

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**State of Maine
Department of Public Safety**

STATE



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**CRIME IN MAINE
1994**

STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

John R. McKernan, Jr., Governor

Alfred R. Skolfield, Acting Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Alfred R. Skolfield, Chief
Maine State Police

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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

Prepared by:

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STATE OF MAINE
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ANGUS S. KING, JR.
GOVERNOR

COL. MALCOLM T. DOW
CHIEF

Honorable Angus S. King, Jr.
Governor, State of Maine
State House Station #1
Augusta, ME 04333-0001

Dear Governor King:

It is my privilege to present you and the members of the Legislature with the "1994 Crime in Maine Annual Report" pursuant to section 1544 of Title 25 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated.

This report contains crime statistics which were compiled by the State Police in conformance with the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The compilation results from the cooperative collection and submission efforts of more than 150 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine.

Uniform Crime Reporting data provides law enforcement administrators, lawmakers, special interest groups and the general public with valuable information which facilitates informed decisions effecting public policy in the areas of law enforcement and crime prevention.

This publication is made possible through the continuous assistance and support of Maine's police chiefs and sheriffs. We are sincerely grateful for their participation in this valuable program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Malcolm T. Dow".

COLONEL MALCOLM T. DOW
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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 69 police officers who have been killed in the line of duty features a seven-foot bronze sculpture of the Maine State Seal on a granite pedestal and an 18-foot granite wall where the name of each officer is inscribed, along with his department, date of death, and an engraving of the officer's badge.

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

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program joins the criminal justice community in the State of Maine in extending sincere sympathy to the families of these law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in Maine's history. This annual report is dedicated to the memory of Jeffrey S. Parola, who died on November 13, 1994, becoming the 69th officer inscribed on the memorial.

EBENEZER PARKER Jan. 1808, Cumberland SO	FRANK C. WING Aug. 19, 1928, Maine Warden Service	CLAUDE W. KIMBALL Sept. 17, 1948, Penobscot SO	ELLIOTT S. JOHNSON Sept. 1, 1973, Thomaston PD
JOHN T. DOWNES Jan. 28, 1811, Washington SO	SELDON L. JONES May 17, 1930, Augusta PD	NORMAN C. PHILBRICK July 7, 1949, Auburn PD	LOUIS E. DAIGLE Nov. 6, 1974, Madawaska PD
GRANVILLE A. HAYDEN Apr. 30, 1893, Aroostook SO	MICHAEL T. CONNOLLY Aug. 15, 1930, Portland PD	FRANCIS A. MURRAY June 28, 1950, Bangor PD	FRANK H. ELLIOTT Dec. 15, 1976, Thomaston PD
WILLIAM LAWRENCE Sept. 3, 1883, Bath PD	HANS P. SMITH Sept. 16, 1930, Portland PD	HOWARD W. EYE Aug. 18, 1951, Calais PD	CHARLES J. WILSON Mar. 2, 1977, Penobscot SO
RUFUS R. LISHNESS Nov. 4, 1884, Augusta PD	JOSEPH HONORE DUTREMBLE Apr. 8, 1932, Biddeford PD	GEORGE E. TOWNSEND Aug. 27, 1956, Maine Warden Service	TIMOTHY L. WILLARD Dec. 29, 1978, Paris PD
CHARLES W. NILES Nov. 8, 1886, Maine Warden Service	EDWARD F. O'DONNELL July 29, 1932, Biddeford PD	PAUL J. SIMARD July 7, 1958, Lewiston PD	THOMAS J. MERRY July 12, 1980, Maine State Police
LYMAN O. HILL Nov. 8, 1886, Maine Warden Service	FRANK H. CURTIS Nov. 18, 1932, Aroostook SO	PIERRE A. HARNOIS May 14, 1959, Westbrook PD	RODNEY C. BONNEY Apr. 6, 1981, Auburn PD
PATRICK H. JORDON Mar. 7, 1903, Bangor PD	REUBEN BLACKMAN May 5, 1933, Lincoln SO	FRANK E. ROSS JR. Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO	CARROLL W. MILLETT Mar. 17, 1982, Paris PD
CHARLES E. McINTOSH Dec 16, 1915, Portland PD	JEAN BAPTISTE JALBERT May 13, 1933, Maine Warden Service	FRANK J. BUZYNSKI Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO	ROBERT J. GALLANT Sept. 11, 1982, Berwick PD
JOSEPH GOULET June 15, 1920, Biddeford PD	ROBERT L. MOORE Oct. 22, 1935, Maine Warden Service	JOHN E. SUTTON Sept. 20, 1963, U. of M. Orono PD	DONALD E. DAVEY July 30, 1984, Lincoln SO
ARTHUR G. DEAG July 19, 1921, Maine Warden Service	THOMAS E. GIGGEY Nov. 24, 1936, Ft. Fairfield PD	CHARLES C. BLACK July 9, 1964, Maine State Police	MICHAEL R. VEILLEUX June 17, 1986, ME State Police
LESLIE ROBINSON Oct. 8, 1921, Maine Warden Service	JOHN D. CHAPMAN Feb. 16, 1938, Rockland PD	HERBERT E. TOWNE Nov. 18, 1964, Newport PD	JEFFREY L. BULL May 9, 1987, Lebanon PD
MERTLEY E. JOHNSTON Nov. 14, 1922, Maine Warden Service	THAXTER M. REARDON June 5, 1938, Millinocket PD	RALPH W. HEATH Oct. 29, 1965, Baxter State Park	DAVID R. PAYNE July 23, 1988, Lewiston PD
DAVID F. BROWN Nov. 14, 1922, Maine Warden Service	KARL A. JACOBSON Nov. 13, 1958, Nat'l Park Service	DALE A. MacDONALD Nov. 26, 1965, Somerset SO	JOSIAH B. MAHAR Sept. 23, 1988, US Border Patrol
EMERY O. GOOCH Aug. 9, 1924, ME State Police	E. DEAN PRAY Aug. 20, 1940, Cumberland SO	RALPH A. CHASE Jan. 1, 1966, Gardiner PD	GILES R. LANDRY Mar. 31, 1989, ME State Police
FRED A. FOSTER Aug. 30, 1925, Maine State Police	RANDALL E. SHELLEY June 3, 1946, Maine Warden Service	JEAN C. MONDVILLE Oct. 29, 1966, Biddeford PD	WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS Oct. 13, 1989, Oxford SO
		R. LYLE FROST JR. July 1, 1968, Maine Warden Service	JIM SWINT Oct. 1, 1990, Brunswick PD
		RICHARD E. VARNEY Sept. 27, 1972, Maine Warden Service	WILLIAM F. HANRAHAN Nov. 21, 1992, Maine Warden Service
			JEFFREY S. PAROLA Nov. 13, 1994 Maine State Police

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CRIME IN MAINE 1994 — HIGHLIGHTS

Crime Clock

During 1994 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 29 minutes1 Murder every 13 days, 51 minutes1 Rape every 27 hours, 49 minutes1 Robbery every 31 hours, 37 minutes1 Aggravated Assault every 8 hours, 57 minutes
PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 13 minutes, 57 seconds1 Burglary every 58 minutes, 57 seconds1 Larceny every 18 minutes, 41 seconds1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 4 hours, 59 minutes1 Arson every 31 hours, 10 minutes
CRIME RATEThe Crime Rate is based on the occurrence of an Index Offense per 1,000 residents of the state. Local and county rates are based on their individual populations. The State Crime Rate for 1994 was 32.95 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 1993 was 31.78. The 1994 state population is estimated at 1,235,000 persons.
INDEX OFFENSESThere were 40,688 Index Offenses reported by police during 1994 — an increase of 1,438 offenses (3.7%) from the 39,250 similar offenses reported in 1993.
VIOLENT CRIMESMurder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 26 offenses from 1993 for a 1.7% increase. During 1994 violent crimes totaled 1,598, compared to a 1993 total of 1,572. Violent crimes accounted for 3.9% of all reported index crimes (4.0% in 1993) and represent a crime rate of 1.29 per 1,000 population.
PROPERTY CRIMESProperty Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, rose in 1994 by 1,412 offenses (3.7%) from 1993. There were 39,090 offenses reported in 1994 with 37,678 being shown for 1993. Property crimes account for 96.1% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 31.65 offenses per 1,000 population.
MURDERThere were 25 murders committed in Maine during 1994, plus 3 earlier cases that were reclassified as murder during 1994, for a total of 28 — up by 12 (75.0%) from the 16 murders reported in 1993. Law enforcement

cleared 23 murders this year. Maine's 10-year average is 28 homicides annually.

RAPE	Forcible Rapes decreased by 33 reported offenses during 1994. There were 348 offenses reported to police in 1993, compared to 315 in 1994. Of the total, 282 were actual rapes, while 33 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
ROBBERY	Robberies increased by 5.3% (14 offenses) during 1994, from 263 in 1993 to 277 in 1994.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Law enforcement reported 978 Aggravated Assaults during 1994, an increase of 3.5% from the 1993 figure of 945. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) increased by 7.6% during 1994 with 11,163 offenses reported.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 33.9% of all assaults. During 1994 police reported 4,116 offenses, a decrease of 301 (-6.8%) from the 4,417 offenses reported in 1993.
BURGLARY	The number of Burglaries during 1994 was virtually the same as those in 1993. There was a decrease of 3 from the 1993 total of 8,918. The 8,915 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$7,003,602. Burglaries represent 22% of all reported index offenses.
LARCENY-THEFT	The crime of Larceny increased during 1994 by 5.1% from the 26,769 larceny offenses reported in 1993. Police reported 28,138 larceny crimes during 1994. Shoplifting and thefts from motor vehicles increased 8.1% and 14.5% respectively for 36.0% of all larceny crimes reported.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Motor Vehicle Theft registered an increase of 91 offenses during 1994, from 1,665 in 1993 to 1,756. 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 1994 there were 281 arsons reported, down 45 (-13.8%) from the 326 arsons reported for 1993. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over \$3.1 million during 1994 — down 35.4%.
HATE CRIME	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 1994, police reported 55 incidents involving 71 victims and resulting in a total of 74 offenses.
STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY	During 1994 law enforcement agencies recorded \$24,563,905 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — an increase of 10.0% from the \$22,332,056 stolen during 1993. Police were able to recover 36.1% (\$8,872,116) of stolen property during 1994.

CLEARANCE RATE	Law enforcement agencies cleared 28.6% of all index crimes in 1994 — compared to 29.4% in 1993.
ARRESTS	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 48,124 — an increase of 2.9% from the 46,768 persons recorded in 1993. (This arrest figure does not include the 3 earlier cases reclassified as Murder in 1994.) Drug arrests increased 14.5% with 2,633 adults and 403 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
OFFICER ASSAULTS	There were 367 assaults on law enforcement officers in 1994, a 16.9% increase from the 1993 figure of 314.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA	Statewide there were 1,990 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.61 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally the average rate per 1,000 is 2.3.
TRENDS	The chart on the following pages shows the 10-year trend data for the index crimes recorded by Uniform Crime Reporting. Shown are the number of offenses, the crime rate per 1,000 residents of Maine, the percent cleared in Maine, the national crime rate per 1,000, and the percent change in the number of reported offenses in Maine.

<i>Crime Summary</i>									
	10-year average	1994	Percent change	1993	Percent change	1992	Percent change	1991	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	28	28	75.0%	16	-36.0%	25	4.2%	24	-17.2%
Percent cleared	91	82		113		92		83	
Rate/1000	0.02	0.02		0.01		0.02		0.02	
National rate/1000	0.09	0.09		0.10		0.09		0.10	
Rape									
Offenses	243	315	-9.5%	348	16.8%	298	22.6%	243	0.8%
Percent cleared	56	50		65		50		58	
Rate/1000	0.20	0.26		0.28		0.24		0.20	
National rate/1000	0.40	0.39		0.42		0.43		0.42	
Robbery									
Offenses	294	277	5.3%	263	-9.6%	291	3.2%	282	-8.7%
Percent cleared	41	39		42		46		42	
Rate/1000	0.24	0.22		0.21		0.24		0.23	
National rate/1000	2.40	2.38		2.71		2.64		2.72	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	1,153	978	3.5%	945	-5.6%	1,001	-7.1%	1,078	-7.5%
Percent cleared	74	71		76		76		74	
Rate/1000	0.96	0.79		0.77		0.81		0.88	
National rate/1000	3.94	4.30		4.54		4.42		4.33	
Burglary									
Offenses	9,807	8,915	0.0%	8,918	-11.4%	10,061	-9.6%	11,127	9.7%
Percent cleared	22	21		21		24		25	
Rate/1000	8.15	7.22		7.22		8.15		9.10	
National rate/1000	12.39	10.42		11.42		11.68		12.52	
Larceny									
Offenses	29,140	28,138	5.1%	26,769	-9.6%	29,604	-6.4%	31,635	0.3%
Percent cleared	26	28		29		30		31	
Rate/1000	24.20	22.78		21.68		23.97		25.88	
National rate/1000	30.97	30.25		31.23		31.03		32.29	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	1,997	1,756	5.5%	1,665	-5.1%	1,755	-12.6%	2,008	-7.7%
Percent cleared	39	43		43		46		45	
Rate/1000	1.66	1.42		1.35		1.42		1.64	
National rate/1000	5.90	5.91		6.50		6.32		6.59	
Arson									
Offenses	337	281	-13.8%	326	14.0%	286	-4.0%	298	-11.0%
Percent cleared	33	39		30		34		28	
Rate/1000	0.28	0.23		0.26		0.23		0.24	
National rate/1000	0.49	0.47		0.46		0.48		0.48	
Total									
Offenses	42,998	40,688	3.7%	39,250	-9.4%	43,321	-7.2%	46,695	1.7%
Percent cleared	28	29		29		31		31	
Rate/1000	35.74	32.95		31.78		35.08		38.21	
National rate/1000	55.88	53.74		54.83		56.60		58.98	

Crime Summary

1990	Percent change	1989	Percent change	1988	Percent change	1987	Percent change	1986	Percent change	1985
29	-27.5%	40	8.1%	37	23.3%	30	36.4%	22	-21.4%	28
90		100		84		80		100		86
0.02		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.02		0.02
0.09		0.09		0.08		0.08		0.09		0.08
241	4.8%	230	2.2%	225	22.3%	184	5.7%	174	4.2%	167
47		52		51		54		63		70
0.20		0.19		0.19		0.16		0.15		0.14
0.41		0.38		0.38		0.37		0.38		0.37
309	4.7%	295	-5.4%	312	3.3%	302	-7.9%	328	15.5%	284
44		35		39		44		37		44
0.25		0.24		0.26		0.26		0.28		0.24
2.57		2.33		2.21		2.13		2.25		2.09
1,165	4.8%	1,112	-13.7%	1,289	0.6%	1,281	6.3%	1,205	-18.1%	1,472
74		72		68		75		79		79
0.95		0.92		1.09		1.09		1.04		1.27
4.24		3.83		3.70		3.51		3.46		3.03
10,144	3.0%	9,848	-0.1%	9,862	8.1%	9,119	-3.7%	9,467	-10.8%	10,610
21		20		20		22		26		23
8.30		8.17		8.31		7.77		8.13		9.16
12.36		12.76		13.09		13.30		13.45		12.87
31,526	4.8%	30,079	3.6%	29,041	0.9%	28,779	4.5%	27,550	-2.6%	28,281
27		25		24		23		22		23
25.80		24.94		24.27		24.51		23.67		24.46
31.95		31.71		31.35		30.81		30.10		29.01
2,175	-2.8%	2,237	-9.4%	2,470	20.4%	2,052	6.5%	1,927	0.2%	1,923
41		33		33		38		35		35
1.78		1.85		2.08		1.75		1.66		1.66
6.58		6.30		5.83		5.29		5.08		4.62
335	-0.6%	337	8.7%	310	-17.6%	376	-5.5%	398	-5.7%	422
29		33		33		33		36		36
0.27		0.28		0.26		0.32		0.34		0.36
0.49		0.49		0.54		0.50		0.53		0.50
45,924	4.0%	44,178	1.5%	43,546	3.4%	42,123	2.6%	41,071	-4.9%	43,187
28		26		25		26		26		26
37.58		36.63		36.69		35.88		35.28		37.36
58.20		57.41		56.64		55.50		54.80		52.07

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 twentieth publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 1994* 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 1994 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 1994 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 1994, 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 1994, 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 1994 the UCR staff evaluated the software's ability to allow local law enforcement contributors to submit the expanded crime data to the state program via electronic media. Concurrent with the software testing and evaluation, UCR staff also designed and piloted prototype police field report forms capable of capturing all data necessary for participation in NIBRS reporting.

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

CRIME FACTORS

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

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

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

Set forth below are some of the conditions which will,

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

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

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

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

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

UCR POTENTIAL USES

The Maine program was unique from the beginning, as it was dedicated to doing more than just gathering statistics. The program received national recognition when indi-

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

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

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

I. Contributors

Administrative information relating to:

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

II. Governor and Legislature

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

III. Courts — prosecution

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

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

IV. Press

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

V. Social Agencies

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

VI. Educational Institutions (for various studies)

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

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

The objectives of the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

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

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

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

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

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

CRIME INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORTING PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

1. Criminal Homicide

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

2. Forcible Rape

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

3. Robbery

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

4. Assault

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

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

5. Burglary

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

6. Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft)

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

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

8. Arson

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

Uniformity and accuracy of crime data collected under this program is of primary concern. With the receipt of reports covering approximately 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:

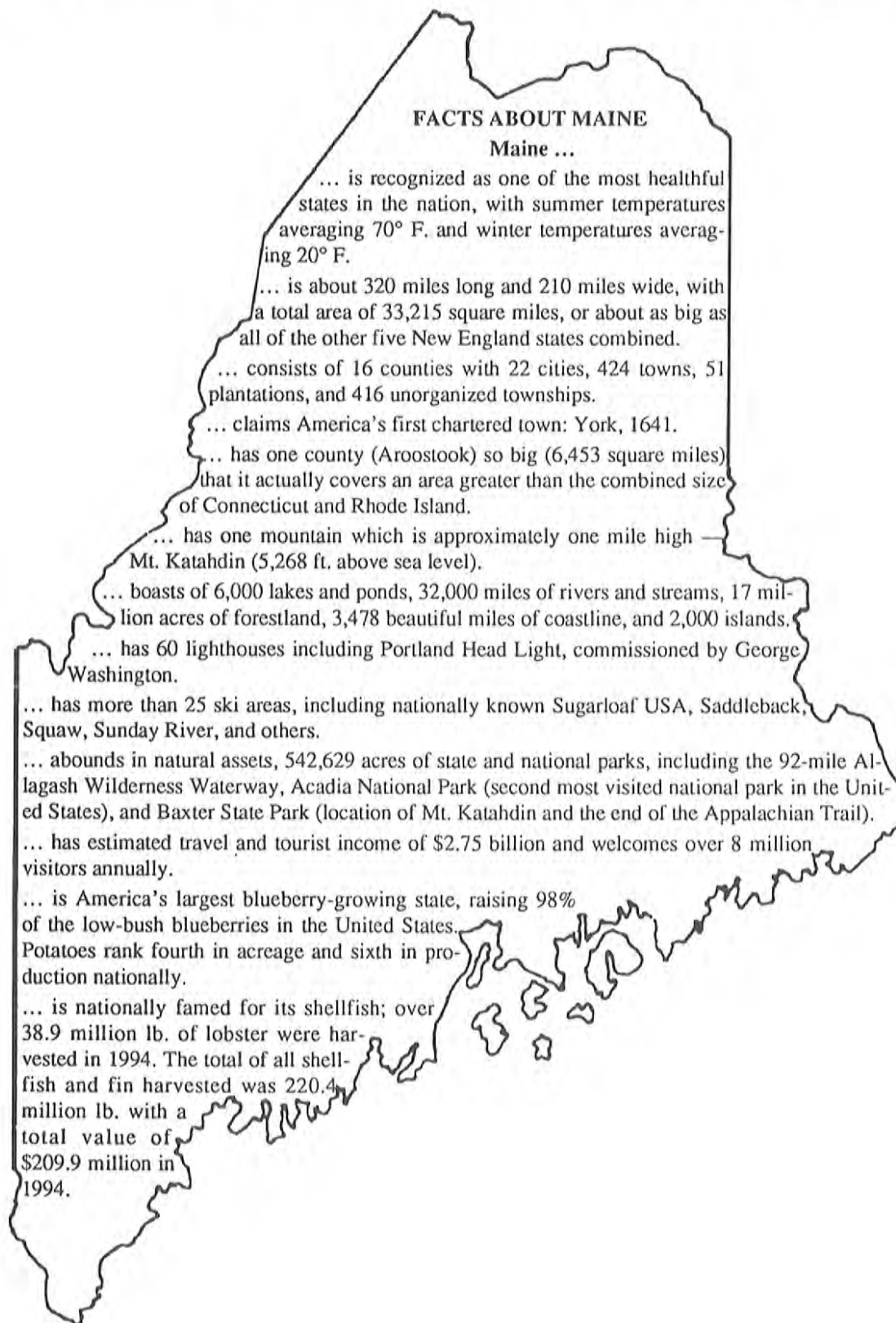
No person or agency will be furnished statistical information which has not previously been published, concerning any individual agency's report, without the written consent of the Chief Administrator of that agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting division will maintain for one year a

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 information might assist in understanding the environment in which reported crime incidence and arrest data detailed in this report occurred.



CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report is based on 1994 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.

