

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>

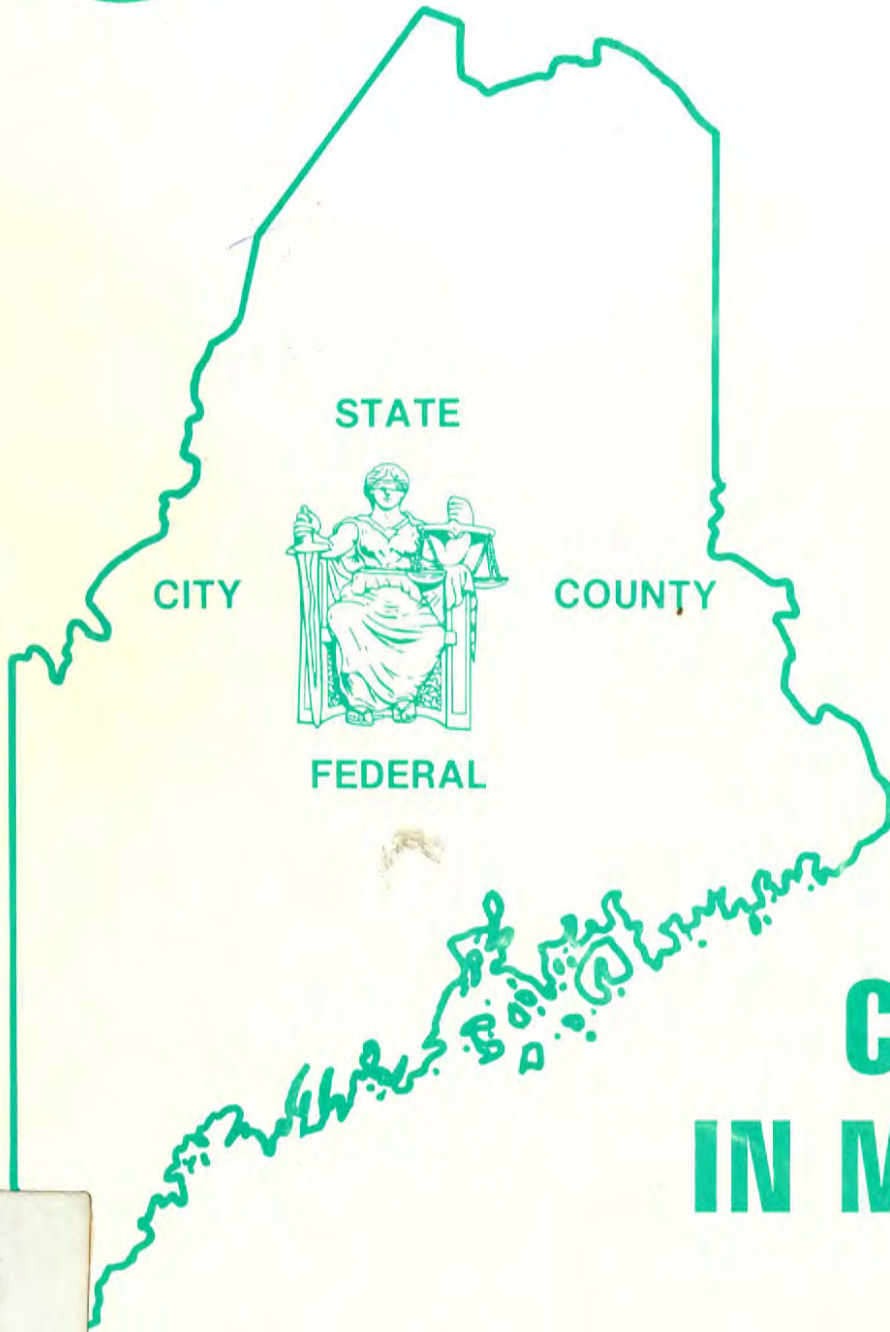


Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

STATE LAW LIBRARY
AUGUSTA, MAINE



State of Maine Department of Public Safety



CRIME IN MAINE 1990

HV
6793
.M3
C74
1990
c.2

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

UCR DIVISION

Stephan M. Bunker, Supervisor
Rachael Cummings, Clerk Typist/Verifier & Publication Coordinator

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

Richard Gribbin, Director
Richard Pellegrino, Senior Programmer
Blair Stanhope, Programmer
Data Entry Staff

The UCR Program is grateful for the continued support and cooperation from the Maine Sheriffs Association, Maine Chiefs of Police Association and the members of the MCOPA Technical Services Committee.

This publication is issued by the Maine Department of Public Safety, Maine State Police as authorized by MRSA Title 25, §1544, to inform the Governor, Legislature and law enforcement agencies of the nature and extent of crime in the State of Maine. "Printed under appropriation No. 012 16A 925B 012."

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

CRIME IN MAINE
1990

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

Prepared by:
Uniform Crime Reporting Division
36 Hospital Street ■ Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 621-1204

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 1990.

JIM D. SWINT

**Brunswick Police Department
October 1, 1990**

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

John R. McKernan, Jr.
Governor



John R. Atwood
Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Telephone (207) 289-3801

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

Dear Governor McKernan:

Pursuant to 25 M.R.S.A., § 1544, it is my privilege to present to you and the Legislature the 16th *Crime in Maine* Annual Report.

Crime in Maine 1990 heralds us into a new decade with warnings of continued increases in reported crime. The statistical data contained in this report represent the challenges facing our criminal justice system in the year to come. Absent any fundamental changes in socio-economic conditions, Maine's law enforcement agencies will continue to battle crimes influenced by drug usage, domestic abuse and sexual assaults.

In order to provide law enforcement administrators with the type of information necessary to make critical decisions in response to crime, Maine's UCR program is undergoing a transformation to the FBI's new Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) system. Far more advanced than the current summary-based system, law enforcement agencies will submit a separate detailed record of each criminal incident including data on an expanded list of offenses along with information on victims, suspects and arrestees involved. The IBR system will provide legislators, administrators and analysts with data that more accurately measures the total number of crimes occurring in our society, the nature and severity of these crimes and detailed information on those victimized.

Maine's crime reporting program is destined to play a vital role in the planned integration of criminal justice information state-wide including that of the prosecutors, courts and correctional facilities. Under the "MCJUSTIS" concept (Maine Criminal Justice Information System), practitioners will have the ability to access information in such areas as case status and offender location, and examine the criminal justice system's ability to deliver timely services.

The information available in this report is a tribute to the cooperative efforts of over 150 municipal, county and state police agencies who contribute crime data each month. May they continue the same quality reporting under the enhanced incident-based system in the 90s. I hope you join me in thanking them for their work.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John R. Atwood", is written over the typed name.
John R. Atwood
Commissioner



MAINE STATE POLICE
36 HOSPITAL STREET
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

Colonel Andrew E. Demers
Chief

(207) 289-2950

Lt. Col. Alfred Skolfield, Jr.
Deputy Chief 289-3573
Lt. Col. Daniel L. Cote
Deputy Chief 289-3574

FORWARD

The Bureau of State Police is pleased to participate in and serve as the host agency for the 17th year of operation for the Uniform Crime Reporting program in Maine.

Crime in Maine 1990 reflects the continuing increase in crime as we enter the decade of the 90s. As in previous years, Maine's law enforcement establishment is challenged with an upswing in both violent crime and crimes against property. The year 1990 was also witness to an increasing number of arrests, affected in part by the influence of illicit drugs.

With a declining economy, we must prepare ourselves for potential increases in crime such as burglaries and thefts. Maine's citizens must take an active role in crime prevention by applying safeguards to personal property, reporting suspicious activities to the local authorities and be willing to support the prosecution of criminals by testifying in court.

The Maine State Police wish to thank the Sheriffs and Police Chiefs throughout Maine for their contributions to this publication. It is through the spirit of cooperation among all reporting agencies that I am able to present *Crime in Maine 1990* to the citizens of Maine.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Andrew E. Demers".

Colonel Andrew E. Demers
Chief

Table of Contents

Crime in Maine – Highlights	1
Introduction	7
Program Developments	8
Crime Factors	9
UCR Potential Uses	10
Objectives of Uniform Crime Reporting	11
Crime Index	11
Reporting Procedure	12
Verification Procedure	13
Statement of Policy	13
Profile of the State of Maine	14
Crime Rates	15
Index Crimes	19
Violent Crimes	20
Property Crimes	22
Murder	25
Rape	31
Robbery	35
Aggravated Assault	39
Domestic Violence	42
Burglary	45
Larceny	49
Motor Vehicle Theft	53
Arson	57
Stolen and Recovered Property Values	61
Clearance Rates	64
Arrest Data	67
Drug and Liquor Arrests	73
Police Employment Data	77
Officers Assaulted	81
County Crime Analysis	85
Sample Community Profile	95
Classification of Offenses	102
Calculation of Rates	106
Authority	107

List of Tables and Graphs

Crime Index for Maine – 10-Year Trend	4
Crime Rate by Offense Classification	15
Index Crimes by County	16
Index Crimes by County & Month	17
Comparative Data – State and National	18
Violent Crimes by Month	20
Violent Crimes by County	21
Property Crimes by Month	22
Property Crimes by County	23
Murder – Comparative Data	27
Murder – Profile of Persons Arrested	27
Murder by Relationship	28
Murder by Age of Victim and Offender	28
Murder by Circumstance	29
Murder by Weapon Type	29
Rape – Comparative Data	33
Rape – Profile of Persons Arrested	33
Robbery – Comparative Data	37
Robbery – Profile of Persons Arrested	37
Assault – Comparative Data	41
Assault – Profile of Persons Arrested	41
Domestic Violence by County	42
Domestic Violence by Relationship and Weapon	43
Burglary – Comparative Data	47
Burglary – Profile of Persons Arrested	47
Larceny – Comparative Data	51
Larceny – Profile of Persons Arrested	51
Motor Vehicle Theft – Comparative Data	55
Motor Vehicle Theft – Profile of Persons Arrested	55
Arson – Comparative Data	59
Arson – Profile of Persons Arrested	59
Arson by County	60
Stolen and Recovered Property Values	61
Stolen and Recovered Property by County	62
Clearance Rates	65

Arrests – Comparative Data	69
Arrests – by Age and Classification	70
Arrests – Distribution by Age	72
Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age	74
Drug Arrests by Drug Type	75
Law Enforcement Personnel by County	79
Officer Assaults by County	82
Officer Assaults – Time of Day and Weapon	83
Officer Assaults by Circumstances	84
County Crime Analysis:	
Androscoggin	86
Aroostook	86
Cumberland	87
Franklin	87
Hancock	88
Kennebec	88
Knox	89
Lincoln	89
Oxford	90
Penobscot	90
Piscataquis	91
Sagadahoc	91
Somerset	91
Waldo	92
Washington	92
York	93
Grand Total State	93
Sample Community Profile:	
Offense Data	97
Stolen/Recovered Property	98
Property Stolen by Classification	99
Analysis of Clearances	100
Monthly Analysis by Crime	101

CRIME IN MAINE 1990 – HIGHLIGHTS

One Index Crime Every 11 Minutes 27 Seconds

During 1990 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours 1 Murder every 12 days, 14 hours
1 Rape every 36 hours, 21 minutes
1 Robbery every 28 hours, 21 minutes
1 Aggravated Assault every 7 hours, 31 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 11 minutes, 54 seconds . . 1 Burglary every 51 minutes, 49 seconds
1 Larceny every 16 minutes, 40 seconds
1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 4 hours, 2 minutes
1 Arson every 24 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 1990 was 37.58 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 1989 was 36.63. The 1990 state population is estimated at 1,222,000 persons.

INDEX OFFENSES There were 45,924 Index Offenses reported by police during 1990 – an increase of 1,746 offenses (+4.0%) from the 44,178 similar offenses reported in 1989.

VIOLENT CRIMES Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 68 offenses from 1989 for a 4% increase. During 1990 violent crimes totaled 1,744, compared to a 1989 total of 1,677. Violent crimes accounted for 3.8% of all reported index crimes (3.8% in 1989) and represents a crime rate of 1.43 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMES Property Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson rose in 1990 by 1,669 offenses (+3.9%) from 1989. There were 42,511 offenses reported in 1989 with 44,180 being shown for 1990. Property crimes account for 96.2% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 36.15 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDER	There were 29 Murders committed in Maine during 1990 – down by 11 (-27.5%) from the 40 murders reported in 1989. Law enforcement cleared 27 murders this year (including two murders committed in previous years, 1987 and 1989). These figures represent a marked decline for murder following two record-setting years. Maine's 10-year average is 29 homicides annually.
RAPE	Forcible Rapes increased by 11 reported offenses during 1990. There were 241 offenses reported to police in 1990, compared to 230 in 1989. Of the total, 211 were actual rapes, while 30 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
ROBBERY	Robberies increased by 4.7% (+14 offenses) during 1990, from 295 in 1989 to 309 in 1990.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Law enforcement reported 1,165 Aggravated Assaults during 1990, an increase of 4.8% from the 1989 figure of 1,112. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) increased by 18.1% during 1990 with 9,522 offenses reported.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 34.6% of all assaults. During 1990 police reported 3,697 offenses, an increase of 812 (+28.1%) from the 2,885 offenses reported in 1989.
BURGLARY	The crime of Burglary increased during 1990 by 3%. This is an increase of 296 from the 1989 total of 9,848. The 10,144 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$7,176,971. Burglaries represent 22% of all reported index offenses.
LARCENY-THEFT	The crime of Larceny increased during 1990 by 4.8% from the 30,079 larceny offenses reported in 1989. Police reported 31,526 larceny crimes during 1990. Shoplifting and thefts from motor vehicles increased 9% and 6.5% respectively for 38.8% of all larceny crimes reported.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 62 offenses during 1990, from 2,237 in 1989 to 2,175. A high of 2,764 motor vehicles were reported stolen during 1978.
ARSON	The crime of Arson was added to the list of reportable index crimes in 1980. During 1990 there were 335 arsons reported, down 2 (-.6%) from the 337 arsons reported for 1989. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over \$5.2 million during 1990 – up 19.9%.

STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY	During 1990 law enforcement agencies recorded \$25,895,353 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes – a decrease of 2% from the \$26,410,470 stolen during 1989. Police were able to recover 40.1% (\$10,382,765) of stolen property during 1990.
CLEARANCE RATE	Law enforcement agencies cleared 27.7% of all index crimes in 1990 – compared to 25.8% in 1989.
ARRESTS	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 53,656 – an increase of 6.8% from the 50,230 persons recorded in 1989. Drug arrests decreased 6.3% with 2,203 adults and 129 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
OFFICER ASSAULTS	There were 376 assaults on law enforcement officers in 1990, a 5.6% increase from the 1989 figure of 356.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA	Statewide there were 1,989 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.63 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 1990 was not available at the time of printing, thus the total is a nine-year average.

Crime Summary

	10-Year Average	1990	Percent Change	1989	Percent Change	1988	Percent Change	1987	Percent Change
Murder									
Offenses	29	29	-25.0%	40	8.1%	37	23.3%	30	36.4%
Percent Cleared	88	90		100		84		80	
Rate/1000	.03	.02		.03		.03		.03	
National Rate/1000	.09			.09		.08		.08	
Rape									
Offenses	187	241	4.8	230	2.2	225	22.3	184	5.7
Percent Cleared	62	47		52		51		54	
Rate/1000	.16	.20		.19		.19		.16	
National Rate/1000	.33			.38		.38		.37	
Robbery									
Offenses	316	309	4.7	295	-5.1	312	3.3	302	-7.9
Percent Cleared	43	44		35		39		44	
Rate/1000	.27	.25		.24		.26		.26	
National Rate/1000	2.25			2.33		2.21		2.13	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	1,316	1,165	4.8	1,112	-13.7	1,289	.6	1,281	6.3
Percent Cleared	76	74		72		68		75	
Rate/1000	1.14	.95		.92		1.09		1.09	
National Rate/1000	3.22			3.83		3.70		3.51	
Burglary									
Offenses	10,663	10,144	3.0	9,848	-.1	9,862	8.1	9,119	-3.7
Percent Cleared	23	21		20		20		22	
Rate/1000	9.21	8.30		8.17		8.31		7.77	
National Rate/1000	13.65			12.76		13.09		13.30	
Larceny									
Offenses	28,648	31,526	4.8	30,079	3.6	29,041	.9	28,779	4.5
Percent Cleared	24	27		25		24		23	
Rate/1000	24.62	25.80		24.94		24.27		24.51	
National Rate/1000	30.20			31.71		31.35		30.81	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	2,092	2,175	-2.8	2,237	-9.4	2,470	20.4	2,052	6.5
Percent Cleared	37	41		33		33		38	
Rate/1000	1.80	1.78		1.85		2.08		1.75	
National Rate/1000	5.02			6.30		5.83		5.29	
Arson									
Offenses	427	335	-.6	337	8.7	310	-17.6	376	-5.5
Percent Cleared	31	29		33		33		33	
Rate/1000	.37	.27		.28		.26		.32	
National Rate/1000	.51			.49		.54		.50	
Total									
Offenses	43,681	45,924	4.0%	44,178	1.5%	43,546	3.4%	42,123	2.6%
Percent Cleared	27	28		26		25		26	
Rate/1000	37.61	37.58		36.63		36.69		35.88	
National Rate/1000	55.23			57.41		56.64		55.50	

* National figures for 1990 unavailable at time of printing.
National totals are computed on a 9-year average.

Crime Summary

1986	Percent Change	1985	Percent Change	1984	Percent Change	1983	Percent Change	1982	Percent Change	1981
22	-21.4%	28	40.0%	20	-16.7%	24	0.0%	24	-33.3%	36
100		86		90		88		83		80
.02		.02		.03		.02		.02		.03
.09		.08		.08		.08		.09		.10
174	4.2	167	7.7	155	-19.7	193	27.8	151	4.1	145
63		70		72		80		56		70
.15		.14		.14		.17		.13		.13
.38		.37		.36		.34		.34		.36
328	15.5	284	-6.9	305	-1.9	311	-9.6	344	-6.5	368
37		44		51		43		51		40
.28		.24		.27		.27		.30		.33
2.25		2.09		2.05		2.17		2.39		2.59
1,205	-18.1	1,472	8.9	1,352	3.9	1,301	-1.7	1,324	-20.4	1,663
79		79		79		71		80		80
1.04		1.27		1.19		1.15		1.18		1.48
3.46		3.03		2.90		2.79		2.89		2.90
9,467	-10.8	10,610	3.4	10,266	-10.1	11,416	-3.7	11,850	-15.8	14,081
26		23		21		26		28		24
8.13		9.16		9.06		10.08		10.54		12.52
13.45		12.87		12.64		13.38		14.89		16.50
27,550	-2.6	28,281	5.5	26,810	-8	27,022	-3.0	27,843	-5.8	29,549
22		23		25		24		25		24
23.67		24.46		23.66		23.65		24.76		26.27
30.10		29.01		27.91		28.69		30.85		31.40
1,927	.2	1,923	3.0	1,866	-2.8	1,920	-10.9	2,156	-1.7	2,194
35		35		37		39		43		38
1.66		1.66		1.65		1.69		1.92		1.95
5.08		4.62		4.37		4.31		4.59		4.75
398	-5.7	422	15.3	366	-20.4	460	-13.7	533	-27.2	732
36		36		32		30		27		22
.34		.36		.32		.41		.47		.65
.53		.50		.53		.49		.57		.47
41,071	-4.9%	43,187	5.0%	41,140	-3.5%	42,647	-3.6%	44,225	-9.3%	48,768
26		26		26		28		28		27
35.28		37.36		36.31		37.64		39.32		43.36
54.80		52.07		50.31		51.75		60.04		58.58

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 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
- improved quality control
- increased information on victims, offenders, arrestees
- 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

On April 23, 1990, Congress passed the Hate-Crime Statistics Act which directed the U.S. Attorney General to acquire data about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity. The Attorney General in turn delegated the responsibilities for developing the procedures for and managing the actual data collection of Hate Crime Data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The act is similar in intent to Maine's law "Harassment Based on Characteristics," MRSA 17, sec. 2931. During 1991 Maine's UCR program will begin training of all law enforcement agencies in the procedure for Hate/Bias Crime reporting with actual data collection to commence on January 1, 1992.

On August 16, 1990, Maine's Department of Public Safety entered into a contractual agreement with LOBB Systems, Inc. of Saugus, MA for database design to meet the specific information format specified by the FBI under the new National Incident-Based Report System (NIBRS) in addition to managing Maine-unique crime information requirements. This customized software will allow law enforcement contributors the ability to transfer the expanded crime data flow to the state UCR program via electronic media with vast improvements in the quantity, quality and timeliness of information. Once received, the new system is designed to meet the administrative and management needs of modern day law enforcement executives by providing detailed analysis and report generation.

Concurrent with the software development, new hardware is replacing the mainframe system purchased in the mid 1970s through funding by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.). Once in place, the new hardware will give the UCR staff greater access to the data, provide faster processing of inquiries for information and generate more sophisticated analytical reports for the requesting agency or person.

Crime in Maine 1990 itself is a product of new technology utilizing modern desktop publishing software and laserprinting to enhance the quality of the print and graphics. Subsequent issues of this report can be quickly produced by maintaining the format and updating it with the new year's data.

Long range planning efforts at Public Safety Headquarters continue to advance with the installation of new hardware and software for the state-wide teletype system, and development of software for the automation of criminal history record information. These efforts are further accomplishments toward the goal of creating an integrated management information system referred to as Maine Criminal Justice Information System (MCJUSTIS).

As a special project in 1990, the UCR staff provided research assistance to the Maine Chiefs of Police Association in identifying officers who have died in the line of duty in Maine's history. In order to erect a permanent memorial to the fallen officers, the UCR staff spent over a year identifying the correct names, dates of death and circumstances so that the names could be recorded on a granite memorial erected in the capital complex in Augusta.

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. | ■ tional, and religious characteristics. |
| ■ Compositions of the population with reference particularly to youth concentration. | ■ Standards governing appointments to the police force. |
| ■ Economic status of the population, median income and job availability. | ■ Policies of the prosecuting officials, the courts, correctional and probation/parole officials. |
| ■ Relative stability of the population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types. | ■ Effective strength of law enforcement agencies. |
| ■ Modes of transportation and highway systems in the area. | ■ Attitude of the public toward reporting crime and participation in the prosecution of the offenders. |
| ■ Climate, including seasonal weather conditions. | ■ The administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency, including the degree of adherence to crime reporting standards. |
| ■ Cultural conditions such as educational, recreational, and religious characteristics. | ■ Organization and cooperation of adjoining and overlapping police jurisdictions. |

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

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

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

UCR POTENTIAL USES

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

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

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

I. Contributors

Administrative information relating to:

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

II. Governor and Legislature

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

III. Courts-prosecution

1. Valuable general research information in crimes within the areas being served.
2. Crime trend information
3. Identifies problem crimes to be considered in the prosecution or judicial process.

IV. Press

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

V. Social Agencies

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

VI. Educational Institutions (for various studies)

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

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

The objectives of the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

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

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

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

CRIME INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORTING PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

1. Criminal Homicide

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

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

2. Forcible Rape

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

5. Burglary

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

3. Robbery

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

6. Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft)

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

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

4. Assault

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

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.

