5 hours, 6 minutes
1 Arson every 34 hours, 54 minutes

CRIME RATE .....The Crime Rate is based on the occurrence of an Index Offense per 1,000 residents of the state. Local and county rates are based on their individual populations. The State Crime Rate for 1995 was 33.47 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 1994 was 32.95. The 1995 state population is estimated at 1,235,000 persons.

INDEX OFFENSES .....There were 41,334 Index Offenses reported by police during 1995 — an increase of 646 offenses (1.6%) from the 40,688 similar offenses reported in 1994.

VIOLENT CRIMES .....Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 43 offenses from 1994 for a 2.7% increase. During 1995 violent crimes totaled 1,641, compared to a 1994 total of 1,598. Violent crimes accounted for 4.0% of all reported index crimes (3.9% in 1994) and represent a crime rate of 1.33 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMES .....Property Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, rose in 1995 by 603 offenses (1.5%) from 1994. There were 39,693 offenses reported in 1995 with 39,090 being shown for 1994. Property crimes account for 96.0% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 32.14 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDER .....There were 21 murders committed in Maine during 1995 (including one that was later reclassified as justifiable homicide in self-defense) — down by 7 (–25.0%) from the 28 murders reported in 1994. Law enforcement

cleared 22 murders this year. Maine's 10-year average is 27 homicides annually.

RAPE ..... Forcible Rapes decreased by 47 reported offenses during 1995. There were 315 offenses reported to police in 1994, compared to 268 in 1995. Of the total, 242 were actual rapes, while 26 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.

ROBBERY ..... Robberies increased by 19.5% (54 offenses) during 1995, from 277 in 1994 to 331 in 1995.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ..... Law enforcement reported 1,021 Aggravated Assaults during 1995, an increase of 4.4% from the 1994 figure of 978. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) decreased by 7.0% during 1995 with 10,378 offenses reported.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ..... All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 38.7% of all assaults. During 1995 police reported 4,412 offenses, an increase of 296 (+7.2%) from the 4,116 offenses reported in 1994.

BURGLARY ..... The number of Burglaries during 1995 rose by 3.4% compared with those in 1994. There was an increase of 303 from the 1994 total of 8,915. The 9,218 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling $6,836,135. Burglaries represent 22.3% of all reported index offenses.

LARCENY-THEFT ..... The crime of Larceny increased during 1995 by 1.3% from the 28,138 larceny offenses reported in 1994. Police reported 28,504 larceny crimes during 1995. Shoplifting and thefts from motor vehicles increased 1.2% and 5.5% respectively for 36.8% of all larceny crimes reported.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ..... Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 36 offenses during 1995, from 1,756 in 1994 to 1,720. A high of 2,764 motor vehicles were reported stolen during 1978.

ARSON ..... The crime of Arson was added to the list of reportable index crimes in 1980. During 1995 there were 251 arsons reported, down 30 (–10.7%) from the 281 arsons reported for 1994. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over $2.7 million during 1995 — down 14.6%.

HATE CRIME ..... Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 1995, police reported 76 incidents involving 97 victims and resulting in a total of 97 offenses.

STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY ..... During 1995 law enforcement agencies recorded $24,478,069 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — a decrease of 0.3% from the $24,563,905 stolen during 1994. Police were able to recover 35.3% ($8,646,164) of stolen property during 1995.

CLEARANCE RATE ..... Law enforcement agencies cleared 27.9% of all index crimes in 1995 — compared to 28.6% in 1994.

ARRESTS ..... The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 51,084 — an increase of 6.2% from the 48,124 persons recorded in 1994. Drug arrests increased 12.6% with 2,855 adults and 563 juveniles charged with drug offenses.

OFFICER ASSAULTS ..... There were 288 assaults on law enforcement officers in 1995, a 21.5% decrease from the 1994 figure of 367.

POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA ..... Statewide there were 2,048 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.66 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally the average rate per 1,000 is .

TRENDS ..... The chart on the following pages shows the 10-year trend data for the index crimes recorded by Uniform Crime Reporting. Shown are the number of offenses, the crime rate per 1,000 residents of Maine, the percent cleared in Maine, the national crime rate per 1,000, and the percent change in the number of reported offenses in Maine.

Crime Summary

	10-year average	1995	Percent change	1994	Percent change	1993	Percent change	1992	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	27	21	–25.0%	28	75.0%	16	–36.0%	25	4.2%
Percent cleared	93	105		82		113		92	
Rate/1000	0.02	0.02		0.02		0.01		0.02	
National rate/1000	0.09	0.08		0.09		0.10		0.09	
Rape									
Offenses	253	268	–14.9%	315	–9.5%	348	16.8%	298	22.6%
Percent cleared	54	52		50		65		50	
Rate/1000	0.21	0.22		0.26		0.28		0.24	
National rate/1000	0.40	0.37		0.39		0.42		0.43	
Robbery									
Offenses	299	331	19.5%	277	5.3%	263	–9.6%	291	3.2%
Percent cleared	41	45		39		42		46	
Rate/1000	0.25	0.27		0.22		0.21		0.24	
National rate/1000	2.42	2.21		2.38		2.71		2.64	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	1,108	1,021	4.4%	978	3.5%	945	–5.6%	1,001	–7.1%
Percent cleared	74	72		71		76		76	
Rate/1000	0.92	0.83		0.79		0.77		0.81	
National rate/1000	4.05	4.20		4.30		4.54		4.42	
Burglary									
Offenses	9,668	9,218	3.4%	8,915	0.0%	8,918	–11.4%	10,061	–9.6%
Percent cleared	22	20		21		21		24	
Rate/1000	7.98	7.46		7.22		7.22		8.15	
National rate/1000	12.09	9.88		10.42		11.42		11.68	
Larceny									
Offenses	29,163	28,504	1.3%	28,138	5.1%	26,769	–9.6%	29,604	–6.4%
Percent cleared	27	28		28		29		30	
Rate/1000	24.06	23.08		22.78		21.68		23.97	
National rate/1000	31.12	30.45		30.25		31.23		31.03	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	1,977	1,720	–2.1%	1,756	5.5%	1,665	–5.1%	1,755	–12.6%
Percent cleared	40	38		43		43		46	
Rate/1000	1.63	1.39		1.42		1.35		1.42	
National rate/1000	6.00	5.61		5.91		6.50		6.32	
Arson									
Offenses	320	251	–10.7%	281	–13.8%	326	14.0%	286	–4.0%
Percent cleared	34	40		39		30		34	
Rate/1000	0.26	0.20		0.23		0.26		0.23	
National rate/1000	0.49	0.45		0.47		0.46		0.48	
Total									
Offenses	42,813	41,334	1.6%	40,688	3.7%	39,250	–9.4%	43,321	–7.2%
Percent cleared	28	28		29		29		31	
Rate/1000	35.36	33.47		32.95		31.78		35.08	
National rate/1000	55.95	52.78		53.74		54.83		56.60	

Crime Summary

1991	Percent change	1990	Percent change	1989	Percent change	1988	Percent change	1987	Percent change	1986
24	–17.2%	29	–27.5%	40	8.1%	37	23.3%	30	36.4%	22
83		90		100		84		80		100
0.02		0.02		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.02
0.10		0.09		0.09		0.08		0.08		0.09
243	0.8%	241	4.8%	230	2.2%	225	22.3%	184	5.7%	174
58		47		52		51		54		63
0.20		0.20		0.19		0.19		0.16		0.15
0.42		0.41		0.38		0.38		0.37		0.38
282	–8.7%	309	4.7%	295	–5.4%	312	3.3%	302	–7.9%	328
42		44		35		39		44		37
0.23		0.25		0.24		0.26		0.26		0.28
2.72		2.57		2.33		2.21		2.13		2.25
1,078	–7.5%	1,165	4.8%	1,112	–13.7%	1,289	0.6%	1,281	6.3%	1,205
74		74		72		68		75		79
0.88		0.95		0.92		1.09		1.09		1.04
4.33		4.24		3.83		3.70		3.51		3.46
11,127	9.7%	10,144	3.0%	9,848	–0.1%	9,862	8.1%	9,119	–3.7%	9,467
25		21		20		20		22		26
9.10		8.30		8.17		8.31		7.77		8.13
12.52		12.36		12.76		13.09		13.30		13.45
31,635	0.3%	31,526	4.8%	30,079	3.6%	29,041	0.9%	28,779	4.5%	27,550
31		27		25		24		23		22
25.88		25.80		24.94		24.27		24.51		23.67
32.29		31.95		31.71		31.35		30.81		30.10
2,008	–7.7%	2,175	–2.8%	2,237	–9.4%	2,470	20.4%	2,052	6.5%	1,927
45		41		33		33		38		35
1.64		1.78		1.85		2.08		1.75		1.66
6.59		6.58		6.30		5.83		5.29		5.08
298	–11.0%	335	–0.6%	337	8.7%	310	–17.6%	376	–5.5%	398
28		29		33		33		33		36
0.24		0.27		0.28		0.26		0.32		0.34
0.48		0.49		0.49		0.54		0.50		0.53
46,695	1.7%	45,924	4.0%	44,178	1.5%	43,546	3.4%	42,123	2.6%	41,071
31		28		26		25		26		26
38.21		37.58		36.63		36.69		35.88		35.28
58.98		58.20		57.41		56.64		55.50		54.80

INTRODUCTION

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide cooperative effort of over 16,000 city, county and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crime brought to their attention. The monthly contributions of Maine's 150 law enforcement agencies represent the initial step in establishing an efficient statewide criminal justice information system (CJIS). Ideally, the UCR data will eventually merge with that of the other major components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutors, courts, corrections) to form an integrated system for the exchange of vital management information. The availability of such data will allow for the provision of complete and timely criminal histories of offenders and their progress through the criminal justice system.

Since July 1973, the State Police have administered the program as a statewide, uniform method of collecting statistics on crime as it is reported to law enforcement and producing a reliable set of criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management. Additionally, Maine's statistics are forwarded monthly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for inclusion in the annual Crime in the U.S. Report.

Over the years the UCR data has become one of Maine's and America's leading social indicators. Maine's citizens look to UCR as the primary information source on the nature and extent of crime, while criminologists, sociologists, legislators, state and local planners, the media and academicians use the statistics for wide and varied research and planning purposes.

NATIONAL UCR REPORTING SYSTEM

During the 1920s the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police formed the Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting with the intent to develop a standardized system of police statistics.

After much studying of state criminal codes nationwide and the methods of bookkeeping, the committee completed a reporting plan which identified seven basic offense definitions and data requirements.

In January of 1930, 400 cities representing 20 million inhabitants in 43 states began participating in the UCR program. In that same year Congress authorized the Attorney General to gather crime information. He in turn designated the FBI to serve as the national clearinghouse for the collection of crime statistics.

Since that time the FBI has continued to serve as the coordinator for the UCR program, which has since grown to a system representing over 16,000 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention.

The National Sheriffs Association in June of 1966 established a Committee on UCR, serving in joint capacity with the IACP UCR committee in an advisory capacity, to encourage sheriffs throughout the country to participate in UCR. In 1979 a congressional mandate made Arson the eighth Part I Index offense in the UCR program.

For over 62 years the UCR program virtually remained unchanged in terms of the amount and type of data collected and disseminated. By the 1980s it had become obvious the nature of modern-day law enforcement had outstripped the utilization of UCR system and was in need of a thorough evaluation.

Commencing in 1982 the FBI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began a joint venture to formulate a phased-in redesign effort intent upon meeting the needs of law enforcement into the 21st century. Utilizing the services of Abt Associates of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the joint steering committee produced a draft report entitled *Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.*

Based on the recommendations of their 1985 report, the FBI and BJS have proceeded to implement significant revisions to the UCR system to include:

- the addition of significant new offenses
- increased information on victims, offenders, arrestees
- improved quality control
- expanded user services

The major point of revision is the change from a summary-based reporting program to incident-based reporting where information on each offense, offender, victim, and arrestee is linked by a common incident number.

Based on the success of a recent pilot project in South Carolina, the FBI released the final data elements and offense specifications in July, 1988. At that time Maine and other state programs commenced a careful implementation of the enhanced program, now known as the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

Due to the increased reporting requirements of the new program, the FBI is encouraging a phased-in transition where law enforcement agencies will be able to adopt the new program as they acquire the data-processing capabilities. It is anticipated that many states will be operating a dual collection program with some departments reporting under summary-based guidelines while others with automated records systems will make a quick transition.

MAINE UCR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

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

One year was spent researching and developing the reporting system. The staff was selected, the project researched; a manual was designed and printed; 250 people were trained in regional seminars; standard arrest sheets

and complaint sheets were developed; all reporting forms were designed and printed; staff visits to all operational departments were made; and all objectives of the original grant were completed.

On July 1, 1974, the Maine UCR system was certified as operational by Director Clarence Kelly of the FBI, and Maine became the 22nd state to have a Uniform Crime Reporting System. Forty-one states have state-level Uniform Crime Reporting systems acting as effective intermediaries between the FBI and local contributors.

The success of this program is directly related to the interest and cooperation of the Maine contributors. Indicative of the cooperation is a 100 percent reporting record for all communities with organized departments, the county sheriffs' departments, who are reporting 100 percent, and the state police by county areas. The result is a complete statewide coverage of crime statistics under supervised rules and controls to insure the integrity of the program.

Crime in Maine July–December, 1974 was our first publication. This year we are publishing our twenty-first publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 1995* itself is a product of new technology utilizing modern desktop publishing software and laser printing to enhance the quality of the print and graphics. Subsequent issues of this report can be quickly produced by maintaining the format and updating it with the new year's data.

Due to problems of abuse and domestic violence between family or household members, the 109th Maine Legislature enacted a law entitled "An Act Concerning Abuse between Household and Family Members." The law, Chapter 578 of the Public Laws of 1979, mandates the reporting of domestic violence data by law enforcement agencies and the collection of such data (Title 19, § 770 [1]) by the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, State Bureau of Identification, Department of Public Safety. The analysis of 1995 domestic violence is displayed starting on page 32 of this report.

Commencing January 1, 1992, Maine law enforcement agencies began collecting and reporting Hate/Bias crimes as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting System. Reporting is via the submission of specialized supplemental report forms which capture detailed information concerning the offense(s), victim and offender, and circumstances surrounding the incident. The analysis of 1995 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 1995, the State Fire Marshal's Office continued direct reporting of arson incidents via the monthly UCR report forms. This effort helped to validate the complete and accurate reporting of all arsons as identified by law enforcement agencies each month.

During the year the UCR Program was represented during guest lectures at the University of Southern Maine's Criminology Program. The UCR supervisor continues to actively participate in the Maine Chiefs of Police Association through his role as Chairman of the Technical Services Committee and as a member of the Law Enforcement Memorial Committee.

During 1995, the Maine Department of Public Safety continued its automation efforts towards the creation of the state-wide integrated management information system referred to as MCJUSTIS (Maine Criminal Justice Information System). Following the completion of the UCR program's high level design specifications for the FBI's new National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), Maine identified a software vendor capable of delivering a NIBRS-compliant repository package. During 1995 the UCR staff evaluated the software's ability to allow local law enforcement contributors to submit the expanded crime data to the state program via electronic media. Concurrent with the software testing and evaluation, UCR staff also designed and piloted prototype police field report forms capable of capturing all data necessary for participation in NIBRS reporting.

Once fully operational, the new software will give the UCR staff greater access to the data, provide faster processing of inquiries for information, and generate the more sophisticated analytical reports that today's modern law enforcement executives require.

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 statewide, regional, and county levels. Awareness of the presence of certain crime 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 the 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 as to its 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 — Page 92):

"But the fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime. They did not start and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in America. They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest. The police are only one part of the criminal justice system; the 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 degree of urbanization in the surrounding area.
- Compositions of the population with reference particularly to youth concentration.
- Economic status of the population, median income and job availability.
- Relative stability of the population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types.
- Modes of transportation and highway systems in the area.
- Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.
- Cultural conditions such as educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- Standards governing appointments to the police force.
- Policies of the prosecuting officials, the courts, correctional and probation/parole officials.
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- Attitude of the public toward reporting crime and participation in the prosecution of the offenders.
- The administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency, including the degree of adherence to crime-reporting standards.
- Organization and cooperation of adjoining and overlapping police jurisdictions.

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

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

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

UCR POTENTIAL USES

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

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

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

I. Contributors

Administrative information relating to:

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

II. Governor and Legislature

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

III. Courts — prosecution

1. Valuable general research information in crimes within the areas being served.

2. Crime trend information
3. Identifies problem crimes to be considered in the prosecution or judicial process.

IV. Press

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

V. Social Agencies

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

VI. Educational Institutions (for various studies)

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

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

The objectives of the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

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

The methods used to obtain these objectives include the measurement of:

1. The extent, fluctuation, distribution, and nature of serious crime in the State of Maine through presentation of data on the eight Crime Index Offenses.
2. The total volume of serious crime known to the police.
3. The activity and coverage of law enforcement agencies through arrest counts, clearance of reported offenses, and police employee strength data.

CRIME INDEX

The offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson 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 reported on a monthly basis. The crime index offenses were selected as a measuring device because, as a group, they represent the most common crime problems. They are all serious crimes, either by their very nature or due to the volume and frequency in which they occur.

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

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

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

The total number of criminal acts that occur is unknown, but those that are reported to the police provide the first means of a count. Not all crimes come readily to the attention of the police; not all crimes are of sufficient importance to be significant in an index; and not all important

crimes occur with enough regularity to be meaningful in an index. With these considerations in mind, and with all state and national reporting jurisdictions using uniform reporting procedures, the above crimes were selected as a group to furnish an abbreviated and convenient measure of the crime problem.

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

REPORTING PROCEDURE

In Maine's 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.

The UCR Division, in an effort to maintain quality and uniformity in data received, furnishes to the contributing agencies continuous training and instruction in Uniform Crime Reporting procedures. All contributors are also furnished with a State of Maine UCR 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 eight 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 personnel 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 Non-Neg. Manslaughter
- b. Manslaughter by Negligence (not an index crime)

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
- e. Hands, Fists, Feet, Not Aggravated (not an index crime)

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

8. Arson
- a. Structures
- b. Mobile Property (vehicles, trailers, etc.)
- c. Other Property (crops, timber, etc.)

Arson, designated as a national index offense by the U.S. Congress in 1979, is now being reported to the UCR system by contributing agencies.

In July of 1979, the Maine Legislature enacted a new "Domestic Violence" law that deals with abuse and assaults occurring between household or family members. The law mandates the reporting of such incidents by police agencies as an addition to the Uniform Crime Reporting function.

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

Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from the actual count. The number of "actual offenses known" in these crime categories is reported to the UCR 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 or assaulted and the value and type of property stolen and recovered during the month are also reported.

Arrests are reported monthly for all criminal acts, except traffic violations, by crime category and include the age, sex and race of each person arrested.

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

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 training of personnel within contributing agencies does not

complete the role of the UCR 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 agency is either contacted by phone or in-person visitations are made by qualified UCR program personnel.

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 process 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.

STATEMENT OF POLICY FOR RELEASE OF UCR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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

REGULATIONS

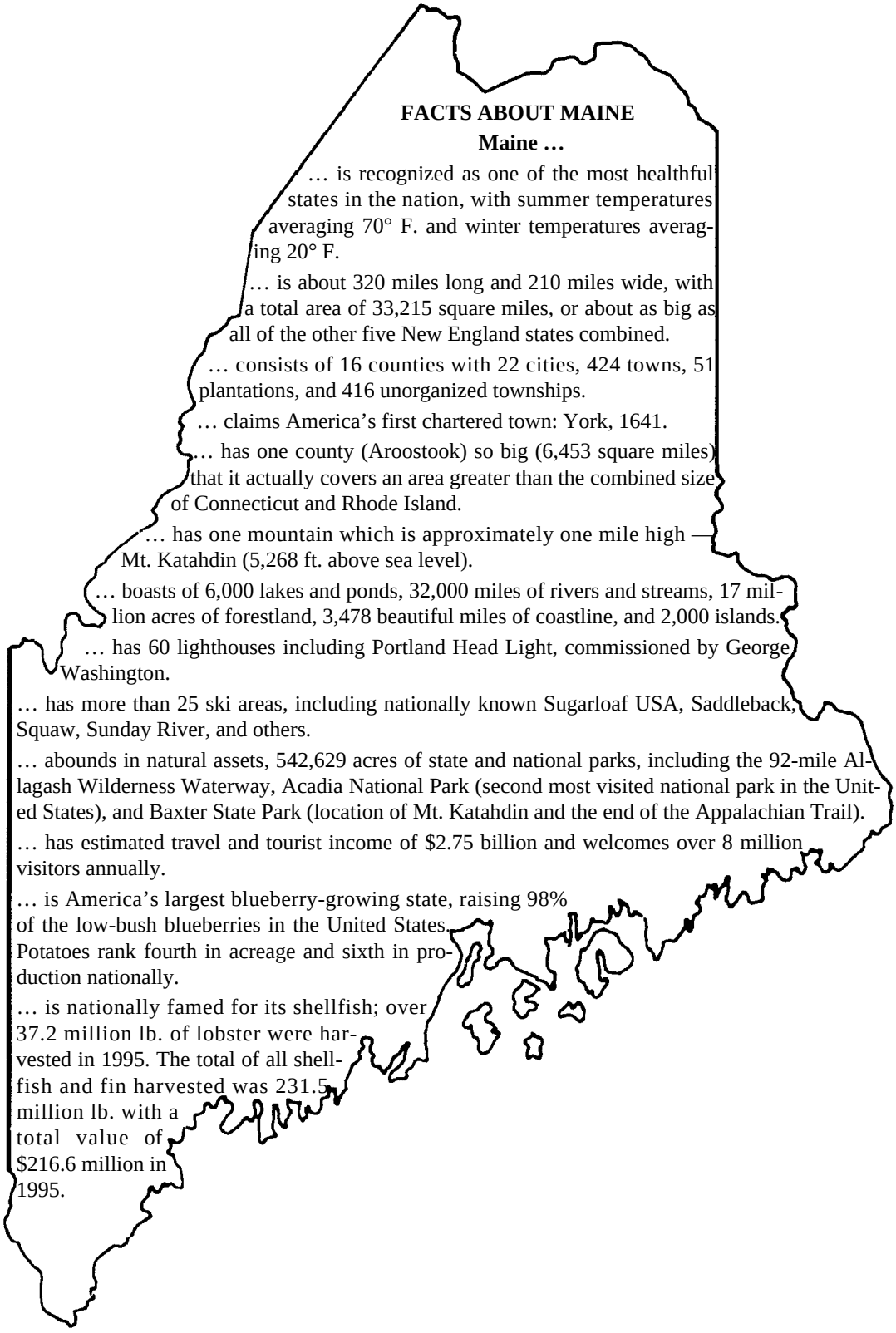
1. This agency will publish an annual report reflecting crime in Maine. This report will be distributed to the Governor, to members of the Legislature, to the Attorney General, to law enforcement agencies or to any agency or committee dedicated to law enforcement or criminal justice work.
2. Published 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 report, 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 of 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, UCR 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.

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 reported crime incidence and arrest data detailed in this report occurred.



FACTS ABOUT MAINE

Maine …

… is recognized as one of the most healthful states in the nation, with summer temperatures averaging 70° F. and winter temperatures averaging 20° F.

… is about 320 miles long and 210 miles wide, with a total area of 33,215 square miles, or about as big as all of the other five New England states combined.

… consists of 16 counties with 22 cities, 424 towns, 51 plantations, and 416 unorganized townships.

… claims America's first chartered town: York, 1641.

… has one county (Aroostook) so big (6,453 square miles) that it actually covers an area greater than the combined size of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

… has one mountain which is approximately one mile high — Mt. Katahdin (5,268 ft. above sea level).

… boasts of 6,000 lakes and ponds, 32,000 miles of rivers and streams, 17 million acres of forestland, 3,478 beautiful miles of coastline, and 2,000 islands.

… has 60 lighthouses including Portland Head Light, commissioned by George Washington.

… has more than 25 ski areas, including nationally known Sugarloaf USA, Saddleback, Squaw, Sunday River, and others.

… abounds in natural assets, 542,629 acres of state and national parks, including the 92-mile Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Acadia National Park (second most visited national park in the United States), and Baxter State Park (location of Mt. Katahdin and the end of the Appalachian Trail).

… has estimated travel and tourist income of $2.75 billion and welcomes over 8 million visitors annually.

… is America's largest blueberry-growing state, raising 98% of the low-bush blueberries in the United States. Potatoes rank fourth in acreage and sixth in production nationally.

… is nationally famed for its shellfish; over 37.2 million lb. of lobster were harvested in 1995. The total of all shellfish and fin harvested was 231.5 million lb. with a total value of $216.6 million in 1995.

CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report is based on 1995 population estimates received from the Uniform Crime Reporting division of the FBI, using provisional estimates of the Bureau of Census. Rural populations are arrived at by deleting the population figures for each direct reporting municipal department from their respective county totals.

