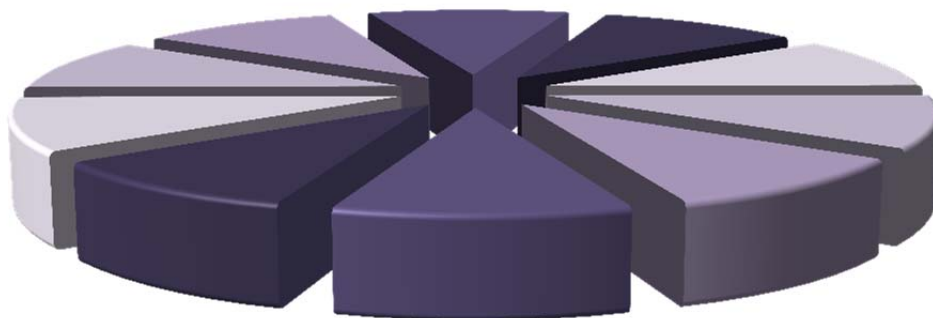


MAINE CRIME & JUSTICE DATA BOOK

2014

Maine Statistical Analysis Center
USM Muskie School of Public Service



<http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch>

About the Muskie School of Public Service

The Muskie School of Public Service educates leaders, informs public policy, and strengthens civic life through its graduate degree programs, research institutes and public outreach activities. By making the essential connection between research, practice, and informed public policy, the School is dedicated to improving the lives of people of all ages, in every county in Maine and every state in the nation.

About the Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) operates as a collaborative service of the University of Southern Maine's Muskie School of Public Service and the Maine Department of Corrections. The SAC is partially supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and is part of a network of member SACs maintained and coordinated by the Justice Research and Statistics Association. The SAC collects, analyzes and disseminates criminal justice data and information to criminal justice professionals, policy makers, researchers, students, advocates and the public. This report can be found on the Maine SAC website at: <http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch>.

Funder

The 2014 Maine & Justice Data Book was created under the auspices of the State Justice Statistics Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Maine Department of Corrections. Funding for the report was provided by BJS Grant 2012-BJ-CX-K034. The opinions, findings and conclusions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice or the Departments of Corrections.

Table of Contents

Foreword	i
Summary of Key Findings	ii
Index Crime Findings.....	ii
Arrest Findings	ii
Courts and Corrections Findings	iii
Adult and Juvenile Recidivism Findings	iv
Section I: Index Crimes in Maine	I-1
Overview.....	I-1
Index Violent Crimes in Maine.....	I-4
Homicide.....	I-7
Forcible Rape.....	I-11
Domestic Violence Assaults.....	I-11
Use of Firearms in Violent Crimes	I-12
Index Property Crimes in Maine	I-13
Section I: Appendix Chart List	I-15
Appendix A: Tables of Crime Trends in Maine.....	I-16
Appendix B: Maine Crime Charts 2003-2012	I-17
Appendix C: Comparisons of Crime Rates per 100,000 Residents 2003 - 2012	I-22
References	I-25
Section II: Arrest and Clearance Report	II-1
Arrests by Age and Gender.....	II-3
Crime Index Offenses Cleared.....	II-6
Section II: Appendix Chart List	II-8
Appendix A: Tables of Arrests for Adults and Juveniles	II-9
Appendix B: Selected Charts of Adult Arrests in Maine, 2003-2012	II-13
Appendix C: Selected Charts of Juvenile Arrests in Maine, 2003-2012.....	II-17
References	II-19
Section III: Courts and Corrections in Maine	III-1
The Maine Trial Courts	III-1
Protection from Harassment.....	III-3
Protection from Abuse	III-3
Child Protective Cases.....	III-4
Corrections (State Prisons)	III-4
Corrections and Gender.....	III-7
Juveniles	III-7
Corrections (County Jails) and Community Corrections (Adult Probation)	III-7
Probation	III-9
Expenditures	III-10
Section III: Appendix Chart List	III-12
Appendix A: Trial Court Charts	III-13
Appendix B: Corrections Charts	III-15
References	III-16

Section IV: Maine’s Adult and Juvenile Recidivism Outcomes	IV-1
Adult Recidivism Outcomes	IV-1
Overall Demographics	IV-1
Age by Cohort Year	IV-3
Risk Levels	IV-3
One-Year Recidivism Rates	IV-4
Adults Released from Prison in Maine, 2007-2012.....	IV-5
Juveniles	IV-7
Recidivism.....	IV-7
Data Analysis	IV-7
Adjudication and Supervision.....	IV-8
Adjudication and Supervision by County	IV-8
Recidivism by Year	IV-10
Recidivism by County.....	IV-11
Offense Class.....	IV-11
Offense Type	IV-12
Time to Recidivate	IV-12
Gender	IV-13
Race/Ethnicity.....	IV-13
Age.....	IV-15
Discussion	V-1

Acknowledgements

Foreword

The 2014 Maine Crime and Justice Data Book (hereafter the Data Book) presents a portrait of crime and justice indicators in the state, using the most recent public safety, corrections, and court data available for Maine. Totals were disaggregated to county levels (where possible) and stratified by crime type, age of offender, and gender.

The Data Book was produced in collaboration with the Maine Department of Corrections, the Maine Department of Public Safety, and the Maine Judicial Branch. The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)¹ developed the Data Book to provide a comprehensive picture of Maine’s criminal justice data to local, state, and national authorities. Sources include:

- All reported crime, arrests, and clearance rates from the Department of Public Safety’s *Annual Crime in Maine* publications;
- Court data provided by the Maine Administrative Office of the Courts;
- Corrections data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Maine Department of Corrections; and
- Recidivism data from the Maine Department of Corrections.

This analysis is part of the SAC’s mission to provide criminal justice information to the general public and policy makers in Maine. For more information on other SAC studies please visit the web site at: <http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch>.

¹ The Maine Statistical Analysis Center is a partnership between the University of Southern Maine’s Muskie School of Public Service and the Maine Department of Corrections.

Summary of Key Findings

This report presents a number of findings about crime, arrests, dispositions, incarceration and recidivism in Maine.

Index Crime Findings²

Maine experienced a decrease of 1.5% in Index crimes between 2011 and 2012³, more than the US average decline of 0.7%. Between 2011 and 2012, Index crime rates decreased in New Hampshire (-6.9%) and Vermont (-0.6%). In 2012, Maine reported 35,073 Index crimes⁴, a decrease of 542 from the previous year's total of 35,615.

Over the past ten years, Maine's overall rate of Index crimes increased by 2.3%. Ten of Maine's counties experienced decreases, while the other six had increases over this period. The largest decreases occurred in Somerset (-40.6%), Piscataquis (-26.0%) and Hancock (-13.7%) counties.

The average number of homicides has increased over the last five years. Between 2003 and 2012, 227 homicides occurred, with a high of 31 in 2008 and a low of 17 in 2003. The sudden high of 31 homicides in 2008 unevenly divided the decade in half, with every subsequent year above the ten-year average, and years prior to 2008 below the ten year average.

Since 2010, Maine's rate of reported rapes per 100,000 people has been higher than the national average. Since 2003, the national rate of forcible rapes has declined -16.7%, from 32 per 100,000 population to 27 in 2012. Maine, on the other hand, has seen a 3.7% increase in this crime, to 28 per 100,000 in 2012.

In 2012, property crime comprised 95.3% of all Index crimes in Maine, the highest proportion in the country. This is a similar proportion to neighboring Vermont (94.4%) and New Hampshire (92.5%), and much higher than the United States as a whole (88.1%). Property crimes do not involve the threat of violence, but entail property taken from one person by another or the destruction of property.

Arrest Findings

The number of violent crime arrests decreased 7.5 % between 2003 and 2012. The decrease in violent crime arrests is attributable to the 22.4% decline in aggravated assault arrests and the 41.1% decline in arrests for forcible rape since 2003.⁵ In contrast, property crime arrests increased by 12.4% over the last ten years.

² Index crimes are the most serious and commonly reported crimes by states each year to the FBI as part of the Uniform Crime Report. These crimes are grouped into two categories: violent crimes and property crimes. The violent crimes reported are murder (including non-negligent manslaughter), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The property crimes reported are burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

³ Sources: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, prepared by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data

⁴ Index crimes totals from the FBI exclude Arson in these analyses.

⁵ Aggravated Assaults are attempts to do physical injury to another with unlawful force or violence. These differ from simple assaults which are minor in nature and not life threatening.

From 2003-12, arrests for drug abuse violations increased 8.4%. This rise is due to the significant increase in arrests for possession. Arrests for sales and manufacturing of drugs declined by 5.2% in the same time period.

Maine has a higher overall arrest rate per capita than Vermont. The high number of property crime arrests has pushed Maine's arrest rate to 3,852 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012, lower than New Hampshire's arrest rate of 3,895, but substantially higher than Vermont's rate of 2,343 per 100,000.

The percentage of female arrests increased for the 10th consecutive year. In 2012, more than 12,000 adult women were arrested for a crime in Maine, representing an ever increasing share of all arrests in Maine, rising from 22.7% in 2003 to 26.5% in 2012.

Over the last ten years, juveniles accounted for an increasingly smaller share of all arrests. In the 2004 Crime and Justice Data Book, juvenile arrests as a share of all arrests had fallen to the lowest level in a decade (16.7%). In 2012, that share is even smaller, as the number of arrests of juveniles declined 35.9% from 2003 to 10.7% of all arrests, with the number of violent crime arrests of juveniles falling 40.9% between 2003 and 2012.

Courts & Corrections Findings

The number of criminal filings in superior court declined 39.4% in five years. In FY 2012, the number of criminal filings decreased 3.4% from FY 2011. The decline is due in part to the use of the uniform criminal docket, but it may also reflect fewer crimes occurring in Maine.

Maine continues to have the lowest adult incarceration rate per capita in the nation. In 2011, Maine's rate of 147 inmates per 100,000 adult residents was the lowest in the country.⁶ Maine's incarceration rate was more than three times lower than the national average of 492 per 100,000 residents.

The number of adult inmates under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities has grown 12.9% in ten years. While Maine's incarceration rate is among the lowest in the nation, the number of inmates sentenced to state prison increased each year from 2002 to 2007, with the exception of 2005, before declining for three out of the last four years.⁷

Maine's adult female prisoner population declined for the first time in a decade. At the end of 2011, there were 2,145 prisoners in Maine's state prisons, including 156 women (7.3% of the overall prison population). The number of female prisoners was lower in 2011 by ten inmates than the previous year.

⁶ The rate is for prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities.

⁷ The most recent data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics is 2011, so the ten year period was from 2002-2011.

Maine's percentage of corrections expenditures is among the lowest in the nation. Overall, Maine ranked fourth lowest at 1.8% of total expenditures spent on corrections, significantly lower than the national average of 3.1% in 2011.⁸ That year, Maine spent \$153 million on corrections, including \$144 million from the general fund, \$2 million in federal funds, and another \$7 million in “other state funds.”

Adult and Juvenile Recidivism Findings

The one-year recidivism rate in 2012 (re-arrest for a felony or misdemeanor) among adult probationers was the second lowest between 2004 and 2012. The one-year recidivism rate rose slightly each year, from 21.8% in 2004 until 2008 when it began to fall to its current level of 23.2% in 2012.

The number of youth adjudicated and supervised on probation decreased between 2006 and 2011. There was a 36% decrease in the number of youth who were adjudicated and a 38% decrease in the number of youth who were supervised.

Of all youth placed on probation between 2009 and 2011, 26% were re-adjudicated for a new offense committed within one year of the start of supervision. Recidivism rates ranged from 7% for Franklin County to 35% for Hancock County.

⁸ 2011 State Expenditure Report, National Association of State Budget Officers

Section I: Index Crimes in Maine

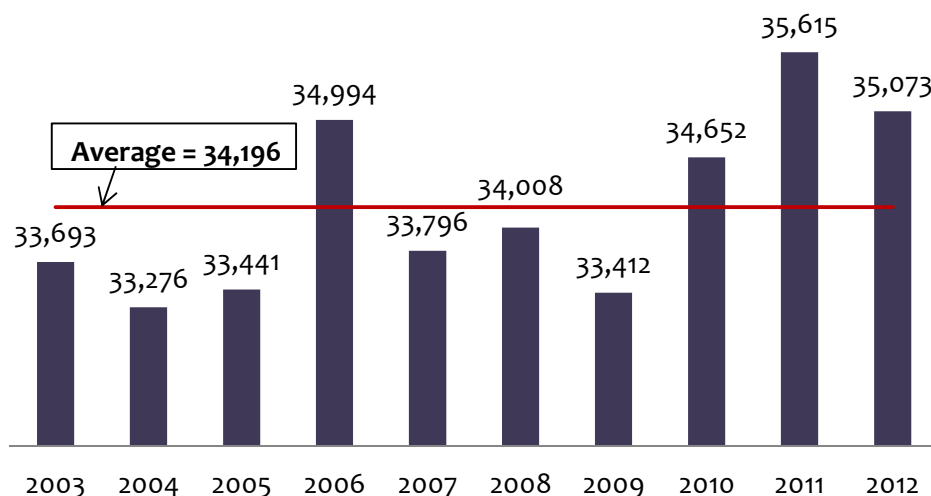
Each year, states report totals of the most serious and commonly reported crimes to the FBI as part of the Uniform Crime Report. These crimes are known as Index crimes and are grouped into two categories: violent crimes and property crimes. The violent crimes reported are murder (including non-negligent manslaughter), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The property crimes reported are burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. For analytic purposes, these offenses are grouped together as Index crimes, which are reported annually by jurisdictions in each state⁹ to the FBI as part of the Uniform Crime Report. This section examines Index crimes occurring in Maine and compares them to trends in the rest of the country.

What follows is an overview of Index crime rates in Maine over the last ten years, and then an examination of the trends in violent and property crimes. The violent crimes section includes detailed information on murders that have occurred over the last 10 years in Maine and data on domestic violence incidents. Domestic violence is not listed as an Index crime, but is included in this report because it has been identified as an area of critical concern by state leaders. Crime rates are disaggregated to explore the distinct developments across Maine's counties and are compared to national and regional trends where applicable.

Overview

Maine experienced a decrease of 1.5% in Index crimes between 2011 and 2012, more than the US average decline of 0.7%. Between 2011 and 2012, Index crime rates also decreased in New Hampshire (-6.9%) and Vermont (-0.6%). In 2012, Maine reported 35,073 Index crimes, a decrease of 542 from the previous year's total of 35,615. The ten-year average of Index crimes was 34,196; however, the number of Index crimes reported in 2012 was the second-highest total over the last ten years.

**Figure I-1: Reports of Total Index Crime In Maine
2003 - 2012**



⁹ Because UCR is based on whether jurisdictions report, states may not and generally do not have complete coverage.

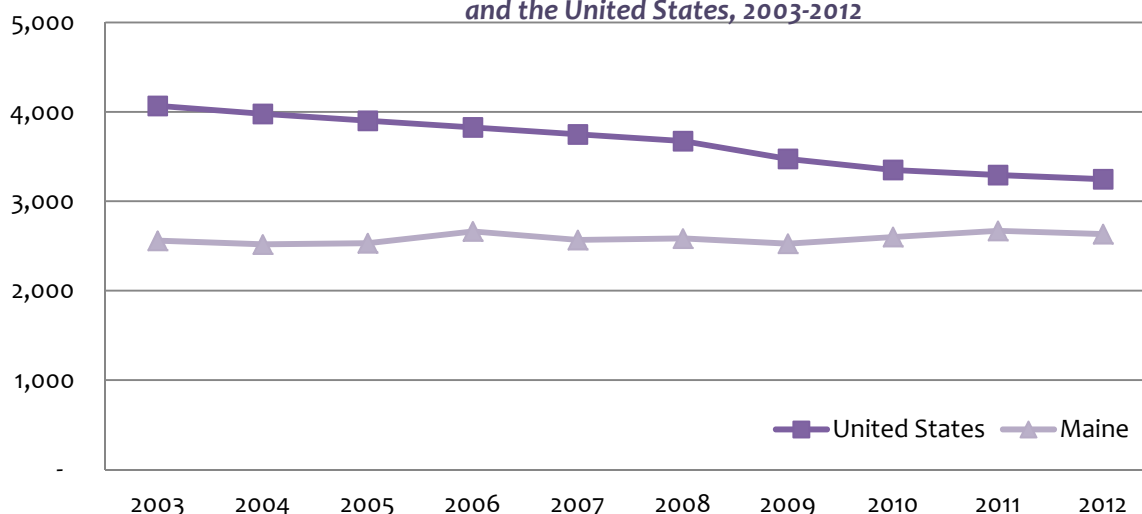
Table I-1: Index Crime Rates for Northern New England and the US

	2012 Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	2011-2012 Change	2008-2012 Change	2003-2012 Change
Maine	2,639	-1.3%	2.9%	4.5%
New Hampshire	2,512	-6.9%	9.0%	16.8%
Vermont	2,541	-0.6%	-5.1%	9.6%
United States	3,246	-0.7%	-8.8%	-13.8%

Maine's Index crime rate is 18.9% lower than the national average. However, Maine's 2012 Index crime rate (excluding arson) remains slightly higher than the rates in Vermont and New Hampshire. In 2012, Maine's Index crime rate per 100,000 residents was 2,639 compared to 2,541 for Vermont and 2,512 for New Hampshire. Between 2003 and 2012, all three northern New

England states experienced increases in the Index crime rate per 100,000, while the overall rate in the United States declined considerably (-13.8%).

Figure I-2: Comparison of Index Crime Rates per 100,000 for Maine and the United States, 2003-2012



Nine of Maine's 16 counties experienced declines in Index crimes from 2011 to 2012. The largest decreases were in Piscataquis (-23.4%), Franklin (-18.0%) and Washington Counties (-7.8%), while the largest increase was in Oxford County (7.5%). By numeric change, York (-317), Cumberland (-258) and Kennebec Counties (-254) had the largest declines, while Penobscot County (317) had the largest increase. One should be careful when analyzing a one-year change at the county level, since specific factors tied to one crime or one offender, or the allocation of resources to law enforcement agencies can sometimes heavily influence the numeric outcomes of sparsely populated counties. Nevertheless, this report monitors such changes because they can be used to chart progress if a new intervention has been implemented to identify a potential trend that needs attention.

Table I-2: Maine - All Index Crimes(Including Arson)

County	2011	2012	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Androscoggin	3,376	3,431	55	1.6%
Aroostook	1,308	1,288	-20	-1.5%
Cumberland	8,060	7,802	-258	-3.2%
Franklin	879	721	-158	-18.0%
Hancock	1,026	1,100	74	7.2%
Kennebec	4,057	3,803	-254	-6.3%
Knox	893	846	-47	-5.3%
Lincoln	595	611	16	2.7%
Oxford	1,481	1,592	111	7.5%
Penobscot	4,461	4,778	317	7.1%
Piscataquis	453	347	-106	-23.4%
Sagadahoc	812	795	-17	-2.1%
Somerset	1,583	1,693	110	6.9%
Waldo	722	729	7	1.0%
Washington	703	648	-55	-7.8%
York	5,206	4,889	-317	-6.1%
Total	35,615	35,073	-542	-1.5%

Over the past ten years, the overall rate of Index crimes has increased by 2.3%. Ten of Maine’s counties experienced decreases, while the other six had increases in Index crimes over this period. The largest decreases occurred in Somerset (-40.6%), Piscataquis (-26.0%) and Hancock (-13.7%) counties. The steepest increases were found in Oxford (39.6%), Kennebec (18.2%) and York (12.8%) counties. Looking at the long term changes at 5 and 10 years in Table I-3, it appears these crime rates have remained relatively stable.

Table I-3: Maine - All Index Crimes (Population-Based)

County	2012 Total Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	5-year Change	10-year Change
Androscoggin	3,192	28.8%	9.9%
Aroostook	1,800	-2.1%	-8.1%
Cumberland	2,761	-2.4%	-9.4%
Franklin	2,343	-16.6%	-9.1%
Hancock	2,014	-1.6%	-13.7%
Kennebec	3,117	6.0%	18.2%
Knox	2,129	-16.1%	-12.4%
Lincoln	1,784	16.7%	-4.1%
Oxford	2,757	11.9%	39.6%
Penobscot	3,105	-7.1%	0.1%
Piscataquis	1,991	-21.8%	-26.0%
Sagadahoc	2,256	17.4%	4.3%
Somerset	1,693	-40.9%	-40.6%
Waldo	1,880	16.1%	-1.3%
Washington	1,984	-26.1%	-3.1%
York	2,465	5.1%	12.8%
Total	2,639	2.2%	2.3%

Index Violent Crimes in Maine

Violent crimes — murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault — are of greatest concern to the general public and policy makers. The crime trends discussed here indicate only incidents reported to police and do not reflect the actual number of crimes or the number of injuries inflicted.

Violent crimes decreased slightly in

Maine from 2011 to 2012. The number of violent crimes in 2011 (1,629) decreased 0.8% to 1,616 in 2012. The most significant change was in the number of robberies, up

13.8% from 370 in 2011 to 421 in 2012, the highest number in over ten years. Aggravated assault decreased by 4.7%, from 843 in 2011 to 803 in 2012. Rape decreased by 5.9%, from 391 in 2011 to 368 in 2012, and murders remained virtually unchanged falling by one from 25 to 24.

Table I-4: Statewide Violent Crime Totals 2011-2012

	2011	2012	Percent Change
Murder	25	24	-4.0%
Rape	391	368	-5.9%
Robbery	370	421	13.8%
Aggravated Assault	843	803	-4.7%
All Index Crimes	1,629	1,616	-0.8%

Table I-5: Violent Index Crime Rate, Northern New England, 2003 - 2012

	2012 Violent Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Population	2011-2012 Change	2008-2012 Change	2003-2012 Change
Maine	123	-0.5%	2.8%	12.5%
New Hampshire	188	-13.5%	20.4%	25.0%
Vermont	143	-3.4%	3.7%	24.9%
United States	387	-0.1%	-15.6%	-18.7%

Maine’s violent crime rate has increased 12.5% since 2003, while the U.S. violent crime rate has dropped 18.7%. In that time, Vermont has experienced a 24.9% increase in violent crime and New Hampshire’s rate has increased 25.0%. Even with the increase over the past

ten years, Maine’s violent crime rate is the lowest in the nation and continues to be three times below the national average, while Vermont’s and New Hampshire’s rates are also far below the national average, ranking second and third lowest respectively.

Half of Maine’s counties experienced an increase in violent crime from 2011 to 2012, despite the overall state rate falling 0.8%.

Penobscot had the highest numeric increase at 15 followed by Sagadahoc and Somerset (at 14 each). While Sagadahoc’s violent crime total increased more than three-fold from 6 to 20, the increase may reflect unique circumstances occurring in that calendar year, rather than a trend that signals higher crime rates in subsequent years. Two other rural counties that experienced large one-year percentage increases in violent crime were Somerset (27.5%) and Lincoln Counties (27.3%).

Washington County experienced the greatest one-year decrease in 2012 (-34.8%). Franklin (-30.4%), Waldo (-27.6%) and Piscataquis Counties (-14.3%) also

experienced large percentage decreases in violent crime in 2012. Cumberland County’s decline is in marked contrast to increases in other populous counties such as Kennebec, Penobscot and York.

Table I-6: County Violent Crime Totals 2011-2012

County	2011	2012	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Androscoggin	168	147	-21	-12.5%
Aroostook	59	59	0	0.0%
Cumberland	388	380	-8	-2.1%
Franklin	56	39	-17	-30.4%
Hancock	36	42	6	16.7%
Kennebec	198	202	4	2.0%
Knox	32	30	-2	-6.3%
Lincoln	33	42	9	27.3%
Oxford	64	65	1	1.6%
Penobscot	123	138	15	12.2%
Piscataquis	42	36	-6	-14.3%
Sagadahoc	6	20	14	233.3%
Somerset	51	65	14	27.5%
Waldo	29	21	-8	-27.6%
Washington	66	43	-23	-34.8%
York	278	287	9	3.2%
Total	1,629	1,616	-13	-0.8%

Over the past five years, Maine has experienced a 2.8% overall increase in violent crime. This was driven in part by large percentage increases in Lincoln (93.9%), Piscataquis (76.5%), Knox (53.8%), Kennebec (45.9%) and Aroostook counties (43.8%). In the past five years, Washington County (-57.3%) experienced the greatest decrease.

The increase in violent crimes was consistent over the past ten years, as Maine’s overall violent crime rate increased by 12.5%. Large increases in violent crime occurred in Kennebec (121.8%), Lincoln (63.7%) and Sagadahoc Counties (47.1%) since 2003, while significant decreases were experienced in Waldo (-62.6%), Franklin (-13.7%) and Cumberland Counties (-10.5%).

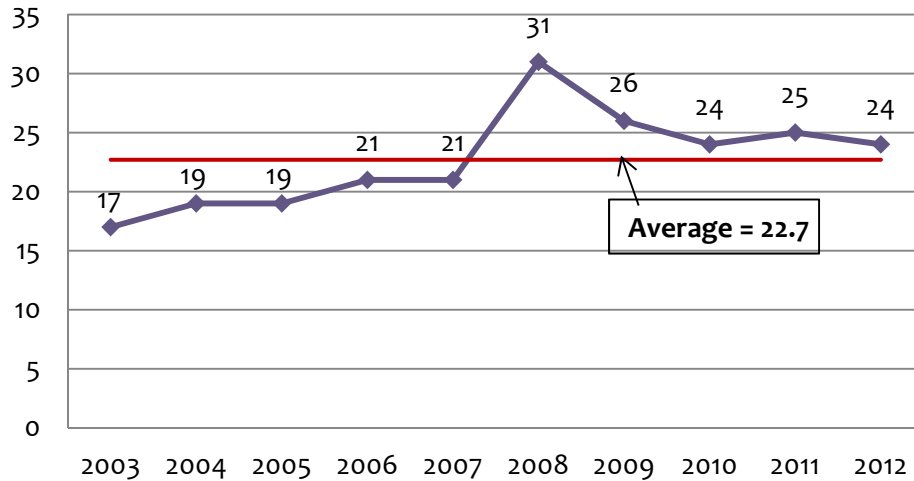
Table I-7: County Violent Crime Rates

County	2012 Violent Crime rate per 100,000 population	5-year change	10-year change
Androscoggin	137	-9.9%	13.8%
Aroostook	82	43.8%	19.3%
Cumberland	134	-18.6%	-10.5%
Franklin	127	-3.0%	-13.7%
Hancock	77	16.9%	-5.6%
Kennebec	166	45.9%	121.8%
Knox	75	53.8%	10.1%
Lincoln	123	93.9%	63.7%
Oxford	113	-21.2%	0.2%
Penobscot	90	18.0%	22.3%
Piscataquis	207	76.5%	5.4%
Sagadahoc	57	29.0%	47.1%
Somerset	125	21.4%	14.6%
Waldo	54	-40.3%	-62.6%
Washington	132	-57.3%	-7.6%
York	145	33.0%	30.9%
Total	123	2.8%	12.5%

Homicide

The average number of homicides has increased over the last ten years. Between 2003 and 2012, 227 homicides occurred, with a high of 31 in 2008 and a low of 17 in 2003. The sudden high of 31 homicides in 2008 unevenly divided the decade in half, with every subsequent year rising above the ten-year average, and years prior to 2008 falling below the ten-year average.

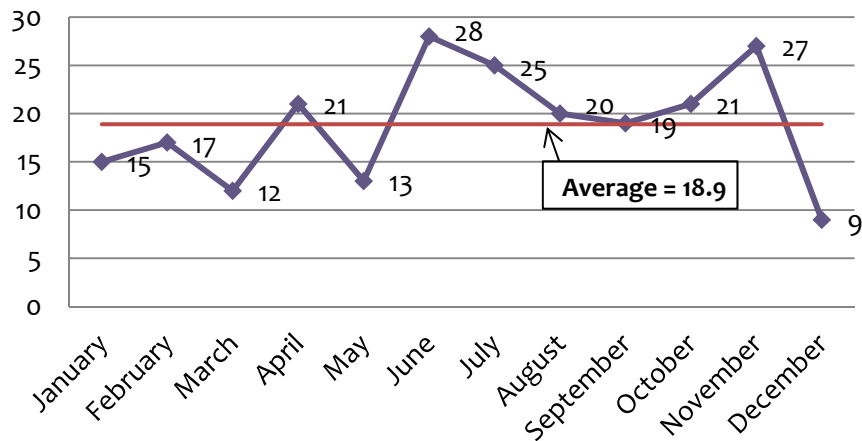
Figure I-3: Homicides per Year, 2003-2012



During the ten-year period, the number of homicides per month ranged from a low of nine in December to a high of 28 in June. The number of homicides in December was nearly half (47.4%) the monthly average of 19, while June totals were roughly one and a half times higher than the monthly average (147.4%).

Despite the very high number of homicides in June, 106 of the homicides occurred in the first six months of the year, which was less than half of the overall total (46.7%).

