



**State of Maine
Department of Public Safety**

STATE



CITY

COUNTY

**CRIME IN MAINE
2006**

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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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.

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DEPUTY CHIEF

September 7, 2007

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 123rd Legislature the "2006 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 150 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 2006 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,

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 Warden Service	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 2006 — HIGHLIGHTS



During 2006 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 45 minutes1 Murder every 17 days, 9 hours, 9 minutes
 1 Rape every 25 hours, 46 minutes
 1 Robbery every 22 hours, 52 minutes
 1 Aggravated Assault every 11 hours, 14 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 15 minutes, 42 seconds1 Burglary every 77 minutes, 34 seconds
 1 Larceny every 20 minutes, 53 seconds
 1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 6 hours, 32 minutes
 1 Arson every 45 hours, 23 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 2006 was 26.70 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 2005 was 25.36. The 2006 state population is estimated at 1,321,574 persons.

INDEX OFFENSESThere were 34,994 Index Offenses reported by police during 2006 — an increase of 1,553 offenses (4.6%) from the 33,441 similar offenses reported in 2005.

VIOLENT CRIMESMurder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 34 offenses from 2005 for a 2.3% increase. During 2006 violent crimes totaled 1,524, compared to a 2005 total of 1,490. Violent crimes accounted for 4.4% of all reported index crimes (4.5% in 2005) and represent a crime rate of 1.15 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMESProperty Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, rose in 2006 by 1,519 offenses (4.8%) from 2005. There were 33,470 offenses reported in 2006 with 31,951 being shown for 2005. Property crimes account for 95.6% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 25.38 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDERThere were 21 murders committed in Maine during 2006 — up by 2 (10.5%) from the 19 murders reported in 2005. Law enforcement cleared 21 murders this year. Maine’s 10-year average is 19 homicides annually.

RAPE	Forcible Rapes increased by 18 reported offenses during 2006. There were 322 offenses reported to police in 2005, compared to 340 in 2006. Of the total, 326 were actual rapes, while 14 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
ROBBERY	Robberies increased by 18.6% (60 offenses) during 2006, from 323 in 2005 to 383 in 2006.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Law enforcement reported 780 Aggravated Assaults during 2006, a decrease of 5.6% from the 2005 figure of 826. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) decreased by 1.1% during 2006 with 10,901 offenses reported.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 47.5% of all assaults. During 2006 police reported 5,554 offenses, an increase of 95 (1.7%) from the 5,459 offenses reported in 2005.
BURGLARY	The number of Burglaries during 2006 rose by 7.9% compared with those in 2005. There was an increase of 499 from the 2005 total of 6,277. The 6,776 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$7,065,251. Burglaries represent 19.4% of all reported index offenses.
LARCENY-THEFT	The crime of Larceny increased during 2006 by 4.2% from the 24,153 larceny offenses reported in 2005. Police reported 25,161 larceny crimes during 2006. Shoplifting decreased 14.2% and thefts from motor vehicles increased 11.9% for 32.1% of all larceny crimes reported.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 4 offenses during 2006, from 1,344 in 2005 to 1,340. 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 2006 there were 193 arsons reported, up 16 (9.0%) from the 177 arsons reported for 2005. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over \$4.4 million during 2006 — up 36.5%.
HATE CRIME	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 2006, police reported 59 incidents involving 65 victims and resulting in a total of 61 offenses.
STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY	During 2006 law enforcement agencies recorded \$26,703,771 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — a decrease of 5.8% from the \$28,333,806 stolen during 2005. Police were able to recover 26.3% (\$7,022,786) of stolen property during 2006.

CLEARANCE RATE	Law enforcement agencies cleared 26.7% of all index crimes in 2006 — lower than the 28.1% rate in 2005.
ARRESTS	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 57,421 — an increase of 5.4% from the 54,500 persons recorded in 2005. Drug arrests increased 10.3% with 5,161 adults and 634 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
OFFICER ASSAULTS	There were 292 assaults on law enforcement officers in 2006, an increase from the 2005 figure of 286.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA	Statewide there were 2,233 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.69 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally (in 2005) the average rate per 1,000 was 2.4.
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	2006	Percent change	2005	Percent change	2004	Percent change	2003	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	19	21	10.5%	19	—	19	11.8%	17	21.4%
Percent cleared	92	100		95		95		77	
Rate/1000	0.01	0.02		0.01		0.01		0.01	
National rate/1000	0.06	N/A		0.06		0.06		0.06	
Rape									
Offenses	311	340	5.6%	322	2.9%	313	-10.8%	351	-10.2%
Percent cleared	45	42		49		51		51	
Rate/1000	0.24	0.26		0.24		0.24		0.27	
National rate/1000	0.33	N/A		0.32		0.32		0.32	
Robbery									
Offenses	278	383	18.6%	323	12.2%	288	-0.3%	289	7.4%
Percent cleared	48	44		49		44		46	
Rate/1000	0.22	0.29		0.24		0.22		0.22	
National rate/1000	1.56	N/A		1.41		1.37		1.43	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	825	780	-5.6%	826	13.5%	728	-3.6%	755	3.7%
Percent cleared	74	72		76		75		74	
Rate/1000	0.65	0.59		0.63		0.55		0.58	
National rate/1000	3.26	N/A		2.91		2.89		2.96	
Burglary									
Offenses	7,069	6,776	7.9%	6,277	-1.1%	6,344	-3.5%	6,571	-5.4%
Percent cleared	21	21		21		22		20	
Rate/1000	5.53	5.13		4.76		4.82		5.03	
National rate/1000	7.80	N/A		7.27		7.30		7.41	
Larceny									
Offenses	24,958	25,161	4.2%	24,153	0.3%	24,087	0.1%	24,064	-1.8%
Percent cleared	28	26		28		28		27	
Rate/1000	19.49	19.04		18.31		18.29		18.43	
National rate/1000	25.36	N/A		22.86		23.62		24.17	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	1,446	1,340	-0.3%	1,344	3.0%	1,305	-10.0%	1,450	2.3%
Percent cleared	38	32		33		36		36	
Rate/1000	1.13	1.01		1.02		0.99		1.11	
National rate/1000	4.44	N/A		4.17		4.22		4.34	
Arson									
Offenses	199	193	9.0%	177	-7.8%	192	-2.0%	196	12.6%
Percent cleared	29	29		N/A		26		31	
Rate/1000	0.15	0.15		0.13		0.15		0.15	
National rate/1000	0.34	N/A		0.22		0.28		0.30	
Total									
Offenses	35,105	34,994	4.6%	33,441	0.5%	33,276	-1.2%	33,693	-2.2%
Percent cleared	28	27		28		28		28	
Rate/1000	27.42	26.48		25.36		25.26		25.80	
National rate/1000	42.89	N/A		39.21		40.06		40.92	

<i>Crime Summary</i>										
	Percent change	2001	Percent change	2000	Percent change	1999	Percent change	1998	Percent change	1997
14	-26.3%	19	35.7%	14	-44.0%	25	-3.8%	26	36.8%	19
100		90		93		96		96		79
0.01		0.01		0.01		0.02		0.02		0.02
0.05		0.05		0.06		0.06		0.06		0.07
391	21.4%	322	1.3%	318	16.5%	273	19.2%	229	-9.8%	254
42		48		43		46		35		44
0.30		0.25		0.25		0.22		0.19		0.21
0.33		0.32		0.33		0.33		0.34		0.36
269	2.3%	263	6.9%	246	25.5%	196	-25.5%	263	1.9%	258
54		56		45		55		41		43
0.21		0.20		0.19		0.16		0.21		0.21
1.49		1.49		1.64		1.50		1.65		2.02
728	-11.1%	819	0.9%	812	2.9%	789	-25.0%	1,052	9.5%	961
77		74		75		76		70		69
0.56		0.64		0.64		0.64		0.85		0.78
3.10		3.19		3.46		3.36		3.60		3.88
6,944	1.0%	6,878	1.8%	6,759	-11.3%	7,622	-8.2%	8,300	1.0%	8,218
21		21		21		21		19		21
5.36		5.35		5.30		6.17		6.72		6.65
7.46		7.41		7.64		7.70		8.62		9.43
24,496	-0.1%	24,515	3.0%	23,808	-6.2%	25,381	-4.1%	26,464	-3.6%	27,449
27		28		28		29		28		29
18.92		19.05		18.67		20.55		21.43		22.23
24.46		24.85		25.74		25.51		27.28		29.76
1,418	-14.9%	1,667	26.6%	1,317	-9.6%	1,457	-4.0%	1,517	-7.6%	1,642
40		36		40		44		39		39
1.10		1.30		1.03		1.18		1.23		1.33
4.32		4.31		4.58		4.21		4.59		5.26
174	-17.9%	212	8.2%	196	-1.0%	198	-2.0%	202	-20.2%	253
27		27		35		29		31		30
0.13		0.16		0.15		0.16		0.16		0.20
0.32		0.36		0.37		0.37		0.38		0.44
34,434	-0.8%	34,695	3.7%	33,470	-6.9%	35,941	-5.6%	38,053	-2.6%	39,054
28		29		29		29		28		29
26.60		26.96		26.25		29.10		30.81		31.62
41.18		41.61		43.44		42.67		46.15		50.79

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 134 law enforcement agencies represent the initial step in establishing an efficient statewide criminal justice information system (CJIS). Ideally, the UCR data will eventually merge with that of the other major components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutors, courts, corrections) to form an integrated system for the exchange of vital management information. The availability of such data will allow for the provision of complete and timely criminal histories of offenders and their progress through the criminal justice system.

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

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

NATIONAL UCR REPORTING SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

The National Sheriffs Association in June of 1966 established a Committee on UCR, serving in joint capacity with the IACP UCR committee in an advisory capacity, to

encourage sheriffs throughout the country to participate in UCR. In 1979 a congressional mandate made Arson the eighth Part I Index offense in the UCR program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE UCR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

Crime in Maine July–December, 1974 was our first publication. This year we are publishing our thirty-second publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 2006* 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 2006 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 2006 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 2006, the State Fire Marshal's Office continued direct reporting of arson incidents via the monthly UCR report forms. This effort helped to validate the complete and accurate reporting of all arsons as identified by law enforcement agencies each month.

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

Memorial Committee.

During 2006, 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 2006 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 indi-

vidual monthly crime profiles were developed by computer for all contributors. These crime profiles set the stage for extensive use of the data by police administrators and other criminal justice agencies.

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

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

I. Contributors

Administrative information relating to:

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

II. Governor and Legislature

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

III. Courts — prosecution

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

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

IV. Press

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

V. Social Agencies

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

VI. Educational Institutions (for various studies)

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

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

The objectives of the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

1. Inform the governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in Maine — its magnitude and its trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex, and

race, in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.

4. Provide proper base data and statistics to measure the workload and effectiveness of Maine's Criminal Justice System.
5. Provide base data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.
6. Provide base data and statistics to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.
7. Provide base data to assist in the assessment of social and other causes of crime for the development of theories of criminal behavior.

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

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

CRIME INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORTING PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

1. Criminal Homicide

- a. Murder and Non-Neg. Manslaughter
- b. Manslaughter by Negligence (not an index crime)

2. Forcible Rape

- a. Rape by Force
- b. Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

3. Robbery

- a. Firearm
- b. Knife or Cutting Instrument
- c. Other Dangerous Weapon
- d. Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.)

4. Assault

- a. Firearm
- b. Knife or Cutting Instrument
- c. Other Dangerous Weapon

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

5. Burglary

- a. Forcible Entry
- b. Unlawful Entry — No Force
- c. Attempted Forcible Entry

6. Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft)

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

- a. Autos
- b. Trucks and Buses
- c. Other Vehicles

8. Arson

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

Uniformity and accuracy of crime data collected under this program is of primary concern. With the receipt of reports covering approximately 134 reporting jurisdictions within the state of Maine, the problems of attaining uniformity are readily apparent. Issuance of instructions and training of personnel within contributing agencies does not

complete the role of the UCR Division. It is standard operating procedure to examine each incoming report for mathematical accuracy and completeness and, perhaps of even greater importance, for reasonableness as a possible indication of error. Clearance factors, recovery rates and other possible benefits are scrutinized, and changes are suggested to the contributors where noted. In the instance of minor mathematical corrections, the contributing agency is either contacted by phone or in-person visitations are made by qualified UCR program personnel.

The possibility of duplication in crime reporting is given constant attention when reports are received and verified by internal consistency checks. If duplication is sus-

pected, 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:

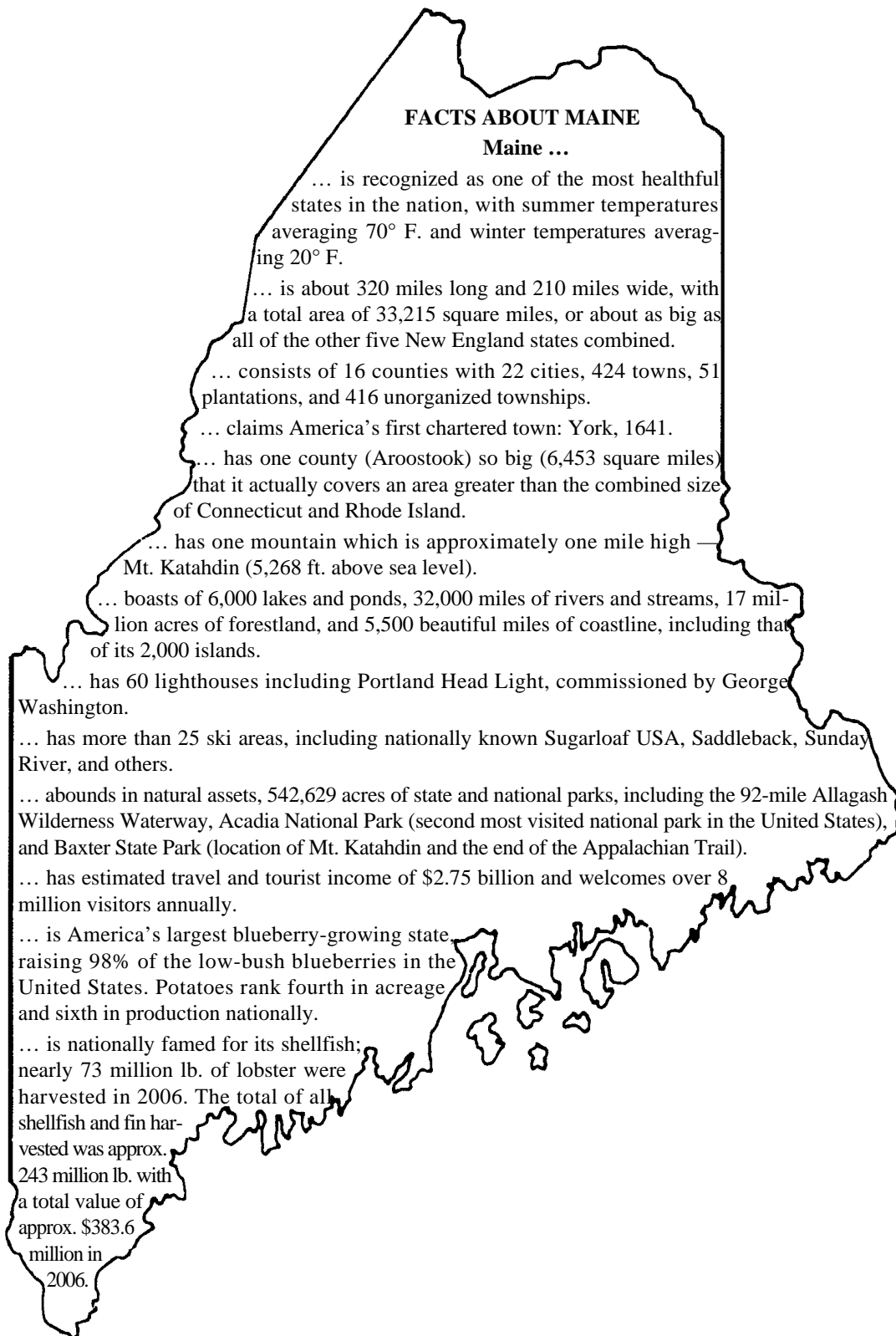
No person or agency will be furnished statistical information which has not previously been published, concerning any individual agency's report, without the written consent of the Chief Administrator of that agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting division will maintain for one year a

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 2006 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.

