



**State of Maine
Department of Public Safety**

STATE



CITY

COUNTY

**CRIME IN MAINE
2002**

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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Michael F. Kelly, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

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Maine State Police

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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

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STATE OF MAINE
Department of Public Safety
Maine State Police
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Honorable John Elias Baldacci
Governor, State of Maine
State House Station #1
Augusta, ME 04333-0001

Dear Governor Baldacci,

It is my privilege to present you and the members of the Legislature our "2002 Crime in Maine Annual Report" pursuant to section 1544 of Title 25 of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated.

This report continues to show that Maine is one of the safest places to live in the country with crime statistics that were compiled by the State Police in conformance with the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This compilation results from the cooperative collection and submission efforts of more than 150 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine with the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the State Police.

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

This publication is made possible through the continued support of Maine's Police Chiefs and Sheriffs. We are sincerely grateful for their participation in this valuable program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Col. Michael R. Sperry".

Colonel Michael R. Sperry
Chief, Maine State Police

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DEDICATION

This publication is dedicated to Maine's fallen heroes, the 78 police officers who have died in the line of duty. Their names are engraved in granite on the Maine Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial in Augusta, next to the State House. The memorial was dedicated on May 25, 1991, following a fund-raising effort by the Maine Chiefs of Police Association. Uniform Crime Reporting assisted that effort by providing historical research on each officer.

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

EBENEZER PARKER Jan. 1808, Cumberland SO	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
HARRISON A. WHITMAN Nov. 18, 1893, Oxford SO	REUBEN BLACKMAN May 5, 1933, Lincoln SO	CHARLES C. BLACK July 9, 1964, Maine State Police	DAVID R. PAYNE July 23, 1988, Lewiston PD
PATRICK H. JORDON Mar. 7, 1903, Bangor PD	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
HAROLD C. HILLMAN Dec. 21, 1914, Aroostook SO	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
CHARLES E. McINTOSH Dec. 16, 1915, Portland 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
JOSEPH GOULET June 15, 1920, Biddeford PD	JOHN D. CHAPMAN Feb. 16, 1938, Rockland PD	RALPH A. CHASE Jan. 1, 1966, Gardiner PD	JIM SWINT Oct. 1, 1990, Brunswick PD
ARTHUR G. DEAG July 19, 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
LESLIE ROBINSON Oct. 8, 1921, 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
MERTLEY E. JOHNSTON 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
DAVID F. BROWN Nov. 14, 1922, Maine Warden Service	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
EMERY O. GOOCH Aug. 9, 1924, ME 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

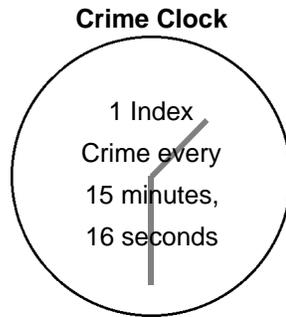
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CRIME IN MAINE 2002 — HIGHLIGHTS



During 2002 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 6 hours, 15 minutes 1 Murder every 26 days, 1 hour, 43 minutes
 1 Rape every 22 hours, 24 minutes
 1 Robbery every 32 hours, 34 minutes
 1 Aggravated Assault every 12 hours, 2 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 15 minutes, 55 seconds 1 Burglary every 75 minutes, 41 seconds
 1 Larceny every 21 minutes, 27 seconds
 1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 6 hours, 11 minutes
 1 Arson every 50 hours, 21 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 2002 was 26.60 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 2001 was 26.96. The 2002 state population is estimated at 1,294,464 persons.

INDEX OFFENSES There were 34,434 Index Offenses reported by police during 2002 — a decrease of 261 offenses (0.8%) from the 34,695 similar offenses reported in 2001.

VIOLENT CRIMES Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group decreased by 21 offenses from 2001 for a 1.5% decrease. During 2002 violent crimes totaled 1,402, compared to a 2001 total of 1,423. Violent crimes accounted for 4.1% of all reported index crimes (4.1% in 2001) and represent a crime rate of 1.08 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMES Property Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, fell in 2002 by 240 offenses (0.7%) from 2001. There were 33,032 offenses reported in 2002 with 33,272 being shown for 2001. Property crimes account for 95.9% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 25.52 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDER There were 14 murders committed in Maine during 2002 — down by 5 (26.3%) from the 19 murders reported in 2001. Law enforcement cleared 14 murders this year. Maine’s 10-year average is 21 homicides annually.

RAPE	Forcible Rapes increased by 69 reported offenses during 2002. There were 322 offenses reported to police in 2001, compared to 391 in 2002. Of the total, 374 were actual rapes, while 17 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
ROBBERY	Robberies increased by 2.3% (6 offenses) during 2002, from 263 in 2001 to 269 in 2002.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Law enforcement reported 728 Aggravated Assaults during 2002, a decrease of 11.1% from the 2001 figure of 819. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) decreased by 1.3% during 2002 with 10,977 offenses reported.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 41.1% of all assaults. During 2002 police reported 4,813 offenses, a decrease of 109 (2.2%) from the 4,922 offenses reported in 2001.
BURGLARY	The number of Burglaries during 2002 rose by 1.0% compared with those in 2001. There was an increase of 66 from the 2001 total of 6,878. The 6,944 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$6,228,098. Burglaries represent 20.2% of all reported index offenses.
LARCENY-THEFT	The crime of Larceny decreased during 2002 by 0.1% from the 24,515 larceny offenses reported in 2001. Police reported 24,496 larceny crimes during 2002. Shoplifting increased 3.4% and thefts from motor vehicles decreased 1.3% for 34.3% of all larceny crimes reported.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 249 offenses during 2002, from 1,667 in 2001 to 1,418. A high of 2,764 motor vehicles were reported stolen during 1978.
ARSON	The crime of Arson was added to the list of reportable index crimes in 1980. During 2002 there were 174 arsons reported, down 38 (17.9%) from the 212 arsons reported for 2001. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled nearly \$2 million during 2002 — down 1.3%.
HATE CRIME	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 2002, police reported 36 incidents involving 43 victims and resulting in a total of 46 offenses.
STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY	During 2002 law enforcement agencies recorded \$24,464,621 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — a decrease of 5.6% from the \$25,907,549 stolen during 2001. Police were able to recover 31.0% (\$7,583,085) of stolen property during 2002.

CLEARANCE RATE	Law enforcement agencies cleared 27.7% of all index crimes in 2002 — lower than the 28.7% rate in 2001.
ARRESTS	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 55,036 — a decrease of 3.5% from the 57,041 persons recorded in 2001. Drug arrests decreased 2.5% with 4,111 adults and 766 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
OFFICER ASSAULTS	There were 262 assaults on law enforcement officers in 2002, a 6.8% decrease from the 2001 figure of 281.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA	Statewide there were 2,225 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.72 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally the average rate per 1,000 is 2.3.
TRENDS	The chart on the following pages shows the 10-year trend data for the index crimes recorded by Uniform Crime Reporting. Shown are the number of offenses, the crime rate per 1,000 residents of Maine, the percent cleared in Maine, the national crime rate per 1,000, and the percent change in the number of reported offenses in Maine.

<i>Crime Summary</i>									
	10-year average	2002	Percent change	2001	Percent change	2000	Percent change	1999	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	21	14	-26.3%	19	35.7%	14	-44.0%	25	-3.8%
Percent cleared	93	100		90		93		96	
Rate/1000	0.02	0.01		0.01		0.01		0.02	
National rate/1000	0.07	0.05		0.05		0.06		0.06	
Rape									
Offenses	298	391	21.4%	322	1.3%	318	16.5%	273	19.2%
Percent cleared	47	42		48		43		46	
Rate/1000	0.24	0.30		0.25		0.25		0.22	
National rate/1000	0.36	0.33		0.32		0.33		0.33	
Robbery									
Offenses	265	269	2.3%	263	6.9%	246	25.5%	196	-25.5%
Percent cleared	47	54		56		45		55	
Rate/1000	0.21	0.21		0.20		0.19		0.16	
National rate/1000	1.93	1.49		1.49		1.64		1.50	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	908	728	-11.1%	819	0.9%	812	2.9%	789	-25.0%
Percent cleared	73	77		74		75		76	
Rate/1000	0.73	0.56		0.64		0.64		0.64	
National rate/1000	3.78	3.10		3.19		3.46		3.36	
Burglary									
Offenses	8,100	6,944	1.0%	6,878	1.8%	6,759	-11.3%	7,622	-8.2%
Percent cleared	21	21		21		21		21	
Rate/1000	6.49	5.36		5.35		5.30		6.17	
National rate/1000	8.99	7.46		7.41		7.64		7.70	
Larceny									
Offenses	26,472	24,496	-0.1%	24,515	3.0%	23,808	-6.2%	25,381	-4.1%
Percent cleared	28	27		28		28		29	
Rate/1000	21.20	18.92		19.05		18.67		20.55	
National rate/1000	28.00	24.46		24.85		25.74		25.51	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	1,593	1,418	-14.9%	1,667	26.6%	1,317	-9.6%	1,457	-4.0%
Percent cleared	40	40		36		40		44	
Rate/1000	1.28	1.10		1.30		1.03		1.18	
National rate/1000	5.09	4.32		4.31		4.58		4.21	
Arson									
Offenses	238	174	-17.9%	212	8.2%	196	-1.0%	198	-2.0%
Percent cleared	33	27		27		35		29	
Rate/1000	0.19	0.13		0.16		0.15		0.16	
National rate/1000	0.41	0.32		0.36		0.37		0.37	
Total									
Offenses	37,895	34,434	-0.8%	34,695	3.7%	33,470	-6.9%	35,941	-5.6%
Percent cleared	29	28		29		29		29	
Rate/1000	30.36	26.60		26.96		26.25		29.10	
National rate/1000	48.00	41.18		41.61		43.44		42.67	

<i>Crime Summary</i>										
1998	Percent change	1997	Percent change	1996	Percent change	1995	Percent change	1994	Percent change	1993
26	36.8%	19	-24.0%	25	19.0%	21	-25.0%	28	75.0%	16
96		79		80		105		82		113
0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.01
0.06		0.07		0.08		0.08		0.09		0.10
229	-9.8%	254	-4.5%	266	-0.7%	268	-14.9%	315	-9.5%	348
35		44		43		52		50		65
0.19		0.21		0.22		0.22		0.26		0.28
0.34		0.36		0.37		0.37		0.39		0.42
263	1.9%	258	-10.4%	288	-13.0%	331	19.5%	277	5.3%	263
41		43		45		45		39		42
0.21		0.21		0.23		0.27		0.22		0.21
1.65		2.02		2.21		2.21		2.38		2.71
1,052	9.5%	961	-0.9%	970	-5.0%	1,021	4.4%	978	3.5%	945
70		69		74		72		71		76
0.85		0.78		0.79		0.83		0.79		0.77
3.60		3.88		4.18		4.20		4.30		4.54
8,300	1.0%	8,218	-11.0%	9,230	0.1%	9,218	3.4%	8,915	0.0%	8,918
19		21		20		20		21		21
6.72		6.65		7.47		7.46		7.22		7.22
8.62		9.43		9.88		9.88		10.42		11.42
26,464	-3.6%	27,449	-6.0%	29,193	2.4%	28,504	1.3%	28,138	5.1%	26,769
28		29		27		28		28		29
21.43		22.23		23.64		23.08		22.78		21.68
27.28		29.76		30.45		30.45		30.25		31.23
1,517	-7.6%	1,642	-7.0%	1,766	2.7%	1,720	-2.1%	1,756	5.5%	1,665
39		39		35		38		43		43
1.23		1.33		1.43		1.39		1.42		1.35
4.59		5.26		5.61		5.61		5.91		6.50
202	-20.2%	253	-12.2%	288	14.7%	251	-10.7%	281	-13.8%	326
31		30		39		40		39		30
0.16		0.20		0.23		0.20		0.23		0.26
0.38		0.44		0.45		0.45		0.47		0.46
38,053	-2.6%	39,054	-7.1%	42,026	1.7%	41,334	1.6%	40,688	3.7%	39,250
28		29		28		28		29		29
30.81		31.62		34.03		33.47		32.95		31.78
46.15		50.79		52.78		52.78		53.74		54.83

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

NATIONAL UCR REPORTING SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAINE UCR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Maine UCR Program started July 15, 1973, as a module of the Comprehensive Data System Program. It was originally funded by LEAA Discretionary Grant No. 74-DF-01-0001 to the Maine Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency with the State Bureau of Identification, Bureau of State Police, as the implementing subgrantee.

One year was spent researching and developing the reporting system. The staff was selected, the project researched; a manual was designed and printed; 250 people were trained in regional seminars; standard arrest sheets

and complaint sheets were developed; all reporting forms were designed and printed; staff visits to all operational departments were made; and all objectives of the original grant were completed.

On July 1, 1974, the Maine UCR system was certified as operational by Director Clarence Kelly of the FBI, and Maine became the 22nd state to have a Uniform Crime Reporting System. Forty-one states have state-level Uniform Crime Reporting systems acting as effective intermediaries between the FBI and local contributors.

The success of this program is directly related to the interest and cooperation of the Maine contributors. Indicative of the cooperation is a 100 percent reporting record for all communities with organized departments, the county sheriffs' departments, who are reporting 100 percent, and the state police by county areas. The result is a complete statewide coverage of crime statistics under supervised rules and controls to insure the integrity of the program.

Crime in Maine July–December, 1974 was our first publication. This year we are publishing our twenty-eighth publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 2002* 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 2002 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 2002 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 2002, 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 2002, 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 2002 the UCR staff evaluated the software's ability to allow local law enforcement contributors to submit the expanded crime data to the state program via electronic media. Concurrent with the software testing and evaluation, UCR staff also designed and piloted prototype police field report forms capable of capturing all data necessary for participation in NIBRS reporting.

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

CRIME FACTORS

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

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

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

Set forth below are some of the conditions which will,

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

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

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

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

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

UCR POTENTIAL USES

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

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

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

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

I. Contributors

Administrative information relating to:

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

II. Governor and Legislature

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

III. Courts — prosecution

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

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

IV. Press

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

V. Social Agencies

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

VI. Educational Institutions (for various studies)

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

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

The objectives of the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

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

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

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

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

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

CRIME INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORTING PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

1. Criminal Homicide

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

2. Forcible Rape

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

3. Robbery

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

4. Assault

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

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

5. Burglary

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

6. Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft)

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

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

8. Arson

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT OF POLICY FOR RELEASE OF UCR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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

REGULATIONS

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

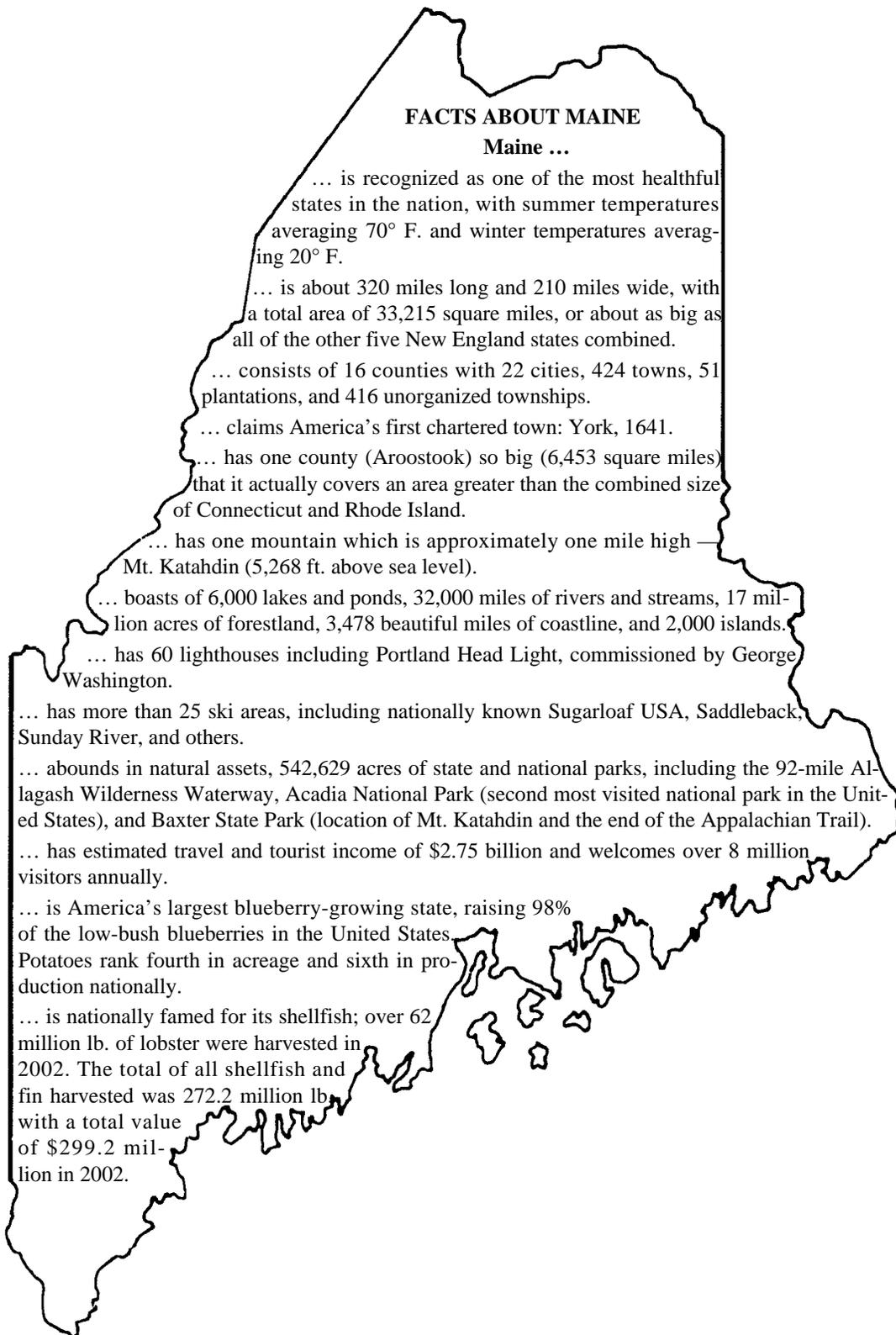
No person or agency will be furnished statistical information which has not previously been published, concerning any individual agency's report, without the written consent of the Chief Administrator of that agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting division will maintain for one year a

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

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

PROFILE OF THE STATE OF MAINE

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



CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report is based on 2002 population estimates received from the Uniform Crime Reporting division of the FBI, using provisional estimates of the Bureau of Census. Rural populations are arrived at by deleting the population figures for each direct reporting municipal department from their respective county totals.

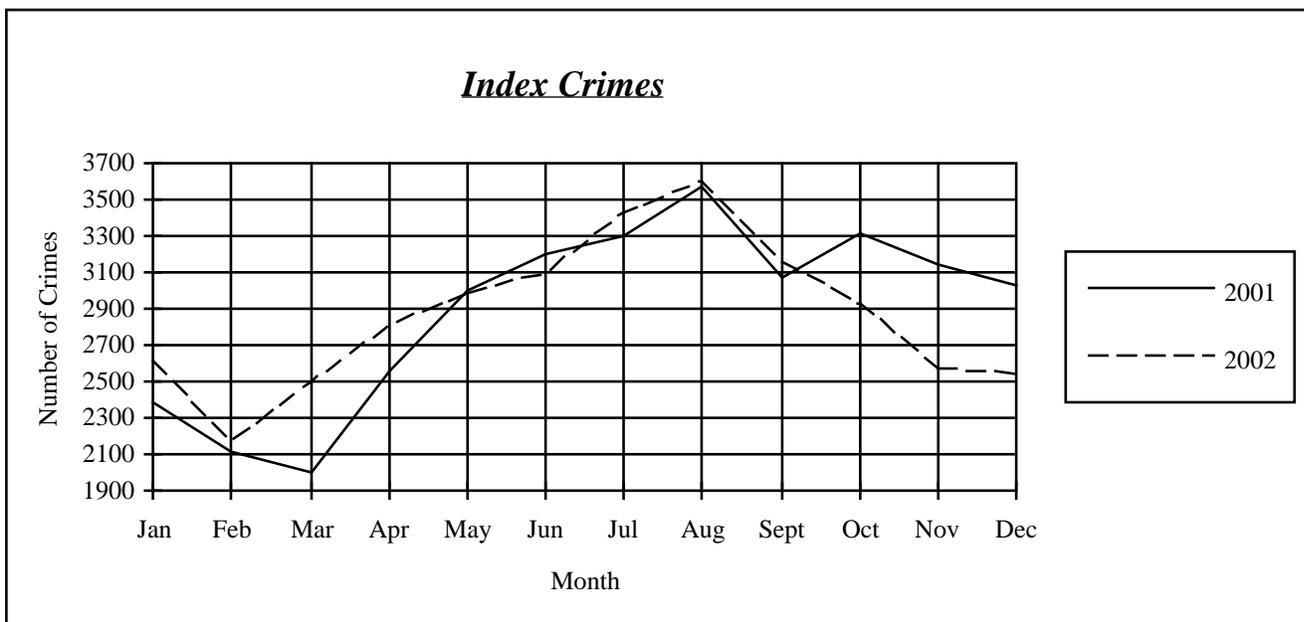
Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from approximately 134 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

The crime rate involves the number of Index Crimes

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

The crime index rate for Maine for the year 2002 was 26.60 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.08 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 25.52.

