

Maine Annual Juvenile Recidivism Report

Issued by the Maine Department of Corrections,
Division of Juvenile Services, and produced
By the Muskie School of Public Service,
Maine Statistical Analysis Center

Co-Authors
Susan Pate
Becky Noréus

About the Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) operates as a collaborative service of the University of Southern Maine's Muskie School of Public Service and the Maine Department of Corrections. The SAC is partially supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and is part of a network of member SACs maintained and coordinated by the Justice Research and Statistics Association.

The SAC collects, analyzes, and disseminates criminal justice data and information to criminal justice professionals, policy makers, researchers, students, advocates, and the public. 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.

About the Muskie School of Public Service

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

This report is available on the Maine Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center Website at <http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch> and Maine Department of Corrections website at <http://www.maine.gov/corrections/juvenile/index.htm>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defining Recidivism• Key Findings	
2. METHODOLOGY	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data• Research Questions• Recidivism Rates• Offense Characteristics• Challenges	
3. ANNUAL REPORT	4
4. 2004 COHORT	
JUVENILE DEMOGRAPHICS	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Graph 1: Gender of juveniles adjudicated for the first time in 2004• Graph 2: Age of juveniles adjudicated for the first time in 2004• Table 1: Race of juveniles adjudicated for the first time in 2004	
OFFENSES	7
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Table 2: The offenses first time juvenile offenders were adjudicated for in 2004• Graph 3: Felony and misdemeanor adjudications by type of offense in 2004• Graph 4: Type and class of offense based on the number of offenses for which a juvenile was first adjudicated in 2004	
COUNTIES	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Table 3: The rate of juveniles adjudicated for the first time in 2004 by county• Table 4: The number of offenses by county for first time adjudications and proportion of which were felonies in 2004• Table 5: The proportion of adjudications by type of offense for each county in 2004	
FIRST TIME FEMALE OFFENDERS	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Graph 5: Age of female offenders at first adjudication for 2004 cohort• Table 6: The offenses first time female juvenile offenders were adjudicated for in 2004• Graph 6: Comparison of female to male offenses based on type of crime in 2004• Table 7: The proportion of adjudications by gender by county	

RECIDIVISM RATE	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 8: The number and rate of juveniles who recidivated within one year of their first adjudication in 2004 by gender • Table 9: Recidivism rates for each age group at one year • Table 10: Recidivism rates by race • Table 11: Comparison of class and type of offense by gender for first time adjudications and re-adjudications • Graph 7: Recidivism rates by counties • Table 12: The class and type of first offenses compared to the class and type of recidivating offenses • Table 13: Comparison of felony and misdemeanor adjudications by type and class of offense for first time adjudications and re-adjudications 	
5. TRENDS 1998-2004	
FIRST TIME OFFENDERS AND OFFENSES	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 14: The number of juveniles adjudicated for the first time, 1998-2004 • Table 15: The rate of offenses to first time adjudicated juvenile offenders, 1998-2004 • Table 16: Race of juveniles adjudicated for the first time, 1998-2004 • Graph 8: The number and class of offenses for which juveniles were first time adjudicated for, 1998 - 2004 • Graph 9: The type of offenses juveniles were first time adjudicated, 1998-2004 	
COUNTIES	21
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 17: The rate of juveniles adjudicated for the first time by county, 1998-2004 • Table 18: The number of offenses for first time juvenile adjudications by county, 1998-2004 • Table 19: The Number of First Time Adjudications for Felonies by County, 1998-2004 	
RECIDIVISM RATES	24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 20: Recidivism Rates for Cohorts 1998-2004 at 1, 2, and 3 years 	
REFERENCES	25

APPENDIX I: RAW DATA CHARTS

2004 COHORT DATA

26

- Table A1: Age at first adjudication by gender, 2004
- Table A2: Felony and misdemeanor adjudications by type of offense, 2004
- Table A3: Type and class of offense based on number of charges for which a juvenile was adjudicated, 2004
- Table A4: Felony and misdemeanor adjudications by type of offense for females, 2004
- Table A5: Felony and misdemeanor adjudications by type of offense for males, 2004
- Table A6: The proportions of adjudications by gender by county, 2004
- Table A7: Time between first and second adjudications by gender, 2004
- Table A8: Felony and misdemeanor re-adjudications by type of offense, 2004
- Table A9: Felony and misdemeanor re-adjudications by type of offense for females, 2004
- Table A10: Felony and misdemeanor re-adjudications by type of offense for males, 2004
- Table A11: One year recidivism rates by county, 2004
- Table A12: Breakdown of class of offense by county, 2004
- Table A13: Breakdown of type of offense by county, 2004
- Table A14: First offenses by class, type, and county, 2004

TREND DATA

33

- Table A15: The number of juveniles adjudicated for the first time for each cohort by gender and age, 1998 – 2004
- Table A16: Race of juveniles adjudicated for the first time, 1998-2004
- Table A17: The number of first time adjudications by offense class, 1998-2004
- Table A18: The number of first time adjudications by type of offense, 1998 – 2004
- Table A19: The number of first time adjudications for felonies by county by cohort
- Table A20: First offenses by class, type, and county, 1998
- Table A21: First offenses by class, type, and county, 1999
- Table A22: First offenses by class, type, and county, 2000
- Table A23: First offenses by class, type, and county, 2001
- Table A24: First offenses by class, type, and county, 2002
- Table A25: First offenses by class, type, and county, 2003

APPENDIX II: DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES CASE MANAGEMENT	47
APPENDIX III: GLOSSARY OF TERMS	49
APPENDIX IV: OFFENSE LISTING BY TYPE	53
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	55

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Juvenile Recidivism Report is the latest in a series of annual juvenile recidivism reports that began with the 1998 Baseline Report. The purpose of this report is to gain a better understanding of first time juvenile offenders and the crimes they are adjudicated for, how soon they recidivate, and to continue to measure juvenile recidivism over time. This Report was developed by the University of Southern Maine's Muskie School of Public Service for the Maine Department of Corrections (MDOC) Division of Juvenile Services (DJS).

Beginning with the 1998 Baseline Report, information on juvenile recidivism has been collected, analyzed, and disseminated. The Baseline Report examined the 1998 cohort of juveniles who were adjudicated for the first time (hereafter referred to as first time juvenile offenders) from January 1 through December 31, 1998. This cohort was then analyzed to determine the rate of recidivism, defined as **the percentage of juveniles who were adjudicated for a second offense during supervision or within one year of release from MDOC supervision**. Each year following 1998, a Juvenile Recidivism Report has been produced to follow an additional cohort of juvenile offenders in order to measure recidivism rates and juvenile crime characteristics over time.

The DJS has a long standing tradition of reporting juvenile recidivism. In 1997, DJS described its goal as follows: **By 2000, to decrease the percentage of youthful offenders who re-offend and are committed to the Department's jurisdiction from the 1998 baseline** (Maine Department of Corrections, 1997). This annual report assists DJS work toward the Department's principle of using applied research to inform its policies. In 1998 the Juvenile Recidivism Baseline Report was created, and a Juvenile Recidivism Report has been issued every year thereafter so that DJS is able to report progress in reducing the percentage of youth who re-offend and are committed to the supervision of the Department.

This report examines statewide and countywide data, as well as type and severity of offenses, age, gender, and race characteristics of juveniles who were adjudicated for the first time in 2004. Female juvenile offenders and felony offenses are also examined separately. In addition, this report examines trends in first time adjudications and recidivism for the 1998 through 2004 cohorts including trends at the state and county level, type and severity of offenses committed, and age, gender, and race characteristics.

Defining Recidivism

For the purpose of this report, recidivism is defined as *any individual recording a second adjudication date in Maine's juvenile court system for offenses committed before the age of 18*. Adjudication occurs when a court makes a finding in a juvenile case that the allegations contained in a petition are supported beyond a reasonable doubt. Juveniles who recorded a subsequent adjudication for a new offense are classified as recidivists. DJS has chosen re-adjudication as its measure of recidivism because re-adjudication counts only those juveniles whose subsequent contact with the juvenile justice system results in a court finding that the allegations contained in a petition are supported beyond a reasonable doubt.

Most recidivism studies use a longitudinal cohort method to evaluate re-offending. A cohort is a group of individuals who share some common characteristics, such as being adjudicated during a specific year. For this report, a cohort was tracked each calendar year for a follow-up period and any re-adjudications were measured to allow for long-term trend analysis.

Key findings

- The one year recidivism rate for the 1998 – 2004 cohorts has remained relatively steady (17-20%). In the 2004 cohort, the one year recidivism rate was 18%.
- Of those that recidivated within one year of their first adjudication, the average number of months between the first and second adjudication was 6 months.
- There is a significant change in the age demographic of first time juvenile offenders in 2004 compared to previous years. The number of juveniles under the age of 13 has decreased 50% since 1998. Over the same time, the number of 15-17 year old first time offenders increased 54%.
- The 1,274 first time juvenile offenders in 2004 were adjudicated for 2,333 offenses. Thirty seven percent of the cohort was adjudicated for 66% of these offenses.
- First time juvenile offenders adjudicated for drug/alcohol offenses has risen significantly since 1998. In 2004, the percentage of drug/alcohol offenses accounted for 18% of all offenses, whereas in 1998 only 6% of all offenses were drug/alcohol offenses.
- The overall rate of first time adjudications for the entire state in 2004 was 9 per 1,000 juveniles ages 10-18. This varied by county and ranged from a high of 15 per 1,000 in Knox County to 5 per 1,000 in Oxford County.
- There is a substantial difference between counties for felony offenses¹ among first time juvenile offenders from a low of 9% in Knox County to a high of 33% in Somerset County.
- While the overall percentage of first time female juvenile offenders was 26%, this differed substantially by county from a low of 12% in Oxford County to a high of 47% in Piscataquis County.

2. METHODOLOGY

Data

The 2004 cohort marks the first cohort in which the new Maine Corrections Information System (CORIS) is the sole data source for adjudicated juveniles in Maine. The 2004 cohort consists of all juveniles aged 10 through 18 who recorded at least one adjudication date in Maine between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004, and follows them for one year after they were first adjudicated. Only those juveniles who were adjudicated for a first time in 2004 are included in the analysis. In other words, juveniles who have been previously adjudicated, juveniles who were arrested for an act, but were not brought before a court, or who were brought before a court but not found to have committed the act, are not included in the analysis. Further, a single adjudication represents one incident, which may be comprised of multiple offenses since a juvenile can be charged with multiple offenses stemming from one incident.² When only one charge is

¹ A felony is a serious crime, usually punishable by confinement for more than one year. Less serious crimes are called misdemeanors, and are usually punishable by fine, probation, or a brief term of confinement in a juvenile facility (Garner, 2006).

² An incident is a discrete occurrence or happening (Garner, 2006).

examined per adjudication, the most serious charge is used. In other cases, all offenses are examined per juvenile.

Research Questions

- What are the demographic features of first time juvenile offenders in 2004?
- What is the proportion of felonies to misdemeanors among first time juvenile offenders in 2004 and what type of offenses are they adjudicated for?
- Of all first time juvenile offenders in 2004, how many committed subsequent offenses leading to a subsequent adjudication within one year?
- What are the similarities and differences between male and female first time juvenile offenders in 2004?
- What are the similarities and differences between counties in relation to rate of juveniles adjudicated for the first time, number of offenses for first time adjudications, proportion of felonies, and recidivism rates?
- What are the trends in recidivism rates for the 1998 through 2004 cohorts?
- How do the first time juvenile offender profiles in 2004 compare to the profiles of first time juvenile offenders in each year from 1998 through 2003?

Recidivism Rates

Maine's juvenile recidivism rate is measured by the occurrence of a new, subsequent offense leading to adjudication during DJS supervision or within one year after release from DJS supervision. The rate is calculated by dividing the number of juveniles in the 2004 cohort that were re-adjudicated within one year by the total number of juveniles adjudicated for the first time in 2004. Some juveniles may be adjudicated for more than one offense, either for the same incident, or for different incidences. This does not affect the recidivism rate.

Offense Characteristics

In addition to recidivism rates, the 2004 report will examine type and severity of first offenses and recidivating offenses for the entire cohort and also for females. Appendix IV reports the complete listing of offenses included in each category. DJS reports four offense types:

- Person
- Property
- Drugs
- Other

Offense class is also examined. Offense classes are labeled A-E in descending order of severity. All class A, B, and C crimes are felonies, while D and E crimes are misdemeanors.

Challenges

In 2003, MDOC adopted the department wide legacy information system entitled CORIS. During this transition it was difficult to assess the accuracy and completeness of the first adjudications in 2003, which may cause some discrepancies in the trend section of this report. This may also partially explain why the 2003 cohort differs significantly from other cohorts.

The 2004 report is the first year for which CORIS is the only data source. While CORIS is believed to provide more complete and accurate information, there still may be variations between this year and previous years. While comparisons among the years can still be made, it should be remembered that the change in data collection systems may account for some trend differences. To address this challenge and opportunity, the Maine Department of Corrections arranged for the development and implementation of a quality control protocol in each of the four DJS regions. Project assistants were hired on a temporary basis to ensure the accuracy, quality, and completeness of all data variables analyzed in this report. The assistants are also cleaning data in the CORIS system to enable future analysis of the 2005 and 2006 cohorts.