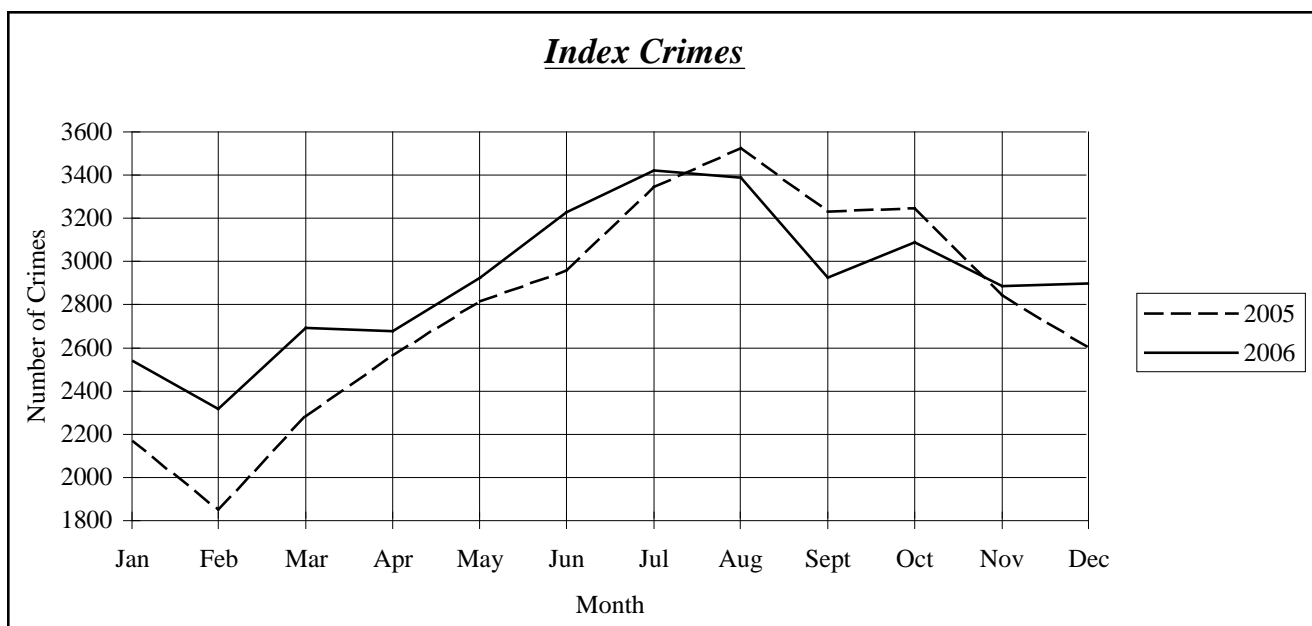
Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from approximately 134 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

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 2006 was 26.48 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.15 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 25.33.

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	21	.06%	.02
Rape	340	.97%	.26
Robbery	383	1.09%	.29
Aggravated Assault	780	2.23%	.59
Burglary	6,776	19.36%	5.13
Larceny-Theft	25,161	71.90%	19.04
M/V Theft	1,340	3.83%	1.01
Arson	193	.55%	.15
Totals	34,994	100.00%	26.48
Total Violent Crime	1,524	4.36%	1.15
Total Property Crime	33,470	95.64%	25.33



Crime by County

County		Annual Crime Rate per 1,000	Total Index Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated			Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Percent Clearance
							Assault	Burglary	Larceny			
Androscoggin	2005	28.23	3,031	3	30	44	54	506	2,241	135	18	31.4%
	2006	27.31	2,951	1	38	54	53	545	2,140	107	13	30.8%
Aroostook	2005	18.46	1,359	2	7	7	26	307	958	52	—	38.5%
	2006	18.99	1,391	—	12	5	33	297	994	44	6	32.5%
Cumberland	2005	29.55	8,107	6	65	143	231	1,451	5,783	392	36	24.3%
	2006	31.68	8,712	4	72	207	186	1,575	6,195	414	59	23.9%
Franklin	2005	29.23	872	—	16	7	23	154	630	40	2	30.4%
	2006	33.16	985	—	6	6	29	181	741	20	2	28.7%
Hancock	2005	21.35	1,147	—	3	2	31	243	812	55	1	33.6%
	2006	18.71	1,004	1	1	—	28	166	755	49	4	33.3%
Kennebec	2005	28.06	3,396	1	37	16	66	644	2,521	96	15	33.9%
	2006	26.38	3,192	—	54	23	73	638	2,253	125	26	32.9%
Knox	2005	23.63	972	1	14	5	10	144	764	31	3	33.2%
	2006	23.77	980	—	11	2	20	160	748	36	3	30.1%
Lincoln	2005	14.57	515	1	6	3	6	113	362	24	—	48.3%
	2006	16.00	564	—	6	3	8	134	386	25	2	21.6%
Oxford	2005	22.50	1,278	2	17	7	29	342	825	52	4	21.4%
	2006	24.12	1,366	4	23	3	31	346	911	42	6	31.1%
Penobscot	2005	29.67	4,411	—	13	33	75	780	3,326	138	46	23.7%
	2006	32.38	4,763	3	14	33	61	784	3,699	143	26	23.6%
Piscataquis	2005	20.48	360	1	2	1	30	77	232	17	—	37.2%
	2006	24.72	437	1	5	—	33	90	297	11	—	28.4%
Sagadahoc	2005	19.98	740	—	3	3	15	110	580	23	6	20.4%
	2006	20.64	763	—	2	6	14	116	594	24	7	19.0%
Somerset	2005	27.23	1,409	1	22	4	35	298	998	46	5	32.0%
	2006	31.80	1,643	6	16	8	28	390	1,128	61	6	27.2%
Waldo	2005	18.03	646	—	4	5	29	135	441	32	—	40.4%
	2006	17.46	676	1	6	1	16	164	449	34	5	26.6%
Washington	2005	21.03	708	—	5	2	37	170	470	24	—	27.1%
	2006	22.45	751	—	6	1	44	193	485	20	2	31.7%
York	2005	22.34	4,490	1	78	41	129	803	3,210	187	41	25.2%
	2006	23.80	4,816	—	68	31	123	997	3,386	185	26	23.2%
TOTALS	2005	25.36	33,441	19	322	323	826	6,277	24,153	1,344	177	28.3%
	2006	26.48	34,994	21	340	383	780	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	26.7%

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 2006

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	218	173	228	236	242	278	256	258	279	280	220	283	2,951
Aroostook	113	92	99	106	137	116	123	124	115	137	120	109	1,391
Cumberland	677	576	727	730	727	750	849	817	673	778	729	679	8,712
Franklin	84	92	108	83	86	61	74	88	67	69	85	88	985
Hancock	81	55	70	57	74	101	117	114	81	77	91	86	1,004
Kennebec	201	273	228	226	247	298	348	299	273	276	247	276	3,192
Knox	54	77	98	75	81	84	103	112	64	77	72	83	980
Lincoln	45	32	43	44	51	66	37	60	46	65	41	34	564
Oxford	111	110	97	93	115	129	119	138	129	105	113	107	1,366
Penobscot	338	295	344	335	430	419	424	443	380	456	452	447	4,763
Piscataquis	21	29	34	30	32	47	42	33	41	31	38	59	437
Sagadahoc	35	55	59	51	79	71	100	74	52	66	70	51	763
Somerset	125	80	128	134	111	158	163	174	164	170	122	114	1,643
Waldo	39	36	45	72	55	66	75	79	46	73	52	38	676
Washington	51	51	48	60	62	73	75	84	66	56	60	65	751
York	348	289	337	346	395	513	517	493	451	374	374	379	4,816
2006 Total	2,541	2,315	2,693	2,678	2,924	3,230	3,422	3,390	2,927	3,090	2,886	2,898	34,994
2005 Total	2,171	1,850	2,286	2,565	2,815	2,959	3,345	3,527	3,232	3,246	2,845	2,600	33,441
% Change	17.0%	25.1%	17.8%	4.4%	3.9%	9.2%	2.3%	-3.9%	-9.4%	-4.8%	1.4%	11.5%	4.6%

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
2005, Maine	19	322	323	826	6,277	24,153	1,344	177	33,441
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.01	0.24	0.24	0.63	4.76	18.31	1.02	0.13	25.36
2006, Maine	21	340	383	780	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	34,994
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.26	0.29	0.59	5.13	19.04	1.01	0.15	26.48
Numerical Change	2	18	60	-46	499	1,008	-4	16	1,553
Percent Change	10.5%	5.6%	18.6%	-5.6%	7.9%	4.2%	-0.3%	9.0%	4.6%
U.S. 2005-2006 Percent Change	0.3%	-1.9%	6.0%	-0.7%	0.2%	-3.5%	-4.7%	1.8%	N/A
Northeast 2005-2006 Percent Change	2.5%	-5.6%	2.2%	-1.2%	1.5%	-0.5%	-6.9%	-0.5%	N/A

Note: Crime rate for 2005 was as follows: Total U.S. = 39.22, New England = 27.07

Clearance Data, 2006: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	21	340	383	780	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	34,994
Maine # Cleared	21	142	167	564	1,393	6,591	426	55	9,359
Maine % Cleared	100.0%	41.8%	43.6%	72.3%	20.6%	26.2%	31.8%	28.5%	26.7%
U.S. % Cleared*	62.1%	41.3%	25.4%	55.2%	12.7%	18.0%	13.0%	17.9%	19.8%
New England % Cleared*	53.0%	34.1%	25.0%	58.0%	13.1%	16.4%	11.1%	21.0%	18.9%

*2005 figures. 2006 data not available at press time.



Murder



Rape

INDEX CRIMES



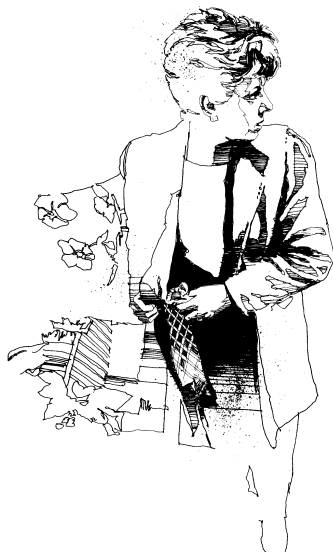
Robbery



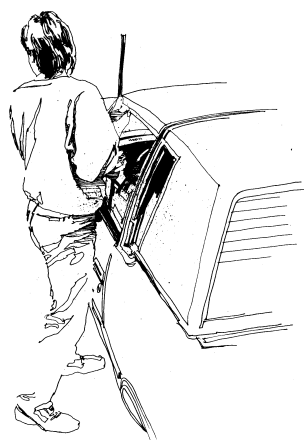
Aggravated Assault



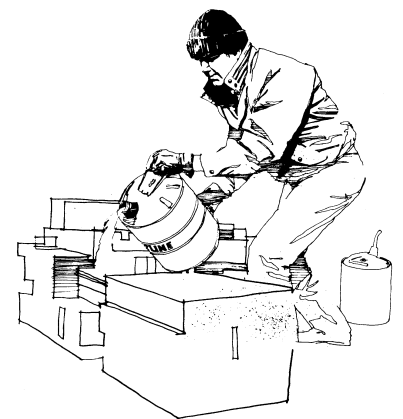
Burglary



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 2006, violent crimes showed an increase from the previous year. There were 1,524 reported offenses during 2006 — compared with 1,490 for 2005. This increase of 34 crimes reported represents an increase of 2.3%.

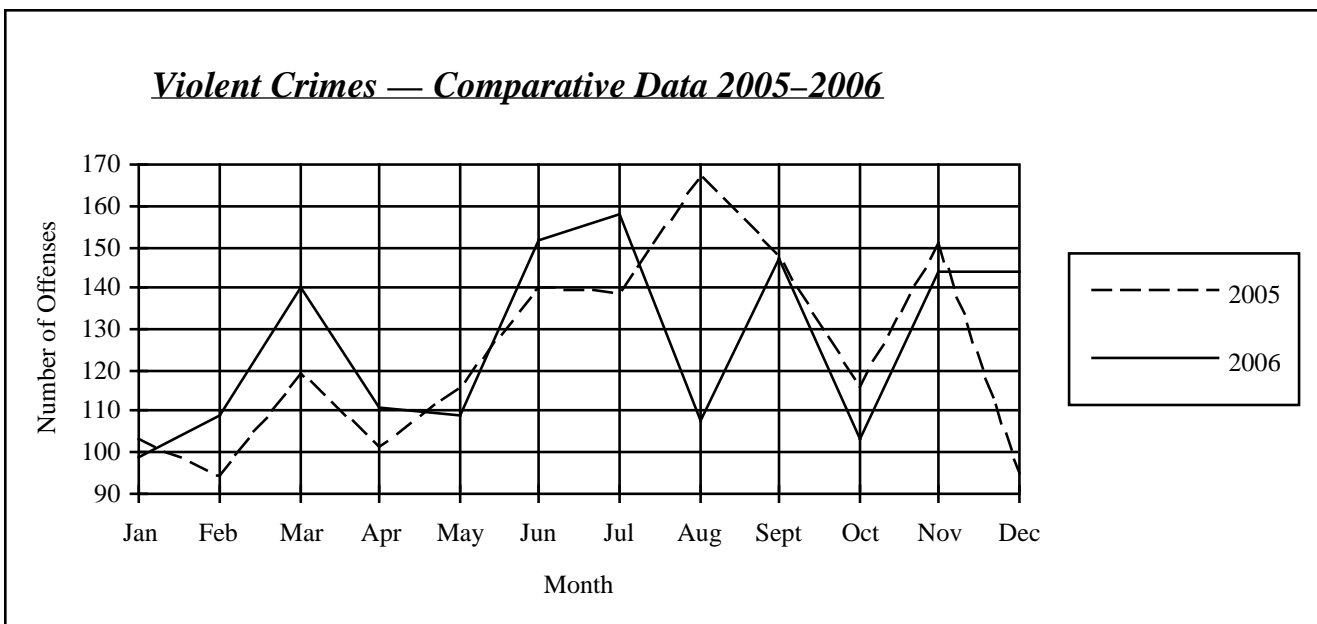
The 2006 crime rate for violent crime is 1.15 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 4.4% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 894 violent crimes for a 58.7 clearance rate.



