



**State of Maine
Department of Public Safety**

STATE



CITY

COUNTY

**CRIME IN MAINE
2007**

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Maine State Police would like to express its appreciation to the following personnel
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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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DEPUTY CHIEF

September 15, 2008

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 "2007 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 2007 statistics continue to show that Maine is one of the safest places in the nation to live. This fact is related directly, I believe in no small part, to the spirit of hard work and cooperation that exists within Maine's law enforcement community and its many partners in the public and private sectors.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Colonel Patrick Fleming".

Colonel Patrick Fleming
Chief, Maine State Police

INTEGRITY * FAIRNESS * COMPASSION * EXCELLENCE

Offices located at: Central Maine Commerce Center, 45 Commerce Dr., Suite. 1, Augusta, ME 04333-0042

DEDICATION

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

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

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

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CRIME IN MAINE 2007 — HIGHLIGHTS



During 2007 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 5 hours, 38 minutes 1 Murder every 17 days, 9 hours, 9 minutes
 1 Rape every 22 hours, 17 minutes
 1 Robbery every 25 hours, 6 minutes
 1 Aggravated Assault every 11 hours, 3 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 16 minutes, 18 seconds 1 Burglary every 78 minutes, 43 seconds
 1 Larceny every 21 minutes, 51 seconds
 1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 6 hours, 57 minutes
 1 Arson every 36 hours, 3 minutes

CRIME RATE The Crime Rate is based on the occurrence of an Index Offense per 1,000 residents of the state. Local and county rates are based on their individual populations. The State Crime Rate for 2007 was 25.66 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 2006 was 26.70. The 2007 state population is estimated at 1,317,207 persons.

INDEX OFFENSES There were 33,796 Index Offenses reported by police during 2007 — a decrease of 1,198 offenses (3.4%) from the 34,994 similar offenses reported in 2006.

VIOLENT CRIMES Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 32 offenses from 2006 for a 2.1% increase. During 2007 violent crimes totaled 1,556, compared to a 2006 total of 1,524. Violent crimes accounted for 4.6% of all reported index crimes (4.4% in 2006) and represent a crime rate of 1.18 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMES Property Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, fell in 2007 by 1,230 offenses (3.7%) from 2006. There were 32,240 offenses reported in 2007 with 33,470 being shown for 2006. Property crimes account for 95.4% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 24.48 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDER There were 21 murders committed in Maine during 2007 — the same number as the 21 murders reported in 2006. Law enforcement cleared 20 murders this year. Maine’s 10-year average is 20 homicides annually.

RAPE	Forcible Rapes increased by 53 reported offenses during 2007. There were 340 offenses reported to police in 2006, compared to 393 in 2007. Of the total, 382 were actual rapes, while 11 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
ROBBERY	Robberies decreased by 8.9% (34 offenses) during 2007, from 383 in 2006 to 349 in 2007.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Law enforcement reported 793 Aggravated Assaults during 2007, an increase of 1.7% from the 2006 figure of 780. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) increased by 3.3% during 2007 with 11,264 offenses reported.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 47.9% of all assaults. During 2007 police reported 5,771 offenses, an increase of 217 (3.9%) from the 5,554 offenses reported in 2006.
BURGLARY	The number of Burglaries during 2007 fell by 1.5% compared with those in 2006. There was a decrease of 99 from the 2006 total of 6,776. The 6,677 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$6,746,386. Burglaries represent 19.8% of all reported index offenses.
LARCENY-THEFT	The crime of Larceny decreased during 2007 by 4.4% from the 25,161 larceny offenses reported in 2006. Police reported 24,060 larceny crimes during 2007. Shoplifting increased 8.1% and thefts from motor vehicles decreased 20.8% for 30.0% of all larceny crimes reported.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 80 offenses during 2007, from 1,340 in 2006 to 1,260. 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 2007 there were 243 arsons reported, up 50 (25.9%) from the 193 arsons reported for 2006. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over \$3.8 million during 2007 — down 13.2%.
HATE CRIME	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 2007, police reported 72 incidents involving 81 victims and resulting in a total of 82 offenses.
STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY	During 2007 law enforcement agencies recorded \$27,453,736 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — an increase of 2.8% from the \$26,703,771 stolen during 2006. Police were able to recover 24.1% (\$6,611,177) of stolen property during 2007.

CLEARANCE RATE	Law enforcement agencies cleared 29.4% of all index crimes in 2007 — higher than the 26.7% rate in 2006.
ARRESTS	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 57,623 — an increase of 0.4% from the 57,421 persons recorded in 2006. Drug arrests decreased 1.3% with 5,146 adults and 571 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
OFFICER ASSAULTS	There were 297 assaults on law enforcement officers in 2007, an increase from the 2006 figure of 292.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA	Statewide there were 2,281 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.73 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally (in 2006) 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	2007	Percent change	2006	Percent change	2005	Percent change	2004	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	20	21	—	21	10.5%	19	—	19	11.8%
Percent cleared	94	95		100		95		95	
Rate/1000	0.01	0.02		0.02		0.01		0.01	
National rate/1000	0.06	N/A		0.06		0.06		0.06	
Rape									
Offenses	325	393	15.6%	340	5.6%	322	2.9%	313	-10.8%
Percent cleared	45	44		42		49		51	
Rate/1000	0.25	0.30		0.26		0.24		0.24	
National rate/1000	0.32	N/A		0.31		0.32		0.32	
Robbery									
Offenses	287	349	-8.9%	383	18.6%	323	12.2%	288	-0.3%
Percent cleared	48	41		44		49		44	
Rate/1000	0.22	0.26		0.29		0.24		0.22	
National rate/1000	1.51	N/A		1.60		1.41		1.37	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	808	793	1.7%	780	-5.6%	826	13.5%	728	-3.6%
Percent cleared	74	72		72		76		75	
Rate/1000	0.63	0.60		0.59		0.63		0.55	
National rate/1000	3.16	N/A		2.99		2.91		2.89	
Burglary									
Offenses	6,915	6,677	-1.5%	6,776	7.9%	6,277	-1.1%	6,344	-3.5%
Percent cleared	21	21		21		21		22	
Rate/1000	5.37	5.07		5.13		4.76		4.82	
National rate/1000	7.59	N/A		7.49		7.27		7.30	
Larceny									
Offenses	24,619	24,060	-4.4%	25,161	4.2%	24,153	0.3%	24,087	0.1%
Percent cleared	28	30		26		28		28	
Rate/1000	19.10	18.27		19.04		18.31		18.29	
National rate/1000	24.56	N/A		22.56		22.86		23.62	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	1,408	1,260	-6.0%	1,340	-0.3%	1,344	3.0%	1,305	-10.0%
Percent cleared	37	33		32		33		36	
Rate/1000	1.09	0.96		1.01		1.02		0.99	
National rate/1000	4.33	N/A		4.24		4.17		4.22	
Arson									
Offenses	198	243	25.9%	193	9.0%	177	-7.8%	192	-2.0%
Percent cleared	29	28		29		N/A		26	
Rate/1000	0.15	0.18		0.15		0.13		0.15	
National rate/1000	0.32	N/A		0.27		0.22		0.28	
Total									
Offenses	34,579	33,796	-3.4%	34,994	4.6%	33,441	0.5%	33,276	-1.2%
Percent cleared	28	29		27		28		28	
Rate/1000	26.83	25.66		26.48		25.36		25.26	
National rate/1000	41.64	N/A		39.52		39.21		40.06	

<i>Crime Summary</i>										
2003	Percent change	2002	Percent change	2001	Percent change	2000	Percent change	1999	Percent change	1998
17	21.4%	14	-26.3%	19	35.7%	14	-44.0%	25	-3.8%	26
77		100		90		93		96		96
0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01		0.02		0.02
0.06		0.05		0.05		0.06		0.06		0.06
351	-10.2%	391	21.4%	322	1.3%	318	16.5%	273	19.2%	229
51		42		48		43		46		35
0.27		0.30		0.25		0.25		0.22		0.19
0.32		0.33		0.32		0.33		0.33		0.34
289	7.4%	269	2.3%	263	6.9%	246	25.5%	196	-25.5%	263
46		54		56		45		55		41
0.22		0.21		0.20		0.19		0.16		0.21
1.43		1.49		1.49		1.64		1.50		1.65
755	3.7%	728	-11.1%	819	0.9%	812	2.9%	789	-25.0%	1,052
74		77		74		75		76		70
0.58		0.56		0.64		0.64		0.64		0.85
2.96		3.10		3.19		3.46		3.36		3.60
6,571	-5.4%	6,944	1.0%	6,878	1.8%	6,759	-11.3%	7,622	-8.2%	8,300
20		21		21		21		21		19
5.03		5.36		5.35		5.30		6.17		6.72
7.41		7.46		7.41		7.64		7.70		8.62
24,064	-1.8%	24,496	-0.1%	24,515	3.0%	23,808	-6.2%	25,381	-4.1%	26,464
27		27		28		28		29		28
18.43		18.92		19.05		18.67		20.55		21.43
24.17		24.46		24.85		25.74		25.51		27.28
1,450	2.3%	1,418	-14.9%	1,667	26.6%	1,317	-9.6%	1,457	-4.0%	1,517
36		40		36		40		44		39
1.11		1.10		1.30		1.03		1.18		1.23
4.34		4.32		4.31		4.58		4.21		4.59
196	12.6%	174	-17.9%	212	8.2%	196	-1.0%	198	-2.0%	202
31		27		27		35		29		31
0.15		0.13		0.16		0.15		0.16		0.16
0.30		0.32		0.36		0.37		0.37		0.38
33,693	-2.2%	34,434	-0.8%	34,695	3.7%	33,470	-6.9%	35,941	-5.6%	38,053
28		28		29		29		29		28
25.80		26.60		26.96		26.25		29.10		30.81
40.92		41.18		41.61		43.44		42.67		46.15

INTRODUCTION

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide cooperative effort of over 16,000 city, county and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crime brought to their attention. The monthly contributions of Maine's 134 law enforcement agencies represent the initial step in establishing an efficient statewide criminal justice information system (CJIS). Ideally, the UCR data will eventually merge with that of the other major components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutors, courts, corrections) to form an integrated system for the exchange of vital management information. The availability of such data will allow for the provision of complete and timely criminal histories of offenders and their progress through the criminal justice system.

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

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

NATIONAL UCR REPORTING SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Based on the success of a 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-third publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 2007* 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 2007 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 2007 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 2007, 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 2007, 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 2007 the UCR staff evaluated the software's ability to allow local law enforcement contributors to submit the expanded crime data to the state program via electronic media. Concurrent with the software testing and evaluation, UCR staff also designed and piloted prototype police field report forms capable of capturing all data necessary for participation in NIBRS reporting.

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

CRIME FACTORS

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

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

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

Set forth below are some of the conditions which will,

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

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

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

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

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

UCR POTENTIAL USES

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

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

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

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

I. Contributors

Administrative information relating to:

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

II. Governor and Legislature

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

III. Courts — prosecution

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

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

IV. Press

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

V. Social Agencies

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

VI. Educational Institutions (for various studies)

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

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

The objectives of the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

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

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

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

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

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

CRIME INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORTING PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

1. Criminal Homicide

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

2. Forcible Rape

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

3. Robbery

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

4. Assault

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

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

5. Burglary

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

6. Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft)

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

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

8. Arson

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

Uniformity and accuracy of crime data collected under this program is of primary concern. With the receipt of reports covering approximately 134 reporting jurisdictions within the state of Maine, the problems of attaining uniformity are readily apparent. Issuance of instructions and training of personnel within contributing agencies does not

complete the role of the UCR Division. It is standard operating procedure to examine each incoming report for mathematical accuracy and completeness and, perhaps of even greater importance, for reasonableness as a possible indication of error. Clearance factors, recovery rates and other possible benefits are scrutinized, and changes are suggested to the contributors where noted. In the instance of minor mathematical corrections, the contributing agency is either contacted by phone or in-person visitations are made by qualified UCR program personnel.

The possibility of duplication in crime reporting is given constant attention when reports are received and verified by internal consistency checks. If duplication is sus-

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

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

STATEMENT OF POLICY FOR RELEASE OF UCR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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

REGULATIONS

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

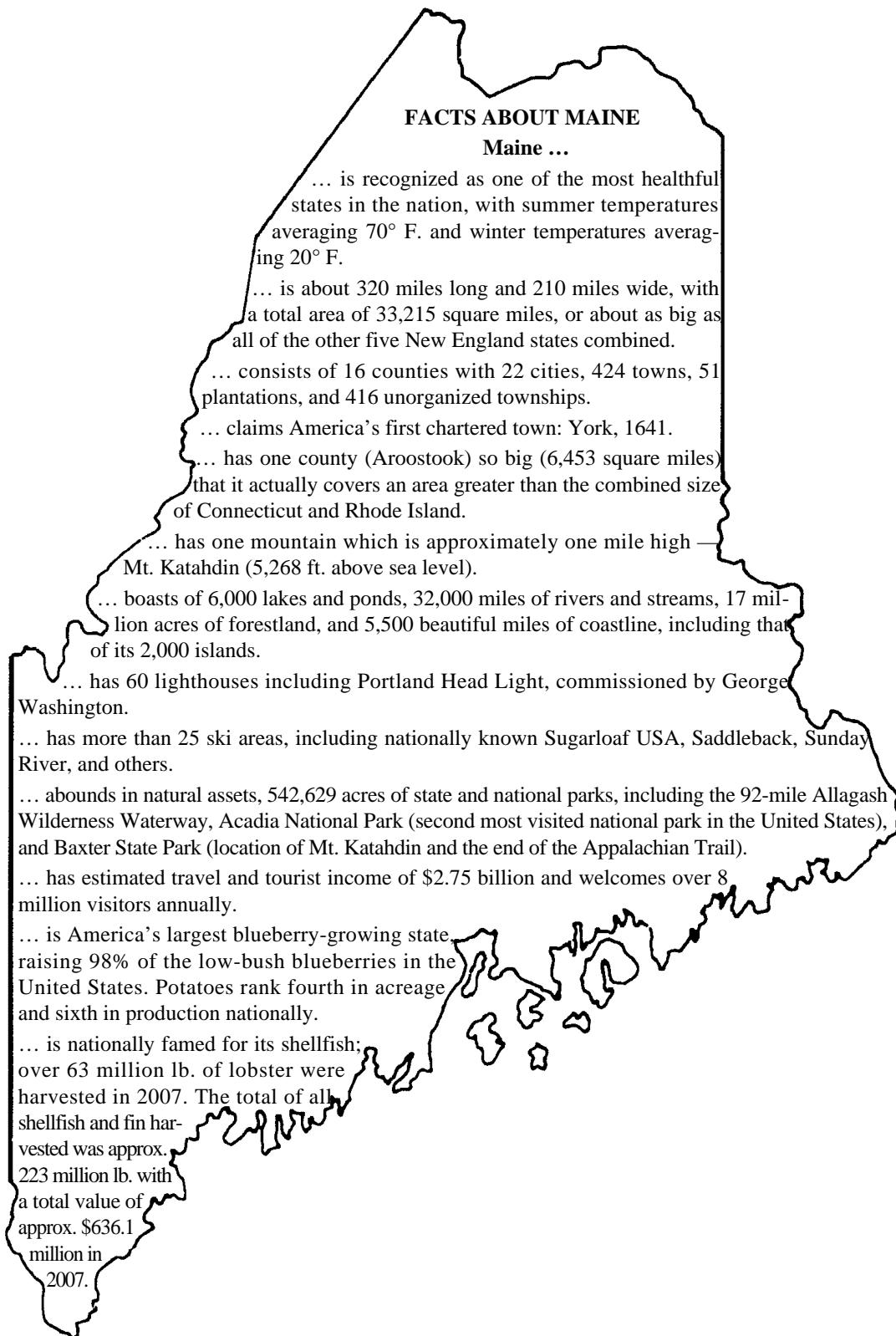
No person or agency will be furnished statistical information which has not previously been published, concerning any individual agency's report, without the written consent of the Chief Administrator of that agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting division will maintain for one year a

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

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

PROFILE OF THE STATE OF MAINE

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



CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report is based on 2006 population estimates received from the Uniform Crime Reporting division of the FBI, using provisional estimates of the Bureau of Census. Rural populations are arrived at by deleting the population figures for each direct reporting municipal department from their respective county totals.

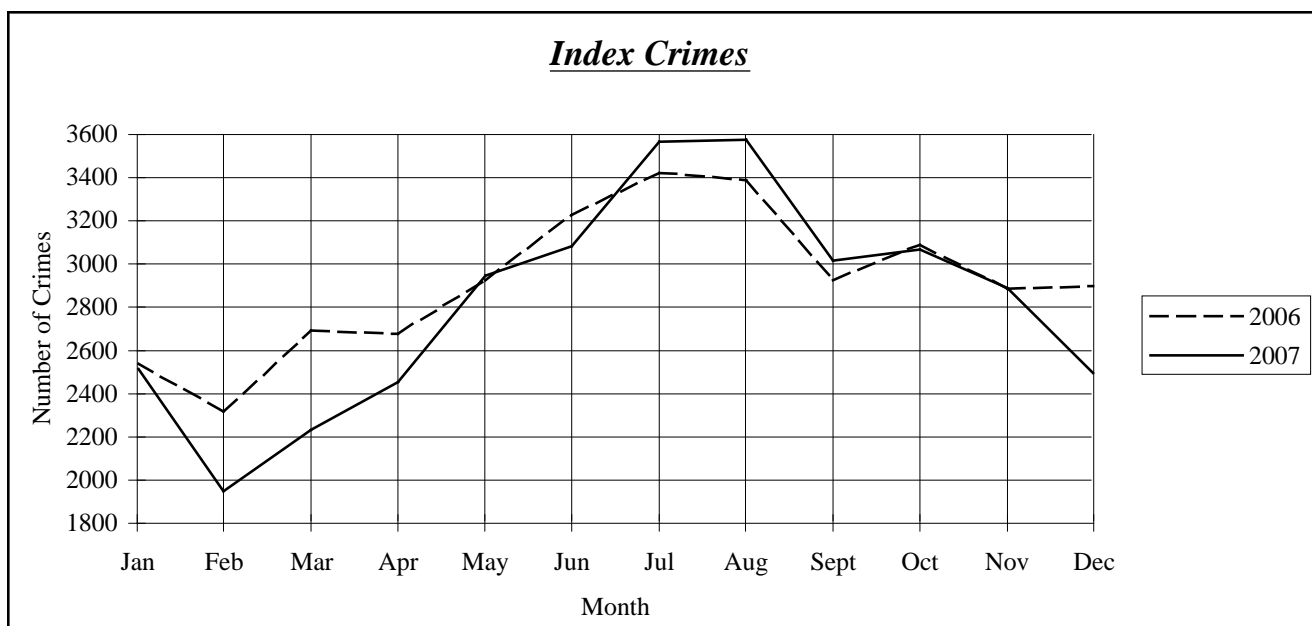
Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from approximately 134 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

The crime rate involves the number of Index Crimes

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

The crime index rate for Maine for the year 2007 was 25.66 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.18 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 24.48.