Figure I-4: Homicides per Month, 2003-2012



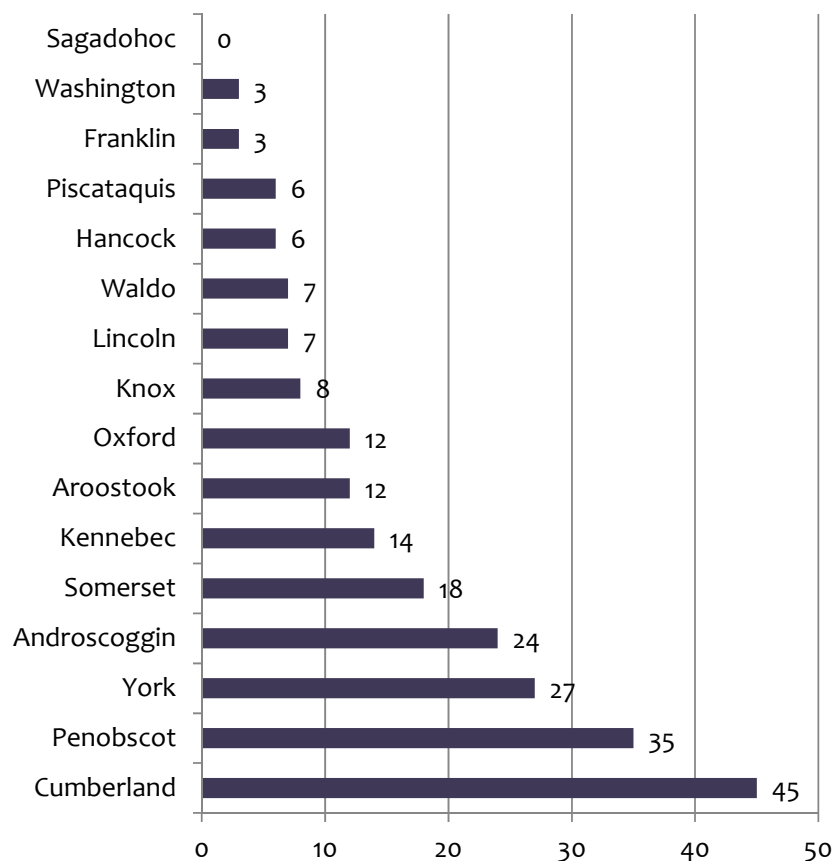
Maine had a homicide rate of 1.9 per 100,000 in 2011, less than one-half the national average of 4.1 per 100,000 for the same year. However, Maine’s rate was higher than that of New Hampshire (1.2 per 100,000) and Vermont (1.3 per 100,000).

Table I-8: Homicides by State, Northern New England, 2011

	2011 Population Est. ¹⁰	Total Homicides 2011	Homicides per 100,000 Est.
Maine	1,328,544	25	1.9
New Hampshire	1,317,807	16	1.2
Vermont	626,592	8	1.3
United States	311,587,816	12,664	4.1

No homicides occurred in Sagadahoc County between 2003 and 2012. All counties recorded at least three homicides over the last ten years, except for Sagadahoc County. Cumberland County reported the highest number of homicides (45).

Figure I-5: Homicides per County, 2003-2012 (n=277)



¹⁰ <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/state/totals/2011/>

Homicide rates (per 100,000 population) were higher in rural counties than in counties with urban centers. While Maine’s urban and heavily populated counties, Cumberland, York, Penobscot and Androscoggin, had the highest numbers of homicides during the ten-year period, counties such as Hancock (2.21) and Oxford (2.08) had higher rates per 100,000 residents.

Table I-9: Homicide Rates by County, 2003 - 2012

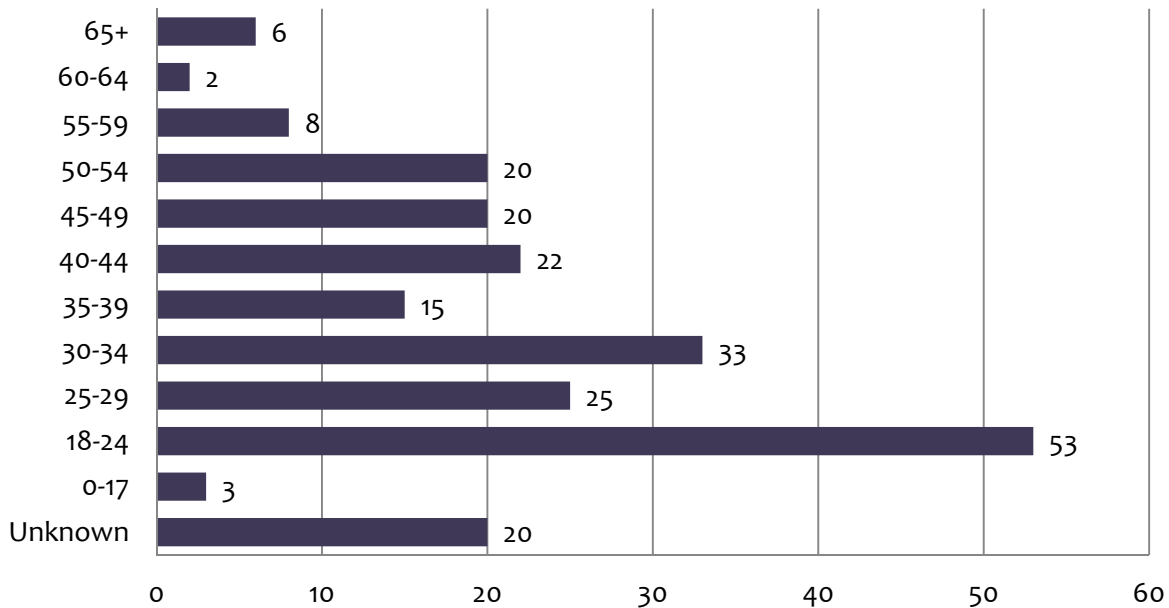
County	2010 Census	Total Homicides 2003-2012	Homicides per 100,000 per Year
Cumberland	281,674	45	1.60
York	197,131	35	1.78
Penobscot	153,923	27	1.75
Kennebec	122,151	24	1.96
Androscoggin	107,702	18	1.67
Aroostook	71,870	14	1.95
Oxford	57,833	12	2.07
Hancock	54,418	12	2.21
Somerset	52,228	8	1.53
Knox	39,736	7	1.76
Waldo	38,786	7	1.80
Lincoln	34,457	6	1.74
Washington	32,856	6	1.83
Franklin	30,768	3	0.98
Piscataquis	17,535	3	1.71
Sagadahoc	35,293	0	0.00
Total	1,328,361	227	1.71

While Oxford and Hancock counties each experienced only 1.2 homicides per year during the ten-year period, the rate was in excess of 2 per 100,000 residents. In contrast, Cumberland (4.5), Penobscot (3.5), York (2.7) and Androscoggin (2.4) counties had higher numeric averages, but their larger population totals translated into lower homicide rates, 1.60, 1.78, 1.75 and 1.96, per 100,000 residents, respectively.

For homicides in which the assailant was known to the victim, males accounted for 92% of the offenders, while female assailants represented only 8% of the total.

Suspects age 18-24 accounted for 25.5% of all homicides. Combined with the 25-29 and 30-34 year old age cohorts, this group of young adults made up more than half of all suspects (53.6%). The average age of a suspect was 34.5, and nearly 90% (88.9) of homicides were committed by only one suspect.

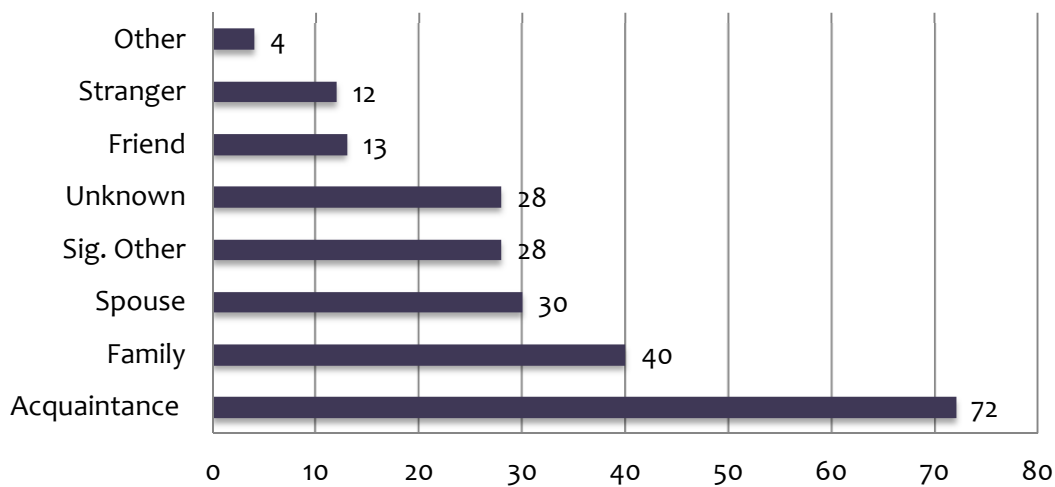
Figure I-6: Homicides per Suspect Age (n=227)



Males were the majority of homicide victims. The victims' gender was slightly more balanced than the suspects' gender, although males still predominate, representing 60% of all victims. The average age of the victim was 38.5, with more than a quarter (26%) of homicide victims between the ages of 18 to 29.

In 81% of the homicides, the victim knew the suspect(s). The suspect was a family member (parent, child, spouse or significant other) in more than forty percent (43.2%) of all homicides, and in more than a third (37.5%) of the events, the suspect was an acquaintance or friend of the victim.

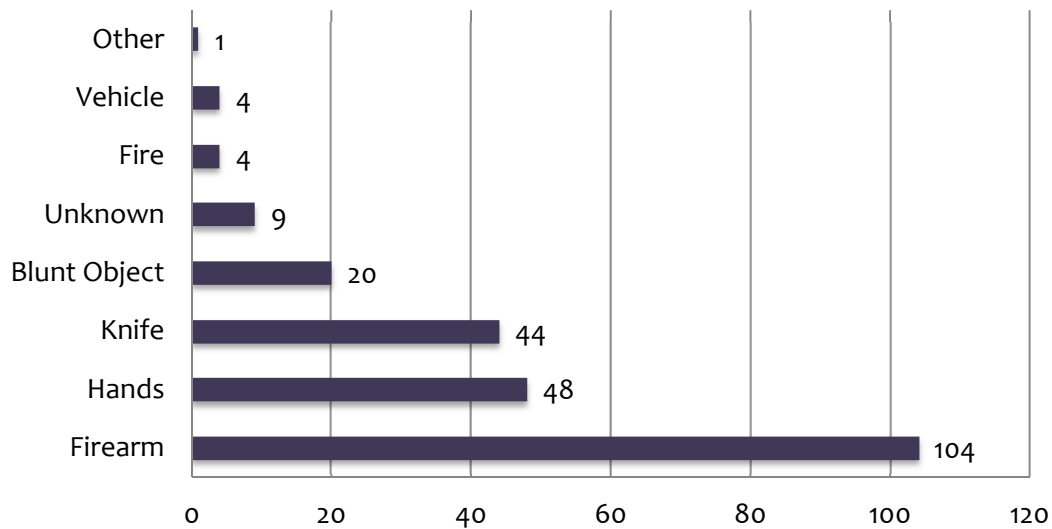
Figure I-8: Homicide Victim/Assailant Relationship (n=227)



A firearm was used in nearly half of all homicides. Firearms surpass all other weapons attributed to homicide during this ten-year period, used in 104 (45.8%) of 227 homicides. Homicide committed without a weapon (i.e. hands, etc.) occurred in 21.1% of incidents.

A knife (19.4%) was the third most common weapon used in the commission of a homicide. Rare instances of fire or a vehicle used as a weapon, including a single use of poison categorized as other, make up only about three percent of all homicides.

Figure 9: Homicide Assailant's Weapon (N=227)



Forcible Rape

Since 2010, Maine's rate of reported rapes per 100,000 residents has been higher than the national average.

Since 2003, the national rate of forcible rapes has declined from 16.7% from 32 per 100,000 population to 27 in 2012. Maine, on the other hand, has seen an increase in this crime of 3.7%. Over the last ten years, the number of rapes in Maine has fluctuated between a low of 313 (or 24 per 100,000) in 2004 to a high of 391 (29 per 100,000) in 2011. The number of forcible rape reports in 2012 was 368, lower than the previous year's number, but still relatively high. To put the increase in historical context, fifteen years ago, the number of reported rapes in Maine was 229 or 37.8% lower than it was in 2012. It should be noted however, that with rape awareness and education efforts increasing, reporting will increase as well.

Vermont has a lower rate of forcible rape than Maine at 19 per 100,000, but New Hampshire has seen a dramatic increase over the last three years and reports a rate of 34 per 100,000 people. As noted in the 2008 Crime and Justice Data Book, the reason for the significant increase in reports of forcible rape over the past ten years, while the national trend has declined, is unclear. It is unlikely that an improved climate for victims, which may lead to increased reporting of this crime, is the sole contributing factor.

Domestic Violence Assaults

The rate of reported domestic violence assaults in Maine increased 4.3% between 2011 and 2012, and remained the same over a ten-year period between 2003 and 2012. The 2012 total is an increase of 233 assaults over 2003. However, as a percentage of all assaults, domestic violence accounts for 47.4% of assaults in Maine, a decline since 2007, when domestic violence accounted for 51.2% of all assaults.

Table I-10: Domestic Violence Assaults – 1 and 10-Year Changes

County	2003	2011	2012	1-Year Numeric Change	10-Year Numeric Change	1-Year Percent Change	10-Year Percent Change
Androscoggin	583	529	588	59	5	11.2%	0.9%
Aroostook	302	203	239	36	-63	17.7%	-20.9%
Cumberland	1084	1,057	1,039	-18	-45	-1.7%	-4.2%
Franklin	176	144	173	29	-3	20.1%	-1.7%
Hancock	121	134	128	-6	7	-4.5%	5.8%
Kennebec	588	662	694	32	106	4.8%	18.0%
Knox	157	117	95	-22	-62	-18.8%	-39.5%
Lincoln	89	93	119	26	30	28.0%	33.7%
Oxford	206	232	223	-9	17	-3.9%	8.3%
Penobscot	441	458	513	55	72	12.0%	16.3%
Piscataquis	42	54	38	-16	-4	-29.6%	-9.5%
Sagadahoc	109	89	70	-19	-39	-21.3%	-35.8%
Somerset	232	223	340	117	108	52.5%	46.6%
Waldo	157	118	121	3	-36	2.5%	-22.9%
Washington	108	110	136	26	28	23.6%	25.9%
York	969	1,137	1,077	-60	108	-5.3%	11.1%
Total	5,364	5,360	5,593	233	229	4.3%	4.3%

Ten counties saw increases in the number of reported domestic violence assaults over the last ten years. Domestic violence assaults in Somerset County increased 46.6% from 232 in 2003 to 340 in 2012. This was the largest percentage and numeric increase in the state, followed by Lincoln County (33.7%, from 89 to 119), and Washington County (25.9%, from 108 to 136). Six counties experienced decreases in domestic violence assaults in this time period including Knox (-39.5%, from 157 to 95), Sagadahoc (-35.8%, from 109 to 70) and Waldo (-22.9%, from 157 to 121).

Use of Firearms in Violent Crimes

Maine continues to have one of the lowest rates of firearm use in violent crimes in the country. As a percentage of violent crime, Maine has the fifth lowest rate of firearm use in the country, at 14.2%, higher than Vermont (13.6%) but lower than New Hampshire (15.6%). North Dakota has the lowest rate (4.0%), more than three times lower than Maine.

Maine’s rate of firearm involvement in violent crime is less than half the national rate of 28.5%. In 2011, 179 violent crimes involving firearms were committed in Maine. In 2011, one in 7,426 Mainers was a victim of firearm violence, the second lowest rate in the country behind North Dakota. The chance of being a firearm victim in Maine is lower than Vermont’s rate, nearly twice as low as in New Hampshire’s, and seven times lower than the national average.

Table I-11: Firearm Crimes, 2011

Ranking based on Total # of Firearm Crimes	Total # of Firearm Crimes	Percent of Violent Crimes w/ Firearm	Overall Chance of being a Firearm Victim
Hawaii	23	6.1%	1 in 6,903
North Dakota	51	4.0%	1 in 13,434
Vermont	90	13.6%	1 in 6,200
Wyoming	113	11.7%	1 in 4,868
Maine	179	14.2%	1 in 7,426
United States	243,775	28.5%	1 in 1,014

While Maine’s number of violent crimes involving a firearm remains low, the number of violent crimes for which firearm data are collected (murders, robberies and aggravated assaults) increased 42.1% from 2007 to 2011 from 126 to 179. In addition, the percentage of all violent crimes that involved firearms increased from 10.8% in 2007 to 14.2% in 2011. This overall increase is due to significant increases in firearm use across all three crime types. Robberies involving firearms increased 26.0% in the last five years, from 73 in 2007 to 92 in 2011. Aggravated assaults involving firearms also increased by 65.9% during this time (from 44 to 73), as did murders involving firearms (up 55.6%, from 9 to 14).

Index Property Crimes in Maine

Although most discussions of crime rates focus on violent crime, it is important to note that property crimes – burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson – represent the vast majority of Index crimes in Maine. Property crimes do not involve the threat of violence, but entail property taken from one person by another or the destruction of property. Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson are Index property crimes. Although violence is not a part of such crimes, victims may feel frightened and violated nonetheless.

In 2012, property crime comprised 95.3% of all Index crimes in Maine, the highest proportion in the country. This is a similar proportion to neighboring Vermont (94.4%) and New Hampshire (92.5%), and much higher than the United States as a whole (88.1%).

Overall, property crime in Maine increased 3.6% over the last ten years, from 32,281 crimes in 2003 to 33,457 in 2012. During this time, all categories of property crime increased, except for motor vehicle theft. Arson increased the most (15.3%) from 196 to 226, followed by burglary (13.1%), from 6,571 crimes in 2003 to 7,429 crimes in 2012. Larceny-theft increased 3.1%, from 24,064 crimes in 2003 to 24,812 in 2012, while motor vehicle theft declined by 31.7%, from 1,450 thefts in 2003 to 990 in 2012.

Although Maine experienced an increase in the number of property crimes over the past decade, the relative proportion of each subcategory has remained stable. In 2003, larceny-theft comprised nearly three-

Table I-12: Statewide Property Crime Totals 2003 - 2011

	2003	2012	Percent Change
Burglary	6,571	7,429	13.1%
Larceny-Theft	24,064	24,812	3.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,450	990	-31.7%
Arson	196	226	15.3%
Total	32,281	33,457	3.6%

quarters (74.5%) of property crimes, burglaries accounted for one-fifth (20.4%), motor vehicle theft comprised 4.5% and arson made up 0.6% of property crimes. In 2012, larceny-theft accounted for 74.2% of property crimes, burglary comprised 22.2%, motor vehicle theft comprised 3.0%, and arson accounted for 0.7% of property crimes.

Between 2011 and 2012, property crimes declined 1.6%, from 33,986 reported crimes to 33,457. Decreases in burglary (-5.1%), larceny-theft (-0.1%), motor vehicle theft (-7.8%) and arson (-13.1%) suggest the trends of the past decade may be shifting.

County property crime totals show contrasting trends over the last ten years. Half the counties in Maine showed decreases over the last ten years, with the largest declines in property crime occurring in Piscataquis (-28.2%), Knox (-15.4%) and Aroostook Counties (-11.8%). Counties reporting the largest increases in property crimes during this ten year period were Oxford (46.1%), Kennebec (17.8%) and Somerset (15.6%).

Somerset County now has the highest rate of property crime in the state, at 3,127 per 100,000 residents, 24.3% higher than the statewide average of 2,516 property crimes per 100,000 residents. Lincoln County has the lowest property crime rate, at 1,784 property crimes per 100,000 residents, or 29.1% lower than the state average.

Between 2011 and 2012, nine counties experienced decreases in property crime. The largest of these decreases occurred in Piscataquis County (-24.3%) and Franklin County (-17.1%), with Kennebec County (-6.7%) also decreasing significantly. York County experienced the greatest numeric decrease in property crimes, down 326 crimes from 2011. York County's decrease accounted for nearly two-thirds (61.6%) of the numeric decline statewide. Meanwhile, a large numeric increase in property crime occurred in Penobscot County (302).

Table I-13: County Property Crime Totals 2011-2012

County	2011	2012	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Androscoggin	3,208	3,284	76	2.4%
Aroostook	1,249	1,229	-20	-1.6%
Cumberland	7,672	7,422	-250	-3.3%
Franklin	823	682	-141	-17.1%
Hancock	990	1,058	68	6.9%
Kennebec	3,859	3,601	-258	-6.7%
Knox	861	816	-45	-5.2%
Lincoln	562	569	7	1.2%
Oxford	1,417	1,527	110	7.8%
Penobscot	4,338	4,640	302	7.0%
Piscataquis	411	311	-100	-24.3%
Sagadahoc	806	775	-31	-3.8%
Somerset	1,532	1,628	96	6.3%
Waldo	693	708	15	2.2%
Washington	637	605	-32	-5.0%
York	4,928	4,602	-326	-6.6%
Total	33,986	33,457	-529	-1.6%

Section I Appendix Chart List

Appendix A: Tables of Crime Trends in Maine	I-16
Trends in Reported Index Crimes in Maine, by Type of Offense, 2003-2012	I-16
Trends in Rates of Index Crimes per 100,000 Residents, 2003-2012	I-16
Appendix B: Maine Crime Charts 2003-2012	I-17
Trend: Reports of Violent Crime in Maine 2003-2012	I-17
Trend: Reports of Homicide in Maine 2003-2012	I-17
Trend: Reports of Forcible Rape in Maine 2003-2012	I-18
Trend: Reports of Robbery in Maine 2003-2012	I-18
Trend: Reports of Aggravated Assaults in Maine 2003-2012	I-19
Trend: Reports of Property Crimes in Maine 2003-2012	I-19
Trend: Reports of Burglary in Maine 2003-2012	I-20
Trend: Reports of Larceny-Theft in Maine 2003-2012	I-20
Trend: Reports of Motor Vehicle Theft in Maine 2003-2012	I-21
Appendix C: Comparisons of Crime Rates per 100,000 Residents 2003-2012	I-22
Comparison of Homicide Reports, Maine & The US 2003-2012	I-22
Comparison of Forcible Rape Reports, Maine & The US 2003-2012	I-22
Comparison of Robbery Reports, Maine & The US 2003-2012	I-22
Comparison of Aggravated Assaults Reports, Maine & The US 2003-2012	I-23
Comparison of Burglary Reports, Maine & The US 2003-2012	I-23
Comparison of Larceny/Theft Reports, Maine & The US 2003-2012	I-23
Comparison of Motor Vehicle Reports, Maine & The US 2003-2012	I-24
References	I-25

Appendix A: Tables of Crime Trends in Maine

Trends in Reported Index Crimes in Maine, by Type of Offense, 2003-2012

Year	Total Index Crimes	Violent Crime Total	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime Total	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
2003	33,693	1,412	17	351	289	755	32,281	6,571	24,064	1,450	196
2004	33,276	1,348	19	313	288	728	31,928	6,344	24,087	1,305	192
2005	33,441	1,490	19	322	323	826	31,951	6,277	24,153	1,344	177
2006	34,994	1,524	21	340	383	780	33,470	6,776	25,161	1,340	193
2007	33,796	1,556	21	393	349	793	32,240	6,677	24,060	1,260	243
2008	34,008	1,549	31	373	332	813	32,459	6,516	24,582	1,173	188
2009	33,412	1,540	26	374	398	742	31,872	6,711	23,900	1,018	243
2010	34,652	1,589	24	389	416	760	33,063	7,343	24,490	985	245
2011	35,615	1,629	25	391	370	843	33,986	7,826	24,826	1,074	260
2012	35,073	1,616	24	368	421	803	33,457	7,429	24,812	990	226

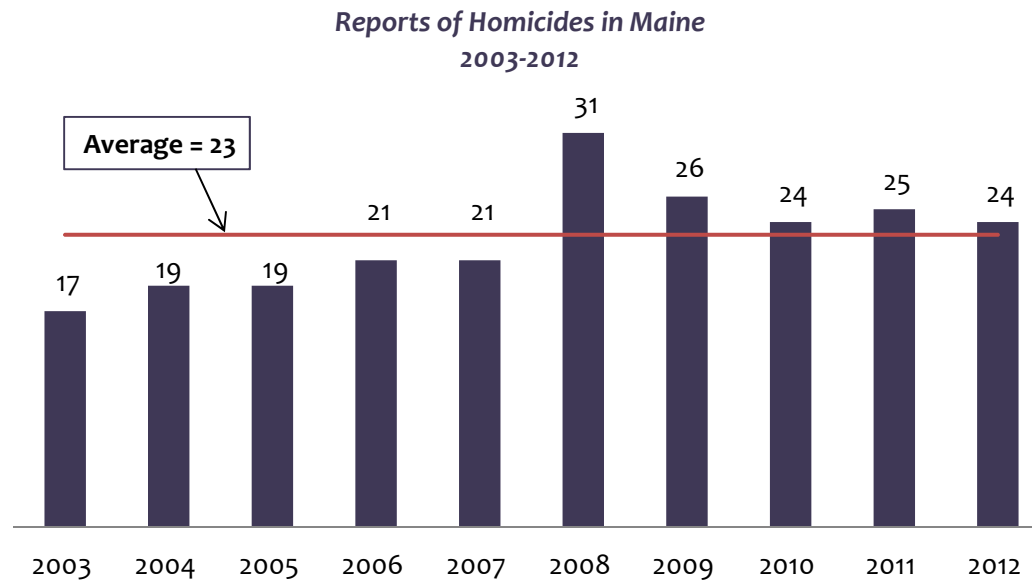
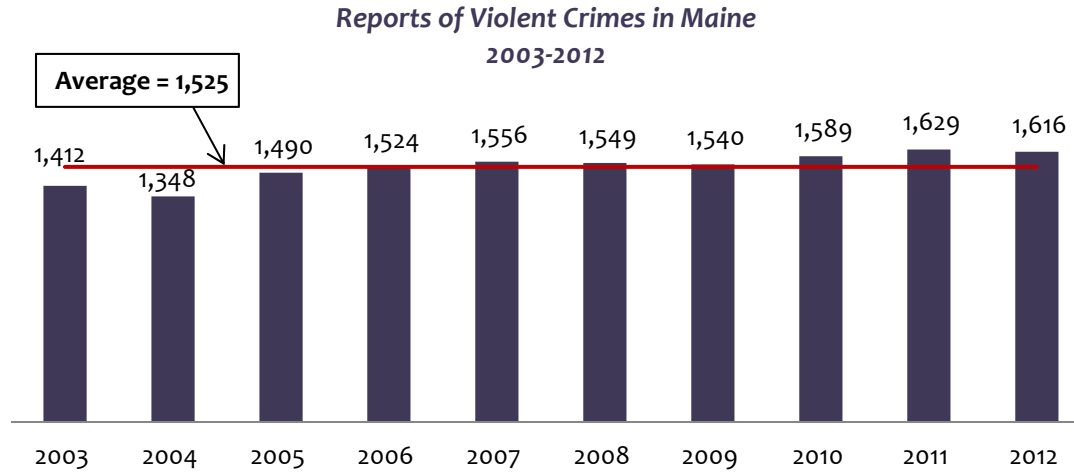
Sources: Crime in Maine, Maine Department of Public Safety, 2012

Trends in Rates of Index Crimes per 100,000 Residents, 2003-2012

Year	Total Index Crimes	Violent Crime Total	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime Total	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
2003	2,580	108	1	27	22	58	2,472	503	1,843	111	15
2004	2,526	102	1	24	22	55	2,424	482	1,829	99	15
2005	2,536	113	1	24	24	63	2,423	476	1,831	102	13
2006	2,648	115	2	26	29	59	2,533	513	1,904	101	15
2007	2,566	118	2	30	26	60	2,448	507	1,827	96	18
2008	2,582	117	2	28	25	62	2,465	495	1,867	89	14
2009	2,533	116	2	28	30	56	2,417	509	1,813	77	18
2010	2,608	119	2	29	31	57	2,489	553	1,844	74	18
2011	2,681	122	2	29	28	63	2,559	589	1,869	81	20
2012	2,639	122	2	28	32	60	2,517	559	1,867	74	17

