

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**State of Maine
Department of Public Safety**

STATE



CITY

COUNTY

**CRIME IN MAINE
1992**

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1992

STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

John R. McKernan, Jr., Governor

John Atwood, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

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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."

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**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
36 HOSPITAL STREET • AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333**

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 eighteenth CRIME IN MAINE Annual Report.

As Chief of the Maine State Police and host for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, I must credit the continuing success of this publication to the cooperative efforts of over 150 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies who contribute data on the extent and nature of crime in their jurisdictions.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program, as reflected in the detailed contents of this publication, provides law enforcement administrators, law makers and the public with valuable information with which to make informed public policy decisions in response to crime. This program also serves the public's need by raising awareness of the extent of crime in their community and emphasizes the importance of their role in crime prevention.

As governments at all levels strive to provide cost-effective services, it becomes ever important to focus law enforcement resources on emerging crime issues. Uniform Crime Reporting data provides such focus and aids as a tool to evaluate law enforcement's success in response to changing crime trends.

This year's report reflects Maine's first display of Hate Crime statistics. This newest reporting requirement attempts to identify and document crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity. Such input allows us to better understand the magnitude of these intolerable crimes and develop appropriate law enforcement responses.

The continuing escalation in reported Rapes and Domestic Violence Assaults serves as a reminder to Maine's criminal justice system of the need to continuously search for improved practices which address these tragic crimes against our citizens.

With the issuance of this report, I hope you will join me in thanking the Chiefs and Sheriffs of our state for their participation in crime reporting.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Andrew E. Demers'.

Colonel Andrew E. Demers
Chief

DEDICATION

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

This tribute to the 68 police officers who have been killed in the line of duty features a seven-foot bronze sculpture of the Maine State Seal on a granite pedestal and an 18-foot granite wall where the name of each officer is inscribed, along with his department, date of death, and an engraving of the officer's badge.

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

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program joins the criminal justice community in the State of Maine in extending sincere sympathy to the families of these law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in Maine's history. This annual report is dedicated to the memory of **Warden William F. Hanrahan**, who died on November 21, 1992, becoming the 68th officer inscribed on the memorial.

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

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CRIME IN MAINE 1992 — HIGHLIGHTS**Crime Clock**

During 1992 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 26 minutes	1 Murder every 14 days, 15 hours, 22 minutes 1 Rape every 29 hours, 29 minutes 1 Robbery every 30 hours, 11 minutes 1 Aggravated Assault every 8 hours, 47 minutes
PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 12 minutes, 38 seconds	1 Burglary every 52 minutes, 23 seconds 1 Larceny every 17 minutes, 48 seconds 1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 5 hours 1 Arson every 30 hours, 43 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 1992 was 35.08 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 1991 was 38.21. The 1992 state population is estimated at 1,235,000 persons.
INDEX OFFENSES	There were 43,321 Index Offenses reported by police during 1992 — a decrease of 3,374 offenses (7.2%) from the 46,695 similar offenses reported in 1991.
VIOLENT CRIMES	Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group decreased by 12 offenses from 1991 for a 0.7% decrease. During 1992 violent crimes totaled 1,615, compared to a 1991 total of 1,627. Violent crimes accounted for 3.73% of all reported index crimes (3.5% in 1991) and represent a crime rate of 1.31 per 1,000 population.
PROPERTY CRIMES	Property Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, fell in 1992 by 3,362 offenses (7.5%) from 1991. There were 41,706 offenses reported in 1992 with 45,068 being shown for 1991. Property crimes account for 96.27% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 33.77 offenses per 1,000 population.
MURDER	There were 25 Murders committed in Maine during 1992 — up by 1 (+4.2%) from the 24 murders reported in 1991. Law enforcement cleared 23 murders this year. Maine's 10-year average is 27.9 homicides annually.

RAPE	Forcible Rapes increased by 55 reported offenses during 1992. There were 243 offenses reported to police in 1991, compared to 298 in 1992. Of the total, 268 were actual rapes, while 30 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
ROBBERY	Robberies increased by 3.2% (9 offenses) during 1992, from 282 in 1991 to 291 in 1992.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Law enforcement reported 1,001 Aggravated Assaults during 1992, a decrease of 7.1% from the 1991 figure of 1,078. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) increased by 1.3% during 1992 with 10,438 offenses reported.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 38.4% of all assaults. During 1992 police reported 4,392 offenses, an increase of 630 (+16.7%) from the 3,762 offenses reported in 1991.
BURGLARY	The crime of Burglary decreased during 1992 by 9.6%. This is a decrease of 1,066 from the 1991 total of 11,127. The 10,061 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$7,877,421. Burglaries represent 23% of all reported index offenses.
LARCENY-THEFT	The crime of Larceny decreased during 1992 by 6.4% from the 31,635 larceny offenses reported in 1991. Police reported 29,604 larceny crimes during 1992. Shoplifting and thefts from motor vehicles decreased 8.3% and 7.8% respectively for 36.9% of all larceny crimes reported.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 253 offenses during 1992, from 2,008 in 1991 to 1,755. 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 1992 there were 286 arsons reported, down 12 (-4.0%) from the 298 arsons reported for 1991. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over \$3.7 million during 1992 — up 48.5%.
HATE CRIME	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During the first year, police reported 33 incidents involving 37 victims and resulting in a total of 42 offenses.
STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY	During 1992 law enforcement agencies recorded \$23,897,841 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — a decrease of 5.2% from the \$25,196,622 stolen during 1991. Police were able to recover 38.4% (\$9,188,584) of stolen property during 1992.

CLEARANCE RATE	Law enforcement agencies cleared 30.8% of all index crimes in 1992 — compared to 30.9% in 1991.
ARRESTS	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 50,961 — a decrease of 4.7% from the 53,448 persons recorded in 1991. Drug arrests increased 3.4% with 2,328 adults and 169 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
OFFICER ASSAULTS	There were 341 assaults on law enforcement officers in 1992, an 11.9% decrease from the 1991 figure of 387.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA	Statewide there were 1,987 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.61 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally the average rate per 1,000 is 2.2.
TRENDS	The chart on the following pages shows the 10-year trend data for the index crimes recorded by Uniform Crime Reporting. Shown are the number of offenses, the crime rate per 1,000 residents of Maine, the percent cleared in Maine, the national crime rate per 1,000, and the percent change in the number of reported offenses in Maine.

<i>Crime Summary</i>									
	10-year average	1992	Percent change	1991	Percent change	1990	Percent change	1989	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	28	25	4.2%	24	-17.2%	29	-27.5%	40	8.1%
Percent cleared	89	92		83		90		100	
Rate/1000	0.02	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.03	
National rate/1000	0.09	0.09		0.10		0.09		0.09	
Rape									
Offenses	211	298	22.6%	243	0.8%	241	4.8%	230	2.2%
Percent cleared	60	50		58		47		52	
Rate/1000	0.18	0.24		0.20		0.20		0.19	
National rate/1000	0.38	0.43		0.42		0.41		0.38	
Robbery									
Offenses	302	291	3.2%	282	-8.7%	309	4.7%	295	-5.4%
Percent cleared	43	46		42		44		35	
Rate/1000	0.25	0.24		0.23		0.25		0.24	
National rate/1000	2.32	2.64		2.72		2.57		2.33	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	1,226	1,001	-7.1%	1,078	-7.5%	1,165	4.8%	1,112	-13.7%
Percent cleared	75	76		74		74		72	
Rate/1000	1.04	0.81		0.88		0.95		0.92	
National rate/1000	3.62	4.42		4.33		4.24		3.83	
Burglary									
Offenses	10,192	10,061	-9.6%	11,127	9.7%	10,144	3.0%	9,848	-0.1%
Percent cleared	23	24		25		21		20	
Rate/1000	8.62	8.15		9.10		8.30		8.17	
National rate/1000	12.81	11.68		12.52		12.36		12.76	
Larceny									
Offenses	29,033	29,604	-6.4%	31,635	0.3%	31,526	4.8%	30,079	3.6%
Percent cleared	25	30		31		27		25	
Rate/1000	24.48	23.97		25.88		25.80		24.94	
National rate/1000	30.49	31.03		32.29		31.95		31.71	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	2,033	1,755	-12.6%	2,008	-7.7%	2,175	-2.8%	2,237	-9.4%
Percent cleared	38	46		45		41		33	
Rate/1000	1.72	1.42		1.64		1.78		1.85	
National rate/1000	5.53	6.32		6.59		6.58		6.30	
Arson									
Offenses	359	286	-4.0%	298	-11.0%	335	-0.6%	337	8.7%
Percent cleared	32	34		28		29		33	
Rate/1000	0.30	0.23		0.24		0.27		0.28	
National rate/1000	0.50	0.48		0.48		0.49		0.49	
Total									
Offenses	43,383	43,321	-7.2%	46,695	1.7%	45,924	4.0%	44,178	1.5%
Percent cleared	27	31		31		28		26	
Rate/1000	36.67	35.08		38.21		37.58		36.63	
National rate/1000	55.23	56.60		58.98		58.20		57.41	

<i>Crime Summary</i>										
1988	Percent change	1987	Percent change	1986	Percent change	1985	Percent change	1984	Percent change	1983
37	23.3%	30	36.4%	22	-21.4%	28	40.0%	20	-16.7%	24
84		80		100		86		90		88
0.03		0.03		0.02		0.02		0.03		0.02
0.08		0.08		0.09		0.08		0.08		0.08
225	22.3%	184	5.7%	174	4.2%	167	7.7%	155	-19.7%	193
51		54		63		70		72		80
0.19		0.16		0.15		0.14		0.14		0.17
0.38		0.37		0.38		0.37		0.36		0.34
312	3.3%	302	-7.9%	328	15.5%	284	-6.9%	305	-1.9%	311
39		44		37		44		51		43
0.26		0.26		0.28		0.24		0.27		0.27
2.21		2.13		2.25		2.09		2.05		2.17
1,289	0.6%	1,281	6.3%	1,205	-18.1%	1,472	8.9%	1,352	3.9%	1,301
68		75		79		79		79		71
1.09		1.09		1.04		1.27		1.19		1.15
3.70		3.51		3.46		3.03		2.90		2.79
9,862	8.1%	9,119	-3.7%	9,467	-10.8%	10,610	3.4%	10,266	-10.1%	11,416
20		22		26		23		21		26
8.31		7.77		8.13		9.16		9.06		10.08
13.09		13.30		13.45		12.87		12.64		13.38
29,041	0.9%	28,779	4.5%	27,550	-2.6%	28,281	5.5%	26,810	-0.8%	27,022
24		23		22		23		25		24
24.27		24.51		23.67		24.46		23.66		23.65
31.35		30.81		30.10		29.01		27.91		28.69
2,470	20.4%	2,052	-6.5%	1,927	0.2%	1,923	3.1%	1,866	-2.8%	1,920
33		38		35		35		37		39
2.08		1.75		1.66		1.66		1.65		1.69
5.83		5.29		5.08		4.62		4.37		4.31
310	-17.6%	376	-5.5%	398	-5.7%	422	15.3%	366	-20.4%	460
33		33		36		36		32		30
0.26		0.32		0.34		0.36		0.32		0.41
0.54		0.50		0.53		0.50		0.53		0.49
43,546	3.4%	42,123	2.6%	41,071	-4.9%	43,187	5.0%	41,140	-3.5%	42,647
25		26		26		26		26		28
36.69		35.88		35.28		37.36		36.31		37.64
56.64		55.50		54.80		52.07		50.31		51.75

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

NATIONAL UCR REPORTING SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE UCR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

Crime in Maine July–December, 1974 was our first publication. This year we are publishing our eighteenth publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 1992* itself is a product of new technology utilizing modern desktop publishing software and laser printing to enhance the quality of the print and graphics. Subsequent issues of this report can be quickly produced by maintaining the format and updating it with the new year's data.

During 1992 the UCR staff provided three one-day in-service training schools to 40 officers and records staff representing 26 law enforcement agencies on UCR reporting requirements. Additionally, a two-hour overview of "Index Crime in America" was presented to two basic training classes at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy.

Due to problems of abuse and domestic violence between family or household members, the 109th Maine Legislature enacted a law entitled "An Act Concerning Abuse between Household and Family Members." The law, Chapter 578 of the Public Laws of 1979, mandates the reporting of domestic violence data by law enforcement agencies and the collection of such data (Title 19, § 770 [1]) by the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, State Bureau of Identification, Department of Public Safety. The analysis of 1992 domestic violence is displayed starting on page 32 of this report.

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

During 1992, the State Fire Marshal's Office continued direct reporting of arson incidents via the monthly UCR report forms. This effort helped to validate the complete and accurate reporting of all arsons as identified by law enforcement agencies each month.

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

During 1992, the Maine Department of Public Safety continued its automation efforts towards the creation of the state-wide integrated management information system referred to as MCJUSTIS (Maine Criminal Justice Information System). Following the completion of the UCR program's high level design specifications for the FBI's new National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), Maine identified a software vendor capable of delivering a NIBRS-compliant repository package. During 1992 the UCR staff evaluated the software's ability to allow local law enforcement contributors to submit the expanded crime data to the state program via electronic media. Concurrent with the software testing and evaluation, UCR staff also designed and piloted prototype police field report forms capable of capturing all data necessary for participation in NIBRS reporting.

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

CRIME FACTORS

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

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

"But the fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime. They did not start and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in America. They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest. The police are only one part of the

criminal justice system; the government is only one part of society. Insofar as crime is a social phenomenon, crime prevention is the responsibility of every part of society. The criminal process is limited to case by case operations, one criminal or one crime at a time."

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

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

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

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

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

UCR POTENTIAL USES

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

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

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

I. Contributors

Administrative information relating to:

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

II. Governor and Legislature

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

6. Effectiveness of various social programs relating to the above.

III. Courts — prosecution

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

IV. Press

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

V. Social Agencies

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

VI. Educational Institutions (for various studies)

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

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

The objectives of the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

1. Inform the governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of

the crime problem in Maine — its magnitude and its trends.

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

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

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

CRIME INDEX

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

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

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

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

body.

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

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

REPORTING PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

1. Criminal Homicide

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

2. Forcible Rape

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

3. Robbery

- a. Firearm
- b. Knife or Cutting Instrument

- c. Other Dangerous Weapon
- d. Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.)

4. Assault

- a. Firearm
- b. Knife or Cutting Instrument
- c. Other Dangerous Weapon
- d. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc., Aggravated
- e. Hands, Fists, Feet, Not Aggravated (not an index crime)

5. Burglary

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

6. Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft)

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

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

8. Arson

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

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

qualified UCR program personnel.

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

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

STATEMENT OF POLICY FOR RELEASE OF UCR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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

REGULATIONS

1. This agency will publish an annual report reflecting crime in Maine. This report will be distributed to the Governor, to members of the Legislature, to the Attorney General, to law enforcement agencies or to any agency or committee dedicated to law enforcement or criminal justice work.
2. Published reports will be released to the above-named agencies prior to their being released to individuals or agencies extraneous to the criminal justice community.
3. UCR Information requests:

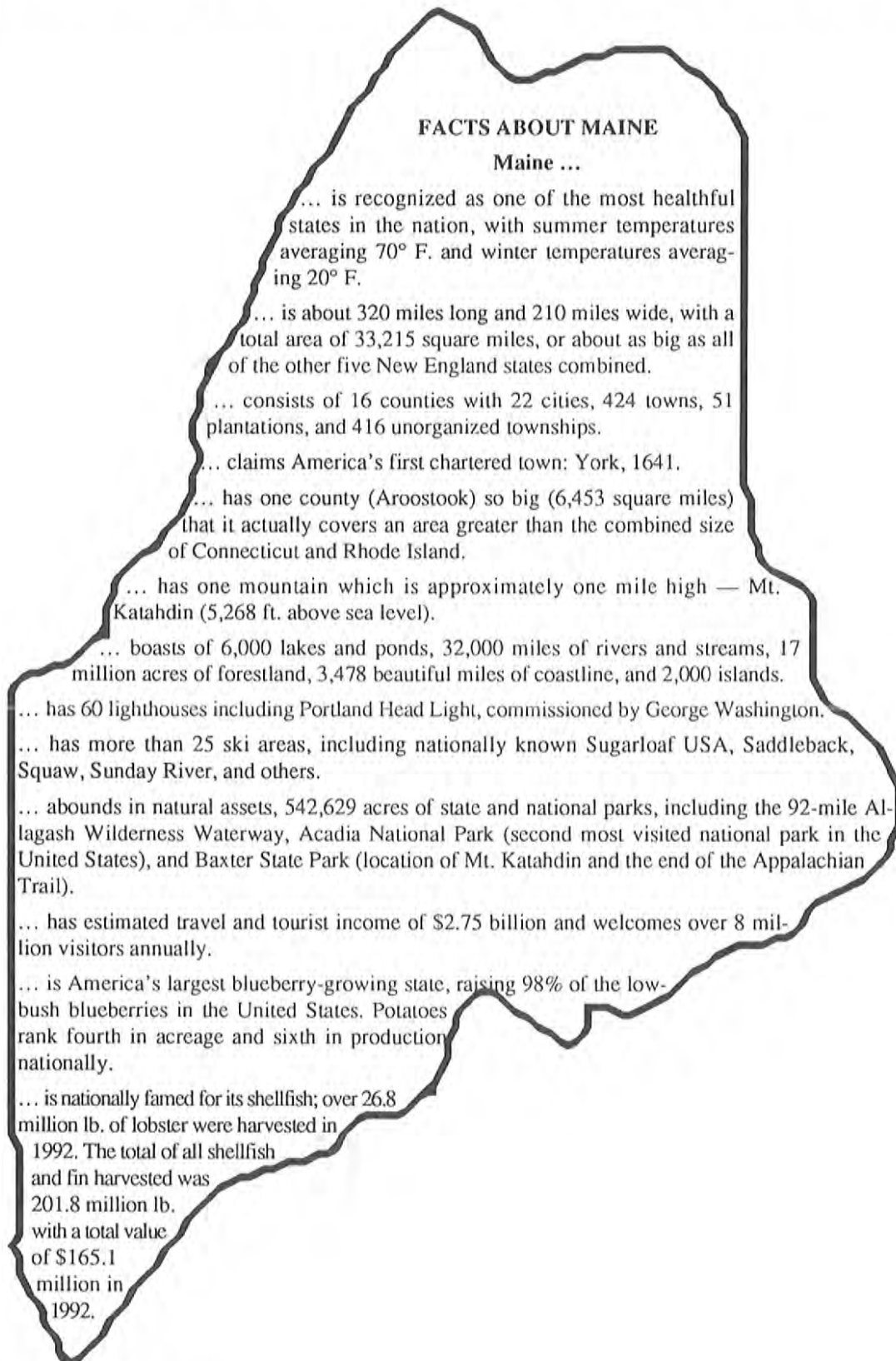
No person or agency will be furnished statistical information which has not previously been published, concerning any individual agency's report, without the written consent of the Chief Administrator of that agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting division will maintain for one year a

copy of the information released along with the request and the authority of release.

- A. Information contained in the published annual report may be released via phone, letter, etc., to any interested party.
- B. All requests for unpublished information from agencies or individuals should be directed by letter to the Supervisor, UCR Division. These special requests will be honored only with the written consent of the agency whose statistics are requested.
- C. Law enforcement agencies may receive interim, unpublished specialized reports identifying their agency only, providing the request is not unreasonable. Law enforcement agencies may also receive their respective county totals along with state or district totals.

PROFILE OF THE STATE OF MAINE

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



CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report is based on 1992 population estimates received from the Uniform Crime Reporting division of the FBI, using provisional estimates of the Bureau of Census. Rural populations are arrived at by deleting the population figures for each direct reporting municipal department from their respective county totals.

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

The crime rate involves the number of Index Crimes

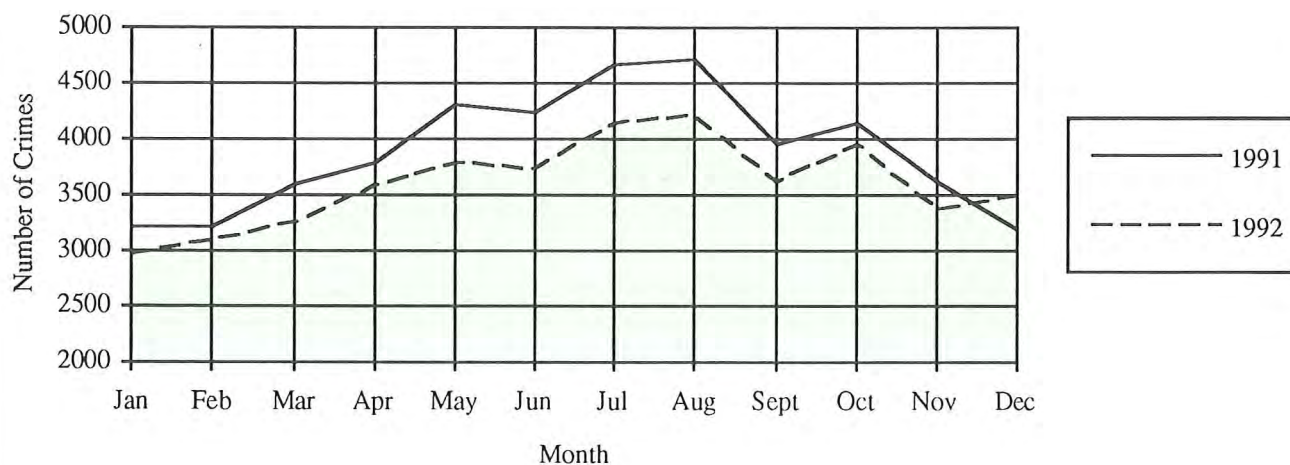
per unit of population, usually per 100,000 persons. Because Maine has such a low population total, a rate per 1,000 persons has been used to reflect a more realistic volume. No attempt has been made to incorporate either transient population or other factors which contribute to the ratio and type of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

The crime index rate for Maine for the year 1992 was 35.08 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.31 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 33.77.

