MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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State of Maine
Department of Public Safety

STATE

CITY

COUNTY

CRIME IN MAINE
1993

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

John R. McKernan, Jr., Governor

John Atwood, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Alfred R. Skolfield, Chief
Maine State Police

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Bureau of Identification/Staff Management

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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State Fire Marshal - 287 - 3473
Maine State Police - 624 - 7000

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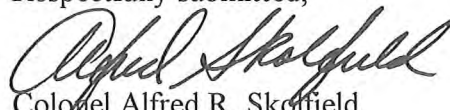
As Chief of the Maine State Police and host for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, I must credit the continuing success of this publication to the cooperative efforts of over 150 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies who contribute data on the extent and nature of crime in their jurisdictions.

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.

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,

Colonel Alfred R. Skolfield
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.

EBENEZER PARKER
Jan. 1808, Cumberland SO

JOHN T. DOWNES
Jan. 28, 1811,
Washington SO

GRANVILLE A. HAYDEN
Apr. 30, 1893,
Aroostook SO

WILLIAM LAWRENCE
Sept. 3, 1883, Bath PD

RUFUS R. LISHNESS
Nov. 4, 1884, Augusta PD

CHARLES W. NILES
Nov. 8, 1886,
Maine Warden Service

LYMAN O. HILL
Nov. 8, 1886,
Maine Warden Service

PATRICK H. JORDON
Mar. 7, 1903, Bangor PD

CHARLES E. McINTOSH
Dec 16, 1915, Portland PD

JOSEPH GOULET
June 15, 1920,
Biddeford PD

ARTHUR G. DEAG
July 19, 1921,
Maine Warden Service

LESLIE ROBINSON
Oct. 8, 1921,
Maine Warden Service

MERTLEY E. JOHNSTON
Nov. 14, 1922,
Maine Warden Service

DAVID F. BROWN
Nov. 14, 1922,
Maine Warden Service

EMERY O. GOOCH
Aug. 9, 1924,
ME State Police

FRED A. FOSTER
Aug. 30, 1925,
Maine State Police

FRANK C. WING
Aug. 19, 1928,
Maine Warden Service

SELDON L. JONES
May 17, 1930, Augusta PD

MICHAEL T. CONNOLLY
Aug. 15, 1930, Portland PD

HANS P. SMITH
Sept. 16, 1930, Portland PD

JOSEPH HONORE
DUTREMBLE
Apr. 8, 1932, Biddeford PD

EDWARD F. O'DONNELL
July 29, 1932, Biddeford PD

FRANK H. CURTIS
Nov. 18, 1932,
Aroostook SO

REUBEN BLACKMAN
May 5, 1933, Lincoln SO

JEAN BABTISTE
JALBERT
May 13, 1933,
Maine Warden Service

ROBERT L. MOORE
Oct. 22, 1935,
Maine Warden Service

THOMAS E. GIGGEY
Nov. 24, 1936, Ft. Fairfield PD

JOHN D. CHAPMAN
Feb. 16, 1938, Rockland PD

THAXTER M. REARDON
June 5, 1938, Millinocket PD

KARL A. JACOBSON
Nov. 13, 1958,
Nat'l Park Service

E. DEAN PRAY
Aug. 20, 1940, Cumberland SO

RANDALL E. SHELLEY
June 3, 1946,
Maine Warden Service

CLAUDE W. KIMBALL
Sept. 17, 1948, Penobscot SO

NORMAN C. PHILBRICK
July 7, 1949, Auburn PD

FRANCIS A. MURRAY
June 28, 1950, Bangor PD

HOWARD W. EYE
Aug. 18, 1951, Calais PD

GEORGE E. TOWNSEND
Aug. 27, 1956,
Maine Warden Service

PAUL J. SIMARD
July 7, 1958, Lewiston PD

PIERRE A. HARNOIS
May 14, 1959, Westbrook PD

FRANK E. ROSS JR.
Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO

FRANK J. BUZYNSKI
Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO

JOHN E. SUTTON
Sept. 20, 1963,
U. of M. Orono PD

CHARLES C. BLACK
July 9, 1964,
Maine State Police

HERBERT E. TOWNE
Nov. 18, 1964, Newport PD

RALPH W. HEATH
Oct. 29, 1965,
Baxter State Park

DALE A. MacDONALD
Nov. 26, 1965, Somerset SO

RALPH A. CHASE
Jan. 1, 1966, Gardiner PD

JEAN C. MONDVILLE
Oct. 29, 1966, Biddeford PD

R. LYLE FROST JR.
July 1, 1968,
Maine Warden Service

RICHARD E. VARNEY
Sept. 27, 1972,
Maine Warden Service

ELLIOTT S. JOHNSON
Sept. 1, 1973, Thomaston PD

LOUIS E. DAIGLE
Nov. 6, 1974, Madawaska PD

FRANK H. ELLIOTT
Dec. 15, 1976, Thomaston PD

CHARLES J. WILSON
Mar. 2, 1977, Penobscot SO

TIMOTHY L. WILLARD
Dec. 29, 1978, Paris PD

THOMAS J. MERRY
July 12, 1980,
Maine State Police

RODNEY C. BONNEY
Apr. 6, 1981, Auburn PD

CARROLL W. MILLETT
Mar. 17, 1982, Paris PD

ROBERT J. GALLANT
Sept. 11, 1982, Berwick PD

DONALD E. DAVEY
July 30, 1984, Lincoln SO

MICHAEL R. VEILLEUX
June 17, 1986, ME State Police

JEFFREY L. BULL
May 9, 1987, Lebanon PD

DAVID R. PAYNE
July 23, 1988, Lewiston PD

JOSIAH B. MAHAR
Sept. 23, 1988,
US Border Patrol

GILES R. LANDRY
Mar. 31, 1989, ME State Police

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS
Oct. 13, 1989, Oxford SO

JIM SWINT
Oct. 1, 1990, Brunswick PD

WILLIAM F. HANRAHAN
Nov. 21, 1992,
Maine Warden Service

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CRIME IN MAINE 1993 — HIGHLIGHTS

Crime Clock

1 Index Crime every 13 minutes, 23 seconds

During 1993 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 34 minutes ....1 Murder every 22 days, 19 hours, 30 minutes
1 Rape every 25 hours, 10 minutes
1 Robbery every 33 hours, 18 minutes
1 Aggravated Assault every 9 hours, 16 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 13 minutes, 57 seconds ....1 Burglary every 58 minutes, 56 seconds
1 Larceny every 19 minutes, 38 seconds
1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 5 hours, 16 minutes
1 Arson every 26 hours, 52 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 1993 was 31.78 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 1992 was 35.08. The 1993 state population is estimated at 1,235,000 persons.

INDEX OFFENSES ....There were 39,250 Index Offenses reported by police during 1993 — a decrease of 4,064 offenses (9.4%) from the 43,321 similar offenses reported in 1992.

VIOLENT CRIMES ....Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group decreased by 43 offenses from 1992 for a 2.7% decrease. During 1993 violent crimes totaled 1,572, compared to a 1992 total of 1,615. Violent crimes accounted for 4.01% of all reported index crimes (3.73% in 1992) and represent a crime rate of 1.27 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMES ....Property Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, fell in 1993 by 4,028 offenses (9.7%) from 1992. There were 37,678 offenses reported in 1993 with 41,706 being shown for 1992. Property crimes account for 95.99% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 30.51 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDER ....There were 16 murders committed in Maine during 1993 — down by 9 (−36.0%) from the 25 murders reported in 1992. Law enforcement cleared 18 murders this year. Maine's 10-year average is 27 homicides annually.

RAPE .... Forcible Rapes increased by 50 reported offenses during 1993. There were 298 offenses reported to police in 1992, compared to 348 in 1993. Of the total, 306 were actual rapes, while 42 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.

ROBBERY .... Robberies decreased by 9.6% (28 offenses) during 1993, from 291 in 1992 to 263 in 1993.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT .... Law enforcement reported 945 Aggravated Assaults during 1993, a decrease of 5.6% from the 1992 figure of 1,001. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) decreased by 0.6% during 1993 with 10,377 offenses reported.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE .... All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 39.0% of all assaults. During 1993 police reported 4,417 offenses, an increase of 25 (+0.6%) from the 4,392 offenses reported in 1992.

BURGLARY .... The crime of Burglary decreased during 1993 by 11.4%. This is a decrease of 1,143 from the 1992 total of 10,061. The 8,918 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling $6,552,202. Burglaries represent 23% of all reported index offenses.

LARCENY-THEFT .... The crime of Larceny decreased during 1993 by 9.6% from the 29,604 larceny offenses reported in 1992. Police reported 26,769 larceny crimes during 1993. Shoplifting and thefts from motor vehicles decreased 15.3% and 18.6% respectively for 33.9% of all larceny crimes reported.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT .... Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 90 offenses during 1993, from 1,755 in 1992 to 1,665. 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 1993 there were 326 arsons reported, up 40 (+14.0%) from the 286 arsons reported for 1992. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over $4.9 million during 1993 — up 30.4%.

HATE CRIME .... Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 1993, police reported 66 incidents involving 114 victims and resulting in a total of 93 offenses.

STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY .... During 1993 law enforcement agencies recorded $22,332,056 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — a decrease of 6.6% from the $23,897,841 stolen during 1992. Police were able to recover 35.7% ($7,968,672) of stolen property during 1993.

CLEARANCE RATE ....Law enforcement agencies cleared 29.4% of all index crimes in 1993 — compared to 30.8% in 1992.

ARRESTS ....The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 46,768 — a decrease of 8.2% from the 50,961 persons recorded in 1992. Drug arrests increased 6.2% with 2,440 adults and 211 juveniles charged with drug offenses.

OFFICER ASSAULTS ....There were 314 assaults on law enforcement officers in 1993, a 7.9% decrease from the 1992 figure of 341.

POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA ....Statewide there were 1,992 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.62 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.

Crime Summary

	10-year average	1993	Percent change	1992	Percent change	1991	Percent change	1990	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	27	16	-36.0%	25	4.2%	24	-17.2%	29	-27.5%
Percent cleared	92	113		92		83		90	
Rate/1000	0.02	0.01		0.02		0.02		0.02	
National rate/1000	0.09	0.10		0.09		0.10		0.09	
Rape									
Offenses	227	348	16.8%	298	22.6%	243	0.8%	241	4.8%
Percent cleared	58	65		50		58		47	
Rate/1000	0.19	0.28		0.24		0.20		0.20	
National rate/1000	0.39	0.42		0.43		0.42		0.41	
Robbery									
Offenses	297	263	-9.6%	291	3.2%	282	-8.7%	309	4.7%
Percent cleared	42	42		46		42		44	
Rate/1000	0.25	0.21		0.24		0.23		0.25	
National rate/1000	2.37	2.71		2.64		2.72		2.57	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	1,190	945	-5.6%	1,001	-7.1%	1,078	-7.5%	1,165	4.8%
Percent cleared	75	76		76		74		74	
Rate/1000	1.00	0.77		0.81		0.88		0.95	
National rate/1000	3.80	4.54		4.42		4.33		4.24	
Burglary									
Offenses	9,942	8,918	-11.4%	10,061	-9.6%	11,127	9.7%	10,144	3.0%
Percent cleared	22	21		24		25		21	
Rate/1000	8.34	7.22		8.15		9.10		8.30	
National rate/1000	12.61	11.42		11.68		12.52		12.36	
Larceny									
Offenses	29,007	26,769	-9.6%	29,604	-6.4%	31,635	0.3%	31,526	4.8%
Percent cleared	26	29		30		31		27	
Rate/1000	24.28	21.68		23.97		25.88		25.80	
National rate/1000	30.74	31.23		31.03		32.29		31.95	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	2,008	1,665	-5.1%	1,755	-12.6%	2,008	-7.7%	2,175	-2.8%
Percent cleared	39	43		46		45		41	
Rate/1000	1.68	1.35		1.42		1.64		1.78	
National rate/1000	5.75	6.50		6.32		6.59		6.58	
Arson									
Offenses	345	326	14.0%	286	-4.0%	298	-11.0%	335	-0.6%
Percent cleared	32	30		34		28		29	
Rate/1000	0.29	0.26		0.23		0.24		0.27	
National rate/1000	0.50	0.46		0.48		0.48		0.49	
Total									
Offenses	43,044	39,250	-9.4%	43,321	-7.2%	46,695	1.7%	45,924	4.0%
Percent cleared	27	29		31		31		28	
Rate/1000	36.08	31.78		35.08		38.21		37.58	
National rate/1000	55.53	54.83		56.60		58.98		58.20	

Crime Summary

1989	Percent change	1988	Percent change	1987	Percent change	1986	Percent change	1985	Percent change	1984
40	8.1%	37	23.3%	30	36.4%	22	-21.4%	28	40.0%	20
100		84		80		100		86		90
0.03		0.03		0.03		0.02		0.02		0.03
0.09		0.08		0.08		0.09		0.08		0.08
230	2.2%	225	22.3%	184	5.7%	174	4.2%	167	7.7%	155
52		51		54		63		70		72
0.19		0.19		0.16		0.15		0.14		0.14
0.38		0.38		0.37		0.38		0.37		0.36
295	-5.4%	312	3.3%	302	-7.9%	328	15.5%	284	-6.9%	305
35		39		44		37		44		51
0.24		0.26		0.26		0.28		0.24		0.27
2.33		2.21		2.13		2.25		2.09		2.05
1,112	-13.7%	1,289	0.6%	1,281	6.3%	1,205	-18.1%	1,472	8.9%	1,352
72		68		75		79		79		79
0.92		1.09		1.09		1.04		1.27		1.19
3.83		3.70		3.51		3.46		3.03		2.90
9,848	-0.1%	9,862	8.1%	9,119	-3.7%	9,467	-10.8%	10,610	3.4%	10,266
20		20		22		26		23		21
8.17		8.31		7.77		8.13		9.16		9.06
12.76		13.09		13.30		13.45		12.87		12.64
30,079	3.6%	29,041	0.9%	28,779	4.5%	27,550	-2.6%	28,281	5.5%	26,810
25		24		23		22		23		25
24.94		24.27		24.51		23.67		24.46		23.66
31.71		31.35		30.81		30.10		29.01		27.91
2,237	-9.4%	2,470	20.4%	2,052	6.5%	1,927	0.2%	1,923	3.1%	1,866
33		33		38		35		35		37
1.85		2.08		1.75		1.66		1.66		1.65
6.30		5.83		5.29		5.08		4.62		4.37
337	8.7%	310	-17.6%	376	-5.5%	398	-5.7%	422	15.3%	366
33		33		33		36		36		32
0.28		0.26		0.32		0.34		0.36		0.32
0.49		0.54		0.50		0.53		0.50		0.53
44,178	1.5%	43,546	3.4%	42,123	2.6%	41,071	-4.9%	43,187	5.0%	41,140
26		25		26		26		26		26
36.63		36.69		35.88		35.28		37.36		36.31
57.41		56.64		55.50		54.80		52.07		50.31

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., prosecutors, courts, corrections) to form an integrated system for the exchange of vital management information. The availability of such data will allow for the provision of complete and timely criminal histories of offenders and their progress through the criminal justice system.

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

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

NATIONAL UCR REPORTING SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

The National Sheriffs Association in June of 1966 established a Committee on UCR, serving in joint capacity with the IACP UCR committee in an advisory capacity, to encourage sheriffs throughout the country to participate in UCR. In 1979 a congressional mandate made Arson the eighth Part I Index offense in the UCR program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE UCR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

Crime in Maine July–December, 1974 was our first publication. This year we are publishing our nineteenth publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 1993* itself is a product of new technology utilizing modern desktop publishing software and laser printing to enhance the quality of the print and graphics. Subsequent issues of this report can be quickly produced by maintaining the format and updating it with the new year's data.

Due to problems of abuse and domestic violence between family or household members, the 109th Maine Legislature enacted a law entitled "An Act Concerning Abuse between Household and Family Members." The law, Chapter 578 of the Public Laws of 1979, mandates the reporting of domestic violence data by law enforcement agencies and the collection of such data (Title 19, § 770 [1]) by the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, State Bureau of Identification, Department of Public Safety. The analysis of 1993 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 1993 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 1993, 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 1993, 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 1993 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 statewide, regional, and county levels. Awareness of the presence of certain crime statistics presented is necessary if fair and equitable conclusions are to be drawn. These crime-influencing factors are present, to some degree, in every community and their presence affects, in varying degrees, the crime developments of the community. Comparison of crime figures between communities should not be made without first considering the individual factors present in each community.

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

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

Set forth below are some of the conditions which will,

by type and volume, affect the crime that occurs from place to place:

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

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

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

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

UCR POTENTIAL USES

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

pected, the contributing agencies are immediately contacted and the matter is resolved in accordance with existing guidelines. A continual analysis of reports is maintained to assist contributors when needed and to maintain the quality necessary for a factual and successful program. Personal visitations are made to contributors to cooperatively assist in needed revisions of records and reporting methods.

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

STATEMENT OF POLICY FOR RELEASE OF UCR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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

REGULATIONS

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

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

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

PROFILE OF THE STATE OF MAINE

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

FACTS ABOUT MAINE

Maine ...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

... has estimated travel and tourist income of $2.75 billion and welcomes over 8 million visitors annually.

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

... is nationally famed for its shellfish; over 26.8 million lb. of lobster were harvested in 1992. The total of all shellfish and fin harvested was 201.8 million lb. with a total value of $165.1 million in 1992.

CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report is based on 1993 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 1993 was 31.78 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.27 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 30.51.

1993 Crime Rates

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	16	.04%	.01
Rape	348	.89%	.28
Robbery	263	.67%	.21
Aggravated Assault	945	2.41%	.77
Burglary	8,918	22.72%	7.22
Larceny-Theft	26,769	68.20%	21.68
M/V Theft	1,665	4.24%	1.35
Arson	326	.83%	.26
Totals	**39,250**	**100.00%**	**31.78**
Total Violent Crime	1,572	4.01%	1.27
Total Property Crime	37,678	95.99%	30.51

Index Crimes
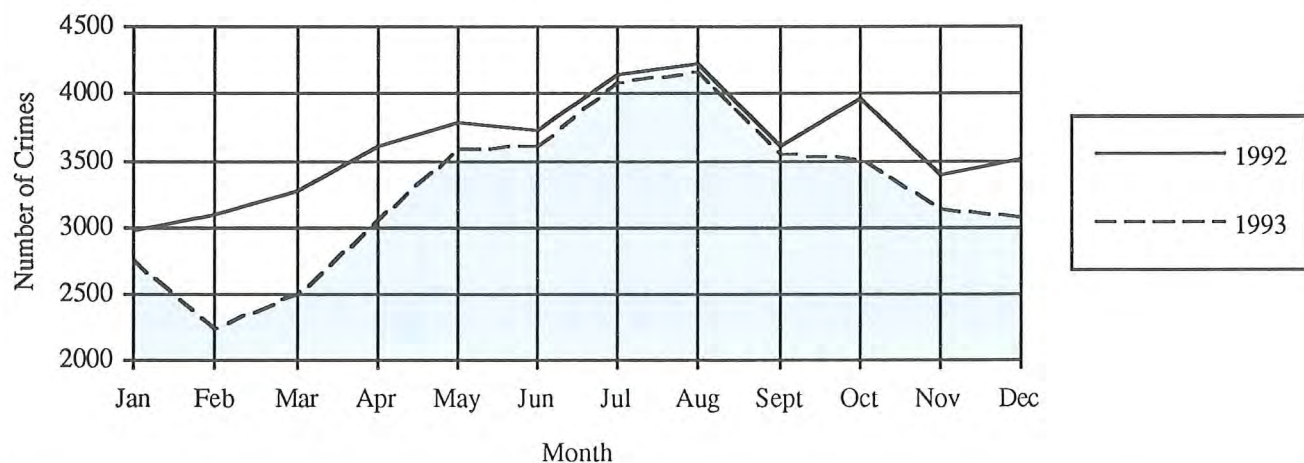
Crime by County

County		Annual Crime Rate per 1,000	Total Index Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Percent Clearance
Androscoggin	1992	37.18	3,968	0	29	49	55	1,035	2,625	160	15	25.9%
	1993	39.37	4,168	0	20	60	111	874	2,940	137	26	27.5%
Aroostook	1992	20.97	1,834	4	14	19	40	427	1,249	74	7	40.6%
	1993	20.15	1,762	2	22	4	28	422	1,187	90	7	35.1%
Cumberland	1992	54.78	13,400	9	81	124	442	2,871	9,157	601	115	28.6%
	1993	43.71	10,692	2	89	117	363	2,310	7,166	500	145	24.2%
Franklin	1992	38.36	1,119	0	11	1	10	280	778	39	0	24.4%
	1993	37.06	1,081	0	5	1	13	266	740	54	2	25.4%
Hancock	1992	26.01	1,229	1	7	2	23	345	800	47	4	32.2%
	1993	22.81	1,077	0	12	1	32	249	744	33	6	41.7%
Kennebec	1992	35.24	4,107	1	35	14	59	796	2,993	194	15	36.1%
	1993	32.93	3,839	3	38	15	75	928	2,589	174	17	33.1%
Knox	1992	32.34	1,188	1	7	4	25	273	831	30	17	28.7%
	1993	26.89	982	0	10	3	28	209	701	24	7	26.5%
Lincoln	1992	23.06	704	0	2	2	27	239	401	28	5	45.7%
	1993	21.59	659	0	10	2	16	210	386	29	6	49.2%
Oxford	1992	30.45	1,612	2	12	1	49	539	945	56	8	29.9%
	1993	31.32	1,657	0	15	1	46	565	937	89	4	25.0%
Penobscot	1992	29.49	4,348	2	33	42	69	872	3,148	158	24	30.7%
	1993	28.49	4,200	3	39	28	66	728	3,159	156	21	27.5%
Piscataquis	1992	21.37	399	0	2	2	18	162	187	25	3	35.1%
	1993	21.86	410	1	2	1	9	139	236	17	5	47.3%
Sagadahoc	1992	29.89	1,008	0	0	1	15	144	806	38	4	31.6%
	1993	26.24	885	0	2	2	23	144	662	42	10	27.9%
Somerset	1992	32.23	1,615	2	16	4	24	403	1,093	60	13	31.1%
	1993	32.09	1,606	1	34	5	30	463	991	71	11	35.4%
Waldo	1992	15.81	525	0	2	3	12	146	337	22	3	36.4%
	1993	15.27	507	0	3	1	9	166	299	26	3	36.3%
Washington	1992	23.26	826	2	9	0	50	225	517	20	3	41.9%
	1993	20.39	724	0	13	0	27	193	452	28	11	38.1%
York	1992	32.86	5,439	1	38	23	83	1,304	3,737	203	50	29.6%
	1993	30.21	5,001	4	34	22	69	1,052	3,580	195	45	31.5%
TOTALS	1992	35.08	43,321	25	298	291	1,001	10,061	29,604	1,755	286	30.8%
	1993	31.78	39,250	16	348	263	945	8,918	26,769	1,665	326	29.4%

