

# CRIME & JUSTICE DATA BOOK

2003 ANNUAL REPORT

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MAINE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

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

**The 2003 Annual Crime & Justice Data Book is issued by the  
Maine Criminal Justice Commission and produced by the  
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# Maine Criminal Justice Commission

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Center

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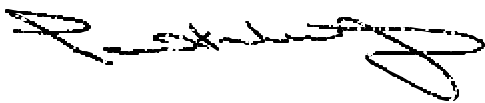
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February 20, 2004

One of the statutory charges of the Maine Criminal Justice Commission is to keep governmental entities informed of trends and existing conditions here in Maine as they apply to our criminal justice system. Over the years the Maine Criminal Justice Commission has printed the Maine Criminal Justice Data Book. This is the latest version of the Data Book and we hope this information will prove useful and informative.

As before, the Data Book will be distributed to State Legislators, advocacy groups, criminal justice professionals and other related groups. Much of the information for the Data Book is located on the website of the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) at <http://www.muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch>. This website is being continuously assessed and updated to make the website and hence the Data Book, easier to use.

We welcome your feedback to both the SAC website and the Criminal Justice Data Book. These are only valuable tools and resources if you can easily use them. If you have any comments or suggestions to improve either the Data Book or website, please contact any member of the Criminal Justice Commission or SAC Advisory group.



Paul K. Vestal, Jr.  
Chairperson

## ***Foreword***

The 2003 Maine Crime and Justice Data Book is a compilation of various state and federal criminal justice reports, including Uniform Crime Report Data (Department of Public Safety-generated data reported to the FBI), Maine Department of Corrections' County Jail monthly population reports and juvenile offender data, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics' state prison population data.

The data book was produced in collaboration with the Maine Department of Corrections, the Maine Criminal Justice Commission and the University of Southern Maine's Muskie School of Public Service. The Muskie School compiles information from various sources 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, compiled from the Department of Public Safety's annual *Crime in Maine* publication
- Court processing data, compiled from data provided by the Maine Administrative Office of the Courts; and
- Corrections data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Maine Department of Corrections

All data are available for secondary analysis on the Maine Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center Website at [www.muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch](http://www.muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch).

This analysis is part of the Maine Statistical Analysis Center's (SAC) mission to provide criminal justice information to the general public and policy makers in Maine. The SAC plans future studies in Maine that examine gun violence, juvenile recidivism and ex-offender reintegration in the community. These analyses will explore conditions at the state and county level to help support efforts to improve conditions in our most distressed communities and among our poorest residents.

### ***About the Muskie School of Public Service***

The Edmund S. 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 Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service, Institute for Public Sector Innovation, 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. The Maine SAC is working toward becoming the repository and clearinghouse not only for completed projects, but also for works-in-progress by researchers, students, policy analysts, and practitioners.

### **Acknowledgements**

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- Sherry Wilkins, Court Management Analyst, Maine Administrative Office of the Courts
- Maine Criminal Justice Commission
- SAC Advisory Group

Special thanks to Sgt. Thomas Kelly and Mary B. Anderson with Maine's Department of Public Safety. Maine's Department of Public Safety maintains and reports Maine's crime reports. They produce the annual *Crime in Maine* databook which incorporates data dating back to 1986 for all municipalities in the state. Special thanks also to John Hinkley, the State Jail Inspector, for information on county jail totals.

### **Credits**

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## **Summary of Key Findings**

The analysis presented in this report yields a number of key findings about crime, arrests and incarceration in Maine:

### **Crime Findings**

**The number of crimes reported in the Uniform Crime Report in Maine was virtually unchanged between 2001 and 2002.** Maine reported more than 34,000 crimes in 2002, slightly lower (1 percent) than 2001, but still three percent higher than 2000, which had the lowest number of reported Index crimes in the past ten years.

**The crime rate in Maine is 35 percent lower than the rest of the nation.** Despite increases found in a majority of Maine's counties, the overall crime rate is significantly lower compared with the rest of the country; however as compared to New Hampshire and Vermont, Maine has a slightly higher crime rate.

**While the number of violent crimes in 2002 declined slightly, rape increased dramatically.** The number of violent crimes (1,402) in 2002 declined by 1.5 percent from the previous year, but it remained higher than the 10-year low in 1999 (1,283). Although violent crime overall decreased, robbery and rape increased.

**Maine has experienced a significant drop in violent crime since 1994, unlike New Hampshire and Vermont.** Violent Crime in Maine fell by 16.3 percent since 1994, while Vermont increased by 10.1 percent and New Hampshire grew by 38 percent.

### **Arrest Findings**

**Over the last decade, arrests for all Index crimes have declined significantly in Maine.** Arrests for violent crime were down 24.5 percent and arrests for property crime fell 16.2 percent between 1993 and 2002.

**Maine has a higher arrest rate than New Hampshire and Vermont.** In relation to the total Maine population, the arrest rate in 2002 was 4,247 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants, higher than New Hampshire's arrest rate of 4,192, and Vermont's rate of 2,585 per 100,000.

**Maine's arrest rate for violent crimes is nearly four times lower than the nation.** Nationally, law enforcement personnel arrested persons for offenses that make up the Crime Index at a rate of 788.4 per 100,000 in population. In 2002, the violent crime arrest rate in Maine was 217.9 per 100,000.

**Over the last ten years the number of female arrests has increased by more than 60 percent.** In 2002, almost 10,000 adult women were arrested for a crime in Maine. That figure has climbed steadily over the last 10 years and represents a 61 percent increase.

**Juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol violations more than doubled in the last ten years.** The only major category of juvenile crime that grew between 1993 and 2002 was related to drug and alcohol offenses. Drug offenses climbed 263 percent between 1993 and 2002, while liquor law violations climbed 114 percent over the ten-year period.

**Female juvenile arrests increased 22 percent, while male juvenile arrests declined 6.1 percent over the last ten years.** Girls now account for 27 percent of the juvenile arrests, up from 22 percent in 1993.

**Statewide clearance rates are generally higher than national figures, except for forcible rape.**

An examination of violent crime clearances showed that the clearance rate for murder was 100 percent (64.0 percent for the U.S.); for aggravated assault, 76.9 percent (56.5 percent U.S.); for forcible rape, 41.9 percent (44.5 percent in U.S.), and for robbery 53.9 percent (25.7 percent U.S.).

### **Court & Incarceration Findings**

**The number of criminal and civil filings in District Court declined 4.1 percent in 2003.** Over the last year, the number of criminal and civil filings in District Court declined 4.1 percent from 134,212 to 128,742. Major declines occurred in juvenile filings, which declined 10.5 percent, and criminal filings which declined 7.6 percent from last year.

**Due to new court regulations, the number of criminal filings in Superior Court increased 32 percent.** Criminal filings in Superior Court increased 32 percent from 2002, the largest percentage increase in the last ten years. Most of the increase in criminal filings in the Superior Court was due to the change in Maine Criminal Rule 22, effective 10/1/02, that transferred Class D&E immediately upon request for jury trial. Previously, pre-trial motions would have been heard in District Court.

**The number of filings and dispositions to the Law Court has declined significantly in the last year.** The number of filings declined 7.3 percent from 2002, and the number of dispositions declined 10.9 percent. The only filings and dispositions that appear to have risen in the last few years relate to child and family issues.

**Maine had the fastest growing prison population increase in the nation.** Between January 1 and December 31, Maine experienced the largest increase (up 11.5 percent) in prison population in the nation, followed by Rhode Island (8.6 percent), Connecticut, Colorado, and Minnesota (all up 7.9 percent).

**The number of inmates in the state prison system is above capacity.** Aside from Rhode Island, all Northeast states exceeded the prison capacities for their inmates. Maine was in between New Hampshire and Vermont (at 4 percent above capacity) as New Hampshire exceeded prison capacity by two percent, while Vermont exceeded capacity by six percent.

**The average in-house population of adult inmates in county jails has nearly doubled in the last ten years.** The average population in county jails has increased dramatically in Maine over the last ten years. In 2003, the total in-house population in county jails averaged 1,450 inmates, nearly double the average in 1994, which is consistent with other states that have seen their county jail population increase.

**The number of pre-trial inmates has doubled in the last ten years.** The number of pre-trial inmates has doubled in the last ten years, and represents the majority of inmates in the county jails. The number of sentenced inmates has also increased, but at a relatively slower rate (49.5 percent).

This report presents a portrait of crime and justice-related indicators in the state, using the most recent Department of Public Safety and court data available for Maine. Totals were disaggregated to the state and county levels and stratified by crime type, age of offender and gender. This report shows that crime has decreased overall in the state, but increased in particular counties. The report also shows that in 2003, women account for a larger percentage of the arrests in the state. Finally, this report illustrates the significant increase in incarceration rates that is having profound social and fiscal impacts on the state.

This report provides a preliminary analysis of the causes of the shifts in crime and arrest trends. Information was not available at this time to provide a more definitive analysis, but as more data become available, we hope to get a better understanding of these factors in the near future.

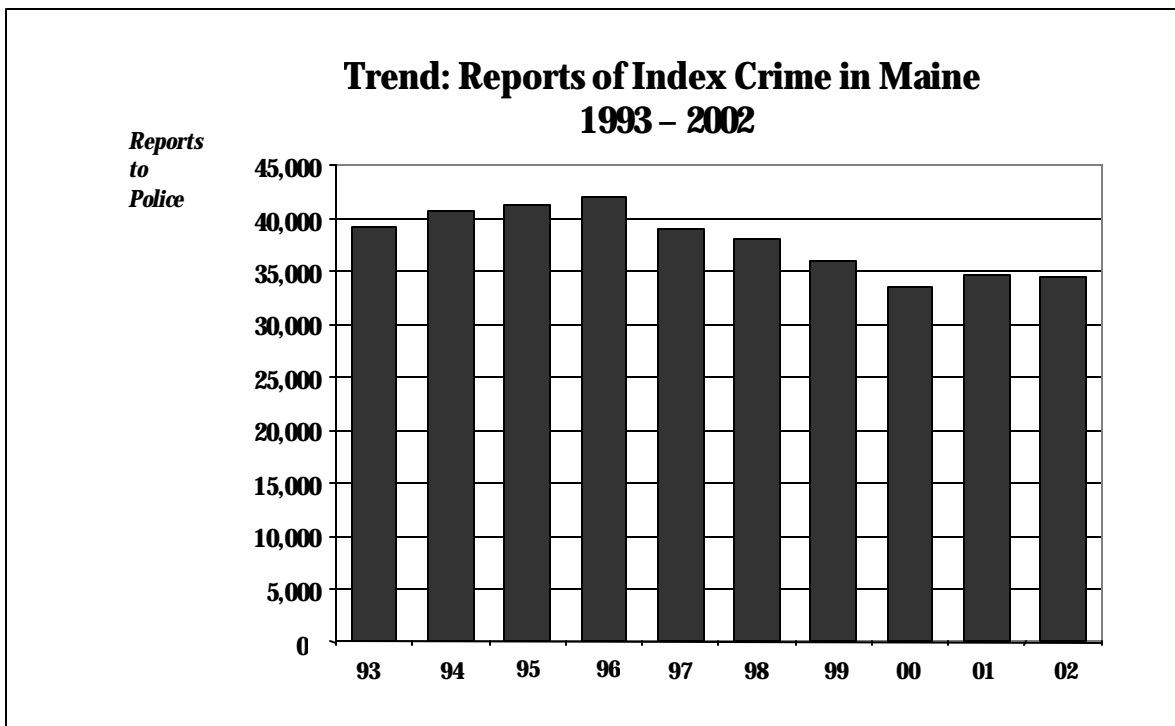
## **Section I: Index Crime Analysis**

Since different kinds of crime rarely follow the same upward and downward trends over time, this section is divided into three parts. The first section presents an overview of Crime Index offense (or hereafter crime) rates in Maine over the last ten years, before examining separately the trends in violent and property crimes. Crime rates are disaggregated to explore the distinct developments across Maine's counties, and in comparison to national and regional trends.

### **Overview of Crime**

**The number of crimes reported in the Uniform Crime Report in Maine was virtually unchanged between 2001 and 2002.<sup>i</sup>**

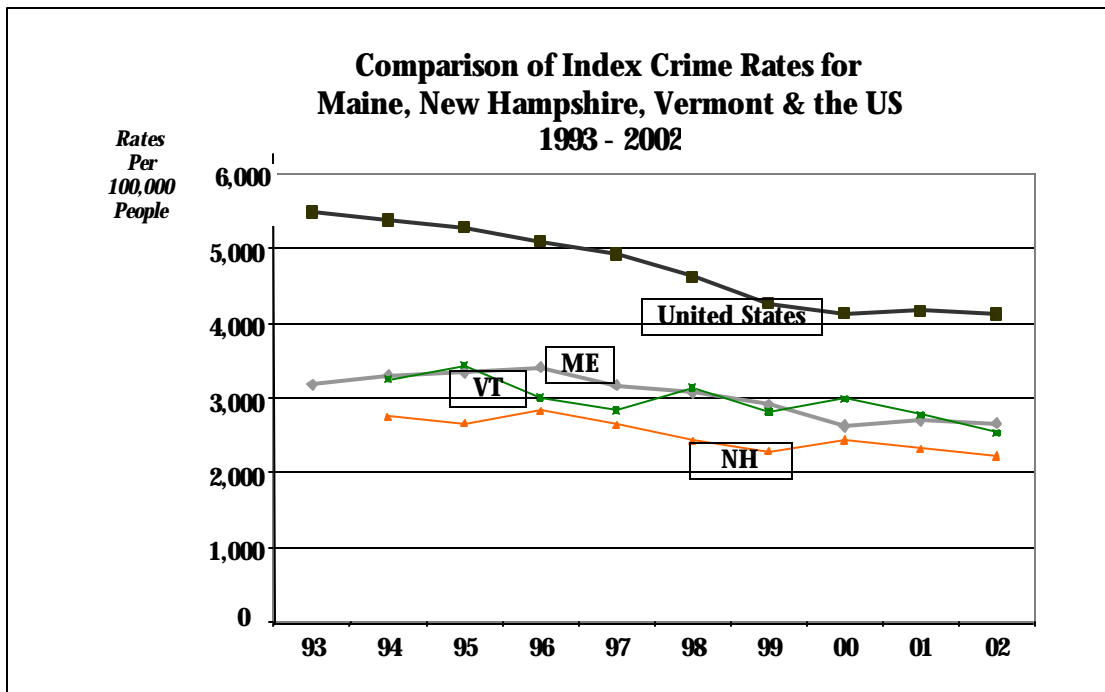
Maine reported more than 34,000 crimes in 2002, slightly lower (one percent) than 2001, but still three percent higher than 2000, which had the lowest number of reported Index crimes in the past ten years. As shown in the table below, the dramatic declines in crime beginning in 1997 have bottomed out, at least for now. The offenses selected to make up the Crime Index were the Part I crimes—the violent crimes of murder (including non-negligent manslaughter), forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. These crimes were considered by the FBI to be the most serious and the most commonly reported crimes occurring in the United States.



**The crime rate in Maine is 35 percent lower than the rest of the nation.**

Despite the increases found in a majority of Maine's counties, the overall crime rate is significantly lower compared with the rest of the country. However, as compared to New Hampshire and Vermont, Maine has a slightly higher crime rate. The number of index crimes per 100,000 in Maine is 2,659, compared with 2,220 for New Hampshire, and 2,530 for Vermont.<sup>ii</sup> As shown in the trend line chart, crime rates in New Hampshire and Vermont have declined since 2000, while in Maine it has remained relatively flat. Maine's one-year decline in crime, on a percentage basis, was faster than the rest of the nation, but almost three times slower than New Hampshire and six times slower than Vermont.

	2002 Total Index Crime rate per 100,000 population	2001-2002 change	1998-2002 change	1994-2002 change
<b>Maine</b>	2,659	-1.4%	-13.7%	-19.3%
<b>New Hampshire</b>	2,220	-4.4%	-8.3%	-19.0%
<b>Vermont</b>	2,530	-8.6%	-19.4%	-22.2%
<b>United States</b>	4,118	-1.0%	-10.8%	-23.4%



**Crime increased in a majority of Maine's counties.**

Although the number of Index crimes fell in 2002, crime increased in a majority (nine of 16) of Maine's counties. It is important to note that one should be careful when analyzing a one year change. Specific factors, such as reporting changes, or crime related to one individual, can often influence the numeric outcomes. Nevertheless, the trends highlighted over the past year can be useful as an early warning system to identify potential crime hotspots. Waldo County reported the largest increase (20.6 percent) followed by Knox (8.8 percent), Sagadahoc (7.0 percent) and Cumberland (6.1 percent). The drop in the number of Index crimes in Penobscot, Androscoggin, and Somerset offset increases elsewhere. These trends suggest that crime across the state may be influenced by specific regional factors.

<b>All Index Crimes</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>Numeric Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Androscoggin	3,824	3,569	-255	-6.7%
Aroostook	1,444	1,498	54	3.7%
Cumberland	8,047	8,541	494	6.1%
Franklin	909	908	-1	-0.1%
Hancock	1,176	1,137	-39	-3.3%
Kennebec	3,101	3,180	79	2.5%
Knox	956	1,040	84	8.8%
Lincoln	564	568	4	0.7%
Oxford	1,313	1,328	15	1.1%
Penobscot	4,707	4,152	-555	-11.8%
Piscataquis	559	524	-35	-6.3%
Sagadahoc	785	840	55	7.0%
Somerset	1,589	1,362	-227	-14.3%
Waldo	563	679	116	20.6%
Washington	767	688	-79	-10.3%
York	4,391	4,420	29	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,695</b>	<b>34,434</b>	<b>-261</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>

While Index crimes grew in nine of Maine's 16 counties from 2001 to 2002, certain counties have actually experienced a sharp increase since 1994. The crime rate in Piscataquis (36.6 percent) and Waldo (31.4 percent) counties grew over the nine-year time span, with Knox and Aroostook counties growing over the

past five years. Washington county’s crime rate has fallen over the last five years (-13.1 percent), but has increased slightly since 1994 (0.5 percent).

It is impossible to say what is driving the increase (or decrease). Part of the explanation may lie in whether these regions benefited from the strong national economy of the late 1990s. York and Cumberland have the lowest county poverty rates in the state,<sup>iii</sup> and these regions may have proved the adage that more jobs mean less crime. The next two sections examine violent and property crime separately. Both crime types show distinct trend patterns within the state, and reflect ongoing challenges for state officials.

**Violent Crime in Maine**

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

<b>All Index Crimes</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>2002 Total Index Crime rate per 100,000 population</b>	<b>2001- 2002 change</b>	<b>1998- 2002 change</b>	<b>1994- 2002 change</b>
Androscoggin	3,387	-7.2%	-12.3%	-13.1%
Aroostook	1,995	3.1%	4.0%	-10.0%
Cumberland	3,167	5.5%	-18.5%	-30.3%
Franklin	3,035	-0.7%	-18.0%	-23.9%
Hancock	2,162	-3.9%	-21.4%	-6.6%
Kennebec	2,674	1.9%	-4.0%	-16.9%
Knox	2,585	8.1%	21.6%	-13.6%
Lincoln	1,664	0.1%	-1.4%	-25.7%
Oxford	2,389	0.5%	-15.9%	-25.0%
Penobscot	2,822	-12.3%	-14.1%	-3.3%
Piscataquis	2,994	-6.8%	14.4%	36.6%
Sagadahoc	2,349	6.3%	-10.7%	-10.1%
Somerset	2,636	-14.8%	-22.6%	-20.5%
Waldo	1,843	19.8%	26.4%	31.6%
Washington	1,996	-10.9%	-13.1%	0.5%
York	2,331	0.0%	-25.0%	-31.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>-13.7%</b>	<b>-19.3%</b>

**While the number of violent crimes in 2002 declined slightly, rape increased dramatically.**

Roughly four percent of all reported crime in Maine are violent offenses. This percentage has remained constant over the last ten years. The number of violent crimes (1,402) in 2002 declined by 1.5 percent from the previous year, but it remained higher than the ten-year low in 1999 (1,283). Although violent crime overall decreased, robbery and rape increased. Robbery increased marginally by 2.3 percent, but as this table shows below, the number of rapes increased in Maine by 21.4 percent.

<b>Violent Crime Index</b>			
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Murder	19	14	-26.3%
Rape	322	391	21.4%
Robbery	263	269	2.3%
Aggravated Assault	819	728	-11.1%
<b>ALL VIOLENT CRIMES</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>

The number of rapes in 2002 was not only the highest total in the last ten years; it was the highest total dating back to 1975. No other index crime had a similar pattern. The number of rapes in Maine has increased 70.7 percent over the last five years.

The increased number of offenses identified in this report may be the result of the increasing confidence of victims in the criminal justice system to report rape.<sup>iv</sup> Maine now has more services available to rape victims such as rape crisis centers, 24-hour hot lines, counselors, witness/victim assistants in district attorneys' offices, and increased sensitivity by law enforcement personnel.

**Two out of the three counties with the highest number of violent crimes in 2001 reported increases in 2002.**

The number of violent crimes declined in half the counties in Maine. Kennebec County had the largest increase numerically in violent crimes in the state at 51. Robbery, aggravated assault and rape all went up sharply over the year in Kennebec County. Violent crime declined significantly in Androscoggin (-19.9 percent), while York (13.7 percent) and Cumberland (1.3 percent) experienced increases in violent crimes in 2002.

The five and nine year patterns of violent crime, however, vary greatly between counties in Maine. While the violent crime rate declined by 16.3 percent in Maine since 1994, it grew in some counties by large rates. The violent crime rate in 2002 in Piscataquis County stands 189 percent higher than in 1994, while in Waldo County the rate is 98 percent higher. Conversely, violent crime rates in Knox, Lincoln and Cumberland counties fell by 57.0 percent, 48.1 percent and 47.1 percent respectively between 2002 and 1994.

It is important to realize that while Piscataquis is one of the least populated counties in Maine, it has a violent crime rate nearly twice the state average and more than forty percent higher than Cumberland county, which has the second highest violent crime rate in the state.

<b>Violent Crimes</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>2002 Violent Crime rate per 100,000 population</b>	<b>2001-2002 change</b>	<b>1998-2001 change</b>	<b>1994-2002 change</b>
Androscoggin	130	-20.4%	-10.6%	-27.6%
Aroostook	85	27.2%	12.9%	43.3%
Cumberland	140	0.7%	-25.3%	-47.1%
Franklin	70	-45.1%	46.3%	-14.7%
Hancock	84	-35.7%	-26.8%	-5.9%
Kennebec	117	57.0%	31.0%	21.7%
Knox	45	-5.8%	-47.3%	-57.0%
Lincoln	53	-45.8%	7.3%	-48.1%
Oxford	117	-24.9%	99.6%	34.5%
Penobscot	75	-21.2%	-26.8%	-10.3%
Piscataquis	201	-12.7%	-30.3%	189.6%
Sagadahoc	92	92.9%	83.1%	55.6%
Somerset	105	11.8%	-64.9%	18.9%
Waldo	90	-8.9%	128.7%	98.3%
Washington	128	24.9%	-5.6%	5.4%
York	109	13.0%	-14.0%	14.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>-15.0%</b>	<b>-16.3%</b>

**Maine has experienced a significant drop in violent crime since 1994 unlike New Hampshire and Vermont.**

Maine’s 2002 violent crime index fell by 16.3 percent since 1994, while Vermont increased by 10.1 percent and New Hampshire grew by 38.0 percent. Since 1998, Maine’s violent crime has declined 15 percent, while in New Hampshire it has gone up more than 50 percent. Today, violent crime remains low in Maine, and still enjoys a violent crime rate nearly five times lower than the rest of the country.

In the next few years it will be important to track whether the redeployment of law enforcement’s resources to combat terrorism, and many of the large-scale social forces (growing economy, fewer teenagers) will allow crime to fall even lower. Violent crime cannot be seen as a homogenous phenomenon. Certain types of crimes in particular areas have declined significantly while others have risen sharply. The next section examines property crime and shows that Maine has a rate lower than the United States, but higher than other northern New England states.

<b>Violent Crimes</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>Numeric Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Androscoggin	171	137	-34	-19.9%
Aroostook	50	64	14	28.0%
Cumberland	372	377	5	1.3%
Franklin	38	21	-17	-44.7%
Hancock	68	44	-24	-35.3%
Kennebec	88	139	51	58.0%
Knox	19	18	-1	-5.3%
Lincoln	33	18	-15	-45.5%
Oxford	86	65	-21	-24.4%
Penobscot	140	111	-29	-20.7%
Piscataquis	40	37	-3	-7.5%
Sagadahoc	17	33	16	94.1%
Somerset	48	54	6	12.5%
Waldo	36	33	-3	-8.3%
Washington	35	44	9	25.7%
York	182	207	25	13.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>

	<b>2002 Violent Index Crime rate per 100,000 population</b>	<b>2001-2002 change</b>	<b>1998-2002 change</b>	<b>1994-2002 change</b>
<b>Maine</b>	108	-2.6%	-15.0%	-16.3%
<b>New Hampshire</b>	161	-5.2%	50.4%	38.0%
<b>Vermont</b>	107	1.6%	0.4%	10.1%
<b>United States</b>	495	-1.9%	-12.7%	-30.7%

## **Property Crime in Maine**

Although most academic and public discussion of crime rates focuses on violent crime, it is important to note the dramatic, long-term drop in the rates of property crime in Maine. Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. These crimes do not involve the threat of violence, but entail property taken from one by another or the destruction of property.<sup>v</sup>

### **Property crime declined slightly in 2002.**

Property crimes showed a slight decrease during 2002, falling by 240 reported offenses, a 0.7 percent decrease. Property crime over the last ten years follows the same pattern found in violent crimes in Maine. After peaking in the mid 1990s, property crime fell before creeping up slightly in the last three years. Once again, it is impossible to say conclusively what drove the declines in the late 1990s, but the strength of the national economy might have played a significant factor. It is worth noting that the increase found in the last three reported years coincided with the economy falling into recession.

<b>Property Crimes</b>			
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Burglary	6,878	6,944	1.0%
Larceny	24,515	24,496	-0.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,667	1,418	-14.9%
Arson	212	174	-17.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,272</b>	<b>33,032</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>

### **Ten counties showed one-year increases in property crime in 2002.**

By county, Waldo had the highest percentage increase at 22.6 percent, which was twice as high as the second highest increase found in Knox County (9.1 percent). In fact, the slight decline in property crime across the state can be attributed in large part to three counties: Penobscot (-526), Somerset (-233) and Androscoggin (-221).

