



**State of Maine
Department of Public Safety**

STATE



CITY

COUNTY

**CRIME IN MAINE
2009**

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

John Elias Baldacci, Governor

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Department of Public Safety

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The UCR Program is grateful for the continued support and cooperation from all submitting agencies, Maine Chiefs of Police Association and the Maine Sheriffs Association.

This publication is issued by the Maine Department of Public Safety, Maine State Police, as authorized by MRSA Title 25, §1544, to inform the Governor, Legislature and law enforcement agencies of the nature and extent of crime in the State of Maine.

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DEPUTY CHIEF

September 21, 2010

Honorable John Elias Baldacci
Governor, State of Maine
1 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0001

Dear Governor Baldacci:

It is my privilege to submit to you and the members of the 124th Legislature the "2009 Crime in Maine Annual Report" pursuant to section 1544 of Title 25 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated. This report is the product of the cooperative collection and submission efforts of more than 134 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine to the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Maine State Police.

Uniform Crime Reporting data provides law enforcement administrators, lawmakers, special interest groups and the general public with valuable information that supports the formulation of public policy in the areas of law enforcement and crime prevention. It is encouraging to note that the 2009 statistics continue to show that Maine is one of the safest places in the nation to live. This fact is related directly, I believe in no small part, to the spirit of hard work and cooperation that exists within Maine's law enforcement community and its many partners in the public and private sectors.

We are sincerely grateful for the continued participation by Maine's police chiefs and sheriffs in this valuable program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Colonel Patrick Fleming".

Colonel Patrick Fleming
Chief, Maine State Police

INTEGRITY * FAIRNESS * COMPASSION * EXCELLENCE

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DEDICATION

This publication is dedicated to Maine's fallen heroes, the 82 police officers who have died in the line of duty. Their names are engraved in granite on the Maine Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial in Augusta, next to the State House. The memorial was dedicated on May 25, 1991, following a fund-raising effort by the Maine Chiefs of Police Association. Uniform Crime Reporting assisted that effort by providing historical research on 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.

EBENEZER PARKER Jan. 1808, Cumberland SO	DAVID F. BROWN Nov. 14, 1922, Maine Warden Service	CLAUDE W. KIMBALL Sept. 17, 1948, Penobscot SO	CHARLES J. WILSON Mar. 2, 1977, Penobscot SO
JOHN T. DOWNES Jan. 28, 1811, Washington SO	EMERY O. GOOCH Aug. 9, 1924, Maine State Police	NORMAN C. PHILBRICK July 7, 1949, Auburn PD	TIMOTHY L. WILLARD Dec. 29, 1978, Paris PD
JAMES P. ROBBINS June 14, 1879, Rockland PD	FRED A. FOSTER Aug. 30, 1925, Maine State Police	FRANCIS A. MURRAY June 28, 1950, Bangor PD	THOMAS J. MERRY July 12, 1980, Maine State Police
WILLIAM LAWRENCE Sept. 3, 1883, Bath PD	LEE H. PARKER Sept. 1, 1927, Maine Warden Service	HOWARD W. EYE Aug. 18, 1951, Calais PD	RODNEY C. BONNEY Apr. 6, 1981, Auburn PD
THOMAS F. MALLOY Oct. 9, 1884, Kennebec SO	FRANK C. WING Aug. 19, 1928, Maine State Police	GEORGE E. TOWNSEND Aug. 27, 1956, Maine Warden Service	CARROLL W. MILLETT Mar. 17, 1982, Paris PD
RUFUS R. LISHNESS Nov. 4, 1884, Augusta PD	SELDON L. JONES May 17, 1930, Augusta PD	PAUL J. SIMARD July 7, 1958, Lewiston PD	ROBERT J. GALLANT Sept. 11, 1982, Berwick PD
CHARLES W. NILES Nov. 8, 1886, Maine Warden Service	MICHAEL T. CONNOLLY Aug. 15, 1930, Portland PD	PIERRE A. HARNOIS May 14, 1959, Westbrook PD	DONALD E. DAVEY July 30, 1984, Lincoln SO
LYMAN O. HILL Nov. 8, 1886, Maine Warden Service	HANS P. SMITH Sept. 16, 1930, Portland PD	FRANK E. ROSS JR. Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO	MICHAEL R. VEILLEUX June 17, 1986, ME State Police
GRANVILLE A. HAYDEN Apr. 30, 1893, Aroostook SO	JOSEPH HONORE DUTREMBLE Apr. 8, 1932, Biddeford PD	FRANK J. BUZYNSKI Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO	JEFFREY L. BULL May 9, 1987, Lebanon PD
HARRISON A. WHITMAN Nov. 18, 1893, Oxford SO	EDWARD F. O'DONNELL July 29, 1932, Biddeford PD	JOHN E. SUTTON Sept. 20, 1963, U. of M. Orono PD	DAVID R. PAYNE July 23, 1988, Lewiston PD
PATRICK H. JORDON Mar. 7, 1903, Bangor PD	FRANK H. CURTIS Nov. 18, 1932, Aroostook SO	CHARLES C. BLACK July 9, 1964, Maine State Police	JOSIAH B. MAHAR Sept. 23, 1988, US Border Patrol
JOHN WEBSTER Nov. 22, 1911, Hancock SO	REUBEN BLACKMAN May 5, 1933, Lincoln SO	HERBERT E. TOWNE Nov. 18, 1964, Newport PD	GILES R. LANDRY Mar. 31, 1989, ME State Police
EDWARD FINN Nov. 22, 1911, Hancock SO	JEAN BAPTISTE JALBERT May 13, 1933, Maine Warden Service	RALPH W. HEATH Oct. 29, 1965, Baxter State Park	WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS Oct. 13, 1989, Oxford SO
MAURICE D. BEANE June 18, 1913, Passadumkeag PD	ROBERT L. MOORE Oct. 22, 1935, Maine Warden Service	DALE A. MacDONALD Nov. 26, 1965, Somerset SO	JIM SWINT Oct. 1, 1990, Brunswick PD
HAROLD C. HILLMAN Dec. 21, 1914, Aroostook SO	THOMAS E. GIGGEY Nov. 24, 1936, Ft. Fairfield PD	RALPH A. CHASE Jan. 1, 1966, Gardiner PD	WILLIAM F. HANRAHAN Nov. 21, 1992, Maine Warden Service
CHARLES E. McINTOSH Dec. 16, 1915, Portland PD	JOHN D. CHAPMAN Feb. 16, 1938, Rockland PD	JEAN C. MONDVILLE Oct. 29, 1966, Biddeford PD	JEFFREY S. PAROLA Nov. 13, 1994, Maine State Police
JOSEPH GOULET June 15, 1920, Biddeford PD	THAXTER M. REARDON June 5, 1938, Millinocket PD	R. LYLE FROST JR. July 1, 1968, Maine Warden Service	JAMES A. GRIFFITH April 15, 1996, Maine State Police
ARTHUR G. DEAG July 19, 1921, Maine Warden Service	KARL A. JACOBSON Nov. 13, 1958, Nat'l Park Svc.	RICHARD E. VARNEY Sept. 27, 1972, Maine Warden Service	GLENN STRANGE Oct. 17, 1997, Maine State Police
LESLIE ROBINSON Oct. 8, 1921, Maine Warden Service	E. DEAN PRAY Aug. 20, 1940, Cumberland SO	ELLIOTT S. JOHNSON Sept. 1, 1973, Thomaston PD	NORMAN J. DUBE Nov. 7, 1997, Aroostook SO
MERTLEY E. JOHNSTON Nov. 14, 1922, Maine Warden Service	RANDALL E. SHELLEY June 3, 1946, Maine Warden Service	LOUIS E. DAIGLE Nov. 6, 1974, Madawaska PD	CHARLES R. BAKER SR. Dec. 18, 1999, Somerset SO
		FRANK H. ELLIOTT Dec. 15, 1976, Thomaston PD	DAVID RANCOURT Nov. 4, 2006, Androscoggin SO

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CRIME IN MAINE 2009 — HIGHLIGHTS



During 2009 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 41 minutes1 Murder every 14 days, 55 minutes
 1 Rape every 23 hours, 25 minutes
 1 Robbery every 22 hours, 1 minute
 1 Aggravated Assault every 11 hours, 48 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 16 minutes, 29 seconds1 Burglary every 78 minutes, 19 seconds
 1 Larceny every 21 minutes, 59 seconds
 1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 8 hours, 36 minutes
 1 Arson every 36 hours, 3 minutes

CRIME RATEThe 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 2009 was 25.34 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 2008 was 25.83. The 2009 state population is estimated at 1,318,301 persons.

INDEX OFFENSESThere were 33,412 Index Offenses reported by police during 2009 — a decrease of 596 offenses (1.8%) from the 34,008 similar offenses reported in 2008.

VIOLENT CRIMESMurder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group decreased by 9 offenses from 2008 for a 0.6% decrease. During 2009 violent crimes totaled 1,540, compared to a 2008 total of 1,549. Violent crimes accounted for 4.6% of all reported index crimes (4.6% in 2008) and represent a crime rate of 1.17 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMESProperty Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, fell in 2009 by 587 offenses (1.8%) from 2008. There were 31,872 offenses reported in 2009 with 32,459 being shown for 2008. Property crimes account for 95.4% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 24.18 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDERThere were 26 murders committed in Maine during 2009 — 16.1% lower than the 31 murders reported in 2008. Law enforcement cleared 24 murders this year. Maine’s 10-year average is 20 homicides annually.

RAPE	Forcible Rapes increased by 1 reported offense during 2009. There were 373 offenses reported to police in 2008, compared to 374 in 2009. Of the total, 363 were actual rapes, while 11 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
ROBBERY	Robberies increased by 19.9% (66 offenses) during 2009, from 332 in 2008 to 398 in 2009.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Law enforcement reported 742 Aggravated Assaults during 2009, a decrease of 8.7% from the 2008 figure of 813. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) decreased by 5.8% during 2009 with 10,897 offenses reported.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 45.4% of all assaults. During 2009 police reported 5,287 offenses, a decrease of 24 (0.5%) from the 5,311 offenses reported in 2008.
BURGLARY	The number of Burglaries during 2009 rose by 3.0% compared with those in 2008. There was an increase of 195 from the 2008 total of 6,516. The 6,711 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$7,627,641. Burglaries represent 20.1% of all reported index offenses.
LARCENY-THEFT	The crime of Larceny decreased during 2009 by 2.8% from the 24,582 larceny offenses reported in 2008. Police reported 23,900 larceny crimes during 2009. Shoplifting increased 4.7% and thefts from motor vehicles increased 8.8% for 33.7% of all larceny crimes reported.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 155 offenses during 2009, from 1,173 in 2008 to 1,018. 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 2009 there were 243 arsons reported, up 55 (29.3%) from the 188 arsons reported for 2008. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled nearly \$9.5 million during 2009 — up 205.0%.
HATE CRIME	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 2009, police reported 49 incidents involving 54 victims and resulting in a total of 57 offenses. This figure represented a 12.3% decrease from the 2008 total of 65 offenses (64 incidents involving 71 victims).
STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY	During 2009 law enforcement agencies recorded \$24,667,032 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — a decrease of 11.6% from the \$27,898,529 stolen during 2008. Police were able to recover 24.0% (\$5,925,408) of stolen property during 2009.

CLEARANCE RATE	Law enforcement agencies cleared 30.8% of all index crimes in 2009 — higher than the 29.6% rate in 2008.
ARRESTS	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 56,266 — a decrease of 1.0% from the 56,857 persons recorded in 2008. Drug arrests increased 1.9% with 5,262 adults and 617 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
OFFICER ASSAULTS	There were 214 assaults on law enforcement officers in 2009, a decrease from the 2008 figure of 251.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA	Statewide there were 2,269 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.72 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally (in 2008) the average rate per 1,000 was 2.5.
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.

<i>Crime Summary</i>									
	10-year average	2009	Percent change	2008	Percent change	2007	Percent change	2006	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	20	26	-16.1%	31	47.6%	21	—	21	10.5%
Percent cleared	92	92		81		95		100	
Rate/1000	0.01	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
National rate/1000	0.06	N/A		0.06		0.06		0.06	
Rape									
Offenses	350	374	0.3%	373	-5.1%	393	15.6%	340	5.6%
Percent cleared	45	39		38		44		42	
Rate/1000	0.27	0.28		0.28		0.30		0.26	
National rate/1000	0.32	N/A		0.29		0.30		0.31	
Robbery									
Offenses	314	398	19.9%	332	-4.9%	349	-8.9%	383	18.6%
Percent cleared	46	37		40		41		44	
Rate/1000	0.24	0.30		0.25		0.26		0.29	
National rate/1000	1.50	N/A		1.54		1.56		1.60	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	780	742	-8.7%	813	2.5%	793	1.7%	780	-5.6%
Percent cleared	73	69		70		72		72	
Rate/1000	0.60	0.56		0.62		0.60		0.59	
National rate/1000	3.03	N/A		2.82		2.93		2.99	
Burglary									
Offenses	6,645	6,711	3.0%	6,516	-2.4%	6,677	-1.5%	6,776	7.9%
Percent cleared	21	22		22		21		21	
Rate/1000	5.09	5.09		4.95		5.07		5.13	
National rate/1000	7.42	N/A		7.43		7.35		7.49	
Larceny									
Offenses	24,283	23,900	-2.8%	24,582	2.2%	24,060	-4.4%	25,161	4.2%
Percent cleared	28	32		30		30		26	
Rate/1000	18.58	18.13		18.67		18.27		19.04	
National rate/1000	23.61	N/A		22.00		22.21		22.56	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	1,329	1,018	-13.2%	1,173	-6.9%	1,260	-6.0%	1,340	-0.3%
Percent cleared	35	35		33		33		32	
Rate/1000	1.02	0.77		0.89		0.96		1.01	
National rate/1000	4.14	N/A		3.31		3.81		4.24	
Arson									
Offenses	201	243	29.3%	188	-22.6%	243	25.9%	193	9.0%
Percent cleared	31	33		40		28		29	
Rate/1000	0.15	0.18		0.14		0.18		0.15	
National rate/1000	0.29	N/A		0.24		0.25		0.27	
Total									
Offenses	33,922	33,412	-1.8%	34,008	0.6%	33,796	-3.4%	34,994	4.6%
Percent cleared	29	31		30		29		27	
Rate/1000	25.95	25.34		25.83		25.66		26.48	
National rate/1000	40.52	N/A		36.88		41.83		39.52	

<i>Crime Summary</i>										
2005	Percent change	2004	Percent change	2003	Percent change	2002	Percent change	2001	Percent change	2000
19	—	19	11.8%	17	21.4%	14	-26.3%	19	35.7%	14
95		95		77		100		90		93
0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01
0.06		0.06		0.06		0.05		0.05		0.06
322	2.9%	313	-10.8%	351	-10.2%	391	21.4%	322	1.3%	318
49		51		51		42		48		43
0.24		0.24		0.27		0.30		0.25		0.25
0.32		0.32		0.32		0.33		0.32		0.33
323	12.2%	288	-0.3%	289	7.4%	269	2.3%	263	6.9%	246
49		44		46		54		56		45
0.24		0.22		0.22		0.21		0.20		0.19
1.41		1.37		1.43		1.49		1.49		1.64
826	13.5%	728	-3.6%	755	3.7%	728	-11.1%	819	0.9%	812
76		75		74		77		74		75
0.63		0.55		0.58		0.56		0.64		0.64
2.91		2.89		2.96		3.10		3.19		3.46
6,277	-1.1%	6,344	-3.5%	6,571	-5.4%	6,944	1.0%	6,878	1.8%	6,759
21		22		20		21		21		21
4.76		4.82		5.03		5.36		5.35		5.30
7.27		7.30		7.41		7.46		7.41		7.64
24,153	0.3%	24,087	0.1%	24,064	-1.8%	24,496	-0.1%	24,515	3.0%	23,808
28		28		27		27		28		28
18.31		18.29		18.43		18.92		19.05		18.67
22.86		23.62		24.17		24.46		24.85		25.74
1,344	3.0%	1,305	-10.0%	1,450	2.3%	1,418	-14.9%	1,667	26.6%	1,317
33		36		36		40		36		40
1.02		0.99		1.11		1.10		1.30		1.03
4.17		4.22		4.34		4.32		4.31		4.58
177	-7.8%	192	-2.0%	196	12.6%	174	-17.9%	212	8.2%	196
N/A		26		31		27		27		35
0.13		0.15		0.15		0.13		0.16		0.15
0.22		0.28		0.30		0.32		0.36		0.37
33,441	0.5%	33,276	-1.2%	33,693	-2.2%	34,434	-0.8%	34,695	3.7%	33,470
28		28		28		28		29		29
25.36		25.26		25.80		26.60		26.96		26.25
39.21		40.06		40.92		41.18		41.61		43.44

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 135 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 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 thirty-fifth publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 2009* 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 2009 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 2009 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 2009, 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 2009 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 state-wide, 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.

Since 1979 domestic violence incidents involving household and family members have been part of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The reporting of those incidents was mandated by the Maine Legislature, which has strengthened the state's domestic violence laws many times over the past 30 years. In 2008, five new domestic violence (DV) laws became effective: DV assault, DV threatening, DV terrorizing, DV stalking, and DV reckless conduct.

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 135 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 ver-

ified 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:

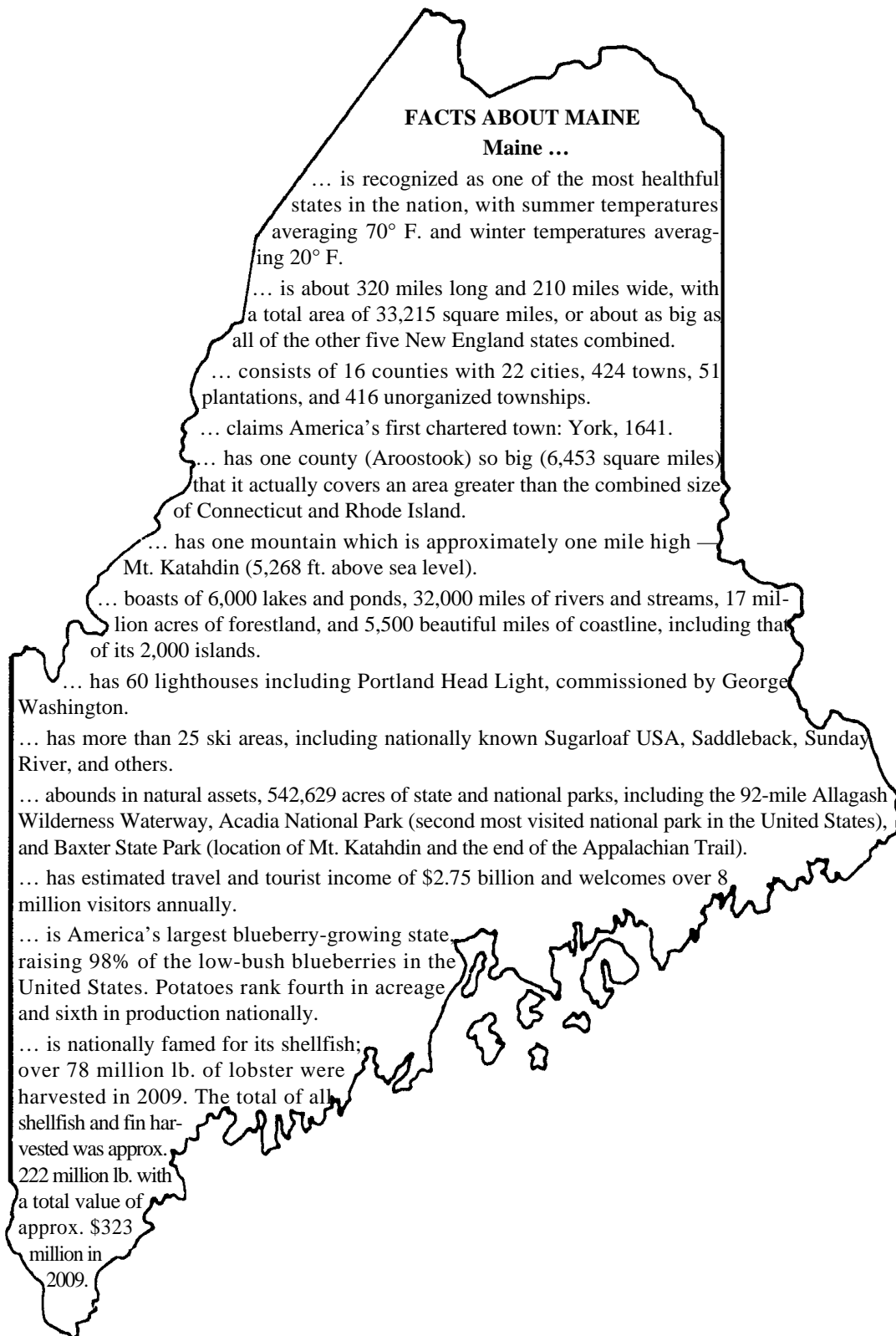
No person or agency will be furnished statistical information which has not previously been published, concerning any individual agency's report, without the written consent of the Chief Administrator of that agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting division will maintain for one year a

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.



CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report is based on 2009 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.

