

2005

Crime in Maine 2005

Maine Department of Public Safety

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**State of Maine
Department of Public Safety**

STATE



CITY

COUNTY

**CRIME IN MAINE
2005**

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

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The UCR Program is grateful for the continued support and cooperation from all submitting agencies, Maine Chiefs of Police Association and the Maine Sheriffs Association.

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

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STATE OF MAINE
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GOVERNOR
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COMMISSIONER

COL. CRAIG A. POULIN
CHIEF
LT. COL. JOHN P. DYER
DEPUTY CHIEF

September 28, 2006

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 "2005 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 2005 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,

Colonel Craig A. Poulin
Chief, Maine State Police

INTEGRITY * FAIRNESS * COMPASSION * EXCELLENCE

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DEDICATION

This publication is dedicated to Maine's fallen heroes, the 81 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	

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CRIME IN MAINE 2005 — HIGHLIGHTS



During 2005 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 53 minutes1 Murder every 19 days, 5 hours, 3 minutes
 1 Rape every 27 hours, 12 minutes
 1 Robbery every 27 hours, 7 minutes
 1 Aggravated Assault every 10 hours, 36 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 16 minutes, 27 seconds1 Burglary every 83 minutes, 44 seconds
 1 Larceny every 21 minutes, 46 seconds
 1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 6 hours, 31 minutes
 1 Arson every 49 hours, 29 minutes

CRIME RATEThe Crime Rate is based on the occurrence of an Index Offense per 1,000 residents of the state. Local and county rates are based on their individual populations. The State Crime Rate for 2005 was 25.36 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 2004 was 25.26. The 2005 state population is estimated at 1,318,814 persons.

INDEX OFFENSESThere were 33,441 Index Offenses reported by police during 2005 — an increase of 165 offenses (0.5%) from the 33,276 similar offenses reported in 2004.

VIOLENT CRIMESMurder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 142 offenses from 2004 for a 10.5% increase. During 2005 violent crimes totaled 1,490, compared to a 2004 total of 1,348. Violent crimes accounted for 4.5% of all reported index crimes (4.1% in 2004) and represent a crime rate of 1.13 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMESProperty Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, rose in 2005 by 23 offenses (0.1%) from 2004. There were 31,951 offenses reported in 2005 with 31,928 being shown for 2004. Property crimes account for 95.5% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 24.23 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDERThere were 19 murders committed in Maine during 2005 — the same number as the 19 murders reported in 2004. Law enforcement cleared 18 murders this year. Maine’s 10-year average is 20 homicides annually.

RAPE	Forcible Rapes increased by 9 reported offenses during 2005. There were 313 offenses reported to police in 2004, compared to 322 in 2005. Of the total, 311 were actual rapes, while 11 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
ROBBERY	Robberies increased by 12.2% (35 offenses) during 2005, from 288 in 2004 to 323 in 2005.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Law enforcement reported 826 Aggravated Assaults during 2005, an increase of 13.5% from the 2004 figure of 728. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) increased by 6.7% during 2005 with 11,017 offenses reported.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 46.1% of all assaults. During 2005 police reported 5,459 offenses, an increase of 271 (5.2%) from the 5,188 offenses reported in 2004.
BURGLARY	The number of Burglaries during 2005 fell by 1.1% compared with those in 2004. There was a decrease of 67 from the 2004 total of 6,344. The 6,277 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$7,920,807. Burglaries represent 18.8% of all reported index offenses.
LARCENY-THEFT	The crime of Larceny increased during 2005 by 0.3% from the 24,087 larceny offenses reported in 2004. Police reported 24,153 larceny crimes during 2005. Shoplifting decreased 1.4% and thefts from motor vehicles increased 3.8% for 33.1% of all larceny crimes reported.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Motor Vehicle Theft registered an increase of 39 offenses during 2005, from 1,305 in 2004 to 1,344. 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 2005 there were 177 arsons reported, down 15 (7.8%) from the 192 arsons reported for 2004. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over \$3.2 million during 2005 — up 85.5%.
HATE CRIME	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 2005, police reported 61 incidents involving 56 victims and resulting in a total of 56 offenses.
STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY	During 2005 law enforcement agencies recorded \$28,333,806 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — an increase of 18.8% from the \$23,857,543 stolen during 2004. Police were able to recover 26.0% (\$7,354,577) of stolen property during 2005.

CLEARANCE RATE	Law enforcement agencies cleared 28.1% of all index crimes in 2005 — lower than the 28.3% rate in 2004.
ARRESTS	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 54,500 — a decrease of 1.9% from the 55,554 persons recorded in 2004. Drug arrests decreased 6.6% with 4,627 adults and 625 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
OFFICER ASSAULTS	There were 286 assaults on law enforcement officers in 2005, a decrease from the 2004 figure of 315.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA	Statewide there were 2,271 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.72 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally 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.

<i>Crime Summary</i>									
	10-year average	2005	Percent change	2004	Percent change	2003	Percent change	2002	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	20	19	—	19	11.8%	17	21.4%	14	-26.3%
Percent cleared	90	95		95		77		100	
Rate/1000	0.01	0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01	
National rate/1000	0.06	0.06		0.06		0.06		0.05	
Rape									
Offenses	304	322	2.9%	313	-10.8%	351	-10.2%	391	21.4%
Percent cleared	45	49		51		51		42	
Rate/1000	0.24	0.24		0.24		0.27		0.30	
National rate/1000	0.33	0.32		0.32		0.32		0.33	
Robbery									
Offenses	268	323	12.2%	288	-0.3%	289	7.4%	269	2.3%
Percent cleared	48	49		44		46		54	
Rate/1000	0.21	0.24		0.22		0.22		0.21	
National rate/1000	1.62	1.41		1.37		1.43		1.49	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	844	826	13.5%	728	-3.6%	755	3.7%	728	-11.1%
Percent cleared	74	76		75		74		77	
Rate/1000	0.67	0.63		0.55		0.58		0.56	
National rate/1000	3.35	2.91		2.89		2.96		3.10	
Burglary									
Offenses	7,314	6,277	-1.1%	6,344	-3.5%	6,571	-5.4%	6,944	1.0%
Percent cleared	21	21		22		20		21	
Rate/1000	5.76	4.76		4.82		5.03		5.36	
National rate/1000	8.01	7.27		7.30		7.41		7.46	
Larceny									
Offenses	25,361	24,153	0.3%	24,087	0.1%	24,064	-1.8%	24,496	-0.1%
Percent cleared	28	28		28		27		27	
Rate/1000	19.95	18.31		18.29		18.43		18.92	
National rate/1000	25.87	22.86		23.62		24.17		24.46	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	1,488	1,344	3.0%	1,305	-10.0%	1,450	2.3%	1,418	-14.9%
Percent cleared	38	33		36		36		40	
Rate/1000	1.17	1.02		0.99		1.11		1.10	
National rate/1000	4.56	4.17		4.22		4.34		4.32	
Arson									
Offenses	209	177	-7.8%	192	-2.0%	196	12.6%	174	-17.9%
Percent cleared	28	N/A		26		31		27	
Rate/1000	0.16	0.13		0.15		0.15		0.13	
National rate/1000	0.35	0.22		0.28		0.30		0.32	
Total									
Offenses	35,808	33,441	0.5%	33,276	-1.2%	33,693	-2.2%	34,434	-0.8%
Percent cleared	28	28		28		28		28	
Rate/1000	28.18	25.36		25.26		25.80		26.60	
National rate/1000	43.88	39.21		40.06		40.92		41.18	

<i>Crime Summary</i>										
	Percent change	2000	Percent change	1999	Percent change	1998	Percent change	1997	Percent change	1996
19	35.7%	14	-44.0%	25	-3.8%	26	36.8%	19	-24.0%	25
90		93		96		96		79		80
0.01		0.01		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02
0.05		0.06		0.06		0.06		0.07		0.08
322	1.3%	318	16.5%	273	19.2%	229	-9.8%	254	-4.5%	266
48		43		46		35		44		43
0.25		0.25		0.22		0.19		0.21		0.22
0.32		0.33		0.33		0.34		0.36		0.37
263	6.9%	246	25.5%	196	-25.5%	263	1.9%	258	-10.4%	288
56		45		55		41		43		45
0.20		0.19		0.16		0.21		0.21		0.23
1.49		1.64		1.50		1.65		2.02		2.21
819	0.9%	812	2.9%	789	-25.0%	1,052	9.5%	961	-0.9%	970
74		75		76		70		69		74
0.64		0.64		0.64		0.85		0.78		0.79
3.19		3.46		3.36		3.60		3.88		4.18
6,878	1.8%	6,759	-11.3%	7,622	-8.2%	8,300	1.0%	8,218	-11.0%	9,230
21		21		21		19		21		20
5.35		5.30		6.17		6.72		6.65		7.47
7.41		7.64		7.70		8.62		9.43		9.88
24,515	3.0%	23,808	-6.2%	25,381	-4.1%	26,464	-3.6%	27,449	-6.0%	29,193
28		28		29		28		29		27
19.05		18.67		20.55		21.43		22.23		23.64
24.85		25.74		25.51		27.28		29.76		30.45
1,667	26.6%	1,317	-9.6%	1,457	-4.0%	1,517	-7.6%	1,642	-7.0%	1,766
36		40		44		39		39		35
1.30		1.03		1.18		1.23		1.33		1.43
4.31		4.58		4.21		4.59		5.26		5.61
212	8.2%	196	-1.0%	198	-2.0%	202	-20.2%	253	-12.2%	288
27		35		29		31		30		39
0.16		0.15		0.16		0.16		0.20		0.23
0.36		0.37		0.37		0.38		0.44		0.45
34,695	3.7%	33,470	-6.9%	35,941	-5.6%	38,053	-2.6%	39,054	-7.1%	42,026
29		29		29		28		29		28
26.96		26.25		29.10		30.81		31.62		34.03
41.61		43.44		42.67		46.15		50.79		52.78

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 133 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-first publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 2005* 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 2005 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 2005 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 2005, 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 2005, 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 2005 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 133 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:

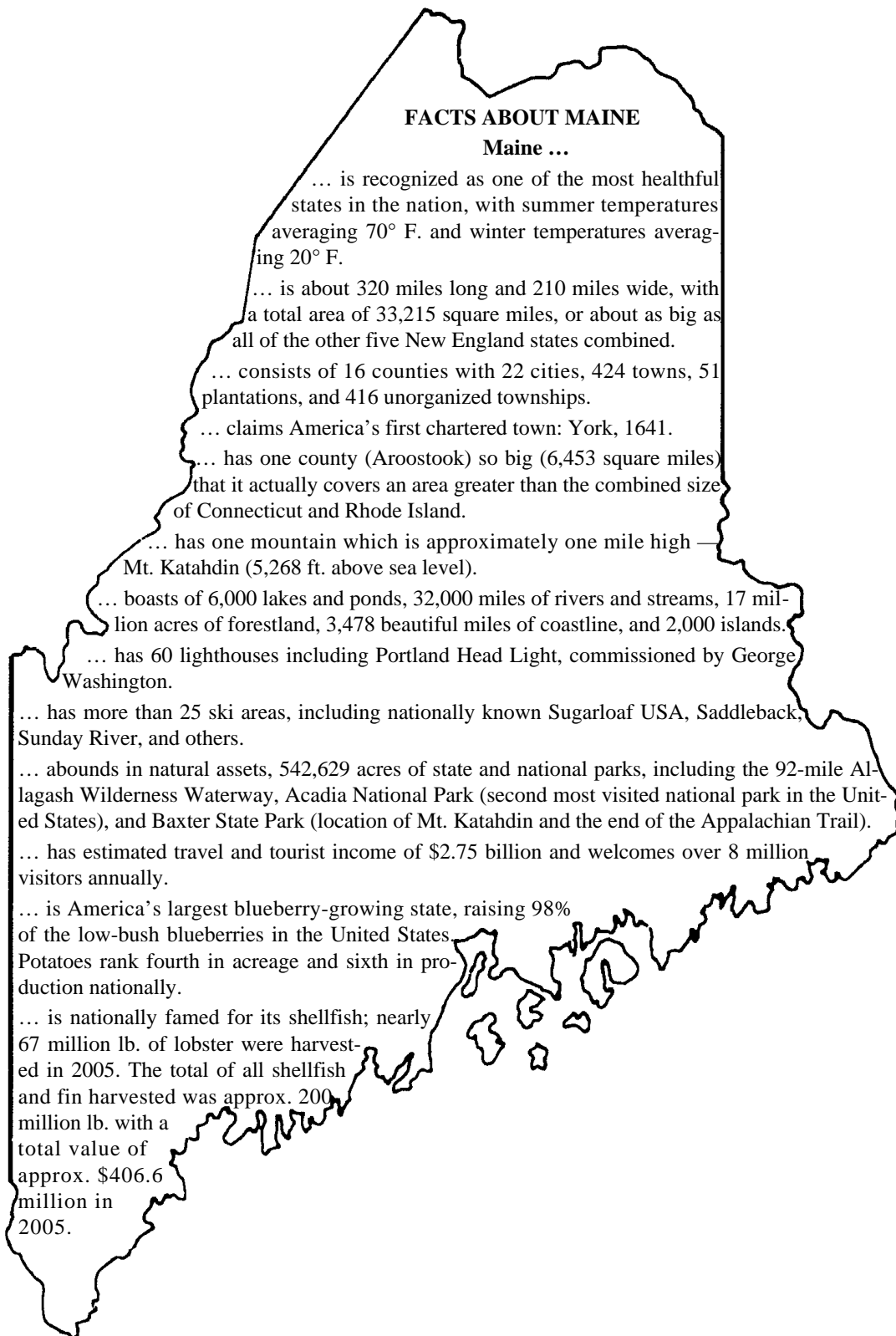
No person or agency will be furnished statistical information which has not previously been published, concerning any individual agency's report, without the written consent of the Chief Administrator of that agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting division will maintain for one year a

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 2005 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.

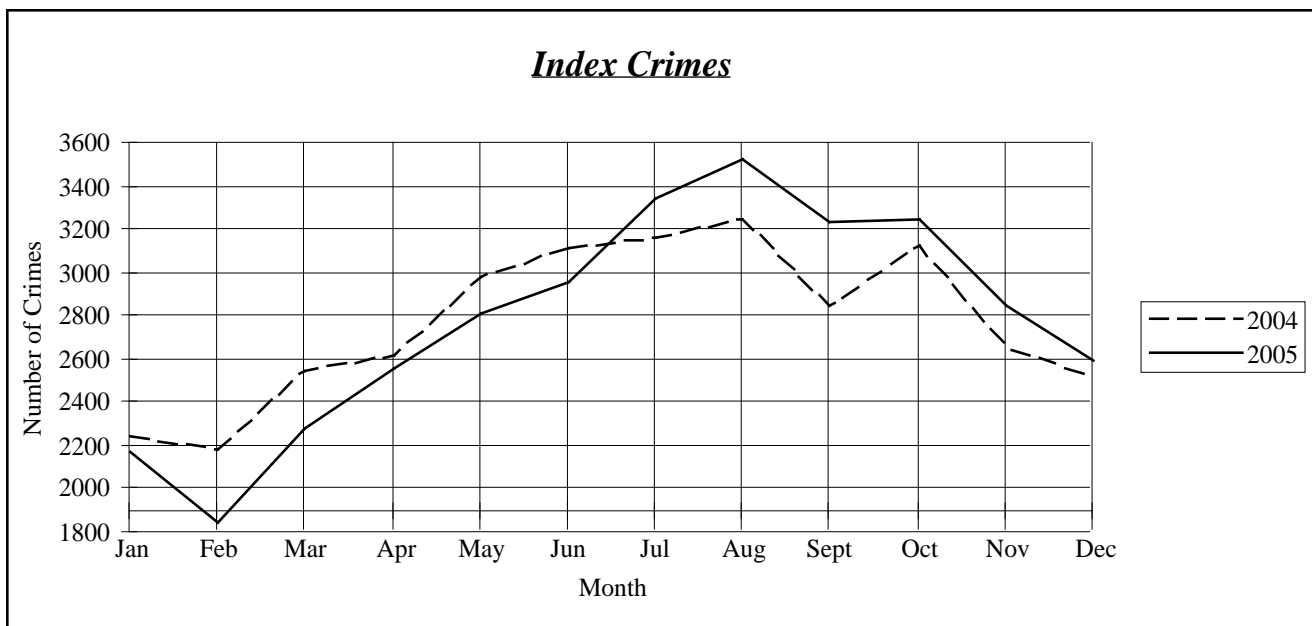
Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from approximately 133 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

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 2005 was 25.36 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.13 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 24.23.

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	19	.06%	.01
Rape	322	.96%	.24
Robbery	323	.97%	.24
Aggravated Assault	826	2.47%	.63
Burglary	6,277	18.77%	4.76
Larceny-Theft	24,153	72.23%	18.31
M/V Theft	1,344	4.02%	1.02
Arson	177	.53%	.13
Totals	33,441	100.00%	25.36
Total Violent Crime	1,490	4.46%	1.13
Total Property Crime	31,951	95.54%	24.23



Crime by County

County		Annual Crime Rate per 1,000	Total Index Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated			Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Percent Clearance
							Assault	Burglary	Larceny			
Androscoggin	2004	28.01	2,998	3	34	35	50	552	2,205	115	4	27.9%
	2005	28.23	3,031	3	30	44	54	506	2,241	135	18	31.4%
Aroostook	2004	19.83	1,469	2	15	13	15	390	970	62	2	33.9%
	2005	18.46	1,359	2	7	7	26	307	958	52	—	38.5%
Cumberland	2004	28.84	7,882	3	74	118	209	1,362	5,705	370	41	25.2%
	2005	29.55	8,107	6	65	143	231	1,451	5,783	392	36	24.3%
Franklin	2004	25.71	772	—	12	3	24	140	561	31	1	33.8%
	2005	29.23	872	—	16	7	23	154	630	40	2	30.4%
Hancock	2004	22.64	1,206	1	—	4	30	238	875	55	3	31.6%
	2005	21.35	1,147	—	3	2	31	243	812	55	1	33.6%
Kennebec	2004	26.45	3,193	1	32	23	46	601	2,362	102	26	34.1%
	2005	28.06	3,396	1	37	16	66	644	2,521	96	15	33.9%
Knox	2004	24.34	992	—	8	1	25	128	797	28	5	35.4%
	2005	23.63	972	1	14	5	10	144	764	31	3	33.2%
Lincoln	2004	15.44	541	3	4	2	5	85	414	27	1	47.9%
	2005	14.57	515	1	6	3	6	113	362	24	—	48.3%
Oxford	2004	22.33	1,265	1	19	3	32	307	844	54	5	23.5%
	2005	22.50	1,278	2	17	7	29	342	825	52	4	21.4%
Penobscot	2004	32.34	4,795	1	20	29	55	933	3,564	140	53	24.4%
	2005	29.67	4,411	—	13	33	75	780	3,326	138	46	23.7%
Piscataquis	2004	20.00	351	—	4	1	19	81	225	18	3	33.9%
	2005	20.48	360	1	2	1	30	77	232	17	—	37.2%
Sagadahoc	2004	21.15	778	—	5	3	4	114	623	23	6	22.4%
	2005	19.98	740	—	3	3	15	110	580	23	6	20.4%
Somerset	2004	30.75	1,587	1	17	7	32	396	1,063	60	11	30.4%
	2005	27.23	1,409	1	22	4	35	298	998	46	5	32.0%
Waldo	2004	19.67	759	1	2	3	33	161	531	28	—	34.3%
	2005	18.03	646	—	4	5	29	135	441	32	—	40.4%
Washington	2004	21.70	733	—	8	—	44	171	481	26	3	31.0%
	2005	21.03	708	—	5	2	37	170	470	24	—	27.1%
York	2004	19.80	3,955	2	59	43	105	685	2,867	166	28	25.9%
	2005	22.34	4,490	1	78	41	129	803	3,210	187	41	25.2%
TOTALS	2004	25.26	33,276	19	313	288	728	6,344	24,087	1,305	192	28.3%
	2005	25.36	33,441	19	322	323	826	6,277	24,153	1,344	177	28.3%

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 2005

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	211	162	216	214	302	277	292	333	279	317	221	207	3,031
Aroostook	86	76	84	89	133	119	132	157	123	114	128	118	1,359
Cumberland	493	410	512	590	701	672	763	850	823	831	769	693	8,107
Franklin	67	47	85	72	69	72	71	89	69	74	66	91	872
Hancock	66	59	76	90	89	97	148	146	95	104	83	94	1,147
Kennebec	200	186	239	268	243	305	375	375	345	322	273	265	3,396
Knox	69	52	75	89	96	86	94	97	70	79	81	84	972
Lincoln	26	18	40	49	55	53	56	44	54	51	36	33	515
Oxford	71	82	96	87	117	99	113	156	136	114	105	102	1,278
Penobscot	371	269	316	368	362	362	371	381	446	454	387	324	4,411
Piscataquis	27	25	31	27	26	35	45	40	23	41	26	14	360
Sagadahoc	50	54	35	56	61	76	88	67	74	73	59	47	740
Somerset	106	90	87	103	95	132	164	127	152	118	116	119	1,409
Waldo	55	33	55	57	65	67	60	53	57	56	54	34	646
Washington	35	57	40	56	54	81	61	85	78	50	58	53	708
York	238	230	299	350	347	426	512	527	408	448	383	322	4,490
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
2004 Total	2,242	2,186	2,550	2,621	2,983	3,115	3,168	3,246	2,851	3,125	2,659	2,530	33,276
% Change	-3.2%	-15.4%	-10.4%	-2.1%	-5.6%	-5.0%	5.6%	8.7%	13.4%	3.9%	7.0%	2.8%	0.5%