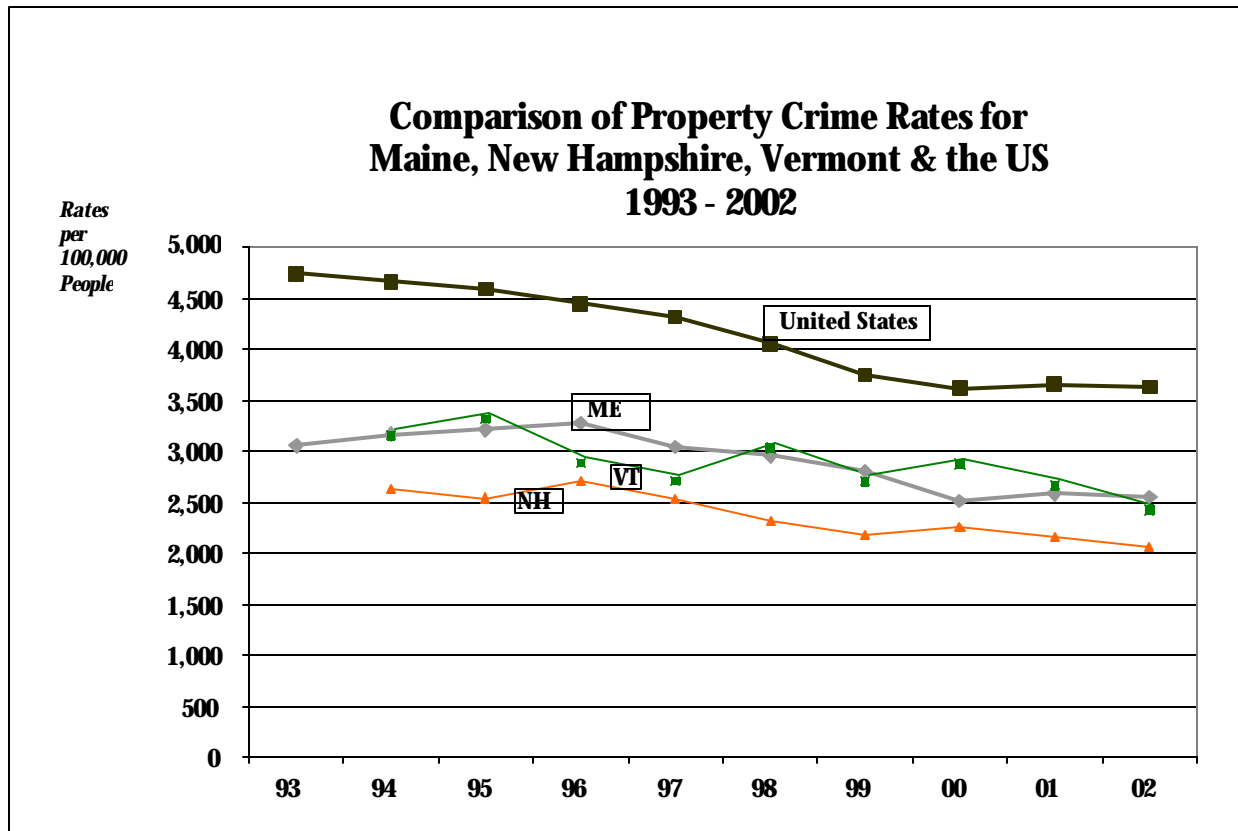
<b>Property Crimes</b>				
<b>County</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>Numeric Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
Androscoggin	3,653	3,432	-221	-6.0%
Aroostook	1,394	1,434	40	2.9%
Cumberland	7,675	8,164	489	6.4%
Franklin	871	887	16	1.8%
Hancock	1,108	1,093	-15	-1.4%
Kennebec	3,013	3,041	28	0.9%
Knox	937	1,022	85	9.1%
Lincoln	531	550	19	3.6%
Oxford	1,227	1,263	36	2.9%
Penobscot	4,567	4,041	-526	-11.5%
Piscataquis	519	487	-32	-6.2%
Sagadahoc	768	807	39	5.1%
Somerset	1,541	1,308	-233	-15.1%
Waldo	527	646	119	22.6%
Washington	732	644	-88	-12.0%
York	4,209	4,213	4	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,272</b>	<b>33,032</b>	<b>-240</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>

**Property crime has fallen consistently since 1994 across most counties.**

Waldo (56.1 percent) and Piscataquis (22.9 percent) were the only two counties showing an increase in property crime rates since 1994. Somerset and York County had the largest decreases since 1994, driving their property crime rates into the lower half of all of Maine's counties. Cumberland County continues to have the highest property crime rate at 3,213 property crimes per 100,000, but it is still lower than the national crime figure of 3,624 property crimes per 100,000 residents.

Property crime makes up about three-quarters of all crime in the United States. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, property crimes have been declining since 1991 and are now at their lowest level in three decades. The nation's property crime rate has declined by 29 percent since 1991, from 5,140 property crimes per 100,000 to 3,624 in 2002.<sup>vi</sup>

Overall, the 2002 property crime rate per 100,000 in Maine is similar to New Hampshire and Vermont, and 38 percent lower than the rest of the country. The property crime rate in Maine has fallen nearly 20 percent since 1994, which is slightly slower than US, New Hampshire and Vermont. Most of the progress at reducing property crimes has occurred over the last five years, which could be the result of the after effects of the strong national economy in the late 1990s.



## **Implications**

The Index Crime data show that while Maine remains far below national averages for violent crime, forcible rape trends have begun to increase. It is not possible to say whether this increase is solely due to increased reporting of the crime, or reflective of a larger problem. Nevertheless, this section is intended to highlight trends, and help pose questions to policy makers.

The results also pose additional questions, such as the relationship between crime and socio-economic indicators, such as poverty, unemployment and population growth. As this table shows, the unemployment rate declined in all counties and may be a contributing factor to the overall decline in crime in Maine. However, individual county outcomes do not appear to be contingent solely on socio-economic outcomes. Poverty rate changes also show that even counties with a poverty rate increase, such as York County, experienced significant declines. It should be noted however that the three counties that experienced a crime increase between 1994 and 2002, Piscataquis, Waldo and Washington counties had among the highest poverty rates in the state as of 2000.

<b>County</b>	<b>Index crime change 1994-2002</b>	<b>Population change 1990-2000</b>	<b>Unemployment rate change 1994-2002</b>	<b>Poverty Rate change 1990-2000</b>
Androscoggin	-13.1%	-1.4%	-43.4%	-2.2%
Aroostook	-10.0%	-15.0%	-60.2%	-1.2%
Cumberland	-30.3%	9.2%	-44.0%	-0.9%
Franklin	-23.9%	1.6%	-30.8%	16.8%
Hancock	-6.6%	10.3%	-45.0%	1.6%
Kennebec	-16.9%	1.0%	-40.3%	8.4%
Knox	-13.6%	9.1%	-44.4%	-15.4%
Lincoln	-25.7%	10.7%	-47.4%	5.1%
Oxford	-25.0%	4.1%	-32.0%	-5.3%
Penobscot	-3.3%	-1.1%	-42.3%	5.4%
Piscataquis	36.6%	-7.6%	-28.6%	-2.9%
Sagadahoc	-10.1%	5.0%	-28.6%	18.7%
Somerset	-20.5%	2.3%	-21.5%	2.9%
Waldo	31.6%	9.9%	-50.0%	-13.1%
Washington	0.5%	-3.9%	-29.6%	-1.6%
York	-31.4%	13.5%	-24.6%	20.0%

One of the trends that may have a continuing impact on crime rates is the increased use of prescription drugs. Maine's accidental drug overdoses increased six-fold from 1997 to 2002, soaring from 19 deaths to 126, according to the state medical examiner's office.<sup>vii</sup>

In 2000, Maine led the nation in drug treatment for OxyContin and other opiates, excluding heroin, at a rate of 63 per 100,000 people, according to the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Maine's number of treated opiate addicts was six times higher than New York's, triple that of Connecticut's, almost 16 times higher than New Hampshire's rate.<sup>viii</sup>

Moreover, the federal Drug Enforcement Agency ranked Maine among the top 10 states for abuse of prescribed painkillers - OxyContin, Percocet. Given this trend, the lack of any residential drug treatment beds, detox centers, or methadone clinics in such counties as Hancock, Piscataquis and Washington may have a profound influence on criminal activity in the next three to five years.<sup>ix</sup>

As for options to reduce crime, there may be some low cost, no-cost opportunities to reduce property crimes in the state. A recent study showed that burglary rates decline as publicity efforts for burglary reduction initiatives increase.<sup>x</sup> This study found that two schemes in particular had significant impacts on burglary reductions: (1) stakeholding interventions such as neighborhood watch programs and (2) location-specific strategies such as "target hardening." Target hardening strategies include installing a burglar alarm system, security gates, or improved locks. Because of these interventions these strategies may hold promise in Maine as they are economically cost-effective.

The information presented in this chapter is an initial review of the crime rates in Maine. Since the crime data do not yet tell us what has happened in Maine since 2002, and the data include only a limited number of indicators that measure state wide trends, we hope to work with local officials and policy makers to build upon the findings presented here to analyze additional trends that may contribute to lower criminal outcomes.

This section is intended to provide evidence for place-based strategies that target specific populations, since individual counties face their own unique circumstances. Better information at the county/municipal level can help providers and funders to geographically target their resources to address some of the systemic issues that may lead to higher crime rates.

## Appendix A: Tables of Crime Trends in Maine

**Table 1: Trends in Reported Index Crimes in Maine, by Type of Offense, 1993-2002**

Year	Total Index Crime	Violent Crime Sub-Total	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime Sub-Total	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
93	39,250	1,572	16	348	263	945	37,678	8,918	26,769	1,665	326
94	40,688	1,598	28	315	277	978	39,090	8,915	28,138	1,756	281
95	41,334	1,641	21	268	331	1,021	39,693	9,218	28,504	1,720	251
96	42,026	1,549	25	266	288	970	40,477	9,230	29,193	1,766	288
97	39,052	1,490	19	252	258	961	37,562	8,218	27,449	1,642	253
98	38,053	1,570	26	229	263	1,052	36,483	8,300	26,464	1,517	202
99	35,941	1,283	25	273	196	789	34,658	7,622	25,381	1,457	198
00	33,470	1,390	14	318	246	812	32,080	6,759	23,808	1,317	196
01	34,695	1,423	19	322	263	819	33,272	6,878	24,515	1,667	212
02	34,434	1,402	14	391	269	728	33,032	6,944	24,496	1,418	174

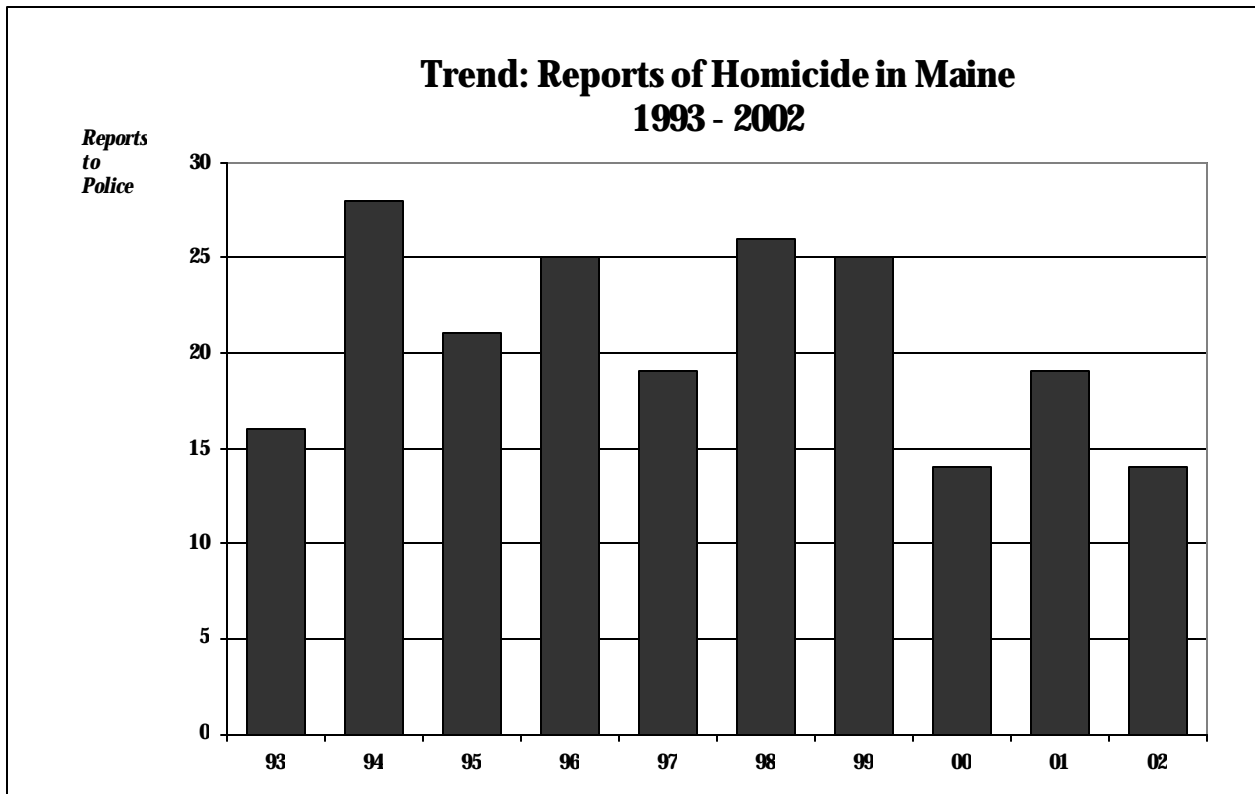
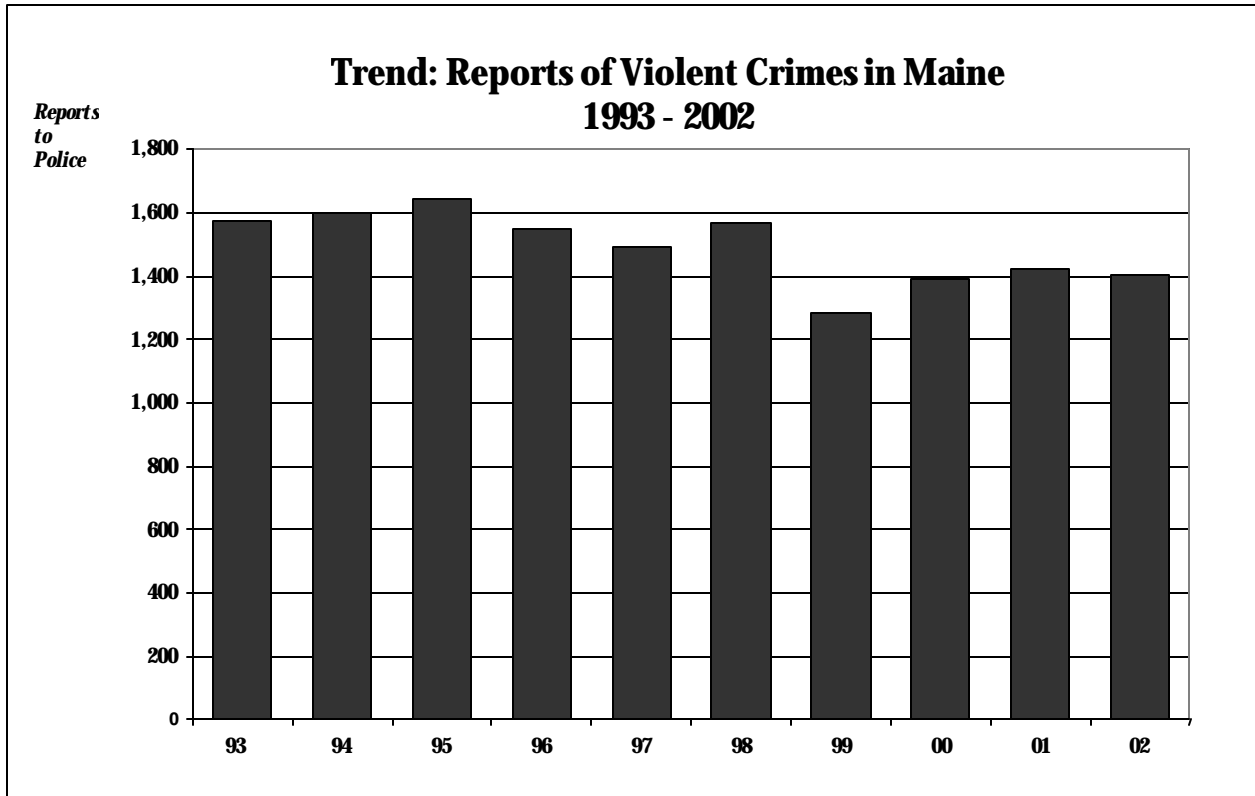
Sources: Maine Department of Public Safety, 1993-2002

**Table 2: Trends in Rates of Index Crimes Per 100,000 Residents, 1993-2002**

Year	Total Index Crime	Violent Crime Sub-Total	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime Sub-Total	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
93	3,178	127	1	28	21	77	3,051	722	2,168	135	26
94	3,294	129	2	26	22	79	3,165	722	2,278	142	23
95	3,347	134	2	22	27	83	3,213	746	2,308	139	20
96	3,403	126	2	22	23	79	3,277	747	2,364	143	23
97	3,163	122	2	21	21	78	3,041	665	2,223	133	20
98	3,081	127	2	19	21	85	2,954	672	2,143	123	16
99	2,910	104	2	22	16	64	2,806	617	2,055	118	16
00	2,625	110	1	25	19	64	2,515	530	1,867	103	15
01	2,697	111	1	25	20	64	2,586	535	1,905	130	16
02	2,659	108	1	30	21	56	2,551	536	1,892	110	13

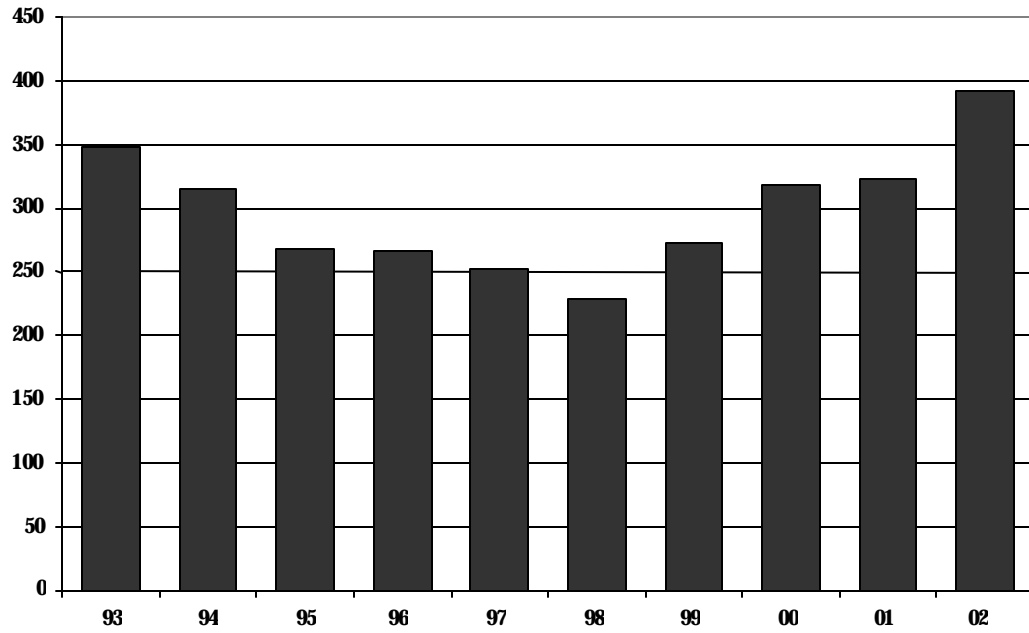
Sources: Maine Department of Public Safety, 1993-2002

**Appendix B: Maine Crime Charts 1993-2002**



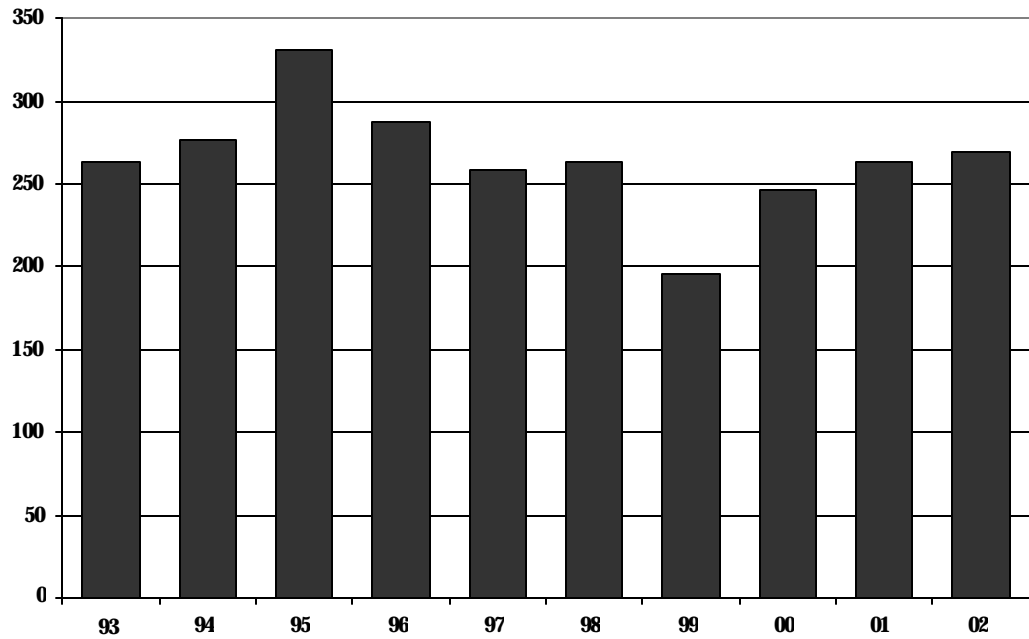
### Trend: Reports of Forcible Rape in Maine 1993 - 2002

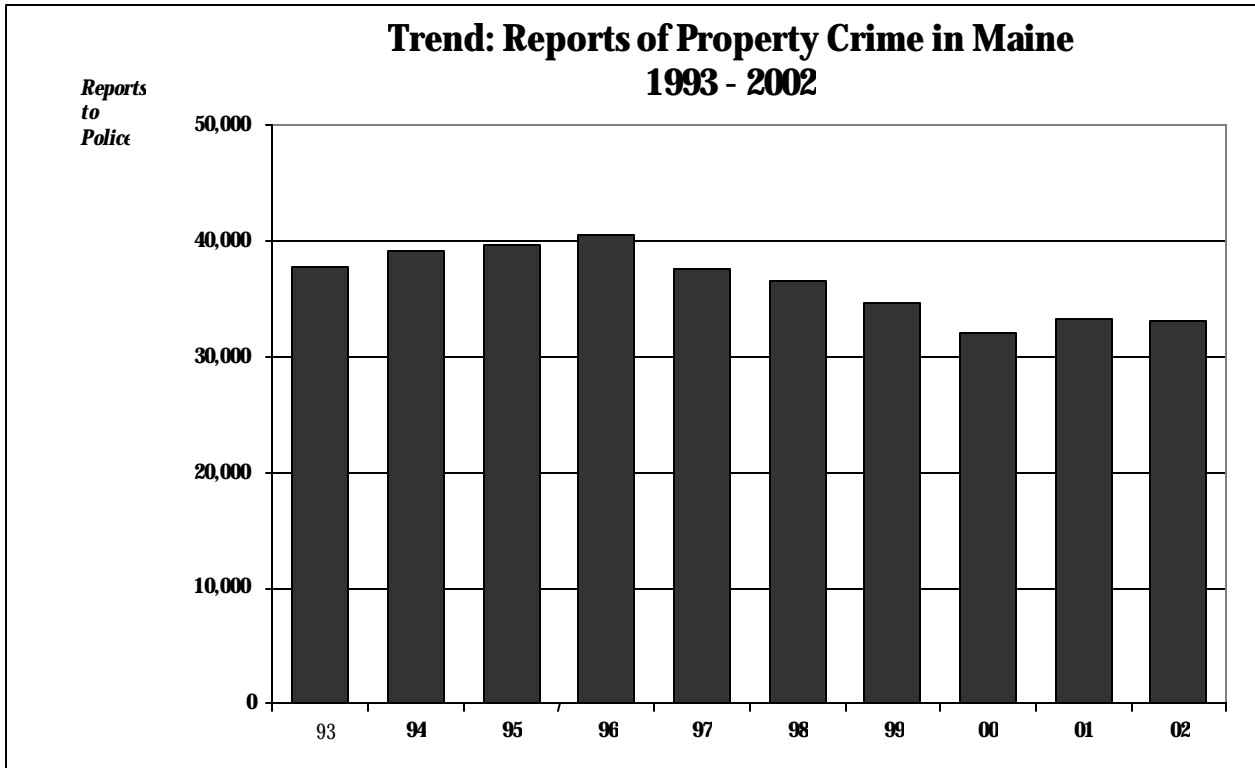
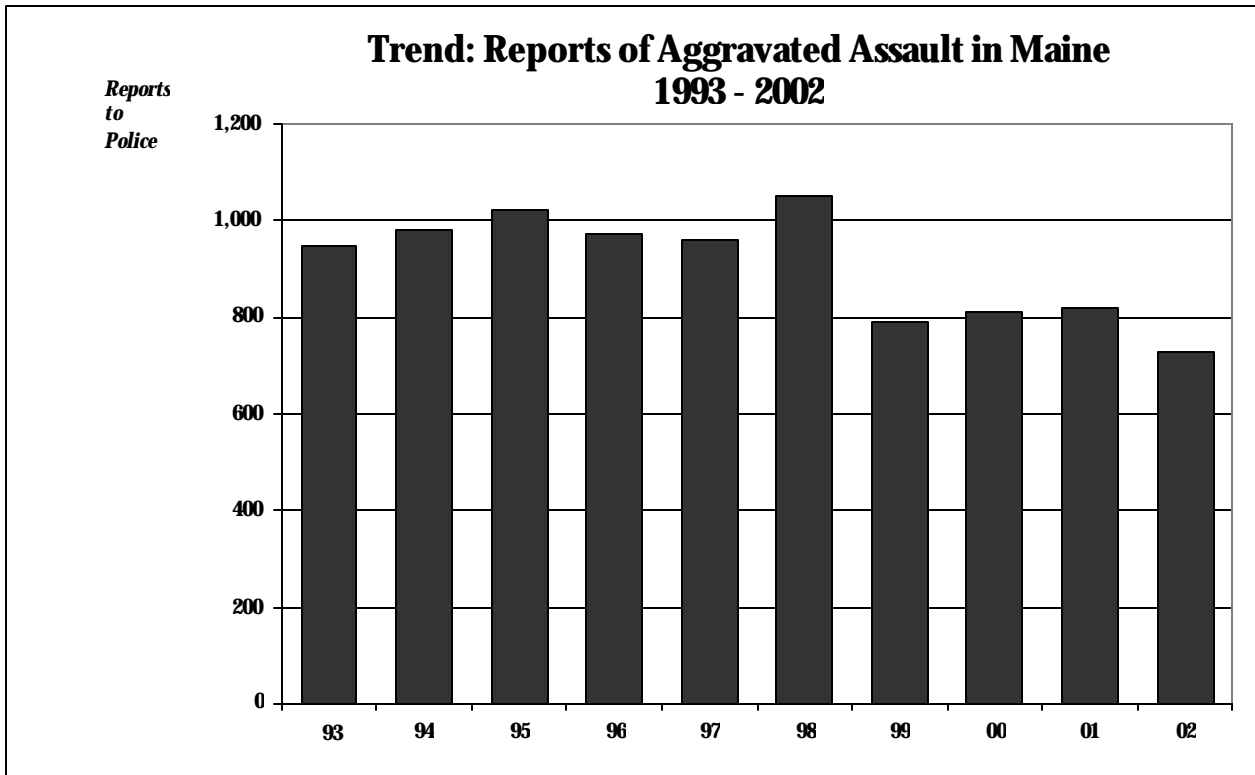
*Reports  
to  
Police*



