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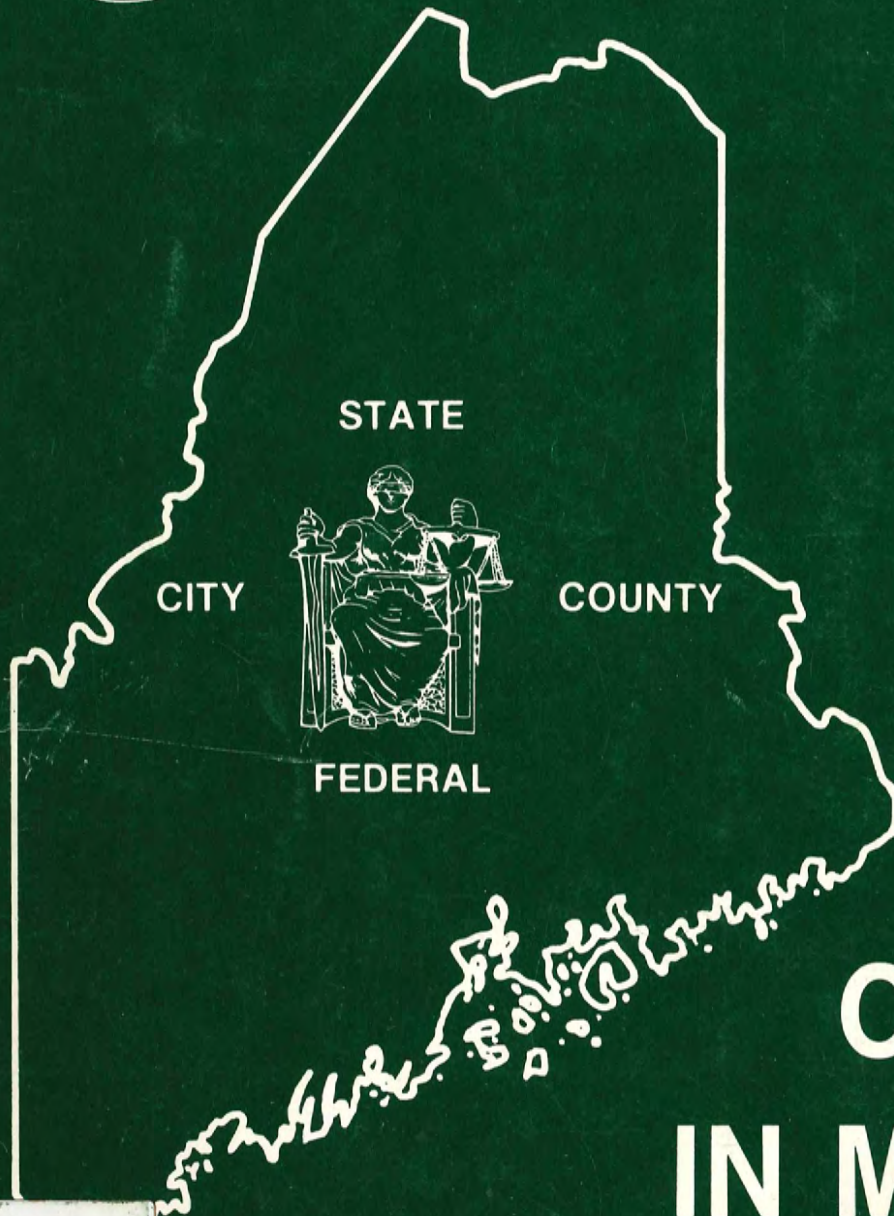
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State of Maine
Department of Public Safety

STATE

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COUNTY

FEDERAL

CRIME
IN MAINE
1989

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Maine State Police would like to express its appreciation to the following personnel who assisted in this publication:

STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

CRIME IN MAINE

1989

John R. McKernan, Governor

John Atwood, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Andrew E. Demers, Chief
Maine State Police

Edward P. Wilson, Captain
Bureau of Identification/Staff Management

Stephan M. Bunker, Supervisor
Uniform Crime Reporting

DEDICATION

The State Bureau of Identification joins the criminal justice community of the State of Maine in extending sincere sympathy to the family of the following law enforcement officer killed in the line of duty in 1989.

GILES R. LANDRY

Maine State Police
March 31, 1989

"Courage knows no bounds greater than that, that a man shall give his life
in the service of his community."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Telephone (207) 289-3801

Honorable John R. McKernan, Jr.
Governor, State of Maine
State House Station #1
Augusta, Maine 04333 0

Dear Governor McKernan:

Pursuant to 25 M.R.S.A., it is my privilege to present to you and the Legislature the fifteenth *Crime in Maine Annual Report.*

Throughout the 16-year history of Maine's Uniform Crime Reporting program, its staff has striven to provide the law enforcement community and Maine's citizens with a timely analysis of state and local crime statistical data. This report represents the sole crime data collection system which serves as a barometer of criminal activity in Maine. It has not only measured crime during the year, but it also has served as a standard for law enforcement record systems.

With the reported increases in many crime categories, Maine law enforcement must strive to constantly improve and enhance its crucial role in society. Faced with limited budgets, changes in socio-economic climates and in public attitudes toward the criminal justice system, law enforcement officers have a great task at hand.

In the collection of crime data during 1989, an upward trend appeared in the form of increased arrests for drugs and drug-related crimes. Because of the powerful influence of drug sales and personal use has upon our citizens, it is difficult to accurately measure its impact upon other crimes such as burglaries, thefts and assaults. The challenge at hand for our UCR program is one of improving the methodology used to compile and analyze crime data in order to help compensate for law enforcement's limited resources. With improved quantity, quality and timely statistical information, administrators will be bettter able to make informed decisions concerning budget preparation, training, staff development, crime fighting and crime prevention programs.

The availability of data compiled in this report is a tribute to the cooperation of over 150 municipal, county and state police agencies who contribute crime data each month. It is through their dedicated reporting that we are provided with information that helps us understand the volume, diversity and complexity of crime in Maine. May this data provide us with the knowledge to collectively advance effective crime resolutions. I know you join me in thanking them for their work.

Respectfully submitted,

John R. Atwood
Commissioner

State House Station 42, Augusta, Maine 04333 — *Offices Located at* 36 Hospital Street

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FORWARD

    The publication of *Crime in Maine 1989* marks the 16th year that the Maine State Police have contributed and served as the host agency for the Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR).

    This program is a statewide statistical effort of over 150 state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies submitting data on crime brought to their attention.

    Since 1974, this program has been the primary source for reliable crime data for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management.

    We hope that Maine's public can continue to look to the UCR program for factual information on the nature and extent of crime in our society in order to make informed decisions.

    This report reflects the cooperative efforts of all levels of law enforcement agencies who have contributed to its success. It is with appreciation and thanks to these agencies that I present *Crime in Maine 1989* to the citizens of Maine.

Sincerely,

Colonel Andrew E. Demers
Chief

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CRIME IN MAINE 1989 – HIGHLIGHTS

One Index Crime Every 11 Minutes 55 Seconds

During 1989 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 12 minutes . . . . .
1 Murder every 9 days, 3 hours
1 Rape every 38 hours, 5 minutes
1 Robbery every 29 hours, 35 minutes
1 Aggravated Assault every 7 hours, 53 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 11 minutes, 54 seconds . .
1 Burglary every 53 minutes, 24 seconds
1 Larceny every 17 minutes, 30 seconds
1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 3 hours, 55 minutes
1 Arson every 22 hours, 5 minutes

CRIME RATE . . . .
The Crime Rate is based on the occurrence of an Index Offense per 1,000 residents of the State. Local and county rates are based on their individual populations. The State Crime Rate for 1989 was 36.57 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 1988 was 36.69. The 1989 state population is estimated at 1,206,000 persons.

INDEX OFFENSES . . . .
There were 44,102 Index Offenses reported by police during 1989 – an increase of 556 offenses (+1.3%) from the 43,546 similar offenses reported in 1988.

VIOLENT CRIMES . . . .
Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group decreased by 185 offenses from 1988 for a 10% decrease. During 1989 violent crimes totaled 1,678, compared to a 1988 total of 1,863. Violent crimes accounted for 3.8% of all reported index crimes (4.3% in 1988) and represents a crime rate of 1.39 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMES . . . .
Property Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson rose in 1989 by 741 offenses (+1.8%) from 1988. There were 41,683 offenses reported in 1988 with 43,424 being shown for 1989. Property crimes account for 96.2% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 35.18 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDER . . . . There were 40 Murders committed in Maine during 1989 – up by 3 (+8.1%) from the 37 murders reported in 1988. Law enforcement cleared 40 murders this year (including two murders committed in previous years). These figures were the highest recorded for murder since the UCR program's inception.

RAPE . . . . Forcible Rapes increased by 5 reported offenses during 1989. There were 230 offenses reported to police in 1989, compared to 225 in 1988. Of the total, 211 were actual rapes, while 19 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.

ROBBERY . . . . Robberies decreased by 5.1% (-16 offenses) during 1989, from 312 in 1988 to 296 in 1989. Bank robberies listed a record high of 21 reported offenses, increasing 90.9% over the 11 reported in 1988.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT . . . . Law enforcement reported 1,112 Aggravated Assaults during 1989, a decrease of 13.7% from the 1988 figure of 1,289. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) increased by 11.1% during 1989 with 8,052 offenses reported.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE . . . . All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 31.5% of all assaults. During 1989 police reported 2,885 offenses, an increase of 236 (+8.9%) from the 2,649 offenses reported in 1988.

BURGLARY . . . . The crime of Burglary decreased slightly during 1989 by .4%. This is a decrease of 43 from the 1988 total of 9,862. The 9,819 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling $6,388,201. Burglaries represent 22.7% of all reported index offenses.

LARCENY-THEFT . . . . The crime of Larceny increased during 1989 by 3.4% from the 29,041 larceny offenses reported in 1988. Police reported 30,035 larceny crimes during 1989. Shoplifting and thefts of bicycles increased 10.4% and 9.1% respectively for 22.4% of all larceny crimes reported.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT . . . . Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 237 offenses during 1989, from 2,470 in 1988 to 2,233. A high of 2,763 motor vehicles were reported stolen during 1978.

ARSON . . . . The crime of Arson was added to the list of reportable index crimes in 1980. During 1989 there were 337 arsons reported, up 27 (+8.7%) from the 310 arsons reported for 1988. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over $3.37 million during 1989 – up 9.4%. Arson of residential buildings increased 28.4% (from 81 to 104).

STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY . . . . During 1989 law enforcement agencies recorded $26,357,036 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes – an increase of 2.5% over the $25,713,332 stolen during 1988. Police were able to recover 41.1% ($10,823,100) of stolen property during 1989.

CLEARANCE RATE . . . . Law enforcement agencies cleared 25.8% of all index crimes in 1989 – compared to 24% in 1988.

ARRESTS . . . . The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 50,230 – an increase of 10.8% from the 45,347 persons recorded in 1988. Drug arrests increased 34.1% with 2,250 adults and 238 juveniles charged with drug offenses.

OFFICER ASSAULTS . . . . There were 356 assaults on law enforcement officers in 1989, a 19.5% increase from the 1988 figure of 298.

POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA . . . . Statewide there were 1,979 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.64 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally the average rate per 1,000 is 2.1.

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. The national average cleared for 1989 was not available at the time of printing, thus the total is a nine-year average.

Crime Summary

	10-Year Average	1989	Percent Change	1988	Percent Change	1987	Percent Change	1986	Percent Change
Murder									
Offenses	29	40	8.1%	37	23.3%	30	36.4%	22	-21.4%
Percent Cleared	88	100		84		80		100	
Rate/1000	.03	.03		.03		.03		.02	
National Rate/1000	.09	-		.08		.08		.09	
Rape									
Offenses	177	230	2.2	225	22.3	184	5.7	174	4.2
Percent Cleared	63	52		51		54		63	
Rate/1000	.19	.19		.19		.16		.15	
National Rate/1000	.36	-		.38		.37		.38	
Robbery									
Offenses	320	296	-5.1	312	3.3	302	-7.9	328	15.5
Percent Cleared	43	35		39		44		37	
Rate/1000	.28	.25		.26		.26		.28	
National Rate/1000	2.27	-		2.21		2.13		2.25	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	1,362	1,112	-13.7	1,289	.6	1,281	6.3	1,205	-18.1
Percent Cleared	76	72		68		75		79	
Rate/1000	1.19	.92		1.09		1.09		1.04	
National Rate/1000	3.13	-		3.70		3.51		3.46	
Burglary									
Offenses	10,976	9,819	-.4	9,862	8.1	9,119	-3.7	9,467	-10.8
Percent Cleared	23	20		20		22		26	
Rate/1000	9.57	8.14		8.31		7.77		8.13	
National Rate/1000	14.11	-		13.09		13.30		13.45	
Larceny									
Offenses	28,596	30,035	3.4	29,041	.9	28,779	4.5	27,550	-2.6
Percent Cleared	24	25		24		23		22	
Rate/1000	24.84	24.90		24.27		24.51		23.67	
National Rate/1000	30.20	-		31.35		30.81		30.10	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	2,120	2,233	-9.6	2,470	20.4	2,052	6.5	1,927	.2
Percent Cleared	37	33		33		38		35	
Rate/1000	1.84	1.85		2.08		1.75		1.66	
National Rate/1000	4.87	-		5.83		5.29		5.08	
Arson									
Offenses	493	337	8.7	310	-17.6	376	-5.5	398	-5.7
Percent Cleared	30	33		33		33		36	
Rate/1000	.43	.28		.26		.32		.34	
National Rate/1000	.51	-		.54		.50		.53	
Total									
Offenses	44,073	44,102	1.3%	43,546	3.4%	42,123	2.6%	41,071	-4.9%
Percent Cleared	26	26		25		26		26	
Rate/1000	38.36	36.57		36.69		35.88		35.28	
National Rate/1000	55.41	-		56.64		55.50		54.80	

* National figures for 1989 unavailable at time of printing.
  National totals are computed on a 9-year average.

Crime Summary

1985	Percent Change	1984	Percent Change	1983	Percent Change	1982	Percent Change	1981	Percent Change	1980
28	40.0%	20	-16.7%	24	0.0%	24	-33.3%	36	12.5%	32
86		90		88		83		80		91
.02		.03		.02		.02		.03		.03
.08		.08		.08		.09		.10		.10
167	7.7	155	-19.7	193	27.8	151	4.1	145	0.0	145
70		72		80		56		70		59
.14		.14		.17		.13		.13		.13
.37		.36		.34		.34		.36		.37
284	-6.9	305	-1.9	311	-9.6	344	-6.5	368	6.7	345
44		51		43		51		40		43
.24		.27		.27		.30		.33		.31
2.09		2.05		2.17		2.39		2.59		2.51
1,472	8.9	1,352	3.9	1,301	-1.7	1,324	-20.4	1,663	2.8	1,618
79		79		71		80		80		79
1.27		1.19		1.15		1.18		1.48		1.46
3.03		2.90		2.79		2.89		2.90		2.99
10,610	3.4	10,266	-10.1	11,416	-3.7	11,850	-15.8	14,081	6.1	13,275
23		21		26		28		24		23
9.18		9.06		10.08		10.54		12.52		12.01
12.87		12.64		13.38		14.89		16.50		16.84
28,281	5.5	26,810	-.8	27,022	-3.0	27,843	-5.8	29,549	-4.8	31,055
23		25		24		25		24		24
24.46		23.66		23.85		24.76		26.27		28.10
29.01		27.91		28.69		30.85		31.40		31.67
1,923	3.0	1,866	-2.8	1,920	-10.9	2,156	-1.7	2,194	-10.6	2,455
35		37		39		43		38		39
1.66		1.65		1.69		1.92		1.95		2.22
4.62		4.37		4.31		4.59		4.75		5.02
422	15.3	366	-20.4	460	-13.7	533	-27.2	732	-26.4	994
36		32		30		27		22		14
.36		.32		.41		.47		.65		.90
.50		.53		.49		.57		.47		.49
43,187	5.0%	41,140	-3.5%	42,647	-3.6%	44,225	-9.3%	48,768	-2.3%	49,919
26		26		28		28		27		26
37.36		36.31		37.64		39.32		43.36		45.18
52.07		50.31		51.75		60.04		58.58		59.00

INTRODUCTION

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program was the initial step in the establishment of an efficient statewide Criminal Justice Information System. This phase of the CJIS deals primarily with a statewide uniform method of collecting statistics on crime as it is reported to law enforcement and producing a consolidated annual report of Crime in Maine.

Ideally, the UCR data will eventually merge with that of the other major components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecution, courts, corrections) to form an integrated system for the exchange of vital management information. Standardization of offense data elements in such systems as O.B.T.S., I.I.I., and N.C.I.C. will hasten such integration and allow for the provision of complete and timely criminal histories of offenders and their progress through the criminal justice system.

Maine statistics are forwarded monthly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for inclusion in the annual *Crime in the U.S.* report.

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 58 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 the 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 has proceeded to implant 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.

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 its local contributors.

The success of this program is directly related to the intense interest and cooperation of the Maine contributors. Indicative of the cooperation is a 100 percent reporting record for all communities over 2,500 population, and the organized departments under 2,500 filing through the county 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 fifteenth calender year report and it is much improved over the intial publication. All publications have been well received and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year.

During 1989 the UCR staff provided seven one-day in-service training schools to 95 officers and records staff representing 67 law enforcement agencies on UCR reporting requirements. Additionally, a two-hour overview of "Index Crime in America" was presented to four basic training classes at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy.

In September 1989, Maine's UCR program played host to the annual conference of the Association of State UCR Programs (ASUCRP) at Sebasco Lodge. As the outgoing ASUCRP President, Maine's UCR Supervisor welcomed over 125 participants representing 35 state UCR programs along with staff members from the FBI's UCR Division, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Criminal Justice Statistics Association, SEARCH Group, Inc., the President's Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Anti-Defamation League and the Canadian Chiefs of Police Association.

A recent enactment by Congress now requires federal law enforcement agencies to report to the National UCR program as state programs have been doing since 1930. As new contributors to UCR, 12 federal agencies accepted a special invitation to take part in the many informative ASUCRP workshops and presentations. These organizations included representatives from the Departments of Interior, Commerce, Treasury, E.P.A., D.O.D., along with the Secret Service, D.E.A., A.T.F., Immigration & Naturalization, N.I.S., and Marshal's Service. The anticipated contributions of these agencies will serve to make the annual *Crime in the U. S.* publication a far more complete depiction of state and federal crime trends.

With the advent of new "non-traditional" federal law enforcement contributors, the state UCR programs are now reviewing the potential inclusion of new state agency contributors such as those enforcing laws dealing with conservation, "white collar" crimes and environmental protection.

Maine's UCR program was included as part of a major computerization improvement effort within the Maine Department of Public Safety. During the upcoming fiscal year new hardware and customized software capable of processing the expanded federal data flow will be procured and made operational. Ideally, the new system will allow for the modern transfer of UCR data from local police contributors to the state UCR program via electronic media.

The long-range computer planning effort at Public Safety Headquarters is intended to integrate the UCR program with the other major components of the criminal justice system (e.g., courts, prosecutors, corrections) in order to create a system-wide management information system currently referred to as Maine Criminal Justice Information System (MCJUSTIS).

CRIME FACTORS

Statistics gathered under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are submitted by the law enforcement agencies of Maine and represent a spectrum of Maine crime on statewide, regional, and county levels. Awareness of the presence of certain crime statistics presented is necessary if fair and equitable conclusions are to be drawn. These crime influencing factors are present, to some degree, in every community and their presence affects, in varying degrees, the crime developments of the community. Comparison of crime figures between communities should not be made without first considering the individual factors present in each community.

Crime, as an outgrowth of society, remains a social problem of grave concern and the police are limited in their role as to its suppression and detection. As stated by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice in their report *"The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society"* (1967-Page 92).

"But the fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime. They did not start and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in America. They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest. The police are only one part of the criminal justice system; the government is only one part of society. Insofar as crime is a social phenomenon, crime prevention is the responsibility of every part of society. The criminal process is limited to case by case operations, one criminal or one crime at a time."

Set forth below are some of the conditions which will, by type and volume, affect the crime that occurs from place to place:

- Density and size of the community population and the degree of urbanization in the surrounding area.

- Compositions of the population with reference particularly to youth concentration.

- Economic status of the population, median income and job availability.

- Relative stability of the population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types.

- Modes of transportation and highway systems in the area.

- Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.

- Cultural conditions such as educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.

- Standards governing appointments to the police force.

- Policies of the prosecuting officials, the courts, correctional and probation/parole officials.

- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.

- Attitude of the public toward reporting crime and participation in the prosecution of the offenders.

- The administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency, including the degree of adherence to crime reporting standards.

- Organization and cooperation of adjoining and overlapping police jurisdictions.

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

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

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

UCR POTENTIAL USES

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

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 – development of crime prevention programs.
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.

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 more 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.
3. Budget and staffing – needs and justification.

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 Law Enforcement Community.

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**

   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 1980, the Maine Legislature enacted a new **"Domestic Violence"** law that deals with abuse and assaults occurring between household or family members. The law mandates the reporting of such incidents by police agencies as an addition to the Uniform Crime Reporting function.

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

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

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

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

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

The possibility of duplication in crime reporting is given constant attention when reports are received and verified by internal consistency checks. If duplication is suspected, the contributing agencies are immediately contacted and the matter is resolved in accordance with existing guidelines. A continual analysis of reports is maintained to assist contributors when needed and to maintain the quality necessary for a factual and successful program. Personal visitations are made to contributors to cooperatively assist in needed revisions of records and reporting methods.

Regardless of the extent of the statistical verification process used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Division, the accuracy of the data assembled under this program depends on the sincere effort exerted by each contributor to meet the necessary standards of reporting.

STATEMENT OF POLICY FOR RELEASE OF UCR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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

REGULATIONS

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

2. Published reports will be released to the above named agencies prior to their being released to individuals or agencies extraneous to the criminal justice community.

3. UCR Information requests:

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

   for one year a copy of the information released along with the request and the authority of release.

   A. Information contained in the published annual report may be released via phone, letter, etc., to any interested party.

   B. All requests for unpublished information from agencies or individuals should be directed by letter to the Supervisor, UCR Division. These special requests will be honored only with the written consent of the agency whose statistics are requested.

   C. Law enforcement agencies may receive interim, unpublished specialized reports identifying their agency only providing the request is not unreasonable. Law enforcement agencies may also receive their respective county totals along with state or district totals.

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PROFILE OF THE STATE OF MAINE

This profile is presented to provide some general knowledge and facts about the State of Maine. It is hoped that this information might assist in understanding the environment in which reported crime incidence and arrest data detailed in this report occurred.

FACTS ABOUT MAINE

Maine:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

■ had travel and tourist income of $1.94 billion in 1989.

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

■ is nationally famed for its shellfish; over 23.4 million pounds of lobster were harvested in 1989. The total of all shellfish and fin harvested was 110.2 million pounds with a total value of $94.3 million in 1989.

CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report are based on 1988 population estimates received from the Uniform Crime Reporting division of the F.B.I., using provisional estimates of the Bureau of Census. Rural populations are arrived at by deleting the population figures for each direct reporting municipal department from their respective county totals.

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

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

The crime index rate for Maine for the year 1989 was 36.57 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.39 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 35.18.