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY

Comparative Data: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2004, Maine	19	313	288	728	6,344	24,087	1,305	192	33,276
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.01	0.24	0.22	0.55	4.82	18.29	0.99	0.15	25.26
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
Numerical Change	0	9	35	98	-67	66	39	-15	165
Percent Change	0.0%	2.9%	12.2%	13.5%	-1.1%	0.3%	3.0%	-7.8%	0.5%
U.S. 2004-2005 Percent Change	3.4%	-1.2%	3.9%	1.8%	0.5%	-2.3%	-0.2%	-2.7%	-1.1%
New England 2004-2005 Percent Change	2.3%	-4.7%	-1.2%	-2.4%	-2.6%	-4.2%	-10.1%	N/A	-4.3%

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

Clearance Data, 2005: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	19	322	323	826	6,277	24,153	1,344	177	33,441
Maine # Cleared	18	157	158	626	1,318	6,690	440	N/A	9,407
Maine % Cleared	94.7%	48.8%	48.9%	75.8%	21.0%	27.7%	32.7%	N/A	28.1%
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%



Murder



Rape

INDEX CRIMES



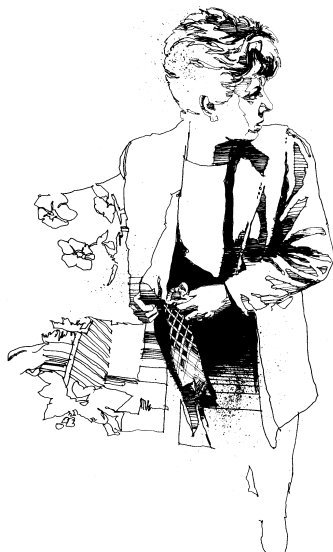
Robbery



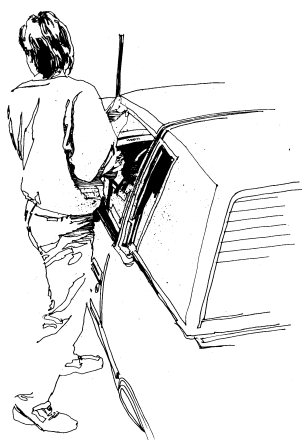
Aggravated Assault



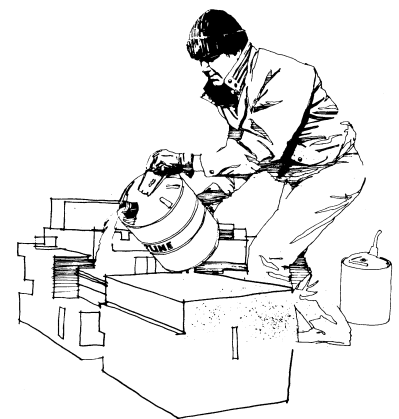
Burglary



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 2005, violent crimes showed an increase from the previous year. There were 1,490 reported offenses during 2005 — compared with 1,348 for 2004. This increase of 142 crimes reported represents an increase of 10.5%.

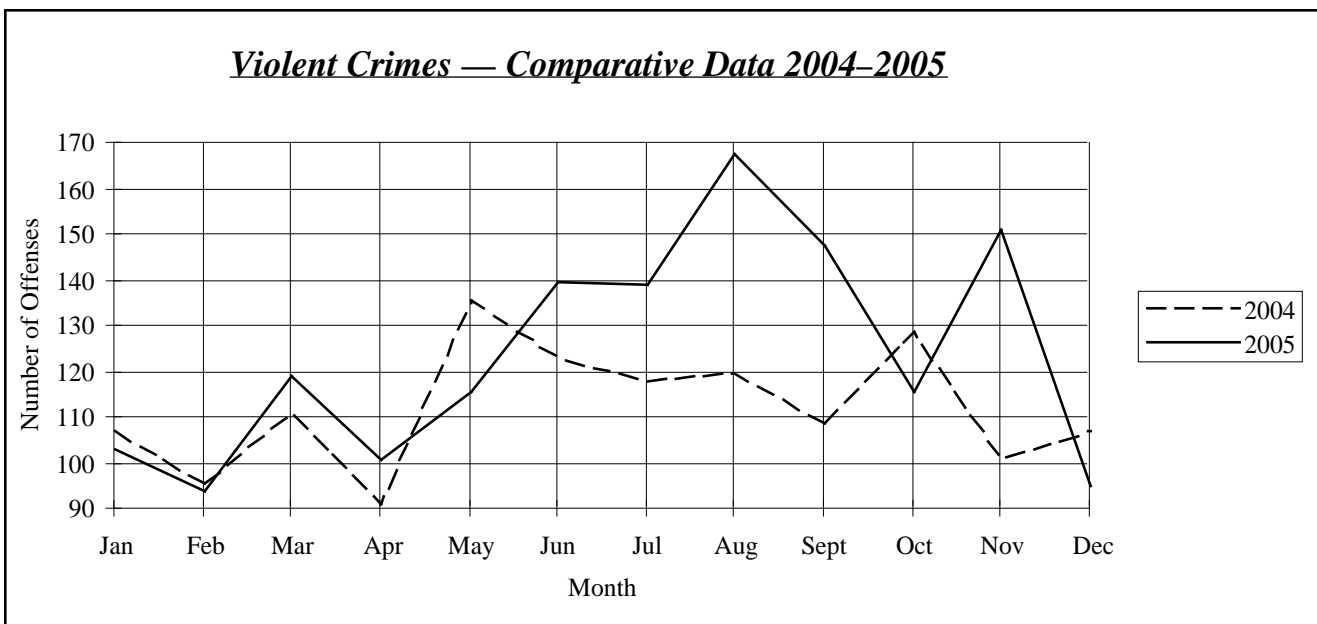
The 2005 crime rate for violent crime is 1.13 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 4.5% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 959 violent crimes for a 64.4 clearance rate.



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2004–2005

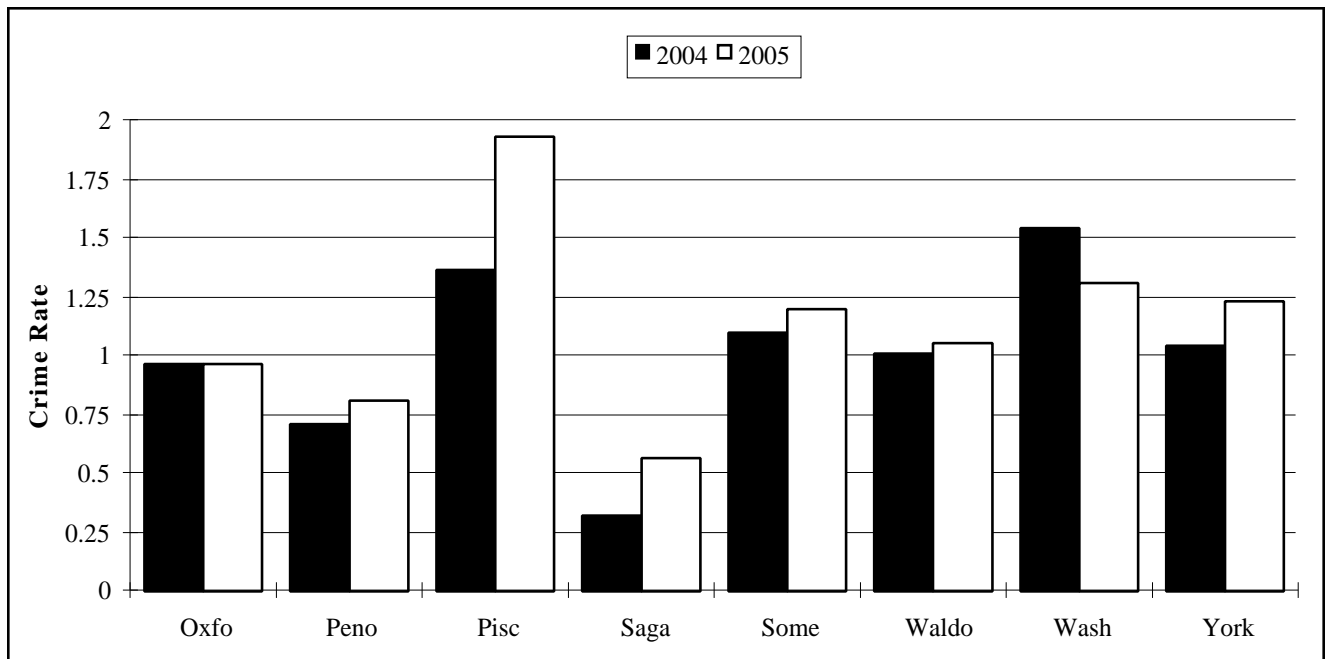
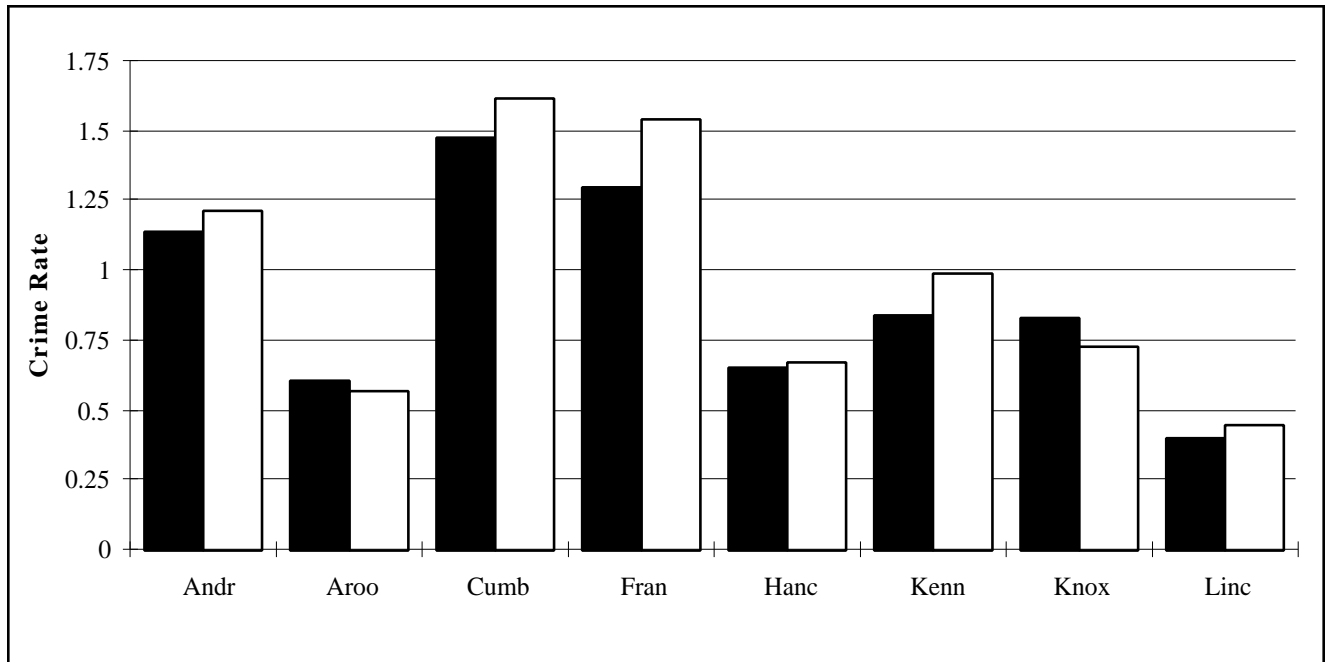
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
2004	19	313	288	728	1,348
2005	19	322	323	826	1,490
Number Change	—	9	35	98	142
Percent Change	—	2.9%	12.2%	13.5%	10.5%

Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 2004–2005



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.13)



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 2005, rising by 23 reported offenses. The 2005 total of 31,951 represents a 0.1% increase from the 2004 figure of 31,928.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 8,448 property crimes during 2005 for a 26.4% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 95.5% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 24.23 offenses per 1,000.

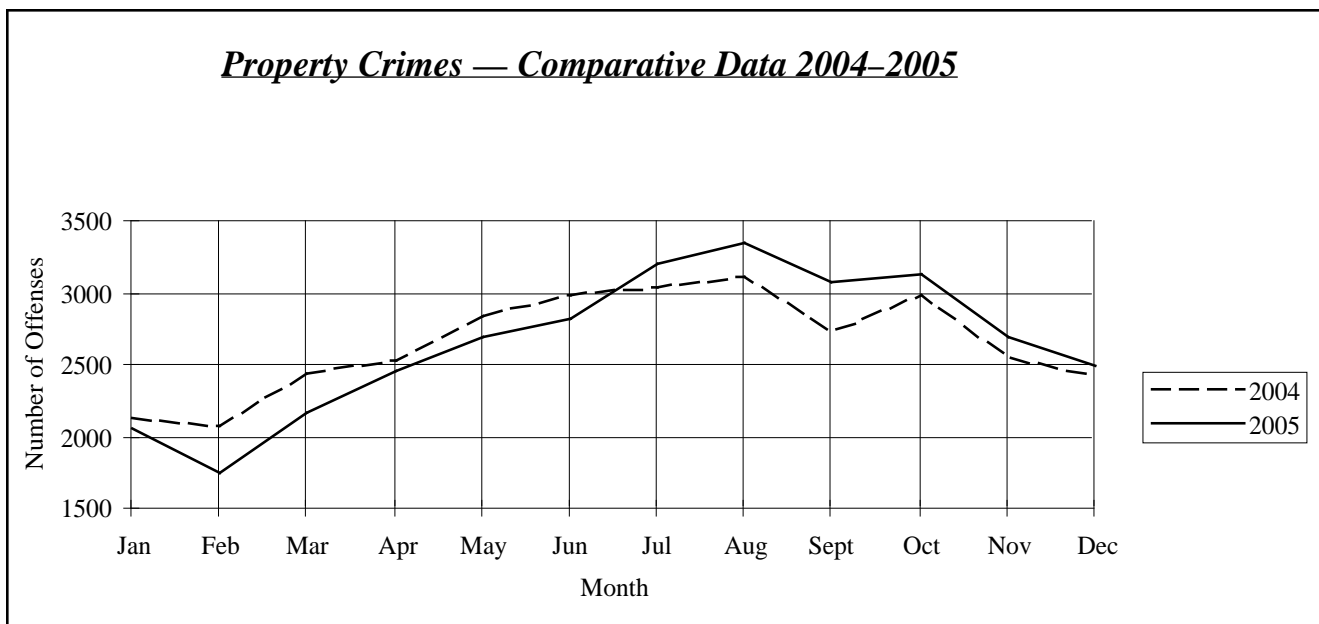
Crime Clock



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2004–2005

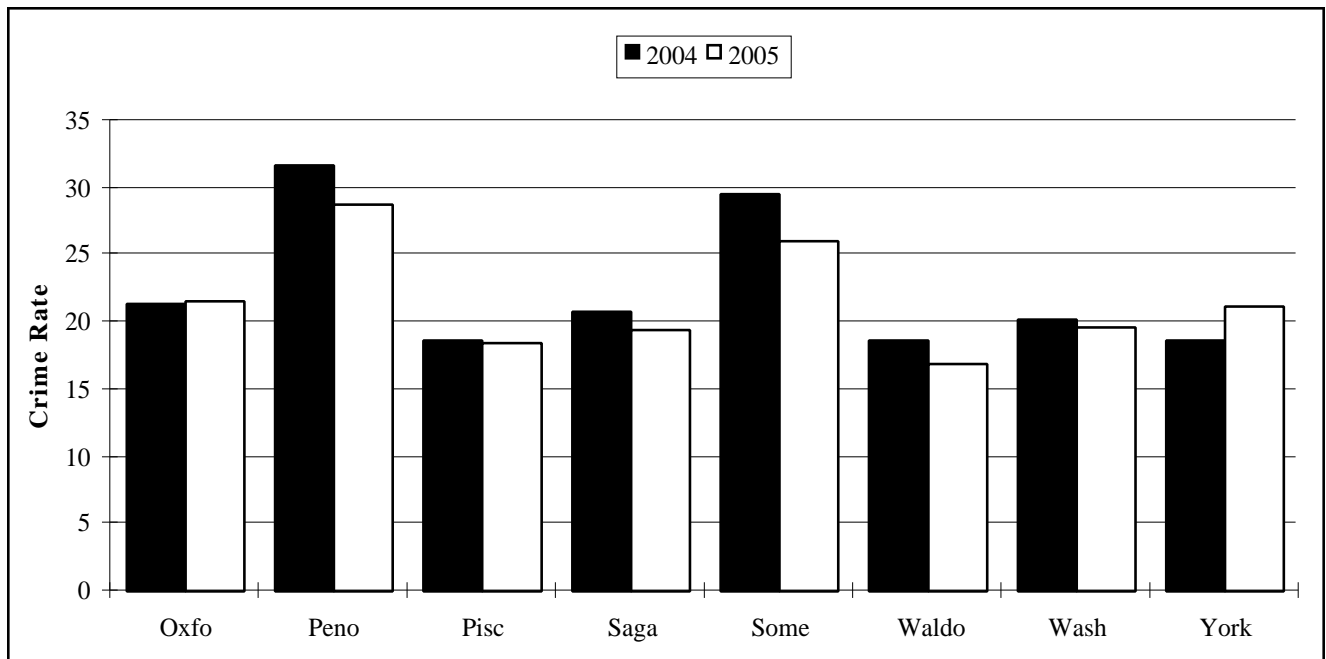
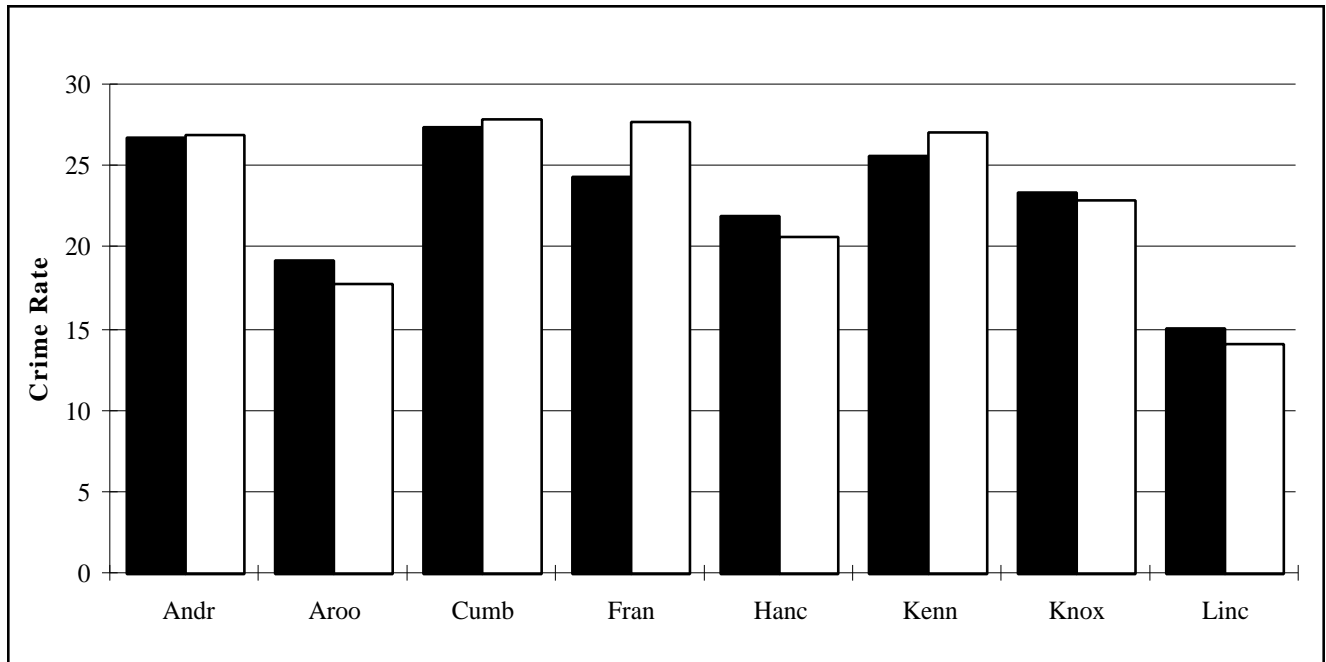
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2004	6,344	24,087	1,305	192	31,928
2005	6,277	24,153	1,344	177	31,951
Number Change	-67	66	39	-15	23
Percent Change	-1.1%	0.3%	3.0%	-7.8%	0.1%

Property Crimes — Comparative Data 2004–2005



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 24.23)



MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 2005

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
01/02/05 Caribou	20	F	19	M	Hands	Co-worker	Robbery
01/03/05 Portland	35	F	48	M	Hands	Girlfriend	Victim found beaten in hotel room. Boyfriend charged.
01/28/05 Rockland	30	F	31	M	Firearm	Girlfriend	Girlfriend shot to death by boyfriend who was also an employee of victim.
02/13/05 West Paris	56 29	M M	29 56	M M	Knife Knife	Father Son	Father and son stabbed each other inside family residence.
04/01/05 Westbrook	25	F	51	M	Hands	Daughter	Father strangled daughter, then hanged himself.
06/21/05 Westport	98	F	86	M	Firearm	Wife	Husband shot and killed wife and then shot himself.
06/27/05 Portland	47	M	38	M	Knife	Friend	Victim stabbed by roommate in apartment.
07/03/05 Westbrook	33	M	19 19 19	M M M	Hands	Acquaintance	Offenders beat victim; victim later died from injuries.
08/07/05 Bingham	48	M	19	M	Hands	Stranger	Victim beaten outside of bar by offender.
08/15/05 Sabattus	29	F	35	M	Firearm	Girlfriend	Victim shot and killed by offender at residence.
09/03/05 Yarmouth	40	F	58	M	Firearm	Wife	Victim shot and killed by husband who shot and killed himself.
10/15/05 York	32	M	36 33 37	M M M	Firearm	Unknown	Victim shot and killed by offenders and left on side of turnpike.
10/29/05 Lewiston	43 30	M M	20 25	M M	Blunt object	Acquaintance Acquaintance	Two victims were drinking with offenders, argument occurred and victims were beaten to death.
11/24/05 Portland	51	M	53	M	Firearm	Brother	Victim and offender got into argument; offender shot and killed victim in mother's home.
11/26/05 Monson	78	F	80	M	Firearm	Wife	Victim shot and killed by husband who shot and killed himself.
11/26/05 Fayette	14	F	14	M	Blunt object	Friend	Victim beaten near home.
12/09/05 Houlton	57	F	30	M	Knife	Other	Victim found deceased in motel room.