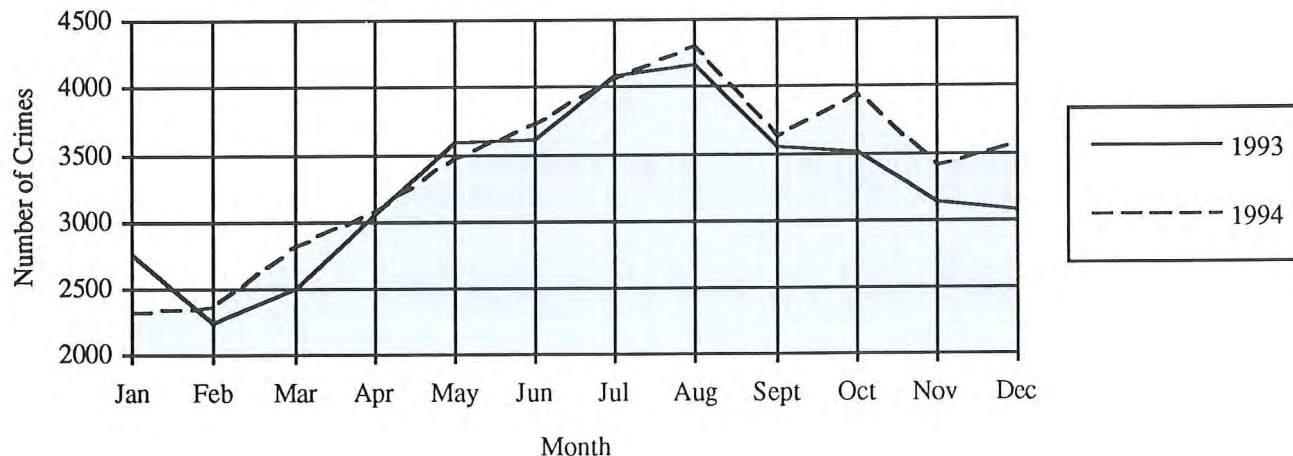
The crime index rate for Maine for the year 1994 was 32.95 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.29 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 31.65.

1994 Crime Rates

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	28	.07%	.02
Rape	315	.77%	.26
Robbery	277	.68%	.22
Aggravated Assault	978	2.40%	.79
Burglary	8,915	21.91%	7.22
Larceny-Theft	28,138	69.16%	22.78
M/V Theft	1,756	4.32%	1.42
Arson	281	.69%	.23
Totals	40,688	100.00%	32.95
Total Violent Crime	1,598	3.93%	1.29
Total Property Crime	39,090	96.07%	31.65

Index Crimes

(not counting the 3 earlier cases reclassified as murder in 1994)



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	1993	39.37	4,168	0	20	60	111	874	2,940	137	26	27.5%
	1994	38.97	4,125	1	35	35	119	892	2,857	158	28	26.4%
Aroostook	1993	20.15	1,762	2	22	4	28	422	1,187	90	7	35.1%
	1994	22.17	1,938	1	20	1	30	418	1,362	94	12	38.1%
Cumberland	1993	43.71	10,692	2	89	117	363	2,310	7,166	500	145	24.2%
	1994	45.41	11,108	7	78	132	429	2,155	7,719	488	100	25.9%
Franklin	1993	37.06	1,081	0	5	1	13	266	740	54	2	25.4%
	1994	39.87	1,163	0	8	0	16	283	822	33	1	24.8%
Hancock	1993	22.81	1,077	0	12	1	32	249	744	33	6	41.7%
	1994	23.15	1,093	1	16	1	24	213	784	50	4	38.5%
Kennebec	1993	32.93	3,839	3	38	15	75	928	2,589	174	17	33.1%
	1994	32.16	3,749	4	40	19	49	862	2,596	163	16	34.7%
Knox	1993	26.89	982	0	10	3	28	209	701	24	7	26.5%
	1994	29.93	1,093	1	13	3	21	225	784	36	10	31.7%
Lincoln	1993	21.59	659	0	10	2	16	210	386	29	6	49.2%
	1994	22.40	684	1	1	3	26	212	408	27	6	39.3%
Oxford	1993	31.32	1,657	0	15	1	46	565	937	89	4	25.0%
	1994	31.85	1,685	1	9	1	35	602	947	77	13	24.8%
Penobscot	1993	28.49	4,200	3	39	28	66	728	3,159	156	21	27.5%
	1994	29.17	4,301	4	29	26	65	682	3,296	175	24	25.7%
Piscataquis	1993	21.86	410	1	2	1	9	139	236	17	5	47.3%
	1994	21.91	411	1	1	1	10	139	246	13	0	37.2%
Sagadahoc	1993	26.24	885	0	2	2	23	144	662	42	10	27.9%
	1994	26.12	881	1	4	6	9	134	677	45	5	29.2%
Somerset	1993	32.09	1,606	1	34	5	30	463	991	71	11	35.4%
	1994	33.17	1,660	2	11	9	22	545	974	93	4	28.9%
Waldo	1993	15.27	507	0	3	1	9	166	299	26	3	36.3%
	1994	14.00	465	1	5	2	7	146	274	25	5	35.5%
Washington	1993	20.39	724	0	13	0	27	193	452	28	11	38.1%
	1994	19.86	705	1	10	1	31	169	454	34	5	38.6%
York	1993	30.21	5,001	4	34	22	69	1,052	3,580	195	45	31.5%
	1994	33.99	5,627	1	35	37	85	1,238	3,938	245	48	25.7%
TOTALS	1993	31.78	39,250	16	348	263	945	8,918	26,769	1,665	326	29.4%
	1994	32.95	40,688	28	315	277	978	8,915	28,138	1,756	281	28.6%

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 1994

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	223	288	327	314	373	367	381	503	369	358	319	303	4,125
Aroostook	101	139	137	152	174	176	181	201	198	173	158	148	1,938
Cumberland	659	602	773	876	1,009	988	1,059	1,169	924	1,078	944	1027	11,108
Franklin	134	128	98	86	76	100	102	88	68	77	78	128	1,163
Hancock	56	49	67	70	82	121	130	136	122	87	70	103	1,093
Kennebec	225	227	298	299	305	368	395	375	287	323	302	345	3,749
Knox	51	66	84	82	83	107	110	129	75	109	99	98	1,093
Lincoln	48	30	48	45	45	60	80	90	57	92	25	64	684
Oxford	82	72	108	130	147	165	165	167	146	184	184	135	1,685
Penobscot	236	261	321	374	400	412	390	382	411	409	365	340	4,301
Piscataquis	18	18	26	38	46	46	40	45	35	41	29	29	411
Sagadahoc	43	42	61	55	78	87	106	88	90	84	77	70	881
Somerset	117	104	89	113	147	161	174	158	206	142	148	101	1,660
Waldo	18	19	30	44	41	31	45	46	55	35	40	61	465
Washington	50	42	38	39	44	50	85	66	57	89	48	97	705
York	259	271	310	348	423	497	623	673	526	663	522	512	5,627
1994 Total	2,320	2,358	2,815	3,065	3,473	3,736	4,066	4,316	3,626	3,944	3,408	3,561	40,688
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
% Change	-15.8%	6.0%	12.7%	0.7%	-3.0%	3.2%	-0.5%	3.4%	2.0%	12.2%	9.1%	16.1%	3.7%

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY

Comparative Data: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
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
1994, Maine	28	315	277	978	8,915	28,138	1,756	281	40,688
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.26	0.22	0.79	7.22	22.78	1.42	0.23	32.95
Numerical Change	12	-33	14	33	-3	1,369	91	-45	1,438
Percent Change	75.0%	-9.5%	5.3%	3.5%	—	5.1%	5.5%	-13.8%	3.7%
U.S. 1993-1994									
Percent Change	-5.0%	-3.7%	-6.2%	-1.4%	-4.3%	0.7%	-1.5%	5.3%	-1.1%
New England 1993-1994									
Percent Change	-4.1%	-8.7%	-4.3%	-10.5%	-10.2%	-3.7%	-8.8%	N/A	-6.4%

Note: Crime rate for 1994 was as follows: Total U.S. = 53.74, New England = 41.36

Clearance Data, 1994: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	28	315	277	978	8,915	28,138	1,756	281	40,688
Maine # Cleared	23	156	107	691	1,863	7,923	755	109	11,624
Maine % Cleared	82.1%	49.5%	38.6%	70.7%	20.9%	28.2%	43.0%	38.8%	28.6%
U.S. % Cleared	64.4%	51.9%	24.4%	56.3%	13.4%	19.9%	14.0%	15.4%	21.4%
New England % Cleared	66.2%	51.5%	27.1%	62.4%	13.8%	19.8%	14.8%	6.8%	21.6%



Murder



Rape

INDEX CRIMES



Robbery



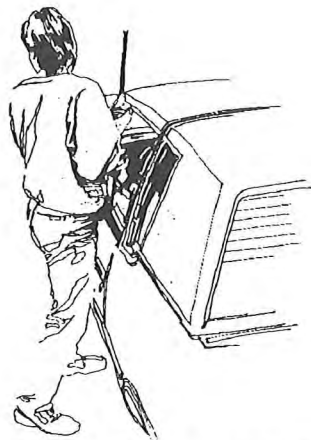
Aggravated Assault



Burglary



Larceny-Theft



Motor Vehicle Theft



Arson

VIOLENT CRIMES

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

During the year 1994, violent crimes showed an increase from the previous year. There were 1,598 reported offenses during 1994 — compared with 1,572 for 1993. This increase of 26 crimes reported represents an increase of 1.7%.

The 1994 crime rate for violent crime is 1.29 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 3.9% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 977 violent crimes for a 61.1% clearance rate.

Crime Clock

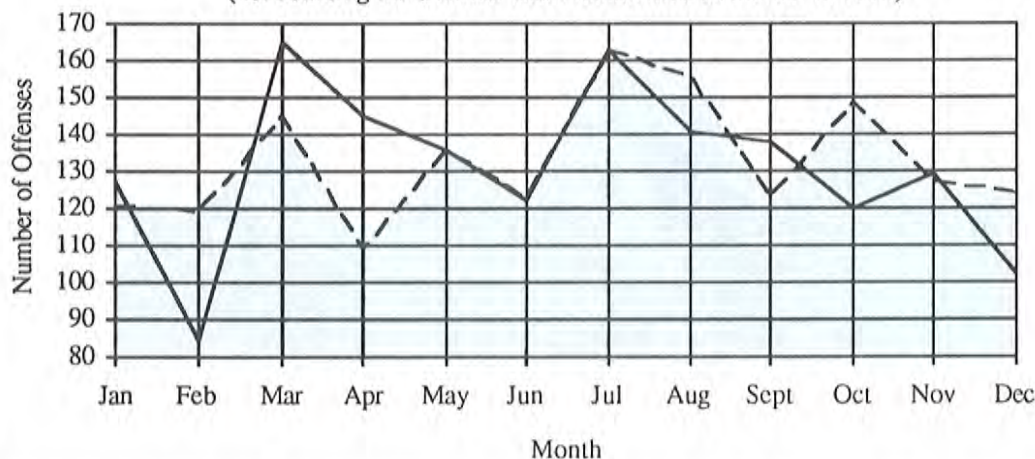
1 Violent
Crime every
5 hours,
29 minutes

Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1993–1994

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
1993	16	348	263	945	1,572
1994	28	315	277	978	1,598
Number Change	12	-33	14	33	26
Percent Change	75.0%	-9.5%	5.3%	3.5%	1.7%

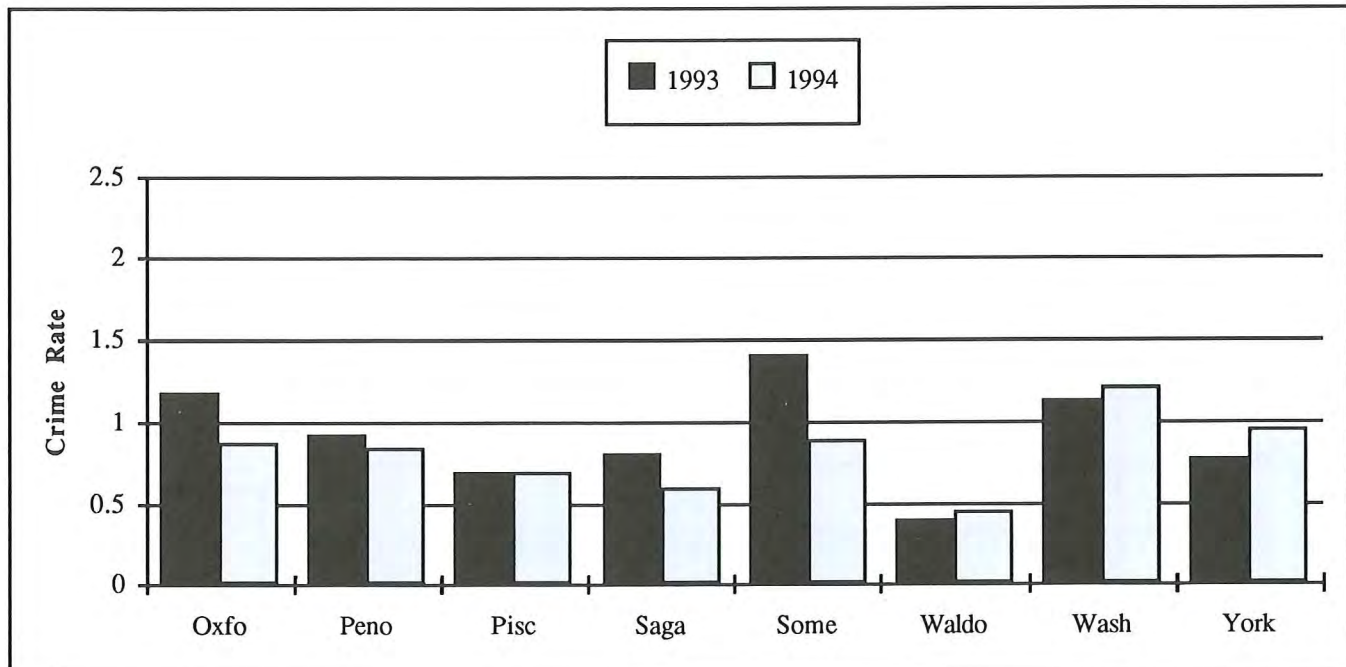
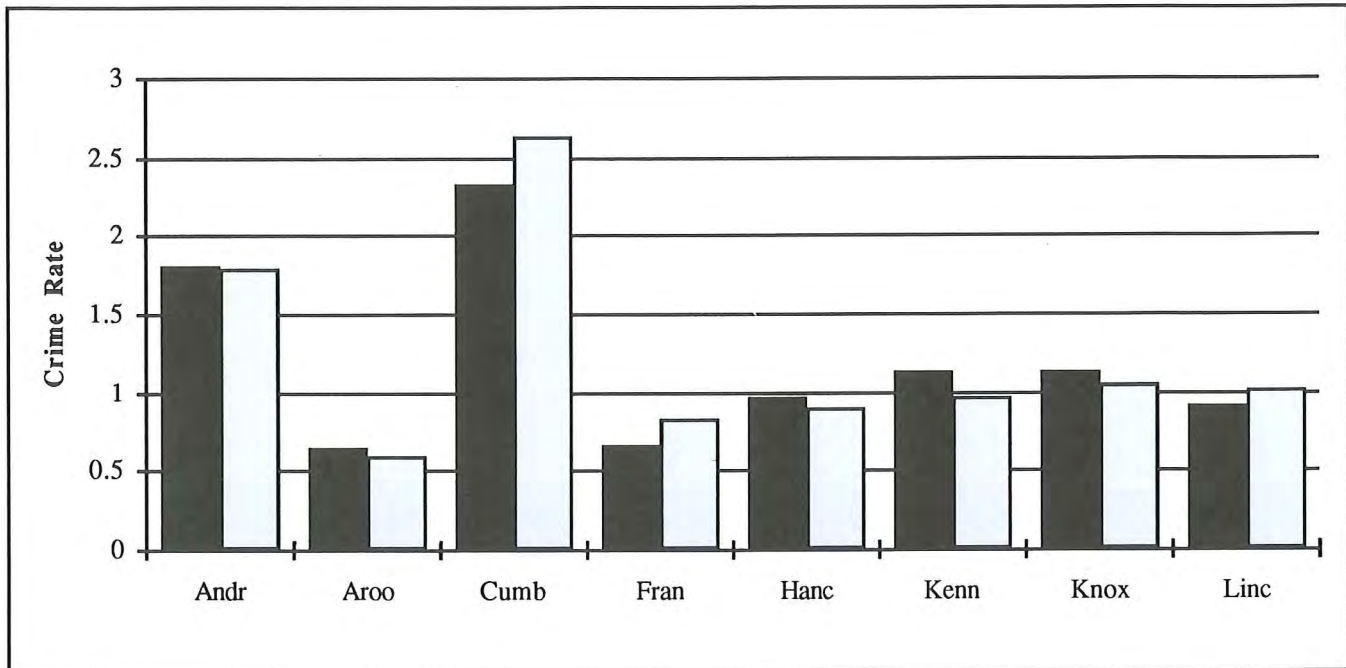
Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 1993–1994

(not counting the 3 earlier cases reclassified as murder in 1994)



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.29)



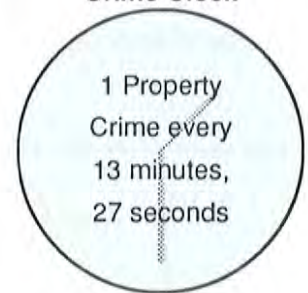
PROPERTY CRIMES

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

Property crimes showed an increase during 1994, rising by 1,412 reported offenses. The 1994 total of 39,090 represents a 3.7% increase from the 1993 figure of 37,678.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 10,650 property crimes during 1994 for a 27.2% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 96.1% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 31.65 offenses per 1,000.

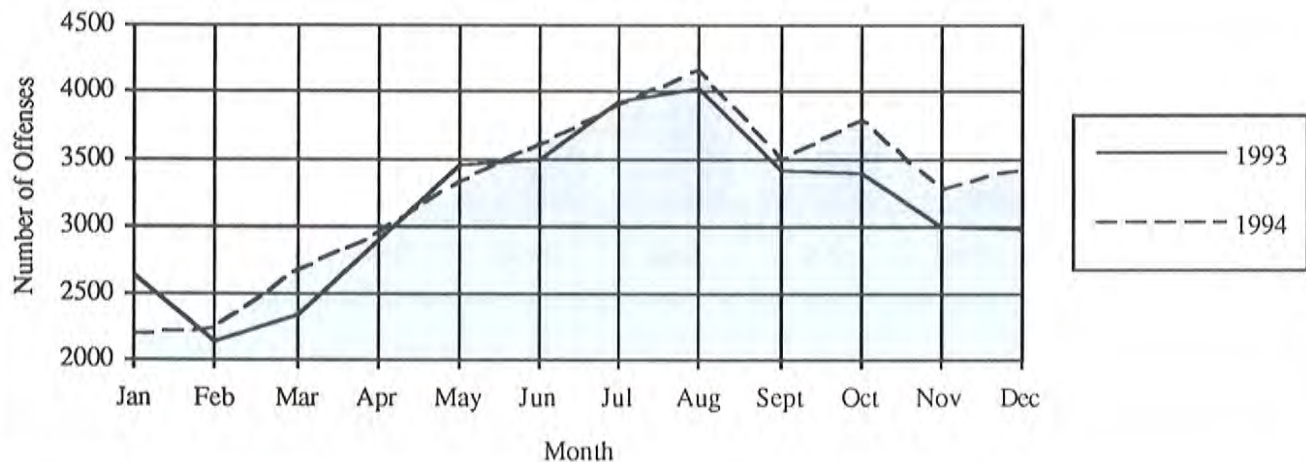
Crime Clock



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1993–1994

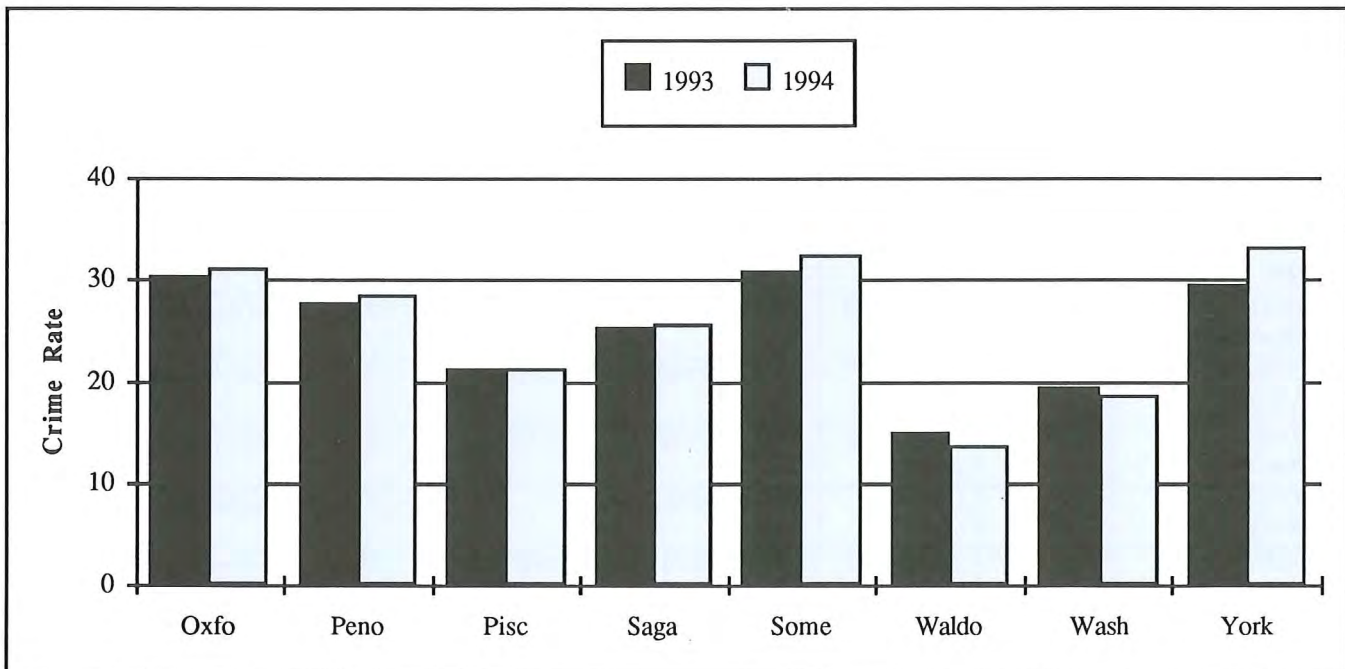
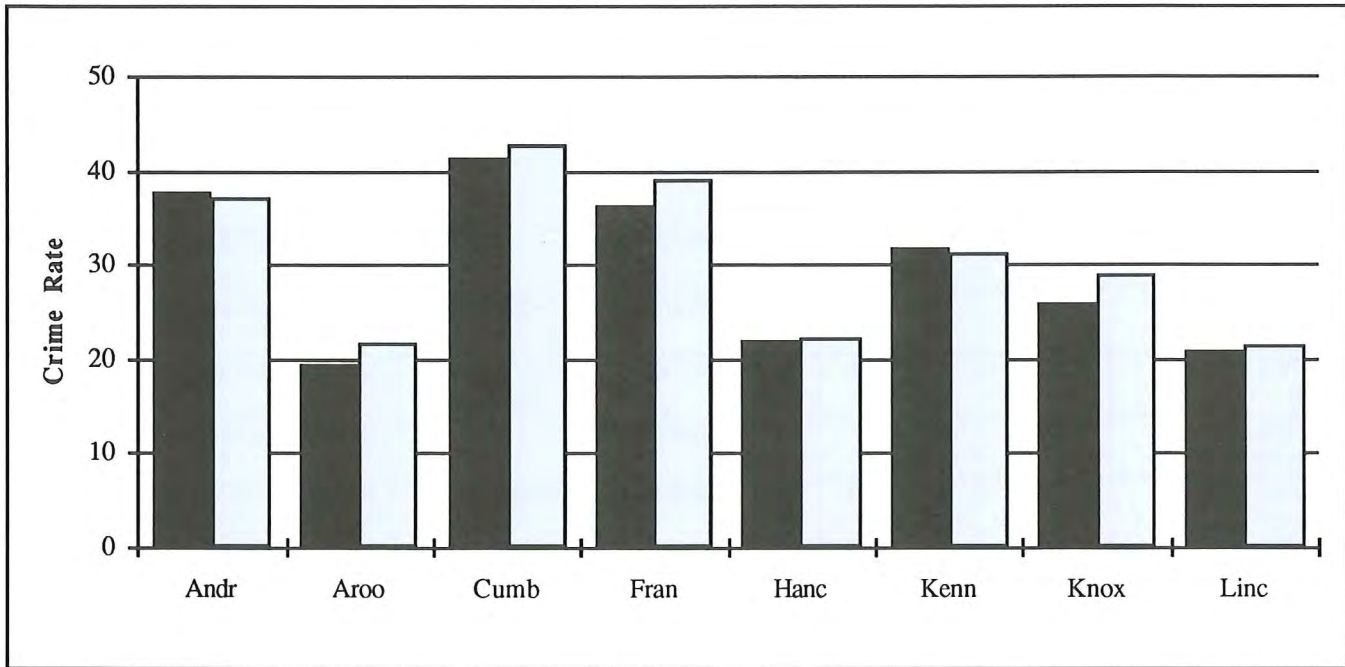
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
1993	8,918	26,769	1,665	326	37,678
1994	8,915	28,138	1,756	281	39,090
Number Change	-3	1,369	91	-45	1,412
Percent Change	—	5.1%	5.5%	-13.8%	3.7%