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

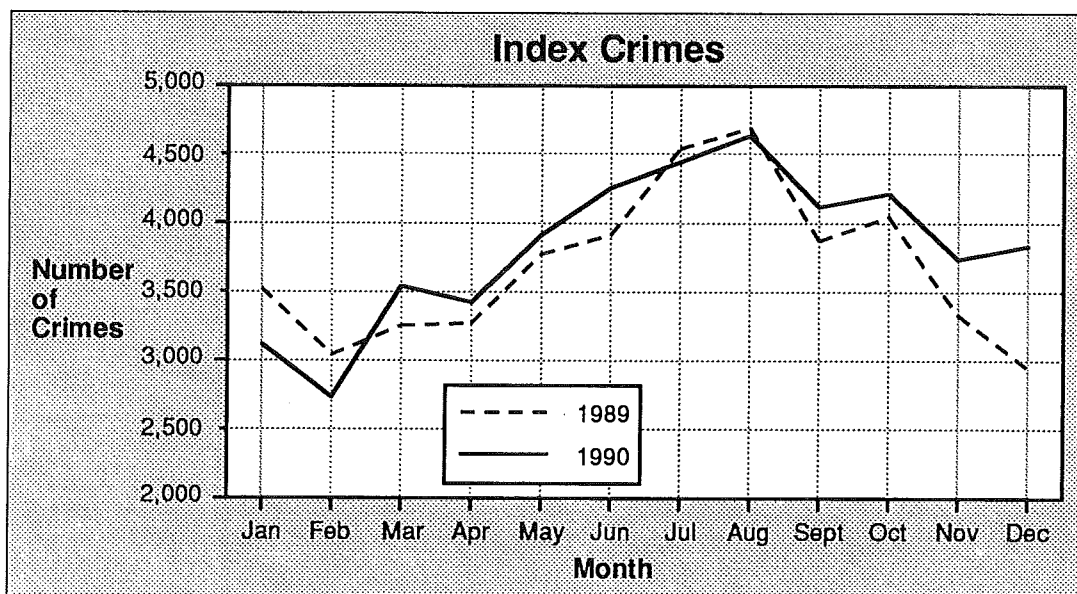
The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report are based on 1988 population estimates received from the Uniform Crime Reporting division of the F.B.I., using provisional estimates of the Bureau of Census. Rural populations are arrived at by deleting the population figures for each direct 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 1990 was 37.58 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.43 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 36.15.

1990 Crime Rates			
Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent Of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	29	.06%	.02
Rape	241	.52	.20
Robbery	309	.67	.25
Aggravated Assault	1,165	2.54	.95
Burglary	10,144	22.09	8.30
Larceny-Theft	31,526	68.65	25.80
M/V Theft	2,175	4.74	1.78
Arson	335	.73	.27
Totals	45,924	100.00%	37.58
Total Violent Crime	1,744	3.80%	1.43
Total Property Crime	44,180	96.20%	36.15



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											
1989	46.14	4,739	5	18	69	91	1,154	3,150	213	39	20.2%
1990	42.80	4,481	4	30	60	100	1,095	2,969	193	30	26.1
Aroostook											
1989	19.22	1,687	3	9	3	27	418	1,119	95	13	35.0
1990	22.01	1,918	0	13	4	42	500	1,239	107	13	34.4
Cumberland											
1989	58.65	13,895	7	53	129	412	3,009	9,288	882	115	22.8
1990	57.94	13,828	6	48	150	393	2,770	9,543	798	120	28.5
Franklin											
1989	39.55	1,149	4	4	1	15	332	746	46	1	22.3
1990	44.66	1,326	0	3	1	27	435	797	61	2	22.5
Hancock											
1989	26.15	1,190	0	14	4	9	292	819	46	6	21.5
1990	25.90	1,202	0	6	1	23	259	881	32	0	28.9
Kennebec											
1989	30.53	3,527	7	23	12	67	760	2,496	146	16	30.1
1990	33.70	3,965	0	29	24	71	814	2,865	136	26	26.7
Knox											
1989	32.02	1,145	1	4	4	34	163	885	41	13	27.4
1990	38.89	1,411	2	2	2	43	287	1,016	39	20	22.8
Lincoln											
1989	20.27	593	0	7	2	36	179	336	29	4	32.7
1990	21.81	652	1	2	2	21	178	412	32	4	25.0
Oxford											
1989	21.83	1,122	2	13	6	48	332	645	68	8	25.0
1990	29.77	1,554	1	9	4	81	556	823	75	5	19.8
Penobscot											
1989	32.29	4,576	2	19	26	67	844	3,413	188	17	24.7
1990	34.18	4,898	4	28	16	81	889	3,687	174	19	27.6
Piscataquis											
1989	19.53	363	0	0	1	14	134	187	26	1	26.4
1990	22.51	422	2	2	0	9	144	234	30	1	24.6
Sagadahoc											
1989	32.37	1,049	0	5	3	26	197	769	41	8	26.5
1990	30.14	1,011	1	5	2	17	168	739	69	10	27.0
Somerset											
1989	31.23	1,488	0	14	4	46	348	1,012	59	5	29.9
1990	31.13	1,508	3	15	7	45	312	1,022	98	6	31.2
Waldo											
1989	15.45	482	1	5	2	20	125	305	23	1	33.0
1990	15.54	493	1	3	2	25	120	327	14	1	35.3
Washington											
1989	24.11	840	2	8	1	55	261	452	36	25	24.8
1990	22.19	785	0	13	0	59	230	435	38	10	32.4
York											
1989	38.22	6,333	6	34	28	145	1,300	4,457	298	65	30.4
1990	38.46	6,470	4	33	34	128	1,387	4,537	279	68	28.1
TOTALS											
1989	36.63	44,178	40	230	295	1,112	9,848	30,079	2,237	337	25.8%
1990	37.58	45,924	29	241	309	1,165	10,144	31,526	2,175	335	27.7%

**Total Index Crimes by County
January – December 1990**

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	322	326	409	353	394	379	380	441	350	388	398	341	4,481
Aroostook	115	130	147	136	161	171	204	200	189	160	161	144	1,918
Cumberland	880	798	985	923	1,176	1,328	1,443	1,404	1,314	1,235	1,147	1,195	13,828
Franklin	127	99	144	92	91	84	91	148	94	123	101	132	1,326
Hancock	65	48	77	114	86	131	144	136	83	119	95	104	1,202
Kennebec	269	272	305	310	311	402	357	388	351	388	279	333	3,965
Knox	108	78	110	104	112	134	168	138	92	121	15	131	1,411
Lincoln	27	40	56	56	63	49	67	63	38	69	54	70	652
Oxford	89	75	144	111	124	154	143	149	141	164	145	115	1,554
Penobscot	328	307	370	455	437	423	439	460	469	430	402	378	4,898
Piscataquis	29	20	28	27	43	43	39	43	45	41	32	32	422
Sagadahoc	67	69	76	93	98	108	86	82	79	88	74	91	1,011
Somerset	95	80	122	122	123	159	120	166	114	141	144	122	1,508
Waldo	21	35	42	40	28	40	42	67	38	40	42	58	493
Washington	46	39	62	56	66	71	84	45	92	92	72	60	785
York	531	322	455	437	595	565	643	698	635	607	469	513	6,470
1990 Total	3,119	2,738	3,532	3,429	3,908	4,241	4,450	4,628	4,124	4,206	3,730	3,819	45,924
1989 Total	3,524	3,035	3,246	3,277	3,775	3,909	4,536	4,684	3,874	4,048	3,335	2,935	44,178
%Change	-11.5%	-9.8%	8.8%	4.6%	3.5%	8.5%	-1.9%	-1.2%	6.5%	3.9%	11.8%	30.1%	4.0%

Comparative Data – State, New England National

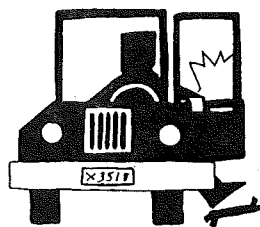
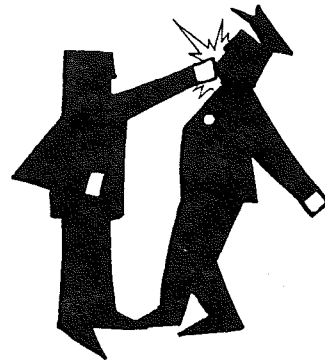
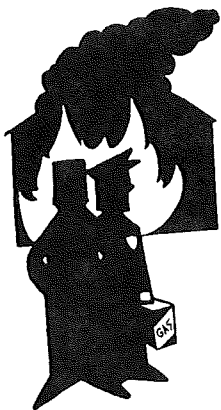
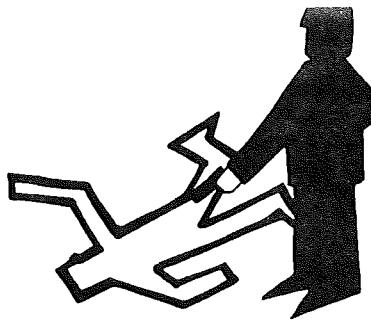
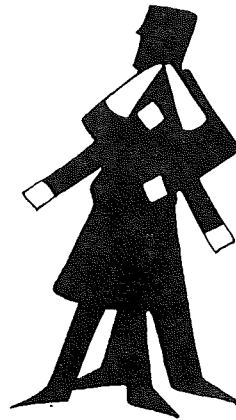
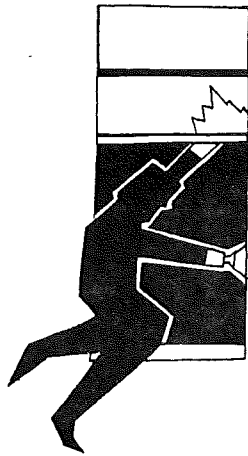
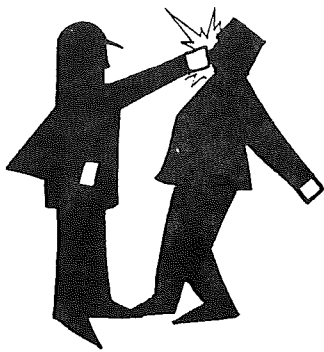
Maine Offense	1989	Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population	1990	Crime Rate Per 1,000 Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change	U.S. 1988/1989 % Change	New England 1988/1989 % Change
Murder	40	.03	29	.02	-11	-27.5	3.6%	15.8%
Forcible Rape	230	.19	241	.20	11	4.8	1.3	1.4
Robbery	295	.24	309	.25	14	4.7	5.5	13.1
Aggravated Assault	1,112	.92	1,165	.95	53	4.8	3.6	6.1
Burglary	9,848	8.17	10,144	8.30	296	3.0	-2.5	.2
Larceny - Theft	30,079	24.94	31,526	25.80	1,447	4.8	1.2	2.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,237	1.85	2,175	1.78	-62	-2.8	8.1	5.3
Arson	337	.28	335	.27	-2	-.6	-1.0	-16.5
TOTALS	44,178	36.63	45,924	37.58	1,746	4.0	+1.4%	2.6%

Note: Crime rate for 1989 was as follows: Total U.S. = 57.41 New England = 48.54
(1990 figures unavailable at time of printing)

18

Clearance Data – 1990 Maine				1989 Data Percentage of Clearance	
Offense	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared	U.S. % Cleared	New England % Cleared
Murder	29	27	93.1%	68.3%	67.1%
Forcible Rape	241	114	47.3	52.4	53.5
Robbery	309	135	43.7	26.0	24.9
Aggravated Assault	1,165	856	73.5	56.7	59.1
Burglary	10,144	2,149	21.2	13.8	14.7
Larceny - Theft	31,526	8,438	26.8	20.2	20.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,175	895	41.1	15.2	14.2
Arson	335	97	29.0	15.1	13.6
TOTALS	45,924	12,711	27.7%	21.1%	21.3%

INDEX CRIMES



VIOLENT CRIMES

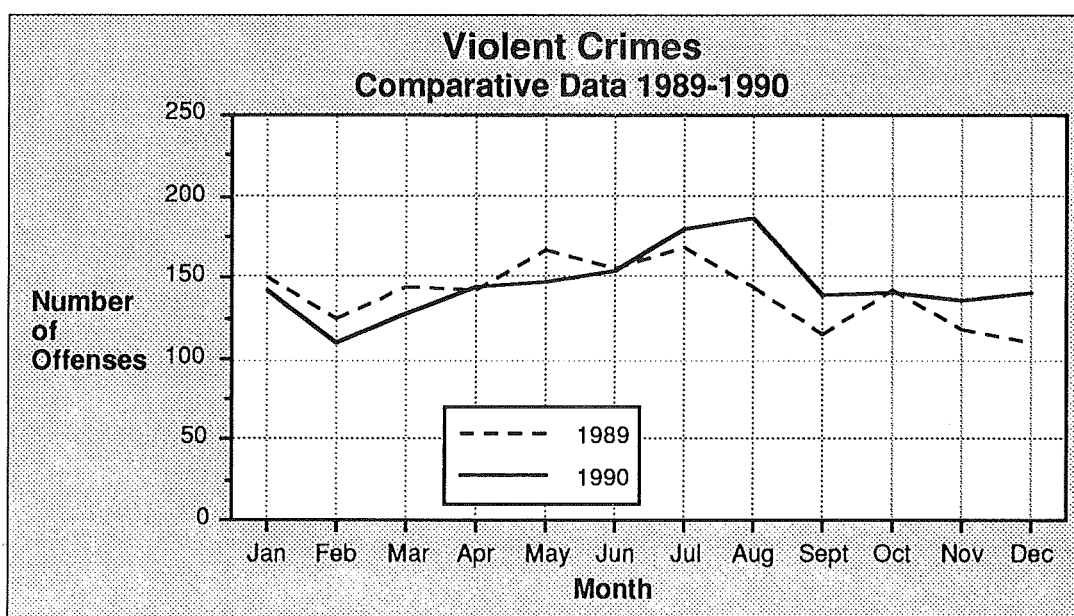
Crime Clock – 1 Violent Crime Every 5 Hours

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 1990, violent crimes showed an increase from the previous year. There were 1,744 reported offenses during 1990 – compared with 1,677 for 1989. This increase of 67 crimes reported represents an increase of 4.0%.

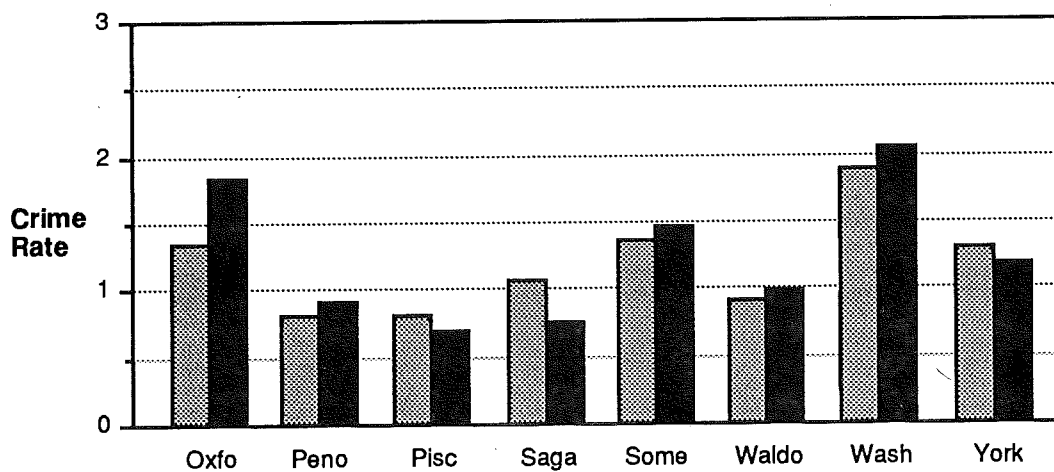
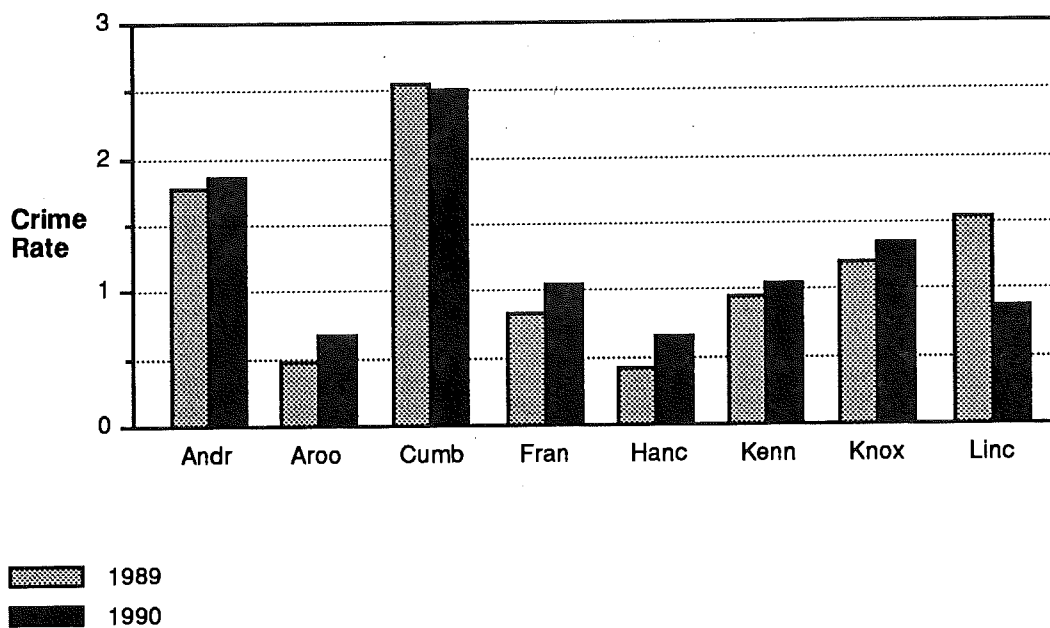
The 1990 crime rate for violent crimes is 1.43 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 3.8% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 1,132 violent crimes for a 64.9% clearance rate.

Number of Offenses Comparative Data 1989-1990				
	1989	1990	Number Change	Percent Change
Murder	40	29	-11	-27.5%
Rape	230	241	11	4.8
Robbery	295	309	14	4.7
Aggravated Assault	1,112	1,165	53	4.8
Totals	1,677	1,744	67	4.0%



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.43)



PROPERTY CRIMES

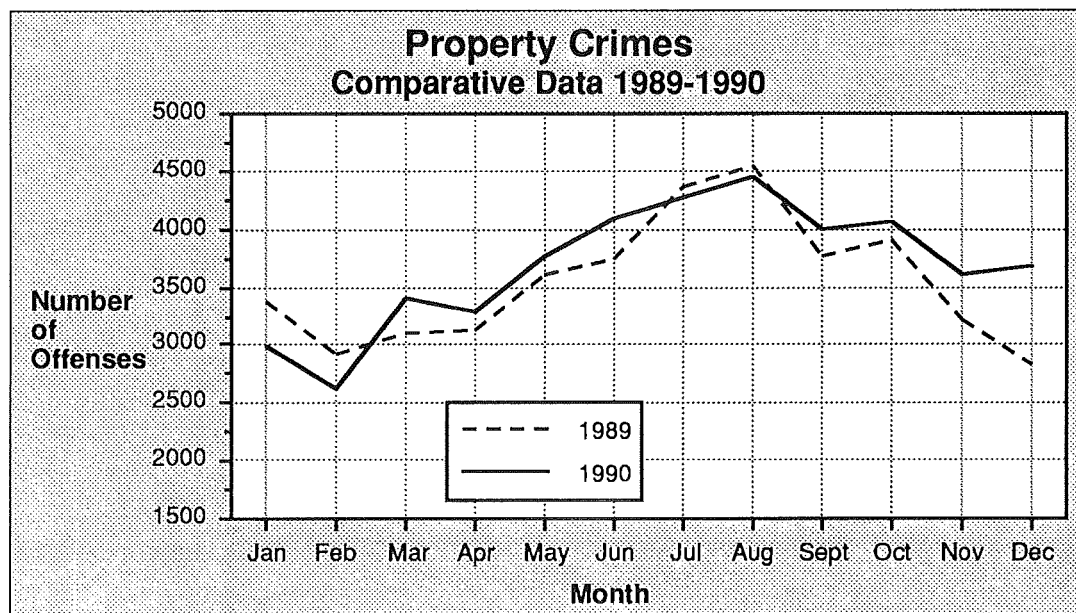
Crime Clock – 1 Property Crime Every 11 Minutes 54 Seconds

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 1990; rising by 1,679 reported offenses. The 1990 total of 44,180 represents a 3.9% increase over the 1989 figure of 42,501.

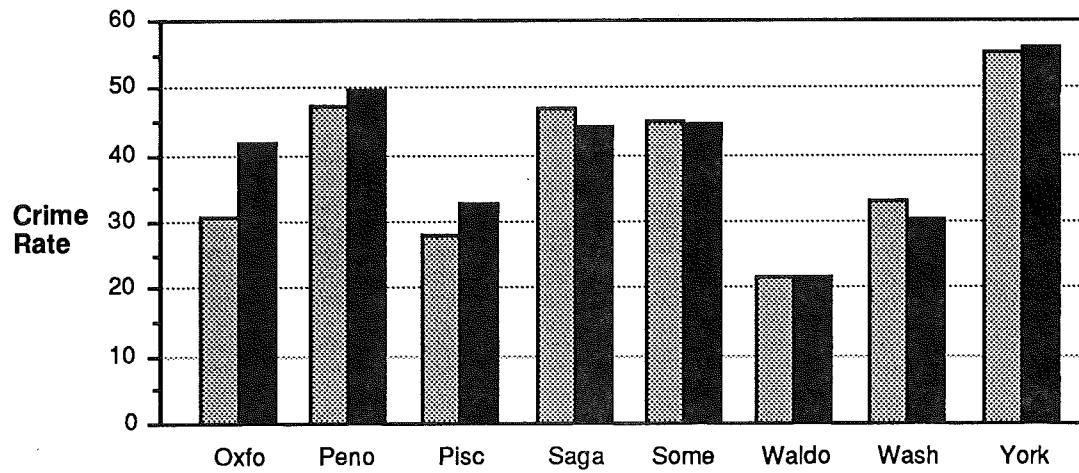
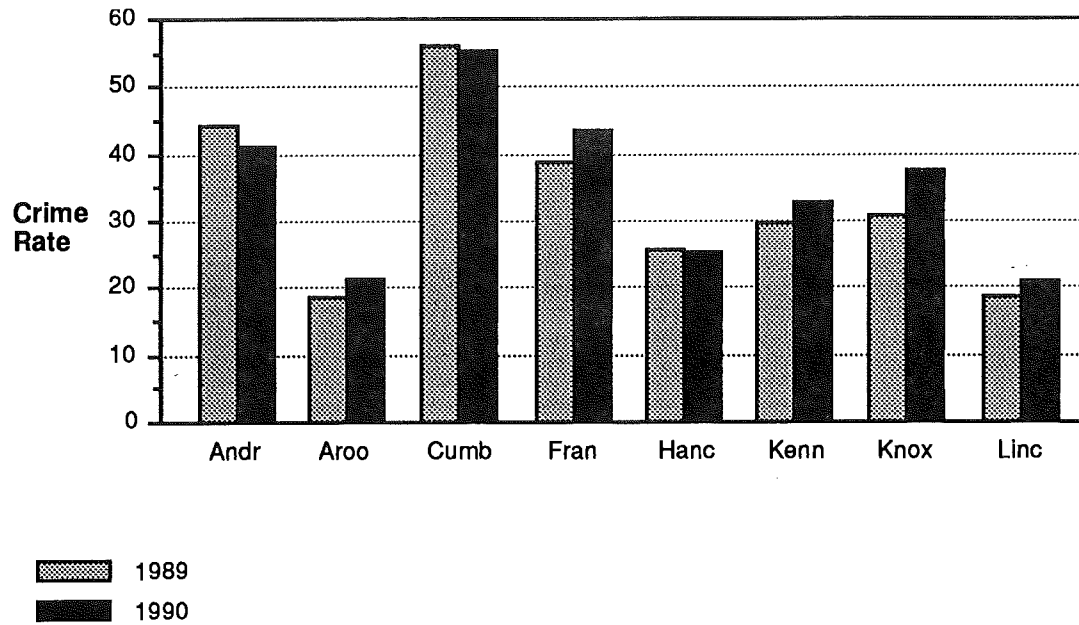
Law enforcement agencies cleared 11,579 property crimes during 1990 for a 26.2% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 96.2% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 36.15 offenses per 1,000.