### Trend: Reports of Robbery in Maine 1993 - 2002

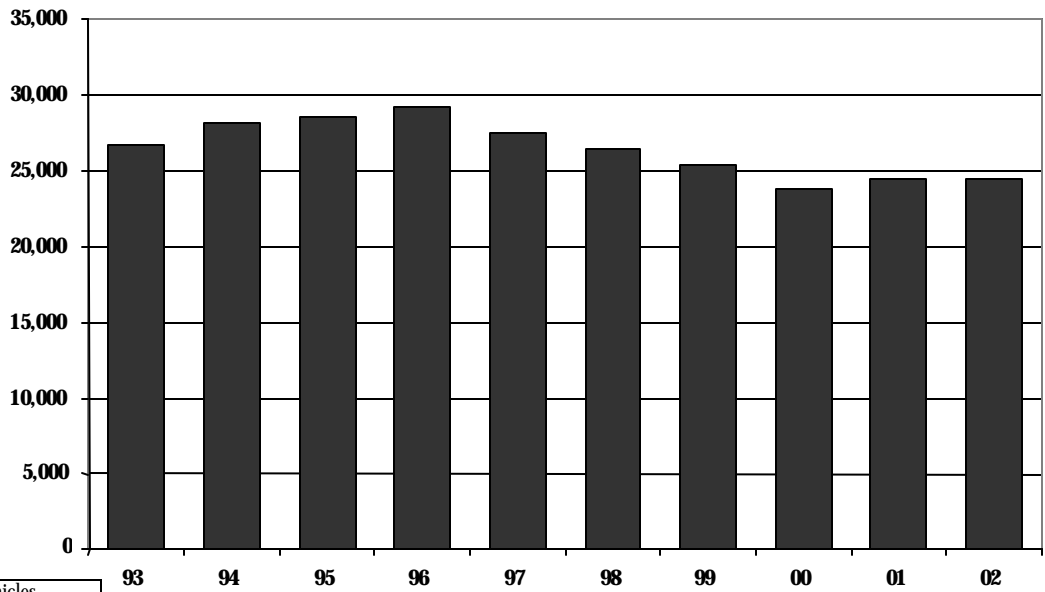
*Reports  
to  
Police*





### Trend: Reports of Larceny/Theft\* in Maine 1993 - 2002

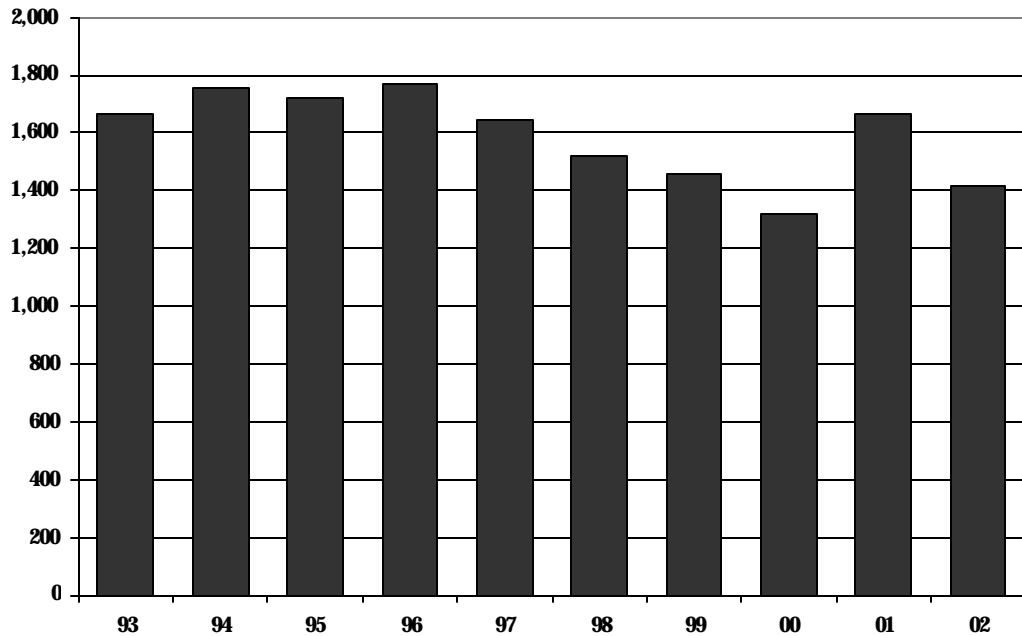
*Reports  
to  
Police*



\*Excludes Motor Vehicles

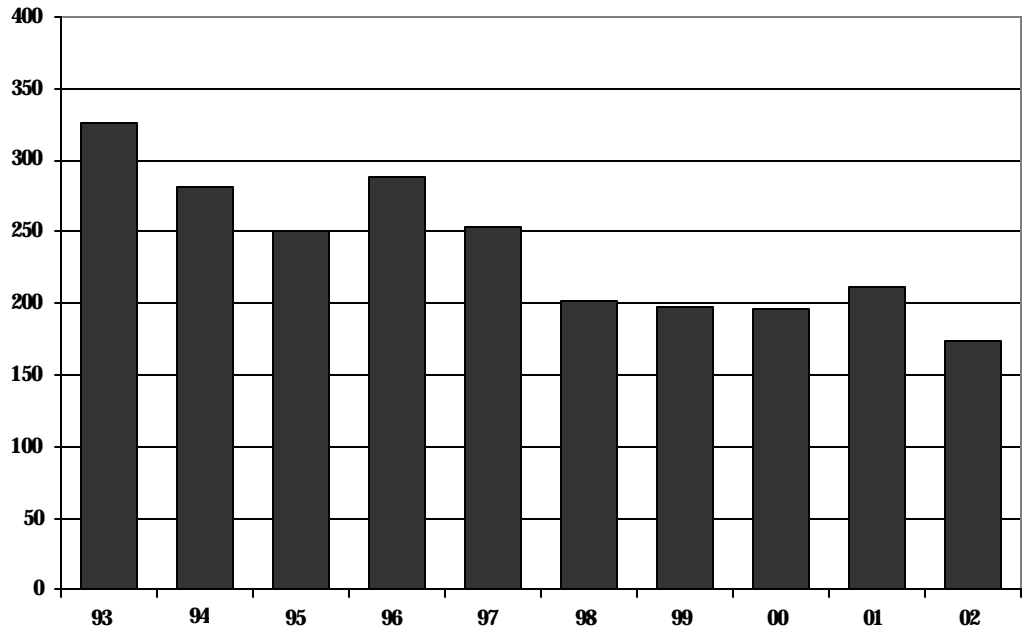
### Trend: Reports of Motor Vehicle Theft in Maine 1993 - 2002

*Reports  
to  
Police*

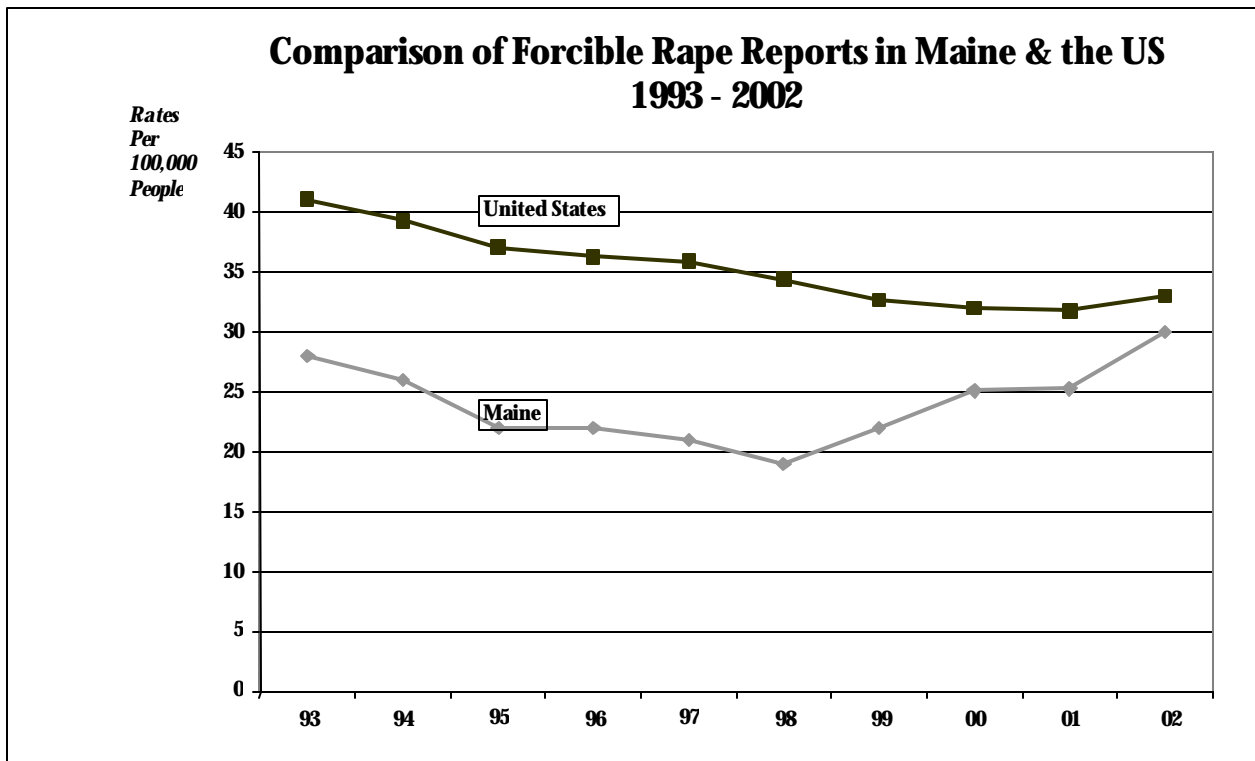
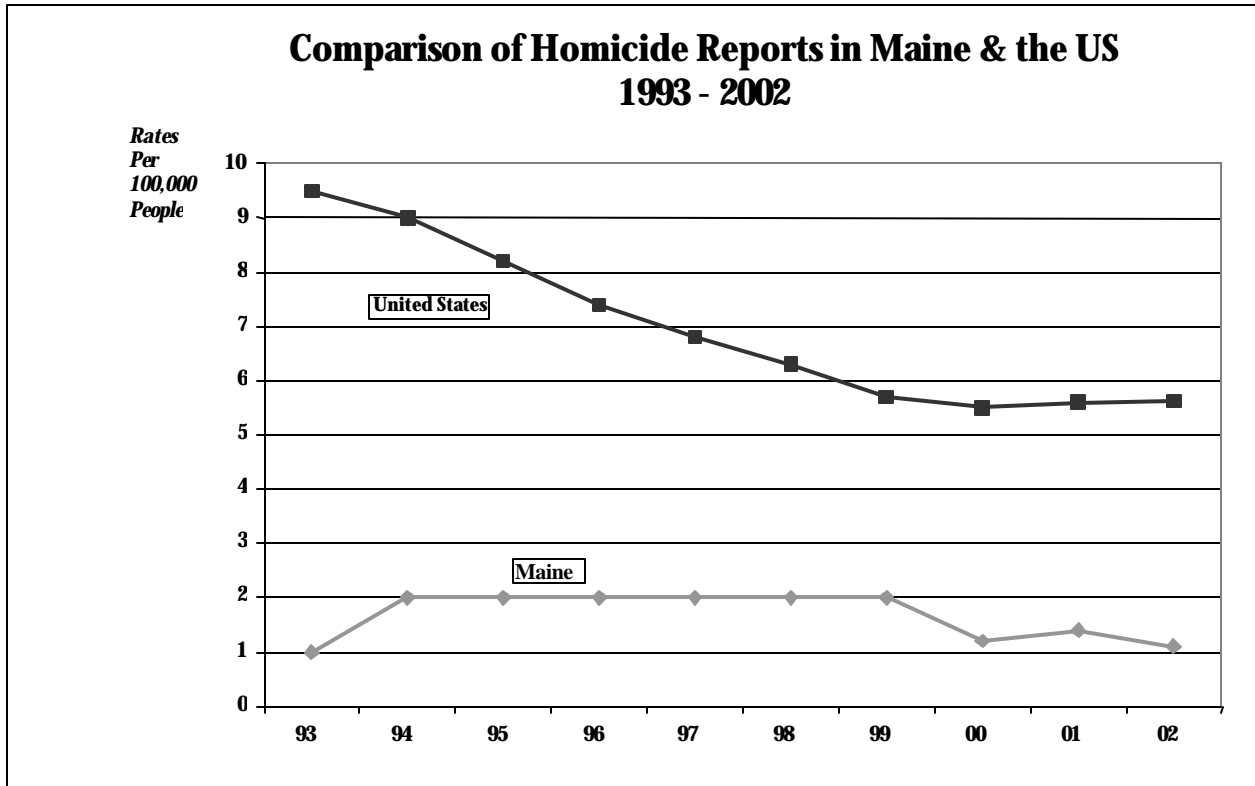


### Trend: Reports of Arson in Maine 1993 - 2002

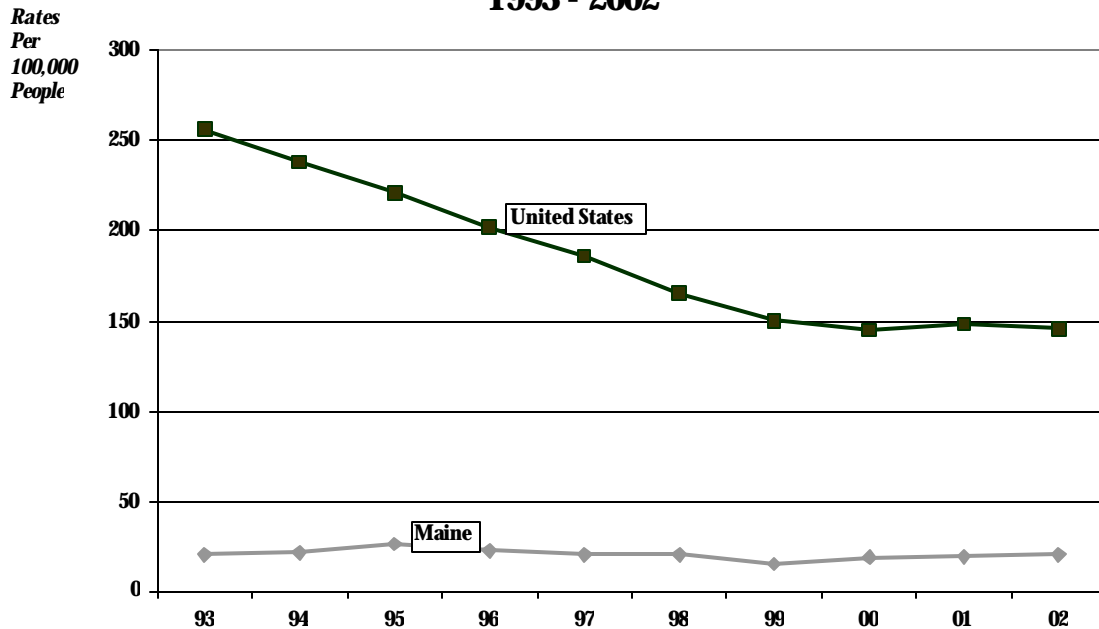
*Reports  
to  
Police*



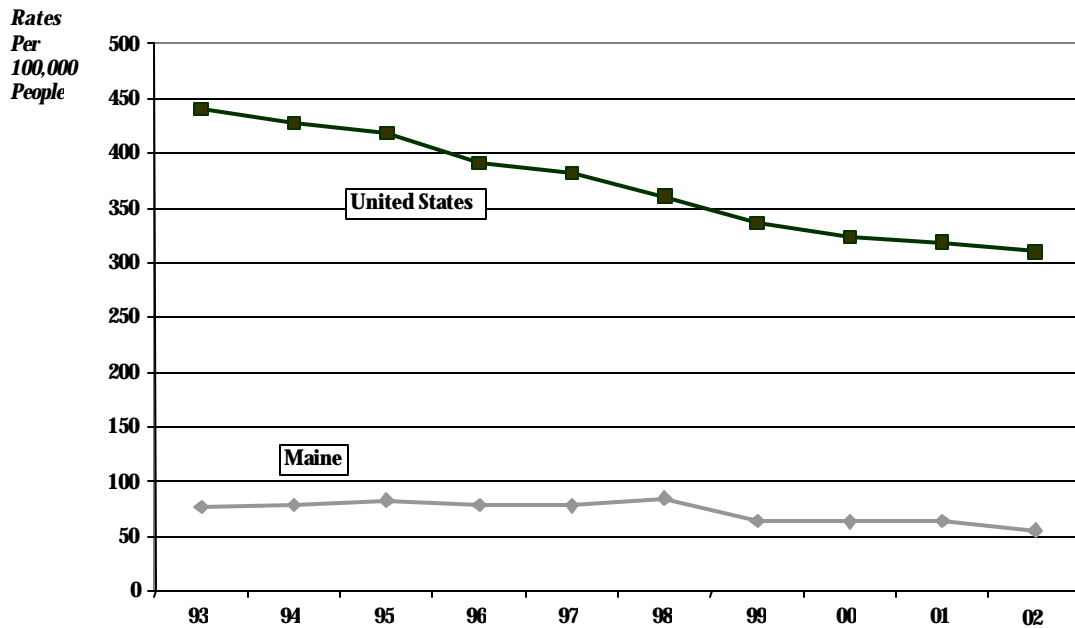
**Appendix C: Comparison Crime Rate Charts 1993-2002**



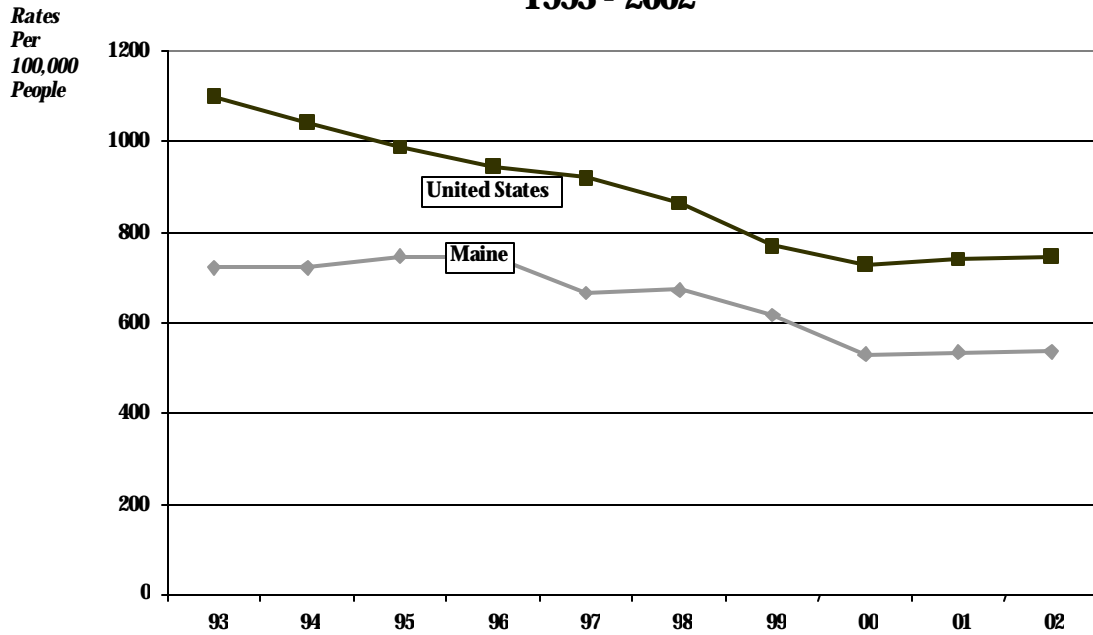
### Comparison of Robbery Reports in Maine & the US 1993 - 2002



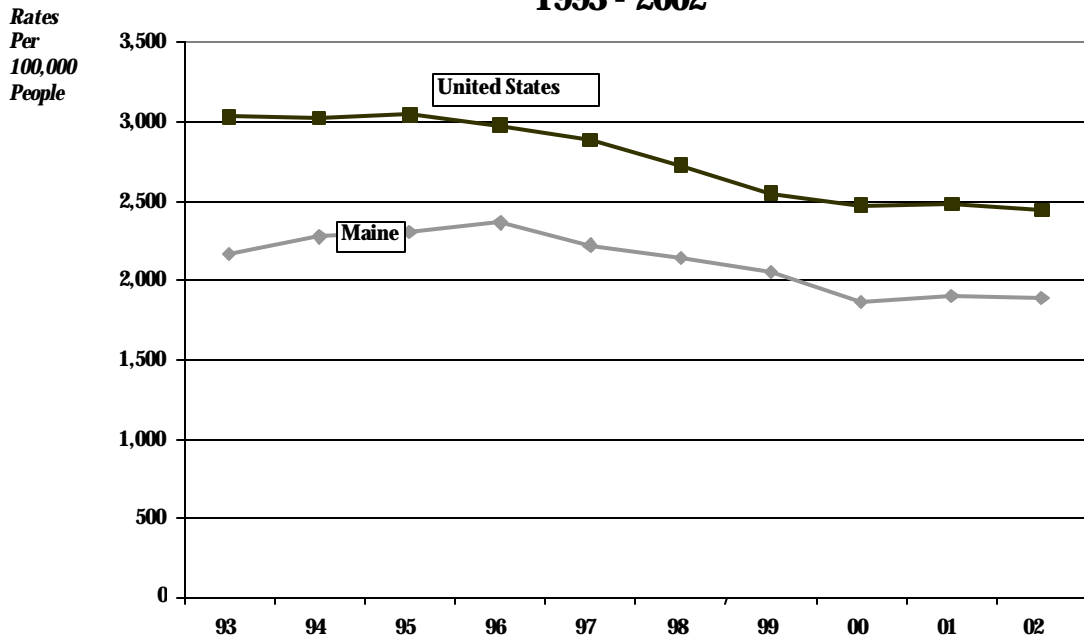
### Comparison of Aggravated Assault Reports in Maine & the US 1993 - 2002



### Comparison of Burglary Reports in Maine & the US 1993 - 2002

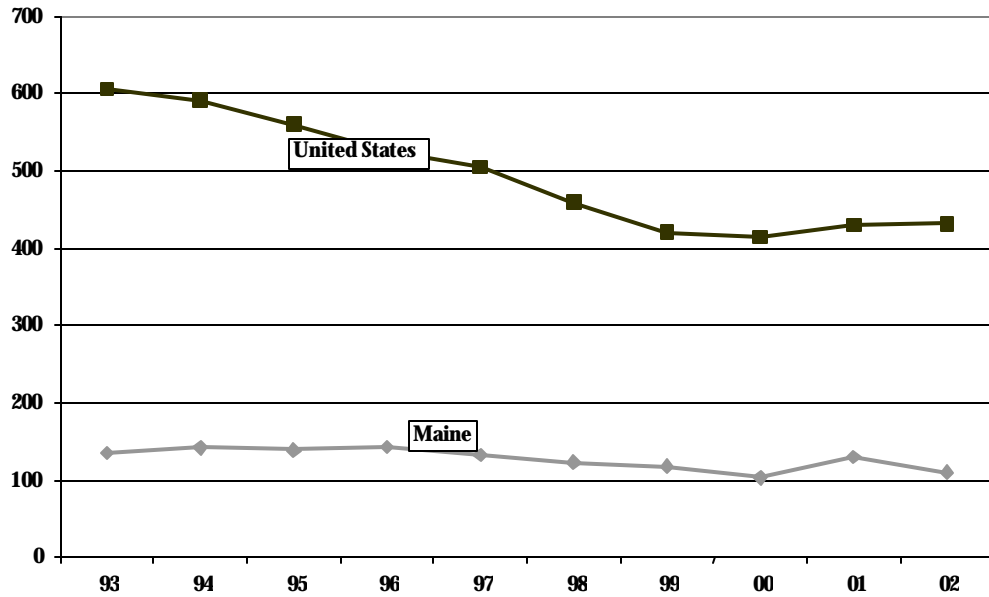


### Comparison of Larceny/Theft Reports in Maine & the US 1993 - 2002



### Comparison of Motor Vehicle Thefts in Maine & the US 1993 - 2002

*Rates  
Per  
100,000  
People*



## **Endnotes**

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<sup>i</sup> All Maine data are from the Department of Public Safety's *Crime in Maine* reports for 1995-2002

[http://www.state.me.us/dps/cim/crime\\_in\\_maine/cim.htm](http://www.state.me.us/dps/cim/crime_in_maine/cim.htm)

<sup>ii</sup> All data for New Hampshire, Vermont and the United States was taken from the FBI's annual Uniform Crime Reports.

<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm#nibrs>

<sup>iii</sup> According to 2000 Census data. [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

<sup>iv</sup> Ibid.

<sup>v</sup> *2002 Crime in Maine*, Department of Public Safety, 2003.

<sup>vi</sup> From *Reflections on Crime Decline: Lessons for the Future?*, by Jeremy Travis and Michelle Waul, The Urban Institute, August 2002.

<sup>vii</sup> *Facing the addiction: Maine's growing drug-abuse problem takes a younger face*, by Barbara Walsh, Kennebec Journal, December 17<sup>th</sup>

2003, <http://www.centralmaine.com/news/local/252446.shtml>

<sup>viii</sup> Ibid.