Another challenge for the 2004 report is that CORIS is not currently capturing all juveniles in the 1998 through 2004 cohorts who have moved into the adult system. This may affect recidivism and other trend information, because juveniles from each cohort may have not have been captured in the two or three year follow up period. This difficulty is in part due to data migration and the data that can be extracted from CORIS. MDOC personnel and Muskie School staff are working to resolve the data extract issues.

3. ANNUAL REPORT

This report provides a detailed profile of first time juvenile offenders in Maine between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004 and the offenses for which they were adjudicated. Data on these juveniles are reported at the county level and stratified by crime types, class, gender, age, and race. The recidivism rate is determined, and first offenses are compared to recidivating offenses. Results from the 2004 cohort are then compared to the 1998 through 2003 cohorts and examined for trends.

This report also contains a section examining first time female juvenile offenders in 2004. The data includes type and class of crime, as well as recidivism rates.

This report also follows the 2004 cohort for one year after first adjudication to determine a recidivism rate after one year. In future reports, the cohort will be followed for three years to examine recidivism at one, two, and three years from first adjudication. As previously noted, a limitation of the data is that information on juveniles who were originally adjudicated in the juvenile system, but who have moved into the adult system is not captured. This will affect future trend data for the 2002 and 2003 cohorts.

4. 2004 COHORT

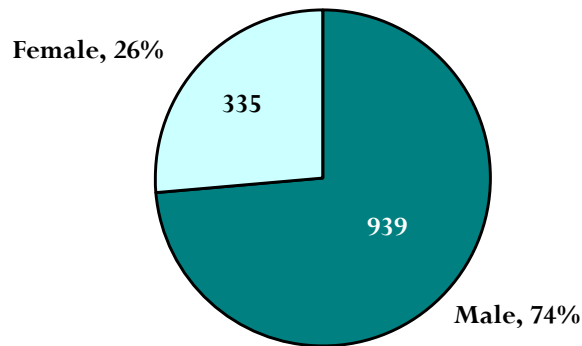
JUVENILE DEMOGRAPHICS

The following graphs provide a profile of all first time juvenile offenders³ in the state of Maine in the year 2004. During this period a total of 1,274 juveniles were adjudicated for the first time.

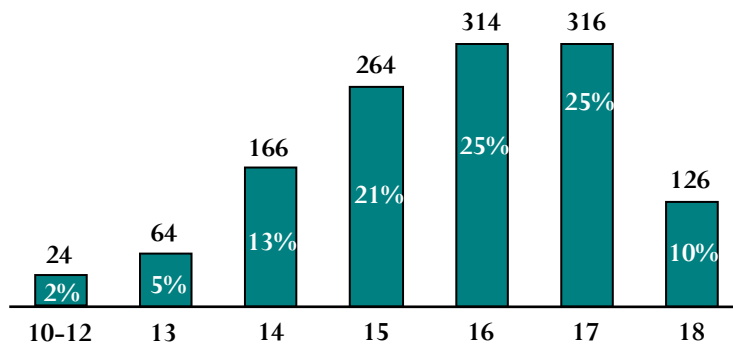
Graphs 1 & 2 summarize the demographics (gender and age) of first time juvenile offenders in 2004. Not surprisingly, these juveniles were male (74%) between the ages of 15-17 (70%). An interesting and striking difference from previous years is the number of 18 year olds represented in the 2004 cohort. Between 1998 and 2003, 18 year olds comprised anywhere from 1% to 3% of first time juvenile offenders. By contrast, in 2004, 18 year olds comprised 10% of first time juvenile offenders. Further research is needed to determine if this increase is due to policy and/or practice changes on the state and/or county level.

The average (mean) age for the entire cohort was 16. There was no difference between genders or between the mean and median.

GRAPH 1: GENDER OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 2004 (n = 1,274)



GRAPH 2: AGE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 2004 (n = 1,274)



³ First time juvenile offenders are those juveniles that were adjudicated for the first time in 2004.

The race of first time juvenile offenders in 2004 is shown in Table 1. In the 2004 cohort, 95% of these juveniles were White. Black/African Americans and American Indians comprised approximately 4% of the sample, while Asian/Pacific Islanders and juveniles of another or unknown race made up approximately 1% of the sample. This closely resembles the population makeup of juveniles ages 10-17 in Maine, with Whites making up 97% of the population, Black/African Americans 1%, American Indian 1%, and Asians/Pacific Islanders 1%.⁴

TABLE 1: RACE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 2004

		Number	Percentage
Race	White	1,206	95%
	Black/African American	34	3%
	American Indian	13	1%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	7	<1%
	Other	7	<1%
	Unknown	7	<1%
Total		1,274	100%

⁴ Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2005; <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop/default.asp>

OFFENSES

The 1,274 first time juvenile offenders in 2004 were adjudicated for 2,333 offenses. Interestingly, 37% of the cohort was adjudicated for 66% of these offenses. In other words, a little more than a third of first time juvenile offenders were adjudicated for two-thirds of the offenses. The number of offenses per adjudication ranged from 1 to 26. Sixty-three percent of the cohort was adjudicated for only one offense, 20% were adjudicated for two offenses, and 17% were adjudicated for three or more offenses.

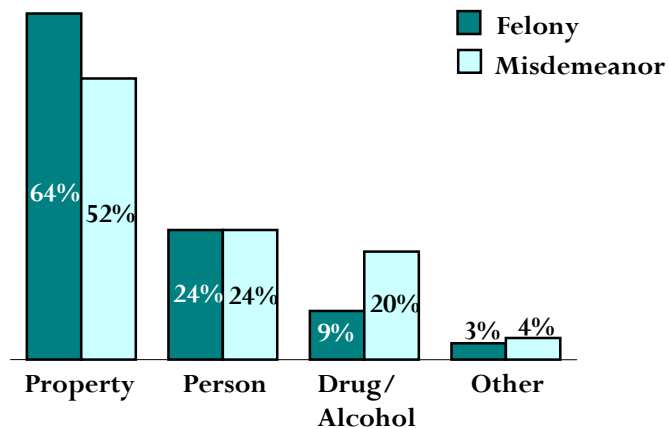
Table 2 summarizes the class and type of offenses first time offenders were adjudicated for in 2004. By class, misdemeanor offenses made up 81% of all juvenile offenses. Property offenses were the leading type of juvenile offense at 54%.

TABLE 2: THE OFFENSES FIRST TIME JUVENILE OFFENDERS WERE ADJUDICATED FOR IN 2004

	Offenses	Number	Percentage
Class	Felony	429	18%
	Misdemeanor	1,879	81%
	Other	25	1%
Total		2,333	100%
Type	Person	564	24%
	Property	1,263	54%
	Drugs/Alcohol	417	18%
	Other	89	4%
	Total	2,333	100%

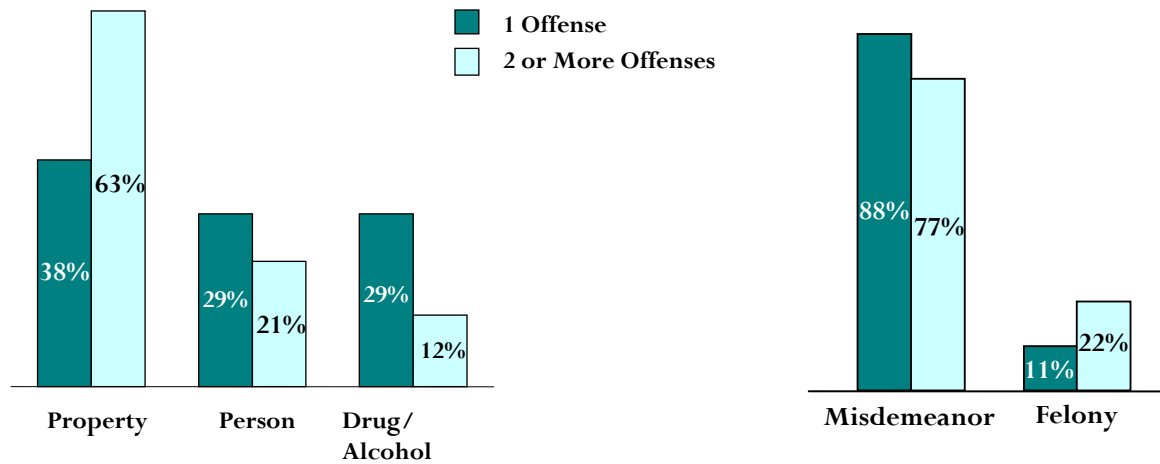
In 2004 property offenses made up 64% of all felony adjudications and 52% of all misdemeanor adjudications (Graph 3). There was a large discrepancy between drug and alcohol offenses with 20% making up all misdemeanor adjudications, and 9% of all felony adjudications (See Appendix Table A2 for raw data). Further research is needed to determine if policy and/or practice issues created or contributed to this discrepancy.

GRAPH 3: FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ADJUDICATIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE IN 2004 (n = 2,333)



Graph 4 presents the type and class of offenses based on whether a juvenile was adjudicated for one offense or 2 or more offenses. For juveniles adjudicated with one offense, there is a fairly even distribution between the various types of offenses, i.e. property, person, and drug/alcohol. However, for juveniles adjudicated for more than one offense, there is greater variance between the types of offenses. Juveniles adjudicated for only one offense were more likely to be adjudicated for drug/alcohol and person offenses, while juveniles adjudicated for more than one offense were significantly more likely to be adjudicated for property offenses. Additionally, juveniles adjudicated for more than one offense were adjudicated twice as often for felonies.

GRAPH 4: TYPE AND CLASS OF OFFENSE BASED ON THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES FOR WHICH A JUVENILE WAS ADJUDICATED IN 2004 (n = 2,333)



COUNTIES⁵

Table 3 shows the relationship between first time adjudications and county population. Rates are used to demonstrate the proportion of adjudications by county. Comparisons between counties considered to be a Metropolitan Statistical Area⁶ and Non-Metropolitan Areas are made to determine whether there are differences between the two groups. In general, those counties considered Metropolitan Statistical Areas had lower rates of first time adjudications than less populous counties. In fact, with the exception of Androscoggin County (rate = 13), Metropolitan Statistical Areas were all below the state average of 9 per 1,000 juveniles. Androscoggin County, the only county considered a Metropolitan Statistical Area in which first time adjudications exceeded the state average, had the second highest rate of first time adjudications. Knox County had the highest rate of first adjudications, while Oxford had the lowest.

**TABLE 3: THE RATE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 2004
BY COUNTY PER 1,000 POPULATION (RANKED FROM HIGHEST TO LOWEST)**

County	Number of Adjudicated Juveniles	Juvenile Population 10-17 ⁷	Rate per 1,000 Population
Knox	61	4,161	15
Androscoggin*	155	11,625	13
Aroostook	103	7,767	13
Hancock	65	5,571	12
Lincoln	41	3,798	11
Piscataquis	19	1,849	10
Franklin	31	3,233	10
Somerset	51	5,761	9
Waldo	39	4,299	9
Washington	30	3,503	9
Sagadahoc*	36	4,301	8
Kennebec	103	13,106	8
York*	188	22,600	8
Penobscot*	119	15,274	8
Cumberland*	201	28,896	7
Oxford	32	6,334	5
Statewide	1,274	142,078	9

*Represents counties considered as a Metropolitan Statistical Area.

⁵ Counties were determined based on Court docket numbers. In other words, the county in which a youth was adjudicated, which may not be the county where the offense was committed. In most cases, the county in which a juvenile is adjudicated is the same county in which the offense was committed.

⁶ According to the Office of Management and Budget, each Metropolitan Statistical Area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. The Metropolitan Statistical Area does not equate to an urban-rural classification.

⁷ Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2005; <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop/default.asp>

Table 4 displays the number of offenses by county for first time adjudications in 2004 as well as the proportion of those offenses that were felonies. The statewide average for felonies was 18% of all offenses for first time juvenile offenders. Of the counties in which 25% or more of first time adjudications were for felony offenses, only one is classified as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (Androscoggin County). While Knox and Androscoggin counties had the second highest rates of first time adjudications (see Table 3), they had the lowest percent of first time adjudications for felony offenses. Further research is needed to determine whether this is because certain counties adjudicate only the most serious cases, or whether juveniles are committing more serious crimes in these counties.