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.

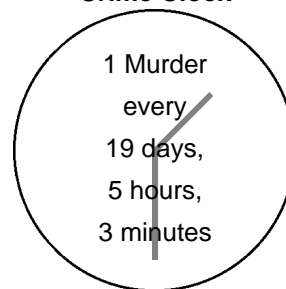
Murder — “1. A person is guilty of murder if: A. He intentionally or knowingly causes the death of another human being; B. He engages in conduct which manifests a depraved indifference to the value of human life ...; or C. ... causes another human being to commit suicide by the use of force, duress or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

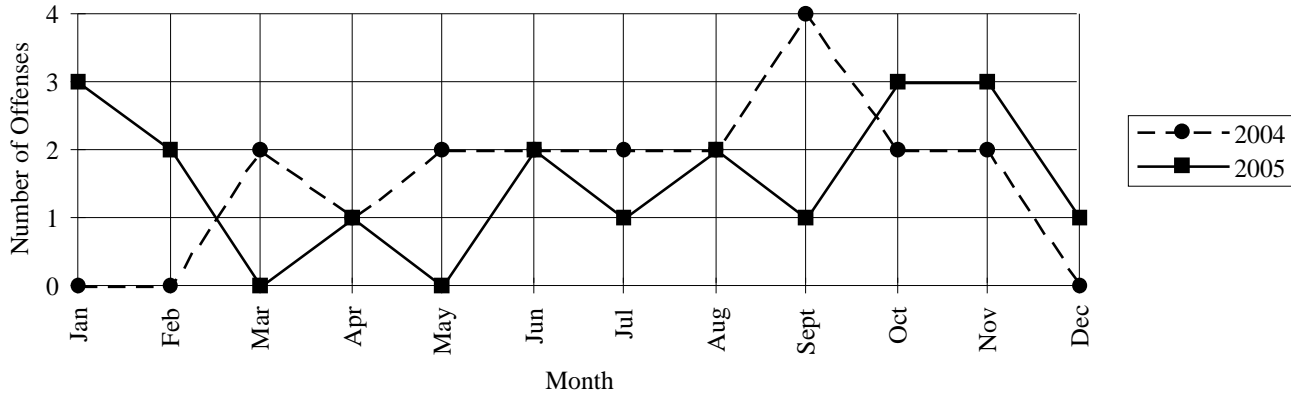


<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–2005
Number reported	19	14	17	19	19	
% change from previous year	35.7%	-26.3%	21.4%	11.8%	—	% change —
Rate per 1,000	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
% change from previous year	—	—	—	—	—	% change —

Characteristics — 2005

Victim–Offender Relationship		Months of Highest Occurrence	
Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger	84.2%	January	15.8%
Stranger to Stranger	5.3%	October	15.8%
Unknown	10.5%	November	15.8%
Type of Weapon Used		Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Firearm	36.8%	Total	\$1,200.00
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	21.1%	Per Incident Average.....	\$63.16
Other Dangerous Weapon.....	15.8%	Clearance Rate	
Hands, Fists, Feet	26.3%	18 Offenses Cleared.....	94.7%
Other/Undetermined	0.0%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.74

***Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative
Data 2004–2005***

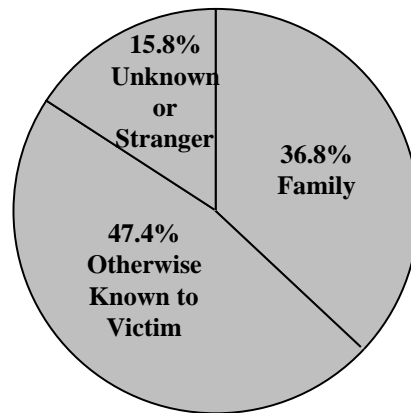


Profile of Persons Arrested — 14 Arrests

Age	Sex
17 and under.....7.1%	Male.....100.0%
18–24.....42.9%	Female.....0.0%
25–29.....0.0%	
30–34.....14.3%	
35–39.....14.3%	
40 and over.....21.4%	
5 offenders committed suicide	

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

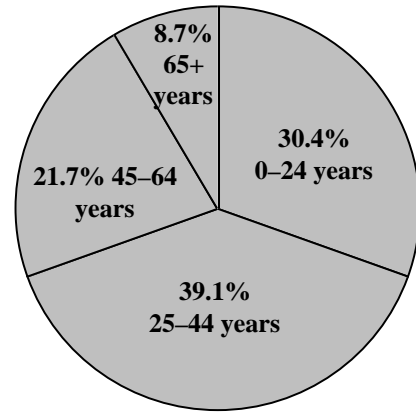
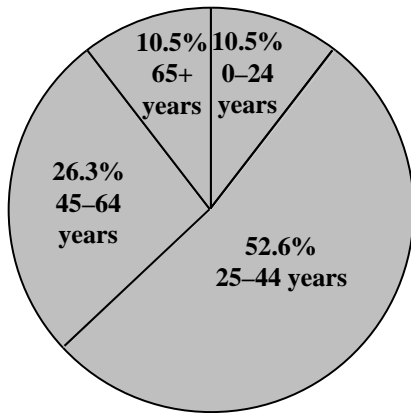
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Wife	3	15.8%
Father	1	5.3%
Son	1	5.3%
Daughter	1	5.3%
Brother	1	5.3%
Total Family	7	36.8%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	3	15.8%
Acquaintance	6	31.6%
Stranger	1	5.3%
Unknown	1	5.3%
Other	1	5.3%
Total Other	12	63.2%
TOTAL	19	100.0%



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

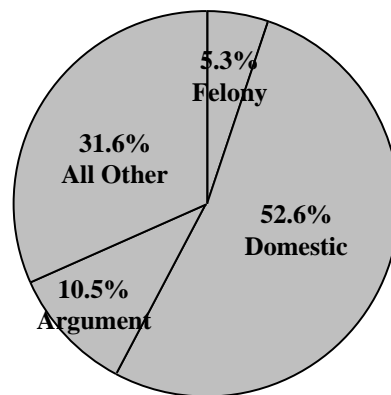
Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Age of Victims	Male	Female	Total	Age of Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0-14 years	—	1	1	0-14 years	1	—	1
15-24 years	—	1	1	15-24 years	6	—	6
25-34 years	4	3	7	25-34 years	5	—	5
35-44 years	1	2	3	35-44 years	4	—	4
45-54 years	3	—	3	45-54 years	3	—	3
55-64 years	1	1	2	55-64 years	2	—	2
65+ years	—	2	2	65+ years	2	—	2
Total	9	10	19	Total	23	—	23



Murder Distribution by Circumstances

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Robbery	1	5.3%
Felony Total*	1	5.3%
Domestic Conflict	10	52.6%
Argument	2	10.5%
Other	5	26.3%
Unknown	1	5.3%
Other than Felony Total	18	94.7%
TOTAL	19	100.0%

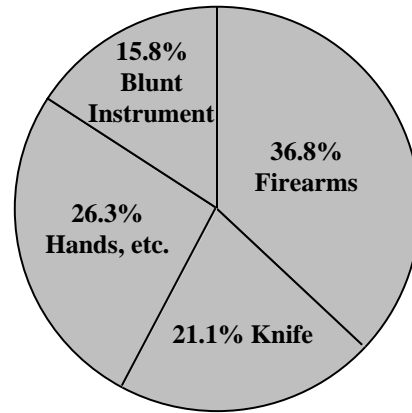


*Felony murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

**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	7	36.8%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	4	21.1%
Hands, Fists, Feet	5	26.3%
Blunt Instrument	3	15.8%
Total	19	100.0%



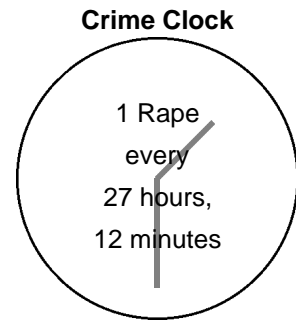
FORCIBLE RAPE

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

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

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

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



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

Trend

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–2005
Number reported	322	391	351	313	322	
% change from previous year	1.3%	21.4%	-10.2%	-10.8%	2.9%	
						% change —
Rate per 1,000	0.25	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.24	
% change from previous year	—	20.0%	-10.0%	-11.1%	—	
						% change -4.0%

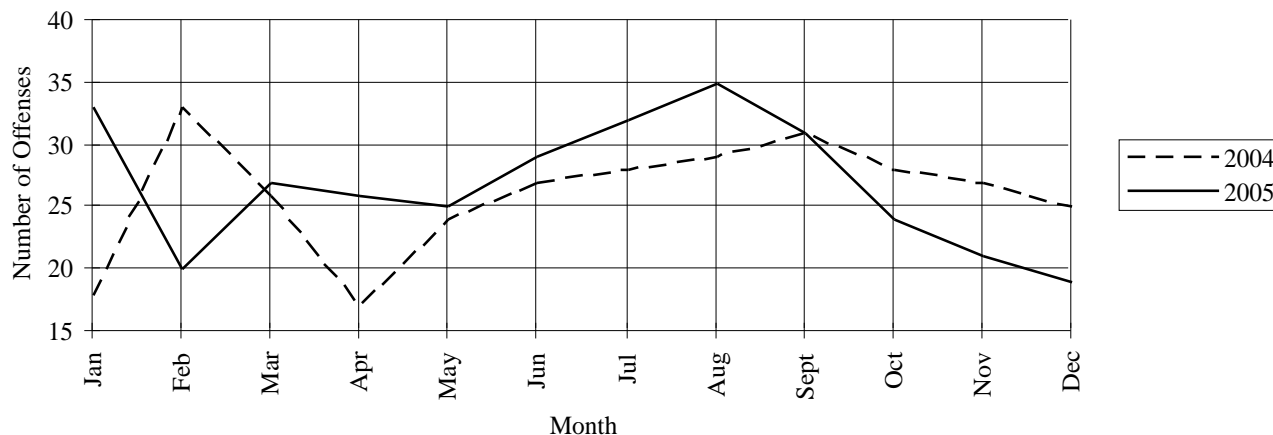
Characteristics — 2005

Type of Offense	
Rape by Force	96.6%
Attempts to Rape.....	3.4%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	10.9%
January	10.2%
July	9.9%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$25.00
Per Incident Average	\$0.08
Clearance Rate	
157 Offenses Cleared.....	48.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.37

**Profile of Persons Arrested
116 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	20.7%
18–24.....	24.1%
25–29.....	9.5%
30–34.....	12.1%
35–39.....	10.3%
40 and over.....	23.3%
Sex	
Male.....	98.3%
Female.....	1.7%

Rapes — Comparative Data 2004–2005



Rape by Type of Offense, 2004–2005

	2004	2005	% change
Forcible Rape	286	311	8.7%
Attempted Rape	27	11	-59.3%
Totals	313	322	2.9%



ROBBERY

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

“1. A person is guilty of robbery if he commits or attempts to commit theft and at the time of his actions: A. He recklessly inflicts bodily injury on another; B. He threatens to use force against any person present with the intent (1) to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking of the property, ...; or (2) to compel the person in control of the property to give it up ...; C. He uses physical force on another with the intent enumerated in paragraph B, subparagraphs (1) and (2); D. He intentionally inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury on another; or E. He or an accomplice to his knowledge is armed with a dangerous weapon ...” M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 65, 1

Crime Clock



<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–2005
Number reported	263	269	289	288	323	
% change from previous year	6.9%	2.3%	7.4%	-0.3%	12.2%	
						% change 22.8%
Rate per 1,000	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.24	
% change from previous year	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	—	9.1%	
						% change 20.0%

<i>Characteristics — 2005</i>	
<p>Type of Weapon Used</p> <p>Hands, Fists, Feet.....55.7%</p> <p>Firearm.....18.0%</p> <p>Other Dangerous Weapon.....14.2%</p> <p>Knife/Cutting Instrument.....12.1%</p>	<p>Months of Highest Occurrence</p> <p>August13.6%</p> <p>November12.4%</p> <p>October9.0%</p>
<p>Place of Occurrence</p> <p>Street, Alley.....29.4%</p> <p>Business Establishment.....26.9%</p> <p>Residence23.8%</p> <p>Miscellaneous.....15.5%</p> <p>Banks.....4.3%</p>	<p>Value of Property Stolen during Offense</p> <p>Total.....\$186,541.00</p> <p>Per Incident Average.....\$577.53</p>
	<p>Clearance Rate</p> <p>158 Offenses Cleared.....48.9%</p> <p>Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.58</p>

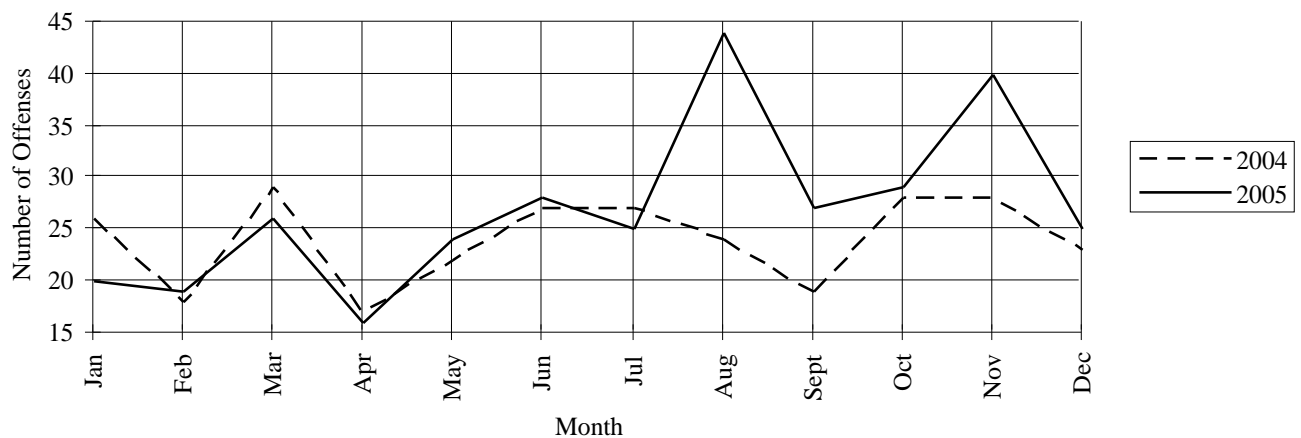
**Profile of Persons Arrested
186 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	15.1%
18–24.....	48.9%
25–29.....	14.5%
30–34.....	8.1%
35–39.....	5.4%
40 and over.....	8.1%
Sex	
Male.....	92.5%
Female.....	7.5%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 2004–2005

	2004	2005	% change
Firearm	61	58	–4.9%
Knife	46	39	–15.2%
Other Weapon	23	46	100.0%
Strong Arm	158	180	13.9%
Totals	288	323	12.2%

Robberies — Comparative Data 2004–2005



Robbery by Classification, 2004–2005

Classification	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	2004	2005	% change	2004	2005	% change
Highway	94	95	1.1%	\$26,655.00	\$15,360.00	–42.4%
Commercial House	31	50	61.3%	\$26,214.00	\$9,856.00	–62.4%
Gas/Service Station	4	7	75.0%	\$1,479.00	\$1,588.00	7.4%
Convenience Store	36	30	–16.7%	\$28,391.00	\$14,291.00	–49.7%
Residence	61	77	26.2%	\$31,561.00	\$85,513.00	170.9%
Bank/Lending Inst.	6	14	133.3%	\$32,434.00	\$16,559.00	–48.9%
Miscellaneous	56	50	–10.7%	\$15,025.00	\$43,374.00	188.7%
Totals	288	323	12.2%	\$161,759.00	\$186,541.00	15.3%

<i>Robbery Type by County</i>									
County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
Androscoggin									
	2005	20	—	—	2	13	4	5	44
	2004	9	—	1	7	10	1	7	35
Aroostook									
	2005	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	7
	2004	—	1	1	2	6	—	3	13
Cumberland									
	2005	44	34	4	15	22	6	18	143
	2004	49	18	—	5	23	3	20	118
Franklin									
	2005	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	7
	2004	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Hancock									
	2005	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	2004	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
Kennebec									
	2005	1	3	—	—	8	—	4	16
	2004	6	3	—	4	2	1	7	23
Knox									
	2005	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
	2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lincoln									
	2005	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
	2004	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Oxford									
	2005	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	7
	2004	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3
Penobscot									
	2005	12	8	—	1	9	2	1	33
	2004	15	4	—	1	6	—	3	29
Piscataquis									
	2005	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	2004	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Sagadahoc									
	2005	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	2004	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3
Somerset									
	2005	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
	2004	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	7
Waldo									
	2005	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	5
	2004	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Washington									
	2005	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
York									
	2005	12	2	2	5	10	—	10	41
	2004	14	3	2	10	5	1	8	43

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.

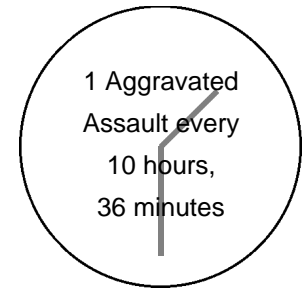
Aggravated Assault: "1. A person is guilty of aggravated assault if he ... causes: A. Serious bodily injury to another; or, B. Bodily injury to another with use of a dangerous weapon; or, C. Bodily injury to another under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life." M.R.S.A. 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 2005 there were 11,017 simple assaults reported (up 6.7% from 2004), with a clearance rate of 75.0%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Crime Clock



Trend

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001-2005
Number reported	819	728	755	728	826	
% change from previous year	0.9%	-11.1%	3.7%	-3.6%	13.5%	% change 0.9%
Rate per 1,000	0.64	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.63	
% change from previous year	—	-12.5%	3.6%	-5.2%	14.5%	% change -1.6%

Characteristics — 2005

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet.....	45.5%
Other Dangerous Weapons	30.5%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	20.1%
Firearms.....	3.9%

Months of Highest Occurrence

September	10.8%
August	10.5%
November	10.5%

Clearance Rate

626 Offenses Cleared.....	75.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.62

Profile of Persons Arrested 513 Arrests

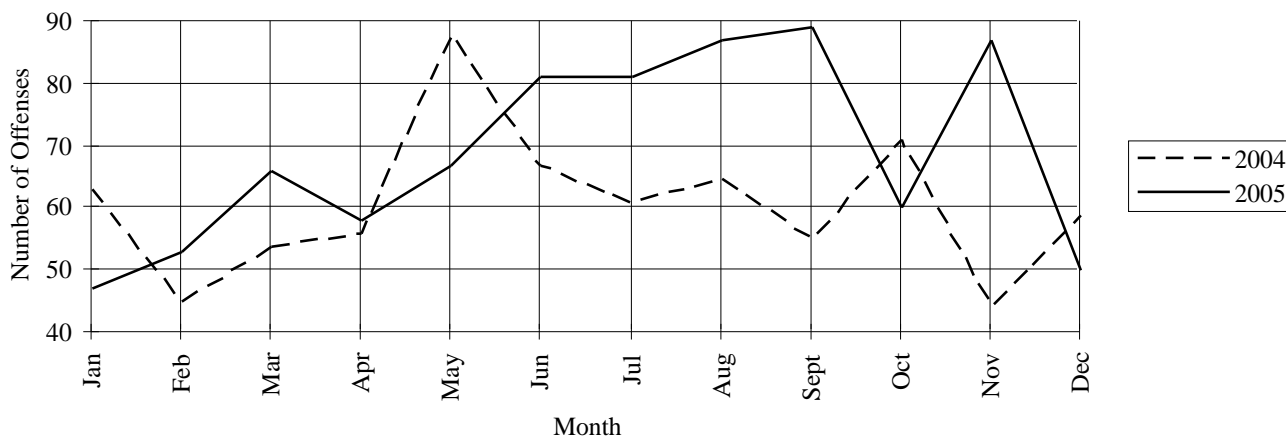
Age

17 and under.....	18.1%
18-24.....	29.2%
25-29.....	12.5%
30-34.....	9.9%
35-39.....	9.7%
40 and over.....	20.5%

Sex

Male.....	85.6%
Female.....	14.4%

Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 2004–2005



Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 2004–2005

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
2004	35	140	214	339	728
2005	32	166	252	376	826
% change	-8.6%	18.6%	17.8%	10.9%	13.5%

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

During 2005:

- Of a grand total of 11,843 reported assaults, 5,459 or 46.1% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults increased 5.2% (271 offenses) from the 2004 figure of 5,188.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 4,695 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 86.0%.
- Of the 5,459 domestic assaults, 96.9% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).