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	21	.06%	.02
Rape	393	1.16%	.30
Robbery	349	1.03%	.26
Aggravated Assault	793	2.35%	.60
Burglary	6,677	19.76%	5.07
Larceny-Theft	24,060	71.19%	18.27
M/V Theft	1,260	3.73%	.96
Arson	243	.72%	.18
Totals	33,796	100.00%	25.66
Total Violent Crime	1,556	4.60%	1.18
Total Property Crime	32,240	95.40%	24.48



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	2006	27.31	2,951	1	38	54	53	545	2,140	107	13	30.8%
	2007	26.14	2,801	4	39	46	66	607	1,909	110	20	34.6%
Aroostook	2006	18.99	1,391	—	12	5	33	297	994	44	6	32.5%
	2007	17.12	1,237	1	11	17	39	259	870	36	4	44.8%
Cumberland	2006	31.68	8,712	4	72	207	186	1,575	6,195	414	59	23.9%
	2007	28.96	7,925	3	74	146	225	1,521	5,548	361	47	26.0%
Franklin	2006	33.16	985	—	6	6	29	181	741	20	2	28.7%
	2007	28.10	838	—	13	5	32	167	594	19	8	29.2%
Hancock	2006	18.71	1,004	1	1	—	28	166	755	49	4	33.3%
	2007	17.99	965	1	10	2	19	157	734	38	4	40.6%
Kennebec	2006	26.38	3,192	—	54	23	73	638	2,253	125	26	32.9%
	2007	27.27	3,289	2	56	26	74	680	2,350	79	22	30.9%
Knox	2006	23.77	980	—	11	2	20	160	748	36	3	30.1%
	2007	21.65	887	—	6	3	21	126	706	23	2	33.5%
Lincoln	2006	16.00	564	—	6	3	8	134	386	25	2	21.6%
	2007	16.97	597	1	15	4	8	144	404	16	5	25.5%
Oxford	2006	24.12	1,366	4	23	3	31	346	911	42	6	31.1%
	2007	24.91	1,419	—	42	3	33	370	899	65	7	36.2%
Penobscot	2006	32.38	4,763	3	14	33	61	784	3,699	143	26	23.6%
	2007	33.57	4,909	3	14	34	39	775	3,869	135	40	26.0%
Piscataquis	2006	24.72	437	1	5	—	33	90	297	11	—	28.4%
	2007	32.19	563	—	5	—	55	132	348	15	8	37.5%
Sagadahoc	2006	20.64	763	—	2	6	14	116	594	24	7	19.0%
	2007	19.96	734	—	4	1	10	117	578	23	1	23.3%
Somerset	2006	31.80	1,643	6	16	8	28	390	1,128	61	6	27.2%
	2007	26.50	1,376	2	16	7	20	315	936	67	13	30.4%
Waldo	2006	17.46	676	1	6	1	16	164	449	34	5	26.6%
	2007	17.79	689	1	10	1	9	161	465	34	8	27.1%
Washington	2006	22.45	751	—	6	1	44	193	485	20	2	31.7%
	2007	22.04	725	—	—	1	41	163	490	23	7	31.2%
York	2006	23.80	4,816	—	68	31	123	997	3,386	185	26	23.2%
	2007	23.86	4,842	3	78	53	102	983	3,360	216	47	26.1%
TOTALS	2006	26.48	34,994	21	340	383	780	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	26.7%
	2007	25.66	33,796	21	393	349	793	6,677	24,060	1,260	243	29.4%

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 2007

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	218	176	184	180	218	275	295	300	267	227	238	223	2,801
Aroostook	88	73	90	89	109	126	102	129	124	123	86	98	1,237
Cumberland	630	458	540	582	689	642	830	835	639	744	672	664	7,925
Franklin	57	67	62	65	82	77	73	84	89	57	62	63	838
Hancock	87	51	71	71	106	78	111	116	90	78	54	52	965
Kennebec	226	164	180	248	292	295	355	345	346	289	301	248	3,289
Knox	62	51	60	68	64	96	101	96	68	83	75	63	887
Lincoln	66	33	32	55	61	51	82	52	50	39	42	34	597
Oxford	95	60	74	83	149	137	135	148	115	132	155	136	1,419
Penobscot	370	309	329	358	420	438	522	518	421	461	439	324	4,909
Piscataquis	26	30	45	36	68	59	61	51	41	46	65	35	563
Sagadahoc	57	29	35	75	86	67	69	71	81	65	57	42	734
Somerset	91	72	67	108	118	148	163	145	127	123	129	85	1,376
Waldo	62	50	59	44	57	77	64	67	62	61	55	31	689
Washington	46	33	37	57	53	75	70	90	52	89	76	47	725
York	340	292	369	335	374	444	532	530	442	450	385	349	4,842
2007 Total	2,521	1,948	2,234	2,454	2,946	3,085	3,565	3,577	3,014	3,067	2,891	2,494	33,796
2006 Total	2,541	2,315	2,693	2,678	2,924	3,230	3,422	3,390	2,927	3,090	2,886	2,898	34,994
% Change	-0.8%	-15.9%	-17.0%	-8.4%	0.8%	-4.5%	4.2%	5.5%	3.0%	-0.7%	0.2%	-13.9%	-3.4%

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
2006, Maine	21	340	383	780	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	34,994
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.26	0.29	0.59	5.13	19.04	1.01	0.15	26.48
2007, Maine	21	393	349	793	6,677	24,060	1,260	243	33,796
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.30	0.26	0.60	5.07	18.27	0.96	0.18	25.66
Numerical Change	—	53	-34	13	-99	-1,101	-80	50	-1,198
Percent Change	—	15.6%	-8.9%	1.7%	-1.5%	-4.4%	-6.0%	25.9%	-3.4%
U.S. 2006-2007 Percent Change	-2.7%	-4.3%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-8.9%	-7.0%	N/A
Northeast 2006-2007 Percent Change	-8.6%	-6.8%	-8.5%	-3.0%	-3.1%	-1.6%	-11.8%	-5.3%	N/A

Note: Crime rate for 2006 was as follows: Total U.S. = 38.31, New England = 27.11

Clearance Data, 2007: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	21	393	349	793	6,677	24,060	1,260	243	33,796
Maine # Cleared	20	171	143	574	1,383	7,176	415	68	9,950
Maine % Cleared	95.2%	43.5%	41.0%	72.4%	20.7%	29.8%	32.9%	28.0%	29.4%
U.S. % Cleared*	60.7%	40.9%	25.2%	54.0%	12.6%	17.4%	12.6%	18.0%	19.3%
New England % Cleared*	56.1%	33.6%	24.8%	56.9%	12.0%	15.3%	10.4%	19.1%	18.1%

*2006 figures. 2007 data not available at press time.



Murder



Rape

INDEX CRIMES



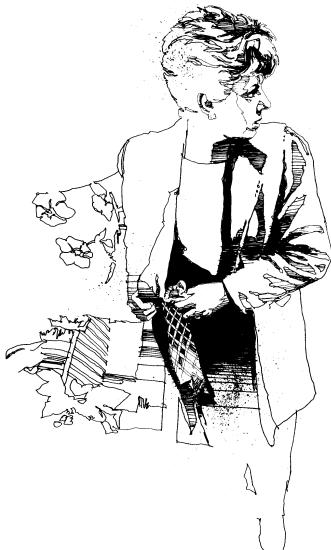
Robbery



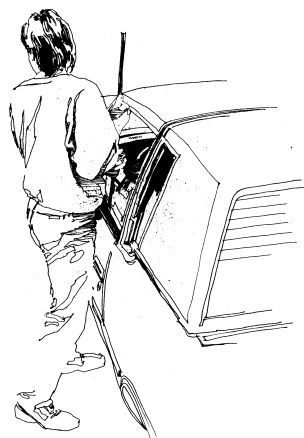
Aggravated Assault



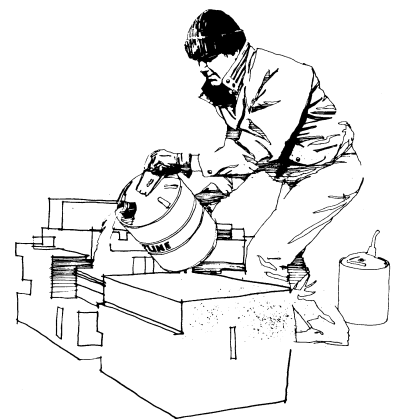
Burglary



Larceny-Theft



Motor Vehicle Theft



Arson

VIOLENT CRIMES

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

During the year 2007, violent crimes showed an increase from the previous year. There were 1,556 reported offenses during 2007 — compared with 1,524 for 2006. This increase of 32 crimes reported represents an increase of 2.1%.

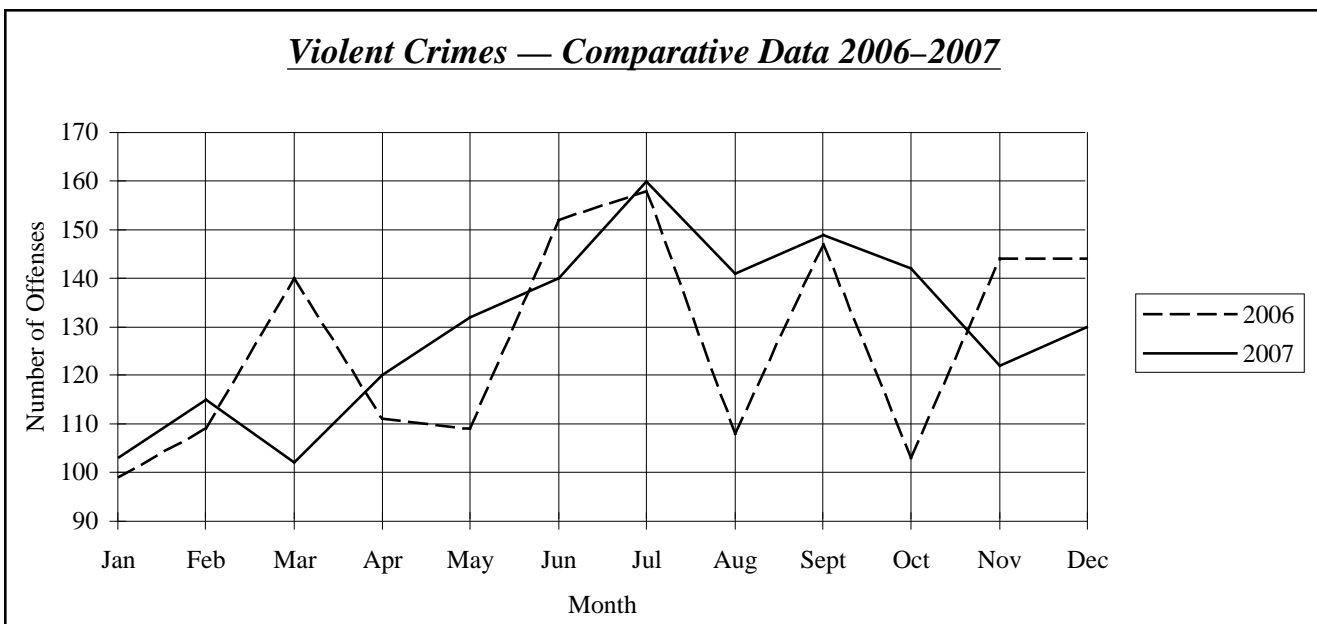
The 2007 crime rate for violent crime is 1.18 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 4.6% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 908 violent crimes for a 58.4 clearance rate.



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2006–2007

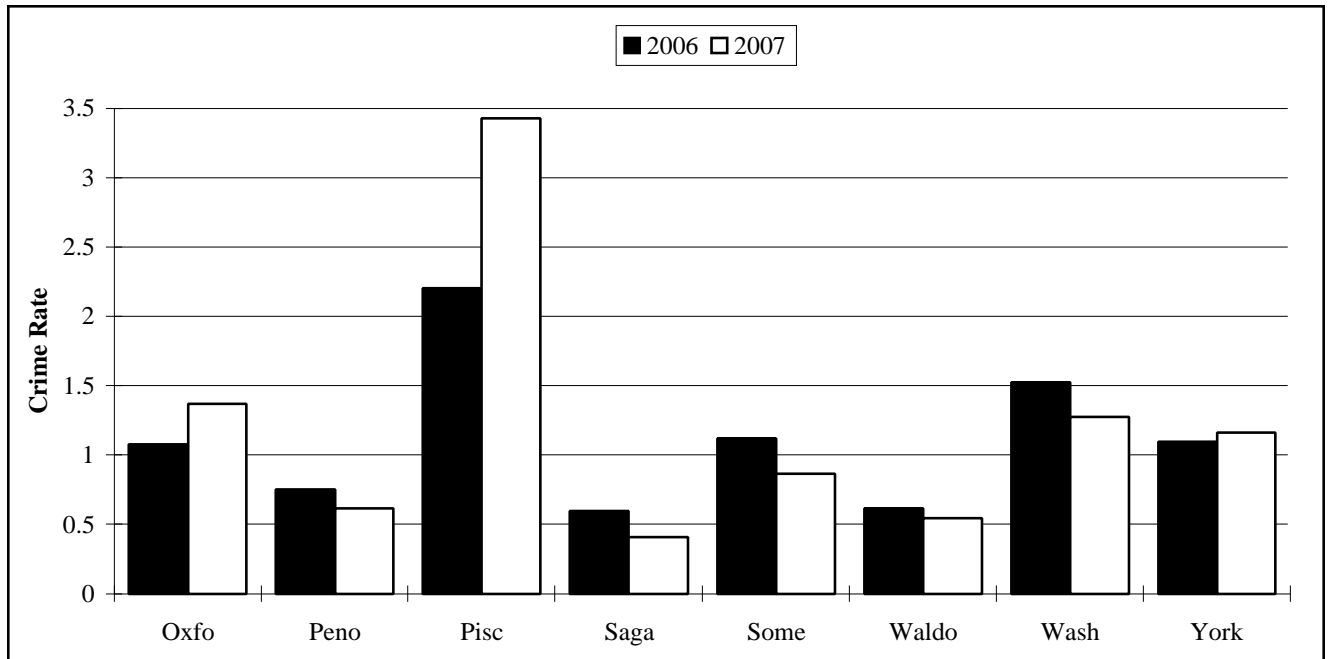
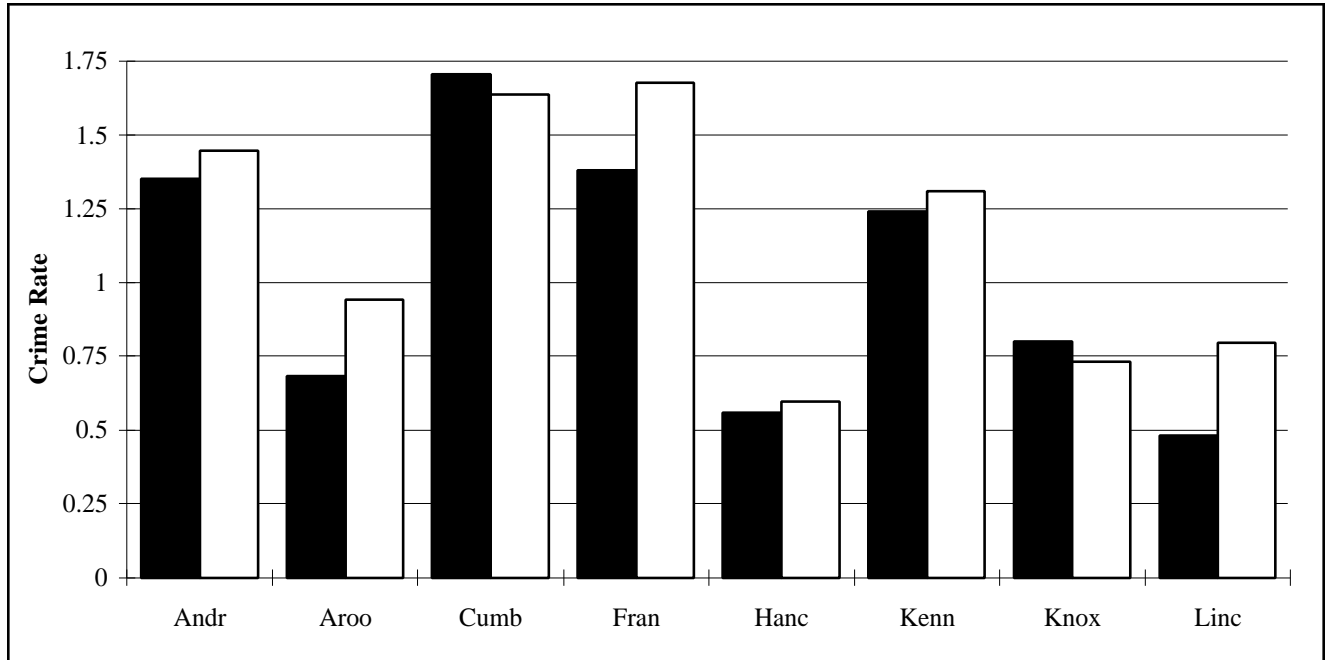
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
2006	21	340	383	780	1,524
2007	21	393	349	793	1,556
Number Change	—	53	-34	13	32
Percent Change	—	15.6%	-8.9%	1.7%	2.1%

Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 2006–2007



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.18)



PROPERTY CRIMES

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

Property crimes showed a decrease during 2007, falling by 1,230 reported offenses. The 2007 total of 32,240 represents a 3.7% decrease from the 2006 figure of 33,470.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 8,974 property crimes during 2007 for a 27.8% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 95.4% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 24.48 offenses per 1,000.