TABLE 4: THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES BY COUNTY FOR FIRST TIME ADJUDICATIONS AND THE PROPORTION OF WHICH WERE FELONIES IN 2004

County	Number of Offenses	% of Felony	County	Number of Offenses	% of Felony
Somerset	108	33%	York*	328	20%
Sagadahoc*	58	31%	Waldo	74	16%
Piscataquis	32	28%	Cumberland*	367	13%
Washington	53	28%	Penobscot*	190	12%
Hancock	110	27%	Franklin	41	10%
Kennebec	260	26%	Oxford	42	10%
Aroostook	171	22%	Androscoggin*	263	9%
Lincoln	132	20%	Knox	104	9%
Statewide	2,333	18%			

*Represents counties considered a Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Further analysis by county shows a range in the proportion of first time adjudications for each type of offense (see Table 5). Although adjudications for property offenses account for 54% of all offenses, there is a range of 36% to 71% at the county level. The top five counties with the highest number of property and drug/alcohol offenses were all in Non-Metropolitan Areas. The counties with the highest proportion of first adjudications for property offenses were Kennebec (71%), Oxford (71%), Lincoln (70%), and Somerset (69%). In Androscoggin, Aroostook, Franklin, Knox, Sagadahoc, Waldo, Washington, and York counties, less than half of first adjudications were for property offenses.

The proportion of adjudications for person offenses ranges from 6% to 43% between counties. In Sagadahoc, 43% of all adjudications were person offenses; while in Lincoln, 6% of all adjudications were person offenses. Cumberland County was the only Metropolitan Statistical Area that fell below the state average of 24%.

The proportion of first adjudications for drug and alcohol offenses ranged from as little as 9% to 36%. Aroostook and Piscataquis counties had the highest proportion of juveniles first adjudicated for drug and alcohol offenses, 36% and 34% respectively. While none of those adjudications in Piscataquis were felonies, 34% of those adjudications in Aroostook were felonies. Statewide, drug/alcohol offenses make up 18% of all offenses; however, 10 of the 16 counties averaged 18% or higher. Only 9% of the adjudications in Kennebec County were for drug/alcohol offenses. Further research examining the different prosecutorial processes/decisions is needed to better understand these discrepancies.

TABLE 5: THE PROPORTION OF ADJUDICATIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR EACH COUNTY IN 2004 (RANKED FROM HIGHEST TO LOWEST)

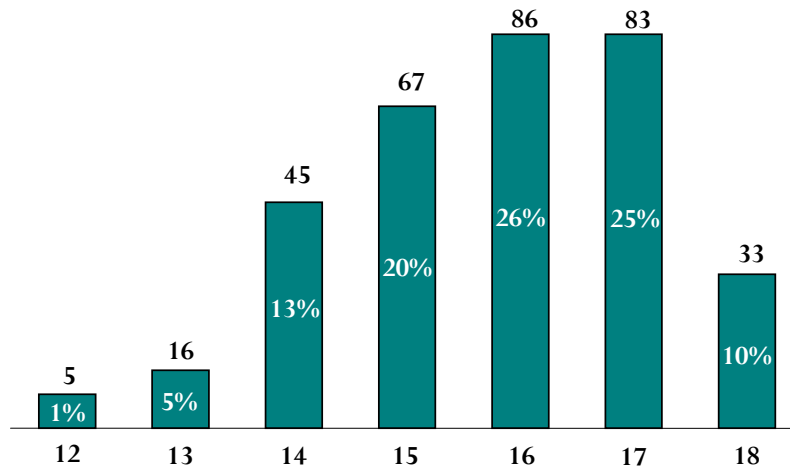
County	Property	County	Person	County	Drug
Kennebec	71%	Sagadahoc*	43%	Aroostook	36%
Oxford	71%	Androscoggin	41%	Piscataquis	34%
Lincoln	70%	Washington	38%	Franklin	32%
Somerset	69%	Waldo	34%	Hancock	26%
Hancock	58%	York*	33%	Waldo	22%
Cumberland*	56%	Penobscot*	25%	Lincoln	21%
Piscataquis	56%	Statewide	24%	Knox	21%
Penobscot*	54%	Cumberland*	22%	Washington	21%
Statewide	54%	Franklin	22%	Penobscot*	19%
Androscoggin	49%	Knox	21%	York*	18%
Knox	48%	Somerset	18%	Statewide	18%
Franklin	46%	Oxford	17%	Sagadahoc*	17%
Aroostook	45%	Aroostook	16%	Cumberland*	15%
Waldo	45%	Hancock	15%	Oxford	10%
York*	44%	Kennebec	15%	Somerset	10%
Washington	40%	Piscataquis	9%	Androscoggin	10%
Sagadahoc*	36%	Lincoln	6%	Kennebec	9%

**Represents counties considered a Metropolitan Statistical Area.*

FIRST TIME FEMALE OFFENDERS

Graph 5 displays the age of female juvenile offenders at first adjudication. Of the 2004 cohort, 335 or 26% were females (see Graph 1) with 70% between the ages of 15-17. Similar to the entire 2004 cohort, 10% of females were 18. There were no 10 or 11 year old first time female offenders in 2004.

GRAPH 5: AGE OF FEMALE OFFENDERS AT FIRST ADJUDICATION FOR THE 2004 COHORT (n = 335)



The 335 first time female juvenile offenders in 2004 were adjudicated for 496 offenses. A little more than a quarter of these juveniles (29%) were adjudicated for slightly more than half (52%) of the offenses. The number of offenses per adjudication ranged from 1 to 8. Seventy-one percent of females were adjudicated for only one offense, 18% were adjudicated for two offenses, and 11% were adjudicated for three or more offenses. The percentage of females adjudicated for only one offense is considerably higher than what was seen in the overall cohort (64%).

Table 6 summarizes the class and type of first time female offenders in 2004. By class, misdemeanor offenses made up nearly 88% of all female offenses. Property offenses were the leading type of female offenses at 40%, followed by person offenses (34%).

TABLE 6: THE OFFENSES FIRST TIME FEMALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS WERE ADJUDICATED FOR IN 2004

	Offenses	Number	Percentage
Class	Felony	54	11%
	Misdemeanor	437	88%
	Other	5	1%
Total		496	100%
Type	Person	167	34%
	Property	197	40%
	Drugs/Alcohol	104	21%
	Other	28	6%
Total		496	101%*

**Due to rounding, the total does not equal 100%.*

Property offenses made up 56% of all felony adjudications and 38% of all misdemeanor adjudications, while person offenses made up 35% of felony adjudication and 34% of misdemeanors. There was a large discrepancy between drug and alcohol offenses with 22% making up all misdemeanor offenses, and 6% of all felony offenses (See Appendix Table A4 for raw data).

Interestingly, when looking at the type of offense by gender, 34% of the offenses in which females were adjudicated were person offenses while only 22% of males were adjudicated for person offenses (Graph 6). Property offenses for both genders made up the largest proportion of offense types. While males are adjudicated at a significantly higher rate (58%) than females for property crimes, females are being adjudicated at a significantly higher rate than males for person offenses. More research is needed to understand why females are being adjudicated for person offenses at a significantly higher rate than males.

GRAPH 6: COMPARISON OF FEMALE TO MALE OFFENSES BASED ON TYPE OF CRIME, 2004 (n = 2,333)

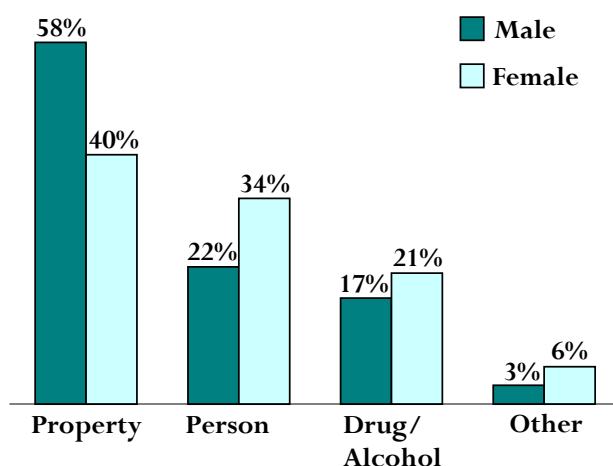


Table 7 shows the breakdown of gender by county for juveniles adjudicated for the first time. As reported in Graph 1, the statewide breakdown of gender reveals that of first time juvenile offenders in 2004, 74% were male and 26% were female. However, when you look at the county level data there is a large range with Oxford having the largest discrepancy – 88% male and 13% female and Piscataquis having the smallest – 53% male and 47% female. A word of caution, while percentages can be helpful in identifying trends, they can also falsely amplify a change unless the raw numbers are also taken into account (see Appendix Table A6 for raw data).

TABLE 7: THE PROPORTION OF ADJUDICATIONS BY GENDER BY COUNTY, 2004

County	Male	Female	County	Male	Female
Oxford	88%	13%	Hancock	74%	26%
Franklin	87%	13%	Androscoggin*	73%	27%
Washington	83%	17%	Lincoln	71%	29%
Somerset	82%	18%	Kennebec	70%	30%
York*	81%	19%	Sagadahoc*	67%	33%
Aroostook	77%	23%	Penobscot*	65%	35%
Waldo	77%	23%	Knox	56%	44%
Cumberland*	74%	26%	Piscataquis	53%	47%
Statewide	74%	26%			

*Represents counties considered a Metropolitan Statistical Area.

RECIDIVISM RATE

At one year, a total of 227 first time juvenile offenders in 2004 had recidivated, for a one-year recidivism rate of 18%. Table 8 shows the number of juveniles re-adjudicated within one year and the recidivism rate by gender. The recidivism rate for both genders is 18%. Similar to the demographics for first time adjudications, the majority of juvenile recidivists were male (74%).

The average (mean) time between first adjudication and second adjudication was six months. There is no virtually no difference when broken down by gender or between the mean and median (see Appendix Table A7 for raw data).

TABLE 8: THE NUMBER AND RATE OF JUVENILES WHO RECIDIVATED WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THEIR FIRST ADJUDICATION IN 2004 BY GENDER

	Males	Females	Total
Number of recidivists	168	59	227
Recidivism rate at 1 year	18%	18%	18%

The 227 juvenile recidivists were adjudicated for 413 offenses. Similar to the findings reported for first time adjudications, 34% of the recidivists were adjudicated for 64% of all offenses. The number of offenses per adjudication ranged from 1 to 17. Sixty-six percent of the recidivists were adjudicated for only one offense, 22% were adjudicated for two offenses, and 12% were adjudicated for three or more offenses. This is similar to the rates seen in the overall cohort.

Table 9 summarizes the age of first time juvenile offenders in 2004 and those that recidivated within one year. The average age for those that recidivated was 16, with no difference between gender or the mean and median.

Recidivism rates after one year differ slightly by age group. Overall, juveniles in the 2004 cohort adjudicated for the first time at age 17 recidivate within a one year period at a higher rate than any other age group, while juveniles that were 13 year olds at the time of first adjudication were least likely to recidivate during a one year period. In the 2004 cohort, 10 and 11 year old juveniles did not recidivate over a one year period.

TABLE 9: RECIDIVISM RATES FOR EACH AGE GROUP AT ONE YEAR, 2004

Age	Juvenile offenders	Recidivists	Recidivism rate*
12	24	4	17%
13	64	8	13%
14	166	25	15%
15	264	48	18%
16	314	50	16%
17	316	71	22%
18	126	21	17%
Total	1,274	227	18%

**The recidivism rate was calculated by dividing the number of juveniles adjudicated for each age group by the number of juveniles who recidivated within one year, multiplied by 100.*

As seen in Table 10, analyzing recidivism by race yielded interesting findings. The recidivism rate for American Indian juveniles was 38%, which is significantly higher than the 18% recidivism rate for the 2004 cohort. The recidivism rate for White juveniles mirrored the recidivism rates for the 2004 cohort, while the recidivism rate for Black/African American juveniles was slightly higher and Asian/Pacific Islander juveniles was slightly lower. Raw numbers are also provided to provide a more accurate picture.

TABLE 10: RECIDIVISM RATES BY RACE, 2004

Race	Number of Juvenile Offenders	Number of Recidivists	Recidivism Rate
White	1,206	212	18%
Black/African American	34	7	21%
American Indian	13	5	38%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	1	14%
Other	7	2	29%

Table 11 shows the type of offenses for which juveniles were re-adjudicated by gender. Females are re-adjudicated for felonies at a significantly lower rate than males. Females are primarily re-adjudicated for misdemeanors (94%).

Fifty-nine percent of offenses for which males were re-adjudicated were for property offenses, whereas only 38% of offenses in which females were re-adjudicated were for property offenses. Once again, the difference in the percentage of person offenses by gender is noteworthy. Females were adjudicated and re-adjudicated at higher rates than males for person crimes. Thirty-three percent of the offenses in which females were re-adjudicated were person offenses while only 16% for males. More research is needed to understand why females are being adjudicated for person offenses at a significantly higher rate than males.

TABLE 11: COMPARISON OF CLASS AND TYPE OF OFFENSE BY GENDER FOR FIRST TIME ADJUDICATIONS AND RE-ADJUDICATIONS, 2004

Type and Class of Offense		First Offenses		Recidivating Offenses	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Class	Felony	20%	11%	23%	6%
	Misdemeanor	79%	88%	77%	94%
	Other	1%	1%	>1%	0%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%
Type	Person	22%	34%	16%	33%
	Property	58%	40%	59%	38%
	Drugs/Alcohol	17%	21%	18%	17%
	Other	3%	6%	7%	12%
Total		100%	101%*	100%	100%

**Due to rounding, the total does not equal 100%.*

Graph 7 shows the recidivism rates by county⁸. At the county level, recidivism rates ranged from a low of 9% in Oxford County to a high of 34% in Lincoln County. More research is needed to understand the difference in recidivism rates among counties. Once again, raw numbers are small and should be taken into account (See Appendix Table A11 for raw data).

