

2006

Crime in Maine 2006

Maine Department of Public Safety

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**State of Maine
Department of Public Safety**

STATE

CITY



COUNTY

**CRIME IN MAINE
2006**

STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

John Elias Baldacci, Governor

Michael P. Cantara, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Craig A. Poulin, Chief
Maine State Police

Robert A. Williams, Major
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who assisted in this publication:

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nature and extent of crime in the State of Maine. "Printed under appropriation No. 012 16A 925B 012."

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COMMISSIONER

COL. CRAIG A. POULIN
CHIEF
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DEPUTY CHIEF

September 7, 2007

Honorable John Elias Baldacci
Governor, State of Maine
1 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0001

Dear Governor Baldacci:

It is my privilege to submit to you and the members of the 123rd Legislature the "2006 Crime in Maine Annual Report" pursuant to section 1544 of Title 25 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated. This report is the product of the cooperative collection and submission efforts of more than 150 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine to the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Maine State Police.

Uniform Crime Reporting data provides law enforcement administrators, lawmakers, special interest groups and the general public with valuable information that supports the formulation of public policy in the areas of law enforcement and crime prevention. It is encouraging to note that the 2006 statistics continue to show that Maine is one of the safest places in the nation to live. This fact is related directly, I believe in no small part, to the spirit of hard work and cooperation that exists within Maine's law enforcement community and its many partners in the public and private sectors.

We are sincerely grateful for the continued participation by Maine's police chiefs and sheriffs in this valuable program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Colonel Patrick Fleming".

Colonel Patrick Fleming
Chief, Maine State Police

INTEGRITY * FAIRNESS * COMPASSION * EXCELLENCE

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DEDICATION

This publication is dedicated to Maine's fallen heroes, the 82 police officers who have died in the line of duty. Their names are engraved in granite on the Maine Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial in Augusta, next to the State House. The memorial was dedicated on May 25, 1991, following a fund-raising effort by the Maine Chiefs of Police Association. Uniform Crime Reporting assisted that effort by providing historical research on each officer.

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program joins the criminal justice community in the state of Maine in extending sincere sympathy to the families of these law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty in Maine's history.

EBENEZER PARKER Jan. 1808, Cumberland SO	DAVID F. BROWN Nov. 14, 1922, Maine Warden Service	CLAUDE W. KIMBALL Sept. 17, 1948, Penobscot SO	CHARLES J. WILSON Mar. 2, 1977, Penobscot SO
JOHN T. DOWNES Jan. 28, 1811, Washington SO	EMERY O. GOOCH Aug. 9, 1924, Maine State Police	NORMAN C. PHILBRICK July 7, 1949, Auburn PD	TIMOTHY L. WILLARD Dec. 29, 1978, Paris PD
JAMES P. ROBBINS June 14, 1879, Rockland PD	FRED A. FOSTER Aug. 30, 1925, Maine State Police	FRANCIS A. MURRAY June 28, 1950, Bangor PD	THOMAS J. MERRY July 12, 1980, Maine State Police
WILLIAM LAWRENCE Sept. 3, 1883, Bath PD	LEE H. PARKER Sept. 1, 1927, Maine Warden Service	HOWARD W. EYE Aug. 18, 1951, Calais PD	RODNEY C. BONNEY Apr. 6, 1981, Auburn PD
THOMAS F. MALLOY Oct. 9, 1884, Kennebec SO	FRANK C. WING Aug. 19, 1928, Maine Warden Service	GEORGE E. TOWNSEND Aug. 27, 1956, Maine Warden Service	CARROLL W. MILLETT Mar. 17, 1982, Paris PD
RUFUS R. LISHNESS Nov. 4, 1884, Augusta PD	SELDON L. JONES May 17, 1930, Augusta PD	PAUL J. SIMARD July 7, 1958, Lewiston PD	ROBERT J. GALLANT Sept. 11, 1982, Berwick PD
CHARLES W. NILES Nov. 8, 1886, Maine Warden Service	MICHAEL T. CONNOLLY Aug. 15, 1930, Portland PD	PIERRE A. HARNOIS May 14, 1959, Westbrook PD	DONALD E. DAVEY July 30, 1984, Lincoln SO
LYMAN O. HILL Nov. 8, 1886, Maine Warden Service	HANS P. SMITH Sept. 16, 1930, Portland PD	FRANK E. ROSS JR. Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO	MICHAEL R. VEILLEUX June 17, 1986, ME State Police
GRANVILLE A. HAYDEN Apr. 30, 1893, Aroostook SO	JOSEPH HONORE DUTREMBLE Apr. 8, 1932, Biddeford PD	FRANK J. BUZYNSKI Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO	JEFFREY L. BULL May 9, 1987, Lebanon PD
HARRISON A. WHITMAN Nov. 18, 1893, Oxford SO	EDWARD F. O'DONNELL July 29, 1932, Biddeford PD	JOHN E. SUTTON Sept. 20, 1963, U. of M. Orono PD	DAVID R. PAYNE July 23, 1988, Lewiston PD
PATRICK H. JORDON Mar. 7, 1903, Bangor PD	FRANK H. CURTIS Nov. 18, 1932, Aroostook SO	CHARLES C. BLACK July 9, 1964, Maine State Police	JOSIAH B. MAHAR Sept. 23, 1988, US Border Patrol
JOHN WEBSTER Nov. 22, 1911, Hancock SO	REUBEN BLACKMAN May 5, 1933, Lincoln SO	HERBERT E. TOWNE Nov. 18, 1964, Newport PD	GILES R. LANDRY Mar. 31, 1989, ME State Police
EDWARD FINN Nov. 22, 1911, Hancock SO	JEAN BAPTISTE JALBERT May 13, 1933, Maine Warden Service	RALPH W. HEATH Oct. 29, 1965, Baxter State Park	WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS Oct. 13, 1989, Oxford SO
MAURICE D. BEANE June 18, 1913, Passadumkeag PD	ROBERT L. MOORE Oct. 22, 1935, Maine Warden Service	DALE A. MacDONALD Nov. 26, 1965, Somerset SO	JIM SWINT Oct. 1, 1990, Brunswick PD
HAROLD C. HILLMAN Dec. 21, 1914, Aroostook SO	THOMAS E. GIGGEY Nov. 24, 1936, Ft. Fairfield PD	RALPH A. CHASE Jan. 1, 1966, Gardiner PD	WILLIAM F. HANRAHAN Nov. 21, 1992, Maine Warden Service
CHARLES E. McINTOSH Dec. 16, 1915, Portland PD	JOHN D. CHAPMAN Feb. 16, 1938, Rockland PD	JEAN C. MONDVILLE Oct. 29, 1966, Biddeford PD	JEFFREY S. PAROLA Nov. 13, 1994, Maine State Police
JOSEPH GOULET June 15, 1920, Biddeford PD	THAXTER M. REARDON June 5, 1938, Millinocket PD	R. LYLE FROST JR. July 1, 1968, Maine Warden Service	JAMES A. GRIFFITH April 15, 1996, Maine State Police
ARTHUR G. DEAG July 19, 1921, Maine Warden Service	KARL A. JACOBSON Nov. 13, 1958, Nat'l Park Svc.	RICHARD E. VARNEY Sept. 27, 1972, Maine Warden Service	GLENN STRANGE Oct. 17, 1997, Maine State Police
LESLIE ROBINSON Oct. 8, 1921, Maine Warden Service	E. DEAN PRAY Aug. 20, 1940, Cumberland SO	ELLIOTT S. JOHNSON Sept. 1, 1973, Thomaston PD	NORMAN J. DUBE Nov. 7, 1997, Aroostook SO
MERTLEY E. JOHNSTON Nov. 14, 1922, Maine Warden Service	RANDALL E. SHELLEY June 3, 1946, Maine Warden Service	LOUIS E. DAIGLE Nov. 6, 1974, Madawaska PD	CHARLES R. BAKER SR. Dec. 18, 1999, Somerset SO
		FRANK H. ELLIOTT Dec. 15, 1976, Thomaston PD	DAVID RANCOURT Nov. 4, 2006, Androscoggin SO

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CRIME IN MAINE 2006 — HIGHLIGHTS

During 2006 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 45 minutes 1 Murder every 17 days, 9 hours, 9 minutes
 1 Rape every 25 hours, 46 minutes
 1 Robbery every 22 hours, 52 minutes
 1 Aggravated Assault every 11 hours, 14 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 15 minutes, 42 seconds 1 Burglary every 77 minutes, 34 seconds
 1 Larceny every 20 minutes, 53 seconds
 1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 6 hours, 32 minutes
 1 Arson every 45 hours, 23 minutes

CRIME RATE The Crime Rate is based on the occurrence of an Index Offense per 1,000 residents of the state. Local and county rates are based on their individual populations. The State Crime Rate for 2006 was 26.70 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 2005 was 25.36. The 2006 state population is estimated at 1,321,574 persons.

INDEX OFFENSES There were 34,994 Index Offenses reported by police during 2006 — an increase of 1,553 offenses (4.6%) from the 33,441 similar offenses reported in 2005.

VIOLENT CRIMES Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 34 offenses from 2005 for a 2.3% increase. During 2006 violent crimes totaled 1,524, compared to a 2005 total of 1,490. Violent crimes accounted for 4.4% of all reported index crimes (4.5% in 2005) and represent a crime rate of 1.15 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMES Property Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, rose in 2006 by 1,519 offenses (4.8%) from 2005. There were 33,470 offenses reported in 2006 with 31,951 being shown for 2005. Property crimes account for 95.6% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 25.38 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDER There were 21 murders committed in Maine during 2006 — up by 2 (10.5%) from the 19 murders reported in 2005. Law enforcement cleared 21 murders this year. Maine's 10-year average is 19 homicides annually.

RAPE	Forcible Rapes increased by 18 reported offenses during 2006. There were 322 offenses reported to police in 2005, compared to 340 in 2006. Of the total, 326 were actual rapes, while 14 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
ROBBERY	Robberies increased by 18.6% (60 offenses) during 2006, from 323 in 2005 to 383 in 2006.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Law enforcement reported 780 Aggravated Assaults during 2006, a decrease of 5.6% from the 2005 figure of 826. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) decreased by 1.1% during 2006 with 10,901 offenses reported.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 47.5% of all assaults. During 2006 police reported 5,554 offenses, an increase of 95 (1.7%) from the 5,459 offenses reported in 2005.
BURGLARY	The number of Burglaries during 2006 rose by 7.9% compared with those in 2005. There was an increase of 499 from the 2005 total of 6,277. The 6,776 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$7,065,251. Burglaries represent 19.4% of all reported index offenses.
LARCENY-THEFT	The crime of Larceny increased during 2006 by 4.2% from the 24,153 larceny offenses reported in 2005. Police reported 25,161 larceny crimes during 2006. Shoplifting decreased 14.2% and thefts from motor vehicles increased 11.9% for 32.1% of all larceny crimes reported.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 4 offenses during 2006, from 1,344 in 2005 to 1,340. 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 2006 there were 193 arsons reported, up 16 (9.0%) from the 177 arsons reported for 2005. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over \$4.4 million during 2006 — up 36.5%.
HATE CRIME	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 2006, police reported 59 incidents involving 65 victims and resulting in a total of 61 offenses.
STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY	During 2006 law enforcement agencies recorded \$26,703,771 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — a decrease of 5.8% from the \$28,333,806 stolen during 2005. Police were able to recover 26.3% (\$7,022,786) of stolen property during 2006.

CLEARANCE RATE	Law enforcement agencies cleared 26.7% of all index crimes in 2006 — lower than the 28.1% rate in 2005.
ARRESTS	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 57,421 — an increase of 5.4% from the 54,500 persons recorded in 2005. Drug arrests increased 10.3% with 5,161 adults and 634 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
OFFICER ASSAULTS	There were 292 assaults on law enforcement officers in 2006, an increase from the 2005 figure of 286.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA	Statewide there were 2,233 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.69 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally (in 2005) the average rate per 1,000 was 2.4.
TRENDS	The chart on the following pages shows the 10-year trend data for the index crimes recorded by Uniform Crime Reporting. Shown are the number of offenses, the crime rate per 1,000 residents of Maine, the percent cleared in Maine, the national crime rate per 1,000, and the percent change in the number of reported offenses in Maine.

Crime Summary									
	10-year average	2006	Percent change	2005	Percent change	2004	Percent change	2003	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	19	21	10.5%	19	—	19	11.8%	17	21.4%
Percent cleared	92	100		95		95		77	
Rate/1000	0.01	0.02		0.01		0.01		0.01	
National rate/1000	0.06	N/A		0.06		0.06		0.06	
Rape									
Offenses	311	340	5.6%	322	2.9%	313	−10.8%	351	−10.2%
Percent cleared	45	42		49		51		51	
Rate/1000	0.24	0.26		0.24		0.24		0.27	
National rate/1000	0.33	N/A		0.32		0.32		0.32	
Robbery									
Offenses	278	383	18.6%	323	12.2%	288	−0.3%	289	7.4%
Percent cleared	48	44		49		44		46	
Rate/1000	0.22	0.29		0.24		0.22		0.22	
National rate/1000	1.56	N/A		1.41		1.37		1.43	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	825	780	−5.6%	826	13.5%	728	−3.6%	755	3.7%
Percent cleared	74	72		76		75		74	
Rate/1000	0.65	0.59		0.63		0.55		0.58	
National rate/1000	3.26	N/A		2.91		2.89		2.96	
Burglary									
Offenses	7,069	6,776	7.9%	6,277	−1.1%	6,344	−3.5%	6,571	−5.4%
Percent cleared	21	21		21		22		20	
Rate/1000	5.53	5.13		4.76		4.82		5.03	
National rate/1000	7.80	N/A		7.27		7.30		7.41	
Larceny									
Offenses	24,958	25,161	4.2%	24,153	0.3%	24,087	0.1%	24,064	−1.8%
Percent cleared	28	26		28		28		27	
Rate/1000	19.49	19.04		18.31		18.29		18.43	
National rate/1000	25.36	N/A		22.86		23.62		24.17	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	1,446	1,340	−0.3%	1,344	3.0%	1,305	−10.0%	1,450	2.3%
Percent cleared	38	32		33		36		36	
Rate/1000	1.13	1.01		1.02		0.99		1.11	
National rate/1000	4.44	N/A		4.17		4.22		4.34	
Arson									
Offenses	199	193	9.0%	177	−7.8%	192	−2.0%	196	12.6%
Percent cleared	29	29		N/A		26		31	
Rate/1000	0.15	0.15		0.13		0.15		0.15	
National rate/1000	0.34	N/A		0.22		0.28		0.30	
Total									
Offenses	35,105	34,994	4.6%	33,441	0.5%	33,276	−1.2%	33,693	−2.2%
Percent cleared	28	27		28		28		28	
Rate/1000	27.42	26.48		25.36		25.26		25.80	
National rate/1000	42.89	N/A		39.21		40.06		40.92	

Crime Summary										
	Percent change	2001	Percent change	2000	Percent change	1999	Percent change	1998	Percent change	1997
14	−26.3%	19	35.7%	14	−44.0%	25	−3.8%	26	36.8%	19
100		90		93		96		96		79
0.01		0.01		0.01		0.02		0.02		0.02
0.05		0.05		0.06		0.06		0.06		0.07
391	21.4%	322	1.3%	318	16.5%	273	19.2%	229	−9.8%	254
42		48		43		46		35		44
0.30		0.25		0.25		0.22		0.19		0.21
0.33		0.32		0.33		0.33		0.34		0.36
269	2.3%	263	6.9%	246	25.5%	196	−25.5%	263	1.9%	258
54		56		45		55		41		43
0.21		0.20		0.19		0.16		0.21		0.21
1.49		1.49		1.64		1.50		1.65		2.02
728	−11.1%	819	0.9%	812	2.9%	789	−25.0%	1,052	9.5%	961
77		74		75		76		70		69
0.56		0.64		0.64		0.64		0.85		0.78
3.10		3.19		3.46		3.36		3.60		3.88
6,944	1.0%	6,878	1.8%	6,759	−11.3%	7,622	−8.2%	8,300	1.0%	8,218
21		21		21		21		19		21
5.36		5.35		5.30		6.17		6.72		6.65
7.46		7.41		7.64		7.70		8.62		9.43
24,496	−0.1%	24,515	3.0%	23,808	−6.2%	25,381	−4.1%	26,464	−3.6%	27,449
27		28		28		29		28		29
18.92		19.05		18.67		20.55		21.43		22.23
24.46		24.85		25.74		25.51		27.28		29.76
1,418	−14.9%	1,667	26.6%	1,317	−9.6%	1,457	−4.0%	1,517	−7.6%	1,642
40		36		40		44		39		39
1.10		1.30		1.03		1.18		1.23		1.33
4.32		4.31		4.58		4.21		4.59		5.26
174	−17.9%	212	8.2%	196	−1.0%	198	−2.0%	202	−20.2%	253
27		27		35		29		31		30
0.13		0.16		0.15		0.16		0.16		0.20
0.32		0.36		0.37		0.37		0.38		0.44
34,434	−0.8%	34,695	3.7%	33,470	−6.9%	35,941	−5.6%	38,053	−2.6%	39,054
28		29		29		29		28		29
26.60		26.96		26.25		29.10		30.81		31.62
41.18		41.61		43.44		42.67		46.15		50.79

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 134 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 thirty-second publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 2006* 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 2006 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 2006 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 2006, 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 2006, 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 2006 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 134 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:

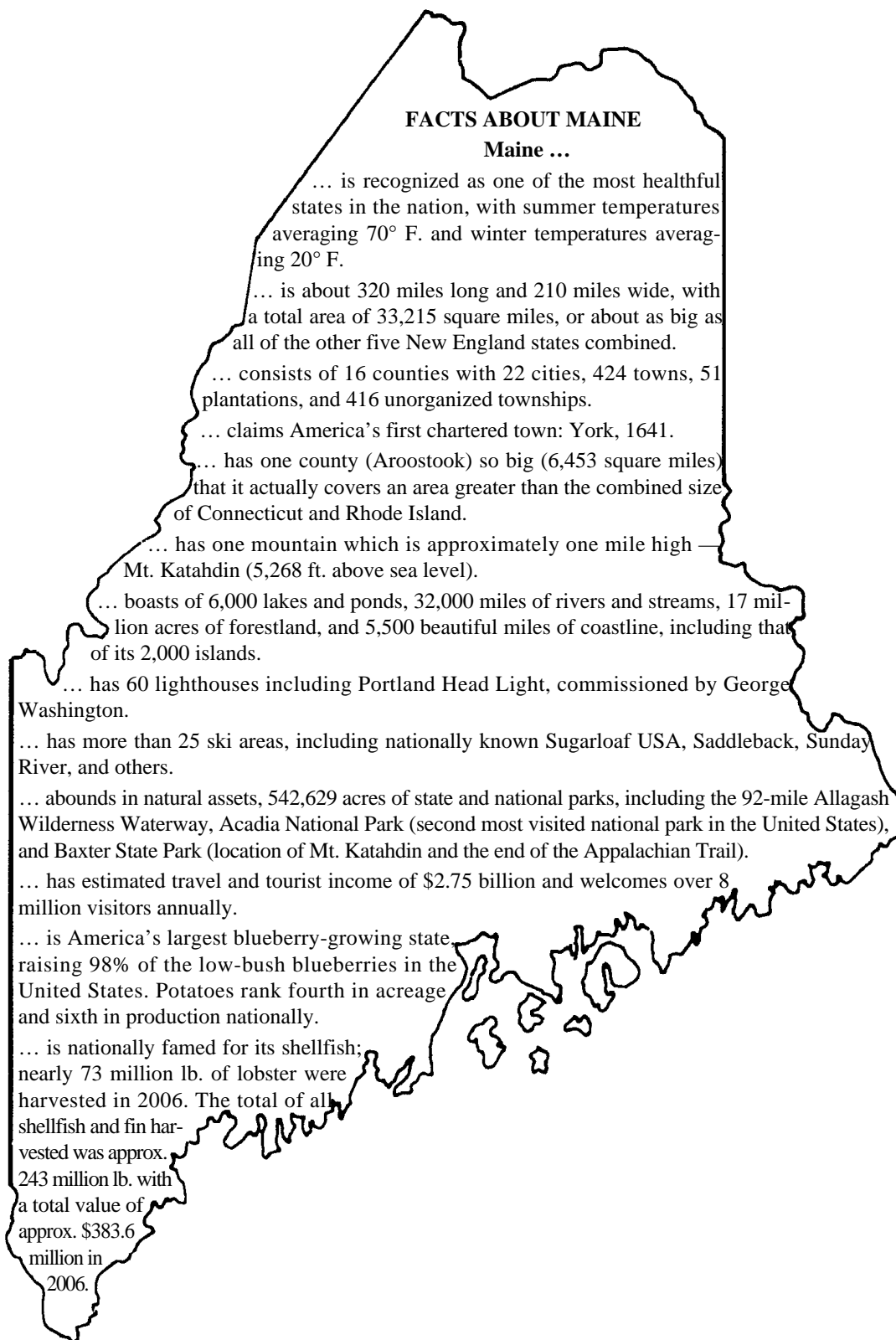
No person or agency will be furnished statistical information which has not previously been published, concerning any individual agency's report, without the written consent of the Chief Administrator of that agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting division will maintain for one year a

