



**State of Maine  
Department of Public Safety**

STATE



CITY

COUNTY

**CRIME IN MAINE  
1999**

**STATE OF MAINE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

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**Michael F. Kelly, Commissioner**  
Department of Public Safety

**Michael R. Sperry, Chief**  
Maine State Police

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Support Services Division

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**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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who assisted in this publication:

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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. We would also like to thank the University of Southern Maine, the Muskie School, and Josephine LaPlante, Associate Professor and Director of Maine Crime & Justice Data Connection, for all their efforts to ensure the accuracy of this publication.

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

Dear Governor King:

It is my privilege to present you and the members of the Legislature with "1999 Crime in Maine Annual Report" pursuant to section 1544 of Title 25 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Col. Michael R. Sperry".

COLONEL MICHAEL R. SPERRY  
Chief

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## **DEDICATION**

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This publication is dedicated to Maine's fallen heroes, the 77 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.

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

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## **CRIME IN MAINE 1999 — HIGHLIGHTS**

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During 1999 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

**VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 6 hours, 50 minutes** ..... 1 Murder every 14 days, 14 hours, 24 minutes  
 1 Rape every 32 hours, 5 minutes  
 1 Robbery every 44 hours, 42 minutes  
 1 Aggravated Assault every 11 hours, 6 minutes

**PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 15 minutes, 10 seconds** ..... 1 Burglary every 68 minutes, 57 seconds  
 1 Larceny every 20 minutes, 43 seconds  
 1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 6 hours, 1 minute  
 1 Arson every 44 hours, 15 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 1999 was 29.10 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 1998 was 30.81. The 1999 state population is estimated at 1,235,000 persons.

**INDEX OFFENSES** ..... There were 35,941 Index Offenses reported by police during 1999 — a decrease of 2,112 offenses (5.6%) from the 38,053 similar offenses reported in 1998.

**VIOLENT CRIMES** ..... Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group decreased by 287 offenses from 1998 for an 18.3% decrease. During 1999 violent crimes totaled 1,283, compared to a 1998 total of 1,570. Violent crimes accounted for 3.6% of all reported index crimes (4.1% in 1998) and represent a crime rate of 1.04 per 1,000 population.

**PROPERTY CRIMES** ..... Property Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, fell in 1999 by 1,825 offenses (5.0%) from 1998. There were 34,658 offenses reported in 1999 with 36,483 being shown for 1998. Property crimes account for 96.4% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 28.06 offenses per 1,000 population.

**MURDER** ..... There were 25 murders committed in Maine during 1999 — down by 1 (3.8%) from the 26 murders reported in 1998. Law enforcement cleared 24 murders this year. Maine's 10-year average is 24 homicides annually.

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<b>RAPE</b> .....	Forcible Rapes increased by 44 reported offenses during 1999. There were 229 offenses reported to police in 1998, compared to 273 in 1999. Of the total, 245 were actual rapes, while 28 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
<b>ROBBERY</b> .....	Robberies decreased by 25.5% (67 offenses) during 1999, from 263 in 1998 to 196 in 1999.
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT</b> .....	Law enforcement reported 789 Aggravated Assaults during 1999, a decrease of 25.0% from the 1998 figure of 1,052. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) increased by 2.3% during 1999 with 10,539 offenses reported.
<b>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b> .....	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 35.2% of all assaults. During 1999 police reported 3,986 offenses, an increase of 131 (3.4%) from the 3,855 offenses reported in 1998.
<b>BURGLARY</b> .....	The number of Burglaries during 1999 fell by 8.2% compared with those in 1998. There was a decrease of 678 from the 1998 total of 8,300. The 7,622 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$5,894,134. Burglaries represent 21.2% of all reported index offenses.
<b>LARCENY-THEFT</b> .....	The crime of Larceny decreased during 1999 by 4.1% from the 26,464 larceny offenses reported in 1998. Police reported 25,381 larceny crimes during 1999. Shoplifting decreased 5.4% and thefts from motor vehicles decreased 4.3% for 37.2% of all larceny crimes reported.
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT</b> .....	Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 60 offenses during 1999, from 1,517 in 1998 to 1,457. A high of 2,764 motor vehicles were reported stolen during 1978.
<b>ARSON</b> .....	The crime of Arson was added to the list of reportable index crimes in 1980. During 1999 there were 198 arsons reported, down 4 (2.0%) from the 202 arsons reported for 1998. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled nearly \$1.2 million during 1999 — down 47.2%.
<b>HATE CRIME</b> .....	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 1999, police reported 22 incidents involving 24 victims and resulting in a total of 25 offenses.
<b>STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY</b> .....	During 1999 law enforcement agencies recorded \$24,635,862 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — an increase of 3.6% from the \$23,785,312 stolen during 1998. Police were able to recover 35.1% (\$8,658,459) of stolen property during 1999.

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<b>CLEARANCE RATE</b> .....	Law enforcement agencies cleared 29.1% of all index crimes in 1999 — compared to 28.1% in 1998.
<b>ARRESTS</b> .....	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 56,247 — a decrease of 2.0% from the 57,374 persons recorded in 1998. Drug arrests decreased 3.1% with 3,819 adults and 675 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
<b>OFFICER ASSAULTS</b> .....	There were 175 assaults on law enforcement officers in 1999, a 29.1% decrease from the 1998 figure of 247.
<b>POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA</b> .....	Statewide there were 2,163 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.73 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally the average rate per 1,000 is 2.5.
<b>TRENDS</b> .....	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	1999	Percent change	1998	Percent change	1997	Percent change	1996	Percent change
<b>Murder</b>									
Offenses	24	25	-3.8%	26	36.8%	19	-24.0%	25	19.0%
Percent cleared	92	96		96		79		80	
Rate/1000	0.02	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
National rate/1000	0.08	0.06		0.06		0.07		0.08	
<b>Rape</b>									
Offenses	274	273	19.2%	229	-9.8%	254	-4.5%	266	-0.7%
Percent cleared	49	46		35		44		43	
Rate/1000	0.22	0.22		0.19		0.21		0.22	
National rate/1000	0.38	0.33		0.34		0.36		0.37	
<b>Robbery</b>									
Offenses	276	196	-25.5%	263	1.9%	258	-10.4%	288	-13.0%
Percent cleared	44	55		41		43		45	
Rate/1000	0.22	0.16		0.21		0.21		0.23	
National rate/1000	2.26	1.50		1.65		2.02		2.21	
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>									
Offenses	996	789	-25.0%	1,052	9.5%	961	-0.9%	970	-5.0%
Percent cleared	73	76		70		69		74	
Rate/1000	0.81	0.64		0.85		0.78		0.79	
National rate/1000	4.11	3.36		3.60		3.88		4.18	
<b>Burglary</b>									
Offenses	9,175	7,622	-8.2%	8,300	1.0%	8,218	-11.0%	9,230	0.1%
Percent cleared	21	21		19		21		20	
Rate/1000	7.45	6.17		6.72		6.65		7.47	
National rate/1000	10.39	7.70		8.62		9.43		9.88	
<b>Larceny</b>									
Offenses	28,466	25,381	-4.1%	26,464	-3.6%	27,449	-6.0%	29,193	2.4%
Percent cleared	29	29		28		29		27	
Rate/1000	23.10	20.55		21.43		22.23		23.64	
National rate/1000	30.02	25.51		27.28		29.76		30.45	
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>									
Offenses	1,746	1,457	-4.0%	1,517	-7.6%	1,642	-7.0%	1,766	2.7%
Percent cleared	41	44		39		39		35	
Rate/1000	1.42	1.18		1.23		1.33		1.43	
National rate/1000	5.72	4.21		4.59		5.26		5.61	
<b>Arson</b>									
Offenses	272	198	-2.0%	202	-20.2%	253	-12.2%	288	14.7%
Percent cleared	33	29		31		30		39	
Rate/1000	0.22	0.16		0.16		0.20		0.23	
National rate/1000	0.45	0.37		0.38		0.44		0.45	
<b>Total</b>									
Offenses	41,229	35,941	-5.6%	38,053	-2.6%	39,054	-7.1%	42,026	1.7%
Percent cleared	29	29		28		29		28	
Rate/1000	33.46	29.10		30.81		31.62		34.03	
National rate/1000	52.75	42.67		46.15		50.79		52.78	

<i>Crime Summary</i>										
1995	Percent change	1994	Percent change	1993	Percent change	1992	Percent change	1991	Percent change	1990
21	-25.0%	28	75.0%	16	-36.0%	25	4.2%	24	-17.2%	29
105		82		113		92		83		90
0.02		0.02		0.01		0.02		0.02		0.02
0.08		0.09		0.10		0.09		0.10		0.09
268	-14.9%	315	-9.5%	348	16.8%	298	22.6%	243	0.8%	241
52		50		65		50		58		47
0.22		0.26		0.28		0.24		0.20		0.20
0.37		0.39		0.42		0.43		0.42		0.41
331	19.5%	277	5.3%	263	-9.6%	291	3.2%	282	-8.7%	309
45		39		42		46		42		44
0.27		0.22		0.21		0.24		0.23		0.25
2.21		2.38		2.71		2.64		2.72		2.57
1,021	4.4%	978	3.5%	945	-5.6%	1,001	-7.1%	1,078	-7.5%	1,165
72		71		76		76		74		74
0.83		0.79		0.77		0.81		0.88		0.95
4.20		4.30		4.54		4.42		4.33		4.24
9,218	3.4%	8,915	0.0%	8,918	-11.4%	10,061	-9.6%	11,127	9.7%	10,144
20		21		21		24		25		21
7.46		7.22		7.22		8.15		9.10		8.30
9.88		10.42		11.42		11.68		12.52		12.36
28,504	1.3%	28,138	5.1%	26,769	-9.6%	29,604	-6.4%	31,635	0.3%	31,526
28		28		29		30		31		27
23.08		22.78		21.68		23.97		25.88		25.80
30.45		30.25		31.23		31.03		32.29		31.95
1,720	-2.1%	1,756	5.5%	1,665	-5.1%	1,755	-12.6%	2,008	-7.7%	2,175
38		43		43		46		45		41
1.39		1.42		1.35		1.42		1.64		1.78
5.61		5.91		6.50		6.32		6.59		6.58
251	-10.7%	281	-13.8%	326	14.0%	286	-4.0%	298	-11.0%	335
40		39		30		34		28		29
0.20		0.23		0.26		0.23		0.24		0.27
0.45		0.47		0.46		0.48		0.48		0.49
41,334	1.6%	40,688	3.7%	39,250	-9.4%	43,321	-7.2%	46,695	1.7%	45,924
28		29		29		31		31		28
33.47		32.95		31.78		35.08		38.21		37.58
52.78		53.74		54.83		56.60		58.98		58.20

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## **INTRODUCTION**

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The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide cooperative effort of over 16,000 city, county and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crime brought to their attention. The monthly contributions of Maine's 150 law enforcement agencies represent the initial step in establishing an efficient statewide criminal justice information system (CJIS). Ideally, the UCR data will eventually merge with that of the other major components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutors, courts, corrections) to form an integrated system for the exchange of vital management information. The availability of such data will allow for the provision of complete and timely criminal histories of offenders and their progress through the criminal justice system.

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

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

## **NATIONAL UCR REPORTING SYSTEM**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **MAINE UCR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT**

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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

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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 twenty-fifth publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 1999* 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 1999 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 1999 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 1999, 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 1999, 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 1999 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***

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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,

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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***

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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.

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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***

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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***

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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

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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***

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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***

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Uniformity and accuracy of crime data collected under this program is of primary concern. With the receipt of reports covering approximately 150 reporting jurisdictions within the state of Maine, the problems of attaining uniformity are readily apparent. Issuance of instructions and training of personnel within contributing agencies does not

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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***

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*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.*

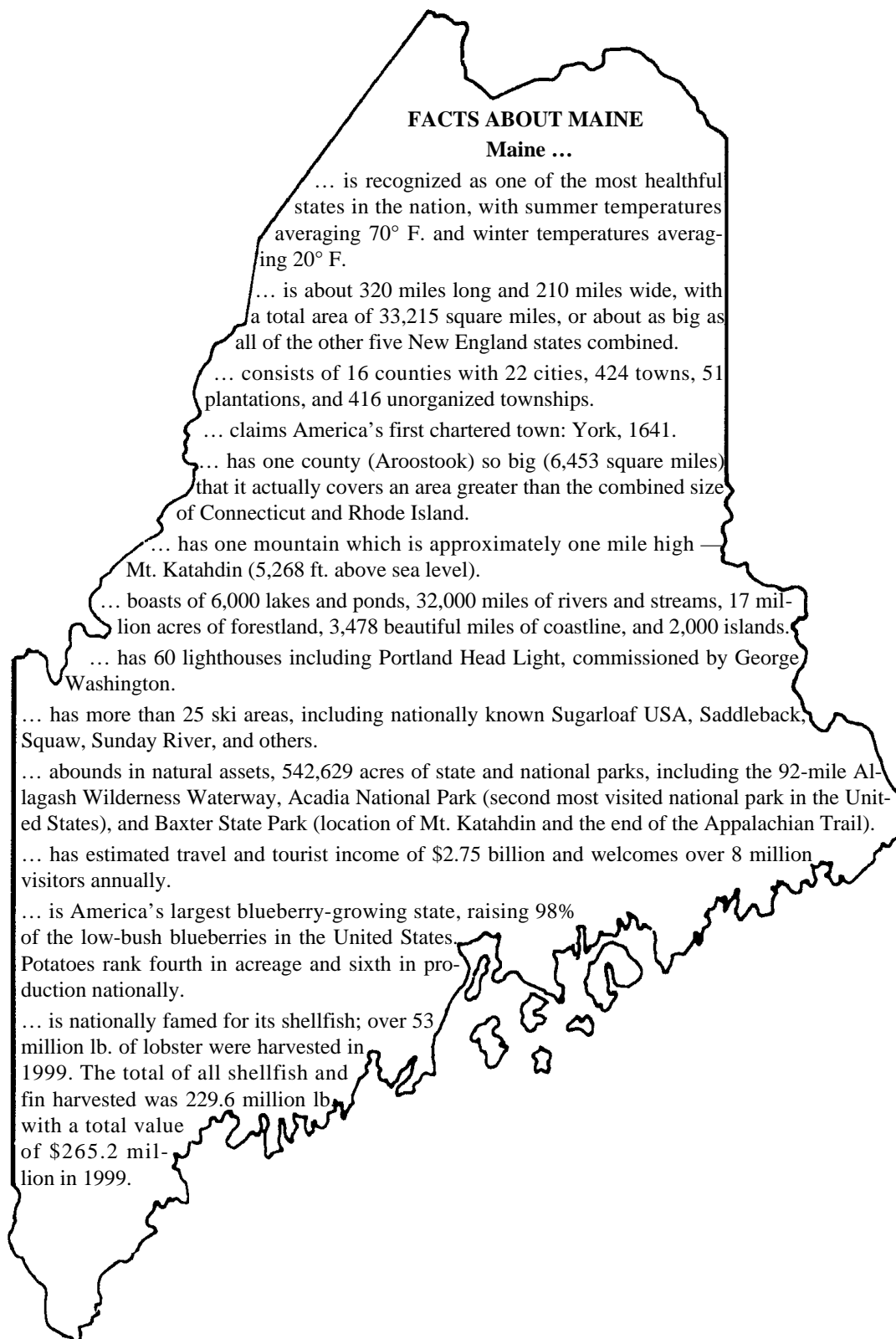
- A. Information contained in the published annual report may be released via phone, letter, etc., to any interested party.
- B. All requests for unpublished information from agencies or individuals should be directed by letter to the Supervisor, UCR Division. These special requests will be honored only 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.

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## **PROFILE OF THE STATE OF MAINE**

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*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 1999 population estimates received from the Uniform Crime Reporting division of the FBI, using provisional estimates of the Bureau of Census. Rural populations are arrived at by deleting the population figures for each direct reporting municipal department from their respective county totals.

Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from approximately 150 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

The crime rate involves the number of Index Crimes

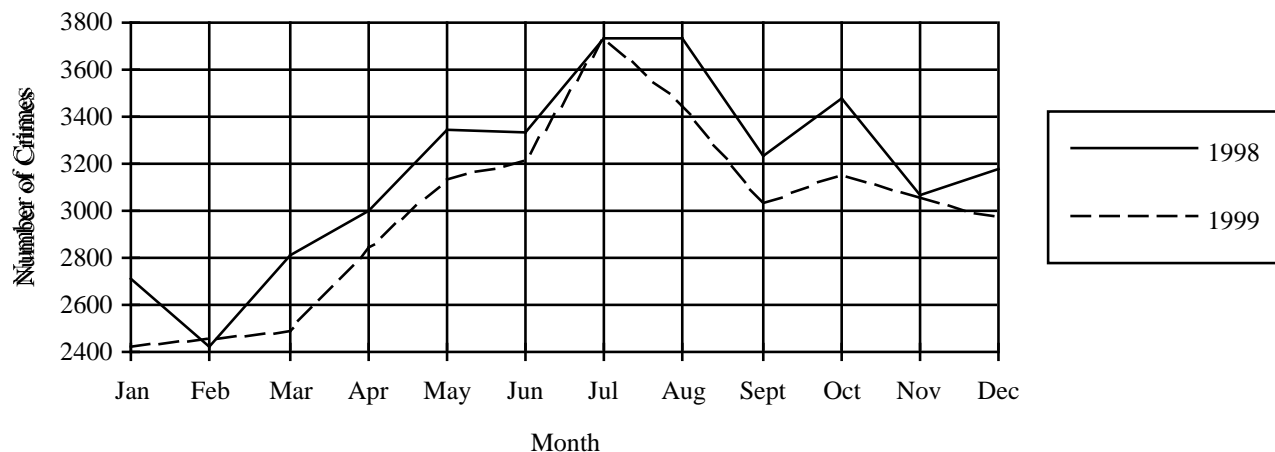
per unit of population, usually per 100,000 persons. Because Maine has such a low population total, a rate per 1,000 persons has been used to reflect a more realistic volume. No attempt has been made to incorporate either transient population or other factors which contribute to the ratio and type of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

The crime index rate for Maine for the year 1999 was 29.10 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.04 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 28.06.