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 1993

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	280	247	245	344	413	402	421	449	397	336	317	317	4,168
Aroostook	106	83	123	119	154	163	191	171	168	190	152	142	1,762
Cumberland	784	659	697	793	1,024	1,043	1,162	1,124	875	862	833	836	10,692
Franklin	134	102	120	99	68	70	74	66	82	69	91	106	1,081
Hancock	73	45	59	74	87	87	125	142	116	111	65	93	1,077
Kennebec	254	174	246	345	356	406	374	388	340	334	314	308	3,839
Knox	83	51	48	72	77	74	117	99	83	107	85	86	982
Lincoln	56	36	48	58	47	52	87	67	47	55	50	56	659
Oxford	103	99	112	124	163	134	175	165	151	165	137	129	1,657
Penobscot	319	229	225	328	370	362	377	471	399	449	347	324	4,200
Piscataquis	19	12	30	36	29	53	62	49	28	45	17	30	410
Sagadahoc	59	46	59	67	93	80	119	105	68	72	63	54	885
Somerset	89	90	104	127	152	150	156	156	167	159	133	123	1,606
Waldo	43	35	32	29	47	46	48	58	53	48	39	29	507
Washington	49	44	44	52	51	61	73	82	86	62	49	71	724
York	303	273	305	378	451	436	526	584	496	452	433	364	5,001
1993 Total	2,754	2,225	2,497	3,045	3,582	3,619	4,087	4,176	3,556	3,516	3,125	3,068	39,250
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
% Change	-7.1%	-27.9%	-23.6%	-15.6%	-5.2%	-3.1%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-11.4%	-8.0%	-12.6%	-9.4%

Comparative Data: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
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
1993, Maine	16	348	263	945	8,918	26,769	1,665	326	39,250
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.01	0.28	0.21	0.77	7.22	21.68	1.35	0.26	31.78
Numerical Change	-9	50	-28	-56	-1,143	-2,835	-90	40	-4,071
Percent Change	-36.0%	16.8%	-9.6%	-5.6%	-11.4%	-9.6%	-5.1%	14.0%	-9.4%
U.S. 1992–1993 Percent Change	3.2%	-3.9%	-1.9%	0.7%	-4.9%	-1.2%	-3.1%	-5.0%	-2.1%
New England 1992–1993 Percent Change	16.1%	-1.7%	-5.0%	3.3%	-7.9%	-2.9%	-4.2%	-1.0%	-3.7%

Note: Crime rate for 1993 was as follows: Total U.S. = 54.83, New England = 44.31

Clearance Data, 1993: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	16	348	263	945	8,918	26,769	1,665	326	39,250
Maine # Cleared	18	227	111	715	1,894	7,755	724	99	11,543
Maine % Cleared	112.5%	65.2%	42.2%	75.7%	21.2%	29.0%	43.5%	30.4%	29.4%
U.S. % Cleared	65.6%	52.8%	23.5%	55.5%	13.1%	19.8%	13.6%	15.4%	21.1%
New England % Cleared	63.9%	53.0%	24.7%	62.2%	13.3%	19.7%	15.5%	16.9%	21.7%

INDEX CRIMES

Murder

Rape

Robbery

Aggravated Assault

Burglary

Larceny-Theft
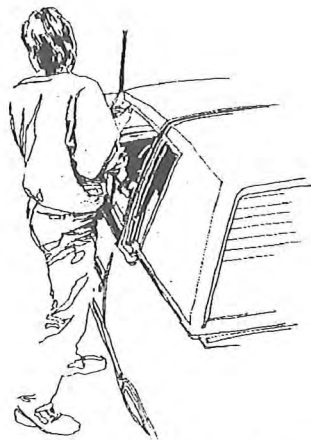
Motor Vehicle Theft

Arson

VIOLENT CRIMES

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

During the year 1993, violent crimes showed a decrease from the previous year. There were 1,572 reported offenses during 1993 — compared with 1,615 for 1992. This decrease of 43 crimes reported represents a decrease of 2.7%.

The 1993 crime rate for violent crime is 1.27 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 4.0% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 1,071 violent crimes for a 68.1% clearance rate.

Crime Clock

1 Violent Crime every 5 hours, 34 minutes

Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1992–1993

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
1992	25	298	291	1,001	1,615
1993	16	348	263	945	1,572
Number Change	-9	50	-28	-56	-43
Percent Change	-36.0%	16.8%	-9.6%	-5.6%	-2.7%

Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 1992–1993

Number of Offenses vs. Month (Jan–Dec). Legend: 1992, 1993.
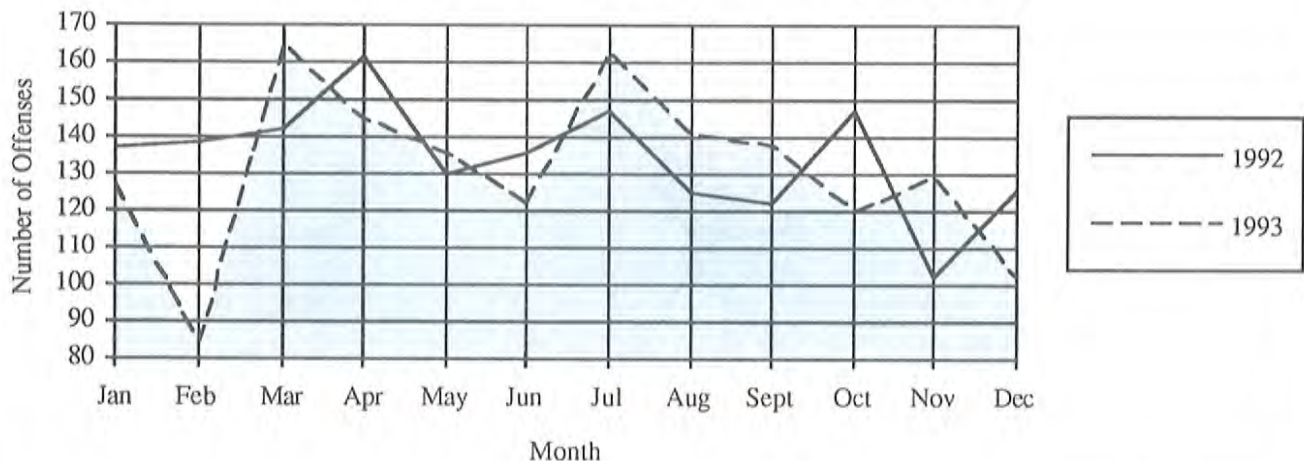
Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.27)
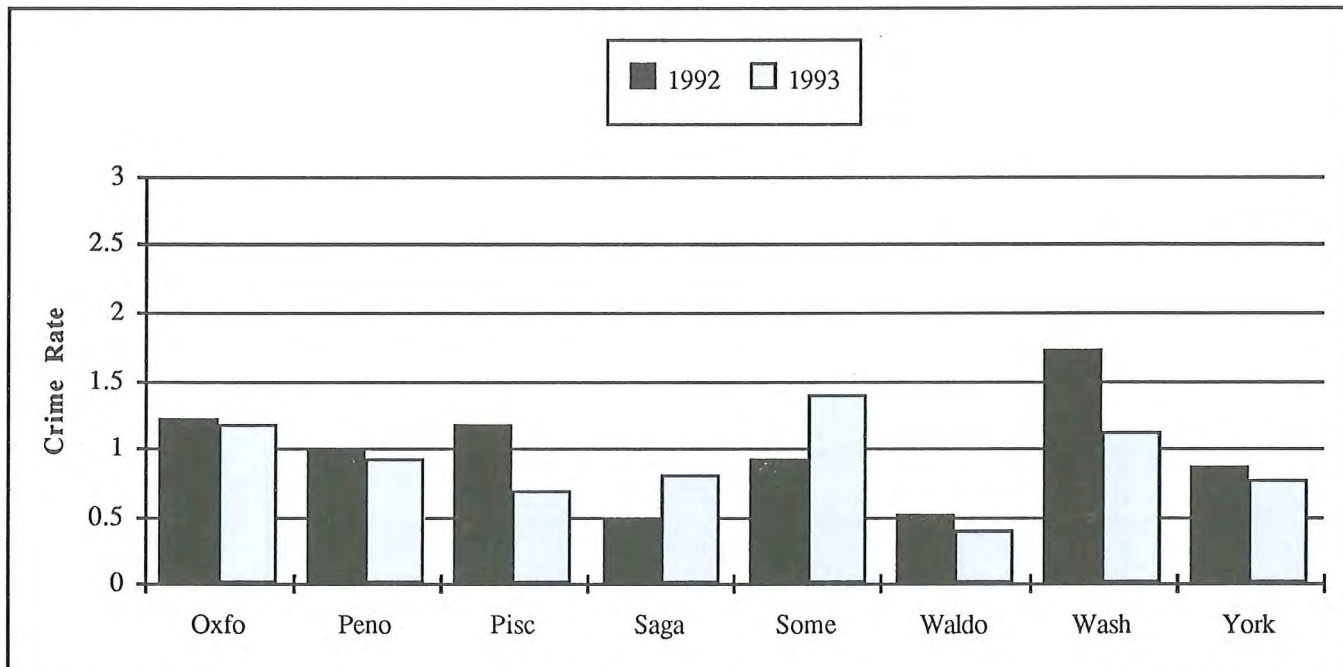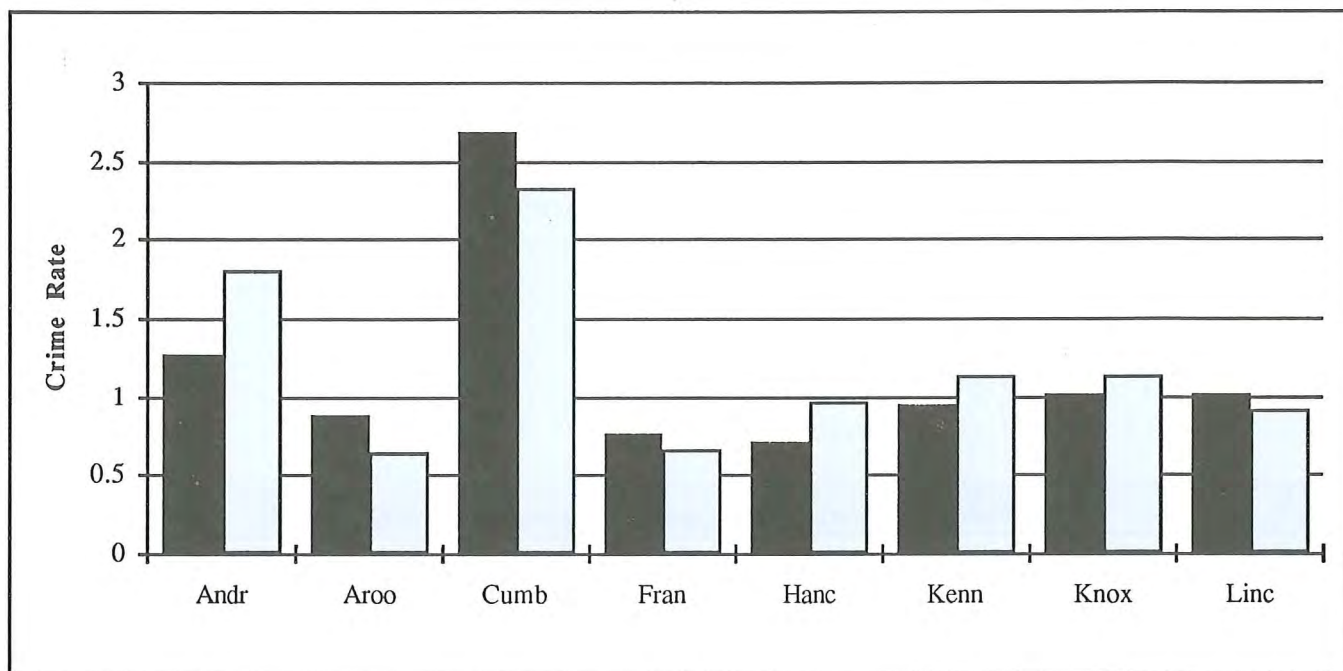
PROPERTY CRIMES

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 1993, falling by 4,028 reported offenses. The 1993 total of 37,678 represents a 9.7% decrease from the 1992 figure of 41,706.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 10,472 property crimes during 1993 for a 27.8% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 96.0% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 30.51 offenses per 1,000.

Crime Clock

1 Property Crime every 13 minutes, 57 seconds

Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1992–1993

	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
1992	10,061	29,604	1,755	286	41,706
1993	8,918	26,769	1,665	326	37,678
Number Change	-1,143	-2,835	-90	40	-4,028
Percent Change	-11.4%	-9.6%	-5.1%	14.0%	-9.7%

Property Crimes — Comparative Data 1992–1993
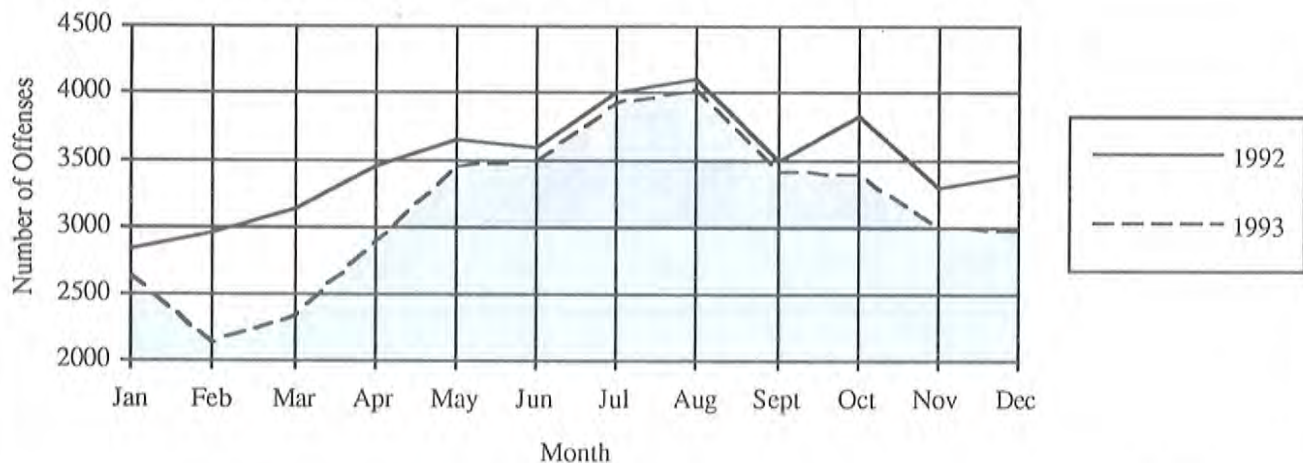
Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 30.51)
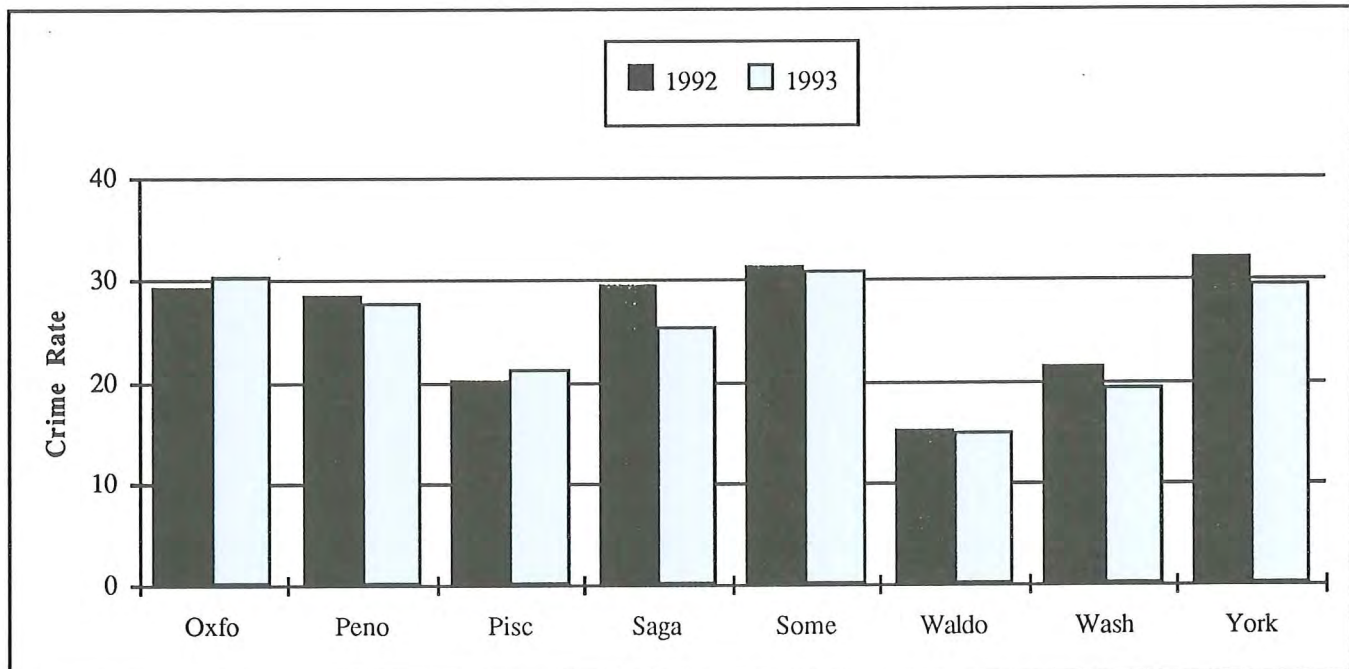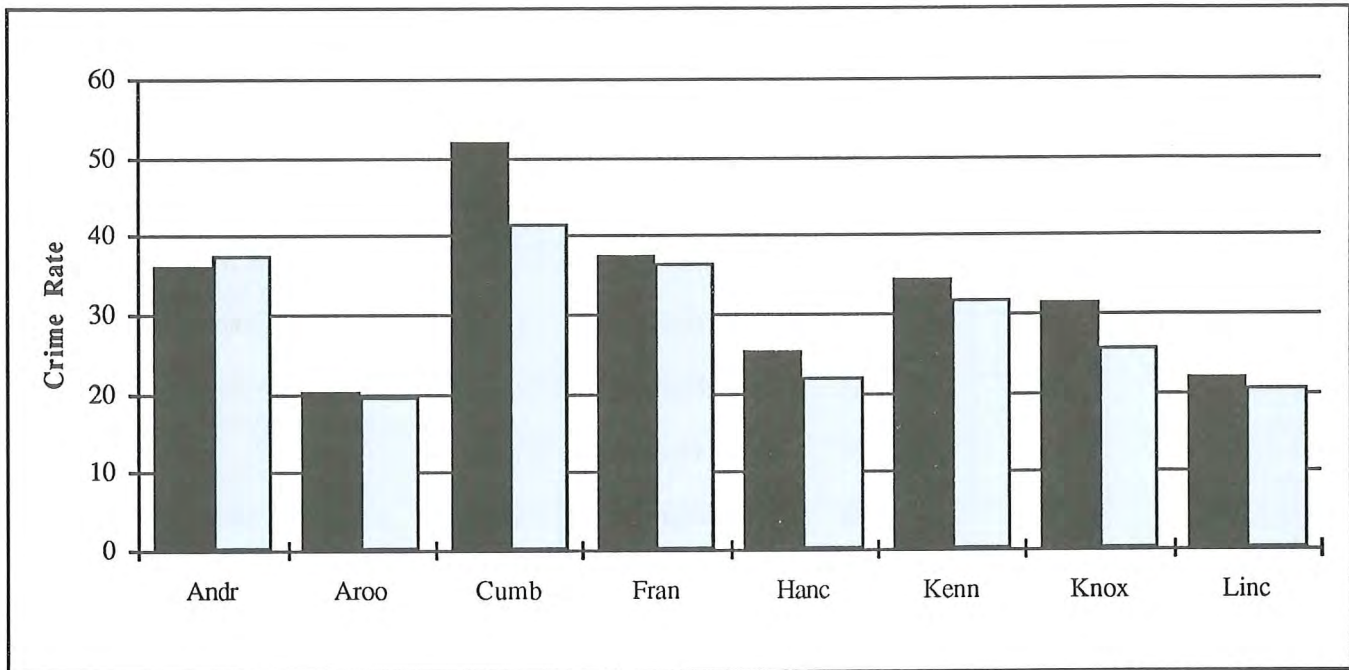
MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 1993