<sup>ix</sup> Ibid.

<sup>x</sup> *Opportunity is in the Eye of the Beholder: The Role of Publicity in Crime Prevention*, Shane D. Johnson and Kate J. Bowers, 2(3), *Criminology and Public Policy* 497 (2003)

## Section II: Arrest and Clearance Report

In the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program, one arrest is counted for each separate occasion in which an individual is arrested, cited, or summoned for criminal acts in Part I and Part II crimes. Part I crimes, or Index crimes, include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft, and arson. Part II crimes, or Non-Index crimes, are all other crimes for which data is gathered that are not included in the Part I crimes (see Uniform Crime Reporting System section at the end of the report). An individual may be arrested several times during the year or have been arrested for a crime committed the previous year so the arrest figures in this section should not be viewed as an annual accounting of the number of persons arrested, but rather, as the number of arrests reported by law enforcement.

**Since 2001, the number of arrests in Maine declined by 3.5 percent.**

In 2002, law enforcement agencies in Maine made more than 55,000 arrests for criminal infractions excluding traffic violations. The total number of arrests for all offenses in 2002 decreased 3.5 percent from 2001. Arrests for offenses that make up the Crime Index (Part I) declined one percent as arrests for violent crime decreased 6.6 percent and arrests for property crime decreased 0.4 percent. The majority of arrests are found in the Part II offenses. Arrests for drug abuse violations and Driving Under the Influence (DUI), estimated at 11,694 in 2002, accounted for 21.2 percent of all arrests. Arrests for simple assaults, another part II crime, had the second highest total at 7,389.

<b>Offenses</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>Percent change</b>
Murder	12	13	8.3%
Forcible Rape	115	126	9.6%
Robbery	192	170	-11.5%
Aggravated Assault	531	485	-8.7%
<b>Violent Crime Arrests</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>
Burglary	1,332	1,474	10.7%
Larceny-Theft	5,589	5,440	-2.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	415	403	-2.9%
Arson	75	68	-9.3%
<b>Property Crime Arrests</b>	<b>7,411</b>	<b>7,385</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime Arrests (Part I)</b>	<b>8,261</b>	<b>8,179</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Arrests</b>	<b>57,041</b>	<b>55,036</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>

Overall, total arrests (for both Part I and Part II crimes) decreased 4.1 percent over the last five years (1998-2002). When compared to 1998 arrest data, violent crime arrests in 2002 were down 10.6 percent and property crime arrests fell 14.7 percent. These declines contrast with the small decrease in Part II crimes, which declined by only two percent.

**Over the last decade, arrests for Index crimes have declined significantly in Maine.**

From 1993 to 2002, there was a 17.7 percent increase in total (Index and Non-Index) arrests. This was solely due to the 27 percent increase in Non-Index Crime (Part II) arrests. Arrests for violent crime were down 24.5 percent and arrests for property crime fell 16.2 percent. Non Index Crimes with the fastest rates of growth between 1993 and 2002 were drug abuse violations up 84.0 percent to 4,877 arrests, and liquor law violations (see UCR list at end of report) which grew 75.0 percent to 3,595 arrests. It is important to note that DUI arrests went down 10.1 percent over the same time period, which may reflect the public outreach efforts to curb drinking and driving.

<b>Arrests</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001-2002 %change</b>	<b>1998-2002 % change</b>	<b>1993-2002 % change</b>
Murder	8	19	12	13	8.3%	-31.6%	62.5%
Forcible Rape	130	72	115	126	9.6%	75.0%	-3.1%
Robbery	116	146	192	170	-11.5%	16.4%	46.6%
Aggravated Assault	798	651	531	485	-8.7%	-25.5%	-39.2%
<b>Violent Crime Arrests</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>	<b>-10.6%</b>	<b>-24.5%</b>
Burglary	1,916	1,682	1,332	1,474	10.7%	-12.4%	-23.1%
Larceny-Theft	6,446	6,436	5,589	5,440	-2.7%	-15.5%	-15.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	453	462	415	403	-2.9%	-12.8%	-11.0%
Arson	128	76	75	68	-9.3%	-10.5%	-46.9%
<b>Property Crime Arrests</b>	<b>8,815</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>7,411</b>	<b>7,385</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-14.7%</b>	<b>-16.2%</b>
<b>Total Index Crime Arrests (Part I)</b>	<b>9,867</b>	<b>9,544</b>	<b>8,261</b>	<b>8,179</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-14.3%</b>	<b>-17.1%</b>
<b>Total Non-Index (Part II) Crime Arrests</b>	<b>36,901</b>	<b>47,830</b>	<b>48,780</b>	<b>46,857</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total Arrests</b>	<b>46,768</b>	<b>57,374</b>	<b>57,041</b>	<b>55,036</b>	<b>-3.5%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>

**Maine has a higher arrest rate than New Hampshire and Vermont.**

Maine’s arrest rate in 2002 was 4,247 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants, higher than New Hampshire’s arrest rate of 4,192, and Vermont’s rate of 2,585 per 100,000. Statewide, law enforcement personnel arrested persons for offenses that make up the Crime Index (violent and property crimes) at a rate of 633 per 100,000 in population. Maine’s arrest rate for Index crimes was much higher than New Hampshire’s (353) or Vermont’s rate (343). This result is somewhat surprising given that Maine’s Index crime rate is not significantly higher than Vermont’s or New Hampshire’s index crime rate (see Section 1). While the three states’ arrest rates for violent crimes were similar, the arrest rate for property crimes in Maine was two times greater than New Hampshire or Vermont.

<b>State<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total all classes<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Crime Index<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Violent crime</b>	<b>Property crime</b>
<b>MAINE:</b>				
Arrests per 100,000 population	4,251	633	61	572
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE:</b>				
Arrests per 100,000 population	4,192	353	63	290
<b>VERMONT:</b>				
Arrests per 100,000 population	2,585	343	63	280

<sup>1</sup> Does not include traffic arrests. <sup>2</sup> Includes arson.

**Maine’s arrest rate for violent crimes is nearly four times lower than the Nation.**

The arrest rate across the country was 4,783.4 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants. Nationally, law enforcement personnel arrested persons for offenses that make up the Crime Index at a rate of 788.4 per 100,000 in population (217.9 for violent crimes and 507.5 for property crimes). From 1998 to 2002 the national trend shows total arrests (for both Part I and Part II crimes) decreasing 7.9 percent. This is faster than the 4.1 percent decline across Maine, however, Maine had a faster decline when it came to just Index (Part I) crimes. Nationally, violent crimes and property crime arrests fell 7.3 and 12.5 respectively while in Maine, arrests for these two categories of crime fell 10.6 and 14.7 percent.

## Arrests by Age and Gender

Arrests in Maine over the last ten years have changed significantly, not only by the type of crime but who is performing the criminal act. This section examines arrests by age and gender and shows that adult women are being arrested for a significantly higher percentage of criminal acts.

**Over the last ten years the number of female arrests has increased by more than 60 percent.**

In 2002, almost 10,000 adult women were arrested for a crime in Maine. That figure has climbed steadily over the last 10 years and represents a 61 percent increase. The numeric increase has pushed the percentage of female arrests to 21.8 percent, the highest percentage recorded. The numeric increase of adult female offenders was nearly four times greater than the numeric increase of adult male offenders, which grew 14.4 percent since 1993.

The growth of female arrests is the result of arrests for Non-Index crimes. One of the Non Index crimes is a catchall category called “all other (except traffic).” This category represents all crimes not listed in the Part II offenses and includes bribery, kidnapping, trespass and public nuisance. The number of female arrests for this category more than doubled (111 percent) from 1,496 in 1993 to 3,150 in 2002. Male arrests grew for this category (46 percent), to 12,385 arrests. Other categories showing disproportionate arrest rate increases for adult females included drug offenses, which increased 163 percent versus 56 percent for adult men, liquor law violations (112 percent versus 56 percent) and assaults (58 percent versus 8 percent for men).

	<b>Total Number of Adult Female Arrests</b>	<b>Total Number of Adult Male Arrests</b>	<b>Total Number of Adult Arrests</b>	<b>% of Adult Arrests Female</b>	<b>% of Adult Arrests Male</b>
<b>1993</b>	6,207	31,287	<b>37,494</b>	16.6%	83.4%
<b>1994</b>	6,453	31,133	<b>37,586</b>	17.2%	82.8%
<b>1995</b>	7,155	32,304	<b>39,459</b>	18.1%	81.9%
<b>1996</b>	7,818	34,596	<b>42,414</b>	18.4%	81.6%
<b>1997</b>	8,149	34,320	<b>42,469</b>	19.2%	80.8%
<b>1998</b>	9,121	36,528	<b>45,649</b>	20.0%	80.0%
<b>1999</b>	9,230	36,238	<b>45,468</b>	20.3%	79.7%
<b>2000</b>	9,420	36,921	<b>46,341</b>	20.3%	79.7%
<b>2001</b>	9,916	37,174	<b>47,090</b>	21.1%	78.9%
<b>2002</b>	9,961	35,788	<b>45,749</b>	21.8%	78.2%

**Juvenile arrests in Maine were down significantly in 2002.**

Juvenile arrests declined significantly over the past year by 6.7 percent. As this chart shows below, the percentage of juvenile arrests for all arrests peaked in the mid-1990s before falling to its lowest level in 2002 (16.9 percent).

The state trends mirror the juvenile crime trends across the United States. Serious and violent juvenile crime plummeted nationwide to levels not seen in a generation. On a per capita basis, the rate of violent crime arrests (282 per 100,000 juveniles) was lower in 2002 than at any time since 1973.<sup>ii</sup> In 2002, there were approximately 92,000 arrests of juveniles charged with one of the four most serious violent crimes (murder, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery). Just eight years earlier, in 1994, police across the country reported more than 150,000 juvenile arrests for these offenses.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Number of Juvenile Arrests</b>	<b>Total Number of Adult Arrests</b>	<b>Total Number of Arrests</b>	<b>% of total arrests that are juveniles</b>
<b>1993</b>	9,274	37,494	<b>46,768</b>	<b>19.8%</b>
<b>1994</b>	10,538	37,586	<b>48,124</b>	<b>21.9%</b>
<b>1995</b>	11,625	39,459	<b>51,084</b>	<b>22.8%</b>
<b>1996</b>	12,856	42,414	<b>55,270</b>	<b>23.3%</b>
<b>1997</b>	12,741	42,469	<b>55,210</b>	<b>23.1%</b>
<b>1998</b>	11,725	45,649	<b>57,374</b>	<b>20.4%</b>
<b>1999</b>	10,779	45,468	<b>56,247</b>	<b>19.2%</b>
<b>2000</b>	9,990	46,341	<b>56,331</b>	<b>17.7%</b>
<b>2001</b>	9,951	47,090	<b>57,041</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
<b>2002</b>	9,287	45,749	<b>55,036</b>	<b>16.9%</b>

**Juvenile arrests for drug and alcohol violations more than doubled in the last ten years.**

Between 1993 and 2002, the number of juvenile arrests for violent crime dropped 13 percent from 161 to 140. While robbery arrests grew over the last ten years the level of violent juvenile crime in 2002 is still low, relative to 1993, due to the 36 percent decline in aggravated assaults. Non-violent offenses were also down in general: between 1993 and 2002 juvenile arrests for burglary fell 41 percent, larceny was down 32 percent, and weapons offenses declined by 8 percent. The only major category of juvenile crime that grew between 1993 and 2002 was related to drug and alcohol offenses. Drug

offenses climbed 263 percent between 1993 and 2002, while liquor law violations climbed 114 percent over the ten-year period.

<b>JUVENILE ARRESTS IN MAINE</b>					
	Number of Arrests			Percent Change	
	<b>1993</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>1998- 2002</b>	<b>1993- 2002</b>
Murder	0	1	0	-100%	
Rape	24	15	24	60%	0%
Robbery	17	35	39	11%	129%
Aggravated Assault	120	117	77	-34%	-36%
<b>Violent Offenses</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>-17%</b>	<b>-13%</b>
<b>OTHER OFFENSES</b>					
Burglary	976	857	574	-33%	-41%
Larceny	2,961	2,966	2,025	-32%	-32%
Auto Theft	192	217	192	-12%	0%
Other Assaults	1,088	1,222	1,151	-6%	6%
Weapons	50	73	46	-37%	-8%
Drug Offenses	211	689	766	11%	263%
<b>All Offenses</b>	<b>9,274</b>	<b>11,725</b>	<b>9,287</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>0%</b>
Source: Maine Department of Public Safety					

**Female juvenile arrests increased 22 percent, while male juvenile arrests declined 6.1 percent over the last ten years.**

One trend that has been chronicled by national researchers is the increase in the number of girls entering the juvenile justice system. The increase in girls’ arrests has dramatically increased in Maine over the last ten years. Girls now account for 27 percent of the juvenile arrests, up from 22 percent in 1993.

Since 1993, drug offenses have nearly quadrupled and liquor law violations have increased 170 percent for female juveniles. Other crimes such as assault and the general category “all other offenses (except traffic)” have also increased dramatically.

Recent research has shown that not only do girls who commit violent acts report higher rates of victimization and abuse than other girls, but female offenders have more acute mental health symptoms and psychological disturbances than male offenders.

The increase in Maine of female juvenile offenders suggests that there is an ever increasing need to reinforce assessment of mental health symptoms for male and female juvenile offenders as well as gender-appropriate treatments.<sup>iii</sup>

	<b>Total Number of Juvenile Female Arrests</b>	<b>Total Number of Juvenile Male Arrests</b>	<b>Total Number of Arrests</b>	<b>% of Juvenile Arrests Female</b>	<b>% of Juvenile Arrests Male</b>
<b>1993</b>	2,058	7,216	<b>9,274</b>	22.2%	77.4%
<b>1994</b>	2,392	8,146	<b>10,538</b>	22.7%	76.5%
<b>1995</b>	2,715	8,910	<b>11,625</b>	23.4%	75.7%
<b>1996</b>	3,116	9,740	<b>12,856</b>	24.2%	75.0%
<b>1997</b>	3,192	9,549	<b>12,741</b>	25.1%	74.1%
<b>1998</b>	3,102	8,623	<b>11,725</b>	26.5%	73.0%
<b>1999</b>	2,843	7,936	<b>10,779</b>	26.4%	72.9%
<b>2000</b>	2,749	7,241	<b>9,990</b>	27.5%	71.6%
<b>2001</b>	2,757	7,194	<b>9,951</b>	27.7%	68.5%
<b>2002</b>	2,511	6,776	<b>9,287</b>	27.0%	73.0%

### **Crime Index Offenses Cleared**

Law enforcement agencies reporting offenses to the national UCR Program can “clear” or solve these offenses in one of two ways: “by arrest or by exceptional means.” In the UCR Program, a reporting law enforcement agency clears an offense 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.
- Turned over to the court for prosecution.

The UCR Program counts in the clearances the number of offenses 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 2002 may include offenses that occurred in previous years.<sup>iv</sup>

In other words, if an individual perpetrator commits a robbery and assault on December 1<sup>st</sup> 2001, and the arrest for the crime occurs on January 15<sup>th</sup> 2002, then the crimes would be classified as two 2001 offenses and the clearance would be classified as two 2002 clearances. A clearance, therefore, does not mean the offender was convicted of the crime.

**Statewide clearance rates are generally higher than national figures, except for forcible rape.**

Maine’s law enforcement agencies in 2002 recorded a 27.7 percent Crime Index clearance rate in 2002, higher than the 20.0 percent Crime Index clearance rate nationally. Violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) often undergo a more vigorous investigative effort than crimes against property. Additionally, victims and/or witnesses often identify the perpetrators. Consequently, violent crimes tend to have higher clearance rates than property crimes. In 2002 that tendency continued with Maine having 63.0 percent of its violent crimes cleared compared with 26.2 percent for property crimes. Both figures were higher than the national clearance average of 46.8 percent for violent crimes and 16.5 percent for property crimes cleared. An examination of violent crime clearances showed that only the clearance rate for rape was lower in Maine (41.9 percent) than the United States (44.5 percent).

<b>Clearance of Index Crimes by Type, 2002</b>				
	<b>Number of Offenses</b>	<b>Offenses Cleared</b>	<b>% of cases cleared in Maine</b>	<b>% of cases cleared in U.S.</b>
Murder	14	14	100.0%	64.0%
Forcible Rape	391	164	41.9%	44.5%
Robbery	269	145	53.9%	25.7%
Aggravated Assault	728	560	76.9%	56.5%
<b>ALL VIOLENT CRIMES</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>63.0%</b>	<b>46.8%</b>
Burglary	6,944	1,444	20.8%	13.0%
Larceny/Theft	24,496	6,603	27.0%	18.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,418	565	39.8%	13.8%
Arson	174	47	27.0%	73.0%
<b>ALL PROPERTY CRIMES</b>	<b>33,032</b>	<b>8,659</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>
<b>ALL INDEX CRIMES (Part I)</b>	<b>34,434</b>	<b>9,542</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>
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. The most common offense cleared, motor vehicle theft has the highest percentage of arrests under 18 at 28.0 percent. Taken with larceny/theft, which had the second highest percentage of juvenile arrests at 25.1 percent, these two crime types accounted for 79 percent of all juvenile arrests (compared with 74 percent for adult arrestees).

<b>Clearance of Index Crimes by Type and Age of Offender, 2002</b>			
	<b>Offenses Cleared</b>	<b>Percent Under 18</b>	<b>Percent 18 &amp; Older</b>
Murder	14	0%	100%
Forcible Rape	164	16.5%	83.5%
Robbery	145	11.7%	88.3%
Aggravated Assault	560	12.5%	87.5%
Burglary	1,444	24.1%	75.9%
Larceny/Theft	6,603	25.1%	74.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	565	28.0%	72.0%
Arson	47	24.1%	75.9%
<b>ALL INDEX CRIMES</b>	<b>9,542</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>75.9%</b>
<b>Source: Maine Department of Public Safety</b>			

## **Implications**

This section reviewed clearance rates and arrests by age and gender. The findings show that Maine is following national trends with a sharp increase in female arrests. The number of women arrested in Maine over the last ten years has increased by 51 percent. Although the data presented tell us nothing about the characteristics of female offenders, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, most incarcerated females nationally have monthly incomes of less than \$600 at the time of arrest, have suffered physical or sexual abuse, and have grown up in single-parent households.<sup>v</sup>

The last ten years have also shown a significant increase in the amount of women being charged for drug and alcohol use. These findings are similar to national trends that showed the population of females incarcerated for more than one year soared 79 percent in the 1990s, primarily due to new sentencing guidelines that required incarceration for repeat drug offenders.<sup>vi</sup>

The sharp increase in female arrests ties directly to the recent rise of illegal drug use across the state. As violent offenses stabilize, the majority of arrests have shifted to petty crimes that are often the result of ongoing physical, mental and drug abuse. It appears that arrests for drug and alcohol abuse will only decline with a concerted effort to provide rehabilitation services for the growing population of substance abusers.

As the rate of female arrests increase, one important implication relates to female offenders' re-entry back into the community. Many of the women in prison are drug offenders and the lack of treatment facilities both in and out of prison will restrict their ability to find work. Moreover, the problems of transportation and child care will increase burdens on many female offenders who are custodial parents.

Clearance rates show Maine achieving better results than the rest of the nation. Such a result is a tribute to the efforts of Maine's criminal investigators. Maine's high clearance rate for violent crimes (63 percent) has helped keep violent offenses far below national averages. The only crime with a clearance rate below national averages is forcible rape. It is unclear what the cause is of this relatively low clearance rate, but it does suggest that new efforts may need to be undertaken to confront this trend.

## Appendix A: Tables of Arrests for Adults and Juveniles

Arrests of Adults in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense and Gender, 1986-2002																			
Index Crimes																			
Year	Total Arrests for all Index		Total Arrests for All Index Offenses	Violent Crimes SubTotal		Violent Crimes SubTotal	Murder	Murder	Murder	Manslaughter by Negligence		Manslaughter by Negligence	Manslaughter by Negligence	Rape	Rape	Rape	Robbery		Robbery
	Female	Male		Female	Male					Female	Male						Female	Male	
1986	917	4,814	5,731	78	827	905	1	22	23	0	7	7	7	1	66	67	5	114	119
1987	950	4,463	5,413	59	767	826	1	22	23	0	10	10	0	66	66	9	128	137	
1988	1,162	4,596	5,758	98	811	909	1	17	18	0	3	3	2	79	81	8	107	115	
1989	1,321	5,126	6,447	104	898	1,002	4	23	27	0	4	4	0	74	74	11	111	122	
1990	1,359	5,283	6,642	122	943	1,065	3	25	28	0	4	4	0	83	83	10	102	112	
1991	1,472	5,555	7,027	109	866	975	3	14	17	0	3	3	0	71	71	6	76	82	
1992	1,322	5,294	6,616	121	956	1,077	0	11	11	0	2	2	0	75	75	9	105	114	
1993	1,093	4,524	5,617	89	802	891	1	3	4	2	2	4	5	101	106	7	92	99	
1994	1,168	4,264	5,432	84	576	660	0	11	11	0	4	4	0	77	77	5	67	72	
1995	1,258	4,153	5,411	116	530	646	1	19	20	4	3	7	4	69	73	20	111	131	
1996	1,309	4,469	5,778	99	574	673	0	21	21	0	3	3	0	59	59	14	86	100	
1997	1,273	4,126	5,399	76	521	597	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	61	61	7	110	117	
1998	1,280	4,015	5,295	92	632	724	2	16	18	0	4	4	0	57	57	7	104	111	
1999	1,351	4,022	5,373	84	531	615	2	15	17	0	0	0	0	92	92	6	80	86	
2000	1,302	3,818	5,120	98	624	722	1	7	8	0	2	2	0	91	91	14	97	111	
2001	1,332	3,925	5,257	93	609	702	3	9	12	0	4	4	0	97	97	23	138	161	
2002	1,443	3,769	5,212	84	571	655	2	11	13	0	1	1	0	102	102	14	117	131	
Index Crimes (continued)																			
Year	Aggravated Assault		Aggravated Assault	Property Crimes Subtotal		Property Crimes Subtotal	Burglary	Burglary	Burglary	Larceny- Theft		Larceny- Theft	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson		Arson
	Female	Male		Female	Male					Female	Male						Female	Male	
1986	71	618	689	839	3,987	4,826	52	1,112	1,164	749	2,541	3,290	30	284	314	8	50	58	
1987	49	541	590	891	3,696	4,587	47	890	937	822	2,429	3,251	17	306	323	5	71	76	
1988	87	605	692	1,064	3,785	4,849	62	938	1,000	971	2,510	3,481	22	297	319	9	40	49	
1989	89	686	775	1,217	4,228	5,445	56	1,000	1,056	1,123	2,899	4,022	28	271	299	10	58	68	
1990	109	729	838	1,237	4,340	5,577	53	1,014	1,067	1,163	3,012	4,175	14	278	292	7	36	43	
1991	100	702	802	1,363	4,689	6,052	59	1,271	1,330	1,275	3,118	4,393	20	262	282	9	38	47	
1992	112	763	875	1,201	4,338	5,539	41	1,039	1,080	1,133	3,029	4,162	20	226	246	7	44	51	
1993	74	604	678	1,004	3,722	4,726	47	893	940	940	2,545	3,485	16	245	261	1	39	40	
1994	79	417	496	1,084	3,688	4,772	70	866	936	993	2,572	3,565	17	206	223	4	44	48	
1995	87	328	415	1,142	3,623	4,765	62	897	959	1,062	2,497	3,559	14	202	216	4	27	31	
1996	85	405	490	1,210	3,895	5,105	59	956	1,015	1,118	2,644	3,762	27	250	277	6	45	51	
1997	69	340	409	1,197	3,605	4,802	63	861	924	1,099	2,489	3,588	31	232	263	4	23	27	
1998	83	451	534	1,188	3,383	4,571	71	754	825	1,091	2,379	3,470	23	222	245	3	28	31	
1999	76	344	420	1,267	3,491	4,758	78	731	809	1,148	2,508	3,656	33	208	241	8	44	52	
2000	83	427	510	1,204	3,194	4,398	69	745	814	1,104	2,231	3,335	19	190	209	12	28	40	
2001	67	361	428	1,239	3,316	4,555	86	734	820	1,125	2,357	3,482	21	199	220	7	26	33	
2002	68	340	408	1,359	3,198	4,557	92	808	900	1,236	2,179	3,415	24	187	211	7	24	31	

Source of Data: Maine Department of Public Safety

Arrests of Adults in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense and Gender, 1986-2002												
Non-Index Offenses												
	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
1986	3,450	23,591	27,041	305	2,410	2,715	57	142	199	165	209	374
1987	3,717	25,263	28,980	394	2,743	3,137	44	123	167	125	240	365
1988	4,149	26,190	30,339	442	3,077	3,519	44	145	189	210	308	518
1989	5,099	30,184	35,283	602	3,726	4,328	85	156	241	344	444	788
1990	5,613	32,737	38,350	628	4,076	4,704	84	185	269	304	459	763
1991	5,789	31,011	36,800	776	4,504	5,280	65	166	231	404	535	939
1992	5,409	29,391	34,800	829	4,673	5,502	53	177	230	346	572	918
1993	5,114	26,763	31,877	883	4,498	5,381	53	162	215	286	339	625
1994	5,285	26,869	32,154	991	4,604	5,595	54	167	221	288	401	689
1995	5,897	28,151	34,048	999	4,592	5,591	60	153	213	493	558	1,051
1996	6,509	30,127	36,636	1,001	4,696	5,697	55	145	200	587	743	1,330
1997	6,876	30,194	37,070	1,120	4,561	5,681	66	143	209	519	539	1,058
1998	7,841	32,513	40,354	1,186	4,493	5,679	104	160	264	595	549	1,144
1999	7,879	32,216	40,095	1,218	4,541	5,759	95	182	277	427	571	998
2000	8,118	33,103	41,221	1,140	4,558	5,698	136	176	312	513	601	1,114
2001	8,604	33,249	41,853	1,290	4,920	6,210	104	181	285	524	612	1,136
2002	8,518	32,019	40,537	1,397	4,841	6,238	109	191	300	515	574	1,089
Non-Index Offenses (continued)												
	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
1986	2	5	7	25	228	253	114	976	1,090	5	171	176
1987	4	5	9	41	205	246	130	1,040	1,170	16	222	238
1988	6	0	6	25	222	247	121	1,008	1,123	6	223	229
1989	3	5	8	50	252	302	92	959	1,051	17	229	246
1990	15	4	19	40	276	316	126	1,009	1,135	14	310	324
1991	6	5	11	48	301	349	127	1,049	1,176	18	256	274
1992	3	7	10	47	286	333	144	1,080	1,224	12	262	274
1993	9	4	13	33	254	287	137	1,046	1,183	21	221	242
1994	5	8	13	32	250	282	135	943	1,078	10	237	247
1995	7	4	11	48	238	286	127	896	1,023	12	235	247
1996	8	6	14	40	261	303	142	894	1,036	10	214	224
1997	4	9	13	36	202	238	128	892	1,020	18	282	300
1998	2	3	5	60	230	290	146	892	1,038	21	265	286
1999	3	7	10	46	214	260	148	918	1,066	10	210	220
2000	4	7	11	48	170	218	158	919	1,077	5	219	224
2001	11	6	17	49	182	231	155	1,011	1,166	17	282	299
2002	9	9	18	47	206	253	166	992	1,158	13	247	260

