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Recidivism Rates of Youth Discharged from Supervision 2006 - 2009


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MAINE DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS
DIVISION OF
JUVENILE SERVICES

Recidivism Report Series

RECIDIVISM RATES OF
YOUTH DISCHARGED
FROM SUPERVISION
2006 – 2009

Annual Maine 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

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SECTION I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recidivism Research in Maine

The Maine Department of Corrections (MDOC) Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) collaborates with the Muskie School of Public Service in a state-university partnership to analyze juvenile recidivism rates. DJS measures juvenile justice outcomes to guide policy and program development geared toward recidivism reduction. Reduction of youth recidivism in Maine increases public safety.

Recidivism in this report is defined as **a re-adjudication (juvenile system) or conviction (adult system) for a new offense committed by a youth in Maine within three years after release from DJS supervision.** This report measures DJS impact on youth who have been released from DJS supervision by examining rates of recidivism.

The number of youth discharged from supervision decreased 9.0% between 2006 and 2009, from 807 to 734. This is consistent with the number of youth entering supervision annually, which decreased 15.8% between 2006 and 2008, from 1,480 to 1,246¹. Among key findings are:

Key Findings

- Youth in this study were primarily white boys, ages 15-17, adjudicated for a misdemeanor, and adjudicated for one offense.
- Most youth spent one year or less under supervision.
- At discharge from supervision of the MDOC, 44.2% of youth were age 18 or older.
- One year recidivism rates averaged 20.5% between 2006 and 2009.
- Almost one quarter (23.4%) of youth who recidivated did so within the first three months after discharge, 35.5% recidivated within six months, and 54.5% did so within one year.
- Even after three years, most youth (64.1%) did not recidivate.
- For almost 9 of every 10 youth, the recidivating offense was of lesser or equal severity than the first offense.
- Three year recidivism rates varied by population and offense characteristics. The youngest youth and those who were first adjudicated for multiple offenses recidivated at the highest rates.
- Youth classified as high risk recidivated at higher rates than other youth, 27.7% compared to 13.6%.

¹ Noréus, Becky. Annual Juvenile Recidivism Report (January, 2011), p. 1.

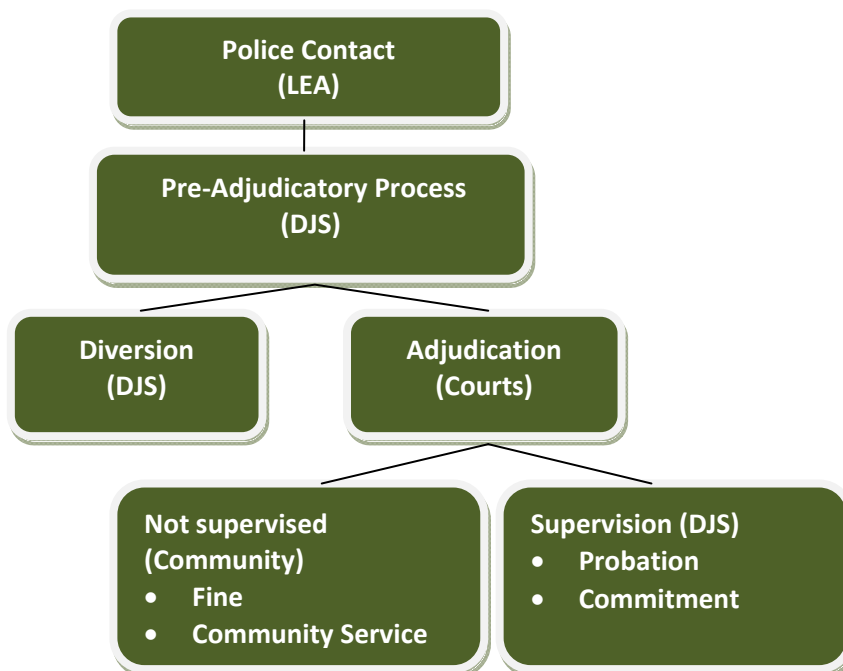
SECTION II: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Recidivism Research in Maine

The Maine Department of Corrections (MDOC) Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) collaborates with the Muskie School of Public Service in a state-university partnership to analyze juvenile recidivism rates. DJS measures juvenile justice outcomes to guide policy and program development geared toward recidivism reduction. Reduction of youth recidivism in Maine increases public safety.

Maine Department of Corrections Division of Juvenile Services

The two major functions of DJS are **diversion**² and **supervision**³, which occur at different points in the juvenile justice system, before (pre) and after (post) adjudication. **For this report, adjudication means that a youth has gone before a judge and has been found to have committed an offense for which, if the youth was over the age of 18, would have resulted in a conviction.** DJS manages the pre-adjudicatory process by diverting appropriate youth away from the juvenile justice system. DJS also provides supervision to youth who have been adjudicated and placed under DJS supervision by a judge. The chart below illustrates diversion and supervision procedure in the juvenile justice system in Maine.⁴



² Diversion means that a youth is not petitioned to court, and instead receives an informal adjustment or no further action by the Division of Juvenile Services. See Appendix II for definitions of these court actions.

³ Supervision means that a youth receives either a) a disposition of suspended commitment and placed on probation or b) a disposition of commitment and is sent to a Youth Development Center.

⁴ There are several other decision points in the juvenile justice system (e.g., petition); however to illustrate the primary functions of DJS, only those decision points directly relating to diversion and supervision are illustrated above.

Study Overview

This report focuses on the time juveniles spent under supervision and their outcomes after they left the juvenile justice system. Youth placed under supervision receive case management, risk management, and risk-based interventions. Youth may be supervised in the community, by a Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO), or committed to one of Maine’s two youth development centers.

This report describes supervision in Maine and measures DJS impact on youth who have been released from supervision by examining rates of recidivism. Recidivism in this report is defined as **a re-adjudication (juvenile system) or conviction (adult system) for a new offense committed by a youth in Maine within three years after release from DJS supervision.**

Study Population

This report describes youth who had been adjudicated and placed under supervision for the first time⁵, and were released from supervision in the 2006, 2007, 2008, or 2009 calendar years. It tracks the youth for up to three years from the date of release to determine whether they recidivated. Youth who were 18 at discharge or who reached the age of 18 during the three-year follow up period were tracked into the adult criminal justice system.

The following table reports the cohorts included in this report, as well as the tracking period for each.

Cohort	Discharged Between	Recidivism Rates Calculated At
2006	January 1 – December 31, 2006	Six months, one year, two years, three years
2007	January 1 – December 31, 2007	Six months, one year, two years, three years
2008	January 1 – December 31, 2008	Six months, one year, two years
2009	January 1 – December 31, 2009	Six months, one year

Report Sections

This report examines the characteristics of youth discharged during the period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2009. Analysis of specific cohorts is reported for meaningful trends. Recidivism rates are calculated by cohort. The analysis is reported in the following sections:

- Supervision in Maine
- Recidivism: One Year Recidivism Rates and Three Year Trends
- Risk Assessment
- Counties

⁵ Youth may have been adjudicated more than once prior to being placed under supervision.

Data Sources

Cohort data was collected from the Maine CORIS Offender Management. CORIS contains data on all juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system, as well as adults who are under the supervision of MDOC. Some adults convicted of an offense are sentenced to jail or to pay restitution, but not sentenced to supervision, and so this information would not be captured by CORIS. Because many youth reach the age of 18 prior to discharge, or within the tracking period, the Maine Department of Public Safety's Criminal History Record Information System was used to identify individuals who were convicted of a new crime⁶ but not sentenced to MDOC supervision.

Limitations

In any research there are data limitations. These may be in the form of data collection or data entry inaccuracies. These findings are as good as the quality of data collection and entry.

Additionally, reported recidivism rates will likely change slightly with the next report. While tracking data was obtained after the respective follow-up period, some youth were awaiting trial and so were not included in the recidivism rates. Some of these youth may be found guilty which will increase the recidivism rate. The recidivism rates are therefore a reflection of what is known at the time of this report.

Recidivism Report Series

This report is the second in a series of four reports on the recidivism of youth in Maine's juvenile justice system. Examining recidivism using multiple measures and populations provides a more comprehensive picture of the juvenile justice system process and outcomes in the state. The four reports are:

1. First adjudicated youth – 2011 Annual Maine Juvenile Recidivism Report
http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch/Publications/Juvenile/Annual_Juvenile_Recidivism_2006_2008.pdf
2. Youth discharged from supervision of the Maine Department of Corrections (this report).
3. Youth Committed to a Division of Juvenile Corrections, youth development center (TBA).
4. Youth Diverted from the juvenile justice system (TBA).