1992 Crime Rates

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	25	.06%	.02
Rape	298	.69%	.24
Robbery	291	.67%	.24
Aggravated Assault	1,001	2.31%	.81
Burglary	10,061	23.22%	8.15
Larceny-Theft	29,604	68.34%	23.97
M/V Theft	1,755	4.05%	1.42
Arson	286	.66%	.23
Totals	43,321	100.00%	35.08
Total Violent Crime	1,615	3.73%	1.31
Total Property Crime	41,706	96.27%	33.77

Index Crimes



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	1991	38.58	4,039	2	23	46	87	946	2,763	155	17	27.6%
	1992	37.18	3,968	0	29	49	55	1,035	2,625	160	15	25.9%
Aroostook	1991	22.86	1,992	0	10	6	43	536	1,282	111	4	35.6%
	1992	20.97	1,834	4	14	19	40	427	1,249	74	7	40.6%
Cumberland	1991	57.97	13,835	4	58	145	421	3,102	9,260	717	128	30.4%
	1992	54.78	13,400	9	81	124	442	2,871	9,157	601	115	28.6%
Franklin	1991	40.24	1,195	0	0	2	14	344	786	45	4	26.5%
	1992	38.36	1,119	0	11	1	10	280	778	39	0	24.4%
Hancock	1991	30.23	1,413	2	11	0	33	372	957	31	7	27.7%
	1992	26.01	1,229	1	7	2	23	345	800	47	4	32.2%
Kennebec	1991	37.56	4,419	4	35	11	53	907	3,236	146	27	34.5%
	1992	35.24	4,107	1	35	14	59	796	2,993	194	15	36.1%
Knox	1991	33.74	1,224	2	2	5	27	279	854	44	11	22.1%
	1992	32.34	1,188	1	7	4	25	273	831	30	17	28.7%
Lincoln	1991	25.79	771	0	5	1	21	251	468	23	2	36.8%
	1992	23.06	704	0	2	2	27	239	401	28	5	45.7%
Oxford	1991	34.09	1,779	1	9	2	43	659	975	83	7	22.8%
	1992	30.45	1,612	2	12	1	49	539	945	56	8	29.9%
Penobscot	1991	33.27	4,768	3	23	21	75	984	3,490	154	18	28.8%
	1992	29.49	4,348	2	33	42	69	872	3,148	158	24	30.7%
Piscataquis	1991	24.32	456	0	0	0	14	168	241	32	1	27.2%
	1992	21.37	399	0	2	2	18	162	187	25	3	35.1%
Sagadahoc	1991	31.69	1,063	0	4	2	20	208	779	46	4	31.0%
	1992	29.89	1,008	0	0	1	15	144	806	38	4	31.6%
Somerset	1991	40.81	1,977	0	10	5	40	487	1,323	105	7	36.6%
	1992	32.23	1,615	2	16	4	24	403	1,093	60	13	31.1%
Waldo	1991	20.43	648	0	9	3	16	195	397	25	3	43.7%
	1992	15.81	525	0	2	3	12	146	337	22	3	36.4%
Washington	1991	29.18	1,032	2	9	2	59	318	590	39	13	43.5%
	1992	23.26	826	2	9	0	50	225	517	20	3	41.9%
York	1991	36.16	6,084	4	35	31	112	1,371	4,234	252	45	31.2%
	1992	32.86	5,439	1	38	23	83	1,304	3,737	203	50	29.6%
TOTALS	1991	38.21	46,695	24	243	282	1,078	11,127	31,635	2,008	298	30.9%
	1992	35.08	43,321	25	298	291	1,001	10,061	29,604	1,755	286	30.8%

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 1992

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	340	299	286	292	322	309	358	365	317	352	373	355	3,968
Aroostook	110	98	162	167	169	152	172	153	140	179	161	171	1,834
Cumberland	942	1,054	962	1,034	1,167	1,192	1,212	1,311	1,076	1,200	1,039	1,211	13,400
Franklin	89	83	80	137	85	80	107	94	65	77	111	111	1,119
Hancock	77	78	102	94	112	122	121	148	90	140	87	58	1,229
Kennebec	271	301	320	354	404	331	385	390	352	383	304	312	4,107
Knox	66	89	108	94	98	113	110	107	103	123	84	102	1,188
Lincoln	16	53	52	42	82	55	111	71	52	61	59	50	704
Oxford	85	113	143	167	130	173	159	156	111	147	120	108	1,612
Penobscot	315	284	324	467	330	330	396	427	437	390	323	325	4,348
Piscataquis	21	14	26	34	44	44	34	41	42	45	30	24	399
Sagadahoc	72	65	69	68	79	77	124	102	78	87	103	84	1,008
Somerset	104	95	104	108	159	158	178	192	110	186	105	116	1,615
Waldo	36	30	40	51	51	64	39	42	58	41	40	33	525
Washington	50	49	70	53	63	81	80	67	98	83	62	70	826
York	370	383	419	444	494	453	572	571	484	473	394	382	5,439
1992 Total	2,964	3,088	3,267	3,606	3,780	3,734	4,158	4,237	3,613	3,967	3,395	3,512	43,321
1991 Total	3,223	3,206	3,596	3,779	4,311	4,246	4,663	4,738	3,952	4,154	3,628	3,199	46,685
% Change	-8.0%	-3.6%	-9.2%	-4.8%	-12.3%	-12.1%	-10.8%	-10.6%	-8.6%	-4.6%	-6.6%	9.6%	-7.2%

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY

Comparative Data: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
1991, Maine	24	243	282	1,078	11,127	31,635	2,008	298	46,695
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.20	0.23	0.88	9.10	25.88	1.64	0.24	38.21
1992, Maine	25	298	291	1,001	10,061	29,604	1,755	286	43,321
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.24	0.24	0.81	8.15	23.97	1.42	0.23	35.08
Numerical Change	1	55	9	-77	-1,066	-2,031	-253	-12	-3,374
Percent Change	4.2%	22.6%	3.2%	-7.1%	-9.6%	-6.4%	-12.6%	-4.0%	-7.2%
U.S. 1991-1992 Percent Change	-3.8%	2.3%	-2.2%	3.1%	-5.6%	-2.8%	-3.1%	—	-2.9%
New England 1991-1992 Percent Change	-13.5%	6.3%	-6.5%	3.6%	-8.6%	-6.0%	-12.1%	-6.0%	-6.8%

Note: Crime rate for 1992 was as follows: Total U.S. = 56.60, New England = 46.14

Clearance Data, 1992: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	25	298	291	1,001	10,061	29,604	1,755	286	43,321
Maine # Cleared	23	148	133	760	2,426	8,960	799	98	13,347
Maine % Cleared	92.0%	49.7%	45.7%	75.9%	24.1%	30.3%	45.5%	34.3%	30.8%
U.S. % Cleared	64.6%	51.5%	24.0%	56.2%	13.4%	20.2%	13.8%	14.8%	21.4%
New England % Cleared	69.6%	49.7%	26.9%	61.2%	14.2%	21.5%	15.9%	18.6%	22.5%



Murder



Rape

INDEX CRIMES



Robbery



Aggravated Assault



Burglary



Larceny-Theft



Motor Vehicle Theft



Arson

VIOLENT CRIMES

Crimes of violence involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and victim and entail the use or threat of violence. By their very nature, violent crimes — murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault — are considered more serious than property crimes. The total number indicates only the number of incidents reported to police and does not reflect the number of criminals who committed them or the number of injuries inflicted.

During the year 1992, violent crimes showed a decrease from the previous year. There were 1,615 reported offenses during 1992 — compared with 1,627 for 1991. This decrease of 12 crimes reported represents a decrease of 0.7%.

The 1992 crime rate for violent crime is 1.31 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 3.73% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 1,064 violent crimes for a 65.9% clearance rate.

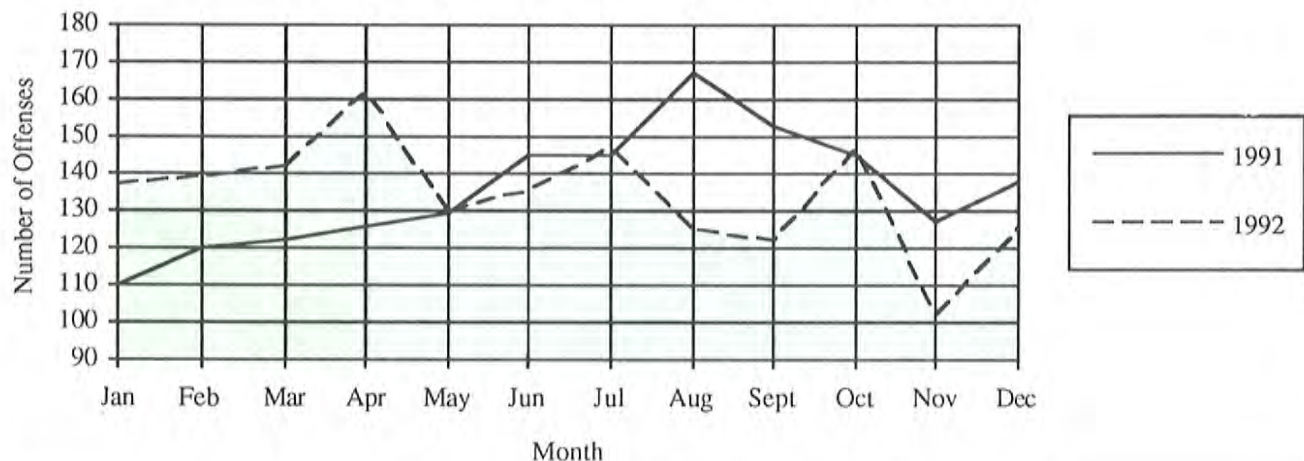
Crime Clock

1 Violent
Crime every
5 hours,
26 minutes

Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1991–1992

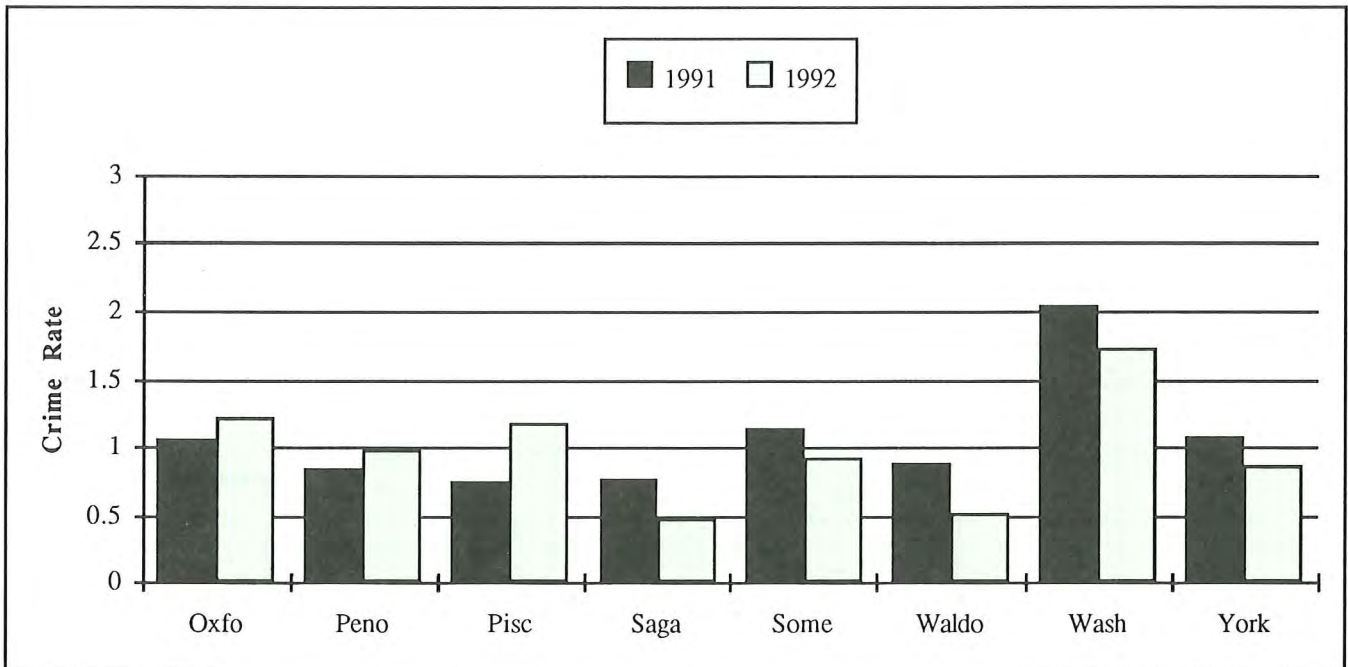
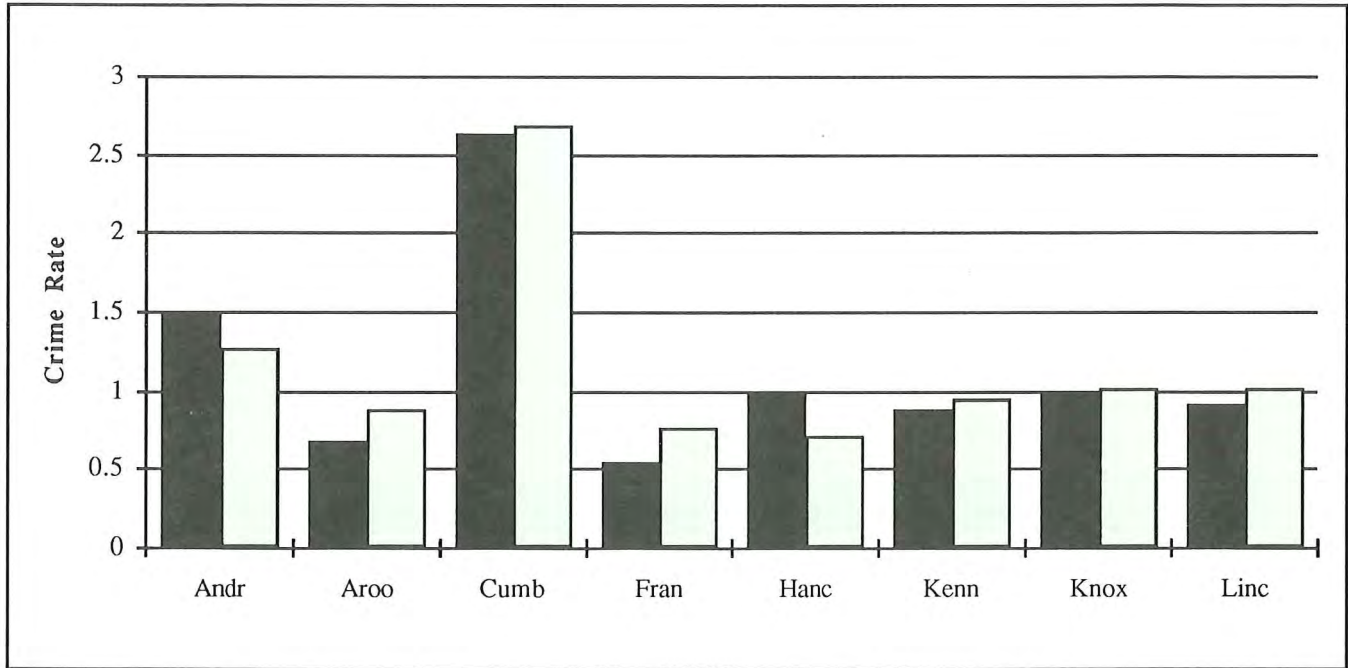
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
1991	24	243	282	1,078	1,627
1992	25	298	291	1,001	1,615
Number Change	1	55	9	-77	-12
Percent Change	4.2%	22.6%	3.2%	-7.1%	-0.7%

Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 1991–1992



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.31)



PROPERTY CRIMES

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

Property crimes showed a decrease during 1992, falling by 3,362 reported offenses. The 1992 total of 41,706 represents a 7.5% decrease from the 1991 figure of 45,068.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 12,283 property crimes during 1992 for a 29.5% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 96.3% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 33.77% offenses per 1,000.

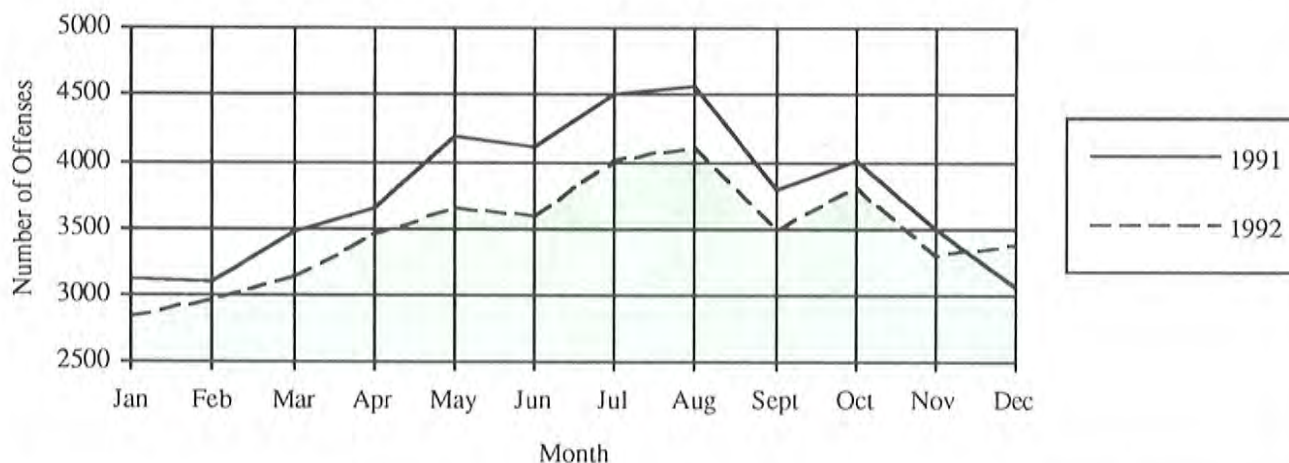
Crime Clock

1 Property
Crime every
12 minutes,
38 seconds

Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1991–1992

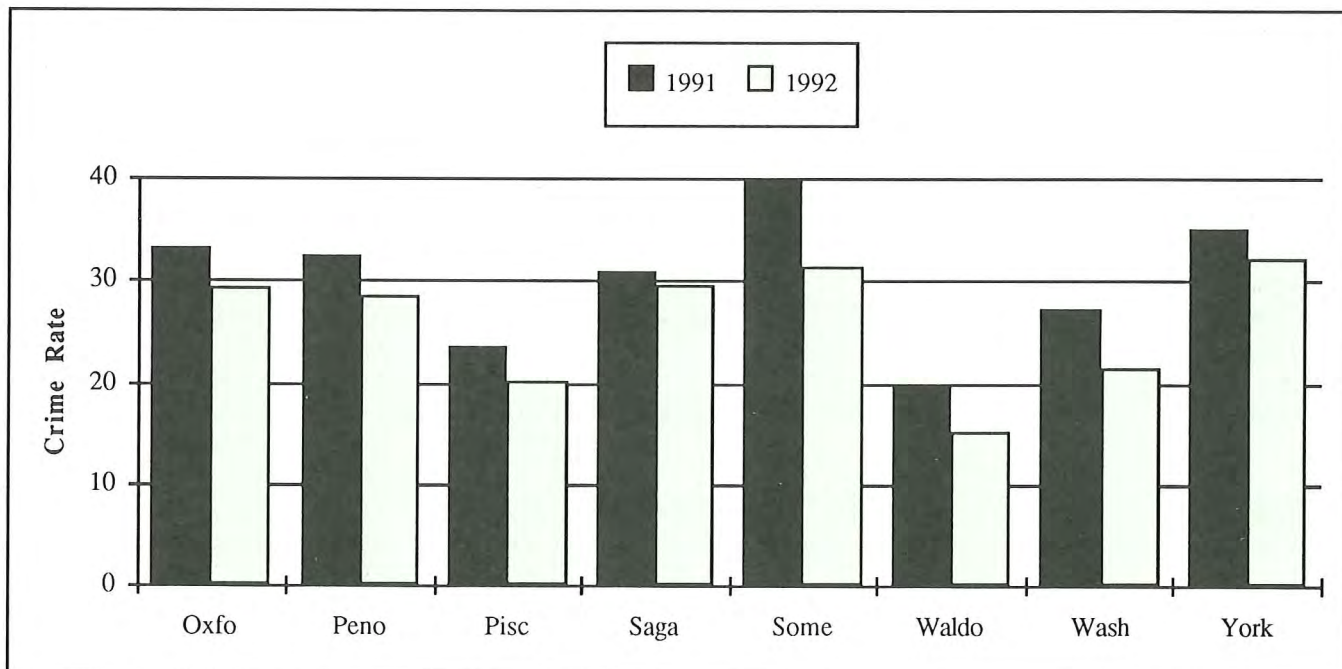
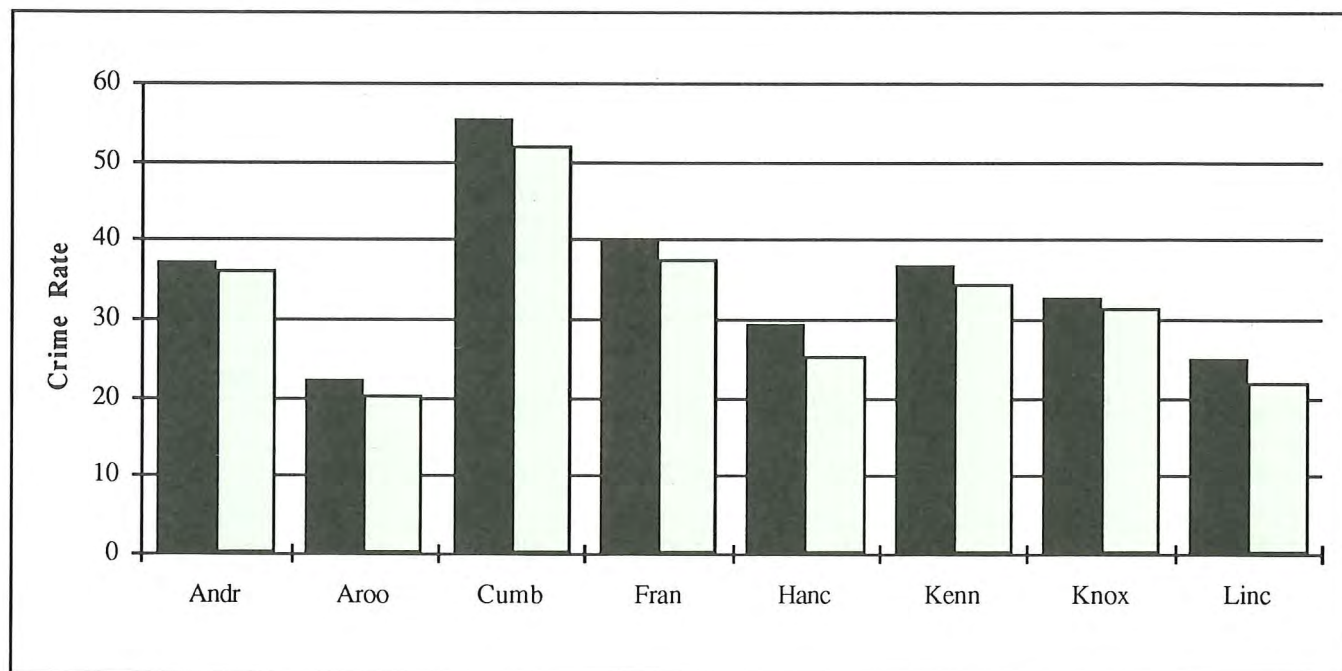
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
1991	11,127	31,635	2,008	298	45,068
1992	10,061	29,604	1,755	286	41,706
Number Change	-1,066	-2,031	-253	-12	-3,362
Percent Change	-9.6%	-6.4%	-12.6%	-4.0%	-7.5%