1989 Crime Rates

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	40	0.09%	0.03
Rape	230	0.52	0.19
Robbery	296	0.67	0.25
Aggravated Assault	1,112	2.52	0.92
Burglary	9,819	22.26	8.14
Larceny-Theft	30,035	68.10	24.90
M/V Theft	2,233	5.06	1.85
Arson	337	0.76	0.28
Totals	**44,102**	**100.00%**	**36.57**
Total Violent Crime	1,678	3.80%	1.39
Total Property Crime	42,424	96.20%	35.18

Index Crimes

1988 ---------
1989 ————

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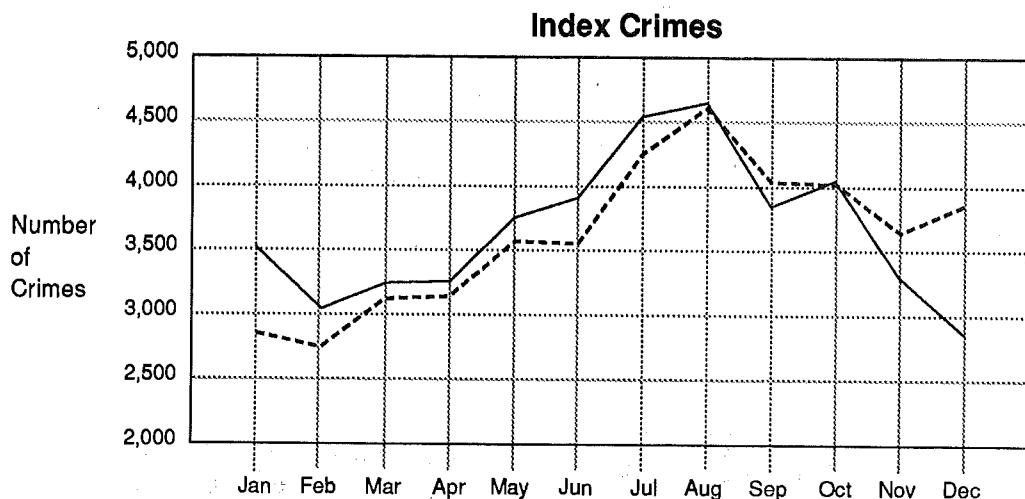
Crime by County

County	Annual Crime Rate Per 1,000	Total Index Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Percent Clearance
Androscoggin											
1988	49.38	5,050	5	20	61	109	1,304	3,247	282	22	18.7%
1989	46.04	4,729	5	18	69	91	1,151	3,143	213	39	20.2
Aroostook											
1988	18.62	1,655	3	17	8	35	365	1,116	98	13	39.9
1989	19.22	1,687	3	9	3	27	418	1,119	95	13	35.0
Cumberland											
1988	63.52	14,653	5	55	144	617	3,115	9,601	976	140	19.7
1989	58.54	13,870	7	53	130	412	2,999	9,273	881	115	22.8
Franklin											
1988	28.74	846	1	1	2	12	220	576	30	4	22.5
1989	39.55	1,149	4	4	1	15	332	746	46	1	22.3
Hancock											
1988	27.35	1,217	2	6	2	40	331	781	54	1	21.2
1989	26.15	1,190	-	14	4	9	292	819	46	6	21.5
Kennebec											
1988	31.19	3,533	1	30	20	60	757	2,508	132	25	33.0
1989	30.53	3,527	7	23	12	67	760	2,496	146	16	30.1
Knox											
1988	28.22	1,002	-	4	4	21	144	776	43	10	24.4
1989	32.02	1,145	1	4	4	34	163	885	41	13	27.4
Lincoln											
1988	17.71	507	-	4	-	21	158	290	27	7	31.8
1989	20.27	593	-	7	2	36	179	336	29	4	32.7
Oxford											
1988	19.79	1,005	3	8	2	32	339	516	100	5	27.1
1989	21.22	1,091	2	13	6	48	317	631	66	8	25.8
Penobscot											
1988	34.23	4,784	9	17	18	84	846	3,548	236	26	27.7
1989	32.29	4,576	2	19	26	67	844	3,413	188	17	24.7
Piscataquis											
1988	17.19	313	-	1	-	4	77	198	33	-	40.3
1989	19.53	363	-	-	1	14	134	187	26	1	26.4
Sagadahoc											
1988	32.13	1,030	1	3	2	19	229	710	60	6	19.5
1989	32.37	1,049	-	5	3	26	197	769	41	8	26.5
Somerset											
1988	28.44	1,355	1	8	8	33	352	861	91	1	29.1
1989	31.23	1,488	-	14	4	46	348	1,012	59	5	29.9
Waldo											
1988	14.22	433	-	7	1	15	142	235	31	2	33.9
1989	15.45	482	1	5	2	20	125	305	23	1	33.0
Washington											
1988	22.37	767	1	7	-	66	262	396	32	3	27.4
1989	24.11	840	2	8	1	55	261	452	36	25	34.8
York											
1988	33.60	5,396	5	37	40	121	1,221	3,682	245	45	29.7
1989	38.16	6,323	6	34	28	145	1,299	4,449	297	65	30.3
TOTALS											
1988	36.69	43,546	37	225	312	1,289	9,862	29,041	2,470	310	24.8%
1989	36.57	44,102	40	230	296	1,112	9,819	30,035	2,233	337	25.8%

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Total Index Crimes by County
January – December 1989

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	301	316	289	341	437	421	448	519	416	504	414	323	4,729
Aroostook	108	110	117	128	147	149	187	169	168	156	133	115	1,687
Cumberland	1,421	999	1,094	1,099	1,113	1,251	1,375	1,417	1,163	1,208	945	785	13,870
Franklin	141	139	104	49	80	81	101	89	68	86	81	130	1,149
Hancock	97	64	71	76	119	99	155	123	123	104	70	89	1,190
Kennebec	267	218	261	297	310	305	382	358	289	342	273	225	3,527
Knox	87	54	75	89	107	115	114	131	114	95	92	72	1,145
Lincoln	53	40	48	45	50	46	74	72	49	50	41	25	593
Oxford	67	61	89	86	135	97	89	119	117	95	79	57	1,091
Penobscot	317	293	295	358	417	403	423	414	440	488	401	327	4,576
Piscataquis	20	23	22	26	32	40	42	38	41	23	32	24	363
Sagadahoc	53	72	73	69	107	86	112	133	90	99	90	65	1,049
Somerset	100	80	91	102	130	161	169	158	148	146	108	95	1,488
Waldo	33	20	26	35	63	34	59	46	46	55	39	26	482
Washington	53	41	64	53	68	70	93	90	65	69	77	97	840
York	406	504	527	424	460	551	712	805	537	529	458	410	6,323
1989 Total	3,524	3,034	3,246	3,277	3,775	3,909	4,535	4,681	3,874	4,049	3,333	2,865	44,102
1988 Total	2,875	2,760	3,118	3,129	3,598	3,593	4,278	4,619	4,028	4,003	3,678	3,867	43,546
%Change	22.6%	9.9%	4.1%	4.7%	4.9%	8.8%	6.0%	1.3%	-3.8%	1.1%	-9.4%	-25.9%	1.3%

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Comparative Data – State, New England, National

Maine Offense	1988	Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population	1989	Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change	U.S. 1987/1988 % Change	New England 1987/1988 % Change
Murder	37	.03	40	.03	3	8.1%	2.9%	12.5%
Forcible Rape	225	.19	230	.19	5	2.2	1.5	4.5
Robbery	312	.26	296	.25	16-	5.1-	4.9	2.1
Aggravated Assault	1,289	1.09	1,112	.92	177-	13.7-	6.4	14.2
Burglary	9,862	8.31	9,819	8.14	43-	0.4-	0.6-	0.1-
Larceny - Theft	29,041	24.47	30,035	24.90	994	3.4	2.7	4.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,470	2.08	2,233	1.85	237-	9.6-	11.2	2.8
Arson	310	.26	337	.28	27	8.7	1.5	4.0
TOTALS	**43,546**	**36.69**	**44,102**	**36.57**	**556**	**1.3%**	**3.1%**	**3.8%**

Note: Crime rate for 1988 was as follows: Total U.S. = 56.64   New England = 47.30
(1989 figures unavailable at time of printing)

Clearance Data – 1989 Maine Offense	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	1988 Data Percentage of Clearance U.S. % Cleared	New England % Cleared
Murder	40	40	100.0%	70.0%	67.4%
Forcible Rape	230	120	52.2	52.1	51.2
Robbery	296	104	35.1	25.6	22.3
Aggravated Assault	1,112	803	72.2	56.8	56.7
Burglary	9,819	1,949	19.8	13.5	13.9
Larceny - Theft	30,035	7,531	25.1	19.7	19.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,233	731	32.7	14.8	10.7
Arson	337	112	33.2	15.2	15.1
TOTALS	**44,102**	**11,390**	**25.8%**	**20.7%**	**19.4%**
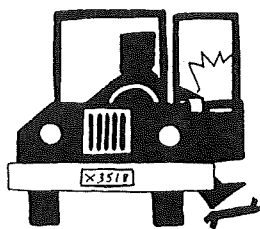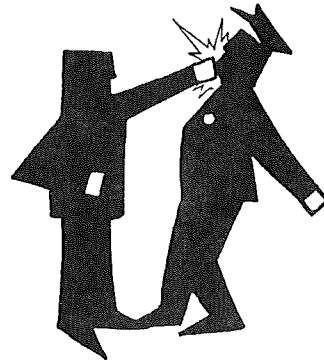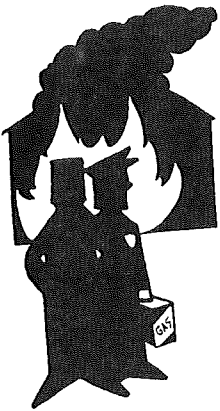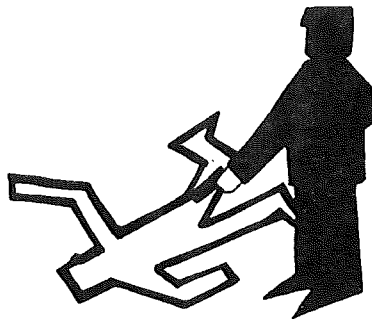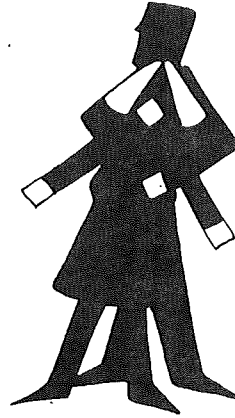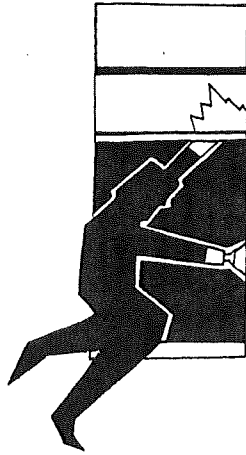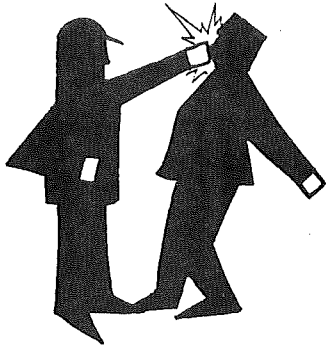
VIOLENT CRIMES

Crime Clock – 1 Violent Crime Every 5 Hours 12 Minutes

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 1989, violent crimes showed a decrease from the previous year. There were 1,678 reported offenses during 1989 - compared with 1,863 for 1988. This decrease of 185 crimes reported represents a decrease of 9.9%.

The 1989 crime rate for violent crimes is 1.39 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 3.8% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 1,067 violent crimes for a 63.6% clearance rate.

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989
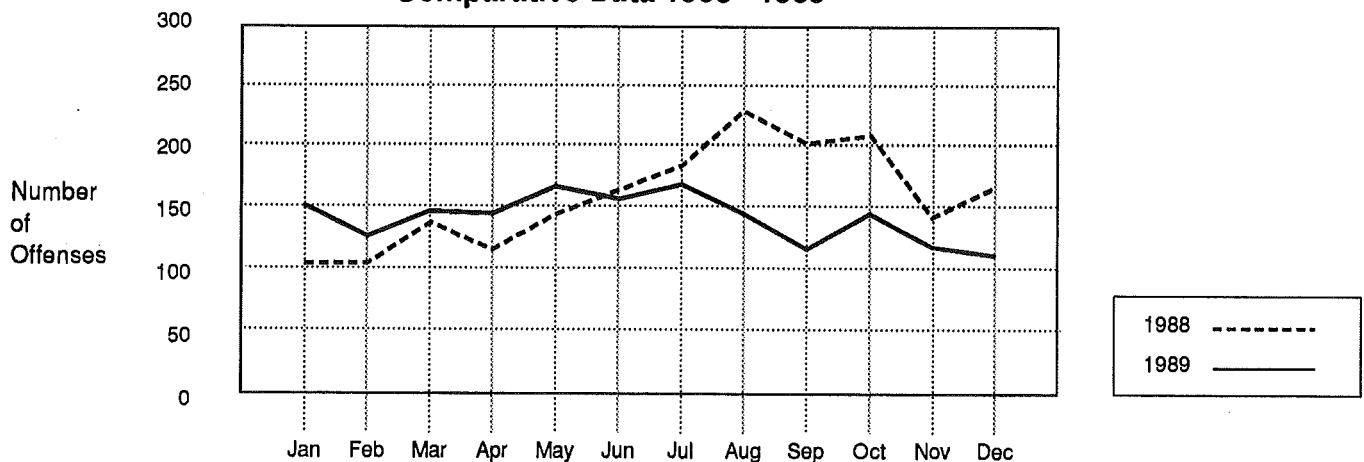
Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number of Offenses				
	1988	**1989**	**Number Change**	**Percent Change**
Murder	37	40	3	8.1%
Rape	225	230	5	2.2
Robbery	312	296	16	-5.1
Aggravated Assault	1,289	1,112	177	-13.7
Totals	**1,863**	**1,678**	**185**	**-9.9%**

Violent Crime by County
(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.39)

Crime
Rate

| | Andr | Aroo | Cumb | Fran | Hanc | Kenn | Knox | Linc |

1988
1989

Crime
Rate

| | Oxfo | Peno | Pisc | Saga | Some | Waldo | Wash | York |
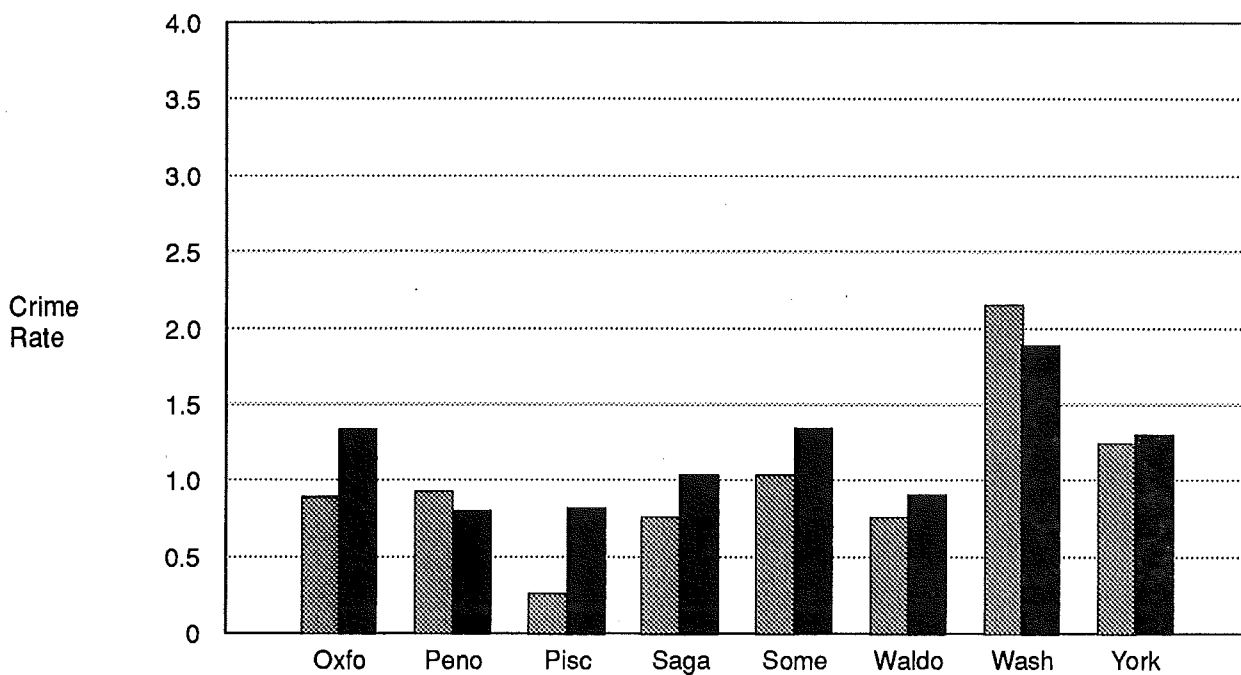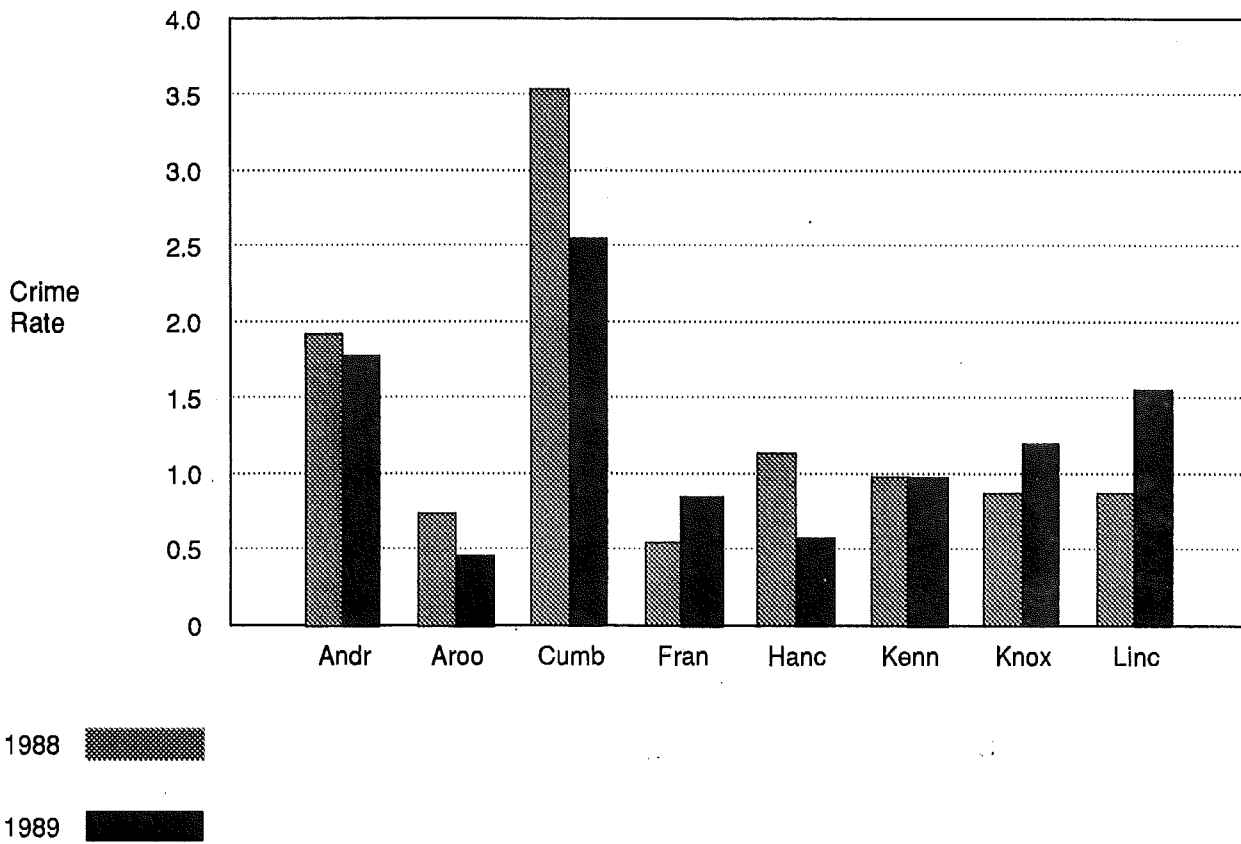
PROPERTY CRIMES

Crime Clock – 1 Property Crime Every 11 Minutes 54 Seconds

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 1989: rising by 741 reported offenses. The 1989 total of 42,424 represents a 1.8% increase over the 1988 figure of 41,683.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 10,323 property crimes during 1989 for a 24.3% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 96.2% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 35.18 offenses per 1,000.

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number of Offenses
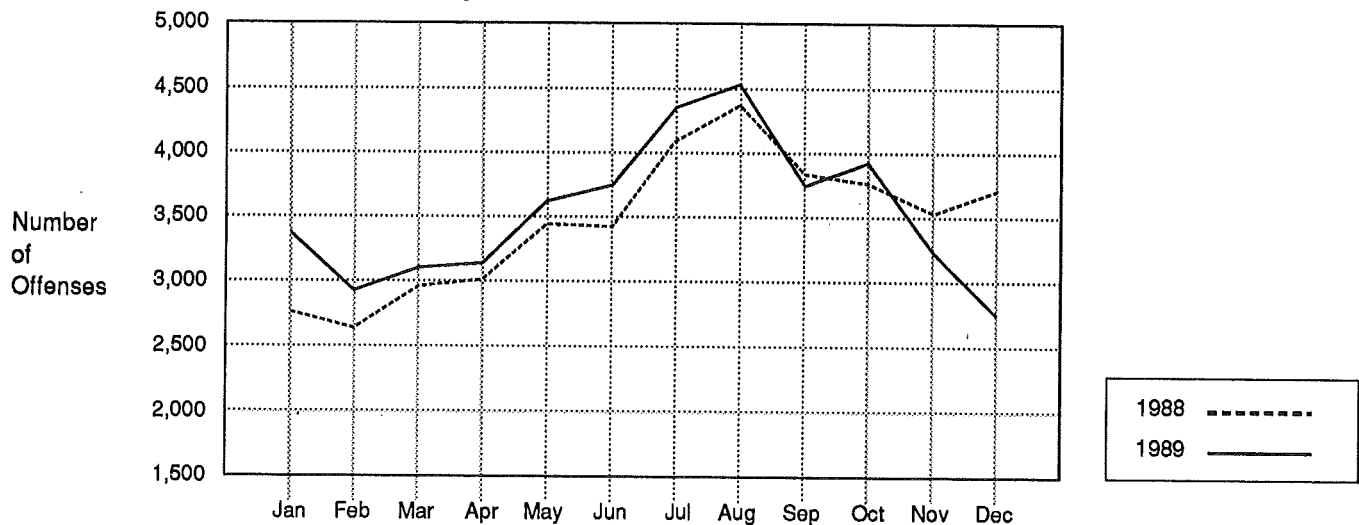
1988 ---------
1989 ———

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number of Offenses				
	1988	1989	Number Change	Percent Change
Burglary	9,862	9,819	-43	-.4%
Larceny	29,041	30,035	994	3.4
M/V Theft	2,470	2,233	-237	-9.6
Arson	310	337	27	8.7
Totals	**41,683**	**42,424**	**741**	**1.8%**

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Property Crime by County
(State Property Crime Rate: 35.18)