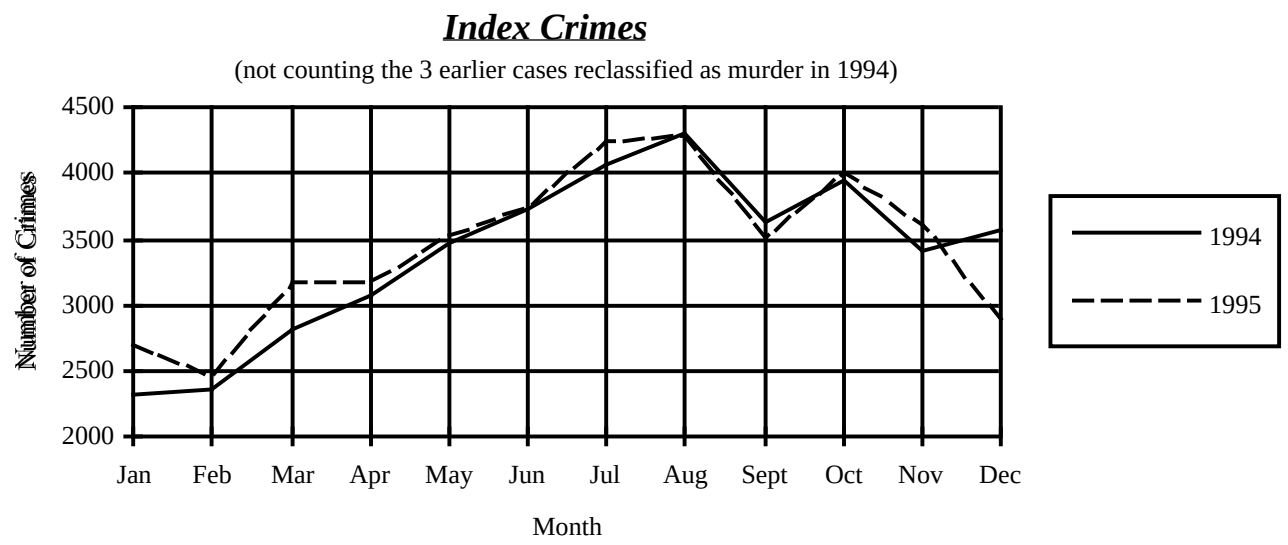
Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from approximately 150 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

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

The crime index rate for Maine for the year 1995 was 33.47 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.33 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 32.14.

1995 Crime Rates

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	21	.05%	.02
Rape	268	.65%	.22
Robbery	331	.80%	.27
Aggravated Assault	1,021	2.47%	.83
Burglary	9,218	22.30%	7.46
Larceny-Theft	28,504	68.96%	23.08
M/V Theft	1,720	4.16%	1.39
Arson	251	.61%	.20
Totals	**41,334**	**100.00%**	**33.47**
Total Violent Crime	1,641	3.97%	1.33
Total Property Crime	39,693	96.03%	32.14



Crime by County

County		Annual Crime Rate per 1,000	Total Index Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Percent Clearance
Androscoggin	1994	38.97	4,125	1	35	35	119	892	2,857	158	28	26.4%
	1995	40.18	4,254	5	24	63	80	907	3,022	131	22	24.9%
Aroostook	1994	22.17	1,938	1	20	1	30	418	1,362	94	12	38.1%
	1995	20.23	1,769	1	23	7	32	374	1,237	88	7	43.4%
Cumberland	1994	45.41	11,108	7	78	132	429	2,155	7,719	488	100	25.9%
	1995	47.59	11,641	5	91	141	401	2,275	8,100	508	120	27.1%
Franklin	1994	39.87	1,163	0	8	0	16	283	822	33	1	24.8%
	1995	37.33	1,089	0	6	3	9	284	748	38	1	22.3%
Hancock	1994	23.15	1,093	1	16	1	24	213	784	50	4	38.5%
	1995	25.90	1,223	2	6	2	49	245	869	45	5	39.6%
Kennebec	1994	32.16	3,749	4	40	19	49	862	2,596	163	16	34.7%
	1995	31.68	3,693	0	22	25	78	875	2,503	176	14	30.1%
Knox	1994	29.93	1,093	1	13	3	21	225	784	36	10	31.7%
	1995	29.16	1,065	0	2	5	19	168	828	36	7	35.2%
Lincoln	1994	22.40	684	1	1	3	26	212	408	27	6	39.3%
	1995	20.77	634	0	0	4	21	175	401	29	4	30.9%
Oxford	1994	31.85	1,685	1	9	1	35	602	947	77	13	24.8%
	1995	27.86	1,474	4	11	3	32	468	891	61	4	25.8%
Penobscot	1994	29.17	4,301	4	29	26	65	682	3,296	175	24	25.7%
	1995	26.47	3,902	2	21	26	77	611	3,015	127	23	26.3%
Piscataquis	1994	21.91	411	1	1	1	10	139	246	13	0	37.2%
	1995	25.38	476	0	7	1	44	169	227	25	3	13.7%
Sagadahoc	1994	26.12	881	1	4	6	9	134	677	45	5	29.2%
	1995	28.35	956	0	2	0	26	146	728	45	9	28.9%
Somerset	1994	33.17	1,660	2	11	9	22	545	974	93	4	28.9%
	1995	27.89	1,396	1	13	5	28	437	834	73	5	27.0%
Waldo	1994	14.00	465	1	5	2	7	146	274	25	5	35.5%
	1995	16.80	558	0	6	0	11	143	368	29	1	28.7%
Washington	1994	19.86	705	1	10	1	31	169	454	34	5	38.6%
	1995	22.05	783	0	5	1	28	207	495	39	8	41.9%
York	1994	33.99	5,627	1	35	37	85	1,238	3,938	245	48	25.7%
	1995	38.79	6,421	1	29	45	86	1,734	4,238	270	18	23.7%
TOTALS	**1994**	**32.95**	**40,688**	**28**	**315**	**277**	**978**	**8,915**	**28,138**	**1,756**	**281**	**28.6%**
	1995	**33.47**	**41,334**	**21**	**268**	**331**	**1,021**	**9,218**	**28,504**	**1,720**	**251**	**27.9%**

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 1995

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	270	256	328	316	327	436	468	406	320	425	410	292	4,254
Aroostook	91	92	134	134	172	154	171	203	169	181	140	128	1,769
Cumberland	765	723	954	957	1,021	977	1,166	1,170	957	1,133	1,021	797	11,641
Franklin	34	108	122	84	81	80	84	80	82	102	89	143	1,089
Hancock	72	58	100	83	96	118	127	154	128	93	101	93	1,223
Kennebec	269	223	292	304	313	335	324	373	342	350	342	226	3,693
Knox	84	47	88	73	96	105	100	89	94	111	88	90	1,065
Lincoln	27	39	70	39	47	61	69	75	60	66	51	30	634
Oxford	116	97	111	116	142	117	159	159	143	120	108	86	1,474
Penobscot	260	217	261	318	345	358	396	368	297	404	370	308	3,902
Piscataquis	21	21	40	48	70	38	49	50	51	38	31	19	476
Sagadahoc	69	44	72	84	97	104	86	116	69	97	74	44	956
Somerset	128	92	82	97	138	107	131	174	127	135	103	82	1,396
Waldo	41	51	48	32	48	57	62	45	51	52	44	27	558
Washington	56	32	58	39	61	80	99	54	77	75	48	104	783
York	385	348	413	446	471	626	762	767	553	632	588	430	6,421
1995 Total	**2,688**	**2,448**	**3,173**	**3,170**	**3,525**	**3,753**	**4,253**	**4,283**	**3,520**	**4,014**	**3,608**	**2,899**	**41,334**
1994 Total	**2,320**	**2,358**	**2,815**	**3,065**	**3,473**	**3,736**	**4,066**	**4,316**	**3,626**	**3,944**	**3,408**	**3,561**	**40,688**
% Change	**15.9%**	**3.8%**	**12.7%**	**3.4%**	**1.5%**	**0.5%**	**4.6%**	**–0.8%**	**–2.9%**	**1.8%**	**5.9%**	**–18.6%**	**1.6%**

Comparative Data: State, New England, National

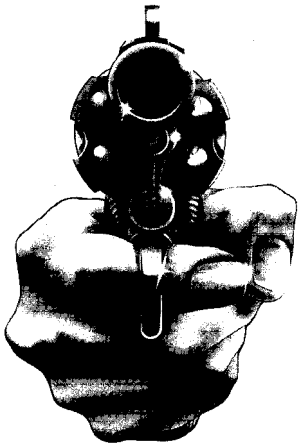
Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
1994, Maine	28	315	277	978	8,915	28,138	1,756	281	40,688
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.26	0.22	0.79	7.22	22.78	1.42	0.23	32.95
1995, Maine	21	268	331	1,021	9,218	28,504	1,720	251	41,334
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.22	0.27	0.83	7.46	23.08	1.39	0.20	33.47
Numerical Change	–7	–47	54	43	303	366	–36	–30	646
Percent Change	–25.0%	–14.9%	19.5%	4.4%	3.4%	1.3%	–2.1%	–10.7%	1.6%
U.S. 1994–1995 Percent Change	–7.4%	–4.6%	–6.2%	–1.3%	–4.3%	1.5%	–4.3%	–4.0%	–0.9%
New England 1994–1995 Percent Change	–11.7%	–5.9%	–9.7%	–1.4%	–3.3%	3.9%	–13.4%	N/A	–0.8%

Note: Crime rate for 1995 was as follows: Total U.S. = 52.78, New England = 40.91

Clearance Data, 1995: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	21	268	331	1,021	9,218	28,504	1,720	251	41,334
Maine # Cleared	22	139	149	739	1,866	7,854	651	101	11,521
Maine % Cleared	104.8%	51.9%	45.0%	72.4%	20.2%	27.6%	37.8%	40.2%	27.9%
U.S. % Cleared	64.8%	51.1%	24.7%	55.7%	13.4%	19.6%	14.1%	16.2%	21.2%
New England % Cleared	67.8%	50.6%	28.0%	62.3%	13.9%	19.4%	12.9%	6.2%	21.2%

INDEX CRIMES



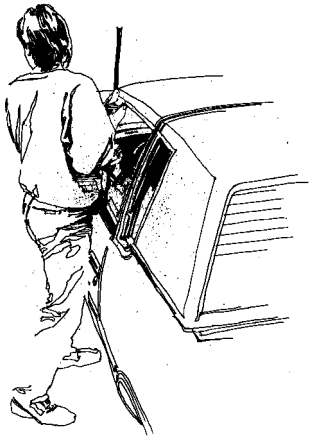
Murder

Rape

Robbery

Aggravated Assault

Burglary



Larceny-Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft

Arson

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 — murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault — are considered more serious than property crimes. The total number indicates only the number of incidents reported to police and does not reflect the number of criminals who committed them or the number of injuries inflicted.

During the year 1995, violent crimes showed an increase from the previous year. There were 1,641 reported offenses during 1995 — compared with 1,598 for 1994. This increase of 43 crimes reported represents an increase of 2.7%.

The 1995 crime rate for violent crime is 1.33 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 4.0% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 1,049 violent crimes for a 63.9% clearance rate.

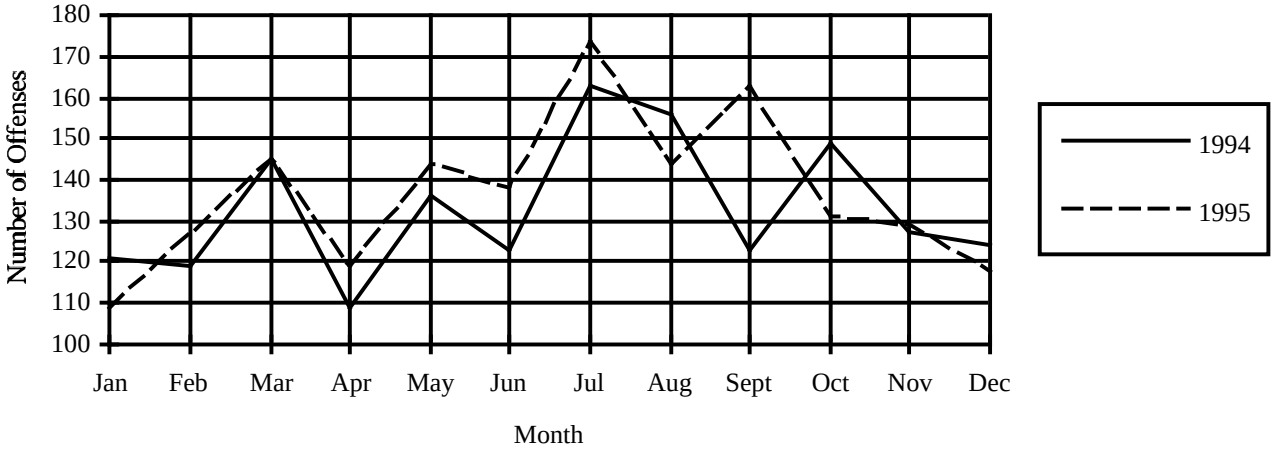
Crime Clock

Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1994–1995

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
1994	28	315	277	978	1,598
1995	21	268	331	1,021	1,641
Number Change	–7	–47	54	43	43
Percent Change	–25.0%	–14.9%	19.5%	4.4%	2.7%

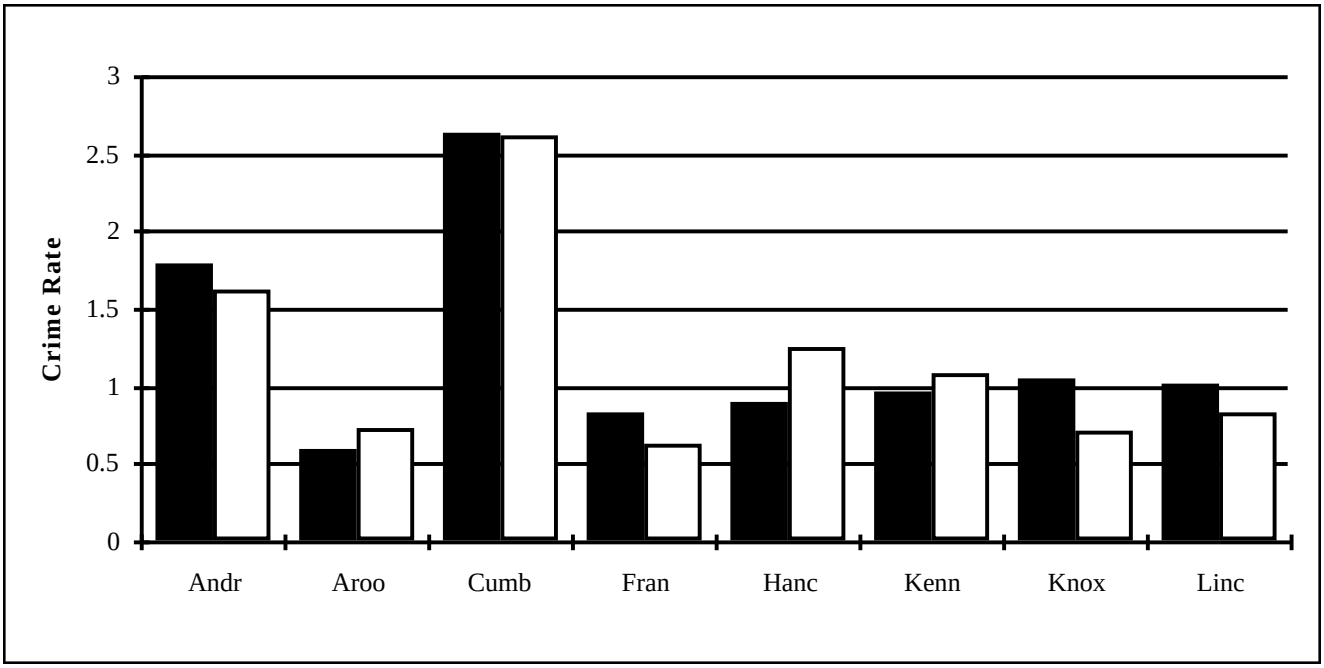
Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 1994–1995

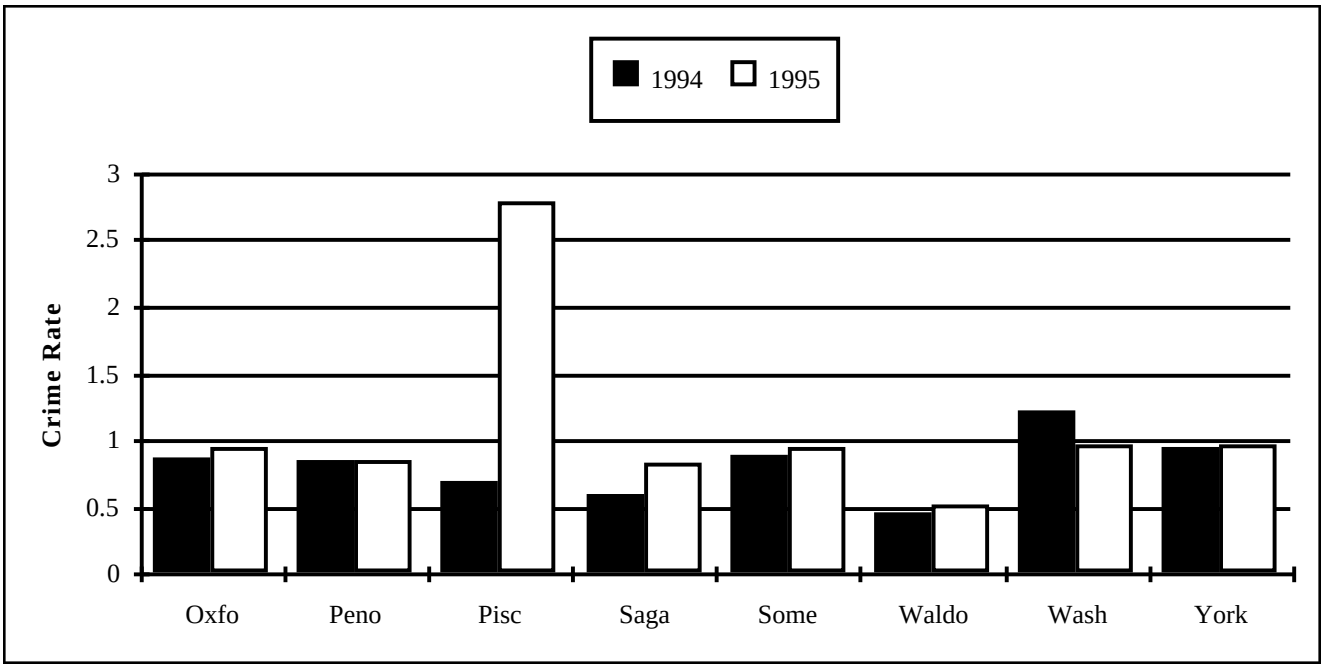
(not counting the 3 earlier cases reclassified as murder in 1994)



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.33)





PROPERTY CRIMES

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

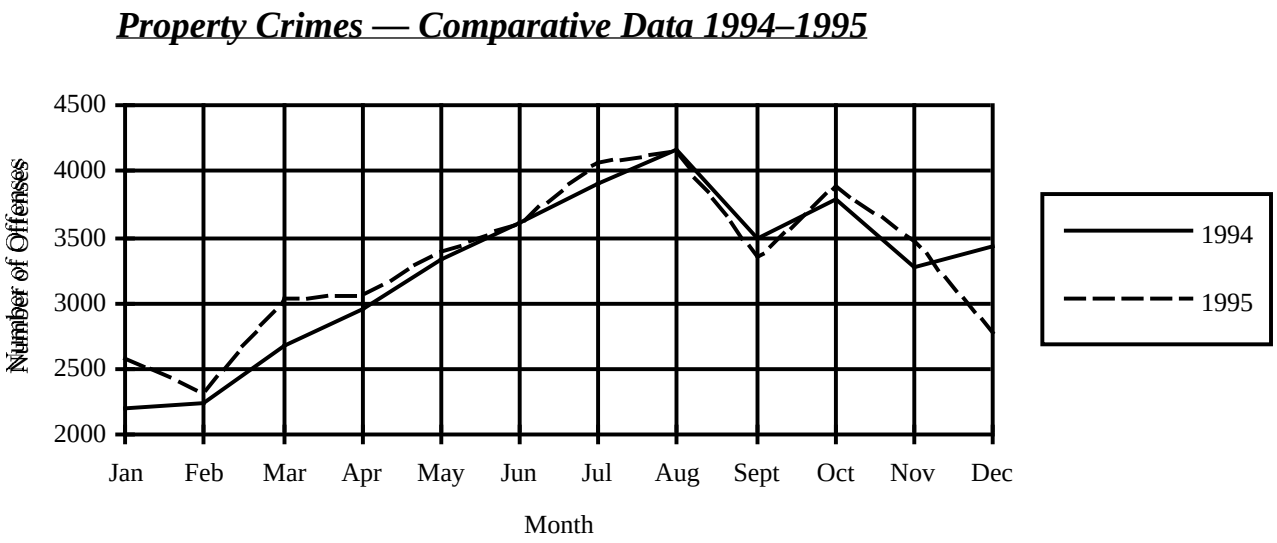
Property crimes showed an increase during 1995, rising by 603 reported offenses. The 1995 total of 39,693 represents a 1.5% increase from the 1994 figure of 39,090.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 10,472 property crimes during 1995 for a 26.4% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 96.0% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 32.14 offenses per 1,000.

Crime Clock

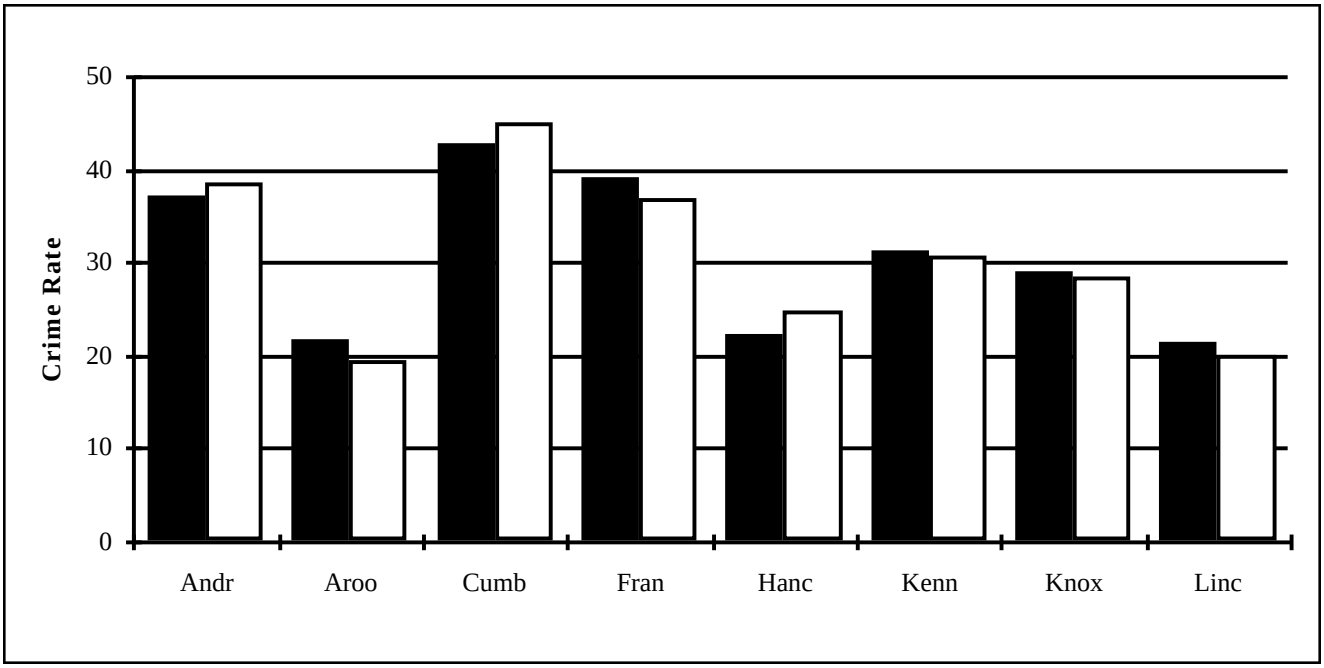
Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1994–1995

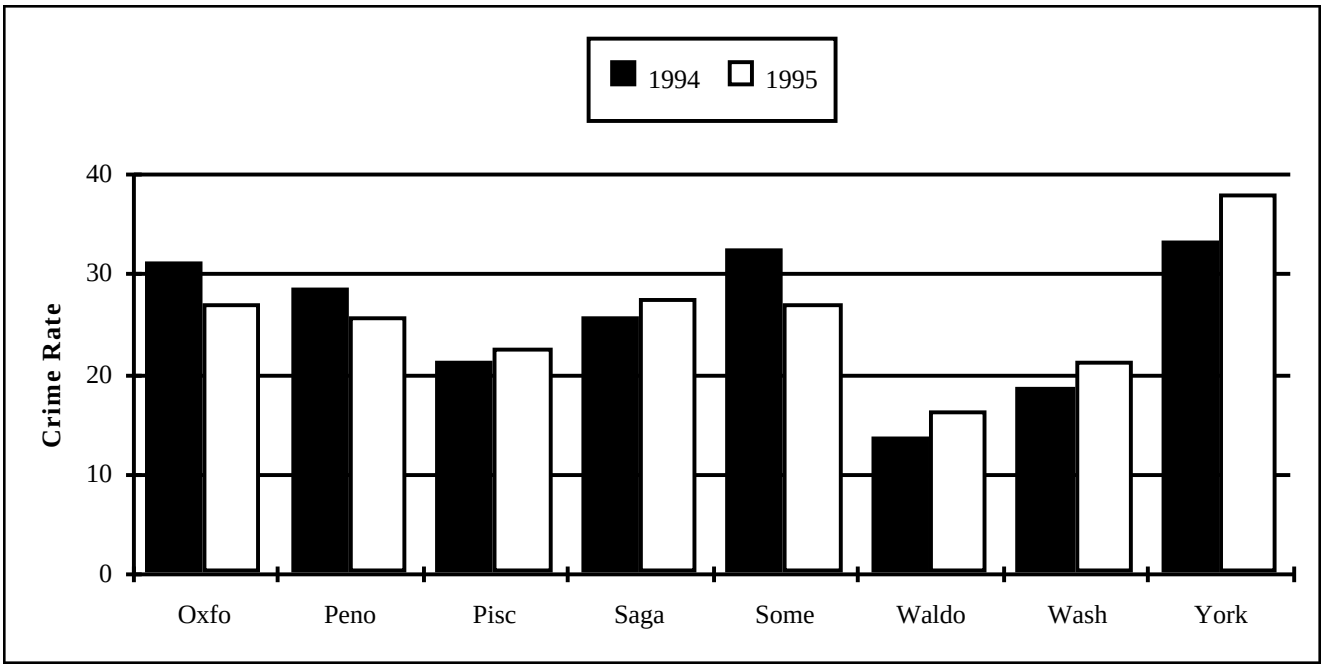
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
1994	8,915	28,138	1,756	281	39,090
1995	9,218	28,504	1,720	251	39,693
Number Change	303	366	–36	–30	603
Percent Change	3.4%	1.3%	–2.1%	–10.7%	1.5%



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 32.14)



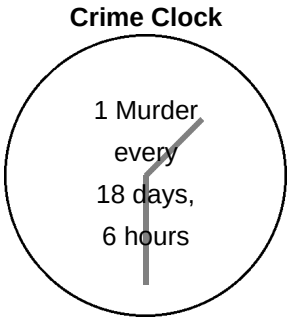


MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 1995

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
01/07/95 Hebron	53	M	28	M	Knife/hammer	Father	Argument at father's residence.
01/07/95 Bangor	8 months	F			Blunt trauma		Rescue called, child not breathing.
01/20/95 Verona	32	F	46	M	Handgun	Common-law wife	Victim shot in head at residence.
02/09/95 Brownfield	46 73 71	M M F	43	M	Rifle	Brother Father Mother	Undetermined argument. Shot family at residence.
03/31/95 Lewiston	30	M			Knife		Multi-stab wounds, drug/alcohol.
04/16/95 Lewiston	20	M	29 32 19	M M M	Handgun	Stranger Stranger Stranger	Victim shot at apartment — drugs.
04/30/95 Portland	36	M			Gunshot		Victim found behind commercial building.
05/16/95 Springvale	8 months	F	20	F	Shaken	Daughter	Died of injuries caused by shaken-baby syndrome.
05/16/95 Anson	45	M	49	M	Firearm	Acquaintance	Shot victim at office, shot self at home (murder/suicide).
06/06/95 Lewiston	27	F	31	M	Handgun	Wife	Estranged husband shot wife, then self (murder/suicide).
06/16/95 Portland	21	F	21	M	Handgun	Ex-girlfriend	Shot victim at apartment and shot himself (murder/suicide).
06/17/95 Hampden	58	F	25	M	Knife	Stranger	Victim abducted and stabbed. Found in industrial park.
07/18/95 Scarboro	34	F	42	M	Handgun	Girlfriend	Shot victim after argument, then self (murder/suicide).
10/20/95 Portland	21	M	20	M	Baseball bat	Acquaintance	Group fight in parking lot — alcohol related.
11/03/95 Turner	39	F	35	M	Strangled	Stranger	Body found in closet of offender's trailer. (Same assailant as below.)
11/05/95 Lewiston	33	F	35	M	Strangled	Stranger	Body found in field near motel. (Same assailant as above.)
11/23/95 Fairfield	25	F	42	M	Handgun	Wife	Shot victim, then self (murder/ suicide).
11/25/95 Auburn	26	M	24	M	Knife	Acquaintance	Argument in parking lot.
12/02/95 Harrison*	43	M	43	M	Rifle	Acquaintance	Victim and offender fighting. Victim shot.