Property Crimes — Comparative Data 1991–1992



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 33.77)



MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 1992

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
03/05/92 Pittston	1 month	F	21	M	Struck	Daughter	Child suffered fractured skull. Died 2 days later in hospital.
03/08/95 Franklin	31	F	49	M	Handgun	Girlfriend	Failing relationship. Shot girlfriend, then self.
03/13/92 Presque Isle	62	F	59	M	Handgun	Wife	Despondent over recent job loss, shot wife, then self.
03/21/92 Bangor	27	M	18 17	M M	Knife	Stranger Stranger	Store employee confronted shoplifters and was stabbed.
04/05/92 Portland	40	F	25	M	Beating	Girlfriend	Beaten by live-in boyfriend. Prior record of abuse.
04/30/92 Saco	23	M	15	M	Blunt Object	Stranger	Hit in back of head with baseball bat while attempting to quiet street disturbance.
06/07/92 South Hope	22	F	32	M	Handgun	Wife	Body found in abandoned car. Shot by estranged husband.
06/12/92 Portland	39	F	43	M	Asphyxiation	Girlfriend	Body found in park. Choked or smothered by live-in boyfriend.
06/18/92 Portland	26	M	29 26	M M	Beaten/cut	Stranger Stranger	Beaten, thrown through store window. Bled to death.
06/21/92 Township 30 Washington County	36	M	42	M	Handgun	Acquaintance	Body found in shallow grave. Attempted to defraud victim of SSI checks.
07/15/92 N. Fryeburg	39	M			Firearm	Unknown	Body found in shallow grave behind home.
07/22/92 Machiasport	30	M	45	M	Rifle	Friend	Victim shot in home of assailant following argument.
08/08/92 Bangor	44	M	25	M	Handgun	Stranger	Suspected robbery. Body found at roadside. Vehicle stolen.
09/11/92 South Portland	48	F	61	M	Beating	Wife	Body buried in basement. Missing since Aug. 1991.
09/21/92 Westbrook	Newborn	F	29	F	Neglect	Daughter	Newborn infant death. Lack of pre/post-natal care.
10/01/92 Embsen	36 13	F M	17	M	Handgun Handgun	Mother Brother	Shot mother and brother during argument. Fled in vehicle.
10/03/92 Fort Fairfield	50	M			Blunt Object	Unknown	Decomposed body found by hunter. Blunt head injury. Missing since Aug. 1982.
10/09/92	28	M	39	M	Shotgun	Acquaintance	Victim found near residence by neighbor. Shot following argument with assailant.
10/22/92 Houlton	42	F	44	M	Asphyxiation	Girlfriend	Strangled in apartment by live-in boyfriend. Argument over breakup.
12/03/92 Portland	20 10 months 32 25	F F M M	18	M	Arson Arson Arson Arson	Stranger Stranger Stranger Stranger	Upset over breakup with girlfriend. Set apartment house on fire. Girlfriend survived.
12/23/92 Van Buren	39	F	49	M	Handgun	Wife	Shot wife at their apartment. Victim attempting to leave relationship.



MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

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

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

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

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

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

Crime Clock

1 Murder
every
14 days,
15 hours,
22 minutes

Trend

Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988–1992
Number reported	37	40	29	24	25	
% change from previous year	+23.3	+8.1	-27.5	-17.2	+4.2	
					% change	-16.6
Rate per 1,000	.03	.03	.02	.02	.02	
% change from previous year	—	—	-33.3	—	—	
					% change	-33.3

Characteristics — 1992

Victim–Offender Relationship

Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger	60%
Stranger to Stranger	32%
Unknown	8%

Type of Weapon Used

Firearm	44%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	4%
Other Dangerous Weapon	8%
Hands, Fists, Feet	24%
Other/Undetermined	20%

Months of Highest Occurrence

October/December	20%
March/June	16%

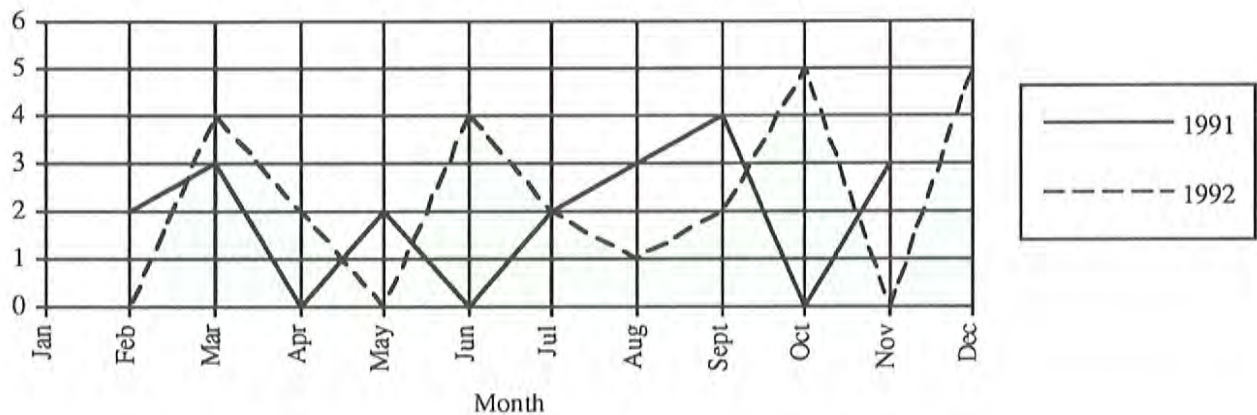
Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total	\$5,000.00
Per Incident Average	\$200.00

Clearance Rate

23 Offenses Cleared	92%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.76

***Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative
Data 1991-1992***



Profile of Persons Arrested — 19 Arrests

Age		Sex	
17 and under.....	15.8%	Male.....	94.7%
18-24.....	15.8%	Female.....	5.3%
25-29.....	26.3%		
30-34.....	5.3%		
35-39.....	5.3%		
40 and over.....	31.5%		
2 offenders committed suicide			

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

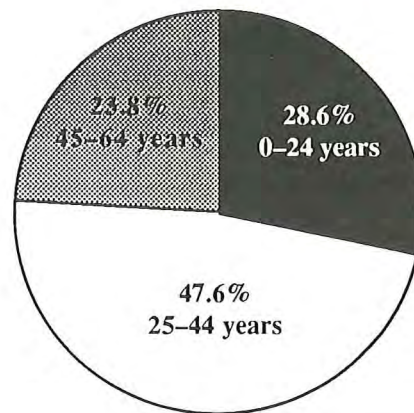
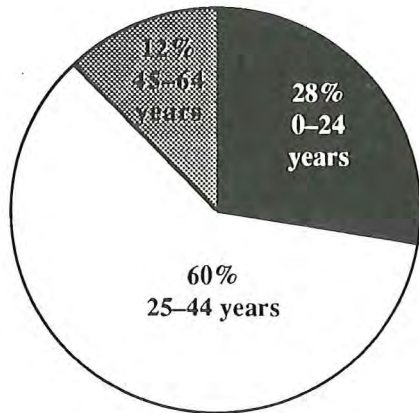
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Wife	4	16%
Mother	1	4%
Brother	1	4%
Daughter	2	8%
Total Family	8	32%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	4	16%
Friend	1	4%
Acquaintance	2	8%
Stranger	8	32%
Unknown	2	8%
Total Other	17	68%
TOTAL	25	100%



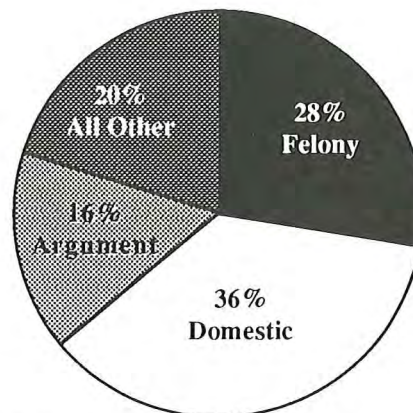
*Number of relationships may not agree with number of victims due to instances of multiple offenders or multiple victims.

Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Age of Victims	Male	Female	Total	Age of Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0–14 years	1	3	4	0–14 years	—	—	—
15–24 years	1	2	3	15–24 years	6	—	6
25–34 years	6	1	7	25–34 years	5	1	6
35–44 years	3	5	8	35–44 years	4	—	4
45–54 years	1	1	2	45–54 years	3	—	3
55–64 years	—	1	1	55–64 years	2	—	2
65+ years	—	—	—	65+ years	—	—	—
Total	12	13	25	Total	20	1	21

***Murder Distribution by Circumstances***

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Larceny-Theft	1	4%
Arson	4	16%
Robbery	1	4%
Other Felony	1	4%
Felony Total*	7	28%
Domestic Conflict	9	36%
Argument	4	16%
Child Abuse	2	8%
Unknown	3	12%
Other than Felony Total	18	72%
TOTAL	25	100%

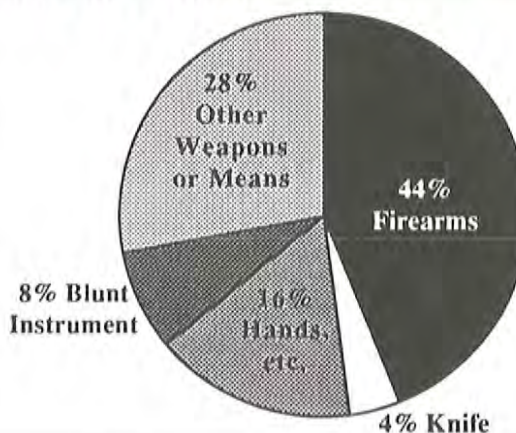


*Felony murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

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

Murder Distribution by Weapon

Weapon	Number	% of Total
Rifle	1	4%
Shotgun	2	8%
Handgun	8	32%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	4%
Hands, Fists, Feet	4	16%
Blunt Instrument	2	8%
Fire/Smoke Inhalation	4	16%
Strangled	2	8%
Other	1	4%
Total	25	100%

***FORCIBLE RAPE***

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

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

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

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

Crime Clock

1 Rape
every
29 hours,
29 minutes

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

Trend

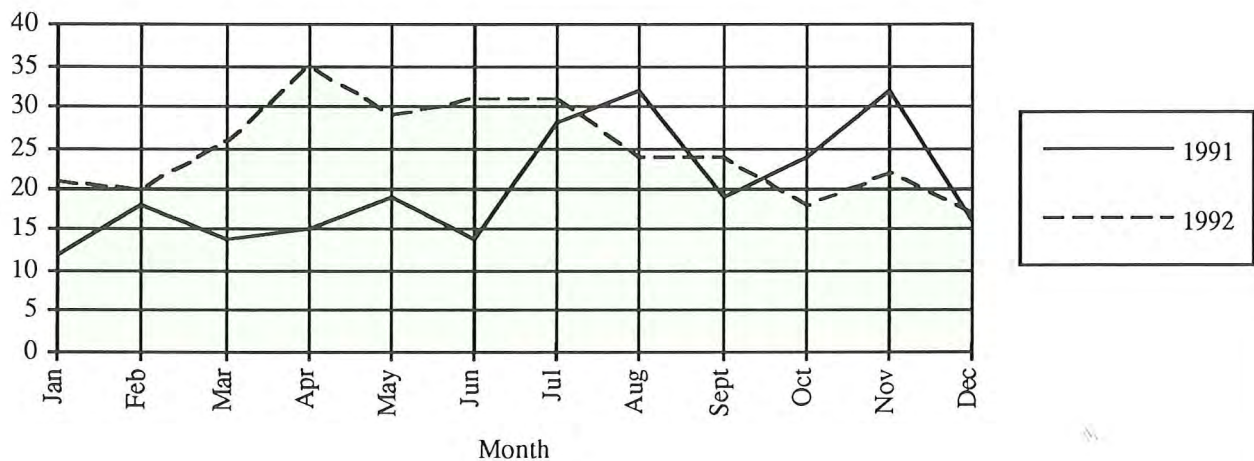
Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988-1992
Number reported	225	230	241	243	298	
% change from previous year	+2.3	+2	+4.8	+4	+22.6	
						% change +32.4
Rate per 1,000	.19	.19	.20	.20	.24	
% change from previous year	+18.8	—	+5.2	—	+20.0	
						% change +28.5

Characteristics — 1992

Type of Offense	
Rape by Force	89.9%
Attempts to Rape	10.1%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
April	11.7%
June/July	10.4%
May	9.7%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total	\$0.00
Clearance Rate	
148 Offenses Cleared	49.7%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.33

***Profile of Persons Arrested
98 Arrests***

Age	
17 and under	23.5%
18–24	27.5%
25–29	15.3%
30–34	10.2%
35–39	5.1%
40 and over	18.4%
Sex	
Male	100.0%
Female	0.0%

Rapes — Comparative Data 1991–1992***Rape by Type of Offense, 1991–1992***

	1991	1992	% change
Forcible Rape	217	268	+23.5%
Attempted Rape	28	30	+7.1%
Totals	243	298	+22.6%



ROBBERY

Robbery is defined by UCR as "the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another against his will by violence or by putting him in fear." All attempts to rob are included in the UCR report.

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

M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 65, 1

Crime Clock

1 Robbery
every
30 hours,
11 minutes

<i>Trend</i>						
Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988-1992
Number reported	312	295	309	282	291	
% change from previous year	+3.3	-5.4	+4.7	-8.7	+3.2	
						% change -6.7
Rate per 1,000	.26	.24	.25	.23	.24	
% change from previous year	—	-7.7	+4.2	-8.0	+4.3	
						% change -.07

Characteristics — 1992

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet	60.8%
Firearm	23.0%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	9.6%
Other Dangerous Weapon	6.5%

Place of Occurrence

Street, Alley	38.1%
Business Establishment	24.7%
Miscellaneous	18.6%
Residence	15.8%
Banks	2.7%

Months of Highest Occurrence

April/October/December	11.0%
January	9.6%
July	9.3%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total	\$283,038.00
Per Incident Average	\$972.64

Clearance Rate

117 Offenses Cleared	45.7%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.51

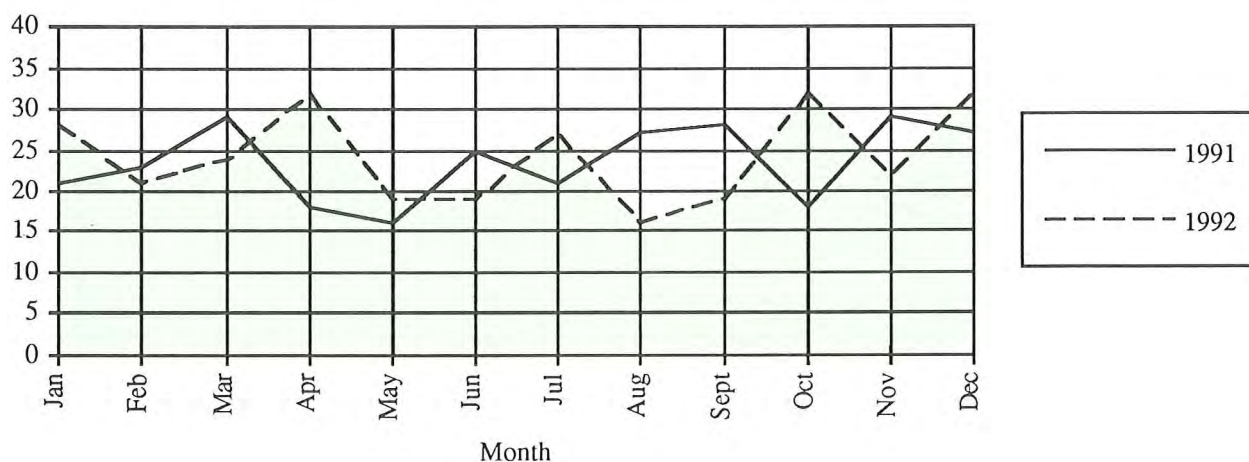
Profile of Persons Arrested 149 Arrests

Age	
17 and under	23.5%
18-24	48.3%
25-29	9.4%
30-34	6.7%
35-39	4.7%
40 and over	7.4%
Sex	
Male	92.6%
Female	7.4%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 1991-1992

	1991	1992	% change
Firearm	46	67	+45.7%
Knife	31	28	-9.7%
Other Weapon	19	19	—
Strong Arm	186	177	-3.2%
Totals	282	291	+6.4%

Robberies — Comparative Data 1991-1992



Robbery by Classification, 1991-1992

Classification	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1991	1992	% change	1991	1992	% change
Highway	110	111	+0.1%	\$25,838.00	\$16,614.00	-35.7%
Commercial House	31	28	-9.7%	\$28,267.00	\$37,288.00	+31.9%
Gas/Service Station	7	7	—	\$25,666.00	\$1,047.00	-95.9%
Convenience Store	37	37	—	\$8,158.00	\$14,441.00	+77.0%
Residence	28	46	+64.3%	\$18,641.00	\$67,678.00	+263.1%
Bank/Lending Inst.	10	8	-20.0%	\$19,591.00	\$135,432.00	+591.3%
Miscellaneous	59	54	-8.5%	\$26,412.00	\$10,538.00	-60.1%
Totals	282	291	+3.2%	\$152,573.00	\$283,038.00	+85.5%

Robbery Type by County									
County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
Androscoggin									
	1992	18	8	—	5	12	1	5	49
	1991	12	4	—	6	2	1	21	46
Aroostook									
	1992	1	—	1	1	2	—	4	9
	1991	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	6
Cumberland									
	1992	62	10	5	15	15	4	13	124
	1991	77	8	5	17	13	5	20	145
Franklin									
	1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1991	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hancock									
	1992	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kennebec									
	1992	4	2	—	2	1	—	5	14
	1991	2	2	—	4	2	—	1	11
Knox									
	1992	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
	1991	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	5
Lincoln									
	1992	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	1991	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxford									
	1992	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	1991	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Penobscot									
	1992	22	2	—	10	7	—	1	42
	1991	7	4	1	4	1	1	3	21
Piscataquis									
	1992	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Sagadahoc									
	1992	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1991	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Somerset									
	1992	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4
	1991	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	5
Waldo									
	1992	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
	1991	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Washington									
	1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	1991	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
York									
	1992	1	4	—	3	2	1	11	22
	1991	9	9	1	3	2	1	6	31

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



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

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

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

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

Not included in this class are simple (non-aggravated) assaults. Simple assaults are non-index offenses, although a record is kept of these assaults on an "offenses known to police" form. During 1992 there were 10,438 simple assaults reported (+1.3% from 1991), with a clearance rate of 85.3%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Crime Clock

1 Aggravated
Assault every
8 hours,
47 minutes

Trend

Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988-1992
Number reported	1,289	1,112	1,165	1,078	1,001	
% change from previous year	+0.6	-13.7	+4.8	-7.5	-7.1	
						% change -22.3
Rate per 1,000	1.09	.92	.95	.88	.81	
% change from previous year	—	-15.9	+3.3	-7.4	-8.0	
						% change -25.7

Characteristics — 1992

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet	55.1%
Other Dangerous Weapons	24.7%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	14.5%
Firearms.....	5.7%

Months of Highest Occurrence

February	9.8%
April	9.3%
October	9.2%

Clearance Rate

760 Offenses Cleared	75.9%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.92

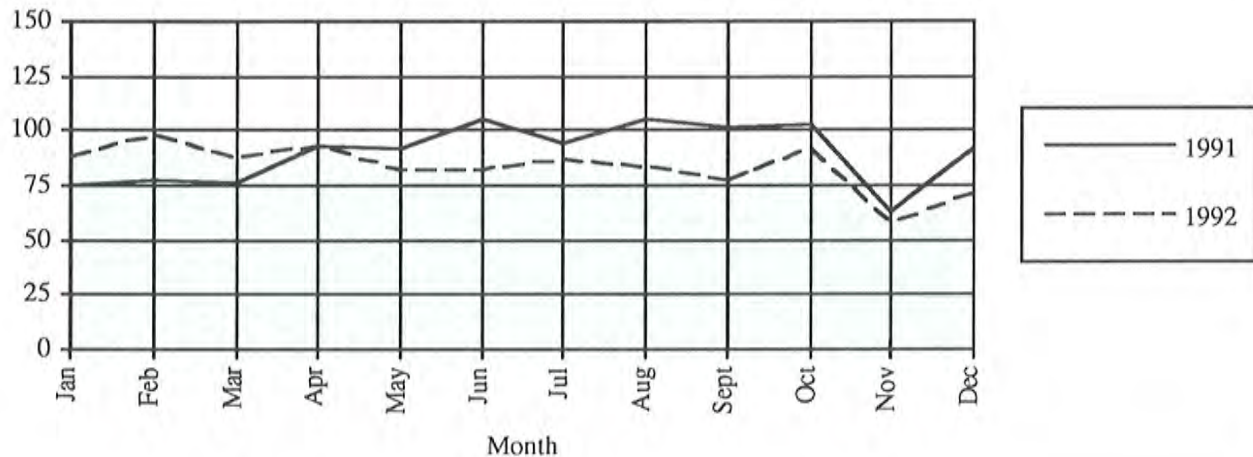
Profile of Persons Arrested 973 Arrests

Age

17 and under	10.1%
18-24.....	28.6%
25-29.....	19.7%
30-34.....	17.2%
35-39.....	8.2%
40 and over	15.7%

Sex

Male.....	87.6%
Female	12.4%

Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 1991–1992***Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 1991–1992***

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
1991	60	145	264	609	1,079
1992	57	145	247	552	1,001
% change	-5.0	—	-6.4	-9.4	-7.2

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

During 1992:

- Of a grand total of 11,439 reported assaults, 4,392 or 38.4% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults increased 16.8% (630 offenses) from the 1991 figure of 3,762.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 3,989 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 91.2%.
- Of the 4,392 domestic assaults, 97.5% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).