### ***1999 Crime Rates***

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number of Offenses</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Rate/1,000 Population</b>
Murder	25	.07%	.02
Rape	273	.76%	.22
Robbery	196	.55%	.16
Aggravated Assault	789	2.20%	.64
Burglary	7,622	21.21%	6.17
Larceny-Theft	25,381	70.62%	20.55
M/V Theft	1,457	4.05%	1.18
Arson	198	.55%	.16
<b>Totals</b>	<b>35,941</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>29.10</b>
Total Violent Crime	1,283	3.57%	1.04
Total Property Crime	34,658	96.43%	28.06

### ***Index Crimes***



*Crime by County*

County	Year	Annual Crime Rate per 1,000	Total Index Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated			Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Percent Clearance
							Assault	Burglary	Arson				
Androscoggin	1998	38.60	4,086	—	19	41	94	1,114	2,692	122	4	23.7%	
	1999	35.11	3,717	2	49	27	92	910	2,515	111	11	30.2%	
Aroostook	1998	19.18	1,677	3	14	7	42	338	1,188	72	13	36.1%	
	1999	19.01	1,662	—	7	1	44	372	1,131	105	2	37.9%	
Cumberland	1998	38.85	9,503	7	72	106	273	1,936	6,726	316	67	27.5%	
	1999	33.70	8,243	4	51	83	173	1,403	6,194	242	93	28.4%	
Franklin	1998	37.02	1,080	1	6	1	6	219	807	38	2	25.1%	
	1999	33.35	973	3	4	2	9	191	723	39	2	24.2%	
Hancock	1998	27.49	1,298	1	2	2	49	276	922	43	3	34.2%	
	1999	28.66	1,353	1	7	3	30	321	930	59	2	37.8%	
Kennebec	1998	27.84	3,245	3	19	14	68	687	2,297	116	41	32.3%	
	1999	30.38	3,541	—	31	6	94	748	2,500	146	16	33.2%	
Knox	1998	21.25	776	—	9	5	17	95	605	40	5	32.2%	
	1999	22.26	813	2	11	3	13	153	587	37	7	29.9%	
Lincoln	1998	16.87	515	1	1	1	12	92	376	32	—	54.8%	
	1999	18.70	571	—	7	—	11	112	404	34	3	45.9%	
Oxford	1998	28.39	1,502	1	4	4	22	499	892	74	6	21.6%	
	1999	24.16	1,278	—	5	5	21	420	768	54	5	23.0%	
Penobscot	1998	32.85	4,843	—	26	34	92	884	3,550	231	26	27.5%	
	1999	26.94	3,972	4	21	30	84	655	2,983	172	23	28.9%	
Piscataquis	1998	26.18	491	—	6	1	47	119	291	23	4	28.7%	
	1999	19.67	369	1	1	—	32	111	207	12	5	32.0%	
Sagadahoc	1998	26.30	887	—	5	7	5	155	671	43	1	21.4%	
	1999	31.34	1,057	—	9	3	15	224	747	59	—	22.7%	
Somerset	1998	34.04	1,704	1	14	2	132	427	1,050	77	1	29.2%	
	1999	35.64	1,784	2	9	3	47	391	1,230	100	2	24.5%	
Waldo	1998	14.58	484	—	—	2	11	84	369	16	2	47.5%	
	1999	14.82	492	1	4	—	14	97	353	22	1	40.9%	
Washington	1998	22.98	816	3	3	2	40	229	501	38	—	21.9%	
	1999	24.53	871	—	10	4	19	289	516	29	4	25.8%	
York	1998	31.09	5,146	5	29	34	142	1,146	3,527	236	27	25.7%	
	1999	31.69	5,245	5	47	26	91	1,225	3,593	236	22	24.7%	
TOTALS	1998	30.81	38,053	26	229	263	1,052	8,300	26,464	1,517	202	28.1%	
	1999	29.10	35,941	25	273	196	789	7,622	25,381	1,457	198	29.1%	

**Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 1999**

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
<b>Androscoggin</b>	344	303	265	277	335	323	314	334	273	339	327	283	3,717
<b>Aroostook</b>	115	126	109	130	148	151	187	150	136	145	137	128	1,662
<b>Cumberland</b>	533	543	635	695	656	708	924	776	674	673	691	735	8,243
<b>Franklin</b>	89	85	82	96	84	77	90	95	60	71	71	73	973
<b>Hancock</b>	83	63	94	87	121	114	163	145	130	152	115	86	1,353
<b>Kennebec</b>	235	277	236	273	333	344	379	301	323	294	293	253	3,541
<b>Knox</b>	62	75	59	65	86	61	77	83	71	63	59	52	813
<b>Lincoln</b>	47	31	26	40	47	60	77	52	56	43	45	47	571
<b>Oxford</b>	86	78	84	94	109	91	117	142	101	131	116	129	1,278
<b>Penobscot</b>	247	265	250	372	349	337	371	357	372	414	310	328	3,972
<b>Piscataquis</b>	14	17	31	32	20	23	37	51	29	47	33	35	369
<b>Sagadahoc</b>	57	74	91	74	87	109	101	117	87	68	81	111	1,057
<b>Somerset</b>	88	90	88	115	185	239	171	170	158	170	159	151	1,784
<b>Waldo</b>	26	32	41	41	31	45	61	54	42	43	41	35	492
<b>Washington</b>	48	46	52	74	100	80	79	73	74	68	76	101	871
<b>York</b>	346	351	347	379	439	451	584	547	444	441	498	418	5,245
<b>1999 Total</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>35,941</b>
<b>1998 Total</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>3,742</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>38,053</b>
<b>% Change</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-7.7%</b>	<b>-6.3%</b>	<b>-9.2%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>

***Comparative Data: State, New England, National***

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Forcible Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny-Theft</b>	<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Totals</b>
1998, Maine	26	229	263	1,052	8,300	26,464	1,517	202	38,053
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.19	0.21	0.85	6.72	21.43	1.23	0.16	30.81
1999, Maine	25	273	196	789	7,622	25,381	1,457	198	35,941
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.22	0.16	0.64	6.17	20.55	1.18	0.16	29.10
Numerical Change	-1	44	-67	-263	-678	-1,083	-60	-4	-2,112
Percent Change	-3.8%	19.2%	-25.5%	-25.0%	-8.2%	-4.1%	-4.0%	-2.0%	-5.6%
U.S. 1998-1999 Percent Change	-8.5%	-4.3%	-8.4%	-6.2%	-10.0%	-5.7%	-7.7%	-4.0%	-6.8%
New England 1998-1999 Percent Change	-3.8%	-3.5%	-1.8%	-12.0%	-10.2%	-4.1%	-4.0%	N/A	-5.9%

Note: Crime rate for 1999 was as follows: Total U.S. = 42.67, New England = 31.74

***Clearance Data, 1999: State, New England, National***

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Forcible Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny-Theft</b>	<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Maine # of Offenses	25	273	196	789	7,622	25,381	1,457	198	35,941
Maine # Cleared	24	126	108	599	1,604	7,316	639	57	10,473
Maine % Cleared	96.0%	46.2%	55.1%	75.9%	21.0%	28.8%	43.9%	28.8%	29.1%
U.S. % Cleared	69.1%	49.5%	28.5%	59.2%	13.7%	19.1%	14.9%	17.2%	21.4%
New England % Cleared	59.0%	45.0%	25.9%	60.2%	13.7%	19.0%	12.3%	14.9%	21.5%



*Murder*

# INDEX CRIMES



*Rape*



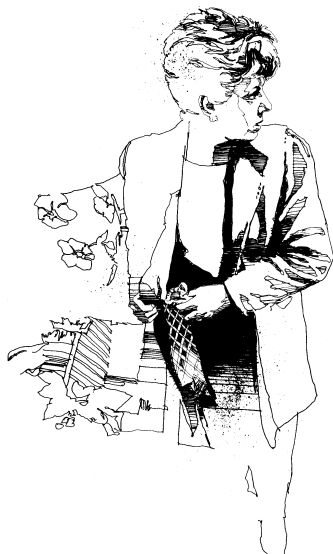
*Robbery*



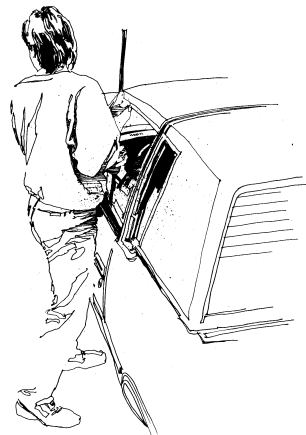
*Aggravated Assault*



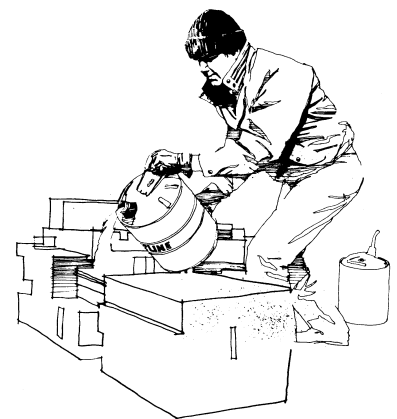
*Burglary*



*Larceny-Theft*



*Motor Vehicle Theft*



*Arson*

## VIOLENT CRIMES

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

During the year 1999, violent crimes showed a decrease from the previous year. There were 1,283 reported offenses during 1999 — compared with 1,570 for 1998. This decrease of 287 crimes reported represents a decrease of 18.3%.

The 1999 crime rate for violent crime is 1.04 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 3.6% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 857 violent crimes for a 60.7 clearance rate.

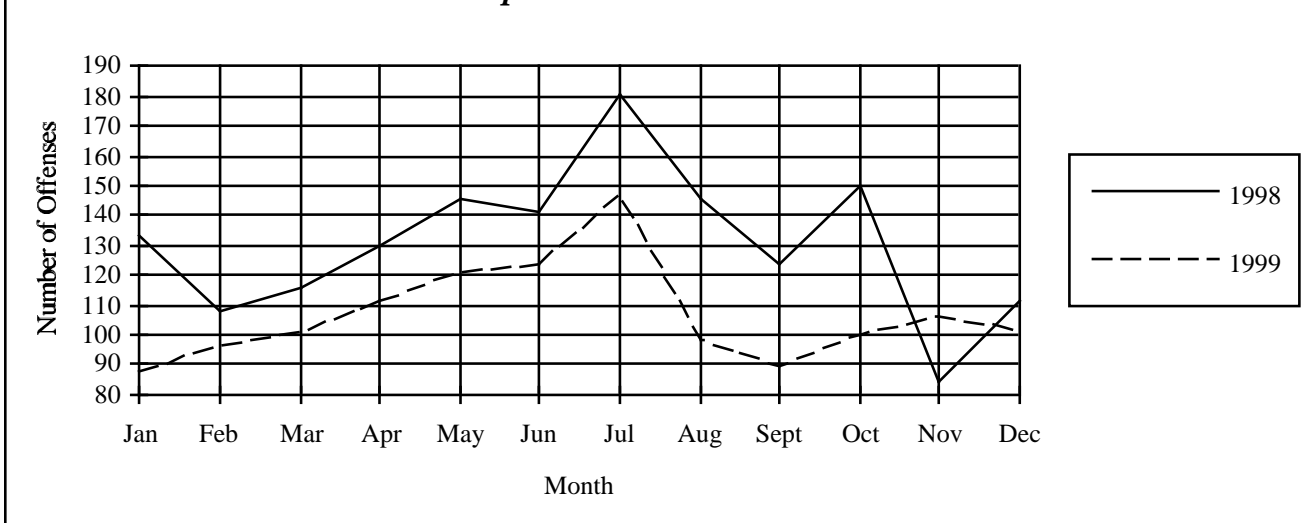
### Crime Clock



*Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1998–1999*

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
<b>1998</b>	26	229	263	1,052	1,570
<b>1999</b>	25	273	196	789	1,283
<b>Number Change</b>	-1	44	-67	-263	-287
<b>Percent Change</b>	-3.8%	19.2%	-25.5%	-25.0%	-18.3%

*Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 1998–1999*

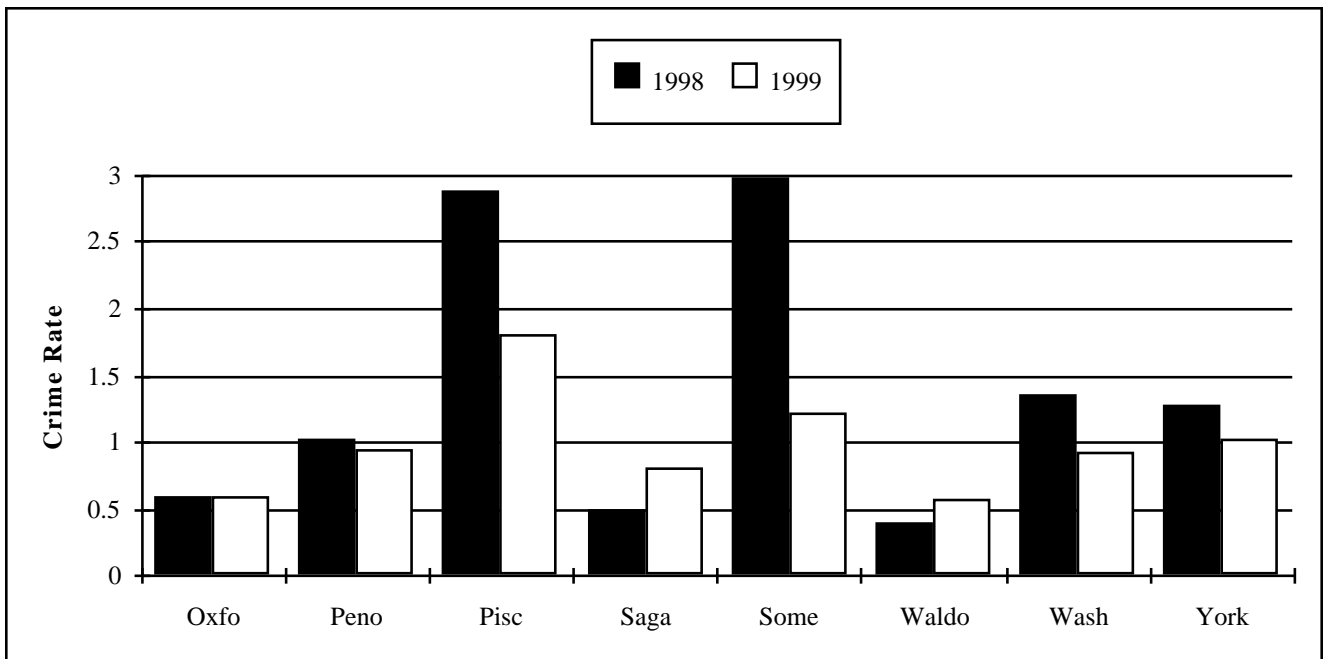
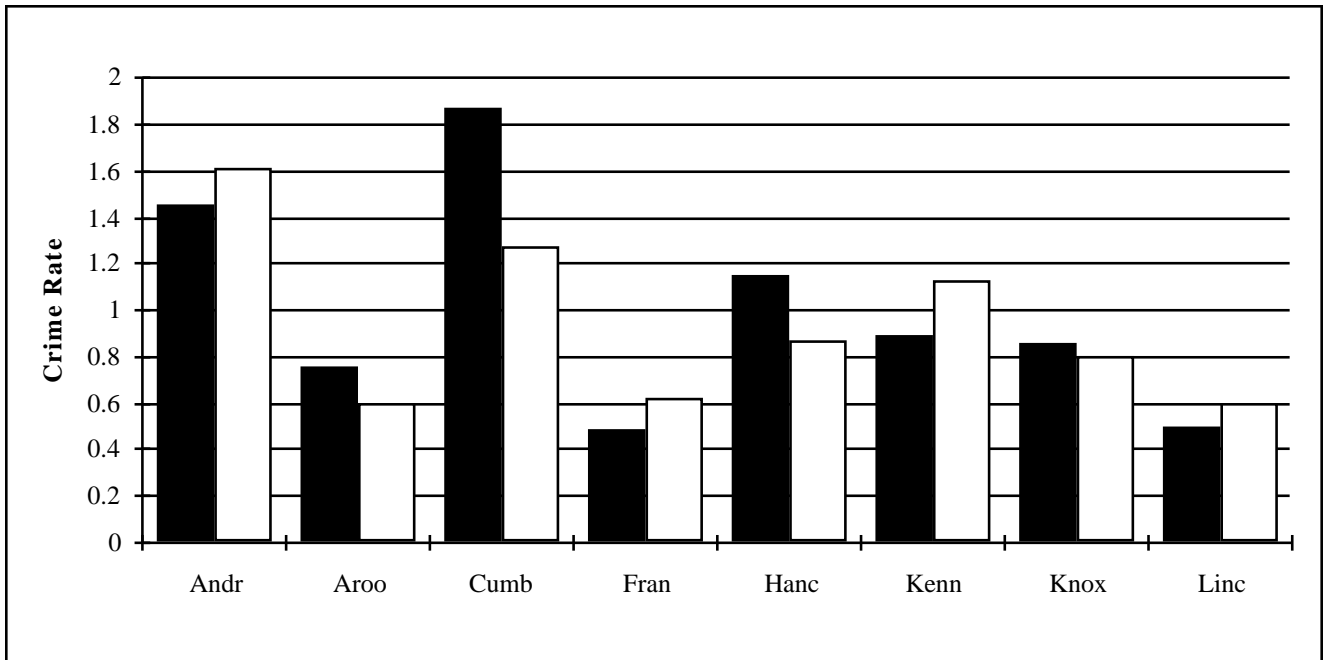


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## Violent Crime by County

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(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.04)



## 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 1999, falling by 1,825 reported offenses. The 1999 total of 34,658 represents a 5.0% decrease from the 1998 figure of 36,483.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 9,616 property crimes during 1999 for a 27.7% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 96.4% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 28.06 offenses per 1,000.

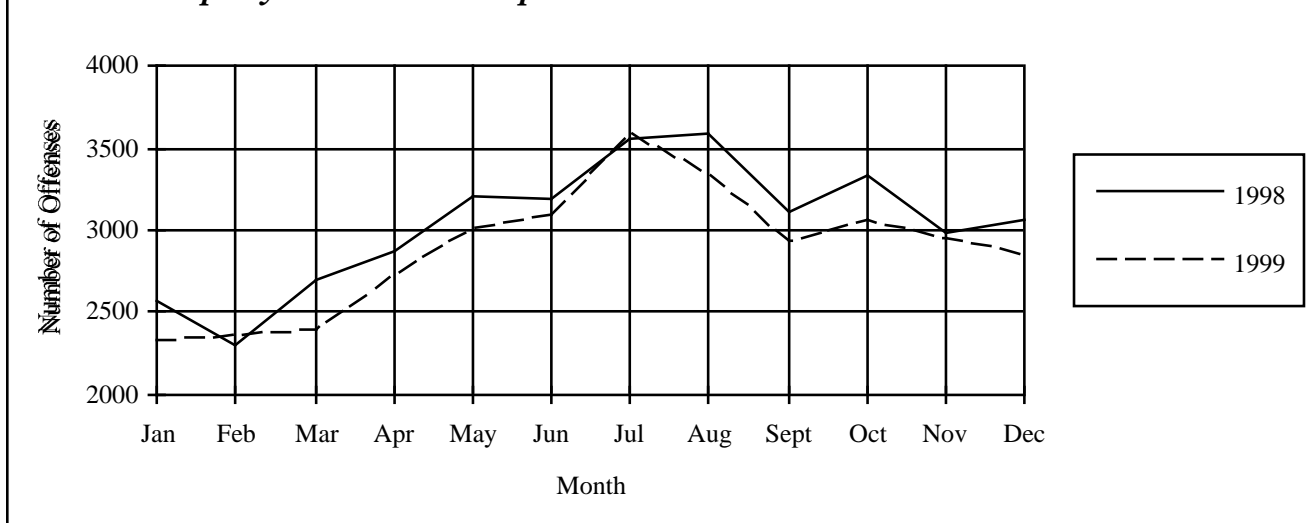
### Crime Clock



### Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1998–1999

	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
<b>1998</b>	8,300	26,464	1,517	202	36,483
<b>1999</b>	7,622	25,381	1,457	198	34,658
<b>Number Change</b>	-678	-1,083	-60	-4	-1,825
<b>Percent Change</b>	-8.2%	-4.1%	-4.0%	-2.0%	-5.0%

### Property Crimes — Comparative Data 1998–1999



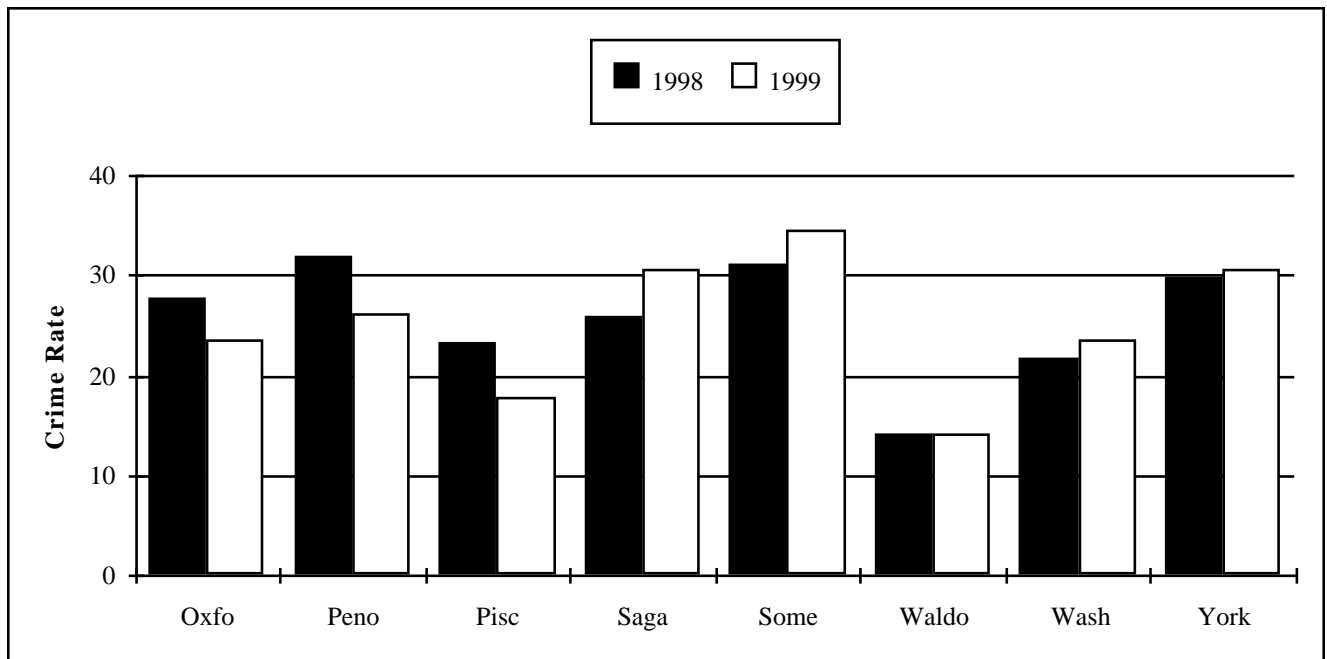
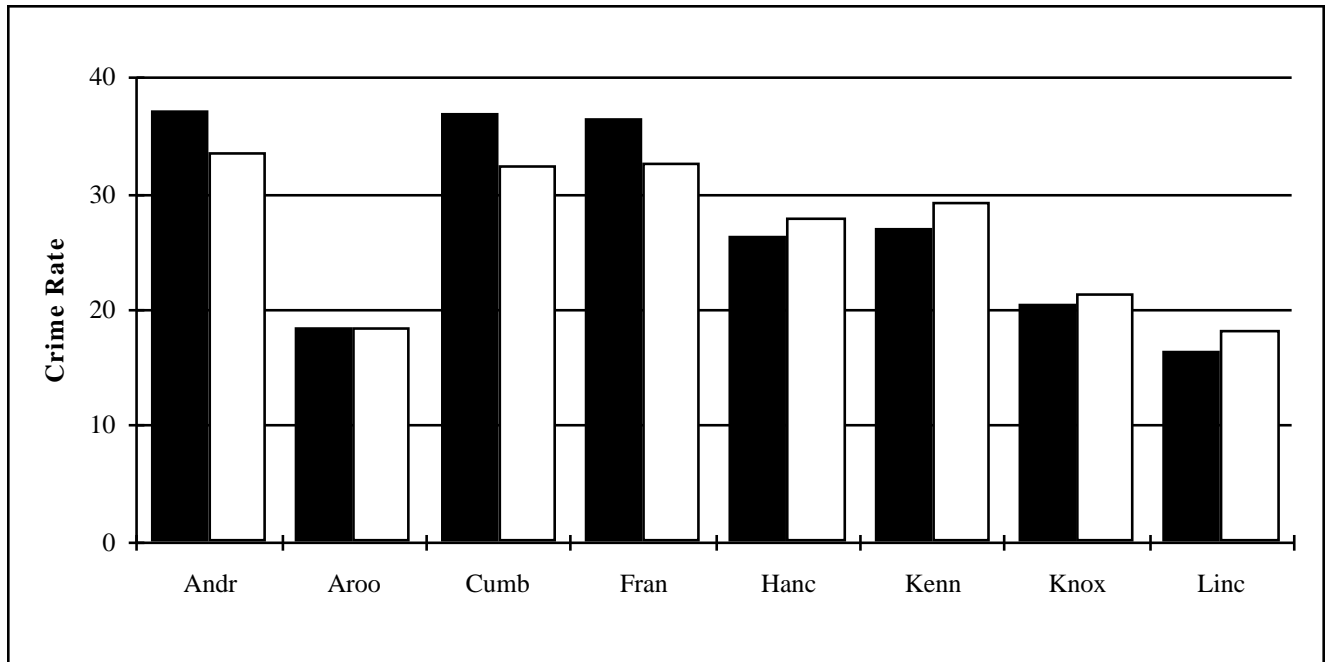