Property Crimes — Comparative Data 1993–1994



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 31.65)



MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 1994

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
02/20/94 S. Portland	22	F			Asphyxiation		Victim found bound & gagged in apartment.
03/03/94 Stonington	78	F	76	M	Shotgun	Wife	Husband shot wife, then self.
03/15/94 Bremen	49	F	55	M	Handgun	Wife	Husband shot wife, then self.
03/24/94 Portland	2	F			Blunt trauma		Toddler found dead in apartment.
04/06/94 Madison	55	M			Handgun		Found shot in home.
04/22/94 Portland	59	M	33	M	Strangled	Acquaintance	Victim found strangled.
05/05/94 Bath	74	M	30	M	Handgun	Former employer	Victim shot at place of business.
05/12/94 Bridgton	30	F			Stabbed		Victim found stabbed at home.
06/17/94 Bangor	39	F	44	M	Strangled	Friend	Victim found strangled in apartment.
07/07/94 Pittsfield	6	F	35	M	Shotgun	Daughter	Father shot daughter, then self.
07/14/94 Brewer	32	M	19	M	Shotgun	Acquaintance	Argument in apartment.
07/21/94 Waterville	47	F	39	M	Pistol	Stranger	Victim shot during a burglary.
07/26/94 Guilford	22	M	60	M	Knife	Acquaintance	Argued, victim stabbed.
07/27/94 Lagrange	7 10	M M	31	M	Shotgun	Son Son	Father shot both sons, then self.
08/08/94 Auburn	39	M	34	M	Stabbed	Acquaintance	Argument in apartment.
08/15/94 Kittery	40	M	45	M	Pistol	Acquaintance	Argument at residence.
08/20/97 Belfast	34	F	17	M	Knife	Mother	Family argument.
09/26/94 Cumberland	27	M	33	M	Stabbed	Acquaintance	Argument in trailer at fairgrounds.
09/29/94 Mt. Vernon	42	F	47	M	Handgun	Wife	Shot wife, then shot himself.
10/01/94 Oxbow Plt.	49	F	52	M	Handgun	Friend	Shot business partner.
10/27/94 Portland	73	F			Arson		Fire set in apartment building.
11/07/94 Rockland	4	F	32	M	Blunt trauma	Mother's boyfriend	Died at hospital, blunt force injury.
12/13/94 Waterville	27	M	26	M	Knife	Acquaintance	Argument in apartment.
12/17/94 Rumford	31	F	30	M	Strangled	Wife	Strangled wife, shot self.
07/11/93* Portland	78	F	26	F	Suffocated	Patient	Nurse suffocated terminally ill patient.
06/27/93* Harrington	9	M	42	M	Blunt trauma	Son	Died of blunt trauma to abdomen.
09/29/89* Brunswick	7 months	M	23	M	Suffocation	Son	Initially SIDS, later med. evidence. Father admitted suffocation.

*Reclassified as a murder in 1994.



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
13 days,
51 minutes

Trend

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1990-1994
Number reported	29	24	25	16	28	
% change from previous year	-27.5%	-17.2%	4.2%	-36.0%	75.0%	% change -3.4%
Rate per 1,000	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	
% change from previous year	-33.3%	—	—	-50.0%	100.0%	% change —

Characteristics — 1994

Victim–Offender Relationship

Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger	78.6%
Stranger to Stranger	3.6%
Unknown	17.9%

Type of Weapon Used

Firearm	42.9%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	21.4%
Other Dangerous Weapon	14.3%
Hands, Fists, Feet	21.4%
Other/Undetermined	0.0%

Months of Highest Occurrence (in 1994)

July	21.4%
March/August	10.7%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

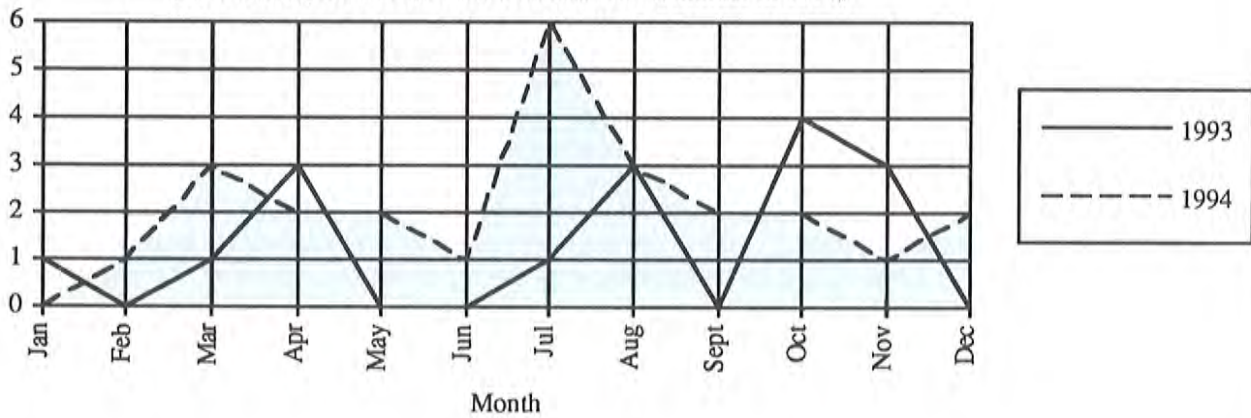
Total	\$0.00
Per Incident Average	\$0.00

Clearance Rate

23 Offenses Cleared	82.1%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.54

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative Data 1993–1994

(not counting the 3 earlier cases reclassified as murder in 1994)



Profile of Persons Arrested — 15 Arrests

Age	
17 and under	6.7%
18–24	13.3%
25–29	6.7%
30–34	33.3%
35–39	6.7%
40 and over	33.3%

Sex	
Male	100.0%
Female	0.0%

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

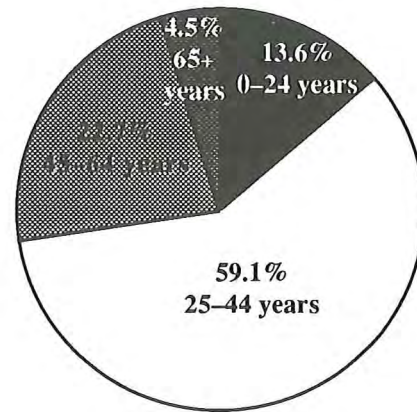
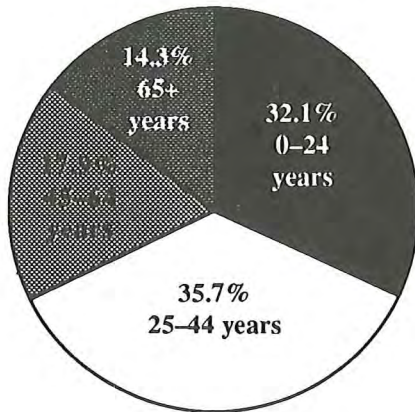
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Mother	1	3.6%
Wife	4	14.3%
Son	4	14.3%
Daughter	1	3.6%
Total Family	10	35.7%
Acquaintance	7	25.0%
Mother's Boyfriend	1	3.6%
Friend	2	7.1%
Stranger	1	3.6%
Former Employer	1	3.6%
Patient	1	3.6%
Unknown	5	17.9%
Total Other	18	64.3%
TOTAL	28	100.0%



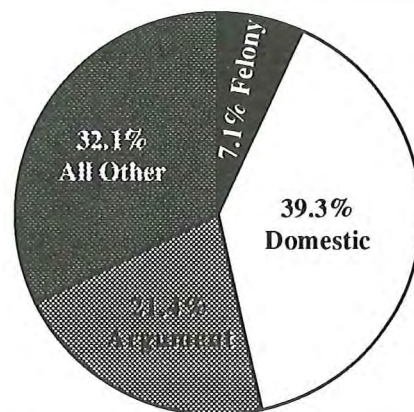
*Number of relationships may not agree with number of victims due to instances of multiple offenders or multiple victims.

Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Age of Victims	Male	Female	Total	Age of Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0–14 years	4	3	7	0–14 years	—	—	—
15–24 years	1	1	2	15–24 years	3	—	3
25–34 years	3	3	6	25–34 years	8	1	9
35–44 years	2	2	4	35–44 years	4	—	4
45–54 years	—	3	3	45–54 years	4	—	4
55–64 years	2	—	2	55–64 years	1	—	1
65+ years	1	3	4	65+ years	1	—	1
Total	13	15	28	Total	21	1	22

***Murder Distribution by Circumstances***

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Burglary	1	3.6%
Arson	1	3.6%
Felony Total*	2	7.1%
Domestic Conflict	11	39.3%
Argument	6	21.4%
Child Abuse/Neglect	—	—
Other	5	17.9%
Unknown	4	14.3%
Other than Felony Total	26	92.9%
TOTAL	28	100.0%



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

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

Murder Distribution by Weapon

Weapon	Number	% of Total
Firearm	2	7.1%
Shotgun	5	17.9%
Handgun	5	17.9%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	6	21.4%
Hands, Fists, Feet	2	7.1%
Blunt Instrument	3	10.7%
Fire/Smoke Inhalation	1	3.6%
Strangled	3	10.7%
Other/Unknown	1	3.6%
Total	28	100.0%

***FORCIBLE RAPE***

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

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

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

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

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
27 hours,
49 minutes

Trend

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1990-1994
Number reported	241	243	298	348	315	
% change from previous year	4.8%	0.8%	22.6%	16.8%	-9.5%	
						% change 30.7%
Rate per 1,000	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.26	
% change from previous year	5.3%	—	20.0%	16.7%	-7.1%	
						% change 30.0%

Characteristics — 1994**Type of Offense**

Rape by Force	89.5%
Attempts to Rape	10.5%

Months of Highest Occurrence

August	14.6%
July	11.4%
September	10.2%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total	\$18,470.00
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Clearance Rate

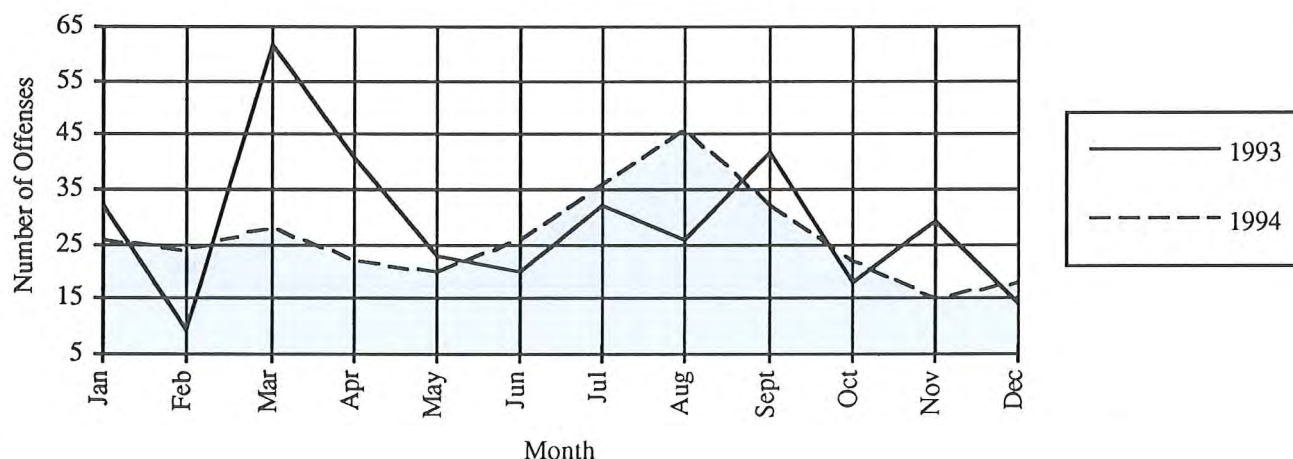
156 Offenses Cleared	49.5%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.30

**Profile of Persons Arrested
95 Arrests****Age**

17 and under	18.9%
18-24	15.8%
25-29	9.5%
30-34	23.2%
35-39	11.6%
40 and over	21.1%

Sex

Male	100.0%
Female	0.0%

Rapes — Comparative Data 1993-1994**Rape by Type of Offense, 1993-1994**

	1993	1994	% change
Forcible Rape	306	282	-7.8%
Attempted Rape	42	33	-21.4%
Totals	348	315	-9.5%



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
31 hours,
37 minutes

Trend

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1990-1994
Number reported	309	282	291	263	277	
% change from previous year	4.7%	-8.7%	3.2%	-9.6%	5.3%	% change -10.4%
Rate per 1,000	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.22	
% change from previous year	4.2%	-8.0%	4.3%	-12.5%	4.8%	% change -12.0%

Characteristics — 1994

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet	59.2%
Firearm	26.0%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	8.7%
Other Dangerous Weapon	6.1%

Place of Occurrence

Street, Alley	34.3%
Business Establishment	25.6%
Miscellaneous	21.3%
Residence	14.8%
Banks	4.0%

Months of Highest Occurrence

October	10.5%
December	10.1%
March	9.4%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total	\$453,159.00
Per Incident Average	\$1,635.95

Clearance Rate

107 Offenses Cleared	38.6%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.44

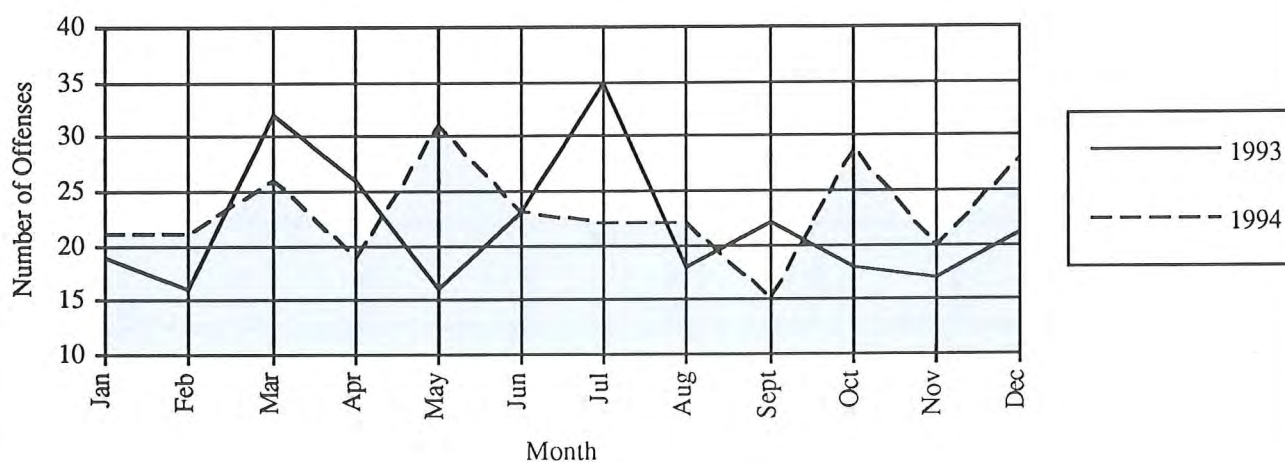
Profile of Persons Arrested 122 Arrests

Age	
17 and under	41.0%
18-24	36.9%
25-29	7.4%
30-34	9.0%
35-39	3.3%
40 and over	2.5%
Sex	
Male	95.1%
Female	4.9%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 1993-1994

	1993	1994	% change
Firearm	66	72	+9.1%
Knife	29	24	-17.2%
Other Weapon	17	17	—
Strong Arm	151	164	+8.6%
Totals	263	277	+5.3%

Robberies — Comparative Data 1993-1994



Robbery by Classification, 1993-1994

Classification	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1993	1994	% change	1993	1994	% change
Highway	97	95	-2.1%	\$28,959.00	\$56,718.00	+95.9%
Commercial House	25	35	+40.0%	\$5,324.00	\$29,352.00	+451.3%
Gas/Service Station	20	3	-85.0%	\$7,322.00	\$815.00	-88.9%
Convenience Store	31	33	+6.5%	\$6,413.00	\$124,766.00	+1,845.5%
Residence	40	41	+2.5%	\$58,915.00	\$9,663.00	-83.6%
Bank/Lending Inst.	9	11	+22.2%	\$50,669.00	\$220,711.00	+335.6%
Miscellaneous	41	59	+43.9%	\$5,629.00	\$11,134.00	+97.8%
Totals	263	277	+5.3%	\$163,231.00	\$453,159.00	+177.6%

<i>Robbery Type by County</i>								
County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc. Total
Androscoggin								
	1994	15	6	0	2	9	1	2 35
	1993	28	3	1	7	15	0	6 60
Aroostook								
	1994	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 1
	1993	0	0	0	1	2	0	1 4
Cumberland								
	1994	60	14	2	20	14	6	16 132
	1993	45	9	14	14	17	4	14 117
Franklin								
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
	1993	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 1
Hancock								
	1994	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 1
	1993	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 1
Kennebec								
	1994	2	2	0	0	3	2	10 19
	1993	7	2	0	1	1	2	2 15
Knox								
	1994	1	0	0	0	2	0	0 3
	1993	0	1	0	1	0	1	0 3
Lincoln								
	1994	0	1	0	0	2	0	0 3
	1993	1	0	0	1	0	0	0 2
Oxford								
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 1
	1993	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 1
Penobscot								
	1994	8	6	1	3	5	1	2 26
	1993	13	6	1	2	1	0	5 28
Piscataquis								
	1994	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 1
	1993	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 1
Sagadahoc								
	1994	3	1	0	0	1	0	1 6
	1993	0	0	1	1	0	0	0 2
Somerset								
	1994	2	1	0	3	2	0	1 9
	1993	0	0	1	1	1	0	2 5
Waldo								
	1994	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 2
	1993	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 1
Washington								
	1994	0	0	0	0	1	0	0 1
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
York								
	1994	3	3	0	4	1	1	25 37
	1993	2	3	2	1	1	2	11 22

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



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

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

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

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

Not included in this class are simple (non-aggravated) assaults. Simple assaults are non-index offenses, although a record is kept of these assaults on an "offenses known to police" form. During 1994 there were 11,163 simple assaults reported (+7.6% from 1993), with a clearance rate of 82.2%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Crime Clock

1 Aggravated
Assault every
8 hours,
57 minutes

Trend

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1990-1994
Number reported	1,165	1,078	1,001	945	978	
% change from previous year	4.8%	-7.5%	-7.1%	-5.6%	3.5%	% change -16.1%
Rate per 1,000	0.95	0.88	0.81	0.77	0.79	
% change from previous year	3.3%	-7.4%	-8.0%	-5.5%	2.6%	% change -16.8%

Characteristics — 1994

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet	49.1%
Other Dangerous Weapons	31.6%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	14.9%
Firearms	4.4%

Months of Highest Occurrence

July	10.1%
October	9.8%
November	9.3%

Clearance Rate

691 Offenses Cleared	70.7%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.62

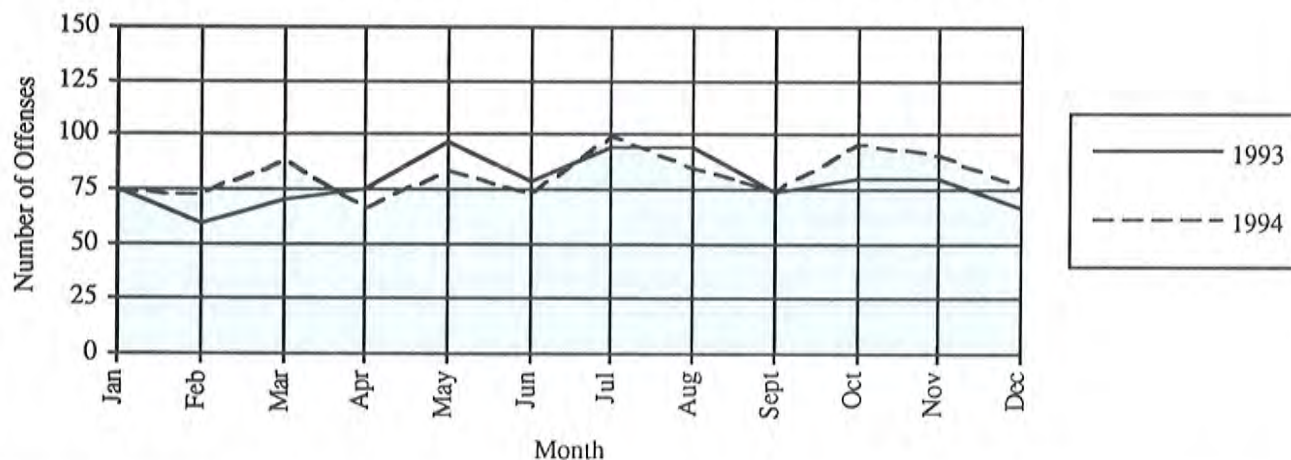
Profile of Persons Arrested 605 Arrests

Age

17 and under	18.0%
18-24	26.6%
25-29	16.0%
30-34	14.5%
35-39	10.6%
40 and over	14.2%

Sex

Male	83.6%
Female	16.4%

Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 1993–1994*Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 1993–1994*

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
1993	47	159	258	481	945
1994	43	146	309	480	978
% change	-8.5	-8.2	19.8	-0.2	3.5

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 1994:

- Of a grand total of 12,141 reported assaults, 4,116 or 33.9% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults decreased 6.8% (301 offenses) from the 1993 figure of 4,417.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 3,763 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 91.4%.
- Of the 4,116 domestic assaults, 94.9% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).