Crime Clock

***Domestic Violence Assaults
Comparison Data 1991–1992***

Situations/Relationships	1991 Number of Offenses	1991 % of Total	1992 Number of Offenses	1992 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	5	.1	8	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	20	.5	21	.5
Other Dangerous Weapon	25	.7	22	.5
Hands, Aggravated Injury	121	3.2	122	2.8
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,662	70.8	3,022	68.8
Total Male Assault on Female	2,833	75.3	3,195	72.7
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	2	.1	3	< .1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	5	.1	18	.4
Other Dangerous Weapon	8	.2	10	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	6	.2	3	< .1
Hands, Not Aggravated	228	6.1	290	6.6
Total Female Assault on Male	249	6.6	324	7.4
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	1	—	1	< .1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	—	—	1	< .1
Other Dangerous Weapon	10	.3	3	< .1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	17	.5	18	.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	212	5.6	229	5.2
Total Parent Assault on Child	240	6.4	252	5.7
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	1	—	1	< .1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	2	.1	3	< .1
Other Dangerous Weapon	2	.1	4	< .1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	8	.2	5	< .1
Hands, Not Aggravated	160	4.2	196	4.5
Total Child Assault on Parent	173	4.6	209	4.8
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	2	.1	2	< .1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	8	.2	4	< .1
Other Dangerous Weapon	6	.2	9	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	22	.6	17	.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	229	6.1	380	8.7
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	267	7.1	412	9.4
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	3,762	100.0	4,392	100.0
Total All Reported Assaults	11,380	100.0	11,439	100.0
Total All Domestic Assaults	3,762	33.1	4,392	38.4
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	11	.3	15	.3
Knife, Cutting Instrument	35	.9	47	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	51	1.4	48	1.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	174	4.6	165	3.8
Hands, Not Aggravated	3,491	92.8	4,117	93.7
Total Domestic Assaults	3,762	100.0	4,392	100.0

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 1991–1992

County	1991 Number of Offenses	1991 Percent of Total	1992 Number of Offenses	1992 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	439	11.7%	520	11.8%	18.5%
Aroostook	176	4.7%	224	5.1%	27.3%
Cumberland	902	24.0%	1,149	26.2%	27.4%
Franklin	85	2.3%	77	1.8%	-9.4%
Hancock	128	3.4%	141	3.2%	10.2%
Kennebec	291	7.7%	359	8.2%	23.4%
Knox	128	3.4%	124	2.8%	-3.1%
Lincoln	67	1.8%	70	1.6%	4.5%
Oxford	135	3.6%	234	5.3%	73.3%
Penobscot	425	11.3%	457	10.4%	7.5%
Piscataquis	45	1.2%	42	0.1%	-6.7%
Sagadahoc	94	2.5%	85	1.9%	-9.6%
Somerset	138	3.7%	129	2.9%	-6.5%
Waldo	40	1.1%	50	1.1%	25.0%
Washington	93	2.5%	117	2.7%	25.8%
York	576	15.3%	614	14.0%	6.6%
Totals	3,762	100.0%	4,392	100.0%	16.8%

BURGLARY



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

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

Crime Clock

1 Burglary
every
52 minutes,
23 seconds

Trend

Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988-1992
Number reported	9,862	9,848	10,144	11,127	10,061	
% change from previous year	+8.1	-0.1	+3.0	+9.7	-9.5	
						% change +2.0
Rate per 1,000	8.31	8.17	8.30	9.10	8.03	
% change from previous year	+6.9	-1.7	+1.6	+9.6	-11.8	
						% change -3.4

Characteristics — 1992

Place of Occurrence		Months of Highest Occurrence	
Residence	65.4%	July	9.5%
Non-Residence	34.5%	May	9.3%
		August	9.1%
Type of Entry		Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Forcible Entry	65.1%	Total	\$7,877,421.00
Unlawful Entry — No Force	25.1%	Per Incident Average	\$782.97
Attempted Forcible Entry	9.8%	Clearance Rate	
Time of Day		2,426 Offenses Cleared	24.1%
Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	41.8%	Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.19
Unknown	32.3%		
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	25.9%		

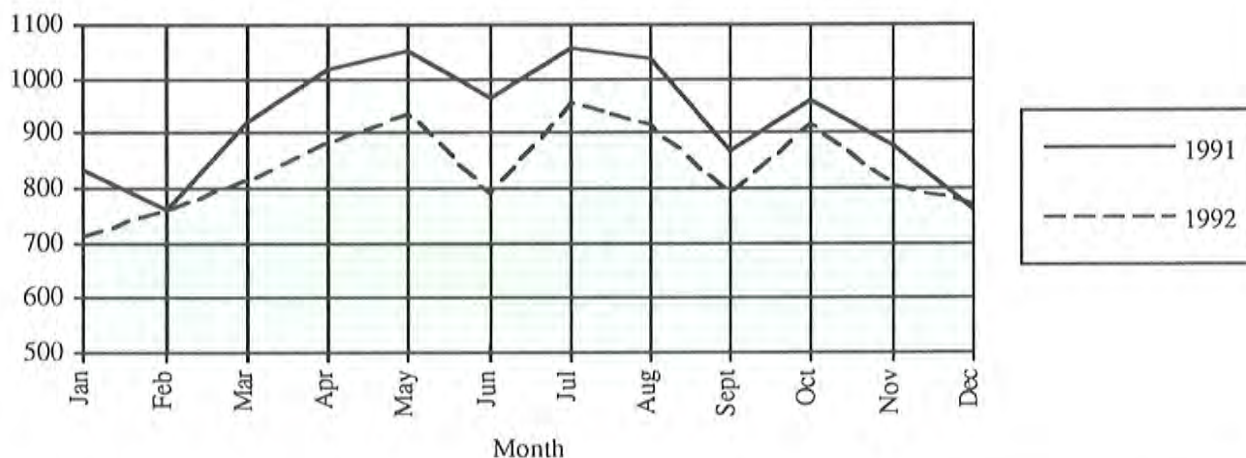
Profile of Persons Arrested 1,951 Arrests

Age	
17 and under	44.6%
18-24	35.8%
25-29	8.7%
30-34	5.6%
35-39	2.7%
40 and over	2.6%
Sex	
Male	94.9%
Female	5.1%

Type of Entry, 1991-1992

	1991	1992	% change
Forcible Entry	7,526	6,554	-12.9%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,625	2,521	-4.0%
Attempted Forcible Entry	971	986	+1.5%
Totals	11,127	10,061	-9.6%

Burglaries — Comparative Data 1991–1992



Burglary by Time of Day, 1991–1992

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1991	1992	% change	1991	1992	% change
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	2,214	2,034	–8.1%	\$1,233,574	\$2,205,662	+7.9%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	2,389	2,151	–10.0%	\$1,804,549	\$1,588,694	–12.0%
Unknown	2,613	2,392	–8.5%	\$1,779,374	\$1,629,018	–8.5%
Subtotals	7,216	6,577	–8.9%	\$4,817,497	\$5,423,374	+12.6%
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	2,380	2,172	–8.7%	\$2,103,573	\$1,729,919	–17.8%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	518	451	–12.9%	\$203,308	\$188,790	–20.8%
Unknown	1,013	861	–15.0%	\$744,790	\$535,338	–28.1%
Subtotal	3,911	3,484	–10.9%	\$3,086,671	\$2,454,047	–20.5%
Grand Totals	11,127	10,061	–9.6%	\$7,904,168	\$7,877,421	–3.4%



LARCENY-THEFT

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

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

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

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

Crime Clock

1 Larceny
every
17 minutes,
48 seconds

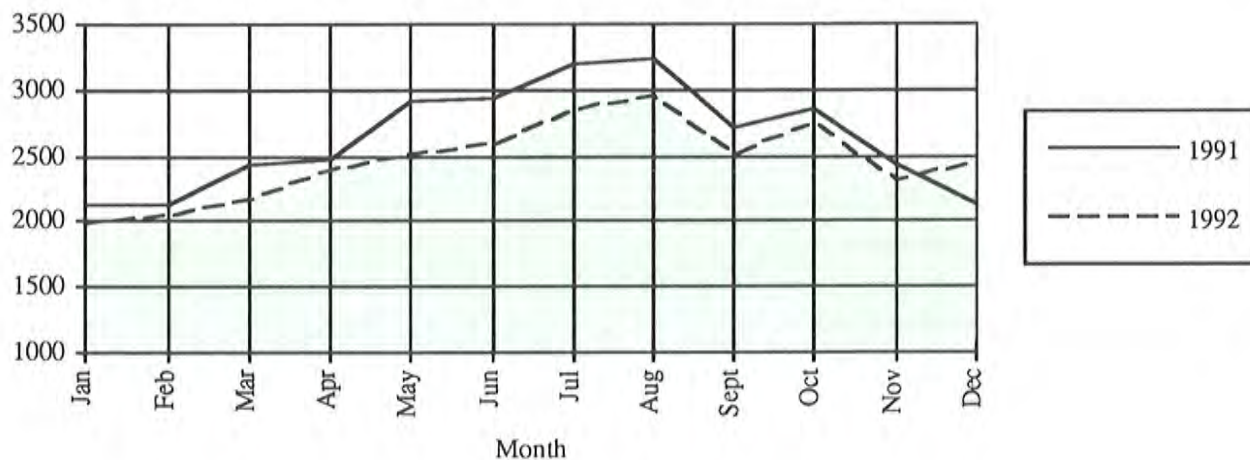
<i>Trend</i>						
Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988-1992
Number reported	29,041	30,079	31,526	31,635	29,604	
% change from previous year	+0.9	+3.6	+4.8	+0.4	-6.4	
						% change +1.9
Rate per 1,000	24.51	24.90	25.80	25.89	24.00	
% change from previous year	-0.2	+1.8	+3.6	+0.3	-7.3	
						% change -2.0

<i>Characteristics — 1992</i>	
Type of Criminal Activity	
All Other	30.4%
From Motor Vehicles	19.8%
Shoplifting	17.1%
From Buildings	16.9%
Bicycles	8.3%
Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories	6.7%
From Coin-Op Machines	0.8%
Purse-Snatching	0.3%
Pocket-Picking	0.2%
Value per Incident	
Under \$50	41.3%
Over \$200	29.3%
\$50 to \$200	29.3%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	10.0%
July	9.7%
June	8.8%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total	\$8,934,323.00
Per Incident Average	\$301.79
Clearance Rate	
8,960 Offenses Cleared	30.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.15

Profile of Persons Arrested 7,180 Arrests

Age	
17 and under	42.0%
18-24	27.4%
25-29	8.2%
30-34	7.1%
35-39	4.4%
40 and over	10.9%
Sex	
Male	74.2%
Female	25.8%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 1991-1992</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1991	1992	% change	1991	1992	% change
Pocket-Picking	52	74	+42.3%	\$17,180	\$12,836	-25.3%
Purse-Snatching	112	96	-14.3%	\$17,620	\$13,963	-20.8%
Shoplifting	5,524	5,067	-8.3%	\$364,165	\$421,277	+15.7%
From Motor Vehicles	6,368	5,873	-7.8%	\$1,754,654	\$1,772,515	-10.2%
M/V Parts & Accessories	2,131	1,810	-15.1%	\$584,751	\$521,147	-10.9%
Bicycles	2,622	2,450	-6.6%	\$579,109	\$558,476	-3.6%
From Buildings	5,417	5,019	-5.5%	\$2,154,143	\$2,217,169	-2.9%
From Coin-Op Machines	150	227	+51.3%	\$17,550	\$53,967	+207.5%
All Other	9,259	8,988	-2.9%	\$3,805,689	\$3,362,973	-11.6%
Totals	31,635	29,604	-6.4%	\$9,294,861	\$8,934,323	-3.9%

Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 1991-1992***MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT***

Uniform Crime Reporting defines Motor Vehicle Theft as the larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle, including "joy riding." Excluded from this class is a reported offense where there is lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation, or unauthorized use by others with lawful access, such as with employees.

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

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

Crime Clock

1 Motor
Vehicle Theft
every 5 hours

Trend

Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988-1992
Number reported	2,470	2,237	2,175	2,008	1,755	
% change from previous year	+20.4	-10.4	-2.8	-7.7	-12.5	
						% change -28.9
Rate per 1,000	2.08	1.85	1.78	1.64	1.42	
% change from previous year	+18.9	-11.1	-3.8	-7.9	-13.4	
						% change -18.9

Type of Vehicle 1991–1992

	Auto- mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
1991	1,261	315	432	2,008
1992	1,152	264	339	1,755
% change	-8.6%	-16.2%	-21.5%	-12.6%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 1992

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	890	50.7%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	404	23.0%
Total Recovered	1,294	73.7%
Not Recovered	461	26.3%

Characteristics — 1992

Type of Vehicle	
Automobiles	65.6%
Other Vehicles	19.3%
Trucks/Buses	15.0%

Months of Highest Occurrence

August	10.9%
May/July	9.8%
June	9.7%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total	\$6,898,099.00
Per Incident Average	\$3,930.54
Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered	1,294

Value of Property Recovered

Total	\$5,951,907.00
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Clearance Rate

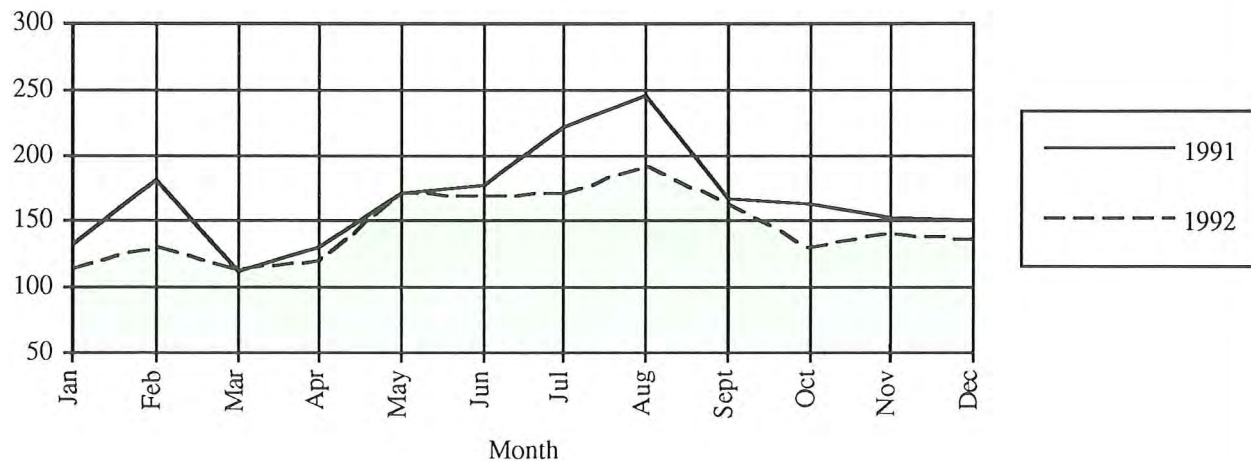
799 Offenses Cleared	45.5%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.25

**Profile of Persons Arrested
453 Arrests****Age**

17 and under	45.7%
18–24	34.0%
25–29	8.4%
30–34	5.3%
35–39	3.7%
40 and over	2.9%

Sex

Male	87.2%
Female	12.8%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 1991–1992



ARSON

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

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

Crime Clock

1 Arson
every
30 hours,
43 minutes

Trend

Year	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1988-1992
Number reported	310	337	335	298	286	
% change from previous year	-17.6	+8.7	-0.6	-11.3	-4.0	% change -7.7
Rate per 1,000 population	.26	.28	.27	.24	.23	
% change from previous year	-18.8	+7.7	-3.6	-11.1	-4.2	% change -11.5

Characteristics — 1992

Type of Property

Structural	66.8%
Mobile	15.4%
Other	17.8%

Months of Highest Occurrence

June/November	11.9%
August	11.2%
April	10.1%

Value of Property Damaged

Total	\$3,779,132.00
Per Incident Average	\$13,217.74

Clearance Rate

98 Offenses Cleared	25.4%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.41

Profile of Persons Arrested 122 Arrests

Age

17 and under	56.0%
18-24	18.1%
25-29	8.6%
30-34	5.2%
35-39	5.2%
40 and over	6.9%

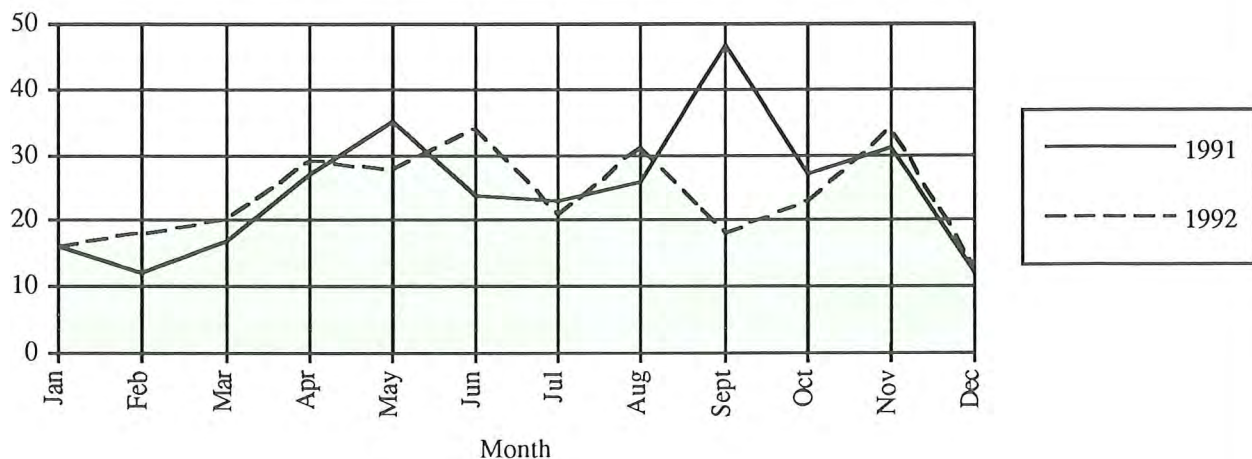
Sex

Male	91.4%
Female	8.6%

Arson by Property Type, 1991-1992

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1991	1992	% change	1991	1992	% change
Structural — Residential	92	90	-2.2%	\$1,432,370	\$1,536,379	+9.4%
Structural — Non-residential	108	101	-6.4%	\$905,646	\$1,994,036	+120.2%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	57	44	-22.8%	\$198,975	\$194,095	-8.0%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	41	51	+24.4%	\$8,096	\$54,622	+574.7%
Totals	298	286	-4.0%	\$2,545,087	\$3,779,132	+48.5%

Arsons — Comparative Data 1991–1992



Arson Breakdown by County

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1991	1992	% change	1991	1992	% change
Androscoggin	17	15	-11.8%	\$87,550	\$16,400	-80.7%
Aroostook	4	7	+75.0%	\$24,500	\$209,700	+775.9%
Cumberland	128	115	-10.2%	\$859,437	\$1,162,140	+35.2%
Franklin	4	—	-100.0%	\$72,168	—	-100.0%
Hancock	7	4	-42.9%	\$212,220	\$311,000	+46.5%
Kennebec	27	15	-44.4%	\$44,307	\$68,800	+55.3%
Knox	11	17	+54.5%	\$70,975	\$4,325	-93.9%
Lincoln	2	5	+150.0%	\$10,000	\$7,115	-28.9%
Oxford	7	8	+14.3%	\$202,500	\$117,000	-42.2%
Penobscot	18	24	+33.3%	\$124,660	\$32,567	-73.9%
Piscataquis	1	3	+200.0%	\$13,000	\$45,100	+246.9%
Sagadahoc	4	4	—	\$41,500	\$3,475	-91.6%
Somerset	7	13	+85.7%	\$24,885	\$244,130	+881.0%
Waldo	3	3	—	\$73,500	\$26,100	-64.5%
Washington	13	3	-76.9%	\$103,825	\$103,500	-0.3%
York	45	50	+11.1%	\$564,060	\$1,427,280	+153.0%
Totals	298	286	-4.0%	\$2,529,087	\$3,779,132	+49.4%

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

HATE CRIME

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

The reported number of hate crime incidents in Maine in 1992 was 33. These incidents involved 37 victims with at least 50 offenders, and resulted in a total of 42 offenses.