*Originally reported as a homicide, later determined to be a justifiable homicide (self-defense).

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER



Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are described by UCR as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another — or a death that results from the commission of another criminal act.

Murder — "1. A person is guilty of murder if: A. He intentionally or knowingly causes the death of another human being; B. He engages in conduct which manifests a depraved indifference to the value of human life …; or C. … causes another human being to commit suicide by the use of force, duress or deception." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 201

Felony Murder — "1. A person is guilty of felony murder if acting alone or with one or more other persons in the commission or attempt to commit immediate flight after committing or attempting to commit … [another felony offense], he or another participant in fact causes the death of another human being …" M.R.S.A. Title 17-A § 202

Manslaughter — "1. A person is guilty of manslaughter if he: B. … causes the death of another human being … while under the influence of extreme anger or extreme fear …" M.R.S.A. Title 17-A § 203

Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident. Although manslaughter by negligence is recorded on the "offense known to police" form along with murder, it is not considered an index offense and is not discussed in this report. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not murder.

Trend

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1991–1995
Number reported	24	25	16	28	20		
% change from previous year	–17.2%	4.2%	–36.0%	75.0%	–28.6%		
						% change	–16.7%
Rate per 1,000	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02		
% change from previous year	—	—	–50.0%	100.0%	—		
						% change	—

Characteristics — 1995

Victim–Offender Relationship

Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger 65.0%
Stranger to Stranger 20.0%
Unknown 15.0%

Type of Weapon Used

Firearm 55.0%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....20.0%
Other Dangerous Weapon.....5.0%
Hands, Fists, Feet 15.0%
Other/Undetermined 5.0%

Months of Highest Occurrence

November 20.0%
January, February, June 15.0%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

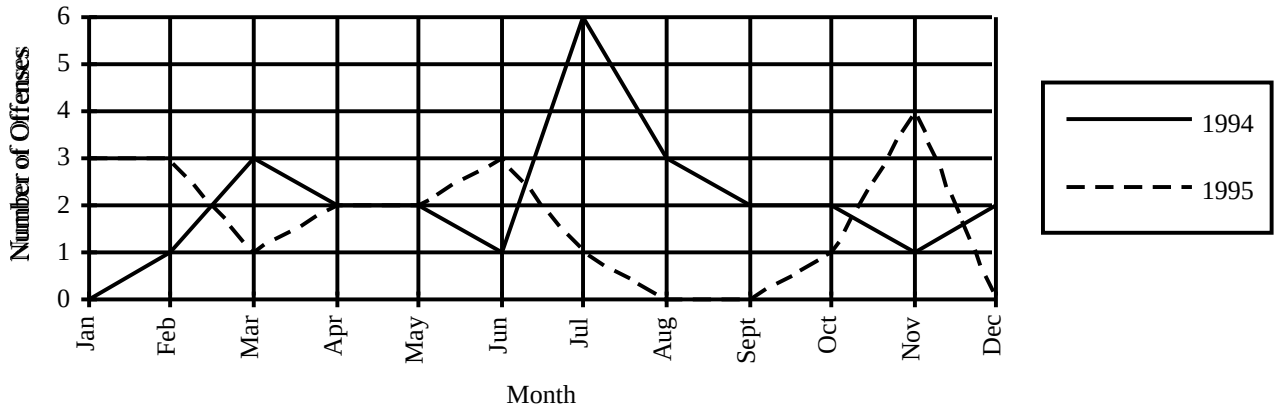
Total $0.00
Per Incident Average.....$0.00

Clearance Rate

16 Offenses Cleared.....80.0%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.55

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative Data 1994–1995

(not counting the 3 earlier cases reclassified as murder in 1994)



Profile of Persons Arrested — 11 Arrests

Age

17 and under.....0.0%
18–24.....36.4%
25–29.....27.3%
30–34.....9.1%
35–39.....9.1%
40 and over.....18.2%

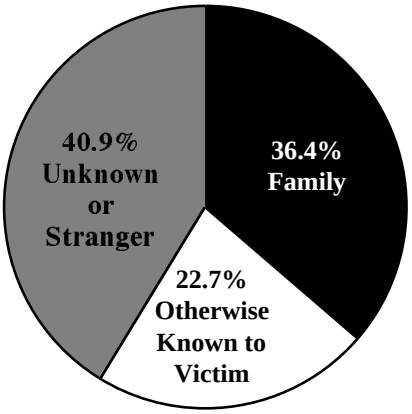
5 offenders committed suicide

Sex

Male.....90.9%
Female.....9.1%

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Brother	1	4.5%
Daughter	1	4.5%
Father	2	9.1%
Mother	1	4.5%
Wife	3	13.6%
Total Family	**8**	**36.4%**
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	2	9.1%
Acquaintance	3	13.6%
Stranger	6	27.3%
Unknown	3	13.6%
Total Other	**14**	**63.6%**
TOTAL	**22**	**100.0%**

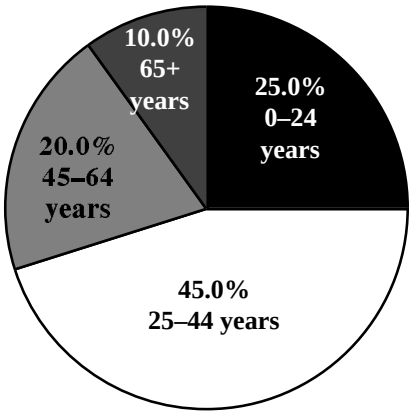


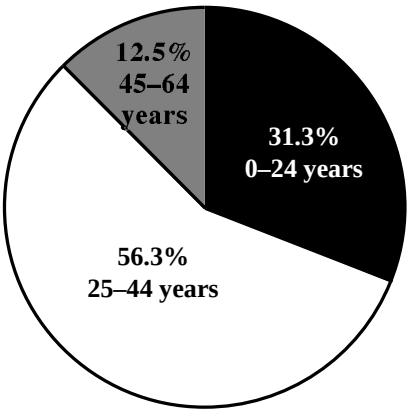
**Number of relationships may not agree with number of victims due to instances of multiple offenders or multiple victims.*

Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Age of Victims	Male	Female	Total
0–14 years	—	2	2
15–24 years	2	1	3
25–34 years	2	5	7
35–44 years	1	1	2
45–54 years	3	—	3
55–64 years	—	1	1
65+ years	1	1	2
Total	**9**	**11**	**20**

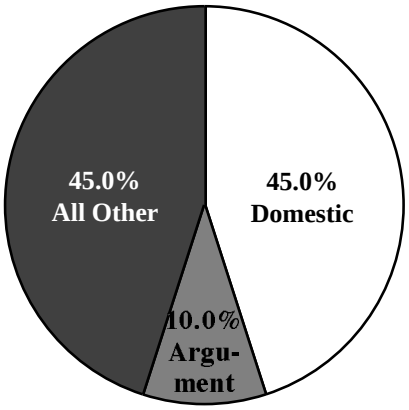
Age of Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0–14 years	—	—	—
15–24 years	4	1	5
25–34 years	5	—	5
35–44 years	4	—	4
45–54 years	2	—	2
55–64 years	—	—	—
65+ years	—	—	—
Total	**15**	**1**	**16**





Murder Distribution by Circumstances

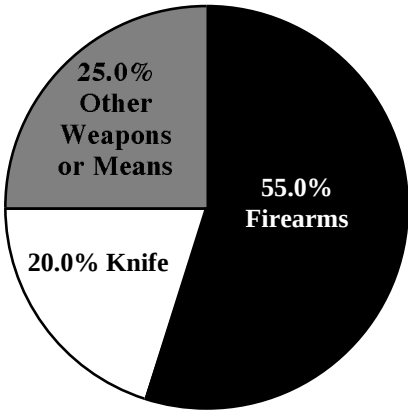
Circumstance*	Number	% of Total
Domestic Conflict	9	45.0%
Argument	2	10.0%
Child Abuse/Neglect	2	10.0%
Other	2	10.0%
Unknown	5	25.0%
TOTAL	**20**	**100.0%**



**Due to the unlimited set of possible circumstances surrounding homicides, it is difficult to provide a clear-cut or precise statistical category. In the intent of uniformity, the number of circumstance categories has been kept to a minimum. Caution is suggested in drawing generalizations from the data without more deliberate analysis. This table makes no attempt to analyze the motives of offenders, but rather to display general circumstances surrounding the events.*

Murder Distribution by Weapon

Weapon	Number	% of Total
Firearm	5	25.0%
Handgun	6	30.0%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	4	20.0%
Hands, Fists, Feet	1	5.0%
Blunt Instrument	2	10.0%
Strangled	2	10.0%
Total	**20**	**100.0%**



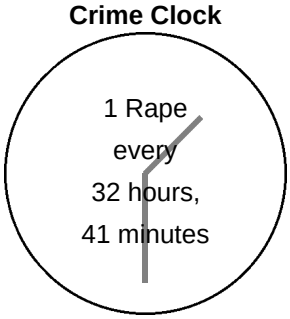
FORCIBLE RAPE

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

"A person is guilty of gross sexual assault if that person engages in a sexual act (direct genital contact) with another person and the person submits as a result of compulsion." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 253

This category is broken down 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.



Maine has experienced increased availability in services such as rape crisis centers providing 24-hour hot lines and counselors, witness/victim assistants in district attorneys' offices, improved medical practices and increased sensitivity by law enforcement personnel. The increased number of offenses identified in this report may be, in part, influenced by the increasing confidence of victims in the criminal justice system.

Trend

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1991–1995
Number reported	243	298	348	315	268		
% change from previous year	0.8%	22.6%	16.8%	–9.5%	–14.9		
						% change	10.3%
Rate per 1,000	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.22		
% change from previous year	—	20.0%	16.7%	–7.1%	–15.4%		
						% change	10.0%

Characteristics — 1995

Type of Offense

Rape by Force 90.3%
Attempts to Rape.....9.7%

Months of Highest Occurrence

July 14.2%
February 12.3%
June 9.7%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total.....$84.00
Per Incident Average $0.31

Clearance Rate

139 Offenses Cleared.....51.9%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.33

Profile of Persons Arrested 89 Arrests

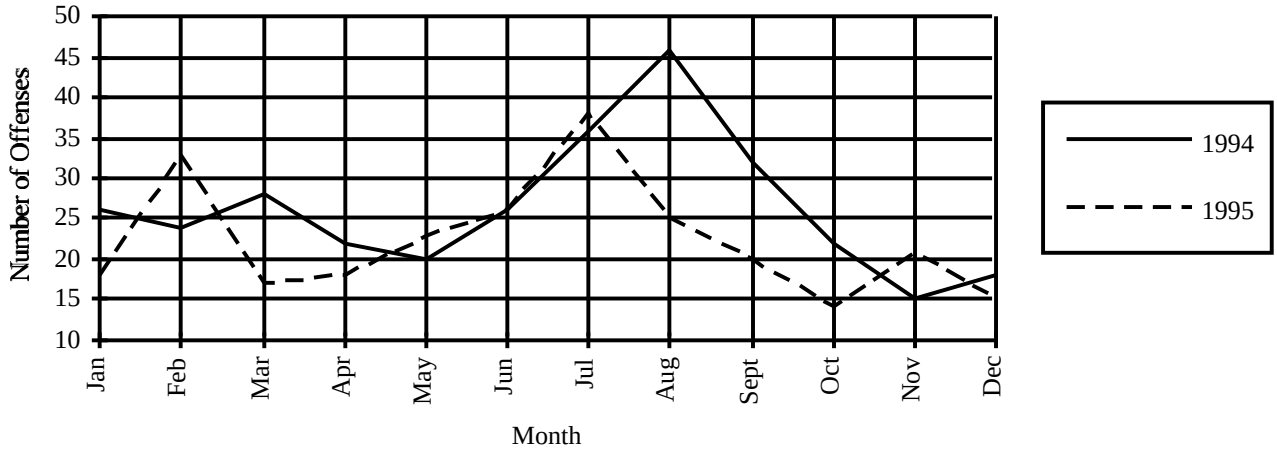
Age

17 and under.....18.0%
18–24.....28.1%
25–29.....9.0%
30–34.....18.0%
35–39.....12.4%
40 and over.....14.6%

Sex

Male.....95.5%
Female.....4.5%

Rapes — Comparative Data 1994–1995



Rape by Type of Offense, 1994–1995

	1994	1995	% change
Forcible Rape	282	242	–14.2%
Attempted Rape	33	26	–21.2%
Totals	**315**	**268**	**–14.9%**

ROBBERY

Robbery is defined by UCR as "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 UCR report.

"1. A person is guilty of robbery if he commits or attempts to commit theft and at the time of his actions: A. He recklessly inflicts bodily injury on another; B. He threatens to use force against any person present with the intent (1) to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of the property, …; or (2) to compel the person in control of the property to give it up …; C. He uses physical force on another with the intent enumerated in paragraph B, subparagraphs (1) and (2); D. He intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury on another; or E. He or an accomplice to his knowledge is armed with a dangerous weapon … " M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 65, 1

Crime Clock

Trend

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1991–1995
Number reported	282	291	263	277	331		
% change from previous year	–8.7%	3.2%	–9.6%	5.3%	19.5%		
						% change	17.4%
Rate per 1,000	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.27		
% change from previous year	–8.0%	4.3%	–12.5%	4.8%	19.5%		
						% change	16.5%

Characteristics — 1995

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet.....57.4%
Firearm.....21.1%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....11.5%
Other Dangerous Weapon.....10.0%

Place of Occurrence

Street, Alley.....35.0%
Business Establishment.....26.3%
Miscellaneous.....18.1%
Residence 15.7%
Banks.....4.8%

Months of Highest Occurrence

March 10.9%
November 10.0%
September, December 9.7%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total.....$1,272,894.00
Per Incident Average.....$3,845.60

Clearance Rate

149 Offenses Cleared.....45.0%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.64

Profile of Persons Arrested
213 Arrests

Age

17 and under.....38.5%
18–24.....39.4%
25–29.....8.0%
30–34.....6.1%
35–39.....5.2%
40 and over.....2.8%

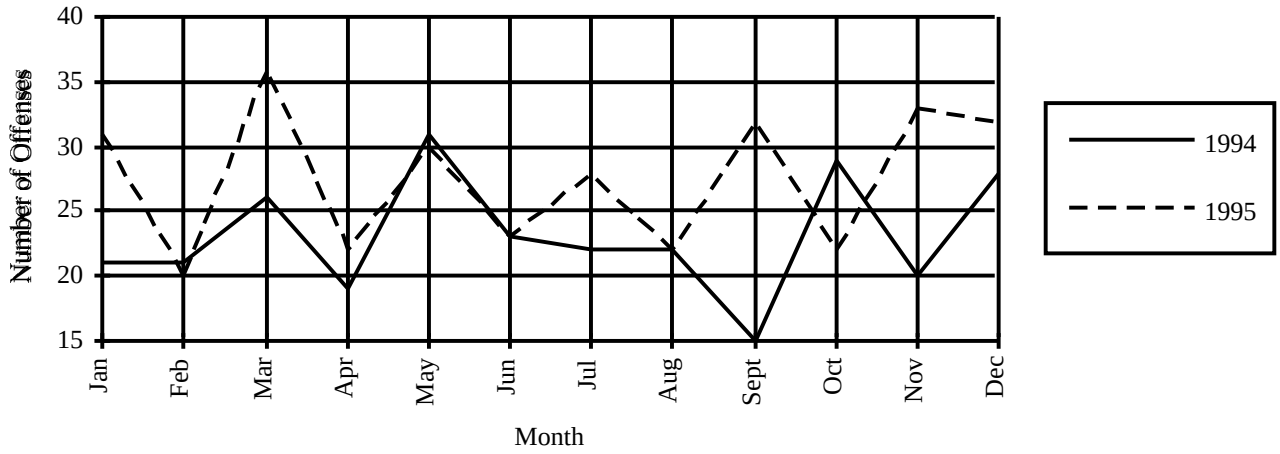
Sex

Male.....87.3%
Female.....12.7%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 1994–1995

	1994	1995	% change
Firearm	72	70	–2.8%
Knife	24	38	+58.3%
Other Weapon	17	33	+94.1%
Strong Arm	164	190	+15.9%
Totals	**277**	**331**	**+19.5%**

Robberies — Comparative Data 1994–1995



Robbery by Classification, 1994–1995

	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
Classification	**1994**	**1995**	**% change**	**1994**	**1995**	**% change**
Highway	95	116	+22.1%	$56,718.00	$18,864.00	–66.7%
Commercial House	35	40	+14.3%	$29,352.00	$114,774.00	+291.0%
Gas/Service Station	3	6	+100.0%	$815.00	$2,222.00	+172.6%
Convenience Store	33	41	+24.2%	$124,766.00	$5,669.00	–95.5%
Residence	41	52	+26.8%	$9,663.00	$27,970.00	+189.5%
Bank/Lending Inst.	11	16	+45.5%	$220,711.00	$48,691.00	–77.9%
Miscellaneous	59	60	+1.7%	$11,134.00	$1,054,704.00	+9,372.8%
Totals	**277**	**331**	**+19.5%**	**$453,159.00**	**$1,272,894.00**	**+180.9%**

Robbery Type by County

County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
Androscoggin									
	1995	29	4	1	7	15	2	5	63
	1994	15	6	—	2	9	1	2	35
Aroostook									
	1995	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	7
	1994	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cumberland									
	1995	55	18	4	19	16	9	20	141
	1994	60	14	2	20	14	6	16	132
Franklin									
	1995	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
	1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Hancock									
	1995	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
	1994	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kennebec									
	1995	6	4	—	4	4	4	3	25
	1994	2	2	—	—	3	2	10	19
Knox									
	1995	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	5
	1994	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Lincoln									
	1995	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
	1994	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Oxford									
	1995	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Penobscot									
	1995	11	8	1	3	1	1	1	26
	1994	8	6	1	3	5	1	2	26
Piscataquis									
	1995	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1994	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Sagadahoc									
	1995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	1994	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	6
Somerset									
	1995	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	5
	1994	2	1	—	3	2	—	1	9
Waldo									
	1995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	1994	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Washington									
	1995	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	1994	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
York									
	1995	10	6	—	3	5	—	21	45
	1994	3	3	—	4	1	1	25	37

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Crime Clock

An aggravated assault is an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily injury. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed. Assaults with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) are scored as aggravated if there is personal injury requiring more than simple first aid to treat.

Aggravated Assault: "1. A person is guilty of aggravated assault if he … causes: A. Serious bodily injury to another; or, B. Bodily injury to another with use of a dangerous weapon; or, C. Bodily injury to another under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 208

Assault while Hunting: "1. A person is guilty of assault while hunting if … he, with criminal negligence, causes bodily injury to another with the use of a dangerous weapon." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 208-A

Assault on an Officer: "1. A person is guilty of assault on an officer if: A. … causes bodily injury to a law enforcement officer while the officer is in the performance of his official duties; or, B. While in custody in a penal institution or other facility pursuant to an arrest or … court order, he commits an assault on a member of the staff of the institution …" M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 752-A

Not included in this class are simple (non-aggravated) assaults. Simple assaults are non-index offenses, although a record is kept of these assaults on an "offenses known to police" form. During 1995 there were 10,378 simple assaults reported (–7.0% from 1994), with a clearance rate of 82.0%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Trend

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1991–1995
Number reported	1,078	1,001	945	978	1,021		
% change from previous year	–7.5%	–7.1%	–5.6%	3.5%	4.4%		
						% change	–5.3%
Rate per 1,000	0.88	0.81	0.77	0.79	0.83		
% change from previous year	–7.4%	–8.0%	–5.5%	2.6%	4.4%		
						% change	–6.1%

Characteristics — 1995

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet.....45.9%
Other Dangerous Weapons 34.1%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....14.1%
Firearms.....5.9%

Months of Highest Occurrence

September 10.9%
July 10.4%
August 9.5%

Clearance Rate

739 Offenses Cleared.....72.4%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.52

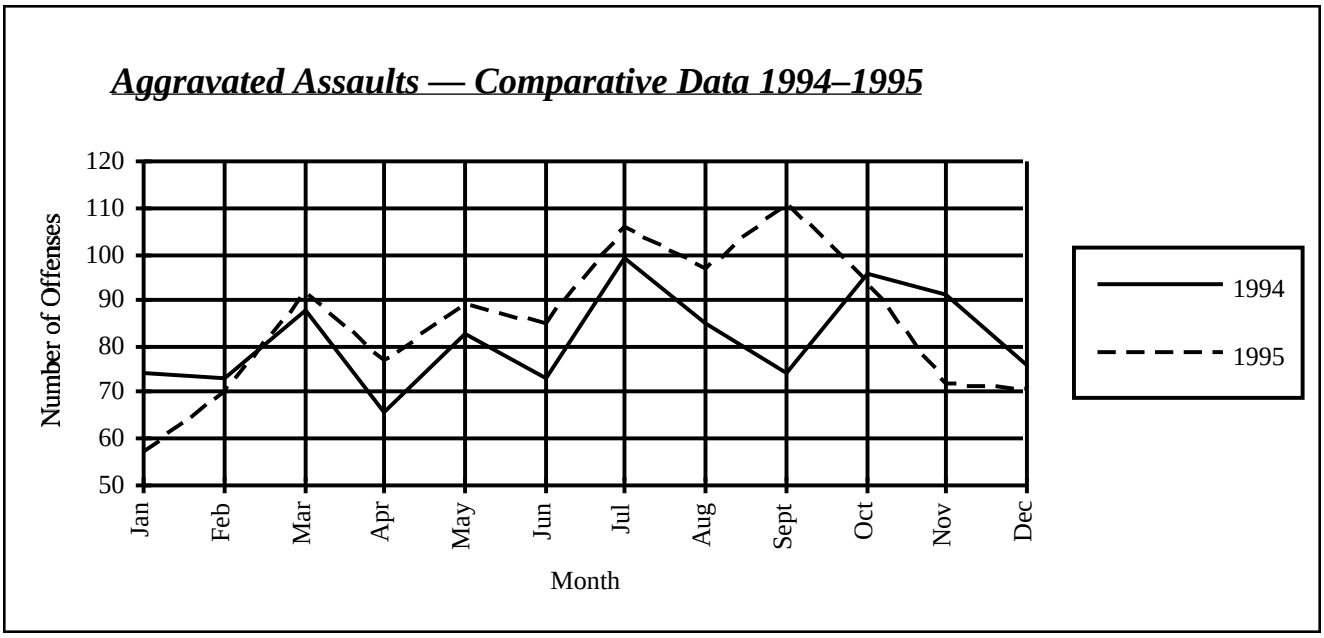
Profile of Persons Arrested 536 Arrests

Age

17 and under.....22.6%
18–24.....28.0%
25–29.....11.6%
30–34.....16.0%
35–39.....9.7%
40 and over.....12.1%

Sex

Male.....78.2%
Female.....21.8%



Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 1994–1995

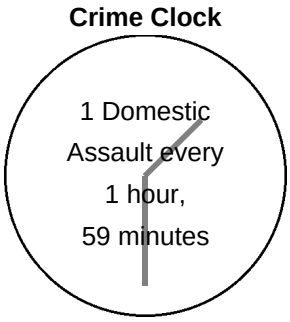
	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
1994	43	146	309	480	**978**
1995	60	144	348	469	**1,021**
% change	39.5	–1.4	12.6	–2.3	**4.4**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Due to problems of abuse and domestic violence between family or household members, the 109th Maine Legislature enacted a law entitled "An Act Concerning Abuse between Household and Family Members." The law, Chapter 578 of the Public Laws of 1979, mandates the reporting of domestic violence data by law enforcement agencies and the collection of such data (Title 19, § 770 [1]) by the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, State Bureau of Identification, Department of Public Safety.