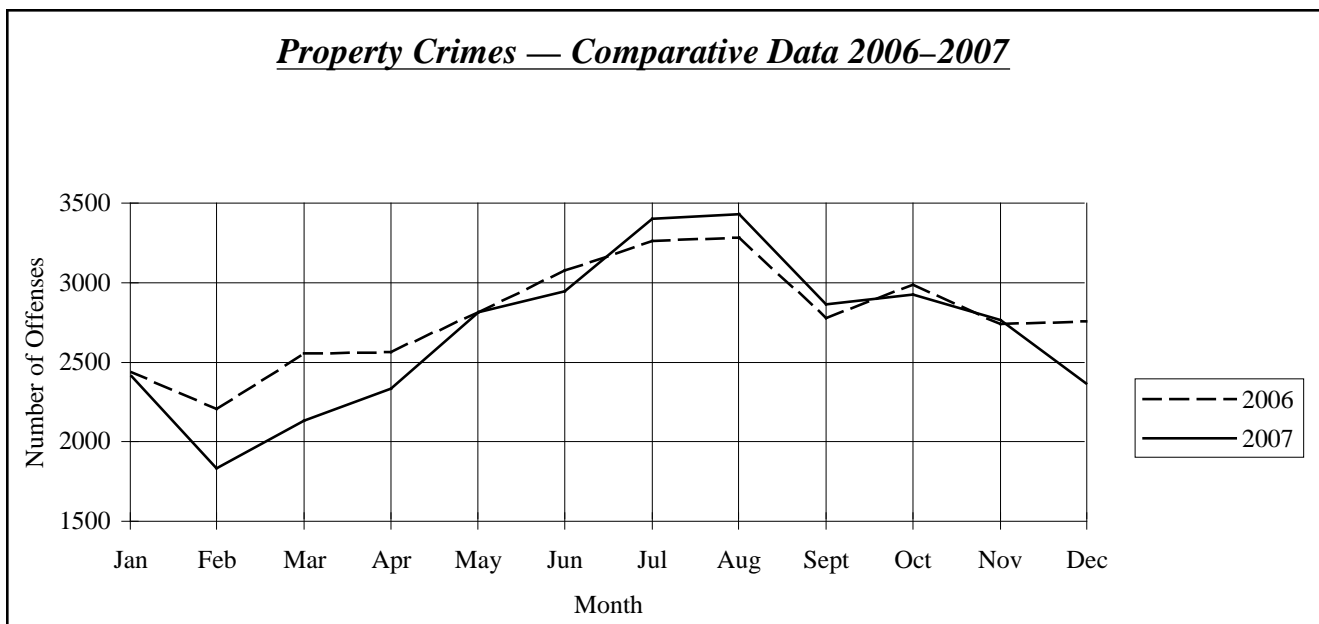
Crime Clock



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2006–2007

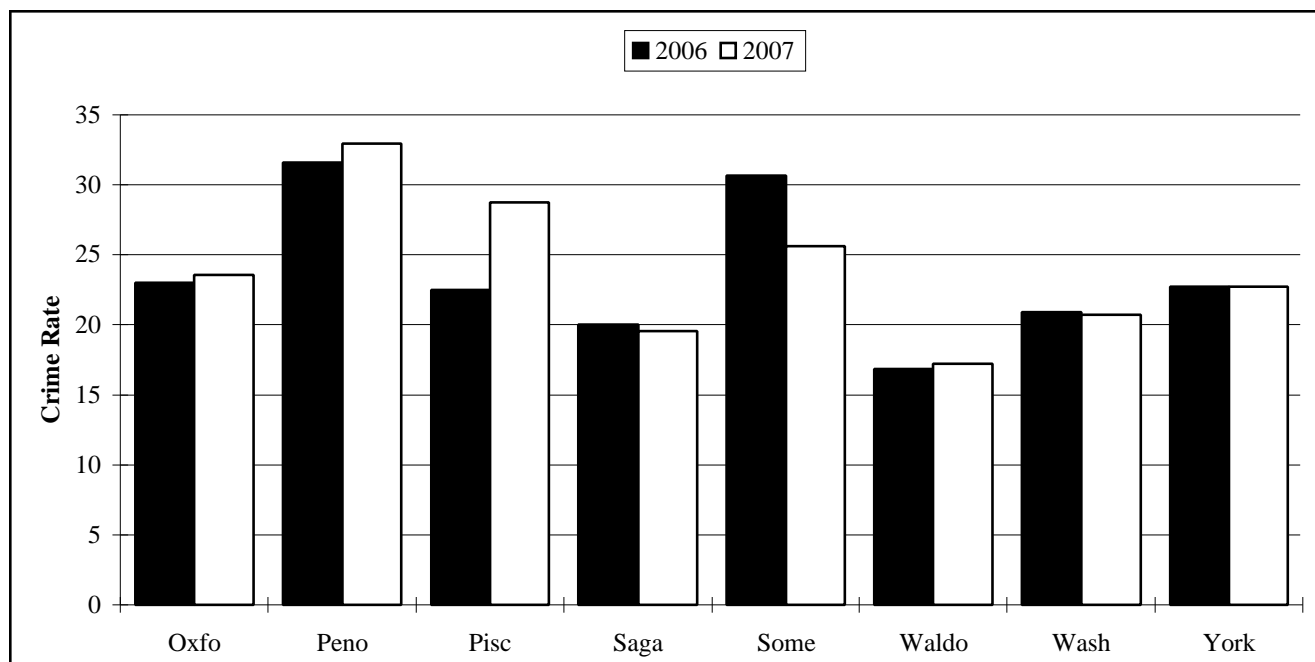
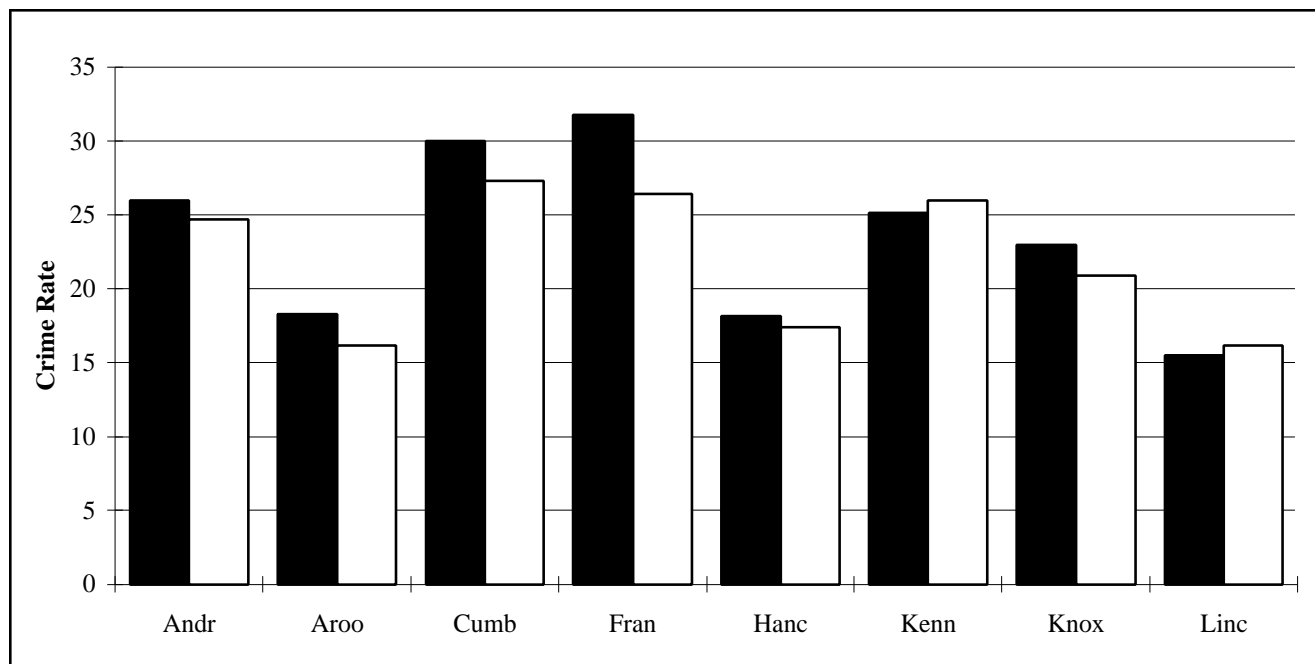
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2006	6,776	25,161	1,340	193	33,470
2007	6,677	24,060	1,260	243	32,240
Number Change	-99	-1,101	-80	50	-1,230
Percent Change	-1.5%	-4.4%	-6.0%	25.9%	-3.7%

Property Crimes — Comparative Data 2006–2007



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 24.48)



MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 2007

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
01/12/07 Fairfield	37	F	40	M	Gun	Wife	Victim was shot and killed at her brother's home by estranged husband.
01/23/07 Sanford	21	M	20 24 21	M M M	Blunt object	Acquaintance Acquaintance Acquaintance	Victim stabbed to death by offenders over drugs.
02/23/07 Lewiston	52	M	18	M	Blunt object	Acquaintance	Victim stabbed to death by offender over drugs.
03/03/07 Standish	60	M	21	M	Blunt object	Father	Victim stabbed to death in residence by son.
03/03/07 Bangor	43	F	59	M	Hands, fists, feet	Acquaintance	Victim found beaten to death outside her apartment. Suspect arrested.
03/24/07 Auburn	8 months	F	24	M	Hands, fists, feet	Child of girlfriend	Victim died of head injuries. Mother's boyfriend arrested for murder.
03/30/07 Auburn	70	F	42	M	Gun	Mother	Victim shot and killed outside her residence, son later shot and killed by police.
04/24/07 Augusta	62	M	21 18	M M	Gun	Acquaintance Acquaintance	Victim shot and killed in a robbery attempt. Suspects arrested.
06/08/07 New Portland	50	F	Unk.	Unk.	Unknown	Unknown	Victim killed in her home. Case open.
06/18/07 Limestone	20 months	F	23	F	Hands, fists, feet	Under care of babysitter	Victim died of head trauma. Babysitter charged with murder.
06/22/07 Westbrook	58	M	Unk.	Unk.	Unknown	Unknown	Victim killed at a cemetery. Case open.
07/08/07 Wells	24	F	30	M	Gun	Wife	Victim shot and killed by her husband, who then killed himself.
07/09/07 Wayne	19	F	20	M	Blunt object	Acquaintance	Victim found stabbed in her home; former classmate charged with murder.
07/09/07 Amherst	27	M	34	M	Gun	Acquaintance	Victim found shot in remote area over drugs; suspect indicted for murder.
07/16/07 Newcastle	59	M	20	M	Blunt object	Father	Victim stabbed to death inside home; son was charged with murder.
09/02/07 Winterport	26	M	32	M	Vehicle	Acquaintance	Victim struck by pickup in driveway of residence; suspect arrested for murder.
10/23/07 Lewiston	38	F	44	M	Hands, fists, feet	Acquaintance	Victim found strangled behind local shopping mall; suspect charged with murder.
10/25/07 Portland	25	F	27	M	Blunt object	Girlfriend	Victim stabbed and strangled in home, body found in river. Boyfriend charged with murder.
10/27/07 Saco	25	M	22	M	Gun	Acquaintance	Victim shot and killed in gun battle over drugs. Suspect later died after a police chase.
11/08/07 Prentiss	70	M	48	M	Gun	Friend	Victim shot and killed by friend while under the influence of drugs. Suspect charged with murder.
11/29/07 Lagrange	25	F	34	M	Gun	Wife	Victim shot to death in home. Husband charged with murder.



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



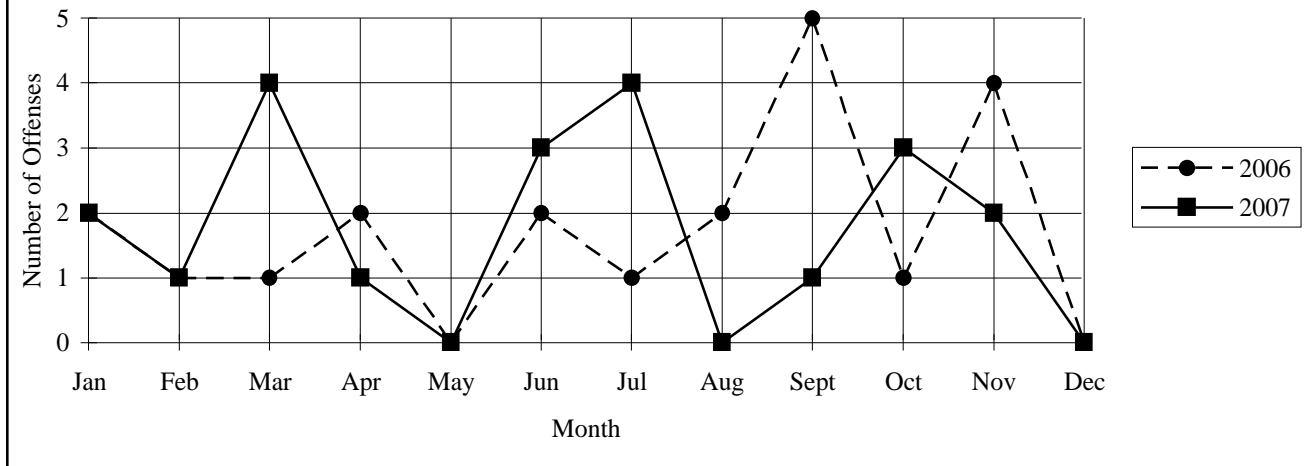
Trend

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003–2007
Number reported	17	19	19	21	21	
% change from previous year	21.4%	11.8%	—	10.5%	—	% change 23.5%
Rate per 1,000	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	
% change from previous year	—	—	—	100.0%	—	% change 100.0%

Characteristics — 2007

Victim–Offender Relationship		Months of Highest Occurrence	
Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger	90.5%	March, July	19.0%
Stranger to Stranger	0.0%	June, Oct.	14.3%
Unknown	9.5%	Jan., Nov.	9.5%
Type of Weapon Used		Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Firearm	38.1%	Total	\$0.00
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	28.6%	Per Incident Average.....	\$0.00
Other Dangerous Weapon.....	4.8%	Clearance Rate	
Hands, Fists, Feet	19.0%	20 Offenses Cleared.....	95.2%
Other/Undetermined	9.5%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	1.00

***Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative Data
2006–2007***

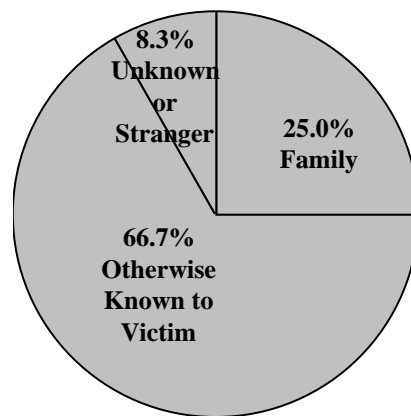


Profile of Persons Arrested — 21 Arrests

Age	Sex
17 and under.....0.0%	Male.....95.2%
18–24.....52.4%	Female.....4.8%
25–29.....4.8%	
30–34.....9.5%	
35–39.....4.8%	
40 and over.....28.6%	
1 offender committed suicide	

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

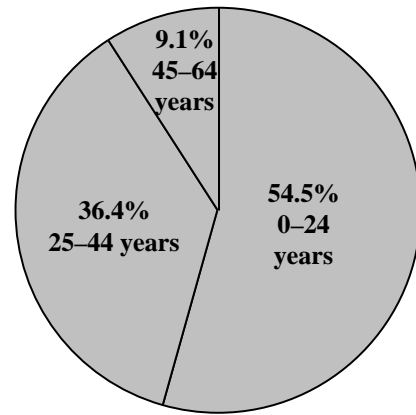
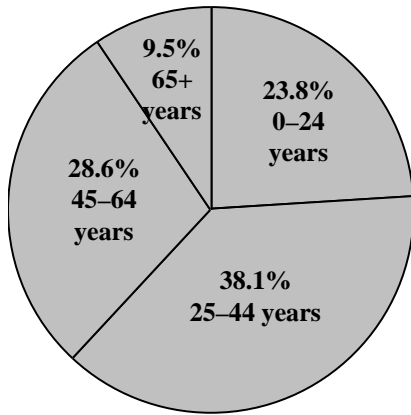
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Wife	3	12.5%
Father	2	8.3%
Mother	1	4.2%
Total Family	6	25.0%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	1	4.2%
Child in Care	2	8.3%
Friend	1	4.2%
Acquaintance	12	50.0%
Unknown	2	8.3%
Total Other	18	75.0%
TOTAL	24	100.0%



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

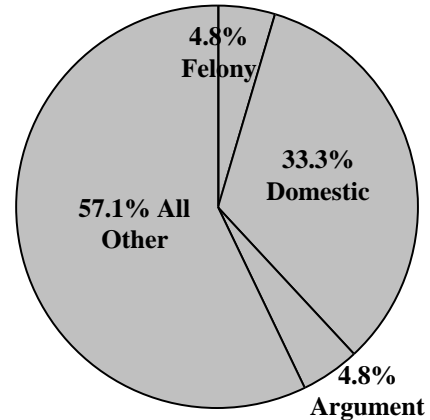
Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Age of Victims	Male	Female	Total	Age of Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0–14 years	—	2	2	0–14 years	—	—	—
15–24 years	1	2	3	15–24 years	11	1	12
25–34 years	3	2	5	25–34 years	5	—	5
35–44 years	—	3	3	35–44 years	3	—	3
45–54 years	1	1	2	45–54 years	1	—	1
55–64 years	4	—	4	55–64 years	1	—	1
65+ years	1	1	2	65+ years	—	—	—
Total	10	11	21	Total	21	1	22



Murder Distribution by Circumstances

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Robbery	1	4.8%
Felony Total*	1	4.8%
Domestic Conflict	7	33.3%
Argument	1	4.8%
Child Abuse/Neglect	2	9.5%
Other	8	38.1%
Unknown	2	9.5%
Other than Felony Total	20	95.2%
TOTAL	21	100.0%

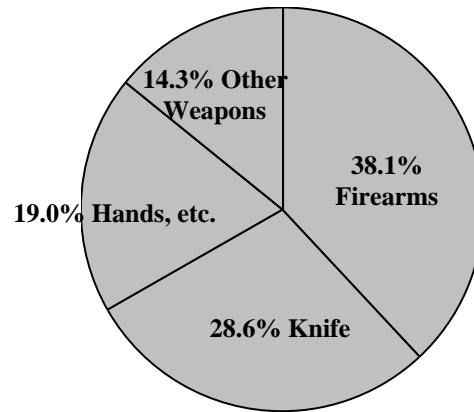


*Felony murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

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

Murder Distribution by Weapon

Weapon	Number	% of Total
Firearm	8	38.1%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	6	28.6%
Hands, Fists, Feet	4	19.0%
Other/Unknown	3	14.3%
Total	21	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.

Crime Clock



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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003–2007
Number reported	351	313	322	340	393	
% change from previous year	-10.2%	-10.8%	2.9%	5.6%	15.6%	% change 12.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.30	
% change from previous year	-10.0%	-11.1%	—	8.3%	15.4%	% change 11.1%

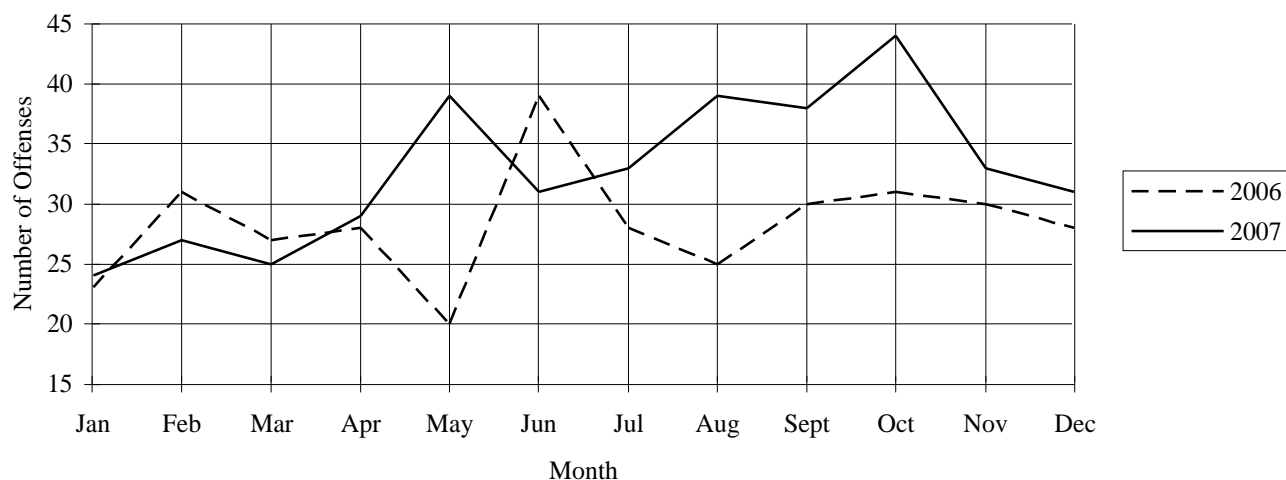
Characteristics — 2007

Type of Offense	
Rape by Force	97.2%
Attempts to Rape.....	2.8%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
October	11.2%
May, August	9.9%
September	9.7%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$10.00
Per Incident Average	\$0.03
Clearance Rate	
171 Offenses Cleared.....	43.5%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.18

**Profile of Persons Arrested
71 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	11.3%
18–24.....	32.4%
25–29.....	8.5%
30–34.....	9.9%
35–39.....	14.1%
40 and over.....	23.9%
Sex	
Male.....	98.6%
Female.....	1.4%

Rapes — Comparative Data 2006–2007



Rape by Type of Offense, 2006–2007

	2006	2007	% change
Forcible Rape	326	382	17.2%
Attempted Rape	14	11	-21.4%
Totals	340	393	15.6%



ROBBERY

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

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

ly inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury on another; or E. He or an accomplice to his knowledge is armed with a dangerous weapon ... ” M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 65, 1

Crime Clock



<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003–2007
Number reported	289	288	323	383	349	
% change from previous year	7.4%	-0.3%	12.2%	18.6%	-8.9%	
						% change 20.8%
Rate per 1,000	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.29	0.26	
% change from previous year	4.8%	—	9.1%	20.8%	-10.3%	
						% change 18.2%

<i>Characteristics — 2007</i>	
Type of Weapon Used	Months of Highest Occurrence
Hands, Fists, Feet.....59.3%	December11.7%
Firearm.....20.9%	July, Sept.10.9%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....10.3%	June10.0%
Other Dangerous Weapon.....9.5%	
Place of Occurrence	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Street, Alley.....30.9%	Total.....\$936,152.00
Business Establishment.....30.1%	Per Incident Average.....\$2,682.38
Residence.....19.5%	Clearance Rate
Miscellaneous.....16.0%	143 Offenses Cleared.....41.0%
Banks.....3.4%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.49

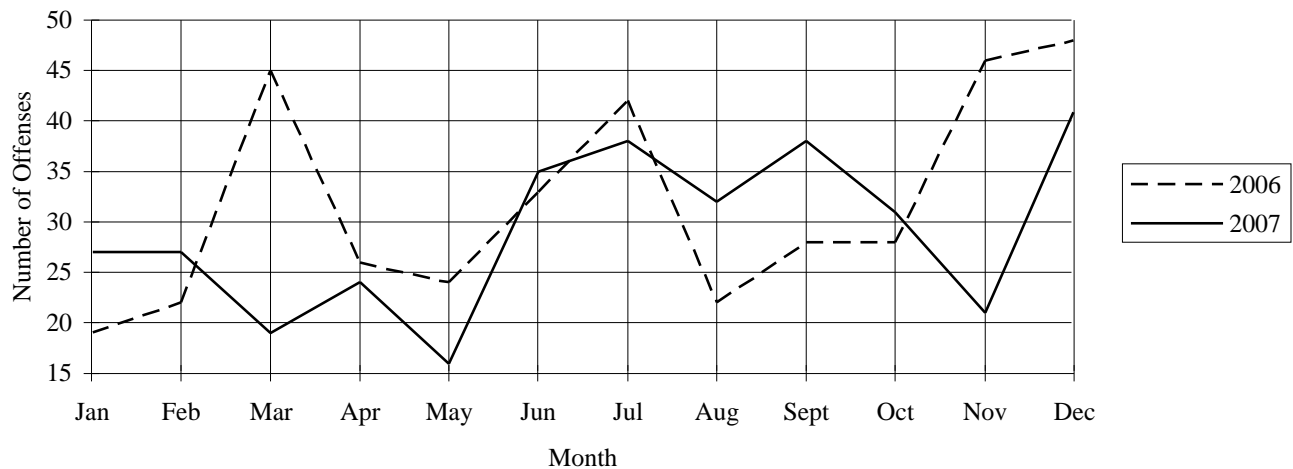
**Profile of Persons Arrested
172 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	12.2%
18–24.....	36.6%
25–29.....	20.3%
30–34.....	8.1%
35–39.....	9.3%
40 and over.....	13.4%
Sex	
Male.....	87.2%
Female.....	12.8%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 2006–2007