Crime Rate

| | Andr | Aroo | Cumb | Fran | Hanc | Kenn | Knox | Linc |

1988

1989

Crime Rate

| | Oxfo | Peno | Pisc | Saga | Some | Waldo | Wash | York |
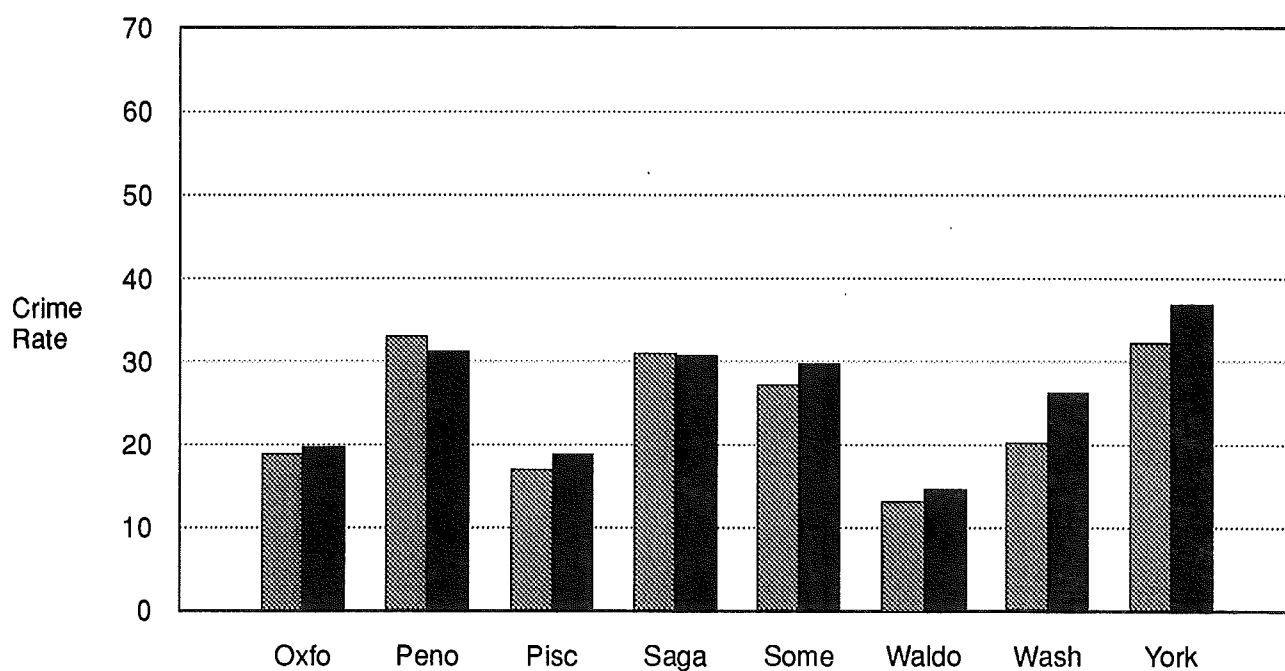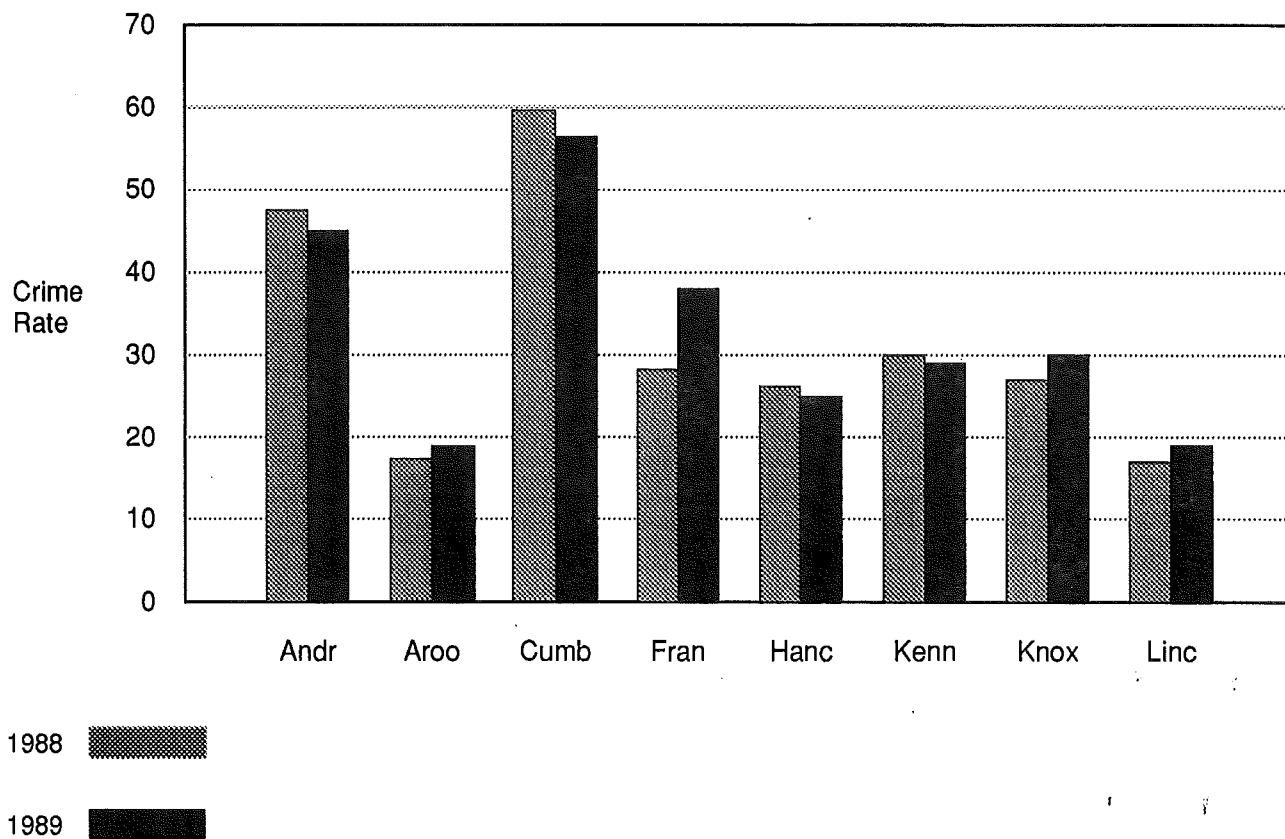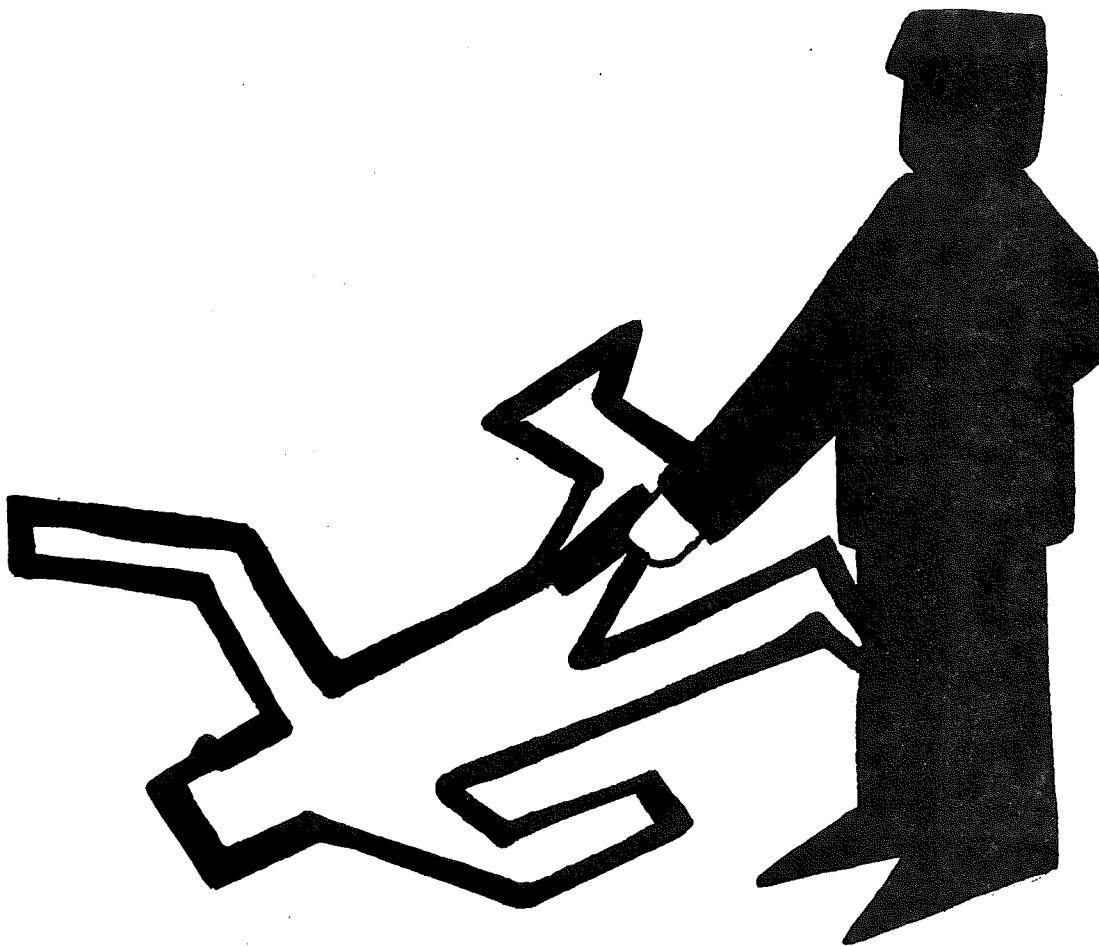
MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

Crime Clock – 1 Murder Every 9 Days 3 Hours

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

Murder – 17-A §201 "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."

Felony Murder – 17-A §202 "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, . . ."

Manslaughter – 17-A §203 "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 . . ."

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

		Trend		
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000	% Change from Previous Year
1985	28	40.0%	.02	-33.3%
1986	22	-21.4	.02	-
1987	30	36.4	.03	50.0
1988	37	23.3	.03	-
1989	40	8.1	.03	-
% Change from 1985 - 1989	42.9%		50.0%	

Characteristics – 1989		
Victim-Offender Relationship	79.5%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	15.9%	Stranger to Stranger
	4.5%	Unknown
Type of Weapon Used	60.0%	Firearm
	15.0%	Knife/Cutting Instrument
	15.0%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	10.0%	Hands, Fists, Feet
Months of Highest Occurrence	17.5%	March
	17.5%	November
	12.5%	December
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$800	Total
	$20	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	100.0%	40 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.78	

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number
of
Offenses

1988 --------
1989 ————

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
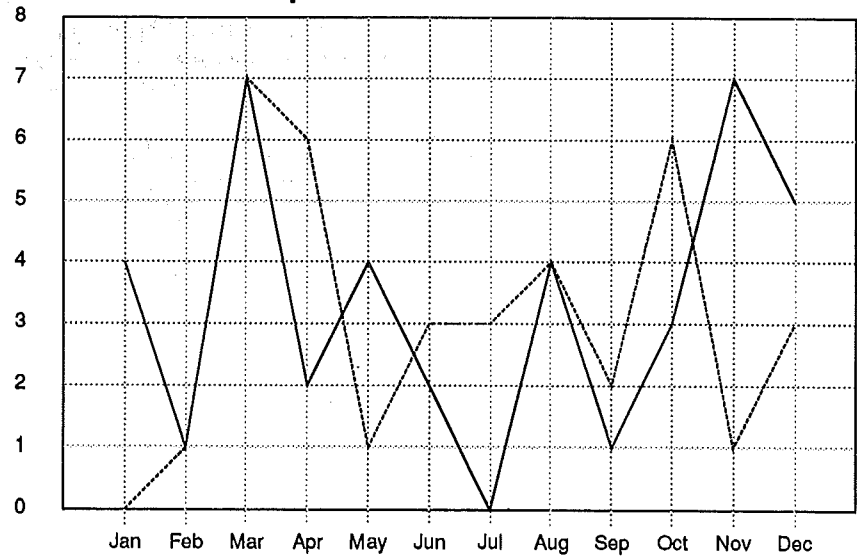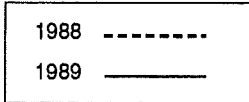
Profile of Persons Arrested
31 Arrests

Age

12.9% .... 17 and under

22.6% 18-24

19.3% 25-29

9.7% 30-34

6.5% 35-39

29.0% .... 40 and over

8 offenders committed suicide

Sex: Male 83.9%
       Female 16.1%

27

Murder Distribution by Relationship
(Victim to Offender)

Relationship	Number	% of Total
Wife/Common Law Wife	3	6.8%
Mother	3	6.8
Father	1	2.3
Daughter	2	4.5
Son/Stepson	3	6.8
Other Family	3	6.8
Total Family	**15**	**34.1%**
Ex-Wife	1	2.3%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	3	6.8
Friend	3	6.8
Acquaintance	6	13.6
Neighbor	5	11.4
Otherwise Known	2	4.5
Stranger	7	15.9
Unknown	2	4.5
Total Other	**29**	**65.9%**
TOTAL	**44**	**100.0%**
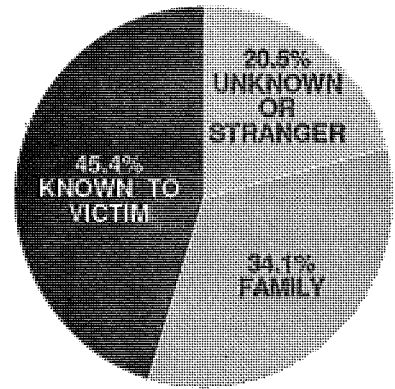
* Number of relationships may not agree with number of victims due to instances of multiple offenders or multiple victims.

Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Victims	Male	Female	Total
0-14	4	2	6
15-24	1	2	3
25-34	8	4	12
35-44	6	4	10
45-54	2	2	4
55-64	-	2	2
65 +	2	1	3
Total	**23**	**17**	**40**
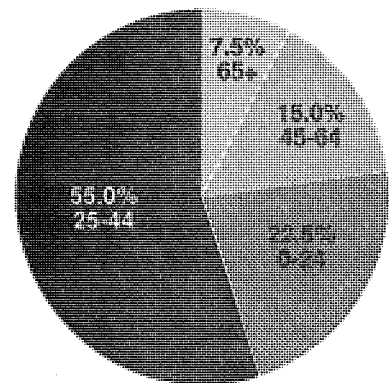
Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0-14	-	1	1
15-24	9	2	11
25-34	10	-	10
35-44	7	2	9
45-54	5	-	5
55-64	1	-	1
65 +	-	-	-
Total	**32**	**5**	**37**
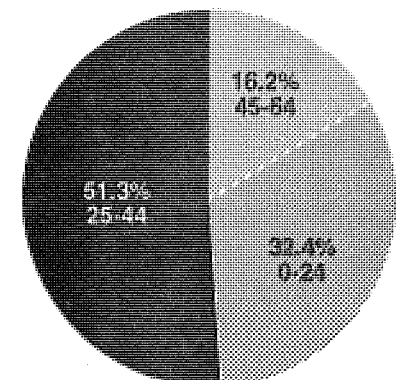
Murder Distribution by Circumstances

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Robbery	3	7.5%
Narcotics	2	5.0
Arson	2	5.0
Felony Total*	**7**	**17.5%**
Domestic Conflict	8	20.0%
Argument	7	17.5
Child Abuse	2	5.0
Lover's Triangle	1	2.5
Mental Health	1	2.5
Miscellaneous Non-Felony	7	17.5
Unknown	7	17.5
Other than Felony Total	**33**	**82.5%**
Total	**40**	**100.0%**
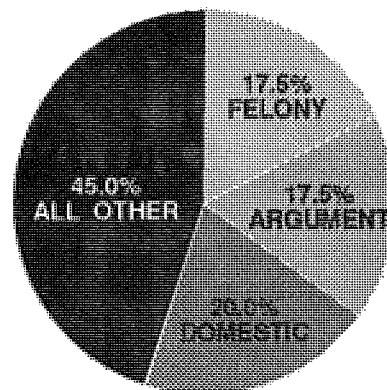
* *Felony Murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.*

** *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 have 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
Handgun	11	27.5%
Shotgun	8	20.0
Rifle	5	12.5
Knife	6	15.0
Blunt Instrument	3	7.5
Hands, Fists, Feet	4	10.0
Fire	2	5.0
Strangulation	1	2.5
Total	**40**	**100.0%**
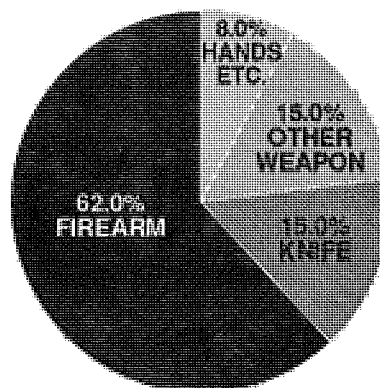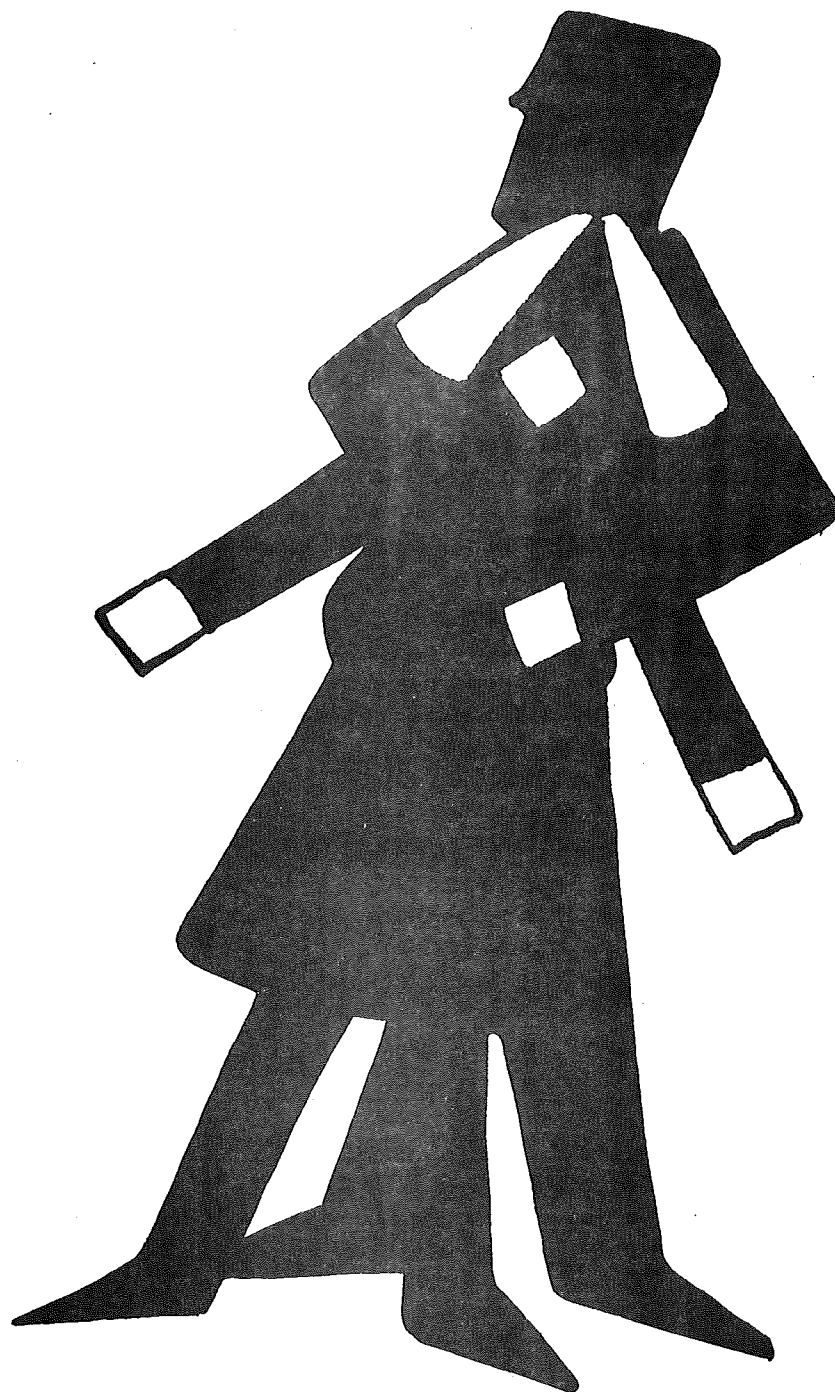
FORCIBLE RAPE

Crime Clock – Rape Every 38 Hours 5 Minutes

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

Gross Sexual Assault – 17-A §253 "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."

This category is broken down into two categories: Rape by Force; and Attempted Forcible Rape. Carnal abuse without force (statutory rape) and other sex offenses are not included.

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

Maine has experienced increased availability in services such as rape crisis centers providing 24-hour hot lines and counselors, witness/victim assistants in District Attorney's 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	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000	% Change from Previous Year
1985	167	7.7%	.14	-
1986	174	4.2	.15	7.1
1987	184	5.7	.16	6.3
1988	225	2.3	.19	18.8
1989	230	.2	.19	-
% Change from 1985 - 1989	37.7%		35.7%	

Characteristics – 1989		
Type of Offense	91.7%	Forcible Rape
	8.3%	Attempts to Rape
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.9%	June
	10.4%	October
	10.0%	May
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$68.00	Total
	$ .33	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	52.2%	120 Offenses Cleared
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.38	

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number of Offenses

1988 ----------
1989 ——————

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
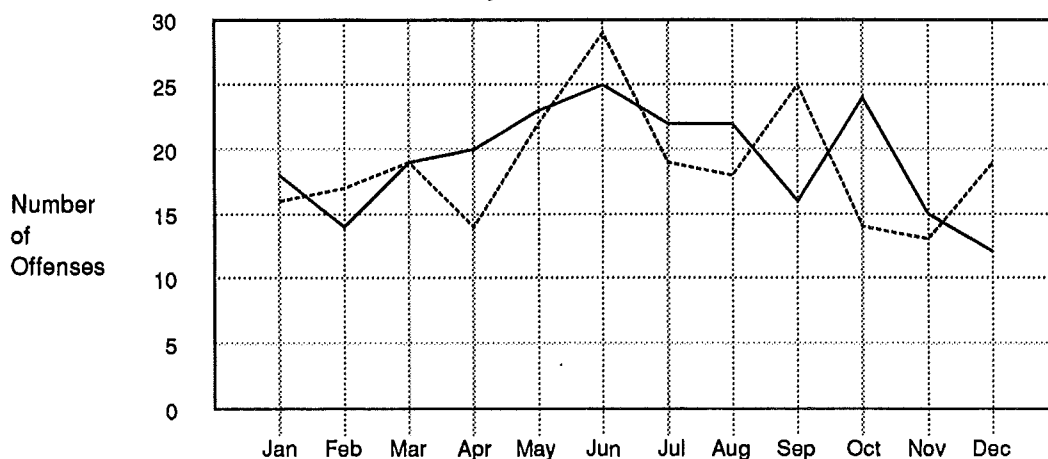
Profile of Persons Arrested 87 Arrests	
Age	
14.9%	17 and under
33.3%	18-24
12.6%	25-29
20.7%	30-34
9.2%	35-39
9.2%	40 and over
Sex: Male	100.0%
Female	-

Rape by Type of Offense 1988 - 1989

	1988	1989	%Change
Forcible Rape	189	211	11.6%
Attempted Rape	36	19	-47.2
Total	**225**	**230**	**2.2%**

33
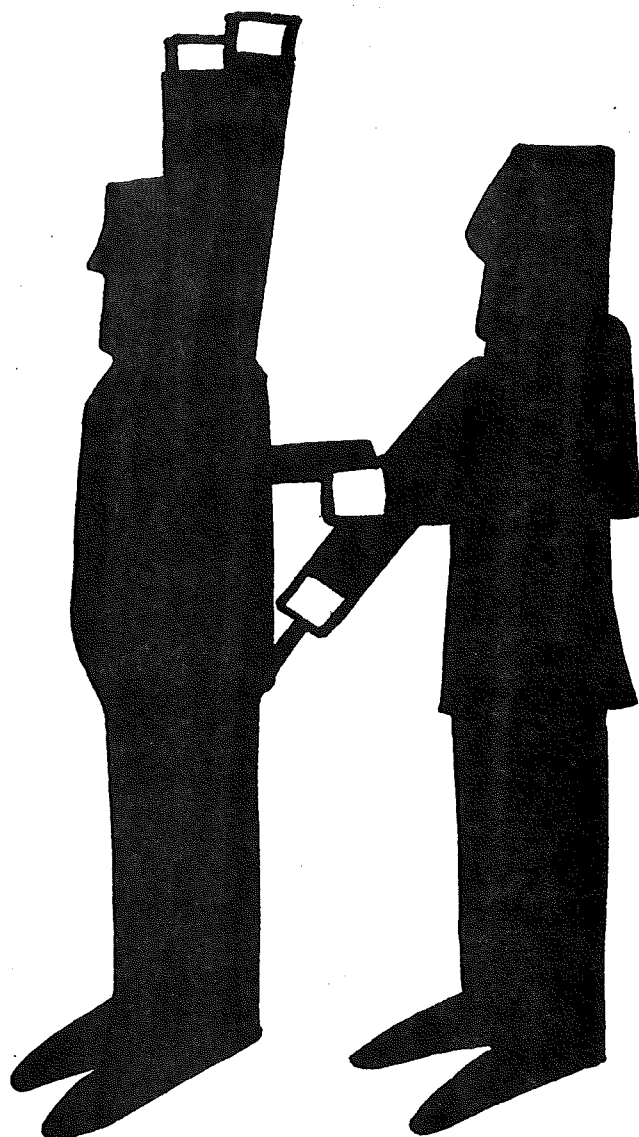
ROBBERY

Crime Clock – 1 Robbery Every 29 Hours 35 Minutes

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.