<i>2002 Crime Rates</i>			
Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	14	.04%	.01
Rape	391	1.14%	.30
Robbery	269	.78%	.21
Aggravated Assault	728	2.11%	.56
Burglary	6,944	20.17%	5.36
Larceny-Theft	24,496	71.14%	18.92
M/V Theft	1,418	4.12%	1.10
Arson	174	.51%	.13
Totals	34,434	100.00%	26.60
Total Violent Crime	1,402	4.07%	1.08
Total Property Crime	33,032	95.93%	25.52



Crime by County

County		Annual Crime Rate per 1,000	Total Index Crimes	Aggravated						Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Percent Clearance
				Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny			
Androscoggin	2001	36.51	3,824	3	51	42	75	751	2,675	208	19	31.7%
	2002	33.87	3,569	2	49	38	48	670	2,601	140	21	27.6%
Aroostook	2001	19.35	1,444	1	18	4	27	378	923	87	6	29.7%
	2002	19.95	1,498	—	27	5	32	398	952	79	5	31.0%
Cumberland	2001	30.02	8,047	3	89	103	177	1,382	5,924	313	56	27.4%
	2002	31.67	8,541	4	104	94	175	1,556	6,218	337	53	26.2%
Franklin	2001	30.57	909	—	8	1	29	183	649	39	—	28.4%
	2002	30.35	908	—	6	1	14	163	680	44	—	29.8%
Hancock	2001	22.50	1,176	4	4	5	55	197	852	57	2	36.2%
	2002	21.62	1,137	—	9	4	31	232	802	57	2	37.9%
Kennebec	2001	26.24	3,101	2	35	16	35	606	2,243	138	26	31.7%
	2002	26.74	3,180	—	42	35	62	565	2,345	116	15	31.6%
Knox	2001	23.91	956	—	1	3	15	156	732	48	1	26.3%
	2002	25.85	1,040	—	3	6	9	176	810	35	1	29.3%
Lincoln	2001	16.62	564	—	9	1	23	138	371	20	2	49.3%
	2002	16.64	568	—	9	3	6	134	384	32	—	52.8%
Oxford	2001	23.76	1,313	—	20	3	63	386	759	78	4	24.8%
	2002	23.89	1,328	1	25	5	34	441	750	71	1	23.4%
Penobscot	2001	32.18	4,707	5	38	28	69	775	3,561	205	26	24.9%
	2002	28.22	4,152	—	28	26	57	719	3,136	150	36	23.4%
Piscataquis	2001	32.14	559	—	5	2	33	119	358	35	7	22.5%
	2002	29.94	524	1	4	—	32	166	297	20	4	19.3%
Sagadahoc	2001	22.09	785	—	4	3	10	130	577	55	6	21.5%
	2002	23.49	840	1	13	5	14	139	618	47	3	21.0%
Somerset	2001	30.94	1,589	—	7	4	37	423	1,017	99	2	33.5%
	2002	26.36	1,362	1	11	5	37	350	904	47	7	33.6%
Waldo	2001	15.38	563	—	4	4	28	132	364	30	1	40.0%
	2002	18.43	679	1	5	3	24	145	467	34	—	25.8%
Washington	2001	22.39	767	1	4	3	27	221	487	24	—	23.7%
	2002	19.96	688	—	8	—	36	182	433	29	—	18.3%
York	2001	23.30	4,391	—	25	41	116	901	3,023	231	54	27.1%
	2002	23.31	4,420	3	48	39	117	908	3,099	180	26	27.7%
TOTALS	2001	26.96	34,695	19	322	263	819	6,878	24,515	1,667	212	28.7%
	2002	26.60	34,434	14	391	269	728	6,944	24,496	1,418	174	27.7%

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 2002

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	268	217	273	358	333	308	328	372	335	246	247	284	3,569
Aroostook	89	75	98	113	132	154	192	151	121	144	108	121	1,498
Cumberland	702	548	585	672	711	730	812	932	808	774	642	625	8,541
Franklin	87	97	67	60	64	72	86	87	67	76	71	74	908
Hancock	80	67	87	99	111	99	109	134	87	95	78	91	1,137
Kennebec	256	201	245	267	234	284	330	318	261	261	272	251	3,180
Knox	76	68	94	88	98	77	115	115	72	82	77	78	1,040
Lincoln	33	29	32	63	48	49	60	61	64	48	42	39	568
Oxford	108	90	72	98	113	117	135	119	153	134	108	81	1,328
Penobscot	275	251	325	354	377	329	391	443	415	367	322	303	4,152
Piscataquis	16	62	28	21	30	65	63	45	38	62	45	49	524
Sagadahoc	63	43	47	68	78	100	90	91	91	64	57	48	840
Somerset	90	81	91	95	132	148	126	137	122	122	110	108	1,362
Waldo	41	39	74	60	53	67	71	68	75	55	47	29	679
Washington	42	37	45	94	58	68	72	55	51	53	55	58	688
York	389	265	333	308	413	435	450	483	393	354	295	302	4,420
2002 Total	2,615	2,170	2,496	2,818	2,985	3,102	3,430	3,611	3,153	2,937	2,576	2,541	34,434
2001 Total	2,382	2,118	1,994	2,555	2,999	3,198	3,303	3,572	3,078	3,323	3,149	3,024	34,695
% Change	9.8%	2.5%	25.2%	10.3%	-0.5%	-3.0%	3.8%	1.1%	2.4%	-11.6%	-18.2%	-16.0%	-0.8%

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY

Comparative Data: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2001, Maine	19	322	263	819	6,878	24,515	1,667	212	34,695
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.01	0.25	0.20	0.64	5.35	19.05	1.30	0.16	26.96
2002, Maine	14	391	269	728	6,944	24,496	1,418	174	34,434
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.01	0.30	0.21	0.56	5.36	18.92	1.10	0.13	26.60
Numerical Change	-5	69	6	-91	66	-19	-249	-38	-261
Percent Change	-26.3%	21.4%	2.3%	-11.1%	1.0%	-0.1%	-14.9%	-17.9%	-0.8%
U.S. 2001-2002 Percent Change	1.0%	4.7%	-0.7%	-1.6%	1.7%	-0.6%	1.4%	-3.7%	<0.1%
New England 2001-2002 Percent Change	-3.7%	-5.5%	-0.5%	-4.8%	-1.8%	-3.4%	-5.4%	-3.7%	-3.2%

Note: Crime rate for 2002 was as follows: Total U.S. = 41.18, New England = 28.89

Clearance Data, 2002: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	14	391	269	728	6,944	24,496	1,418	174	34,434
Maine # Cleared	14	164	145	560	1,444	6,603	565	47	9,542
Maine % Cleared	100.0%	41.9%	53.9%	76.9%	20.8%	27.0%	39.8%	27.0%	27.7%
U.S. % Cleared	64.0%	44.5%	25.7%	56.5%	13.0%	18.0%	13.8%	16.5%	20.0%
New England % Cleared	55.6%	50.7%	31.0%	64.7%	17.7%	22.9%	15.7%	19.8%	21.0%



Murder



Rape

INDEX CRIMES



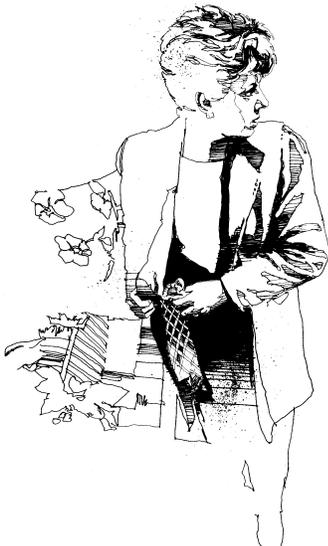
Robbery



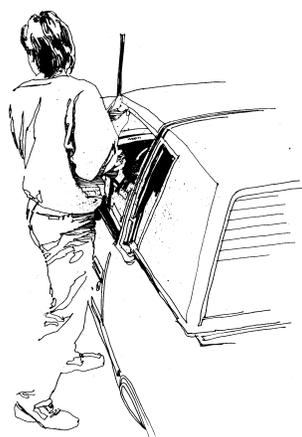
Aggravated Assault



Burglary



Larceny-Theft



Motor Vehicle Theft



Arson

VIOLENT CRIMES

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

During the year 2002, violent crimes showed a decrease from the previous year. There were 1,402 reported offenses during 2002 — compared with 1,423 for 2001. This decrease of 21 crimes reported represents a decrease of 1.5%.

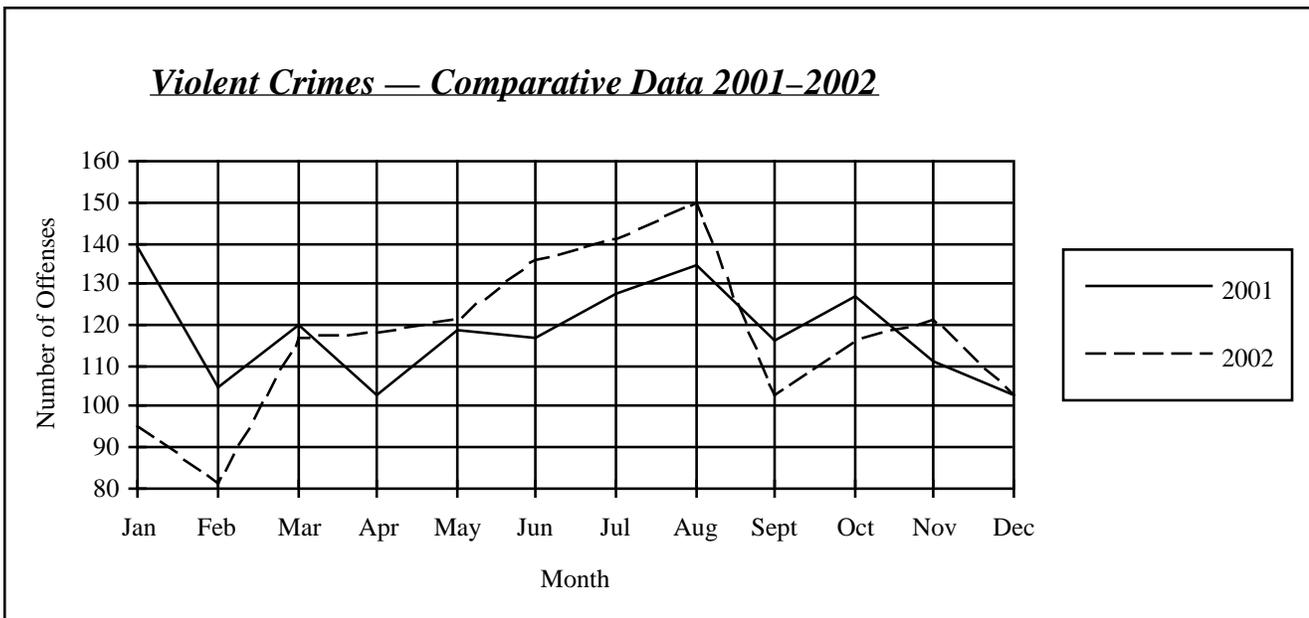
The 2002 crime rate for violent crime is 1.08 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 4.1% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 883 violent crimes for a 63.0 clearance rate.



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2001–2002

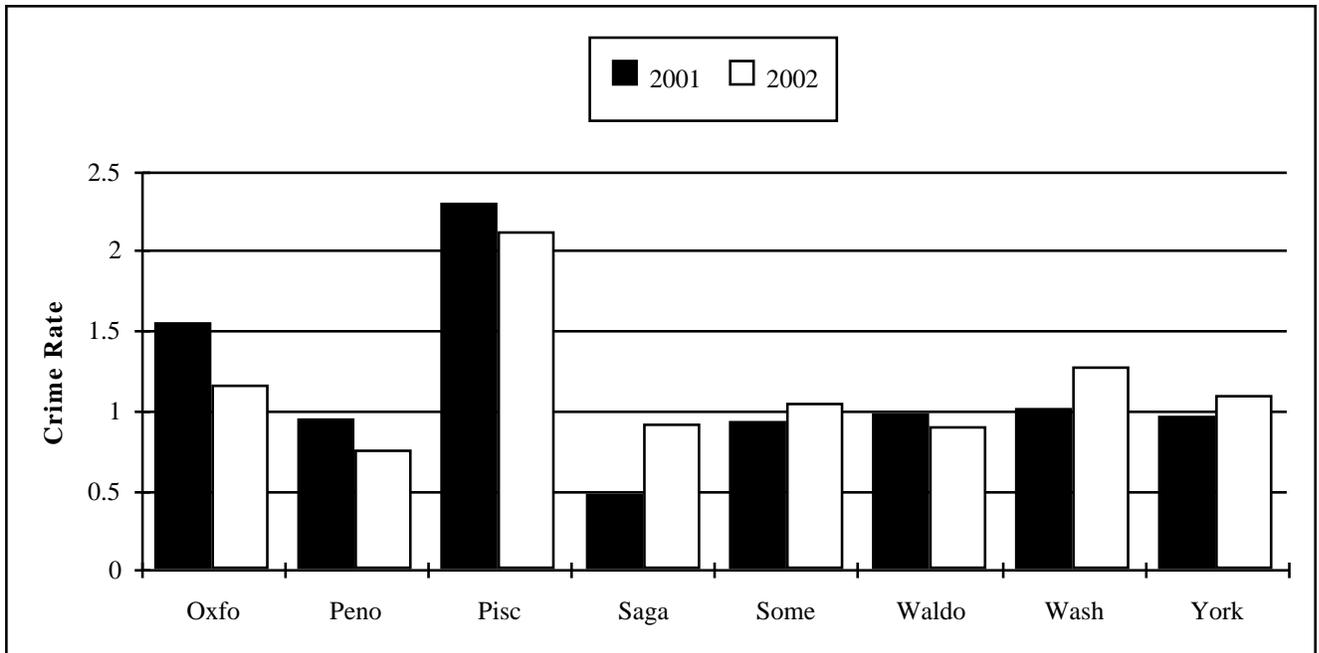
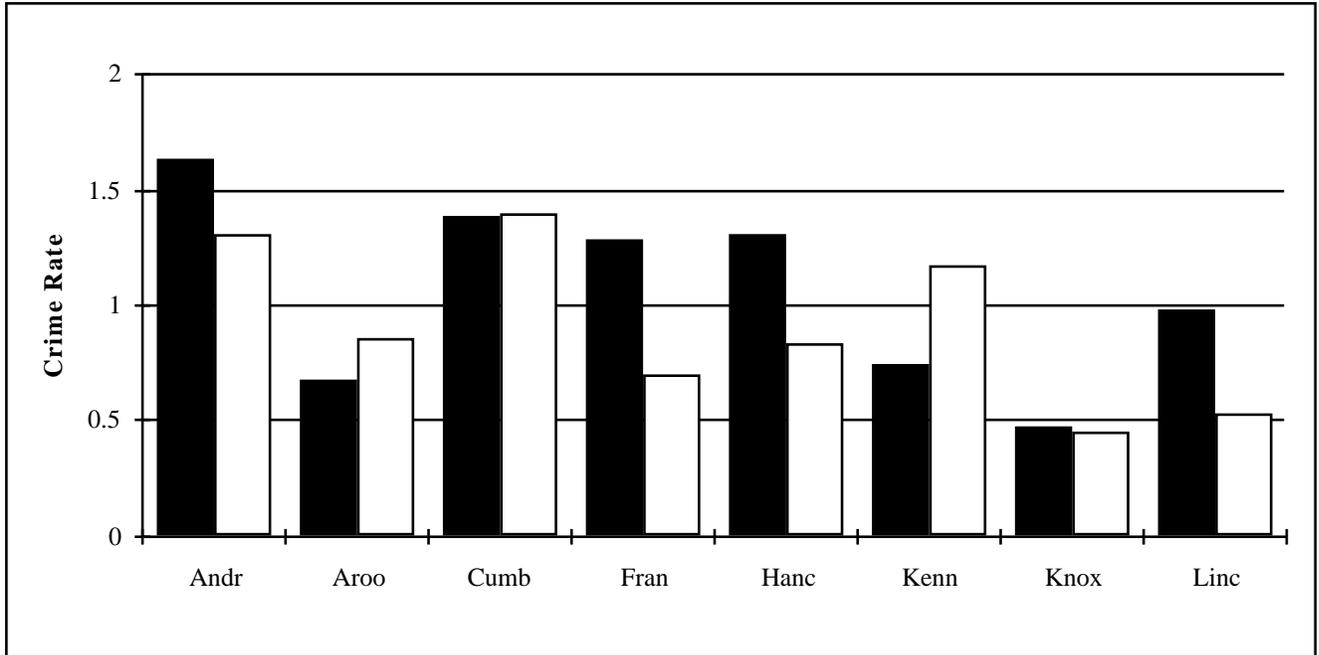
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
2001	19	322	263	819	1,423
2002	14	391	269	728	1,402
Number Change	-5	69	6	-91	-21
Percent Change	-26.3%	21.4%	2.3%	-11.1%	-1.5%

Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 2001–2002



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.08)



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 2002, falling by 240 reported offenses. The 2002 total of 33,032 represents a 0.7% decrease from the 2001 figure of 33,272.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 8,659 property crimes during 2002 for a 26.2% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 95.9% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 25.52 offenses per 1,000.

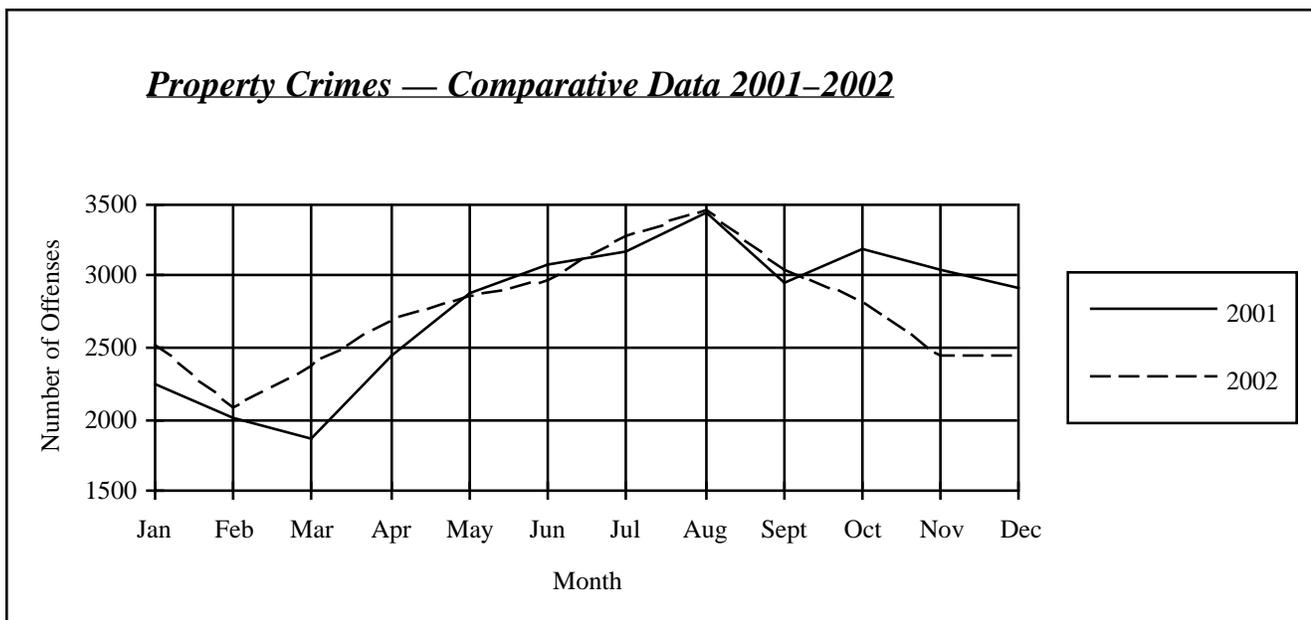
Crime Clock



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2001–2002

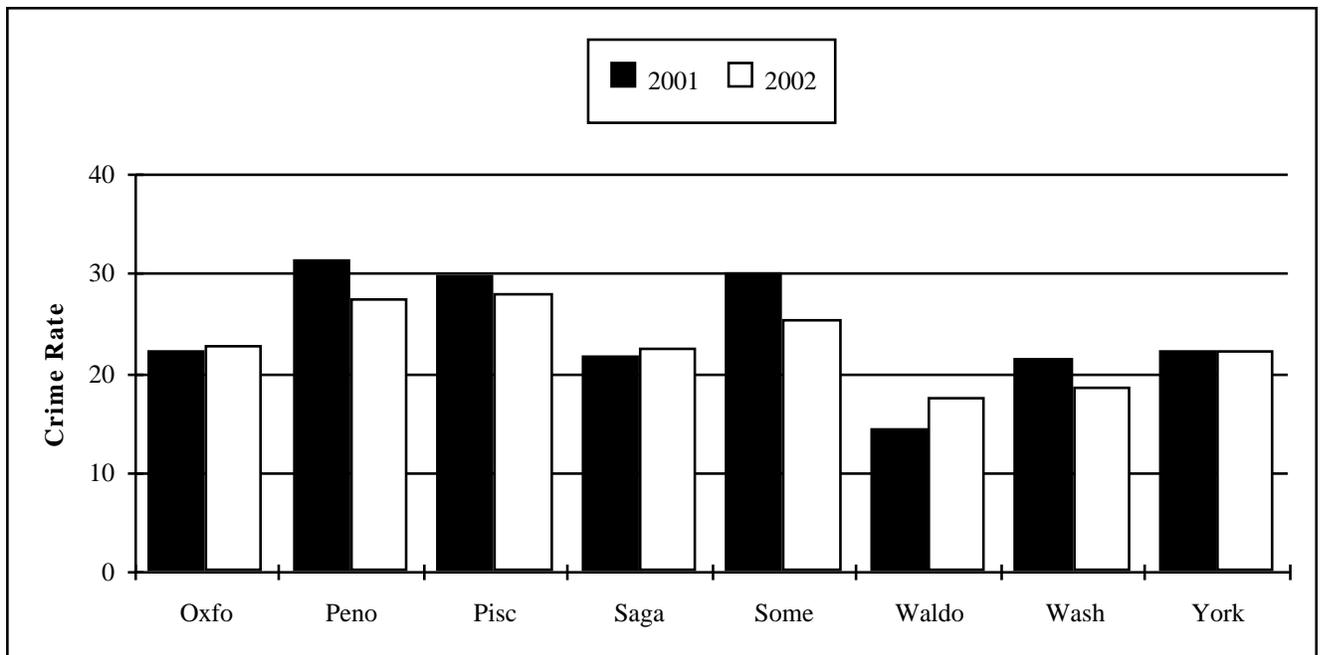
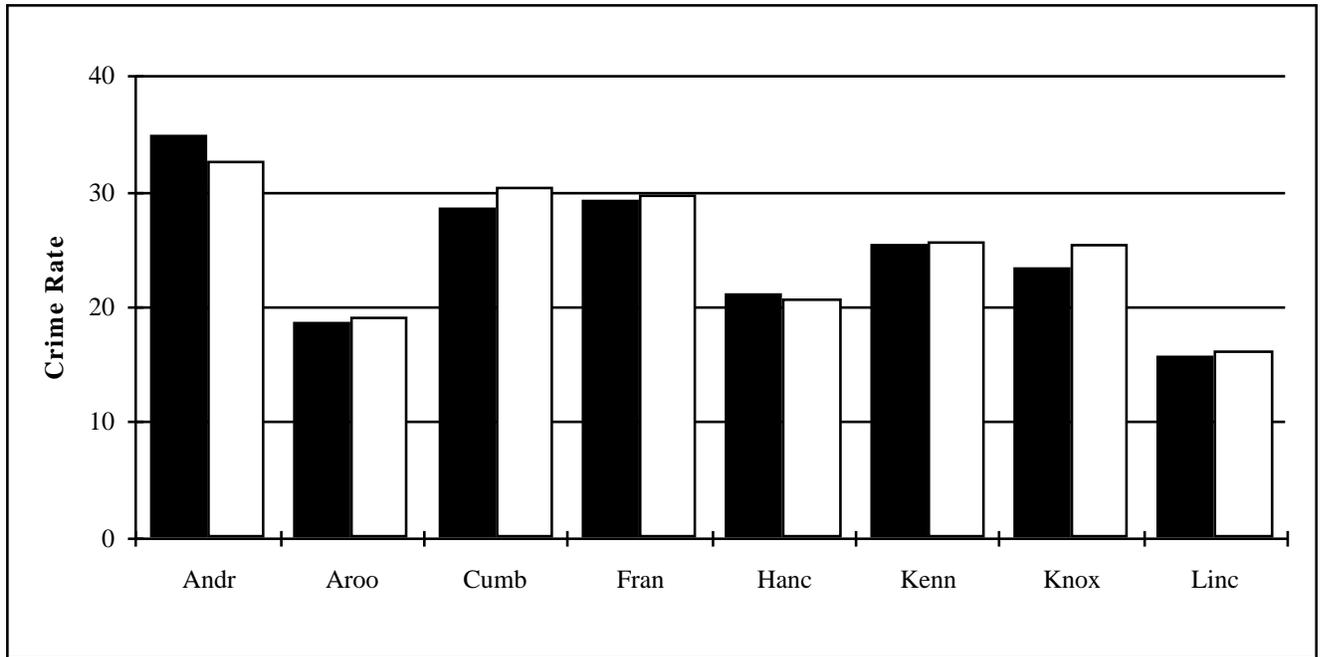
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2001	6,878	24,515	1,667	212	33,272
2002	6,944	24,496	1,418	174	33,032
Number Change	66	-19	-249	-38	-240
Percent Change	1.0%	-0.1%	-14.9%	-17.9%	-0.7%

Property Crimes — Comparative Data 2001–2002



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 25.52)



MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 2002

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
02/11/02 Pittsfield	38	M	22	M	Handgun	Acquaintance	Victim was shot and killed in his taxicab, after driving the offender to his destination.
03/03/02 Lewiston	22	M	19	M	Knife	Stranger	Victim was stabbed to death in a street fight.
03/07/02 Cumberland	29	F	34	M	Handgun	Acquaintance	Victim shot to death at entrance of gravel pit.
04/18/02 Portland	40	M	39	M	Knife	Stranger	Victim stabbed to death in a bar fight.
04/29/02 Portland	36	F	24	F	Unknown	Unknown	Victim found dead in her apartment.
05/26/02 Bowdoin	16	F	19	M	Hatchet	Acquaintance	Victim died of blunt injuries to head.
05/27/02 Palermo	40	M	36	M	Handgun	Acquaintance	Victim shot to death by neighbor.
06/02/02 Biddeford	11 months	M	25	M	Hands	Son of girlfriend	Infant died from head injuries suffered when shaken by offender.
07/18/02 Greene	37	M	31	M	Handgun	Stranger	Victim shot to death at a campground. Offender jumped into the lake and drowned.
7/31/02 Old Orchard Beach	47	M	29 29	M F	Hands Hands	Stranger Stranger	Victim was beaten to death on the beach.
08/01/02 Sweden	52	F	57	M	Handgun	Former girlfriend	Victim shot to death by offender.
08/09/02 Milo	66	F	75	M	Handgun	Wife	Victim shot to death by husband. Husband then shot and killed himself.
09/04/02 Saco	41	F	42	M	Knife	Acquaintance	Victim died of knife wounds inflicted by friend.
12/01/02 Portland	32	M	39	M	Knife	Stranger	Store clerk confronted shoplifter and was stabbed to death.



