

2003

Crime in Maine 2003

Maine Department of Public Safety

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**State of Maine
Department of Public Safety**

STATE



CITY

COUNTY

**CRIME IN MAINE
2003**

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

John Elias Baldacci, Governor

Michael P. Cantara, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

Michael R. Sperry, Chief
Maine State Police

Craig A. Poulin, Major
Support Services Division

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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COMMISSIONER

COL. CRAIG A. POULIN
CHIEF
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DEPUTY CHIEF

Honorable John Elias Baldacci
Governor, State of Maine
1 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0001

Dear Governor Baldacci:

It is my privilege to present you and the members of the Legislature our "2003 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,

Colonel Craig A. Poulin
Chief, Maine State Police

INTEGRITY * FAIRNESS * COMPASSION * EXCELLENCE

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DEDICATION

This publication is dedicated to Maine's fallen heroes, the 79 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	EMERY O. GOOCH Aug. 9, 1924, ME State Police	CLAUDE W. KIMBALL Sept. 17, 1948, Penobscot SO	CHARLES J. WILSON Mar. 2, 1977, Penobscot SO
JOHN T. DOWNES Jan. 28, 1811, Washington SO	FRED A. FOSTER Aug. 30, 1925, Maine State Police	NORMAN C. PHILBRICK July 7, 1949, Auburn PD	TIMOTHY L. WILLARD Dec. 29, 1978, Paris PD
JAMES P. ROBBINS June 14, 1879, Rockland PD	LEE H. PARKER Sept. 1, 1927, Maine Warden Service	FRANCIS A. MURRAY June 28, 1950, Bangor PD	THOMAS J. MERRY July 12, 1980, Maine State Police
WILLIAM LAWRENCE Sept. 3, 1883, Bath PD	FRANK C. WING Aug. 19, 1928, Maine Warden Service	HOWARD W. EYE Aug. 18, 1951, Calais PD	RODNEY C. BONNEY Apr. 6, 1981, Auburn PD
THOMAS F. MALLOY Oct. 9, 1884, Kennebec SO	SELDON L. JONES May 17, 1930, Augusta PD	GEORGE E. TOWNSEND Aug. 27, 1956, Maine Warden Service	CARROLL W. MILLETT Mar. 17, 1982, Paris PD
RUFUS R. LISHNESS Nov. 4, 1884, Augusta PD	MICHAEL T. CONNOLLY Aug. 15, 1930, Portland PD	PAUL J. SIMARD July 7, 1958, Lewiston PD	ROBERT J. GALLANT Sept. 11, 1982, Berwick PD
CHARLES W. NILES Nov. 8, 1886, Maine Warden Service	HANS P. SMITH Sept. 16, 1930, Portland PD	PIERRE A. HARNOIS May 14, 1959, Westbrook PD	DONALD E. DAVEY July 30, 1984, Lincoln SO
LYMAN O. HILL Nov. 8, 1886, Maine Warden Service	JOSEPH HONORE DUTREMBLE Apr. 8, 1932, Biddeford PD	FRANK E. ROSS JR. Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO	MICHAEL R. VEILLEUX June 17, 1986, ME State Police
GRANVILLE A. HAYDEN Apr. 30, 1893, Aroostook SO	EDWARD F. O'DONNELL July 29, 1932, Biddeford PD	FRANK J. BUZYNSKI Sept. 4, 1959, Knox SO	JEFFREY L. BULL May 9, 1987, Lebanon PD
HARRISON A. WHITMAN Nov. 18, 1893, Oxford SO	FRANK H. CURTIS Nov. 18, 1932, Aroostook SO	JOHN E. SUTTON Sept. 20, 1963, U. of M. Orono PD	DAVID R. PAYNE July 23, 1988, Lewiston PD
PATRICK H. JORDON Mar. 7, 1903, Bangor PD	REUBEN BLACKMAN May 5, 1933, Lincoln SO	CHARLES C. BLACK July 9, 1964, Maine State Police	JOSIAH B. MAHAR Sept. 23, 1988, US Border Patrol
MAURICE D. BEANE Jan. 1913, Passadumkeag PD	JEAN BAPTISTE JALBERT May 13, 1933, Maine Warden Service	HERBERT E. TOWNE Nov. 18, 1964, Newport PD	GILES R. LANDRY Mar. 31, 1989, ME State Police
HAROLD C. HILLMAN Dec. 21, 1914, Aroostook SO	ROBERT L. MOORE Oct. 22, 1935, Maine Warden Service	RALPH W. HEATH Oct. 29, 1965, Baxter State Park	WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS Oct. 13, 1989, Oxford SO
CHARLES E. McINTOSH Dec. 16, 1915, Portland PD	THOMAS E. GIGGEY Nov. 24, 1936, Ft. Fairfield PD	DALE A. MacDONALD Nov. 26, 1965, Somerset SO	JIM SWINT Oct. 1, 1990, Brunswick PD
JOSEPH GOULET June 15, 1920, Biddeford PD	JOHN D. CHAPMAN Feb. 16, 1938, Rockland PD	RALPH A. CHASE Jan. 1, 1966, Gardiner PD	WILLIAM F. HANRAHAN Nov. 21, 1992, Maine Warden Service
ARTHUR G. DEAG July 19, 1921, Maine Warden Service	THAXTER M. REARDON June 5, 1938, Millinocket PD	JEAN C. MONDVILLE Oct. 29, 1966, Biddeford PD	JEFFREY S. PAROLA Nov. 13, 1994, Maine State Police
LESLIE ROBINSON Oct. 8, 1921, Maine Warden Service	KARL A. JACOBSON Nov. 13, 1958, Nat'l Park Service	R. LYLE FROST JR. July 1, 1968, Maine Warden Service	JAMES A. GRIFFITH April 15, 1996, Maine State Police
MERTLEY E. JOHNSTON Nov. 14, 1922, Maine Warden Service	E. DEAN PRAY Aug. 20, 1940, Cumberland SO	RICHARD E. VARNEY Sept. 27, 1972, Maine Warden Service	GLENN STRANGE Oct. 17, 1997, Maine State Police
DAVID F. BROWN Nov. 14, 1922, Maine Warden Service	RANDALL E. SHELLEY June 3, 1946, Maine Warden Service	ELLIOTT S. JOHNSON Sept. 1, 1973, Thomaston PD	NORMAN J. DUBE Nov. 7, 1997, Aroostook SO
		LOUIS E. DAIGLE Nov. 6, 1974, Madawaska PD	CHARLES R. BAKER SR. Dec. 18, 1999, Somerset SO
		FRANK H. ELLIOTT Dec. 15, 1976, Thomaston PD	

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CRIME IN MAINE 2003 — HIGHLIGHTS



During 2003 the crime clock average in Maine reflected the following:

VIOLENT CRIMES: 1 every 6 hours, 12 minutes1 Murder every 21 days, 11 hours, 18 minutes
 1 Rape every 24 hours, 57 minutes
 1 Robbery every 30 hours, 19 minutes
 1 Aggravated Assault every 11 hours, 36 minutes

PROPERTY CRIMES: 1 every 16 minutes, 17 seconds1 Burglary every 79 minutes, 59 seconds
 1 Larceny every 21 minutes, 51 seconds
 1 Motor Vehicle Theft every 6 hours, 2 minutes
 1 Arson every 44 hours, 42 minutes

CRIME RATEThe Crime Rate is based on the occurrence of an Index Offense per 1,000 residents of the state. Local and county rates are based on their individual populations. The State Crime Rate for 2003 was 25.80 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 2002 was 26.60. The 2003 state population is estimated at 1,305,728 persons.

INDEX OFFENSESThere were 33,693 Index Offenses reported by police during 2003 — a decrease of 741 offenses (2.2%) from the 34,434 similar offenses reported in 2002.

VIOLENT CRIMESMurder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault make up the Violent Crimes category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 10 offenses from 2002 for a 0.7% increase. During 2003 violent crimes totaled 1,412, compared to a 2002 total of 1,402. Violent crimes accounted for 4.2% of all reported index crimes (4.1% in 2002) and represent a crime rate of 1.08 per 1,000 population.

PROPERTY CRIMESProperty Crimes, consisting of Burglary, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, fell in 2003 by 751 offenses (2.3%) from 2002. There were 32,281 offenses reported in 2003 with 33,032 being shown for 2002. Property crimes account for 95.8% of all index crimes with a crime rate of 24.72 offenses per 1,000 population.

MURDERThere were 17 murders committed in Maine during 2003 — up by 3 (21.4%) from the 14 murders reported in 2002. Law enforcement cleared 14 murders this year. Maine’s 10-year average is 21 homicides annually.

RAPE	Forcible Rapes decreased by 40 reported offenses during 2003. There were 391 offenses reported to police in 2002, compared to 351 in 2003. Of the total, 331 were actual rapes, while 20 were classified as attempts to commit forcible rape.
ROBBERY	Robberies increased by 7.4% (20 offenses) during 2003, from 269 in 2002 to 289 in 2003.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Law enforcement reported 755 Aggravated Assaults during 2003, an increase of 3.7% from the 2002 figure of 728. Simple assaults (a non-index crime) decreased by 0.3% during 2003 with 10,948 offenses reported.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as Domestic Assault and account for 45.8% of all assaults. During 2003 police reported 5,364 offenses, an increase of 551 (11.4%) from the 4,813 offenses reported in 2002.
BURGLARY	The number of Burglaries during 2003 fell by 5.4% compared with those in 2002. There was a decrease of 373 from the 2002 total of 6,944. The 6,571 burglaries reported statewide resulted in property loss totaling \$5,756,522. Burglaries represent 19.5% of all reported index offenses.
LARCENY-THEFT	The crime of Larceny decreased during 2003 by 1.8% from the 24,496 larceny offenses reported in 2002. Police reported 24,064 larceny crimes during 2003. Shoplifting increased 4.0% and thefts from motor vehicles decreased 7.0% for 34.1% of all larceny crimes reported.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Motor Vehicle Theft registered an increase of 32 offenses during 2003, from 1,418 in 2002 to 1,450. A high of 2,764 motor vehicles were reported stolen during 1978.
ARSON	The crime of Arson was added to the list of reportable index crimes in 1980. During 2003 there were 196 arsons reported, up 22 (12.6%) from the 174 arsons reported for 2002. Estimated property loss caused by arson totaled over \$1 million during 2003 — down 43.8%.
HATE CRIME	Beginning in 1992, Hate Crime was added as a new reporting requirement. During 2003, police reported 79 incidents involving 100 victims and resulting in a total of 99 offenses.
STOLEN/RECOVERED PROPERTY	During 2003 law enforcement agencies recorded \$23,829,298 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes — a decrease of 2.6% from the \$24,464,621 stolen during 2002. Police were able to recover 33.9% (\$8,088,993) of stolen property during 2003.

CLEARANCE RATE	Law enforcement agencies cleared 27.9% of all index crimes in 2003 — higher than the 27.7% rate in 2002.
ARRESTS	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by police, including juveniles and adults, was 55,714 — an increase of 1.2% from the 55,036 persons recorded in 2002. Drug arrests increased 4.6% with 4,271 adults and 828 juveniles charged with drug offenses.
OFFICER ASSAULTS	There were 262 assaults on law enforcement officers in 2003, the same as the 2002 figure of 262.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA	Statewide there were 2,230 full-time sworn law enforcement officers representing a ratio of 1.71 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally (in 2002) the average rate per 1,000 was 2.3.
TRENDS	The chart on the following pages shows the 10-year trend data for the index crimes recorded by Uniform Crime Reporting. Shown are the number of offenses, the crime rate per 1,000 residents of Maine, the percent cleared in Maine, the national crime rate per 1,000, and the percent change in the number of reported offenses in Maine.

<i>Crime Summary</i>									
	10-year average	2003	Percent change	2002	Percent change	2001	Percent change	2000	Percent change
Murder									
Offenses	21	17	21.4%	14	-26.3%	19	35.7%	14	-44.0%
Percent cleared	90	77		100		90		93	
Rate/1000	0.02	0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01	
National rate/1000	0.07	0.05 *		0.05		0.05		0.06	
Rape									
Offenses	299	351	-10.2%	391	21.4%	322	1.3%	318	16.5%
Percent cleared	45	51		42		48		43	
Rate/1000	0.24	0.27		0.30		0.25		0.25	
National rate/1000	0.35	0.33 *		0.33		0.32		0.33	
Robbery									
Offenses	268	289	7.4%	269	2.3%	263	6.9%	246	25.5%
Percent cleared	47	46		54		56		45	
Rate/1000	0.21	0.22		0.21		0.20		0.19	
National rate/1000	1.81	1.49 *		1.49		1.49		1.64	
Aggravated Assault									
Offenses	889	755	3.7%	728	-11.1%	819	0.9%	812	2.9%
Percent cleared	73	74		77		74		75	
Rate/1000	0.71	0.58		0.56		0.64		0.64	
National rate/1000	3.64	3.10 *		3.10		3.19		3.46	
Burglary									
Offenses	7,866	6,571	-5.4%	6,944	1.0%	6,878	1.8%	6,759	-11.3%
Percent cleared	21	20		21		21		21	
Rate/1000	6.27	5.03		5.36		5.35		5.30	
National rate/1000	8.59	7.46 *		7.46		7.41		7.64	
Larceny									
Offenses	26,201	24,064	-1.8%	24,496	-0.1%	24,515	3.0%	23,808	-6.2%
Percent cleared	28	27		27		28		28	
Rate/1000	20.88	18.43		18.92		19.05		18.67	
National rate/1000	27.32	24.46 *		24.46		24.85		25.74	
Motor Vehicle Theft									
Offenses	1,571	1,450	2.3%	1,418	-14.9%	1,667	26.6%	1,317	-9.6%
Percent cleared	39	36		40		36		40	
Rate/1000	1.25	1.11		1.10		1.30		1.03	
National rate/1000	4.87	4.32 *		4.32		4.31		4.58	
Arson									
Offenses	225	196	12.6%	174	-17.9%	212	8.2%	196	-1.0%
Percent cleared	33	31		27		27		35	
Rate/1000	0.18	0.15		0.13		0.16		0.15	
National rate/1000	0.39	0.32 *		0.32		0.36		0.37	
Total									
Offenses	37,339	33,693	-2.2%	34,434	-0.8%	34,695	3.7%	33,470	-6.9%
Percent cleared	29	28		28		29		29	
Rate/1000	29.76	25.80		26.60		26.96		26.25	
National rate/1000	46.63	41.18 *		41.18		41.61		43.44	

*2003 not yet available at press time

<i>Crime Summary</i>										
	Percent change	1998	Percent change	1997	Percent change	1996	Percent change	1995	Percent change	1994
25	-3.8%	26	36.8%	19	-24.0%	25	19.0%	21	-25.0%	28
96		96		79		80		105		82
0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02
0.06		0.06		0.07		0.08		0.08		0.09
273	19.2%	229	-9.8%	254	-4.5%	266	-0.7%	268	-14.9%	315
46		35		44		43		52		50
0.22		0.19		0.21		0.22		0.22		0.26
0.33		0.34		0.36		0.37		0.37		0.39
196	-25.5%	263	1.9%	258	-10.4%	288	-13.0%	331	19.5%	277
55		41		43		45		45		39
0.16		0.21		0.21		0.23		0.27		0.22
1.50		1.65		2.02		2.21		2.21		2.38
789	-25.0%	1,052	9.5%	961	-0.9%	970	-5.0%	1,021	4.4%	978
76		70		69		74		72		71
0.64		0.85		0.78		0.79		0.83		0.79
3.36		3.60		3.88		4.18		4.20		4.30
7,622	-8.2%	8,300	1.0%	8,218	-11.0%	9,230	0.1%	9,218	3.4%	8,915
21		19		21		20		20		21
6.17		6.72		6.65		7.47		7.46		7.22
7.70		8.62		9.43		9.88		9.88		10.42
25,381	-4.1%	26,464	-3.6%	27,449	-6.0%	29,193	2.4%	28,504	1.3%	28,138
29		28		29		27		28		28
20.55		21.43		22.23		23.64		23.08		22.78
25.51		27.28		29.76		30.45		30.45		30.25
1,457	-4.0%	1,517	-7.6%	1,642	-7.0%	1,766	2.7%	1,720	-2.1%	1,756
44		39		39		35		38		43
1.18		1.23		1.33		1.43		1.39		1.42
4.21		4.59		5.26		5.61		5.61		5.91
198	-2.0%	202	-20.2%	253	-12.2%	288	14.7%	251	-10.7%	281
29		31		30		39		40		39
0.16		0.16		0.20		0.23		0.20		0.23
0.37		0.38		0.44		0.45		0.45		0.47
35,941	-5.6%	38,053	-2.6%	39,054	-7.1%	42,026	1.7%	41,334	1.6%	40,688
29		28		29		28		28		29
29.10		30.81		31.62		34.03		33.47		32.95
42.67		46.15		50.79		52.78		52.78		53.74

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 135 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-ninth publication. All publications have been well received, and the accumulated information becomes more valuable and widely used each year. *Crime in Maine 2003* 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 2003 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 2003 hate/bias crime is displayed starting on page 42 of this report.

During 2003, 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 2003, 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 2003 the UCR staff evaluated the software's ability to allow local law enforcement contributors to submit the expanded crime data to the state program via electronic media. Concurrent with the software testing and evaluation, UCR staff also designed and piloted prototype police field report forms capable of capturing all data necessary for participation in NIBRS reporting.

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

CRIME FACTORS

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

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

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

Set forth below are some of the conditions which will,

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

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

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

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

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

UCR POTENTIAL USES

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

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

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

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

I. Contributors

Administrative information relating to:

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

II. Governor and Legislature

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

III. Courts — prosecution

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

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

IV. Press

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

V. Social Agencies

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

VI. Educational Institutions (for various studies)

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

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

The objectives of the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

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

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

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

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

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

CRIME INDEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORTING PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

1. Criminal Homicide

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

2. Forcible Rape

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

3. Robbery

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

4. Assault

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

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

5. Burglary

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

6. Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft)

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

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

8. Arson

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

Uniformity and accuracy of crime data collected under this program is of primary concern. With the receipt of reports covering approximately 135 reporting jurisdictions within the state of Maine, the problems of attaining uniformity are readily apparent. Issuance of instructions and training of personnel within contributing agencies does not

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT OF POLICY FOR RELEASE OF UCR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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

REGULATIONS

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

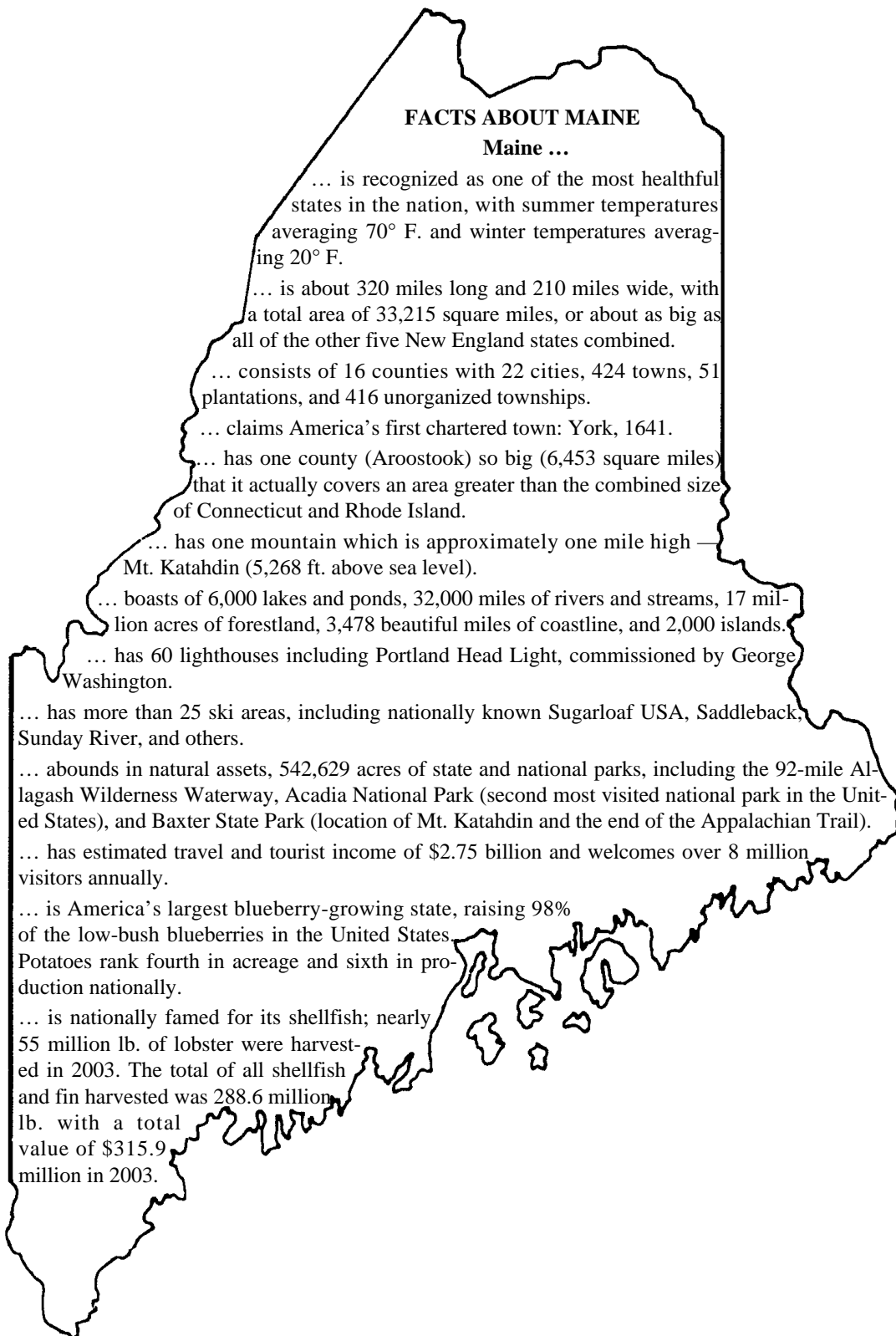
No person or agency will be furnished statistical information which has not previously been published, concerning any individual agency's report, without the written consent of the Chief Administrator of that agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting division will maintain for one year a

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

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

PROFILE OF THE STATE OF MAINE

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



CRIME RATES

The computation of crime rates as they appear in this report is based on 2003 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.