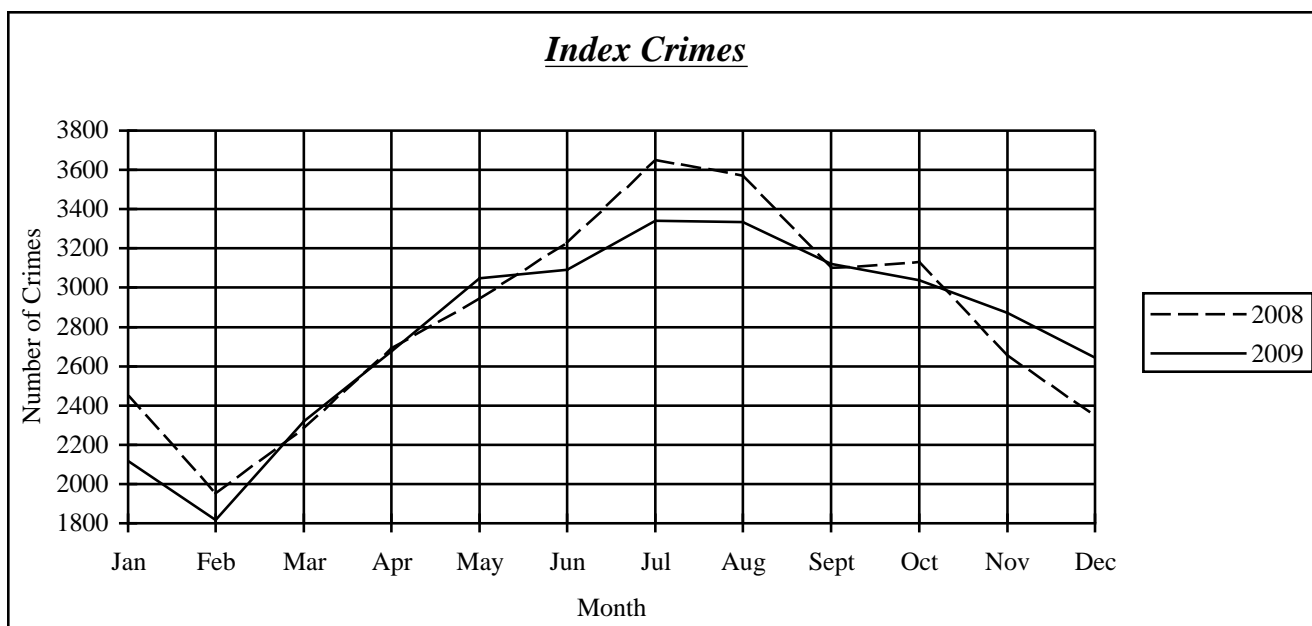
Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from approximately 134 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

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 2009 was 25.34 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.17 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 24.18.

<i>2009 Crime Rates</i>			
Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	26	.08%	.02
Rape	374	1.12%	.28
Robbery	398	1.19%	.30
Aggravated Assault	742	2.22%	.56
Burglary	6,711	20.09%	5.09
Larceny-Theft	23,900	71.53%	18.13
M/V Theft	1,018	3.05%	.77
Arson	243	.73%	.18
Totals	33,412	100.00%	25.34
Total Violent Crime	1,540	4.61%	1.17
Total Property Crime	31,872	95.39%	24.18



Crime by County

County		Annual Crime Rate per 1,000	Total Index Crimes	Aggravated						Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Percent Clearance
				Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny			
Androscoggin	2008	24.78	2,644	2	36	48	76	490	1,872	100	20	31.2%
	2009	24.98	2,673	—	37	58	67	493	1,934	72	12	34.1%
Aroostook	2008	18.39	1,315	1	7	7	26	283	940	48	3	40.6%
	2009	17.28	1,232	1	8	4	30	250	891	42	6	40.7%
Cumberland	2008	28.28	7,787	6	86	152	211	1,387	5,607	282	56	28.1%
	2009	28.85	7,981	7	68	169	213	1,535	5,690	252	47	28.8%
Franklin	2008	28.11	839	1	15	2	21	178	596	23	3	34.7%
	2009	26.14	780	—	18	1	22	139	569	28	3	34.2%
Hancock	2008	20.46	1,089	—	6	2	27	187	831	27	9	32.1%
	2009	19.63	1,044	—	5	2	27	231	738	38	3	31.9%
Kennebec	2008	29.41	3,551	3	46	17	71	629	2,663	105	17	31.3%
	2009	27.37	3,316	1	55	28	58	630	2,433	83	28	35.3%
Knox	2008	25.38	1,034	3	2	—	15	154	824	35	1	29.4%
	2009	22.25	906	1	4	2	15	129	710	40	5	38.6%
Lincoln	2008	15.29	532	—	9	—	13	133	357	16	4	28.4%
	2009	16.30	565	1	17	2	8	124	396	12	5	33.8%
Oxford	2008	24.64	1,398	2	36	6	37	382	884	46	5	38.4%
	2009	23.84	1,355	3	33	4	39	357	868	45	6	33.0%
Penobscot	2008	33.44	4,970	2	14	38	59	818	3,857	155	27	26.3%
	2009	34.94	5,198	4	21	56	43	946	3,954	127	47	24.4%
Piscataquis	2008	25.45	435	1	5	1	13	106	287	20	2	56.3%
	2009	27.58	466	—	3	—	32	147	263	15	6	58.6%
Sagadahoc	2008	19.22	699	—	6	4	6	115	543	23	2	20.7%
	2009	19.79	720	—	6	4	4	132	537	29	8	31.1%
Somerset	2008	28.67	1,477	1	18	9	25	348	989	75	12	26.6%
	2009	26.09	1,339	2	22	8	20	387	841	46	13	35.5%
Waldo	2008	16.19	625	1	5	—	29	203	358	28	1	35.2%
	2009	13.64	525	—	8	2	16	169	298	29	3	40.6%
Washington	2008	26.83	871	3	5	1	91	197	556	17	1	38.1%
	2009	21.03	679	—	7	—	54	163	433	16	6	38.3%
York	2008	23.46	4,742	5	77	45	93	906	3,418	173	25	23.9%
	2009	22.84	4,633	6	62	58	94	879	3,345	144	45	24.4%
TOTALS	2008	25.83	34,008	31	373	332	813	6,516	24,582	1,173	188	29.6%
	2009	25.34	33,412	26	374	398	742	6,711	23,900	1,018	243	30.6%

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 2009

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	169	163	192	225	227	258	251	248	270	250	221	199	2,673
Aroostook	72	59	75	89	127	127	136	122	118	102	110	95	1,232
Cumberland	506	504	585	705	742	744	712	742	702	706	666	667	7,981
Franklin	69	54	71	85	66	61	86	68	55	58	57	50	780
Hancock	60	38	59	85	93	105	110	121	115	112	79	67	1,044
Kennebec	212	198	241	252	310	265	349	319	363	259	285	263	3,316
Knox	53	40	64	64	73	109	93	102	89	87	80	52	906
Lincoln	32	32	38	44	43	60	71	60	54	44	50	37	565
Oxford	94	79	99	102	128	117	136	143	115	140	101	101	1,355
Penobscot	312	216	348	372	435	511	511	513	531	519	514	416	5,198
Piscataquis	20	31	18	27	57	38	57	64	40	51	40	23	466
Sagadahoc	43	46	49	55	57	63	64	54	77	68	39	105	720
Somerset	87	63	83	117	124	125	134	161	130	123	100	92	1,339
Waldo	27	21	31	47	48	52	49	41	48	78	37	46	525
Washington	51	31	53	54	82	57	63	54	45	71	57	61	679
York	306	241	315	353	437	399	520	522	373	365	434	368	4,633
2009 Total	2,113	1,816	2,321	2,676	3,049	3,091	3,342	3,334	3,125	3,033	2,870	2,642	33,412
2008 Total	2,452	1,951	2,284	2,690	2,945	3,230	3,651	3,572	3,098	3,131	2,657	2,347	34,008
% Change	-13.8%	-6.9%	1.6%	-0.5%	3.5%	-4.3%	-8.5%	-6.7%	0.9%	-3.1%	8.0%	12.6%	-1.8%

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY

Comparative Data: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2008, Maine	31	373	332	813	6,516	24,582	1,173	188	34,008
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.28	0.25	0.62	4.95	18.67	0.89	0.14	26.48
2009, Maine	26	374	398	742	6,711	23,900	1,018	243	33,412
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.28	0.30	0.56	5.09	18.13	0.77	0.18	25.34
Numerical Change	-5	1	66	-71	195	-682	-155	55	-596
Percent Change	-16.1%	0.3%	19.9%	-8.7%	3.0%	-2.8%	-13.2%	29.3%	-1.8%
U.S. 2008-2009 Percent Change	-7.2%	-3.1%	-8.1%	-4.2%	-1.7%	-4.2%	-17.2%	-10.4%	N/A
Northeast 2008-2009 Percent Change	-8.0%	-5.2%	-7.7%	-0.4%	-4.8%	-4.2%	-17.5%	-8.6%	N/A

Note: Crime rate for 2008 was as follows: Total U.S. = 36.88, New England = 27.56

Clearance Data, 2009: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	26	374	398	742	6,711	23,900	1,018	243	33,412
Maine # Cleared	24	147	147	514	1,498	7,529	353	79	10,291
Maine % Cleared	92.3%	39.3%	36.9%	69.3%	22.3%	31.5%	34.7%	32.5%	30.8%
U.S. % Cleared*	63.6%	40.4%	26.8%	54.9%	12.5%	19.9%	12.0%	17.8%	20.8%
New England % Cleared*	53.8%	30.4%	26.0%	59.5%	12.3%	16.9%	9.8%	21.8%	19.2%

*2008 figures. 2009 data not available at press time.



Murder

INDEX CRIMES



Rape



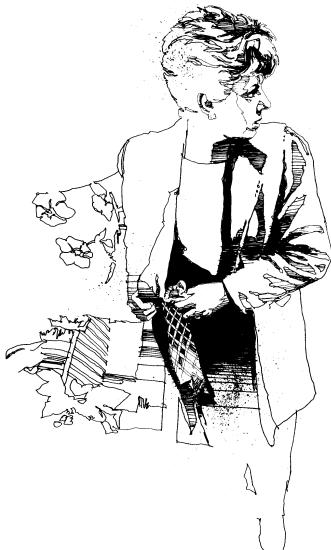
Robbery



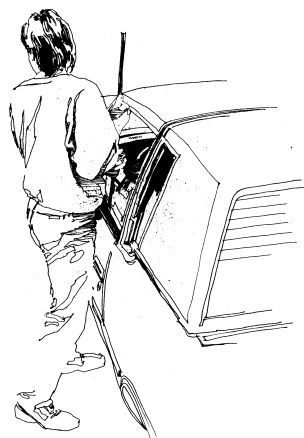
Aggravated Assault



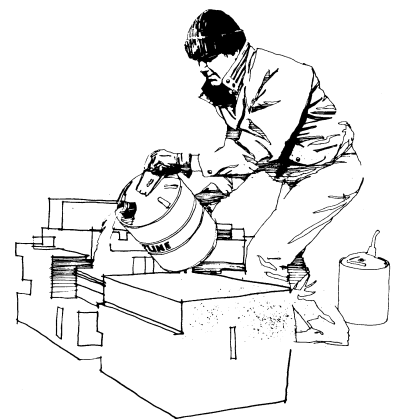
Burglary



Larceny-Theft



Motor Vehicle Theft



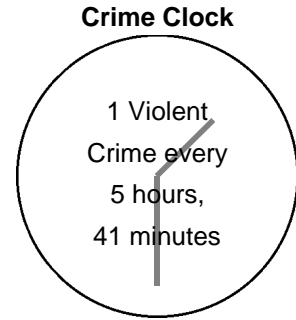
Arson

VIOLENT CRIMES

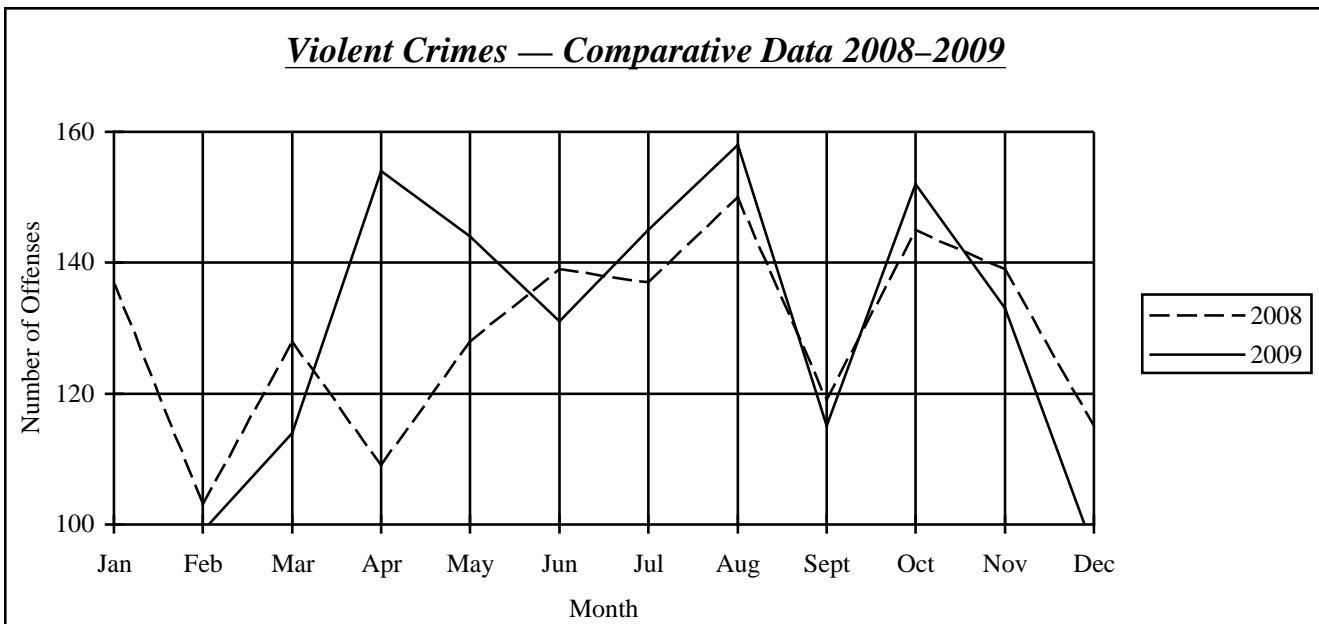
Crimes of violence involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and victim and entail the use or threat of violence. By their very nature, violent crimes — murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault — are considered more serious than property crimes. The total number indicates 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 2009, violent crimes showed a decrease from the previous year. There were 1,540 reported offenses during 2009 — compared with 1,549 for 2008. This decrease of 9 crimes reported represents a decrease of 0.6%.

The 2009 crime rate for violent crime is 1.17 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 4.6% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 832 violent crimes for a 54.0 clearance rate.

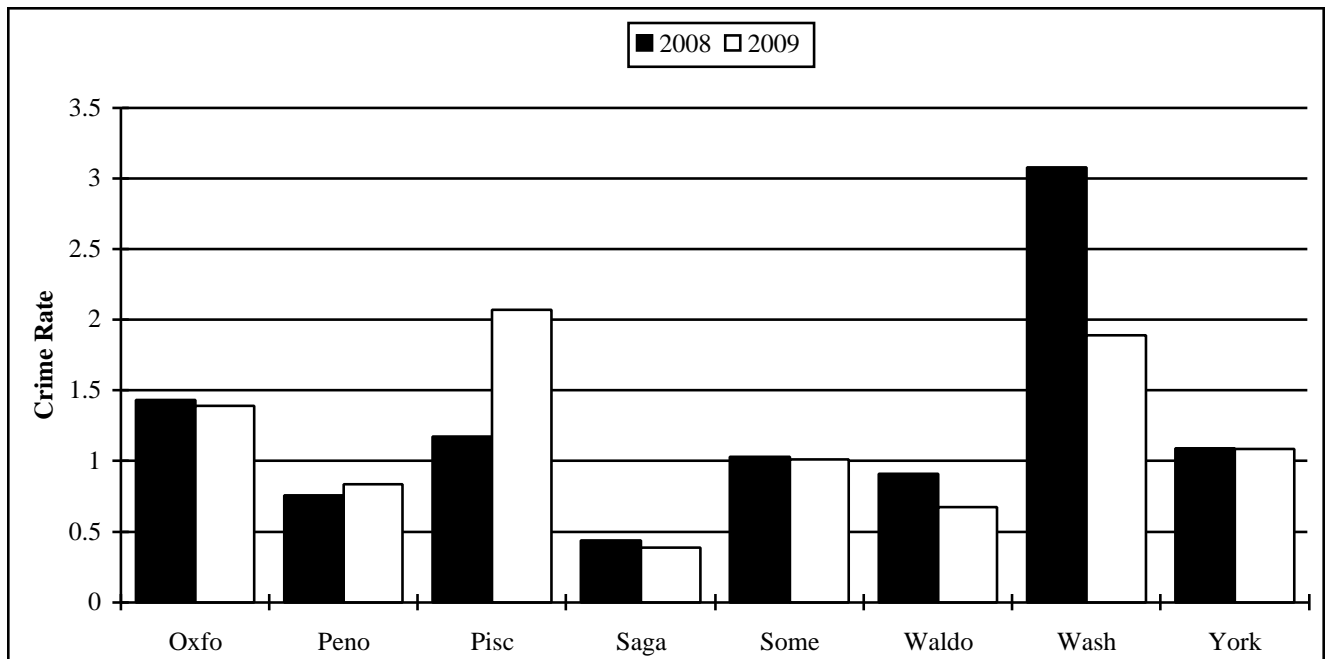
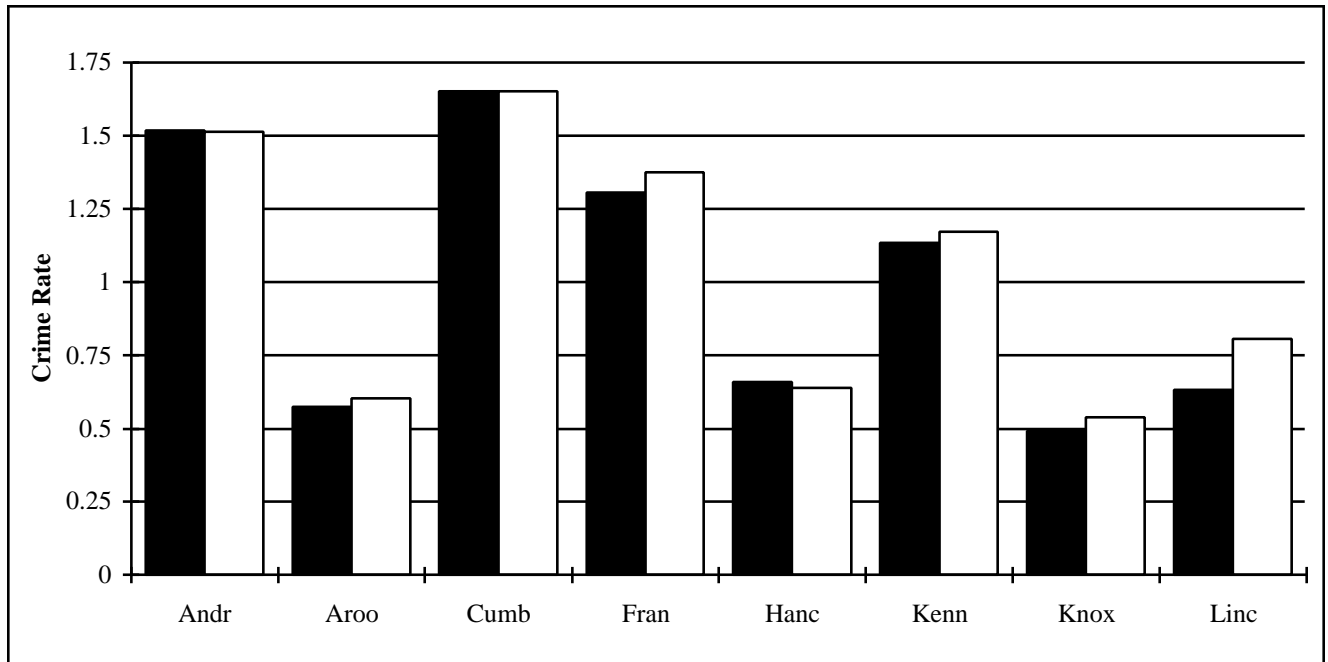


<i>Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2008–2009</i>					
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
2008	31	373	332	813	1,549
2009	26	374	398	742	1,540
Number Change	-5	1	66	-71	-9
Percent Change	-16.1%	0.3%	19.9%	-8.7%	-0.6%



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.17)



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 a decrease during 2009, falling by 587 reported offenses. The 2009 total of 31,872 represents a 1.8% decrease from the 2008 figure of 32,459.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 9,380 property crimes during 2009 for a 29.4% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 95.4% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 24.18 offenses per 1,000.