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## Property Crime by County

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(State Property Crime Rate: 28.06)



## ***MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 1999***

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
01/14/99 York	21	M	21	M	Rifle	Friend	Verbal confrontation between friends. Offender shot and killed victim.
01/20/99 Orland	36	F	25	M	Hands/ tire rim	Girlfriend	Victim angered offender. Offender choked/struck victim.
02/07/99 Westbrook	39	F	37	M	Shotgun	Stranger	Victim, a bartender, was shot and killed by customer.
02/10/99 Scarborough	15	F	—	—	Strangled	Unknown	Victim found dead in roadway.
02/27/99 Kenduskeag	40	F	36	M	Knife	Girlfriend	Victim stabbed to death by boyfriend.
03/28/99 Lewiston	18	M	20	M	Handgun	Acquaintance	Victim shot to death over drugs.
03/29/99 Lebanon	43 30	M M	35	M	Hands/knife	Acquaintance Acquaintance	Both victims beaten and stabbed following breakup of a marriage.
04/11/99 Searsport	4 wks.	M	25	F	Hands	Son	Victim suffocated by mother.
04/20/99 Lyman	41	F	—	—	Vehicle	Unknown	Victim was run down by a vehicle.
04/22/99 Farmington	32	M	16	M	Knife	Acquaintance	Victim and offender were fighting. Victim stabbed to death by offender.
06/30/99 Farmington	11	F	36	M	Hands	Stepdaughter	Victim strangled by stepfather.
07/09/99 York	22	M	28	M	Firearm	Friend	Victim shot by offender.
07/13/99 Mercer	51	F	59	M	Shotgun	Wife	Husband shot wife at town hall. Offender returned home, set home on fire and shot himself and died (murder/suicide).
07/22/99 Wilton	74	F	81	M	Revolver	Wife	Husband shot and killed wife, then shot himself (murder/suicide).
08/10/99 Lewiston	38	F	38	M	Rifle	Girlfriend	Victim shot by boyfriend. Offender then shot himself (murder/suicide).
08/28/99 Rockland	22	F	30	M	Handgun	Friend	Victim and offender argued. Offender shot and killed victim.
09/16/99 Brownville	37	M	29	M	Handgun	Acquaintance	Offender shot and killed victim. Offender later shot by police.
10/01/99 Hartland	62	M	55	F	Handgun	Husband	Victim shot and killed by wife.
11/10/99 Portland	20	F	22	M	Handgun	Friend	Victim shot and killed by her roommate, who later killed himself (murder/suicide).
12/03/99 Dexter	20 2½ mos.	F M	36	M	Handgun	Girlfriend Acquaintance	Victim babysitting. Former boyfriend charged with killing victim and child.
12/04/99 Portland	45	M	40	M	Handgun	Acquaintance	Victim shot and killed by offender.
12/21/99 Orono	59	F	28	M	Knife	Mother	Victim stabbed to death inside her apartment by offender.
12/27/99 Thomaston	36	M	48	M	Handgun	Acquaintance	Offender shot and killed victim. Victim was the boyfriend of offender's estranged wife.



## 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



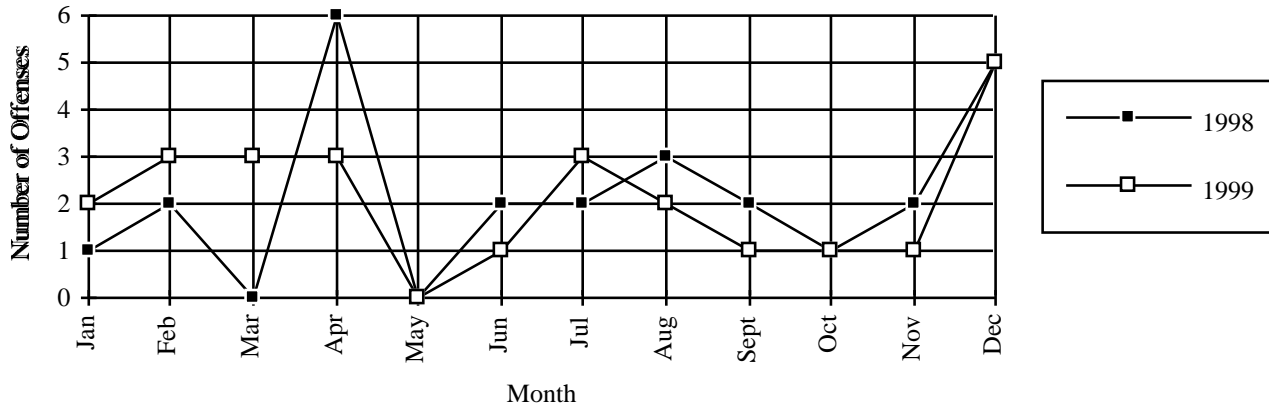
### Trend

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999
Number reported	20	25	19	26	25	
% change from previous year	-28.6%	25.0%	-24.0%	36.8%	-3.8%	% change 25.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
% change from previous year	—	—	—	—	—	% change —

### Characteristics — 1999

<b>Victim-Offender Relationship</b>		<b>Months of Highest Occurrence</b>	
Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger .....	88.0%	December .....	20.0%
Stranger to Stranger .....	4.0%	Feb., Mar., Apr., July.....	12.0%
Unknown .....	8.0%	January, August .....	8.0%
<b>Type of Weapon Used</b>		<b>Value of Property Stolen during Offense</b>	
Firearm .....	60.0%	Total .....	\$0.00
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	20.0%	Per Incident Average.....	\$0.00
Other Dangerous Weapon.....	8.0%	<b>Clearance Rate</b>	
Hands, Fists, Feet .....	24.0%	24 Offenses Cleared.....	96.0%
Other/Undetermined .....	0.0%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.72

***Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative  
Data 1998-1999***



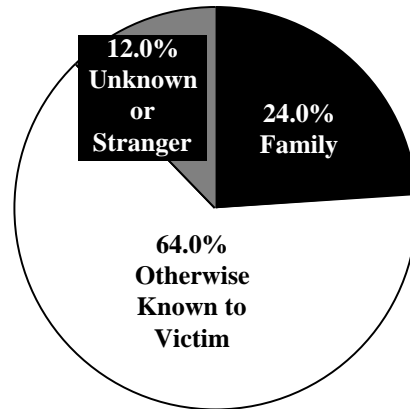
***Profile of Persons Arrested — 18 Arrests***

Age	Sex
17 and under.....5.6%	Male.....94.4%
18-24.....11.1%	Female.....5.6%
25-29.....22.2%	
30-34.....5.6%	
35-39.....38.9%	
40 and over.....16.7%	

4 offenders committed suicide

***Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)***

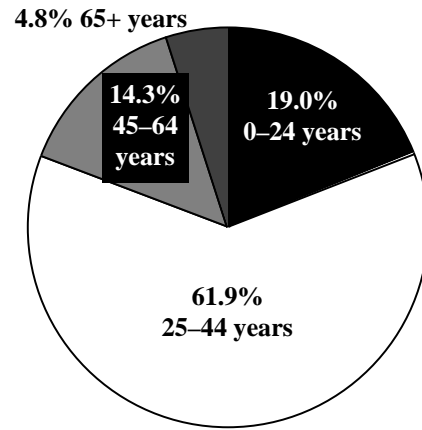
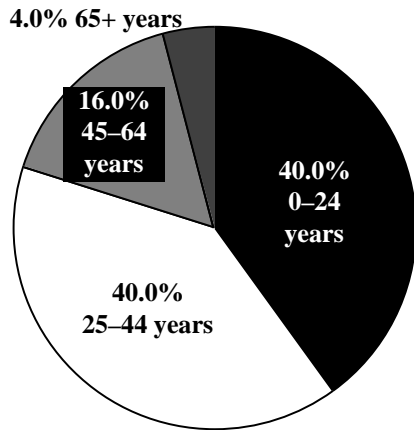
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Husband	1	4.0%
Wife	2	8.0%
Mother	1	4.0%
Son	1	4.0%
Stepdaughter	1	4.0%
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24.0%</b>
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	4	16.0%
Acquaintance	12	48.0%
Stranger	1	4.0%
Unknown	2	8.0%
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>76.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



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

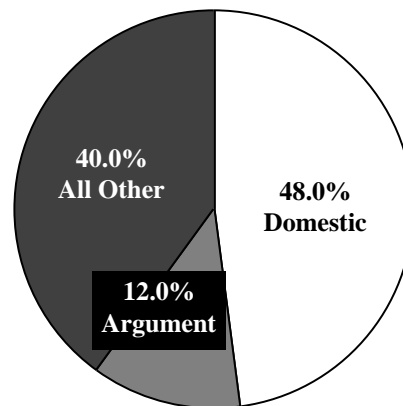
### *Murder Distribution by Age and Sex*

Age of Victims	Male	Female	Total	Age of Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0–14 years	2	1	3	0–14 years	—	—	—
15–24 years	3	4	7	15–24 years	4	—	4
25–34 years	2	—	2	25–34 years	5	1	6
35–44 years	3	5	8	35–44 years	7	—	7
45–54 years	1	1	2	45–54 years	1	—	1
55–64 years	1	1	2	55–64 years	1	1	2
65+ years	—	1	1	65+ years	1	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>



### *Murder Distribution by Circumstances*

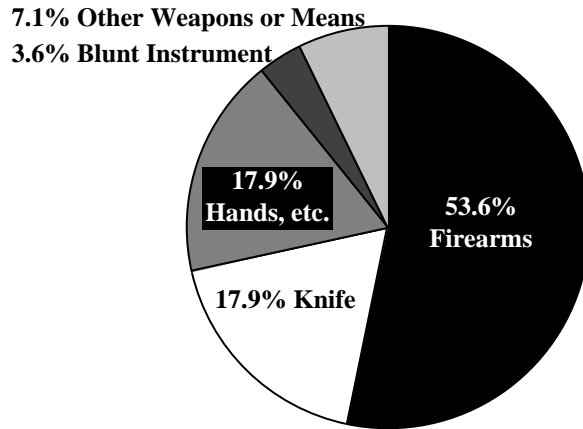
Circumstance*	Number	% of Total
Domestic Conflict	12	48.0%
Argument	3	12.0%
Child Abuse/Neglect	3	12.0%
Other	5	20.0%
Unknown	2	8.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



*\*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	4	14.3%
Shotgun	2	7.1%
Handgun	9	32.1%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	5	17.9%
Hands, Fists, Feet	5	17.9%
Blunt Instrument	1	3.6%
Strangled	1	3.6%
Other/Unknown	1	3.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



### **FORCIBLE RAPE**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Crime Clock**



### *Trend*

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999
Number reported	268	266	254	229	273	
% change from previous year	-14.9	-0.7%	-4.5%	-9.8%	19.2%	
						% change 1.9%
Rate per 1,000	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.22	
% change from previous year	-15.4%	—	-4.5%	-9.5%	15.8%	
						% change —

### Characteristics — 1999

#### Type of Offense

Rape by Force .....	89.7%
Attempts to Rape.....	10.3%

#### Months of Highest Occurrence

July .....	13.2%
June, November .....	9.5%
August .....	8.8%

#### Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total.....	\$2,200.00
Per Incident Average .....	\$8.06

#### Clearance Rate

126 Offenses Cleared.....	46.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.38

### Profile of Persons Arrested 105 Arrests

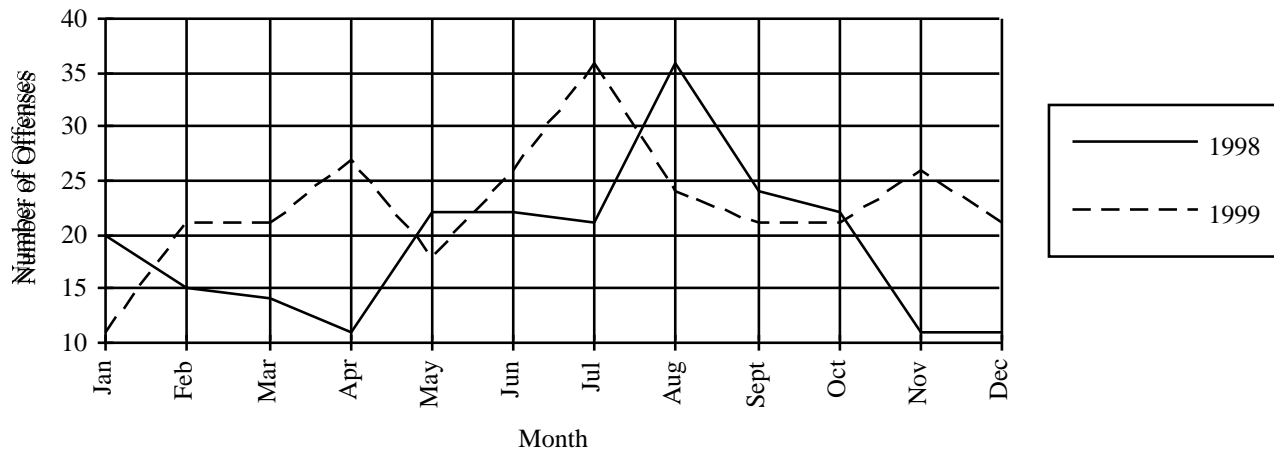
#### Age

17 and under.....	12.4%
18–24.....	36.2%
25–29.....	9.5%
30–34.....	9.5%
35–39.....	15.2%
40 and over.....	17.1%

#### Sex

Male.....	100.0%
Female.....	0.0%

### Rapes — Comparative Data 1998–1999



### Rape by Type of Offense, 1998–1999

	1998	1999	% change
Forcible Rape	208	245	17.8%
Attempted Rape	21	28	33.3%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>19.2%</b>



## 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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999
Number reported	331	288	258	263	196	
% change from previous year	19.5%	-13.0%	-10.4%	1.9%	-25.5%	
						% change -40.8%
Rate per 1,000	0.27	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.16	
% change from previous year	22.7%	-14.8%	-8.7%	—	-23.8%	
						% change -40.7%

### Characteristics — 1999

Type of Weapon Used	Months of Highest Occurrence
Hands, Fists, Feet.....62.2%	July .....12.2%
Firearm.....16.3%	February .....11.7%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....10.2%	May .....10.2%
Other Dangerous Weapon.....11.2%	
<b>Place of Occurrence</b>	<b>Value of Property Stolen during Offense</b>
Street, Alley.....32.1%	Total.....\$104,633.00
Business Establishment.....27.6%	Per Incident Average.....\$533.84
Miscellaneous.....25.0%	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
Residence .....13.3%	108 Offenses Cleared.....55.1%
Banks.....2.0%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.65



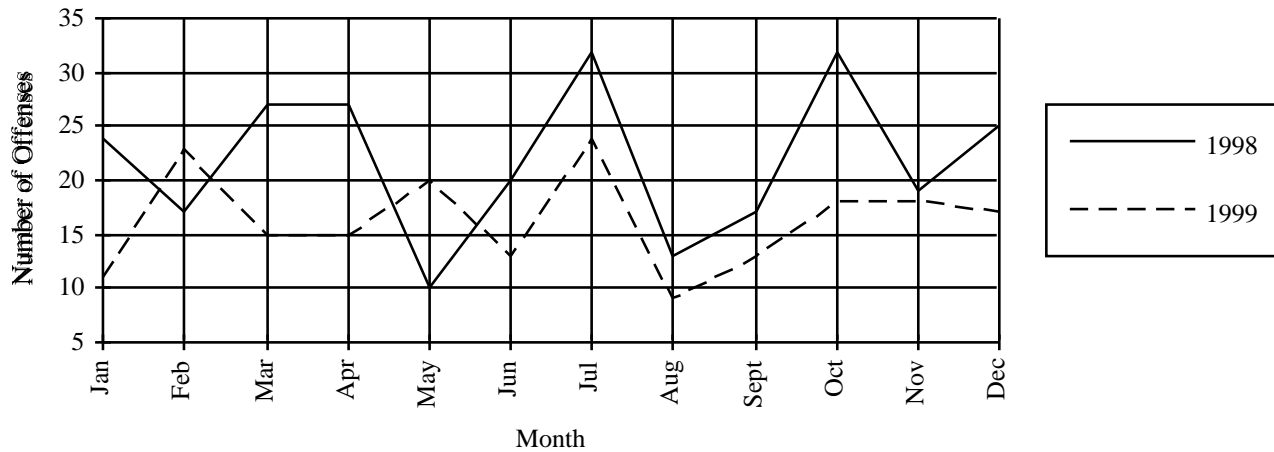
**Profile of Persons Arrested  
127 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	32.3%
18–24.....	40.9%
25–29.....	10.2%
30–34.....	4.7%
35–39.....	5.5%
40 and over.....	6.3%
Sex	
Male.....	91.3%
Female.....	8.7%

**Robbery by Weapon Type, 1998–1999**

	1998	1999	% change
Firearm	37	32	-13.5%
Knife	36	20	-44.4%
Other Weapon	26	22	-15.4%
Strong Arm	164	122	-25.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>-25.5%</b>

**Robberies — Comparative Data 1998–1999**



**Robbery by Classification, 1998–1999**

Classification	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1998	1999	% change	1998	1999	% change
Highway	85	63	-25.9%	\$12,638.00	\$23,307.00	84.4%
Commercial House	26	33	26.9%	\$12,424.00	\$5,928.00	-52.3%
Gas/Service Station	4	3	-25.0%	\$3,977.00	\$1,457.00	-63.4%
Convenience Store	41	18	-56.1%	\$9,743.00	\$7,662.00	-21.4%
Residence	55	26	-52.7%	\$36,457.00	\$40,297.00	10.5%
Bank/Lending Inst.	5	4	-20.0%	\$20,634.00	\$7,619.00	-63.1%
Miscellaneous	47	49	4.3%	\$8,030.00	\$18,363.00	128.7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>-25.5%</b>	<b>\$103,903.00</b>	<b>\$104,633.00</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

***Robbery Type by County***

County	Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
<b>Androscoggin</b>								
1999	12	3	—	3	4	—	5	27
1998	15	1	1	4	10	1	9	41
<b>Aroostook</b>								
1999	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
1998	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	7
<b>Cumberland</b>								
1999	26	17	1	6	9	2	22	83
1998	30	11	3	17	22	3	20	106
<b>Franklin</b>								
1999	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
1998	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<b>Hancock</b>								
1999	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
1998	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
<b>Kennebec</b>								
1999	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	6
1998	4	2	—	3	1	—	4	14
<b>Knox</b>								
1999	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
1998	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
<b>Lincoln</b>								
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
1998	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>Oxford</b>								
1999	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	5
1998	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
<b>Penobscot</b>								
1999	8	4	1	4	8	—	5	30
1998	14	3	—	7	6	1	3	34
<b>Piscataquis</b>								
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
1998	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<b>Sagadahoc</b>								
1999	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
1998	1	1	—	—	2	—	3	7
<b>Somerset</b>								
1999	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
1998	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
<b>Waldo</b>								
1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
1998	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
<b>Washington</b>								
1999	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
1998	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
<b>York</b>								
1999	12	3	—	2	3	1	5	26
1998	16	3	—	1	9	—	5	34