Number of Offenses Comparative Data 1989-1990				
	1989	1990	Number Change	Percent Change
Burglary	9,848	10,144	296	3.0%
Larceny	30,079	31,526	1,447	4.8
M/V Theft	2,237	2,175	-62	-2.8
Arson	337	335	-2	-.6
Totals	42,501	44,180	1,679	3.9%

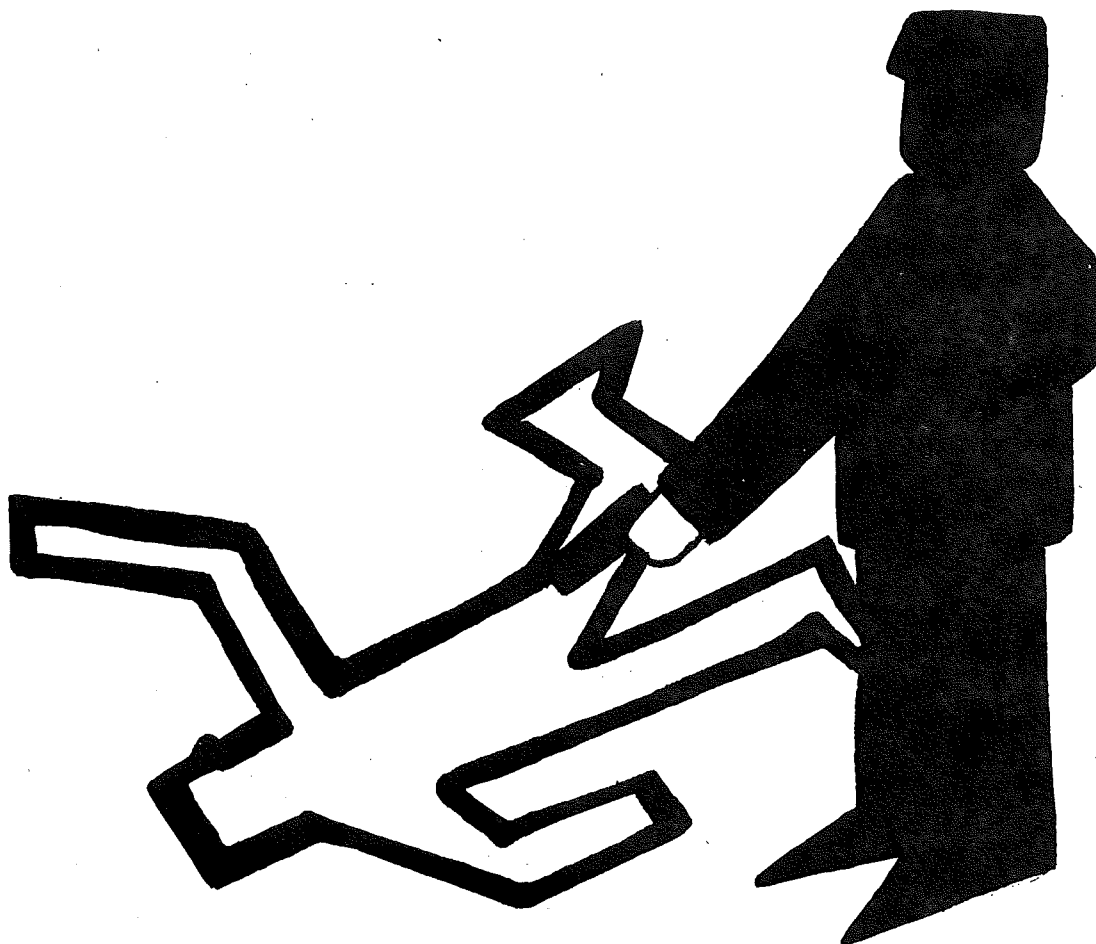


Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 36.15)



MURDER



MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

Crime Clock – 1 Murder Every 12 Days 14 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, ...”

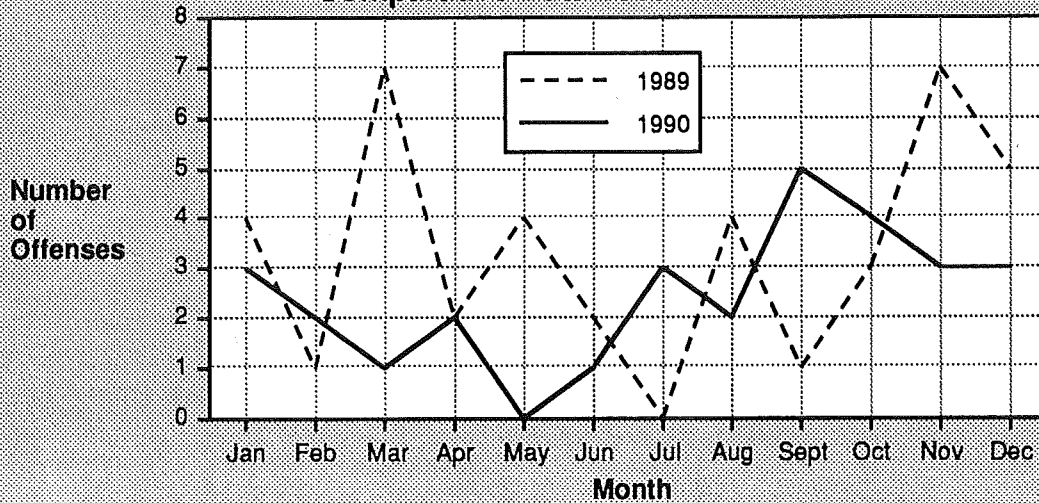
Manslaughter – 17-A § 203 “1. A person is guilty of manslaughter if he: B. ...causes the death of another human being ... while under the influence of extreme anger or extreme fear ...”

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
1986	22	-21.4%	.02	-%
1987	30	36.4	.03	50.0
1988	37	23.3	.03	-
1989	40	8.1	.03	-
1990	29	-27.5	.02	-33.3
%Change from 1986 - 1990	36.4%		.0%	

Characteristics – 1990		
Victim-Offender Relationship	82.8%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	5.7%	Stranger to Stranger
	11.4%	Unknown
Type of Weapon Used	37.9%	Firearm
	20.7%	Knife/Cutting Instrument
	3.4%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	10.3%	Hands, Fists, Feet
	27.6%	Other/Undetermined
Months of Highest Occurrence	17.2%	September
	13.8%	October
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	\$2,032	Total
	\$70	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	93.1%	27 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	1.0	

Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter Comparative Data 1989-1990



Profile of Persons Arrested 29 Arrests

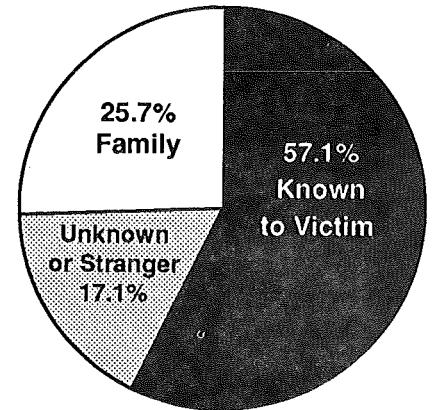
Age	
.0%	17 and under
37.0%	18-24
33.3%	25-29
11.1%	30-34
3.7%	35-39
14.8%	40 and over

4 offenders committed suicide

Sex: Male	85.2%
Female	14.8%

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

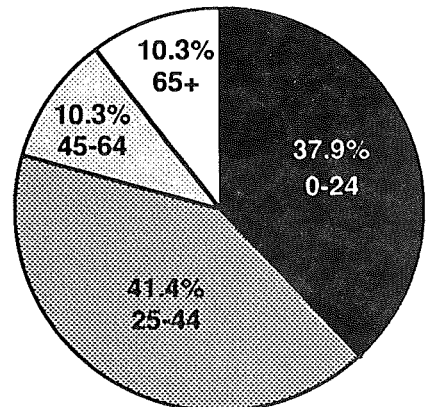
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Wife	4	11.4%
Husband	2	5.7
Son	2	5.7
Other Family Member	1	2.7
Total Family	9	25.7%
Ex-Wife	1	2.9%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	2	5.7
Friend	9	25.7
Acquaintance	6	17.1
Neighbor	2	5.7
Stranger	2	5.7
Unknown	4	11.4
Total Other	26	74.3%
TOTAL	35	100.0%



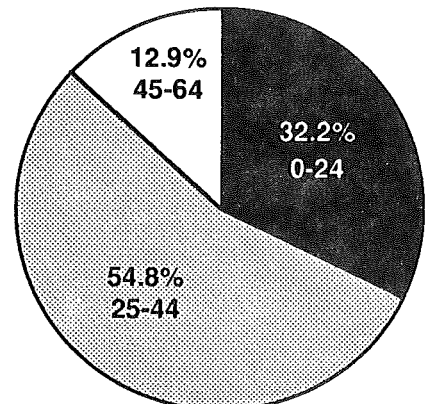
**Number of relationships may not agree with number of victims due to instances of multiple offenders or multiple victims.*

Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Victims	Male	Female	Total
0-14	2	-	2
15-24	5	4	9
25-34	5	5	10
35-44	-	2	2
45-54	1	-	1
55-64	2	-	2
65 +	3	-	3
Total	18	11	29

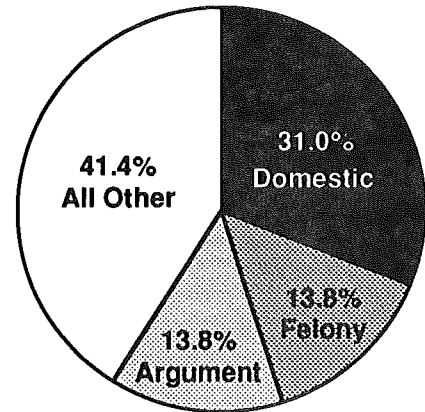


Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0-14	-	-	-
15-24	9	1	10
25-34	13	1	14
35-44	3	-	3
45-54	2	2	4
55-64	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-
Total	27	4	31



Murder Distribution by Circumstances

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Robbery	4	13.8%
Felony Total*	4	13.8%
Domestic Conflict	9	31.0%
Argument	4	13.8%
Child Abuse	1	3.4%
Lover's Triangle	1	3.4%
Mental Health	1	3.4%
Unknown	6	20.7%
Custody Dispute	1	3.4%
Revenge	1	3.4%
Forced Suicide	1	3.4%
Other than Felony Total	25	86.2%
TOTAL	29	100.0%

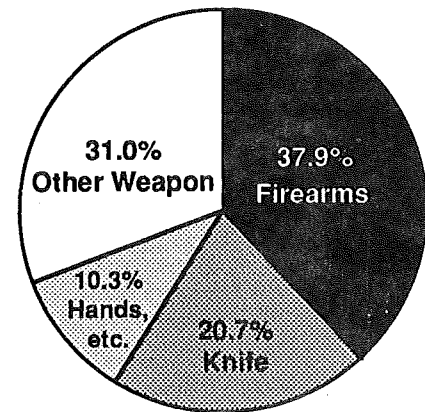


* Felony Murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

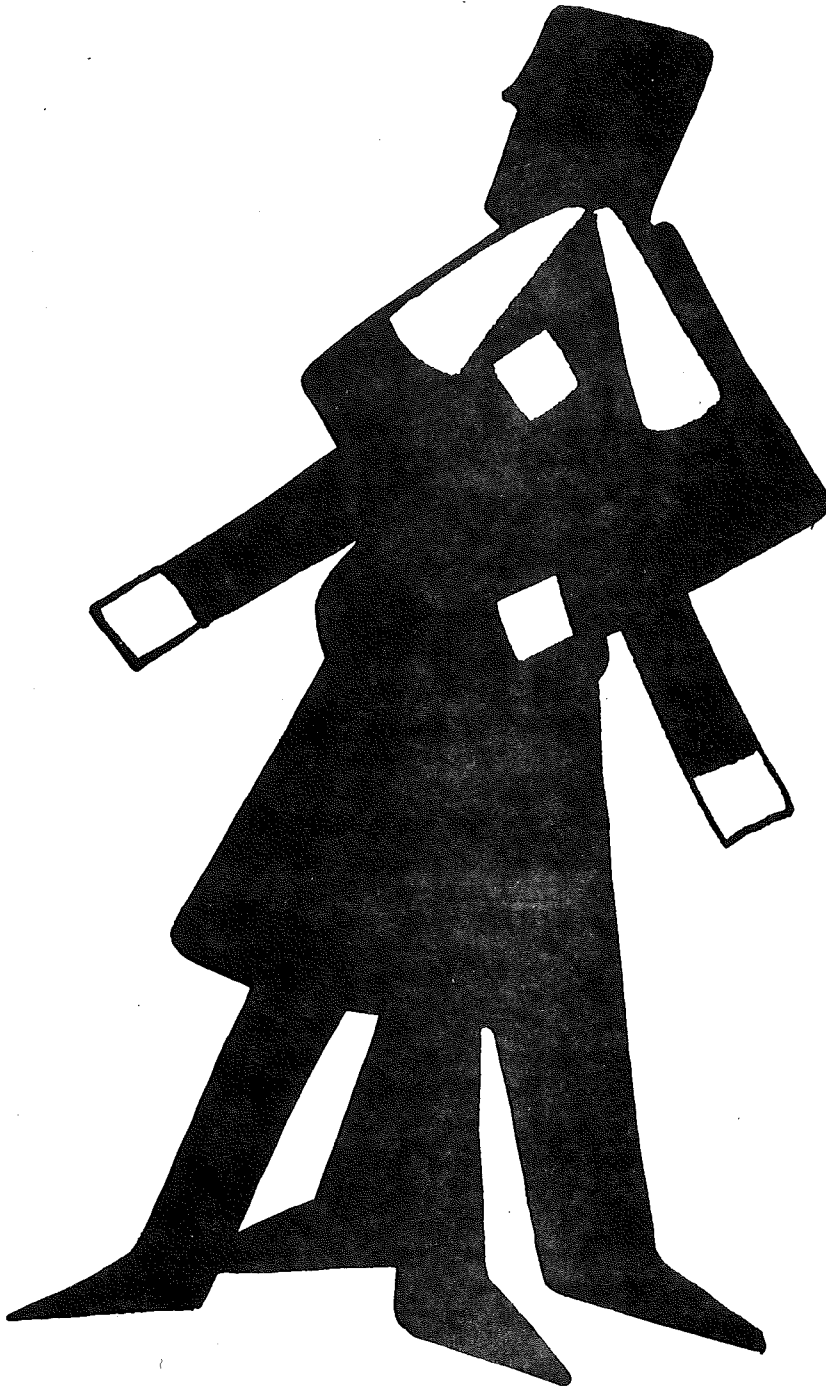
** Due to the unlimited set of possible circumstances surrounding homicides, it is difficult to provide a clear-cut or precise statistical category. In the intent of uniformity, the number of circumstance categories have been kept to a minimum. Caution is suggested in drawing generalizations from the 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	6	20.7%
Rifle	3	10.3%
Firearm, Undetermined Type	2	6.9%
Knife	6	20.7%
Hands, Fists, Feet	3	10.3%
Motor Vehicle	1	3.4%
Drowning	1	3.4%
Strangulation/Hanged	3	10.3%
Other/Pending	4	13.8%
Total	29	100.0%



RAPE



FORCIBLE RAPE

Crime Clock – Rape Every 36 Hours 21 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.

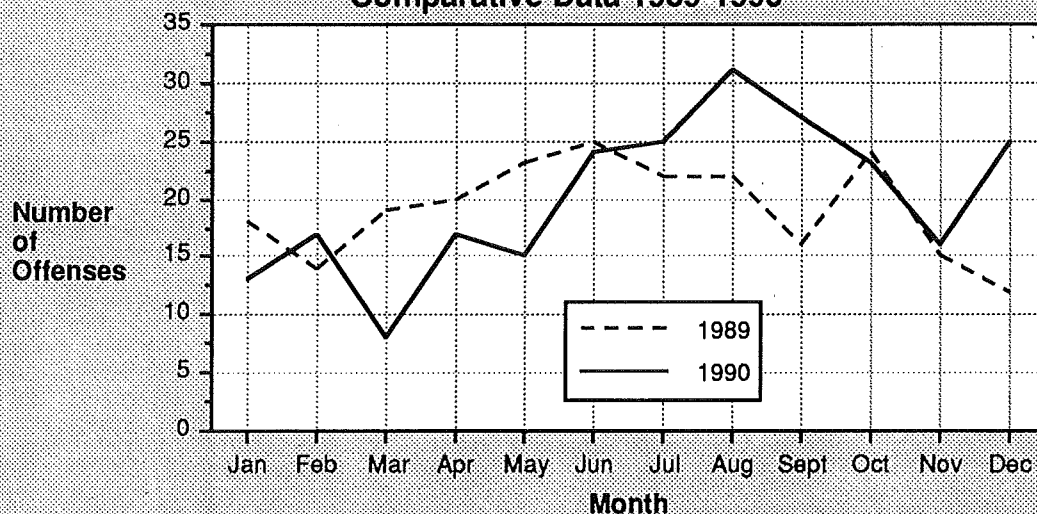
Forcible rape differs from other violent crimes in that the victim, in many cases, is reluctant to report the offense to police. The investigation by police, medical examination, court procedure, embarrassment and fear of any accompanying stigma have a deterrent effect on the victim's willingness to 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
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	-
1990	241	4.8	.20	5.2
% Change from 1986 - 1990	38.5%		33.7%	

Characteristics – 1990		
Type of Offense	87.6%	Forcible Rape
	12.4%	Attempts to Rape
Months of Highest Occurrence	12.9%	August
	11.2%	September
	10.4%	July/December
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	\$20.00	Total
Clearance Rate	47.3%	114 Offenses Cleared
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.39	

Rapes Comparative Data 1989-1990



Profile of Persons Arrested 93 Arrests

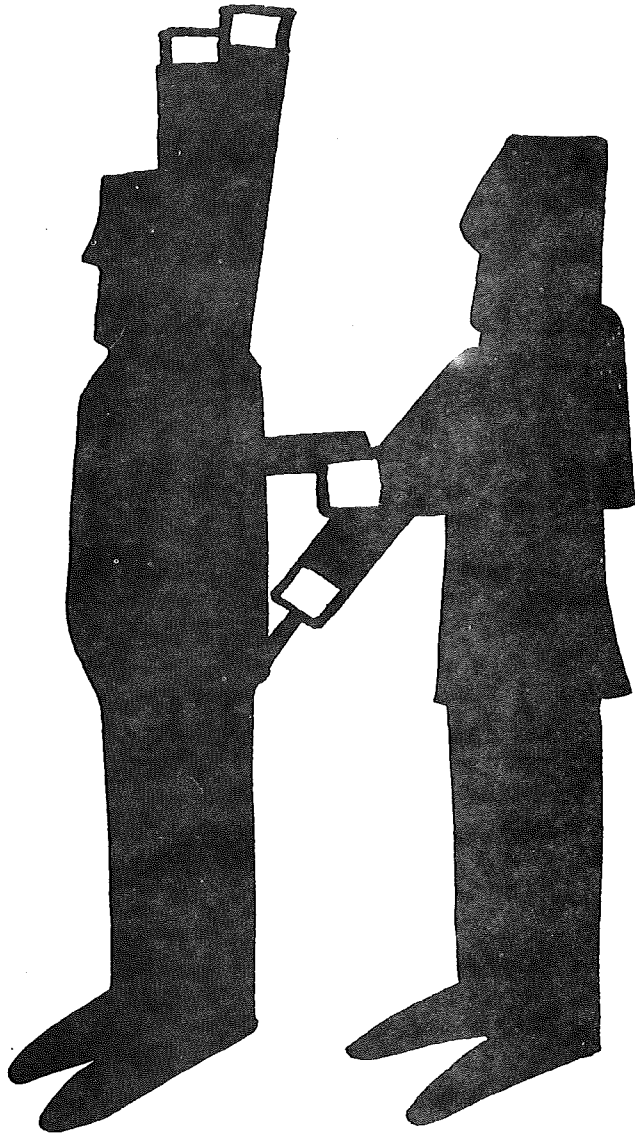
		Age
10.8%	.....	17 and under
32.3%	.....	18-24
20.4%	.....	25-29
16.1%	.....	30-34
9.7%	.....	35-39
10.8%	.....	40 and over

Sex: Male	.....	100.0%
Female	.....	0.0%

Rape by Type of Offense 1989-1990

	1989	1990	%Change
Forcible Rape	211	211	0.0%
Attempted Rape	19	30	57.9
Totals	230	241	4.8%

ROBBERY



ROBBERY

Crime Clock – 1 Robbery Every 28 Hours 21 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
1986	328	15.5	.28	16.7
1987	302	-7.9	.26	-7.1
1988	312	3.3	.26	-
1989	295	-5.4	.24	-7.7
1990	309	4.7	.25	-
% Change from 1986 - 1990	-5.8%		-10.7%	

Characteristics – 1990		
Type of Weapon Used	60.2%	Hands, Fists, Feet
	19.4%	Firearm
	16.2%	Knife/Cutting Instrument
	4.2%	Other Dangerous Weapon
Place of Occurrence	37.9%	Street, Alley
	23.9%	Miscellaneous
	13.3%	Business Establishment
	9.1%	Residence
	2.3%	Bank
Months of Highest Occurrence	11.3%	November/December
	10.0%	August
	9.7%	January
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	\$255,192	Total
	\$825.96	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	43.7%	135 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.45	

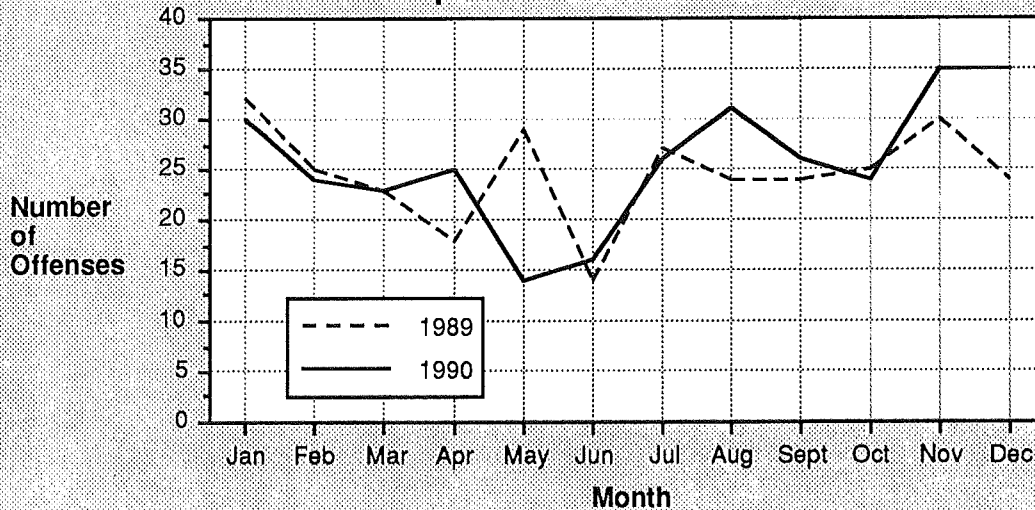
Profile of Persons Arrested 139 Arrests

	Age
19.4%	17 and under
46.8%	18-24
15.1%	25-29
8.6%	30-34
3.6%	35-39
6.5%	40 and over
Sex: Male	91.4%
Female	8.6%