GRAPH 7: RECIDIVISM RATES BY COUNTY, 2004 (n = 227)

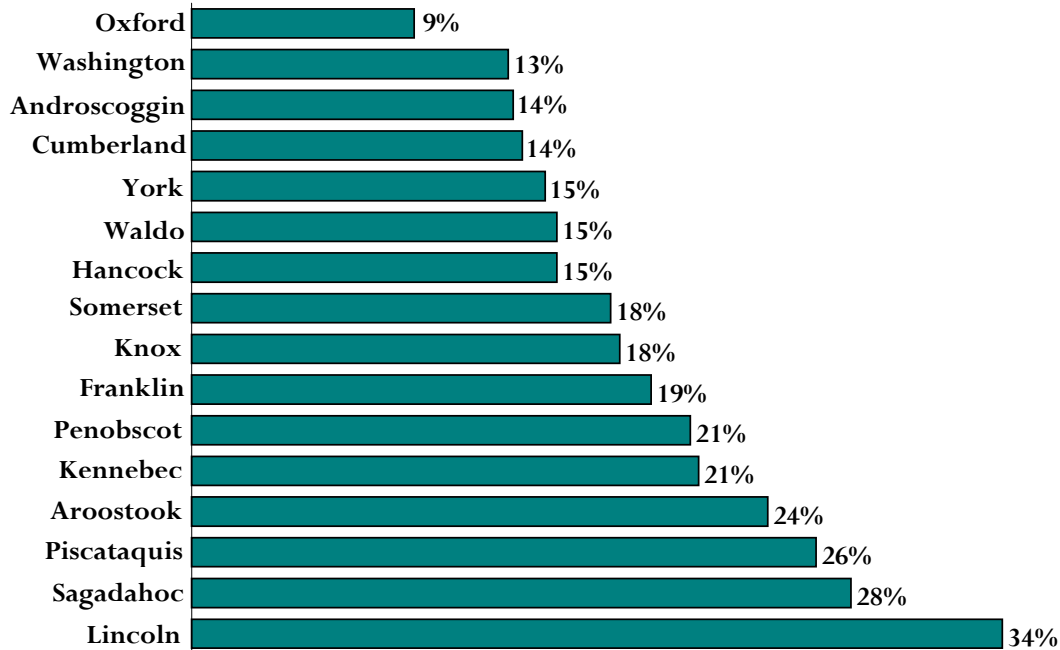


Table 12 examines differences in class and type of first offense and recidivating offenses. For the most part, the proportion of felonies and misdemeanors remained the same. When looking at the type of offense, there was a 4% drop in person offenses and 4% increase in “other” offenses.

TABLE 12: THE CLASS AND TYPE OF FIRST OFFENSES COMPARED TO THE CLASS AND TYPE OF RECIDIVATING OFFENSES, 2004

Type and Class of Offenses		First Offenses		Recidivating Offenses	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Class	Felony	429	18%	79	19%
	Misdemeanor	1,879	81%	333	81%
	Other	25	1%	1	>1%
Total		2,333	100%	413	100%
Type	Person	564	24%	84	20%
	Property	1,263	54%	223	54%
	Drugs/Alcohol	417	18%	72	18%
	Other	89	4%	34	8%
Total		2,333	100%	413	100%

* The percentage was calculated by dividing the number of each type of offense by the total number of offenses, multiplied by 100.

⁸ Counties were determined based on Court docket numbers. In other words, the county in which a youth was adjudicated, not necessarily where the offense was committed. In most cases, the county of adjudication is the same county in which the offense was committed.

There was a significant increase in the percentage of felony property offenses (Table 13). Property offenses made up 64% of all felony offenses for first time adjudications, whereas property offenses made up 82% of felony recidivating offenses. There was a fairly significant decrease in the percentage of felony person offenses for recidivating offenses. There was a 5% decrease in felony drug and alcohol offenses as related to recidivating offenses.

TABLE 13: COMPARISON OF FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ADJUDICATIONS BY TYPE AND CLASS OF OFFENSE FOR FIRST TIME ADJUDICATIONS AND RE-ADJUDCIATION, 2004

Type of Offense	First Offenses		Recidivating Offenses	
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
Person	24%	24%	13%	22%
Property	64%	52%	82%	47%
Drugs/Alcohol	9%	20%	4%	21%
Other	3%	4%	1%	10%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

5. TRENDS: 1998 THROUGH 2004

As noted in the Challenges section under the Methodology, data migration to CORIS occurred in 2003. For this reason, the 2003 data may not be as complete as the data collected for other cohorts included in this Report.

FIRST TIME OFFENDERS AND OFFENSES

In 1998 and 1999 the number of first time juvenile offenders⁹ held relatively steady. The number of first time offenders increased by 49% between 1999 and 2000 (Table 14). This increase was even higher among females (58%) than males (47%). From 2000 to 2002, the number of first time juvenile offenders held relatively steady.

The number of first time female offenders almost doubled between 1998 and 2004, reaching a high of 335 in 2004. In 2001 the number of first time female offenders began to decline until a sharp increase in 2004 showed an increase of 36% from 2003, but only an 11% increase from 2002.

There has also been a significant change in the age demographic of first time juvenile offenders. The number of younger first time offenders (10-13 years old) continues to decline substantially. The number of first time offenders aged 13 and under has been cut in half from 1998 to 2004. Even when 14 year olds are added to the equation, there was still a 35% decrease in the number of juveniles aged 14 and under adjudicated for the first time. There was a 54% increase in the number of 15 to 17 year olds first time offenders between 1998 and 2004. With the exception of 2003, there has been slight decrease (7%) since 2001 in the number of 15-17 year olds adjudicated for the first time. Surprisingly, 2004 saw a significant increase in 18 year olds first time offenders. Further research is needed to determine whether this increase is due to policy and/or practice changes on the state and/or county level.

TABLE 14: THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY GENDER AND AGE, 1998 – 2004

Demographics		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change from 1998-2004
Gender	Male	773	728	1,069	1,039	1,017	821	939	21%
	Female	175	205	324	317	302	247	335	91%
		948	933	1,393	1,356	1,319	1,068*	1,274	34%
Age	10-13	175	187	204	156	149	99	88	99%
	14	167	167	244	202	196	147	166	<1%
	15-17	579	557	899	961	958	806	894	54%
	18	27	22	46	37	16	18	126	367%
Total		948	933	1,393	1,356	1,319	1,070	1,274	34%

*In the 2003 cohort, there were two cases in which the gender was not known.

⁹ First time juvenile offenders are those juveniles that were adjudicated for the first time in 2004.

Between 2002 and 2003, there was a 30% decrease in the number of first time juvenile offenders as well as a 32% decrease in the number of offenses for which they were adjudicated. From 2003 to 2004 there was a 19% increase in the number of juveniles adjudicated for the first time and a 50% increase in the number of offenses for which they were adjudicated.¹⁰ However, when the 2002 and 2004 cohorts are compared, the number of first time juvenile offenders decreased by 3% following the trend seen between 2000 and 2002 which showed a 3% decrease each year.

With the exception of 2003, the number of first time juvenile offenders from 2000 to 2004 has gradually declined, however the number of offenses for which they were adjudicated has gradually increased (Table 15). During this time, while the number of first time juvenile offenders declined by 9%, the number of offenses for which they were adjudicated rose 15%. In other words, during this period slightly fewer juveniles are committing slightly more crimes.

TABLE 15: THE RATE OF OFFENSES TO FIRST TIME ADJUDICATED JUVENILE OFFENDERS, 1998-2004

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change from 1998-2004	Change from 2000-2004
# of juveniles adjudicated	948	933	1,393	1,356	1,319	1,070	1,274	+34%	-9%
# of offenses	1,461	1,426	2,038	1,953	2,040	1,551	2,333	+60%	+15%

The race of first time juvenile offenders between 1998 and 2004 is shown in Table 16. There has been a very slight increase in the percentage of juveniles that were Black/African American. Over this period of time, the Black/African American population in Maine aged 10-17 has increased by 50%¹¹, which should account for this slight increase. Most noteworthy is the decrease in “unknowns” which signifies the improvement of data quality and completeness.

TABLE 16: RACE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED FOR THE FIRST TIME, 1998 – 2004

Race	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
White	91%	87%	94%	95%	95%	94%	95%
Black/African American	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%
American Indian	<1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Other	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	<1%
Unknown	7%	8%	3%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%

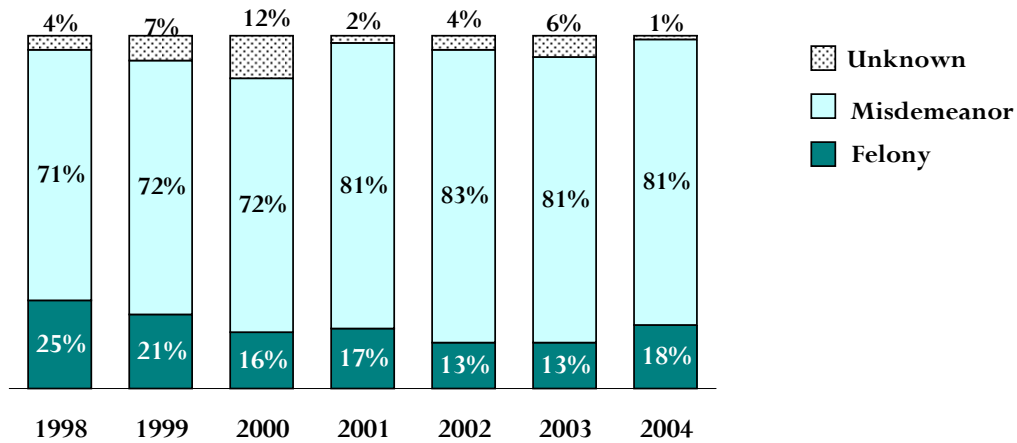
Graph 8 illustrates the change in the severity of first offenses from 1998 through 2004. The severity of offenses has fluctuated slightly due to the number of offenses in which the severity was not known from year to year. Specifically, the number of offenses in which the class was unknown between 2000 and 2003 makes it difficult to interpret how much the severity of offenses has changed since 2000, but even when the

¹⁰ As noted in the Challenges section under Methodology, data migration to CORIS occurred in 2003. For this reason, the 2003 data may not be as complete as the data collected for other cohorts included in this Report.

¹¹ Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2005; <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop/default.asp>

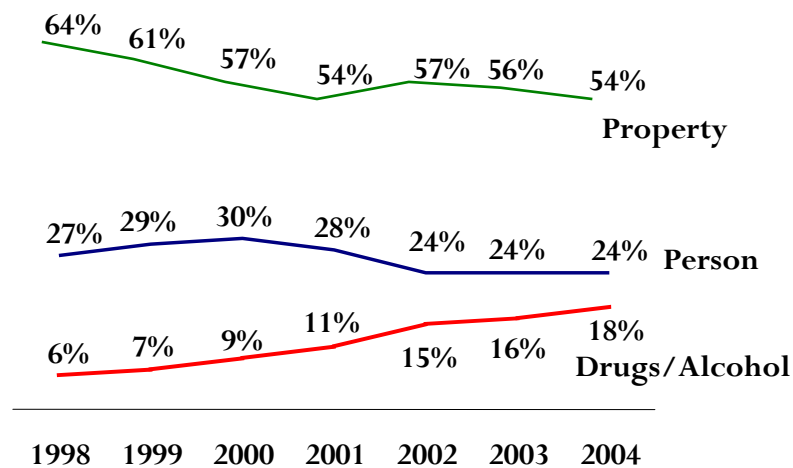
unknowns are taken into account, there has not been any significant increase in the severity of offenses since 2001. It appears as if misdemeanor offenses have increased, while felony offenses have decreased. While the percentage of felony offenses increased to 18% in 2004, this is still lower than 1998 when the percentage of felony offenses was 25% of all offenses. It would appear as if the increase in first time adjudications is largely attributed to the increase in misdemeanor offenses.

GRAPH 8: THE NUMBER AND CLASS OF OFFENSES FOR WHICH JUVENILES WERE FIRST ADJUDICATED, 1998 – 2004



Graph 9 shows the variance in the type of first time offenses from 1998 to 2004. Property offenses have always accounted for most of first time adjudications for juveniles and the percentage of property offenses has remained relatively steady with a slight decrease since 2000. The percentage of person offenses has decreased slightly since 1998. There has been a significant increase in the number of drug and alcohol adjudications since 1998. In 2004, the percentage of drug/alcohol offenses accounted for 18% of all offenses, whereas in 1998 only 6% of all offenses were drug/alcohol offenses.

GRAPH 9: THE TYPE OF OFFENSES JUVENILES WERE FIRST ADJUDICATED, 1998 – 2004



COUNTIES¹²

Table 17 shows the rate per 1,000 juveniles adjudicated for the first time by county and cohort. The overall rate of first time adjudications for the state increased 50% from 1998 to 2004. All counties had an increase in first time adjudication rates, ranging from 14% to 275% during this time.