<i>Domestic Violence Assaults Comparison Data 2004–2005</i>				
Situations/Relationships	2004 Number of Offenses	2004 % of Total	2005 Number of Offenses	2005 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	5	<.1	9	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	14	.3	28	.5
Other Dangerous Weapon	25	.5	45	.8
Hands, Aggravated Injury	61	1.2	76	1.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,978	57.4	3,038	55.7
Total Male Assault on Female	3,083	59.4	3,196	58.5
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	1	<.1	4	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	19	.4	15	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	21	.4	25	.5
Hands, Aggravated Injury	15	.3	16	.3
Hands, Not Aggravated	714	13.8	813	14.9
Total Female Assault on Male	770	14.8	873	16.0
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	—	—	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	—	—	4	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	3	<.1	4	<.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	5	<.1	11	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	386	7.4	379	6.9
Total Parent Assault on Child	394	7.6	399	7.3
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	1	<.1	—	—
Knife, Cutting Instrument	6	.1	3	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	10	.2	7	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	9	.2	11	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	389	7.5	465	8.5
Total Child Assault on Parent	415	8.0	486	8.9
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	3	<.1	—	—
Knife, Cutting Instrument	2	<.1	12	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	21	.4	12	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	14	.3	16	.3
Hands, Not Aggravated	486	9.4	465	8.5
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	526	10.1	505	9.3
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	5,188	100.0	5,459	100.0
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	10	.2	14	.3
Knife, Cutting Instrument	41	.8	62	1.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	80	1.5	93	1.7
Hands, Aggravated Injury	104	2.0	130	2.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	4,953	95.5	5,160	94.5
Total Domestic Assaults	5,188	100.0	5,459	100.0
Total All Domestic Assaults	5,188	46.9	5,459	46.1
Total All Reported Assaults	11,055	100.0	11,843	100.0

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 2004–2005

County	2004 Number of Offenses	2004 Percent of Total	2005 Number of Offenses	2005 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	593	11.4%	554	10.1%	–6.6%
Aroostook	243	4.7%	269	4.9%	10.7%
Cumberland	1,145	22.1%	1,115	20.4%	–2.6%
Franklin	140	2.7%	178	3.3%	27.1%
Hancock	116	2.2%	119	2.2%	2.6%
Kennebec	575	11.1%	710	13.0%	23.5%
Knox	107	2.1%	91	1.7%	–15.0%
Lincoln	95	1.8%	104	1.9%	9.5%
Oxford	198	3.8%	254	4.7%	28.3%
Penobscot	409	7.9%	406	7.4%	–0.7%
Piscataquis	24	0.5%	34	0.6%	41.7%
Sagadahoc	82	1.6%	98	1.8%	19.5%
Somerset	233	4.5%	254	4.7%	9.0%
Waldo	143	2.8%	118	2.2%	–17.5%
Washington	116	2.2%	79	1.4%	–31.9%
York	969	18.7%	1,076	19.7%	11.0%
Totals	5,188	100.0%	5,459	100.0%	5.2%



BURGLARY

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

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

Crime Clock

1 Burglary
every
83 minutes,
44 seconds

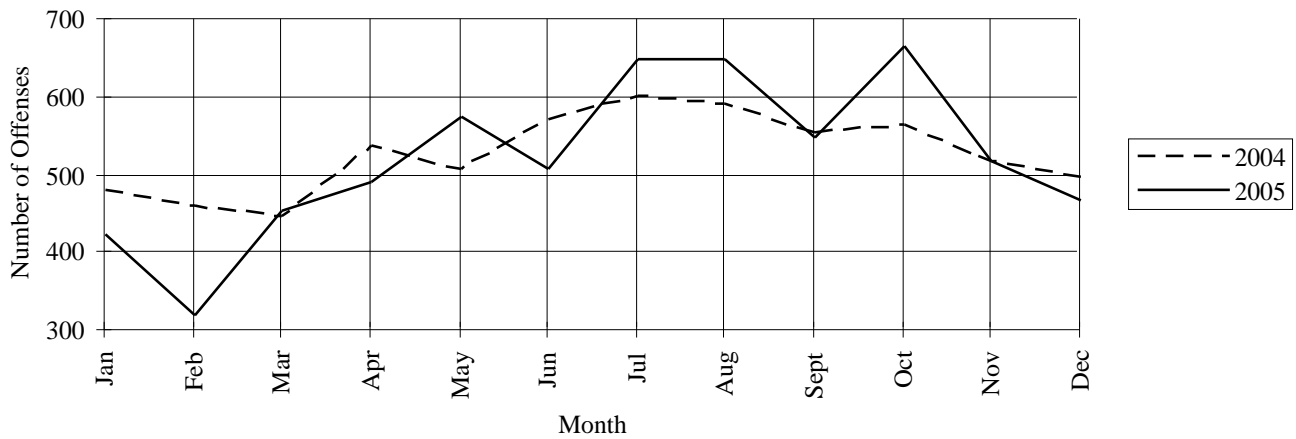
Year	Trend					2001–2005
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Number reported	6,878	6,944	6,571	6,344	6,277	
% change from previous year	1.8%	1.0%	-5.4%	-3.5%	-1.1%	% change -8.7%
Rate per 1,000	5.35	5.36	5.03	4.82	4.76	
% change from previous year	0.9%	0.2%	-6.2%	-4.2%	-1.2%	% change -11.0%

Characteristics — 2005	
Place of Occurrence	
Residence.....	67.5%
Non-Residence.....	32.5%
Type of Entry	
Forcible Entry.....	53.3%
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....	41.1%
Attempted Forcible Entry.....	5.6%
Time of Day	
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m.....	37.6%
Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.....	31.4%
Unknown.....	31.0%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
October	10.6%
August	10.4%
July	10.3%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$7,920,807.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$1,261.88
Clearance Rate	
1,318 Offenses Cleared.....	21.0%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.20

Profile of Persons Arrested 1,233 Arrests	
Age	
17 and under.....	34.2%
18–24.....	38.8%
25–29.....	10.5%
30–34.....	5.5%
35–39.....	3.2%
40 and over.....	7.8%
Sex	
Male.....	85.5%
Female.....	14.5%

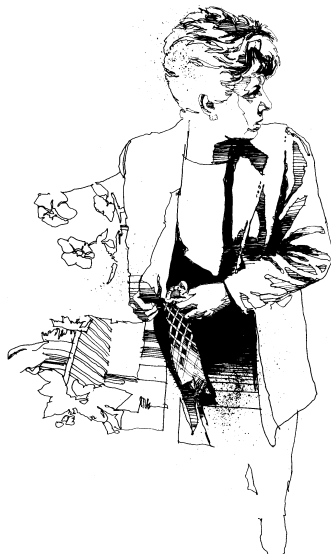
Type of Entry, 2004–2005			
	2004	2005	% change
Forcible Entry	3,303	3,346	1.3%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,685	2,578	-4.0%
Attempted Forcible Entry	356	353	-0.8%
Totals	6,344	6,277	-1.1%

Burglaries — Comparative Data 2004–2005



Burglary by Time of Day, 2004–2005

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2004	2005	% change	2004	2005	% change
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,185	1,075	-9.3%	\$831,775	\$943,666	13.5%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	1,660	1,848	11.3%	\$1,628,670	\$2,094,819	28.6%
Unknown	1,399	1,312	-6.2%	\$1,258,767	\$3,031,323	140.8%
Subtotals	4,244	4,235	-0.2%	\$3,719,212	\$6,069,808	63.2%
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	923	896	-2.9%	\$707,315	\$861,966	21.9%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	513	511	-0.4%	\$420,180	\$382,248	-9.0%
Unknown	664	635	-4.4%	\$585,813	\$606,785	3.6%
Subtotal	2,100	2,042	-2.8%	\$1,713,308	\$1,850,999	8.0%
Grand Totals	6,344	6,277	-1.1%	\$5,432,520	\$7,920,807	45.8%



LARCENY-THEFT

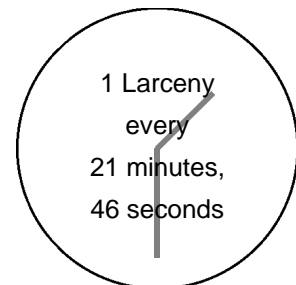
Larceny is the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership.

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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–2005
Number reported	24,515	24,496	24,064	24,087	24,153	
% change from previous year	3.0%	-0.1%	-1.8	0.1%	0.3%	
						% change -1.5%
Rate per 1,000	19.05	18.92	18.43	18.29	18.31	
% change from previous year	2.0%	-0.7%	-2.6	-0.8%	0.1%	
						% change -3.9%

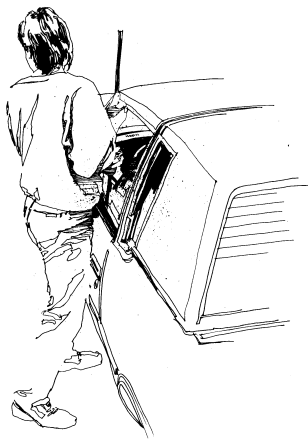
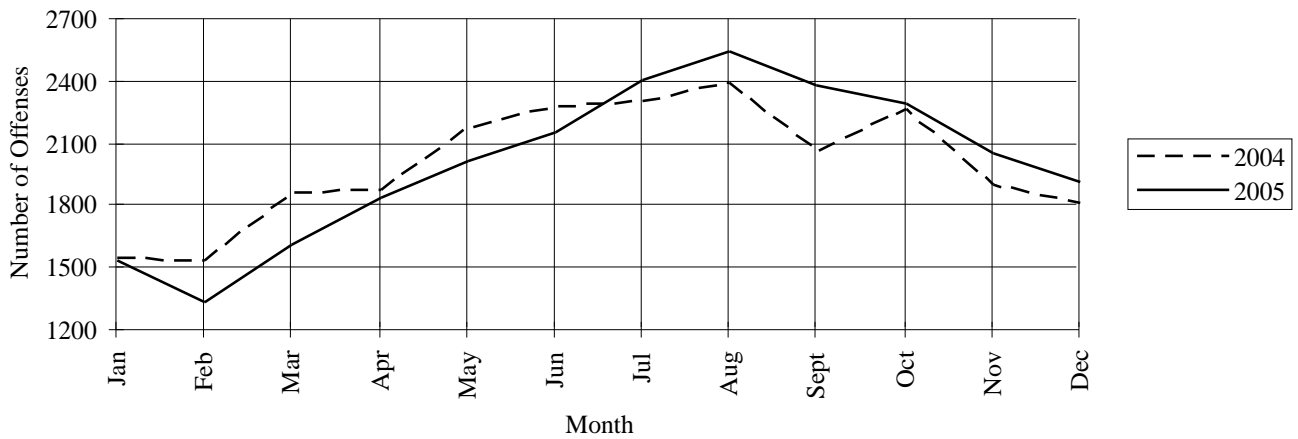
<i>Characteristics — 2005</i>	
Type of Criminal Activity	
All Other	41.4%
From Motor Vehicles	19.5%
From Buildings	15.8%
Shoplifting	13.6%
Bicycles	4.6%
Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	3.8%
Purse-Snatching	0.5%
From Coin-Op Machines	0.4%
Pocket-Picking	0.3%
Value per Incident	
Under \$50	43.8%
Over \$200	31.3%
\$50 to \$200	24.9%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	10.6%
July	10.0%
September	9.9%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$12,049,472.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$498.88
Clearance Rate	
6,690 Offenses Cleared.....	27.7%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.23

Profile of Persons Arrested
5,582 Arrests

Age	
17 and under.....	30.4%
18–24.....	32.9%
25–29.....	10.6%
30–34.....	6.2%
35–39.....	6.1%
40 and over.....	13.8%
Sex	
Male.....	58.4%
Female.....	41.6%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 2004–2005</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	2004	2005	% change	2004	2005	% change
Pocket-Picking	52	68	30.8%	\$10,234	\$12,131	18.5%
Purse-Snatching	215	124	-42.3%	\$42,664	\$23,518	-44.9%
Shoplifting	3,328	3,283	-1.4%	\$424,275	\$362,009	-14.7%
From Motor Vehicles	4,539	4,711	3.8%	\$1,364,515	\$1,472,340	7.9%
M/V Parts & Accessories	992	923	-7.0%	\$418,032	\$407,807	-2.4%
Bicycles	1,053	1,109	5.3%	\$220,173	\$287,313	30.5%
From Buildings	3,834	3,822	-0.3%	\$2,476,869	\$2,989,462	20.7%
From Coin-Op Machines	171	107	-37.4%	\$46,477	\$54,834	18.0%
All Other	9,903	10,006	1.0%	\$6,343,699	\$6,440,058	1.5%
Totals	24,087	24,153	0.3%	\$11,346,938	\$12,049,472	6.2%

Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 2004–2005



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



Trend

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–2005
Number reported	1,667	1,418	1,450	1,305	1,344	
% change from previous year	26.6%	-14.9%	2.3%	-10.0%	3.0%	% change -19.4%
Rate per 1,000	1.30	1.10	1.11	0.99	1.02	
% change from previous year	26.2%	-15.4%	0.9%	-10.8%	2.9%	% change -21.6%

Type of Vehicle 2004–2005

	Auto- mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
2004	881	162	262	1,305
2005	906	169	269	1,344
% change	2.8%	4.3%	2.7%	3.0%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 2005

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	526	39.1%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	272	20.2%
Total Recovered	798	59.4%
Not Recovered	546	40.6%

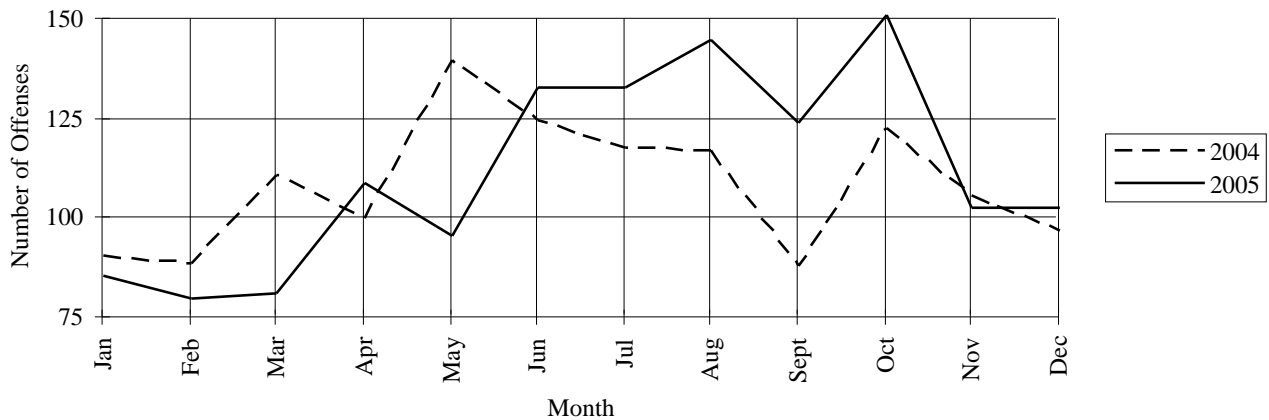
Characteristics — 2005

Type of Vehicle	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Automobiles.....67.4%	Total.....\$8,175,761.00
Other Vehicles20.0%	Per Incident Average.....\$6,083.16
Trucks/Buses12.6%	Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered798
Months of Highest Occurrence	Value of Property Recovered
October11.2%	Total\$5,087,774.00
August10.8%	Clearance Rate
June, July9.9%	440 Offenses Cleared.....32.7%
	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.23

**Profile of Persons Arrested
314 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	32.5%
18–24.....	33.8%
25–29.....	11.8%
30–34.....	5.1%
35–39.....	5.4%
40 and over.....	11.5%
Sex	
Male.....	84.1%
Female.....	15.9%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 2004–2005



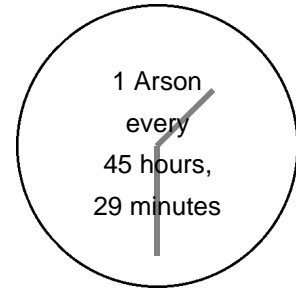


ARSON

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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001–2005
Number reported	212	174	196	192	177	
% change from previous year	8.2%	-17.9%	12.6%	-2.0%	-7.8%	% change -16.5%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.13	
% change from previous year	6.7%	-18.8%	15.4%	—	-13.3%	% change -18.8%

Characteristics — 2005

Type of Property

Structural.....	44.1%
Mobile.....	18.6%
Other.....	37.3%

Months of Highest Occurrence

September	15.3%
April	12.4%
July	10.7%

Value of Property Damaged

Total.....	\$3,226,971.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$18,231.47

Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.29

Profile of Persons Arrested 52 Arrests

Age

17 and under.....	51.9%
18–24.....	28.8%
25–29.....	1.9%
30–34.....	5.8%
35–39.....	5.8%
40 and over.....	5.8%

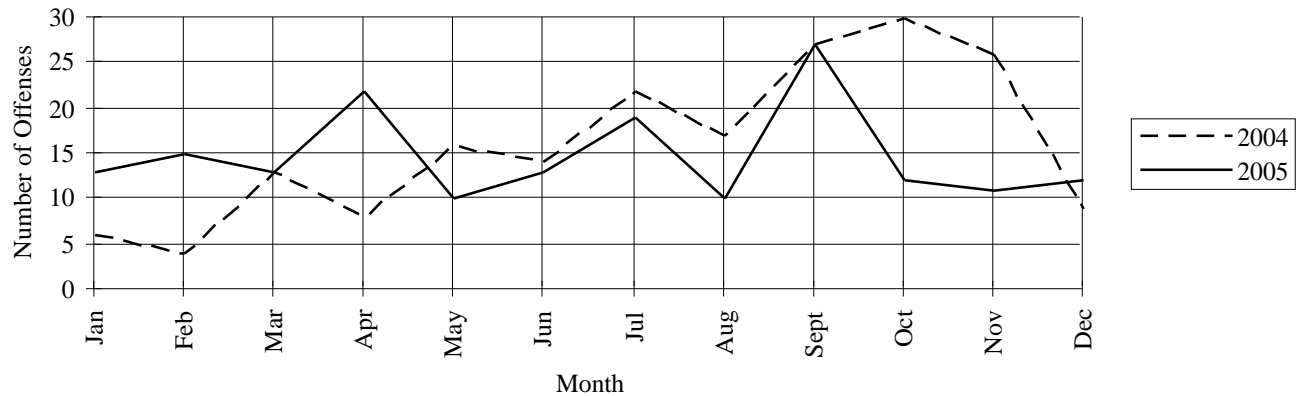
Sex

Male.....	86.5%
Female.....	13.5%

Arson by Property Type, 2004–2005

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2004	2005	% change	2004	2005	% change
Structural — Residential	62	53	-14.5%	\$191,920	\$509,027	165.2%
Structural — Non-residential	36	25	-30.6%	\$832,542	\$2,561,715	207.7%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	32	33	3.1%	\$241,600	\$139,669	-42.2%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	62	66	6.5%	\$473,111	\$16,560	-96.5%
Totals	192	177	-7.8%	\$1,739,173	\$3,226,971	85.5%

Arsons — Comparative Data 2004–2005



Arson Breakdown by County

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2004	2005	% change	2004	2005	% change
Androscoggin	4	18	350.0%	\$5,075	\$262,610	5,074.6%
Aroostook	2	—	-100.0%	\$1,000	—	-100.0%
Cumberland	41	36	-12.2%	\$220,781	\$68,510	-69.0%
Franklin	1	2	100.0%	—	\$2,200	100.0%
Hancock	3	1	-66.7%	\$105	\$500	376.2%
Kennebec	26	15	-42.3%	\$222,995	\$139,451	-37.5%
Knox	5	3	-40.0%	\$306,725	\$35,200	-88.5%
Lincoln	1	—	-100.0%	\$1,000	—	-100.0%
Oxford	5	4	-20.0%	\$34,800	\$2,550,050	7,227.7%
Penobscot	53	46	-13.2%	\$124,320	\$40,566	-67.4%
Piscataquis	3	—	-100.0%	\$201,200	—	-100.0%
Sagadahoc	6	6	—	—	\$600	100.0%
Somerset	11	5	-54.5%	\$23,552	\$62,803	166.7%
Waldo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	3	—	-100.0%	\$65,100	—	-100.0%
York	28	41	46.4%	\$532,520	\$64,481	-87.9%
Totals	192	177	-7.8%	\$1,739,173	\$3,226,971	85.5%

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.