Sources: Crime in Maine, Maine Department of Public Safety, 2012

Appendix B: Maine Crime Charts 2003-2012



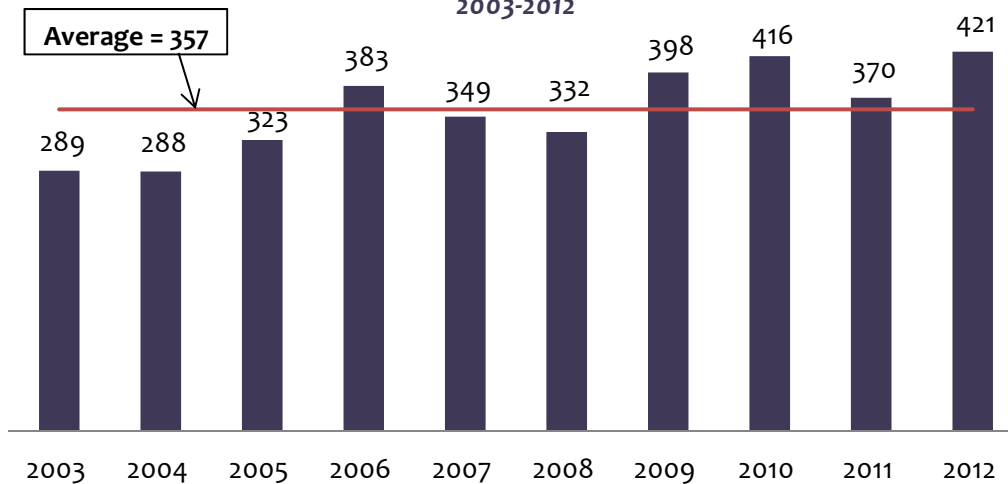
Reports of Forcible Rape in Maine

2003-2012

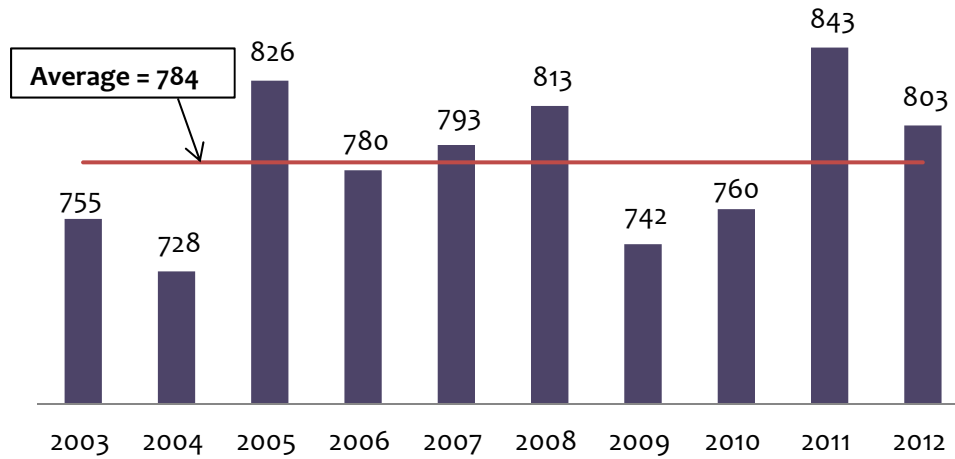


Reports of Robbery in Maine

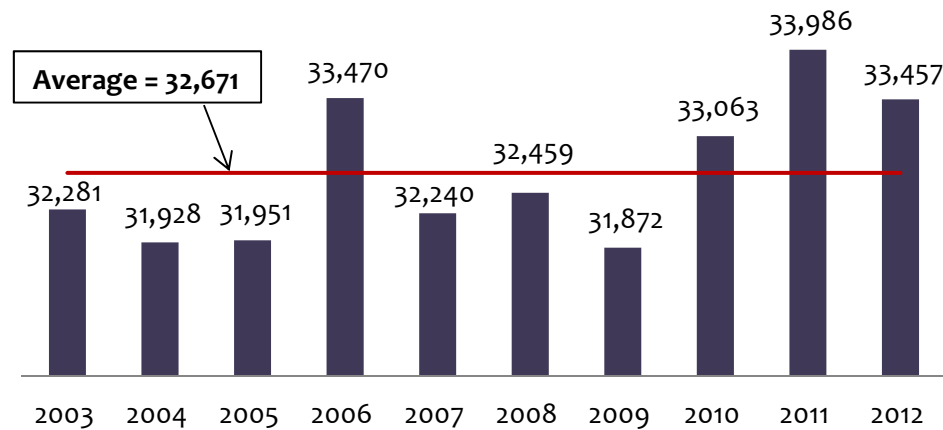
2003-2012



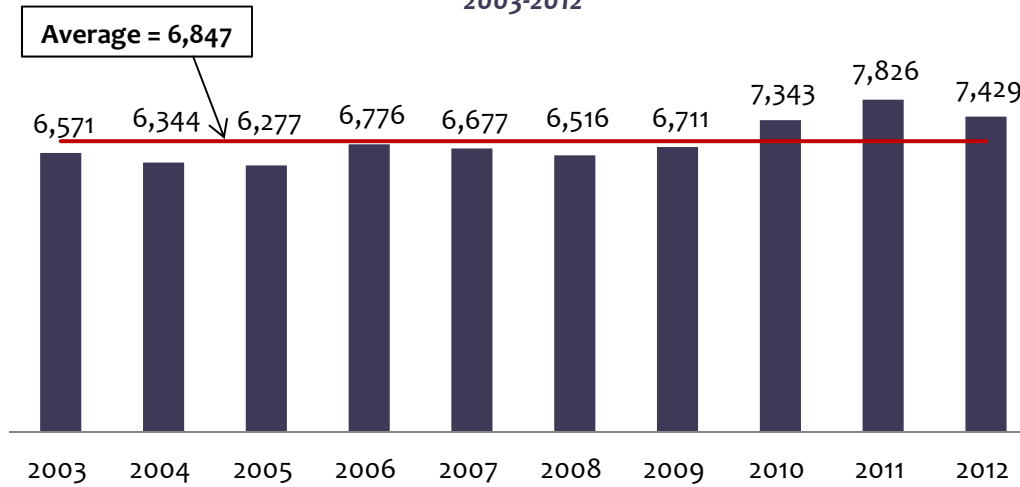
**Reports of Aggravated Assault in Maine
2003-2012**



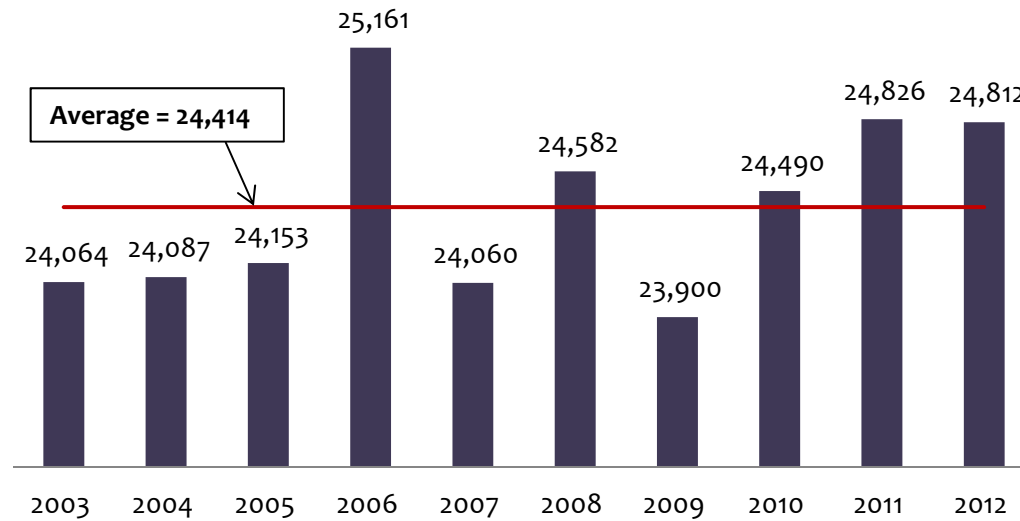
**Reports of Property Crimes in Maine
2003-2012**



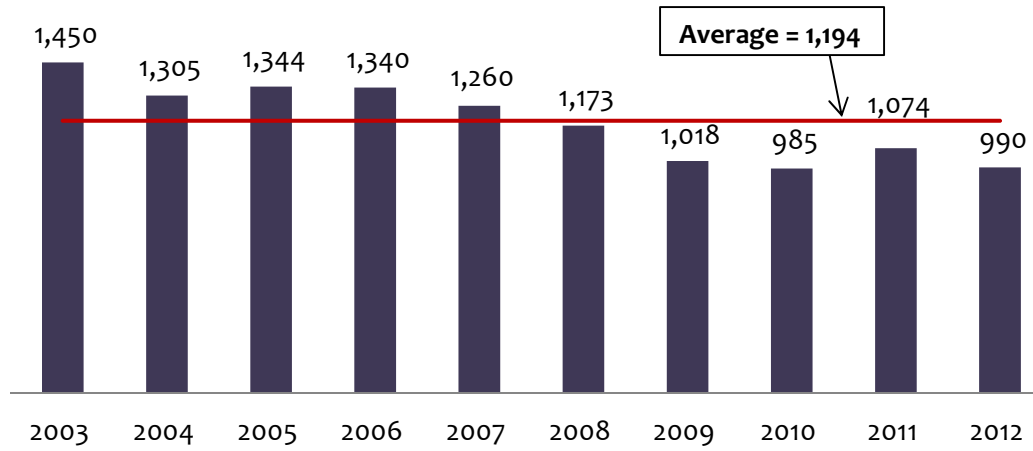
Reports of Burglary in Maine
2003-2012



Reports of Larceny-Theft in Maine
2003-2012

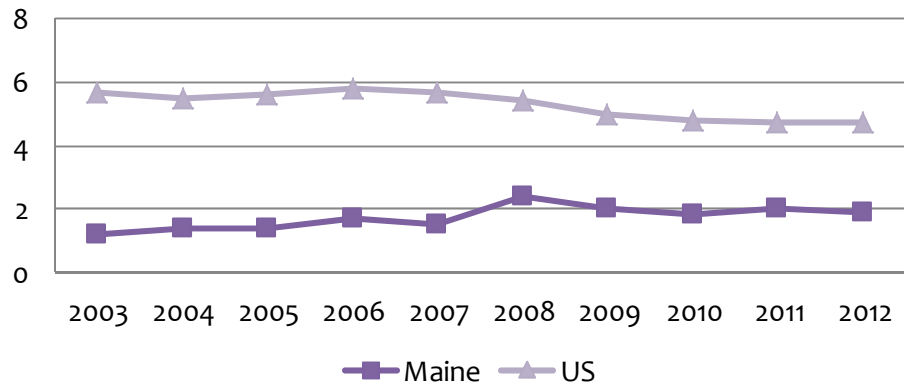


Reports of Motor Vehicle Theft in Maine
2003-2012

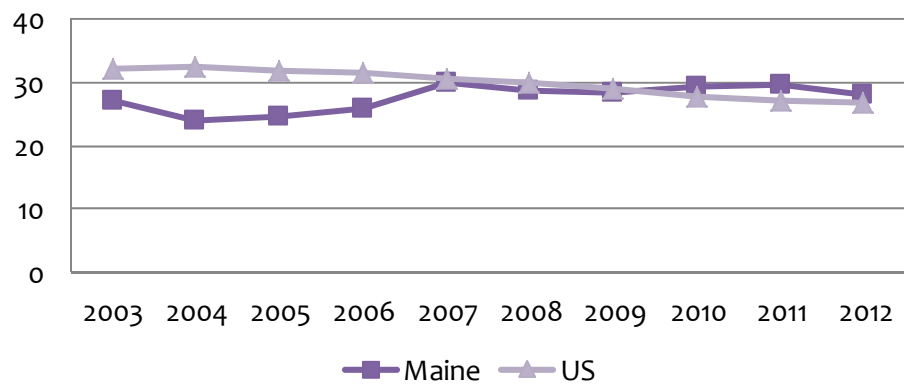


Appendix C: Comparison of Crime Rates per 100,000 Residents 2003-2012

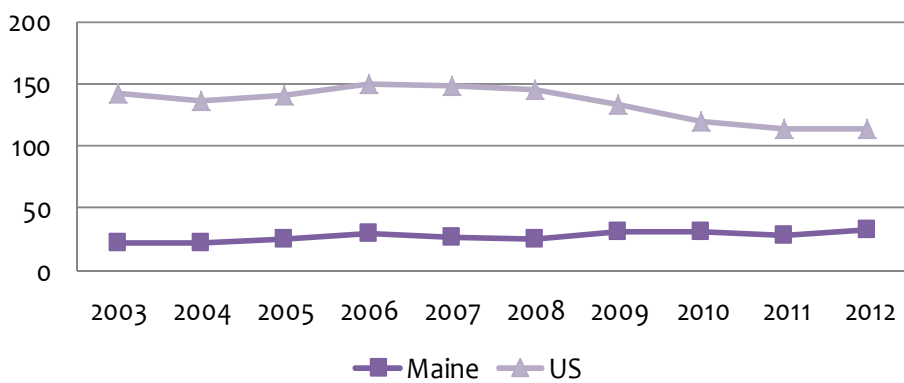
**Comparison of Homicide Rates,
Maine & the U.S. 2003-2012**



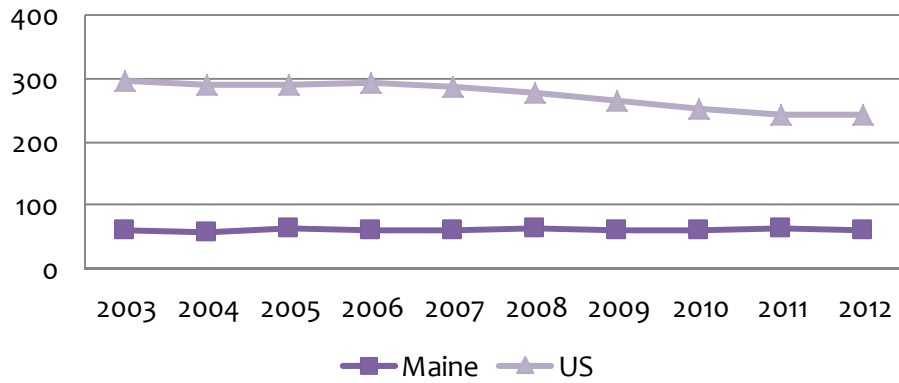
**Comparison of Forcible Rape Rates,
Maine & the U.S. 2003-2012**



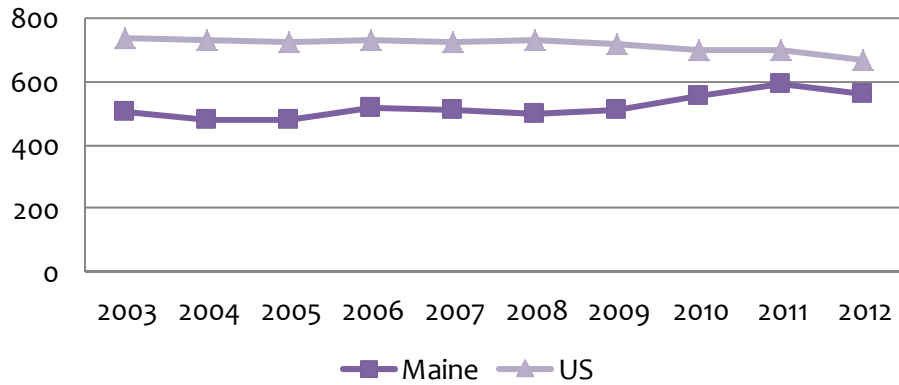
**Comparison of Robbery Rates,
Maine & the U.S. 2003-2012**



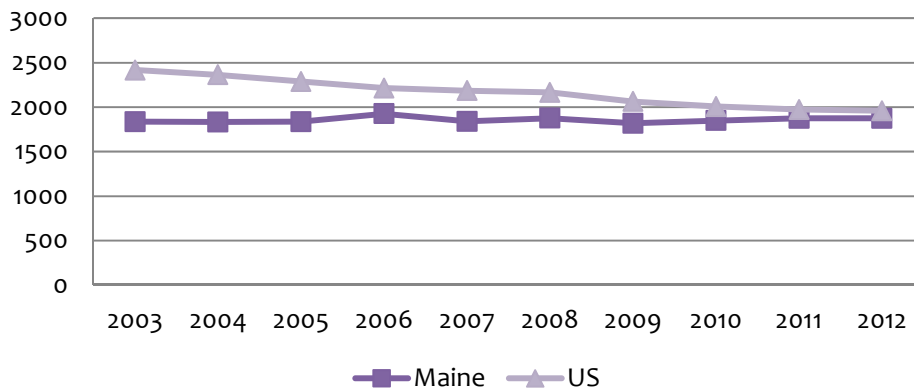
**Comparison of Aggravated Assault Rates,
Maine & the U.S. 2003-2012**



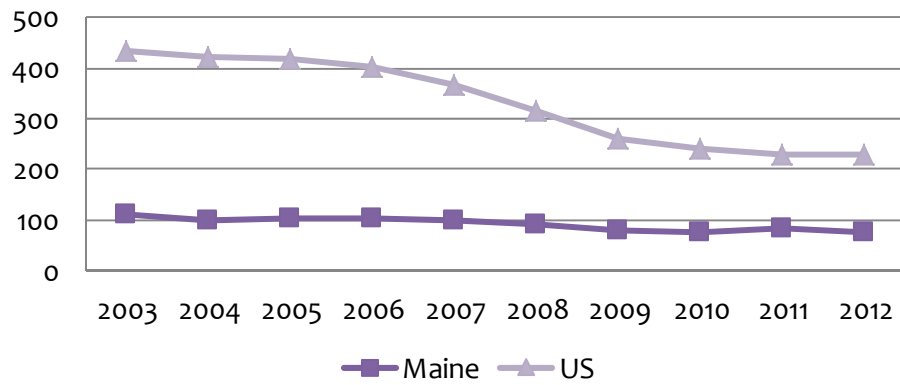
**Comparison of Burglary Rates,
Maine & the U.S. 2003-2012**



**Comparison of Larceny-Theft Rates,
Maine & the U.S. 2003-2012**



**Comparison of Motor Vehicle Theft Rates,
Maine & the U.S. 2003-2012**



References

2003-12 *Crime in Maine*, Maine Department of Public Safety, 2013.

Caetano, R., Schaffer J., and Cunradi, C., *Alcohol-related Intimate Partner Violence Among White, Black and Hispanic Couples in the U.S.*, *Alcohol Research and Health*, 2001, 58-65.

Crime in the United States – 2007, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, September, 2008.

Grogger, J., *The Effect of Arrests on the Employment and Earnings of Young Men*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February 1995, 51-71.

Gouvis Roman C., Reid, S.E., Bhati, A.S., and Tereshchenko, B., *Alcohol Outlets as Attractors of Violence and Disorder: A Closer Look at the Neighborhood Environment*, Urban Institute, April 2008.

Langan, P.A., and Levin D.J., *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2002.

Maine Crime Victimization Report: Informing Public Policy for Safer Communities, Muskie School of Public Service, April, 2007.

Ralston, R.W., *Economy and Race: Interactive Determinants of Property Crime in the United States, 1958-1995: Reflections on the Supply of Property Crime*, *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, July, 1999.

Stuart, G. L., Meehan, J.C., Moore, T.M., Morean, M., Hellmuth, J., and Follansbee, K., *Examining a Conceptual Framework of Intimate Partner Violence in Men and Women Arrested for Domestic Violence*, *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 67, 2006, 102-112.

Travis, J., and Waul, M., *Reflections on Crime Decline: Lessons for the Future?*, The Urban Institute, August 2002.

Section II: Arrest and Clearance Report

Examining arrest rates and clearance of those arrests provides a chance to understand who commits crimes in Maine. The data in this section are not exactly comparable to the Index crime data in Section I, because an individual may have been arrested several times during the year or may have been arrested for a crime committed in another year.¹ Moreover, the data should not be analyzed as an annual accounting of the number of persons arrested, but rather, as the number of arrests reported by law enforcement.

One arrest is counted for each separate occasion in which an individual is either arrested, cited or summonsed for criminal acts in Index and non-Index crimes. Index crimes include violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault), and property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft and arson). Non-Index crimes are all other crimes for which data are gathered that are not included in national statistics (see the Uniform Crime Reporting System section at the end of the report).

The number of violent crime arrests in 2012 decreased 7.5% since 2003. The decrease in violent crime arrests is attributable to the 22.4% decline in aggravated assault arrests and the 41.1% decline in forcible rape arrests since 2003.² In contrast, property crime arrests increased by 12.4% over the last ten years. Since property crimes are far more prevalent in Maine than violent crimes, the overall number of Index crime arrests increased 10.4% over the last ten years. In 2012, law enforcement agencies in Maine made 51,150 arrests for criminal infractions (excluding traffic violations), a decline of 8.2% since 2003.

Table II-1: Arrests in Maine, 2003 - 2012

Arrests in Maine	2003	2008	2011	2012	1-year% change	5-year% change	10-year% change
Murder	13	21	18	23	27.8%	9.5%	76.9%
Forcible Rape	90	75	75	53	-29.3%	-29.3%	-41.1%
Robbery	130	176	208	229	10.1%	30.1%	76.2%
Aggravated Assault	597	656	447	463	3.6%	-29.4%	-22.4%
Violent Crime Arrests	830	928	748	768	2.7%	-17.2%	-7.5%
Burglary	1,264	1,339	1,404	1,300	-7.4%	-2.9%	2.8%
Larceny-Theft	5,656	6,465	6,391	6,632	3.8%	2.6%	17.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	370	329	301	266	-11.6%	-19.1%	-28.1%
Arson	71	63	77	76	-1.3%	20.6%	7.0%
Property Crime Arrests	7,361	8,196	8,173	8,274	1.2%	1.0%	12.4%
Total Index Crime Arrests	8,191	9,124	8,921	9,042	1.4%	-0.9%	10.4%
Total Non-Index Crime Arrests	47,523	47,733	42,835	42,108	-1.7%	-11.8%	-11.4%
Grand Total Arrests	55,714	56,857	51,756	51,150	-1.2%	-10.0%	-8.2%

¹ This report uses data from the Maine Department of Public Safety to track arrest trends over time.

² Aggravated Assaults are attempts to do physical injury to another with unlawful force or violence. These differ from simple assaults which are minor in nature and not life threatening.

Table II-2: Non-Index Offense Arrests, 2003 - 2012

All Non-Index Offense Arrests	2003	2012
	TOTAL	TOTAL
All other Non-Traffic Offenses	17,992	14,883
Driving Under the Influence	7,357	5,836
Assaults	7,287	6,362
Drug Abuse Violations	5,099	5,527
Liquor Law Violation	3,557	3,890
Vandalism	1,665	1,449
Disorderly Conduct	1,572	1,878
Fraud	1,069	657
Crimes Against Families	345	117
Forgery	335	283
Stolen Property	308	198
Other Sex Offenses	256	277
Weapons	255	404
Running Away*	195	132
Curfew Violation or Loitering*	106	68
Drunkenness	79	28
Embezzlement	34	57
Prostitution	12	56
Gambling	-	3
Total Arrests	47,523	42,108

*=Juvenile arrests only

Over the last decade, arrests for drug abuse violations have increased 8.4%. This rise is due to the significant increase in arrests for possession, as arrests for sales and manufacturing of drugs declined by 5.2% since 2003. While drug abuse violation arrests were up, the numbers of non-Index offense arrests were down. From 2003 to 2012, the number of non-Index offense arrests, which make up the majority of arrests in Maine, fell by 11.4%. The arrest categories experiencing the biggest decreases over the period were the catch-all category of all other non-traffic offenses (crimes not listed separately such as public nuisance, trespass, kidnapping, etc.), which declined by 3,109 arrests, driving under the influence, which declined by 1,521 arrests, and fraud, which declined by 412 arrests. Non-Index crime arrests with the greatest numeric increases between 2003 and 2012 were drug offenses, up 428 arrests (8.4%) to 5,527, and liquor law violations, which grew 333 arrests (9.4%) to 3,890. In 2012, arrests for drug abuse violations declined 1.8% over the prior year. Of all drug arrests, nearly 80% (78.9%) involved possession violations, while 21.1% were for the sale or manufacturing of drugs. More than half (57.9%) of the drug arrests were for marijuana sales or possession. By comparison, in 2003, marijuana possession accounted for 62.7% of drug possession cases. In 2012, marijuana sale/manufacturing accounted for 40% of all sales/manufacturing cases. Together with driving under the influence (DUI), drug abuse (possession or sale) violations and DUI accounted for 11,363 arrests in 2012, or 22.2% of all non-Index arrests. Arrests for DUI increased 0.4% in 2012 to 5,836, from 5,812 in 2011.

Table II-3: Drug Arrests 2012

Sale/Manufacturing				Possession						Sub-totals	Totals
Opium, Cocaine and Derivatives	Marijuana	Synthetic Narcotics	Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	Opium, Cocaine and Derivatives	Marijuana	Synthetic Narcotics	Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	Sub-totals			
230	467	202	267	467	2,734	374	786	4,361	5,527		
4.2%	8.4%	3.7%	4.8%	21.1%	8.4%	49.5%	6.8%	78.9%	100.0%		

While marijuana remains the primary drug for which people in Maine get arrested, there has been a dramatic increase in the use and availability of synthetic narcotics – such as Oxycodone products – Percocet, Roxicet and OxyContin, and Bath Salts and other dangerous non-narcotics such as ecstasy and methamphetamine. Since 2003, arrests for the possession and sale of synthetic narcotics have increased 74.5% and those for other dangerous non-narcotics by 59.8%.

Table II-4: Percent Change Of Drug Arrests between 2003-2012

	Sale	Possession	Total
Opium, cocaine and derivatives	-25.1%	10.1%	-4.7%
Marijuana	-21.9%	-1.7%	-5.3%
Synthetic narcotics	65.6%	79.8%	74.5%
Other dangerous non-narcotics	31.5%	72.4%	59.8%
Total	-5.2%	12.7%	8.4%

Meanwhile, heroin (Opium) and cocaine arrests have declined by 4.7% since 2003, although possession arrests have risen by 10.1%. In addition, there has been a steady decline in marijuana

arrests, which have fallen 5.3% overall since 2003 and decreased by over 20% for sales.

Maine has a lower overall arrest rate per capita than New Hampshire, but a higher rate than Vermont. The high number of property crime arrests pushed Maine’s arrest rate to 3,852 arrests per 100,000 residents in 2012, lower than New Hampshire’s arrest rate of 3,895, but substantially higher than Vermont’s rate of 2,343 per 100,000. Statewide, the arrest rate for all Index crimes was 681 per 100,000 in population, much higher than New Hampshire’s (469) or Vermont’s rates (420), but still lower than the national average (827).

While Maine’s arrest rates for violent crimes was lower than New Hampshire or Vermont, Maine’s arrest rate for property crimes was on par with the national average, and significantly higher than New Hampshire’s or Vermont’s.

Table II-5: Index and Non-Index Crime Arrest Rates, Northern New England

Arrests per 100,000 Population	Total (all classes) ¹	Violent Index Crime	Property Index Crime	Total Index Crime ²	Total Non-Index Crime
Maine	3,852	58	623	681	3,171
New Hampshire	3,895	75	394	469	3,426
Vermont	2,343	93	327	420	1,923
United States	4,651	199	628	827	3,824

¹ Does not include traffic arrests. ²Includes arson.

Arrests by Age and Gender

This report has already examined how arrests in Maine over the last ten years have changed by the type of crime committed. This section presents some of the demographic changes in those arrested over the past decade. In particular, analyses by age and gender show that in 2012, adult women were arrested for a significantly higher percentage of criminal acts than in 2003.

The percentage of female arrests increased for the 10th consecutive year. In 2012, more than 12,000 adult women were arrested for a crime in Maine. The number of women arrested climbed steadily in Maine from the mid-1980s until 2007, when the number began to decline. Nevertheless, females represented an ever-increasing share of all arrests in Maine, rising from 22.7% in 2003 to 26.5% in 2012. Over the last 10 years, arrests of adult females increased 15.1% compared to a 6.5% decline in adult male arrests.

Arrests of adult females for Index crimes increased 79.2% over the last ten years compared to a 25.4% increase for adult males. This growth was primarily found in Index property crime arrests, which grew 84% for women and 30.9% for males. Adult female arrests for non-Index crimes grew 4.1% in the last ten years, while adult male arrests for similar crimes declined by 10.3%. Categories showing significant arrest rate increases for adult females over the last ten years included drug offenses, which increased 48.9% versus 10.0% for adult men, and liquor law violations (55.4% versus 6.8% for men).

Table II-6: Arrests by Gender, 2003 – 2012

Year	Total Number of Adult Female Arrests	Total Number of Adult Male Arrests	Total Number of Adult Arrests	% of Adult Arrests: Female	% of Adult Arrests: Male
2003	10,513	35,894	46,407	22.7%	77.3%
2004	10,748	36,267	47,015	22.9%	77.1%
2005	10,807	35,953	46,760	23.1%	76.9%
2006	11,868	37,786	49,654	23.9%	76.1%
2007	12,734	37,797	50,531	25.2%	74.8%
2008	12,686	37,329	50,015	25.4%	74.6%
2009	12,753	36,725	49,478	25.8%	74.2%
2010	12,341	35,479	47,820	25.8%	74.2%
2011	12,094	34,207	46,301	26.1%	73.9%
2012	12,099	33,562	45,661	26.5%	73.5%

Juveniles accounted for a decreasing share of all arrests over the last ten years. In the 2004 Crime and Justice Data Book, juvenile arrests as a share of all arrests had fallen to the lowest level in a decade in 2003 (16.7%).

In 2012 that share is even lower, as the number of arrests for juveniles declined 35.8% from 2003 to a share of 10.7% of all arrests, with the number of violent crime arrests of juveniles falling 40.9% between 2003 and 2012.