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2005–2006

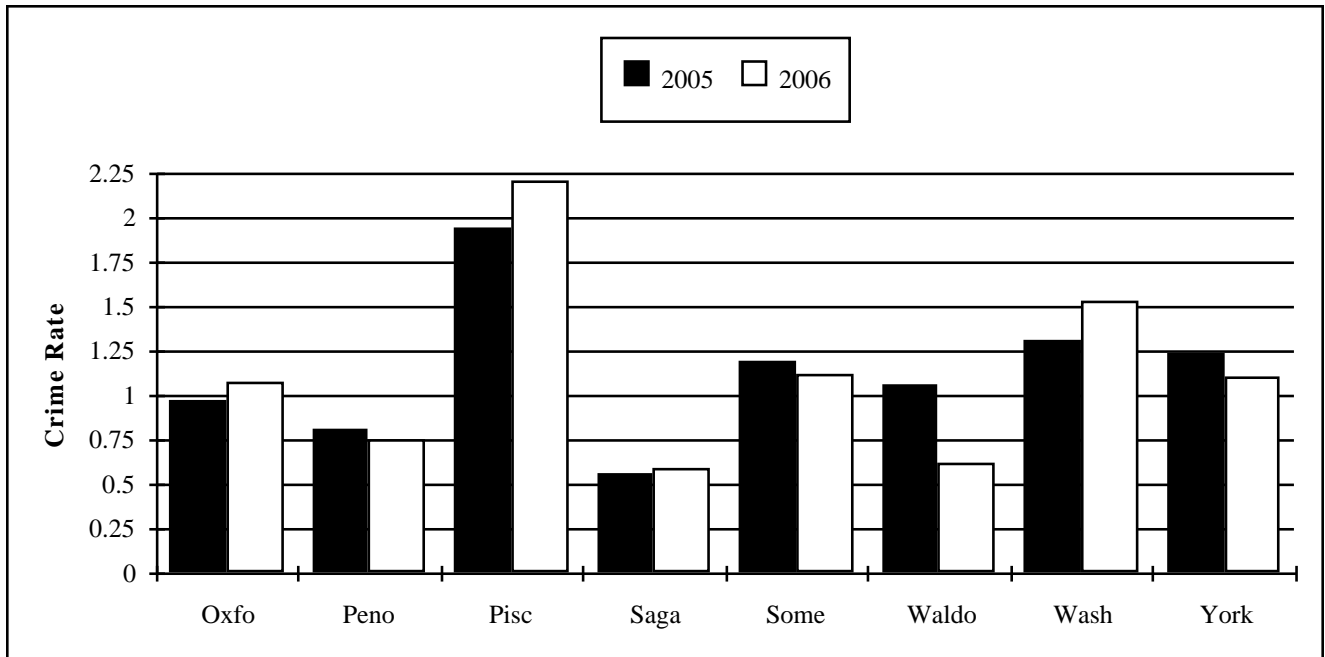
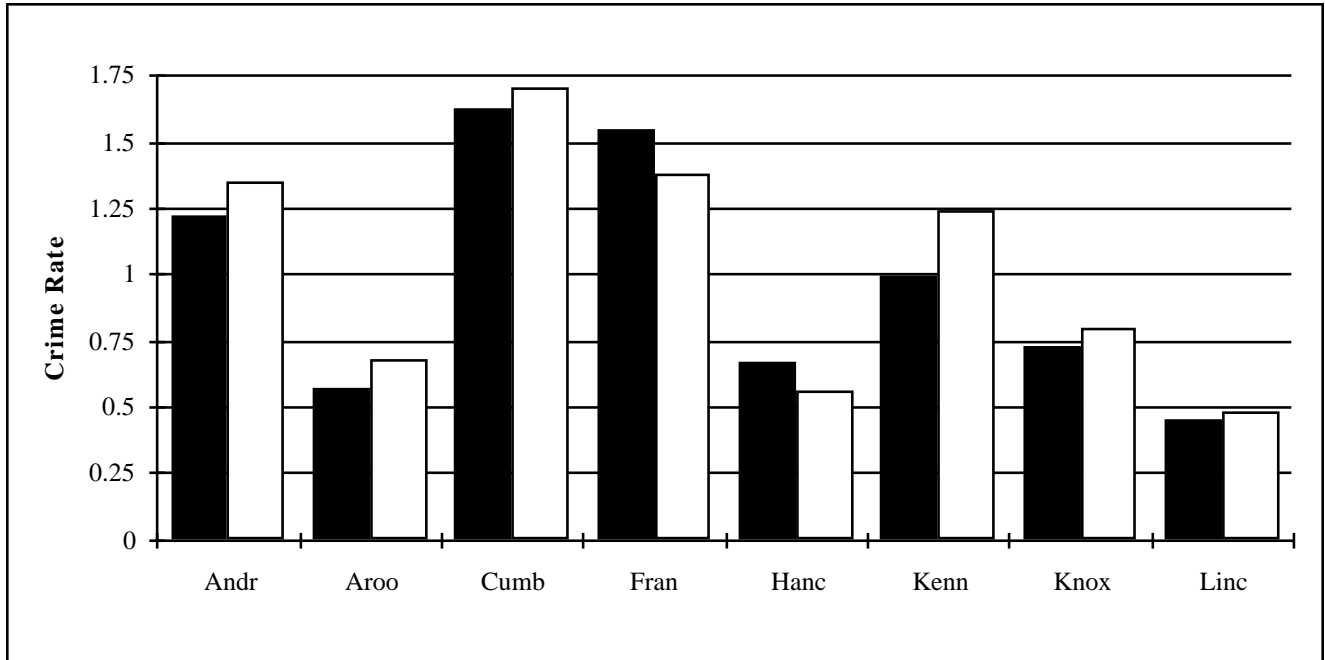
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
2005	19	322	323	826	1,490
2006	21	340	383	780	1,524
Number Change	2	18	60	-46	34
Percent Change	10.5%	5.6%	18.6%	-5.6%	2.3%

Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.15)



PROPERTY CRIMES

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

Property crimes showed an increase during 2006, rising by 1,519 reported offenses. The 2006 total of 33,470 represents a 4.8% increase from the 2005 figure of 31,951.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 8,410 property crimes during 2006 for a 25.1% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 95.6% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 25.38 offenses per 1,000.

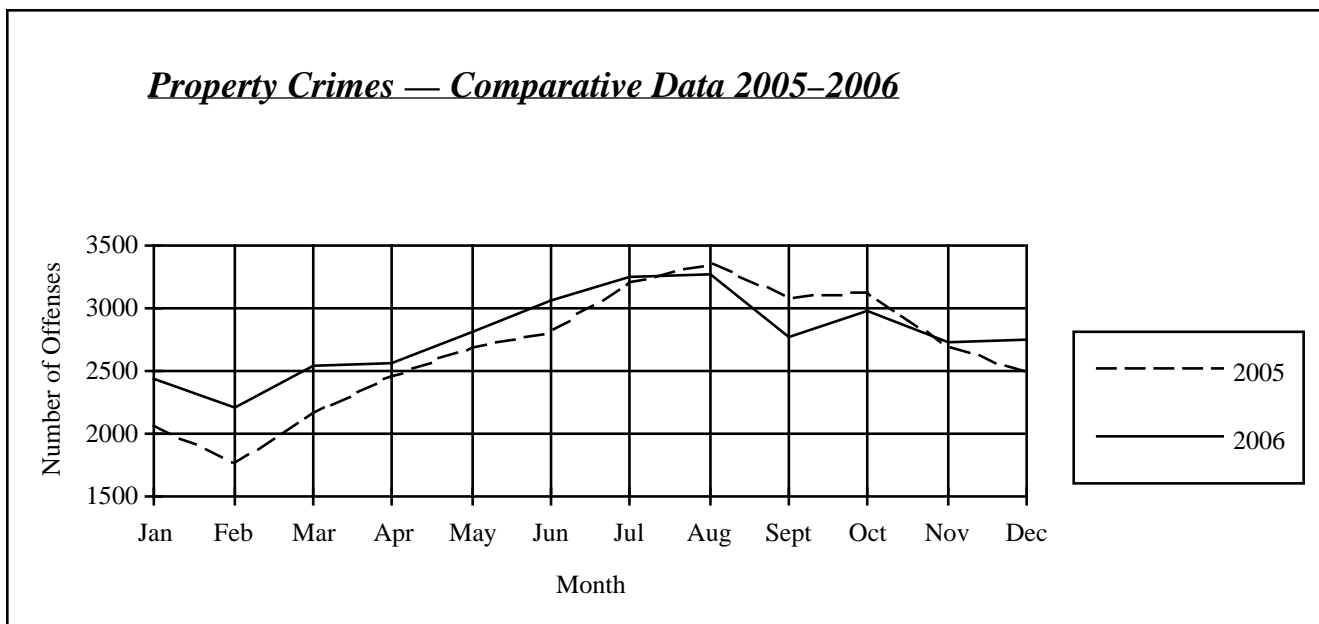
Crime Clock



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2005–2006

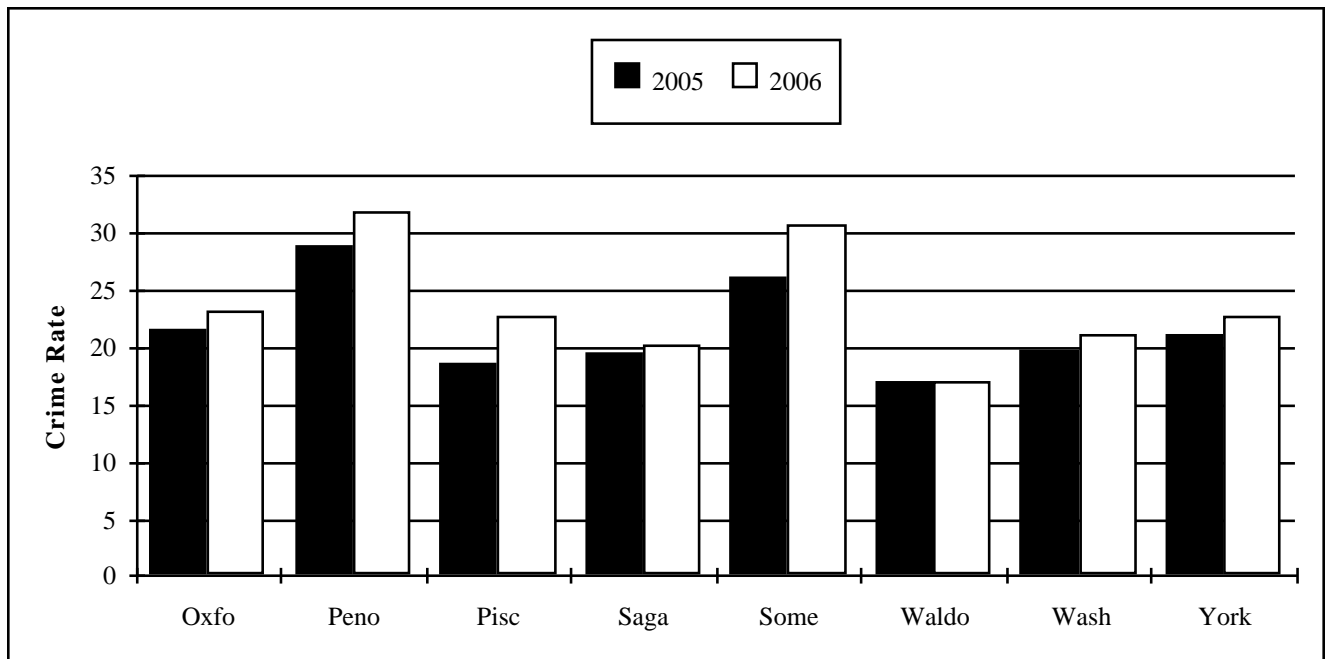
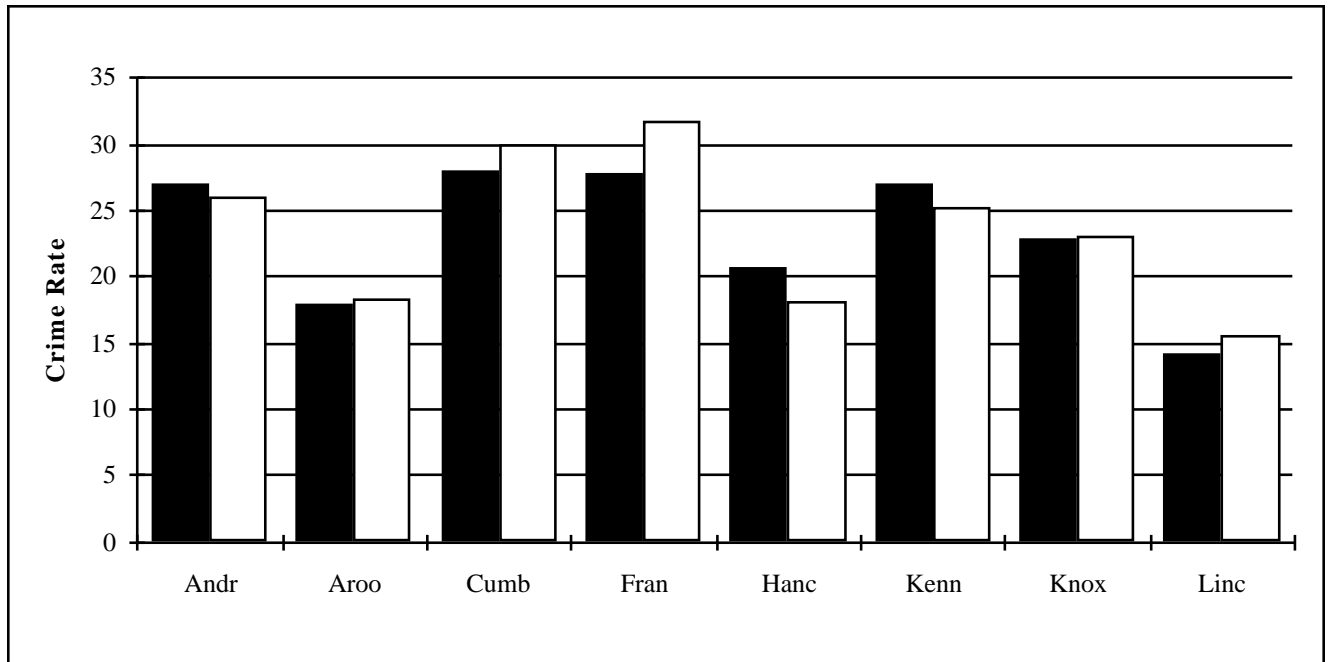
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2005	6,277	24,153	1,344	177	31,951
2006	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	33,470
Number Change	499	1,008	-4	16	1,519
Percent Change	7.9%	4.2%	-0.3%	9.0%	4.8%