⁶ In the adult corrections system, both new crimes and technical violations can result in convictions. Only new offenses were included in the analysis. Technical violations are often violations of conditions of release in the adult system.

SECTION III: SUPERVISION IN MAINE

Supervision in the Maine juvenile corrections system means a youth has gone before a judge, been adjudicated, and either a) placed under community supervision (probation) or, b) committed to a Youth Development Center (YDC)⁷, or c) both. A total of 3,240 youth were discharged from supervision from 2006-2009.

How many youth are discharged from the system annually?

The number of youth discharged from supervision decreased 9.0% from 2006 to 2009. This is consistent with the number of youth entering supervision annually, which decreased 15.8%⁸.

Table III-1: Number of Youth Discharged from Supervision, by Year

2006	2007	2008	2009	Percent Change (2006-2009)
807	865	834	734	-9.0%

What were the demographic characteristics of the cohort?

Consistent with previous research⁹, roughly 80% of youth discharged from supervision annually were male. The number of girls discharged from supervision decreased from 30.9%, from 201 to 139 during the study years. While the vast majority of adjudicated youth are white, the number of first adjudicated youth of other races increased 11.8% from 68 in 2006 to 76 in 2009. On average, youth were 15.7 years old at time of first adjudication¹⁰. The percentage of youth who were 14 years of age or younger at adjudication decreased from 23.8% to 19.2%, while the percent of youth ages 15-17 years old increased slightly. With the exception of age, year to year changes were statistically significant.

⁷ Maine has two Youth Development Centers: Long Creek Youth Development Center, located in South Portland, and Mountain View Youth Development Center, located in Charleston.

⁸ Maine Juvenile Recidivism Report (January, 2011).

⁹ 2011 Maine Recidivism Report, 2005 Recidivism Report.

¹⁰ For an in depth discussion of youth who enter the Maine juvenile justice system, please see the 2011 Juvenile Recidivism Report at http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch/Publications/Juvenile/Annual_Juvenile_Recidivism_2006_2008.pdf

Table III-2: Demographic Characteristics by Cohort

		Cohort								Percent Change
		2006		2007		2008		2009		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Gender (p=.033)	Boy	606	75.1%	677	78.3%	662	79.4%	595	81.1%	-1.8%
	Girl	201	24.9%	188	21.7%	172	20.6%	139	18.9%	-30.9%
Race (p=.007)	White	739	91.6%	816	94.3%	765	91.7%	658	89.6%	-11.0%
	All other Races	68	8.4%	49	5.7%	69	8.3%	76	10.4%	11.8%
Age at adjudication (p=.102)	14 and Under	192	23.8%	197	22.8%	158	18.9%	141	19.2%	-22.6%
	15-17	567	70.3%	604	69.8%	615	73.7%	546	74.4%	-3.8%
	18 and Above	48	5.9%	64	7.4%	61	7.3%	47	6.4%	-2.1%

For what offenses were youth adjudicated?

The most common offenses at adjudication, by severity and type, were misdemeanor (four year average, 77.8%) and property offenses (four year average, 51.5%). The number of felony offenses decreased 35.0%.¹¹

Table III-3: Offense Characteristics by Cohort

		Cohort								Percent Change
		2006		2007		2008		2009		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Offense Severity (p=.036)	Felony	193	23.9%	188	21.8%	189	22.7%	143	19.5%	-35.0%
	Misdemeanor	610	75.6%	674	78.2%	641	77.1%	590	80.5%	-3.4%
Offense Type (p=.113)	Personal	305	37.8%	307	35.5%	313	37.5%	267	36.4%	-14.2%
	Property	399	49.4%	438	50.6%	431	51.7%	399	54.4%	0.0%
	Drugs/Alcohol	67	8.3%	85	9.8%	67	8.0%	43	5.9%	-55.8%
	Other	36	4.5%	35	4.0%	23	2.8%	25	3.4%	-44.0%
Number of Offenses (p=0.76)	One Offense	404	50.1%	449	51.9%	422	50.6%	385	52.5%	-4.9%
	Multiple Offense	403	49.9%	416	48.1%	412	49.4%	349	47.5%	-15.5%

¹¹ The majority of drug/alcohol offenses (57.7%) were for drugs. Less than 1% of the drug offenses were civil offenses. Among those offenses that were liquor offenses, OUIs were most common (63.3%), followed by liquor violations (36.6%).

The top five offenses accounted for 75.5% of all offenses¹².

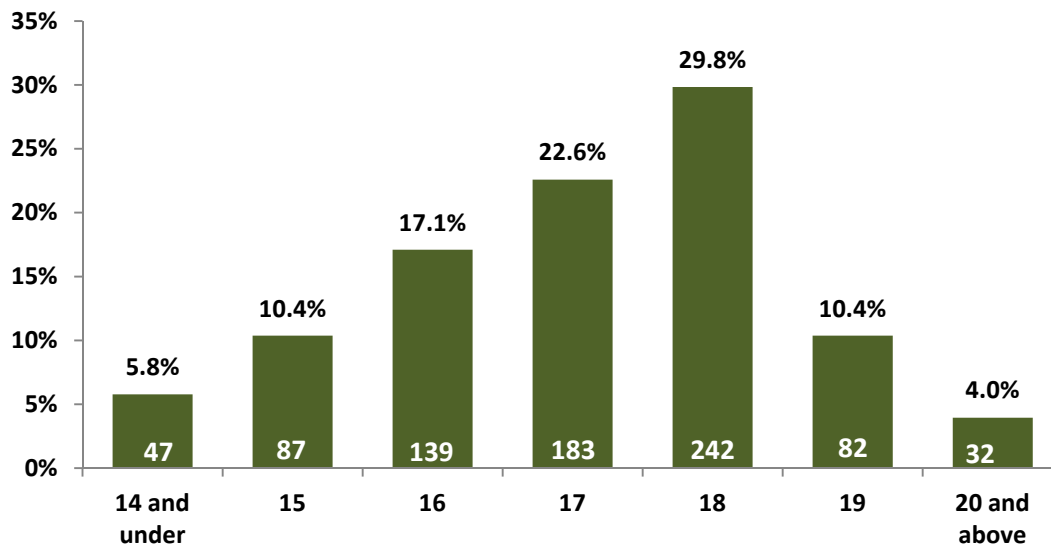
Table III-4: Top 5 Offenses by Cohort

Cohort											
2006			2007			2008			2009		
Offense	N	%	Offense	N	%	Offense	N	%	Offense	N	%
Assault/ Threatening	212	26.3%	Assault/ Threatening	214	24.7%	Assault/ Threatening	211	25.3%	Assault/ Threatening	186	25.3%
Theft	154	19.1%	Theft	170	19.7%	Theft	151	18.1%	Theft	149	20.3%
Property Damage	102	12.6%	Burglary	110	12.7%	Property Damage	120	14.4%	Property Damage	132	18.0%
Burglary	90	11.2%	Property Damage	106	12.3%	Burglary	99	11.9%	Burglary	71	9.7%
Drugs	41	5.1%	Drugs	52	6.0%	Trespassing	44	5.3%	Trespassing	33	4.5%
Other offenses	208	25.8%	Other Offenses	213	24.6%	Other Offenses	209	25.1%	Other Offenses	163	22.2%
Total	807	100.0	Total	865	100.0	Total	834	100.0	Total	734	100.0

How many youth are discharged when they are 18 years of age or older?

At the time of discharge, 44.2% of the total youth discharged from supervision had reached the age of 18 and were legally adults, meaning they would be under the jurisdiction of the adult criminal system if they were to re-offend after discharge from supervision.

Figure III-1: Age at Discharge, 4 Year Average



¹² Only the most serious offense was reported. The actual prevalence of these offenses is likely to be much higher.

When did youth enter supervision?

Most cohort youth entered supervision between 2005 and 2008. Among youth who entered supervision between 2005 and 2008, 54.9% were discharged from supervision the following year, after being placed under supervision.