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
01/26/93 Kittery	73	F			Strangled		Found strangled in home.
03/26/93 Hollis	9 months	F	22	F	Heat	Daughter	Baby overheated in unattended vehicle.
04/05/93 Waterville	9 months	M	31	M	Shaken	Son	Shaken baby at hands of father.
04/29/93 Manchester	13 46	F M	50	F	Handgun	Daughter Husband	Shot daughter and husband, set fire, shot self.
07/23/93 Hodgdon	53	M	57	M	Handgun	Friend	Argument in respondent's home, shot victim, fled on motorcycle.
08/08/93 Biddeford	2	F	10	F	Arson	Stranger	Juvenile set fire, victim innocent occupant.
08/08/93 Bangor	58	M	50	F	Firearm	Husband	Wife shot husband, then self; found in apartment.
08/21/93 Portland	23	M	21	M	Handgun	Friend	Argument at a party, found in apartment hallway.
10/07/93 Monticello	11	F	33	M	Strangled	Daughter	Strangled, body found in woods.
10/09/93 Skowhegan	68	F	14	F	Knife	Great aunt	Stabbed great aunt, turned self in to police.
10/10/93 Portland	26	F	26	M	Handgun	Girlfriend	Homicide/suicide, found in apartment.
10/28/93 Sangerville	29	M	55	F	Carbon monoxide	Son	Vehicle exhaust piped into house.
11/11/93 Lee	37	M	67	M	Shotgun	Friend	Argument over repairs to vehicle.
11/14/93 Limington	22	F					Skeleton found by hunters, missing since April.
11/15/93 Bangor	5	F	28	F	Starvation	Daughter	Mother starved daughter, saw "evil" in her.

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 22 days, 19 hours, 30 minutes

Trend								
Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993			1989-1993
Number reported	40	29	24	25	16			
% change from previous year	8.1%	-27.5%	-17.2%	4.2%	-36.0%			
							% change	-60.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01			
% change from previous year	—	-33.3%	—	—	-35.2%			
							% change	-56.8%

Characteristics — 1993	
Victim–Offender Relationship	**Months of Highest Occurrence**
Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger 81%	October...................25%
Stranger to Stranger 6%	April/August/November 19%
Unknown 13%	**Value of Property Stolen during Offense**
Type of Weapon Used	Total...............$0.00
Firearm 44%	Per Incident Average...............$0.00
Knife/Cutting Instrument 6%	**Clearance Rate**
Other Dangerous Weapon 0%	18 Offenses Cleared...............113%
Hands, Fists, Feet 19%	Arrests/Crime Ratio...............0.50
Other/Undetermined 31%	

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative Data 1992–1993
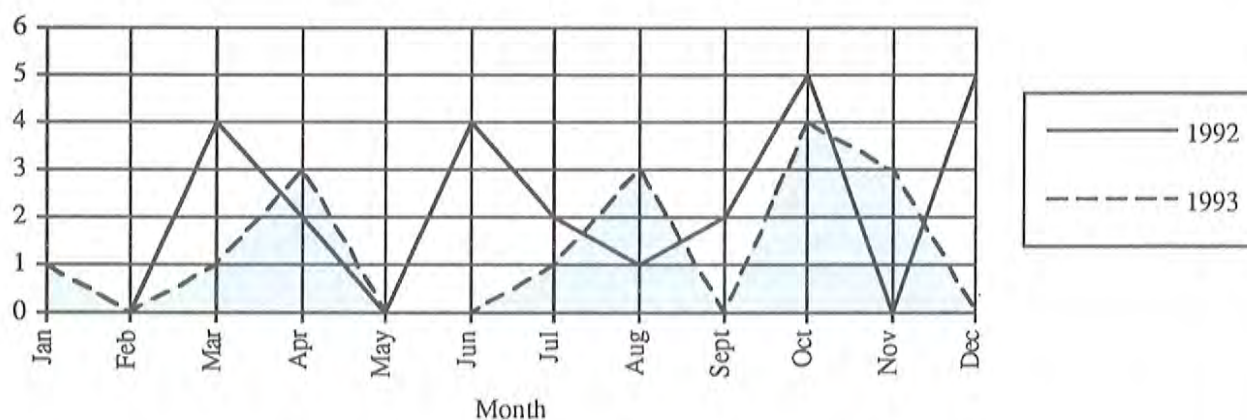
Profile of Persons Arrested — 8 Arrests

Age		Sex	
17 and under	12.5%	Male	62.5%
18–24	25.0%	Female	37.5%
25–29	12.5%		
30–34	25.0%		
35–39	0.0%		
40 and over	25.0%		

4 offenders committed suicide

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Husband	2	13%
Great Aunt	1	6%
Son	2	13%
Daughter	4	25%
Total Family	**9**	**56%**
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	1	6%
Friend	3	19%
Stranger	1	6%
Unknown	2	13%
Total Other	**7**	**44%**
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	5	6	0–14 years	—	2	2
15–24 years	1	1	2	15–24 years	1	1	2
25–34 years	1	1	2	25–34 years	3	1	4
35–44 years	1	—	1	35–44 years	—	—	—
45–54 years	2	—	2	45–54 years	—	2	2
55–64 years	1	—	1	55–64 years	1	1	2
65+ years	—	2	2	65+ years	1	—	1
Total	**7**	**9**	**16**	**Total**	**6**	**7**	**13**
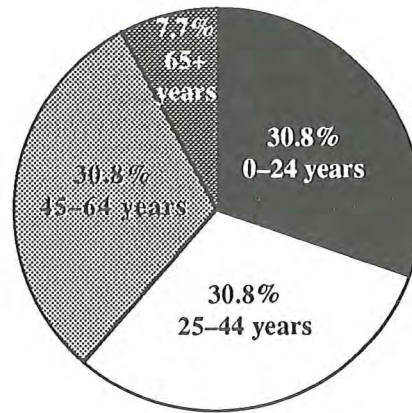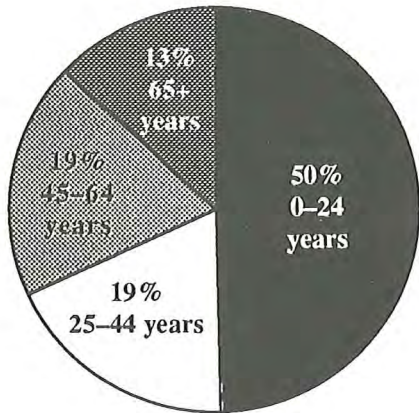
Murder Distribution by Circumstances

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Arson	1	6%
Felony Total*	1	6%
Domestic Conflict	6	38%
Argument	3	19%
Child Abuse/Neglect	2	13%
Other	2	13%
Unknown	2	13%
Other than Felony Total	15	94%
TOTAL	**16**	**100%**
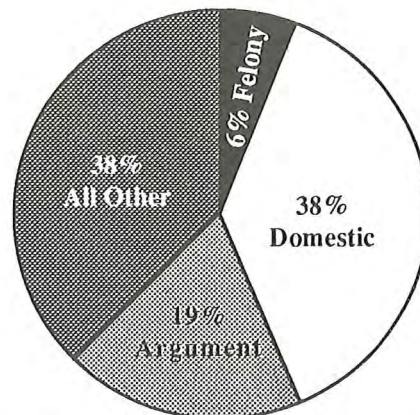
*Felony murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

**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
Firearm	1	6%
Shotgun	1	6%
Handgun	5	31%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	6%
Hands, Fists, Feet	—	—
Blunt Instrument	—	—
Fire/Smoke Inhalation	1	6%
Strangled	2	13%
Other/Unknown	5	31%
Total	**16**	**100%**

44% Other Weapons or Means

53% Firearms

6% Knife
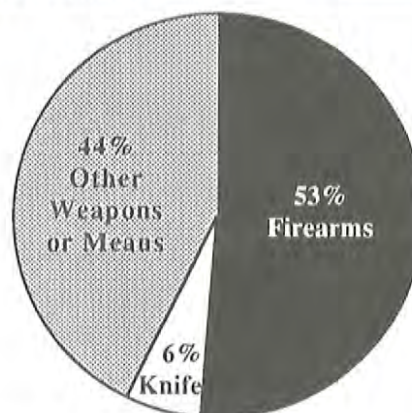
FORCIBLE RAPE

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

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

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

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

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

Crime Clock

1 Rape every 25 hours, 10 minutes

Trend

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		1989–1993
Number reported	230	241	243	298	348		
% change from previous year	0.2%	4.8%	0.8%	22.6%	16.8%		
						% change	51.3%
Rate per 1,000	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.28		
% change from previous year	—	5.3%	—	20.0%	17.4%		
						% change	48.3%

Characteristics — 1993

Type of Offense

Rape by Force 87.9%
Attempts to Rape...12.1%

Months of Highest Occurrence

March 17.8%
September...12.1%
January/July...9.2%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total..$5.00

Clearance Rate

227 Offenses Cleared 65.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio..0.37

Profile of Persons Arrested
98 Arrests

Age

17 and under...18.5%
18–24..31.5%
25–29..13.8%
30–34..6.9%
35–39..7.7%
40 and over 21.5%

Sex

Male...95.4%
Female 4.6%

Rapes — Comparative Data 1992–1993

Legend: 1992, 1993
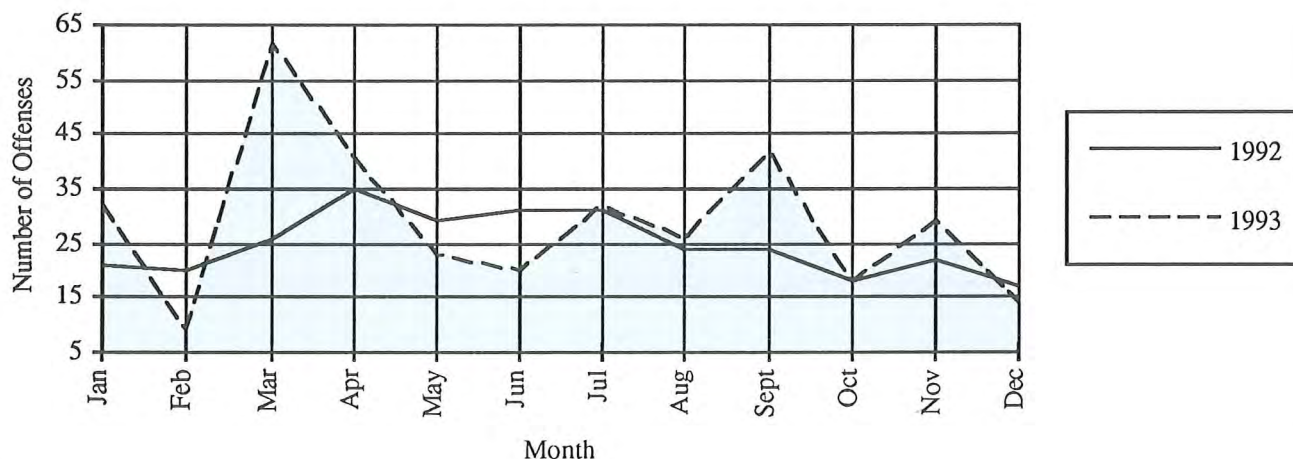
Rape by Type of Offense, 1992–1993

	1992	1993	% change
Forcible Rape	268	306	+14.2%
Attempted Rape	30	42	+40.0%
Totals	298	348	+16.8%

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 33 hours, 18 minutes

Trend

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		1989–1993
Number reported	295	309	282	291	263		
% change from previous year	-5.4%	4.7%	-8.7%	3.2%	-9.6%		
						% change	-10.8%
Rate per 1,000	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.21		
% change from previous year	-7.7%	4.2%	-8.0%	4.3%	-11.3%		
						% change	-11.3%

Characteristics — 1993

Type of Weapon Used
Hands, Fists, Feet 57.4%
Firearm 25.1%
Knife/Cutting Instrument 11.0%
Other Dangerous Weapon 6.5%

Place of Occurrence
Street, Alley 36.9%
Business Establishment 28.9%
Miscellaneous 15.6%
Residence 15.2%
Banks 3.4%

Months of Highest Occurrence
July 13.3%
March 12.2%
April 9.9%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Total $163,231.00
Per Incident Average $620.65

Clearance Rate
111 Offenses Cleared 42.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio 0.44

Profile of Persons Arrested
116 Arrests

Age

17 and under 14.7%
18–24 ....43.1%
25–29 ....18.1%
30–34 ....11.2%
35–39 ....5.2%
40 and over 7.8%

Sex

Male 92.2%
Female 7.8%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 1992–1993

	1992	1993	% change
Firearm	67	66	-1.5%
Knife	28	29	+3.6%
Other Weapon	19	17	-10.5%
Strong Arm	177	151	-14.7%
Totals	**291**	**263**	**-9.6%**

Robberies — Comparative Data 1992–1993
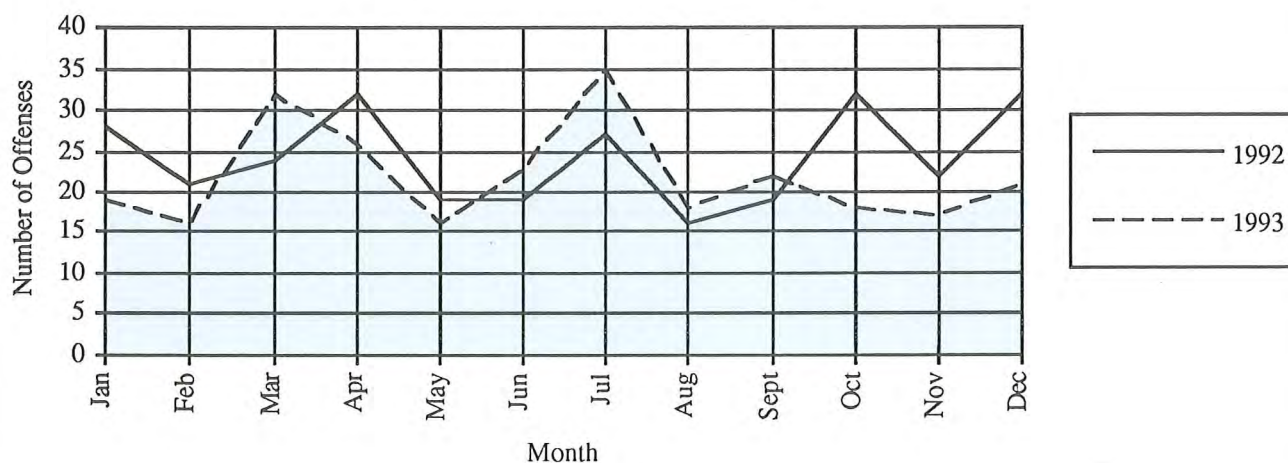
Robbery by Classification, 1992–1993

Classification	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1992	1993	% change	1992	1993	% change
Highway	111	97	-12.6%	$16,614.00	$28,959.00	+74.3%
Commercial House	28	25	-10.7%	$37,288.00	$5,324.00	-85.7%
Gas/Service Station	7	20	+185.7%	$1,047.00	$7,322.00	+599.3%
Convenience Store	37	31	-16.2%	$14,441.00	$6,413.00	-55.6%
Residence	46	40	-13.0%	$67,678.00	$58,915.00	-12.9%
Bank/Lending Inst.	8	9	+12.5%	$135,432.00	$50,669.00	-62.6%
Miscellaneous	54	41	-24.1%	$10,538.00	$5,629.00	-46.6%
Totals	**291**	**263**	**-9.6%**	**$283,038.00**	**$163,231.00**	**-42.3%**

Robbery Type by County

County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
Androscoggin									
	1993	28	3	1	7	15	—	6	60
	1992	18	8	—	5	12	1	5	49
Aroostook									
	1993	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4
	1992	1	—	1	1	2	—	14	19
Cumberland									
	1993	45	9	14	14	17	4	14	117
	1992	62	10	5	15	15	4	13	124
Franklin									
	1993	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hancock									
	1993	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	1992	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Kennebec									
	1993	7	2	—	1	1	2	2	15
	1992	4	2	—	2	1	—	5	14
Knox									
	1993	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3
	1992	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Lincoln									
	1993	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	1992	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Oxford									
	1993	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1992	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Penobscot									
	1993	13	6	1	2	1	—	5	28
	1992	22	2	—	10	7	—	1	42
Piscataquis									
	1993	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1992	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Sagadahoc									
	1993	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
	1992	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Somerset									
	1993	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	5
	1992	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	4
Waldo									
	1993	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	1992	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Washington									
	1993	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York									
	1993	2	3	2	1	1	2	11	22
	1992	1	4	—	3	2	1	12	23

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.

Crime Clock

1 Aggravated Assault every 9 hours, 16 minutes

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 1993 there were 10,377 simple assaults reported (–0.6% from 1992), with a clearance rate of 83.2%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Trend								
Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993			1989–1993
Number reported	1,112	1,165	1,078	1,001	945			
% change from previous year	-13.7%	4.8%	-7.5%	-7.1%	-5.6%			
							% change	-15.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.92	0.95	0.88	0.81	0.77			
% change from previous year	-15.9%	3.3%	-7.4%	-8.0%	-5.5%			
							% change	-16.8%

Characteristics — 1993

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet 50.9%
Other Dangerous Weapons 27.3%
Knife/Cutting Instrument 16.8%
Firearms...5.0%

Months of Highest Occurrence

May 10.3%
July 10.1%
August 9.9%

Clearance Rate

715 Offenses Cleared 75.7%
Arrests/Crime Ratio 0.84

Profile of Persons Arrested
798 Arrests

Age

17 and under 15.0%
18–24 ....27.6%
25–29 ....18.4%
30–34 ....15.7%
35–39 ....8.0%
40 and over 15.3%

Sex

Male...86.8%
Female 13.2%

Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 1992–1993

Number of Offenses vs. Month (Jan–Dec), 1992 (solid) and 1993 (dashed)
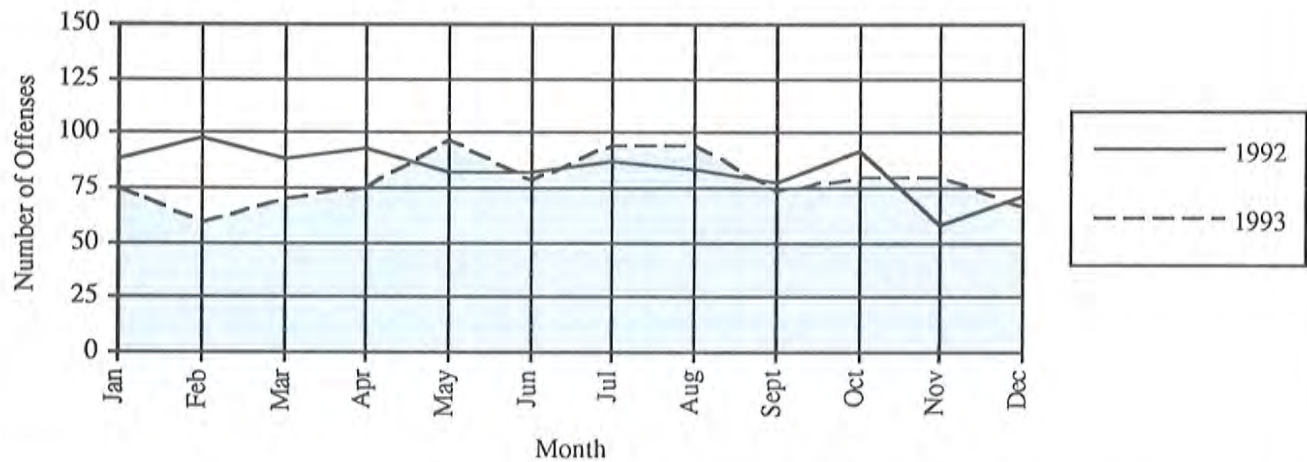
Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 1992–1993

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
1992	57	145	247	552	1,001
1993	47	159	258	481	945
% change	-17.5	9.7	4.5	-12.9	-5.6

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

During 1993:

- Of a grand total of 11,322 reported assaults, 4,417 or 39.0% were identified as occurring between household or family members.