	2006	2007	% change
Firearm	78	73	-6.4%
Knife	80	36	-55.0%
Other Weapon	42	33	-21.4%
Strong Arm	183	207	13.1%
Totals	383	349	-8.9%

Robberies — Comparative Data 2006–2007



Robbery by Classification, 2006–2007

Classification	Number of Offenses			2006	Value Stolen 2007	% change
	2006	2007	% change			
Highway	114	108	-5.3%	\$19,325.00	\$17,909.00	-7.3%
Commercial House	59	54	-8.5%	\$29,893.00	\$148,443.00	396.6%
Gas/Service Station	12	13	8.3%	\$2,989.00	\$6,976.00	133.4%
Convenience Store	52	38	-26.9%	\$14,026.00	\$12,777.00	-8.9%
Residence	66	68	3.0%	\$14,310.00	\$116,416.00	713.5%
Bank/Lending Inst.	27	12	-55.6%	\$159,307.00	\$21,840.00	-86.3%
Miscellaneous	53	56	5.7%	\$25,370.00	\$611,791.00	2,311.5%
Totals	383	349	-8.9%	\$265,220.00	\$936,152.00	253.0%

<i>Robbery Type by County</i>									
County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
Androscoggin									
	2007	12	11	2	5	8	1	7	46
	2006	20	1	1	4	11	5	12	54
Aroostook									
	2007	2	—	—	1	10	—	4	17
	2006	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Cumberland									
	2007	55	30	3	19	15	4	20	146
	2006	66	50	8	25	27	11	20	207
Franklin									
	2007	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	5
	2006	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	6
Hancock									
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kennebec									
	2007	7	2	2	1	9	1	4	26
	2006	5	1	2	5	3	3	4	23
Knox									
	2007	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	2006	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Lincoln									
	2007	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	4
	2006	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Oxford									
	2007	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
	2006	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Penobscot									
	2007	14	7	1	4	6	—	2	34
	2006	11	3	—	5	10	1	3	33
Piscataquis									
	2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2006	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc									
	2007	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	2006	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	6
Somerset									
	2007	2	—	—	3	1	—	1	7
	2006	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	8
Waldo									
	2007	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	2006	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Washington									
	2007	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	2006	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
York									
	2007	13	2	3	4	14	5	12	53
	2006	8	—	1	3	7	4	8	31



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

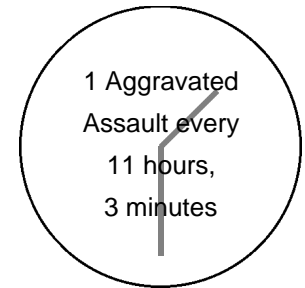
Aggravated Assault: "1. A person is guilty of aggravated assault if he ... causes: A. Serious bodily injury to another; or, B. Bodily injury to another with use of a dangerous weapon; or, C. Bodily injury to another under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life." M.R.S.A.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

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

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

Not included in this class are simple (non-aggravated) assaults. Simple assaults are non-index offenses, although a record is kept of these assaults on an "offenses known to police" form. During 2007 there were 11,264 simple assaults reported (+3.3% from 2006), with a clearance rate of 74.9%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Crime Clock



Trend

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-2007
Number reported	755	728	826	780	793	
% change from previous year	3.7%	-3.6%	13.5%	-5.6%	1.7%	
						% change 5.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.58	0.55	0.63	0.59	0.60	
% change from previous year	3.6%	-5.2%	14.5%	-6.3%	1.7%	
						% change 3.4%

Characteristics — 2007

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet.....	43.9%
Other Dangerous Weapons	31.5%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	19.0%
Firearms.....	5.5%

Months of Highest Occurrence

July	10.7%
May	9.7%
September	9.1%

Clearance Rate

574 Offenses Cleared.....	72.4%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.82

Profile of Persons Arrested 648 Arrests

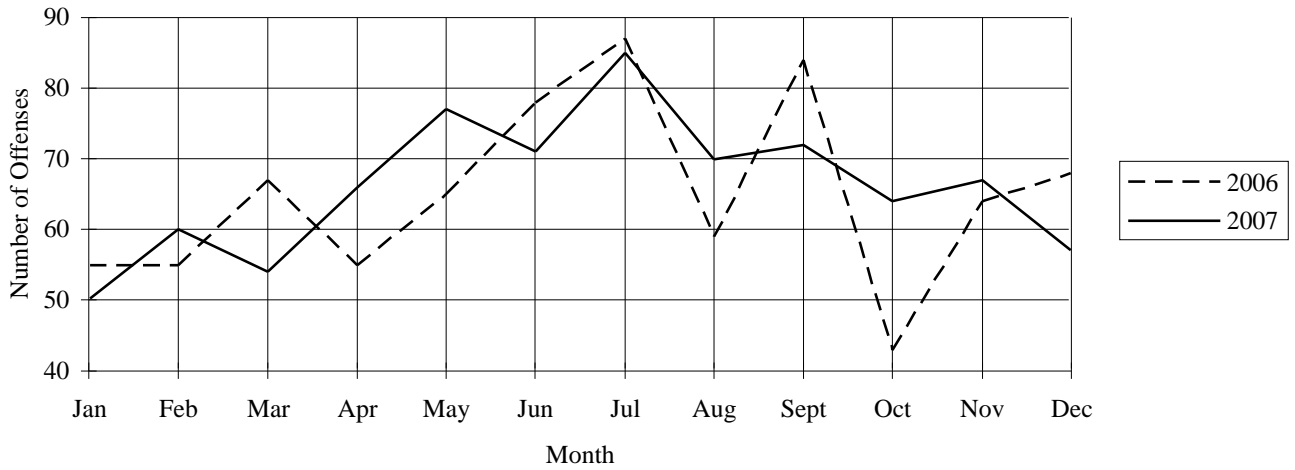
Age

17 and under.....	12.5%
18-24.....	26.9%
25-29.....	14.5%
30-34.....	10.6%
35-39.....	10.3%
40 and over.....	25.2%

Sex

Male.....	81.2%
Female.....	18.8%

Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 2006–2007



Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 2006–2007

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
2006	45	160	216	359	780
2007	44	151	250	348	793
% change	-2.2%	-5.6%	15.7%	-3.1%	1.7%

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 2007:

- Of a grand total of 12,057 reported assaults, 5,771 or 47.9% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults increased 3.9% (217 offenses) from the 2006 figure of 5,554.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 4,832 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 83.7%.
- Of the 5,771 domestic assaults, 97.5% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).



<i>Domestic Violence Assaults Comparison Data 2006–2007</i>				
Situations/Relationships	2006 Number of Offenses	2006 % of Total	2007 Number of Offenses	2007 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	10	.2	13	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	9	.2	15	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	43	.8	35	.6
Hands, Aggravated Injury	47	.8	81	1.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	3,121	56.2	3,215	55.7
Total Male Assault on Female	3,230	58.2	3,359	58.2
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	5	<.1	2	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	14	.3	20	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	17	.3	18	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	3	<.1	16	.3
Hands, Not Aggravated	833	15.0	1,040	18.0
Total Female Assault on Male	872	15.7	1,096	19.0
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	1	<.1	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	<.1	1	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	6	.1	7	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	14	.3	11	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	420	7.6	468	8.1
Total Parent Assault on Child	442	8.0	488	8.5
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	1	<.1	—	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	<.1	7	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	8	.1	6	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	3	<.1	3	<.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	390	7.0	200	3.5
Total Child Assault on Parent	405	7.3	216	3.7
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	1	<.1	2	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	6	.1	5	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	11	.2	15	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	10	.2	7	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	577	10.4	583	10.1
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	605	10.9	612	10.6
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	5,554	100.0	5,771	100.0
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	18	.3	18	.3
Knife, Cutting Instrument	33	.6	48	.8
Other Dangerous Weapon	85	1.5	81	1.4
Hands, Aggravated Injury	77	1.4	118	2.0
Hands, Not Aggravated	5,341	96.2	5,506	95.4
Total Domestic Assaults	5,554	100.0	5,771	100.0
Total All Domestic Assaults	5,554	47.5	5,771	47.9
Total All Reported Assaults	11,681	100.0	12,057	100.0

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 2006–2007

County	2006 Number of Offenses	2006 Percent of Total	2007 Number of Offenses	2007 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	684	12.3%	768	13.3%	12.3%
Aroostook	260	4.7%	229	4.0%	-11.9%
Cumberland	1,106	19.9%	1,122	19.4%	1.4%
Franklin	139	2.5%	147	2.5%	5.8%
Hancock	85	1.5%	94	1.6%	10.6%
Kennebec	672	12.1%	710	12.3%	5.7%
Knox	85	1.5%	131	2.3%	54.1%
Lincoln	128	2.3%	116	2.0%	-9.4%
Oxford	249	4.5%	281	4.9%	12.9%
Penobscot	435	7.8%	473	8.2%	8.7%
Piscataquis	30	0.5%	49	0.8%	63.3%
Sagadahoc	90	1.6%	86	1.5%	-4.4%
Somerset	307	5.5%	340	5.9%	10.7%
Waldo	117	2.1%	114	2.0%	-2.6%
Washington	96	1.7%	88	1.5%	-8.3%
York	1,071	19.3%	1,023	17.7%	-4.5%
Totals	5,554	100.0%	5,771	100.0%	3.9%



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
78 minutes,
43 seconds

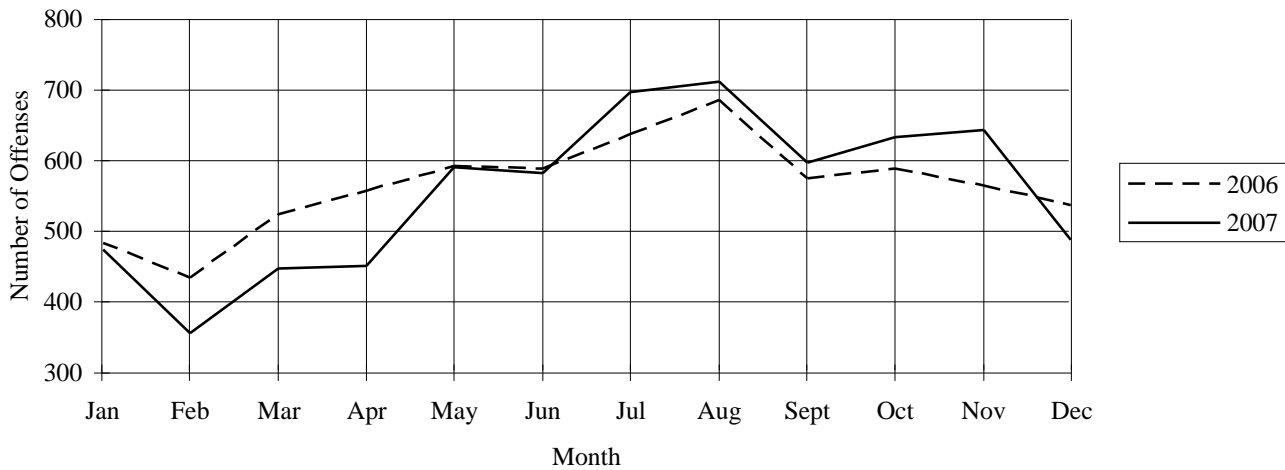
<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003–2007
Number reported	6,571	6,344	6,277	6,776	6,677	
% change from previous year	-5.4%	-3.5%	-1.1%	7.9%	-1.5%	
						% change 1.6%
Rate per 1,000	5.03	4.82	4.76	5.13	5.07	
% change from previous year	-6.2%	-4.2%	-1.2%	7.8%	-1.2%	
						% change 0.8%

<i>Characteristics — 2007</i>	
Place of Occurrence	Months of Highest Occurrence
Residence.....69.1%	August10.7%
Non-Residence.....30.9%	July10.4%
Type of Entry	November9.6%
Forcible Entry.....50.1%	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....44.6%	Total.....\$6,746,386.00
Attempted Forcible Entry.....5.3%	Per Incident Average.....\$1,010.39
Time of Day	Clearance Rate
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m.....45.4%	1,383 Offenses Cleared.....20.7%
Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.....27.8%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.20
Unknown.....26.8%	

<i>Profile of Persons Arrested 1,306 Arrests</i>	
Age	
17 and under.....29.9%	
18–24.....35.1%	
25–29.....10.9%	
30–34.....8.4%	
35–39.....5.4%	
40 and over.....10.3%	
Sex	
Male.....87.3%	
Female.....12.7%	

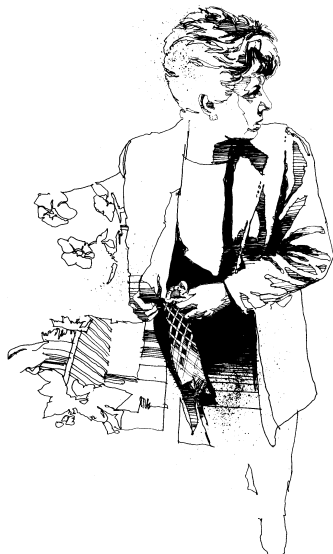
<i>Type of Entry, 2006–2007</i>			
	2006	2007	% change
Forcible Entry	3,531	3,347	-5.2%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,933	2,979	1.6%
Attempted Forcible Entry	312	351	12.5%
Totals	6,776	6,677	-1.5%

Burglaries — Comparative Data 2006–2007



Burglary by Time of Day, 2006–2007

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2006	2007	% change	2006	2007	% change
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,133	1,185	4.6%	\$1,198,066	\$1,029,172	-14.1%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	2,091	2,217	6.0%	\$2,226,863	\$2,141,668	-3.8%
Unknown	1,417	1,209	-14.7%	\$1,384,182	\$1,386,213	0.1%
Subtotals	4,641	4,611	-0.6%	\$4,809,111	\$4,557,053	-5.2%
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	891	668	-25.0%	\$872,060	\$492,645	-43.5%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	587	815	38.8%	\$585,528	\$799,834	36.6%
Unknown	657	583	-11.3%	\$798,552	\$896,854	12.3%
Subtotal	2,135	2,066	-3.2%	\$2,256,140	\$2,189,333	-3.0%
Grand Totals	6,776	6,677	-1.5%	\$7,065,251	\$6,746,386	-4.5%



LARCENY-THEFT

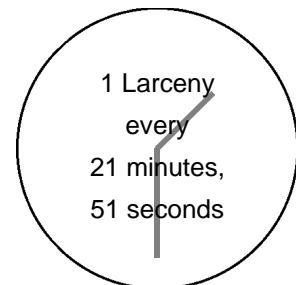
Larceny is the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership.

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-2007
Number reported	24,064	24,087	24,153	25,161	24,060	
% change from previous year	-1.8%	0.1%	0.3%	4.2%	-4.4%	
						% change —
Rate per 1,000	18.43	18.29	18.31	19.04	18.27	
% change from previous year	-2.6%	-0.8%	0.1%	4.0%	-4.1%	
						% change -0.9%

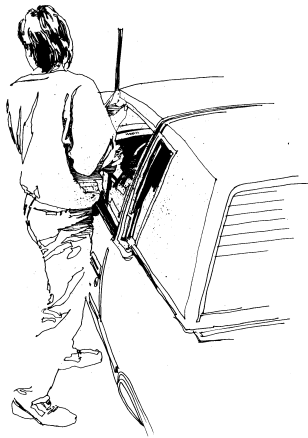
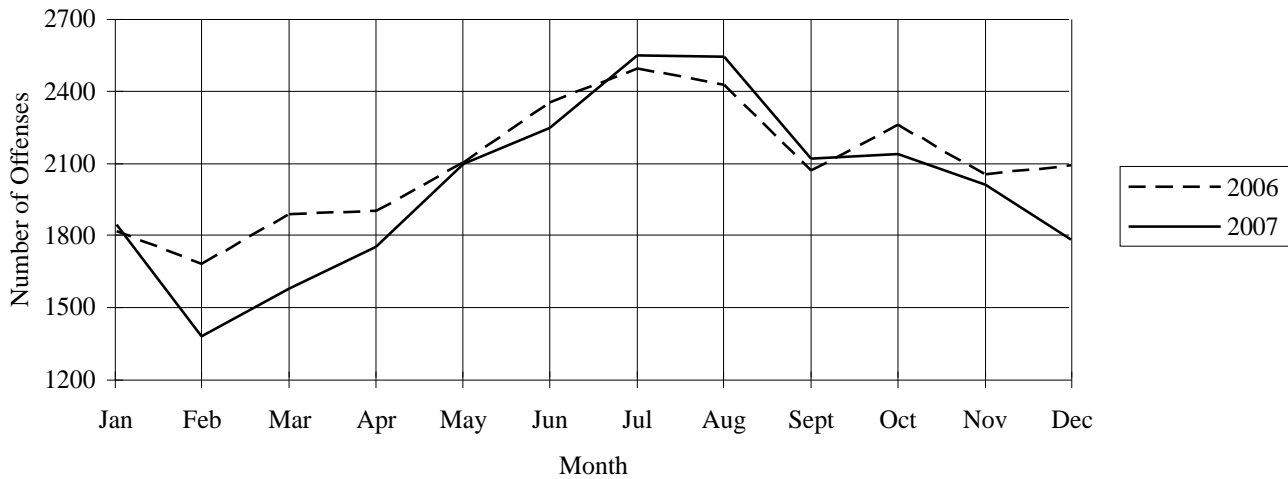
<i>Characteristics — 2007</i>	
Type of Criminal Activity	
All Other	48.1%
From Motor Vehicles	17.4%
Shoplifting	12.7%
From Buildings	12.6%
Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	4.3%
Bicycles	4.1%
From Coin-Op Machines	0.3%
Purse-Snatching	0.2%
Pocket-Picking	0.2%
Value per Incident	
Under \$50	42.6%
Over \$200	33.5%
\$50 to \$200	23.9%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
July	10.6%
August	10.6%
June	9.3%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$12,202,173.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$507.16
Clearance Rate	
7,176 Offenses Cleared.....	29.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.25

***Profile of Persons Arrested
6,018 Arrests***

Age	
17 and under.....	24.7%
18-24.....	32.6%
25-29.....	13.4%
30-34.....	8.0%
35-39.....	7.1%
40 and over.....	14.3%
Sex	
Male.....	59.3%
Female.....	40.7%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 2006-2007</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	2006	2007	% change	2006	2007	% change
Pocket-Picking	50	51	2.0%	\$19,303	\$60,063	211.2%
Purse-Snatching	112	57	-49.1%	\$19,549	\$14,377	-26.5%
Shoplifting	2,817	3,046	8.1%	\$430,207	\$355,588	-17.3%
From Motor Vehicles	5,271	4,175	-20.8%	\$1,731,504	\$1,225,178	-29.2%
M/V Parts & Accessories	941	1,041	10.6%	\$421,090	\$741,804	76.2%
Bicycles	1,109	991	-10.6%	\$240,374	\$242,622	0.9%
From Buildings	3,399	3,042	-10.5%	\$2,586,182	\$2,939,870	13.7%
From Coin-Op Machines	63	84	33.3%	\$33,501	\$11,962	-64.3%
All Other	11,399	11,573	1.5%	\$6,329,237	\$6,610,709	4.4%
Totals	25,161	24,060	-4.4%	\$11,810,947	\$12,202,173	3.3%

Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 2006–2007



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



<i>Trend</i>						
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003–2007
Number reported	1,450	1,305	1,344	1,340	1,260	
% change from previous year	2.3%	-10.0%	3.0%	-0.3%	-6.0%	
						% change -13.1%
Rate per 1,000	1.11	0.99	1.02	1.01	0.96	
% change from previous year	0.9%	-10.8%	3.0%	-0.6%	-5.3%	
						% change -13.8%

Type of Vehicle 2006–2007

	Auto- mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
2006	912	194	234	1,340
2007	887	154	219	1,260
% change	-2.7%	-20.6%	-6.4%	-6.0%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 2007