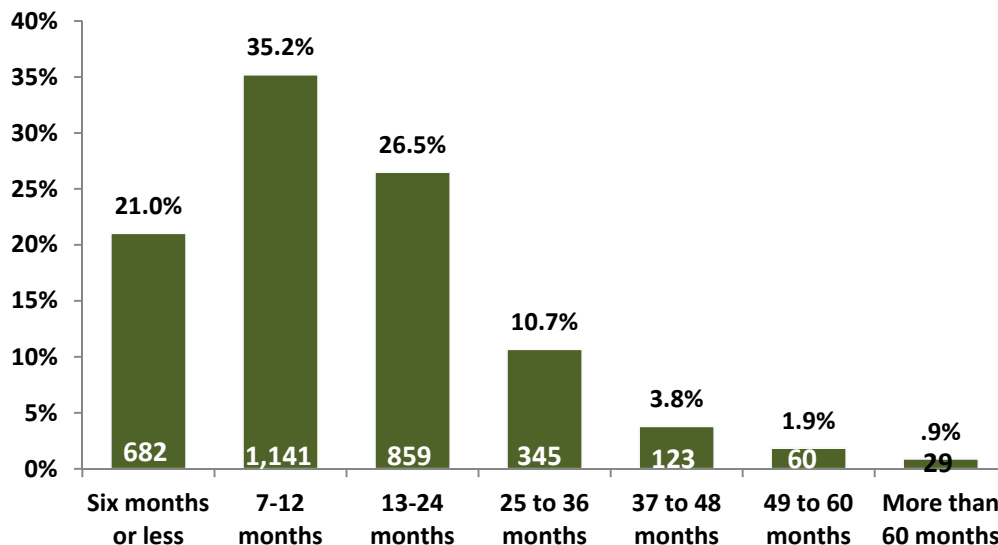
Table III-5: Discharge by Supervision Start Year Table

	Discharge Year										
	2006		2007		2008		2009		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Supervision Start Year	2000 or prior	8	1.0%	2	.2%	0	.0%	0	.0%	10	.3%
	2001-2004	213	26.4%	93	10.8%	50	6.0%	11	1.5%	367	11.3%
	2005	440	54.5%	145	16.8%	70	8.4%	22	3.0%	677	20.9%
	2006	146	18.1%	489	56.5%	156	18.7%	56	7.6%	847	26.1%
	2007	0	.0%	136	15.7%	441	52.9%	145	19.8%	722	22.3%
	2008	0	.0%	0	.0%	117	14.0%	395	53.8%	512	15.8%
	2009	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	105	14.3%	105	3.2%
Total	807	100.0%	865	100.0%	834	100.0%	734	100.0%	3240	100.0%	

How long were the youth supervised?

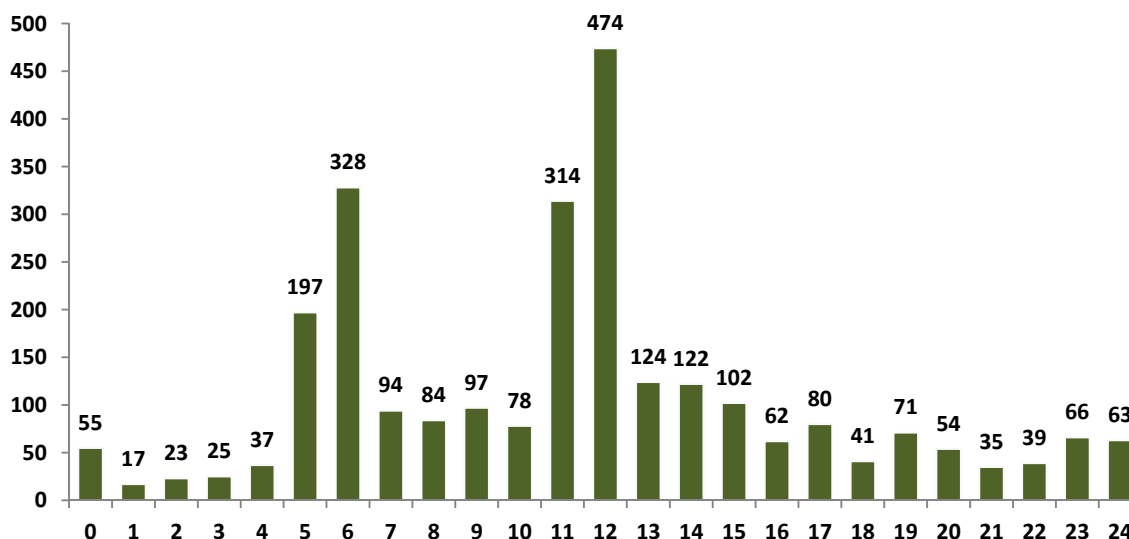
More than half of the youth (56.2%) remained under supervision for twelve months or less. The average length of time under supervision was just under 15.78 months. Seventeen percent (17.2%) of youth remained under supervision for more than 24 months.

Figure III-2: Supervision Length



The following graph reports the number of youth supervised for two years or less, which comprises 82.8% of youth in the cohorts.

Figure III-3: Number of Youth Supervised for Two Years or Less, by Months Supervised



What factors correlated to time supervised?

Several factors correlated with the amount of time under supervision. Except where noted, these differences were statistically significant.

- On average, boys were supervised almost four months longer than girls¹³;
- Younger youth were supervised for longer periods of time¹⁴. Youth ages 14 and under were supervised an average of 20.5 months compared to 11.55 months for youth who were 18 and above at when they were adjudicated;
- No statistically significant differences were found in the length of supervision by race.

Table III-6: Average Months Supervised by Population Characteristics

		N	Mean (Average) Months Supervised	Median Months Supervised
Gender (p = 0.000)	Boys	2,540	16.58	12.00
	Girls	700	12.86	11.00
Race (p=0.286)	White	2,978	15.71	12.00
	All other races	262	16.54	12.00
Age at adjudication (p = 0.000)	14 and below	688	20.50	13.00
	15	681	17.63	13.00
	16	838	15.25	12.00
	17	813	11.91	11.00
	18 and above	220	11.55	11.00
Statewide Total		3,240	15.78	12.00

¹³ p=0.00

¹⁴ Pearson's: 0.276, p=0.000

Were offense characteristics associated with time supervised?

Offense characteristics analysis is based on the most serious offense at adjudication. Offenses, in order of most to least severe, are: felony, misdemeanor, and civil¹⁵. Offense types are as follows: personal, property, drug/alcohol, and 'other'¹⁶. Findings include:

- More serious offenses were associated with longer supervision. Youth adjudicated for a felony remained under supervision for 20.58 months, compared to 14.37 months for misdemeanors;
- Multiple offenses were associated with longer supervision.

Table III-7: Months Supervised by Offense Characteristics

	Most Serious Offense	N	Mean (Average) Months Supervised	Median Months Supervised
Class (p=0.000)	Felony	713	20.58	16.00
	Misdemeanor	2,515	14.37	12.00
Type (p = 0.000)	Personal	1,192	16.20	12.00
	Property	1,667	16.05	12.00
	Drug/Alcohol	262	12.05	11.00
	Other	119	15.83	12.00
	Number of Offenses (p=0.000)	One Offense	1,660	14.17
	Multiple Offenses	1,580	17.46	13.00
Statewide Total		3,240	15.78	12.00

¹⁵ Youth whose most serious charged offense is a civil offense are typically diverted by JCCOs, or if sent to the courts and adjudicated, are not placed under supervision. Civil offenses are mainly alcohol, such as minor possessing or consuming alcohol.

¹⁶ For a list of 'Other' offenses, please see Appendix III.

SECTION IV: RECIDIVISM – ONE YEAR RATES AND THREE YEAR TRENDS

This section examines the one year recidivism rates of all cohorts and the three year trends for the 2006 and 2007 cohorts. Recidivism rates are calculated by examining the time between discharge from supervision, and the date of the new offense for which they were adjudicated. One year rates provide outcome information on how youth do in the immediate months after discharge. Three-year rates help explore longer term outcomes.

What were the one year recidivism rates?

Among the four cohorts, one year recidivism rates fluctuated slightly between 17.1% and 22.8%. The average one year recidivism rate was 20.5%. This means that, on average, almost 80% of youth were successful in the first year following discharge¹⁷.