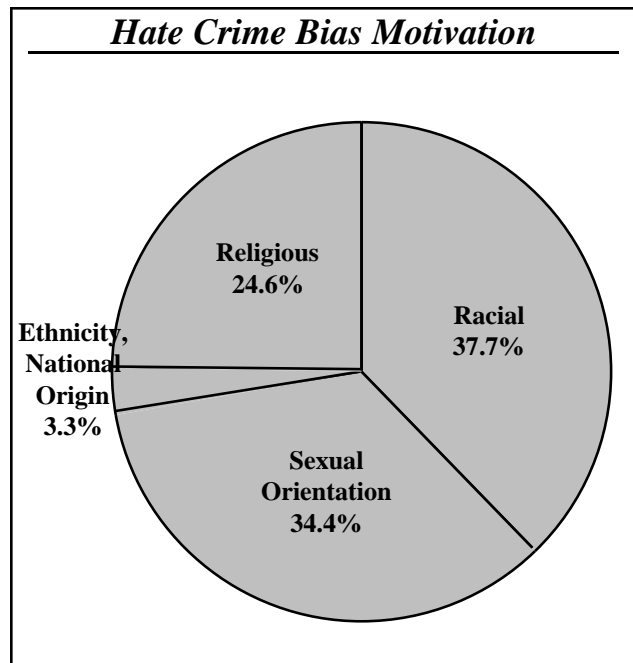
The reported number of hate crime incidents in Maine in 2005 was 61. These incidents involved 56 victims with at least 71 offenders, and resulted in a total of 56 offenses.

Hate Crime 2005	
Number of incidents.....	61
Number of victims.....	56
Number of offenders	71
Number of offenses.....	56

In 2005, 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	37.7%	Anti-White	3	4.9%
		Anti-Black	17	27.9%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	—	—
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1.6%
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	2	3.3%
		Sexual Orientation	34.4%	Anti-Male Homosexual
		Anti-Female Homosexual	2	3.3%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	4	6.6%
		Anti-Heterosexual	1	1.6%
		Anti-Bisexual	2	3.3%
Ethnicity, National Origin	3.3%	Anti-Arab	—	—
		Anti-Hispanic	1	1.6%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	1	1.6%
Religious	24.6%	Anti-Jewish	11	18.0%
		Anti-Catholic	—	—
		Anti-Protestant	1	1.6%
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	1	1.6%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)				
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Religious	24.6%	Anti-Other Religion	1	1.6%
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1	1.6%
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Disability	—	Anti-Mental Disability	—	—
		Anti-Physical Disability	—	—
Not Reported			—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	61	100.0%



The most frequently reported locations of bias crimes in 2005 were residences and homes, and schools and colleges. The third most common location was highways, roads, alleys and streets.

Hate Crime Locations		
Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	1.8%
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	—	—
Church/Synagogue/Temple	2	3.6%
Commercial/Office Building	1	1.8%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	2	3.6%

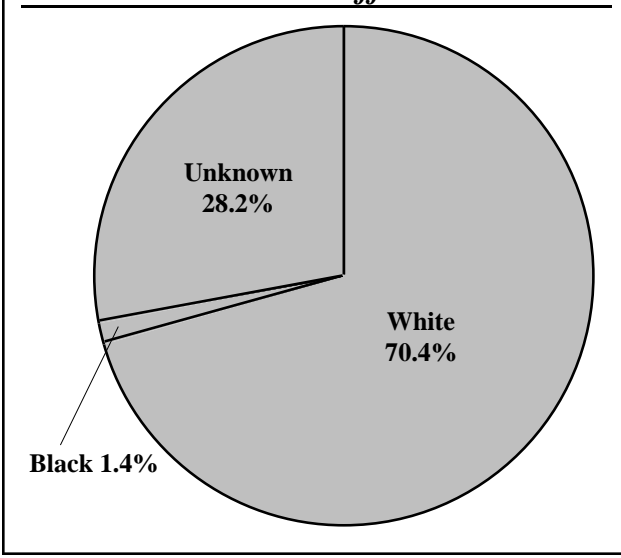
Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Department/Discount Store	—	—
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	1	1.8%
Government/Public Building	—	—
Grocery/Supermarket	—	—
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	11	19.6%
Hotel/Motel	—	—
Jail/Prison	2	3.6%
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	5	8.9%
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	14	25.0%
Restaurant	1	1.8%
School/College	14	25.0%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	1	1.8%
Other/Unknown	1	1.8%
Total	56	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders by Race

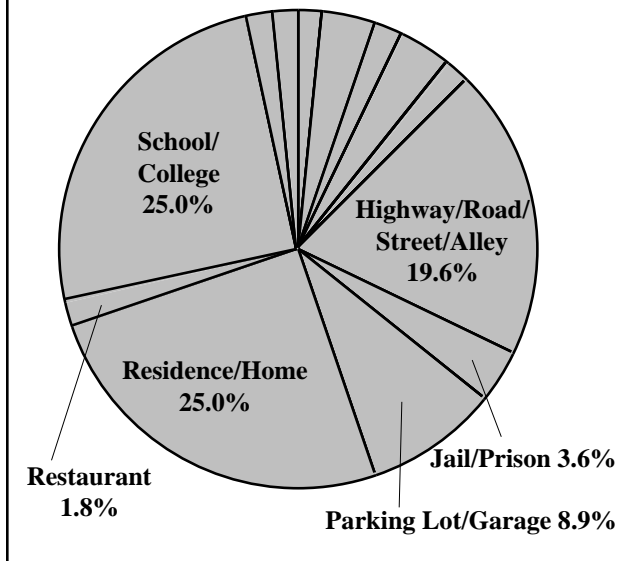
Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	50	70.4%
Black	1	1.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	20	28.2%
Total	71	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders



Hate Crime Locations

Specialty Store 1.8% • Other/Unknown 1.8%
 Air/Bus/Train Terminal 1.8%
 Church/Synagogue/Temple 3.6% • Commercial/
 Office Building 1.8% • Convenience Store 3.6%
 Field/Woods 1.8%



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

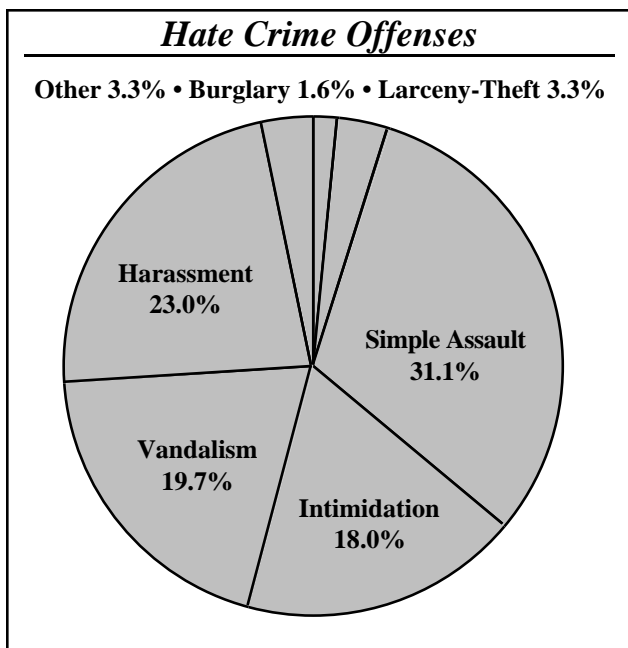
Victim Type	No.	% of Total
Individual	45	80.4%
Business	2	3.6%
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	3	5.4%
Religious Organization	2	3.6%
Society/Public	2	3.6%
Other	2	3.6%
Unknown	—	—
Not Reported	—	—
Total	56	100.0%

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.

<i>Hate Crime by Offense</i>		
Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	—	—
Aggravated Assault	—	—
Burglary	1	1.6%
Larceny-Theft	2	3.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	19	31.1%
Intimidation	11	18.0%
Vandalism	12	19.7%
Harassment*	14	23.0%
Other	2	3.3%
Total	61	100.0%

*Harassment not included as a federal hate crime offense.



Offenses Reported by Agency

Augusta Police Dept.		
1 Intimidation	Anti-Jewish	
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Multi Religious Group	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Jewish	
1 Other	Anti-Jewish	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	
1 Other (Terrorizing)	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
Bangor Police Dept.		
1 Intimidation	Anti-Jewish	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Heterosexual	
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Protestant	
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)	
Brunswick Police Dept.		
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
Calais Police Dept.		
1 Harassment	Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	
Cape Elizabeth Police Dept.		
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Jewish	
Burglary	Anti-Jewish	
Theft	Anti-Jewish	
Cumberland County Sheriff's Office		
1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Black	
Falmouth Police Dept.		
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)	
Farmington Police Dept.		
1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Black	
1 Harassment	Anti-Bisexual	
1 Harassment	Anti-Bisexual	
Franklin County Sheriff's Office		
1 Harassment	Anti-Black	
Gorham Police Dept.		
1 Simple Assault	Anti-White	
Houlton Police Dept.		
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
Lewiston Police Dept.		
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black	
Livermore Falls Police Dept.		
1 Intimidation	Anti-White	
Harassment	Anti-White	
Ogunquit Police Dept.		
1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
Portland Police Dept.		
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black	
1 Harassment	Anti-Black	
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Jewish	
Rockland Police Dept.		
1 Other (Threatening)	Anti-Black	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black	
Rumford Police Dept.		
1 Harassment	Anti-Black	
Saco Police Dept.		
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Jewish	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black	
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Other Religion	
Sanford Police Dept.		
1 Intimidation	Anti-Black	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Hispanic	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black	
South Portland Police Dept.		
1 Harassment	Anti-Black	
1 Harassment	Anti-Black	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Multi Racial Group	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Multi Racial Group	
1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
1 Theft	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Black	
1 Simple Assault	Other Ethnicity/National Origin	
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black	
1 Intimidation	Anti-Jewish	
University of Maine Orono Police Dept.		
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)	
Waterville Police Dept.		
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Black	
York County Sheriff's Office		
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	
Maine State Police		
1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Jewish	
1 Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	

24 Agencies 56 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 28 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 2005. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 2005:

- Property stolen totaled \$28,333,806, up 18.8% from the 2004 figure of \$23,857,543.
- There was \$7,354,577 worth of property recovered, up 2.1% from \$7,204,575 in 2004.
- The rate of recovery was 26.0%, compared to 30.2% for 2004.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 59.0%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$19,710,589 stolen, \$2,266,803 (11.5%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$6,270,682	\$408,557	6.5%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$2,157,451	\$245,445	11.4%
Clothing and Furs	\$283,192	\$98,178	34.7%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$8,623,217	\$5,087,774	59.0%
Office Equipment	\$625,505	\$71,105	11.4%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$1,440,085	\$143,003	9.9%
Firearms	\$226,070	\$50,077	22.2%
Household Goods	\$327,349	\$31,122	9.5%
Consumable Goods	\$321,996	\$53,043	16.5%
Livestock	\$116,587	\$7,160	6.1%
Miscellaneous	\$7,941,672	\$1,159,113	14.6%
Totals	\$28,333,806	\$7,354,577	26.0%

(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.

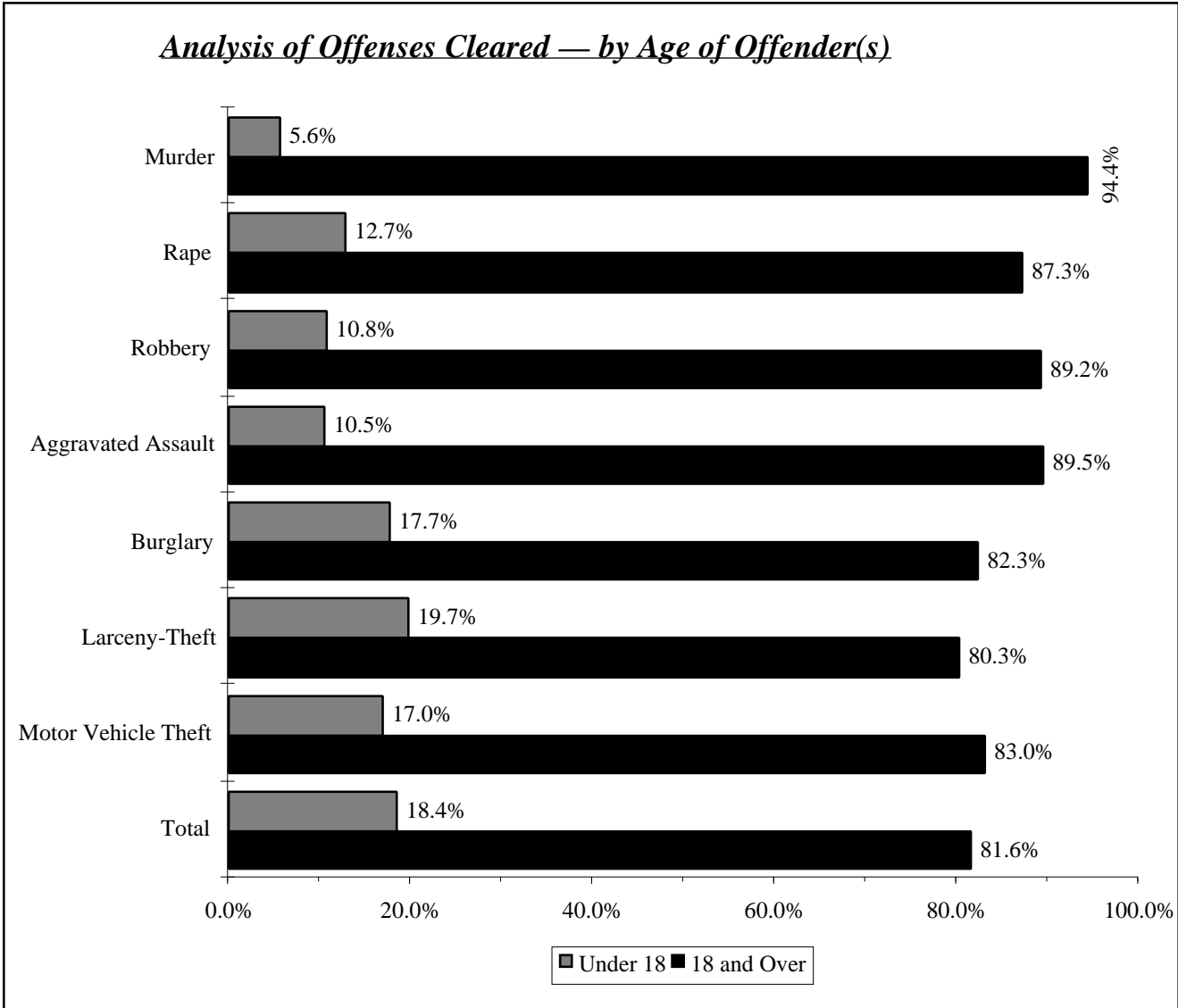
Crime solutions are also recorded in exceptional circumstances when some elements beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender. An offense may be exceptionally cleared when it falls into one of the following categories:

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 2005, 28.1% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, lower than the 28.3% rate for 2004, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 16.9%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 2005 was 64.4%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 26.4%.

<i>Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 2005</i>			
Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	19	18	94.7%
Forcible Rape	322	157	48.8%
Robbery	323	158	48.9%
Aggravated Assault	826	626	75.8%
Burglary	6,277	1,318	21.0%
Larceny-Theft	24,153	6,690	27.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,344	440	32.7%
Arson	177	N/A	—
Totals	33,441	9,407	28.1%

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



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 2005:

- 14.2% of all arrests were juveniles, 85.8% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 30.9% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 12.0% of arrests were for index offenses.
- One quarter (25.0%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 2005 was down 1.9%. Part I offenses were down 2.0%, Part II offenses were down 1.9%.

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.)	985	12.7%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	6,157	79.5%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Health & Human Services)	37	0.5%
4. Referred to other police agency	38	0.5%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	523	6.8%
Total Dispositions	7,740	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 2004–2005</i>			
Offenses	2004	2005	% Change
Murder	21	14	-33.3%
Forcible Rape	105	116	10.5%
Robbery	168	186	10.7%
Aggravated Assault	580	513	-11.6%
Burglary	1,273	1,233	-3.1%
Larceny-Theft	5,630	5,582	-0.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	352	314	-10.8%
Arson	47	52	10.6%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	8,176	8,010	-2.0%
Manslaughter	4	—	-100.0%
Other Assaults	6,861	6,891	0.4%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	346	390	12.7%
Fraud	1,048	937	-10.6%
Embezzlement	26	32	23.1%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	293	234	-20.1%
Vandalism	1,629	1,622	-0.4%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	320	356	11.3%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	29	25	-13.8%
Sex Offenses	304	292	-3.9%
Drug Abuse Violations	5,625	5,252	-6.6%
Gambling	—	3	100.0%
Offenses against Family	334	480	43.7%
Driving under the Influence	7,274	7,274	—
Liquor Laws	3,566	4,104	15.1%
Drunkenness	38	22	-42.1%
Disorderly Conduct	1,808	1,750	-3.2%
All Other (except Traffic)	17,646	16,618	-5.8%
Curfew and Loitering	69	100	44.9%
Runaways	158	108	-31.6%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	47,378	46,490	-1.9%
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	55,554	54,500	-1.9%

Offense Category	Sex	Cumberland County											
		Scarboro' PD		Westbrook PD		Bridgton PD		Cumb'd PD		Freeport PD		Yarmouth PD	
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F												
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	M												
Manslaughter by Negligence	F												
Manslaughter by Negligence	M												
Forcible Rape	F												
Forcible Rape	M												
Robbery	F												
Robbery	M		1		3				2			1	
Aggravated Assault	F	3	1		1								
Aggravated Assault	M	2	3	2	6		1					2	
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F				2				1				
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	M	1	3	8	9	4	4	2	3	5	3		
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	10	14	20	43	4	8	3	4	8	1	1	
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	M	6	13	22	28	8	8	9	11	20	7	6	
Motor Vehicle Theft	F												
Motor Vehicle Theft	M			1	2			1					
Other Assaults	F	6	12	5	13		2	5	3	5		4	
Other Assaults	M	5	30	12	32	10	2	10	5	14	4	13	
Arson	F												
Arson	M	2											
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F		1		2								
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M				5		1		1			1	
Fraud	F		1		1					7		1	
Fraud	M		1		6			3	1	6			
Embezzlement	F				1								
Embezzlement	M				1								
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F				2							2	
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M		1		3		1	2	1	1		1	
Vandalism	F	2	1		1				1	2			
Vandalism	M	5	4	9	15		2	3	1	6		3	
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F												
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M		1	3	14			1	3	2			
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F												
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M												
Sex Offenses	F												
Sex Offenses	M				2		1						
Drug Abuse Violations	F	3	1		22		2	10	6	6		1	
Drug Abuse Violations	M	7	24	14	61	5	8	25	9	29	3	6	
Gambling	F												
Gambling	M												
Offenses Against Family & Children	F											1	
Offenses Against Family & Children	M											1	
Driving Under the Influence	F	2	20		32	2	1	12		10		6	
Driving Under the Influence	M	1	64	1	101	24	2	30		23		17	
Liquor Laws	F	1		10	2		6	6		1	2	2	
Liquor Laws	M	1	4	9	14		18	11	2	7	3	5	
Drunkenness	F												
Drunkenness	M												
Disorderly Conduct	F		1	1	2								
Disorderly Conduct	M		6	2	7	1		3					
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	7	76	9	62	1	13	2	6	22		6	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	27	257	29	194	1	43	7	18	53	6	20	
Curfew & Loitering	F												
Curfew & Loitering	M			2									
Runaways	F												
Runaways	M												
Total	F	34	128	45	186	1	21	11	47	20	62	3	24
Total	M	57	412	114	503	1	97	52	128	51	167	28	79
Grand Total		91	540	159	689	2	118	63	175	71	229	31	103