Source of Data: Maine Department of Public Safety

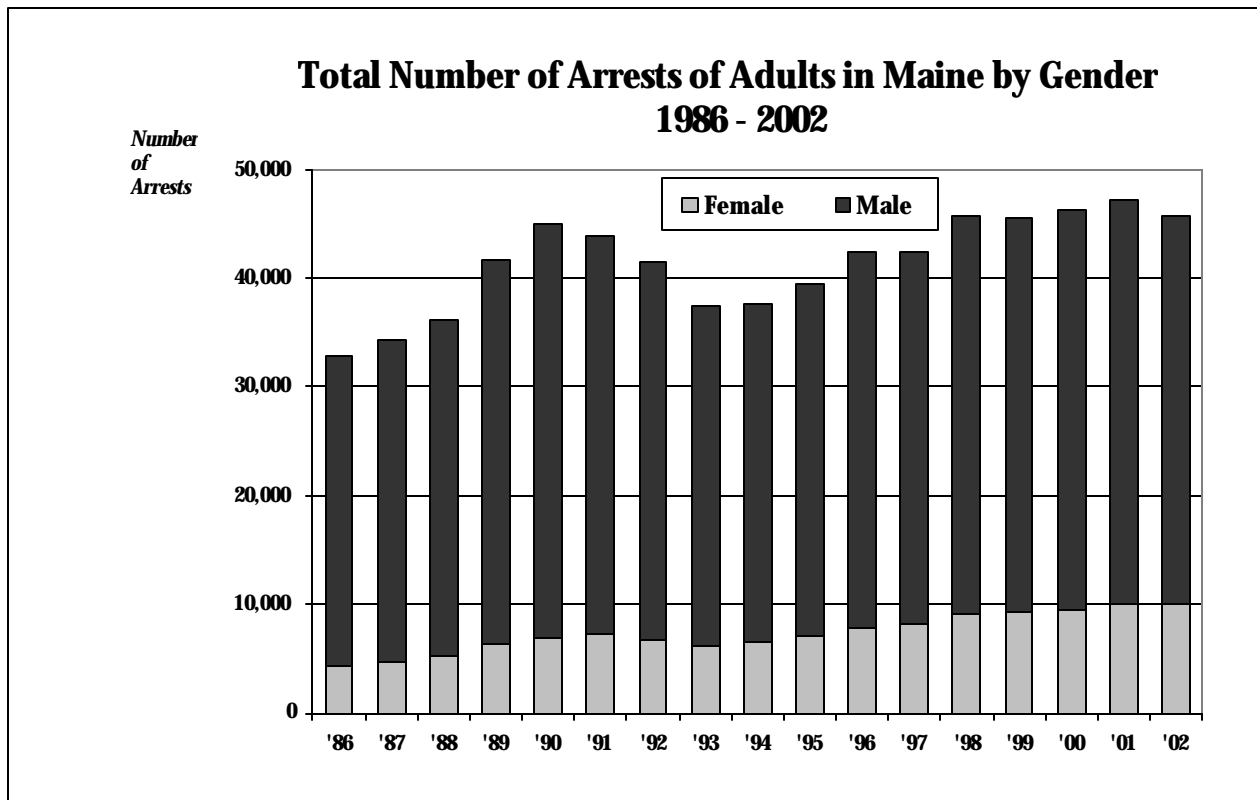
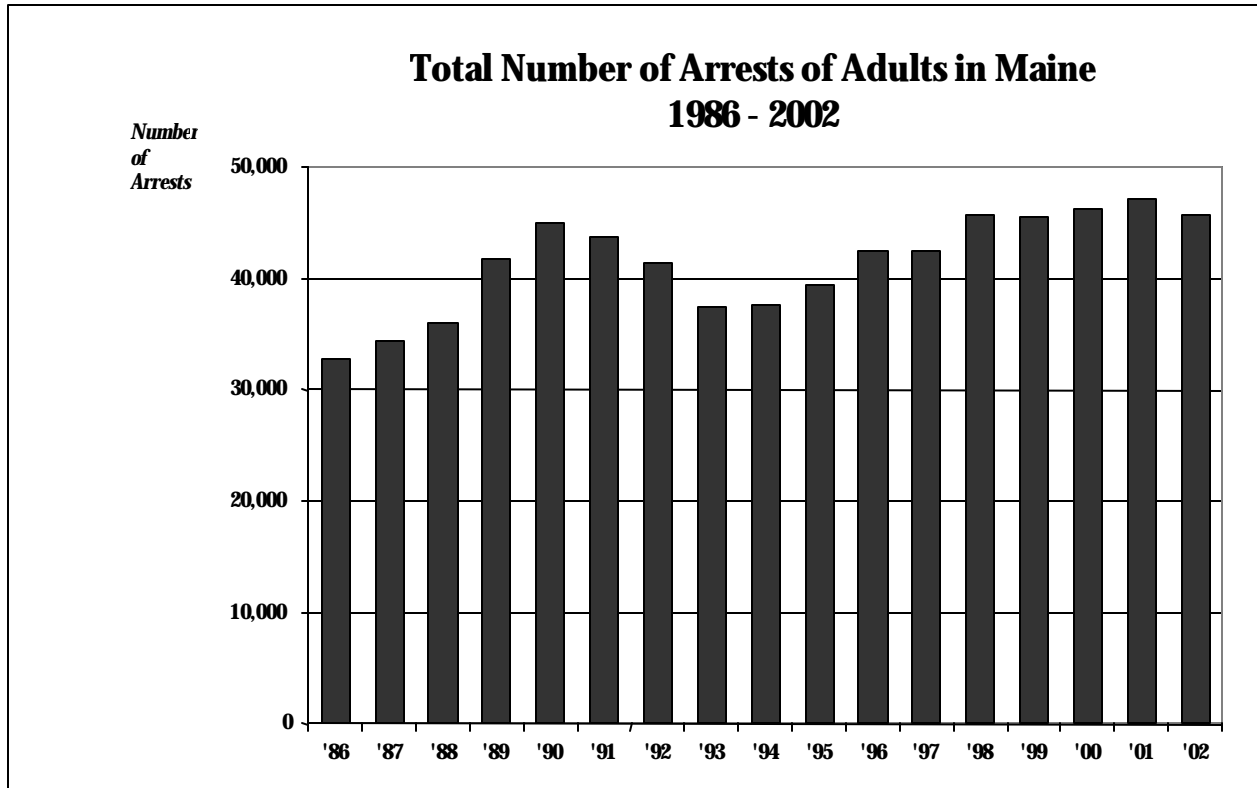
Arrests of Adults in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense and Gender, 1986-2002 (continued)															
Non-Index Offenses (continued)															
	Prostitution	Prostitution	Prostitution	Other Sex Offenses	Other Sex Offenses	Other Sex Offenses	Drug Offenses	Drug Offenses	Drug Offenses	Gambling	Gambling	Gambling	Crimes Against Families	Crimes Against Families	Crimes Against Families
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1986	67	98	165	10	455	465	168	1,368	1,536	0	0	0	9	104	113
1987	33	37	70	18	346	364	188	1,433	1,621	0	3	3	13	159	172
1988	32	38	70	10	341	351	194	1,404	1,598	3	3	6	22	128	150
1989	94	56	150	8	360	368	298	1,952	2,250	1	8	9	13	138	151
1990	54	42	96	5	296	301	326	1,877	2,203	0	0	0	18	143	161
1991	45	58	103	9	303	312	302	1,790	2,092	0	2	2	31	173	204
1992	25	82	107	10	270	280	251	2,079	2,330	0	9	9	28	223	251
1993	15	32	47	11	345	356	279	2,161	2,440	0	2	2	44	201	245
1994	29	39	68	1	348	349	364	2,269	2,633	0	7	7	38	219	257
1995	13	63	76	15	262	277	382	2,473	2,855	0	0	0	31	229	260
1996	17	28	45	5	237	242	430	2,920	3,302	1	2	3	36	173	209
1997	18	81	99	13	208	221	469	3,027	3,496	0	0	0	31	151	182
1998	15	79	94	7	230	237	534	3,416	3,950	0	1	1	60	225	285
1999	9	44	53	3	219	222	527	3,292	3,819	0	1	1	60	343	403
2000	6	16	22	8	231	239	590	3,605	4,195	1	1	2	69	397	466
2001	14	55	69	9	260	269	627	3,527	4,154	1	1	2	84	347	431
2002	16	21	37	13	198	211	733	3,378	4,111	0	0	0	72	288	360
							163%	56%	68%	#DIV/0!	-100%	-100%	64%	43%	47%
Non-Index Offenses (continued)															
	Driving Under the Influence	Driving Under the Influence	Driving Under the Influence	Liquor Law Violation	Liquor Law Violation	Liquor Law Violation	Drunkenness	Drunkenness	Drunkenness	Disorderly Conduct	Disorderly Conduct	Disorderly Conduct	All other Non-Traffic Offenses	All other Non-Traffic Offenses	All other Non-Traffic Offenses
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1986	1,036	7,674	8,710	228	1,713	1,941	1	9	10	347	1,655	2,002	911	6,374	7,285
1987	995	7,847	8,842	447	2,330	2,777	10	29	39	316	1,415	1,731	943	7,086	8,029
1988	1,125	7,814	8,939	461	2,476	2,937	3	17	20	327	1,412	1,739	1,118	7,574	2,692
1989	1,290	8,388	9,678	440	2,320	2,760	7	14	21	358	1,693	2,051	1,397	9,484	10,881
1990	1,488	8,899	10,387	413	2,314	2,727	2	11	13	436	2,102	2,538	1,660	10,734	12,394
1991	1,359	7,875	9,234	446	1,798	2,244	2	15	17	386	1,689	2,075	1,765	10,492	12,257
1992	1,383	7,278	8,661	364	1,700	2,064	1	8	9	342	1,471	1,813	1,571	9,214	10,785
1993	1,225	6,278	7,503	306	1,371	1,677	3	11	14	313	1,333	1,646	1,496	8,505	10,001
1994	1,109	5,830	6,939	336	1,381	1,717	2	18	20	319	1,133	1,452	1,572	9,015	10,587
1995	1,143	5,930	7,073	371	1,482	1,853	2	18	20	310	1,150	1,460	1,884	9,868	11,752
1996	1,347	6,549	7,896	376	1,685	2,061	2	17	19	378	1,314	1,692	2,074	10,243	12,317
1997	1,303	6,048	7,351	419	1,670	2,089	3	9	12	421	1,431	1,852	2,308	10,941	13,249
1998	1,411	6,439	7,850	463	1,865	2,328	4	9	13	438	1,521	1,959	2,795	12,136	14,931
1999	1,397	5,757	7,154	523	1,895	2,418	7	10	17	436	1,456	1,892	2,970	12,556	15,526
2000	1,416	5,876	7,292	493	1,780	2,273	6	7	13	444	1,407	1,851	3,081	13,133	16,214
2001	1,355	5,375	6,730	627	1,958	2,585	7	18	25	373	1,287	1,660	3,357	13,227	16,584
2002	1,255	5,428	6,683	649	2,137	2,786	5	18	23	369	1,106	1,475	3,150	12,385	15,535
			-11%	112%	56%	66%	67%	64%	64%	18%	-17%	-10%	111%	46%	
Source of Data: Maine Department of Public Safety															

Arrests of Juveniles in Maine by Nature of Charged Offense, 1986-2002										
Index Crimes										
Year	Total Arrests All Index Offenses	Violent Crimes Sub- Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crimes Subtotal	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
'86	4,233	120	2	10	28	80	4,113	1,146	2,713	254
'87	4,048	159	-	5	48	106	3,889	894	2,717	278
'88	3,914	133	-	9	42	82	3,781	885	2,616	280
'89	3,508	112	4	13	23	72	3,396	830	2,343	223
'90	3,726	125	1	10	27	87	3,601	903	2,466	227
'91	4,622	140	1	13	25	101	4,482	971	3,215	296
'92	4,254	158	3	23	35	98	4,096	871	3,018	207
'93	4,290	161	-	24	17	120	4,129	976	2,961	192
'94	4,560	178	1	18	50	109	4,382	903	3,173	306
'95	4,909	219	-	16	82	121	4,690	928	3,478	284
'96	5,003	232	1	18	84	129	4,771	1,103	3,420	248
'97	4,720	188	2	20	62	104	4,532	928	3,334	270
'98	4,208	168	1	15	35	117	4,040	857	2,966	217
'99	3,665	158	1	13	41	103	3,507	753	2,518	236
'00	2,907	175	1	15	37	122	2,732	514	2,055	163
'01	2,966	152	-	18	31	103	2,814	512	2,107	195
'02	2,931	140	-	24	39	77	2,791	574	2,025	192
Non-Index Offenses										
Year	Total Arrests All Non- Index Offenses	Other Assaults	Arson	Forgery & Counter- feiting	Fraud	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons	Prostitution	Other Sex Offenses
'86	5,531	701	84	52	16	138	1,004	47	9	94
'87	5,588	813	81	35	6	110	985	51	3	67
'88	5,322	768	81	34	11	106	826	45	1	91
'89	4,981	775	63	39	40	106	739	41	8	77
'90	4,932	877	81	53	20	116	828	36	1	71
'91	4,987	956	75	32	41	119	925	29	5	94
'92	5,292	1,116	65	23	34	123	1,028	66	3	110
'93	4,983	1,088	88	45	37	126	785	50	-	115
'94	5,977	1,201	85	30	51	127	804	93	1	131
'95	6,714	1,146	103	40	86	144	993	68	-	77
'96	7,853	1,293	94	43	39	138	945	88	5	76
'97	8,020	1,228	117	41	37	141	854	72	-	68
'98	7,517	1,222	45	52	26	137	840	73	1	53
'99	7,113	1,173	35	48	39	117	739	61	2	55
'00	7,082	1,189	24	31	46	85	644	40	-	47
'01	6,982	1,205	42	14	29	104	641	74	1	57
'02	6,355	1,151	37	19	43	75	709	46	3	43
Non-Index Offenses (continued)										
Year	Drug Offenses	Crimes Against Families	Driving Under the Influence	Liquor Law Violation	Drunken- ness	Disorderly Conduct	All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	Curfew Violation or Loitering	Running Away	Total*
'86	211	3	166	663	23	283	1,321	73	643	9,764
'87	241	1	167	964	25	183	1,162	101	593	9,636
'88	257	5	169	816	5	195	1,287	56	569	9,236
'89	238	3	148	610	11	208	1,377	72	426	8,489
'90	129	7	145	599	11	197	1,243	113	405	8,658
'91	145	5	120	452	16	154	1,321	110	388	9,609
'92	169	14	105	420	5	190	1,431	77	313	9,546
'93	211	6	84	377	9	192	1,333	84	353	9,273
'94	403	9	97	443	19	214	1,587	164	518	10,537
'95	563	14	97	610	12	212	1,933	92	524	11,623
'96	736	4	154	770	16	271	2,514	100	567	12,856
'97	700	3	159	699	12	309	2,615	305	660	12,740
'98	689	5	157	836	20	213	2,470	212	466	11,725
'99	675	6	139	776	11	227	2,347	246	417	10,778
'00	895	14	160	816	13	200	2,276	272	330	9,989
'01	846	10	135	892	6	238	2,178	193	317	9,948
'02	766	9	134	809	8	211	1,921	144	227	9,286

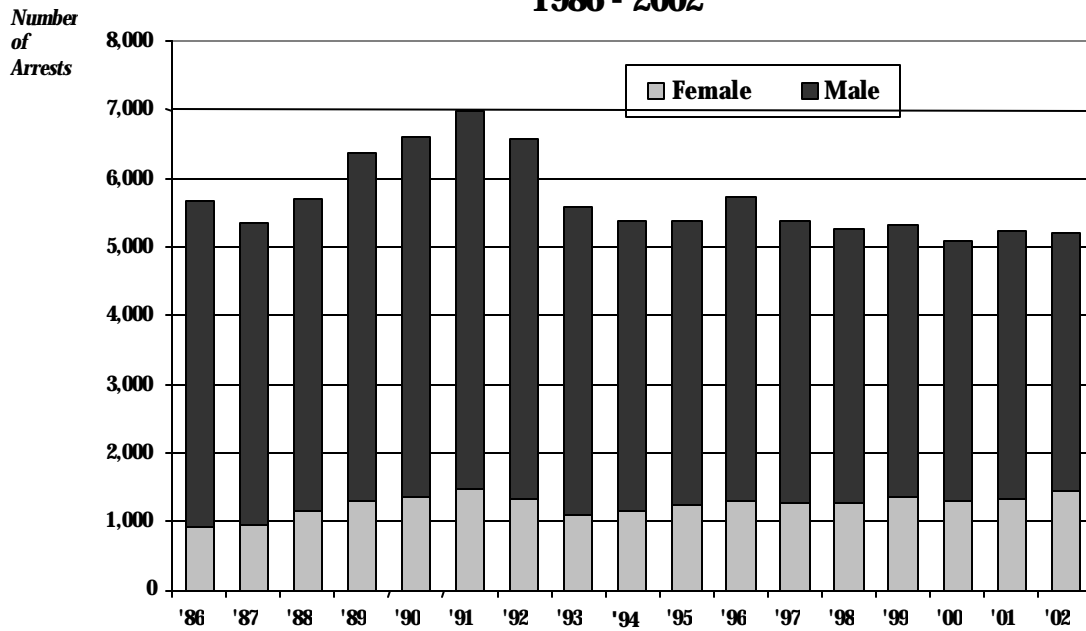
Source of Data: Maine Department of Public Safety

\* excludes Embezzlement and Gambling

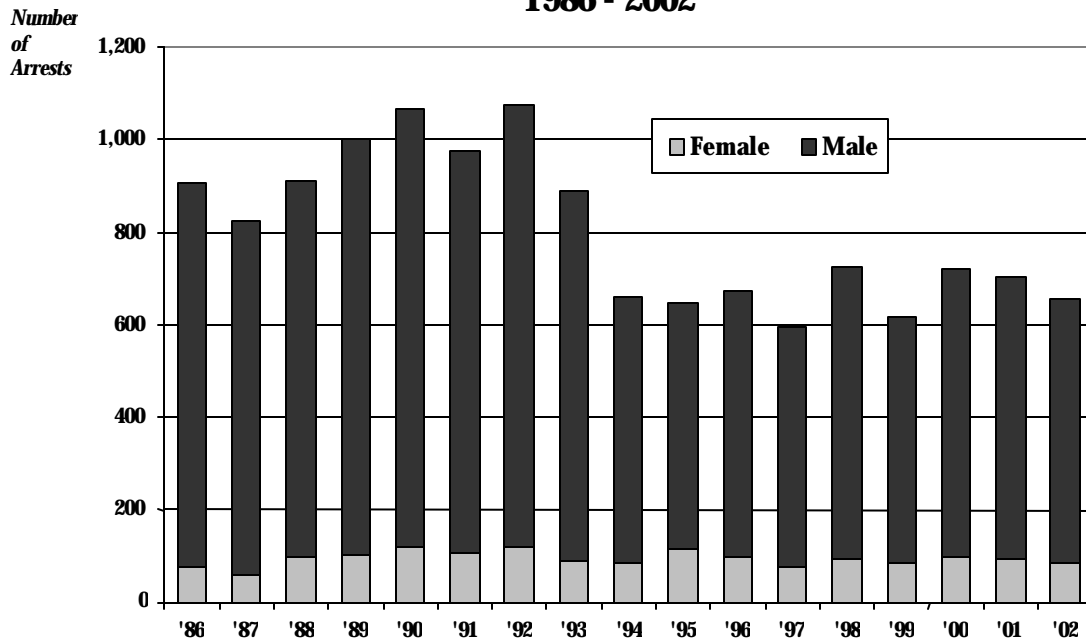
**Appendix B: Selected Charts of Adult Arrests 1986-2002**



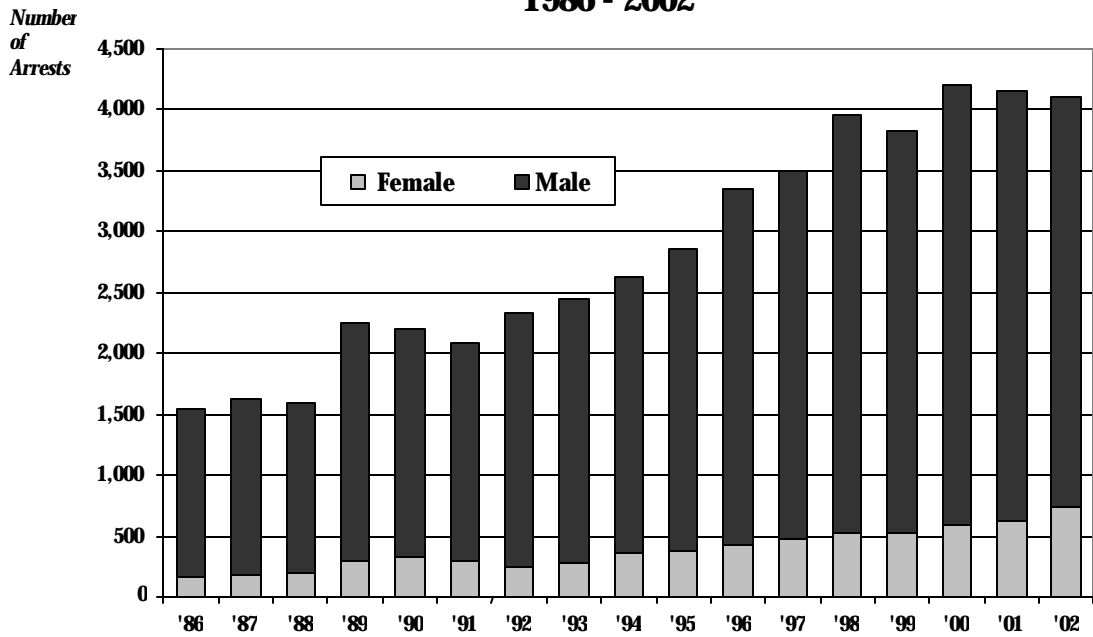
### Total Adult Arrests for All Index Crimes by Gender 1986 - 2002



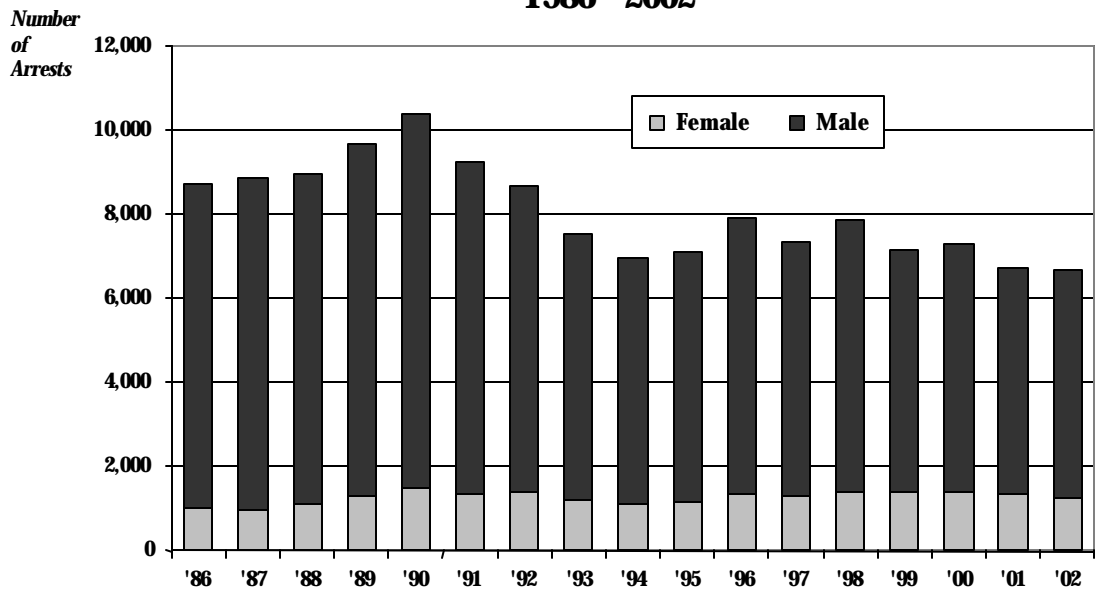
### Trends in Arrests for Violent Crimes in Maine by Gender 1986 - 2002