During 1995:

- Of a grand total of 11,399 reported assaults, 4,412 or 38.7% were identified as occurring between household or family members.
- Domestic assaults increased 7.2% (296 offenses) from the 1994 figure of 4,116.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 4,015 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 91.0%.
- Of the 4,412 domestic assaults, 97.1% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).



Domestic Violence Assaults Comparison Data 1994–1995

Situations/Relationships	1994 Number of Offenses	1994 % of Total	1995 Number of Offenses	1995 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	7	.2	18	.4
Knife, Cutting Instrument	14	.3	14	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	18	.4	24	.5
Hands, Aggravated Injury	69	1.7	79	1.8
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,780	67.5	2,841	64.4
Total Male Assault on Female	**2,888**	**70.2**	**2,976**	**67.5**
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	—	<.1	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	13	.3	20	.5
Other Dangerous Weapon	6	.1	15	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	9	.2	4	<.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	370	9.0	431	9.8
Total Female Assault on Male	**398**	**9.7**	**471**	**10.7**
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	—	<.1	—	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	<.1	1	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	9	.2	4	<.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	14	.3	16	.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	254	6.2	269	6.1
Total Parent Assault on Child	**278**	**6.8**	**290**	**6.6**
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	1	<.1	2	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	4	<.1	4	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	3	<.1	3	<.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	6	.1	9	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	215	5.2	250	5.7
Total Child Assault on Parent	**229**	**5.6**	**268**	**6.1**
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	2	<.1	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	6	.1	5	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	12	.3	16	.4
Hands, Aggravated Injury	15	.4	28	.6
Hands, Not Aggravated	288	7.0	357	8.1
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	**323**	**7.8**	**407**	**9.2**
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	**4,116**	**100.0**	**4,412**	**100.0**
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	10	.2	22	.5
Knife, Cutting Instrument	38	.9	44	1.0
Other Dangerous Weapon	48	1.2	62	1.4
Hands, Aggravated Injury	113	2.7	136	3.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	3,907	94.9	4,148	94.0
Total Domestic Assaults	**4,116**	**100.0**	**4,412**	**100.0**
Total All Domestic Assaults	**4,116**	**33.9**	**4,412**	**38.7**
Total All Reported Assaults	**12,141**	**100.0**	**11,399**	**100.0**

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 1994–1995

County	1994 Number of Offenses	1994 Percent of Total	1995 Number of Offenses	1995 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	534	13.0%	518	11.7%	-3.0%
Aroostook	233	5.7%	214	4.9%	-8.2%
Cumberland	1,031	25.0%	1,117	25.3%	8.3%
Franklin	105	2.6%	98	2.2%	-6.7%
Hancock	124	3.0%	149	3.4%	20.2%
Kennebec	309	7.5%	333	7.5%	7.8%
Knox	138	3.4%	119	2.7%	-13.8%
Lincoln	72	1.7%	71	1.6%	-1.4%
Oxford	142	3.4%	147	3.3%	3.5%
Penobscot	374	9.1%	448	10.2%	19.8%
Piscataquis	46	1.1%	52	1.2%	13.0%
Sagadahoc	49	1.2%	104	2.4%	112.2%
Somerset	153	3.7%	157	3.6%	2.6%
Waldo	47	1.1%	74	1.7%	57.4%
Washington	112	2.7%	129	2.9%	15.2%
York	647	15.7%	682	15.5%	5.4%
Totals	**4,116**	**100.0%**	**4,412**	**100.0%**	**7.2%**

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."

"A person is guilty of burglary if he enters or surreptitiously remains in a structure, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, with the intent to commit a crime therein." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 401

Crime Clock

Trend

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1991–1995
Number reported	11,127	10,061	8,918	8,915	9,218		
% change from previous year	9.7%	–9.6%	–11.4%	—	3.4%		
						% change	–17.2%
Rate per 1,000	9.10	8.03	7.22	7.22	7.46		
% change from previous year	9.6%	–11.8%	–10.1%	—	3.4%		
						% change	–18.0%

Characteristics — 1995

Place of Occurrence

Residence.....68.2%
Non-Residence.....31.8%

Type of Entry

Forcible Entry.....58.2%
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....33.1%
Attempted Forcible Entry.....8.7%

Time of Day

Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.....38.5%
Unknown.....34.6%
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m.....27.0%

Months of Highest Occurrence

October 10.7%
July 9.5%
August 9.4%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total.....$6,836,135.00
Per Incident Average.....$741.61

Clearance Rate

1,866 Offenses Cleared.....20.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.20

Profile of Persons Arrested 1,887 Arrests

Age

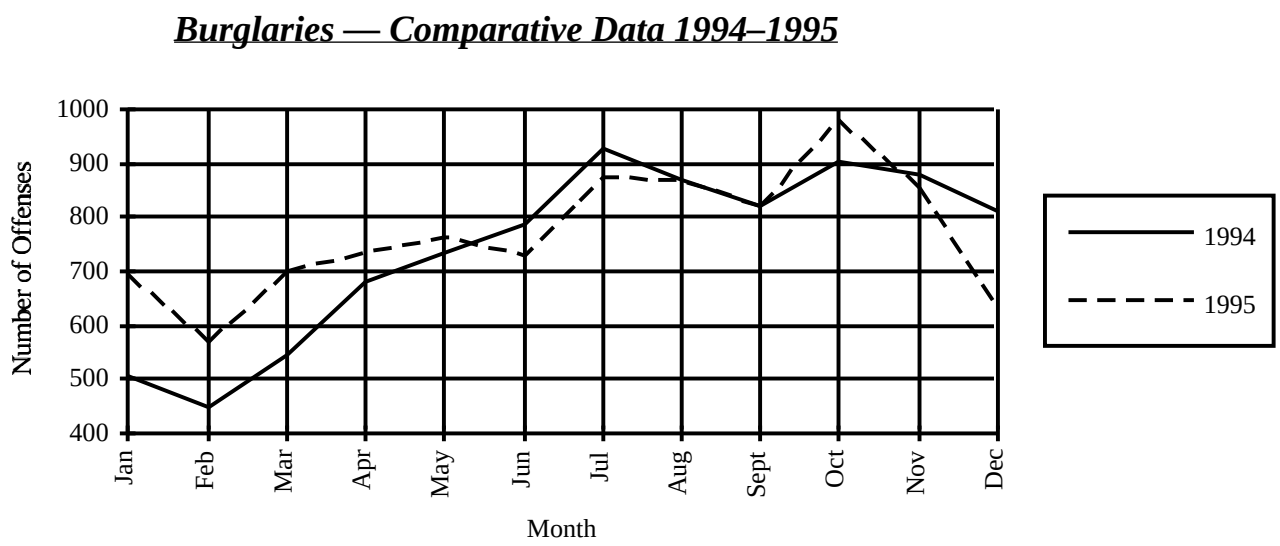
17 and under.....49.2%
18–24.....35.4%
25–29.....5.8%
30–34.....4.7%
35–39.....2.6%
40 and over.....2.3%

Sex

Male.....92.2%
Female.....7.8%

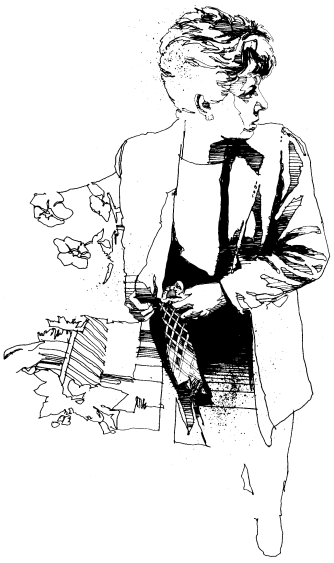
Type of Entry, 1994–1995

	1994	1995	% change
Forcible Entry	5,435	5,361	–1.4%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,723	3,051	+12.0%
Attempted Forcible Entry	757	806	+6.5%
Totals	**8,915**	**9,218**	**+3.4%**



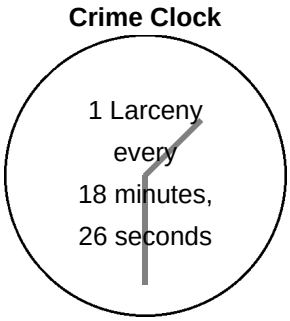
Burglary by Time of Day, 1994–1995

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1994	**1995**	**% change**	**1994**	**1995**	**% change**
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,713	1,808	+5.5%	$960,836	$1,066,474	+11.0%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	1,956	2,078	+6.2%	$1,745,897	$1,688,991	–3.3%
Unknown	2,221	2,405	+8.3%	$1,704,243	$1,773,210	+4.0%
Subtotals	**5,890**	**6,291**	**+6.8%**	**$4,410,976**	**$4,528,675**	**+2.7%**
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,782	1,737	–2.5%	$1,421,419	$1,402,616	–1.3%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	401	407	+1.5%	$350,630	$249,919	–28.7%
Unknown	842	783	–7.0%	$820,577	$654,925	–20.2%
Subtotal	**3,025**	**2,927**	**–3.2%**	**$2,592,626**	**$2,307,460**	**–11.0%**
Grand Totals	**8,915**	**9,218**	**+3.4%**	**$7,003,602**	**$6,836,135**	**–2.4%**



LARCENY-THEFT

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



Maine has consolidated conduct denoted as Theft under Title 17-A, Chapter 15, § 351, Consolidation, embracing numerous separate crimes previously known as larceny, embezzlement, false pretenses, extortion, blackmail, shoplifting, and receiving stolen property. In properly classifying/scoring these offenses under UCR guidelines, certain offenses fall under Larceny-Theft, while others more appropriately fit under Part II offense definitions such as Fraud, Embezzlement, Stolen Property or All Other Offenses.

Theft by unauthorized taking or transfer — "1. A person is guilty of theft if he obtains or exercises unauthorized control over the property of another with intent to deprive him thereof." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 353

Burglary of a motor vehicle — "A person is guilty of theft if the actor enters a motor vehicle knowing the actor is not licensed or privileged to do so, with the intent to commit a crime therein (and that crime is theft)." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 405

Trend

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1991–1995
Number reported	31,635	29,604	26,769	28,138	28,504		
% change from previous year	0.3%	–6.4%	–9.6%	5.1%	1.3%		
						% change	–9.9%
Rate per 1,000	25.89	24.00	21.68	22.78	23.08		
% change from previous year	0.3%	–7.3%	–9.7%	5.1%	1.3%		
						% change	–10.9%

Characteristics — 1995

Type of Criminal Activity

All Other 30.7%
From Motor Vehicles 20.3%
From Buildings 18.0%
Shoplifting 16.5%
Bicycles 8.2%
Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories 5.1%
From Coin-Op Machines 0.5%
Purse-Snatching 0.4%
Pocket-Picking 0.4%

Value per Incident

Under $50 .....41.7%
Over $200 .....31.5%
$50 to $200 .....26.9%

Months of Highest Occurrence

August 10.7%
July 10.5%
June 9.4%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total.....$9,048,952.00
Per Incident Average.....$317.46

Clearance Rate

7,854 Offenses Cleared.....27.6%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.25

Profile of Persons Arrested
7,037 Arrests

Age

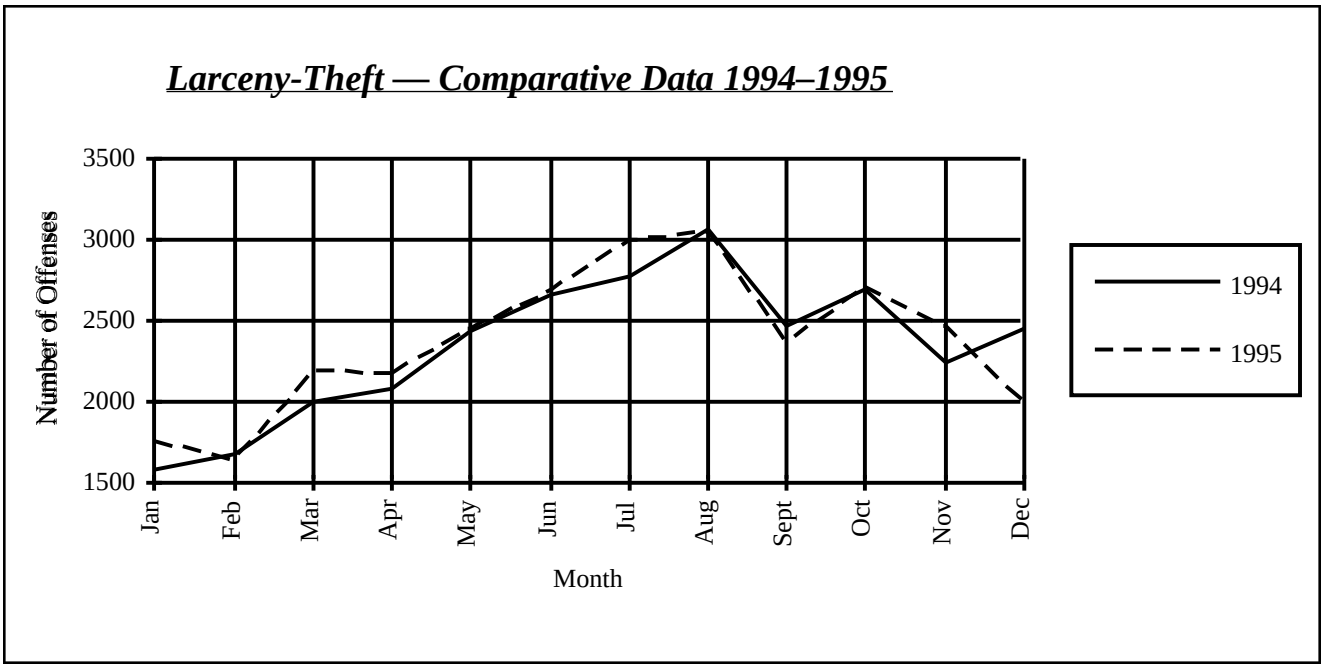
17 and under.....49.4%
18–24.....25.9%
25–29.....6.4%
30–34.....5.7%
35–39.....4.0%
40 and over.....8.6%

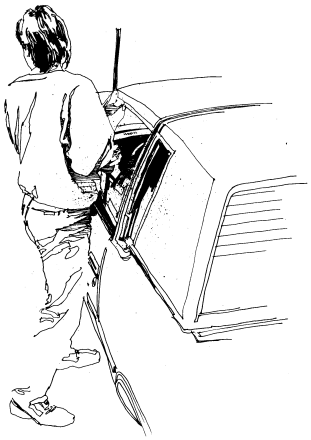
Sex

Male.....69.8%
Female.....30.2%

Larceny by Classification, 1994–1995

	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1994	1995	% change	1994	1995	% change
Pocket-Picking	53	115	+117.0%	$7,411	$68,676	+826.7%
Purse-Snatching	114	113	–0.9%	$29,211	$22,015	–24.6%
Shoplifting	4,642	4,696	+1.2%	$383,358	$374,722	–2.3%
From Motor Vehicles	5,475	5,776	+5.5%	$1,716,412	$1,693,002	–1.4%
M/V Parts & Accessories	1,666	1,450	–13.0%	$435,684	$423,457	–2.8%
Bicycles	2,437	2,329	–4.4%	$662,226	$589,803	–10.9%
From Buildings	4,864	5,124	+5.3%	$2,659,961	$2,410,435	–9.4%
From Coin-Op Machines	173	148	–14.5%	$153,321	$50,440	–67.1%
All Other	8,714	8,753	+0.4%	$3,200,161	$3,416,402	+6.8%
Totals	**28,138**	**28,504**	**+1.3%**	**$9,247,745**	**$9,048,952**	**–2.1%**

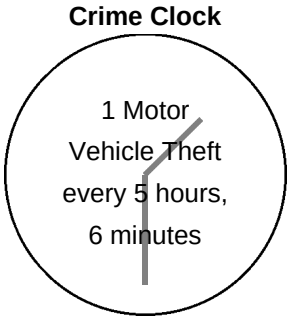




MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Uniform Crime Reporting defines Motor Vehicle Theft as the larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle, including "joy riding." Excluded from this class 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.

Motor vehicles are defined by UCR as self-propelled vehicles that run on the surface of the land and not on rails, such as automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, ATVs, etc. Not included are farm equipment, construction equipment, airplanes, motorboats.



Unauthorized use of property — "1. A person is guilty of theft if: A. Knowing that he does not have the consent of the owner, he takes, operates or exercises control over a vehicle, or knowing that the vehicle has been wrongfully obtained, he rides in such vehicle." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A § 360

Trend

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1991–1995
Number reported	2,008	1,755	1,665	1,756	1,720		
% change from previous year	–7.7%	–12.6%	–5.1%	5.5%	–2.1%		
						% change	–14.3%
Rate per 1,000	1.64	1.42	1.35	1.42	1.39		
% change from previous year	–7.9%	–13.4%	–4.9%	5.2%	–2.1%		
						% change	–15.2%

Type of Vehicle 1994–1995

	Auto-mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
1994	1,127	259	370	1,756
1995	1,120	254	346	1,720
% change	–0.6%	–1.9%	–6.5%	–2.1%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 1995

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	893	51.9%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	400	23.3%
Total Recovered	**1,293**	**75.2%**
Not Recovered	427	24.8%

Characteristics — 1995

Type of Vehicle

Automobiles.....65.1%
Other Vehicles 20.1%
Trucks/Buses 14.8%

Months of Highest Occurrence

August 11.6%
July 9.9%
June 9.8%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total.....$7,320,004.00
Per Incident Average.....$4,255.82
Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 1,293

Value of Property Recovered

Total $6,107,780.00

Clearance Rate

651 Offenses Cleared.....37.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.29

Profile of Persons Arrested 500 Arrests

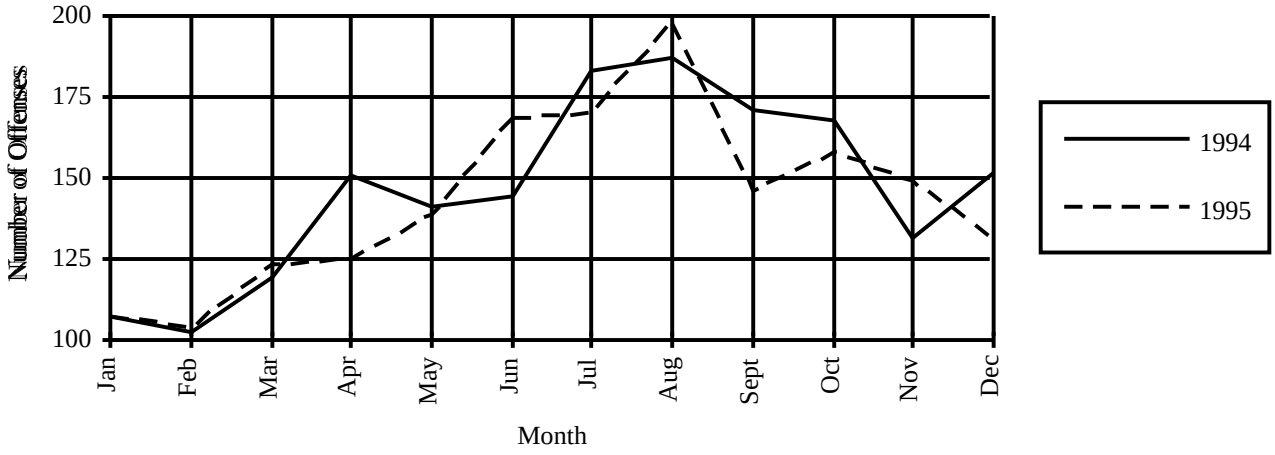
Age

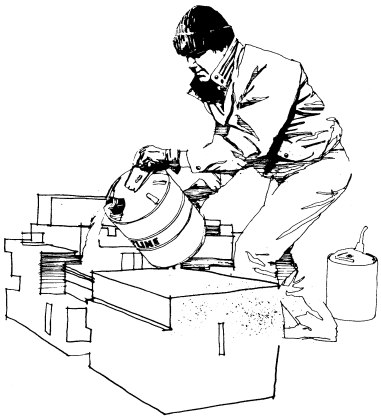
17 and under.....56.8%
18–24.....24.8%
25–29.....6.4%
30–34.....5.0%
35–39.....3.4%
40 and over.....3.6%

Sex

Male.....86.0%
Female.....14.0%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 1994–1995





ARSON

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Crime Clock

"1. A person is guilty of arson if he starts, causes, or maintains a fire or explosion; A. On the property of another with the intent to damage or destroy property thereon; or B. On his own property or the property of another (1) with the intent to enable any person to collect insurance proceeds for the loss caused by the fire or explosion; or (2) which recklessly endangers any person or the property of another." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 802.

Trend

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991–1995	
Number reported	298	286	326	281	251		
% change from previous year	–11.0%	–4.0%	14.0%	–13.8%	–10.7%		
						% change	–15.8%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.23	0.20		
% change from previous year	–11.1%	–4.2%	13.0%	–11.5%	–11.6%		
						% change	–15.3%

Characteristics — 1995

Type of Property

Structural.....66.9%
Mobile.....14.7%
Other.....18.3%

Months of Highest Occurrence

July 13.5%
October 11.2%
August 10.4%

Value of Property Damaged

Total.....$2,720,068.00
Per Incident Average.....$10,836.92

Clearance Rate

101 Offenses Cleared.....40.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.53

Profile of Persons Arrested 134 Arrests

Age

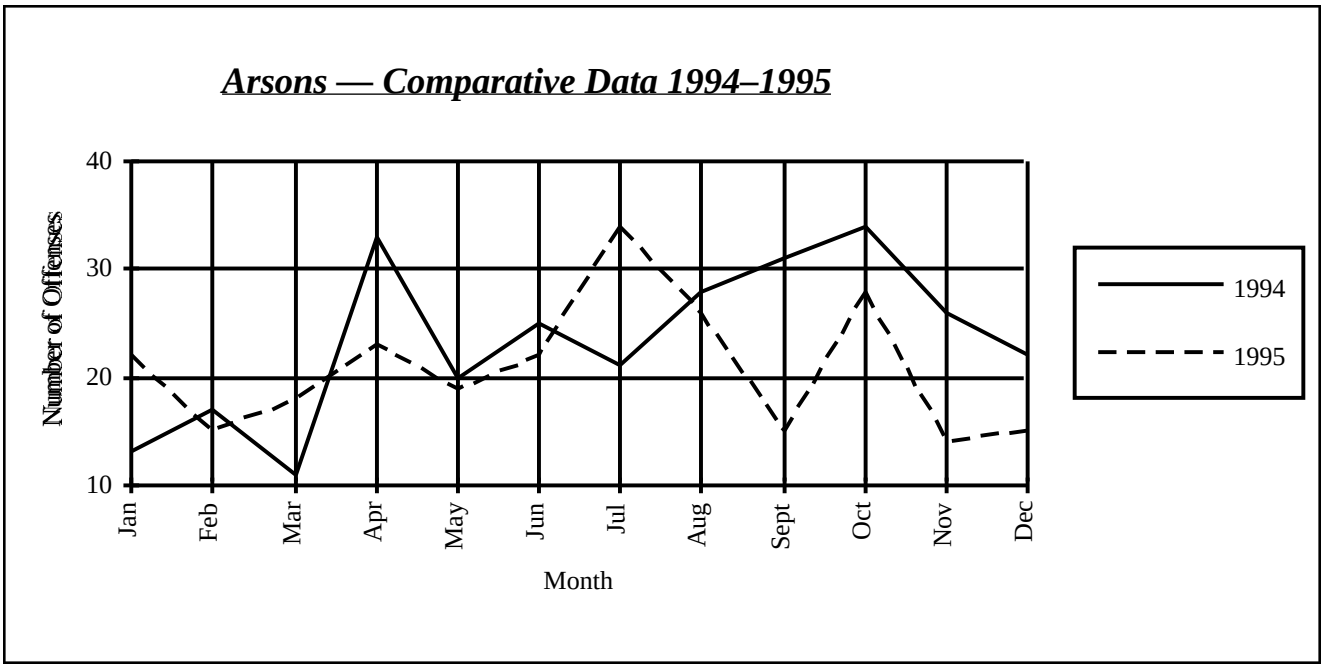
17 and under.....76.9%
18–24.....11.9%
25–29.....3.7%
30–34.....1.5%
35–39.....2.2%
40 and over.....3.7%

Sex

Male.....89.6%
Female.....10.4%

Arson by Property Type, 1994–1995

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
Classification	**1994**	**1995**	**% change**	**1994**	**1995**	**% change**
Structural — Residential	90	83	–7.8%	$1,979,287	$2,125,116	+7.4%
Structural — Non-residential	107	85	–20.6%	$1,028,480	$437,695	–57.4%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	29	37	+27.6%	$172,570	$150,050	–13.0%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	55	46	–16.4%	$3,582	$7,207	+101.2%
Totals	**281**	**251**	**–10.7%**	**$3,183,919**	**$2,720,068**	**–14.6%**



Arson Breakdown by County

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
County	**1994**	**1995**	**% change**	**1994**	**1995**	**% change**
Androscoggin	28	22	–21.4%	$58,841	$50,185	–14.7%
Aroostook	12	7	–41.7%	$185,950	$14,608	–92.1%
Cumberland	100	120	20.0%	$803,710	$1,471,779	83.1%
Franklin	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hancock	4	5	25.0%	$110,150	—	–100.0%
Kennebec	16	14	–12.5%	$563,719	$371,314	–34.1%
Knox	10	7	–30.0%	$102,399	$35,240	–65.6%
Lincoln	6	4	–33.3%	$93,220	$300	–99.7%
Oxford	13	4	–69.2%	$262,950	$7,500	–97.1%
Penobscot	24	23	–4.2%	$217,225	$30,697	–85.9%
Piscataquis	—	3	100.0%	—	$300	100.0%
Sagadahoc	5	9	80.0%	$1,100	$302,200	27,372.7%
Somerset	4	5	25.0%	$109,500	$1,055	–99.0%
Waldo	5	1	–80.0%	$380,800	$101,000	–73.5%
Washington	5	8	60.0%	$610	$16,550	2,613.1%
York	48	18	–62.5%	$293,745	$317,340	8.0%
Totals	**281**	**251**	**–10.7%**	**$3,183,919**	**$2,720,068**	**–14.6%**

Note: Arson figures shown by UCR may not agree with figures shown by the Fire Marshal's office due to local departments handling cases informally.