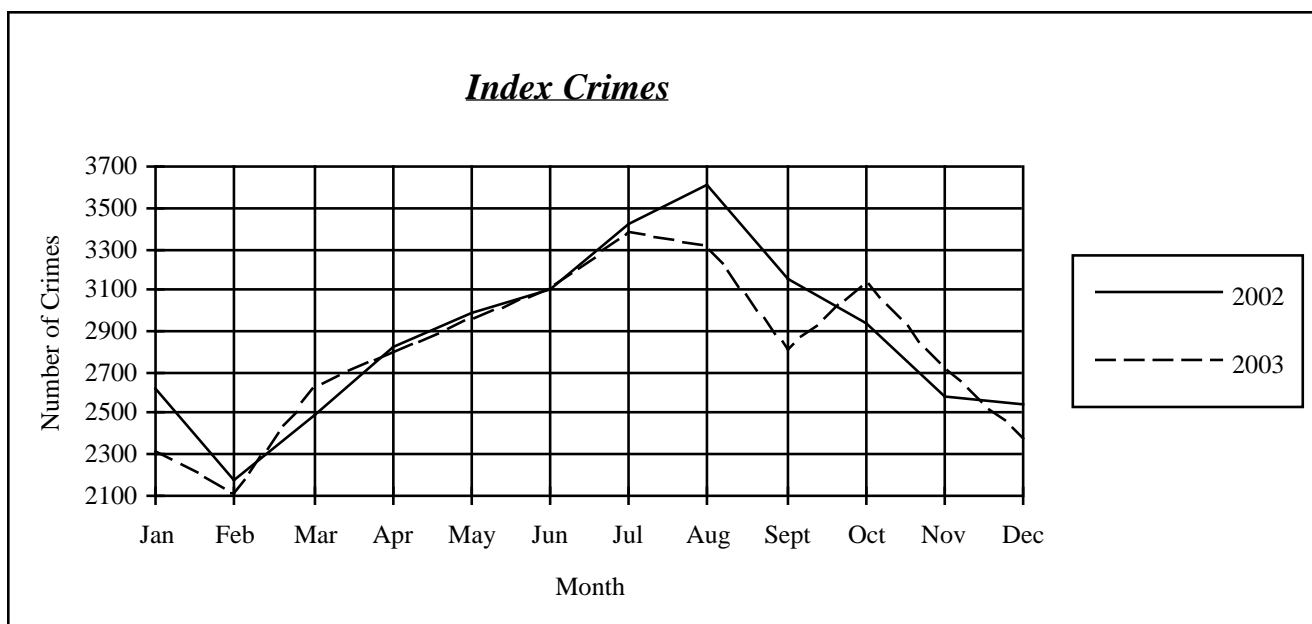
Monthly and annual Uniform Crime Reports currently received from approximately 135 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in Maine represent 100 percent of the estimated Maine population.

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 2003 was 25.80 offenses per 1,000 persons. Violent crimes occurred at a rate of 1.08 offenses per 1,000 persons, property crimes at a rate of 24.72.

<i>2003 Crime Rates</i>			
Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	17	.05%	.01
Rape	351	1.04%	.27
Robbery	289	.86%	.22
Aggravated Assault	755	2.24%	.58
Burglary	6,571	19.50%	5.03
Larceny-Theft	24,064	71.42%	18.43
M/V Theft	1,450	4.30%	1.11
Arson	196	.58%	.15
Totals	33,693	100.00%	25.80
Total Violent Crime	1,412	4.19%	1.08
Total Property Crime	32,281	95.81%	24.72



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	2002	33.87	3,569	2	49	38	48	670	2,601	140	21	27.6%
	2003	29.04	3,070	4	48	40	35	494	2,301	131	17	26.2%
Aroostook	2002	19.95	1,498	—	27	5	32	398	952	79	5	31.0%
	2003	19.59	1,445	1	11	8	31	356	978	57	3	31.1%
Cumberland	2002	31.67	8,541	4	104	94	175	1,556	6,218	337	53	26.2%
	2003	30.48	8,273	2	93	129	184	1,530	5,901	374	60	24.5%
Franklin	2002	30.35	908	—	6	1	14	163	680	44	—	29.8%
	2003	25.78	772	1	23	—	20	153	532	40	3	30.2%
Hancock	2002	21.62	1,137	—	9	4	31	232	802	57	2	37.9%
	2003	23.33	1,232	—	5	4	34	284	857	45	3	32.1%
Kennebec	2002	26.74	3,180	—	42	35	62	565	2,345	116	15	31.6%
	2003	26.38	3,146	1	32	11	45	622	2,299	123	13	32.4%
Knox	2002	25.85	1,040	—	3	6	9	176	810	35	1	29.3%
	2003	24.30	992	—	2	6	20	127	787	47	3	29.5%
Lincoln	2002	16.64	568	—	9	3	6	134	384	32	—	52.8%
	2003	18.61	646	—	3	4	19	143	451	26	—	52.2%
Oxford	2002	23.89	1,328	1	25	5	34	441	750	71	1	23.4%
	2003	19.75	1,108	—	20	4	39	293	679	70	3	26.5%
Penobscot	2002	28.22	4,152	—	28	26	57	719	3,136	150	36	23.4%
	2003	31.02	4,569	3	15	29	61	845	3,433	153	30	24.2%
Piscataquis	2002	29.94	524	1	4	—	32	166	297	20	4	19.3%
	2003	26.91	467	1	2	—	31	139	271	22	1	27.4%
Sagadahoc	2002	23.49	840	1	13	5	14	139	618	47	3	21.0%
	2003	21.63	785	—	5	4	5	156	582	30	3	23.9%
Somerset	2002	26.36	1,362	1	11	5	37	350	904	47	7	33.6%
	2003	28.48	1,464	2	15	6	33	358	985	62	3	32.0%
Waldo	2002	18.43	679	1	5	3	24	145	467	34	—	25.8%
	2003	19.05	723	—	10	1	44	166	463	36	3	38.6%
Washington	2002	19.96	688	—	8	—	36	182	433	29	—	18.3%
	2003	20.48	690	—	4	2	42	178	433	31	—	29.4%
York	2002	23.31	4,420	3	48	39	117	908	3,099	180	26	27.7%
	2003	21.86	4,311	2	63	41	112	727	3,112	203	51	27.0%
TOTALS	2002	26.60	34,434	14	391	269	728	6,944	24,496	1,418	174	27.7%
	2003	25.80	33,693	17	351	289	755	6,571	24,064	1,450	196	27.9%

Total Index Crimes by County, January–December 2003

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Androscoggin	236	176	274	257	282	304	288	294	251	298	230	180	3,070
Aroostook	86	85	93	121	139	144	141	144	133	137	118	104	1,445
Cumberland	587	573	750	764	724	685	777	769	649	755	715	525	8,273
Franklin	68	67	72	77	73	57	60	60	71	52	60	55	772
Hancock	75	53	61	89	95	165	144	145	96	129	81	99	1,232
Kennebec	223	208	262	245	290	338	305	271	256	307	225	216	3,146
Knox	68	42	81	104	108	82	83	93	87	88	91	65	992
Lincoln	36	58	33	43	61	59	87	62	60	60	50	37	646
Oxford	133	78	82	87	105	82	129	93	71	79	88	81	1,108
Penobscot	312	280	302	363	414	397	410	426	393	459	441	372	4,569
Piscataquis	31	27	40	41	50	44	44	38	40	43	39	30	467
Sagadahoc	32	37	47	70	65	74	121	89	77	73	55	45	785
Somerset	105	107	95	93	104	99	164	183	138	152	127	97	1,464
Waldo	45	45	59	64	50	66	83	81	75	55	46	54	723
Washington	26	43	31	53	43	73	48	77	56	72	56	112	690
York	253	225	353	331	367	436	503	498	361	385	298	301	4,311
2003 Total	2,316	2,104	2,635	2,802	2,970	3,105	3,387	3,323	2,814	3,144	2,720	2,373	33,693
2002 Total	2,615	2,170	2,496	2,818	2,985	3,102	3,430	3,611	3,153	2,937	2,576	2,541	34,434
% Change	-11.4%	-3.0%	5.6%	-0.6%	-0.5%	0.1%	-1.3%	-8.0%	-10.8%	7.0%	5.6%	-6.6%	-2.2%

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY

Comparative Data: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2002, Maine	14	391	269	728	6,944	24,496	1,418	174	34,434
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.01	0.30	0.21	0.56	5.36	18.92	1.10	0.13	26.60
2003, Maine	17	351	289	755	6,571	24,064	1,450	196	33,693
Crime Rate per 1,000 Population	0.01	0.27	0.22	0.58	5.03	18.43	1.11	0.15	25.80
Numerical Change	3	-40	20	27	-373	-432	32	22	-741
Percent Change	21.4%	-10.2%	7.4%	3.7%	-5.4%	-1.8%	2.3%	12.6%	-2.2%
U.S. 2001-2002*									
Percent Change	1.0%	4.7%	-0.7%	-1.6%	1.7%	-0.6%	1.4%	-3.7%	<0.1%
New England 2001-2002*									
Percent Change	-3.7%	-5.5%	-0.5%	-4.8%	-1.8%	-3.4%	-5.4%	-3.7%	-3.2%

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

Clearance Data, 2003: State, New England, National

Offense	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
Maine # of Offenses	17	351	289	755	6,571	24,064	1,450	196	33,693
Maine # Cleared	13	178	132	555	1,337	6,592	522	60	9,389
Maine % Cleared	76.5%	50.7%	45.7%	73.5%	20.3%	27.4%	36.0%	30.6%	27.9%
U.S. % Cleared*	64.0%	44.5%	25.7%	56.5%	13.0%	18.0%	13.8%	16.5%	20.0%
New England % Cleared*	55.6%	50.7%	31.0%	64.7%	17.7%	22.9%	15.7%	19.8%	21.0%

*Figures are given for 2002, as 2003 data was not available at press time.



Murder

INDEX CRIMES



Rape



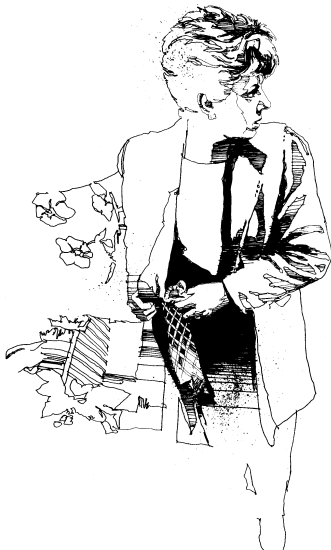
Robbery



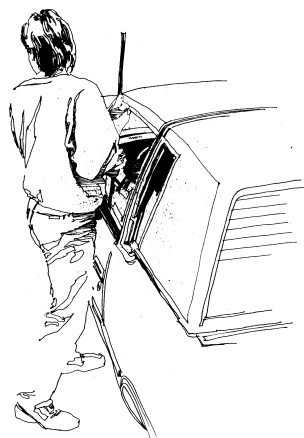
Aggravated Assault



Burglary



Larceny-Theft



Motor Vehicle Theft



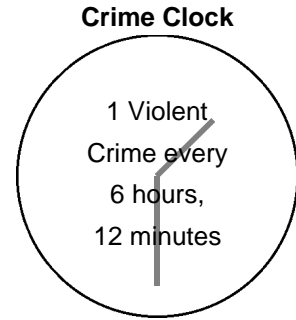
Arson

VIOLENT CRIMES

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

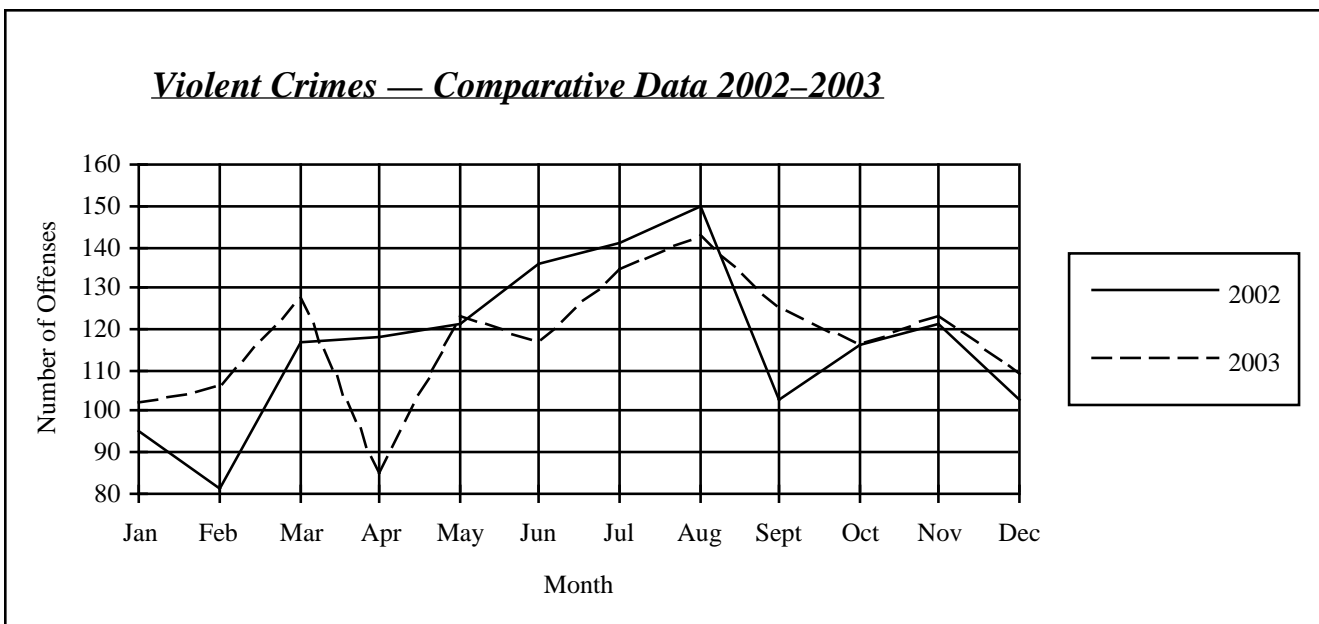
During the year 2003, violent crimes showed an increase from the previous year. There were 1,412 reported offenses during 2003 — compared with 1,402 for 2002. This increase of 10 crimes reported represents an increase of 0.7%.

The 2003 crime rate for violent crime is 1.08 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represent 4.2% of all reported index crimes. Police cleared 878 violent crimes for a 62.2 clearance rate.



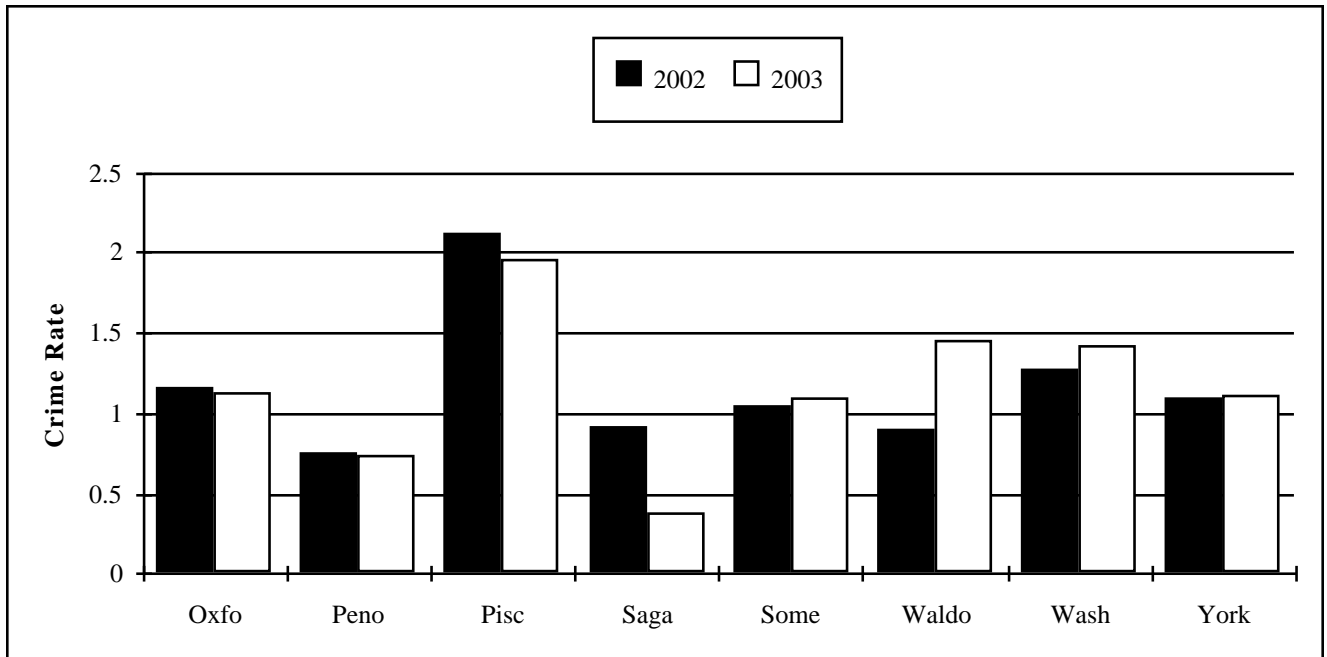
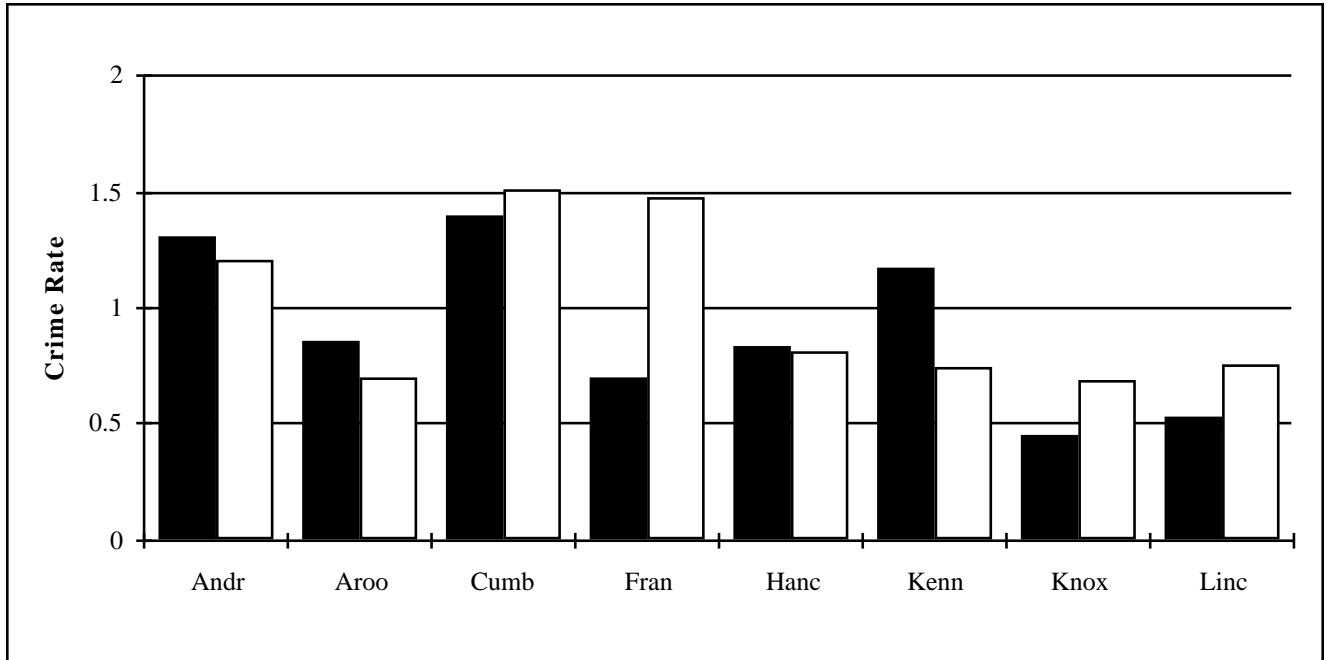
Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2002–2003

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Totals
2002	14	391	269	728	1,402
2003	17	351	289	755	1,412
Number Change	3	-40	20	27	10
Percent Change	21.4%	-10.2%	7.4%	3.7%	0.7%



Violent Crime by County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 1.08)



PROPERTY CRIMES

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

Property crimes showed a decrease during 2003, falling by 751 reported offenses. The 2003 total of 32,281 represents a 2.3% decrease from the 2002 figure of 33,032.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 8,511 property crimes during 2003 for a 26.4% clearance rate. Property crimes represent 95.8% of all reported index crimes and account for a crime rate of 24.72 offenses per 1,000.