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



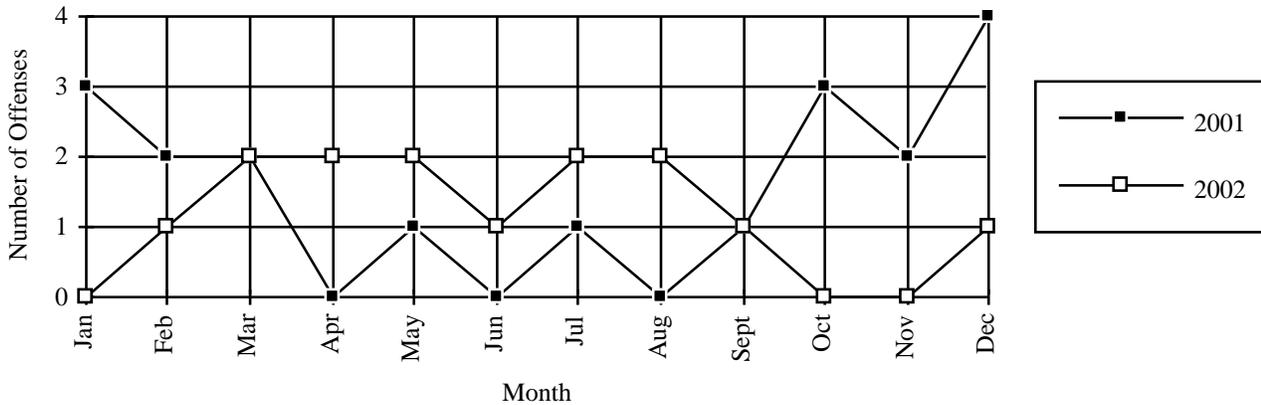
Trend

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998–2002
Number reported	26	25	14	19	14	
% change from previous year	36.8%	-3.8%	-44.0%	35.7%	-26.3%	
						% change -46.2%
Rate per 1,000	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	
% change from previous year	—	—	-50.0%	—	—	
						% change -50.0%

Characteristics — 2002

Victim–Offender Relationship		Months of Highest Occurrence	
Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger	57.1%	Mar., Apr., May, Jul., Aug.	14.3%
Stranger to Stranger	35.7%	Feb., June, Sept., Dec.	7.1%
Unknown	7.1%	Jan., Oct., Nov.	0.0%
Type of Weapon Used		Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Firearm	42.9%	Total	\$0.00
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	28.6%	Per Incident Average.....	\$0.00
Other Dangerous Weapon.....	7.1%	Clearance Rate	
Hands, Fists, Feet	14.3%	14 Offenses Cleared.....	100.0%
Other/Undetermined	7.1%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.93

***Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative
Data 2001–2002***



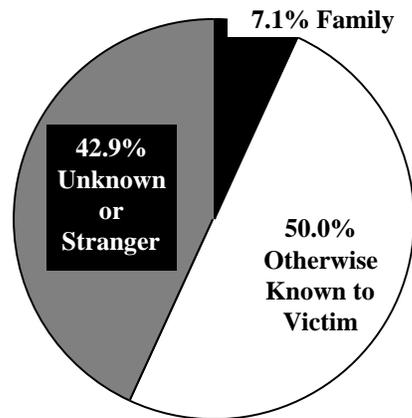
Profile of Persons Arrested — 13 Arrests

Age	Sex
17 and under.....0.0%	Male.....84.6%
18–24.....30.8%	Female.....15.4%
25–29.....23.1%	
30–34.....0.0%	
35–39.....30.8%	
40 and over.....15.4%	

2 offenders committed suicide

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

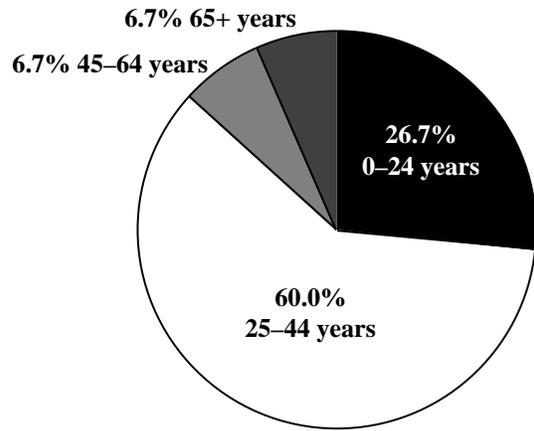
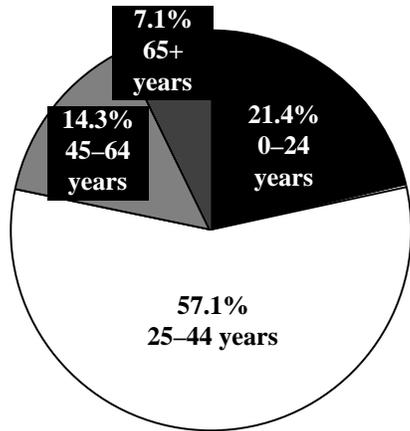
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Wife	1	7.1%
Total Family	1	7.1%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	1	7.1%
Acquaintance	6	42.9%
Stranger	5	35.7%
Unknown	1	7.1%
Total Other	13	92.9%
TOTAL	14	100.0%



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

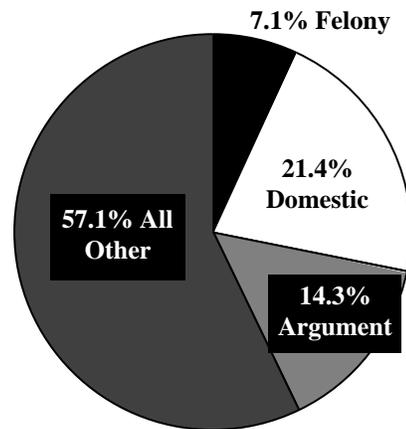
Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

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



Murder Distribution by Circumstances

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Larceny-Theft	1	7.1%
Felony Total*	1	7.1%
Domestic Conflict	3	21.4%
Argument	2	14.3%
Unknown	8	57.1%
Other than Felony Total	13	92.9%
TOTAL	14	100.0%

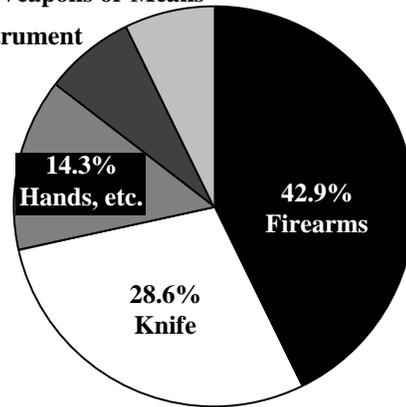


*Felony murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

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

Murder Distribution by Weapon

Weapon	Number	% of Total	7.1% Other Weapons or Means
Handgun	6	42.9%	7.1% Blunt Instrument
Knife, Cutting Instrument	4	28.6%	
Hands, Fists, Feet	2	14.3%	
Blunt Instrument	1	7.1%	
Other/Unknown	1	7.1%	
Total	14	100.0%	



FORCIBLE RAPE

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

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

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

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

Crime Clock



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

Trend

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998–2002
Number reported	229	273	318	322	391	
% change from previous year	-9.8%	19.2%	16.5%	1.3%	21.4%	
						% change 70.7%
Rate per 1,000	0.19	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.30	
% change from previous year	-9.5%	15.8%	13.6%	—	20.0%	
						% change 57.9%

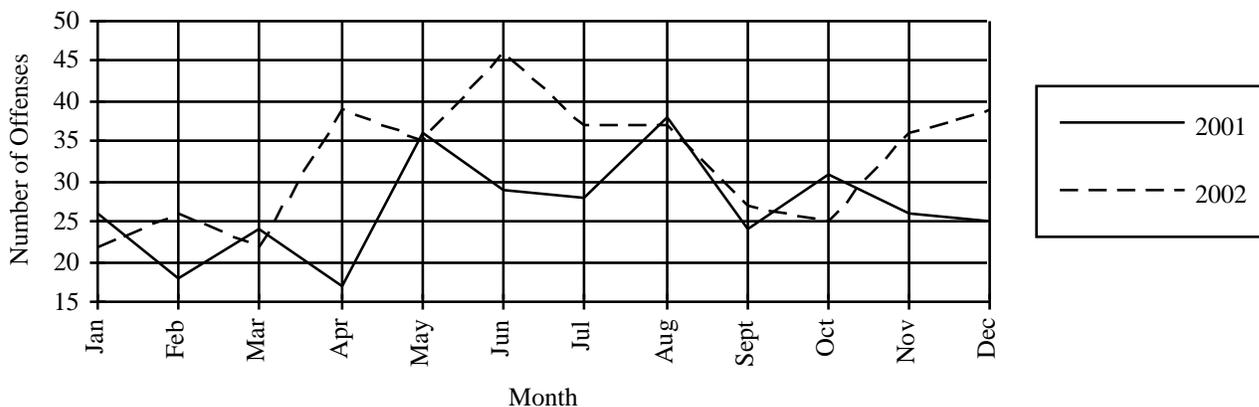
Characteristics — 2002

Type of Offense	
Rape by Force	95.7%
Attempts to Rape.....	4.3%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
June	11.8%
April/December	10.0%
July/August	9.5%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$1,220.00
Per Incident Average	\$3.12
Clearance Rate	
164 Offenses Cleared.....	41.9%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.32

**Profile of Persons Arrested
126 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	19.0%
18–24.....	23.0%
25–29.....	15.9%
30–34.....	11.1%
35–39.....	8.7%
40 and over.....	22.2%
Sex	
Male.....	100.0%
Female.....	0.0%

Rapes — Comparative Data 2001–2002



Rape by Type of Offense, 2001–2002

	2001	2002	% change
Forcible Rape	293	374	27.6%
Attempted Rape	29	17	-41.4%
Totals	322	391	21.4%



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	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998–2002
Number reported	263	196	246	263	269	
% change from previous year	1.9%	-25.5%	25.5%	6.9%	2.3%	
						% change 2.3%
Rate per 1,000	0.21	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.21	
% change from previous year	—	-23.8%	18.8%	5.3%	5.0%	
						% change —

<i>Characteristics — 2002</i>	
<p>Type of Weapon Used</p> <p>Hands, Fists, Feet.....52.0%</p> <p>Firearm.....21.6%</p> <p>Knife/Cutting Instrument.....13.8%</p> <p>Other Dangerous Weapon.....12.6%</p> <p>Place of Occurrence</p> <p>Business Establishment.....26.0%</p> <p>Street, Alley.....24.5%</p> <p>Residence23.4%</p> <p>Miscellaneous.....20.8%</p> <p>Banks.....5.2%</p>	<p>Months of Highest Occurrence</p> <p>July, August11.2%</p> <p>March10.4%</p> <p>October10.0%</p> <p>Value of Property Stolen during Offense</p> <p>Total.....\$161,979.00</p> <p>Per Incident Average.....\$602.15</p> <p>Clearance Rate</p> <p>145 Offenses Cleared.....53.9%</p> <p>Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.63</p>

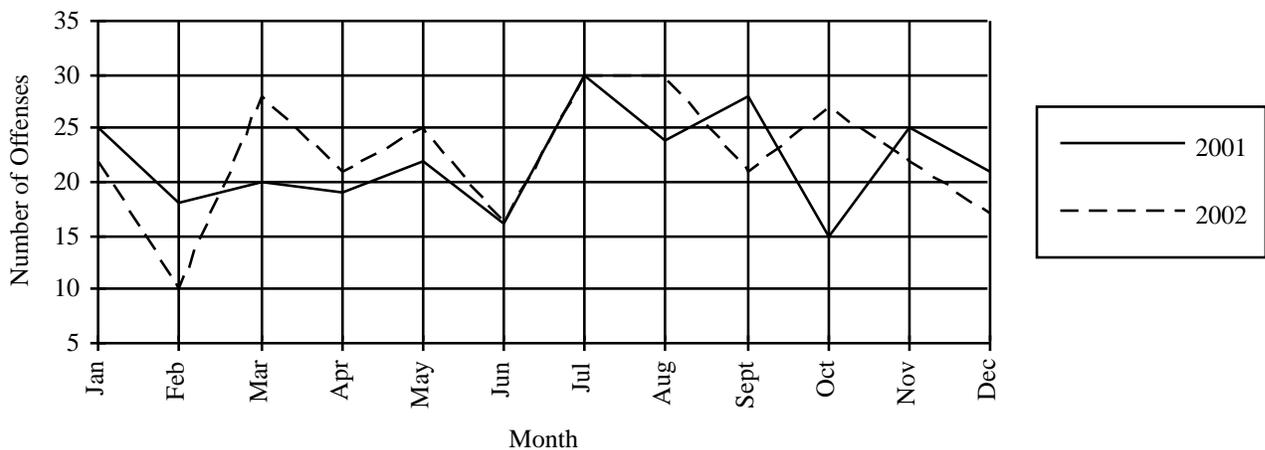
**Profile of Persons Arrested
170 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	22.9%
18–24.....	47.6%
25–29.....	13.5%
30–34.....	3.5%
35–39.....	9.4%
40 and over.....	2.9%
Sex	
Male.....	91.2%
Female.....	8.8%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 2001–2002

	2001	2002	% change
Firearm	49	58	18.4%
Knife	38	37	-2.6%
Other Weapon	31	34	9.7%
Strong Arm	145	140	-3.4%
Totals	263	269	2.3%

Robberies — Comparative Data 2001–2002



Robbery by Classification, 2001–2002

Classification	Number of Offenses			2001	Value Stolen 2002	% change
	2001	2002	% change			
Highway	79	66	-16.5%	\$37,167.00	\$14,768.00	-60.3%
Commercial House	49	41	-16.3%	\$36,052.00	\$19,035.00	-47.2%
Gas/Service Station	3	7	133.3%	\$30.00	\$1,785.00	5,850.0%
Convenience Store	39	22	-43.6%	\$10,419.00	\$6,618.00	-36.5%
Residence	44	63	43.2%	\$47,047.00	\$56,704.00	20.5%
Bank/Lending Inst.	7	14	100.0%	\$34,673.00	\$51,122.00	47.4%
Miscellaneous	42	56	33.3%	\$255,660.00	\$11,947.00	-95.3%
Totals	263	269	2.3%	\$421,048.00	\$161,979.00	-61.5%

<i>Robbery Type by County</i>									
County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
Androscoggin									
	2002	—	3	2	4	10	3	16	38
	2001	23	2	1	6	6	—	4	42
Aroostook									
	2002	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	5
	2001	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	4
Cumberland									
	2002	30	23	2	9	19	2	9	94
	2001	27	29	—	16	18	2	11	103
Franklin									
	2002	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	2001	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hancock									
	2002	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	4
	2001	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	5
Kennebec									
	2002	11	2	—	—	9	2	11	35
	2001	5	5	—	1	—	2	3	16
Knox									
	2002	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	6
	2001	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Lincoln									
	2002	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
	2001	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxford									
	2002	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	5
	2001	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
Penobscot									
	2002	9	6	1	2	5	1	2	26
	2001	8	5	—	6	7	—	2	28
Piscataquis									
	2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	2001	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Sagadahoc									
	2002	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	5
	2001	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Somerset									
	2002	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	5
	2001	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
Waldo									
	2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
	2001	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
Washington									
	2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	2001	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3
York									
	2002	12	—	2	2	9	5	9	39
	2001	10	1	—	2	7	2	19	41



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

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

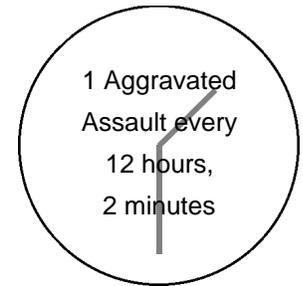
Aggravated Assault: "1. A person is guilty of aggravated assault if he ... causes: A. Serious bodily injury to another; or, B. Bodily injury to another with use of a dangerous weapon; or, C. Bodily injury to another under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life." M.R.S.A.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

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

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

Not included in this class are simple (non-aggravated) assaults. Simple assaults are non-index offenses, although a record is kept of these assaults on an "offenses known to police" form. During 2002 there were 10,977 simple assaults reported (-1.3% from 2001), with a clearance rate of 76.2%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Crime Clock



Trend

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998-2002
Number reported	1,052	789	812	819	728	
% change from previous year	9.5%	-25.0%	2.9%	0.9%	-11.1%	% change -30.8%
Rate per 1,000	0.85	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.56	
% change from previous year	9.0%	-24.7%	—	—	-12.5%	% change -34.1%

Characteristics — 2002

Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet.....	52.1%
Other Dangerous Weapons	32.0%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	13.6%
Firearms.....	2.3%

Months of Highest Occurrence

August	11.1%
June	10.0%
July	9.9%

Clearance Rate

560 Offenses Cleared.....	76.9%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.67

Profile of Persons Arrested 485 Arrests

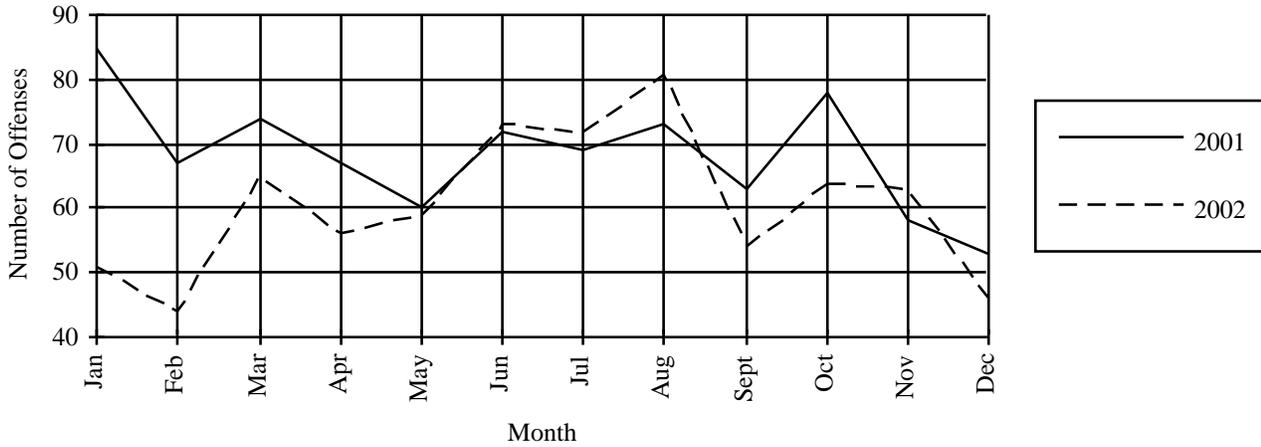
Age

17 and under.....	15.9%
18-24.....	32.8%
25-29.....	11.1%
30-34.....	13.0%
35-39.....	9.9%
40 and over.....	17.3%

Sex

Male.....	82.3%
Female.....	17.7%

Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 2001–2002



Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 2001–2002

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
2001	21	87	228	483	819
2002	17	99	233	379	728
% change	-19.0%	13.8%	2.2%	-21.5%	-11.1%

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

During 2002:

- Of a grand total of 11,705 reported assaults, 4,813 or 41.1% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults decreased 2.2% (109 offenses) from the 2001 figure of 4,922.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 4,190 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 87.1%.
- Of the 4,813 domestic assaults, 97.7% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).