HATE CRIME

Commencing in 1992, law enforcement officers are to report hate crimes as a supplementary report to the UCR program. Under Title 25 sec. 1544, hate crimes are defined as those that "manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity …". Maine's hate crimes are further reported to the FBI as part of the federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act.

The reported number of hate crime incidents in Maine in 1995 was 76. These incidents involved 97 victims with at least 117 offenders, and resulted in a total of 97 offenses.

Hate Crime 1995

Number of incidents	76
Number of victims	97
Number of offenders	117
Number of offenses	97

In 1995, the most commonly reported bias motivation was racial. The second largest percentage was sexual orientation, followed by religious and ethnic/national origin hate crimes.

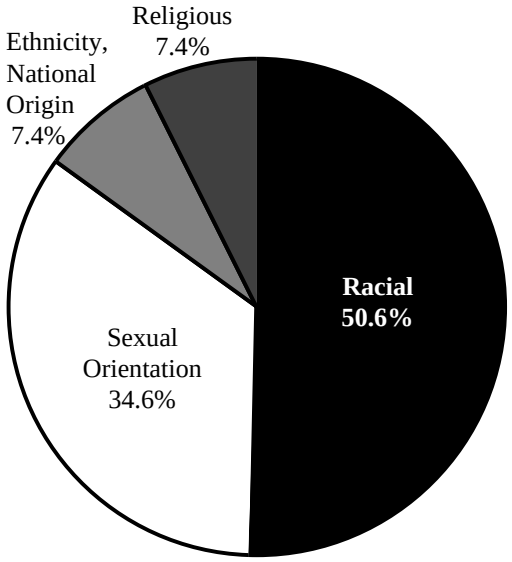
Hate Crime Bias Motivation

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents	% of Total
Racial	50.6%	Anti-White	2	2.5%
		Anti-Black	36	44.4%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	—	—
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3.7%
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Sexual Orientation	34.6%	Anti-Male Homosexual	22	27.2%
		Anti-Female Homosexual	4	4.9%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	2	2.5%
		Anti-Heterosexual	—	—
		Anti-Bisexual	—	—
Ethnicity, National Origin	7.4%	Anti-Arab	—	—
		Anti-Hispanic	4	4.9%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	2	2.5%
Religious	7.4%	Anti-Jewish	5	6.2%
		Anti-Catholic	—	—
		Anti-Protestant	—	—
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	1	1.2%
		Anti-Other Religion	—	—

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents	% of Total
Religious	7.4%	Anti-Multi-Religious Group	—	—
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Not Reported			—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	81	100.0%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation



The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 1995 was highways, roads, alleys and streets. The second most common location was residences and homes.

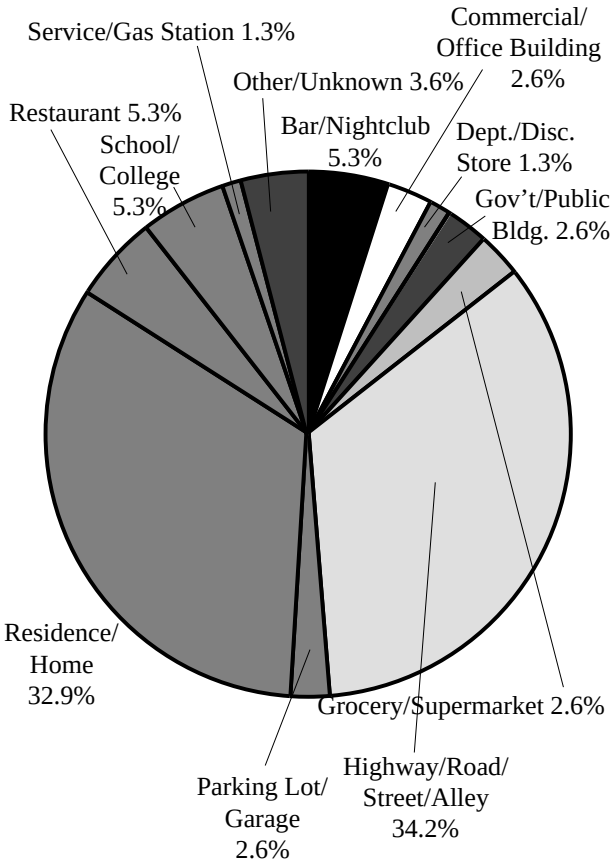
Hate Crime Locations

Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	—	—
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	4	5.3%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	—	—
Commercial/Office Building	2	2.6%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	—	—
Department/Discount Store	1	1.3%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	—	—
Government/Public Building	2	2.6%
Grocery/Supermarket	2	2.6%
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	26	34.2%
Hotel/Motel	—	—

Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Jail/Prison	—	—
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	2	2.6%
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	25	32.9%
Restaurant	4	5.3%
School/College	4	5.3%
Service/Gas Station	1	1.3%
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	3	3.9%
Total	76	100.0%

Hate Crime Locations



The most common race of suspected offender of hate crimes was white.

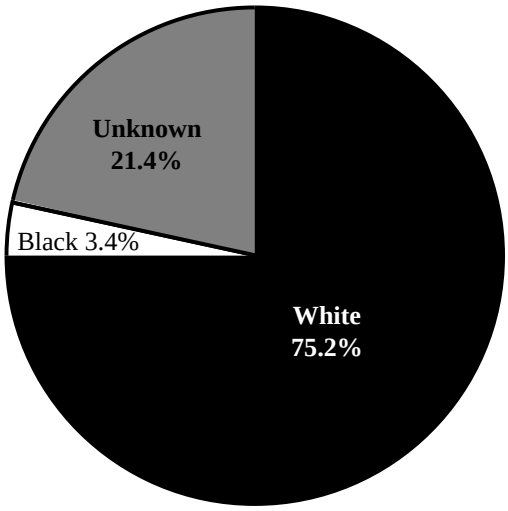
Hate Crime Offenders by Race

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	88	75.2%
Black	4	3.4%

Hate Crime Offenders by Race (cont.)

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	25	21.4%
Total	117	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders



Information on the victims of hate crimes is limited to victim type. While bias motivation information identifies the offender's bias, it is important to note that the victim may not actually belong to the group the offender sought to harm. For this reason, information on the victims' actual group membership is not recorded.

Victim type, in the hate crime data collection program is listed as: individual, business, financial institution, government, religious organization, society/public, other and unknown. Of these victim types, individuals were reported to be the main hate crime target.

Hate Crime Offenses by Victim Type

Victim Type	No.	% of Total
Individual	86	88.7%
Business	2	2.1%
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	1	1.0%
Religious Organization	—	—
Society/Public	6	6.2%
Other	—	—
Unknown	2	2.1%
Not Reported	—	—
Total	97	100.1%

Offense information in the hate crime data collection program are defined in accordance with federal Uniform Crime Reporting definitions and do not necessarily conform to Maine state definitions. Complete offense definitions are available in the appendix to this publication.

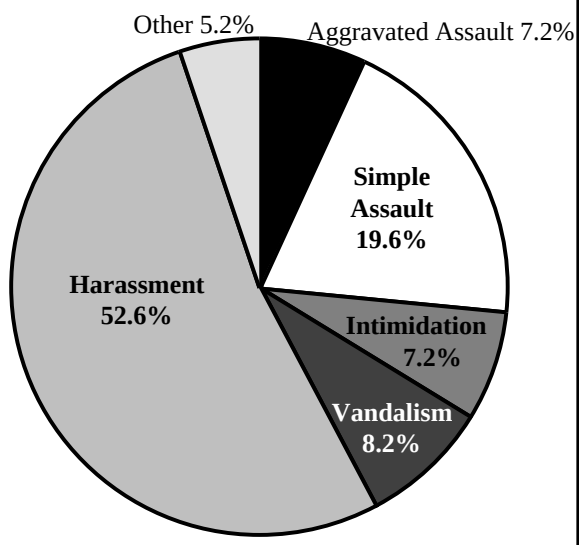
Hate crime offense information falls into the eight index crimes — murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson — plus the non-index crimes of simple assault, intimidation and vandalism. Additionally, Maine's hate crime reporting statute provides for the reporting of harassment as a supplemental offense category.

Hate Crime by Offense

Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	—	—
Aggravated Assault	7	7.2%
Burglary	—	—
Larceny-Theft	—	—
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	19	19.6%
Intimidation	7	7.2%
Vandalism	8	8.2%
Harassment*	51	52.6%
Other	5	5.2%
Total	97	100.0%

**Harassment not included as a federal hate crime offense.*

Hate Crime Offenses



Offenses Reported by Agency

Auburn Police Dept.
1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
1 Harassment Anti-Jewish
1 Intimidation Anti-Black
1 Intimidation Anti-Jewish

Augusta Police Dept.
2 Aggravated Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
1 Simple Assault Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
6 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
2 Harassment Anti-Black
1 Harassment Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
1 Harassment Anti-Islamic (Moslem)
3 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
3 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Other Offenses Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Vandalism Anti-Black
1 Vandalism Anti-Black/Anti-Jewish

Farmington Police Dept.
1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
2 Harassment Anti-Black
1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Kennebunkport Police Dept.
1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Knox County Sheriff's Office
1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Lewiston Police Dept.
2 Harassment Anti-Black
1 Harassment Anti-White/Anti-Black
2 Vandalism Anti-Black
1 Vandalism Anti-Jewish

Old Orchard Beach Police Dept.
3 Harassment Anti-Black
1 Harassment Anti-Black/Anti-Hispanic
1 Harassment Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
1 Harassment Anti-Hispanic
1 Harassment Anti-Homosexual (Gay and Lesbian)
1 Other Offenses Anti-Black
1 Vandalism Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander

Penobscot County Sheriff's Office
1 Simple Assault Anti-Jewish
1 Simple Assault Anti-Hispanic
1 Intimidation Anti-Hispanic

Portland Police Dept.
2 Aggravated Assault Anti-Black
2 Aggravated Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
13 Harassment Anti-Black
1 Harassment Anti-White
1 Harassment Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
2 Harassment Anti-Other Ethnicity/ National Origin
8 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Harassment Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
2 Other Offenses Anti-Black
1 Other Offenses Anti-Jewish
2 Vandalism Anti-Black

Presque Isle Police Dept.
1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Rockland Police Dept.
1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

U. M. F. Police Dept.
1 Harassment Anti-Black

Windham Police Dept.
1 Simple Assault Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
1 Harassment Anti-Black
1 Intimidation Anti-Black

13 Agencies **97 Offenses**

STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY VALUES

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

1. Use fair market value for items subject to depreciation.

2. Use wholesale cost of goods stolen from retail establishments.

3. Use victim's evaluation of non-depreciable items.

4. Use cost of replacement to victims for new or almost new items.

There was more than 24 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 1995. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 1995:

- Property stolen totaled $24,478,069, down 0.3% from the 1994 figure of $24,563,905.
- There was $8,646,164 worth of property recovered, down 2.6% from $8,872,116 in 1994.
- The rate of recovery was 35.3%, compared to 36.1% for 1994.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 81.5%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was $16,982,239 stolen, $2,538,384 (14.9%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	$2,671,271	$305,372	11.4%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	$2,048,440	$181,296	8.9%
Clothing and Furs	$508,271	$198,004	39.0%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	$7,495,830	$6,107,780	81.5%
Office Equipment	$1,319,144	$138,474	10.5%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	$2,296,287	$285,543	12.4%
Firearms	$241,119	$65,548	27.2%
Household Goods	$497,989	$55,966	11.2%
Consumable Goods	$233,776	$40,425	17.3%
Livestock	$11,792	$3,532	30.0%
Miscellaneous	$7,154,150	$1,264,224	17.7%
Totals	**$24,478,069**	**$8,646,164**	**35.3%**

(Note: The value of property recovered may include items stolen during a previous reporting period.)

Clearance Rate

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 elements 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:

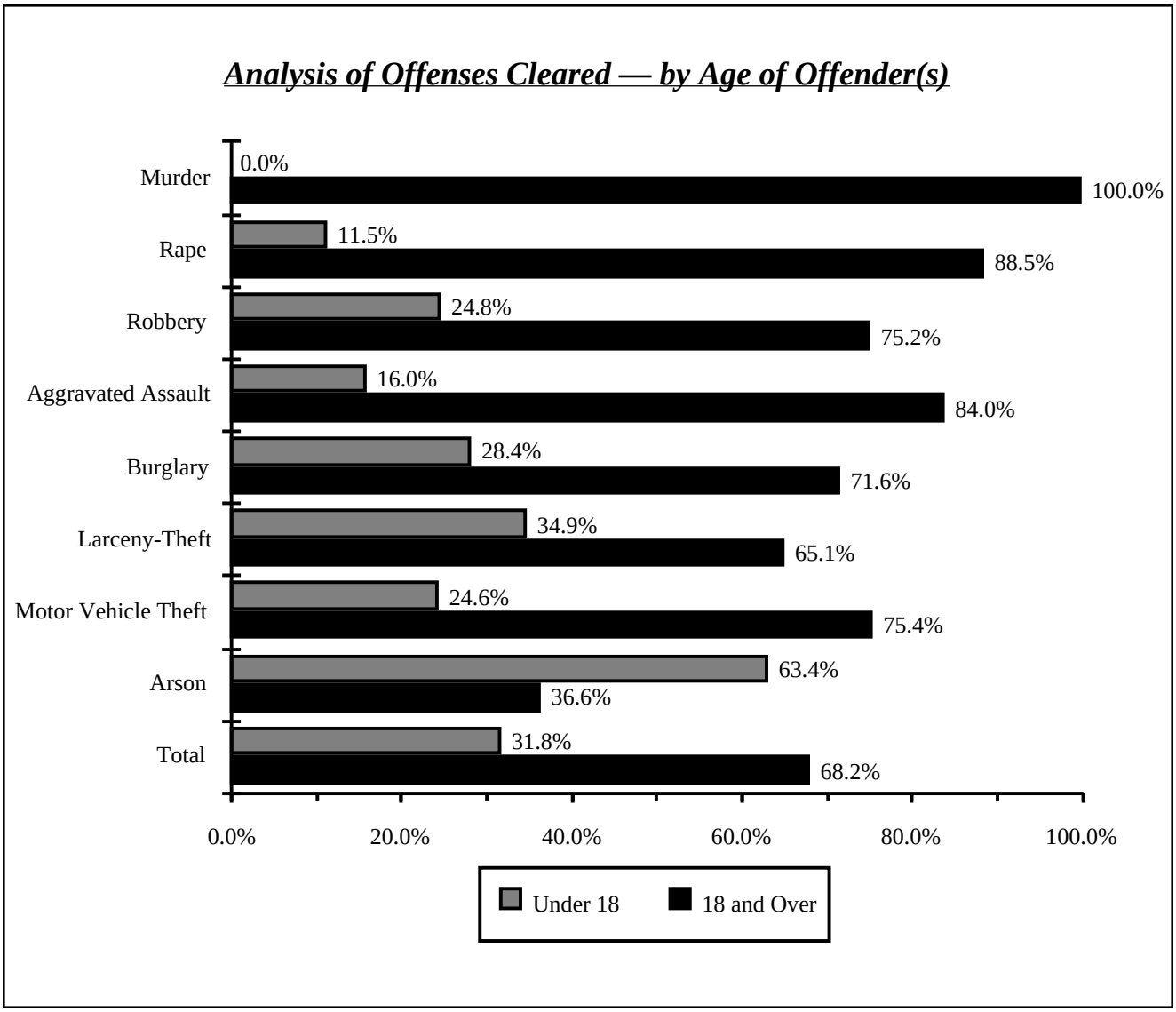
1. The offender commits suicide.
2. A double murder occurs (two persons kill each other).
3. The offender dies after making a confession (dying declaration).
4. The offender is killed by law enforcement officers.
5. The offender confesses to committing a crime while already in custody for another crime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

During 1995, 27.9% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, slightly lower than the 28.6% rate for 1994, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 21.2%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 1995 was 63.9%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 26.4%.

Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 1995

Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	21	22	104.8%
Forcible Rape	268	139	51.9%
Robbery	331	149	45.0%
Aggravated Assault	1,021	739	72.4%
Burglary	9,218	1,866	20.2%
Larceny-Theft	28,504	7,854	27.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,720	651	37.8%
Arson	251	101	40.2%
Totals	**41,334**	**11,521**	**27.9%**

(Note: Offenses cleared do not necessarily relate to the actual offenses during the January–December period. Offenses can be cleared from prior periods.)


Analysis of Offenses Cleared — by Age of Offender(s)
Murder
0.0%
100.0%
Rape
11.5%
88.5%
Robbery
24.8%
75.2%
Aggravated Assault
16.0%
84.0%
Burglary
28.4%
71.6%
Larceny-Theft
34.9%
65.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft
24.6%
75.4%
Arson
63.4%
36.6%
Total
31.8%
68.2%
0.0%
20.0%
40.0%
60.0%
80.0%
100.0%
Under 18
18 and Over

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. For UCR statistical purposes, "arrests" also include those persons cited or summonsed for criminal acts in lieu of actual physical custody. These forms categorize the arrests by offense classification (both Part I and Part II crimes), and by age, sex and race. 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 UCR purposes, 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.

During 1995:

- 22.8% of all arrests were juveniles, 77.2% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 43.1% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 13.7% of arrests were for index offenses.
- Close to one third (32.7%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 1995 was up 6.2%. Part I offenses were up 3.4%, Part II offenses were up 6.9%.

The report form on juvenile arrests used by the police agencies in Maine includes a section on the disposition of each person. These categories are as follows.

Disposition	Number	Percent Distribution
1. Handled within the department (released to parents, etc.)	3,407	29.3%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	7,896	67.9%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Human Services)	37	0.3%
4. Referred to other police agency	79	0.7%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	206	1.8%
Total Dispositions	**11,625**	**100.0%**

(Percentages may not equal 100% because of rounding.)

Total Arrests — Percent Change 1994–1995

Offenses	1994	1995	% Change
Murder	12	20	66.7%
Forcible Rape	95	89	–6.3%
Robbery	122	213	74.6%
Aggravated Assault	605	536	–11.4%
Burglary	1,839	1,887	2.6%
Larceny-Theft	6,738	7,037	4.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	529	500	–5.5%
Arson	133	134	0.8%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	**10,073**	**10,416**	**3.4%**
Manslaughter	5	7	40.0%
Other Assaults	6,796	6,737	–0.9%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	251	253	0.8%
Fraud	740	1,137	53.6%
Embezzlement	13	13	—
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	409	430	5.1%
Vandalism	1,882	2,016	7.1%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	340	315	–7.4%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	69	76	10.1%
Sex Offenses	480	354	–26.3%
Drug Abuse Violations	3,036	3,418	12.6%
Gambling	7	0	–100.0%
Offenses against Family	266	274	3.0%
Driving under the Influence	7,036	7,170	1.9%
Liquor Laws	2,160	2,463	14.0%
Drunkenness	39	32	–17.9%
Disorderly Conduct	1,666	1,672	0.4%
All Other (except Traffic)	12,174	13,685	12.4%
Curfew and Loitering	164	92	–43.9%
Runaways	518	524	1.2%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	**38,051**	**40,668**	**6.9%**
GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS	**48,124**	**51,084**	**6.2%**

Total State Arrests 1995 (by Age and Sex)

Classification of Offenses	Sex	10 and under	11–12	13–14	15	16	17	Total <18
Murder and	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Non-negligent Manslaughter	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Forcible Rape	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	1	5	—	4	6	16
Robbery	F	—	—	4	2	—	1	7
	M	—	5	10	7	20	33	75
Aggravated Assault	F	—	2	4	5	7	12	30
	M	3	8	18	15	24	23	91
Burglary, Breaking and Entering	F	2	6	27	20	13	17	85
	M	26	50	208	160	226	173	843
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	4	95	330	231	221	183	1,064
	M	82	276	631	435	491	499	2,414
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	—	3	17	18	7	11	56
	M	2	9	51	43	65	58	228
Other Assaults	F	3	31	81	56	72	66	309
	M	47	95	220	139	160	176	837
Arson	F	3	5	—	1	1	—	10
	M	14	21	29	13	7	9	93
Forgery and Counterfeiting	F	1	—	1	4	1	1	8
	M	—	—	3	4	9	16	32
Fraud	F	—	—	1	1	5	18	25
	M	20	1	7	6	12	15	61
Embezzlement	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Stolen Property: Buying,	F	—	—	6	4	3	7	20
Receiving, Possessing	M	—	3	42	23	22	34	124
Vandalism	F	3	8	25	9	20	11	76
	M	60	176	234	125	157	165	917
Weapons: Carrying,	F	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Possessing, etc.	M	2	5	19	16	16	6	64
Prostitution and	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Commercialized Vice	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Sex Offenses	F	1	—	3	1	—	—	5
	M	2	7	20	16	13	14	72
Drug Abuse Violations	F	1	1	19	17	21	22	81
	M	6	12	60	76	142	186	482
Gambling	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Offenses Against	F	2	2	1	—	1	3	9
Family and Children	M	3	1	—	1	—	—	5
Driving Under the Influence	F	—	—	—	3	2	12	17
	M	2	—	—	5	26	47	80
Liquor Laws	F	—	—	21	24	51	68	164
	M	2	2	26	33	139	244	446
Drunkenness	F	—	—	—	2	1	2	5
	M	—	—	—	3	—	4	7
Disorderly Conduct	F	—	—	12	13	13	13	51
	M	9	16	29	31	31	45	161
All Other Offenses	F	7	25	81	67	98	81	359
(Except Traffic)	M	50	96	349	270	352	457	1,574
Curfew and Loitering	F	—	—	2	4	6	8	20
	M	—	5	30	14	12	11	72
Runaways	F	5	15	113	76	63	37	309
	M	3	15	75	57	35	30	215
Grand Total		**365**	**997**	**2,814**	**2,051**	**2,573**	**2,825**	**11,625**
Total Female		**32**	**193**	**748**	**559**	**609**	**573**	**2,714**
Total Male		**333**	**804**	**2,066**	**1,492**	**1,964**	**2,252**	**8,911**

Total State Arrests 1995 (by Age and Sex)

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65+	Total >18	Grand Total
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	19	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	4
4	7	3	2	1	4	3	8	16	11	2	5	1	1	—	1	69	85
5	—	3	1	1	—	2	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	20	27
28	13	8	2	8	6	7	14	11	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	111	186
10	2	10	2	3	3	5	17	11	10	7	5	—	1	1	—	87	117
20	13	13	23	11	22	13	45	75	42	20	16	8	3	2	2	328	419
8	6	4	1	1	—	3	10	15	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	62	147
151	146	104	122	52	36	34	100	74	42	20	5	3	2	4	2	897	1,740
124	83	67	56	49	43	44	120	130	106	71	69	31	25	18	26	1,062	2,126
415	293	190	147	102	104	105	332	272	175	140	83	46	30	29	34	2,497	4,911
2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	70
35	33	19	8	8	8	9	30	17	17	8	6	2	1	—	1	202	430
74	50	51	45	39	39	50	197	205	107	78	33	16	7	5	3	999	1,308
179	181	181	197	159	219	195	901	896	665	405	202	101	51	27	33	4,592	5,429
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	14
5	—	3	1	4	1	1	4	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	27	120
6	4	7	4	2	5	3	12	4	5	3	2	1	2	—	—	60	68
22	18	17	17	6	8	8	19	20	11	3	2	1	1	—	—	153	185
16	32	15	51	31	27	24	122	68	47	39	14	4	—	—	3	493	518
20	15	24	18	63	26	31	122	90	54	38	36	11	4	5	1	558	619
1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	7
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
8	6	1	—	3	5	1	5	4	6	4	1	1	2	1	—	48	68
42	28	19	11	16	12	8	34	23	20	8	9	4	—	2	2	238	362
13	13	11	6	6	8	4	26	10	14	9	3	3	—	—	1	127	203
149	97	66	74	36	41	34	135	117	70	36	20	9	7	1	4	896	1,813
1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	12	16
20	13	10	18	5	10	8	28	40	34	27	11	4	5	—	2	235	299
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
—	1	—	1	1	—	2	13	13	9	14	1	3	1	—	4	63	63
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	15	20
12	6	5	9	7	7	8	34	40	41	28	20	18	10	1	16	262	334
33	31	31	15	16	10	15	68	75	46	34	7	—	1	—	—	382	463
251	221	176	162	150	129	102	420	335	264	164	61	20	12	4	2	2,473	2,955
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
1	2	2	1	4	2	—	5	7	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	31	40
6	6	10	4	7	7	11	52	46	25	34	9	6	2	3	1	229	234
23	28	31	37	25	37	52	219	261	196	119	57	30	9	10	9	1,143	1,160
136	193	188	235	247	207	239	1,010	1,028	900	625	410	223	137	73	79	5,930	6,010
117	96	76	16	16	4	5	11	11	5	3	6	2	2	—	1	371	535
383	392	338	81	36	29	26	57	48	37	15	16	9	9	1	5	1,482	1,928
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
4	1	4	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	18	25
23	10	15	15	19	19	15	52	60	39	22	8	10	1	1	1	310	361
72	70	81	89	70	67	54	209	180	127	61	36	24	4	4	2	1,150	1,311
102	102	113	84	72	88	83	396	309	219	164	70	37	22	14	9	1,884	2,243
601	612	579	545	447	468	481	1,968	1,543	1,167	653	368	216	87	71	62	9,868	11,442
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	20
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	309
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	215
3,124	**2,832**	**2,476**	**2,103**	**1,727**	**1,705**	**1,687**	**6,817**	**6,082**	**4,544**	**2,889**	**1,603**	**846**	**440**	**278**	**306**	**39,459**	**51,084**
567	**472**	**438**	**335**	**289**	**293**	**307**	**1,273**	**1,190**	**819**	**577**	**281**	**137**	**73**	**51**	**53**	**7,155**	**9,869**
2,557	**2,360**	**2,038**	**1,768**	**1,438**	**1,412**	**1,380**	**5,544**	**4,892**	**3,725**	**2,312**	**1,322**	**709**	**367**	**227**	**253**	**32,304**	**41,215**