Crime Clock

1 Domestic
Assault every
2 hours,
7 minutes

*Domestic Violence Assaults
Comparison Data 1993–1994*

Situations/Relationships	1993 Number of Offenses	1993 % of Total	1994 Number of Offenses	1994 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	8	.2	7	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	23	.5	14	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	22	.5	18	.4
Hands, Aggravated Injury	144	3.3	69	1.7
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,916	66.0	2,780	67.5
Total Male Assault on Female	3,113	70.5	2,888	70.2
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	2	<.1	—	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	9	.2	13	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	12	.3	6	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	5	.1	9	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	358	8.1	370	9.0
Total Female Assault on Male	386	8.7	398	9.7
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	2	<.1	—	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	<.1	1	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	9	.2	9	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	17	.4	14	.3
Hands, Not Aggravated	238	5.4	254	6.2
Total Parent Assault on Child	269	6.1	278	6.8
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	—	<.1	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	<.1	4	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	3	<.1	3	<.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	6	.1	6	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	209	4.7	215	5.2
Total Child Assault on Parent	221	5.0	229	5.6
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	2	<.1	2	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	11	.2	6	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	11	.2	12	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	27	.6	15	.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	377	8.5	288	7.0
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	428	9.7	323	7.8
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	4,417	100.0	4,116	100.0
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	14	.3	10	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	49	1.1	38	.9
Other Dangerous Weapon	57	1.3	48	1.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	199	4.5	113	2.7
Hands, Not Aggravated	4,098	92.8	3,907	94.9
Total Domestic Assaults	4,417	100.0	4,116	100.0
Total All Domestic Assaults	4,417	39.0	4,116	33.9
Total All Reported Assaults	11,322	100.0	12,141	100.0

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 1993–1994

County	1993 Number of Offenses	1993 Percent of Total	1994 Number of Offenses	1994 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	566	12.8%	534	13.0%	-5.7%
Aroostook	202	4.6%	233	5.7%	15.3%
Cumberland	1,143	25.9%	1,031	25.0%	-9.8%
Franklin	102	2.3%	105	2.6%	2.9%
Hancock	99	2.2%	124	3.0%	25.3%
Kennebec	319	7.2%	309	7.5%	-3.1%
Knox	127	2.9%	138	3.4%	8.7%
Lincoln	106	2.4%	72	1.7%	-32.1%
Oxford	198	4.5%	142	3.4%	-28.3%
Penobscot	417	9.4%	374	9.1%	-10.3%
Piscataquis	59	1.3%	46	1.1%	-22.0%
Sagadahoc	83	1.9%	49	1.2%	-41.0%
Somerset	181	4.1%	153	3.7%	-15.5%
Waldo	53	1.2%	47	1.1%	-11.3%
Washington	108	2.4%	112	2.7%	3.7%
York	654	14.8%	647	15.7%	-1.1%
Totals	4,417	100.0%	4,116	100.0%	-6.8%

BURGLARY



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

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

Crime Clock

1 Burglary
every
58 minutes,
57 seconds

Trend

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1990-1994
Number reported	10,144	11,127	10,061	8,918	8,915	
% change from previous year	3.0%	9.7%	-9.6%	-11.4%	0.0%	% change -12.1%
Rate per 1,000	8.30	9.10	8.03	7.22	7.22	
% change from previous year	1.6%	9.6%	-11.8%	-10.1%	0.0%	% change -13.0%

Characteristics — 1994

Place of Occurrence	Months of Highest Occurrence
Residence66.1%	July10.4%
Non-Residence33.9%	October10.1%
	November9.8%
Type of Entry	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Forcible Entry61.0%	Total.....\$7,003,602.00
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....30.5%	Per Incident Average\$785.60
Attempted Forcible Entry.....8.5%	
Time of Day	Clearance Rate
Night — 6 p.m.-6 a.m.....39.2%	1,863 Offenses Cleared20.9%
Unknown34.4%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.21
Day — 6 a.m.-6 p.m.26.4%	

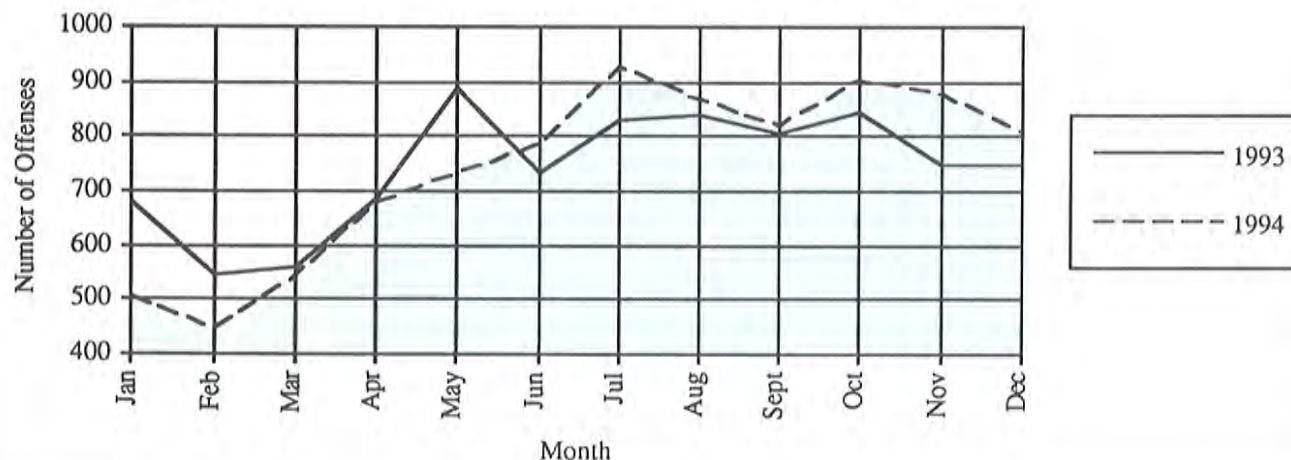
Profile of Persons Arrested 1,839 Arrests

Age
17 and under49.1%
18-2431.9%
25-297.8%
30-344.9%
35-393.3%
40 and over3.0%
Sex
Male.....90.8%
Female.....9.2%

Type of Entry, 1993-1994

	1993	1994	% change
Forcible Entry	5,571	5,435	-2.4%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,541	2,723	+7.2%
Attempted Forcible Entry	806	757	-6.1%
Totals	8,918	8,915	—

Burglaries — Comparative Data 1993–1994



Burglary by Time of Day, 1993–1994

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1993	1994	% change	1993	1994	% change
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,755	1,713	–2.4%	\$1,121,227	\$960,836	–14.3%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	2,024	1,956	–3.4%	\$1,687,300	\$1,745,897	3.5%
Unknown	2,250	2,221	–1.3%	\$1,598,217	\$1,704,243	6.6%
Subtotals	6,029	5,890	–2.3%	\$4,406,744	\$4,410,976	0.1%
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,648	1,782	8.1%	\$1,324,160	\$1,421,419	7.3%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	461	401	–13.0%	\$277,546	\$350,630	26.3%
Unknown	780	842	7.9%	\$543,752	\$820,577	50.9%
Subtotal	2,889	3,025	4.7%	\$2,145,458	\$2,592,626	20.8%
Grand Totals	8,918	8,915	—	\$6,552,202	\$7,003,602	6.9%



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
18 minutes,
41 seconds

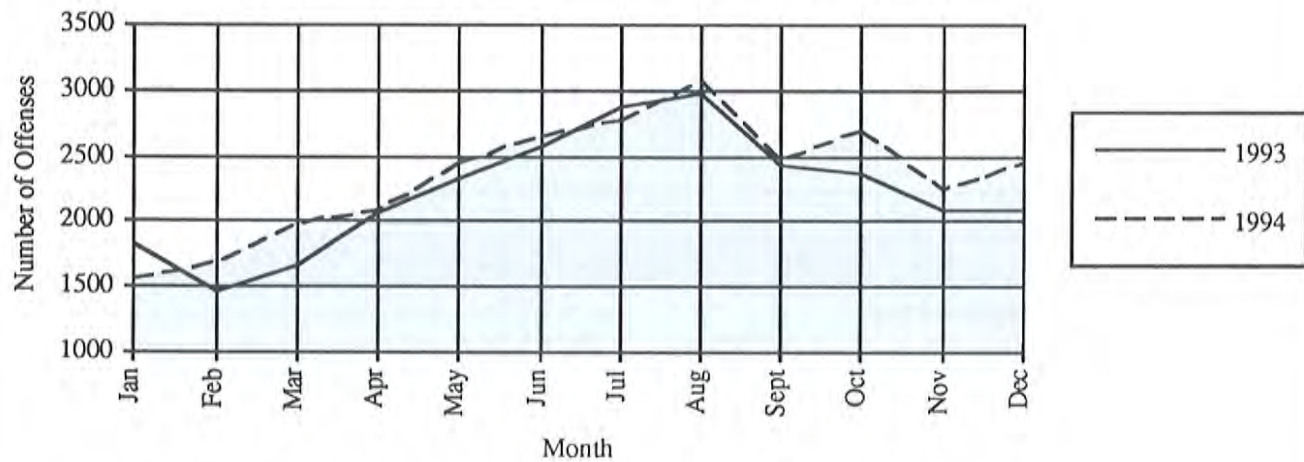
<i>Trend</i>						
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1990-1994
Number reported	31,526	31,635	29,604	26,769	28,138	
% change from previous year	4.8%	0.3%	-6.4%	-9.6%	5.1%	% change -10.7%
Rate per 1,000	25.80	25.89	24.00	21.68	22.78	
% change from previous year	3.6%	0.3%	-7.3%	-9.7%	5.1%	% change -11.7%

<i>Characteristics — 1994</i>	
Type of Criminal Activity	
All Other	31.0%
From Motor Vehicles	19.5%
From Buildings	17.3%
Shoplifting	16.5%
Bicycles	8.7%
Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories	5.9%
From Coin-Op Machines	0.6%
Purse-Snatching	0.4%
Pocket-Picking	0.2%
Value per Incident	
Under \$50	40.6%
Over \$200	32.0%
\$50 to \$200	27.4%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	10.9%
July	9.9%
October	9.6%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total	\$9,247,745.00
Per Incident Average	\$328.66
Clearance Rate	
7,923 Offenses Cleared	28.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.24

Profile of Persons Arrested *6,738 Arrests*

Age	
17 and under	47.1%
18-24	28.1%
25-29	6.7%
30-34	5.2%
35-39	4.4%
40 and over	8.5%
Sex	
Male	72.2%
Female	27.8%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 1993-1994</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1993	1994	% change	1993	1994	% change
Pocket-Picking	77	53	-31.2%	\$17,545	\$7,411	-57.8%
Purse-Snatching	89	114	+28.1%	\$18,948	\$29,211	+54.2%
Shoplifting	4,293	4,642	+8.1%	\$325,579	\$383,358	+17.7%
From Motor Vehicles	4,781	5,475	+14.5%	\$1,500,734	\$1,716,412	+14.4%
M/V Parts & Accessories	1,559	1,666	+6.9%	\$404,865	\$435,684	+7.6%
Bicycles	2,503	2,437	-2.6%	\$638,331	\$662,226	+3.7%
From Buildings	5,030	4,864	-3.3%	\$2,175,480	\$2,659,961	+22.3%
From Coin-Op Machines	224	173	-22.8%	\$72,293	\$153,321	+112.1%
All Other	8,213	8,714	+6.1%	\$3,447,349	\$3,200,161	-7.2%
Totals	26,769	28,138	+5.1%	\$8,601,124	\$9,247,745	+7.5%

Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 1993-1994**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 4 hours,
59 minutes

Trend

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1990-1994
Number reported	2,175	2,008	1,755	1,665	1,756	
% change from previous year	-2.8%	-7.7%	-12.6%	-5.1%	5.5%	
						% change -19.3%
Rate per 1,000	1.78	1.64	1.42	1.35	1.42	
% change from previous year	-3.8%	-7.9%	-13.4%	-4.9%	5.2%	
						% change -20.2%

Type of Vehicle 1993–1994

	Auto- mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
1993	1,069	251	345	1,665
1994	1,127	259	370	1,756
% change	+5.4%	+3.2%	+7.2%	+5.5%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 1994

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	905	51.5%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	435	24.8%
Total Recovered	1,340	76.3%
Not Recovered	416	23.7%

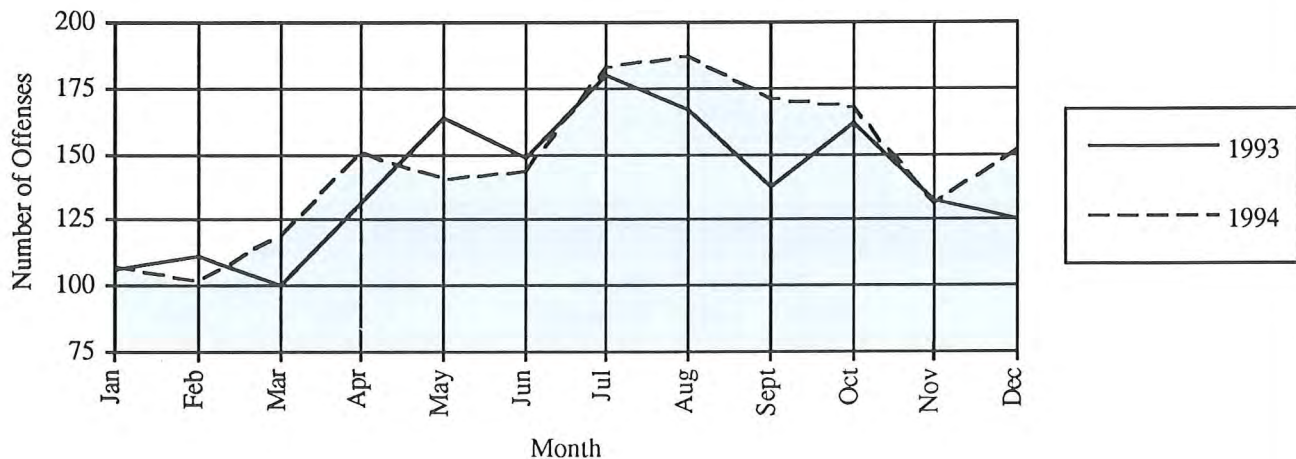
Characteristics — 1994

Type of Vehicle	
Automobiles	64.2%
Other Vehicles	21.1%
Trucks/Buses	14.7%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	10.6%
July	10.4%
September	9.7%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total	\$7,840,929.00
Per Incident Average	\$4,465.22
Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered	1,340
Value of Property Recovered	
Total	\$6,186,382.00
Clearance Rate	
755 Offenses Cleared	43.0%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.30

**Profile of Persons Arrested
529 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under	57.8%
18–24	27.8%
25–29	5.5%
30–34	3.6%
35–39	1.9%
40 and over	3.4%
Sex	
Male	84.5%
Female	15.5%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 1993–1994



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
31 hours,
10 minutes

Trend

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1990-1994
Number reported	335	298	286	326	281	
% change from previous year	-0.6%	-11.0%	-4.0%	14.0%	-13.8%	% change -16.1%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.23	
% change from previous year	-3.6%	-11.1%	-4.2%	13.0%	-11.5%	% change -14.8%

Characteristics — 1994

Type of Property

Structural	70.1%
Mobile	10.3%
Other	19.6%

Months of Highest Occurrence

October	12.1%
April	11.7%
September	11.0%

Value of Property Damaged

Total	\$3,183,919.00
Per Incident Average	\$11,330.67

Clearance Rate

109 Offenses Cleared	38.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio	0.47

Profile of Persons Arrested 133 Arrests

Age

17 and under	63.9%
18-24	12.8%
25-29	6.8%
30-34	6.8%
35-39	2.3%
40 and over	7.5%

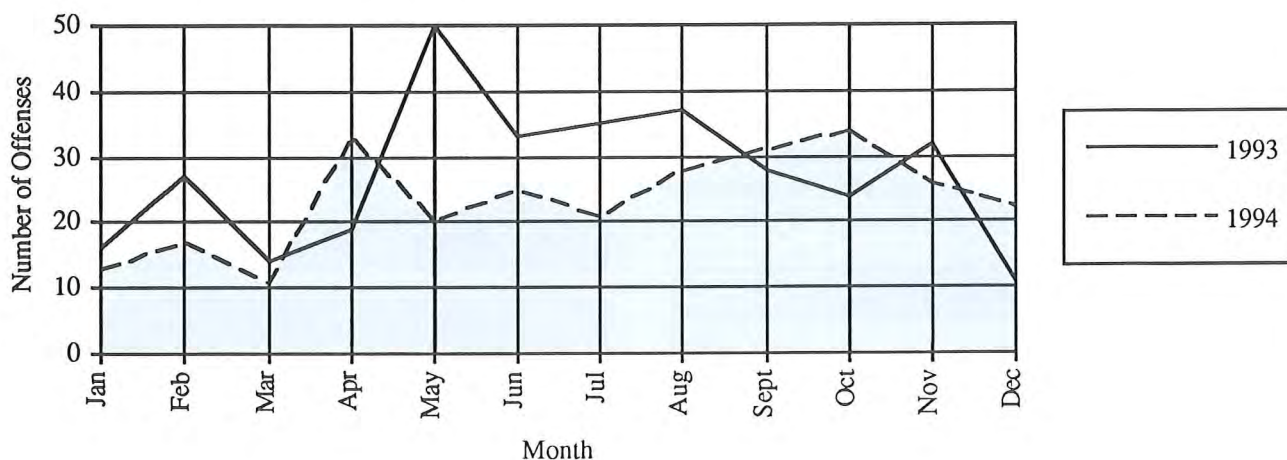
Sex

Male	85.7%
Female	14.3%

Arson by Property Type, 1993-1994

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1993	1994	% change	1993	1994	% change
Structural — Residential	105	90	-14.3%	\$2,816,442	\$1,979,287	-29.7%
Structural — Non-residential	123	107	-13.0%	\$1,865,541	\$1,028,480	-44.9%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	55	29	-47.3%	\$242,495	\$172,570	-28.8%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	43	55	+27.9%	\$2,236	\$3,582	+60.2%
Totals	326	281	-13.8%	\$4,926,714	\$3,183,919	-35.4%

Arsons — Comparative Data 1993–1994



Arson Breakdown by County

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1993	1994	% change	1993	1994	% change
Androscoggin	26	28	7.7%	\$517,013	\$58,841	−88.6%
Aroostook	7	12	71.4%	\$40,750	\$185,950	356.3%
Cumberland	145	100	−31.0%	\$2,045,313	\$803,710	−60.7%
Franklin	2	1	−50.0%	\$10,500	—	−100.0%
Hancock	6	4	−33.3%	\$2,700	\$110,150	3979.6%
Kennebec	17	16	−5.9%	\$320,185	\$563,719	76.1%
Knox	7	10	42.9%	\$1,250	\$102,399	8091.9%
Lincoln	6	6	—	\$1,101,000	\$93,220	−91.5%
Oxford	4	13	225.0%	\$113,500	\$262,950	131.7%
Penobscot	21	24	14.3%	\$262,298	\$217,225	−17.2%
Piscataquis	5	—	−100.0%	\$30,300	—	−100.0%
Sagadahoc	10	5	−50.0%	\$59,550	\$1,100	−98.2%
Somerset	11	4	−63.6%	\$39,500	\$109,500	177.2%
Waldo	3	5	66.7%	\$41,500	\$380,800	817.6%
Washington	11	5	−54.5%	\$51,460	\$610	−98.8%
York	45	48	6.7%	\$289,895	\$293,745	1.3%
Totals	326	281	−13.8%	\$4,926,714	\$3,183,919	−35.4%

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 1994 was 55. These incidents involved 71 victims with at least 77 offenders, and resulted in a total of 74 offenses.