## 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 1999 there were 10,539 simple assaults reported (+2.3% from 1998), with a clearance rate of 78.4%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

### Crime Clock

1 Aggravated  
Assault every  
11 hours,  
6 minutes

### Trend

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999
Number reported	1,021	970	961	1,052	789	
% change from previous year	4.4%	-5.0%	-0.9%	9.5%	-25.0%	% change -22.7%
Rate per 1,000	0.83	0.79	0.78	0.85	0.64	
% change from previous year	5.1%	-4.8%	-1.3%	9.0%	-24.7%	% change -22.9%

### Characteristics — 1999

#### Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet.....	53.9%
Other Dangerous Weapons .....	25.7%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	16.3%
Firearms.....	4.1%

#### Months of Highest Occurrence

June, July .....	10.6%
May .....	10.5%
April .....	8.4%

#### Clearance Rate

599 Offenses Cleared.....	75.9%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.66

### Profile of Persons Arrested 523 Arrests

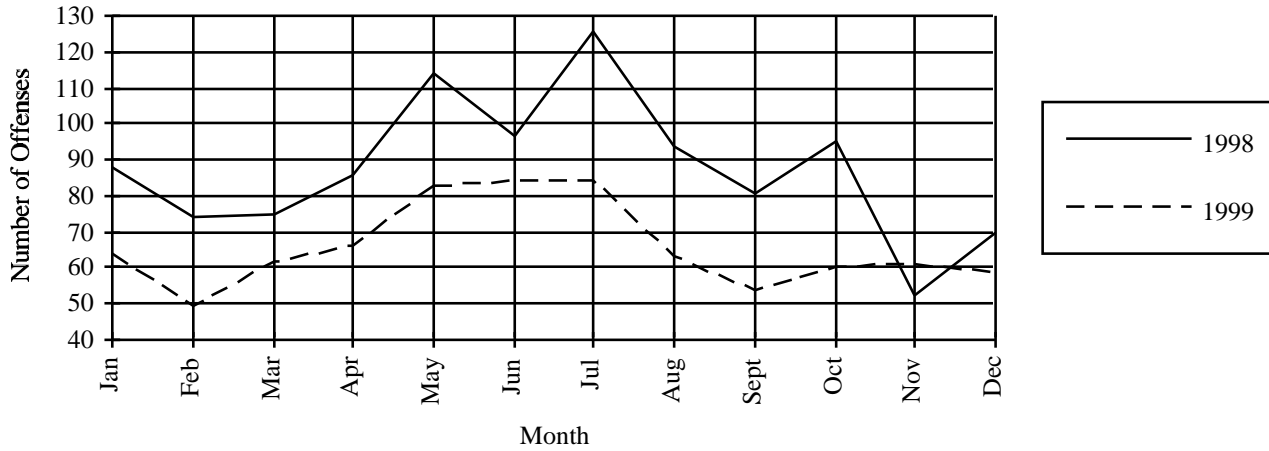
#### Age

17 and under.....	19.7%
18-24.....	30.6%
25-29.....	12.4%
30-34.....	10.3%
35-39.....	10.9%
40 and over.....	16.1%

#### Sex

Male.....	80.9%
Female.....	19.1%

***Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 1998–1999***



***Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 1998–1999***

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
<b>1998</b>	35	122	274	621	<b>1,052</b>
<b>1999</b>	32	129	203	425	<b>789</b>
<b>% change</b>	-8.6%	5.7%	-25.9%	-31.6%	<b>-25.0%</b>

***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 1999, 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 1999:

- Of a grand total of 11,328 reported assaults, 3,986 or 35.2% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults increased 3.4% (131 offenses) from the 1998 figure of 3,855.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 3,714 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 93.2%.
- Of the 3,986 domestic assaults, 98.0% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).

**Crime Clock**



***Domestic Violence Assaults  
Comparison Data 1998–1999***

Situations/Relationships	1998 Number of Offenses	1998 % of Total	1999 Number of Offenses	1999 % of Total
<b>Male Assault on Female</b>				
Firearm	10	.3	4	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	14	.4	11	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	33	.9	16	.4
Hands, Aggravated Injury	51	1.3	48	1.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,230	57.8	2,257	56.6
<b>Total Male Assault on Female</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>58.6</b>
<b>Female Assault on Male</b>				
Firearm	1	<.1	—	—
Knife, Cutting Instrument	8	.2	9	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	15	.4	6	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	11	.3	7	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	406	10.5	483	12.1
<b>Total Female Assault on Male</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>12.7</b>
<b>Parent Assault on Child</b>				
Firearm	2	<.1	—	—
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	<.1	1	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	1	<.1	2	<.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	9	.2	6	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	217	5.6	252	6.3
<b>Total Parent Assault on Child</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Child Assault on Parent</b>				
Firearm	—	—	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	<.1	2	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	4	.1	4	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	5	.1	6	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	203	5.3	211	5.3
<b>Total Child Assault on Parent</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>All Other Domestic Assaults</b>				
Firearm	1	<.1	3	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	4	.1	3	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	16	.4	10	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	94	2.4	29	.7
Hands, Not Aggravated	518	13.4	615	15.4
<b>Total All Other Domestic Assaults</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>Grand Total All Domestic Assaults</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon</b>				
Firearm	14	.4	8	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	28	.7	26	.7
Other Dangerous Weapon	69	1.8	38	1.0
Hands, Aggravated Injury	170	4.4	96	2.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	3,574	92.7	3,818	95.8
<b>Total Domestic Assaults</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total All Domestic Assaults</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>35.2</b>
<b>Total All Reported Assaults</b>	<b>11,351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>100.0</b>

***Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 1998–1999***

<b>County</b>	<b>1998 Number of Offenses</b>	<b>1998 Percent of Total</b>	<b>1999 Number of Offenses</b>	<b>1999 Percent of Total</b>	<b>Percent Change Offenses</b>
Androscoggin	340	8.8%	424	10.6%	24.7%
Aroostook	225	5.8%	246	6.2%	9.3%
Cumberland	895	23.2%	899	22.6%	0.4%
Franklin	92	2.4%	108	2.7%	17.4%
Hancock	119	3.1%	105	2.6%	-11.8%
Kennebec	181	4.7%	289	7.3%	59.7%
Knox	116	3.0%	122	3.1%	5.2%
Lincoln	48	1.2%	48	1.2%	—
Oxford	132	3.4%	115	2.9%	-12.9%
Penobscot	443	11.5%	436	10.9%	-1.6%
Piscataquis	41	1.1%	36	0.9%	-12.2%
Sagadahoc	129	3.3%	166	4.2%	28.7%
Somerset	207	5.4%	233	5.8%	12.6%
Waldo	80	2.1%	73	1.8%	-8.8%
Washington	81	2.1%	110	2.8%	35.8%
York	726	18.8%	576	14.5%	-20.7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,855</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>



## 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



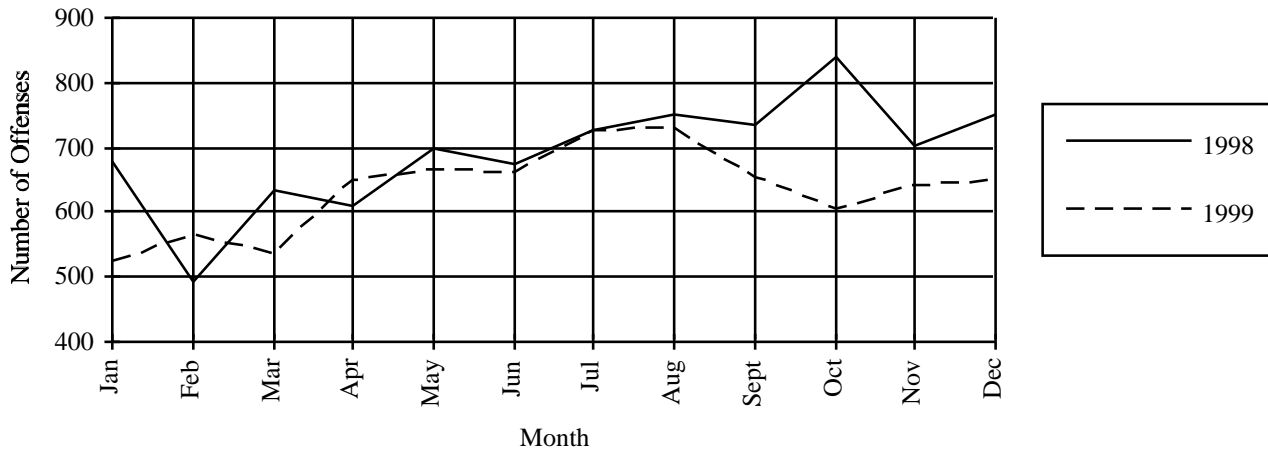
<i>Trend</i>						
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999
Number reported	9,218	9,230	8,218	8,300	7,622	
% change from previous year	3.4%	0.1%	-11.0%	1.0%	-8.2%	
						% change -17.3%
Rate per 1,000	7.46	7.47	6.65	6.72	6.17	
% change from previous year	3.3%	0.1%	-11.0%	1.1%	-8.2%	
						% change -17.3%

<i>Characteristics — 1999</i>	
<b>Place of Occurrence</b>	<b>Months of Highest Occurrence</b>
Residence.....65.5%	August .....9.6%
Non-Residence.....34.5%	July .....9.6%
<b>Type of Entry</b>	May .....8.8%
Forcible Entry.....54.8%	<b>Value of Property Stolen during Offense</b>
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....38.2%	Total.....\$5,894,134.00
Attempted Forcible Entry.....7.0%	Per Incident Average.....\$773.31
<b>Time of Day</b>	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
Unknown.....34.3%	1,604 Offenses Cleared.....21.0%
Night — 6 p.m.-6 a.m.....33.5%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.20
Day — 6 a.m.-6 p.m.....32.1%	

<i>Profile of Persons Arrested 1,562 Arrests</i>	
<b>Age</b>	
17 and under.....	48.2%
18-24.....	32.5%
25-29.....	5.6%
30-34.....	3.5%
35-39.....	3.3%
40 and over.....	6.9%
<b>Sex</b>	
Male.....	89.3%
Female.....	10.7%

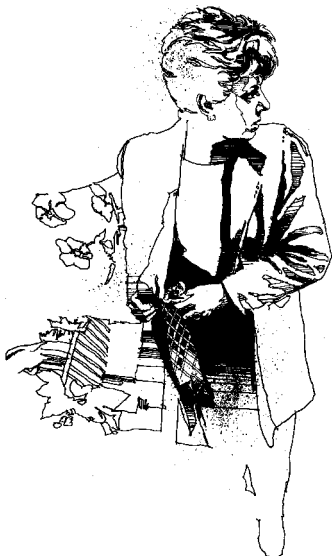
<i>Type of Entry, 1998-1999</i>			
	1998	1999	% change
Forcible Entry	4,501	4,176	-7.2%
Unlawful Entry, no force	3,129	2,909	-7.0%
Attempted Forcible Entry	670	537	-19.9%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>

### Burglaries — Comparative Data 1998–1999



### Burglary by Time of Day, 1998–1999

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1998	1999	% change	1998	1999	% change
<b>Residence</b>						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,391	1,235	-11.2%	\$803,168	\$626,837	-22.0%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	1,934	1,903	-1.6%	\$1,669,164	\$1,702,839	2.0%
Unknown	2,013	1,853	-7.9%	\$1,725,099	\$1,520,105	-11.9%
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>5,338</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	<b>\$4,197,431</b>	<b>\$3,849,781</b>	<b>-8.3%</b>
<b>Non-Residence</b>						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,387	1,320	-4.8%	\$1,171,712	\$1,007,984	-14.0%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	508	546	7.5%	\$287,549	\$341,274	18.7%
Unknown	1,067	765	-28.3%	\$668,668	\$695,095	4.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>-11.2%</b>	<b>\$2,127,929</b>	<b>\$2,044,353</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>-8.2%</b>	<b>\$6,325,360</b>	<b>\$5,894,134</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>



### LARCENY-THEFT

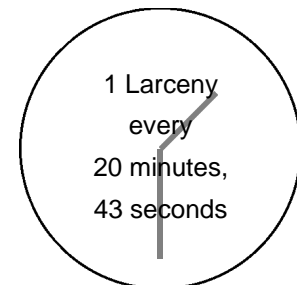
Larceny is the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership.

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





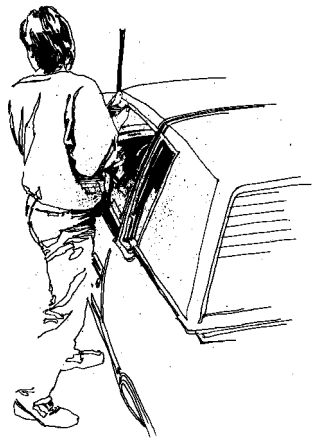
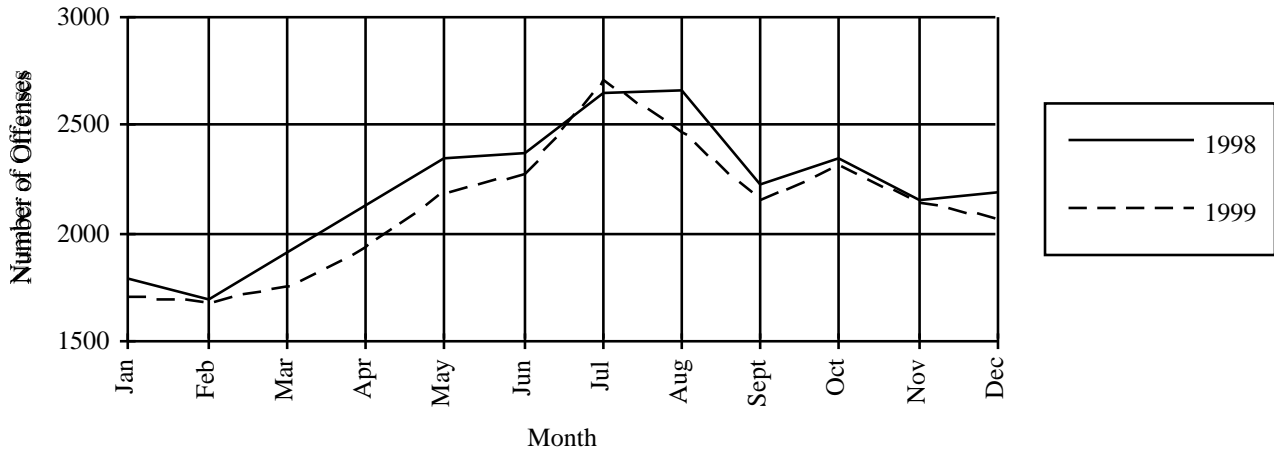
<i>Trend</i>						
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999
Number reported	28,504	29,193	27,449	26,464	25,381	
% change from previous year	1.3%	2.4%	-6.0%	-3.6%	-4.1%	% change -11.0%
Rate per 1,000	23.08	23.64	22.23	21.43	20.55	
% change from previous year	1.3%	2.4%	-6.0%	-3.6%	-4.1%	% change -11.0%

<i>Characteristics — 1999</i>	
<b>Type of Criminal Activity</b>	
All Other .....	36.4%
From Motor Vehicles .....	20.9%
Shoplifting .....	16.3%
From Buildings .....	16.2%
Bicycles .....	6.4%
Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories .....	2.5%
Purse-Snatching .....	0.6%
From Coin-Op Machines .....	0.5%
Pocket-Picking .....	0.2%
<b>Value per Incident</b>	
Under \$50 .....	41.6%
Over \$200 .....	32.4%
\$50 to \$200 .....	26.0%
<b>Months of Highest Occurrence</b>	
July .....	10.7%
August .....	9.7%
October .....	9.1%
<b>Value of Property Stolen during Offense</b>	
Total.....	\$9,778,284.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$385.26
<b>Clearance Rate</b>	
7,316 Offenses Cleared.....	28.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.24

<i>Profile of Persons Arrested 6,174 Arrests</i>	
<b>Age</b>	
17 and under.....	40.8%
18-24.....	29.3%
25-29.....	7.1%
30-34.....	5.9%
35-39.....	6.0%
40 and over.....	10.9%
<b>Sex</b>	
Male.....	67.6%
Female.....	32.4%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 1998-1999</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1998	1999	% change	1998	1999	% change
Pocket-Picking	43	47	9.3%	\$24,503	\$6,212	-74.6%
Purse-Snatching	149	153	2.7%	\$27,313	\$27,913	2.2%
Shoplifting	4,380	4,144	-5.4%	\$467,322	\$517,748	10.8%
From Motor Vehicles	5,537	5,299	-4.3%	\$1,739,777	\$1,782,749	2.5%
M/V Parts & Accessories	968	637	-34.2%	\$331,465	\$218,929	-34.0%
Bicycles	1,759	1,618	-8.0%	\$427,781	\$415,989	-2.8%
From Buildings	4,510	4,114	-8.8%	\$2,422,794	\$2,771,134	14.4%
From Coin-Op Machines	147	137	-6.8%	\$46,738	\$117,180	150.7%
All Other	8,971	9,232	2.9%	\$3,735,064	\$3,920,430	5.0%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>26,464</b>	<b>25,381</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>\$9,222,757</b>	<b>\$9,778,284</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

***Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 1998-1999***



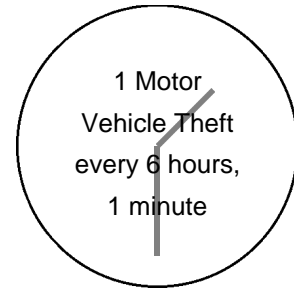
***MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT***

Uniform Crime Reporting defines Motor Vehicle Theft as the larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle, including “joy riding.” Excluded from this class is a reported offense where there is lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation, or unauthorized use by others with lawful access, such as with employees.

Motor vehicles are defined by UCR as self-propelled vehicles that run on the surface of the land and not on rails, such as automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, ATVs, etc. Not included are farm equipment, construction equipment, airplanes, motorboats.