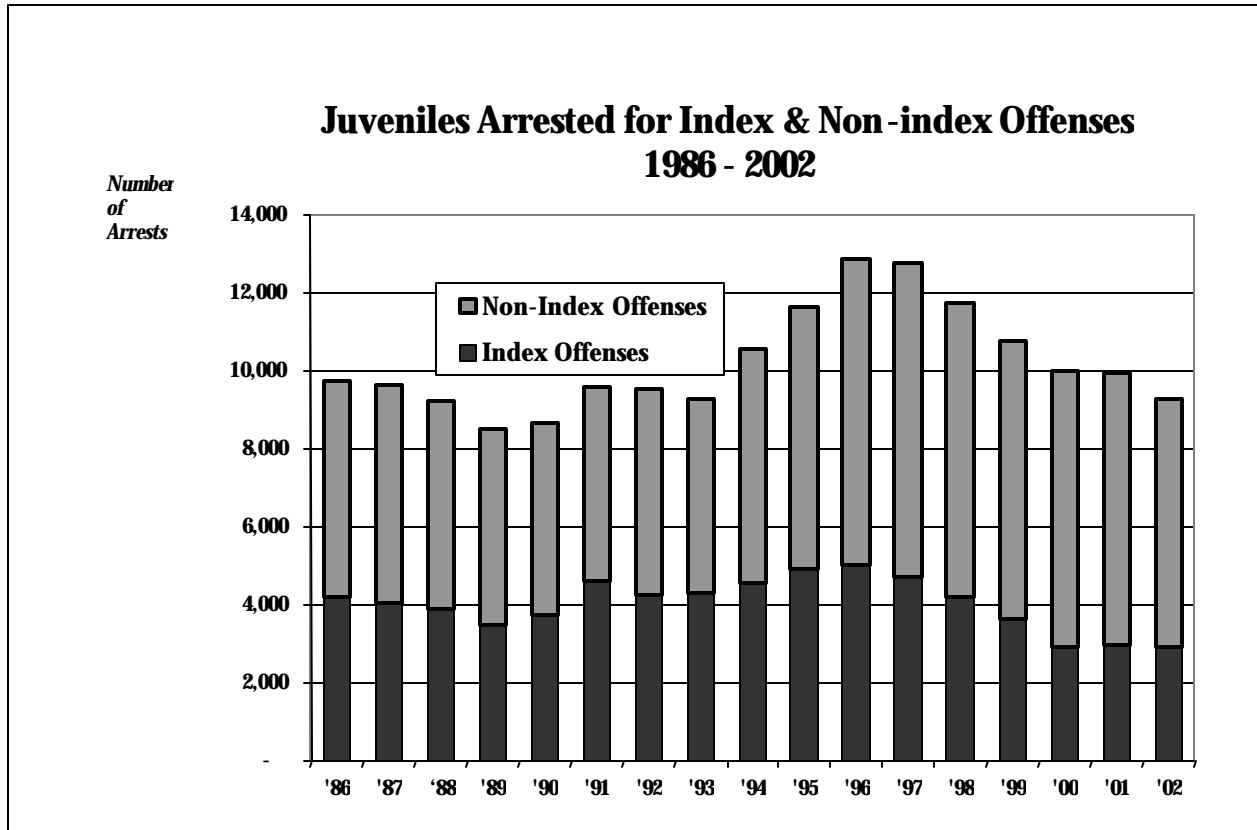
### Arrests of Adults in Maine for Drug Offenses by Gender 1986 - 2002



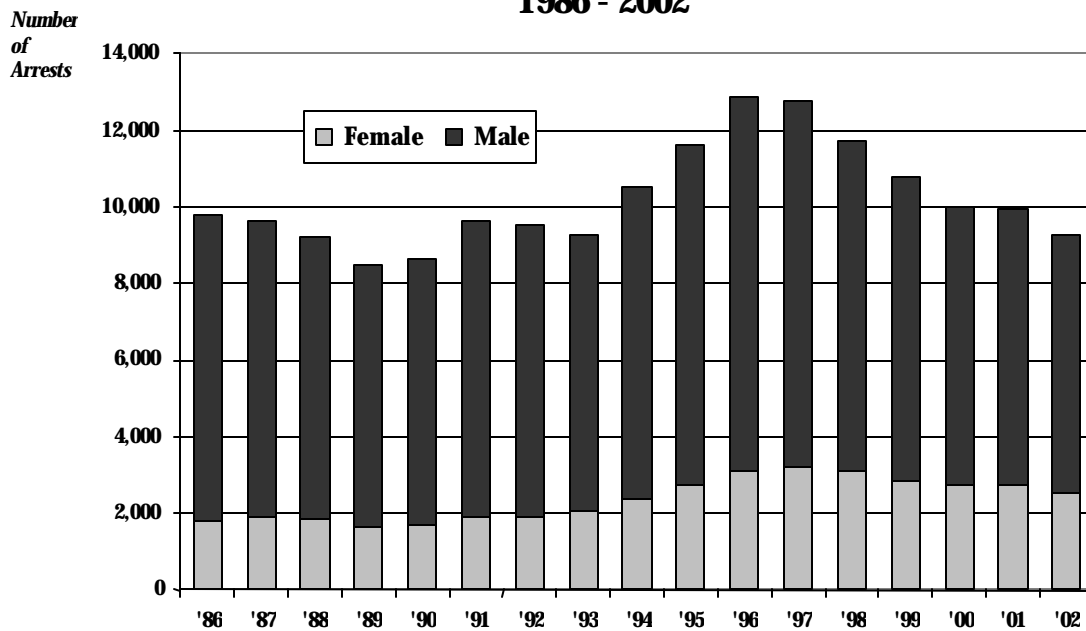
### Adult Arrests in Maine for Driving Under the Influence, by Gender 1986 - 2002



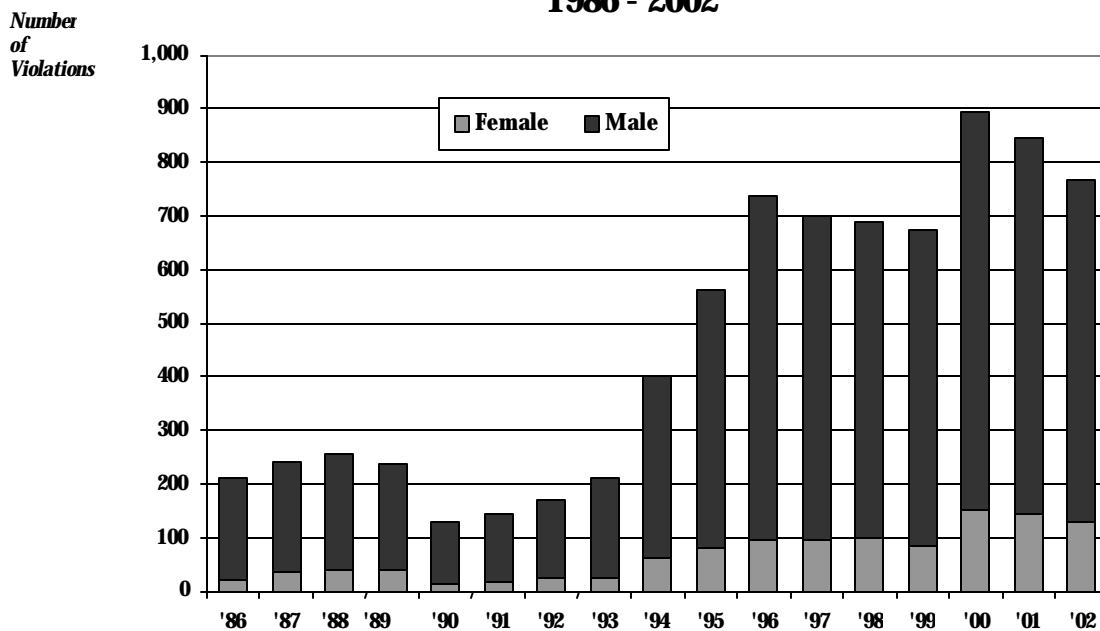
**Appendix C: Selected Charts of Juvenile Arrests 1986-2002**



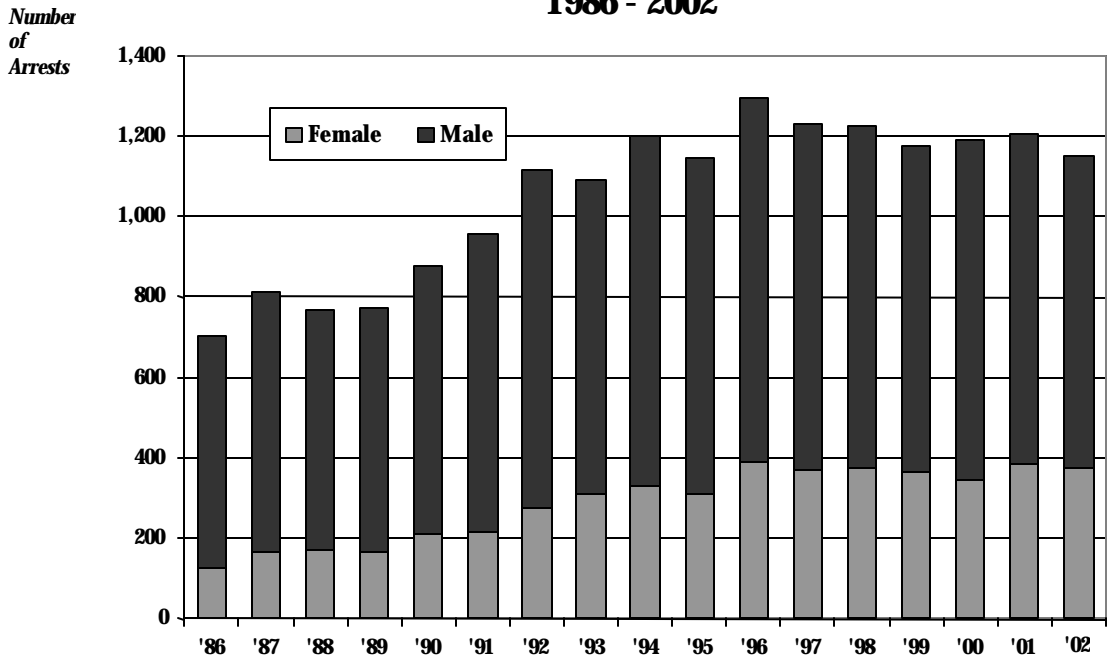
### All Arrests of Juveniles in Maine by Gender 1986 - 2002



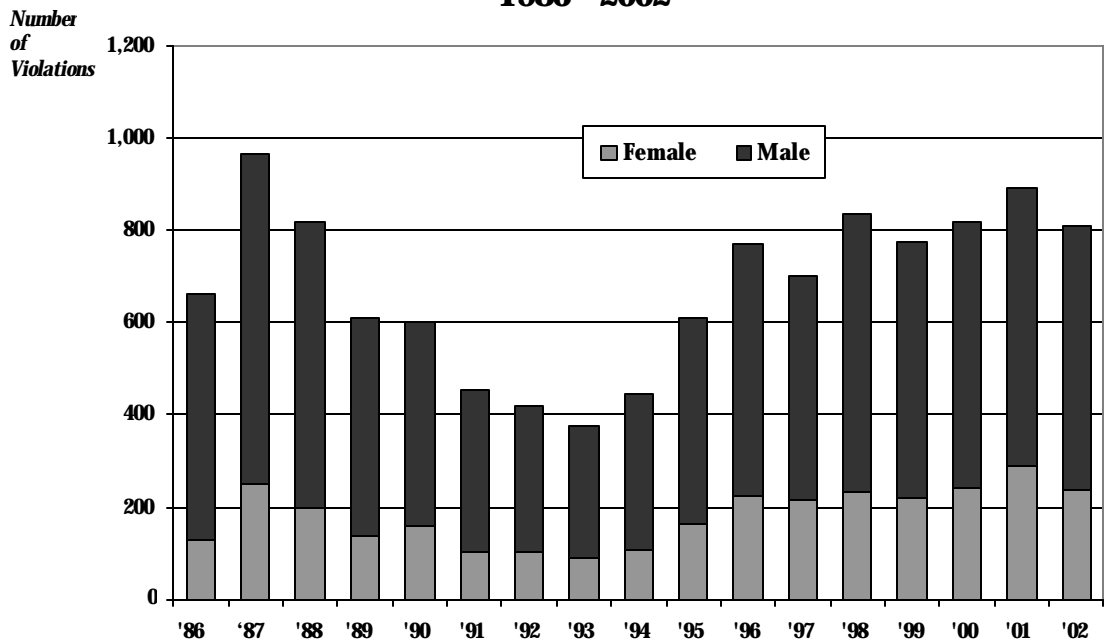
### Drug Abuse Violations for Maine Juveniles 1986 - 2002



### Arrests for Non-Aggravated Assault Maine Juveniles 1986 - 2002



### Liquor Law Violations for Maine Juveniles 1986 - 2002



## **Endnotes**

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<sup>i</sup> See FBI's Crime in the United States 2002 [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius\\_02/html/web/arrested/04-NC.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_02/html/web/arrested/04-NC.html).

<sup>ii</sup> From *Juvenile Crime in Washington, D.C.* by Jeffrey A. Butts, December 22, 2003, The Urban Institute

<sup>iii</sup> Female Incarceration on the rise in U.S. by Elayne Clift, 2003.

<sup>iv</sup> Clearance definitions taken from FBI's *Crime in the United States, 2002*

[http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius\\_02/html/web/offcleared/03-NC.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_02/html/web/offcleared/03-NC.html)

<sup>v</sup> *Tougher Sentencing, Economic Hardships And Rising Violence*, By: Curry, Leonard, Corrections Today, Feb2001, Vol. 63, Issue 1

<sup>vi</sup> Ibid.

### **Section III: Courts and Corrections**

The third section of the 2003 Maine Crime and Justice Data Book examines data from the judicial and corrections systems. These separate entities are the next step in the criminal justice system after arrest. This section first examines court data before examining prison system data.

There have been significant changes in the structure of the court system resulting in how court data is ultimately processed. During FY 2000 (July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000), the Maine Legislature enacted laws that made the following changes: (1) provided for all divorce and family cases to be processed and managed through the Family Division of the District Court; (2) required almost all appeals go directly to the Law Court (Supreme Court) instead of the Superior Court; (3) allowed almost any civil case to be filed in District Court; (4) provided a new set of appeal rules applying to both civil and criminal appeals; and (5) expanded the jurisdiction of the District Court to encompass the jurisdiction of the abolished Administrative Court.

There are three levels of courts in Maine:

1. Courts of Limited Jurisdiction – The District Court
2. Court of General Jurisdiction -The Superior Court
3. The Supreme Judicial Court – The Law Court

This section has data for each judicial level over the last decade.

#### **The District Court**

At the first level of the Maine court system are the courts of limited jurisdiction. These are the District Court and the Probate Courts. Each of these courts has power to hear and decide different types of cases.

The District Court hears both civil and criminal matters and always sits without a jury. Civil suits claiming monetary damages and domestic relations cases (divorces, separations, custody and property disputes) are examples of civil cases. Criminal charges may include D criminal offenses, such as assault, operating under the influence, theft of property, the value of which is between \$1,000 - \$2,000, and E criminal offenses, which include disorderly conduct, operating after suspension, and the theft of property less than \$1,000.

**The number of criminal and civil filings in District Court declined 4.1 percent in 2003.**

Over the last year, the number of criminal and civil filings in District Court declined 4.1 percent from 134,212 to 128,742. Major declines occurred in juvenile filings, which declined 10.5 percent, and criminal filings, which declined 7.6 percent, from last year. Minor civil violations increased 5.4 percent since FY 2002, after increasing 14.7 percent in the previous year. Civil violations are offenses that are no longer regarded as serious enough to be dealt with as crimes. They include minor traffic infractions, possession of a small amount of marijuana, and violations of town and city laws (called ordinances), such as leash laws. You may be fined, but not imprisoned, for a civil violation. Of particular interest to statewide policy makers is the increase in the number of protection from harassment and abuse filings. Protection from harassment applies in these situations:

- You (or your family or business) have been intimidated, confronted, or threatened with physical force three or more times by the same person, and you were afraid, intimidated or suffered damage to your property as a result.
- Your harasser has committed one of several serious criminal acts against you, such as criminal assault, terrorizing, gross sexual assault, criminal restraint, arson, stalking, or violation of privacy (as defined by the Maine criminal code).<sup>ii</sup>

Protection from abuse is applicable if the filer is being abused by a spouse, former spouse, partner and/or former partner. Protection from harassment filings increased 11.9 percent in FY 2003, while protection from abuse filings increased 1.4 percent. The changes in protection from harassment filings from previous years were impossible to measure due to changes in how the filings were reported. However, the 2002-2003 time span provides the first time span in which the defendant is counted as the unit of analysis, and shows a dramatic increase in these filings. Protection from abuse reflects domestic violence concerns, and the increase in this category suggests this problem is growing in the state.

<b>DISTRICT COURT: ALL FILINGS DETAIL BY TYPE</b>											
	<b>FY'94</b>	<b>FY'95</b>	<b>FY'96</b>	<b>FY'97</b>	<b>FY'98</b>	<b>FY'99</b>	<b>FY'00</b>	<b>FY'01</b>	<b>FY'02</b>	<b>FY'03</b>	<b>% CHG. '02-'03</b>
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>											
<b>CIVIL FILINGS:</b>											
General Civil	7,880	7,073	6,913	7,942	8,361	8,604	8,273	8,563	9,205	9,121	-0.9
Money Judgments	3,476	3,681	3,363	3,115	3,237	3,255	3,473	3,411	3,454	3,584	3.8
Small Claims	10,071	10,274	9,772	10,113	10,033	9,633	9,194	10,323	10,495	9,826	-6.4
Forcible Entry	2,972	3,114	3,211	3,410	3,537	3,639	3,992	4,052	4,110	4,063	-1.1
Administrative								127	753	366	-51.4
Mental Health	734	681	639	625	596	739	712	745	811	797	-1.7
Protection From Harassment (b)	2,895	2,960	2,662	2,845	3,264	3,312	3,809	3,813	4,732	5,296	11.9
Protection From Abuse	5,718	6,304	5,888	5,766	6,120	6,162	6,545	6,210	6,415	6,502	1.4
Child Protective	628	722	792	834	942	818	944	917	882	854	-3.2
Divorce	6,966	7,018	6,639	6,693	6,470	6,945	7,083	7,015	7,202	6,874	-4.6
Paternity/Parent Rights (c.)									1,764	1,803	2.2
Other Family Matters (d)	2,067	2,155	2,440	2,507	2,449	2,197	2,322	2,135	580	416	-28.3
<b>Civil Sub Total (new filings):</b>	<b>43,407</b>	<b>43,982</b>	<b>42,319</b>	<b>43,850</b>	<b>45,009</b>	<b>45,304</b>	<b>46,347</b>	<b>47,311</b>	<b>50,403</b>	<b>49,502</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
<b>JUVENILE FILINGS:</b>											
Juvenile: counted by case (e)	<b>5,691</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>5,963</b>	<b>7,661</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>-10.5</b>
<b>ADULT CRIMINAL FILINGS:</b>											
Adult A-E & Traf: counted by case							<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>66,858</b>	<b>63,817</b>	<b>-7.6</b>
<b>CIVIL VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>7,741</b>	<b>8,161</b>	<b>9,202</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>14,536</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>12,979</b>	<b>14,885</b>	<b>15,689</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>114,212</b>	<b>118,819</b>	<b>117,581</b>	<b>127,238</b>	<b>130,822</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>132,385</b>	<b>134,212</b>	<b>128,742</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
<i>SOURCES- PA, PH, Juvenile, Criminal, &amp; Civil Vio's: MEJIS; Traf vio's: VB stat system; All other civil: AOC manual stat system/clerks</i>											
(a) No juvenile, criminal, or civil violation FY'99 or FY'00 data is or will be available due to transition to new computerized docketing system throughout 1999.											
(b) In FY'02, the large increase in numbers of Protection from Harassment cases was due in part to cases being docketed by each defendant(s), not the plaintiff/victim. Although it is likely that a rise in PH filings actually occurred, an accurate measure of the increase is not possible.											
(c.) Until FY'02, Paternity & Parental Rights were reported as part of "other Family Matters".											
(d) For comparison purposes, the FY'02 numbers of "Paternity & Parental Rights" and "other Family Matters" were combined in the % change formula.											
(e) How juvenile cases are filed (by incident/cases or by single charge) has varied between prosecutorial districts, and from year to year. This makes it difficult to state whether JV cases were reported by charge or by case, FY'93-98. It is known that between FY'96 and FY'97, the large increase in numbers of juvenile cases filed was due in part to changes in filing/docketing practices. Although it is likely that a rise in juvenile caseload actually occurred, an accurate measure of the increase is not possible.											
(f) For trend comparison purposes, adult criminal are reported by charge and juvenile are reported by case.											

## **The Superior Court**

The Superior Court forms the second tier of the Maine court system. Created by the Legislature in 1929, the Superior Court is Maine's trial court of general jurisdiction. The Court consists of 16 justices who travel on circuit to hold court at regular intervals in each of Maine's 16 counties. The Superior Court may hear 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 cases, as well as those Class D and E cases in which the defendant asks for a jury trial.<sup>iii</sup>

**Due to new court regulations, the number of criminal filings in Superior Court increased 32 percent.**

Criminal filings in Superior Court increased 32 percent from FY 2002, the largest percentage increase in the last ten years. Most of the increase in criminal filings in the Superior Court was due to the change in Maine Criminal Rule 22, effective 10/1/02, that transferred Class D & E cases (assault, disorderly conduct, etc.) immediately upon request for jury trial. Previously, pre-trial motions would have been heard in District Court.

The higher number of criminal filings over the last year may also reflect the slight increase in crimes experienced in Maine after the significant declines during the late 1990s. From FY 2001 to FY 2002 there was a 7.8 percent increase in criminal filings (much of which occurred before Oct. 2002), so the 32 percent increase in FY 2003 probably reflects the impact of both the rule change and an increase in statewide criminal activity. On the other hand, civil filings declined 3.6 percent since FY 2002 and continue a ten year decline. Civil filings have declined 40.2 percent since 1994, and the share of civil filings to all filings declined from 33.5 percent in 1994 to 29.5 percent in FY 2003.

<b>Superior Court: All Filings by Type</b>											
											<b>% Change</b>
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>FY'94</b>	<b>FY'95</b>	<b>FY'96</b>	<b>FY'97</b>	<b>FY'98</b>	<b>FY'99</b>	<b>FY'00</b>	<b>FY'01</b>	<b>FY'02</b>	<b>FY'03</b>	<b>FY'02-FY'03</b>
<b>CIVIL:</b>	5,509	5,456	4,933	4,814	4,697	4,195	4,089	3,612	3,416	3,294	-3.6
<b>CRIMINAL:</b>	10,872	10,716	10,228	9,985	9,924	9,208	8,720	8,636	9,311	12,292	32.0
<b>TOTAL (new civil &amp; criminal, by case)</b>	16,381	16,172	15,161	14,799	14,621	13,403	12,809	12,248	12,727	15,586	22.5

**The Law Court**

The Supreme Judicial Court is the state's highest court and the court of final appeal in Maine. It has seven members presided over by the Chief Justice, the head of the Judicial Branch.<sup>iv</sup>

The Court's major job is to decide appeals on questions of law that arise in civil actions and criminal trials. Questions of law are presented to the Court when a case is appealed from a lower court. In its appellate capacity (as interpreter of the laws) the Court is called the Law Court, and hears appeals from criminal sentences when the penalty is one year or more of incarceration.

**The number of filings and dispositions to the Law Court declined significantly in the last year.**

The number of filings and dispositions to the Law Court declined 7.3 percent and 10.9 percent respectively from FY 2002. The only filings and dispositions that appear to have risen in the last few years relate to child and family issues. Child protective, Family/Divorce and Protection from Abuse and Harassment filings all increased in 2003 in the Law Court, suggesting that issues related to child and family well-being remain important areas of policy concern for state law makers. The next section examines the state prison population and shows that while Maine has a relatively low prison population, in comparison to the national average, it increased significantly over the last three years.

MAINE LAW COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS											TABLE LC-T1-FY'03
	FY'94	FY'95	FY'96	FY'97	FY'98	FY'99	FY'00	FY'01	FY'02	FY'03	% Change FY'02-FY'03
<b>CIVIL FILINGS</b>											
General Civil	408	615	267	254	272	253	202	196	238	179	-24.8%
Worker's Comp	448	165	258	186	197	209	208	192	152	124	-18.4%
Child Protective			38	33	43	79	75	62	37	42	13.5%
Family/Divorce			30	22	21	22	16	51	64	86	34.4%
Protection from Abuse or Harassment (appeal to L/C as of 1/1/01)								5	14	23	64.3%
80B/80C			27	19	26	14	19	36	30	17	-43.3%
Probate			11	13	11	1	12	16	10	17	70.0%
PUC			10	4	5	5	3	3	3	2	-33.3%
<b>TOTAL CIVIL - FILINGS</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>490</b>	-10.6%
<b>CIVIL DISPOSITIONS</b>											
General Civil	423	371	394	254	292	259	228	185	221	196	-11.3%
Worker's Comp	280	205	224	199	241	225	208	188	227	113	-50.2%
Child Protective				34	36	49	99	69	47	41	-12.8%
Family/Divorce				37	14	27	21	24	65	79	21.5%
Protection from Abuse or Harassment (appeal to L/C as of 1/1/01)								1	11	16	45.5%
80B/80C				18	24	18	19	48	16	28	75.0%
Probate				9	13	12	17	13	12	13	8.3%
PUC				6	4	5	7	3	1	3	200.0%
<b>TOTAL CIVIL - DISPOSITIONS</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>489</b>	-18.5%
<b>CRIMINAL - FILINGS</b>											
Criminal (a)	182	208	200	193	203	169	115	131	176	151	-14.2%
Criminal- Discretionary (b)							49	34	29	32	10.3%
Sentence Review Panel (c)								78	68	82	20.6%
Violations Bureau/Traffic Infract. (d)									3	9	200.0%
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL - FILINGS</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>274</b>	-0.7%
<b>CRIMINAL - DISPOSITIONS</b>											
Criminal (a)	186	156	182	212	209	182	151	112	148	157	6.1%
Criminal- Discretionary (b)							49	34	32	34	6.3%
Sentence Review Panel (c)								64	77	80	3.9%
Violations Bureau/Traffic Infract. (d)									2	5	150.0%
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL - DISPOSITIO</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>276</b>	6.6%
<b>TOTAL - FILINGS</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>764</b>	-7.3%
<b>TOTAL - DISPOSITIONS</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>765</b>	-10.9%

(a) Through FY'99, "criminal" filings include discretionary cases but not SRP or VB cases..

(b) Appeals filed under Rule 19 of Maine Appellate Procedure (Post-Conviction Reviews, Sentence appeals, probable cause)

(c.) SRP cases (Rule 20 of Maine Appellate Procedure) are reported by CALENDAR year 2001 & 2002; SOURCE: Gildred database

(d) Direct appeal of VB cases to L/C became effective as of 1/01. However, data was not tracked until 1/02.

Note that FY'02, therefore, contains only 6 months of this data detail. Traffic infractions are civil violations, not criminal.

## **Corrections (State and Federal Prisons)**

### **Maine had the fastest growing prison population increase in the nation.**

During calendar year 2002, Maine experienced the largest increase (up 11.5 percent) in prison population in the nation, followed by Rhode Island (8.6 percent), Connecticut, Colorado, and Minnesota (all up 7.9 percent). The increase occurred primarily during the first six months of 2002, declining significantly during the last year and a half (2003 data was unavailable at this time). Despite the percentage increase, Maine is among the states with the lowest number of inmates, and had the lowest number of inmates per 100,000 residents in the nation. As compared with New Hampshire and Vermont, Maine had a comparable number of state prison inmates, but a lower inmate rate per 100,000 residents. Maine's incarceration rate was also five times lower than the rest of the nation.