- Domestic assaults increased 0.6% (25 offenses) from the 1992 figure of 4,392.

- Law enforcement agencies cleared 3,935 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 89.1%.

- Of the 4,417 domestic assaults, 97.3% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).

Crime Clock

1 Domestic Assault every 1 hour, 58 minutes

Situations/Relationships	1992 Number of Offenses	1992 % of Total	1993 Number of Offenses	1993 % of Total
Domestic Violence Assaults Comparison Data 1992–1993				
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	8	.2	8	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	21	.5	23	.5
Other Dangerous Weapon	22	.5	22	.5
Hands, Aggravated Injury	122	2.8	144	3.3
Hands, Not Aggravated	3,022	68.8	2,916	66.0
Total Male Assault on Female	**3,195**	**72.7**	**3,113**	**70.5**
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	3	<.1	2	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	18	.4	9	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	10	.2	12	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	3	<.1	5	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	290	6.6	358	8.1
Total Female Assault on Male	**324**	**7.4**	**386**	**8.7**
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	1	<.1	2	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	<.1	3	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	3	<.1	9	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	18	.4	17	.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	229	5.2	238	5.4
Total Parent Assault on Child	**252**	**5.7**	**269**	**6.1**
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	1	<.1	—	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	<.1	3	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	4	<.1	3	<.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	5	.1	6	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	196	4.5	209	4.7
Total Child Assault on Parent	**209**	**4.8**	**221**	**5.0**
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	2	<.1	2	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	4	<.1	11	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	9	.2	11	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	17	.4	27	.6
Hands, Not Aggravated	380	8.7	377	8.5
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	**412**	**9.4**	**428**	**9.7**
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	**4,392**	**100.0**	**4,417**	**100.0**
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	15	.3	14	.3
Knife, Cutting Instrument	47	1.1	49	1.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	48	1.1	57	1.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	165	3.8	199	4.5
Hands, Not Aggravated	4,117	93.7	4,098	92.8
Total Domestic Assaults	**4,392**	**100.0**	**4,417**	**100.0**
Total All Domestic Assaults	**4,392**	**38.4**	**4,417**	**39.0**
Total All Reported Assaults	**11,439**	**100.0**	**11,322**	**100.0**

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 1992–1993

County	1992 Number of Offenses	1992 Percent of Total	1993 Number of Offenses	1993 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	520	11.8%	566	12.8%	8.8%
Aroostook	224	5.1%	202	4.6%	-9.8%
Cumberland	1,149	26.2%	1,143	25.9%	-0.5%
Franklin	77	1.8%	102	2.3%	32.5%
Hancock	141	3.2%	99	2.2%	-29.8%
Kennebec	359	8.2%	319	7.2%	-11.1%
Knox	124	2.8%	127	2.9%	2.4%
Lincoln	70	1.6%	106	2.4%	51.4%
Oxford	234	5.3%	198	4.5%	-15.4%
Penobscot	457	10.4%	417	9.4%	-8.8%
Piscataquis	42	1.0%	59	1.3%	40.5%
Sagadahoc	85	1.9%	83	1.9%	-2.4%
Somerset	129	2.9%	181	4.1%	40.3%
Waldo	50	1.1%	53	1.2%	6.0%
Washington	117	2.7%	108	2.4%	-7.7%
York	614	14.0%	654	14.8%	6.5%
Totals	4,392	100.0%	4,417	100.0%	0.6%

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 58 minutes, 26 seconds

Trend

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		1989–1993
Number reported	9,848	10,144	11,127	10,061	8,918		
% change from previous year	-0.1%	3.0%	9.7%	-9.6%	-11.4%		
						% change	-9.4%
Rate per 1,000	8.17	8.30	9.10	8.03	7.22		
% change from previous year	-1.7%	1.6%	9.6%	-11.8%	-10.1%		
						% change	-11.6%

Characteristics — 1993

Place of Occurrence
Residence 67.6%
Non-Residence...32.4%

Type of Entry
Forcible Entry...62.5%
Unlawful Entry — No Force...............................28.5%
Attempted Forcible Entry...................................9.0%

Time of Day
Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.................................38.2%
Unknown...34.0%
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m. 27.9%

Months of Highest Occurrence
May 10.0%
October 9.5%
August 9.4%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Total...$6,552,202.00
Per Incident Average $734.72

Clearance Rate
1,894 Offenses Cleared 21.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio...0.21

Profile of Persons Arrested
1,916 Arrests

Age
17 and under...50.9%
18–24...31.6%
25–29..7.3%
30–34..4.9%
35–39..2.6%
40 and over..2.7%

Sex
Male..92.6%
Female..7.4%

Type of Entry, 1992–1993

	1992	1993	% change
Forcible Entry	6,554	5,571	–15.0%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,521	2,541	+0.8%
Attempted Forcible Entry	986	806	–18.3%
Totals	**10,061**	**8,918**	**–11.4%**

Burglaries — Comparative Data 1992–1993

Line graph showing Number of Offenses (y-axis, 500–1100) by Month (x-axis, Jan–Dec) with lines for 1992 (solid) and 1993 (dashed).
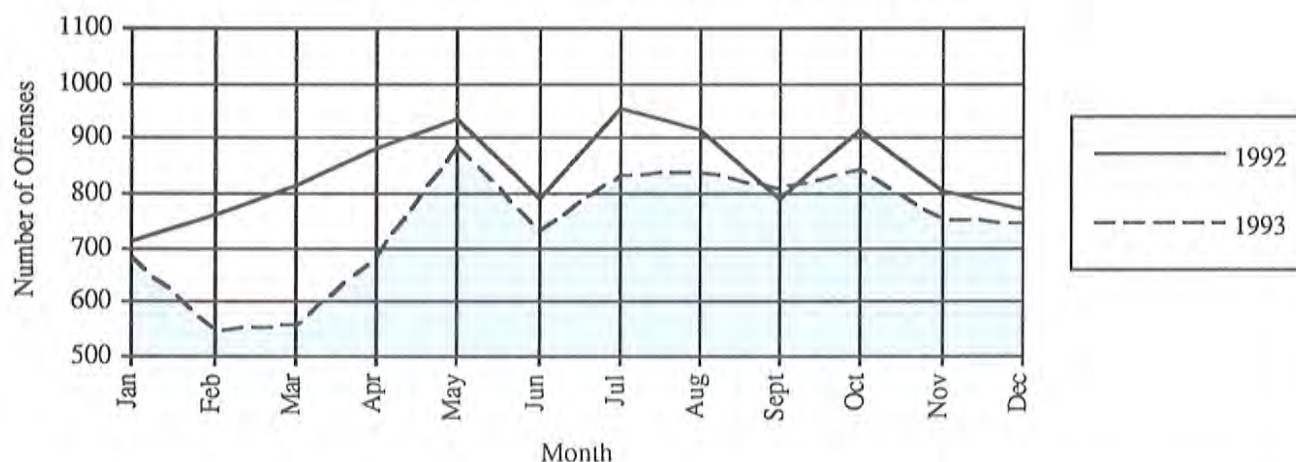
Burglary by Time of Day, 1992–1993

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1992	1993	% change	1992	1993	% change
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	2,034	1,755	–13.7%	$2,205,662	$1,121,227	–49.2%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	2,151	2,024	–5.9%	$1,588,694	$1,687,300	+6.2%
Unknown	2,392	2,250	–5.9%	$1,629,018	$1,598,217	–1.9%
Subtotals	**6,577**	**6,029**	**–8.3%**	**$5,423,374**	**$4,406,744**	**–18.7%**
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	2,172	1,648	–24.1%	$1,729,919	$1,324,160	–23.5%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	451	461	+2.2%	$188,790	$277,546	+47.0%
Unknown	861	780	–9.4%	$535,338	$543,752	+1.6%
Subtotal	**3,484**	**2,889**	**–17.1%**	**$2,454,047**	**$2,145,458**	**–12.6%**
Grand Totals	**10,061**	**8,918**	**–11.4%**	**$7,877,421**	**$6,552,202**	**–16.8%**

LARCENY-THEFT

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

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

Theft by unauthorized taking or transfer — "1. A person is guilty of theft if he obtains or exercises unauthorized control over the property of another with intent to deprive him thereof." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 353

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

Crime Clock

1 Larceny every 19 minutes, 38 seconds

Trend

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		1989–1993
Number reported	30,079	31,526	31,635	29,604	26,769		
% change from previous year	3.6%	4.8%	0.3%	-6.4%	-9.6%		
						% change	-11.0%
Rate per 1,000	24.90	25.80	25.89	24.00	21.68		
% change from previous year	1.8%	3.6%	0.3%	-7.3%	-9.7%		
						% change	-13.0%

Characteristics — 1993

Type of Criminal Activity

All Other 30.7%
From Buildings 18.8%
From Motor Vehicles 17.9%
Shoplifting 16.0%
Bicycles 9.4%
Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories 5.8%
From Coin-Op Machines 0.8%
Purse-Snatching 0.3%
Pocket-Picking 0.3%

Value per Incident

Under $50 ....41.3%

Over $200 ....31.7%
$50 to $200 ....27.0%

Months of Highest Occurrence

August 11.2%
July 10.7%
June 9.6%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total..$8,601,124.00
Per Incident Average $321.31

Clearance Rate

7,755 Offenses Cleared 29.0%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.................................0.24

Profile of Persons Arrested
6,446 Arrests

Age

17 and under.......................................45.9%
18–24...26.4%
25–29...7.7%
30–34...6.2%
35–39...5.0%
40 and over...8.7%

Sex

Male...73.0%
Female...27.0%

Larceny by Classification, 1992–1993

	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1992	1993	% change	1992	1993	% change
Pocket-Picking	74	77	+4.1%	$12,836	$17,545	+36.7%
Purse-Snatching	96	89	–7.3%	$13,963	$18,948	+35.7%
Shoplifting	5,067	4,293	–15.3%	$421,277	$325,579	–22.7%
From Motor Vehicles	5,873	4,781	–18.6%	$1,772,515	$1,500,734	–15.3%
M/V Parts & Accessories	1,810	1,559	–13.9%	$521,147	$404,865	–22.3%
Bicycles	2,450	2,503	+2.2%	$558,476	$638,331	+14.3%
From Buildings	5,019	5,030	+0.2%	$2,217,169	$2,175,480	–1.9%
From Coin-Op Machines	227	224	–1.3%	$53,967	$72,293	+34.0%
All Other	8,988	8,213	–8.6%	$3,362,973	$3,447,349	+2.5%
Totals	**29,604**	**26,769**	**–9.6%**	**$8,934,323**	**$8,601,124**	**–3.7%**

Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 1992–1993

Number of Offenses (y-axis: 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500)

Month (x-axis: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec)

Legend: —— 1992   - - - - 1993
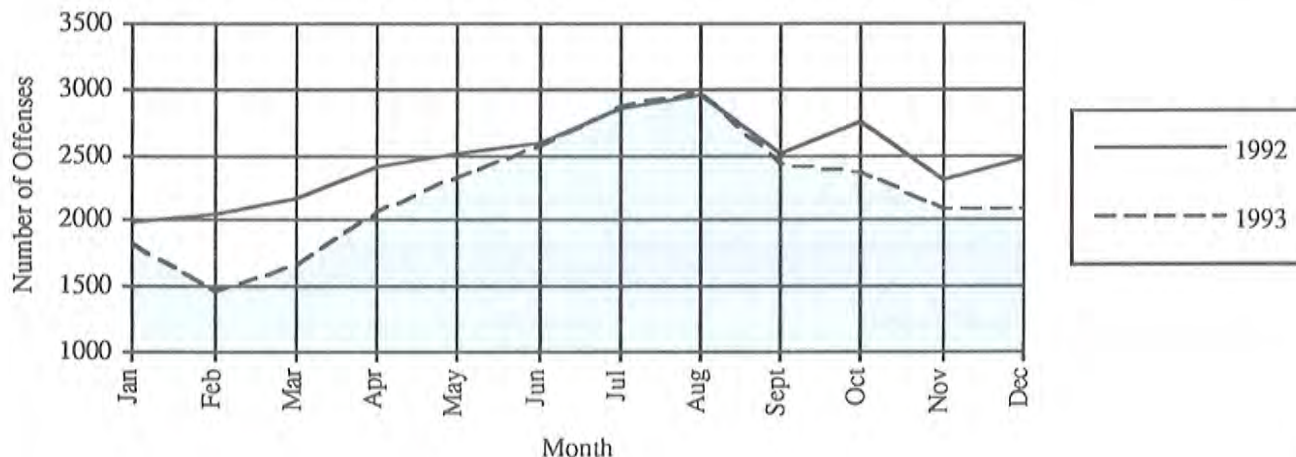
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

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, 16 minutes

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993		1989–1993
Trend							
Number reported	2,237	2,175	2,008	1,755	1,665		
% change from previous year	-10.4%	-2.8%	-7.7%	-12.6%	-5.1%		
						% change	-25.6%
Rate per 1,000	1.85	1.78	1.64	1.42	1.35		
% change from previous year	-11.1%	-3.8%	-7.9%	-13.4%	-5.1%		
						% change	-27.1%

Type of Vehicle 1992–1993

	Automobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
1992	1,152	264	339	1,755
1993	1,069	251	345	1,665
% change	–7.2%	–4.9%	+1.8%	–5.1%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 1993

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	862	51.8%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	428	25.7%
Total Recovered	**1,290**	**77.5%**
Not Recovered	375	22.5%

Characteristics — 1993

Type of Vehicle
Automobiles 64.2%
Other Vehicles 20.7%
Trucks/Buses 15.1%

Months of Highest Occurrence
July 10.8%
August 10.0%
May 9.8%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Total...$7,015,494.00
Per Incident Average $4,213.51
Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 1,290

Value of Property Recovered
Total $5,555,637.00

Clearance Rate
724 Offenses Cleared 43.5%
Arrests/Crime Ratio...0.27

Profile of Persons Arrested
453 Arrests

Age
17 and under..42.4%
18–24..34.4%
25–29...8.6%
30–34...7.1%
35–39...3.8%
40 and over...3.8%

Sex
Male..87.6%
Female..12.4%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 1992–1993
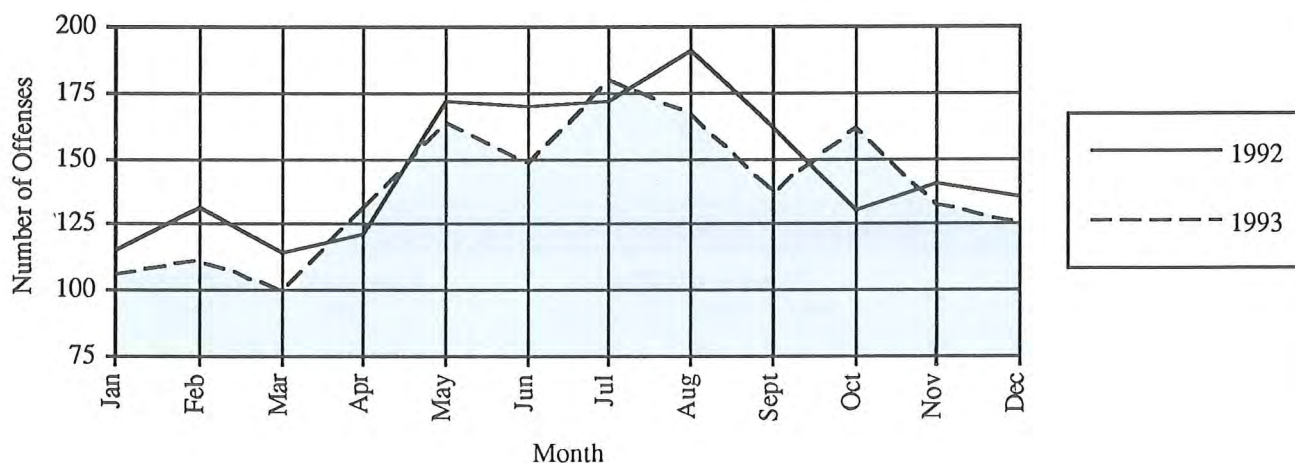
ARSON

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

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

Crime Clock

1 Arson every 26 hours, 52 minutes

Trend

Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1989–1993	
Number reported	337	335	298	286	326		
% change from previous year	8.7%	-0.6%	-11.0%	-4.0%	14.0%		
						% change	-3.3%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.26		
% change from previous year	7.7%	-3.6%	-11.1%	-4.2%	13.0%		
						% change	-7.1%

Characteristics — 1993

Type of Property

Structural	69.9%
Mobile	16.9%
Other	13.2%

Months of Highest Occurrence

May	15.3%
August	11.3%
July	10.7%

Value of Property Damaged

Total	$4,926,714.00
Per Incident Average	$15,112.62

Clearance Rate

99 Offenses Cleared	30.4%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.39

Profile of Persons Arrested
128 Arrests

Age

17 and under	68.8%
18–24	13.3%
25–29	4.7%
30–34	2.3%
35–39	5.5%
40 and over	5.5%

Sex

Male	87.5%
Female	12.5%

Arson by Property Type, 1992–1993

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1992	1993	% change	1992	1993	% change
Structural — Residential	90	105	+16.7%	$1,536,379	$2,816,442	+83.3%
Structural — Non-residential	101	123	+21.8%	$1,994,036	$1,865,541	–6.4%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	44	55	+25.0%	$194,095	$242,495	+24.9%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	51	43	–15.7%	$54,622	$2,236	–95.9%
Totals	286	326	+14.0%	$3,779,132	$4,926,714	+30.4%

Arsons — Comparative Data 1992–1993
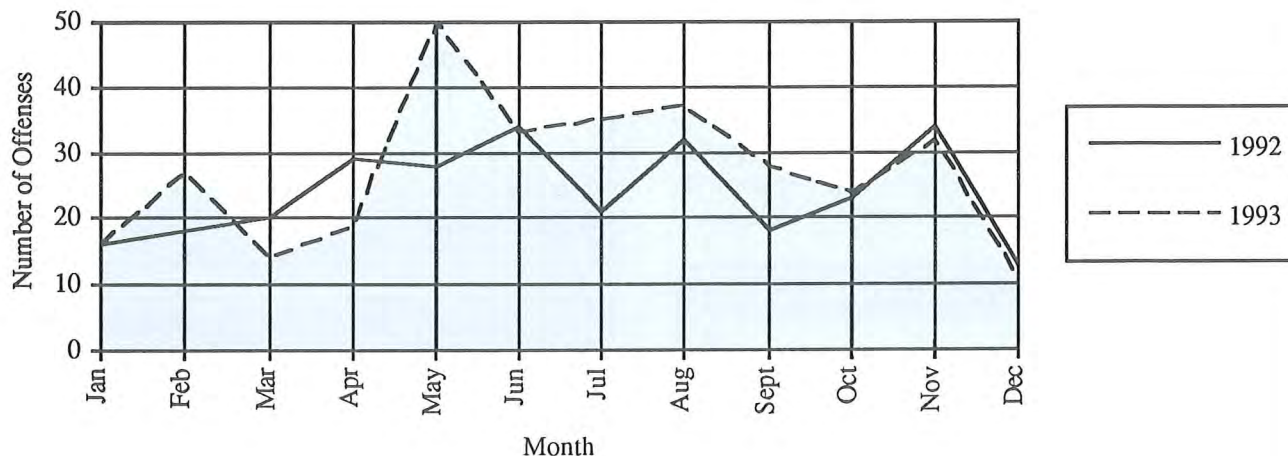
Arson Breakdown by County					
	Number of Offenses			**Estimated Value of Property Loss**		
County	**1992**	**1993**	**% change**	**1992**	**1993**	**% change**
Androscoggin	15	26	+73.3%	$16,400	$517,013	+3,052.5%
Aroostook	7	7	—	$209,700	$40,750	–80.6%
Cumberland	115	145	+26.1%	$1,162,140	$2,045,313	+76.0%
Franklin	—	2	+100.0%	—	$10,500	+100.0%
Hancock	4	6	+50.0%	$311,000	$2,700	–99.1%
Kennebec	15	17	+13.3%	$68,800	$320,185	+365.4%
Knox	17	7	–58.8%	$4,325	$1,250	–71.1%
Lincoln	5	6	+20.0%	$7,115	$1,101,000	+15,374.3%
Oxford	8	4	–50.0%	$117,000	$113,500	–3.0%
Penobscot	24	21	–12.5%	$32,567	$262,298	+705.4%
Piscataquis	3	5	+66.7%	$45,100	$30,300	–32.8%
Sagadahoc	4	10	+150.0%	$3,475	$59,550	+1,612.2%
Somerset	13	11	–15.4%	$244,130	$39,500	–83.8%
Waldo	3	3	—	$26,100	$41,500	+59.0%
Washington	3	11	+266.7%	$103,500	$51,460	–50.3%
York	50	45	–10.0%	$1,427,280	$289,895	–79.7%
Totals	**286**	**326**	**+14.0%**	**$3,779,132**	**$4,926,714**	**+30.4%**

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 1993 was 66. These incidents involved 114 victims with at least 81 offenders, and resulted in a total of 92 offenses.