In 1998 and 1999, the statewide rate per 1,000 juveniles was 6, while afterwards it remained relatively consistent at 9 per 1,000. The only exception occurred in 2003 and may be a result of data issues previously discussed. Over the seven year span, Oxford County had the lowest rate of first time adjudication five of the seven years while Knox County had the highest rate four of the seven years. When looking at rates from 2000 to 2004, a very different picture emerges. During this time, only five counties had an increase in first time adjudications, seven showed decreases, and four remained the same. The statewide rate also remained unchanged. Lincoln County had the largest increase in the first time adjudication rate (57%), while Kennebec County had the largest decrease of 37%. A word of caution, while percentages can be helpful in identifying trends, they can also falsely amplify a change unless the raw numbers are also taken into account (Table 17). Androscoggin County was the only Metropolitan Statistical Area to have an increase in the rate of first time adjudications.

**TABLE 17: THE RATE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED FOR THE FIRST TIME
BY COUNTY, 1998-2004 (RATE PER 1,000)**

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change from 1998- 2004	Change from 2000- 2004
Androscoggin*	8	9	12	11	10	8	13	63%	8%
Aroostook	11	8	11	12	9	7	13	18%	-18%
Cumberland*	6	4	9	7	8	8	7	17%	-29%
Franklin	5	4	10	15	8	7	10	100%	No change
Hancock	7	6	8	7	12	9	12	57%	37%
Kennebec	5	8	11	10	10	7	8	60%	-37%
Knox	4	11	13	10	11	11	15	275%	15%
Lincoln	6	5	7	8	3	5	11	83%	57%
Oxford	2	1	6	6	6	5	5	150%	-20%
Penobscot*	7	7	9	9	8	6	8	14%	-12%
Piscataquis	3	4	7	10	9	10	10	233%	43%
Sagadahoc*	7	7	10	13	15	6	8	14%	-25%
Somerset	5	5	10	9	12	7	9	80%	-11%
Waldo	6	6	9	13	8	6	9	50%	No change
Washington	5	10	9	6	5	4	9	80%	No change
York*	7	7	8	9	9	8	8	14%	No change
Statewide	6	6	9	9	9	7	9	50%	No change

*Represents counties considered a Metropolitan Statistical Area.

¹² Counties were determined based on Court docket numbers. In other words, the county in which a youth was adjudicated, not necessarily where the offense was committed. In most cases, the county of adjudication is the same county in which the offense was committed.

Within each year, there were also marked variations in county rates (Table 17). For example, in 2004, the rate of first time adjudications per 1,000 juveniles in Knox County was three times the rate in Oxford County. Five out of every 1,000 Oxford County juveniles were adjudicated for the first time in 2004, compared to 15 out of every 1,000 juveniles in Knox County.

Table 18 shows the number of offenses for which juveniles were adjudicated for the first time by county and cohort. Sagadahoc County was the only county to show a decrease in the number of offenses for which first time juvenile offenders were adjudicated for between 1998 and 2004. Lincoln, Piscataquis, Oxford, Knox, Kennebec, and Androscoggin showed significant increases; in these counties, the number of offenses more than doubled between 1998 and 2004. With the exception of Androscoggin County, Metropolitan Statistical Areas showed some the smallest increases in the number of offenses for which first time juvenile offenders were adjudicated for between 1998 and 2004.

Once again, when looking at 2000 to 2004, a very different picture emerges. Five counties showed a decrease in the number of offenses for the first time juvenile adjudications. Lincoln County was the only county that showed significant increases in the number of offenses for first time adjudications (193%). Hancock County had the second highest increase (80%).

TABLE 18: THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES FOR FIRST TIME JUVENILE ADJUDICATIONS BY COUNTY, 1998-2004

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change from 1998-2004	Change from 2000-2004
Androscoggin*	129	139	196	164	161	115	263	104%	34%*
Aroostook	153	132	163	155	116	105	171	12%	5%
Cumberland*	262	177	356	291	374	331	367	40%	3%*
Franklin	24	18	44	63	57	31	41	71%	-7%
Hancock	65	55	61	57	105	85	110	69%	80%
Kennebec	122	167	226	211	239	143	260	113%	15%
Knox	43	72	87	55	75	70	104	142%	19%
Lincoln	26	31	45	45	17	28	132	408%	193%
Oxford	17	11	55	63	60	43	42	147%	-31%
Penobscot*	173	176	215	212	206	128	190	10%	-13%*
Piscataquis	9	12	26	35	32	33	32	255%	23%
Sagadahoc*	59	51	75	81	103	32	58	-2%	-29%*
Somerset	64	52	92	99	117	63	108	69%	17%
Waldo	34	45	70	92	62	44	74	118%	6%
Washington	34	74	78	37	25	23	53	56%	-47%
York*	232	201	234	280	280	262	328	41%	40%*
Unknown	0	0	0	0	11	15	0	---	---
Statewide	1,461	1,426	2,038	1,953	2,040	1,551	2,333	60%	14%

*Represents counties considered a Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Table 19 highlights the number of adjudications for felony offenses by county by cohort. Most counties fluctuated between 1998 and 2004. Androscoggin County consistently had one of the lowest proportions of felony offenses between 1998 and 2004, while Somerset County consistently had one of the highest

proportions of felony offenses. Several counties showed a decrease between 1998 and 2004 with Knox and Franklin showing the most significant decreases. Piscataquis and Sagadahoc counties showed an increase of 27% and 24% respectively in the proportion of felony offenses between 1998 and 2004. The state average for the proportion of felony offenses dropped 39% between 1998 and 2004.

From 2000 to 2004, eight counties showed a decrease in the proportion of first time adjudications for felony offenses and eight counties showed an increase. All five Metropolitan Statistical Areas showed an increase, Cumberland County had the highest increase of 86% and Sagadahoc had the lowest increase of 11%.

TABLE 19: THE PERCENTAGE OF FIRST TIME ADJUDICATIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES BY COUNTY, 1998-2004

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change from 1998-2004	Change from 2000-2004
Androscoggin*	8%	11%	7%	4%	3%	3%	9%	12%	28%
Aroostook	29%	27%	23%	17%	12%	20%	22%	-32%	-4%
Cumberland*	25%	19%	7%	13%	11%	7%	13%	-92%	86%
Franklin	33%	22%	23%	21%	30%	6%	10%	-230%	-130%
Hancock	29%	25%	21%	21%	10%	20%	27%	-7%	29%
Kennebec	31%	27%	18%	24%	20%	15%	26%	-19%	44%
Knox	35%	10%	16%	9%	9%	11%	9%	-289%	-78%
Lincoln	31%	39%	22%	27%	12%	11%	21%	-48%	-5%
Oxford	23%	27%	16%	17%	7%	37%	10%	-130%	-60%
Penobscot*	19%	14%	9%	11%	10%	9%	12%	-58%	33%
Piscataquis	22%	42%	11%	34%	19%	6%	28%	27%	154%
Sagadahoc*	25%	23%	28%	17%	22%	9%	31%	24%	11%
Somerset	42%	36%	34%	41%	35%	40%	33%	-27%	-3%
Waldo	26%	11%	33%	26%	11%	14%	16%	-62%	-106%
Washington	26%	27%	33%	32%	40%	13%	28%	8%	-18%
York*	20%	17%	13%	10%	5%	13%	20%	No change	54%
Statewide	25%	21%	16%	17%	13%	13%	18%	-39%	12%

*Represents counties considered a Metropolitan Statistical Area.

RECIDIVISM RATES

The recidivism rate at one year was 18% for the 2004 cohort (Table 20), which is relatively similar across all cohorts. At 3 years, it is evident that the recidivism rates are fairly consistent across the 5 cohorts (1998 – 2002). The 2002 cohort showed a slight decrease in recidivism at 3 years out and the 2003 cohort showed a slight decrease at two years out which is most likely due to data migration issues that occurred when data was transferred to CORIS.

TABLE 20: RECIDIVISM RATES FOR COHORTS 1998-2003 AT 1, 2 AND 3 YEARS

Rate	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1 year	185(20%)	182(20%)	269(19%)	236(17%)	245(19%)	184(17%)	227 (18%)
2 years	279(29%)	273(29%)	428(31%)	393(29%)	369 (26%)	255 (24%)	
3 years	333(35%)	316(34%)	507(36%)	456(34%)	413 (31%)		

REFERENCES

Current Lists of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Definitions. Retrieved November 15, 2006, from <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2005. Retrieved on December 5, 2006 from <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop/default.asp>

Garner, Bryan A. (Ed.). (2006). Black's Law Dictionary (3rd pocket edition). St. Paul, MN: Thomson/West.

Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses. Retrieved November 15, 2006, from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy2006/b06-01-rev-2.pdf>

TABLE A1: AGE AT FIRST ADJUDICATION BY GENDER, 2004

Age	Female	Male	Total
10-12	5	19	24
13	16	48	64
14	45	121	166
15	67	197	264
16	86	228	314
17	83	233	316
18	33	93	126
Total	335	939	1,274

TABLE A2: FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ADJUDICATIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, 2004

Type of Offense	Class of Offense			Total
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other	
Person	103	461	0	564
Property	276	970	17	1,263
Drugs/Alcohol	39	370	8	417
Other	11	78	0	89
Total	429	1,879	25	2,333

TABLE A3: TYPE AND CLASS OF OFFENSE BASED ON NUMBER OF CHARGES FOR WHICH A JUVENILE WAS ADJUDICATED, 2004

Offenses		Adjudicated for 1 Offense	Adjudicated for 2 Offenses	Adjudicated for 3 or More Offenses	Total
Class	Felony	86	80	263	429
	Misdemeanor	706	434	739	1879
	Other	8	6	11	25
Type	Person	235	144	185	564
	Property	301	250	712	1263
	Drugs/Alcohol	235	96	86	417
	Other	29	30	30	89
Total		800	520	1,013	2,333

TABLE A4: FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ADJUDICATIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR FEMALES, 2004

Type of Offense	Class of Offense			Total
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other	
Person	19	148	0	167
Property	30	165	2	197
Drugs/Alcohol	3	98	3	104
Other	2	26	0	28
Total	54	437	5	496

TABLE A5: FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR ADJUDICATIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR MALES, 2004

Type of Offense	Class of Offense			Total
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other	
Person	84	313	0	397
Property	246	805	15	1,066
Drugs/Alcohol	36	272	5	313
Other	9	52	0	61
Total	375	1,442	20	1,837

TABLE A6: THE PROPORTIONS OF ADJUDICATIONS BY GENDER BY COUNTY, 2004

County	Male	Female	County	Male	Female
Androscoggin	113	42	Oxford	28	4
Aroostook	79	24	Penobscot	77	42
Cumberland	149	52	Piscataquis	10	9
Franklin	27	4	Sagadahoc	24	12
Hancock	48	17	Somerset	42	9
Kennebec	72	31	Waldo	30	9
Knox	34	27	Washington	25	5
Lincoln	29	12	York	152	36
Statewide	939	335			

TABLE A7: TIME BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND ADJUDICATIONS BY GENDER, 2004

Months	Female	Male	Total
< 0 Months	2	11	13
1 Month	4	13	17
2 Months	4	18	22
3 Months	10	11	21
4 Months	4	16	20
5 Months	5	13	18
6 Months	5	18	23
7 Months	6	12	18
8 Months	8	14	22
9 Months	4	15	19
10 Months	3	12	15
11 Months	4	15	19
Median	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mean	5.6	5.6	5.6

TABLE A8: FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR RE-ADJUDICATIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, 2004

Type of Offense	Class of Offense			Total
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other	
Person	10	74	0	84
Property	65	157	1	223
Drugs/Alcohol	3	69	0	72
Other	1	33	0	34
Total	79	333	1	413

TABLE A9: FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR RE-ADJUDICATIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR FEMALES, 2004

Type of Offense	Class of Offense			Total
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other	
Person	1	31	0	32
Property	4	33	0	37
Drugs/Alcohol	1	15	0	16
Other	0	12	0	12
Total	6	91	0	97

TABLE A10: FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR RE-ADJUDICATIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE FOR MALES, 2004

Type of Offense	Class of Offense			Total
	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other	
Person	9	43	0	52
Property	61	124	1	186
Drugs/Alcohol	2	54	0	56
Other	1	21	0	22
Total	73	242	1	316

TABLE A11: ONE YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES BY COUNTY, 2004

County	Juveniles First Adjudicated in 2004	Recidivist from 2004 Cohort	Recidivism Rate
Oxford	32	3	9%
Washington	30	4	13%
Androscoggin	155	21	14%
Cumberland	201	28	14%
Hancock	65	10	15%
Waldo	39	6	15%
York	188	28	15%
Knox	61	11	18%
Somerset	51	9	18%
Franklin	31	6	19%
Kennebec	103	22	21%
Penobscot	119	25	21%
Aroostook	103	25	24%
Piscataquis	19	5	26%
Sagadahoc	36	10	28%
Lincoln	41	14	34%
Statewide	1,274	227	18%