Robbery by Weapon Type 1989-1990

	1989	1990	%Change
Firearm	71	60	-15.5%
Knife	53	50	-5.7
Other Weapon	7	13	85.7
Strong Arm	164	186	13.4
Totals	295	309	4.7%

Robberies Comparative Data 1989-1990



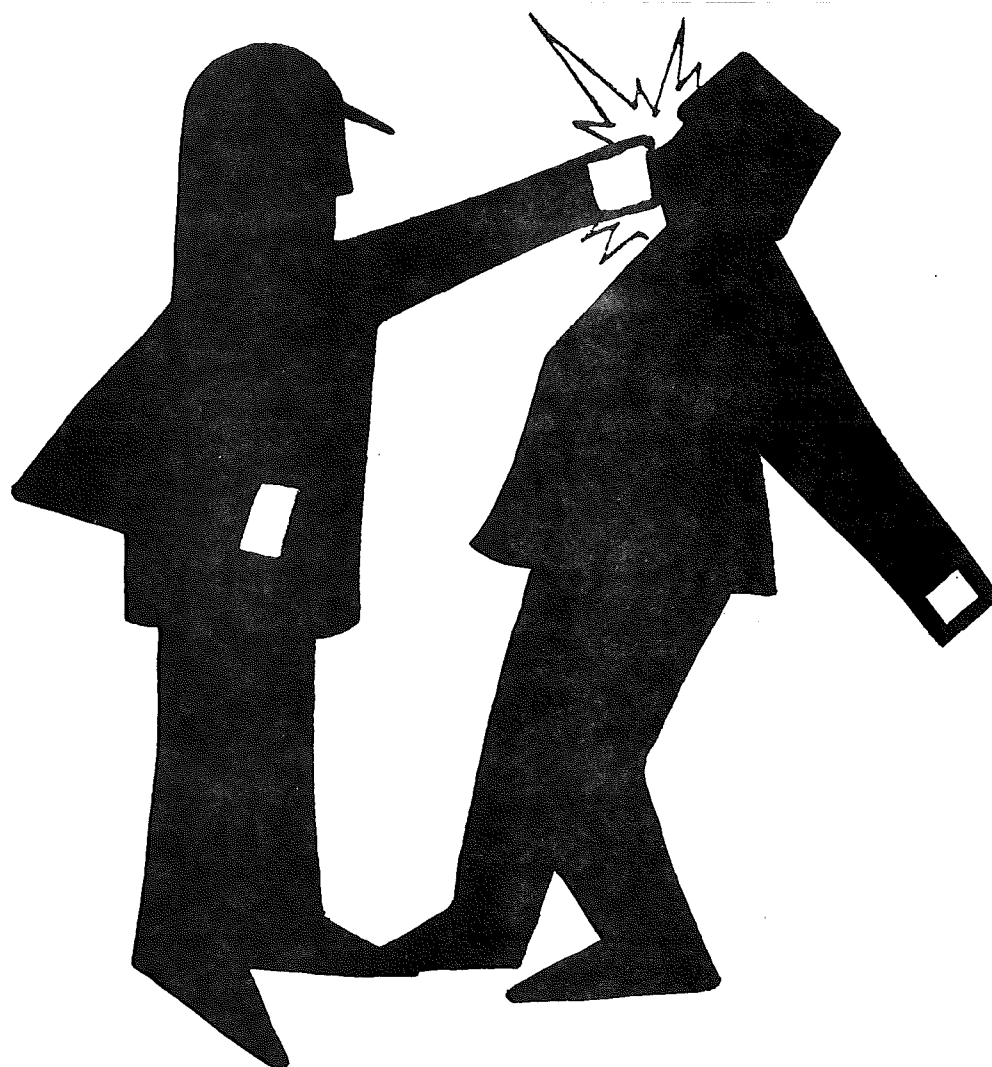
Robbery by Classification 1989-1990

Classification	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1989	1990	%Change	1989	1990	%Change
Highway	83	117	41.0%	\$19,123	\$37,206	94.6%
Commercial House	19	31	63.2	9,028	22,120	145.0
Gas/Service Station	13	11	-15.4	5,449	7,071	29.8
Convenience Store	45	41	-8.9	13,633	13,326	-2.3
Residence	35	28	-20.0	68,780	42,739	-37.9
Bank/Lending Inst.	21	7	-66.7	93,537	14,183	-84.8
Miscellaneous	79	74	-5.1	27,764	118,547	327.0
Totals	295	309	4.7%	\$237,314	\$255,192	7.5%

Robbery Type by County

County	Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous	Total
Androscoggin								
1990	7	5	1	7	6	2	32	60
1989	6	2	1	13	7	5	35	69
Aroostook								
1990	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
1989	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Cumberland								
1990	81	14	6	16	13	3	17	150
1989	51	8	8	19	15	11	17	129
Franklin								
1990	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1989	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hancock								
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1989	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
Kennebec								
1990	11	1	1	3	2	-	6	24
1989	3	-	-	4	2	-	3	12
Knox								
1990	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
1989	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Lincoln								
1990	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
1989	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Oxford								
1990	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	4
1989	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	6
Penobscot								
1990	7	4	1	2	-	-	2	16
1989	7	4	2	2	2	2	7	26
Piscataquis								
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sagadahoc								
1990	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
1989	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Somerset								
1990	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	7
1989	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	4
Waldo								
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
1989	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Washington								
1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
York								
1990	6	6	1	4	3	2	12	34
1989	9	2	1	2	2	2	10	28

ASSAULT



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Crime Clock – 1 Aggravated Assault Every 7 Hours 31 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."

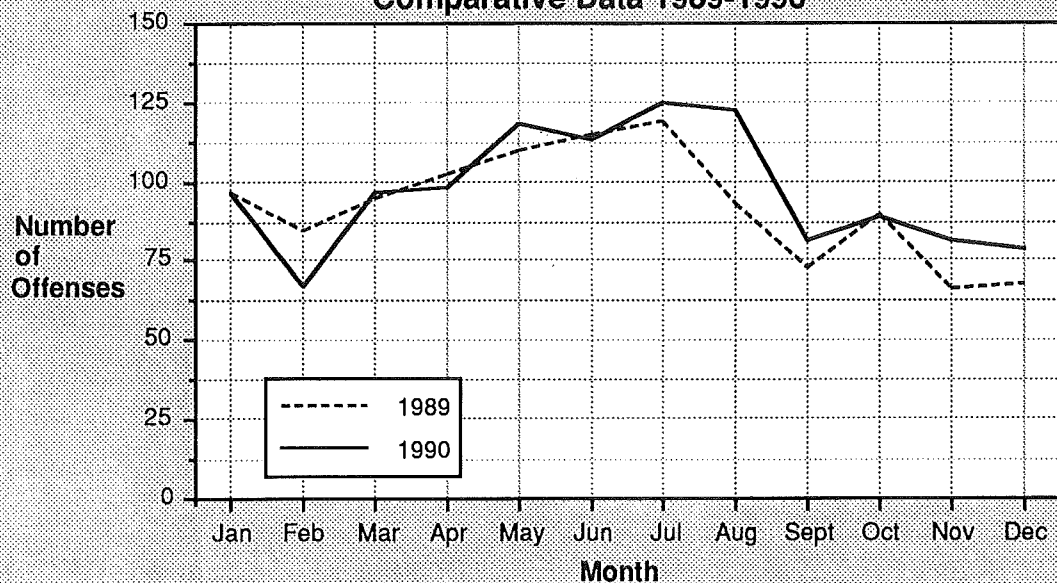
Assault on an officer – 17-A § 752-A "1. A person is guilty of assault on an officer if: A. ...causes bodily injury to a law enforcement officer while the officer is in the performance of his official duties; or, B. While in custody in a penal institution or other facility pursuant to an arrest or ... 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 1990 there were 9,522 simple assaults reported (+18.1% from 1989), with a clearance rate of 82.7%. 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
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
1990	1,165	4.8	.95	3.3
%Change from 1986 - 1990	-3.3%		-8.7%	

Characteristics – 1990		
Type of Weapon Used	57.8%	Hands, Fists, Feet
	23.3%	Other Dangerous Weapons
	13.0%	Knife/Cutting Instrument
	5.8%	Firearms
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.7%	July
	10.5%	August
	10.1%	May
Clearance Rate	73.5%	856 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.79	

Aggravated Assaults Comparative Data 1989-1990



Profile of Persons Arrested 925 Arrests

		Age
9.4%	.....	17 and under
28.1%	.....	18-24
22.3%	.....	25-29
18.2%	.....	30-34
9.3%	.....	35-39
12.7%	.....	40 and over
Sex: Male	.....	86.7%
Female	.....	13.3%

Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type 1989-1990

	1989	1990	%Change
Firearm	67	68	1.5%
Knife	153	152	-.7
Other Weapon	239	272	13.8
Strong Arm	653	673	3.1
Totals	1,112	1,165	4.8%

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Crime Clock – 1 Domestic Assault Every 2 Hours 22 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 1990:

- Of a grand total of 10,687 reported assaults, 3,697 or 34.6% were identified as occurring between household or family members.
- Domestic assaults increased 28.1% (812 offenses) from the 1989 figure of 2,885.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 3,322 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 89.9%.
- Of the 3,697 domestic assaults, 96% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).

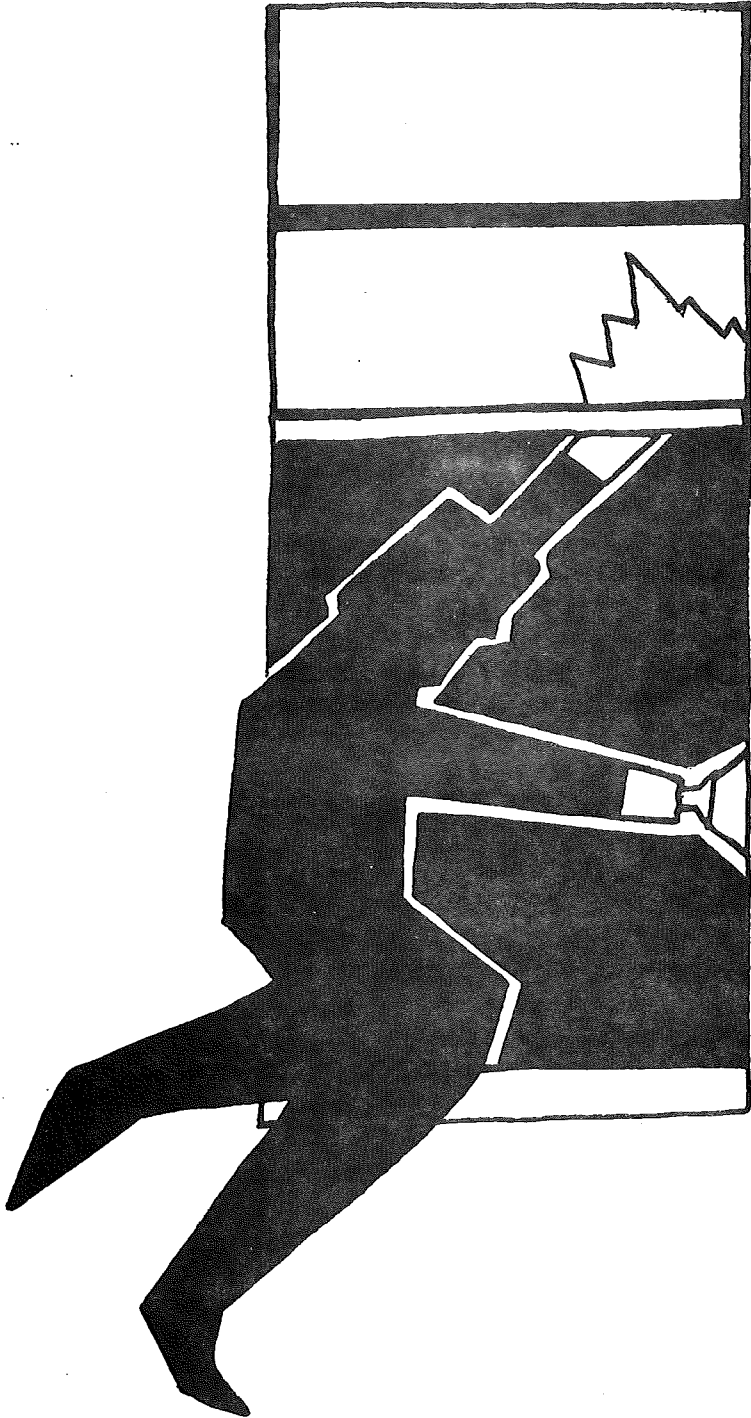
Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County 1989 - 1990

County	1989 Number of Offenses	1989 Percent of Total	1990 Number of Offenses	1990 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	188	6.5%	237	6.4%	26.0%
Aroostook	127	4.4	187	5.1	47.2
Cumberland	904	31.3	1,058	28.6	17.0
Franklin	74	2.6	97	2.6	31.1
Hancock	100	3.5	118	3.2	18.0
Kennebec	198	6.9	314	8.4	58.6
Knox	76	2.6	134	3.6	76.3
Lincoln	73	2.5	62	1.7	-15.1
Oxford	70	2.4	138	3.7	97.1
Penobscot	225	7.8	405	11.0	80.0
Piscataquis	19	0.7	33	0.9	73.7
Sagadahoc	54	1.9	68	1.8	25.9
Somerset	130	4.5	161	4.4	23.8
Waldo	35	1.2	38	1.0	8.6
Washington	87	3.0	101	2.7	16.1
York	525	18.2	546	14.8	4.0
Totals	2,885	100.0%	3,697	100.0%	28.1%

Domestic Violence Assaults Comparison Data 1989 - 1990

Situations/Relationships	1989 Number of Offenses	1989 % of Total	1990 Number of Offenses	1990 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	17	.6	16	.4
Knife, Cutting Instrument	26	.9	18	.5
Other Dangerous Weapon	28	1.0	32	.9
Hands, Aggravated Injury	132	3.6	134	3.6
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,016	68.9	2,548	68.9
Total Male Assault on Female	2,219	74.3	2,748	74.3
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	3	.1	3	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	14	.5	13	.4
Other Dangerous Weapon	9	.3	5	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	4	.1	9	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	144	5.0	205	5.5
Total Female Assault on Male	174	6.0	235	6.4
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	2	.1	2	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	2	.1	2	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	8	.3	15	.4
Hands, Aggravated Injury	21	.7	27	.7
Hands, Not Aggravated	156	5.4	185	5.0
Total Parent Assault on Child	189	6.6	231	6.2
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	-	-	2	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	2	.1	5	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	3	.1	3	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	2	.1	11	.3
Hands, Not Aggravated	98	3.4	124	3.4
Total Child Assault on Parent	105	3.6	145	3.9
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	2	.1	4	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	.1	11	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	8	.3	16	.4
Hands, Aggravated Injury	11	.4	27	.7
Hands, Not Aggravated	174	6.0	278	7.5
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	198	6.9	336	9.1
Total All Reported Assaults	9,164	100.0	10,687	100.0
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	2,885	31.5	3,697	34.6
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	24	.8	27	.7
Knife, Cutting Instrument	47	1.6	49	1.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	56	1.9	71	1.9
Hands, Aggravated Injury	170	6.0	210	5.7
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,588	89.7	3,342	90.3
Total Domestic Assaults	2,885	100.0	3,697	100.0

BURGLARY



BURGLARY

Crime Clock – 1 Burglary Every 51 Minutes 49 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
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	9,848	-.1	8.17	-1.7
1990	10,144	3.0	8.30	1.6
%Change from 1986 - 1990	+7.2%		+2.1%	

Characteristics – 1990		
Place of Occurrence	62.3%	Residence
	37.7%	Non-Residence
Type of Entry	68.2%	Forcible Entry
	24.7%	Unlawful Entry – No Force
	7.1%	Attempted Forcible Entry
Time of Day	45.0%	Night – 6 p.m. - 6 a.m.
	32.1%	Unknown
	22.9%	Day – 6 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.5%	December
	9.4%	October
	9.1%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	\$7,176,971	Total
	\$707.51	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	21.2%	2,149 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.19	

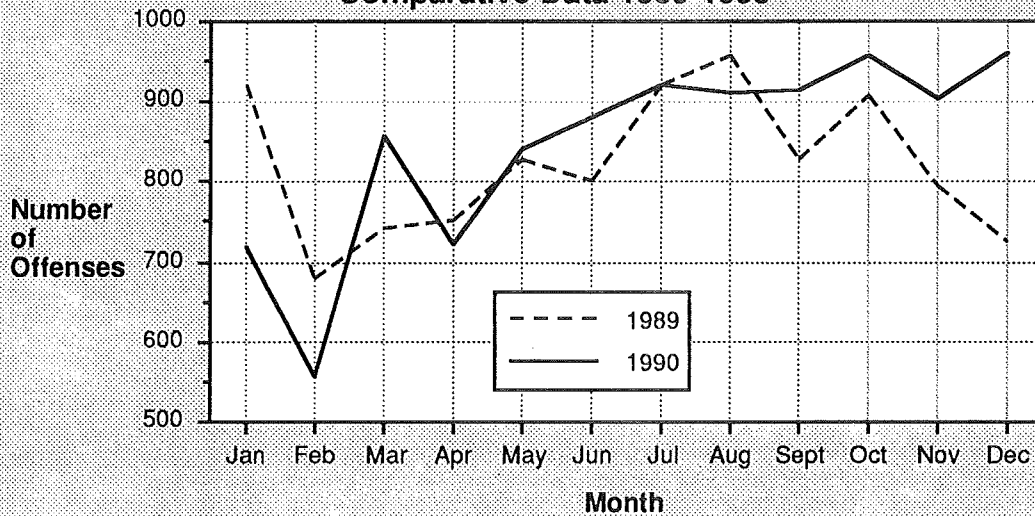
Profile of Persons Arrested 1,970 Arrests

Age

45.8% 17 and under
 36.2% 18-24
 8.1% 25-29
 5.6% 30-34
 2.7% 35-39
 1.6% 40 and over

Sex: Male 94.5%
 Female 5.5%

Burglaries Comparative Data 1989-1990



Burglary by Time of Day 1989-1990

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1989	1990	%Change	1989	1990	%Change
Residence						
6 p.m. - 6 a.m.	1,981	2,038	2.9%	\$1,151,104	\$1,323,326	15.0%
6 a.m. - 6 p.m.	2,217	1,960	-11.6	1,760,083	1,563,994	-11.1
Unknown	2,278	2,319	1.8	1,334,338	1,433,847	7.5
Subtotals	6,476	6,317	-2.5	\$4,245,525	\$4,321,167	1.8
Non-Residence						
6 p.m. - 6 a.m.	2,202	2,532	15.0	1,402,638	1,837,380	31.0
6 a.m. - 6 p.m.	392	366	-6.6	215,311	197,029	-8.5
Unknown	778	929	19.9	543,988	821,395	51.0
Subtotals	3,372	3,827	13.5	\$2,161,937	\$2,855,804	32.1
Grand Totals	9,848	10,144	3.0%	\$6,407,462	\$7,176,971	12.0%

LARCENY



LARCENY-THEFT

Crime Clock – 1 Larceny Every 16 Minutes 40 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 privileged 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
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	30,079	3.6	24.90	1.8
1990	31,526	4.8	25.80	3.6
%Change from 1986 - 1990	14.4%		9.0%	

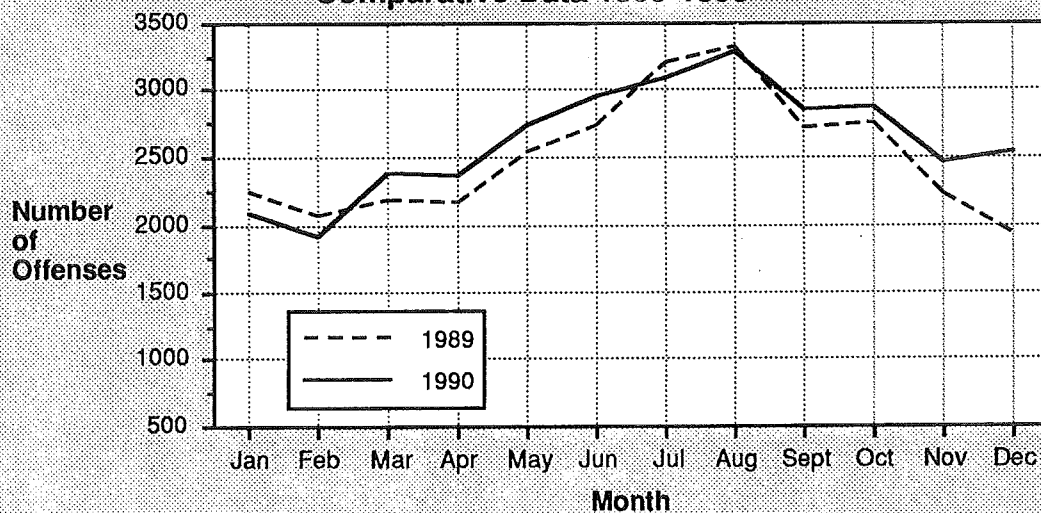
Characteristics – 1990		
Type of Criminal Activity	27.6%	All Other
	23.3%	From Motor Vehicles
	16.8%	From Buildings
	15.5%	Shoplifting
	8.0%	Motor Vehicle Parts & Acces.
	7.6%	Bicycles
	.5%	From Coin-Op Machines
	.4%	Pursesnatching
	.2%	Pocketpicking
Value Per Incident	40.2%	Under \$50
	31.1%	Over \$200
	28.6%	\$50 to \$200
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.4%	August
	9.8%	July
	9.4%	June
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	\$9,635,199	Total
	\$305.63	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	26.8%	8,438 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.21	

Profile of Persons Arrested 6,646 Arrests

Age	
37.2%	17 and under
30.8%	18-24
9.3%	25-29
6.8%	30-34
3.7%	35-39
12.2%	40 and over