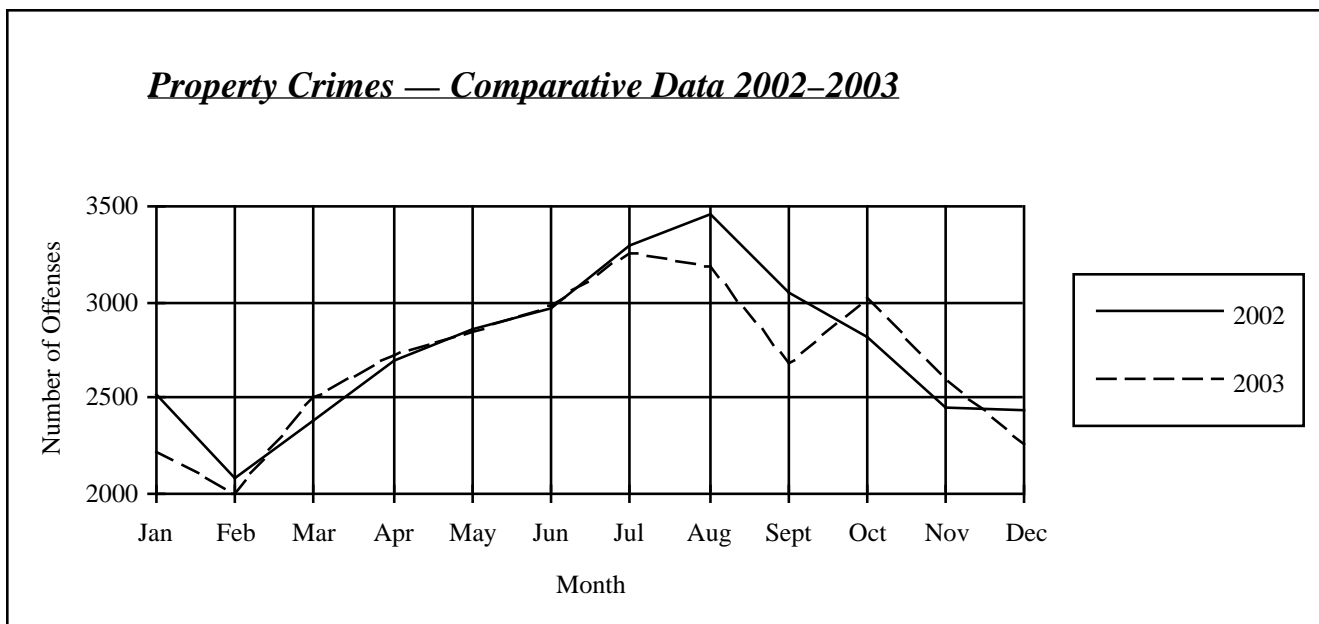
Crime Clock



Number of Offenses — Comparative Data 2002–2003

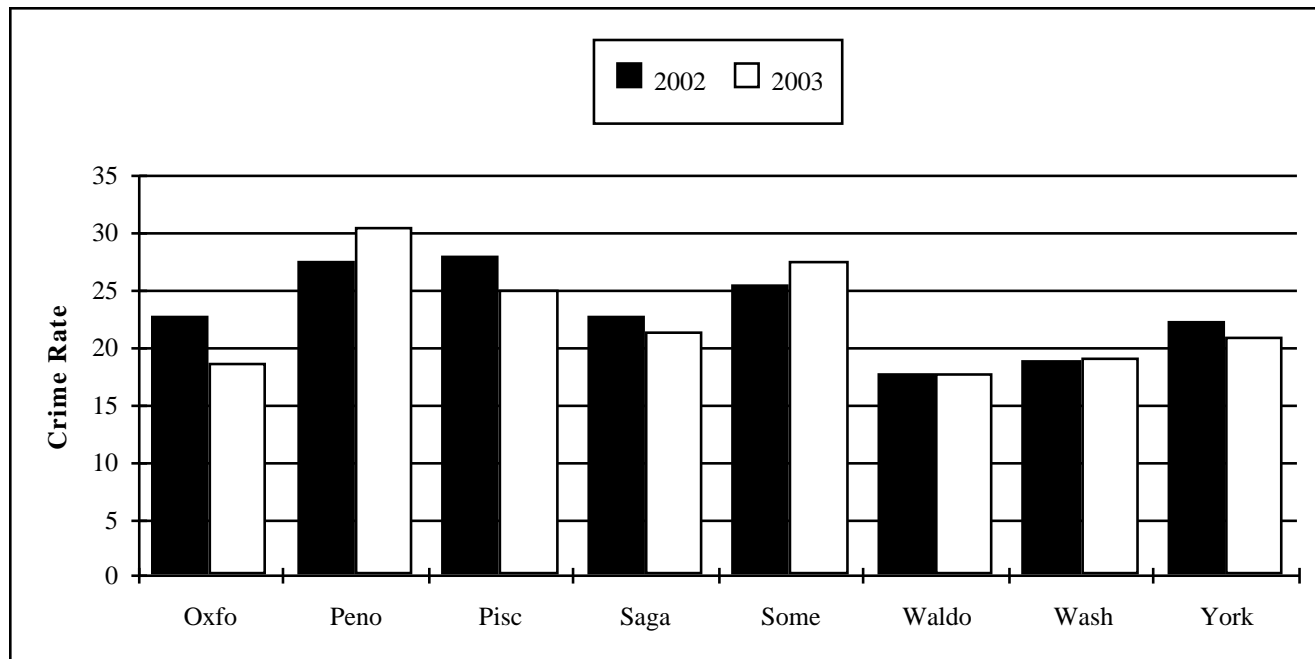
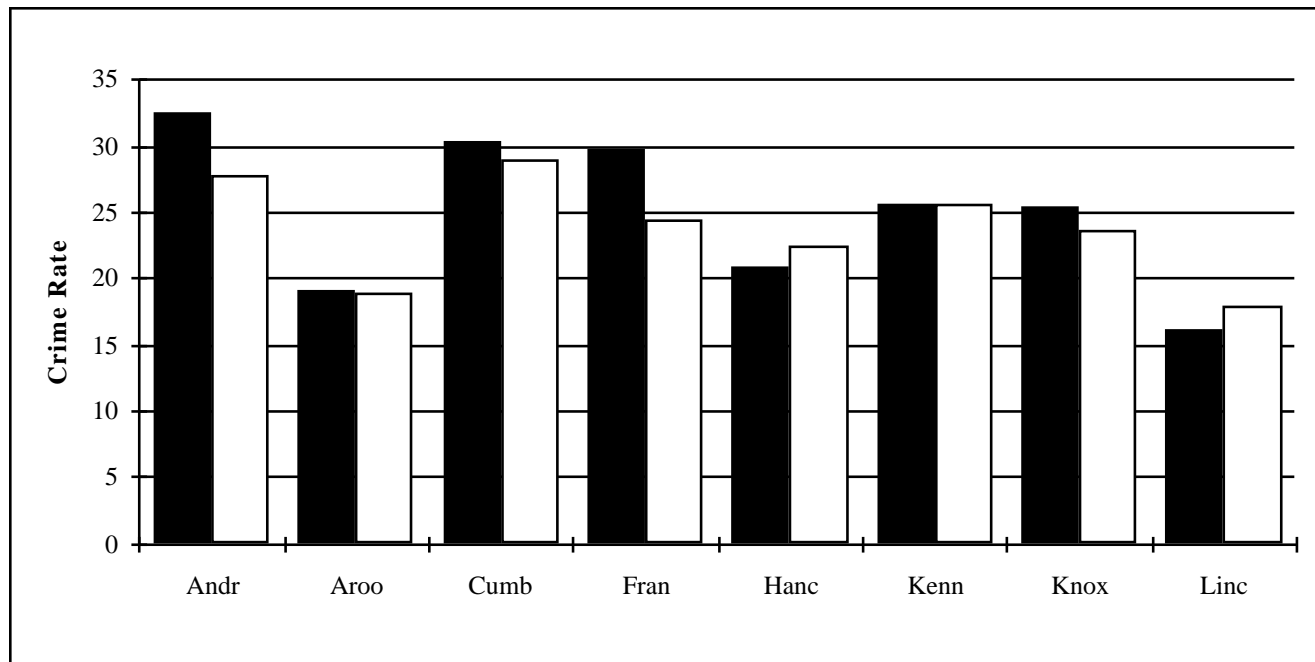
	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Totals
2002	6,944	24,496	1,418	174	33,032
2003	6,571	24,064	1,450	196	32,281
Number Change	-373	-432	32	22	-751
Percent Change	-5.4%	-1.8%	2.3%	12.6%	-2.3%

Property Crimes — Comparative Data 2002–2003



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 24.72)



MURDER/NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER SUMMARY, 2003

Date and Location of Incident	Victim		Assailant		Weapon Used	Relationship of Victim to Offender	Circumstances
	Age	Sex	Age	Sex			
01/06/03 Bangor	20	F	28	M	Knife	Wife	Victim stabbed to death inside her home. Husband charged with murder.
01/15/03 Sanford	18	M	20	M	Shotgun	Friend	Victim shot to death with shotgun inside his apartment by offender.
01/25/03 Lewiston	43	F	53	M	Hands	Girlfriend	Victim was strangled to death inside her apartment. Live-in boyfriend charged with murder.
02/04/03 Casco	39	F	45	M	Handgun	Girlfriend	Victim was shot to death in her home by longtime live-in boyfriend.
02/15/03 Lisbon Falls	22 months	M	29	F	Hands	Son	Victim was shaken to death inside his home by offender.
04/26/03 Lewiston	22	F	30	M	Knife	Girlfriend	Victim stabbed to death inside her apartment by her live-in boyfriend, who then stabbed and killed himself.
04/27/03 New Sweden	78	M	53	M	Poison	Acquaintance	Victim drank coffee laced with arsenic at church. Offender shot and killed himself.
05/02/03 Fairfield	46	F	44	M	Shotgun	Ex-wife	Victim was shot and killed by ex-husband at her home.
06/24/03 Bangor	51	M	26	M	Knife	Neighbor	Victim stabbed to death in his apartment by offender.
07/31/03 Glenburn	53	M	43	M	Gun	Friend	Victim shot to death and buried in woods. Offender was charged with murder.
09/14/03 Moscow	65	M	—	—	Shotgun	Unknown	Victim found shot to death outside his home.
09/14/03 Oakland	21	F	47	M	Hands	Stranger	Victim, a college student, was abducted and beaten to death by offender.
09/21/03 Sabattus	42	F	40	M	Hands	Girlfriend	Victim died from head injuries after being found lying on road.
10/06/03 Parkman	23	M	21 20	M M	Handgun	Acquaintance	Victim shot to death in a remote cabin. Offenders charged with murder.
11/09/03 Portland	20	M	30	M	Firearm	Acquaintance	Victim shot outside his home. Offender charged with murder.
11/21/03 South Berwick	42	F	41	M	Hands	Girlfriend	Victim beaten to death. Longtime live-in boyfriend indicted for manslaughter and assault.
12/23/03 Wilton	40	M	—	—	Firearm	Unknown	Victim found shot to death inside his home.



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
21 days,
11 hours,
18 minutes

Year	Trend					1999–2003
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Number reported	25	14	19	14	17	
% change from previous year	-3.8%	-44.0%	35.7%	-26.3%	21.4%	% change -32.0%
Rate per 1,000	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
% change from previous year	—	-50.0%	—	—	—	% change -50.0%

Characteristics — 2003

Victim–Offender Relationship

Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger82.4%
Stranger to Stranger5.9%
Unknown11.8%

Type of Weapon Used

Firearm47.1%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....17.6%
Other Dangerous Weapon.....0.0%
Hands, Fists, Feet29.4%
Other/Undetermined5.9%

Months of Highest Occurrence

January, September17.6%
Feb., Apr., Nov.11.8%
May–July, Oct., Dec.5.9%

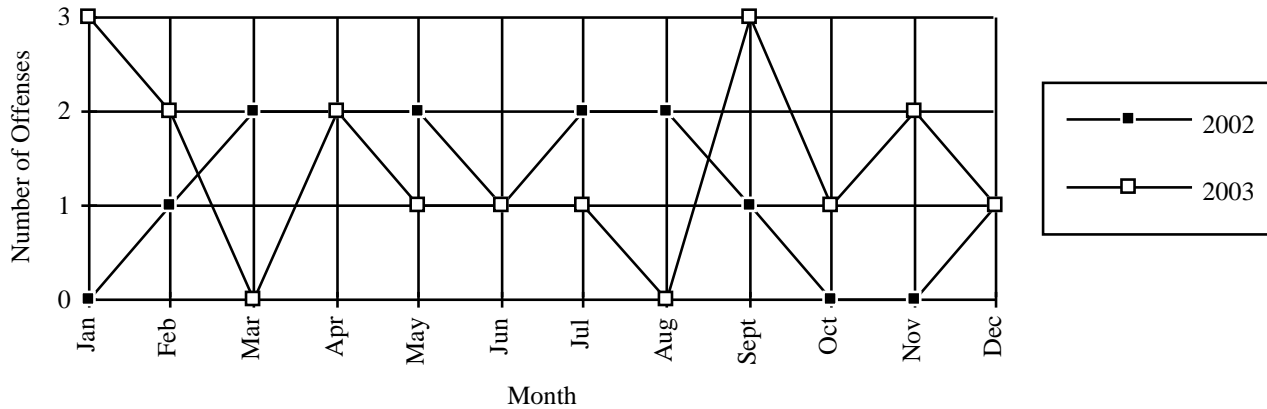
Value of Property Stolen during Offense

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

Clearance Rate

14 Offenses Cleared.....82.4%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.76

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter — Comparative Data 2002–2003

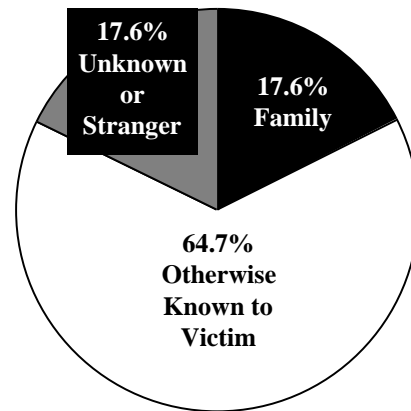


Profile of Persons Arrested — 13 Arrests

Age	Sex
17 and under.....0.0%	Male.....92.3%
18–24.....23.1%	Female.....7.7%
25–29.....23.1%	
30–34.....7.7%	
35–39.....0.0%	
40 and over.....46.2%	
2 offenders committed suicide	

Murder Distribution by Relationship (Victim to Offender)

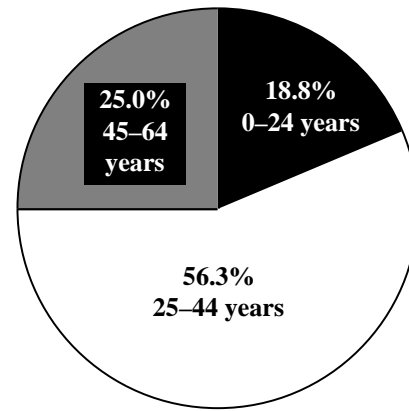
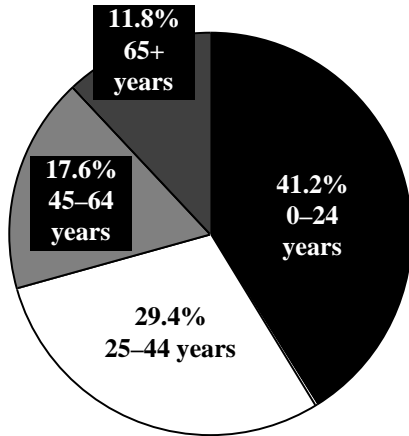
Relationship*	Number	% of Total
Wife or Ex-wife	2	11.8%
Son	1	5.9%
Total Family	3	17.7%
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	5	29.4%
Acquaintance	6	35.3%
Stranger	1	5.9%
Unknown	2	11.8%
Total Other	14	82.4%
TOTAL	17	100.1%



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

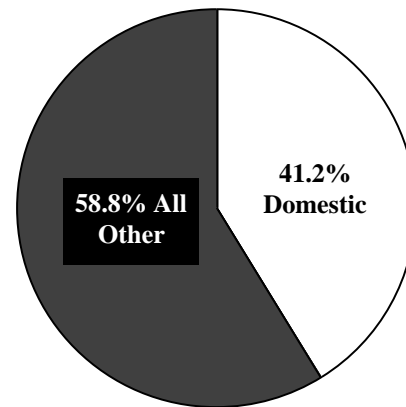
Murder Distribution by Age and Sex

Age of Victims	Male	Female	Total	Age of Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0–14 years	1	—	1	0–14 years	—	—	—
15–24 years	3	3	6	15–24 years	3	—	3
25–34 years	—	—	—	25–34 years	4	1	5
35–44 years	1	4	5	35–44 years	4	—	4
45–54 years	2	1	3	45–54 years	4	—	4
55–64 years	—	—	—	55–64 years	—	—	—
65+ years	2	—	2	65+ years	—	—	—
Total	9	8	17	Total	15	1	16



Murder Distribution by Circumstances

Circumstance**	Number	% of Total
Felony Total*	—	0.0%
Domestic Conflict	7	41.2%
Child Abuse/Neglect	1	5.9%
Other	7	41.2%
Unknown	2	11.8%
Other than Felony Total	17	100.0%
TOTAL	17	100.0%

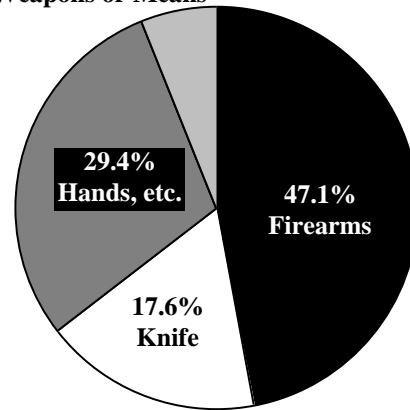


*Felony murder is defined as a killing which occurs in conjunction with the commission of another crime such as a robbery, arson, sexual assault or other felonious activities.

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

Murder Distribution by Weapon

Weapon	Number	% of Total	5.9% Other Weapons or Means
Shotgun	3	17.6%	
Handgun	5	29.4%	
Knife, Cutting Instrument	3	17.6%	
Hands, Fists, Feet	5	29.4%	
Other/Unknown	1	5.9%	
Total	17	100.0%	



FORCIBLE RAPE



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

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

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

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

Crime Clock



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

Trend

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999–2003
Number reported	273	318	322	391	351	
% change from previous year	19.2%	16.5%	1.3%	21.4%	-10.2%	
						% change 28.6%
Rate per 1,000	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.27	
% change from previous year	15.8%	13.6%	—	20.0%	-10.0%	
						% change 22.7%

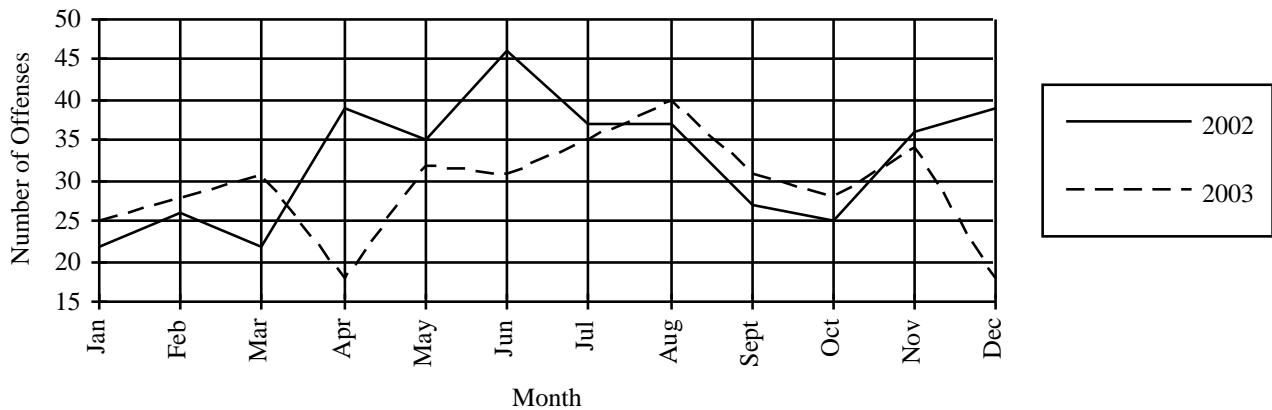
Characteristics — 2003

Type of Offense	
Rape by Force	94.3%
Attempts to Rape.....	5.7%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
August	11.4%
July	10.0%
November	9.7%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$2,300.00
Per Incident Average	\$6.53
Clearance Rate	
178 Offenses Cleared.....	50.7%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.26

**Profile of Persons Arrested
90 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	21.1%
18–24.....	22.2%
25–29.....	14.4%
30–34.....	7.8%
35–39.....	11.1%
40 and over.....	23.3%
Sex	
Male.....	100.0%
Female.....	0.0%

Rapes — Comparative Data 2002–2003



Rape by Type of Offense, 2002–2003

	2002	2003	% change
Forcible Rape	374	331	-11.5%
Attempted Rape	17	20	17.6%
Totals	391	351	-10.2%



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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999–2003
Number reported	196	246	263	269	289	
% change from previous year	-25.5%	25.5%	6.9%	2.3%	7.4%	% change 47.4%
Rate per 1,000	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	
% change from previous year	-23.8%	18.8%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	% change 37.5%

Characteristics — 2003

Type of Weapon Used	Months of Highest Occurrence
Hands, Fists, Feet.....54.3%	August11.4%
Firearm.....18.7%	December10.0%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....15.6%	March9.7%
Other Dangerous Weapon.....11.4%	
	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Place of Occurrence	Total.....\$199,726.00
Street, Alley.....32.9%	Per Incident Average.....\$691.06
Business Establishment.....27.0%	
Residence19.7%	Clearance Rate
Miscellaneous.....17.0%	132 Offenses Cleared.....45.7%
Banks.....3.5%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.45

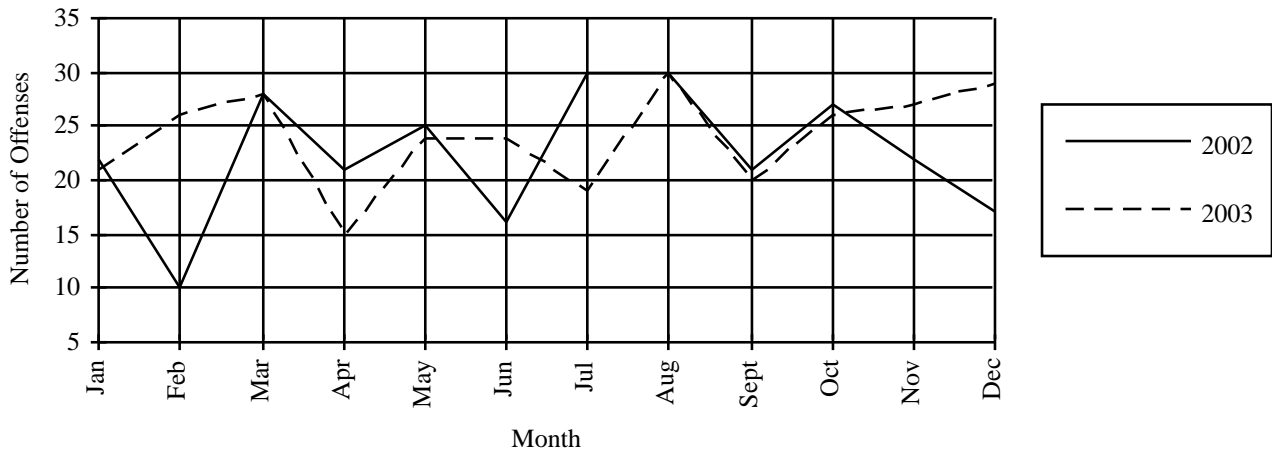
**Profile of Persons Arrested
130 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	13.8%
18–24.....	45.4%
25–29.....	11.5%
30–34.....	10.0%
35–39.....	6.9%
40 and over.....	12.3%
Sex	
Male.....	90.0%
Female.....	10.0%

Robbery by Weapon Type, 2002–2003

	2002	2003	% change
Firearm	58	54	–6.9%
Knife	37	45	21.6%
Other Weapon	34	33	–2.9%
Strong Arm	140	157	12.1%
Totals	269	289	7.4%

Robberies — Comparative Data 2002–2003



Robbery by Classification, 2002–2003

Classification	Number of Offenses			2002	Value Stolen 2003	% change
	2002	2003	% change			
Highway	66	95	43.9%	\$14,768.00	\$23,913.00	61.9%
Commercial House	41	49	19.5%	\$19,035.00	\$21,757.00	14.3%
Gas/Service Station	7	9	28.6%	\$1,785.00	\$1,805.00	1.1%
Convenience Store	22	20	–9.1%	\$6,618.00	\$10,669.00	61.2%
Residence	63	57	–9.5%	\$56,704.00	\$20,837.00	–63.3%
Bank/Lending Inst.	14	10	–28.6%	\$51,122.00	\$39,026.00	–23.7%
Miscellaneous	56	49	–12.5%	\$11,947.00	\$81,719.00	584.0%
Totals	269	289	7.4%	\$161,979.00	\$199,726.00	23.3%

<i>Robbery Type by County</i>									
County		Highway	Commercial House	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Residence	Bank	Misc.	Total
Androscoggin									
	2003	14	4	5	—	7	2	8	40
	2002	—	3	2	4	10	3	16	38
Aroostook									
	2003	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	8
	2002	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	5
Cumberland									
	2003	53	31	3	12	17	2	11	129
	2002	30	23	2	9	19	2	9	94
Franklin									
	2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	2002	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hancock									
	2003	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	4
	2002	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	4
Kennebec									
	2003	3	2	—	1	3	2	—	11
	2002	11	2	—	—	9	2	11	35
Knox									
	2003	1	2	—	—	2	—	1	6
	2002	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	6
Lincoln									
	2003	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
	2002	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Oxford									
	2003	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4
	2002	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	5
Penobscot									
	2003	10	3	—	1	10	—	5	29
	2002	9	6	1	2	5	1	2	26
Piscataquis									
	2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
	2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Sagadahoc									
	2003	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	4
	2002	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	5
Somerset									
	2003	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	6
	2002	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	5
Waldo									
	2003	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Washington									
	2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	2002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
York									
	2003	12	—	—	3	8	2	16	41
	2002	12	—	2	2	9	5	9	39



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.