<i>Domestic Violence Assaults Comparison Data 2001–2002</i>				
Situations/Relationships	2001 Number of Offenses	2001 % of Total	2002 Number of Offenses	2002 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	6	.1	4	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	4	<.1	11	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	27	.5	33	.7
Hands, Aggravated Injury	47	1.0	45	.9
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,845	57.8	2,735	56.8
Total Male Assault on Female	2,929	59.5	2,828	58.8
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	1	<.1	—	—
Knife, Cutting Instrument	7	.1	13	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	14	.3	16	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	9	.2	11	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	625	12.7	668	13.9
Total Female Assault on Male	656	13.3	708	14.7
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	—	—	—	—
Knife, Cutting Instrument	2	<.1	1	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	8	.2	4	<.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	4	<.1	17	.4
Hands, Not Aggravated	334	6.8	370	7.7
Total Parent Assault on Child	348	7.1	392	8.1
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	—	—	—	—
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	<.1	1	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	5	.1	6	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	9	.2	7	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	342	6.9	343	7.1
Total Child Assault on Parent	359	7.3	357	7.4
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	2	<.1	—	—
Knife, Cutting Instrument	2	<.1	6	.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	9	.2	14	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	19	.4	15	.3
Hands, Not Aggravated	598	12.1	493	10.2
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	630	12.8	528	11.0
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	4,922	100.0	4,813	100.0
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	9	.2	4	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	18	.4	32	.7
Other Dangerous Weapon	63	1.3	73	1.5
Hands, Aggravated Injury	88	1.8	95	2.0
Hands, Not Aggravated	4,744	96.4	4,609	95.8
Total Domestic Assaults	4,922	100.0	4,813	100.0
Total All Domestic Assaults	4,922	41.2	4,813	41.1
Total All Reported Assaults	11,944	100.0	11,705	100.0

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 2001–2002

County	2001 Number of Offenses	2001 Percent of Total	2002 Number of Offenses	2002 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	640	13.0%	521	10.8%	-18.6%
Aroostook	263	5.3%	255	5.3%	-3.0%
Cumberland	1,039	21.1%	1,120	23.3%	7.8%
Franklin	103	2.1%	113	2.3%	9.7%
Hancock	134	2.7%	110	2.3%	-17.9%
Kennebec	507	10.3%	467	9.7%	-7.9%
Knox	106	2.2%	103	2.1%	-2.8%
Lincoln	55	1.1%	67	1.4%	21.8%
Oxford	191	3.9%	204	4.2%	6.8%
Penobscot	443	9.0%	432	9.0%	-2.5%
Piscataquis	55	1.1%	46	1.0%	-16.4%
Sagadahoc	174	3.5%	92	1.9%	-47.1%
Somerset	215	4.4%	196	4.1%	-8.8%
Waldo	107	2.2%	115	2.4%	7.5%
Washington	94	1.9%	101	2.1%	7.4%
York	796	16.2%	871	18.1%	9.4%
Totals	4,922	100.0%	4,813	100.0%	-2.2%



BURGLARY

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

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

Crime Clock



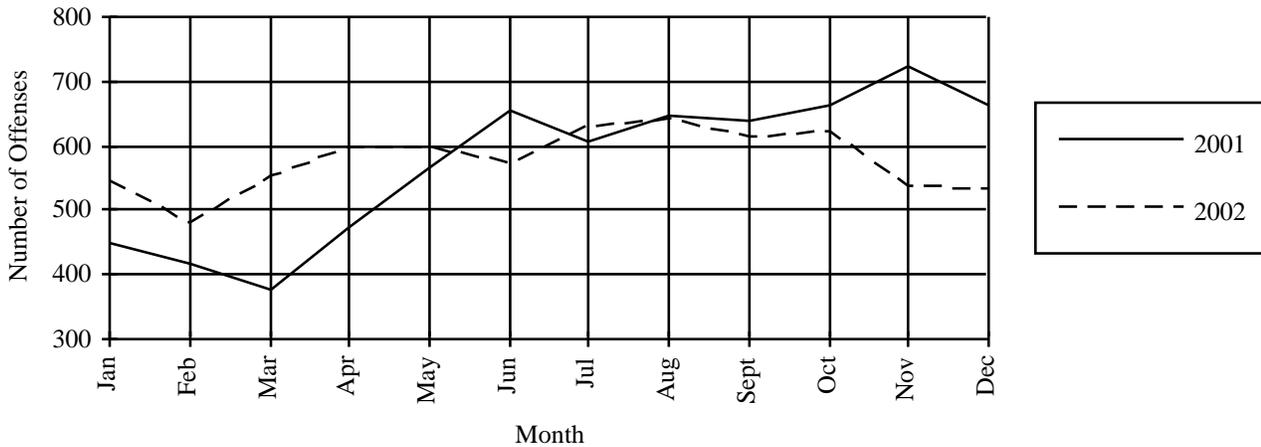
Year	Trend					1998–2002
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Number reported	8,300	7,622	6,759	6,878	6,944	
% change from previous year	1.0%	-8.2%	-11.3%	1.8%	1.0%	% change -16.3%
Rate per 1,000	6.72	6.17	5.30	5.35	5.36	
% change from previous year	1.1%	-8.2%	-14.1%	0.9%	0.2%	% change -20.2%

Characteristics — 2002	
Place of Occurrence	Months of Highest Occurrence
Residence.....66.1%	August9.3%
Non-Residence.....33.9%	July9.1%
Type of Entry	October9.0%
Forcible Entry.....52.9%	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....41.2%	Total.....\$6,228,098.00
Attempted Forcible Entry.....5.8%	Per Incident Average.....\$896.90
Time of Day	Clearance Rate
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m.....36.1%	1,444 Offenses Cleared.....20.8%
Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.....32.0%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.21
Unknown.....31.9%	

Profile of Persons Arrested 1,474 Arrests	
Age	
17 and under.....38.9%	
18–24.....40.2%	
25–29.....6.9%	
30–34.....5.6%	
35–39.....3.9%	
40 and over.....4.5%	
Sex	
Male.....90.7%	
Female.....9.3%	

Type of Entry, 2001–2002			
	2001	2002	% change
Forcible Entry	3,802	3,675	-3.3%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,643	2,863	8.3%
Attempted Forcible Entry	433	406	-6.2%
Totals	6,878	6,944	1.0%

Burglaries — Comparative Data 2001–2002



Burglary by Time of Day, 2001–2002

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2001	2002	% change	2001	2002	% change
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,187	1,170	-1.4%	\$812,430	\$931,725	14.7%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	1,724	1,905	10.5%	\$1,616,383	\$1,884,488	16.6%
Unknown	1,465	1,512	3.2%	\$1,315,413	\$1,257,652	-4.4%
Subtotals	4,376	4,587	4.8%	\$3,744,226	\$4,073,865	8.8%
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,183	1,049	-11.3%	\$1,116,656	\$932,493	-16.5%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	591	605	2.4%	\$452,125	\$578,261	27.9%
Unknown	728	703	-3.4%	\$696,910	\$643,479	-7.7%
Subtotal	2,502	2,357	-5.8%	\$2,265,691	\$2,154,233	-4.9%
Grand Totals	6,878	6,944	1.0%	\$6,009,917	\$6,228,098	3.6%



LARCENY-THEFT

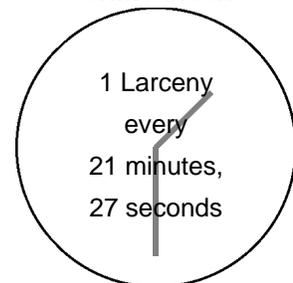
Larceny is the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership.

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	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998-2002
Number reported	26,464	25,381	23,808	24,515	24,496	
% change from previous year	-3.6%	-4.1%	-6.2%	3.0%	-0.1%	
						% change -7.4%
Rate per 1,000	21.43	20.55	18.67	19.05	18.92	
% change from previous year	-3.6%	-4.1%	-9.1%	2.1%	-0.7%	
						% change -11.7%

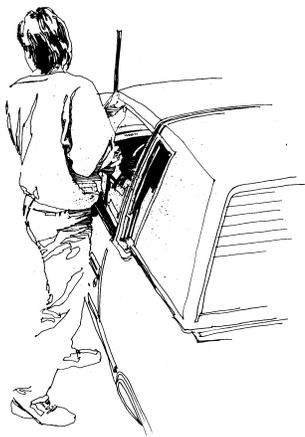
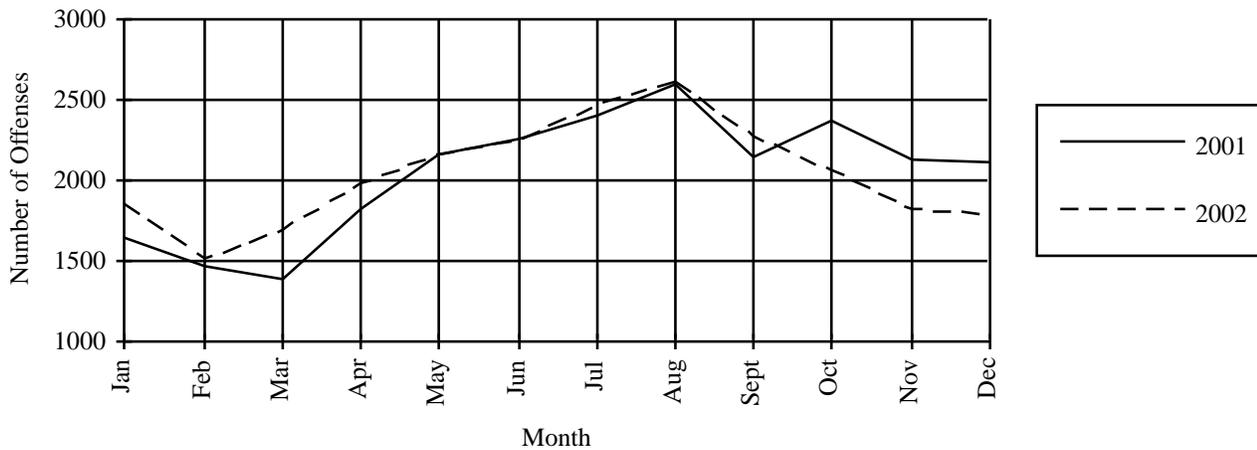
<i>Characteristics — 2002</i>	
Type of Criminal Activity	
All Other	39.5%
From Motor Vehicles	20.4%
From Buildings	16.5%
Shoplifting	13.9%
Bicycles	5.0%
Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	2.7%
Purse-Snatching	0.9%
From Coin-Op Machines	0.6%
Pocket-Picking	0.3%
Value per Incident	
Under \$50	41.6%
Over \$200	32.8%
\$50 to \$200	25.7%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	10.7%
July	10.1%
September	9.3%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$10,651,687.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$434.83
Clearance Rate	
6,603 Offenses Cleared.....	27.0%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.22

Profile of Persons Arrested
5,440 Arrests

Age	
17 and under.....	37.2%
18-24.....	32.6%
25-29.....	7.6%
30-34.....	6.3%
35-39.....	5.5%
40 and over.....	10.8%
Sex	
Male.....	63.0%
Female.....	37.0%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 2001-2002</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	2001	2002	% change	2001	2002	% change
Pocket-Picking	71	85	19.7%	\$16,860	\$63,824	278.6%
Purse-Snatching	197	226	14.7%	\$32,131	\$40,759	26.9%
Shoplifting	3,301	3,414	3.4%	\$437,415	\$355,970	-18.6%
From Motor Vehicles	5,069	5,004	-1.3%	\$1,581,250	\$1,775,879	12.3%
M/V Parts & Accessories	617	657	6.5%	\$298,225	\$253,370	-15.0%
Bicycles	1,239	1,227	-1.0%	\$292,087	\$323,957	10.9%
From Buildings	3,927	4,052	3.2%	\$2,301,204	\$2,658,438	15.5%
From Coin-Op Machines	87	145	66.7%	\$13,134	\$111,594	749.7%
All Other	10,007	9,686	-3.2%	\$4,811,519	\$5,067,896	5.3%
Totals	24,515	24,496	-0.1%	\$9,783,825	\$10,651,687	8.9%

Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 2001–2002



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

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

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

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



Trend

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998–2002
Number reported	1,517	1,457	1,317	1,667	1,418	
% change from previous year	-7.6%	-4.0%	-9.6%	26.6%	-14.9%	
						% change -6.5%
Rate per 1,000	1.23	1.18	1.03	1.30	1.10	
% change from previous year	-7.6%	-4.1%	-12.7%	26.2%	-15.7%	
						% change -10.9%

Type of Vehicle 2001–2002

	Auto- mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
2001	1,004	198	465	1,667
2002	895	182	341	1,418
% change	-10.9%	-8.1%	-26.7%	-14.9%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 2002

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	606	42.7%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	284	20.0%
Total Recovered	890	62.8%
Not Recovered	528	37.2%

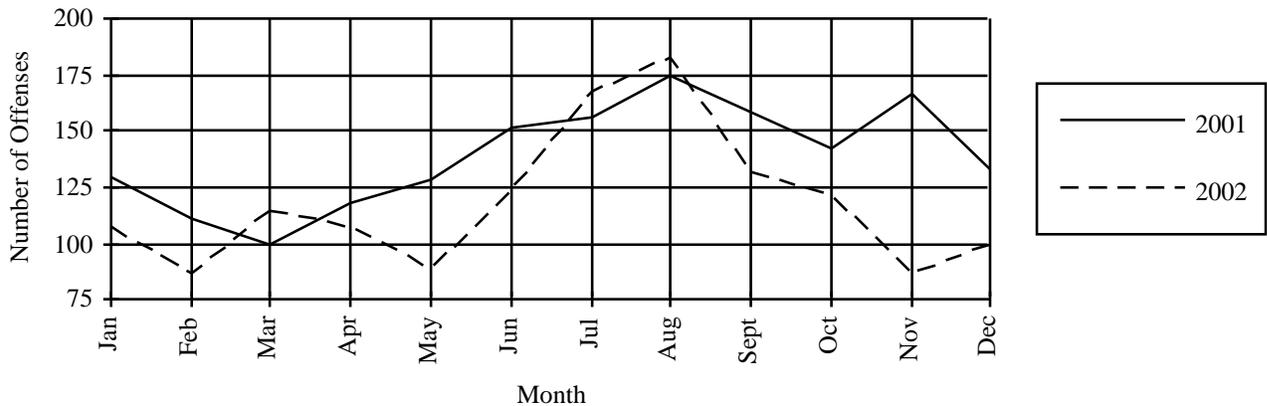
Characteristics — 2002

Type of Vehicle	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Automobiles.....	63.1%
Other Vehicles	24.0%
Trucks/Buses	12.8%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	12.8%
July	11.8%
September	9.3%
	Value of Property Recovered
	Total
	Per Incident Average.....
	Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered
	Total
	Clearance Rate
	565 Offenses Cleared.....
	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....

**Profile of Persons Arrested
403 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	47.6%
18–24.....	31.5%
25–29.....	5.7%
30–34.....	6.5%
35–39.....	2.5%
40 and over.....	6.2%
Sex	
Male.....	83.1%
Female.....	16.9%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 2001–2002



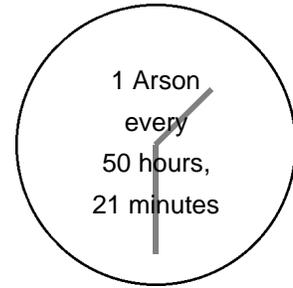


ARSON

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



able 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.

Trend

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998-2002
Number reported	202	198	196	212	174	
% change from previous year	-20.2%	-2.0%	-1.0%	8.2%	-17.9%	% change -13.9%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.13	
% change from previous year	-20.0%	—	-6.3%	6.7%	-18.8%	% change -18.8%

Characteristics — 2002

Type of Property

Structural.....	46.6%
Mobile.....	20.7%
Other.....	32.8%

Months of Highest Occurrence

September	13.2%
July	12.1%
December	11.5%

Value of Property Damaged

Total.....	\$1,993,446.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$11,456.59

Clearance Rate

47 Offenses Cleared.....	27.0%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.39

Profile of Persons Arrested 68 Arrests

Age

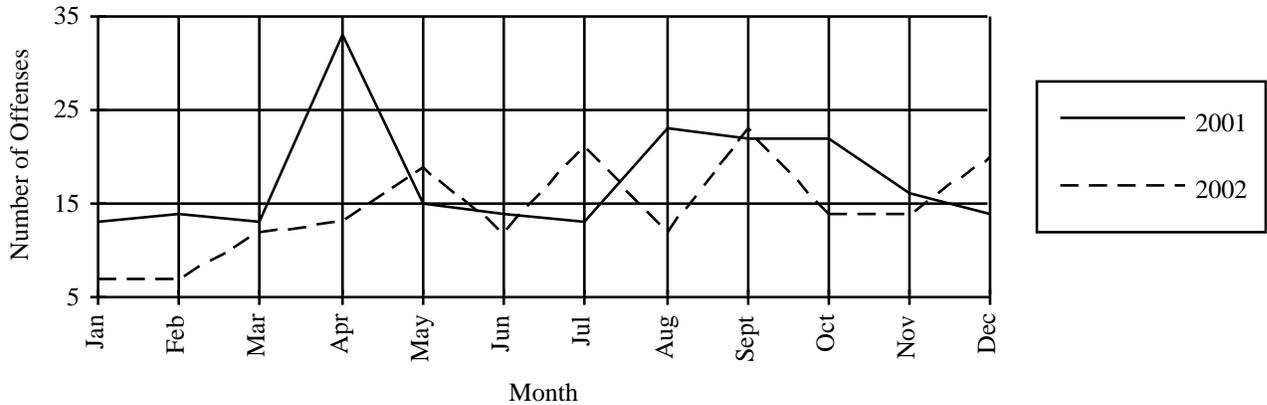
17 and under.....	54.4%
18-24.....	23.5%
25-29.....	1.5%
30-34.....	7.4%
35-39.....	2.9%
40 and over.....	10.3%

Sex

Male.....	86.8%
Female.....	13.2%

Arson by Property Type, 2001-2002

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2001	2002	% change	2001	2002	% change
Structural — Residential	64	43	-32.8%	\$899,286	\$783,770	-12.8%
Structural — Non-residential	41	38	-7.3%	\$880,751	\$994,322	12.9%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	34	36	5.9%	\$221,825	\$187,344	-15.5%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	73	57	-21.9%	\$18,490	\$28,010	51.5%
Totals	212	174	-17.9%	\$2,020,352	\$1,993,446	-1.3%

Arsons — Comparative Data 2001–2002***Arson Breakdown by County***

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2001	2002	% change	2001	2002	% change
Androscoggin	19	21	10.5%	\$162,300	\$164,250	1.2%
Aroostook	6	5	-16.7%	\$197,520	\$12,127	-93.9%
Cumberland	56	53	-5.4%	\$885,457	\$331,084	-62.6%
Franklin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hancock	2	2	—	\$200	\$2,500	1,150.0%
Kennebec	26	15	-42.3%	\$251,457	\$221,810	-11.8%
Knox	1	1	—	—	\$5,000	100.0%
Lincoln	2	—	-100.0%	\$7,000	—	-100.0%
Oxford	4	1	-75.0%	\$120,400	\$500	-99.6%
Penobscot	26	36	38.5%	\$310	\$73,096	23,479.4%
Piscataquis	7	4	-42.9%	\$109,290	\$150	-99.9%
Sagadahoc	6	3	-50.0%	\$25,500	—	-100.0%
Somerset	2	7	250.0%	—	\$2,428	100.0%
Waldo	1	—	-100.0%	\$500	—	-100.0%
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	54	26	-51.9%	\$260,918	\$1,180,501	352.4%
Totals	212	174	-17.9%	\$2,020,852	\$1,993,446	-1.4%

Note: Arson figures shown by UCR may not agree with figures shown by the Fire Marshal's office due to local departments handling cases informally.

HATE CRIME

Commencing in 1992, law enforcement officers are to report hate crimes as a supplementary report to the UCR program. Under Title 25 sec. 1544, hate crimes are defined as those that “manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity ...”. 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.

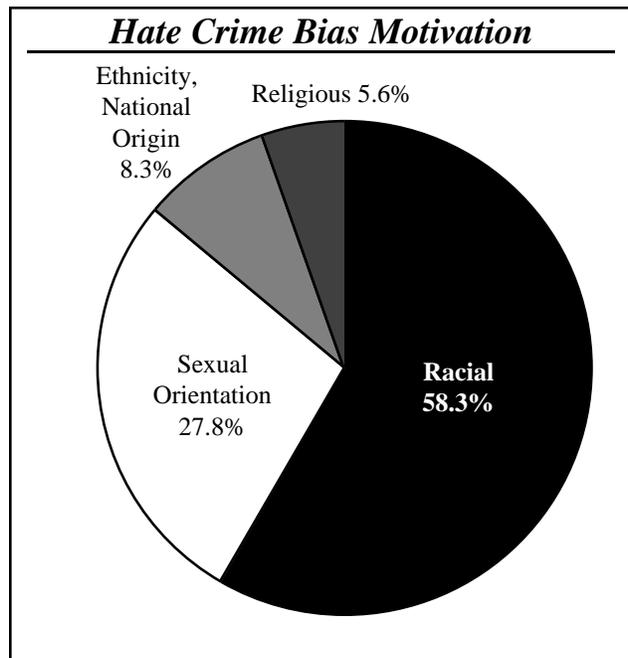
The reported number of hate crime incidents in Maine in 2002 was 36. These incidents involved 43 victims with at least 47 offenders, and resulted in a total of 46 offenses.

Hate Crime 2002	
Number of incidents.....	36
Number of victims.....	43
Number of offenders	47
Number of offenses.....	46

In 2002, the most commonly reported bias motivation was racial. The second largest percentage was sexual orientation and the third ethnicity hate crimes.

Hate Crime Bias Motivation				
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Racial	58.3%	Anti-White	—	—
		Anti-Black	21	58.3%
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	—	—
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Sexual Orientation	27.8%	Anti-Male Homosexual	9	25.0%
		Anti-Female Homosexual	—	—
		Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	1	2.8%
		Anti-Heterosexual	—	—
		Anti-Bisexual	—	—
Ethnicity, National Origin	8.3%	Anti-Arab	—	—
		Anti-Hispanic	—	—
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	3	8.3%
Religious	5.6%	Anti-Jewish	1	2.8%
		Anti-Catholic	—	—
		Anti-Protestant	—	—
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	1	2.8%

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)				
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Religious	5.6%	Anti-Other Religion	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	—	—
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Disability	—	Anti-Mental Disability	—	—
		Anti-Physical Disability	—	—
Not Reported			—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	36	100.0%



The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 2002 was highways, roads, alleys and streets. The second most common location was schools and colleges, and the third was residences and homes.

Hate Crime Locations		
Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	2	5.6%
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	1	2.8%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	—	—
Commercial/Office Building	1	2.8%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	—	—

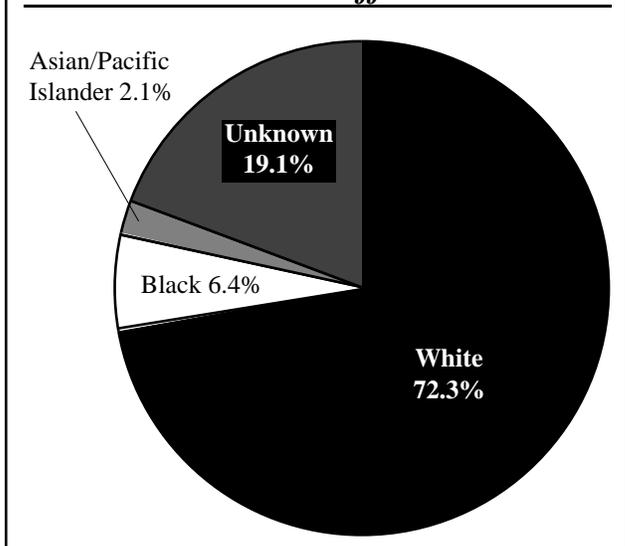
Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Department/Discount Store	—	—
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	1	2.8%
Field/Woods	—	—
Government/Public Building	3	8.3%
Grocery/Supermarket	—	—
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	12	33.3%
Hotel/Motel	—	—
Jail/Prison	1	2.8%
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	—	—
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	6	16.7%
Restaurant	—	—
School/College	7	19.4%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	2	5.6%
Total	36	100.0%

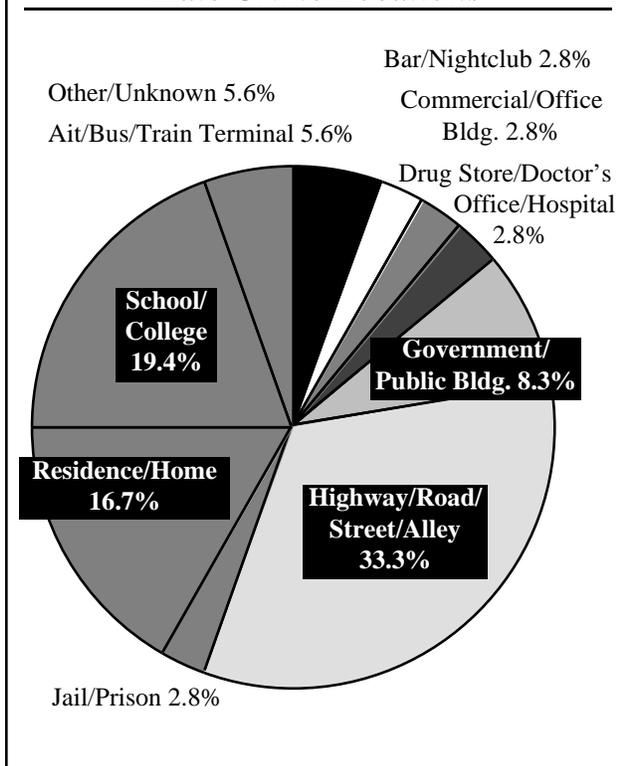
Hate Crime Offenders by Race

Suspected Offenders' Race	No.	% of Total
White	34	72.3%
Black	3	6.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2.1%
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	9	19.1%
Total	47	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders



Hate Crime Locations



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

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

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

Hate Crime Offenses by Victim Type

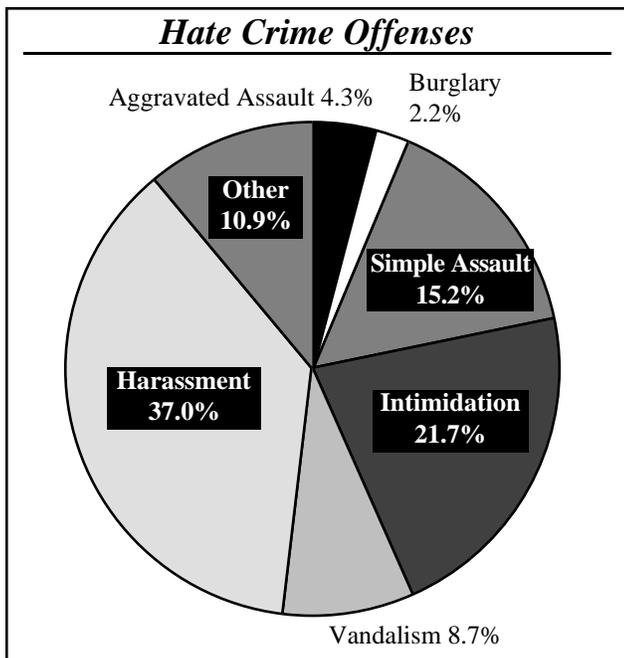
Victim Type	No.	% of Total
Individual	43	93.5%
Business	1	2.2%
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	1	2.2%
Religious Organization	—	—
Society/Public	1	2.2%
Other	—	—
Unknown	—	—
Not Reported	—	—
Total	46	100.1%

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.

Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	—	—
Aggravated Assault	2	4.3%
Burglary	1	2.2%
Larceny-Theft	—	—
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	7	15.2%
Intimidation	10	21.7%
Vandalism	4	8.7%
Harassment*	17	37.0%
Other	5	10.9%
Total	46	100.0%

*Harassment not included as a federal hate crime offense.



Offenses Reported by Agency

Augusta Police Dept.

1 Harassment Anti-Black

Cape Elizabeth Police Dept.

1 Harassment Anti-Black

Cumberland County Sheriff’s Office

1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

1 Other (Disorderly Conduct) Anti-Black

Farmington Police Dept.

2 Harassment Anti-Black

Knox County Sheriff’s Office

1 Intimidation Anti-Black

Lewiston Police Dept.

1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Black

2 Intimidation Anti-Black

1 Simple Assault Anti-Black

1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Limestone Police Dept.

1 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Portland Police Dept.

4 Harassment Anti-Black

1 Harassment Anti-Islamic (Moslem)

1 Harassment Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin

3 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

3 Intimidation Anti-Black

1 Intimidation Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin

1 Other (Criminal Threatening) Anti-Black

1 Other (Reckless Conduct) Anti-Black

1 Other (Terrorizing) Anti-Black

1 Other (Criminal Threatening)

Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

2 Simple Assault Anti-Black

1 Simple Assault Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin

3 Vandalism Anti-Black

Presque Isle Police Dept.

1 Burglary Anti-Jewish

1 Harassment Anti-Jewish

1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

1 Vandalism Anti-Jewish

South Portland Police Dept.

1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

USM Police Dept.

1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

Waterville Police Dept.

1 Intimidation Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)

Wilton Police Dept.

1 Simple Assault Anti-Black

York Police Dept.

1 Intimidation Anti-Black

14 Agencies 46 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 2002. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 2002:

- Property stolen totaled \$24,464,621, down 5.6% from the 2001 figure of \$25,907,549.
- There was \$7,583,085 worth of property recovered, down 17.3% from \$9,164,883 in 2001.
- The rate of recovery was 31.0%, compared to 35.4% for 2001.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 68.0%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$16,930,592 stolen, \$2,459,168 (14.5%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$3,481,651	\$583,857	16.8%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$2,001,690	\$224,653	11.2%
Clothing and Furs	\$329,326	\$97,565	29.6%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$7,534,029	\$5,123,917	68.0%
Office Equipment	\$471,301	\$87,981	18.7%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$1,804,658	\$190,203	10.5%
Firearms	\$255,123	\$91,363	35.8%
Household Goods	\$484,192	\$39,862	8.2%
Consumable Goods	\$292,746	\$55,698	19.0%
Livestock	\$8,736	\$4,711	53.9%
Miscellaneous	\$7,801,169	\$1,083,275	13.9%
Totals	\$24,464,621	\$7,583,085	31.0%

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

Clearance Rate

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

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

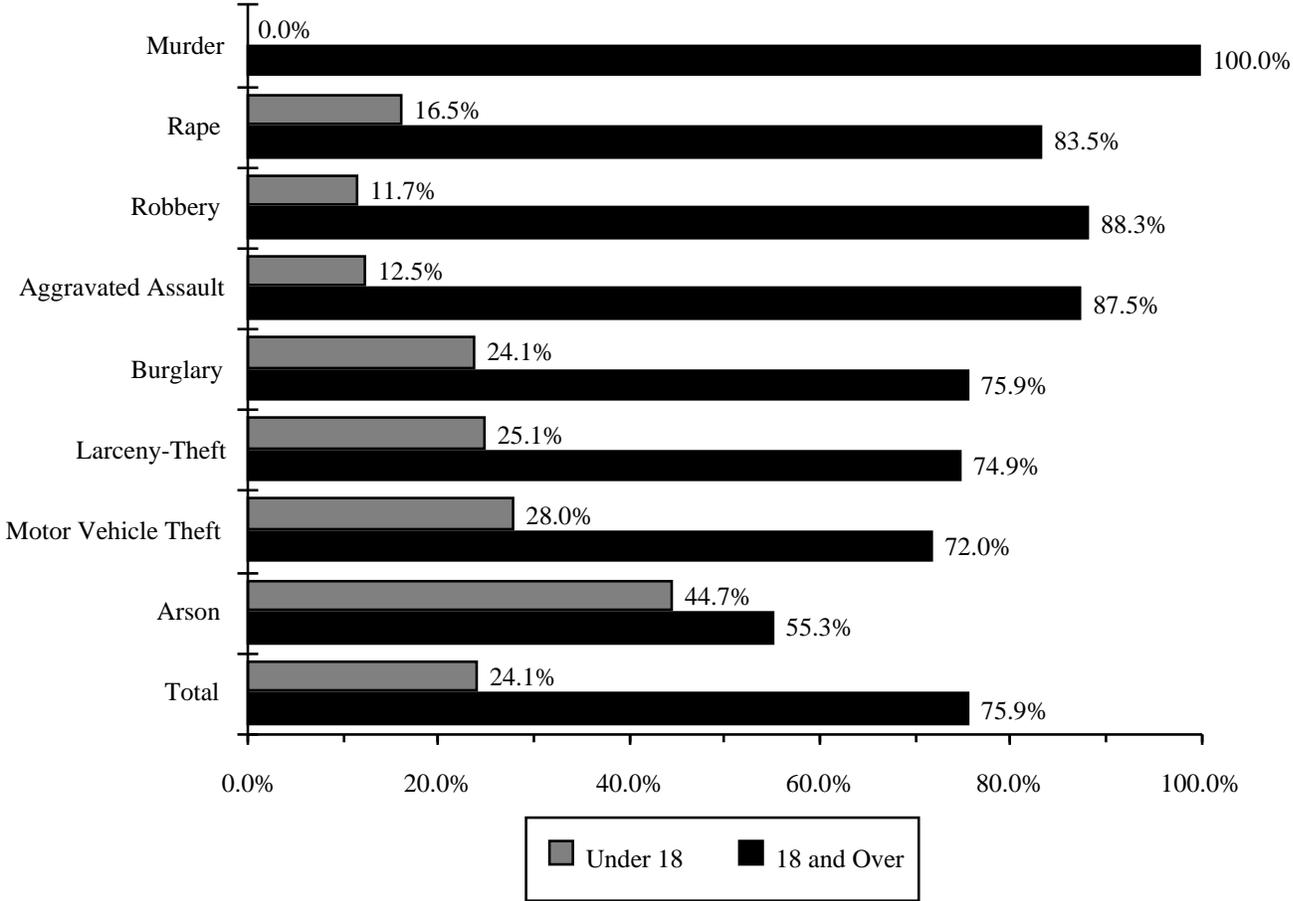
1. The offender commits suicide.
2. A double murder occurs (two persons kill each other).
3. The offender dies after making a confession (dying declaration).
4. The offender is killed by law enforcement officers.
5. The offender confesses to committing a crime while already in custody for another crime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

During 2002, 27.7% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, lower than the 28.7% rate for 2001, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 20.0%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 2002 was 63.0%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 26.2%.

<i>Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 2002</i>			
Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	14	14	100.0%
Forcible Rape	391	164	41.9%
Robbery	269	145	53.9%
Aggravated Assault	728	560	76.9%
Burglary	6,944	1,444	20.8%
Larceny-Theft	24,496	6,603	27.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,418	565	39.8%
Arson	174	47	27.0%
Totals	34,434	9,542	27.7%

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

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



ARREST DATA

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

During 2002:

- 16.9% of all arrests were juveniles, 83.1% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 32.0% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 11.4% of arrests were for index offenses.
- One quarter (25.0%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 2002 was down 3.5%. Part I offenses were down 1.0%, Part II offenses were down 3.9%.

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

Disposition	Number	Percent Distribution
1. Handled within the department (released to parents, etc.)	995	10.7%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	7,472	80.5%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Human Services)	18	0.2%
4. Referred to other police agency	10	0.1%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	792	8.5%
Total Dispositions	9,287	99.9%

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

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

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

<i>Total Arrests — Percent Change 2001–2002</i>			
Offenses	2001	2002	% Change
Murder	12	13	8.3%
Forcible Rape	115	126	9.6%
Robbery	192	170	-11.5%
Aggravated Assault	531	485	-8.7%
Burglary	1,332	1,474	10.7%
Larceny-Theft	5,589	5,440	-2.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	415	403	-2.9%
Arson	75	68	-9.3%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	8,261	8,179	-1.0%
Manslaughter	4	1	-75.0%
Other Assaults	7,415	7,389	-0.4%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	299	319	6.7%
Fraud	1,165	1,132	-2.8%
Embezzlement	20	19	-5.0%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	335	328	-2.1%
Vandalism	1,807	1,867	3.3%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	373	306	-18.0%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	70	40	-42.9%
Sex Offenses	326	254	-22.1%
Drug Abuse Violations	5,000	4,877	-2.5%
Gambling	2	—	-100.0%
Offenses against Family	441	369	-16.3%
Driving under the Influence	6,845	6,817	-0.4%
Liquor Laws	3,477	3,595	3.4%
Drunkenness	31	31	—
Disorderly Conduct	1,898	1,686	-11.2%
All Other (except Traffic)	18,762	17,456	-7.0%
Curfew and Loitering	193	144	-25.4%
Runaways	317	227	-28.4%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	48,780	46,857	-3.9%
GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS	57,041	55,036	-3.5%

Offense Category	Sex	York County												
		Kennebunk PD		K'bunkport PD		N. Berwick PD		Ogunquit PD		S. Berwick PD		Wells PD		
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F													
Manslaughter by Negligence	M													
Forcible Rape	F													
	M			1										
Robbery	F													1
	M													
Aggravated Assault	F											1	3	
	M							1					9	
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F					1						1	4	
	M	13		2		3		1	5			1	4	
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	1		2	1			2	1			1	8	
	M	4	10	6	7			2	2	7	2	6	14	
Motor Vehicle Theft	F													
	M	3		1						1			1	
Other Assaults	F	1	7			1	1		5		2		8	
	M	9	20	3	3		22		14	1	8	5	15	
Arson	F													
	M													
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F								1					
	M				1									
Fraud	F		1		1				1				1	
	M		2		2				4					
Embezzlement	F													
	M													
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F													
	M		2						1				2	
Vandalism	F	4	1											
	M	3	2	5	2	3	4	2	5	2		7	2	
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F													
	M	1	2		1					1				
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F													
	M													
Sex Offenses	F													
	M						2			1				
Drug Abuse Violations	F	2				1		2	3	3	1		11	
	M	4	5	6	2	2	1	1	15	3	7	6	38	
Gambling	F													
	M													
Offenses Against Family & Children	F													1
	M													
Driving Under the Influence	F		7		2		2		1		2		9	
	M	3	30		19		19		29		5		49	
Liquor Laws	F	1	1	3	1			1	1					
	M	5	8	5	8				3		1	2	8	
Drunkenness	F													
	M													
Disorderly Conduct	F	1					1		1					1
	M	3	3			1					1	1	2	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	7	9	2	2		1		5		1		11	
	M	18	61	12	21		2	1	27	9	22	4	71	
Curfew & Loitering	F													
	M													
Runaways	F													
	M													
Total	F	17	26	7	7	2	6	3	18	5	7	2	53	
	M	66	145	40	67	6	53	6	101	29	48	32	216	
Grand Total		83	171	47	74	8	59	9	119	34	55	34	269	

York PD	Buxton PD	MDEA/Lq. Enf.	York SP	Androscoggin	Aroostook	County Totals					
						Cumberland		Franklin			
						Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult		
				0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
				0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				8	28	2	6	1	19	2	2
				0	1	0	0	1	9	0	0
				6	18	1	7	5	34	1	1
				2	5	1	2	2	14	0	5
				7	26	3	22	6	59	0	10
				4	6	1	5	8	21	3	6
				34	72	51	79	74	154	25	30
				2	5	19	53	260	304	31	41
				2	14	80	141	242	528	86	76
				1	5	3	1	1	4	4	1
				15	18	10	14	30	44	10	10
				48	176	28	84	77	262	13	43
				94	561	66	240	122	966	11	129
				2	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
				9	5	0	2	8	7	0	0
				0	6	2	15	3	18	0	2
				0	18	1	19	2	28	0	5
				0	38	0	24	3	51	1	24
				0	68	1	30	2	73	16	66
				0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
				1	4	0	1	0	1	0	2
				1	6	1	4	1	12	0	1
				7	27	0	10	15	39	2	4
				9	21	3	9	19	23	2	5
				84	101	36	42	82	167	19	31
				0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
				5	32	0	5	15	78	1	3
				0	8	0	0	0	4	0	0
				0	1	0	0	2	14	0	0
				0	6	0	0	0	1	2	2
				3	31	0	18	16	33	2	11
				12	77	13	18	24	141	7	20
				59	398	39	128	112	610	18	131
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	18	5	10	0	12	0	4
				0	83	2	40	1	25	0	4
				3	106	7	59	6	276	2	42
				6	431	12	341	20	1,222	2	225
				35	72	9	21	17	170	5	27
				46	207	32	117	55	449	10	68
				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0
				14	105	3	19	1	41	0	2
				28	274	11	51	12	157	1	24
				69	473	55	200	103	628	5	59
				169	1,526	146	786	299	2,631	28	311
				60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				59	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
				37	0	0	0	44	0	1	0
				28	0	0	0	38	0	3	0
				428	1,287	150	530	570	1,998	76	291
				860	4,226	494	2,103	1,162	7,343	237	1,143
				1,288	5,513	644	2,633	1,732	9,341	313	1,434

Offense Category	Sex	County Totals												
		Hancock		Kennebec		Knox		Lincoln		Oxford		Penobscot		
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	M	0	4	3	11	0	2	0	6	3	5	1	2	2
Robbery	F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Robbery	M	1	2	14	15	1	0	0	1	1	3	4	17	17
Aggravated Assault	F	3	6	3	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	4
Aggravated Assault	M	4	17	16	26	0	2	0	4	1	11	2	37	37
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F	5	2	7	6	1	3	4	1	2	2	2	13	13
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	M	27	36	69	62	16	13	10	16	62	38	40	121	121
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	21	30	89	178	9	19	0	6	13	19	96	187	187
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	M	21	53	159	232	31	72	11	11	39	52	121	317	317
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	1	1	17	2	0	0	2	0	1	3	5	2	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	8	6	18	23	2	4	4	4	3	13	7	17	17
Other Assaults	F	9	25	43	182	12	33	4	14	13	66	26	160	160
Other Assaults	M	19	126	78	539	15	105	16	61	35	211	84	647	647
Arson	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	M	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	2
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F	0	5	0	8	0	6	0	1	0	2	1	22	22
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	0	10	1	14	0	6	0	8	0	4	3	37	37
Fraud	F	0	14	0	112	0	9	0	0	1	5	3	95	95
Fraud	M	0	10	1	88	0	3	0	3	2	8	2	112	112
Embezzlement	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	7	7
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	0	1	4	17	0	2	1	2	0	5	11	43	43
Vandalism	F	8	11	16	24	3	7	0	1	2	3	6	24	24
Vandalism	M	24	32	103	109	22	50	3	8	10	17	37	122	122
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M	0	23	7	19	3	6	0	1	1	9	2	21	21
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Sex Offenses	F	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sex Offenses	M	1	6	6	16	0	6	0	5	0	5	6	29	29
Drug Abuse Violations	F	1	24	13	63	4	41	2	15	1	17	12	107	107
Drug Abuse Violations	M	18	110	61	285	34	152	14	44	21	79	71	459	459
Gambling	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family & Children	F	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	3
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	0	5	0	31	0	4	0	16	0	10	0	6	6
Driving Under the Influence	F	2	63	0	110	3	51	0	30	0	41	1	144	144
Driving Under the Influence	M	7	232	6	393	9	206	1	140	4	197	6	558	558
Liquor Laws	F	13	24	38	70	18	25	5	2	2	18	19	116	116
Liquor Laws	M	44	113	60	171	56	94	3	20	10	61	53	360	360
Drunkenness	F	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Drunkenness	M	0	0	1	6	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	F	2	26	2	40	3	9	0	5	1	21	3	39	39
Disorderly Conduct	M	3	83	28	68	8	42	4	14	6	32	18	131	131
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	10	74	27	328	14	125	7	29	8	109	46	405	405
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	19	299	84	1,104	76	487	44	153	49	405	142	1,657	1,657
Curfew & Loitering	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew & Loitering	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0
Runaways	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Runaways	M	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	0
Total	F	75	308	260	1,141	67	328	24	108	58	312	224	1,333	1,333
Total	M	198	1,169	726	3,232	274	1,256	114	518	255	1,169	626	4,698	4,698
Grand Total		273	1,477	986	4,373	341	1,584	138	626	313	1,481	850	6,031	6,031

Offense Category	Sex	County Totals										State Totals				
		Piscataquis		Sagadahoc		Somerset		Waldo		Washington		York		Maine		
		Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	M	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forcible Rape	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	M	0	0	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	2	3	7	24	102	102
Robbery	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Robbery	M	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	17	38
Aggravated Assault	F	2	2	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	3	1	8	18	68	68
Aggravated Assault	M	0	16	1	2	6	30	0	2	1	17	12	59	59	340	340
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F	1	0	0	1	3	7	1	3	0	5	3	11	45	92	92
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	M	8	23	4	3	40	43	6	14	6	23	57	81	529	808	808
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	5	9	10	20	16	32	4	11	5	23	67	148	775	1,236	1,236
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	M	4	28	37	42	42	51	12	19	14	30	159	232	1,250	2,179	2,179
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	3	2	44	24	24
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	1	2	3	6	17	5	1	4	0	3	19	14	148	187	187
Other Assaults	F	0	11	7	27	17	62	2	17	6	18	68	217	373	1,397	1,397
Other Assaults	M	6	48	24	95	40	180	7	43	4	82	157	808	778	4,841	4,841
Arson	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	M	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	4	0	35	24	24
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	2	2	15	9	109	109
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	1	1	0	2	1	3	0	5	0	7	1	24	10	191	191
Fraud	F	2	19	0	11	2	63	0	6	1	10	2	34	15	515	515
Fraud	M	1	10	0	7	0	23	0	6	0	13	3	54	28	574	574
Embezzlement	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Embezzlement	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	9
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	0	0	2	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	7	15	47	47
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	M	0	2	6	6	5	2	0	3	0	7	9	36	60	206	206
Vandalism	F	3	0	2	4	3	2	1	3	6	2	23	27	106	166	166
Vandalism	M	3	83	22	24	9	18	11	24	14	23	124	141	603	992	992
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	13	13
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	M	0	3	1	3	3	10	0	1	0	8	7	25	45	247	247
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	16
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	21	21
Sex Offenses	F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	13
Sex Offenses	M	1	2	2	15	0	4	0	4	1	2	3	11	41	198	198
Drug Abuse Violations	F	0	4	5	8	2	15	1	28	1	22	31	133	129	733	733
Drug Abuse Violations	M	8	45	17	53	21	66	12	170	8	74	124	574	637	3,378	3,378
Gambling	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family & Children	F	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	72	72
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	0	4	0	8	1	8	0	1	0	2	0	41	4	288	288
Driving Under the Influence	F	0	14	1	17	0	36	0	31	0	14	5	221	30	1,255	1,255
Driving Under the Influence	M	1	63	2	107	1	122	6	126	0	110	21	955	104	5,428	5,428
Liquor Laws	F	1	8	13	9	3	7	3	11	8	1	49	68	238	649	649
Liquor Laws	M	10	22	30	39	9	36	8	24	25	45	120	311</			

Classification of Offenses	Sex	10 and under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Forcible Rape	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	1	3	8	3	3	6	24
Robbery	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	M	—	—	5	4	13	16	38
Aggravated Assault	F	—	1	8	1	5	3	18
	M	—	3	8	7	17	24	59
Burglary, Breaking and Entering	F	3	7	14	10	6	5	45
	M	4	32	118	126	123	126	529
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	4	49	199	156	176	191	775
	M	12	73	267	260	307	331	1,250
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	—	—	10	14	8	12	44
	M	—	—	31	28	43	46	148
Other Assaults	F	4	12	97	94	86	80	373
	M	17	78	181	126	168	208	778
Arson	F	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	M	2	4	9	7	11	2	35
Forgery and Counterfeiting	F	1	—	1	1	2	4	9
	M	—	—	—	1	3	6	10
Fraud	F	4	—	1	4	2	4	15
	M	3	—	6	2	7	10	28
Embezzlement	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	—	1	1	2	5	6	15
	M	—	—	16	11	18	15	60
Vandalism	F	1	7	27	25	22	24	106
	M	14	65	145	101	147	131	603
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	M	1	2	16	3	9	14	45
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	M	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Other Sex Offenses	F	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	M	—	6	11	6	12	6	41
Drug Abuse Violations	F	—	1	34	24	37	33	129
	M	1	10	95	92	197	242	637
Gambling	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	F	—	—	3	1	1	—	5
	M	1	—	—	—	2	1	4
Driving Under the Influence	F	—	—	—	2	7	21	30
	M	1	—	2	2	17	82	104
Liquor Laws	F	—	2	30	50	70	86	238
	M	—	1	30	75	149	316	571
Drunkenness	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	M	—	—	2	—	2	3	7
Disorderly Conduct	F	—	4	11	13	11	7	46
	M	1	9	32	35	32	56	165
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	4	18	102	91	126	127	468
	M	10	80	240	246	373	504	1,453
Curfew and Loitering	F	—	2	19	19	14	8	62
	M	—	1	23	14	33	11	82
Runaways	F	2	5	38	32	34	14	125
	M	2	14	19	25	24	18	102
Grand Total		93	491	1,861	1,713	2,326	2,803	9,287
Total Female		23	109	597	539	616	627	2,511
Total Male		70	382	1,264	1,174	1,710	2,176	6,776

	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total >18	Grand Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	11	11
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
	6	7	5	3	2	3	3	20	14	11	11	5	6	1	3	2	102	126
	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	15
	15	19	8	7	7	9	8	23	4	13	3	1	—	—	—	—	117	155
	8	2	3	3	4	2	—	8	16	6	10	5	—	—	1	—	68	86
	25	25	19	26	14	20	8	46	47	42	33	18	8	7	1	1	340	399
	15	13	1	3	6	2	3	10	14	6	12	3	1	2	—	1	92	137
	154	107	91	69	41	47	41	91	68	51	24	15	7	1	1	—	808	1,337
	153	86	73	69	51	63	51	162	139	146	116	50	42	17	7	11	1,236	2,011
	333	242	200	151	128	90	82	251	203	154	132	98	43	31	18	23	2,179	3,429
	4	1	5	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	24	68
	32	26	15	20	9	8	6	21	20	9	12	4	2	3	—	—	187	335
	86	63	66	64	82	61	59	231	222	201	147	56	34	15	3	7	1,397	1,770
	208	194	230	206	207	162	197	712	678	741	597	327	188	99	45	50	4,841	5,619
	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	9
	1	—	4	3	—	2	2	1	4	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	24	59
	9	7	5	11	9	1	6	17	17	11	11	2	1	2	—	—	109	118
	8	17	11	13	14	17	5	33	33	14	10	8	3	4	—	1	191	201
	19	23	22	20	24	15	19	100	118	67	53	18	9	4	2	2	515	530
	30	28	39	35	25	28	32	79	88	72	61	29	14	11	1	2	574	602
	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	9	10
	4	2	3	4	2	3	4	11	5	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	47	62
	31	27	25	10	18	8	7	19	14	15	17	10	4	1	—	—	206	266
	24	11	12	4	7	7	9	28	14	33	9	4	3	1	—	—	166	272
	166	92	74	108	56	44	34	134	97	75	53	32	18	2	2	5	992	1,595
	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14
	22	15	13	15	11	10	8	25	37	30	28	9	14	6	2	2	247	292
	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	16	17
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	1	5	2	2	—	—	1	21	23
	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	13	15
	9	13	9	15	7	2	8	28	18	18	32	17	9	4	5	4	198	239
	66	80	63	45	40	36	30	103	81	76	66	30	12	4	—	1	733	862
	345	343	307	273	229	176	139	451	335	292	239	141	67	21	16	4	3,378	4,015
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	10	13	16	7	3	3	1	1	1	72	77
	11	6	10	8	12	9	3	39	44	58	42	16	13	6	3	8	288	292
	30	50	33	47	56	35	50	143	157	220	195	128	61	28	7	15	1,255	1,285
	158	207	214	274	261	251	210	682	652	675	671	515	310	189	85	74	5,428	5,532
	174	176	178	32	11	9	9	13	13	14	10	6	3	1	—	—	649	887
	504	581	504	107	61	46	18	57	40	50	75	49	28	7	7	3	2,137	2,708
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	6
	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	2	1	—	—	—	18	25
	29	18	17	15	19	15	14	62	53	40	40	24	11	9	3	—	369	415
	66	69	87	110	82	64	57	166	99	103	98	54	28	12	6	5	1,106	1,271
	167	183	181	168	172	163	113	506	445	416	305	161	100	31	18	21	3,150	3,618
	730	757	808	783	693	575	503	1,830	1,495	1,426	1,289	693	387	243	69	104	12,385	13,838
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	62
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	82
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	125
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	102
3,650	3,502	3,344	2,727	2,367	1,989	1,751	6,133	5,326	5,124	4,434	2,543	1,435	768	307	349	45,749	55,036	
796	723	668	491	489	417	377	1,418	1,327	1,267	993	493	283	117	42	60	9,961	12,472	
2,854	2,779	2,676	2,236	1,878	1,572	1,374	4,715	3,999	3,857	3,441	2,050	1,152	651	265	289	35,788	42,564	

<i>Ten-Year Arrest Data</i>									
Classification of Offenses	Sex	'02 Adult	'02 Juv.	'01 Adult	'01 Juv.	'00 Adult	'00 Juv.	'99 Adult	'99 Juv.
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	2	—	3	—	1	1	2	—
	M	11	—	9	—	7	—	15	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
Forcible Rape	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	102	24	97	18	91	15	92	13
Robbery	F	14	1	23	4	14	10	6	5
	M	117	38	138	27	97	27	80	36
Aggravated Assault	F	68	18	67	25	83	34	76	24
	M	340	59	361	78	427	88	344	79
Burglary, Breaking and Entering	F	92	45	86	59	69	54	78	89
	M	808	529	734	453	745	460	731	664
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	1,236	775	1,125	788	1,104	757	1,148	851
	M	2,179	1,250	2,357	1,319	2,231	1,298	2,508	1,667
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	24	44	21	43	19	36	33	63
	M	187	148	199	152	190	127	208	173
Other Assaults	F	1,397	373	1,290	387	1,140	346	1,218	363
	M	4,841	778	4,920	818	4,558	843	4,541	810
Arson	F	7	2	7	2	12	5	8	6
	M	24	35	26	40	28	19	44	29
Forgery and Counterfeiting	F	109	9	104	7	136	9	95	14
	M	191	10	181	7	176	22	182	34
Fraud	F	515	15	524	16	513	16	427	16
	M	574	28	612	13	601	30	571	23
Embezzlement	F	9	—	11	2	4	—	3	—
	M	9	1	6	1	7	—	7	—
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	47	15	49	18	48	18	46	9
	M	206	60	182	86	170	67	214	108
Vandalism	F	166	106	155	99	158	80	148	75
	M	992	603	1,011	542	919	564	918	664
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	13	1	17	4	5	5	10	—
	M	247	45	282	70	219	35	210	61
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	F	16	1	14	—	6	—	9	1
	M	21	2	55	1	16	—	44	1
Sex Offenses (except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	F	13	2	9	3	8	7	3	4
	M	198	41	260	54	231	40	219	51
Drug Abuse Violations, Grand Total	F	733	129	627	144	590	150	527	85
	M	3,378	637	3,527	702	3,605	745	3,292	590
Gambling Total	F	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	M	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1
Offenses Against Family and Children	F	72	5	84	4	69	5	60	3
	M	288	4	347	6	397	9	343	3
Driving Under the Influence	F	1,255	30	1,335	35	1,416	28	1,397	21
	M	5,428	104	5,375	100	5,876	132	5,757	118
Liquor Laws	F	649	238	627	287	493	241	523	218
	M	2,137	571	1,958	605	1,780	575	1,895	558
Drunkenness	F	5	1	7	4	6	3	7	1
	M	18	7	18	2	7	10	10	10
Disorderly Conduct	F	369	46	373	65	444	51	436	74
	M	1,106	165	1,287	173	1,407	149	1,456	153
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	3,150	468	3,357	489	3,081	556	2,970	555
	M	12,385	1,453	13,227	1,689	13,133	1,720	12,556	1,792
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	F	—	62	—	87	—	124	—	82
	M	—	82	—	106	—	148	—	164
Runaways	F	—	125	—	186	—	213	—	284
	M	—	102	—	131	—	117	—	133
Total Female		9,961	2,511	9,916	2,758	9,420	2,749	9,230	2,843
Total Male		35,788	6,776	37,174	7,193	36,921	7,241	36,238	7,936
Grand Total		45,749	9,287	47,090	9,951	46,341	9,990	45,468	10,779

<i>Ten-Year Arrest Data</i>											
'98 Adult	'98 Juv.	'97 Adult	'97 Juv.	'96 Adult	'96 Juv.	'95 Adult	'95 Juv.	'94 Adult	'94 Juv.	'93 Adult	'93 Juv.
2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
16	1	10	2	21	1	19	—	11	1	3	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
4	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	4	1	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	5	1
57	15	61	20	59	17	69	16	77	18	101	23
7	1	7	3	14	10	20	7	5	1	7	2
104	34	110	59	86	74	111	75	67	49	92	15
83	29	69	12	85	23	87	30	79	20	74	31
451	88	340	92	405	106	328	91	417	89	604	89
71	108	63	79	59	108	62	85	70	99	47	94
754	749	861	849	956	995	897	843	866	804	893	882
1,091	999	1,099	1,044	1,118	1,077	1,062	1,064	993	877	940	800
2,379	1,967	2,489	2,290	2,644	2,343	2,497	2,414	2,572	2,296	2,545	2,161
23	40	31	39	27	35	14	56	17	65	16	40
222	177	232	231	250	213	202	228	206	241	245	152
1,186	373	1,120	368	1,001	388	999	309	991	331	883	308
4,493	849	4,561	860	4,696	905	4,592	837	4,604	870	4,498	780
3	5	4	10	6	11	4	10	4	15	1	15
28	40	23	107	45	83	27	93	44	70	39	73
104	12	66	16	55	20	60	8	54	11	53	14
160	40	143	25	145	23	153	32	167	19	162	31
595	8	519	8	587	9	493	25	288	24	286	12
549	18	539	29	743	30	558	61	401	27	339	25
2	—	4	—	8	—	7	—	5	—	9	—
3	—	9	—	6	—	4	2	8	—	4	1
60	35	36	13	40	21	48	20	32	18	33	7
230	102	202	128	261	117	238	124	250	109	254	119
146	84	128	100	142	87	127	76	135	64	137	57
892	756	892	754	894	858	896	917	943	740	1,046	728
21	3	18	4	10	1	12	4	10	5	21	5
265	70	282	68	214	87	235	64	237	88	221	45
15	1	18	—	17	1	13	—	29	1	15	—
79	—	81	—	28	4	63	—	39	—	32	—
7	4	13	3	5	—	15	5	1	5	11	2
230	49	208	65	237	76	262	72	348	126	345	113
534	99	469	96	430	95	382	81	364	60	279	26
3,416	590	3,027	604	2,920	641	2,473	482	2,269	343	2,161	185
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	2	—
60	2	31	1	36	1	31	9	38	—	44	2
225	3	151	2	173	3	229	5	219	9	201	4
1,411	36	1,303	44	1,347	31	1,143	17	1,109	25	1,225	13
6,439	121	6,048	115	6,549	123	5,930	80	5,830	72	6,278	71
463	231	419	216	376	223	371	164	336	108	306	88
1,865	605	1,670	483	1,685	547	1,482	446	1,381	335	1,371	289
4	13	3	7	2	7	2	5	2	7	3	1
9	7	9	5	17	9	18	7	18	12	11	8
438	62	421	66	378	66	310	51	319	45	313	42
1,521	151	1,431	243	1,314	205	1,150	161	1,133	169	1,333	150
2,795	604	2,308	568	2,074	531	1,884	359	1,572	287	1,496	263
12,136	1,866	10,941	2,047	10,243	1,983	9,868	1,574	9,015	1,300	8,505	1,070
—	64	—	93	—	26	—	20	—	60	—	28
—	148	—	212	—	74	—	72	—	104	—	56
—	289	—	402	—	344	—	309	—	264	—	207
—	177	—	258	—	223	—	215	—	254	—	146
9,121	3,102	8,149	3,193	7,818	3,116	7,155	2,714	6,453	2,392	6,207	2,058
36,528	8,623	34,320	9,548	34,596	9,740	32,304	8,911	31,133	8,146	31,287	7,216
45,649	11,725	42,469	12,741	42,414	12,856	39,459	11,625	37,586	10,538	37,494	9,274

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 2002

Age	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
10 and under	93	0.2%	0.2%
11–12	491	0.9%	1.1%
13–14	1,861	3.4%	4.4%
15	1,713	3.1%	7.6%
16	2,326	4.2%	11.8%
17	2,803	5.1%	16.9%
Total Juveniles	9,287	16.9%	
Adults			
18	3,650	6.6%	23.5%
19	3,502	6.4%	29.9%
20	3,344	6.1%	35.9%
21	2,727	5.0%	40.9%
22	2,367	4.3%	45.2%
23	1,989	3.6%	48.8%
24	1,751	3.2%	52.0%
25–29	6,133	11.1%	63.1%
30–34	5,326	9.7%	72.8%
35–39	5,124	9.3%	82.1%
40–44	4,434	8.1%	90.2%
45–49	2,543	4.6%	94.8%
50–54	1,435	2.6%	97.4%
55–59	768	1.4%	98.8%
60–64	307	0.6%	99.4%
65 and over	349	0.6%	100.0%
Total Adults	45,749	83.1%	
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	55,036	100.0%	

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

Arrests — Drug and Liquor Violations

Due to the nature of the violations and a high interest and concern by public officials and the citizens of Maine generally, a special review is provided of drug and alcohol-related arrests. The charts displayed reveal the number and age of people arrested during 2002.

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:

- 77.4% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 22.6% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 76.8% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 23.2% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 4,877 total drug arrests: 4,015 were male, 862 were female.
- Total drug arrests decreased by 2.5% from the 5,000 arrests in 2001.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 85.8% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 14.2% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 70.6% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 29.4% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 2002 decreased by 0.4% from the 2001 total. There were 6,845 OUI arrests in 2001 — 6,817 in 2002. Adult OUI arrests decreased 0.4% and juvenile OUI arrests decreased 0.7%.
- Of the 6,817 OUI arrests in 2002, 5,532 were male — 1,285 were female.
- Adults accounted for 98.0% of all OUI arrests for 2002.
- Juvenile liquor arrests decreased 8.2%, from 1,027 in 2001 to 943 in 2002.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 2002
(includes those released without having been formally charged)

Age	DRUG ARRESTS			LIQUOR ARRESTS			Total Drug & Liquor Arrests
	Sale or Manufacturing	Possession	Total	Operating Under Influence	Liquor Laws	Total	
10 and under	—	1	1	1	—	1	2
11–12	2	9	11	—	3	3	14
13–14	36	93	129	2	60	62	191
15	29	87	116	4	125	129	245
16	57	177	234	24	219	243	477
17	49	226	275	103	402	505	780
Total Juvenile Arrests	173	593	766	134	809	943	1,709
Percent of Total	22.6%	77.4%	100.0%	14.2%	85.8%	100.0%	
18	63	348	411	188	678	866	1,277
19	71	352	423	257	757	1,014	1,437
20	58	312	370	247	682	929	1,299
21–29	334	1,188	1,522	2,009	363	2,372	3,894
30–39	219	565	784	1,704	117	1,821	2,605
40–49	150	326	476	1,509	140	1,649	2,125
50–59	47	57	104	588	39	627	731
60 and over	13	8	21	181	10	191	212
Total Adult Arrests	955	3,156	4,111	6,683	2,786	9,469	13,580
Percent of Total	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%	
Grand Totals	1,128	3,749	4,877	6,817	3,595	10,412	15,289
Percent of Total	23.1%	76.9%	100.0%	65.5%	34.5%	100.0%	

Drug Arrest Analysis 2002

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	—	—	—	—	0	—	1	—	—	1	1
11–12	—	1	—	1	2	—	7	1	1	9	11
13–14	1	24	3	8	36	—	70	9	14	93	129
15	—	20	4	5	29	1	71	11	4	87	116
16	3	47	2	5	57	5	157	6	9	177	234
17	8	34	2	5	49	10	183	14	19	226	275
Total < 18	12	126	11	24	173	16	489	41	47	593	766
18	2	52	1	8	63	8	295	7	38	348	411
19	15	42	3	11	71	30	278	13	31	352	423
20	21	27	3	7	58	29	242	18	23	312	370
21	21	31	5	6	63	29	187	16	23	255	318
22	15	28	3	7	53	26	159	11	20	216	269
23	29	27	1	7	64	19	97	14	18	148	212
24	13	17	1	1	32	22	96	8	11	137	169
25–29	54	46	9	13	122	68	296	34	34	432	554
30–34	51	41	12	13	117	44	210	17	28	299	416
35–39	33	49	7	13	102	44	179	24	19	266	368
40–44	23	54	4	11	92	21	152	23	17	213	305
45–49	16	37	—	5	58	21	83	4	5	113	171
50–54	7	20	1	5	33	4	35	1	6	46	79
55–59	4	5	4	1	14	1	8	—	2	11	25
60–64	1	6	2	—	9	1	4	1	1	7	16
Over 65	—	3	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	5
Total > 18	305	485	57	108	955	367	2,322	191	276	3,156	4,111
Grand Total	317	611	68	132	1,128	383	2,811	232	323	3,749	4,877

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, 2002, the following information was gathered from 134 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,575 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.87 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 289 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 327 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.37.
- Statewide, there were 2,225 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represents a rate of 1.72 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, the average rate per 1,000 is 2.3. 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 462.
- There were 108 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 151 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 817.

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 2002 do not include persons serving as correctional or court personnel in all Sheriff's Departments. Population figures given here may vary from those shown in the County Crime Analysis (pp. 90-96), which reflect a population update at another part of the year.

Police Employment Data 2002

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		M	F	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Androscoggin SO	25,355	16	2	0.7	5	4	21	6	27
Auburn PD	23,559	50	1	2.2	5	3	55	4	59
Lewiston PD	36,237	76	7	2.3	4	9	80	16	96
Livermore Falls PD	3,276	7	—	2.1	2	2	9	2	11
Lisbon PD	9,216	15	1	1.7	4	1	19	2	21
Mechanic Falls PD	3,186	5	—	1.6	—	—	5	—	5
Sabattus PD	4,555	6	1	1.5	—	1	6	2	8
Total Androscoggin	105,384	175	12	1.8	20	20	195	32	227
Aroostook SO	29,646	13	1	0.5	2	3	15	4	19
Caribou PD	8,439	13	1	1.7	1	1	14	2	16
Ft. Fairfield PD	3,634	4	—	1.1	—	—	4	—	4
Ft. Kent PD	4,298	5	—	1.2	2	2	7	2	9
Houlton PD	6,575	12	1	2.0	3	2	15	3	18
Madawaska PD	4,604	6	—	1.3	—	1	6	1	7
Presque Isle PD	9,657	16	2	1.9	1	3	17	5	22
Van Buren PD	2,672	4	—	1.5	—	—	4	—	4
Ashland PD	1,497	3	—	2.0	—	—	3	—	3
Limestone PD	2,398	4	1	2.1	—	—	4	1	5
Washburn PD	1,652	2	—	1.2	—	—	2	—	2
Total Aroostook	75,072	82	6	1.2	9	12	91	18	109
Cumberland SO	47,847	46	4	1.0	1	3	47	7	54
Brunswick PD	21,497	32	1	1.5	8	6	40	7	47
Cape Elizabeth PD	9,207	13	—	1.4	4	—	17	—	17
Falmouth PD	10,468	15	1	1.5	4	3	19	4	23
Gorham PD	14,358	20	—	1.4	3	5	23	5	28
Portland PD	65,234	135	17	2.3	19	47	154	64	218
South Portland PD	23,682	46	5	2.2	12	5	58	10	68
Scarborough PD	17,230	29	2	1.8	12	3	41	5	46
Westbrook PD	16,390	30	1	1.9	5	7	35	8	43

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	Personnel	Personnel	M	F	
Bridgton PD	4,958	8	—	1.6	2	2	10	2	12
Cumberland PD	7,269	10	1	1.5	1	4	11	5	16
Freeport PD	7,919	11	1	1.5	2	3	13	4	17
Yarmouth PD	8,489	12	—	1.4	2	3	14	3	17
Windham PD	15,133	22	—	1.5	5	2	27	2	29
U.S.M. Campus PD	—	16	2	—	5	3	21	5	26
Total Cumberland	269,681	445	35	1.8	85	96	530	131	661
Franklin SO	11,676	13	2	1.3	5	6	18	8	26
Farmington PD	7,523	13	1	1.9	—	1	13	2	15
Jay PD	5,061	7	—	1.4	2	2	9	2	11
Wilton PD	4,186	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Rangeley PD	1,068	3	—	2.8	—	—	3	—	3
U.M.F. Campus PD	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Carrabassett Valley PD	405	1	—	2.5	4	2	5	2	7
Total Franklin	29,919	46	3	1.6	11	11	57	14	71
Hancock SO	28,709	13	—	0.5	19	12	32	12	44
Bar Harbor PD	4,894	8	1	1.8	4	—	12	1	13
Ellsworth PD	6,555	12	1	2.0	1	3	13	4	17
Bucksport PD	4,983	7	—	1.4	3	1	10	1	11
Mt. Desert PD	2,142	6	—	2.8	1	3	7	3	10
So. West Harbor PD	1,996	5	—	2.5	2	2	7	2	9
Gouldsboro PD	1,971	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Swan's Island PD	332	1	—	3.0	—	—	1	—	1
Winter Harbor PD	1,003	1	—	1.0	—	—	1	—	1
Total Hancock	52,585	54	2	1.1	30	21	84	23	107
Kennebec SO	47,949	19	1	0.4	6	4	25	5	30
Augusta PD	18,844	40	2	2.2	9	6	49	8	57
Gardiner PD	6,293	10	1	1.7	3	2	13	3	16
Hallowell PD	2,504	5	—	2.0	—	—	5	—	5
Waterville PD	15,844	29	—	1.8	2	6	31	6	37
Oakland PD	6,051	8	1	1.5	—	1	8	2	10
Monmouth PD	3,843	5	—	1.3	—	—	5	—	5
Winslow PD	7,862	7	1	1.0	—	1	7	2	9
Winthrop PD	6,328	7	1	1.3	4	—	11	1	12
Clinton PD	3,391	2	—	0.6	—	—	2	—	2
Total Kennebec	118,909	132	7	1.2	24	20	156	27	183
Knox SO	20,103	17	1	0.9	1	1	18	2	20
Camden PD	5,334	9	2	2.1	2	2	11	4	15
Rockland PD	7,726	18	—	2.3	1	2	19	2	21
Thomaston PD	3,805	5	—	1.3	—	—	5	—	5
Rockport PD	3,258	7	—	2.1	1	—	8	—	8
Total Knox	40,226	56	3	1.5	5	5	61	8	69
Lincoln SO	21,041	18	1	0.9	—	3	18	4	22
Boothbay Harbor PD	2,369	5	—	2.1	—	2	5	2	7
Damariscotta PD	2,072	5	—	2.4	—	1	5	1	6
Waldoboro PD	4,992	5	—	1.0	—	1	5	1	6
Wiscasset PD	3,658	4	1	1.4	—	1	4	2	6
Total Lincoln	34,132	37	2	1.1	—	8	37	10	47
Oxford SO	24,318	12	—	0.5	1	1	13	1	14
Rumford PD	6,571	16	—	2.4	—	—	16	—	16
Dixfield PD	2,553	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Mexico PD	3,004	4	—	1.3	—	—	4	—	4
Norway PD	4,682	6	1	1.5	—	1	6	2	8
Paris PD	4,867	8	—	1.6	—	1	8	1	9
Bethel PD	2,448	3	1	1.6	—	—	3	1	4
Fryeburg PD	3,130	5	—	1.6	—	—	5	—	5
Oxford PD	4,021	4	—	1.0	—	1	4	1	5
Total Oxford	55,594	62	2	1.2	1	4	63	6	69
Penobscot SO	56,741	20	—	0.4	—	3	20	3	23
Bangor PD	31,956	71	2	2.3	8	7	79	9	88
Brewer PD	9,124	17	—	1.9	—	2	17	2	19
Dexter PD	3,949	5	—	1.3	—	1	5	1	6
Lincoln PD	5,301	6	—	1.1	—	—	6	—	6
Old Town PD	8,255	14	1	1.8	3	1	17	2	19

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Orono PD	9,251	12	1	1.4	1	1	13	2	15
Hampden PD	6,424	10	1	1.7	—	1	10	2	12
Millinocket PD	5,283	9	—	1.7	—	—	9	—	9
E. Millinocket PD	3,368	5	—	1.5	—	—	5	—	5
Newport PD	3,064	5	—	1.6	—	—	5	—	5
Eddington PD	2,083	1	—	0.5	1	—	2	—	2
Veazie PD	1,771	7	—	4.0	—	1	7	1	8
U.M.O. Campus PD	—	18	3	—	6	3	24	6	30
Total Penobscot	146,570	200	8	1.4	19	20	219	28	247
Piscataquis SO	7,877	7	—	0.9	7	1	14	1	15
Dover-Foxcroft PD	4,276	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Milo PD	2,420	2	1	1.2	—	—	2	1	3
Brownville PD	1,278	2	—	1.6	—	—	2	—	2
Greenville PD	1,648	3	—	1.8	—	1	3	1	4
Total Piscataquis	17,499	19	1	1.1	7	2	26	3	29
Sagadahoc SO	11,619	15	—	1.3	1	1	16	1	17
Bath PD	9,408	17	2	2.0	1	4	18	6	24
Topsham PD	9,239	14	—	1.5	2	2	16	2	18
Richmond PD	3,349	5	—	1.5	—	—	5	—	5
Phippsburg PD	2,139	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Sagadahoc	35,754	52	2	1.5	4	7	56	9	65
Somerset SO	27,164	15	—	0.6	—	2	15	2	17
Fairfield PD	6,674	8	4	1.8	—	1	8	5	13
Skowhegan PD	8,959	11	1	1.3	2	3	13	4	17
Madison PD	4,592	5	—	1.1	—	1	5	1	6
Pittsfield PD	4,279	6	—	1.4	—	—	6	—	6
Total Somerset	51,668	45	5	1.0	2	7	47	12	59
Waldo SO	27,675	14	—	0.5	—	2	14	2	16
Belfast PD	6,479	12	—	1.9	1	1	13	1	14
Searsport PD	2,682	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
Total Waldo	36,836	29	—	0.8	1	3	30	3	33
Washington SO	21,130	12	—	0.6	9	1	21	1	22
Calais PD	3,500	8	—	2.3	1	3	9	3	12
Eastport PD	1,665	4	—	2.4	—	—	4	—	4
Machias PD	2,389	4	—	1.7	—	—	4	—	4
Baileyville PD	1,712	8	—	4.7	—	—	8	—	8
Milbridge PD	1,299	2	—	1.5	—	—	2	—	2
Total Washington	31,695	38	—	1.2	10	4	48	4	52
York County SO	42,008	26	1	0.6	1	3	27	4	31
Biddeford PD	21,263	44	4	2.3	6	14	50	18	68
Kittery PD	9,689	19	—	2.0	2	6	21	6	27
Old Orchard PD	8,991	15	3	2.0	1	7	16	10	26
Saco PD	17,080	32	1	1.9	7	5	39	6	45
Sanford PD	21,125	28	4	1.5	2	11	30	15	45
Berwick PD	6,451	10	—	1.6	—	1	10	1	11
Eliot PD	6,046	6	2	1.3	—	—	6	2	8
Kennebunk	10,636	18	2	1.9	3	3	21	5	26
Kennebunkport PD	3,777	10	1	2.9	—	1	10	2	12
North Berwick PD	4,359	7	1	1.8	—	1	7	2	9
Ogunquit PD	1,245	6	2	6.4	—	1	6	3	9
South Berwick PD	6,773	7	—	1.0	3	1	10	1	11
Wells PD	9,544	20	3	2.4	4	4	24	7	31
York PD	13,051	23	1	1.8	5	5	28	6	34
Buxton PD	7,566	6	2	1.1	4	1	10	3	13
Total York	189,604	277	27	1.6	38	64	315	91	406
All Other State	—	32	2	—	48	48	80	50	130
Maine State Police	—	307	20	—	64	87	371	107	478
Totals	1,291,128	2,088	137	1.7	378	439	2,466	576	3,042

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.

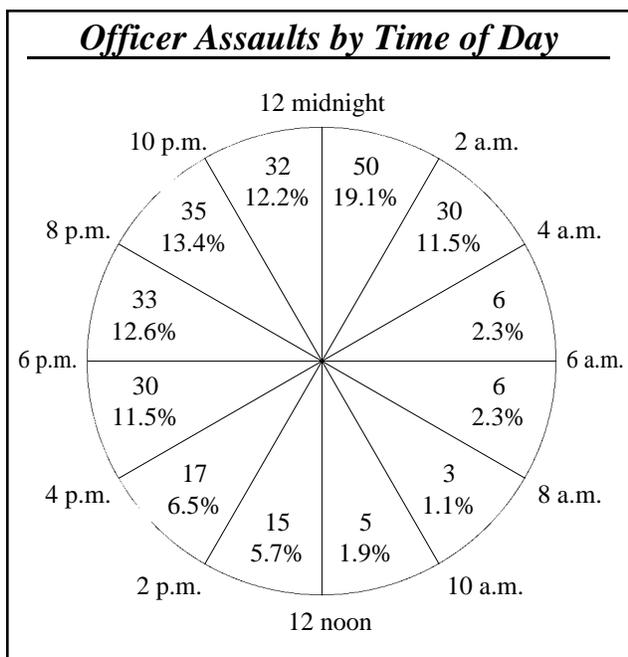
During 2002:

- There were 262 assaults on law enforcement officers, a 6.8% decrease from the 2001 figure of 281.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 2002 was 11.8, compared to 12.5 assaults per 100 officers during 2001.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 103, or 39.3% of the total.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 89.7% or 235 of the assaults.
- Of the 262 assaults, 26.0% (68) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 74.0% (194) produced no injury.
- 26.3% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (69), 73.7% were directed at assisted officers (193).
- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (44.7%), with 19.1% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 92.7% (243) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 262 reported assaults on officers, 36 were on sheriff's deputies, 4 were on state police officers, and 222 were on municipal officers.

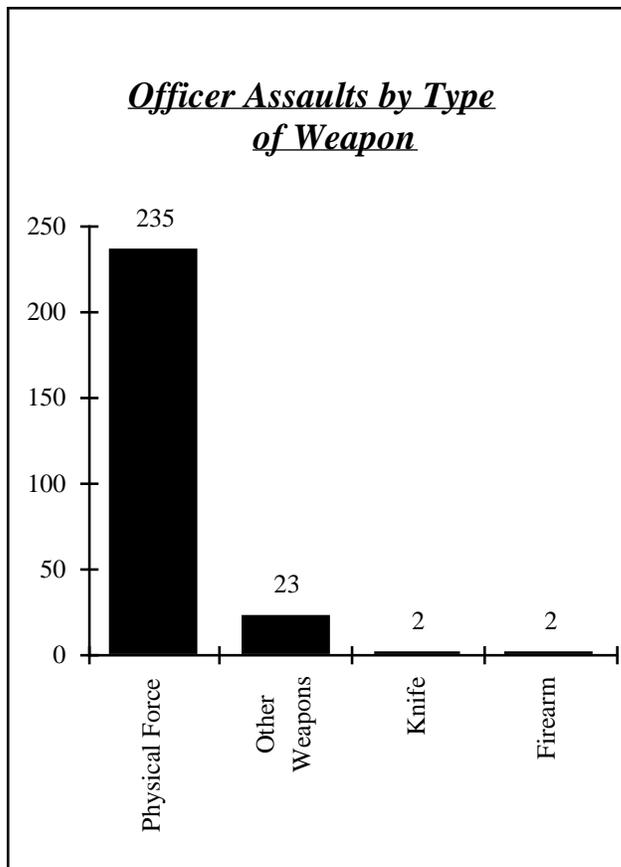
Assaults on Officers by County

County	Assaults on Officers			2002 Rate Per 100 Officers
	2001	2002	% Change	
Androscoggin	16	19	18.8%	10.2
Aroostook	5	4	-20.0%	4.5
Cumberland	63	96	52.4%	20.0
Franklin	2	5	150.0%	10.2
Hancock	6	5	-16.7%	8.9
Kennebec	45	45	—	32.4
Knox	14	7	-50.0%	11.9
Lincoln	2	7	250.0%	17.9
Oxford	11	4	-63.6%	6.3
Penobscot	17	14	-17.6%	6.7
Piscataquis	1	—	-100.0%	—
Sagadahoc	5	3	-40.0%	5.6
Somerset	5	9	80.0%	18.0
Waldo	—	1	100.0%	3.4
Washington	2	3	50.0%	7.9
York	87	40	-54.0%	13.2
Totals	281	262	-6.8%	11.8

Officer Assaults by Time of Day



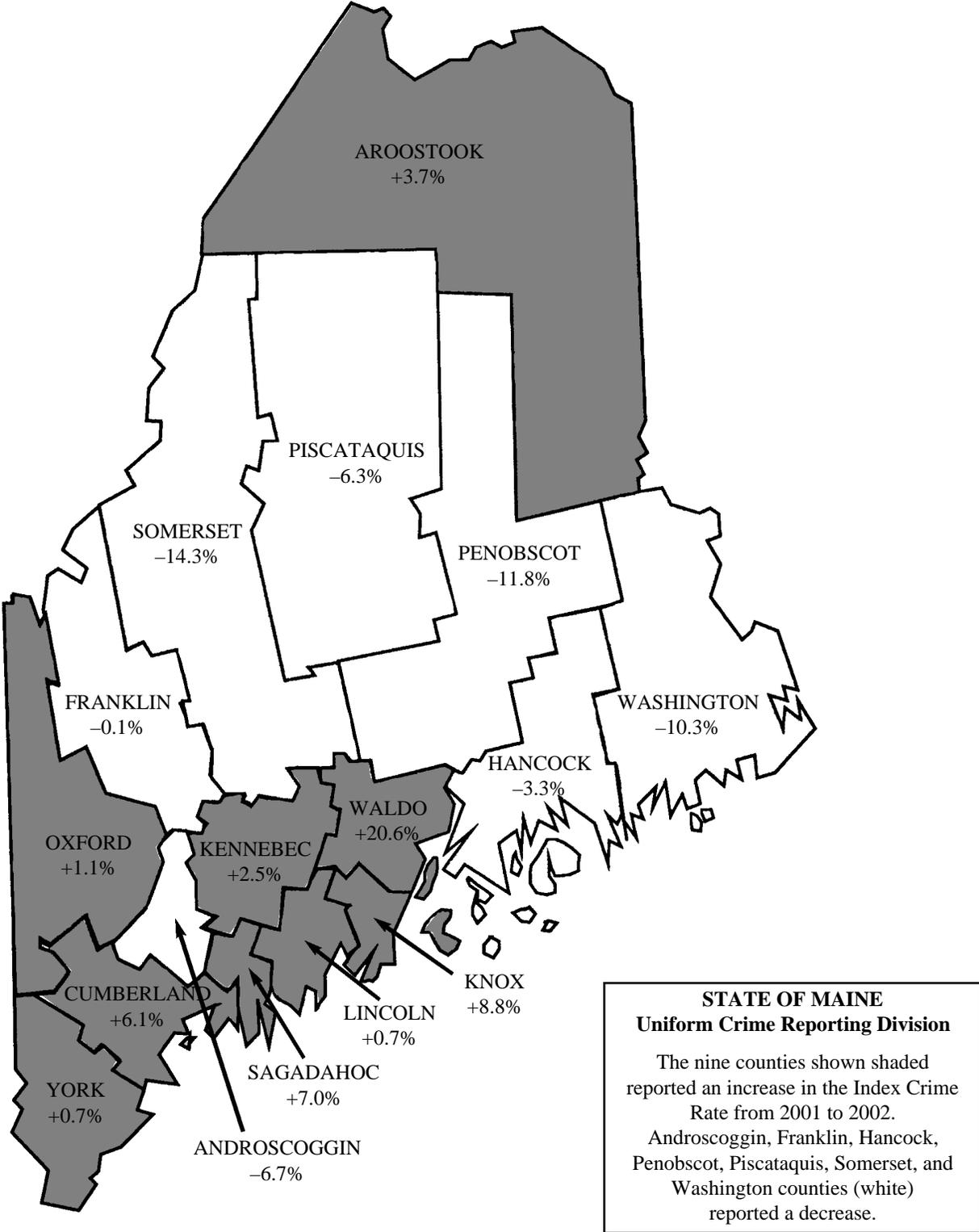
Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon



Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 2002

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	103	—	—	10	93	11	7	58	10	2	—	15	94
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	5	—	—	1	4	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	4
4. Attempting other arrests	42	2	—	—	40	4	13	20	2	1	—	2	42
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	37	—	—	2	35	2	5	7	6	—	5	12	35
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	9	—	—	1	8	2	2	2	1	—	—	2	6
8. Ambush — no warning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Mentally deranged	8	—	1	2	5	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	8
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	14	—	—	4	10	—	4	9	—	—	—	1	12
11. All other	40	—	1	3	36	5	4	19	4	—	1	7	39
12. Totals (1–11)	262	2	2	23	235	27	36	122	26	4	7	40	243
13. Number with personal injury	68	—	2	9	57								
14. Number without personal injury	194	—	—	13	181								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	50	30	6	6	3	5							
P.M.	15	17	30	33	35	32							
	12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00						

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS



<i>Androscoggin County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Androscoggin SO	—	—	—	—	2	2	88	204	19	1	316	25.3
Auburn	23,559	36.46	—	9	8	8	121	677	26	10	859	44.0
Lewiston	36,237	49.62	1	28	27	23	337	1,322	51	9	1,798	20.9
Livermore Falls	3,276	47.31	—	—	1	2	29	114	9	—	155	16.8
Lisbon	9,216	15.19	—	2	—	2	20	105	10	1	140	39.3
Mechanic Falls	3,186	12.87	—	2	—	3	5	31	—	—	41	43.9
Sabattus	4,555	16.90	—	3	—	3	17	51	3	—	77	33.8
Androscoggin SP	—	—	1	5	—	5	53	97	22	—	183	14.2
Androscoggin County Totals	105,384	33.87	2	49	38	48	670	2,601	140	21	3,569	27.6
Total Urban Areas	80,029	38.36	1	44	36	41	529	2,300	99	20	3,070	28.6
Total Rural Areas	25,355	19.68	1	5	2	7	141	301	41	1	499	21.2

<i>Aroostook County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Aroostook SO	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	60	7	1	125	24.0
Caribou	8,439	25.83	—	—	1	9	39	162	7	—	218	43.6
Fort Fairfield	3,634	6.05	—	1	2	4	3	10	1	1	22	68.2
Fort Kent	4,298	8.14	—	—	—	1	6	27	1	—	35	60.0
Houlton	6,575	41.06	—	6	—	1	52	192	17	2	270	25.9
Madawaska	4,604	7.82	—	—	—	—	5	28	3	—	36	36.1
Presque Isle	9,657	35.52	—	4	2	1	42	275	19	—	343	22.4
Van Buren	2,672	5.61	—	—	—	—	8	6	1	—	15	20.0
Ashland	1,497	20.04	—	—	—	1	10	19	—	—	30	16.7
Limestone	2,398	20.43	—	1	—	3	18	26	1	—	49	22.4
Washburn	1,652	16.34	—	—	—	1	9	15	2	—	27	22.2
Aroostook SP	—	—	—	15	—	11	149	132	20	1	328	36.3
Aroostook County Totals	75,072	19.95	—	27	5	32	398	952	79	5	1,498	31.0
Total Urban Areas	45,426	23.00	—	12	5	21	192	760	52	3	1,045	30.2
Total Rural Areas	29,646	15.28	—	15	—	11	206	192	27	2	453	32.9

<i>Cumberland County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Cumberland SO	—	—	—	12	2	18	262	363	48	7	712	41.4
Brunswick	21,497	22.70	—	7	8	1	55	386	23	8	488	28.9
Cape Elizabeth	9,207	12.38	—	1	—	1	16	95	—	1	114	9.6
Falmouth	10,468	16.14	—	1	1	2	26	136	2	1	169	15.4
Gorham	14,358	16.65	—	11	2	8	48	149	19	2	239	28.0
Portland	65,234	54.24	3	42	60	86	636	2,543	150	18	3,538	18.2
South Portland	23,682	43.62	—	7	11	12	116	853	26	8	1,033	43.4
Scarborough	17,230	20.72	—	—	1	9	86	254	7	—	357	27.5
Westbrook	16,390	30.63	—	6	3	18	67	386	20	2	502	37.3
Bridgton	4,958	67.97	—	—	—	3	56	271	7	—	337	18.1
Cumberland	7,269	6.47	1	—	1	—	11	30	4	—	47	17.0
Freeport	7,919	27.53	—	5	1	—	36	167	9	—	218	26.1
Yarmouth	8,489	10.25	—	—	1	2	9	73	2	—	87	33.3
Windham	15,133	29.47	—	—	3	3	84	342	8	6	446	27.1
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	4	—	2	11	92	—	—	109	5.5
Cumberland SP	—	—	—	8	—	10	37	78	12	—	145	27.6
Cumberland County Totals	269,681	31.67	4	104	94	175	1,556	6,218	337	53	8,541	26.2
Total Urban Areas	221,834	34.64	4	84	92	147	1,257	5,777	277	46	7,684	24.8
Total Rural Areas	47,847	17.91	—	20	2	28	299	441	60	7	857	39.1

<i>Franklin County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Franklin SO	—	—	—	—	—	5	34	61	5	—	105	41.9
Farmington	7,523	36.02	—	4	—	4	39	209	15	—	271	41.0
Jay	5,061	26.67	—	1	—	2	27	93	12	—	135	37.0
Wilton	4,186	35.83	—	—	1	—	36	110	3	—	150	18.0
Rangeley	1,068	31.84	—	—	—	1	8	21	4	—	34	64.7
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	18	—	—	21	4.8
Carrabassett Valley	405	370.37	—	—	—	1	2	146	1	—	150	4.7
Franklin SP	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	22	4	—	42	21.4
Franklin County Totals	29,919	30.35	—	6	1	14	163	680	44	—	908	29.8
Total Urban Areas	18,243	41.71	—	5	1	9	114	597	35	—	761	28.6
Total Rural Areas	11,676	12.59	—	1	—	5	49	83	9	—	147	36.1

<i>Hancock County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Hancock SO	—	—	—	—	—	2	59	171	12	—	244	40.2
Bar Harbor	4,894	21.86	—	1	—	4	13	84	5	—	107	26.2
Ellsworth	6,555	48.36	—	1	3	5	40	249	19	—	317	57.7
Bucksport	4,983	27.49	—	1	—	10	17	102	6	1	137	25.5
Mount Desert Island	2,142	14.47	—	1	—	3	3	23	1	—	31	19.4
Southwest Harbor	1,996	23.55	—	—	—	1	3	40	2	1	47	21.3
Gouldsboro	1,971	15.73	—	—	—	—	3	26	2	—	31	9.7
Swan’s Island	332	27.11	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	9	11.1
Winter Harbor	1,003	37.89	—	—	—	1	24	12	1	—	38	86.8
Hancock SP	—	—	—	5	1	5	63	93	9	—	176	19.3
Hancock County Totals	52,585	21.62	—	9	4	31	232	802	57	2	1,137	37.9
Total Urban Areas	23,876	30.03	—	4	3	24	110	538	36	2	717	41.7
Total Rural Areas	28,709	14.63	—	5	1	7	122	264	21	—	420	31.4

<i>Kennebec County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Kennebec SO	—	—	—	3	—	2	86	235	26	—	352	32.4
Augusta	18,844	66.07	—	29	16	17	202	944	25	12	1,245	32.9
Gardiner	6,293	23.68	—	—	4	5	21	113	6	—	149	29.5
Hallowell	2,504	18.77	—	—	1	—	7	33	6	—	47	19.1
Waterville	15,844	39.19	—	4	9	17	77	493	19	2	621	38.2
Oakland	6,051	22.81	—	—	1	5	39	87	6	—	138	25.4
Monmouth	3,843	1.04	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	50.0
Winslow	7,862	25.18	—	—	1	2	41	148	6	—	198	11.6
Winthrop	6,328	24.65	—	6	1	2	23	116	7	1	156	39.1
Clinton	3,391	20.05	—	—	1	6	13	47	1	—	68	27.9
Kennebec SP	—	—	—	—	1	6	54	127	14	—	202	25.7
Kennebec County Totals	118,909	26.74	—	42	35	62	565	2,345	116	15	3,180	31.6
Total Urban Areas	70,960	37.01	—	39	34	54	425	1,983	76	15	2,626	31.9
Total Rural Areas	47,949	11.55	—	3	1	8	140	362	40	—	554	30.0

<i>Knox County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Knox SO	—	—	—	—	1	2	47	82	12	1	145	19.3
Camden	5,334	18.75	—	—	—	—	9	89	2	—	100	24.0
Rockland	7,726	74.94	—	3	5	6	73	484	8	—	579	32.1
Thomaston	3,805	18.66	—	—	—	—	11	54	6	—	71	46.5
Rockport	3,258	16.57	—	—	—	—	7	43	4	—	54	31.5
Knox SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	58	3	—	91	18.7
Knox County Totals	40,226	25.85	—	3	6	9	176	810	35	1	1,040	29.3
Total Urban Areas	20,123	39.95	—	3	5	6	100	670	20	—	804	32.3
Total Rural Areas	20,103	11.74	—	—	1	3	76	140	15	1	236	19.1

<i>Lincoln County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	6	3	3	68	158	10	—	248	78.2
Boothbay Harbor	2,369	32.93	—	2	—	—	19	54	3	—	78	66.7
Damariscotta	2,072	24.61	—	—	—	—	2	45	4	—	51	25.5
Waldoboro	4,992	20.03	—	—	—	2	23	69	6	—	100	23.0
Wiscasset	3,658	21.60	—	1	—	1	18	52	7	—	79	17.7
Lincoln SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	2	—	12	33.3
Lincoln County Totals	34,132	16.64	—	9	3	6	134	384	32	—	568	52.8
Total Urban Areas	13,091	23.53	—	3	—	3	62	220	20	—	308	33.1
Total Rural Areas	21,041	12.36	—	6	3	3	72	164	12	—	260	76.2

<i>Oxford County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Oxford SO	—	—	—	4	3	4	172	155	24	—	362	12.4
Rumford	6,571	34.09	—	4	—	11	39	163	7	—	224	12.5
Dixfield	2,553	24.68	—	6	—	2	25	28	1	1	63	14.3
Mexico	3,004	36.28	—	2	1	—	22	75	9	—	109	36.7
Norway	4,682	13.67	—	—	1	3	21	32	7	—	64	59.4
Paris	4,867	18.90	—	1	—	5	20	62	4	—	92	53.3
Bethel	2,448	13.48	—	1	—	1	10	19	2	—	33	15.2
Fryeburg	3,130	27.48	—	—	—	2	22	56	6	—	86	23.3
Oxford	4,021	27.36	—	—	—	—	33	75	2	—	110	30.9
Oxford SP	—	—	1	7	—	6	77	85	9	—	185	23.2
Oxford County Totals	55,594	23.89	1	25	5	34	441	750	71	1	1,328	23.4
Total Urban Areas	31,276	24.97	—	14	2	24	192	510	38	1	781	28.6
Total Rural Areas	24,318	22.49	1	11	3	10	249	240	33	—	547	16.1

<i>Penobscot County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Penobscot SO	—	—	—	2	2	3	177	342	30	1	557	16.0
Bangor	31,956	51.51	—	4	18	17	158	1,378	55	16	1,646	28.1
Brewer	9,124	29.04	—	1	2	4	18	236	4	—	265	44.9
Dexter	3,949	32.41	—	1	—	12	14	92	9	—	128	21.1
Lincoln	5,301	12.64	—	—	—	2	17	46	—	2	67	38.8
Old Town	8,255	23.62	—	2	1	2	39	141	8	2	195	16.4
Orono	9,251	18.92	—	—	—	—	14	154	7	—	175	8.6
Hampden	6,424	16.34	—	—	—	1	21	79	3	1	105	12.4
Millinocket	5,283	22.34	—	1	—	3	24	84	6	—	118	17.8
East Millinocket	3,368	11.88	—	2	—	3	14	21	—	—	40	40.0
Newport	3,064	52.87	—	—	1	2	22	134	3	—	162	19.8
Eddington	2,083	4.32	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	9	0.0
Veazie	1,771	22.59	—	—	—	1	8	30	1	—	40	22.5
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	176	1	14	233	9.4
Penobscot SP	—	—	—	15	2	7	149	216	23	—	412	20.9
Penobscot County Totals	147,140	28.22	—	28	26	57	719	3,136	150	36	4,152	23.4
Total Urban Areas	89,829	35.43	—	11	22	47	393	2,578	97	35	3,183	25.0
Total Rural Areas	57,311	16.91	—	17	4	10	326	558	53	1	969	18.1

<i>Piscataquis County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Piscataquis SO	—	—	—	1	—	—	44	56	2	—	103	17.5
Dover-Foxcroft	4,276	28.53	—	1	—	11	19	86	3	2	122	20.5
Milo	2,420	36.78	1	1	—	7	20	51	8	1	89	12.4
Brownville	1,278	16.43	—	1	—	—	8	10	2	—	21	9.5
Greenville	1,648	63.71	—	—	—	13	21	68	2	1	105	12.4
Piscataquis SP	—	—	—	—	—	1	54	26	3	—	84	38.1
Piscataquis County Totals	17,499	29.94	1	4	—	32	166	297	20	4	524	19.3
Total Urban Areas	9,622	35.02	1	3	—	31	68	215	15	4	337	15.1
Total Rural Areas	7,877	23.74	—	1	—	1	98	82	5	—	187	26.7

<i>Sagadahoc County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</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	—	—	—	8	—	7	57	87	17	2	178	12.9
Bath	9,408	40.71	—	—	4	3	40	323	13	—	383	23.8
Topsham	9,239	23.70	—	2	1	3	30	172	11	—	219	23.3
Richmond	3,349	7.17	—	2	—	—	1	17	3	1	24	20.8
Phippsburg	2,139	12.16	—	—	—	—	9	17	—	—	26	11.5
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	3	—	10	30.0
Sagadahoc County Totals	35,754	23.49	1	13	5	14	139	618	47	3	840	21.0
Total Urban Areas	24,135	27.01	—	4	5	6	80	529	27	1	652	23.0
Total Rural Areas	11,619	16.18	1	9	—	8	59	89	20	2	188	13.8

<i>Somerset County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</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	—	—	—	2	—	16	158	159	11	1	347	30.5
Fairfield	6,674	35.51	—	4	1	5	41	173	12	1	237	32.9
Skowhegan	8,959	39.62	—	2	1	3	56	288	5	—	355	51.8
Madison	4,592	35.93	—	1	3	6	21	126	6	2	165	18.2
Pittsfield	4,279	47.44	1	2	—	7	57	125	8	3	203	18.7
Somerset SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	33	5	—	55	38.2
Somerset County Totals	51,668	26.36	1	11	5	37	350	904	47	7	1,362	33.6
Total Urban Areas	24,504	39.18	1	9	5	21	175	712	31	6	960	34.4
Total Rural Areas	27,164	14.80	—	2	—	16	175	192	16	1	402	31.6

<i>Waldo County</i>		<i>January–December 2002</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	—	—	—	5	2	13	72	179	21	—	292	17.1
Belfast	6,479	37.20	—	—	1	11	26	193	10	—	241	30.7
Searsport	2,682	31.69	—	—	—	—	25	60	—	—	85	42.4
Waldo SP	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	35	3	—	61	24.6
Waldo County Totals	36,836	18.43	1	5	3	24	145	467	34	—	679	25.8
Total Urban Areas	9,161	35.59	—	—	1	11	51	253	10	—	326	33.7
Total Rural Areas	27,675	12.76	1	5	2	13	94	214	24	—	353	18.4

<i>Washington County</i>													<i>January–December 2002</i>	
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate		
Washington SO	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	98	11	—	169	16.6		
Calais	3,500	52.57	—	3	—	20	21	132	8	—	184	16.3		
Eastport	1,665	24.62	—	1	—	1	12	27	—	—	41	29.3		
Machias	2,389	22.19	—	—	—	—	3	49	1	—	53	3.8		
Baileyville	1,712	38.55	—	—	—	8	13	41	4	—	66	31.8		
Milbridge	1,299	14.63	—	—	—	1	1	17	—	—	19	26.3		
Washington SP	—	—	—	4	—	6	72	69	5	—	156	17.9		
Washington County Totals	34,461	19.96	—	8	—	36	182	433	29	—	688	18.3		
Total Urban Areas	10,565	34.36	—	4	—	30	50	266	13	—	363	19.3		
Total Rural Areas	23,896	13.60	—	4	—	6	132	167	16	—	325	17.2		

<i>York County</i>													<i>January–December 2002</i>	
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate		
York SO	—	—	—	—	2	12	174	241	37	2	468	38.5		
Biddeford	21,263	36.64	1	16	14	24	123	573	20	8	779	32.6		
Kittery	9,689	20.85	—	—	1	4	17	173	6	1	202	23.3		
Old Orchard Beach	8,991	40.60	1	11	4	1	64	262	20	2	365	26.3		
Saco	17,080	38.76	1	—	5	22	133	482	18	1	662	32.9		
Sanford	21,125	25.18	—	7	4	12	59	423	22	5	532	21.6		
Berwick	6,451	21.55	—	—	1	8	17	102	8	3	139	36.7		
Eliot	6,046	6.12	—	—	—	1	6	29	1	—	37	5.4		
Kennebunk	10,636	19.18	—	7	—	4	49	136	5	3	204	12.3		
Kennebunkport	3,777	24.89	—	1	—	—	19	73	1	—	94	10.6		
North Berwick	4,359	5.96	—	—	—	1	5	16	4	—	26	19.2		
Ogunquit	1,245	52.21	—	—	1	1	12	50	1	—	65	20.0		
South Berwick	6,773	12.70	—	1	—	—	29	54	2	—	86	15.1		
Wells	9,544	25.67	—	—	3	4	67	165	6	—	245	39.6		
York	13,051	16.09	—	5	2	—	36	165	2	—	210	11.0		
Buxton	7,566	19.30	—	—	—	19	37	83	6	1	146	26.0		
York SP	—	—	—	—	2	4	61	72	21	—	160	23.8		
York County Totals	189,604	23.31	3	48	39	117	908	3,099	180	26	4,420	27.7		
Total Urban Areas	147,596	25.69	3	48	35	101	673	2,786	122	24	3,792	26.6		
Total Rural Areas	42,008	14.95	—	—	4	16	235	313	58	2	628	34.7		

<i>State Totals</i>												
Grand Total	1,294,464	26.60	14	391	269	728	6,944	24,496	1,418	174	34,434	27.7
Total Urban Areas	840,270	32.62	10	287	246	576	4,471	20,694	968	157	27,409	27.6
Total Rural Areas	454,194	15.47	4	104	23	152	2,473	3,802	450	17	7,025	28.3

COMMUNITY PROFILE



PROGRAMMED CRIME PROFILES

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

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

PRINTOUT 1

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

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

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

PRINTOUT 2

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

PRINTOUT 3

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

PRINTOUT 4

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

PRINTOUT 5

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

Printout 1 — Offenses Known to Police for December 2002

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	This YTD	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder	1		1	1	14	0.01	19	-26.3%
B. Manslaughter*						0.00		—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	43	4	39	6	391	0.30	322	21.4%
A. Rape by Force	41	2	39	6	374	0.29	293	27.6%
B. Attempts to Commit	2	2			17	0.01	29	-41.4%
3. Robbery, Total	20	3	17	6	269	0.21	263	2.3%
A. Firearm	4		4	2	58	0.04	49	18.4%
B. Knife					37	0.03	38	-2.6%
C. Other Weapon	3		3		34	0.03	31	9.7%
D. Strong Arm	13	3	10	4	140	0.11	145	-3.4%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	49	3	46	31	728	0.56	819	-11.1%
A. Firearm					17	0.01	21	-19.0%
B. Knife	9	2	7	4	99	0.08	87	13.8%
C. Other Weapon	11		11	8	233	0.18	228	2.2%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	29	1	28	19	379	0.29	483	-21.5%
5. Burglary, Total	551	18	533	121	6,944	5.36	6,878	1.0%
A. Forcible Entry	300	4	296	72	3,675	2.84	3,802	-3.3%
B. Unlawful — No Force	222	12	210	46	2,863	2.21	2,643	8.3%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	29	2	27	3	406	0.31	433	-6.2%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	1,863	77	1,786	492	24,496	18.92	24,515	-0.1%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	110	11	99	45	1,418	1.10	1,667	-14.9%
A. Autos	68	9	59	29	895	0.69	1,004	-10.9%
B. Trucks and Buses	17	2	15	8	182	0.14	198	-8.1%
C. Other Vehicles	25		25	8	341	0.26	465	-26.7%
8. Arson Total	20		20	8	174	0.13	212	-17.9%
Index Crimes Total	2,657	116	2,541	710	34,434	26.60	34,695	-0.8%
Index Crimes Less Arson	2,637	116	2,521	702	34,260	26.47	34,483	-0.6%
E. Other Assaults — Simple*	834	40	794	620	10,977		11,125	-1.3%
Reported Offenses Total	3,491	156	3,335	1,330	45,411		45,820	-0.9%
Officers Killed or Assaulted Month			29					
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			262					

*Are not included in index total

Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 2002

State Totals Type of Property	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.	\$333,717	\$26,605	8.0%	\$3,481,651	\$583,857	16.8%	\$3,316,882	\$310,619	9.4%
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$74,540	\$13,932	18.7%	\$2,001,690	\$224,653	11.2%	\$1,853,581	\$311,355	16.8%
C. Clothing and Furs	\$36,915	\$7,246	19.6%	\$329,326	\$97,565	29.6%	\$417,906	\$104,378	25.0%
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$407,645	\$277,322	68.0%	\$7,534,029	\$5,123,917	68.0%	\$9,687,440	\$6,656,047	68.7%
E. Office Equipment	\$40,537	\$5,284	13.0%	\$471,301	\$87,981	18.7%	\$523,746	\$100,615	19.2%
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	\$170,436	\$19,990	11.7%	\$1,804,658	\$190,203	10.5%	\$1,777,455	\$196,327	11.0%
G. Firearms	\$23,452	\$2,600	11.1%	\$255,123	\$91,363	35.8%	\$248,473	\$49,683	20.0%
H. Household Goods	\$29,986	\$950	3.2%	\$484,192	\$39,862	8.2%	\$438,806	\$61,314	14.0%
I. Consumable Goods	\$15,772	\$1,158	7.3%	\$292,746	\$55,698	19.0%	\$295,947	\$58,423	19.7%
J. Livestock	\$600	\$600	100.0%	\$8,736	\$4,711	53.9%	\$15,336	\$3,995	26.0%
K. Miscellaneous	\$728,183	\$76,234	10.5%	\$7,801,169	\$1,083,275	13.9%	\$7,331,977	\$1,312,127	17.9%
Totals	\$1,861,783	\$431,921	23.2%	\$24,464,621	\$7,583,085	31.0%	\$25,907,549	\$9,164,883	35.4%
Total Less Locally Stolen MVs	\$1,454,138	\$154,599	10.6%	\$16,930,592	\$2,459,168	14.5%	\$16,220,109	\$2,508,836	15.5%

Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 2002

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	1		14		19		-26.3%	—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	39		391	\$1,220	322	\$30	21.4%	3,966.7%
3. Robbery, Total	17	\$3,035	269	\$161,979	263	\$421,048	2.3%	-61.5%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	3	\$34	66	\$14,768	79	\$37,167	-16.5%	-60.3%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	5	\$789	41	\$19,035	49	\$36,052	-16.3%	-47.2%
C. Gas or Service Station			7	\$1,785	3	\$30	133.3%	5,850.0%
D. Convenience Store	2	\$46	22	\$6,618	39	\$10,419	-43.6%	-36.5%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	5	\$2,129	63	\$56,704	44	\$47,047	43.2%	20.5%
F. Bank	1		14	\$51,122	7	\$34,673	100.0%	47.4%
G. Miscellaneous	1	\$37	56	\$11,947	42	\$255,660	33.3%	-95.3%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	533	\$641,571	6,944	\$6,228,098	6,878	\$6,009,917	1.0%	3.6%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	95	\$59,297	1,170	\$931,725	1,187	\$812,430	-1.4%	14.7%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	134	\$247,864	1,905	\$1,884,488	1,724	\$1,616,383	10.5%	16.6%
(3) Residence Unknown	129	\$101,916	1,512	\$1,257,652	1,465	\$1,315,413	3.2%	-4.4%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	64	\$115,323	1,049	\$932,493	1,183	\$1,116,656	-11.3%	-16.5%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	59	\$74,434	605	\$578,261	591	\$452,125	2.4%	27.9%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	52	\$42,737	703	\$643,479	728	\$696,910	-3.4%	-7.7%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	1,786	\$818,857	24,496	\$10,651,687	24,515	\$9,783,825	-0.1%	8.9%
A. Pocket-Picking	12	\$3,536	85	\$63,824	71	\$16,860	19.7%	278.6%
B. Purse-Snatching	8	\$5,449	226	\$40,759	197	\$32,131	14.7%	26.9%
C. Shoplifting	256	\$24,685	3,414	\$355,970	3,301	\$437,415	3.4%	-18.6%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	329	\$118,183	5,004	\$1,775,879	5,069	\$1,581,250	-1.3%	12.3%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	61	\$44,421	657	\$253,370	617	\$298,225	6.5%	-15.0%
F. Bicycles	30	\$12,120	1,227	\$323,957	1,239	\$292,087	-1.0%	10.9%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	349	\$157,040	4,052	\$2,658,438	3,927	\$2,301,204	3.2%	15.5%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	43	\$40,242	145	\$111,594	87	\$13,134	66.7%	749.7%
I. All Other	698	\$413,181	9,686	\$5,067,896	10,007	\$4,811,519	-3.2%	5.3%
6. Larceny Value, Total	1,786	\$818,857	24,496	\$10,651,687	24,515	\$9,783,825	-0.1%	8.9%
A. Over \$200	581	\$755,128	8,024	\$9,780,747	7,709	\$8,931,072	4.1%	9.5%
B. \$50 to \$200	475	\$49,282	6,291	\$695,994	6,408	\$691,506	-1.8%	0.6%
C. Under \$50	730	\$14,447	10,181	\$174,946	10,398	\$161,247	-2.1%	8.5%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	99	\$398,320	1,418	\$7,421,637	1,667	\$9,692,729	-14.9%	-23.4%
Grand Total		\$1,861,783		\$24,464,621		\$25,907,549		-5.6%
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	62		890		1,073		-17.1%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	50		606		761		-20.4%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	12		284		312		-9.0%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	11		131		142		-7.7%	

Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 2002

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Month				This Year to Date				Last Year to Date			
	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18
1. Criminal Homicide												
A. Murder	1	1	100.0%		14	14	100.0%		19	17	89.5%	
B. Manslaughter**			—				—				—	
2. Forcible Rape, Total	39	6	15.4%		391	164	41.9%	27	322	156	48.4%	18
A. Rape by Force	39	6	15.4%		374	156	41.7%	27	293	138	47.1%	16
B. Attempts to Commit			—		17	8	47.1%		29	18	62.1%	2
3. Robbery, Total	17	6	35.3%		269	145	53.9%	17	263	148	56.3%	15
A. Firearm	4	2	50.0%		58	41	70.7%	4	49	34	69.4%	1
B. Knife			—		37	22	59.5%		38	20	52.6%	1
C. Other Weapon	3				34	18	52.9%	1	31	14	45.2%	2
D. Strong Arm	10	4	40.0%		140	64	45.7%	12	145	80	55.2%	11
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	46	31	67.4%	7	728	560	76.9%	70	819	610	74.5%	72
A. Firearm			—		17	15	88.2%	1	21	13	61.9%	2
B. Knife	7	4	57.1%	1	99	70	70.7%	12	87	70	80.5%	12
C. Other Weapon	11	8	72.7%	3	233	196	84.1%	27	228	166	72.8%	12
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	28	19	67.9%	3	379	279	73.6%	30	483	361	74.7%	46
5. Burglary, Total	533	121	22.7%	32	6,944	1,444	20.8%	348	6,878	1,448	21.1%	322
A. Forcible Entry	296	72	24.3%	20	3,675	809	22.0%	192	3,802	852	22.4%	193
B. Unlawful, No Force	210	46	21.9%	11	2,863	562	19.6%	132	2,643	535	20.2%	118
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	27	3	11.1%	1	406	73	18.0%	24	433	61	14.1%	11
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	1,786	492	27.5%	131	24,496	6,603	27.0%	1,660	24,515	6,927	28.3%	1,839
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	99	45	45.5%	13	1,418	565	39.8%	158	1,667	603	36.2%	142
A. Autos	59	29	49.2%	9	895	393	43.9%	113	1,004	434	43.2%	104
B. Trucks and Buses	15	8	53.3%	2	182	74	40.7%	12	198	64	32.3%	10
C. Other Vehicles	25	8	32.0%	2	341	98	28.7%	33	465	105	22.6%	28
8. Arson, Total	20	8	40.0%	2	174	47	27.0%	21	212	57	26.9%	29
Index Crimes Total	2,541	710	27.9%	185	34,434	9,542	27.7%	2,301	34,695	9,966	28.7%	2,437
Index Crimes Less Arson	2,521	702	27.8%	183	34,260	9,495	27.7%	2,280	34,483	9,909	28.7%	2,408
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	794	620	78.1%	86	10,977	8,366	76.2%	1,208	11,125	8,693	78.1%	1,344
Reported Offenses Total	3,335	1,330	39.9%	271	45,411	17,908	39.4%	3,509	45,820	18,659	40.7%	3,781

**Are not included in index total

Printout 5 — Analysis of Index Crimes 12 Months

Total State		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	YTD % Change	
Murder	This Year		1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1			1	14	-26.3%
Murder	Last Year	3	2	2		1		1		1	3	2	4	19	
Rape	This Year	22	26	22	39	35	46	37	37	27	25	36	39	391	21.4%
Rape	Last Year	26	18	24	17	36	29	28	38	24	31	26	25	322	
Robbery	This Year	22	10	28	21	25	16	30	30	21	27	22	17	269	2.3%
Robbery	Last Year	25	18	20	19	22	16	30	24	28	15	25	21	263	
Agg. Assault	This Year	51	44	65	56	59	73	72	81	54	64	63	46	728	-11.1%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	85	67	74	67	60	72	69	73	63	78	58	53	819	
Burglary	This Year	547	483	554	597	600	576	633	643	615	625	538	533	6,944	1.0%
Burglary	Last Year	449	418	376	473	566	654	606	646	641	662	724	663	6,878	
Larceny	This Year	1,858	1,512	1,698	1,983	2,156	2,254	2,468	2,624	2,280	2,061	1,816	1,786	24,496	-0.1%
Larceny	Last Year	1,651	1,470	1,386	1,828	2,171	2,262	2,400	2,593	2,141	2,370	2,132	2,111	24,515	
M/V Theft	This Year	108	87	115	107	89	124	167	182	132	121	87	99	1,418	-14.9%
M/V Theft	Last Year	130	111	99	118	128	151	156	175	158	142	166	133	1,667	
Arson	This Year	7	7	12	13	19	12	21	12	23	14	14	20	174	-17.9%
Arson	Last Year	13	14	13	33	15	14	13	23	22	22	16	14	212	
Index Offenses	This Year	2,615	2,170	2,496	2,818	2,985	3,102	3,430	3,611	3,153	2,937	2,576	2,541	34,434	-0.8%
Index Offenses	Last Year	2,382	2,118	1,994	2,555	2,999	3,198	3,303	3,572	3,078	3,323	3,149	3,024	34,695	
Percent Change		9.8%	2.5%	25.2%	10.3%	-0.5%	-3.0%	3.8%	1.1%	2.4%	-11.6%	-18.2%	-16.0%	-0.8%	

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

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

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

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

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

PART I OFFENSES

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

1. HOMICIDE

1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter —

The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.

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

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

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

2. FORCIBLE RAPE

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

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

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

3. ROBBERY

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

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

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

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

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

4. ASSAULT

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. BURGLARY

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

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

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

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

This includes entry by use of a master key, celluloid, or other device that leaves no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure, is also included.

5b. Unlawful Entry — No Force — Any unlawful entry without any evidence of forcible entry.

5c. Attempted Forcible Entry — When determined that forcible entry has been attempted.

6. LARCENY-THEFT (Except Auto Theft)

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

General Rule — All larcenies and thefts resulting from pocket-picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, larceny from auto, larceny of auto parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, larceny from buildings, and from coin-operated machines. Any theft that is not a robbery or the result of breaking and entering is included. Embezzlement, larceny by bailee, fraud or bad check cases are excluded.

7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.

General Rule — This classification includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle which, for Uniform Crime Reporting designation, is described as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of the land and not on rails. Excludes reported offenses where there is a lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation or unauthorized use by others with lawful access to the vehicle (chauffeur, employees, etc.). Includes “joy riding.” Excluded from this category are airplanes, boats, farm equipment and heavy construction vehicles, which are scored in the larceny category.

8. ARSON

Includes all arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson.

The willful or malicious burning to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building, or any building, ship or vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft, contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, lumber, woods, bogs, marshes, meadows, etc., should be scored as arson.

PART II OFFENSES

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System requires information on persons arrested and charged by municipal, county and state agencies on a monthly basis.

In compiling data for the monthly returns, the violations of municipal ordinances as well as state laws are to be included.

9. OTHER ASSAULTS

This class is comprised of all assaults and attempted assaults which are simple or minor in nature. These “Other Assaults” are also scored on ME UCR-1 under item 4e as an offense known to police. However, for the

purpose of this return, arrests for non-aggravated assaults are scored in this class.

10. FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

Place in this class all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

Include:

- Altering or forging public or other records.
- Making, altering, forging or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.
- Forging wills, deeds, bonds, seals, etc.
- Counterfeiting coins, plates, checks, etc.
- Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments.
- Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud.
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

11. FRAUD

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense.

Include:

- Bad checks, except forgeries or counterfeiting.
- Leaving full-service gas station without paying attendant.
- Unauthorized withdrawal of money from an automatic teller machine.
- Failure to return rented VCRs or videotapes.

12. EMBEZZLEMENT

Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one’s care, custody or control.

13. STOLEN PROPERTY: BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING

Include in this class all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

14. VANDALISM

Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Count all arrests for the above, including attempts.

15. WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING

This class deals with violations of weapons laws such as:

- Manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons.
- Carrying deadly weapons.
- Furnishing deadly weapons to minors.
- Aliens possessing deadly weapons.
- All attempts to commit the above.

16. PROSTITUTION & COMM. VICE

Include in this class the sex offenses of a commercial -

ized nature such as:

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

17. SEX OFFENSES

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

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

18. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

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

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

19. GAMBLING

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

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

20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN

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

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

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

21. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

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

22. LIQUOR LAWS

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

Include:

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

23. DRUNKENNESS

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

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

24. DISORDERLY CONDUCT

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

25. VAGRANCY

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

26. ALL OTHER OFFENSES

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

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

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

27. SUSPICION

Not reported in Maine.

28. CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS

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

29. RUNAWAY (Juveniles)

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

CALCULATION OF RATES

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

CRIME RATES

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

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

Example:

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

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

CLEARANCE RATES

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

Example:

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

CRIME TREND DATA

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

Example:

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

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

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

Multiply $0.38 \times 100 = 38.0$.

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

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

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

Example:

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

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

AUTHORITY

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

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

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

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

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