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

Trend

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000	% Change from Previous Year
1985	284	-6.9%	.24	-11.1%
1986	328	15.5	.28	16.7
1987	302	-7.9	.26	-7.1
1988	312	3.3	.26	-
1989	296	-5.1	.25	-3.8
% Change from 1985 - 1989	4.2%		4.2%	

Characteristics – 1989

Type of Weapon Used	55.7%	Hands, Fists, Feet
	24.0%	Firearm
	17.9%	Knife/Cutting Instrument
	2.4%	Other Dangerous Weapon
Place of Occurrence	28.4%	Street, Alley
	26.7%	Miscellaneous
	26.0%	Business Establishment
	11.8%	Residence
	7.1%	Bank
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.9%	January
	10.1%	November
	9.9%	May
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$237,437	Total
	$802.15	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	35.1%	104 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.49	

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number of Offenses
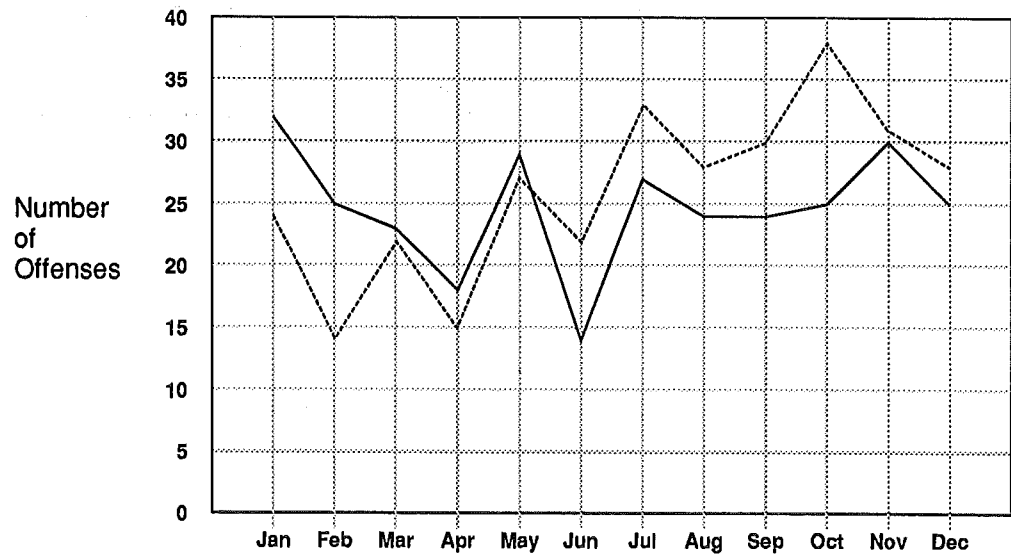
1988	- - - - - - - -
1989	—————

Profile of Persons Arrested
145 Arrests

Age

15.9% .... 17 and under
43.4% 18-24
19.3% 25-29
14.5% 30-34
2.8% 35-39
4.1% .... 40 and over

Sex: Male 88.3%
       Female 11.7%

Robbery by Weapon Type 1988 - 1989

	1988	1989	% Change
Firearm	77	71	-7.8%
Knife	46	53	15.2
Other Weapon	18	7	-61.1
Strong Arm	171	165	-3.5
Totals	**312**	**296**	**-5.1%**

Robbery by Classification 1988 - 1989

	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
Classification	1988	1989	% Change	1988	1989	% Change
Highway	104	84	-19.2%	$39,948	$19,246	-51.8%
Commercial House	17	19	11.8	11,966	9,028	-24.6
Gas/Service Station	15	13	-13.3	7,417	5,449	-26.5
Convenience Store	42	45	7.1	11,507	13,633	18.5
Residence	37	35	-5.4	27,599	68,780	149.2
Bank/Lending Inst.	11	21	90.9	33,929	93,537	175.7
Miscellaneous	86	79	-8.1	21,819	27,764	27.2
Totals	**312**	**296**	**-5.1%**	**$154,185**	**$237,437**	**54.0%**

37

Robbery Type by County

County	Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous	Total
Androscoggin								
1989	6	2	1	13	7	5	35	69
1988	7	-	1	5	7	1	40	61
Aroostook								
1989	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
1988	1	-	-	2	2	-	3	8
Cumberland								
1989	52	8	8	19	15	11	17	130
1988	72	8	9	18	13	9	15	144
Franklin								
1989	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1988	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hancock								
1989	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
1988	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Kennebec								
1989	3	-	-	4	2	-	3	12
1988	5	2	-	3	5	-	5	20
Knox								
1989	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
1988	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
Lincoln								
1989	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oxford								
1989	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	6
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Penobscot								
1989	7	4	2	2	2	2	7	26
1988	9	2	2	3	-	-	2	18
Piscataquis								
1989	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sagadahoc								
1989	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
1988	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Somerset								
1989	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	4
1988	1	2	1	2	2	-	-	8
Waldo								
1989	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
1988	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Washington								
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
York								
1989	9	2	1	2	2	2	10	28
1988	5	3	1	6	6	1	18	40
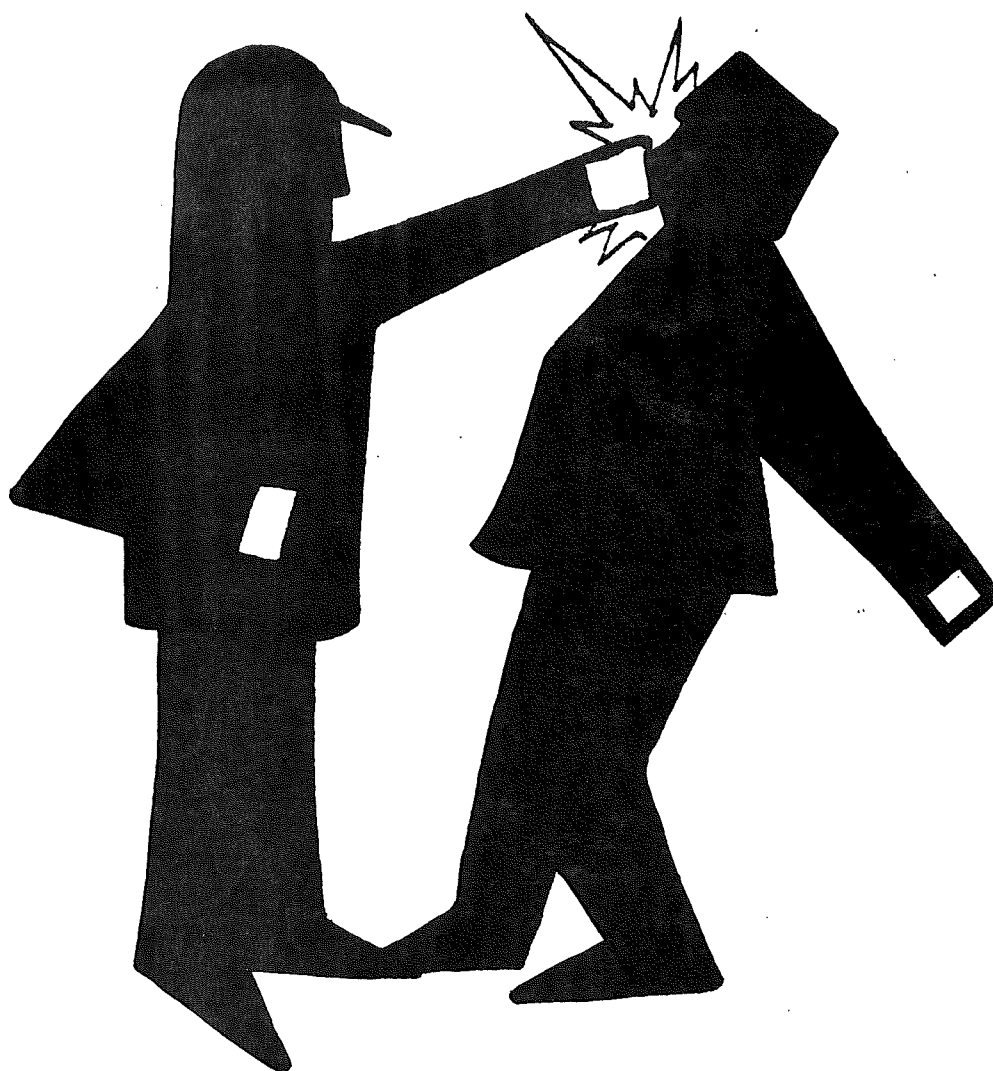
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Crime Clock – 1 Aggravated Assault Every 7 Hours 53 Minutes

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 — 17-A §208 "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."

Assault while hunting — 17-A §208-A "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."

Assault on an officer — 17-A §752-A "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 . . ."

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 "offenses known to police" form. During 1989 there were 8,052 simple assaults reported (+ 11.1% from 1988),with a clearance rate of 78.0%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Trend				
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000	% Change from Previous Year
1985	1,472	8.9%	1.27	6.7%
1986	1,205	-18.1	1.04	-18.1
1987	1,281	6.3	1.09	4.8
1988	1,289	.6	1.09	-
1989	1,112	-13.7	.92	-15.9
% Change from 1985 - 1989	-24.5%			-27.6%

Characteristics – 1989		
Type of Weapon Used	58.7%	Hands, Fists, Feet
	21.5%	Other Dangerous Weapons
	13.8%	Knife/Cutting Instrument
	6.0%	Firearms
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.7%	July
	10.3%	June
	9.9%	May
Clearance Rate	72.2%	803 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.76	

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number
of
Offenses
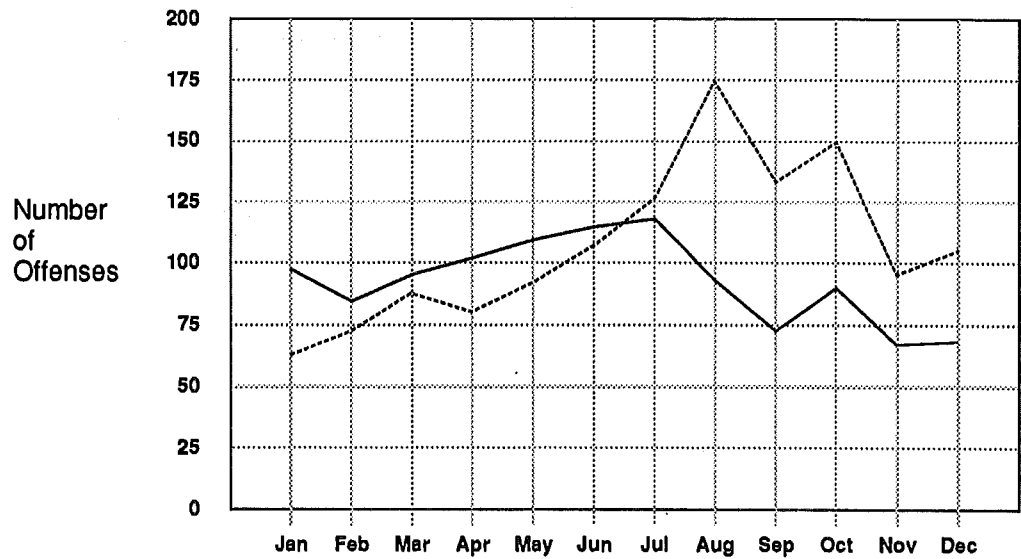
| 1988 | - - - - - - - - |
| 1989 | ——————— |

Profile of Persons Arrested
847 Arrests

	Age
8.5%	17 and under
32.6%	18-24
21.8%	25-29
12.9%	30-34
11.3%	35-39
13.0%	40 and over

Sex: Male 88.2%
        Female 11.8%

Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type
1988 - 1989

	1988	1989	% Change
Firearm	69	67	-2.9%
Knife	171	153	-10.5
Other Weapon	267	239	-10.5
Strong Arm	782	653	-16.5
Totals	**1,289**	**1,112**	**- 13.7%**

41

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Crime Clock – 1 Domestic Assault Every 3 Hours 2 Minutes

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 1989:

▣ Of a grand total of 9,164 reported assaults, 2,885 or 31.5% were identified as occurring between household or family members.

▣ Domestic assaults increased 8.9% (236 offenses) from the 1988 figure of 2,649.

▣ Law enforcement agencies cleared 2,559 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 88.7%.

▣ Of the 2,885 domestic assaults, 95.6% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County **1988 – 1989**					
County	1988 Number of Offenses	1988 Percent of Total	1989 Number of Offenses	1989 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	178	6.7%	188	6.5%	5.6%
Aroostook	138	5.2	127	4.4	-8.0
Cumberland	848	32.0	904	31.3	6.6
Franklin	60	2.3	74	2.6	23.3
Hancock	73	2.8	100	3.5	37.0
Kennebec	255	9.6	198	6.9	-22.4
Knox	95	3.6	76	2.6	-20.0
Lincoln	41	1.5	73	2.5	78.0
Oxford	57	2.2	70	2.4	22.8
Penobscot	286	10.8	225	7.8	-21.3
Piscataquis	36	1.4	19	0.7	-47.2
Sagadahoc	44	1.7	54	1.9	22.7
Somerset	98	3.7	130	4.5	32.7
Waldo	24	0.9	35	1.2	45.8
Washington	67	2.5	87	3.0	29.9
York	349	13.2	525	18.2	50.4
Totals	**2,649**	**100.0%**	**2,885**	**100.0%**	**8.9%**

Domestic Violence Assaults
Comparison Data 1988 - 1989

Situations/Relationships	1988 Number of Offenses	1988 % of Total	1989 Number of Offenses	1989 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	16	.6	17	.6
Knife, Cutting Instrument	21	.8	26	.9
Other Dangerous Weapon	25	.9	28	1.0
Hands, Aggravated Injury	209	7.9	132	4.6
Hands, Not Aggravated	1,779	67.2	2,016	69.9
Total Male Assault on Female	**2,050**	**77.4**	**2,219**	**76.9**
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	2	.1	3	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	8	.3	14	.5
Other Dangerous Weapon	8	.3	9	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	10	.4	4	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	98	3.7	144	5.0
Total Female Assault on Male	**126**	**4.8**	**174**	**6.0**
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	2	.1	2	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	.1	2	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	6	.2	8	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	15	.6	21	.7
Hands, Not Aggravated	139	5.2	156	5.4
Total Parent Assault on Child	**165**	**6.2**	**189**	**6.6**
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	-	-	-	-
Knife, Cutting Instrument	2	.1	2	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	1	.0	3	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	5	.2	2	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	91	3.4	98	3.4
Total Child Assault on Parent	**99**	**3.7**	**105**	**3.6**
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	1	.0	2	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	6	.2	3	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	8	.3	8	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	25	.9	11	.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	169	6.4	174	6.0
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	**209**	**7.9**	**198**	**6.9**
Total All Reported Assaults	**8,534**	**100.0**	**9,164**	**100.0**
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	**2,649**	**31.0**	**2,885**	**31.5**
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	21	.8	24	.8
Knife, Cutting Instrument	40	1.5	47	1.6
Other Dangerous Weapon	48	1.8	56	1.9
Hands, Aggravated Injury	264	10.0	170	6.0
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,276	85.9	2,588	89.7
Total Domestic Assaults	**2,649**	**100.0**	**2,885**	**100.0**
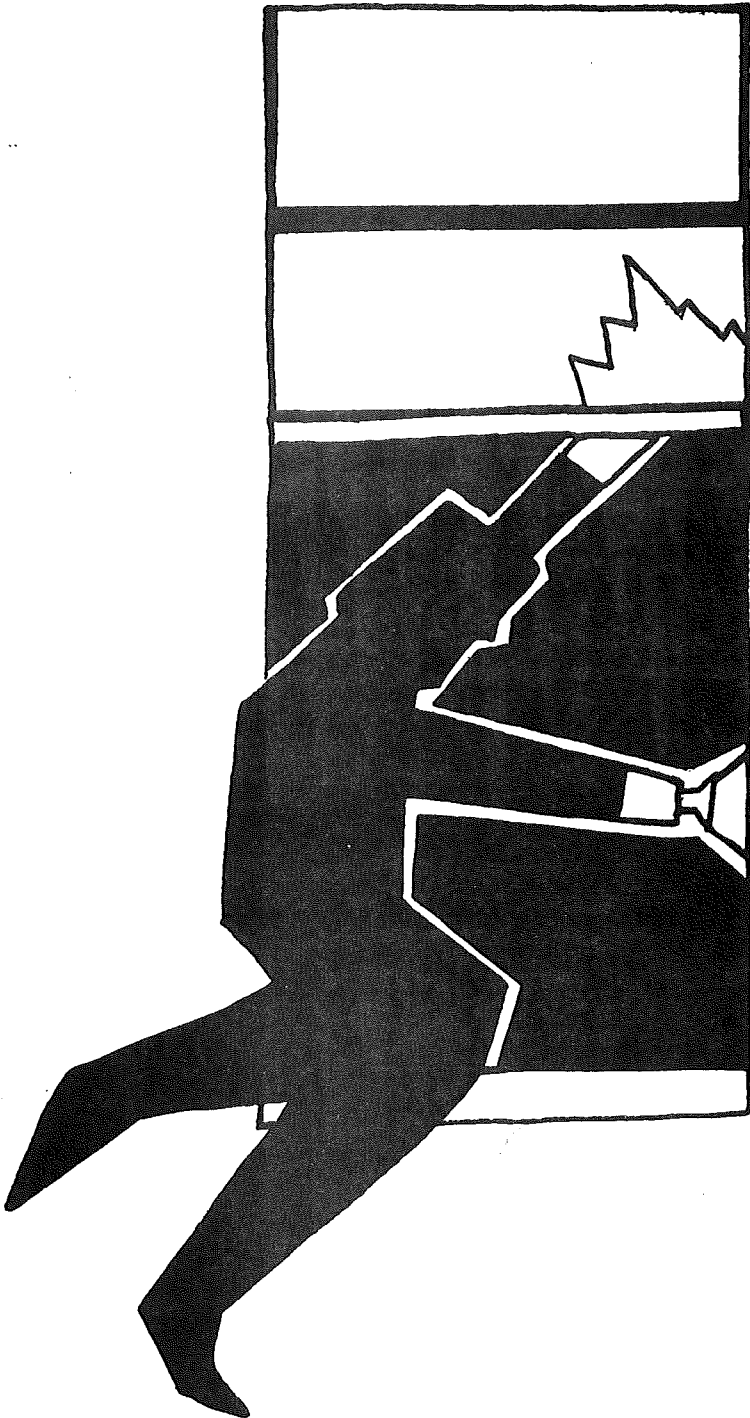
BURGLARY

Crime Clock – 1 Burglary Every 53 Minutes 24 Seconds

Burglary, also known as breaking and entering, is "the unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny."

Burglary — 17-A §401 " 1. 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."

Trend				
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000	% Change from Previous Year
1985	10,610	3.4%	9.18	1.3%
1986	9,467	-10.8	8.13	-11.4
1987	9,119	-3.7	7.77	-4.4
1988	9,862	8.1	8.31	6.9
1989	9,819	-.4	8.14	-2.0
% Change from 1985 - 1989	-7.5%		-11.3%	

Characteristics – 1989		
Place of Occurrence	65.8%	Residence
	34.2%	Non-Residence
Type of Entry	66.1%	Forcible Entry
	26.0%	Unlawful Entry – No Force
	7.9%	Attempted Forcible Entry
Time of Day	42.5%	Night – 6 p.m. - 6 a.m.
	31.0%	Unknown
	26.5%	Day – 6 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.7%	August
	9.4%	January
	9.4%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$6,388,201	Total
	$650.60	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	19.8%	1,949 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.19	

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number of Offenses (line graph comparing 1988 and 1989, Jan–Dec)
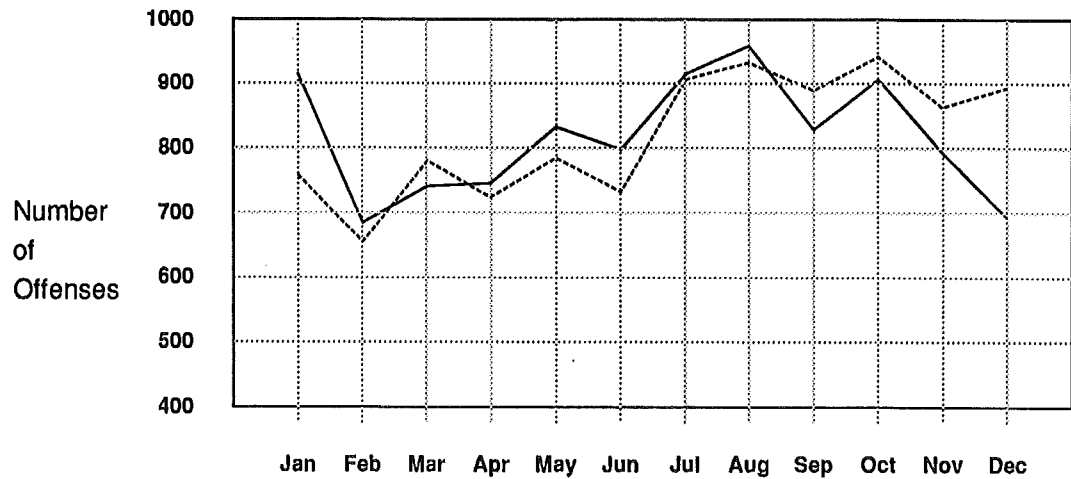
1988 — — — — —
1989 ————

Profile of Persons Arrested
1,886 Arrests

Age

44.0%	17 and under
38.1%	18-24
8.2%	25-29
4.6%	30-34
1.7%	35-39
3.3%	40 and over

Sex: Male 93.5%
      Female 6.5%

Type of Entry 1988 - 1989

	1988	1989	% Change
Forcible Entry	6,697	6,493	-3.0%
Unlawful Entry – No Force	2,323	2,554	9.9
Attempted Forcible Entry	842	772	-8.3
Totals	**9,862**	**9,819**	**-.4%**

Burglary by Time of Day 1988 - 1989

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1988	1989	% Change	1988	1989	% Change
Residence						
6 p.m. - 6 a.m.	2,160	1,977	-8.5%	$1,236,681	$1,151,464	-6.9%
6 a.m. - 6 p.m.	2,290	2,212	-3.4	1,543,588	1,757,279	13.8
Unknown	2,162	2,273	5.1	1,184,343	1,330,947	12.4
Subtotals	**6,612**	**6,462**	**-2.3%**	**3,964,612**	**4,239,690**	**6.9%**
Non-Residence						
6 p.m. - 6 a.m.	2,219	2,200	-.9%	1,313,466	1,399,359	6.5%
6 a.m. - 6 p.m.	263	390	48.3	118,268	214,251	81.2
Unknown	768	767	-.1	475,062	534,901	12.6
Subtotals	**3,250**	**3,357**	**3.3%**	**1,906,796**	**2,148,511**	**12.7%**
GRAND TOTALS	**9,862**	**9,819**	**-.4%**	**$5,871,408**	**$6,388,201**	**8.8%**

Crime Clock – 1 Larceny Every 17 Minutes 30 Seconds

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 — 17-A §353 "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."

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

Trend				
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000	% Change from Previous Year
1985	28,281	5.5%	24.46	3.4%
1986	27,550	-2.6	23.67	-3.2
1987	28,779	4.5	24.51	3.5
1988	29,041	.9	24.47	-.2
1989	30,035	3.4	24.90	1.8
% Change from 1985 - 1989	6.2%		5.2%	

Characteristics – 1989		
Type of Criminal Activity	26.4%	All Other
	22.9%	From Motor Vehicles
	19.0%	From Buildings
	14.9%	Shoplifting
	7.9%	Motor Vehicle Parts & Acces.
	7.5%	Bicycles
	.7%	From Coin-Op Machines
	.4%	Pursesnatching
	.2%	Pocketpicking
Value Per Incident	37.2%	Under $50
	32.7%	Over $200
	30.0%	$50 to $200
Months of Highest Occurrence	11.0%	August
	10.6%	July
	9.2%	October
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$9,843,917	Total
	$327.75	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	25.1%	7,531 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.21	

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number of Offenses

	1988	1989
	- - - - - -	————

(Chart: Number of Offenses by month, Jan through Dec, ranging 500 to 3500)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
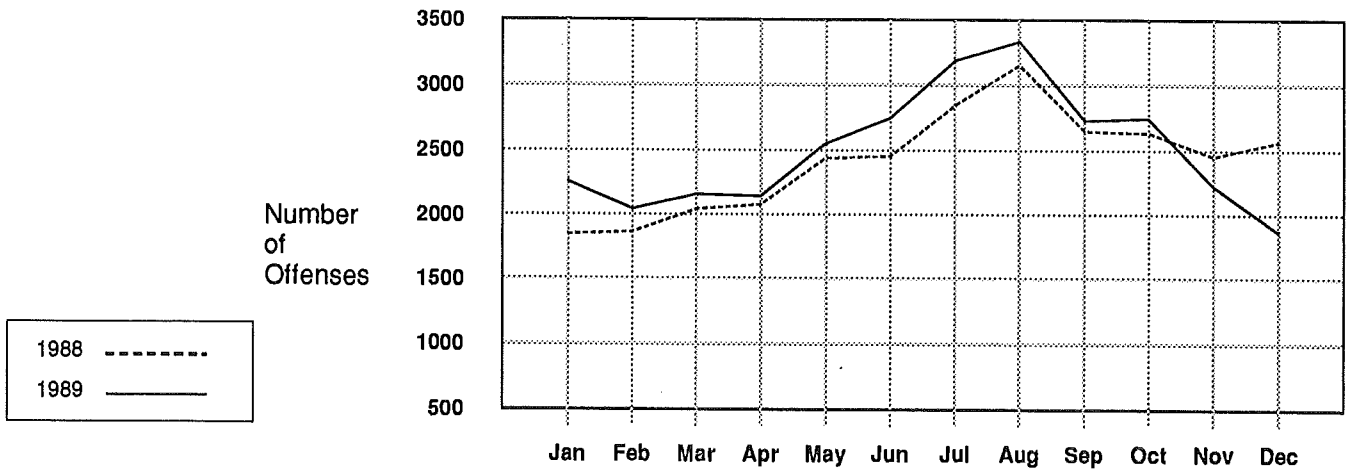
Profile of Persons Arrested
6,365 Arrests

Age

36.8%	17 and under
30.6%	18-24
10.6%	25-29
7.0%	30-34
4.1%	35-39
10.9%	40 and over

Sex: Male 73.6%
     Female 26.4%

Larceny by Classification 1988 - 1989

	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1988	1989	% Change	1988	1989	% Change
Residence						
Pocket-Picking	132	63	-52.3%	$31,459	$18,655	-40.7%
Purse-Snatching	153	124	-19.0	34,851	21,623	-38.0
Shoplifting	4,063	4,486	10.4	209,298	273,015	30.4
From Motor Vehicles	6,950	6,892	-.8	2,075,589	2,172,070	4.6
M/V Parts and Access.	2,591	2,381	-8.1	684,805	577,635	-15.6
Bicycles	2,064	2,252	9.1	331,320	423,453	27.8
From Buildings	5,836	5,693	-2.5	2,365,124	2,927,140	23.8
From Coin-Op Machines	192	203	5.7	28,169	23,620	-16.1
All Other	7,060	7,941	12.5	2,986,727	3,406,706	14.1
Totals	**29,041**	**30,035**	**3.4%**	**$8,747,342**	**$9,843,917**	**12.5%**

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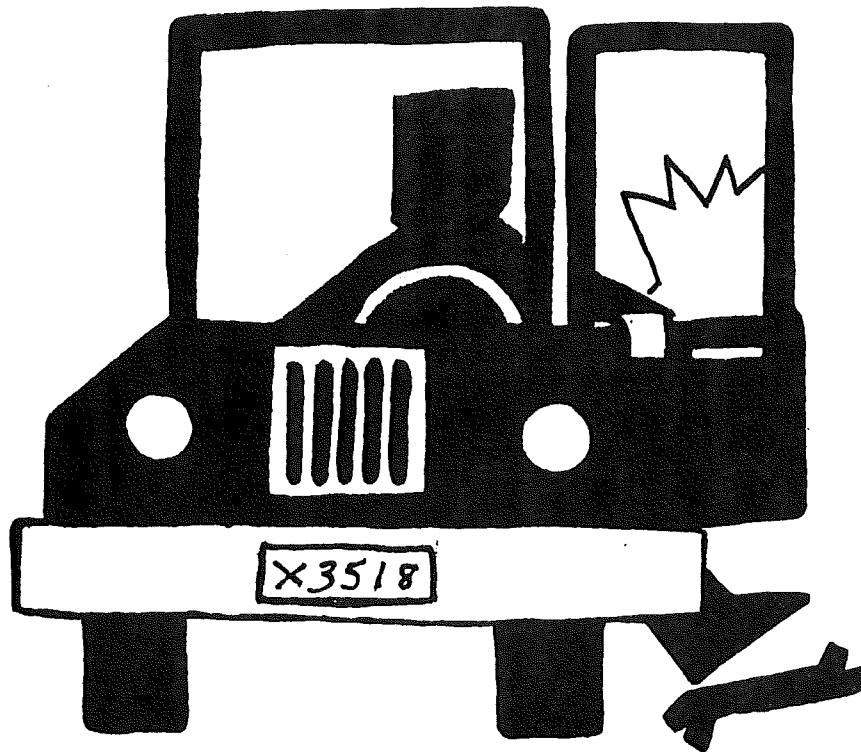
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Crime Clock – 1 Motor Vehicle Theft Every 3 Hours 55 Minutes

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 — 17-A §360 "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."