Property Crimes — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 25.38)



MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 2006

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
01/19/06 Westbrook	42	F	50	M	Gun	Girlfriend	Victim shot and killed by longtime boyfriend who then shot and killed himself.
01/22/06 Southwest Harbor	83	F	37	F	Blunt object	Employer	Victim was struck with blunt object after employee became angry with her.
02/15/06 Portland	28	M	28	M	Gun	Acquaintance	Victim shot after argument in suspect's residence.
03/07/06 Bangor	34	M	Unk.	Unk.	Unknown, fire	Unknown	Victim's body was found under bridge after it had been set on fire. Case remains open.
04/16/06 Milo	57	M	24	M	Gun	Stranger	Victim was a registered sex offender, shot and killed by suspect who later shot and killed himself.
04/16/06 Corinth	24	M	24	M	Gun	Stranger	Victim was a registered sex offender, shot and killed by suspect who later shot and killed himself.
06/20/06 Caratunk	47	F	25	M	Blunt object	Mother	Victim beaten to death in her home by her son, found mentally incompetent.
06/25/06 Bangor	57	M	33	M	Hands, fists, feet, plastic bags	Acquaintance	Victim beaten to death.
07/04/06 Portland	31	F	35	M	Gun	Wife	Suspect shot and killed wife in front and home and then shot and killed himself.
08/11/06 Canaan	37	F	37	M	Unknown	Wife	Unknown motive, suspect charged.
08/11/06 Canaan	35	F	37	M	Unknown	Girlfriend	Unknown motive, suspect charged.
09/01/06 Newry, Upton	50 65 30 43	M F F F	31	M	Gun	Acquaintance Acquaintance Acquaintance Acquaintance	Four people shot to death by suspect over the weekend at Black Bear Bed and Breakfast.
09/10/06 Hartland	44	F	45	M	Gun	Wife	Suspect shot and killed wife in family home, set home on fire and then shot and killed himself.
10/04/06 Portland	49	M	49	M	Blunt object	Acquaintance	Victim beaten to death.
11/08/06 Lewiston	65	M	34	M	Gun	Father	Victim shot to death by son during family gathering.
11/12/06 Searsport	44	M	49	M	Knife	Brother	Suspect stabbed victim over argument.
11/24/06 Norridgewock	18	F	Unk.	Unk.	Unknown	Unknown	Victim found in woods by hunters. Case remains open.
11/28/06 Palmyra	13	M	40	M	Gun	Child of girlfriend	Victim shot by offender in front of home.



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

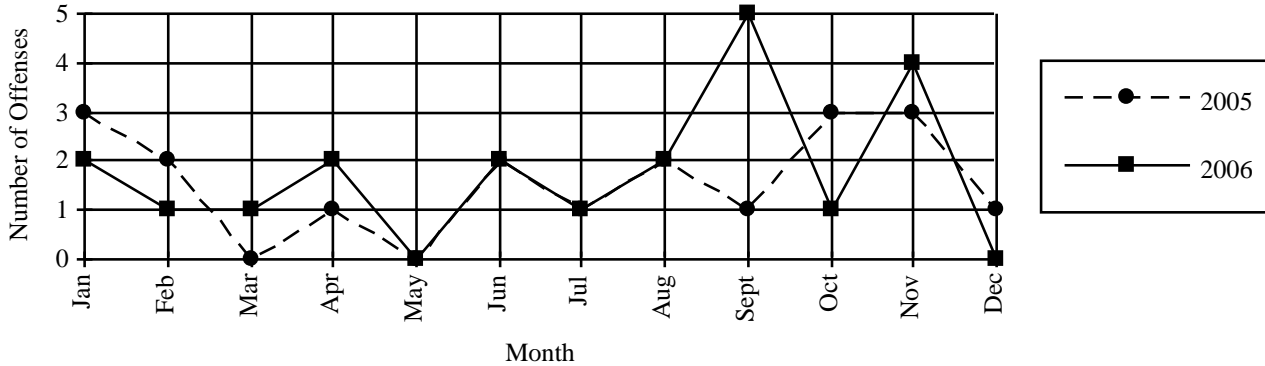


Year	Trend					2002–2006
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Number reported	14	17	19	19	21	
% change from previous year	-26.3%	21.4%	11.8%	—	10.5%	% change 50.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	
% change from previous year	—	—	—	—	100.0%	% change 100.0%

Characteristics — 2006

Victim–Offender Relationship		Months of Highest Occurrence	
Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger	81.0%	September	23.8%
Stranger to Stranger	9.5%	November	19.0%
Unknown	9.5%	Jan., Apr., June, Aug.	9.5%
Type of Weapon Used		Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Firearm	57.1%	Total	\$0.00
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	4.8%	Per Incident Average.....	\$0.00
Other Dangerous Weapon.....	14.3%	Clearance Rate	
Hands, Fists, Feet	4.8%	21 Offenses Cleared.....	100.0%
Other/Undetermined	19.0%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.76

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative Data 2005–2006

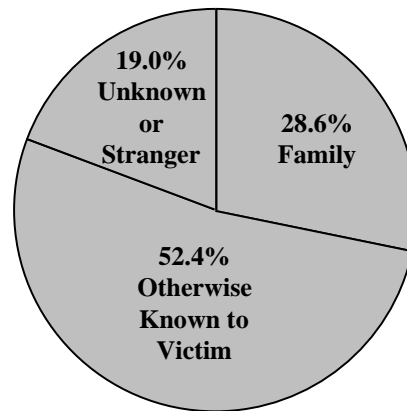


Profile of Persons Arrested — 16 Arrests

Age	Sex
17 and under.....0.0%	Male.....93.8%
18–24.....6.3%	Female.....6.3%
25–29.....18.8%	
30–34.....37.5%	
35–39.....18.8%	
40 and over.....18.8%	
5 offenders committed suicide	

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

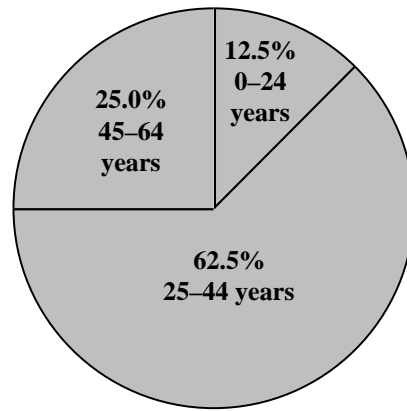
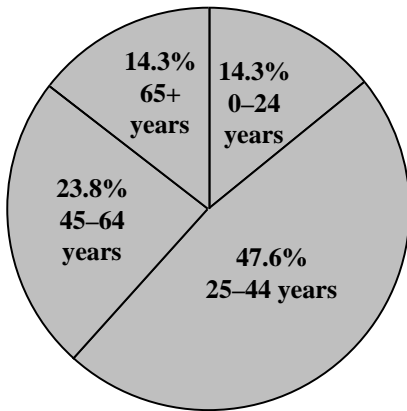
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Wife	3	14.3%
Father	1	4.8%
Mother	1	4.8%
Brother	1	4.8%
Total Family	6	28.6%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	2	9.5%
Acquaintance	9	42.9%
Stranger	2	9.5%
Unknown	2	9.5%
Total Other	15	71.4%
TOTAL	21	100.0%



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

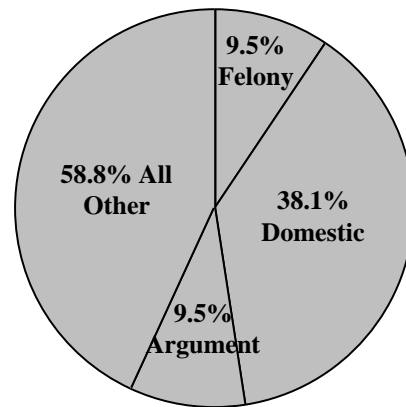
Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Age of Victims	Male	Female	Total	Age of Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0-14 years	1	—	1	0-14 years	—	—	—
15-24 years	1	1	2	15-24 years	2	—	2
25-34 years	2	2	4	25-34 years	5	—	5
35-44 years	1	5	6	35-44 years	4	1	5
45-54 years	2	1	3	45-54 years	4	—	4
55-64 years	2	—	2	55-64 years	—	—	—
65+ years	1	2	3	65+ years	—	—	—
Total	10	11	21	Total	15	1	16



Murder Distribution by Circumstances

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Aggravated Assault	2	9.5%
Felony Total*	2	9.5%
Domestic Conflict	8	38.1%
Argument	2	9.5%
Child Abuse/Neglect	1	4.8%
Other	6	28.6%
Unknown	2	9.5%
Other than Felony Total	19	90.5%
TOTAL	21	100.0%

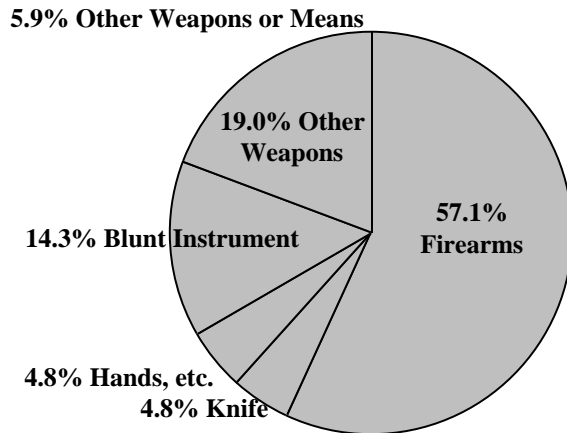


*Felony murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

**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	57.1%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	4.8%
Hands, Fists, Feet	1	4.8%
Blunt Instrument	3	14.3%
Other/Unknown	4	19.0%
Total	21	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.

Crime Clock



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

Trend

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	391	351	313	322	340	
% change from previous year	21.4%	-10.2%	-10.8%	2.9%	5.6%	% change -13.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.26	
% change from previous year	20.0%	-10.0%	-11.1%	—	8.3%	% change -13.3%

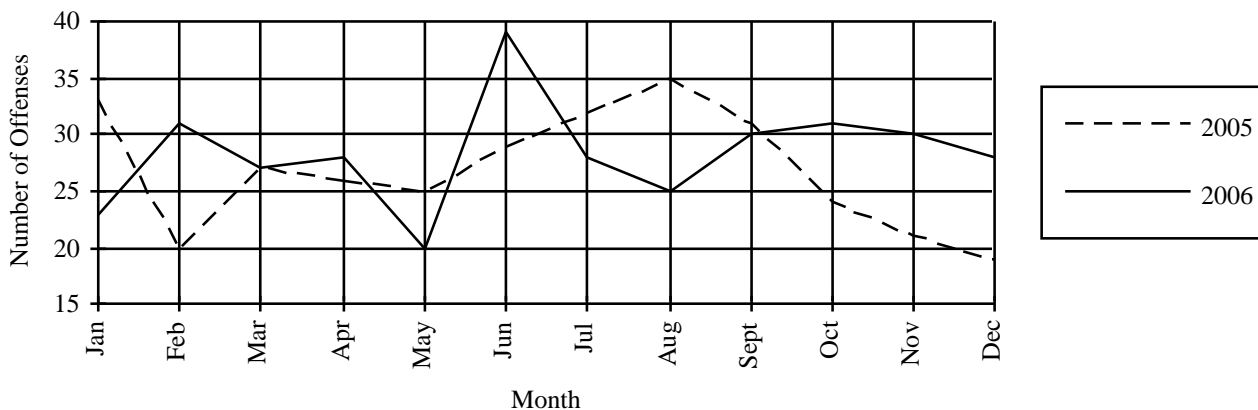
Characteristics — 2006

Type of Offense	
Rape by Force	95.9%
Attempts to Rape.....	4.1%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
June	11.5%
Feb., Oct.	9.1%
Sept., Nov.	8.8%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$0.00
Per Incident Average	\$0.00
Clearance Rate	
142 Offenses Cleared.....	41.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.25

**Profile of Persons Arrested
85 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	25.9%
18–24.....	28.2%
25–29.....	8.2%
30–34.....	10.6%
35–39.....	12.9%
40 and over.....	14.1%
Sex	
Male.....	95.3%
Female.....	4.7%

Rapes — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Rape by Type of Offense, 2005–2006

	2005	2006	% change
Forcible Rape	311	326	4.8%
Attempted Rape	11	14	27.3%
Totals	322	340	5.6%



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-

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

Crime Clock



<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	269	289	288	323	383	
% change from previous year	2.3%	7.4%	−0.3%	12.2%	18.6%	% change 42.4%
Rate per 1,000	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.29	
% change from previous year	5.0%	4.8%	—	9.1%	20.8%	% change 38.1%

Characteristics — 2006

Type of Weapon Used	Months of Highest Occurrence
Hands, Fists, Feet.....47.8%	December12.5%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....20.9%	November12.0%
Firearm.....20.4%	March11.7%
Other Dangerous Weapon.....11.0%	
Place of Occurrence	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Business Establishment.....32.1%	Total.....\$265,220.00
Street, Alley.....29.8%	Per Incident Average.....\$692.48
Residence17.2%	Clearance Rate
Miscellaneous.....13.8%	167 Offenses Cleared.....43.6%
Banks.....7.0%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.49

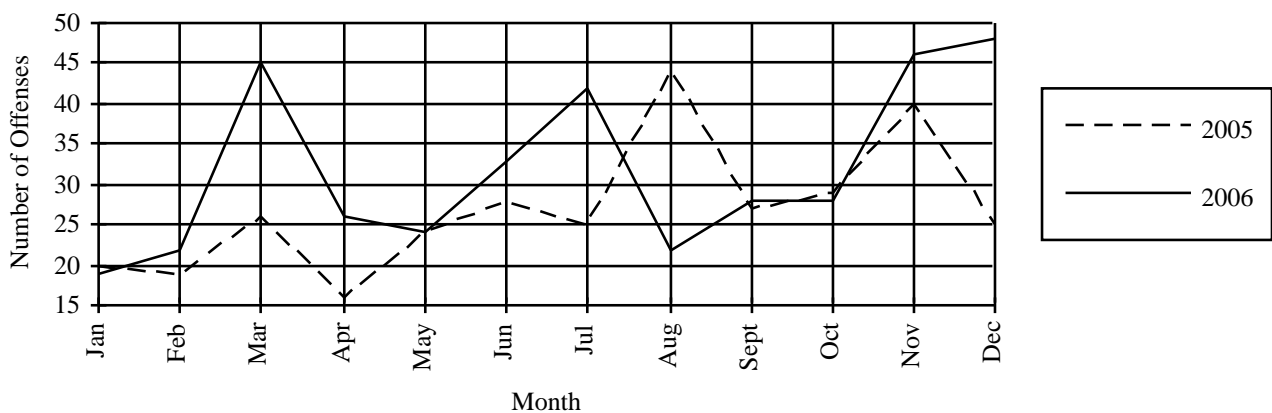
**Profile of Persons Arrested
186 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	14.5%
18–24.....	38.7%
25–29.....	13.4%
30–34.....	18.8%
35–39.....	3.8%
40 and over.....	10.8%
Sex	
Male.....	91.4%
Female.....	8.6%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 2005–2006