Table II-7: Juvenile and Adult Arrests, 2003 - 2012

Year	Total Number of Juvenile Arrests	Total Number of Adult Arrests	Total Number of Arrests	% of Total Arrests: Juveniles
2003	9,307	46,407	55,714	16.7%
2004	8,539	47,015	55,554	15.4%
2005	7,740	46,760	54,500	14.2%
2006	7,767	49,654	57,421	13.5%
2007	7,092	50,531	57,623	12.3%
2008	6,842	50,015	56,857	12.0%
2009	6,788	49,478	56,266	12.1%
2010	6,492	47,820	54,312	12.0%
2011	5,455	46,301	51,756	10.5%
2012	5,489	45,661	51,150	10.7%

Juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol violations have declined in the last ten years. In the 2004 Crime and Justice Data Book, the only major categories of juvenile crime that had grown in the previous ten years were those related to drug and alcohol offenses. Drug arrests of juveniles climbed 105% between 1994 and 2003, while liquor law violations climbed 128% over the ten-year period. From 2003 to 2012, the number of arrests for drug offenses and liquor law violations among juveniles declined 37.6% and 11.4%, respectively.

While the number of juvenile arrests for violent crime dropped from 115 to 68 over the past ten years, arrests for the following non-violent offenses were also down: juvenile burglary (-51.4%), larceny-theft (-47.0%) and auto theft (-50.7%). As a share of crime, Index offenses accounted for 27.3% of juvenile arrests, down from 30.4% in 2003.

Table II-8: Juvenile Arrests in Maine

	Number of Arrests			Percent Change	
	2003	2008	2012	2008-2012	2003-2012
Murder	0	1	1	0.0%	NA
Rape	19	10	5	-50.0%	-73.7%
Robbery	18	24	17	-29.2%	-5.6%
Aggravated Assault	78	87	45	-48.3%	-42.3%
Total Violent Offenses	115	122	68	-44.3%	-40.9%
Other Offenses					
Burglary	459	366	223	-39.1%	-51.4%
Larceny	2,071	1,542	1,097	-28.9%	-47.0%
Auto Theft	144	92	71	-22.8%	-50.7%
Other Assaults	1,107	869	735	-15.4%	-33.6%
Liquor Law violations	1,009	1,070	894	-16.4%	-11.4%
Drug Offenses	828	555	517	-6.8%	-37.6%
All Offenses (Total includes offenses not listed above)	9,307	6,842	5,489	-19.8%	-41.0%

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety

All drug categories showed significant reductions in juvenile arrests. Marijuana declined 35.3% and “other dangerous non-narcotics” declined 39.2%.

Table II-9: Juvenile Arrests and Percentage of All Arrests, 2003 - 2012

	Total Number of Juvenile Female Arrests	Total Number of Juvenile Male Arrests	Total Number of Arrests ¹³	% of Juvenile Arrests Female	% of Juvenile Arrests Male
2003	2,572	6,735	9,307	27.6%	72.4%
2004	2,552	5,987	8,539	29.9%	70.1%
2005	2,258	5,482	7,740	29.2%	70.8%
2006	2,127	5,640	7,767	27.4%	72.6%
2007	1,984	5,108	7,092	28.0%	72.0%
2008	2,060	4,782	6,842	30.1%	69.9%
2009	2,097	4,691	6,788	30.9%	69.1%
2010	1,940	4,552	6,492	29.9%	70.1%
2011	1,607	3,848	5,455	29.5%	70.5%
2012	1,652	3,837	5,489	30.1%	69.9%

The share of female juvenile arrests has steadily increased over the last ten years as male juvenile arrests have declined. Even though overall female juvenile arrests have decreased 35.8%, girls now account for more than 30% of all juvenile arrests in Maine, up from 27.6% in 2003. This is because male juvenile arrests declined 43.0% over the same time

period. Girls continue to comprise a greater share of juvenile arrest totals than women do of adult arrest totals. Since 2003, only liquor law violation arrests have increased for girls, rising 28.3% by 2012. Arrests of female juveniles for all other crimes have decreased over the last ten years.

Crime Index Offenses Cleared

Law enforcement agencies reporting offenses to the national Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program can “clear” or solve them in one of two ways: by arrest or by “exceptional means” (i.e. death of the offender). In the UCR Program, a reporting law enforcement agency counts an offense as cleared by arrest only when all of the following conditions are met.

At least one person must be:

- Arrested;
- Charged with the commission of an offense; and
- Turned over to the court for prosecution.

The number of clearances represents the number of offenses cleared and not the number of persons arrested. The arrest of one person may clear several crimes. Conversely, the arrest of many persons may clear only one offense. In addition, the clearances that an agency recorded in a particular calendar year such as 2012 may include offenses that occurred in previous years.¹⁴

In other words, if an individual perpetrator commits a robbery and assault on December 1, 2011, and the arrest for the crime occurs on January 15, 2012, then the crimes would be classified as two 2011 offenses and the clearance would be classified as two 2012 clearances. A clearance does not mean the offender was convicted of the crime.

¹³ Excludes Embezzlement

¹⁴ Clearance definitions taken from FBI’s *Crime in the United States, 2012*
<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012>

Maine's clearance rates are higher than national figures for Index crimes. In 2012, Maine's law enforcement agencies recorded a 31.0% Index crime clearance rate, higher than the national rate of 21.9%. Also in 2012, Maine cleared 60.8% of its violent crimes and 29.5% of its property crimes. Both figures were higher than the national clearance average of 46.8% for violent crimes and 19.0% for property crimes. Violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) often undergo a more vigorous investigative effort than crimes against property. Victims and/or witnesses of violent crimes more often identify the perpetrators. Consequently, violent crimes tend to have higher clearance rates than property crimes.

Table II-10: Clearance Rate of Index Offenses in Maine, 2012

Classification	Number of Offenses	Number Cleared	% Cleared
Murder	24	29	120.8%
Forcible Rape	368	145	39.4%
Robbery	421	215	51.1%
Aggravated Assault	803	593	73.8%
Burglary	7,429	1,486	20.0%
Larceny-Theft	24,812	7,963	32.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	990	361	36.5%
Arson	226	74	32.7%
Totals	35,073	10,866	31.0%

Table II-11: Clearance of Index Crimes by Type and Age of Offender, 2012

	Offenses Cleared	Percent Under 18	Percent 18 & Older
Murder	29	3.4%	96.6%
Forcible Rape	145	11.0%	89.0%
Robbery	215	7.0%	93.0%
Aggravated Assault	593	8.1%	91.9%
Burglary	1,486	10.4%	89.6%
Larceny/Theft	7,963	12.2%	87.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	361	16.1%	83.9%
Arson	74	47.3%	52.7%
All Index Crimes	10,866	11.9%	88.1%

Source: Maine Department of Public Safety

Clearance rates by type and age of offender reveal that juveniles are more likely to be linked to property crimes than violent crimes. Nearly half of those arrested on arson charges were juveniles. Motor vehicle theft had the second highest share of juvenile arrests cleared at 16.1%, followed by larceny-theft, which accounted for 75.1% of all juvenile arrests cleared.

Section II Appendix Chart List

Appendix A: Tables of Arrests for Adults and Juveniles	II-9
Arrests of Adults in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense and Gender, Index Offenses, 2003-2012	II-9
Arrests of Adults in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense and Gender, Non-Index Offenses, 2003-2012	II-10
Arrests of Juveniles in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense, 2003-2012	II-12
Appendix B: Selected Charts of Adult Arrests in Maine, 2003-2012	II-13
Number of Arrests, 2003-2012	II-13
Number of Arrests, by Gender, 2003-2012	II-13
Number of Arrests, Index Crimes, by Gender, 2003-2012	II-14
Number of Arrests, Violent Crimes, by Gender, 2003-2012	II-14
Number of Arrests, Drug Offenses, by Gender, 2003-2012	II-15
Number of Arrests, Driving Under the Influence, by Gender, 2003-2012	II-15
Number of Arrests, Liquor Law Violations, by Gender, 2003-2012	II-16
Appendix C: Selected Charts of Juvenile Arrests in Maine, 2003-2012	II-17
Number of Arrests, Index & Non-Index Offenses, 2003-2012	II-17
Number of Arrests, by Gender, 2003-2012	II-17
Number of Arrests, Violent Crimes, by Gender, 2003-2012	II-18
References	II-19

Appendix A: Tables of Arrests for Adults and Juveniles

Arrests of Adults in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense and Gender, 2003-2012

Index Crimes

Year	Total Arrests for all Index Offenses		Total Arrests for All Index Offenses	Violent Crimes SubTotal		Violent Crimes SubTotal	Murder			Manslaughter by Negligence			Rape			Robbery		
	Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2003	1,536	3,823	5,359	97	618	715	1	12	13	0	0	0	0	71	71	11	101	112
2004	1,702	3,878	5,580	119	614	733	2	19	21	0	4	4	3	81	84	14	122	136
2005	1,799	3,788	5,587	78	605	683	0	13	13	0	0	0	1	91	92	13	145	158
2006	1,786	3,964	5,750	78	623	701	1	15	16	0	1	1	4	59	63	12	147	159
2007	2,155	4,336	6,491	120	682	802	1	20	21	0	0	0	1	62	63	17	134	151
2008	2,319	4,655	6,974	127	679	806	2	18	20	0	0	0	1	64	65	25	127	152
2009	2,506	4,485	6,991	117	674	791	3	17	20	0	0	0	1	57	58	21	148	169
2010	2,299	4,688	6,987	107	674	781	1	18	19	1	1	2	0	60	60	29	146	175
2011	2,443	4,979	7,422	96	580	676	1	17	18	1	0	1	1	52	53	24	165	189
2012	2,752	4,795	7,547	104	599	703	4	18	22	2	1	3	1	47	48	34	178	212

Index Crimes (continued)

Year	Aggravated Assault		Aggravated Assault	Property Crimes Subtotal		Property Crimes Subtotal	Burglary			Larceny-Theft			Motor Vehicle Theft			Arson		
	Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2003	85	434	519	1,439	3,205	4,644	118	687	805	1,278	2,307	3,585	36	190	226	7	21	28
2004	100	388	488	1,583	3,264	4,847	123	703	826	1,432	2,365	3,797	26	180	206	2	16	18
2005	64	356	420	1,721	3,183	4,904	112	669	781	1,577	2,309	3,886	29	183	212	3	22	25
2006	61	401	462	1,708	3,341	5,049	128	805	933	1,543	2,335	3,878	28	169	197	9	32	41
2007	101	466	567	2,035	3,654	5,689	131	784	915	1,860	2,674	4,534	31	169	200	13	27	40
2008	99	470	569	2,192	3,976	6,168	126	847	973	2,015	2,908	4,923	42	195	237	9	26	35
2009	92	452	544	2,389	3,811	6,200	164	846	1,010	2,191	2,777	4,968	27	147	174	7	41	48
2010	76	449	525	2,192	4,014	6,206	134	980	1,114	2,019	2,853	4,872	30	132	162	9	49	58
2011	69	346	415	2,347	4,399	6,746	143	1,004	1,147	2,161	3,173	5,334	36	184	220	7	38	45
2012	63	355	418	2,648	4,196	6,844	162	915	1,077	2,441	3,094	5,535	42	153	195	3	34	37

Source of Data: Maine Department of Public Safety

Arrests of Adults in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense and Gender, 2003-2012

Non-Index Offenses

Year	Total Arrests All Non-Index Offenses	Total Arrests All Non-Index Offenses	Total Arrests All Non-Index Offenses	Other Assaults	Other Assaults	Other Assaults	Forgery & Counterfeiting	Forgery & Counterfeiting	Forgery & Counterfeiting	Fraud	Fraud	Fraud
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2003	8,977	32,071	41,048	1,430	4,750	6,180	122	183	305	478	564	1,042
2004	9,046	32,389	41,435	1,359	4,491	5,850	127	188	315	505	496	1,001
2005	9,008	32,135	41,143	1,352	4,560	5,912	143	219	362	403	517	920
2006	10,082	33,822	43,904	1,420	4,677	6,097	103	246	349	348	497	845
2007	10,579	33,461	44,040	1,472	4,658	6,130	139	202	341	392	449	841
2008	10,367	32,674	43,041	1,413	4,398	5,811	105	189	294	381	475	856
2009	10,247	32,240	42,487	1,372	4,417	5,789	94	169	263	350	497	847
2010	10,042	30,791	40,833	1,406	4,145	5,551	110	200	310	291	412	703
2011	9,651	29,228	38,879	1,434	4,311	5,745	138	228	366	303	440	743
2012	9,347	28,767	38,114	1,364	4,263	5,627	104	175	279	255	389	644

Non-Index Offenses (continued)

Year	Embezzlement	Embezzlement	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Stolen Property	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Vandalism	Vandalism	Weapons	Weapons	Weapons
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2003	15	17	32	56	182	238	204	873	1,077	9	209	218
2004	14	11	18	49	185	234	144	959	1,103	13	260	273
2005	10	21	31	39	158	197	151	986	1,137	16	295	311
2006	28	19	18	33	125	158	196	959	1,155	23	323	346
2007	27	23	50	38	116	154	175	864	1,039	15	343	358
2008	20	25	18	31	116	147	174	868	1,042	19	291	310
2009	20	14	34	31	127	158	205	898	1,103	27	337	364
2010	15	25	18	35	157	192	210	839	1,049	19	336	355
2011	25	27	52	41	130	171	186	903	1,089	27	337	364
2012	22	34	18	41	147	188	162	886	1,048	26	347	373

Source of Data: Maine Department of Public Safety

Arrests of Adults in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense and Gender, 2003-2012 (continued)

Non-Index Offenses (continued)

	Prostitution			Other Sex Offenses			Drug Offenses			Gambling			Crimes Against Families	Crimes Against Families	Crimes Against Families
Year	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2003	5	7	12	10	202	212	803	3,468	4,271	0	0	0	71	265	336
2004	11	15	26	13	228	241	1,013	3,806	4,819	0	0	0	88	240	328
2005	10	10	20	10	227	237	943	3,684	4,627	0	2	2	99	369	468
2006	11	14	25	8	214	222	1,116	4,045	5,161	4	4	8	71	304	375
2007	12	32	44	5	189	194	1,215	3,931	5,146	0	2	2	36	99	135
2008	14	14	28	9	217	226	1,217	3,997	5,214	1	2	3	20	72	92
2009	18	10	28	7	197	204	1,134	4,128	5,262	1	1	2	25	75	100
2010	4	7	11	5	220	225	1,232	4,113	5,345	0	2	2	27	74	101
2011	16	10	26	9	201	210	1,181	3,934	5,115	0	1	1	29	99	128
2012	17	37	54	8	217	225	1,196	3,814	5,010	0	2	2	26	90	116

Non-Index Offenses (continued)

	Driving Under the Influence			Liquor Law Violation			Drunkenness			Disorderly Conduct			All other Non-Traffic Offenses	All other Non-Traffic Offenses	All other Non-Traffic Offenses
Year	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2003	1,551	5,644	7,195	567	1,981	2,548	13	47	60	297	1,070	1,367	3,346	12,609	15,955
2004	1,441	5,698	7,139	535	2,093	2,628	5	23	28	390	1248	1,638	3,339	12,448	15,787
2005	1,525	5,611	7,136	777	2,289	3,066	5	13	18	320	1,262	1,582	3,205	11,912	15,117
2006	1,779	5,757	7,536	1,045	2,646	3,691	15	47	62	378	1288	1,666	3,504	12,657	16,161
2007	1,941	6,021	7,962	922	2,435	3,357	10	47	57	392	1,323	1,715	3,788	12,727	16,515
2008	1,801	5,378	7,179	1,034	2,661	3,695	5	29	34	397	1288	1,685	3,726	12,654	16,380
2009	1,777	5,019	6,796	1,263	3,051	4,314	5	21	26	387	1,291	1,678	3,531	11,988	15,519
2010	1,672	4,493	6,165	1,072	2,773	3,845	6	19	25	414	1245	1,659	3,524	11,731	15,255
2011	1,477	4,288	5,765	859	2,184	3,043	2	15	17	388	1,182	1,570	3,536	10,938	14,474
2012	1,562	4,221	5,783	881	2,115	2,996	7	19	26	410	1284	1,694	3,266	10,727	13,993

Arrests of Juveniles in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense, 2003-2012

Index Crimes

Year	Index Offenses	Violent Crimes Sub-Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crimes Subtotal	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
2003	2,789	115	-	19	18	78	2,674	459	2,071	144
2004	2,571	145	-	21	32	92	2,426	447	1,833	146
2005	2,386	146	1	24	28	93	2,240	442	1,696	102
2006	2,078	140	-	22	27	91	1,938	455	1,384	99
2007	2,071	110	-	8	21	81	1,961	391	1,484	86
2008	2,122	122	1	10	24	87	2,000	366	1,542	92
2009	1,904	103	1	19	15	68	1,801	308	1,418	75
2010	1,749	109	-	8	16	85	1,640	326	1,247	67
2011	1,468	73	-	22	19	32	1,395	257	1,057	81
2012	1,459	68	1	5	17	45	1,391	223	1,097	71

Non-Index Offenses

Year	Non-Index Offenses	Other Assaults	Arson	Forgery & Counterfeiting	Fraud	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons	Prostitution	Other Sex Offenses
2003	6,515	1,107	42	30	27	70	588	37	-	44
2004	5,984	1,011	29	31	47	59	526	47	3	63
2005	5,372	979	27	28	17	37	485	45	5	55
2006	5,686	939	36	20	32	39	589	53	4	52
2007	5,015	844	30	11	20	40	483	59	1	64
2008	4,716	869	28	12	22	39	434	46	-	50
2009	4,883	854	29	4	26	34	461	47	1	31
2010	4,740	854	45	5	24	19	407	58	3	54
2011	3,983	831	32	2	15	27	370	41	-	43
2012	4,028	735	39	4	13	10	401	31	2	52

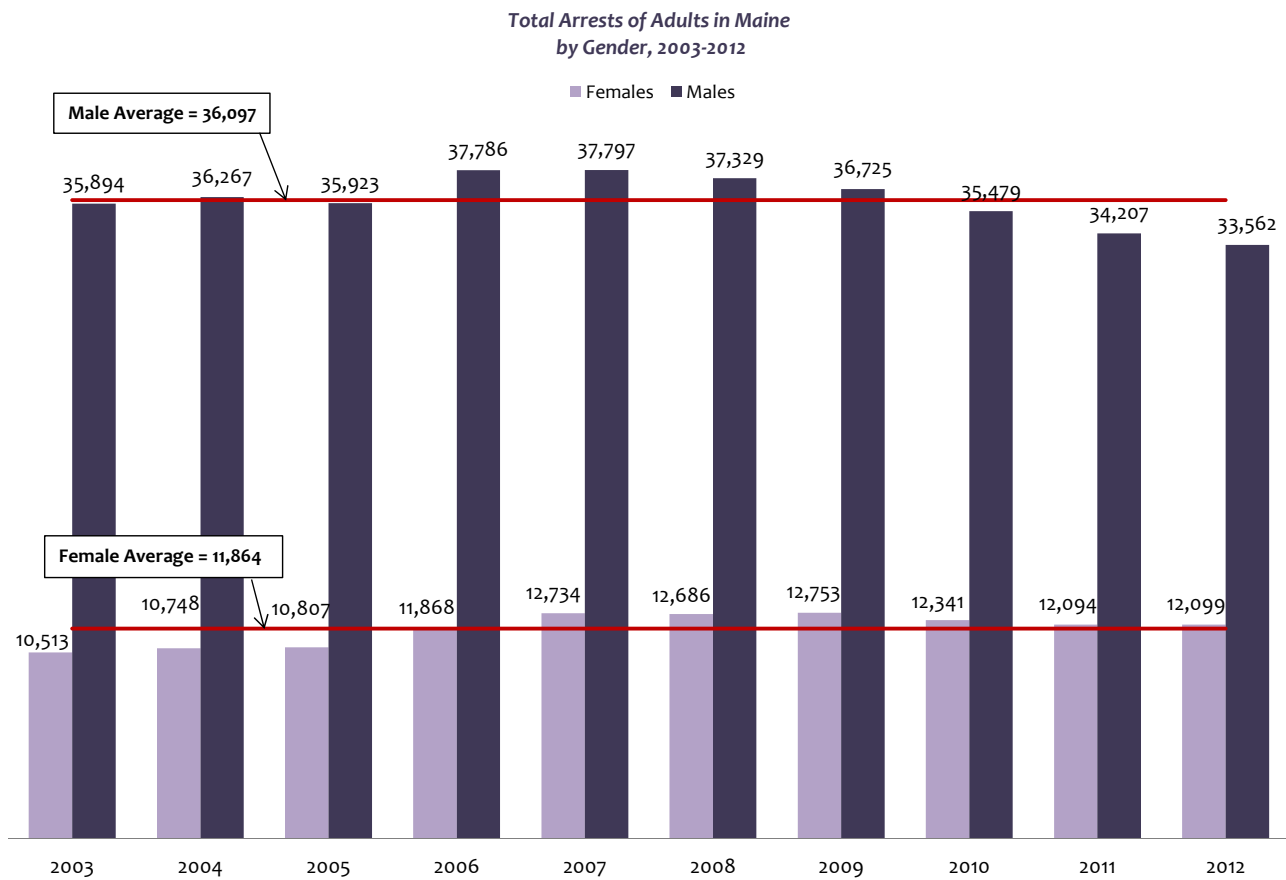
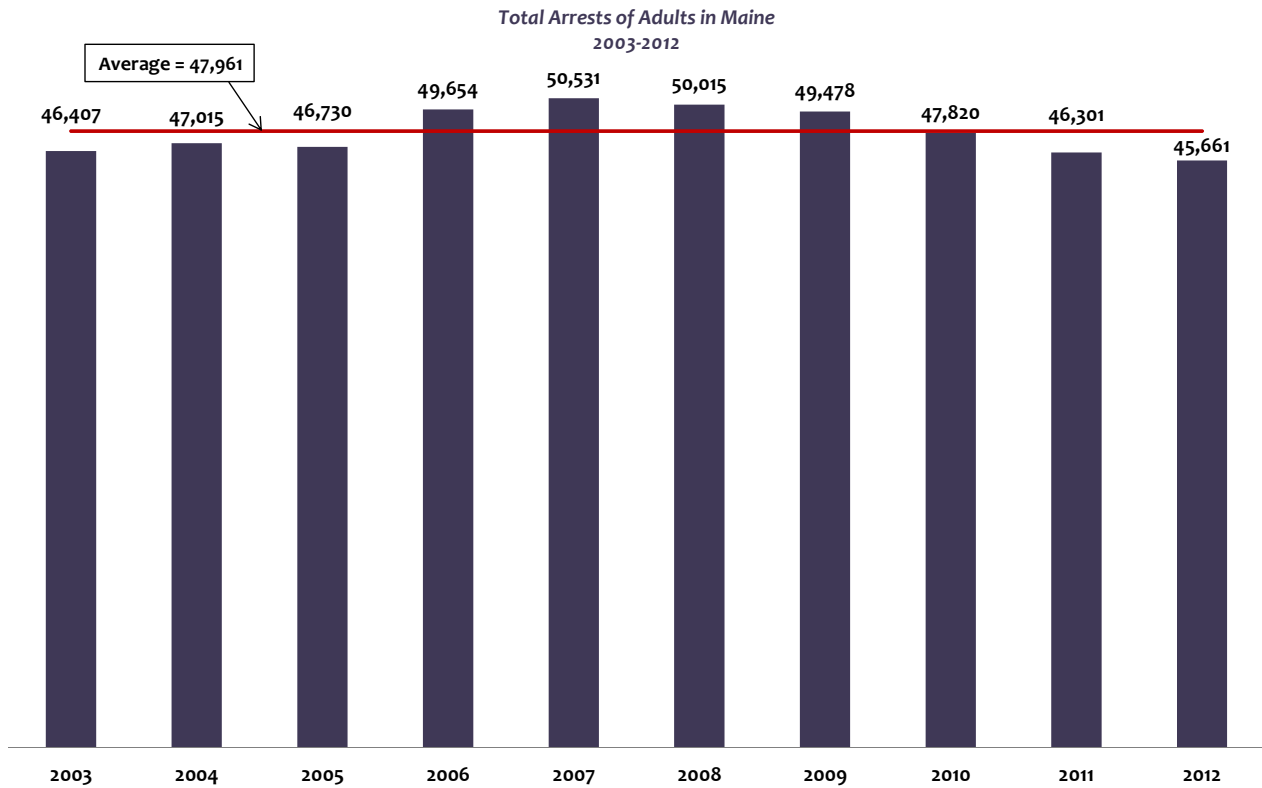
Non-Index Offenses (continued)

Year	Drug Offenses	Crimes Against Families	Driving Under the Influence	Liquor Law Violation	Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	Curfew Violation or Loitering	Running Away	Total*
2003	828	9	162	1,009	19	205	2,037	106	195	9,304
2004	806	6	135	935	10	170	1,859	69	178	8,555
2005	625	12	138	1,038	4	168	1,501	100	108	7,758
2006	634	3	189	1,228	16	179	1,458	74	141	7,764
2007	571	5	118	1,107	8	168	1,325	57	104	7,086
2008	555	1	96	1,070	9	201	1,118	64	102	6,838
2009	617	4	67	1,204	14	207	1,092	90	101	6,787
2010	567	6	40	1,105	14	262	1,125	59	93	6,489
2011	513	1	47	893	5	145	846	35	137	5,451
2012	517	1	53	894	2	184	890	68	132	5,487

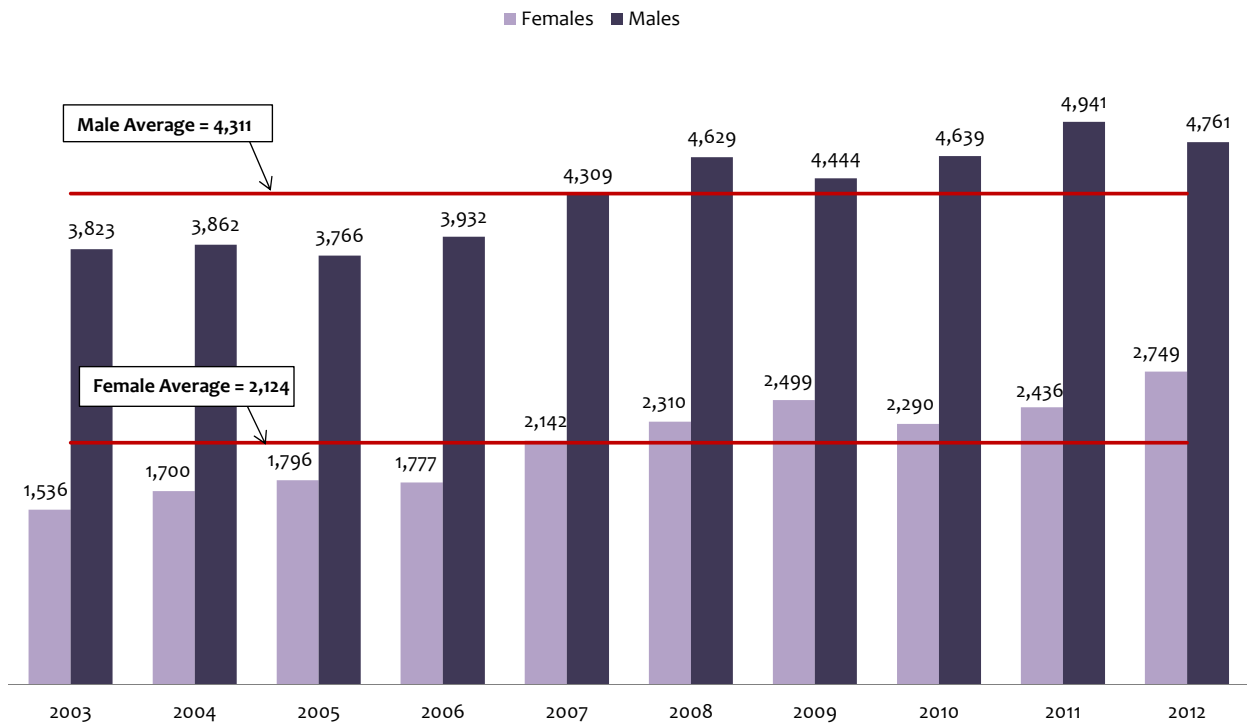
Source of Data: Maine Department of Public Safety