Hate Crime 1993

Number of incidents	66
Number of victims	114
Number of offenders	81
Number of offenses	92

In 1993, the most commonly reported bias motivation was racial. The second largest percentage was sexual orientation, followed by religious and ethnic/national origin hate crimes.

Hate Crime Bias Motivation

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents	% of Total
Racial	46.7%	Anti-White	6	6.5%
		Anti-Black	28	30.4%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1	1.1%
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	7	7.6%
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	1	1.1%
Sexual Orientation	30.4%	Anti-Male Homosexual	26	28.3%
		Anti-Female Homosexual	2	2.2%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	—	—
		Anti-Heterosexual	—	—
		Anti-Bisexual	—	—
Ethnicity, National Origin	5.4%	Anti-Arab	1	1.1%
		Anti-Hispanic	4	4.3%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	—	—
Religious	16.3%	Anti-Jewish	14	15.2%
		Anti-Catholic	—	—
		Anti-Protestant	—	—
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	1	1.1%
		Anti-Other Religion	—	—

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents	% of Total
Religious	16.3%	Anti-Multi-Religious Group	—	—
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Not Reported			1	1.1%
Total	100.0%	Total	92	100.0%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation

Religious 16.3%
Ethnicity, National Origin 5.4%
Racial 46.7%
Sexual Orientation 30.4%
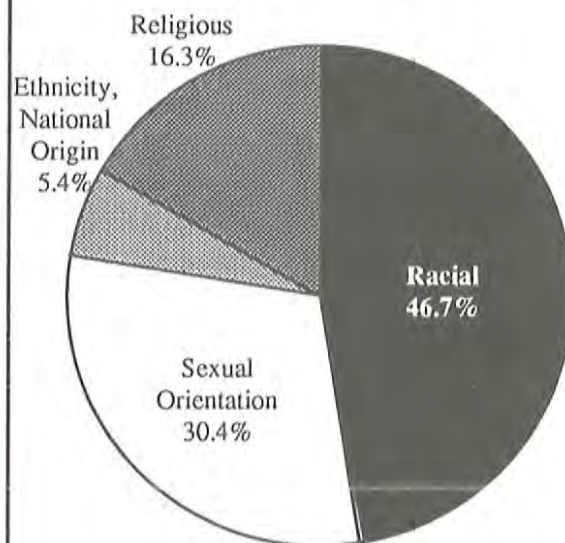
The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 1993 was highways, roads, alleys and streets. The second most common location was residences and homes.

Hate Crime Locations

Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	—	—
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	5	5.4%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	4	4.3%
Commercial/Office Building	8	8.7%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	1	1.1%
Department/Discount Store	1	1.1%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	1	1.1%
Government/Public Building	4	4.3%
Grocery/Supermarket	—	—
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	35	38.0%
Hotel/Motel	—	—

Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Jail/Prison	—	—
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	2	2.2%
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	18	19.6%
Restaurant	1	1.1%
School/College	8	8.7%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	4	4.3%
Total	92	99.9%

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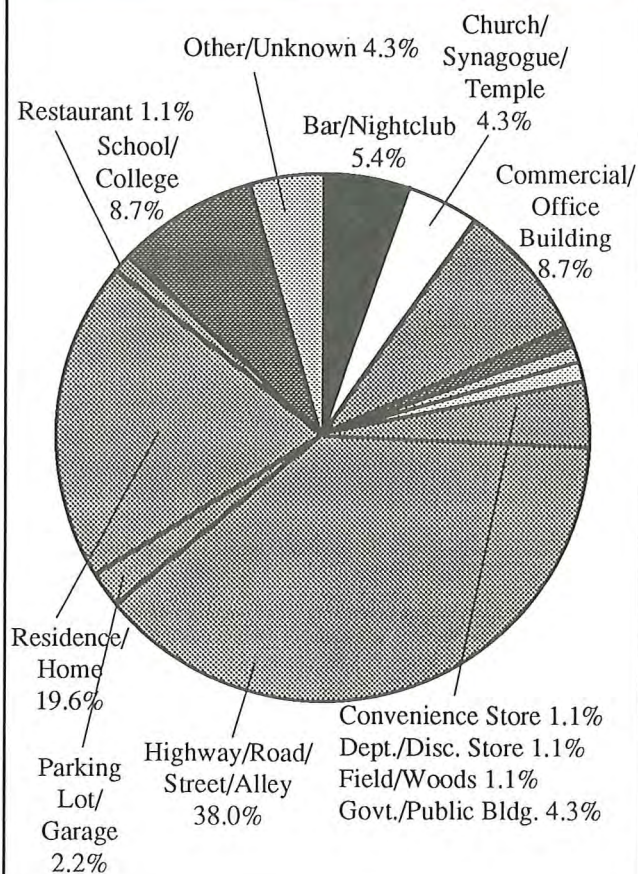
The most common race of suspected offender of hate crimes was white.

Hate Crime Offenders by Race

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	65	80.2%
Black	10	12.3%

Hate Crime Offenders by Race (cont.)

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	6	7.4%
Total	81	99.9%

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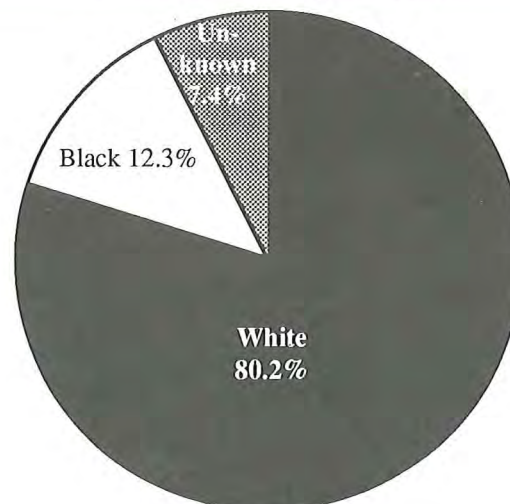
Information on the victims of hate crimes is limited to victim type. While bias motivation information identifies the offender's bias, it is important to note that the victim may not actually belong to the group the offender sought to harm. For this reason, information on the victims' actual group membership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

Victim Type	No.	% of Total
Individual	77	84.0%
Business	5	5.4%
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	1	1.1%
Religious Organization	1	1.1%
Society/Public	—	—
Other	1	1.1%
Unknown	3	3.3%
Not Reported	4	4.3%
Total	92	100.3%

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.

Hate Crime by Offense

Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	3	3.3%
Aggravated Assault	4	4.3%
Burglary	—	—
Larceny-Theft	—	—
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	1	1.1%
Simple Assault	20	21.7%
Intimidation	7	7.6%
Vandalism	11	12.0%
Harassment*	42	45.7%
Other	4	4.3%
Total	92	100.0%

*Harassment not included as a federal hate crime offense.

Hate Crime Offenses

Other 4.3% Robbery 3.3% Aggravated Assault 4.3% Arson 1.1% Simple Assault 21.7% Intimidation 7.6% Vandalism 12.0% Harassment 45.7%
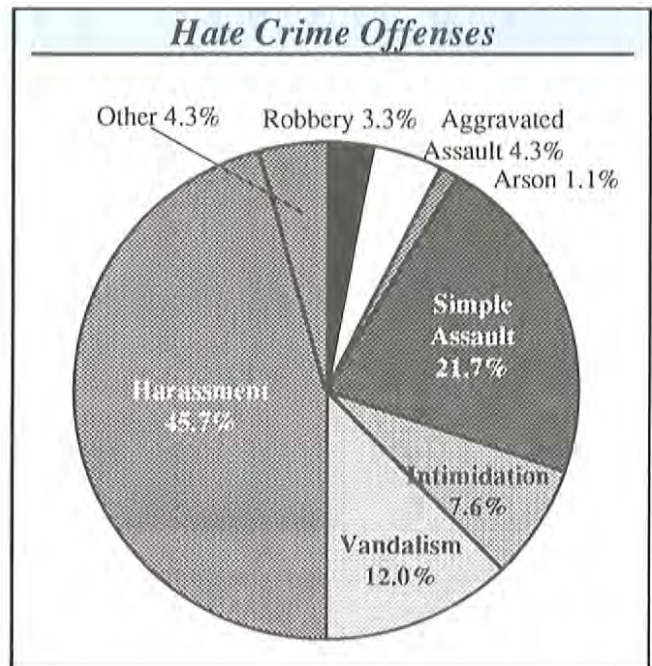
Offenses Reported by Agency

Augusta Police Dept.
1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual
2 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual

Bangor Police Dept.
1 Intimidation Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native

Bath Police Dept.
1 Other Offenses Anti-Hispanic

Lewiston Police Dept.
1 Aggravated Assault Anti-White
3 Simple Assault Anti-White
2 Simple Assault Anti-Black

Livermore Falls Police Dept.
1 Intimidation Anti-Hispanic

Machias Police Dept.
1 Arson Anti-White
2 Intimidation Anti-Black
1 Intimidation Anti-Arab

Madison Police Dept.
1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
1 Intimidation Anti-Black

Mechanic Falls Police Dept.
1 Harassment Anti-Hispanic

Oakland Police Dept.
1 Aggravated Assault Anti-White
1 Simple Assault Anti-White
1 Harassment Anti-Black

Oxford County Sheriff's Office
1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
1 Harassment Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
1 Harassment Anti-Black

Paris Police Dept.
1 Harassment Anti-Black

Portland Police Dept.
1 Simple Assault Anti-White
1 Robbery Anti-Black
4 Simple Assault Anti-Black
9 Harassment Anti-Black
1 Other Offenses Anti-Black
1 Robbery Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
1 Simple Assault Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
1 Vandalism Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
1 Harassment Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
1 Vandalism Anti-Multi-Racial Group
1 Harassment Anti-Multi-Racial Group
1 Simple Assault Anti-Jewish
6 Vandalism Anti-Jewish
8 Harassment Anti-Jewish
1 Harassment Anti-Islamic
1 Simple Assault Anti-Hispanic

1 Intimidation Anti-Hispanic
1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
4 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
3 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
3 Vandalism Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
9 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
1 Harassment Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)

Rockland Police Dept.
1 Harassment Anti-Black

South Portland Police Dept.
1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Wells Police Dept.
1 Harassment Anti-Black
1 Harassment Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)

Windham Police Dept.
1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

16 Agencies 92 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 22 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 1993. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 1993:

- Property stolen totaled $22,332,056, down 6.6% from the 1992 figure of $23,897,841.

- There was $7,968,672 worth of property recovered, down 13.3% from $9,190,584 in 1992.

- The rate of recovery was 35.7%, compared to 38.5% for 1992.

- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 77.5%.

- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was $15,167,049 stolen, $2,413,035 (15.9%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	$2,206,792	$381,536	17.3%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	$1,615,989	$147,800	9.1%
Clothing and Furs	$603,212	$144,458	23.9%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	$7,165,007	$5,555,637	77.5%
Office Equipment	$535,611	$83,591	15.6%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	$2,100,856	$223,170	10.6%
Firearms	$259,187	$95,072	36.7%
Household Goods	$636,966	$82,836	13.0%
Consumable Goods	$353,217	$61,338	17.4%
Livestock	$18,565	$4,351	23.4%
Miscellaneous	$6,836,654	$1,188,883	17.4%
Totals	**$22,332,056**	**$7,968,672**	**35.7%**

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

Stolen/Recovered Property 1993

	Androscoggin	Aroostook	Cumberland	Franklin	Hancock	Kennebec	Knox
Currency:							
Stolen	$170,533	$174,034	$606,405	$155,703	$45,532	$166,162	$67,772
Recovered	$40,051	$23,221	$70,160	$97,931	$8,541	$12,203	$39,224
% Recovered	23.5	13.3	11.6	62.9	18.8	7.3	57.9
Jewelry:							
Stolen	$187,788	$38,708	$644,608	$12,995	$7,574	$133,213	$36,060
Recovered	$20,648	$567	$47,399	$3,910	$1,801	$6,734	$884
% Recovered	11.0	1.5	7.4	30.1	23.8	5.1	2.5
Clothing:							
Stolen	$41,282	$8,292	$308,836	$18,156	$8,669	$28,382	$6,372
Recovered	$6,865	$2,381	$86,251	$3,102	$3,274	$5,210	$2,547
% Recovered	16.6	28.7	27.9	17.1	37.8	18.4	40.0
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicle:							
Stolen	$469,917	$531,819	$2,212,448	$223,179	$134,025	$1,148,666	$132,400
Recovered	$417,472	$470,811	$1,668,139	$182,757	$105,475	$607,774	$124,000
% Recovered	88.8	88.5	75.4	81.9	78.7	52.9	93.7
Office Equipment:							
Stolen	$42,861	$9,067	$205,909	$750	$8,368	$126,829	$2,440
Recovered	$14,954	$3,897	$33,502	—	$75	$6,752	—
% Recovered	34.9	43.0	16.3	—	0.9	5.3	—
TVs, VCRs, Cameras, etc.:							
Stolen	$217,884	$61,820	$781,210	$38,235	$28,371	$186,158	$49,956
Recovered	$25,571	$18,047	$56,196	$4,510	$3,545	$17,330	$5,712
% Recovered	11.7	29.2	7.2	11.8	12.5	9.3	11.4
Firearms:							
Stolen	$22,390	$15,225	$46,390	$9,900	$30,295	$26,204	$22,250
Recovered	$7,390	$2,656	$11,163	$1,750	$31,095	$16,104	$500
% Recovered	33.0	17.4	24.1	17.7	102.6	61.5	2.2
Household Goods:							
Stolen	$43,191	$10,410	$109,585	$6,707	$41,583	$41,990	$21,744
Recovered	$3,854	$2,190	$4,209	$212	$18,182	$6,145	$1,376
% Recovered	8.9	21.0	3.8	3.2	43.7	14.6	6.3
Consumable Goods:							
Stolen	$13,239	$18,015	$87,346	$6,637	$6,109	$49,554	$58,222
Recovered	$3,644	$4,283	$21,197	$711	$356	$5,339	$6,683
% Recovered	27.5	23.8	24.3	10.7	5.8	10.8	11.5
Livestock:							
Stolen	$1,020	$310	$2,890	$1,065	$600	$1,096	—
Recovered	$410	$300	$1,280	$710	—	$1	—
% Recovered	40.2	96.8	44.3	66.7	—	0.1	—
Miscellaneous:							
Stolen	$545,540	$353,586	$1,879,723	$204,316	$183,494	$683,786	$178,965
Recovered	$97,734	$31,834	$317,140	$30,858	$42,584	$121,598	$45,969
% Recovered	17.9	9.0	16.9	15.1	23.2	17.8	25.7
TOTALS:							
Stolen	$1,755,645	$1,221,286	$6,885,350	$677,643	$494,620	$2,592,040	$576,181
Recovered	$638,593	$560,187	$2,316,636	$326,451	$214,928	$805,190	$226,895
% Recovered	36.4	45.9	33.6	48.2	43.5	31.1	39.4
% Recovered 1992	35.7	70.6	36.1	40.3	41.7	47.9	14.1

Stolen/Recovered Property 1993

Lincoln	Oxford	Penobscot	Piscataquis	Sagadahoc	Somerset	Waldo	Washington	York
$36,041	$97,694	$189,855	$39,034	$37,535	$67,558	$36,146	$15,860	$300,928
$8,956	$15,219	$9,637	$4,283	$1,565	$3,886	$9,438	$1,035	$36,185
24.8	15.6	5.1	11.0	4.2	5.8	26.1	6.5	12.0
$28,722	$25,121	$121,975	$31,423	$26,905	$39,632	$9,344	$14,157	$257,764
$1,330	$8,490	$30,668	$650	$2,475	$9,185	$2,581	$112	$10,366
4.6	33.8	25.1	2.1	9.2	23.2	27.6	0.8	4.0
$2,134	$9,495	$44,555	$424	$3,901	$53,208	$1,624	$2,369	$65,513
$331	$1,194	$11,811	$96	$912	$2,128	$532	$859	$16,965
15.5	12.6	26.5	22.6	23.4	4.0	32.8	36.3	25.9
$126,120	$365,107	$472,625	$53,500	$100,650	$276,495	$76,087	$105,287	$736,682
$115,200	$381,780	$377,556	$45,000	$99,250	$246,695	$39,986	$79,450	$594,292
91.3	104.6	79.9	84.1	98.6	89.2	52.6	75.5	80.7
$11,181	$4,107	$73,269	—	$12,509	$9,432	—	$2,485	$26,404
$5,050	$2,681	$12,110	—	$3,740	—	—	$335	$495
45.2	65.3	16.5	—	29.9	—	—	13.5	1.9
$24,408	$41,678	$262,007	$12,931	$33,109	$53,314	$32,095	$26,466	$251,214
$7,495	$5,523	$32,296	$1,006	$6,424	$7,711	$5,440	$4,190	$22,174
30.7	13.3	12.3	7.8	19.4	14.5	16.9	15.8	8.8
$5,455	$8,385	$26,084	$2,010	$1,795	$14,118	$3,450	$2,545	$22,691
$1,531	$2,435	$6,983	$1,085	$670	$3,465	$1,025	$1,245	$5,975
28.1	29.0	26.8	54.0	37.3	24.5	29.7	48.9	26.3
$10,348	$170,829	$37,465	$4,470	$13,812	$10,655	$3,988	$19,981	$90,208
$1,779	$188	$8,196	$20	$2,138	$1,515	$590	$5,978	$26,264
17.2	0.1	21.9	0.4	15.5	14.2	14.8	29.9	29.1
$3,489	$15,198	$19,982	$1,386	$2,934	$11,754	$3,315	$11,168	$44,869
$186	$3,655	$3,887	$48	$973	$570	$2,252	$3,336	$4,218
5.3	24.0	19.5	3.5	33.2	4.8	67.9	29.9	9.4
$3,481	$945	$3,775	$200	—	$1,144	—	$650	$1,389
—	$200	$100	$200	—	$1,000	—	$150	—
—	21.2	2.6	100.0	—	87.4	—	23.1	—
$127,957	$305,657	$809,921	$92,627	$123,669	$314,160	$106,605	$118,274	$808,374
$24,101	$33,577	$146,086	$34,592	$27,786	$70,914	$15,421	$17,789	$130,900
18.8	11.0	18.0	37.3	22.5	22.6	14.5	15.0	16.2
$379,336	$1,044,216	$2,061,513	$238,005	$356,819	$851,470	$272,654	$319,242	$2,606,036
$165,959	$454,942	$639,330	$86,980	$145,933	$347,069	$77,265	$114,479	$847,834
43.7	43.6	31.0	36.5	40.9	40.8	28.3	35.9	32.5
34.0	40.0	42.5	62.8	39.6	29.9	39.4	40.1	29.9

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 1993, 29.4% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, slightly lower than the 30.8% rate for 1992, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 21.1%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 1993 was 73.9%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 31.0%.

Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 1993

Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	16	18	112.5%
Forcible Rape	348	227	65.2%
Robbery	263	111	42.2%
Aggravated Assault	945	715	75.7%
Burglary	8,918	1,894	21.2%
Larceny-Theft	26,769	7,755	29.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,665	724	43.5%
Arson	326	99	30.4%
Totals	39,250	11,543	29.4%

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

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

Offense	Under 18	18 and Over
Murder	11.1%	88.9%
Rape	10.6%	89.4%
Robbery	9.0%	91.0%
Aggravated Assault	13.4%	86.6%
Burglary	27.7%	72.3%
Larceny-Theft	32.5%	67.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	23.3%	76.7%
Arson	55.6%	44.4%
Total	29.5%	70.5%

Under 18   18 and Over
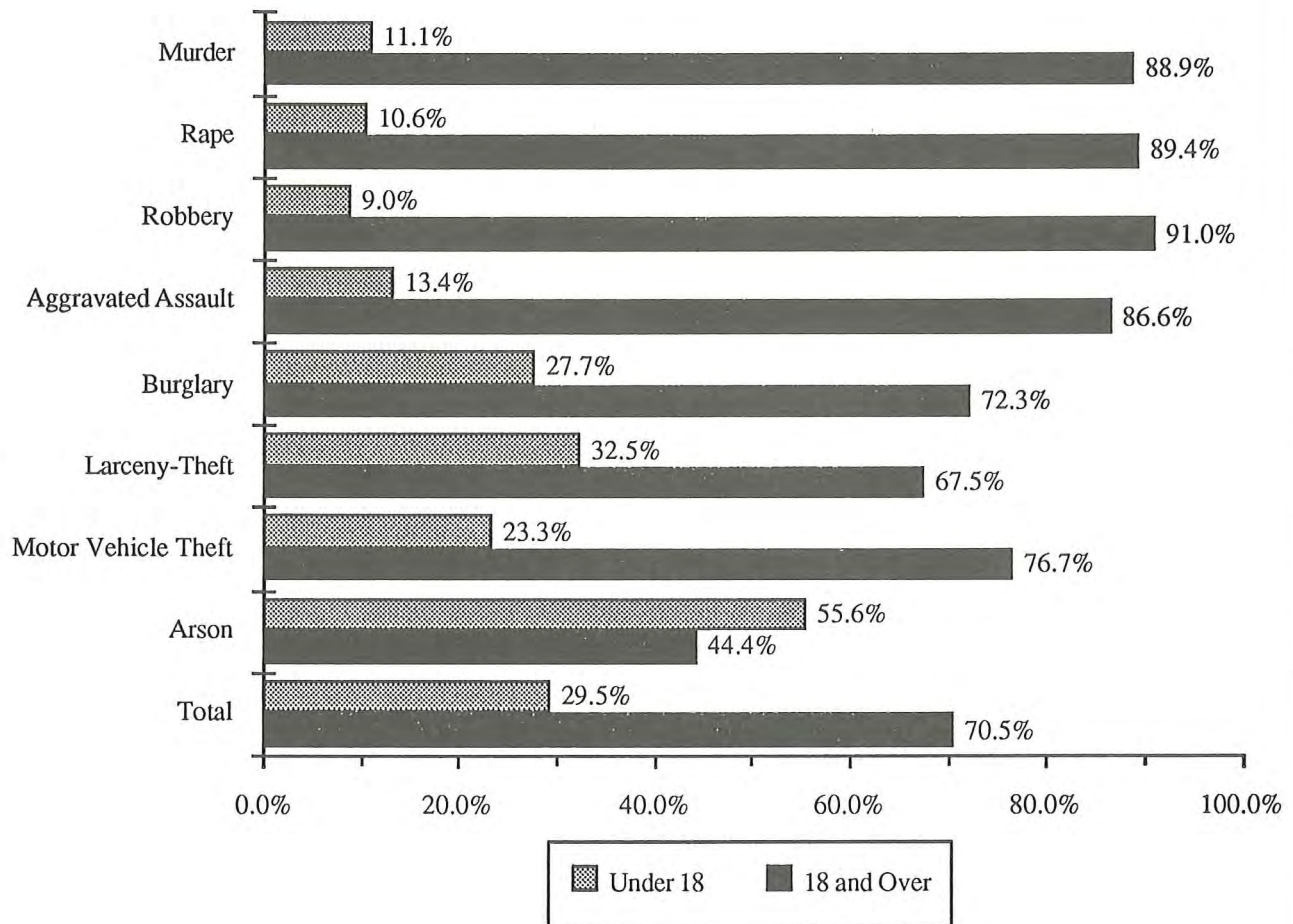
ARREST DATA

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

During 1993:

• 19.8% of all arrests were juveniles, 80.2% were adults.

• Index offenses accounted for 47.2% of juvenile arrests.

• For adults, 15.0% of arrests were for index offenses.

• More than one third (35.4%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 1993 was down 8.2%. Part I offenses were down 8.6%, Part II offenses were down 8.1%.

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.)	2,282	24.6%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	6,691	72.1%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Human Services)	36	0.4%
4. Referred to other police agency	79	0.9%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	186	2.0%
Total Dispositions	9,274	100.0%

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

Total Arrests — Percent Change 1992–1993			
Offenses	1992	1993	% Change
Murder	13	4	-69.2%
Forcible Rape	98	130	32.7%
Robbery	149	116	-22.1%
Aggravated Assault	973	798	-18.0%
Burglary	1,951	1,916	-1.8%
Larceny-Theft	7,180	6,446	-10.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	453	453	0.0%
Arson	116	128	10.3%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	**10,933**	**9,991**	**-8.6%**
Manslaughter	3	4	33.3%
Other Assaults	6,618	6,469	-2.3%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	253	260	2.8%
Fraud	952	662	-30.5%
Embezzlement	10	14	40.0%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	456	413	-9.4%
Vandalism	2,252	1,968	-12.6%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	340	292	-14.1%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	110	47	-57.3%
Sex Offenses	390	471	20.8%
Drug Abuse Violations	2,497	2,651	6.2%
Gambling	9	2	-77.8%
Offenses against Family	265	251	-5.3%
Driving under the Influence	8,766	7,587	-13.4%
Liquor Laws	2,484	2,054	-17.3%
Drunkenness	14	23	64.3%
Disorderly Conduct	2,003	1,838	-8.2%
Vagrancy	0	0	—
All Other (except Traffic)	12,216	11,334	-7.2%
Curfew and Loitering	77	84	9.1%
Runaways	313	353	12.8%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	**40,028**	**36,777**	**-8.1%**
GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS	**50,961**	**46,768**	**-8.2%**

Total State Arrests 1993 (by Age and Sex)

Classification of Offenses	Sex	10 and under	11–12	13–14	15	16	17	Total <18
Murder	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Forcible Rape	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	M	—	5	7	3	5	3	23
Robbery	F	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	M	—	—	3	5	3	4	15
Aggravated Assault	F	—	3	7	3	9	9	31
	M	2	5	17	12	17	36	89
Burglary	F	3	14	23	11	14	29	94
	M	37	74	218	172	153	228	882
Larceny-Theft	F	13	80	246	154	168	139	800
	M	76	248	584	396	395	462	2,161
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	—	1	11	9	9	10	40
	M	2	3	34	31	46	36	152
Other Assaults	F	4	34	94	54	64	58	308
	M	38	113	174	152	161	142	780
Arson	F	1	5	2	3	—	4	15
	M	20	17	20	5	7	4	73
Forgery and Counterfeiting	F	—	—	1	1	5	7	14
	M	—	1	1	3	9	17	31
Fraud	F	1	—	3	2	1	5	12
	M	—	—	3	3	9	10	25
Embezzlement	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Stolen Property — Buy, Possess, Receive	F	—	—	3	1	2	1	7
	M	—	9	33	20	21	36	119
Vandalism	F	2	8	14	10	10	13	57
	M	63	105	205	122	103	130	728
Weapons — Carrying, Possession, etc.	F	—	—	3	1	1	—	5
	M	—	3	6	12	12	12	45
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Sex Offenses	F	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
	M	11	14	33	24	16	15	113
Drug Abuse Violations	F	1	—	4	6	7	8	26
	M	2	1	18	27	55	82	185
Gambling	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Offenses against Family and Children	F	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	M	1	—	—	1	—	2	4
Driving under the Influence	F	—	—	—	—	7	6	13
	M	2	—	—	5	12	52	71
Liquor Laws	F	1	1	9	11	27	39	88
	M	1	1	16	31	82	158	289
Drunkenness	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	M	—	—	3	1	1	3	8
Disorderly Conduct	F	—	4	8	13	4	13	42
	M	4	9	24	29	32	52	150
All Other Offenses (except Traffic)	F	5	19	80	52	54	53	263
	M	41	106	244	212	237	230	1,070
Curfew and Loitering	F	—	8	6	3	9	2	28
	M	—	3	26	14	4	9	56
Runaways	F	2	10	69	64	45	17	207
	M	2	19	36	38	32	19	146
Grand Total		335	924	2,289	1,718	1,851	2,157	9,274
Total Female		33	188	584	400	439	414	2,058
Total Male		302	736	1,705	1,318	1,412	1,743	7,216

Total State Arrests 1993 (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
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
5	5	3	8	9	3	6	16	9	10	13	4	3	3	3	1	101	124
—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
11	8	11	6	6	3	1	20	11	6	3	2	4	—	—	—	92	107
2	4	5	4	3	3	5	20	7	9	6	2	1	2	1	—	74	105
24	23	31	38	26	32	20	127	118	55	47	34	13	6	4	6	604	693
2	4	5	4	4	1	—	8	8	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	47	141
187	122	70	68	51	39	48	132	85	47	9	24	5	1	4	1	893	1,775
81	84	51	51	33	46	34	125	107	121	66	54	32	24	9	22	940	1,740
377	253	201	159	152	94	88	373	293	203	112	98	46	32	26	38	2,545	4,706
4	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	16	56
35	28	32	21	17	7	9	37	30	16	4	4	3	—	1	1	245	397
56	37	49	49	56	37	47	182	162	108	52	28	14	2	2	2	883	1,191
207	159	163	219	197	199	232	952	915	535	317	204	101	42	24	32	4,498	5,278
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
1	—	2	8	6	—	—	6	2	7	3	3	—	—	—	1	39	112
3	4	—	3	2	2	4	4	12	8	4	5	1	—	1	—	53	67
22	20	16	11	7	11	9	16	28	11	8	2	1	—	—	—	162	193
13	6	9	27	13	28	16	60	53	34	17	6	3	1	—	—	286	298
14	16	21	28	11	6	14	59	71	37	30	19	6	3	1	3	339	364
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	9	9
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
4	2	1	1	2	—	—	10	3	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	33	40
31	25	30	25	18	11	11	40	26	19	7	7	2	—	—	2	254	373
16	5	7	11	7	9	7	23	19	19	5	6	3	—	—	—	137	194
133	95	67	80	51	47	47	165	165	80	53	34	10	2	9	8	1,046	1,774
—	—	1	2	—	—	1	6	3	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	21	26
15	13	5	11	13	8	4	39	46	26	17	10	8	5	1	—	221	266
—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	15
1	1	1	1	1	3	—	3	6	4	2	—	5	1	—	3	32	32
—	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	13
10	12	12	13	11	10	11	62	48	50	21	27	15	19	15	9	345	458
15	18	24	13	10	13	13	47	67	34	15	6	3	1	—	—	279	305
139	150	141	105	116	111	132	420	391	251	120	50	21	8	3	3	2,161	2,346
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	2	4	2	1	1	3	10	8	9	2	—	2	—	—	—	44	46
1	5	4	8	9	11	10	37	29	38	15	14	8	7	2	3	201	205
17	25	27	41	59	53	50	255	280	177	114	50	38	19	12	8	1,225	1,238
159	164	206	276	256	263	281	1,204	1,214	866	544	353	190	124	82	96	6,278	6,349
62	88	75	8	11	7	8	13	12	6	3	7	—	3	1	2	306	394
258	276	272	76	57	52	32	110	96	55	28	17	9	8	9	16	1,371	1,660
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	11	19
14	22	17	29	16	14	11	66	50	34	10	17	5	—	5	3	313	355
82	96	71	103	89	75	72	282	211	141	54	26	15	10	2	4	1,333	1,483
59	66	75	88	78	70	75	317	273	191	107	48	31	9	3	6	1,496	1,759
446	472	490	448	464	381	430	1,697	1,426	1,015	503	333	158	103	52	87	8,505	9,575
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	56
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	207
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	146
2,507	2,312	2,200	2,054	1,867	1,654	1,733	6,958	6,299	4,247	2,333	1,504	761	435	273	357	37,494	46,768
348	368	351	340	299	287	276	1,158	1,075	772	418	238	138	61	35	43	6,207	8,265
2,159	1,944	1,849	1,714	1,568	1,367	1,457	5,800	5,224	3,475	1,915	1,266	623	374	238	314	31,287	38,503

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 1993

Age	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
10 and under	335	0.7%	0.7%
11–12	924	2.0%	2.7%
13–14	2,289	4.9%	7.6%
15	1,718	3.7%	11.3%
16	1,851	4.0%	15.2%
17	2,157	4.6%	19.8%
Total Juveniles	**9,274**	**19.8%**	
Adults			
18	2,507	5.4%	25.2%
19	2,312	4.9%	30.1%
20	2,200	4.7%	34.8%
21	2,054	4.4%	39.2%
22	1,867	4.0%	43.2%
23	1,654	3.5%	46.8%
24	1,733	3.7%	50.5%
25–29	6,958	14.9%	65.3%
30–34	6,299	13.5%	78.8%
35–39	4,247	9.1%	87.9%
40–44	2,333	5.0%	92.9%
45–49	1,504	3.2%	96.1%
50–54	761	1.6%	97.7%
55–59	435	0.9%	98.7%
60–64	273	0.6%	99.2%
65 and over	357	0.8%	100.0%
Total Adults	**37,494**	**80.2%**	
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	46,768	100.0%	

See explanation of juvenile arrest procedure on page 50.
(Cumulative percentage may not total 100% because of rounding.)

Arrests — Drug and Liquor Violations

Due to the nature of the violations and a high interest and concern by public officials and the citizens of Maine generally, a special review is provided of drug and alcohol-related arrests. The charts displayed reveal the number and age of people arrested during 1993.

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:

- 72.5% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 27.5% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.

- 63.3% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 36.7% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.

- Of the 2,652 total drug arrests: 2,346 were male, 306 were female.

- Total drug arrests increased by 13.9% from the 2,328 arrests in 1992.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 81.8% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 18.2% were for driving under the influence of liquor.

- 81.7% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 18.3% were for violations of liquor laws.

- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 1993 decreased by 13.4% from the 1992 total. There were 8,766 OUI arrests in 1992 — 7,587 in 1993. Adult OUI arrests decreased 13.4% and juvenile OUI arrests decreased 20.0%.

- Of the 7,587 OUI arrests in 1993, 6,349 were male — 1,238 were female.

- Adults accounted for 98.9% of all OUI arrests for 1993.

- Juvenile liquor arrests decreased 12.2%, from 525 in 1992 to 461 in 1993.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 1993
(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	—	3	3	2	2	4	7
11–12	—	1	1	—	2	2	3
13–14	10	12	22	—	25	25	47
15	11	22	33	5	42	47	80
16	13	49	62	19	109	128	190
17	24	66	90	58	197	255	345
Total Juvenile Arrests	58	153	211	84	377	461	672
Percent of Total	27.5%	72.5%	100.0%	18.2%	81.8%	100.0%	
18	36	118	154	176	320	496	650
19	42	126	168	189	364	553	721
20	48	117	165	233	347	580	745
21–29	316	665	981	2,738	374	3,112	4,093
30–39	334	409	743	2,537	169	2,706	3,449
40–49	97	94	191	1,061	55	1,116	1,307
50–59	19	14	33	371	20	391	424
60 and over	5	1	6	198	28	226	232
Total Adult Arrests	897	1,544	2,441	7,503	1,677	9,180	11,621
Percent of Total	36.7%	63.3%	100.0%	81.7%	18.3%	100.0%	
Grand Totals	955	1,697	2,652	7,587	2,054	9,641	12,293
Percent of Total	36.0%	64.0%	100.0%	78.7%	21.3%	100.0%	

Drug Arrest Analysis 1993

Age	SALE/MANUFACTURING Opium, cocaine and derivatives	Mari-juana	Synthetic narcotics	Other dangerous non-narcotics	Sub-totals	POSSESSION Opium, cocaine and derivatives	Mari-juana	Synthetic narcotics	Other dangerous non-narcotics	Sub-totals	Grand Totals Drug Arrests
10 and under	—	—	—	—	0	—	3	—	—	3	3
11–12	—	—	—	—	0	—	1	—	—	1	1
13–14	—	7	—	3	10	—	12	—	—	12	22
15	—	8	—	3	11	—	20	—	2	22	33
16	—	9	—	4	13	—	46	2	1	49	62
17	2	15	—	7	24	1	53	4	8	66	90
Total < 18	**2**	**39**	**—**	**17**	**58**	**1**	**135**	**6**	**11**	**153**	**211**
18	3	25	1	7	36	—	103	2	13	118	154
19	6	26	—	10	42	4	112	4	6	126	168
20	2	37	—	9	48	4	100	3	10	117	165
21	5	29	2	4	40	1	66	—	11	78	118
22	5	28	2	3	38	1	80	2	5	88	126
23	4	29	3	6	42	2	67	4	9	82	124
24	2	36	—	3	41	1	86	6	12	105	146
25–29	26	114	6	9	155	14	259	10	29	312	467
30–34	33	144	8	13	198	21	212	11	16	260	458
35–39	27	98	3	8	136	18	109	6	16	149	285
40–44	14	36	3	5	58	3	68	—	6	77	135
45–49	10	25	2	2	39	3	11	—	3	17	56
50–54	—	14	—	1	15	3	5	—	1	9	24
55–59	—	3	1	—	4	—	4	—	1	5	9
60–64	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	0	3
Over 65	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	3
Total > 18	**139**	**647**	**31**	**80**	**897**	**75**	**1,283**	**48**	**138**	**1,544**	**2,441**
Grand Total	**141**	**686**	**31**	**97**	**955**	**76**	**1,418**	**54**	**149**	**1,697**	**2,652**

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, 1993, the following information was gathered from 136 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,421 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.70 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 223 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 343 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.42.
- Statewide, there were 2,033 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represent a rate of 1.64 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, the average rate per 1,000 is 2.2. The average rate for the New England states is 2.0.

Civilian Personnel

- The number of full-time civilian support personnel employed by the municipal departments in Maine was 415.
- There were 108 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 744.

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 1993 do not include persons serving as correctional or court personnel in all Sheriff's Departments.

Sworn Law Enforcement Personnel

County	Municipal M	Municipal F	Sheriff's M	Sheriff's F	County M	County F	County Total	Officers /1,000
Androscoggin	150	2	11	—	161	2	163	1.56
Aroostook	68	1	10	—	78	1	79	0.91
Cumberland	367	22	37	—	404	22	426	1.74
Franklin	30	1	11	1	41	2	43	1.45
Hancock	36	1	13	—	49	1	50	1.04
Kennebec	98	4	15	2	113	6	119	1.01
Knox	34	1	13	1	47	2	49	1.33
Lincoln	20	—	15	1	35	1	36	1.17
Oxford	41	4	13	—	54	4	58	1.10
Penobscot	175	7	17	—	192	7	199	1.36
Piscataquis	11	—	6	—	17	—	17	0.91
Sagadahoc	29	3	13	—	42	3	45	1.32
Somerset	32	—	14	—	46	—	46	0.90
Waldo	13	—	9	—	22	—	22	0.64
Washington	32	—	9	—	41	—	41	1.14
York	222	17	12	—	234	17	251	1.50
Subtotal	**1,358**	**63**	**218**	**5**	**1,576**	**68**	**1,644**	**1.32**
Maine State Police (DPS)					330	13	343	
Other State Agencies					44	2	46	
TOTAL	**1,358**	**63**	**218**	**5**	**1,950**	**83**	**2,033**	**1.64**

Civilian Personnel							
	Municipal		Sheriff's		Total		County
County	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Androscoggin	11	25	4	2	15	27	42
Aroostook	7	9	—	5	7	14	21
Cumberland	49	72	6	8	55	80	135
Franklin	2	3	2	3	4	6	10
Hancock	13	5	4	3	17	8	25
Kennebec	10	16	4	3	14	19	33
Knox	11	4	3	2	14	6	20
Lincoln	—	3	3	7	3	10	13
Oxford	—	3	1	5	1	8	9
Penobscot	32	22	5	5	37	27	64
Piscataquis	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Sagadahoc	5	8	3	1	8	9	17
Somerset	2	8	3	3	5	11	16
Waldo	4	—	4	1	8	1	9
Washington	5	7	4	1	9	8	17
York	25	54	3	6	28	60	88
Subtotal	**176**	**239**	**53**	**55**	**229**	**294**	**523**
Maine State Police (DPS)					77	62	139
Other State Agencies					36	46	82
TOTAL	**176**	**239**	**53**	**55**	**342**	**402**	**744**

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 1993:

- There were 314 assaults on law enforcement officers, a 7.9% decrease from the 1992 figure of 341.

- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 1993 was 15.4, compared to 17.2 assaults per 100 officers during 1992.

- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 147, or 46.8% of the total.

- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 93.9% or 295 of the assaults.

- Of the 314 assaults, 14.6% (46) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 85.4% (268) produced no injury.

- 19.7% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (62), 80.3% were directed at assisted officers (252).

- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (57%), with 22% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.

- Law enforcement cleared 99.7% (313) of all assaults on officers.

- Of the 314 reported assaults on officers, 21 were on sheriff's deputies, 2 were on state police officers, and 291 were on municipal officers.