Figure IV-1: One Year Recidivism Rate, by Cohort

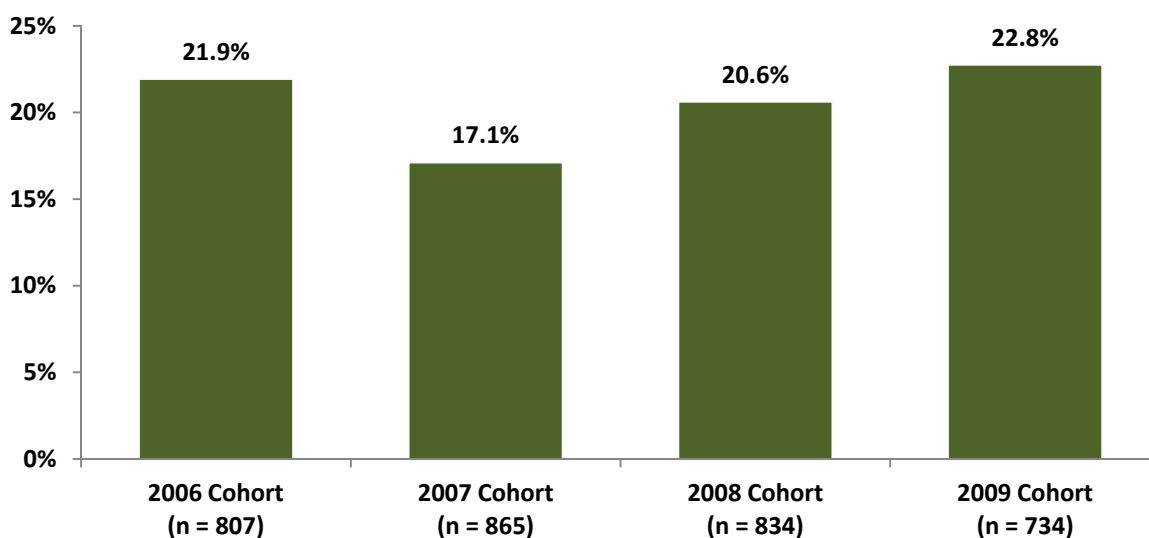


Table IV-8: One Year Recidivism Rate by Year

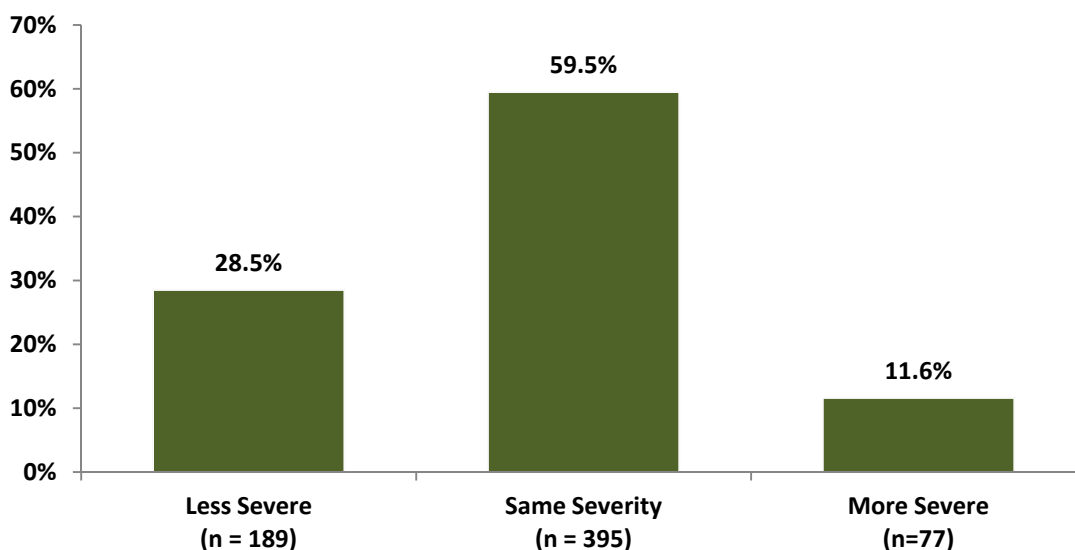
	2006		2007		2008		2009		Average
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Recidivated	177	21.9%	148	17.1%	172	20.6%	167	22.8%	20.5%
Did Not Recidivate	630	78.1%	717	82.9%	662	79.4%	567	77.2%	79.5%
Statewide Total	807	100.0%	865	100.0%	834	100.0%	734	100.0%	100%

¹⁷ The mean number of months supervised was not significantly different ($p > .05$) between those who recidivated (mean= 14.9 months) and those who did not recidivate (mean= 15.4 months).

What differences exist between first offenses and recidivating offense?

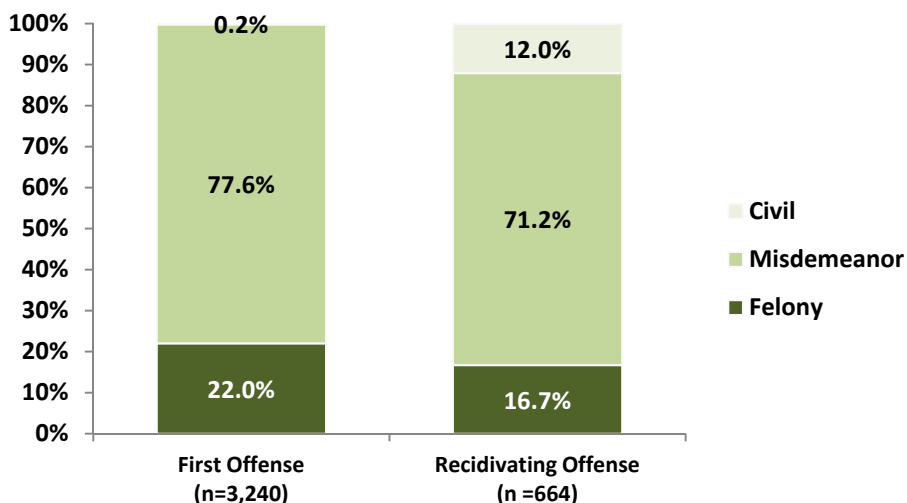
Among youth who recidivated within one year, almost 9 in 10 youth (88.0%) were re-adjudicated or convicted for a new offense that was of equal or lesser severity (e.g. felony, misdemeanor, or civil) than their first offense. Very few (11.6%) youth recidivated with a more serious offense.

Figure IV-2: Change in Offense Severity, First Offense to Recidivating Offense



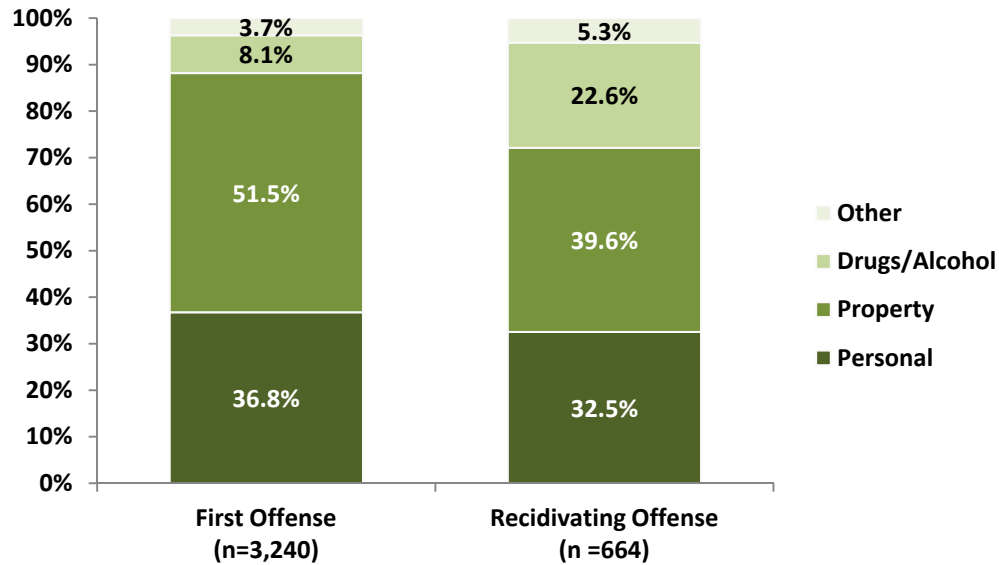
The majority of recidivating offenses were misdemeanors (71.2%), similar to first offenses which were also mostly misdemeanors (77.6%). The number of felony recidivating offenses (16.7%) was less than the number of felony first offenses (22.0%).

Figure IV-3: First and Recidivating Offenses by Offense Class



At first adjudication, 8.1% of youth were adjudicated for a drug/alcohol offense. This increased to 22.6% at second adjudication. The proportion of property offenses decreased 51.5% to 39.6%, whereas personal offenses were relatively stable.