*Unauthorized use of property* — “1. A person is guilty of theft if: A. Knowing that he does not have the consent of the owner, he takes, operates or exercises control over a vehicle, or knowing that the vehicle has been wrongfully obtained, he rides in such vehicle.” M.R.S.A. Title 17-A § 360

**Crime Clock**



***Trend***

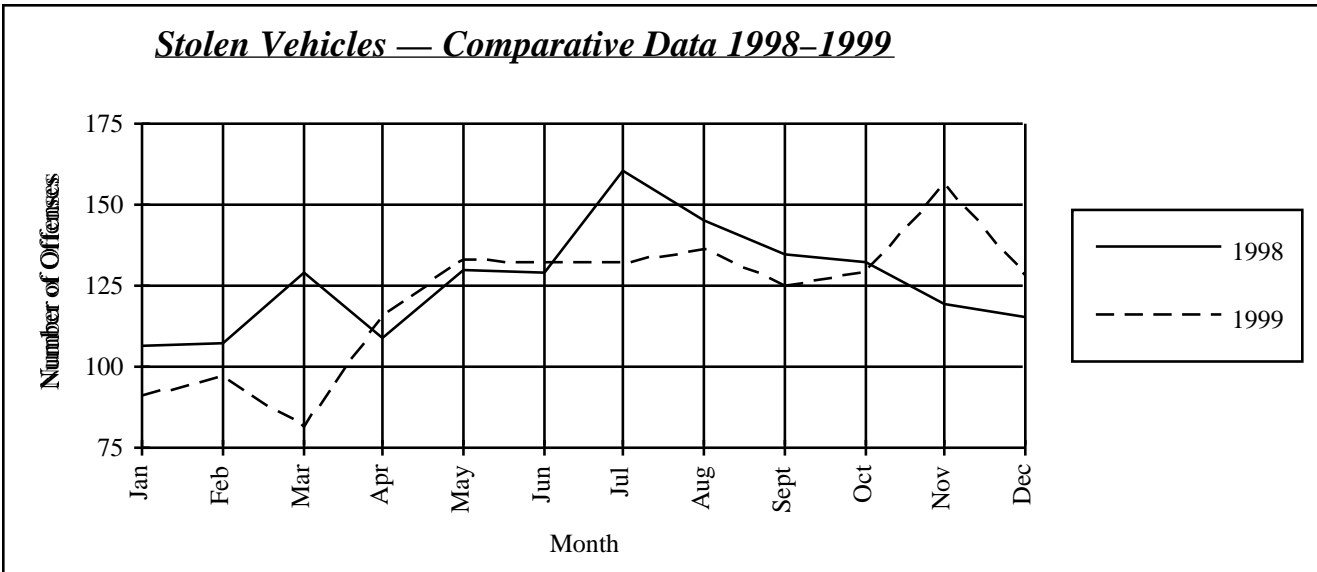
Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		1995-1999
Number reported	1,720	1,766	1,642	1,517	1,457		
% change from previous year	-2.1%	2.7%	-7.0%	-7.6%	-4.0%		
						% change	-15.3%
Rate per 1,000	1.39	1.43	1.33	1.23	1.18		
% change from previous year	-2.1%	2.9%	-7.0%	-7.6%	-4.1%		
						% change	-15.1%

<b>Type of Vehicle 1998–1999</b>				
	<b>Auto- mobiles</b>	<b>Trucks/ Buses</b>	<b>Other Vehicles</b>	<b>Totals</b>
1998	1,011	199	301	<b>1,517</b>
1999	978	171	308	<b>1,457</b>
% change	-3.3%	-14.1%	0.3%	<b>-4.0%</b>

<b>Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 1999</b>		
	<b>No. Recovered</b>	<b>% Recovered</b>
Recovered Locally	718	49.3%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	269	18.5%
<b>Total Recovered</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>67.7%</b>
Not Recovered	470	32.3%

<b>Characteristics — 1999</b>	
<b>Type of Vehicle</b>	<b>Value of Property Stolen during Offense</b>
Automobiles.....67.1%	Total.....\$8,856,611.00
Other Vehicles .....21.1%	Per Incident Average.....\$6,078.66
Trucks/Buses .....11.7%	<b>Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered .....987</b>
<b>Months of Highest Occurrence</b>	<b>Value of Property Recovered</b>
November .....10.8%	Total .....\$6,366,357.00
August .....9.3%	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
May .....9.1%	639 Offenses Cleared.....43.9%
	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.33

<b>Profile of Persons Arrested 477 Arrests</b>	
<b>Age</b>	
17 and under.....	49.5%
18–24.....	31.2%
25–29.....	5.2%
30–34.....	4.8%
35–39.....	2.7%
40 and over.....	6.5%
<b>Sex</b>	
Male.....	79.9%
Female.....	20.1%



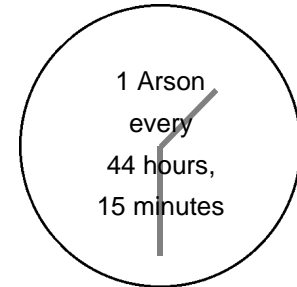


## ARSON

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	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999
Number reported	251	288	253	202	198	
% change from previous year	-10.7%	14.7%	-12.2%	-20.2%	-2.0%	
						% change -21.1%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.16	0.16	
% change from previous year	-13.0%	15.0%	-13.0%	-20.0%	—	
						% change -20.0%

### Characteristics — 1999

#### Type of Property

Structural.....	51.0%
Mobile.....	18.7%
Other.....	30.3%

#### Months of Highest Occurrence

April .....	15.7%
June .....	12.6%
March .....	11.1%

#### Value of Property Damaged

Total.....	\$1,197,275.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$6,046.84

#### Clearance Rate

57 Offenses Cleared.....	28.8%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.44

### Profile of Persons Arrested 87 Arrests

#### Age

17 and under.....	40.2%
18-24.....	10.3%
25-29.....	5.7%
30-34.....	8.0%
35-39.....	3.4%
40 and over.....	8.0%

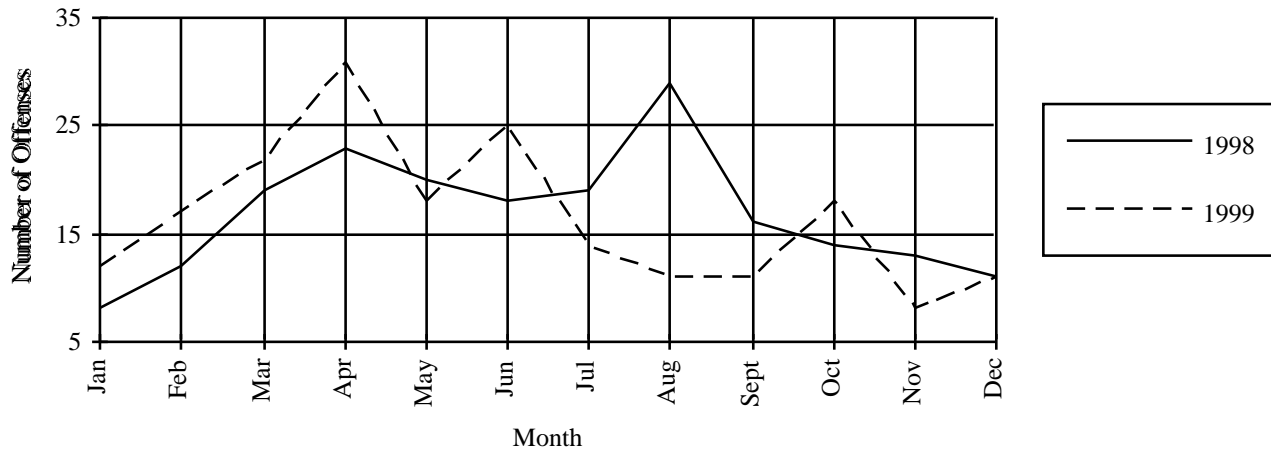
#### Sex

Male.....	83.9%
Female.....	16.1%

### Arson by Property Type, 1998-1999

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1998	1999	% change	1998	1999	% change
Structural — Residential	68	55	-19.1%	\$636,180	\$466,382	-26.7%
Structural — Non-residential	51	46	-9.8%	\$1,532,805	\$431,425	-71.9%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	32	37	15.6%	\$91,600	\$259,493	183.3%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	51	60	17.6%	\$8,501	\$39,975	370.2%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>\$2,269,086</b>	<b>\$1,197,275</b>	<b>-47.2%</b>

### *Arsons — Comparative Data 1998–1999*



### *Arson Breakdown by County*

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1998	1999	% change	1998	1999	% change
Androscoggin	4	11	175.0%	\$4,000	\$213,705	5,242.6%
Aroostook	13	2	-84.6%	\$117,250	\$16,050	-86.3%
Cumberland	67	93	38.8%	\$1,052,255	\$259,370	-75.4%
Franklin	2	2	—	\$7,500	\$15,000	100.0%
Hancock	3	2	-33.3%	\$18,000	\$2,020	-88.8%
Kennebec	41	16	-61.0%	\$153,160	\$87,480	-42.9%
Knox	5	7	40.0%	\$500,575	\$54,800	-89.1%
Lincoln	—	3	100.0%	—	\$25,000	100.0%
Oxford	6	5	-16.7%	\$7,650	\$8,010	4.7%
Penobscot	26	23	-11.5%	\$56,261	\$307,707	446.9%
Piscataquis	4	5	25.0%	\$68,000	\$28,393	-58.2%
Sagadahoc	1	—	-100.0%	—	—	—
Somerset	1	2	100.0%	\$280	\$8,000	2,757.1%
Waldo	2	1	-50.0%	\$2,075	\$500	-75.9%
Washington	—	4	100.0%	—	\$300	100.0%
York	27	22	-18.5%	\$282,080	\$170,940	-39.4%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>\$2,269,086</b>	<b>\$1,197,275</b>	<b>-47.2%</b>

*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 1999 was 22. These incidents involved 24 victims with at least 35 offenders, and resulted in a total of 25 offenses.

### Hate Crime 1999

Number of incidents.....	22
Number of victims.....	24
Number of offenders .....	35
Number of offenses.....	25

In 1999, the most commonly reported bias motivation was sexual orientation. The second largest percentages were racial and religious hate crimes.

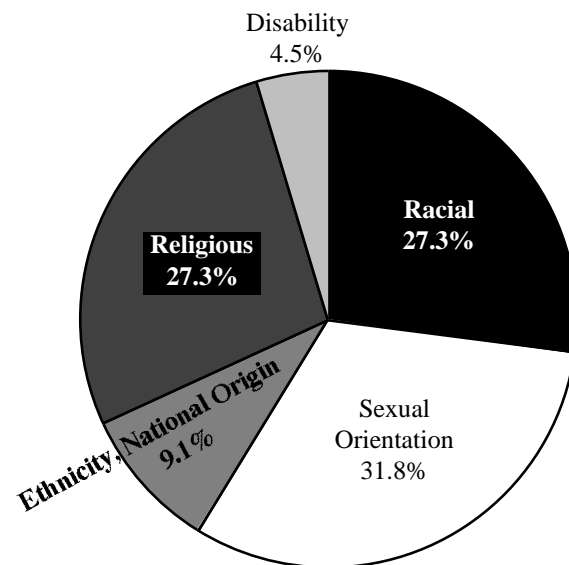
### Hate Crime Bias Motivation

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Racial	27.3%	Anti-White	—	—
		Anti-Black	5	22.7%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	—	—
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	1	4.5%
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Sexual Orientation	31.8%	Anti-Male Homosexual	7	31.8%
		Anti-Female Homosexual	—	—
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	—	—
		Anti-Heterosexual	—	—
		Anti-Bisexual	—	—
Ethnicity, National Origin	9.1%	Anti-Arab	—	—
		Anti-Hispanic	—	—
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	2	9.1%
Religious	27.3%	Anti-Jewish	6	27.3%
		Anti-Catholic	—	—
		Anti-Protestant	—	—
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	—	—

### Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)

Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Religious	27.3%	Anti-Other Religion	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	—	—
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Disability	4.5%	Anti-Mental Disability	—	—
		Anti-Physical Disability	1	4.5%
Not Reported			—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	22	100.0%

### Hate Crime Bias Motivation



The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 1999 was residences and homes. The second most common location was highways, roads, alleys and streets.

### Hate Crime Locations

Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	—	—
Bank/Savings and Loan	1	4.5%
Bar/Nightclub	—	—
Church/Synagogue/Temple	1	4.5%
Commercial/Office Building	1	4.5%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	—	—

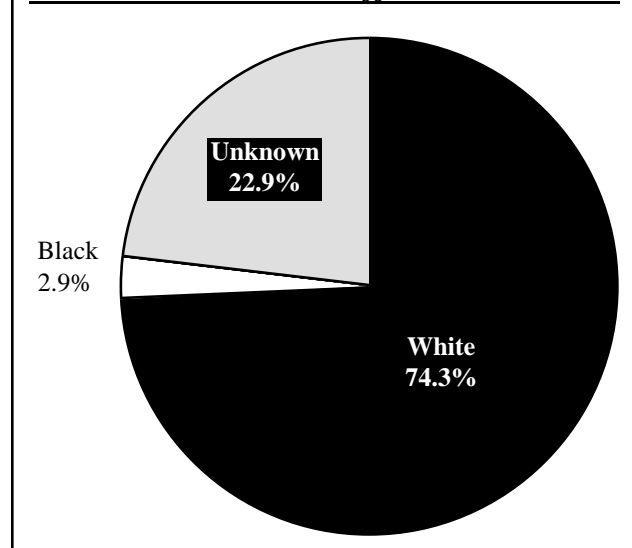
### Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Department/Discount Store	—	—
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	—	—
Government/Public Building	2	9.1%
Grocery/Supermarket	—	—
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	3	13.6%
Hotel/Motel	—	—
Jail/Prison	—	—
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	2	9.1%
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	8	36.4%
Restaurant	—	—
School/College	2	9.1%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	2	9.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

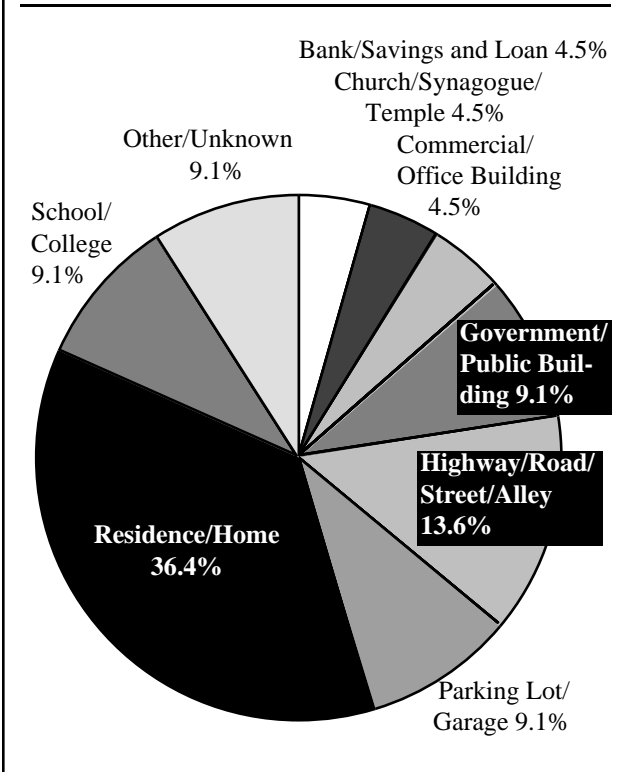
### Hate Crime Offenders by Race

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	26	74.3%
Black	1	2.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	8	22.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Hate Crime Offenders



### Hate Crime Locations



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

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

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

### Hate Crime Offenses by Victim Type

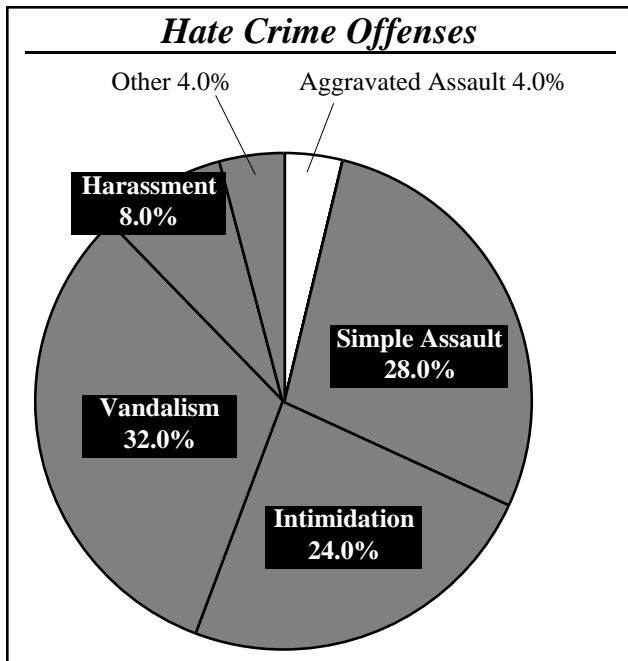
Victim Type	No.	% of Total
Individual	19	79.2%
Business	2	8.3%
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	—	—
Religious Organization	1	4.2%
Society/Public	2	8.3%
Other	—	—
Unknown	—	—
Not Reported	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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.

<b><i>Hate Crime by Offense</i></b>		
<b>Offense</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	—	—
Aggravated Assault	1	4.0%
Burglary	—	—
Larceny-Theft	—	—
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	7	28.0%
Intimidation	6	24.0%
Vandalism	8	32.0%
Harassment*	2	8.0%
Other	1	4.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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



## ***Offenses Reported by Agency***

### **Augusta Police Dept.**

- 2 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 2 Simple Assault Anti-Physical Disability
- 1 Harassment Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin
- 1 Other (Terrorizing) Anti-Physical Disability
- 1 Vandalism Anti-Jewish

### **Carrabassett Valley Police Dept.**

- 1 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

### **Dover-Foxcroft Police Dept.**

- 1 Vandalism Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

### **Farmington Police Dept.**

- 1 Harassment Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin

### **Portland Police Dept.**

- 1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 2 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- 2 Intimidation Anti-Jewish
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 2 Vandalism Anti-Black
- 2 Vandalism Anti-Jewish
- 1 Vandalism Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

### **Presque Isle Police Dept.**

- 1 Vandalism Anti-Jewish

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**6 Agencies      25 Offenses**



## ***STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY VALUES***

Supplementary reports relating to property stolen and recovered provide information on the estimated value of such property. The investigating officer has the obligation to assess the value of property stolen and recovered in each crime index offense. The officer is guided by the following instructions:

1. Use fair market value for items subject to depreciation.
2. Use wholesale cost of goods stolen from retail establishments.
3. Use victim's evaluation of non-depreciable items.
4. Use cost of replacement to victims for new or almost new items.

There was more than 24 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 1999. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 1999:

- Property stolen totaled \$24,635,862, up 3.6% from the 1998 figure of \$23,785,312.
- There was \$8,658,459 worth of property recovered, up 6.9% from \$8,100,971 in 1998.
- The rate of recovery was 35.1%, compared to 34.1% for 1998.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 71.8%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$15,764,794 stolen, \$2,292,102 (14.5%) recovered.

<b><i>Breakdown by Type and Value of Property</i></b>			
<b>Type of Property</b>	<b>Value Stolen</b>	<b>Value Recovered</b>	<b>Percent Recovered</b>
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$2,978,295	\$313,293	10.5%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$1,638,231	\$224,058	13.7%
Clothing and Furs	\$556,408	\$143,512	25.8%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$8,871,068	\$6,366,357	71.8%
Office Equipment	\$470,495	\$96,358	20.5%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$2,020,390	\$213,923	10.6%
Firearms	\$221,654	\$51,921	23.4%
Household Goods	\$471,693	\$61,095	13.0%
Consumable Goods	\$232,013	\$49,520	21.3%
Livestock	\$29,806	\$7,981	26.8%
Miscellaneous	\$7,145,809	\$1,130,441	15.8%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$24,635,862</b>	<b>\$8,658,459</b>	<b>35.1%</b>

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

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## ***Clearance Rate***

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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:

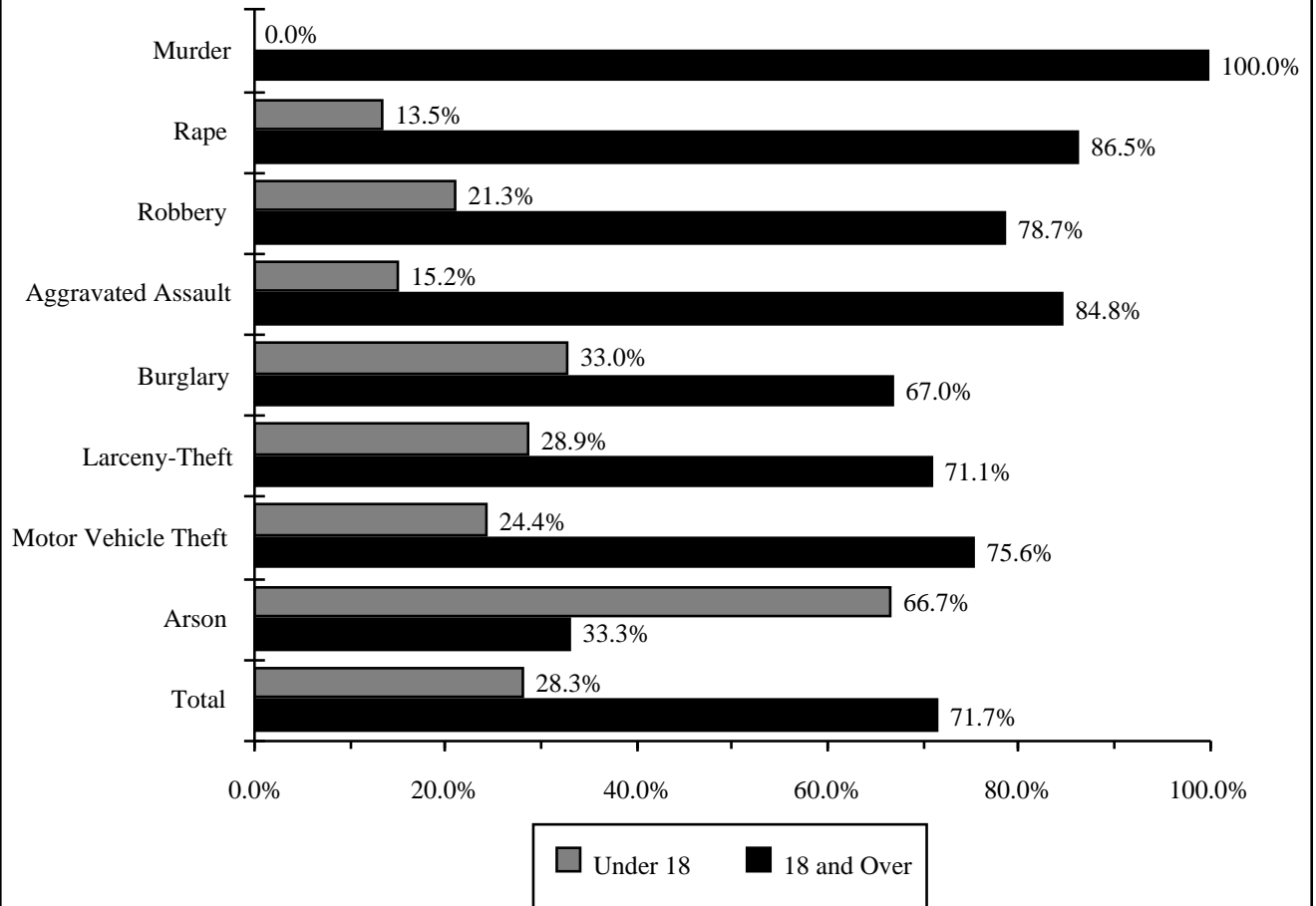
1. The offender commits suicide.
2. A double murder occurs (two persons kill each other).
3. The offender dies after making a confession (dying declaration).
4. The offender is killed by law enforcement officers.
5. The offender confesses to committing a crime while already in custody for another crime 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 1999, 29.1% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, slightly higher than the 28.1% rate for 1998, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 21.4%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 1999 was 60.7%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 27.7%.