Sex: Male	73.6%
Female	26.4%

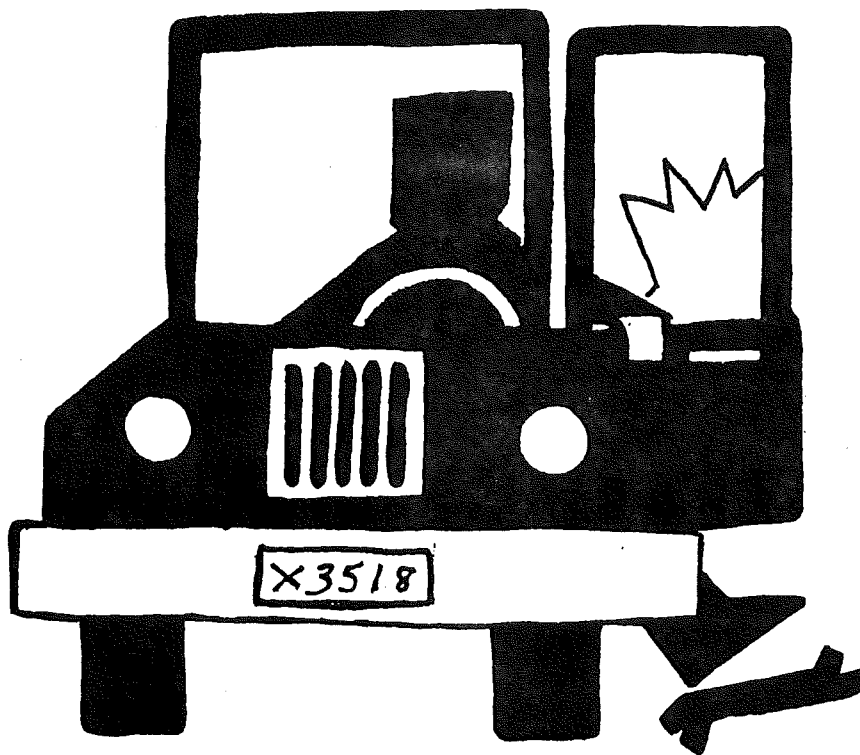
Larceny-Theft Comparative Data 1989-1990



Larceny by Classification 1989-1990

Residence	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1989	1990	%Change	1989	1990	%Change
Pocket-Picking	63	57	-9.3%	\$18,655	\$8,866	-52.5%
Purse-Snatching	124	129	4.0	21,623	62,779	190.3
Shoplifting	4,486	4,888	9.0	273,015	337,983	23.8
From Motor Vehicles	6,897	7,342	6.5	2,173,390	2,093,908	-3.7
M/V Parts and Access.	2,384	2,534	6.3	578,544	643,154	11.2
Bicycles	2,254	2,397	6.3	423,748	491,191	15.9
From Buildings	5,698	5,304	-6.9	2,927,383	2,415,028	-17.5
From Coin-Op Machines	203	164	-19.2	23,620	24,131	2.2
All Other	7,970	8,711	9.3	3,417,685	3,558,159	4.1
Totals	30,079	31,526	4.8%	\$9,857,663	\$9,635,199	-2.3%

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Crime Clock – 1 Motor Vehicle Theft Every 4 Hours 2 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
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	2,237	-10.4	1.85	-11.1
1990	2,175	-2.8	1.78	-3.8
%Change from 1986 - 1990	+12.9%		+7.3%	

Characteristics – 1990		
Type of Vehicle	62.8%	Automobiles
	22.4%	Other Vehicles
	14.8%	Trucks/Buses
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.8%	July
	10.6%	June
	10.1%	August
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	\$8,825,929	Total
	\$4,057.90	Per Incident Average
Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered	1,541	
Value of Property Recovered	\$7,461,925	Total
Clearance Rate	41.1%	895 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crimes Ratio	.24	

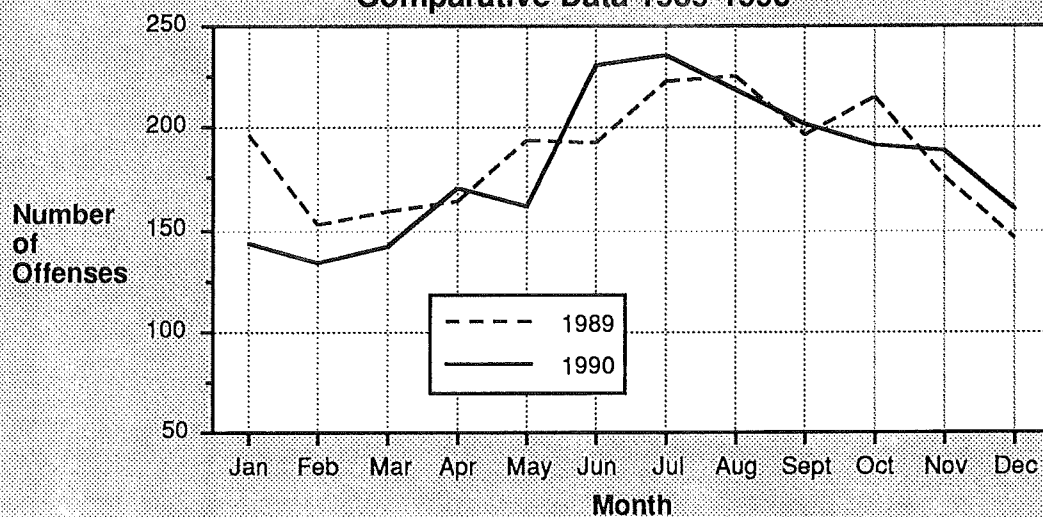
Profile of Persons Arrested 519 Arrests

		Age
43.7%	.....	17 and under
37.6%	.....	18-24
10.4%	.....	25-29
5.0%	.....	30-34
1.2%	.....	35-39
2.1%	.....	40 and over
Sex: Male		92.3%
Female		7.7%

Type of Vehicle 1989-1990

	1989	1990	%Change
Automobiles	1,468	1,365	-7.0%
Trucks/Buses	311	322	3.5
Other Vehicles	458	488	6.6
Totals	2,237	2,175	-2.8%

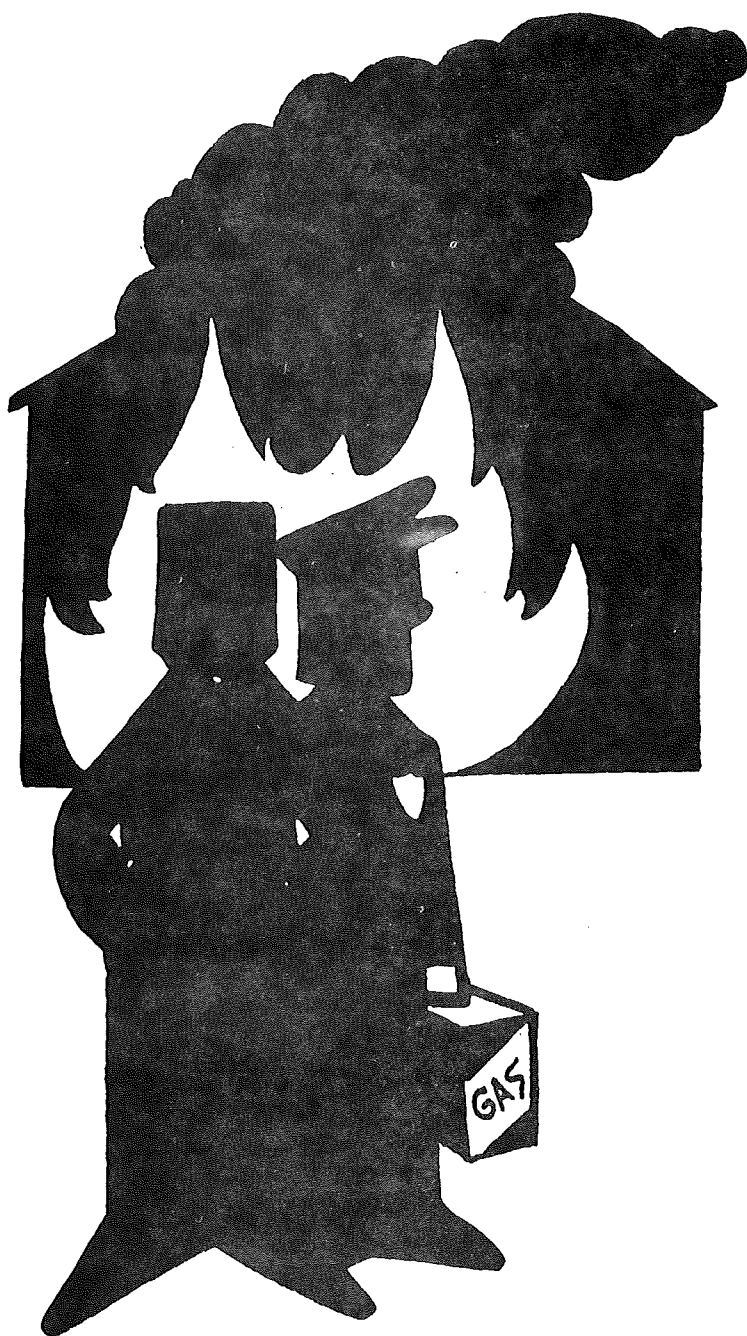
Stolen Vehicles Comparative Data 1989-1990



Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered 1989-1990

	# Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	1,044	48.0%
Recovered – Other Jurisdictions	497	22.9
Total Recovered	1,541	70.9%
Not Recovered	634	29.1%

ARSON



ARSON

Crime Clock – 1 Arson Every 24 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 – 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."

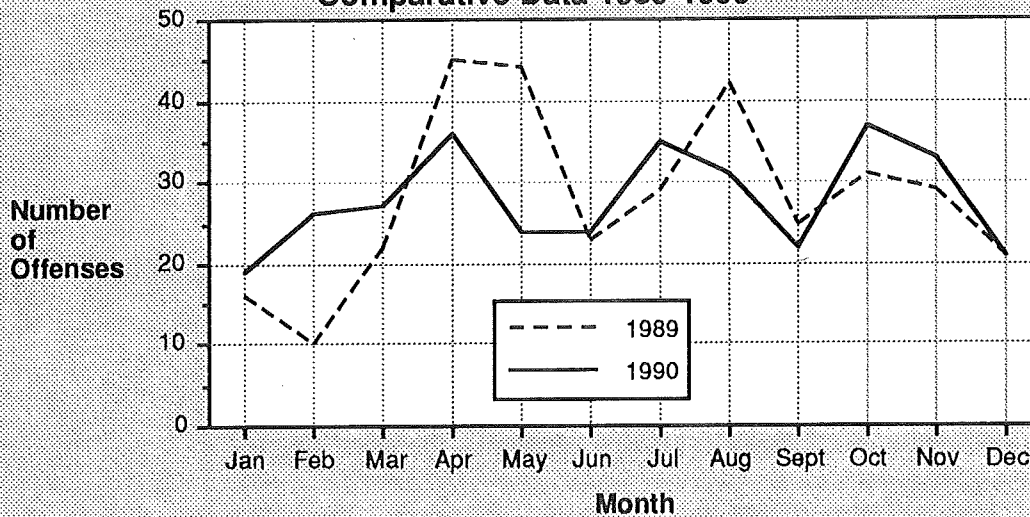
Trend				
Year	Number Reported	%Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000	%Change from Previous Year
1986	398	-5.7	.34	-5.6
1987	376	-5.5	.32	-5.9
1988	310	-17.6	.26	-18.8
1989	337	8.7	.28	7.7
1990	335	-6	.27	-3.6
% Change from 1986 - 1990	-15.8%		-20.6%	

Characteristics – 1990		
Type of Property	66.9%	Structural
	22.1%	Mobile
	11.0%	Other
Months of Highest Occurrence	13.4%	April
	13.1%	May
	12.5%	August
Value of Property Damaged	\$5,243,406	Total
	\$15,651.96	Per Incident Average
Clearance Rate	29.0%	97 Offenses Cleared
Arrests/Crime Ratio	.37	

Profile of Persons Arrested 124 Arrests

Age	
65.3%	17 and under
19.4%	18-24
5.6%	25-29
4.0%	30-34
.0%	35-39
5.6%	40 and over
Sex: Male 78.2%	
Female 21.8%	

Arsons Comparative Data 1989-1990



Arson by Property Type 1989-1990

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1989	1990	%Change	1989	1990	%Change
Structural – Residential	104	106	1.9%	\$3,121,405	\$2,096,909	-32.8%
Structural – Non-Residential	113	118	4.4	970,438	2,879,399	196.7
Mobile (Cars, Trailers, Boats, etc.)	81	74	-8.6	230,295	252,165	9.5
All Other (Crops, Fields, Signs, etc.)	39	37	-5.1	49,351	14,933	-69.7
Totals	337	335	-.6%	\$4,371,489	\$5,243,406	19.9%

Arson by County Breakdown

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1989	1990	% Change	1989	1990	% Change
Androscoggin	39	30	-23.1%	\$872,149	\$2,207,225	153.1%
Aroostook	13	13	0.0	65,956	12,601	-80.9
Cumberland	115	120	4.3	331,339	847,060	155.6
Franklin	1	2	100.0	40,000	4,850	-87.9
Hancock	6	0	-100.0	222,106	-	-100.0
Kennebec	16	26	62.5	318,705	125,738	-60.5
Knox	13	20	53.8	273,675	497,155	81.7
Lincoln	4	4	0.0	11,170	115,020	929.7
Oxford	8	5	-37.5	133,920	111,150	-17.0
Penobscot	17	19	11.8	19,150	180,809	844.2
Piscataquis	1	1	0.0	20	25,000	900.0
Sagadahoc	8	10	25.0	41,750	39,575	-5.2
Somerset	5	6	20.0	7,700	140,550	725.3
Waldo	1	1	0.0	1,000	2,500	150.0
Washington	25	10	-60.0	443,300	124,500	-71.9
York	65	68	4.6	1,589,549	809,673	-49.1
Totals	337	335	-.6%	\$4,371,489	\$5,243,406	19.9%

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 25 million dollars worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 1990. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 1990:

- Property stolen totaled \$25,895,343, down 2% from the 1989 figure of \$26,410,470.
- There was \$10,382,770 worth of property recovered, down 4.2% from \$10,834,480 in 1989.
- The rate of recovery was 41.1%, compared to 41.0% for 1989.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 81.1%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$16,693,230 stolen, \$2,920,845 (17.5%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$2,470,201	\$328,901	13.3%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	1,973,657	221,602	11.2
Clothing & Furs	601,317	190,564	31.7
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	9,202,113	7,461,925	81.1
Office Equipment	414,922	155,978	37.6
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	2,922,752	355,939	12.2
Firearms	242,011	56,977	23.5
Household Goods	615,660	142,690	23.2
Consumable Goods	326,335	51,738	15.9
Livestock	33,207	14,320	43.1
Miscellaneous	7,093,178	1,402,136	19.8
Totals	\$25,895,353	\$10,382,770	40.1%

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

Stolen/Recovered Property 1990

	Androscoggin	Aroostook	Cumberland	Franklin	Hancock	Kennebec	Knox
Currency:							
Stolen	\$213,895	\$125,123	\$780,880	\$89,525	\$101,750	\$233,543	\$66,211
Recovered	33,059	6,738	113,137	22,142	905	18,863	11,144
%Recovered	15.5	5.4	14.5	24.7	.9	8.1	16.8
Jewelry:							
Stolen	229,377	15,027	712,927	37,418	41,418	111,565	56,195
Recovered	36,477	2,808	27,147	2,300	19,132	17,940	4,920
%Recovered	15.9	18.7	3.8	6.1	46.2	16.1	8.8
Clothing:							
Stolen	48,085	10,430	292,243	26,384	13,227	35,244	8,277
Recovered	7,054	2,138	139,543	3,224	3,933	5,916	505
%Recovered	14.7	20.5	47.7	12.2	29.7	16.8	6.1
Loc. Stolen Motor Vehicle:							
Stolen	929,769	763,400	2,743,743	286,184	112,600	662,069	155,889
Recovered	760,722	765,300	2,082,113	222,432	103,600	533,229	123,559
%Recovered	81.8	100.2	75.9	77.7	92.0	80.5	79.3
Office Equipment:							
Stolen	13,131	22,596	211,979	4,150	4,909	17,710	9,900
Recovered	2,348	21,243	87,264	1,165	1,000	263	2,145
%Recovered	17.9	94.0	41.2	28.1	20.4	1.5	21.7
TVs, VCRs, Cameras, Etc.:							
Stolen	347,268	77,316	987,555	53,681	64,006	323,044	89,469
Recovered	53,894	18,917	71,902	9,394	10,920	53,097	5,130
%Recovered	15.5	24.5	7.3	17.5	17.1	16.4	5.7
Firearms:							
Stolen	29,726	7,113	38,185	11,303	10,440	24,467	9,266
Recovered	6,879	1,714	5,954	2,790	3,150	11,468	3,370
%Recovered	23.1	24.1	15.6	24.7	30.2	46.9	36.4
Household Goods:							
Stolen	40,654	17,114	122,550	29,254	32,387	64,447	22,160
Recovered	5,288	3,683	27,730	4,013	1,244	3,438	11,105
%Recovered	13.0	21.5	22.6	13.7	3.8	5.3	50.1
Consumable Goods:							
Stolen	19,012	12,982	59,735	14,392	13,052	20,180	18,794
Recovered	2,646	1,827	17,984	5,889	1,933	3,513	4,049
%Recovered	13.9	14.1	30.1	40.9	14.8	14.4	21.5
Livestock:							
Stolen	125	3,500	1,700	1,000	-	1,164	1,200
Recovered	300	600	-	800	-	95	-
%Recovered	240.0	17.1	-	80.0	-	8.2	-
Miscellaneous:							
Stolen	524,136	295,863	1,922,157	299,089	192,719	532,388	274,837
Recovered	112,840	46,816	236,686	37,499	62,141	66,464	190,288
%Recovered	21.5	15.8	12.3	12.5	32.2	12.5	69.2
TOTALS:							
Stolen	\$2,395,178	\$1,350,464	\$7,873,654	\$852,380	\$586,508	\$2,025,821	\$712,198
Recovered	1,012,507	871,784	2,809,460	311,648	207,958	714,286	356,215
%Recovered	42.6	64.6	35.7	36.6	35.5	35.3	50.0
%Recovered 1989	36.5	47.6	44.6	42.5	45.7	33.3	28.5

Stolen/Recovered Property 1990

Lincoln	Oxford	Penobscot	Piscataquis	Sagadahoc	Somerset	Waldo	Washington	York
\$38,854 2,794 7.2	\$137,987 34,154 24.8	\$227,468 21,624 9.5	\$10,564 1,481 14.0	\$26,029 2,839 10.9	\$58,058 8,293 14.3	\$20,859 873 4.2	\$40,052 6,004 15.0	\$299,403 44,851 15.0
17,515 240 1.4	21,438 1,350 6.3	272,488 38,186 14.0	8,110 4,514 55.7	50,153 3,286 6.6	55,590 16,005 28.8	18,979 9,526 50.2	32,653 2,750 8.4	292,804 35,021 12.0
1,048 437 41.7	13,994 619 4.4	47,306 12,120 25.6	856 40 4.7	5,595 876 15.7	5,560 526 9.5	1,320 254 19.2	1,614 430 26.6	90,134 12,949 14.4
100,905 95,800 94.9	353,296 297,770 84.3	737,172 605,802 82.2	71,325 50,575 70.9	295,671 269,171 91.0	426,255 339,905 79.7	49,225 41,725 84.8	203,696 187,796 92.2	1,310,914 982,426 74.9
11,665 4,560 39.1	8,400 10,589 126.1	59,833 8,280 13.8	1,050 1,000 95.2	9,414 7,635 81.1	4,334 - -	- - -	2,601 72 2.8	33,250 8,414 25.3
19,853 2,650 13.3	74,513 8,602 11.5	262,105 45,511 17.4	25,285 8,158 32.3	71,370 3,549 5.0	48,493 6,504 13.4	39,190 15,402 39.3	36,616 11,594 31.7	402,988 30,715 7.6
4,015 1,375 34.2	16,151 3,197 19.8	23,571 5,989 25.4	4,519 719 15.9	4,396 400 9.1	14,339 1,375 9.6	4,969 875 17.6	7,175 1,325 18.5	32,376 6,397 19.8
4,395 53 1.2	26,448 206 .8	86,577 37,841 43.7	2,155 600 27.8	11,518 1,654 14.4	21,106 4,467 21.2	12,577 67 .5	17,354 10,959 63.1	104,964 30,342 28.9
7,349 642 8.7	6,491 411 6.3	58,596 3,546 6.1	445 38 8.5	4,595 791 17.2	7,812 1,975 25.3	2,903 512 17.6	6,392 1,521 23.8	73,605 4,461 6.1
110 - -	11,561 700 6.1	10,000 10,000 100.0	200 - -	- - -	465 225 48.4	1,500 1,000 66.7	- - -	682 600 88.0
133,699 21,589 16.1	238,274 20,688 8.7	663,352 111,566 16.8	40,040 6,975 17.4	177,736 23,614 13.3	304,024 62,721 20.6	154,150 91,614 59.4	94,089 27,028 28.7	1,246,625 283,607 22.7
\$339,408 130,140 38.3 41.3	\$908,553 378,286 41.6 44.0	\$2,448,468 900,465 36.8 37.6	\$164,549 74,100 45.0 55.2	\$656,477 313,815 47.8 39.4	\$946,036 441,996 46.7 41.4	\$305,672 161,848 52.9 36.3	442,242 249,479 56.4 50.9	3,887,745 1,439,783 37.0 38.7

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.

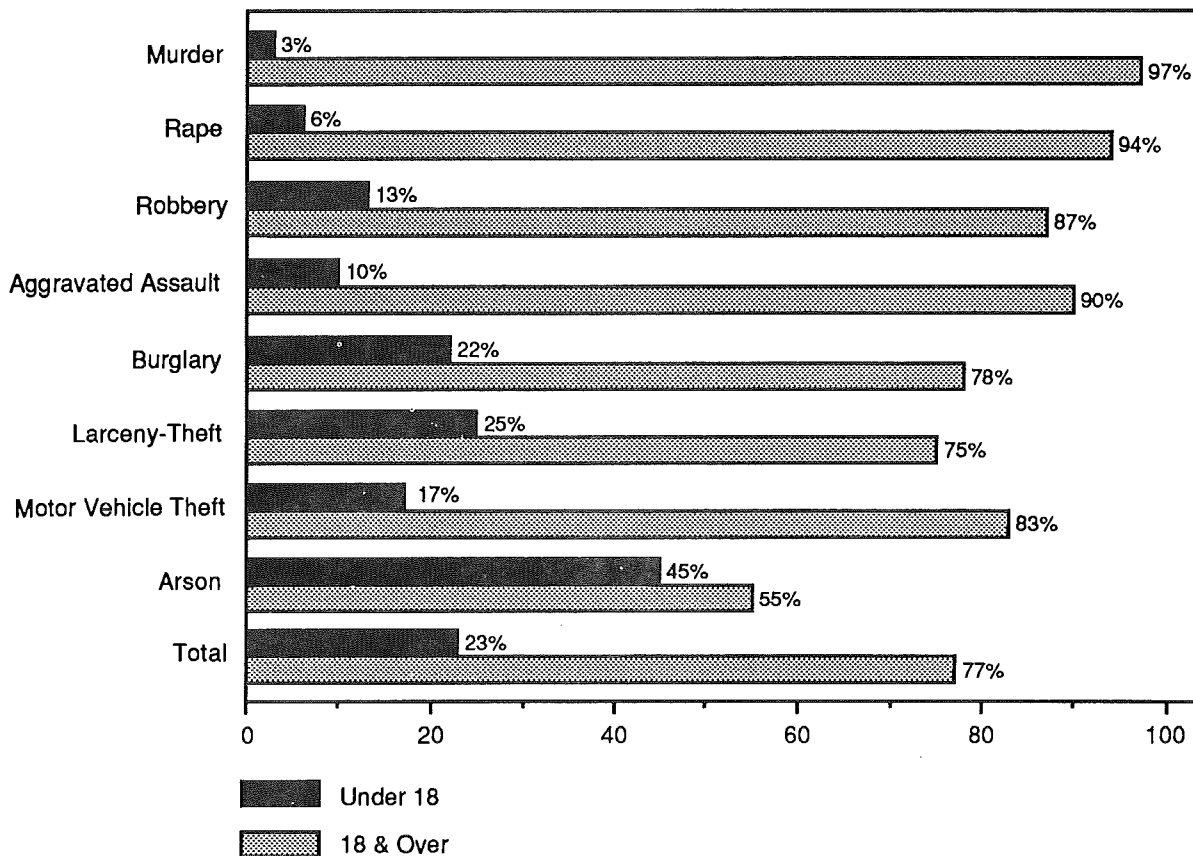
During 1989, 25.8% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, slightly higher than the 24.8% rate for 1988, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 20.7%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 1989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

Clearance Rate of Index Offenses January - December 1990

Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	29	27	93.1%
Forcible Rape	241	114	47.3
Robbery	309	135	43.7
Aggravated Assault	1,165	856	73.5
Burglary	10,144	2,149	21.2
Larceny-Theft	31,526	8,438	26.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,175	895	41.1
Arson	335	97	29.0
Totals	45,924	12,711	27.7%

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

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



ARREST DATA



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 1990:

- 16% of all arrests were juveniles, 84% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 44% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 14.8% of arrests were for index offenses.
- More than one-third (35.6%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25-34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 1990 was up 6.8%. Part I offenses up 4.3%, Part II offenses up 7.4%.