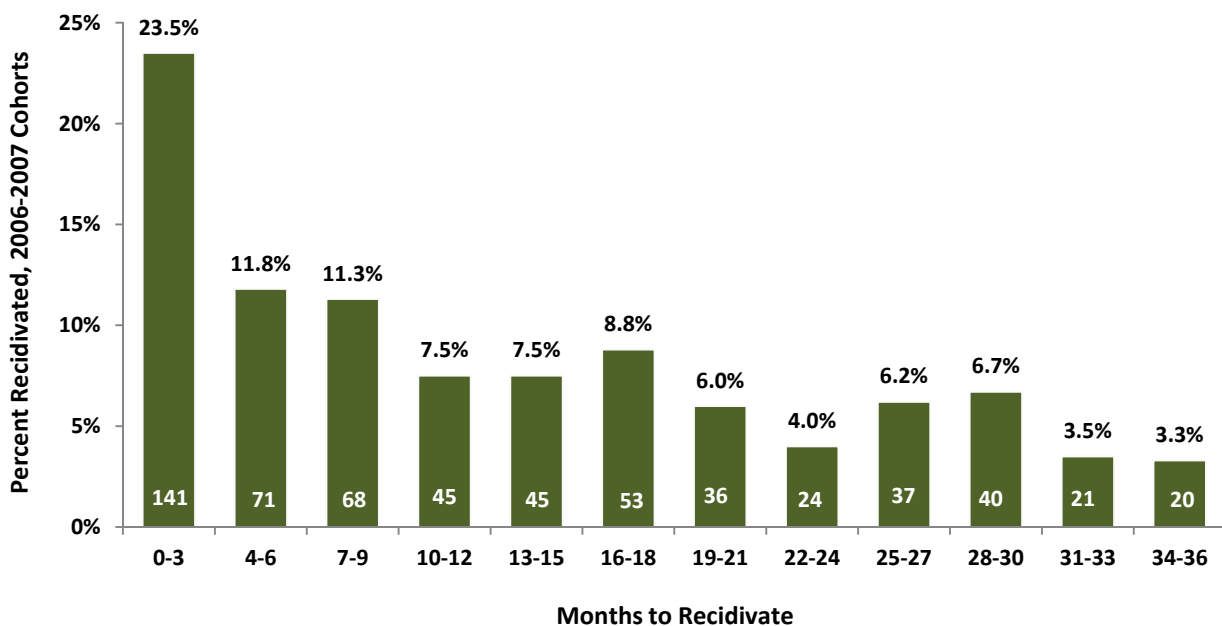
Figure IV-4: First and Recidivating Offenses by Offense Type



How long after discharge did youth recidivate?

Youth who recidivated tended to do so quickly. In the 2006 and 2007 cohorts (youth tracked for 3 years), more than one third of youth (35.5%) who recidivated did so in the first six months, while more than half of those who recidivated (54.5%) did so in the first year.

Figure IV-5: Total Percent/Number of Youth who Recidivated, by Time (2006-2007 Cohorts)



What are three year recidivism trends?

Among the 2006 and 2007 cohorts, 35.9% of the youth recidivated within three years after they were discharged from supervision. This number may increase slightly as a few pending cases are resolved in court.

Figure IV-6: Three Year Recidivism Rates, by Cohort

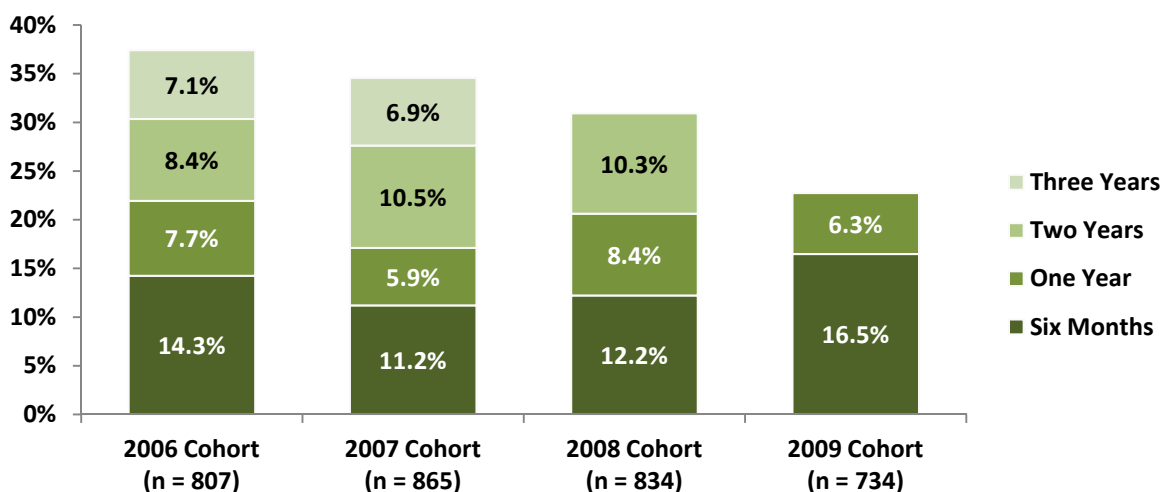


Table IV-9: Three Year Recidivism Trends, by Cohort

Cohort	Total	6 Months		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2006	807	115	14.3%	177	21.9%	245	30.4%	302	37.4%
2007	865	97	11.2%	148	17.1%	239	27.6%	299	34.6%
2008	834	102	12.2%	172	20.6%	258	30.9%		
2009	734	121	16.5%	167	22.8%				
Total	3,240	435	13.4%	664	20.5%	742	29.6%	601	35.9%

What are three year recidivism trends, excluding civil offenses?

Because civil offenses are not criminal offenses, the Council of Juvenile Corrections Administrators (CJCA) recommends excluding them in recidivism analysis¹⁸. This reduces recidivism rates to 20% or less at one year.

¹⁸ Harris, P.W., Lockwood, B., & Mengers, L. (November, 2009). *A CJCA white paper: Defining and Measuring Recidivism* [White paper]. Retrieved from <http://www.cjca.net>