Hate Crime 1994

Number of incidents	55
Number of victims	71
Number of offenders	77
Number of offenses	74

In 1994, the most commonly reported bias motivation was racial. The second largest percentage was sexual orientation, followed by religious and ethnic/national origin hate crimes.

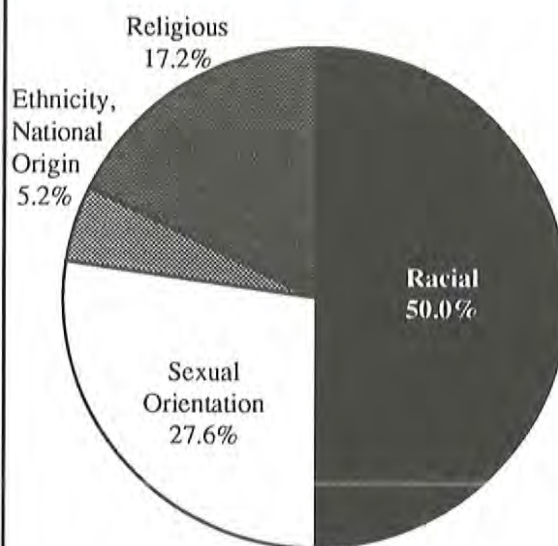
Hate Crime Bias Motivation

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents	% of Total
Racial	50.0%	Anti-White	4	6.9%
		Anti-Black	24	41.4%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1	1.7%
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Sexual Orientation	27.6%	Anti-Male		
		Homosexual	10	17.2%
		Anti-Female		
		Homosexual	1	1.7%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	4	6.9%
		Anti-Heterosexual	1	1.7%
		Anti-Bisexual	—	—
Ethnicity, National Origin	5.2%	Anti-Arab	—	—
		Anti-Hispanic	3	5.2%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	—	—
Religious	17.2%	Anti-Jewish	10	17.2%
		Anti-Catholic	—	—
		Anti-Protestant	—	—
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	—	—
		Anti-Other Religion	—	—

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents	% of Total
Religious	17.2%	Anti-Multi-Religious Group	—	—
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
		Not Reported	—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	58	99.9%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation



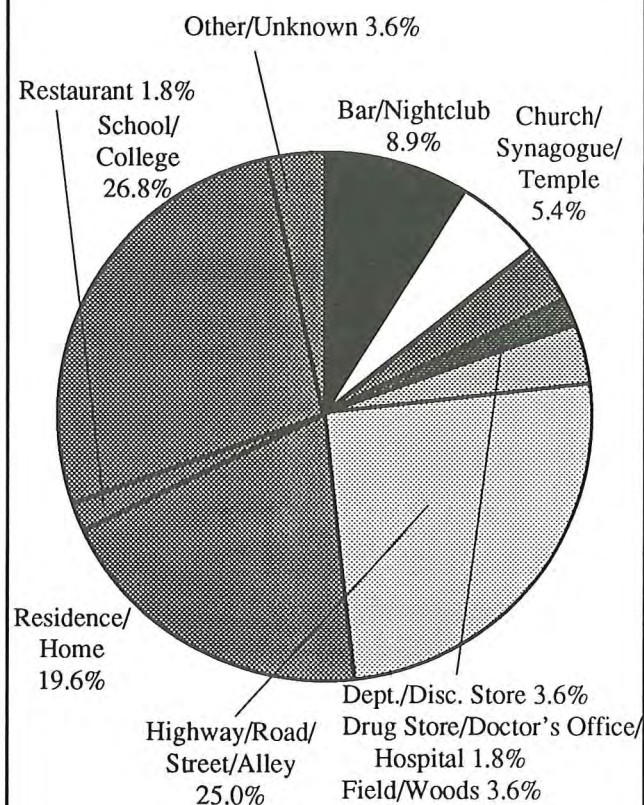
The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 1994 was schools and colleges. The second most common location was highways, roads, alleys and streets.

Hate Crime Locations

Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	—	—
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	5	8.9%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	3	5.4%
Commercial/Office Building	—	—
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	—	—
Department/Discount Store	2	3.6%
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	1	1.8%
Field/Woods	2	3.6%
Government/Public Building	—	—
Grocery/Supermarket	—	—
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	14	25.0%
Hotel/Motel	—	—

Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Jail/Prison	—	—
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	—	—
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	11	19.6%
Restaurant	1	1.8%
School/College	15	26.8%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	2	3.6%
Total	56	100.1%

Hate Crime Locations

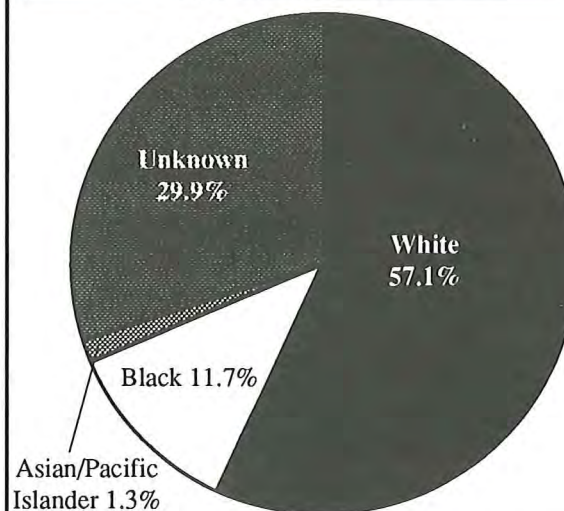
The most common race of suspected offender of hate crimes was white.

Hate Crime Offenders by Race

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	44	57.1%
Black	9	11.7%

Hate Crime Offenders by Race (cont.)

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1.3%
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	23	29.9%
Total	77	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders

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

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

Hate Crime Offenses by Victim Type

Victim Type	No.	% of Total
Individual	53	74.6%
Business	1	1.4%
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	—	—
Religious Organization	9	12.7%
Society/Public	8	11.3%
Other	—	—
Unknown	—	—
Not Reported	—	—
Total	71	100.0%

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

Hate crime offense information falls into the eight

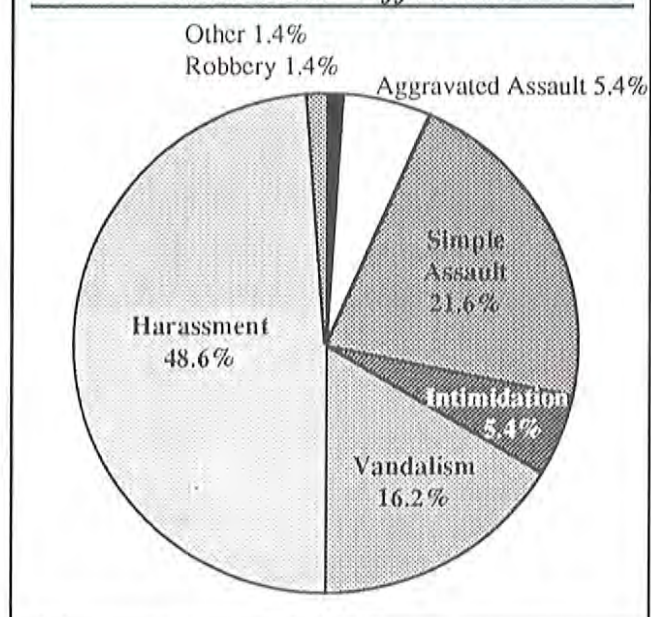
index crimes — murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson — plus the non-index crimes of simple assault, intimidation and vandalism. Additionally, Maine's hate crime reporting statute provides for the reporting of harassment as a supplemental offense category.

Hate Crime by Offense

Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	1	1.4%
Aggravated Assault	4	5.4%
Burglary	—	—
Larceny-Theft	—	—
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	16	21.6%
Intimidation	4	5.4%
Vandalism	12	16.2%
Harassment*	36	48.6%
Other	1	1.4%
Total	74	100.0%

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

Hate Crime Offenses



Offenses Reported by Agency

Augusta Police Dept.

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

- 1 Harassment Anti-Black
- 1 Harassment Anti-Hispanic
- 1 Vandalism Anti-Black

Knox County Sheriff's Office

- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black

Lewiston Police Dept.

- 1 Aggravated Assault Anti-White
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-White
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Jewish
- 3 Harassment Anti-Black
- 1 Harassment Anti-White
- 1 Harassment Anti-Hispanic
- 1 Harassment Anti-Heterosexual
- 5 Vandalism Anti-Jewish

Maine State Police (Somerset County)

- 1 Vandalism Anti-Black

Old Orchard Beach Police Dept.

- 1 Harassment Anti-Male
- Homosexual (Gay)

Portland Police Dept.

- 1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Black
- 2 Aggravated Assault Anti-Male
- Homosexual (Gay)

- 4 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-White
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-American
- Indian/Alaskan
- Native

- 2 Simple Assault Anti-Male
- Homosexual (Gay)

- 10 Harassment Anti-Black
- 1 Harassment Anti-American
- Indian/Alaskan
- Native

- 4 Harassment Anti-Jewish
- 1 Harassment Anti-Hispanic
- 6 Harassment Anti-Male
- Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Harassment Anti-Female
- Homosexual (Lesbian)

- 1 Other Offenses Anti-Male
- Homosexual (Gay)

- 1 Robbery Anti-Male
- Homosexual (Gay)

- 2 Vandalism Anti-Black

- 1 Vandalism Anti-Male
- Homosexual (Gay)

Sanford Police Dept.

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black

Scarborough Police Dept.

- 1 Vandalism Anti-Jewish/
- Anti-Black/
- Anti-Homosexual
- (Gay and Lesbian)

U. M. F. Police Dept.

- 2 Harassment Anti-Homosexual
- (Gay and Lesbian)

- 1 Harassment Anti-Male
- Homosexual (Gay)

- 1 Vandalism Anti-Homosexual
- (Gay and Lesbian)

Winthrop Police Dept.

- 1 Harassment Anti-Black

10 Agencies 74 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 24 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 1994. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 1994:

- Property stolen totaled \$24,563,905, up 10.0% from the 1993 figure of \$22,332,056.
- There was \$8,872,116 worth of property recovered, up 11.3% from \$7,968,672 in 1993.
- The rate of recovery was 36.1%, compared to 35.7% for 1993.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 77.4%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$16,573,987 stolen, \$2,685,734 (16.2%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$3,110,579	\$322,836	10.4%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$1,831,569	\$234,577	12.8%
Clothing and Furs	\$700,895	\$110,259	15.7%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$7,989,918	\$6,186,382	77.4%
Office Equipment	\$489,775	\$120,029	24.5%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$2,207,096	\$256,747	11.6%
Firearms	\$249,208	\$62,932	25.3%
Household Goods	\$534,906	\$96,259	18.0%
Consumable Goods	\$268,922	\$44,567	16.6%
Livestock	\$24,789	\$7,729	31.2%
Miscellaneous	\$7,156,248	\$1,429,799	20.0%
Totals	\$24,563,905	\$8,872,116	36.1%

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

Clearance Rate

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

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

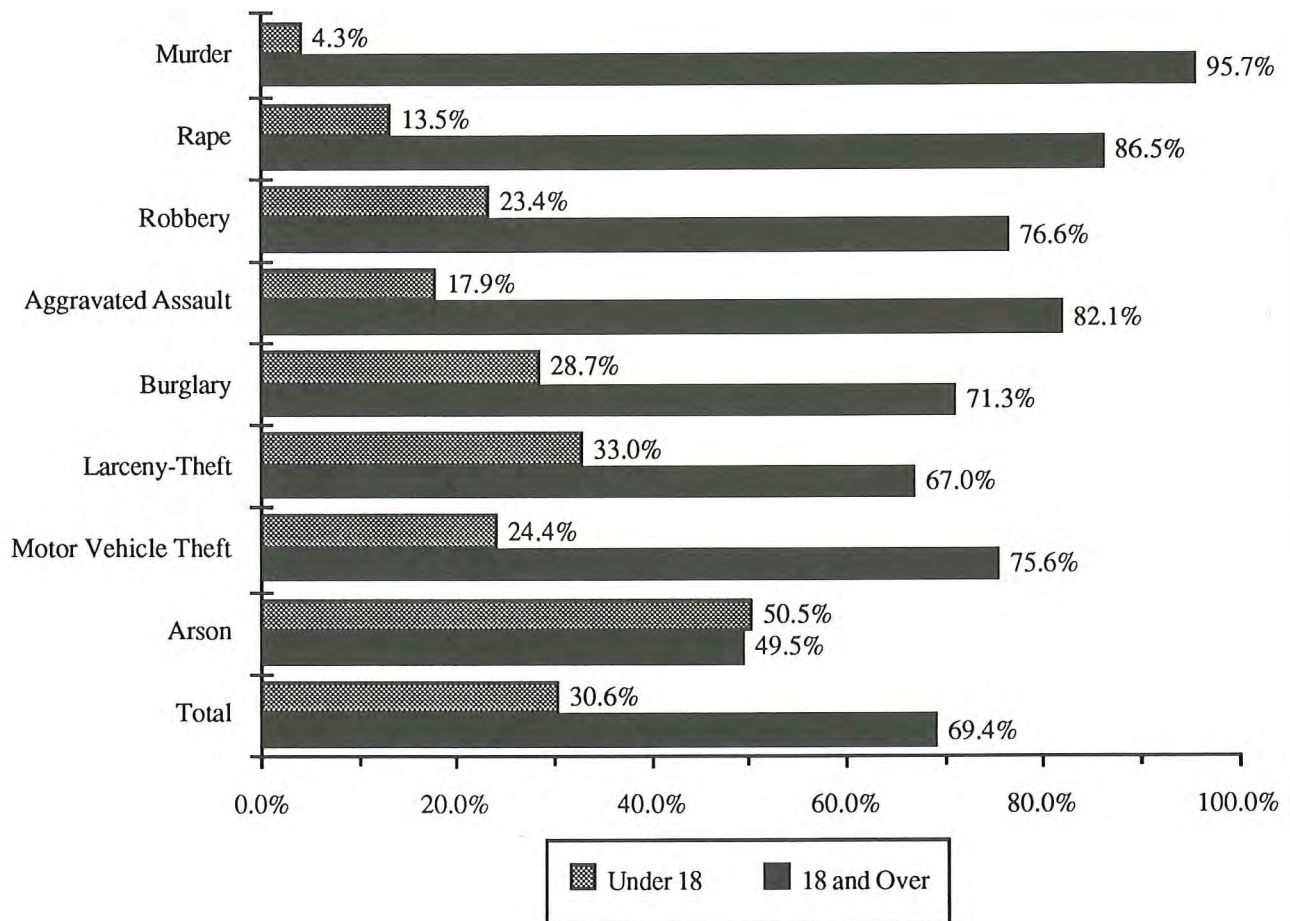
1. The offender commits suicide.
2. A double murder occurs (two persons kill each other).
3. The offender dies after making a confession (dying declaration).
4. The offender is killed by law enforcement officers.
5. The offender confesses to committing a crime while already in custody for another crime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

During 1994, 28.6% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, slightly lower than the 29.4% rate for 1993, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 21.4%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 1994 was 61.1%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 27.2%.

Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 1994

Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	28	23	82.1%
Forcible Rape	315	156	49.5%
Robbery	277	107	38.6%
Aggravated Assault	978	691	70.7%
Burglary	8,915	1,863	20.9%
Larceny-Theft	28,138	7,923	28.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,756	755	43.0%
Arson	281	109	38.8%
Totals	40,688	11,624	28.6%

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

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

ARREST DATA

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

Please note: The number of arrests shown for Murder on pages 48–54 is 12. This figure omits the 3 cases from earlier years that were reclassified as Murder in 1994.

During 1994:

- 21.9% of all arrests were juveniles, 78.1% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 44.1% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 14.4% of arrests were for index offenses.
- More than one third (33.8%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 1994 was up 2.9%. Part I offenses were up 0.8%, Part II offenses were up 3.5%.

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.)	2,567	24.4%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	7,594	72.1%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Human Services)	49	0.5%
4. Referred to other police agency	85	0.8%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	243	2.3%
Total Dispositions	10,538	100.1%

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

Total Arrests — Percent Change 1993–1994

Offenses	1993	1994	% Change
Murder	4	12	200.0%
Forcible Rape	130	95	-26.9%
Robbery	116	122	5.2%
Aggravated Assault	798	605	-24.2%
Burglary	1,916	1,839	-4.0%
Larceny-Theft	6,446	6,738	4.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	453	529	16.8%
Arson	128	133	3.9%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	9,991	10,073	0.8%
Manslaughter	4	5	25.0%
Other Assaults	6,469	6,796	5.1%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	260	251	-3.5%
Fraud	662	740	11.8%
Embezzlement	14	13	-7.1%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	413	409	-1.0%
Vandalism	1,968	1,882	-4.4%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	292	340	16.4%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	47	69	46.8%
Sex Offenses	471	480	1.9%
Drug Abuse Violations	2,651	3,036	14.5%
Gambling	2	7	250.0%
Offenses against Family	251	266	6.0%
Driving under the Influence	7,587	7,036	-7.3%
Liquor Laws	2,054	2,160	5.2%
Drunkenness	23	39	69.6%
Disorderly Conduct	1,838	1,666	-9.4%
All Other (except Traffic)	11,334	12,174	7.4%
Curfew and Loitering	84	164	95.2%
Runaways	353	518	46.7%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	36,777	38,051	3.5%
GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS	46,768	48,124	2.9%

Total State Arrests 1994 (by Age and Sex)

Classification of Offenses	Sex	10 and under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Forcible Rape	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	2	7	—	4	5	18
Robbery	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	M	2	1	7	10	12	17	49
Aggravated Assault	F	1	1	7	4	4	3	20
	M	2	8	22	18	17	22	89
Burglary, Breaking and Entering	F	7	10	36	13	16	17	99
	M	39	84	198	122	185	176	804
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	17	88	264	178	160	170	877
	M	79	263	559	421	477	497	2,296
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	—	2	16	24	16	7	65
	M	1	4	37	45	87	67	241
Other Assaults	F	2	40	106	59	75	49	331
	M	53	124	232	133	164	164	870
Arson	F	—	3	4	1	4	3	15
	M	14	12	27	4	7	6	70
Forgery and Counterfeiting	F	—	—	3	3	1	4	11
	M	—	—	1	2	6	10	19
Fraud	F	—	1	8	4	7	4	24
	M	1	—	7	7	10	2	27
Embezzlement	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	—	3	1	4	6	4	18
	M	—	8	25	18	28	30	109
Vandalism	F	1	7	24	10	7	15	64
	M	69	116	204	107	110	134	740
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	—	—	3	1	—	1	5
	M	1	8	27	15	25	12	88
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	F	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Sex Offenses	F	—	2	1	1	1	—	5
	M	14	11	39	17	22	23	126
Drug Abuse Violations	F	—	—	11	14	20	15	60
	M	1	3	41	43	104	151	343
Gambling	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	2	1	2	3	1	9
Driving Under the Influence	F	1	—	—	1	3	20	25
	M	—	—	—	3	20	49	72
Liquor Laws	F	3	—	10	13	23	59	108
	M	1	—	14	30	106	184	335
Drunkenness	F	—	—	2	1	2	2	7
	M	—	—	—	4	3	5	12
Disorderly Conduct	F	1	—	3	11	16	14	45
	M	2	10	43	24	45	45	169
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	6	17	79	53	64	68	287
	M	42	100	270	231	309	348	1,300
Curfew and Loitering	F	—	2	13	19	10	16	60
	M	2	6	26	28	30	12	104
Runaways	F	1	18	87	74	58	26	264
	M	11	27	75	53	53	35	254
Grand Total		374	983	2,543	1,825	2,320	2,493	10,538
Total Female		40	194	680	488	493	497	2,392
Total Male		334	789	1,863	1,337	1,827	1,996	8,146

Total State Arrests 1994 (by Age and Sex)