Assaults on Officers by County

County	Assaults on Officers 1992	Assaults on Officers 1993	% Change	1993 Rate Per 100 Officers
Androscoggin	22	19	−13.6%	11.7
Aroostook	3	3	—	3.8
Cumberland	138	138	—	32.4
Franklin	5	2	−60.0%	4.7
Hancock	7	8	+14.3%	16.0
Kennebec	22	20	−9.1%	16.8
Knox	15	25	+66.7%	51.0
Lincoln	7	5	−28.6%	13.9
Oxford	4	11	+175.0%	19.0
Penobscot	43	36	−16.3%	18.1
Piscataquis	2	3	+50.0%	17.6
Sagadahoc	2	3	+50.0%	6.6
Somerset	6	9	+50.0%	19.6
Waldo	3	2	−33.3%	9.1
Washington	20	7	−65.0%	17.0
York	42	23	−45.2%	9.2
Totals	**341**	**314**	**−7.9%**	**15.4**

Officer Assaults by Time of Day

12 midnight

10 p.m. | 46 14.6% | 69 22.0% | 2 a.m.

8 p.m. | 64 20.4% | 36 11.5% | 4 a.m.

22 7.0% | 9 2.9%

6 p.m. | | 6 a.m.

22 7.0% | 5 1.6%

4 p.m. | 20 6.4% | 4 1.3% | 8 a.m.

10 3.2% | 7 2.2%

2 p.m. | | 10 a.m.

12 noon
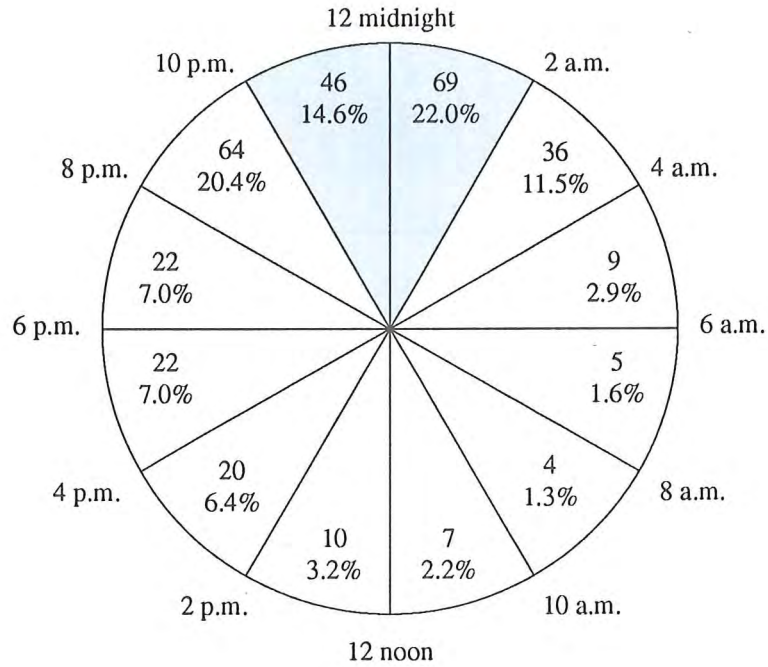
Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon

	Physical Force	Other Weapons	Knife	Firearm
	295	12	6	1

300

250

200

150

100

50

0
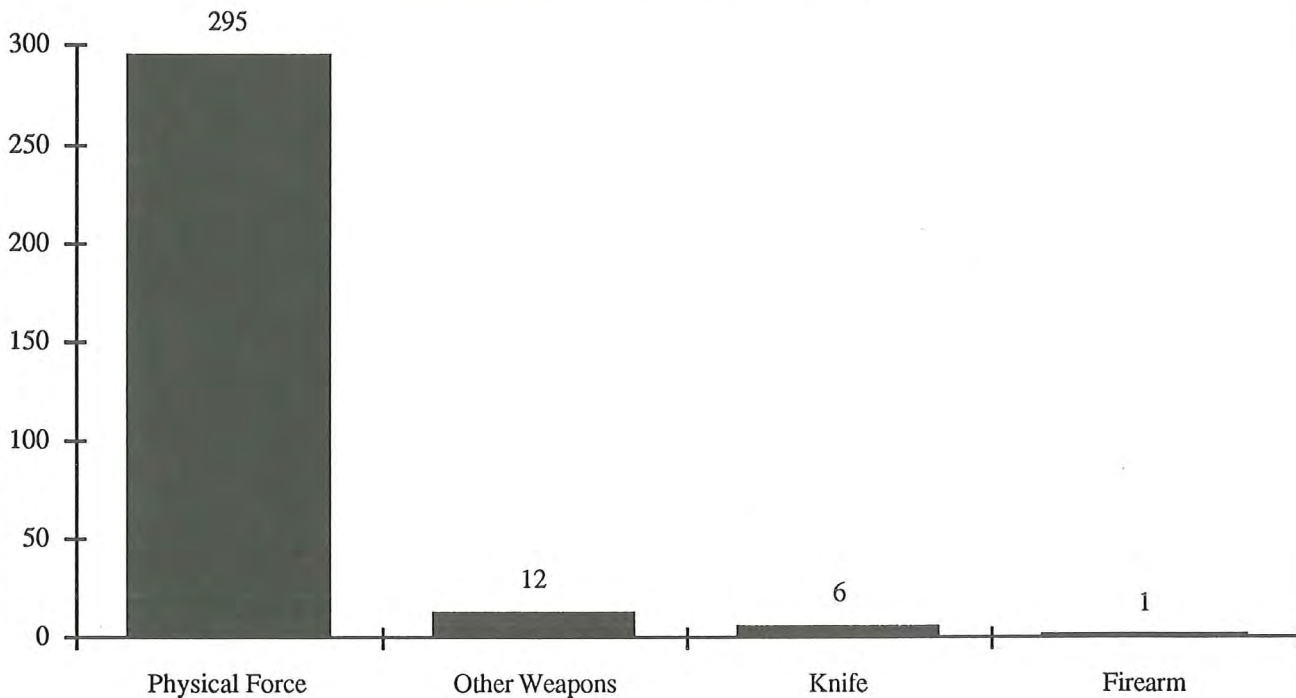
Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 1993

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	147	1	3	7	136	19	23	100	1	2	1	1	147
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Attempting other arrests	57	—	—	2	55	9	3	38	—	2	2	3	57
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	6	—	—	—	6	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	6
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	22	—	—	1	21	2	3	7	—	1	2	7	—
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	22	—	—	—	22	—	5	17	—	—	—	—	22
8. Ambush — no warning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Mentally deranged	6	—	2	—	4	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	6
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	21	—	—	—	21	1	9	10	—	—	—	1	21
11. All other	31	—	1	2	28	1	10	17	1	1	—	1	31
12. Totals (1–11)	314	1	6	12	295	35	55	197	2	7	5	13	313
13. Number with personal injury	46	—	2	8	36								
14. Number without personal injury	268	1	2	4	261								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	69	36	9	5	4	7							
P.M.	10	20	22	22	64	46							

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

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS

AROOSTOOK
−3.9%

PISCATAQUIS
+2.8%

SOMERSET
−0.6%

PENOBSCOT
−3.4%

FRANKLIN
−3.4%

WASHINGTON
−12.3%

HANCOCK
−12.4%

WALDO
−3.4%

OXFORD
+2.8%

KENNEBEC
−6.5%

KNOX
−17.3%

CUMBERLAND
−20.2%

LINCOLN
−6.4%

SAGADAHOC
−12.2%

YORK
−8.1%

ANDROSCOGGIN
+5.0%

STATE OF MAINE
Uniform Crime Reporting Division

Androscoggin, Oxford and Piscataquis
counties (shaded) reported an increase in
the Index Crime Rate from 1992 to 1993.
All other counties reported a decrease.

Androscoggin County   January–December 1993

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	3	7	113	218	22	1	365	25.5
Auburn	23,800	30.13	—	3	8	6	116	553	28	3	717	48.5
Lewiston	39,251	64.64	—	7	48	85	534	1,791	52	20	2,537	20.6
Livermore Falls	3,474	45.48	—	—	—	3	42	106	7	—	158	13.3
Lisbon	9,511	21.03	—	—	1	5	24	156	14	—	200	37.5
Mechanic Falls	2,935	18.40	—	3	—	2	7	42	—	—	54	55.6
Sabattus	3,717	21.52	—	3	—	1	21	44	9	2	80	42.5
Androscoggin SP	—	—	—	3	—	2	17	30	5	—	57	38.6
Androscoggin County Totals	**105,861**	**39.37**	**—**	**20**	**60**	**111**	**874**	**2,940**	**137**	**26**	**4,168**	**27.5**
Total Urban Areas	**82,688**	**45.30**	**—**	**16**	**57**	**102**	**744**	**2,692**	**110**	**25**	**3,746**	**27.5**
Total Rural Areas	**23,173**	**18.21**	**—**	**4**	**3**	**9**	**130**	**248**	**27**	**1**	**422**	**27.3**

Aroostook County   January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Aroostook SO	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	64	2	—	131	20.6
Caribou	8,979	26.39	—	—	1	4	31	185	15	1	237	57.4
Fort Fairfield	4,021	16.91	—	5	—	3	11	46	3	—	68	27.9
Fort Kent	4,292	10.72	—	—	—	2	6	36	2	—	46	54.3
Houlton	6,651	42.10	—	2	1	7	43	211	16	—	280	37.9
Madawaska	4,830	14.08	—	—	—	—	10	52	6	—	68	58.8
Presque Isle	10,620	32.58	—	1	—	8	25	298	13	1	346	33.2
Van Buren	3,062	6.53	—	—	1	1	2	14	1	1	20	55.0
Ashland	1,550	25.81	—	—	—	—	14	23	2	1	40	20.0
Limestone	7,630	4.33	—	1	—	1	11	19	1	—	33	60.6
Washburn	1,890	24.87	—	—	—	—	7	38	2	—	47	23.4
Aroostook SP	—	—	2	13	1	2	197	201	27	3	446	22.4
Aroostook County Totals	**87,431**	**20.15**	**2**	**22**	**4**	**28**	**422**	**1,187**	**90**	**7**	**1,762**	**35.1**
Total Urban Areas	**53,525**	**22.14**	**—**	**9**	**3**	**26**	**160**	**922**	**61**	**4**	**1,185**	**41.4**
Total Rural Areas	**33,906**	**17.02**	**2**	**13**	**1**	**2**	**262**	**265**	**29**	**3**	**577**	**22.0**

Cumberland County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Cumberland SO	—	—	—	5	2	20	331	362	38	9	767	23.2
Brunswick	21,026	22.40	—	—	4	2	100	357	5	3	471	29.9
Cape Elizabeth	8,904	21.90	—	—	—	5	40	146	4	—	195	28.2
Falmouth	7,653	16.33	—	—	2	1	23	95	4	—	125	24.0
Gorham	11,924	9.39	—	—	—	2	34	68	8	—	112	27.7
Portland	62,460	78.79	2	61	92	261	1,142	2,978	272	113	4,921	13.5
South Portland	23,026	56.28	—	4	7	24	113	1,098	43	7	1,296	39.0
Scarborough	12,590	32.57	—	2	1	8	90	291	18	—	410	37.3
Westbrook	15,574	45.20	—	4	4	5	121	522	42	6	704	42.6
Bridgton	4,331	89.36	—	2	—	21	75	277	11	1	387	27.6
Cumberland	5,869	10.05	—	4	—	—	17	37	1	—	59	32.2
Freeport	6,944	51.56	—	—	—	—	26	323	7	2	358	53.9
Yarmouth	7,907	27.44	—	—	1	4	30	177	5	—	217	24.4
Windham	13,094	32.15	—	2	4	6	102	268	36	3	421	30.6
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	105	—	—	120	0.0
Standish	7,722	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Cumberland SP	—	—	—	5	—	4	51	62	6	1	129	22.5
Cumberland County Totals	**244,589**	**43.71**	**2**	**89**	**117**	**363**	**2,310**	**7,166**	**500**	**145**	**10,692**	**24.2**
Total Urban Areas	**209,024**	**46.87**	**2**	**79**	**115**	**339**	**1,928**	**6,742**	**456**	**135**	**9,796**	**24.3**
Total Rural Areas	**35,565**	**25.19**	**—**	**10**	**2**	**24**	**382**	**424**	**44**	**10**	**896**	**23.1**

Franklin County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Franklin SO	—	—	—	—	—	2	115	79	15	—	211	18.5
Farmington	7,478	38.65	—	3	—	2	48	217	17	2	289	38.4
Jay	5,109	21.73	—	—	—	1	33	72	5	—	111	30.6
Wilton	4,266	23.91	—	2	1	7	29	50	13	—	102	49.0
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	22	—	—	25	8.0
Carrabassett Valley	326	975.46	—	—	—	—	27	288	3	—	318	10.1
Franklin SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	1	—	25	28.0
Franklin County Totals	**29,172**	**37.06**	**—**	**5**	**1**	**13**	**266**	**740**	**54**	**2**	**1,081**	**25.4**
Total Urban Areas	**17,179**	**49.19**	**—**	**5**	**1**	**11**	**139**	**649**	**38**	**2**	**845**	**27.1**
Total Rural Areas	**11,993**	**19.68**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**127**	**91**	**16**	**—**	**236**	**19.5**

Hancock County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Hancock SO	—	—	—	—	1	6	114	244	14	1	380	47.6
Bar Harbor	4,468	43.20	—	1	—	1	16	172	3	—	193	35.2
Ellsworth	5,687	28.84	—	1	—	4	18	134	5	2	164	40.9
Bucksport	4,852	25.35	—	1	—	9	21	85	5	2	123	50.4
Mount Desert Island	1,909	33.00	—	1	—	5	20	34	2	1	63	27.0
Southwest Harbor	1,963	17.32	—	—	—	2	11	21	—	—	34	8.8
Gouldsboro	3,161	15.19	—	—	—	2	11	34	1	—	48	22.9
Hancock SP	—	—	—	8	—	3	38	20	3	—	72	55.6
Hancock County Totals	**47,215**	**22.81**	**—**	**12**	**1**	**32**	**249**	**744**	**33**	**6**	**1,077**	**41.7**
Total Urban Areas	22,040	28.36	—	4	—	23	97	480	16	5	625	36.5
Total Rural Areas	25,175	17.95	—	8	1	9	152	264	17	1	452	48.9

Kennebec County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Kennebec SO	—	—	—	8	2	2	170	190	21	2	395	37.5
Augusta	21,435	58.13	—	12	8	12	251	891	60	12	1,246	31.7
Gardiner	7,226	30.31	—	1	—	1	48	163	6	—	219	33.3
Hallowell	2,273	27.72	—	1	1	1	11	47	2	—	63	22.2
Waterville	17,480	56.75	1	2	3	30	121	801	33	1	992	45.7
Oakland	5,627	23.81	—	1	—	3	38	85	6	1	134	21.6
Monmouth	3,372	18.68	—	2	—	—	36	25	—	—	63	20.6
Winslow	8,043	14.92	—	—	—	1	25	85	8	1	120	9.2
Winthrop	6,002	18.83	—	2	1	4	22	80	4	—	113	42.5
Litchfield	2,650	4.91	—	—	—	—	4	6	3	—	13	38.5
Clinton	3,351	18.20	—	1	—	12	18	30	—	—	61	32.8
Kennebec SP	—	—	2	8	—	9	184	186	31	—	420	14.5
Kennebec County Totals	**116,569**	**32.93**	**3**	**38**	**15**	**75**	**928**	**2,589**	**174**	**17**	**3,839**	**33.1**
Total Urban Areas	77,459	39.04	1	22	13	64	574	2,213	122	15	3,024	35.1
Total Rural Areas	39,110	20.84	2	16	2	11	354	376	52	2	815	25.6

Knox County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Knox SO	—	—	—	5	—	16	73	107	5	—	206	25.2
Camden	5,089	31.64	—	—	—	3	22	132	4	—	161	21.1
Rockland	8,103	54.30	—	2	3	6	65	349	8	7	440	31.4
Thomaston	3,325	20.45	—	1	—	2	11	51	3	—	68	30.9
Rockport	2,870	23.69	—	—	—	1	20	44	3	—	68	11.8
Knox SP	—	—	—	2	—	—	18	18	1	—	39	17.9
Knox County Totals	**36,518**	**26.89**	**—**	**10**	**3**	**28**	**209**	**701**	**24**	**7**	**982**	**26.5**
Total Urban Areas	**19,387**	**38.02**	**—**	**3**	**3**	**12**	**118**	**576**	**18**	**7**	**737**	**27.3**
Total Rural Areas	**17,131**	**14.30**	**—**	**7**	**—**	**16**	**91**	**125**	**6**	**—**	**245**	**24.1**

Lincoln County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	7	—	9	133	161	4	—	314	76.1
Boothbay Harbor	2,663	21.78	—	2	—	2	10	38	6	—	58	20.7
Damariscotta	1,821	25.81	—	—	2	—	8	30	3	4	47	48.9
Waldoboro	4,627	24.64	—	1	—	3	29	75	5	1	114	26.3
Wiscasset	3,358	26.50	—	—	—	1	15	62	10	1	89	15.7
Lincoln SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	20	1	—	37	16.2
Lincoln County Totals	**30,530**	**21.59**	**—**	**10**	**2**	**16**	**210**	**386**	**29**	**6**	**659**	**49.2**
Total Urban Areas	**12,469**	**24.70**	**—**	**3**	**2**	**6**	**62**	**205**	**24**	**6**	**308**	**25.6**
Total Rural Areas	**18,061**	**19.43**	**—**	**7**	**—**	**10**	**148**	**181**	**5**	**—**	**351**	**69.8**

Oxford County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Oxford SO	—	—	—	6	—	10	245	231	13	2	507	9.1
Rumford	7,118	33.72	—	1	—	4	56	164	14	1	240	29.2
Dixfield	2,588	22.02	—	—	—	2	8	41	6	—	57	31.6
Mexico	3,363	29.44	—	2	—	4	16	75	2	—	99	29.3
Norway	4,781	41.00	—	—	—	19	34	120	23	—	196	43.4
Paris	4,517	43.17	—	—	1	4	82	97	11	—	195	45.1
Bethel	2,342	29.89	—	—	—	—	12	53	5	—	70	14.3
Fryeburg	2,985	22.45	—	1	—	—	10	54	2	—	67	22.4
Oxford	3,726	23.08	—	—	—	1	19	59	7	—	86	24.4
Oxford SP	—	—	—	5	—	2	83	43	6	1	140	23.6
Oxford County Totals	**52,901**	**31.32**	**—**	**15**	**1**	**46**	**565**	**937**	**89**	**4**	**1,657**	**25.0**
Total Urban Areas	**31,420**	**32.15**	**—**	**4**	**1**	**34**	**237**	**663**	**70**	**1**	**1,010**	**33.3**
Total Rural Areas	**21,481**	**30.12**	**—**	**11**	**—**	**12**	**328**	**274**	**19**	**3**	**647**	**12.2**

Penobscot County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Penobscot SO	—	—	—	3	—	9	233	373	26	3	647	21.3
Bangor	31,342	51.78	2	18	20	32	162	1,314	64	11	1,623	29.4
Brewer	9,163	29.79	—	2	3	1	46	207	13	1	273	20.9
Dexter	4,444	22.50	—	—	1	12	39	40	6	2	100	28.0
Lincoln	5,619	14.59	—	—	1	—	19	59	3	—	82	54.9
Old Town	8,164	32.70	—	2	1	—	46	209	8	1	267	26.6
Orono	10,633	12.98	—	—	—	2	9	124	2	1	138	18.1
Hampden	6,008	14.48	—	—	—	2	16	64	5	—	87	14.9
Millinocket	6,996	15.58	—	—	—	3	12	91	2	1	109	29.4
East Millinocket	2,178	27.09	—	—	—	—	7	51	1	—	59	72.9
Newport	3,053	55.03	—	—	—	—	30	135	3	—	168	42.3
Veazie	1,642	15.23	—	—	—	—	10	15	—	—	25	28.0
Medway	1,933	7.76	—	—	—	—	4	9	2	—	15	93.3
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	3	—	1	11	337	4	1	357	7.8
Penobscot SP	—	—	1	11	2	4	84	131	17	—	250	42.0
Penobscot County Totals	**147,440**	**28.49**	**3**	**39**	**28**	**66**	**728**	**3,159**	**156**	**21**	**4,200**	**27.5**
Total Urban Areas	91,175	36.23	2	25	26	53	411	2,655	113	18	3,303	27.6
Total Rural Areas	56,265	15.94	1	14	2	13	317	504	43	3	897	27.1

Piscataquis County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Piscataquis SO	—	—	—	—	1	2	81	80	6	2	172	33.7
Dover-Foxcroft	4,683	24.77	—	—	—	—	30	81	3	2	116	69.8
Milo	2,614	26.01	—	—	—	2	10	52	3	1	68	42.6
Brownville	1,506	14.61	—	—	—	—	8	10	4	—	22	22.7
Piscataquis SP	—	—	1	2	—	5	10	13	1	—	32	65.6
Piscataquis County Totals	**18,758**	**21.86**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**139**	**236**	**17**	**5**	**410**	**47.3**
Total Urban Areas	8,803	23.40	—	—	—	2	48	143	10	3	206	55.8
Total Rural Areas	9,955	20.49	1	2	1	7	91	93	7	2	204	38.7