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 2006 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 134 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

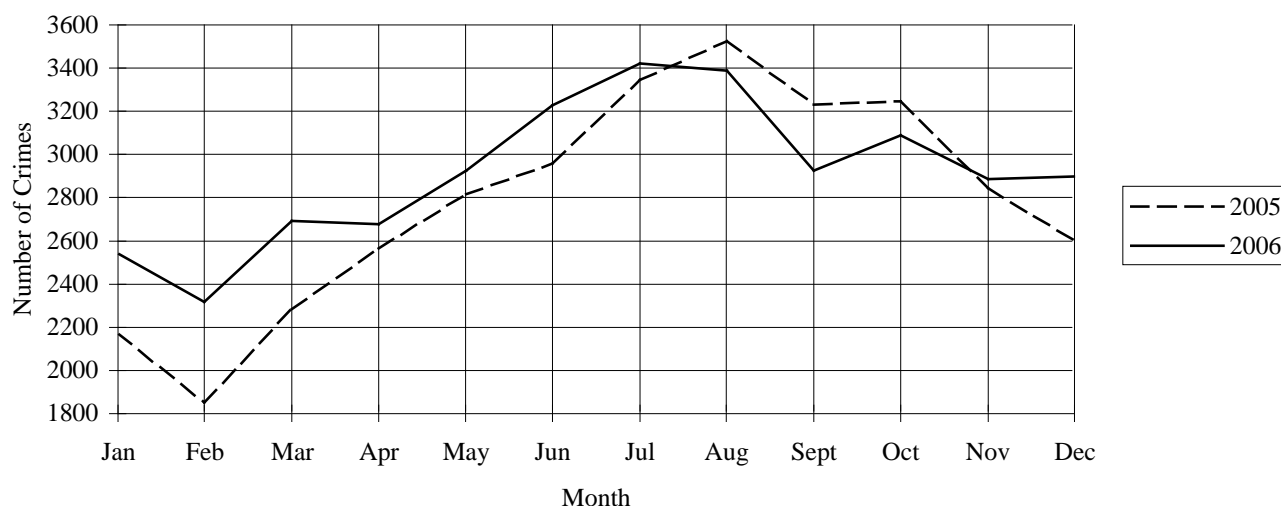
per unit of population, usually per 100,000 persons. Because Maine has such a low population total, a rate per 1,000 persons has been used to reflect a more realistic volume. No attempt has been made to incorporate either transient population or other factors which contribute to the ratio and type of 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 2006 was 26.48 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.15 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 25.33.

2006 Crime Rates

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	21	.06%	.02
Rape	340	.97%	.26
Robbery	383	1.09%	.29
Aggravated Assault	780	2.23%	.59
Burglary	6,776	19.36%	5.13
Larceny-Theft	25,161	71.90%	19.04
M/V Theft	1,340	3.83%	1.01
Arson	193	.55%	.15
Totals	34,994	100.00%	26.48
Total Violent Crime	1,524	4.36%	1.15
Total Property Crime	33,470	95.64%	25.33

Index Crimes



<i>Crime by County</i>												
County		Annual Crime Rate per 1,000	Total Index Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Percent Clearance
Androscoggin	2005	28.23	3,031	3	30	44	54	506	2,241	135	18	31.4%
	2006	27.31	2,951	1	38	54	53	545	2,140	107	13	30.8%
Aroostook	2005	18.46	1,359	2	7	7	26	307	958	52	—	38.5%
	2006	18.99	1,391	—	12	5	33	297	994	44	6	32.5%
Cumberland	2005	29.55	8,107	6	65	143	231	1,451	5,783	392	36	24.3%
	2006	31.68	8,712	4	72	207	186	1,575	6,195	414	59	23.9%
Franklin	2005	29.23	872	—	16	7	23	154	630	40	2	30.4%
	2006	33.16	985	—	6	6	29	181	741	20	2	28.7%
Hancock	2005	21.35	1,147	—	3	2	31	243	812	55	1	33.6%
	2006	18.71	1,004	1	1	—	28	166	755	49	4	33.3%
Kennebec	2005	28.06	3,396	1	37	16	66	644	2,521	96	15	33.9%
	2006	26.38	3,192	—	54	23	73	638	2,253	125	26	32.9%
Knox	2005	23.63	972	1	14	5	10	144	764	31	3	33.2%
	2006	23.77	980	—	11	2	20	160	748	36	3	30.1%
Lincoln	2005	14.57	515	1	6	3	6	113	362	24	—	48.3%
	2006	16.00	564	—	6	3	8	134	386	25	2	21.6%
Oxford	2005	22.50	1,278	2	17	7	29	342	825	52	4	21.4%
	2006	24.12	1,366	4	23	3	31	346	911	42	6	31.1%
Penobscot	2005	29.67	4,411	—	13	33	75	780	3,326	138	46	23.7%
	2006	32.38	4,763	3	14	33	61	784	3,699	143	26	23.6%
Piscataquis	2005	20.48	360	1	2	1	30	77	232	17	—	37.2%
	2006	24.72	437	1	5	—	33	90	297	11	—	28.4%
Sagadahoc	2005	19.98	740	—	3	3	15	110	580	23	6	20.4%
	2006	20.64	763	—	2	6	14	116	594	24	7	19.0%
Somerset	2005	27.23	1,409	1	22	4	35	298	998	46	5	32.0%
	2006	31.80	1,643	6	16	8	28	390	1,128	61	6	27.2%
Waldo	2005	18.03	646	—	4	5	29	135	441	32	—	40.4%
	2006	17.46	676	1	6	1	16	164	449	34	5	26.6%
Washington	2005	21.03	708	—	5	2	37	170	470	24	—	27.1%
	2006	22.45	751	—	6	1	44	193	485	20	2	31.7%
York	2005	22.34	4,490	1	78	41	129	803	3,210	187	41	25.2%
	2006	23.80	4,816	—	68	31	123	997	3,386	185	26	23.2%
TOTALS	2005	25.36	33,441	19	322	323	826	6,277	24,153	1,344	177	28.3%
	2006	26.48	34,994	21	340	383	780	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	26.7%

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 2006

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	218	173	228	236	242	278	256	258	279	280	220	283	2,951
Aroostook	113	92	99	106	137	116	123	124	115	137	120	109	1,391
Cumberland	677	576	727	730	727	750	849	817	673	778	729	679	8,712
Franklin	84	92	108	83	86	61	74	88	67	69	85	88	985
Hancock	81	55	70	57	74	101	117	114	81	77	91	86	1,004
Kennebec	201	273	228	226	247	298	348	299	273	276	247	276	3,192
Knox	54	77	98	75	81	84	103	112	64	77	72	83	980
Lincoln	45	32	43	44	51	66	37	60	46	65	41	34	564
Oxford	111	110	97	93	115	129	119	138	129	105	113	107	1,366
Penobscot	338	295	344	335	430	419	424	443	380	456	452	447	4,763
Piscataquis	21	29	34	30	32	47	42	33	41	31	38	59	437
Sagadahoc	35	55	59	51	79	71	100	74	52	66	70	51	763
Somerset	125	80	128	134	111	158	163	174	164	170	122	114	1,643
Waldo	39	36	45	72	55	66	75	79	46	73	52	38	676
Washington	51	51	48	60	62	73	75	84	66	56	60	65	751
York	348	289	337	346	395	513	517	493	451	374	374	379	4,816
2006 Total	2,541	2,315	2,693	2,678	2,924	3,230	3,422	3,390	2,927	3,090	2,886	2,898	34,994
2005 Total	2,171	1,850	2,286	2,565	2,815	2,959	3,345	3,527	3,232	3,246	2,845	2,600	33,441
% Change	17.0%	25.1%	17.8%	4.4%	3.9%	9.2%	2.3%	–3.9%	–9.4%	–4.8%	1.4%	11.5%	4.6%

Comparative Data: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2005, Maine	19	322	323	826	6,277	24,153	1,344	177	33,441
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.01	0.24	0.24	0.63	4.76	18.31	1.02	0.13	25.36
2006, Maine	21	340	383	780	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	34,994
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.26	0.29	0.59	5.13	19.04	1.01	0.15	26.48
Numerical Change	2	18	60	-46	499	1,008	-4	16	1,553
Percent Change	10.5%	5.6%	18.6%	-5.6%	7.9%	4.2%	-0.3%	9.0%	4.6%
U.S. 2005-2006 Percent Change	0.3%	-1.9%	6.0%	-0.7%	0.2%	-3.5%	-4.7%	1.8%	N/A
Northeast 2005-2006 Percent Change	2.5%	-5.6%	2.2%	-1.2%	1.5%	-0.5%	-6.9%	-0.5%	N/A

Note: Crime rate for 2005 was as follows: Total U.S. = 39.22, New England = 27.07

Clearance Data, 2006: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	21	340	383	780	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	34,994
Maine # Cleared	21	142	167	564	1,393	6,591	426	55	9,359
Maine % Cleared	100.0%	41.8%	43.6%	72.3%	20.6%	26.2%	31.8%	28.5%	26.7%
U.S. % Cleared*	62.1%	41.3%	25.4%	55.2%	12.7%	18.0%	13.0%	17.9%	19.8%
New England % Cleared*	53.0%	34.1%	25.0%	58.0%	13.1%	16.4%	11.1%	21.0%	18.9%

*2005 figures. 2006 data not available at press time.



Murder



Rape

INDEX CRIMES



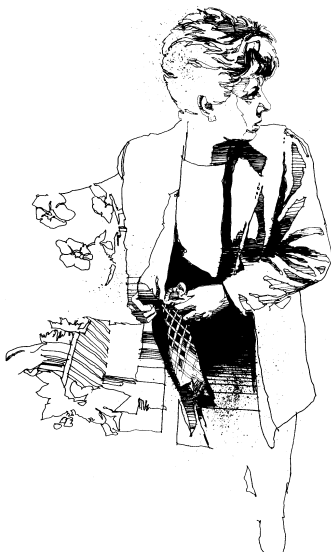
Robbery



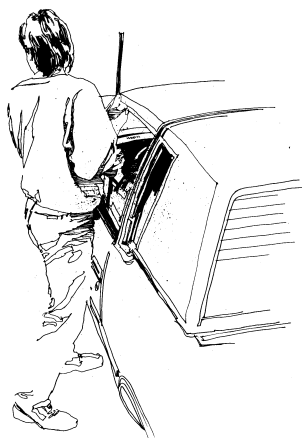
Aggravated Assault



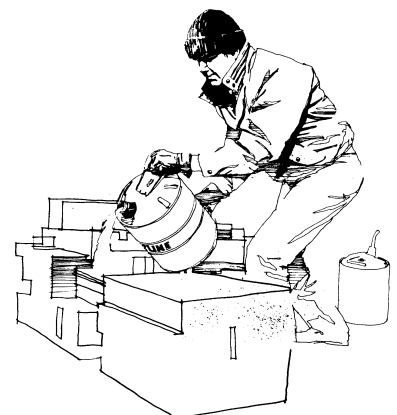
Burglary



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 2006, violent crimes showed an increase from the previous year. There were 1,524 reported offenses during 2006 — compared with 1,490 for 2005. This increase of 34 crimes reported represents an increase of 2.3%.

The 2006 crime rate for violent crime is 1.15 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 4.4% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 894 violent crimes for a 58.7 clearance rate.

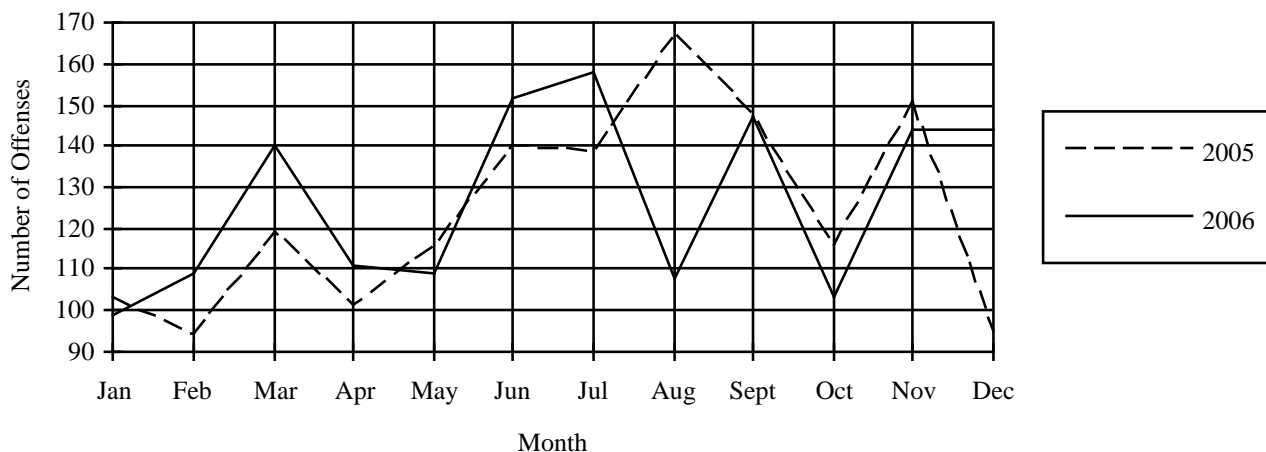
Crime Clock



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2005–2006

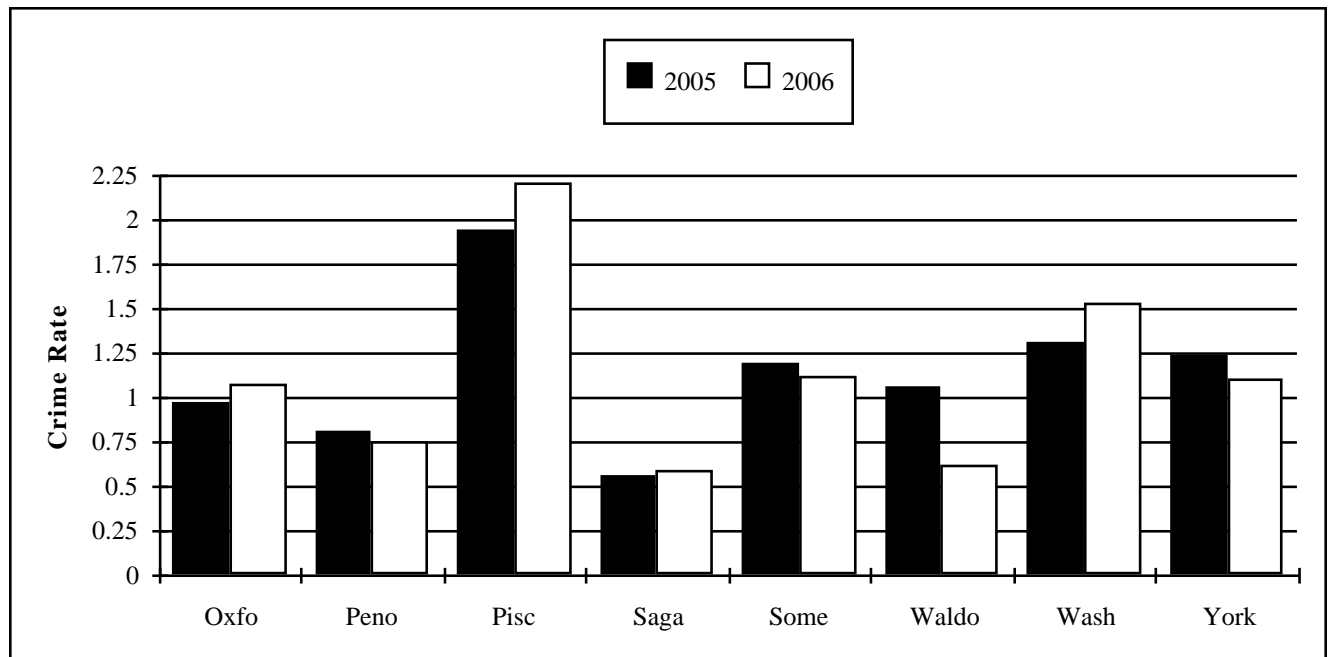
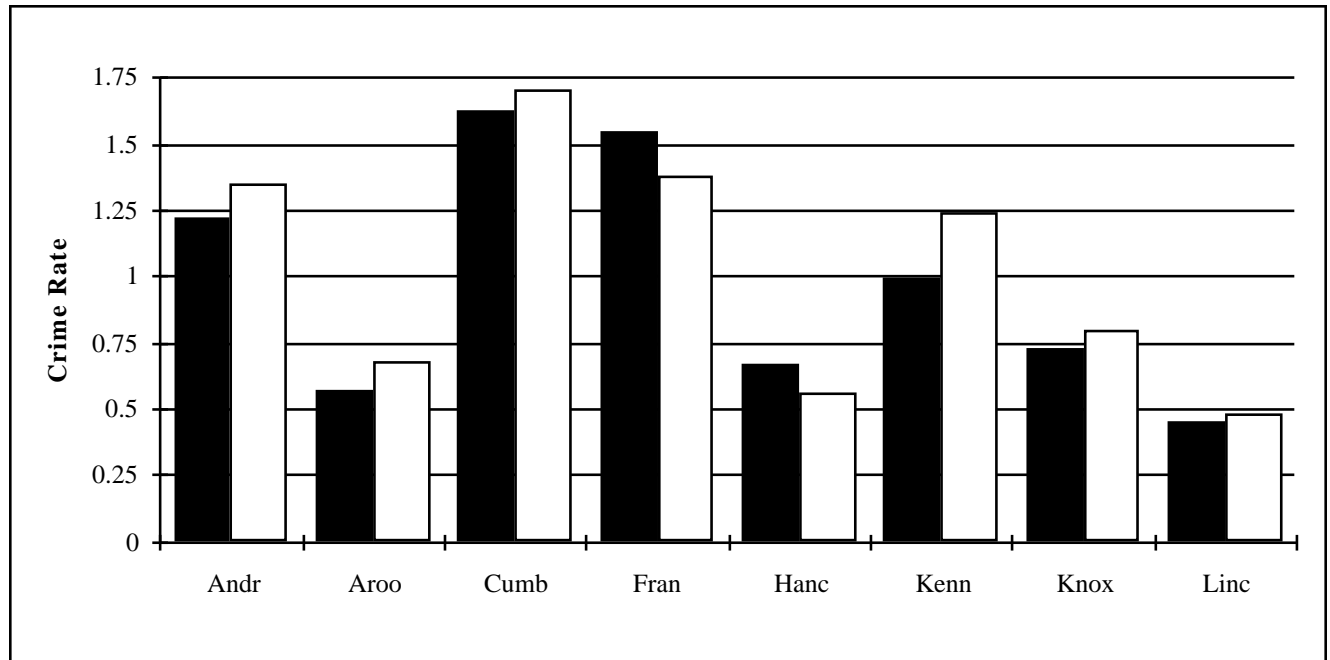
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
2005	19	322	323	826	1,490
2006	21	340	383	780	1,524
Number Change	2	18	60	-46	34
Percent Change	10.5%	5.6%	18.6%	-5.6%	2.3%

Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.15)



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 2006, rising by 1,519 reported offenses. The 2006 total of 33,470 represents a 4.8% increase from the 2005 figure of 31,951.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 8,410 property crimes during 2006 for a 25.1% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 95.6% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 25.38 offenses per 1,000.