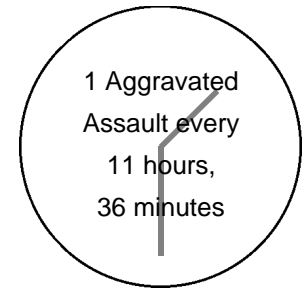
Aggravated Assault: "1. A person is guilty of aggravated assault if he ... causes: A. Serious bodily injury to another; or, B. Bodily injury to another with use of a dangerous weapon; or, C. Bodily injury to another under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life." M.R.S.A. 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 2003 there were 10,948 simple assaults reported (-0.3% from 2002), with a clearance rate of 75.0%. These simple assaults are included in the report of domestic assaults, and assaults on law enforcement officers.

Crime Clock

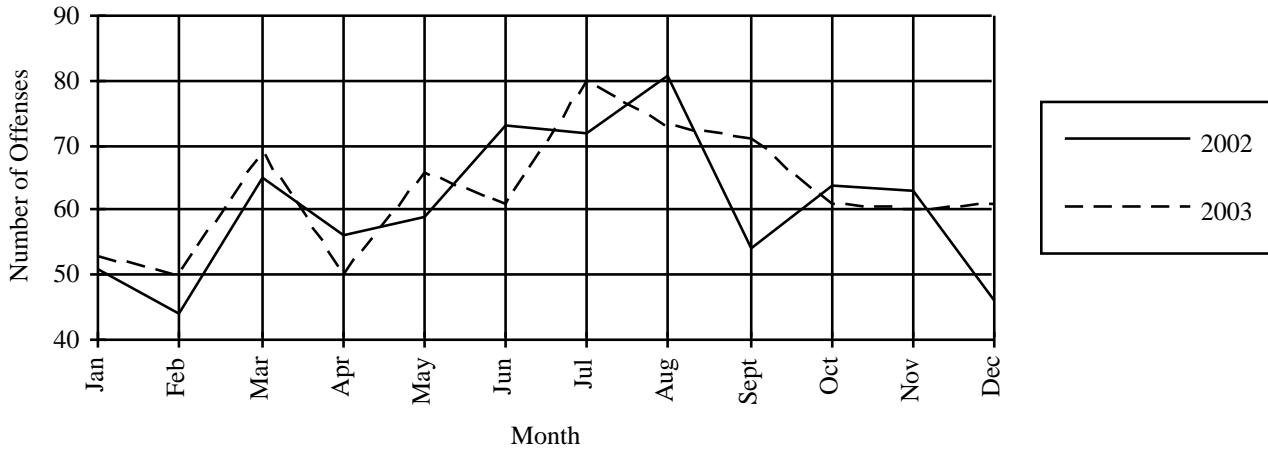


Year	Trend					1999-2003
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Number reported	789	812	819	728	755	
% change from previous year	-25.0%	2.9%	0.9%	-11.1%	3.7%	% change -4.3%
Rate per 1,000	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.56	0.58	
% change from previous year	-24.7%	—	—	-12.5%	3.6%	% change -9.4%

Characteristics — 2003	
Type of Weapon Used	
Hands, Fists, Feet.....	51.4%
Other Dangerous Weapons	28.1%
Knife/Cutting Instrument.....	16.4%
Firearms.....	4.1%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
July	10.6%
August	9.7%
September	9.4%
Clearance Rate	
555 Offenses Cleared.....	73.5%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.79

Profile of Persons Arrested 597 Arrests	
Age	
17 and under.....	13.1%
18-24.....	31.0%
25-29.....	13.6%
30-34.....	9.2%
35-39.....	10.2%
40 and over.....	22.9%
Sex	
Male.....	83.1%
Female.....	16.9%

Aggravated Assaults — Comparative Data 2002–2003



Aggravated Assault by Weapon Type, 2002–2003

	Firearm	Knife	Other Weapon	Strong Arm	Totals
2002	17	99	233	379	729
2003	31	124	212	388	755
% change	82.4%	25.3%	-9.0%	2.4%	3.7%

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

During 2003:

- Of a grand total of 11,703 reported assaults, 5,364 or 45.8% were identified as occurring between household

or family members.

- Domestic assaults increased 11.4% (551 offenses) from the 2002 figure of 4,813.
- Law enforcement agencies cleared 4,598 domestic assaults for a clearance rate of 85.7%.
- Of the 5,364 domestic assaults, 97.7% involved personal weapons (hands, fists, feet).



<i>Domestic Violence Assaults Comparison Data 2002–2003</i>				
Situations/Relationships	2002 Number of Offenses	2002 % of Total	2003 Number of Offenses	2003 % of Total
Male Assault on Female				
Firearm	4	<.1	11	.2
Knife, Cutting Instrument	11	.2	17	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	33	.7	26	.5
Hands, Aggravated Injury	45	.9	66	1.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	2,735	56.8	3,053	56.9
Total Male Assault on Female	2,828	58.8	3,173	59.2
Female Assault on Male				
Firearm	—	—	—	—
Knife, Cutting Instrument	13	.3	16	.3
Other Dangerous Weapon	16	.3	19	.4
Hands, Aggravated Injury	11	.2	9	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	668	13.9	726	13.5
Total Female Assault on Male	708	14.7	770	14.4
Parent Assault on Child				
Firearm	—	—	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	<.1	—	—
Other Dangerous Weapon	4	<.1	6	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	17	.4	13	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	370	7.7	398	7.4
Total Parent Assault on Child	392	8.1	418	7.8
Child Assault on Parent				
Firearm	—	—	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	1	<.1	4	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	6	.1	6	.1
Hands, Aggravated Injury	7	.1	8	.1
Hands, Not Aggravated	343	7.1	439	8.2
Total Child Assault on Parent	357	7.4	458	8.5
All Other Domestic Assaults				
Firearm	—	—	1	<.1
Knife, Cutting Instrument	6	.1	5	<.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	14	.3	13	.2
Hands, Aggravated Injury	15	.3	9	.2
Hands, Not Aggravated	493	10.2	517	9.6
Total All Other Domestic Assaults	528	11.0	545	10.2
Grand Total All Domestic Assaults	4,813	100.0	5,364	100.0
Domestic Assaults/Type of Weapon				
Firearm	4	.1	14	.3
Knife, Cutting Instrument	32	.7	42	.8
Other Dangerous Weapon	73	1.5	70	1.3
Hands, Aggravated Injury	95	2.0	105	2.0
Hands, Not Aggravated	4,609	95.8	5,133	95.7
Total Domestic Assaults	4,813	100.0	5,364	100.0
Total All Domestic Assaults	4,813	41.1	5,364	45.8
Total All Reported Assaults	11,705	100.0	11,703	100.0

Breakdown of Reported Domestic Assaults by County, 2002–2003

County	2002 Number of Offenses	2002 Percent of Total	2003 Number of Offenses	2003 Percent of Total	Percent Change Offenses
Androscoggin	521	10.8%	583	10.9%	11.9%
Aroostook	255	5.3%	302	5.6%	18.4%
Cumberland	1,120	23.3%	1,084	20.2%	-3.2%
Franklin	113	2.3%	176	3.3%	55.8%
Hancock	110	2.3%	121	2.3%	10.0%
Kennebec	467	9.7%	588	11.0%	25.9%
Knox	103	2.1%	157	2.9%	52.4%
Lincoln	67	1.4%	89	1.7%	32.8%
Oxford	204	4.2%	206	3.8%	1.0%
Penobscot	432	9.0%	441	8.2%	2.1%
Piscataquis	46	1.0%	42	0.8%	-8.7%
Sagadahoc	92	1.9%	109	2.0%	18.5%
Somerset	196	4.1%	232	4.3%	18.4%
Waldo	115	2.4%	157	2.9%	36.5%
Washington	101	2.1%	108	2.0%	6.9%
York	871	18.1%	969	18.1%	11.3%
Totals	4,813	100.0%	5,364	100.0%	11.4%



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
79 minutes,
59 seconds

Trend

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999–2003
Number reported	7,622	6,759	6,878	6,944	6,571	
% change from previous year	-8.2%	-11.3%	1.8%	1.0%	-5.4%	% change -13.8%
Rate per 1,000	6.17	5.30	5.35	5.36	5.03	
% change from previous year	-8.2%	-14.1%	0.9%	0.2%	-6.2%	% change -18.5%

Characteristics — 2003

Place of Occurrence	Months of Highest Occurrence
Residence.....66.5%	August10.2%
Non-Residence.....33.5%	July9.5%
	June9.4%
Type of Entry	Value of Property Stolen during Offense
Forcible Entry.....52.9%	Total.....\$5,756,522.00
Unlawful Entry — No Force.....41.4%	Per Incident Average.....\$876.05
Attempted Forcible Entry.....5.7%	
Time of Day	Clearance Rate
Day — 6 a.m.–6 p.m.....39.2%	1,337 Offenses Cleared.....20.3%
Night — 6 p.m.–6 a.m.....32.1%	Arrests/Crime Ratio.....0.19
Unknown.....28.7%	

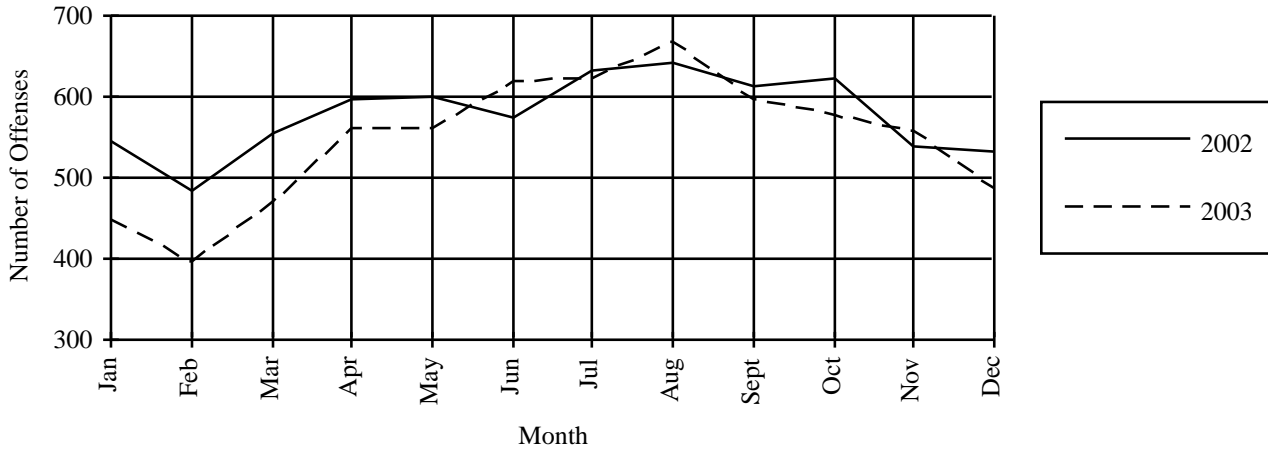
Profile of Persons Arrested 1,264 Arrests

Age	Sex
17 and under.....36.3%	Male.....86.2%
18–24.....39.6%	Female.....13.8%
25–29.....7.0%	
30–34.....5.6%	
35–39.....4.8%	
40 and over.....6.6%	

Type of Entry, 2002–2003

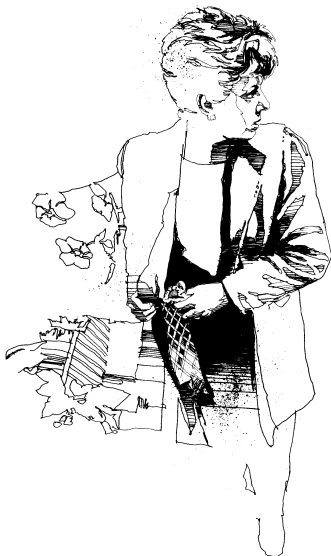
	2002	2003	% change
Forcible Entry	3,675	3,477	-5.4%
Unlawful Entry, no force	2,863	2,719	-5.0%
Attempted Forcible Entry	406	375	-7.6%
Totals	6,944	6,571	-5.4%

Burglaries — Comparative Data 2002–2003



Burglary by Time of Day, 2002–2003

	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2002	2003	% change	2002	2003	% change
Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,170	1,136	-2.9%	\$931,725	\$804,552	-13.6%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	1,905	1,877	-1.5%	\$1,884,488	\$1,810,680	-3.9%
Unknown	1,512	1,354	-10.4%	\$1,257,652	\$1,186,910	-5.6%
Subtotals	4,587	4,367	-4.8%	\$4,073,865	\$3,802,142	-6.7%
Non-Residence						
6 p.m.–6 a.m.	1,049	974	-7.1%	\$932,493	\$894,107	-4.1%
6 a.m.–6 p.m.	605	701	15.9%	\$578,261	\$518,785	-10.3%
Unknown	703	529	-24.8%	\$643,479	\$541,488	-15.8%
Subtotal	2,357	2,204	-6.5%	\$2,154,233	\$1,954,380	-9.3%
Grand Totals	6,944	6,571	-5.4%	\$6,228,098	\$5,756,522	-7.6%



LARCENY-THEFT

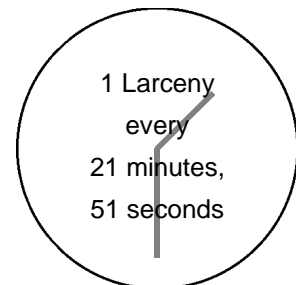
Larceny is the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership.

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

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

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

Crime Clock



<i>Trend</i>						
Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999–2003
Number reported	25,381	23,808	24,515	24,496	24,064	
% change from previous year	-4.1%	-6.2%	3.0%	-0.1%	-1.8	
						% change -5.2%
Rate per 1,000	20.55	18.67	19.05	18.92	18.43	
% change from previous year	-4.1%	-9.1%	2.0%	-0.7%	-2.6	
						% change -10.3%

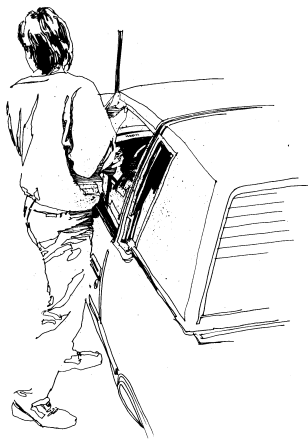
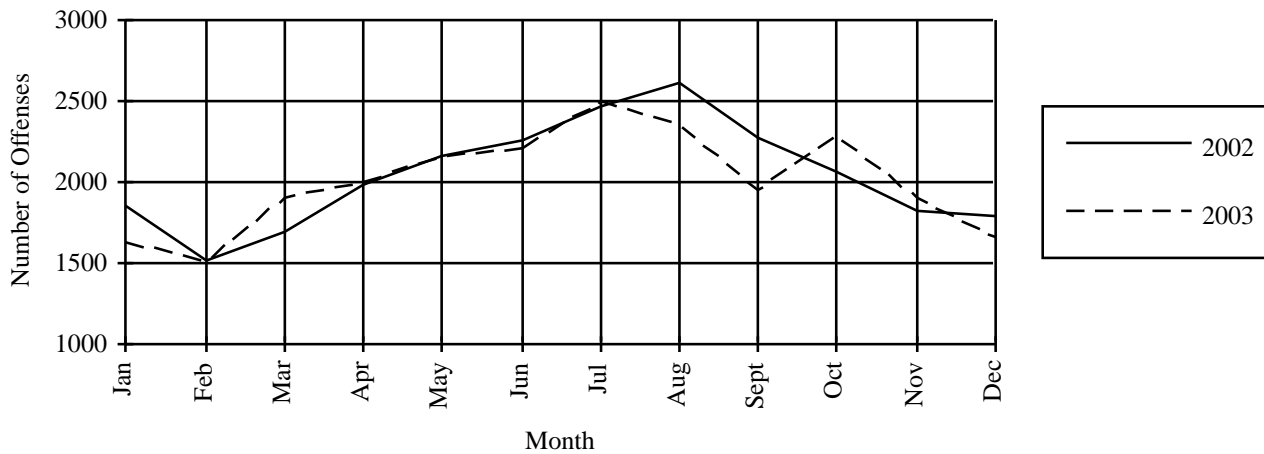
<i>Characteristics — 2003</i>	
Type of Criminal Activity	
All Other	39.6%
From Motor Vehicles	19.3%
From Buildings	15.8%
Shoplifting	14.8%
Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	4.8%
Bicycles	4.1%
Purse-Snatching	0.6%
From Coin-Op Machines	0.6%
Pocket-Picking	0.3%
Value per Incident	
Under \$50	43.1%
Over \$200	32.2%
\$50 to \$200	24.7%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
July	10.4%
August	9.8%
October	9.6%
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$10,156,168.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$422.05
Clearance Rate	
6,592 Offenses Cleared.....	27.4%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.24

Profile of Persons Arrested
5,656 Arrests

Age	
17 and under.....	36.6%
18–24.....	32.2%
25–29.....	8.1%
30–34.....	6.6%
35–39.....	5.3%
40 and over.....	11.1%
Sex	
Male.....	62.1%
Female.....	37.9%

<i>Larceny by Classification, 2002–2003</i>						
	Number of Offenses			Value Stolen		
	2002	2003	% change	2002	2003	% change
Pocket-Picking	85	83	-2.4%	\$63,824	\$23,057	-63.9%
Purse-Snatching	226	137	-39.4%	\$40,759	\$23,367	-42.7%
Shoplifting	3,414	3,551	4.0%	\$355,970	\$411,552	15.6%
From Motor Vehicles	5,004	4,656	-7.0%	\$1,775,879	\$1,803,751	1.6%
M/V Parts & Accessories	657	1,145	74.3%	\$253,370	\$401,715	58.5%
Bicycles	1,227	998	-18.7%	\$323,957	\$215,564	-33.5%
From Buildings	4,052	3,803	-6.1%	\$2,658,438	\$2,533,639	-4.7%
From Coin-Op Machines	145	152	4.8%	\$111,594	\$75,535	-32.3%
All Other	9,686	9,539	-1.5%	\$5,067,896	\$4,667,988	-7.9%
Totals	24,496	24,064	-1.8%	\$10,651,687	\$10,156,168	-4.7%

Larceny-Theft — Comparative Data 2002–2003



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

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

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

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



Trend

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999–2003
Number reported	1,457	1,317	1,667	1,418	1,450	
% change from previous year	-4.0%	-9.6%	26.6%	-14.9%	2.3%	
						% change -0.5%
Rate per 1,000	1.18	1.03	1.30	1.10	1.11	
% change from previous year	-4.1%	-12.7%	26.2%	-15.7%	1.0%	
						% change -5.9%

Type of Vehicle 2002–2003

	Auto- mobiles	Trucks/ Buses	Other Vehicles	Totals
2002	895	182	341	1,418
2003	963	199	288	1,450
% change	7.6%	9.3%	-15.5%	2.3%

Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered 2003

	No. Recovered	% Recovered
Recovered Locally	630	43.4%
Recovered — Other Jurisdictions	297	20.5%
Total Recovered	927	63.9%
Not Recovered	523	36.1%