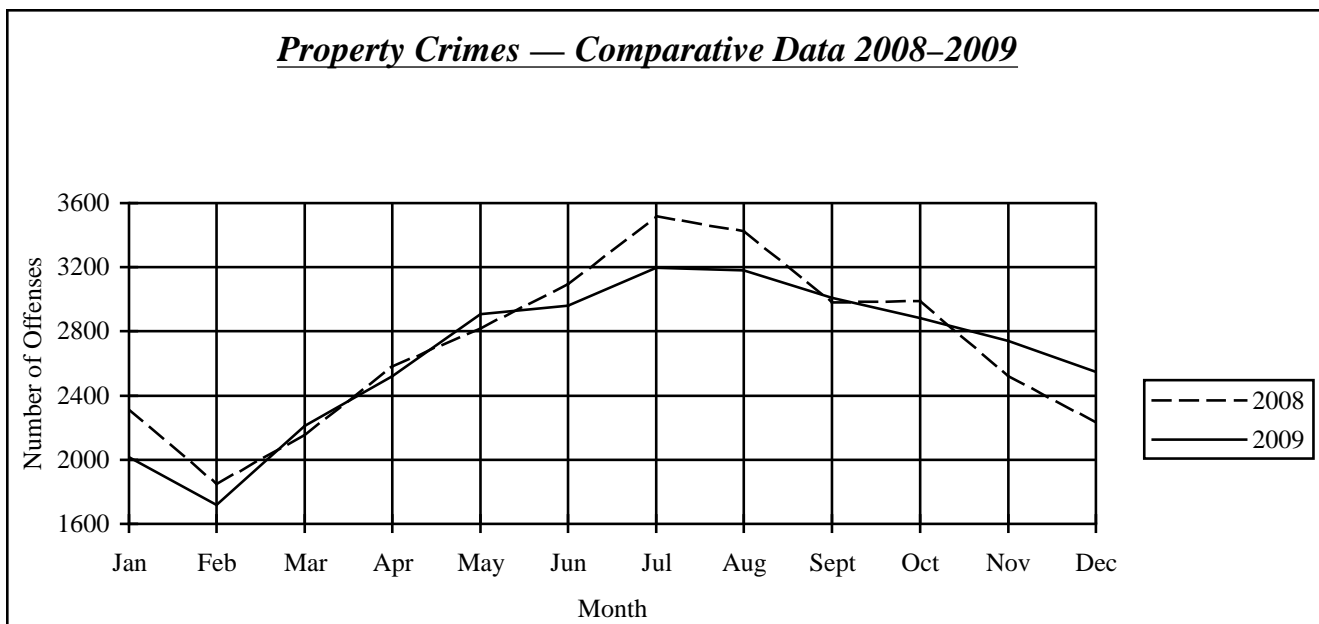
Crime Clock



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2008–2009

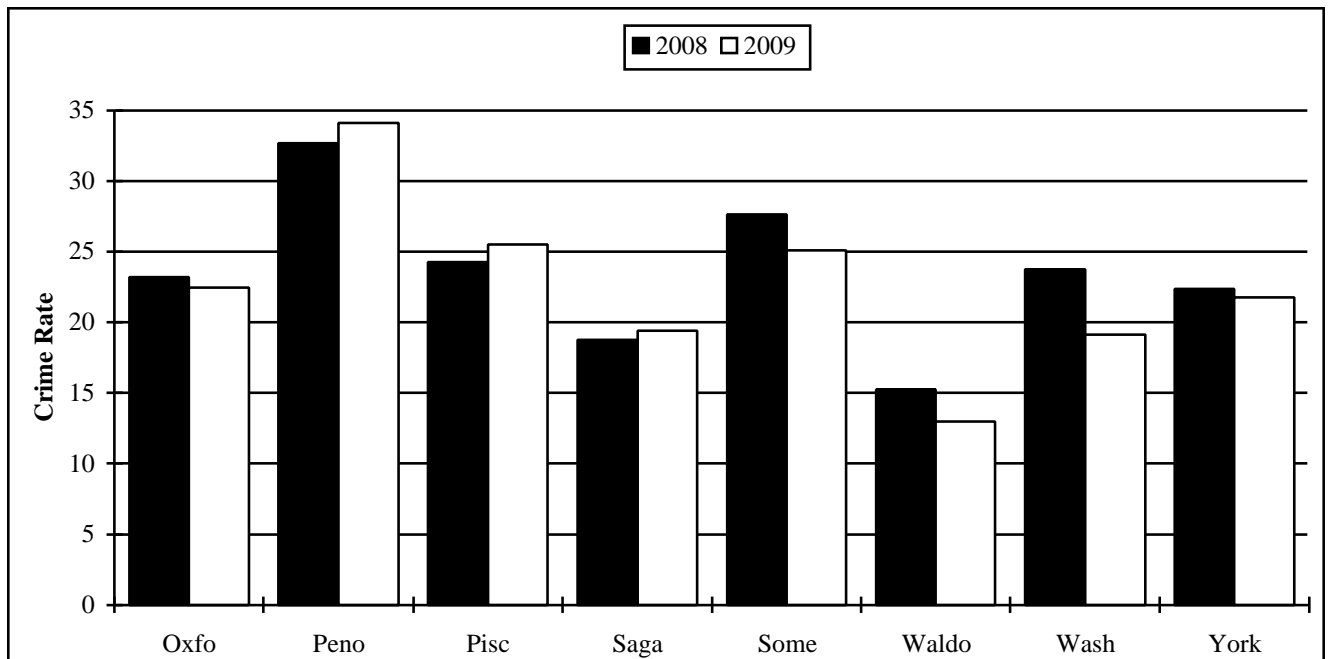
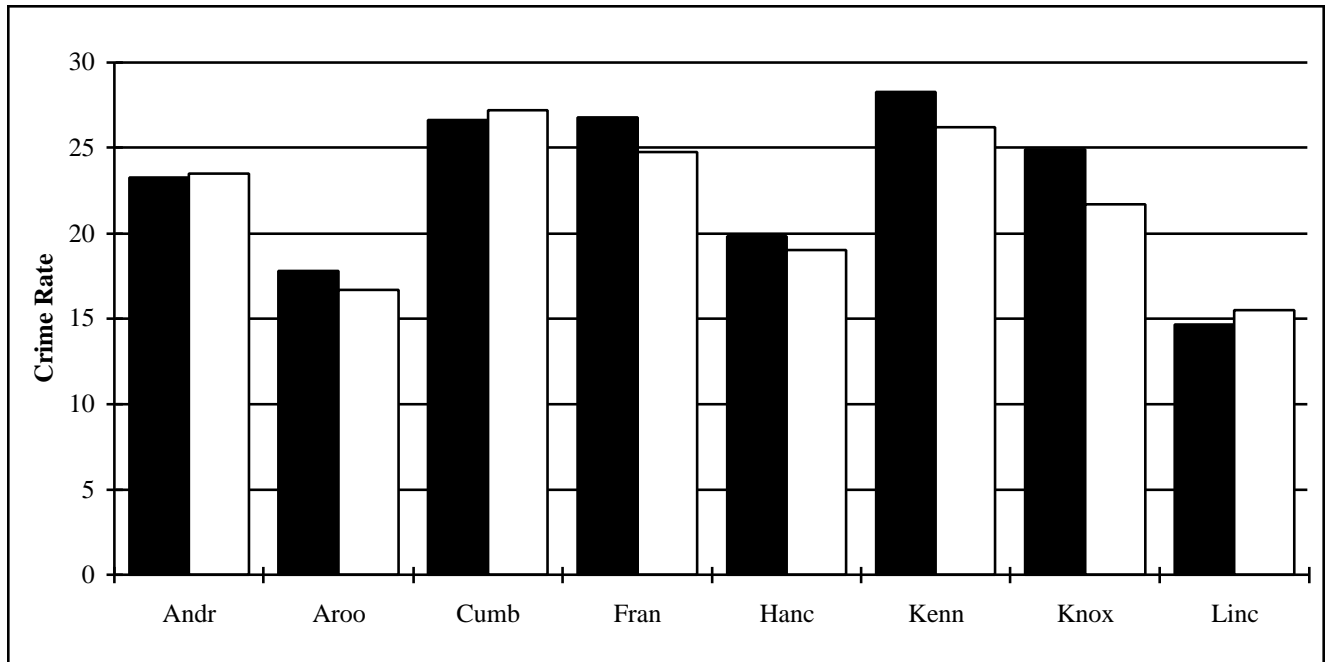
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2008	6,516	24,582	1,173	188	32,459
2009	6,711	23,900	1,018	243	31,872
Number Change	195	-682	-155	55	-587
Percent Change	3.0%	-2.8%	-13.2%	29.3%	-1.8%

Property Crimes — Comparative Data 2008–2009



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 24.18)



MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 2009

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
01/08/2009 Wells	39	M	42	F	Arson	Husband	Victim died after being set on fire while he slept. Wife charged with murder.
02/20/2009 Bethel	25	M	23	M	Blunt Object	Acquaintance	Victim beaten to death. Former employee charged with murder.
04/16/2009 Warren	64	M	Unk.	Unk.	Hands, fists, feet	Unknown	Victim beaten to death at the Maine State Prison. Investigation continues.
04/18/2009 South Portland	50	M	50	M	Gun	Acquaintance	Victim shot to death in home by friend. Suspect later indicted for manslaughter.
04/19/2009 Waldoboro	27	F	24 42	M F	Knife/Cutting instrument	Acquaintance	Victim was stabbed to death in her vehicle after interrupting a burglary at her residence. Suspects charged with murder.
04/23/2009 Limestone	3 months	F	17	M	Hands, fists, feet	Daughter	Child died from head injuries. 17-year-old father charged with manslaughter.
04/25/2009 Acton	55	M	22	M	Gun	Father	Victim shot in front of residence. Son charged with murder.
04/28/2009 Westbrook	43	F	45	M	Knife/Cutting instrument	Wife	Wife was stabbed to death inside family home by her husband who then stabbed and killed himself.
05/12/2009 Portland	18	F	27	M	Hands, fists, feet	Girlfriend	Victim was strangled inside apartment and then set on fire. Boyfriend charged with murder.
06/29/2009 Lebanon	25	F	23	M	Unknown	Unknown	Victim was a missing person in 2006. Body found in June 2009. Suspect charged with murder.
06/30/2009 Biddeford	19 21	M M	55	M	Gun	Other — known to victim	Victims were shot to death in street. Suspect charged with 2 counts of murder.
08/03/2009 Rumford	22 48	M M	19 20	M M	Gun	Acquaintance Stranger	Victims shot to death inside 48-year-old victim's home. Suspects charged with 2 counts of murder.
08/08/2009 Bangor	19	F	34 27	M M	Knife/Cutting instrument	Acquaintance Acquaintance	Victim was found stabbed to death in shack along river. Suspects charged with murder.
08/19/2009 Gorham	12	M	41	F	Fire/Incendiary	Son	Victim killed by mother when she set their vehicle on fire. Mother died in fire.
08/24/2009 Monmouth	80	F	43	M	Knife/Cutting instrument	Mother	Victim stabbed to death inside her home. Son arrested and charged with murder.
10/26/2006 Newport	76	M	45	M	Gun	Father	Victim shot to death inside his home. Son arrested after a 4-day manhunt.
10/28/2009 Portland	49	M	42	M	Motor vehicle	Other — known to victim	Victim was run down by suspect in vehicle. Suspect charged with murder.
10/31/2009 Anson	60	M	Unk.	Unk.	Firearm	Unknown	Victim found shot to death in his pickup truck parked near his home. Investigation is ongoing.

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
11/11/2009 Portland	47	F	51	M	Knife/Cutting instrument	Girlfriend	Victim was found stabbed to death inside boyfriend's apartment. Boyfriend charged with murder.
11/16/2009 Old Orchard Beach	50	F	55	M	Gun	Wife	Victim shot and killed inside family home by husband, who shot and killed himself.
11/28/2009 Webster	47 47	M F	31	M	Gun	Acquaintance Acquaintance	Couple shot and killed inside home. Suspect charged with 2 counts of murder.
12/20/2009 Portland	31	M	Unk.	Unk.	Firearm	Unknown	Victim died as result of a homicide. Investigation is ongoing.
12/24/2009 Skowhegan	63	M	45	F	Knife/Cutting instrument	Otherwise known	Victim stabbed to death inside the suspect's apartment. Suspect charged with murder.



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.

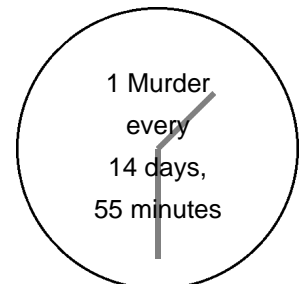
Murder — “1. A person is guilty of murder if: A. He intentionally or knowingly causes the death of another human being; B. He engages in conduct which manifests a depraved indifference to the value of human life ...; or C. ... causes another human being to commit suicide by the use of force, duress or 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 “offenses 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.

Crime Clock



Trend

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–2009
Number reported	19	21	21	31	26	
% change from previous year	—	10.5%	—	47.6%	-16.1%	
						% change 36.8%
Rate per 1,000	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
% change from previous year	—	100.0%	—	—	—	
						% change 100.0%

Characteristics — 2009

Victim–Offender Relationship

Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger	80.8%
Stranger to Stranger	3.8%
Unknown	15.4%

Type of Weapon Used

Firearm	46.2%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	23.1%
Other/Undetermined	15.4%
Hands, Fists, Feet	11.5%
Other Dangerous Weapon	3.8%

Months of Highest Occurrence

April	23.1%
August	19.2%
November	15.4%

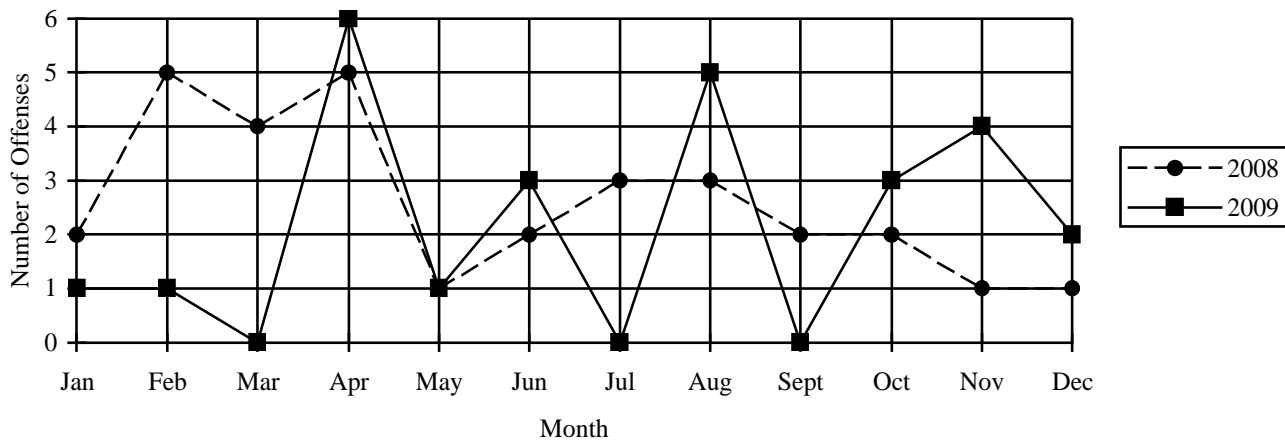
Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total	\$.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$.00

Clearance Rate

24 Offenses Cleared	92.3%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.77

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative Data
2008–2009



Profile of Persons Arrested — 20 Arrests

Age

17 and under.....	5.0%
18–24.....	30.0%
25–29.....	15.0%
30–34.....	15.0%
35–39.....	0.0%
40 and over.....	35.0%

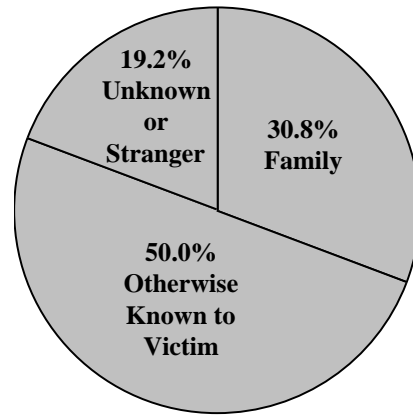
Sex

Male.....	85.0%
Female.....	15.0%

3 offenders committed suicide

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

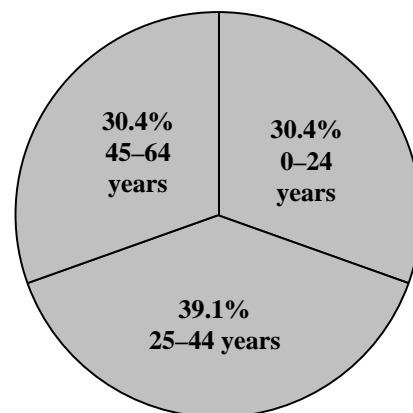
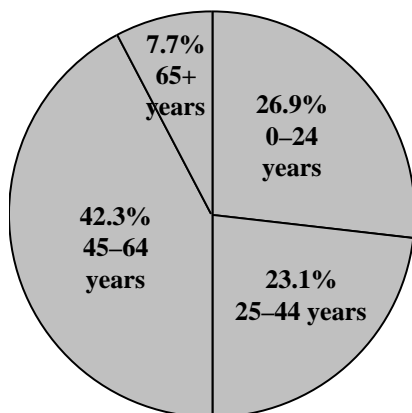
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Husband	1	3.8%
Wife	2	7.7%
Son	1	3.8%
Daughter	1	3.8%
Father	2	7.7%
Mother	1	3.8%
Total Family	8	30.8%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	2	7.7%
Acquaintance	11	42.3%
Stranger	1	3.8%
Unknown	4	15.4%
Total Other	18	69.2%
TOTAL	26	100.0%



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

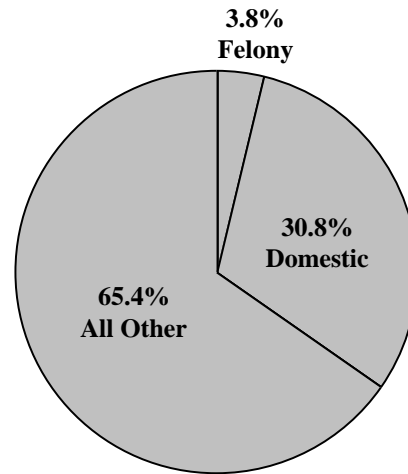
Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Age of Victims	Male	Female	Total	Age of Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0–14 years	1	1	2	0–14 years	—	—	—
15–24 years	3	2	5	15–24 years	7	—	7
25–34 years	2	2	4	25–34 years	4	—	4
35–44 years	1	1	2	35–44 years	2	3	5
45–54 years	4	3	7	45–54 years	4	1	5
55–64 years	4	—	4	55–64 years	2	—	2
65+ years	1	1	2	65+ years	—	—	—
Total	16	10	26	Total	19	4	23



Murder Distribution by Circumstances

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Burglary	1	3.8%
Felony Total*	1	3.8%
Domestic Conflict	8	30.8%
Child Abuse/Neglect	2	7.7%
Other	12	46.2%
Unknown	3	11.5%
Other than Felony Total	25	96.2%
TOTAL	26	100.0%

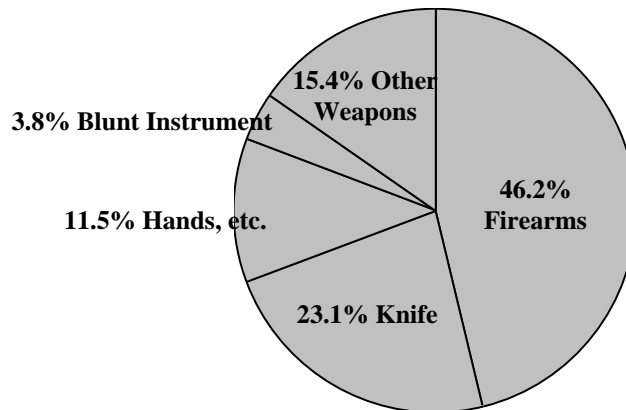


*Felony murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

**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	12	46.2%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	6	23.1%
Hands, Fists, Feet	3	11.5%
Blunt Instrument	1	3.8%
Fire/Smoke Inhalation	2	7.7%
Other/Unknown	2	7.7%
Total	26	100.0%





FORCIBLE RAPE

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

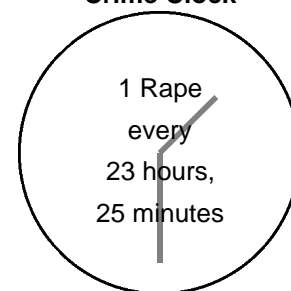
“A person is guilty of gross sexual assault if that person engages in a sexual act (direct genital contact) with another person and the person submits as a result of compulsion.” M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 253

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.

Crime Clock



Trend

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–2009	
Number reported	322	340	393	373	374		
% change from previous year	2.9%	5.6%	15.6%	-5.1%	0.3%	% change	16.1%
Rate per 1,000	0.24	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.28		
% change from previous year	—	8.3%	15.4%	-6.7%	-1.2%	% change	16.7%

Characteristics — 2009

Type of Offense	
Rape by Force	97.1%
Attempts to Rape	2.9%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
April, May	11.5%
July, November	10.7%
October	8.8%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total	\$607.00
Per Incident Average	\$1.79
Clearance Rate	
147 Offenses Cleared	39.3%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.21

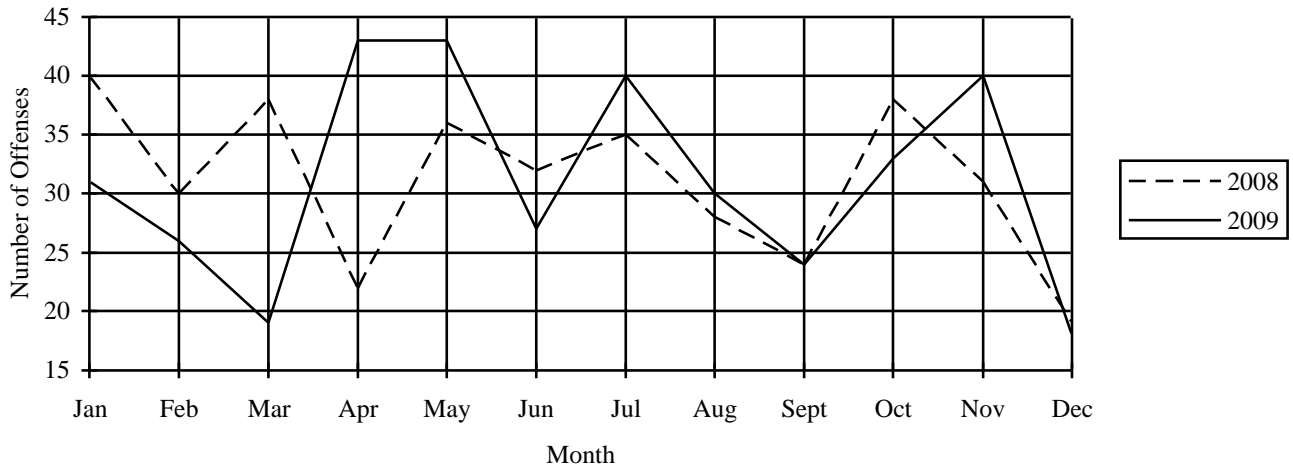
Profile of Persons Arrested 77 Arrests

Age	
17 and under	24.7%
18–24	19.5%
25–29	11.7%
30–34	15.6%
35–39	9.1%
40 and over	19.5%
Sex	
Male	98.7%
Female	1.3%

Rape by Type of Offense, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% change
Forcible Rape	367	363	-1.1%
Attempted Rape	6	11	83.3%
Totals	373	374	0.3%

Rapes — Comparative Data 2008–2009



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 intentional-

Crime Clock



ly 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

Trend

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–2009
Number reported	323	383	349	332	398	
% change from previous year	12.2%	18.6%	–8.9%	–4.9%	19.9%	% change 23.2%
Rate per 1,000	0.24	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.30	
% change from previous year	9.1%	20.8%	–10.3%	–3.0%	19.0%	% change 25.0%

Characteristics — 2009

Type of Weapon Used		Months of Highest Occurrence	
Hands, Fists, Feet	58.3%	October	12.1%
Firearm	18.8%	August	10.1%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	12.8%	July	9.8%
Other Dangerous Weapon	10.1%	Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Place of Occurrence		Total	\$224,325.00
Street, Alley	35.4%	Per Incident Average	\$563.63
Business Establishment	23.4%	Clearance Rate	
Residence	21.1%	147 Offenses Cleared	36.9%
Miscellaneous	13.6%	Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.46
Banks	6.5%		