Trend				
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000	% Change from Previous Year
1985	1,923	3.0%	1.66	.6%
1986	1,927	.2	1.66	-
1987	2,052	6.5	1.75	5.4
1988	2,470	20.4	2.08	18.9
1989	2,233	-9.6	1.85	-11.1
% Change from 1985 - 1989	16.1%		11.4%	

Characteristics – 1989		
Type of Vehicle	65.6%	Automobiles
	20.4%	Other Vehicles
	14.0%	Trucks/Buses
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.1%	August
	10.0%	July
	9.6%	October
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$9,886,613	Total
	$4,427.50	Per Incident Average
Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered	1,594	
Value of Property Recovered	$8,287,912	Total
Clearance Rate	32.7%	731 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.23	

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number
of
Offenses
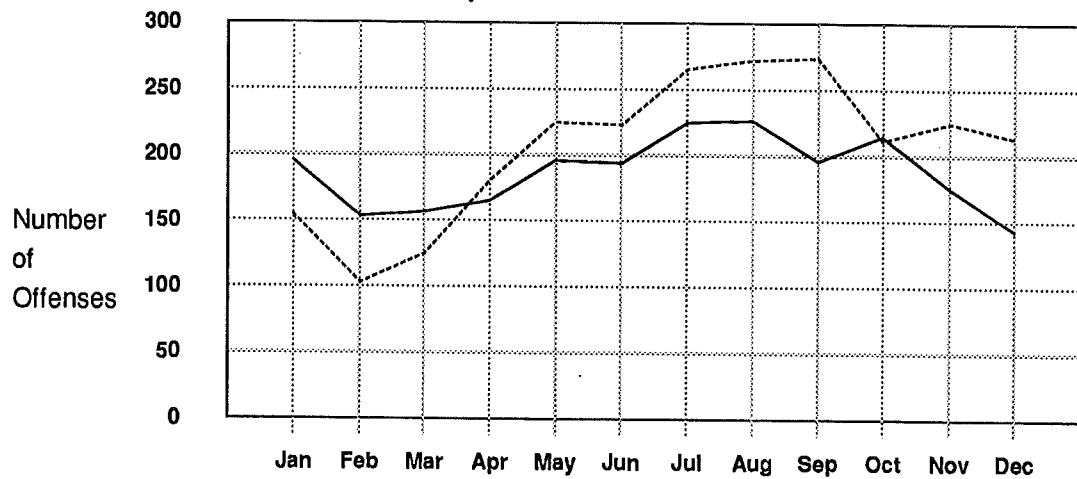
1988 ---------
1989 ————

Profile of Persons Arrested
522 Arrests

Age
42.7% .... 17 and under
32.6% 18-24
11.3% 25-29
5.4% 30-34
4.0% 35-39
4.0% .... 40 and over

Sex: Male 90.6%
        Female 9.4%

Type of Vehicle 1988 - 1989

	1988	1989	% Change
Automobiles	1,624	1,464	-9.9%
Trucks/Buses	369	312	-15.4
Other Vehicles	477	457	-4.2
Totals	**2,470**	**2,233**	**-9.6%**

Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered
1988 - 1989

	# Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	1,107	49.6%
Recovered – Other Jurisdictions	487	21.8
Total Recovered	**1,594**	**71.4%**
Not Recovered	639	28.6%
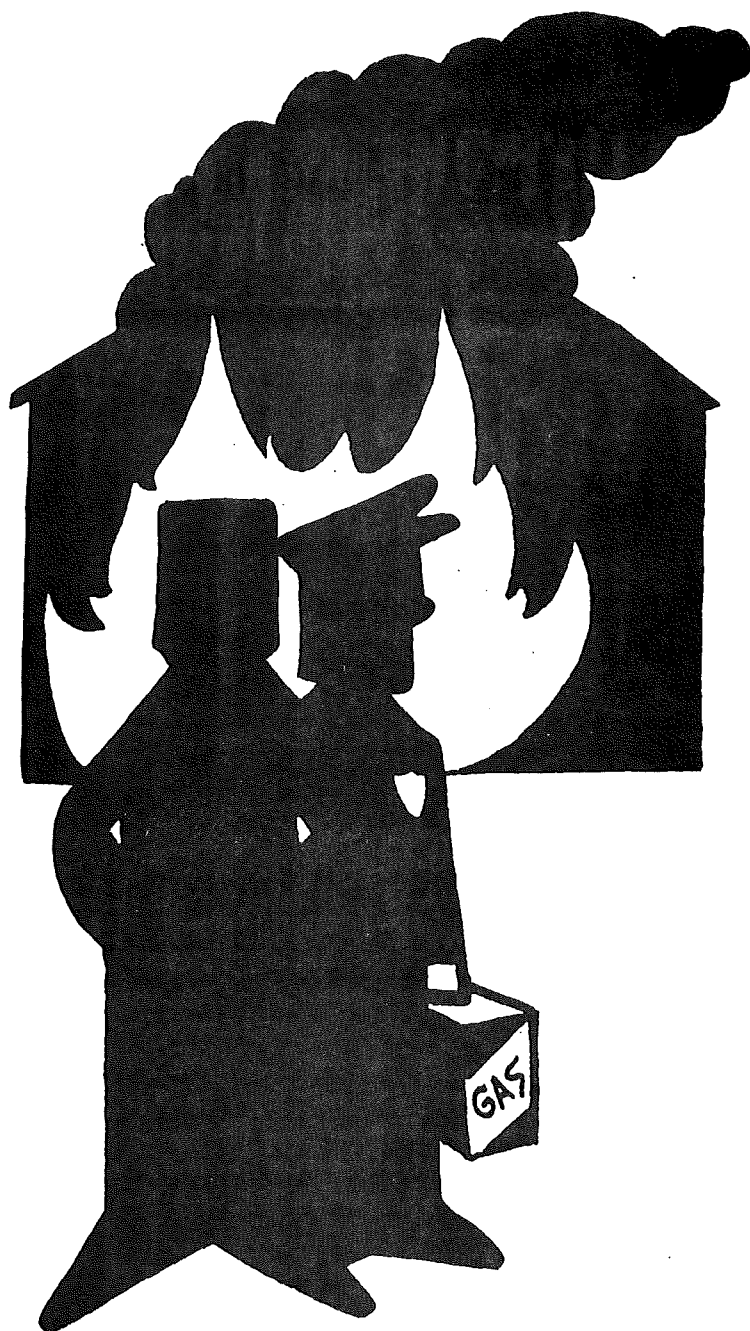
ARSON

Crime Clock – 1 Arson Every 22 Hours 5 Minutes

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.

Arson — 1 17-A §802 "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."

Trend				
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000	% Change from Previous Year
1985	422	15.3%	.36	12.5%
1986	398	-5.7	.34	-5.6
1987	376	-5.5	.32	-5.9
1988	310	-17.6	.26	-18.8
1989	337	8.7	.28	7.7
% Change from 1985 - 1989	-20.1%		-22.2%	

Characteristics – 1989		
Type of Property	64.4%	Structural
	24.0%	Mobile
	11.6%	Other
Months of Highest Occurrence	13.4%	April
	13.1%	May
	12.5%	August
Value of Property Damaged	$3,371,489	Total
	$10,004.42	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	33.2%	112 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.39	

Comparative Data 1988 - 1989

Number
of
Offenses

1000
900
800
700
600
500
400

1988 ------
1989 ———

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
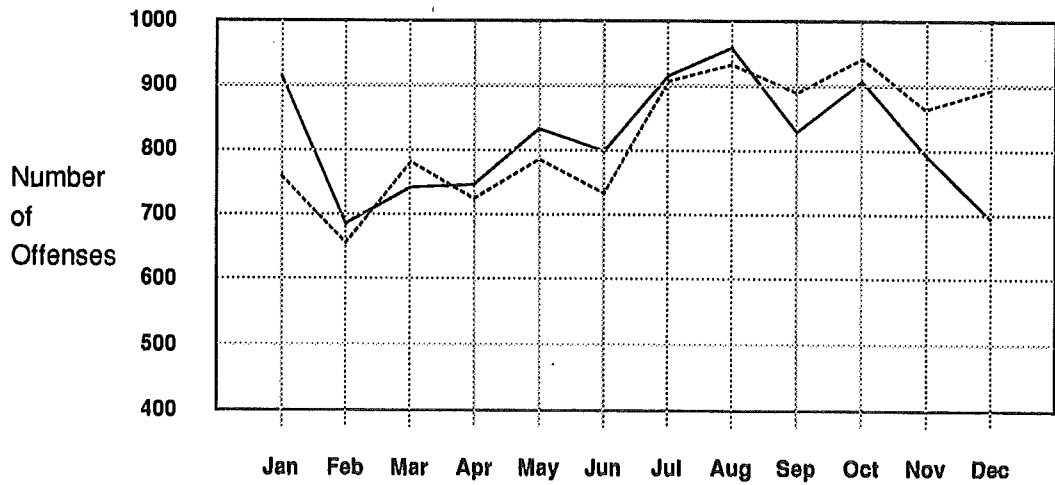
Profile of Persons Arrested
131 Arrests

Age

48.1%	17 and under
22.1%	18-24
13.7%	25-29
5.3%	30-34
4.6%	35-39
6.1%	40 and over

Sex: Male 88.5%
      Female 11.5%

Arson by Property Type 1988 - 1989

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
Classification	1988	1989	% Change	1988	1989	% Change
Structural – Residential	81	104	28.4%	$1,779,235	$2,121,405	19.2%
Structural – Non-Residential	101	113	11.9	1,097,327	970,438	-11.6
Mobile (Cars, Trailers, Boats, Etc.)	94	81	-13.8	203,325	230,295	13.3
All Other (Crops, Fields, Signs, Etc.)	34	39	14.7	2,195	49,351	148.3
Totals	**310**	**337**	**8.7%**	**$3,082,082**	**$3,371,489**	**9.4%**

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Arson by County Breakdown

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1988	1989	% Change	1988	1989	% Change
Androscoggin	22	39	77.3%	$1,032,025	$872,149	-15.5%
Aroostook	13	13	0.0	98,875	65,956	-3.3
Cumberland	140	115	-17.9	693,811	331,339	-52.2
Franklin	4	1	-75.0	7,000	40,000	471.4
Hancock	1	6	500.0	1,800	222,106	239.2
Kennebec	25	16	-36.0	255,338	318,705	24.8
Knox	10	13	30.0	1,875	273,675	496.0
Lincoln	7	4	-42.9	200	11,170	485.0
Oxford	5	8	60.0	126,350	133,920	6.0
Penobscot	26	17	-34.6	146,043	19,150	-86.9
Piscataquis	-	1	100.0	-	20	100.0
Sagadahoc	6	8	33.3	143,650	41,750	-70.9
Somerset	1	5	400.0	100	7,700	600.0
Waldo	2	1	-50.0	18,000	1,000	-94.4
Washington	3	25	733.3	37,000	443,300	98.1
York	45	65	44.4	520,015	589,549	13.4
Totals	**310**	**337**	**8.7%**	**$3,082,082**	**$3,371,489**	**9.4%**

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

STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY VALUES

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

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

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

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

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

There was more than 26 million dollars worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 1989. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 1989:

- Property stolen totaled $26,357,036, up 2.5% from the 1988 figure of $25,713,332.

- There was $10,823,100 worth of property recovered, down 8.7% from $11,854,507 in 1988.

- The rate of recovery was 41.1%, compared to 46.1% for 1988.

- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 82.1%.

- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was $16,258,413 stolen, $2,535,188 (15.6%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property			
Type of Property	**Value Stolen**	**Value Recovered**	**Percent Recovered**
Currency, Notes, Etc.	$2,556,293	$275,407	10.8%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	2,017,655	311,965	15.5
Clothing & Furs	567,592	92,363	16.3
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	10,098,623	8,287,912	82.1
Office Equipment	282,640	38,273	13.5
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	2,892,043	351,456	12.2
Firearms	268,508	65,691	24.5
Household Goods	663,574	80,738	12.2
Consumable Goods	311,331	39,377	12.6
Livestock	20,950	13,200	63.0
Miscellaneous	6,677,827	1,266,718	19.0
Totals	**$26,357,036**	**$10,823,100**	**41.1%**

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

Stolen/Recovered Property 1989

	Androscoggin	Aroostook	Cumberland	Franklin	Hancock	Kennebec	Knox
Currency							
Stolen	209,296	102,662	703,860	64,157	51,388	234,743	59,068
Recovered	16,025	8,790	51,475	4,338	4,602	9,456	12,670
%Recovered	7.7	8.6	7.3	6.8	9.0	4.0	21.4
Jewelry							
Stolen	207,469	24,669	761,759	20,494	103,169	226,043	66,548
Recovered	18,746	6,091	103,961	4,925	50,410	22,055	2,576
%Recovered	9.0	24.7	13.6	24.0	48.9	9.8	3.9
Clothing							
Stolen	48,649	4,581	332,676	10,267	11,807	23,798	14,702
Recovered	4,340	1,008	48,159	1,169	1,850	3,659	2,209
%Recovered	8.9	22.0	14.5	11.4	15.7	15.4	15.0
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles							
Stolen	845,472	461,536	3,704,296	250,550	255,200	625,872	113,189
Recovered	715,083	358,480	3,232,269	219,650	245,250	474,450	83,205
%Recovered	84.6	77.7	87.3	87.7	96.1	75.8	73.5
Office Equipment							
Stolen	55,180	396	140,032	982	4,992	9,074	474
Recovered	5,670	7	9,841	-	1,844	1,989	459
%Recovered	10.3	1.8	7.0	-	36.9	21.9	96.8
TVs, VCRs, Cameras, Etc.							
Stolen	370,777	65,614	1,213,240	46,040	38,185	208,286	69,373
Recovered	63,085	4,922	110,661	2,096	4,998	34,147	4,020
%Recovered	17.0	7.5	9.1	4.6	13.1	16.4	5.8
Firearms							
Stolen	23,120	7,814	59,947	11,557	16,002	19,416	12,622
Recovered	4,532	2,850	18,245	2,978	5,969	5,807	950
%Recovered	19.6	36.5	30.4	25.8	37.3	29.9	7.5
Household Goods							
Stolen	48,270	7,920	122,367	32,214	40,653	35,920	109,033
Recovered	7,295	535	15,471	757	3,256	2,307	4,202
%Recovered	15.1	6.8	12.6	2.3	8.0	6.4	3.9
Consumable Goods							
Stolen	16,229	4,307	76,093	11,090	22,912	15,711	9,125
Recovered	2,230	987	9,097	1,971	2,576	3,833	2,555
%Recovered	13.7	22.9	12.0	17.8	11.2	24.4	28.0
Livestock							
Stolen	2,168	1,000	3,177	1,550	250	2,900	-
Recovered	2,000	-	322	1,500	250	1,000	-
%Recovered	92.3	-	10.1	96.8	100.0	34.5	-
Miscellaneous							
Stolen	626,674	203,558	2,249,601	175,499	225,834	456,577	206,221
Recovered	58,976	36,821	582,164	26,192	30,986	59,920	75,242
%Recovered	9.4	18.1	25.9	14.9	13.7	13.1	36.5

TOTALS

	Androscoggin	Aroostook	Cumberland	Franklin	Hancock	Kennebec	Knox
Stolen	2,453,304	884,057	9,367,048	624,400	770,392	1,858,340	660,355
Recovered	897,982	420,491	4,181,665	265,576	351,991	618,623	188,088
%Recovered	36.6	47.6	44.6	42.5	45.7	33.3	28.5
%Recovered 1988	39.8	55.7	48.2	27.6	34.1	39.3	34.2

Stolen/Recovered Property 1989

Lincoln	Oxford	Penobscot	Piscataquis	Sagadahoc	Somerset	Waldo	Washington	York
36,612	54,518	384,129	19,091	40,457	92,969	35,156	40,424	427,763
2,867	8,774	110,387	4,635	1,829	6,680	2,902	6,528	23,449
7.8	16.1	28.7	24.3	4.5	7.2	8.3	16.1	5.5
15,341	83,596	64,926	3,218	19,451	29,973	19,931	17,322	353,746
6,073	1,031	1,039	3,048	2,624	1,088	-	2,545	85,753
39.6	1.2	1.6	94.7	13.5	3.6	-	14.7	24.2
2,427	4,094	34,931	496	8,627	8,900	1,205	3,215	57,217
690	737	9,607	51	2,878	1,184	875	1,754	12,193
28.4	18.0	27.5	10.3	33.4	13.3	72.6	54.6	21.3
149,310	327,890	858,267	112,875	209,915	272,838	88,900	150,393	1,672,120
118,710	279,580	626,162	93,075	181,000	250,820	64,000	163,908	1,182,270
79.5	85.3	73.0	82.5	86.2	91.9	72.0	109.0	70.7
2,540	3,675	30,734	1,155	4,860	11,192	1,999	3,300	12,055
1,000	2,220	8,736	200	1,000	210	-	1,550	3,547
39.4	60.4	28.4	17.3	20.6	1.9	-	47.0	29.4
32,186	49,813	234,972	18,025	76,439	84,628	33,626	29,097	321,742
11,304	4,018	27,784	1,535	14,550	7,113	12,613	7,512	41,098
35.1	8.1	11.8	8.5	19.0	8.4	37.5	25.8	12.8
5,875	12,373	31,960	2,325	6,772	13,482	1,605	7,291	36,347
600	190	8,431	670	1,822	2,524	510	2,293	7,320
10.2	1.5	26.4	28.8	26.9	18.7	31.8	31.4	20.1
39,777	30,075	32,558	5,638	30,001	24,732	4,136	27,760	72,520
5,100	10,951	4,195	128	225	1,780	1,163	4,253	19,120
12.8	36.4	12.9	2.3	.7	7.2	28.1	15.3	26.4
3,293	14,354	23,653	600	6,341	15,765	923	6,910	84,025
204	3,908	1,721	66	543	3,138	404	1,733	4,411
6.2	27.2	7.3	11.0	8.6	19.9	43.8	25.1	5.2
5,000	490	1,900	-	1,250	185	-	-	1,080
5,000	40	600	-	1,450	-	-	-	1,038
100.0	8.2	31.6	-	116.0	-	-	-	96.1
108,189	212,859	582,727	27,311	207,065	211,322	86,487	118,762	979,141
13,814	41,678	59,463	1,950	33,108	42,527	16,863	13,641	173,373
12.8	19.6	10.2	7.1	16.0	20.1	19.5	11.5	17.7
400,550	793,737	2,280,757	190,734	611,178	765,986	273,968	404,474	4,017,756
165,362	353,127	858,125	105,358	241,029	317,064	99,330	205,717	1,553,572
41.3	44.5	37.6	55.2	39.4	41.4	36.3	50.9	38.7
49.2	52.8	52.4	51.9	43.6	58.0	43.0	45.7	43.4

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 1989, 25.8% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, slightly higher than the 24.8% rate for 1988, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 20.7%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 1989 was 63.6% while the clearance rate for property crimes was 24.3%.

Clearance Rate of Index Offenses
January - December 1989

Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	40	40	100.0%
Forcible Rape	230	120	52.2
Robbery	296	104	35.1
Aggravated Assault	1,112	803	72.2
Burglary	9,819	1,949	19.8
Larceny-Theft	30,035	7,531	25.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,233	731	32.7
Arson	337	112	33.2
Totals	**44,102**	**11,390**	**25.8%**

(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)

Under 18

18 & Over
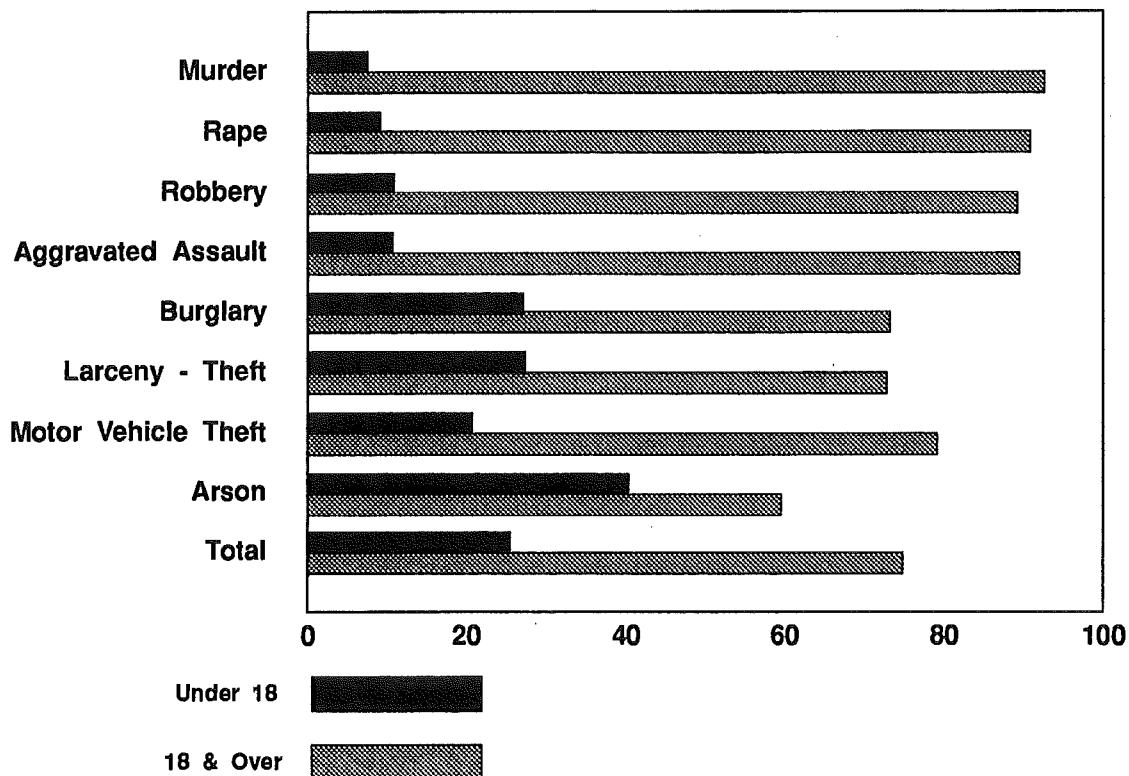
ARREST DATA

In addition to the monthly reports on the number of index crimes reported, law enforcement agencies also submit monthly forms detailing the number of persons arrested. For UCR statistical purposes "Arrests" also include those persons cited or summonsed for criminal acts in lieu of actual physical custody. These forms categorize the arrests by offense classification (both Part I and Part II crimes), and by age, sex and race. The same individual may be arrested several times over a period of time; each separate arrest is counted. A person may be arrested on several charges at one time; only one arrest is counted and is listed under the most serious charge. For UCR purposes, a juvenile is counted as "arrested", when the circumstances are such that if he or she were an adult, an arrest would result; in fact, there may not have been a formal charge.