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	433	34.4%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	160	12.7%
Total Recovered	593	47.1%
Not Recovered	667	52.9%

Characteristics — 2007

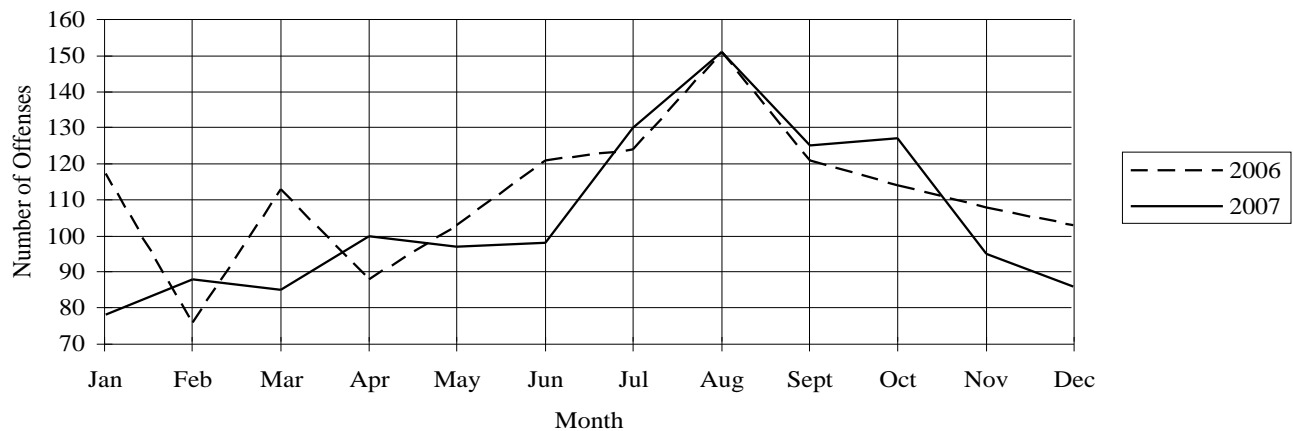
Type of Vehicle	
Automobiles.....	70.4%
Other Vehicles	17.4%
Trucks/Buses	12.2%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	12.0%
July	10.3%
October	10.1%

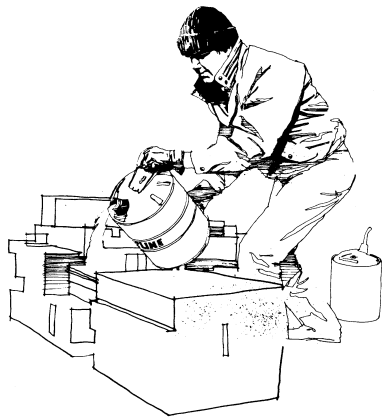
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$7,569,015.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$6,007.15
Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered	
Total	593
Value of Property Recovered	
Total	\$4,220,956.00
Clearance Rate	
415 Offenses Cleared.....	32.9%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.23

**Profile of Persons Arrested
286 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	30.1%
18–24.....	33.2%
25–29.....	13.6%
30–34.....	6.6%
35–39.....	5.9%
40 and over.....	10.5%
Sex	
Male.....	83.9%
Female.....	16.1%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 2006–2007



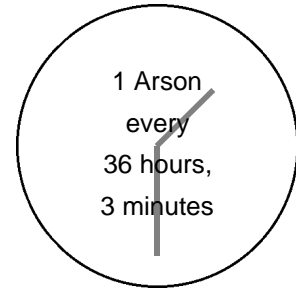


ARSON

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-2007	
Number reported	196	192	177	193	243		
% change from previous year	12.6%	-2.0%	-7.8%	9.0%	25.9%		
						% change	24.0%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.18		
% change from previous year	15.4%	—	-13.3%	15.4%	20.0%		
						% change	20.0%

Characteristics — 2007

Type of Property

Structural.....	63.0%
Other.....	22.2%
Mobile.....	14.8%

Months of Highest Occurrence

August	11.9%
May	11.1%
July	10.7%

Value of Property Damaged

Total.....	\$3,825,380.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$15,742.30

Clearance Rate

68 Offenses Cleared.....	28.0%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.29

Profile of Persons Arrested 70 Arrests

Age

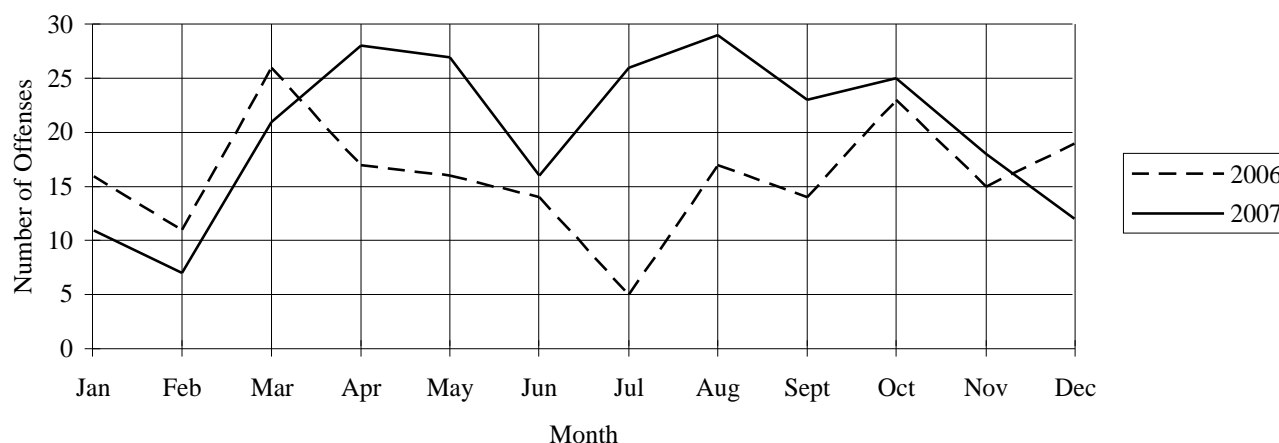
17 and under.....	42.9%
18-24.....	15.7%
25-29.....	10.0%
30-34.....	7.1%
35-39.....	4.3%
40 and over.....	20.0%

Sex

Male.....	77.1%
Female.....	22.9%

Arson by Property Type, 2006-2007

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2006	2007	% change	2006	2007	% change
Structural — Residential	53	100	88.7%	\$2,276,530	\$2,897,620	27.3%
Structural — Non-residential	41	53	29.3%	\$1,701,750	\$782,316	-54.0%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	42	36	-14.3%	\$386,970	\$132,976	-65.6%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	57	54	-5.3%	\$40,826	\$12,468	-69.5%
Totals	193	243	25.9%	\$4,406,076	\$3,825,380	-13.2%

Arsons — Comparative Data 2006–2007***Arson Breakdown by County***

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2006	2007	% change	2006	2007	% change
Androscoggin	13	20	53.8%	\$507,410	\$294,724	-41.9%
Aroostook	6	4	-33.3%	\$20,493	\$7,600	-62.9%
Cumberland	59	47	-20.3%	\$434,451	\$499,462	15.0%
Franklin	2	8	300.0%	\$500,000	\$213,030	-57.4%
Hancock	4	4	—	\$62,100	\$12,500	-79.9%
Kennebec	26	22	-15.4%	\$147,896	\$262,100	77.2%
Knox	3	2	-33.3%	\$10,500	\$700	-93.3%
Lincoln	2	5	150.0%	\$60	\$89,000	148,233.3%
Oxford	6	7	16.7%	\$33,900	\$567,500	1,574.0%
Penobscot	26	40	53.8%	\$156,320	\$437,288	179.7%
Piscataquis	—	8	100.0%	—	\$2,150	100.0%
Sagadahoc	7	1	-85.7%	\$1,315,000	\$500	-100.0%
Somerset	6	13	116.7%	\$290,300	\$152,250	-47.6%
Waldo	5	8	60.0%	\$802,000	\$135,300	-83.1%
Washington	2	7	250.0%	\$200	\$210,275	105,037.5%
York	26	47	80.8%	\$125,446	\$941,001	650.1%
Totals	193	243	25.9%	\$4,406,076	\$3,825,380	-13.2%

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.

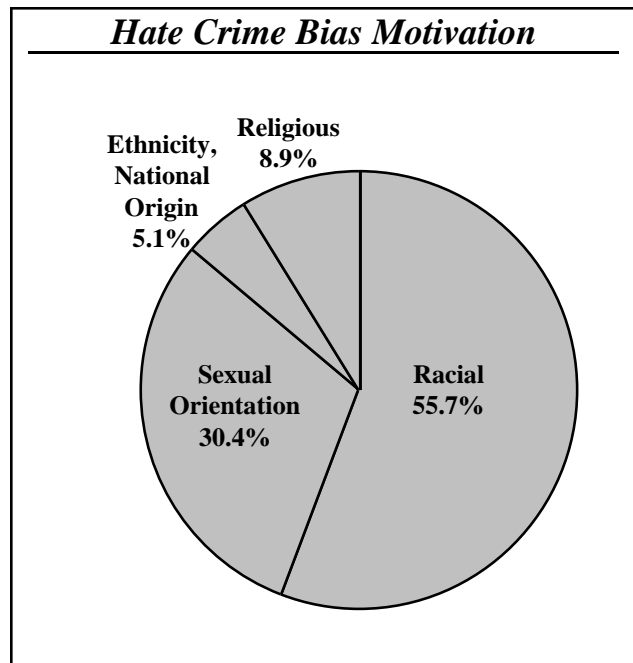
The reported number of hate crime incidents in Maine in 2007 was 72. These incidents involved 81 victims with at least 73 offenders, and resulted in a total of 82 offenses.

Hate Crime 2007	
Number of incidents.....	72
Number of victims.....	81
Number of offenders	73
Number of offenses	82

In 2007, 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	55.7%	Anti-White	6	7.6%
		Anti-Black	35	44.3%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	3	3.8%
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	—	—
		Sexual Orientation	30.4%	Anti-Male Homosexual
		Anti-Female Homosexual	4	5.1%
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	3	3.8%
		Anti-Heterosexual	—	—
		Anti-Bisexual	1	1.3%
Ethnicity, National Origin	5.1%	Anti-Arab	—	—
		Anti-Hispanic	1	1.3%
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	3	3.8%
Religious	8.9%	Anti-Jewish	2	2.5%
		Anti-Catholic	2	2.5%
		Anti-Protestant	—	—
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	1	1.3%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)				
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Religious	8.9%	Anti-Other Religion	1	1.3%
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1	1.3%
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Disability	—	Anti-Mental Disability	—	—
		Anti-Physical Disability	—	—
Not Reported			—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	79	100.0%



The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 2007 was residences and homes. The second most common location was schools and colleges, and the third was highways, roads, alleys and streets.

Hate Crime Locations		
Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	1.4%
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	2	2.7%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	3	4.1%
Commercial/Office Building	1	1.4%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	2	2.7%

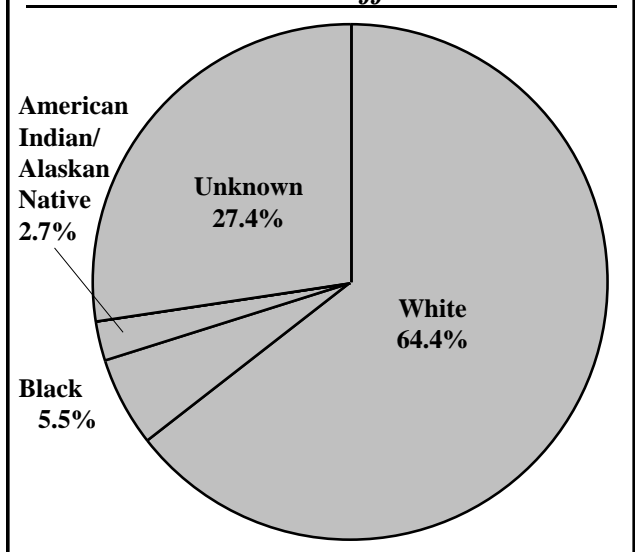
Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Department/Discount Store	—	—
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	3	4.1%
Government/Public Building	—	—
Grocery/Supermarket	—	—
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	13	17.8%
Hotel/Motel	1	1.4%
Jail/Prison	5	6.8%
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	4	5.5%
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	17	23.3%
Restaurant	2	2.7%
School/College	14	19.2%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	5	6.8%
Total	73	100.0%

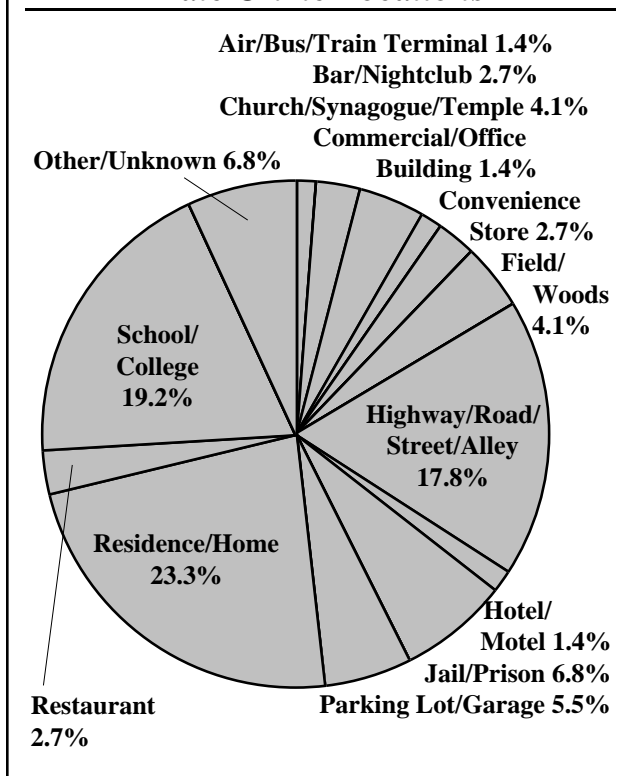
Hate Crime Offenders by Race

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	47	64.4%
Black	4	5.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	2.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	20	27.4%
Total	73	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders



Hate Crime Locations



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	69	88.5%
Business	1	1.3%
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	1	1.3%
Religious Organization	4	5.1%
Society/Public	—	—
Other	2	2.6%
Unknown	1	1.3%
Not Reported	—	—
Total	78	100.0%

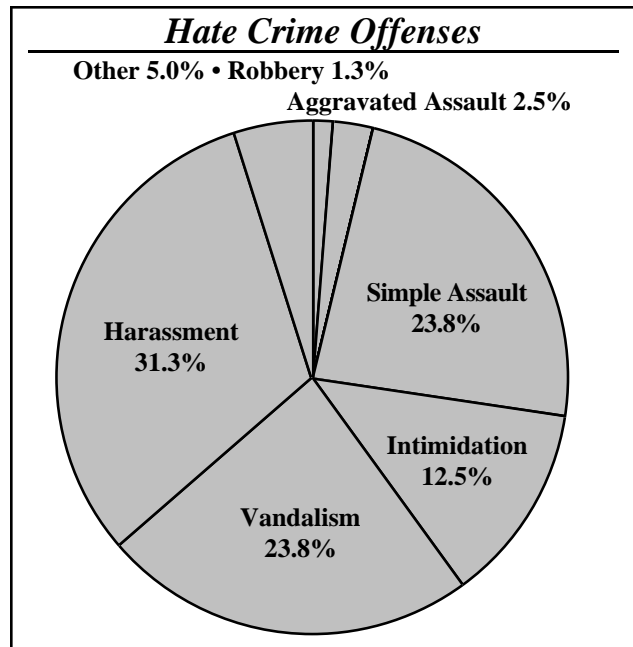
The most common race of suspected offender of hate crimes was white.

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	1	1.3%
Aggravated Assault	2	2.5%
Burglary	—	—
Larceny-Theft	—	—
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	19	23.8%
Intimidation	10	12.5%
Vandalism	19	23.8%
Harassment*	25	31.3%
Other	4	5.0%
Total	80	100.0%

*Harassment not included as a federal hate crime offense.



Offenses Reported by Agency

Augusta Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin
	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Black
	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Other	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
Baileysville Police Dept.	1 Aggravated Assault	Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native
	1 Assault	Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native
Bangor Police Dept.	1 Simple Assault	Anti-White
	1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Intimidation	Anti-Hispanic
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Black
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Other Religion
	1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
Bar Harbor Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
Biddeford Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Islamic (Muslim)
Calais Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
	1 Harassment	Anti-White
Cumberland County Sheriff's Office	1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native
	1 Aggravated Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
Dixfield Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
Eliot Police Dept.	1 Intimidation	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
Gorham Police Dept.	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
Kennebunk Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
Lewiston Police Dept.	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Catholic
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-White
	1 Intimidation	Anti-White
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Robbery	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
Mechanic Falls Police Dept.	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Multi-Religious Group
Milo Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
Ogunquit Police Dept.	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Catholic
Old Orchard Beach Police Dept.	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-White
	1 Intimidation	Anti-Jewish
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
Old Town Police Dept.	1 Other	Anti-White
Orono Police Dept.	1 Intimidation	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
Oxford County Sheriff's Office	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
Penobscot County Sheriff's Office	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Bisexual
Portland Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Harassment	Anti-Jewish
	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Other	Anti-Black
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Other	Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin
	1 Harassment	Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin
Sabatius Police Dept.	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
Sanford Police Dept.	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Black
South Portland Police Dept.	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
University of Southern Maine Police Dept.	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Black
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
Waldo County Sheriff's Office	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
Waterville Police Dept.	1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
York County Sheriff's Office	1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
York Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
Maine State Police	1 Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

30 agencies 72 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 27 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 2007. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 2007:

- Property stolen totaled \$27,453,736, up 2.8% from the 2006 figure of \$26,703,771.
- There was \$6,611,177 worth of property recovered, down 5.9% from \$7,022,786 in 2006.
- The rate of recovery was 24.1%, compared to 26.3% for 2006.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 56.2%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$19,942,284 stolen, \$2,390,221 (12.0%) recovered.

<i>Breakdown by Type and Value of Property</i>			
Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$3,975,097	\$281,880	7.1%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$2,974,050	\$420,714	14.1%
Clothing and Furs	\$463,715	\$110,554	23.8%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$7,511,452	\$4,220,956	56.2%
Office Equipment	\$838,070	\$95,970	11.5%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$1,216,868	\$156,447	12.9%
Firearms	\$213,435	\$49,152	23.0%
Household Goods	\$346,210	\$28,452	8.2%
Consumable Goods	\$469,160	\$45,948	9.8%
Livestock	\$6,130	\$91	1.5%
Miscellaneous	\$9,439,549	\$1,201,013	12.7%
Totals	\$27,453,736	\$6,611,177	24.1%

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

Clearance Rate

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

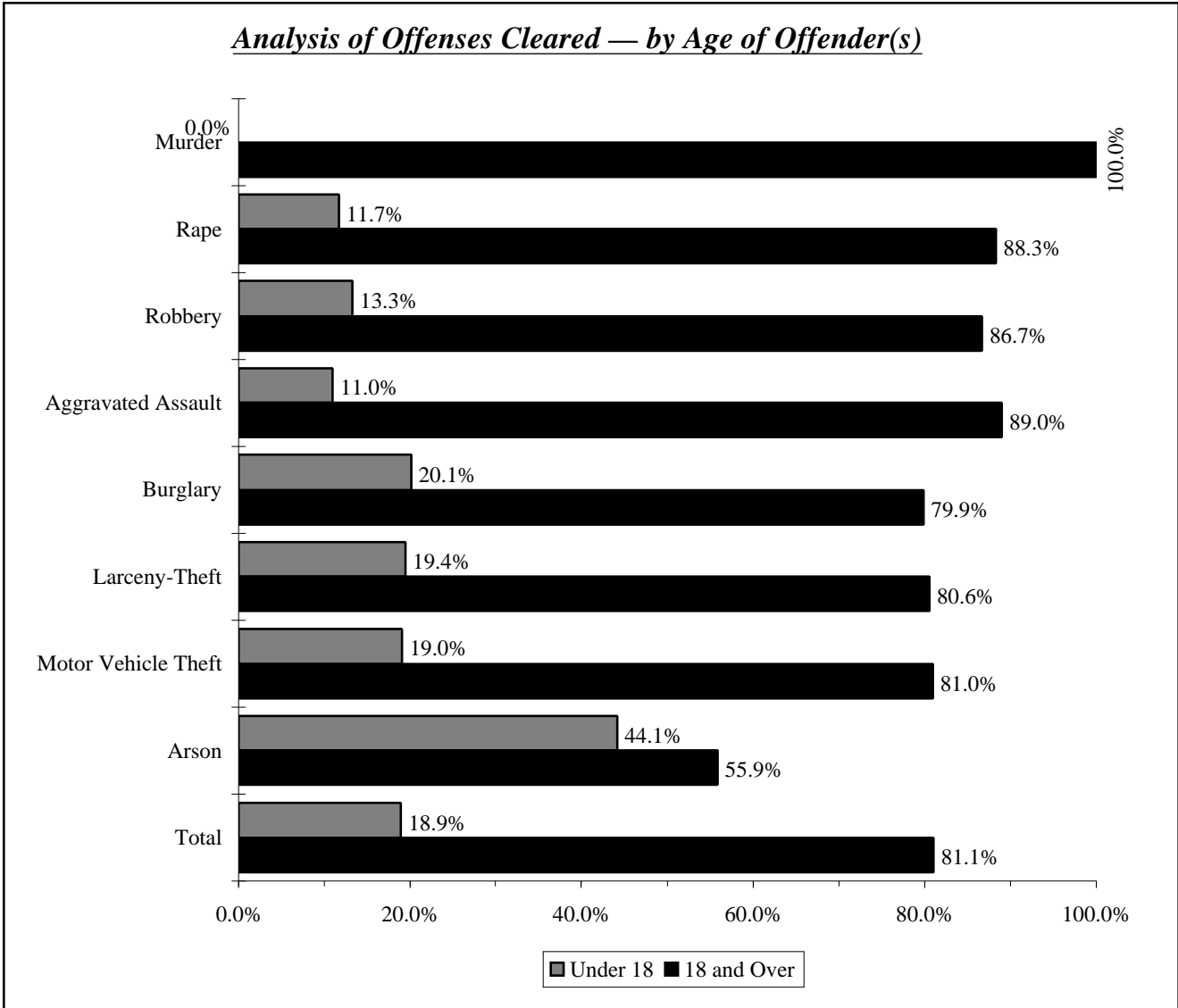
Crime solutions are also recorded in exceptional circumstances when some elements beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender. An offense may be exceptionally cleared when it falls into one of the following categories:

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

During 2007, 29.4% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, higher than the 26.7% rate for 2006, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 19.3% (2006 data). The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 2007 was 58.4%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 28.0%.