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total >18	Grand Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	11	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
5	—	4	3	1	2	—	9	22	11	3	7	5	2	—	3	77	95
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
14	6	4	7	3	1	8	9	8	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	67	116
3	9	3	2	7	3	3	13	21	5	5	4	—	—	—	1	79	99
16	18	21	18	22	14	22	84	67	59	24	21	14	6	6	5	417	506
8	8	9	3	6	2	3	12	9	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	70	169
178	95	87	61	53	43	30	132	81	54	15	13	7	6	9	2	866	1,670
131	94	67	38	49	53	37	117	105	87	68	51	29	30	16	21	993	1,870
465	296	209	148	119	102	86	336	245	209	115	92	40	35	23	52	2,572	4,868
3	1	3	—	1	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	17	82
39	34	17	14	17	5	9	27	18	10	7	3	3	2	—	1	206	447
56	58	63	66	40	43	44	222	185	103	45	30	19	7	6	4	991	1,322
184	178	164	197	198	215	222	963	904	597	361	207	101	44	32	37	4,604	5,474
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	19
5	4	1	1	3	2	1	9	6	3	6	3	—	—	—	—	44	114
3	4	3	14	4	2	2	8	9	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	54	65
14	27	10	8	16	7	8	30	15	16	8	3	3	1	1	—	167	186
14	7	9	30	15	13	15	63	58	27	20	12	3	1	1	—	288	312
9	23	29	20	25	15	17	88	64	47	24	16	5	6	4	9	401	428
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	5
—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
4	4	4	2	1	1	1	5	4	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	32	50
35	31	24	13	14	12	10	44	21	19	11	9	3	1	2	1	250	359
12	12	17	6	6	12	2	24	21	10	5	2	5	—	—	1	135	199
123	73	60	55	62	59	45	170	123	61	40	38	17	6	3	8	943	1,683
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	15
17	19	15	15	18	6	12	43	32	18	10	17	6	3	4	2	237	325
—	1	—	—	—	2	—	9	9	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	29	30
1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	6	7	2	3	1	1	2	39	39
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
6	7	8	12	11	10	8	55	53	60	30	29	15	11	13	20	348	474
38	17	21	21	23	19	14	56	64	53	29	6	1	—	1	1	364	424
208	217	144	151	130	129	112	378	361	219	123	65	19	3	6	4	2,269	2,612
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	7	7
—	1	—	2	2	2	4	11	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	38	38
3	2	3	2	8	6	4	40	49	44	30	10	8	2	4	4	219	228
22	20	25	49	36	36	44	210	240	196	112	65	30	8	6	10	1,109	1,134
112	140	171	267	243	250	255	1,058	1,079	823	573	383	191	123	69	93	5,830	5,902
82	115	75	17	6	2	4	8	8	6	6	6	1	—	—	—	336	444
305	356	301	60	53	37	22	64	62	43	28	18	7	12	4	9	1,381	1,716
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9
2	5	4	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	18	30
23	19	19	22	16	14	17	51	66	28	21	13	6	—	—	4	319	364
77	54	67	73	73	71	56	196	226	106	52	40	19	7	10	6	1,133	1,302
91	105	100	71	82	63	60	317	288	179	93	61	32	15	6	9	1,572	1,859
469	503	522	479	451	486	466	1,763	1,520	1,000	586	339	175	107	73	76	9,015	10,315
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	60
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	104
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	264
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	254
2,780	2,566	2,285	1,948	1,817	1,747	1,644	6,638	6,080	4,124	2,480	1,574	772	444	300	387	37,586	48,124
493	475	419	343	296	273	251	1,130	1,109	710	417	258	127	64	36	52	6,453	8,845
2,287	2,091	1,866	1,605	1,521	1,474	1,393	5,508	4,971	3,414	2,063	1,316	645	380	264	335	31,133	39,279

<i>Ten-Year Arrest Data</i>									
Classification of Offenses	Sex	'94 Adult	'94 Juv.	'93 Adult	'93 Juv.	'92 Adult	'92 Juv.	'91 Adult	'91 Juv.
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
	M	11	1	3	0	11	2	14	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
	M	4	1	2	0	2	0	3	0
Forcible Rape	F	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
	M	77	18	101	23	75	23	71	13
Robbery	F	5	1	7	2	9	2	6	2
	M	67	49	92	15	105	33	76	23
Aggravated Assault	F	79	20	74	31	112	9	100	16
	M	417	89	604	89	763	89	702	85
Burglary, Breaking and Entering	F	70	99	47	94	41	59	59	52
	M	866	804	893	882	1,039	812	1,271	919
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	993	877	940	800	1,133	717	1,275	824
	M	2,572	2,296	2,545	2,161	3,029	2,301	3,118	2,391
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	17	65	16	40	20	38	20	30
	M	206	241	245	152	226	169	262	266
Other Assaults	F	991	331	883	308	829	275	776	217
	M	4,604	870	4,498	780	4,673	841	4,504	739
Arson	F	4	15	1	15	7	3	9	6
	M	44	70	39	73	44	62	38	69
Forgery and Counterfeiting	F	54	11	53	14	53	3	65	7
	M	167	19	162	31	177	20	166	25
Fraud	F	288	24	286	12	346	7	404	10
	M	401	27	339	25	572	27	535	31
Embezzlement	F	5	0	9	0	3	0	6	1
	M	8	0	4	1	7	0	5	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	32	18	33	7	47	11	48	18
	M	250	109	254	119	286	112	301	101
Vandalism	F	135	64	137	57	144	119	127	74
	M	943	740	1,046	728	1,080	909	1,049	851
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	10	5	21	5	12	5	18	2
	M	237	88	221	45	262	61	256	27
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	F	29	1	15	0	25	2	45	2
	M	39	0	32	0	82	1	58	3
Sex Offenses (except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	F	1	5	11	2	10	7	9	1
	M	348	126	345	113	270	103	303	93
Drug Abuse Violations, Grand Total	F	364	60	279	26	251	23	302	18
	M	2,269	343	2,161	185	2,079	146	1,790	127
Gambling Total	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	7	0	2	0	9	0	2	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	F	38	0	44	2	28	4	31	1
	M	219	9	201	4	223	10	173	4
Driving Under the Influence	F	1,109	25	1,225	13	1,383	15	1,359	12
	M	5,830	72	6,278	71	7,278	90	7,875	108
Liquor Laws	F	336	108	306	88	364	104	446	104
	M	1,381	335	1,371	289	1,700	316	1,798	348
Drunkenness	F	2	7	3	1	1	1	2	2
	M	18	12	11	8	8	4	15	14
Disorderly Conduct	F	319	45	313	42	342	38	386	38
	M	1,133	169	1,333	150	1,471	152	1,689	116
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	1,572	287	1,496	263	1,571	260	1,765	210
	M	9,015	1,300	8,505	1,070	9,214	1,171	10,492	1,111
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	F	0	60	0	28	0	19	0	20
	M	0	104	0	56	0	58	0	90
Runaways	F	0	264	0	207	0	178	0	218
	M	0	254	0	146	0	135	0	170
Total Female		6,453	2,392	6,207	2,058	6,731	1,900	7,261	1,885
Total Male		31,133	8,146	31,287	7,216	34,685	7,647	36,566	7,725
Grand Total		37,586	10,538	37,494	9,274	41,416	9,547	43,827	9,610

Ten-Year Arrest Data

'90 Adult	'90 Juv.	'89 Adult	'89 Juv.	'88 Adult	'88 Juv.	'87 Adult	'87 Juv.	'86 Adult	'86 Juv.	'85 Adult	'85 Juv.
3	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
25	1	23	3	17	0	22	0	22	2	21	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
4	0	4	2	3	0	10	1	7	0	5	1
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
83	10	74	13	79	9	66	5	66	10	67	6
10	1	11	6	8	3	9	6	5	1	9	0
102	26	111	17	107	39	128	42	114	27	103	31
109	14	89	11	87	8	49	20	71	16	45	12
729	73	686	61	605	74	541	86	618	64	537	50
53	55	56	67	62	64	47	45	52	61	53	69
1,014	848	1,000	763	938	821	890	849	1,112	1,085	1,092	1,133
1,163	589	1,123	557	971	609	822	637	749	584	793	517
3,012	1,882	2,899	1,786	2,510	2,007	2,429	2,080	2,541	2,129	2,684	2,006
14	26	28	21	22	35	17	40	30	27	15	27
278	201	271	202	297	245	306	238	284	227	218	234
628	211	602	167	442	172	394	164	305	125	331	173
4,076	666	3,726	608	3,077	596	2,743	649	2,410	576	2,116	591
7	20	10	5	9	5	5	11	8	6	8	5
36	61	58	58	40	76	71	70	50	78	62	109
84	7	85	6	44	7	44	5	57	6	59	19
185	46	156	33	145	27	123	30	142	46	162	42
304	7	344	8	210	7	125	4	165	5	140	4
459	13	444	32	308	4	240	2	209	11	242	10
15	0	3	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	4	0
4	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	2	0
40	9	50	10	25	9	41	6	25	20	26	27
276	107	252	96	222	97	205	104	228	118	243	98
126	59	92	69	121	70	130	79	114	104	129	124
1,009	769	959	670	1,008	756	1,040	906	976	900	1,087	935
14	0	17	1	6	0	16	3	5	1	6	3
310	36	229	40	223	45	222	48	171	46	215	66
54	0	94	7	32	0	33	3	67	5	49	4
42	1	56	1	38	1	37	0	98	4	70	0
5	1	8	4	10	7	18	5	10	6	8	7
296	70	360	73	341	84	346	62	455	88	448	135
326	13	298	41	194	39	188	35	168	22	160	38
1,877	116	1,952	197	1,404	218	1,433	206	1,368	189	1,340	204
0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	8	1	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	2
18	1	13	1	22	1	13	0	9	0	11	1
143	6	138	2	128	4	159	1	104	3	130	3
1,488	15	1,290	19	1,125	28	995	17	1,036	20	1,043	18
8,899	130	8,388	129	7,814	141	7,847	150	7,674	146	7,727	134
413	160	440	137	461	198	447	249	228	130	121	163
2,314	439	2,320	473	2,476	618	2,330	715	1,713	533	1,419	571
2	3	7	1	3	0	10	7	1	1	8	18
11	8	14	10	17	5	29	18	9	22	35	32
436	46	358	38	327	45	316	32	347	74	317	76
2,102	151	1,693	170	1,412	150	1,415	151	1,655	209	1,583	200
1,660	217	1,397	205	1,118	212	943	196	911	218	861	220
10,734	1,026	9,484	1,172	7,574	1,075	7,086	966	6,374	1,103	6,604	1,187
0	36	0	22	0	25	0	22	0	25	0	16
0	77	0	50	0	31	0	79	0	48	0	44
0	179	0	228	0	316	0	328	0	364	0	351
0	226	0	198	0	253	0	265	0	279	0	266
6,972	1,669	6,420	1,633	5,311	1,860	4,667	1,914	4,367	1,821	4,198	1,892
38,020	6,989	35,310	6,860	30,786	7,376	29,726	7,723	28,405	7,944	28,213	8,091
44,992	8,658	41,730	8,493	36,097	9,236	34,393	9,637	32,772	9,765	32,411	9,983

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 1994

Age	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
10 and under	374	0.8%	0.8%
11–12	983	2.0%	2.8%
13–14	2,543	5.3%	8.1%
15	1,825	3.8%	11.9%
16	2,320	4.8%	16.7%
17	2,493	5.2%	21.9%
Total Juveniles	10,538	21.9%	
Adults			
18	2,780	5.8%	27.7%
19	2,566	5.3%	33.0%
20	2,285	4.7%	37.8%
21	1,948	4.0%	41.8%
22	1,817	3.8%	45.6%
23	1,747	3.6%	49.2%
24	1,644	3.4%	52.6%
25–29	6,638	13.8%	66.4%
30–34	6,080	12.6%	79.1%
35–39	4,124	8.6%	87.6%
40–44	2,480	5.2%	92.8%
45–49	1,574	3.3%	96.0%
50–54	772	1.6%	97.6%
55–59	444	0.9%	98.6%
60–64	300	0.6%	99.2%
65 and over	387	0.8%	100.0%
Total Adults	37,586	78.1%	
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	48,124	100.0%	

See explanation of juvenile arrest procedure on page 48.
 (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 1994.

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:

- 83.4% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 16.6% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 70.8% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 29.2% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 3,036 total drug arrests: 2,612 were male, 424 were female.
- Total drug arrests increased by 14.5% from the 2,652 arrests in 1993.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 82% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 18% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 80.2% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 19.8% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 1994 decreased by 7.3% from the 1993 total. There were 7,587 OUI arrests in 1993 — 7,036 in 1994. Adult OUI arrests decreased 7.5% and juvenile OUI arrests increased 15.5%.
- Of the 7,036 OUI arrests in 1994, 5,902 were male — 1,134 were female.
- Adults accounted for 98.6% of all OUI arrests for 1994.
- Juvenile liquor arrests increased 17.1%, from 461 in 1993 to 540 in 1994.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 1994
(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	—	1	1	1	4	5	6
11–12	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
13–14	15	37	52	—	24	24	76
15	9	48	57	4	43	47	104
16	17	107	124	23	129	152	276
17	26	140	166	69	243	312	478
Total Juvenile Arrests	67	336	403	97	443	540	943
Percent of Total	16.6%	83.4%	100.0%	18.0%	82.0%	100.0%	
18	41	205	246	134	387	521	767
19	60	174	234	160	471	631	865
20	44	121	165	196	376	572	737
21–29	270	763	1,033	2,448	273	2,721	3,754
30–39	232	465	697	2,338	119	2,457	3,154
40–49	107	116	223	1,133	58	1,191	1,414
50–59	10	13	23	352	20	372	395
60 and over	6	6	12	178	13	191	203
Total Adult Arrests	770	1,863	2,633	6,939	1,717	8,656	11,289
Percent of Total	29.2%	70.8%	100.0%	80.2%	19.8%	100.0%	
Grand Totals	837	2,199	3,036	7,036	2,160	9,196	12,232
Percent of Total	27.6%	72.4%	100.0%	76.5%	23.5%	100.0%	

Drug Arrest Analysis 1994

Age	SALE/MANUFACTURING					POSSESSION					Grand Totals Drug Arrests
	Opium, cocaine and derivatives	Mari-juana	Synthetic narcotics	Other dangerous non-narcotics	Sub-totals	Opium, cocaine and derivatives	Mari-juana	Synthetic narcotics	Other dangerous non-narcotics	Sub-totals	
10 and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
11-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
13-14	1	11	2	1	15	—	37	—	—	37	52
15	1	7	—	1	9	1	43	2	2	48	57
16	1	13	2	1	17	—	102	—	5	107	124
17	2	16	3	5	26	4	117	3	16	140	166
Total < 18	5	47	7	8	67	5	302	5	24	336	403
18	5	29	4	3	41	3	177	7	18	205	246
19	10	41	4	5	60	1	155	2	16	174	234
20	8	29	5	2	44	5	103	1	12	121	165
21	6	18	1	2	27	7	121	1	16	145	172
22	8	34	1	2	45	4	93	3	8	108	153
23	6	20	2	3	31	9	90	6	12	117	148
24	5	15	—	—	20	7	89	1	9	106	126
25-29	37	89	7	14	147	18	244	2	23	287	434
30-34	39	85	—	11	135	23	236	7	24	290	425
35-39	35	55	4	3	97	14	141	3	17	175	272
40-44	20	47	—	1	68	8	62	2	12	84	152
45-49	13	23	1	2	39	5	22	2	3	32	71
50-54	4	5	—	—	9	2	6	—	3	11	20
55-59	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	3
60-64	—	2	—	2	4	—	1	2	—	3	7
Over 65	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	3	5
Total > 18	197	492	29	52	770	106	1,545	39	173	1,863	2,633
Grand Total	202	539	36	60	837	111	1,847	44	197	2,199	3,036

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, 1994, the following information was gathered from 138 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,405 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.70 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 229 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 313 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.32.
- Statewide, there were 1,990 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represent a rate of 1.61 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, the average rate per 1,000 is 2.2. The average rate for the New England states is 2.1.

Civilian Personnel

- The number of full-time civilian support personnel employed by the municipal departments in Maine was 419.
- There were 109 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 132 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 745.

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 1994 do not include persons serving as correctional or court personnel in all Sheriff's Departments. Population figures given here may vary from those shown in the County Crime Analysis (pp. 64-70), which reflect a population update at another part of the year.

<i>Police Employment Data 1994</i>									
Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/	1,000	M	F	M	F	
Androscoggin SO	22,664	11	—	0.5	4	1	15	1	16
Auburn PD	23,998	43	2	1.9	5	4	48	6	54
Lewiston PD	38,123	74	1	2.0	5	13	79	14	93
Livermore Falls PD	3,416	6	—	1.8	2	3	8	3	11
Lisbon PD	9,352	13	—	1.4	1	4	14	4	18
Mechanic Falls PD	2,885	4	—	1.4	—	—	4	—	4
Sabattus PD	3,654	5	—	1.4	1	—	6	—	6
Total Androscoggin	104,092	156	3	1.5	18	25	174	28	202
Aroostook SO	33,535	10	—	0.3	—	5	10	5	15
Caribou PD	9,378	14	—	1.5	1	—	15	—	15
Ft. Fairfield PD	4,015	5	—	1.2	—	1	5	1	6
Ft. Kent PD	4,286	4	—	0.9	2	2	6	2	8
Houlton PD	6,643	13	—	2.0	1	3	14	3	17
Madawaska PD	4,823	6	—	1.2	—	1	6	1	7
Presque Isle PD	10,523	17	1	1.7	3	2	20	3	23
Van Buren PD	3,058	3	—	1.0	—	—	3	—	3
Ashland PD	1,547	3	—	1.9	—	—	3	—	3
Limestone PD	7,620	1	—	0.1	—	—	1	—	1
Washburn PD	1,887	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Aroostook	87,315	77	1	0.9	7	14	84	15	99
Cumberland SO	42,407	42	1	1.0	11	6	53	7	60
Brunswick PD	21,059	29	1	1.4	5	6	34	7	41
Cape Elizabeth PD	8,917	11	—	1.2	4	—	15	—	15
Falmouth PD	7,664	12	—	1.6	—	5	12	5	17
Gorham PD	11,942	15	—	1.3	2	4	17	4	21
Portland PD	62,624	137	10	2.3	16	32	153	42	195
So. Portland PD	23,019	47	3	2.2	2	2	49	5	54
Scarborough PD	12,609	22	2	1.9	10	3	32	5	37
Westbrook PD	16,237	30	2	2.0	2	3	32	5	37

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/	1,000	Personnel		M	F	
		M	F		M	F			
Bridgton PD	4,337	7	—	1.6	1	3	8	3	11
Cumberland PD	5,878	9	—	1.5	—	5	9	5	14
Freeport PD	6,954	10	1	1.6	1	4	11	5	16
Yarmouth PD	7,919	9	—	1.1	2	3	11	3	14
Windham PD	13,114	16	1	1.3	3	1	19	2	21
U.S.M. Campus PD	—	16	2	—	3	3	19	5	24
Total Cumberland	244,680	412	23	1.8	62	80	474	103	577
Franklin SO	11,054	13	1	1.3	3	4	16	5	21
Farmington PD	7,564	9	1	1.3	1	1	10	2	12
Jay PD	5,167	7	—	1.4	2	2	9	2	11
Wilton PD	4,315	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Rangeley PD	1,075	2	—	1.9	1	—	3	—	3
U.M.F. Campus PD	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Carrabassett Valley PD	329	1	—	3.0	1	—	2	—	2
Total Franklin	29,504	41	2	1.5	8	7	49	9	58
Hancock SO	25,298	12	—	0.5	5	1	17	1	18
Bar Harbor PD	4,550	8	1	2.0	3	—	11	1	12
Ellsworth PD	6,128	9	1	1.6	4	—	13	1	14
Bucksport PD	4,940	7	—	1.4	1	—	8	—	8
Mt. Desert PD	1,943	3	1	2.1	2	2	5	3	8
So. West Harbor PD	1,998	5	—	2.5	3	1	8	1	9
Gouldsboro PD	3,218	1	—	0.3	—	—	1	—	1
Total Hancock	48,075	45	3	1.0	18	4	63	7	70
Kennebec SO	41,890	17	2	0.5	4	3	21	5	26
Augusta PD	20,570	37	1	1.8	5	5	42	6	48
Gardiner PD	6,571	9	—	1.4	3	2	12	2	14
Hallowell PD	2,378	5	—	2.1	—	—	5	—	5
Waterville PD	16,754	26	2	1.7	2	6	28	8	36
Oakland PD	5,668	6	—	1.1	—	1	6	1	7
Monmouth PD	3,397	2	—	0.6	—	—	2	—	2
Winslow PD	8,102	5	1	0.7	—	1	5	2	7
Winthrop PD	6,046	8	—	1.3	4	—	12	—	12
Litchfield PD	2,669	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton PD	3,376	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
Total Kennebec	117,421	115	6	1.0	18	18	133	24	157
Knox SO	17,753	10	1	0.6	1	2	11	3	14
Camden PD	5,135	8	1	1.8	3	2	11	3	14
Rockland PD	7,709	19	—	2.5	5	2	24	2	26
Thomaston PD	3,355	5	—	1.5	3	—	8	—	8
Rockport PD	2,896	4	—	1.4	—	—	4	—	4
Total Knox	36,848	46	2	1.3	12	6	58	8	66
Lincoln SO	18,147	13	1	0.8	4	6	17	7	24
Boothbay Harbor PD	2,675	6	—	2.2	—	—	6	—	6
Damariscotta PD	1,829	3	—	1.6	—	1	3	1	4
Waldoboro PD	4,649	4	—	0.9	—	1	4	1	5
Wiscasset PD	3,374	7	—	2.1	—	1	7	1	8
Total Lincoln	30,674	33	1	1.1	4	9	37	10	47
Oxford SO	21,414	12	—	0.6	2	5	14	5	19
Rumford PD	7,096	14	1	2.1	1	1	15	2	17
Dixfield PD	2,580	2	1	1.2	—	—	2	1	3
Mexico PD	3,353	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Norway PD	4,766	5	1	1.3	—	—	5	1	6
Paris PD	4,502	6	—	1.3	—	1	6	1	7
Bethel PD	2,334	3	—	1.3	—	—	3	—	3
Fryeburg PD	2,976	4	—	1.3	—	—	4	—	4
Oxford PD	3,715	3	—	0.8	—	1	3	1	4
Total Oxford	52,736	53	3	1.1	3	8	56	11	67
Penobscot SO	52,281	17	—	0.3	5	5	22	5	27
Bangor PD	32,223	62	1	2.0	7	7	69	8	77
Brewer PD	8,938	14	1	1.7	1	4	15	5	20
Dexter PD	4,422	5	—	1.1	—	—	5	—	5
Lincoln PD	5,592	5	—	0.9	—	1	5	1	6
Old Town PD	8,268	12	1	1.6	3	1	15	2	17
Orono PD	10,582	13	—	1.2	5	—	18	—	18