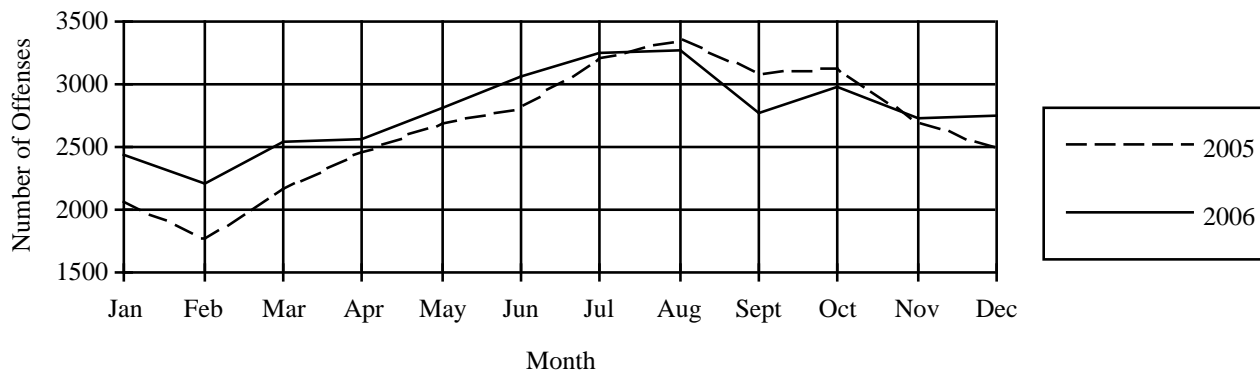
Crime Clock



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2005–2006

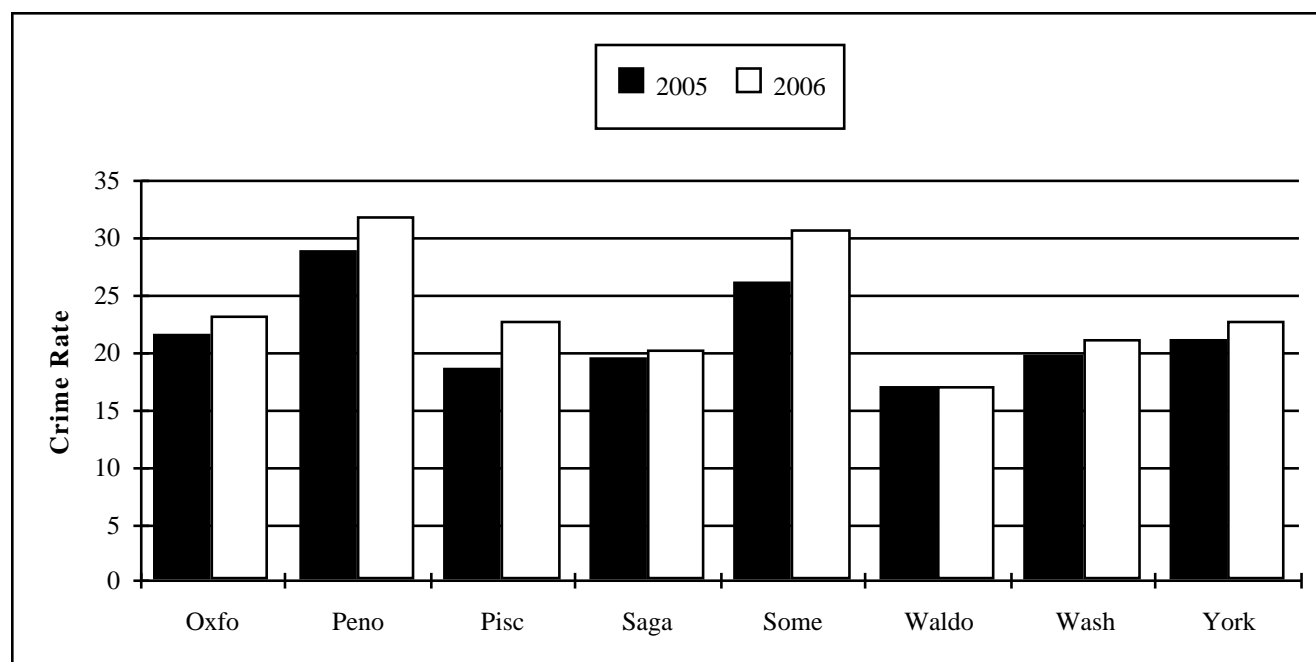
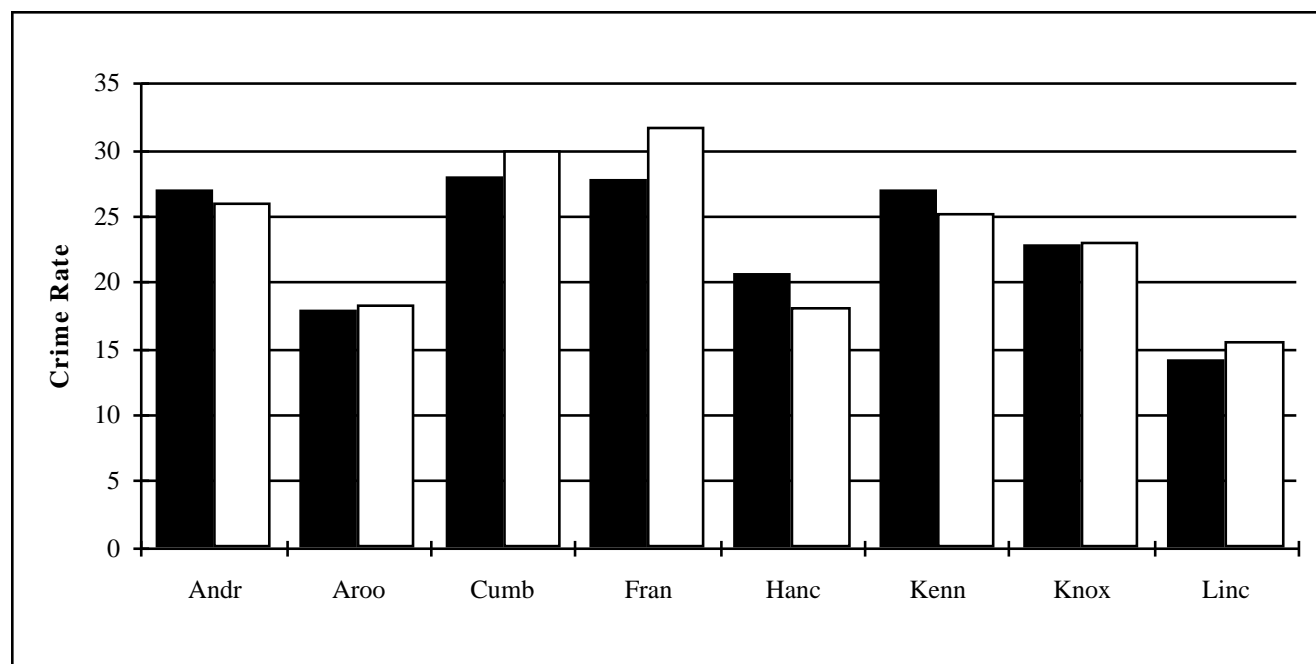
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2005	6,277	24,153	1,344	177	31,951
2006	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	33,470
Number Change	499	1,008	–4	16	1,519
Percent Change	7.9%	4.2%	–0.3%	9.0%	4.8%

Property Crimes — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 25.38)



MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 2006

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
01/19/06 Westbrook	42	F	50	M	Gun	Girlfriend	Victim shot and killed by longtime boyfriend who then shot and killed himself.
01/22/06 Southwest Harbor	83	F	37	F	Blunt object	Employer	Victim was struck with blunt object after employee became angry with her.
02/15/06 Portland	28	M	28	M	Gun	Acquaintance	Victim shot after argument in suspect's residence.
03/07/06 Bangor	34	M	Unk.	Unk.	Unknown, fire	Unknown	Victim's body was found under bridge after it had been set on fire. Case remains open.
04/16/06 Milo	57	M	24	M	Gun	Stranger	Victim was a registered sex offender, shot and killed by suspect who later shot and killed himself.
04/16/06 Corinth	24	M	24	M	Gun	Stranger	Victim was a registered sex offender, shot and killed by suspect who later shot and killed himself.
06/20/06 Caratunk	47	F	25	M	Blunt object	Mother	Victim beaten to death in her home by her son, found mentally incompetent.
06/25/06 Bangor	57	M	33	M	Hands, fists, feet, plastic bags	Acquaintance	Victim beaten to death.
07/04/06 Portland	31	F	35	M	Gun	Wife	Suspect shot and killed wife in front and home and then shot and killed himself.
08/11/06 Canaan	37	F	37	M	Unknown	Wife	Unknown motive, suspect charged.
08/11/06 Canaan	35	F	37	M	Unknown	Girlfriend	Unknown motive, suspect charged.
09/01/06 Newry, Upton	50 65 30 43	M F F F	31	M	Gun	Acquaintance Acquaintance Acquaintance Acquaintance	Four people shot to death by suspect over the weekend at Black Bear Bed and Breakfast.
09/10/06 Hartland	44	F	45	M	Gun	Wife	Suspect shot and killed wife in family home, set home on fire and then shot and killed himself.
10/04/06 Portland	49	M	49	M	Blunt object	Acquaintance	Victim beaten to death.
11/08/06 Lewiston	65	M	34	M	Gun	Father	Victim shot to death by son during family gathering.
11/12/06 Searsport	44	M	49	M	Knife	Brother	Suspect stabbed victim over argument.
11/24/06 Norridgewock	18	F	Unk.	Unk.	Unknown	Unknown	Victim found in woods by hunters. Case remains open.
11/28/06 Palmyra	13	M	40	M	Gun	Child of girlfriend	Victim shot by offender in front of home.



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 “offenses 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
17 days,
9 hours,
9 minutes

<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	14	17	19	19	21	
% change from previous year	–26.3%	21.4%	11.8%	—	10.5%	
						% change 50.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	
% change from previous year	—	—	—	—	100.0%	
						% change 100.0%

Characteristics — 2006

Victim–Offender Relationship

Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger81.0%
Stranger to Stranger9.5%
Unknown9.5%

Type of Weapon Used

Firearm57.1%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....4.8%
Other Dangerous Weapon.....14.3%
Hands, Fists, Feet4.8%
Other/Undetermined19.0%

Months of Highest Occurrence

September23.8%
November19.0%
Jan., Apr., June, Aug.9.5%

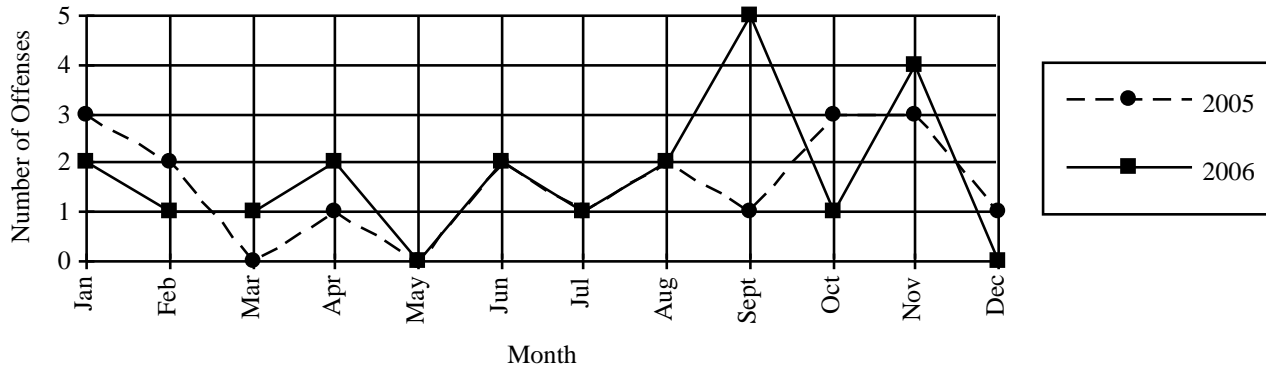
Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total\$0.00
Per Incident Average.....\$0.00

Clearance Rate

21 Offenses Cleared.....100.0%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.76

***Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative
Data 2005–2006***

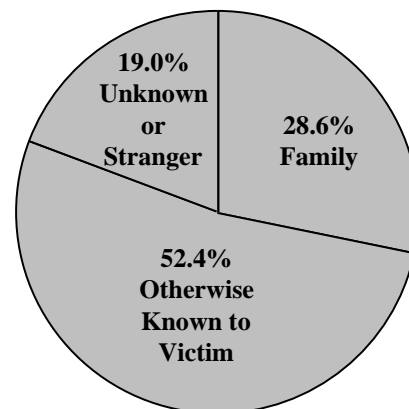


Profile of Persons Arrested — 16 Arrests

Age		Sex	
17 and under.....	0.0%	Male.....	93.8%
18–24.....	6.3%	Female.....	6.3%
25–29.....	18.8%		
30–34.....	37.5%		
35–39.....	18.8%		
40 and over.....	18.8%		
5 offenders committed suicide			

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

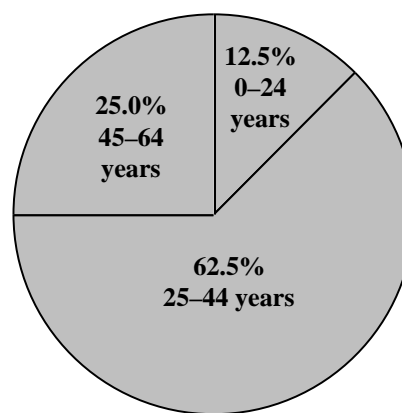
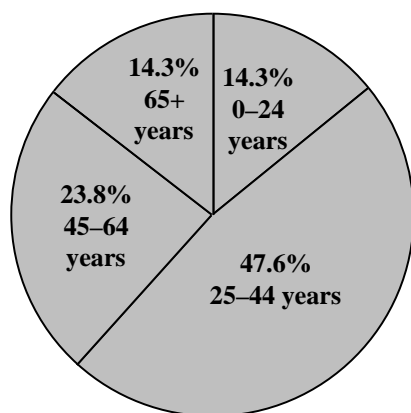
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Wife	3	14.3%
Father	1	4.8%
Mother	1	4.8%
Brother	1	4.8%
Total Family	6	28.6%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	2	9.5%
Acquaintance	9	42.9%
Stranger	2	9.5%
Unknown	2	9.5%
Total Other	15	71.4%
TOTAL	21	100.0%



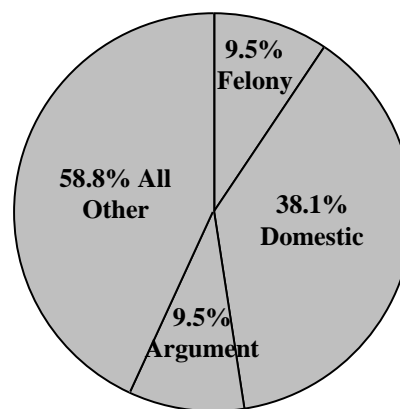
*Number of relationships may not agree with number of victims due to instances of multiple offenders or multiple victims.

Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Age of Victims	Male	Female	Total	Age of Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0–14 years	1	—	1	0–14 years	—	—	—
15–24 years	1	1	2	15–24 years	2	—	2
25–34 years	2	2	4	25–34 years	5	—	5
35–44 years	1	5	6	35–44 years	4	1	5
45–54 years	2	1	3	45–54 years	4	—	4
55–64 years	2	—	2	55–64 years	—	—	—
65+ years	1	2	3	65+ years	—	—	—
Total	10	11	21	Total	15	1	16

***Murder Distribution by Circumstances***

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Aggravated Assault	2	9.5%
Felony Total*	2	9.5%
Domestic Conflict	8	38.1%
Argument	2	9.5%
Child Abuse/Neglect	1	4.8%
Other	6	28.6%
Unknown	2	9.5%
Other than Felony Total	19	90.5%
TOTAL	21	100.0%



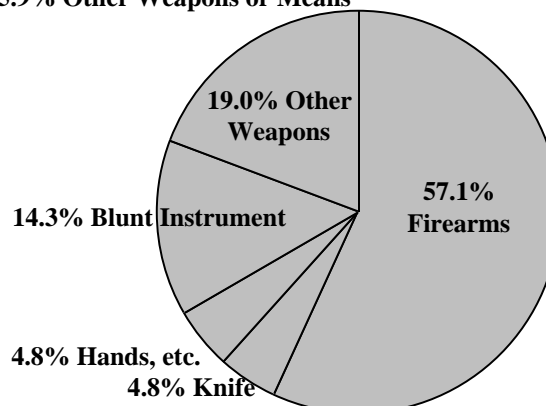
*Felony murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

**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	12	57.1%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	4.8%
Hands, Fists, Feet	1	4.8%
Blunt Instrument	3	14.3%
Other/Unknown	4	19.0%
Total	21	100.0%

5.9% Other Weapons or Means

***FORCIBLE RAPE***

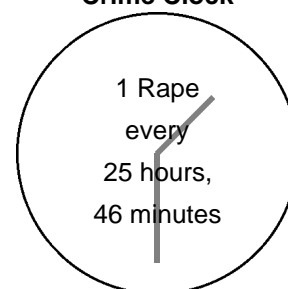
Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

“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***Trend***

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	391	351	313	322	340	
% change from previous year	21.4%	–10.2%	–10.8%	2.9%	5.6%	
						% change –13.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.26	
% change from previous year	20.0%	–10.0%	–11.1%	—	8.3%	
						% change –13.3%

Characteristics — 2006**Type of Offense**

Rape by Force	95.9%
Attempts to Rape.....	4.1%

Months of Highest Occurrence

June	11.5%
Feb., Oct.	9.1%
Sept., Nov.	8.8%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total.....	\$0.00
Per Incident Average	\$0.00

Clearance Rate

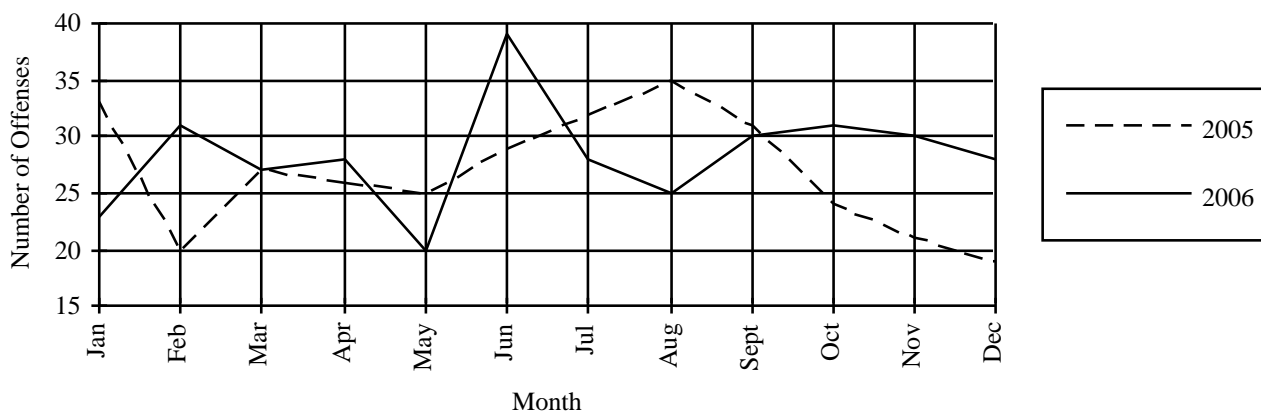
142 Offenses Cleared.....	41.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.25

***Profile of Persons Arrested
85 Arrests*****Age**

17 and under.....	25.9%
18–24.....	28.2%
25–29.....	8.2%
30–34.....	10.6%
35–39.....	12.9%
40 and over.....	14.1%

Sex

Male.....	95.3%
Female.....	4.7%

Rapes — Comparative Data 2005–2006***Rape by Type of Offense, 2005–2006***

	2005	2006	% change
Forcible Rape	311	326	4.8%
Attempted Rape	11	14	27.3%
Totals	322	340	5.6%



ROBBERY

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

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

ly 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



Trend

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	269	289	288	323	383	
% change from previous year	2.3%	7.4%	−0.3%	12.2%	18.6%	
						% change 42.4%
Rate per 1,000	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.29	
% change from previous year	5.0%	4.8%	—	9.1%	20.8%	
						% change 38.1%

Characteristics — 2006

Type of Weapon Used	Months of Highest Occurrence
Hands, Fists, Feet.....47.8%	December12.5%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....20.9%	November12.0%
Firearm.....20.4%	March11.7%
Other Dangerous Weapon.....11.0%	
Place of Occurrence	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Business Establishment.....32.1%	Total.....\$265,220.00
Street, Alley.....29.8%	Per Incident Average.....\$692.48
Residence17.2%	
Miscellaneous.....13.8%	Clearance Rate
Banks.....7.0%	167 Offenses Cleared.....43.6%
	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.49