TABLE A12: BREAKDOWN OF CLASS OF OFFENSE BY COUNTY, 2004

County	Number of Felony Offenses	Number of Misdemeanor Offenses	Other	Total
Androscoggin	25	236	2	263
Aroostook	38	132	1	171
Cumberland	48	316	3	367
Franklin	4	37	0	41
Hancock	30	78	2	110
Kennebec	67	193	0	260
Knox	9	94	1	104
Lincoln	27	103	2	132
Oxford	4	37	1	42
Penobscot	22	166	2	190
Piscataquis	9	22	1	32
Sagadahoc	18	40	0	58
Somerset	36	71	1	108
Waldo	12	59	3	74
Washington	15	38	0	53
York	65	257	6	328
Total	429	1,879	25	2,333

TABLE A13: BREAKDOWN OF TYPE OF OFFENSE BY COUNTY, 2004

County	Person	Property	Drug/Alcohol	Other	Total
Androscoggin	107	128	25	3	263
Aroostook	27	77	62	5	171
Cumberland	82	205	55	25	367
Franklin	9	19	13	0	41
Hancock	16	64	29	1	110
Kennebec	38	185	24	13	260
Knox	22	50	22	10	104
Lincoln	8	92	28	4	132
Oxford	7	30	4	1	42
Penobscot	47	102	36	5	190
Piscataquis	3	18	11	0	32
Sagadahoc	25	21	10	2	58
Somerset	19	75	11	3	108
Waldo	25	33	16	0	74
Washington	20	21	11	1	53
York	109	143	60	16	328
Total	564	1,263	417	89	2,333

APPENDIX I: RAW DATA CHARTS (2004 COHORT)

TABLE A14: FIRST OFFENSES BY CLASS, TYPE, AND COUNTY, 2004

County	Class/Type	Personal	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Androscoggin	Felony	10	14	1	0	25
	Misdemeanor	97	113	23	3	236
	Other	0	1	1	0	2
	Total	107	128	25	3	263
Aroostook	Felony	4	21	12	1	38
	Misdemeanor	23	55	50	4	132
	Other	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	27	77	62	5	171
Cumberland	Felony	12	24	7	5	48
	Misdemeanor	70	179	47	20	316
	Other	0	2	1	0	3
	Total	82	205	55	25	367
Franklin	Felony	1	2	1	0	4
	Misdemeanor	8	17	12	0	37
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	9	19	13	0	41
Hancock	Felony	2	26	1	1	30
	Misdemeanor	14	36	28	0	78
	Other	0	2	0	0	2
	Total	16	64	29	1	110
Kennebec	Felony	16	48	2	1	67
	Misdemeanor	22	137	22	12	193
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	38	185	24	13	260
Knox	Felony	5	4	0	0	9
	Misdemeanor	17	45	22	10	94
	Other	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	22	50	22	10	104
Lincoln	Felony	0	27	0	0	27
	Misdemeanor	8	63	28	4	103
	Other	0	2	0	0	2
	Total	8	92	28	4	132
Oxford	Felony	0	4	0	0	4
	Misdemeanor	7	26	3	1	37
	Other	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	7	30	4	1	42
Penobscot	Felony	2	16	3	1	22
	Misdemeanor	45	85	32	4	166
	Other	0	1	1	0	2
	Total	47	102	36	5	190

APPENDIX I: RAW DATA CHARTS (2004 COHORT)

County	Class/Type	Personal	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Piscataquis	Felony	1	8	0	0	9
	Misdemeanor	2	10	10	0	22
	Other	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	3	18	11	0	32
Sagadahoc	Felony	8	9	1	0	18
	Misdemeanor	17	12	9	2	40
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	25	21	10	2	58
Somerset	Felony	4	29	3	0	36
	Misdemeanor	15	45	8	3	71
	Other	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	19	75	11	3	108
Waldo	Felony	7	4	1	0	12
	Misdemeanor	18	28	13	0	59
	Other	0	1	2	0	3
	Total	25	33	16	0	74
Washington	Felony	6	5	3	1	15
	Misdemeanor	14	16	8	0	38
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	20	21	11	1	53
York	Felony	25	35	4	1	65
	Misdemeanor	84	103	55	15	257
	Other	0	5	1	0	6
	Total	109	143	60	16	328

APPENDIX I: RAW DATA CHARTS (TREND DATA)

TABLE A15: THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR EACH COHORT BY GENDER AND AGE, 1998 – 2004

Demographics		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Gender	Male	773	728	1,069	1,039	1,017	821	939	6,386
	Female	175	205	324	317	302	247	335	1,905
Total		948	933	1,393	1,356	1,319	1,068*	1,274	8,291*
Age	10-12	69	64	65	54	51	31	24	358
	13	106	123	139	102	98	68	64	700
	14	167	167	244	202	196	147	166	1,289
	15	195	180	287	305	265	222	264	1,718
	16	206	194	306	333	338	283	314	1,974
	17	178	183	306	323	355	301	316	1,962
	18	27	22	46	37	16	18	126	292
	Total		948	933	1,393	1,356	1,319	1,070	1,274

**In the 2003 cohort, there were two cases in which the gender was not known.*

TABLE A16: RACE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED FOR THE FIRST TIME, 1998-2004

Race	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
White	863	816	1,304	1,289	1,258	1,010	1,206	7,746
Black/African American	10	17	15	19	25	31	34	151
American Indian	2	19	18	15	17	14	13	98
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	5	8	4	4	8	7	41
Other	1	3	12	16	0	0	7	39
Unknown	67	73	36	13	15	7	7	218
Total	948	933	1,393	1,356	1,319	1,070	1,274	8,293

TABLE A17: THE NUMBER OF FIRST TIME ADJUDICATIONS BY OFFENSE CLASS, 1998–2004

Class of Offense	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Felony	359	294	331	330	271	199	429
Misdemeanor	1,044	1,033	1,458	1,576	1,697	1,263	1,879
Unknown	58	99	249	47	72	89	25
Total	1,461	1,426	2,038	1,953	2,040	1,551	2,333

TABLE A18: THE NUMBER OF FIRST TIME ADJUDICATIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE, 1998 – 2004

Type of Offense	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Person	389	416	611	541	497	379	564
Property	939	868	1,161	1,056	1,172	867	1,263
Drug/Alcohol	92	104	192	219	307	249	417
Total*	1,420	1,388	1,964	1,816	1,976	1,495	2,244

*The totals differ from Table A17 because unknowns were not included in Table A17.

TABLE A19: THE NUMBER OF FIRST TIME ADJUDICATIONS FOR FELONIES BY COUNTY, 1998-2004

County	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Androscoggin	11	16	14	6	4	3	25	79
Aroostook	45	36	38	26	14	21	38	218
Cumberland	66	33	26	37	42	22	48	274
Franklin	8	4	10	13	17	2	4	58
Hancock	19	14	13	12	11	17	30	116
Kennebec	38	45	40	50	49	22	67	311
Knox	15	7	14	5	7	8	9	65
Lincoln	8	12	10	12	2	3	27	74
Oxford	4	3	9	11	4	16	4	51
Penobscot	33	24	20	24	20	11	22	154
Piscataquis	2	5	3	12	6	2	9	39
Sagadahoc	15	12	21	14	23	3	18	106
Somerset	27	19	31	41	41	25	36	220
Waldo	9	5	23	24	7	6	12	86
Washington	9	20	26	12	10	3	15	95
York	46	35	30	29	13	33	65	251
Unknown	4	4	3	2	1	2	0	16
Total	359	294	331	330	271	199	429	2,213

APPENDIX I: RAW DATA CHARTS (FIRST OFFENSES BY COUNTY: 1998 - 2003)

TABLE A20: FIRST OFFENSES BY CLASS, TYPE, AND COUNTY, 1998

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Androscoggin	Felony	2	9	0	0	11
	Misdemeanor	33	72	4	3	112
	Unknown	1	3	2	0	6
	Total	36	84	6	3	129
Aroostook	Felony	9	33	0	3	45
	Misdemeanor	29	63	10	2	104
	Unknown	1	2	1	0	4
	Total	39	98	11	5	153
Cumberland	Felony	8	56	0	2	66
	Misdemeanor	57	117	3	6	183
	Unknown	1	11	0	1	13
	Total	66	184	3	9	262
Franklin	Felony	2	6	0	0	8
	Misdemeanor	4	11	1	0	16
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	17	1	0	24
Hancock	Felony	5	10	3	1	19
	Misdemeanor	15	24	5	1	45
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	20	35	8	2	65
Kennebec	Felony	10	28	0	0	38
	Misdemeanor	23	45	5	3	76
	Unknown	3	4	1	0	8
	Total	36	77	6	3	122
Knox	Felony	2	11	2	0	15
	Misdemeanor	7	19	2	0	28
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	9	30	4	0	43
Lincoln	Felony	2	6	0	0	8
	Misdemeanor	4	9	4	1	18
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	15	4	1	26
Oxford	Felony	1	3	0	0	4
	Misdemeanor	3	10	0	0	13
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	13	0	0	17

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Penobscot	Felony	10	22	1	0	33
	Misdemeanor	42	76	16	4	138
	Unknown	0	1	1	0	2
	Total	52	99	18	4	173
Piscataquis	Felony	0	2	0	0	2
	Misdemeanor	2	3	2	0	7
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	5	2	0	9
Sagadahoc	Felony	4	11	0	0	15
	Misdemeanor	13	20	10	0	43
	Unknown	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	17	31	11	0	59
Somerset	Felony	1	26	0	0	27
	Misdemeanor	5	27	3	1	36
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	6	54	3	1	64
Waldo	Felony	1	8	0	0	9
	Misdemeanor	7	16	2	0	25
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	8	24	2	0	34
Washington	Felony	1	6	1	1	9
	Misdemeanor	5	17	2	1	25
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	23	3	2	34
York	Felony	11	32	1	2	46
	Misdemeanor	56	94	8	8	166
	Unknown	5	15	0	0	20
	Total	72	141	9	10	232

APPENDIX I: RAW DATA CHARTS (FIRST OFFENSES BY COUNTY: 1998 - 2003)

TABLE A21: FIRST OFFENSES BY CLASS, TYPE, AND COUNTY, 1999

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Androscoggin	Felony	3	11	1	1	16
	Misdemeanor	35	71	4	3	113
	Unknown	2	7	1	0	10
	Total	40	89	6	4	139
Aroostook	Felony	8	27	1	0	36
	Misdemeanor	24	52	9	1	86
	Unknown	3	5	2	0	10
	Total	35	84	12	1	132
Cumberland	Felony	6	23	3	1	33
	Misdemeanor	44	65	5	4	118
	Unknown	14	11	0	1	26
	Total	64	99	8	6	177
Franklin	Felony	0	4	0	0	4
	Misdemeanor	4	9	1	0	14
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	13	1	0	18
Hancock	Felony	4	8	1	1	14
	Misdemeanor	11	25	4	0	40
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	16	33	5	1	55
Kennebec	Felony	11	32	2	0	45
	Misdemeanor	29	72	10	2	113
	Unknown	1	7	1	0	9
	Total	41	111	13	2	167
Knox	Felony	4	3	0	0	7
	Misdemeanor	14	32	12	6	64
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	18	35	13	6	72
Lincoln	Felony	5	7	0	0	12
	Misdemeanor	3	13	2	1	19
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	8	20	2	1	31
Oxford	Felony	2	0	0	1	3
	Misdemeanor	0	7	1	0	8
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	7	1	1	11
Penobscot	Felony	3	18	0	3	24
	Misdemeanor	40	86	17	3	146
	Unknown	1	4	1	0	6
	Total	44	108	18	6	176

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Piscataquis	Felony	1	4	0	0	5
	Misdemeanor	4	3	0	0	7
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	7	0	0	12
Sagadahoc	Felony	4	7	1	0	12
	Misdemeanor	6	21	6	0	33
	Unknown	1	4	1	0	6
	Total	11	32	8	0	51
Somerset	Felony	6	12	1	0	19
	Misdemeanor	10	19	1	2	32
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	16	32	2	2	52
Waldo	Felony	2	2	0	1	5
	Misdemeanor	11	23	4	1	39
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	14	25	4	2	45
Washington	Felony	0	20	0	0	20
	Misdemeanor	18	28	5	0	51
	Unknown	0	3	0	0	3
	Total	18	51	5	0	74
York	Felony	6	27	1	1	35
	Misdemeanor	62	74	3	3	142
	Unknown	7	15	0	2	24
	Total	75	116	4	6	201

APPENDIX I: RAW DATA CHARTS (FIRST OFFENSES BY COUNTY: 1998 - 2003)