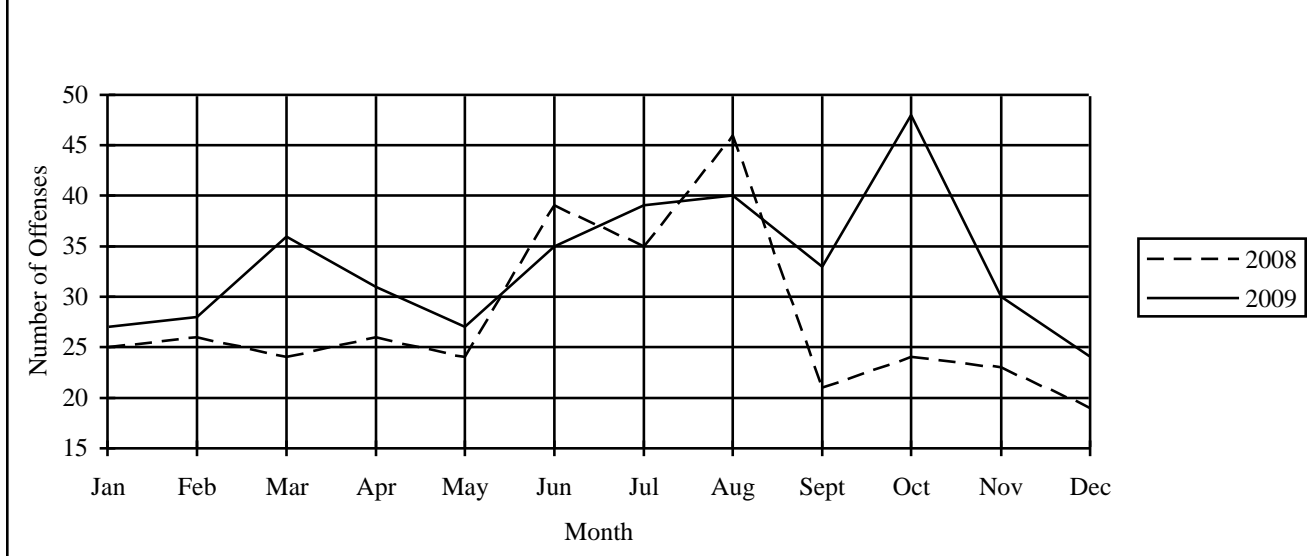
**Profile of Persons Arrested
184 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under	8.2%
18–24	51.1%
25–29	19.0%
30–34	9.2%
35–39	4.3%
40 and over	8.2%
Sex	
Male	88.6%
Female	11.4%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 2008–2009

	2008	2009	% change
Firearm	53	75	41.5%
Knife	42	51	21.4%
Other Weapon	36	40	11.1%
Strong Arm	201	232	15.4%
Totals	332	398	19.9%

Robberies — Comparative Data 2008–2009



<i>Robbery Type by County</i>									
County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
Androscoggin									
	2009	11	11	1	5	20	3	7	58
	2008	15	7	—	2	14	1	9	48
Aroostook									
	2009	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
	2008	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	7
Cumberland									
	2009	71	26	4	13	27	9	19	169
	2008	63	27	1	11	29	—	21	152
Franklin									
	2009	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	2008	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hancock									
	2009	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
	2008	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Kennebec									
	2009	6	2	1	5	6	4	4	28
	2008	4	3	—	—	5	2	3	17
Knox									
	2009	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln									
	2009	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford									
	2009	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	4
	2008	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	6
Penobscot									
	2009	29	8	—	4	10	3	2	56
	2008	12	4	1	4	11	—	6	38
Piscataquis									
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2008	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sagadahoc									
	2009	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
	2008	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
Somerset									
	2009	2	—	1	—	2	1	2	8
	2008	1	—	1	1	4	1	1	9
Waldo									
	2009	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington									
	2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2008	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
York									
	2009	16	3	1	3	13	5	17	58
	2008	19	1	1	4	7	7	6	45

Robbery by Classification, 2008–2009

Classification	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change
Highway	117	141	20.5%	\$34,624.00	\$25,004.00	-27.8%
Commercial House	44	50	13.6%	\$17,922.00	\$15,357.00	-14.3%
Gas/Service Station	4	9	125.0%	\$760.00	\$647.00	-14.9%
Convenience Store	26	34	30.8%	\$4,572.00	\$11,214.00	145.3%
Residence	76	84	10.5%	\$25,600.00	\$36,630.00	43.1%
Bank/Lending Inst.	13	26	100.0%	\$25,033.00	\$106,429.00	352.2%
Miscellaneous	52	54	3.8%	\$12,088.00	\$29,044.00	140.3%
Totals	332	398	19.9%	\$120,599.00	\$224,325.00	86.0%



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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 2009 there were 10,897 simple assaults reported (-5.8% from 2008), with a clearance rate of 72.7%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Crime Clock

1 Aggravated
Assault every
11 hours,
48 minutes

Trend

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2009
Number reported	826	780	793	813	742	
% change from previous year	13.5%	-5.6%	1.7%	2.5%	-8.7%	
						% change -10.2%
Rate per 1,000	0.63	0.59	0.60	0.62	0.56	
% change from previous year	14.5%	-6.3%	1.7%	3.3%	-9.3%	
						% change -11.1%

Characteristics — 2009

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet	44.2%
Other Dangerous Weapons	31.8%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	19.7%
Firearms	4.3%

Months of Highest Occurrence

August	11.2%
April	10.0%
May	9.8%

Clearance Rate

514 Offenses Cleared	72.4%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.82

**Profile of Persons Arrested
612 Arrests**

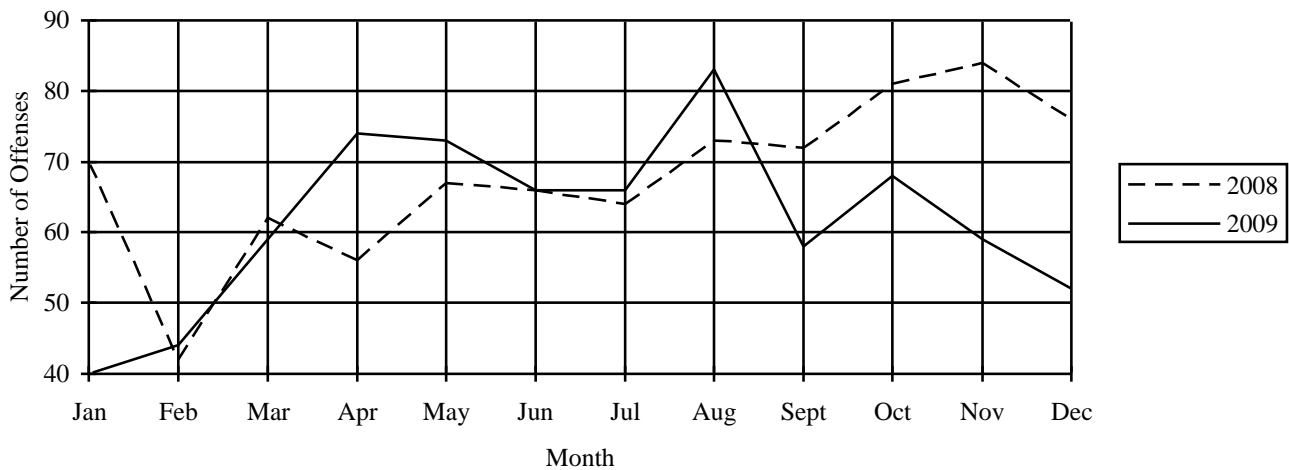
Age

17 and under	11.1%
18–24	28.3%
25–29	15.7%
30–34	14.2%
35–39	7.5%
40 and over	23.2%

Sex

Male	82.7%
Female	17.3%

Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 2008–2009



Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 2008–2009

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
2008	61	206	212	334	813
2009	32	146	236	328	742
% change	-47.5%	-29.1%	11.3%	-1.8%	-8.7%

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 2009:

- Of a grand total of 11,639 reported assaults, 5,287 or 45.4% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults decreased 0.5% (24 offenses) from the 2008 figure of 5,311.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 4,442 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 84.0%.
- Of the 5,287 domestic assaults, 97.6% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).

Crime Clock



***Domestic Violence Assaults
Comparison Data 2008–2009***

Situations/Relationships	2008 Number of Offenses	2008 % of Total	2009 Number of Offenses	2009 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	5	<.1	7	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	20	.4	20	.4
Other Dangerous Weapon	37	.7	27	.5
Hands, Aggravated Injury	52	1.0	61	1.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,883	54.3	2,966	56.1
Total Male Assault on Female	2,997	56.4	3,081	58.3
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	3	<.1	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	21	.4	20	.4
Other Dangerous Weapon	14	.3	15	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	9	.2	20	.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	1,020	19.2	1,057	20.0
Total Female Assault on Male	1,067	20.1	1,113	21.1
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	—	<.1	—	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	2	<.1	3	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	6	.1	8	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	15	.3	16	.3
Hands, Not Aggravated	432	8.1	387	7.3
Total Parent Assault on Child	455	8.6	414	7.8
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	1	<.1	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	<.1	4	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	4	<.1	6	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	5	<.1	6	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	215	4.0	179	3.4
Total Child Assault on Parent	228	4.3	196	3.7
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	8	.2	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	8	.2	5	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	13	.2	7	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	14	.3	12	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	521	9.8	458	8.7
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	564	10.6	483	9.1
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	5,311	100.0	5,287	100.0
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	17	.3	10	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	54	1.0	52	1.0
Other Dangerous Weapon	74	1.4	63	1.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	95	1.8	115	2.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	5,071	95.5	5,047	95.5
Total Domestic Assaults	5,311	100.0	5,287	100.0
Total All Domestic Assaults	5,311	42.9	5,287	45.4
Total All Reported Assaults	12,383	100.0	11,639	100.0

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 2008–2009

County	2008 Number of Offenses	2008 Percent of Total	2009 Number of Offenses	2009 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	620	11.7%	609	11.5%	-1.8%
Aroostook	186	3.5%	209	4.0%	12.4%
Cumberland	1,037	19.5%	1,046	19.8%	0.9%
Franklin	140	2.6%	116	2.2%	-17.1%
Hancock	109	2.1%	122	2.3%	11.9%
Kennebec	676	12.7%	671	12.7%	-0.7%
Knox	110	2.1%	114	2.2%	3.6%
Lincoln	121	2.3%	108	2.0%	-10.7%
Oxford	255	4.8%	239	4.5%	-6.3%
Penobscot	505	9.5%	456	8.6%	-9.7%
Piscataquis	28	0.5%	34	0.6%	21.4%
Sagadahoc	88	1.7%	80	1.5%	-9.1%
Somerset	228	4.3%	244	4.6%	7.0%
Waldo	112	2.1%	122	2.3%	8.9%
Washington	94	1.8%	109	2.1%	16.0%
York	1,002	18.9%	1,008	19.1%	0.6%
Totals	5,311	100.0%	5,287	100.0%	-0.5%



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



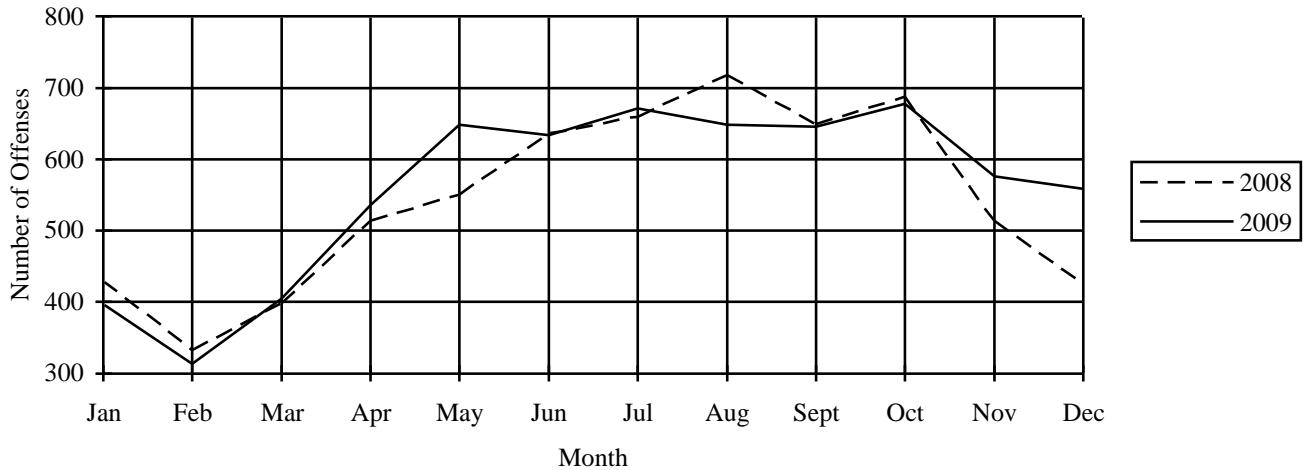
Year	Trend					2005–2009
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Number reported	6,277	6,776	6,677	6,516	6,711	
% change from previous year	-1.1%	7.9%	-1.5%	-2.4%	3.0%	% change 6.9%
Rate per 1,000	4.76	5.13	5.07	4.95	5.09	
% change from previous year	-1.2%	7.8%	-1.2%	-2.4%	2.8%	% change 6.9%

Characteristics — 2009	
Place of Occurrence	Months of Highest Occurrence
Residence71.3%	October10.1%
Non-Residence.....28.7%	July10.0%
Type of Entry	May, August9.7%
Forcible Entry.....47.6%	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....47.5%	Total.....\$7,627,641.00
Attempted Forcible Entry.....4.9%	Per Incident Average.....\$1,136.59
Time of Day	Clearance Rate
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m.....47.5%	1,498 Offenses Cleared.....22.3%
Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.....26.8%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.20
Unknown.....25.7%	

Profile of Persons Arrested 1,318 Arrests	
Age	
17 and under.....23.4%	
18–24.....37.3%	
25–29.....14.9%	
30–34.....7.4%	
35–39.....6.1%	
40 and over.....11.0%	
Sex	
Male.....84.2%	
Female.....15.8%	

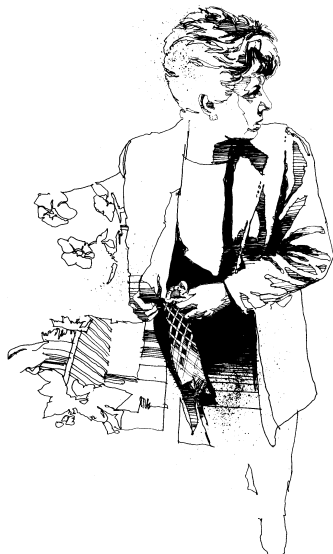
Type of Entry, 2008–2009			
	2008	2009	% change
Forcible Entry	3,329	3,196	-4.0%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,852	3,189	11.8%
Attempted Forcible Entry	335	326	-2.7%
Totals	6,516	6,711	3.0%

Burglaries — Comparative Data 2008–2009



Burglary by Time of Day, 2008–2009

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,077	1,168	8.4%	\$1,356,802	\$1,229,159	-9.4%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	2,225	2,372	6.6%	\$2,930,868	\$2,783,533	-5.0%
Unknown	1,302	1,243	-4.5%	\$2,333,619	\$1,679,799	-28.0%
Subtotals	4,604	4,783	3.9%	\$6,621,289	\$5,692,491	-14.0%
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	661	631	-4.5%	\$683,832	\$674,998	-1.3%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	800	816	2.0%	\$941,727	\$855,415	-9.2%
Unknown	451	481	6.7%	\$511,079	\$404,737	-20.8%
Subtotal	1,912	1,928	0.8%	\$2,136,638	\$1,935,150	-9.4%
Grand Totals	6,516	6,711	3.0%	\$8,757,927	\$7,627,641	-12.9%



LARCENY-THEFT

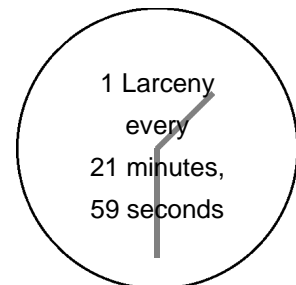
Larceny is the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership.

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

Crime Clock



<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005–2009
Number reported	24,153	25,161	24,060	24,582	23,900	
% change from previous year	0.3%	4.2%	-4.4%	2.2%	-2.8%	
						% change -1.0%
Rate per 1,000	18.31	19.04	18.27	18.67	18.13	
% change from previous year	0.1%	4.0%	-4.1%	2.2%	-2.9%	
						% change -1.0%

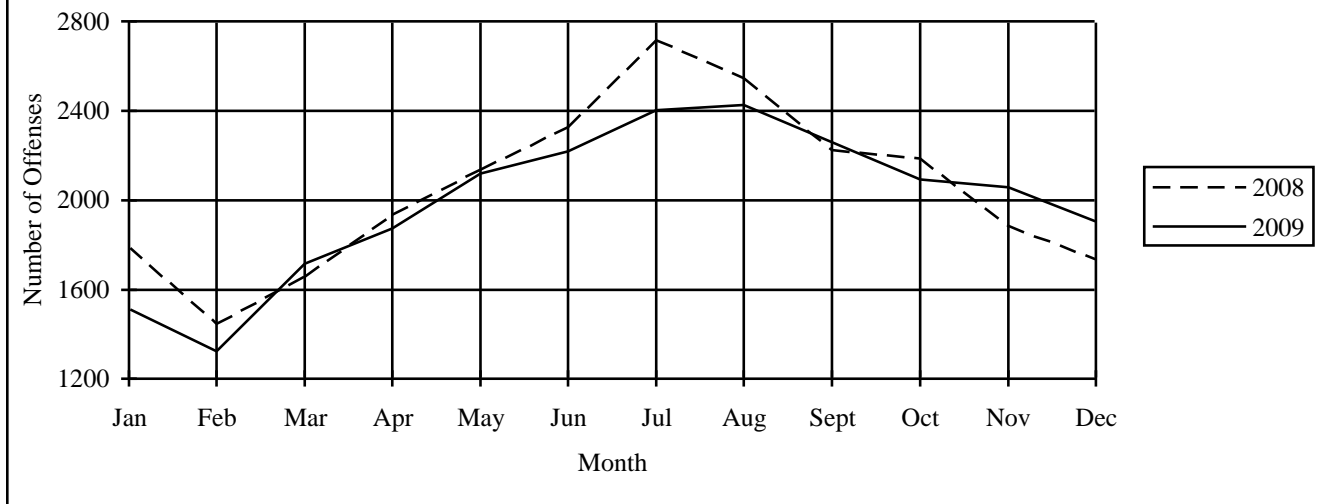
<i>Characteristics — 2009</i>	
Type of Criminal Activity	
Pocket-Picking	0.1%
Purse-Snatching	0.2%
Shoplifting	15.4%
From Motor Vehicles	18.3%
Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	2.2%
Bicycles	4.1%
From Buildings	12.6%
From Coin-Op Machines	0.1%
All Other	46.9%
Value per Incident	
Over \$200	33.4%
\$50 to \$200	24.4%
Under \$50	42.3%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
July	10.0%
August	10.2%
September	9.4%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$11,407,347.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$477.29
Clearance Rate	
7,529 Offenses Cleared.....	29.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.27

Profile of Persons Arrested
6,386 Arrests

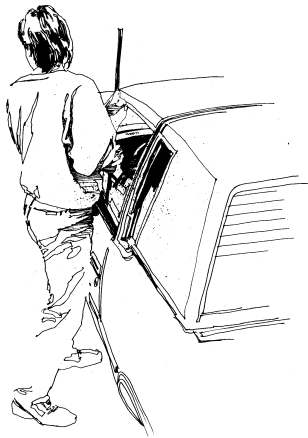
Age	
17 and under.....	22.2%
18–24.....	32.9%
25–29.....	14.4%
30–34.....	8.9%
35–39.....	5.7%
40 and over.....	15.9%
Sex	
Male.....	56.7%
Female.....	43.3%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 2008–2009</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change
Pocket-Picking	68	32	-52.9%	\$26,949	\$6,146	-77.2%
Purse-Snatching	77	51	-33.8%	\$15,206	\$6,348	-58.3%
Shoplifting	3,518	3,684	4.7%	\$377,492	\$421,851	11.8%
From Motor Vehicles	4,017	4,370	8.8%	\$1,209,541	\$1,328,474	9.8%
M/V Parts & Accessories	834	529	-36.6%	\$420,337	\$280,091	-33.4%
Bicycles	1,049	989	-5.7%	\$252,155	\$270,788	7.4%
From Buildings	3,210	3,006	-6.4%	\$2,181,886	\$1,883,616	-13.7%
From Coin-Op Machines	43	24	-44.2%	\$9,935	\$9,113	-8.3%
All Other	11,766	11,215	-4.7%	\$7,996,920	\$7,200,920	-10.0%
Totals	24,582	23,900	-2.8%	\$12,490,421	\$11,407,421	-8.7%

Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 2008–2009



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

Year	Trend					2005–2009
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Number reported	1,344	1,340	1,260	1,173	1,018	
% change from previous year	3.0%	−0.3%	−6.0%	−6.9%	−13.2%	% change −24.3%
Rate per 1,000	1.02	1.01	0.96	0.89	0.77	
% change from previous year	3.0%	−0.6%	−5.3%	−7.2%	−13.3%	% change −24.3%

Type of Vehicle 2008–2009

	Auto- mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
2008	772	161	240	1,173
2009	679	145	194	1,018
% change	-12.0%	-9.9%	-19.2%	-13.2%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 2009

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	328	32.2%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	136	13.4%
Total Recovered	464	45.6%
Not Recovered	554	54.4%

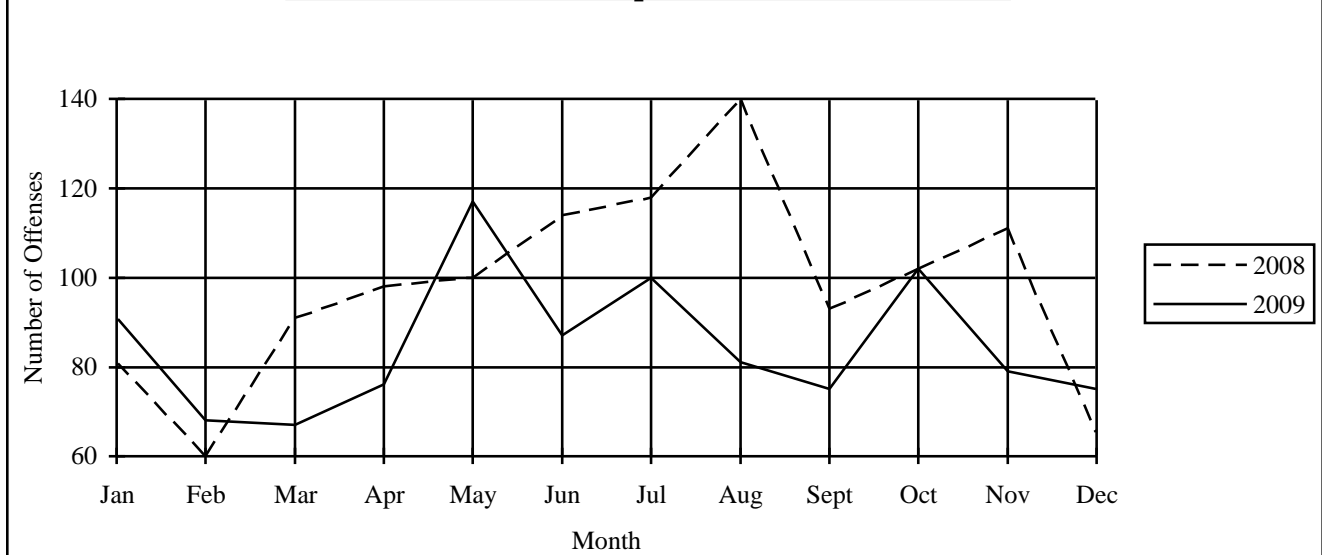
Characteristics — 2009

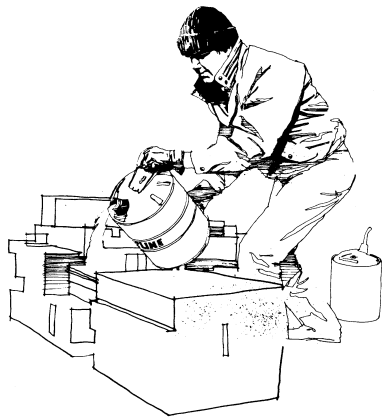
Type of Vehicle	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Automobiles.....	66.7%
Trucks/Buses	14.2%
Other Vehicles	19.1%
Months of Highest Occurrence	Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered464
May	11.5%
October	10.0%
July	9.8%
	Value of Property Recovered
	Total
	Per Incident Average
	Clearance Rate
	353 Offenses Cleared.....
	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....