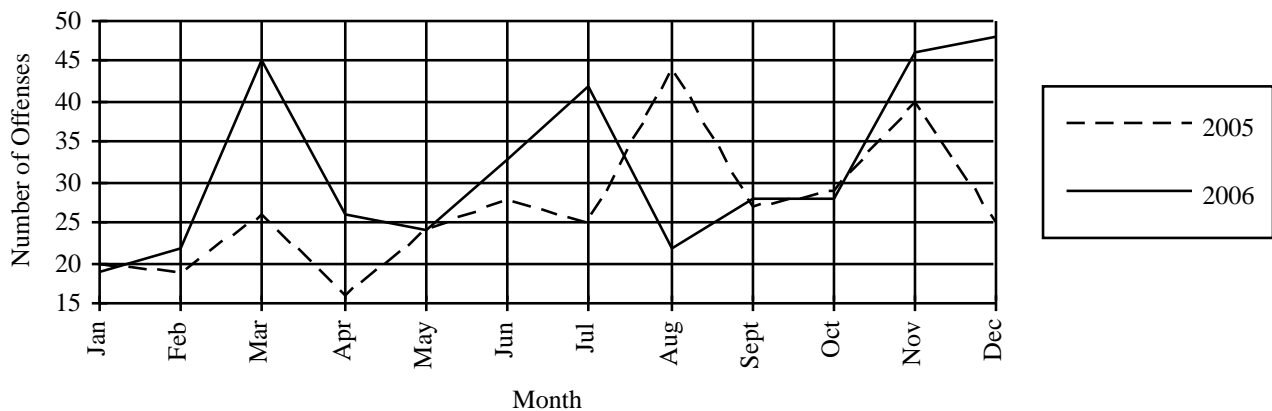
***Profile of Persons Arrested
186 Arrests***

Age	
17 and under.....	14.5%
18–24.....	38.7%
25–29.....	13.4%
30–34.....	18.8%
35–39.....	3.8%
40 and over.....	10.8%
Sex	
Male.....	91.4%
Female.....	8.6%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 2005–2006

	2005	2006	% change
Firearm	58	78	34.5%
Knife	39	80	105.1%
Other Weapon	46	42	–8.7%
Strong Arm	180	183	1.7%
Totals	323	383	18.6%

Robberies — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Robbery by Classification, 2005–2006

Classification	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
Highway	95	114	20.0%	\$15,360.00	\$19,325.00	25.8%
Commercial House	50	59	18.0%	\$9,856.00	\$29,893.00	203.3%
Gas/Service Station	7	12	71.4%	\$1,588.00	\$2,989.00	88.2%
Convenience Store	30	52	73.3%	\$14,291.00	\$14,026.00	–1.9%
Residence	77	66	–14.3%	\$85,513.00	\$14,310.00	–83.3%
Bank/Lending Inst.	14	27	92.9%	\$16,559.00	\$159,307.00	862.1%
Miscellaneous	50	53	6.0%	\$43,374.00	\$25,370.00	–41.5%
Totals	323	383	18.6%	\$186,541.00	\$265,220.00	42.2%

<i>Robbery Type by County</i>								
County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc. Total
Androscoggin								
	2006	20	1	1	4	11	5	12 54
	2005	20	—	—	2	13	4	5 44
Aroostook								
	2006	—	—	—	—	5	—	— 5
	2005	1	—	1	1	1	—	3 7
Cumberland								
	2006	66	50	8	25	27	11	20 207
	2005	44	34	4	15	22	6	18 143
Franklin								
	2006	1	1	—	2	—	—	2 6
	2005	1	2	—	—	2	—	2 7
Hancock								
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
	2005	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 2
Kennebec								
	2006	5	1	2	5	3	3	4 23
	2005	1	3	—	—	8	—	4 16
Knox								
	2006	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 2
	2005	—	—	—	1	4	—	— 5
Lincoln								
	2006	—	—	—	1	—	2	— 3
	2005	—	1	—	—	—	—	2 3
Oxford								
	2006	—	—	—	1	1	—	1 3
	2005	2	—	—	1	1	—	3 7
Penobscot								
	2006	11	3	—	5	10	1	3 33
	2005	12	8	—	1	9	2	1 33
Piscataquis								
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	— —
	2005	—	—	—	1	—	—	— 1
Sagadahoc								
	2006	2	1	—	—	2	1	— 6
	2005	2	—	—	—	—	1	— 3
Somerset								
	2006	—	—	—	6	—	—	2 8
	2005	—	—	—	2	2	—	— 4
Waldo								
	2006	—	1	—	—	—	—	— 1
	2005	—	—	—	1	2	1	1 5
Washington								
	2006	1	—	—	—	—	—	— 1
	2005	—	—	—	—	2	—	— 2
York								
	2006	8	—	1	3	7	4	8 31
	2005	12	2	2	5	10	—	10 41



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 2006 there were 10,901 simple assaults reported (-1.1% from 2005), with a clearance rate of 76.4%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Crime Clock

1 Aggravated
Assault every
11 hours,
14 minutes

Trend

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002-2006
Number reported	728	755	728	826	780	
% change from previous year	-11.1%	3.7%	-3.6%	13.5%	-5.6%	
						% change 7.1%
Rate per 1,000	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.63	0.59	
% change from previous year	-12.5%	3.6%	-5.2%	14.5%	-6.3%	
						% change 5.4%

Characteristics — 2006

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet.....	46.0%
Other Dangerous Weapons	27.7%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	20.5%
Firearms.....	5.8%

Months of Highest Occurrence

July	11.2%
September	10.8%
June	10.0%

Clearance Rate

564 Offenses Cleared.....	72.3%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.71

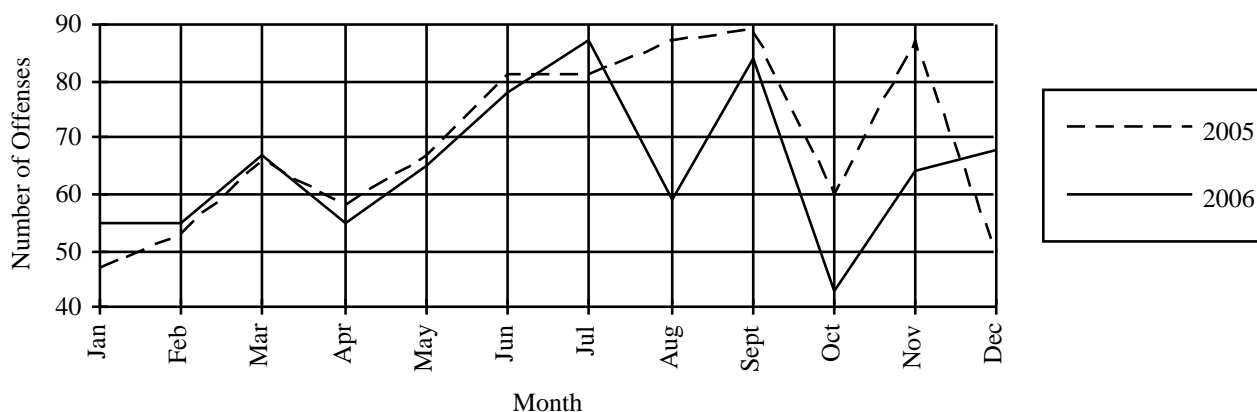
Profile of Persons Arrested 553 Arrests

Age

17 and under.....	16.5%
18-24.....	29.7%
25-29.....	15.2%
30-34.....	9.0%
35-39.....	9.2%
40 and over.....	20.4%

Sex

Male.....	86.6%
Female.....	13.4%

Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 2005–2006***Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 2005–2006***

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
2005	32	166	252	376	826
2006	45	160	216	359	780
% change	40.6%	-3.6%	-14.3%	-4.5%	-5.6%

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

During 2006:

- Of a grand total of 11,681 reported assaults, 5,554 or 47.5% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults increased 1.7% (95 offenses) from the 2005 figure of 5,459.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 4,737 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 85.3%.
- Of the 5,554 domestic assaults, 97.6% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).

Crime Clock

***Domestic Violence Assaults
Comparison Data 2005–2006***

Situations/Relationships	2005 Number of Offenses	2005 % of Total	2006 Number of Offenses	2006 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	9	.2	10	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	28	.5	9	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	45	.8	43	.8
Hands, Aggravated Injury	76	1.4	47	.8
Hands, Not Aggravated	3,038	55.7	3,121	56.2
Total Male Assault on Female	3,196	58.5	3,230	58.2
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	4	<.1	5	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	15	.3	14	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	25	.5	17	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	16	.3	3	<.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	813	14.9	833	15.0
Total Female Assault on Male	873	16.0	872	15.7
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	1	<.1	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	4	<.1	1	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	4	<.1	6	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	11	.2	14	.3
Hands, Not Aggravated	379	6.9	420	7.6
Total Parent Assault on Child	399	7.3	442	8.0
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	—	—	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	<.1	3	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	7	.1	8	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	11	.2	3	<.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	465	8.5	390	7.0
Total Child Assault on Parent	486	8.9	405	7.3
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	—	—	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	12	.2	6	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	12	.2	11	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	16	.3	10	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	465	8.5	577	10.4
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	505	9.3	605	10.9
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	5,459	100.0	5,554	100.0
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	14	.3	18	.3
Knife, Cutting Instrument	62	1.1	33	.6
Other Dangerous Weapon	93	1.7	85	1.5
Hands, Aggravated Injury	130	2.4	77	1.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	5,160	94.5	5,341	96.2
Total Domestic Assaults	5,459	100.0	5,554	100.0
Total All Domestic Assaults	5,459	46.1	5,554	47.5
Total All Reported Assaults	11,843	100.0	11,681	100.0

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 2005–2006

County	2005 Number of Offenses	2005 Percent of Total	2006 Number of Offenses	2006 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	554	10.1%	684	12.3%	23.5%
Aroostook	269	4.9%	260	4.7%	–3.3%
Cumberland	1,115	20.4%	1,106	19.9%	–0.8%
Franklin	178	3.3%	139	2.5%	–21.9%
Hancock	119	2.2%	85	1.5%	–28.6%
Kennebec	710	13.0%	672	12.1%	–5.4%
Knox	91	1.7%	85	1.5%	–6.6%
Lincoln	104	1.9%	128	2.3%	23.1%
Oxford	254	4.7%	249	4.5%	–2.0%
Penobscot	406	7.4%	435	7.8%	7.1%
Piscataquis	34	0.6%	30	0.5%	–11.8%
Sagadahoc	98	1.8%	90	1.6%	–8.2%
Somerset	254	4.7%	307	5.5%	20.9%
Waldo	118	2.2%	117	2.1%	–0.8%
Washington	79	1.4%	96	1.7%	21.5%
York	1,076	19.7%	1,071	19.3%	–0.5%
Totals	5,459	100.0%	5,554	100.0%	1.7%



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



Trend

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	6,944	6,571	6,344	6,277	6,776	
% change from previous year	1.0%	–5.4%	–3.5%	–1.1%	7.9%	
						% change –2.4%
Rate per 1,000	5.36	5.03	4.82	4.76	5.13	
% change from previous year	0.2%	–6.2%	–4.2%	–1.2%	7.8%	
						% change –4.3%

Characteristics — 2006

Place of Occurrence	Months of Highest Occurrence
Residence.....68.5%	August10.1%
Non-Residence.....31.5%	July9.4%
	May8.8%
Type of Entry	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Forcible Entry.....52.1%	Total.....\$7,065,251.00
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....43.3%	Per Incident Average.....\$1,042.69
Attempted Forcible Entry.....4.6%	
Time of Day	Clearance Rate
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m.....39.5%	1,393 Offenses Cleared.....20.6%
Unknown.....30.6%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.20
Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.....29.9%	

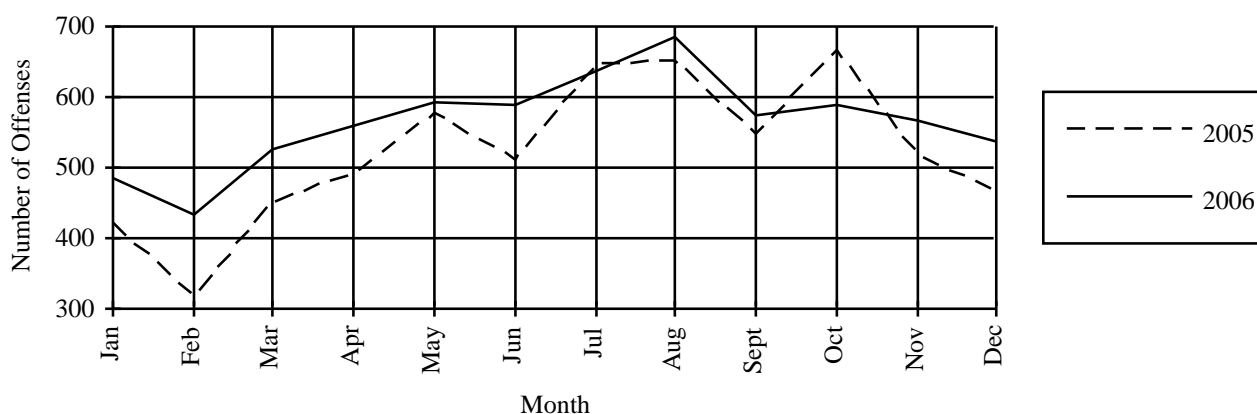
Profile of Persons Arrested 1,388 Arrests

Age
17 and under.....32.8%
18–24.....36.0%
25–29.....11.7%
30–34.....6.8%
35–39.....4.4%
40 and over.....8.2%
Sex
Male.....87.0%
Female.....13.0%

Type of Entry, 2005–2006

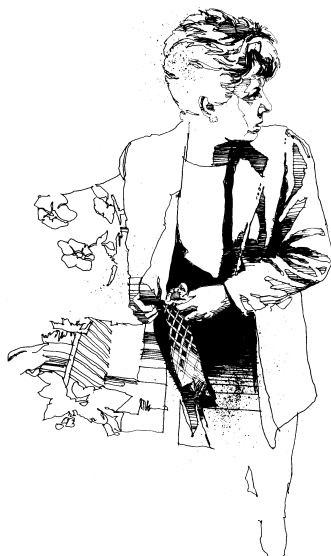
	2005	2006	% change
Forcible Entry	3,346	3,531	5.5%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,578	2,933	13.8%
Attempted Forcible Entry	353	312	–11.6%
Totals	6,277	6,776	7.9%

Burglaries — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Burglary by Time of Day, 2005–2006

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,075	1,133	5.4%	\$943,666	\$1,198,066	27.0%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	1,848	2,091	13.1%	\$2,094,819	\$2,226,863	6.3%
Unknown	1,312	1,417	8.0%	\$3,031,323	\$1,384,182	-54.3%
Subtotals	4,235	4,641	9.6%	\$6,069,808	\$4,809,111	-20.8%
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	896	891	-0.6%	\$861,966	\$872,060	1.2%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	511	587	14.9%	\$382,248	\$585,528	53.2%
Unknown	635	657	3.5%	\$606,785	\$798,552	31.6%
Subtotal	2,042	2,135	4.6%	\$1,850,999	\$2,256,140	21.9%
Grand Totals	6,277	6,776	7.9%	\$7,920,807	\$7,065,251	-10.8%



LARCENY-THEFT

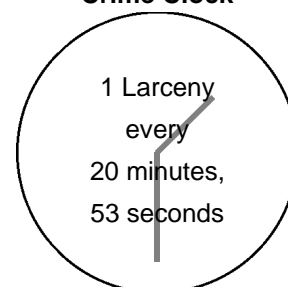
Larceny is the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership.

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

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

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

Crime Clock



<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	24,496	24,064	24,087	24,153	25,161	
% change from previous year	–0.1%	–1.8%	0.1%	0.3%	4.2%	
						% change 2.7%
Rate per 1,000	18.92	18.43	18.29	18.31	19.04	
% change from previous year	–0.7%	–2.6%	–0.8%	0.1%	4.0%	
						% change 0.6%

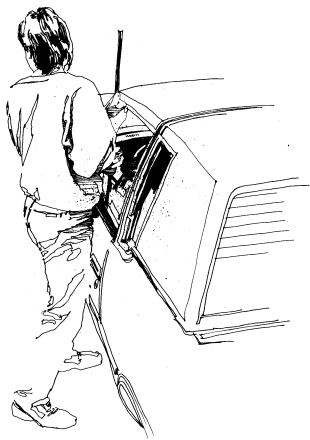
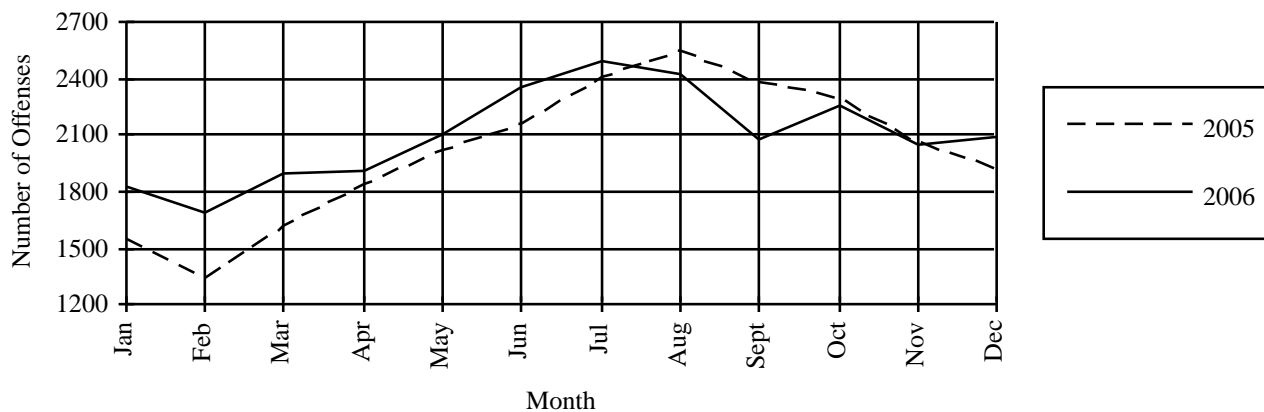
<i>Characteristics — 2006</i>	
Type of Criminal Activity	
All Other	45.3%
From Motor Vehicles	20.9%
From Buildings	13.5%
Shoplifting	11.2%
Bicycles	4.4%
Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	3.7%
Purse-Snatching	0.4%
From Coin-Op Machines	0.3%
Pocket-Picking	0.2%
Value per Incident	
Under \$50	43.1%
Over \$200	32.7%
\$50 to \$200	24.3%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
July	9.9%
August	9.6%
June	9.4%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$11,810,947.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$469.41
Clearance Rate	
6,591 Offenses Cleared.....	26.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.21

Profile of Persons Arrested
5,262 Arrests

Age	
17 and under.....	26.3%
18–24.....	34.2%
25–29.....	12.6%
30–34.....	7.4%
35–39.....	6.2%
40 and over.....	13.4%
Sex	
Male.....	60.8%
Female.....	39.2%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 2005–2006</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
Pocket-Picking	68	50	–26.5%	\$12,131	\$19,303	59.1%
Purse-Snatching	124	112	–9.7%	\$23,518	\$19,549	–16.9%
Shoplifting	3,283	2,817	–14.2%	\$362,009	\$430,207	18.8%
From Motor Vehicles	4,711	5,271	11.9%	\$1,472,340	\$1,731,504	17.6%
M/V Parts & Accessories	923	941	2.0%	\$407,807	\$421,090	3.3%
Bicycles	1,109	1,109	—	\$287,313	\$240,374	–16.3%
From Buildings	3,822	3,399	–11.1%	\$2,989,462	\$2,586,182	–13.5%
From Coin-Op Machines	107	63	–41.1%	\$54,834	\$33,501	–38.9%
All Other	10,006	11,399	13.9%	\$6,440,058	\$6,329,237	–1.7%
Totals	24,153	25,161	4.2%	\$12,049,472	\$11,810,947	–2.0%

Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 2005–2006



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 6 hours,
32 minutes

Trend

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	1,418	1,450	1,305	1,344	1,340	
% change from previous year	–14.9%	2.3%	–10.0%	3.0%	–0.3%	
						% change –5.5%
Rate per 1,000	1.10	1.11	0.99	1.02	1.01	
% change from previous year	–15.4%	0.9%	–10.8%	3.0%	–0.6%	
						% change –7.8%