Offense Category	Sex	Cumberland County						Franklin County													
		Windham PD		USM		MDEA/Lq. Enf.		Cumberland SP		Franklin SO		Farmington PD		Jay PD		Wilton PD					
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult				
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F																				
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	M							3													
Manslaughter by Negligence	F																				
Manslaughter by Negligence	M																				
Forcible Rape	F																				
Forcible Rape	M												1			1					
Robbery	F																				
Robbery	M	1										1		2							
Aggravated Assault	F	3	1		1												2				
Aggravated Assault	M	2	3	2	6		1										6				
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F				2				1	1			2				1				
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	M	1	3	8	9	4	4	2	3	8	2	6	1	3	3		4				
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	10	14	20	43	4	8	3	4	8	1	1	6	20	1	4	2				
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	M	6	13	22	28	8	8	9	11	20	9	2	2	9	8	19	5	6			
Motor Vehicle Theft	F																				
Motor Vehicle Theft	M			1	2			1				1	3	2	6	1					
Other Assaults	F	6	12	5	13		2	5	3	5			1	5	5	10	4	2			
Other Assaults	M	5	30	12	32	10	2	10	5	14	2	44	2	20	4	25	6	22			
Arson	F																				
Arson	M	2																			
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F		1		2																
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M				5		1		1								1				
Fraud	F		1		1					7							1				
Fraud	M		1		6			3	1	6							2				
Embezzlement	F				1																
Embezzlement	M				1																
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F				2									1	2	2					
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M		1		3		1	2	1	1							1	1			
Vandalism	F	2	1		1				1	2											
Vandalism	M	5	4	9	15		2	3	1	6								3			
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F																				
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M		1	3	14			1	3	2											
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F																				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M																				
Sex Offenses	F																				
Sex Offenses	M				2		1														
Drug Abuse Violations	F	3	1		22		2	10	6	6											
Drug Abuse Violations	M	7	24	14	61	5	8	25	9	29	3	6									
Gambling	F																				
Gambling	M																				
Offenses Against Family & Children	F																				
Offenses Against Family & Children	M																				
Driving Under the Influence	F	2	20		32	2	1	12		10							1				
Driving Under the Influence	M	1	64	1	101	24	2	30		23							20	10			
Liquor Laws	F	1		10	2		6	6		1	2	2					1	1			
Liquor Laws	M	1	4	9	14		18	11	2	7	3	5					1	5			
Drunkenness	F																				
Drunkenness	M																				
Disorderly Conduct	F		1	1	2																
Disorderly Conduct	M		6	2	7	1		3									4	2			
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	7	76	9	62	1	13	2	6	22								4			
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	27	257	29	194	1	43	7	18	53	6	20					7	63			
Curfew & Loitering	F																				
Curfew & Loitering	M			2																	
Runaways	F																				
Runaways	M																5				
Total	F	34	128	45	186	1	21	11	47	20	62	3	24	4	86	18	115	6	41	2	18
Total	M	57	412	114	503	1	97	52	128	51	167	28	79	39	214	39	300	38	140	5	88
Grand Total		91	540	159	689	2	118	63	175	71	229	31	103	43	300	57	415	44	181	7	106

Offense Category	Sex	Hancock County				Kennebec County				Hallowell PD			
		MDEA/Lq. Enf.		Hancock SP		Kennebec SO		Augusta PD		Gardiner PD		Hallowell PD	
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F												
Manslaughter by Negligence	M											1	
Forcible Rape	F												
	M			1				1					
Robbery	F												
	M							1		3			
Aggravated Assault	F					1		1		1			
	M			1		7		3	9	1			
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F			1		1	5	2	2	3	1		
	M			9	7	4	5	8	20		3		
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F			4		1	3	31	100	6	5		
	M			12	18	3	14	27	107	10	17	2	
Motor Vehicle Theft	F					1		1		1			
	M			7		2		3	4	2		3	
Other Assaults	F			3	8	4	30	7	56	2	6		
	M			3	41	7	82	25	106	2	28	1 2	
Arson	F												
	M					1							
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F			1		2		5					
	M			1		8		2	7			1	
Fraud	F					3		2	15				
	M			1		5			15				
Embezzlement	F												
	M												
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F							1					
	M					2		1	8				
Vandalism	F					1		3	8				
	M					3	18	9	37	2	4	1	
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F												
	M					4		1	5				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F									1			
	M												
Sex Offenses	F												
	M			1		1			8				
Drug Abuse Violations	F					1	20	2	14	2	2	1	
	M	1	22	2	7	3	77	11	34	11	16	2	
Gambling	F												
	M												
Offenses Against Family & Children	F								4				
	M								28				
Driving Under the Influence	F					11		4		2		2	
	M			2	46		22		59		13	9	
Liquor Laws	F					1	3	2	3	1			
	M			2	3	1	6	9	11	4	8	5	
Drunkenness	F												
	M												
Disorderly Conduct	F					2	2		3	1	4		
	M					2	8		1	2	3	4	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F					10		41		3	9	7	
	M			5		9	69	3	197	29	269	1 25	
Curfew & Loitering	F												
	M			2						2			
Runaways	F											1	
	M									2			
Total	F	0	22	4	41	8	116	62	339	22	29	1	10
	M	1	47	49	213	26	459	128	731	40	132	2	54
Grand Total		1	69	53	254	34	575	190	1,070	62	161	3	64

Offense Category	Sex	Kennebec County															
		Waterville PD		Oakland PD		Monmouth PD		Winslow PD		Winthrop PD		Clinton PD		MDEA/Lq. Enf.		Kennebec SP	
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F																1
Manslaughter by Negligence	M																
Forcible Rape	F																
	M																1 1
Robbery	F																
	M	1	3														
Aggravated Assault	F																1
	M	4	11							3				2	3		2
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F																3 2
	M	8	6			9	7			1				3	2		9 16
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	27	65														3 7
	M	24	73			8	11			3	4			3	6	5	16 36
Motor Vehicle Theft	F																1 2
	M	2	1														1 3
Other Assaults	F	8	45			4				1				1	5		6 18
	M	20	171			9	14			9				2	22	15	16 81
Arson	F																
	M	1															
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F																7
	M																3
Fraud	F																5
	M																7
Embezzlement	F																
	M																
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F																
	M	1	10			1											
Vandalism	F	2	9														1
	M	18	41			9	10			5	5	2	3	1			11 10
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F																
	M	2	5														3
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F																
	M																
Sex Offenses	F																
	M	1	2														
Drug Abuse Violations	F																
	M	1	27							2							
Gambling	F																
	M	6	100			9	25			4				6		1	8 23
Offenses Against Family & Children	F																
	M																
Driving Under the Influence	F																
	M																
Liquor Laws	F																
	M																
Drunkenness	F																
	M																
Disorderly Conduct	F																
	M																
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F																
	M																
Curfew & Loitering	F																
	M																
Runaways	F																
	M																
Total	F	66	447	13	58	0	6	6	55	9	24	5	16	0	10	17	92
	M	139	1,065	57	166	1	26	31	174	7	90	20	61	1	27	77	398
Grand Total		205	1,512	70	224	1	32	37	229	16	114	25	77	1	37	94	490

Offense Category	Sex	Penobscot County											
		Dexter PD		Lincoln PD		Old Town PD		Orono PD		Hampden PD		Millinocket PD	
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F												
Manslaughter by Negligence	M												
Forcible Rape	F			1									
Robbery	M							2					
Aggravated Assault	F					3						1	
	M	7		1		1		1				1	
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F	1		2	1	3	1	3					
	M	2	3	4		7	9	3			1	2	
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	1	3	1	1	3	4	2	5			1	
	M	8	9	4	5	9	11	3	8	3	1	1	
Motor Vehicle Theft	F				1	2			1				
	M		1		2		1						
Other Assaults	F	1	2		5	3	15	2	7		3	1	
	M		8	3	17	2	30	1	22	1	11	3	
Arson	F			1									
	M							2			2		
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F					2			3		1		
	M					5			12				
Fraud	F		1		7	6		4		1			
	M		2		2	6		4		1	2	1	
Embezzlement	F												
	M												
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F					1			2				
	M				2			1	2				
Vandalism	F			3		2		1	1				
	M			1	1	8	6	3	10		2	1	
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F												
	M				1		2		2			3	
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F												
	M												
Sex Offenses	F												
	M					1			2				
Drug Abuse Violations	F		4		3	7		1	12	2			
	M	3	21		11	6	35	4	34	6	3		
Gambling	F												
	M												
Offenses Against Family & Children	F					1							
	M				1				1				
Driving Under the Influence	F		6		4		13		11		5	6	
	M		34		28		35		30	1	14	26	
Liquor Laws	F	3	2		2	6	22	12	59	1	1	1	
	M	4	10	1	7	7	58	11	120	1	2	3	
Drunkenness	F												
	M												
Disorderly Conduct	F				1		1		2		2		
	M		1		3		5		2	1	2	1	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F		4	2	18	11	37	5	19		10	3	
	M	2	15	5	36	7	87	11	80	4	27	3	
Curfew & Loitering	F												
	M	3											
Runaways	F												
	M												
Total	F	6	22	10	43	29	114	26	126	3	23	0	12
	M	22	111	18	116	47	291	41	343	15	66	10	73
Grand Total		28	133	28	159	76	405	67	469	18	89	10	85

Offense Category	Sex	Penobscot County										Piscataquis Cty.						
		E. M'nocket PD		Newport PD		Veazie PD		U of Maine PD		Holden PD		MDEA/Lq. Enf.		Penobscot SP		Piscataquis SO		
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F																	
Manslaughter by Negligence	M																	
Forcible Rape	F																	
Robbery	M															1	1	
Aggravated Assault	F																	
	M		7			1										5	1	
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F	1		2	1	3	1	3							1			
	M	2	3	4		7	9	3							7	9	3	4
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	1	3	1	1	3	4	2	5			2			2	2	2	
	M	8	9	4	5	9	11	3	8			6			5	14	2	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	F				1	2			1							1		
	M		1		2		1									2		
Other Assaults	F	1	2		5	3	15	2	7		3				2	13		1
	M		8	3	17	2	30	1	22	1	11	3			5	40	2	13
Arson	F			1														
	M							2				2						
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F					2			3		1							
	M					5			12									
Fraud	F		1		7	6		4			1							
	M		2		2	6		4		1	2							1
Embezzlement	F																	
	M																	
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F																	
	M				2			1	2									
Vandalism	F			3		2		1	1									
	M			1	1	8	6	3	10		2							
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F																	
	M				1		2		2									
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F																	
	M																	
Sex Offenses	F																	
	M																	
Drug Abuse Violations	F		4		3	7		1	12	2								
	M	3	21		11	6	35	4	34	6	3							
Gambling	F																	
	M																	
Offenses Against Family & Children	F																	
	M																	
Driving Under the Influence	F		6		4		13		11		5							6
	M		34		28		35		30	1	14							26
Liquor Laws	F	3	2		2	6	22	12	59	1	1							1
	M	4	10	1	7	7	58	11	120	1	2							3
Drunkenness	F																	
	M																	
Disorderly Conduct	F				1		1		2		2							
	M		1		3		5		2	1	2							1
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F		4	2	18	11	37	5	19		10							3
	M	2	15	5	36	7	87	11	80	4	27	3						23
Curfew & Loitering	F																	
	M	3																
Runaways	F																	
	M																	
Total	F	6	22	10	43	29	114	26	126	3	23	0	12					
	M	22	111	18	116	47	291	41	343	15	66	10	73					
Grand Total		28	133	28	159	76	405	67	469	18	89	10	85					

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 2005

Age	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
10 and under	63	0.1%	0.1%
11–12	343	0.6%	0.7%
13–14	1,390	2.6%	3.3%
15	1,301	2.4%	5.7%
16	2,105	3.9%	9.5%
17	2,538	4.7%	14.2%
Total Juveniles	7,740	14.2%	
Adults			
18	3,216	5.9%	20.1%
19	3,714	6.8%	26.9%
20	3,183	5.8%	32.8%
21	2,546	4.7%	37.4%
22	2,232	4.1%	41.5%
23	2,178	4.0%	45.5%
24	1,865	3.4%	48.9%
25–29	6,944	12.7%	61.7%
30–34	4,738	8.7%	70.4%
35–39	4,871	8.9%	79.3%
40–44	4,732	8.7%	88.0%
45–49	3,120	5.7%	93.7%
50–54	1,727	3.2%	96.9%
55–59	916	1.7%	98.6%
60–64	426	0.8%	99.4%
65 and over	352	0.6%	100.0%
Total Adults	46,760	85.8%	
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	54,500	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 2005.

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:

- 83.0% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 17.0% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 76.2% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 23.8% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 5,252 total drug arrests: 4,180 were male, 1,072 were female.
- Total drug arrests decreased by 6.6% from the 5,625 arrests in 2004.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 88.3% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 11.7% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 69.9% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 30.1% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 2005 did not change in number from the 2004 total. There were 7,274 OUI arrests in 2004 — 7,274 in 2005. Adult OUI arrests decreased less than 0.1% and juvenile OUI arrests increased 2.2%.
- Of the 7,274 OUI arrests in 2005, 5,710 were male — 1,564 were female.
- Adults accounted for 98.1% of all OUI arrests for 2005.
- Juvenile liquor arrests increased 9.6%, from 1,073 in 2004 to 1,176 in 2005.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 2005
(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	—	—	0	3	—	3	3
10-12	3	7	10	—	5	5	15
13-14	18	70	88	2	56	58	146
15	12	80	92	4	132	136	228
16	30	149	179	42	312	354	533
17	43	213	256	87	533	620	876
Total Juvenile Arrests	106	519	625	138	1,038	1,176	1,801
Percent of Total	17.0%	83.0%	100.0%	11.7%	88.3%	100.0%	
18	55	311	366	170	776	946	1,312
19	71	399	470	276	907	1,183	1,653
20	55	319	374	270	706	976	1,350
21-29	407	1,293	1,700	2,369	352	2,721	4,421
30-39	245	666	911	1,585	91	1,676	2,587
40-49	184	441	625	1,581	171	1,752	2,377
50-59	68	86	154	681	50	731	885
60 and over	16	11	27	204	13	217	244
Total Adult Arrests	1,101	3,526	4,627	7,136	3,066	10,202	14,829
Percent of Total	23.8%	76.2%	100.0%	69.9%	30.1%	100.0%	
Grand Totals	1,207	4,045	5,252	7,274	4,104	11,378	16,630
Percent of Total	23.0%	77.0%	100.0%	63.9%	36.1%	100.0%	

Drug Arrest Analysis 2005

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	3	—	6	—	1	7	10
13-14	2	8	2	6	18	—	59	5	6	70	88
15	—	9	—	3	12	1	61	7	11	80	92
16	3	20	2	5	30	4	126	4	15	149	179
17	8	23	3	9	43	6	177	13	17	213	256
Total < 18	13	61	8	24	106	11	429	29	50	519	625
18	5	40	3	7	55	20	253	13	25	311	366
19	27	24	6	14	71	26	307	21	45	399	470
20	19	23	6	7	55	25	250	10	34	319	374
21	33	17	3	7	60	26	156	15	36	233	293
22	31	19	5	7	62	28	142	15	25	210	272
23	18	24	10	5	57	25	106	17	24	172	229
24	15	16	5	4	40	23	86	4	21	134	174
25-29	77	69	22	20	188	90	331	59	64	544	732
30-34	51	34	14	18	117	67	194	23	61	345	462
35-39	55	38	19	16	128	62	183	33	43	321	449
40-44	29	34	22	19	104	61	151	17	39	268	372
45-49	22	33	14	11	80	32	102	15	24	173	253
50-54	9	20	4	7	40	16	27	4	9	56	96
55-59	9	12	2	5	28	5	19	3	3	30	58
60-64	4	5	2	—	11	1	7	—	2	10	21
Over 65	—	4	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	6
Total >18	404	412	138	147	1,101	507	2,314	250	455	3,526	4,627
Grand Total	417	473	146	171	1,207	518	2,743	279	505	4,045	5,252

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, 2005, the following information was gathered from 133 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,586 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.86 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 368 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 298 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.42.
- Statewide, there were 2,271 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represents a rate of 1.72 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, the average rate per 1,000 was 2.4. The average 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 436.
- There were 82 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 143 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 691.

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 2005 do not include persons serving as correctional or court personnel in all Sheriff's Departments.

Police Employment Data 2005

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		M	F	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Androscoggin SO	27,344	18	—	0.7	7	2	25	2	27
Auburn PD	23,627	47	2	2.1	5	1	52	3	55
Lewiston PD	35,891	77	4	2.3	7	7	84	11	95
Livermore Falls PD	3,253	6	—	1.8	2	2	8	2	10
Lisbon PD	9,373	15	1	1.7	5	1	20	2	22
Mechanic Falls PD	3,222	5	—	1.6	—	—	5	—	5
Sabattus PD	4,657	6	1	1.5	—	1	6	2	8
Total Androscoggin	107,367	174	8	1.7	26	14	200	22	222
Aroostook SO	31,556	18	1	0.6	4	2	22	3	25
Caribou PD	8,306	15	—	1.8	—	1	15	1	16
Ft. Fairfield PD	3,548	4	—	1.1	—	—	4	—	4
Ft. Kent PD	4,219	5	—	1.2	1	3	6	3	9
Houlton PD	6,370	12	1	2.0	3	2	15	3	18
Madawaska PD	4,524	6	—	1.3	—	1	6	1	7
Presque Isle PD	9,432	17	2	2.0	1	3	18	5	23
Van Buren PD	2,581	4	—	1.5	—	—	4	—	4
Ashland PD	1,471	1	—	0.7	—	—	1	—	1
Washburn PD	1,620	2	—	1.2	—	—	2	—	2
Total Aroostook	73,627	84	4	1.2	9	12	93	16	109
Cumberland SO	49,743	44	4	1.0	1	3	45	7	52
Brunswick PD	21,849	33	2	1.6	7	9	40	11	51
Cape Elizabeth PD	9,021	12	—	1.3	4	—	16	—	16
Falmouth PD	10,662	15	1	1.5	4	3	19	4	23
Gorham PD	15,194	20	—	1.3	—	2	20	2	22
Portland PD	64,111	136	17	2.4	15	44	151	61	212
South Portland PD	23,589	46	5	2.2	14	2	60	7	67
Scarborough PD	18,815	30	2	1.7	11	4	41	6	47
Westbrook PD	16,056	31	1	2.0	6	8	37	9	46
Bridgton PD	5,154	8	—	1.6	2	2	10	2	12

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	Personnel	Personnel	M	F	
Cumberland PD	7,576	11	—	1.5	—	1	11	1	12
Freeport PD	8,054	11	1	1.5	2	3	13	4	17
Yarmouth PD	8,304	11	—	1.3	4	3	15	3	18
Windham PD	16,260	24	1	1.5	4	6	28	7	35
U.S.M. Campus PD	—	11	4	—	8	4	19	8	27
Total Cumberland	274,388	443	38	1.8	82	94	525	132	657
Franklin SO	11,699	45	7	4.4	6	5	51	12	63
Farmington PD	7,416	12	2	1.9	—	1	12	3	15
Jay PD	4,952	7	—	1.4	2	2	9	2	11
Wilton PD	4,219	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Rangeley PD	1,117	3	—	2.7	—	—	3	—	3
U.M.F. Campus PD	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Carrabassett Valley PD	429	1	—	2.3	—	—	1	—	1
Total Franklin	29,832	77	9	2.9	8	8	85	17	102
Hancock SO	29,190	17	—	0.6	—	2	17	2	19
Bar Harbor PD	5,087	8	2	2.0	3	1	11	3	14
Ellsworth PD	6,959	14	1	2.2	—	4	14	5	19
Bucksport PD	4,984	7	—	1.4	3	1	10	1	11
Mt. Desert PD	2,192	6	—	2.7	1	3	7	3	10
So. West Harbor PD	1,997	6	—	3.0	—	—	6	—	6
Gouldsboro PD	2,023	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Swan's Island PD	322	1	—	3.1	—	—	1	—	1
Winter Harbor PD	975	1	—	1.0	—	—	1	—	1
Total Hancock	53,729	61	3	1.2	7	11	68	14	82
Kennebec SO	49,772	45	—	0.9	2	8	47	8	55
Augusta PD	18,691	38	3	2.2	7	8	45	11	56
Gardiner PD	6,252	11	—	1.8	—	1	11	1	12
Hallowell PD	2,532	3	—	1.2	—	—	3	—	3
Waterville PD	15,948	29	1	1.9	1	8	30	9	39
Oakland PD	6,152	9	—	1.5	—	1	9	1	10
Monmouth PD	3,814	3	—	0.8	—	—	3	—	3
Winslow PD	7,974	8	1	1.1	—	1	8	2	10
Winthrop PD	6,469	9	1	1.5	4	—	13	1	14
Clinton PD	3,430	3	—	0.9	—	—	3	—	3
Total Kennebec	121,034	158	6	1.4	14	27	172	33	205
Knox SO	20,463	17	1	0.9	1	1	18	2	20
Camden PD	5,372	10	1	2.0	3	2	13	3	16
Rockland PD	7,691	17	1	2.3	1	2	18	3	21
Thomaston PD	4,167	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Rockport PD	3,447	6	1	2.0	1	—	7	1	8
Total Knox	41,140	55	4	1.4	6	5	61	9	70
Lincoln SO	21,979	21	—	1.0	—	3	21	3	24
Boothbay Harbor PD	2,380	6	—	2.5	—	1	6	1	7
Damariscotta PD	2,069	4	1	2.4	—	1	4	2	6
Waldoboro PD	5,108	6	—	1.2	—	1	6	1	7
Wiscasset PD	3,814	4	1	1.3	—	1	4	2	6
Total Lincoln	35,350	41	2	1.2	—	7	41	9	50
Oxford SO	25,130	15	—	0.6	1	—	16	—	16
Rumford PD	6,487	14	—	2.2	1	2	15	2	17
Dixfield PD	2,547	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Mexico PD	2,979	5	—	1.7	—	—	5	—	5
Norway PD	4,806	5	—	1.0	—	1	5	1	6
Paris PD	5,010	7	—	1.4	—	1	7	1	8
Bethel PD	2,544	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Fryeburg PD	3,303	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Oxford PD	3,991	5	—	1.3	—	1	5	1	6
Total Oxford	56,797	63	—	1.1	2	5	65	5	70
Penobscot SO	57,384	23	1	0.4	—	4	23	5	28
Bangor PD	31,697	73	2	2.4	10	7	83	9	92
Brewer PD	9,139	19	1	2.2	—	2	19	3	22
Dexter PD	3,836	5	—	1.3	—	1	5	1	6
Lincoln PD	5,274	6	—	1.1	—	1	6	1	7
Old Town PD	8,092	13	2	1.9	2	1	15	3	18
Orono PD	10,281	12	1	1.3	1	1	13	2	15