Hate Crime 1992

Number of incidents	33
Number of victims	37
Number of offenders*	50
Number of offenses	42
*In 10 incidents, the number of offenders was unknown.	

In 1992, the most commonly reported bias motivation was sexual orientation. The second largest percentage was racial in nature, followed by religious and ethnic/national origin hate crimes.

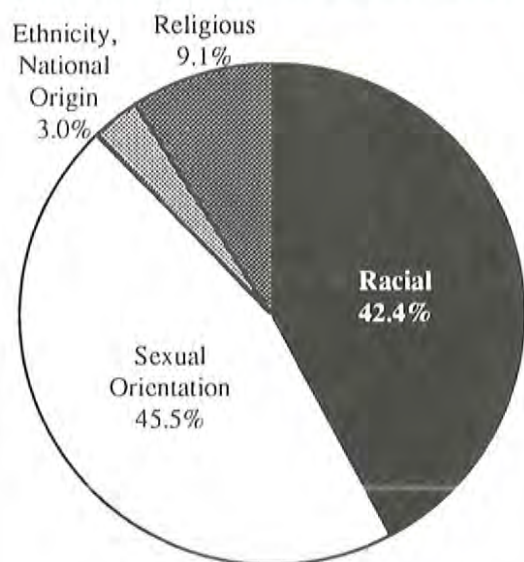
Hate Crime Bias Motivation

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents	% of Total
Racial	42.4%	Anti-White	2	6.1%
		Anti-Black	12	36.4%
		Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Sexual Orientation	45.5%	Anti-Male Homosexual	8	24.2%
		Anti-Female Homosexual	3	9.1%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	4	12.1%
		Anti-Heterosexual	—	—
		Anti-Bisexual	—	—
Ethnicity, National Origin	3.0%	Anti-Arab	—	—
		Anti-Hispanic	1	3.0%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/National Origin	—	—
Religious	9.1%	Anti-Jewish	2	6.1%
		Anti-Catholic	—	—
		Anti-Protestant	1	3.0%
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	—	—%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents	% of Total
Religious	9.1%	Anti-Other Religion	—	—%
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	—	—%
		Anti-Atheist/Agnostic	—	—%
Total	100.0%	Total	33	100.0%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation



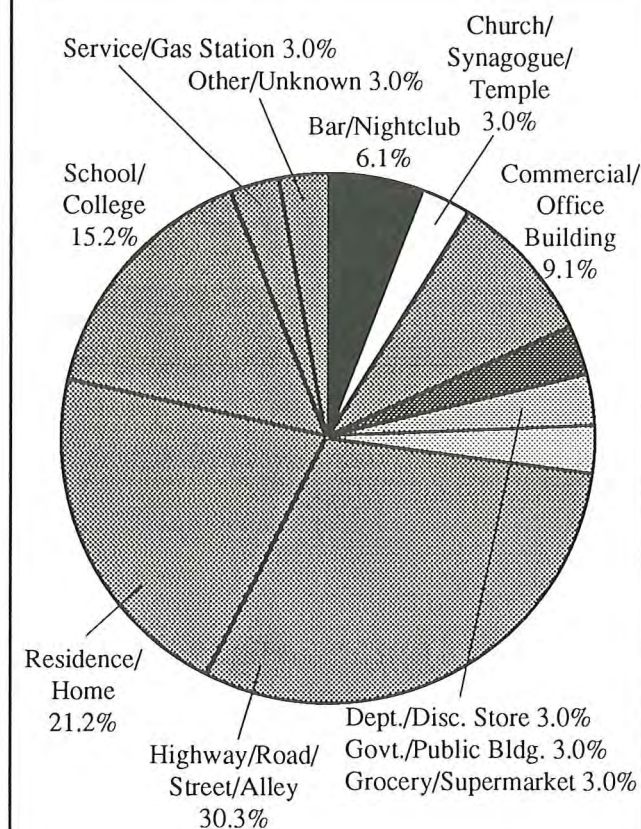
The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 1992 was highways, roads, alleys and streets. The second most common location was residences and homes, and the third most common was schools and colleges.

Hate Crime Locations

Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	—	—
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	2	6.1%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	1	3.0%
Commercial/Office Building	3	9.1%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	—	—
Department/Discount Store	1	3.0%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	—	—
Government/Public Building	1	3.0%
Grocery/Supermarket	1	3.0%

Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

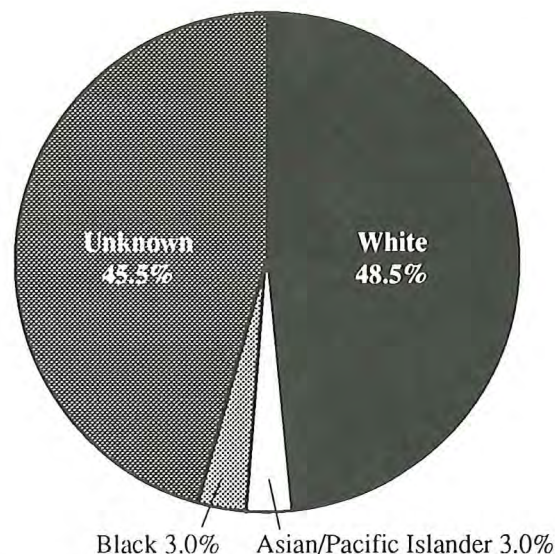
Location	Incidents	%
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	10	30.3%
Hotel/Motel	—	—
Jail/Prison	—	—
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	—	—
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	7	21.2%
Restaurant	—	—
School/College	5	15.2%
Service/Gas Station	1	3.0%
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	1	3.0%
Total	33	99.9%

Hate Crime Locations

In 1992, 33 offenders were involved in incidents of hate crimes. Because hate crime incidents can be perpetrated by multiple offenders, the chart in the next column displays the suspected offenders' race.

Hate Crime Offenders by Incident

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	16	48.5%
Black	1	3.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3.0%
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	15	45.5%
Total	33	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders

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

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

Hate Crime Victim Type

Victim Type	No.	% of Total
Individual	29	78.4%
Business	5	13.5%
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	2	5.4%
Religious Organization	1	2.7%
Society/Public	—	—
Other	—	—
Unknown	—	—
Total	37	100.0%

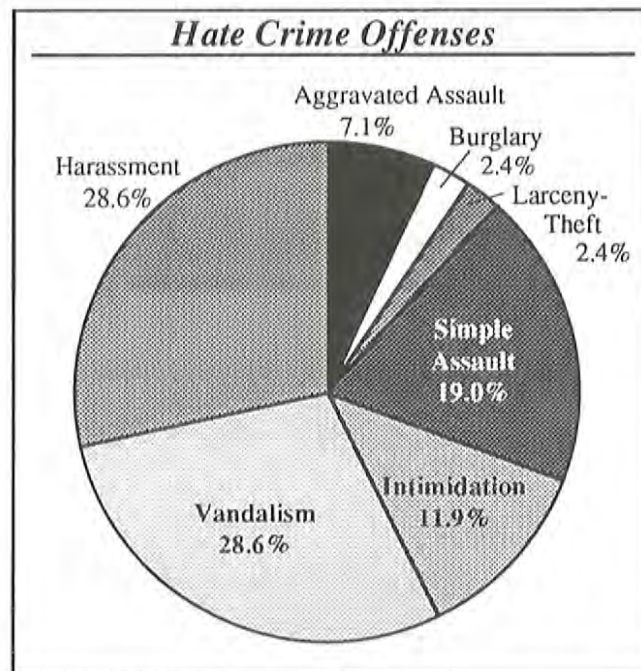
Offense information in the hate crime data collection program are defined in accordance with federal Uniform Crime Reporting definitions and do not necessarily conform to Maine state definitions. Complete offense definitions are available in the appendix to this publication.

Hate crime offense information falls into the eight index crimes — murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson —

plus the non-index crimes of simple assault, intimidation and vandalism. Additionally, Maine's hate crime reporting statute provides for the reporting of harassment as a supplemental offense category. Of these offense categories, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, vandalism and harassment together accounted for 95.2% of all bias crime offenses.

<i>Hate Crime Offenses</i>		
Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	—	—
Aggravated Assault	3	7.1%
Burglary	1	2.4%
Larceny-Theft	1	2.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	8	19.0%
Intimidation	5	11.9%
Vandalism	12	28.6%
Harassment*	12	28.6%
Total	42	100.0%

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



Offenses Report by Agency

Augusta Police Dept.

1 Vandalism Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Androscoggin County Sheriff's Dept.

1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Hispanic
2 Intimidation

Hancock County Sheriff's Dept.

1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism
Anti-Jewish

Lewiston Police Dept.

1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
2 Harassment Anti-Black

Portland

1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
3 Simple Assault Anti-Black
1 Simple Assault Anti-White
5 Vandalism Anti-Black
1 Vandalism Anti-Homosexual (Gay and Lesbian)
1 Vandalism Anti-Jewish
1 Vandalism Anti-Protestant
1 Intimidation Anti-Homosexual (Gay and Lesbian)

1 Burglary Anti-Black
1 Larceny-Theft Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
2 Harassment Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
3 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
3 Harassment Anti-Black

South Portland

1 Simple Assault Anti-Black

University of Maine, Orono

1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

University of Southern Maine

1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Homosexual (Gay and Lesbian)
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Wilton Police Dept.

2 Intimidation Anti-Black

Windham Police Dept.

1 Aggravated Assault Anti-White

10 Agencies 42 Offenses

STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY VALUES

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

1. Use fair market value for items subject to depreciation.
2. Use wholesale cost of goods stolen from retail establishments.
3. Use victim's evaluation of non-depreciable items.
4. Use cost of replacement to victims for new or almost new items.

There was more than 23 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 1992. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 1992:

- Property stolen totaled \$23,897,841, down 5.2% from the 1991 figure of \$25,196,622.
- There was \$9,188,584 worth of property recovered, down 4.0% from \$9,572,410 in 1991.
- The rate of recovery was 38.4%, compared to 38% for 1991.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 83.9%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$16,803,865 stolen, \$3,236,677 (19.2%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$3,885,828	\$990,325	25.5%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$1,752,880	\$184,981	10.6%
Clothing and Furs	\$564,701	\$251,019	44.5%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$7,093,976	\$5,951,907	83.9%
Office Equipment	\$285,833	\$42,985	15.0%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$2,512,549	\$309,797	12.3%
Firearms	\$235,574	\$64,042	25.1%
Household Goods	\$509,471	\$100,237	19.7%
Consumable Goods	\$288,150	\$43,261	15.0%
Livestock	\$15,648	\$2,759	17.6%
Miscellaneous	\$6,753,231	\$1,247,271	18.5%
Totals	\$23,897,841	\$9,188,584	38.4%

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

<i>Stolen/Recovered Property 1992</i>							
	Androscoggin	Aroostook	Cumberland	Franklin	Hancock	Kennebec	Knox
Currency:							
Stolen	\$150,956	\$792,761	\$804,854	\$31,762	\$67,129	\$208,787	\$662,183
Recovered	\$7,076	\$621,987	\$73,190	\$2,925	\$6,297	\$9,090	\$22,040
% Recovered	4.7	78.5	9.1	9.2	9.4	4.4	3.3
Jewelry:							
Stolen	\$145,834	\$13,937	\$681,638	\$115,147	\$13,959	\$136,818	\$26,617
Recovered	\$1,642	\$1,483	\$24,937	\$70,195	\$2,545	\$25,428	\$1,358
% Recovered	1.1	10.6	4.0	61.0	18.2	18.6	5.1
Clothing:							
Stolen	\$54,628	\$9,728	\$288,299	\$15,846	\$2,996	\$34,525	\$5,933
Recovered	\$13,893	\$3,633	\$167,812	\$2,849	\$1,379	\$10,039	\$2,481
% Recovered	25.4	37.3	58.2	18.0	34.5	29.1	42.4
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicle:							
Stolen	\$630,658	\$371,760	\$2,290,671	\$125,799	\$160,050	\$756,658	\$119,650
Recovered	\$545,622	\$352,140	\$1,911,809	\$114,649	\$148,000	\$686,769	\$93,050
% Recovered	86.5	94.7	83.5	91.1	92.5	90.8	77.8
Office Equipment:							
Stolen	\$42,018	\$2,014	\$165,199	\$870	\$700	\$11,325	\$10,348
Recovered	\$4,269	\$129	\$23,568	—	\$300	\$573	\$7,648
% Recovered	10.2	6.4	14.3	—	42.9	5.1	74.3
TVs, VCRs, Cameras, etc.:							
Stolen	\$248,583	\$60,875	\$1,094,317	\$49,561	\$36,562	\$170,090	\$62,265
Recovered	\$21,845	\$10,328	\$132,850	\$2,622	\$7,695	\$30,877	\$4,136
% Recovered	8.8	17.0	12.1	5.3	21.0	18.2	6.9
Firearms:							
Stolen	\$31,988	\$13,946	\$26,490	\$9,534	\$9,335	\$15,856	\$6,400
Recovered	\$5,264	\$2,825	\$6,902	\$3,336	\$4,225	\$4,812	\$2,240
% Recovered	16.5	20.3	36.2	35.0	45.3	30.3	38.0
Household Goods:							
Stolen	\$47,728	\$12,011	\$105,816	\$6,667	\$16,817	\$41,036	\$20,010
Recovered	\$1,947	\$2,068	\$37,104	\$675	\$2,850	\$18,787	\$1,960
% Recovered	4.1	17.2	35.1	10.1	16.9	45.8	9.8
Consumable Goods:							
Stolen	\$22,608	\$10,592	\$88,356	\$9,383	\$6,294	\$20,028	\$8,314
Recovered	\$3,183	\$1,654	\$11,606	\$1,179	\$1,046	\$4,747	\$1,057
% Recovered	14.1	15.6	13.1	12.6	16.6	23.7	12.9
Livestock:							
Stolen	\$50	\$1,550	\$5,055	\$267	—	\$2,830	—
Recovered	\$50	\$400	\$500	—	—	\$1,200	—
% Recovered	100.0	25.8	9.9	—	—	42.4	—
Miscellaneous:							
Stolen	\$548,171	\$236,269	\$2,023,463	\$214,740	\$204,729	\$484,750	\$151,364
Recovered	\$81,978	\$80,554	\$339,417	\$34,954	\$42,356	\$108,594	\$14,864
% Recovered	15.0	34.1	16.8	16.3	20.7	22.4	9.8
TOTALS:							
Stolen	\$1,923,222	\$1,525,443	\$7,574,158	\$579,576	\$519,571	\$1,882,703	\$1,073,084
Recovered	\$686,769	\$1,077,201	\$2,734,395	\$233,384	\$216,693	\$900,916	\$150,834
% Recovered	35.7	70.6	36.1	40.3	41.7	47.9	14.1
% Recovered 1991	36.4	57.6	33.6	37.4	44.8	38.5	39.5

<i>Stolen/Recovered Property 1992</i>								
Lincoln	Oxford	Penobscot	Piscataquis	Sagadahoc	Somerset	Waldo	Washington	York
\$37,126	\$59,023	\$21,625	\$13,911	\$19,046	\$205,022	\$28,531	\$26,781	\$564,331
\$3,242	\$17,806	\$26,720	\$1,795	\$36	\$5,167	\$4,942	\$1,559	\$186,453
8.7	30.2	12.5	12.9	0.2	2.5	17.3	5.8	33.0
\$41,815	\$39,336	\$138,955	\$1,930	\$49,163	\$24,586	\$5,677	\$6,681	\$310,787
\$1,025	\$2,455	\$12,376	—	\$19,041	\$1,182	\$1,842	\$1,847	\$15,625
2.5	6.2	8.9	—	38.7	4.8	32.4	27.6	5.0
\$1,528	\$6,224	\$62,026	\$1,331	\$7,016	\$6,066	\$857	\$3,090	\$63,608
\$184	\$509	\$18,836	\$986	\$1,974	\$550	\$623	\$1,805	\$23,466
12.0	8.2	30.4	74.1	28.1	9.1	72.7	58.4	36.9
\$55,700	\$137,900	\$865,270	\$119,100	\$237,850	\$246,105	\$79,325	\$66,400	\$831,080
\$49,700	\$138,300	\$686,434	\$119,100	\$162,550	\$209,377	\$69,875	\$54,200	\$610,332
89.2	100.3	79.3	100.0	68.3	85.1	88.1	81.6	73.4
\$1,105	\$438	\$19,671	\$1,377	\$19,425	\$81	\$1,500	\$200	\$9,562
\$100	—	\$5,391	—	—	\$47	—	—	\$960
9.0	—	27.4	—	—	58.0	—	—	10.0
\$23,597	\$56,233	\$189,866	\$7,289	\$56,075	\$60,227	\$34,465	\$23,497	\$339,047
\$7,554	\$9,669	\$36,493	\$225	\$7,097	\$7,593	\$3,875	\$2,090	\$24,848
32.0	17.2	19.2	3.1	12.7	12.6	11.2	8.9	7.3
\$2,995	\$11,940	\$37,054	\$3,785	\$5,259	\$15,026	\$2,980	\$11,288	\$31,698
—	\$5,770	\$10,505	\$700	\$144	\$4,416	\$1,000	\$3,433	\$5,770
—	48.3	28.4	18.5	2.7	29.4	33.6	30.4	18.2
\$5,790	\$67,626	\$42,926	\$5,605	\$5,631	\$39,509	\$6,361	\$16,075	\$69,863
\$850	\$3,681	\$5,580	\$200	\$1,722	\$4,371	\$327	\$775	\$17,340
14.7	5.4	13.0	3.6	30.6	11.1	5.1	4.8	24.8
\$6,821	\$5,627	\$39,646	\$5,255	\$2,852	\$7,197	\$3,255	\$12,635	\$39,287
\$155	\$331	\$4,794	\$204	\$881	\$916	\$558	\$4,579	\$6,371
2.3	5.9	12.1	3.9	30.9	12.7	17.1	36.2	16.2
—	—	\$1,099	—	—	\$3,572	—	—	\$1,225
—	—	\$109	—	—	—	—	—	\$500
—	—	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	40.8
\$74,159	\$224,139	\$619,163	\$100,042	\$169,671	\$335,326	\$76,922	\$172,807	\$1,117,516
\$22,468	\$65,000	\$139,846	\$39,789	\$33,212	\$47,892	\$11,405	\$65,956	\$118,986
30.3	29.0	22.6	39.8	19.6	14.3	14.8	38.2	10.6
\$250,636	\$608,486	\$2,229,301	\$259,625	\$571,988	\$942,717	\$239,873	\$339,454	\$3,378,004
\$85,278	\$243,521	\$947,084	\$162,999	\$226,657	\$281,511	\$94,447	\$136,244	\$1,101,651
34.0	40.0	42.5	62.8	39.6	29.9	39.4	40.1	29.9
36.2	35.1	35.9	49.3	40.9	54.4	33.3	37.3	36.2

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.