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/	1,000	Personnel		M	F	
Hampden PD	5,979	9	—	1.5	1	4	10	4	14
Mattawamkeag PD	826	1	—	1.2	—	—	1	—	1
Millinocket PD	6,962	12	—	1.7	3	1	15	1	16
E. Millinocket PD	2,167	4	—	1.8	—	—	4	—	4
Newport PD	3,038	4	—	1.3	—	—	4	—	4
Veazie PD	1,633	1	—	0.6	—	—	1	—	1
Medway PD	1,923	2	—	1.0	—	—	2	—	2
U.M.O. Campus PD	—	19	4	—	6	5	25	9	34
Penobscot Nation	474	3	—	6.3	—	—	3	—	3
Total Penobscot	145,308	183	7	1.3	31	28	214	35	249
Piscataquis SO	8,088	6	—	0.7	4	—	10	—	10
Dover-Foxcroft PD	4,692	5	—	1.1	—	—	5	—	5
Milo PD	2,619	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
Brownville PD	1,508	2	—	1.3	—	—	2	—	2
Greenville PD	1,887	2	—	1.1	—	—	2	—	2
Total Piscataquis	18,794	18	—	1.0	4	—	22	—	22
Sagadahoc SO	10,350	13	—	1.3	3	1	16	1	17
Bath PD	9,854	15	1	1.6	3	4	18	5	23
Topsham PD	8,879	10	—	1.1	2	2	12	2	14
Richmond PD	3,118	2	1	1.0	—	—	2	1	3
Phippsburg PD	1,842	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Sagadahoc	34,043	41	2	1.3	8	7	49	9	58
Somerset SO	25,984	10	—	0.4	2	3	12	3	15
Fairfield PD	6,869	9	—	1.3	—	1	9	1	10
Skowhegan PD	8,922	12	—	1.3	2	3	14	3	17
Madison PD	4,831	5	—	1.0	—	1	5	1	6
Pittsfield PD	4,284	5	—	1.2	2	3	7	3	10
Total Somerset	50,890	41	—	0.8	6	11	47	11	58
Waldo SO	25,220	10	—	0.4	4	1	14	1	15
Belfast PD	6,295	11	—	1.7	4	—	15	—	15
Searsport PD	2,697	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
Total Waldo	34,212	24	—	0.7	8	1	32	1	33
Washington SO	21,201	8	1	0.4	4	1	12	2	14
Calais PD	4,086	8	—	2.0	2	2	10	2	12
Eastport PD	1,921	3	—	1.6	—	—	3	—	3
Machias PD	2,617	4	—	1.5	—	—	4	—	4
Jonesport PD	1,533	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—
Baileyville PD	2,069	5	—	2.4	—	—	5	—	5
Pleasant Point PD	579	4	—	6.9	2	1	6	1	7
Indian Twp.	625	5	1	9.6	2	1	7	2	9
Milbridge PD	1,329	1	—	0.8	—	—	1	—	1
Total Washington	35,960	38	2	1.1	10	5	48	7	55
York SO	33,786	18	—	0.5	5	4	23	4	27
Biddeford PD	21,296	37	2	1.8	3	10	40	12	52
Kittery PD	9,509	17	—	1.8	1	5	18	5	23
Old Orchard PD	7,903	14	2	2.0	2	3	16	5	21
Saco PD	15,488	24	3	1.7	3	2	27	5	32
Sanford PD	20,764	31	3	1.6	4	10	35	13	48
Berwick PD	6,082	9	—	1.5	—	1	9	1	10
Eliot PD	5,407	6	1	1.3	—	1	6	2	8
Kennebunk PD	8,121	14	2	2.0	1	4	15	6	21
Kennebunkport PD	3,405	10	1	3.2	3	2	13	3	16
North Berwick PD	3,848	7	—	1.8	—	1	7	1	8
Ogunquit PD	987	6	1	7.1	2	3	8	4	12
South Berwick PD	5,962	6	—	1.0	2	3	8	3	11
Wells PD	7,892	16	2	2.3	—	1	16	3	19
York PD	9,962	19	—	1.9	3	5	22	5	27
Buxton PD	6,588	4	1	0.8	1	3	5	4	9
Total York	167,000	238	18	1.5	30	58	268	76	344
All Other State	—	41	2	—	42	43	83	45	128
Maine State Police	—	298	15	—	71	61	369	76	445
Totals	1,237,552	1,900	90	1.6	360	385	2,260	475	2,735

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.

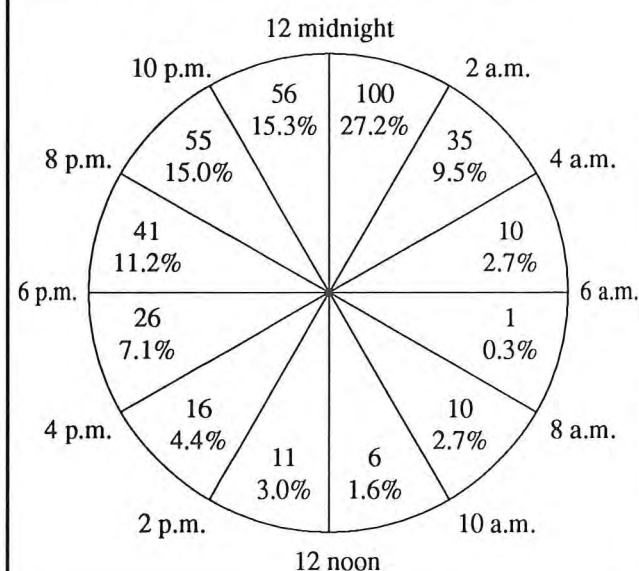
During 1994:

- There were 367 assaults on law enforcement officers, a 16.9% increase from the 1993 figure of 314.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 1994 was 18.4, compared to 15.4 assaults per 100 officers during 1993.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 173, or 47.1% of the total.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 97.0% or 356 of the assaults.
- Of the 367 assaults, 10.6% (39) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 89.4% (328) produced no injury.
- 27.0% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (99), 73.3% were directed at assisted officers (269).
- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (57.5%), with 27.2% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 100.0% (367) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 367 reported assaults on officers, 51 were on sheriff's deputies, 6 were on state police officers, and 310 were on municipal officers.

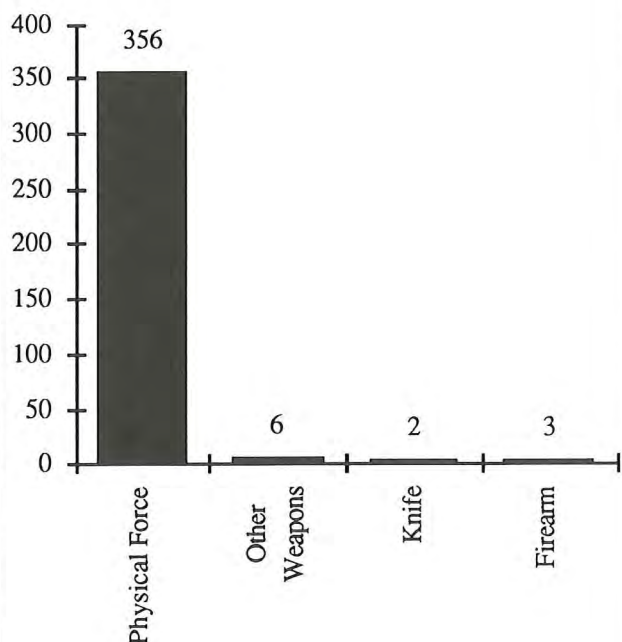
Assaults on Officers by County

County	Assaults on Officers			1994 Rate Per 100 Officers
	1993	1994	% Change	
Androscoggin	19	19	—	11.9
Aroostook	3	6	+100.0%	7.7
Cumberland	138	175	+26.8%	40.2
Franklin	2	1	-50.0%	2.3
Hancock	8	4	-50.0%	8.3
Kennebec	20	21	+5.0%	17.4
Knox	25	17	-32.0%	35.4
Lincoln	5	4	-20.0%	11.8
Oxford	11	2	-81.8%	3.6
Penobscot	36	33	-8.3%	17.4
Piscataquis	3	—	-100.0%	—
Sagadahoc	3	7	+133.3%	16.3
Somerset	9	10	+11.1%	24.4
Waldo	2	4	+100.0%	16.7
Washington	7	8	+14.3%	20.0
York	23	56	+143.5%	21.9
Totals	314	367	+16.9%	18.4

Officer Assaults by Time of Day

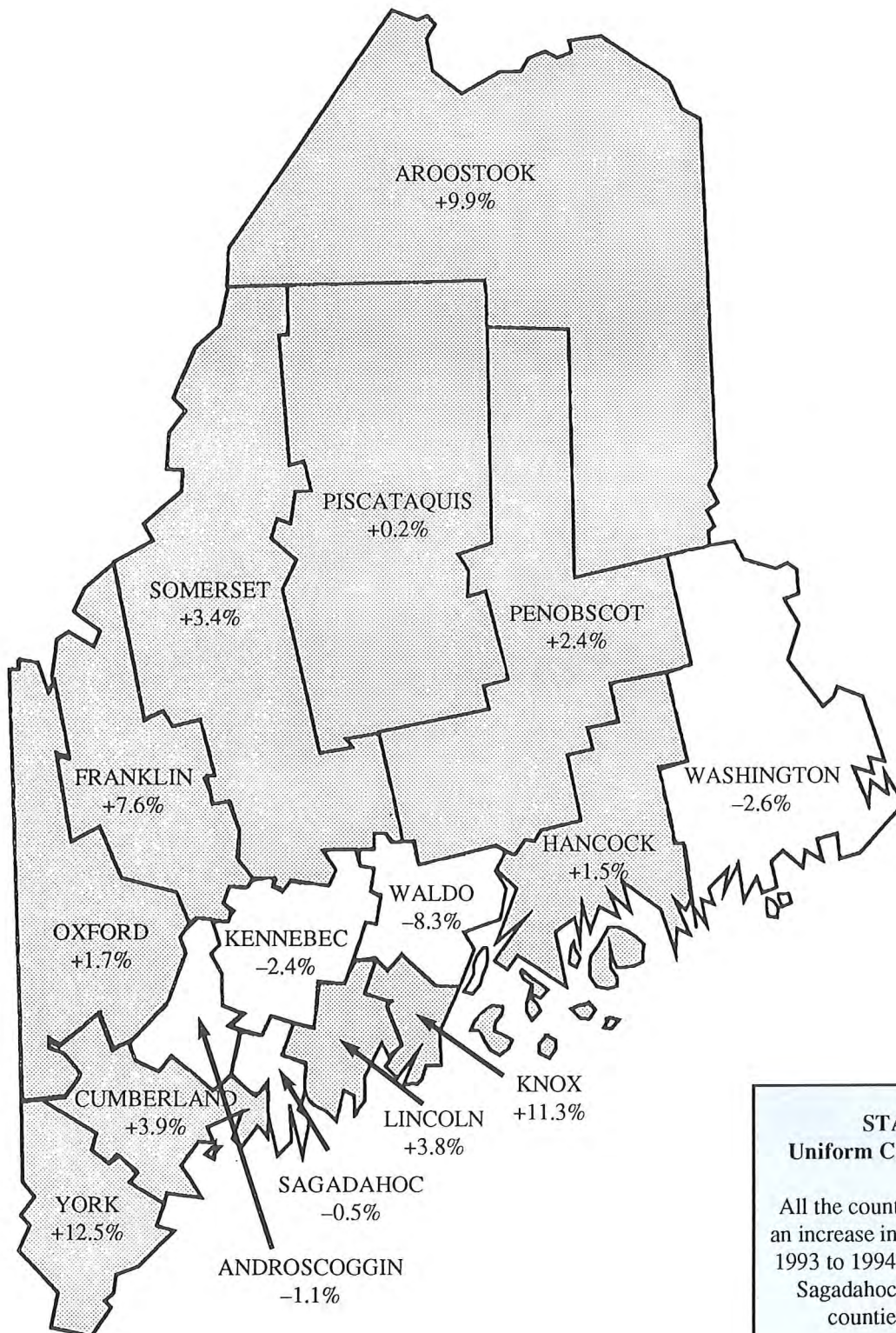


Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon



Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 1994

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	173	2	—	2	169	17	21	118	—	1	3	13	173
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	6	—	—	—	6	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	6
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Attempting other arrests	46	—	—	—	46	2	12	27	1	1	—	3	46
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	5	—	—	—	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	5
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	44	—	—	2	42	—	8	10	1	—	9	16	44
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	26	—	—	—	26	1	13	9	—	—	2	2	26
8. Ambush — no warning	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
9. Mentally deranged	6	1	1	—	4	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	6
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	20	—	—	1	19	—	5	13	—	1	1	—	20
11. All other	39	—	1	—	38	1	16	15	—	—	3	4	39
12. Totals (1–11)	367	3	2	6	356	24	78	204	2	3	19	38	367
13. Number with personal injury	39	—	1	4	34								
14. Number without personal injury	328	2	2	2	322								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	100	35	10	1	10	6							
P.M.	11	16	26	41	55	56							
12:01 2:00 4:00 6:00 8:00 10:00 12:00													

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS

Androscoggin County							January–December 1994					
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Androscoggin SO	—	—	—	4	—	5	160	263	28	—	460	18.5
Auburn	23,998	28.50	1	5	1	5	113	519	39	1	684	40.2
Lewiston	39,251	62.60	—	24	31	97	505	1,709	67	24	2,457	22.9
Livermore Falls	3,474	37.13	—	—	1	1	41	82	4	—	129	13.2
Lisbon	9,511	21.13	—	1	1	4	26	159	9	1	201	47.3
Mechanic Falls	2,935	11.93	—	1	—	1	7	25	1	—	35	28.6
Sabattus	3,717	28.52	—	—	—	5	22	71	6	2	106	29.2
Androscoggin SP	—	—	—	—	1	1	18	29	4	—	53	24.5
Androscoggin County Totals	105,861	38.97	1	35	35	119	892	2,857	158	28	4,125	26.4
Total Urban Areas	82,886	43.58	1	31	34	113	714	2,565	126	28	3,612	27.4
Total Rural Areas	22,975	22.33	—	4	1	6	178	292	32	—	513	19.1

Aroostook County						January–December 1994						
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Aroostook SO	—	—	—	—	—	2	57	65	4	—	128	21.9
Caribou	8,979	26.06	—	1	—	1	19	202	9	2	234	64.1
Fort Fairfield	4,021	34.82	—	3	—	9	21	104	3	—	140	23.6
Fort Kent	4,292	15.14	—	—	—	4	—	55	6	—	65	52.3
Houlton	6,651	44.81	—	4	—	3	48	224	19	—	298	35.2
Madawaska	4,830	21.12	—	—	—	—	21	78	3	—	102	48.0
Presque Isle	10,620	35.50	—	—	1	4	16	338	16	2	377	37.7
Van Buren	3,062	20.57	—	—	—	—	13	47	1	2	63	63.5
Ashland	1,550	15.48	—	—	—	2	7	12	3	—	24	75.0
Limestone	7,630	5.24	—	—	—	1	8	27	3	1	40	50.0
Washburn	1,890	23.81	—	—	—	1	14	25	4	1	45	26.7
Aroostook SP	—	—	1	12	—	3	194	185	23	4	422	25.4
Aroostook County Totals	87,431	22.17	1	20	1	30	418	1,362	94	12	1,938	38.1
Total Urban Areas	53,525	25.93	—	8	1	25	167	1,112	67	8	1,388	43.4
Total Rural Areas	33,906	16.22	1	12	—	5	251	250	27	4	550	24.5

<i>Cumberland County</i>												<i>January–December 1994</i>
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Cumberland SO	—	—	—	10	2	29	275	314	53	18	701	34.5
Brunswick	21,026	26.78	—	—	3	6	80	449	20	5	563	24.9
Cape Elizabeth	8,904	14.60	—	1	1	1	27	100	—	—	130	15.4
Falmouth	7,653	16.59	—	—	—	1	36	87	3	—	127	17.3
Gorham	11,924	16.27	—	1	1	5	66	107	11	3	194	27.8
Portland	62,460	82.39	4	49	100	325	1,024	3,336	251	57	5,146	13.6
South Portland	23,026	59.58	1	1	11	12	109	1,206	32	—	1,372	44.8
Scarborough	12,590	35.27	—	2	4	12	75	339	12	—	444	42.1
Westbrook	15,574	36.73	—	1	6	9	88	428	33	7	572	33.9
Bridgton	4,331	104.59	1	6	—	14	146	267	18	1	453	38.4
Cumberland	5,869	9.03	1	1	—	2	10	32	7	—	53	60.4
Freeport	6,944	62.79	—	—	—	1	36	394	2	3	436	53.4
Yarmouth	7,907	27.82	—	2	—	6	54	140	18	—	220	32.7
Windham	13,094	34.60	—	2	3	3	72	349	18	6	453	34.7
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	103	1	—	113	3.5
Cumberland SP	—	—	—	2	1	3	48	68	9	—	131	24.4
Cumberland County Totals	244,589	45.41	7	78	132	429	2,155	7,719	488	100	11,108	25.9
Total Urban Areas	201,302	51.05	7	66	129	397	1,832	7,337	426	82	10,276	25.3
Total Rural Areas	43,287	19.22	—	12	3	32	323	382	62	18	832	32.9

<i>Franklin County</i>												<i>January–December 1994</i>
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Franklin SO	—	—	—	—	—	3	153	152	12	—	320	17.5
Farmington	7,478	39.72	—	2	—	6	67	210	12	—	297	41.1
Jay	5,109	17.42	—	1	—	1	29	56	2	—	89	32.6
Wilton	4,266	22.50	—	—	—	3	18	71	4	—	96	29.2
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	—	1	42	2.4
Carrabassett Valley	326	932.52	—	1	—	3	1	297	2	—	304	14.5
Franklin SP	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	5	1	—	15	53.3
Franklin County Totals	29,172	39.87	—	8	—	16	283	822	33	1	1,163	24.8
Total Urban Areas	17,179	48.20	—	4	—	13	125	665	20	1	828	27.1
Total Rural Areas	11,993	27.93	—	4	—	3	158	157	13	—	335	19.1

Hancock County						January–December 1994						
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Hancock SO	—	—	—	—	—	4	79	193	20	—	296	47.0
Bar Harbor	4,468	49.24	—	1	—	3	31	179	6	—	220	26.4
Ellsworth	5,687	42.03	—	4	1	5	27	191	10	1	239	51.0
Bucksport	4,852	22.26	—	—	—	6	25	72	5	—	108	30.6
Mount Desert Island	1,909	36.14	—	1	—	4	13	49	2	—	69	39.1
Southwest Harbor	1,963	33.62	—	1	—	1	11	48	4	1	66	30.3
Gouldsboro	3,161	14.87	—	—	—	1	13	29	2	2	47	23.4
Hancock SP	—	—	1	9	—	—	14	23	1	—	48	22.9
Hancock County Totals	47,215	23.15	1	16	1	24	213	784	50	4	1,093	38.5
Total Urban Areas	22,040	33.98	—	7	1	20	120	568	29	4	749	36.2
Total Rural Areas	25,175	13.66	1	9	—	4	93	216	21	—	344	43.6

Kennebec County							January–December 1994					
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Kennebec SO	—	—	1	12	1	6	119	186	16	1	342	40.9
Augusta	21,435	56.17	—	13	7	8	239	879	50	8	1,204	33.5
Gardiner	7,226	29.89	—	3	—	—	41	168	4	—	216	25.5
Hallowell	2,273	39.16	—	—	—	—	26	52	10	1	89	18.0
Waterville	17,480	55.66	2	2	7	10	95	822	34	1	973	46.8
Oakland	5,627	28.61	—	—	—	3	45	109	1	3	161	30.4
Monmouth	3,372	18.68	—	1	—	1	33	26	2	—	63	14.3
Winslow	8,043	11.44	—	—	1	—	25	58	8	—	92	15.2
Winthrop	6,002	17.66	—	1	—	2	21	79	3	—	106	38.7
Litchfield	2,650	6.04	—	—	—	—	9	5	1	1	16	25.0
Clinton	3,351	15.22	—	1	—	13	12	22	3	—	51	43.1
Kennebec SP	—	—	1	7	3	6	197	190	31	1	436	21.3
Kennebec County Totals	116,569	32.16	4	40	19	49	862	2,596	163	16	3,749	34.7
Total Urban Areas	77,459	38.36	2	21	15	37	546	2,220	116	14	2,971	35.9
Total Rural Areas	39,110	19.89	2	19	4	12	316	376	47	2	778	29.9

Knox County**January–December 1994**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Knox SO	—	—	—	6	1	4	90	151	19	1	272	39.3
Camden	5,089	37.73	—	—	—	—	12	177	2	1	192	21.4
Rockland	8,103	53.19	1	6	1	11	80	324	5	3	431	36.0
Thomaston	3,325	29.17	—	—	1	4	18	67	3	4	97	32.0
Rockport	2,870	26.48	—	—	—	1	13	57	4	1	76	11.8
Knox SP	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	8	3	—	25	12.0
Knox County Totals	36,518	29.93	1	13	3	21	225	784	36	10	1,093	31.7
Total Urban Areas	19,387	41.06	1	6	2	16	123	625	14	9	796	29.6
Total Rural Areas	17,131	17.34	—	7	1	5	102	159	22	1	297	37.0

Lincoln County**January–December 1994**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	—	—	2	105	117	4	1	229	55.5
Boothbay Harbor	2,663	28.16	—	—	—	2	15	52	4	2	75	17.3
Damariscotta	1,821	42.83	—	1	—	2	7	65	2	1	78	43.6
Waldoboro	4,627	35.01	—	—	3	13	49	89	6	2	162	32.1
Wiscasset	3,358	29.18	—	—	—	5	13	73	7	—	98	29.6
Lincoln SP	—	—	1	—	—	2	23	12	4	—	42	33.3
Lincoln County Totals	30,530	22.40	1	1	3	26	212	408	27	6	684	39.3
Total Urban Areas	12,469	33.12	—	1	3	22	84	279	19	5	413	31.0
Total Rural Areas	18,061	15.00	1	—	—	4	128	129	8	1	271	52.0