Type of Vehicle 2005–2006

	Auto- mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
2005	906	169	269	1,344
2006	912	194	234	1,340
% change	0.7%	14.8%	-13.0%	-0.3%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 2006

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	544	40.6%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	229	17.1%
Total Recovered	773	57.7%
Not Recovered	567	42.3%

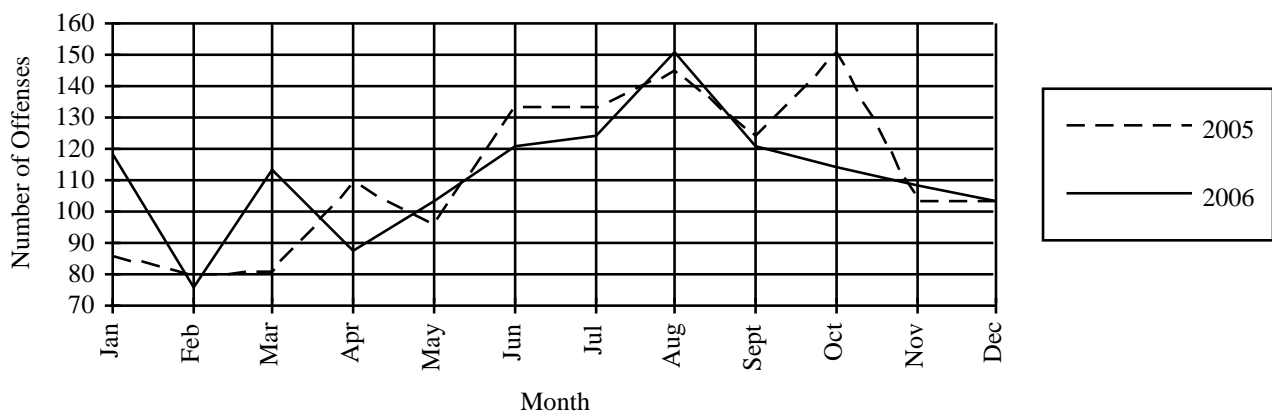
Characteristics — 2006

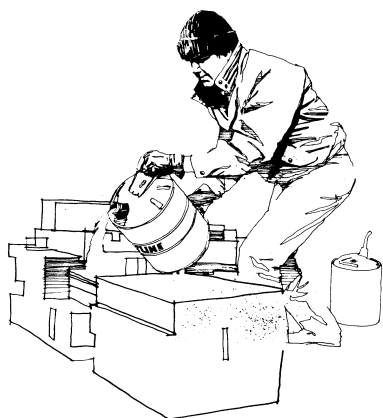
Type of Vehicle	
Automobiles.....	68.1%
Other Vehicles	17.5%
Trucks/Buses	14.5%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	11.3%
July	9.3%
June, Sept.	9.0%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$7,562,353.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$5,643.55
Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered	773
Value of Property Recovered	
Total	\$4,677,385.00
Clearance Rate	
426 Offenses Cleared.....	31.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.22

***Profile of Persons Arrested
296 Arrests***

Age	
17 and under.....	33.4%
18–24.....	35.1%
25–29.....	9.8%
30–34.....	5.4%
35–39.....	6.8%
40 and over.....	9.5%
Sex	
Male.....	83.4%
Female.....	16.6%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 2005–2006

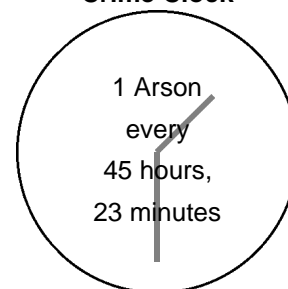


ARSON

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



Trend

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002–2006
Number reported	174	196	192	177	193	
% change from previous year	-17.9%	12.6%	-2.0%	-7.8%	9.0%	
						% change 10.9%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.15	
% change from previous year	-18.8%	15.4%	—	-13.3%	15.4%	
						% change 15.4%

Characteristics — 2006

Type of Property

Structural.....	48.7%
Other.....	29.5%
Mobile.....	21.8%

Months of Highest Occurrence

March	13.5%
October	11.9%
December	9.8%

Value of Property Damaged

Total.....	\$4,406,076.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$22,829.41

Clearance Rate

55 Offenses Cleared.....	28.5%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.40

Profile of Persons Arrested 77 Arrests

Age

17 and under.....	46.8%
18–24.....	16.9%
25–29.....	9.1%
30–34.....	6.5%
35–39.....	5.2%
40 and over.....	15.6%

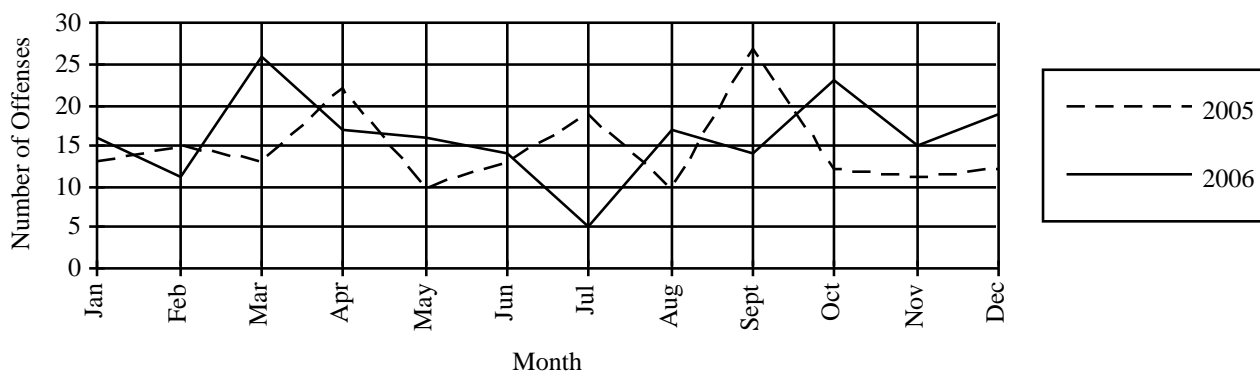
Sex

Male.....	83.1%
Female.....	16.9%

Arson by Property Type, 2005–2006

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
Structural — Residential	53	53	—	\$509,027	\$2,276,530	347.2%
Structural — Non-residential	25	41	64.0%	\$2,561,715	\$1,701,750	-33.6%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	33	42	27.3%	\$139,669	\$386,970	177.1%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	66	57	-13.6%	\$16,560	\$40,826	146.5%
Totals	177	193	9.0%	\$3,226,971	\$4,406,076	36.5%

Arsons — Comparative Data 2005–2006



Arson Breakdown by County

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2005	2006	% change	2005	2006	% change
Androscoggin	18	13	-27.8%	\$262,610	\$507,410	93.2%
Aroostook	—	6	100.0%	—	\$20,493	100.0%
Cumberland	36	59	63.9%	\$68,510	\$434,451	534.1%
Franklin	2	2	—	\$2,200	\$500,000	22,627.3%
Hancock	1	4	300.0%	\$500	\$62,100	12,320.0%
Kennebec	15	26	73.3%	\$139,451	\$147,896	6.1%
Knox	3	3	—	\$35,200	\$10,500	-70.2%
Lincoln	—	2	100.0%	—	\$60	100.0%
Oxford	4	6	50.0%	\$2,550,050	\$33,900	-98.7%
Penobscot	46	26	-43.5%	\$40,566	\$156,320	285.3%
Piscataquis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc	6	7	16.7%	\$600	\$1,315,000	219,066.7%
Somerset	5	6	20.0%	\$62,803	\$290,300	362.2%
Waldo	—	5	100.0%	—	\$802,000	100.0%
Washington	—	2	100.0%	—	\$200	100.0%
York	41	26	-36.6%	\$64,481	\$125,446	94.5%
Totals	177	193	9.0%	\$3,226,971	\$4,406,076	36.5%

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 ...”. On June 26, 1997, disability bias was added to the definition of hate crime, creating two new categories: Anti-Mental Disability and Anti-Physical Disability. 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 2006 was 59. These incidents involved 65 victims with at least 56 offenders, and resulted in a total of 61 offenses.

Hate Crime 2006

Number of incidents.....	59
Number of victims.....	65
Number of offenders	56
Number of offenses	61

In 2006, the most commonly reported bias motivation was racial. The second largest percentage was sexual orientation and the third religious hate crimes.

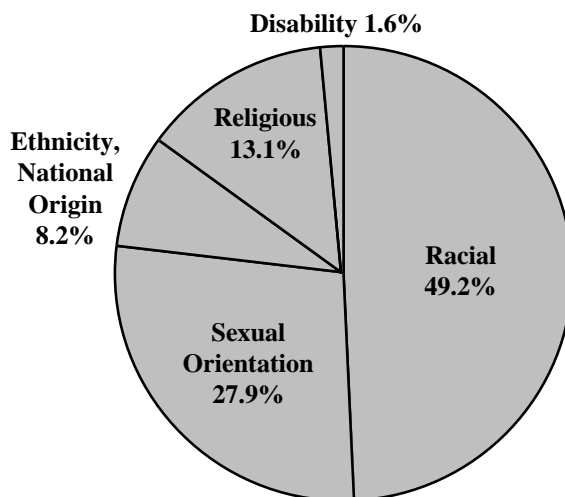
Hate Crime Bias Motivation

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Racial	49.2%	Anti-White	1	1.6%
		Anti-Black	28	45.9%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	—	—
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	1	1.6%
Sexual Orientation	27.9%	Anti-Male Homosexual	13	21.3%
		Anti-Female Homosexual	3	4.9%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	1	1.6%
		Anti-Heterosexual	—	—
		Anti-Bisexual	—	—
Ethnicity, National Origin	8.2%	Anti-Arab	—	—
		Anti-Hispanic	1	1.6%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	4	6.6%
Religious	13.1%	Anti-Jewish	3	4.9%
		Anti-Catholic	—	—
		Anti-Protestant	2	3.3%
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	2	3.3%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Religious	13.1%	Anti-Other Religion	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1	1.6%
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Disability	1.6%	Anti-Mental Disability	1	1.6%
		Anti-Physical Disability	—	—
Not Reported			—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	61	100.0%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation



The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 2006 was schools and colleges. The second most common location was residences and homes, and the third was highways, roads, alleys and streets.

Hate Crime Locations

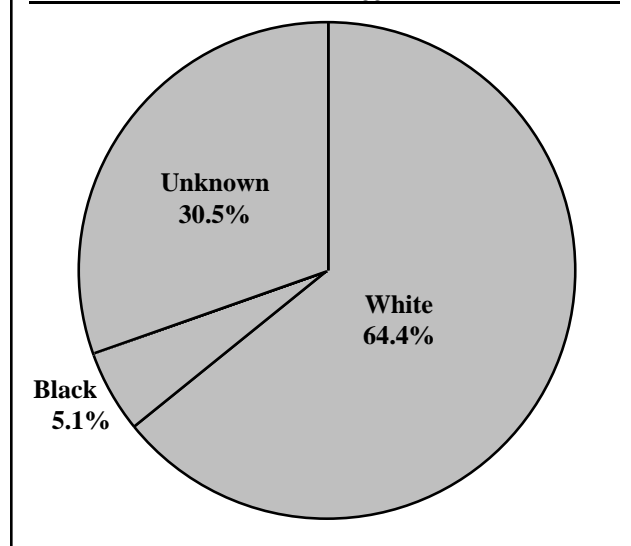
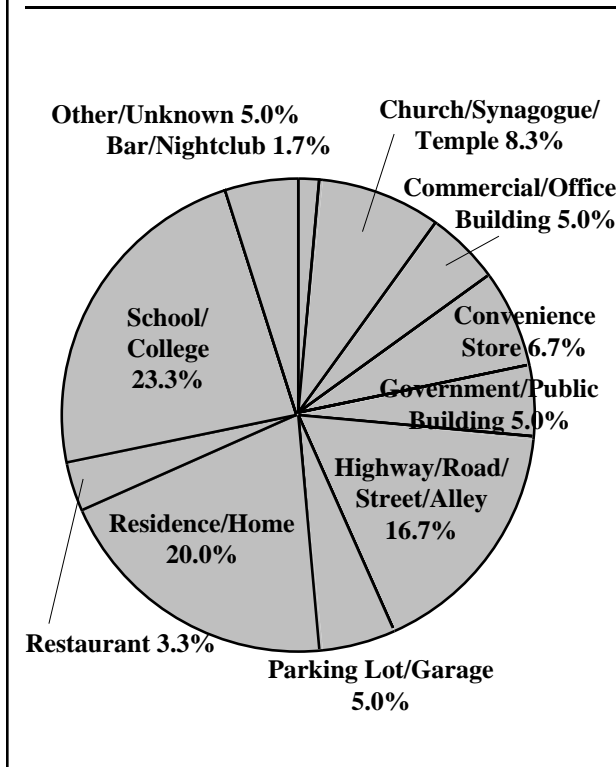
Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	—	—
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	1	1.7%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	5	8.3%
Commercial/Office Building	3	5.0%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	4	6.7%

Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Department/Discount Store	—	—
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	—	—
Government/Public Building	3	5.0%
Grocery/Supermarket	—	—
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	10	16.7%
Hotel/Motel	—	—
Jail/Prison	—	—
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	3	5.0%
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	12	20.0%
Restaurant	2	3.3%
School/College	14	23.3%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	3	5.0%
Total	60	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders by Race

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	38	64.4%
Black	3	5.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	18	30.5%
Total	59	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders***Hate Crime Locations***

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

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	48	80.0%
Business	—	—
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	3	5.0%
Religious Organization	7	11.7%
Society/Public	1	1.7%
Other	1	1.7%
Unknown	—	—
Not Reported	—	—
Total	60	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.

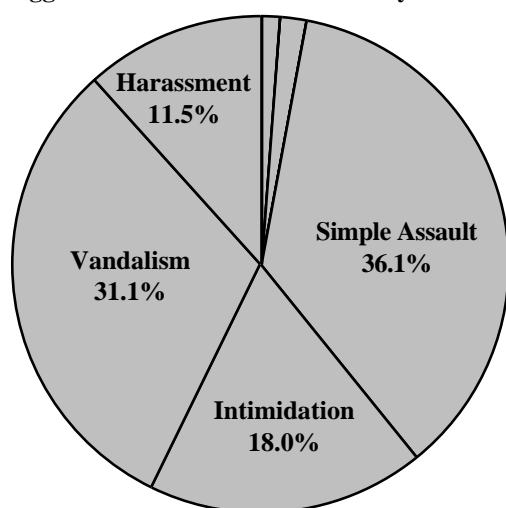
Hate Crime by Offense

Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	—	—
Aggravated Assault	1	1.6%
Burglary	—	—
Larceny-Theft	1	1.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	22	36.1%
Intimidation	11	18.0%
Vandalism	19	31.1%
Harassment*	7	11.5%
Other	—	—
Total	61	100.0%

*Harassment not included as a federal hate crime offense.

Hate Crime Offenses

Aggravated Assault 1.6% • Larceny-Theft 1.6%



Offenses Reported by Agency

Androscoggin County Sheriff's Office

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
- 1 Larceny/Theft Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)

Augusta Police Dept.

- 1 Harassment Anti-Black
- 1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Jewish
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black
- 1 Harassment Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black

Bangor Police Dept.

- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Hispanic
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Protestant
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black

Carrabassett Valley Police Dept.

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Dexter Police Dept.

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black

Dover-Foxcroft Police Dept.

- 1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Farmington Police Dept.

- 1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Hallowell Police Dept.

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

Kennebunk Police Dept.

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Mental Disability
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black

Lewiston Police Dept.

- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-White
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Islamic (Moslem)

Mechanic Falls Police Dept.

- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Multi-Religious Group

Mexico Police Dept.

- 1 Harassment Anti-Black

Old Orchard Beach Police Dept.

- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Multi-Racial Group

Penobscot County Sheriff's Office

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Piscataquis County Sheriff's Office

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black

Pittsfield Police Dept.

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black

Portland Police Dept.

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Other Ethnic/National Origin

Presque Isle Police Dept.

- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Jewish

Rangeley Police Dept.

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black

Rumford Police Dept.

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black

Sabatius Police Dept.

- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black

Saco Police Dept.

- 1 Harassment Anti-Black

Sagadahoc County Sheriff's Office

- 1 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black

Sanford Police Dept.

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Jewish

South Berwick Police Dept.

- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Other Ethnic/National Origin

South Portland Police Dept.

- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Other Ethnic/National Origin
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Protestant
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Homosexual (Gays & Lesbians)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Islamic (Moslem)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black

University of Southern Maine Police Dept.

- 1 Harassment Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black

Maine State Police

- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism Anti-Other Ethnic/National Origin

28 agencies

61 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 over 26 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 2006. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 2006:

- Property stolen totaled \$26,703,771, down 5.8% from the 2005 figure of \$28,333,806.
- There was \$7,022,786 worth of property recovered, down 4.5% from \$7,354,577 in 2005.
- The rate of recovery was 26.3%, compared to 26.0% for 2005.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 61.3%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$19,077,092 stolen, \$2,345,401 (12.3%) recovered.

<i>Breakdown by Type and Value of Property</i>			
Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$4,490,365	\$354,401	7.9%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$2,280,716	\$237,015	10.4%
Clothing and Furs	\$361,307	\$97,564	27.0%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$7,626,679	\$4,677,385	61.3%
Office Equipment	\$689,571	\$45,511	6.6%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$1,291,599	\$120,604	9.3%
Firearms	\$266,674	\$87,324	32.7%
Household Goods	\$429,268	\$57,422	13.4%
Consumable Goods	\$324,492	\$42,243	13.0%
Livestock	\$3,593	\$297	8.3%
Miscellaneous	\$8,939,507	\$1,303,020	14.6%
Totals	\$26,703,771	\$7,022,786	26.3%
(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.

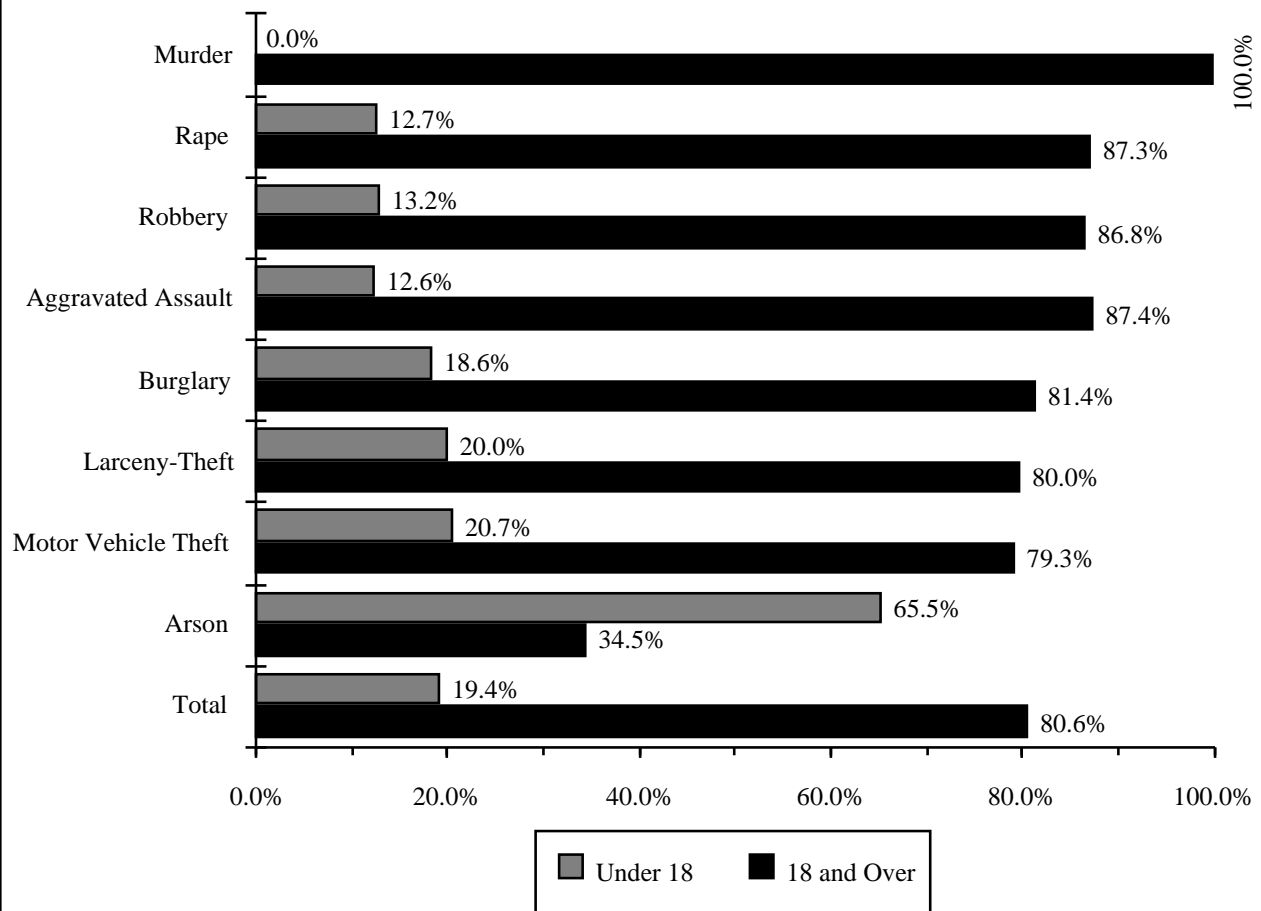
Crime solutions are also recorded in exceptional circumstances when some elements beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender. An offense may be exceptionally cleared when it falls into one of the following categories:

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 2006, 26.7% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, lower than the 28.1% rate for 2005, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 16.9% (2005 data). The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 2006 was 58.7%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 25.3%.