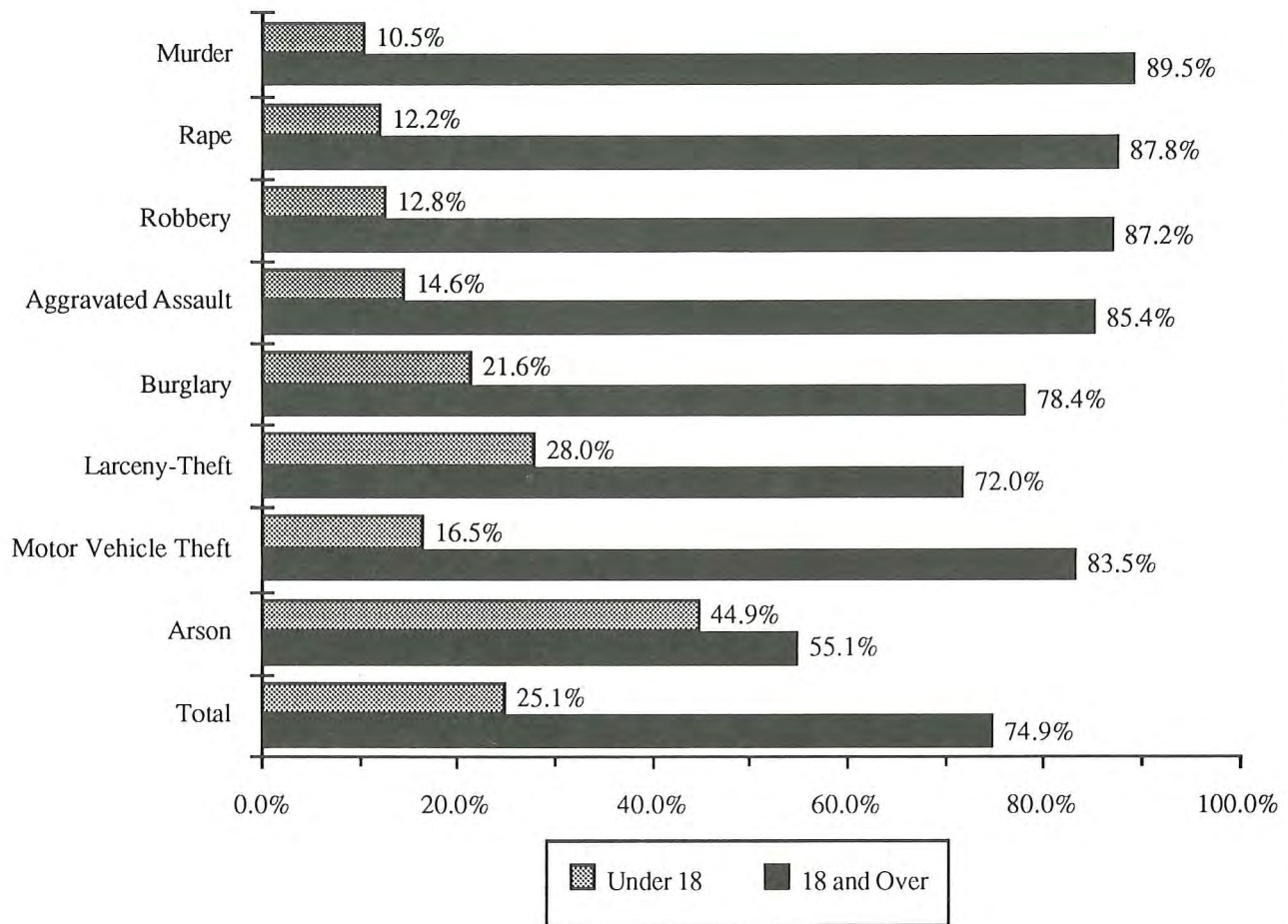
Crime solutions are also recorded in exceptional circumstances when some elements beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender. An offense may be exceptionally cleared when it falls into one of the following categories:

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 1992, 30.8% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, slightly lower than the 30.9% rate for 1991, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 21.4%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 1992 was 65.6%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 29.5%.

Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 1992

Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	25	19	76.0%
Forcible Rape	298	148	49.7%
Robbery	291	133	45.7%
Aggravated Assault	1,001	760	75.9%
Burglary	10,055	2,426	24.1%
Larceny-Theft	29,577	8,959	30.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,755	799	45.5%
Arson	285	98	34.4%
Totals	43,287	13,342	30.8%

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

ARREST DATA

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

During 1992:

- 18.7% of all arrests were juveniles, 81.3% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 56.9% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 29.3% of arrests were for index offenses.
- More than one third (35.9%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 1992 was down 4.7%. Part I offenses were down 6.7%, Part II offenses were down 4.1%.

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.)	2,652	27.8%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	6,542	68.5%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Human Services)	43	0.4%
4. Referred to other police agency	66	0.7%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	244	2.6%
Total Dispositions	9,547	100.0%

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

<i>Total Arrests — Percent Change 1991–1992</i>			
Offenses	1991	1992	% Change
Murder	18	13	–27.8%
Forcible Rape	84	98	+16.7%
Robbery	107	149	+39.3%
Aggravated Assault	903	973	+7.8%
Burglary	2,301	1,951	–15.2%
Larceny-Theft	7,608	7,180	–5.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	578	453	–21.6%
Arson	122	116	–4.9%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	11,721	10,933	–6.7%
Manslaughter	3	3	—
Other Assaults	6,236	6,618	+6.1%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	263	253	–3.8%
Fraud	980	952	–2.9%
Embezzlement	12	10	–16.7%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	468	456	–2.6%
Vandalism	2,101	2,252	+7.2%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	305	340	+11.5%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	108	110	+1.9%
Sex Offenses	406	390	–3.9%
Drug Abuse Violations	2,245	2,497	+11.2%
Gambling	2	9	+350.0%
Offenses against Family	209	265	+26.8%
Driving under the Influence	9,354	8,766	–6.3%
Liquor Laws	2,696	2,484	–7.9%
Drunkenness	33	14	–57.6%
Disorderly Conduct	2,229	2,003	–10.1%
Vagrancy	1	0	–100.0%
All Other (except Traffic)	13,578	12,216	–10.0%
Curfew and Loitering	110	77	–30.0%
Runaways	388	313	+19.3%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	41,727	40,028	–4.1%
GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS	53,448	50,961	–4.7%

Total State Arrests 1992 (by Age and Sex)

Classification of Offenses	Sex	10 and under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18
Murder	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Forcible Rape	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	2	3	7	4	2	5	23
Robbery	F	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	M	—	3	10	7	7	6	33
Aggravated Assault	F	—	2	—	2	2	3	9
	M	—	5	28	18	17	21	89
Burglary	F	8	6	20	10	6	9	59
	M	44	86	191	139	158	194	812
Larceny-Theft	F	10	78	245	140	131	113	717
	M	72	271	611	391	443	513	2,301
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	—	—	6	19	7	6	38
	M	—	5	28	37	34	65	169
Other Assaults	F	3	26	91	51	50	54	275
	M	33	110	222	129	153	194	841
Arson	F	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
	M	11	26	14	4	4	3	62
Forgery and Counterfeiting	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
	M	—	—	4	1	5	10	20
Fraud	F	—	—	—	1	1	5	7
	M	1	2	5	11	2	6	27
Embezzlement	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Stolen Property — Buy, Possess, Receive	F	—	1	1	2	5	2	11
	M	2	7	25	35	26	17	112
Vandalism	F	21	17	44	16	10	11	119
	M	103	159	235	131	146	135	909
Weapons — Carrying, Possession, etc.	F	—	—	3	1	1	—	5
	M	—	2	9	14	13	23	61
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	F	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Sex Offenses	F	1	3	1	—	1	1	7
	M	6	12	43	11	18	13	103
Drug Abuse Violations	F	—	1	6	5	6	5	23
	M	—	3	14	31	35	63	146
Gambling	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Offenses against Family and Children	F	1	—	2	—	—	1	4
	M	1	—	3	—	3	3	10
Driving under the Influence	F	—	—	—	2	1	12	15
	M	—	—	—	1	25	64	90
Liquor Laws	F	—	—	16	14	31	43	104
	M	—	2	17	37	66	194	316
Drunkenness	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	M	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Disorderly Conduct	F	1	1	8	8	5	15	38
	M	7	3	30	32	31	49	152
All Other Offenses (except Traffic)	F	8	22	73	47	54	56	260
	M	42	90	261	203	261	314	1,171
Curfew and Loitering	F	1	1	10	5	2	—	19
	M	2	3	23	19	9	2	58
Runaways	F	1	10	60	59	37	11	178
	M	4	11	46	36	26	12	135
Grand Total		385	973	2,415	1,675	1,838	2,261	9,547
Total Female		55	170	589	383	352	351	1,900
Total Male		330	803	1,826	1,292	1,486	1,910	7,647

Total State Arrests 1992 (by Age and Sex)

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total >18	Grand Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	11	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
7	6	5	2	2	2	3	15	10	5	6	5	2	3	1	1	75	98
1	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11
16	12	12	12	8	3	4	12	9	6	6	1	2	2	—	—	105	138
3	6	3	10	4	5	6	28	17	13	8	4	3	—	1	1	112	121
28	44	43	29	33	27	37	164	155	67	57	38	18	7	12	4	763	852
3	5	3	3	1	2	6	2	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	100
163	114	123	104	67	54	50	167	102	45	15	18	7	3	2	5	1,039	1,851
105	71	70	50	53	41	42	164	145	101	69	59	41	32	34	56	1,133	1,850
407	260	282	198	171	117	101	424	361	215	140	133	65	48	33	74	3,029	5,330
1	3	3	—	—	1	1	2	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	20	58
37	23	24	18	15	11	17	36	18	16	5	4	1	1	—	—	226	395
46	50	40	61	48	33	23	196	164	74	47	31	7	3	2	4	829	1,104
217	199	210	252	229	259	224	1,049	813	550	327	178	86	39	21	20	4,673	5,514
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	10
3	3	4	2	2	2	3	8	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	106
5	3	6	3	5	6	1	12	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	53	56
11	11	13	19	14	10	5	48	19	12	6	—	1	2	3	3	177	197
17	13	20	15	20	23	6	98	50	40	30	11	2	1	—	—	346	353
13	32	25	33	27	34	25	151	94	55	27	26	15	10	2	3	572	599
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	7
5	5	9	2	2	2	1	6	3	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	47	58
32	36	24	22	18	12	5	56	24	21	12	17	2	2	3	—	286	398
16	14	16	9	7	6	5	24	26	8	7	1	4	1	—	—	144	263
130	73	113	83	86	67	48	172	139	95	37	19	9	5	1	3	1,080	1,989
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	17
14	14	11	17	8	7	17	51	34	28	27	17	7	4	2	4	262	323
3	4	1	—	—	1	—	8	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	27
3	1	3	4	1	1	2	12	12	12	9	6	8	5	1	2	82	83
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	10	17
8	12	6	6	9	9	10	49	41	27	33	23	12	6	2	17	270	373
14	15	15	14	8	11	9	45	57	28	24	7	4	—	—	—	251	274
116	121	139	129	110	106	90	465	391	221	117	41	17	10	2	4	2,079	2,225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
—	—	1	1	3	2	2	9	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	28	32
1	3	5	11	12	6	5	58	33	39	23	12	11	1	1	2	223	233
20	34	49	49	52	44	54	302	331	194	119	70	33	19	8	5	1,383	1,398
170	210	286	395	336	306	258	1,494	1,319	904	645	389	234	146	81	105	7,278	7,368
80	106	94	7	12	5	5	24	10	2	7	9	—	—	1	2	364	468
380	347	397	111	59	44	36	129	86	44	24	16	16	2	4	5	1,700	2,016
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	8	12
18	15	26	27	22	18	22	68	49	34	23	12	5	1	1	1	342	380
74	95	96	113	100	69	80	307	203	152	63	54	26	19	10	10	1,471	1,623
65	65	92	100	70	85	85	376	308	146	79	50	25	12	5	8	1,571	1,831
454	505	505	561	505	448	469	1,929	1,618	903	558	342	164	105	57	91	9,214	10,385
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	58
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	178
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	135
2,691	2,533	2,776	2,476	2,122	1,882	1,760	8,180	6,690	4,090	2,565	1,605	833	490	291	432	41,416	50,963
404	411	449	354	308	287	269	1,378	1,201	661	422	260	128	69	52	78	6,731	8,631
2,287	2,122	2,327	2,122	1,814	1,595	1,491	6,802	5,489	3,429	2,143	1,345	705	421	239	354	34,685	42,332

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 1992

Age	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
10 and under	385	0.8%	0.8%
11–12	973	1.9%	2.7%
13–14	2,415	4.7%	7.4%
15	1,675	3.3%	10.7%
16	1,838	3.6%	14.3%
17	2,261	4.4%	18.7%
Total Juveniles	9,547	18.7%	
Adults			
18	2,690	5.3%	24.0%
19	2,534	5.0%	29.0%
20	2,776	5.4%	34.4%
21	2,475	4.9%	39.3%
22	2,121	4.2%	43.5%
23	1,883	3.7%	47.2%
24	1,760	3.5%	50.7%
25–29	8,178	16.0%	66.7%
30–34	6,691	13.1%	79.8%
35–39	4,090	8.0%	87.8%
40–44	2,565	5.0%	92.8%
45–49	1,605	3.1%	95.9%
50–54	833	1.6%	97.5%
55–59	490	1.0%	98.5%
60–64	291	0.6%	99.1%
65 and over	432	0.8%	99.9%
Total Adults	41,414	81.3%	
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	50,961	99.9%	

See explanation of juvenile arrest procedure on page 70.
 (Cumulative percentage does 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 1992.

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:

- 74.0% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 26.0% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 65.9% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 34.1% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 2,328 total drug arrests: 2,076 were male, 252 were female.
- Total drug arrests increased by 3.4% from the 2,245 arrests in 1991.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 80.0% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 21% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 80.8% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 19.2% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 1992 decreased by 6.3% from the 1991 total. There were 9,354 OUI arrests in 1991 — 8,766 in 1992. Adult OUI arrests decreased 7.3% and juvenile OUI arrests decreased 12.5%.
- Of the 8,766 OUI arrests in 1992, 7,368 were male — 1,398 were female.
- Adults accounted for 84.1% of all OUI arrests for 1992.
- Juvenile liquor arrests decreased 8.2%, from 572 in 1991 to 525 in 1992.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 1992
(includes those released without having been formally charged)

Age	DRUG ARRESTS			LIQUOR ARRESTS			Total Drug & Liquor Arrests
	Sale or Manufacturing	Possession	Total	Operating Under Influence	Liquor Laws	Total	
10 and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
11–12	1	3	4	—	2	2	6
13–14	7	13	20	—	33	33	53
15	9	27	36	3	51	54	90
16	11	30	41	26	97	123	164
17	16	52	68	76	237	313	381
Total Juvenile Arrests	44	125	169	105	420	525	694
Percent of Total	26.0%	74.0%	100.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%	
18	25	104	129	190	460	650	779
19	33	104	137	244	453	697	834
20	46	108	154	335	491	826	980
21–29	305	679	984	3,290	432	3,722	4,706
30–39	271	427	698	2,748	142	2,890	3,588
40–49	91	98	189	1,223	56	1,279	1,468
50–59	20	11	31	432	18	450	481
60 and over	3	3	6	199	12	211	217
Total Adult Arrests	794	1,534	2,328	8,661	2,064	10,725	13,053
Percent of Total	34.1%	65.9%	100.0%	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%	
Grand Totals	838	1,659	2,497	8,766	2,484	11,250	13,747
Percent of Total	33.6%	66.4%	100.0%	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%	

Drug Arrest Analysis 1992

Age	SALE/MANUFACTURING					POSSESSION					Grand Totals Drug Arrests
	Opium, cocaine and derivatives	Mari- juana	Synthetic narcotics	Other dangerous non- narcotics	Sub- totals	Opium, cocaine and derivatives	Mari- juana	Synthetic narcotics	Other dangerous non- narcotics	Sub- totals	
10 and under	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0
11–12	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	4
13–14	—	5	—	2	7	1	12	—	—	13	20
15	—	7	1	1	9	—	22	2	3	27	36
16	—	10	—	1	11	1	28	2	—	31	42
17	—	14	2	—	16	1	45	—	6	52	68
Total < 18	0	37	3	4	44	3	110	4	9	126	170
18	1	21	1	2	25	1	95	1	7	104	129
19	3	26	—	4	33	3	94	2	5	104	137
20	10	28	1	7	46	6	91	4	7	108	154
21	14	26	—	2	42	7	83	1	9	100	142
22	2	27	1	7	37	4	69	2	5	80	117
23	7	18	4	4	33	5	71	1	8	85	118
24	8	16	—	5	29	5	56	3	6	70	99
25–29	47	94	7	16	164	18	304	6	16	344	508
30–34	62	85	4	14	165	19	240	8	17	284	449
35–39	32	68	1	5	106	4	119	3	17	143	249
40–44	16	47	1	4	68	1	61	1	10	73	141
45–49	6	14	1	2	23	—	21	1	3	25	48
50–54	3	8	1	2	14	—	4	—	3	7	21
55–59	1	5	—	—	6	—	3	—	1	4	10
60–64	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
Over 65	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	2	4
Total > 18	213	484	22	75	794	73	1,314	33	114	1,534	2,328
GRAND TOTAL	213	521	25	79	838	76	1,424	37	123	1,660	2,498

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, 1992, the following information was gathered from 136 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,412 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.69 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 212 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 323 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.34.
- Statewide, there were 1,987 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represent a rate of 1.61 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, the average rate per 1,000 is 2.2. 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 390.
- There were 82 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 139 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 680.

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

Figures for Sheriff's Department personnel for the year 1992 do not include persons serving as correctional or court personnel in all Sheriff's Departments.

Sworn Law Enforcement Personnel

County	Municipal		Sheriff's		County		County Total	Officers /1,000
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Androscoggin	149	3	11	—	160	3	163	1.51
Aroostook	68	1	10	—	78	1	79	0.91
Cumberland	360	23	37	—	397	23	420	1.76
Franklin	28	2	12	1	40	3	43	1.45
Hancock	35	1	13	—	48	1	49	1.06
Kennebec	97	2	12	1	109	3	112	0.95
Knox	34	1	12	1	46	2	48	1.32
Lincoln	21	—	13	1	34	1	35	1.17
Oxford	40	4	12	—	52	4	56	1.09
Penobscot	177	7	16	—	193	7	200	1.40
Piscataquis	11	—	8	—	19	—	19	1.01
Sagadahoc	29	3	13	—	42	3	45	1.34
Somerset	31	1	11	—	42	1	43	0.89
Waldo	13	—	8	—	21	—	21	0.66
Washington	33	—	9	—	42	—	42	1.19
York	220	18	11	—	231	18	249	1.48
Subtotal	1,346	66	208	4	1,554	70	1,624	1.33
Maine State Police (DPS)					310	13	323	
Other State Agencies					37	3	40	
TOTAL	1,346	66	208	4	1,901	86	1,987	1.62

<i>Civilian Personnel</i>							
County	Municipal		Sheriff's		Total		County Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Androscoggin	11	24	4	1	15	25	40
Aroostook	6	10	—	5	6	15	21
Cumberland	43	66	5	3	48	69	117
Franklin	2	4	2	3	4	7	11
Hancock	13	5	3	1	16	6	22
Kennebec	11	15	2	3	13	18	31
Knox	9	2	3	3	12	5	17
Lincoln	—	3	3	6	3	9	12
Oxford	—	3	1	4	1	7	8
Penobscot	27	23	5	5	32	28	60
Piscataquis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc	4	7	3	1	7	8	15
Somerset	1	7	—	1	1	8	9
Waldo	3	1	4	1	7	2	9
Washington	12	7	4	1	16	8	24
York	18	53	4	1	22	54	76
Subtotal	160	230	43	39	203	269	472
Maine State Police (DPS)					73	64	137
Other State Agencies					34	37	71
TOTAL	160	230	43	39	310	370	680

ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

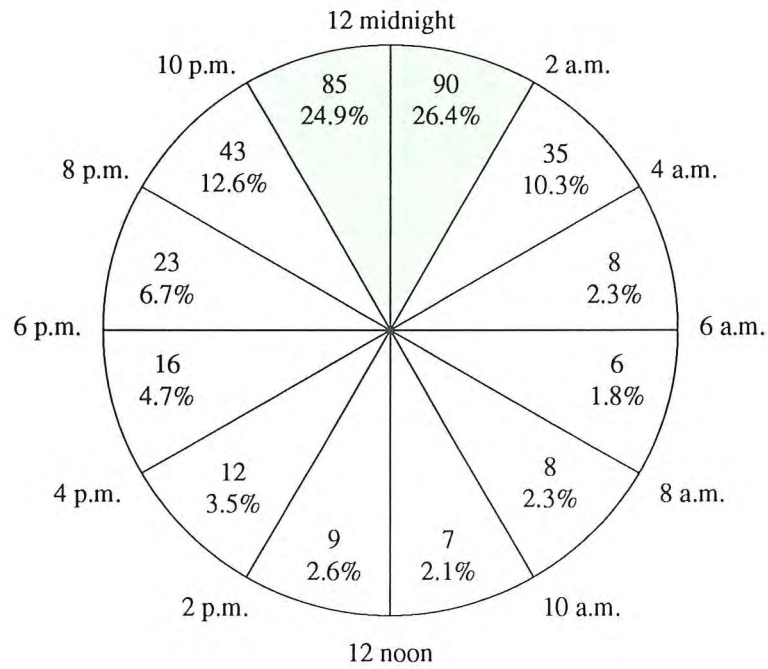
The following information is based on a detailed monthly collection of data in the Uniform Crime Reporting system regarding the problem of assaults on municipal, county and state law enforcement officers.