TABLE A22: FIRST OFFENSES BY CLASS, TYPE, AND COUNTY, 2000

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Androscoggin	Felony	5	9	0	0	14
	Misdemeanor	47	88	15	6	156
	Unknown	9	14	3	0	26
	Total	61	111	18	6	196
Aroostook	Felony	8	27	1	2	38
	Misdemeanor	30	62	17	2	111
	Unknown	1	5	7	0	14*
	Total	39	94	25	4	163*
Cumberland	Felony	12	13	1	0	26
	Misdemeanor	73	116	17	6	212
	Unknown	55	60	1	2	118
	Total	140	189	19	8	356
Franklin	Felony	4	5	0	1	10
	Misdemeanor	6	24	2	0	32
	Unknown	0	2	0	0	2
	Total	10	31	2	1	44
Hancock	Felony	5	7	1	0	13
	Misdemeanor	19	19	5	3	46
	Unknown	0	2	0	0	2
	Total	24	28	6	3	61
Kennebec	Felony	5	34	0	1	40
	Misdemeanor	38	101	31	13	183
	Unknown	0	0	3	0	3
	Total	43	135	34	14	226
Knox	Felony	4	9	1	0	14
	Misdemeanor	27	34	7	4	72
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	31	44	8	4	87
Lincoln	Felony	5	5	0	0	10
	Misdemeanor	8	19	3	3	33
	Unknown	0	0	1	1	2
	Total	13	24	4	4	45
Oxford	Felony	4	5	0	0	9
	Misdemeanor	13	31	1	1	46
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	17	36	1	1	55
Penobscot	Felony	6	13	1	0	20
	Misdemeanor	40	105	31	5	181
	Unknown	2	5	4	3	14
	Total	48	123	36	8	215

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Piscataquis	Felony	1	2	0	0	3
	Misdemeanor	4	10	5	2	21
	Unknown	0	0	2	0	2
	Total	5	12	7	2	26
Sagadahoc	Felony	4	16	1	0	21
	Misdemeanor	13	32	4	1	50
	Unknown	1	3	0	0	4
	Total	18	51	5	1	75
Somerset	Felony	8	22	1	0	31
	Misdemeanor	17	35	2	1	55
	Unknown	2	3	1	0	6
	Total	27	60	4	1	92
Waldo	Felony	6	17	0	0	23
	Misdemeanor	9	29	3	1	43*
	Unknown	2	2	0	0	4
	Total	17	48	3	1	70*
Washington	Felony	8	17	1	0	26
	Misdemeanor	12	36	2	1	51
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	20	54	3	1	78
York	Felony	10	17	2	1	30
	Misdemeanor	63	77	11	8	159
	Unknown	20	20	1	4	45
	Total	93	114	14	13	234

* One case unknown type

APPENDIX I: RAW DATA CHARTS (FIRST OFFENSES BY COUNTY: 1998 - 2003)

TABLE A23: FIRST OFFENSES BY CLASS, TYPE, AND COUNTY, 2001

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Androscoggin	Felony	2	2	0	2	6
	Misdemeanor	49	80	19	2	150
	Unknown	3	4	1	0	8
	Total	54	86	20	4	164
Aroostook	Felony	6	15	4	1	26
	Misdemeanor	33	60	32	3	128
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	1*
	Total	39	75	36	4	155*
Cumberland	Felony	11	24	1	1	37
	Misdemeanor	87	96	44	18	245
	Unknown	0	9	0	0	9
	Total	98	129	45	19	291
Franklin	Felony	4	8	1	0	13
	Misdemeanor	11	25	14	0	50
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15	33	15	0	63
Hancock	Felony	4	8	0	0	12
	Misdemeanor	9	28	7	1	45
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13	36	7	1	57
Kennebec	Felony	2	41	6	1	50
	Misdemeanor	41	85	28	2	156
	Unknown	1	3	1	0	5
	Total	44	129	35	3	211
Knox	Felony	2	2	0	1	5
	Misdemeanor	20	20	9	1	50
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	22	22	9	2	55
Lincoln	Felony	7	5	0	0	12
	Misdemeanor	8	15	9	0	32
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	15	21	9	0	45
Oxford	Felony	0	9	2	0	11
	Misdemeanor	16	33	3	0	52
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	16	42	5	0	63
Penobscot	Felony	3	15	2	4	24
	Misdemeanor	54	89	41	4	188
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	57	104	43	8	212

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Piscataquis	Felony	0	12	0	0	12
	Misdemeanor	6	14	2	0	22
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	7	26	2	0	35
Sagadahoc	Felony	2	12	0	0	14
	Misdemeanor	12	37	9	2	60
	Unknown	0	3	3	1	7
	Total	14	52	12	3	81
Somerset	Felony	5	31	1	4	41
	Misdemeanor	12	42	3	0	57
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	17	74	4	4	99
Waldo	Felony	4	18	1	1	24
	Misdemeanor	21	31	14	2	68
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	25	49	15	3	92
Washington	Felony	5	5	2	0	12
	Misdemeanor	9	14	1	1	25
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	14	19	3	1	37
York	Felony	10	15	1	3	29
	Misdemeanor	77	28	55	9	239
	Unknown	3	7	1	1	12
	Total	90	150	57	13	280

* One case unknown type

APPENDIX I: RAW DATA CHARTS (FIRST OFFENSES BY COUNTY: 1998 - 2003)

TABLE A24: FIRST OFFENSES BY CLASS, TYPE, AND COUNTY, 2002

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Androscoggin	Felony	3	1	0	0	4
	Misdemeanor	51	65	8	4	128
	Other	10	14	5	0	29
	Total	64	80	13	4	161
Aroostook	Felony	2	10	1	1	14
	Misdemeanor	30	47	17	1	95
	Other	1	3	3	0	7
	Total	33	60	21	2	116
Cumberland	Felony	19	20	1	2	42
	Misdemeanor	78	198	43	10	329
	Other	0	3	0	0	3
	Total	97	221	44	12	374
Franklin	Felony	4	13	0	0	17
	Misdemeanor	3	26	10	1	40
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7	39	10	1	57
Hancock	Felony	2	9	0	0	11
	Misdemeanor	22	46	18	2	88
	Other	1	3	1	1	6
	Total	25	58	19	3	105
Kennebec	Felony	4	44	0	1	49
	Misdemeanor	31	125	31	3	190
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	35	169	31	4	239
Knox	Felony	2	5	0	0	7
	Misdemeanor	11	22	27	2	62
	Other	3	1	2	0	6
	Total	16	28	29	2	75
Lincoln	Felony	1	1	0	0	2
	Misdemeanor	6	6	1	0	13
	Other	0	0	1	1	2
	Total	7	7	2	1	17
Oxford	Felony	1	2	1	0	4
	Misdemeanor	10	38	7	0	55
	Other	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	11	40	9	0	60
Penobscot	Felony	5	15	0	0	20
	Misdemeanor	40	94	37	8	179
	Other	0	4	2	1	7
	Total	45	113	39	9	206

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Piscataquis	Felony	0	6	0	0	6
	Misdemeanor	8	9	7	1	25
	Other	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	9	15	7	1	32
Sagadahoc	Felony	7	14	1	1	23
	Misdemeanor	19	43	10	5	77
	Other	2	0	1	0	3
	Total	28	57	12	6	103
Somerset	Felony	9	31	1	0	41
	Misdemeanor	12	56	5	3	76
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21	87	6	3	117
Waldo	Felony	4	2	0	1	7
	Misdemeanor	11	34	6	4	55
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15	36	6	5	62
Washington	Felony	3	6	1	0	10
	Misdemeanor	3	8	3	1	15
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	14	4	1	25
York	Felony	1	10	1	1	13
	Misdemeanor	73	131	52	8	264
	Other	1	1	1	0	3
	Total	75	142	54	9	280

**Eleven cases had no county listed*

APPENDIX I: RAW DATA CHARTS (FIRST OFFENSES BY COUNTY: 1998 - 2003)

TABLE A25: FIRST OFFENSES BY CLASS, TYPE, AND COUNTY, 2003

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Androscoggin	Felony	0	0	1	2	3
	Misdemeanor	3	4	23	31	61
	Other	5	5	11	30	51
	Total	8	9	35	63	115
Aroostook	Felony	1	0	3	17	21
	Misdemeanor	7	0	17	47	71
	Other	6	0	2	5	13
	Total	14	0	22	69	105
Cumberland	Felony	2	2	6	12	22
	Misdemeanor	50	11	88	160	309
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	52	13	94	172	331
Franklin	Felony	0	0	0	2	2
	Misdemeanor	13	2	4	10	29
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	13	2	4	12	31
Hancock	Felony	1	0	1	15	17
	Misdemeanor	10	4	10	36	60
	Other	1	0	1	6	8
	Total	12	4	12	57	85
Kennebec	Felony	0	0	3	19	22
	Misdemeanor	20	1	24	75	120
	Other	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	20	1	28	94	143
Knox	Felony	0	1	2	5	8
	Misdemeanor	15	6	13	28	62
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15	7	15	33	70
Lincoln	Felony	0	0	1	2	3
	Misdemeanor	4	0	9	6	19
	Other	3	0	1	2	6
	Total	7	0	11	10	28
Oxford	Felony	0	0	3	13	16
	Misdemeanor	3	2	8	13	26
	Other	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	3	2	12	26	43
Penobscot	Felony	0	0	3	8	11
	Misdemeanor	26	1	36	53	116
	Other	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	26	1	40	61	128

County	Class/Type	Person	Property	Drugs/Alcohol	Other	Total
Piscataquis	Felony	0	0	0	2	2
	Misdemeanor	8	2	5	16	31
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	8	2	5	18	33
Sagadahoc	Felony	0	1	1	1	3
	Misdemeanor	7	2	5	15	29
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7	3	6	16	32
Somerset	Felony	1	0	6	18	25
	Misdemeanor	1	0	15	22	38
	Other	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	0	21	40	63
Waldo	Felony	0	0	3	3	6
	Misdemeanor	2	1	13	21	37
	Other	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	3	1	16	24	44
Washington	Felony	0	0	0	3	3
	Misdemeanor	5	0	2	12	19
	Other	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	6	0	2	15	23
York	Felony	0	1	8	24	33
	Misdemeanor	50	9	43	126	228
	Other	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	51	10	51	150	262

**Fifteen cases had no offense type listed*

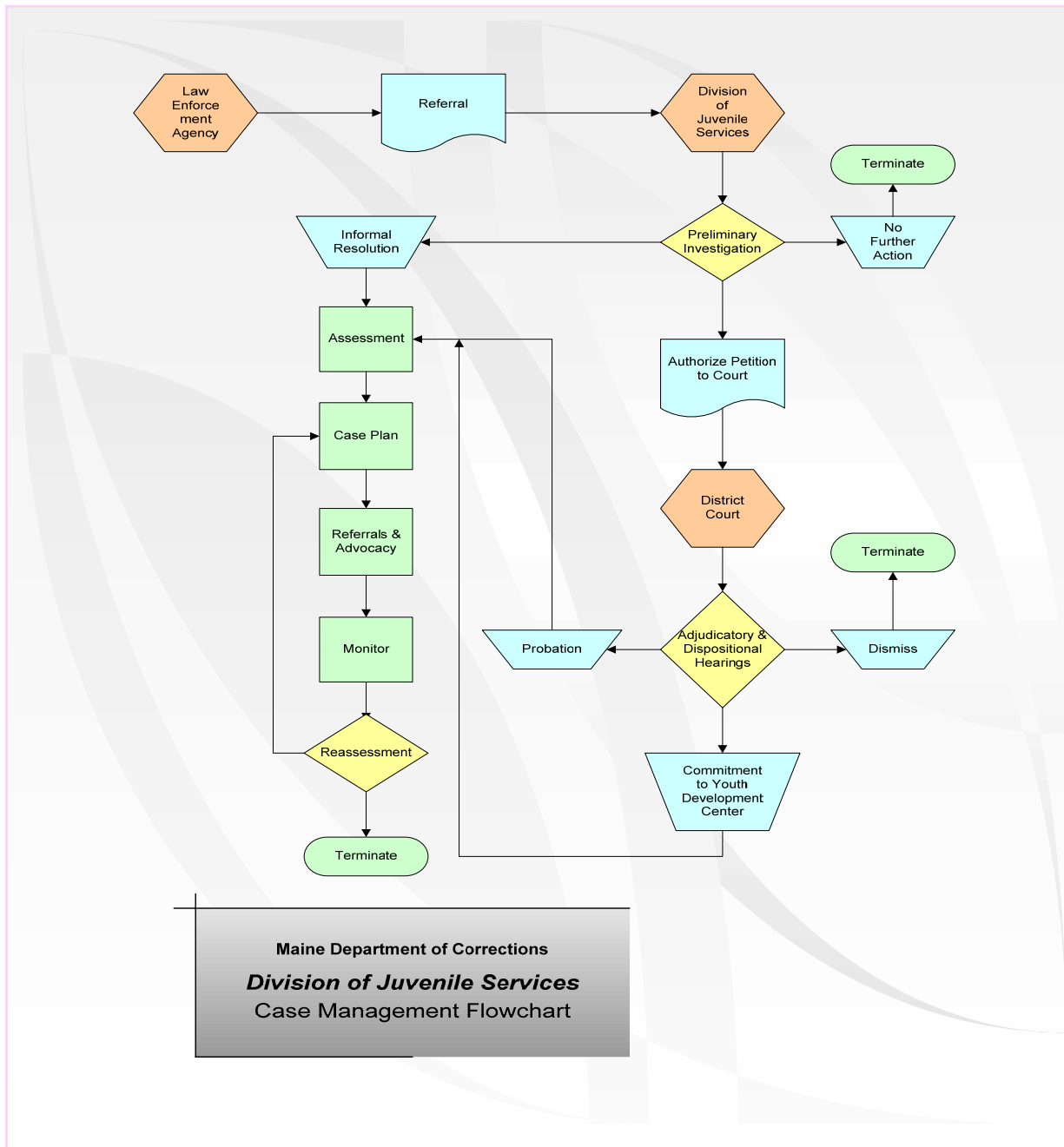
The Maine Department of Corrections is the agency of state government responsible for the incarceration and community supervision of adult and juvenile offenders. The Division of Juvenile Services resides within MDOC and is responsible for the provision of correctional services to Maine's juvenile offenders. The mission of DJS is:

To promote public safety by ensuring that juvenile offenders are provided with education, treatment and other services that teach skills and competencies; strengthen pro-social behaviors and require accountability to victims and communities (Maine Department of Corrections, 2006).