Figure IV-7: Three Year Recidivism Rates, by Cohort, Excluding Civil Offenses

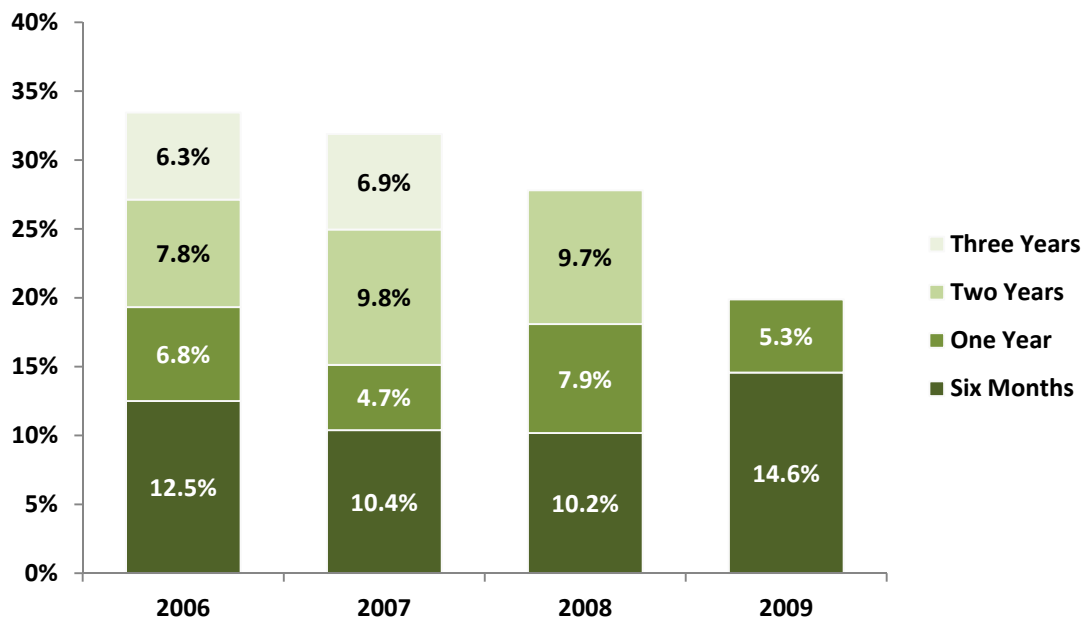


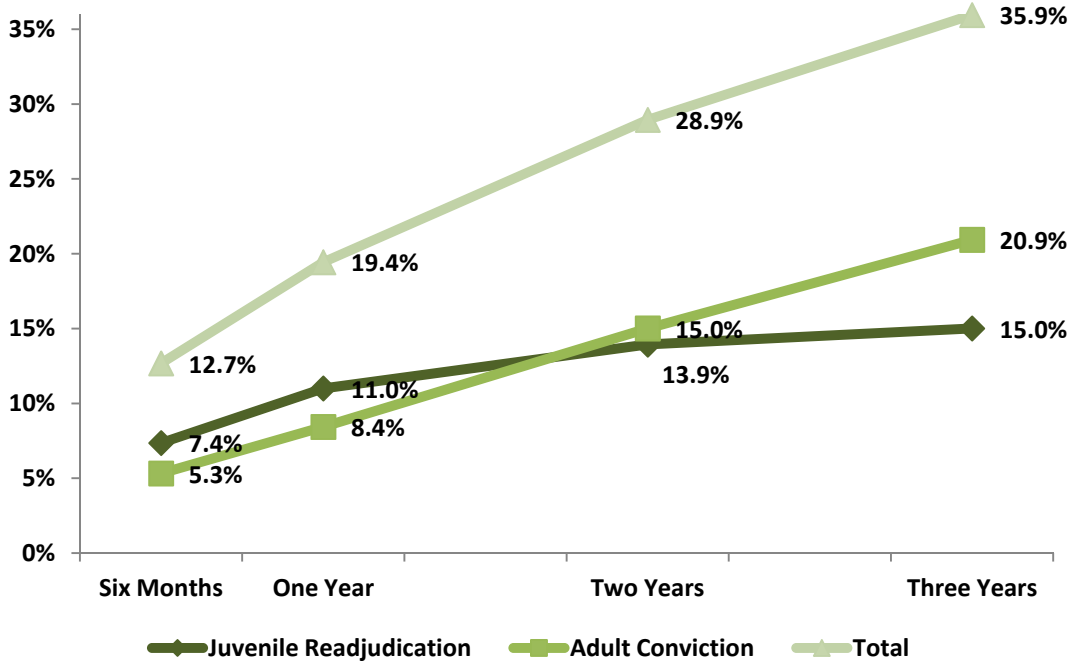
Table IV-10: Three Year Recidivism Rates, by Cohort, Excluding Civil Offenses

Cohort	Six Months		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2006	101	12.5%	55	10.4%	63	10.2%	51	14.6%
2007	90	6.8%	41	4.7%	85	7.9%	60	5.3%
2008	85	7.8%	66	9.8%	81	9.7%	23	1.5%
2009	107	6.3%	39	6.9%	11	2.8%	0	.0%
Total	383	11.8%	201	6.2%	240	7.4%	134	4.1%

Did youth come back to the juvenile justice or adult criminal justice systems?

On average, youth in the cohorts were just under 17 years old (16.9) upon their discharge from supervision. The percentage of youth who recidivated after they became adults increased the longer they were tracked. After one year, the number of juveniles and adults who recidivated was almost equal. After two years, slightly more youth recidivated in the adult system.

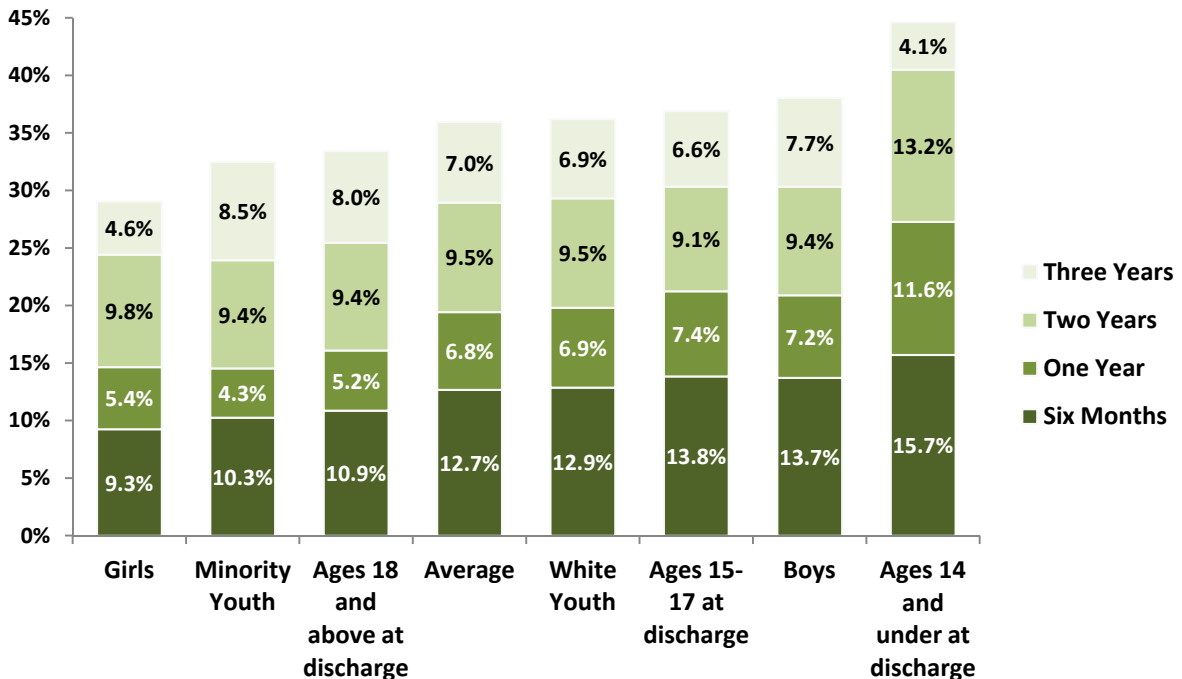
Figure IV-8: Three Year Recidivism Rate by Adult or Juvenile, 2006-2007



Did recidivism rates differ by population or offense characteristics (2006-2007 cohorts)?

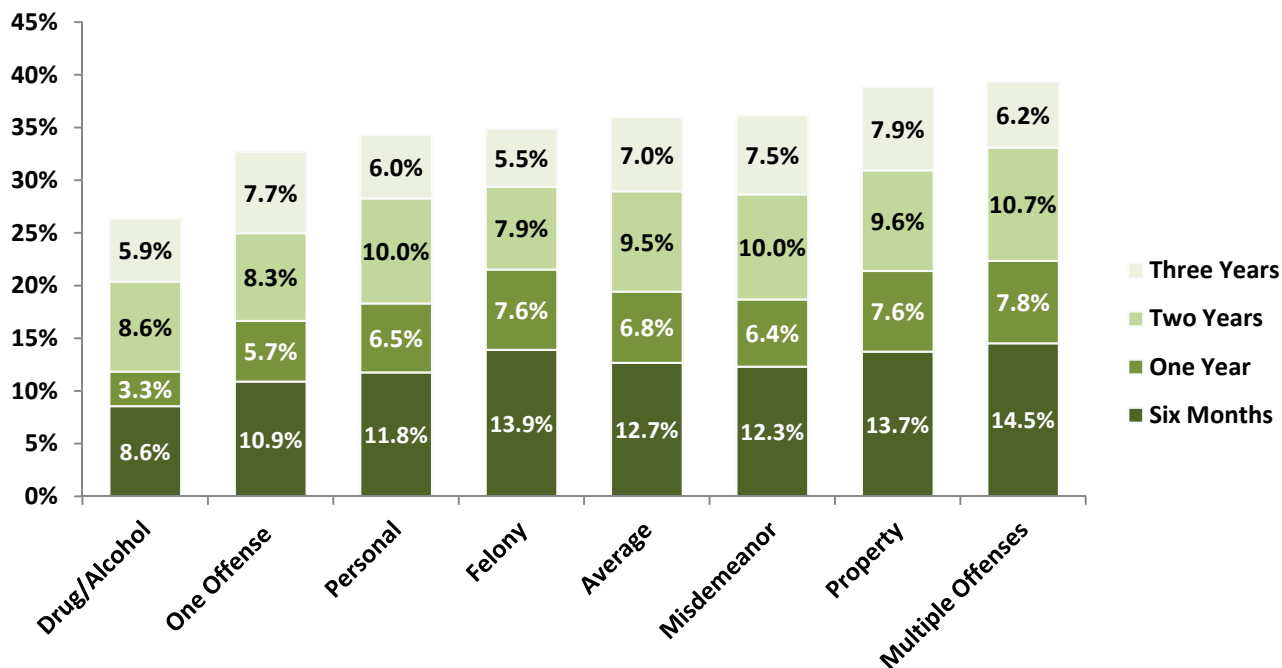
Youth who were 14 years of age or younger at discharge (comprising 7.2% of the 2006 and 2007 cohorts), recidivated more quickly and at higher rates (27.3% recidivated within one year). Boys recidivated at higher rates, especially at six months (13.7%). No significant difference was found by race.