Ten-Year Arrest Data

Classification of Offenses	Sex	'95 Adult	'95 Juv.	'94 Adult	'94 Juv.	'93 Adult	'93 Juv.	'92 Adult	'92 Juv.
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	M	19	0	11	1	3	0	11	2
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
	M	3	0	4	1	2	0	2	0
Forcible Rape	F	4	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
	M	69	16	77	18	101	23	75	23
Robbery	F	20	7	5	1	7	2	9	2
	M	111	75	67	49	92	15	105	33
Aggravated Assault	F	87	30	79	20	74	31	112	9
	M	328	91	417	89	604	89	763	89
Burglary, Breaking and Entering	F	62	85	70	99	47	94	41	59
	M	897	843	866	804	893	882	1,039	812
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	1,062	1,064	993	877	940	800	1,133	717
	M	2,497	2,414	2,572	2,296	2,545	2,161	3,029	2,301
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	14	56	17	65	16	40	20	38
	M	202	228	206	241	245	152	226	169
Other Assaults	F	999	309	991	331	883	308	829	275
	M	4,592	837	4,604	870	4,498	780	4,673	841
Arson	F	4	10	4	15	1	15	7	3
	M	27	93	44	70	39	73	44	62
Forgery and Counterfeiting	F	60	8	54	11	53	14	53	3
	M	153	32	167	19	162	31	177	20
Fraud	F	493	25	288	24	286	12	346	7
	M	558	61	401	27	339	25	572	27
Embezzlement	F	7	0	5	0	9	0	3	0
	M	4	2	8	0	4	1	7	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	48	20	32	18	33	7	47	11
	M	238	124	250	109	254	119	286	112
Vandalism	F	127	76	135	64	137	57	144	119
	M	896	917	943	740	1,046	728	1,080	909
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	12	4	10	5	21	5	12	5
	M	235	64	237	88	221	45	262	61
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	F	13	0	29	1	15	0	25	2
	M	63	0	39	0	32	0	82	1
Sex Offenses (except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	F	15	5	1	5	11	2	10	7
	M	262	72	348	126	345	113	270	103
Drug Abuse Violations, Grand Total	F	382	81	364	60	279	26	251	23
	M	2,473	482	2,269	343	2,161	185	2,079	146
Gambling Total	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	0	0	7	0	2	0	9	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	F	31	9	38	0	44	2	28	4
	M	229	5	219	9	201	4	223	10
Driving Under the Influence	F	1,143	17	1,109	25	1,225	13	1,383	15
	M	5,930	80	5,830	72	6,278	71	7,278	90
Liquor Laws	F	371	164	336	108	306	88	364	104
	M	1,482	446	1,381	335	1,371	289	1,700	316
Drunkenness	F	2	5	2	7	3	1	1	1
	M	18	7	18	12	11	8	8	4
Disorderly Conduct	F	310	51	319	45	313	42	342	38
	M	1,150	161	1,133	169	1,333	150	1,471	152
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	1,884	359	1,572	287	1,496	263	1,571	260
	M	9,868	1,574	9,015	1,300	8,505	1,070	9,214	1,171
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	F	0	20	0	60	0	28	0	19
	M	0	72	0	104	0	56	0	58
Runaways	F	0	309	0	264	0	207	0	178
	M	0	215	0	254	0	146	0	135
Total Female		**7,155**	**2,714**	**6,453**	**2,392**	**6,207**	**2,058**	**6,731**	**1,900**
Total Male		**32,304**	**8,911**	**31,133**	**8,146**	**31,287**	**7,216**	**34,685**	**7,647**
Grand Total		**39,459**	**11,625**	**37,586**	**10,538**	**37,494**	**9,274**	**41,416**	**9,547**

Ten-Year Arrest Data

’91 Adult	’91 Juv.	’90 Adult	’90 Juv.	’89 Adult	’89 Juv.	’88 Adult	’88 Juv.	’87 Adult	’87 Juv.	’86 Adult	’86 Juv.
3	0	3	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
14	1	25	1	23	3	17	0	22	0	22	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	4	0	4	2	3	0	10	1	7	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
71	13	83	10	74	13	79	9	66	5	66	10
6	2	10	1	11	6	8	3	9	6	5	1
76	23	102	26	111	17	107	39	128	42	114	27
100	16	109	14	89	11	87	8	49	20	71	16
702	85	729	73	686	61	605	74	541	86	618	64
59	52	53	55	56	67	62	64	47	45	52	61
1,271	919	1,014	848	1,000	763	938	821	890	849	1,112	1,085
1,275	824	1,163	589	1,123	557	971	609	822	637	749	584
3,118	2,391	3,012	1,882	2,899	1,786	2,510	2,007	2,429	2,080	2,541	2,129
20	30	14	26	28	21	22	35	17	40	30	27
262	266	278	201	271	202	297	245	306	238	284	227
776	217	628	211	602	167	442	172	394	164	305	125
4,504	739	4,076	666	3,726	608	3,077	596	2,743	649	2,410	576
9	6	7	20	10	5	9	5	5	11	8	6
38	69	36	61	58	58	40	76	71	70	50	78
65	7	84	7	85	6	44	7	44	5	57	6
166	25	185	46	156	33	145	27	123	30	142	46
404	10	304	7	344	8	210	7	125	4	165	5
535	31	459	13	444	32	308	4	240	2	209	11
6	1	15	0	3	0	6	0	4	0	2	0
5	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0
48	18	40	9	50	10	25	9	41	6	25	20
301	101	276	107	252	96	222	97	205	104	228	118
127	74	126	59	92	69	121	70	130	79	114	104
1,049	851	1,009	769	959	670	1,008	756	1,040	906	976	900
18	2	14	0	17	1	6	0	16	3	5	1
256	27	310	36	229	40	223	45	222	48	171	46
45	2	54	0	94	7	32	0	33	3	67	5
58	3	42	1	56	1	38	1	37	0	98	4
9	1	5	1	8	4	10	7	18	5	10	6
303	93	296	70	360	73	341	84	346	62	455	88
302	18	326	13	298	41	194	39	188	35	168	22
1,790	127	1,877	116	1,952	197	1,404	218	1,433	206	1,368	189
0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	8	1	3	0	3	0	0	1
31	1	18	1	13	1	22	1	13	0	9	0
173	4	143	6	138	2	128	4	159	1	104	3
1,359	12	1,488	15	1,290	19	1,125	28	995	17	1,036	20
7,875	108	8,899	130	8,388	129	7,814	141	7,847	150	7,674	146
446	104	413	160	440	137	461	198	447	249	228	130
1,798	348	2,314	439	2,320	473	2,476	618	2,330	715	1,713	533
2	2	2	3	7	1	3	0	10	7	1	1
15	14	11	8	14	10	17	5	29	18	9	22
386	38	436	46	358	38	327	45	316	32	347	74
1,689	116	2,102	151	1,693	170	1,412	150	1,415	151	1,655	209
1,765	210	1,660	217	1,397	205	1,118	212	943	196	911	218
10,492	1,111	10,734	1,026	9,484	1,172	7,574	1,075	7,086	966	6,374	1,103
0	20	0	36	0	22	0	25	0	22	0	25
0	90	0	77	0	50	0	31	0	79	0	48
0	218	0	179	0	228	0	316	0	328	0	364
0	170	0	226	0	198	0	253	0	265	0	279
7,261	**1,885**	**6,972**	**1,669**	**6,420**	**1,633**	**5,311**	**1,860**	**4,667**	**1,914**	**4,367**	**1,821**
36,566	**7,725**	**38,020**	**6,989**	**35,310**	**6,860**	**30,786**	**7,376**	**29,726**	**7,723**	**28,405**	**7,944**
43,827	**9,610**	**44,992**	**8,658**	**41,730**	**8,493**	**36,097**	**9,236**	**34,393**	**9,637**	**32,772**	**9,765**

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 1995

Age	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
10 and under	365	0.7%	0.7%
11–12	997	2.0%	2.7%
13–14	2,814	5.5%	8.2%
15	2,051	4.0%	12.2%
16	2,573	5.0%	17.2%
17	2,825	5.5%	22.8%
Total Juveniles	**11,625**	**22.8%**	
Adults			
18	3,124	6.1%	28.9%
19	2,832	5.5%	34.4%
20	2,476	4.8%	39.3%
21	2,103	4.1%	43.4%
22	1,727	3.4%	46.8%
23	1,705	3.3%	50.1%
24	1,687	3.3%	53.4%
25–29	6,817	13.3%	66.7%
30–34	6,082	11.9%	78.7%
35–39	4,544	8.9%	87.5%
40–44	2,889	5.7%	93.2%
45–49	1,603	3.1%	96.3%
50–54	846	1.7%	98.0%
55–59	440	0.9%	98.9%
60–64	278	0.5%	99.4%
65 and over	306	0.6%	100.0%
Total Adults	**39,459**	**77.2%**	
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	**51,084**	**100.0%**	

See explanation of juvenile arrest procedure on page 48.
(Cumulative percentage may not total 100% because of rounding.)

Arrests — Drug and Liquor Violations

Due to the nature of the violations and a high interest and concern by public officials and the citizens of Maine generally, a special review is provided of drug and alcohol-related arrests. The charts displayed reveal the number and age of people arrested during 1995.

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

Facts revealed by the chart on drug violations:

- 84.0% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 16.0% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 75.4% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 24.6% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 3,418 total drug arrests: 2,955 were male, 463 were female.
- Total drug arrests increased by 12.6% from the 3,036 arrests in 1994.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 86.3% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 13.7% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 79.2% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 20.8% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 1995 increased by 1.9% from the 1994 total. There were 7,036 OUI arrests in 1994 — 7,170 in 1995. Adult OUI arrests increased 1.9% and juvenile OUI arrests stayed the same.
- Of the 7,170 OUI arrests in 1995, 6,010 were male — 1,160 were female.
- Adults accounted for 98.6% of all OUI arrests for 1995.
- Juvenile liquor arrests increased 30.9%, from 540 in 1994 to 707 in 1995.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 1995

(includes those released without having been formally charged)

	DRUG ARRESTS			LIQUOR ARRESTS			Total
Age	**Sale or Manufacturing**	**Possession**	**Total**	**Operating Under Influence**	**Liquor Laws**	**Total**	**Drug & Liquor Arrests**
10 and under	—	7	7	2	2	4	11
11–12	—	13	13	—	2	2	15
13–14	15	64	79	—	47	47	126
15	13	80	93	8	57	65	158
16	22	141	163	28	190	218	381
17	40	168	208	59	312	371	579
Total Juvenile Arrests	**90**	**473**	**563**	**97**	**610**	**707**	**1,270**
Percent of Total	**16.0%**	**84.0%**	**100.0%**	**13.7%**	**86.3%**	**100.0%**	
18	35	249	284	159	500	659	943
19	48	204	252	221	488	709	961
20	40	167	207	219	414	633	840
21–29	239	848	1,087	2,308	281	2,589	3,676
30–39	220	500	720	2,385	101	2,486	3,206
40–49	105	161	266	1,211	40	1,251	1,517
50–59	15	18	33	399	22	421	454
60 and over	1	5	6	171	7	178	184
Total Adult Arrests	**703**	**2,152**	**2,855**	**7,073**	**1,853**	**8,926**	**11,781**
Percent of Total	**24.6%**	**75.4%**	**100.0%**	**79.2%**	**20.8%**	**100.0%**	
Grand Totals	**793**	**2,625**	**3,418**	**7,170**	**2,463**	**9,633**	**13,051**
Percent of Total	**23.2%**	**76.8%**	**100.0%**	**74.4%**	**25.6%**	**100.0%**	

Drug Arrest Analysis 1995

	SALE/MANUFACTURING					POSSESSION					
Age	**Opium, cocaine and derivatives**	**Mari-juana**	**Synthetic narcotics**	**Other dangerous non-narcotics**	**Sub-totals**	**Opium, cocaine and derivatives**	**Mari-juana**	**Synthetic narcotics**	**Other dangerous non-narcotics**	**Sub-totals**	**Grand Totals Drug Arrests**
10 and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	7	7
11–12	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	2	13	13
13–14	1	10	4	—	15	1	59	1	3	64	79
15	—	8	2	3	13	2	70	1	7	80	93
16	5	14	3	—	22	—	132	—	9	141	163
17	2	32	2	4	40	2	146	9	11	168	208
Total < 18	**8**	**64**	**11**	**7**	**90**	**5**	**423**	**12**	**33**	**473**	**563**
18	11	21	2	1	35	3	225	6	15	249	284
19	8	28	6	6	48	4	178	6	16	204	252
20	7	24	5	4	40	2	146	5	14	167	207
21	4	16	—	2	22	3	138	5	9	155	177
22	8	24	3	3	38	7	111	2	8	128	166
23	9	13	1	2	25	3	104	5	2	114	139
24	7	19	4	2	32	4	74	3	4	85	117
25–29	27	82	2	11	122	19	309	14	24	366	488
30–34	35	71	7	6	119	22	234	11	24	291	410
35–39	23	67	7	4	101	14	173	4	18	209	310
40–44	24	47	7	3	81	15	82	5	15	117	198
45–49	3	20	—	1	24	6	32	5	1	44	68
50–54	2	7	—	1	10	1	9	—	—	10	20
55–59	1	3	—	1	5	1	7	—	—	8	13
60–64	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	4
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Total > 18	**169**	**443**	**44**	**47**	**703**	**106**	**1,823**	**71**	**152**	**2,152**	**2,855**
Grand Total	**177**	**507**	**55**	**54**	**793**	**111**	**2,246**	**83**	**185**	**2,625**	**3,418**

POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA

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

As of October 31, 1995, the following information was gathered from 137 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,444 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.75 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 240 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 327 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.47.
- Statewide, there were 2,048 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represents a rate of 1.66 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, the average rate per 1,000 is 2.3. The average rate for the New England states is 2.1.

Civilian Personnel

- The number of full-time civilian support personnel employed by the municipal departments in Maine was 422.
- There were 100 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 125 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 731.

Caution should be exercised in using rates for comparative purposes, since a wide variety of factors dictate the number of employees necessary to various law enforcement agencies. The term "full-time sworn" officers does not mean that these personnel are performing regular police enforcement duties in investigations, patrol and deterrent practices. The need for regulatory duties, correction duties, administrative duties and assigned special duties affects the number of personnel available for regular law enforcement duties. Comparing agencies should not be done without considering the "in-house" duties and responsibilities of the agencies involved.

Figures for Sheriff's Department personnel for the year 1995 do not include persons serving as correctional or court personnel in all Sheriff's Departments. Population figures given here may vary from those shown in the County Crime Analysis (pp. 64–70), which reflect a population update at another part of the year.

Police Employment Data 1995

		Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		
Agency	**Population**	**M**	**F**	**Officers/ 1,000**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**Total**
Androscoggin SO	22,664	11	—	0.5	4	1	15	1	16
Auburn PD	23,998	43	2	1.9	5	3	48	5	53
Lewiston PD	38,123	77	2	2.1	4	13	81	15	96
Livermore Falls PD	3,416	6	—	1.8	2	3	8	3	11
Lisbon PD	9,352	13	—	1.4	2	3	15	3	18
Mechanic Falls PD	2,885	4	—	1.4	—	—	4	—	4
Sabattus PD	3,654	6	—	1.6	—	1	6	1	7
Total Androscoggin	**104,092**	**160**	**4**	**1.6**	**17**	**24**	**177**	**28**	**205**
Aroostook SO	33,535	10	—	0.3	—	5	10	5	15
Caribou PD	9,378	14	—	1.5	1	—	15	—	15
Ft. Fairfield PD	4,015	5	—	1.2	—	1	5	1	6
Ft. Kent PD	4,286	4	—	0.9	2	2	6	2	8
Houlton PD	6,643	12	1	2.0	3	2	15	3	18
Madawaska PD	4,823	7	—	1.5	—	1	7	1	8
Presque Isle PD	10,523	17	1	1.7	3	2	20	3	23
Van Buren PD	3,058	4	—	1.3	1	2	5	2	7
Ashland PD	1,547	3	—	1.9	—	—	3	—	3
Limestone PD	7,620	2	—	0.3	—	—	2	—	2
Washburn PD	1,887	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Aroostook	**87,315**	**79**	**2**	**0.9**	**10**	**15**	**89**	**17**	**106**
Cumberland SO	42,407	42	1	1.0	11	6	53	7	60
Brunswick PD	21,059	29	1	1.4	4	5	33	6	39
Cape Elizabeth PD	8,917	12	—	1.3	5	—	17	—	17
Falmouth PD	7,664	13	—	1.7	—	5	13	5	18
Gorham PD	11,942	16	—	1.3	2	4	18	4	22
Portland PD	62,624	139	11	2.4	15	30	154	41	195
So. Portland PD	23,019	49	3	2.3	3	2	52	5	57
Scarborough PD	12,609	23	3	2.1	10	3	33	6	39
Westbrook PD	16,237	28	2	1.8	2	4	30	6	36

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers M	F	Officers/ 1,000	Civilian Personnel M	F	Total M	F	Total
Bridgton PD	4,337	8	—	1.8	1	3	9	3	12
Cumberland PD	5,878	10	—	1.7	—	5	10	5	15
Freeport PD	6,954	11	1	1.7	1	4	12	5	17
Yarmouth PD	7,919	10	—	1.3	2	3	12	3	15
Windham PD	13,114	20	—	1.5	3	1	23	1	24
U.S.M. Campus PD	—	16	2	—	3	3	19	5	24
Total Cumberland	**244,680**	**426**	**24**	**1.8**	**62**	**78**	**488**	**102**	**590**
Franklin SO	11,054	13	1	1.3	3	4	16	5	21
Farmington PD	7,564	9	1	1.3	—	1	9	2	11
Jay PD	5,167	7	—	1.4	2	2	9	2	11
Wilton PD	4,315	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Rangeley PD	1,075	2	—	1.9	—	—	2	—	2
U.M.F. Campus PD	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Carrabassett Valley PD	329	1	—	3.0	1	—	2	—	2
Total Franklin	**29,504**	**41**	**2**	**1.5**	**6**	**7**	**47**	**9**	**56**
Hancock SO	25,298	12	—	0.5	1	—	13	—	13
Bar Harbor PD	4,550	8	1	2.0	3	1	11	2	13
Ellsworth PD	6,128	9	1	1.6	4	—	13	1	14
Bucksport PD	4,940	7	—	1.4	1	1	8	1	9
Mt. Desert PD	1,943	3	1	2.1	2	2	5	3	8
So. West Harbor PD	1,998	5	—	2.5	3	1	8	1	9
Gouldsboro PD	3,218	1	—	0.3	—	—	1	—	1
Total Hancock	**48,075**	**45**	**3**	**1.0**	**14**	**5**	**59**	**8**	**67**
Kennebec SO	41,890	17	2	0.5	4	3	21	5	26
Augusta PD	20,570	38	1	1.9	7	6	45	7	52
Gardiner PD	6,571	10	—	1.5	3	2	13	2	15
Hallowell PD	2,378	5	—	2.1	—	—	5	—	5
Waterville PD	16,754	28	2	1.8	2	6	30	8	38
Oakland PD	5,668	7	—	1.2	—	1	7	1	8
Monmouth PD	3,397	2	—	0.6	—	—	2	—	2
Winslow PD	8,102	5	1	0.7	—	1	5	2	7
Winthrop PD	6,046	9	—	1.5	4	—	13	—	13
Litchfield PD	2,669	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton PD	3,376	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
Total Kennebec	**117,421**	**121**	**6**	**1.1**	**20**	**19**	**141**	**25**	**166**
Knox SO	17,753	12	2	0.8	3	2	15	4	19
Camden PD	5,135	8	1	1.8	3	2	11	3	14
Rockland PD	7,709	17	—	2.2	5	2	22	2	24
Thomaston PD	3,355	5	—	1.5	3	—	8	—	8
Rockport PD	2,896	4	—	1.4	—	—	4	—	4
Total Knox	**36,848**	**46**	**3**	**1.3**	**14**	**6**	**60**	**9**	**69**
Lincoln SO	18,147	14	1	0.8	—	3	14	4	18
Boothbay Harbor PD	2,675	6	—	2.2	—	1	6	1	7
Damariscotta PD	1,829	2	—	1.1	—	—	2	—	2
Waldoboro PD	4,649	4	—	0.9	—	1	4	1	5
Wiscasset PD	3,374	7	—	2.1	—	1	7	1	8
Total Lincoln	**30,674**	**33**	**1**	**1.1**	**—**	**6**	**33**	**7**	**40**
Oxford SO	21,414	12	—	0.6	2	5	14	5	19
Rumford PD	7,096	14	1	2.1	1	—	15	1	16
Dixfield PD	2,580	3	1	1.6	—	—	3	1	4
Mexico PD	3,353	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Norway PD	4,766	7	—	1.5	1	—	8	—	8
Paris PD	4,502	7	—	1.6	—	1	7	1	8
Bethel PD	2,334	3	—	1.3	—	—	3	—	3
Fryeburg PD	2,976	4	—	1.3	—	—	4	—	4
Oxford PD	3,715	4	—	1.1	—	1	4	1	5
Total Oxford	**52,736**	**58**	**2**	**1.1**	**4**	**7**	**62**	**9**	**71**
Penobscot SO	52,281	17	—	0.3	5	5	22	5	27
Bangor PD	32,223	63	—	2.0	7	7	70	7	77
Brewer PD	8,938	13	2	1.7	1	4	14	6	20
Dexter PD	4,422	5	—	1.1	1	—	6	—	6
Lincoln PD	5,592	5	—	0.9	—	1	5	1	6
Old Town PD	8,268	12	1	1.6	3	1	15	2	17
Orono PD	10,582	13	—	1.2	4	1	17	1	18

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers M	F	Officers/ 1,000	Civilian Personnel M	F	Total M	F	Total
Hampden PD	5,979	9	—	1.5	1	4	10	4	14
Millinocket PD	6,962	12	—	1.7	3	1	15	1	16
E. Millinocket PD	2,167	4	—	1.8	—	—	4	—	4
Newport PD	3,038	4	—	1.3	—	—	4	—	4
Veazie PD	1,633	2	—	1.2	—	—	2	—	2
Medway PD	1,923	2	—	1.0	—	—	2	—	2
U.M.O. Campus PD	—	19	4	—	8	4	27	8	35
Penobscot Nation	474	5	—	10.5	4	—	9	—	9
Total Penobscot	**144,482**	**185**	**7**	**1.3**	**37**	**28**	**222**	**35**	**257**
Piscataquis SO	8,088	7	—	0.9	4	—	11	—	11
Dover-Foxcroft PD	4,692	5	—	1.1	—	—	5	—	5
Milo PD	2,619	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
Brownville PD	1,508	2	—	1.3	—	—	2	—	2
Greenville PD	1,887	2	—	1.1	—	—	2	—	2
Total Piscataquis	**18,794**	**19**	**—**	**1.0**	**4**	**—**	**23**	**—**	**23**
Sagadahoc SO	10,350	15	1	1.5	2	1	17	2	19
Bath PD	9,854	15	1	1.6	5	2	20	3	23
Topsham PD	8,879	11	—	1.2	2	2	13	2	15
Richmond PD	3,118	4	—	1.3	—	—	4	—	4
Phippsburg PD	1,842	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Sagadahoc	**34,043**	**46**	**2**	**1.4**	**9**	**5**	**55**	**7**	**62**
Somerset SO	25,984	11	—	0.4	1	5	12	5	17
Fairfield PD	6,869	9	1	1.5	—	1	9	2	11
Skowhegan PD	8,922	12	—	1.3	3	2	15	2	17
Madison PD	4,831	6	—	1.2	—	1	6	1	7
Pittsfield PD	4,284	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Total Somerset	**50,890**	**43**	**1**	**0.9**	**4**	**9**	**47**	**10**	**57**
Waldo SO	25,220	10	—	0.4	4	1	14	1	15
Belfast PD	6,295	11	—	1.7	4	—	15	—	15
Searsport PD	2,697	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
Total Waldo	**34,212**	**24**	**—**	**0.7**	**8**	**1**	**32**	**1**	**33**
Washington SO	21,201	10	—	0.5	5	1	15	1	16
Calais PD	4,086	8	—	2.0	1	3	9	3	12
Eastport PD	1,921	3	—	1.6	—	—	3	—	3
Machias PD	2,617	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
Jonesport PD	1,533	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
Baileyville PD	2,069	5	—	2.4	—	—	5	—	5
Pleasant Point PD	579	5	—	8.6	2	2	7	2	9
Indian Twp.	625	5	—	8.0	1	1	6	1	7
Milbridge PD	1,329	1	—	0.8	—	—	1	—	1
Total Washington	**35,960**	**40**	**—**	**1.1**	**9**	**7**	**49**	**7**	**56**
York SO	33,786	19	—	0.6	5	4	24	4	28
Biddeford PD	21,296	39	2	1.9	3	9	42	11	53
Kittery PD	9,509	17	—	1.8	1	5	18	5	23
Old Orchard PD	7,903	14	2	2.0	2	3	16	5	21
Saco PD	15,488	24	2	1.7	3	3	27	5	32
Sanford PD	20,764	29	4	1.6	5	11	34	15	49
Berwick PD	6,082	10	—	1.6	—	1	10	1	11
Eliot PD	5,407	6	1	1.3	—	—	6	1	7
Kennebunk PD	8,121	14	2	2.0	1	4	15	6	21
Kennebunkport PD	3,405	10	1	3.2	3	2	13	3	16
North Berwick PD	3,848	7	—	1.8	—	1	7	1	8
Ogunquit PD	987	6	1	7.1	2	3	8	4	12
South Berwick PD	5,962	6	—	1.0	2	2	8	2	10
Wells PD	7,892	19	2	2.7	—	1	19	3	22
York PD	9,962	18	—	1.8	2	5	20	5	25
Buxton PD	6,588	5	1	0.9	1	3	6	4	10
Total York	**167,000**	**243**	**18**	**1.6**	**30**	**57**	**273**	**75**	**348**
All Other State		**35**	**2**	**—**	**44**	**40**	**79**	**42**	**121**
Maine State Police		**312**	**15**	**—**	**70**	**55**	**382**	**70**	**452**
Totals	**1,236,726**	**1,956**	**92**	**1.7**	**362**	**369**	**2,318**	**461**	**2,779**

ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The following information is based on a detailed monthly collection of data in the Uniform Crime Reporting system regarding the problem of assaults on municipal, county and state law enforcement officers.