* excludes Embezzlement and Gambling

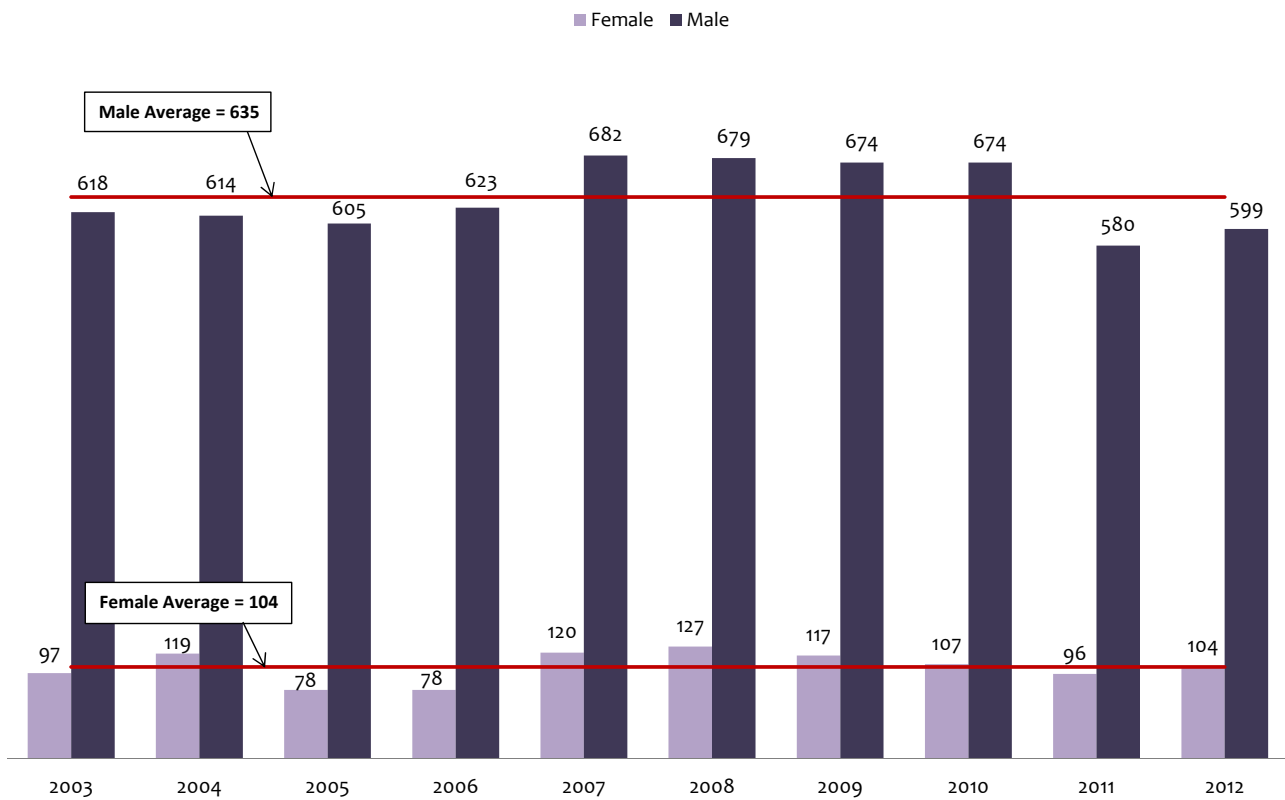
Appendix B: Selected Charts of Adult Arrests in Maine, 2003 --2012



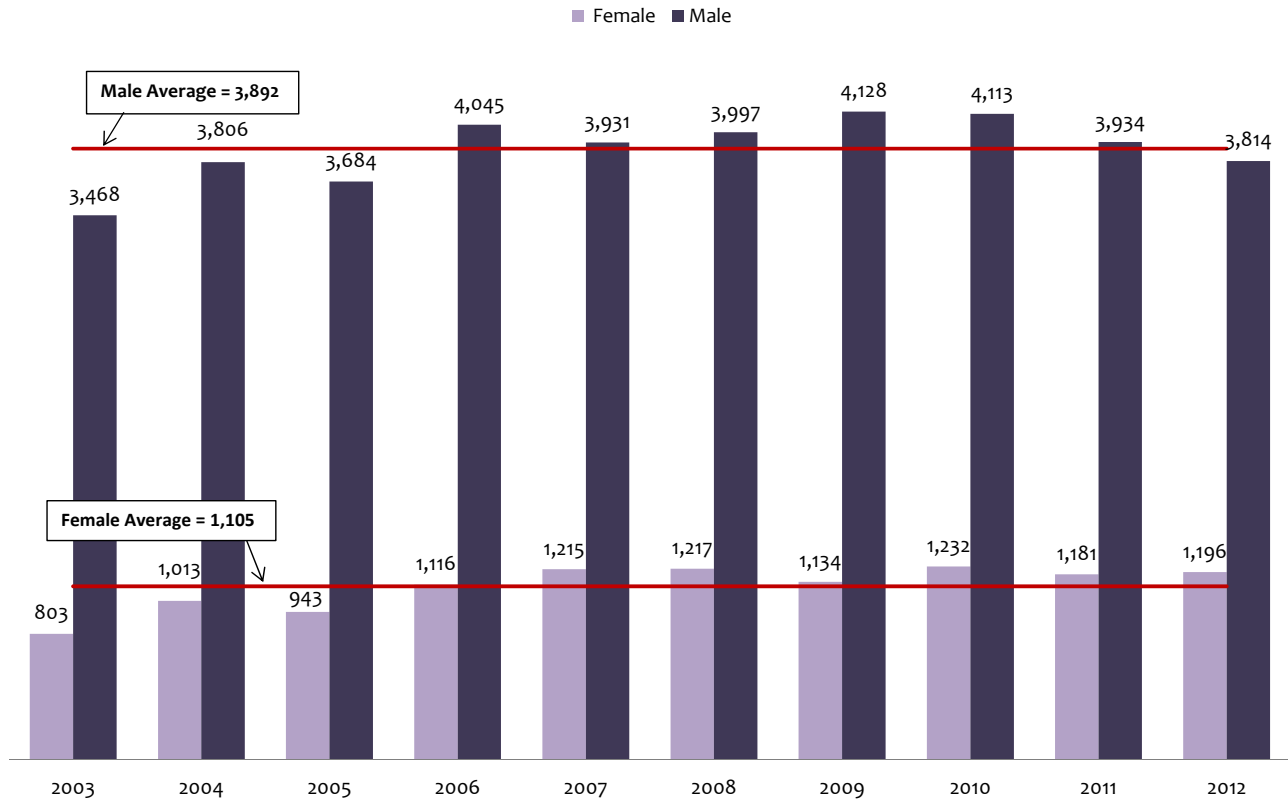
Total Adult Arrests for All Index Crimes
by Gender, 2003-2012



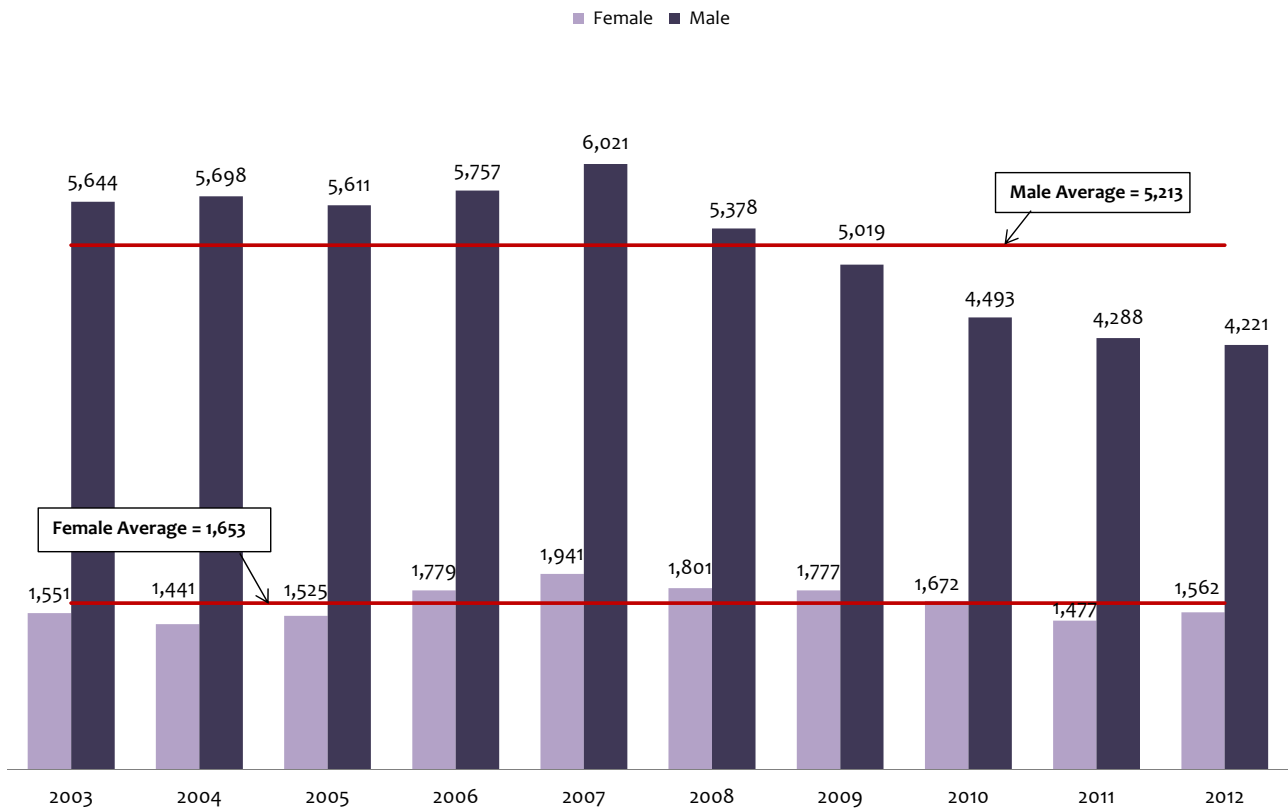
Trends in Arrests for Violent Crimes in Maine
by Gender, 2003-2012



Arrests of Adults in Maine for Drug Offenses
by Gender, 2003-2012

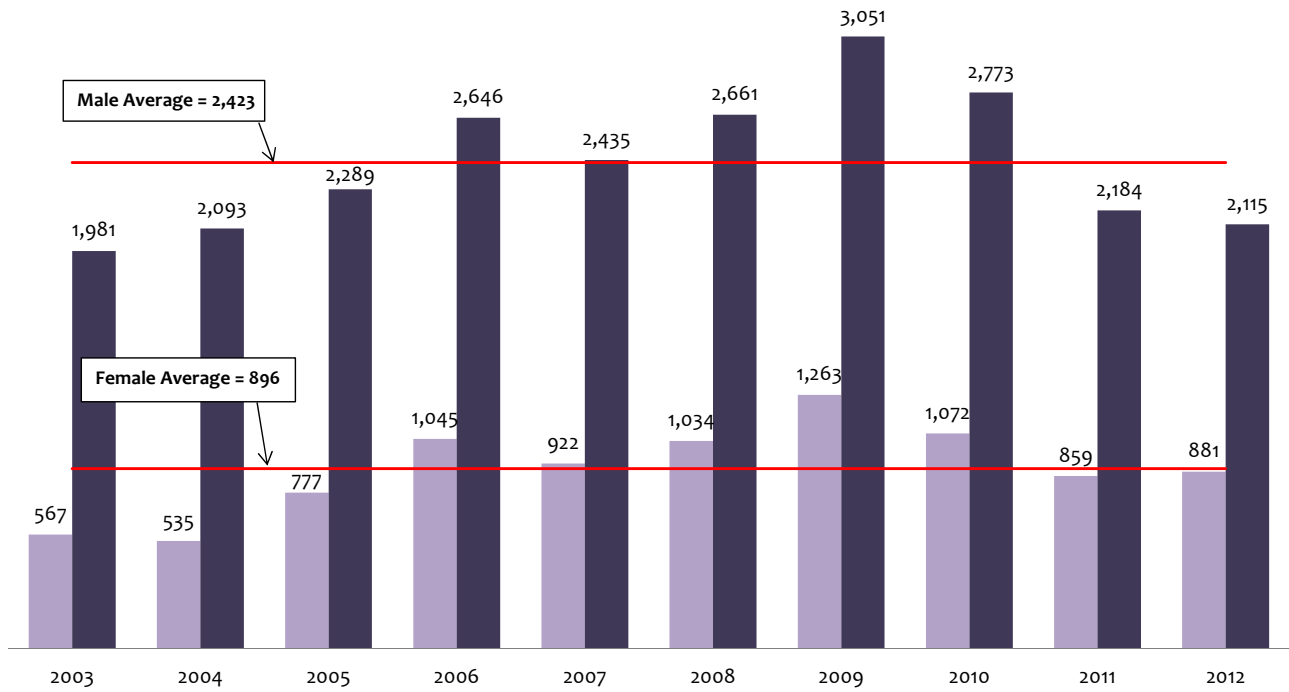


Adult Arrests in Maine for Driving Under the Influence
by Gender, 2003-2012

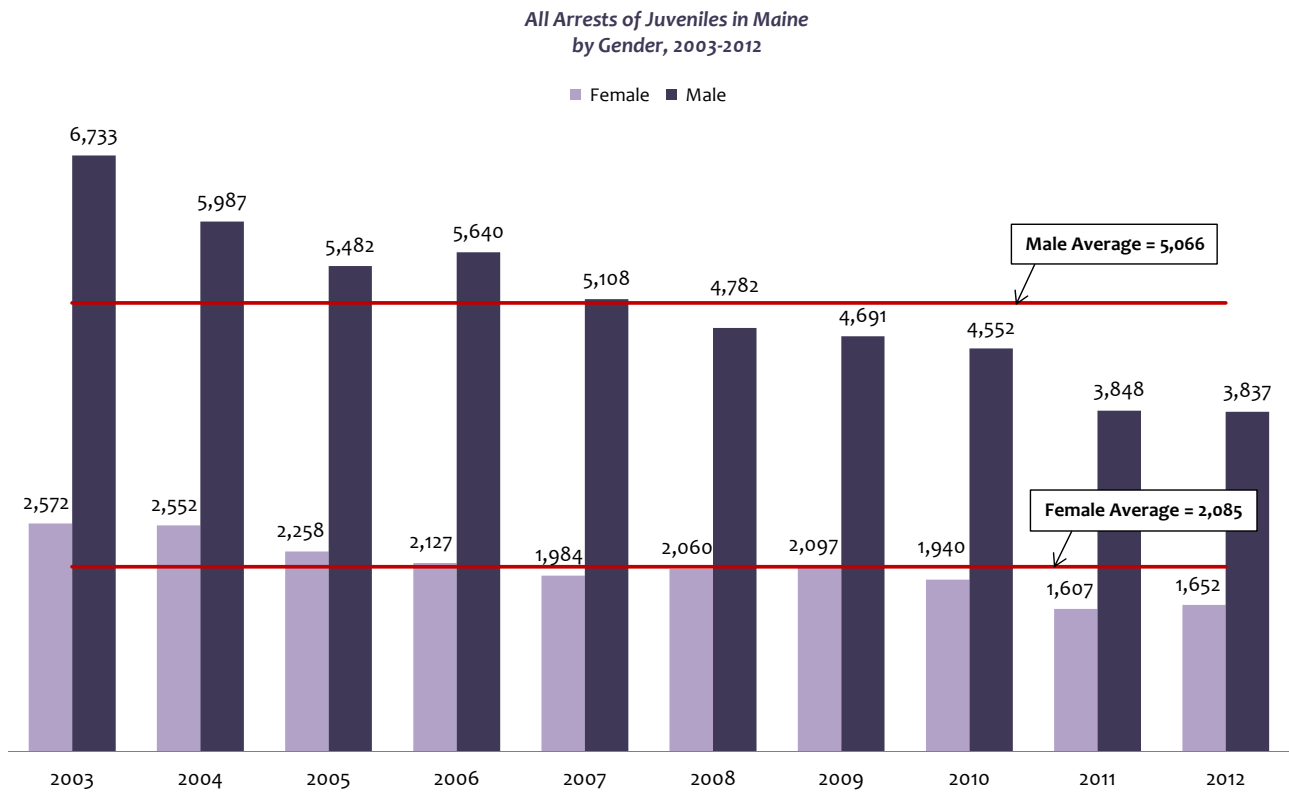
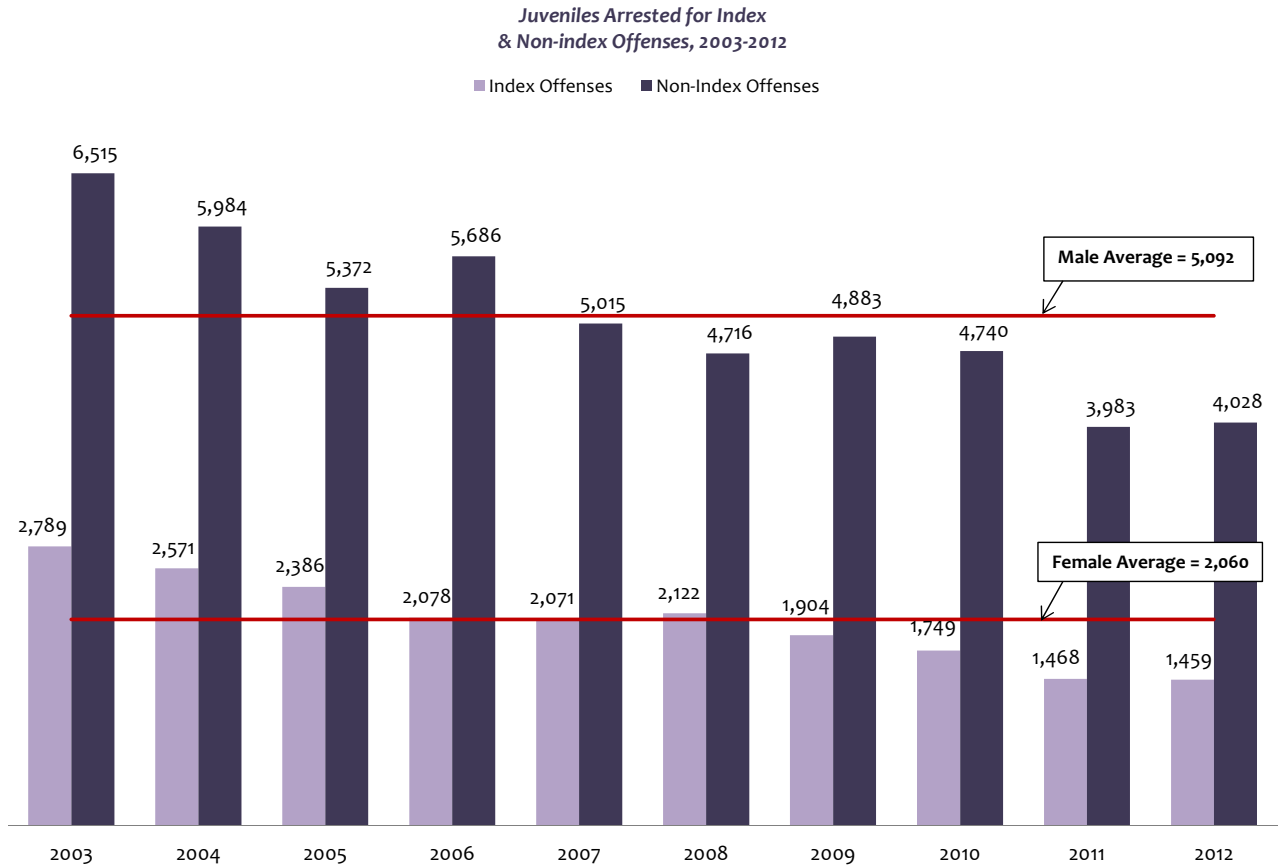


Arrests of Adults in Maine for Liquor Law Violations
by Gender, 2003-2012

■ Female ■ Male

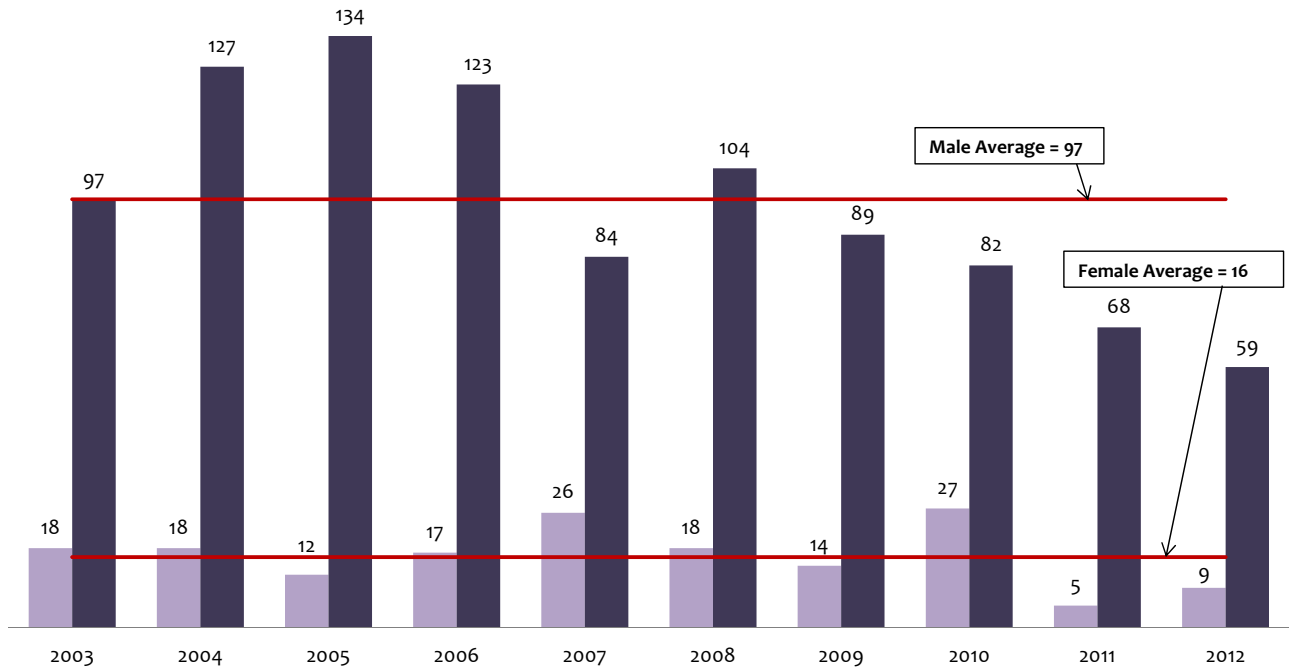


Appendix C: Selected Charts of Juvenile Arrests in Maine, 2003 --2012



Violent Crime Arrests of Maine Juveniles
By Gender, 2003-2012

■ Female ■ Male



References

2012 *Crime in Maine*, Maine Department of Public Safety, 2013.

Crime in the United States – 2012, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, November, 2013.

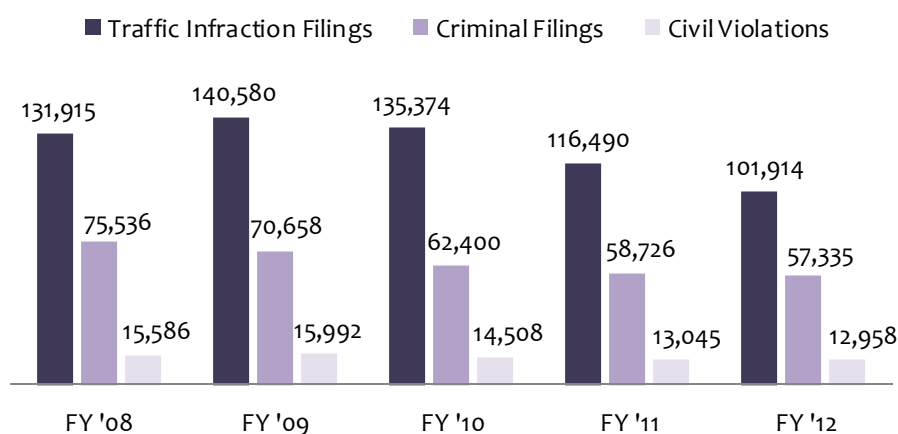
Section III: Courts and Corrections in Maine

This section of the 2013 Maine Crime and Justice Data Book examines data from the judicial and corrections systems. These systems help drive the next steps in the criminal justice system after arrest. The first part of this section examines court data and the next part examines correctional system data.

The Maine Trial Courts

In 2012, Maine had 491.5 judicial employees with a per capita rate of 37.0 per 100,000 people. This rate is comparable to the previous rate (38.0) reported in the 2008 Crime and Justice Data Book when Maine had the lowest per capita rate in the country. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, the Judicial Branch received \$53.9 million or 1.7% of the state's general fund, of which \$45.2 million were allocated to pay for the costs of operating the branch. The remainder, \$8.7 million, was processed by the Judicial Branch for debt payments and services such as guardians ad litem and psychological exams.¹⁵ The Judicial Branch collected \$40.6 million in revenue for the state¹⁶ during FY 2012, which was 18.9% lower than FY 2008.¹⁷ Roughly 60% of the revenues came from court or traffic violation fines, with the remainder coming from court fees and surcharges. The decline is due to the decrease in the number of criminal cases, civil violations and traffic infractions filed in the courts as illustrated by Figure III-1 below. Although all filing categories declined over the last five years, it is worth noting that criminal filings fell most sharply, by 24.1% from 75,536 in FY2008 to 57,335 in FY2012.

Figure III-1: Trial Court Filings, 2008-2012



There are two types of courts in Maine that oversee trials:

1. Maine District Court –27 locations, 36 judges, 8 family law magistrates
2. Maine Superior Court –16 locations, 17 justices

Maine's 27 District Courts hear civil, criminal and family matters and always sit without a jury. Civil suits involve monetary damages, domestic relations cases (divorces, separations, custody and property

¹⁵ Maine Judicial Branch Annual Report (2012).

http://www.courts.state.me.us/reports_pubs/reports/annual_reports/annualreport/ar-2012.pdf

¹⁶ The monies go into the General Fund

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

disputes), and involuntary commitments. Also, established within the District Court is a Family Division comprised of eight Family Law Magistrates that has jurisdiction over family matters.¹⁸

The Superior Court consists of 17 justices who hold court at regular intervals in each of Maine's 16 counties. Except for family matters, juvenile cases and civil violations, the Superior Court may hear almost any kind of civil or criminal case that may be brought to trial. Since the Superior Court is the only court that uses juries, it hears all murder and Class A, B and C criminal (or felony) cases, as well as those Class D and E cases in which the defendant asks for a jury trial.¹⁹

In addition to the two trial courts, in 2012 Maine's Judicial Branch created the Unified Criminal Docket (UCD) in Cumberland and Penobscot counties to turn a two-tiered (District and Superior) system into a single system for processing criminal actions and certain associated civil violation actions. The goals of the UCD are to:

1. Promote the prompt and fair resolution of cases through early information sharing, early access to appointed counsel for indigent defendants, and judicial attention to the case resolution process; and
2. Promote efficiency by eliminating the duplicative clerical workload created by the existing system of case transfer between the District Court and the Superior Court and by reducing the number of court appearances required to process individual cases.²⁰

The number of adult criminal cases filed in District Court declined 3.5% in FY 2012 from the previous year to 31,116. These cases include initial arraignments for felonies (Classes A, B and C), misdemeanors (Classes D and E) and criminal traffic offenses. Cases that proceed through Adult Drug Treatment Courts are included in these figures. Since FY 2008, the number of adult criminal filings has declined by 44.8% with some of this decline due to cases being shifted to the unified criminal docket in Cumberland and Penobscot counties, which handled 14,289 criminal filings in FY 2012.

There are three types of relief for interpersonal conflict involving violence between individuals. They are Protection from Harassment, Protection from Abuse, and Child Protective cases. In the last year, the number of interpersonal conflict cases in District Court increased 1.5%, due to an increase in child protective cases.

¹⁸ Citizen's Guide to the Court. See website http://www.courts.state.me.us/reports_pubs/pubs/hanbooks_guides/citizen_guide/index.html

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

Table III-1: District Court Total

	FY'08	FY'09	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12	1-year % Change FY'11- FY'12	5-year % Change FY'08 - FY'12
Interpersonal Conflict Filings:							
Protection From Harassment	4,584	4,020	4,222	4,157	4,100	-1.4%	-10.6%
Protection From Abuse	6,123	6,130	6,279	6,332	6,250	-1.3%	2.1%
Child Protective	868	783	737	555	861	55.1%	-0.8%
Total	11,575	10,933	11,238	11,044	11,211	1.5%	-3.1%
Juvenile Filings:							
Juvenile	4,609	4,159	4,481	4,358	3,976	-8.8%	-13.7%
Adult Criminal Filings:							
Adult Criminal A-E, including Criminal Trafficking	56,403	47,761	36,760	32,251	31,116	-3.5%	-44.8%
Rate of Adult Criminal Filings per 100,000 population	4,284	3,628	2,788	2,428	2,343	-3.5%	-45.3%

Protection from Harassment

While overall interpersonal filings increased from FY 2011 to FY 2012 there were declines in certain types. Protection from Harassment filings declined 1.4% from FY 2011 to FY 2012, and 10.6% since FY 2008. Protection from Harassment applies to conflicts between persons who are not members of the same family or household in the following situations:

- Persons who have been intimidated, confronted or threatened with physical force three or more times by the same person, and were afraid, intimidated or suffered damage to property as a result.
- The harasser has committed one of several serious criminal acts against a victim, such as criminal assault, terrorizing, gross sexual assault, criminal restraint, arson, stalking, or violation of privacy (as defined by the Maine criminal code).²¹

Protection from Abuse

Protection from Abuse applies if the person filing with the court is being abused by a spouse, former spouse, partner and/or former partner. Also, adults 60 years of age or older, dependent adults and incapacitated adults can seek protection against extended family members and unpaid care providers. If a person is responsible for a minor child, that person can ask for an order on behalf of the child. If both are being abused, the adult can ask the court to give an order that will protect both. Protection from abuse filings declined slightly in FY 2012, decreasing by 1.3% from the previous year. Overall, there were 10,350 filings of either Protection from Harassment or Protection from Abuse in District Court in FY 2012, which is a decline of 3.3% since 2008.