<i>Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 2006</i>			
Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	21	21	100.0%
Forcible Rape	340	142	41.8%
Robbery	383	167	43.6%
Aggravated Assault	780	564	72.3%
Burglary	6,776	1,393	20.6%
Larceny-Theft	25,161	6,591	26.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,340	426	31.8%
Arson	193	55	28.5%
Totals	34,994	9,359	26.7%

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

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

ARREST DATA

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

During 2006:

- 13.5% of all arrests were juveniles, 86.5% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 27.2% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 11.6% of arrests were for index offenses.
- Over one quarter (26.0%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 2006 was up 5.4%. Part I offenses were down 1.8%, Part II offenses were up 6.6%.

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.)	800	10.3%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	6,347	81.7%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Health & Human Services)	35	0.5%
4. Referred to other police agency	40	0.5%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	545	7.0%
Total Dispositions	7,767	100.0%

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

Opposite is a summary of total arrests made this year and last. On page 50 begins a section showing arrests made by each reporting agency in the state. County arrest summaries and a statewide total may be found on pages 73–75.

The table on pages 76–77 shows total state arrests classified by age and sex; that on pages 78–79 gives arrest data for the last ten years; and that on page 80 shows a breakdown of arrests by age category.

<i>Total Arrests — Percent Change 2005–2006</i>			
Offenses	2005	2006	% Change
Murder	14	16	14.3%
Forcible Rape	116	85	–26.7%
Robbery	186	186	—
Aggravated Assault	513	553	7.8%
Burglary	1,233	1,388	12.6%
Larceny-Theft	5,582	5,262	–5.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	314	296	–5.7%
Arson	52	77	48.1%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	8,010	7,863	–1.8%
Manslaughter	—	2	100.0%
Other Assaults	6,891	7,036	2.1%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	390	369	–5.4%
Fraud	937	877	–6.4%
Embezzlement	32	48	50.0%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	234	197	–15.8%
Vandalism	1,622	1,744	7.5%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	356	399	12.1%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	25	29	16.0%
Sex Offenses	292	274	–6.2%
Drug Abuse Violations	5,252	5,795	10.3%
Gambling	3	9	200.0%
Offenses against Family	480	378	–21.3%
Driving under the Influence	7,274	7,725	6.2%
Liquor Laws	4,104	4,919	19.9%
Drunkenness	22	78	254.5%
Disorderly Conduct	1,750	1,845	5.4%
All Other (except Traffic)	16,618	17,619	6.0%
Curfew and Loitering	100	74	–26.0%
Runaways	108	141	30.6%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	46,490	49,558	6.6%
GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS	54,500	57,421	5.4%

Kennebec Cty. Kennebec SP				Knox County									
Offense Category	Sex	Juv. Adult		Knox SO Juv. Adult		Camden PD Juv. Adult		Rockland PD Juv. Adult		Thomaston PD Juv. Adult		Rockport PD Juv. Adult	
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F M		1										
Manslaughter by Negligence	F M												
Forcible Rape	F M		4										
Robbery	F M								2				
Aggravated Assault	F M				1		1		8				
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F M	1 6	1 10		1 4	2 2	2 2	2 3					1
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F M	1 6	10 21		6 8	3 5	3 5	10 8	28 23		1 1		3 1
Motor Vehicle Theft	F M		2 3		1		1						
Other Assaults	F M	3 7	22 64		14 32		5 6	5 36	6	1 1	2 2		1 5
Arson	F M							1					
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F M	2 5	2 5						1				
Fraud	F M		3 12		7 5		3 1		2 2				
Embezzlement	F M												
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F M				1 1		2		1 1				
Vandalism	F M	3 16			2 11		5 2		3 13		3 2		1
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F M		1				1		7				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F M												
Sex Offenses	F M		1 9		1 3				1 5		1		
Drug Abuse Violations	F M		13 49		18 39		2 7		45 75		4		7 12
Gambling	F M												
Offenses Against Family & Children	F M				2 5		2 1		1 12				
Driving Under the Influence	F M		23 73		1 4		5 31		24 51		5 14		2 16
Liquor Laws	F M		5 33		15 28		2 15		18 12		1 2		1 9
Drunkenness	F M								1 1				
Disorderly Conduct	F M		9 11				1 4		1 12				
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F M	2 17	26 86		1 5		1 20		36 90		1 4	9 67	1 7
Curfew & Loitering	F M							2					
Runaways	F M												
Total	F M	12 75	117 402		18 45	100 253	4 19	24 98	35 35	171 387	2 12	18 94	2 25
Grand Total		87	519		63	353	23	122	70	558	14	112	27

[illegible]

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 2006

Age	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
Under 10	51	0.1%	0.1%
10–12	293	0.5%	0.6%
13–14	1,477	2.6%	3.2%
15	1,427	2.5%	5.7%
16	1,923	3.3%	9.0%
17	2,596	4.5%	13.5%
Total Juveniles	7,767	13.5%	
Adults			
18	3,425	6.0%	19.5%
19	3,610	6.3%	25.8%
20	3,406	5.9%	31.7%
21	2,860	5.0%	36.7%
22	2,420	4.2%	40.9%
23	2,176	3.8%	44.7%
24	2,100	3.7%	48.4%
25–29	7,687	13.4%	61.7%
30–34	5,219	9.1%	70.8%
35–39	4,882	8.5%	79.3%
40–44	4,691	8.2%	87.5%
45–49	3,564	6.2%	93.7%
50–54	1,839	3.2%	96.9%
55–59	930	1.6%	98.5%
60–64	462	0.8%	99.3%
65 and over	383	0.7%	100.0%
Total Adults	49,654	86.5%	
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	57,421	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 2006.

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:

- 83.1% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 16.9% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 78.0% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 22.0% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 5,795 total drug arrests: 4,556 were male, 1,239 were female.
- Total drug arrests increased by 10.3% from the 5,252 arrests in 2005.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 86.7% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 13.3% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 67.1% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 32.9% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 2006 increased by 6.2% from the 2005 total. There were 7,274 OUI arrests in 2005 — 7,725 in 2006. Adult OUI arrests increased 5.6% and juvenile OUI arrests increased 37.0%.
- Of the 7,725 OUI arrests in 2006, 5,900 were male — 1,825 were female.
- Adults accounted for 97.6% of all OUI arrests for 2006.
- Juvenile liquor arrests increased 20.5%, from 1,176 in 2005 to 1,417 in 2006.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 2006
(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	
Under 10	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
10-12	1	5	6	—	5	5	11
13-14	20	53	73	1	95	96	169
15	21	75	96	11	181	192	288
16	33	159	192	53	360	413	605
17	32	235	267	124	586	710	977
Total Juvenile Arrests	107	527	634	189	1,228	1,417	2,051
Percent of Total	16.9%	83.1%	100.0%	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%	
18	45	353	398	223	949	1,172	1,570
19	54	358	412	263	1,011	1,274	1,686
20	55	334	389	273	862	1,135	1,524
21-29	432	1,522	1,954	2,594	427	3,021	4,975
30-39	218	736	954	1,652	126	1,778	2,732
40-49	230	550	780	1,638	225	1,863	2,643
50-59	89	145	234	663	78	741	975
60 and over	15	25	40	230	13	243	283
Total Adult Arrests	1,138	4,023	5,161	7,536	3,691	11,227	16,388
Percent of Total	22.0%	78.0%	100.0%	67.1%	32.9%	100.0%	
Grand Totals	1,245	4,550	5,795	7,725	4,919	12,644	18,439
Percent of Total	21.5%	78.5%	100.0%	61.1%	38.9%	100.0%	

Drug Arrest Analysis 2006

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	
Under 10	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	0
10–12	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	5	6
13–14	1	11	3	5	20	2	40	5	6	53	73
15	6	11	—	4	21	3	58	6	8	75	96
16	2	19	5	7	33	7	123	7	22	159	192
17	3	21	—	8	32	8	192	7	28	235	267
Total < 18	12	63	8	24	107	21	417	25	64	527	634
18	6	25	3	11	45	19	275	13	46	353	398
19	20	22	5	7	54	26	272	15	45	358	412
20	11	25	2	17	55	36	236	15	47	334	389
21	25	28	3	14	70	30	195	11	47	283	353
22	15	17	7	10	49	37	152	19	37	245	294
23	22	23	4	10	59	31	126	15	25	197	256
24	19	20	6	9	54	20	105	33	36	194	248
25–29	80	50	27	43	200	123	301	50	129	603	803
30–34	24	30	13	30	97	83	183	38	76	380	477
35–39	49	29	23	20	121	84	179	36	57	356	477
40–44	48	48	17	23	136	88	136	40	51	315	451
45–49	33	30	15	16	94	55	128	21	31	235	329
50–54	14	27	10	9	60	24	47	10	21	102	162
55–59	5	16	3	5	29	5	21	4	13	43	72
60–64	2	3	1	4	10	1	12	2	2	17	27
Over 65	—	—	3	2	5	1	4	2	1	8	13
Total > 18	373	393	142	230	1,138	663	2,372	324	664	4,023	5,161
Grand Total	385	456	150	254	1,245	684	2,789	349	728	4,550	5,795

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, 2006, the following information was gathered from 134 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,603 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.88 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 307 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 302 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.30.
- Statewide, there were 2,233 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represents a rate of 1.69 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, in 2005, the average rate per 1,000 was 2.4. The average 2005 rate for the New England states was 2.1.

Civilian Personnel

- The number of full-time civilian support personnel employed by the municipal departments in Maine was 438.
- There were 89 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 208 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 764.

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 2006 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. 90–96), which reflect a population update at another part of the year.

Police Employment Data 2006

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		M	F	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Androscoggin SO	27,803	16	—	0.6	6	3	22	3	25
Auburn PD	23,603	44	2	1.9	3	1	47	3	50
Lewiston PD	36,052	76	4	2.2	7	7	83	11	94
Livermore Falls PD	3,235	6	—	1.9	2	2	8	2	10
Lisbon PD	9,444	15	1	1.7	4	1	19	2	21
Mechanic Falls PD	3,238	5	—	1.5	—	—	5	—	5
Sabattus PD	4,670	6	1	1.5	—	1	6	2	8
Total Androscoggin	108,045	168	8	1.6	22	15	190	23	213
Aroostook SO	29,152	14	1	0.5	4	2	18	3	21
Caribou PD	8,308	14	—	1.7	—	1	14	1	15
Ft. Fairfield PD	3,521	4	—	1.1	—	—	4	—	4
Ft. Kent PD	4,202	4	—	1.0	—	4	4	4	8
Houlton PD	6,317	11	1	1.9	3	2	14	3	17
Madawaska PD	4,466	6	—	1.3	—	1	6	1	7
Presque Isle PD	9,377	17	2	2.0	1	2	18	4	22
Van Buren PD	2,502	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Ashland PD	1,467	2	—	1.4	—	—	2	—	2
Limestone PD	2,315	3	—	1.3	—	—	3	—	3
Washburn PD	1,617	2	—	1.2	—	—	2	—	2
Total Aroostook	73,244	81	4	1.2	8	12	89	16	105
Cumberland SO	50,107	46	4	1.0	1	3	47	7	54
Brunswick PD	21,821	32	1	1.5	6	9	38	10	48
Cape Elizabeth PD	8,922	13	—	1.5	4	—	17	—	17
Falmouth PD	10,602	15	1	1.5	4	3	19	4	23
Gorham PD	15,301	21	—	1.4	—	2	21	2	23
Portland PD	63,892	147	18	2.6	40	13	187	31	218
South Portland PD	23,743	45	4	2.1	14	2	59	6	65
Scarborough PD	18,898	31	2	1.7	9	6	40	8	48
Westbrook PD	16,109	30	1	1.9	—	3	30	4	34

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/	1,000	Personnel		M	F	
Bridgton PD	5,216	17	1	3.5	2	2	19	3	22
Cumberland PD	7,656	11	—	1.4	—	1	11	1	12
Freeport PD	8,066	11	1	1.5	2	3	13	4	17
Yarmouth PD	8,257	12	—	1.5	4	4	16	4	20
Windham PD	16,372	26	1	1.6	6	5	32	6	38
U.S.M. Campus PD	—	12	3	—	7	5	19	8	27
Total Cumberland	274,962	469	37	1.8	99	61	568	98	666
Franklin SO	11,616	13	2	1.3	6	5	19	7	26
Farmington PD	7,504	12	2	1.9	—	1	12	3	15
Jay PD	4,857	7	—	1.4	2	2	9	2	11
Wilton PD	4,166	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Rangeley PD	1,122	3	—	2.7	—	—	3	—	3
U.M.F. Campus PD	—	4	—	—	—	1	4	1	5
Carrabassett Valley PD	441	1	—	2.3	—	—	1	—	1
Total Franklin	29,706	45	4	1.6	8	9	53	13	66
Hancock SO	29,074	16	—	0.6	—	2	16	2	18
Bar Harbor PD	5,118	9	—	1.8	2	2	11	2	13
Ellsworth PD	7,021	14	1	2.1	—	4	14	5	19
Bucksport PD	4,961	7	—	1.4	3	1	10	1	11
Mt. Desert PD	2,197	6	—	2.7	1	3	7	3	10
Southwest Harbor PD	1,983	5	—	2.5	—	—	5	—	5
Gouldsboro PD	2,017	2	—	1.0	—	—	2	—	2
Swan's Island PD	316	1	—	3.2	—	—	1	—	1
Winter Harbor PD	976	1	—	1.0	—	—	1	—	1
Total Hancock	53,663	61	1	1.2	6	12	67	13	80
Kennebec SO	50,123	21	—	0.4	2	8	23	8	31
Augusta PD	18,627	38	3	2.2	6	9	44	12	56
Gardiner PD	6,237	11	—	1.8	1	1	12	1	13
Hallowell PD	2,535	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Waterville PD	15,622	29	1	1.9	1	8	30	9	39
Oakland PD	6,190	9	—	1.5	—	1	9	1	10
Monmouth PD	3,788	4	—	1.1	—	—	4	—	4
Winslow PD	7,968	8	1	1.1	1	1	9	2	11
Winthrop PD	6,480	7	1	1.2	4	—	11	1	12
Clinton PD	3,422	3	—	0.9	—	—	3	—	3
Total Kennebec	120,992	134	6	1.2	15	28	149	34	183
Knox SO	20,549	18	1	0.9	—	1	18	2	20
Camden PD	5,341	10	1	2.1	3	1	13	2	15
Rockland PD	7,658	17	2	2.5	1	2	18	4	22
Thomaston PD	4,169	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Rockport PD	3,504	5	1	1.7	1	—	6	1	7
Total Knox	41,221	55	5	1.5	5	4	60	9	69
Lincoln SO	21,970	21	—	1.0	6	5	27	5	32
Boothbay Harbor PD	2,345	7	—	3.0	—	1	7	1	8
Damariscotta PD	2,006	4	1	2.5	—	1	4	2	6
Waldoboro PD	5,114	6	—	1.2	—	1	6	1	7
Wiscasset PD	3,807	3	1	1.1	—	1	3	2	5
Total Lincoln	35,242	41	2	1.2	6	9	47	11	58
Oxford SO	25,161	16	—	0.6	—	1	16	1	17
Rumford PD	6,429	14	—	2.2	1	4	15	4	19
Dixfield PD	2,525	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Mexico PD	2,939	5	—	1.7	—	—	5	—	5
Norway PD	4,778	5	1	1.3	—	1	5	2	7
Paris PD	4,998	7	—	1.4	—	1	7	1	8
Bethel PD	2,583	4	—	1.5	4	—	8	—	8
Fryeburg PD	3,284	5	—	1.5	—	—	5	—	5
Oxford PD	3,934	4	—	1.0	—	1	4	1	5
Total Oxford	56,631	64	1	1.1	5	8	69	9	78
Penobscot SO	57,616	24	—	0.4	—	4	24	4	28
Bangor PD	31,076	69	2	2.3	4	14	73	16	89
Brewer PD	9,138	18	2	2.2	—	2	18	4	22
Dexter PD	3,789	5	—	1.3	—	1	5	1	6
Lincoln PD	5,258	6	—	1.1	—	1	6	1	7
Old Town PD	7,792	12	2	1.8	1	—	13	2	15

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000		Personnel		M	F	
Orono PD	9,463	13	—	1.4	—	—	13	—	13
Hampden PD	6,773	10	1	1.6	—	1	10	2	12
Millinocket PD	5,034	9	—	1.8	—	—	9	—	9
E. Millinocket PD	3,228	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Newport PD	3,104	6	—	1.9	—	—	6	—	6
Veazie PD	1,865	6	—	3.2	—	—	6	—	6
U.M.O. Campus PD	—	18	1	—	9	4	27	5	32
Holden PD	2,940	2	—	0.7	—	—	2	—	2
Total Penobscot	147,076	202	8	1.4	14	27	216	35	251
Piscataquis SO	7,857	7	—	0.9	7	3	14	3	17
Dover-Foxcroft PD	4,374	5	—	1.1	—	—	5	—	5
Milo PD	2,431	3	—	1.2	—	—	3	—	3
Brownville PD	1,286	2	—	1.6	—	—	2	—	2
Greenville PD	1,727	3	—	1.7	—	1	3	1	4
Total Piscataquis	17,675	20	—	1.1	7	4	27	4	31
Sagadahoc SO	12,130	19	—	1.6	—	2	19	2	21
Bath PD	9,257	18	1	2.1	1	4	19	5	24
Topsham PD	9,940	14	—	1.4	—	1	14	1	15
Richmond PD	3,425	3	2	1.5	—	—	3	2	5
Phippsburg PD	2,212	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Sagadahoc	36,964	55	3	1.6	1	7	56	10	66
Somerset SO	27,297	15	—	0.5	—	2	15	2	17
Fairfield PD	6,702	8	3	1.6	—	1	8	4	12
Skowhegan PD	8,833	12	1	1.5	—	—	12	1	13
Madison PD	4,589	7	—	1.5	—	1	7	1	8
Pittsfield PD	4,249	6	—	1.4	1	—	7	—	7
Total Somerset	51,670	48	4	1.0	1	4	49	8	57
Waldo SO	29,156	16	—	0.5	—	2	16	2	18
Belfast PD	6,872	12	—	1.7	1	1	13	1	14
Searsport PD	2,679	2	1	1.1	—	—	2	1	3
Total Waldo	38,707	30	1	0.8	1	3	31	4	35
Washington SO	23,342	12	—	0.5	8	2	20	2	22
Calais PD	3,308	8	—	2.4	1	3	9	3	12
Eastport PD	1,594	4	—	2.5	—	—	4	—	4
Machias PD	2,277	4	—	1.8	—	—	4	—	4
Baileyville PD	1,618	7	—	4.3	—	—	7	—	7
Milbridge PD	1,311	3	—	2.3	—	—	3	—	3
Total Washington	33,450	38	—	1.1	9	5	47	5	52
York County SO	46,034	24	1	0.5	1	3	25	4	29
Biddeford PD	22,073	40	2	1.9	6	16	46	18	64
Kittery PD	10,454	20	—	1.9	1	6	21	6	27
Old Orchard PD	9,350	16	2	1.9	2	5	18	7	25
Saco PD	18,231	31	3	1.9	7	5	38	8	46
Sanford PD	21,735	38	2	1.8	2	11	40	13	53
Berwick PD	7,348	11	—	1.5	—	1	11	1	12
Eliot PD	6,413	7	—	1.1	1	—	8	—	8
Kennebunk	11,511	19	1	1.7	3	5	22	6	28
Kennebunkport PD	4,033	11	1	3.0	1	4	12	5	17
North Berwick PD	4,802	9	—	1.9	—	1	9	1	10
Ogunquit PD	1,295	8	2	7.7	—	2	8	4	12
South Berwick PD	7,304	8	—	1.1	3	1	11	1	12
Wells PD	10,089	20	3	2.3	4	4	24	7	31
York PD	13,491	26	1	2.0	5	6	31	7	38
Buxton PD	8,163	6	3	1.1	3	3	9	6	15
Total York	202,326	294	21	1.6	39	73	333	94	427
All Other State	—	20	1	—	20	9	40	10	50
Maine State Police	—	280	22	—	99	109	379	131	510
Totals	1,321,574	2,105	128	1.7	365	399	2,470	527	2,997

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.