During 1992:

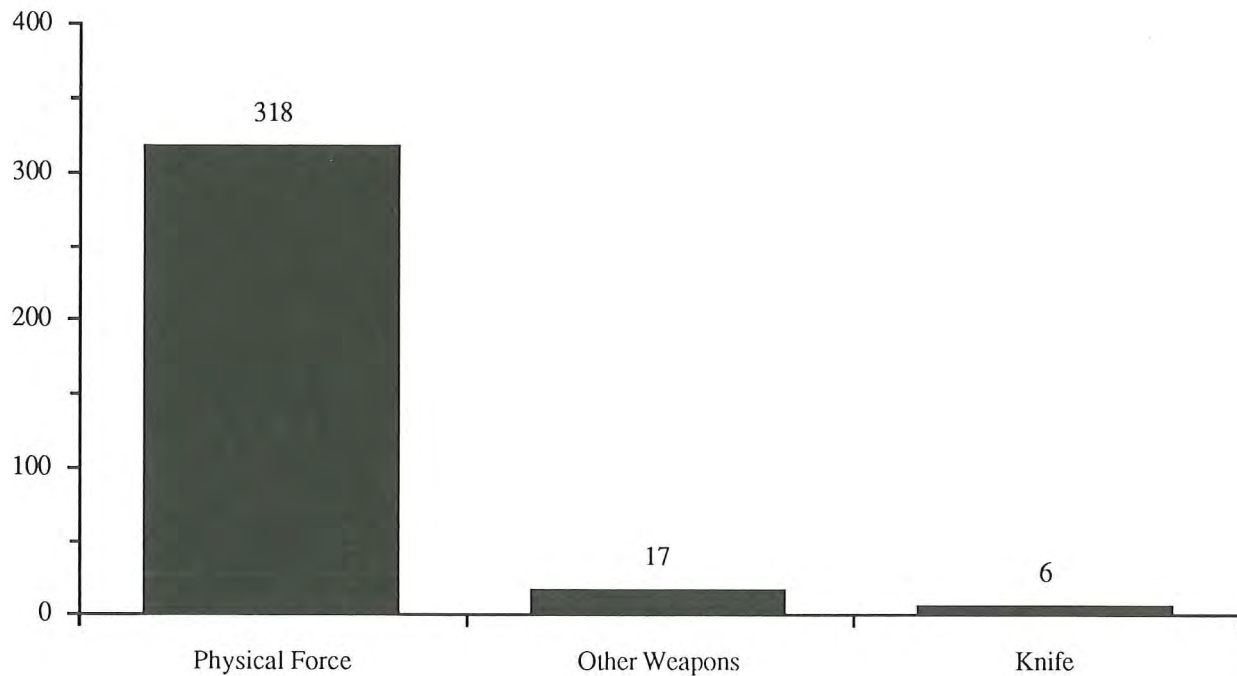
- There were 341 assaults on law enforcement officers, an 11.9% decrease from the 1991 figure of 387.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 1992 was 17.2, compared to 24.5 assaults per 100 officers during 1991.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 134, or 39.3% of the total.
- Of the 134 assaults on officers responding to disturbance calls, 42.5% (57) were responses to domestic disturbances. The calls accounted for 16.7% of all officer assaults.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 93.3% or 318 of the assaults.
- Of the 341 assaults, 20.2% (69) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 80% (273) produced no injury.
- 27% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (92), 73% were directed at assisted officers (219).
- The most common time period of assaults was 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. (55%), with 26.4% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 98.2% (335) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 341 reported assaults on officers, 22 were on sheriff's deputies, 5 were on state police officers, and 314 were on municipal officers.

<i>Assaults on Officers by County</i>				
County	1991	Assaults on Officers 1992	% Change	1992 Rate Per 100 Officers
Androscoggin	32	22	-31.3%	13.5
Aroostook	16	3	-81.3%	3.8
Cumberland	149	138	-7.4%	32.9
Franklin	3	5	+66.7%	11.6
Hancock	5	7	+40.0%	14.3
Kennebec	11	22	+100.0%	19.6
Knox	14	15	+7.1%	31.3
Lincoln	11	7	-36.4%	20.0
Oxford	5	4	-20.0%	7.1
Penobscot	49	43	-12.2%	21.5
Piscataquis	3	2	-33.3%	10.5
Sagadahoc	4	2	-50.0%	4.4
Somerset	4	6	+50.0%	14.0
Waldo	4	3	-25.0%	14.3
Washington	15	20	+33.3%	47.6
York	62	42	-32.3%	16.9
Totals	387	341	-11.9%	17.2

Officer Assaults by Time of Day

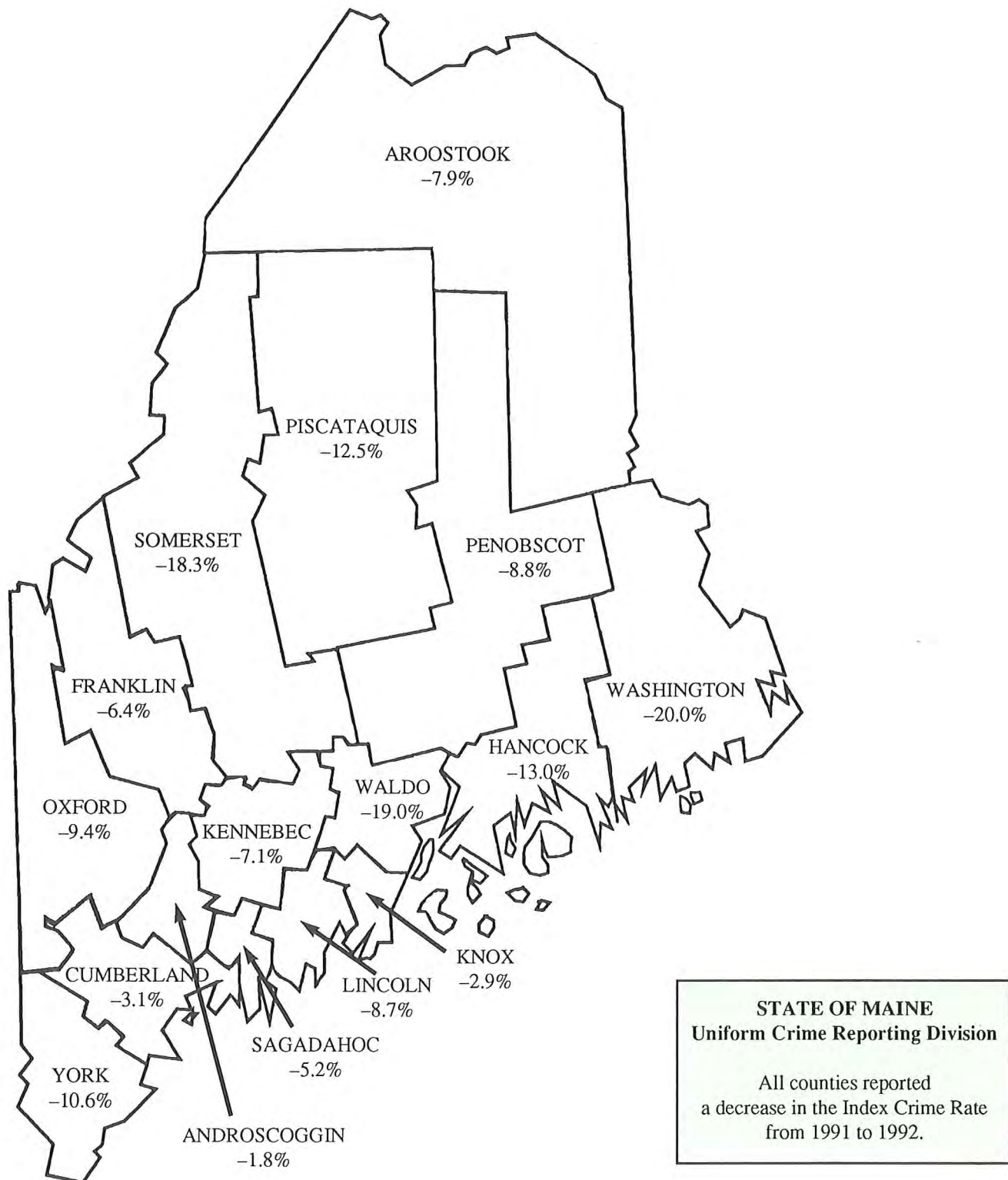


Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon



Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 1992

Type of Activity	Total Assaults (A)	Type of Weapon				Type of Assignment						Police Assault Cleared (M)	
		Firearm (B)	Knife or Other Cutting Instrument (C)	Other Dangerous Weapon (D)	Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. (E)	Two-Officer Vehicle (F)	One-Officer Vehicle		Detective or Spec. Assign.		Other		
							Alone (G)	Assisted (H)	Alone (I)	Assisted (J)	Alone (K)		Assisted (L)
1. Responding to disturbance calls													
a. Domestic calls	57	—	—	2	55	6	16	30	—	—	—	5	55
b. All other	77	—	1	4	72	5	7	60	—	—	2	3	75
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Attempting other arrests	51	—	—	1	50	6	13	27	1	2	—	2	51
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	45	—	—	3	42	2	15	10	—	—	2	16	43
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	26	—	3	1	22	2	10	9	1	1	2	1	26
8. Ambush — no warning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Mentally deranged	5	—	—	—	5	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	5
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	30	—	2	2	26	6	8	13	—	3	—	—	30
11. All other	43	—	—	4	39	1	9	23	1	1	1	7	42
12. Totals (1–11)	341	—	6	17	318	27	81	178	3	7	8	37	335
13. Number with personal injury	69	—	1	12	56								
14. Number without personal injury	273	—	5	5	263								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	90	35	8	6	8	7							
P.M.	9	12	16	23	43	85							
12:01 2:00 4:00 6:00 8:00 10:00 12:00													

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS

Androscoggin County							January–December 1992					
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Androscoggin SO	—	—	—	—	1	8	165	113	17	—	304	13.2
Auburn	23,800	30.34	—	9	4	8	134	519	47	—	721	33.1
Lewiston	39,251	57.07	—	15	41	32	596	1,487	57	12	2,240	22.8
Livermore Falls	3,474	48.36	—	—	2	1	35	121	9	—	168	33.9
Lisbon	9,511	27.23	—	3	1	1	30	209	12	3	259	35.1
Mechanic Falls	2,935	34.75	—	—	—	1	20	75	6	—	102	27.5
Sabattus	3,717	29.59	—	2	—	3	23	73	9	—	110	39.1
Androscoggin SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	28	3	—	64	31.3
Androscoggin County Totals	105,861	37.49	—	29	49	55	1,035	2,625	160	15	3,968	25.9
Total Urban Areas	82,688	43.55	—	29	48	46	838	2,484	140	15	3,600	26.9
Total Rural Areas	23,173	15.88	—	—	1	9	197	141	20	—	368	16.3

Aroostook County								January–December 1992				
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Aroostook SO	—	—	—	1	—	—	49	63	2	—	115	32.2
Caribou	8,979	27.73	—	—	1	4	51	186	7	—	249	47.0
Fort Fairfield	4,021	18.15	1	—	—	3	11	53	6	—	74	50.7
Fort Kent	4,292	18.87	—	—	—	4	3	70	4	—	81	49.4
Houlton	6,651	55.48	1	—	1	9	40	303	14	1	369	31.4
Madawaska	4,830	24.43	—	—	1	—	15	97	5	—	118	68.6
Presque Isle	10,620	22.13	1	—	—	3	36	187	8	—	235	38.7
Van Buren	3,062	9.14	1	—	—	2	6	18	1	—	28	35.7
Ashland	1,550	18.71	—	—	—	1	5	20	3	—	29	44.8
Limestone	7,630	4.72	—	—	—	1	11	17	4	3	36	41.7
Washburn	1,890	39.68	—	—	—	1	21	51	2	—	75	37.3
Aroostook SP	—	—	—	13	16	12	179	184	18	3	425	37.4
Aroostook County Totals	87,431	20.97	4	14	19	40	427	1,249	74	7	1,834	40.6
Total Urban Areas	53,525	24.16	4	—	3	28	199	1,002	54	4	1,294	42.4
Total Rural Areas	33,906	15.93	—	14	16	12	228	247	20	3	540	36.3

<i>Cumberland County</i>												
<i>January–December 1992</i>												
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Cumberland SO	—	—	—	4	3	16	342	416	38	2	821	20.1
Brunswick	21,026	21.97	—	2	—	12	62	374	9	3	462	27.3
Cape Elizabeth	8,904	20.10	—	2	—	6	28	137	5	1	179	45.3
Falmouth	7,653	25.09	—	—	1	—	41	143	7	—	192	18.8
Gorham	11,924	16.19	—	3	2	6	59	110	12	1	193	30.1
Portland	62,460	114.75	7	53	99	303	1,713	4,515	388	90	7,168	23.9
South Portland	23,026	60.41	1	6	7	21	114	1,205	36	2	1,392	40.2
Scarborough	12,590	33.36	—	2	1	6	89	313	9	—	420	36.2
Westbrook	15,574	42.31	1	2	4	11	116	483	34	8	659	38.7
Bridgton	4,331	84.97	—	—	1	18	56	283	8	2	368	32.9
Cumberland	5,869	8.01	—	1	—	—	11	34	1	—	47	25.5
Freeport	6,944	61.64	—	—	1	13	35	373	6	—	428	58.2
Yarmouth	7,907	36.80	—	1	2	8	39	231	5	5	291	25.4
Windham	13,094	39.56	—	1	2	8	104	365	37	1	518	33.8
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	88	—	—	98	1.0
Standish	7,722	1.94	—	1	—	—	9	5	—	—	15	6.7
Cumberland SP	—	—	—	3	1	14	43	82	6	—	149	32.9
Cumberland County Totals	244,589	54.78	9	81	124	442	2,871	9,157	601	115	13,400	28.6
Total Urban Areas	209,024	59.46	9	74	120	412	2,486	8,659	557	113	12,430	29.1
Total Rural Areas	35,565	27.27	—	7	4	30	385	498	44	2	970	22.1

<i>Franklin County</i>												
<i>January–December 1992</i>												
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Franklin SO	—	—	—	—	1	2	136	93	17	—	249	24.9
Farmington	7,478	44.93	—	6	—	5	61	251	13	—	336	32.7
Jay	5,109	14.29	—	—	—	—	14	53	6	—	73	37.0
Wilton	4,266	20.86	—	2	—	2	19	65	1	—	89	38.2
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	22	—	—	30	16.7
Carrabassett Valley	326	1,015.34	—	—	—	—	40	289	2	—	331	9.7
Franklin SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	—	11	27.3
Franklin County Totals	29,172	38.36	—	11	1	10	280	778	39	—	1,119	24.4
Total Urban Areas	17,179	50.00	—	11	—	7	139	680	22	—	859	24.2
Total Rural Areas	11,993	21.68	—	—	1	3	141	98	17	—	260	25.0

Hancock County						January–December 1992						
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Hancock SO	—	—	—	—	—	5	167	239	25	—	436	28.2
Bar Harbor	4,468	50.13	—	1	—	4	42	172	4	1	224	37.1
Ellsworth	5,687	36.22	—	1	—	—	48	149	7	1	206	38.8
Bucksport	4,852	30.50	—	4	1	3	27	106	5	2	148	40.5
Mount Desert Island	1,909	39.29	—	—	1	2	10	59	3	—	75	25.3
Southwest Harbor	1,963	15.28	—	—	—	1	10	19	—	—	30	20.0
Gouldsboro	3,161	12.65	—	—	—	—	11	29	—	—	40	22.5
Hancock SP	—	—	1	1	—	8	30	27	3	—	70	23.2
Hancock County Totals	47,215	26.01	1	7	2	23	345	800	47	4	1,229	32.2
Total Urban Areas	22,040	32.80	—	6	2	10	148	534	19	4	723	35.5
Total Rural Areas	25,175	20.06	1	1	—	13	197	266	28	—	506	27.5

Kennebec County												January–December 1992	
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate	
Kennebec SO	—	—	—	9	2	11	120	201	26	—	369	52.3	
Augusta	21,435	61.58	—	16	5	6	225	991	67	10	1,320	31.8	
Gardiner	7,226	32.24	—	—	—	2	56	168	7	—	233	21.0	
Hallowell	2,273	31.68	—	1	—	1	11	56	3	—	72	33.3	
Waterville	17,480	72.54	—	3	2	13	132	1,070	46	2	1,268	39.0	
Oakland	5,627	25.06	—	1	1	5	36	94	3	1	141	32.6	
Monmouth	3,372	15.42	—	—	1	2	18	31	—	—	52	19.2	
Winslow	8,043	15.54	—	—	1	—	15	103	5	1	125	59.2	
Winthrop	6,002	22.49	—	2	—	2	24	102	4	1	135	31.9	
Litchfield	2,650	3.40	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	9	33.3	
Clinton	3,351	18.50	—	—	—	9	17	28	8	—	62	64.5	
Kennebec SP	—	—	1	3	2	8	141	143	23	—	321	26.7	
Kennebec County Totals	116,569	35.24	1	35	14	59	796	2,993	194	15	4,107	36.1	
Total Urban Areas	77,459	44.11	—	23	10	40	535	2,649	145	15	3,417	35.2	
Total Rural Areas	39,110	17.67	1	12	4	19	261	344	49	—	690	40.4	

<i>Knox County</i>		<i>January–December 1992</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Knox SO	—	—	—	2	1	8	110	131	8	—	260	20.4
Camden	5,089	24.56	—	—	—	—	13	108	3	1	125	36.8
Rockland	8,103	69.73	—	1	2	9	79	448	13	13	565	32.7
Thomaston	3,325	27.67	—	—	—	3	20	64	3	2	92	27.2
Rockport	2,870	18.47	—	—	—	3	12	36	2	—	53	15.1
Knox SP	—	—	1	4	1	2	33	17	1	—	59	49.2
Knox County Totals	36,518	31.60	1	7	4	25	267	804	30	16	1,154	30.0
Total Urban Areas	19,387	43.07	—	1	2	15	124	656	21	16	835	31.6
Total Rural Areas	17,131	18.62	1	6	2	10	143	148	9	—	319	25.7

<i>Lincoln County</i>		<i>January–December 1992</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	1	1	9	126	177	12	—	326	65.0
Boothbay Harbor	2,663	33.80	—	1	—	7	25	47	9	1	90	22.2
Damariscotta	1,821	27.46	—	—	—	3	6	37	1	3	50	52.0
Waldoboro	4,627	24.42	—	—	1	2	42	65	2	1	113	15.9
Wiscasset	3,358	22.63	—	—	—	4	14	56	2	—	76	26.3
Lincoln SP	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	19	2	—	49	53.1
Lincoln County Totals	30,530	23.06	—	2	2	27	239	401	28	5	704	45.7
Total Urban Areas	12,469	26.39	—	1	1	16	87	205	14	5	329	25.5
Total Rural Areas	18,061	20.76	—	1	1	11	152	196	14	—	375	63.5

<i>Oxford County</i>		<i>January–December 1992</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Oxford SO	—	—	—	2	1	13	223	259	8	3	509	22.8
Rumford	7,118	31.19	—	—	—	2	52	164	4	—	222	30.2
Dixfield	2,588	14.68	—	—	—	4	4	23	5	2	38	28.9
Mexico	3,363	27.65	—	—	—	1	22	69	1	—	93	44.1
Norway	4,781	39.32	—	3	—	11	47	112	15	—	188	31.9
Paris	4,517	44.50	—	1	—	8	46	130	15	1	201	49.3
Bethel	2,342	25.62	—	—	—	1	15	42	2	—	60	13.3
Fryeburg	2,985	21.11	1	1	—	1	19	40	1	—	63	22.2
Oxford	3,726	30.86	—	—	—	2	43	69	1	—	115	24.3
Oxford SP	—	—	1	5	—	6	68	37	4	2	123	30.3
Oxford County Totals	52,901	30.45	2	12	1	49	539	945	56	8	1,612	29.9
Total Urban Areas	31,420	31.19	1	5	—	30	248	649	44	3	980	33.5
Total Rural Areas	21,481	29.37	1	7	1	19	291	296	12	5	632	24.2

<i>Penobscot County</i>			<i>January–December 1992</i>									
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Penobscot SO	—	—	—	5	1	2	215	393	20	—	636	31.3
Bangor	31,342	60.84	2	13	30	35	277	1,452	81	17	1,907	30.8
Brewer	9,163	24.99	—	1	2	1	67	147	10	1	229	28.4
Dexter	4,444	12.83	—	—	2	7	22	25	1	—	57	42.1
Lincoln	5,619	17.26	—	1	—	1	26	66	3	—	97	47.4
Old Town	8,164	21.31	—	—	1	—	42	126	4	1	174	34.5
Orono	10,633	14.11	—	1	1	2	16	129	1	—	150	20.0
Hampden	6,008	13.48	—	1	2	5	22	47	2	2	81	27.2
Millinocket	6,996	24.59	—	2	—	4	30	127	8	1	172	32.0
East Millinocket	2,178	5.97	—	—	—	1	3	9	—	—	13	53.8
Newport	3,053	53.39	—	—	1	2	26	128	6	—	163	38.0
Veazie	1,642	13.40	—	—	—	1	4	16	—	1	22	31.8
Medway	1,933	19.14	—	—	—	1	15	18	3	—	37	73.0
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	2	1	—	7	336	6	1	353	6.8
Penobscot SP	—	—	—	7	1	7	100	129	13	—	257	46.5
Penobscot County Totals	147,440	29.50	2	33	42	69	872	3,148	158	24	4,348	30.7
Total Urban Areas	91,175	37.89	2	21	40	60	557	2,626	125	24	3,455	29.4
Total Rural Areas	56,265	15.89	—	12	2	9	315	522	33	—	893	35.7