²¹ see Pine Tree Legal Assistance website: <http://www.ptla.org/harass.htm>

Child Protective Cases

Children who are identified as needing the court's protection may become the subject of a child protection petition. To obtain court jurisdiction over a child, the Department of Health and Human Services caseworker must be able to show that the child is: abused, battered, neglected, sexually abused, maltreated, deprived, abandoned, uncared for, in need of aid, in need of services or in need of assistance. There were 861 child protective cases in FY 2012, an increase of 55.1% from 2011, but a decrease of 0.8% since 2008. The fluctuations in the number of child protective cases on a year-to-year basis make it difficult to determine whether policy changes are affecting the total yearly number, or whether specific years, such as 2011, may have been statistical outliers (i.e., a total that is not generally reflective of the number of cases one should expect on an annual basis).

The number of criminal filings in Superior Court declined 39.4% in five years. In FY 2012, the number of criminal filings decreased 3.4% from FY2011. This decrease is part of a large (39.4%) decline between FY 2008 and FY 2012. That decline is due in part to the use of the uniform criminal docket, but it may also reflect fewer crimes occurring in Maine.

Table III-2: Criminal Filings, FY'08 – FY' 12

Superior Court	FY'08	FY'09	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12	1-Year% Change	5-Year% Change
Criminal Cases	14,808	12,111	10,005	9,289	8,969	-3.4%	-39.4%

The next section of this report examines the state prison population, and shows that Maine's prison population is relatively low in comparison to the national average, and has started to decline over the last three years.

Corrections (State Prisons)

Maine continues to have the lowest adult incarceration rate per capita in the nation. In 2011, Maine's 147 inmates per 100,000 residents was the lowest rate in the country.²² Maine's incarceration rate was more than three times lower than the national average of 492 per 100,000 population. Maine had fewer total inmates (2,145) than New Hampshire (2,614), though slightly higher than Vermont (2,053).²³ The 2008 Crime and Justice Data Book reported significant growth in Maine's prison population from the previous study period, but over the last two years of reported data, Maine's sentenced population has declined 0.4%.²⁴ Maine's decline in prison population mirrored the national average of -0.9% in 2011.²⁵

²² The rate is for prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities.

²³ It is important to note that Vermont's total population is half that of Maine's.

²⁴ Carson, E. A., & Sabol, W. J. (2012). Prisoners in 2011. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

Table III-3: States with the Lowest Number of Adult Inmates and Rate per 100,000 Residents 2011 (BJS)

State	Number of Inmates	State	Inmates per 100,000 residents
North Dakota	1,423	Maine	147
Vermont	2,053	Minnesota	183
Maine	2,145	Rhode Island	196
Wyoming	2,183	New Hampshire	198
New Hampshire	2,614	North Dakota & Massachusetts	206

The number of adult inmates under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities has grown 12.9% in ten years. While Maine’s number of inmates is among the lowest in the nation, the number of inmates sentenced to state prison increased each year from 2002 to 2007, with the exception of 2005, before declining three out of the last four years.²⁶ The first year of the study period, 2002, remains the last year Maine’s prisons had less than 2,000 inmates. However, since 2007 (2,222 inmates) the number of inmates has declined 3.5%. In the 2008 Crime and Justice Data Book, it was reported that the mid-decade increase in the prison population was driven primarily by prisoners receiving a sentence for a new crime rather than prisoners being sent back to prison for a probation revocation.²⁷ As of 9/30/2013, 17.6% of inmates were in prison for a probation violation, far lower than the one-quarter share in 2007.

Table III-4: Prisoners under the Jurisdiction of State Correctional Authorities (BJS)

Year	Female	Male	Total	% change from previous year
2002	90	1,810	1,900	
2003	124	1,889	2,013	5.9%
2004	125	1,899	2,024	0.5%
2005	129	1,894	2,023	0.0%
2006	145	1,975	2,120	4.8%
2007	152	2,070	2,222	4.8%
2008	156	2,039	2,195	-1.2%
2009	158	2,048	2,206	0.5%
2010	166	1,988	2,154	-2.4%
2011	156	1,989	2,145	-0.4%

As of 9/30/2013, there are currently 2,110 state prison inmates. Nearly 60% (58.0%) of inmates were sentenced to state prison for a Class B or C felony crime, slightly lower than the 62.3% in 2008,²⁸ while only two percent (2.3%) are in prison for a misdemeanor offense (classes D & E). Maine’s state prison inmates serve an average of 8.5 years. Other than the 48 inmates in prison with a life sentence, the remainder (98%) will return to the community. Due to a smaller percentage of inmates in

prison for a probation revocation, less than half of the prison population has a sentence of three years or less. This reflects a change from the previous Crime and Justice Data Book which reported the majority had a sentence of less than three years.

²⁶ The most recent data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics is 2011, so the ten-year period was from 2002-2011.

²⁷ Those who are returned to prison on a probation violation are said to have had their probation revoked, either partially, meaning they will be released back onto probation, or fully revoked, where they are to serve the remainder of their probation in prison.

²⁸ Class A through C crimes are felonies, while D and E class crimes are misdemeanors. Murder is a felony crime, but is designated separately by the state.

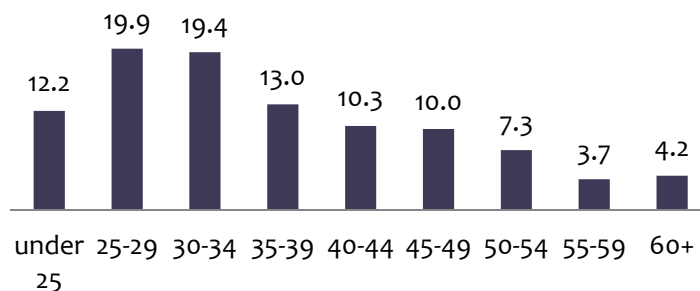
Table III-5: Top Five Crime Categories as of 9/30/2013

Primary Conviction	Client Count	Percent
Drugs	309	14.6
Sex Offenses	296	14.0
Burglary	279	13.2
Robbery	228	10.8
Murder	208	9.9

The highest number of primary convictions for crimes committed by the current Maine prison population is once again for drug offenses at 309, followed by sex crimes at 296, and burglary at 279. Ten percent of inmates in the state prisons have been convicted of murder. Overall, the top five crime categories account for nearly two-thirds (62.5%) of the total number of prisoners incarcerated. The number of inmates in prison for a drug offense was slightly lower (309, down -6.9% from 332 in 2008), than when the 2008 Crime and Justice Data Book was released.²⁹

The youngest adult inmate is 18 years old, and the oldest is 80. As Figure III-2 shows, roughly one-third (32.1%) are under the age of 30 years old, and 15.2% are over the age of 50 years old. Inmates over the age of 50 represented 14% in 2008 and 11.9% of the total prison population in 2005, indicating that the prison population in Maine continues to age, which is consistent with national trends. Older inmates require a broader array of health and other services, placing more pressure on correctional budgets.

Figure III-2: Age of Inmates in Prison Facilities as of 9/30/2013 (n=2,110)



The increase of the 50 years and older population in prison is most likely the result of more inmates serving longer sentences for more serious offenses, and fewer inmates in prison for a probation revocation. The average sentence length in 2013 was 8.5 years, 18.1% longer than the 7.2 year sentence length for the 2008 population.

Of the 1,823 prisoners in adult facilities for whom education data are available, a majority of prisoners (59.0%) have a high school degree or a GED or higher. This rate is far lower than the general population in Maine, where 93.6% of adults 25-64 have a high school degree/GED or higher.³⁰ More than one-third of the state prison population (34.1%) has less than a high school (HS) education, of which 6.3% have less than a 9th-grade education. The poor educational attainment level of prison inmates continues to serve as a major barrier for many inmates when they leave prison. Many do not have sufficient levels of education to find employment, and face a difficult transition to life outside the prison gates.

²⁹ On 9/30/2008

³⁰ http://www.luminafoundation.org/stronger_nation_2013/downloads/pdfs/maine-brief-2013.pdf

Corrections and Gender

Maine's adult female prisoner population declined for the first time in a decade. At the end of 2011, there were 2,145 prisoners in Maine's state prisons, including 156 women (7.3% of the overall prison population). The number of female prisoners was lower in 2011 by ten inmates from the previous year, representing the first decline in the number of female inmates in a decade.

Maine's female prison population rate of 21 per 100,000 represents the third-lowest rate in the country, behind Rhode Island (15 per 100,000) and Massachusetts (17 per 100,000).

From 2002 to 2011, the number of female prisoners increased 73.3%, compared to the male prison population increase of 9.9%.

Juveniles

Maine has one of the lowest rates of juveniles (13-17 years old) in residential facilities in the country. Maine had the fifth lowest number of juveniles in a residential facility in the country in 2011, trailing only a couple of other New England states such as Vermont (1st), New Hampshire (2nd), as well as Hawaii and North Dakota. However, measured per 100,000 juveniles in the state, Maine comes in tenth in the nation, with 129 juveniles in a residential facility per 100,000 juveniles.³¹

Table III-6: States with the Lowest Number of Juvenile Inmates and per 100,000 13-17 Years Old 2011

State	Number of Inmates	State	Inmates per 100,000 Juveniles
Vermont	36	Vermont	58
New Hampshire	90	Connecticut	74
Hawaii	99	Hawaii	74
North Dakota	156	New Hampshire	75
Maine	165	North Carolina	75
		Maine (10th)	129

Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook

From 2002 to 2011, Maine experienced a 25.7% drop in the number of juveniles in residential facilities, compared to a 37.9% decline across the nation as a whole. Maine's slower decline followed a period of significant reductions. In the 2008 Crime and Justice Data Book, Maine had the fifth most precipitous decline of all states (after Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Washington) between 1998 and 2007, compared to 34th in the current time frame. Maine's female juvenile population in residential facilities stood at 21 in 2011, down from 24 in 2002, a 12.5% decrease.

Corrections (County Jails) and Community Corrections (Adult Probation)

Since the 2008 Crime and Justice Data Book was released, county jails in Maine have faced increased pressures from ongoing in-house population growth and state-level policy adjustments.

³¹ 2011 juvenile data available on line at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>

In August 2007, then Governor John Baldacci proposed a full state takeover of the county jail system and the closure of four small jails. State corrections officials argued that counties were spending too much money on jails and that the state could do a better job realizing efficiencies across all jails.

Sheriffs, commissioners and legislators came up with an alternative plan that meshed the county jails together into a network they called “One Maine, One System,” whereby three jails — Franklin, Oxford and Waldo — were reduced to 72-hour holding facilities, and others, such as the Cumberland County Jail and the new Somerset County Jail, would become flagship jails (i.e. the go-to locations). Administered by a new Board of Corrections, the network would manage jail crowding through cooperation and inmates would follow the available beds. Also, property tax levies for the jails in each county would be capped at 2008 levels, and new jail spending would become the responsibility of the state.

On July 1, 2009, the new system was launched. Four years later, the average county jail population has increased 79% from an average daily population of 62 inmates per facility in 2009 to 111 inmates in 2012, though nearly all of this increase came about in one year (2010) and has been fairly steady since.

County jails are populated by two distinctly different types of inmates, those awaiting pre-trial hearings and those already convicted and sentenced. Generally, pre-trial offenders are in jail for a short period of time, and are usually released from custody, pending arraignment or other court hearing. Sentenced inmates generally are in the jails for a longer period of time and are serving a jail sentence for a criminal conviction imposed by the court.³²

Table III-7: Average Daily In-House Population in Maine County Jails, 2009-2012

County Jail	2009	2010	2011	2012
Androscoggin	73	124	146	140
Aroostook	37	65	71	74
Cumberland	206	420	420	426
Franklin	1	2	2	3
Hancock	26	44	41	37
Kennebec	93	164	140	143
Knox	44	67	64	63
Maine Coastal Region Reentry Center (Waldo)	0	14	22	23
Oxford	4	8	9	9
Penobscot	132	163	141	156
Piscataquis	11	21	26	30
Lincoln/Sagadahoc	78	144	149	162
Somerset	84	156	169	169
Washington	19	40	41	35
York	122	201	197	188
Statewide Average In-House Total Population	62	109	109	111

In the 2008 Crime and Justice Data Book, the number of pre-trial inmates had nearly doubled, and by 2007 they represented the majority of inmates in the county jails. That trend continues in this report with the share of pretrial inmates in county jails topping 60% (61.7%) for the first time in 2012.

³² Persons convicted of a felony crime receiving a sentence of 9 months, or a misdemeanor crime with a sentence of 1 year or less, are incarcerated in one of the state’s county jails.

Table III-8: Average Daily In-House Population in Maine County Jails by Inmate Type, 2009-2012

County Jail	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Pretrial	Sentenced	Pretrial	Sentenced	Pretrial	Sentenced	Pretrial	Sentenced
Androscoggin	66.7%	33.3%	68.0%	32.0%	81.0%	19.0%	82.4%	17.6%
Aroostook	73.9%	26.1%	69.2%	30.8%	63.5%	36.5%	68.8%	31.3%
Cumberland	64.5%	35.5%	63.4%	36.6%	63.6%	36.4%	63.8%	36.2%
Franklin	50.0%	50.0%	60.0%	40.0%	53.8%	46.2%	68.6%	31.4%
Hancock	66.7%	33.3%	51.1%	48.9%	54.5%	45.5%	46.2%	53.8%
Kennebec	56.8%	43.2%	54.1%	45.9%	52.1%	47.9%	56.0%	44.0%
Knox	54.2%	45.8%	51.9%	48.1%	59.7%	40.3%	55.1%	44.9%
Maine Coastal Region Reentry Center (Waldo)	NA	NA	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Oxford	100.0%	0.0%	87.5%	12.5%	87.5%	12.5%	77.8%	22.2%
Penobscot	54.2%	45.8%	53.7%	46.3%	56.3%	43.8%	60.3%	39.7%
Piscataquis	63.6%	36.4%	57.1%	42.9%	61.5%	38.5%	76.7%	23.3%
Lincoln/Sagadahoc	47.5%	52.5%	47.6%	52.4%	54.3%	45.7%	54.3%	45.7%
Somerset	52.2%	47.8%	43.5%	56.5%	41.0%	59.0%	58.5%	41.5%
Washington	66.7%	33.3%	72.9%	27.1%	68.2%	31.8%	53.7%	46.3%
York	49.2%	50.8%	57.1%	42.9%	68.3%	31.7%	65.1%	34.9%
Average	58.1%	41.9%	57.1%	42.9%	59.6%	40.4%	61.7%	38.3%

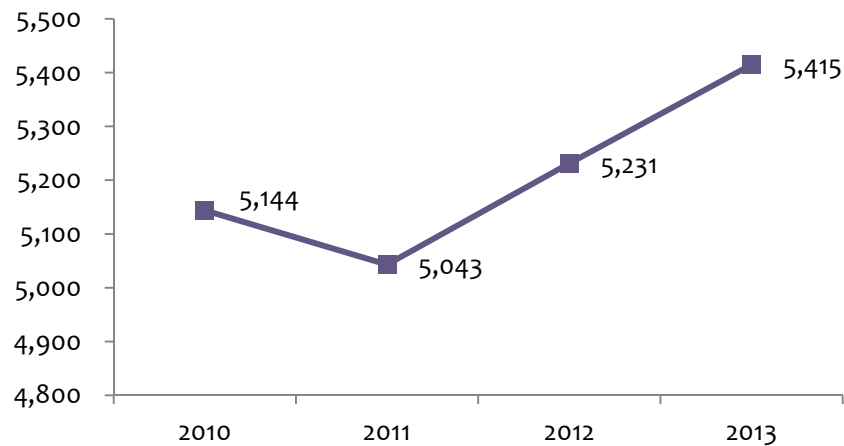
Besides the Maine Coastal Reentry Center, which houses only sentenced inmates returning to the community, the share of pretrial inmates ranges from a low of 46.2% in Hancock County to a high of 82.4% in Androscoggin County in 2012.

Probation

On November 1, 2008, the number of active probationers was 6,062 (or 94 clients per average case load). As of September 30, 2013, that number had dropped to 5,415 (roughly 74 clients per average case load³³), a 10.7% reduction. However, as Figure III-3 shows, the number of probationers actively supervised has increased 7.4% since the low on September 30, 2011.

³³ 10 additional probation officers and probation officer assistants were added to help supervise offenders in the community.

Figure III-3: Active Probation Population



The offenses most frequently committed by offenders entering probation were assault and criminal threatening. Offenders convicted of an Assault or Criminal Threatening charge represented 21.7% of the active probation total in 2013, followed by a Drug charge (17.1%) and Theft (13.4%). The majority of offenses that led to a probation sentence in 2013 were felonies (71.8%), and most probationers received a split sentence (81.4%), meaning they had either spent time in a facility before probation supervision, or had the potential to receive their underlying jail and prison time if they violated the terms of probation.

Expenditures

Maine has among the lowest percentages of corrections expenditures in the nation. In 2011, Maine spent \$153 million on corrections, including \$144 million from the general fund, \$2 million in federal funds, and another \$7 million in “other state funds.” Overall, Maine ranked fourth lowest at 1.8% of total expenditures spent on corrections, significantly lower than the national average of 3.1% in 2011.³⁴ In terms of expenditures from its general fund, Maine spends 5.0% of its general fund on corrections, which is sixth lowest in the nation. It should be noted that comparing corrections expenditures across states is a challenging endeavor, since certain states exclude parts of their system from their totals, while Maine is far more inclusive and includes juvenile and adult facilities and community corrections.³⁵

As shown below, some of the states with a lower share of corrections expenditures exclude a variety of operations from their totals:

- **West Virginia** does not count Employer Contributions to Retirement & Health Benefits, Aid to Local Governments for Corrections, Drug Abuse & Rehab Centers, Juvenile Delinquency Counseling or Juvenile Institutions.
- **Mississippi** does not count Juvenile Delinquency Counseling or Juvenile Institutions.
- **Minnesota** partially excludes Juvenile Delinquency Counseling and Drug Abuse & Rehab Centers, and does not count Aid to Local Governments for Corrections.
- **Hawaii** partially excludes Employer Contributions to Retirement & Health Benefits, excludes Juvenile Delinquency Counseling, Juvenile Institutions and Aid to Local Governments for Corrections.

³⁴ 2011 State Expenditure Report, National Association of State Budget Officers

³⁵ Maine excludes Drug Abuse & Rehab Centers and Juvenile Delinquency Counseling.

Table III-9: States with the Lowest Share of Corrections Expenditures FY 2011

State	Corrections Expenditures as a Percent of Total Expenditures	State	Corrections General Fund Expenditures as a Percent of Total General Fund Expenditures
West Virginia	1.0%	Minnesota	2.9%
Mississippi	1.5%	Alaska	3.5%
Minnesota	1.6%	Connecticut	3.8%
North Dakota	1.8%	Hawaii	4.2%
Maine	1.8%	Wyoming	4.4%
		Maine	5.0%
United States	3.1%	United States	7.5%

Source: 2011 State Expenditure Report, National Association of State Budget Officers. Maine was tied with Minnesota, and Mississippi

***No data on juvenile expenditures specifically in the SBO report

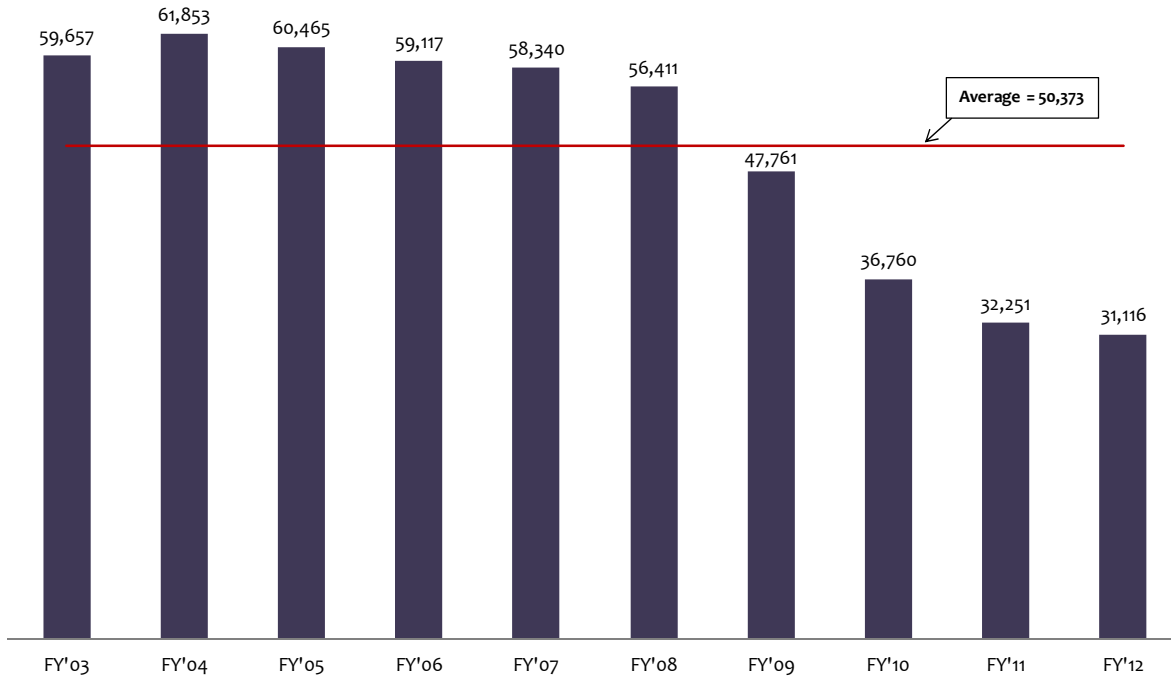
As noted in the 2008 Crime and Justice Data Book, much of the variation between states in the cost of operating prisons is outside the influence of correctional officials. The cost of incarcerating one prisoner is often higher in states with a lower number of prisoners, since there are certain fixed costs that must be paid no matter the size of the population. For example, some states have higher than average medical costs due to the lack of an economy of scale. The average cost of providing a service such as health care to an individual prisoner decreases as volume increases. Another factor in the state to state variation in prison health care costs is that some states have a higher proportion of inmates being treated for drug or alcohol abuse and associated diseases. These costs decrease only as the number of prisoners rises, creating efficiency in the prison system. Some other factors that influence the cost of housing prisoners include differences in the cost of living, variations in prevailing wage rates, and climate and heating costs.

Section III Appendix Chart List

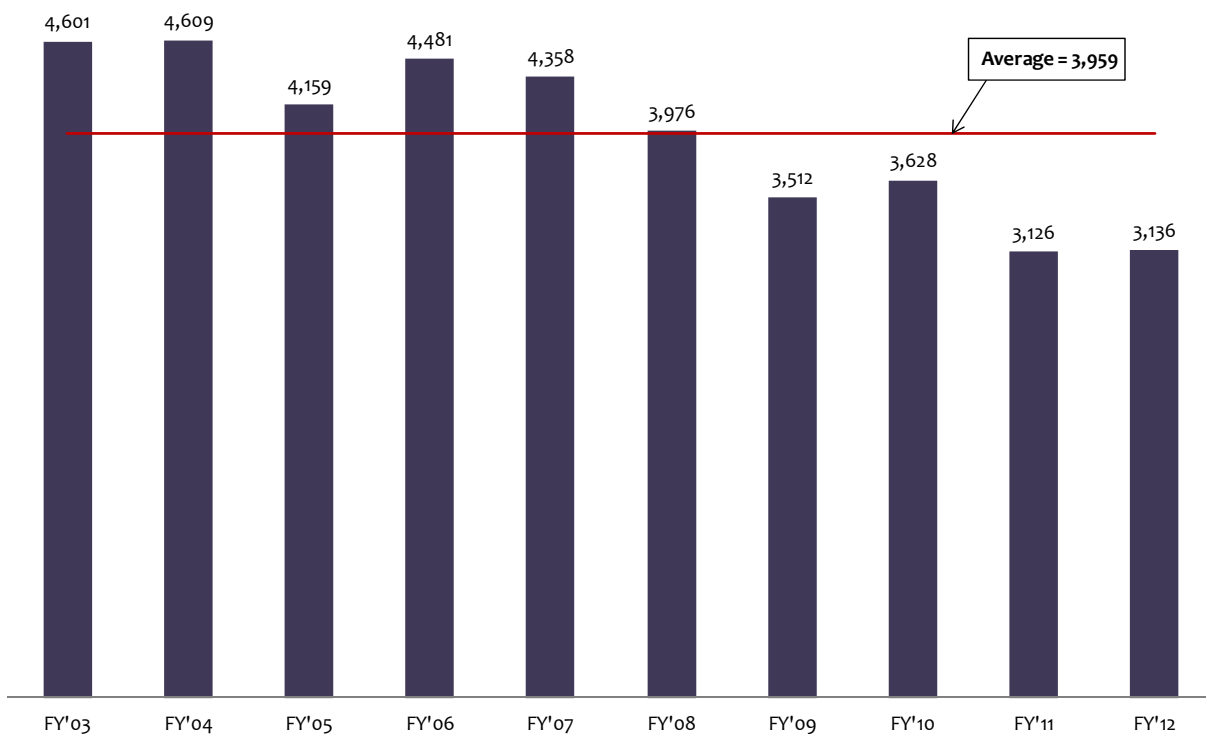
Appendix A: Trial Court Charts	III-13
Total Maine District Court Adult Criminal Filings, 2003-2012	III-13
Total Maine District Court Juvenile Criminal Filings, 2003-2012	III-13
Annual Superior Court Total Number of New Criminal Filings by Case, 2003-2012	III-14
Appendix B: Corrections Charts	III-15
Total Prisoners under the Jurisdiction of State Correctional Authorities in Maine, by Gender, 2002-2011	III-15
References	III-16

Appendix A: Trial Court Charts

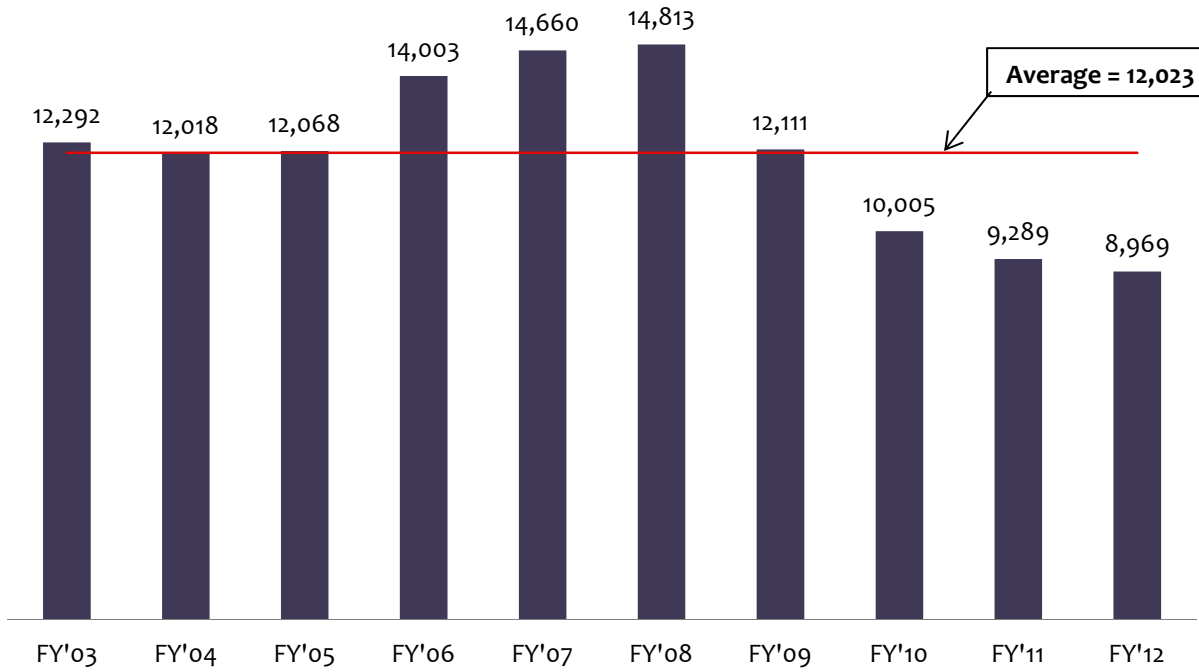
**Total Maine District Court
Adult Criminal Filings, 2003-2012**



**Total Maine District Court Juvenile
Filings, 2003-2012**

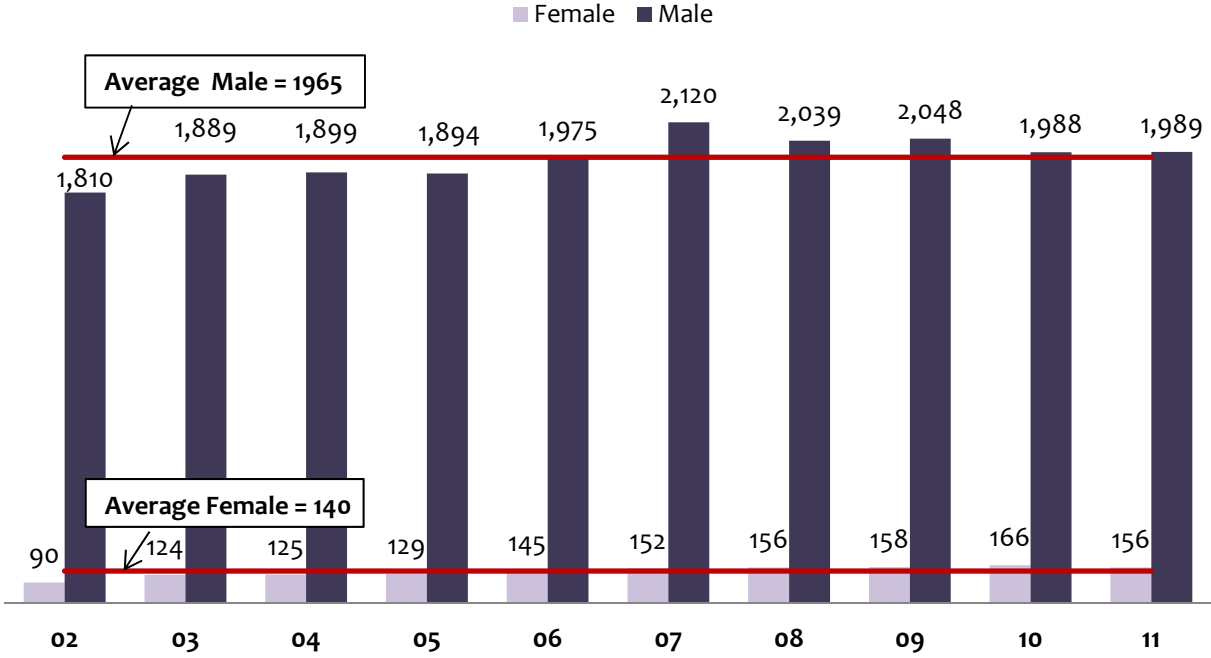


**Annual Superior Court
Total Number of New Criminal Filings by Case
2003-2012**



Appendix B: Corrections Charts

Total Prisoners under the Jurisdiction of State Correctional Authorities in Maine, by Gender, 2002-2011



Source: Prisoners in 2002-2011, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

References

2012 *State Expenditure Report*, National Association of State Budget Officers. 2012.