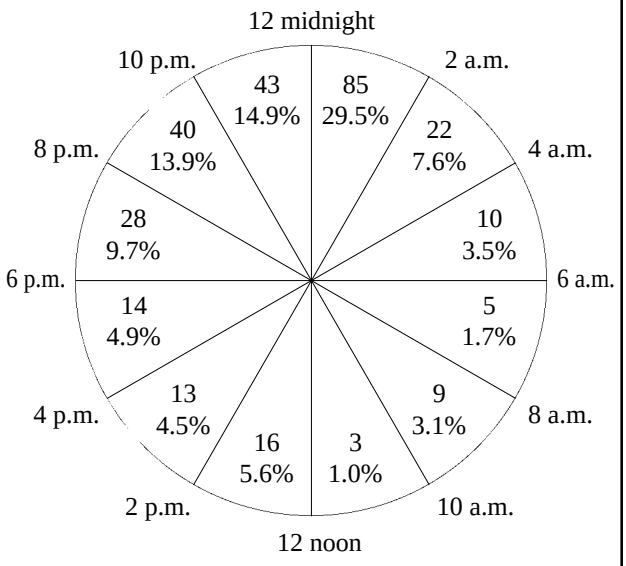
During 1995:

- There were 288 assaults on law enforcement officers, a 21.5% decrease from the 1994 figure of 367.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 1995 was 14.1, compared to 18.4 assaults per 100 officers during 1994.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 119, or 41.3% of the total.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 96.5% or 278 of the assaults.
- Of the 288 assaults, 8.3% (24) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 91.7% (264) produced no injury.
- 25.0% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (72), 75.0% were directed at assisted officers (216).
- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (58.3%), with 29.5% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 99.0% (285) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 288 reported assaults on officers, 38 were on sheriff's deputies, 7 were on state police officers, and 243 were on municipal officers.

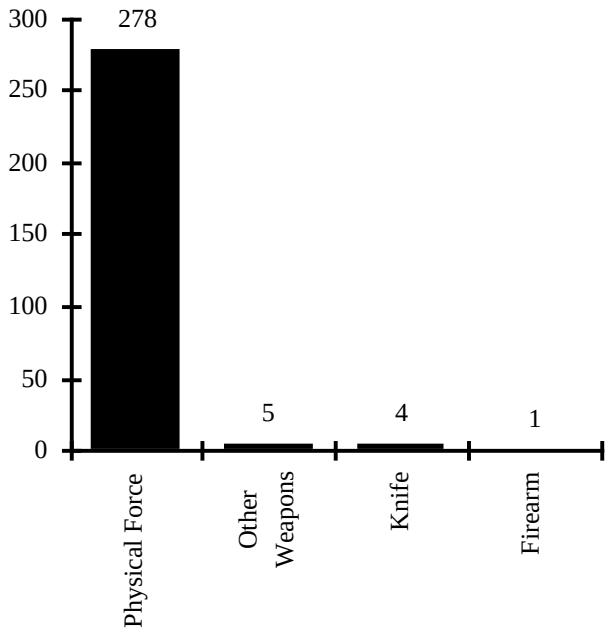
Assaults on Officers by County

County	Assaults on Officers 1994	1995	% Change	1995 Rate Per 100 Officers
Androscoggin	19	17	–10.5%	10.4
Aroostook	6	5	–16.7%	6.2
Cumberland	175	130	–25.7%	28.9
Franklin	1	—	–100.0%	—
Hancock	4	1	–75.0%	2.1
Kennebec	21	23	+9.5%	18.1
Knox	17	21	+23.5%	42.9
Lincoln	4	4	—	11.8
Oxford	2	4	+100.0%	6.7
Penobscot	33	29	–12.1%	15.1
Piscataquis	—	2	+100.0%	10.5
Sagadahoc	7	9	+28.6%	18.7
Somerset	10	4	–60.0%	9.1
Waldo	4	—	–100.0%	—
Washington	8	7	–12.5%	17.5
York	56	32	–42.9%	12.3
Totals	**367**	**288**	**–21.5%**	**14.1**

Officer Assaults by Time of Day



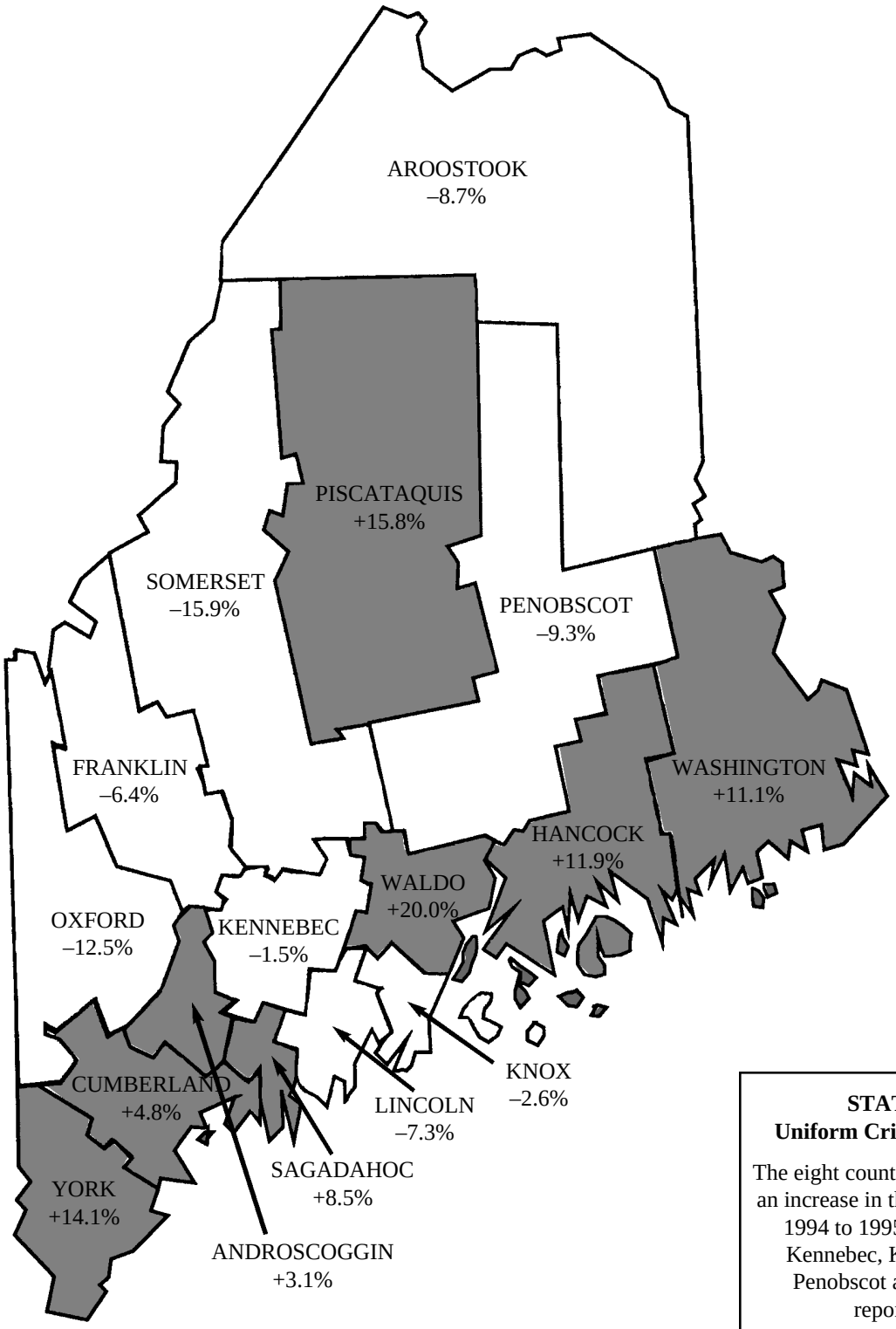
Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon



Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 1995

Type of Activity	Total Assaults (A)	Type of Weapon: Firearm (B)	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument (C)	Other Dangerous Weapon (D)	Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. (E)	Type of Assignment: Two-Officer Vehicle (F)	One-Officer Vehicle: Alone (G)	One-Officer Vehicle: Assisted (H)	Detective or Spec. Assign.: Alone (I)	Detective or Spec. Assign.: Assisted (J)	Other: Alone (K)	Other: Assisted (L)	Police Assault Cleared (M)
1. Responding to disturbance calls	119	1	2	4	112	9	17	89	1	—	3	—	118
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	13	—	—	1	12	2	2	9	—	—	—	—	13
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Attempting other arrests	38	—	1	—	37	4	12	16	1	—	—	5	38
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	5
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	39	—	—	—	39	3	9	10	—	—	2	15	38
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	24	—	—	—	24	2	10	11	1	—	—	—	24
8. Ambush — no warning	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
9. Mentally deranged	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	13	—	—	—	13	2	3	7	—	1	—	—	13
11. All other	30	—	1	—	29	1	8	17	—	2	1	1	30
12. Totals (1–11)	**288**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**278**	**23**	**61**	**166**	**3**	**4**	**8**	**23**	**285**
13. Number with personal injury	24	—	2	5	17								
14. Number without personal injury	264	1	4	—	259								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	85	22	10	5	9	3							
P.M.	16	13	14	28	40	43							
12:01 2:00 4:00 6:00 8:00 10:00 12:00													

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS



STATE OF MAINE
Uniform Crime Reporting Division

The eight counties shown shaded reported an increase in the Index Crime Rate from 1994 to 1995. Aroostook, Franklin, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot and Somerset counties reported a decrease.

Androscoggin County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Androscoggin SO	—	—	1	—	1	4	127	241	26	2	402	29.1
Auburn	23,998	34.92	1	2	3	1	149	647	35	—	838	31.7
Lewiston	39,251	62.80	3	17	58	65	537	1,720	49	16	2,465	21.7
Livermore Falls	3,474	27.63	—	1	—	1	29	63	2	—	96	15.6
Lisbon	9,511	24.50	—	—	—	4	17	201	10	1	233	40.8
Mechanic Falls	2,935	18.06	—	1	—	1	15	35	—	1	53	11.3
Sabattus	3,717	32.55	—	2	1	1	20	91	5	1	121	14.9
Androscoggin SP	—	—	—	1	—	3	13	24	4	1	46	17.4
Androscoggin County Totals	**105,861**	**40.18**	**5**	**24**	**63**	**80**	**907**	**3,022**	**131**	**22**	**4,254**	**24.9**
Total Urban Areas	**82,886**	**45.92**	**4**	**23**	**62**	**73**	**767**	**2,757**	**101**	**19**	**3,806**	**24.6**
Total Rural Areas	**22,975**	**19.50**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**140**	**265**	**30**	**3**	**448**	**27.9**

Aroostook County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Aroostook SO	—	—	—	—	2	—	62	59	9	—	132	33.3
Caribou	8,979	24.95	1	1	3	7	20	181	11	—	224	55.8
Fort Fairfield	4,021	22.88	—	11	—	3	8	65	5	—	92	43.5
Fort Kent	4,292	11.65	—	—	—	—	3	46	1	—	50	64.0
Houlton	6,651	50.37	—	2	1	5	27	275	24	1	335	33.7
Madawaska	4,830	13.25	—	—	—	1	8	53	1	1	64	46.9
Presque Isle	10,620	32.39	—	—	—	2	38	296	7	1	344	39.0
Van Buren	3,062	13.72	—	—	—	—	5	33	4	—	42	38.1
Ashland	1,550	14.84	—	—	—	3	7	10	3	—	23	69.6
Limestone	7,630	8.91	—	—	—	4	16	43	4	1	68	57.4
Washburn	1,890	12.17	—	—	—	—	7	13	2	1	23	21.7
Aroostook SP	—	—	—	9	1	7	173	163	17	2	372	46.5
Aroostook County Totals	**87,431**	**20.23**	**1**	**23**	**7**	**32**	**374**	**1,237**	**88**	**7**	**1,769**	**43.4**
Total Urban Areas	**53,525**	**23.63**	**1**	**14**	**4**	**25**	**139**	**1,015**	**62**	**5**	**1,265**	**43.5**
Total Rural Areas	**33,906**	**14.86**	**—**	**9**	**3**	**7**	**235**	**222**	**26**	**2**	**504**	**43.1**

Cumberland County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Cumberland SO	—	—	—	7	1	8	280	397	46	6	745	29.8
Brunswick	21,026	29.82	2	2	2	4	92	500	17	8	627	31.6
Cape Elizabeth	8,904	18.76	—	—	—	3	42	120	1	1	167	21.0
Falmouth	7,653	21.04	—	—	1	1	35	115	9	—	161	13.0
Gorham	11,924	26.25	—	—	—	17	85	194	16	1	313	17.6
Portland	62,460	78.51	2	70	107	281	984	3,133	237	90	4,904	13.9
South Portland	23,026	64.14	—	1	15	26	150	1,254	31	—	1,477	48.3
Scarborough	12,590	44.80	1	3	3	20	107	413	17	—	564	44.7
Westbrook	15,574	50.40	—	1	6	9	137	548	75	9	785	36.8
Bridgton	4,331	78.73	—	4	1	11	78	237	8	2	341	24.9
Cumberland	5,869	8.86	—	1	—	1	8	41	1	—	52	48.1
Freeport	6,944	73.73	—	—	1	4	57	442	8	—	512	61.7
Yarmouth	7,907	23.02	—	—	1	2	61	115	3	—	182	28.0
Windham	13,094	38.34	—	1	3	8	97	369	21	3	502	30.5
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	115	6	—	123	0.8
Cumberland SP	—	—	—	1	—	6	60	107	12	—	186	29.6
Cumberland County Totals	**244,589**	**47.59**	**5**	**91**	**141**	**401**	**2,275**	**8,100**	**508**	**120**	**11,641**	**27.1**
Total Urban Areas	**201,302**	**53.20**	**5**	**83**	**140**	**387**	**1,935**	**7,596**	**450**	**114**	**10,710**	**26.9**
Total Rural Areas	**43,287**	**21.51**	**—**	**8**	**1**	**14**	**340**	**504**	**58**	**6**	**931**	**29.8**

Franklin County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Franklin SO	—	—	—	—	2	—	145	139	16	1	303	20.1
Farmington	7,478	34.90	—	4	—	2	43	205	7	—	261	37.2
Jay	5,109	16.05	—	—	1	1	25	46	9	—	82	23.2
Wilton	4,266	30.47	—	1	—	6	40	82	1	—	130	32.3
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	32	—	—	44	13.6
Carrabassett Valley	326	754.60	—	—	—	—	11	233	2	—	246	4.9
Franklin SP	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	11	3	—	23	26.1
Franklin County Totals	**29,172**	**37.33**	**—**	**6**	**3**	**9**	**284**	**748**	**38**	**1**	**1,089**	**22.3**
Total Urban Areas	**17,179**	**44.41**	**—**	**5**	**1**	**9**	**131**	**598**	**19**	**—**	**763**	**23.1**
Total Rural Areas	**11,993**	**27.18**	**—**	**1**	**2**	**—**	**153**	**150**	**19**	**1**	**326**	**20.6**

Hancock County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Hancock SO	—	—	—	—	—	5	123	259	12	—	399	48.6
Bar Harbor	4,468	43.87	—	3	—	10	26	150	7	—	196	21.9
Ellsworth	5,687	47.48	—	—	—	7	23	236	4	—	270	51.5
Bucksport	4,852	35.86	—	1	1	19	29	110	9	5	174	35.1
Mount Desert Island	1,909	29.33	—	—	—	2	10	42	2	—	56	23.2
Southwest Harbor	1,963	27.00	—	—	1	2	12	31	7	—	53	26.4
Gouldsboro	3,161	11.71	—	—	—	—	6	30	1	—	37	35.1
Hancock SP	—	—	2	2	—	4	16	11	3	—	38	18.4
Hancock County Totals	**47,215**	**25.90**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**49**	**245**	**869**	**45**	**5**	**1,223**	**39.6**
Total Urban Areas	**22,040**	**35.66**	**—**	**4**	**2**	**40**	**106**	**599**	**30**	**5**	**786**	**36.0**
Total Rural Areas	**25,175**	**17.36**	**2**	**2**	**—**	**9**	**139**	**270**	**15**	**—**	**437**	**46.0**

Kennebec County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Kennebec SO	—	—	—	6	2	10	175	203	17	1	414	34.3
Augusta	21,435	54.49	—	3	11	16	216	858	55	9	1,168	31.2
Gardiner	7,226	48.16	—	—	—	6	72	259	11	—	348	17.5
Hallowell	2,273	29.04	—	1	—	1	7	51	6	—	66	10.6
Waterville	17,480	44.74	—	7	5	13	102	625	30	—	782	40.5
Oakland	5,627	23.28	—	1	1	3	38	84	4	—	131	35.1
Monmouth	3,372	19.28	—	—	—	1	20	39	4	1	65	15.4
Winslow	8,043	14.55	—	—	1	3	28	79	5	1	117	18.8
Winthrop	6,002	20.49	—	1	2	3	26	90	1	—	123	39.8
Litchfield	2,650	2.64	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	42.9
Clinton	3,351	8.65	—	—	—	4	8	15	2	—	29	24.1
Kennebec SP	—	—	—	3	3	18	183	193	41	2	443	18.5
Kennebec County Totals	**116,569**	**31.68**	**—**	**22**	**25**	**78**	**875**	**2,503**	**176**	**14**	**3,693**	**30.1**
Total Urban Areas	**77,459**	**36.61**	**—**	**13**	**20**	**50**	**517**	**2,107**	**118**	**11**	**2,836**	**31.2**
Total Rural Areas	**39,110**	**21.91**	**—**	**9**	**5**	**28**	**358**	**396**	**58**	**3**	**857**	**26.1**

Knox County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Knox SO	—	—	—	2	—	8	89	142	11	—	252	37.7
Camden	5,089	34.98	—	—	—	—	4	169	5	—	178	17.4
Rockland	8,103	58.87	—	—	2	6	40	413	9	7	477	45.3
Thomaston	3,325	10.53	—	—	2	2	3	25	3	—	35	34.3
Rockport	2,870	26.83	—	—	1	2	14	58	2	—	77	7.8
Knox SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	21	6	—	46	32.6
Knox County Totals	**36,518**	**29.16**	**—**	**2**	**5**	**19**	**168**	**828**	**36**	**7**	**1,065**	**35.2**
Total Urban Areas	**19,387**	**39.56**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**10**	**61**	**665**	**19**	**7**	**767**	**34.6**
Total Rural Areas	**17,131**	**17.40**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**9**	**107**	**163**	**17**	**—**	**298**	**36.9**

Lincoln County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	—	1	6	52	148	11	—	218	39.9
Boothbay Harbor	2,663	22.91	—	—	—	2	22	35	2	—	61	31.1
Damariscotta	1,821	37.34	—	—	1	2	10	55	—	—	68	51.5
Waldoboro	4,627	32.42	—	—	2	7	48	85	6	2	150	22.0
Wiscasset	3,358	25.61	—	—	—	4	10	67	4	1	86	17.4
Lincoln SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	11	6	1	51	13.7
Lincoln County Totals	**30,530**	**20.77**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**21**	**175**	**401**	**29**	**4**	**634**	**30.9**
Total Urban Areas	**12,469**	**29.27**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**15**	**90**	**242**	**12**	**3**	**365**	**27.9**
Total Rural Areas	**18,061**	**14.89**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**6**	**85**	**159**	**17**	**1**	**269**	**34.9**

Oxford County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Oxford SO	—	—	—	6	—	2	224	260	8	1	501	13.2
Rumford	7,118	29.92	—	1	2	3	36	159	12	—	213	23.0
Dixfield	2,588	17.39	—	—	1	1	13	28	2	—	45	28.9
Mexico	3,363	32.71	—	1	—	4	24	76	4	1	110	34.5
Norway	4,781	26.35	—	1	—	11	36	70	8	—	126	63.5
Paris	4,517	21.70	—	—	—	4	34	55	5	—	98	30.6
Bethel	2,342	38.43	—	—	—	4	22	56	7	1	90	30.0
Fryeburg	2,985	21.78	—	—	—	—	14	47	4	—	65	15.4
Oxford	3,726	36.50	—	1	—	—	27	102	5	1	136	36.8
Oxford SP	—	—	4	1	—	3	38	38	6	—	90	20.0
Oxford County Totals	**52,901**	**27.86**	**4**	**11**	**3**	**32**	**468**	**891**	**61**	**4**	**1,474**	**25.8**
Total Urban Areas	**31,420**	**28.10**	**—**	**4**	**3**	**27**	**206**	**593**	**47**	**3**	**883**	**33.6**
Total Rural Areas	**21,481**	**27.51**	**4**	**7**	**—**	**5**	**262**	**298**	**14**	**1**	**591**	**14.2**

Penobscot County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Penobscot SO	—	—	—	4	—	10	199	427	28	—	668	21.3
Bangor	31,342	50.89	1	6	20	14	151	1,343	48	12	1,595	26.7
Brewer	9,163	37.21	—	1	2	12	39	275	11	1	341	29.3
Dexter	4,444	21.60	—	—	—	16	17	59	4	—	96	11.5
Lincoln	5,619	13.53	—	—	—	—	19	56	1	—	76	32.9
Old Town	8,164	17.52	—	—	—	3	25	110	5	—	143	28.0
Orono	10,633	12.51	—	—	2	1	18	110	2	—	133	10.5
Hampden	6,008	8.32	1	—	—	3	10	36	—	—	50	56.0
Mattawamkeag	830	2.41	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	100.0
Millinocket	6,996	21.44	—	1	—	3	33	105	6	2	150	22.0
East Millinocket	2,178	9.64	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	—	21	33.3
Newport	3,053	43.56	—	1	—	—	18	109	5	—	133	30.8
Veazie	1,642	14.62	—	—	—	—	3	21	—	—	24	25.0
Medway	1,933	2.59	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	5	140.0
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	2	2	1	10	185	2	6	208	7.2
Penobscot SP	—	—	—	6	—	13	65	156	15	2	257	49.8
Penobscot County Totals	**147,440**	**26.47**	**2**	**21**	**26**	**77**	**611**	**3,015**	**127**	**23**	**3,902**	**26.3**
Total Urban Areas	**92,005**	**32.36**	**2**	**11**	**26**	**54**	**347**	**2,432**	**84**	**21**	**2,977**	**25.4**
Total Rural Areas	**55,435**	**16.69**	**—**	**10**	**—**	**23**	**264**	**583**	**43**	**2**	**925**	**29.2**

Piscataquis County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Piscataquis SO	—	—	—	—	—	1	71	28	6	1	107	14.0
Dover-Foxcroft	4,683	29.90	—	1	—	15	23	92	9	—	140	14.3
Milo	2,614	40.55	—	1	1	20	21	57	4	2	106	15.1
Brownville	1,506	8.63	—	—	—	1	6	4	2	—	13	15.4
Greenville	1,884	45.12	—	—	—	7	39	35	4	—	85	5.9
Piscataquis SP	—	—	—	5	—	—	9	11	—	—	25	28.0
Piscataquis County Totals	**18,758**	**25.38**	**—**	**7**	**1**	**44**	**169**	**227**	**25**	**3**	**476**	**13.7**
Total Urban Areas	**10,687**	**32.19**	**—**	**2**	**1**	**43**	**89**	**188**	**19**	**2**	**344**	**12.5**
Total Rural Areas	**8,071**	**16.35**	**—**	**5**	**—**	**1**	**80**	**39**	**6**	**1**	**132**	**16.7**

Sagadahoc County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Sagadahoc SO	—	—	—	—	—	2	55	148	16	3	224	27.7
Bath	10,896	48.83	—	1	—	22	54	431	18	6	532	28.8
Topsham	8,796	17.51	—	1	—	2	23	122	6	—	154	35.7
Richmond	3,089	6.80	—	—	—	—	8	12	1	—	21	14.3
Phippsburg	1,825	7.67	—	—	—	—	1	12	1	—	14	7.1
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	3	—	11	18.2
Sagadahoc County Totals	**33,726**	**28.35**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**26**	**146**	**728**	**45**	**9**	**956**	**28.9**
Total Urban Areas	**24,606**	**29.30**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**24**	**86**	**577**	**26**	**6**	**721**	**29.4**
Total Rural Areas	**9,120**	**25.77**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**60**	**151**	**19**	**3**	**235**	**27.2**

Somerset County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Somerset SO	—	—	—	3	—	12	152	190	27	—	384	22.4
Fairfield	6,756	28.12	—	8	1	1	45	129	6	—	190	20.5
Skowhegan	8,775	41.60	—	—	1	6	110	239	9	—	365	30.1
Madison	4,752	36.62	—	1	3	4	47	107	7	5	174	29.9
Pittsfield	4,214	22.31	—	—	—	—	10	79	5	—	94	35.1
Somerset SP	—	—	1	1	—	5	73	90	19	—	189	30.2
Somerset County Totals	**50,052**	**27.89**	**1**	**13**	**5**	**28**	**437**	**834**	**73**	**5**	**1,396**	**27.0**
Total Urban Areas	**24,497**	**33.60**	**—**	**9**	**5**	**11**	**212**	**554**	**27**	**5**	**823**	**28.4**
Total Rural Areas	**25,555**	**22.42**	**1**	**4**	**—**	**17**	**225**	**280**	**46**	**—**	**573**	**25.0**