	2005	2006	% change
Firearm	58	78	34.5%
Knife	39	80	105.1%
Other Weapon	46	42	-8.7%
Strong Arm	180	183	1.7%
Totals	323	383	18.6%

Robberies — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Robbery by Classification, 2005–2006

Classification	Number of Offenses			2005	Value Stolen 2006	% change
	2005	2006	% change			
Highway	95	114	20.0%	\$15,360.00	\$19,325.00	25.8%
Commercial House	50	59	18.0%	\$9,856.00	\$29,893.00	203.3%
Gas/Service Station	7	12	71.4%	\$1,588.00	\$2,989.00	88.2%
Convenience Store	30	52	73.3%	\$14,291.00	\$14,026.00	-1.9%
Residence	77	66	-14.3%	\$85,513.00	\$14,310.00	-83.3%
Bank/Lending Inst.	14	27	92.9%	\$16,559.00	\$159,307.00	862.1%
Miscellaneous	50	53	6.0%	\$43,374.00	\$25,370.00	-41.5%
Totals	323	383	18.6%	\$186,541.00	\$265,220.00	42.2%

<i>Robbery Type by County</i>									
County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
Androscoggin									
	2006	20	1	1	4	11	5	12	54
	2005	20	—	—	2	13	4	5	44
Aroostook									
	2006	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
	2005	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	7
Cumberland									
	2006	66	50	8	25	27	11	20	207
	2005	44	34	4	15	22	6	18	143
Franklin									
	2006	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	6
	2005	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	7
Hancock									
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Kennebec									
	2006	5	1	2	5	3	3	4	23
	2005	1	3	—	—	8	—	4	16
Knox									
	2006	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
	2005	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
Lincoln									
	2006	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
	2005	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Oxford									
	2006	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
	2005	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	7
Penobscot									
	2006	11	3	—	5	10	1	3	33
	2005	12	8	—	1	9	2	1	33
Piscataquis									
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2005	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sagadahoc									
	2006	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	6
	2005	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Somerset									
	2006	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	8
	2005	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Waldo									
	2006	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2005	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	5
Washington									
	2006	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2005	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
York									
	2006	8	—	1	3	7	4	8	31
	2005	12	2	2	5	10	—	10	41



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 2006 there were 10,901 simple assaults reported (-1.1% from 2005), with a clearance rate of 76.4%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Crime Clock

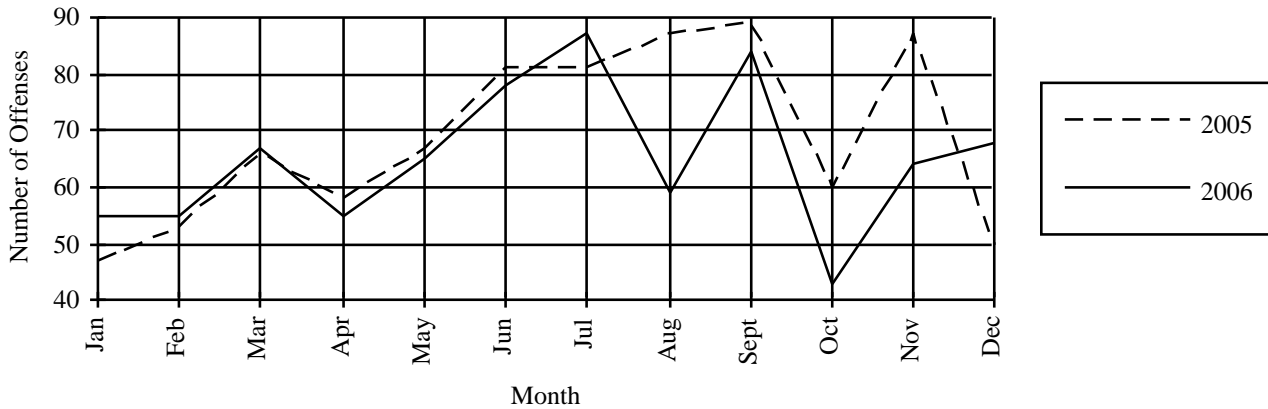


<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002-2006
Number reported	728	755	728	826	780	
% change from previous year	-11.1%	3.7%	-3.6%	13.5%	-5.6%	
						% change 7.1%
Rate per 1,000	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.63	0.59	
% change from previous year	-12.5%	3.6%	-5.2%	14.5%	-6.3%	
						% change 5.4%

<i>Characteristics — 2006</i>	
Type of Weapon Used	
Hands, Fists, Feet.....	46.0%
Other Dangerous Weapons	27.7%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	20.5%
Firearms.....	5.8%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
July	11.2%
September	10.8%
June	10.0%
Clearance Rate	
564 Offenses Cleared.....	72.3%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.71

<i>Profile of Persons Arrested 553 Arrests</i>	
Age	
17 and under.....	16.5%
18-24.....	29.7%
25-29.....	15.2%
30-34.....	9.0%
35-39.....	9.2%
40 and over.....	20.4%
Sex	
Male.....	86.6%
Female.....	13.4%

Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 2005–2006

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
2005	32	166	252	376	826
2006	45	160	216	359	780
% change	40.6%	-3.6%	-14.3%	-4.5%	-5.6%

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 2006:

- Of a grand total of 11,681 reported assaults, 5,554 or 47.5% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults increased 1.7% (95 offenses) from the 2005 figure of 5,459.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 4,737 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 85.3%.
- Of the 5,554 domestic assaults, 97.6% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).



<i>Domestic Violence Assaults Comparison Data 2005–2006</i>				
Situations/Relationships	2005 Number of Offenses	2005 % of Total	2006 Number of Offenses	2006 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	9	.2	10	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	28	.5	9	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	45	.8	43	.8
Hands, Aggravated Injury	76	1.4	47	.8
Hands, Not Aggravated	3,038	55.7	3,121	56.2
Total Male Assault on Female	3,196	58.5	3,230	58.2
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	4	<.1	5	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	15	.3	14	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	25	.5	17	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	16	.3	3	<.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	813	14.9	833	15.0
Total Female Assault on Male	873	16.0	872	15.7
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	1	<.1	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	4	<.1	1	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	4	<.1	6	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	11	.2	14	.3
Hands, Not Aggravated	379	6.9	420	7.6
Total Parent Assault on Child	399	7.3	442	8.0
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	—	—	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	<.1	3	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	7	.1	8	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	11	.2	3	<.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	465	8.5	390	7.0
Total Child Assault on Parent	486	8.9	405	7.3
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	—	—	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	12	.2	6	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	12	.2	11	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	16	.3	10	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	465	8.5	577	10.4
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	505	9.3	605	10.9
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	5,459	100.0	5,554	100.0
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	14	.3	18	.3
Knife, Cutting Instrument	62	1.1	33	.6
Other Dangerous Weapon	93	1.7	85	1.5
Hands, Aggravated Injury	130	2.4	77	1.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	5,160	94.5	5,341	96.2
Total Domestic Assaults	5,459	100.0	5,554	100.0
Total All Domestic Assaults	5,459	46.1	5,554	47.5
Total All Reported Assaults	11,843	100.0	11,681	100.0

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 2005–2006

County	2005 Number of Offenses	2005 Percent of Total	2006 Number of Offenses	2006 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	554	10.1%	684	12.3%	23.5%
Aroostook	269	4.9%	260	4.7%	-3.3%
Cumberland	1,115	20.4%	1,106	19.9%	-0.8%
Franklin	178	3.3%	139	2.5%	-21.9%
Hancock	119	2.2%	85	1.5%	-28.6%
Kennebec	710	13.0%	672	12.1%	-5.4%
Knox	91	1.7%	85	1.5%	-6.6%
Lincoln	104	1.9%	128	2.3%	23.1%
Oxford	254	4.7%	249	4.5%	-2.0%
Penobscot	406	7.4%	435	7.8%	7.1%
Piscataquis	34	0.6%	30	0.5%	-11.8%
Sagadahoc	98	1.8%	90	1.6%	-8.2%
Somerset	254	4.7%	307	5.5%	20.9%
Waldo	118	2.2%	117	2.1%	-0.8%
Washington	79	1.4%	96	1.7%	21.5%
York	1,076	19.7%	1,071	19.3%	-0.5%
Totals	5,459	100.0%	5,554	100.0%	1.7%



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

1 Burglary
every
77 minutes,
34 seconds

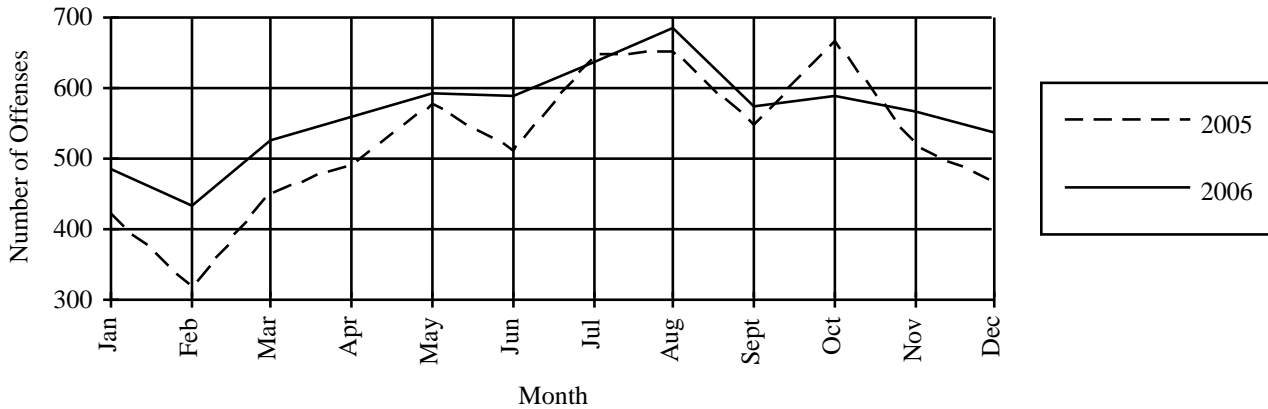
<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	6,944	6,571	6,344	6,277	6,776	
% change from previous year	1.0%	–5.4%	–3.5%	–1.1%	7.9%	
						% change –2.4%
Rate per 1,000	5.36	5.03	4.82	4.76	5.13	
% change from previous year	0.2%	–6.2%	–4.2%	–1.2%	7.8%	
						% change –4.3%

<i>Characteristics — 2006</i>	
Place of Occurrence	Months of Highest Occurrence
Residence.....68.5%	August10.1%
Non-Residence.....31.5%	July9.4%
Type of Entry	May8.8%
Forcible Entry.....52.1%	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....43.3%	Total.....\$7,065,251.00
Attempted Forcible Entry.....4.6%	Per Incident Average.....\$1,042.69
Time of Day	Clearance Rate
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m.....39.5%	1,393 Offenses Cleared.....20.6%
Unknown.....30.6%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.20
Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.....29.9%	

<i>Profile of Persons Arrested 1,388 Arrests</i>	
Age	
17 and under.....32.8%	
18–24.....36.0%	
25–29.....11.7%	
30–34.....6.8%	
35–39.....4.4%	
40 and over.....8.2%	
Sex	
Male.....87.0%	
Female.....13.0%	

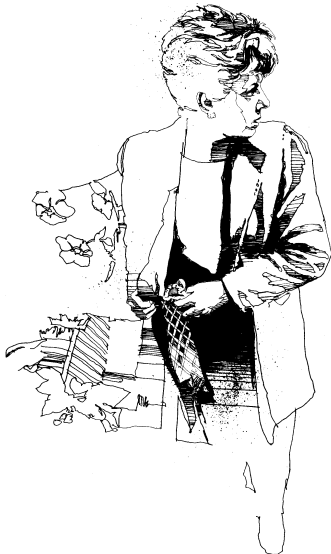
<i>Type of Entry, 2005–2006</i>			
	2005	2006	% change
Forcible Entry	3,346	3,531	5.5%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,578	2,933	13.8%
Attempted Forcible Entry	353	312	–11.6%
Totals	6,277	6,776	7.9%

Burglaries — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Burglary by Time of Day, 2005–2006

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,075	1,133	5.4%	\$943,666	\$1,198,066	27.0%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	1,848	2,091	13.1%	\$2,094,819	\$2,226,863	6.3%
Unknown	1,312	1,417	8.0%	\$3,031,323	\$1,384,182	-54.3%
Subtotals	4,235	4,641	9.6%	\$6,069,808	\$4,809,111	-20.8%
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	896	891	-0.6%	\$861,966	\$872,060	1.2%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	511	587	14.9%	\$382,248	\$585,528	53.2%
Unknown	635	657	3.5%	\$606,785	\$798,552	31.6%
Subtotal	2,042	2,135	4.6%	\$1,850,999	\$2,256,140	21.9%
Grand Totals	6,277	6,776	7.9%	\$7,920,807	\$7,065,251	-10.8%



LARCENY-THEFT

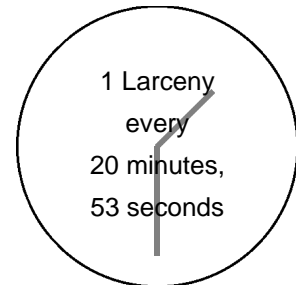
Larceny is the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership.