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	Personnel	Personnel	M	F	
Hampden PD	6,727	10	1	1.6	—	1	10	2	12
Millinocket PD	5,100	9	—	1.8	—	—	9	—	9
E. Millinocket PD	3,264	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Newport PD	3,084	5	—	1.6	—	—	5	—	5
Veazie PD	1,854	5	—	2.7	—	—	5	—	5
U.M.O. Campus PD	—	19	2	—	8	3	27	5	32
Holden PD	2,942	2	—	0.7	—	—	2	—	2
Total Penobscot	148,674	205	10	1.4	21	21	226	31	257
Piscataquis SO	7,835	7	—	0.9	7	3	14	3	17
Dover-Foxcroft PD	4,369	5	—	1.1	—	—	5	—	5
Milo PD	2,415	3	—	1.2	—	—	3	—	3
Brownville PD	1,266	2	—	1.6	—	—	2	—	2
Greenville PD	1,697	2	—	1.2	—	1	2	1	3
Total Piscataquis	17,582	19	—	1.1	7	4	26	4	30
Sagadahoc SO	12,115	17	—	1.4	1	1	18	1	19
Bath PD	9,424	18	1	2.0	1	4	19	5	24
Topsham PD	9,863	13	—	1.3	2	—	15	—	15
Richmond PD	3,424	3	1	1.2	—	—	3	1	4
Phippsburg PD	2,220	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Sagadahoc	37,046	52	2	1.5	4	5	56	7	63
Somerset SO	27,313	15	—	0.5	—	2	15	2	17
Fairfield PD	6,679	9	3	1.8	—	1	9	4	13
Skowhegan PD	8,891	12	1	1.5	—	—	12	1	13
Madison PD	4,598	7	—	1.5	—	1	7	1	8
Pittsfield PD	4,270	6	—	1.4	—	—	6	—	6
Total Somerset	51,751	49	4	1.0	—	4	49	8	57
Waldo SO	28,963	16	—	0.6	—	2	16	2	18
Belfast PD	6,862	13	—	1.9	1	1	14	1	15
Searsport PD	2,691	2	1	1.1	—	—	2	1	3
Total Waldo	38,516	31	1	0.8	1	3	32	4	36
Washington SO	23,417	13	—	0.6	8	2	21	2	23
Calais PD	3,348	8	—	2.4	1	3	9	3	12
Eastport PD	1,608	4	—	2.5	—	—	4	—	4
Machias PD	2,342	4	—	1.7	—	—	4	—	4
Baileyville PD	1,641	7	—	4.3	—	—	7	—	7
Milbridge PD	1,310	3	—	2.3	—	—	3	—	3
Total Washington	33,666	39	—	1.2	9	5	48	5	53
York County SO	45,469	22	1	0.5	1	3	23	4	27
Biddeford PD	21,913	44	3	2.1	7	16	51	19	70
Kittery PD	10,174	20	—	2.0	2	5	22	5	27
Old Orchard PD	9,356	15	2	1.8	3	6	18	8	26
Saco PD	18,148	30	2	1.8	7	4	37	6	43
Sanford PD	21,785	35	2	1.7	2	12	37	14	51
Berwick PD	7,162	11	—	1.5	—	1	11	1	12
Eliot PD	6,410	6	2	1.2	—	1	6	3	9
Kennebunk	11,501	18	1	1.7	2	4	20	5	25
Kennebunkport PD	4,024	11	1	3.0	—	1	11	2	13
North Berwick PD	4,761	8	—	1.7	—	1	8	1	9
Ogunquit PD	1,285	8	2	7.8	—	2	8	4	12
South Berwick PD	7,286	8	—	1.1	3	1	11	1	12
Wells PD	10,062	20	3	2.3	4	4	24	7	31
York PD	13,582	27	1	2.1	—	—	27	1	28
Buxton PD	8,088	7	2	1.1	2	3	9	5	14
Total York	201,006	290	22	1.6	33	64	323	86	409
All Other State	—	18	1	—	19	11	37	12	49
Maine State Police	—	277	21	—	52	91	329	112	441
Totals	1,321,505	2,136	135	1.7	300	391	2,436	526	2,962

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.

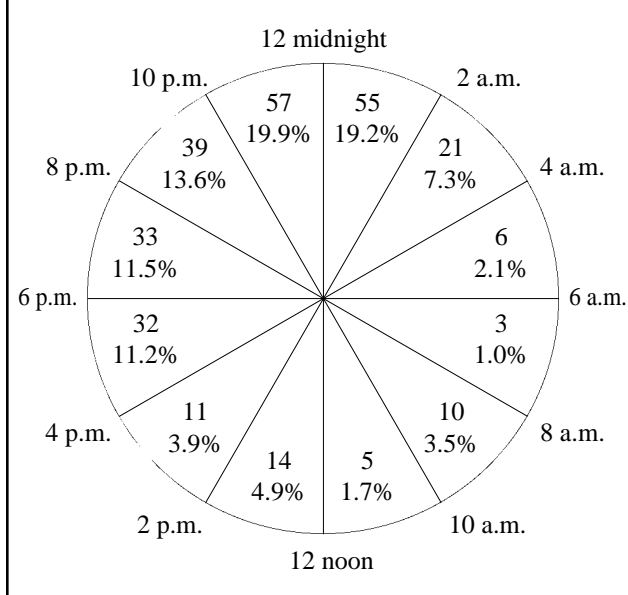
During 2005:

- There were 286 assaults on law enforcement officers, a decrease from the 2004 figure of 315.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 2005 was 12.6, compared to 14.2 assaults per 100 officers during 2004.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 98, or 34.3% of the total.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 88.8% or 254 of the assaults.
- Of the 286 assaults, 21.7% (62) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 78.3% (224) produced no injury.
- 36.7% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (105), 63.3% were directed at assisted officers (181).
- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (52.8%), with 19.2% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 71.7% (205) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 286 reported assaults on officers, 50 were on sheriff's deputies, 19 were on state police officers, and 217 were on municipal officers.

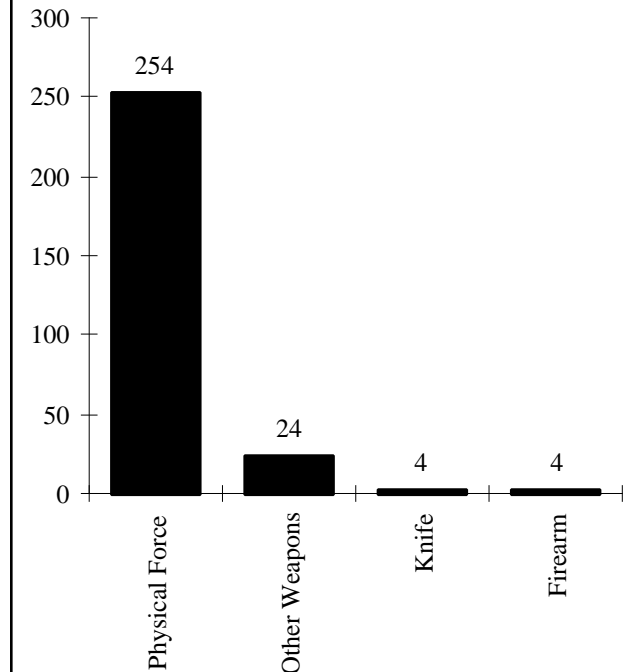
Assaults on Officers by County

County	Assaults on Officers			2005 Rate Per 100 Officers
	2004	2005	% Change	
Androscoggin	15	7	-53.3%	3.8
Aroostook	3	9	200.0%	10.2
Cumberland	87	67	-23.0%	13.9
Franklin	7	7	—	8.1
Hancock	3	1	-66.7%	1.6
Kennebec	74	55	-25.7%	33.5
Knox	5	17	240.0%	28.8
Lincoln	4	5	25.0%	11.6
Oxford	10	11	10.0%	17.5
Penobscot	27	17	-37.0%	7.9
Piscataquis	—	1	100.0%	5.3
Sagadahoc	2	5	150.0%	9.3
Somerset	9	14	55.6%	26.4
Waldo	5	7	40.0%	21.9
Washington	4	4	—	10.3
York	60	59	-1.7%	18.9
Totals	315	286	-9.2%	12.6

Officer Assaults by Time of Day



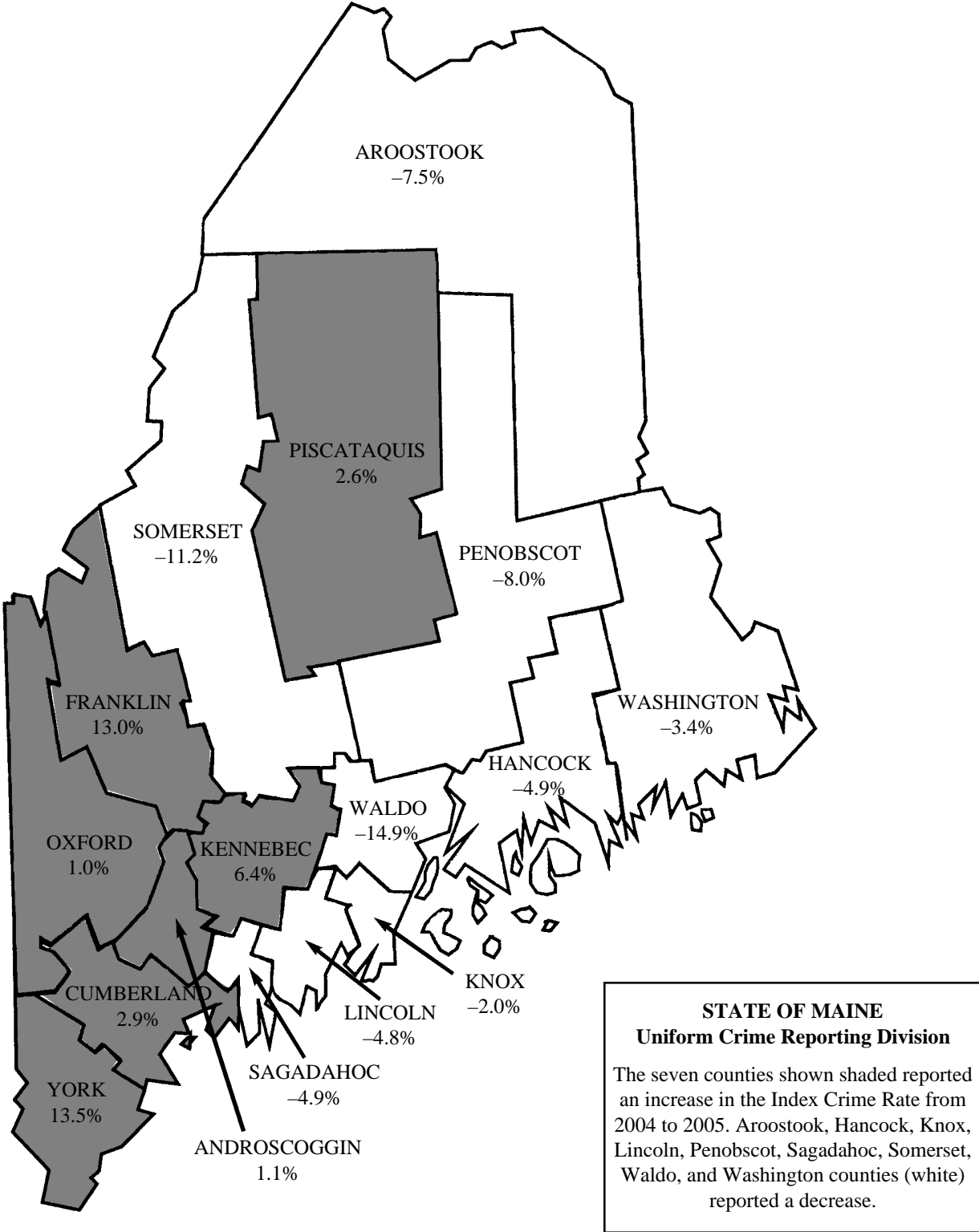
Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon



Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 2005

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	98	1	1	7	89	3	25	53	—	3	—	14	70
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	7	—	—	3	4	—	4	1	—	—	1	1	7
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	4	2	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
4. Attempting other arrests	51	—	—	3	48	3	19	21	—	—	3	5	35
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	7	—	—	—	7	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	5
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	46	—	—	3	43	2	11	6	3	1	6	17	26
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	17	—	1	1	15	—	7	7	—	—	2	1	15
8. Ambush — no warning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Mentally deranged	6	—	—	—	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	6
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	20	—	—	5	15	2	6	9	—	—	1	2	13
11. All other	30	1	2	2	25	—	7	13	1	2	2	5	24
12. Totals (1–11)	286	4	4	24	254	11	86	117	4	6	15	47	205
13. Number with personal injury	62	2	1	7	52								
14. Number without personal injury	224	2	3	17	202								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	55	21	6	3	10	5							
P.M.	14	11	32	33	39	57							
	12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00						

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS



<i>Androscoggin County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Androscoggin SO	—	—	—	3	—	3	55	228	15	—	304	48.7
Auburn	23,627	35.64	—	3	6	8	103	683	35	4	842	39.0
Lewiston	35,891	37.70	2	22	35	32	241	967	42	12	1,353	24.2
Livermore Falls	3,253	40.27	—	—	—	6	18	103	3	1	131	10.7
Lisbon	9,373	14.19	—	1	1	1	23	96	11	—	133	36.1
Mechanic Falls	3,222	11.79	—	—	—	—	8	29	—	1	38	42.1
Sabattus	4,657	16.75	1	1	2	2	13	50	9	—	78	48.7
Androscoggin SP	—	—	—	—	—	2	45	85	20	—	152	21.1
Androscoggin County Totals	107,367	28.23	3	30	44	54	506	2,241	135	18	3,031	31.4
Total Urban Areas	80,023	32.18	3	27	44	49	406	1,928	100	18	2,575	29.9
Total Rural Areas	27,344	16.68	—	3	—	5	100	313	35	—	456	39.5

<i>Aroostook County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Aroostook SO	—	—	—	—	2	3	46	84	3	—	138	27.5
Caribou	8,306	29.14	1	—	1	—	49	186	5	—	242	56.2
Fort Fairfield	3,548	11.84	—	—	—	10	3	26	3	—	42	88.1
Fort Kent	4,219	8.06	—	—	—	—	2	29	3	—	34	67.6
Houlton	6,370	23.55	1	2	—	3	24	112	8	—	150	26.7
Madawaska	4,524	12.38	—	—	1	—	7	44	4	—	56	30.4
Presque Isle	9,432	41.14	—	3	1	3	64	309	8	—	388	37.6
Van Buren	2,581	6.97	—	—	—	—	5	13	—	—	18	27.8
Ashland	1,471	14.28	—	—	1	2	11	6	1	—	21	9.5
Washburn	1,620	24.69	—	1	—	—	18	21	—	—	40	25.0
Aroostook SP	—	—	—	1	1	5	78	128	17	—	230	30.0
Aroostook County Totals	73,627	18.46	2	7	7	26	307	958	52	—	1,359	38.5
Total Urban Areas	42,071	23.56	2	6	4	18	183	746	32	—	991	42.0
Total Rural Areas	31,556	11.66	—	1	3	8	124	212	20	—	368	29.1

<i>Cumberland County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</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	—	—	—	9	5	28	234	301	45	2	624	26.4
Brunswick	21,849	22.84	—	4	5	7	102	361	19	1	499	14.8
Cape Elizabeth	9,021	11.53	—	—	—	1	18	83	2	—	104	11.5
Falmouth	10,662	11.25	—	—	—	—	20	94	6	—	120	15.0
Gorham	15,194	16.72	—	6	4	7	76	146	13	2	254	27.2
Portland	64,111	50.72	3	39	100	125	536	2,261	173	15	3,252	19.6
South Portland	23,589	48.03	—	1	13	24	70	987	34	4	1,133	47.2
Scarborough	18,815	20.52	—	2	1	8	59	300	14	2	386	14.5
Westbrook	16,056	34.13	2	2	7	12	120	368	30	7	548	29.0
Bridgton	5,154	32.40	—	—	1	2	16	144	4	—	167	2.4
Cumberland	7,576	8.71	—	—	—	1	15	47	3	—	66	31.8
Freeport	8,054	23.59	—	—	3	1	31	151	4	—	190	30.5
Yarmouth	8,304	14.33	1	1	1	4	24	88	—	—	119	35.3
Windham	16,260	23.49	—	—	3	8	75	258	35	3	382	20.7
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	82	1	—	101	9.9
Cumberland SP	—	—	—	1	—	2	38	112	9	—	162	21.6
Cumberland County Totals	274,388	29.55	6	65	143	231	1,451	5,783	392	36	8,107	24.3
Total Urban Areas	224,645	32.59	6	55	138	201	1,179	5,370	338	34	7,321	24.2
Total Rural Areas	49,743	15.80	—	10	5	30	272	413	54	2	786	25.4

<i>Franklin County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Franklin SO	—	—	—	1	1	9	23	67	8	—	109	19.3
Farmington	7,416	35.19	—	12	4	2	31	206	6	—	261	35.6
Jay	4,952	18.98	—	1	—	—	18	68	7	—	94	33.0
Wilton	4,219	32.95	—	—	—	7	20	110	2	—	139	26.6
Rangeley	1,117	49.24	—	—	—	2	9	39	5	—	55	40.0
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	22	—	2	30	13.3
Carrabassett Valley	429	191.14	—	—	—	1	3	76	2	—	82	8.5
Franklin SP	—	—	—	2	2	1	45	42	10	—	102	49.0
Franklin County Totals	29,832	29.23	—	16	7	23	154	630	40	2	872	30.4
Total Urban Areas	18,133	36.45	—	13	4	13	86	521	22	2	661	29.3
Total Rural Areas	11,699	18.04	—	3	3	10	68	109	18	—	211	33.6

<i>Hancock County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Hancock SO	—	—	—	—	1	2	40	150	12	—	205	42.9
Bar Harbor	5,087	15.33	—	1	—	13	10	50	4	—	78	34.6
Ellsworth	6,959	47.28	—	—	—	3	55	263	8	—	329	42.9
Bucksport	4,984	21.07	—	1	—	11	13	76	4	—	105	41.0
Mount Desert Island	2,192	17.79	—	—	1	—	7	30	1	—	39	25.6
Southwest Harbor	1,997	47.07	—	—	—	1	21	68	3	1	94	17.0
Gouldsboro	2,023	3.95	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	8	0.0
Swan’s Island	322	12.42	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	50.0
Winter Harbor	975	13.33	—	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	13	46.2
Hancock SP	—	—	—	1	—	1	77	170	23	—	272	19.1
Hancock County Totals	53,729	21.35	—	3	2	31	243	812	55	1	1,147	33.6
Total Urban Areas	24,539	27.30	—	2	1	28	126	492	20	1	670	36.6
Total Rural Areas	29,190	16.34	—	1	1	3	117	320	35	—	477	29.4

<i>Kennebec County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Kennebec SO	—	—	—	9	1	9	109	171	13	1	313	28.8
Augusta	18,691	66.02	—	16	7	18	206	953	22	12	1,234	38.4
Gardiner	6,252	26.07	—	—	1	7	10	141	4	—	163	30.7
Hallowell	2,532	28.04	—	—	—	1	4	61	5	—	71	12.7
Waterville	15,948	41.95	—	6	6	16	84	542	13	2	669	30.5
Oakland	6,152	15.60	—	2	—	1	24	68	1	—	96	65.6
Monmouth	3,814	6.03	—	—	—	3	6	13	1	—	23	21.7
Winslow	7,974	24.20	—	2	—	4	33	144	10	—	193	15.0
Winthrop	6,469	12.83	—	—	1	1	18	62	1	—	83	41.0
Clinton	3,430	24.49	—	—	—	2	18	63	1	—	84	47.6
Kennebec SP	—	—	1	2	—	4	132	303	25	—	467	32.5
Kennebec County Totals	121,034	28.06	1	37	16	66	644	2,521	96	15	3,396	33.9
Total Urban Areas	71,262	36.71	—	26	15	53	403	2,047	58	14	2,616	34.7
Total Rural Areas	49,772	15.67	1	11	1	13	241	474	38	1	780	31.0