<i>Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 2007</i>			
Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	21	20	95.2%
Forcible Rape	393	171	43.5%
Robbery	349	143	41.0%
Aggravated Assault	793	574	72.4%
Burglary	6,677	1,383	20.7%
Larceny-Theft	24,060	7,176	29.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,260	415	32.9%
Arson	243	68	28.0%
Totals	33,796	9,950	29.4%

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



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 2007:

- 12.3% of all arrests were juveniles, 87.7% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 29.6% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 12.8% of arrests were for index offenses.
- Over one quarter (27.2%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 2007 was up 0.4%. Part I offenses were up 9.3%, Part II offenses were down 1.1%.

The report form on juvenile arrests used by the police agencies in Maine includes a section on the disposition of each person. These categories are as follows.

Disposition	Number	Percent Distribution
1. Handled within the department (released to parents, etc.)	571	8.1%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	6,093	85.9%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Health & Human Services)	32	0.5%
4. Referred to other police agency	20	0.3%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	376	5.3%
Total Dispositions	7,092	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 2006–2007</i>			
Offenses	2006	2007	% Change
Murder	16	21	31.3%
Forcible Rape	85	71	-16.5%
Robbery	186	172	-7.5%
Aggravated Assault	553	648	17.2%
Burglary	1,388	1,306	-5.9%
Larceny-Theft	5,262	6,018	14.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	296	286	-3.4%
Arson	77	70	-9.1%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	7,863	8,592	9.3%
Manslaughter	2	—	-100.0%
Other Assaults	7,036	6,974	-0.9%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	369	352	-4.6%
Fraud	877	861	-1.8%
Embezzlement	48	56	16.7%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	197	194	-1.5%
Vandalism	1,744	1,522	-12.7%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	399	417	4.5%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	29	45	55.2%
Sex Offenses	274	258	-5.8%
Drug Abuse Violations	5,795	5,717	-1.3%
Gambling	9	2	-77.8%
Offenses against Family	378	140	-63.0%
Driving under the Influence	7,725	8,080	4.6%
Liquor Laws	4,919	4,464	-9.2%
Drunkenness	78	65	-16.7%
Disorderly Conduct	1,845	1,883	2.1%
All Other (except Traffic)	17,619	17,840	1.3%
Curfew and Loitering	74	57	-23.0%
Runaways	141	104	-26.2%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	49,558	49,031	-1.1%
GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS	57,421	57,623	0.4%

Offense Category	Sex	Hancock County				Kennebec County				Gardiner PD Juv. Adult				
		Winter H'r PD		MDEA/Lq. Enf.		Hancock SP		Kennebec SO			Augusta PD			
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult		Juv.	Adult		
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F M							1						
Manslaughter by Negligence	F M													
Forcible Rape	F M							1			2			
Robbery	F M										2 5			
Aggravated Assault	F M		1				1	2 8			6 15			
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F M						3	2 4		1 4	3 11			2
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F M		1				3	1 9	3 3	19 28	89 109		1 1	4 12
Motor Vehicle Theft	F M							1 2			1 2			4
Other Assaults	F M		1 4				1 1	4 26	3 7	13 48	9 14	42 108	2 4	5 10
Arson	F M													
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F M							1		3 1	7 5			1
Fraud	F M									6 7	18 24			3
Embezzlement	F M										2 4			
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F M										2			
Vandalism	F M								1 3		7 38		1 1	2
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F M									2	4			1
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F M													
Sex Offenses	F M							1	1	1	2			1
Drug Abuse Violations	F M		1		7		1	1 23	1 1	34 70	17 39		3 3	1
Gambling	F M													
Offenses Against Family & Children	F M										2			
Driving Under the Influence	F M							8 52		21 70	1 2	41 89		4 19
Liquor Laws	F M							9	2	5	6	8	2	1
Drunkenness	F M													
Disorderly Conduct	F M									3 9	15 34			2 2
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F M			3	1		6	35 110	2 7	67 247	9 27	135 403	1	7 17
Curfew & Loitering	F M													
Runaways	F M													
Total	F M		0 0	0 7	10 24	2 11	54 236	8 31	152 489	45 91	388 904	3 12	24 75	
Grand Total			0	7	34	13	290	39	641	136	1,292	15	99	

Offense Category	Sex	Kennebec County																							
		Hallowell PD		Waterville PD		Oakland PD		Monmouth PD		Winslow PD		Winthrop PD		Clinton PD		MDEA/Lq. Enf.									
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult								
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F M																								
Manslaughter by Negligence	F M																								
Forcible Rape	F M													3											
Robbery	F M																								
Aggravated Assault	F M																								
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F M																								
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F M																								
Motor Vehicle Theft	F M																								
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Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F M																								
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F M																								
Sex Offenses	F M																								
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Gambling	F M																								
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Runaways	F M																								
Total	F M		0 2	0 71	10 240	2 11	54 236	8 31	152 489	45 91	388 904	3 12	24 75	0 2	11 29	13 176	90 1,552	26 232	11 104	77 290	14 103	6 60	0 0	11 33	0 44
Grand Total			0	7	34	13	290	39	641	136	1,292	15	99												

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 2007

Age	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
Under 10	52	0.1%	0.1%
10–12	253	0.4%	0.5%
13–14	1,246	2.2%	2.7%
15	1,401	2.4%	5.1%
16	1,780	3.1%	8.2%
17	2,360	4.1%	12.3%
Total Juveniles	7,092	12.3%	
Adults			
18	3,299	5.7%	18.0%
19	3,300	5.7%	23.8%
20	3,015	5.2%	29.0%
21	2,726	4.7%	33.7%
22	2,493	4.3%	38.0%
23	2,280	4.0%	42.0%
24	2,009	3.5%	45.5%
25–29	8,285	14.4%	59.9%
30–34	5,436	9.4%	69.3%
35–39	5,122	8.9%	78.2%
40–44	4,772	8.3%	86.5%
45–49	3,756	6.5%	93.0%
50–54	2,001	3.5%	96.5%
55–59	1,076	1.9%	98.3%
60–64	535	0.9%	99.3%
65 and over	426	0.7%	100.0%
Total Adults	50,531	87.7%	
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	57,623	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 2007.

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:

- 83.5% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 16.5% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 77.7% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 22.3% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 5,717 total drug arrests: 4,394 were male, 1,323 were female.
- Total drug arrests decreased by 1.3% from the 5,795 arrests in 2006.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 90.4% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 9.6% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 70.3% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 29.7% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 2007 increased by 4.6% from the 2006 total. There were 7,725 OUI arrests in 2006 — 8,080 in 2007. Adult OUI arrests increased 5.7% and juvenile OUI arrests decreased 37.6%.
- Of the 8,080 OUI arrests in 2007, 6,104 were male — 1,976 were female.
- Adults accounted for 98.5% of all OUI arrests for 2007.
- Juvenile liquor arrests decreased 13.5%, from 1,417 in 2006 to 1,225 in 2007.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 2007
(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	—	2	2	—	7	7	9
10-12	3	7	10	—	3	3	13
13-14	27	41	68	2	80	82	150
15	22	81	103	8	156	164	267
16	23	138	161	22	327	349	510
17	19	208	227	86	534	620	847
Total Juvenile Arrests	94	477	571	118	1,107	1,225	1,796
Percent of Total	16.5%	83.5%	100.0%	9.6%	90.4%	100.0%	
18	71	333	404	185	878	1,063	1,467
19	39	287	326	256	884	1,140	1,466
20	47	311	358	270	731	1,001	1,359
21-29	441	1,595	2,036	2,846	405	3,251	5,287
30-39	223	745	968	1,735	116	1,851	2,819
40-49	226	540	766	1,620	238	1,858	2,624
50-59	88	167	255	792	95	887	1,142
60 and over	14	19	33	258	10	268	301
Total Adult Arrests	1,149	3,997	5,146	7,962	3,357	11,319	16,465
Percent of Total	22.3%	77.7%	100.0%	70.3%	29.7%	100.0%	
Grand Totals	1,243	4,474	5,717	8,080	4,464	12,544	18,261
Percent of Total	21.7%	78.3%	100.0%	64.4%	35.6%	100.0%	

Drug Arrest Analysis 2007

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
10–12	—	1	—	2	3	—	6	1	—	7	10
13–14	—	16	1	10	27	2	34	1	4	41	68
15	—	10	1	11	22	3	72	2	4	81	103
16	1	16	—	6	23	2	122	1	13	138	161
17	—	12	—	7	19	4	179	3	22	208	227
Total < 18	1	55	2	36	94	11	415	8	43	477	571
18	9	37	3	22	71	13	282	7	31	333	404
19	5	12	5	17	39	21	220	9	37	287	326
20	11	17	3	16	47	26	234	12	39	311	358
21	20	19	4	11	54	30	184	18	36	268	322
22	27	19	7	11	64	32	151	13	39	235	299
23	34	15	3	13	65	29	125	15	39	208	273
24	20	13	3	13	49	26	114	16	38	194	243
25–29	91	64	22	32	209	122	384	63	121	690	899
30–34	48	28	11	13	100	70	207	37	66	380	480
35–39	47	35	10	31	123	90	166	45	64	365	488
40–44	48	41	18	31	138	91	144	34	50	319	457
45–49	24	34	13	17	88	45	120	21	35	221	309
50–54	18	25	8	12	63	22	62	12	16	112	175
55–59	2	12	4	7	25	7	36	3	9	55	80
60–64	3	8	2	1	14	1	8	1	1	11	25
Over 65	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	8	8
Total > 18	407	379	116	247	1,149	626	2,440	307	624	3,997	5,146
Grand Total	408	434	118	283	1,243	637	2,855	315	667	4,474	5,717

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, 2007, the following information was gathered from 134 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,616 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.89 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 346 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 299 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.39.
- Statewide, there were 2,281 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represents a rate of 1.73 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, in 2006, the average rate per 1,000 was 2.4. The average 2006 rate for the New England states was 2.2.

Civilian Personnel

- The number of full-time civilian support personnel employed by the municipal departments in Maine was 425.
- There were 80 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 246 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 778.

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 2007 do not include persons serving as correctional or court personnel in all Sheriff's Departments. Population figures given here may vary from those shown in the County Crime Analysis (pp. 90–96), which reflect a population update at another part of the year.

Police Employment Data 2007

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		
		M	F	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	Total
Androscoggin SO	27,640	17	—	0.6	5	3	22	3	25
Auburn PD	23,150	47	2	2.1	3	2	50	4	54
Lewiston PD	35,747	76	5	2.3	6	7	82	12	94
Livermore Falls PD	3,200	6	—	1.9	2	2	8	2	10
Lisbon PD	9,474	15	1	1.7	4	1	19	2	21
Mechanic Falls PD	3,256	5	—	1.5	—	—	5	—	5
Sabattus PD	4,702	6	1	1.5	—	1	6	2	8
Total Androscoggin	107,169	172	9	1.7	20	16	192	25	217
Aroostook SO	28,477	15	1	0.6	4	2	19	3	22
Caribou PD	8,279	15	—	1.8	—	1	15	1	16
Ft. Fairfield PD	3,510	3	1	1.1	—	—	3	1	4
Ft. Kent PD	4,202	4	—	1.0	1	3	5	3	8
Houlton PD	6,258	11	2	2.1	2	3	13	5	18
Madawaska PD	4,402	6	—	1.4	—	1	6	1	7
Presque Isle PD	9,217	18	2	2.2	1	2	19	4	23
Van Buren PD	2,520	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Ashland PD	1,460	3	—	2.1	—	—	3	—	3
Limestone PD	2,298	3	—	1.3	—	—	3	—	3
Washburn PD	1,616	1	—	0.6	—	—	1	—	1
Total Aroostook	72,239	83	6	1.2	8	12	91	18	109
Cumberland SO	48,321	47	4	1.1	1	5	48	9	57
Brunswick PD	22,048	34	2	1.6	6	9	40	11	51
Cape Elizabeth PD	8,806	13	—	1.5	4	—	17	—	17
Falmouth PD	10,591	16	1	1.6	3	3	19	4	23
Gorham PD	15,593	21	1	1.4	—	2	21	3	24
Portland PD	62,894	145	18	2.6	14	44	159	62	221
South Portland PD	23,836	47	5	2.2	14	2	61	7	68
Scarborough PD	19,187	31	2	1.7	10	5	41	7	48
Westbrook PD	16,188	34	1	2.2	—	2	34	3	37

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	Personnel	Personnel	M	F	
Bridgton PD	5,325	6	1	1.3	2	2	8	3	11
Cumberland PD	7,728	11	—	1.4	—	1	11	1	12
Freeport PD	8,190	11	1	1.5	3	2	14	3	17
Yarmouth PD	8,106	12	—	1.5	5	3	17	3	20
Windham PD	16,814	24	2	1.5	6	5	30	7	37
U.S.M. Campus PD	—	12	3	—	6	6	18	9	27
Total Cumberland	273,627	464	41	1.8	74	91	538	132	670
Franklin SO	11,527	13	2	1.3	6	5	19	7	26
Farmington PD	7,603	10	2	1.6	—	1	10	3	13
Jay PD	4,847	7	—	1.4	—	1	7	1	8
Wilton PD	4,210	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Rangeley PD	1,168	3	—	2.6	—	—	3	—	3
U.M.F. Campus PD	—	4	—	—	—	1	4	1	5
Carrabassett Valley PD	467	1	—	2.1	—	—	1	—	1
Total Franklin	29,822	43	4	1.6	6	8	49	12	61
Hancock SO	28,780	17	—	0.6	—	2	17	2	19
Bar Harbor PD	5,197	9	—	1.7	2	2	11	2	13
Ellsworth PD	7,165	14	1	2.1	—	4	14	5	19
Bucksport PD	4,969	7	—	1.4	3	1	10	1	11
Mt. Desert PD	2,214	6	—	2.7	1	3	7	3	10
So. West Harbor PD	1,982	5	—	2.5	—	—	5	—	5
Gouldsboro PD	2,040	2	—	1.0	—	—	2	—	2
Swan's Island PD	311	1	—	3.2	—	—	1	—	1
Winter Harbor PD	973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Hancock	53,631	61	1	1.2	6	12	67	13	80
Kennebec SO	49,751	39	—	0.8	1	6	40	6	46
Augusta PD	18,572	39	2	2.2	7	8	46	10	56
Gardiner PD	6,174	10	—	1.6	1	1	11	1	12
Hallowell PD	2,521	5	—	2.0	—	—	5	—	5
Waterville PD	15,631	30	1	2.0	2	7	32	8	40
Oakland PD	6,239	9	—	1.4	—	1	9	1	10
Monmouth PD	3,849	4	—	1.0	—	—	4	—	4
Winslow PD	7,979	8	1	1.1	—	1	8	2	10
Winthrop PD	6,514	8	1	1.4	4	1	12	2	14
Clinton PD	3,400	3	—	0.9	—	—	3	—	3
Total Kennebec	120,630	155	5	1.3	15	25	170	30	200
Knox SO	20,277	17	1	0.9	—	1	17	2	19
Camden PD	5,327	11	1	2.3	—	1	11	2	13
Rockland PD	7,582	17	2	2.5	1	2	18	4	22
Thomaston PD	4,203	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Rockport PD	3,590	5	1	1.7	1	—	6	1	7
Total Knox	40,979	55	5	1.5	2	4	57	9	66
Lincoln SO	21,853	28	1	1.3	—	2	28	3	31
Boothbay Harbor PD	2,340	6	—	2.6	—	1	6	1	7
Damariscotta PD	1,965	4	1	2.5	—	1	4	2	6
Waldoboro PD	5,123	4	—	0.8	—	1	4	1	5
Wiscasset PD	3,904	13	1	3.6	—	1	13	2	15
Total Lincoln	35,185	55	3	1.6	—	6	55	9	64
Oxford SO	25,175	16	—	0.6	—	1	16	1	17
Rumford PD	6,405	14	—	2.2	1	—	15	—	15
Dixfield PD	2,564	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Mexico PD	2,932	5	—	1.7	—	—	5	—	5
Norway PD	4,846	5	1	1.2	—	1	5	2	7
Paris PD	5,048	7	1	1.6	—	1	7	2	9
Bethel PD	2,671	4	—	1.5	—	—	4	—	4
Fryeburg PD	3,363	5	—	1.5	—	—	5	—	5
Oxford PD	3,954	5	—	1.3	—	1	5	1	6
Total Oxford	56,958	65	2	1.2	1	4	66	6	72
Penobscot SO	56,920	24	—	0.4	—	4	24	4	28
Bangor PD	30,940	71	2	2.4	4	16	75	18	93
Brewer PD	9,101	18	2	2.2	—	2	18	4	22
Dexter PD	3,720	5	—	1.3	1	—	6	—	6
Lincoln PD	5,235	4	—	0.8	—	1	4	1	5
Old Town PD	7,704	13	2	1.9	1	—	14	2	16

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Orono PD	9,737	14	—	1.4	—	1	14	1	15
Hampden PD	6,847	11	—	1.6	—	1	11	1	12
Millinocket PD	4,927	9	—	1.8	—	—	9	—	9
E. Millinocket PD	3,171	4	—	1.3	—	—	4	—	4
Newport PD	3,106	6	—	1.9	—	—	6	—	6
Veazie PD	1,873	5	—	2.7	—	—	5	—	5
U.M.O. Campus PD	—	19	1	—	10	3	29	4	33
Holden PD	2,961	2	—	0.7	—	—	2	—	2
Total Penobscot	146,242	205	7	1.4	16	28	221	35	256
Piscataquis SO	7,620	8	—	1.0	8	3	16	3	19
Dover-Foxcroft PD	4,391	5	—	1.1	—	—	5	—	5
Milo PD	2,414	3	—	1.2	—	—	3	—	3
Brownville PD	1,306	2	—	1.5	—	—	2	—	2
Greenville PD	1,759	2	—	1.1	—	1	2	1	3
Total Piscataquis	17,490	20	—	1.1	8	4	28	4	32
Sagadahoc SO	11,884	28	—	2.4	—	3	28	3	31
Bath PD	9,175	17	1	2.0	1	3	18	4	22
Topsham PD	10,073	13	—	1.3	—	1	13	1	14
Richmond PD	3,440	3	2	1.5	—	—	3	2	5
Phippsburg PD	2,205	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Sagadahoc	36,777	62	3	1.8	1	7	63	10	73
Somerset SO	27,270	15	—	0.6	—	2	15	2	17
Fairfield PD	6,808	9	3	1.8	—	1	9	4	13
Skowhegan PD	8,876	12	1	1.5	—	—	12	1	13
Madison PD	4,673	6	—	1.3	—	1	6	1	7
Pittsfield PD	4,296	6	—	1.4	—	—	6	—	6
Total Somerset	51,923	48	4	1.0	—	4	48	8	56
Waldo SO	29,200	16	—	0.5	—	2	16	2	18
Belfast PD	6,866	12	—	1.7	1	1	13	1	14
Searsport PD	2,668	1	1	0.7	—	—	1	1	2
Total Waldo	38,734	29	1	0.8	1	3	30	4	34
Washington SO	22,966	12	—	0.5	8	2	20	2	22
Calais PD	3,253	8	—	2.5	1	3	9	3	12
Eastport PD	1,575	4	—	2.5	—	—	4	—	4
Machias PD	2,191	4	—	1.8	—	—	4	—	4
Baileyville PD	1,593	6	—	3.8	—	—	6	—	6
Milbridge PD	1,316	3	—	2.3	—	—	3	—	3
Total Washington	32,894	37	—	1.1	9	5	46	5	51
York County SO	45,453	24	1	0.6	1	3	25	4	29
Biddeford PD	22,079	45	3	2.2	9	15	54	18	72
Kittery PD	10,645	20	—	1.9	1	6	21	6	27
Old Orchard PD	9,423	16	2	1.9	3	5	19	7	26
Saco PD	18,509	29	3	1.7	7	5	36	8	44
Sanford PD	21,648	37	2	1.8	3	11	40	13	53
Berwick PD	7,603	12	—	1.6	—	1	12	1	13
Eliot PD	6,453	8	—	1.2	—	1	8	1	9
Kennebunk PD	11,658	20	1	1.8	4	4	24	5	29
Kennebunkport PD	4,070	11	1	2.9	—	1	11	2	13
North Berwick PD	4,911	8	—	1.6	1	—	9	—	9
Ogunquit PD	1,295	8	2	7.7	—	2	8	4	12
South Berwick PD	7,350	8	—	1.1	3	1	11	1	12
Wells PD	10,142	17	3	2.0	3	3	20	6	26
York PD	13,384	26	1	2.0	5	6	31	7	38
Buxton PD	8,284	6	3	1.1	2	3	8	6	14
Total York	202,907	295	22	1.6	42	67	337	89	426
All Other State	—	19	1	—	18	9	37	10	47
Maine State Police	—	276	23	—	130	116	406	139	545
Totals	1,317,207	2,144	137	1.7	357	421	2,501	558	3,059

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.