2007 American Community Survey, Census Bureau. <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/cjrp/>

Citizen's Guide to the Court. http://www.courts.state.me.us/citizen_info/citizen_guide/index.html

Maine Judicial Branch Annual Report (2012).

http://www.courts.state.me.us/maine_courts/annual_reports/index.shtml

Pine Tree Legal Assistance website: <http://www.ptla.org/harass.htm>

West, H.C., and Sabol, W.J., Prisoners in 2007, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, NCJ 224280, December, 2008.

Section IV: Maine's Adult and Juvenile Recidivism Outcomes

In recent years, prisoner reentry has become an important issue within the field of corrections. A significant increase in the number of offenders released into the community has been accompanied by an increase in re-offending rates in the United States. The Bureau of Justice Statistics found that of the nearly 650,000 offenders released into the community, two-thirds will be arrested for a new crime within three years.³⁶ In large part, how offenders fare after release from custody is the best indicator available regarding the efficacy of a correctional system. To that end, tracking, describing and analyzing outcomes (recidivism) of released offenders is an important activity for evaluating correctional activities.

This section provides an overview of recidivism outcomes in Maine for both adult and juvenile offenders. These data are collected by the Maine Department of Corrections, Maine Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report, and information gathered by the National Institute of Corrections and the National Institute of Justice. These data focus on adult probationers and juveniles adjudicated for the first time.

Adult Recidivism Outcomes

The data for this section were collected by the Maine Department of Corrections and cover nine cohorts of adults totaling 32,036 offenders sentenced to probation (either following a jail/prison sentence or as a straight sentence to probation) between 2004 and 2012. In addition, a separate data set of 6,927 adult offenders who were released between 2007 and 2012 from one of the state's six state correctional facilities is analyzed. Recidivism outcomes are calculated and implications are discussed for the State of Maine correctional system.

Overall Demographics

Of the 32,036 offenders who entered probation between January 2004 and December 2012, more than four-fifths (81.7%) were male, and whites accounted for 91.9% of the sample. The majority (61.1%) were single, with 22.1% divorced, separated, or widowed, and 16.9% married. Male probationers (63.1%) were more likely to be single than females (51.5%). Nearly 60% (59.4%) of offenders entering probation were under the age of 35.

Those with some college or more accounted for only 6.5% of the sample, while nearly half (45.8%) had completed high school or a GED. Nearly half of the sample (47.7%) had less than a HS diploma. To put this in context, 55.8% of all Maine residents have an education level of some college or higher, while only 9.7% have less than a HS diploma.³⁷

³⁶ Langan, P. A., and Levin, D. J. (2002). Recidivism of prisoners released in 1994. *Bureau of Justice Statistics*. Special Reports.

³⁷ See American Fact Finder from United States Census Bureau at http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_11_5YR_DP02

Table IV-1: Characteristics of Maine Probationer Sample, 2004-2012³⁸

	Male		Female		Total	
Gender					N	%
Male					26,173	81.7%
Female					5,863	18.3%
Cohort	N	%	N	%	N	%
2004	3,999	12.5%	855	2.7%	4,854	15.2%
2005	2,995	9.3%	641	2.0%	3,636	11.3%
2006	2,861	8.9%	596	1.9%	3,457	10.8%
2007	2,837	8.9%	671	2.1%	3,508	10.9%
2008	2,784	8.7%	624	1.9%	3,408	10.6%
2009	2,789	8.7%	643	2.0%	3,432	10.7%
2010	2,745	8.6%	648	2.0%	3,393	10.6%
2011	2,602	8.1%	586	1.8%	3,188	10.0%
2012	2,561	8.0%	599	1.9%	3,160	9.9%
Race	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	23,922	91.4%	5,517	94.1%	29,439	91.9%
Non-White	2,251	8.6%	346	5.9%	2,597	8.1%
Marital Status	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	14,852	63.1%	2,633	51.5%	17,485	61.1%
Married	3,847	16.4%	983	19.2%	4,830	16.9%
Divorced/separated/widowed	4,827	20.5%	1,497	29.3%	6,324	22.1%
Age Group	N	%	N	%	N	%
18-24	6,944	26.5%	1,465	25.0%	8,409	26.3%
25-34	8,612	32.9%	1,980	33.8%	10,592	33.1%
35-44	5,856	22.4%	1,478	25.2%	7,334	22.9%
45-54	3,445	13.2%	743	12.7%	4,188	13.1%
55-64	1,029	3.9%	171	2.9%	1,200	3.7%
65+	273	1.0%	20	0.3%	293	0.9%
Highest Grade Completed	N	%	N	%	N	%
Up to 11th grade	8,669	48.9%	1,479	41.8%	10,148	47.7%
12th grade / GED	8,037	45.3%	1,698	48.0%	9,735	45.8%
Some college or more	1,027	5.8%	363	10.3%	1,390	6.5%

³⁸ The total number of probationers between 2004 and 2012 add up to 32,037. Table IV-1 provides information on offenders where data was available.

Age by Cohort Year

A closer examination of the age of offenders entering probation by year shows that a majority were under the age of 35. Between 2004 and 2012, the share of the probationers younger than 35 ranged from a low of 57.1% (2005) to a high of 61.4% (2007). Across the eight-year analysis period, the share of probationers over the age of 45 increased from 15.4% in 2004 to 19.3% in 2012 (2011 had the highest rate at 20.2%).

Table IV-2: Age Group by Year Entering Probation

Age Group	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Overall
18-24	31.2%	26.3%	28.8%	27.5%	25.9%	24.3%	25.0%	23.7%	21.2%	26.3%
25-34	29.0%	30.8%	32.0%	33.9%	32.4%	34.3%	34.6%	35.0%	38.0%	33.1%
35-44	24.3%	26.0%	22.9%	22.8%	23.4%	22.0%	21.2%	21.1%	21.4%	22.9%
45-54	11.5%	12.7%	12.4%	12.3%	13.3%	14.7%	14.2%	14.1%	13.5%	13.1%
55-64	3.1%	3.5%	3.2%	2.7%	4.1%	3.8%	4.1%	4.8%	4.8%	3.7%
65+	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%

Risk Levels

Since 2004, probation has been reserved for offenders who have committed felonies and selected statutorily-defined misdemeanors such as domestic violence assaults. At the start of their probation supervision, offenders are classified for their risk of recidivism using the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R).³⁹ The probationer is usually required to visit his/her supervising officer in the local field office at intervals related to their risk of re-offending as measured by the LSI-R. If the probationer’s assessment places him/her in the higher risk of re-offending levels, the officer will also contact the offender at his/her home and place of employment and maintain contact with service providers and other community members.

Over the nine-year analysis period, the lowest risk level, (categorized as “administrative” with a score ranging from 0-13 on the LSI-R), decreased steadily from nearly one in three probationers (30.3%) in the 2004 cohort to 16.7% in the 2012 cohort. For the same period, probationers scoring between 14 and 20 points (Low) on the LSI-R accounted for nearly one-third of all entrants, representing the largest share of probationers. However, in 2012, low risk probationers were 29.5% of the cohort, the lowest share for the last nine years. Taken together, the percentage of low and administrative risk probationers has declined from 64.0% in 2004 to 46.2% in 2012, in part due to changes in risk category definitions.

Through 2005, Moderate risk probationers’ LSI-R scores ranged from 14 to 31, when the category was reclassified into three cohorts: “Low” (14-20) “Moderate” (21-25) and “High” risk (26-31).

Since 2006, MDOC has grouped offenders by their LSI-R score into five categories: Administrative (0-13), Low (14-20), Moderate (21-25), High (26-31) and Maximum (32+). In 2012, the High category was widened to 35 and Maximum cases were 36+.

³⁹ The LSI-R comprises 10 categories or domains: Criminal History, Education/ Employment, Finances, Family/Marital, Accommodations, Leisure/Recreation, Companions, Alcohol/Drug, Emotional/Personal, and Attitude/Orientation. The total LSI-R score can range from 0 to 54, with lower numbers indicating less likelihood of recidivating than higher numbers.

Examining probationers who scored in the “Moderate” range on the LSI-R shows a significant increase from 17.8% in the 2004 cohort to nearly a third (32.0%) in the 2012 cohort. The share of High risk offenders (26-31 between 2004-2011) has remained steady over the previous eight years ranging between 10-15% of each annual cohort. However, in 2012, the share of High risk offenders increased to 20.4% as a result of the category being widened to include more cases that would have been deemed Maximum risk in previous years. Finally, the Maximum risk level category (32-54), which had remained at roughly five percent of each cohort between 2004 and 2011, fell to 1.4% in 2012. The decline in Administrative cases and the rise of Moderate risk level probationers has increased the average LSI-R score from 17.96 in 2004, to 20.51 in 2012.

Table IV-3: Risk Level by Year Entering Probation

Risk Level (risk score)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Administrative (0-13)	30.3%	26.3%	21.6%	19.9%	20.0%	18.8%	16.6%	16.0%	16.7%
Low (14-20)	33.7%	32.2%	33.8%	35.4%	35.4%	35.2%	35.5%	35.6%	29.5%
Moderate (21-25)	17.8%	21.5%	22.5%	26.7%	29.1%	31.2%	31.4%	31.4%	32.0%
High (26-31)	12.5%	13.5%	15.1%	11.7%	10.3%	10.5%	11.8%	12.0%	20.4%
Maximum (32+)	5.6%	6.6%	7.0%	6.3%	5.2%	4.3%	4.7%	5.0%	1.4%
Average Score	17.96	18.91	19.67	19.44	19.27	19.43	19.71	19.75	20.51

One-Year Recidivism Rates

The one-year recidivism rate (new arrest for a misdemeanor or felony) rose slightly (from 21.8% in 2004) each year until 2008 when it began to fall to its current level of 23.2% in 2012. One-year recidivism among Administrative risk probationers declined 31.8% from 2004, while the rate in Low risk probationers declined 26.3%. Moderate risk offenders had higher recidivism rates over the course of the nine-year period, but the 2012 recidivism rate was as low as it was in 2004. High and Maximum risk probationers experienced increases in one-year recidivism of 34.9% and 45.6%, respectively, from 2004 rate to 2012.

Table IV-4: One-year Recidivism Rates by Risk Category and Cohort

Risk Level	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2004-2012
Administrative	12.9%	11.5%	10.8%	10.6%	11.6%	10.3%	7.2%	8.3%	8.8%	-31.8%
Low	19.8%	19.5%	19.7%	20.1%	20.4%	18.8%	17.0%	18.2%	14.6%	-26.3%
Moderate	25.6%	29.5%	31.6%	33.3%	31.4%	28.0%	27.4%	28.2%	25.6%	0.0%
High	32.4%	37.3%	42.4%	41.1%	39.6%	36.5%	36.1%	39.6%	43.7%	34.9%
Maximum	45.8%	45.0%	45.5%	49.0%	50.3%	43.7%	49.0%	47.1%	66.7%	45.6%
Total	21.8%	23.7%	25.7%	26.0%	25.5%	23.0%	22.4%	23.7%	23.2%	6.4%

These initial trends reflect policy changes by MDOC to implement various aspects of evidence-based practice over the study period. For example, in 2006, MDOC began to supervise Administrative and Low risk probationers far less intensively than in the past⁴⁰ in order to increase contacts with higher risk probationers. In 2012, MDOC hired Probation Officer Assistants (POAs) to manage these two lower risk groups of offenders. Since their responsibilities do not include supervision standards at a level currently performed by probation officers, the recidivism decline of Low risk probationers may reflect these changing practices.

As a result of another policy change in 2006, probationers in the Moderate, High and Maximum categories were required to have a case plan that addressed the risk factors that could lead to a re-arrest for a new crime. Previous work⁴¹ with MDOC suggests that case plans have not always been reviewed to ensure that probation officers are targeting a probationer's top three or four criminogenic needs (dynamic risk factors.⁴²) Holding staff accountable for using motivational interviewing (MI) techniques, a strategy that has shown to be effective in a number of correctional settings, is also handled very informally across the state. Although probation officers are familiar with MI techniques and are encouraged to engage offenders using MI strategies, the use of these tools is only occasionally observed. These challenges may explain why recidivism rates have not fallen for higher risk probationers in subsequent cohorts.

Adults Released from Prison in Maine-2007-2012

The Maine Department of Corrections has tracked the outcomes of offenders released into the community after incarceration between 2007 and 2012. Data for these offenders include gender, date of initial incarceration, residence of incarceration, post-release location and post-release events (e.g., violation, re-incarceration, etc.).

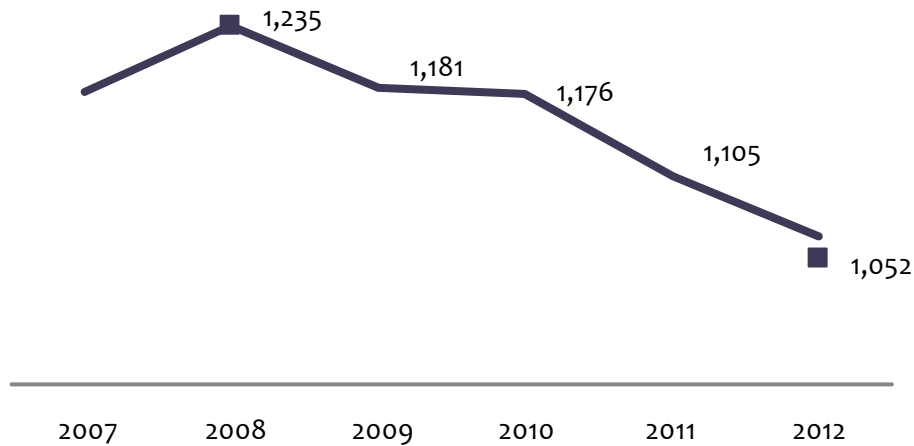
Since 2007, there have been 6,927 releases from the Maine prison system. 2012 had the lowest number of releases over the six-year period at 1,052. As noted in Section III, the decline in the number of releases is probably due to a smaller percentage of inmates in prison for a probation revocation, who serve relatively shorter sentences than offenders in prison for a new crime. The majority of inmates have a prison sentence of more than three years. This trend is a change from the 2008 Crime and Justice Data Book which reported the majority of prisoners had a sentence of less than three years.

⁴⁰ Contact with the probation officer is minimal and occasional "reporting in" is all that is required.

⁴¹ Rubin, M., Ethridge, W., Rocque, M., Justice Policy Program, University of Southern Maine. (2011). *Implementing Evidence-Based Principles in Community Corrections: A Case Study of Successes and Challenges in Maine.*

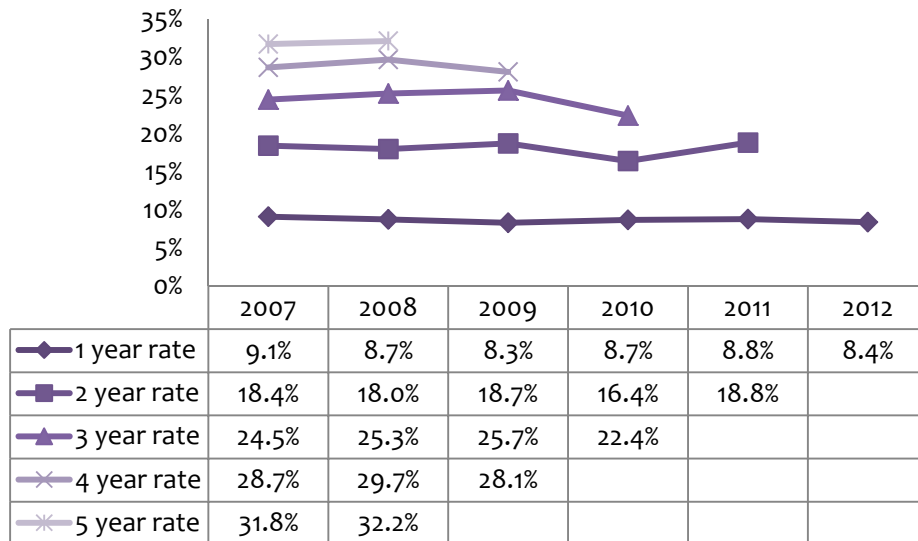
⁴² Dynamic risk factors are individual level characteristics and circumstances that can be changed to lower the risk of reoffending. Examples of dynamic risk factors are substance abuse, education level, employment, attitudes and orientation. Static risk factors are characteristics that can't be changed such as criminal history, gender and age at first arrest.

Figure IV-1: Number of Releases



Overall, prisoners released between 2007 and 2012 have been re-incarcerated at a consistent rate. Of the offenders released from prison between 2007 and 2011, recidivism rates have remained stable over the six-year period. The one-year return to prison rate has hovered between eight and nine percent.

Figure IV-2: Return to Prison Rate



The two-year rate was between 16.4% in 2010 to 18.7% in 2011. At 5 years, just under one-third of the cohorts in 2007 and 2008 had returned to a Department of Corrections facility.⁴³

⁴³ One year rates are available for all cohorts. However, the length of time the cohort has been in the community will determine how many recidivism rates are available for analysis. Offenders released in 2007 and 2008 have been in the community a sufficient length of time to produce recidivism rates spanning one to five years.

Juveniles

Recidivism

Definitions of juvenile recidivism include several factors. First, they involve decisions about *who* will be included in the study population. States differ in terms of juvenile jurisdiction and age; while some states give jurisdiction over 16- and 17-year-olds to the juvenile corrections system, others give jurisdiction of older youth to the adult corrections system. Since youth who come into contact with the criminal justice system at an earlier age tend to have more negative outcomes, states with a high concentration of younger offenders are likely to report higher rates of recidivism. Maine's juvenile justice system has jurisdiction over youth through the age of 17.

Decisions about who to count in a study also involve defining which group of offenders to track. Some youth who are referred to the juvenile justice system are diverted—that is, they are not formally charged with an offense but rather are dealt with through a variety of informal means. Some youth who are referred to the juvenile system are charged and adjudicated (found guilty), and a portion of these adjudicated youth will be supervised to varying degrees. Some, but not all, supervised youth will be placed in secure facilities (committed).

Since justice agencies attempt to provide services to youth in the least restrictive setting possible while maintaining public safety, membership in these groups is determined in part by factors that are also likely to influence recidivism. Thus, the choice of which group to track for recidivism will influence the rate of recidivism.

Definitions of recidivism also involve decisions about *what* to count. Actions that are commonly counted include re-arrest, re-adjudication⁴⁴ and re-commitment. Since not every arrest results in adjudication, and, likewise, not every adjudication results in commitment, rates of recidivism vary depending on which action is counted. Status offenses (such as truancy and running away) are unique to the juvenile corrections system—these behaviors are not violations in the adult system nor do they pose a threat to public safety. Therefore, the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA) does not recommend including status offenses in recidivism counts.

Finally, definitions of recidivism involve decisions about *time* to track. Supervised youth who are tracked from the start of supervision are supervised during at least a portion of the tracking period and may be less likely to recidivate during that time. Thus, rates of recidivism may be lower for groups that are tracked from the start, rather than the end, of group entry.

Data Analysis

The recidivism analysis that follows focuses on youth who were adjudicated for the first time and placed under Department of Juvenile Services' (DJS) supervision, either in the community or in a facility, between 2006 and 2011.

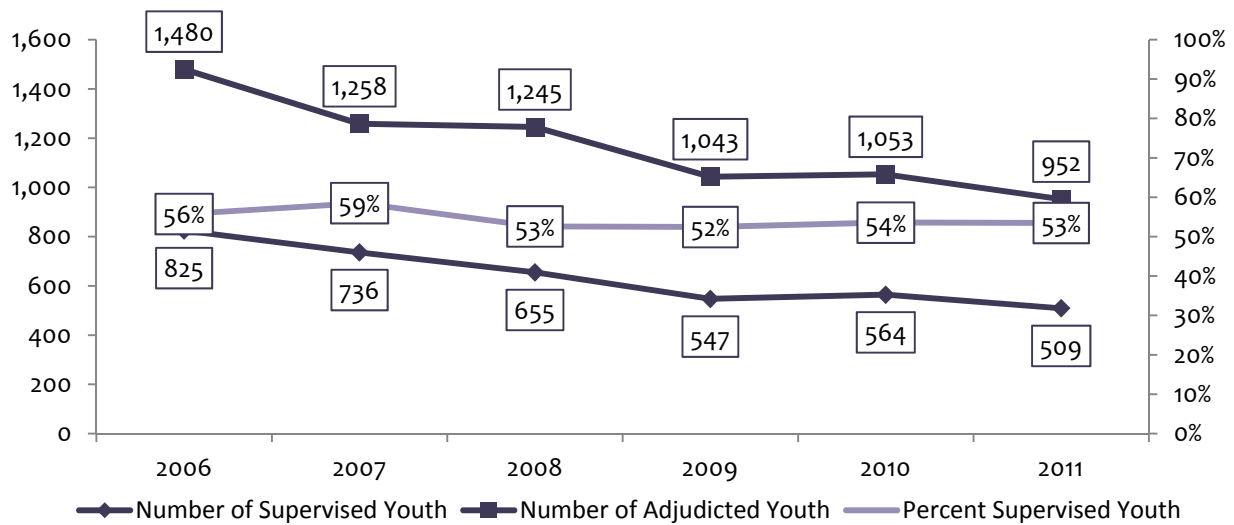
⁴⁴ Re-adjudication is a term used in the juvenile justice system. It is the equivalent of a re-conviction in the adult system.

The analysis tracks youth from the start of group entry, follows them into the adult system, and unless otherwise noted, does not include status offenses. The timeframe for recidivism, unless otherwise noted, is one year.

Adjudication and Supervision

The number of youth adjudicated and supervised decreased between 2006 and 2011. There was a 36% decrease in the number of youth who were adjudicated and a 38% decrease in the number of youth who were supervised. Only a portion of this decrease can be explained by the decrease in Maine’s youth population—there was a 10% decrease in the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 17 between 2006 and 2011. The proportion of adjudicated youth who are placed under DJS supervision remained relatively stable between these years, ranging from 59% in 2007 to 52% in 2009.

Figure IV-3: Number of Adjudicated and Supervised Youth by Year, 2006 - 2011



Adjudication and Supervision by County

In order to compare adjudication and supervision between counties that vary widely in population, rates are calculated based on the juvenile population (ages 10-17) within each county. Also, because the number of youth adjudicated and/or supervised in some counties is small, rates are based on a three-year average of adjudications and supervision using data from 2009 to 2011. Averages smooth out the blips that can be caused by fluctuations in populations with small base numbers and give a more reliable view of the data point.

The following table displays the rate of adjudication and supervision for each county. The adjudication rate varies between 3.9 per 1,000 juveniles in Oxford to 15.6 in Sagadahoc; the statewide rate is 7.8. The supervision rate varies from 1.1 in Oxford to 10.8 in Sagadahoc; the statewide rate is 4.1.

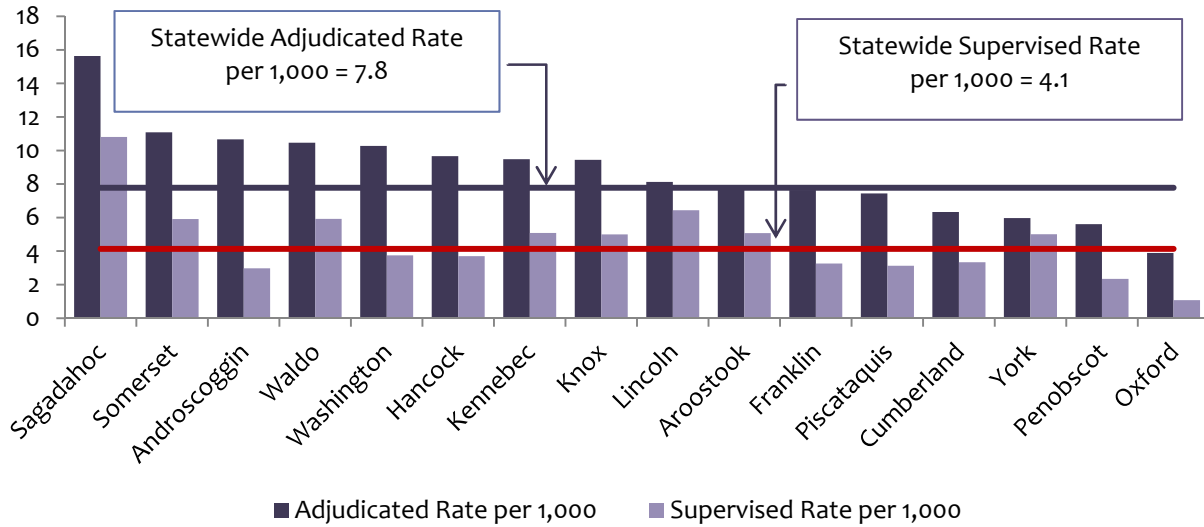
Table IV-5: First Adjudicated and Supervised Youth Rates by County, 2009-2011

	Average* 10-17 Year Old Population per Year	Average* Number First Adjudicated per Year	Average* Number Supervised per Year	Average* First Adjudicated Rate per 1,000	Average* Supervised Rate per 1,000
Sagadahoc	3,454	54	37	15.6	10.8
Lincoln	3,157	26	20	8.1	6.4
Waldo	3,886	41	23	10.5	5.9
Somerset	5,472	61	32	11.1	5.9
Kennebec	12,127	115	62	9.5	5.1
Aroostook	7,097	56	36	7.9	5.1
York	20,429	122	102	6.0	5.0
Knox	3,672	35	18	9.4	5.0
Statewide	130,678	1,016	540	7.8	4.1
Washington	3,116	32	12	10.3	3.7
Hancock	4,690	45	17	9.7	3.7
Cumberland	27,899	177	93	6.3	3.3
Franklin	2,968	23	10	7.6	3.3
Piscataquis	1,704	13	5	7.4	3.1
Androscoggin	10,749	115	32	10.7	3.0
Penobscot	14,084	79	33	5.6	2.3
Oxford	6,175	24	7	3.9	1.1

*Average calculated from 2009 – 2011 data.

While some counties were either above or below the statewide rate on *both* measures, others were above on one and below on the other. Differences in adjudication rates may reflect differences in arrest rates between counties, as well as other factors, such as the availability of diversion options and judicial discretion. Differences in supervision rates may reflect differences in offense severity and/or type, access to sentence alternatives (such as the imposition of fines or community service), and judicial discretion.