During 1989:

■ 16.9% of all arrests were juveniles, 83.1% were adults.

■ Index offenses accounted for 42.0% of juvenile arrests.

■ For adults, 15.4% of arrests were for index offenses.

■ More than one-third (34.6%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25-34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 1989 was up 10.8%, Part I offenses up 2.7%, Part II offenses up 13.0%.

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.)	2,137	25.1%
2. Referred to Juvenile Court or Juvenile Intake	6,055	71.3
3. Referred to Welfare Agency (i.e. Dept. of Human Services)	35	.4
4. Referred to Other Police Agency	46	.5
5. Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	225	2.6
Total Dispositions	8,498	100.0%

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

Total Arrests
Percent Change 1988 - 1989

Offenses	1988	1989	% Change
Murder	18	31	72.2%
Forcible Rape	90	87	-3.3
Robbery	157	145	-7.6
Aggravated Assault	774	847	9.4
Burglary	1,885	1,886	0.0
Larceny-Theft	6,097	6,365	4.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	599	522	-12.9
Arson	130	131	.8
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	**9,750**	**10,014**	**2.7%**
Manslaughter	3	6	100.0%
Other Assaults	4,287	5,103	19.0
Forgery & Counterfeiting	223	280	25.6
Fraud	529	828	56.5
Embezzlement	6	8	33.3
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	353	408	15.6
Vandalism	1,955	1,790	-8.4
Weapons: Possession, Etc.	274	287	4.7
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	71	158	122.5
Sex Offenses	442	445	.7
Drug Abuse Violations	1,855	2,488	34.1
Gambling	3	11	266.7
Offenses Against Family	155	154	-.6
Driving under the Influence	9,111	9,826	7.8
Liquor Laws	3,753	3,370	-10.2
Drunkenness	25	32	28.0
Disorderly Conduct	1,934	2,259	16.8
Vagrancy	14	7	-50.0
All Other (except traffic)	9,979	12,258	22.8
Curfew & Loitering	56	72	28.6
Runaways	569	426	-25.1
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	**35,597**	**40,216**	**13.0%**
GRAND TOTALS – ARRESTS	**45,347**	**50,230**	**10.8%**

Total State Arrests 1989

Offenses		10	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18
Murder	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	M	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Forcible Rape	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	-	-	5	2	2	4	13
Robbery	F	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
	M	-	5	1	-	5	6	17
Aggravated Assault	F	-	-	4	3	2	2	11
	M	-	4	15	10	15	17	61
Burglary	F	5	8	19	9	11	15	67
	M	29	81	168	136	169	180	763
Larceny-Theft	F	13	56	136	108	128	116	557
	M	67	196	405	308	379	431	1,786
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	-	-	6	7	4	4	21
	M	2	7	45	51	43	54	202
Other Assaults	F	3	15	44	33	39	33	167
	M	27	69	143	82	114	173	608
Arson	F	-	1	4	-	-	-	5
	M	10	4	19	10	4	11	58
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F	-	-	-	1	4	1	6
	M	1	1	4	3	12	12	33
Fraud	F	-	-	1	3	3	1	8
	M	-	-	5	2	7	18	32
Embezzlement	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Stolen Property – Buy, Possess, Receive	F	-	1	2	3	2	2	10
	M	1	4	11	15	30	35	96
Vandalism	F	5	15	18	11	6	14	69
	M	67	102	153	101	111	136	670
Weapons – Carrying, Possession, Etc.	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	M	-	2	7	5	14	12	40
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F	-	-	1	1	1	4	7
	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Sex Offenses	F	-	-	2	-	1	1	4
	M	2	6	23	9	7	26	73
Drug Abuse Violations	F	-	-	3	8	13	17	41
	M	-	7	16	28	54	92	197
Gambling	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Offenses Against Family & Children	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	M	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Driving under the Influence	F	-	-	-	2	6	11	19
	M	-	-	1	7	31	90	129
Liquor Laws	F	-	1	11	13	36	76	137
	M	2	1	18	45	123	284	473
Drunkenness	F	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	M	-	-	2	2	2	4	10
Disorderly Conduct	F	-	2	6	8	6	16	38
	M	2	18	27	25	30	68	170
Vagrancy	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	-	-	2	1	2	-	5
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	F	4	12	53	43	51	42	205
	M	44	102	238	192	294	302	1,172
Curfew & Loitering	F	-	-	5	7	7	3	22
	M	-	2	17	9	13	9	50
Runaways	F	2	17	84	66	44	15	228
	M	2	17	58	38	48	35	198
Grand Total		**288**	**757**	**1,786**	**1,410**	**1,881**	**2,376**	**8,498**
Total Female		**32**	**128**	**401**	**328**	**368**	**376**	**1,633**
Total Male		**256**	**629**	**1,385**	**1,082**	**1,513**	**2,000**	**6,865**

Total State Arrests 1989

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total >18	GRAND TOTAL
-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
1	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	3	1	4	-	1	-	23	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
3	3	1	2	4	9	7	11	18	8	4	1	3	-	-	-	74	87
1	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17
11	8	7	8	9	9	6	25	18	4	4	1	1	-	-	-	111	128
5	5	4	7	5	6	1	22	13	10	4	5	1	-	1	-	89	100
32	38	23	47	46	25	32	163	96	86	45	24	11	10	5	3	686	747
8	11	3	-	6	1	1	12	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	-	56	123
182	150	96	94	67	39	61	143	83	30	31	12	5	5	1	1	1,000	1,763
99	88	63	61	53	43	48	181	169	81	64	41	34	36	25	37	1,123	1,680
376	295	252	174	158	125	115	493	278	178	153	101	59	48	27	67	2,899	4,685
1	3	4	3	-	-	1	5	3	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	28	49
40	28	24	23	19	15	9	54	25	16	8	5	4	1	-	-	271	473
39	36	47	33	33	26	40	139	92	48	29	23	9	3	4	1	602	769
165	197	182	226	228	196	227	898	609	330	217	98	68	44	22	19	3,726	4,334
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	15
8	1	5	1	7	-	5	14	6	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	58	116
7	4	6	2	6	2	2	29	15	4	4	2	-	1	-	1	85	91
9	16	15	8	4	6	9	40	29	7	7	5	-	-	1	-	156	189
5	12	19	18	26	17	12	92	56	47	29	7	3	1	-	-	344	352
22	13	21	28	14	18	35	107	64	45	31	24	5	4	3	10	444	476
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
1	2	3	2	4	1	4	21	4	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	50	60
32	22	18	9	23	10	19	48	28	27	6	6	4	-	-	-	252	348
7	7	9	7	10	3	6	24	11	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	92	161
144	93	81	76	81	50	40	175	108	49	33	12	6	4	3	4	959	1,629
-	2	1	-	2	1	-	2	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	18
15	12	11	19	10	15	9	59	31	15	22	3	4	2	2	-	229	269
4	3	4	3	2	5	7	24	24	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	94	101
3	-	2	2	-	4	4	10	12	7	4	6	2	-	-	-	56	57
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	12
11	10	14	8	11	12	7	63	63	50	30	22	17	15	10	17	360	433
31	18	23	13	13	18	8	75	55	31	8	3	1	1	-	-	298	339
150	171	163	132	130	127	152	410	258	148	67	26	10	7	-	1	1,952	2,149
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	9
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	14
2	2	3	7	3	3	6	29	31	21	13	7	7	2	-	2	138	140
33	47	52	61	67	60	89	322	235	142	85	43	24	12	9	9	1,290	1,309
259	286	353	398	395	380	433	1,895	1,486	957	627	344	235	136	97	107	8,388	8,517
134	122	107	18	12	9	3	10	10	9	3	-	1	2	-	-	440	577
627	573	513	100	70	48	36	149	83	35	31	19	13	9	9	5	2,320	2,793
2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
5	5	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	24
29	26	23	22	24	21	29	82	45	23	21	10	2	-	-	1	358	396
126	118	110	162	101	109	126	381	198	119	68	34	13	13	8	7	1,693	1,863
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
83	76	76	104	72	68	82	348	205	112	64	50	30	13	7	7	1,397	1,602
605	605	688	593	592	544	526	2,117	1,263	734	490	310	187	116	55	59	9,484	10,656
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		228
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		198
3,317	3,118	3,034	2,477	2,311	2,028	2,198	8,702	5,744	3,418	2,228	1,256	766	486	291	358	41,732	50,230
489	468	449	358	339	281	334	1,405	950	545	333	188	108	70	47	56	6,420	8,053
2,828	2,650	2,585	2,119	1,972	1,747	1,864	7,297	4,794	2,873	1,895	1,068	658	416	244	302	35,312	42,177

Number of Persons Arrested
by Age Category – 1989

	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
Under 10	288	.6%	.6%
10-12	757	1.5	2.1
13-14	1,786	3.6	5.7
15	1,410	2.8	8.5
16	1,881	3.7	12.2
17	2,376	4.7	16.9
Total Juveniles	**8,498**	**16.9%**	
Adults			
18	3,317	6.6%	23.5%
19	3,118	6.2	29.7
20	3,034	6.1	35.8
21	2,477	4.9	40.7
22	2,311	4.6	45.3
23	2,028	4.1	49.4
24	2,198	4.4	53.8
25-29	8,702	17.3	71.1
30-34	5,744	11.4	82.5
35-39	3,418	6.8	89.3
40-44	2,228	4.4	93.7
45-49	1,256	2.5	96.2
50-54	766	1.5	97.7
55-59	486	1.0	98.7
60-64	291	.6	99.3
65 and Over	358	.7	100.0
Total Adults	**41,732**	**83.1%**	
GRAND TOTALS – ARRESTS	**50,230**	**100.0%**	

See explanation of junvenile arrest procedure on preceeding page.
(Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding.)

ARRESTS – DRUG AND LIQUOR VIOLATIONS

Due to the nature of the violations and a high interest and concern by public officials and the citizens of Maine generally, a special review is provided of drug and alcohol related arrests. The charts displayed reveal the number and age of people arrested during 1989.

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

Facts revealed by the chart on drug violations:

■ 84% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 16% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.

■ 70% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 30% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.

■ Of the 2,488 total drug arrests: 2,149 were male, 339 were female.

■ Total drug arrests were up 633 (34.1%) from the 1,855 arrests in 1988.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

■ 80.5% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 19.5% were for driving under the influence of liquor.

■ 77.8% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 22.2% were for violations of liquor laws.

■ Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 1989 increased by 7.8% from the 1988 total. There were 9,111 OUI arrests in 1988 – 9,826 in 1989. Adult OUI arrests increased 8.2% and juvenile OUI arrests decreased 12.4%.

■ Of the 9,826 OUI arrests in 1989, 8,517 were male – 1,309 were female.

■ Adults accounted for 98.5% of all OUI arrests for 1989.

■ Juvenile liquor arrests decreased 23%, from 985 in 1988 to 758 in 1989.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age – 1989
(Includes those released without having been formally charged.)

| | DRUG ARRESTS | | | LIQUOR ARRESTS | | | |
Age	Sales or Manufacturing	Possession	Total	Operating under Influence	Liquor Laws	Total	Total Drug & Liquor Arrests
Under 10	–	–	–	–	2	2	2
10-12	4	3	7	–	2	2	9
13-14	9	10	19	1	29	30	49
15	6	30	36	9	58	67	103
16	6	61	67	37	159	196	263
17	13	96	109	101	360	461	570
Total Juvenile Arrests	**38**	**200**	**238**	**148**	**610**	**758**	**996**
Percent of Total	**16.0%**	**84.0%**	**100.0%**	**19.5%**	**80.5%**	**100.0%**	
18	25	156	181	292	761	1,053	1,234
19	44	145	189	333	695	1,028	1,217
20	38	148	186	405	620	1,025	1,211
21-29	321	757	1,078	4,100	455	4,555	5,633
30-39	189	303	492	2,820	137	2,957	3,449
40-49	49	55	104	1,099	53	1,152	1,256
50-59	9	10	19	407	25	432	451
60 & over	–	1	1	222	14	236	237
Total Adult Arrests	**675**	**1,575**	**2,250**	**9,678**	**2,760**	**12,438**	**14,688**
Percent of Total	**30.0%**	**70.0%**	**100.0%**	**77.8%**	**22.2%**	**100.0%**	
Grand Totals	**713**	**1,775**	**2,488**	**9,826**	**3,370**	**13,196**	**15,684**
Percent of Total	**28.7%**	**71.3%**	**100.0%**	**74.5%**	**25.5%**	**100.0%**	

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Age	<10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	44-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total >18	1989 Total
Sale/Manufacturing																									
Opium, Cocaine & Derivitives	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	12	8	15	16	28	29	89	59	38	10	12	2	2	-	-	326	327
Marijuana	-	3	9	4	4	9	29	12	27	22	14	17	14	20	47	45	40	19	7	2	1	-	-	287	316
Synthetic Narcotics	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	3	4	7	7	2	1	2	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	36	42
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	1	3	-	3	1	8	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	26	28
Subtotal	-	4	9	6	6	13	38	25	44	38	39	35	46	52	149	109	80	30	19	4	5	-	-	675	713
Possession																									
Opium, Cocaine & Derivitives	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	9	10	14	9	11	10	18	61	33	17	2	3	3	1	-	-	201	207
Marijuana	-	2	7	26	50	84	169	137	122	119	86	88	83	83	246	152	77	36	5	4	2	-	1	1,241	1,410
Synthetic Narcotics	-	-	2	1	3	1	7	3	2	4	3	2	2	1	6	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	30	37
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	-	1	1	3	7	6	18	7	11	11	8	7	4	6	23	15	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	103	121
Subtotal	-	3	10	30	61	96	200	156	145	148	106	108	99	108	336	204	99	45	10	7	3	-	1	1,575	1,775
Grand Total Drug Arrests	-	7	19	36	67	109	238	181	189	186	145	143	145	160	485	313	179	75	29	11	8	-	1	2,250	2,488

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POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA

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

As of October 31, 1989, the following information was gathered from approximately 150 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

■ There were 1,422 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.75 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.

■ There were 197 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 360 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.42.

■ Statewide, there were 1,979 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represent a rate of 1.64 officers per 1,000 population.

■ Nationally, the average rate per 1,000 is 2.1. The average rate for the New England states is 2.1.

Civilian Personnel

■ The number of full-time civilian support personnel employed by the municipal departments in Maine was 391.

■ There were 77 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 223 full-time civilians.

■ The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 691.

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

Figures for Sheriff Department personnel for the year 1989 do not include persons serving as correctional or court personnel in all Sheriff's Departments.

Sworn Law Enforcement Personnel | Civilian Personnel

County	Municipal M	F	Sheriff's M	F	County M	F	County Total	Officers /1000	Municipal M	F	Sheriff's M	F	Total M	F	County Total
Androscoggin	133	6	11	0	144	6	150	1.46	9	20	4	2	13	22	35
Aroostook	70	3	10	0	80	3	83	.95	7	9	0	5	7	14	21
Cumberland	383	25	29	1	412	26	438	1.85	51	75	3	8	54	83	137
Franklin	24	1	10	1	34	2	36	1.24	2	4	1	3	3	7	10
Hancock	33	1	12	0	45	1	46	1.01	11	2	3	3	14	5	19
Kennebec	103	1	12	0	115	1	116	1.00	9	18	2	3	11	21	32
Knox	34	0	15	0	49	0	49	1.37	11	2	3	2	14	4	18
Lincoln	20	0	11	0	31	0	31	1.05	2	7	2	7	4	14	18
Oxford	38	2	11	0	49	2	51	.99	0	2	0	4	0	6	6
Penobscot	184	7	18	0	202	7	209	1.47	22	27	4	5	26	32	58
Piscataquis	11	0	6	0	17	0	17	.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sagadahoc	33	2	13	0	46	2	48	1.48	5	8	2	3	7	11	18
Somerset	27	1	9	0	36	1	37	.77	2	5	0	0	2	5	7
Waldo	14	0	7	0	21	0	21	.67	3	1	0	1	3	2	5
Washington	31	0	9	0	40	0	40	1.14	3	4	4	1	7	5	12
York	217	18	12	0	229	18	247	1.49	22	48	0	2	22	50	72
Subtotal	**1,355**	**67**	**195**	**2**	**1,550**	**69**	**1,619**	**1.34**	**159**	**232**	**28**	**49**	**187**	**281**	**468**
Maine State Police					347	13	360	.29					127	96	223
TOTAL					1,897	82	1,979	1.64					314	377	691

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OFFICERS ASSAULTED

81
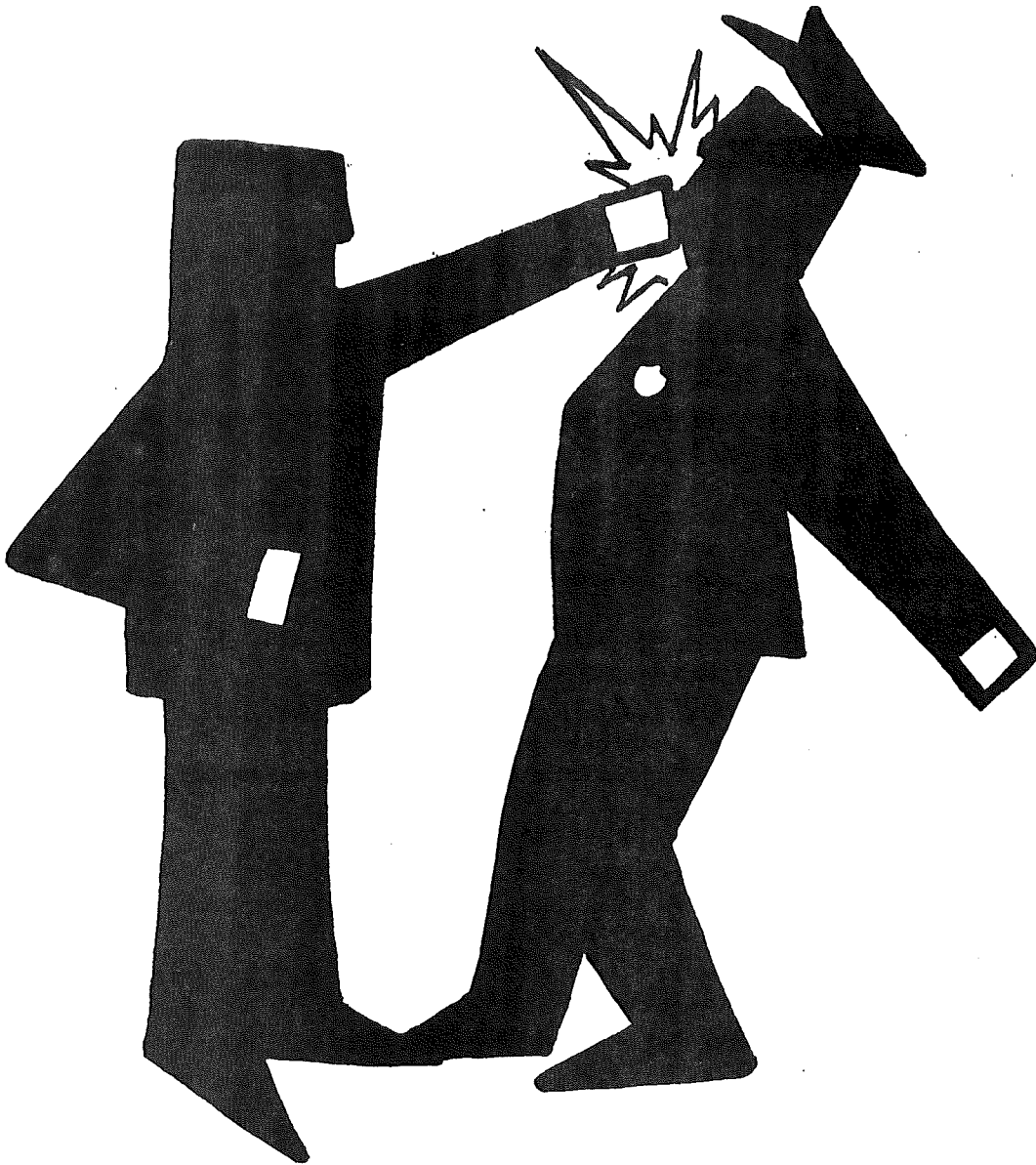
ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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

During 1989:

■ There were 356 assaults on law enforcement officers, a 19.5% increase from the 1988 figure of 298.

■ The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 1989 was 18.0, compared to 15.5 assaults per 100 officers during 1988.

■ The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls – 129 or 36.2% of the total.

■ Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 93.8% or 334 of the assaults.

■ Of the 356 assaults, 19.4% (69) resulted in personal injury to the officer while 80.6% (287) produced no injury.

■ 29.5% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (105), 70.5% were directed at assisted officers (251).

■ The most common time period of assaults was 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. – 46.1%, with 23.6% occurring from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m.

■ Law enforcement cleared 99.7% (355) of all assaults on officers.

■ Of the 356 reported assaults on officers, 28 were on Sheriff's deputies, 4 were on state police officers, and 324 were on municipal officers.