**Profile of Persons Arrested
249 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under	30.1%
18–24	32.5%
25–29	12.0%
30–34	8.8%
35–39	6.0%
40 and over	10.4%
Sex	
Male	80.7%
Female	19.3%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 2008–2009



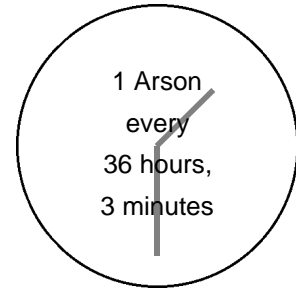


ARSON

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.

"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.

Crime Clock



able 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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2009
Number reported	177	193	243	188	243	
% change from previous year	-7.8%	9.0%	25.9%	-22.6%	29.3%	
						% change 37.3%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.18	
% change from previous year	-13.3%	15.4%	20.0%	-22.2%	29.1%	
						% change 38.5%

Characteristics — 2009

Type of Property

Structural	63.8%
Other	22.2%
Mobile	14.0%

Months of Highest Occurrence

April	15.2%
September	11.9%
July	9.9%

Value of Property Damaged

Total	\$9,479,618.00
Per Incident Average	\$39,010.77

Clearance Rate

79 Offenses Cleared	32.5%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.32

Profile of Persons Arrested 77 Arrests

Age

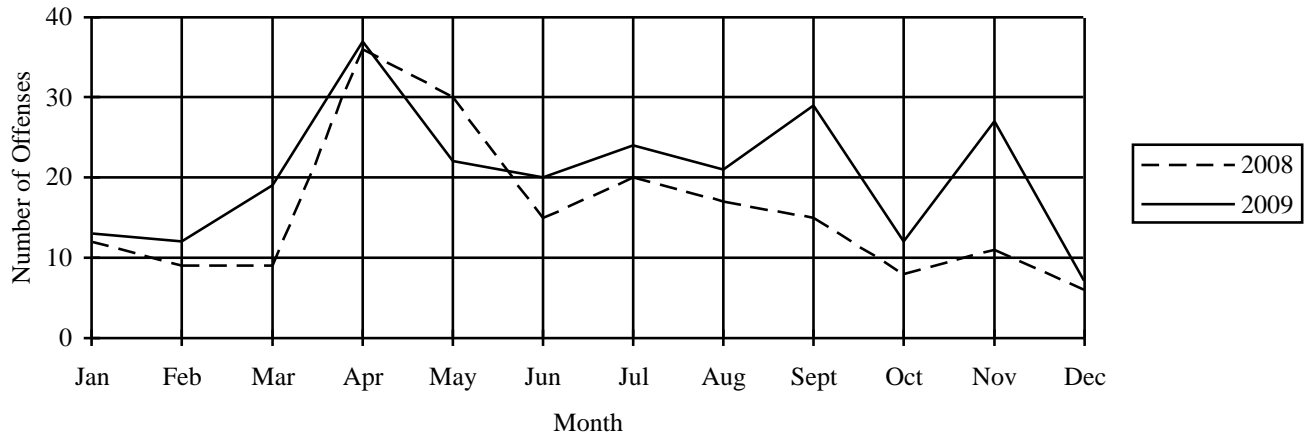
17 and under	37.7%
18-24	26.0%
25-29	10.4%
30-34	2.6%
35-39	3.9%
40 and over	19.5%

Sex

Male	84.4%
Female	15.6%

Arson by Property Type, 2008-2009

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change
Structural — Residential	63	101	60.3%	\$2,423,009	\$4,838,216	99.7%
Structural — Non-residential	30	54	80.0%	\$80,931	\$4,399,563	5,336.2%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	48	34	-29.2%	\$596,072	\$141,801	-76.2%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	47	54	14.9%	\$7,811	\$100,038	1,180.7%
Totals	188	243	29.3%	\$3,107,823	\$9,479,618	205.0%

Arsons — Comparative Data 2008–2009*Arson Breakdown by County*

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2008	2009	% change	2008	2009	% change
Androscoggin	20	12	-40.0%	\$72,973	\$536,650	635.4%
Aroostook	3	6	100.0%	\$107,400	\$355,505	231.0%
Cumberland	56	47	-16.1%	\$369,327	\$2,971,092	704.5%
Franklin	3	3	—	\$2,000	\$16,000	700.0%
Hancock	9	3	-66.7%	\$206,200	\$15,100	-92.7%
Kennebec	17	28	64.7%	\$265,681	\$1,637,119	516.2%
Knox	1	5	400.0%	—	\$258,550	100.0%
Lincoln	4	5	25.0%	\$16,525	\$133,900	710.3%
Oxford	5	6	20.0%	\$54,500	\$515,240	845.4%
Penobscot	27	47	74.1%	\$151,576	\$1,078,537	611.5%
Piscataquis	2	6	200.0%	\$3,000	\$40,000	1,233.3%
Sagadahoc	2	8	300.0%	\$5,000	\$52,000	940.0%
Somerset	12	13	8.3%	\$254,010	\$290,102	14.2%
Waldo	1	3	200.0%	—	\$10,000	100.0%
Washington	1	6	500.0%	\$5,000	\$178,000	3,460.0%
York	25	45	80.0%	\$1,594,631	\$1,391,813	-12.7%
Totals	188	243	29.3%	\$3,107,823	\$9,479,618	205.0%

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 ...”. On June 26, 1997, disability bias was added to the definition of hate crime, creating two new categories: Anti-Mental Disability and Anti-Physical Disability. Maine’s hate crimes are further reported to the FBI as part of the federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act.

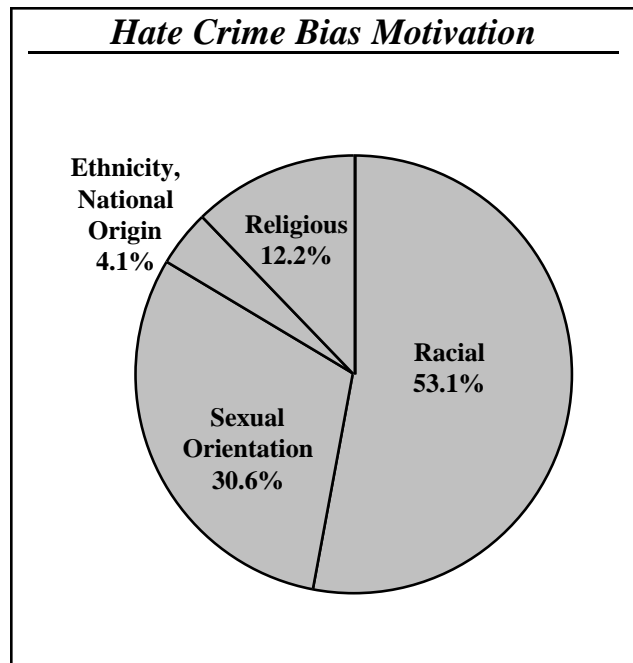
The reported number of hate crime incidents in Maine in 2009 was 49. These incidents involved 54 victims with at least 57 offenders, and resulted in a total of 57 offenses.

Hate Crime 2009	
Number of incidents	49
Number of victims	54
Number of offenders	57
Number of offenses	57

In 2009, the most commonly reported bias motivation was racial. The second largest percentage was sexual orientation and the third religious hate crimes.

Hate Crime Bias Motivation				
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Racial	53.1%	Anti-White	1	2.0%
		Anti-Black	21	42.9%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1	2.0%
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	2	4.1%
		Anti-Multi-Races Group	1	2.0%
		Sexual Orientation	30.6%	Anti-Male Homosexual
		Anti-Female Homosexual	2	4.1%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	3	6.1%
		Anti-Heterosexual	—	—
		Anti-Bisexual	—	—
Ethnicity, National Origin	4.1%	Anti-Hispanic	1	2.0%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	1	2.0%
Religious	12.2%	Anti-Jewish	5	10.2%
		Anti-Catholic	—	—
		Anti-Protestant	—	—
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	1	2.0%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)				
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Religious	12.2%	Anti-Other Religion	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	—	—
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Disability	—	Anti-Mental Disability	—	—
		Anti-Physical Disability	—	—
Not Reported			—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	49	100.0%



The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 2009 was residences and homes. The second most common location was highways, roads, alleys and streets, and the third was schools and colleges.

Hate Crime Locations		
Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	2.0%
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	—	—
Church/Synagogue/Temple	1	2.0%
Commercial/Office Building	1	2.0%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	2	4.1%

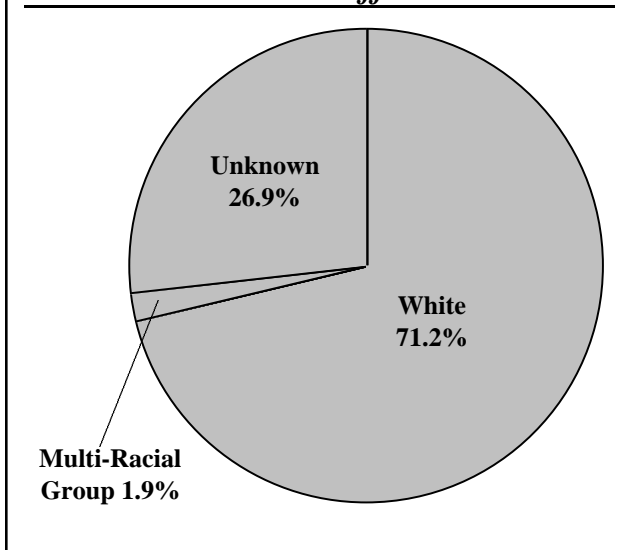
Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Department/Discount Store	—	—
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	1	2.0%
Government/Public Building	—	—
Grocery/Supermarket	1	2.0%
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	10	20.4%
Hotel/Motel	—	—
Jail/Prison	—	—
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	4	8.2%
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	15	30.6%
Restaurant	2	4.1%
School/College	8	16.3%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	3	6.1%
Total	49	100.0%

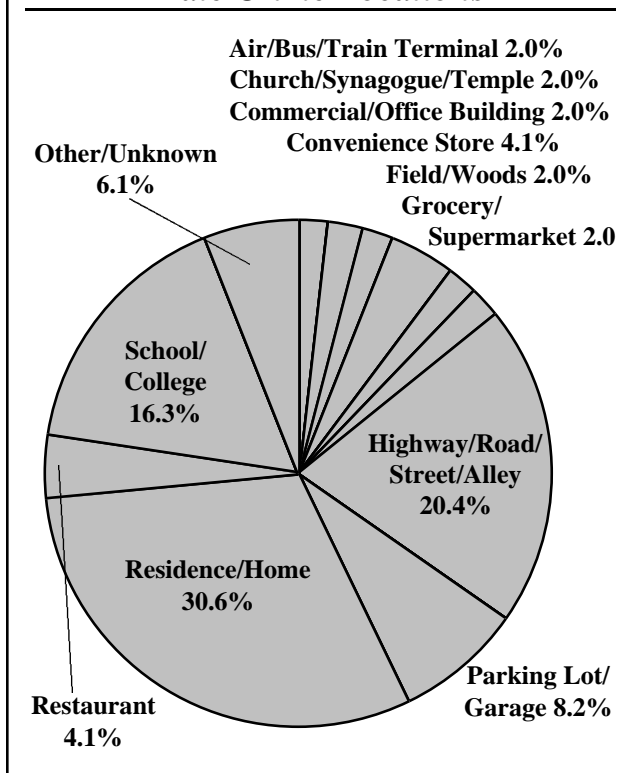
Hate Crime Offenders by Race

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	37	71.2%
Black	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
Multi-Racial Group	1	1.9%
Unknown	14	26.9%
Total	52	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders



Hate Crime Locations



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	46	93.9%
Business	—	—
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	1	2.0%
Religious Organization	1	2.0%
Society/Public	—	—
Other	1	2.0%
Unknown	—	—
Not Reported	—	—
Total	49	100.0%

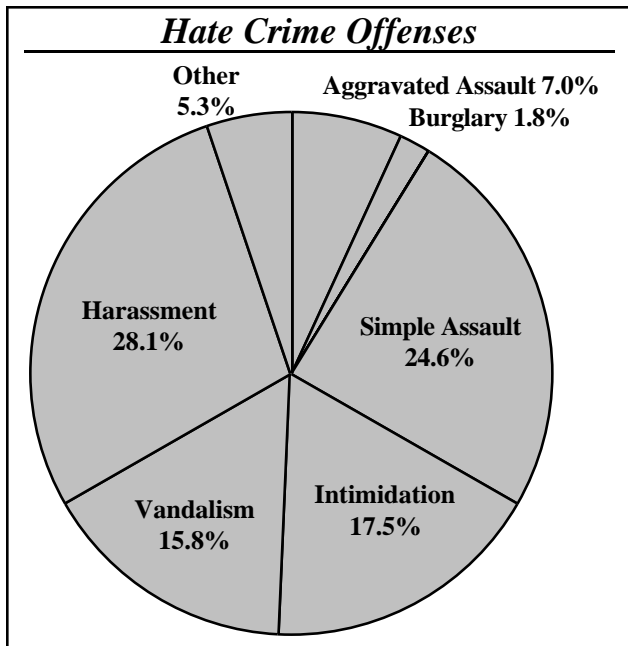
The most common race of suspected offender of hate crimes was white.

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.

Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	—	—
Aggravated Assault	4	7.0%
Burglary	1	1.8%
Larceny-Theft	—	—
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	14	24.6%
Intimidation	10	17.5%
Vandalism	9	15.8%
Harassment*	16	28.1%
Other	3	5.3%
Total	57	100.0%

*Harassment not included as a federal hate crime offense.



Offenses Reported by Agency

Aroostook County Sheriff's Office	
1 Burglary	Anti-Black
Auburn Police Dept.	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
Augusta Police Dept.	
1 Aggravated Assault	Anti-Black
2 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
2 Terrorizing	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
1 Other – Disorderly Conduct	Anti-Black
Biddeford Police Dept.	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
Cumberland County Sheriff's Office	
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Jewish
Ellsworth Police Dept.	
1 Harassment	Anti-Multi-Races Group
Gorham Police Dept.	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
Kennebunk Police Dept.	
1 Harassment	Anti-Black
Lewiston Police Dept.	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-White
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
Old Orchard Beach Police Dept.	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
1 Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
1 Harassment	Anti-Jewish
Orono Police Dept.	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual
1 Intimidation	Anti-Islamic (Muslim)
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Islamic (Muslim)
Portland Police Dept.	
2 Harassment	Anti-Black
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Black
1 Harassment	Anti-Jewish
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
1 Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
2 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Intimidation	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
Rumford Police Dept.	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
Saco Police Dept.	
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
1 Aggravated Assault	Anti-Jewish
Sagadahoc County Sheriff's Office	
1 Harassment	Anti-Black
Sanford Police Dept.	
2 Harassment	Anti-Black
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
1 Aggravated Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
South Portland Police Dept.	
2 Intimidation	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Jewish
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Black
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
Topsham Police Dept.	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
University of Southern Maine Police Dept., Gorham	
1 Harassment	Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native
Washington County Sheriff's Office	
1 Aggravated Assault	Anti-Hispanic
York County Sheriff's Office	
1 Harassment	Anti-Black
Maine State Police	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Black
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
22 agencies	57 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 over 24 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 2009. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 2009:

- Property stolen totaled \$24,667,032, down 11.6% from the 2008 figure of \$27,898,529.
- There was \$5,925,408 worth of property recovered, down 14.5% from \$6,931,815 in 2008.
- The rate of recovery was 24.0%, compared to 24.8% for 2008.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 60.3%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$19,117,699 stolen, \$2,581,656 (13.5%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$4,110,672	\$364,565	8.9%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$3,032,405	\$424,394	14.0%
Clothing and Furs	\$339,138	\$88,816	26.2%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$5,549,333	\$3,343,752	60.3%
Office Equipment	\$736,503	\$100,020	13.6%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$1,485,372	\$152,833	10.3%
Firearms	\$267,237	\$36,996	13.8%
Household Goods	\$430,963	\$45,670	10.6%
Consumable Goods	\$452,654	\$49,335	10.9%
Livestock	\$9,706	\$5,059	52.1%
Miscellaneous	\$8,253,049	\$1,313,968	15.9%
Totals	\$24,667,032	\$5,925,408	24.0%

(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:

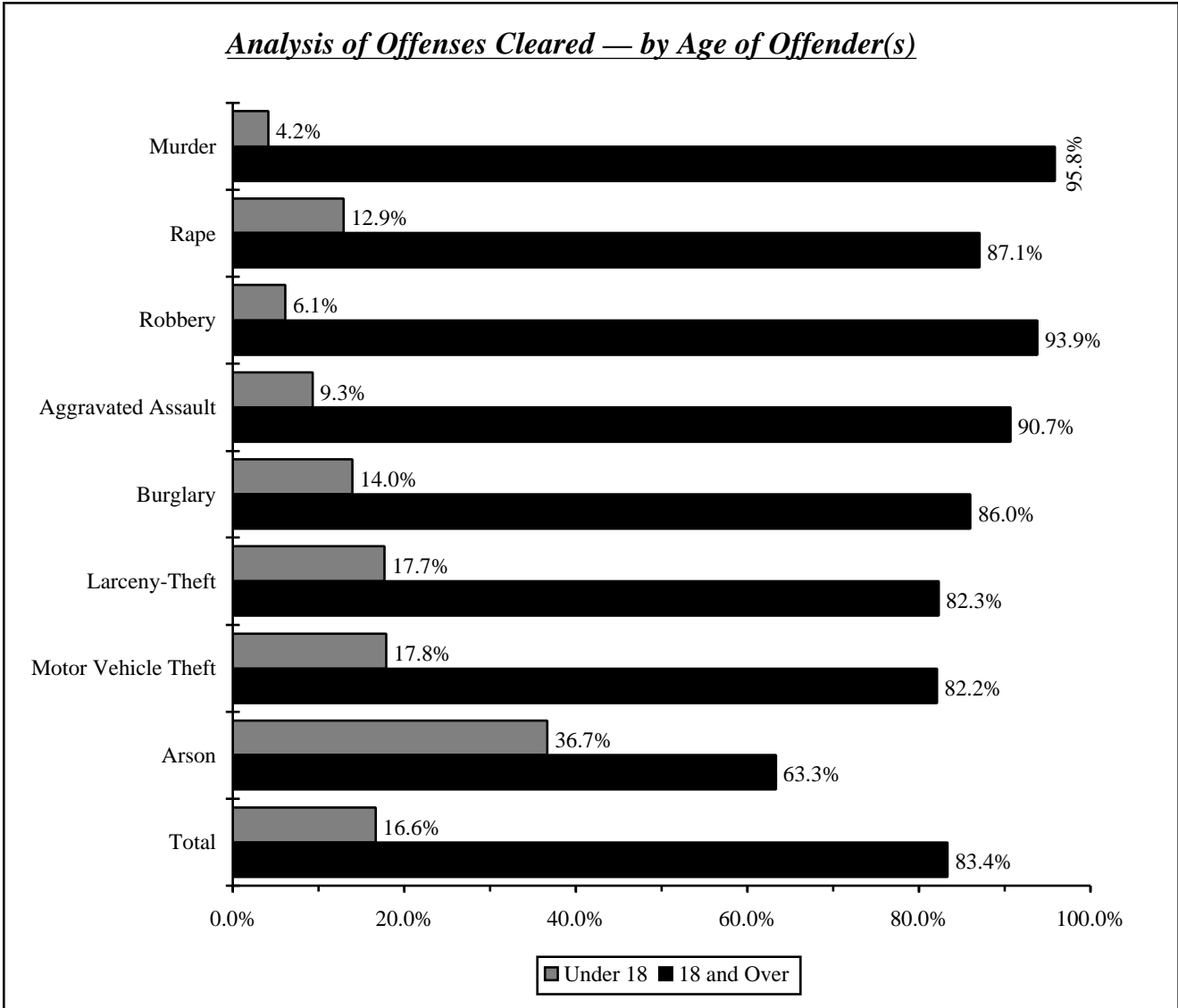
1. The offender commits suicide.
2. A double murder occurs (two persons kill each other).
3. The offender dies after making a confession (dying declaration).
4. The offender is killed by law enforcement officers.
5. The offender confesses to committing a crime while already in custody for another crime 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.
11. Prosecution declined.