Figure IV-9: Three Year Recidivism Rates by Demographic Characteristics, 2006-2007 Cohorts



Youth with multiple offenses at the time of their first adjudication recidivated more quickly and at the highest rates. Youth adjudicated for drug/alcohol offenses recidivated at the lowest rates. No significant differences were found by the severity of the offense.

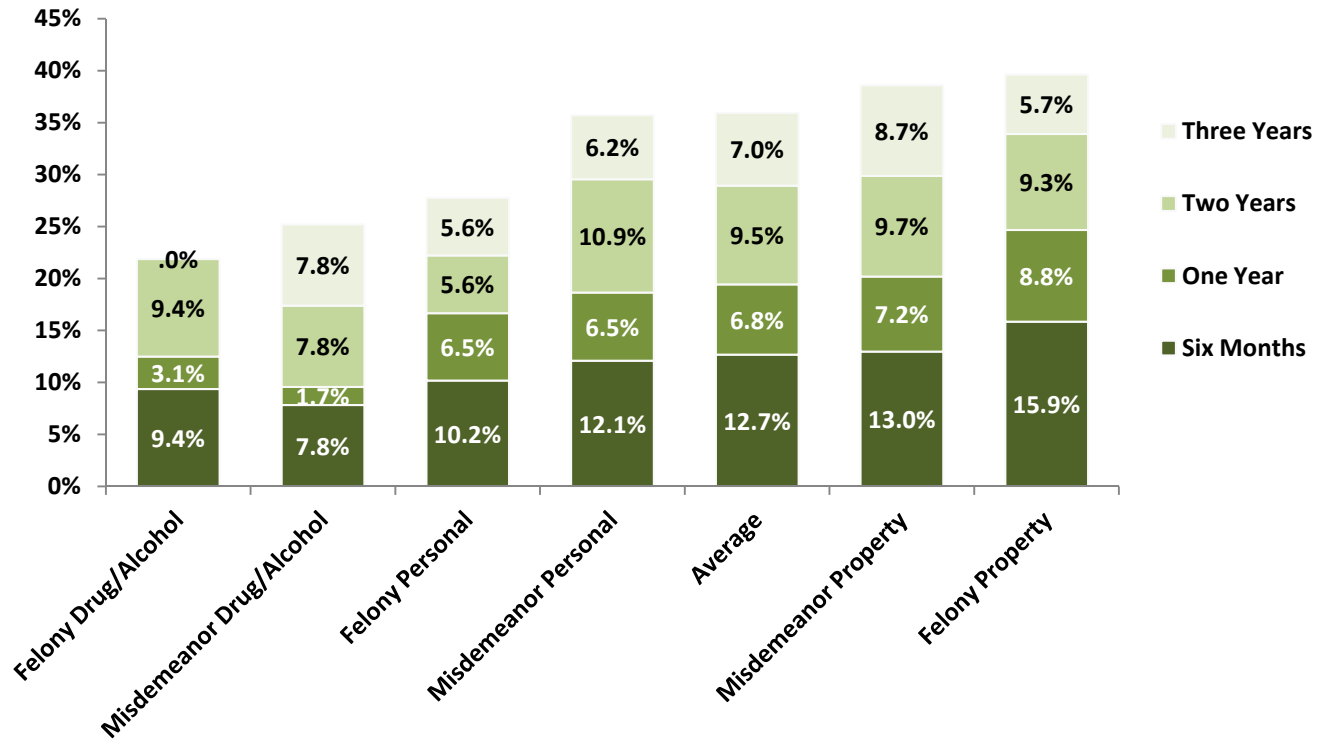
Figure IV-10: Three Year Recidivism Rates by Demographic Characteristics, 2006-2007 Cohorts



Combining offense class (felony, misdemeanor) and type (personal, property, drug /alcohol) provides another look at recidivism¹⁹. Felony personal offenses are considered the most serious offense type/class. Youth with property offenses (felony and misdemeanor) had the highest recidivism rates at 39.2% and 38.8%, respectively, while those who had felony drug/alcohol offenses recidivated at the lowest rate, 26.4%. Average months to recidivate did not differ by offense class and type.

¹⁹ In order of most to least serious: Felony Personal, Felony Property, Felony Drug/Alcohol, Misdemeanor Personal, Misdemeanor Property, Misdemeanor Drug/Alcohol.

**Figure IV-11: Three Year Recidivism Rates by Offense Type and Class,
2006-2007 Cohorts, Months to Recidivate**



SECTION V: RISK ASSESSMENT

DJS uses the Youth Level of Service – Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI) to measure risk of recidivism and to guide case planning of supervised youth. The tool is comprised of 8 domains²⁰. The score has been shown to correlate with recidivism²¹. Per DJS policy, all youth under supervision should be administered the YLS-CMI within 30 days after placement under supervision. For this analysis, YLS-CMIs that were administered within the following timeframe were included: 180 days before first adjudication to 30 days after first adjudication.

Table V-1: YLS-CMI Risk Assessment Levels

A YLS-CMI score can range from 0-42, with higher scores indicating a higher risk of recidivism. Because the tool has not been normed for Maine’s population, and no detailed analysis has been conducted to develop a classification scheme specifically for Maine’s youth, DJS uses four levels, ‘low’, ‘moderate’, ‘high’, and ‘very high’. High and very high were combined for analysis because of the small number of ‘very high’ scores.

YLS-CMI Levels		
Low	Moderate	High
0-8	9-22	23-42

There are limitations with YLS-CMI analysis. Missing data may affect YLS-CMI findings. This may be a data entry issue or an indication that the youth was not administered the YLS-CMI within the target timeframe. Also, the tool needs to be scored consistently across staff for most predictive value. All JCCOs receive training on scoring the YLS-CMI, but Maine’s inter-rater reliability level is currently unknown.

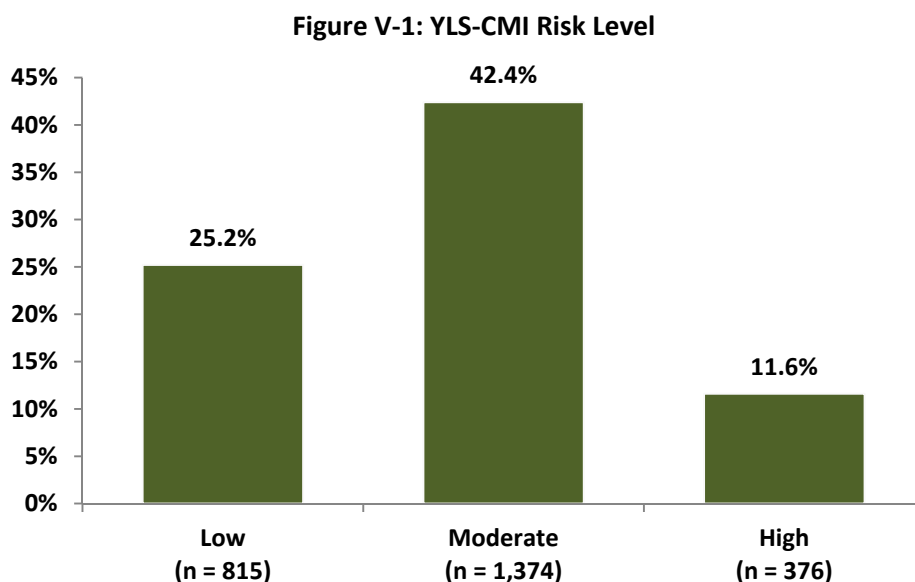
This section discusses YLS-CMI completion rates, how recidivism rates correlate with YLS-CMI scores/levels, changes in initial and discharge YLS-CMI scores, and to what extent changes in risk score correlate with recidivism.

²⁰ YLS-CMI domains are: Prior and Current Offenses, Family Circumstances, Education/Employment, Peer Relations, Substance Use, Leisure/Recreation, Personality/Behavior, and Attitudes/Orientation.