Assaults on Officers by County				
County	Assaults on Officers			1989 Rate
	1988	1989	% Change	Per 100 Officers
Androscoggin	28	37	32.1%	24.7
Aroostook	4	10	150.0	12.0
Cumberland	149	158	6.0	36.1
Franklin	1	7	600.0	19.4
Hancock	5	3	-40.0	6.5
Kennebec	13	35	169.2	30.4
Knox	16	19	18.8	38.8
Lincoln	2	8	300.0	25.8
Oxford	15	5	-66.7	9.8
Penobscot	16	18	12.5	8.6
Piscataquis	3	1	-66.7	5.9
Sagadahoc	10	6	-40.0	13.0
Somerset	8	8	0.0	22.2
Waldo	1	2	100.0	9.5
Washington	5	10	100.0	25.0
York	22	29	31.8	12.7
Totals	**298**	**356**	**19.5%**	**18.0**

Officer Assaults by Time of Day
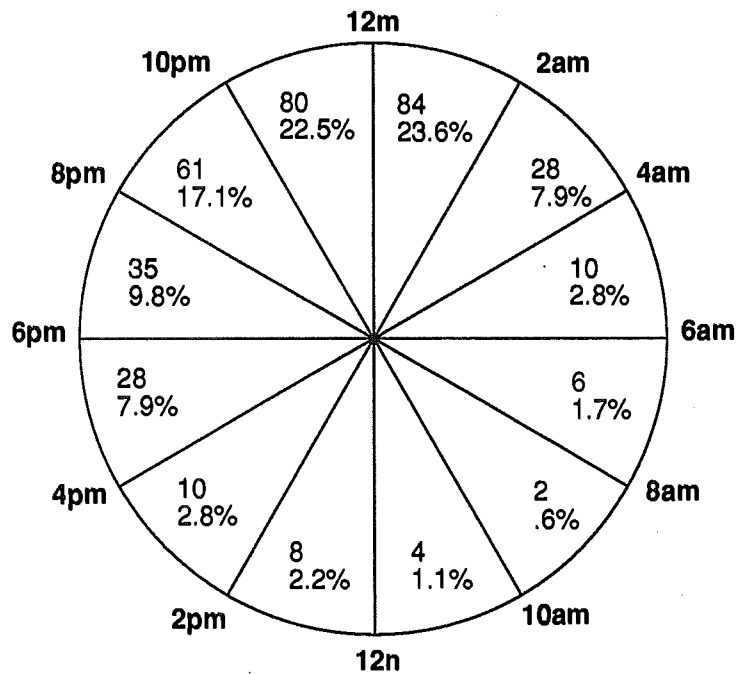
Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon
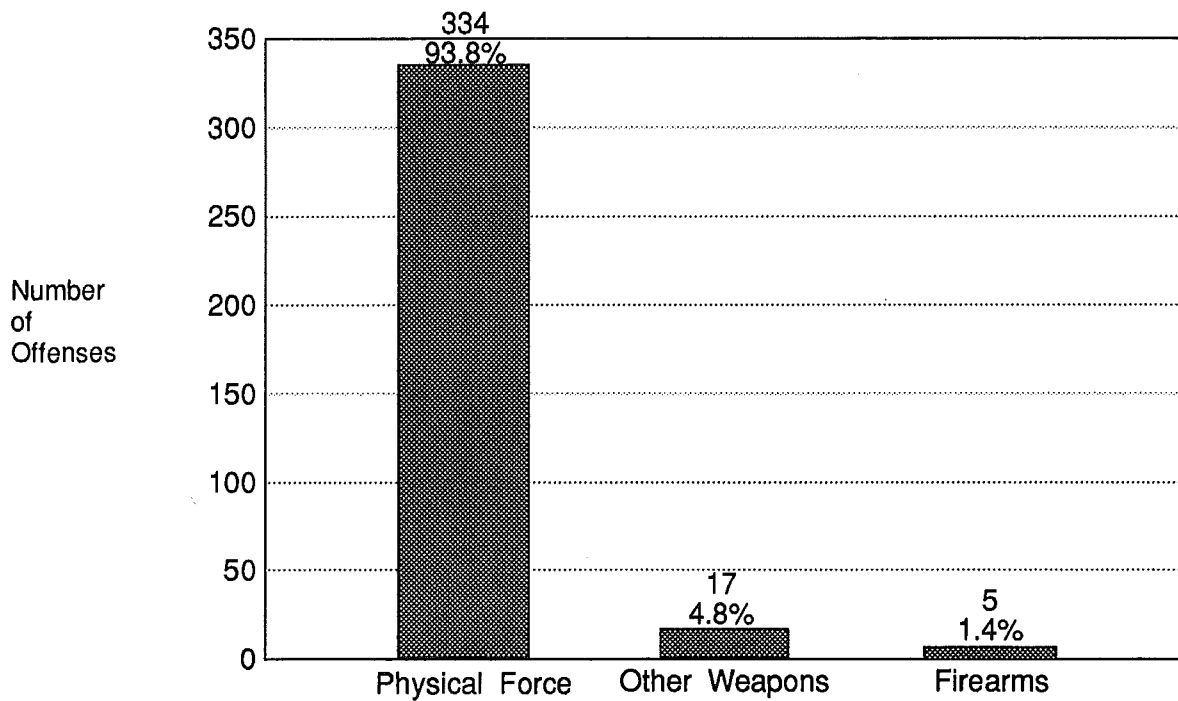
Officer Assaults by Circumstances – 1989

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	TOTAL ASSAULTS (A)	TYPE OF WEAPON				TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT							POLICE ASSAULT CLEARED (M)
		FIREARM (B)	KNIFE OR OTHER CUTTING INSTRU-MENT (C)	OTHER DANGER-OUS WEAPON (D)	HANDS, FISTS, FEET, ETC. (E)	TWO-OFFICER VEHICLE (F)	ONE-OFFICER VEHICLE		DETECTIVE OR SPECIAL ASSIGN.		OTHER		
							ALONE (G)	ASSISTED (H)	ALONE (I)	ASSISTED (J)	ALONE (K)	ASSISTED (L)	
1. Responding to "Disturbance" calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	129	4	1	2	122	19	30	79	-	-	-	1	129
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Attempting other arrests	57	-	-	3	54	9	18	25	-	-	-	5	57
5. Civil Disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	5	-	1	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	5
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	32	-		-	32	2	2	12	-	-	-	16	34
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	26	-	-	.2	24	7	7	10	1	-	-	1	23
8. Ambush – no warning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Mentally deranged	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	45	-	-	1	44	8	19	18	-	-	-	-	45
11. All other	59	1	-	5	53	9	15	21	-	1	8	5	59
12. Totals (1-11)	356	5	2	14	335	54	95	168	1	1	9	28	355
13. Number with personal injury	69	4	1	9	55								
14. Number without personal injury	287	1	1	5	280								
15. Time of Assaults AM	84	28	10	6	2	4							
15. Time of Assaults PM	8	10	28	35	61	80							

12:01   2:00   4:00   6:00   8:00   10:00   12:00

AROOSTOOK
+1.9

PISCATAQUIS
+16.0

SOMERSET
+9.8

PENOBSCOT
−4.3

FRANKLIN
+35.8

WASHINGTON
+9.5

OXFORD
+8.6

HANCOCK
−2.2

KENNEBEC
−.2

WALDO
+11.3

ANDROSCOGGIN
−6.4

KNOX
+14.3

LINCOLN
+17.0

CUMBERLAND
−5.3

SAGADAHOC

YORK
+17.2

STATE OF MAINE
Uniform Crime Reporting Division

Index Crime Changes
from 1988-89
Increase
Decrease
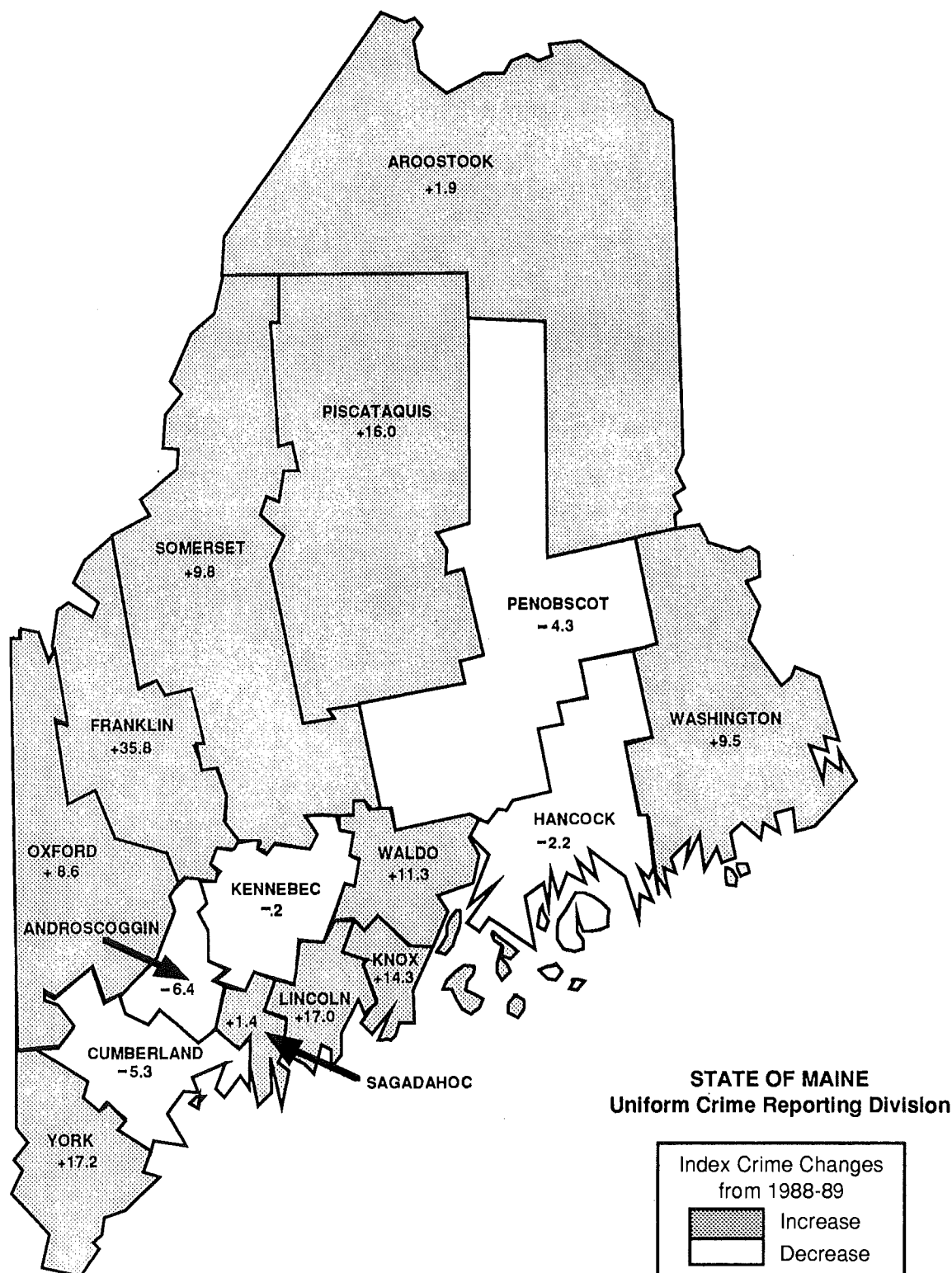
C O U N T Y   C R I M E   A N A L Y S I S

Androscoggin County

January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Androscoggin SO	-	-	-	-	-	6	111.	155	25	-	297	7.4
Auburn	23,234	42.65	1	-	13	6	224	688	53	6	991	15.7
Lewiston	39,601	71.41	1	10	56	59	695	1,882	102	23	2,828	19.0
Livermore Falls	3,383	44.04	-	1	-	4	26	109	7	2	149	23.5
Lisbon	9,835	19.83	-	4	-	2	26	151	9	3	195	41.5
Mechanic Falls	2,570	29.18	1	-	-	-	10	60	2	2	75	61.3
Sabattus	3,779	35.19	-	2	-	14	32	70	12	3	133	48.1
Androscoggin SP	-	-	2	1	-	-	27	28	3	-	61	24.6
Androscoggin County Totals	102,710	46.04	5	18	69	91	1,151	3,143	213	39	4,729	20.2
Total Urban Areas	82,402	53.04	3	17	69	85	1,013	2,960	185	39	4,371	21.0
Total Rural Areas	20,308	17.63	2	1	0	6	138	183	28	0	358	10.3

Aroostook County

January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Aroostook SO	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	66	2	4	127	34.6
Caribou	9,306	21.17	-	-	-	3	28	147	18	1	197	35.5
Fort Fairfield	4,164	18.97	-	1	-	5	10	55	6	2	79	21.5
Fort Kent	4,733	12.47	-	-	-	5	2	47	4	1	59	27.1
Houlton	6,461	43.65	1	1	1	1	30	234	13	1	282	35.5
Madawaska	4,963	12.29	-	-	-	-	10	49	2	-	61	54.1
Presque Isle	10,645	27.34	-	1	-	1	53	229	7	-	291	49.8
Van Buren	3,005	10.32	1	-	-	-	4	26	-	-	31	32.3
Ashland	1,767	14.15	-	-	-	-	7	16	1	1	25	36.0
Limestone	8,388	4.53	-	-	-	3	10	21	4	-	38	47.4
Washburn	2,097	26.23	-	1	-	-	20	32	2	-	55	38.2
Aroostook SP	-	-	1	5	2	9	189	197	36	3	442	24.2
Aroostook County Totals	87,776	19.22	3	9	3	27	418	1,119	95	13	1,687	35.0
Total Urban Areas	55,529	20.13	2	4	1	18	174	856	57	6	1,118	45.9
Total Rural Areas	32,247	17.65	1	5	2	9	244	263	38	7	569	13.5

Cumberland County

January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Cumberland SO	-	-	-	2	-	13	306	341	44	-	706	22.0
Brunswick	18,373	29.83	-	2	1	-	85	437	22	1	548	29.0
Cape Elizabeth	8,341	27.45	-	1	-	8	27	189	4	-	229	24.9
Falmouth	7,717	32.01	-	-	1	1	54	185	6	-	247	8.1
Gorham	11,466	18.05	-	-	-	9	56	130	11	1	207	38.6
Portland	65,092	113.04	4	37	107	307	1,708	4,528	575	92	7,358	15.6
South Portland	22,455	66.84	-	2	7	11	144	1,264	72	1	1,501	41.9
Scarborough	12,807	44.58	2	2	4	7	110	414	32	-	571	24.9
Westbrook	15,902	47.92	-	4	3	9	159	517	61	9	762	35.2
Bridgton	3,999	105.53	-	-	-	18	92	303	8	1	422	26.8
Cumberland	6,024	10.13	-	-	2	2	13	44	-	-	61	37.7
Freeport	6,689	45.90	1	1	-	8	51	239	4	3	307	28.7
Yarmouth	7,582	33.10	-	-	-	-	32	215	3	1	251	37.8
Windham	13,523	33.20	-	-	3	13	98	304	25	6	449	34.1
University of Southern Me.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	88	00.0
Standish	7,090	11.42	-	2	1	1	37	36	4	-	81	23.5
Cumberland SP	-	-	-	-	1	5	27	39	10	-	82	20.7
Cumberland County Totals	236,912	58.54	7	53	130	412	2,999	9,273	881	115	13,870	22.8
Total Urban Areas	207,060	63.18	7	51	129	394	2,666	8,893	827	115	13,082	22.9
Total Rural Areas	29,852	26.40	0	2	1	18	333	380	54	0	788	21.9

Franklin County

January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Franklin SO	-	-	-	-	-	8	196	152	18	-	374	14.2
Farmington	6,939	42.23	1	3	-	3	44	228	14	-	293	29.0
Jay	5,432	15.10	1	-	-	2	18	56	4	1	82	42.7
Wilton	4,453	21.78	-	1	1	-	31	61	3	-	97	34.0
Carrabassett Valley	138	2094.20	1	-	-	-	38	245	5	-	289	14.9
Franklin SP	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	4	2	-	14	50.0
Franklin County Totals	29,055	39.55	4	4	1	15	332	746	46	1	1,149	22.3
Total Urban Areas	16,962	44.86	3	4	1	5	131	590	26	1	761	25.8
Total Rural Areas	12,093	32.08	1	0	0	10	201	156	20	0	388	15.5

Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis

Hancock County   **January - December 1989**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Hancock SO	-	-	-	-	2	3	181	270	23	1	480	16.7
Bar Harbor	4,262	50.21	-	1	1	1	34	170	5	2	214	16.4
Ellsworth	5,647	41.26	-	3	1	-	25	194	10	-	233	39.9
Bucksport	4,644	24.55	-	2	-	2	16	92	-	2	114	13.2
Mount Desert	2,162	32.38	-	2	-	1	15	48	3	1	70	21.4
Southwest Harbor	1,914	17.76	-	-	-	-	6	27	1	-	34	20.6
Hancock SP	-	-	-	6	-	2	15	18	4	-	45	24.4
Hancock County Totals	**45,513**	**26.15**	**0**	**14**	**4**	**9**	**292**	**819**	**46**	**6**	**1,190**	**21.5**
Total Urban Areas	**18,629**	**35.70**	**0**	**8**	**2**	**4**	**96**	**531**	**19**	**5**	**665**	**24.8**
Total Rural Areas	**26,884**	**19.53**	**0**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**196**	**288**	**27**	**1**	**525**	**17.4**

Kennebec County   **January - December 1989**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Kennebec SO	-	-	-	9	-	11	118	188	13	-	339	17.4
Augusta	21,287	53.27	1	3	5	11	223	850	37	4	1,134	30.2
Gardiner	6,838	18.87	1	-	2	2	10	111	3	-	129	27.1
Hallowell	2,279	20.62	-	-	-	1	9	35	1	1	47	23.4
Waterville	17,522	61.35	3	6	1	20	133	856	47	9	1,075	35.3
Oakland	5,652	22.82	-	-	-	2	31	90	4	2	129	13.2
Monmouth	3,382	20.40	-	-	2	4	35	23	5	-	69	31.9
Winslow	8,313	14.56	1	-	-	-	30	77	13	-	121	24.0
Winthrop	6,384	23.97	1	-	-	4	31	115	2	-	153	64.7
Kennebec SP	-	-	-	5	2	12	140	151	21	-	331	21.1
Kennebec County Totals	**115,510**	**30.53**	**7**	**23**	**12**	**67**	**760**	**2,496**	**146**	**16**	**3,527**	**30.1**
Total Urban Areas	**71,657**	**39.87**	**7**	**9**	**10**	**44**	**502**	**2,157**	**112**	**16**	**2,857**	**32.6**
Total Rural Areas	**43,853**	**15.28**	**0**	**14**	**2**	**23**	**258**	**339**	**34**	**0**	**670**	**19.2**

Knox County   January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Knox SO	-	-	-	-	-	15	38	92	6	-	151	19.9
Camden	4,523	37.81	-	1	-	-	14	155	1	-	171	14.6
Rockland	8,090	72.56	-	2	3	10	66	475	19	12	587	33.6
Thomaston	3,118	25.34	-	-	1	1	9	64	3	1	79	27.8
Rockport	3,179	25.48	-	1	-	4	4	69	3	-	81	35.8
Knox SP	-	-	1	-	-	4	32	30	9	-	76	14.5
Knox County Totals	35,760	32.02	1	4	4	34	163	885	41	13	1,145	27.4
Total Urban Areas	18,910	48.55	0	4	4	15	93	763	26	13	918	29.7

Lincoln County   January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Lincoln SO	-	-	-	6	1	10	93	86	2	-	198	34.8
Boothbay Harbor	2,357	35.64	-	1	-	15	11	50	6	1	84	51.2
Damariscotta	1,779	22.48	-	-	-	3	6	28	2	1	40	55.0
Waldoboro	4,466	25.30	-	-	-	4	31	71	6	1	113	25.7
Wiscasset	3,319	28.02	-	-	1	2	11	72	6	1	93	24.7
Lincoln SP	-	-	-	-	-	2	27	29	7	-	65	12.3
Lincoln County Totals	29,259	20.27	0	7	2	36	179	336	29	4	593	32.7
Total Urban Areas	11,921	27.68	0	1	1	24	59	221	20	4	330	35.5
Total Rural Areas	17,338	15.17	0	6	1	12	120	115	9	0	263	29.2

Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis

Oxford County   January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Oxford SO	-	-	-	-	-	11	54	31	3	-	99	31.3
Rumford	7,691	39.53	-	2	4	19	64	188	24	3	304	29.9
Dixfield	2,447	16.35	-	-	-	2	14	21	3	-	40	15.0
Mexico	3,544	22.29	-	-	-	1	8	65	5	-	79	12.7
Norway	4,219	42.66	1	-	1	5	48	117	6	2	180	27.8
Paris	4,311	23.20	1	2	1	3	21	62	9	1	100	35.0
Bethel	2,470	21.86	-	-	-	2	12	37	1	2	54	14.8
Fryeburg	2,785	25.49	-	1	-	1	18	50	1	-	71	14.1
Oxford	3,400	20.59	-	-	-	2	28	34	6	-	70	28.6
Oxford SP	-	-	-	8	-	2	50	26	8	-	94	21.3
Oxford County Totals	51,406	21.22	2	13	6	48	317	631	66	8	1,091	25.8
Total Urban Areas	30,867	29.09	2	5	6	35	213	574	55	8	898	25.7
Total Rural Areas	20,539	9.40	0	8	0	13	104	57	11	0	193	26.4

Penobscot County   January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Penobscot SO	-	-	-	5	1	9	230	354	23	-	622	15.6
Bangor	30,928	63.02	1	7	17	14	318	1,500	81	11	1,949	26.3
Brewer	9,055	38.43	-	-	1	-	53	277	17	-	348	25.0
Dexter	4,471	10.51	-	-	-	1	11	29	6	-	47	17.0
Lincoln	5,261	16.73	-	-	-	3	17	63	5	-	88	45.5
Old Town	8,193	20.75	-	2	-	1	19	147	1	-	170	28.2
Orono	9,486	24.88	-	-	1	11	31	187	6	-	236	24.6
Hampden	7,034	11.09	-	-	-	-	24	52	2	-	78	16.7
Millinocket	7,762	18.94	-	1	1	4	31	104	4	2	147	40.1
East Millinocket	2,266	8.38	-	-	-	-	5	14	-	-	19	57.9
Newport	2,953	45.38	-	-	-	3	17	107	7	-	134	28.4
Veazie	1,364	24.19	-	-	-	-	-	32	1	-	33	33.3
Medway	1,999	5.50	-	-	-	1	3	6	-	1	11	63.6
University of Me. Orono	-	-	-	1	-	9	5	436	3	1	455	14.7
Penobscot SP	-	-	1	3	5	11	80	105	32	2	239	30.1
Penobscot County Totals	141,721	32.29	2	19	26	67	844	3,413	188	17	4,576	24.7
Total Urban Areas	90,772	40.93	1	11	20	47	534	2,954	133	15	3,715	25.9
Total Rural Areas	50,949	16.90	1	8	6	20	310	459	55	2	861	19.6

Piscataquis County   January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Piscataquis SO	-	-	-	-	1	3	65	47	11	-	127	14.2
Dover-Foxcroft	4,493	32.27	-	-	-	4	31	103	7	-	145	35.9
Milo	2,644	27.61	-	-	-	6	29	30	7	1	73	21.9
Piscataquis SP	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	7	1	-	18	55.6
Piscataquis County Totals	18,591	19.53	0	0	1	14	134	187	26	1	363	26.4
Total Urban Areas	7,137	30.55	0	0	0	10	60	133	14	1	218	31.1

Sagadahoc County   January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Sagadahoc SO	-	-	-	-	-	5	67	140	11	1	224	19.6
Bath	10,683	43.62	-	1	2	5	47	397	14	-	466	27.5
Topsham	8,036	23.64	-	3	-	9	35	132	8	3	190	35.3
Richmond	2,679	56.36	-	-	1	5	41	94	6	4	151	21.9
Sagadahoc SP	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	6	2	-	18	33.3
Sagadahoc County Totals	32,408	32.37	0	5	3	26	197	769	41	8	1,049	26.5
Total Urban Areas	21,398	37.71	0	4	3	19	123	623	28	7	807	28.3
Total Rural Areas	11,010	21.98	0	1	0	7	74	146	13	1	242	20.6

Somerset County   January - December 1989

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Somerset SO	-	-	-	-	-	8	98	197	21	-	324	38.6
Fairfield	6,575	43.50	-	6	1	6	66	200	5	2	286	21.7
Skowhegan	8,174	58.48	-	4	2	10	60	393	8	1	478	31.6
Madison	4,512	36.57	-	2	1	19	34	103	4	2	165	38.8
Pittsfield	4,128	23.74	-	-	-	1	23	73	1	-	98	12.2
Somerset SP	-	-	-	2	-	2	67	46	20	-	137	22.6
Somerset County Totals	47,647	31.23	0	14	4	46	348	1,012	59	5	1,488	29.9
Total Urban Areas	23,389	43.91	0	12	4	36	183	769	18	5	1,027	28.1
Total Rural Areas	24,258	19.00	0	2	0	10	165	243	41	0	461	33.8

Waldo County

January - December 1989

| Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Waldo SO	-	-	-	1	-	9	49	57	5	-	121	25.6
Belfast	6,424	41.41	-	3	1	4	38	211	8	1	266	39.8
Waldo SP	-	-	1	1	1	7	38	37	10	-	95	23.2
Waldo County Totals	31,189	15.45	1	5	2	20	125	305	23	1	482	33.0
Total Urban Areas	6,424	41.41	0	3	1	4	38	211	8	1	266	39.9

Washington County

January - December 1990

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Washington SO	-	-	-	1	1	27	92	82	7	2	212	23.1
Calais	3,752	50.11	-	-	-	6	39	134	6	3	188	49.5
Eastport	1,953	27.65	-	-	-	1	6	42	4	1	54	25.9
Machias	2,282	42.51	-	2	-	2	19	70	3	1	97	32.0
Princeton	1,016	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0
Lubec	2,000	38.50	-	-	-	6	14	38	1	18	77	11.1
Baileyville	2,056	18.48	-	-	-	2	7	26	3	-	38	36.8
Washington SP	-	-	2	5	-	11	84	60	12	-	174	27.6
Washington County Totals	34,846	24.11	2	8	1	55	261	452	36	25	840	34.8
Total Urban Areas	13,059	34.77	0	2	0	17	85	310	17	23	454	36.4
Total Rural Areas	21,787	17.72	2	6	1	38	176	142	19	2	386	32.9

Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis

York County

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
York SO	-	-	-	4	-	9	156	172	21	9	371	31.5
Biddeford	21,599	53.38	-	7	9	24	245	768	71	29	1,153	43.6
Kittery	9,996	37.52	-	2	4	6	45	297	21	-	375	29.3
Old Orchard Beach	7,251	72.68	1	8	4	16	97	373	27	1	527	14.8
Saco	15,036	50.94	-	2	5	1	155	569	31	3	766	24.0
Sanford	20,190	39.52	1	4	1	19	140	585	47	1	798	23.7
Berwick	5,509	27.05	-	-	-	1	33	99	10	6	149	31.5
Eliot	5,603	23.56	-	1	-	4	27	97	1	2	132	21.2
Kennebunk	7,669	36.64	-	1	-	4	49	222	5	-	281	16.4
Kennebunkport	3,370	32.34	-	1	-	-	13	82	3	10	109	19.3
Lebanon	4,633	30.43	-	1	-	4	31	100	5	-	141	26.2
North Berwick	3,360	13.10	-	-	-	-	15	29	-	-	44	27.3
Ogunquit	1,481	71.57	-	-	-	5	23	77	1	-	106	19.8
South Berwick	5,060	14.03	-	-	1	4	15	47	4	-	71	38.0
Wells	8,796	72.42	-	1	4	6	45	566	13	2	637	57.8
York	12,324	22.48	-	1	-	11	77	173	13	2	277	29.6
Buxton	7,335	10.09	-	-	-	1	29	39	5	-	74	14.9
York SP	-	-	4	1	-	30	104	154	19	-	312	11.2
York County Totals	165,697	38.16	6	34	28	145	1,299	4,449	297	65	6,323	30.3
Total Urban Areas	139,212	40.51	2	29	28	106	1,039	4,123	257	56	5,640	31.3
Total Rural Areas	26,485	25.79	4	5	0	39	260	326	40	9	683	22.2