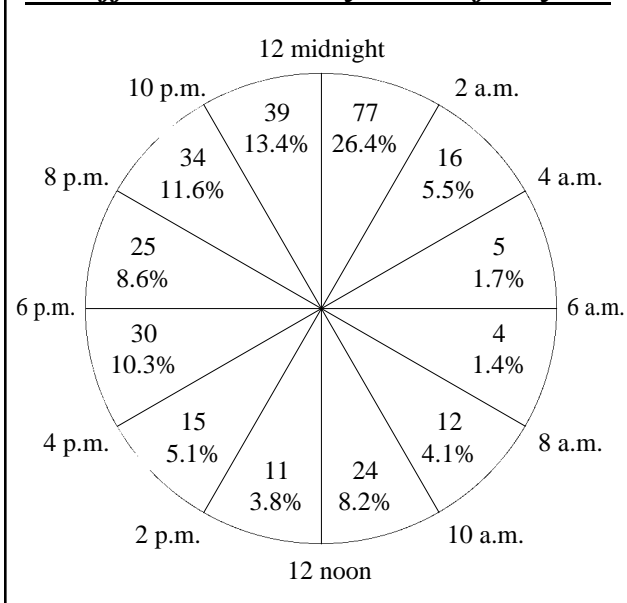
During 2006:

- There were 292 assaults on law enforcement officers, an increase from the 2005 figure of 286.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 2006 was 13.1, compared to 12.6 assaults per 100 officers during 2005.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 104, or 35.6% of the total.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 87.3% or 255 of the assaults.
- Of the 292 assaults, 17.1% (50) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 82.9% (242) produced no injury.
- 38.0% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (111), 62.0% were directed at assisted officers (181).
- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (51.4%), with 26.4% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 97.9% (286) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 292 reported assaults on officers, 43 were on sheriff's deputies, 15 were on state police officers, and 234 were on municipal officers.

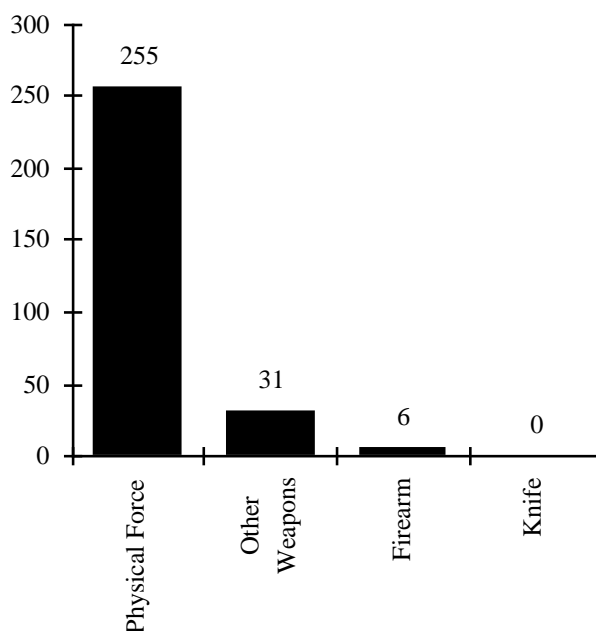
Assaults on Officers by County

County	Assaults on Officers			2006 Rate Per 100 Officers
	2005	2006	% Change	
Androscoggin	7	19	171.4%	10.8
Aroostook	9	6	-33.3%	7.1
Cumberland	67	90	34.3%	17.8
Franklin	7	8	14.3%	16.3
Hancock	1	2	100.0%	3.2
Kennebec	55	45	-18.2%	32.1
Knox	17	9	-47.1%	15.0
Lincoln	5	13	160.0%	30.2
Oxford	11	11	—	17.2
Penobscot	17	29	70.6%	13.8
Piscataquis	1	1	—	5.0
Sagadahoc	5	2	-60.0%	3.4
Somerset	14	10	-28.6%	19.2
Waldo	7	1	-85.7%	3.2
Washington	4	1	-75.0%	2.6
York	59	45	-23.7%	14.3
Totals	286	292	2.1%	13.1

Officer Assaults by Time of Day



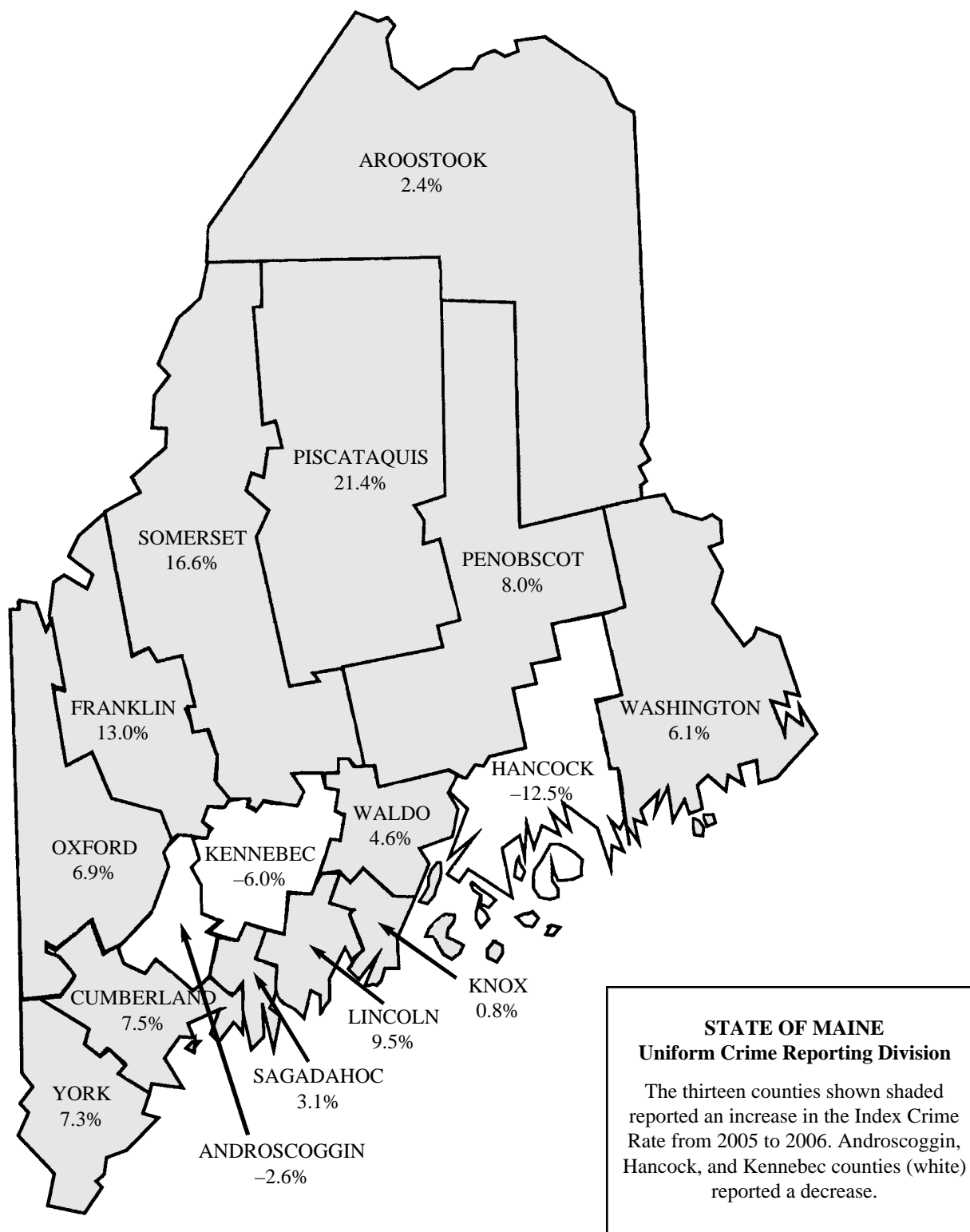
Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon



Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 2006

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	104	3	—	10	91	10	29	40	—	2	7	16	102
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	6	—	—	—	6	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	6
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	5	—	—	4	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	5
4. Attempting other arrests	50	2	—	2	46	3	14	22	—	2	1	8	50
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	33	—	—	5	28	2	8	8	1	—	3	11	31
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	28	—	—	1	27	3	10	5	1	1	5	3	28
8. Ambush — no warning	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
9. Mentally deranged	9	—	—	—	9	—	2	4	—	—	—	3	8
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	8	—	—	2	6	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	8
11. All other	43	1	—	5	37	3	9	18	1	—	5	7	42
12. Totals (1–11)	292	6	0	31	255	21	84	104	4	7	23	49	286
13. Number with personal injury	50	1	—	11	38								
14. Number without personal injury	242	5	—	20	217								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	77	16	5	4	12	24							
P.M.	11	15	30	25	34	39							
12:01 2:00 4:00 6:00 8:00 10:00 12:00													

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS



Androscoggin County							January–December 2006					
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Androscoggin SO	—	—	—	8	1	1	80	241	18	1	350	34.3
Auburn	23,603	35.00	—	6	7	10	142	632	29	—	826	30.8
Lewiston	36,052	35.78	1	21	42	27	213	938	40	8	1,290	25.2
Livermore Falls	3,235	18.86	—	1	—	2	8	49	1	—	61	63.9
Lisbon	9,444	14.93	—	—	3	—	14	115	6	3	141	44.7
Mechanic Falls	3,238	13.28	—	—	1	2	11	28	1	—	43	48.8
Sabattus	4,670	17.56	—	1	—	4	21	54	2	—	82	61.0
Androscoggin SP	—	—	—	1	—	7	56	83	10	1	158	22.8
Androscoggin County Totals	108,045	27.31	1	38	54	53	545	2,140	107	13	2,951	30.8
Total Urban Areas	80,242	30.45	1	29	53	45	409	1,816	79	11	2,443	30.8
Total Rural Areas	27,803	18.27	—	9	1	8	136	324	28	2	508	30.7

Aroostook County						January–December 2006						
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Aroostook SO	—	—	—	—	—	7	22	67	2	1	99	22.2
Caribou	8,308	34.79	—	—	4	4	54	218	9	—	289	43.9
Fort Fairfield	3,521	9.66	—	—	—	8	7	18	—	1	34	102.9
Fort Kent	4,202	6.66	—	—	—	1	—	25	2	—	28	42.9
Houlton	6,317	35.78	—	5	—	1	46	166	6	2	226	19.5
Madawaska	4,466	7.61	—	—	—	—	9	22	3	—	34	26.5
Presque Isle	9,377	33.81	—	3	1	5	36	265	5	2	317	29.3
Van Buren	2,502	9.99	—	—	—	1	13	8	3	—	25	44.0
Ashland	1,467	6.13	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	—	9	0.0
Limestone	2,315	4.75	—	1	—	—	9	—	1	—	11	9.1
Washburn	1,617	21.03	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	34	20.6
Aroostook SP	—	—	—	3	—	5	80	186	11	—	285	31.9
Aroostook County Totals	73,244	18.99	—	12	5	33	297	994	44	6	1,391	32.5
Total Urban Areas	44,092	22.84	—	9	5	21	195	741	31	5	1,007	33.7
Total Rural Areas	29,152	13.17	—	3	—	12	102	253	13	1	384	29.4

<i>Cumberland County</i>			<i>January–December 2006</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	—	—	—	1	6	19	280	295	40	6	647	25.0
Brunswick	21,821	25.53	—	10	1	2	88	426	21	9	557	22.3
Cape Elizabeth	8,922	16.14	—	—	—	3	17	117	5	2	144	16.7
Falmouth	10,602	16.51	—	—	1	1	30	136	5	2	175	13.1
Gorham	15,301	15.88	—	5	5	8	90	115	18	2	243	25.9
Portland	63,892	58.41	3	36	149	88	539	2,709	193	15	3,732	22.0
South Portland	23,743	41.28	—	9	13	29	90	808	29	2	980	40.6
Scarborough	18,898	21.75	—	1	4	5	77	305	18	1	411	20.7
Westbrook	16,109	37.00	1	5	22	10	137	380	35	6	596	30.2
Bridgton	5,216	31.25	—	1	—	1	35	123	3	—	163	8.0
Cumberland	7,656	8.88	—	—	1	1	18	44	4	—	68	47.1
Freeport	8,066	26.04	—	1	—	3	25	173	4	4	210	24.3
Yarmouth	8,257	11.26	—	3	2	—	16	70	1	1	93	14.0
Windham	16,372	25.10	—	—	2	10	72	296	27	4	411	13.9
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	89	—	5	106	4.7
Cumberland SP	—	—	—	—	1	4	51	109	11	—	176	14.8
Cumberland County Totals	274,962	31.68	4	72	207	186	1,575	6,195	414	59	8,712	23.9
Total Urban Areas	224,855	35.08	4	71	200	163	1,244	5,791	363	53	7,889	24.0
Total Rural Areas	50,107	16.42	—	1	7	23	331	404	51	6	823	22.8

<i>Franklin County</i>			<i>January–December 2006</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	—	—	—	—	—	8	40	68	2	—	118	14.4
Farmington	7,504	40.11	—	2	3	2	29	259	6	—	301	40.5
Jay	4,857	24.71	—	3	—	3	37	74	3	—	120	32.5
Wilton	4,166	27.60	—	1	2	6	22	80	3	1	115	32.2
Rangeley	1,122	33.87	—	—	—	3	9	26	—	—	38	47.4
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	41	1	—	47	29.8
Carrabassett Valley	441	342.40	—	—	—	—	5	143	3	—	151	4.0
Franklin SP	—	—	—	—	—	7	35	50	2	1	95	31.6
Franklin County Totals	29,706	33.16	—	6	6	29	181	741	20	2	985	28.7
Total Urban Areas	18,090	42.68	—	6	6	14	106	623	16	1	772	30.6
Total Rural Areas	11,616	18.34	—	—	—	15	75	118	4	1	213	22.1

Hancock County						January–December 2006						
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Hancock SO	—	—	—	—	—	3	49	146	15	—	213	33.3
Bar Harbor	5,118	8.21	—	—	—	3	15	21	2	1	42	40.5
Ellsworth	7,021	44.15	—	—	—	3	21	274	10	2	310	58.7
Bucksport	4,961	19.75	—	1	—	15	16	61	4	1	98	26.5
Mount Desert Island	2,197	14.57	—	—	—	—	4	27	1	—	32	9.4
Southwest Harbor	1,983	36.31	1	—	—	3	7	61	—	—	72	19.4
Gouldsboro	2,017	3.97	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	12.5
Swan’s Island	316	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Winter Harbor	976	11.27	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	9.1
Hancock SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	46	154	17	—	218	13.8
Hancock County Totals	53,663	18.71	1	1	—	28	166	755	49	4	1,004	34.4
Total Urban Areas	24,589	23.30	1	1	—	24	71	455	17	4	573	42.6
Total Rural Areas	29,074	14.82	—	—	—	4	95	300	32	—	431	23.4

Kennebec County							January–December 2006					
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Kennebec SO	—	—	—	8	—	4	116	161	15	3	307	13.4
Augusta	18,627	67.05	—	22	13	31	198	926	41	18	1,249	38.8
Gardiner	6,237	15.23	—	1	1	4	19	67	2	1	95	23.2
Hallowell	2,535	28.01	—	—	—	1	9	56	5	—	71	18.3
Waterville	15,622	37.64	—	10	5	19	82	454	18	—	588	30.8
Oakland	6,190	18.74	—	4	—	2	14	92	4	—	116	87.1
Monmouth	3,788	11.62	—	—	—	—	8	34	2	—	44	22.7
Winslow	7,968	17.95	—	3	—	2	31	101	6	—	143	9.1
Winthrop	6,480	10.96	—	3	1	1	13	48	4	1	71	43.7
Clinton	3,422	23.67	—	—	1	—	16	60	4	—	81	40.7
Kennebec SP	—	—	—	3	2	9	132	254	24	3	427	28.1
Kennebec County Totals	120,992	26.38	—	54	23	73	638	2,253	125	26	3,192	32.9
Total Urban Areas	70,869	34.68	—	43	21	60	390	1,838	86	20	2,458	36.2
Total Rural Areas	50,123	14.64	—	11	2	13	248	415	39	6	734	21.9

Knox County***January–December 2006***

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Knox SO	—	—	—	1	—	8	53	127	14	2	205	22.4
Camden	5,341	18.72	—	—	—	1	20	76	3	—	100	26.0
Rockland	7,658	63.07	—	10	2	8	44	408	11	—	483	37.3
Thomaston	4,169	15.59	—	—	—	—	7	54	3	1	65	32.3
Rockport	3,504	12.27	—	—	—	1	3	38	1	—	43	7.0
Knox SP	—	—	—	—	—	2	33	45	4	—	84	22.6
Knox County Totals	41,221	23.77	—	11	2	20	160	748	36	3	980	30.1
Total Urban Areas	20,672	33.43	—	10	2	10	74	576	18	1	691	33.3
Total Rural Areas	20,549	14.06	—	1	—	10	86	172	18	2	289	22.5

Lincoln County***January–December 2006***

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	5	3	3	67	124	13	2	217	23.5
Boothbay Harbor	2,345	29.85	—	1	—	1	13	54	1	—	70	21.4
Damariscotta	2,006	31.41	—	—	—	—	6	55	2	—	63	38.1
Waldoboro	5,114	21.90	—	—	—	3	32	77	—	—	112	8.0
Wiscasset	3,807	22.59	—	—	—	—	11	69	6	—	86	17.4
Lincoln SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	3	—	16	50.0
Lincoln County Totals	35,242	16.00	—	6	3	8	134	386	25	2	564	21.6
Total Urban Areas	13,272	24.94	—	1	—	4	62	255	9	—	331	19.0
Total Rural Areas	21,970	10.61	—	5	3	4	72	131	16	2	233	25.3

Oxford County***January–December 2006***

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Oxford SO	—	—	—	6	2	5	76	146	9	—	244	32.4
Rumford	6,429	43.09	—	6	—	2	53	210	3	3	277	34.7
Dixfield	2,525	20.20	—	2	—	3	15	29	2	—	51	39.2
Mexico	2,939	39.13	—	1	1	1	24	84	3	1	115	9.6
Norway	4,778	25.74	—	2	—	6	22	91	2	—	123	51.2
Paris	4,998	22.01	—	2	—	1	19	86	2	—	110	33.6
Bethel	2,583	5.81	—	—	—	1	5	5	4	—	15	20.0
Fryeburg	3,284	11.57	—	—	—	3	11	22	2	—	38	28.9
Oxford	3,934	50.08	—	3	—	2	30	152	10	—	197	34.5
Oxford SP	—	—	4	1	—	7	91	86	5	2	196	18.9
Oxford County Totals	56,631	24.12	4	23	3	31	346	911	42	6	1,366	31.1
Total Urban Areas	31,470	29.42	—	16	1	19	179	679	28	4	926	33.4
Total Rural Areas	25,161	17.49	4	7	2	12	167	232	14	2	440	26.4