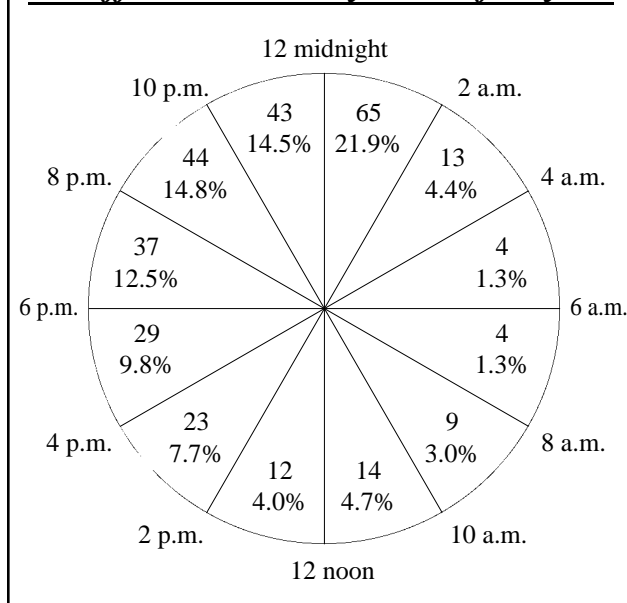
During 2007:

- There were 297 assaults on law enforcement officers, an increase from the 2006 figure of 292.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 2007 was 13.0, compared to 13.1 assaults per 100 officers during 2006.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 112, or 37.7% of the total.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 91.2% or 271 of the assaults.
- Of the 297 assaults, 16.8% (50) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 83.2% (247) produced no injury.
- 41.1% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (122), 58.9% were directed at assisted officers (175).
- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (51.2%), with 21.9% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 93.9% (279) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 297 reported assaults on officers, 23 were on sheriff's deputies, 30 were on state police officers, and 244 were on municipal officers.

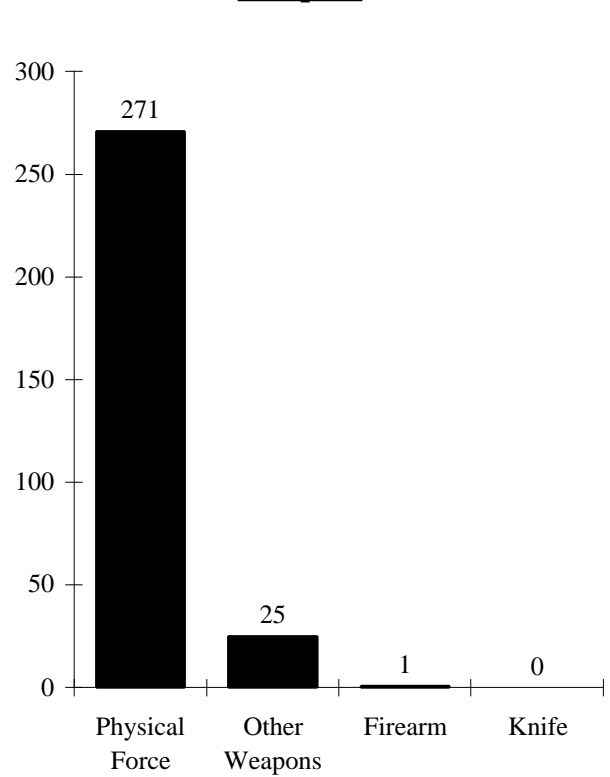
Assaults on Officers by County

County	Assaults on Officers			2007 Rate Per 100 Officers
	2006	2007	% Change	
Androscoggin	19	18	-5.3%	9.9
Aroostook	6	5	-16.7%	5.6
Cumberland	90	85	-5.6%	16.8
Franklin	8	8	—	17.0
Hancock	2	4	100.0%	6.5
Kennebec	45	58	28.9%	36.3
Knox	9	1	-88.9%	1.7
Lincoln	13	11	-15.4%	19.0
Oxford	11	6	-45.5%	9.2
Penobscot	29	22	-24.1%	10.4
Piscataquis	1	—	-100.0%	—
Sagadahoc	2	3	50.0%	4.6
Somerset	10	15	50.0%	28.8
Waldo	1	10	900.0%	33.3
Washington	1	5	400.0%	13.5
York	45	46	2.2%	14.5
Totals	292	297	1.7%	13.0

Officer Assaults by Time of Day



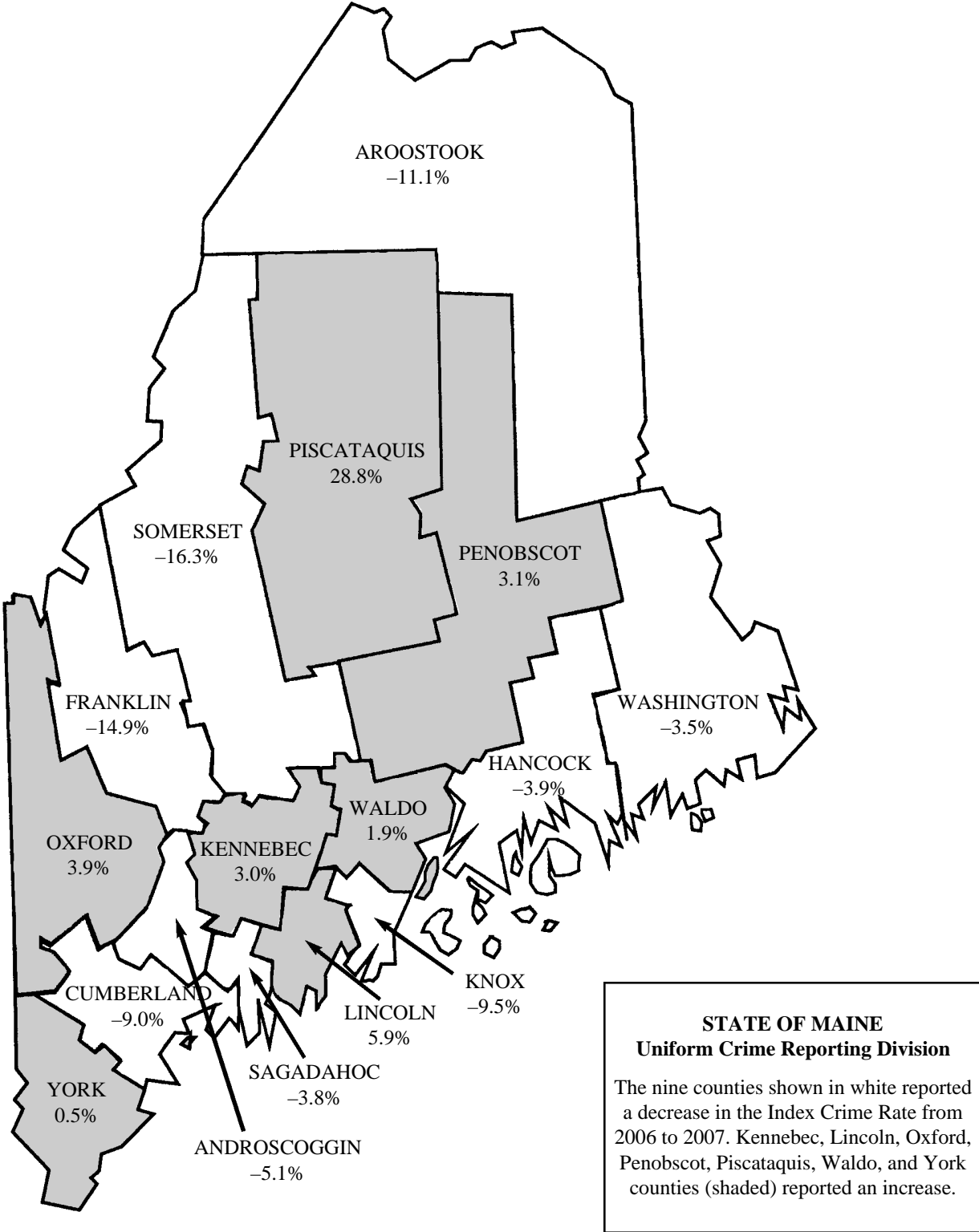
Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon



Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 2007

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	112	1	—	10	101	9	34	55	1	—	6	7	103
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	8	—	—	1	7	—	3	3	1	—	—	1	7
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Attempting other arrests	49	—	—	3	46	2	18	21	1	—	2	5	45
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	8	—	—	1	7	—	3	4	—	—	1	—	8
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	40	—	—	3	37	4	10	14	—	—	4	8	39
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	17	—	—	3	14	—	9	3	1	—	—	4	15
8. Ambush — no warning	3	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
9. Mentally deranged	4	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	20	—	—	2	18	1	12	6	—	—	—	1	20
11. All other	36	—	—	1	35	1	8	18	—	3	3	3	35
12. Totals (1–11)	297	1	0	25	271	17	102	125	4	4	16	29	279
13. Number with personal injury	50	—	—	3	47								
14. Number without personal injury	247	1	—	22	224								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	65	13	4	4	9	14							
P.M.	12	23	29	37	44	43							
	12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00						

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS



<i>Androscoggin County</i>													<i>January–December 2007</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	—	4	59	156	11	2	235	45.5		
Auburn	23,150	36.72	2	6	10	11	153	633	32	3	850	36.1		
Lewiston	35,747	34.27	2	23	34	38	261	814	44	9	1,225	29.6		
Livermore Falls	3,200	26.25	—	3	1	1	17	60	1	1	84	35.7		
Lisbon	9,474	17.63	—	1	—	2	42	115	4	3	167	47.9		
Mechanic Falls	3,256	15.66	—	—	—	1	15	32	3	—	51	27.5		
Sabattus	4,702	12.55	—	2	1	4	18	27	7	—	59	72.9		
Androscoggin SP	—	—	—	1	—	5	42	72	8	2	130	18.5		
Androscoggin County Totals	107,169	26.14	4	39	46	66	607	1,909	110	20	2,801	34.6		
Total Urban Areas	79,529	30.63	4	35	46	57	506	1,681	91	16	2,436	34.4		
Total Rural Areas	27,640	13.21	—	4	—	9	101	228	19	4	365	35.9		

<i>Aroostook County</i>													<i>January–December 2007</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	—	—	—	—	1	7	23	56	2	—	89	42.7		
Caribou	8,279	29.59	—	—	4	1	61	169	10	—	245	69.0		
Fort Fairfield	3,510	11.68	—	—	—	11	5	24	1	—	41	97.6		
Fort Kent	4,202	12.61	—	—	—	2	8	43	—	—	53	79.2		
Houlton	6,258	26.21	—	5	1	4	38	114	2	—	164	34.1		
Madawaska	4,402	11.59	—	—	—	—	11	38	2	—	51	47.1		
Presque Isle	9,217	32.77	—	4	4	3	38	241	9	3	302	38.4		
Van Buren	2,520	3.17	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	8	25.0		
Ashland	1,460	4.79	—	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	7	14.3		
Limestone	2,298	6.53	1	—	1	2	10	1	—	—	15	33.3		
Washburn	1,616	20.42	—	—	—	1	9	23	—	—	33	18.2		
Aroostook SP	—	—	—	2	4	7	47	158	10	1	229	24.0		
Aroostook County Totals	72,239	17.12	1	11	17	39	259	870	36	4	1,237	44.8		
Total Urban Areas	43,762	21.00	1	9	12	25	189	656	24	3	919	50.2		
Total Rural Areas	28,477	11.17	—	2	5	14	70	214	12	1	318	29.2		

<i>Cumberland County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</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	—	—	—	6	8	22	273	251	38	1	599	27.7
Brunswick	22,048	20.59	—	12	1	5	59	352	17	8	454	28.2
Cape Elizabeth	8,806	13.06	—	—	—	3	26	75	11	—	115	13.0
Falmouth	10,591	14.07	—	1	1	1	17	129	—	—	149	8.1
Gorham	15,593	13.79	—	1	—	11	80	113	8	2	215	26.0
Portland	62,894	52.88	1	25	103	102	562	2,356	161	16	3,326	18.3
South Portland	23,836	44.09	—	6	10	21	114	869	27	4	1,051	44.4
Scarborough	19,187	18.61	—	—	5	7	60	268	15	2	357	21.0
Westbrook	16,188	36.26	1	11	10	22	111	411	20	1	587	33.2
Bridgton	5,325	27.61	—	—	2	4	44	89	7	1	147	20.4
Cumberland	7,728	5.05	—	1	—	—	9	20	8	1	39	51.3
Freeport	8,190	19.78	—	2	1	—	22	132	5	—	162	39.5
Yarmouth	8,106	9.25	—	1	2	2	9	55	3	3	75	40.0
Windham	16,814	24.62	—	6	1	9	80	299	16	3	414	36.0
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	63	—	5	75	2.7
Cumberland SP	—	—	1	—	2	16	50	66	25	—	160	26.3
Cumberland County Totals	273,627	28.96	3	74	146	225	1,521	5,548	361	47	7,925	26.0
Total Urban Areas	225,306	31.81	2	68	136	187	1,198	5,231	298	46	7,166	25.8
Total Rural Areas	48,321	15.71	1	6	10	38	323	317	63	1	759	27.4

<i>Franklin County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</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	28	62	2	3	97	24.7
Farmington	7,603	34.33	—	8	3	4	20	220	6	—	261	36.4
Jay	4,847	14.65	—	—	—	—	20	47	2	2	71	45.1
Wilton	4,210	30.64	—	1	2	18	35	69	2	2	129	37.2
Rangeley	1,168	30.82	—	1	—	3	11	18	3	—	36	41.7
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	42	—	—	54	5.6
Carrabassett Valley	467	229.12	—	1	—	—	9	97	—	—	107	9.3
Franklin SP	—	—	—	—	—	4	35	39	4	1	83	21.7
Franklin County Totals	29,822	28.10	—	13	5	32	167	594	19	8	838	29.2
Total Urban Areas	18,295	35.97	—	12	5	27	104	493	13	4	658	30.9
Total Rural Areas	11,527	15.62	—	1	—	5	63	101	6	4	180	23.3

<i>Hancock County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</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	1	2	49	136	11	—	200	41.0
Bar Harbor	5,197	5.77	—	2	—	2	7	18	—	1	30	53.3
Ellsworth	7,165	46.76	—	2	1	1	23	293	15	—	335	56.1
Bucksport	4,969	19.32	—	1	—	12	14	69	—	—	96	29.2
Mount Desert Island	2,214	16.26	—	—	—	—	1	32	2	1	36	30.6
Southwest Harbor	1,982	31.28	—	—	—	—	3	58	1	—	62	11.3
Gouldsboro	2,040	6.37	—	1	—	—	4	8	—	—	13	30.8
Swan’s Island	311	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Winter Harbor	973	10.28	—	1	—	1	—	7	1	—	10	40.0
Hancock SP	—	—	1	2	—	1	56	113	8	2	183	28.4
Hancock County Totals	53,631	17.99	1	10	2	19	157	734	38	4	965	40.6
Total Urban Areas	24,851	23.42	—	7	1	16	52	485	19	2	582	44.3
Total Rural Areas	28,780	13.31	1	3	1	3	105	249	19	2	383	35.0

<i>Kennebec County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</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	—	—	—	10	1	5	84	189	12	1	302	7.9
Augusta	18,572	65.74	1	16	10	44	182	932	25	11	1,221	36.9
Gardiner	6,174	18.46	—	3	2	1	29	78	—	1	114	14.9
Hallowell	2,521	22.21	—	—	—	1	22	33	—	—	56	19.6
Waterville	15,631	49.33	—	14	9	10	130	588	18	2	771	34.9
Oakland	6,239	18.91	—	1	2	1	26	86	1	1	118	58.5
Monmouth	3,849	16.37	—	1	—	2	17	40	3	—	63	31.7
Winslow	7,979	20.30	—	7	—	2	46	103	4	—	162	9.9
Winthrop	6,514	13.36	—	—	1	2	21	57	6	—	87	44.8
Clinton	3,400	15.88	—	2	—	1	17	33	1	—	54	37.0
Kennebec SP	—	—	1	2	1	5	106	211	9	6	341	23.5
Kennebec County Totals	120,630	27.27	2	56	26	74	680	2,350	79	22	3,289	30.9
Total Urban Areas	70,879	37.33	1	44	24	64	490	1,950	58	15	2,646	34.5
Total Rural Areas	49,751	12.92	1	12	2	10	190	400	21	7	643	16.2

<i>Knox County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</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	—	—	—	1	—	6	56	110	9	1	183	14.2
Camden	5,327	21.02	—	—	—	3	22	85	2	—	112	29.5
Rockland	7,582	55.26	—	5	3	5	24	375	7	—	419	42.7
Thomaston	4,203	16.42	—	—	—	4	6	57	2	—	69	39.1
Rockport	3,590	7.24	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	26	46.2
Knox SP	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	53	3	1	78	25.6
Knox County Totals	40,979	21.65	—	6	3	21	126	706	23	2	887	33.5
Total Urban Areas	20,702	30.24	—	5	3	12	52	543	11	—	626	40.1
Total Rural Areas	20,277	12.87	—	1	—	9	74	163	12	2	261	17.6

<i>Lincoln County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</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	—	—	—	8	3	5	68	157	7	—	248	17.3
Boothbay Harbor	2,340	27.35	—	1	—	1	14	44	4	—	64	42.2
Damariscotta	1,965	34.10	—	6	1	—	2	58	—	—	67	53.7
Waldoboro	5,123	27.91	—	—	—	1	44	93	4	1	143	21.0
Wiscasset	3,904	15.37	—	—	—	1	15	43	1	—	60	20.0
Lincoln SP	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	9	—	4	15	26.7
Lincoln County Totals	35,185	16.97	1	15	4	8	144	404	16	5	597	25.5
Total Urban Areas	13,332	25.05	—	7	1	3	75	238	9	1	334	31.4
Total Rural Areas	21,853	12.03	1	8	3	5	69	166	7	4	263	17.9