<b><i>Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 1999</i></b>			
<b>Classification</b>	<b>Number of Offenses</b>	<b>Number Cleared</b>	<b>Percent Cleared</b>
Murder	25	24	96.0%
Forcible Rape	273	126	46.2%
Robbery	196	108	55.1%
Aggravated Assault	789	599	75.9%
Burglary	7,622	1,604	21.0%
Larceny-Theft	25,381	7,316	28.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,457	639	43.9%
Arson	198	57	28.8%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>35,941</b>	<b>10,473</b>	<b>29.1%</b>

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

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



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## ARREST DATA

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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 1999:

- 19.2% of all arrests were juveniles, 80.8% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 34.3% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 11.8% of arrests were for index offenses.
- Over one quarter (27.3%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 1999 was down 2.0%. Part I offenses were down 4.9%, Part II offenses were down 1.4%.

**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.**

<b>Disposition</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent Distribution</b>
1. Handled within the department (released to parents, etc.)	1,255	11.6%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	9,025	83.7%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Human Services)	15	0.1%
4. Referred to other police agency	20	0.2%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	464	4.3%
<b>Total Dispositions</b>	<b>10,779</b>	<b>99.9%</b>

(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.

**Total Arrests — Percent Change 1998–1999**

<b>Offenses</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Murder	19	18	-5.3%
Forcible Rape	72	105	45.8%
Robbery	146	127	-13.0%
Aggravated Assault	651	523	-19.7%
Burglary	1,682	1,562	-7.1%
Larceny-Theft	6,436	6,174	-4.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	462	477	3.2%
Arson	76	87	14.5%
<b>Subtotal for Part I Offenses</b>	<b>9,544</b>	<b>9,073</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>
Manslaughter	4	—	-100.0%
Other Assaults	6,901	6,932	0.4%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	316	325	2.8%
Fraud	1,170	1,037	-11.4%
Embezzlement	5	10	100.0%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	427	377	-11.7%
Vandalism	1,878	1,805	-3.9%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	359	281	-21.7%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	95	55	-42.1%
Sex Offenses	290	277	-4.5%
Drug Abuse Violations	4,639	4,494	-3.1%
Gambling	1	2	100.0%
Offenses against Family	290	409	41.0%
Driving under the Influence	8,007	7,293	-8.9%
Liquor Laws	3,164	3,194	0.9%
Drunkenness	33	28	-15.2%
Disorderly Conduct	2,172	2,119	-2.4%
All Other (except Traffic)	17,401	17,873	2.7%
Curfew and Loitering	212	246	16.0%
Runaways	466	417	-10.5%
<b>Subtotal for Part II Offenses</b>	<b>47,830</b>	<b>47,174</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS</b>	<b>57,374</b>	<b>56,247</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>













Table with columns for Offense Category, Sex, Kennebec Cty. (Kennebec SP Juv., Adult), Knox SO (Knox SO Juv., Adult), Camden PD (Camden PD Juv., Adult), Knox County (Rockland PD Juv., Adult), Thomaston PD (Thomaston PD Juv., Adult), and Rockport PD (Rockport PD Juv., Adult). Rows include various offenses like Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter, Robbery, Burglary, etc.

Table with columns for Knox County (MDEA/Lq. Enf. Juv., Adult, Knox SP Juv., Adult), Lincoln County (Lincoln SO Juv., Adult, Boothbay H. PD Juv., Adult, Dam'scotta PD Juv., Adult, Waldoboro PD Juv., Adult, Wiscasset PD Juv., Adult), and MDEA/Lq. Enf. Juv., Adult. Rows include various offenses like Robbery, Burglary, Auto Theft, etc.





















***Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 1999***

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number of Persons Arrested</b>	<b>Percent Distribution</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Juveniles</b>			
10 and under	198	0.4%	0.4%
11–12	651	1.2%	1.5%
13–14	2,503	4.4%	6.0%
15	1,998	3.6%	9.5%
16	2,523	4.5%	14.0%
17	2,906	5.2%	19.2%
<b>Total Juveniles</b>	<b>10,779</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	
<b>Adults</b>			
18	3,841	6.8%	26.0%
19	3,669	6.5%	32.5%
20	3,113	5.5%	38.0%
21	2,404	4.3%	42.3%
22	1,909	3.4%	45.7%
23	1,687	3.0%	48.7%
24	1,598	2.8%	51.6%
25–29	6,547	11.6%	63.2%
30–34	5,865	10.4%	73.6%
35–39	5,728	10.2%	83.8%
40–44	4,101	7.3%	91.1%
45–49	2,291	4.1%	95.2%
50–54	1,313	2.3%	97.5%
55–59	657	1.2%	98.7%
60–64	327	0.6%	99.3%
65 and over	418	0.7%	100.0%
<b>Total Adults</b>	<b>45,468</b>	<b>80.8%</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS</b>	<b>56,247</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

See explanation of juvenile arrest procedure on page 48.  
(Cumulative percentage may not total 100% because of rounding.)

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## ***Arrests — Drug and Liquor Violations***

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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 1999.

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:

- 87.3% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 12.7% 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 4,494 total drug arrests: 3,882 were male, 612 were female.
- Total drug arrests decreased by 3.1% from the 4,639 arrests in 1998.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 84.8% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 15.2% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 74.7% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 25.3% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 1999 decreased by 8.9% from the 1998 total. There were 8,007 OUI arrests in 1998 — 7,293 in 1999. Adult OUI arrests decreased 8.9% and juvenile OUI arrests decreased 11.5%.
- Of the 7,293 OUI arrests in 1999, 5,875 were male — 1,418 were female.
- Adults accounted for 98.1% of all OUI arrests for 1999.
- Juvenile liquor arrests decreased 7.9%, from 993 in 1998 to 915 in 1999.

***Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 1999***  
*(includes those released without having been formally charged)*

Age	DRUG ARRESTS			LIQUOR ARRESTS			Total Drug & Liquor Arrests
	Sale or Manufacturing	Possession	Total	Operating Under Influence	Liquor Laws	Total	
10 and under	1	3	4	8	3	11	15
11–12	1	10	11	—	7	7	18
13–14	19	66	85	2	92	94	179
15	18	85	103	3	84	87	190
16	24	182	206	32	236	268	474
17	23	243	266	94	354	448	714
<b>Total Juvenile Arrests</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>1,590</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>87.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>84.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
18	68	373	441	211	607	818	1,259
19	70	347	417	261	649	910	1,327
20	58	256	314	221	555	776	1,090
21–29	278	1,005	1,283	2,044	308	2,352	3,635
30–39	215	641	856	2,183	147	2,330	3,186
40–49	120	294	414	1,473	111	1,584	1,998
50–59	38	42	80	566	28	594	674
60 and over	5	9	14	195	13	208	222
<b>Total Adult Arrests</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>7,154</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>9,572</b>	<b>13,391</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>77.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>74.7%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>4,494</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>10,487</b>	<b>14,981</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>69.5%</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

### *Drug Arrest Analysis 1999*

Age	SALE/MANUFACTURING					POSSESSION					Grand Totals Drug Arrests
	Opium, cocaine and derivatives	Mari- juana	Synthetic narcotics	Other dangerous non- narcotics	Sub- totals	Opium, cocaine and derivatives	Mari- juana	Synthetic narcotics	Other dangerous non- narcotics	Sub- totals	
10 and under	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	4
11–12	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	—	2	10	11
13–14	1	8	2	8	19	—	52	2	12	66	85
15	1	10	1	6	18	—	71	4	10	85	103
16	2	15	—	7	24	6	149	7	20	182	206
17	3	15	—	5	23	6	194	17	26	243	266
<b>Total &lt; 18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>675</b>
18	10	42	5	11	68	9	313	9	42	373	441
19	20	35	4	11	70	18	283	9	37	347	417
20	8	32	7	11	58	11	215	7	23	256	314
21	13	25	2	5	45	13	157	8	24	202	247
22	11	23	6	3	43	7	119	4	12	142	185
23	8	14	3	5	30	11	102	1	13	127	157
24	4	10	1	4	19	6	99	5	8	118	137
25–29	45	62	8	26	141	41	329	19	27	416	557
30–34	44	58	7	15	124	28	254	14	26	322	446
35–39	24	55	7	5	91	20	259	14	26	319	410
40–44	17	45	3	13	78	18	159	5	15	197	275
45–49	11	26	2	3	42	10	69	3	15	97	139
50–54	8	18	4	4	34	3	24	3	1	31	65
55–59	—	4	—	—	4	3	8	—	—	11	15
60–64	—	2	—	1	3	1	4	—	1	6	9
Over 65	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	3	5
<b>Total &gt; 18</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>3,819</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>4,494</b>



## ***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, 1999, the following information was gathered from 138 reporting agencies.

### **Sworn Personnel**

- There were 1,540 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.86 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 259 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 330 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.38.
- Statewide, there were 2,163 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represents a rate of 1.73 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, the average rate per 1,000 is 2.5. The average rate for the New England states is 2.2.

### **Civilian Personnel**

- The number of full-time civilian support personnel employed by the municipal departments in Maine was 431.
- There were 63 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 147 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 641.

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 1999 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.

<b><i>Police Employment Data 1999</i></b>									
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sworn Law Enforcement</b>			<b>Civilian Personnel</b>		<b>Total</b>		
		<b>Officers</b>	<b>Officers/ 1,000</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Total</b>
Androscoggin SO	23,673	13	—	0.5	3	2	16	2	18
Auburn PD	22,777	42	1	1.9	3	3	45	4	49
Lewiston PD	36,442	75	4	2.2	3	9	78	13	91
Livermore Falls PD	3,219	5	1	1.9	3	2	8	3	11
Lisbon PD	9,300	14	—	1.5	4	1	18	1	19
Mechanic Falls PD	2,859	5	—	1.7	—	—	5	—	5
Sabattus PD	3,725	5	1	1.6	—	1	5	2	7
<b>Total Androscoggin</b>	<b>101,995</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>200</b>
Aroostook SO	29,231	9	1	0.3	1	4	10	5	15
Caribou PD	7,966	13	1	1.8	1	1	14	2	16
Ft. Fairfield PD	3,405	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Ft. Kent PD	3,717	5	—	1.3	1	3	6	3	9
Houlton PD	5,684	13	1	2.5	3	1	16	2	18
Madawaska PD	4,222	6	—	1.4	—	1	6	1	7
Presque Isle PD	8,935	17	1	2.0	3	1	20	2	22
Van Buren PD	2,508	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Ashland PD	1,378	3	—	2.2	—	—	3	—	3
Limestone PD	7,988	4	1	0.6	—	—	4	1	5
Washburn PD	1,589	3	—	1.9	—	—	3	—	3
<b>Total Aroostook</b>	<b>76,623</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>106</b>
Cumberland SO	44,130	41	1	1.0	—	3	41	4	45
Brunswick PD	20,925	31	3	1.6	5	7	36	10	46
Cape Elizabeth PD	9,086	13	—	1.4	4	—	17	—	17
Falmouth PD	8,672	14	—	1.6	2	5	16	5	21
Gorham PD	13,390	19	—	1.4	3	3	22	3	25
Portland PD	63,191	137	15	2.4	14	41	151	56	207
South Portland PD	22,971	47	4	2.2	3	2	50	6	56
Scarborough PD	14,894	25	3	1.9	7	3	32	6	38
Westbrook PD	16,797	32	2	2.0	5	6	37	8	45

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		M	F	1,000	M	F	M	F	
Bridgton PD	4,569	8	—	1.8	1	3	9	3	12
Cumberland PD	6,574	9	1	1.5	—	5	9	6	15
Freeport PD	7,594	11	1	1.6	2	3	13	4	17
Yarmouth PD	8,191	11	—	1.3	2	3	13	3	16
Windham PD	14,350	20	—	1.4	4	2	24	2	26
U.S.M. Campus PD	—	15	3	—	4	3	19	6	25
<b>Total Cumberland</b>	<b>255,334</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>611</b>
Franklin SO	10,606	12	1	1.2	5	5	17	6	23
Farmington PD	7,763	11	1	1.5	—	1	11	2	13
Jay PD	5,625	7	2	1.6	1	1	8	3	11
Wilton PD	3,885	5	—	1.3	—	—	5	—	5
Rangeley PD	965	3	—	3.1	—	—	3	—	3
U.M.F. Campus PD	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Carrabassett Valley PD	293	1	—	3.4	5	2	6	2	8
<b>Total Franklin</b>	<b>29,137</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>67</b>
Hancock SO	26,563	13	—	0.5	—	—	13	—	13
Bar Harbor PD	4,621	8	1	1.9	3	1	11	2	13
Ellsworth PD	6,327	12	1	2.1	2	2	14	3	17
Bucksport PD	4,948	7	—	1.4	2	—	9	—	9
Mt. Desert PD	2,019	4	1	2.5	2	2	6	3	9
So. West Harbor PD	2,119	5	—	2.4	2	2	7	2	9
Gouldsboro PD	2,123	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Swan's Island PD	417	2	—	4.8	—	—	2	—	2
Winter Harbor PD	1,148	1	—	0.9	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Total Hancock</b>	<b>50,285</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>74</b>
Kennebec SO	44,562	23	1	0.5	5	3	28	4	32
Augusta PD	20,119	39	2	2.0	5	9	44	11	55
Gardiner PD	6,336	10	—	1.6	2	3	12	3	15
Hallowell PD	2,473	5	—	2.0	—	—	5	—	5
Waterville PD	16,378	29	1	1.8	2	6	31	7	38
Oakland PD	5,310	9	—	1.7	—	1	9	1	10
Monmouth PD	3,508	4	—	1.1	—	—	4	—	4
Winslow PD	7,942	5	1	0.8	—	1	5	2	7
Winthrop PD	5,994	8	1	1.5	4	—	12	1	13
Clinton PD	3,399	1	—	0.3	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Total Kennebec</b>	<b>116,021</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>180</b>
Knox SO	18,700	16	1	0.9	—	1	16	2	18
Camden PD	5,073	10	—	2.0	2	2	12	2	14
Rockland PD	7,921	19	—	2.4	1	1	20	1	21
Thomaston PD	3,294	4	1	1.5	—	—	4	1	5
Rockport PD	3,126	5	—	1.6	1	—	6	—	6
<b>Total Knox</b>	<b>38,114</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>64</b>
Lincoln SO	19,149	17	1	0.9	—	2	17	3	20
Boothbay Harbor PD	2,226	7	—	3.1	1	4	8	4	12
Damariscotta PD	1,786	4	—	2.2	—	—	4	—	4
Waldoboro PD	5,503	5	—	0.9	—	1	5	1	6
Wiscasset PD	3,376	3	1	1.2	—	1	3	2	5
<b>Total Lincoln</b>	<b>32,040</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>
Oxford SO	22,647	12	—	0.5	1	1	13	1	14
Rumford PD	6,808	15	1	2.4	—	—	15	1	16
Dixfield PD	2,563	3	1	1.6	—	—	3	1	4
Mexico PD	3,285	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Norway PD	4,831	6	1	1.4	—	1	6	2	8
Paris PD	4,577	8	—	1.7	—	1	8	1	9
Bethel PD	2,614	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
Fryeburg PD	2,910	4	—	1.4	—	—	4	—	4
Oxford PD	3,817	4	—	1.0	—	1	4	1	5
<b>Total Oxford</b>	<b>54,052</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>
Penobscot SO	54,191	20	—	0.4	—	3	20	3	23
Bangor PD	30,724	68	1	2.2	5	8	73	9	82
Brewer PD	8,522	14	1	1.8	—	3	14	4	18
Dexter PD	5,059	5	—	1.0	—	1	5	1	6
Lincoln PD	5,324	5	—	0.9	—	1	5	1	6
Old Town PD	7,817	14	1	1.9	4	1	18	2	20

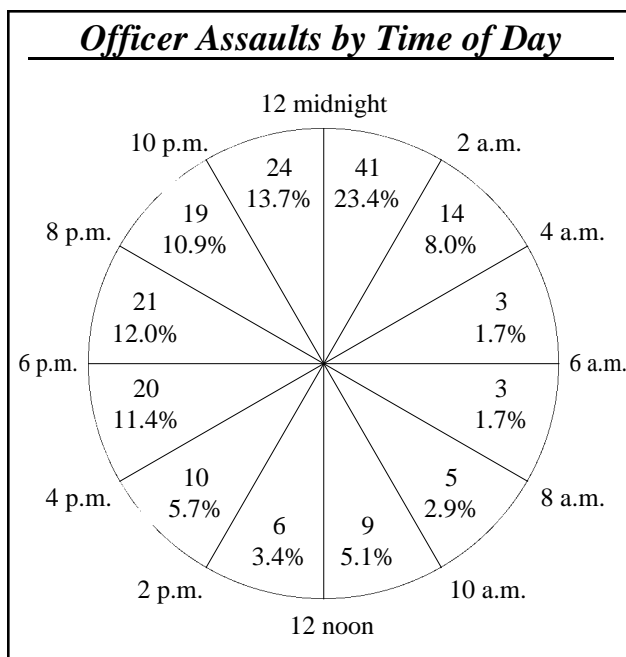
Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		M	F	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Orono PD	8,454	14	—	1.7	—	—	14	—	14
Hampden PD	6,077	8	2	1.6	—	1	8	3	11
Millinocket PD	6,373	9	—	1.4	—	—	9	—	9
E. Millinocket PD	3,906	5	—	1.3	—	—	5	—	5
Newport PD	2,896	5	—	1.7	—	—	5	—	5
Eddington PD	1,892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veazie PD	1,628	5	—	3.1	—	1	5	1	6
U.M.O. Campus PD	—	19	3	—	7	4	26	7	33
Penobscot Nation	465	5	—	10.8	4	—	9	—	9
<b>Total Penobscot</b>	<b>143,328</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>247</b>
Piscataquis SO	8,500	7	—	0.8	—	—	7	—	7
Dover-Foxcroft PD	4,236	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Milo PD	2,490	3	—	1.2	—	—	3	—	3
Brownville PD	1,382	2	—	1.4	—	—	2	—	2
Greenville PD	1,803	2	—	1.1	—	—	2	—	2
<b>Total Piscataquis</b>	<b>18,411</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19</b>
Sagadahoc SO	11,780	15	—	1.3	4	2	19	2	21
Bath PD	9,729	17	1	1.9	3	4	20	5	25
Topsham PD	9,236	11	1	1.3	1	3	12	4	16
Richmond PD	3,262	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Phippsburg PD	2,025	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Total Sagadahoc</b>	<b>36,032</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>67</b>
Somerset SO	27,680	14	—	0.5	4	4	18	4	22
Fairfield PD	6,531	8	2	1.5	—	1	8	3	11
Skowhegan PD	10,016	15	1	1.6	—	1	15	2	17
Madison PD	4,481	5	—	1.1	—	1	5	1	6
Pittsfield PD	4,042	4	1	1.2	1	2	5	3	8
<b>Total Somerset</b>	<b>52,750</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>64</b>
Waldo SO	27,316	12	—	0.4	—	1	12	1	13
Belfast PD	6,686	12	—	1.8	3	2	15	2	17
Searsport PD	2,721	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
<b>Total Waldo</b>	<b>36,723</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>
Washington SO	21,659	10	—	0.5	5	1	15	1	16
Calais PD	3,766	8	—	2.1	1	3	9	3	12
Eastport PD	1,836	4	—	2.2	—	—	4	—	4
Machias PD	2,484	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Jonesport PD	1,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baileyville PD	1,936	5	—	2.6	—	—	5	—	5
Pleasant Point PD	666	5	—	7.5	8	1	13	1	14
Indian Twp.	712	6	—	8.4	1	2	7	2	9
Milbridge PD	1,284	1	—	0.8	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Total Washington</b>	<b>35,753</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65</b>
York County SO	36,686	17	2	0.5	—	3	17	5	22
Biddeford PD	20,998	41	2	2.0	6	12	47	14	61
Kittery PD	9,342	20	—	2.1	1	5	21	5	26
Old Orchard PD	7,811	17	2	2.4	2	4	19	6	25
Saco PD	16,182	27	2	1.8	5	5	32	7	39
Sanford PD	21,143	33	3	1.7	4	9	37	12	49
Berwick PD	6,380	10	—	1.6	—	1	10	1	11
Eliot PD	5,833	5	2	1.2	—	—	5	2	7
Kennebunk	9,165	18	1	2.1	1	4	19	5	24
Kennebunkport PD	3,520	11	—	3.1	3	2	14	2	16
North Berwick PD	4,110	10	1	2.7	—	1	10	2	12
Ogunquit PD	997	6	1	7.0	—	1	6	2	8
South Berwick PD	6,321	7	—	1.1	2	2	9	2	11
Wells PD	8,399	20	3	2.7	2	4	22	7	29
York PD	12,164	22	—	1.8	1	8	23	8	31
Buxton PD	7,351	5	2	1.0	2	2	7	4	11
<b>Total York</b>	<b>176,402</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>382</b>
<b>All Other State</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Maine State Police</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>477</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,253,000</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>2,894</b>