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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	24,496	24,064	24,087	24,153	25,161	
% change from previous year	-0.1%	-1.8%	0.1%	0.3%	4.2%	
						% change 2.7%
Rate per 1,000	18.92	18.43	18.29	18.31	19.04	
% change from previous year	-0.7%	-2.6%	-0.8%	0.1%	4.0%	
						% change 0.6%

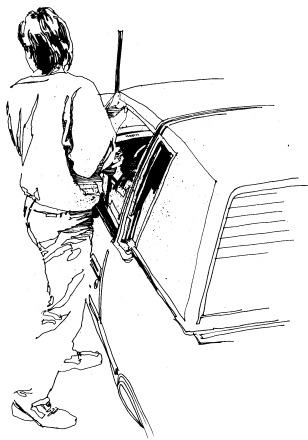
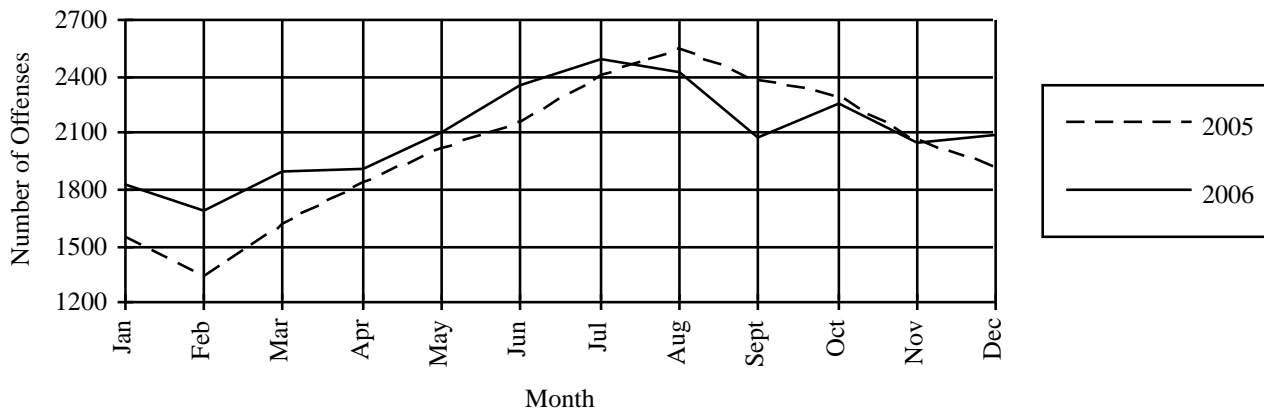
<i>Characteristics — 2006</i>	
Type of Criminal Activity	
All Other	45.3%
From Motor Vehicles	20.9%
From Buildings	13.5%
Shoplifting	11.2%
Bicycles	4.4%
Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	3.7%
Purse-Snatching	0.4%
From Coin-Op Machines	0.3%
Pocket-Picking	0.2%
Value per Incident	
Under \$50	43.1%
Over \$200	32.7%
\$50 to \$200	24.3%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
July	9.9%
August	9.6%
June	9.4%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$11,810,947.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$469.41
Clearance Rate	
6,591 Offenses Cleared.....	26.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.21

Profile of Persons Arrested
5,262 Arrests

Age	
17 and under.....	26.3%
18–24.....	34.2%
25–29.....	12.6%
30–34.....	7.4%
35–39.....	6.2%
40 and over.....	13.4%
Sex	
Male.....	60.8%
Female.....	39.2%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 2005–2006</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
Pocket-Picking	68	50	-26.5%	\$12,131	\$19,303	59.1%
Purse-Snatching	124	112	-9.7%	\$23,518	\$19,549	-16.9%
Shoplifting	3,283	2,817	-14.2%	\$362,009	\$430,207	18.8%
From Motor Vehicles	4,711	5,271	11.9%	\$1,472,340	\$1,731,504	17.6%
M/V Parts & Accessories	923	941	2.0%	\$407,807	\$421,090	3.3%
Bicycles	1,109	1,109	—	\$287,313	\$240,374	-16.3%
From Buildings	3,822	3,399	-11.1%	\$2,989,462	\$2,586,182	-13.5%
From Coin-Op Machines	107	63	-41.1%	\$54,834	\$33,501	-38.9%
All Other	10,006	11,399	13.9%	\$6,440,058	\$6,329,237	-1.7%
Totals	24,153	25,161	4.2%	\$12,049,472	\$11,810,947	-2.0%

Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 2005–2006



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



<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	1,418	1,450	1,305	1,344	1,340	
% change from previous year	-14.9%	2.3%	-10.0%	3.0%	-0.3%	
						% change -5.5%
Rate per 1,000	1.10	1.11	0.99	1.02	1.01	
% change from previous year	-15.4%	0.9%	-10.8%	3.0%	-0.6%	
						% change -7.8%

Type of Vehicle 2005–2006

	Auto- mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
2005	906	169	269	1,344
2006	912	194	234	1,340
% change	0.7%	14.8%	-13.0%	-0.3%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 2006

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	544	40.6%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	229	17.1%
Total Recovered	773	57.7%
Not Recovered	567	42.3%

Characteristics — 2006

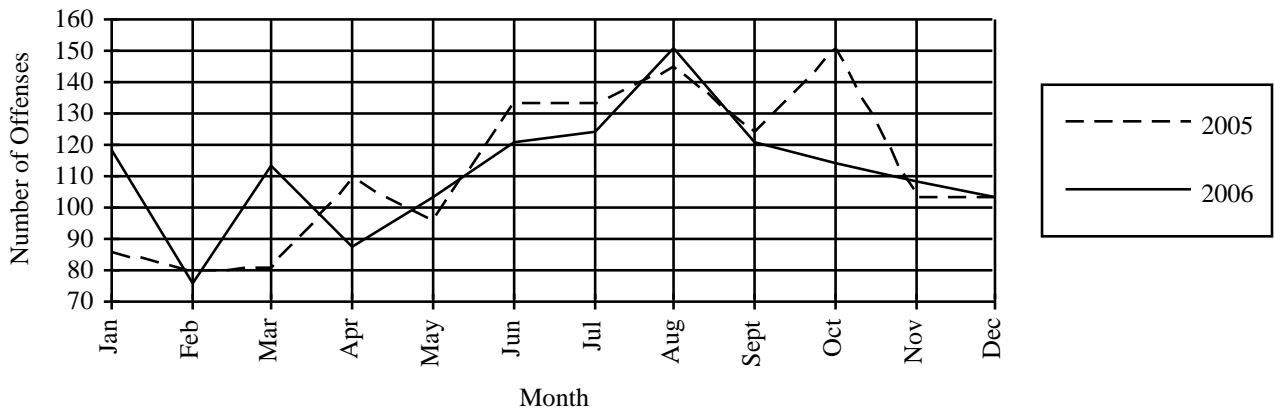
Type of Vehicle	
Automobiles.....	68.1%
Other Vehicles	17.5%
Trucks/Buses	14.5%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	11.3%
July	9.3%
June, Sept.	9.0%

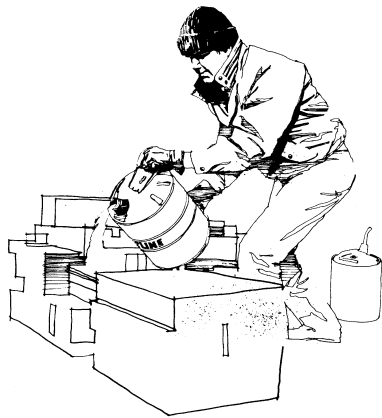
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$7,562,353.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$5,643.55
Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered	773
Value of Property Recovered	
Total	\$4,677,385.00
Clearance Rate	
426 Offenses Cleared.....	31.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.22

**Profile of Persons Arrested
296 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	33.4%
18–24.....	35.1%
25–29.....	9.8%
30–34.....	5.4%
35–39.....	6.8%
40 and over.....	9.5%
Sex	
Male.....	83.4%
Female.....	16.6%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 2005–2006



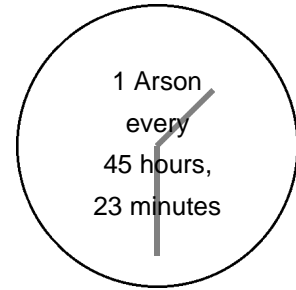


ARSON

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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006	
Number reported	174	196	192	177	193		
% change from previous year	-17.9%	12.6%	-2.0%	-7.8%	9.0%		
						% change	10.9%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.15		
% change from previous year	-18.8%	15.4%	—	-13.3%	15.4%		
						% change	15.4%

Characteristics — 2006

Type of Property

Structural.....	48.7%
Other.....	29.5%
Mobile.....	21.8%

Months of Highest Occurrence

March	13.5%
October	11.9%
December	9.8%

Value of Property Damaged

Total.....	\$4,406,076.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$22,829.41

Clearance Rate

55 Offenses Cleared.....	28.5%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.40

Profile of Persons Arrested 77 Arrests

Age

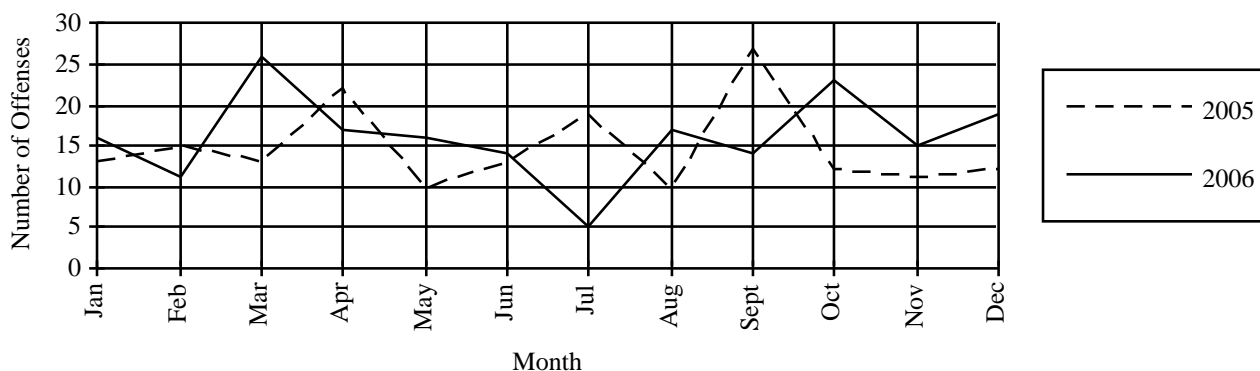
17 and under.....	46.8%
18–24.....	16.9%
25–29.....	9.1%
30–34.....	6.5%
35–39.....	5.2%
40 and over.....	15.6%

Sex

Male.....	83.1%
Female.....	16.9%

Arson by Property Type, 2005–2006

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
Structural — Residential	53	53	—	\$509,027	\$2,276,530	347.2%
Structural — Non-residential	25	41	64.0%	\$2,561,715	\$1,701,750	-33.6%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	33	42	27.3%	\$139,669	\$386,970	177.1%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	66	57	-13.6%	\$16,560	\$40,826	146.5%
Totals	177	193	9.0%	\$3,226,971	\$4,406,076	36.5%

Arsons — Comparative Data 2005–2006***Arson Breakdown by County***

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
Androscoggin	18	13	-27.8%	\$262,610	\$507,410	93.2%
Aroostook	—	6	100.0%	—	\$20,493	100.0%
Cumberland	36	59	63.9%	\$68,510	\$434,451	534.1%
Franklin	2	2	—	\$2,200	\$500,000	22,627.3%
Hancock	1	4	300.0%	\$500	\$62,100	12,320.0%
Kennebec	15	26	73.3%	\$139,451	\$147,896	6.1%
Knox	3	3	—	\$35,200	\$10,500	-70.2%
Lincoln	—	2	100.0%	—	\$60	100.0%
Oxford	4	6	50.0%	\$2,550,050	\$33,900	-98.7%
Penobscot	46	26	-43.5%	\$40,566	\$156,320	285.3%
Piscataquis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc	6	7	16.7%	\$600	\$1,315,000	219,066.7%
Somerset	5	6	20.0%	\$62,803	\$290,300	362.2%
Waldo	—	5	100.0%	—	\$802,000	100.0%
Washington	—	2	100.0%	—	\$200	100.0%
York	41	26	-36.6%	\$64,481	\$125,446	94.5%
Totals	177	193	9.0%	\$3,226,971	\$4,406,076	36.5%

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.

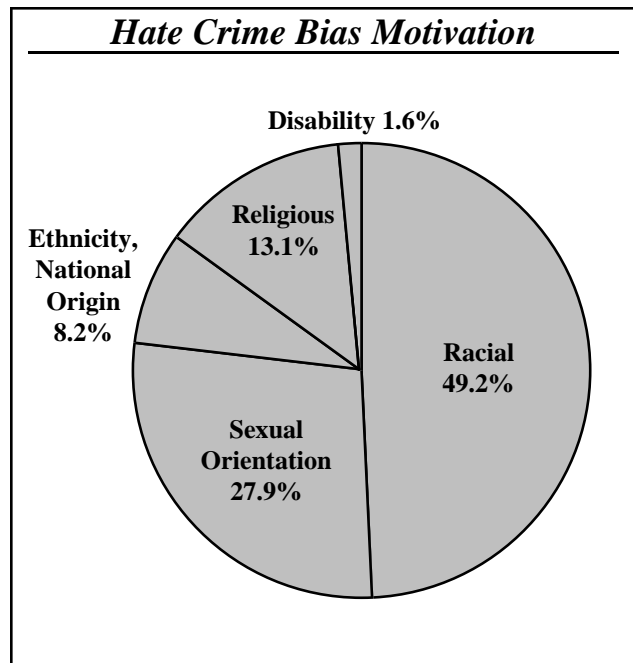
The reported number of hate crime incidents in Maine in 2006 was 59. These incidents involved 65 victims with at least 56 offenders, and resulted in a total of 61 offenses.

Hate Crime 2006	
Number of incidents.....	59
Number of victims.....	65
Number of offenders	56
Number of offenses	61

In 2006, 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	49.2%	Anti-White	1	1.6%
		Anti-Black	28	45.9%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	—	—
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	1	1.6%
Sexual Orientation	27.9%	Anti-Male Homosexual	13	21.3%
		Anti-Female Homosexual	3	4.9%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	1	1.6%
		Anti-Heterosexual	—	—
		Anti-Bisexual	—	—
Ethnicity, National Origin	8.2%	Anti-Arab	—	—
		Anti-Hispanic	1	1.6%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	4	6.6%
Religious	13.1%	Anti-Jewish	3	4.9%
		Anti-Catholic	—	—
		Anti-Protestant	2	3.3%
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	2	3.3%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)				
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Religious	13.1%	Anti-Other Religion	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1	1.6%
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Disability	1.6%	Anti-Mental Disability	1	1.6%
		Anti-Physical Disability	—	—
Not Reported			—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	61	100.0%



The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 2006 was schools and colleges. The second most common location was residences and homes, and the third was highways, roads, alleys and streets.