State Totals

	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
Grand Total	1,206,000	36.57	40	230	296	1,112	9,819	30,035	2,233	337	44,102	25.8
Total Urban Areas	815,328	45.54	27	164	279	863	7,009	26,668	1,802	315	37,127	26.6
Total Rural Areas	390,672	17.85	13	66	17	249	2,810	3,367	431	22	6,975	21.7
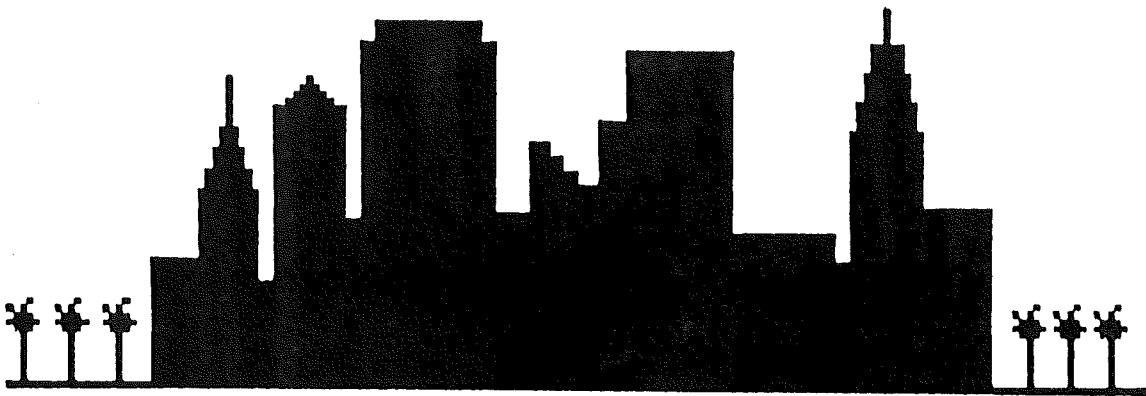
PROGRAMMED CRIME PROFILES

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

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

PRINTOUT 1

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

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

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

PRINTOUT 2

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

PRINTOUT 3

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

PRINTOUT 4

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

PRINTOUT 5

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

Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
Offenses Known to Police for December 1989

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		OFFENSES REPORTED	UNFOUNDED	ACTUAL OFFENSES	NUMBER CLEARED	THIS YTD	PROJECTED RATE/1000	LAST YTD	PERCENT CHANGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE									
A. MURDER		5		5	5	40	.03	37	8.1
B. MANSLAUGHTER**		1		1	1	6		2	200.0
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	TOTAL	15	3	12	5	230	.19	225	2.2
A. RAPE BY FORCE		13	3	10	3	211	.17	189	11.6
B. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT		2		· 2	2	19	.02	36	-47.2
3. ROBBERY	TOTAL	27	2	25	8	296	.25	312	-5.1
A. FIREARM		10		10	3	71	.06	77	-7.8
B. KNIFE		4	1	3		53	.04	46	15.2
C. OTHER WEAPON		1		1		7	.01	18	-61.1
D. STRONGARM		12	1	11	5	165	.14	171	-3.5
4. ASSAULT–AGGRAVATED	TOTAL	77	9	68	44	1,112	.92	1,289	-13.7
A. FIREARM		8	1	7	4	67	.06	69	-2.9
B. KNIFE		10	2	8	6	153	.13	171	-10.5
C. OTHER WEAPON		13	2	11	5	239	.20	267	-10.5
D. HANDS, FISTS, FEET, ETC.		46	4	42	29	653	.54	782	-16.5
5. BURGLARY	TOTAL	773	78	695	136	9,819	8.14	9,862	-.4
A. FORCIBLE ENTRY		517	53	464	76	6,493	5.38	6,697	-3.0
B. UNLAWFUL-NO FORCE		197	17	180	52	2,554	2.12	2,323	10.0
C. ATTEMPT FORCIBLE ENTRY		59	8	51	8	772	.64	842	-8.3
6. LARCENY–THEFT	TOTAL	2,054	157	1,897	541	30,035	24.90	29,041	3.4
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL	186	44	142	42	2,233	1.85	2,470	-9.6
A. AUTOS		134	41	93	33	1,464	1.21	1,624	-9.9
B. TRUCKS AND BUSES		24	3	21	4	312	.26	369	-15.4
C. OTHER VEHICLES		28		28	5	457	.38	477	-4.2
8. ARSON	TOTAL	21		21	3	337	.28	310	8.7
INDEX CRIMES TOTAL		3,158	293	2,865	784	44,102	36.57	43,546	1.3
INDEX CRIMES LESS ARSON		3,137	293	2,844	781	43,765	36.29	43,236	1.2
E. OTHER ASSAULTS–SIMPLE**		637	69	568	478	8,052		7,245	11.1
REPORTED OFFENSES TOTAL		3,796	362	3,434	1,263	52,160		50,793	2.7

**ARE NOT INCLUDED IN INDEX TOTAL

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Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 1989

STATE TOTALS	THIS PERIOD			THIS YEAR TO DATE			LAST YEAR TO DATE		
TYPE OF PROPERTY	STOLEN	RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED	STOLEN	RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED	STOLEN	RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
A. CURRENCY, ETC.	$341,349	$89,191	26.1	$2,556,293	$275,407	10.8	$2,180,447	$312,445	14.3
B. JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS	163,037	22,896	14.0	2,017,655	311,965	15.5	1,614,661	282,866	17.5
C. CLOTHING AND FURS	68,533	11,153	16.3	567,592	92,363	16.3	482,920	103,213	21.4
D. LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES	618,432	445,907	72.1	10,098,623	8,287,912	82.1	11,131,948	9,475,225	85.1
E. OFFICE EQUIPMENT	30,201	1,501	5.0	282,640	38,273	13.5	325,817	62,660	19.2
F. TELEVISIONS, RADIOS, CAMERAS, ETC.	186,146	24,025	12.9	2,892,043	351,456	12.2	3,006,317	354,937	11.8
G. FIREARMS	15,829	3,863	24.4	268,508	65,691	24.5	262,419	84,520	32.2
H. HOUSEHOLD GOODS	66,756	15,681	23.5	663,574	80,738	12.2	673,150	64,367	9.6
I. CONSUMABLE GOODS	14,218	2,116	14.9	311,331	39,377	12.6	193,357	33,906	17.5
J. LIVESTOCK				20,950	13,200	63.0	25,440	7,014	27.6
K. MISCELLANEOUS	499,693	44,387	8.9	6,677,827	1,266,718	19.0	5,816,856	1,073,354	18.5
TOTALS	$2,004,194	$660,720	33.0	$26,357,036	$10,823,100	41.1	$25,713,332	$11,854,507	46.1
TOTALS LESS LOCALLY STOLEN MVs	$1,385,762	$214,813	15.5	$16,258,413	$2,535,188	15.6	$14,581,384	$2,379,282	16.3

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Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
Property Stolen by Classification for December 1989

STATE TOTALS		THIS PERIOD		THIS YEAR TO DATE		LAST YEAR TO DATE		PERCENT CHANGE	
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		OFFENSES	VALUE	OFFENSES	VALUE	OFFENSES	VALUE	OFFENSES	VALUE
1. MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	TOTAL	5		40	$800	37	$10,300	8.1%	-92.3
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	TOTAL	12		230	68	225	471	2.2	-85.6
3. ROBBERY	TOTAL	25	$6,760	296	237,437	312	154,185	-5.1	54.0
A. HIGHWAY (STREETS, ALLEYS, ETC.)		7	1,120	84	19,246	104	39,948	-19.2	-51.8
B. COMMERCIAL HOUSE (EXCEPT C, D & F)		3	500	19	9,028	17	11,966	11.8	-24.6
C. GAS OR SERVICE STATION		3	2,270	13	5,449	15	7,417	-13.3	-26.5
D. CONVENIENCE STORE		6	2,573	45	13,633	42	11,507	7.1	18.5
E. RESIDENCE (ANYWHERE ON PREMISES)				35	68,780	37	27,599	-5.4	149.2
F. BANK		1		21	93,537	11	33,929	90.9	175.7
G. MISCELLANEOUS		5	297	79	27,764	86	21,819	-8.1	27.2
5. BURGLARY – BREAKING & ENTERING	TOTAL	695	606,884	9,819	6,388,201	9,862	5,871,408	-.4	8.8
(1) RESIDENCE NIGHT 6 P.M. - 6 A.M.		118	90,213	1,977	1,151,464	2,160	1,236,681	-8.5	-6.9
(2) RESIDENCE DAY 6 A.M. - 6 P.M.		149	134,814	2,212	1,757,279	2,290	1,543,588	-3.4	13.8
(3) RESIDENCE UNKNOWN		183	118,576	2,273	1,330,947	2,162	1,184,343	5.1	12.4
(1) NON-RESIDENCE NIGHT 6 P.M. - 6 A.M.		163	190,437	2,200	1,399,359	2,219	1,313,466	-.9	6.5
(2) NON-RESIDENCE DAY 6 A.M. - 6 P.M.		24	13,425	390	214,251	263	118,268	48.3	81.2
(3) NON-RESIDENCE UNKNOWN		58	59,419	767	534,901	768	475,062	-.1	12.6
6x. NATURE OF LARCENIES	TOTAL	1,897	789,247	30,035	9,843,917	29,041	8,747,342	3.4	12.5
A. POCKET-PICKING		3	688	63	18,655	132	31,459	-52.3	-40.7
B. PURSE-SNATCHING		11	3,689	124	21,623	153	34,851	-19.0	-38.0
C. SHOPLIFTING		366	45,338	4,486	273,015	4,063	209,298	10.4	30.4
D. FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (EXCEPT E)		427	115,473	6,892	2,172,070	6,950	2,075,589	-.8	4.6
E. MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACCESSORIES		117	35,212	2,381	577,635	2,591	684,805	-8.1	-15.6
F. BICYCLES		28	6,892	2,252	423,453	2,064	331,320	9.1	27.8
G. FROM BUILDINGS (EXCEPT C & H)		459	322,981	5,693	2,927,140	5,836	2,365,124	-2.5	23.8
H. FROM ANY COIN-OPERATED MACHINE		7	1,726	203	23,620	192	28,169	5.7	-16.1
I. ALL OTHER		479	257,248	7,941	3,406,706	7,060	2,986,727	12.5	14.1
6. LARCENY VALUE	TOTAL	1,897	789,247	30,035	9,843,917	29,041	8,747,342	3.4	12.5
A. OVER $200		612	723,552	9,831	8,683,080	9,506	7,572,544	3.4	14.8
B. $50 TO $200		514	54,403	9,021	965,989	9,132	983,209	-1.2	-1.8
C. UNDER $50		771	11,292	11,183	194,848	10,403	191,589	7.5	1.7
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, INCL. JOY RIDES	TOTAL	142	601,303	2,233	9,886,613	2,470	10,929,626	-9.6	-9.5
GRAND TOTALS			$2,004,194		$26,357,036		$25,713,332		2.5
7x. TOTAL LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED		104		1,594		1,781		-10.5	
A. STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED LOCALLY		74		1,107		1,253		-11.7	
B. STOLEN LOCALLY, RECOVERED OTHER JURISDICTIONS		30		487		528		-7.8	
C. STOLEN OUT OF TOWN, RECOVERED LOCALLY		24		407		433		-6.0	

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Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
Analysis of Clearances for December 1989

STATE TOTALS

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		THIS MONTH OFFENSES	CLEARED	RATE	<18	THIS YEAR TO DATE OFFENSES	CLEARED	RATE	<18	LAST YEAR TO DATE OFFENSES	CLEARED	RATE	<18
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE													
A. MURDER		5	5	100.0		40	40	100.0	3	37	31	83.8	4
B. MANSLAUGHTER**		1	1	100.0	1	6	6	100.0	4	2	2	100.0	
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	TOTAL	12	5	41.7	1	230	120	52.2	11	225	114	50.7	9
A. RAPE BY FORCE		10	3	30.0	1	211	111	52.6	11	189	98	51.9	8
B. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT		2	2	100.0		19	9	47.4		36	16	44.4	1
3. ROBBERY	TOTAL	25	8	32.0	1	296	104	35.1	11	312	120	38.5	21
A. FIREARM		10	3	30.0		71	20	28.2		77	33	42.9	3
B. KNIFE		3				53	24	45.3	1	46	15	32.6	4
C. OTHER WEAPON		1				7	2	28.6		18	8	44.4	1
D. STRONGARM		11	5	45.5	1	165	58	35.2	10	171	64	37.4	13
4. ASSAULT–AGGRAVATED	TOTAL	68	44	64.7	3	1,112	803	72.2	85	1,289	880	68.3	95
A. FIREARM		7	4	57.1		67	50	74.6	5	69	51	73.9	5
B. KNIFE		8	6	75.0		153	112	73.2	6	171	127	74.3	18
C. OTHER WEAPON		11	5	45.5	1	239	157	65.7	26	267	159	59.6	21
D. HANDS, FISTS, FEET, ETC.		42	29	69.0	2	653	484	74.1	48	782	543	69.4	51
5. BURGLARY	TOTAL	695	136	19.6	17	9,819	1,949	19.8	526	9,862	1,922	19.5	602
A. FORCIBLE ENTRY		464	76	16.4	13	6,493	1,347	20.7	351	6,697	1,496	22.3	490
B. UNLAWFUL-NO FORCE		180	52	28.9	3	2,554	506	19.8	155	2,323	335	14.4	95
C. ATTEMPT FORCIBLE ENTRY		51	8	15.7	1	772	96	12.4	20	842	91	10.8	17
6. LARCENY–THEFT	TOTAL	1,897	541	28.5	159	30,035	7,531	25.1	2,058	29,041	6,812	23.5	2,250
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL	142	42	29.6	11	2,233	731	32.7	153	2,470	812	32.9	207
A. AUTOS		93	33	35.5	9	1,464	523	35.7	109	1,624	537	33.1	130
B. TRUCKS AND BUSES		21	4	19.0	2	312	111	35.6	18	369	147	39.8	26
C. OTHER VEHICLES		28	5	17.9		457	97	21.2	26	477	128	26.8	51
8. ARSON	TOTAL	21	3	14.3	1	337	112	33.2	45	310	101	32.6	53
INDEX CRIMES TOTAL		2,865	784	27.4	193	44,102	11,390	25.8	2,892	43,546	10,792	24.8	3,241
INDEX CRIMES LESS ARSON		2,844	781	27.5	192	43,765	11,278	25.8	2,847	43,236	10,691	24.7	3,188
E. OTHER ASSAULTS–SIMPLE**		568	478	84.2	44	8,052	6,278	78.0	759	7,245	5,596	77.2	715
REPORTED OFFENSES TOTAL		3,434	1,263	36.8	238	52,160	17,674	33.9	3,655	50,793	16,390	32.3	3,956

**ARE NOT INCLUDED IN INDEX TOTAL

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Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
Analysis of Index Crimes – 12 Months

TOTAL STATE		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	YTD	PERCENT CHANGE
MURDER	THIS YEAR	4	1	7	2	4	2		4	1	3	7	5	40	8.1%
MURDER	LAST YEAR		1	7	6	1	3	3	4	2	6	1	3	37	
RAPE	THIS YEAR	18	14	19	20	23	25	22	22	16	24	15	12	230	2.2
RAPE	LAST YEAR	16	17	19	14	22	29	19	18	25	14	13	19	225	
ROBBERY	THIS YEAR	32	25	23	18	29	14	27	24	24	25	30	25	296	-5.1
ROBBERY	LAST YEAR	24	14	22	15	27	22	33	28	30	38	31	28	312	
AGG ASSAULT	THIS YEAR	96	85	95	102	110	115	119	93	73	90	66	68	1,112	-13.7
AGG ASSAULT	LAST YEAR	63	71	89	80	92	108	127	175	134	150	95	105	1,289	
BURGLARY	THIS YEAR	920	680	741	750	829	800	919	957	827	906	795	695	9,819	-.4
BURGLARY	LAST YEAR	754	652	777	725	783	731	908	935	888	946	866	897	9,862	
LARCENY	THIS YEAR	2,242	2,067	2,181	2,177	2,542	2,737	3,196	3,313	2,712	2,755	2,216	1,897	30,035	3.4
LARCENY	LAST YEAR	1,845	1,884	2,052	2,098	2,419	2,455	2,860	3,164	2,635	2,618	2,435	2,576	29,041	
M/V THEFT	THIS YEAR	196	152	158	163	194	193	223	226	196	215	175	142	2,233	-9.6
M/V THEFT	LAST YEAR	155	103	125	180	226	221	266	272	273	211	225	213	2,470	
ARSON	THIS YEAR	16	10	22	45	44	23	29	42	25	31	29	21	337	8.7
ARSON	LAST YEAR	18	18	27	11	28	24	62	23	41	20	12	26	310	
INDEX OFFENSES	THIS YEAR	3,524	3,034	3,246	3,277	3,775	3,909	4,535	4,681	3,874	4,049	3,333	2,865	44,102	1.3
INDEX OFFENSES	LAST YEAR	2,875	2,760	3,118	3,129	3,598	3,593	4,278	4,619	4,028	4,003	3,678	3,867	43,546	
PERCENT CHANGE		22.6%	9.9%	4.1%	4.7%	4.9%	8.8%	6.0%	1.3%	-3.8%	1.1%	-9.4%	-25.9%	1.3%	

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Uniformity in reporting under the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System is based on the proper classification of offenses reported to or known by the police.

The adoption of the National System of Uniform Crime Reporting included the utilization of the offense classifications of that system. Law enforcement in this State has made accurate application of those classifications in the reports submitted to the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System.

In view of the need for compatibility with the National System, "offenses" under the program are not distinguished by designation of "misdemeanors", "felonies" or violations of municipal ordinances.

The explanations of offense classifications may vary slightly from language used by those familiar with Maine State Law. However, the major categories of offense classification remain the same between the national and state level.

PART I OFFENSES

Offense data consists of information that has been extracted from reports of Part I crimes that have come to the attention of Maine Law Enforcement Agencies. In general, Part I crimes are usually reported to law enforcement agencies. Part I crimes are comprised of the following offenses.

1. HOMICIDE

1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter – The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.

General Rule – Any death due to a fight, quarrel, argument, assault or commission of a crime.

1b. Manslaughter by Negligence – The unlawful killing of a human being, by another, through gross negligence.

General Rule – The killing may result from the commission of an unlawful act or from a lawful act performed with gross negligence.

2. FORCIBLE RAPE

2a. Rape by Force – The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

General Rule – Forcible rape of a female - excluding carnal abuse (statutory rape) or other sex offenses.

2b. Attempted Forcible Rape – All assaults and attempts to rape.

3. ROBBERY

The felonious and forcible taking of the property of another, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear. Includes all attempts.

3a. Gun – All robberies and attempted robberies involving the use of any type firearm (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, rifles, pellet guns, etc.)

3b. Knife or Cutting Instrument – All robberies and attempted robberies involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects (knife, razor, hatchets, axe, scissors, glass, dagger, ice pick, etc.)

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

3d. Strong Arm-Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. – All robberies which include mugging and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to hands, arms, fists, feet, etc. As in armed robbery, include all attempts.

4. ASSAULT

An assault is an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another.

General Rule – All assaults will be classified in the following categories excluding assaults with intent to rob or rape.

4a. Gun – All assaults and attempted assaults involving the use of any type of firearm (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns)

4b. Knife or Cutting Instrument – All assaults and attempted assaults, involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects (knife, razor, hatchet, axe, scissors, glass, dagger, ice pick, etc.)

4c. Other Dangerous Weapon – All assaults or attempted assaults when any other object or thing is used as a weapon (clubs, bricks, jack handles, ex-

plosives, acid, poison, burning, and cases of attempted drowning, etc.)

4d. **Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. – Aggravated –** Assaults which are of an aggravated nature when hands, fists, feet, etc., are used. To be classified as aggravated assault, the attack must result in serious injury.

5. BURGLARY

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

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

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

5a. **Forcible Entry –** All offenses where force of any kind is used to enter unlawfully a locked structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony. This includes entry by use of a master key, celluloid, or other device that leaves not outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure is also included.

5b. **Unlawful Entry – No Force –** Any unlawful entry without any evidence of forcible entry.

5c. **Attempted Forcible Entry –** When determined that forcible entry has been attempted.

6. LARCENY-THEFT (Except Auto Theft)

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

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

7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.

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

8. ARSON

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

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

PART II OFFENSES

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

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

9. OTHER ASSAULTS

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

10. FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

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

Include:

   ■ Altering or forging public or other records.

- Making, altering, forging or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.
- Forging wills, deeds, bonds, seals, etc.
- Counterfeiting coins, plates, checks, etc.
- Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments.
- Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud.
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

11. FRAUD

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense.

Include:

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

12. EMBEZZLEMENT

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

13. STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING

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

14. VANDALISM

Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Count all arrests for the above, including attempts.

15. WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSING

This class deals with violations of weapons laws such as:

- Manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons.
- Carrying deadly weapons.
- Furnishing deadly weapons to minors.
- Convicted felons possessing firearms.
- All attempts to commit the above.

16. PROSTITUTION & COMM. VICE

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

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

17. SEX OFFENSES

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

- Adultery and fornication.
- Buggery.
- Incest.
- Indecent exposure.
- Sodomy.
- Statutory Rape - (no force).
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

18. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

Drug abuse violation arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Include all arrests for violations of state and local ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. Make the following subdivisions of drug law arrests, keeping in mind to differentiate between sale/manufacturing and possesion

- Opium or cocaine and their derivatives - morphine, heroin, codeine.
- Marijuana.
- Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction: Demerol, methadones.
- Dangerous non-narcotic drugs: Barbiturates, benzedrine.

19. GAMBLING

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

- Bookmaking (Horse and sport books).
- Numbers and lottery.
- All other. (Include all attempts)

20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN

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

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

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

21. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotic drugs.

22. LIQUOR LAWS

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

Include:

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

23. DRUNKENNESS

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

Note: Although "Drunkenness" and/or "Intoxication" offenses have been removed from a criminal offense category by the Maine Legislature, the category remains in the Uniform Crime Reporting Part II offenses and is to be used administratively. Persons taken into custody and/or referred to alcohol rehabilitation or "De-Tox" centers should be scored in this category by age, sex and race.

24. DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Count in this class all disorderly persons arrested except those counted in classes 1 through 23.

25. VAGRANCY

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

26. ALL OTHER OFFENSES

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

- Admitting minors to improper places.
- Bigamy and polygamy.
- Blackmail and extortion.
- Bribery.
- Contempt of court.
- Discrimination, unfair competition.
- Kidnapping.
- Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in classes 1 through 25), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, etc.
- Perjury and subornation of perjury.
- Possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools.
- Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- Public nuisances.
- Riot and rout.
- Trespass.
- Unlawfully bringing contraband into prisons or hospitals.
- Unlawful use, possession, etc. of explosives.
- Violations of state regulatory laws and municipal ordinances.
- Service of warrants.
- All offenses not otherwise classified.
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

27. SUSPICION

Not reported in Maine.

28. CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS

(Juveniles) Count all arrests made for violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

29. RUNAWAY (Juveniles)

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

CALCULATION OF RATES

The Uniform Crime Reporting program provides data for police executives to measure local problems. To facilitate this function, the local data must be converted into terms of rates and percentages. Simple formulas are presented which may assist in these computations.

CRIME RATES

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

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

Example:

a. Population - 75,000
b. Number of burglaries - 215

Divide: 75,000 by 1,000 = 75.0

Divide: 215 by 75.0 = 2.87

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

CLEARANCE RATES

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

Example:

a. Number of clearances in robbery - 38
b. Number of total robberies - 72

Divide 38 by 72 = 0.528

Multiply 0.528 by 100 = 52.8

The clearance rate for robbery is 52.8%.

CRIME TREND DATA

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

Example:

a. Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December last year were 21.
b. Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December this year were 29.

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

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

Multiply: 0.38 x 100 = 38.0

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

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

Example:

a. Your jurisdiction's population - 75,000
b. Your agency's number of employees - 102

Divide: 75,000 by 1,000 = 75

Divide: 102 by 75 = 1.36

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

AUTHORITY

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Act was passed by the Special Session of the 106th Legislature and was signed into law by the Honorable GOVERNOR KENNETH M. CURTIS on February 28, 1974.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE INSTALLATION OF A
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM.

Revised Statutes., Title 25, Section 1544, amended. Section 1544 of Title 25 is amended by adding the new paragraph at the end to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of all state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies, including those employees of the University of Maine appointed to act as policemen, to submit to the State Bureau of Identification uniform crime reports, to include such information as is necessary to establish a Criminal Justice Information System and to enable the supervisor to comply with section 1544. It shall be the duty of the Bureau to prescribe the form, general content, time and manner of submission of such uniform crime reports. The Bureau shall correlate the reports submitted to it and shall compile and submit to the Governor and Legislature annual reports based on such reports. A copy of such annual reports shall be furnished to all law enforcement agencies.

The bureau shall establish a category for abuse by adults of family or household members and a category for harassment, which shall be supplementary to its other reported information. The bureau shall prescribe the information to be submitted in the same manner as for all other categories of the uniform crime reports.