## 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.

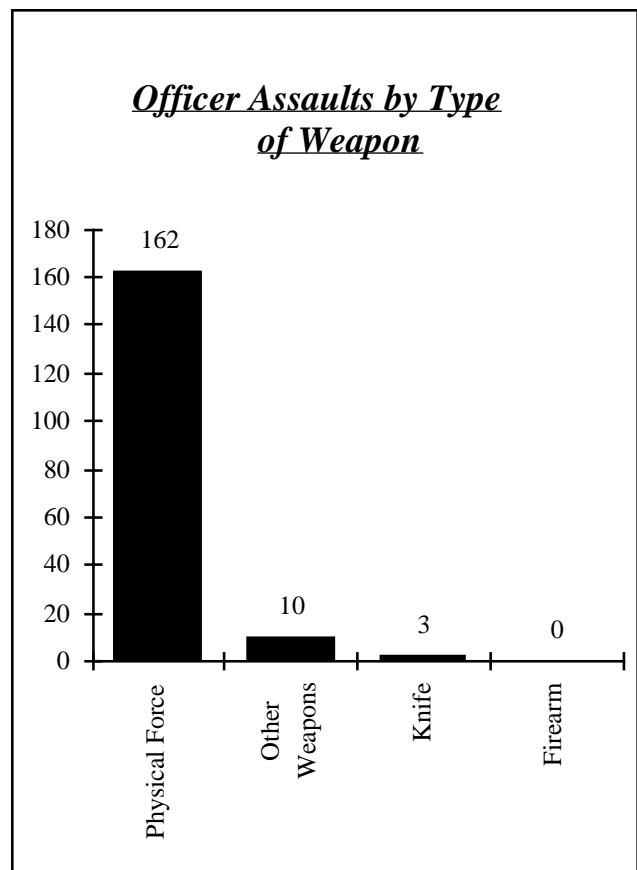
During 1999:

- There were 175 assaults on law enforcement officers, a 29.1% decrease from the 1998 figure of 247.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 1999 was 8.1, compared to 11.6 assaults per 100 officers during 1998.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 90, or 51.4% of the total.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 92.6% or 162 of the assaults.
- Of the 175 assaults, 13.1% (23) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 86.9% (152) produced no injury.
- 18.9% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (33), 81.1% were directed at assisted officers (142).
- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (48.0%), with 23.4% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 98.9% (173) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 175 reported assaults on officers, 27 were on sheriff's deputies, none were on state police officers, and 148 were on municipal officers.



**Assaults on Officers by County**

County	Assaults on Officers			1999 Rate Per 100 Officers
	1998	1999	% Change	
Androscoggin	5	9	80.0%	5.4
Aroostook	2	3	50.0%	3.5
Cumberland	118	67	-43.2%	14.4
Franklin	3	3	—	6.4
Hancock	7	2	-71.4%	3.6
Kennebec	13	28	115.4%	20.1
Knox	16	7	-56.3%	12.5
Lincoln	—	1	100%	2.6
Oxford	6	3	-50.0%	4.8
Penobscot	27	18	-33.3%	8.8
Piscataquis	3	—	-100.0%	—
Sagadahoc	11	12	9.1%	24.0
Somerset	4	3	-25.0%	6.0
Waldo	—	1	100%	3.7
Washington	1	1	—	2.3
York	31	17	-45.2%	5.9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>-29.1%</b>	<b>8.1</b>



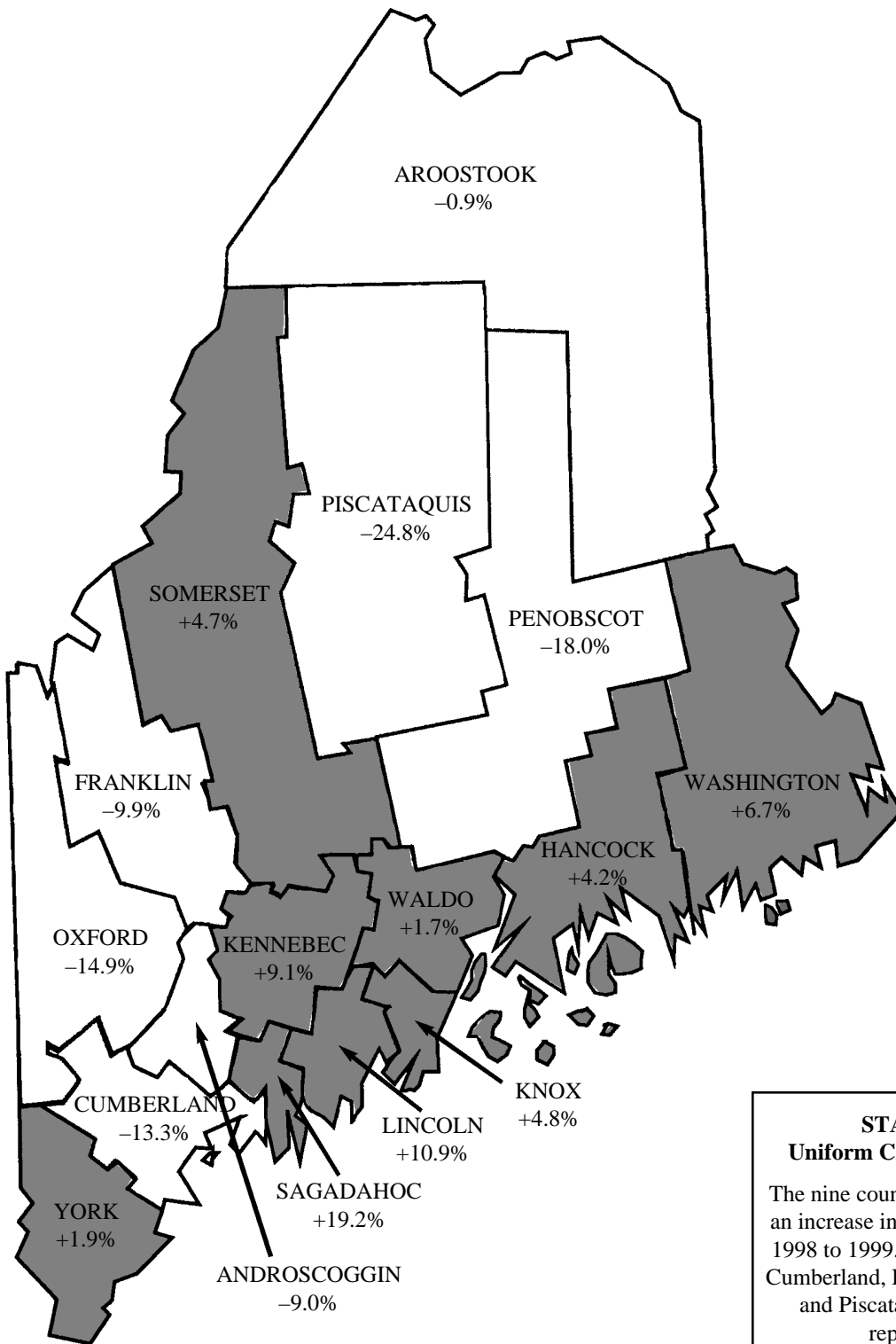
## Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 1999

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	90	—	1	6	83	11	15	57	—	—	2	5	90
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Attempting other arrests	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	12
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	18	—	—	1	17	2	2	2	—	—	—	12	18
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	11	—	—	—	11	1	3	5	—	—	—	2	11
8. Ambush — no warning	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Mentally deranged	7	—	—	—	7	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	7
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	5	—	—	—	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	5
11. All other	24	—	2	3	19	4	4	5	—	4	3	4	22
<b>12. Totals (1–11)</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>173</b>
13. Number with personal injury	23	—	2	3	18								
14. Number without personal injury	152	1	1	6	144								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	41	14	3	3	5	9							
P.M.	6	10	20	21	19	24							
	12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00						

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## COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS

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**STATE OF MAINE**  
**Uniform Crime Reporting Division**

The nine counties shown shaded reported an increase in the Index Crime Rate from 1998 to 1999. Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot and Piscataquis counties (in white) reported a decrease.

**Androscoggin County****January–December 1999**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Androscoggin SO	—	—	—	—	—	1	88	216	14	1	320	27.8
Auburn	22,915	42.85	—	18	9	8	259	661	26	1	982	34.4
Lewiston	36,698	45.18	2	21	15	19	370	1,191	31	9	1,658	27.1
Livermore Falls	3,223	40.34	—	—	1	2	34	85	8	—	130	36.2
Lisbon	9,309	29.76	—	2	—	50	40	171	14	—	277	48.4
Mechanic Falls	2,863	11.53	—	—	—	6	12	14	1	—	33	33.3
Sabattus	3,670	27.25	—	3	2	3	21	66	5	—	100	22.0
Androscoggin SP	—	—	—	5	—	3	86	111	12	—	217	14.7
<b>Androscoggin County Totals</b>	<b>105,861</b>	<b>35.11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>30.2</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>78,678</b>	<b>40.42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>31.5</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>27,183</b>	<b>19.75</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>22.5</b>

**Aroostook County****January–December 1999**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Aroostook SO	—	—	—	—	—	2	49	69	9	—	129	22.5
Caribou	8,210	30.57	—	1	—	2	73	165	9	1	251	42.2
Fort Fairfield	3,464	12.41	—	—	—	12	5	22	4	—	43	74.4
Fort Kent	3,789	15.31	—	—	—	1	—	56	1	—	58	50.0
Houlton	5,864	55.93	—	2	1	2	56	248	19	—	328	28.0
Madawaska	4,252	6.11	—	—	—	—	4	19	3	—	26	34.6
Presque Isle	9,167	35.56	—	—	—	3	21	289	12	1	326	50.3
Van Buren	2,598	9.62	—	—	—	—	11	13	1	—	25	32.0
Ashland	1,404	27.07	—	1	—	2	5	25	5	—	38	31.6
Limestone	8,129	8.12	—	—	—	3	23	40	—	—	66	39.4
Washburn	1,631	12.88	—	—	—	3	3	13	2	—	21	47.6
Aroostook SP	—	—	—	3	—	14	122	172	40	—	351	32.2
<b>Aroostook County Totals</b>	<b>87,431</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>37.9</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>48,508</b>	<b>24.37</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>41.3</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>38,923</b>	<b>12.33</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>29.6</b>

**Cumberland County****January–December 1999**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Cumberland SO	—	—	—	4	—	8	236	402	37	10	697	29.6
Brunswick	20,999	35.62	—	8	3	16	108	585	23	5	748	30.1
Cape Elizabeth	9,068	11.25	—	1	—	—	20	77	2	2	102	17.6
Falmouth	8,348	20.48	—	2	1	3	13	144	8	—	171	7.6
Gorham	13,012	19.37	—	—	2	5	47	189	9	—	252	8.7
Portland	63,592	47.66	2	18	51	101	569	2,176	50	64	3,031	16.4
South Portland	23,174	43.19	—	4	12	8	57	897	23	—	1,001	53.2
Scarborough	14,191	28.12	1	1	1	3	77	306	10	—	399	20.6
Westbrook	16,595	29.17	1	2	8	13	53	383	24	—	484	63.4
Bridgton	4,568	45.53	—	1	—	3	31	167	6	—	208	28.8
Cumberland	6,437	8.08	—	—	—	—	4	47	—	1	52	26.9
Freeport	7,363	49.30	—	1	—	1	47	300	7	7	363	43.5
Yarmouth	8,147	11.42	—	—	—	2	15	72	3	1	93	48.4
Windham	14,090	25.69	—	1	4	6	76	251	21	3	362	33.7
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	106	—	—	113	3.5
Cumberland SP	—	—	—	5	—	4	47	92	19	—	167	20.4
<b>Cumberland County Totals</b>	<b>244,589</b>	<b>33.70</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>6,194</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>8,243</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>209,584</b>	<b>35.21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>7,379</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>35,005</b>	<b>24.68</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>27.8</b>

**Franklin County****January–December 1999**

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	66	108	10	—	186	26.3
Farmington	7,935	35.41	2	3	1	5	38	225	6	1	281	26.0
Jay	5,523	21.00	—	—	—	1	27	78	10	—	116	36.2
Wilton	3,990	20.05	1	—	—	—	16	55	7	1	80	26.3
Rangeley	981	37.72	—	—	—	—	9	28	—	—	37	18.9
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	8	—	—	11	9.1
Carrabassett Valley	298	647.65	—	—	—	—	10	182	1	—	193	11.4
Franklin SP	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	39	5	—	69	29.0
<b>Franklin County Totals</b>	<b>29,172</b>	<b>33.35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>24.2</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>18,727</b>	<b>38.34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>10,445</b>	<b>24.41</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>27.1</b>



**Hancock County****January–December 1999**

<b>Contributing Agency</b>	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>M/V Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
Hancock SO	—	—	—	—	—	4	88	142	13	—	247	74.1
Bar Harbor	4,617	40.72	—	—	—	8	30	143	7	—	188	18.6
Ellsworth	6,355	51.46	—	—	2	6	32	272	14	1	327	41.0
Bucksport	4,974	29.75	—	1	1	9	27	104	5	1	148	33.1
Mount Desert Island	2,005	34.41	—	1	—	1	11	52	4	—	69	43.5
Southwest Harbor	2,117	39.68	—	1	—	1	23	54	5	—	84	45.2
Gouldsboro	2,122	17.44	—	—	—	—	4	32	1	—	37	24.3
Swan's Island	403	19.85	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	8	12.5
Winter Harbor	1,156	6.06	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	7	42.9
Hancock SP	—	—	1	4	—	1	99	124	9	—	238	12.2
<b>Hancock County Totals</b>	<b>47,215</b>	<b>28.66</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>37.8</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>23,749</b>	<b>36.55</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>34.4</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>23,466</b>	<b>20.67</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>43.7</b>

**Kennebec County****January–December 1999**

<b>Contributing Agency</b>	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>M/V Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
Kennebec SO	—	—	—	2	—	4	172	221	16	1	416	33.9
Augusta	20,434	50.99	—	17	2	37	148	795	33	10	1,042	39.0
Gardiner	6,467	61.85	—	1	1	20	55	306	15	2	400	36.0
Hallowell	2,502	24.78	—	1	1	2	14	39	5	—	62	27.4
Waterville	16,394	44.65	—	6	2	11	110	571	32	—	732	35.1
Oakland	5,371	32.40	—	—	—	5	44	122	2	1	174	32.8
Monmouth	3,507	4.85	—	—	—	1	6	10	—	—	17	5.9
Winslow	7,959	16.21	—	—	—	1	18	105	5	—	129	13.2
Winthrop	6,013	19.96	—	3	—	3	22	85	7	—	120	30.0
Clinton	3,345	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0
Kennebec SP	—	—	—	1	—	10	159	246	31	2	449	21.8
<b>Kennebec County Totals</b>	<b>116,569</b>	<b>30.38</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>33.2</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>71,992</b>	<b>37.17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>34.9</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>44,577</b>	<b>19.40</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>27.6</b>

<i><b>Knox County</b></i>		<i><b>January–December 1999</b></i>										
<b>Contributing Agency</b>	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>M/V Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
Knox SO	—	—	—	5	1	9	87	96	17	—	215	37.2
Camden	5,106	10.77	—	1	—	—	1	53	—	—	55	23.6
Rockland	7,921	49.74	1	4	2	2	34	337	9	5	394	29.4
Thomaston	3,320	19.88	1	—	—	1	12	46	4	2	66	33.3
Rockport	3,026	16.85	—	—	—	—	9	39	3	—	51	5.9
Knox SP	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	16	4	—	32	28.1
<b>Knox County Totals</b>	<b>36,518</b>	<b>22.26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>19,373</b>	<b>29.22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>27.2</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>17,145</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>36.0</b>

<i><b>Lincoln County</b></i>		<i><b>January–December 1999</b></i>										
<b>Contributing Agency</b>	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>M/V Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	7	—	2	32	133	13	2	189	76.7
Boothbay Harbor	2,240	25.89	—	—	—	—	4	49	5	—	58	39.7
Damariscotta	1,797	29.49	—	—	—	4	10	38	1	—	53	28.3
Waldoboro	5,278	27.47	—	—	—	5	43	89	7	1	145	33.1
Wiscasset	3,325	24.66	—	—	—	—	9	70	3	—	82	18.3
Lincoln SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	25	5	—	44	36.4
<b>Lincoln County Totals</b>	<b>30,530</b>	<b>18.70</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>45.9</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>12,640</b>	<b>26.74</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>17,890</b>	<b>13.02</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>69.1</b>

<i><b>Oxford County</b></i>		<i><b>January–December 1999</b></i>										
<b>Contributing Agency</b>	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>M/V Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
Oxford SO	—	—	—	2	1	1	140	149	11	—	304	17.8
Rumford	6,904	26.94	—	2	—	5	45	127	4	3	186	25.8
Dixfield	2,589	33.60	—	—	—	2	19	63	3	—	87	23.0
Mexico	3,304	25.73	—	—	—	3	15	60	7	—	85	30.6
Norway	4,837	10.75	—	—	1	2	18	25	5	1	52	46.2
Paris	4,616	20.15	—	—	1	—	28	60	4	—	93	33.3
Bethel	2,597	15.02	—	—	1	1	14	22	1	—	39	15.4
Fryeburg	2,964	39.81	—	—	—	4	30	79	4	1	118	17.8
Oxford	3,804	30.76	—	—	—	—	18	92	7	—	117	34.2
Oxford SP	—	—	—	1	1	3	93	91	8	—	197	12.2
<b>Oxford County Totals</b>	<b>52,901</b>	<b>24.16</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>23.0</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>31,615</b>	<b>24.58</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>21,286</b>	<b>23.54</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>15.6</b>

**Penobscot County***January–December 1999*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Penobscot SO	—	—	—	—	—	4	146	298	24	1	473	19.0
Bangor	31,569	55.59	—	6	20	24	248	1,389	65	3	1,755	31.4
Brewer	8,662	34.75	—	2	3	2	28	252	12	2	301	42.2
Dexter	4,910	19.14	2	—	1	17	16	48	10	—	94	34.0
Lincoln	5,393	14.46	—	—	—	2	11	61	4	—	78	50.0
Old Town	7,983	17.29	—	2	2	—	23	100	10	1	138	31.9
Orono	9,096	22.21	1	1	—	1	29	164	6	—	202	9.9
Hampden	6,112	13.91	—	—	1	—	17	59	4	4	85	27.1
Millinocket	6,502	2.46	—	—	1	1	5	8	1	—	16	62.5
East Millinocket	3,935	11.94	—	—	—	6	11	30	—	—	47	36.2
Newport	2,910	54.64	—	1	—	2	19	131	5	1	159	37.7
Eddington	1,903	2.63	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	5	40.0
Veazie	1,646	16.40	—	1	—	1	8	16	1	—	27	25.9
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	232	4	11	256	7.4
Penobscot SP	—	—	1	7	2	23	85	192	26	—	336	31.8
<b>Penobscot County Totals</b>	<b>147,440</b>	<b>26.94</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>28.9</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>90,621</b>	<b>34.90</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>30.1</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>56,819</b>	<b>14.24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>24.4</b>

**Piscataquis County***January–December 1999*

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Piscataquis SO	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	34	4	—	77	22.1
Dover-Foxcroft	4,272	30.90	—	1	—	14	18	94	2	3	132	47.0
Milo	2,521	19.44	—	—	—	5	10	30	3	1	49	18.4
Brownville	1,379	3.63	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	5	80.0
Greenville	1,797	37.28	—	—	—	10	21	33	2	1	67	20.9
Piscataquis SP	—	—	—	—	—	3	22	14	—	—	39	30.8
<b>Piscataquis County Totals</b>	<b>18,758</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>32.0</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>9,969</b>	<b>25.38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>35.2</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>13.20</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>25.0</b>