Penobscot County							January–December 2006					
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	4	250	540	36	1	835	10.2
Bangor	31,076	63.01	2	1	24	25	216	1,633	48	9	1,958	26.0
Brewer	9,138	37.64	—	2	1	1	26	307	7	—	344	53.8
Dexter	3,789	44.87	—	2	—	15	45	106	2	—	170	20.0
Lincoln	5,258	3.42	—	—	—	3	4	10	1	—	18	61.1
Old Town	7,792	21.30	—	—	1	1	31	130	3	—	166	16.3
Orono	9,463	19.34	—	2	—	1	20	156	2	2	183	18.0
Hampden	6,773	15.80	—	—	—	2	11	89	5	—	107	9.3
Millinocket	5,034	24.63	—	—	—	—	17	101	6	—	124	4.8
East Millinocket	3,228	9.60	—	—	—	—	5	26	—	—	31	93.5
Newport	3,104	41.24	—	—	1	2	19	101	5	—	128	39.8
Veazie	1,865	18.23	—	—	—	1	5	25	3	—	34	23.5
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	3	—	—	11	222	4	14	254	11.8
Holden	2,940	15.65	—	—	1	2	5	37	1	—	46	6.5
Penobscot SP	—	—	1	4	1	4	119	216	20	—	365	27.7
Penobscot County Totals	147,076	32.38	3	14	33	61	784	3,699	143	26	4,763	23.6
Total Urban Areas	89,460	39.83	2	10	28	53	415	2,943	87	25	3,563	26.3
Total Rural Areas	57,616	20.83	1	4	5	8	369	756	56	1	1,200	15.5

<i>Piscataquis County</i>							<i>January–December 2006</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	—	—	21	74	4	—	100	9.0
Dover-Foxcroft	4,374	36.35	—	2	—	16	28	110	3	—	159	17.6
Milo	2,431	23.45	1	1	—	8	11	34	2	—	57	57.9
Brownville	1,286	34.99	—	1	—	—	14	30	—	—	45	33.3
Greenville	1,727	37.64	—	—	—	8	10	46	1	—	65	55.4
Piscataquis SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	1	—	11	27.3
Piscataquis County Totals	17,675	24.72	1	5	—	33	90	297	11	—	437	28.4
Total Urban Areas	9,818	33.20	1	4	—	32	63	220	6	—	326	34.4
Total Rural Areas	7,857	14.13	—	1	—	1	27	77	5	—	111	10.8

<i>Sagadahoc County</i>												
<i>January–December 2006</i>												
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Sagadahoc SO	—	—	—	—	1	6	50	141	5	1	204	12.3
Bath	9,257	34.68	—	1	3	4	36	265	8	4	321	21.5
Topsham	9,940	18.11	—	—	1	3	24	144	7	1	180	21.1
Richmond	3,425	11.09	—	—	—	1	4	29	3	1	38	23.7
Phippsburg	2,212	6.33	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	14	7.1
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	6	50.0
Sagadahoc County Totals	36,964	20.64	—	2	6	14	116	594	24	7	763	19.0
Total Urban Areas	24,834	22.27	—	1	4	8	65	451	18	6	553	21.2
Total Rural Areas	12,130	17.31	—	1	2	6	51	143	6	1	210	13.3

<i>Somerset County</i>												
<i>January–December 2006</i>												
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Somerset SO	—	—	—	5	5	5	155	185	22	1	378	17.5
Fairfield	6,702	53.72	—	5	—	4	52	289	10	—	360	28.3
Skowhegan	8,833	44.83	—	3	3	6	58	320	4	2	396	17.2
Madison	4,589	28.33	—	1	—	1	24	100	3	1	130	47.7
Pittsfield	4,249	41.19	—	—	—	8	21	141	5	—	175	40.0
Somerset SP	—	—	6	2	—	4	80	93	17	2	204	38.7
Somerset County Totals	51,670	31.80	6	16	8	28	390	1,128	61	6	1,643	27.2
Total Urban Areas	24,373	43.53	—	9	3	19	155	850	22	3	1,061	28.5
Total Rural Areas	27,297	21.32	6	7	5	9	235	278	39	3	582	24.9

<i>Waldo County</i>												
<i>January–December 2006</i>												
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Waldo SO	—	—	—	4	—	5	58	125	17	—	209	29.7
Belfast	6,872	35.51	—	2	1	9	38	185	9	—	244	38.1
Searsport	2,679	21.65	1	—	—	1	21	33	2	—	58	27.6
Waldo SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	106	6	5	165	5.5
Waldo County Totals	38,707	17.46	1	6	1	16	164	449	34	5	676	26.6
Total Urban Areas	9,551	31.62	1	2	1	10	59	218	11	—	302	36.1
Total Rural Areas	29,156	12.83	—	4	—	6	105	231	23	5	374	19.0

Washington County							January–December 2006					
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Washington SO	—	—	—	—	1	4	53	52	3	—	113	23.0
Calais	3,308	63.48	—	4	—	31	15	159	1	—	210	35.2
Eastport	1,594	12.55	—	—	—	—	9	10	1	—	20	25.0
Machias	2,277	28.11	—	1	—	2	15	41	3	2	64	50.0
Baileyville	1,618	45.12	—	—	—	6	18	48	1	—	73	49.3
Milbridge	1,311	30.51	—	—	—	—	5	35	—	—	40	30.0
Washington SP	—	—	—	1	—	1	78	140	11	—	231	22.9
Washington County Totals	33,450	22.45	—	6	1	44	193	485	20	2	751	31.7
Total Urban Areas	10,108	40.27	—	5	—	39	62	293	6	2	407	39.1
Total Rural Areas	23,342	14.74	—	1	1	5	131	192	14	—	344	23.0

York County			January–December 2006									
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	2	38	158	173	22	1	400	33.5
Biddeford	22,073	42.45	—	19	14	20	152	696	29	7	937	33.7
Kittery	10,454	13.68	—	4	—	2	17	111	9	—	143	15.4
Old Orchard Beach	9,350	45.13	—	9	2	9	117	269	14	2	422	18.2
Saco	18,231	37.13	—	4	2	7	170	461	31	2	677	19.1
Sanford	21,735	39.20	—	16	6	16	134	648	25	7	852	18.2
Berwick	7,348	15.38	—	1	1	4	17	79	7	4	113	13.3
Eliot	6,413	8.11	—	2	—	7	10	32	1	—	52	26.9
Kennebunk	11,511	18.68	—	2	—	—	20	183	8	2	215	14.4
Kennebunkport	4,033	11.16	—	—	—	—	9	34	1	1	45	46.7
North Berwick	4,802	0.62	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	100.0
Ogunquit	1,295	36.29	—	—	—	—	6	41	—	—	47	19.1
South Berwick	7,304	10.82	—	3	—	2	19	54	1	—	79	8.9
Wells	10,089	23.49	—	—	1	8	37	182	9	—	237	23.2
York	13,491	19.42	—	1	—	2	53	202	4	—	262	15.3
Buxton	8,163	15.19	—	—	2	7	29	74	12	—	124	34.7
York SP	—	—	—	1	1	1	46	147	12	—	208	23.1
York County Totals	202,326	23.80	—	68	31	123	997	3,386	185	26	4,816	23.2
Total Urban Areas	156,292	26.92	—	61	28	84	793	3,066	151	25	4,208	22.3
Total Rural Areas	46,034	13.21	—	7	3	39	204	320	34	1	608	29.9

<i>State Totals</i>												
Grand Total	1,321,574	26.48	21	340	383	780	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	34,994	26.70
Total Urban Areas	852,587	32.27	10	278	352	605	4,342	20,815	948	160	27,510	27.70
Total Rural Areas	468,987	15.96	11	62	31	175	2,434	4,346	392	33	7,484	22.80

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.

To the left of the first vertical line are the cumulative figures on each index crime to date, and the projected crime rate per 1,000 population. The right-hand 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 accumulated total is included. The sample printout is for the month of December; however, any particular selected monthly printout will provide similar year-to-date 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 year to date and last year to date comparison figures. Recovery percentages are computed for each property type on all 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 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 two areas: the 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 2006

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide							
A. Murder	22	1	21	21	0.02	19	10.5%
B. Manslaughter*	2	—	2	2	<0.01	—	100.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	385	45	340	142	0.26	322	5.6%
A. Rape by Force	369	43	326	135	0.25	311	4.8%
B. Attempts to Commit	16	2	14	7	0.01	11	27.3%
3. Robbery, Total	393	10	383	167	0.29	323	18.6%
A. Firearm	79	1	78	27	0.06	58	34.5%
B. Knife	82	2	80	34	0.06	39	105.1%
C. Other Weapon	45	3	42	20	0.03	46	-8.7%
D. Strong Arm	187	4	183	86	0.14	180	1.7%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	808	28	780	564	0.59	826	-5.6%
A. Firearm	45	—	45	40	0.03	32	40.6%
B. Knife	169	9	160	115	0.12	166	-3.6%
C. Other Weapon	223	7	216	159	0.16	252	-14.3%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	371	12	359	250	0.27	376	-4.5%
5. Burglary, Total	7,001	225	6,776	1,393	5.13	6,277	7.9%
A. Forcible Entry	3,593	62	3,531	731	2.67	3,346	5.5%
B. Unlawful — No Force	3,075	142	2,933	592	2.22	2,578	13.8%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	333	21	312	70	0.24	353	-11.6%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	26,131	970	25,161	6,591	19.04	24,153	4.2%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	1,462	122	1,340	426	1.01	1,344	-0.3%
A. Autos	1,019	107	912	315	0.69	906	0.7%
B. Trucks and Buses	205	11	194	45	0.15	169	14.8%
C. Other Vehicles	238	4	234	66	0.18	269	-13.0%
8. Arson Total	200	7	193	55	0.15	177	9.0%
Index Crimes Total	36,402	1,408	34,994	9,359	26.48	33,441	4.6%
Index Crimes Less Arson	36,202	1,401	34,801	9,304	26.33	33,264	4.6%
E. Other Assaults — Simple*	11,418	517	10,901	8,328		11,017	-1.1%
Reported Offenses Total	47,822	1,925	45,897	17,689		44,458	3.2%
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			292				

*Are not included in index total

Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 2006

State Totals				This Year to Date			Last Year to Date		
Type of Property	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered
A. Currency, etc.	\$4,490,365	\$354,401	7.9%	\$6,270,682	\$408,557	6.5%			
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$2,280,716	\$237,015	10.4%	\$2,157,451	\$245,445	11.4%			
C. Clothing and Furs	\$361,307	\$97,564	27.0%	\$283,192	\$98,178	34.7%			
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$7,626,679	\$4,677,385	61.3%	\$8,623,217	\$5,087,774	59.0%			
E. Office Equipment	\$689,571	\$45,511	6.6%	\$625,505	\$71,105	11.4%			
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	\$1,291,599	\$120,604	9.3%	\$1,440,085	\$143,003	9.9%			
G. Firearms	\$266,674	\$87,324	32.7%	\$226,070	\$50,077	22.2%			
H. Household Goods	\$429,268	\$57,422	13.4%	\$327,349	\$31,122	9.5%			
I. Consumable Goods	\$324,492	\$42,243	13.0%	\$321,996	\$53,043	16.5%			
J. Livestock	\$3,593	\$297	8.3%	\$116,587	\$7,160	6.1%			
K. Miscellaneous	\$8,939,507	\$1,303,020	14.6%	\$7,941,672	\$1,159,113	14.6%			
Totals	\$26,703,771	\$7,022,786	26.3%	\$28,333,806	\$7,354,577	26.0%			
Total Less Locally Stolen MVs	\$19,077,092	\$2,345,401	12.3%	\$19,710,589	\$2,266,803	11.5%			

Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 2006

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Year to Date		Last Year to Date		Percent Change	
	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value
1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Total	21	—	19	\$1,200	10.5%	–100.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	339	—	322	\$25	5.3%	–100.0%
3. Robbery, Total	383	\$265,220	323	\$186,541	18.6%	42.2%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	114	\$19,325	95	\$15,360	20.0%	25.8%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	59	\$29,893	50	\$9,856	18.0%	203.3%
C. Gas or Service Station	12	\$2,989	7	\$1,588	71.4%	88.2%
D. Convenience Store	52	\$14,026	30	\$14,291	73.3%	–1.9%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	66	\$14,310	77	\$85,513	–14.3%	–83.3%
F. Bank	27	\$159,307	14	\$16,559	92.9%	862.1%
G. Miscellaneous	53	\$25,370	50	\$43,374	6.0%	–41.5%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	6,776	\$7,065,251	6,277	\$7,920,807	7.9%	–10.8%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,133	\$1,198,066	1,075	\$943,666	5.4%	27.0%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	2,091	\$2,226,863	1,848	\$2,094,819	13.1%	6.3%
(3) Residence Unknown	1,417	\$1,384,182	1,312	\$3,031,323	8.0%	–54.3%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	891	\$872,060	896	\$861,966	–0.6%	1.2%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	587	\$585,528	511	\$382,248	14.9%	53.2%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	657	\$798,552	635	\$606,785	3.5%	31.6%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	25,161	\$11,810,947	24,153	\$12,049,472	4.2%	–2.0%
A. Pocket-Picking	50	\$19,303	68	\$12,131	–26.5%	59.1%
B. Purse-Snatching	112	\$19,549	124	\$23,518	–9.7%	–16.9%
C. Shoplifting	2,817	\$430,207	3,283	\$362,009	–14.2%	18.8%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	5,271	\$1,731,504	4,711	\$1,472,340	11.9%	17.6%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	941	\$421,090	923	\$407,807	2.0%	3.3%
F. Bicycles	1,109	\$240,374	1,109	\$287,313	—	–16.3%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	3,399	\$2,586,182	3,822	\$2,989,462	–11.1%	–13.5%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	63	\$33,501	107	\$54,834	–41.1%	–38.9%
I. All Other	11,399	\$6,329,237	10,006	\$6,440,058	13.9%	–1.7%
6. Larceny Value, Total	25,161	\$11,810,947	24,153	\$12,049,472	4.2%	–2.0%
A. Over \$200	8,217	\$11,029,824	7,553	\$11,269,092	8.8%	–2.1%
B. \$50 to \$200	6,110	\$638,712	6,014	\$622,047	1.6%	2.7%
C. Under \$50	10,834	\$142,411	10,586	\$158,333	2.3%	–10.1%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	1,339	\$7,562,353	1,344	\$8,175,761	–0.4%	–7.5%
Grand Total		\$26,703,771		\$28,333,806		–5.8%
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	773		798		–3.1%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	544		526		3.4%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	229		272		–15.8%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	132		130		1.5%	

Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 2006

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Year to Date				Last Year to Date			
	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder	21	21	100.0%	—	19	18	94.7%	1
B. Manslaughter**	2	2	100.0%	1	—	—	—	—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	340	142	41.8%	18	322	157	48.8%	20
A. Rape by Force	326	135	41.4%	18	311	150	48.2%	18
B. Attempts to Commit	14	7	50.0%	—	11	7	63.6%	2
3. Robbery, Total	383	167	43.6%	22	323	158	48.9%	17
A. Firearm	78	27	34.6%	3	58	25	43.1%	1
B. Knife	80	34	42.5%	—	39	14	35.9%	3
C. Other Weapon	42	20	47.6%	4	46	28	60.9%	2
D. Strong Arm	183	86	47.0%	15	180	91	50.6%	11
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	780	564	72.3%	71	826	626	75.8%	66
A. Firearm	45	40	88.9%	3	32	25	78.1%	3
B. Knife	160	115	71.9%	17	166	122	73.5%	15
C. Other Weapon	216	159	73.6%	23	252	199	79.0%	21
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	359	250	69.6%	28	376	280	74.5%	27
5. Burglary, Total	6,776	1,393	20.6%	259	6,277	1,318	21.0%	233
A. Forcible Entry	3,531	731	20.7%	154	3,346	751	22.4%	140
B. Unlawful, No Force	2,933	592	20.2%	97	2,578	505	19.6%	87
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	312	70	22.4%	8	353	62	17.6%	6
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	25,161	6,591	26.2%	1,320	24,153	6,690	27.7%	1,320
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	1,340	426	31.8%	88	1,344	440	32.7%	75
A. Autos	912	315	34.5%	64	906	336	37.1%	54
B. Trucks and Buses	194	45	23.2%	7	169	52	30.8%	7
C. Other Vehicles	234	66	28.2%	17	269	52	19.3%	14
8. Arson, Total	193	55	28.5%	36	177	N/A	—	N/A
Index Crimes Total	34,994	9,359	26.7%	1,814	33,441	9,407	28.1%	1,732
Index Crimes Less Arson	34,801	9,304	26.7%	1,778	33,264	9,407	28.3%	1,732
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	10,901	8,328	76.4%	1,110	11,017	8,259	75.0%	1,105
Reported Offenses Total	45,897	17,689	38.5%	2,925	44,458	17,666	39.7%	2,837

**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	2	1	1	2		2	1	2	5	1	4		21	10.5%
Murder	Last Year	3	2		1		2	1	2	1	3	3	1	19	
Rape	This Year	23	31	27	28	20	39	28	25	30	31	30	28	340	5.6%
Rape	Last Year	33	20	27	26	25	29	32	35	31	24	21	19	322	
Robbery	This Year	19	22	45	26	24	33	42	22	28	28	46	48	383	18.6%
Robbery	Last Year	20	19	26	16	24	28	25	44	27	29	40	25	323	
Agg. Assault	This Year	55	55	67	55	65	78	87	59	84	43	64	68	780	-5.6%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	47	53	66	58	67	81	81	87	89	60	87	50	826	
Burglary	This Year	485	435	525	558	593	589	638	686	575	589	565	538	6,776	7.9%
Burglary	Last Year	424	319	453	491	577	510	648	651	550	667	519	468	6,277	
Larceny	This Year	1,823	1,684	1,889	1,904	2,103	2,354	2,497	2,428	2,070	2,261	2,054	2,094	25,161	4.2%
Larceny	Last Year	1,545	1,342	1,620	1,842	2,016	2,163	2,406	2,553	2,383	2,300	2,061	1,922	24,153	
M/V Theft	This Year	118	76	113	88	103	121	124	151	121	114	108	103	1,340	-0.3%
M/V Theft	Last Year	86	80	81	109	96	133	133	145	124	151	103	103	1,344	
Arson	This Year	16	11	26	17	16	14	5	17	14	23	15	19	193	9.0%
Arson	Last Year	13	15	13	22	10	13	19	10	27	12	11	12	177	
Index Offenses	This Year	2,541	2,315	2,693	2,678	2,924	3,230	3,422	3,390	2,927	3,090	2,886	2,898	34,994	4.6%
Index Offenses	Last Year	2,171	1,850	2,286	2,565	2,815	2,959	3,345	3,527	3,232	3,246	2,845	2,600	33,441	
Percent Change		17.0%	25.1%	17.8%	4.4%	3.9%	9.2%	2.3%	-3.9%	-9.4%	-4.8%	1.4%	11.5%	4.6%	

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

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

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

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

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

PART I OFFENSES

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

1. HOMICIDE

1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter —

The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.

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

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

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

2. FORCIBLE RAPE

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

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

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

3. ROBBERY

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

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

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

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

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

4. ASSAULT

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. BURGLARY

Breaking and Entering — Unlawful entry or attempt - ed 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 commercial - ized vice.) Include offenses against chastity, common de - cency, 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 viola - tions of state and local ordinances, specifically those relat - ing to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manu - facturing and making of narcotic drugs. Make the follow - ing 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, metha - dones.
- Dangerous non-narcotic drugs: barbiturates, ben - zedrine.

19. GAMBLING

All charges which relate to promoting, permitting or engaging in gambling. To provide a more refined collec - tion 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 nar - cotic 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 in - toxication, with the exception of “OUI” (Class 21).

NOTE: Although “Drunkenness” and/or “Intoxica - tion” 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 ex - cept 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 of - fense.

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 (ex - cept as provided for in classes 1 through 25), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, etc.
- Perjury and subornation of perjury.
- Possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar’s tools.
- Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- Public nuisances.
- Riot and rout.
- Trespass.
- Unlawfully bringing contraband into prisons or hospitals.
- Unlawful use, possession, etc. of explosives.

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

27. SUSPICION

Not reported in Maine.

28. CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS

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

29. RUNAWAY (Juveniles)

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

CALCULATION OF RATES

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

CRIME RATES

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

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

Example:

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

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

CLEARANCE RATES

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

Example:

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

CRIME TREND DATA

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

Example:

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

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

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

Multiply $0.38 \times 100 = 38.0$.

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

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

Example:

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

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

AUTHORITY

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

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

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

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

The Bureau shall establish a category for abuse by adults of family or household members and a category for crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability 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.