There are four field services regions in Maine that respond to juvenile crime and provide services known to be effective in reducing recidivism among juvenile offenders. DJS has two secure facilities to serve juvenile who cannot be served in the community. Mountain View Youth Development Center (MVYDC) is located in Charleston, Maine, and serves juveniles from Northern and Eastern Maine. Long Creek Youth Development Center (LCYDC) is located in South Portland serves juveniles from Central and Southern Maine.

The responsibilities of DJS field services span the entire juvenile justice system. These responsibilities begin when a juvenile is charged by police with committing a crime and end when a juvenile is discharged from DJS aftercare supervision. Field services operations are conducted throughout the state and are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Appendix I illustrates how a juvenile can move through DJS field services. Not all juveniles end up being charged with a crime. They can receive a **sole sanction**¹³, which occurs when a Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO) takes no further action beyond the initial arrest and referral, or requires the juvenile to complete a sanction/task determined by the JCCO. Examples of sole sanctions include paying restitution to cover costs incurred by the victim of the juvenile's offense or writing a letter of apology. This type of diversion is typically reserved for juveniles who are deemed by the JCCO and their score on a validated risk assessment as low risk for committing a future crime. **Informal adjustment** is another form of diversion that is used for juveniles that show a low risk of committing a future crime, but show some areas of increased risk. In this type of diversion strategy, the JCCO develops a plan with the juvenile and his or her parents to address the identified risks, and is monitored by the JCCO.

¹³ For a complete listing of terms and definitions used in this report, see Appendix III: Glossary of terms



Maine Department of Corrections
 Division of Juvenile Services
 Case Management Flowchart

Here are some user friendly definitions that could be helpful for discussing juvenile recidivism issues.

Adjudication - Adjudication is the court process that determines (judges) if the juvenile committed the act for which he or she is charged. The term “adjudicated” is analogous to “convicted” and indicates that the court concluded the juvenile committed the act.

Aggravated assault - Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury with or without a deadly weapon, or unlawful intentional attempting or threatening of serious bodily injury or death with a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Crime Index. It encompasses conduct included under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Arson - Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without the owner’s consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts.

Burglary - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Cohort - A group of subjects on whom data is being collected as they "march forward in time" (In ancient Rome, a cohort was a group of foot soldiers).

Disorderly conduct - Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.

Operating under the influence - Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Drug abuse violations - State and/or local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Forcible rape, Maine legal term for this offense is **Gross Sexual Assault** - Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. (Statutory offenses are excluded.) The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. Some states have enacted gender-neutral rape or sexual assault statutes that prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by these states do not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.

Forgery and counterfeiting - Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud - Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Intake decision - The decision made by Juvenile Community Corrections Officers that results in a case either being handled informally at the intake level or being petitioned and scheduled for an adjudicatory or waiver hearing.

Judicial decision - The decision made in response to a petition that asks the court to adjudicate the youth.

Judicial disposition - Definite action taken as a result of adjudication regarding a particular case after the judicial decision is made, include the following categories:

- Placement - Cases in which youth were placed in a correctional facility for delinquents
- Probation - Cases in which youth were placed on court-ordered probation.
- Dismissed - Cases dismissed (including those warned, counseled, and released) with no further action anticipated.
- Miscellaneous - A variety of actions not included above. This category includes fines, restitution and community services, referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated, and dispositions coded as “Other” by the reporting courts.

Juvenile – Any person who has not attained the age of 18 years.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft) - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence, or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, “con” games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Manner of handling - A general classification of case processing within the court system.

- Petitioned (formally handled) - Cases that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate the youth delinquent or to bind over the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult.
- Non-petitioned (informally handled) - Cases that Juvenile Community Corrections Officers screen for adjustment without the filing of a formal petition.

Motor vehicle theft - Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive the owner of it permanently or temporarily.

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter - Intentionally causing the death of another without legal justification or excuse, or causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.

Obstruction of justice - All unlawful acts committed with intent to prevent or hinder the administration of justice, including law enforcement, judicial, and correctional functions. Examples include contempt, perjury, bribing witnesses, failure to report a crime, and nonviolent resisting of arrest.

Petition - A document filed in court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile or asking that an alleged delinquent be bound over to criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

Placement facility type - Identifies whether a juvenile placement facility is publicly or privately owned/operated.

- Public facilities - Facilities operated by state or local government agencies in which the employees working daily in the facilities and directly with the residents are state or local government employees.
- Private facilities - Facilities operated by private nonprofit or for-profit corporations or organizations in which the employees working daily in the facilities and directly with the residents are employees of the private corporation or organization.

Placement status – Identifies categories of juveniles held in residential placement facilities.

- Committed - Includes juveniles in placement in the facility as part of a court-ordered disposition. Committed juveniles include those whose cases have been adjudicated and disposed in juvenile court.
- Detained - Includes juveniles held prior to adjudication while awaiting an adjudicatory or probation revocation hearing in juvenile court, as well as juveniles held after adjudication while awaiting disposition or awaiting placement elsewhere. Also includes juveniles awaiting bindover hearings to adult criminal court.

Population/target population - The total group of people who are represented by the random selection of members, usually connoting the whole population but possibly connoting the population of any subset, e.g., women.

Property Crime Index - Includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Robbery - Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force.

Sample - A subset of subjects from the population of all who have a particular characteristic, such as a disease

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) - Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Simple assault - Unlawful threatening, attempted inflicting, or inflicting of less than serious bodily injury, in the absence of a deadly weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. Simple assault is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious.

Stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing) - Buying, receiving, or possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Statistic - A number computed from data on one or more variables.

Statistical Analysis - Analyzing collected data for the purposes of summarizing information to make it more usable and/or making generalizations about a population based on a sample drawn from that population.

Trespassing - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

Vandalism - Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without the owner's consent, or public property, except by burning.

Weapons offenses - Unlawful sale, distribution, manufactures, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts.

Drugs/Alcohol:

Acquiring drugs by deception
 Aggravated operating under the influence
 Aggravated trafficking, furnishing or cultivation of scheduled drugs
 Aggravated trafficking, furnishing, or cultivation of scheduled drugs
 Consuming liquor by a minor
 Drinking Alcohol while operating motor vehicle
 Furnishing a place for minors to consume alcohol
 Furnishing liquor to a minor
 Hunting while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs
 Illegal transportation of drugs by a minor
 Operating ATV while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs
 Operating snowmobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs
 Operating under the influence
 Operating watercraft while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs
 Possessing imitation drugs
 Possession of butyl or isobutyl nitrate
 Possession of liquor by a minor
 Possession of liquor on premises licensed to sell liquor by a minor
 Possession of liquor or wine making by a minor
 Possession of marijuana
 Purchasing liquor by a minor
 Sale and use of drug paraphernalia
 Stealing drugs
 Trafficking in or furnishing counterfeit drugs
 Trafficking in or furnishing hypodermic apparatuses
 Trafficking or furnishing imitation scheduled drugs
 Transportation of liquor by a minor
 Unlawful possession of scheduled drugs
 Unlawful trafficking in scheduled drugs
 Unlawfully furnishing scheduled drugs

Other:

Abandoning an airtight container
 Abuse of corpse
 Aiding escape
 Attempting to commit a class A or B crime
 Attempting to Commit a Class C Crime
 Attempting to elude an officer
 Bribery in official and political matters
 Carrying Concealed Weapon
 Causing a catastrophe
 Conspiracy
 Conspiracy to commit a class A or B crime
 Conspiracy to commit a class C crime
 Conspiracy to commit a class D crime
 Conspiracy to commit a class E crime

Cruelty to animals
 Engaging in prostitution
 Escape
 Failure to disperse
 Failure to report treatment of a gunshot wound
 Failure to stop for an officer
 False public alarm or report
 False swearing
 Falsifying physical evidence
 Giving false age by a minor
 Giving minor false identification
 Habitual offender
 Having false identification by a minor
 Hindering apprehension or prosecution
 Impersonating a public servant
 Improper compensation for past action
 Improper compensation for services
 Improper gifts to public servants
 Improper influence
 Leaving scene of motor vehicle accident
 Maintaining an unprotected well
 Misuse of information
 Obstructing criminal prosecution
 Obstructing government administration
 Obstructing private ways
 Obstructing public ways
 Obstructing report of crime or injury
 Official oppression
 Operating after license suspension
 Passing/attempting to pass roadblock
 Perjury
 Possessing firearm by felon
 Possessing firearm without permit
 Possession of armor-piercing ammunition
 Possession of firearms in an establishment licensed for on-premises consumption of liquor
 Possession of machine gun
 Presenting false identification to enter
 Purchase of public office
 Refusal to provide proper identification
 Riot
 Selling false identification
 Solicitation
 Tampering with a witness, informant, victim or juror
 Tampering with public records or information
 Trafficking in dangerous knives
 Trafficking in prison contraband
 Unlawful assembly
 Unlawful interference with law enforcement dogs
 Unlawful prize fighting
 Un-sworn falsification

Person:

Aggravated assault
 Aiding or soliciting suicide

Assault
 Assault on an emergency medical care provider
 Assault on an officer
 Assault while hunting
 Assault W/Dangerous Weapon
 Criminal restraint
 Criminal restraint by parent
 Criminal threatening
 Criminal use of disabling chemicals
 Disorderly conduct
 Driving to endanger
 Elevated aggravated assault
 Endangering the welfare of a child
 Failing to aid injured person or to report a hunting accident
 Felony murder
 Gross sexual assault
 Harassment
 Harassment by telephone
 Indecent conduct
 Kidnapping
 Manslaughter
 Murder
 Reckless conduct
 Refusing to submit to arrest or detention
 Robbery
 Sexual misconduct with a child under 14 years of age
 Solicitation of child by computer to commit a prohibited act
 Stalking
 Terrorizing
 Unlawful sexual contact
 Violation of a protective order
 Violation of privacy
 Visual sexual aggression against a child

Property:

Aggravated criminal invasion of computer privacy
 Aggravated criminal mischief
 Aggravated criminal trespass
 Aggravated forgery
 Arson
 Attempted Burglary
 Burglary
 Burglary of a motor vehicle
 Champerty
 Consolidation
 Criminal invasion of computer privacy
 Criminal mischief
 Criminal mischief w/firearm
 Criminal simulation
 Criminal trespass
 Criminal use of explosives
 Desecration and defacement
 Failure to control or report a dangerous fire
 Falsifying private records

Forgery
 Illegal possession or sale of gravestones
 Insurance deception
 Interference with cemetery or burial ground
 Marijuana cultivation
 Misuse of credit identification
 Negotiating a worthless instrument
 Possession of forgery devices
 Possession or transfer of burglar's tools
 Receiving stolen property
 Suppressing recordable instrument
 Theft by deception
 Theft by extortion
 Theft by misapplication of property
 Theft by unauthorized taking or transfer
 Theft of a firearm
 Theft of lost, mislaid or mistakenly delivered property
 Theft of services
 Trespass by motor vehicle

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The annual MDOC Juvenile Recidivism Report was produced through a cooperative agreement between the Maine Department of Corrections, Juvenile Services Division and the Maine Statistical Analysis Center at the Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine.

Maine Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services

Bartlett Stoodley	Mark Boger
Roxy Hennings	Ginger Jackson
Linda Maher	David Barrett
Tom Furman	Susan Colson
Daniel Harfoush	Christine Ross
Kathleen Pressley	Carolyn Chandler
Bernadette Luxton	Jane Lenentine
Cynthia Brann	Terri Higgins
Pauline Ayers	

USM Muskie School of Public Service, Maine Statistical Analysis Center

Report Authors

Susan Pate
Becky Noréus

Quality Control

Michelle Ouellette
Tina Aubut
Sue Shier
Janet Begert
Patricia Connolly
Kerri Dill

Peer Review/Editing

Carmen Dorsey
George Shaler
Mark Rubin
Erica King
Sheri Moulton

Funding provided by the Maine Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services
For more information about this report, call (207) 287-4378

© Maine Department of Corrections