<i>Oxford County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</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	—	—	—	15	—	6	122	155	21	1	320	35.6
Rumford	6,405	36.85	—	11	1	8	43	169	3	1	236	31.8
Dixfield	2,564	24.57	—	2	—	3	14	39	5	—	63	27.0
Mexico	2,932	41.27	—	2	1	4	27	77	9	1	121	29.8
Norway	4,846	30.54	—	6	—	2	22	110	6	2	148	59.5
Paris	5,048	17.23	—	1	1	—	17	62	5	1	87	40.2
Bethel	2,671	12.35	—	1	—	—	8	23	1	—	33	30.3
Fryeburg	3,363	9.22	—	—	—	2	4	25	—	—	31	38.7
Oxford	3,954	42.24	—	3	—	1	24	135	4	—	167	49.1
Oxford SP	—	—	—	1	—	7	89	104	11	1	213	21.1
Oxford County Totals	56,958	24.91	—	42	3	33	370	899	65	7	1,419	36.2
Total Urban Areas	31,783	27.88	—	26	3	20	159	640	33	5	886	40.1
Total Rural Areas	25,175	21.17	—	16	—	13	211	259	32	2	533	29.8

<i>Penobscot County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</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	—	—	—	1	—	4	200	517	33	—	755	9.5
Bangor	30,940	63.15	1	4	24	17	208	1,655	42	3	1,954	31.1
Brewer	9,101	47.80	—	—	2	2	37	381	11	2	435	55.9
Dexter	3,720	49.73	—	2	1	6	59	111	6	—	185	20.0
Lincoln	5,235	7.83	—	—	—	1	7	30	3	—	41	53.7
Old Town	7,704	29.47	—	—	1	1	35	185	5	—	227	18.1
Orono	9,737	18.59	—	2	1	3	22	149	3	1	181	18.8
Hampden	6,847	16.21	—	2	1	1	11	94	2	—	111	16.2
Millinocket	4,927	16.03	—	—	—	2	13	61	3	—	79	11.4
East Millinocket	3,171	3.78	—	—	—	1	1	10	—	—	12	75.0
Newport	3,106	39.92	—	—	1	1	21	98	2	1	124	38.7
Veazie	1,873	11.21	—	—	—	—	2	17	2	—	21	28.6
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	1	—	—	20	230	2	25	278	11.9
Holden	2,961	22.29	—	—	—	—	16	46	1	3	66	7.6
Penobscot SP	—	—	2	2	3	—	123	285	20	5	440	21.1
Penobscot County Totals	146,242	33.57	3	14	34	39	775	3,869	135	40	4,909	26.0
Total Urban Areas	89,322	41.58	1	11	31	35	452	3,067	82	35	3,714	30.0
Total Rural Areas	56,920	20.99	2	3	3	4	323	802	53	5	1,195	13.8

<i>Piscataquis County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</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	44	73	1	1	120	10.0
Dover-Foxcroft	4,391	42.36	—	3	—	16	26	135	5	1	186	18.3
Milo	2,414	56.34	—	—	—	30	25	71	7	3	136	89.7
Brownville	1,306	39.05	—	1	—	5	18	27	—	—	51	52.9
Greenville	1,759	28.43	—	1	—	2	8	37	2	—	50	28.0
Piscataquis SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	5	—	3	20	10.0
Piscataquis County Totals	17,490	32.19	—	5	—	55	132	348	15	8	563	37.5
Total Urban Areas	9,870	42.86	—	5	—	53	77	270	14	4	423	46.6
Total Rural Areas	7,620	18.37	—	—	—	2	55	78	1	4	140	10.0

<i>Sagadahoc County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Sagadahoc SO	—	—	—	—	—	5	59	109	11	1	185	24.3
Bath	9,175	31.50	—	3	—	2	25	255	4	—	289	27.7
Topsham	10,073	21.44	—	1	1	1	19	187	7	—	216	16.7
Richmond	3,440	7.56	—	—	—	1	7	18	—	—	26	26.9
Phippsburg	2,205	4.54	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	10	10.0
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	8	25.0
Sagadahoc County Totals	36,777	19.96	—	4	1	10	117	578	23	1	734	23.3
Total Urban Areas	24,893	21.73	—	4	1	4	55	466	11	—	541	22.9
Total Rural Areas	11,884	16.24	—	—	—	6	62	112	12	1	193	24.4

<i>Somerset County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Somerset SO	—	—	—	5	—	10	104	198	24	—	341	14.1
Fairfield	6,808	45.98	1	4	3	2	64	222	15	2	313	37.4
Skowhegan	8,876	37.97	—	6	2	4	58	256	6	5	337	23.1
Madison	4,673	21.83	—	1	—	1	14	83	1	2	102	50.0
Pittsfield	4,296	25.14	—	—	1	1	24	77	5	—	108	54.6
Somerset SP	—	—	1	—	1	2	51	100	16	4	175	37.1
Somerset County Totals	51,923	26.50	2	16	7	20	315	936	67	13	1,376	30.4
Total Urban Areas	24,653	34.88	1	11	6	8	160	638	27	9	860	35.5
Total Rural Areas	27,270	18.92	1	5	1	12	155	298	40	4	516	21.9

<i>Waldo County</i>		<i>January–December 2007</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	—	—	—	7	—	4	57	39	19	1	127	23.6
Belfast	6,866	39.91	—	1	1	3	31	233	4	1	274	38.3
Searsport	2,668	28.49	—	1	—	—	20	51	4	—	76	23.7
Waldo SP	—	—	1	1	—	2	53	142	7	6	212	16.0
Waldo County Totals	38,734	17.79	1	10	1	9	161	465	34	8	689	27.1
Total Urban Areas	9,534	36.71	—	2	1	3	51	284	8	1	350	35.1
Total Rural Areas	29,200	11.61	1	8	—	6	110	181	26	7	339	18.9

<i>Washington County</i>													<i>January–December 2007</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	—	—	—	—	—	7	62	77	11	—	157	19.7		
Calais	3,253	64.86	—	—	—	26	18	166	1	—	211	36.5		
Eastport	1,575	8.25	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	1	13	38.5		
Machias	2,191	28.75	—	—	1	5	9	45	1	2	63	47.6		
Baileyville	1,593	45.83	—	—	—	1	22	49	1	—	73	41.1		
Milbridge	1,316	21.28	—	—	—	1	4	23	—	—	28	32.1		
Washington SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	48	120	7	4	180	24.4		
Washington County Totals	32,894	22.04	—	—	1	41	163	490	23	7	725	31.2		
Total Urban Areas	9,928	39.08	—	—	1	33	53	293	5	3	388	38.9		
Total Rural Areas	22,966	14.67	—	—	—	8	110	197	18	4	337	22.3		

<i>York County</i>													<i>January–December 2007</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	—	—	—	9	1	21	203	224	42	4	504	31.3		
Biddeford	22,079	51.27	—	28	21	28	160	845	45	5	1,132	38.5		
Kittery	10,645	16.91	—	1	4	3	32	135	4	1	180	21.1		
Old Orchard Beach	9,423	31.31	—	3	3	7	62	199	17	4	295	17.6		
Saco	18,509	33.01	1	8	5	5	104	464	21	3	611	21.6		
Sanford	21,648	39.26	1	14	11	14	151	608	39	12	850	21.1		
Berwick	7,603	15.65	—	6	1	4	29	67	9	3	119	16.0		
Eliot	6,453	9.76	—	—	—	3	10	47	3	—	63	15.9		
Kennebunk	11,658	16.47	—	1	1	2	30	155	3	—	192	18.8		
Kennebunkport	4,070	11.79	—	1	—	1	4	40	1	1	48	20.8		
North Berwick	4,911	1.02	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	5	40.0		
Ogunquit	1,295	33.98	—	—	—	—	3	40	1	—	44	18.2		
South Berwick	7,350	10.48	—	2	1	1	18	51	4	—	77	27.3		
Wells	10,142	18.34	1	1	1	3	36	139	2	3	186	34.4		
York	13,384	15.77	—	3	—	5	41	155	6	1	211	21.3		
Buxton	8,284	15.33	—	—	1	3	41	72	6	4	127	14.2		
York SP	—	—	—	1	3	2	57	117	13	5	198	17.7		
York County Totals	202,907	23.86	3	78	53	102	983	3,360	216	47	4,842	26.1		
Total Urban Areas	157,454	26.29	3	68	49	79	723	3,019	161	38	4,140	25.8		
Total Rural Areas	45,453	15.44	—	10	4	23	260	341	55	9	702	27.5		

<i>State Totals</i>												
Grand Total	1,317,207	25.66	21	393	349	793	6,677	24,060	1,260	243	33,796	29.4
Total Urban Areas	854,093	31.22	13	314	320	626	4,396	19,954	864	182	26,669	31.2
Total Rural Areas	463,114	15.39	8	79	29	167	2,281	4,106	396	61	7,127	22.9

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 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 2007

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide							
A. Murder	27	6	21	20	0.02	21	—
B. Manslaughter*	—	—	—	—	—	2	-100.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	434	41	393	171	0.30	340	15.6%
A. Rape by Force	423	41	382	165	0.29	326	17.2%
B. Attempts to Commit	11	—	11	6	0.01	14	-21.4%
3. Robbery, Total	355	6	349	143	0.26	383	-8.9%
A. Firearm	74	1	73	28	0.06	78	-6.4%
B. Knife	37	1	36	18	0.03	80	-55.0%
C. Other Weapon	34	1	33	17	0.03	42	-21.4%
D. Strong Arm	210	3	207	80	0.16	183	13.1%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	808	15	793	574	0.60	780	1.7%
A. Firearm	47	3	44	29	0.03	45	-2.2%
B. Knife	156	5	151	107	0.11	160	-5.6%
C. Other Weapon	253	3	250	193	0.19	216	15.7%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	352	4	348	245	0.26	359	-3.1%
5. Burglary, Total	6,868	191	6,677	1,383	5.07	6,776	-1.5%
A. Forcible Entry	3,403	56	3,347	731	2.54	3,531	-5.2%
B. Unlawful — No Force	3,101	122	2,979	586	2.26	2,933	1.6%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	364	13	351	66	0.27	312	12.5%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	24,918	858	24,060	7,176	18.27	25,161	-4.4%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	1,372	112	1,260	415	0.96	1,340	-6.0%
A. Autos	990	103	887	320	0.67	912	-2.7%
B. Trucks and Buses	159	5	154	41	0.12	194	-20.6%
C. Other Vehicles	223	4	219	54	0.17	234	-6.4%
8. Arson Total	244	1	243	68	0.18	193	25.9%
Index Crimes Total	35,026	1,230	33,796	9,950	25.66	34,994	-3.4%
Index Crimes Less Arson	34,782	1,229	33,553	9,882	25.47	34,801	-3.6%
E. Other Assaults — Simple*	11,648	384	11,264	8,442		10,901	3.3%
Reported Offenses Total	46,674	1,614	45,060	18,392		45,897	-1.8%
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			297				

*Are not included in index total

Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 2007

State Totals		This Year to Date			Last Year to Date		
Type of Property	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	
A. Currency, etc.	\$3,975,097	\$281,880	7.1%	\$4,490,365	\$354,401	7.9%	
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$2,974,050	\$420,714	14.1%	\$2,280,716	\$237,015	10.4%	
C. Clothing and Furs	\$463,715	\$110,554	23.8%	\$361,307	\$97,564	27.0%	
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$7,511,452	\$4,220,956	56.2%	\$7,626,679	\$4,677,385	61.3%	
E. Office Equipment	\$838,070	\$95,970	11.5%	\$689,571	\$45,511	6.6%	
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	\$1,216,868	\$156,447	12.9%	\$1,291,599	\$120,604	9.3%	
G. Firearms	\$213,435	\$49,152	23.0%	\$266,674	\$87,324	32.7%	
H. Household Goods	\$346,210	\$28,452	8.2%	\$429,268	\$57,422	13.4%	
I. Consumable Goods	\$469,160	\$45,948	9.8%	\$324,492	\$42,243	13.0%	
J. Livestock	\$6,130	\$91	1.5%	\$3,593	\$297	8.3%	
K. Miscellaneous	\$9,439,549	\$1,201,013	12.7%	\$8,939,507	\$1,303,020	14.6%	
Totals	\$27,453,736	\$6,611,177	24.1%	\$26,703,771	\$7,022,786	26.3%	
Total Less Locally Stolen MVs	\$19,942,284	\$2,390,221	12.0%	\$19,077,092	\$2,345,401	12.3%	

Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 2007

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Year to Date		Last Year to Date		Percent Change	
	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value
1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Total	21	—	21	—	—	—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	390	\$10	339	—	15.0%	100.0%
3. Robbery, Total	349	\$936,152	383	\$265,220	-8.9%	253.0%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	108	\$17,909	114	\$19,325	-5.3%	-7.3%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	54	\$148,443	59	\$29,893	-8.5%	396.6%
C. Gas or Service Station	13	\$6,976	12	\$2,989	8.3%	133.4%
D. Convenience Store	38	\$12,777	52	\$14,026	-26.9%	-8.9%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	68	\$116,416	66	\$14,310	3.0%	713.5%
F. Bank	12	\$21,840	27	\$159,307	-55.6%	-86.3%
G. Miscellaneous	56	\$611,791	53	\$25,370	5.7%	2,311.5%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	6,677	\$6,746,386	6,776	\$7,065,251	-1.5%	-4.5%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,185	\$1,029,172	1,133	\$1,198,066	4.6%	-14.1%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	2,217	\$2,141,668	2,091	\$2,226,863	6.0%	-3.8%
(3) Residence Unknown	1,209	\$1,386,213	1,417	\$1,384,182	-14.7%	0.1%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	668	\$492,645	891	\$872,060	-25.0%	-43.5%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	815	\$799,834	587	\$585,528	38.8%	36.6%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	583	\$896,854	657	\$798,552	-11.3%	12.3%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	24,060	\$12,202,173	25,161	\$11,810,947	-4.4%	3.3%
A. Pocket-Picking	51	\$60,063	50	\$19,303	2.0%	211.2%
B. Purse-Snatching	57	\$14,377	112	\$19,549	-49.1%	-26.5%
C. Shoplifting	3,046	\$355,588	2,817	\$430,207	8.1%	-17.3%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	4,175	\$1,225,178	5,271	\$1,731,504	-20.8%	-29.2%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	1,041	\$741,804	941	\$421,090	10.6%	76.2%
F. Bicycles	991	\$242,622	1,109	\$240,374	-10.6%	0.9%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	3,042	\$2,939,870	3,399	\$2,586,182	-10.5%	13.7%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	84	\$11,962	63	\$33,501	33.3%	-64.3%
I. All Other	11,573	\$6,610,709	11,399	\$6,329,237	1.5%	4.4%
6. Larceny Value, Total	24,060	\$12,202,173	25,161	\$11,810,947	-4.4%	3.3%
A. Over \$200	8,052	\$11,460,544	8,217	\$11,029,824	-2.0%	3.9%
B. \$50 to \$200	5,757	\$604,722	6,110	\$638,712	-5.8%	-5.3%
C. Under \$50	10,251	\$136,907	10,834	\$142,411	-5.4%	-3.9%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	1,260	\$7,569,015	1,339	\$7,562,353	-5.9%	0.1%
Grand Total		\$27,453,736		\$26,703,771		2.8%
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	593		773		-23.3%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	433		544		-20.4%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	160		229		-30.1%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	64		132		-51.5%	

Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 2007

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Year to Date				Last Year to Date			
	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder	21	20	95.2%	—	21	21	100.0%	—
B. Manslaughter**	—	—	—	—	2	2	100.0%	1
2. Forcible Rape, Total	393	171	43.5%	20	340	142	41.8%	18
A. Rape by Force	382	165	43.2%	20	326	135	41.4%	18
B. Attempts to Commit	11	6	54.5%	—	14	7	50.0%	—
3. Robbery, Total	349	143	41.0%	19	383	167	43.6%	22
A. Firearm	73	28	38.4%	2	78	27	34.6%	3
B. Knife	36	18	50.0%	4	80	34	42.5%	—
C. Other Weapon	33	17	51.5%	2	42	20	47.6%	4
D. Strong Arm	207	80	38.6%	11	183	86	47.0%	15
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	793	574	72.4%	63	780	564	72.3%	71
A. Firearm	44	29	65.9%	2	45	40	88.9%	3
B. Knife	151	107	70.9%	16	160	115	71.9%	17
C. Other Weapon	250	193	77.2%	19	216	159	73.6%	23
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	348	245	70.4%	26	359	250	69.6%	28
5. Burglary, Total								
A. Forcible Entry	6,677	1,383	20.7%	278	6,776	1,393	20.6%	259
B. Unlawful, No Force	3,347	731	21.8%	151	3,531	731	20.7%	154
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	2,979 351	586 66	19.7% 18.8%	112 15	2,933 312	592 70	20.2% 22.4%	97 8
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	24,060	7,176	29.8%	1,395	25,161	6,591	26.2%	1,320
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	1,260	415	32.9%	79	1,340	426	31.8%	88
A. Autos	887	320	36.1%	65	912	315	34.5%	64
B. Trucks and Buses	154	41	26.6%	6	194	45	23.2%	7
C. Other Vehicles	219	54	24.7%	8	234	66	28.2%	17
8. Arson, Total	243	68	28.0%	30	193	55	28.5%	36
Index Crimes Total	33,796	9,950	29.4%	1,884	34,994	9,304	26.6%	1,778
Index Crimes Less Arson	33,553	9,882	29.5%	1,854	34,801	9,304	26.7%	1,778
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	11,264	8,442	74.9%	1,068	10,901	8,328	76.4%	1,110
Reported Offenses Total	45,060	18,392	40.8%	2,952	45,897	17,634	38.4%	2,889

**Are not included in index total

Printout 5 — Analysis of Index Crimes 12 Months

Total State		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	YTD % Change	
Murder	This Year	2	1	4	1		3	4		1	3	2		21	—
Murder	Last Year	2	1	1	2		2	1	2	5	1	4		21	
Rape	This Year	24	27	25	29	39	31	33	39	38	44	33	31	393	15.6%
Rape	Last Year	23	31	27	28	20	39	28	25	30	31	30	28	340	
Robbery	This Year	27	27	19	24	16	35	38	32	38	31	21	41	349	-8.9%
Robbery	Last Year	19	22	45	26	24	33	42	22	28	28	46	48	383	
Agg. Assault	This Year	50	60	54	66	77	71	85	70	72	64	67	57	793	1.7%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	55	55	67	55	65	78	87	59	84	43	64	68	780	
Burglary	This Year	476	357	448	452	591	583	697	712	597	634	643	487	6,677	-1.5%
Burglary	Last Year	485	435	525	558	593	589	638	686	575	589	565	538	6,776	
Larceny	This Year	1,853	1,381	1,578	1,754	2,099	2,248	2,552	2,544	2,120	2,139	2,012	1,780	24,060	-4.4%
Larceny	Last Year	1,823	1,684	1,889	1,904	2,103	2,354	2,497	2,428	2,070	2,261	2,054	2,094	25,161	
M/V Theft	This Year	78	88	85	100	97	98	130	151	125	127	95	86	1,260	-6.0%
M/V Theft	Last Year	118	76	113	88	103	121	124	151	121	114	108	103	1,340	
Arson	This Year	11	7	21	28	27	16	26	29	23	25	18	12	243	25.9%
Arson	Last Year	16	11	26	17	16	14	5	17	14	23	15	19	193	
Index Offenses	This Year	2,521	1,948	2,234	2,454	2,946	3,085	3,565	3,577	3,014	3,067	2,891	2,494	33,796	-3.4%
Index Offenses	Last Year	2,541	2,315	2,693	2,678	2,924	3,230	3,422	3,390	2,927	3,090	2,886	2,898	34,994	
Percent Change		-0.8%	-15.9%	-17.0%	-8.4%	0.8%	-4.5%	4.2%	5.5%	3.0%	-0.7%	0.2%	-13.9%	-3.4%	

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

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

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

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

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

PART I OFFENSES

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

1. HOMICIDE

1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter —

The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.

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

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

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

2. FORCIBLE RAPE

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

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

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

3. ROBBERY

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

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

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

3c. Other Dangerous Weapon — All robberies 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.