Characteristics — 2003

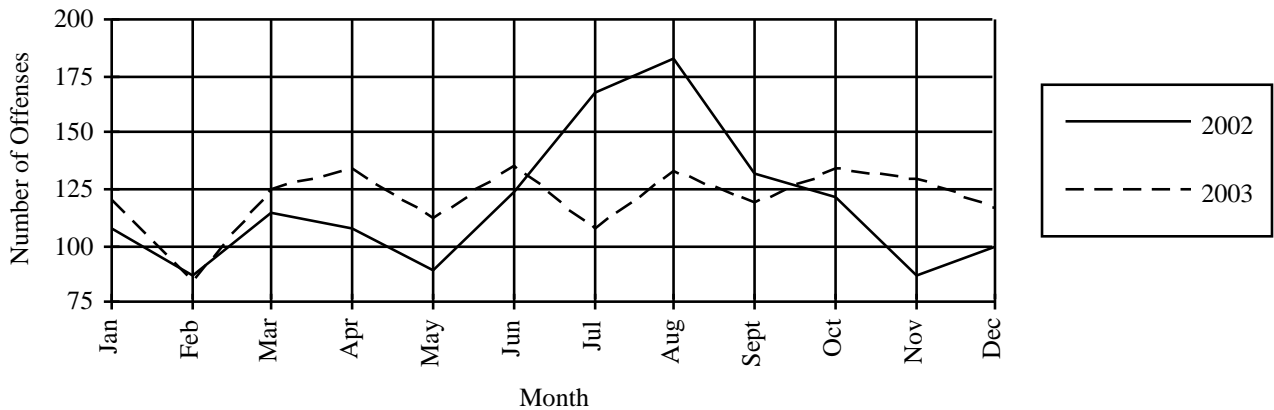
Type of Vehicle	
Automobiles.....	66.4%
Other Vehicles	19.9%
Trucks/Buses	13.7%
Months of Highest Occurrence	
June	9.3%
April, October	9.2%
August	9.2%

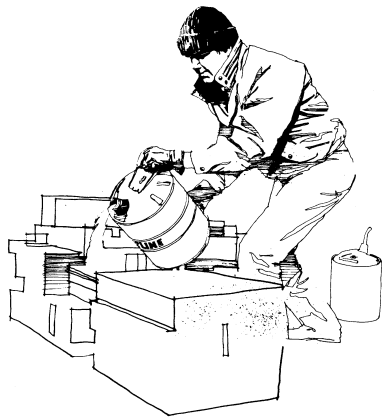
Value of Property Stolen during Offense	
Total.....	\$7,714,582.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$5,320.40
Number of Locally Stolen M/Vs Recovered	927
Value of Property Recovered	
Total	\$5,353,723.00
Clearance Rate	
522 Offenses Cleared.....	36.0%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.26

**Profile of Persons Arrested
370 Arrests**

Age	
17 and under.....	38.9%
18–24.....	40.8%
25–29.....	7.6%
30–34.....	4.6%
35–39.....	3.5%
40 and over.....	4.6%
Sex	
Male.....	82.7%
Female.....	17.3%

Stolen Vehicles — Comparative Data 2002–2003



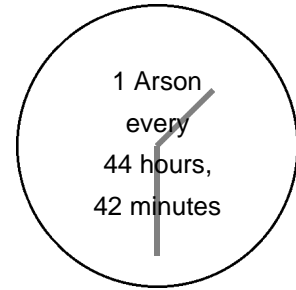


ARSON

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

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

Crime Clock



able any person to collect insurance proceeds for the loss caused by the fire or explosion; or (2) which recklessly endangers any person or the property of another." M.R.S.A. Title 17-A, § 802.

Trend

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999-2003
Number reported	198	196	212	174	196	
% change from previous year	-2.0%	-1.0%	8.2%	-17.9%	12.6%	
						% change -1.0%
Rate per 1,000 population	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.15	
% change from previous year	—	-6.3%	6.7%	-18.8%	15.4%	
						% change -6.3%

Characteristics — 2003

Type of Property

Structural.....	43.4%
Mobile.....	16.8%
Other.....	39.8%

Months of Highest Occurrence

April.....	13.8%
July, September.....	11.7%
June, August.....	11.2%

Value of Property Damaged

Total.....	\$1,119,802.00
Per Incident Average.....	\$5,713.28

Clearance Rate

60 Offenses Cleared.....	30.6%
Arrests/Crime Ratio.....	0.36

Profile of Persons Arrested 71 Arrests

Age

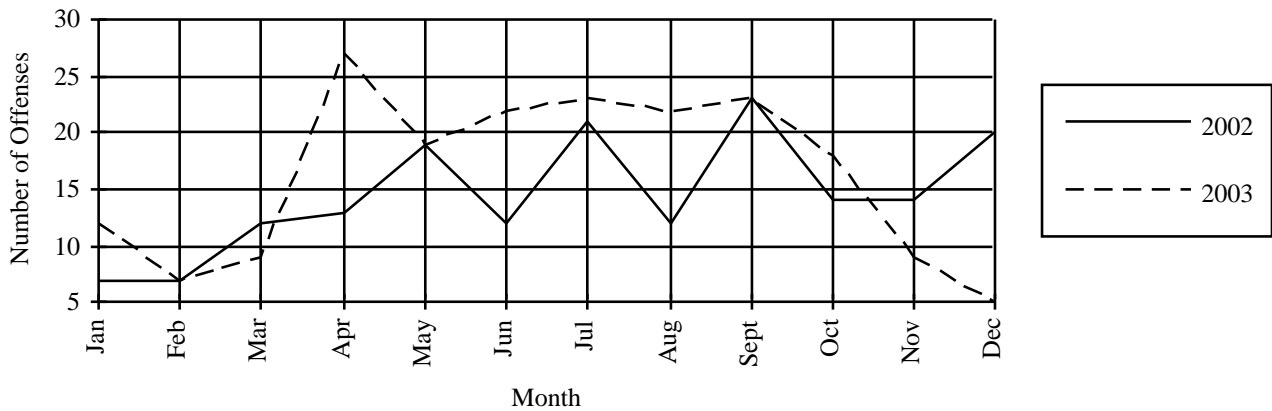
17 and under.....	60.6%
18-24.....	14.1%
25-29.....	5.6%
30-34.....	1.4%
35-39.....	7.0%
40 and over.....	11.3%

Sex

Male.....	84.5%
Female.....	15.5%

Arson by Property Type, 2002-2003

Classification	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2002	2003	% change	2002	2003	% change
Structural — Residential	43	52	20.9%	\$783,770	\$706,206	-9.9%
Structural — Non-residential	38	33	-13.2%	\$994,322	\$71,875	-92.8%
Mobile (cars, trailers, boats, etc.)	36	33	-8.3%	\$187,344	\$206,045	10.0%
All other (crops, fields, signs, etc.)	57	78	36.8%	\$28,010	\$135,676	384.4%
Totals	174	196	12.6%	\$1,993,446	\$1,119,802	-43.8%

Arsons — Comparative Data 2002–2003***Arson Breakdown by County***

County	Number of Offenses			Estimated Value of Property Loss		
	2002	2003	% change	2002	2003	% change
Androscoggin	21	17	-19.0%	\$164,250	\$94,521	-42.5%
Aroostook	5	3	-40.0%	\$12,127	\$110,000	807.1%
Cumberland	53	60	13.2%	\$331,084	\$138,802	-58.1%
Franklin	—	3	100.0%	—	\$3,800	100.0%
Hancock	2	3	50.0%	\$2,500	\$20,500	720.0%
Kennebec	15	13	-13.3%	\$221,810	\$23,875	-89.2%
Knox	1	3	200.0%	\$5,000	\$220,000	4,300.0%
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford	1	3	200.0%	\$500	\$6,000	1,100.0%
Penobscot	36	30	-16.7%	\$73,096	\$3,360	-95.4%
Piscataquis	4	1	-75.0%	\$150	—	-100.0%
Sagadahoc	3	3	—	—	\$11,000	100.0%
Somerset	7	3	-57.1%	\$2,428	\$3,000	23.6%
Waldo	—	3	100.0%	—	\$16,600	100.0%
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	26	51	96.2%	\$1,180,501	\$468,344	-60.3%
Totals	174	196	12.6%	\$1,993,446	\$1,119,802	-43.8%

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.

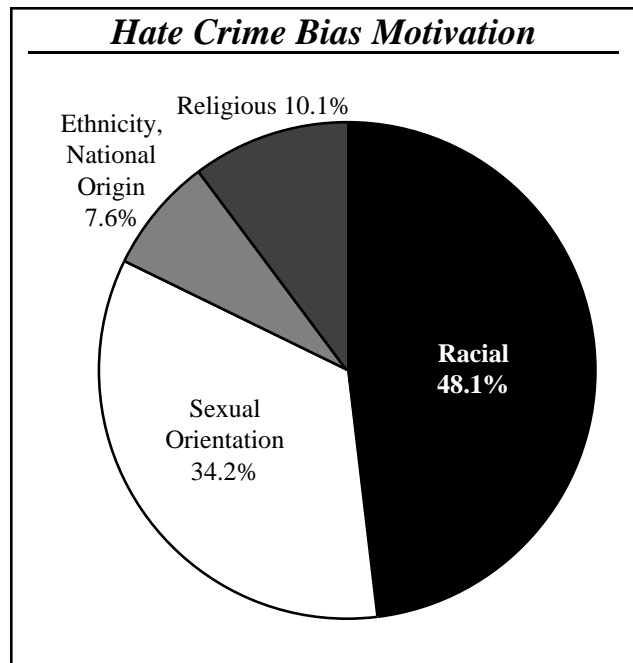
The reported number of hate crime incidents in Maine in 2003 was 79. These incidents involved 100 victims with at least 105 offenders, and resulted in a total of 99 offenses.

Hate Crime 2003	
Number of incidents.....	79
Number of victims.....	100
Number of offenders	105
Number of offenses.....	99

In 2003, the most commonly reported bias motivation was racial. The second largest percentage was sexual orientation and the third religious hate crimes.

Hate Crime Bias Motivation						
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total		
Racial	48.1%	Anti-White	1	1.3%		
		Anti-Black	31	39.2%		
		Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	2	2.5%		
		Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3.8%		
		Anti-Multi-Racial Group	1	1.3%		
		Sexual Orientation	34.2%	Anti-Male Homosexual	17	21.5%
				Anti-Female Homosexual	7	8.9%
Anti-Homosexual (Male & Female)	3			3.8%		
Anti-Heterosexual	—			—		
Anti-Bisexual	—			—		
Ethnicity, National Origin	7.6%	Anti-Arab	1	1.3%		
		Anti-Hispanic	2	2.5%		
		Anti-Other Ethnic/ National Origin	3	3.8%		
Religious	10.1%	Anti-Jewish	5	6.3%		
		Anti-Catholic	—	—		
		Anti-Protestant	1	1.3%		
		Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	1	1.3%		
		Disability	—	—	—	
Not Reported	—	—	—	—		
Total	100.0%	Total	79	100.0%		

Hate Crime Bias Motivation (cont.)				
Bias Nature	Group %	Bias Type	Incidents of bias	% of Total
Religious	10.1%	Anti-Other Religion	1	1.3%
		Anti-Multi-Religious Group	—	—
		Anti-Atheist/ Agnostic	—	—
Disability	—	Anti-Mental Disability	—	—
		Anti-Physical Disability	—	—
Not Reported	—	—	—	—
Total	100.0%	Total	79	100.0%



The most frequently reported location of bias crimes in 2003 was residences and homes. The second most common location was highways, roads, alleys and streets, and the third was schools and colleges.

Hate Crime Locations		
Location	Incidents	%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	—	—
Bank/Savings and Loan	—	—
Bar/Nightclub	1	1.3%
Church/Synagogue/Temple	2	2.5%
Commercial/Office Building	1	1.3%
Construction Site	—	—
Convenience Store	2	2.5%

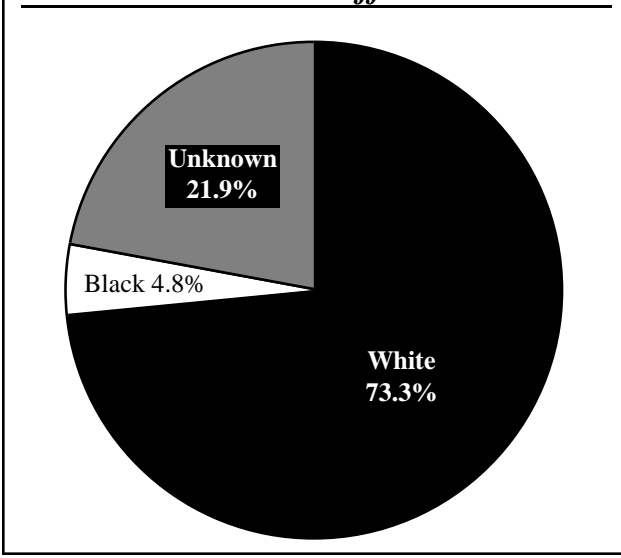
Hate Crime Locations (cont.)

Location	Incidents	%
Department/Discount Store	—	—
Drug Store/Doctor’s Office/Hospital	—	—
Field/Woods	1	1.3%
Government/Public Building	4	5.1%
Grocery/Supermarket	1	1.3%
Highway/Road/Street/Alley	13	16.5%
Hotel/Motel	1	1.3%
Jail/Prison	—	—
Lake/Waterway	—	—
Liquor Store	—	—
Parking Lot/Garage	7	8.9%
Rental Storage Facility	—	—
Residence/Home	28	35.4%
Restaurant	3	3.8%
School/College	11	13.9%
Service/Gas Station	—	—
Specialty Store	2	2.5%
Other/Unknown	2	2.5%
Total	79	100.0%

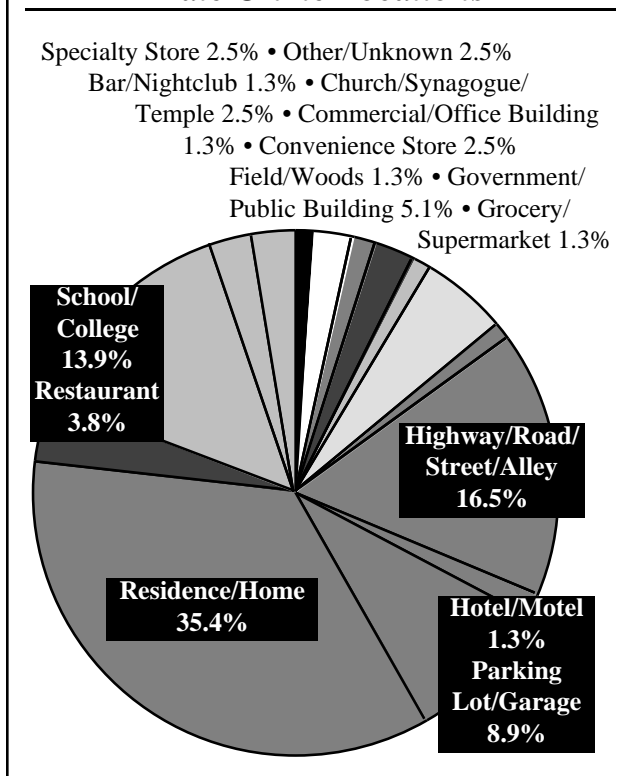
Hate Crime Offenders by Race

Suspected Offenders’ Race	No.	% of Total
White	77	73.3%
Black	5	4.8%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—
Multi-Racial Group	—	—
Unknown	23	21.9%
Total	105	100.0%

Hate Crime Offenders



Hate Crime Locations



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

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

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

Hate Crime Offenses by Victim Type

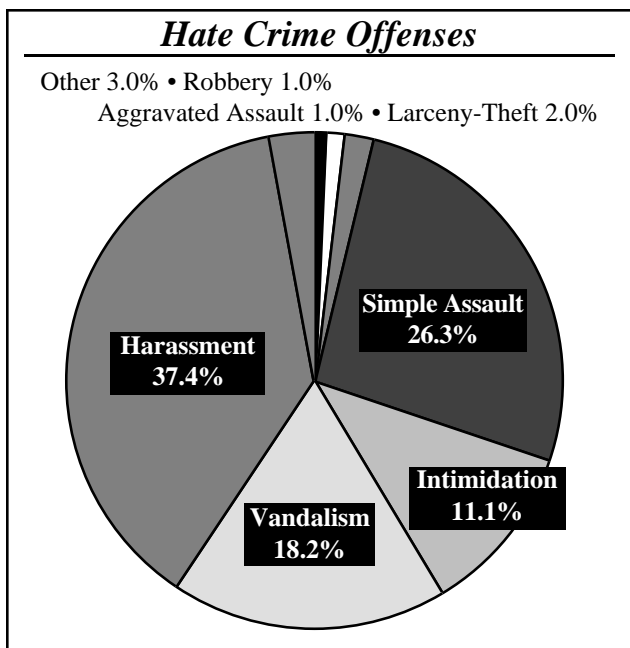
Victim Type	No.	% of Total
Individual	89	89.0%
Business	2	2.0%
Financial Institution	—	—
Government	2	2.0%
Religious Organization	2	2.0%
Society/Public	2	2.0%
Other	1	1.0%
Unknown	2	2.0%
Not Reported	—	—
Total	100	100.0%

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

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

<i>Hate Crime by Offense</i>		
Offense	Volume	% of Total
Murder	—	—
Rape	—	—
Robbery	1	1.0%
Aggravated Assault	1	1.0%
Burglary	—	—
Larceny-Theft	2	2.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	—	—
Arson	—	—
Simple Assault	26	26.3%
Intimidation	11	11.1%
Vandalism	18	18.2%
Harassment*	37	37.4%
Other	3	3.0%
Total	99	100.0%

*Harassment not included as a federal hate crime offense.



Offenses Reported by Agency

Agency	Offense	Target
Augusta Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Asian
	2 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-White
	2 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	

Bangor Police Dept.	1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Vandalism	Anti-Protestant
Biddeford Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Intimidation	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Other (Criminal Trespass)	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
Brunswick Police Dept.	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
Bucksport Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
	1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
Cape Elizabeth Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	3 Vandalism	Anti-Black
	1 Vandalism	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
	2 Vandalism	Anti-Jewish
Cumberland County Sheriff's Office	1 Aggravated Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
Dixfield Police Dept.	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
	1 Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
	1 Protection from Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
Falmouth Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Asian
	1 Vandalism	Anti-Asian
Fort Fairfield Police Dept.	1 Other (Unknown)	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Larceny-Theft	Anti-Other Ethnicity
Kennebec County State Police	1 Larceny-Theft	Anti-Other Ethnicity
	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
Lewiston Police Dept.	1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
	1 Robbery	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	2 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
Livermore Falls Police Dept.	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Harassment	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
Orono Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
	1 Vandalism	Anti-Black
Portland Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-American Indian
	7 Harassment	Anti-Black
	1 Harassment	Anti-Hispanic
	3 Harassment	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	2 Intimidation	Anti-Black
	3 Intimidation	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	3 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Islamic
	2 Simple Assault	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Vandalism	Anti-Black
1 Vandalism	Anti-Arab	
Sanford Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-American Indian
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
Somerset County State Police	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Intimidation	Anti-Black
South Portland Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Black
	2 Harassment	Anti-Jewish
	2 Harassment	Anti-Other Ethnicity
	1 Intimidation	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
	1 Vandalism	Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)
University of Maine Police Dept.	2 Vandalism	Anti-Black
	1 Vandalism	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
Washington County State Police	1 Larceny-Theft	Anti-Hispanic
	1 Larceny-Theft	Anti-Hispanic
Waterville Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Asian
	1 Harassment	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
	2 Simple Assault	Anti-Black
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)
	1 Simple Assault	Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)
	1 Vandalism	Anti-Jewish
Wilton Police Dept.	1 Vandalism	Anti-Multi-Racial Group
	1 Harassment	Anti-Jewish
Winthrop Police Dept.	1 Harassment	Anti-Jewish
	1 Vandalism	Anti-Jewish

25 Agencies 99 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 nearly 24 million dollars' worth of property reported stolen in Maine during 2003. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson.

During 2003:

- Property stolen totaled \$23,829,298, down 2.6% from the 2002 figure of \$24,464,621.
- There was \$8,088,993 worth of property recovered, up 6.7% from \$7,583,085 in 2002.
- The rate of recovery was 33.9%, compared to 31.0% for 2002.
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles, 68.5%.
- The dollar value of property stolen and recovered less motor vehicles was \$16,009,555 stolen, \$2,735,270 (17.1%) recovered.