Hate Crime Locations		
Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	—	—
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	1	1.7%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	5	8.3%
Commercial/Office Building	3	5.0%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	4	6.7%

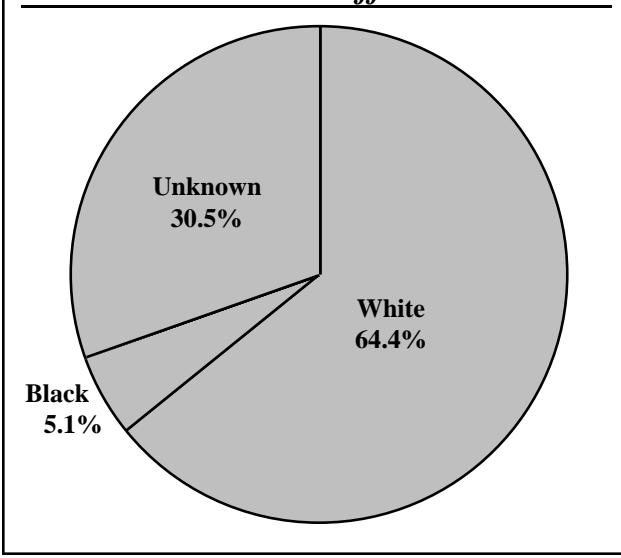
Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Department/Discount Store	—	—
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	—	—
Government/Public Building	3	5.0%
Grocery/Supermarket	—	—
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	10	16.7%
Hotel/Motel	—	—
Jail/Prison	—	—
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	3	5.0%
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	12	20.0%
Restaurant	2	3.3%
School/College	14	23.3%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	3	5.0%
Total	60	100.0%

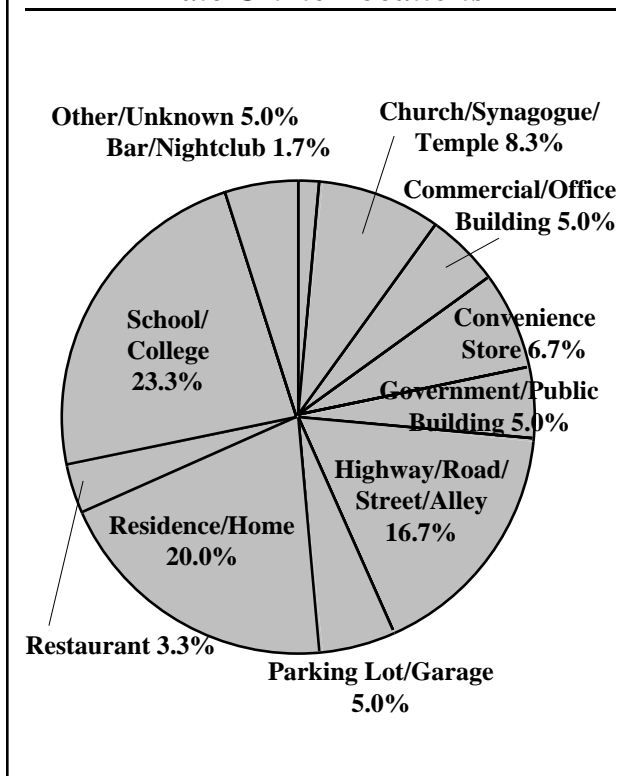
Hate Crime Offenders by Race

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	38	64.4%
Black	3	5.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	18	30.5%
Total	59	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders



Hate Crime Locations



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

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

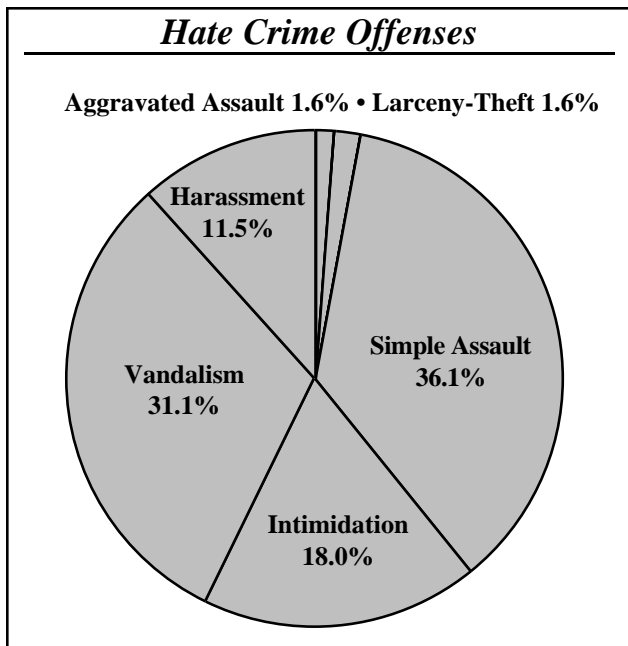
Victim Type	No.	% of Total
Individual	48	80.0%
Business	—	—
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	3	5.0%
Religious Organization	7	11.7%
Society/Public	1	1.7%
Other	1	1.7%
Unknown	—	—
Not Reported	—	—
Total	60	100.0%

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.

<i>Hate Crime by Offense</i>		
Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	—	—
Aggravated Assault	1	1.6%
Burglary	—	—
Larceny-Theft	1	1.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	22	36.1%
Intimidation	11	18.0%
Vandalism	19	31.1%
Harassment*	7	11.5%
Other	—	—
Total	61	100.0%

*Harassment not included as a federal hate crime offense.



Offenses Reported by Agency

- Androscoggin County Sheriff’s Office**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Destruction/ Damage/Vandalism Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
- 1 Larceny/Theft Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
- Augusta Police Dept.**
- 1 Harassment Anti-Black
- 1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Jewish
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black
- 1 Harassment Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black
- Bangor Police Dept.**
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Hispanic
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Protestant
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- Carrabassett Valley Police Dept.**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- Dexter Police Dept.**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- Dover-Foxcroft Police Dept.**
- 1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- Farmington Police Dept.**
- 1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- Hallowell Police Dept.**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- Kennebunk Police Dept.**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Mental Disability
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black
- Lewiston Police Dept.**
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-White
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Islamic (Moslem)
- Mechanic Falls Police Dept.**
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Multi-Religious Group
- Mexico Police Dept.**
- 1 Harassment Anti-Black
- Old Orchard Beach Police Dept.**
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Multi-Racial Group
- Penobscot County Sheriff’s Office**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- Piscataquis County Sheriff’s Office**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- Pittsfield Police Dept.**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- Portland Police Dept.**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Other Ethnic/National Origin
- Presque Isle Police Dept.**
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Jewish
- Rangeley Police Dept.**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- Rumford Police Dept.**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- Sabatius Police Dept.**
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- Saco Police Dept.**
- 1 Harassment Anti-Black
- Sagadahoc County Sheriff’s Office**
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- Sanford Police Dept.**
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Jewish
- South Berwick Police Dept.**
- 1 Destruction/ Damage/Vandalism Anti-Other Ethnic/National Origin
- South Portland Police Dept.**
- 1 Destruction/ Damage/Vandalism Anti-Other Ethnic/National Origin
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Protestant
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Homosexual (Gays & Lesbians)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Islamic (Moslem)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- University of Southern Maine Police Dept.**
- 1 Harassment Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black
- Maine State Police**
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/ Damage/Vandalism Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/ Damage/Vandalism Anti-Other Ethnic/National Origin

28 agencies 61 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 26 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 2006. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 2006:

- Property stolen totaled \$26,703,771, down 5.8% from the 2005 figure of \$28,333,806.
- There was \$7,022,786 worth of property recovered, down 4.5% from \$7,354,577 in 2005.
- The rate of recovery was 26.3%, compared to 26.0% for 2005.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 61.3%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$19,077,092 stolen, \$2,345,401 (12.3%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$4,490,365	\$354,401	7.9%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$2,280,716	\$237,015	10.4%
Clothing and Furs	\$361,307	\$97,564	27.0%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$7,626,679	\$4,677,385	61.3%
Office Equipment	\$689,571	\$45,511	6.6%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$1,291,599	\$120,604	9.3%
Firearms	\$266,674	\$87,324	32.7%
Household Goods	\$429,268	\$57,422	13.4%
Consumable Goods	\$324,492	\$42,243	13.0%
Livestock	\$3,593	\$297	8.3%
Miscellaneous	\$8,939,507	\$1,303,020	14.6%
Totals	\$26,703,771	\$7,022,786	26.3%

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

Clearance Rate

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

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

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

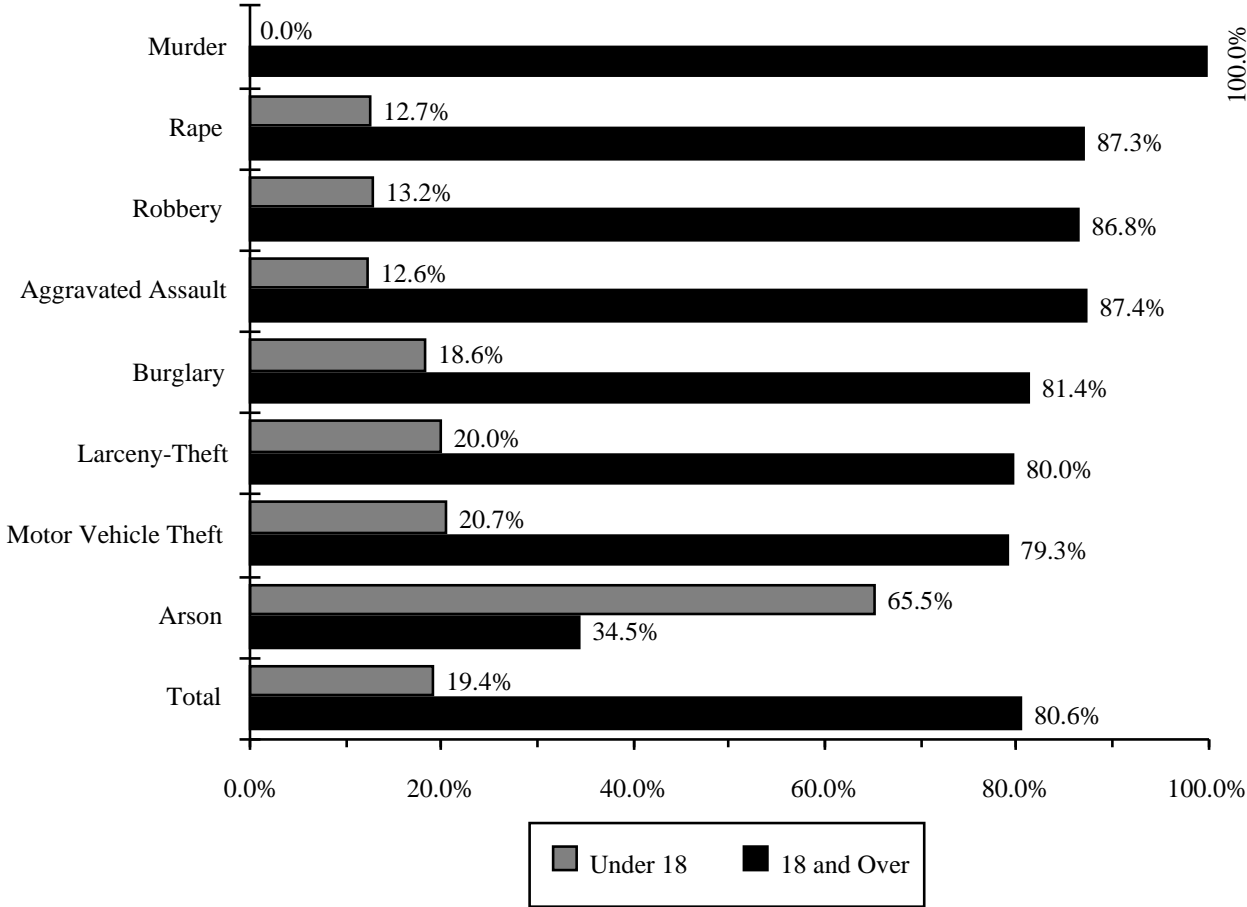
During 2006, 26.7% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, lower than the 28.1% rate for 2005, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 16.9% (2005 data). The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 2006 was 58.7%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 25.3%.

Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 2006

Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	21	21	100.0%
Forcible Rape	340	142	41.8%
Robbery	383	167	43.6%
Aggravated Assault	780	564	72.3%
Burglary	6,776	1,393	20.6%
Larceny-Theft	25,161	6,591	26.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,340	426	31.8%
Arson	193	55	28.5%
Totals	34,994	9,359	26.7%

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

Analysis of Offenses Cleared — by Age of Offender(s)



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 2006:

- 13.5% of all arrests were juveniles, 86.5% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 27.2% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 11.6% of arrests were for index offenses.
- Over one quarter (26.0%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 2006 was up 5.4%. Part I offenses were down 1.8%, Part II offenses were up 6.6%.

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.)	800	10.3%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	6,347	81.7%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Health & Human Services)	35	0.5%
4. Referred to other police agency	40	0.5%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	545	7.0%
Total Dispositions	7,767	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 2005–2006</i>			
Offenses	2005	2006	% Change
Murder	14	16	14.3%
Forcible Rape	116	85	-26.7%
Robbery	186	186	—
Aggravated Assault	513	553	7.8%
Burglary	1,233	1,388	12.6%
Larceny-Theft	5,582	5,262	-5.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	314	296	-5.7%
Arson	52	77	48.1%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	8,010	7,863	-1.8%
Manslaughter	—	2	100.0%
Other Assaults	6,891	7,036	2.1%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	390	369	-5.4%
Fraud	937	877	-6.4%
Embezzlement	32	48	50.0%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	234	197	-15.8%
Vandalism	1,622	1,744	7.5%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	356	399	12.1%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	25	29	16.0%
Sex Offenses	292	274	-6.2%
Drug Abuse Violations	5,252	5,795	10.3%
Gambling	3	9	200.0%
Offenses against Family	480	378	-21.3%
Driving under the Influence	7,274	7,725	6.2%
Liquor Laws	4,104	4,919	19.9%
Drunkenness	22	78	254.5%
Disorderly Conduct	1,750	1,845	5.4%
All Other (except Traffic)	16,618	17,619	6.0%
Curfew and Loitering	100	74	-26.0%
Runaways	108	141	30.6%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	46,490	49,558	6.6%
GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS	54,500	57,421	5.4%

Offense Category	Sex	Aroostook County											
		M'waska PD		Presque Isle PD		Van Buren PD		Ashland PD		Limestone PD		Washburn PD	
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F												
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	M												
Manslaughter by Negligence	F												
Manslaughter by Negligence	M												
Forcible Rape	F												
Forcible Rape	M		1										
Robbery	F												
Robbery	M												
Aggravated Assault	F		1										
Aggravated Assault	M		2			1			1				
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F					1							
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	M		2	1	5	5	4				1	2	
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F		3	4	10						1	2	
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	M		2	6	18						1	1	
Motor Vehicle Theft	F								1				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	1			2	3							
Other Assaults	F		1	2	19	1	2			1			
Other Assaults	M		5	3	59	1	7			2	2	2	
Arson	F												
Arson	M				1								
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F												
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M				1							1	
Fraud	F		2		4								
Fraud	M		3	1	11								
Embezzlement	F												
Embezzlement	M												
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F												
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M		5										
Vandalism	F			1	1								
Vandalism	M				10	1	1						
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F												
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M				1		1						
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F												
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	1											
Sex Offenses	F												
Sex Offenses	M			1	2						2		
Drug Abuse Violations	F				3								
Drug Abuse Violations	M		1	10	16								
Gambling	F				1								
Gambling	M												
Offenses Against Family & Children	F												
Offenses Against Family & Children	M				1							1	
Driving Under the Influence	F		6		10		1					1	
Driving Under the Influence	M		11		79		3				11	3	
Liquor Laws	F		3		2		5						
Liquor Laws	M		6	2	5		30						
Drunkness	F												
Drunkness	M												
Disorderly Conduct	F				4					1			
Disorderly Conduct	M		4	1	13								
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F		5		18					1			
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M		1	25	3	92		2		1			
Curfew & Loitering	F												
Curfew & Loitering	M												
Runaways	F												
Runaways	M												
Total	F	3	17	9	76	2	3	0	7	2	0	1	3
Total	M	10	59	31	344	10	19	0	13	0	6	8	9
Grand Total		13	76	40	420	12	22	0	20	2	6	9	12