Sagadahoc County
January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Sagadahoc SO	—	—	—	2	—	7	47	161	7	1	225	23.1
Bath	10,896	38.18	—	—	—	12	50	326	21	7	416	28.4
Topsham	8,796	19.21	—	—	1	2	25	131	8	2	169	32.5
Richmond	3,089	17.48	—	—	1	2	12	36	3	—	54	33.3
Phippsburg	1,825	4.38	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	8	25.0
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	2	—	13	15.4
Sagadahoc County Totals	**33,726**	**26.24**	**—**	**2**	**2**	**23**	**144**	**662**	**42**	**10**	**885**	**27.9**
Total Urban Areas	**24,606**	**26.29**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**16**	**90**	**497**	**33**	**9**	**647**	**29.8**
Total Rural Areas	**9,120**	**26.10**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**7**	**54**	**165**	**9**	**1**	**238**	**22.7**

Somerset County
January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Somerset SO	—	—	—	10	—	13	141	205	18	1	388	30.2
Fairfield	6,756	35.38	—	13	1	4	52	158	8	3	239	35.1
Skowhegan	8,775	54.02	1	—	1	5	111	344	9	3	474	45.6
Madison	4,752	41.04	—	2	1	5	46	125	12	4	195	36.9
Pittsfield	4,214	23.73	—	—	—	—	16	79	5	—	100	30.0
Somerset SP	—	—	—	9	2	3	97	80	19	—	210	23.3
Somerset County Totals	**50,052**	**32.09**	**1**	**34**	**5**	**30**	**463**	**991**	**71**	**11**	**1,606**	**35.4**
Total Urban Areas	**24,497**	**41.15**	**1**	**15**	**3**	**14**	**225**	**706**	**34**	**10**	**1,008**	**39.9**
Total Rural Areas	**25,555**	**23.40**	**—**	**19**	**2**	**16**	**238**	**285**	**37**	**1**	**598**	**27.8**

Waldo County
January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Waldo SO	—	—	—	—	1	3	80	82	15	1	182	29.7
Belfast	6,340	30.13	—	1	—	3	28	151	6	2	191	40.3
Searsport	2,618	25.97	—	—	—	—	24	43	1	—	68	36.8
Waldo SP	—	—	—	2	—	3	34	23	4	—	66	42.4
Waldo County Totals	**33,207**	**15.27**	**—**	**3**	**1**	**9**	**166**	**299**	**26**	**3**	**507**	**36.3**
Total Urban Areas	**8,958**	**28.91**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**3**	**52**	**194**	**7**	**2**	**259**	**39.4**
Total Rural Areas	**24,249**	**10.23**	**—**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**114**	**105**	**19**	**1**	**248**	**33.1**

Washington County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Washington SO	—	—	—	—	—	3	55	132	5	2	197	31.5
Calais	3,690	36.04	—	2	—	3	16	108	4	—	133	59.4
Eastport	1,875	23.47	—	—	—	5	11	25	—	3	44	56.8
Machias	2,583	38.33	—	3	—	2	23	64	4	3	99	32.3
Jonesport	1,533	11.74	—	—	—	1	6	11	—	—	18	22.2
Baileyville	2,042	21.55	—	1	—	4	6	28	3	2	44	34.1
Washington SP	—	—	—	7	—	9	76	84	12	1	189	31.2
Washington County Totals	35,506	20.39	—	13	—	27	193	452	28	11	724	38.1
Total Urban Areas	11,723	28.83	—	6	—	15	62	236	11	8	338	45.9
Total Rural Areas	23,783	16.23	—	7	—	12	131	216	17	3	386	31.3

York County — January–December 1993

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
York SO	—	—	—	1	4	4	150	151	23	2	335	37.6
Biddeford	21,221	55.46	1	12	9	12	206	875	32	30	1,177	38.3
Kittery	9,425	25.25	1	1	1	3	21	203	8	—	238	34.0
Old Orchard Beach	7,833	44.81	—	9	—	7	57	259	17	2	351	9.1
Saco	15,564	40.09	—	2	3	5	94	498	20	2	624	32.9
Sanford	20,580	33.92	—	—	3	4	175	486	30	—	698	29.4
Berwick	6,029	20.40	—	—	—	7	20	94	2	—	123	35.8
Eliot	5,359	14.93	—	1	—	7	16	51	4	1	80	33.8
Kennebunk	8,050	22.24	—	—	1	—	24	144	7	3	179	27.9
Kennebunkport	3,375	31.41	—	2	—	—	12	87	4	1	106	27.4
North Berwick	3,814	5.77	—	—	—	1	7	13	1	—	22	59.1
Ogunquit	979	96.02	—	—	—	1	13	77	3	—	94	24.5
South Berwick	5,910	13.54	—	1	—	4	21	52	1	1	80	27.5
Wells	7,822	35.80	—	1	—	2	68	200	8	1	280	44.6
York	9,874	22.89	—	—	1	5	48	165	5	2	226	26.1
Buxton	6,531	26.95	—	4	—	—	44	117	11	—	176	10.8
York SP	—	—	2	—	—	7	76	108	19	—	212	29.9
York County Totals	165,525	30.21	4	34	22	69	1,052	3,580	195	45	5,001	31.5
Total Urban Areas	132,366	33.65	2	33	18	58	826	3,321	153	43	4,454	31.1
Total Rural Areas	33,159	16.50	2	1	4	11	226	259	42	2	547	34.7

State Totals

	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Grand Total	1,235,000	31.79	16	348	263	945	8,918	26,769	1,665	326	39,250	29.4
Total Urban Areas	836,027	37.67	8	225	244	778	5,773	22,894	1,276	293	31,491	29.5
Total Rural Areas	398,973	19.47	8	123	19	167	3,145	3,875	389	33	7,759	28.9

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.

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	This YTD	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder				9	16	0.01	25	-36.0%
B. Manslaughter**				1	1			
2. Forcible Rape, Total	18	4	14	14	348	0.28	298	16.8%
A. Rape by Force	15	4	11	11	306	0.25	268	14.2%
B. Attempts to Commit	3		3	3	42	0.03	30	40.0%
3. Robbery, Total	21		21	8	263	0.21	291	-9.6%
A. Firearm	5		5	2	66	0.05	67	-1.5%
B. Knife	4		4	3	29	0.02	28	3.6%
C. Other Weapon	1		1		17	0.01	19	-10.5%
D. Strong Arm	11		11	3	151	0.12	177	-14.7%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	68	1	67	51	945	0.77	1,001	-5.6%
A. Firearm	4		4	3	47	0.04	57	-17.5%
B. Knife	16		16	10	159	0.13	145	9.7%
C. Other Weapon	22		22	16	258	0.21	247	4.5%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	26	1	25	22	481	0.39	552	-12.9%
5. Burglary, Total	822	75	747	135	8,918	7.22	10,061	-11.4%
A. Forcible Entry	535	44	491	88	5,571	4.51	6,554	-15.0%
B. Unlawful — No Force	221	22	199	37	2,541	2.06	2,521	0.8%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	66	9	57	10	806	0.65	986	-18.3%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	2,227	146	2,081	800	26,769	21.68	29,597	-9.6%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	151	26	125	51	1,665	1.35	1,755	-5.1%
A. Autos	99	21	78	45	1,069	0.87	1,152	-7.2%
B. Trucks and Buses	27	2	25	3	251	0.20	264	-4.9%
C. Other Vehicles	25	3	22	3	345	0.28	339	1.8%
8. Arson Total	11		11	8	326	0.26	286	14.0%
Index Crimes Total	**3,318**	**252**	**3,066**	**1,076**	**39,250**	**31.78**	**43,314**	**-9.4%**
Index Crimes Less Arson	3,307	252	3,055	1,068	38,924	31.52	43,028	-9.5%
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	797	48	749	697	10,377		10,438	-0.6%
Reported Offenses Total	**4,115**	**300**	**3,815**	**1,773**	**49,627**		**53,752**	**-7.7%**
Officers Killed or Assaulted Month			31					
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			314					

**Are not included in index total

Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 1993

State Totals	This Period			This Year to Date			Last Year to Date		
Type of Property	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered
A. Currency, etc.	$202,193	$44,294	21.9%	$2,206,792	$381,536	17.3%	$3,885,828	$990,325	25.5%
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	$151,688	$4,252	2.8%	$1,615,989	$147,800	9.1%	$1,752,880	$184,981	10.6%
C. Clothing and Furs	$59,807	$16,018	26.8%	$603,212	$144,458	23.9%	$564,701	$251,019	44.5%
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	$531,368	$341,477	64.3%	$7,165,007	$5,555,637	77.5%	$7,093,976	$5,951,907	83.9%
E. Office Equipment	$32,918	$62	0.2%	$535,611	$83,591	15.6%	$285,833	$42,985	15.0%
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	$200,302	$14,666	7.3%	$2,100,856	$223,170	10.6%	$2,512,549	$309,797	12.3%
G. Firearms	$19,974	$4,775	23.9%	$259,187	$95,072	36.7%	$235,574	$66,042	28.0%
H. Household Goods	$42,061	$5,544	13.2%	$636,966	$82,836	13.0%	$509,471	$100,237	19.7%
I. Consumable Goods	$28,249	$10,419	36.9%	$353,217	$61,338	17.4%	$288,150	$43,261	15.0%
J. Livestock	$2,205	$1,425	64.6%	$18,565	$4,351	23.4%	$15,648	$2,759	17.6%
K. Miscellaneous	$463,011	$60,458	13.1%	$6,836,654	$1,188,883	17.4%	$6,753,231	$1,247,271	18.5%
Totals	$1,733,776	$503,390	29.0%	$22,332,056	$7,968,672	35.7%	$23,897,841	$9,190,584	38.5%
Total Less Locally Stolen MVs	$1,202,408	$161,913	13.5%	$15,167,049	$2,413,035	15.9%	$16,803,865	$3,238,677	19.3%

State Totals / Classification of Offenses	This Period Offenses	Value	This Year to Date Offenses	Value	Last Year to Date Offenses	Value	Percent Change Offenses	Value
1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Total			16		25	$5,000	-36.0%	-100.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	14		342	$5	298		14.8%	
3. Robbery, Total	21	$36,769	263	$163,231	291	$283,038	-9.6%	-42.3%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	8	$790	97	$28,959	111	$16,614	-12.6%	74.3%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	2	$12	25	$5,324	28	$37,288	-10.7%	-85.7%
C. Gas or Service Station	2	$1,780	20	$7,322	7	$1,047	185.7%	599.3%
D. Convenience Store	1	$200	31	$6,413	37	$14,441	-16.2%	-55.6%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	4	$31,940	40	$58,915	46	$67,678	-13.0%	-12.9%
F. Bank			9	$50,669	8	$135,432	12.5%	-62.6%
G. Miscellaneous	4	$2,047	41	$5,629	54	$10,538	-24.1%	-46.6%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	747	$585,060	8,918	$6,552,202	10,061	$7,877,381	-11.4%	-16.8%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	117	$54,835	1,755	$1,121,227	2,036	$2,205,622	-13.8%	-49.2%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	172	$152,285	2,024	$1,687,300	2,151	$1,588,694	-5.9%	6.2%
(3) Residence Unknown	198	$199,156	2,250	$1,598,217	2,389	$1,629,018	-5.8%	-1.9%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	121	$83,870	1,648	$1,324,160	2,172	$1,729,919	-24.1%	-23.5%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	36	$17,319	461	$277,546	452	$188,790	2.0%	47.0%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	103	$77,595	780	$543,752	861	$535,338	-9.4%	1.6%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	2,081	$600,609	26,769	$8,601,124	29,597	$8,834,323	-9.6%	-2.6%
A. Pocket-Picking	5	$137	77	$17,545	74	$12,836	4.1%	36.7%
B. Purse-Snatching	7	$885	89	$18,948	96	$13,963	-7.3%	35.7%
C. Shoplifting	421	$31,495	4,293	$325,579	5,067	$421,277	-15.3%	-22.7%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	331	$144,782	4,781	$1,500,734	5,873	$1,772,515	-18.6%	-15.3%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	148	$38,788	1,559	$404,865	1,810	$521,147	-13.9%	-22.3%
F. Bicycles	69	$16,817	2,503	$638,331	2,450	$558,476	2.2%	14.3%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	420	$168,402	5,030	$2,175,480	5,019	$2,217,169	0.2%	-1.9%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	5	$975	224	$72,293	227	$53,967	-1.3%	34.0%
I. All Other	675	$198,328	8,213	$3,447,349	8,982	$3,262,973	-8.6%	5.7%
6. Larceny Value, Total	2,081	$600,609	26,769	$8,601,124	29,597	$8,834,323	-9.6%	-2.6%
A. Over $200	611	$523,098	8,475	$7,599,095	8,685	$7,591,945	-2.4%	0.1%
B. $50 to $200	525	$55,389	7,235	$784,023	8,688	$948,705	-16.7%	-17.4%
C. Under $50	945	$22,122	11,059	$218,006	12,224	$293,673	-9.5%	-25.8%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	125	$511,338	1,665	$7,015,494	1,755	$6,898,099	-5.1%	1.7%
Grand Total		$1,733,776		$22,332,051		$23,892,841		-6.5%
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	96		1,290		1,294		-0.3%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	54		862		890		-3.1%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	42		428		404		5.9%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	31		320		299		7.0%	

Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 1993

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		9	—	2	16	18	112.5%	2	25	23	92.0%	2
B. Manslaughter**		1			1	2	200.0%					
2. Forcible Rape, Total	14	14	100.0%	1	348	227	65.2%	24	298	148	49.7%	18
A. Rape by Force	11	11	100.0%		306	196	64.1%	20	268	126	47.0%	15
B. Attempts to Commit	3	3	100.0%	1	42	31	73.8%	4	30	22	73.3%	3
3. Robbery, Total	21	8	38.1%		263	111	42.2%	10	291	133	45.7%	17
A. Firearm	5	2	40.0%		66	27	40.9%	1	67	29	43.3%	5
B. Knife	4	3	75.0%		29	14	48.3%	2	28	7	25.0%	
C. Other Weapon	1				17	8	47.1%	1	19	13	68.4%	3
D. Strong Arm	11	3	27.3%		151	62	41.1%	6	177	84	47.5%	9
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	67	51	76.1%	4	945	715	75.7%	96	1,001	760	75.9%	111
A. Firearm	4	3	75.0%		47	40	85.1%	7	57	48	84.2%	6
B. Knife	16	10	62.5%	2	159	115	72.3%	21	145	114	78.6%	14
C. Other Weapon	22	16	72.7%	1	258	187	72.5%	23	247	181	73.3%	40
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	25	22	88.0%	1	481	373	77.5%	45	552	417	75.5%	51
5. Burglary, Total	747	135	18.1%	24	8,918	1,894	21.2%	524	10,061	2,426	24.1%	525
A. Forcible Entry	491	88	17.9%	15	5,571	1,195	21.5%	347	6,552	1,691	25.8%	352
B. Unlawful, No Force	199	37	18.6%	9	2,541	540	21.3%	149	2,519	534	21.2%	151
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	57	10	17.5%		806	159	19.7%	28	984	201	20.4%	22
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	2,081	800	38.4%	320	26,769	7,755	29.0%	2,520	29,597	8,960	30.3%	2,505
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	125	51	40.8%	14	1,665	724	43.5%	169	1,755	799	45.5%	132
A. Autos	78	45	57.7%	13	1,069	532	49.8%	129	1,152	584	50.7%	86
B. Trucks and Buses	25	3	12.0%		251	95	37.8%	17	264	90	34.1%	8
C. Other Vehicles	22	3	13.6%	1	345	97	28.1%	23	339	125	36.9%	38
8. Arson, Total	11	8	72.7%	7	326	99	30.4%	55	286	98	34.3%	44
Index Crimes Total	**3,066**	**1,076**	**35.1%**	**372**	**39,250**	**11,543**	**29.4%**	**3,400**	**43,314**	**13,347**	**30.8%**	**3,354**
Index Crimes Less Arson	**3,055**	**1,068**	**35.0%**	**365**	**38,924**	**11,444**	**29.4%**	**3,345**	**43,028**	**13,249**	**30.8%**	**3,310**
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	749	697	93.1%	94	10,377	8,632	83.2%	1,122	10,438	8,902	85.3%	1,100
Reported Offenses Total	**3,815**	**1,773**	**46.5%**	**466**	**49,627**	**20,175**	**40.7%**	**4,522**	**53,752**	**22,249**	**41.4%**	**4,454**

**Are not included in index total

Printout 5 — Analysis of Index Crimes 12 Months															
Total State		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	YTD	% Change
Murder	This Year	1		1	3			1	3		4	3		16	-36.0%
Murder	Last Year			4	2		4	2	1	2	5		5	25	
Rape	This Year	32	9	62	41	23	20	32	26	42	18	29	14	348	16.8%
Rape	Last Year	21	20	26	35	29	31	31	24	24	18	22	17	298	
Robbery	This Year	19	16	32	26	16	23	35	18	22	18	17	21	263	-9.6%
Robbery	Last Year	28	21	24	32	19	19	27	16	19	32	22	32	291	
Agg. Assault	This Year	75	59	70	75	97	79	95	94	74	80	80	67	945	-5.6%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	88	98	88	93	82	82	87	84	77	92	58	72	1,001	
Burglary	This Year	682	546	558	684	890	732	834	840	809	845	751	747	8,918	-11.4%
Burglary	Last Year	712	761	813	883	938	792	956	919	791	916	807	773	10,061	
Larceny	This Year	1,823	1,457	1,660	2,066	2,342	2,583	2,875	2,991	2,443	2,367	2,081	2,081	26,769	-9.6%
Larceny	Last Year	1,984	2,039	2,178	2,411	2,512	2,602	2,862	2,970	2,520	2,751	2,311	2,464	29,604	
M/V Theft	This Year	106	111	100	131	164	149	180	167	138	162	132	125	1,665	-5.1%
M/V Theft	Last Year	115	131	114	121	172	170	172	191	162	130	141	136	1,755	
Arson	This Year	16	27	14	19	50	33	35	37	28	24	32	11	326	14.0%
Arson	Last Year	16	18	20	29	28	34	21	32	18	23	34	13	286	
Index Offenses	This Year	2,754	2,225	2,497	3,045	3,582	3,619	4,087	4,176	3,556	3,518	3,125	3,066	39,250	-9.4%
Index Offenses	Last Year	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	
Percent Change		-7.1%	-27.9%	-23.6%	-15.6%	-5.2%	-3.1%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-11.3%	-8.0%	-12.7%	-9.4%	

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 or attempted robberies when any other object or thing is used as a weapon. (This includes clubs, bricks, jack handles, explosives, acid, etc.)
3d. **Strong Arm — Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.** — All robberies which include mugging and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to hands, arms, fists, feet, etc. As in armed robbery, 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, benzedrine.

19. GAMBLING

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

- Bookmaking (horse and sport books).
- Numbers and lottery.
- All other (include all attempts).

20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN

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

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

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

21. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

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

22. LIQUOR LAWS

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

Include:

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

23. DRUNKENNESS

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

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

24. DISORDERLY CONDUCT

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

25. VAGRANCY

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

26. ALL OTHER OFFENSES

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

- Admitting minors to improper places.
- Bigamy and polygamy.
- Blackmail and extortion.
- Bribery.
- Contempt of court.
- Discrimination, unfair competition.
- Kidnapping.
- Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in classes 1 through 25), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, etc.
- Perjury and subornation of perjury.
- Possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools.
- Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- Public nuisances.
- Riot and rout.
- Trespass.
- Unlawfully bringing contraband into prisons or hospitals.
- Unlawful use, possession, etc. of explosives.

- Violations of state regulatory laws and municipal ordinances.
- Service of warrants.
- All offenses not otherwise classified.
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

27. SUSPICION

Not reported in Maine.

28. CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS

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

29. RUNAWAY (Juveniles)

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

CALCULATION OF RATES

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

CRIME RATES

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

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

Example:

a. Population = 75,000.

b. Number of burglaries = 215.

Divide 75,000 ÷ 1,000 = 75.0.

Divide 215 ÷ 75.0 = 2.87.

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

CLEARANCE RATES

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

Example:

a. Number of clearances in robbery = 38.

b. Number of total robberies = 72.

Divide 38 ÷ 72 = 0.528.

Multiply 0.528 × 100 = 52.8.

The clearance rate for robbery is 52.8%

CRIME TREND DATA

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

Multiply 0.38 × 100 = 38.0.

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

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

Example:

a. Your jurisdiction's population = 75,000.

b. Your agency's number of employees = 102.

Divide 75,000 ÷ 1,000 = 75.

Divide 102 ÷ 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.