Oxford County**January–December 1994**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Oxford SO	—	—	—	3	—	7	259	244	18	4	535	10.8
Rumford	7,118	34.84	1	3	1	1	42	188	6	6	248	21.4
Dixfield	2,588	23.57	—	—	—	1	13	39	8	—	61	29.5
Mexico	3,363	44.31	—	1	—	2	34	101	9	2	149	31.5
Norway	4,781	32.21	—	—	—	14	49	88	2	1	154	58.4
Paris	4,517	36.53	—	—	—	3	57	90	15	—	165	34.5
Bethel	2,342	31.17	—	—	—	5	22	41	5	—	73	15.1
Fryeburg	2,985	20.10	—	2	—	—	16	39	3	—	60	18.3
Oxford	3,726	33.01	—	—	—	2	41	78	2	—	123	25.2
Oxford SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	39	9	—	117	35.9
Oxford County Totals	52,901	31.85	1	9	1	35	602	947	77	13	1,685	24.8
Total Urban Areas	31,420	32.88	1	6	1	28	274	664	50	9	1,033	30.8
Total Rural Areas	21,481	30.35	—	3	—	7	328	283	27	4	652	15.3

<i>Penobscot County</i>			<i>January–December 1994</i>									
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Penobscot SO	—	—	—	4	3	9	232	373	30	2	653	21.9
Bangor	31,342	58.04	1	11	13	31	162	1,515	76	10	1,819	24.6
Brewer	9,163	29.03	1	—	4	—	45	207	9	—	266	23.7
Dexter	4,444	35.33	—	2	1	14	35	97	7	1	157	15.3
Lincoln	5,619	19.04	1	—	—	1	15	87	3	—	107	42.1
Old Town	8,164	26.95	—	—	—	—	40	174	6	—	220	29.1
Orono	10,633	11.38	—	1	1	—	16	98	5	—	121	6.6
Hampden	6,008	5.83	—	—	—	4	13	18	—	—	35	60.0
Mattawamkeag	830	2.41	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	100.0
Millinocket	6,996	19.01	—	1	—	1	11	112	3	5	133	36.8
East Millinocket	2,178	8.72	—	—	—	1	6	11	1	—	19	57.9
Newport	3,053	56.01	—	—	2	—	17	148	3	1	171	29.2
Veazie	1,642	13.40	—	—	—	—	2	20	—	—	22	31.8
Medway	1,933	4.66	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	9	88.9
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	274	1	4	302	10.6
Penobscot SP	—	—	1	9	2	4	65	154	29	1	265	49.8
Penobscot County Totals	147,440	29.17	4	29	26	65	682	3,296	175	24	4,301	25.7
Total Urban Areas	92,005	36.77	3	16	21	52	385	2,769	116	21	3,383	24.6
Total Rural Areas	55,435	16.56	1	13	5	13	297	527	59	3	918	30.0

<i>Piscataquis County</i>			<i>January–December 1994</i>									
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Piscataquis SO	—	—	—	—	1	4	82	80	6	—	173	24.3
Dover-Foxcroft	4,683	26.91	—	—	—	2	28	93	3	—	126	52.4
Milo	2,614	14.15	—	—	—	—	4	33	—	—	37	35.1
Brownville	1,506	8.63	—	—	—	1	5	6	1	—	13	38.5
Greenville	1,884	22.29	—	—	—	3	15	22	2	—	42	35.7
Piscataquis SP	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	12	1	—	20	60.0
Piscataquis County Totals	18,758	21.91	1	1	1	10	139	246	13	—	411	37.2
Total Urban Areas	8,803	19.99	—	—	—	3	37	132	4	—	176	47.7
Total Rural Areas	9,955	19.39	1	1	1	4	87	92	7	—	193	28.0

Sagadahoc County**January–December 1994**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Sagadahoc SO	—	—	—	—	3	3	43	131	13	3	196	23.0
Bath	10,896	41.39	1	3	2	1	44	376	23	1	451	33.3
Topsham	8,796	20.80	—	—	—	3	32	139	8	1	183	30.1
Richmond	3,089	11.01	—	1	1	1	11	19	1	—	34	14.7
Phippsburg	1,825	4.38	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	8	12.5
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	—	9	11.1
Sagadahoc County Totals	33,726	26.12	1	4	6	9	134	677	45	5	881	29.2
Total Urban Areas	24,606	27.47	1	4	3	5	89	540	32	2	676	31.2
Total Rural Areas	9,120	22.48	—	—	3	4	45	137	13	3	205	22.4

Somerset County**January–December 1994**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Somerset SO	—	—	—	1	2	12	143	209	25	2	394	22.3
Fairfield	6,756	30.49	—	6	1	2	42	144	10	1	206	20.4
Skowhegan	8,775	58.69	—	—	2	6	186	303	18	—	515	37.1
Madison	4,752	42.93	1	1	—	2	38	154	7	1	204	33.3
Pittsfield	4,214	24.44	1	—	—	—	15	80	7	—	103	39.8
Somerset SP	—	—	—	3	4	—	121	84	26	—	238	21.0
Somerset County Totals	50,052	33.17	2	11	9	22	545	974	93	4	1,660	28.9
Total Urban Areas	24,497	41.96	2	7	3	10	281	681	42	2	1,028	33.3
Total Rural Areas	25,555	24.73	—	4	6	12	264	293	51	2	632	21.8

Waldo County**January–December 1994**

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	78	68	11	2	163	22.7
Belfast	6,340	24.29	1	1	—	3	29	111	6	3	154	48.7
Searsport	2,618	30.56	—	—	—	—	9	71	—	—	80	43.8
Waldo SP	—	—	—	4	1	1	30	24	8	—	68	26.5
Waldo County Totals	33,207	14.00	1	5	2	7	146	274	25	5	465	35.5
Total Urban Areas	8,958	26.12	1	1	—	3	38	182	6	3	234	47.0
Total Rural Areas	24,249	9.53	—	4	2	4	108	92	19	2	231	23.8

Washington County						January–December 1994						
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Washington SO	—	—	—	—	—	4	81	153	11	2	251	27.1
Calais	3,690	31.17	—	—	—	1	10	100	3	1	115	66.1
Eastport	1,875	22.40	—	—	—	12	5	22	2	1	42	59.5
Machias	2,583	21.29	—	—	—	5	6	40	3	1	55	40.0
Jonesport	1,533	7.83	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	12	50.0
Baileyville	2,042	30.85	—	3	—	5	9	39	7	—	63	46.0
Milbridge	1,312	2.29	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	66.7
Washington SP	—	—	1	7	1	4	58	87	6	—	164	26.8
Washington County Totals	35,506	19.86	1	10	1	31	169	454	34	5	705	38.6
Total Urban Areas	11,723	24.48	—	3	—	23	30	212	16	3	287	55.1
Total Rural Areas	23,783	17.45	1	7	1	8	139	240	17	2	415	27.0

York County			January–December 1994									
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
York SO	—	—	—	6	—	6	161	191	22	5	391	29.4
Biddeford	21,221	58.01	—	17	19	18	204	912	38	23	1,231	31.3
Kittery	9,425	21.54	1	2	2	9	26	152	11	—	203	41.4
Old Orchard Beach	7,833	59.36	—	6	4	3	92	330	28	2	465	10.3
Saco	15,564	48.38	—	2	3	10	141	566	28	3	753	25.4
Sanford	20,580	42.08	—	—	4	4	187	624	47	—	866	24.4
Berwick	6,029	24.38	—	—	1	3	22	114	6	1	147	21.1
Eliot	5,359	18.10	—	—	1	2	27	61	6	—	97	24.7
Kennebunk	8,050	21.61	—	—	—	—	31	134	9	—	174	27.0
Kennebunkport	3,375	34.37	—	—	—	1	24	85	4	2	116	29.3
North Berwick	3,814	8.13	—	—	—	—	9	14	1	7	31	48.4
Ogunquit	979	88.87	—	—	1	3	22	59	2	—	87	23.0
South Berwick	5,910	7.78	—	—	—	4	12	29	—	1	46	26.1
Wells	7,822	37.20	—	—	1	8	70	201	11	—	291	35.7
York	9,874	28.76	—	—	—	7	77	188	10	2	284	13.0
Buxton	6,531	31.69	—	1	1	2	57	138	6	2	207	14.5
York SP	—	—	—	1	—	5	76	140	16	—	238	23.5
York County Totals	165,525	33.99	1	35	37	85	1,238	3,938	245	48	5,627	25.7
Total Urban Areas	132,366	37.76	1	28	37	74	1,001	3,607	207	43	4,998	25.5
Total Rural Areas	33,159	18.97	—	7	—	11	237	331	38	5	629	27.2

<i>State Totals</i>												
Grand Total	1,235,000	32.95	28	315	277	978	8,915	28,138	1,756	281	40,688	28.6
Total Urban Areas	836,027	39.29	20	209	250	841	5,846	24,158	1,290	234	32,848	28.8
Total Rural Areas	398,973	19.65	8	106	27	137	3,069	3,980	466	47	7,840	27.7

COMMUNITY PROFILE



PROGRAMMED CRIME PROFILES

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

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

PRINTOUT 1

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

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

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

PRINTOUT 2

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

PRINTOUT 3

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

PRINTOUT 4

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

PRINTOUT 5

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

Printout 1 — Offenses Known to Police for December 1994

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	This YTD	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder	2		2	2	28	0.02	16	+75.0%
B. Manslaughter**					2		1	+100.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	25	7	18	8	315	0.26	348	-9.5%
A. Rape by Force	24	7	17	7	282	0.23	306	-7.8%
B. Attempts to Commit	1		1	1	33	0.03	42	-21.4%
3. Robbery, Total	30	2	28	13	277	0.22	263	+5.3%
A. Firearm	8	1	7	6	72	0.06	66	+9.1%
B. Knife	3		3	1	24	0.02	29	-17.2%
C. Other Weapon	2		2	1	17	0.01	17	—
D. Strong Arm	17	1	16	5	164	0.13	151	+8.6%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	79	3	76	51	978	0.79	945	+3.5%
A. Firearm	4		4	1	43	0.03	47	-8.5%
B. Knife	11	1	10	6	146	0.12	159	-8.2%
C. Other Weapon	30	2	28	18	309	0.25	258	+19.8%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	34		34	26	480	0.39	481	-0.2%
5. Burglary, Total	888	75	813	202	8,915	7.22	8,918	—
A. Forcible Entry	581	41	540	135	5,435	4.40	5,571	-2.4%
B. Unlawful — No Force	232	19	213	55	2,723	2.20	2,541	+7.2%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	75	15	60	12	757	0.61	806	-6.1%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	2,610	160	2,450	750	28,138	22.78	26,769	+5.1%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	190	38	152	64	1,756	1.42	1,665	+5.5%
A. Autos	123	31	92	47	1,127	0.91	1,069	+5.4%
B. Trucks and Buses	32	5	27	10	259	0.21	251	+3.2%
C. Other Vehicles	35	2	33	7	370	0.30	345	+7.2%
8. Arson Total	23	1	22	4	281	0.23	326	-13.8%
Index Crimes Total	3,847	286	3,561	1,094	40,688	32.95	39,250	+3.7%
Index Crimes Less Arson	3,824	285	3,539	1,090	40,407	32.72	38,924	+3.8%
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	907	50	857	712	11,163		10,377	+7.6%
Reported Offenses Total	4,754	336	4,418	1,806	51,853		49,635	+4.5%
Officers Killed or Assaulted Month			22					
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			367					

**Are not included in index total

Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 1994

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.	\$264,532	\$11,758	4.4%	\$3,110,579	\$322,836	10.4%	\$2,206,792	\$381,536	17.3%
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$139,493	\$17,950	12.9%	\$1,831,569	\$234,577	12.8%	\$1,615,989	\$147,800	9.1%
C. Clothing and Furs	\$58,787	\$13,938	23.7%	\$700,895	\$110,259	15.7%	\$603,212	\$144,458	23.9%
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$798,500	\$556,849	69.7%	\$7,989,918	\$6,186,382	77.4%	\$7,165,007	\$5,555,637	77.5%
E. Office Equipment	\$47,316	\$3,925	8.3%	\$489,775	\$120,029	24.5%	\$535,611	\$83,591	15.6%
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	\$179,641	\$19,072	10.6%	\$2,207,096	\$256,747	11.6%	\$2,100,856	\$223,170	10.6%
G. Firearms	\$29,240	\$3,862	13.2%	\$249,208	\$62,932	25.3%	\$259,187	\$95,072	36.7%
H. Household Goods	\$54,930	\$7,367	13.4%	\$534,906	\$96,259	18.0%	\$636,966	\$82,836	13.0%
I. Consumable Goods	\$42,118	\$8,689	20.6%	\$268,922	\$44,567	16.6%	\$353,217	\$61,338	17.4%
J. Livestock	\$200	—	—	\$24,789	\$7,729	31.2%	\$18,565	\$4,351	23.4%
K. Miscellaneous	\$663,903	\$188,866	28.4%	\$7,156,248	\$1,429,799	20.0%	\$6,836,654	\$1,188,883	17.4%
Totals	\$2,278,660	\$832,276	36.5%	\$24,563,905	\$8,872,116	36.1%	\$22,332,056	\$7,968,672	35.7%
Total Less Locally Stolen MVs	\$1,480,160	\$275,427	18.6%	\$16,573,987	\$2,685,734	16.2%	\$15,167,049	\$2,413,035	15.9%

Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 1994

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Period		This Year to Date		Last Year to Date		Percent Change	
	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value
1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Total	2		28		16		+75.0%	—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	18		315	\$18,470	348	\$5	-9.5%	+369,300.0%
3. Robbery, Total	28	\$22,856	277	\$453,159	263	\$163,231	+5.3%	+177.6%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	9	\$3,568	95	\$56,718	97	\$28,959	-2.1%	+95.9%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	5	\$568	35	\$29,352	25	\$5,324	+40.0%	+451.3%
C. Gas or Service Station	1		3	\$815	20	\$7,322	-85.0%	-88.9%
D. Convenience Store	1	\$1,788	33	\$124,766	31	\$6,413	+6.5%	+1,845.5%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	6	\$2,491	41	\$9,663	40	\$58,915	+2.5%	-83.6%
F. Bank	3	\$14,157	11	\$220,711	9	\$50,669	+22.2%	+335.6%
G. Miscellaneous	3	\$284	59	\$11,134	41	\$5,629	+43.9%	+97.8%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	813	\$594,242	8,915	\$7,003,602	8,918	\$6,552,202	—	+6.9%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.—6 a.m.	175	\$111,664	1,713	\$960,836	1,755	\$1,121,227	-2.4%	-14.3%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.—6 p.m.	196	\$187,630	1,956	\$1,745,897	2,024	\$1,687,300	-3.4%	+3.5%
(3) Residence Unknown	213	\$145,490	2,221	\$1,704,243	2,250	\$1,598,217	-1.3%	+6.6%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.—6 a.m.	150	\$106,316	1,782	\$1,421,419	1,648	\$1,324,160	+8.1%	+7.3%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.—6 p.m.	28	\$15,866	401	\$350,630	461	\$277,546	-13.0%	+26.3%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	51	\$27,276	842	\$820,577	780	\$543,752	+7.9%	+50.9%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	2,450	\$896,961	28,138	\$9,247,745	26,769	\$8,601,124	+5.1%	+7.5%
A. Pocket-Picking	5	\$390	53	\$7,411	77	\$17,545	-31.2%	-57.8%
B. Purse-Snatching	43	\$17,899	114	\$29,211	89	\$18,948	+28.1%	+54.2%
C. Shoplifting	528	\$68,175	4,642	\$383,358	4,293	\$325,579	+8.1%	+17.7%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	319	\$100,107	5,475	\$1,716,412	4,781	\$1,500,734	+14.5%	+14.4%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	114	\$33,458	1,666	\$435,684	1,559	\$404,865	+6.9%	+7.6%
F. Bicycles	138	\$59,181	2,437	\$662,226	2,503	\$638,331	-2.6%	+3.7%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	477	\$249,729	4,864	\$2,659,961	5,030	\$2,175,480	-3.3%	+22.3%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	29	\$115,162	173	\$153,321	224	\$72,293	-22.8%	+112.1%
I. All Other	797	\$252,860	8,714	\$3,200,161	8,213	\$3,447,349	+6.1%	-7.2%
6. Larceny Value, Total	2,450	\$896,961	28,138	\$9,247,745	26,769	\$8,601,124	+5.1%	+7.5%
A. Over \$200	730	\$804,960	8,996	\$8,235,722	8,475	\$7,599,095	+6.1%	+8.4%
B. \$50 to \$200	701	\$74,607	7,716	\$827,369	7,235	\$784,023	+6.6%	+5.5%
C. Under \$50	1,019	\$17,394	11,426	\$184,654	11,059	\$218,006	+3.3%	-15.3%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	152	\$764,601	1,756	\$7,840,929	1,665	\$7,015,494	+5.5%	+11.8%
Grand Total		\$2,278,660		\$24,563,905		\$22,332,056		+10.0%
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	111		1,340		1,290		+3.9%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	76		905		862		+5.0%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	35		435		428		+1.6%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	19		285		323		-11.8%	

Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 1994

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	2	2	100.0%		28	20	71.4%	1	16	18	112.5%	2
B. Manslaughter**			—		2	3	150.0%	1	1	2	200.0%	
2. Forcible Rape, Total	18	8	44.4%		315	156	49.5%	21	348	227	65.2%	24
A. Rape by Force	17	7	41.2%		282	130	46.1%	17	306	196	64.1%	20
B. Attempts to Commit	1	1	100.0%		33	26	78.8%	4	42	31	73.8%	4
3. Robbery, Total	28	13	46.4%	5	277	107	38.6%	25	263	111	42.2%	10
A. Firearm	7	6	85.7%	2	72	26	36.1%	5	66	27	40.9%	1
B. Knife	3	1	33.3%	1	24	7	29.2%	2	29	14	48.3%	2
C. Other Weapon	2	1	50.0%		17	7	41.2%	1	17	8	47.1%	1
D. Strong Arm	16	5	31.3%	2	164	67	40.9%	17	151	62	41.1%	6
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	76	51	67.1%	9	978	691	70.7%	124	945	715	75.7%	96
A. Firearm	4	1	25.0%	1	43	24	55.8%	3	47	40	85.1%	7
B. Knife	10	6	60.0%	1	146	119	81.5%	22	159	115	72.3%	21
C. Other Weapon	28	18	64.3%	3	309	202	65.4%	45	258	187	72.5%	23
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	34	26	76.5%	4	480	346	72.1%	54	481	373	77.5%	45
5. Burglary, Total	813	202	24.8%	69	8,915	1,863	20.9%	535	8,918	1,894	21.2%	524
A. Forcible Entry	540	135	25.0%	55	5,435	1,223	22.5%	349	5,571	1,195	21.5%	347
B. Unlawful, No Force	213	55	25.8%	10	2,723	534	19.6%	160	2,541	540	21.3%	149
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	60	12	20.0%	4	757	106	14.0%	26	806	159	19.7%	28
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	2,450	750	30.6%	260	28,138	7,923	28.2%	2,617	26,769	7,755	29.0%	2,520
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	152	64	42.1%	20	1,756	755	43.0%	184	1,665	724	43.5%	169
A. Autos	92	47	51.1%	15	1,127	560	49.7%	134	1,069	532	49.8%	129
B. Trucks and Buses	27	10	37.0%	2	259	78	30.1%	14	251	95	37.8%	17
C. Other Vehicles	33	7	21.2%	3	370	117	31.6%	36	345	97	28.1%	23
8. Arson, Total	22	4	18.2%	2	281	109	38.8%	55	326	99	30.4%	55
Index Crimes Total	3,561	1,094	30.7%	365	40,688	11,624	28.6%	3,562	39,250	11,543	29.4%	3,400
Index Crimes Less Arson	3,539	1,090	30.8%	363	40,407	11,515	28.5%	3,507	38,924	11,444	29.4%	3,345
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	857	712	83.1%	92	11,163	9,175	82.2%	1,241	10,377	8,632	83.2%	1,122
Reported Offenses Total	4,418	1,806	40.9%	457	51,853	20,802	40.1%	4,804	49,628	20,177	40.7%	4,522

**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	3	2	2	1	6	3	2	2	1	2	25	+56.3%
Murder	Last Year	1		1	3			1	3		4	3		16	
Rape	This Year	26	24	28	22	20	26	36	46	32	22	15	18	315	-9.5%
Rape	Last Year	32	9	62	41	23	20	32	26	42	18	29	14	348	
Robbery	This Year	21	21	26	19	31	23	22	22	15	29	20	28	277	+5.3%
Robbery	Last Year	19	16	32	26	16	23	35	18	22	18	17	21	263	
Agg. Assault	This Year	74	73	88	66	83	73	99	85	74	96	91	76	978	+3.5%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	75	59	70	75	97	79	95	94	74	80	80	67	945	
Burglary	This Year	508	446	545	683	732	786	930	869	822	903	878	813	8,915	—
Burglary	Last Year	682	546	558	684	890	732	834	840	809	845	751	747	8,918	
Larceny	This Year	1,570	1,674	1,997	2,087	2,444	2,658	2,773	3,075	2,475	2,690	2,245	2,450	28,138	+5.1%
Larceny	Last 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	
M/V Theft	This Year	107	102	119	151	141	144	183	187	171	168	131	152	1,756	+5.5%
M/V Theft	Last Year	106	111	100	131	164	149	180	167	138	162	132	125	1,665	
Arson	This Year	13	17	11	33	20	25	21	28	31	34	26	22	281	-13.8%
Arson	Last Year	16	27	14	19	50	33	35	37	28	24	32	11	326	
Index Offenses	This Year	2,319	2,358	2,817	3,063	3,473	3,736	4,070	4,315	3,622	3,944	3,407	3,561	40,685	+3.7%
Index Offenses	Last Year	2,754	2,225	2,497	3,046	3,582	3,619	4,087	4,176	3,556	3,518	3,125	3,066	39,250	
Percent Change		-15.8%	+6.0%	+12.8%	+0.6%	-3.0%	+3.2%	-0.4%	+3.3%	+1.9%	+12.1%	+9.0%	+16.1%	+3.7%	

*Not counting the 3 earlier cases reclassified as murder in 1994

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:

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

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

CLEARANCE RATES

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

Example:

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

CRIME TREND DATA

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

Example:

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

Multiply $0.38 \times 100 = 38.0$.

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

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

Example:

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

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

AUTHORITY

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

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

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

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

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