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Type of Property	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, etc.	\$3,320,449	\$375,774	11.3%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$2,044,329	\$261,124	12.8%
Clothing and Furs	\$314,319	\$91,582	29.1%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$7,819,743	\$5,353,723	68.5%
Office Equipment	\$447,904	\$67,346	15.0%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$1,523,775	\$198,642	13.0%
Firearms	\$224,132	\$43,967	19.6%
Household Goods	\$298,066	\$34,656	11.6%
Consumable Goods	\$344,415	\$36,649	10.6%
Livestock	\$27,608	\$3,483	12.6%
Miscellaneous	\$7,464,558	\$1,622,047	21.7%
Totals	\$23,829,298	\$8,088,993	33.9%

(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:

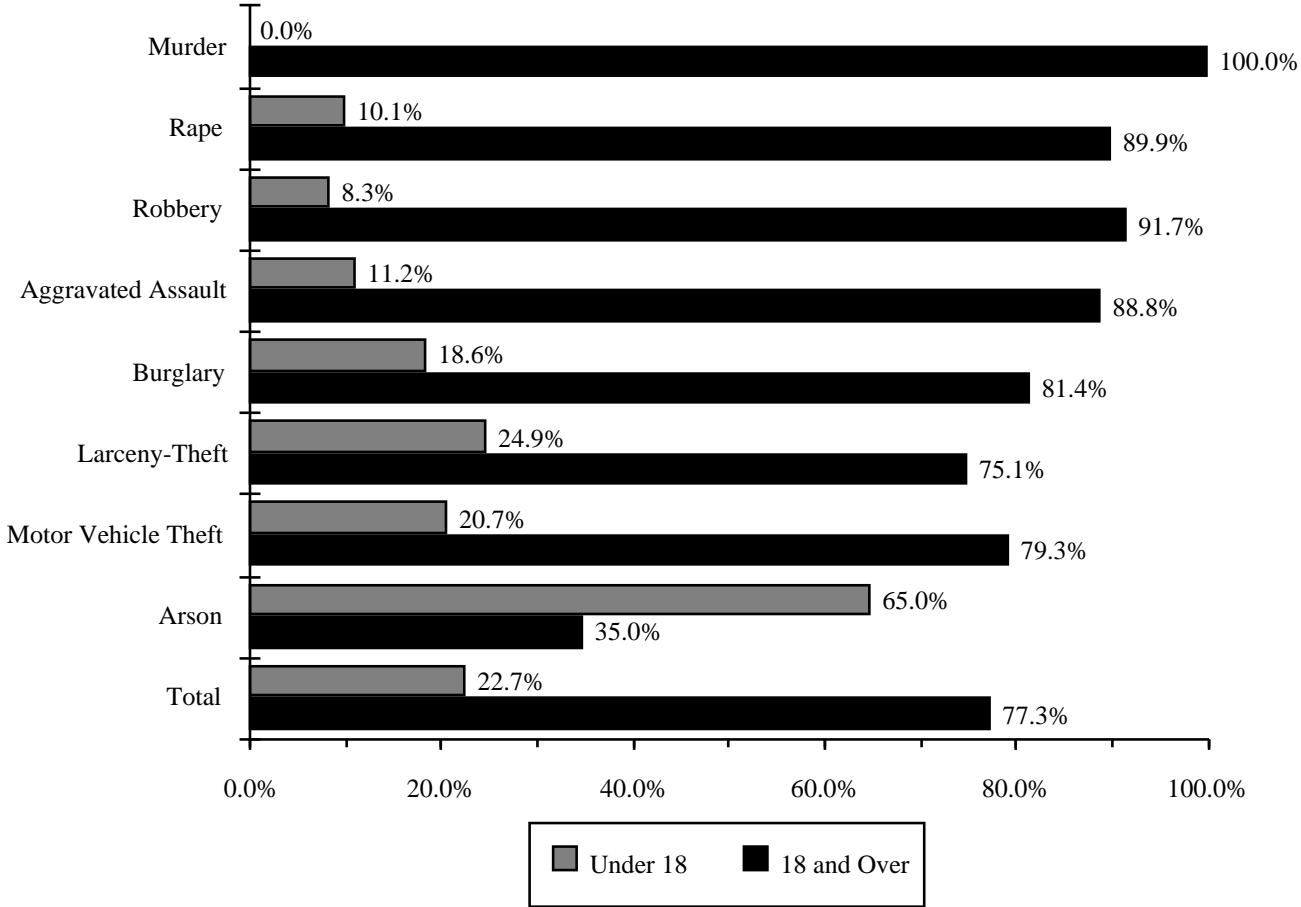
1. The offender commits suicide.
2. A double murder occurs (two persons kill each other).
3. The offender dies after making a confession (dying declaration).
4. The offender is killed by law enforcement officers.
5. The offender confesses to committing a crime while already in custody for another crime 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 2003, 27.9% of reported index crimes were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state clearance rate, higher than the 27.7% rate for 2002, continues to be consistently higher than the national average of approximately 20.0% (2002 data). The percentage of violent crimes cleared in 2003 was 62.2%, while the clearance rate for property crimes was 26.4%.

<i>Clearance Rate of Index Offenses, January–December 2003</i>			
Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	17	13	76.5%
Forcible Rape	351	178	50.7%
Robbery	289	132	45.7%
Aggravated Assault	755	555	73.5%
Burglary	6,571	1,337	20.3%
Larceny-Theft	24,064	6,592	27.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,450	522	36.0%
Arson	196	60	30.6%
Totals	33,693	9,389	27.9%

(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 2003:

- 16.7% of all arrests were juveniles, 83.3% were adults.
- Index offenses accounted for 30.4% of juvenile arrests.
- For adults, 11.5% of arrests were for index offenses.
- Over one quarter (25.6%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25–34, inclusive.

The total number of arrests for 2003 was up 1.2%. Part I offenses were up 0.1%, Part II offenses were up 1.4%.

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

Disposition	Number	Percent Distribution
1. Handled within the department (released to parents, etc.)	1,177	12.6%
2. Referred to juvenile court or juvenile intake	7,528	80.9%
3. Referred to welfare agency (i.e., Dept. of Human Services)	14	0.2%
4. Referred to other police agency	21	0.2%
5. Referred to criminal or adult court	567	6.1%
Total Dispositions	9,307	99.9%

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

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

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

<i>Total Arrests — Percent Change 2002–2003</i>			
Offenses	2002	2003	% Change
Murder	13	13	—
Forcible Rape	126	90	-28.6%
Robbery	170	130	-23.5%
Aggravated Assault	485	597	23.1%
Burglary	1,474	1,264	-14.2%
Larceny-Theft	5,440	5,656	4.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	403	370	-8.2%
Arson	68	71	4.4%
Subtotal for Part I Offenses	8,179	8,191	0.1%
Manslaughter	1	—	-100.0%
Other Assaults	7,389	7,287	-1.4%
Forgery and Counterfeiting	319	335	5.0%
Fraud	1,132	1,069	-5.6%
Embezzlement	19	34	78.9%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	328	308	-6.1%
Vandalism	1,867	1,665	-10.8%
Weapons: Possession, etc.	306	255	-16.7%
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	40	12	-70.0%
Sex Offenses	254	256	0.8%
Drug Abuse Violations	4,877	5,099	4.6%
Gambling	—	—	—
Offenses against Family	369	345	-6.5%
Driving under the Influence	6,817	7,357	7.9%
Liquor Laws	3,595	3,557	-1.1%
Drunkenness	31	79	154.8%
Disorderly Conduct	1,686	1,572	-6.8%
All Other (except Traffic)	17,456	17,992	3.1%
Curfew and Loitering	144	106	-26.4%
Runaways	227	195	-14.1%
Subtotal for Part II Offenses	46,857	47,523	1.4%
GRAND TOTALS — ARRESTS	55,036	55,714	1.2%

Table with columns: Offense Category, Sex, Kennebec SP (Juv, Adult), Knox SO (Juv, Adult), Camden PD (Juv, Adult), Knox County (Rockland PD, Thomaston PD, Rockport PD) (Juv, Adult), and Total (F, M). Rows include categories like Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, etc.

Table with columns: Knox County (MDEA/Lq. Enf., Knox SP), Lincoln County (Lincoln SO, Boothbay H. PD, Dam'scotta PD, Waldoboro PD, Wiscasset PD, MDEA/Lq. Enf.), and Total (F, M). Rows include categories like Motor Vehicle Theft, Drug Abuse Violations, Driving Under the Influence, etc.

Table with 13 columns: Offense Category, Sex, Lincoln Cty. Lincoln SP (Juv., Adult), Oxford SO (Juv., Adult), Rumford PD (Juv., Adult), Oxford County Dixfield PD (Juv., Adult), Mexico PD (Juv., Adult), Norway PD (Juv., Adult), and Total (F, M). Rows include various offenses such as Murder, Robbery, Burglary, etc.

Table with 12 columns: Paris PD (Juv., Adult), Bethel PD (Juv., Adult), Oxford County (Fryeburg PD, Oxford PD), MDEA/Lq. Enf. (Juv., Adult), Oxford SP (Juv., Adult), Penobscot County (Penobscot SO, Bangor PD), and Total (F, M). Rows include various offenses such as Murder, Robbery, Burglary, etc.

Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category — 2003

Age	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
10 and under	84	0.2%	0.2%
11–12	406	0.7%	0.9%
13–14	1,703	3.1%	3.9%
15	1,750	3.1%	7.1%
16	2,339	4.2%	11.3%
17	3,025	5.4%	16.7%
Total Juveniles	9,307	16.7%	
Adults			
18	3,416	6.1%	22.8%
19	3,430	6.2%	29.0%
20	3,217	5.8%	34.8%
21	2,640	4.7%	39.5%
22	2,377	4.3%	43.8%
23	2,093	3.8%	47.5%
24	1,922	3.4%	51.0%
25–29	6,394	11.5%	62.5%
30–34	5,491	9.9%	72.3%
35–39	5,014	9.0%	81.3%
40–44	4,529	8.1%	89.4%
45–49	2,841	5.1%	94.5%
50–54	1,548	2.8%	97.3%
55–59	767	1.4%	98.7%
60–64	363	0.7%	99.3%
65 and over	365	0.7%	100.0%
Total Adults	46,407	83.3%	
GRAND TOTAL — ARRESTS	55,714	100.0%	

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

Arrests — Drug and Liquor Violations

Due to the nature of the violations and a high interest and concern by public officials and the citizens of Maine generally, a special review is provided of drug and alcohol-related arrests. The charts displayed reveal the number and age of people arrested during 2003.

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:

- 81.6% of all juvenile drug arrests involved possession violations, while 18.4% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- 74.8% of all adult drug arrests involved possession violations, while 25.2% were for sale or manufacturing of drugs.
- Of the 5,099 total drug arrests: 4,142 were male, 957 were female.
- Total drug arrests increased by 4.6% from the 4,877 arrests in 2002.

Facts revealed by the chart on liquor violations:

- 86.2% of all juvenile arrests involving liquor were for violations of liquor laws, while 13.8% were for driving under the influence of liquor.
- 73.8% of all adult arrests involving liquor were for driving under the influence of liquor, while 26.2% were for violations of liquor laws.
- Arrests for driving under the influence of liquor during 2003 increased by 7.9% from the 2002 total. There were 6,817 OUI arrests in 2002 — 7,357 in 2003. Adult OUI arrests increased 7.7% and juvenile OUI arrests increased 20.9%.
- Of the 7,357 OUI arrests in 2003, 5,772 were male — 1,585 were female.
- Adults accounted for 97.8% of all OUI arrests for 2003.
- Juvenile liquor arrests increased 24.2%, from 943 in 2002 to 1,171 in 2003.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age — 2003
(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	—	4	4	1	4	5	9
11–12	7	5	12	—	11	11	23
13–14	32	90	122	—	57	57	179
15	28	116	144	5	143	148	292
16	32	177	209	41	272	313	522
17	53	284	337	115	522	637	974
Total Juvenile Arrests	152	676	828	162	1,009	1,171	1,999
Percent of Total	18.4%	81.6%	100.0%	13.8%	86.2%	100.0%	
18	69	346	415	219	737	956	1,371
19	74	337	411	279	675	954	1,365
20	68	291	359	315	536	851	1,210
21–29	395	1,181	1,576	2,199	298	2,497	4,073
30–39	239	611	850	1,773	94	1,867	2,717
40–49	176	355	531	1,591	161	1,752	2,283
50–59	53	69	122	597	38	635	757
60 and over	4	3	7	222	9	231	238
Total Adult Arrests	1,078	3,193	4,271	7,195	2,548	9,743	14,014
Percent of Total	25.2%	74.8%	100.0%	73.8%	26.2%	100.0%	
Grand Totals	1,230	3,869	5,099	7,357	3,557	10,914	16,013
Percent of Total	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%	67.4%	32.6%	100.0%	

Drug Arrest Analysis 2003

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	—	4	—	—	4	4
11–12	—	1	2	4	7	—	4	1	—	5	12
13–14	—	19	6	7	32	2	70	5	13	90	122
15	1	19	1	7	28	1	98	3	14	116	144
16	—	18	2	12	32	7	160	3	7	177	209
17	2	46	1	4	53	7	243	5	29	284	337
Total < 18	3	103	12	34	152	17	579	17	63	676	828
18	14	45	3	7	69	19	273	17	37	346	415
19	11	40	6	17	74	27	258	10	42	337	411
20	17	36	1	14	68	21	216	17	37	291	359
21	21	27	8	9	65	18	155	12	28	213	278
22	12	26	7	13	58	40	149	13	34	236	294
23	14	23	3	4	44	21	125	11	27	184	228
24	11	22	6	8	47	11	88	9	16	124	171
25–29	64	66	13	38	181	69	271	28	56	424	605
30–34	37	48	14	16	115	51	200	22	44	317	432
35–39	38	58	11	17	124	50	188	17	39	294	418
40–44	40	44	19	11	114	38	145	16	18	217	331
45–49	18	26	10	8	62	36	82	12	8	138	200
50–54	5	20	6	5	36	6	38	6	3	53	89
55–59	2	13	2	—	17	—	11	1	4	16	33
60–64	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	0	4
Over 65	—	—	—	—	0	—	3	—	—	3	3
Total > 18	304	495	110	169	1,078	407	2,202	191	393	3,193	4,271
Grand Total	307	598	122	203	1,230	424	2,781	208	456	3,869	5,099

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, 2003, the following information was gathered from 135 reporting agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- There were 1,602 full-time municipal law enforcement officers, representing 1.89 officers per 1,000 population for urban population areas.
- There were 289 full-time sworn law enforcement officers employed by Maine's 16 Sheriff's Departments. There were 323 sworn officers employed by the Maine State Police. The ratio of officers per 1,000 population in rural areas is 1.34.
- Statewide, there were 2,230 full-time sworn law enforcement officers. The total complement of officers represents a rate of 1.71 officers per 1,000 population.
- Nationally, in 2002, the average rate per 1,000 was 2.3. The average 2002 rate for the New England states was 2.2.

Civilian Personnel

- The number of full-time civilian support personnel employed by the municipal departments in Maine was 462.
- There were 102 civilians employed full-time by the county Sheriff's Departments. The Maine State Police employed 143 full-time civilians.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide was 779.

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 2003 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 2003

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement Officers			Civilian Personnel		Total		
		M	F	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	Total
Androscoggin SO	26,169	18	—	0.7	7	2	25	2	27
Auburn PD	23,343	50	1	2.2	5	2	55	3	58
Lewiston PD	35,958	74	7	2.3	6	8	80	15	95
Livermore Falls PD	3,251	6	—	1.8	2	2	8	2	10
Lisbon PD	9,206	15	1	1.7	5	1	20	2	22
Mechanic Falls PD	3,183	5	—	1.6	—	—	5	—	5
Sabattus PD	4,607	4	2	1.3	—	1	4	3	7
Total Androscoggin	105,717	172	11	1.7	25	16	197	27	224
Aroostook SO	29,187	14	1	0.5	3	2	17	3	20
Caribou PD	8,334	13	1	1.7	1	1	14	2	16
Ft. Fairfield PD	3,549	4	—	1.1	—	—	4	—	4
Ft. Kent PD	4,221	5	—	1.2	1	3	6	3	9
Houlton PD	6,422	12	1	2.0	3	2	15	3	18
Madawaska PD	4,524	6	—	1.3	—	1	6	1	7
Presque Isle PD	9,479	17	2	2.0	1	3	18	5	23
Van Buren PD	2,613	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
Ashland PD	1,467	3	—	2.0	—	—	3	—	3
Limestone PD	2,352	4	—	1.7	—	—	4	—	4
Washburn PD	1,610	2	—	1.2	—	—	2	—	2
Total Aroostook	73,758	83	5	1.2	9	12	92	17	109
Cumberland SO	48,718	41	3	0.9	—	1	41	4	45
Brunswick PD	21,550	35	2	1.7	8	6	43	8	51
Cape Elizabeth PD	9,077	13	—	1.4	5	—	18	—	18
Falmouth PD	10,599	15	1	1.5	4	3	19	4	23
Gorham PD	14,747	20	—	1.4	2	4	22	4	26
Portland PD	64,438	143	15	2.5	17	47	160	62	222
South Portland PD	23,457	46	5	2.2	13	4	59	9	68
Scarborough PD	18,421	30	2	1.7	11	4	41	6	47
Westbrook PD	16,243	32	1	2.0	1	3	33	4	37

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	Personnel	Personnel	M	F	
		M	F		M	F	M	F	
Bridgton PD	5,002	8	—	1.6	2	2	10	2	12
Cumberland PD	7,469	10	1	1.5	1	4	11	5	16
Freeport PD	7,993	11	1	1.5	2	3	13	4	17
Yarmouth PD	8,385	12	—	1.4	2	3	14	3	17
Windham PD	15,326	22	1	1.5	6	3	28	4	32
U.S.M. Campus PD	—	13	3	—	6	3	19	6	25
Total Cumberland	271,425	451	35	1.8	80	90	531	125	656
Franklin SO	11,679	13	2	1.3	5	6	18	8	26
Farmington PD	7,489	13	1	1.9	—	1	13	2	15
Jay PD	5,038	7	—	1.4	3	1	10	1	11
Wilton PD	4,233	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Rangeley PD	1,094	3	—	2.7	—	—	3	—	3
U.M.F. Campus PD	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Carrabassett Valley PD	408	1	—	2.5	7	2	8	2	10
Total Franklin	29,941	46	3	1.6	15	10	61	13	74
Hancock SO	28,775	13	—	0.5	19	12	32	12	44
Bar Harbor PD	4,958	8	1	1.8	4	—	12	1	13
Ellsworth PD	6,678	12	1	1.9	—	4	12	5	17
Bucksport PD	4,966	7	—	1.4	3	1	10	1	11
Mt. Desert PD	2,158	6	—	2.8	2	2	8	2	10
So. West Harbor PD	1,983	5	—	2.5	2	2	7	2	9
Gouldsboro PD	1,990	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Swan's Island PD	324	1	—	3.1	—	—	1	—	1
Winter Harbor PD	983	1	—	1.0	—	—	1	—	1
Total Hancock	52,815	54	2	1.1	30	21	84	23	107
Kennebec SO	48,565	20	—	0.4	3	6	23	6	29
Augusta PD	18,712	40	2	2.2	9	6	49	8	57
Gardiner PD	6,226	10	1	1.8	3	2	13	3	16
Hallowell PD	2,481	5	—	2.0	—	—	5	—	5
Waterville PD	15,765	30	—	1.9	3	5	33	5	38
Oakland PD	6,073	8	1	1.5	—	1	8	2	10
Monmouth PD	3,826	5	—	1.3	—	—	5	—	5
Winslow PD	7,860	8	1	1.1	—	1	8	2	10
Winthrop PD	6,368	8	2	1.6	4	—	12	2	14
Clinton PD	3,397	2	—	0.6	—	—	2	—	2
Total Kennebec	119,273	136	7	1.2	22	21	158	28	186
Knox SO	20,527	17	1	0.9	1	1	18	2	20
Camden PD	5,400	10	1	2.0	3	2	13	3	16
Rockland PD	7,755	17	1	2.3	1	2	18	3	21
Thomaston PD	3,784	5	—	1.3	—	—	5	—	5
Rockport PD	3,363	6	1	2.1	1	—	7	1	8
Total Knox	40,829	55	4	1.4	6	5	61	9	70
Lincoln SO	21,546	20	—	0.9	—	2	20	2	22
Boothbay Harbor PD	2,358	7	—	3.0	1	—	8	—	8
Damariscotta PD	2,071	4	1	2.4	—	1	4	2	6
Waldoboro PD	5,001	6	—	1.2	—	1	6	1	7
Wiscasset PD	3,730	4	1	1.3	—	1	4	2	6
Total Lincoln	34,706	41	2	1.2	1	5	42	7	49
Oxford SO	24,634	12	—	0.5	—	1	12	1	13
Rumford PD	6,502	16	—	2.5	—	—	16	—	16
Dixfield PD	2,561	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Mexico PD	2,986	4	—	1.3	—	—	4	—	4
Norway PD	4,737	7	—	1.5	—	1	7	1	8
Paris PD	4,947	7	—	1.4	—	1	7	1	8
Bethel PD	2,494	4	—	1.6	—	—	4	—	4
Fryeburg PD	3,208	5	—	1.6	—	—	5	—	5
Oxford PD	4,019	4	—	1.0	—	1	4	1	5
Total Oxford	56,088	63	—	1.1	—	4	63	4	67
Penobscot SO	54,853	21	1	0.4	—	4	21	5	26
Bangor PD	31,815	74	2	2.4	6	11	80	13	93
Brewer PD	9,107	19	—	2.1	—	2	19	2	21
Dexter PD	3,895	5	—	1.3	—	1	5	1	6
Lincoln PD	5,254	5	—	1.0	—	1	5	1	6
Old Town PD	8,181	14	1	1.8	2	1	16	2	18

Agency	Population	Sworn Law Enforcement			Civilian Personnel		Total		Total
		Officers	Officers/ 1,000	Officers/ 1,000	M	F	M	F	
Orono PD	9,192	13	1	1.5	—	—	13	1	14
Hampden PD	6,510	10	1	1.7	—	1	10	2	12
Millinocket PD	5,198	8	—	1.5	—	—	8	—	8
E. Millinocket PD	3,327	4	—	1.2	—	—	4	—	4
Newport PD	3,069	5	—	1.6	—	—	5	—	5
Eddington PD	2,142	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Veazie PD	1,817	6	—	3.3	—	1	6	1	7
U.M.O. Campus PD	—	16	3	—	8	3	24	6	30
Holden PD	2,926	2	—	0.7	—	—	2	—	2
Total Penobscot	147,286	203	9	1.4	16	25	219	34	253
Piscataquis SO	7,788	7	—	0.9	1	8	8	8	16
Dover-Foxcroft PD	4,254	5	—	1.2	—	—	5	—	5
Milo PD	2,394	2	1	1.3	—	—	2	1	3
Brownville PD	1,260	2	—	1.6	—	—	2	—	2
Greenville PD	1,657	3	—	1.8	1	1	4	1	5
Total Piscataquis	17,353	19	1	1.2	2	9	21	10	31
Sagadahoc SO	11,833	15	—	1.3	—	—	15	—	15
Bath PD	9,365	18	2	2.1	1	4	19	6	25
Topsham PD	9,546	14	—	1.5	2	2	16	2	18
Richmond PD	3,378	5	—	1.5	—	—	5	—	5
Phippsburg PD	2,174	1	—	0.5	—	—	1	—	1
Total Sagadahoc	36,296	53	2	1.5	3	6	56	8	64
Somerset SO	27,063	15	—	0.6	—	2	15	2	17
Fairfield PD	6,633	8	4	1.8	—	1	8	5	13
Skowhegan PD	8,864	13	—	1.5	2	4	15	4	19
Madison PD	4,570	5	—	1.1	—	1	5	1	6
Pittsfield PD	4,276	6	—	1.4	—	—	6	—	6
Total Somerset	51,406	47	4	1.0	2	8	49	12	61
Waldo SO	28,498	16	—	0.6	—	2	16	2	18
Belfast PD	6,751	13	—	1.9	1	1	14	1	15
Searsport PD	2,706	3	—	1.1	—	—	3	—	3
Total Waldo	37,955	32	—	0.8	1	3	33	3	36
Washington SO	23,409	13	—	0.6	9	1	22	1	23
Calais PD	3,396	8	—	2.4	4	—	12	—	12
Eastport PD	1,609	5	—	3.1	—	—	5	—	5
Machias PD	2,328	4	—	1.7	—	—	4	—	4
Baileyville PD	1,671	7	—	4.2	—	—	7	—	7
Milbridge PD	1,279	2	—	1.6	—	—	2	—	2
Total Washington	33,692	39	—	1.2	13	1	52	1	53
York County SO	44,001	25	1	0.6	1	3	26	4	30
Biddeford PD	21,874	42	6	2.2	7	11	49	17	66
Kittery PD	9,981	21	—	2.1	1	6	22	6	28
Old Orchard PD	9,223	14	3	1.8	—	8	14	11	25
Saco PD	17,787	32	1	1.9	7	5	39	6	45
Sanford PD	21,738	33	4	1.7	3	11	36	15	51
Berwick PD	6,913	10	—	1.4	—	—	10	—	10
Eliot PD	6,299	5	2	1.1	—	1	5	3	8
Kennebunk	11,240	19	1	1.8	3	4	22	5	27
Kennebunkport PD	3,903	10	1	2.8	1	4	11	5	16
North Berwick PD	4,596	7	1	1.7	—	1	7	2	9
Ogunquit PD	1,269	7	2	7.1	—	1	7	3	10
South Berwick PD	7,145	7	—	1.0	3	1	10	1	11
Wells PD	9,889	20	2	2.2	3	2	23	4	27
York PD	13,431	27	1	2.1	4	7	31	8	39
Buxton PD	7,899	6	2	1.0	4	1	10	3	13
Total York	197,188	285	27	1.6	37	66	322	93	415
All Other State	—	15	1	—	40	32	55	33	88
Maine State Police	—	303	20	—	59	84	362	104	466
Totals	1,305,728	2,097	133	1.7	361	418	2,458	551	3,009

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.