During 2009, 30.8% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, higher than the 29.6% rate for 2008, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 20.9% (2008 data). The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 2009 was 54.0%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 29.7%.

Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 2009

Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	26	24	92.3%
Forcible Rape	374	147	39.3%
Robbery	398	147	36.9%
Aggravated Assault	742	514	69.3%
Burglary	6,711	1,498	22.3%
Larceny-Theft	23,900	7,529	31.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,018	353	34.7%
Arson	243	79	32.5%
Totals	33,412	10,291	30.8%

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



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 2009:

- 12.1% of all arrests were juveniles, 87.9% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 28.5% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 14.1% of arrests were for index offenses.
- Over one quarter (26.8%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 2009 was down 1.0%. Part I offenses were down 2.2%, Part II offenses were down 0.8%.

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.)	615	9.1%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	5,934	87.4%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Health & Human Services)	15	0.2%
4. Referred to other police agency	9	0.1%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	215	3.2%
Total Dispositions	6,788	100.0%

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

Opposite is a summary of total arrests made this year and last. On page 50 begins a section showing arrests made by each reporting agency in the state. County arrest summaries and a statewide total may be found on pages 73–75.

The table on pages 76–77 shows total state arrests classified by age and sex; that on pages 78–79 gives arrest data for the last ten years; and that on page 80 shows a breakdown of arrests by age category.

<i>Total Arrests — Percent Change 2008–2009</i>			
Offenses	2008	2009	% Change
Murder	21	21	—
Forcible Rape	75	77	2.7%
Robbery	176	184	4.5%
Aggravated Assault	656	612	-6.7%
Burglary	1,339	1,318	-1.6%
Larceny-Theft	6,465	6,386	-1.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	329	249	-24.3%
Arson	63	77	22.2%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	9,124	8,924	-2.2%
Manslaughter	—	—	—
Other Assaults	6,680	6,643	-0.6%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	306	267	-12.7%
Fraud	878	873	-0.6%
Embezzlement	48	35	-27.1%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	186	192	3.2%
Vandalism	1,476	1,564	6.0%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	356	411	15.4%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	28	29	3.6%
Sex Offenses	276	235	-14.9%
Drug Abuse Violations	5,769	5,879	1.9%
Gambling	4	2	-50.0%
Offenses against Family	93	104	11.8%
Driving under the Influence	7,275	6,863	-5.7%
Liquor Laws	4,765	5,518	15.8%
Drunkenness	43	40	-7.0%
Disorderly Conduct	1,886	1,885	-0.1%
All Other (except Traffic)	17,498	16,611	-5.1%
Curfew and Loitering	64	90	40.6%
Runaways	102	101	-1.0%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	47,733	47,342	-0.8%
GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS	56,857	56,266	-1.0%

Offense Category	Sex	Hancock County		Hancock SP		Kennebec SO		Augusta PD		Gardiner PD			
		Winter H'r PD Juv. Adult	MDEA/Lq. Enf. Juv. Adult	Juv. Adult	Juv. Adult	Juv. Adult	Juv. Adult	Juv. Adult	Juv. Adult	Juv. Adult			
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F												
Manslaughter by Negligence	M												
Forcible Rape	F												
Robbery	M					3		2		1			
Aggravated Assault	F							1	4	1			
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	M			4		2	11	5	21		1		
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F			7		2	7	6	15		2		
Motor Vehicle Theft	M			3		2	18	31	109	2	10		
Other Assaults	F			2	6	3	13	10	35	7	5		
Arson	M			3	28	7	54	18	85	7	29		
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F								2		2		
Fraud	M			1		2		4		1	1		
Embezzlement	F								5		1		
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M			2		4		17		1	1		
Vandalism	F			1	1	3	1	2	15	2	3		
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M			1	9	14	9	7	27	1	2		
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F								1	1	2		
Sex Offenses	M							1	6		1		
Drug Abuse Violations	F			1	9	2	20	5	6	1	2		
Gambling	M	1		14	32	1	50	9	25	1	20		
Offenses Against Family & Children	F						2						
Driving Under the Influence	M		1			13	14		52		18		
Liquor Laws	F			1		40	39		72		42		
Drunkenness	M			2	3	3	5	4	9	6	6		
Disorderly Conduct	F					6	21	10	12	6	11		
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M										1		
Curfew & Loitering	F					1	4		14		3		
Runaways	M						6	2	35		6		
	F			3		5	72	2	118	2	19		
	M					8	225	13	351	3	46		
	F												
	M												
Total	F	0	1	1	12	7	36	18	159	60	387	7	69
	M	1	0	0	37	9	144	43	457	106	796	28	189
Grand Total		1	1	1	49	16	180	61	616	166	1,183	35	258

Hallowell PD Juv. Adult	Waterville PD Juv. Adult	Oakland PD Juv. Adult	Kennebec County		Winslow PD Juv. Adult	Winthrop PD Juv. Adult	Clinton PD Juv. Adult	MDEA/Lq. Enf. Juv. Adult							
			Monmouth PD Juv. Adult	Windsor PD Juv. Adult											
				1											
	1				1										
	1	1	3												
	1	6			8										
2	6	23	1												
7	2	6	8		1	1	3	3							
2	20	149	7	7	1	1	2	1							
2	32	108	2	15	3	1	2	6							
	1		1					1							
	3	2	1		1		2	2							
	12	44	2	1	5	1	7	3							
9	6	102	8	18	2	3	16	1							
	1	1													
3	5	4					1								
1		2	2												
1		4	2				2	1							
	1	18			5		2	4							
		20	2		8		5	3							
	1														
	1	4	1	1	1	2	1								
	4	16	4	6	1	3	6	5							
1	1	3			1			2							
		1													
	3														
	1	30	1	4											
5	4	63	6	15	2	6	9	2							
				1											
3		47		12											
8	1	117		22	4	6	1	34							
	18	101	6	2		6	11	3							
	17	136	5	7	2	4	11	5							
1	3	8	1	3	1			3							
		47			1			2							
1	3	73		9	4	1	22	1							
9	1	221	4	30	11	21	5	67							
0	9	59	491	17	47	1	11	8	89	5	28	5	12	0	18
0	46	84	885	32	139	21	40	21	203	18	90	8	39	0	32
0	55	143	1,376	49	186	22	51	29	292	23	118	13	51	0	50

Offense Category	Sex	York County											
		Eliot PD		Kennebunk PD		K'bunkport PD		N. Berwick PD		Ogunquit PD		S. Berwick PD	
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F												
Manslaughter by Negligence	M												
Forcible Rape	F												
	M	1		1	1								
Robbery	F												
	M				1								
Aggravated Assault	F								1				
	M	1			1				1				
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F				3	1					2		
	M	3	4		2	1	1	2	3	2		1	
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F		1		3	1	1		1	2		1	
	M	3	7	9	7	5	3	4	2	2	6	6	
Motor Vehicle Theft	F			1							1		
	M	1	2					1			1		
Other Assaults	F	2	2	2	8	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	2
	M	2	18	11	25		9	20	1	4	3	17	
Arson	F												
	M						1						
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F		1										
	M			1	2								
Fraud	F		2		2								
	M		5		2			2		3			
Embezzlement	F												
	M												
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F									1			
	M												
Vandalism	F			1	1						1		
	M		3	3	3	2	2		2			3	
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F												
	M		2		2		1					2	
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F												
	M												
Sex Offenses	F												
	M						1		2				
Drug Abuse Violations	F		6	2	1			1	1		4	4	
	M	1	9	13	38	1	7	2	9	9	4	8	
Gambling	F												
	M												
Offenses Against Family & Children	F									1			
	M			1						1			
Driving Under the Influence	F	2	26		27	7		2		15	1	7	
	M	1	38	2	62	24	2	19		38	1	24	
Liquor Laws	F	1	2	2	2					1	4	4	
	M	1	12	3	10		2	1	5	1	6	13	
Drunkenness	F												
	M												
Disorderly Conduct	F				1						1	1	
	M	1		1	2	1	1			6			
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F		6	3	21		6	14		8	1	8	
	M		35	3	66	7	10	34		18	1	18	
Curfew & Loitering	F												
	M												
Runaways	F												
	M												
Total	F	5	46	11	69	3	9	8	21	2	31	17	27
	M	14	136	48	224	2	58	24	99	2	95	20	92
Grand Total		19	182	59	293	5	67	32	120	4	126	37	119

Offense Category	Sex	County Totals															
		Wells PD		York PD		York County Buxton PD		MDEA/Lq. Enf.		York SP		Androscoggin		Aroostook		Cumberland	
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F																
Manslaughter by Negligence	M																
Forcible Rape	F																
	M	1								2							
Robbery	F																
	M				1												
Aggravated Assault	F																
	M	1			1				1								
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F				3	1							2				
	M	3	4		2	1	1	2	3	2			1				
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F		1		3	1	1		1	2			2				
	M	3	7	9	7	5	3	4	2	2			6	6			
Motor Vehicle Theft	F			1									1				
	M	1	2						1				1				
Other Assaults	F	2	2	2	8	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	2				
	M	2	18	11	25		9	20	1	4	3	17					
Arson	F																
	M						1										
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F		1														
	M			1	2												
Fraud	F		2		2												
	M		5		2			2		3							
Embezzlement	F																
	M																
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F										1						
	M																
Vandalism	F			1	1								1				
	M		3	3	3	2	2		2								3
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F																
	M		2		2		1										2
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F																
	M																
Sex Offenses	F																
	M						1		2								
Drug Abuse Violations	F		6	2	1			1	1			4	4				
	M	1	9	13	38	1	7	2	9	9	4	8					
Gambling	F																
	M																
Offenses Against Family & Children	F											1					
	M			1							1						
Driving Under the Influence	F	2	26		27	7		2		15	1	7					
	M	1	38	2	62	24	2	19		38	1	24					
Liquor Laws	F	1	2	2	2					1	4	4					
	M	1	12	3	10		2	1	5	1	6	13					
Drunkenness	F																
	M																
Disorderly Conduct	F				1							1	1				
	M	1		1	2	1	1			6							
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F		6	3	21		6	14		8	1	8					
	M		35	3	66	7	10	34		18	1	18					
Curfew & Loitering	F																
	M																
Runaways	F																
	M																
Total	F	5	46	11	69	3	9	8	21	2	31	17	27				
	M	14	136	48	224	2	58	24	99	2	95	20	92				
Grand Total		19	182	59	293	5	67	32	120	4	126	37	119				

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 2009

Age	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
Under 10	54	0.1%	0.1%
10–12	264	0.5%	0.6%
13–14	1,090	1.9%	2.5%
15	1,189	2.1%	4.6%
16	1,778	3.2%	7.8%
17	2,413	4.3%	12.1%
Total Juveniles	6,788	12.1%	
Adults			
18	3,337	5.9%	18.0%
19	3,836	6.8%	24.8%
20	3,429	6.1%	30.9%
21	2,571	4.6%	35.5%
22	2,295	4.1%	39.6%
23	2,040	3.6%	43.2%
24	2,083	3.7%	46.9%
25–29	7,954	14.1%	61.0%
30–34	5,282	9.4%	70.4%
35–39	4,266	7.6%	78.0%
40–44	4,267	7.6%	85.6%
45–49	3,747	6.7%	92.2%
50–54	2,251	4.0%	96.2%
55–59	1,095	1.9%	98.2%
60–64	545	1.0%	99.1%
65 and over	480	0.9%	100.0%
Total Adults	49,478	87.9%	
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	56,266	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 2009.

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:

- 81.8% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 18.2% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 74.3% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 25.7% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 5,879 total drug arrests: 4,631 were male, 1,248 were female.
- Total drug arrests increased by 1.9% from the 5,769 arrests in 2008.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 94.7% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 5.3% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 61.2% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 38.8% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 2009 decreased by 5.7% from the 2008 total. There were 7,275 OUI arrests in 2008 — 6,863 in 2009. Adult OUI arrests decreased 5.3% and juvenile OUI arrests decreased 30.2%.
- Of the 6,863 OUI arrests in 2009, 5,074 were male — 1,789 were female.
- Adults accounted for 99.0% of all OUI arrests for 2009.
- Juvenile liquor arrests increased 9.0%, from 1,166 in 2008. to 1,271 in 2009.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 2009
(includes those released without having been formally charged)

Age	DRUG ARRESTS			LIQUOR ARRESTS			Total Drug & Liquor Arrests
	Sale or Manufacturing	Possession	Total	Operating Under Influence	Liquor Laws	Total	
Under 10	—	1	1	1	12	13	14
10-12	2	2	4	—	6	6	10
13-14	29	49	78	—	67	67	145
15	21	78	99	1	151	152	251
16	23	142	165	11	353	364	529
17	37	233	270	54	615	669	939
Total Juvenile Arrests	112	505	617	67	1,204	1,271	1,888
Percent of Total	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%	5.3%	94.7%	100.0%	
18	60	363	423	150	1,052	1,202	1,625
19	62	357	419	191	1,359	1,550	1,969
20	67	280	347	204	1,098	1,302	1,649
21-29	502	1,584	2,086	2,270	373	2,643	4,729
30-39	298	658	956	1,422	107	1,529	2,485
40-49	214	468	682	1,436	191	1,627	2,309
50-59	133	174	307	839	116	955	1,262
60 and over	17	25	42	284	18	302	344
Total Adult Arrests	1,353	3,909	5,262	6,796	4,314	11,110	16,372
Percent of Total	25.7%	74.3%	100.0%	61.2%	38.8%	100.0%	
Grand Totals	1,465	4,414	5,879	6,863	5,518	12,381	18,260
Percent of Total	24.9%	75.1%	100.0%	55.4%	44.6%	100.0%	

Drug Arrest Analysis 2009

Age	SALE/MANUFACTURING					POSSESSION					Grand Totals Drug Arrests
	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	
Under 10	—	—	—	—	0	—	1	—	—	1	1
10–12	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	4
13–14	2	17	1	9	29	2	41	2	4	49	78
15	3	9	2	7	21	1	65	3	9	78	99
16	5	7	2	9	23	5	120	4	13	142	165
17	3	25	2	7	37	2	202	8	21	233	270
Total < 18	13	58	7	34	112	10	431	17	47	505	617
18	4	33	5	18	60	10	301	13	39	363	423
19	6	34	14	8	62	16	277	12	52	357	419
20	11	30	12	14	67	16	217	17	30	280	347
21	15	24	13	6	58	24	198	17	39	278	336
22	19	18	11	14	62	17	173	19	22	231	293
23	21	21	6	16	64	20	124	21	37	202	266
24	18	18	11	11	58	21	117	19	48	205	263
25–29	74	67	61	58	260	86	371	62	149	668	928
30–34	54	56	33	29	172	67	185	39	77	368	540
35–39	41	35	19	31	126	45	150	33	62	290	416
40–44	31	38	26	22	117	47	119	30	57	253	370
45–49	18	49	16	14	97	34	112	23	46	215	312
50–54	13	41	12	18	84	19	79	8	24	130	214
55–59	6	22	12	9	49	6	33	4	1	44	93
60–64	3	3	2	—	8	1	9	3	2	15	23
Over 65	2	3	2	2	9	—	4	3	3	10	19
Total > 18	336	492	255	270	1,353	429	2,469	323	688	3,909	5,262
Grand Total	349	550	262	304	1,465	439	2,900	340	735	4,414	5,879

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, 2009, the following information was gathered from 134 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,641 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.93 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 310 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 318 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.34.
- Statewide, there were 2,269 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represents a rate of 1.72 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, in 2008, the average rate per 1,000 was 2.5. The average 2008 rate for the New England states was 2.2.

Civilian Personnel

- The number of full-time civilian support personnel employed by the municipal departments in Maine was 445.
- There were 77 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 117 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 639.

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 2009 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. 90–96), which reflect a population update at another part of the year.

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		M	F	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Androscoggin SO	28,379	16	—	0.6	7	2	23	2	25
Auburn PD	23,176	46	2	2.1	3	2	49	4	53
Lewiston PD	35,074	77	5	2.3	8	7	85	12	97
Livermore Falls PD	3,124	6	—	1.9	2	2	8	2	10
Lisbon PD	9,343	14	1	1.6	5	1	19	2	21
Mechanic Falls PD	3,242	5	—	1.5	—	—	5	—	5
Sabattus PD	4,666	5	—	1.1	—	1	5	1	6
Total Androscoggin	107,004	169	8	1.7	25	15	194	23	217
Aroostook SO	28,463	13	1	0.5	—	2	13	3	16
Caribou PD	8,070	15	—	1.9	—	1	15	1	16
Fort Fairfield PD	3,437	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Fort Kent PD	4,177	4	—	1.0	—	4	4	4	8
Houlton PD	6,109	12	2	2.3	3	2	15	4	19
Madawaska PD	4,315	5	—	1.2	—	1	5	1	6
Presque Isle PD	8,996	17	2	2.1	1	1	18	3	21
Van Buren PD	2,463	3	—	1.2	3	—	6	—	6
Ashland PD	1,441	3	—	2.1	—	—	3	—	3
Limestone PD	2,252	3	—	1.3	—	—	3	—	3
Washburn PD	1,571	1	—	0.6	—	—	1	—	1
Total Aroostook	71,294	80	5	1.2	7	11	87	16	103
Cumberland SO	51,109	51	3	1.1	9	9	60	12	72
Brunswick PD	21,781	32	3	1.6	6	9	38	12	50
Cape Elizabeth PD	8,769	13	—	1.5	1	—	14	—	14
Falmouth PD	10,768	17	1	1.7	3	2	20	3	23
Gorham PD	15,725	23	—	1.5	—	2	23	2	25
Portland PD	62,382	139	18	2.5	12	39	151	57	208
South Portland PD	23,852	48	4	2.2	2	1	50	5	55
Scarborough PD	19,281	32	3	1.8	10	5	42	8	50
Westbrook PD	16,579	31	6	2.2	1	1	32	7	39

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	Personnel	Personnel	M	F	
Bridgton PD	5,507	8	—	1.5	2	2	10	2	12
Cumberland PD	7,639	10	—	1.3	—	1	10	1	11
Freeport PD	8,239	11	1	1.5	3	2	14	3	17
Yarmouth PD	8,069	12	—	1.5	3	3	15	3	18
Windham PD	16,927	23	2	1.5	3	5	26	7	33
Univ. Maine - Gorham	—	10	2	—	4	5	14	7	21
Total Cumberland	276,627	460	43	1.8	59	86	519	129	648
Franklin SO	11,686	13	2	1.3	6	5	19	7	26
Farmington PD	7,561	13	1	1.9	—	1	13	2	15
Jay PD	4,749	7	—	1.5	—	1	7	1	8
Wilton PD	4,176	7	—	1.7	—	2	7	2	9
Rangeley PD	1,188	2	—	1.7	—	—	2	—	2
Univ. Maine - Farmington	—	4	1	—	—	1	4	2	6
Carrabasset Valley PD	479	1	—	2.1	—	—	1	—	1
Total Franklin	29,839	47	4	1.7	6	10	53	14	67
Hancock SO	28,575	15	—	0.5	1	2	16	2	18
Bar Harbor PD	5,163	10	—	1.9	1	3	11	3	14
Ellsworth PD	7,177	14	2	2.2	—	3	14	5	19
Bucksport PD	4,892	7	—	1.4	2	2	9	2	11
Mount Desert PD	2,169	7	—	3.2	1	3	8	3	11
Southwest Harbor PD	1,939	5	—	2.6	2	2	7	2	9
Gouldsboro PD	1,999	2	—	1.0	—	—	2	—	2
Swan's Island PD	300	1	—	3.3	—	—	1	—	1
Winter Harbor PD	960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Total Hancock	53,174	61	2	1.2	7	15	68	17	85
Kennebec SO	50,610	17	—	0.3	—	3	17	3	20
Augusta PD	18,252	40	1	2.2	6	9	46	10	56
Gardiner PD	6,090	12	—	2.0	—	2	12	2	14
Hallowell PD	2,434	5	—	2.1	—	—	5	—	5
Waterville PD	16,063	30	1	1.9	3	7	33	8	41
Oakland PD	6,209	9	—	1.4	—	1	9	1	10
Monmouth PD	3,862	4	—	1.0	—	—	4	—	4
Winslow PD	7,856	7	2	1.1	—	1	7	3	10
Winthrop PD	6,451	9	1	1.6	3	2	12	3	15
Clinton PD	3,312	3	—	0.9	—	—	3	—	3
Total Kennebec	121,139	136	5	1.2	12	25	148	30	178
Knox SO	20,885	17	1	0.9	—	1	17	2	19
Camden PD	5,216	10	1	2.1	2	1	12	2	14
Rockland PD	7,417	19	—	2.6	1	2	20	2	22
Thomaston PD	3,646	5	—	1.4	—	—	5	—	5
Rockport PD	3,553	6	—	1.7	—	—	6	—	6
Total Knox	40,717	57	2	1.4	3	4	60	6	66
Lincoln SO	21,738	24	—	1.1	—	2	24	2	26
Boothbay Harbor PD	2,242	6	—	2.7	—	1	6	1	7
Damariscotta PD	1,900	4	1	2.6	—	1	4	2	6
Waldoboro PD	5,015	8	—	1.6	—	1	8	1	9
Wiscasset PD	3,768	2	1	0.8	—	1	2	2	4
Total Lincoln	34,663	44	2	1.3	—	6	44	8	52
Oxford SO	25,434	18	—	0.7	—	1	18	1	19
Rumford PD	6,293	12	—	1.9	1	—	13	—	13
Dixfield PD	2,532	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Mexico PD	2,856	5	—	1.8	—	—	5	—	5
Norway PD	4,779	6	1	1.5	—	1	6	2	8
Paris PD	4,980	7	—	1.4	—	1	7	1	8
Bethel PD	2,687	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
Fryeburg PD	3,363	6	—	1.8	—	—	6	—	6
Oxford PD	3,922	5	—	1.3	—	1	5	1	6
Total Oxford	56,846	66	1	1.2	1	4	67	5	72
Penobscot SO	58,578	24	—	0.4	—	4	24	4	28
Bangor PD	31,789	76	3	2.5	5	12	81	15	96
Brewer PD	9,041	18	2	2.2	—	2	18	4	22
Dexter PD	3,666	5	—	1.4	1	—	6	—	6
Lincoln PD	5,263	5	1	1.1	—	1	5	2	7
Old Town PD	7,689	13	2	2.0	1	1	14	3	17

POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Orono PD	9,708	14	—	1.4	—	1	14	1	15
Hampden PD	6,984	11	—	1.6	—	1	11	1	12
Millinocket PD	4,871	9	—	1.8	—	—	9	—	9
East Millinocket PD	3,157	4	—	1.3	—	—	4	—	4
Newport PD	3,114	6	1	2.2	—	—	6	1	7
Veazie PD	1,908	5	—	2.6	—	—	5	—	5
Univ. Maine - Orono	—	17	2	—	9	4	26	6	32
Holden PD	3,006	3	—	1.0	—	—	3	—	3
Total Penobscot	148,774	210	11	1.5	16	26	226	37	263
Piscataquis SO	7,348	8	—	1.1	8	3	16	3	19
Dover-Foxcroft PD	4,221	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Milo PD	2,313	2	—	0.9	—	—	2	—	2
Brownville PD	1,292	2	—	1.5	—	—	2	—	2
Greenville PD	1,722	2	—	1.2	—	—	2	—	2
Total Piscataquis	16,896	19	—	1.1	8	3	27	3	30
Sagadahoc SO	12,033	20	—	1.7	1	2	21	2	23
Bath PD	8,847	19	1	2.3	4	2	23	3	26
Topsham PD	9,909	13	—	1.3	—	1	13	1	14
Richmond PD	3,429	3	1	1.2	—	—	3	1	4
Phippsburg PD	2,167	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Sagadahoc	36,385	56	2	1.6	5	5	61	7	68
Somerset SO	27,153	15	—	0.6	—	2	15	2	17
Fairfield PD	6,718	9	2	1.6	—	1	9	3	12
Skowhegan PD	8,664	14	1	1.7	1	1	15	2	17
Madison PD	4,575	7	—	1.5	—	1	7	1	8
Pittsfield PD	4,217	6	—	1.4	—	—	6	—	6
Total Somerset	51,327	51	3	1.1	1	5	52	8	60
Waldo SO	26,946	17	—	0.6	—	2	17	2	19
Belfast PD	6,754	13	—	1.9	—	1	13	1	14
Searsport PD	2,577	2	1	1.2	—	—	2	1	3
Lincolnville PD	2,202	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Waldo	38,479	33	1	0.9	—	3	33	4	37
Washington SO	22,637	15	—	0.7	—	1	15	1	16
Calais PD	3,157	7	—	2.2	4	—	11	—	11
Eastport PD	1,525	4	—	2.6	—	—	4	—	4
Machias PD	2,112	4	—	1.9	—	—	4	—	4
Baileyville PD	1,540	4	—	2.6	—	—	4	—	4
Milbridge PD	1,312	2	—	1.5	—	—	2	—	2
Total Washington	32,283	36	—	1.1	4	1	40	1	41
York SO	46,733	19	1	0.4	1	3	20	4	24
Biddeford PD	21,479	42	3	2.1	7	14	49	17	66
Kittery PD	10,524	20	—	1.9	—	7	20	7	27
Old Orchard Beach PD	9,451	17	2	2.0	3	5	20	7	27
Saco PD	18,262	31	3	1.9	8	5	39	8	47
Sanford PD	21,183	38	3	1.9	5	17	43	20	63
Berwick PD	7,681	11	—	1.4	—	1	11	1	12
Eliot PD	6,339	9	—	1.4	—	1	9	1	10
Kennebunk	11,551	17	3	1.7	5	2	22	5	27
Kennebunkport PD	4,012	11	—	2.7	1	4	12	4	16
North Berwick PD	4,891	8	—	1.6	—	1	8	1	9
Ogunquit PD	1,266	8	1	7.1	—	2	8	3	11
South Berwick PD	7,205	8	—	1.1	2	2	10	2	12
Wells PD	9,944	18	4	2.2	4	4	22	8	30
York PD	14,195	26	1	1.9	4	7	30	8	38
Buxton PD	8,138	8	1	1.1	2	3	10	4	14
Total York	202,854	291	22	1.5	42	78	333	100	433
All Other State	—	23	1	—	19	10	42	11	53
Maine State Police	—	295	23	—	55	62	350	85	435
Totals	1,318,301	2,134	135	1.7	270	369	2,404	504	2,908

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.

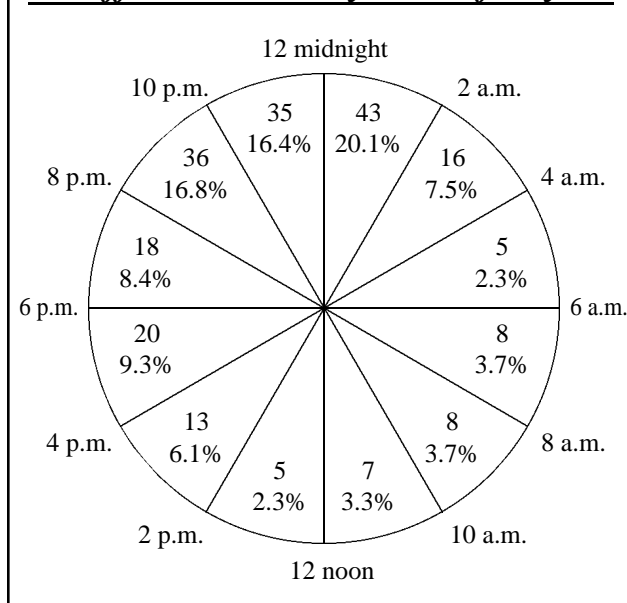
During 2009:

- There were 214 assaults on law enforcement officers, a decrease from the 2008 figure of 251.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 2009 was 9.4, compared to 11.1 assaults per 100 officers during 2008.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 92, or 43.0% of the total.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 93.5% or 200 of the assaults.
- Of the 214 assaults, 22.9% (49) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 77.1% (165) produced no injury.
- 41.1% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (88), 58.9% were directed at assisted officers (126).
- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (53.3%), with 20.1% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 96.3% (206) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 214 reported assaults on officers, 31 were on sheriff's deputies, 12 were on state police officers, and 171 were on municipal officers.

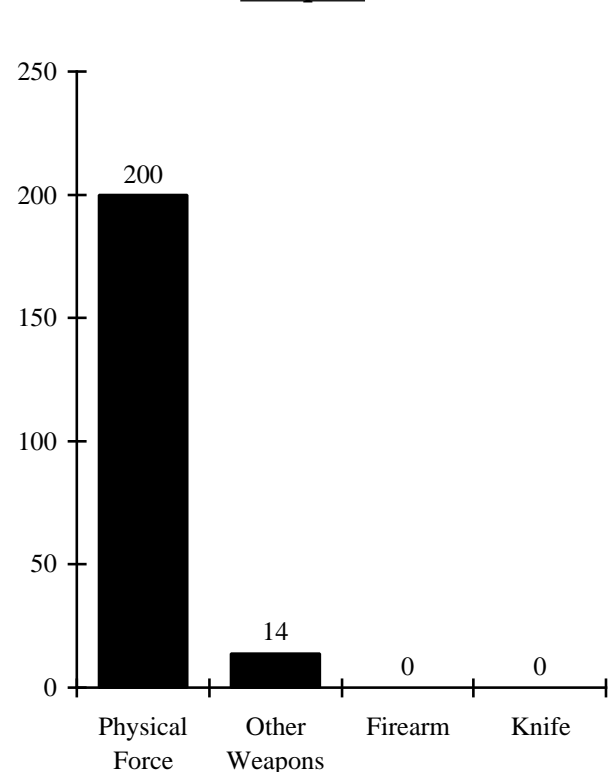
Assaults on Officers by County

County	Assaults on Officers			2009 Rate Per 100 Officers
	2008	2009	% Change	
Androscoggin	22	18	-18.2%	10.2
Aroostook	7	2	-71.4%	2.4
Cumberland	61	59	-3.3%	11.7
Franklin	—	4	100.0%	7.8
Hancock	4	1	-75.0%	1.6
Kennebec	47	46	-2.1%	32.6
Knox	3	7	133.3%	11.9
Lincoln	4	4	0.0%	8.7
Oxford	5	8	60.0%	11.9
Penobscot	19	13	-31.6%	5.9
Piscataquis	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc	6	2	-66.7%	3.4
Somerset	14	8	-42.9%	14.8
Waldo	1	2	100.0%	5.9
Washington	3	5	66.7%	13.9
York	55	35	-36.4%	11.2
Totals	251	214	-14.7%	9.4

Officer Assaults by Time of Day



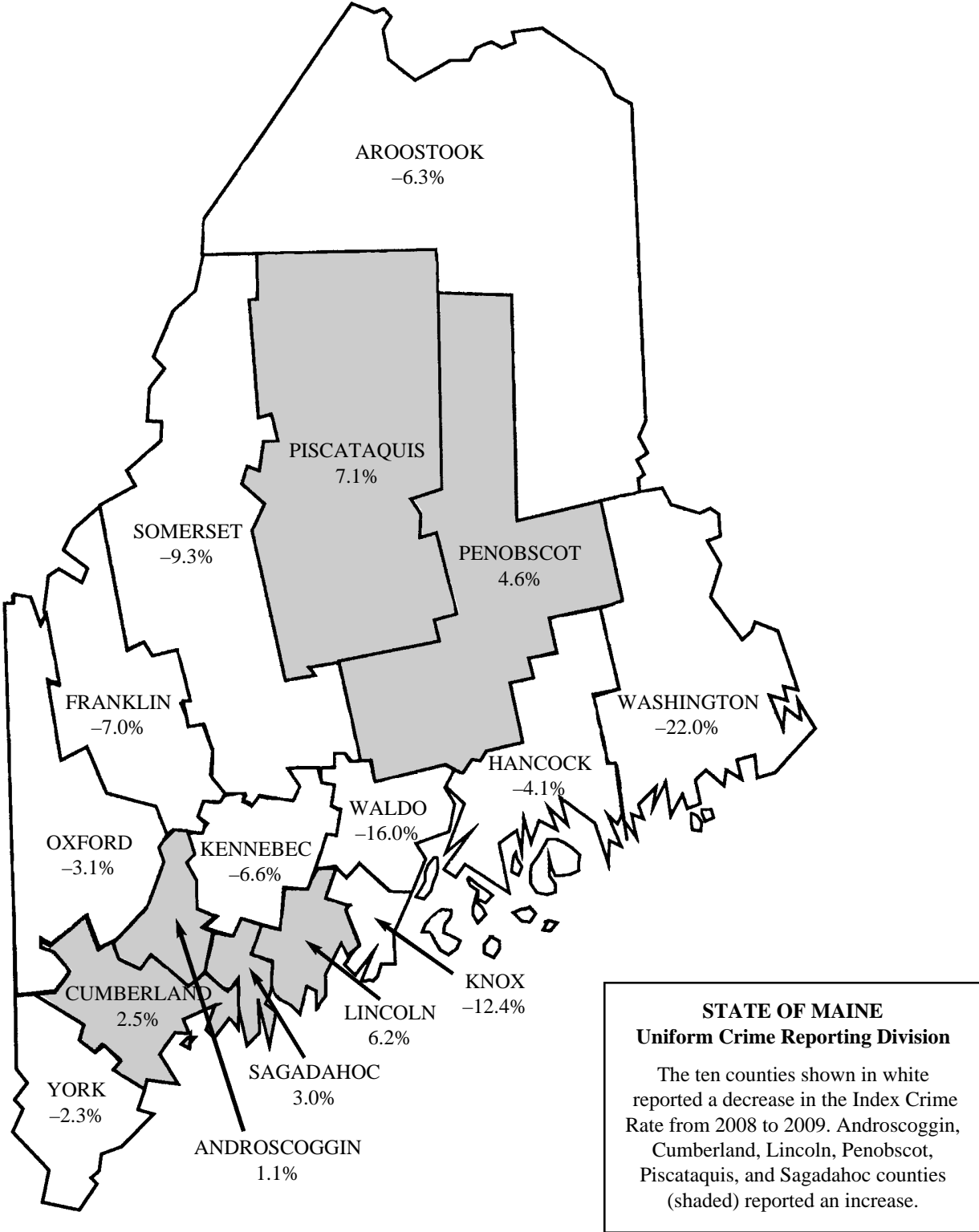
Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon



Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 2009

Type of Activity	Total Assaults (A)	Type of Weapon				Type of Assignment						Police Assault Cleared (M)	
		Firearm (B)	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument (C)	Other Dangerous Weapon (D)	Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. (E)	Two-Officer Vehicle (F)	One-Officer Vehicle		Detective or Spec. Assign.		Other		
							Alone (G)	Assisted (H)	Alone (I)	Assisted (J)	Alone (K)		Assisted (L)
1. Responding to disturbance calls	92	—	—	1	91	8	28	45	1	1	4	5	89
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	15	—	—	1	14	1	2	9	—	—	1	2	13
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Attempting other arrests	19	—	—	2	17	1	8	6	—	1	2	1	18
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	5	—	—	1	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	3
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	25	—	—	2	23	—	7	5	—	—	5	8	25
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	19	—	—	1	18	1	4	5	—	2	—	7	19
8. Ambush — no warning	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
9. Mentally deranged	5	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	5
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	15	—	—	2	13	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	15
11. All other	17	—	—	4	13	—	7	5	—	—	3	2	17
12. Totals (1–11)	214	0	0	14	200	11	71	84	1	4	16	27	206
13. Number with personal injury	49	—	—	3	46								
14. Number without personal injury	165	—	—	11	154								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	43	16	5	8	8	7							
P.M.	5	13	20	18	36	35							
	12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00						

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS



<i>Androscoggin County</i>													<i>January–December 2009</i>	
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate		
Androscoggin SO	—	—	—	5	2	5	51	144	9	—	216	38.4		
Auburn	23,176	38.10	—	7	13	13	133	693	20	4	883	38.3		
Lewiston	35,074	34.33	—	21	38	34	217	864	25	5	1,204	29.1		
Livermore Falls	3,124	18.25	—	1	—	2	13	37	3	1	57	28.1		
Lisbon	9,343	11.67	—	3	2	—	17	82	5	—	109	32.1		
Mechanic Falls	3,242	10.49	—	—	—	—	3	31	—	—	34	26.5		
Sabattus	4,666	11.79	—	—	—	1	28	25	1	—	55	70.9		
Androscoggin SP	—	—	—	—	3	12	31	58	9	2	115	35.7		
Androscoggin County Totals	107,004	24.98	—	37	58	67	493	1,934	72	12	2,673	34.1		
Total Urban Areas	78,625	29.79	—	32	53	50	411	1,732	54	10	2,342	33.6		
Total Rural Areas	28,379	11.66	—	5	5	17	82	202	18	2	331	37.5		

<i>Aroostook County</i>													<i>January–December 2009</i>	
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate		
Aroostook SO	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	40	3	1	74	23.0		
Caribou	8,070	18.09	—	—	1	4	18	117	5	1	146	79.5		
Fort Fairfield	3,437	12.80	—	—	—	6	6	31	1	—	44	86.4		
Fort Kent	4,177	6.94	—	—	—	6	1	22	—	—	29	58.6		
Houlton	6,109	30.94	—	1	1	3	34	144	6	—	189	45.0		
Madawaska	4,315	9.50	—	—	—	1	2	38	—	—	41	65.9		
Presque Isle	8,996	42.24	—	4	—	2	66	304	2	2	380	31.3		
Van Buren	2,463	6.09	—	—	1	1	6	3	4	—	15	80.0		
Ashland	1,441	5.55	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	8	25.0		
Limestone	2,252	13.32	1	—	—	1	5	22	1	—	30	10.0		
Washburn	1,571	20.37	—	—	—	—	7	25	—	—	32	6.3		
Aroostook SP	—	—	—	3	1	6	69	144	19	2	244	26.2		
Aroostook County Totals	71,294	17.28	1	8	4	30	250	891	42	6	1,232	40.7		
Total Urban Areas	42,831	21.34	1	5	3	24	151	707	20	3	914	46.1		
Total Rural Areas	28,463	11.17	—	3	1	6	99	184	22	3	318	25.5		

<i>Cumberland County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Cumberland SO	—	—	—	9	5	38	333	338	28	7	758	29.0
Brunswick	21,781	21.81	—	6	6	12	69	377	4	1	475	32.6
Cape Elizabeth	8,769	8.67	—	—	—	1	10	63	2	—	76	9.2
Falmouth	10,768	15.88	—	—	2	1	32	131	5	—	171	36.3
Gorham	15,725	15.33	1	4	1	6	94	126	6	3	241	34.4
Portland	62,382	49.07	4	27	120	83	546	2,153	107	21	3,061	16.5
South Portland	23,852	47.21	1	3	13	46	95	929	37	2	1,126	41.5
Scarborough	19,281	19.14	—	—	7	2	49	295	13	3	369	36.9
Westbrook	16,579	40.59	1	8	13	11	100	510	25	5	673	46.4
Bridgton	5,507	14.35	—	—	—	2	17	58	1	1	79	35.4
Cumberland	7,639	5.24	—	3	—	1	13	21	2	—	40	60.0
Freeport	8,239	15.17	—	1	—	3	17	104	—	—	125	24.8
Yarmouth	8,069	12.76	—	1	1	—	28	70	2	1	103	38.8
Windham	16,927	27.41	—	5	1	4	80	364	9	1	464	41.4
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	79	1	—	85	5.9
Cumberland SP	—	—	—	—	—	3	48	72	10	2	135	20.0
Cumberland County Totals	276,627	28.85	7	68	169	213	1,535	5,690	252	47	7,981	28.8
Total Urban Areas	225,518	31.43	7	59	164	172	1,154	5,280	214	38	7,088	28.9
Total Rural Areas	51,109	17.47	—	9	5	41	381	410	38	9	893	27.7

<i>Franklin County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
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	17	45	5	—	69	24.6
Farmington	7,561	35.31	—	5	1	5	18	234	4	—	267	47.9
Jay	4,749	18.11	—	1	—	1	20	58	6	—	86	44.2
Wilton	4,176	38.07	—	9	—	11	42	92	5	—	159	22.0
Rangeley	1,188	21.89	—	1	—	—	11	13	1	—	26	38.5
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	28	—	1	35	5.7
Carrabassett Valley	479	148.23	—	—	—	—	3	65	3	—	71	22.5
Franklin SP	—	—	—	—	—	3	24	34	4	2	67	31.3
Franklin County Totals	29,839	26.14	—	18	1	22	139	569	28	3	780	34.2
Total Urban Areas	18,153	35.48	—	18	1	17	98	490	19	1	644	35.6
Total Rural Areas	11,686	11.64	—	—	—	5	41	79	9	2	136	27.9

<i>Hancock County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Hancock SO	—	—	—	1	1	5	58	181	8	—	254	29.1
Bar Harbor	5,163	5.81	—	—	—	1	9	19	1	—	30	33.3
Ellsworth	7,177	44.31	—	1	—	2	39	263	13	—	318	53.5
Bucksport	4,892	23.51	—	—	—	12	27	73	2	1	115	25.2
Mount Desert Island	2,169	11.53	—	—	—	—	7	18	—	—	25	28.0
Southwest Harbor	1,939	37.65	—	—	—	—	13	59	1	—	73	17.8
Gouldsboro	1,999	6.50	—	—	—	—	8	4	1	—	13	7.7
Swan’s Island	300	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0
Winter Harbor	960	2.08	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	50.0
Hancock SP	—	—	—	3	1	7	70	119	12	2	214	13.1
Hancock County Totals	53,174	19.63	—	5	2	27	231	738	38	3	1,044	31.9
Total Urban Areas	24,599	23.42	—	1	—	15	103	438	18	1	576	40.1
Total Rural Areas	28,575	16.38	—	4	2	12	128	300	20	2	468	21.8

<i>Kennebec County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Kennebec SO	—	—	—	13	4	5	85	207	10	1	325	19.1
Augusta	18,252	61.75	—	11	12	30	166	871	32	5	1,127	38.6
Gardiner	6,090	23.15	—	5	3	2	26	102	—	3	141	30.5
Hallowell	2,434	21.77	—	—	—	—	20	31	1	1	53	18.9
Waterville	16,063	49.31	—	10	3	13	90	660	8	8	792	41.8
Oakland	6,209	25.61	—	3	3	1	30	117	5	—	159	57.2
Monmouth	3,862	18.64	1	—	—	—	21	45	4	1	72	34.7
Winslow	7,856	18.71	—	9	1	2	28	101	6	—	147	29.3
Winthrop	6,451	12.40	—	1	—	1	29	43	5	1	80	38.8
Clinton	3,312	16.00	—	2	—	—	20	30	1	—	53	15.1
Kennebec SP	—	—	—	1	2	4	115	226	11	8	367	25.1
Kennebec County Totals	121,139	27.37	1	55	28	58	630	2,433	83	28	3,316	35.3
Total Urban Areas	70,529	37.20	1	41	22	49	430	2,000	62	19	2,624	38.8
Total Rural Areas	50,610	13.67	—	14	6	9	200	433	21	9	692	22.3