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.)	2,190	25.3%
2. Referred to Juvenile Court or Juvenile Intake	6,170	71.3
3. Referred to Welfare Agency (i.e., Dept. of Human Services)	53	.6
4. Referred to Other Police Agency	67	.8
5. Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	178	2.1
Total Dispositions	8,658	100.0%

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

Total Arrests
Percent Change 1989 - 1990

Offenses	1989	1990	% Change
Murder	31	29	-6.5%
Forcible Rape	87	93	6.9
Robbery	145	139	-4.1
Aggravated Assault	847	925	9.2
Burglary	1,886	1,970	4.4
Larceny - Theft	6,365	6,646	4.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	522	519	-.6
Arson	131	124	-5.3
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	10,014	10,445	4.3%
Manslaughter	6	4	-33.3%
Other Assaults	5,103	5,581	9.4
Forgery & Counterfeiting	280	322	15.0
Fraud	828	783	-5.4
Embezzlement	8	19	100.0
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	408	432	5.9
Vandalism	1,790	1,963	9.7
Weapons: Possession, Etc.	287	360	25.4
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	158	97	-38.6
Sex Offenses	445	372	-16.4
Drug Abuse Violations	2,488	2,332	-6.3
Gambling	11	0	-100.0
Offenses Against Family	154	168	9.1
Driving under the Influence	9,826	10,532	7.2
Liquor Laws	3,370	3,326	-1.3
Drunkenness	32	24	-25.0
Disorderly Conduct	2,259	2,735	21.1
Vagrancy	7	6	-14.3
All Other (except traffic)	12,258	13,637	11.2
Curfew & Loitering	72	113	56.9
Runaways	426	405	-4.9
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	40,216	43,211	7.4%
GRAND TOTALS - ARRESTS	50,230	53,656	6.8%

Total State Arrests 1990

Offenses		10	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18
Murder	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Forcible Rape	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	1	-	-	3	2	4	10
Robbery	F	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	M	-	-	12	6	3	5	26
Aggravated Assault	F	-	1	3	4	4	2	14
	M	2	8	14	10	11	28	73
Burglary	F	4	3	19	11	8	10	55
	M	20	55	178	172	197	226	848
Larceny-Theft	F	12	47	175	110	135	110	589
	M	79	214	414	353	409	413	1,882
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	-	-	5	9	5	7	26
	M	-	9	49	45	49	49	201
Other Assaults	F	2	16	50	39	41	63	211
	M	27	94	144	100	141	160	666
Arson	F	1	5	4	7	1	2	20
	M	10	13	19	7	6	6	61
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F	-	-	3	1	-	3	7
	M	-	-	4	14	8	20	46
Fraud	F	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
	M	-	-	2	1	6	4	13
Embezzlement	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Stolen Property – Buy Possess, Receive	F	-	-	2	1	1	5	9
	M	-	5	22	12	30	38	107
Vandalism	F	3	9	17	5	7	18	59
	M	76	102	177	102	138	174	769
Weapons – Carrying, Possession, etc.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	2	1	8	5	9	11	36
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Sex Offenses	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	M	1	8	27	9	13	12	70
Drug Abuse Violations	F	-	-	2	1	5	5	13
	M	1	1	9	17	38	50	116
Gambling	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Offenses Against Family & Children	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	M	-	2	1	-	2	1	6
Driving under the Influence	F	-	-	-	1	3	11	15
	M	-	-	-	4	28	98	130
Liquor Laws	F	-	-	17	34	36	73	160
	M	1	1	21	35	131	250	439
Drunkenness	F	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
	M	-	-	1	1	3	3	8
Disorderly Conduct	F	-	-	3	13	10	20	46
	M	6	7	24	23	35	56	151
Vagrancy	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	F	6	11	45	46	57	52	217
	M	38	106	205	184	214	279	1,026
Curfew & Loitering	F	-	4	16	8	7	1	36
	M	-	12	34	15	15	1	77
Runaways	F	4	10	53	50	41	21	179
	M	6	26	57	58	38	41	226
Grand Total		302	770	1,838	1,517	1,891	2,340	8,658
Total Female		32	106	416	341	363	411	1,669
Total Male		270	664	1,422	1,176	1,528	1,929	6,989

Total State Arrests 1990

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55- 59	60- 64	65+	Total >18	Grand Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	3
-	2	1	3	1	-	4	7	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	25	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
5	3	2	10	5	4	1	19	15	9	6	2	1	-	1	-	83	93
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	11
15	10	6	9	10	10	3	14	12	5	4	2	1	1	-	-	102	128
7	7	7	5	6	3	5	23	20	14	7	1	1	2	1	-	109	123
34	33	28	25	31	31	38	183	148	72	52	24	11	7	6	6	729	802
5	4	4	1	5	1	1	14	10	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	53	108
202	137	123	92	48	43	47	146	100	48	14	5	4	2	2	1	1,014	1,862
106	80	57	61	37	48	63	165	138	79	57	50	69	49	36	63	1,163	1,752
433	305	252	196	150	133	125	450	314	169	153	123	67	47	32	63	3,012	4,894
2	1	3	-	2	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	40
43	46	22	28	19	11	16	51	25	6	5	2	3	-	-	1	278	479
38	42	36	38	32	33	35	159	76	55	39	21	12	6	1	5	628	839
222	201	204	209	213	218	249	967	698	398	223	128	62	34	23	27	4,076	4,742
2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	27
7	2	3	1	4	-	1	6	5	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	36	97
7	12	-	6	3	4	-	24	12	6	9	-	-	1	-	-	84	91
20	14	14	6	17	11	12	39	23	14	7	4	1	-	-	3	185	231
14	23	7	15	24	14	14	56	57	36	25	8	5	5	-	1	304	311
21	26	24	24	27	27	22	100	79	34	33	19	5	11	3	4	459	472
2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	15
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
4	2	2	5	1	-	4	11	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	40	49
38	28	24	21	20	11	14	46	32	15	10	7	3	5	1	1	276	383
14	7	11	15	8	3	7	30	12	6	5	2	4	1	-	1	126	185
130	103	73	65	57	70	44	209	125	69	28	21	6	3	3	3	1,009	1,778
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	14	14
18	15	15	19	20	15	9	67	47	36	19	13	8	5	3	1	310	346
4	4	3	2	4	1	3	17	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	54	54
1	3	-	2	1	2	2	7	5	7	6	1	-	2	2	1	42	43
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	6
17	5	12	7	9	8	11	41	64	39	34	16	15	6	4	8	296	366
22	16	18	24	13	10	11	87	68	27	20	4	2	2	1	1	326	339
116	134	134	113	84	84	79	492	346	170	76	27	16	3	3	-	1,877	1,993
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
1	-	1	-	1	-	1	5	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	18	19
1	2	2	1	5	6	7	49	21	16	13	7	4	4	4	1	143	149
39	54	50	70	62	66	68	379	288	168	114	59	36	19	7	9	1,488	1,503
238	338	412	424	403	381	382	1892	1559	1082	735	414	254	164	105	116	8,899	9,029
118	122	95	17	11	6	2	17	13	4	3	3	2	-	-	-	413	573
539	605	552	104	52	39	38	132	113	53	30	20	16	9	7	5	2,314	2,753
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
3	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	19
31	35	24	26	24	20	24	106	68	46	16	5	7	1	1	2	436	482
171	162	158	157	140	105	135	464	291	132	76	49	36	16	5	5	2,102	2,253
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
72	95	74	98	102	65	86	390	289	186	78	59	32	19	6	9	1,660	1,877
596	714	700	705	567	619	531	2320	1697	946	604	306	163	112	81	73	10,734	11,760
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	77
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	179
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	226
<hr/>																	
3,361	3,398	3,158	2,605	2,222	2,106	2,097	9,209	6,802	3,967	2,516	1,412	848	540	340	417	44,998	53,656
490	506	394	384	338	277	327	1,504	1,077	645	382	218	172	108	55	98	6,975	8,644
2,871	2,892	2,764	2,221	1,884	1,829	1,770	7,705	5,725	3,322	2,134	1,194	676	432	285	319	38,023	45,012

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category – 1990

	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
Under 10	302	.6%	.6%
10-12	770	1.4	2.0
13-14	1,838	3.4	5.4
15	1,517	2.8	8.2
16	1,891	3.5	11.8
17	2,340	4.4	16.1
Total Juveniles	8,658	16.1%	
Adults			
18	3,361	6.3%	22.4%
19	3,398	6.3	28.7
20	3,158	5.9	34.6
21	2,605	4.9	39.5
22	2,222	4.1	43.6
23	2,106	3.9	47.5
24	2,097	3.9	51.4
25-29	9,209	17.2	68.6
30-34	6,802	12.7	81.3
35-39	3,967	7.4	88.7
40-44	2,516	4.7	93.4
45-49	1,412	2.6	96.0
50-54	848	1.6	97.6
55-59	540	1.0	98.6
60-64	340	.6	99.2
65 and Over	417	.8	100.0
Total Adults	44,998	83.9%	
GRAND TOTALS – ARRESTS	53,656	100.0%	
See explanation of juvenile 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 1990.

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:

- 65.1% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 34.9% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 52.2% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 47.8% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 2,332 total drug arrests: 1,993 were male, 339 were female.
- Total drug arrests were down 159 (6.3%) from the 2,488 arrests in 1989.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

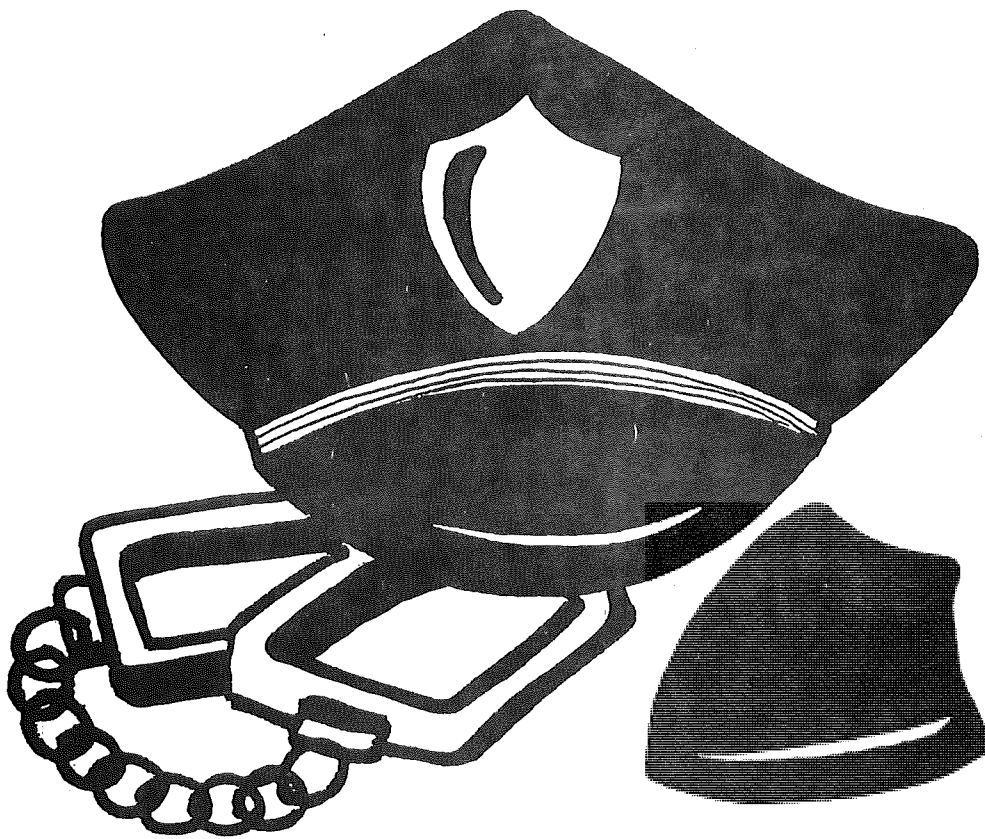
- 80.5% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 19.5% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 79.2% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 20.8% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 1990 increased by 7.2% from the 1989 total. There were 9,826 OUI arrests in 1989 – 10,532 in 1990. Adult OUI arrests increased 7.3% and juvenile OUI arrests decreased 2.0%.
- Of the 10,532 OUI arrests in 1990, 9,029 were male – 1,503 were female.
- Adults accounted for 98.6% of all OUI arrests for 1990.
- Juvenile liquor arrests decreased 1.8%, from 758 in 1989 to 744 in 1990.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age – 1990
(Includes those released without having been formally charged.)

Age	DRUG ARRESTS			LIQUOR ARRESTS			Total Drug & Liquor Arrests
	Sales or Manufacturing	Possession	Total	Operating under Influence	Liquor Laws	Total	
Under 10	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
10-12	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
13-14	4	7	11	—	38	38	49
15	5	13	18	5	69	74	92
16	16	27	43	31	167	198	241
17	20	35	55	109	323	432	487
Total Juvenile Arrests	45	84	129	145	599	744	873
Percent of Total	34.9%	65.1%	100.0%	19.5%	80.5%	100.0%	
18	44	94	138	277	657	934	1,072
19	48	102	150	392	727	1,119	1,269
20	55	97	152	462	647	1,109	1,261
21-29	462	537	999	4,127	418	4,545	5,544
30-39	356	253	609	3,097	183	3,280	3,889
40-49	72	55	127	1,322	56	1,378	1,505
50-59	12	11	23	473	27	500	523
60 & over	3	2	5	237	12	249	254
Total Adult Arrests	1,052	1,151	2,203	10,387	2,727	13,114	15,317
Percent of Total	47.0%	52.2%	100.0%	79.2%	20.8%	100.0%	
Grand Totals	1,097	1,235	2,332	10,532	3,326	13,858	16,190
Percent of Total	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%	

Drug Arrest Analysis 1990

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	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total >18	1990 Total
Sale/Manufacturing																									
Opium, Cocaine & Derivitives	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	10	14	13	33	17	20	22	122	128	65	27	5	3	-	2	1	482	487
Marijuana	-	-	3	2	9	15	29	25	25	35	30	21	20	16	131	100	52	27	11	6	3	-	-	502	531
Synthetic Narcotics	-	-	1	2	-	2	5	3	6	2	4	4	4	-	6	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	44
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	6	3	5	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	29	35
Subtotals	-	-	4	5	16	20	45	44	48	55	68	43	45	39	267	236	120	56	16	9	3	2	1	1,052	1,097
Possession																									
Opium, Cocaine & Derivitives	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	4	7	4	3	8	7	42	24	10	6	2	-	-	-	-	123	125
Marijuana	1	1	5	11	24	28	70	74	92	79	58	45	35	38	247	139	61	30	11	8	1	1	-	919	989
Synthetic Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	15
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	-	-	2	2	2	5	11	13	5	9	7	5	6	6	21	12	3	3	2	1	1	1	-	95	106
Subtotals	1	1	7	13	27	35	84	94	102	97	69	54	49	51	312	178	77	40	15	9	2	2	-	1,151	1,235
Grand Totals Drug Arrests	1	1	11	18	43	55	129	138	150	152	137	97	94	90	579	414	197	96	31	18	5	4	1	2,203	2,332



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, 1990, the following information was gathered from approximately 150 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,438 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.75 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 201 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 350 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.37.
- Statewide, there were 1,989 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represent a rate of 1.63 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 395.
- There were 80 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 136 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civil support personnel employed statewide was 611.

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.

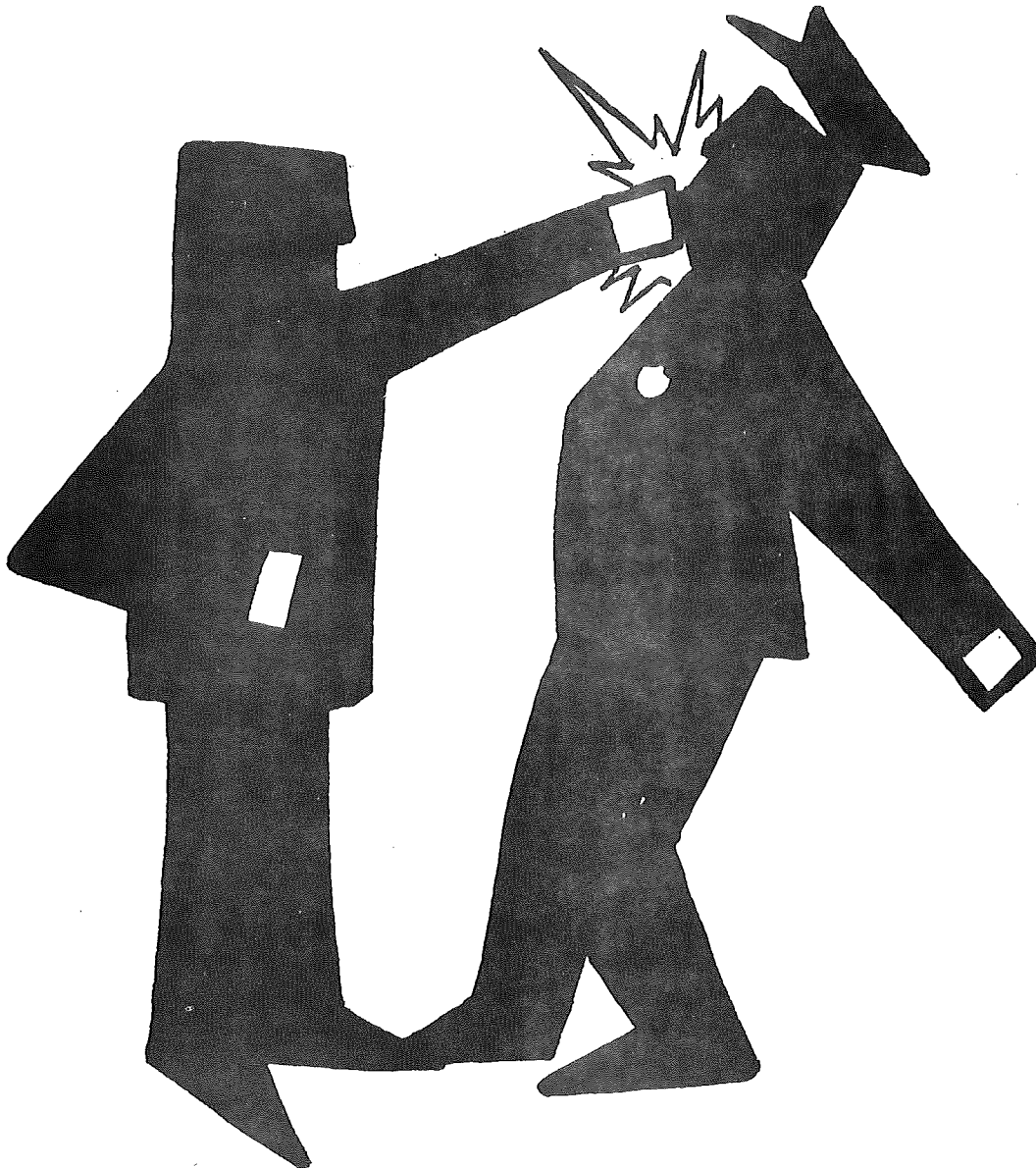
Figures for Sheriff Department personnel for the year 1990 do not include persons serving as correctional or court personnel in all Sheriff's Departments.

Sworn Law Enforcement Personnel

Civilian Personnel

County	Municipal		Sheriff's		County		County Total	Officers /1000	Municipal		Sheriff's		Total		County Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	
Androscoggin	143	5	11	0	154	5	159	1.52	13	24	4	1	17	25	42
Aroostook	72	2	10	0	82	2	84	.96	7	10	0	5	7	15	22
Cumberland	384	25	31	0	415	25	440	1.84	46	73	8	10	54	83	137
Franklin	24	1	11	1	35	2	37	1.25	2	4	1	3	3	7	10
Hancock	34	2	10	0	44	2	46	.99	13	5	3	3	16	8	24
Kennebec	104	2	12	1	116	3	119	1.01	10	14	3	3	13	17	30
Knox	33	1	17	2	50	3	53	1.46	10	4	0	3	10	7	17
Lincoln	19	0	13	1	32	1	33	1.10	7	9	3	6	4	15	19
Oxford	43	3	12	0	55	3	58	1.11	0	2	0	8	0	10	10
Penobscot	179	7	14	0	193	7	200	1.40	23	27	4	3	23	30	53
Piscataquis	7	0	6	0	13	0	13	.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sagadahoc	31	3	13	0	44	3	47	1.40	4	9	2	3	6	12	18
Somerset	33	0	8	0	41	0	41	.85	4	3	0	0	4	3	7
Waldo	13	0	8	0	21	0	21	.66	3	1	0	1	3	2	5
Washington	25	0	7	0	32	0	32	.90	2	2	4	1	6	3	9
York	201	16	13	0	214	16	230	1.37	15	50	0	2	15	52	67
Subtotal	1,369	69	196	5	1,565	74	1,639	1.34	155	240	28	52	183	292	475
Maine State Police (DPS)					337	13	350	.29					77	59	136
TOTAL					1,902	87	1,989	1.63					260	351	611

OFFICERS ASSAULTED



ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

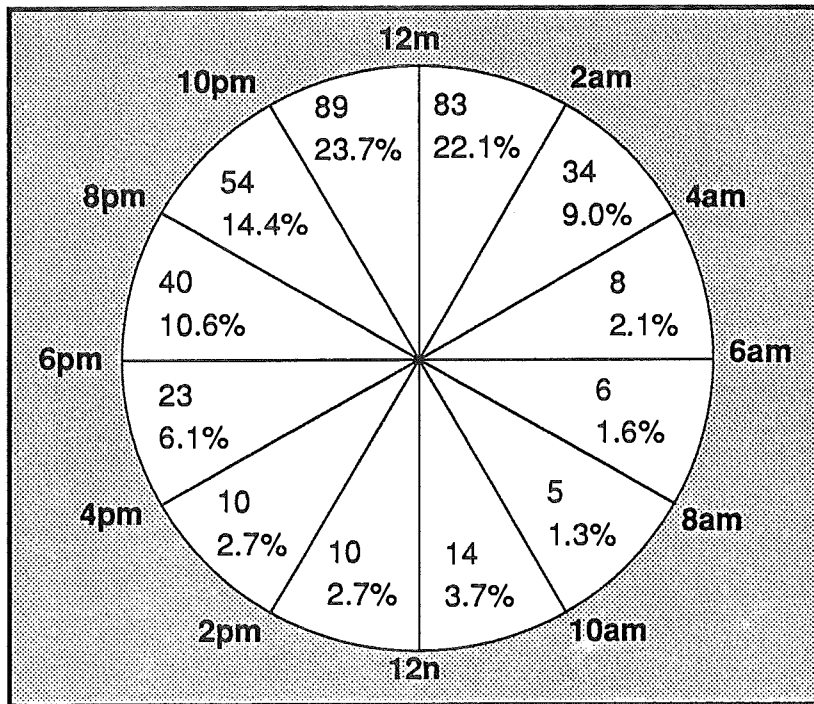
The following information is based on a detailed monthly collection of data in the Uniform Crime Reporting system regarding the problem of assaults on municipal, county and state law enforcement officers.