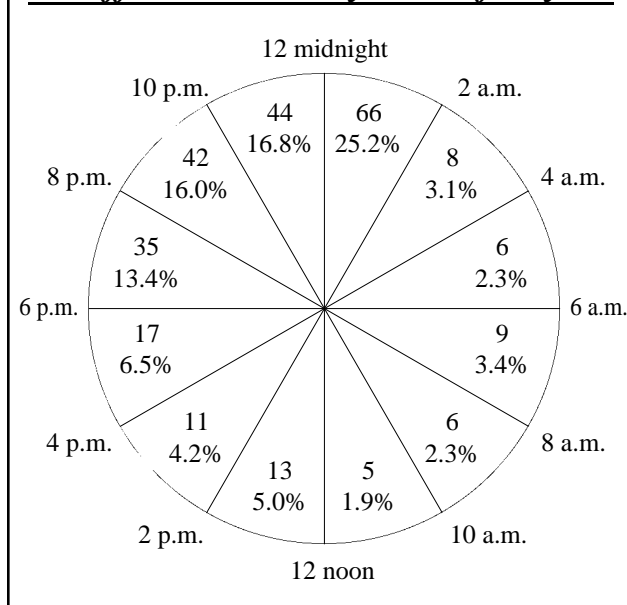
During 2003:

- There were 262 assaults on law enforcement officers, the same as the 2002 figure of 262.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers during 2003 was 11.7, compared to 11.8 assaults per 100 officers during 2002.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while the officer was responding to disturbance calls — 116, or 44.3% of the total.
- Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 84.0% or 220 of the assaults.
- Of the 262 assaults, 21.4% (56) resulted in personal injury to the officer, while 78.6% (206) produced no injury.
- 27.9% of assaults were aimed at officers who were alone (73), 72.1% were directed at assisted officers (189).
- The most common time period of assaults was 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. (58.0%), with 25.2% occurring from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 79.4% (208) of all assaults on officers.
- Of the 262 reported assaults on officers, 25 were on sheriff's deputies, 5 were on state police officers, and 232 were on municipal officers.

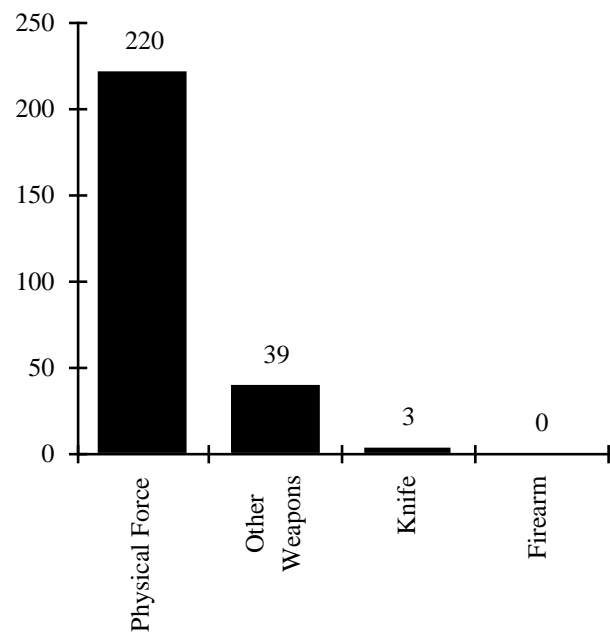
Assaults on Officers by County

County	Assaults on Officers		2003 Rate Per 100 Officers	
	2002	2003		% Change
Androscoggin	19	10	-47.4%	5.5
Aroostook	4	3	-25.0%	3.4
Cumberland	96	67	-30.2%	13.8
Franklin	5	2	-60.0%	4.1
Hancock	5	2	-60.0%	3.6
Kennebec	45	44	-2.2%	30.8
Knox	7	7	—	11.9
Lincoln	7	9	28.6%	20.9
Oxford	4	8	100.0%	12.7
Penobscot	14	34	142.9%	16.0
Piscataquis	—	—	—	—
Sagadahoc	3	4	33.3%	7.3
Somerset	9	5	-44.4%	9.8
Waldo	1	5	400.0%	15.6
Washington	3	3	—	7.7
York	40	59	47.5%	18.9
Totals	262	262	—	11.7

Officer Assaults by Time of Day



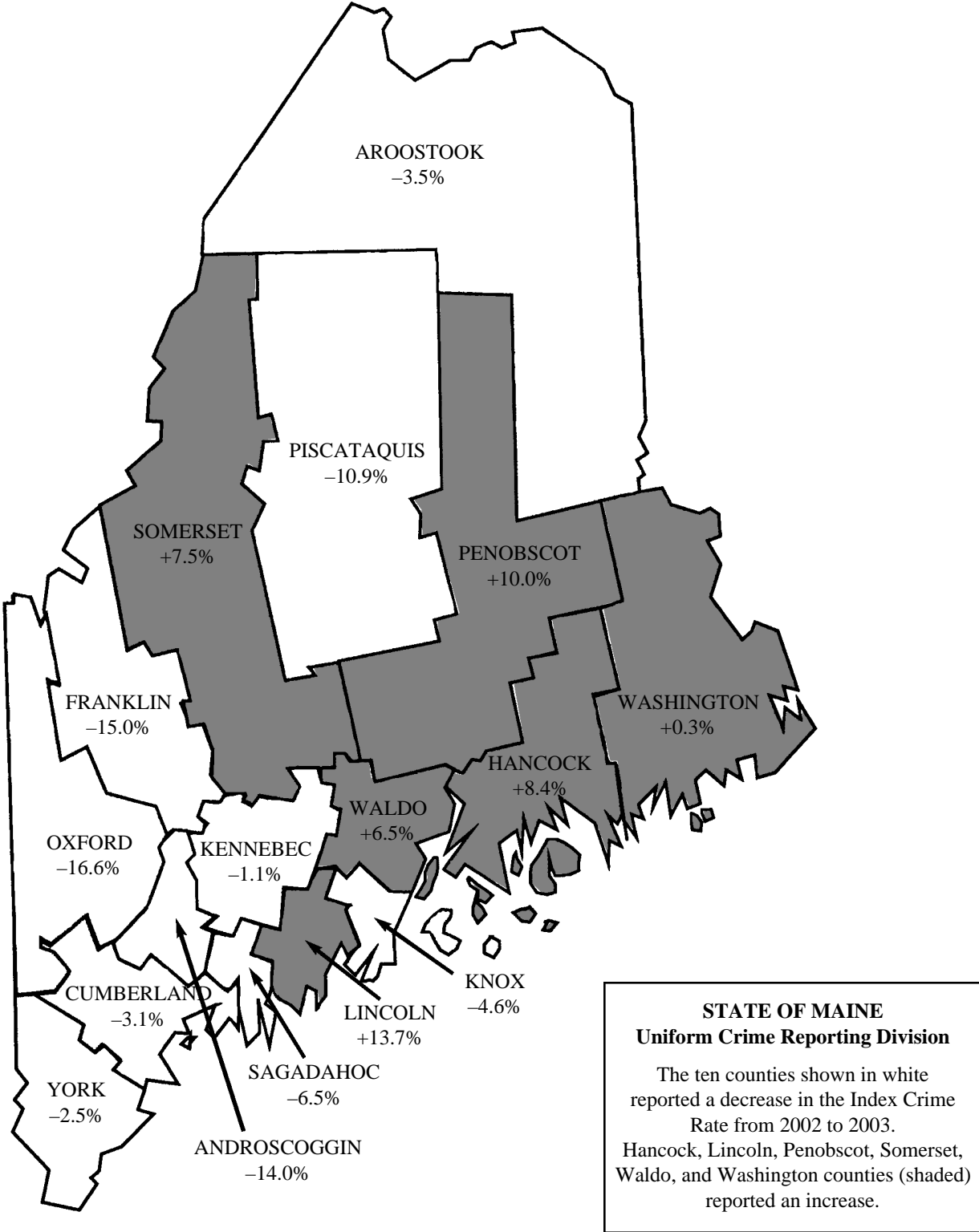
Officer Assaults by Type of Weapon



Officer Assaults by Circumstances — 2003

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	116	—	2	19	95	10	16	64	9	5	2	10	95
2. Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	4	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
3. Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	8	—	—	2	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	7
4. Attempting other arrests	35	—	—	2	33	4	7	14	—	—	—	10	24
5. Civil disorder (riot, mass disobedience)	8	—	—	—	8	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	5
6. Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	27	—	—	4	23	—	4	4	—	—	2	17	19
7. Investigating suspicious persons or circumstances	10	—	1	3	6	2	3	3	1	—	—	1	6
8. Ambush — no warning	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
9. Mentally deranged	10	—	—	4	6	2	5	2	—	—	1	—	8
10. Traffic pursuits and stops	6	—	—	3	3	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	5
11. All other	37	—	—	2	35	5	8	14	3	1	2	4	34
12. Totals (1–11)	262	—	3	39	220	24	52	113	13	6	8	46	208
13. Number with personal injury	56	—	1	4	51								
14. Number without personal injury	206	—	2	32	172								
15. Time of assaults													
A.M.	66	8	6	9	6	5							
P.M.	13	11	17	35	42	44							
	12:01	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00						

COUNTY CRIME ANALYSIS



<i>Androscoggin County</i>													<i>January–December 2003</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	—	—	—	—	—	1	66	237	21	3	328	26.2		
Auburn	23,343	33.67	—	2	9	6	105	628	36	—	786	28.5		
Lewiston	35,958	39.46	2	35	29	12	235	1,035	58	13	1,419	23.1		
Livermore Falls	3,251	40.60	—	2	1	5	23	97	3	1	132	42.4		
Lisbon	9,206	14.23	—	2	1	2	15	107	4	—	131	30.5		
Mechanic Falls	3,183	19.16	—	1	—	1	7	52	—	—	61	36.1		
Sabattus	4,607	18.45	1	4	—	5	7	68	—	—	85	28.2		
Androscoggin SP	—	—	1	2	—	3	36	77	9	—	128	18.8		
Androscoggin County Totals	105,717	29.04	4	48	40	35	494	2,301	131	17	3,070	26.2		
Total Urban Areas	79,548	32.86	3	46	40	31	392	1,987	101	14	2,614	26.5		
Total Rural Areas	26,169	17.43	1	2	—	4	102	314	30	3	456	24.1		

<i>Aroostook County</i>													<i>January–December 2003</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	38	61	8	—	109	19.3		
Caribou	8,334	27.72	—	—	4	10	46	165	6	—	231	46.3		
Fort Fairfield	3,549	12.96	—	—	1	6	11	26	2	—	46	84.8		
Fort Kent	4,221	9.24	—	—	—	—	3	35	1	—	39	33.3		
Houlton	6,422	36.28	—	4	1	—	60	158	9	1	233	22.7		
Madawaska	4,524	9.50	—	—	1	1	7	33	1	—	43	44.2		
Presque Isle	9,479	43.25	—	3	1	3	67	323	12	1	410	27.8		
Van Buren	2,613	5.74	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	15	13.3		
Ashland	1,467	15.00	—	—	—	2	5	14	1	—	22	27.3		
Limestone	2,352	16.58	—	—	—	3	10	24	2	—	39	17.9		
Washburn	1,610	15.53	—	—	—	1	5	19	—	—	25	16.0		
Aroostook SP	—	—	1	4	—	3	96	113	15	1	233	27.5		
Aroostook County Totals	73,758	19.59	1	11	8	31	356	978	57	3	1,445	31.1		
Total Urban Areas	44,571	24.75	—	7	8	26	222	804	34	2	1,103	33.0		
Total Rural Areas	29,187	11.72	1	4	—	5	134	174	23	1	342	24.9		

<i>Cumberland County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Cumberland SO	—	—	—	9	2	16	254	392	44	3	720	30.6
Brunswick	21,550	20.79	—	7	2	7	49	361	14	8	448	25.0
Cape Elizabeth	9,077	12.23	—	—	—	2	15	91	2	1	111	12.6
Falmouth	10,599	14.25	—	1	—	—	26	118	6	—	151	10.6
Gorham	14,747	19.94	—	3	1	5	64	207	12	2	294	25.9
Portland	64,438	51.34	1	51	101	89	676	2,191	169	30	3,308	16.6
South Portland	23,457	53.67	—	11	9	23	108	1,065	41	2	1,259	36.8
Scarborough	18,421	18.62	—	4	2	9	58	258	12	—	343	37.9
Westbrook	16,243	31.09	—	1	4	17	96	363	20	4	505	35.4
Bridgton	5,002	51.58	—	—	1	5	32	210	10	—	258	20.2
Cumberland	7,469	3.88	—	—	—	1	4	22	1	1	29	24.1
Freeport	7,993	20.64	—	2	—	1	22	135	3	2	165	31.5
Yarmouth	8,385	9.90	—	—	1	1	5	72	2	2	83	19.3
Windham	15,326	26.23	—	—	5	3	93	272	24	5	402	27.4
University of Southern Maine	—	—	—	3	—	2	10	96	2	—	113	10.6
Cumberland SP	—	—	1	1	1	3	18	48	12	—	84	22.6
Cumberland County Totals	271,425	30.48	2	93	129	184	1,530	5,901	374	60	8,273	24.5
Total Urban Areas	222,707	33.54	1	83	126	165	1,258	5,461	318	57	7,469	24.0
Total Rural Areas	48,718	16.50	1	10	3	19	272	440	56	3	804	29.7

<i>Franklin County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</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	—	—	—	—	—	4	50	69	7	—	130	24.6
Farmington	7,489	35.52	—	16	—	12	45	182	8	3	266	41.7
Jay	5,038	20.64	—	—	—	1	18	75	10	—	104	24.0
Wilton	4,233	16.77	1	6	—	—	14	47	3	—	71	32.4
Rangeley	1,094	24.68	—	1	—	1	4	15	6	—	27	74.1
University of ME Farmington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	0.0
Carrabassett Valley	408	257.35	—	—	—	—	7	96	2	—	105	12.4
Franklin SP	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	36	4	—	57	15.8
Franklin County Totals	29,941	25.78	1	23	—	20	153	532	40	3	772	30.2
Total Urban Areas	18,262	32.03	1	23	—	14	88	427	29	3	585	32.8
Total Rural Areas	11,679	16.01	—	—	—	6	65	105	11	—	187	21.9

<i>Hancock County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</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	5	76	153	14	—	249	38.6
Bar Harbor	4,958	28.24	—	—	—	3	16	108	13	—	140	25.7
Ellsworth	6,678	54.21	—	2	2	6	36	305	11	—	362	50.8
Bucksport	4,966	19.13	—	1	—	18	19	54	2	1	95	38.9
Mount Desert Island	2,158	35.68	—	—	—	—	12	65	—	—	77	5.2
Southwest Harbor	1,983	38.33	—	1	—	—	34	40	—	1	76	5.3
Gouldsboro	1,990	12.56	—	—	—	1	10	11	2	1	25	4.0
Swan’s Island	324	15.43	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	5	60.0
Winter Harbor	983	13.22	—	—	—	1	3	9	—	—	13	61.5
Hancock SP	—	—	—	1	—	—	76	110	3	—	190	12.1
Hancock County Totals	52,815	23.33	—	5	4	34	284	857	45	3	1,232	32.1
Total Urban Areas	24,040	32.99	—	4	3	29	132	594	28	3	793	34.9
Total Rural Areas	28,775	15.26	—	1	1	5	152	263	17	—	439	27.1

<i>Kennebec County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</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	6	134	306	21	—	471	22.9
Augusta	18,712	61.30	—	16	3	13	201	876	28	10	1,147	40.5
Gardiner	6,226	25.54	—	—	1	5	26	121	5	1	159	29.6
Hallowell	2,481	22.57	—	—	—	1	6	45	4	—	56	23.2
Waterville	15,765	36.09	—	3	5	7	85	451	16	2	569	32.0
Oakland	6,073	22.06	1	2	—	2	28	93	8	—	134	33.6
Monmouth	3,826	3.92	—	—	1	—	6	8	—	—	15	13.3
Winslow	7,860	23.79	—	4	—	1	51	119	12	—	187	7.5
Winthrop	6,368	15.55	—	2	—	1	15	75	6	—	99	53.5
Clinton	3,397	17.96	—	1	—	2	12	46	—	—	61	34.4
Kennebec SP	—	—	—	1	—	7	58	159	23	—	248	27.8
Kennebec County Totals	119,273	26.38	1	32	11	45	622	2,299	123	13	3,146	32.4
Total Urban Areas	70,708	34.32	1	28	10	32	430	1,834	79	13	2,427	34.7
Total Rural Areas	48,565	14.80	—	4	1	13	192	465	44	—	719	24.6

<i>Knox County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Knox SO	—	—	—	—	2	4	39	124	13	—	182	22.5
Camden	5,400	17.78	—	—	—	1	10	79	6	—	96	16.7
Rockland	7,755	71.05	—	2	4	11	53	469	11	1	551	35.4
Thomaston	3,784	15.33	—	—	—	1	13	33	9	2	58	29.3
Rockport	3,363	14.27	—	—	—	1	3	42	2	—	48	14.6
Knox SP	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	40	6	—	57	29.8
Knox County Totals	40,829	24.30	—	2	6	20	127	787	47	3	992	29.5
Total Urban Areas	20,302	37.09	—	2	4	14	79	623	28	3	753	31.2
Total Rural Areas	20,527	11.64	—	—	2	6	48	164	19	—	239	24.3

<i>Lincoln County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Lincoln SO	—	—	—	2	—	6	64	167	10	—	249	66.7
Boothbay Harbor	2,358	59.80	—	—	3	8	19	105	6	—	141	68.8
Damariscotta	2,071	22.69	—	—	—	2	11	34	—	—	47	27.7
Waldoboro	5,001	25.59	—	—	1	1	33	89	4	—	128	23.4
Wiscasset	3,730	19.84	—	1	—	2	15	51	5	—	74	39.2
Lincoln SP	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	7	28.6
Lincoln County Totals	34,706	18.61	—	3	4	19	143	451	26	—	646	52.2
Total Urban Areas	13,160	29.64	—	1	4	13	78	279	15	—	390	43.3
Total Rural Areas	21,546	11.88	—	2	—	6	65	172	11	—	256	65.6

<i>Oxford County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Oxford SO	—	—	—	7	2	10	104	154	13	1	291	12.4
Rumford	6,502	34.45	—	7	—	4	37	160	16	—	224	29.9
Dixfield	2,561	12.89	—	—	—	3	9	16	4	1	33	30.3
Mexico	2,986	35.83	—	—	—	3	19	74	11	—	107	42.1
Norway	4,737	7.60	—	1	—	3	13	16	3	—	36	27.8
Paris	4,947	18.19	—	1	1	3	16	65	3	1	90	36.7
Bethel	2,494	8.82	—	—	1	—	3	17	1	—	22	31.8
Fryeburg	3,208	20.89	—	2	—	5	17	37	6	—	67	23.9
Oxford	4,019	28.37	—	—	—	7	29	77	1	—	114	34.2
Oxford SP	—	—	—	2	—	1	46	63	12	—	124	25.0
Oxford County Totals	56,088	19.75	—	20	4	39	293	679	70	3	1,108	26.5
Total Urban Areas	31,454	22.03	—	11	2	28	143	462	45	2	693	32.8
Total Rural Areas	24,634	16.85	—	9	2	11	150	217	25	1	415	16.1