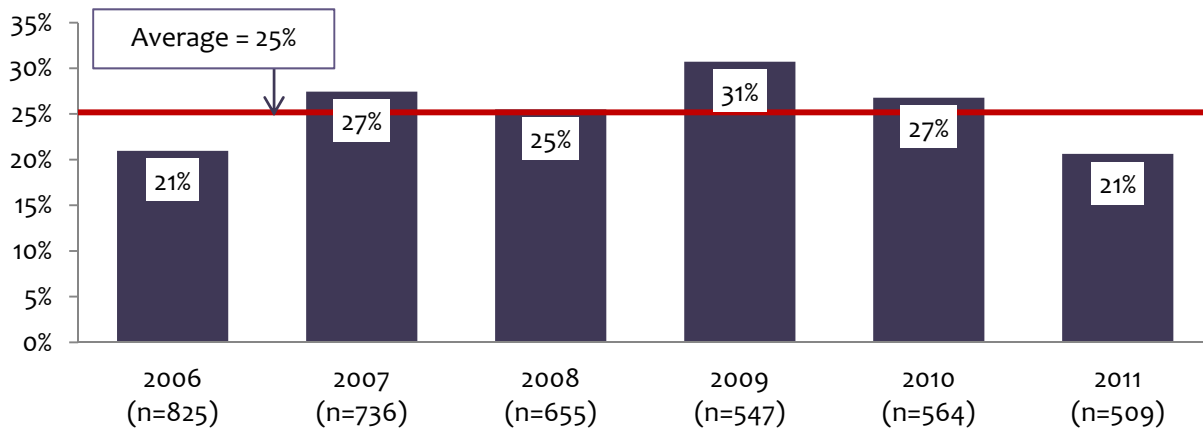
Figure IV-4: Adjudication and Supervision Rates by County, 2009-2011



Recidivism by Year

The one-year recidivism rate for 2006 to 2011 was 25%. That is, of all the youth who were placed on supervision between 2006 and 2011, 25% were re-adjudicated for a new offense committed within one year of the start of supervision. Although the recidivism rates for years 2006 and 2011 appear lower than the rates of other years, these data points should be interpreted with caution. In 2006, no data updates were provided so the recidivism rate reported here is likely an undercount. Similarly, since it takes time for offenses to reach the adjudication stage, 2011 data may not have been fully updated at the time of data collection.

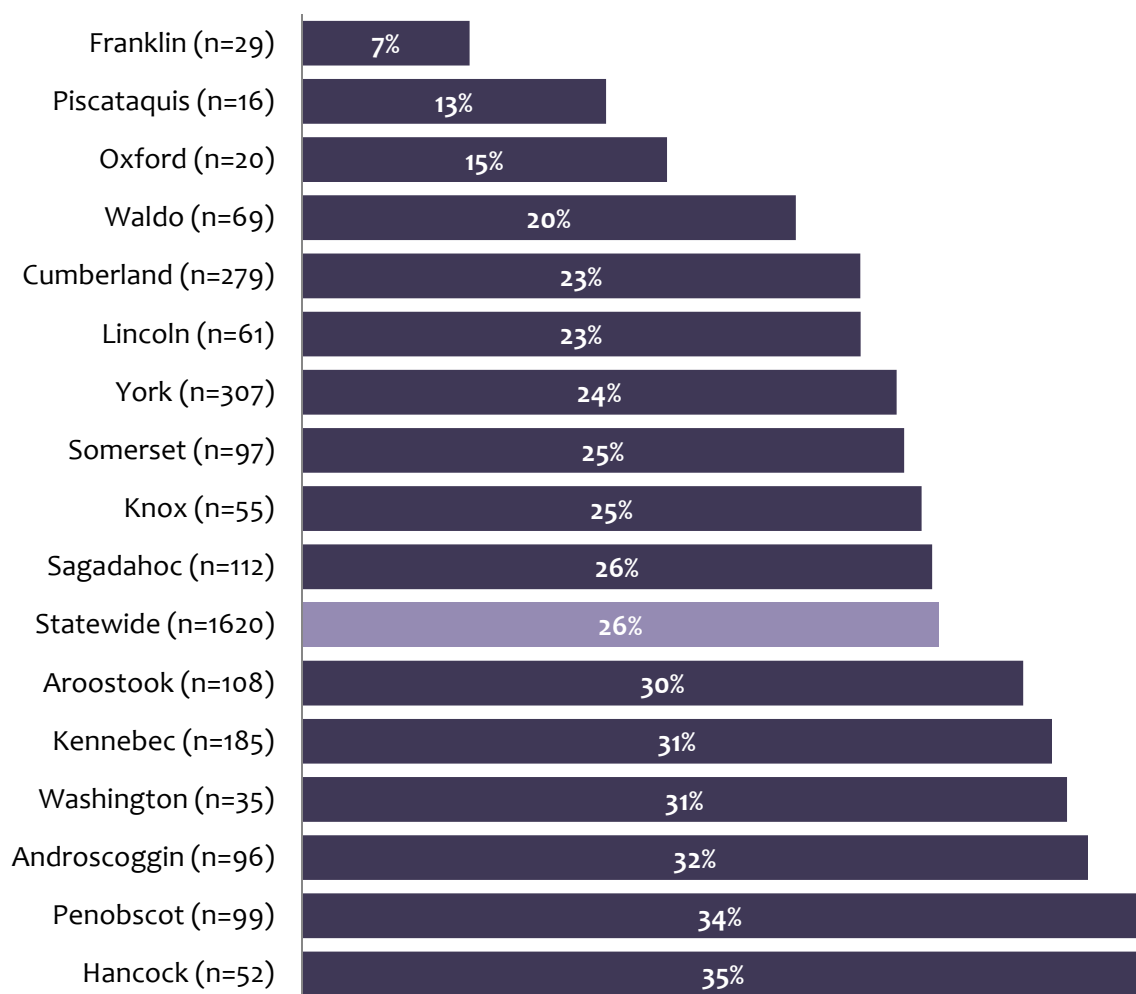
Figure IV-5: Recidivism by Year, 2006 – 2011



Recidivism by County

Recidivism rates differed by county as well. Overall, the statewide one-year recidivism rate for 2009 to 2011 was 26%. That is, of all the youth who were placed on supervision between 2009 and 2011, 26% were re-adjudicated for a new offense committed within one year of the start of supervision. Recidivism rates ranged from 7% for Franklin County to 35% for Hancock County. While these rates provide a snapshot of recidivism within each county, rates based on small numbers should be interpreted (and compared) with caution. For instance, Oxford and Washington Counties' rates (16 and 31% respectively) appear quite different, but both are brought into alignment with the statewide rate of 26% with the re-categorization of just 2 cases each.

Figure IV-6: One-Year Recidivism by County, 2009-2011



Offense Class

Among youth who recidivated within two years, the majority (82%) were initially adjudicated for a misdemeanor offense. Misdemeanor offenses were also the most frequent type of recidivating offense, even among youth who were first adjudicated for felony charges; 70% of youth who recidivated within two years were adjudicated for misdemeanor offenses.

Table IV-6: Recidivism by Offense Class, 2006-2011

		Original Offense Class							
		Civil		Misdemeanor		Felony		Total	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Recidivating Offense Class	Civil	1	0.1%	153	11.3%	23	1.7%	177	13.1%
	Misdemeanor	1	0.1%	801	59.4%	145	10.7%	947	70.2%
	Felony	1	0.1%	148	11.0%	76	5.6%	225	16.7%
	Total	3	0.2%	1102	81.7%	244	18.1%	1349	100%

Offense Type

The majority of youth (55%) who recidivated within two years were initially adjudicated for property offenses. Property offenses were also the most frequent type of recidivated offense; 46% of youth who recidivated within two years recidivated with property offenses. Youth who were initially adjudicated for personal offenses were more likely to recidivate with personal offenses. Approximately 44% of youth who were initially adjudicated with personal offenses recidivated with the personal offenses, while an additional 37% recidivated with property offenses.

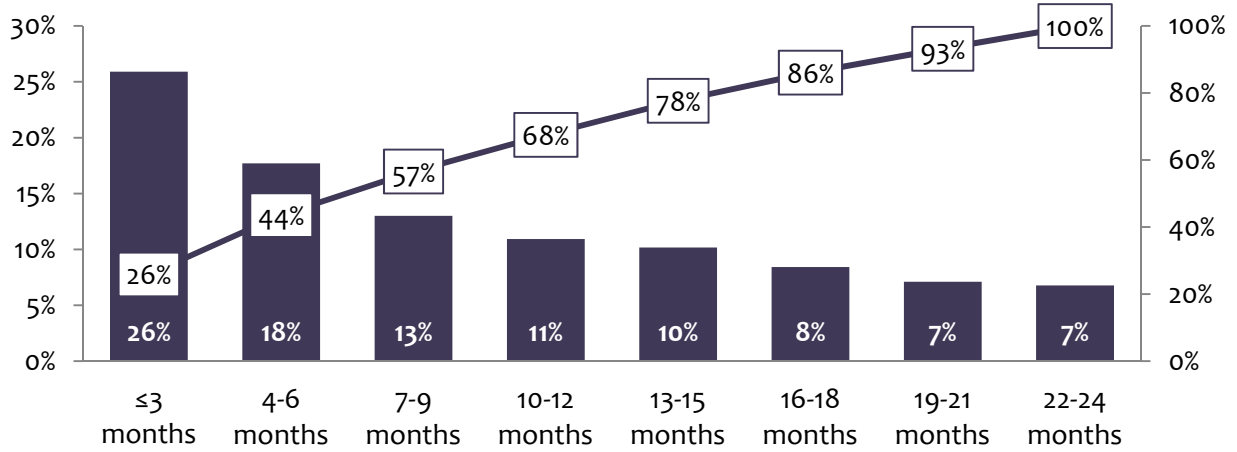
Table IV-7: Recidivism by Offense Type, 2006-2011

		Original Offense Type									
		Other		Drugs/Alcohol		Property		Personal		Total	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Recidivating Offense Type	Other	5	0.4%	1	0.1%	7	0.5%	4	0.3%	17	1.3%
	Drugs/Alcohol	29	2.1%	25	1.9%	155	11.5%	77	5.7%	286	21.2%
	Property	43	3.2%	25	1.9%	392	29.1%	155	11.5%	615	45.6%
	Personal	48	3.6%	11	0.8	189	14.0%	183	13.6%	431	31.9%
	Total	125	9.3%	62	4.6%	743	55.1%	419	31.1%	1349	100%

Time to Recidivate

When recidivism does occur, it tends to occur quickly. Slightly more than one-quarter (26%) of all youth who recidivated within two years of the start of supervision did so within the first 3 months, more than half (57%) recidivated within 9 months, and more than two-thirds (68%) recidivated within the first year. Recidivism at each consecutive time period is lower than the previous period’s rate, indicating that fewer youth recidivate as time progresses.

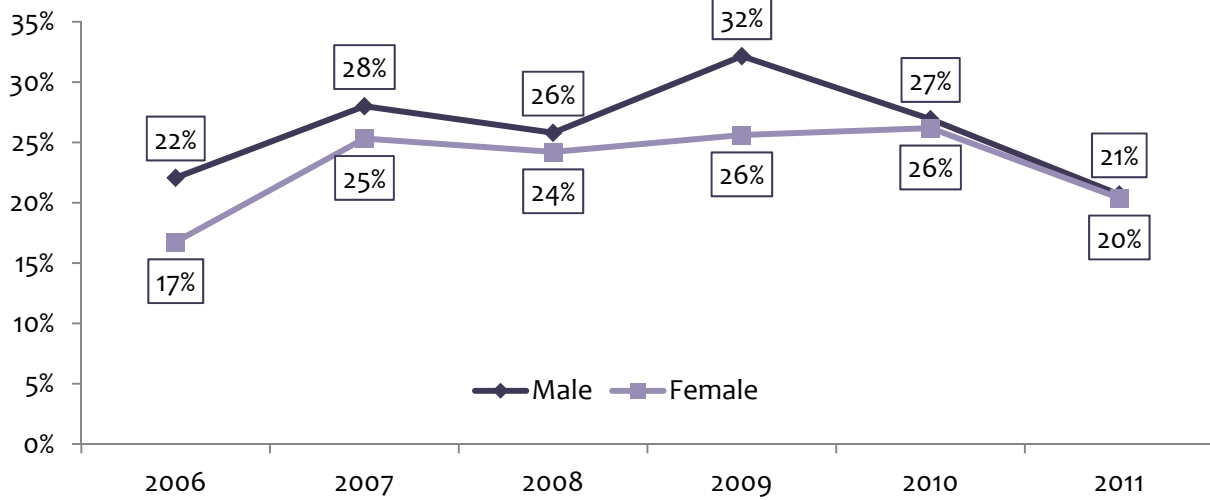
Figure IV-7: Time to Recidivate, 2006-2009



Gender

Approximately 21% of supervised youth between 2006 and 2011 were female, and this proportion remained stable over the years. The rate of recidivism appears to have been slightly higher for males in the early part of the reporting period, but the differences in recidivism between males and females have narrowed.

Figure IV-8: Recidivism by Gender

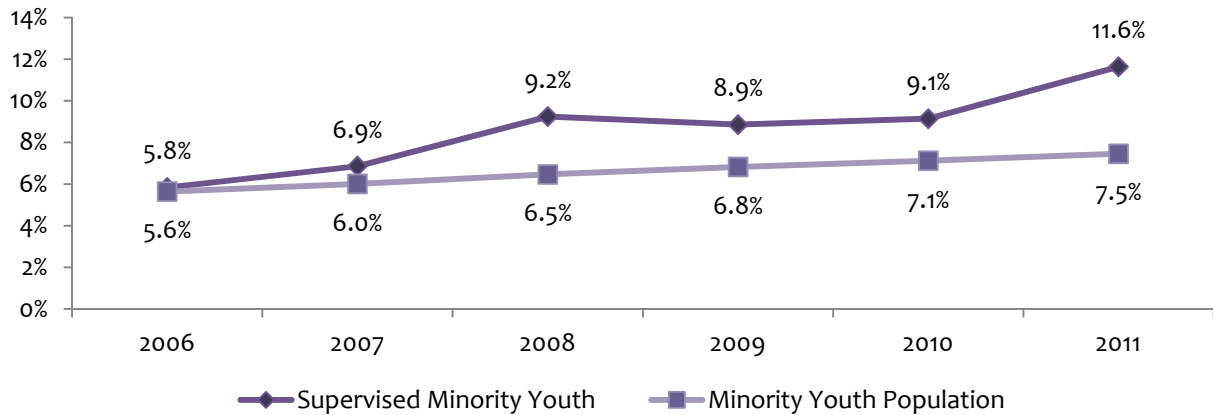


Race/Ethnicity

The proportion of supervised minority youth increased between 2006 and 2011. The proportion of minority youth also increased in the general juvenile population between these years, but it did so at a slower rate.

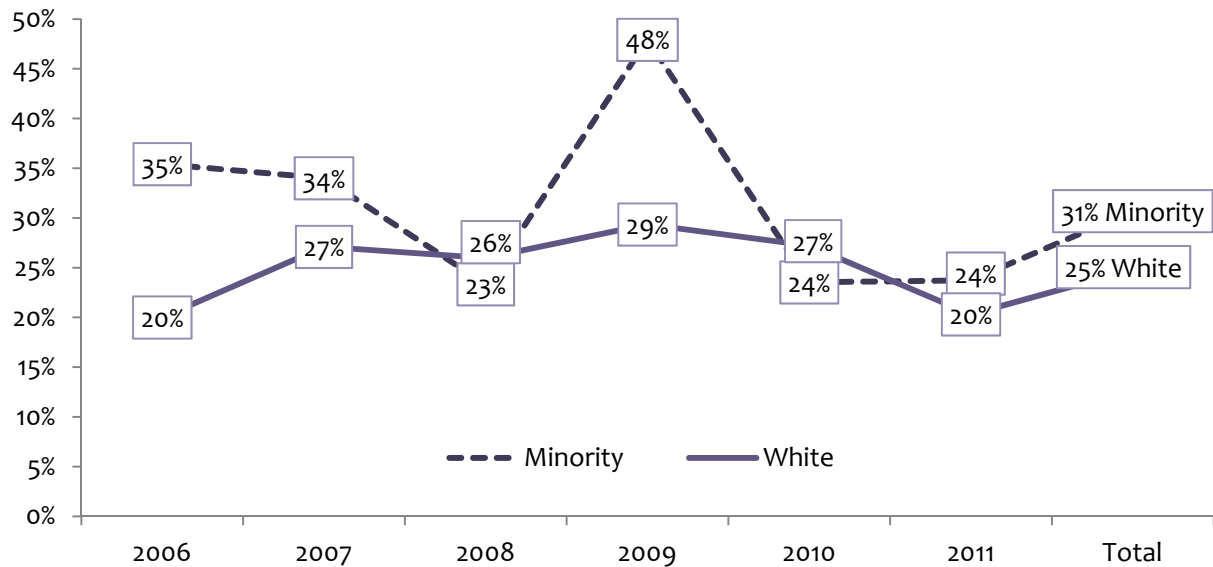
Minority youth accounted for 5.6% of Maine’s juvenile population (ages 10 to 17) in 2006 and accounted for 7.5% by 2011—an increase of nearly a third (32%). In the supervised population, however, the proportion of minority youth doubled, from 5.8% in 2006 to 11.6% in 2011.

Figure IV-9: Proportion of Minority Youth in Maine Population and in Maine Supervised Population



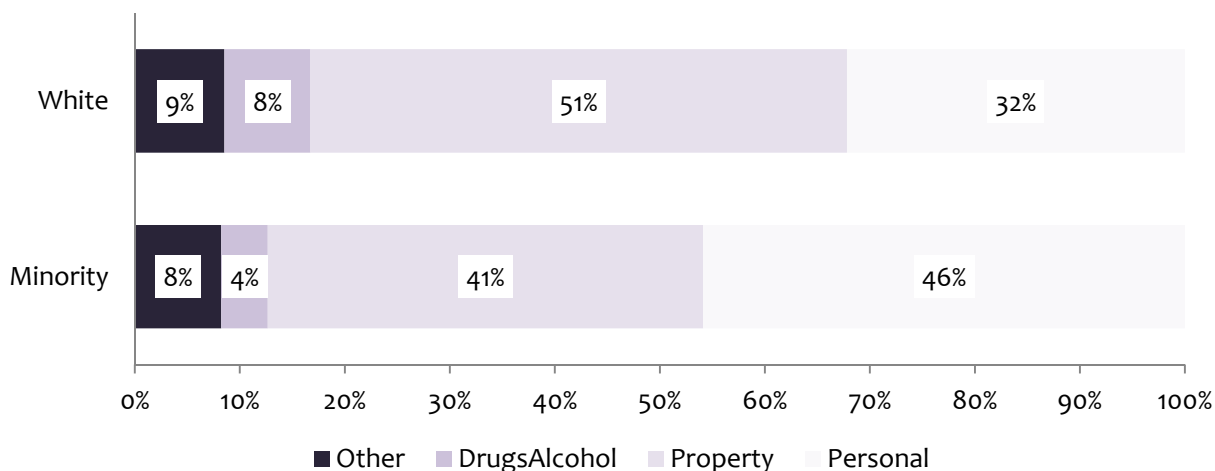
While minority youth recidivated at a statistically significant higher rate than white youth for two of the years (2006 and 2009), these differences are likely related to other factors, such as gender, age and type of offense for which the youth were supervised.

Figure IV-10: Recidivism by Race/Ethnicity



There were differences in offense type by race/ethnicity. For white youth, the largest offense type category was property at 51%. For minority youth, the largest offense type category was personal, at 46%.

Figure IV-11: Offense Type by Race/Ethnicity



Age

The average age of youth placed on supervision from 2006 to 2011 was 15.7, and this average didn't change between 2006 and 2011. Females, however, tended to be slightly younger than males when they were placed on supervision; on average, females were 15.5 years of age, compared to males at 15.7 years of age.⁴⁵ Youth who were younger when they were placed on supervision were more likely to recidivate within one year compared to their older counterparts.⁴⁶

The average age of recidivists at start of supervision was 15.5, while the average age of non-recidivists at start of supervision was slightly higher at 15.7.

Table IV-8: Age by Gender and One-Year Recidivism

	Males		Females		Total	
	#	Age	#	Age	#	Age
Non-Recidivists	2,242	15.8	620	15.6	2,862	15.7
Recidivists	789	15.5	185	15.3	974	15.5
Total	3,031	15.7	805	15.5	3,836	15.7

⁴⁵ Independent t-test: $t(3834) = 3.036, p = .002$

⁴⁶ The odds ratio for the age coefficient is .908 with a 95% confidence interval of (.856, .964). This suggests that for each additional year of age at supervision, youth were 9% less likely to recidivate.

Section V: Discussion

Maine is one of the safest states in the nation. Maine's Index crime rate is nearly 20% lower than the national average and fell at a faster rate than the rest of the nation between 2011 and 2012. In addition to the low crime rate, Maine has the lowest number of state prison inmates per 100,000 residents in the nation (147), and spends a smaller percentage of its general fund dollars on corrections – 5.0% -- less than all but five other states.⁴⁷

One key element in Maine's and indeed of all states' inmate populations and cost structures is the rate of recidivism. That is, the rate at which those released to their communities from prison or jail offend again and are returned to custody. The recidivist population is important because it is likely to be a major source of the future costs. Because of varying definitions of recidivism, particularly on the juvenile side, we do not compare these rates across states. Instead, we compare recidivism rates in Maine to previous years to determine whether these figures are rising or decreasing. Maine's one-year recidivism rate for adult probationers in the most recent cohort was the lowest since 2004. In addition, juvenile recidivism was at its lowest rate (21%) in the most recent cohort since 2006. These decreases could translate into lower costs in the future since incarceration is one of the most expensive ways to supervise offenders. In addition, since the last Crime and Justice Data Book (2008), Maine's prison incarceration rate declined even faster.

One recent effort by MDOC's Adult Community Corrections (probation) that may be showing positive results is the decision to institute a graduated sanctions grid to reduce the number of probation violators from returning to jail or prison. Across the country, offenders sent to prison for probation and parole violations contribute substantially to state prison populations. It appears that efforts at reducing probation violators returning to prison have been successful as only 17.6% of inmates in Maine were in prison for a probation violation, far lower than the one-quarter share in prison in 2007. This decline suggests MDOC is investing less time and resources in supervising violators in a committed setting than in past years.

Despite these successes, Maine continues to have specific challenges that need to be addressed to make the state even safer. The data reported here show that the incidence of arrests for rape has grown significantly. We note that increased awareness and willingness to report such attacks may contribute to some of this increase, but likely does not account for the high rate compared to other states and the nation. For example, the Maine Crime Victimization Survey found that over 30% of females queried had been the victim of rape or attempted rape at some point in their lives.⁴⁸ These figures are alarming.

We are not able to determine from the data available whether rape reports are more likely in certain settings, such as college campuses. Future research should seek additional detail on where these crimes are occurring to help inform crime prevention efforts. Education and counseling services are vital in the effort to reduce sexual violence of all kinds, particularly rape.

⁴⁷ It's important to note that this report does not compare Maine's recidivism rate to other states and each state has a different definition of how recidivism is measured.

⁴⁸ Rubin, M. (2011). *Maine Crime Victimization Survey*. University of Southern Maine, Muskie School of Public Service.

To address rape, the MDOC has implemented several measures. First, at the Maine Correctional Center, all sex offenders are screened with a risk assessment tool and those scoring medium to high are reviewed further to determine eligibility for the RULE (Responsibility, Understanding, Learning, and Experience) program, which services sex offenders in custody. The program focuses on helping offenders gain empathy and insight into their victims' experiences. The program mixes different types of sex offenders with different risk levels, which is not a recommended practice. In addition, the Department of Corrections' Victim Services offers safety planning for all victims of sexual crimes.

Domestic violence accounts for nearly half of all assaults and the number of incidents remains the same as 10 years ago, despite ongoing efforts to reduce the incidence of this crime. The MDOC has made addressing domestic violence a priority and is adopting an 8-week batterers' intervention program in Maine State Prison. The program will be a requirement for inmates who wish to have contact with their partners while incarcerated. Research is needed to evaluate this and other initiatives to determine whether they do in fact reduce offending.

Fortunately, property crimes remain the overwhelming share of Index crimes in the state, and reducing these kinds of crimes will require increased vigilance by law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations.

Another continuing challenge is how MDOC coordinates its efforts with the county jails. The Maine Board of Corrections (BOC) has had difficulty implementing their mandate to establish a unified correctional system over the county jail system, and to identify more effective means (such as pretrial diversion strategies) of reducing the recidivism rate.

As a result, the costs of the new coordinated system have not declined, and the savings have not been redirected to urgently needed community corrections. Additional research is needed to continue to monitor the progress of this effort to determine the value of the goal of a unified system.

The literature on evidence-based practices in corrections indicates that in order to achieve significant reductions in recidivism rates, offenders at high risk for reoffending should be placed into sufficiently intensive interventions that target their specific criminogenic needs.⁴⁹ These criminogenic needs are dynamic risk factors that, when addressed or changed, can lower the offender's risk for recidivism. Based on an assessment of the offender, these criminogenic needs can be prioritized to focus services on the most serious. Efforts are currently underway to revamp the programming in the MDOC, particularly with respect to the adult system. In addition, new programs are continually being implemented that have the potential to reduce crime in Maine. One example of this is the "Young Adult Offender Program" which is opening in April of 2014. This program is based upon research that indicates individuals are still maturing "cognitively" into their mid-20s. Accordingly, those eligible (aged 18-26) will be provided an environment similar to the juvenile system, including intensive programming.

⁴⁹ Gendreau, P., Little, T., & Goggin, C. (1996). A meta-analysis of the predictors of adult offender recidivism: What works! *Criminology*, 34, 575-607.

Although the data in this report do not address the prevalence of mental illness and substance abuse disorders, it is widely noted in the literature in other states and anecdotally in Maine that individuals in the criminal justice system have a higher incidence of these conditions. Recent directions in managing offenders with a co-occurring disorder (having one or more disorders relating to the use of alcohol and/or other drugs of abuse as well as one or more mental health disorders) in the corrections system have focused on tools and practice models in which criminogenic risk and need are used to guide criminal justice professionals in prioritizing and matching treatment services for individuals most likely to commit future crimes.⁵⁰ People who have high criminogenic risks, high levels of substance abuse, and serious mental health issues will have different needs than people who have low risks in these areas or some combination. By using assessment tools and strategies, correctional officers and service providers can ensure their clients are being matched up with the appropriate programs or services, and pinpoint resources that might be most beneficial. Additionally, when there is a lack of services or resources, long wait times, or other issues creating barriers to accessing services, risk or needs assessments can be helpful in determining priority for who will benefit from various services the most.

To address the overlapping objectives of the corrections system and those with co-occurring disorders, a framework for integrated supervision and treatment should be required. The National Institute of Corrections has developed a framework based on the three dimensions of: 1) criminogenic risk, 2) need for substance abuse treatment, and 3) need for mental health treatment. The framework builds on the work previously done by the behavioral health field to parse out responsibility for how the mental health and substance abuse systems can collaboratively address the complex treatment needs of diverse groups of individuals with co-occurring disorders.

As Maine moves forward toward further reductions in crime, the state should consider adopting such a model to help those at risk of offending and invariably cycling back into the criminal justice system.

With respect to these issues, the MDOC is continually working to address unmet needs. In February of 2014, the Department is preparing to open an Intensive Mental Health Unit, which will be housed within Maine State Prison. This unit, which is operating through a partnership with the state comprehensive medical provider, Correct Care Solutions, will provide appropriate psychosocial rehabilitation and recovery services to inmates presenting with severe and persistent mental health symptomology. This is a new initiative in the Department, which will help to address what has previously been in need of attention within the system. In addition, the Department provides comprehensive screening and substance abuse treatment in secure facilities. Thus, the Department is working toward the National Institute of Corrections integrated model.

Moving forward, it is important that all criminal justice agencies in the state (police, courts, corrections, education, DHHS) work together to address issues that travel the entire continuum of the justice system. These agencies should ensure their crime reduction efforts and strategies complement one another and that possible collaborative projects are explored.

⁵⁰ Osher, F., D'Amora, D.A., Plotkin, M., Jarrett, N., & Eggleston, A. (2012). *Adults with Behavioral Health Needs Under Correctional Supervision: A Shared Framework for Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Recovery*. Council of State Governments Justice Center and Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project.

There are on-going initiatives in which stakeholders from multiple agencies are all working together, including—on the juvenile side—the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group. On the adult side, the ME Military Legal Issues Committee brings together numerous diverse groups, including representatives of the court, the University system, and corrections to ensure the legal needs of military members are met, and the Maine Fatherhood Leadership Council, which is a multi-agency effort to help men improve relationships with their children. These types of projects will help Maine continue to be one of the safest states in the Union.

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Statistical Analysis Center Advisory Group for their comments and support:

Michael Rocque, Director of Research, Maine Department of Corrections
Paul Vestal, Past Chair, Maine Juvenile Justice Advisory Group
Sherry Wilkins, Court Management Analyst, Maine Administrative Office of the Courts
Tracy Poulin, Senior Planner, Maine Department of Public Safety

Special thanks to Jessica Cummings with Maine's Department of Public Safety. Maine's Department of Public Safety maintains and reports the annual *Crime in Maine* data book which incorporates data dating back to 1986 for all municipalities in the state.

Credits

Authors

Mark Rubin, George Shaler, Amy Geren, Robyn Dumont & Michael Rocque

Editors

George Shaler & Jennifer Dodge

Design and Layout

Sheri Moulton

USM Muskie School of Public Service



UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTHERN MAINE

University of Southern Maine
PO Box 9300
Portland, Maine 04104-9300
www.muskie.usm.maine.edu

A member of the University of Maine System

This report is available on the Maine Statistical
Analysis Center Website at:
<http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch>
or by calling: 207.780.5871