<i>Knox County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Knox SO	—	—	—	6	3	6	64	132	11	—	222	27.5
Camden	5,372	14.33	—	—	—	—	11	64	2	—	77	31.2
Rockland	7,691	65.01	1	8	2	—	37	437	12	3	500	38.0
Thomaston	4,167	14.16	—	—	—	1	9	47	2	—	59	32.2
Rockport	3,447	11.89	—	—	—	—	8	32	1	—	41	9.8
Knox SP	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	52	3	—	73	34.2
Knox County Totals	41,140	23.63	1	14	5	10	144	764	31	3	972	33.2
Total Urban Areas	20,677	32.74	1	8	2	1	65	580	17	3	677	35.0
Total Rural Areas	20,463	14.42	—	6	3	9	79	184	14	—	295	29.2

<i>Lincoln County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	5	2	2	61	173	8	—	251	71.3
Boothbay Harbor	2,380	23.11	—	1	—	3	9	39	3	—	55	36.4
Damariscotta	2,069	15.95	—	—	—	—	5	26	2	—	33	39.4
Waldoboro	5,108	21.14	—	—	1	—	26	76	5	—	108	22.2
Wiscasset	3,814	14.42	—	—	—	—	7	44	4	—	55	10.9
Lincoln SP	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	4	2	—	13	53.8
Lincoln County Totals	35,350	14.57	1	6	3	6	113	362	24	—	515	48.3
Total Urban Areas	13,371	18.77	—	1	1	3	47	185	14	—	251	25.1
Total Rural Areas	21,979	12.01	1	5	2	3	66	177	10	—	264	70.5

<i>Oxford County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Oxford SO	—	—	—	2	—	3	104	135	14	1	259	14.3
Rumford	6,487	40.39	—	7	1	7	47	196	4	—	262	21.8
Dixfield	2,547	14.92	—	1	—	—	14	21	2	—	38	5.3
Mexico	2,979	44.31	—	1	—	4	30	94	2	1	132	12.9
Norway	4,806	14.36	—	2	—	5	20	40	2	—	69	47.8
Paris	5,010	17.37	—	2	3	1	10	67	4	—	87	36.8
Bethel	2,544	15.33	—	—	—	—	7	29	3	—	39	2.6
Fryeburg	3,303	16.35	—	1	3	2	20	24	2	2	54	18.5
Oxford	3,991	35.83	—	—	—	—	15	125	3	—	143	24.5
Oxford SP	—	—	2	1	—	7	75	94	16	—	195	25.6
Oxford County Totals	56,797	22.50	2	17	7	29	342	825	52	4	1,278	21.4
Total Urban Areas	31,667	26.02	—	14	7	19	163	596	22	3	824	22.7
Total Rural Areas	25,130	18.07	2	3	—	10	179	229	30	1	454	19.2

<i>Penobscot County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Penobscot SO	—	—	—	—	—	8	228	495	35	1	767	9.8
Bangor	31,697	51.65	—	4	26	33	219	1,304	45	6	1,637	28.0
Brewer	9,139	49.02	—	1	3	4	57	376	6	1	448	48.2
Dexter	3,836	32.59	—	—	—	7	23	89	6	—	125	12.0
Lincoln	5,274	10.62	—	1	—	—	11	41	2	1	56	42.9
Old Town	8,092	21.01	—	2	—	4	19	137	8	—	170	22.9
Orono	10,281	20.04	—	1	1	3	22	172	5	2	206	21.8
Hampden	6,727	13.08	—	—	—	—	16	70	2	—	88	12.5
Millinocket	5,100	13.33	—	1	—	—	15	50	2	—	68	16.2
East Millinocket	3,264	7.66	—	—	—	2	7	16	—	—	25	68.0
Newport	3,084	35.02	—	—	—	2	14	84	6	2	108	28.7
Veazie	1,854	14.56	—	—	—	—	5	19	3	—	27	7.4
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	2	—	1	14	261	1	31	310	10.0
Holden	2,942	14.96	—	—	—	2	17	22	2	1	44	27.3
Penobscot SP	—	—	—	1	3	9	113	190	15	1	332	17.8
Penobscot County Totals	148,674	29.67	—	13	33	75	780	3,326	138	46	4,411	23.7
Total Urban Areas	91,290	36.28	—	12	30	58	439	2,641	88	44	3,312	27.5
Total Rural Areas	57,384	19.15	—	1	3	17	341	685	50	2	1,099	12.2

<i>Piscataquis County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</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	1	1	32	61	4	—	100	21.0
Dover-Foxcroft	4,369	29.07	—	1	—	16	20	86	4	—	127	18.9
Milo	2,415	25.26	—	—	—	7	8	41	5	—	61	59.0
Brownville	1,266	5.53	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	7	0.0
Greenville	1,697	35.36	—	—	—	6	15	36	3	—	60	83.3
Piscataquis SP	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	5	60.0
Piscataquis County Totals	17,582	20.48	1	2	1	30	77	232	17	—	360	37.2
Total Urban Areas	9,747	26.16	—	1	—	29	44	169	12	—	255	43.1
Total Rural Areas	7,835	13.40	1	1	1	1	33	63	5	—	105	22.9

<i>Sagadahoc County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</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	—	—	—	2	—	10	56	142	11	2	223	16.1
Bath	9,424	33.32	—	—	2	1	18	283	8	2	314	22.0
Topsham	9,863	16.43	—	1	1	2	26	126	4	2	162	22.2
Richmond	3,424	4.09	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	14	50.0
Phippsburg	2,220	10.36	—	—	—	—	8	15	—	—	23	0.0
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4	75.0
Sagadahoc County Totals	37,046	19.98	—	3	3	15	110	580	23	6	740	20.4
Total Urban Areas	24,931	20.58	—	1	3	3	54	436	12	4	513	21.8
Total Rural Areas	12,115	18.74	—	2	—	12	56	144	11	2	227	17.2

<i>Somerset County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</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	—	—	—	4	1	10	85	185	18	1	304	17.8
Fairfield	6,679	40.43	—	2	1	1	35	221	9	1	270	41.1
Skowhegan	8,891	41.84	—	13	1	5	67	279	4	3	372	23.9
Madison	4,598	30.67	—	—	1	11	27	101	1	—	141	58.2
Pittsfield	4,270	28.34	—	—	—	2	13	102	4	—	121	22.3
Somerset SP	—	—	1	3	—	6	71	110	10	—	201	43.8
Somerset County Totals	51,751	27.23	1	22	4	35	298	998	46	5	1,409	32.0
Total Urban Areas	24,438	36.99	—	15	3	19	142	703	18	4	904	34.2
Total Rural Areas	27,313	18.49	1	7	1	16	156	295	28	1	505	28.1

<i>Waldo County</i>		<i>January–December 2005</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	—	—	—	1	2	17	68	177	18	—	283	47.7
Belfast	6,862	38.91	—	3	—	11	34	211	8	—	267	39.7
Searsport	2,691	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Waldo SP	—	—	—	—	3	1	33	53	6	—	96	20.8
Waldo County Totals	35,825	18.03	—	4	5	29	135	441	32	—	646	40.4
Total Urban Areas	9,553	27.95	—	3	—	11	34	211	8	—	267	39.7
Total Rural Areas	26,272	14.43	—	1	5	18	101	230	24	—	379	40.9

<i>Washington County</i>													<i>January–December 2005</i>	
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate		
Washington SO	—	—	—	—	—	1	52	62	5	—	120	18.3		
Calais	3,348	56.75	—	2	1	24	12	143	8	—	190	34.2		
Eastport	1,608	19.28	—	1	1	2	7	19	1	—	31	32.3		
Machias	2,342	29.04	—	—	—	3	10	55	—	—	68	29.4		
Baileyville	1,641	29.25	—	1	—	3	13	30	1	—	48	41.7		
Milbridge	1,310	24.43	—	—	—	—	10	21	1	—	32	28.1		
Washington SP	—	—	—	1	—	4	66	140	8	—	219	21.0		
Washington County Totals	33,666	21.03	—	5	2	37	170	470	24	—	708	27.1		
Total Urban Areas	10,249	36.00	—	4	2	32	52	268	11	—	369	33.6		
Total Rural Areas	23,417	14.48	—	1	—	5	118	202	13	—	339	20.1		

<i>York County</i>													<i>January–December 2005</i>	
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate		
York SO	—	—	—	4	1	35	146	207	10	1	404	36.9		
Biddeford	21,913	42.17	—	19	9	18	95	744	25	14	924	36.3		
Kittery	10,174	12.88	—	1	2	7	11	107	3	—	131	24.4		
Old Orchard Beach	9,356	33.88	—	7	6	8	70	208	17	1	317	14.5		
Saco	18,148	35.21	—	9	6	5	119	458	39	3	639	18.3		
Sanford	21,785	34.98	—	25	12	27	138	511	36	13	762	22.2		
Berwick	7,162	17.17	—	2	2	5	19	80	12	3	123	13.0		
Eliot	6,410	7.64	—	—	1	3	6	37	2	—	49	34.7		
Kennebunk	11,501	19.82	—	2	—	3	39	175	6	3	228	16.7		
Kennebunkport	4,024	14.17	—	1	—	1	4	50	1	—	57	10.5		
North Berwick	4,761	0.63	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	0.0		
Ogunquit	1,285	56.03	—	1	—	—	17	53	1	—	72	13.9		
South Berwick	7,286	12.76	—	1	—	1	17	69	2	3	93	5.4		
Wells	10,062	19.88	—	1	—	4	30	163	2	—	200	32.0		
York	13,582	13.99	—	—	2	1	25	154	8	—	190	30.5		
Buxton	8,088	15.33	—	3	—	5	19	87	10	—	124	27.4		
York SP	—	—	1	2	—	6	48	104	13	—	174	19.5		
York County Totals	201,006	22.34	1	78	41	129	803	3,210	187	41	4,490	25.2		
Total Urban Areas	155,537	25.15	—	72	40	88	609	2,899	164	40	3,912	24.2		
Total Rural Areas	45,469	12.71	1	6	1	41	194	311	23	1	578	31.7		

<i>State Totals</i>												
Grand Total	1,318,814	25.36	19	322	323	826	6,277	24,153	1,344	177	33,441	28.3
Total Urban Areas	852,133	30.65	12	260	294	625	4,032	19,792	936	167	26,118	28.4
Total Rural Areas	466,681	15.70	7	62	29	201	2,245	4,361	413	10	7,328	27.9

COMMUNITY PROFILE



PROGRAMMED CRIME PROFILES

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

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

PRINTOUT 1

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

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 reporting month and the accumulated total is included. The sample printout is for the month of December; however, any particular selected monthly printout will provide similar 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 2005

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide							
A. Murder	20	1	19	18	0.01	19	—
B. Manslaughter*						1	-100.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	359	37	322	157	0.24	313	2.9%
A. Rape by Force	345	34	311	150	0.24	286	8.7%
B. Attempts to Commit	14	3	11	7	0.01	27	-59.3%
3. Robbery, Total	330	7	323	158	0.24	288	12.2%
A. Firearm	58		58	25	0.04	61	-4.9%
B. Knife	41	2	39	14	0.03	46	-15.2%
C. Other Weapon	47	1	46	28	0.03	23	100.0%
D. Strong Arm	184	4	180	91	0.14	158	13.9%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	846	20	826	626	0.63	728	13.5%
A. Firearm	32		32	25	0.02	35	-8.6%
B. Knife	167	1	166	122	0.13	140	18.6%
C. Other Weapon	265	13	252	199	0.19	214	17.8%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	382	6	376	280	0.29	339	10.9%
5. Burglary, Total	6,517	240	6,277	1,318	4.76	6,344	-1.1%
A. Forcible Entry	3,434	88	3,346	751	2.54	3,303	1.3%
B. Unlawful — No Force	2,707	129	2,578	505	1.95	2,685	-4.0%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	376	23	353	62	0.27	356	-0.8%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	25,253	1100	24,153	6,690	18.31	24,087	0.3%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	1,497	153	1,344	440	1.02	1,305	3.0%
A. Autos	1,035	129	906	336	0.69	881	2.8%
B. Trucks and Buses	180	11	169	52	0.13	162	4.3%
C. Other Vehicles	282	13	269	52	0.20	262	2.7%
8. Arson Total	179	2	177	N/A	0.13	192	-7.8%
Index Crimes Total	35,001	1,560	33,441	9,407	25.36	33,276	0.5%
Index Crimes Less Arson	34,822	1,558	33,264	9,407	25.22	33,084	0.5%
E. Other Assaults — Simple*	11,565	548	11,017	8,259	8.35	10,327	6.7%
Reported Offenses Total	46,566	2,108	44,458	17,666		43,604	2.0%
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			286				

*Are not included in index total

Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 2005

State Totals	This Year to Date			Last Year to Date		
	Type of Property	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
A. Currency, etc.	\$6,270,682	\$408,557	6.5%	\$3,891,365	\$509,580	13.1%
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$2,157,451	\$245,445	11.4%	\$1,812,703	\$225,910	12.5%
C. Clothing and Furs	\$283,192	\$98,178	34.7%	\$243,348	\$72,877	29.9%
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$8,623,217	\$5,087,774	59.0%	\$7,987,734	\$5,136,315	64.3%
E. Office Equipment	\$625,505	\$71,105	11.4%	\$518,444	\$96,542	18.6%
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	\$1,440,085	\$143,003	9.9%	\$1,261,155	\$139,059	11.0%
G. Firearms	\$226,070	\$50,077	22.2%	\$231,275	\$82,413	35.6%
H. Household Goods	\$327,349	\$31,122	9.5%	\$329,053	\$37,662	11.4%
I. Consumable Goods	\$321,996	\$53,043	16.5%	\$315,836	\$49,377	15.6%
J. Livestock	\$116,587	\$7,160	6.1%	\$12,174	\$1,925	15.8%
K. Miscellaneous	\$7,941,672	\$1,159,113	14.6%	\$7,254,456	\$852,915	11.8%
Totals	\$28,333,806	\$7,354,577	26.0%	\$23,857,543	\$7,204,575	30.2%
Total Less Locally Stolen MVs	\$19,710,589	\$2,266,803	11.5%	\$15,869,809	\$2,068,260	13.0%

Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 2005

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	19	\$1,200	19	\$0	—	100.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	322	\$25	313	\$600	2.9%	-95.8%
3. Robbery, Total	323	\$186,541	288	\$161,759	12.2%	15.3%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	95	\$15,360	94	\$26,655	1.1%	-42.4%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	50	\$9,856	31	\$26,214	61.3%	-62.4%
C. Gas or Service Station	7	\$1,588	4	\$1,479	75.0%	7.4%
D. Convenience Store	30	\$14,291	36	\$28,391	-16.7%	-49.7%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	77	\$85,513	61	\$31,561	26.2%	170.9%
F. Bank	14	\$16,559	6	\$32,434	133.3%	-48.9%
G. Miscellaneous	50	\$43,374	56	\$15,025	-10.7%	188.7%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	6,277	\$7,920,807	6,344	\$5,432,520	-1.1%	45.8%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.-6 a.m.	1,075	\$943,666	1,185	\$831,775	-9.3%	13.5%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	1,848	\$2,094,819	1,660	\$1,628,670	11.3%	28.6%
(3) Residence Unknown	1,312	\$3,031,323	1,399	\$1,258,767	-6.2%	140.8%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.-6 a.m.	896	\$861,966	923	\$707,315	-2.9%	21.9%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	511	\$382,248	513	\$420,180	-0.4%	-9.0%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	635	\$606,785	664	\$585,813	-4.4%	3.6%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	24,153	\$12,049,472	24,087	\$11,346,938	0.3%	6.2%
A. Pocket-Picking	68	\$12,131	52	\$10,234	30.8%	18.5%
B. Purse-Snatching	124	\$23,518	215	\$42,664	-42.3%	-44.9%
C. Shoplifting	3,283	\$362,009	3,328	\$424,275	-1.4%	-14.7%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	4,711	\$1,472,340	4,539	\$1,364,515	3.8%	7.9%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	923	\$407,807	992	\$418,032	-7.0%	-2.4%
F. Bicycles	1,109	\$287,313	1,053	\$220,173	5.3%	30.5%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	3,822	\$2,989,462	3,834	\$2,476,869	-0.3%	20.7%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	107	\$54,834	171	\$46,477	-37.4%	18.0%
I. All Other	10,006	\$6,440,058	9,903	\$6,343,699	1.0%	1.5%
6. Larceny Value, Total	24,153	\$12,049,472	24,087	\$11,346,938	0.3%	6.2%
A. Over \$200	7,553	\$11,269,092	7,575	\$10,568,677	-0.3%	6.6%
B. \$50 to \$200	6,014	\$622,047	5,992	\$624,771	0.4%	-0.4%
C. Under \$50	10,586	\$158,333	10,520	\$153,490	0.6%	3.2%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	1,344	\$8,175,761	1,305	\$6,915,726	3.0%	18.2%
Grand Total		\$28,333,806		\$23,857,543		18.8%
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	798		830		-3.9%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	526		573		-8.2%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	272		257		5.8%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	130		116		12.1%	

Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 2005

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	19	18	94.7%	1	19	18	94.7%	
B. Manslaughter**			—		1	2	200.0%	
2. Forcible Rape, Total	322	157	48.8%	20	313	159	50.8%	16
A. Rape by Force	311	150	48.2%	18	286	133	46.5%	14
B. Attempts to Commit	11	7	63.6%	2	27	26	96.3%	2
3. Robbery, Total	323	158	48.9%	17	288	127	44.1%	19
A. Firearm	58	25	43.1%	1	61	29	47.5%	3
B. Knife	39	14	35.9%	3	46	22	47.8%	1
C. Other Weapon	46	28	60.9%	2	23	9	39.1%	1
D. Strong Arm	180	91	50.6%	11	158	67	42.4%	14
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	826	626	75.8%	66	728	544	74.7%	75
A. Firearm	32	25	78.1%	3	35	24	68.6%	5
B. Knife	166	122	73.5%	15	140	102	72.9%	15
C. Other Weapon	252	199	79.0%	21	214	167	78.0%	26
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	376	280	74.5%	27	339	251	74.0%	29
5. Burglary, Total	6,277	1,318	21.0%	233	6,344	1,400	22.1%	278
A. Forcible Entry	3,346	751	22.4%	140	3,303	749	22.7%	152
B. Unlawful, No Force	2,578	505	19.6%	87	2,685	600	22.3%	120
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	353	62	17.6%	6	356	51	14.3%	6
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	24,153	6,690	27.7%	1,320	24,087	6,642	27.6%	1,476
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	1,344	440	32.7%	75	1,305	471	36.1%	103
A. Autos	906	336	37.1%	54	881	354	40.2%	76
B. Trucks and Buses	169	52	30.8%	7	162	54	33.3%	9
C. Other Vehicles	269	52	19.3%	14	262	63	24.0%	18
8. Arson, Total	177	N/A	N/A	N/A	192	50	26.0%	27
Index Crimes Total	33,441	9,407	28.1%	1,732	33,276	9,411	28.3%	1,994
Index Crimes Less Arson	33,264	9,407	28.3%	1,732	33,084	9,361	28.3%	1,967
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	11,017	8,259	75.0%	1,105	10,327	7,818	75.7%	1,077
Reported Offenses Total	44,458	17,666	39.7%	2,837	43,604	17,231	39.5%	3,071

**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	3	2		1		2	1	2	1	3	3	1	19	—
Murder	Last Year			2	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	2		19	
Rape	This Year	33	20	27	26	25	29	32	35	31	24	21	19	322	2.9%
Rape	Last Year	18	33	26	17	24	27	28	29	31	28	27	25	313	
Robbery	This Year	20	19	26	16	24	28	25	44	27	29	40	25	323	12.2%
Robbery	Last Year	26	18	29	17	22	27	27	24	19	28	28	23	288	
Agg. Assault	This Year	47	53	66	58	67	81	81	87	89	60	87	50	826	13.5%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	63	45	54	56	88	67	61	65	55	71	44	59	728	
Burglary	This Year	424	319	453	491	577	510	648	651	550	667	519	468	6,277	-1.1%
Burglary	Last Year	482	462	448	539	510	571	602	594	554	566	517	499	6,344	
Larceny	This 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	0.3%
Larceny	Last Year	1,556	1,535	1,867	1,883	2,181	2,282	2,308	2,398	2,073	2,277	1,909	1,818	24,087	
M/V Theft	This Year	86	80	81	109	96	133	133	145	124	151	103	103	1,344	3.0%
M/V Theft	Last Year	91	89	111	100	140	125	118	117	88	123	106	97	1,305	
Arson	This Year	13	15	13	22	10	13	19	10	27	12	11	12	177	-7.8%
Arson	Last Year	6	4	13	8	16	14	22	17	27	30	26	9	192	
Index Offenses	This 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	0.5%
Index Offenses	Last Year	2,242	2,186	2,550	2,621	2,983	3,115	3,168	3,246	2,851	3,125	2,659	2,530	33,276	
Percent Change		-3.2%	-15.4%	-10.4%	-2.1%	-5.6%	-5.0%	5.6%	8.7%	13.4%	3.9%	7.0%	2.8%	0.5%	

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 to do 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, methadones.
- 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.