Offense Category	Sex	Aroostook County								Cumberland County							
		MDEA/Lq. Enf.		Aroostook SP		Cumberland SO		Brunswick PD		Cape Eliz. PD		Falmouth PD		Gorham PD		Portland PD	
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F																2
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	M																
Manslaughter by Negligence	F																
Manslaughter by Negligence	M																
Forcible Rape	F																
Forcible Rape	M			1											2		4
Robbery	F														1		6
Robbery	M														3	1	44
Aggravated Assault	F				1												5
Aggravated Assault	M				2			1						1		7	30
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F																7
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	M		2	1	5	5	4							4	4	10	90
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F		3	4	10									2	2		127
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	M		2	6	18									3	5	23	321
Motor Vehicle Theft	F																3
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	1			2	3								2		3	12
Other Assaults	F		1	2	19	1	2			1				4	3	18	92
Other Assaults	M		5	3	59	1	7			2				4	8	41	461
Arson	F																1
Arson	M									2	3			1			2
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F															1	4
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M				1									1	9	2	14
Fraud	F		2		4											3	12
Fraud	M		3	1	11										1	4	26
Embezzlement	F																1
Embezzlement	M																2
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F																5
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M		5														15
Vandalism	F			1	1												9
Vandalism	M				10	1	1								3	10	107
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F																9
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M				1		1								1		98
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F																7
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	1															10
Sex Offenses	F																
Sex Offenses	M			1	2												11
Drug Abuse Violations	F				3												
Drug Abuse Violations	M		1	10	16										1	2	76
Gambling	F				1												
Gambling	M																
Offenses Against Family & Children	F																
Offenses Against Family & Children	M																
Driving Under the Influence	F		6		10		1										
Driving Under the Influence	M		11		79		3										
Liquor Laws	F		3		2		5										
Liquor Laws	M		6	2	5		30										
Drunkness	F																
Drunkness	M																
Disorderly Conduct	F				4												
Disorderly Conduct	M		4	1	13												
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F		5		18					1							
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M		1	25	3	92		2		1							
Curfew & Loitering	F																
Curfew & Loitering	M																
Runaways	F																
Runaways	M																
Total	F	3	17	9	76	2	3	0	7	2	0	1	3				
Total	M	10	59	31	344	10	19	0	13	0	6	8	9				
Grand Total		13	76	40	420	12	22	0	20	2	6	9	12				

Offense Category	Sex	Hancock County				Kennebec County									
		Winter H'r PD		MDEA/Lq. Enf.		Hancock SP		Kennebec SO		Augusta PD		Gardiner PD			
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult		
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F														
Manslaughter by Negligence	F														
Forcible Rape	F														
Robbery	F							1	1	2					
Aggravated Assault	F														
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F							1	3	2	4	2			
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F							3	7	4	10	8	14	1	
Motor Vehicle Theft	F							1	7	4	11	29	79	3	2
Other Assaults	F							1	7	4	11	29	79	10	5
Arson	F							1	2			1	6		
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F							1	7	1	14	8	48	9	3
Fraud	F							1	24	4	54	27	109	9	22
Embezzlement	F							1							
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F							1							
Vandalism	F							1							
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F							1							
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F							1							
Sex Offenses	F							1							
Drug Abuse Violations	F							1							
Gambling	F							1							
Offenses Against Family & Children	F							1							
Driving Under the Influence	F							1							
Liquor Laws	F							1							
Drunkenness	F							1							
Disorderly Conduct	F							1							
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F							1							
Curfew & Loitering	F							1							
Runaways	F							1							
Total	F	0	0	0	10	2	32	4	124	81	301	3	20		
Grand Total	M	0	7	0	33	13	173	24	431	118	710	33	83		

Offense Category	Sex	Kennebec County															
		Hallowell PD		Waterville PD		Oakland PD		Monmouth PD		Winslow PD		Winthrop PD		Clinton PD		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	F																
Forcible Rape	F																
Robbery	F																
Aggravated Assault	F																
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F																
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F																
Motor Vehicle Theft	F																
Other Assaults	F																
Arson	F																
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F																
Fraud	F																
Embezzlement	F																
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F																
Vandalism	F																
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F																
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F																
Sex Offenses	F																
Drug Abuse Violations	F																
Gambling	F																
Offenses Against Family & Children	F																
Driving Under the Influence	F																
Liquor Laws	F																
Drunkenness	F																
Disorderly Conduct	F																
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F																
Curfew & Loitering	F																
Runaways	F																
Total	F	0	16	49	476	10	59	3	17	19	75	7	29	6	24	1	15
Grand Total	M	3	54	109	1,201	35	163	11	52	24	214	21	90	8	71	0	22

Offense Category	Sex	York County													
		Kennebunk PD		K'bunkport PD		N. Berwick PD		Ogunquit PD		S. Berwick PD		Wells 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					
Robbery	F														
	M														
Aggravated Assault	F														1
	M													1	6
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F														
	M	1	5			1		3	3			4		1	
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	3	4					2				1		7	
	M	13	9	1	5				1			8		10	
Motor Vehicle Theft	F														
	M		1											1	
Other Assaults	F	3	6			2		4	5	8		1		6	
	M	9	23	1	4	6	2	12	1	9		5		9	
Arson	F														1
	M														
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F														
	M	1	2												
Fraud	F		2					2		1				1	
	M		2											1	
Embezzlement	F														
	M														
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F														2
	M	1													
Vandalism	F	1										1		2	
	M	13	5	1					3	2		4		5	
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F														
	M						1		1						
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F														
	M														
Sex Offenses	F														
	M		3					1				1		1	
Drug Abuse Violations	F		3					5	1	1				7	
	M	3	7	1	9			1	13	8	10	4		21	
Gambling	F														
	M														
Offenses Against Family & Children	F														
	M														
Driving Under the Influence	F		16		6		5		1	11		1		14	
	M	3	35	2	35		18	1	31	2	18			43	
Liquor Laws	F	3	3		1		2		3			7		6	
	M	8	15	4	11		2	2	8	4	5	12		12	
Drunkenness	F														
	M														
Disorderly Conduct	F							3		2					
	M				2			8		4				2	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	8	26		1		2	2	18	1	1	1		16	
	M	13	86		11		6	2	42	4	12	8		68	
Curfew & Loitering	F														
	M														
Runaways	F														
	M														
Total	F	18	60	0	12	0	11	2	44	13	22	12	60		
	M	65	193	10	77	0	33	6	119	25	63	48	182		
Grand Total		83	253	10	89	0	44	8	163	38	85	60	242		

York PD	Buxton PD	MDEA/Lq. Enf.	York SP	County Totals											
				Androscoggin		Aroostook		Cumberland		Franklin					
				Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult				
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				6	10	0	2	3	7	1	9	0	2	1	2
				1	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	3	75	0	0
				7	19	0	1	3	75	0	3	75	0	3	
				2	5	1	2	0	14	0	2	0	14	0	2
1	4		5	8	37	6	15	14	90	3	18	3	18		
				8	11	3	15	13	26	2	2	16	26		
1	2		7	58	78	25	78	62	201	16	26	16	26		
3	3		2	62	175	11	65	174	386	11	24	11	24		
5	9		7	94	241	31	139	212	637	42	61	42	61		
				2	1	2	5	6	7	2	1	2	1		
				9	16	6	16	16	50	0	3	0	3		
5	12		4	47	202	17	84	45	255	4	45	4	45		
7	33		19	86	615	31	232	110	965	25	101	25	101		
				2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		
				9	5	2	2	6	5	0	0	0	0		
				0	8	2	4	2	26	0	0	0	0		
1			1	0	21	0	11	4	45	1	3	1	3		
3			3	1	25	1	24	1	46	1	16	1	16		
6			4	0	41	1	33	3	74	1	14	1	14		
				0	0	0	0	0	23	0	3	0	3		
				1	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0		
2			1	0	1	2	4	0	7	0	1	0	1		
4	5		1	2	9	1	14	7	43	0	0	0	0		
1			1	9	31	3	6	17	36	7	9	7	9		
4	5		3	73	126	23	38	71	228	22	23	22	23		
				1	1	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	1		
1	5		1	13	40	0	8	20	154	0	4	0	4		
				0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0		
				0	1	1	0	2	11	0	0	0	0		
				1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1		
				7	25	5	12	9	42	3	15	3	15		
3	10		1	7	113	6	34	25	211	3	30	3	30		
15	38		15	46	467	38	185	83	803	21	151	21	151		
				0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
				1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
1				0	48	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	2		
				0	174	1	52	0	6	0	6	0	6		
1	17		7	4	180	6	86	5	327	0	34	0	34		
3	75		36	8	546	6	361	36	1,161	0	143	0	143		
12	15			36	69	15	28	53	147	1	21	1	21		
26	33		4	62	187	28	102	90	547	24	72	24	72		
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
				0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2		
				8	110	2	19	6	54	0	7	0	7		
				24	328	8	65	13	196	3	29	3	29		
3	22		15	37	468	22	169	86	770	6	108	6	108		
26	90		43	98	1,371	99	692	261	3,055	55	350	55	350		
				12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
				26	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
				6	0	0	0	37	0	6	0	6	0		
				3	0	0	0	16	0	8	0	8	0		
30	85		35	246	1,457	93	552	473	2,368	43	307	43	307		
93	318		152	641	4,361	315	2,060	1,041	8,418	225	1,026	225	1,026		
123	403		187	887	5,818	408	2,612	1,514	10,786	268	1,333	268	1,333		

Offense Category	Sex	County Totals											
		Hancock		Kennebec		Knox		Lincoln		Oxford		Penobscot	
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Forcible Rape	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	M	1	1	3	8	0	0	0	3	0	6	3	
Robbery	F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	M	0	0	1	6	0	2	0	4	0	6	15	
Aggravated Assault	F	1	6	1	9	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	
	M	2	19	10	53	0	10	2	11	3	11	27	
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F	0	2	4	8	1	2	0	1	4	2	8	
	M	4	18	36	61	9	16	11	19	14	28	63	
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	6	38	69	161	13	40	9	17	0	15	79	
	M	12	58	88	197	19	39	14	24	23	40	119	
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	0	2	1	
	M	1	7	3	18	0	3	3	2	2	0	12	
Other Assaults	F	4	27	21	144	8	30	9	26	6	53	22	
	M	9	92	68	463	10	95	15	117	27	179	48	
Arson	F	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
	M	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	7	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	
	M	2	4	0	25	1	1	1	21	0	4	0	
Fraud	F	1	10	2	51	0	13	0	5	0	1	1	
	M	2	10	6	82	0	9	3	11	0	2	4	
Embezzlement	F	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	
	M	0	3	3	7	0	4	0	0	2	4	7	
Vandalism	F	0	5	4	18	1	6	4	5	3	1	13	
	M	7	34	51	103	15	32	9	12	16	17	33	
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	
	M	0	4	2	17	1	7	0	2	0	12	2	
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Sex Offenses	F	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	M	0	4	3	20	1	11	0	7	3	7	3	
Drug Abuse Violations	F	8	43	6	100	0	79	1	13	6	32	18	
	M	22	202	34	336	13	160	2	40	15	137	58	
Gambling	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Offenses Against Family & Children	F	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
	M	0	1	0	19	0	18	0	2	1	1	0	
Driving Under the Influence	F	1	84	2	220	2	43	5	33	3	89	3	
	M	4	299	9	510	5	149	2	118	7	228	8	
Liquor Laws	F	23	93	44	174	35	52	8	17	10	26	38	
	M	40	160	73	299	54	137	17	55	26	64	71	
Drunkenness	F	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	M	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	10	0	
Disorderly Conduct	F	1	4	2	37	1	5	1	7	4	13	1	
	M	2	28	5	96	0	24	4	25	9	76	17	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	3	77	34	327	4	80	10	104	8	109	36	
	M	5	359	64	1,172	23	315	27	356	60	437	102	
Curfew & Loitering	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	M	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	11	
Runaways	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	
	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	
Total	F	49	393	195	1,273	68	361	48	238	44	351	244	
	M	113	1,314	461	3,493	154	1,033	112	840	211	1,265	592	
Grand Total		162	1,707	656	4,766	222	1,394	160	1,078	255	1,616	836	

Offense Category	Sex	County Totals										State Totals			
		Piscataquis		Sagadahoc		Somerset		Waldo		Washington		York		Juv.	Adult
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	M	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Forcible Rape	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	M	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	2	12	22	59
Robbery	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12
	M	0	0	2	3	2	5	0	3	0	0	2	11	23	147
Aggravated Assault	F	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	1	8	13	61
	M	2	14	2	9	2	19	1	3	1	10	21	55	78	401
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	4	9	17	52	128
	M	3	0	1	5	40	57	4	21	5	16	52	88	403	805
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	5	11	5	13	12	46	1	23	2	35	59	165	518	1,543
	M	7	11	27	40	50	104	7	44	11	44	110	245	866	2,335
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	21	28
	M	0	3	2	4	8	11	0	3	1	3	15	17	78	169
Other Assaults	F	4	7	8	12	12	81	4	29	6	19	76	276	293	1,420
	M	6	28	15	72	26	244	2	79	11	77	157	751	646	4,677
Arson	F	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	9
	M	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	32	32
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F	0	2	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	2	2	19	9	103
	M	0	0	0	2	0	14	0	1	0	2	2	39	11	246
Fraud	F	0	11	0	3	0	51	0	7	0	1	0	41	8	348
	M	1	11	0	2	2	68	0	4	0	7	1	48	24	497
Embezzlement	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	6	33
	M	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	20	33	125
Vandalism	F	0	3	0	4	3	7	4	5	2	4	16	27	86	196
	M	10	4	15	21	23	16	5	17	8	10	122	136	503	959
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	23
	M	0	2	2	8	1	7	0	4	0	7	7	32	48	323
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	11
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	14
Sex Offenses	F	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
	M	3	3	3	6	1	6	0	4	1	2	6	25	48	214
Drug Abuse Violations	F	3	8	2	16	9	36	1	33	0	33	28	166	123	1,116
	M	8	34	19	107	20	130	9	87	3	82	120	590	511	4,045
Gambling	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Offenses Against Family & Children	F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	71
	M	0	1	1	7	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	3	304
Driving Under the Influence	F	2	12	1	38	3	91	1	16	1	21	7	354	46	1,779
	M	0	53	9	142	6	218	1	87	3	125	39	1,062	143	5,757
Liquor Laws	F	2	17	15	22	17	19	10	10	1	4	133	194	441	1,045
	M	6	24	32	47	29	46	9	19	9	27	217	433	787	2,646
Drunkenness	F	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	3	7	15
	M	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	4	9	47
Disorderly Conduct	F	1	1	6	11	1	9	0	5	0	10	15	48	49	378
	M	2	5	8	24	4	22	4	19	2	25	25	179	130	1,288
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	6	11	17	127	4	67	1	45	2	111	59	452	335	3,504
	M	6	53	72	512	21	194	6	172	7	398	217	1,595	1,123	12,657
Curfew & Loitering	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
	M	4	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	62	0
Runaways	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	90	0
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	51	0
Total	F	26	93	59	249	68	431	22	176	18	257	431	1,785	2,127	11,868
	M	58	250	219	1,019	241	1,167	50	571	68	858	1,139	5,346	5,640	37,786
Grand Total															