#### **States with the lowest number of inmates and per 100,000 residents**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Inmates</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Inmates per 100,000 residents</b>
North Dakota	1,112	<b>Maine</b>	<b>141</b>
Wyoming	1,737	Minnesota	141
Vermont	1,863	North Dakota	161
<b>Maine</b>	<b>1,900</b>	Rhode Island	191
New Hampshire	2,451	New Hampshire	192

Currently, there are 1,900 prisoners in state and federal prisons, the overwhelming majority of whom are male. There were 90 female prisoners in Maine at the end of 2002, representing 4.7 percent of the overall prison population. Maine had the lowest number of female inmates in the country, and an incarceration rate of 12 per 100,000 female residents, which is the third lowest in the nation behind Massachusetts and Rhode Island (at 11 per 100,000). Despite the low numbers, the female share of the prison population is the highest it has been in the last ten years, and the one-year percentage increase from 2001 was 52.5 percent, the highest in the nation.

<b>Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities (Maine)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage change from pervious year</b>
<b>94</b>	65	1,409	<b>1,474</b>	
<b>95</b>	46	1,350	<b>1,396</b>	-5.3%
<b>96</b>	39	1,387	<b>1,426</b>	2.1%
<b>97</b>	62	1,558	<b>1,620</b>	13.6%
<b>98</b>	63	1,628	<b>1,691</b>	4.4%
<b>99</b>	65	1,651	<b>1,716</b>	1.5%
<b>00</b>	66	1,613	<b>1,679</b>	-2.2%
<b>01</b>	59	1,645	<b>1,704</b>	1.5%
<b>02</b>	90	1,810	<b>1,900</b>	11.5%

There are currently over 1,800 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year in prison in Maine. The number of inmates sentenced to a year or more in state prison was higher in 2002 than at any point during the previous nine years, and the 10.7 percent increase from 2001 was the second highest in the nation behind Arizona (17.3 percent). Since the low point in 1995, the sentenced inmate population has grown 37 percent in Maine, which is higher than national trends.

<b>Prisoners under the jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities</b>		
<b>Sentenced to more than 1 year</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage change from pervious year</b>
93	1,446	
94	1,401	-3.1%
95	1,326	-5.4%
96	1,351	1.9%
97	1,542	14.1%
98	1,641	6.4%
99	1,663	1.3%
00	1,635	-1.7%
01	1,641	0.4%
02	1,817	10.7%

**The number of inmates in the Maine state prison system is above capacity.**

To estimate the capacity of prisons, states were asked by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) to supply three measures for capacity at the end of 2003: rated, operational, and design capacities.<sup>v</sup> These measures were designed as follows:

- **Rated capacity** is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within the jurisdiction
- **Operational capacity** is the number of inmates that can be accommodated, based on a facility's staff, existing programs, and services
- **Design capacity** is the number of inmates that planners or architects intended for the facility

In 2002, Maine provided the same figure for each measure with 1,779 beds. DOJ rated Maine as operating at 4 percent over their highest capacity and 4 percent above their lowest capacity. Maine's capacity has increased over the last ten years and in the last year (2002) increased its capacity by roughly three hundred beds.<sup>vi</sup> Aside from Rhode Island, all Northeast states exceeded the prison capacities for their inmates. Maine's capacity figure was below Vermont (106 percent), but above New Hampshire (102 percent).

Year	Rated Capacity	Operational Capacity	Design Capacity	Highest Capacity	Lowest Capacity
1994	1,353	1,353	1,353	98%	108%
1995	1,353	1,353	1,353	107%	107%
1996	1,490	1,490	1,490	99%	99%
1997	1,437	1,590	1,437	102%	113%
1998	1,460	1,629	1,460	99%	110%
1999	1,460	1,639	1,460	100%	112%
2000	1,428	1,641	1,460	100%	115%
2001	1,428	1,641	1,460	101%	117%
2002	1,779	1,779	1,779	104%	104%

**Corrections (County Jails)**

**The average in-house population of adult inmates in county jails has nearly doubled in the last ten years.**

The average population in county jails has increased dramatically in Maine over the last ten years. In 2003, the total in-house population in county jails averaged 1,450 inmates, nearly double the average in 1994. This increase is consistent with other states that have seen their county jail population increase significantly. Much of the increase occurred in the last few years, and has become an enormous burden on some local authorities. In a time of enormous fiscal constraints the state and counties are seeing their prison and jail

expenses steadily escalate. The result is overcrowding, which adds more wear and tear on existing facilities, and limits the availability of adequate treatment programs.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Change from previous year</b>
<b>94</b>	37	694	731	-
<b>95</b>	51	748	799	9.3%
<b>96</b>	52	775	826	3.4%
<b>97</b>	66	906	972	17.6%
<b>98</b>	76	916	992	2.1%
<b>99</b>	74	856	930	-6.3%
<b>00</b>	92	1,116	1,208	29.9%
<b>01</b>	89	940	1,029	-14.8%
<b>02</b>	133	1,273	1,406	36.6%
<b>03</b>	153	1,297	1,450	3.1%

**The number of pre-trial inmates has doubled in the last ten years.**

The jails are populated by two distinctly different classes of prisoners, those awaiting pre-trial hearings and those sentenced. Generally, pre-trial prisoners are in jail only a short period of time as they are usually released from custody pending arraignment or hearing. Sentenced prisoners generally are in the jails a longer period of time in that they are serving the jail sentence imposed by the court.<sup>vii</sup>

The number of pre-trial inmates has more than doubled in the last ten years, and represents the majority of inmates in the county jails. The number of sentenced inmates has also increased, but at a relatively slower rate (49.5 percent). Another trend has been the increase in the average number of boarders (inmates spending the night in jail) in county jail, which has increased 177 percent since 1994.

<b>Average Daily Population by Status</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Pre-trial</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% Pretrial</b>
<b>94</b>	433	460	893	48.5%
<b>95</b>	447	437	884	50.6%
<b>96</b>	464	450	914	50.8%
<b>97</b>	531	554	1,084	48.9%
<b>98</b>	570	550	1,120	50.9%
<b>99</b>	614	600	1,214	50.6%
<b>00</b>	719	636	1,355	53.1%
<b>01</b>	612	526	1,138	53.7%
<b>02</b>	824	711	1,535	53.7%
<b>03</b>	887	688	1,575	56.3%

The increase in county jail population has been noted by various policy makers as a critical area of policy reform. A recent report by the Commission to Improve the Sentencing, Supervision, Management and Incarceration of Prisoners (hereafter the Commission) outlines efforts to reduce the overcrowding of the prison, jail and probation systems. The Commission has recommended boosting the amount of "good time" inmates can earn, eliminating probation for certain offenses and allowing low-risk offenders to serve sentences at home. Other recommendations include a one-year moratorium on sentence increases, and reducing burglary of a motor vehicle to a misdemeanor.<sup>viii</sup>

The issue of probation is another critical area of concern, as the number of adult men and women in Maine who were being supervised in the community was 9,478 at the end of 2002, up from 8,970 at the end of 2001.<sup>ix</sup> The Commission determined that most, if not all, of the increase in probationers is because offenders are remaining on probation for a longer time. The average length of stay on probation has increased by 38 percent since 1994. Probationers are also violating the terms of their probation more often—these violations have increased during the past decade by 32 percent. The majority of these violations are technical (55 percent) rather than new offenses (45 percent).<sup>x</sup> Technical violations involve no new criminal offenses but rather, a rule violation such as the failure to meet curfew requirements, missing a meeting with a probation officer, testing positive for drug or alcohol use, not maintaining employment, moving without notice to probation officials, failure to pay supervision fees (when applicable), and other infractions.<sup>xi</sup> As a result, about 29 percent of inmates in Maine's county jails are there for probation revocations, with the number of revocations up more than 400 percent since 1994.<sup>xii</sup>

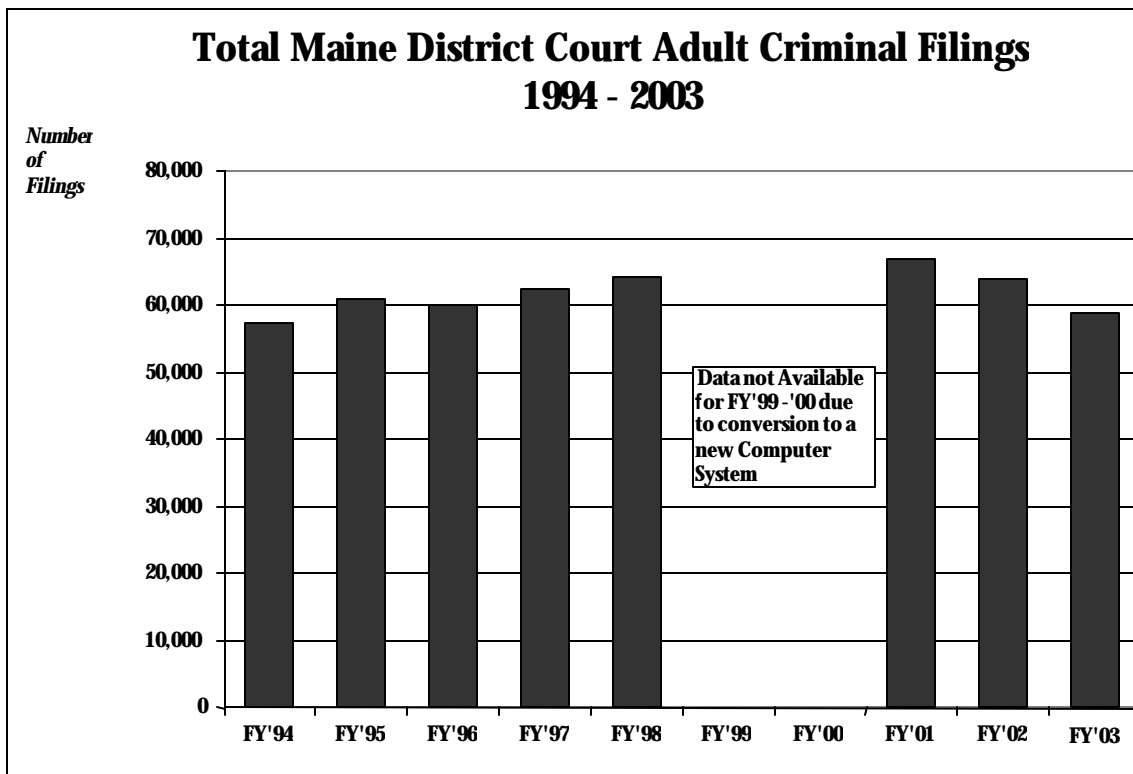
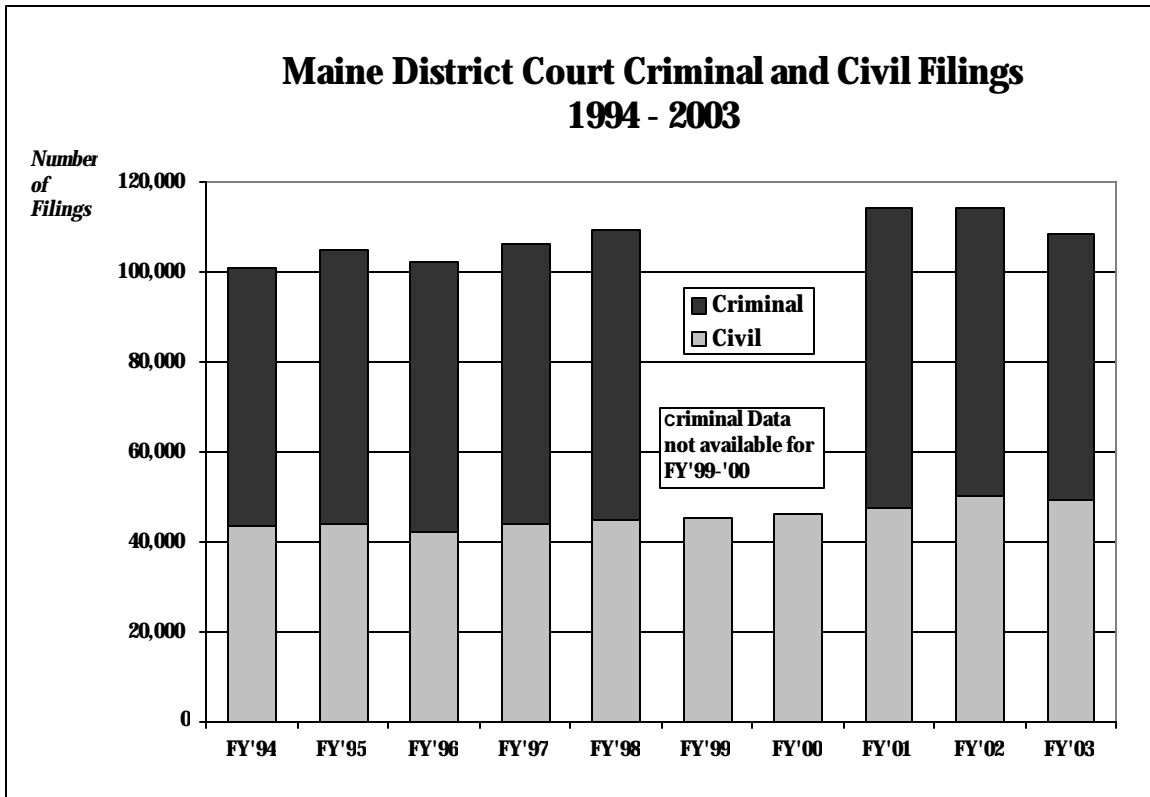
## **Implications**

One inevitable result of the dramatic increase in the prison population is the challenge presented when prisoners and probationers complete their sentences and return to the community. Over 95 percent of the nation's state prisoners will eventually be released to return to their communities. In 2001, approximately 635,000 former prisoners—about 1,700 a day—were released from state and federal correctional facilities, four times more than the number of prisoners released in 1970.<sup>xiii</sup>

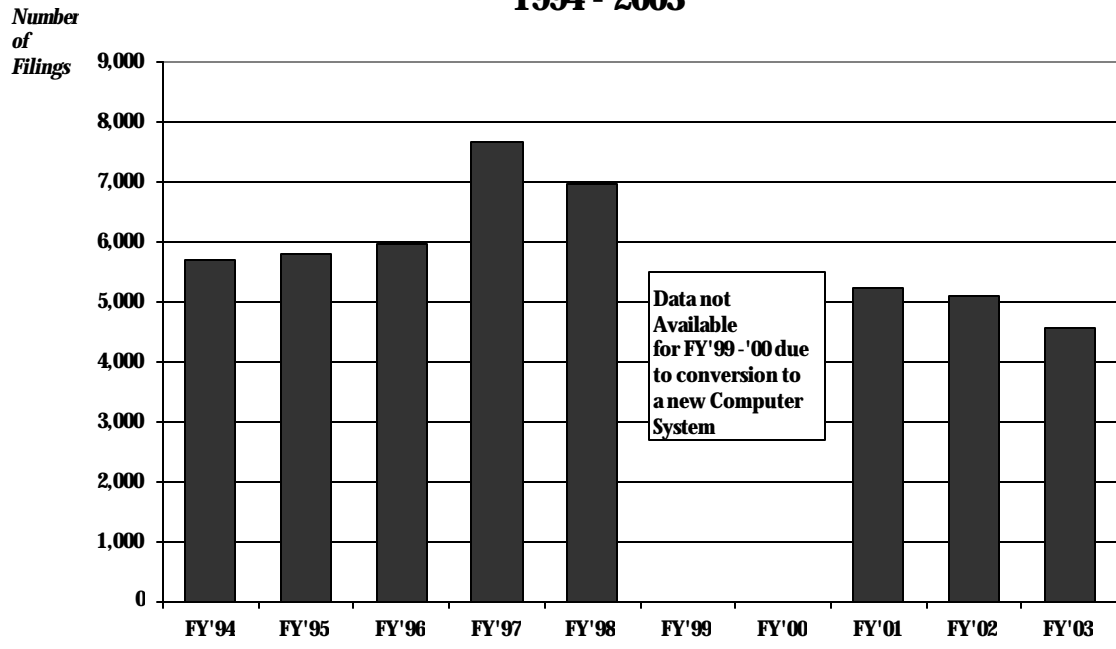
Former prisoners are generally at high risk due to several factors: most have not completed high school; many have limited employment skills; and histories of substance abuse and mental health problems. At the same time, there is evidence of cutbacks in prison-based interventions such as drug treatment, education, and vocational programs that aim to reduce recidivism and substance abuse after leaving prison across the country.

Maine faces enormous challenges tackling the consequences of increased incarceration and prisoner re-entry. The findings here mirror what the Commission has found in their report. The next steps will require a fundamental rethinking of how and when we incarcerate, and whether we can ensure communities are ready to play a role in helping ex-offenders become productive citizens once they return home.

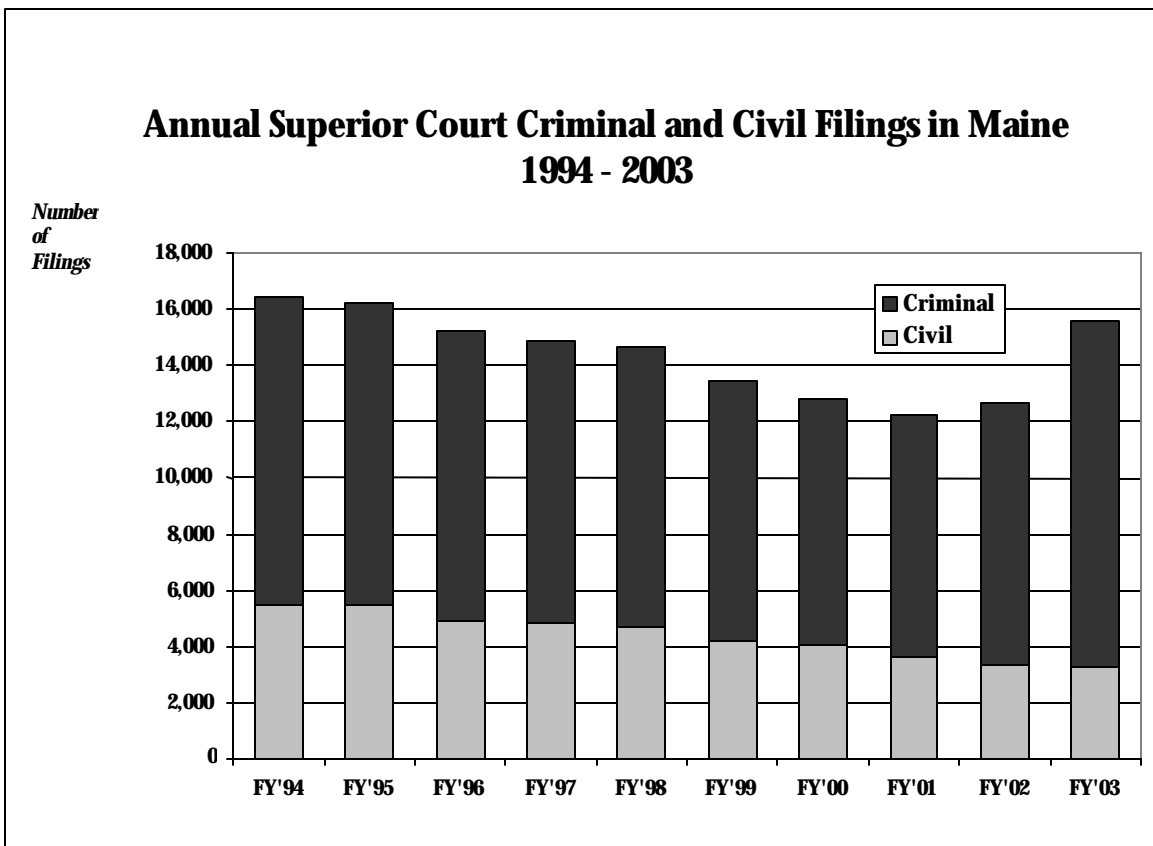
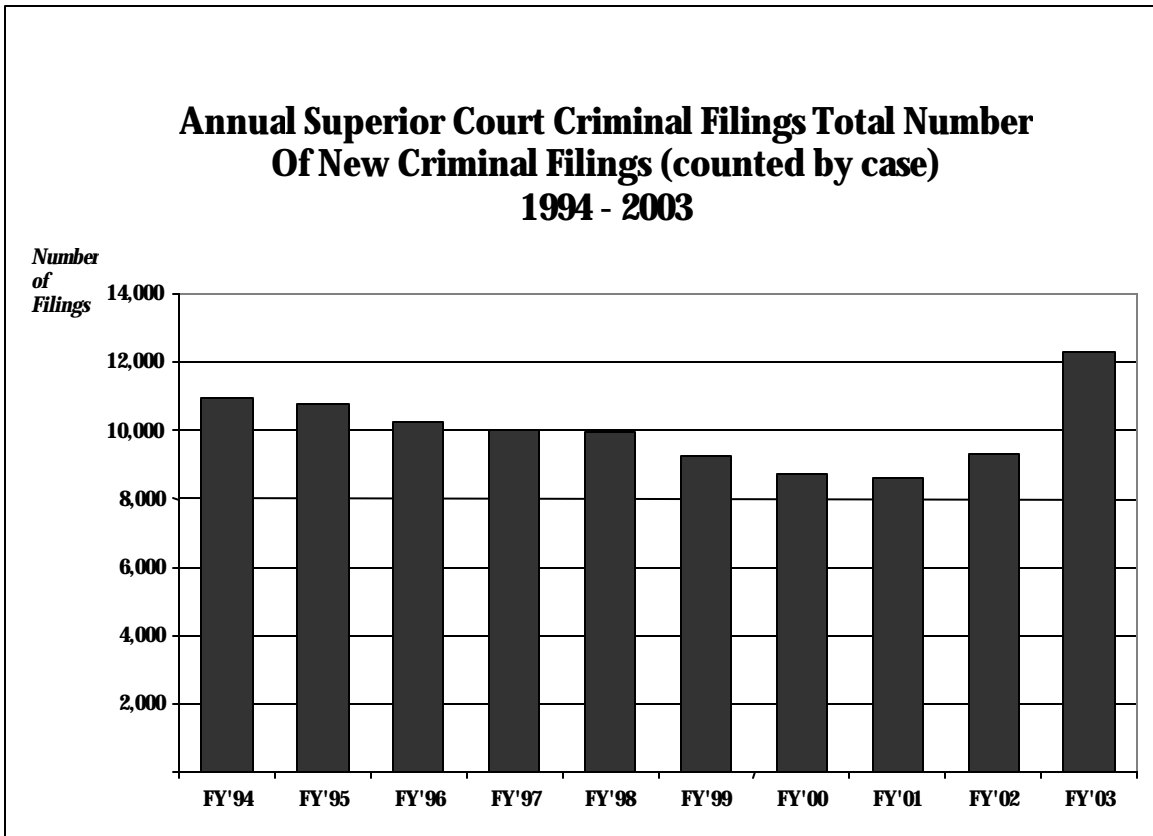
**Appendix A: District Court Charts**



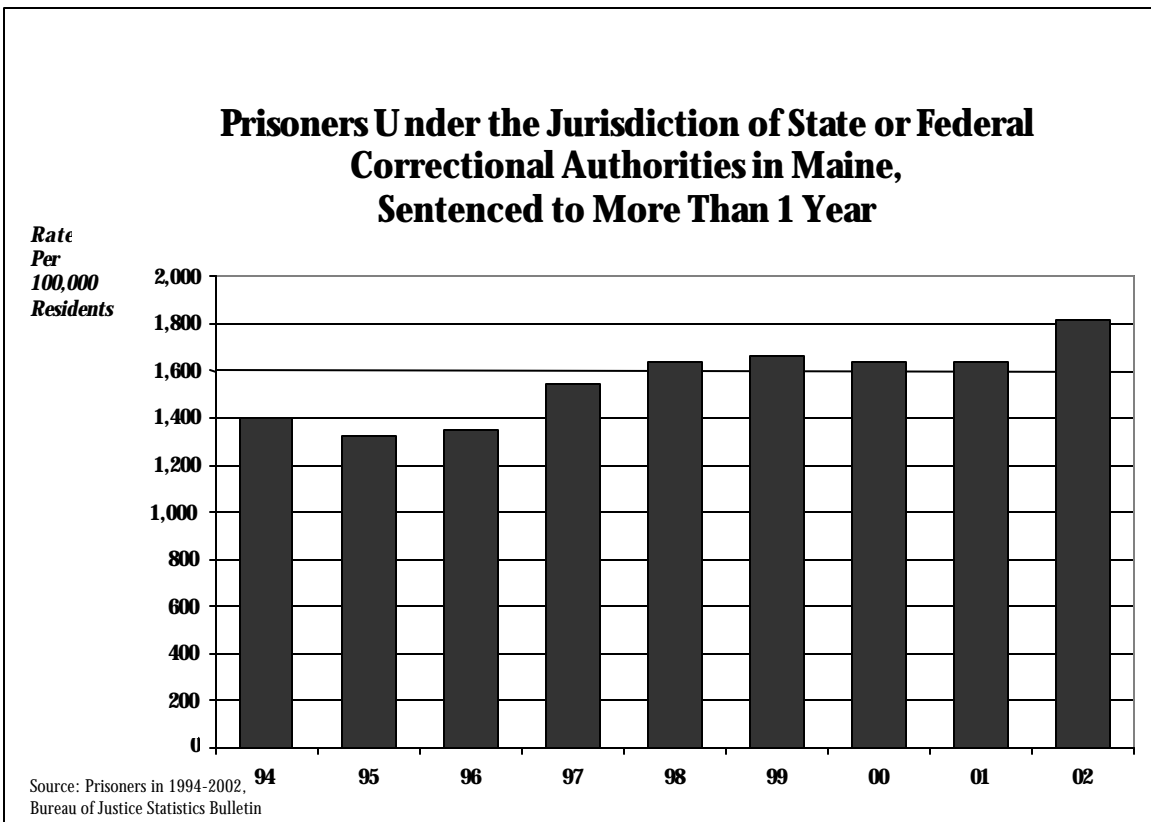
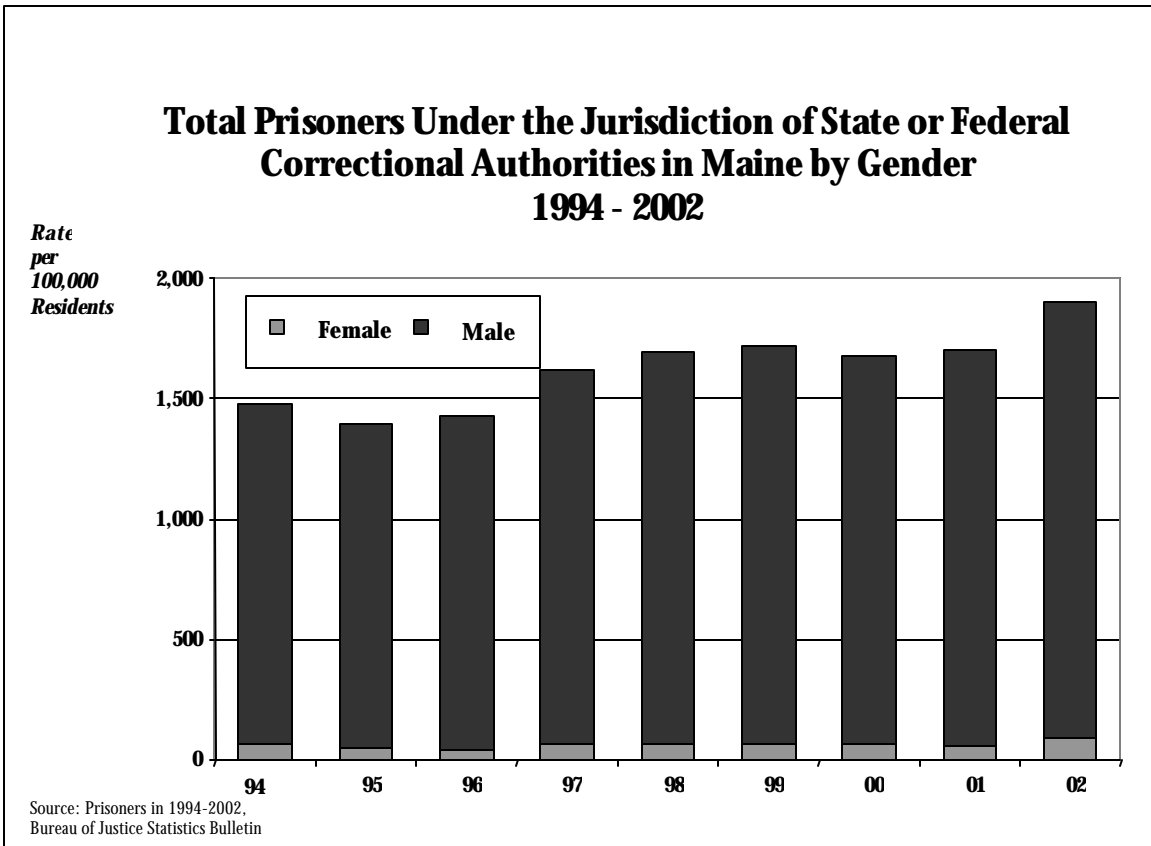
### Total Maine District Court Juvenile Filings 1994 - 2003