Waldo County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Waldo SO	—	—	—	—	—	6	87	107	12	1	213	9.9
Belfast	6,340	36.91	—	2	—	5	33	183	11	—	234	35.5
Searsport	2,618	24.45	—	2	—	—	5	55	2	—	64	64.1
Waldo SP	—	—	—	2	—	—	18	23	4	—	47	31.9
Waldo County Totals	**33,207**	**16.80**	**—**	**6**	**—**	**11**	**143**	**368**	**29**	**1**	**558**	**28.7**
Total Urban Areas	**8,958**	**33.27**	**—**	**4**	**—**	**5**	**38**	**238**	**13**	**—**	**298**	**41.6**
Total Rural Areas	**24,249**	**10.72**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**6**	**105**	**130**	**16**	**1**	**260**	**13.8**

Washington County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Washington SO	—	—	—	—	—	7	118	164	16	—	305	33.4
Calais	3,690	50.14	—	2	1	3	14	158	6	1	185	73.0
Eastport	1,875	25.07	—	—	—	4	8	27	4	4	47	42.6
Machias	2,583	21.68	—	—	—	1	15	35	3	2	56	37.5
Jonesport	1,533	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Baileyville	2,042	34.28	—	1	—	10	11	45	2	1	70	21.4
Milbridge	1,312	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington SP	—	—	—	2	—	3	41	64	8	—	118	29.7
Washington County Totals	**35,506**	**22.05**	**—**	**5**	**1**	**28**	**207**	**495**	**39**	**8**	**783**	**41.9**
Total Urban Areas	**13,035**	**27.62**	**—**	**3**	**1**	**18**	**48**	**267**	**15**	**8**	**360**	**53.1**
Total Rural Areas	**22,471**	**18.82**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**10**	**159**	**228**	**24**	**—**	**423**	**32.4**

York County — *January–December 1995*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
York SO	—	—	—	3	1	9	257	217	37	1	525	32.0
Biddeford	21,221	64.37	—	12	11	11	267	1,001	59	5	1,366	26.6
Kittery	9,425	23.77	—	1	2	—	22	188	11	—	224	24.6
Old Orchard Beach	7,833	94.60	—	2	11	16	192	488	32	—	741	12.3
Saco	15,564	47.80	—	3	8	12	204	492	21	4	744	22.4
Sanford	20,580	43.88	1	2	6	10	221	618	45	—	903	23.7
Berwick	6,029	32.01	—	—	—	1	53	129	5	5	193	14.5
Eliot	5,359	18.66	—	—	—	10	19	70	1	—	100	59.0
Kennebunk	8,050	28.32	—	—	—	—	52	166	10	—	228	29.4
Kennebunkport	3,375	32.59	—	—	—	—	17	92	1	—	110	27.3
North Berwick	3,814	4.20	—	—	—	2	7	6	1	—	16	37.5
Ogunquit	979	91.93	—	—	—	—	20	68	2	—	90	5.6
South Berwick	5,910	11.51	—	2	1	5	20	38	2	—	68	23.5
Wells	7,822	49.48	—	1	3	5	132	240	6	—	387	33.3
York	9,874	33.72	—	1	1	1	74	245	11	—	333	13.8
Buxton	6,531	24.80	—	1	1	1	55	90	11	3	162	22.8
York SP	—	—	—	1	—	3	122	90	15	—	231	16.9
York County Totals	**165,525**	**38.79**	**1**	**29**	**45**	**86**	**1,734**	**4,238**	**270**	**18**	**6,421**	**23.7**
Total Urban Areas	**132,366**	**42.80**	**1**	**25**	**44**	**74**	**1,355**	**3,931**	**218**	**17**	**5,665**	**23.2**
Total Rural Areas	**33,159**	**22.80**	**—**	**4**	**1**	**12**	**379**	**307**	**52**	**1**	**756**	**27.4**

State Totals

Grand Total	**1,235,000**	**33.47**	**21**	**268**	**331**	**1,021**	**9,218**	**28,504**	**1,720**	**251**	**41,334**	**27.9**
Total Urban Areas	**823,821**	**40.51**	**13**	**202**	**317**	**865**	**6,127**	**24,359**	**1,260**	**226**	**33,369**	**27.7**
Total Rural Areas	**411,179**	**19.37**	**8**	**66**	**14**	**156**	**3,091**	**4,145**	**460**	**25**	**7,965**	**28.6**

COMMUNITY PROFILE

PROGRAMMED CRIME PROFILES

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

On the following pages are sample printouts of generated data which are available monthly to every contributor. Quarterly printouts are mailed routinely to every reporting agency. The state total data has been selected as the sample for explanation in this publication. This sample is applicable monthly to every community submitting data through direct reporting to the UCR Division, the state police by the county and troop, the sheriff's departments, the county totals, state totals, and urban and rural breakdowns.

PRINTOUT 1

Printout number 1 consists of offense data submitted monthly on Part I, or index, crimes.

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

Totals for all reported offenses appear at the bottom of the printout, with distinctions being made between the total index crimes and total crimes reported (includes manslaughter by negligence, and non-aggravated assault). Law enforcement officers assault data for the reporting month and the accumulated total is included. The sample printout is for the month of December; however, any particular selected monthly printout will provide similar data, both for the monthly data and the year-to-date data, as well as last-year-to-date comparison data.

PRINTOUT 2

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

PRINTOUT 3

Printout number 3 is a breakdown of offense data reported on form number 1. It primarily identifies locations of crime occurrence in crimes of robbery and burglary, and expands data on larceny by the analysis of larceny types and location. This printout systematically records the values of property stolen during commission of the various types and methods of the criminal act. This particular printout records the monthly data, year-to-date data, and year-to-date totals from the previous year. The final column indicates percentage of change from the previous year in both the number of offenses and the value of stolen property by crime.

PRINTOUT 4

Printout number 4 relates to the clearance of particular offenses by the reporting agency. The form is divided into three individual areas: current month, year to date, and last year to date for comparison purposes. It reflects the number of actual offenses, number of offenses cleared, percentage of offenses cleared, and the number of clearances involving only persons under 18 years of age.

PRINTOUT 5

Printout number 5 is intended to indicate to the police administrator on a month-to-month, year-to-year comparison any large variances in crime that require further analysis. The final column, showing change in a crime class, may signal needed change.

Printout 1 — Offenses Known to Police for December 1995

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	This YTD	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder				2	21	0.02	28	–25.0%
B. Manslaughter**					4		2	+100.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	18	3	15	15	268	0.22	315	–14.9%
A. Rape by Force	17	3	14	13	242	0.20	282	–14.2%
B. Attempts to Commit	1		1	2	26	0.02	33	–21.2%
3. Robbery, Total	35	3	32	16	331	0.27	277	+19.5%
A. Firearm	9	1	8	3	70	0.06	72	–2.8%
B. Knife	3		3		38	0.03	24	+58.3%
C. Other Weapon	1		1	1	33	0.03	17	+94.1%
D. Strong Arm	22	2	20	12	190	0.15	164	+15.9%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	72	1	71	56	1,021	0.83	978	+4.4%
A. Firearm	3		3	4	60	0.05	43	+39.5%
B. Knife	13		13	12	144	0.12	146	–1.4%
C. Other Weapon	22		22	16	348	0.28	309	+12.6%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	34	1	33	24	469	0.38	480	–2.3%
5. Burglary, Total	719	89	630	185	9,218	7.46	8,915	+3.4%
A. Forcible Entry	424	44	380	102	5,361	4.34	5,435	–1.4%
B. Unlawful — No Force	221	24	197	70	3,051	2.47	2,723	+12.0%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	74	21	53	13	806	0.65	757	+6.5%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	2,165	160	2,005	705	28,504	23.08	28,138	+1.3%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	175	44	131	61	1,720	1.39	1,756	–2.1%
A. Autos	121	36	85	44	1,120	0.91	1,127	–0.6%
B. Trucks and Buses	28	6	22	7	254	0.21	259	–1.9%
C. Other Vehicles	26	2	24	10	346	0.28	370	–6.5%
8. Arson Total	16	1	15	7	251	0.20	281	–10.7%
Index Crimes Total	**3,200**	**301**	**2,899**	**1,047**	**41,334**	**33.47**	**40,688**	**+1.6%**
Index Crimes Less Arson	3,184	300	2,884	1,040	41,083	33.27	40,407	+1.7%
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	814	35	779	679	10,378		11,163	–7.0%
Reported Offenses Total	**4,014**	**336**	**3,678**	**1,726**	**51,716**		**51,853**	**–0.3%**
Officers Killed or Assaulted Month			23					
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			288					

**Are not included in index total

Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 1995

State Totals	This Period			This Year to Date			Last Year to Date		
Type of Property	**Stolen**	**Recovered**	**Percent Recovered**	**Stolen**	**Recovered**	**Percent Recovered**	**Stolen**	**Recovered**	**Percent Recovered**
A. Currency, etc.	$205,003	$88,060	43.0%	$2,671,271	$305,372	11.4%	$3,110,579	$322,836	10.4%
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	$158,320	$66,935	42.3%	$2,048,440	$181,296	8.9%	$1,831,569	$234,577	12.8%
C. Clothing and Furs	$42,068	$11,125	26.4%	$508,271	$198,004	39.0%	$700,895	$110,259	15.7%
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	$560,888	$423,949	75.6%	$7,495,830	$6,107,780	81.5%	$7,989,918	$6,186,382	77.4%
E. Office Equipment	$23,481	$8,499	36.2%	$1,319,144	$138,474	10.5%	$489,775	$120,029	24.5%
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	$165,704	$30,917	18.7%	$2,296,287	$285,543	12.4%	$2,207,096	$256,747	11.6%
G. Firearms	$20,612	$5,234	25.4%	$241,119	$65,548	27.2%	$249,208	$62,932	25.3%
H. Household Goods	$28,904	$3,025	10.5%	$497,989	$55,966	11.2%	$534,906	$96,259	18.0%
I. Consumable Goods	$17,908	$1,425	8.0%	$233,776	$40,425	17.3%	$268,922	$44,567	16.6%
J. Livestock	$273		—	$11,792	$3,532	30.0%	$24,789	$7,729	31.2%
K. Miscellaneous	$424,680	$71,006	16.7%	$7,154,150	$1,264,224	17.7%	$7,156,248	$1,429,799	20.0%
Totals	**$1,647,841**	**$710,175**	**43.1%**	**$24,478,069**	**$8,646,164**	**35.3%**	**$24,563,905**	**$8,872,116**	**36.1%**
Total Less Locally Stolen MVs	**$1,086,953**	**$286,226**	**26.3%**	**$16,982,239**	**$2,538,384**	**14.9%**	**$16,573,987**	**$2,685,734**	**16.2%**

Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 1995

State Totals	This Period		This Year to Date		Last Year to Date		Percent Change	
Classification of Offenses	**Offenses**	**Value**	**Offenses**	**Value**	**Offenses**	**Value**	**Offenses**	**Value**
1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Total			21		28		–25.0%	—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	13		261	$84	315	$18,470	–17.1%	–99.5%
3. Robbery, Total	32	$46,693	331	$1,272,894	277	$453,159	+19.5%	+180.9%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	12	$2,842	116	$18,864	95	$56,718	+22.1%	–66.7%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	3	$8,915	40	$114,774	35	$29,352	+14.3%	+291.0%
C. Gas or Service Station			6	$2,222	3	$815	+100.0%	+172.6%
D. Convenience Store	3	$872	41	$5,669	33	$124,766	+24.2%	–95.5%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	5	$12,754	52	$27,970	41	$9,663	+26.8%	+189.5%
F. Bank	2	$19,280	16	$48,691	11	$220,711	+45.5%	–77.9%
G. Miscellaneous	7	$2,030	60	$1,054,704	59	$11,134	+1.7%	+9,372.8%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	630	$443,296	9,218	$6,836,135	8,915	$7,003,602	+3.4%	–2.4%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	118	$105,789	1,808	$1,066,474	1,713	$960,836	+5.5%	+11.0%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	153	$109,463	2,078	$1,688,991	1,956	$1,745,897	+6.2%	–3.3%
(3) Residence Unknown	169	$89,573	2,405	$1,773,210	2,221	$1,704,243	+8.3%	+4.0%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	106	$86,756	1,737	$1,402,616	1,782	$1,421,419	–2.5%	–1.3%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	27	$21,309	407	$249,919	401	$350,630	+1.5%	–28.7%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	57	$30,406	783	$654,925	842	$820,577	–7.0%	–20.2%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	2,005	$613,398	28,504	$9,048,952	28,138	$9,247,745	+1.3%	–2.1%
A. Pocket-Picking	10	$20,023	115	$68,676	53	$7,411	+117.0%	+826.7%
B. Purse-Snatching	9	$378	113	$22,015	114	$29,211	–0.9%	–24.6%
C. Shoplifting	401	$38,237	4,696	$374,722	4,642	$383,358	+1.2%	–2.3%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	355	$131,420	5,776	$1,693,002	5,475	$1,716,412	+5.5%	–1.4%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	79	$28,613	1,450	$423,457	1,666	$435,684	–13.0%	–2.8%
F. Bicycles	39	$12,855	2,329	$589,803	2,437	$662,226	–4.4%	–10.9%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	423	$178,363	5,124	$2,410,435	4,864	$2,659,961	+5.3%	–9.4%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	25	$11,831	148	$50,440	173	$153,321	–14.5%	–67.1%
I. All Other	664	$191,678	8,753	$3,416,402	8,714	$3,200,161	+0.4%	+6.8%
6. Larceny Value, Total	2,005	$613,398	28,504	$9,048,952	28,138	$9,247,745	+1.3%	–2.1%
A. Over $200	613	$540,586	8,968	$8,009,599	8,996	$8,235,722	–0.3%	–2.7%
B. $50 to $200	515	$55,908	7,657	$837,733	7,716	$827,369	–0.8%	+1.3%
C. Under $50	877	$16,904	11,879	$201,620	11,426	$184,654	+4.0%	+9.2%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	131	$544,454	1,720	$7,320,004	1,756	$7,840,929	–2.1%	–6.6%
Grand Total		**$1,647,841**		**$24,478,069**		**$24,563,905**		**–0.3%**
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	105		1,293		1,340		–3.5%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	73		893		905		–1.3%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	32		400		435		–8.0%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	26		293		295		–0.7%	

Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 1995

State Totals	This Month				This Year to Date				Last Year to Date			
Classification of Offenses	**Reported**	**Cleared**	**Rate**	**< 18**	**Reported**	**Cleared**	**Rate**	**< 18**	**Reported**	**Cleared**	**Rate**	**< 18**
1. Criminal Homicide												
A. Murder		2	—		21	22	104.8%		28	20	71.4%	1
B. Manslaughter**			—		4	4	100.0%		2	3	150.0%	1
2. Forcible Rape, Total	15	15	100.0%		268	139	51.9%	16	315	156	49.5%	21
A. Rape by Force	14	13	92.9%		242	118	48.8%	15	282	130	46.1%	17
B. Attempts to Commit	1	2	200.0%		26	21	80.8%	1	33	26	78.8%	4
3. Robbery, Total	32	16	50.0%	2	331	149	45.0%	37	277	107	38.6%	25
A. Firearm	8	3	37.5%	1	70	34	48.6%	8	72	26	36.1%	5
B. Knife	3		—		38	17	44.7%	6	24	7	29.2%	2
C. Other Weapon	1	1	100.0%		33	9	27.3%	1	17	7	41.2%	1
D. Strong Arm	20	12	60.0%	1	190	89	46.8%	22	164	67	40.9%	17
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	71	56	78.9%	9	1,021	739	72.4%	118	978	691	70.7%	124
A. Firearm	3	4	133.3%		60	55	91.7%	5	43	24	55.8%	3
B. Knife	13	12	92.3%	2	144	118	81.9%	20	146	119	81.5%	22
C. Other Weapon	22	16	72.7%	3	348	227	65.2%	49	309	202	65.4%	45
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	33	24	72.7%	4	469	339	72.3%	44	480	346	72.1%	54
5. Burglary, Total	630	185	29.4%	52	9,218	1,866	20.2%	530	8,915	1,863	20.9%	535
A. Forcible Entry	380	102	26.8%	33	5,361	1,131	21.1%	347	5,435	1,223	22.5%	349
B. Unlawful, No Force	197	70	35.5%	16	3,051	598	19.6%	164	2,723	534	19.6%	160
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	53	13	24.5%	3	806	137	17.0%	19	757	106	14.0%	26
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	2,005	705	35.2%	201	28,504	7,854	27.6%	2,741	28,138	7,923	28.2%	2,617
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	131	61	46.6%	14	1,720	651	37.8%	160	1,756	755	43.0%	184
A. Autos	85	44	51.8%	8	1,120	466	41.6%	109	1,127	560	49.7%	134
B. Trucks and Buses	22	7	31.8%	1	254	90	35.4%	19	259	78	30.1%	14
C. Other Vehicles	24	10	41.7%	5	346	95	27.5%	32	370	117	31.6%	36
8. Arson, Total	15	7	46.7%	2	251	101	40.2%	64	281	109	38.8%	55
Index Crimes Total	**2,899**	**1,047**	**36.1%**	**280**	**41,334**	**11,521**	**27.9%**	**3,666**	**40,688**	**11,624**	**28.6%**	**3,562**
Index Crimes Less Arson	**2,884**	**1,040**	**36.1%**	**278**	**41,083**	**11,420**	**27.8%**	**3,602**	**40,407**	**11,515**	**28.5%**	**3,507**
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	779	679	87.2%	86	10,378	8,505	82.0%	1,166	11,163	9,175	82.2%	1,241
Reported Offenses Total	**3,678**	**1,726**	**46.9%**	**366**	**51,716**	**20,030**	**38.7%**	**4,832**	**51,853**	**20,802**	**40.1%**	**4,804**

**Are not included in index total

Printout 5 — Analysis of Index Crimes 12 Months

Total State		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	YTD	% Change
Murder	This Year	3	3	1	2	2	3	1			1	4		20	–20.0%
Murder*	Last Year		1	3	2	2	1	6	3	2	2	1	2	25	
Rape	This Year	18	33	17	18	23	26	38	25	20	14	21	15	268	–14.9%
Rape	Last Year	26	24	28	22	20	26	36	46	32	22	15	18	315	
Robbery	This Year	31	20	36	22	30	23	28	22	32	22	33	32	331	+19.5%
Robbery	Last Year	21	21	26	19	31	23	22	22	15	29	20	28	277	
Agg. Assault	This Year	57	70	92	77	89	85	106	97	111	94	72	71	1,021	+4.4%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	74	73	88	66	83	73	99	85	74	96	91	76	978	
Burglary	This Year	693	568	698	733	763	731	875	869	821	983	854	630	9,218	+3.4%
Burglary	Last Year	508	446	545	683	732	786	930	869	822	903	878	813	8,915	
Larceny	This Year	1,757	1,634	2,189	2,170	2,460	2,693	3,000	3,045	2,375	2,714	2,462	2,005	28,504	+1.3%
Larceny	Last Year	1,570	1,674	1,997	2,087	2,444	2,658	2,773	3,075	2,475	2,690	2,245	2,450	28,138	
M/V Theft	This Year	107	104	123	125	139	169	170	199	146	158	149	131	1,720	–2.1%
M/V Theft	Last Year	107	102	119	151	141	144	183	187	171	168	131	152	1,756	
Arson	This Year	22	15	18	23	19	22	34	26	15	28	14	15	251	–10.7%
Arson	Last Year	13	17	11	33	20	25	21	28	31	34	26	22	281	
Index Offenses	This Year	2,688	2,447	3,174	3,170	3,525	3,752	4,252	4,283	3,520	4,014	3,609	2,899	41,333	+1.6%
Index Offenses	Last Year	2,319	2,358	2,817	3,063	3,473	3,736	4,070	4,315	3,622	3,944	3,407	3,561	40,685	
Percent Change		**+15.9%**	**+3.8%**	**+12.7%**	**+3.5%**	**+1.5%**	**+0.4%**	**+4.5%**	**–0.7%**	**–2.8%**	**+1.8%**	**+5.9%**	**–18.6%**	**+1.6%**	

*Not counting the three earlier offenses which were reclassified as Murder during 1994.

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 violations of municipal ordinances.

The explanations of offense classifications may vary slightly from 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 usually reported to law enforcement agencies. Part I crimes are comprised of the following offenses.

1. HOMICIDE

1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter — The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.
General Rule — Any death due to a fight, quarrel, argument, assault or commission of a crime.

1b. Manslaughter by Negligence — The unlawful killing of a human being, by another, through gross negligence.
General Rule — The killing may result from the commission of an unlawful act or from a lawful act performed with gross negligence.

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 of 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, scissors, glass, dagger, ice pick, etc.)

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

3d. Strong Arm — Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. — All robberies which include mugging 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, includes all attempts.

4. ASSAULT

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 firearm (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns).

4b. Knife or Cutting Instrument — All assaults and attempted assaults involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects (knife, razor, hatchet, axe, scissors, glass, 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, jack handles, explosives, acid, poison, burning, and cases of attempted drowning, 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 injury.

5. BURGLARY

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

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.

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 a permanent structure), warehouse, mill, barn, camp, other building, ship or railroad car.

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, larceny of auto parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, larceny 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 theft 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 of the land 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.

8. ARSON

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

The willful or malicious burning to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building, or any building, ship or vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft, contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, lumber, woods, bogs, marshes, meadows, etc., should be scored as arson.

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.

9. 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 non-aggravated assaults are scored in this class.

10. FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

Place in this class 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.
- Forging wills, deeds, bonds, seals, etc.
- Counterfeiting coins, plates, checks, etc.
- Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited 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.

Include:

- Bad checks, except forgeries or counterfeiting.
- Leaving full-service gas station without paying attendant.
- Unauthorized withdrawal of money from an automatic teller machine.
- Failure to return rented VCRs or videotapes.

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 possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

14. VANDALISM

Vandalism consists of the 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, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Count all arrests for the above, including attempts.

15. WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSING

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 & COMM. VICE

Include in this class the sex offenses of a commercial -

ized nature such as:

- Prostitution.
- Keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house or house of ill repute.
- Pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes.
- All attempts to commit the above.

17. SEX OFFENSES

(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercial - ized vice.) Include offenses against chastity, common de - cency, 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. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

Drug abuse violation arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Include all arrests for viola - tions of state and local ordinances, specifically those relat - ing to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manu - facturing and making of narcotic drugs. Make the follow - ing subdivisions of drug law arrests, keeping in mind to differentiate between sale/manufacturing and possession.

- Opium or cocaine and their derivatives: morphine, heroin, codeine.
- Marijuana.
- Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction: Demerol, metha-dones.
- Dangerous non-narcotic drugs: barbiturates, ben-zedrine.

19. GAMBLING

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

- Bookmaking (horse and sport books).
- Numbers and lottery.
- All other (include all attempts).

20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN

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

- Desertion, abandonment, or non-support.
- Neglect or abuse of children.
- Non-payment of alimony.

Note: Do not count victims of these charges who are merely taken into custody for their own protection.

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 nar - cotic drugs.

22. LIQUOR LAWS

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

Include:

- Manufacturing, sale, transportation, furnishing, possessing, etc.
- Maintaining unlawful drinking places.
- Operating a still.
- Furnishing liquor to a minor.
- Illegal transportation of liquor.
- Possession of liquor by a minor.
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

23. DRUNKENNESS

Include in this class all offenses of drunkenness or in - toxication, with the exception of "OUI" (Class 21).

NOTE: Although "Drunkenness" and/or "Intoxica-tion" 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

Count in this class all disorderly persons arrested ex - cept those counted in classes 1 through 23.

25. VAGRANCY

Maine criminal code has eliminated this as a violation, therefore arrests should no longer be scored for this of - fense.

26. ALL OTHER OFFENSES

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

- Admitting minors to improper places.
- Bigamy and polygamy.
- Blackmail and extortion.
- Bribery.
- Contempt of court.
- Discrimination, unfair competition.
- Kidnapping.
- Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (ex-cept as provided for in classes 1 through 25), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, etc.
- Perjury and subornation of perjury.
- Possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools.
- Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- Public nuisances.
- Riot and rout.
- Trespass.
- Unlawfully bringing contraband into prisons or hospitals.
- Unlawful use, possession, etc. of explosives.

- Violations of state regulatory laws and municipal ordinances.
- Service of warrants.
- All offenses not otherwise classified.
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

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)

For purposes of the UCR program, report in this category apprehensions for protective custody as defined by local statute. Arrest of runaways from one jurisdiction by another agency should be counted by the home jurisdiction. Do not include protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken for other jurisdictions.

CALCULATION OF RATES

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 is the number of Part I offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. This rate can be calculated for any city, town or county.

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

Example:

a. Population = 75,000.

b. Number of burglaries = 215.

Divide 75,000 ÷ 1,000 = 75.0.

Divide 215 ÷ 75.0 = 2.87.

The crime rate for burglary is 2.87 per 1,000 inhabitants. This same computation can be completed to give you arrest rates per 1,000 inhabitants.

CLEARANCE RATES

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

Example:

a. Number of clearances in robbery = 38.

b. Number of total robberies = 72.

Divide 38 ÷ 72 = 0.528.

Multiply 0.528 × 100 = 52.8.

The clearance rate for robbery is 52.8%.

CRIME TREND DATA

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

Example:

a. Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December last year were 21.

b. Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December this year were 29.

Subtract 29 – 21 = 8. Notice that 8 is an increase over the past year.

Divide 8 ÷ 21 = 0.38. Always divide the difference by the total in the earlier time period.

Multiply 0.38 × 100 = 38.0.

Your trend in auto theft is a 38.0% increase for the last six months of this year as compared to the last six months of last year.

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

Example:

a. Your jurisdiction's population = 75,000.

b. Your agency's number of employees = 102.

Divide 75,000 ÷ 1,000 = 75.

Divide 102 ÷ 75 = 1.36.

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

AUTHORITY

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting 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 1544, amended. Section 1544 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.

The Bureau shall establish a category for abuse by adults of family or household members and a category for crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity that are supplementary to its other reported information. The Bureau shall prescribe the information to be submitted in the same manner as for all other categories of the uniform crime reports.

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