<i>Sagadahoc County</i>		<i>January–December 1999</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Sagadahoc SO	—	—	—	2	—	4	78	112	25	—	221	17.2
Bath	10,264	53.78	—	—	2	3	73	454	20	—	552	17.9
Topsham	9,163	21.61	—	3	—	—	55	134	6	—	198	20.7
Richmond	3,254	19.98	—	4	—	8	6	39	8	—	65	90.8
Phippsburg	2,005	8.48	—	—	1	—	10	6	—	—	17	17.6
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	0.0
<b>Sagadahoc County Totals</b>	<b>33,726</b>	<b>31.34</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>22.7</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>24,686</b>	<b>33.70</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>9,040</b>	<b>24.89</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>16.9</b>

<i>Somerset County</i>		<i>January–December 1999</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	—	—	—	3	—	17	148	267	41	1	477	26.2
Fairfield	6,721	26.34	—	1	—	2	34	134	6	—	177	28.2
Skowhegan	9,795	67.59	—	1	3	20	115	499	24	—	662	24.2
Madison	4,581	39.51	—	2	—	5	36	125	12	1	181	17.7
Pittsfield	4,118	35.70	—	—	—	1	13	126	7	—	147	24.5
Somerset SP	—	—	2	2	—	2	45	79	10	—	140	24.3
<b>Somerset County Totals</b>	<b>50,052</b>	<b>35.64</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>25,215</b>	<b>46.28</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>24,837</b>	<b>24.84</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>25.8</b>

<i>Waldo County</i>		<i>January–December 1999</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Waldo SO	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	58	9	1	98	14.3
Belfast	6,520	41.87	—	1	—	9	29	225	9	—	273	48.7
Searsport	2,751	25.08	1	1	—	1	20	44	2	—	69	55.1
Waldo SP	—	—	—	2	—	3	19	26	2	—	52	30.8
<b>Waldo County Totals</b>	<b>33,207</b>	<b>14.82</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>40.9</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>9,271</b>	<b>36.89</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>23,936</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>20.0</b>

**Washington County****January–December 1999**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Washington SO	—	—	—	—	1	2	131	148	8	2	292	22.6
Calais	3,908	66.02	—	1	2	8	40	198	7	2	258	27.9
Eastport	1,898	28.98	—	2	—	—	16	35	2	—	55	29.1
Machias	2,486	8.05	—	—	—	2	3	14	1	—	20	85.0
Jonesport	1,445	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0
Baileyville	1,986	39.78	—	3	—	4	29	41	2	—	79	11.4
Milbridge	1,309	16.04	—	—	—	—	3	17	1	—	21	19.0
Washington SP	—	—	—	4	1	3	67	63	8	—	146	28.1
<b>Washington County Totals</b>	<b>35,506</b>	<b>24.53</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>25.8</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>13,032</b>	<b>33.23</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>22,474</b>	<b>19.49</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>24.4</b>

**York County****January–December 1999**

Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
York SO	—	—	—	4	—	14	178	260	50	3	509	31.4
Biddeford	21,081	48.05	—	11	9	23	193	737	35	5	1,013	21.9
Kittery	9,285	22.72	—	2	2	1	21	177	6	2	211	23.7
Old Orchard Beach	7,821	52.81	—	9	5	19	93	264	21	2	413	25.2
Saco	15,902	41.63	—	—	4	7	124	505	21	1	662	28.9
Sanford	21,094	40.58	—	15	3	4	113	678	36	7	856	23.4
Berwick	6,314	18.85	—	3	—	1	12	94	8	1	119	14.3
Eliot	5,596	9.29	—	—	1	1	12	37	1	—	52	0.0
Kennebunk	8,911	20.54	—	1	—	2	39	133	8	—	183	19.7
Kennebunkport	3,459	21.10	—	1	—	—	14	56	2	—	73	23.3
North Berwick	4,043	2.23	—	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	9	44.4
Ogunquit	1,001	55.94	—	—	—	2	14	39	1	—	56	14.3
South Berwick	6,198	11.13	—	—	—	—	11	51	7	—	69	24.6
Wells	8,263	45.50	—	—	1	5	189	174	7	—	376	33.0
York	10,305	25.33	2	—	—	6	47	202	4	—	261	21.5
Buxton	7,138	25.08	—	1	—	—	53	113	11	1	179	17.3
York SP	—	—	3	—	1	5	106	71	18	—	204	27.5
<b>York County Totals</b>	<b>165,525</b>	<b>31.69</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>136,411</b>	<b>33.22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>29,114</b>	<b>24.49</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>30.3</b>

**State Totals**

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,235,000</b>	<b>29.10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>25,381</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>35,941</b>	<b>29.1</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>824,071</b>	<b>34.47</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>4,916</b>	<b>21,305</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>28,406</b>	<b>29.4</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>410,929</b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>28.2</b>

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# COMMUNITY PROFILE



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## ***PROGRAMMED CRIME PROFILES***

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

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

### **PRINTOUT 1**

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

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

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

### **PRINTOUT 2**

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

### **PRINTOUT 3**

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

### **PRINTOUT 4**

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

### **PRINTOUT 5**

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

**Printout 1 — Offenses Known to Police for December 1999**

Classification of Offenses	Offenses			Number Cleared	This YTD	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
	Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses					
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder	3		3	2	25	0.02	26	-3.8%
B. Manslaughter*	2		2	2	4	<0.01	1	300.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	27	6	21	9	273	0.22	229	19.2%
A. Rape by Force	27	6	21	9	245	0.20	208	17.8%
B. Attempts to Commit					28	0.02	21	33.3%
3. Robbery, Total	20	3	17	9	196	0.16	263	-25.5%
A. Firearm	4		4	2	32	0.03	37	-13.5%
B. Knife	2		2		20	0.02	36	-44.4%
C. Other Weapon	6		6	3	22	0.02	26	-15.4%
D. Strong Arm	8	3	5	4	122	0.10	164	-25.6%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	61	2	59	40	789	0.64	1,052	-25.0%
A. Firearm	1	1			32	0.03	35	-8.6%
B. Knife	10		10	8	129	0.10	122	5.7%
C. Other Weapon	9		9	7	203	0.16	274	-25.9%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	41	1	40	25	425	0.34	621	-31.6%
5. Burglary, Total	683	32	651	117	7,622	6.17	8,300	-8.2%
A. Forcible Entry	380	7	373	78	4,176	3.38	4,501	-7.2%
B. Unlawful — No Force	251	18	233	35	2,909	2.36	3,129	-7.0%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	52	7	45	4	537	0.43	670	-19.9%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	2,196	123	2,073	641	25,381	20.55	26,464	-4.1%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	144	16	128	58	1,457	1.18	1,517	-4.0%
A. Autos	105	16	89	43	978	0.79	1,011	-3.3%
B. Trucks and Buses	12	0	12	7	171	0.14	199	-14.1%
C. Other Vehicles	27	0	27	8	308	0.25	307	0.3%
8. Arson Total	12	1	11	3	198	0.16	202	-2.0%
<b>Index Crimes Total</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>35,941</b>	<b>29.10</b>	<b>38,053</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>
Index Crimes Less Arson	3,134	182	2,952	876	35,743	28.94	37,851	-5.6%
E. Other Assaults — Simple*	850	51	799	674	10,539		10,299	2.3%
<b>Reported Offenses Total</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>46,484</b>		<b>48,353</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>
Officers Killed or Assaulted Month		1†	20‡					
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD		1†	175‡					

\*Are not included in index total †Felonious Accident ‡Assaulted



***Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 1999***

State Totals	This Period			This Year to Date			Last Year to Date		
	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Percent Recovered
A. Currency, etc.	\$341,089	\$29,820	8.7%	\$2,978,295	\$313,293	10.5%	\$2,353,248	\$311,782	13.2%
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$176,045	\$33,987	19.3%	\$1,638,231	\$224,058	13.7%	\$1,668,453	\$282,801	16.9%
C. Clothing and Furs	\$44,623	\$15,327	34.3%	\$556,408	\$143,512	25.8%	\$442,780	\$194,446	43.9%
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$710,125	\$491,926	69.3%	\$8,871,068	\$6,366,357	71.8%	\$8,216,819	\$5,502,833	67.0%
E. Office Equipment	\$32,939	\$12,582	38.2%	\$470,495	\$96,358	20.5%	\$551,286	\$95,324	17.3%
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	\$175,810	\$16,185	9.2%	\$2,020,390	\$213,923	10.6%	\$2,150,644	\$218,950	10.2%
G. Firearms	\$22,316	\$11,490	51.5%	\$221,654	\$51,921	23.4%	\$206,584	\$58,484	28.3%
H. Household Goods	\$55,347	\$1,717	3.1%	\$471,693	\$61,095	13.0%	\$485,973	\$53,810	11.1%
I. Consumable Goods	\$27,092	\$4,409	16.3%	\$232,013	\$49,520	21.3%	\$324,679	\$48,852	15.0%
J. Livestock	\$6	—	—	\$29,806	\$7,981	26.8%	\$28,488	\$16,234	57.0%
K. Miscellaneous	\$550,837	\$106,771	19.4%	\$7,145,809	\$1,130,441	15.8%	\$7,356,358	\$1,317,455	17.9%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$2,136,229</b>	<b>\$724,214</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>\$24,635,862</b>	<b>\$8,658,459</b>	<b>35.1%</b>	<b>\$23,785,312</b>	<b>\$8,100,971</b>	<b>34.1%</b>
<b>Total Less Locally Stolen MVs</b>	<b>\$1,426,104</b>	<b>\$232,288</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>\$15,764,794</b>	<b>\$2,292,102</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>\$15,568,493</b>	<b>\$2,598,138</b>	<b>16.7%</b>

**Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 1999**

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Period		This Year to Date		Last Year to Date		Percent Change	
	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value
1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Total	3		25	\$2,200	26	\$158	-3.8%	-
2. Forcible Rape, Total	21	\$6,790	273	\$104,633	229	\$103,903	19.2%	1,292.4%
3. Robbery, Total	17	\$40	196	\$23,307	263	\$12,638	-25.5%	7%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	2	\$1,138	63	\$5,928	85	\$12,424	-25.9%	84.4%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	5	\$252	33	\$1,457	26	\$3,977	26.9%	-52.3%
C. Gas or Service Station	1	\$50	3	\$7,662	4	\$9,743	-25.0%	-63.4%
D. Convenience Store	1	\$1,200	18	\$40,297	41	\$36,457	-56.1%	-21.4%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	2	\$2,910	26	\$18,363	55	\$20,634	-52.7%	10.5%
F. Bank	1	\$510,796	4	\$626,837	5	\$8,030	-20.0%	-63.1%
G. Miscellaneous	5	\$56,244	49	\$1,702,839	47	\$6,325,360	4.3%	128.7%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	651	\$131,134	7,622	\$1,520,105	8,300	\$1,171,712	-8.2%	-6.8%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.-6 a.m.	90	\$117,009	1,235	\$1,007,984	1,391	\$803,168	-11.2%	-22.0%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	131	\$93,190	1,903	\$341,274	1,934	\$1,669,164	-1.6%	2.0%
(3) Residence Unknown	175	\$31,754	1,853	\$695,095	2,013	\$1,725,099	-7.9%	-11.9%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.-6 a.m.	124	\$81,465	1,320	\$9,778,284	1,387	\$287,549	-4.8%	-14.0%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	65	\$1,048	546	\$6,212	508	\$668,668	7.5%	18.7%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	66	\$1,953	765	\$27,913	1,067	\$9,222,757	-28.3%	4.0%
6x. Nature of Larcenes, Total	2,073	\$119,973	25,381	\$1,782,749	26,464	\$24,503	-4.1%	6.0%
A. Pocket-Picking	5	\$36,505	47	\$218,929	43	\$27,313	9.3%	-74.6%
B. Purse-Snatching	16	\$15,252	153	\$415,989	149	\$467,322	2.7%	2.2%
C. Shoplifting	341	\$248,221	4,144	\$2,771,134	4,380	\$1,739,777	-5.4%	10.8%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	422	\$5,841	5,299	\$117,180	5,537	\$331,465	-4.3%	2.5%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	61	\$333,827	637	\$3,920,430	968	\$9,222,757	-34.2%	-34.0%
F. Bicycles	57	\$914,457	1,618	\$9,778,284	1,759	\$427,781	-8.0%	-2.8%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	382	\$845,327	4,114	\$8,916,109	4,510	\$2,422,794	-8.8%	14.4%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	16	\$53,503	137	\$704,286	147	\$46,738	-6.8%	150.7%
I. All Other	773	\$15,627	9,232	\$157,889	8,971	\$3,735,064	2.9%	5.0%
6. Larceny Value, Total	2,073	\$914,457	25,381	\$9,778,284	26,464	\$9,222,757	-4.1%	6.0%
A. Over \$200	663	\$845,327	8,218	\$8,916,109	8,694	\$8,172,187	-5.5%	9.1%
B. \$50 to \$200	515	\$53,503	6,599	\$704,286	6,961	\$756,777	-5.2%	-6.9%
C. Under \$50	895	\$15,627	10,564	\$157,889	10,809	\$293,793	-2.3%	-46.3%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	128	\$704,186	1,457	\$8,856,611	1,517	\$8,132,984	-4.0%	8.9%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$2,136,229</b>		<b>\$24,635,862</b>		<b>\$23,785,162</b>		<b>3.6%</b>
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	85		987		968		2.0%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	58		718		689		4.2%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	27		269	\$903	279		-3.6%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	24		168		170		-1.2%	

**Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 1999**

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Month			This Year to Date			Last Year to Date				
	Reported	Cleared	Rate	<18	Reported	Cleared	Rate	<18	Reported	Cleared	Rate
1. Criminal Homicide											
A. Murder	3	2	66.7%		25	24	96.0%		26	25	96.2%
B. Manslaughter**	2	2	100.0%		4	3	75.0%		1	1	100.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	21	9	42.9%	1	273	126	46.2%	17	229	81	35.4%
A. Rape by Force	21	9	42.9%	1	245	108	44.1%	11	208	71	34.1%
B. Attempts to Commit			—		28	18	64.3%	6	21	10	47.6%
3. Robbery, Total	17	9	52.9%	4	196	108	55.1%	23	263	109	41.4%
A. Firearm	4	2	50.0%	1	32	17	53.1%	3	37	23	62.2%
B. Knife	2		—		20	11	55.0%	2	36	17	47.2%
C. Other Weapon	6	3	50.0%	2	22	13	59.1%	2	26	9	34.6%
D. Strong Arm	5	4	80.0%	1	122	67	54.9%	16	164	60	36.6%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	59	40	67.8%	9	789	599	75.9%	91	1,052	738	70.2%
A. Firearm			—		32	25	78.1%	2	35	28	80.0%
B. Knife	10	8	80.0%	1	129	95	73.6%	15	122	87	71.3%
C. Other Weapon	9	7	77.8%	3	203	169	83.3%	38	274	168	61.3%
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	40	25	62.5%	5	425	310	72.9%	36	621	455	73.3%
5. Burglary, Total	651	117	18.0%	41	7,622	1,604	21.0%	530	8,300	1,610	19.4%
A. Forcible Entry	373	78	20.9%	29	4,176	950	22.7%	303	4,501	944	21.0%
B. Unlawful, No Force	233	35	15.0%	11	2,909	597	20.5%	202	3,129	574	18.3%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	45	4	8.9%	1	537	57	10.6%	25	670	92	13.7%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	2,073	641	30.9%	181	25,381	7,316	28.8%	2,112	26,464	7,477	28.3%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	128	58	45.3%	16	1,457	639	43.9%	156	1,517	594	39.2%
A. Autos	89	43	48.3%	13	978	472	48.3%	119	1,010	428	42.4%
B. Trucks and Buses	12	7	58.3%	2	171	78	45.6%	16	200	82	41.0%
C. Other Vehicles	27	8	29.6%	1	308	89	28.9%	21	307	84	27.4%
8. Arson, Total	11	3	27.3%	3	198	57	28.8%	38	202	63	31.2%
<b>Index Crimes Total</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>35,941</b>	<b>10,473</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>38,053</b>	<b>10,697</b>	<b>28.1%</b>
<b>Index Crimes Less Arson</b>	<b>2,952</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>35,743</b>	<b>10,416</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>37,851</b>	<b>10,634</b>	<b>28.1%</b>
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	799	674	84.4%	103	10,539	8,259	78.4%	1,378	10,299	8,060	78.3%
<b>Reported Offenses Total</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>46,484</b>	<b>18,735</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>48,353</b>	<b>18,758</b>	<b>38.8%</b>

\*\*Are not included in index total

***Printout 5 – Analysis of Index Crimes 12 Months***

<b>Total State</b>	<b>Jan.</b>	<b>Feb.</b>	<b>Mar.</b>	<b>Apr.</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug.</b>	<b>Sep.</b>	<b>Oct.</b>	<b>Nov.</b>	<b>Dec.</b>	<b>YTD</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Murder	2	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	5	25	-3.8%
Murder	1	2	6	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	5	26	
Rape	11	21	21	27	18	26	36	24	21	21	26	21	273	19.2%
Rape	20	15	14	11	22	22	21	36	24	22	11	11	229	
Robbery	11	23	15	15	20	13	24	9	13	18	18	17	196	-25.5%
Robbery	24	17	27	27	10	20	32	13	17	32	19	25	263	
Agg. Assault	64	49	62	66	83	84	84	63	54	60	61	59	789	-25.0%
Agg. Assault	88	74	75	86	114	97	126	94	81	95	52	70	1,052	
Burglary	524	567	538	651	668	663	728	731	653	605	643	651	7,622	-8.2%
Burglary	680	493	633	609	700	675	729	753	735	839	702	752	8,300	
Larceny	1,705	1,679	1,748	1,935	2,190	2,269	2,711	2,471	2,152	2,310	2,138	2,073	25,381	-4.1%
Larceny	1,783	1,694	1,909	2,131	2,354	2,377	2,652	2,660	2,222	2,346	2,151	2,185	26,464	
M/V Theft	91	97	81	116	133	132	132	136	125	129	157	128	1,457	-4.0%
M/V Theft	106	107	129	109	130	129	161	145	135	132	119	115	1,517	
Arson	12	17	22	31	18	25	14	11	11	18	8	11	198	-2.0%
Arson	8	12	19	23	20	18	19	29	16	14	13	11	202	
Index Offenses	2,420	2,456	2,490	2,844	3,130	3,213	3,732	3,447	3,030	3,162	3,052	2,965	35,941	-5.6%
Index Offenses	2,710	2,414	2,806	3,002	3,350	3,340	3,742	3,733	3,232	3,481	3,069	3,174	38,053	
<b>Percent Change</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-7.7%</b>	<b>-6.3%</b>	<b>-9.2%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	

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## **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 of - fenses.*

#### **1. HOMICIDE**

**1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter** — The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.

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

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

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

#### **2. FORCIBLE RAPE**

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

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

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

#### **3. ROBBERY**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4. ASSAULT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **5. BURGLARY**

*Breaking and Entering* — *Unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny.*

**Note:** For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, the terms “Burglary” and “Breaking and Entering” are considered synonymous. All such offenses and attempts are scored as burglary. Do not score the larceny. Breaking and Entering of a motor vehicle is classified as a larceny for Uniform Crime Reporting purposes.

**General Rule** — Any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any dwelling house, attached structure, public building, shop, office, factory, storehouse, apartment, house trailer (considered to be a permanent structure), warehouse, mill, barn, camp, other building, ship or railroad car.

**5a. Forcible Entry** — All offenses where force of any kind is used to enter unlawfully a locked structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony.

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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 -*

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ized nature such as:

- Prostitution.
- Keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house or house of ill repute.
- Pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes.
- All attempts to commit the above.

## 17. SEX OFFENSES

*(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercial - ized vice.) Include offenses against chastity, common de - cency, morals, and the like.*

- Adultery and fornication.
- Buggery.
- Incest.
- Indecent exposure.
- Sodomy.
- Statutory rape — (no force).
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

## 18. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

*Drug abuse violation arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Include all arrests for viola - tions of state and local ordinances, specifically those relat - ing to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manu - facturing and making of narcotic drugs. Make the follow - ing subdivisions of drug law arrests, keeping in mind to differentiate between sale/manufacturing and possession.*

- Opium or cocaine and their derivatives: morphine, heroin, codeine.
- Marijuana.
- Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction: Demerol, metha - dones.
- Dangerous non-narcotic drugs: barbiturates, ben - zedrine.

## 19. GAMBLING

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

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

## 20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN

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

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

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

## 21. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

*This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or nar - cotic drugs.*

## 22. LIQUOR LAWS

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

### Include:

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

## 23. DRUNKENNESS

*Include in this class all offenses of drunkenness or in - toxication, with the exception of “OUI” (Class 21).*

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

## 24. DISORDERLY CONDUCT

*Count in this class all disorderly persons arrested ex - cept those counted in classes 1 through 23.*

## 25. VAGRANCY

*Maine criminal code has eliminated this as a violation, therefore arrests should no longer be scored for this of - fense.*

## 26. ALL OTHER OFFENSES

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

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

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

## 27. SUSPICION

*Not reported in Maine.*

## 28. CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS

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

## 29. RUNAWAY (Juveniles)

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

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## 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.

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Uniform Crime Reporting Division  
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To: