



**State of Maine  
Department of Public Safety**

STATE



CITY

COUNTY

**CRIME IN MAINE  
2000**

**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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Support Services Division

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**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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who assisted in this publication:

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

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

Dear Governor King,

It is my privilege to present you and the members of the Legislature our "2000 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 black ink, appearing to read "Col. Michael R. Sperry".

Colonel Michael R. Sperry  
Chief, Maine State Police

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## DEDICATION

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This publication is dedicated to Maine's fallen heroes, the 77 police officers who have died in the line of duty. Their names are engraved in granite on the Maine Law Enforcement Officer's Memorial in Augusta, next to the State House. The memorial was dedicated on May 25, 1991, following a fund-raising effort by the Maine Chiefs of Police Association. Uniform Crime Reporting assisted that effort by providing historical research on each officer.

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

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

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**CRIME IN MAINE 2000 — HIGHLIGHTS**



During 2000 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

**VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 6 hours, 19 minutes** .....1 Murder every 26 days, 3 hours, 26 minutes  
 1 Rape every 27 hours, 37 minutes  
 1 Robbery every 35 hours, 42 minutes  
 1 Aggravated Assault every 10 hours, 49 minutes

**PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 16 minutes, 26 seconds** .....1 Burglary every 77 minutes, 59 seconds  
 1 Larceny every 22 minutes, 8 seconds  
 1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 6 hours, 40 minutes  
 1 Arson every 44 hours, 49 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 2000 was 26.25 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 1999 was 29.10. The 2000 state population is estimated at 1,274,923 persons.

**INDEX OFFENSES** .....There were 33,470 Index Offenses reported by police during 2000 — a decrease of 2,471 offenses (6.9%) from the 35,941 similar offenses reported in 1999.

**VIOLENT CRIMES** .....Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 107 offenses from 1999 for an 8.3% increase. During 2000 violent crimes totaled 1,390, compared to a 1999 total of 1,283. Violent crimes accounted for 4.2% of all reported index crimes (3.6% in 1999) and represent a crime rate of 1.09 per 1,000 population.

**PROPERTY CRIMES** .....Property Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, fell in 2000 by 2,578 offenses (7.4%) from 1999. There were 32,080 offenses reported in 2000 with 34,658 being shown for 1999. Property crimes account for 95.8% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 25.16 offenses per 1,000 population.

**MURDER** .....There were 14 murders committed in Maine during 2000 — down by 11 (44.0%) from the 25 murders reported in 1999. Law enforcement cleared 13 murders this year. Maine’s 10-year average is 22 homicides annually.

<b>RAPE</b> .....	Forcible Rapes increased by 45 reported offenses during 2000. There were 273 offenses reported to police in 1999, compared to 318 in 2000. Of the total, 291 were actual rapes, while 27 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
<b>ROBBERY</b> .....	Robberies increased by 25.5% (50 offenses) during 2000, from 196 in 1999 to 246 in 2000.
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT</b> .....	Law enforcement reported 812 Aggravated Assaults during 2000, an increase of 2.9% from the 1999 figure of 789. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) increased by 1.3% during 2000 with 10,673 offenses reported.
<b>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b> .....	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 39.1% of all assaults. During 2000 police reported 4,486 offenses, an increase of 500 (12.5%) from the 3,986 offenses reported in 1999.
<b>BURGLARY</b> .....	The number of Burglaries during 2000 fell by 11.3% compared with those in 1999. There was a decrease of 863 from the 1999 total of 7,622. The 6,759 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$5,237,998. Burglaries represent 20.2% of all reported index offenses.
<b>LARCENY-THEFT</b> .....	The crime of Larceny decreased during 2000 by 6.2% from the 25,381 larceny offenses reported in 1999. Police reported 23,808 larceny crimes during 2000. Shoplifting decreased 24.4% and thefts from motor vehicles decreased 13.7% for 32.4% of all larceny crimes reported.
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT</b> .....	Motor Vehicle Theft registered a decrease of 140 offenses during 2000, from 1,457 in 1999 to 1,317. A high of 2,764 motor vehicles were reported stolen during 1978.
<b>ARSON</b> .....	The crime of Arson was added to the list of reportable index crimes in 1980. During 2000 there were 196 arsons reported, down 2 (1.0%) from the 198 arsons reported for 1999. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled nearly \$2.7 million during 2000 — up 122.6%.
<b>HATE CRIME</b> .....	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 2000, police reported 28 incidents involving 30 victims and resulting in a total of 30 offenses.
<b>STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY</b> .....	During 2000 law enforcement agencies recorded \$23,108,264 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — a decrease of 6.2% from the \$24,635,862 stolen during 1999. Police were able to recover 33.9% (\$7,832,377) of stolen property during 2000.

<b>CLEARANCE RATE</b> .....	Law enforcement agencies cleared 28.7% of all index crimes in 2000 — compared to 29.1% in 1999.
<b>ARRESTS</b> .....	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 56,331 — an increase of 0.1% from the 56,247 persons recorded in 1999. Drug arrests increased 13.3% with 4,195 adults and 895 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
<b>OFFICER ASSAULTS</b> .....	There were 232 assaults on law enforcement officers in 2000, a 32.6% increase from the 1999 figure of 175.
<b>POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA</b> .....	Statewide there were 2,220 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.74 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally the average rate per 1,000 is 2.4.
<b>TRENDS</b> .....	The chart on the following pages shows the 10-year trend data for the index crimes recorded by Uniform Crime Reporting. Shown are the number of offenses, the crime rate per 1,000 residents of Maine, the percent cleared in Maine, the national crime rate per 1,000, and the percent change in the number of reported offenses in Maine.



<i>Crime Summary</i>									
	10-year average	2000	Percent change	1999	Percent change	1998	Percent change	1997	Percent change
<b>Murder</b>									
Offenses	22	14	-44.0%	25	-3.8%	26	36.8%	19	-24.0%
Percent cleared	92	93		96		96		79	
Rate/1000	0.02	0.01		0.02		0.02		0.02	
National rate/1000	0.08	0.06		0.06		0.06		0.07	
<b>Rape</b>									
Offenses	281	318	16.5%	273	19.2%	229	-9.8%	254	-4.5%
Percent cleared	49	43		46		35		44	
Rate/1000	0.23	0.25		0.22		0.19		0.21	
National rate/1000	0.38	0.33		0.33		0.34		0.36	
<b>Robbery</b>									
Offenses	270	246	25.5%	196	-25.5%	263	1.9%	258	-10.4%
Percent cleared	44	45		55		41		43	
Rate/1000	0.22	0.19		0.16		0.21		0.21	
National rate/1000	2.17	1.64		1.50		1.65		2.02	
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>									
Offenses	961	812	2.9%	789	-25.0%	1,052	9.5%	961	-0.9%
Percent cleared	73	75		76		70		69	
Rate/1000	0.78	0.64		0.64		0.85		0.78	
National rate/1000	4.03	3.46		3.36		3.60		3.88	
<b>Burglary</b>									
Offenses	8,837	6,759	-11.3%	7,622	-8.2%	8,300	1.0%	8,218	-11.0%
Percent cleared	21	21		21		19		21	
Rate/1000	7.15	5.30		6.17		6.72		6.65	
National rate/1000	9.92	7.64		7.70		8.62		9.43	
<b>Larceny</b>									
Offenses	27,695	23,808	-6.2%	25,381	-4.1%	26,464	-3.6%	27,449	-6.0%
Percent cleared	29	28		29		28		29	
Rate/1000	22.39	18.67		20.55		21.43		22.23	
National rate/1000	29.40	25.74		25.51		27.28		29.76	
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>									
Offenses	1,660	1,317	-9.6%	1,457	-4.0%	1,517	-7.6%	1,642	-7.0%
Percent cleared	41	40		44		39		39	
Rate/1000	1.34	1.03		1.18		1.23		1.33	
National rate/1000	5.52	4.58		4.21		4.59		5.26	
<b>Arson</b>									
Offenses	258	196	-1.0%	198	-2.0%	202	-20.2%	253	-12.2%
Percent cleared	34	35		29		31		30	
Rate/1000	0.21	0.15		0.16		0.16		0.20	
National rate/1000	0.44	0.37		0.37		0.38		0.44	
<b>Total</b>									
Offenses	39,983	33,470	-6.9%	35,941	-5.6%	38,053	-2.6%	39,054	-7.1%
Percent cleared	29	29		29		28		29	
Rate/1000	32.33	26.25		29.10		30.81		31.62	
National rate/1000	51.28	43.44		42.67		46.15		50.79	

<i>Crime Summary</i>										
	Percent change	1995	Percent change	1994	Percent change	1993	Percent change	1992	Percent change	1991
25	19.0%	21	-25.0%	28	75.0%	16	-36.0%	25	4.2%	24
80		105		82		113		92		83
0.02		0.02		0.02		0.01		0.02		0.02
0.08		0.08		0.09		0.10		0.09		0.10
266	-0.7%	268	-14.9%	315	-9.5%	348	16.8%	298	22.6%	243
43		52		50		65		50		58
0.22		0.22		0.26		0.28		0.24		0.20
0.37		0.37		0.39		0.42		0.43		0.42
288	-13.0%	331	19.5%	277	5.3%	263	-9.6%	291	3.2%	282
45		45		39		42		46		42
0.23		0.27		0.22		0.21		0.24		0.23
2.21		2.21		2.38		2.71		2.64		2.72
970	-5.0%	1,021	4.4%	978	3.5%	945	-5.6%	1,001	-7.1%	1,078
74		72		71		76		76		74
0.79		0.83		0.79		0.77		0.81		0.88
4.18		4.20		4.30		4.54		4.42		4.33
9,230	0.1%	9,218	3.4%	8,915	0.0%	8,918	-11.4%	10,061	-9.6%	11,127
20		20		21		21		24		25
7.47		7.46		7.22		7.22		8.15		9.10
9.88		9.88		10.42		11.42		11.68		12.52
29,193	2.4%	28,504	1.3%	28,138	5.1%	26,769	-9.6%	29,604	-6.4%	31,635
27		28		28		29		30		31
23.64		23.08		22.78		21.68		23.97		25.88
30.45		30.45		30.25		31.23		31.03		32.29
1,766	2.7%	1,720	-2.1%	1,756	5.5%	1,665	-5.1%	1,755	-12.6%	2,008
35		38		43		43		46		45
1.43		1.39		1.42		1.35		1.42		1.64
5.61		5.61		5.91		6.50		6.32		6.59
288	14.7%	251	-10.7%	281	-13.8%	326	14.0%	286	-4.0%	298
39		40		39		30		34		28
0.23		0.20		0.23		0.26		0.23		0.24
0.45		0.45		0.47		0.46		0.48		0.48
42,026	1.7%	41,334	1.6%	40,688	3.7%	39,250	-9.4%	43,321	-7.2%	46,695
28		28		29		29		31		31
34.03		33.47		32.95		31.78		35.08		38.21
52.78		52.78		53.74		54.83		56.60		58.98

## ***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 150 law enforcement agencies represent the initial step in establishing an efficient statewide criminal justice information system (CJIS). Ideally, the UCR data will eventually merge with that of the other major components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutors, courts, corrections) to form an integrated system for the exchange of vital management information. The availability of such data will allow for the provision of complete and timely criminal histories of offenders and their progress through the criminal justice system.

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

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

## ***NATIONAL UCR REPORTING SYSTEM***

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-sixth publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 2000* 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 2000 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 2000 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 2000, 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 2000, 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 2000 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***

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

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

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

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

### **I. Contributors**

Administrative information relating to:

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

### **II. Governor and Legislature**

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

### **III. Courts — prosecution**

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

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 150 reporting jurisdictions within the state of Maine, the problems of attaining uniformity are readily apparent. Issuance of instructions and training of personnel within contributing agencies does not

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.*

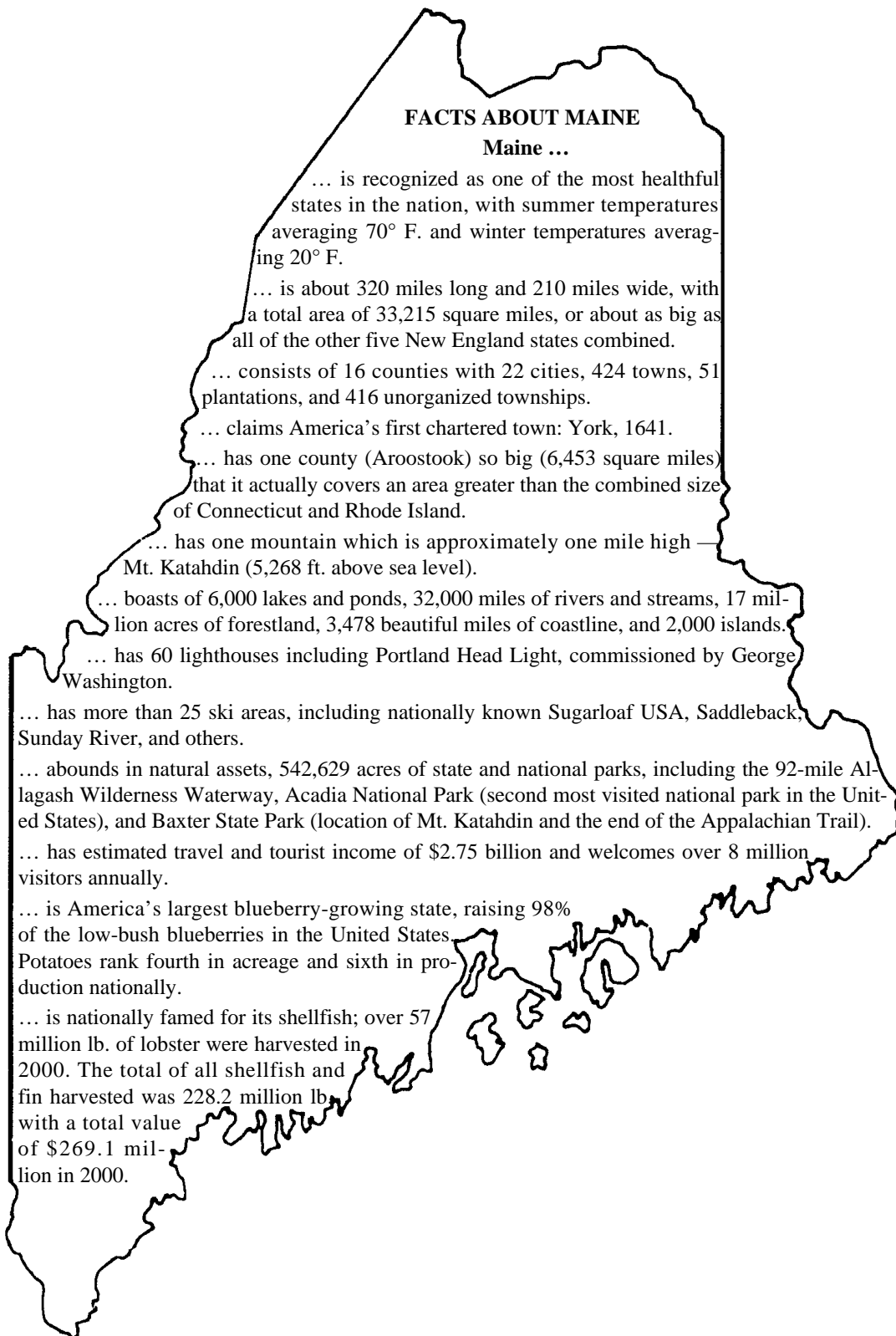
- A. Information contained in the published annual report may be released via phone, letter, etc., to any interested party.
- B. All requests for unpublished information from agencies or individuals should be directed by letter to the Supervisor, UCR Division. These special requests will be honored only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

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

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





## CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report is based on 2000 population estimates received from the Uniform Crime Reporting division of the FBI, using provisional estimates of the Bureau of Census. Rural populations are arrived at by deleting the population figures for each direct reporting municipal department from their respective county totals.

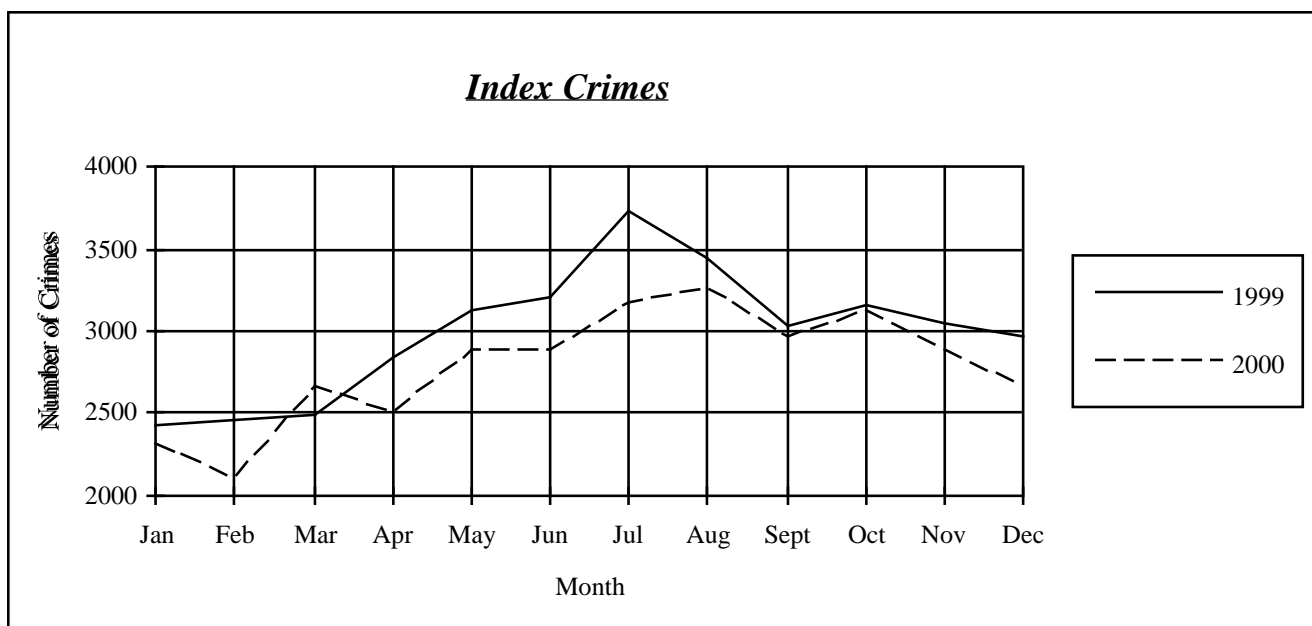
Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from approximately 150 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

The crime rate involves the number of Index Crimes

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

The crime index rate for Maine for the year 2000 was 26.25 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.09 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 25.16.

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	14	.04%	.01
Rape	318	.95%	.25
Robbery	246	.73%	.19
Aggravated Assault	812	2.43%	.64
Burglary	6,759	20.19%	5.30
Larceny-Theft	23,808	71.13%	18.67
M/V Theft	1,317	3.93%	1.03
Arson	196	.59%	.15
<b>Totals</b>	<b>33,470</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>26.25</b>
Total Violent Crime	1,390	4.15%	1.09
Total Property Crime	32,080	95.85%	25.16



### Crime by County

County		Annual Crime Rate per 1,000	Total Index Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated			Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Percent Clearance
							Assault	Burglary	Larceny			
Androscoggin	1999	35.11	3,717	2	49	27	92	910	2,515	111	11	30.2%
	2000	35.79	3,690	—	43	44	92	819	2,527	137	28	27.0%
Aroostook	1999	19.01	1,662	—	7	1	44	372	1,131	105	2	37.9%
	2000	20.61	1,590	1	18	5	40	353	1,100	68	5	38.9%
Cumberland	1999	33.70	8,243	4	51	83	173	1,403	6,194	242	93	28.4%
	2000	30.23	7,888	2	99	88	169	1,371	5,892	229	38	28.2%
Franklin	1999	33.35	973	3	4	2	9	191	723	39	2	24.2%
	2000	31.81	932	1	5	—	9	243	634	36	4	27.9%
Hancock	1999	28.66	1,353	1	7	3	30	321	930	59	2	37.8%
	2000	23.78	1,202	1	4	5	37	233	877	45	—	33.8%
Kennebec	1999	30.38	3,541	—	31	6	94	748	2,500	146	16	33.2%
	2000	23.72	2,781	1	28	20	50	490	2,061	111	20	32.8%
Knox	1999	22.26	813	2	11	3	13	153	587	37	7	29.9%
	2000	19.07	741	1	13	2	10	115	559	38	3	31.8%
Lincoln	1999	18.70	571	—	7	—	11	112	404	34	3	45.9%
	2000	15.41	501	—	3	—	18	114	344	21	1	33.7%
Oxford	1999	24.16	1,278	—	5	5	21	420	768	54	5	23.0%
	2000	21.89	1,209	—	11	1	31	410	677	73	6	26.6%
Penobscot	1999	26.94	3,972	4	21	30	84	655	2,983	172	23	28.9%
	2000	29.02	4,264	4	29	30	90	740	3,170	167	34	27.3%
Piscataquis	1999	19.67	369	1	1	—	32	111	207	12	5	32.0%
	2000	26.15	481	—	5	1	27	152	272	21	3	22.2%
Sagadahoc	1999	31.34	1,057	—	9	3	15	224	747	59	—	22.7%
	2000	23.90	882	—	7	4	9	179	640	39	4	24.9%
Somerset	1999	35.64	1,784	2	9	3	47	391	1,230	100	2	24.5%
	2000	28.74	1,539	1	6	2	37	324	1,077	90	2	29.7%
Waldo	1999	14.82	492	1	4	—	14	97	353	22	1	40.9%
	2000	8.48	319	1	1	—	14	71	218	13	1	34.8%
Washington	1999	24.53	871	—	10	4	19	289	516	29	4	25.8%
	2000	22.57	812	1	3	3	58	240	474	29	4	24.0%
York	1999	31.69	5,245	5	47	26	91	1,225	3,593	236	22	24.7%
	2000	25.67	4,639	—	43	41	121	905	3,286	200	43	25.8%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>29.10</b>	<b>35,941</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>25,381</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>29.1%</b>
	<b>2000</b>	<b>26.25</b>	<b>33,470</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>23,808</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>28.7%</b>

**Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 2000**

<b>County</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sept</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Androscoggin</b>	254	270	318	276	368	327	372	361	316	332	268	228	3,690
<b>Aroostook</b>	127	72	143	148	144	132	128	146	158	166	120	106	1,590
<b>Cumberland</b>	487	519	661	628	697	687	724	781	661	662	727	654	7,888
<b>Franklin</b>	90	98	84	70	79	80	70	68	62	79	74	78	932
<b>Hancock</b>	97	50	57	99	107	117	130	119	111	113	96	106	1,202
<b>Kennebec</b>	227	184	234	191	204	203	243	290	247	309	263	186	2,781
<b>Knox</b>	66	43	34	42	54	68	73	101	79	56	59	66	741
<b>Lincoln</b>	25	26	46	32	51	44	47	39	63	41	52	35	501
<b>Oxford</b>	72	54	98	79	106	105	133	133	117	102	126	84	1,209
<b>Penobscot</b>	231	243	331	278	353	342	376	407	422	406	424	451	4,264
<b>Piscataquis</b>	28	24	34	39	48	42	46	46	43	65	31	35	481
<b>Sagadahoc</b>	77	76	85	86	66	65	78	59	77	82	86	45	882
<b>Somerset</b>	116	92	91	88	127	148	159	150	113	183	113	159	1,539
<b>Waldo</b>	24	23	36	17	26	27	36	30	36	26	19	19	319
<b>Washington</b>	58	34	65	70	57	70	57	70	73	82	76	100	812
<b>York</b>	333	297	343	369	395	428	510	472	383	429	360	320	4,639
<b>2000 Total</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>33,470</b>
<b>1999 Total</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>35,941</b>
<b>% Change</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>	<b>-14.3%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>	<b>-7.9%</b>	<b>-10.2%</b>	<b>-14.7%</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY

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

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Forcible Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny-Theft</b>	<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Totals</b>
1999, Maine	25	273	196	789	7,622	25,381	1,457	198	35,941
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.02	0.22	0.16	0.64	6.17	20.55	1.18	0.16	29.10
2000, Maine	14	318	246	812	6,759	23,808	1,317	196	33,470
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.01	0.25	0.19	0.64	5.30	18.67	1.03	0.15	26.25
Numerical Change	-11	45	50	23	-863	-1,573	-140	-2	-2,471
Percent Change	-44.0%	16.5%	25.5%	2.9%	-11.3%	-6.2%	-9.6%	-1.0%	-6.9%
U.S. 1999-2000 Percent Change	<0.1%	0.9%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-2.4%	0.2%	1.2%	0.4%	-0.2%
New England 1999-2000 Percent Change	-3.4%	9.9%	0.4%	-8.7%	-4.7%	-1.9%	6.7%	N/A	-1.9%

Note: Crime rate for 2000 was as follows: Total U.S. = 41.24, New England = 30.19

***Clearance Data, 2000: State, New England, National***

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Forcible Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny-Theft</b>	<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Maine # of Offenses	14	318	246	812	6,759	23,808	1,317	196	33,470
Maine # Cleared	13	138	111	610	1,416	6,706	530	68	9,592
Maine % Cleared	92.9%	43.4%	45.1%	75.1%	20.9%	28.2%	40.2%	34.7%	28.7%
U.S. % Cleared	63.1%	46.9%	25.7%	56.9%	13.4%	18.2%	14.1%	16.0%	20.5%
New England % Cleared	64.4%	44.2%	26.2%	60.0%	14.3%	18.7%	12.5%	16.2%	20.8%



*Murder*



*Rape*

# INDEX CRIMES



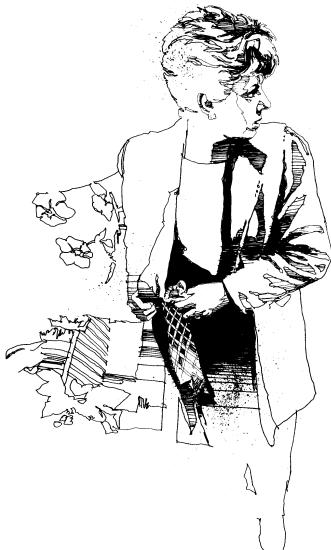
*Robbery*



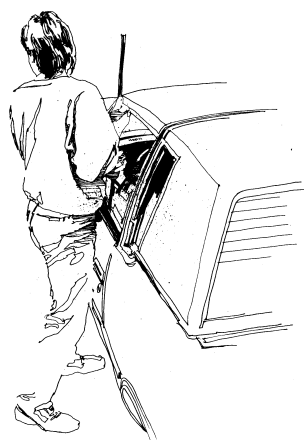
*Aggravated Assault*



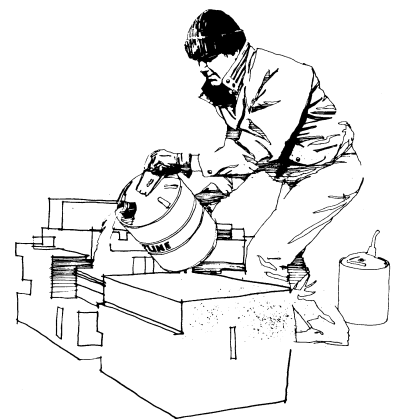
*Burglary*



*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 2000, violent crimes showed an increase from the previous year. There were 1,390 reported offenses during 2000 — compared with 1,283 for 1999. This increase of 107 crimes reported represents an increase of 8.3%.

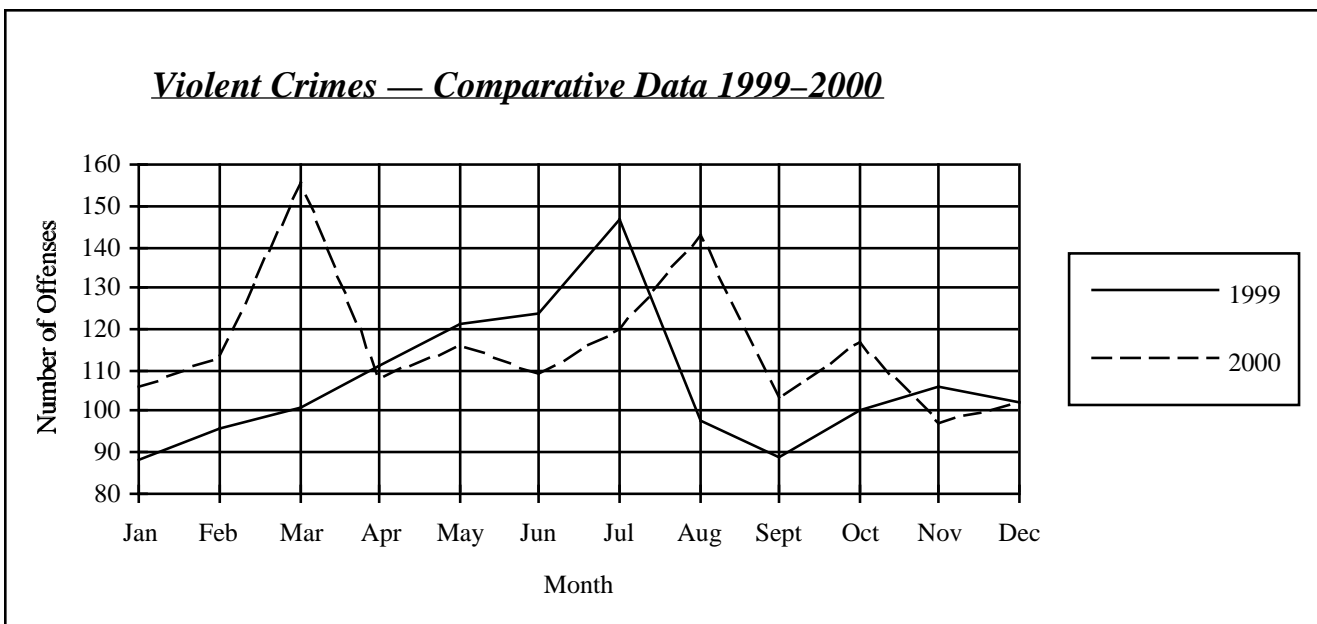
The 2000 crime rate for violent crime is 1.09 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 4.2% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 872 violent crimes for a 62.7 clearance rate.



*Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1999–2000*

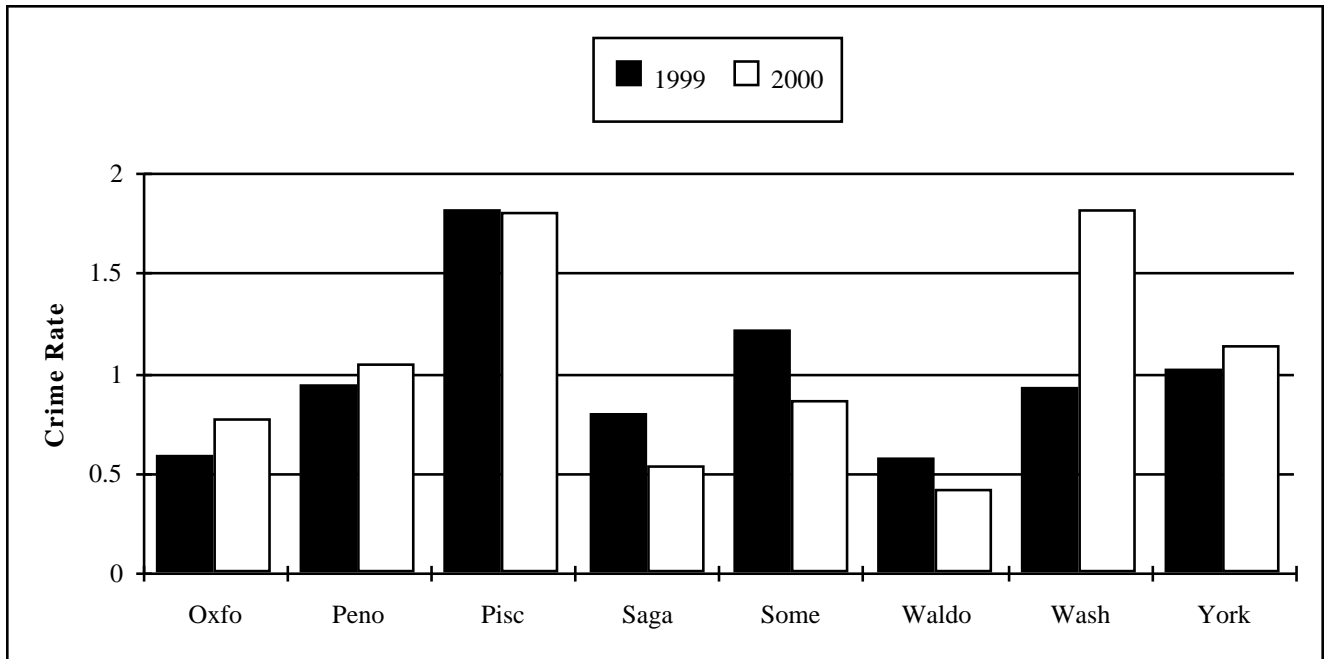
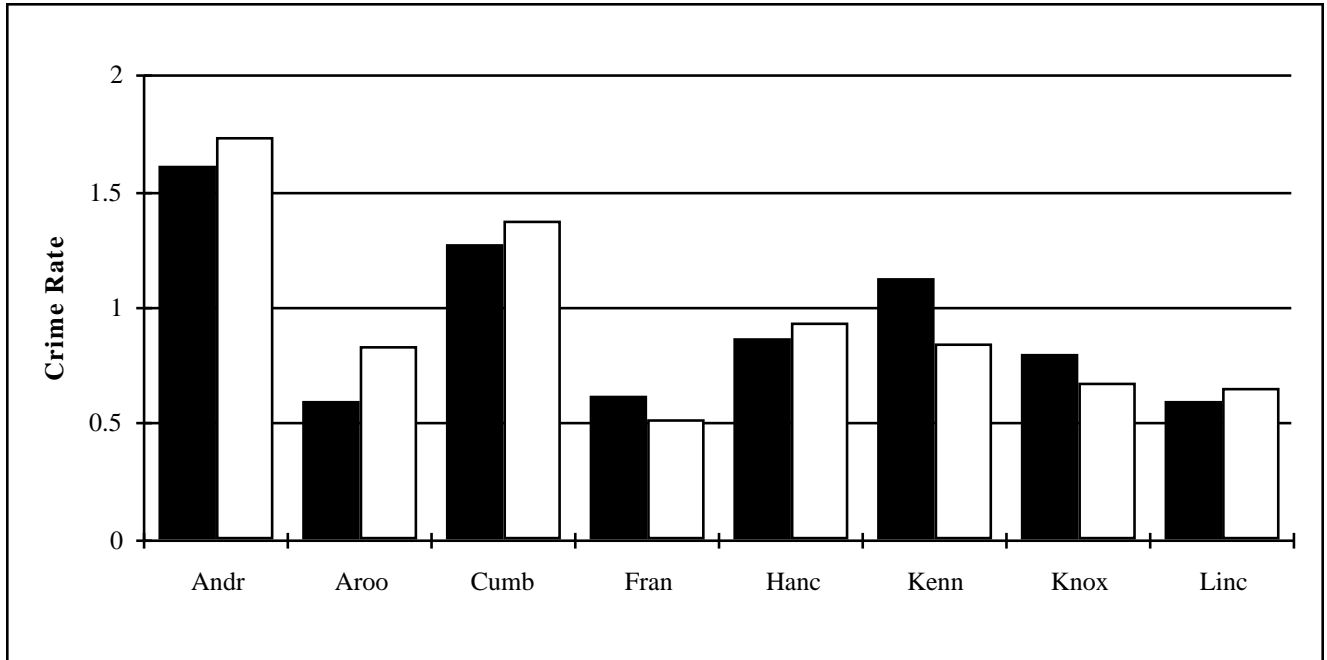
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
<b>1999</b>	25	273	196	789	1,283
<b>2000</b>	14	318	246	812	1,390
<b>Number Change</b>	-11	45	50	23	107
<b>Percent Change</b>	-44.0%	16.5%	25.5%	2.9%	8.3%

*Violent Crimes — Comparative Data 1999–2000*



***Violent Crime by County***

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.09)



**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 2000, falling by 2,578 reported offenses. The 2000 total of 32,080 represents a 7.4% decrease from the 1999 figure of 34,658.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 8,720 property crimes during 2000 for a 27.2% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 95.8% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 25.16 offenses per 1,000.

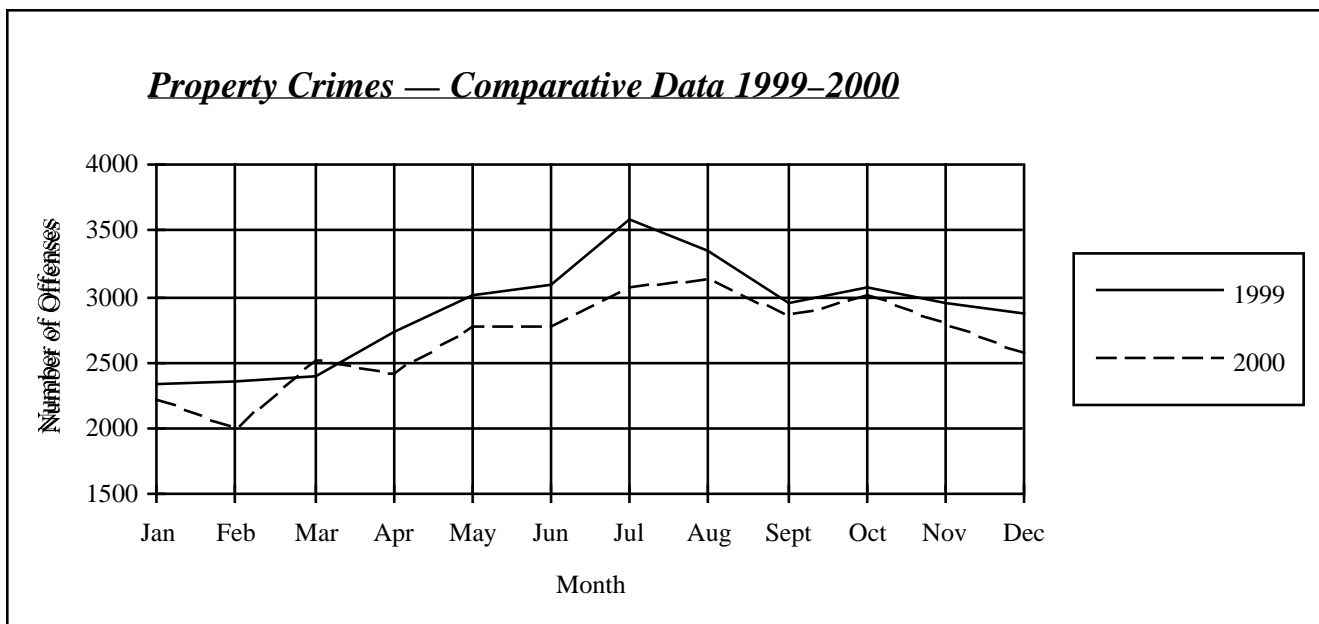
**Crime Clock**



*Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 1999–2000*

	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
<b>1999</b>	7,622	25,381	1,457	198	34,658
<b>2000</b>	6,759	23,808	1,317	196	32,080
<b>Number Change</b>	-863	-1,573	-140	-2	-2,578
<b>Percent Change</b>	-11.3%	-6.2%	-9.6%	-1.0%	-7.4%

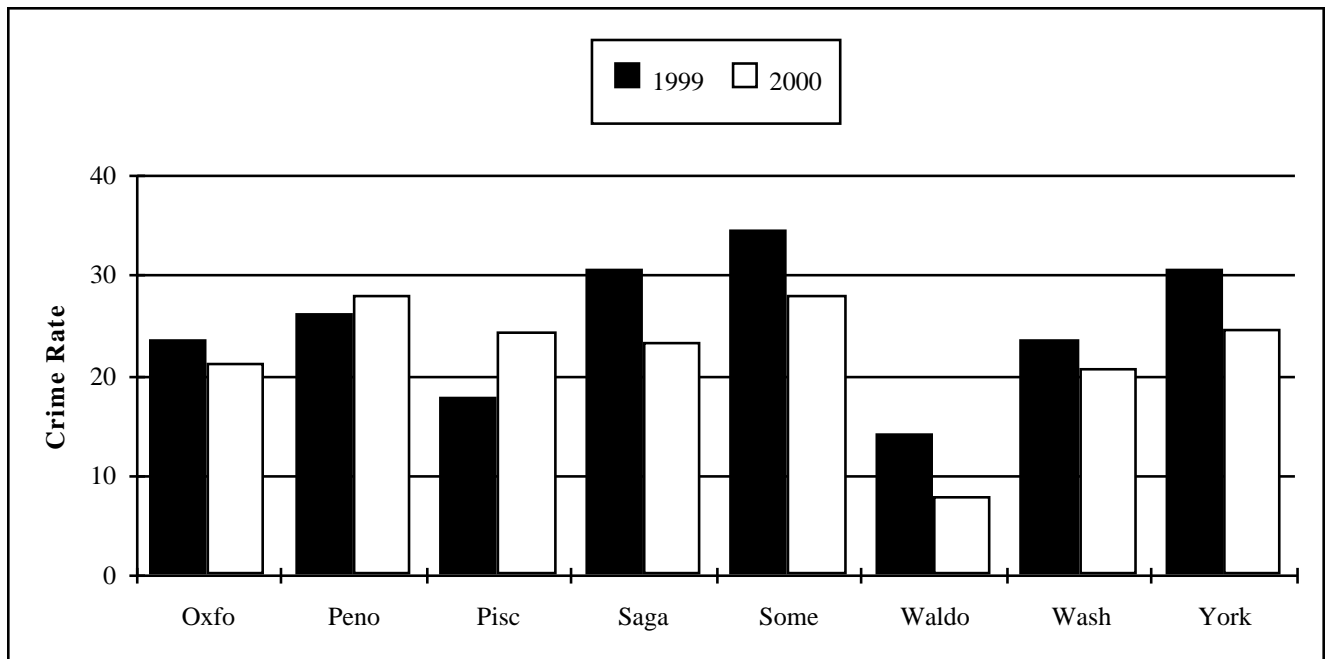
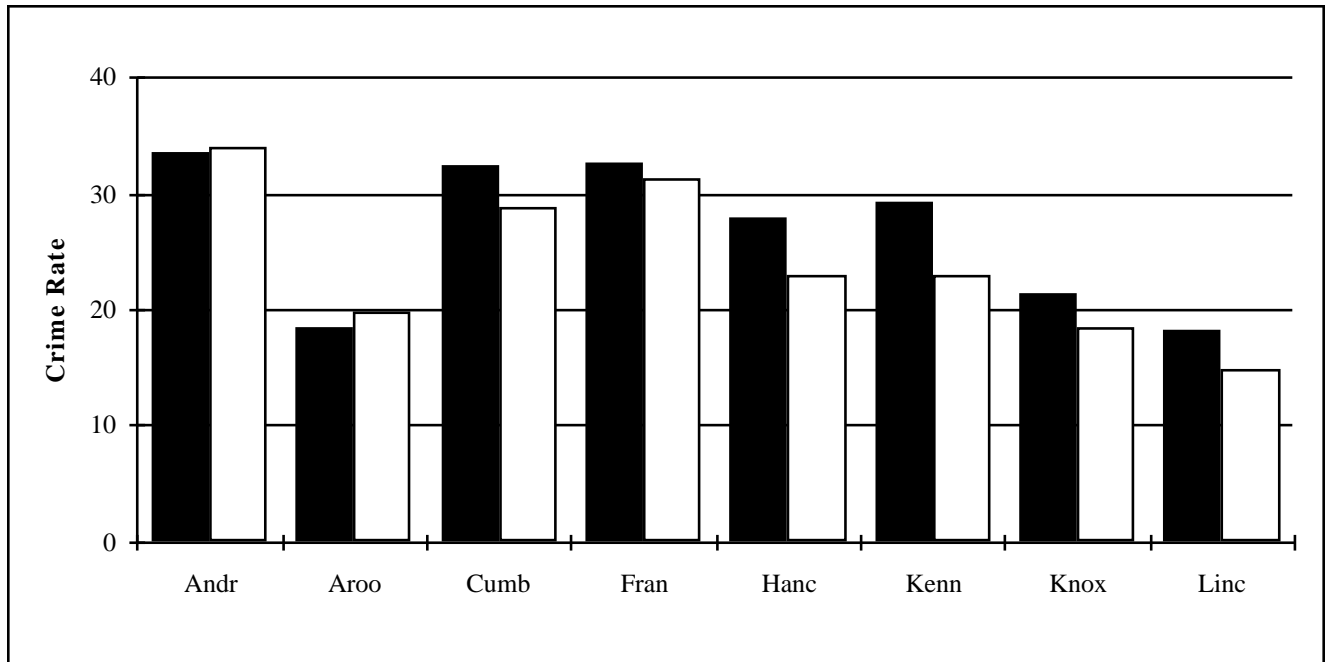
*Property Crimes — Comparative Data 1999–2000*





**Property Crime by County**

(State Property Crime Rate: 25.16)



***MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 2000***

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
01/07/00 South Portland	49	M	33	M	Baseball bat	Stranger	Victim confronted offender and was struck in the head with a baseball bat.
03/26/00 Bingham	52	M	51	M	Ax and rifle butt	Friend	Victim and offender argued. Offender bludgeoned victim to death with rifle butt and ax.
04/05/00 St. Agatha	59	M	61	M	Rifle	Friend	Offender shot and killed victim. Offender's wife was staying at victim's residence. Offender then shot and killed himself (murder/suicide).
07/01/00 Swanville	37	F	47	M	Handgun	Former girlfriend	Victim shot and killed by former boyfriend, after he broke into her home. Offender then shot and killed himself (murder/suicide).
07/07/00 Township 10	26	M	45	F	Handgun	Boyfriend	Victim shot to death at his home by offender, who was his longtime girlfriend.
08/16/00 Winthrop	58	M	25	M	Shotgun	Father	Victim shot and killed by his son. Offender then shot and killed himself (murder/suicide).
08/27/00 Farmington	17	F	17	F	Matches/fire	Acquaintance	Offender started fire, left mobile home and victim died in fire.
09/03/00 Greenbush	39	F	39	M	Handgun	Wife	Victim shot and killed by offender, who then shot and killed himself (murder/suicide).
09/13/00 Calais	74	M	20	M	Hands	Strangers	Victim robbed and beaten to death by two offenders.
10/27/00 Westbrook	21	M	23	M	Knife	Friend	Victim stabbed to death by offender.
12/15/00 Camden	29	F	49	M	Handgun	Girlfriend	Victim shot to death by offender. Offender then shot and killed himself (murder/suicide).
10/17/82* Newport	34	F	31	M	Hands	Stranger	Victim originally reported missing in 1982. In December 2000 offender confessed to the homicide.
1989* Bradford	27	M	—	—	Unknown	Unknown	Victim missing since 1989. Remains found 12/07/00 and ruled a homicide.
05/29/96* Brewer	40	F	45	M	Hands	Girlfriend	Victim originally reported missing in 1996. In December of 2000 offender confessed to the homicide.

\*Victims originally reported as missing. Declared homicides in the year 2000.



## MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are described by UCR as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another — or a death that results from the commission of another criminal act.

*Murder — “1. A person is guilty of murder if: A. He intentionally or knowingly causes the death of another human being; B. He engages in conduct which manifests a depraved indifference to the value of human life ...; or C. ... causes another human being to commit suicide by the use of force, duress or deception.” M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 201*

*Felony Murder — “1. A person is guilty of felony murder if acting alone or with one or more other persons in the commission or attempt to commit immediate flight after committing or attempting to commit ... [another felony offense], he or another participant in fact causes the death of another human being ...” M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 202*

*Manslaughter — “1. A person is guilty of manslaughter if he: B. ... causes the death of another human being ... while under the influence of extreme anger or extreme fear ...” M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 203*

Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident. Although manslaughter by negligence is recorded on the “offenses known to police” form along with murder, it is not considered an index offense and is not discussed in this report. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not murder.

### Crime Clock

1 Murder  
every  
26 days,  
3 hours,  
26 minutes

Year	Trend					1996–2000
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Number reported	25	19	26	25	14	
% change from previous year	25.0%	-24.0%	36.8%	-3.8%	-44.0%	% change -44.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	
% change from previous year	—	—	—	—	-50.0%	% change -50.0%

### Characteristics — 2000

#### Victim–Offender Relationship

Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger .....71.4%  
Stranger to Stranger .....21.4%  
Unknown .....7.1%

#### Type of Weapon Used

Firearm .....42.9%  
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....7.1%  
Other Dangerous Weapon.....14.3%  
Hands, Fists, Feet .....21.4%  
Other/Undetermined .....14.3%

#### Months of Highest Occurrence

December .....28.6%  
July, August, September .....14.3%  
Jan., Mar., Apr., Oct. ....7.1%

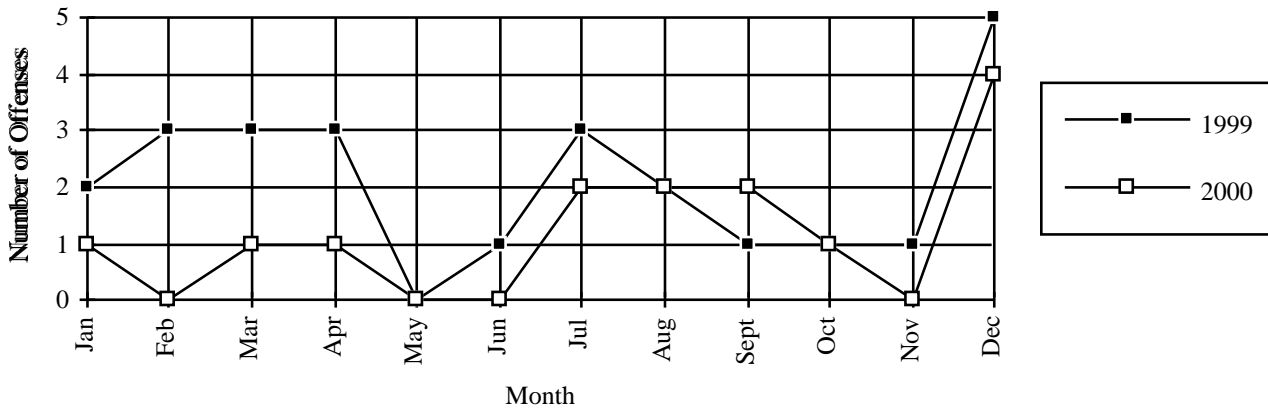
#### Value of Property Stolen during Offense

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

#### Clearance Rate

13 Offenses Cleared.....92.9%  
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.36

***Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative  
Data 1999–2000***



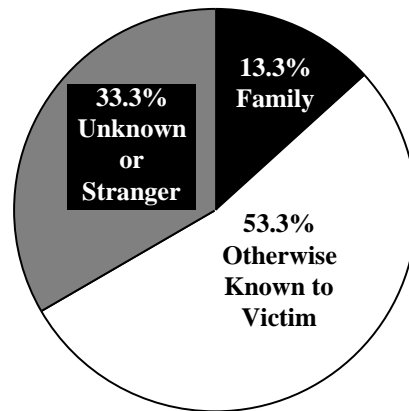
***Profile of Persons Arrested — 9 Arrests***

Age	Sex
17 and under.....11.1%	Male.....77.8%
18–24.....33.3%	Female.....22.2%
25–29.....0.0%	
30–34.....22.2%	
35–39.....0.0%	
40 and over.....33.3%	

5 offenders committed suicide

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

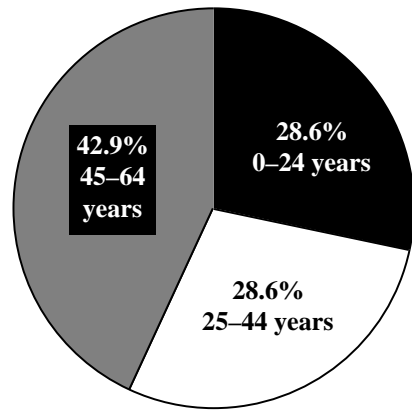
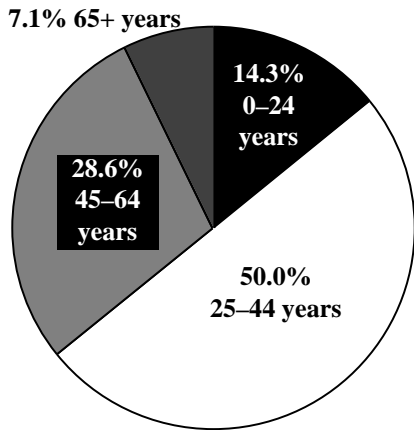
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Wife	1	6.7%
Father	1	6.7%
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	4	26.7%
Acquaintance	4	26.7%
Stranger	4	26.7%
Unknown	1	6.7%
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>86.7%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



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

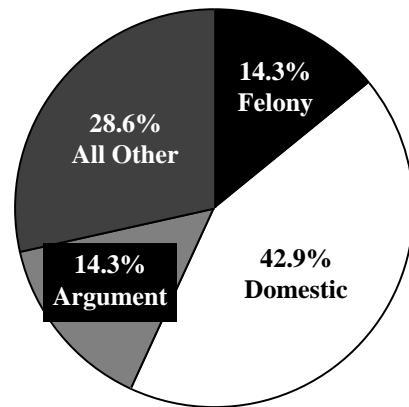
**Murder Distribution by Age and Sex**

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



**Murder Distribution by Circumstances**

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Robbery	1	7.1%
Arson	1	7.1%
<b>Felony Total*</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
Domestic Conflict	6	42.9%
Argument	2	14.3%
Other	3	21.4%
Unknown	1	7.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

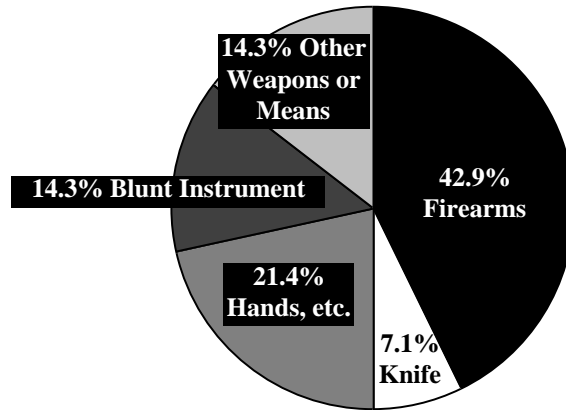


\*Felony murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

\*\*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
Rifle	1	7.1%
Shotgun	1	7.1%
Handgun	4	28.6%
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	7.1%
Hands, Fists, Feet	3	21.4%
Blunt Instrument	2	14.3%
Fire/Smoke Inhalation	1	7.1%
Other/Unknown	1	7.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**FORCIBLE RAPE**

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

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

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

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

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

**Crime Clock**



**Trend**

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996–2000
Number reported	266	254	229	273	318	
% change from previous year	-0.7%	-4.5%	-9.8%	19.2%	16.5%	% change 19.5%
Rate per 1,000	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.22	0.25	
% change from previous year	—	-4.5%	-9.5%	15.8%	13.6%	% change 13.6%

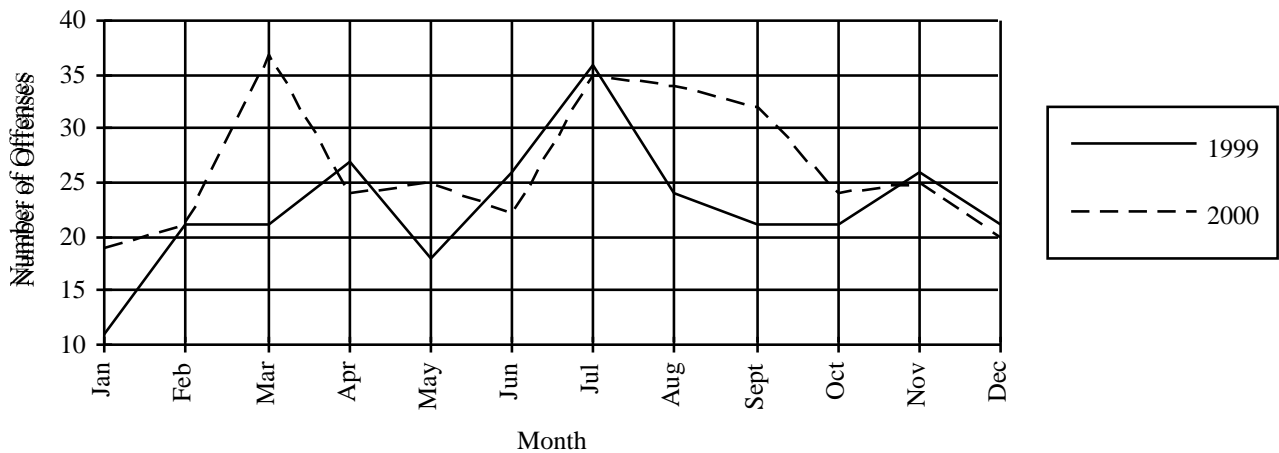
**Characteristics — 2000**

<b>Type of Offense</b>	
Rape by Force .....	91.5%
Attempts to Rape.....	8.5%
<b>Months of Highest Occurrence</b>	
March .....	11.6%
July .....	11.0%
August .....	10.7%
<b>Value of Property Stolen during Offense</b>	
Total.....	\$0.00
Per Incident Average .....	\$0.00
<b>Clearance Rate</b>	
138 Offenses Cleared.....	43.4%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.33

**Profile of Persons Arrested  
106 Arrests**

<b>Age</b>	
17 and under.....	14.2%
18–24.....	21.7%
25–29.....	13.2%
30–34.....	13.2%
35–39.....	19.8%
40 and over.....	17.9%
<b>Sex</b>	
Male.....	100.0%
Female.....	0.0%

**Rapes — Comparative Data 1999–2000**



**Rape by Type of Offense, 1999–2000**

	1999	2000	% change
Forcible Rape	245	291	18.8%
Attempted Rape	28	27	-3.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>16.5%</b>



## ROBBERY

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

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

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

### Crime Clock



<i>Trend</i>						
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996–2000
Number reported	288	258	263	196	246	
% change from previous year	-13.0%	-10.4%	1.9%	-25.5%	25.5%	% change -14.6%
Rate per 1,000	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.19	
% change from previous year	-14.8%	-8.7%	—	-23.8%	18.8%	% change -17.4%

### Characteristics — 2000

Type of Weapon Used	Months of Highest Occurrence
Hands, Fists, Feet.....58.1%	June .....12.2%
Firearm.....18.7%	March .....11.0%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....13.0%	July .....10.6%
Other Dangerous Weapon.....10.2%	
Place of Occurrence	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Street, Alley.....28.0%	Total.....\$193,070.00
Residence.....25.6%	Per Incident Average.....\$784.84
Miscellaneous.....24.0%	
Business Establishment.....20.3%	Clearance Rate
Banks.....2.0%	111 Offenses Cleared.....45.1%
	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.60



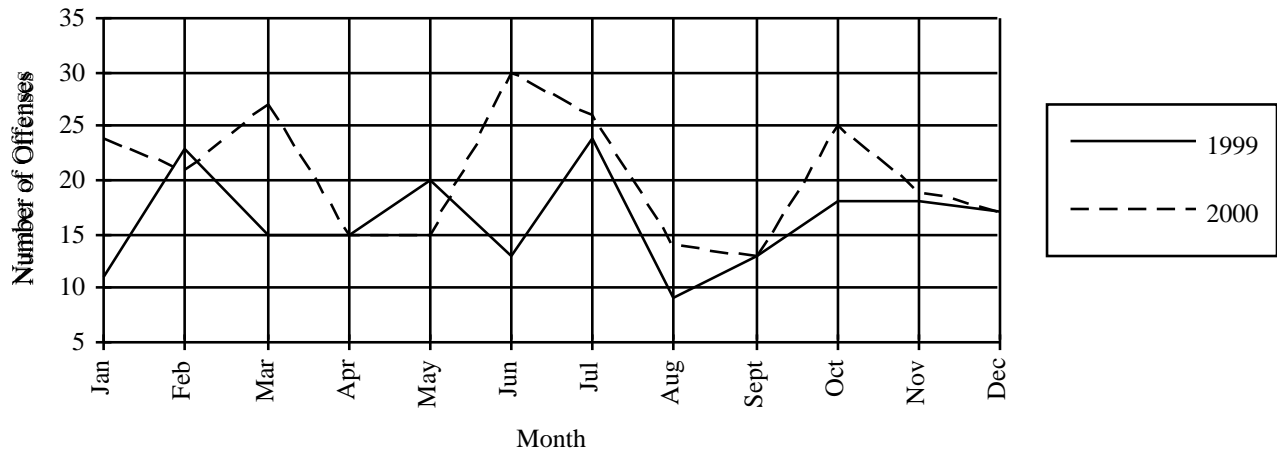
**Profile of Persons Arrested  
148 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	25.0%
18–24.....	43.9%
25–29.....	10.1%
30–34.....	9.5%
35–39.....	6.1%
40 and over.....	5.4%
Sex	
Male.....	83.8%
Female.....	16.2%

**Robbery by Weapon Type, 1999–2000**

	1999	2000	% change
Firearm	32	46	43.8%
Knife	20	32	60.0%
Other Weapon	22	25	13.6%
Strong Arm	122	143	17.2%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>25.5%</b>

**Robberies — Comparative Data 1999–2000**



**Robbery by Classification, 1999–2000**

Classification	Number of Offenses			1999	Value Stolen 2000	% change
	1999	2000	% change			
Highway	63	69	9.5%	\$23,307.00	\$13,761.00	-41.0%
Commercial House	33	28	-15.2%	\$5,928.00	\$45,884.00	674.0%
Gas/Service Station	3	3	—	\$1,457.00	\$2,204.00	51.3%
Convenience Store	18	19	5.6%	\$7,662.00	\$19,589.00	155.7%
Residence	26	63	142.3%	\$40,297.00	\$21,834.00	-45.8%
Bank/Lending Inst.	4	5	25.0%	\$7,619.00	\$12,284.00	61.2%
Miscellaneous	49	59	20.4%	\$18,363.00	\$77,514.00	322.1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>\$104,633.0</b>	<b>\$193,070.00</b>	<b>84.5%</b>

<i>Robbery Type by County</i>									
County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
<b>Androscoggin</b>									
	2000	13	5	2	1	15	—	8	44
	1999	12	3	—	3	4	—	5	27
<b>Aroostook</b>									
	2000	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	5
	1999	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<b>Cumberland</b>									
	2000	26	11	—	5	25	4	17	88
	1999	26	17	1	6	9	2	22	83
<b>Franklin</b>									
	2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	1999	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
<b>Hancock</b>									
	2000	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	5
	1999	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
<b>Kennebec</b>									
	2000	8	2	—	2	3	1	4	20
	1999	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	6
<b>Knox</b>									
	2000	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
	1999	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
<b>Lincoln</b>									
	2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
<b>Oxford</b>									
	2000	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1999	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	5
<b>Penobscot</b>									
	2000	8	3	1	1	13	—	4	30
	1999	8	4	1	4	8	—	5	30
<b>Piscataquis</b>									
	2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
<b>Sagadahoc</b>									
	2000	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	4
	1999	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
<b>Somerset</b>									
	2000	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
	1999	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
<b>Waldo</b>									
	2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	1999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
<b>Washington</b>									
	2000	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
	1999	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
<b>York</b>									
	2000	12	3	—	5	2	—	19	41
	1999	12	3	—	2	3	1	5	26



## 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 2000 there were 10,673 simple assaults reported (+1.3% from 1999), with a clearance rate of 77.4%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

### Crime Clock



### Trend

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996-2000
Number reported	970	961	1,052	789	812	
% change from previous year	-5.0%	-0.9%	9.5%	-25.0%	2.9%	% change -16.3%
Rate per 1,000	0.79	0.78	0.85	0.64	0.64	
% change from previous year	-4.8%	-1.3%	9.0%	-24.7%	—	% change -19.0%

### Characteristics — 2000

#### Type of Weapon Used

Hands, Fists, Feet.....	57.5%
Other Dangerous Weapons .....	26.6%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	12.3%
Firearms.....	3.6%

#### Months of Highest Occurrence

August .....	11.5%
March .....	11.2%
May .....	9.4%

#### Clearance Rate

610 Offenses Cleared.....	75.1%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.78

### Profile of Persons Arrested 632 Arrests

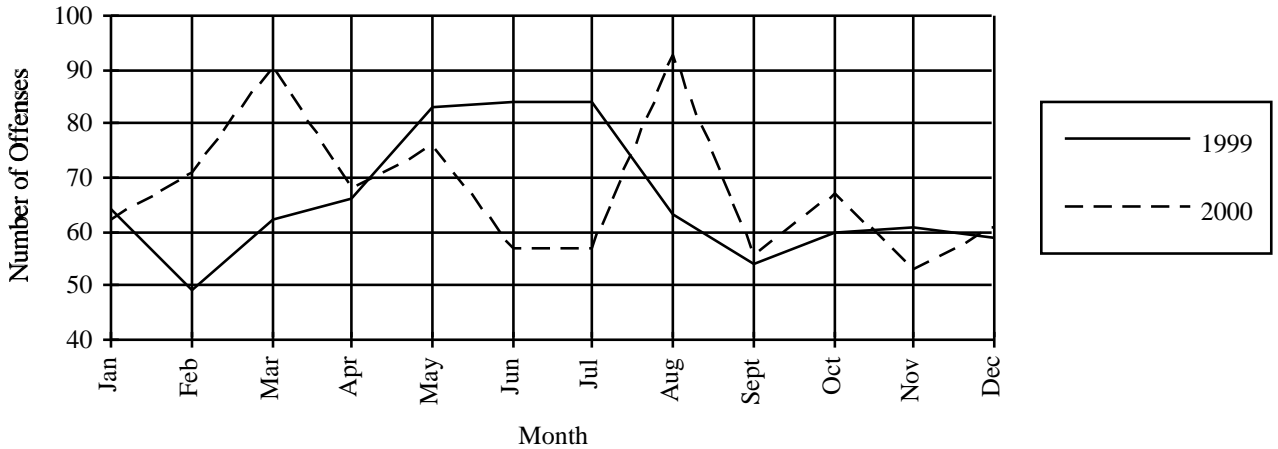
#### Age

17 and under.....	19.3%
18-24.....	34.8%
25-29.....	11.9%
30-34.....	10.9%
35-39.....	8.4%
40 and over.....	14.7%

#### Sex

Male.....	81.5%
Female.....	18.5%

**Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 1999–2000**



**Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 1999–2000**

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
<b>1999</b>	32	129	203	425	<b>789</b>
<b>2000</b>	29	100	216	467	<b>812</b>
<b>% change</b>	-9.4%	-22.5%	6.4%	9.9%	<b>2.9%</b>

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Due to problems of abuse and domestic violence between family or household members, the 109th Maine Legislature enacted a law entitled “An Act Concerning Abuse between Household and Family Members.” The law, Chapter 578 of the Public Laws of 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 2000:

- Of a grand total of 11,485 reported assaults, 4,486 or 39.1% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults increased 12.5% (500 offenses) from the 1999 figure of 3,986.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 4,077 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 90.9%.
- Of the 4,486 domestic assaults, 97.4% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).



<i>Domestic Violence Assaults Comparison Data 1999–2000</i>				
<b>Situations/Relationships</b>	<b>1999 Number of Offenses</b>	<b>1999 % of Total</b>	<b>2000 Number of Offenses</b>	<b>2000 % of Total</b>
<b>Male Assault on Female</b>				
Firearm	4	.1	5	.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	11	.3	7	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	16	.4	34	.8
Hands, Aggravated Injury	48	1.2	81	1.8
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,257	56.6	2,529	56.4
<b>Total Male Assault on Female</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>59.2</b>
<b>Female Assault on Male</b>				
Firearm	—	—	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	9	.2	9	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	6	.2	14	.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	7	.2	6	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	483	12.1	505	11.3
<b>Total Female Assault on Male</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>Parent Assault on Child</b>				
Firearm	—	—	—	—
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	<.1	2	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	2	<.1	4	<.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	6	.2	6	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	252	6.3	329	7.3
<b>Total Parent Assault on Child</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Child Assault on Parent</b>				
Firearm	1	<.1	2	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	2	<.1	1	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	4	.1	10	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	6	.2	7	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	211	5.3	290	6.5
<b>Total Child Assault on Parent</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>All Other Domestic Assaults</b>				
Firearm	3	<.1	2	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	<.1	10	.2
Other Dangerous Weapon	10	.3	16	.4
Hands, Aggravated Injury	29	.7	24	.5
Hands, Not Aggravated	615	15.4	592	13.2
<b>Total All Other Domestic Assaults</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>14.4</b>
<b>Grand Total All Domestic Assaults</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon</b>				
Firearm	8	.2	10	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	26	.7	29	.6
Other Dangerous Weapon	38	1.0	78	1.7
Hands, Aggravated Injury	96	2.4	124	2.8
Hands, Not Aggravated	3,818	95.8	4,245	94.6
<b>Total Domestic Assaults</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total All Domestic Assaults</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>39.1</b>
<b>Total All Reported Assaults</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,485</b>	<b>100.0</b>

***Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 1999–2000***

<b>County</b>	<b>1999 Number of Offenses</b>	<b>1999 Percent of Total</b>	<b>2000 Number of Offenses</b>	<b>2000 Percent of Total</b>	<b>Percent Change Offenses</b>
Androscoggin	424	10.6%	543	12.1%	28.1%
Aroostook	246	6.2%	268	6.0%	8.9%
Cumberland	899	22.6%	984	21.9%	9.5%
Franklin	108	2.7%	113	2.5%	4.6%
Hancock	105	2.6%	109	2.4%	3.8%
Kennebec	289	7.3%	465	10.4%	60.9%
Knox	122	3.1%	102	2.3%	-16.4%
Lincoln	48	1.2%	45	1.0%	-6.3%
Oxford	115	2.9%	195	4.3%	69.6%
Penobscot	436	10.9%	432	9.6%	-0.9%
Piscataquis	36	0.9%	43	1.0%	19.4%
Sagadahoc	166	4.2%	143	3.2%	-13.9%
Somerset	233	5.8%	208	4.6%	-10.7%
Waldo	73	1.8%	62	1.4%	-15.1%
Washington	110	2.8%	102	2.3%	-7.3%
York	576	14.5%	672	15.0%	16.7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>



## BURGLARY

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

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

### Crime Clock

1 Burglary  
every  
77 minutes,  
59 seconds

### Trend

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996–2000
Number reported	9,230	8,218	8,300	7,622	6,759	
% change from previous year	0.1%	-11.0%	1.0%	-8.2%	-11.3%	% change -26.8%
Rate per 1,000	7.47	6.65	6.72	6.17	5.30	
% change from previous year	0.1%	-11.0%	1.1%	-8.2%	-14.1%	% change -29.0%

### Characteristics — 2000

#### Place of Occurrence

Residence.....	65.5%
Non-Residence.....	34.5%

#### Type of Entry

Forcible Entry.....	54.5%
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....	38.7%
Attempted Forcible Entry.....	6.8%

#### Time of Day

Unknown.....	33.5%
Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.....	33.6%
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m.....	32.9%

#### Months of Highest Occurrence

October .....	10.3%
November .....	9.3%
May, September .....	9.1%

#### Value of Property Stolen during Offense

Total.....	\$5,237,998.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$774.97

#### Clearance Rate

1,416 Offenses Cleared.....	20.9%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.20

### Profile of Persons Arrested 1,328 Arrests

#### Age

17 and under.....	38.7%
18–24.....	39.5%
25–29.....	4.6%
30–34.....	6.4%
35–39.....	5.4%
40 and over.....	5.4%

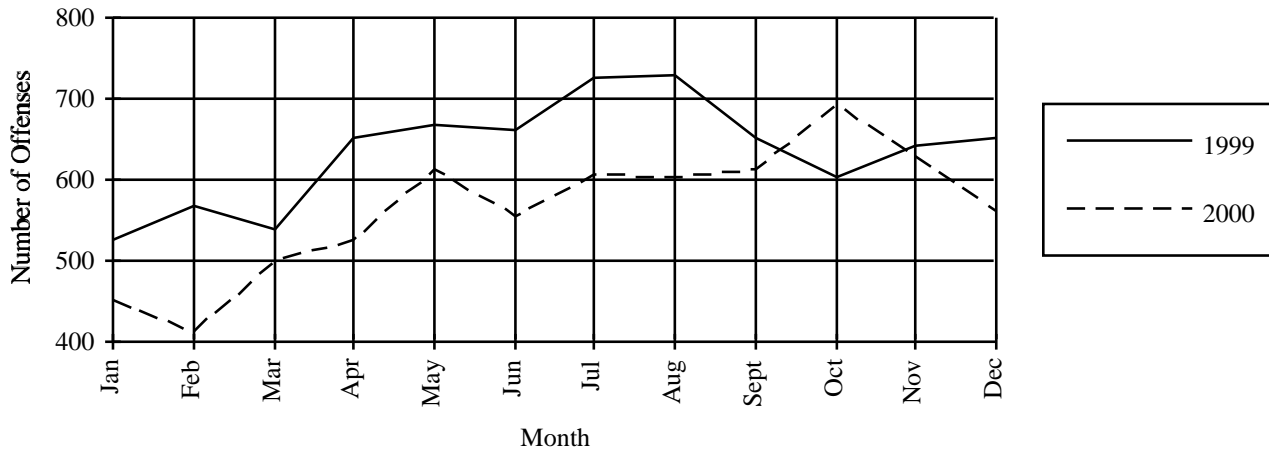
#### Sex

Male.....	90.7%
Female.....	9.3%

### Type of Entry, 1999–2000

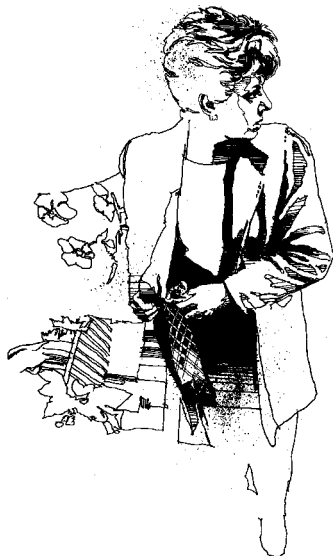
	1999	2000	% change
Forcible Entry	4,176	3,682	-11.8%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,909	2,616	-10.1%
Attempted Forcible Entry	537	461	-14.2%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>

**Burglaries — Comparative Data 1999–2000**



**Burglary by Time of Day, 1999–2000**

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1999	2000	% change	1999	2000	% change
<b>Residence</b>						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,235	1,153	-6.6%	\$626,837	\$687,307	9.6%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	1,903	1,716	-9.8%	\$1,702,839	\$1,370,838	-19.5%
Unknown	1,853	1,556	-16.0%	\$1,520,105	\$1,289,324	-15.2%
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>	<b>\$3,849,781</b>	<b>\$3,347,469</b>	<b>-13.0%</b>
<b>Non-Residence</b>						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,320	1,121	-15.1%	\$1,007,984	\$845,040	-16.2%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	546	508	-7.0%	\$341,274	\$346,468	1.5%
Unknown	765	705	-7.8%	\$695,095	\$699,021	0.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>	<b>\$2,044,353</b>	<b>\$1,890,529</b>	<b>-7.5%</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>	<b>\$5,894,134</b>	<b>\$5,237,998</b>	<b>-11.1%</b>



**LARCENY-THEFT**

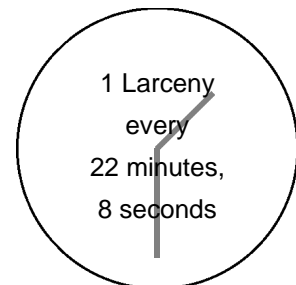
Larceny is the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership.

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

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

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

**Crime Clock**





<i>Trend</i>						
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996-2000
Number reported	29,193	27,449	26,464	25,381	23,808	
% change from previous year	2.4%	-6.0%	-3.6%	-4.1%	-6.2%	
						% change -18.4%
Rate per 1,000	23.64	22.23	21.43	20.55	18.67	
% change from previous year	2.4%	-6.0%	-3.6%	-4.1%	-9.1%	
						% change -21.0%

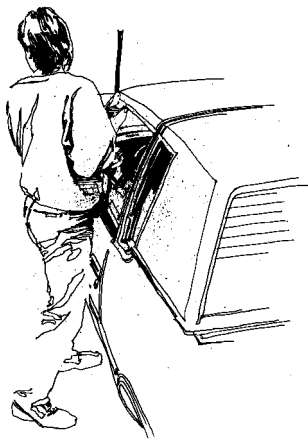
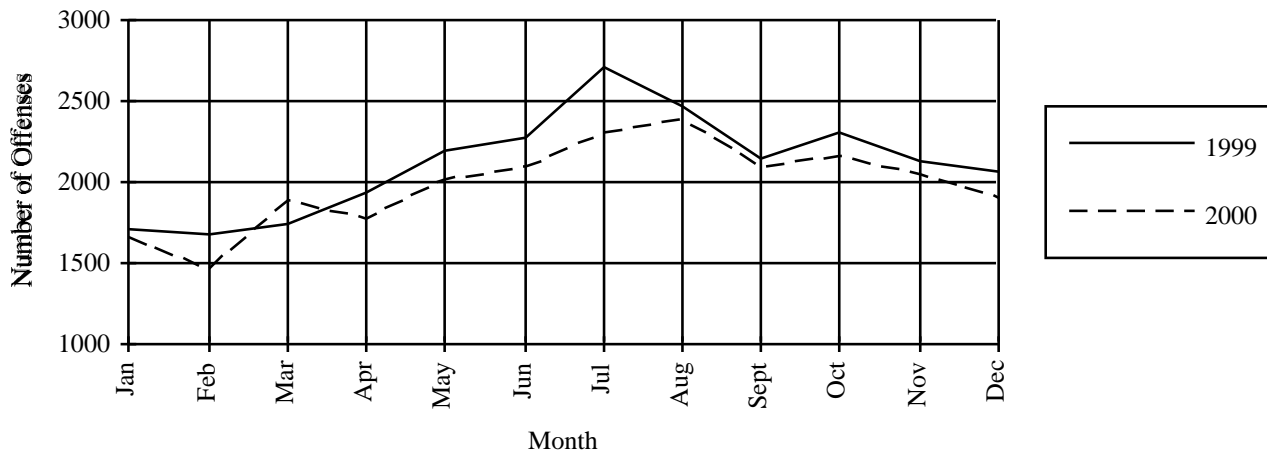
<i>Characteristics — 2000</i>	
<b>Type of Criminal Activity</b>	
All Other .....	41.9%
From Motor Vehicles .....	19.2%
From Buildings .....	16.9%
Shoplifting .....	13.2%
Bicycles .....	5.2%
Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories .....	2.5%
Purse-Snatching .....	0.6%
From Coin-Op Machines .....	0.4%
Pocket-Picking .....	0.2%
<b>Value per Incident</b>	
Under \$50 .....	41.7%
Over \$200 .....	32.8%
\$50 to \$200 .....	25.5%
<b>Months of Highest Occurrence</b>	
August .....	10.0%
July .....	9.7%
October .....	9.1%
<b>Value of Property Stolen during Offense</b>	
Total.....	\$10,112,251.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$424.74
<b>Clearance Rate</b>	
6,706 Offenses Cleared.....	28.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.23

***Profile of Persons Arrested***  
***5,390 Arrests***

<b>Age</b>	
17 and under.....	38.1%
18-24.....	32.6%
25-29.....	7.2%
30-34.....	5.8%
35-39.....	5.4%
40 and over.....	11.0%
<b>Sex</b>	
Male.....	65.5%
Female.....	34.5%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 1999-2000</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	1999	2000	% change	1999	2000	% change
Pocket-Picking	47	42	-10.6%	\$6,212	\$11,769	89.5%
Purse-Snatching	153	138	-9.8%	\$27,913	\$27,889	-0.1%
Shoplifting	4,144	3,131	-24.4%	\$517,748	\$320,485	-38.1%
From Motor Vehicles	5,299	4,575	-13.7%	\$1,782,749	\$1,818,830	2.0%
M/V Parts & Accessories	637	597	-6.3%	\$218,929	\$189,087	-13.6%
Bicycles	1,618	1,227	-24.2%	\$415,989	\$299,441	-28.0%
From Buildings	4,114	4,027	-2.1%	\$2,771,134	\$2,549,022	-8.0%
From Coin-Op Machines	137	103	-24.8%	\$117,180	\$16,166	-86.2%
All Other	9,232	9,968	8.0%	\$3,920,430	\$4,879,562	24.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>25,381</b>	<b>23,808</b>	<b>-6.2%</b>	<b>\$9,778,284</b>	<b>\$10,112,251</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

***Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 1999–2000***



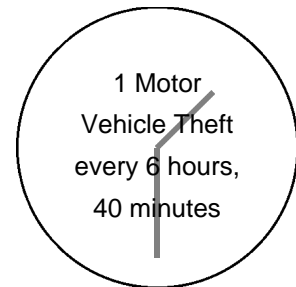
***MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT***

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

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

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

**Crime Clock**



***Trend***

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996–2000
Number reported	1,766	1,642	1,517	1,457	1,317	
% change from previous year	2.7%	-7.0%	-7.6%	-4.0%	-9.6%	
						% change -25.4%
Rate per 1,000	1.43	1.33	1.23	1.18	1.03	
% change from previous year	2.9%	-7.0%	-7.6%	-4.1%	-12.7%	
						% change -28.0%

**Type of Vehicle 1999–2000**

	Auto- mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
1999	978	171	308	<b>1,457</b>
2000	863	145	309	<b>1,317</b>
% change	-11.8%	-15.2%	0.3%	<b>-9.6%</b>

**Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 2000**

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	645	49.0%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	248	18.8%
<b>Total Recovered</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>67.8%</b>
Not Recovered	424	32.2%

**Characteristics — 2000**

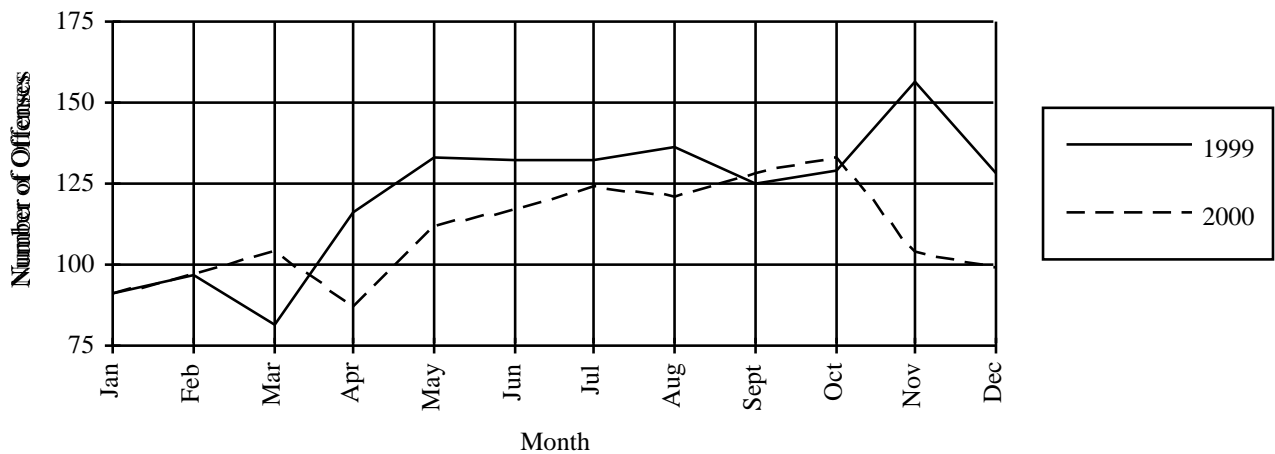
Type of Vehicle	
Automobiles.....	65.5%
Other Vehicles .....	23.5%
Trucks/Buses .....	11.0%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
October .....	10.1%
September .....	9.7%
July .....	9.4%

Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$7,564,945.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$5,744.07
<b>Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered</b> .....	<b>893</b>
Value of Property Recovered	
Total .....	\$5,520,180.00
Clearance Rate	
530 Offenses Cleared.....	40.2%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.28

**Profile of Persons Arrested  
372 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	43.8%
18–24.....	34.4%
25–29.....	7.5%
30–34.....	4.8%
35–39.....	4.8%
40 and over.....	4.6%
Sex	
Male.....	85.2%
Female.....	14.8%

**Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 1999–2000**



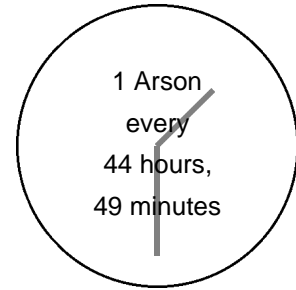


## ARSON

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

*"1. A person is guilty of arson if he starts, causes, or maintains a fire or explosion; A. On the property of another with the intent to damage or destroy property thereon; or B. On his own property or the property of another (1) with the intent to enable any person to collect insurance proceeds for the loss caused by the fire or explosion; or (2) which recklessly endangers any person or the property of another." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 802.*

### Crime Clock



### Trend

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996-2000
Number reported	288	253	202	198	196	
% change from previous year	14.7%	-12.2%	-20.2%	-2.0%	-1.0%	
						% change -31.9%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.23	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.15	
% change from previous year	15.0%	-13.0%	-20.0%	—	-6.3%	
						% change -34.8%

### Characteristics — 2000

#### Type of Property

Structural.....	52.0%
Mobile.....	18.4%
Other.....	29.6%

#### Months of Highest Occurrence

October .....	16.3%
August .....	12.2%
November .....	10.7%

#### Value of Property Damaged

Total.....	\$2,665,114.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$13,597.52

#### Clearance Rate

68 Offenses Cleared.....	34.7%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.33

### Profile of Persons Arrested 64 Arrests

#### Age

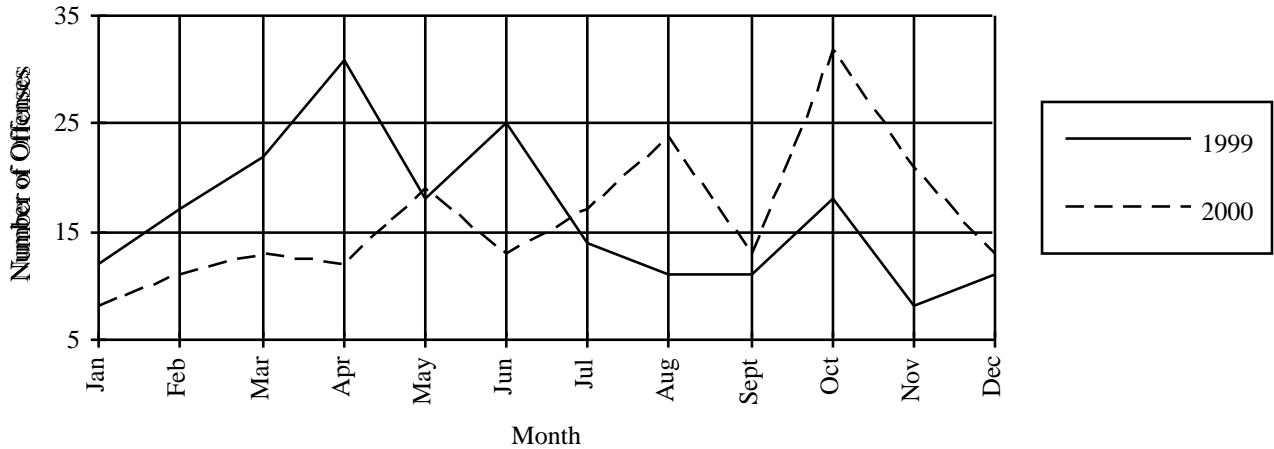
17 and under.....	37.5%
18-24.....	31.3%
25-29.....	4.7%
30-34.....	4.7%
35-39.....	6.3%
40 and over.....	15.6%

#### Sex

Male.....	73.4%
Female.....	26.6%

### Arson by Property Type, 1999-2000

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1999	2000	% change	1999	2000	% change
Structural — Residential	55	61	10.9%	\$466,382	\$905,696	94.2%
Structural — Non-residential	46	41	-10.9%	\$431,425	\$1,414,556	227.9%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	37	36	-2.7%	\$259,493	\$333,240	28.4%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	60	58	-3.3%	\$39,975	\$11,622	-70.9%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>\$1,197,275</b>	<b>\$2,665,114</b>	<b>122.6%</b>

***Arsons — Comparative Data 1999–2000******Arson Breakdown by County***

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	1999	2000	% change	1999	2000	% change
Androscoggin	11	28	154.5%	\$213,705	\$474,249	121.9%
Aroostook	2	5	150.0%	\$16,050	\$61,950	286.0%
Cumberland	93	38	-59.1%	\$259,370	\$544,666	110.0%
Franklin	2	4	100.0%	\$15,000	\$14,100	-6.0%
Hancock	2	—	-100.0%	\$2,020	—	-100.0%
Kennebec	16	20	25.0%	\$87,480	\$378,451	332.6%
Knox	7	3	-57.1%	\$54,800	—	-100.0%
Lincoln	3	1	-66.7%	\$25,000	\$35,000	40.0%
Oxford	5	6	20.0%	\$8,010	\$28,000	249.6%
Penobscot	23	34	47.8%	\$307,707	\$435,034	41.4%
Piscataquis	5	3	-40.0%	\$28,393	\$400	-98.6%
Sagadahoc	—	4	100.0%	—	\$360,000	100.0%
Somerset	2	2	—	\$8,000	\$7,200	-10.0%
Waldo	1	1	—	\$500	—	-100.0%
Washington	4	4	—	\$300	\$10,500	3,400.0%
York	22	43	95.5%	\$170,940	\$315,564	84.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>\$1,197,275</b>	<b>\$2,665,114</b>	<b>122.6%</b>

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

**HATE CRIME**

Commencing in 1992, law enforcement officers are to report hate crimes as a supplementary report to the UCR program. Under Title 25 sec. 1544, hate crimes are defined as those that “manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity ...”. On June 26, 1997, disability bias was added to the definition of hate crime, creating two new categories: Anti-Mental Disability and Anti-Physical Disability. Maine’s hate crimes are further reported to the FBI as part of the federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act.

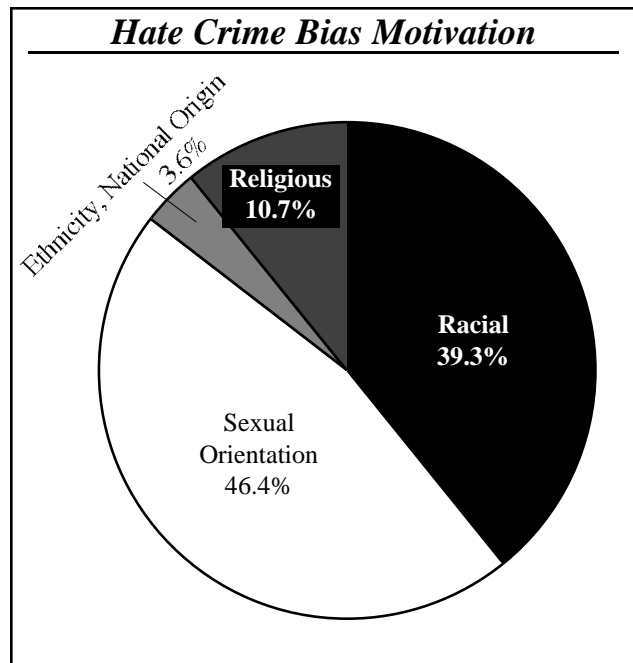
The reported number of hate crime incidents in Maine in 2000 was 28. These incidents involved 30 victims with at least 42 offenders, and resulted in a total of 30 offenses.

<b>Hate Crime 2000</b>	
Number of incidents.....	28
Number of victims.....	30
Number of offenders .....	42
Number of offenses .....	30

In 2000, the most commonly reported bias motivation was sexual orientation. The second largest percentage was racial and the third religious hate crimes.

<b>Hate Crime Bias Motivation</b>						
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total		
Racial	39.3%	Anti-White	—	—		
		Anti-Black	7	25.0%		
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1	3.6%		
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	2	7.1%		
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	1	3.6%		
		Sexual Orientation	46.4%	Anti-Male Homosexual	9	32.1%
				Anti-Female Homosexual	4	14.3%
Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	—			—		
Anti-Heterosexual	—			—		
Anti-Bisexual	—			—		
Ethnicity, National Origin	3.6%			Anti-Arab	—	—
		Anti-Hispanic	1	3.6%		
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	—	—		
Religious	10.7%	Anti-Jewish	2	7.1%		
		Anti-Catholic	—	—		
		Anti-Protestant	—	—		
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	—	—		

<b>Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)</b>				
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Religious	10.7%	Anti-Other Religion	—	—
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	1	3.6%
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Disability	—	Anti-Mental Disability	—	—
		Anti-Physical Disability	—	—
Not Reported	—	—	—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	28	100.0%



The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 2000 was highways, roads, alleys and streets. The second most common location was residences and homes, and the third was schools and colleges.

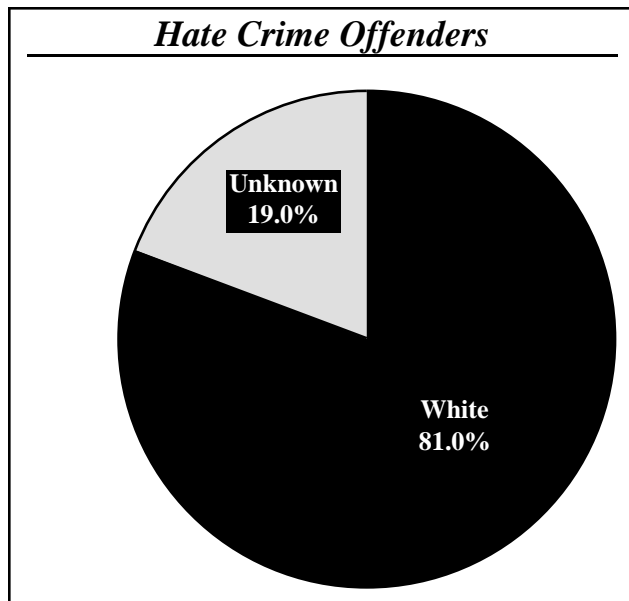
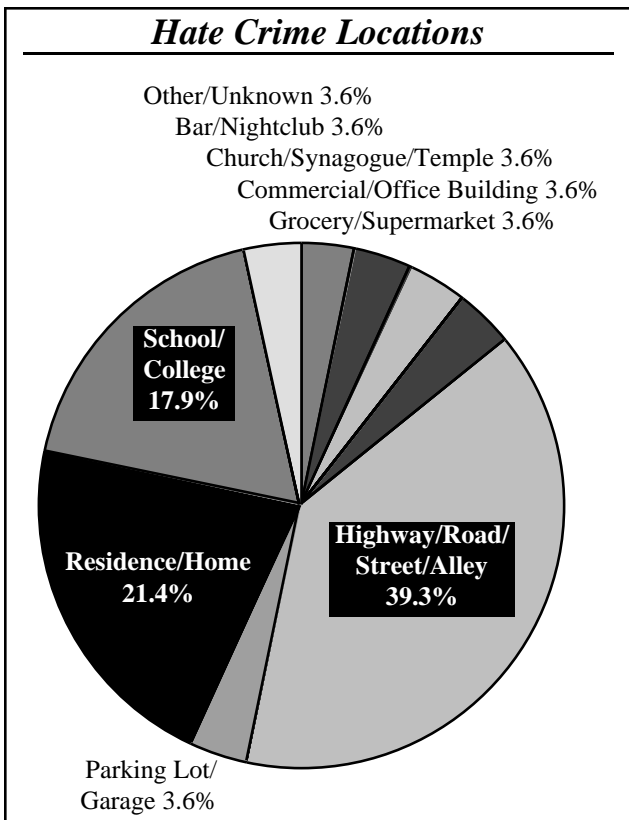
<b>Hate Crime Locations</b>		
Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	—	—
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	1	3.6%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	1	3.6%
Commercial/Office Building	1	3.6%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	—	—

***Hate Crime Locations (cont.)***

Location	Incidents	%
Department/Discount Store	—	—
Drug Store/Doctor’s Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	—	—
Government/Public Building	—	—
Grocery/Supermarket	1	3.6%
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	11	39.3%
Hotel/Motel	—	—
Jail/Prison	—	—
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	1	3.6%
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	6	21.4%
Restaurant	—	—
School/College	5	17.9%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	—	—
Other/Unknown	1	3.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

***Hate Crime Offenders by Race***

Suspected Offenders’ Race	No.	% of Total
White	34	81.0%
Black	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	8	19.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



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.

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

***Hate Crime Offenses by Victim Type***

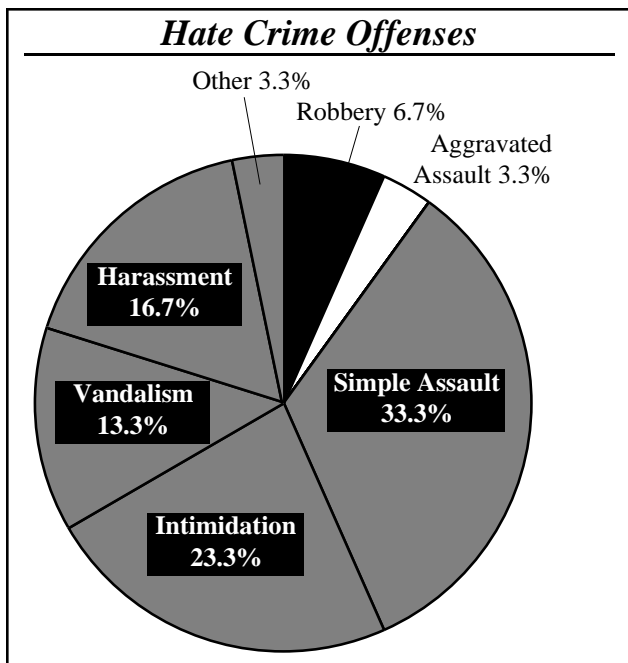
Victim Type	No.	% of Total
Individual	28	93.3%
Business	1	3.3%
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	—	—
Religious Organization	1	3.3%
Society/Public	—	—
Other	—	—
Unknown	—	—
Not Reported	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Offense information in the hate crime data collection program are defined in accordance with federal Uniform Crime Reporting definitions and do not necessarily conform to Maine state definitions. Complete offense definitions are available in the appendix to this publication.

Hate crime offense information falls into the eight index crimes — murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson — plus the non-index crimes of simple assault, intimidation and vandalism. Additionally, Maine’s hate crime reporting statute provides for the reporting of harassment as a supplemental offense category.

<i>Hate Crime by Offense</i>		
Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	2	6.7%
Aggravated Assault	1	3.3%
Burglary	—	—
Larceny-Theft	—	—
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	10	33.3%
Intimidation	7	23.3%
Vandalism	4	13.3%
Harassment*	5	16.7%
Other	1	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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



### *Offenses Reported by Agency*

**Auburn Police Dept.**

- 1 Harassment Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander

**Augusta Police Dept.**

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

**Caribou Police Dept.**

- 1 Aggravated Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)

**Damariscotta Police Dept.**

- 1 Intimidation Anti-Multi-Racial Group

**Farmington Police Dept.**

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Vandalism Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)

**Lewiston Police Dept.**

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 2 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Black
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Jewish
- 2 Intimidation Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Robbery Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Vandalism Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)

**Maine State Police (Lincoln County)**

- 1 Harassment Anti-Black

**Portland Police Dept.**

- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Black
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Hispanic
- 1 Simple Assault Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Criminal Threatening Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Harassment Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander
- 1 Harassment Anti-Black
- 1 Harassment Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
- 1 Intimidation Anti-Jewish
- 1 Vandalism Anti-Multi-Religious Group
- 1 Vandalism Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)

**8 Agencies**

**30 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 23 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 2000. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 2000:

- Property stolen totaled \$23,108,264, down 6.2% from the 1999 figure of \$24,635,862.
- There was \$7,832,377 worth of property recovered, down 9.5% from \$8,658,459 in 1999.
- The rate of recovery was 33.9%, compared to 35.1% for 1999.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 71.6%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$15,402,640 stolen, \$2,312,197 (15.0%) recovered.

### ***Breakdown by Type and Value of Property***

<b>Type of Property</b>	<b>Value Stolen</b>	<b>Value Recovered</b>	<b>Percent Recovered</b>
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$2,722,489	\$293,593	10.8%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$2,096,205	\$277,961	13.3%
Clothing and Furs	\$383,303	\$91,199	23.8%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$7,705,624	\$5,520,180	71.6%
Office Equipment	\$382,638	\$61,638	16.1%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$1,653,168	\$178,202	10.8%
Firearms	\$206,963	\$49,907	24.1%
Household Goods	\$566,086	\$157,654	27.8%
Consumable Goods	\$330,471	\$27,647	8.4%
Livestock	\$4,580	\$1,880	41.0%
Miscellaneous	\$7,056,737	\$1,172,516	16.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$23,108,264</b>	<b>\$7,832,377</b>	<b>33.9%</b>

(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:

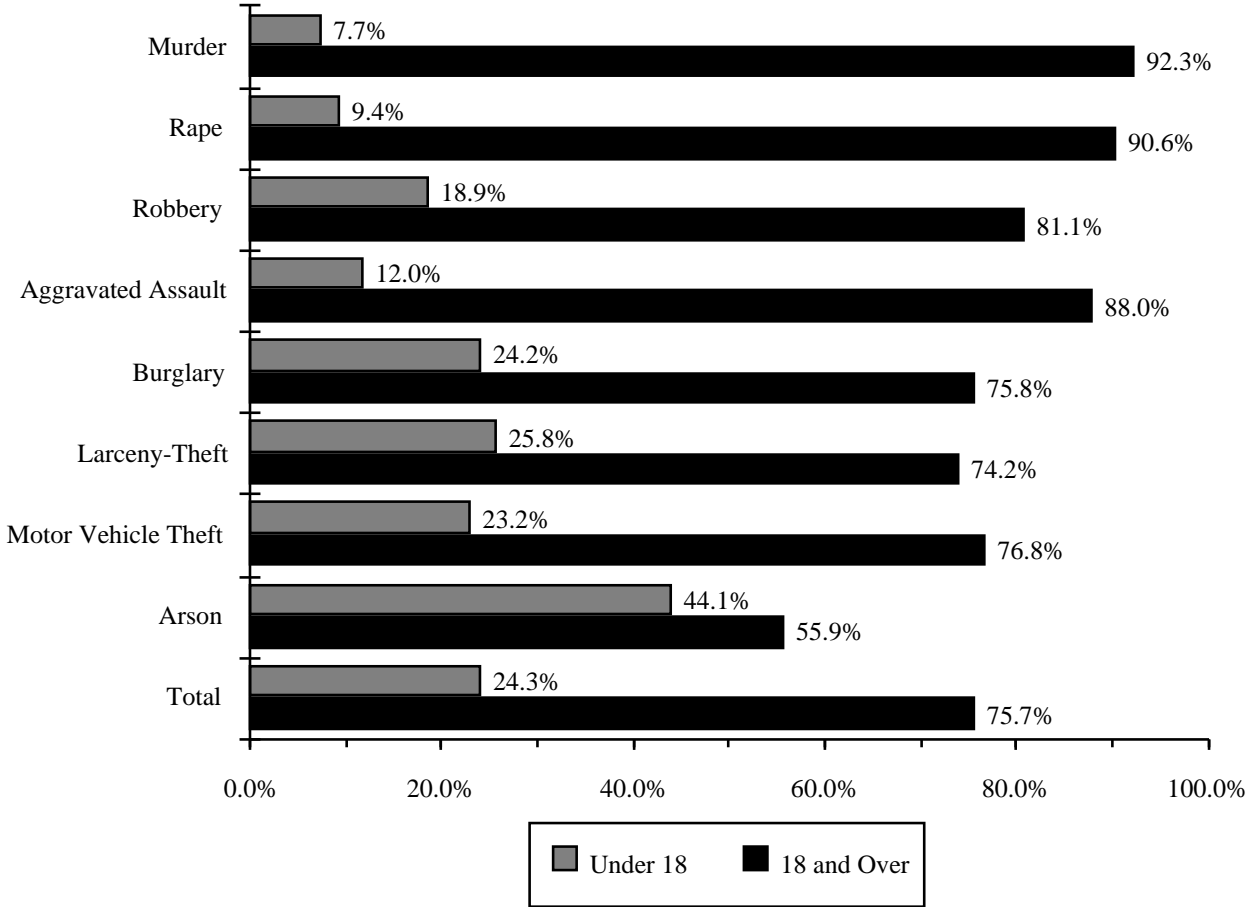
1. The offender commits suicide.
2. A double murder occurs (two persons kill each other).
3. The offender dies after making a confession (dying declaration).
4. The offender is killed by law enforcement officers.
5. The offender confesses to committing a crime while already in custody for another crime 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 2000, 28.7% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, slightly lower than the 29.1% rate for 1999, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 20.5%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 2000 was 62.7%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 27.2%.

<i>Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 2000</i>			
<b>Classification</b>	<b>Number of Offenses</b>	<b>Number Cleared</b>	<b>Percent Cleared</b>
Murder	14	13	92.9%
Forcible Rape	318	138	43.4%
Robbery	246	111	45.1%
Aggravated Assault	812	610	75.1%
Burglary	6,759	1,416	20.9%
Larceny-Theft	23,808	6,706	28.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,317	530	40.2%
Arson	196	68	34.7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>33,470</b>	<b>9,592</b>	<b>28.7%</b>

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

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



## ***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 2000:

- 17.7% of all arrests were juveniles, 82.3% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 29.3% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 11.0% of arrests were for index offenses.
- Over one quarter (26.8%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 2000 was up 0.1%. Part I offenses were down 11.3%, Part II offenses were up 2.3%.

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

<b>Disposition</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent Distribution</b>
1. Handled within the department (released to parents, etc.)	1,060	10.6%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	8,104	81.1%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Human Services)	21	0.2%
4. Referred to other police agency	9	0.1%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	796	8.0%
<b>Total Dispositions</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

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

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

<i>Total Arrests — Percent Change 1999–2000</i>			
<b>Offenses</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Murder	18	9	-50.0%
Forcible Rape	105	106	1.0%
Robbery	127	148	16.5%
Aggravated Assault	523	632	20.8%
Burglary	1,562	1,328	-15.0%
Larceny-Theft	6,174	5,390	-12.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	477	372	-22.0%
Arson	87	64	-26.4%
<b>Subtotal for Part I Offenses</b>	<b>9,073</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>
Manslaughter	—	2	100.0%
Other Assaults	6,932	6,887	-0.6%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	325	343	5.5%
Fraud	1,037	1,160	11.9%
Embezzlement	10	11	10.0%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	377	303	-19.6%
Vandalism	1,805	1,721	-4.7%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	281	264	-6.0%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	55	22	-60.0%
Sex Offenses	277	286	3.2%
Drug Abuse Violations	4,494	5,090	13.3%
Gambling	2	3	50.0%
Offenses against Family	409	480	17.4%
Driving under the Influence	7,293	7,452	2.2%
Liquor Laws	3,194	3,089	-3.3%
Drunkenness	28	26	-7.1%
Disorderly Conduct	2,119	2,051	-3.2%
All Other (except Traffic)	17,873	18,490	3.5%
Curfew and Loitering	246	272	10.6%
Runaways	417	330	-20.9%
<b>Subtotal for Part II Offenses</b>	<b>47,174</b>	<b>48,282</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS</b>	<b>56,247</b>	<b>56,331</b>	<b>0.1%</b>





























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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	0	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	0
	M	0	8	1	7	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	1
Robbery	F	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3
	M	3	1	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	22	2	22
Aggravated Assault	F	4	4	3	2	1	1	0	2	0	4	1	12	1	12
	M	1	20	0	23	0	5	1	8	3	9	8	53	8	53
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F	2	3	2	9	2	4	1	7	3	0	3	9	3	9
	M	7	17	36	79	14	16	9	16	18	56	55	87	55	87
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	29	24	76	122	14	30	3	6	16	9	70	171	70	171
	M	35	66	130	231	24	68	13	26	41	45	178	315	178	315
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	1	0	7	1	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	3
	M	2	7	18	25	3	6	0	6	12	15	17	16	17	16
Other Assaults	F	13	22	32	120	4	25	6	18	10	48	32	132	32	132
	M	16	118	87	493	11	119	12	43	28	187	67	564	67	564
Arson	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	2
	M	0	0	6	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	6	3	6	3
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F	0	2	1	13	0	6	0	2	0	1	1	27	1	27
	M	0	5	0	16	0	5	0	1	0	4	5	35	5	35
Fraud	F	0	22	4	158	1	6	0	0	1	5	4	79	4	79
	M	0	20	0	121	0	7	0	3	1	4	4	101	4	101
Embezzlement	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	8	0	8
	M	3	6	2	10	3	4	2	3	0	4	12	13	12	13
Vandalism	F	0	10	9	19	0	2	1	1	0	2	14	25	14	25
	M	16	30	53	146	10	19	13	14	8	23	61	118	61	118
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	M	0	12	5	9	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	16	0	16
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	1	5	7	25	1	6	0	8	0	8	6	34	6	34
Drug Abuse Violations	F	9	10	5	48	13	25	0	7	4	9	15	72	15	72
	M	32	109	57	267	23	158	6	34	20	84	81	467	81	467
Gambling	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family & Children	F	1	0	1	13	0	4	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	4
	M	0	2	1	39	0	29	0	16	4	9	0	11	0	11
Driving Under the Influence	F	2	50	0	141	3	93	0	36	1	59	1	142	1	142
	M	4	219	7	561	5	278	2	133	4	246	11	616	11	616
Liquor Laws	F	10	15	48	80	4	14	2	4	3	9	14	69	14	69
	M	27	93	105	201	26	67	2	10	2	33	53	210	53	210
Drunkenness	F	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	M	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	F	1	17	5	32	1	12	0	1	3	15	2	47	2	47
	M	10	61	26	81	4	56	0	2	2	46	7	154	7	154
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	11	63	30	292	12	124	4	26	14	84	56	336	56	336
	M	36	274	116	1,095	47	550	22	155	53	379	204	1,527	204	1,527
Curfew & Loitering	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0
Runaways	F	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	2	0
	M	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	9	0	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1,143</b>
	<b>M</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>4,365</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>281</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>5,508</b>

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	1
	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Forcible Rape	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	14	15	91
Robbery	F	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	10	14
	M	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	9	13	27	97
Aggravated Assault	F	1	2	0	0	0	6	0	1	2	6	9	17	34	83
	M	2	22	1	5	9	24	0	4	5	27	25	71	88	427
Burglary, Breaking & Entering	F	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	6	8	54	69
	M	15	18	18	12	19	14	1	7	5	17	45	118	460	745
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	4	17	12	23	15	45	3	7	8	37	69	106	757	1,104
	M	17	25	22	36	51	64	7	16	18	76	190	218	1,298	2,231
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	36	19
	M	2	7	2	8	7	16	1	1	0	0	15	19	127	190
Other Assaults	F	0	10	4	43	20	34	3	18	8	28	75	200	346	1,140
	M	7	41	11	112	56	160	16	86	11	100	199	799	843	4,558
Arson	F	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	12
	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	19	28
Forgery & Counterfeiting	F	0	7	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	5	0	5	9	136
	M	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	2	1	15	3	20	22	176
Fraud	F	0	15	0	5	0	28	0	2	0	30	1	44	16	513
	M	3	29	0	7	0	23	0	3	3	15	9	74	30	601
Embezzlement	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	8	18	48
	M	0	0	4	11	2	0	0	3	1	2	13	46	67	170
Vandalism	F	0	2	0	4	2	5	0	3	4	2	7	28	80	158
	M	31	18	18	28	15	30	13	7	6	19	98	144	564	919
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	5
	M	0	3	0	3	0	7	0	1	0	8	2	19	35	219
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	16
Sex Offenses	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	8
	M	1	1	1	9	0	7	1	0	1	0	3	22	40	231
Drug Abuse Violations	F	1	9	4	6	2	14	1	24	1	43	39	103	150	590
	M	10	75	11	48	27	74	22	105	17	84	132	698	745	3,605
Gambling	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Offenses Against Family & Children	F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	69
	M	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	9	397
Driving Under the Influence	F	0	11	0	25	2	40	1	37	0	20	4	237	28	1,416
	M	3	79	1	164	4	169	9	115	4	122	21	914	132	5,876
Liquor Laws	F	1	10	11	14	3	4	2	13	17	14	33	62	241	493
	M	15	31	30	40	8	26	6	51	37	46	71	210	575	1,780
Drunkenness	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6
	M	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	10	7
Disorderly Conduct	F	0	3	1	16	1	17								

*Total State Arrests 2000 (by Age and Sex)*

Classification of Offenses	Sex	10 and under	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Forcible Rape	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	2	3	2	3	5	15
Robbery	F	—	—	3	3	1	3	10
	M	—	—	2	4	10	11	27
Aggravated Assault	F	—	2	9	5	9	9	34
	M	3	4	17	14	24	26	88
Burglary, Breaking and Entering	F	2	8	15	9	6	14	54
	M	12	28	97	93	111	119	460
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	13	67	198	148	185	146	757
	M	24	99	293	248	325	309	1,298
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	1	2	7	9	8	9	36
	M	1	3	19	35	27	42	127
Other Assaults	F	8	28	102	73	47	88	346
	M	21	110	258	136	152	166	843
Arson	F	—	2	1	1	—	1	5
	M	—	9	3	—	1	6	19
Forgery and Counterfeiting	F	1	—	1	—	2	5	9
	M	—	1	3	3	7	8	22
Fraud	F	2	—	—	3	3	8	16
	M	6	1	5	3	3	12	30
Embezzlement	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	—	—	6	2	5	5	18
	M	—	6	8	13	19	21	67
Vandalism	F	5	10	14	15	21	15	80
	M	22	69	132	82	128	131	564
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
	M	1	3	4	8	7	12	35
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other Sex Offenses	F	1	1	2	—	3	—	7
	M	3	7	12	7	4	7	40
Drug Abuse Violations	F	—	8	29	24	41	48	150
	M	1	7	98	112	200	327	745
Gambling	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Offenses Against Family and Children	F	—	—	1	1	1	2	5
	M	1	—	—	2	3	3	9
Driving Under the Influence	F	1	—	1	2	7	17	28
	M	6	—	—	2	31	93	132
Liquor Laws	F	1	2	29	46	60	103	241
	M	3	2	42	95	149	284	575
Drunkenness	F	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
	M	—	—	3	4	1	2	10
Disorderly Conduct	F	—	3	13	13	8	14	51
	M	1	9	26	28	36	49	149
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	5	20	124	130	127	150	556
	M	25	94	293	284	439	585	1,720
Curfew and Loitering	F	—	12	44	32	24	12	124
	M	—	—	30	31	48	39	148
Runaways	F	1	8	71	61	39	33	213
	M	2	5	37	32	26	15	117
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>173</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>9,990</b>
<b>Total Female</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>2,749</b>
<b>Total Male</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>7,241</b>

*Total State Arrests 2000 (by Age and Sex)*

	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	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	7
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
	4	6	2	4	1	5	1	14	14	21	8	4	3	—	2	2	91	106
	2	3	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	24
	13	11	10	9	3	5	5	14	13	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	97	124
	6	1	4	6	6	6	—	14	19	8	8	1	1	2	—	1	83	117
	38	33	40	27	20	18	15	61	50	45	48	20	7	1	—	4	427	515
	8	5	7	4	1	2	4	7	13	9	6	1	1	1	—	—	69	123
	138	108	81	44	70	29	23	54	72	63	36	12	7	3	3	2	745	1,205
	163	96	77	56	62	27	42	137	115	104	88	45	45	25	7	15	1,104	1,861
	327	276	178	151	136	91	73	250	197	186	149	82	56	33	23	23	2,231	3,529
	6	—	2	1	2	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	19	55
	40	22	18	11	12	7	7	25	17	16	9	2	4	—	—	—	190	317
	74	60	55	63	48	43	44	176	178	176	101	64	31	8	8	11	1,140	1,486
	193	208	191	211	162	145	156	742	676	727	531	301	153	72	43	47	4,558	5,401
	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	17
	3	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	28	47
	6	9	10	10	4	3	8	28	33	13	7	1	3	—	—	—	136	145
	12	12	16	13	5	9	7	36	25	17	13	6	1	2	—	2	176	198
	17	40	16	32	20	18	17	109	94	66	45	28	6	2	1	2	513	529
	28	46	36	34	20	19	24	91	86	64	74	41	17	7	5	9	601	631
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	4
	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	7
	10	6	4	1	5	1	—	3	5	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	48	66
	29	22	15	10	12	6	5	18	15	17	12	3	3	—	3	—	170	237
	18	16	12	10	6	10	5	24	15	16	16	3	4	3	—	—	158	238
	154	104	79	67	55	40	27	115	94	81	47	28	13	9	4	2	919	1,483
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	10
	27	18	18	17	8	8	7	23	26	23	14	13	5	4	6	2	219	254
	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	4	1	—	—	1	16	16
	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	15
	6	13	20	18	7	3	14	23	29	31	23	12	9	8	5	10	231	271
	61	39	49	39	29	32	26	72	71	90	45	24	5	6	2	—	590	740
	376	388	321	252	213	143	159	537	373	349	253	158	56	15	7	5	3,605	4,350
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	6	3	5	3	2	1	1	12	7	11	11	4	2	1	—	—	69	74
	7	8	11	14	6	14	8	70	52	54	64	42	25	15	1	6	397	406
	46	41	32	64	41	36	35	178	218	285	235	98	69	20	9	9	1,416	1,444
	150	235	214	269	246	206	165	843	781	879	733	479	341	157	89	89	5,876	6,008
	169	131	86	18	12	8	8	12	8	15	16	6	4	—	—	—	493	734
	453	499	379	78	49	17	22	49	43	41	61	45	19	18	6	1	1,780	2,355
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	17
	30	25	22	22	23	20	17	74	59	64	48	24	10	4	2	—	444	495
	94	93	73	98	92	65	52	240	195	178	114	60	28	11	5	9	1,407	1,556
	186	185	177	160	168	110	92	512	425	438	317	156	83	37	17	18	3,081	3,637
	827	936	830	774	685	541	489	2,088	1,747	1,619	1,237	644	354	189	64	109	13,133	14,853
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	124
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	148
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	213
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	117
	<b>3,732</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>46,341</b>	<b>56,331</b>
	<b>810</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>12,169</b>
	<b>2,922</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>5,296</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>36,921</b>	<b>44,162</b>

<i>Ten-Year Arrest Data</i>									
Classification of Offenses	Sex	'00Adult	'00 Juv.	'99 Adult	'99 Juv.	'98 Adult	'98 Juv.	'97 Adult	'97 Juv.
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	F	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
	M	7	0	15	1	16	1	10	2
Manslaughter by Negligence	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	M	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	91	15	92	13	57	15	61	20
Robbery	F	14	10	6	5	7	1	7	3
	M	97	27	80	36	104	34	110	59
Aggravated Assault	F	83	34	76	24	83	29	69	12
	M	427	88	344	79	451	88	340	92
Burglary, Breaking and Entering	F	69	54	78	89	71	108	63	79
	M	745	460	731	664	754	749	861	849
Larceny-Theft (except Auto Theft)	F	1,104	757	1,148	851	1,091	999	1,099	1,044
	M	2,231	1,298	2,508	1,667	2,379	1,967	2,489	2,290
Motor Vehicle Theft	F	19	36	33	63	23	40	31	39
	M	190	127	208	173	222	177	232	231
Other Assaults	F	1,140	346	1,218	363	1,186	373	1,120	368
	M	4,558	843	4,541	810	4,493	849	4,561	860
Arson	F	12	5	8	6	3	5	4	10
	M	28	19	44	29	28	40	23	107
Forgery and Counterfeiting	F	136	9	95	14	104	12	66	16
	M	176	22	182	34	160	40	143	25
Fraud	F	513	16	427	16	595	8	519	8
	M	601	30	571	23	549	18	539	29
Embezzlement	F	4	0	3	0	2	0	4	0
	M	7	0	7	0	3	0	9	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	F	48	18	46	9	60	35	36	13
	M	170	67	214	108	230	102	202	128
Vandalism	F	158	80	148	75	146	84	128	100
	M	919	564	918	664	892	756	892	754
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	F	5	5	10	0	21	3	18	4
	M	219	35	210	61	265	70	282	68
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	F	6	0	9	1	15	1	18	0
	M	16	0	44	1	79	0	81	0
Sex Offenses (except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	F	8	7	3	4	7	4	13	3
	M	231	40	219	51	230	49	208	65
Drug Abuse Violations, Grand Total	F	590	150	527	85	534	99	469	96
	M	3,605	745	3,292	590	3,416	590	3,027	604
Gambling Total	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	F	69	5	60	3	60	2	31	1
	M	397	9	343	3	225	3	151	2
Driving Under the Influence	F	1,416	28	1,397	21	1,411	36	1,303	44
	M	5,876	132	5,757	118	6,439	121	6,048	115
Liquor Laws	F	493	241	523	218	463	231	419	216
	M	1,780	575	1,895	558	1,865	605	1,670	483
Drunkenness	F	6	3	7	1	4	13	3	7
	M	7	10	10	10	9	7	9	5
Disorderly Conduct	F	444	51	436	74	438	62	421	66
	M	1,407	149	1,456	153	1,521	151	1,431	243
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	F	3,081	556	2,970	555	2,795	604	2,308	568
	M	13,133	1,720	12,556	1,792	12,136	1,866	10,941	2,047
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	F	0	124	0	82	0	64	0	93
	M	0	148	0	164	0	148	0	212
Runaways	F	0	213	0	284	0	289	0	402
	M	0	117	0	133	0	177	0	258
<b>Total Female</b>		<b>9,420</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>9,230</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>9,121</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>8,149</b>	<b>3,193</b>
<b>Total Male</b>		<b>36,921</b>	<b>7,241</b>	<b>36,238</b>	<b>7,936</b>	<b>36,528</b>	<b>8,623</b>	<b>34,320</b>	<b>9,548</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>46,341</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>45,468</b>	<b>10,779</b>	<b>45,649</b>	<b>11,725</b>	<b>42,469</b>	<b>12,741</b>

<i>Ten-Year Arrest Data</i>											
'96 Adult	'96 Juv.	'95 Adult	'95 Juv.	'94 Adult	'94 Juv.	'93 Adult	'93 Juv.	'92 Adult	'92 Juv.	'91 Adult	'91 Juv.
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
21	1	19	0	11	1	3	0	11	2	14	1
0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	3	0	4	1	2	0	2	0	3	0
0	1	4	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
59	17	69	16	77	18	101	23	75	23	71	13
14	10	20	7	5	1	7	2	9	2	6	2
86	74	111	75	67	49	92	15	105	33	76	23
85	23	87	30	79	20	74	31	112	9	100	16
405	106	328	91	417	89	604	89	763	89	702	85
59	108	62	85	70	99	47	94	41	59	59	52
956	995	897	843	866	804	893	882	1,039	812	1,271	919
1,118	1,077	1,062	1,064	993	877	940	800	1,133	717	1,275	824
2,644	2,343	2,497	2,414	2,572	2,296	2,545	2,161	3,029	2,301	3,118	2,391
27	35	14	56	17	65	16	40	20	38	20	30
250	213	202	228	206	241	245	152	226	169	262	266
1,001	388	999	309	991	331	883	308	829	275	776	217
4,696	905	4,592	837	4,604	870	4,498	780	4,673	841	4,504	739
6	11	4	10	4	15	1	15	7	3	9	6
45	83	27	93	44	70	39	73	44	62	38	69
55	20	60	8	54	11	53	14	53	3	65	7
145	23	153	32	167	19	162	31	177	20	166	25
587	9	493	25	288	24	286	12	346	7	404	10
743	30	558	61	401	27	339	25	572	27	535	31
8	0	7	0	5	0	9	0	3	0	6	1
6	0	4	2	8	0	4	1	7	0	5	0
40	21	48	20	32	18	33	7	47	11	48	18
261	117	238	124	250	109	254	119	286	112	301	101
142	87	127	76	135	64	137	57	144	119	127	74
894	858	896	917	943	740	1,046	728	1,080	909	1,049	851
10	1	12	4	10	5	21	5	12	5	18	2
214	87	235	64	237	88	221	45	262	61	256	27
17	1	13	0	29	1	15	0	25	2	45	2
28	4	63	0	39	0	32	0	82	1	58	3
5	0	15	5	1	5	11	2	10	7	9	1
237	76	262	72	348	126	345	113	270	103	303	93
430	95	382	81	364	60	279	26	251	23	302	18
2,920	641	2,473	482	2,269	343	2,161	185	2,079	146	1,790	127
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	9	0	2	0
36	1	31	9	38	0	44	2	28	4	31	1
173	3	229	5	219	9	201	4	223	10	173	4
1,347	31	1,143	17	1,109	25	1,225	13	1,383	15	1,359	12
6,549	123	5,930	80	5,830	72	6,278	71	7,278	90	7,875	108
376	223	371	164	336	108	306	88	364	104	446	104
1,685	547	1,482	446	1,381	335	1,371	289	1,700	316	1,798	348
2	7	2	5	2	7	3	1	1	1	2	2
17	9	18	7	18	12	11	8	8	4	15	14
378	66	310	51	319	45	313	42	342	38	386	38
1,314	205	1,150	161	1,133	169	1,333	150	1,471	152	1,689	116
2,074	531	1,884	359	1,572	287	1,496	263	1,571	260	1,765	210
10,243	1,983	9,868	1,574	9,015	1,300	8,505	1,070	9,214	1,171	10,492	1,111
0	26	0	20	0	60	0	28	0	19	0	20
0	74	0	72	0	104	0	56	0	58	0	90
0	344	0	309	0	264	0	207	0	178	0	218
0	223	0	215	0	254	0	146	0	135	0	170
<b>7,818</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>7,155</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>6,731</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>7,261</b>	<b>1,885</b>
<b>34,596</b>	<b>9,740</b>	<b>32,304</b>	<b>8,911</b>	<b>31,133</b>	<b>8,146</b>	<b>31,287</b>	<b>7,216</b>	<b>34,685</b>	<b>7,647</b>	<b>36,566</b>	<b>7,725</b>
<b>42,414</b>	<b>12,856</b>	<b>39,459</b>	<b>11,625</b>	<b>37,586</b>	<b>10,538</b>	<b>37,494</b>	<b>9,274</b>	<b>41,416</b>	<b>9,547</b>	<b>43,827</b>	<b>9,610</b>

***Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 2000***

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number of Persons Arrested</b>	<b>Percent Distribution</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Juveniles</b>			
10 and under	173	0.3%	0.3%
11–12	632	1.1%	1.4%
13–14	2,058	3.7%	5.1%
15	1,817	3.2%	8.3%
16	2,353	4.2%	12.5%
17	2,957	5.2%	17.7%
<b>Total Juveniles</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	
<b>Adults</b>			
18	3,732	6.6%	24.4%
19	3,702	6.6%	30.9%
20	3,096	5.5%	36.4%
21	2,597	4.6%	41.0%
22	2,240	4.0%	45.0%
23	1,695	3.0%	48.0%
24	1,563	2.8%	50.8%
25–29	6,664	11.8%	62.6%
30–34	5,778	10.3%	72.9%
35–39	5,735	10.2%	83.1%
40–44	4,398	7.8%	90.9%
45–49	2,424	4.3%	95.2%
50–54	1,369	2.4%	97.6%
55–59	655	1.2%	98.8%
60–64	313	0.6%	99.3%
65 and over	380	0.7%	100.0%
<b>Total Adults</b>	<b>46,341</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS</b>	<b>56,331</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

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

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## *Arrests — Drug and Liquor Violations*

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Due to the nature of the violations and a high interest and concern by public officials and the citizens of Maine generally, a special review is provided of drug and alcohol-related arrests. The charts displayed reveal the number and age of people arrested during 2000.

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:

- 85.4% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 14.6% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 78.5% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 21.5% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 5,090 total drug arrests: 4,350 were male, 740 were female.
- Total drug arrests increased by 13.3% from the 4,494 arrests in 1999.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 83.6% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 16.4% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 76.2% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 23.8% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 2000 increased by 2.2% from the 1999 total. There were 7,293 OUI arrests in 1999 — 7,452 in 2000. Adult OUI arrests increased 1.9% and juvenile OUI arrests increased 15.1%.
- Of the 7,452 OUI arrests in 2000, 6,008 were male — 1,444 were female.
- Adults accounted for 97.9% of all OUI arrests for 2000.
- Juvenile liquor arrests increased 6.7%, from 915 in 1999 to 976 in 2000.

***Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 2000***  
*(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	7	4	11	12
11–12	2	13	15	—	4	4	19
13–14	24	103	127	1	71	72	199
15	26	110	136	4	141	145	281
16	36	205	241	38	209	247	488
17	43	332	375	110	387	497	872
<b>Total Juvenile Arrests</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,871</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>85.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>83.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
18	51	386	437	196	622	818	1,255
19	66	361	427	276	630	906	1,333
20	74	296	370	246	465	711	1,081
21–29	331	1,171	1,502	2,083	273	2,356	3,858
30–39	208	675	883	2,163	107	2,270	3,153
40–49	139	341	480	1,545	128	1,673	2,153
50–59	29	53	82	587	41	628	710
60 and over	5	9	14	196	7	203	217
<b>Total Adult Arrests</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>4,195</b>	<b>7,292</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>9,565</b>	<b>13,760</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>78.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>7,452</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>15,631</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>70.7%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

*Drug Arrest Analysis 2000*

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	—	2	—	—	2	—	10	2	1	13	15
13–14	2	8	5	9	24	1	79	9	14	103	127
15	—	15	1	10	26	3	91	4	12	110	136
16	1	23	5	7	36	1	176	7	21	205	241
17	3	16	7	17	43	4	279	8	41	332	375
<b>Total &lt; 18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>895</b>
18	3	34	2	12	51	12	330	7	37	386	437
19	8	40	5	13	66	11	304	15	31	361	427
20	13	44	6	11	74	12	237	15	32	296	370
21	16	34	1	12	63	14	178	7	29	228	291
22	20	27	5	2	54	16	156	5	11	188	242
23	15	20	5	7	47	10	102	6	10	128	175
24	7	13	3	4	27	15	113	14	16	158	185
25–29	41	56	17	26	140	44	358	31	36	469	609
30–34	16	60	15	9	100	27	281	11	25	344	444
35–39	26	59	13	10	108	35	246	15	35	331	439
40–44	16	39	13	11	79	16	173	10	20	219	298
45–49	10	37	6	7	60	15	92	7	8	122	182
50–54	4	11	1	5	21	5	32	—	3	40	61
55–59	1	4	3	—	8	—	9	—	4	13	21
60–64	—	2	1	—	3	1	5	—	—	6	9
Over 65	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	3	5
<b>Total &gt; 18</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>3,292</b>	<b>4,195</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>5,090</b>



***POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA***

The Uniform Crime Reporting System in Maine incorporates a collection of important data relating to police within the state. Information such as ratio of police to population, assaults on officers, and related analysis are covered in this section.

As of October 31, 2000, the following information was gathered from 138 reporting agencies.

**Sworn Personnel**

- There were 1,567 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.85 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 277 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 332 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.41.
- Statewide, there were 2,220 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represents a rate of 1.74 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, the average rate per 1,000 is 2.4. 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 482.
- There were 76 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 709.

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 2000 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 2000***

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		M	F	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Androscoggin SO	24,148	14	—	0.6	4	3	18	3	21
Auburn PD	22,859	45	1	2.0	3	3	48	4	52
Lewiston PD	36,825	73	6	2.1	3	12	76	18	94
Livermore Falls PD	3,226	7	—	2.2	3	1	10	1	11
Lisbon PD	9,534	14	—	1.5	4	1	18	1	19
Mechanic Falls PD	2,876	5	—	1.7	—	—	5	—	5
Sabattus PD	3,639	5	1	1.6	—	1	5	2	7
<b>Total Androscoggin</b>	<b>103,107</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>209</b>
Aroostook SO	29,687	12	1	0.4	1	4	13	5	18
Caribou PD	7,684	13	1	1.8	1	2	14	3	17
Ft. Fairfield PD	3,329	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Ft. Kent PD	3,928	5	—	1.3	—	3	5	3	8
Houlton PD	5,538	13	1	2.5	3	2	16	3	19
Madawaska PD	4,145	6	—	1.4	—	1	6	1	7
Presque Isle PD	8,837	16	1	1.9	3	2	19	3	22
Van Buren PD	2,493	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Ashland PD	1,358	3	—	2.2	—	—	3	—	3
Limestone PD	8,619	4	1	0.6	—	—	4	1	5
Washburn PD	1,542	3	—	1.9	—	—	3	—	3
<b>Total Aroostook</b>	<b>77,160</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>110</b>
Cumberland SO	44,596	48	2	1.1	8	5	56	7	63
Brunswick PD	21,264	32	3	1.6	8	6	40	9	49
Cape Elizabeth PD	9,240	12	—	1.3	5	—	17	—	17
Falmouth PD	8,971	15	—	1.7	3	4	18	4	22
Gorham PD	13,981	20	—	1.4	3	3	23	3	26
Portland PD	63,006	143	17	2.5	21	42	164	59	223
South Portland PD	24,341	46	6	2.1	11	4	57	10	67
Scarborough PD	15,394	27	3	1.9	2	2	29	5	34
Westbrook PD	17,118	33	1	2.0	4	6	37	7	44

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	Personnel	Personnel	M	F	
Bridgton PD	4,633	8	—	1.7	2	2	10	2	12
Cumberland PD	6,995	10	1	1.6	—	5	10	6	16
Freeport PD	7,791	11	1	1.5	2	3	13	4	17
Yarmouth PD	8,562	11	—	1.3	2	3	13	3	16
Windham PD	15,025	22	—	1.5	7	2	29	2	31
U.S.M. Campus PD	—	16	3	—	4	3	20	6	26
<b>Total Cumberland</b>	<b>260,917</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>663</b>
Franklin SO	10,408	13	1	1.3	5	5	18	6	24
Farmington PD	8,113	11	2	1.6	—	1	11	3	14
Jay PD	5,903	6	1	1.2	2	2	8	3	11
Wilton PD	3,680	5	—	1.4	—	—	5	—	5
Rangeley PD	914	4	—	4.4	—	—	4	—	4
U.M.F. Campus PD	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Carrabassett Valley PD	282	5	—	17.7	3	1	8	1	9
<b>Total Franklin</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>71</b>
Hancock SO	27,037	12	—	0.4	6	2	18	2	20
Bar Harbor PD	4,612	8	1	2.0	4	—	12	1	13
Ellsworth PD	6,235	11	2	2.1	2	2	13	4	17
Bucksport PD	4,880	7	—	1.4	3	1	10	1	11
Mt. Desert PD	1,985	5	—	2.5	2	2	7	2	9
So. West Harbor PD	2,099	5	—	2.4	2	2	7	2	9
Gouldsboro PD	2,102	2	—	1.0	—	—	2	—	2
Swan's Island PD	455	1	—	2.2	—	—	1	—	1
Winter Harbor PD	1,132	1	—	0.9	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Total Hancock</b>	<b>50,537</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>83</b>
Kennebec SO	47,410	15	1	0.3	5	3	20	4	24
Augusta PD	20,066	38	2	2.0	7	8	45	10	55
Gardiner PD	6,402	12	—	1.9	2	3	14	3	17
Hallowell PD	2,529	5	—	2.0	—	—	5	—	5
Waterville PD	16,487	30	—	1.8	2	6	32	6	38
Oakland PD	7,425	8	1	1.2	—	2	8	3	11
Monmouth PD	3,483	4	—	1.1	—	—	4	—	4
Winslow PD	7,489	5	1	0.8	—	1	5	2	7
Winthrop PD	5,945	8	1	1.5	4	—	12	1	13
Clinton PD	3,343	1	—	0.3	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Total Kennebec</b>	<b>120,579</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>175</b>
Knox SO	18,901	16	1	0.9	1	1	17	2	19
Camden PD	5,230	9	1	1.9	2	2	11	3	14
Rockland PD	8,151	19	—	2.3	—	1	19	1	20
Thomaston PD	3,448	5	—	1.5	4	—	9	—	9
Rockport PD	3,130	5	—	1.6	1	—	6	—	6
<b>Total Knox</b>	<b>38,860</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>
Lincoln SO	19,243	20	1	1.1	—	3	20	4	24
Boothbay Harbor PD	2,203	7	—	3.2	1	4	8	4	12
Damariscotta PD	1,741	5	—	2.9	—	1	5	1	6
Waldoboro PD	6,033	4	—	0.7	—	1	4	1	5
Wiscasset PD	3,285	4	1	1.5	—	1	4	2	6
<b>Total Lincoln</b>	<b>32,505</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>53</b>
Oxford SO	23,393	18	—	0.8	1	1	19	1	20
Rumford PD	6,862	17	—	2.5	—	—	17	—	17
Dixfield PD	2,612	4	—	1.5	—	—	4	—	4
Mexico PD	3,306	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Norway PD	4,939	6	1	1.4	—	1	6	2	8
Paris PD	4,660	8	—	1.7	—	1	8	1	9
Bethel PD	2,656	4	—	1.5	—	—	4	—	4
Fryeburg PD	2,997	5	—	1.7	—	—	5	—	5
Oxford PD	3,811	4	—	1.0	—	1	4	1	5
<b>Total Oxford</b>	<b>55,236</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>76</b>
Penobscot SO	51,742	18	—	0.3	—	4	18	4	22
Bangor PD	33,232	68	1	2.1	4	13	72	14	86
Brewer PD	9,071	16	—	1.8	—	3	16	3	19
Dexter PD	4,287	5	—	1.2	—	1	5	1	6
Lincoln PD	5,532	4	—	0.7	—	1	4	1	5
Old Town PD	8,141	14	1	1.8	3	1	17	2	19

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		M	F	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Orono PD	10,614	14	—	1.3	1	1	15	1	16
Hampden PD	6,623	9	2	1.7	—	1	9	3	12
Millinocket PD	6,553	9	—	1.4	—	—	9	—	9
E. Millinocket PD	4,015	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Newport PD	3,002	5	—	1.7	—	—	5	—	5
Eddington PD	2,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veazie PD	1,687	4	—	2.4	—	1	4	1	5
U.M.O. Campus PD	—	19	2	—	8	6	27	8	35
Penobscot Nation	407	5	—	12.3	4	—	9	—	9
<b>Total Penobscot</b>	<b>146,954</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>253</b>
Piscataquis SO	8,873	7	—	0.8	—	—	7	—	7
Dover-Foxcroft PD	4,029	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Milo PD	2,439	2	1	1.2	—	—	2	1	3
Brownville PD	1,305	2	—	1.5	—	—	2	—	2
Greenville PD	1,747	3	—	1.7	—	—	3	—	3
<b>Total Piscataquis</b>	<b>18,393</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>
Sagadahoc SO	12,158	15	—	1.2	—	—	15	—	15
Bath PD	10,001	18	1	1.9	3	5	21	6	27
Topsham PD	9,401	11	1	1.3	1	3	12	4	16
Richmond PD	3,297	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Phippsburg PD	2,043	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Total Sagadahoc</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>
Somerset SO	28,274	15	—	0.5	—	1	15	1	16
Fairfield PD	6,239	8	2	1.6	—	1	8	3	11
Skowhegan PD	10,678	11	1	1.1	2	4	13	5	18
Madison PD	4,312	6	—	1.4	—	1	6	1	7
Pittsfield PD	4,046	5	—	1.2	1	2	6	2	8
<b>Total Somerset</b>	<b>53,549</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>60</b>
Waldo SO	28,317	13	—	0.5	—	1	13	1	14
Belfast PD	6,658	12	—	1.8	3	2	15	2	17
Searsport PD	2,636	1	—	0.4	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Total Waldo</b>	<b>37,611</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>
Washington SO	21,305	11	—	0.5	8	1	19	1	20
Calais PD	3,961	8	—	2.0	1	3	9	3	12
Eastport PD	1,929	4	—	2.1	—	—	4	—	4
Machias PD	2,724	4	—	1.5	—	—	4	—	4
Jonesport PD	1,512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baileyville PD	2,029	5	—	2.5	—	—	5	—	5
Pleasant Point PD	558	6	1	12.5	2	2	8	3	11
Indian Twp. PD	593	1	—	1.7	2	1	3	1	4
Milbridge PD	1,358	1	—	0.7	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Total Washington</b>	<b>35,969</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>
York County SO	37,392	22	1	0.6	—	3	22	4	26
Biddeford PD	21,649	43	3	2.1	6	20	49	23	72
Kittery PD	9,613	19	—	2.0	1	6	20	6	26
Old Orchard PD	7,972	16	3	2.4	2	6	18	9	27
Saco PD	16,646	28	2	1.8	5	6	33	8	41
Sanford PD	21,450	34	4	1.8	4	11	38	15	53
Berwick PD	6,560	10	—	1.5	—	—	10	—	10
Eliot PD	5,986	6	2	1.3	—	—	6	2	8
Kennebunk	9,518	17	2	2.0	2	3	19	5	24
Kennebunkport PD	3,602	10	1	3.1	3	2	13	3	16
North Berwick PD	4,239	6	1	1.7	—	1	6	2	8
Ogunquit PD	1,008	5	2	6.9	—	1	5	3	8
South Berwick PD	6,502	8	—	1.2	3	1	11	1	12
Wells PD	8,549	19	3	2.6	1	4	20	7	27
York PD	12,504	23	1	1.9	5	6	28	7	35
Buxton PD	7,499	7	1	1.1	2	2	9	3	12
<b>Total York</b>	<b>180,689</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>405</b>
<b>All Other State</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Maine State Police</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>483</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,278,266</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>3,021</b>

## ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The following information is based on a detailed monthly collection of data in the Uniform Crime Reporting system regarding the problem of assaults on municipal, county and state law enforcement officers.

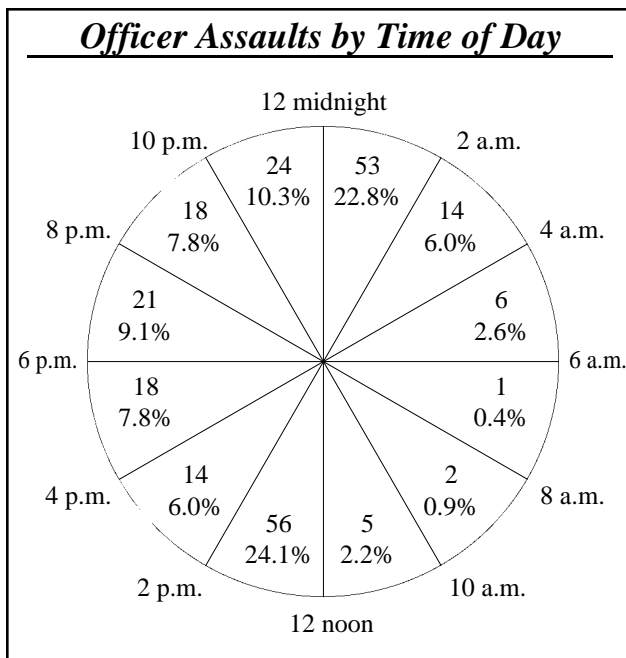
During 2000:

- There were 232 assaults on law enforcement officers, a 32.6% increase from the 1999 figure of 175.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 2000 was 10.5, compared to 8.1 assaults per 100 officers during 1999.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 119, or 51.3% of the total.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 93.1% or 216 of the assaults.
- Of the 232 assaults, 21.6% (50) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 78.4% (182) produced no injury.
- 27.6% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (64), 72.4% were directed at assisted officers (168).
- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (40.9%), with 22.8% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 92.2% (214) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 232 reported assaults on officers, 21 were on sheriff's deputies, 1 was on a state police officer, and 210 were on municipal officers.

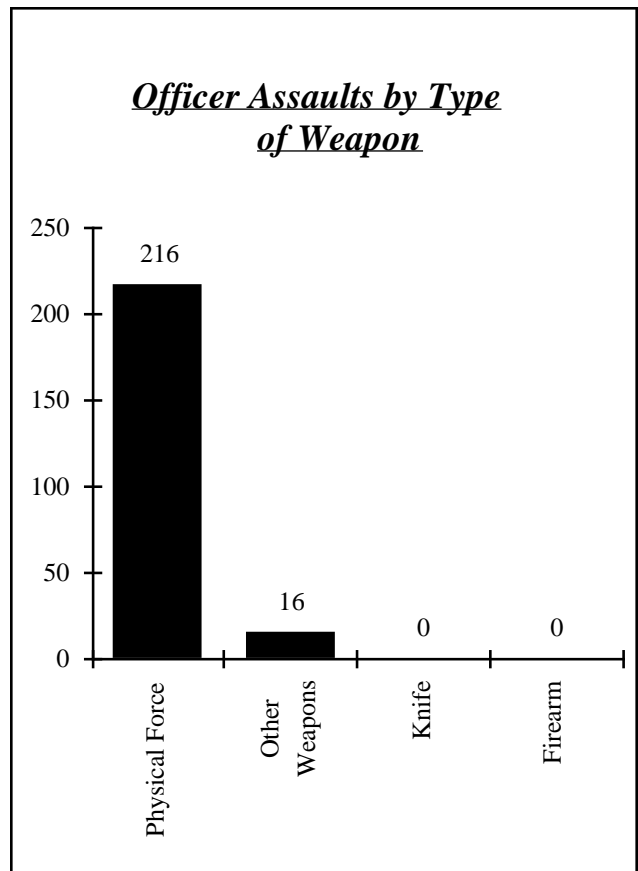
### Assaults on Officers by County

County	Assaults on Officers			2000 Rate Per 100 Officers
	1999	2000	% Change	
Androscoggin	9	11	22.2%	6.4
Aroostook	3	6	100.0%	6.8
Cumberland	67	59	-11.9%	12.0
Franklin	3	3	—	5.8
Hancock	2	1	-50.0%	1.8
Kennebec	28	50	78.6%	37.9
Knox	7	3	-57.1%	5.4
Lincoln	1	1	—	2.4
Oxford	3	17	466.7%	23.9
Penobscot	18	35	94.4%	17.4
Piscataquis	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc	12	6	-50.0%	11.8
Somerset	3	2	-33.3%	4.2
Waldo	1	—	-100.0%	—
Washington	1	3	200.0%	7.3
York	17	35	105.9%	11.7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>10.5</b>

### Officer Assaults by Time of Day



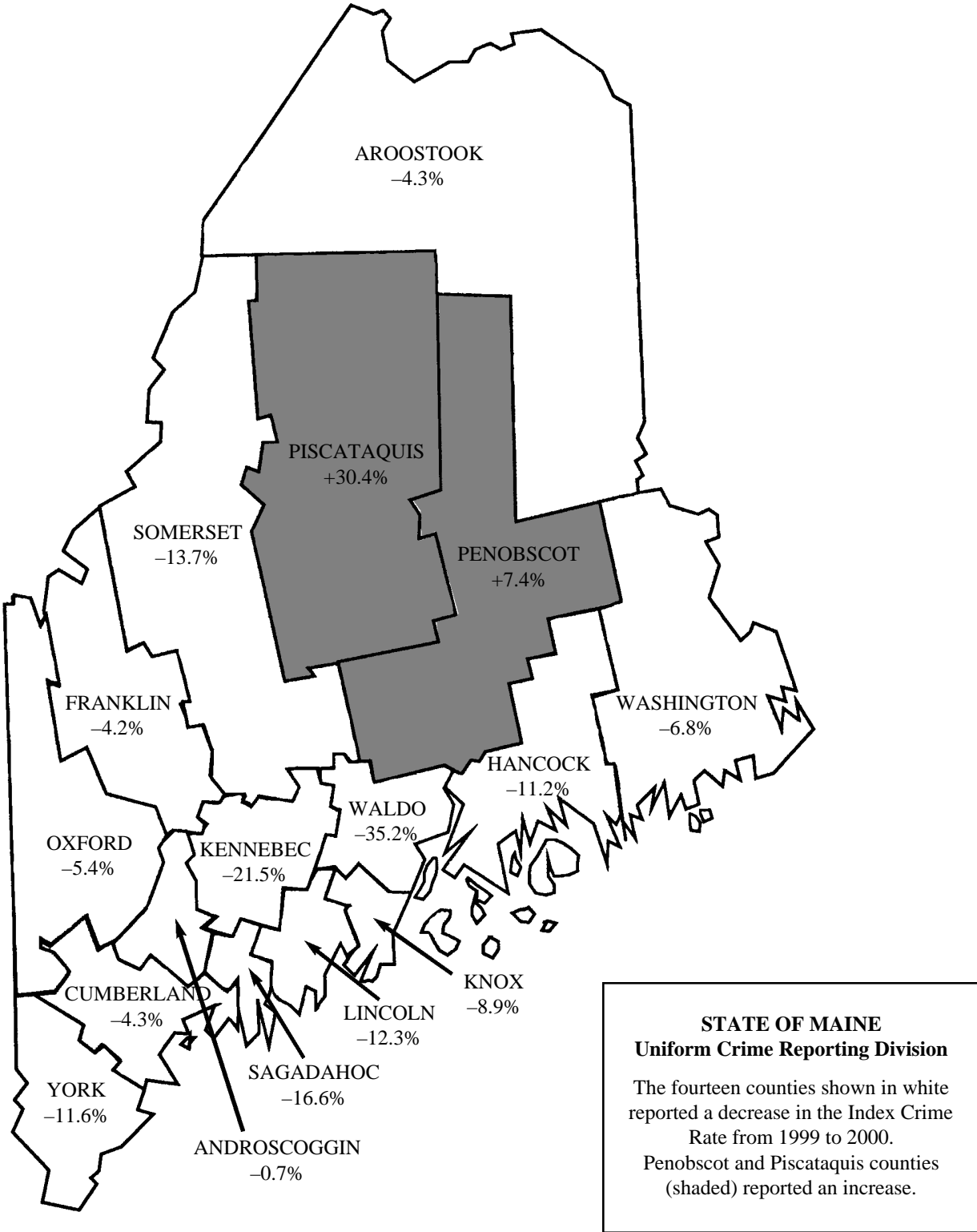
### Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon



**Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 2000**

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	119	—	—	3	116	19	22	59	2	2	3	12	116
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	6	—	—	2	4	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	4
4. Attempting other arrests	24	—	—	1	23	1	3	16	—	—	—	4	23
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	13	—	—	3	10	2	5	2	—	—	—	4	7
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	23	—	—	2	21	—	7	6	—	—	—	10	23
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	5	—	—	1	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4
8. Ambush — no warning	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
9. Mentally deranged	6	—	—	—	6	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	6
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	9	—	—	2	7	3	1	2	—	—	1	2	7
11. All other	24	—	—	2	22	2	6	9	1	1	—	5	22
<b>12. Totals (1–11)</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>214</b>
13. Number with personal injury	50	—	—	8	42								
14. Number without personal injury	182	—	—	8	174								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	53	14	6	1	2	5							
P.M.	56	14	18	21	18	24							
	12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00						

**COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS**



<i>Androscoggin County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</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	1	—	57	249	9	—	318	27.4
Auburn	22,859	45.10	—	15	13	32	262	665	40	4	1,031	29.2
Lewiston	36,825	47.22	—	20	28	8	368	1,234	61	20	1,739	23.3
Livermore Falls	3,226	28.52	—	1	—	2	20	66	3	—	92	27.2
Lisbon	9,534	28.01	—	2	—	46	40	165	10	4	267	48.7
Mechanic Falls	2,876	6.61	—	1	1	1	8	6	2	—	19	52.6
Sabattus	3,639	21.98	—	1	1	2	19	53	4	—	80	28.8
Androscoggin SP	—	—	—	1	—	1	45	89	8	—	144	9.0
<b>Androscoggin County Totals</b>	<b>103,107</b>	<b>35.79</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>78,959</b>	<b>40.88</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>27.7</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>24,148</b>	<b>19.13</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>21.6</b>

<i>Aroostook County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Aroostook SO	—	—	—	—	—	2	30	46	6	—	84	25.0
Caribou	7,684	26.94	—	3	—	6	29	163	5	1	207	71.5
Fort Fairfield	3,329	12.92	—	—	—	4	6	30	3	—	43	41.9
Fort Kent	3,928	13.75	—	—	—	1	3	50	—	—	54	48.1
Houlton	5,538	65.37	—	6	1	—	102	236	16	1	362	25.1
Madawaska	4,145	7.24	—	—	—	—	5	25	—	—	30	50.0
Presque Isle	8,837	36.21	—	—	1	7	31	272	9	—	320	36.9
Van Buren	2,493	14.04	—	1	—	3	6	24	1	—	35	74.3
Ashland	1,358	27.98	—	—	—	1	4	32	1	—	38	7.9
Limestone	8,619	8.35	—	—	3	1	2	66	—	—	72	45.8
Washburn	1,542	27.24	—	—	—	4	8	22	6	2	42	38.1
Aroostook SP	—	—	1	8	—	11	127	134	21	1	303	34.0
<b>Aroostook County Totals</b>	<b>77,160</b>	<b>20.61</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>38.9</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>47,473</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>41.1</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>29,687</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>32.0</b>

<i>Cumberland County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</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	—	—	—	13	3	11	277	379	45	10	738	27.9
Brunswick	21,264	28.12	—	5	4	5	94	465	25	—	598	29.9
Cape Elizabeth	9,240	15.37	—	1	—	—	14	123	2	2	142	18.3
Falmouth	8,971	17.17	—	—	1	3	16	129	5	—	154	13.6
Gorham	13,981	17.95	—	1	—	3	40	194	12	1	251	10.8
Portland	63,006	45.84	—	59	56	95	516	2,120	23	19	2,888	19.4
South Portland	24,341	39.89	1	10	10	6	54	868	22	—	971	47.0
Scarborough	15,394	18.45	—	—	1	7	39	222	15	—	284	46.1
Westbrook	17,118	25.41	1	6	4	18	76	298	29	3	435	55.4
Bridgton	4,633	50.51	—	—	—	6	39	183	4	2	234	25.2
Cumberland	6,995	7.29	—	—	—	—	10	38	2	1	51	11.8
Freeport	7,791	46.34	—	—	3	7	50	286	15	—	361	32.7
Yarmouth	8,562	11.56	—	1	—	1	14	82	1	—	99	23.2
Windham	15,025	28.42	—	—	6	1	80	320	20	—	427	29.5
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	2	—	2	8	87	—	—	99	6.1
Cumberland SP	—	—	—	1	—	4	44	98	9	—	156	23.7
<b>Cumberland County Totals</b>	<b>260,917</b>	<b>30.23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>5,892</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7,888</b>	<b>28.2</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>216,321</b>	<b>32.33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>28.3</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>44,596</b>	<b>20.05</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>27.2</b>

<i>Franklin County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Franklin SO	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	61	11	—	173	29.5
Farmington	8,113	32.05	1	3	—	4	60	186	4	2	260	32.7
Jay	5,903	21.35	—	—	—	4	22	93	7	—	126	54.0
Wilton	3,680	32.88	—	1	—	—	22	90	8	—	121	25.6
Rangeley	914	32.82	—	—	—	—	12	16	1	1	30	10.0
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	14	7.1
Carrabassett Valley	282	613.48	—	—	—	—	14	155	3	1	173	6.9
Franklin SP	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	21	2	—	35	25.7
<b>Franklin County Totals</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>31.81</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>27.9</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>18,892</b>	<b>38.32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>10,408</b>	<b>19.98</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>28.8</b>



<i>Hancock County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Hancock SO	—	—	—	—	—	1	61	144	15	—	221	45.7
Bar Harbor	4,612	34.69	—	1	—	13	11	132	3	—	160	23.8
Ellsworth	6,235	57.26	—	1	3	8	31	303	11	—	357	44.3
Bucksport	4,880	22.75	—	—	—	9	16	82	4	—	111	25.2
Mount Desert Island	1,985	27.71	—	—	—	—	14	40	1	—	55	27.3
Southwest Harbor	2,099	39.07	—	—	—	3	32	44	3	—	82	37.8
Gouldsboro	2,102	13.80	—	—	—	1	3	25	—	—	29	20.7
Swan’s Island	455	6.59	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	66.7
Winter Harbor	1,132	16.78	—	—	—	—	3	15	1	—	19	26.3
Hancock SP	—	—	1	2	2	2	61	90	7	—	165	13.3
<b>Hancock County Totals</b>	<b>50,537</b>	<b>23.78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>33.8</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>34.72</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>34.7</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>27,037</b>	<b>14.28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>31.9</b>

<i>Kennebec County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</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	1	4	73	193	14	—	288	37.5
Augusta	20,066	49.99	—	15	11	29	165	733	36	14	1,003	32.6
Gardiner	6,402	27.80	—	—	2	4	20	145	4	3	178	28.7
Hallowell	2,529	26.10	—	—	—	—	10	56	—	—	66	30.3
Waterville	16,487	43.49	—	4	4	3	95	584	25	2	717	35.7
Oakland	7,425	12.39	—	1	1	4	19	63	4	—	92	28.3
Monmouth	3,483	2.30	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	8	0.0
Winslow	7,489	10.55	—	—	—	1	21	53	4	—	79	19.0
Winthrop	5,945	20.35	1	5	—	—	22	87	5	1	121	44.6
Clinton	3,343	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0
Kennebec SP	—	—	—	—	1	5	62	142	19	—	229	24.5
<b>Kennebec County Totals</b>	<b>117,236</b>	<b>23.72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>32.8</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>73,169</b>	<b>30.94</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>33.1</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>44,067</b>	<b>11.73</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>31.7</b>

<i><b>Knox County</b></i>		<i><b>January–December 2000</b></i>										
<b>Contributing Agency</b>	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>M/V Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
Knox SO	—	—	—	3	1	1	65	55	12	3	140	17.9
Camden	5,230	14.15	1	—	—	—	9	64	—	—	74	27.0
Rockland	8,151	49.44	—	9	1	8	28	341	16	—	403	38.5
Thomaston	3,448	14.79	—	—	—	—	5	42	4	—	51	35.3
Rockport	3,130	12.46	—	—	—	1	1	35	2	—	39	12.8
Knox SP	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	22	4	—	34	38.2
<b>Knox County Totals</b>	<b>38,860</b>	<b>19.07</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>31.8</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>19,959</b>	<b>28.41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>34.9</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>18,901</b>	<b>9.21</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>21.8</b>

<i><b>Lincoln County</b></i>		<i><b>January–December 2000</b></i>										
<b>Contributing Agency</b>	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>M/V Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	3	—	3	55	92	5	1	159	40.9
Boothbay Harbor	2,203	32.23	—	—	—	3	10	53	5	—	71	28.2
Damariscotta	1,741	41.36	—	—	—	5	8	57	2	—	72	56.9
Waldoboro	6,033	16.24	—	—	—	3	21	69	5	—	98	23.5
Wiscasset	3,285	22.53	—	—	—	2	10	58	4	—	74	14.9
Lincoln SP	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	15	—	—	27	33.3
<b>Lincoln County Totals</b>	<b>32,505</b>	<b>15.41</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>33.7</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>13,262</b>	<b>23.75</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>30.2</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>19,243</b>	<b>9.67</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>39.8</b>

<i><b>Oxford County</b></i>		<i><b>January–December 2000</b></i>										
<b>Contributing Agency</b>	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>Crime Rate</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>M/V Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Total Index Crimes</b>	<b>Clearance Rate</b>
Oxford SO	—	—	—	1	—	2	94	128	16	2	243	13.2
Rumford	6,862	43.43	—	3	1	10	86	188	8	2	298	24.5
Dixfield	2,612	19.53	—	—	—	1	22	24	4	—	51	17.6
Mexico	3,306	27.22	—	—	—	1	34	46	8	1	90	42.2
Norway	4,939	11.74	—	3	—	2	9	38	5	1	58	60.3
Paris	4,660	7.30	—	—	—	6	9	19	—	—	34	38.2
Bethel	2,656	9.04	—	—	—	1	11	11	1	—	24	8.3
Fryeburg	2,997	32.03	—	2	—	5	17	65	7	—	96	33.3
Oxford	3,811	28.86	—	—	—	1	28	77	4	—	110	34.5
Oxford SP	—	—	—	2	—	2	100	81	20	—	205	24.4
<b>Oxford County Totals</b>	<b>55,236</b>	<b>21.89</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>26.6</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>31,843</b>	<b>23.90</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>31.5</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>23,393</b>	<b>19.15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>18.3</b>

<i>Penobscot County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</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	—	—	—	—	3	6	174	332	26	2	543	23.6
Bangor	33,232	56.87	—	10	19	26	257	1,483	80	15	1,890	26.5
Brewer	9,071	31.42	—	5	3	6	23	240	8	—	285	46.3
Dexter	4,287	31.02	—	1	—	22	30	78	2	—	133	21.1
Lincoln	5,532	11.75	—	1	1	3	11	40	9	—	65	41.5
Old Town	8,141	22.11	—	1	1	1	31	140	3	3	180	31.7
Orono	10,614	16.02	—	1	1	4	23	141	—	—	170	14.1
Hampden	6,623	14.34	—	—	—	—	25	67	3	—	95	29.5
Millinocket	6,553	6.87	—	1	—	3	6	32	3	—	45	26.7
East Millinocket	4,015	6.97	—	—	—	2	8	17	1	—	28	28.6
Newport	3,002	52.96	—	—	—	1	20	131	6	1	159	28.9
Eddington	2,048	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0
Veazie	1,687	23.12	—	—	—	—	12	22	4	1	39	38.5
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	210	—	12	230	5.7
Penobscot SP	—	—	4	9	2	16	112	237	22	—	402	36.1
<b>Penobscot County Totals</b>	<b>146,954</b>	<b>29.02</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>94,805</b>	<b>35.01</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>2,601</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>52,149</b>	<b>18.12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>28.9</b>

<i>Piscataquis County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</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	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	34	4	—	73	24.7
Dover-Foxcroft	4,029	32.76	—	2	—	9	23	94	3	1	132	31.1
Milo	2,439	31.57	—	2	—	7	14	44	8	2	77	15.6
Brownville	1,305	3.83	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	5	40.0
Greenville	1,747	52.66	—	1	1	6	20	63	1	—	92	7.6
Piscataquis SP	—	—	—	—	—	4	59	37	2	—	102	26.5
<b>Piscataquis County Totals</b>	<b>18,393</b>	<b>26.15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>22.2</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>32.14</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>8,873</b>	<b>19.72</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>25.7</b>

<i>Sagadahoc County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Sagadahoc SO	—	—	—	—	1	3	83	124	9	—	220	24.1
Bath	10,001	45.40	—	5	2	2	56	372	17	—	454	25.3
Topsham	9,401	16.59	—	2	1	1	26	115	9	2	156	23.7
Richmond	3,297	8.19	—	—	—	1	8	16	2	—	27	44.4
Phippsburg	2,043	9.79	—	—	—	—	4	13	1	2	20	0.0
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	5	60.0
<b>Sagadahoc County Totals</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>23.90</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>24.9</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>24,742</b>	<b>26.55</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>12,158</b>	<b>18.51</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>24.9</b>

<i>Somerset County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</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	1	12	147	181	29	—	372	20.7
Fairfield	6,239	33.02	—	—	—	3	16	176	9	2	206	35.4
Skowhegan	10,678	54.60	—	—	1	15	90	451	26	—	583	36.0
Madison	4,312	37.80	—	2	—	5	24	118	14	—	163	29.4
Pittsfield	4,046	34.60	—	—	—	1	22	110	7	—	140	22.1
Somerset SP	—	—	1	2	—	1	25	41	5	—	75	24.0
<b>Somerset County Totals</b>	<b>53,549</b>	<b>28.74</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>29.7</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>25,275</b>	<b>43.20</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>33.2</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>28,274</b>	<b>15.81</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>21.3</b>

<i>Waldo County</i>		<i>January–December 2000</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	—	—	—	—	—	2	35	37	5	1	80	17.5
Belfast	6,658	29.14	—	1	—	12	14	162	5	—	194	46.4
Searsport	2,636	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0
Waldo SP	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	19	3	—	45	15.6
<b>Waldo County Totals</b>	<b>37,611</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>34.8</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>9,294</b>	<b>20.87</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>46.4</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>28,317</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>16.8</b>

<i>Washington County</i>													<i>January–December 2000</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	—	—	—	—	—	4	119	144	8	1	276	18.1		
Calais	3,961	66.65	1	2	1	32	36	187	5	—	264	28.0		
Eastport	1,929	22.29	—	—	—	2	9	30	1	1	43	32.6		
Machias	2,724	8.81	—	—	—	4	5	14	—	1	24	70.8		
Jonesport	1,512	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0.0		
Baileyville	2,029	34.50	—	—	—	8	18	40	3	1	70	17.1		
Milbridge	1,358	9.57	—	—	—	2	2	9	—	—	13	30.8		
Washington SP	—	—	—	1	2	6	51	50	12	—	122	19.7		
<b>Washington County Totals</b>	<b>35,969</b>	<b>22.57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>24.0</b>		
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>13,513</b>	<b>30.64</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>29.2</b>		
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>22,456</b>	<b>17.72</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>18.6</b>		

<i>York County</i>													<i>January–December 2000</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	—	—	—	3	2	14	134	307	34	5	499	24.8		
Biddeford	21,649	40.60	—	16	10	34	155	606	29	29	879	27.2		
Kittery	9,613	18.00	—	1	3	3	26	133	5	2	173	41.6		
Old Orchard Beach	7,972	38.51	—	5	4	14	50	204	29	1	307	28.0		
Saco	16,646	39.23	—	—	1	14	105	520	13	—	653	29.1		
Sanford	21,450	31.66	—	3	12	10	86	542	26	—	679	23.6		
Berwick	6,560	19.82	—	2	1	1	13	102	10	1	130	23.1		
Eliot	5,986	8.19	—	—	—	1	17	30	1	—	49	16.3		
Kennebunk	9,518	18.81	—	6	1	4	27	136	5	—	179	20.7		
Kennebunkport	3,602	21.93	—	—	2	1	11	61	—	4	79	30.4		
North Berwick	4,239	3.07	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	13	7.7		
Ogunquit	1,008	58.53	—	—	—	2	6	51	—	—	59	27.1		
South Berwick	6,502	14.46	—	4	—	—	14	70	5	1	94	14.9		
Wells	8,549	29.95	—	—	—	8	87	155	6	—	256	28.9		
York	12,504	18.71	—	1	4	2	43	174	10	—	234	17.5		
Buxton	7,499	20.67	—	—	—	3	26	114	12	—	155	10.3		
York SP	—	—	—	2	1	10	98	75	15	—	201	32.3		
<b>York County Totals</b>	<b>180,689</b>	<b>25.67</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4,639</b>	<b>25.8</b>		
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>143,297</b>	<b>27.49</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>25.6</b>		
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>37,392</b>	<b>18.72</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>27.0</b>		

<i>State Totals</i>												
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,274,923</b>	<b>26.25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>23,808</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>33,470</b>	<b>28.7</b>
<b>Total Urban Areas</b>	<b>843,824</b>	<b>31.75</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>4,384</b>	<b>20,151</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>26,793</b>	<b>29.2</b>
<b>Total Rural Areas</b>	<b>431,099</b>	<b>15.49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>26.4</b>

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# COMMUNITY PROFILE



## ***PROGRAMMED CRIME PROFILES***

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

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

### **PRINTOUT 1**

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

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

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

### **PRINTOUT 2**

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

### **PRINTOUT 3**

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

### **PRINTOUT 4**

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

### **PRINTOUT 5**

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

*Printout 1 — Offenses Known to Police for December 2000*

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	This YTD	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder	4		4	3	14	0.01	25	-44.0%
B. Manslaughter*					1	<0.01	4	-75.0%
2. Forcible Rape, Total	26	6	20	10	318	0.25	273	16.5%
A. Rape by Force	25	6	19	9	291	0.23	245	18.8%
B. Attempts to Commit	1		1	1	27	0.02	28	-3.6%
3. Robbery, Total	20	3	17	8	246	0.19	196	25.5%
A. Firearm	4		4	1	46	0.04	32	43.8%
B. Knife	2	1	1		32	0.03	20	60.0%
C. Other Weapon	1		1	1	25	0.02	22	13.6%
D. Strong Arm	13	2	11	6	143	0.11	122	17.2%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	66	5	61	46	812	0.64	789	2.9%
A. Firearm	3		3	1	29	0.02	32	-9.4%
B. Knife	6	1	5	5	100	0.08	129	-22.5%
C. Other Weapon	25	1	24	20	216	0.17	203	6.4%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	32	3	29	20	467	0.37	425	9.9%
5. Burglary, Total	592	32	560	110	6,759	5.30	7,622	-11.3%
A. Forcible Entry	332	11	321	65	3,682	2.89	4,176	-11.8%
B. Unlawful — No Force	214	14	200	42	2,616	2.05	2,909	-10.1%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	46	7	39	3	461	0.36	537	-14.2%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	1,996	98	1,898	552	23,808	18.67	25,381	-6.2%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	119	20	99	38	1,317	1.03	1,457	-9.6%
A. Autos	82	15	67	31	863	0.68	978	-11.8%
B. Trucks and Buses	18	5	13	5	145	0.11	171	-15.2%
C. Other Vehicles	19		19	2	309	0.24	308	0.3%
8. Arson Total	13		13	4	196	0.15	198	-1.0%
<b>Index Crimes Total</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>33,470</b>	<b>26.25</b>	<b>35,941</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>
Index Crimes Less Arson	2,823	164	2,659	767	33,274	26.10	35,743	-6.9%
E. Other Assaults — Simple*	813	26	787	618	10,673		10,539	1.3%
<b>Reported Offenses Total</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>44,144</b>		<b>46,484</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>
Officers Killed or Assaulted Month			28					
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			232					

\*Are not included in index total



**Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 2000**

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.	\$246,642	\$24,624	10.0%	\$2,722,489	\$293,593	10.8%	\$2,978,295	\$313,293	10.5%
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$146,987	\$8,155	5.5%	\$2,096,205	\$277,961	13.3%	\$1,638,231	\$224,058	13.7%
C. Clothing and Furs	\$61,542	\$11,152	18.1%	\$383,303	\$91,199	23.8%	\$556,408	\$143,512	25.8%
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$682,335	\$401,060	58.8%	\$7,705,624	\$5,520,180	71.6%	\$8,871,068	\$6,366,357	71.8%
E. Office Equipment	\$29,541	\$1,527	5.2%	\$382,638	\$61,638	16.1%	\$470,495	\$96,358	20.5%
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	\$142,125	\$23,122	16.3%	\$1,653,168	\$178,202	10.8%	\$2,020,390	\$213,923	10.6%
G. Firearms	\$14,690	\$1,860	12.7%	\$206,963	\$49,907	24.1%	\$221,654	\$51,921	23.4%
H. Household Goods	\$28,739	\$5,969	20.8%	\$566,086	\$157,654	27.8%	\$471,693	\$61,095	13.0%
I. Consumable Goods	\$15,740	\$2,994	19.0%	\$330,471	\$27,647	8.4%	\$232,013	\$49,520	21.3%
J. Livestock			—	\$4,580	\$1,880	41.0%	\$29,806	\$7,981	26.8%
K. Miscellaneous	\$454,342	\$47,555	10.5%	\$7,056,737	\$1,172,516	16.6%	\$7,145,809	\$1,130,441	15.8%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,822,683</b>	<b>\$528,018</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>\$23,108,264</b>	<b>\$7,832,377</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>\$24,635,862</b>	<b>\$8,658,459</b>	<b>35.1%</b>
<b>Total Less Locally Stolen MVs</b>	<b>\$1,140,348</b>	<b>\$126,958</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>\$15,402,640</b>	<b>\$2,312,197</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>\$15,764,794</b>	<b>\$2,292,102</b>	<b>14.5%</b>

**Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 2000**

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	4		14		25		-44.0%	—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	20		318		273	\$2,200	16.5%	-100.0%
3. Robbery, Total	17	\$7,261	246	\$193,070	196	\$104,633	25.5%	84.5%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	5	\$934	69	\$13,761	63	\$23,307	9.5%	-41.0%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	2	\$80	28	\$45,884	33	\$5,928	-15.2%	674.0%
C. Gas or Service Station	1	\$954	3	\$2,204	3	\$1,457	—	51.3%
D. Convenience Store	1	\$50	19	\$19,589	18	\$7,662	5.6%	155.7%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	7	\$5,148	63	\$21,834	26	\$40,297	142.3%	-45.8%
F. Bank			5	\$12,284	4	\$7,619	25.0%	61.2%
G. Miscellaneous	1	\$95	59	\$77,514	49	\$18,363	20.4%	322.1%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	560	\$435,043	6,759	\$5,237,998	7,622	\$5,894,134	-11.3%	-11.1%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	81	\$32,182	1,153	\$687,307	1,235	\$626,837	-6.6%	9.6%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	152	\$98,507	1,716	\$1,370,838	1,903	\$1,702,839	-9.8%	-19.5%
(3) Residence Unknown	145	\$119,483	1,556	\$1,289,324	1,853	\$1,520,105	-16.0%	-15.2%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	90	\$73,064	1,121	\$845,040	1,320	\$1,007,984	-15.1%	-16.2%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	32	\$35,333	508	\$346,468	546	\$341,274	-7.0%	1.5%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	60	\$76,474	705	\$699,021	765	\$695,095	-7.8%	0.6%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	1,898	\$678,702	23,808	\$10,112,251	25,381	\$9,778,284	-6.2%	3.4%
A. Pocket-Picking	2	\$180	42	\$11,769	47	\$6,212	-10.6%	89.5%
B. Purse-Snatching	12	\$2,419	138	\$27,889	153	\$27,913	-9.8%	-0.1%
C. Shoplifting	284	\$41,325	3,131	\$320,485	4,144	\$517,748	-24.4%	-38.1%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	327	\$144,315	4,575	\$1,818,830	5,299	\$1,782,749	-13.7%	2.0%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	32	\$6,981	597	\$189,087	637	\$218,929	-6.3%	-13.6%
F. Bicycles	24	\$6,025	1,227	\$299,441	1,618	\$415,989	-24.2%	-28.0%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	324	\$152,676	4,027	\$2,549,022	4,114	\$2,771,134	-2.1%	-8.0%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	10	\$207	103	\$16,166	137	\$117,180	-24.8%	-86.2%
I. All Other	883	\$324,574	9,968	\$4,879,562	9,232	\$3,920,430	8.0%	24.5%
6. Larceny Value, Total	1,898	\$678,702	23,808	\$10,112,251	25,381	\$9,778,284	-6.2%	3.4%
A. Over \$200	590	\$610,099	7,800	\$9,301,941	8,218	\$8,916,109	-5.0%	4.3%
B. \$50 to \$200	492	\$54,243	6,075	\$655,271	6,599	\$704,286	-7.9%	-7.0%
C. Under \$50	816	\$14,360	9,933	\$155,039	10,564	\$157,889	-6.0%	-1.8%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	99	\$701,677	1,317	\$7,564,945	1,457	\$8,856,611	-9.6%	-14.6%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$1,822,683</b>		<b>\$23,108,264</b>		<b>\$24,635,862</b>		<b>-6.2%</b>
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	58		893		987		-9.5%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	40		645		718		-10.2%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	18		248		269	\$903	-7.8%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	5		126		168		-25.0%	

**Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 2000**

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	4	3	75.0%		14	13	92.9%	1	25	24	96.0%	
B. Manslaughter**			—		1	1	100.0%		4	3	75.0%	
2. Forcible Rape, Total	20	10	50.0%	2	318	138	43.4%	13	273	126	46.2%	17
A. Rape by Force	19	9	47.4%	2	291	124	42.6%	12	245	108	44.1%	11
B. Attempts to Commit	1	1	100.0%		27	14	51.9%	1	28	18	64.3%	6
3. Robbery, Total	17	8	47.1%		246	111	45.1%	21	196	108	55.1%	23
A. Firearm	4	1	25.0%		46	22	47.8%	3	32	17	53.1%	3
B. Knife	1		—		32	12	37.5%	5	20	11	55.0%	2
C. Other Weapon	1	1	100.0%		25	13	52.0%	2	22	13	59.1%	2
D. Strong Arm	11	6	54.5%		143	64	44.8%	11	122	67	54.9%	16
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	61	46	75.4%	7	812	610	75.1%	73	789	599	75.9%	91
A. Firearm	3	1	33.3%		29	18	62.1%	6	32	25	78.1%	2
B. Knife	5	5	100.0%	2	100	74	74.0%	12	129	95	73.6%	15
C. Other Weapon	24	20	83.3%	2	216	174	80.6%	18	203	169	83.3%	38
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	29	20	69.0%	3	467	344	73.7%	37	425	310	72.9%	36
5. Burglary, Total	560	110	19.6%	19	6,759	1,416	20.9%	342	7,622	1,604	21.0%	530
A. Forcible Entry	321	65	20.2%	11	3,682	846	23.0%	211	4,176	950	22.7%	303
B. Unlawful, No Force	200	42	21.0%	6	2,616	520	19.9%	123	2,909	597	20.5%	202
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	39	3	7.7%	2	461	50	10.8%	8	537	57	10.6%	25
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	1,898	552	29.1%	127	23,808	6,706	28.2%	1,731	25,381	7,316	28.8%	2,112
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	99	38	38.4%	4	1,317	530	40.2%	123	1,457	639	43.9%	156
A. Autos	67	31	46.3%	4	863	390	45.2%	83	978	472	48.3%	119
B. Trucks and Buses	13	5	38.5%		145	60	41.4%	15	171	78	45.6%	16
C. Other Vehicles	19	2	10.5%		309	80	25.9%	25	308	89	28.9%	21
8. Arson, Total	13	4	30.8%	1	196	68	34.7%	30	198	57	28.8%	38
<b>Index Crimes Total</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>33,470</b>	<b>9,592</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>35,941</b>	<b>10,473</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>2,967</b>
<b>Index Crimes Less Arson</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>33,274</b>	<b>9,524</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>35,743</b>	<b>10,416</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>2,929</b>
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	787	618	78.5%	107	10,673	8,259	77.4%	1,387	10,539	8,259	78.4%	1,378
<b>Reported Offenses Total</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>40.2%</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>44,144</b>	<b>17,852</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>46,484</b>	<b>18,735</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>4,345</b>

\*\*Are not included in index total

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

<b>Total State</b>		<b>Jan.</b>	<b>Feb.</b>	<b>Mar.</b>	<b>Apr.</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug.</b>	<b>Sep.</b>	<b>Oct.</b>	<b>Nov.</b>	<b>Dec.</b>	<b>YTD % Change</b>	
Murder	This Year	1		1	1			2	2	2	1		4	14	-44.0%
Murder	Last Year	2	3	3	3		1	3	2	1	1	1	5	25	
Rape	This Year	19	21	37	24	25	22	35	34	32	24	25	20	318	16.5%
Rape	Last Year	11	21	21	27	18	26	36	24	21	21	26	21	273	
Robbery	This Year	24	21	27	15	15	30	26	14	13	25	19	17	246	25.5%
Robbery	Last Year	11	23	15	15	20	13	24	9	13	18	18	17	196	
Agg. Assault	This Year	62	71	91	68	76	57	57	93	56	67	53	61	812	2.9%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	64	49	62	66	83	84	84	63	54	60	61	59	789	
Burglary	This Year	452	412	500	524	612	554	607	602	612	695	629	560	6,759	-11.3%
Burglary	Last Year	524	567	538	651	668	663	728	731	653	605	643	651	7,622	
Larceny	This Year	1,655	1,472	1,887	1,781	2,023	2,092	2,314	2,382	2,105	2,156	2,043	1,898	23,808	-6.2%
Larceny	Last Year	1,705	1,679	1,748	1,935	2,190	2,269	2,711	2,471	2,152	2,310	2,138	2,073	25,381	
M/V Theft	This Year	91	97	104	87	112	117	124	121	128	133	104	99	1,317	-9.6%
M/V Theft	Last Year	91	97	81	116	133	132	132	136	125	129	157	128	1,457	
Arson	This Year	8	11	13	12	19	13	17	24	13	32	21	13	196	-1.0%
Arson	Last Year	12	17	22	31	18	25	14	11	11	18	8	11	198	
Index Offenses	This Year	2,312	2,105	2,660	2,512	2,882	2,885	3,182	3,272	2,961	3,133	2,894	2,672	33,470	-6.9%
Index Offenses	Last Year	2,420	2,456	2,490	2,844	3,130	3,213	3,732	3,447	3,030	3,162	3,052	2,965	35,941	
<b>Percent Change</b>		<b>-4.5%</b>	<b>-14.3%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>-11.7%</b>	<b>-7.9%</b>	<b>-10.2%</b>	<b>-14.7%</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>	

## ***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.