During 1990:

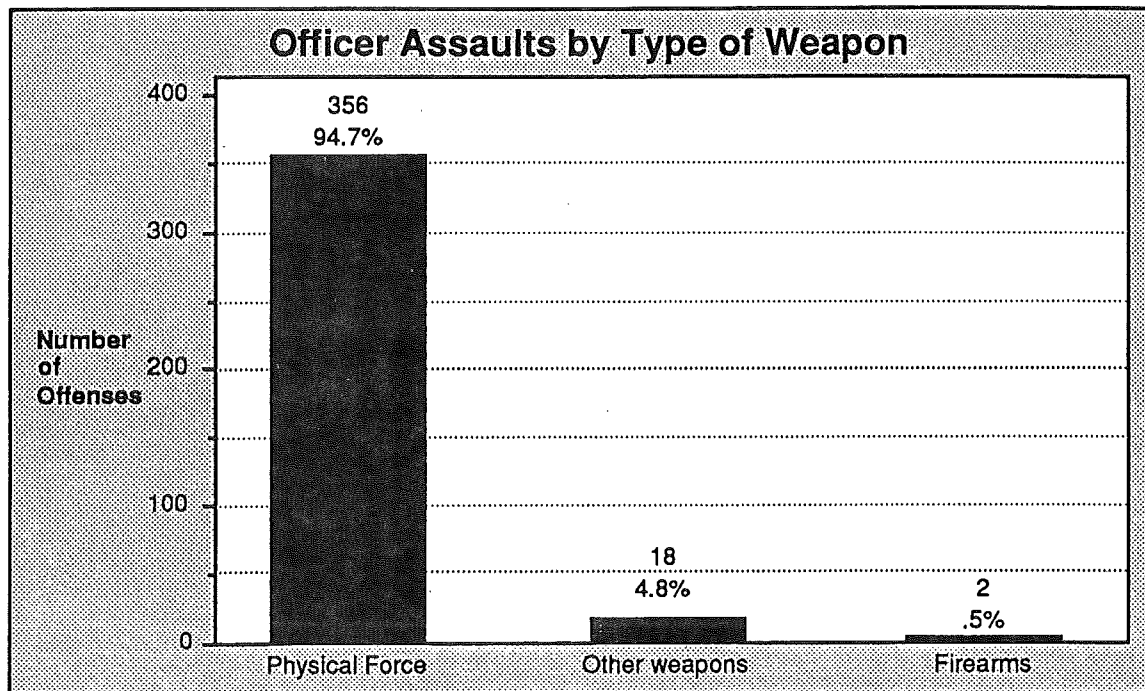
- There were 376 assaults on law enforcement officers, a 5.6% increase from the 1989 figure of 356.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 1989 was 18.0, compared to 15.5 assaults per 100 officers during 1988.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls – 168 or 44.7% of the total.
- Of the 168 assaults on officers responding to disturbance calls, 36.9% (62) were responses to domestic disturbances. The calls accounted for 16.5% of all officer assaults.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 94.7% or 356 of the assaults.
- Of the 376 assaults, 19.4% (73) resulted in personal injury to the officer while 80.6% (303) produced no injury.
- 22.6% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (85), 77.4% were directed at assisted officers (291).
- The most common time period of assaults was 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. – 45.7%, with 23.7% occurring from 10 p.m. to 12 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 98.7% (371) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 376 reported assaults on officers, 16 were on Sheriff's deputies, 7 were on state police officers, and 353 were on municipal officers.

Assaults on Officers by County				
County	Assaults on Officers			1989 Rate Per 100 Officers
	1989	1990	% Change	
Androscoggin	37	20	-45.9%	24.7
Aroostook	10	13	-30.0	12.0
Cumberland	158	151	-4.4	36.1
Franklin	7	3	-57.1	19.4
Hancock	3	6	+100.0	6.5
Kennebec	35	58	+65.7	30.4
Knox	19	15	-21.0	38.8
Lincoln	8	4	-50.0	25.8
Oxford	5	8	+60.0	9.8
Penobscot	18	37	+105.6	8.6
Piscataquis	1	6	+500.0	5.9
Sagadahoc	6	4	-33.3	13.0
Somerset	8	8	0.0	22.2
Waldo	2	1	-50.0	9.5
Washington	10	11	+10.0	25.0
York	29	31	+6.9	12.7
Totals	356	376	+5.6%	18.0

Officer Assaults by Time of Day



Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon

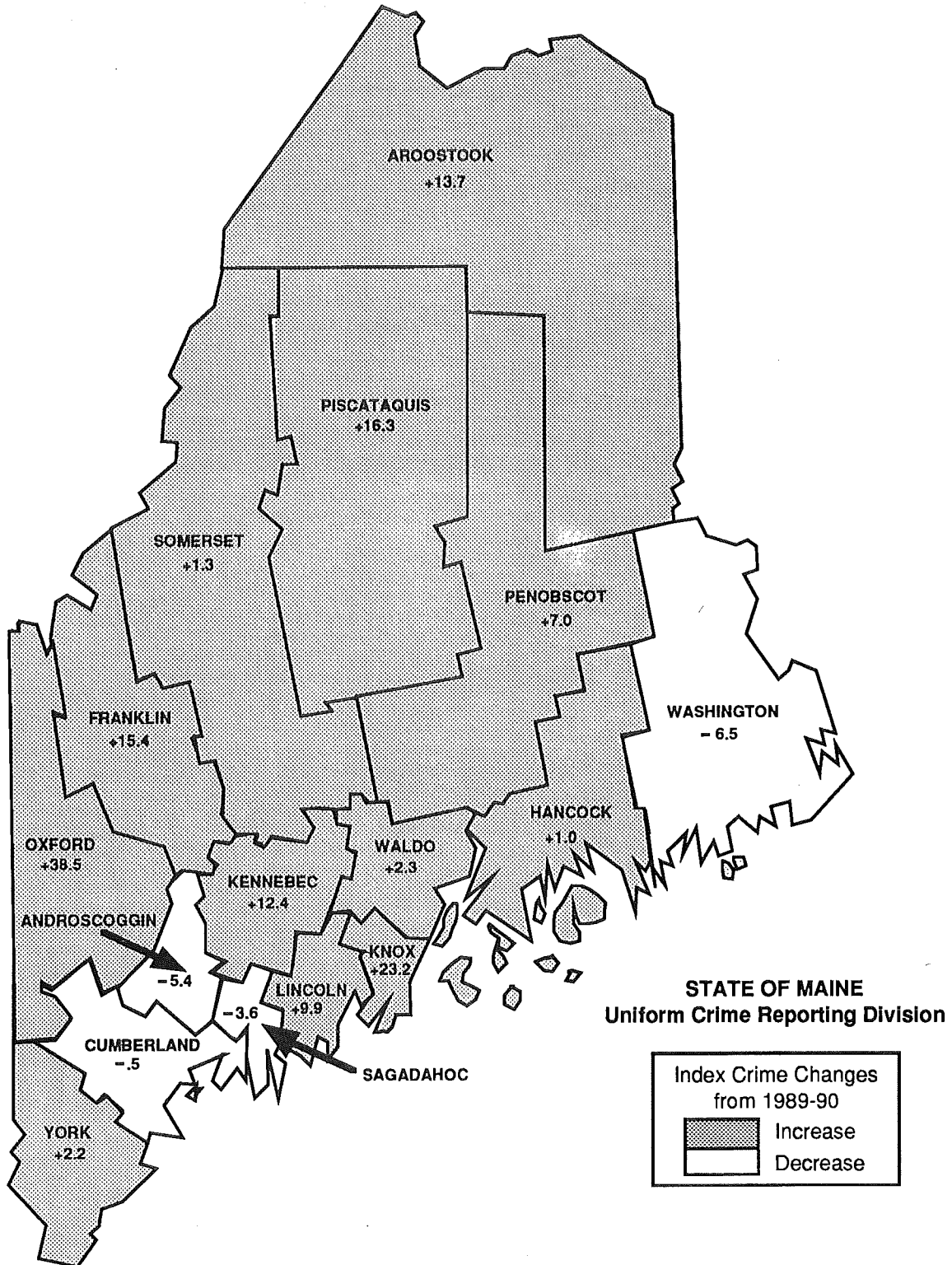


Officer Assaults by Circumstances – 1990

TYPE OF ACTIVITY		TOTAL ASSAULTS (A)	TYPE OF WEAPON				TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT							POLICE ASSAULT CLEARED (M)
			FIREARM (B)	KNIFE OR OTHER CUTTING INSTRUMENT (C)	OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON (D)	HANDS, FISTS, FEET, ETC. (E)	TWO-OFFICER VEHICLE (F)	ONE-OFFICER VEHICLE		DETECTIVE OR SPECIAL ASSIGN.		OTHER		
								ALONE (G)	ASSISTED (H)	ALONE (I)	ASSISTED (J)	ALONE (K)	ASSISTED (L)	
1. Responding to Disturbance calls	a. Domestic Calls	62	-	2	-	60	11	9	42	-	-	-	-	62
	b. All Other	106	-	1	3	102	13	20	71	-	-	-	2	106
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects		5	-	-	1	4	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	5
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects		1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
4. Attempting other arrests		48	-	-	1	47	10	11	24	-	1	2	-	48
5. Civil Disorder (riot, mass disobedience)		9	-	-	2	7	2	2	3	-	2	-	-	7
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners		23	-	-	-	23	1	9	5	-	1	3	4	23
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances		34	-	-	1	33	2	7	19	-	1	3	2	34
8. Ambush – no warning		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
9. Mentally deranged		6	-	-	-	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	6
10. Traffic pursuits and stops		41	1	-	5	35	7	7	26	-	-	-	1	40
11. All other		40	-	-	1	39	6	10	14	-	1	-	9	39
12. Totals (1-11)		376	2	3	15	356	56	76	211	-	6	9	18	371
13. Number with personal injury		73	2	1	14	56								
14. Number without personal injury		303	-	2	1	300								
15. Time of Assaults		83 AM 10 PM	34 10	8 23	6 40	5 54									14 89

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

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS



**Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis**

Androscoggin 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
Androscoggin SO	-	-	-	-	-	3	111	115	14	1	244	17.6
Auburn	23,664	46.61	1	7	13	5	293	713	68	3	1,103	22.2
Lewiston	39,027	64.21	3	21	44	69	557	1,711	80	21	2,506	24.7
Livermore Falls	3,385	47.86	-	-	1	4	26	121	8	2	162	26.5
Lisbon	10,449	17.13	-	1	1	4	24	134	14	1	179	45.8
Mechanic Falls	2,655	30.13	-	-	-	5	12	60	2	1	80	72.5
Sabatius	4,064	33.96	-	1	-	7	39	85	5	1	138	44.9
Androscoggin SP	-	-	-	-	1	3	33	30	2	-	69	21.7
Androscoggin County Totals	104,688	42.80	4	30	60	100	1,095	2,969	193	30	4,481	26.1
Total Urban Areas	83,244	50.07	4	30	59	94	951	2,824	177	29	4,168	26.6
Total Rural Areas	21,444	14.60	0	0	1	6	144	145	16	1	313	18.5

Aroostook 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
Aroostook SO	-	-	-	-	-	1	74	86	9	3	173	26.0
Caribou	8,928	25.20	-	1	-	1	32	170	18	3	225	53.8
Fort Fairfield	4,125	18.67	-	1	-	7	8	59	1	1	77	35.1
Fort Kent	4,692	16.62	-	-	1	4	7	64	2	-	78	55.1
Houlton	6,506	55.64	-	-	-	11	72	267	11	1	362	30.7
Madawaska	4,946	22.85	-	-	-	2	15	91	4	1	113	59.3
Presque Isle	10,560	23.48	-	1	1	4	45	189	7	1	248	39.5
Van Buren	2,949	10.17	-	-	1	2	3	24	-	-	30	40.0
Ashland	1,733	13.85	-	-	-	1	3	17	2	1	24	20.8
Limestone	8,290	6.27	-	-	1	1	13	31	4	2	52	44.2
Washburn	2,088	27.30	-	-	-	-	20	32	5	-	57	8.8
Aroostook SP	-	-	-	10	-	8	208	209	44	-	479	21.5
Aroostook County Totals	87,155	22.01	0	13	4	42	500	1,239	107	13	1,918	34.4
Total Urban Areas	54,817	23.09	0	3	4	33	218	944	54	10	1,266	40.4
Total Rural Areas	32,338	20.16	0	10	0	9	282	295	53	3	652	22.7

**Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis**

Cumberland 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
Cumberland SO	-	-	-	-	1	19	283	384	45	2	734	31.3
Brunswick	18,830	35.10	2	2	4	8	98	516	28	3	661	27.4
Cape Elizabeth	8,290	19.66	-	-	-	10	29	119	5	-	163	31.9
Falmouth	7,712	39.29	-	-	2	1	58	230	12	-	303	11.9
Gorham	11,553	18.35	-	-	-	8	50	144	6	4	212	33.0
Portland	62,103	118.40	3	37	121	269	1,572	4,739	517	95	7,353	25.2
South Portland	22,833	60.04	-	-	6	14	103	1,184	57	7	1,371	41.6
Scarborough	13,458	33.14	-	1	3	16	87	324	15	-	446	28.9
Westbrook	15,485	46.50	-	5	5	6	134	528	37	5	720	39.4
Bridgton	3,942	93.61	-	-	-	16	63	281	9	-	369	26.8
Cumberland	6,435	14.76	-	-	-	4	4	78	9	-	95	50.5
Freeport	7,712	48.00	-	-	2	2	62	247	9	-	322	33.9
Yarmouth	7,895	31.16	-	-	-	5	42	191	8	-	246	38.2
Windham	14,036	37.97	-	2	3	9	107	385	23	4	533	22.7
University of Southern Me.	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	101	-	-	104	1.0
Standish	8,037	10.58	-	-	1	3	27	45	9	-	85	43.5
Cumberland SP	-	-	1	-	2	3	49	47	9	-	111	20.7
Cumberland County Totals	238,663	57.94	6	48	150	393	2,770	9,543	798	120	13,828	28.5
Total Urban Areas	208,411	62.29	3	48	147	371	2,438	9,112	744	118	12,983	28.4
Total Rural Areas	30,252	27.97	3	0	3	22	332	431	54	2	845	29.9

Franklin 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
Franklin SO	-	-	-	-	-	11	229	156	23	2	421	15.2
Farmington	7,104	50.11	-	-	-	8	69	261	18	-	356	31.5
Jay	5,493	19.66	-	-	-	2	28	70	8	-	108	31.5
Wilton	4,540	17.84	-	2	1	1	32	38	7	-	81	43.2
U of Me. Farmington	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	-	-	13	15.4
Carrabassett Valley	162	870.37	-	-	-	2	42	256	3	-	303	12.9
Franklin SP	-	-	-	1	-	1	33	7	2	-	44	27.3
Franklin County Totals	29,694	44.66	0	3	1	27	435	797	61	2	1,326	22.5
Total Urban Areas	17,299	49.77	0	2	1	15	173	634	36	0	861	25.8
Total Rural Areas	12,395	37.51	0	1	0	12	262	163	25	2	465	16.3

**Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis**

Hancock 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
Hancock SO	-	-	-	-	-	7	139	301	9	-	456	22.4
Bar Harbor	4,206	70.38	-	1	-	6	36	252	1	-	296	26.4
Ellsworth	5,655	35.34	-	1	-	2	22	171	5	-	201	56.7
Bucksport	4,783	22.16	-	-	1	3	27	70	5	-	106	22.6
Mount Desert	2,169	18.90	-	1	-	1	3	30	6	-	41	26.8
Southwest Harbor	1,875	26.13	-	-	-	2	11	35	1	-	49	14.3
Hancock SP	-	-	-	3	-	2	21	22	5	-	53	20.8
Hancock County Totals	46,415	25.90	0	6	1	23	259	881	32	0	1,202	28.9
Total Urban Areas	18,688	37.08	0	3	1	14	199	558	18	0	693	32.3
Total Rural Areas	27,727	18.36	0	3	0	9	160	323	14	0	509	24.2

Kennebec 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
Kennebec SO	-	-	-	1	4	8	127	215	11	-	366	7.9
Augusta	21,313	68.46	-	10	14	22	272	1,075	47	19	1,459	26.5
Gardiner	7,185	30.48	-	1	-	1	45	164	8	-	219	29.7
Hallowell	2,260	39.82	-	1	-	-	20	65	3	1	90	28.9
Waterville	17,380	58.92	-	7	6	18	89	874	25	5	1,024	35.5
Oakland	5,969	18.93	-	2	-	3	18	82	8	-	113	33.6
Monmouth	3,638	11.82	-	-	-	-	18	24	1	-	43	91.7
Winslow	8,351	11.74	-	-	-	2	24	65	6	1	98	20.4
Winthrop	6,648	17.00	-	1	-	3	16	91	2	-	113	53.1
Kennebec SP	-	-	-	6	-	14	185	210	25	-	440	15.7
Kennebec County Totals	117,660	33.70	0	29	24	71	814	2,865	136	26	3,965	26.7
Total Urban Areas	72,744	43.43	0	22	20	49	502	2,440	100	26	3,159	30.4
Total Rural Areas	44,916	17.94	0	7	4	22	312	425	36	0	806	12.2

**Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis**

Knox 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
Knox SO	-	-	-	-	-	23	77	154	7	1	262	23.7
Camden	4,530	33.55	-	-	-	1	11	136	4	-	152	25.7
Rockland	8,057	87.13	-	1	2	6	109	551	15	18	702	23.2
Thomaston	3,111	39.22	-	1	-	6	35	71	8	1	122	27.0
Rockport	3,273	34.52	1	-	-	4	25	80	3	-	113	13.3
Knox SP	-	-	1	-	-	3	30	24	2	-	60	16.7
Knox County Totals	36,281	38.89	2	2	2	43	287	1,016	39	20	1,411	22.8
Total Urban Areas	18,971	57.40	1	2	2	17	180	838	30	19	1,089	23.0
Total Rural Areas	17,310	18.60	1	0	0	26	107	178	9	1	322	22.4

Lincoln 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
Lincoln SO	-	-	-	-	1	11	99	112	7	-	230	13.5
Boothbay Harbor	2,382	24.35	-	-	-	1	-	53	3	1	58	20.7
Damariscotta	1,794	37.90	-	-	1	1	4	58	-	-	68	36.8
Waldoboro	4,581	33.18	-	2	-	4	31	105	7	3	152	38.2
Wiscasset	3,294	33.09	1	-	-	3	25	74	6	-	109	31.2
Lincoln SP	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	10	5	-	35	8.6
Lincoln County Totals	29,896	21.81	1	2	2	21	178	412	32	4	652	25.0
Total Urban Areas	12,051	32.11	1	2	1	9	60	290	20	4	387	33.3
Total Rural Areas	17,845	14.85	0	0	1	12	118	122	12	0	265	12.8

**Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis**

Oxford 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
Oxford SO	-	-	-	2	-	2	241	187	18	-	450	9.6
Rumford	7,388	34.24	-	3	1	10	51	175	10	3	253	22.9
Dixfield	2,493	19.66	-	-	-	3	22	23	1	-	49	8.2
Mexico	3,365	26.45	-	1	-	2	19	63	4	-	89	25.8
Norway	4,256	50.28	-	-	-	39	52	112	11	-	214	24.8
Paris	4,581	27.72	-	1	2	8	24	78	14	-	127	35.4
Bethel	2,564	39.00	-	-	1	7	27	61	4	-	100	12.0
Fryeburg	2,868	21.97	-	-	-	1	14	44	4	-	63	19.0
Oxford	3,557	30.92	-	-	-	2	49	51	6	2	110	30.0
Oxford SP	-	-	1	2	-	7	57	29	3	-	99	24.2
Oxford County Totals	52,192	29.77	1	9	4	81	556	823	75	5	1,554	19.8
Total Urban Areas	31,072	32.34	0	5	4	72	258	607	54	5	1,005	23.9
Total Rural Areas	21,120	25.99	1	4	0	9	298	216	21	0	549	12.2

Penobscot 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
Penobscot SO	-	-	-	6	-	6	215	386	17	5	635	21.9
Bangor	31,163	65.82	3	10	11	14	336	1,593	77	7	2,051	28.1
Brewer	9,111	35.12	-	3	1	18	65	221	11	1	320	26.6
Dexter	4,500	11.11	-	-	-	6	15	26	3	-	50	44.0
Lincoln	5,321	24.81	-	1	-	3	21	100	7	-	132	49.2
Old Town	8,118	32.03	-	-	1	-	34	217	7	1	260	21.5
Orono	9,020	25.61	-	1	-	6	22	198	4	-	231	30.3
Hampden	7,023	11.25	-	1	1	2	17	55	2	1	79	32.9
Millinocket	7,388	18.54	-	-	-	2	9	122	4	-	137	40.9
East Millinocket	2,169	11.07	-	-	-	3	9	9	3	-	24	70.8
Newport	2,969	56.25	-	-	1	2	14	142	7	1	167	47.3
Veazie	1,419	35.24	-	-	-	-	11	39	-	-	50	24.0
Medway	2,017	14.38	-	-	-	4	6	14	5	-	29	75.9
University of Me. Orono	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	445	1	3	461	10.0
Penobscot SP	-	-	1	6	1	15	103	120	26	-	272	29.0
Penobscot County Totals	143,300	34.18	4	28	16	81	889	3,687	174	19	4,898	27.6
Total Urban Areas	90,218	44.24	3	16	15	60	571	3,181	131	14	3,991	28.4
Total Rural Areas	53,082	17.09	1	12	1	21	318	506	43	5	907	24.0

**Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis**

Piscataquis 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
Piscataquis SO	-	-	-	-	-	4	76	89	12	-	181	18.8
Dover-Foxcroft	4,571	31.94	1	-	-	2	35	100	8	-	146	33.6
Milo	2,686	27.92	-	1	-	3	25	39	6	1	75	24.0
Piscataquis SP	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	6	4	-	20	15.0
Piscataquis County Totals	18,749	22.51	2	2	0	9	144	234	30	1	422	24.6
Total Urban Areas	7,257	30.45	1	1	0	5	60	139	14	1	221	30.3
Total Rural Areas	11,492	17.49	1	1	0	4	84	95	16	0	201	18.4