<i>Piscataquis County</i>			<i>January–December 1992</i>									
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Piscataquis SO	—	—	—	—	—	5	96	48	7	1	157	17.8
Dover-Foxcroft	4,683	29.90	—	—	—	10	46	74	10	—	140	51.4
Milo	2,614	28.31	—	—	—	2	14	49	7	2	74	32.4
Brownville	1,506	0.66	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.0
Piscataquis SP	—	—	—	2	2	1	6	15	1	—	27	59.3
Piscataquis County Totals	18,758	21.27	—	2	2	18	162	187	25	3	399	35.1
Total Urban Areas	8,803	24.42	—	—	—	12	60	124	17	2	215	44.7
Total Rural Areas	9,955	18.48	—	2	2	6	102	63	8	1	184	23.9

<i>Sagadahoc County</i>			<i>January–December 1992</i>									
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Sagadahoc SO	—	—	—	—	—	5	44	96	13	—	158	15.2
Bath	10,896	43.41	—	—	1	4	41	409	15	3	473	30.7
Topsham	8,796	34.90	—	—	—	5	34	260	7	1	307	42.7
Richmond	3,089	12.30	—	—	—	1	13	24	—	—	38	34.2
Phippsburg	1,825	9.86	—	—	—	—	5	12	1	—	18	16.7
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	2	—	14	21.4
Sagadahoc County Totals	33,726	29.89	—	—	1	15	144	806	38	4	1,008	31.6
Total Urban Areas	24,606	33.98	—	—	1	10	93	705	23	4	836	34.9
Total Rural Areas	9,120	18.86	—	—	—	5	51	101	15	—	172	15.7

<i>Somerset County</i>			<i>January–December 1992</i>									
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Somerset SO	—	—	—	5	—	3	118	211	19	2	358	24.6
Fairfield	6,756	36.41	—	5	1	6	38	192	3	1	246	22.8
Skowhegan	8,775	58.92	—	—	2	4	91	404	10	6	517	40.2
Madison	4,752	40.40	—	—	1	6	54	120	9	2	192	34.9
Pittsfield	4,214	28.00	—	—	—	2	23	86	5	2	118	28.8
Somerset SP	—	—	2	6	—	3	79	80	14	—	184	26.4
Somerset County Totals	50,052	32.23	2	16	4	24	403	1,093	60	13	1,615	31.1
Total Urban Areas	24,497	43.80	—	5	4	18	206	802	27	11	1,073	34.0
Total Rural Areas	25,555	21.13	2	11	—	6	197	291	33	2	542	25.2

<i>Waldo County</i>			<i>January–December 1992</i>									
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Waldo SO	—	—	—	—	—	3	47	67	10	3	130	36.2
Belfast	6,340	37.54	—	—	3	2	40	184	9	—	238	39.5
Searsport	2,618	34.00	—	1	—	—	26	60	2	—	89	37.1
Waldo SP	—	—	—	1	—	7	33	26	1	—	68	25.0
Waldo County Totals	33,207	15.81	—	2	3	12	146	337	22	3	525	36.4
Total Urban Areas	8,958	36.50	—	1	3	2	66	244	11	—	327	38.8
Total Rural Areas	24,249	8.17	—	1	—	10	80	93	11	3	198	32.3

<i>Washington County</i>			<i>January–December 1992</i>									
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Washington SO	—	—	—	—	—	5	81	92	1	—	179	24.0
Calais	3,690	57.99	—	3	—	3	18	185	3	2	214	65.4
Eastport	1,875	28.27	—	—	—	9	10	33	1	—	53	56.6
Machias	2,583	32.13	—	1	—	2	15	64	1	—	83	39.8
Jonesport	1,533	12.39	—	—	—	—	5	14	—	—	19	21.1
Baileyville	2,042	26.93	—	—	—	6	12	34	2	1	55	32.7
Washington SP	—	—	2	5	—	25	84	95	12	—	223	35.0
Washington County Totals	35,506	23.26	2	9	—	50	225	517	20	3	826	41.9
Total Urban Areas	11,723	36.17	—	4	—	20	60	330	7	3	424	53.1
Total Rural Areas	23,783	16.90	2	5	—	30	165	187	13	—	402	30.1

<i>York County</i>			<i>January–December 1992</i>									
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
York SO	—	—	—	5	—	12	223	180	22	4	446	32.1
Biddeford	21,221	56.17	—	19	7	7	221	863	39	36	1,192	43.5
Kittery	9,425	24.51	—	—	2	—	26	195	7	1	231	39.0
Old Orchard Beach	7,833	54.26	—	5	1	5	93	300	18	3	425	15.1
Saco	15,564	46.52	1	2	3	16	126	561	14	1	724	30.1
Sanford	20,580	33.24	—	1	5	4	168	471	35	—	684	21.3
Berwick	6,029	31.85	—	1	—	1	35	143	12	—	192	10.4
Eliot	5,359	15.49	—	—	1	7	28	45	2	—	83	21.7
Kennebunk	8,050	20.87	—	1	—	2	29	135	1	—	168	33.3
Kennebunkport	3,375	34.37	—	—	—	2	15	96	2	1	116	17.2
North Berwick	3,814	8.39	—	—	—	—	11	19	2	—	32	40.6
Ogunquit	979	109.30	—	—	—	1	11	95	—	—	107	33.6
South Berwick	5,910	10.32	—	—	—	4	21	35	1	—	61	19.7
Wells	7,822	38.35	—	—	—	3	35	251	11	—	300	42.0
York	9,874	28.86	—	—	1	5	96	166	13	4	285	25.3
Buxton	6,531	20.36	—	1	—	2	39	79	12	—	133	3.8
York SP	—	—	—	3	3	12	127	103	12	—	260	20.8
York County Totals	165,525	32.86	1	38	23	83	1,304	3,737	203	50	5,439	29.6
Total Urban Areas	132,366	35.76	1	30	20	59	954	3,454	169	46	4,733	29.9
Total Rural Areas	33,159	21.29	—	8	3	24	350	283	34	4	706	27.9

<i>State Totals</i>												
Grand Total	1,235,000	35.05	25	298	291	1,001	10,055	29,577	1,755	285	43,287	30.8
Total Urban Areas	836,027	42.50	17	211	254	785	6,800	25,803	1,395	265	35,530	31.0
Total Rural Areas	398,973	19.44	8	87	37	216	3,255	3,774	360	20	7,757	30.1

COMMUNITY PROFILE



PROGRAMMED CRIME PROFILES

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

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

PRINTOUT 1

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

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

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

PRINTOUT 2

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

PRINTOUT 3

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

PRINTOUT 4

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

PRINTOUT 5

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

Printout 1 — Offenses Known to Police for December 1992

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	This YTD	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder	6		6	6	25	0.02	24	+4.2%
B. Manslaughter**								
2. Forcible Rape, Total	21	4	17	11	298	0.24	243	+22.6%
A. Rape by Force	18	4	14	8	268	0.22	217	+23.5%
B. Attempts to Commit	3		3	3	30	0.02	28	+7.1%
3. Robbery, Total	32		32	26	291	0.24	282	+3.2%
A. Firearm	4		4	2	67	0.05	46	+45.7%
B. Knife	2		2	1	28	0.02	31	-9.7%
C. Other Weapon	2		2	2	19	0.02	19	—
D. Strong Arm	24		24	21	177	0.14	186	-4.8%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	79	7	72	50	1,001	0.81	1,078	-7.1%
A. Firearm	1		1	1	57	0.05	60	-5.0%
B. Knife	10	2	8	6	145	0.12	145	—
C. Other Weapon	18	2	16	11	247	0.20	264	-6.4%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	50	3	47	32	552	0.45	609	-9.4%
5. Burglary, Total	838	65	773	232	10,061	8.15	11,123	-9.5%
A. Forcible Entry	522	31	491	156	6,554	5.31	7,522	-12.9%
B. Unlawful — No Force	229	23	206	43	2,521	2.04	2,625	-4.0%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	87	11	76	33	986	0.80	971	+1.5%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	2,568	111	2,457	705	29,597	23.96	31,630	-6.4%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	171	35	136	82	1,755	1.42	2,008	-12.6%
A. Autos	117	32	85	60	1,152	0.93	1,261	-8.6%
B. Trucks and Buses	26	2	24	7	264	0.21	315	-16.2%
C. Other Vehicles	28	1	27	15	339	0.27	432	-21.5%
8. Arson Total	14	1	13	10	286	0.23	298	-4.0%
Index Crimes Total	3,729	223	3,506	1,122	43,314	35.07	46,686	-7.2%
Index Crimes Less Arson	3,715	222	3,493	1,112	43,028	34.82	46,388	-7.2%
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	824	46	778	690	10,438		10,299	+1.3%
Reported Offenses Total	4,553	269	4,284	1,812	53,752		56,985	-5.7%
Officers Killed or Assaulted Month			29					
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			341					

**Are not included in index total

Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 1992

State Totals				This Year to Date			Last Year to Date		
Type of Property	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered
A. Currency, etc.	\$737,551	\$31,866	4.3%	\$3,885,828	\$990,325	25.5%	\$2,387,024	\$433,387	18.2%
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$89,924	\$76,638	85.2%	\$1,752,880	\$184,981	10.6%	\$1,877,032	\$191,473	10.2%
C. Clothing and Furs	\$44,309	\$10,110	22.8%	\$564,701	\$251,019	44.5%	\$609,993	\$108,013	17.7%
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$539,032	\$517,790	96.1%	\$7,093,976	\$5,951,907	83.9%	\$8,126,659	\$6,462,000	79.5%
E. Office Equipment	\$32,240	\$274	0.8%	\$285,833	\$42,985	15.0%	\$536,552	\$169,349	31.6%
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	\$172,693	\$23,827	13.8%	\$2,512,549	\$309,797	12.3%	\$2,717,025	\$484,456	17.8%
G. Firearms	\$15,131	\$4,122	27.2%	\$235,574	\$66,042	28.0%	\$314,465	\$112,200	35.7%
H. Household Goods	\$73,396	\$4,609	6.3%	\$509,471	\$100,237	19.7%	\$618,756	\$104,214	16.8%
I. Consumable Goods	\$18,034	\$5,436	30.1%	\$288,150	\$43,261	15.0%	\$318,216	\$58,221	18.3%
J. Livestock	\$950	\$400	42.1%	\$15,648	\$2,759	17.6%	\$26,500	\$19,217	72.5%
K. Miscellaneous	\$422,898	\$91,192	21.6%	\$6,753,231	\$1,247,271	18.5%	\$7,665,052	\$1,428,300	18.6%
Totals	\$2,146,158	\$766,264	35.7%	\$23,897,841	\$9,190,584	38.5%	\$25,197,274	\$9,570,830	38.0%
Total Less Locally Stolen MVs	\$1,607,126	\$248,474	15.5%	\$16,803,865	\$3,238,677	19.3%	\$17,070,615	\$3,108,830	18.2%

Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 1992

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Period		This Year to Date		Last Year to Date		Percent Change	
	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value
1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Total	6		25	\$5,000	24	\$8,200	+4.2%	-39.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	15		298		243		+22.6%	
3. Robbery, Total	32	\$5,904	291	\$283,038	282	\$152,573	+3.2%	+85.5%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	7	\$4,601	111	\$16,614	110	\$25,838	+0.9%	-35.7%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	2	\$38	28	\$37,288	31	\$28,267	-9.7%	+31.9%
C. Gas or Service Station	1	\$1	7	\$1,047	7	\$25,666		-95.9%
D. Convenience Store	2	\$549	37	\$14,441	37	\$8,158		+77.0%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	4	\$505	46	\$67,678	28	\$18,641	+64.3%	+263.1%
F. Bank			8	\$135,432	10	\$19,591	-20.0%	+591.3%
G. Miscellaneous	16	\$210	54	\$10,538	59	\$26,412	-8.5%	-60.1%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	773	\$1,072,524	10,061	\$7,877,381	11,123	\$7,903,168	-9.5%	-0.3%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.-6 a.m.	164	\$660,664	2,036	\$2,205,622	2,214	\$1,233,574	-8.0%	+78.8%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	182	\$120,705	2,151	\$1,588,694	2,389	\$1,804,549	-10.0%	-12.0%
(3) Residence Unknown	156	\$113,110	2,389	\$1,629,018	2,615	\$1,779,374	-8.6%	-8.4%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.-6 a.m.	168	\$120,266	2,172	\$1,729,919	2,380	\$2,103,573	-8.7%	-17.8%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	52	\$15,066	452	\$188,790	518	\$238,308	-12.7%	-20.8%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	51	\$42,733	861	\$535,338	1,013	\$744,790	-15.0%	-28.1%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	2,457	\$589,754	29,597	\$8,834,323	31,630	\$9,295,887	-6.4%	-5.0%
A. Pocket-Picking	7	\$1,109	74	\$12,836	52	\$17,180	+42.3%	-25.3%
B. Purse-Snatching	6	\$720	96	\$13,963	112	\$17,620	-14.3%	-20.8%
C. Shoplifting	400	\$33,034	5,067	\$421,277	5,524	\$364,165	-8.3%	+15.7%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	417	\$104,246	5,873	\$1,772,515	6,368	\$1,754,654	-7.8%	+1.0%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	120	\$47,418	1,810	\$521,147	2,131	\$584,751	-15.1%	-10.9%
F. Bicycles	60	\$15,423	2,450	\$558,476	2,622	\$579,109	-6.6%	-3.6%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	445	\$183,387	5,019	\$2,217,169	5,416	\$2,154,143	-7.3%	+2.9%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	10	\$1,296	227	\$53,967	150	\$17,550	+51.3%	+207.5%
I. All Other	992	\$203,121	8,982	\$3,262,973	9,256	\$3,806,715	-3.0%	-14.3%
6. Larceny Value, Total	2,457	\$589,754	29,597	\$8,834,323	31,605	\$9,295,887	-6.4%	-5.0%
A. Over \$200	595	\$481,305	8,685	\$7,591,945	9,437	\$8,008,794	-8.0%	-5.2%
B. \$50 to \$200	865	\$89,601	8,688	\$948,705	8,928	\$1,021,736	-2.7%	-7.1%
C. Under \$50	997	\$18,848	12,224	\$293,673	13,265	\$265,357	-7.8%	+10.7%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	136	\$477,976	1,755	\$6,898,099	2,008	\$7,828,868	-12.6%	-11.9%
Grand Total		\$2,146,158		\$23,897,841		\$25,188,696		-5.1%
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	107		1,294		1,389		-6.8%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	74		890		946		-5.9%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	33		404		442		-8.6%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	28		299		328		-8.8%	

Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 1992

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Month				This Year to Date				Last Year to Date			
	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18
1. Criminal Homicide												
A. Murder	6	6	100.0%		25	23	92.0%	2	24	20	83.3%	
B. Manslaughter**												
2. Forcible Rape, Total	17	11	64.7%	1	298	148	49.7%	18	243	141	58.0%	11
A. Rape by Force	14	8	57.1%		268	126	47.0%	15	217	123	56.7%	11
B. Attempts to Commit	3	3	100.0%	1	30	22	73.3%	3	28	18	64.3%	
3. Robbery, Total	32	26	81.3%	1	291	133	45.7%	17	282	117	41.5%	16
A. Firearm	4	2	50.0%		67	29	43.3%	5	46	20	43.5%	3
B. Knife	2	1	50.0%		28	7	25.0%		31	9	29.0%	2
C. Other Weapon	2	2	100.0%		19	13	68.4%	3	19	10	52.6%	
D. Strong Arm	24	21	87.5%	1	177	84	47.5%	9	186	78	41.9%	11
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	72	50	69.4%	6	1,001	760	75.9%	111	1,078	792	73.5%	65
A. Firearm	1	1	100.0%	1	57	48	84.2%	6	60	51	85.0%	7
B. Knife	8	6	75.0%	1	145	114	78.6%	14	145	117	80.7%	10
C. Other Weapon	16	11	68.8%	1	247	181	73.3%	40	264	185	70.1%	16
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	47	32	68.1%	3	552	417	75.5%	51	609	439	72.1%	32
5. Burglary, Total	773	232	30.0%	37	10,061	2,426	24.1%	525	11,123	2,736	24.6%	498
A. Forcible Entry	491	156	31.8%	20	6,552	1,691	25.8%	352	7,522	2,043	27.2%	340
B. Unlawful, No Force	206	43	20.9%	10	2,519	534	21.2%	151	2,625	509	19.4%	121
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	76	33	43.4%	7	984	201	20.4%	22	971	190	19.6%	33
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	2,457	705	28.7%	187	29,597	8,960	30.3%	2,505	31,630	9,643	30.5%	2,493
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	136	82	60.3%	16	1,755	799	45.5%	132	2,008	899	44.8%	163
A. Autos	85	60	70.6%	8	1,152	584	50.7%	86	1,261	639	50.7%	109
B. Trucks and Buses	24	7	29.2%	1	264	90	34.1%	8	315	115	36.5%	20
C. Other Vehicles	27	15	55.6%	7	339	125	36.9%	38	432	145	33.6%	34
8. Arson, Total	13	10	76.9%	2	286	98	34.3%	44	298	83	27.9%	44
Index Crimes Total	3,506	1,122	32.0%	250	43,314	13,347	30.8%	3,354	46,686	14,431	30.9%	3,290
Index Crimes Less Arson	3,493	1,112	31.8%	248	43,028	13,249	30.8%	3,310	46,388	14,348	30.9%	3,246
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	778	690	88.7%	81	10,438	8,902	85.3%	1,100	10,299	8,718	84.6%	981
Reported Offenses Total	4,284	1,812	42.3%	331	53,752	22,249	41.4%	4,454	56,985	23,149	40.6%	4,271

**Are not included in index total

Printout 5 — Analysis of Index Crimes 12 Months

Total State		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	YTD	% Change
Murder	This Year			4	2		4	2	1	2	5		5	25	+4.2%
Murder	Last Year	2	2	3		2		2	3	4		3	3	24	
Rape	This Year	21	20	26	35	29	31	31	24	24	18	22	17	298	+22.6%
Rape	Last Year	12	18	14	15	19	14	28	32	19	24	32	16	243	
Robbery	This Year	28	21	24	32	19	19	27	16	19	32	22	32	291	+3.2%
Robbery	Last Year	21	23	29	18	16	25	21	27	28	18	29	27	282	
Agg. Assault	This Year	88	98	88	93	82	82	87	84	77	92	58	72	1,001	-7.1%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	75	77	76	93	92	106	94	105	102	103	63	92	1,078	
Burglary	This Year	712	761	813	883	938	792	956	919	791	916	807	773	10,061	-9.5%
Burglary	Last Year	833	763	920	1,021	1,055	964	1,060	1,038	867	963	878	761	11,123	
Larceny	This Year	1,984	2,039	2,178	2,411	2,512	2,602	2,862	2,970	2,520	2,751	2,311	2,457	29,597	-6.4%
Larceny	Last Year	2,132	2,129	2,424	2,475	2,920	2,936	3,214	3,250	2,717	2,857	2,439	2,137	31,630	
M/V Theft	This Year	115	131	114	121	172	170	172	191	162	130	141	136	1,755	-12.6%
M/V Theft	Last Year	132	182	113	130	172	177	221	247	168	162	153	151	2,008	
Arson	This Year	16	18	20	29	28	34	21	32	18	23	34	13	286	-4.0%
Arson	Last Year	16	12	17	27	35	24	23	27	47	27	31	12	298	
Index Offenses	This Year	2,964	3,088	3,267	3,606	3,780	3,734	4,158	4,237	3,613	3,967	3,395	3,505	43,314	-7.2%
Index Offenses	Last Year	3,223	3,206	3,596	3,779	4,311	4,246	4,663	4,729	3,952	4,154	3,628	3,199	46,686	
Percent Change		-8.0%	-3.7%	-9.1%	-4.6%	-12.3%	-12.1%	-10.8%	-10.4%	-8.6%	-4.5%	-6.4%	+9.6%	-7.2%	

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

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

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

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

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

PART I OFFENSES

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

1. HOMICIDE

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

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

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

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

2. FORCIBLE RAPE

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

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

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

3. ROBBERY

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

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

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

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

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

4. ASSAULT

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

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

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

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

4c. Other Dangerous Weapon — All assaults or attempted assaults when any other object or thing is used as a weapon (clubs, bricks, jack handles, explosives, acid, poison, burning, and cases of attempted drowning, etc.).

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

5. BURGLARY

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

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

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

5a. Forcible Entry — All offenses where force of any kind is used to enter unlawfully a locked structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony.

This includes entry by use of a master key, celluloid, or other device that leaves no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure, is also included.

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

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

6. LARCENY-THEFT (Except Auto Theft)

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

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

7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.

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

8. ARSON

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

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

PART II OFFENSES

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

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

9. OTHER ASSAULTS

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

purpose of this return, arrests for non-aggravated assaults are scored in this class.

10. FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

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

Include:

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

11. FRAUD

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense.

Include:

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

12. EMBEZZLEMENT

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

13. STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING

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

14. VANDALISM

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

15. WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSING

This class deals with violations of weapons laws such as:

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

16. PROSTITUTION & COMM. VICE

Include in this class the sex offenses of a commercial-

ized nature such as:

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

17. SEX OFFENSES

(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and 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, benzadrine.

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:

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

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

CLEARANCE RATES

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

Example:

- Number of clearances in robbery = 38.
- Number of total robberies = 72.
Divide $38 \div 72 = 0.528$.
Multiply $0.528 \times 100 = 52.8$.
The clearance rate for robbery is 52.8%

CRIME TREND DATA

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

Example:

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

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

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

Multiply $0.38 \times 100 = 38.0$.

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

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

Example:

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

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

AUTHORITY

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

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

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

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

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