<i>Knox County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Knox SO	—	—	—	—	—	11	48	141	20	—	220	38.2
Camden	5,216	19.94	—	2	2	2	21	72	3	2	104	26.9
Rockland	7,417	57.17	—	2	—	2	31	382	7	—	424	42.2
Thomaston	3,646	15.36	—	—	—	—	7	43	5	1	56	25.0
Rockport	3,553	9.57	—	—	—	—	8	25	1	—	34	52.9
Knox SP	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	47	4	2	68	39.7
Knox County Totals	40,717	22.25	1	4	2	15	129	710	40	5	906	38.6
Total Urban Areas	19,832	31.16	—	4	2	4	67	522	16	3	618	38.7
Total Rural Areas	20,885	13.79	1	—	—	11	62	188	24	2	288	38.5

<i>Lincoln County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	12	—	—	60	154	4	1	231	19.0
Boothbay Harbor	2,242	41.93	—	—	—	2	8	82	2	—	94	55.3
Damariscotta	1,900	25.26	—	4	—	1	9	34	—	—	48	60.4
Waldoboro	5,015	24.13	1	1	1	4	24	84	4	2	121	35.5
Wiscasset	3,768	15.92	—	—	—	—	16	41	2	1	60	30.0
Lincoln SP	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	—	1	11	45.5
Lincoln County Totals	34,663	16.30	1	17	2	8	124	396	12	5	565	33.8
Total Urban Areas	12,925	24.99	1	5	1	7	57	241	8	3	323	44.0
Total Rural Areas	21,738	11.13	—	12	1	1	67	155	4	2	242	20.2

<i>Oxford County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Oxford SO	—	—	—	17	1	7	106	144	14	—	289	26.6
Rumford	6,293	31.94	2	7	1	1	39	144	6	1	201	28.4
Dixfield	2,532	18.17	—	1	—	1	14	30	—	—	46	32.6
Mexico	2,856	44.12	—	2	1	2	28	91	2	—	126	15.9
Norway	4,779	20.72	—	2	—	5	12	75	5	—	99	47.5
Paris	4,980	16.67	—	1	1	—	17	61	3	—	83	36.1
Bethel	2,687	36.47	1	—	—	1	10	84	2	—	98	54.1
Fryeburg	3,363	15.17	—	—	—	13	18	17	3	—	51	52.9
Oxford	3,922	38.25	—	2	—	1	24	121	2	—	150	48.0
Oxford SP	—	—	—	1	—	8	89	101	8	5	212	23.1
Oxford County Totals	56,846	23.84	3	33	4	39	357	868	45	6	1,355	33.0
Total Urban Areas	31,412	27.19	3	15	3	24	162	623	23	1	854	37.6
Total Rural Areas	25,434	19.70	—	18	1	15	195	245	22	5	501	25.1

<i>Penobscot County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Penobscot SO	—	—	—	1	1	4	221	364	30	—	621	10.0
Bangor	31,789	71.60	1	10	35	19	284	1,884	42	1	2,276	27.1
Brewer	9,041	41.37	—	—	6	3	36	324	5	—	374	50.0
Dexter	3,666	49.65	—	1	1	3	50	124	3	—	182	30.2
Lincoln	5,263	41.04	—	2	2	2	62	144	3	1	216	15.7
Old Town	7,689	27.96	—	1	3	1	35	170	2	3	215	19.1
Orono	9,708	18.75	—	—	2	—	20	155	4	1	182	31.3
Hampden	6,984	13.60	—	1	—	—	15	77	2	—	95	16.8
Millinocket	4,871	21.56	—	1	2	—	33	61	8	—	105	9.5
East Millinocket	3,157	5.38	—	—	—	1	4	12	—	—	17	76.5
Newport	3,114	37.89	1	—	—	3	17	96	1	—	118	36.4
Veazie	1,908	19.39	—	—	1	—	9	27	—	—	37	8.1
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	266	2	21	297	4.7
Holden	3,006	18.96	—	—	—	1	20	34	1	1	57	15.8
Penobscot SP	—	—	2	3	3	6	133	216	24	19	406	26.6
Penobscot County Totals	148,774	34.94	4	21	56	43	946	3,954	127	47	5,198	24.4
Total Urban Areas	90,196	46.24	2	17	52	33	592	3,374	73	28	4,171	26.3
Total Rural Areas	58,578	17.53	2	4	4	10	354	580	54	19	1,027	16.6

<i>Piscataquis County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
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	61	48	2	—	112	27.7
Dover-Foxcroft	4,221	29.85	—	3	—	7	18	93	4	1	126	85.7
Milo	2,313	34.15	—	—	—	17	25	32	4	1	79	89.9
Brownville	1,292	41.80	—	—	—	5	11	38	—	—	54	77.8
Greenville	1,722	39.49	—	—	—	2	24	41	1	—	68	26.5
Piscataquis SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	4	4	27	11.1
Piscataquis County Totals	16,896	27.58	—	3	—	32	147	263	15	6	466	58.6
Total Urban Areas	9,548	34.25	—	3	—	31	78	204	9	2	327	73.1
Total Rural Areas	7,348	18.92	—	—	—	1	69	59	6	4	139	24.5

<i>Sagadahoc County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Sagadahoc SO	—	—	—	1	1	4	50	92	7	1	156	26.9
Bath	8,847	35.04	—	5	3	—	33	255	8	6	310	32.3
Topsham	9,909	20.49	—	—	—	—	29	165	9	—	203	34.5
Richmond	3,429	7.00	—	—	—	—	9	12	3	—	24	12.5
Phippsburg	2,167	10.61	—	—	—	—	10	11	2	—	23	26.1
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4	75.0
Sagadahoc County Totals	36,385	19.79	—	6	4	4	132	537	29	8	720	31.1
Total Urban Areas	24,352	23.00	—	5	3	—	81	443	22	6	560	32.0
Total Rural Areas	12,033	13.30	—	1	1	4	51	94	7	2	160	28.1

<i>Somerset County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
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	4	6	156	165	14	1	349	18.6
Fairfield	6,718	30.22	—	3	1	3	42	145	7	2	203	41.9
Skowhegan	8,664	40.17	1	10	2	6	57	265	5	2	348	26.1
Madison	4,575	28.63	—	2	—	2	26	99	2	—	131	49.6
Pittsfield	4,217	18.02	—	1	—	1	11	58	5	—	76	100.0
Somerset SP	—	—	1	3	1	2	95	109	13	8	232	40.1
Somerset County Totals	51,327	26.09	2	22	8	20	387	841	46	13	1,339	35.5
Total Urban Areas	24,174	31.36	1	16	3	12	136	567	19	4	758	41.8
Total Rural Areas	27,153	21.40	1	6	5	8	251	274	27	9	581	27.2

<i>Waldo County</i>		<i>January–December 2009</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Waldo SO	—	—	—	—	—	7	72	34	7	2	122	30.3
Belfast	6,754	30.94	—	6	2	1	45	146	9	—	209	56.0
Searsport	2,577	24.84	—	—	—	4	12	42	6	—	64	28.1
Lincolntonville	2,202	8.17	—	—	—	1	6	11	—	—	18	55.6
Waldo SP	—	—	—	2	—	3	34	65	7	1	112	27.7
Waldo County Totals	38,479	13.64	—	8	2	16	169	298	29	3	525	40.6
Total Urban Areas	11,533	25.23	—	6	2	6	63	199	15	—	291	49.8
Total Rural Areas	26,946	8.68	—	2	—	10	106	99	14	3	234	29.1

<i>Washington County</i>													<i>January–December 2009</i>	
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate		
Washington SO	—	—	—	2	—	22	62	106	8	—	200	53.0		
Calais	3,157	64.94	—	—	—	27	17	161	—	—	205	37.1		
Eastport	1,525	9.18	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	14	42.9		
Machias	2,112	16.10	—	2	—	2	12	18	—	—	34	41.2		
Baileyville	1,540	31.82	—	1	—	2	8	35	3	—	49	49.0		
Milbridge	1,312	4.57	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	6	33.3		
Washington SP	—	—	—	2	—	1	56	101	5	6	171	18.7		
Washington County Totals	32,283	21.03	—	7	—	54	163	433	16	6	679	38.3		
Total Urban Areas	9,646	31.93	—	3	—	31	45	226	3	—	308	39.6		
Total Rural Areas	22,637	16.39	—	4	—	23	118	207	13	6	371	37.2		

<i>York County</i>													<i>January–December 2009</i>	
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate		
York SO	—	—	—	1	5	13	134	284	18	—	455	30.3		
Biddeford	21,479	51.21	2	11	20	24	156	856	18	13	1,100	34.1		
Kittery	10,524	16.63	—	2	—	1	15	149	7	1	175	24.6		
Old Orchard Beach	9,451	36.29	1	6	6	5	57	252	12	4	343	16.6		
Saco	18,262	30.12	—	10	7	6	92	413	19	3	550	15.5		
Sanford	21,183	35.45	—	20	14	25	132	523	32	5	751	22.9		
Berwick	7,681	17.19	—	3	2	3	23	87	7	7	132	12.9		
Eliot	6,339	8.99	—	2	—	1	18	34	2	—	57	38.6		
Kennebunk	11,551	13.25	—	1	1	1	42	104	3	1	153	19.6		
Kennebunkport	4,012	14.71	—	2	—	—	8	49	—	—	59	22.0		
North Berwick	4,891	7.36	—	—	—	—	7	27	1	1	36	47.2		
Ogunquit	1,266	32.39	—	—	—	2	11	28	—	—	41	19.5		
South Berwick	7,205	9.30	—	—	—	—	15	50	2	—	67	25.4		
Wells	9,944	16.59	1	3	1	6	28	119	6	1	165	20.0		
York	14,195	16.27	—	1	2	3	30	192	2	1	231	18.6		
Buxton	8,138	7.99	—	—	—	2	14	46	3	—	65	33.8		
York SP	—	—	2	—	—	2	97	132	12	8	253	15.0		
York County Totals	202,854	22.84	6	62	58	94	879	3,345	144	45	4,633	24.4		
Total Urban Areas	156,121	25.14	4	61	53	79	648	2,929	114	37	3,925	24.3		
Total Rural Areas	46,733	15.15	2	1	5	15	231	416	30	8	708	24.9		

<i>State Totals</i>												
Grand Total	1,318,301	25.34	26	374	398	742	6,711	23,900	1,018	243	33,412	30.62
Total Urban Areas	849,994	30.97	20	291	362	554	4,276	19,975	689	156	26,323	32.03
Total Rural Areas	468,307	15.14	6	83	36	188	2,435	3,925	329	87	7,089	25.41

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.

To the left of the first vertical line are the cumulative figures on each index crime to date, and the projected crime rate per 1,000 population. The right-hand 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 accumulated total is included. The sample printout is for the month of December; however, any particular selected monthly printout will provide similar year-to-date 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 year to date and last year to date comparison figures. Recovery percentages are computed for each property type on all 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 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 two areas: the 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 2009

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide							
A. Murder	26	—	26	24	0.02	31	-16.1%
B. Manslaughter*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	403	29	374	147	0.28	373	0.3%
A. Rape by Force	390	27	363	144	0.28	367	-1.1%
B. Attempts to Commit	13	2	11	3	0.01	6	83.3%
3. Robbery, Total	404	6	398	147	0.30	332	19.9%
A. Firearm	75	—	75	29	0.06	53	41.5%
B. Knife	53	2	51	16	0.04	42	21.4%
C. Other Weapon	41	1	40	14	0.03	36	11.1%
D. Strong Arm	235	3	232	88	0.18	201	15.4%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	760	18	742	514	0.56	813	-8.7%
A. Firearm	33	1	32	23	0.02	61	-47.5%
B. Knife	150	4	146	110	0.11	206	-29.1%
C. Other Weapon	238	2	236	163	0.18	212	11.3%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	339	11	328	218	0.25	334	-1.8%
5. Burglary, Total	6,876	165	6,711	1,498	5.09	6,516	3.0%
A. Forcible Entry	3,234	38	3,196	752	2.42	3,329	-4.0%
B. Unlawful — No Force	3,308	119	3,189	699	2.42	2,852	11.8%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	334	8	326	47	0.25	335	-2.7%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	24,747	847	23,900	7,529	18.13	24,582	-2.8%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	1,132	114	1,018	353	0.77	1,173	-13.2%
A. Autos	765	86	679	269	0.52	772	-12.0%
B. Trucks and Buses	159	14	145	43	0.11	161	-9.9%
C. Other Vehicles	208	14	194	41	0.15	240	-19.2%
8. Arson Total	243	—	243	79	0.18	188	29.3%
Index Crimes Total	34,591	1,179	33,412	10,291	25.34	34,008	-1.8%
Index Crimes Less Arson	34,348	1,179	33,169	10,212	25.16	33,820	-1.9%
E. Other Assaults — Simple*	11,285	388	10,897	7,921		11,570	-5.8%
Reported Offenses Total	45,876	1,567	44,309	18,212		45,578	-2.8%
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			214				

*Are not included in index total

Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 2009

State Totals		This Year to Date			Last Year to Date		
Type of Property	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	
A. Currency, etc.	\$4,110,672	\$364,565	8.9%	\$4,830,190	\$309,935	6.4%	
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$3,032,405	\$424,394	14.0%	\$3,235,261	\$429,360	13.3%	
C. Clothing and Furs	\$339,138	\$88,816	26.2%	\$336,027	\$130,750	38.9%	
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$5,549,333	\$3,343,752	60.3%	\$6,794,498	\$4,041,492	59.5%	
E. Office Equipment	\$736,503	\$100,020	13.6%	\$741,393	\$140,878	19.0%	
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	\$1,485,372	\$152,833	10.3%	\$1,367,544	\$128,027	9.4%	
G. Firearms	\$267,237	\$36,996	13.8%	\$299,610	\$91,143	30.4%	
H. Household Goods	\$430,963	\$45,670	10.6%	\$309,724	\$40,284	13.0%	
I. Consumable Goods	\$452,654	\$49,335	10.9%	\$484,257	\$43,358	9.0%	
J. Livestock	\$9,706	\$5,059	52.1%	\$30,975	\$22,500	72.6%	
K. Miscellaneous	\$8,253,049	\$1,313,968	15.9%	\$9,469,050	\$1,554,088	16.4%	
Totals	\$24,667,032	\$5,925,408	24.0%	\$27,898,529	\$6,931,815	24.8%	
Total Less Locally Stolen MVs	\$19,117,699	\$2,581,656	13.5%	\$21,104,031	\$2,890,323	13.7%	

Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 2009

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Year to Date		Last Year to Date		Percent Change	
	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value
1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Total	26	—	31	—	-16.1%	—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	372	\$607	374	—	-0.5%	100.0%
3. Robbery, Total	398	\$224,325	332	\$120,599	19.9%	86.0%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	141	\$25,004	117	\$34,624	20.5%	-27.8%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	50	\$15,357	44	\$17,922	13.6%	-14.3%
C. Gas or Service Station	9	\$647	4	\$760	125.0%	-14.9%
D. Convenience Store	34	\$11,214	26	\$4,572	30.8%	145.3%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	84	\$36,630	76	\$25,600	10.5%	43.1%
F. Bank	26	\$106,429	13	\$25,033	100.0%	325.2%
G. Miscellaneous	54	\$29,044	52	\$12,088	3.8%	140.3%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	6,711	\$7,627,641	6,516	\$8,757,927	3.0%	-12.9%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,168	\$1,229,159	1,077	\$1,356,802	8.4%	-9.4%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	2,372	\$2,783,533	2,225	\$2,930,868	6.6%	-5.0%
(3) Residence Unknown	1,243	\$1,679,799	1,302	\$2,333,619	-4.5%	-28.0%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	631	\$674,998	661	\$683,832	-4.5%	-1.3%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	816	\$855,415	800	\$941,727	2.0%	-9.2%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	481	\$404,737	451	\$511,079	6.7%	-20.8%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	23,900	\$11,407,347	24,582	\$12,490,421	-2.8%	-8.7%
A. Pocket-Picking	32	\$6,146	68	\$26,949	-52.9%	-77.2%
B. Purse-Snatching	51	\$6,348	77	\$15,206	-33.8%	-58.3%
C. Shoplifting	3,684	\$421,851	3,518	\$377,492	4.7%	11.8%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	4,370	\$1,328,474	4,017	\$1,209,541	8.8%	9.8%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	529	\$280,091	834	\$420,337	-36.6%	-33.4%
F. Bicycles	989	\$270,788	1,049	\$252,155	-5.7%	7.4%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	3,006	\$1,883,616	3,210	\$2,181,886	-6.4%	-13.7%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	24	\$9,113	43	\$9,935	-44.2%	-8.3%
I. All Other	11,215	\$7,200,920	11,766	\$7,996,920	-4.7%	-10.0%
6. Larceny Value, Total	23,900	\$11,407,347	24,582	\$12,490,421	-2.8%	-8.7%
A. Over \$200	7,977	\$10,655,838	8,078	\$11,731,212	-1.3%	-9.2%
B. \$50 to \$200	5,841	\$623,953	6,034	\$623,947	-3.2%	0.0%
C. Under \$50	10,082	\$127,556	10,470	\$135,262	-3.7%	-5.7%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	1,018	\$5,407,112	1,173	\$6,529,582	-13.2%	-17.2%
Grand Total		\$24,667,032		\$27,898,529		-11.6%
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	464		501		-7.4%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	328		344		-4.7%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	136		157		-13.4%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	72		52		38.5%	

Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 2009

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Year to Date				Last Year to Date			
	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder	26	24	92.3%	1	31	25	80.6%	—
B. Manslaughter**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	374	147	39.3%	19	373	140	37.5%	19
A. Rape by Force	363	144	39.7%	18	367	138	37.6%	18
B. Attempts to Commit	11	3	27.3%	1	6	2	33.3%	1
3. Robbery, Total	398	147	36.9%	9	332	134	40.4%	19
A. Firearm	75	29	38.7%	2	53	27	50.9%	2
B. Knife	51	16	31.4%	1	42	10	23.8%	1
C. Other Weapon	40	14	35.0%	—	36	16	44.4%	2
D. Strong Arm	232	88	37.9%	6	201	81	40.3%	14
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	742	514	69.3%	48	813	571	70.2%	75
A. Firearm	32	23	71.9%	2	61	52	85.2%	1
B. Knife	146	110	75.3%	10	206	142	68.9%	23
C. Other Weapon	236	163	69.1%	19	212	145	68.4%	14
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	328	218	66.5%	17	334	232	69.5%	37
5. Burglary, Total	6,711	1,498	22.3%	209	6,516	1,404	21.5%	234
A. Forcible Entry	3,196	752	23.5%	88	3,329	755	22.7%	129
B. Unlawful, No Force	3,189	699	21.9%	118	2,852	599	21.0%	98
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	326	47	14.4%	3	335	50	14.9%	7
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	23,900	7,529	31.5%	1,334	24,582	7,333	29.8%	1,358
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	1,018	353	34.7%	63	1,173	386	32.9%	69
A. Autos	679	269	39.6%	48	772	280	36.3%	48
B. Trucks and Buses	145	43	29.7%	3	161	55	34.2%	12
C. Other Vehicles	194	41	21.1%	12	240	51	21.3%	9
8. Arson, Total	243	79	32.5%	29	188	75	39.9%	28
Index Crimes Total	33,412	10,291	30.8%	1,712	34,008	10,068	29.6%	1,802
Index Crimes Less Arson	33,169	10,212	30.8%	1,683	33,820	9,993	29.5%	1,774
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	10,897	7,921	72.7%	1,023	11,570	8,369	72.3%	1,059
Reported Offenses Total	44,309	18,212	41.1%	2,735	45,578	18,437	40.5%	2,861

**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	1	1	—	6	1	3	—	5	—	3	4	2	26	-16.1%
Murder	Last Year	2	5	4	5	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	31	
Rape	This Year	31	26	19	43	43	27	40	30	24	33	40	18	374	0.3%
Rape	Last Year	40	30	38	22	36	32	35	28	24	38	31	19	373	
Robbery	This Year	27	28	36	31	27	35	39	40	33	48	30	24	398	19.9%
Robbery	Last Year	25	26	24	26	24	39	35	46	21	24	23	19	332	
Agg. Assault	This Year	40	44	59	74	73	66	66	83	58	68	59	52	742	-8.7%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	70	42	62	56	67	66	64	73	72	81	84	76	813	
Burglary	This Year	397	313	405	536	648	634	671	648	646	678	576	559	6,711	3.0%
Burglary	Last Year	430	333	398	514	551	636	660	718	649	688	513	426	6,516	
Larceny	This Year	1,513	1,324	1,716	1,871	2,119	2,218	2,401	2,427	2,258	2,091	2,056	1,906	23,900	-2.8%
Larceny	Last Year	1,792	1,446	1,658	1,933	2,136	2,326	2,716	2,547	2,222	2,188	1,883	1,735	24,582	
M/V Theft	This Year	91	68	67	76	117	87	100	81	75	102	79	75	1,018	-13.2%
M/V Theft	Last Year	81	60	91	98	100	114	118	140	93	102	111	65	1,173	
Arson	This Year	13	12	19	37	22	20	24	21	29	12	27	7	243	29.3%
Arson	Last Year	12	9	9	36	30	15	20	17	15	8	11	6	188	
Index Offenses	This Year	2,113	1,816	2,321	2,674	3,050	3,090	3,341	3,335	3,123	3,035	2,871	2,643	33,412	-1.8%
Index Offenses	Last Year	2,452	1,951	2,284	2,690	2,945	3,230	3,651	3,572	3,098	3,131	2,657	2,347	34,008	
Percent Change		-13.8%	-6.9%	1.6%	-0.6%	3.6%	-4.3%	-8.5%	-6.6%	0.8%	-3.1%	8.1%	12.6%	-1.8%	

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 and 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 attempt to do 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, methadones.
- 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:

- Population = 75,000.
- Number of burglaries = 215.
Divide $75,000 \div 1,000 = 75.0$.
Divide $215 \div 75.0 = 2.87$.

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:

- Number of clearances in robbery = 38.
- Number of total robberies = 72.
Divide $38 \div 72 = 0.528$.
Multiply $0.528 \times 100 = 52.8$.
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:

- Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December last year were 21.
- 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 $8 \div 21 = 0.38$. Always divide the difference by the total in the earlier time period.

Multiply $0.38 \times 100 = 38.0$.

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:

- Your jurisdiction's population = 75,000.
- Your agency's number of employees = 102.
Divide $75,000 \div 1,000 = 75$.
Divide $102 \div 75 = 1.36$.

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, ethnicity, or disability 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.