Sagadahoc

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
Sagadahoc SO	-	-	-	1	-	1	58	128	13	-	201	28.4
Bath	10,834	46.24	-	1	2	3	42	414	37	2	501	24.8
Topsham	8,229	26.61	-	3	-	4	40	151	15	6	219	32.0
Richmond	2,777	27.37	-	-	-	5	25	41	4	1	76	17.1
Phippsburg PD	1,527	3.93	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6	83.3
Sagadahoc SP	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	8	50.0
Sagadahoc County Totals	33,545	30.14	1	5	2	17	168	739	69	10	1,011	27.0
Total Urban Areas	23,367	34.32	0	4	2	14	108	609	56	9	802	26.4
Total Rural Areas	10,178	20.53	1	1	0	3	60	130	13	1	209	29.2

Somerset 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
Somerset SO	-	-	-	-	3	5	83	208	35	1	335	40.9
Fairfield	6,486	45.02	-	9	-	7	36	228	11	1	292	22.9
Skowhegan	8,280	50.12	-	-	1	13	54	322	23	2	415	38.1
Madison	4,419	31.00	-	1	1	8	26	94	5	2	137	35.8
Pittsfield	4,155	30.08	1	-	-	2	23	93	6	-	125	9.6
Somerset SP	-	-	2	5	2	10	90	77	18	-	204	23.5
Somerset County Totals	48,442	31.13	3	15	7	45	312	1,022	98	6	1,508	31.2
Total Urban Areas	23,340	41.52	1	10	2	30	139	737	45	5	969	29.5
Total Rural Areas	25,102	21.47	2	5	5	15	173	285	53	1	539	34.3

**Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis**

Waldo 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
Waldo SO	-	-	-	-	-	9	55	101	2	1	168	26.2
Belfast	6,304	37.12	-	1	1	6	29	194	3	-	234	44.0
Waldo SP	-	-	1	2	1	10	36	32	9	-	91	29.7
Waldo County Totals	31,721	15.54	1	3	2	25	120	327	14	1	493	35.3
Total Urban Areas	6,304	37.12	0	1	1	6	29	194	3	0	234	44.0
Total Rural Areas	25,417	10.19	1	2	1	19	91	133	11	1	259	27.4

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	-	-	-	-	-	10	66	64	4	1	145	22.1
Calais	3,669	52.88	-	-	-	11	45	125	10	3	194	42.3
Eastport	1,865	30.56	-	1	-	2	15	35	4	-	57	15.8
Machias	2,260	41.15	-	3	-	1	14	65	6	4	93	23.7
Princeton	1,034	22.24	-	1	-	3	6	11	2	-	23	47.8
Lubec	1,936	22.73	-	-	-	6	7	28	3	-	44	65.9
Jonesport	1,525	14.43	-	1	-	4	7	10	-	-	22	27.3
Baileyville	2,138	29.00	-	-	-	8	10	39	3	2	62	32.3
Milbridge	1,409	20.58	-	-	-	4	10	14	1	-	29	31.0
Washington SP	-	-	-	7	-	10	50	44	5	-	116	29.3
Washington County Totals	35,369	22.19	0	13	0	59	230	435	38	10	785	32.4
Total Urban Areas	15,836	33.09	0	6	0	39	114	323	29	9	524	35.9
Total Rural Areas	19,533	13.36	0	7	0	20	116	108	9	1	261	25.3

**Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
County Crime Analysis**

York County

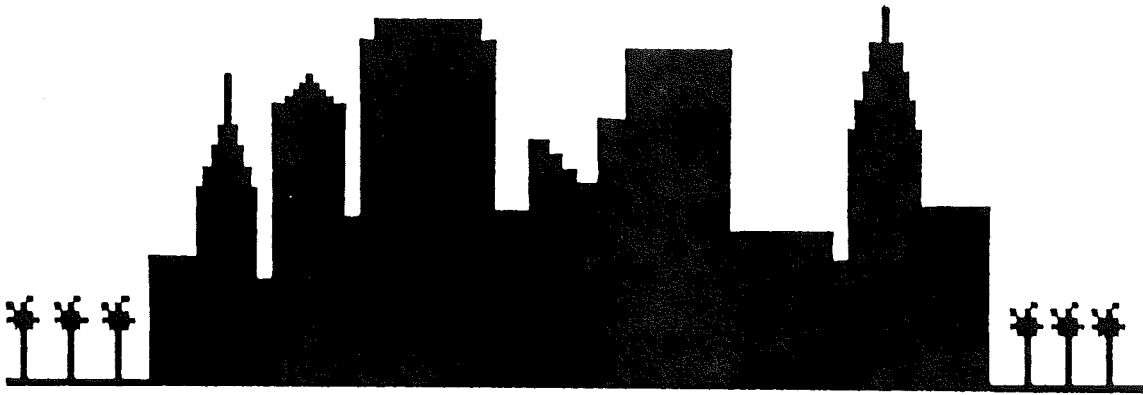
January - December 1990

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clear. Rate
York SO	-	-	-	3	1	8	145	155	23	9	344	44.2
Biddeford	21,100	58.01	-	15	8	20	272	828	61	20	1,224	45.6
Kittery	8,959	34.71	-	1	2	3	48	244	11	2	311	27.3
Old Orchard Beach	7,580	76.25	-	4	4	3	113	420	32	2	578	12.6
Saco	15,475	49.76	1	-	7	3	149	579	16	15	770	19.5
Sanford	20,228	42.71	1	-	6	8	124	690	28	7	864	24.1
Berwick	5,645	34.90	-	-	-	4	38	146	9	-	197	23.4
Eliot	5,604	15.17	-	1	1	2	31	49	1	-	85	27.1
Kennebunk	7,885	30.69	-	1	1	1	43	181	13	2	242	19.4
Kennebunkport	3,314	38.93	-	-	-	3	16	100	6	4	129	26.4
Lebanon	5,027	27.65	1	-	-	3	46	80	5	4	139	36.0
North Berwick	3,354	17.89	-	-	-	2	16	41	1	-	60	35.0
Ogunquit	1,378	105.95	-	-	-	6	15	124	1	-	146	13.7
South Berwick	5,939	14.99	-	2	-	7	16	58	5	1	89	27.0
Wells	8,969	51.29	-	-	1	9	101	340	8	1	460	35.0
York	10,813	28.85	1	1	-	18	51	225	15	1	312	29.5
Buxton	7,297	17.40	-	-	1	-	33	80	13	-	127	6.3
York SP	-	-	-	5	2	28	130	197	31	-	393	24.1
York County Totals	168,230	38.46	4	33	34	128	1,387	4,537	279	68	6,470	28.1
Total Urban Areas	138,567	41.37	4	25	31	92	1,112	4,185	225	59	5,733	27.9
Total Rural Areas	29,663	24.85	0	8	3	36	275	352	54	9	737	29.9

State Totals

Grand Total	1,222,000	37.58	29	241	309	1,165	10,144	31,526	2,175	335	45,924	27.7
Total Urban Areas	821,093	46.38	20	180	290	920	7,012	27,619	1,736	308	38,085	28.7
Total Rural Areas	400,907	19.56	9	61	19	245	3,132	3,907	439	27	7,839	22.7

COMMUNITY PROFILE



PROGRAMMED CRIME PROFILES

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

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

PRINTOUT 1

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

Specific monthly data is identified and recorded in columns to the left of the first vertical 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 1990**

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		OFFENSES REPORTED	UNFOUNDED	ACTUAL OFFENSES	NUMBER CLEARED	THIS YTD	PROJECTED RATE/1000	LAST YTD	PERCENT CHANGE
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE									
A. MURDER		2		2	1	29	.02	40	-27.5
B. MANSLAUGHTER**		1		1	1	6		6	-100.0
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	TOTAL	32	7	25	6	241	.20	230	4.8
A. RAPE BY FORCE		30	7	23	5	211	.17	211	11.6
B. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT		2		2	1	30	.02	19	-57.0
3. ROBBERY	TOTAL	37	2	35	17	309	.25	295	4.7
A. FIREARM		12		12	6	60	.05	71	-15.5
B. KNIFE		4	1	4	3	50	.04	53	-5.7
C. OTHER WEAPON		1		1	1	13	.01	7	85.7
D. STRONGARM		20	1	1	7	186	.15	164	13.4
4. ASSAULT-AGGRAVATED	TOTAL	81	2	79	62	1,165	.95	1,112	-4.8
A. FIREARM		6	1	5	4	68	.06	67	-1.5
B. KNIFE		9	1	8	5	152	.12	153	-.7
C. OTHER WEAPON		24	2	24	21	272	.22	239	13.8
D. HANDS, FISTS, FEET, ETC.		42	4	42	32	673	.55	653	3.1
5. BURGLARY	TOTAL	1,025	65	960	203	10,144	8.30	9,848	-3.0
A. FORCIBLE ENTRY		726	37	689	166	6,923	5.07	6,513	-2.3
B. UNLAWFUL-NO FORCE		216	22	194	28	2,503	2.05	2,562	10.0
C. ATTEMPT FORCIBLE ENTRY		83	6	77	9	718	.59	773	-7.1
6. LARCENY-THEFT	TOTAL	2,643	106	2,537	789	31,526	25.80	30,079	4.8
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL	195	35	160	69	2,175	1.78	2,237	-2.8
A. AUTOS		138	30	108	53	1,365	1.12	1,468	-7.0
B. TRUCKS AND BUSES		25	4	21	8	322	.26	311	3.5
C. OTHER VEHICLES		32	1	31	8	488	.40	458	6.6
8. ARSON	TOTAL	21		21	3	335	.27	337	-.6
INDEX CRIMES TOTAL		4,036	217	3,819	1,150	45,924	37.58	44,178	4.0
INDEX CRIMES LESS ARSON		4,015	217	3,798	1,147	45,589	37.31	43,841	4.0
E. OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE**		727	40	687	592	9,522		8,060	18.1
REPORTED OFFENSES TOTAL		4,763	257	4,506	1,742	55,446		52,244	6.1

**ARE NOT INCLUDED IN INDEX TOTAL

**Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 1990**

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	STOLEN	RECOVERED	PERCENT RECOVERED
A. CURRENCY, ETC.	\$196,380	\$13,769	7.0	\$2,470,201	\$328,901	13.3	\$2,558,002	\$275,407	10.8			
B. JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS	281,864	9,841	3.5	1,973,657	221,602	11.2	2,015,580	311,965	15.5			
C. CLOTHING AND FURS	80,316	9,884	12.3	601,317	190,564	31.7	567,822	92,363	16.3			
D. LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES	780,630	589,518	75.5	9,202,113	7,461,925	81.1	10,119,123	8,297,912	82.0			
E. OFFICE EQUIPMENT	115,903	84,915	73.3	414,922	155,978	37.6	282,890	38,273	13.5			
F. TELEVISIONS, RADIOS, CAMERAS, ETC.	248,923	23,251	9.3	2,922,752	355,939	12.2	2,896,837	351,696	12.1			
G. FIREARMS	23,293	4,939	21.2	242,011	56,977	23.5	270,208	65,691	24.3			
H. HOUSEHOLD GOODS	57,737	1,472	2.5	615,660	142,690	23.2	663,885	80,738	12.2			
I. CONSUMABLE GOODS	39,243	4,332	11.0	326,335	51,738	15.9	312,117	39,377	12.6			
J. LIVESTOCK	2,216	1,000	45.1	33,207	14,320	43.1	21,450	13,200	61.5			
K. MISCELLANEOUS	534,728	114,404	21.4	7,093,178	1,402,136	19.8	6,702,556	1,267,858	18.9			
TOTALS	\$2,361,233	\$857,325	36.3	\$25,895,353	\$10,382,770	40.1	\$26,410,470	\$10,834,480	41.0			
TOTALS LESS LOCALLY STOLEN MVs	\$1,580,603	\$267,807	16.9	\$16,693,240	\$2,920,845	17.5	\$16,291,347	\$2,536,568	15.6			

Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
Property Stolen by Classification for December 1990

69

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	2	\$2,000	29	\$2,042	40	\$800	27.5%	155.3
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	TOTAL	24		241	20	230	68	4.8	-70.6
3. ROBBERY	TOTAL	35	111,003	309	255,192	295	237,314	5.1	7.5
A. HIGHWAY (STREETS, ALLEYS, ETC.)		10	467	117	37,206	23	19,123	41.0	94.6
B. COMMERCIAL HOUSE (EXCEPT C, D & F)		4	2,201	31	22,120	19	9,028	63.2	145.0
C. GAS OR SERVICE STATION		2	1,150	11	7,071	13	5,449	-15.4	29.8
D. CONVENIENCE STORE		5	471	41	13,326	45	13,633	-8.9	-2.3
E. RESIDENCE (ANYWHERE ON PREMISES)		2	4,458	28	42,739	35	68,780	-20.0	-37.9
F. BANK				7	14,183	21	93,537	-66.7	-84.8
G. MISCELLANEOUS		12	102,256	74	118,547	79	27,764	-6.3	327.0
5. BURGLARY - BREAKING & ENTERING	TOTAL	960	735,313	10,144	7,176,971	9,848	6,407,462	3.0	12.0
(1) RESIDENCE NIGHT 6 P.M. - 6 A.M.		163	185,053	2,038	1,323,326	1,981	1,151,104	2.9	15.0
(2) RESIDENCE DAY 6 A.M. - 6 P.M.		213	113,152	1,960	1,563,994	2,217	1,760,083	-11.6	-11.1
(3) RESIDENCE UNKNOWN		215	151,015	2,319	1,453,847	2,278	1,334,338	1.8	7.5
(1) NON-RESIDENCE NIGHT 6 P.M. - 6 A.M.		244	178,993	2,532	1,837,380	2,202	1,402,638	15.0	31.0
(2) NON-RESIDENCE DAY 6 A.M. - 6 P.M.		36	25,605	366	197,029	392	215,311	-6.6	-8.5
(3) NON-RESIDENCE UNKNOWN		89	81,495	929	821,395	778	543,988	19.9	51.0
6x. NATURE OF LARCENIES	TOTAL	2,537	801,381	31,526	9,635,199	30,079	9,857,663	4.3	-2.3
A. POCKET-PICKING	I	5	1,227	57	8,866	63	18,655	-9.5	-52.5
B. PURSE-SNATCHING	I	11	1,650	129	62,779	124	21,623	4.0	190.3
C. SHOPLIFTING	I	423	38,266	4,888	337,983	4,486	273,015	9.0	23.8
D. FROM MOTOR VEHICLES (EXCEPT E)	I	619	175,922	7,342	2,093,908	6,897	2,173,390	6.5	-3.7
E. MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS & ACCESSORIES	I	166	40,028	2,534	643,154	2,384	578,544	6.3	11.2
F. BICYCLES	I	80	17,820	2,397	491,191	2,254	423,748	6.3	15.9
G. FROM BUILDINGS (EXCEPT C & H)	I	447	295,620	5,304	2,415,028	5,698	2,927,383	-6.9	-17.5
H. FROM ANY COIN-OPERATED MACHINE	I	12	2,570	164	24,131	203	23,620	-19.2	2.2
I. ALL OTHER	I	774	228,278	8,711	3,558,159	7,971	3,419,045	9.3	4.1
6. LARCENY VALUE	TOTAL	2,537	801,381	31,526	9,635,199	30,079	9,857,663	4.8	-2.3
A. OVER \$200		717	710,007	9,818	8,464,734	9,832	8,695,306	-3	-2.7
B. \$50 TO \$200		690	71,457	9,028	972,442	9,031	967,212		.5
C. UNDER \$50		1,130	19,917	12,680	198,023	11,196	195,160	13.3	1.5
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, INCL. JOY RIDES	TOTAL	160	711,536	2,175	8,825,929	2,237	9,907,113	-2.8	-10.9
GRAND TOTALS			\$2,361,233		\$25,895,353		\$26,410,470		-1.9
7x. TOTAL LOCALLY STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED		118		1,541		1,597		-3.5	
A. STOLEN LOCALLY AND RECOVERED LOCALLY		81		1,044		1,110		-5.9	
B. STOLEN LOCALLY, RECOVERED OTHER JURISDICTIONS		37		497		487		2.1	
C. STOLEN OUT OF TOWN, RECOVERED LOCALLY		23		389		393		-1.0	

Department of Public Safety
Uniform Crime Reporting
Analysis of Clearances for December 1990

STATE TOTALS		THIS MONTH				THIS YEAR TO DATE				LAST YEAR TO DATE			
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES		REPORTED	CLEARED	RATE	<18	REPORTED	CLEARED	RATE	<18	REPORTED	CLEARED	RATE	<18
1. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE													
A. MURDER		2	1	50.0		29	27	93.1	1	40	40	100.0	2
B. MANSLAUGHTER**										6	6	100.0	4
2. FORCIBLE RAPE	TOTAL	25	6	24.0	1	241	114	47.3	7	230	120	52.2	11
A. RAPE BY FORCE		23	5	21.7		211	98	46.4	5	211	111	52.6	11
B. ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT		2	1	50.0	1	30	16	53.3	2	19	9	47.4	
3. ROBBERY	TOTAL	35	17	48.6	1	309	135	43.7	17	295	104	35.3	11
A. FIREARM		12	6	50.0		60	24	40.0		71	20	28.2	
B. KNIFE		4	3	75.0		50	24	48.0	1	53	24	45.3	1
C. OTHER WEAPON		1	1	100.0		13	7	53.8	1	7	2	28.6	
D. STRONGARM		18	7	38.9	1	186	80	43.0	15	164	58	35.4	10
4. ASSAULT-AGGRAVATED	TOTAL	79	62	78.5	9	1,165	856	73.5	90	1,112	803	72.2	85
A. FIREARM		5	4	80.0		68	61	89.7	3	67	50	74.6	5
B. KNIFE		8	5	62.5	2	152	113	74.3	9	153	112	73.2	6
C. OTHER WEAPON		24	21	87.5	1	272	190	69.9	25	239	157	65.7	26
D. HANDS, FISTS, FEET, ETC.		42	32	76.2	6	673	492	73.1	53	653	484	74.1	48
5. BURGLARY	TOTAL	960	203	21.1	36	10,144	2,149	21.2	471	9,848	1,952	19.8	527
A. FORCIBLE ENTRY		689	166	24.1	24	6,923	1,538	22.2	300	6,513	1,349	20.7	352
B. UNLAWFUL-NO FORCE		194	28	14.4	10	2,503	513	20.5	151	2,562	507	19.8	155
C. ATTEMPT FORCIBLE ENTRY		77	9	11.7	2	718	98	13.6	20	773	97	12.5	20
6. LARCENY-THEFT	TOTAL	2,537	789	31.1	181	31,526	8,438	26.8	2,109	30,079	7,541	25.1	2,058
7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL	160	69	43.1	13	2,175	895	41.1	154	2,237	732	32.7	153
A. AUTOS		108	53	49.1	9	1,365	620	45.4	99	1,468	524	35.7	109
B. TRUCKS AND BUSES		21	8	38.1	1	322	126	39.1	14	311	111	35.7	18
C. OTHER VEHICLES		31	8	25.8	3	488	149	30.5	41	458	97	21.2	26
8. ARSON	TOTAL	21	3	14.3	3	335	97	29.0	44	337	112	33.2	45
INDEX CRIMES TOTAL		3,819	1,150	30.1	244	45,924	12,711	27.7	2,893	44,178	11,404	25.8	2,892
INDEX CRIMES LESS ARSON		3,798	1,147	30.2	241	45,589	12,614	27.7	2,849	43,841	11,292	25.8	2,847
E. OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE**		687	592	86.2	70	9,522	7,871	82.7	932	8,060	6,285	78.0	760
REPORTED OFFENSES TOTAL		4,506	1,742	38.7	314	55,446	20,582	37.1	3,825	52,244	17,695	33.9	3,656

**ARE NOT INCLUDED IN INDEX TOTAL

**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	3	1	1	3	-	1	3	3	5	4	3	2	29	-27.5%
MURDER	LAST YEAR	4	1	7	2	4	2	-	4	1	3	7	5	40	
RAPE	THIS YEAR	13	17	8	17	15	24	25	31	27	23	16	25	241	4.8
RAPE	LAST YEAR	18	14	19	20	23	25	22	22	16	24	15	12	230	
ROBBERY	THIS YEAR	30	24	23	25	14	16	26	31	26	24	35	35	309	4.7
ROBBERY	LAST YEAR	32	25	23	18	29	14	27	24	24	25	30	24	295	
AGG ASSAULT	THIS YEAR	96	67	96	98	118	113	125	122	81	89	81	79	1,165	4.8
AGG ASSAULT	LAST YEAR	96	85	95	102	110	115	119	93	73	90	66	68	1,112	
BURGLARY	THIS YEAR	717	557	858	721	841	882	920	911	915	957	905	960	10,144	3.0
BURGLARY	LAST YEAR	920	680	741	750	829	800	919	958	827	906	794	724	9,848	
LARCENY	THIS YEAR	2,098	1,912	2,378	2,359	2,735	2,951	3,081	3,280	2,846	2,881	2,468	2,537	31,526	4.8
LARCENY	LAST YEAR	2,242	2,068	2,181	2,176	2,542	2,737	3,197	3,316	2,712	2,754	2,219	1,935	30,079	
M/V THEFT	THIS YEAR	143	134	141	170	161	230	235	219	202	191	189	160	2,175	-2.8
M/V THEFT	LAST YEAR	196	152	158	164	194	193	223	225	196	215	175	146	2,237	
ARSON	THIS YEAR	19	26	27	36	24	24	35	31	22	37	33	21	335	-.6
ARSON	LAST YEAR	16	10	22	45	44	23	29	42	25	31	29	21	337	
INDEX OFFENSES	THIS YEAR	3,119	2,738	3,532	3,429	3,908	4,241	4,450	4,628	4,124	4,206	3,730	3,819	45,924	4.0
INDEX OFFENSES	LAST YEAR	3,524	3,035	3,246	3,277	3,775	3,909	4,536	4,684	3,874	4,048	3,335	2,935	44,178	
PERCENT CHANGE		-11.5	-9.8	8.8	4.6	3.5	8.5	-1.9	-1.2	6.5	3.9	11.8	30.1	4.0	

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 1 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, hatchet, axe, scissors, glass, dagger, ice pick, etc.)

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

3d. Strong Arm-Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. – All robberies which include mugging and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to hands, arms, fists, feet, etc. As in armed robbery, 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 no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure is also included.
- 5b. Unlawful Entry – No Force** – Any unlawful entry without any evidence of forcible entry.
- 5c. Attempted Forcible Entry** – When determined that forcible entry has been attempted.

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.

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.

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.
- Aliens possessing deadly weapons.
- 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 possession

- Opium or cocaine and their derivatives - morphine, heroin, codeine.
- Marijuana.
- Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction: Demerol, methadones.
- Dangerous non-narcotic drugs: Barbiturates, 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: $75,000 \text{ by } 1,000 = 75.0$
Divide $215 \text{ by } 75.0 = 2.87$

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 $38 \text{ by } 72 = 0.528$
Multiply $0.528 \text{ by } 100 = 52.8$
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: $8 \text{ by } 21 = 0.38$ Always divide the difference by the total in the earlier time period.

Multiply: $0.38 \times 100 = 38.0$

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

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

Example:

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

Divide: $75,000 \text{ by } 1,000 = 75$

Divide: $102 \text{ by } 75 = 1.36$

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

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.