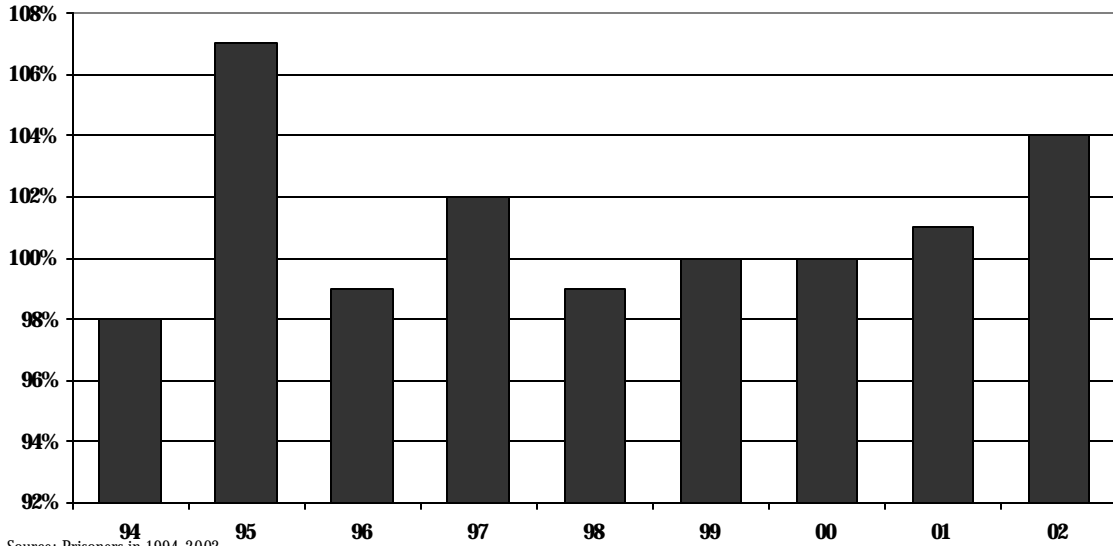
**Appendix B: Superior Court Charts**



**Appendix C: Corrections Charts**

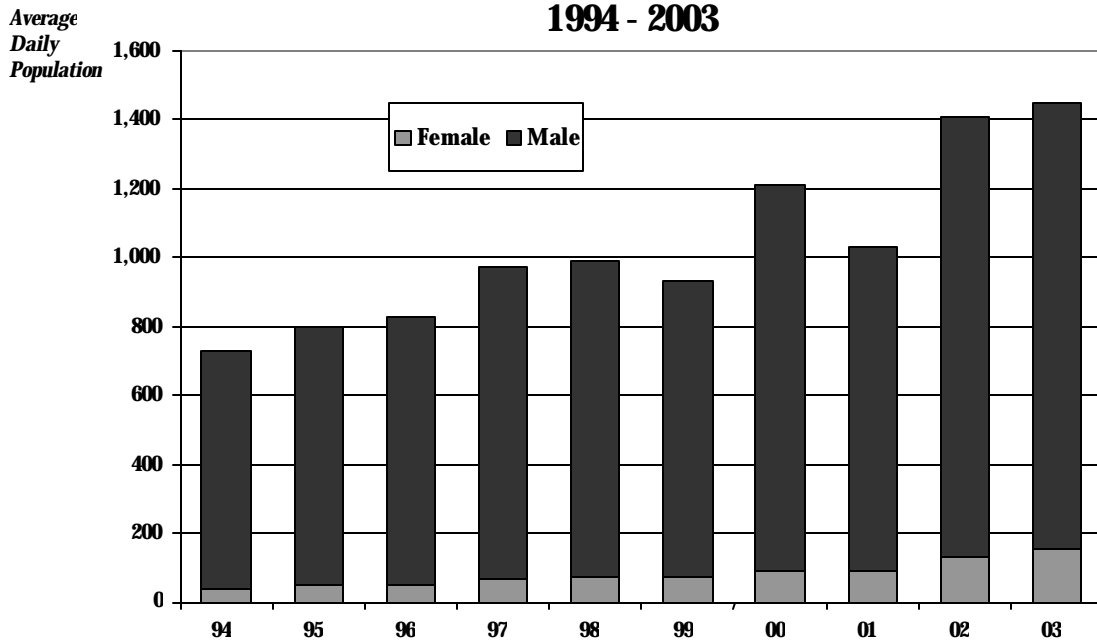


### Federal & State Prison Capacities in Maine, Percent Housed at Highest Capacity 1994 - 2002

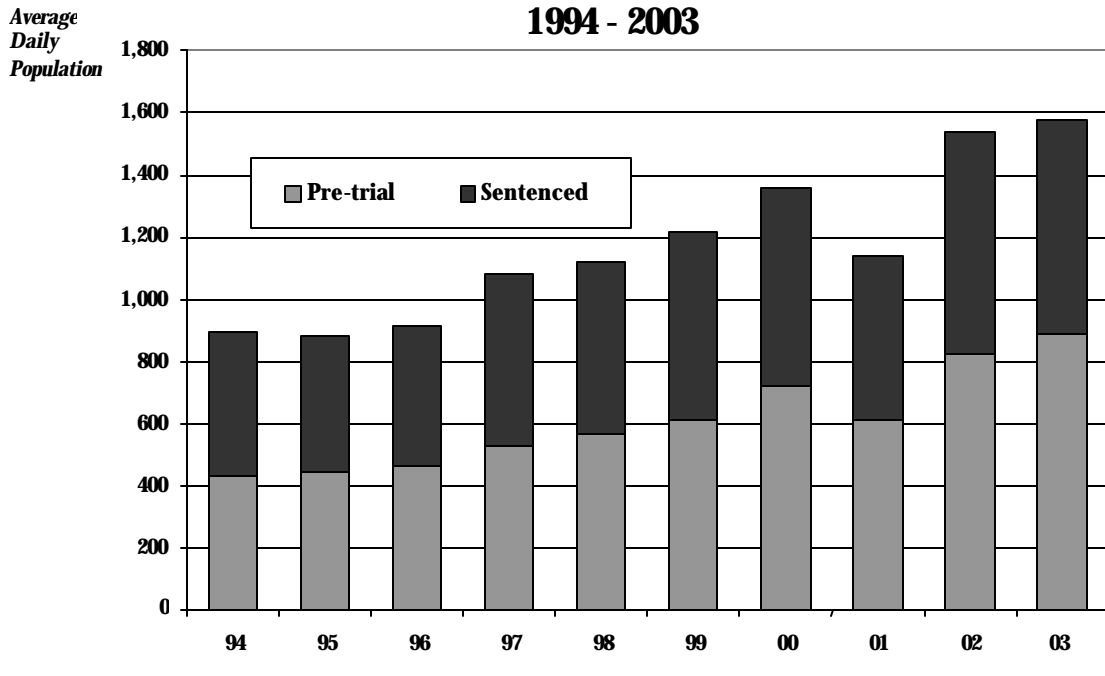


Source: Prisoners in 1994-2002,  
Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

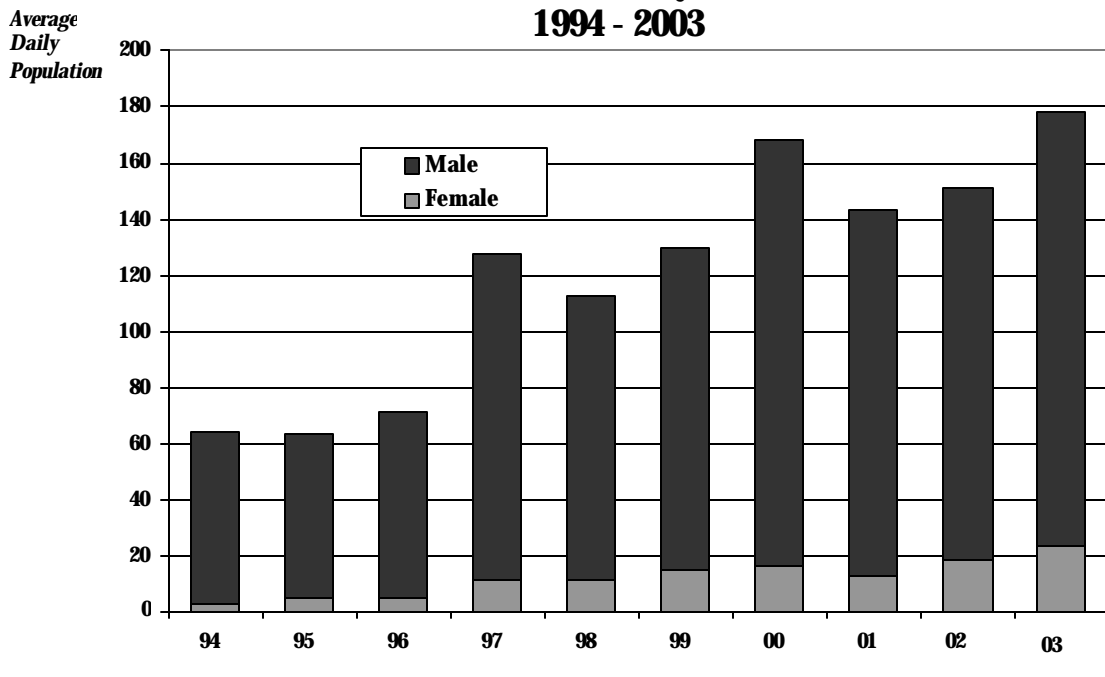
### Average In-House Population by Gender, Maine County Jails 1994 - 2003



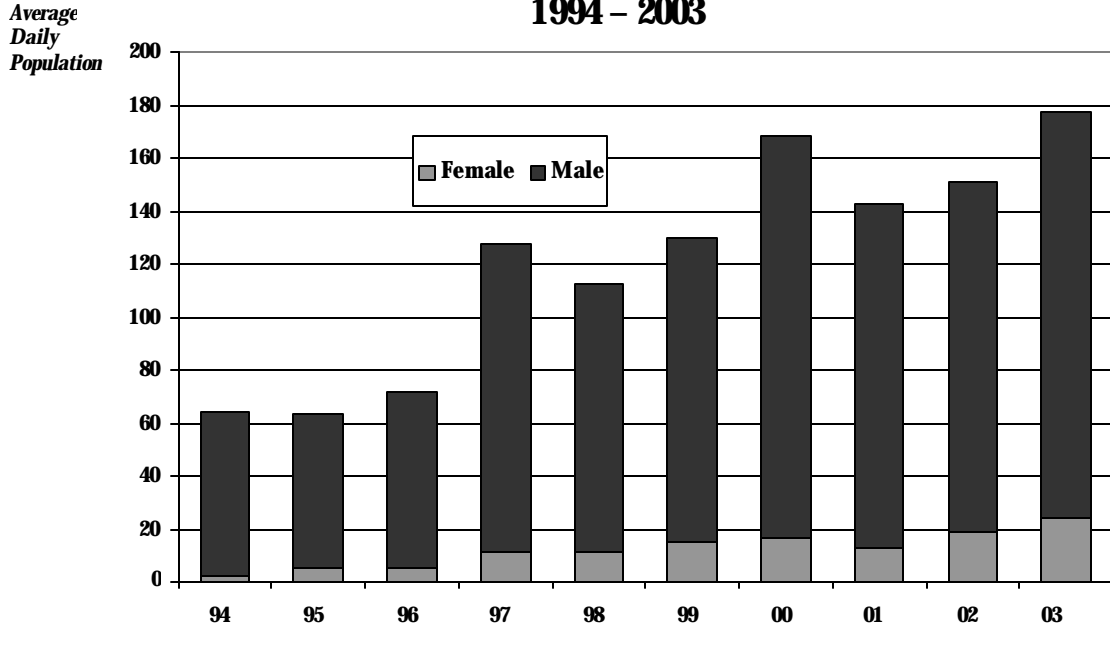
### Average Daily Adult Inmate Population by Status, Maine County Jails 1994 - 2003



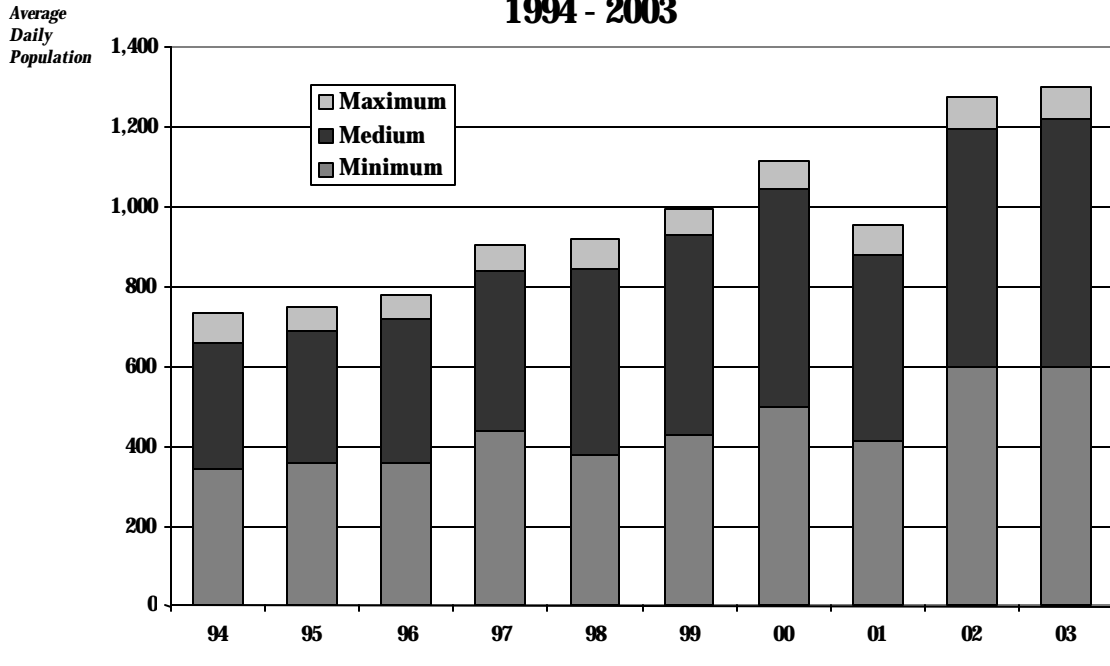
### Average Daily Adult Boarded Population by Gender Maine County Jails 1994 - 2003



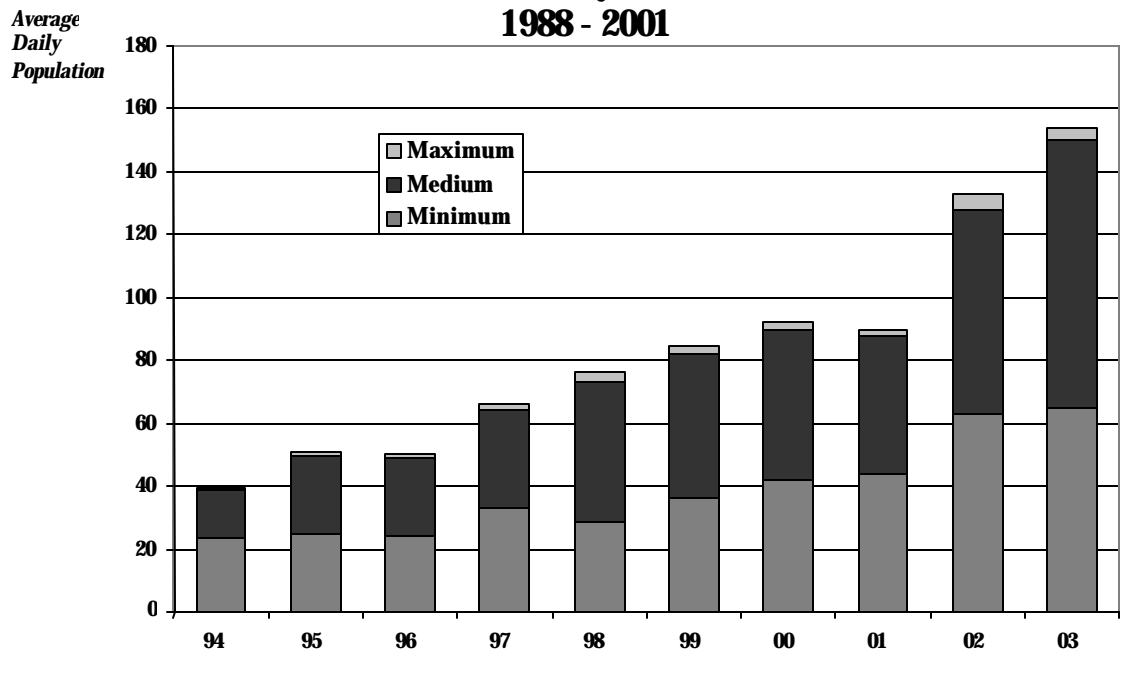
### Average Daily Adults Boarded Out of Arresting County by Gender, Maine County Jails 1994 - 2003



### Average Daily Population, Maine County Jails, Adult Males by Classification 1994 - 2003



## Average Daily Population, Maine County Jails, Adult Females by Classification 1988 - 2001



## **Endnotes**

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<sup>i</sup> *Maine Judicial Branch, Annual Report Fiscal Year 2000*, Ed. Sherry A. Wilkins, Maine Administrative Office of the Courts, United States, 2000

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

<sup>iii</sup> Citizen's Guide to the Court. See website above

<sup>iv</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>v</sup> *Prisoners in 2002*, by Paige Harrison and Allen Beck, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin., 8/27/2003

<sup>vi</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>vii</sup> *Selected Information About County Jails And Adult Detention Facilities In Iowa*, by Terry L. Hudik, The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Iowa Department of Human Rights, February 2003

<sup>viii</sup> *Panel suggests ways to keep fewer in prison*, Associated Press, Feb. 9<sup>th</sup> 2004. See

<http://www.pressherald.com/news/state/040209prison.shtml> The Commission is seeking to extend its tenure to January 1, 2005 in order to study and address these and other key issues

<sup>ix</sup> *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2002*, by Lauren E. Glaze, Bureau of Justice Bulletin, August 2003. These data were collected in the 2002 Annual Probation Survey and the 2002 Annual Parole Survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

<sup>x</sup> *Report of the Commission to Improve the Sentencing, Supervision, Management and Incarceration of Prisoners: Part 1: Immediate Needs*, State of Maine 121st Legislature Second Regular Session, Jan 2004. Their report is available at

[www.state.me.us/spo/sp/commission/index.php](http://www.state.me.us/spo/sp/commission/index.php).

<sup>xi</sup> Definition taken from testimony by Tim Roche, Deputy Director of the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice to the Louisiana State Senate at [http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/statebystate/louisiana\\_testimony.html](http://www.buildingblocksforyouth.org/statebystate/louisiana_testimony.html)

<sup>xii</sup> *Ibid.*, pgs.17-18. Other key issues include factors leading to juvenile incarceration, diversion programs, and treatment needs of adult and juvenile offenders, especially those with substance abuse and mental health issues, and proposals for developing and operating regional jail facilities.

<sup>xiii</sup> From *Reflections on Crime Decline: Lessons for the Future?*, by Jeremy Travis and Michelle Waul, The Urban Institute, August 2002.

## **Uniform Crime Reporting System**

Uniformity in reporting under the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System is based on the proper classification of offenses reported to or known by the police. The adoption of the National System of Uniform Crime Reporting included the utilization of the offense classifications of that system. Law enforcement in this state has made accurate application of those classifications in the reports submitted to the Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System.

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

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

### **PART I OFFENSES**

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

#### **1. HOMICIDE**

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

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

lb. Manslaughter by Negligence - The unlawful killing of a human being, by another, through gross negligence.

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

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

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

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

2b. Attempted Forcible Rape - All assaults and at-tempts to rape.

#### **3. ROBBERY**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4. ASSAULT**

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

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

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

4b. Knife or Cutting Instrument - All assaults and attempted assaults involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects including knives, razors, hatchets, axes, scissors, glass, daggers, ice picks, etc.)

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

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

#### **5. BURGLARY**

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

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

Breaking and Entering of a motor vehicle is classified as a larceny for Uniform Crime Reporting purposes.

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

5a. Forcible Entry - All offenses where force of any kind is used to enter unlawfully a locked structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony. This includes entry by use of a master key, celluloid, or other device that leaves no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure, is also included.

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

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

## **6. LARCENY and THEFT (Except Auto Theft)**

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

## **7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT**

The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.

General Rule - This classification includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle which, for

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

## **8. ARSON**

Includes all arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson. The willful or malicious burning to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building, or any building, ship or vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft, contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, lumber, woods, bogs, marshes, meadows, etc., should be scored as arson.

## **PART II OFFENSES**

The Maine Uniform Crime Reporting System requires information on persons arrested and charged by municipal, county and state agencies on a monthly basis. In compiling data for the monthly returns, the violations of municipal ordinances as well as state laws are to be included.

## **9. OTHER ASSAULTS**

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

## **10. FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING**

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

Altering or forging public or other records.

Making, altering, forging or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.

Forging wills, deeds, bonds, seals, etc.

Counterfeiting coins, plates, checks, etc.

Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments.

Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

## **11. FRAUD**

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense. Include:

Bad checks, except forgeries or counterfeiting.

Leaving full-service gas station without paying attendant.

Unauthorized withdrawal of money from an automatic teller machine.

Failure to return rented VCRs or videotapes.

## **12. EMBEZZLEMENT**

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

## **13. STOLEN PROPERTY: BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING**

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

## **14. VANDALISM**

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

## **15. WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING**

This class deals with violations of weapons laws such as:  
Manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons.  
Carrying deadly weapons.  
Furnishing deadly weapons to minors.  
Aliens possessing deadly weapons.  
All attempts to commit the above.

## **16. PROSTITUTION & COMMERCIAL VICE**

Include in this class the sex offenses of a commercialized nature such as:  
Prostitution.  
Keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house or house of ill repute.  
Pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes.  
All attempts to commit the above.

## **17. SEX OFFENSES**

(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice.) Include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like.  
Adultery and fornication.  
Buggery.  
Incest.  
Indecent exposure.  
Sodomy.  
Statutory rape - (no force).  
All attempts to commit any of the above.

## **18. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS**

Drug abuse violation arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Include all arrests for violations of state and local ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. Make the following subdivisions of drug law arrests, keeping in mind to differentiate between sale/manufacturing and possession.  
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives: morphine, heroin, codeine; Marijuana.  
Synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction:  
Dangerous non-narcotic drugs: barbiturates, Benzedrine.

## **19. GAMBLING**

All charges which relate to promoting, permitting or engaging in gambling. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown should be furnished:  
Bookmaking (horse and sport books).  
Numbers and lottery.  
All other (include all attempts).

## **20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN**

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

Desertion, abandonment, or non-support.

Neglect or abuse of children.

Non-payment of alimony.

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

## **21. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE**

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

## **22. LIQUOR LAWS**

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

Manufacturing, sale, transportation, furnishing, possessing, etc.

Maintaining unlawful drinking places.

Operating a still.

Furnishing liquor to a minor.

Illegal transportation of liquor.

Possession of liquor by a minor.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

## **23. DRUNKENNESS**

Include in this class all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "OUI" (Class 21).

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

## **24. DISORDERLY CONDUCT**

Count in this class all disorderly persons arrested except those counted in classes 1 through 23.

## **25. ALL OTHER OFFENSES**

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

Admitting minors to improper places.

Bigamy and polygamy.

Blackmail and extortion.

Bribery.

Contempt of court.

Discrimination, unfair competition.

Kidnapping.

Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in classes 1 through 24), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, etc.

Perjury and subornation of perjury.

Possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools.

Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.

Public nuisances.

Riot and rout.

Trespass.

Unlawfully bringing contraband into prisons or hospitals.

Unlawful use, possession, etc. of explosives.

Violations of state regulatory laws and municipal ordinances.

Service of warrants.

All offenses not otherwise classified.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

## **26. CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS (Juveniles)**

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

## **27. RUNAWAY (Juveniles)**

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