<i>Penobscot County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Penobscot SO	—	—	—	2	—	9	210	368	23	1	613	10.3
Bangor	31,815	56.36	2	4	19	18	209	1,495	42	4	1,793	29.4
Brewer	9,107	44.03	—	1	1	3	34	351	11	—	401	51.9
Dexter	3,895	26.70	—	1	1	6	21	68	7	—	104	11.5
Lincoln	5,254	20.94	—	—	—	2	34	65	9	—	110	28.2
Old Town	8,181	30.44	—	—	—	6	56	173	13	1	249	22.1
Orono	9,192	18.93	—	—	1	1	26	139	6	1	174	10.9
Hampden	6,510	19.97	—	—	—	1	22	101	6	—	130	6.2
Millinocket	5,198	25.59	—	—	3	1	37	90	2	—	133	17.3
East Millinocket	3,327	12.32	—	1	1	—	14	25	—	—	41	24.4
Newport	3,069	45.62	—	1	3	3	19	103	11	—	140	15.7
Eddington	2,142	0.93	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	0.0
Veazie	1,817	27.52	—	2	—	1	16	29	2	—	50	22.0
University of ME Orono	—	—	—	—	—	1	39	204	1	23	268	8.6
Holden	2,926	17.09	—	—	—	1	8	40	1	—	50	18.0
Penobscot SP	—	—	1	3	—	8	99	181	19	—	311	27.7
Penobscot County Totals	147,286	31.02	3	15	29	61	845	3,433	153	30	4,569	24.2
Total Urban Areas	92,433	39.43	2	10	29	44	536	2,884	111	29	3,645	26.3
Total Rural Areas	54,853	16.85	1	5	—	17	309	549	42	1	924	16.1

<i>Piscataquis County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</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	—	—	—	—	—	3	40	53	3	—	99	18.2
Dover-Foxcroft	4,254	29.15	—	2	—	7	37	76	2	—	124	16.1
Milo	2,394	44.70	—	—	—	11	30	58	8	—	107	60.7
Brownville	1,260	26.19	—	—	—	1	6	22	4	—	33	24.2
Greenville	1,657	51.90	—	—	—	8	21	52	4	1	86	11.6
Piscataquis SP	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	10	1	—	18	38.9
Piscataquis County Totals	17,353	26.91	1	2	—	31	139	271	22	1	467	27.4
Total Urban Areas	9,565	36.59	—	2	—	27	94	208	18	1	350	29.4
Total Rural Areas	7,788	15.02	1	—	—	4	45	63	4	—	117	21.4

<i>Sagadahoc County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</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	—	—	—	—	—	4	73	119	12	2	210	17.1
Bath	9,365	37.69	—	3	3	1	33	302	11	—	353	27.8
Topsham	9,546	16.55	—	1	—	—	29	121	6	1	158	24.1
Richmond	3,378	7.99	—	1	—	—	9	16	1	—	27	40.7
Phippsburg	2,174	15.18	—	—	—	—	11	22	—	—	33	9.1
Sagadahoc SP	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	4	50.0
Sagadahoc County Totals	36,296	21.63	—	5	4	5	156	582	30	3	785	23.9
Total Urban Areas	24,463	23.34	—	5	3	1	82	461	18	1	571	26.3
Total Rural Areas	11,833	18.09	—	—	1	4	74	121	12	2	214	17.8

<i>Somerset County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</i>										
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate
Somerset SO	—	—	—	4	—	17	153	121	22	1	318	24.5
Fairfield	6,633	37.09	1	—	1	4	33	196	11	—	246	35.0
Skowhegan	8,864	51.44	—	8	3	2	82	350	10	1	456	24.3
Madison	4,570	32.60	—	3	1	6	27	107	5	—	149	44.3
Pittsfield	4,276	34.61	—	—	1	4	30	105	7	1	148	24.3
Somerset SP	—	—	1	—	—	—	33	106	7	—	147	62.6
Somerset County Totals	51,406	28.48	2	15	6	33	358	985	62	3	1,464	32.0
Total Urban Areas	24,343	41.04	1	11	6	16	172	758	33	2	999	29.9
Total Rural Areas	27,063	17.18	1	4	—	17	186	227	29	1	465	36.6

<i>Waldo County</i>		<i>January–December 2003</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	—	—	—	3	1	25	95	216	24	—	364	32.1
Belfast	6,751	34.66	—	5	—	17	26	178	8	—	234	49.1
Searsport	2,706	29.93	—	—	—	2	28	47	2	2	81	43.2
Waldo SP	—	—	—	2	—	—	17	22	2	1	44	27.3
Waldo County Totals	37,955	19.05	—	10	1	44	166	463	36	3	723	38.6
Total Urban Areas	9,457	33.31	—	5	—	19	54	225	10	2	315	47.6
Total Rural Areas	28,498	14.32	—	5	1	25	112	238	26	1	408	31.6

<i>Washington County</i>													<i>January–December 2003</i>	
Contributing Agency	Estimated Population	Crime Rate	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	M/V Theft	Arson	Total Index Crimes	Clearance Rate		
Washington SO	—	—	—	—	1	8	52	66	9	—	136	25.0		
Calais	3,396	53.89	—	1	1	19	15	139	8	—	183	27.3		
Eastport	1,609	24.24	—	1	—	2	16	19	1	—	39	53.8		
Machias	2,328	20.19	—	—	—	2	6	38	1	—	47	38.3		
Baileyville	1,671	47.28	—	2	—	9	17	49	2	—	79	39.2		
Milbridge	1,279	8.60	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	11	9.1		
Washington SP	—	—	—	—	—	2	68	115	10	—	195	24.6		
Washington County Totals	33,692	20.48	—	4	2	42	178	433	31	—	690	29.4		
Total Urban Areas	10,283	34.91	—	4	1	32	58	252	12	—	359	33.7		
Total Rural Areas	23,409	14.14	—	—	1	10	120	181	19	—	331	24.8		

<i>York County</i>													<i>January–December 2003</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	—	—	—	—	—	15	156	182	48	2	403	31.5		
Biddeford	21,874	43.43	—	18	17	28	110	734	33	10	950	34.8		
Kittery	9,981	16.63	—	1	2	—	11	137	13	2	166	19.3		
Old Orchard Beach	9,223	36.11	—	9	2	22	60	229	9	2	333	25.2		
Saco	17,787	31.03	—	4	3	4	62	450	26	3	552	22.6		
Sanford	21,738	28.66	1	17	12	12	88	453	27	13	623	24.2		
Berwick	6,913	19.09	—	—	—	1	16	104	6	5	132	33.3		
Eliot	6,299	4.45	—	—	—	1	2	22	3	—	28	3.6		
Kennebunk	11,240	17.88	—	3	—	5	43	137	5	8	201	14.4		
Kennebunkport	3,903	18.96	—	—	—	2	25	47	—	—	74	29.7		
North Berwick	4,596	2.61	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	12	8.3		
Ogunquit	1,269	42.55	—	1	1	1	5	46	—	—	54	14.8		
South Berwick	7,145	11.76	1	3	—	1	10	63	3	3	84	15.5		
Wells	9,889	23.16	—	2	3	3	22	189	10	—	229	39.3		
York	13,431	18.32	—	2	1	2	40	195	4	2	246	19.1		
Buxton	7,899	17.85	—	3	—	9	38	77	13	1	141	31.9		
York SP	—	—	—	—	—	6	35	39	3	—	83	16.9		
York County Totals	197,188	21.86	2	63	41	112	727	3,112	203	51	4,311	27.0		
Total Urban Areas	153,187	24.97	2	63	41	91	536	2,891	152	49	3,825	26.7		
Total Rural Areas	44,001	11.05	—	—	—	21	191	221	51	2	486	29.0		

<i>State Totals</i>												
Grand Total	1,305,728	25.80	17	351	289	755	6,571	24,064	1,450	196	33,693	27.9
Total Urban Areas	848,483	31.69	11	305	277	582	4,354	20,150	1,031	181	26,891	28.2
Total Rural Areas	457,245	14.88	6	46	12	173	2,217	3,914	419	15	6,802	26.4

COMMUNITY PROFILE



PROGRAMMED CRIME PROFILES

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

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

PRINTOUT 1

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

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

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

PRINTOUT 2

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

PRINTOUT 3

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

PRINTOUT 4

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

PRINTOUT 5

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

Printout 1 — Offenses Known to Police for December 2003

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Unfounded	Actual Offenses	Number Cleared	This YTD	Projected Rate/1000	Last YTD	Percent Change
1. Criminal Homicide								
A. Murder	1		1		17	0.01	14	21.4%
B. Manslaughter*						0.00		—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	19	1	18	14	351	0.27	391	-10.2%
A. Rape by Force	18	1	17	13	331	0.25	374	-11.5%
B. Attempts to Commit	1		1	1	20	0.02	17	17.6%
3. Robbery, Total	29		29	14	289	0.22	269	7.4%
A. Firearm	6		6	2	54	0.04	58	-6.9%
B. Knife	5		5	1	45	0.03	37	21.6%
C. Other Weapon	4		4	2	33	0.03	34	-2.9%
D. Strong Arm	14		14	9	157	0.12	140	12.1%
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	64	3	61	48	755	0.58	728	3.7%
A. Firearm	2		2	2	31	0.02	17	82.4%
B. Knife	10	1	9	6	124	0.09	99	25.3%
C. Other Weapon	19	1	18	11	212	0.16	233	-9.0%
D. Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	33	1	32	29	388	0.30	379	2.4%
5. Burglary, Total	499	12	487	111	6,571	5.03	6,944	-5.4%
A. Forcible Entry	276	6	270	67	3,477	2.66	3,675	-5.4%
B. Unlawful — No Force	188	3	185	33	2,719	2.08	2,863	-5.0%
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	35	3	32	11	375	0.29	406	-7.6%
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	1,736	81	1,655	549	24,064	18.43	24,496	-1.8%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	136	19	117	45	1,450	1.11	1,418	2.3%
A. Autos	82	16	66	30	963	0.74	895	7.6%
B. Trucks and Buses	26	2	24	6	199	0.15	182	9.3%
C. Other Vehicles	28	1	27	9	288	0.22	341	-15.5%
8. Arson Total	5		5	2	196	0.15	174	12.6%
Index Crimes Total	2,489	116	2,373	783	33,693	25.80	34,434	-2.2%
Index Crimes Less Arson	2,484	116	2,368	781	33,497	25.65	34,260	-2.2%
E. Other Assaults — Simple*	891	43	848	673	10,948		10,977	-0.3%
Reported Offenses Total	3,380	159	3,221	1,456	44,641		45,411	-1.7%
Officers Killed or Assaulted Month			21					
Officers Killed or Assaulted YTD			263					

*Are not included in index total

Printout 2 — Report of Stolen and Recovered Property for December 2003

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.	\$284,659	\$8,591	3.0%	\$3,320,449	\$375,774	11.3%	\$3,481,651	\$583,857	16.8%
B. Jewelry and Precious Metals	\$116,383	\$19,355	16.6%	\$2,044,329	\$261,124	12.8%	\$2,001,690	\$224,653	11.2%
C. Clothing and Furs	\$20,022	\$7,609	38.0%	\$314,319	\$91,582	29.1%	\$329,326	\$97,565	29.6%
D. Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$635,054	\$419,600	66.1%	\$7,819,743	\$5,353,723	68.5%	\$7,534,029	\$5,123,917	68.0%
E. Office Equipment	\$26,279	\$4,107	15.6%	\$447,904	\$67,346	15.0%	\$471,301	\$87,981	18.7%
F. Televisions, Radios, Cameras, etc.	\$99,545	\$15,891	16.0%	\$1,523,775	\$198,642	13.0%	\$1,804,658	\$190,203	10.5%
G. Firearms	\$19,835	\$2,400	12.1%	\$224,132	\$43,967	19.6%	\$255,123	\$91,363	35.8%
H. Household Goods	\$35,626	\$1,084	3.0%	\$298,066	\$34,656	11.6%	\$484,192	\$39,862	8.2%
I. Consumable Goods	\$24,544	\$3,051	12.4%	\$344,415	\$36,649	10.6%	\$292,746	\$55,698	19.0%
J. Livestock	\$1,947	\$2,247	115.4%	\$27,608	\$3,483	12.6%	\$8,736	\$4,711	53.9%
K. Miscellaneous	\$546,630	\$57,580	10.5%	\$7,464,558	\$1,622,047	21.7%	\$7,801,169	\$1,083,275	13.9%
Totals	\$1,810,524	\$541,515	29.9%	\$23,829,298	\$8,088,993	33.9%	\$24,464,621	\$7,583,085	31.0%
Total Less Locally Stolen MVs	\$1,175,470	\$121,915	10.4%	\$16,009,555	\$2,735,270	17.1%	\$16,930,592	\$2,459,168	14.5%

Printout 3 — Property Stolen by Classification for December 2003

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Period		This Year to Date		Last Year to Date		Percent Change	
	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value	Offenses	Value
1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Total	1		17		14		21.4%	—
2. Forcible Rape, Total	18		351	\$2,300	391	\$1,220	-10.2%	88.5%
3. Robbery, Total	29	\$14,882	289	\$199,726	269	\$161,979	7.4%	23.3%
A. Highway (Streets, Alleys, etc.)	5	\$7,272	95	\$23,913	66	\$14,768	43.9%	61.9%
B. Commercial House (except C, D & F)	3	\$918	49	\$21,757	41	\$19,035	19.5%	14.3%
C. Gas or Service Station			9	\$1,805	7	\$1,785	28.6%	1.1%
D. Convenience Store	6	\$2,511	20	\$10,669	22	\$6,618	-9.1%	61.2%
E. Residence (anywhere on premises)	5	\$121	57	\$20,837	63	\$56,704	-9.5%	-63.3%
F. Bank	2	\$2,100	10	\$39,026	14	\$51,122	-28.6%	-23.7%
G. Miscellaneous	8	\$1,960	49	\$81,719	56	\$11,947	-12.5%	584.0%
5. Burglary — Breaking & Entering, Total	487	\$504,299	6,571	\$5,756,522	6,944	\$6,228,098	-5.4%	-7.6%
(1) Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	84	\$63,556	1,136	\$804,552	1,170	\$931,725	-2.9%	-13.6%
(2) Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	108	\$169,855	1,877	\$1,810,680	1,905	\$1,884,488	-1.5%	-3.9%
(3) Residence Unknown	104	\$80,942	1,354	\$1,186,910	1,512	\$1,257,652	-10.4%	-5.6%
(1) Non-Residence Night 6 p.m.–6 a.m.	83	\$61,035	974	\$894,107	1,049	\$932,493	-7.1%	-4.1%
(2) Non-Residence Day 6 a.m.–6 p.m.	55	\$56,251	701	\$518,785	605	\$578,261	15.9%	-10.3%
(3) Non-Residence Unknown	53	\$72,660	529	\$541,488	703	\$643,479	-24.8%	-15.8%
6x. Nature of Larcenies, Total	1,655	\$668,128	24,064	\$10,156,168	24,496	\$10,651,687	-1.8%	-4.7%
A. Pocket-Picking	9	\$1,380	83	\$23,057	85	\$63,824	-2.4%	-63.9%
B. Purse-Snatching	17	\$4,672	137	\$23,367	226	\$40,759	-39.4%	-42.7%
C. Shoplifting	308	\$36,955	3,551	\$411,552	3,414	\$355,970	4.0%	15.6%
D. From Motor Vehicles (except E)	244	\$104,289	4,656	\$1,803,751	5,004	\$1,775,879	-7.0%	1.6%
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	72	\$35,090	1,145	\$401,715	657	\$253,370	74.3%	58.5%
F. Bicycles	14	\$2,200	998	\$215,564	1,227	\$323,957	-18.7%	-33.5%
G. From Buildings (except C & H)	266	\$112,762	3,803	\$2,533,639	4,052	\$2,658,438	-6.1%	-4.7%
H. From Any Coin-Operated Machine	8	\$850	152	\$75,535	145	\$111,594	4.8%	-32.3%
I. All Other	717	\$369,930	9,539	\$4,667,988	9,686	\$5,067,896	-1.6%	-7.9%
6. Larceny Value, Total	1,655	\$668,128	24,064	\$10,156,168	24,496	\$10,651,687	-1.8%	-4.7%
A. Over \$200	518	\$616,658	7,743	\$9,363,509	8,024	\$9,780,747	-3.5%	-4.3%
B. \$50 to \$200	388	\$41,130	5,944	\$641,987	6,291	\$695,994	-5.5%	-7.8%
C. Under \$50	749	\$10,340	10,377	\$150,672	10,181	\$174,946	1.9%	-13.9%
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, incl. Joy Rides, Total	117	\$623,215	1,450	\$7,714,582	1,418	\$7,421,637	2.3%	3.9%
Grand Total		\$1,810,524		\$23,829,298		\$24,464,621		-2.6%
7x. Total Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered	77		927		890		4.2%	
A. Stolen Locally and Recovered Locally	57		630		606		4.0%	
B. Stolen Locally, Recovered Other Jurisdiction	20		297		284		4.6%	
C. Stolen Out of Town, Recovered Locally	8		132	\$8,500	131		0.8%	

Printout 4 — Analysis of Clearances for December 2003

State Totals Classification of Offenses	This Month				This Year to Date				Last Year to Date			
	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18	Reported	Cleared	Rate	< 18
1. Criminal Homicide												
A. Murder	1	—			17	13	76.5%		14	14	100.0%	
B. Manslaughter**		—										
2. Forcible Rape, Total	18	14	77.8%	1	351	178	50.7%	18	391	164	41.9%	27
A. Rape by Force	17	13	76.5%	1	331	169	51.1%	16	374	156	41.7%	27
B. Attempts to Commit	1	1	100.0%		20	9	45.0%	2	17	8	47.1%	
3. Robbery, Total	29	14	48.3%		289	132	45.7%	11	269	145	53.9%	17
A. Firearm	6	2	33.3%		54	18	33.3%	1	58	41	70.7%	4
B. Knife	5	1	20.0%		45	16	35.6%		37	22	59.5%	
C. Other Weapon	4	2	50.0%		33	16	48.5%	3	34	18	52.9%	1
D. Strong Arm	14	9	64.3%		157	82	52.2%	7	140	64	45.7%	12
4. Assault — Aggravated, Total	61	48	78.7%	6	755	555	73.5%	62	728	560	76.9%	70
A. Firearm	2	2	100.0%		31	20	64.5%	2	17	15	88.2%	1
B. Knife	9	6	66.7%	2	124	87	70.2%	18	99	70	70.7%	12
C. Other Weapon	18	11	61.1%	2	212	154	72.6%	19	233	196	84.1%	27
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	32	29	90.6%	2	388	294	75.8%	23	379	279	73.6%	30
5. Burglary, Total	487	111	22.8%	23	6,571	1,337	20.3%	249	6,944	1,444	20.8%	348
A. Forcible Entry	270	67	24.8%	14	3,477	716	20.6%	130	3,675	809	22.0%	192
B. Unlawful, No Force	185	33	17.8%	7	2,719	566	20.8%	111	2,863	562	19.6%	132
C. Attempt Forcible Entry	32	11	34.4%	2	375	55	14.7%	8	406	73	18.0%	24
6. Larceny-Theft, Total	1,655	549	33.2%	117	24,064	6,592	27.4%	1,642	24,496	6,603	27.0%	1,660
7. Motor Vehicle Theft, Total	117	45	38.5%	9	1,450	522	36.0%	108	1,418	565	39.8%	158
A. Autos	66	30	45.5%	4	963	391	40.6%	76	895	393	43.9%	113
B. Trucks and Buses	24	6	25.0%	4	199	59	29.6%	17	182	74	40.7%	12
C. Other Vehicles	27	9	33.3%	1	288	72	25.0%	15	341	98	28.7%	33
8. Arson, Total	5	2	40.0%	1	196	60	30.6%	39	174	47	27.0%	21
Index Crimes Total	2,373	783	33.0%	157	33,693	9,389	27.9%	2,129	34,434	9,542	27.7%	2,301
Index Crimes Less Arson	2,368	781	33.0%	156	33,497	9,329	27.9%	2,090	34,260	9,495	27.7%	2,280
E. Other Assaults — Simple**	848	673	79.4%	78	10,948	8,212	75.0%	1,175	10,977	8,366	76.2%	1,208
Reported Offenses Total	3,221	1,456	45.2%	235	44,641	17,601	39.4%	3,304	45,411	17,908	39.4%	3,509

**Are not included in index total

Printout 5 — Analysis of Index Crimes 12 Months

Total State		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	YTD % Change	
Murder	This Year	3	2		2	1	1	1		3	1	2	1	17	21.4%
Murder	Last Year		1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1			1	14	
Rape	This Year	25	28	31	18	32	31	35	40	31	28	34	18	351	-10.2%
Rape	Last Year	22	26	22	39	35	46	37	37	27	25	36	39	391	
Robbery	This Year	21	26	28	15	24	24	19	30	20	26	27	29	289	7.4%
Robbery	Last Year	22	10	28	21	25	16	30	30	21	27	22	17	269	
Agg. Assault	This Year	53	50	69	50	66	61	80	73	71	61	60	61	755	3.7%
Agg. Assault	Last Year	51	44	65	56	59	73	72	81	54	64	63	46	728	
Burglary	This Year	448	395	470	563	561	620	625	670	596	577	559	487	6,571	-5.4%
Burglary	Last Year	547	483	554	597	600	576	633	643	615	625	538	533	6,944	
Larceny	This Year	1,634	1,511	1,903	1,993	2,155	2,211	2,497	2,355	1,951	2,299	1,900	1,655	24,064	-1.8%
Larceny	Last Year	1,858	1,512	1,698	1,983	2,156	2,254	2,468	2,624	2,280	2,061	1,816	1,786	24,496	
M/V Theft	This Year	120	85	125	134	112	135	107	133	119	134	129	117	1,450	2.3%
M/V Theft	Last Year	108	87	115	107	89	124	167	182	132	121	87	99	1,418	
Arson	This Year	12	7	9	27	19	22	23	22	23	18	9	5	196	12.6%
Arson	Last Year	7	7	12	13	19	12	21	12	23	14	14	20	174	
Index Offenses	This Year	2,316	2,104	2,635	2,802	2,970	3,105	3,387	3,323	2,814	3,144	2,720	2,373	33,693	-2.2%
Index Offenses	Last Year	2,615	2,170	2,496	2,818	2,985	3,102	3,430	3,611	3,153	2,937	2,576	2,541	34,434	
Percent Change		-11.4%	-3.0%	5.6%	-0.6%	-0.5%	0.1%	-1.3%	-8.0%	-10.8%	7.0%	5.6%	-6.6%	-2.2%	

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.