²¹ Schmidt, Hoge, Gomes. (2005). Reliability and Validity Analysis of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 32(3).

What risk level were youth?

Among youth who had an initial YLS-CMI, most were classified as moderate risk. This did not vary significantly from year to year. A small proportion, 11.6%, was classified as high or very high risk.



Did supervision length correlate to risk level or score?

The majority of youth (67%) were classified as low or moderate and were supervised for an average of 12.63 and 15.05 months respectively. On average, youth classified as high risk were supervised for seven months longer than low risk youth²². Youth with no YLS-CMI were supervised for an average of 18.94 months. For youth with no YLS-CMI, there was no significant difference ($p > .05$) between supervision length with those who recidivated and those who did not.

Table V-2: Average Time Supervised by YLS-CMI Risk Level

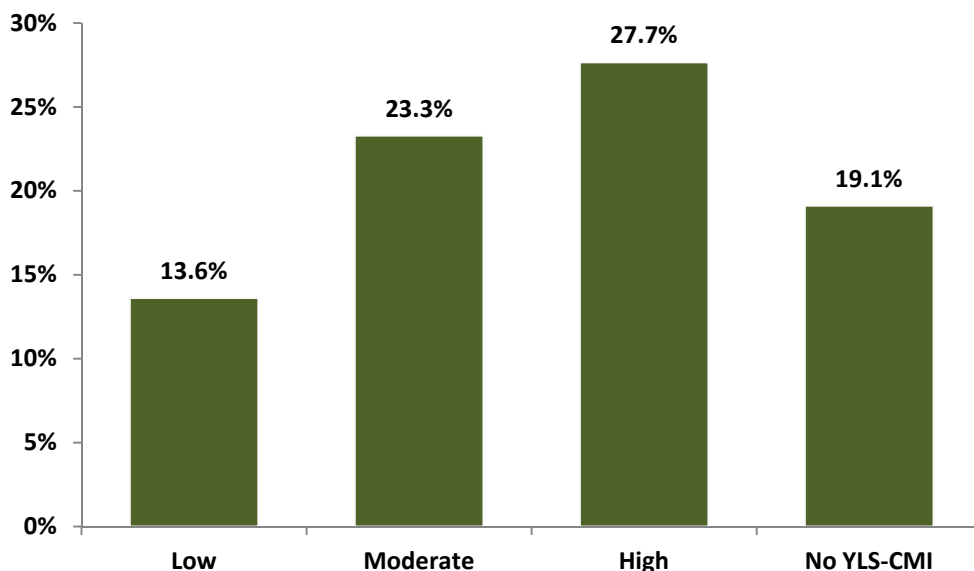
	N	Mean	Median
Low	815	12.63	11.00
Moderate	1,374	15.05	12.00
High	376	19.58	16.00
No YLS-CMI	675	18.94	13.00
Total	3,240	15.78	12.00

²² YLS-CMI scores correlated with the number of months supervised (Pearson Correlation: 0.200, $p = 0.000$), with higher scores correlating to longer supervision lengths.

Did initial risk level correlate with recidivism?

Initial total risk score correlated with recidivism. Within one year of discharge, 27.7% of high or very high risk youth recidivated, compared to 13.6% of low risk youth, and 23.3% of moderate risk youth. For youth with no YLS-CMI, there was no significant difference ($p > .05$) between recidivism rates and risk level scores.

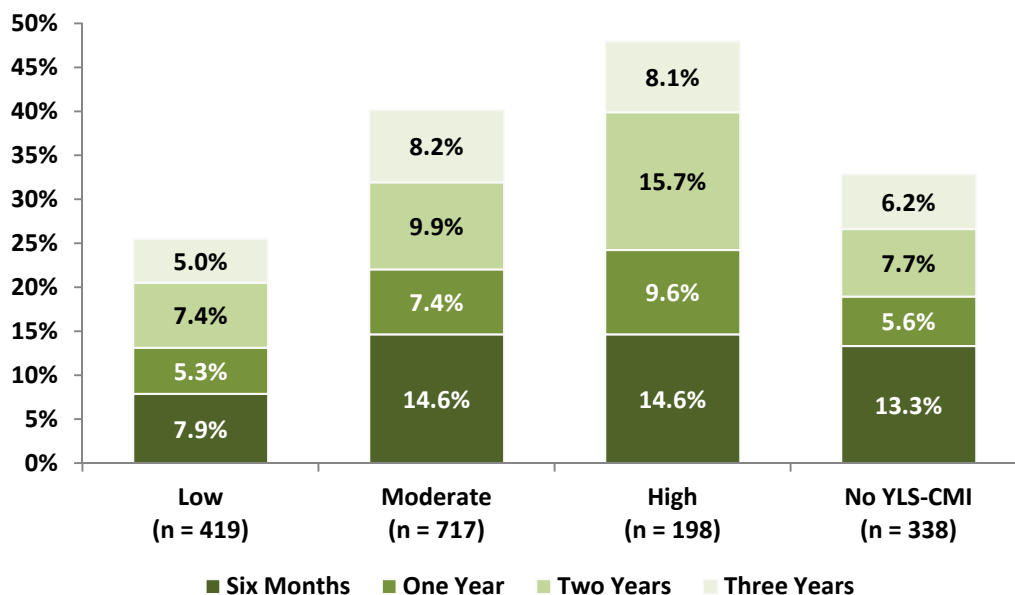
Figure V-2: One Year Recidivism Rate by YLS-CMI Risk Level



Did time to recidivate differ by initial YLS-CMI risk level?

For 2006 and 2007, the six month recidivism rate for low risk youth was much lower than for youth classified as moderate and high risk. By six months, 14.6% of moderate and high risk youth had recidivated, compared to 7.9% of low risk youth. Youth without an initial YLS-CMI recidivated at higher rates and more quickly than low risk youth.

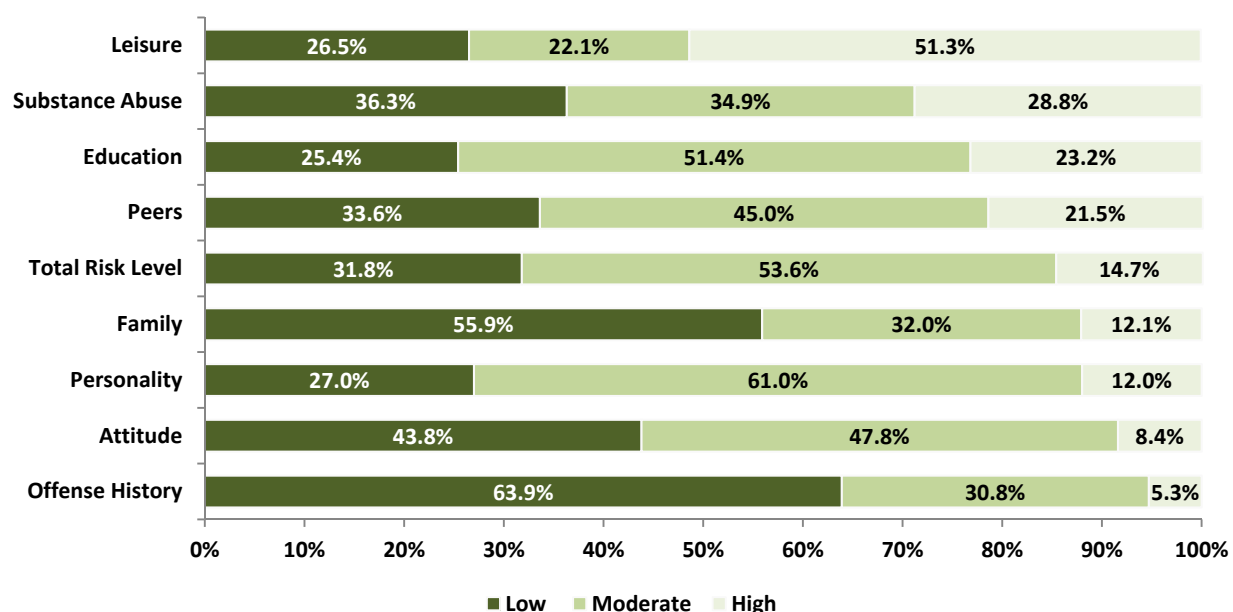
Figure V-3: Three Year Recidivism by Risk Level, 2006 and 2007 Cohorts



YLS-CMI Initial Domains

Youth were considered highest risk in the Leisure domain, with 51.3% of youth scoring high in this area on the initial YLS-CMI. The leisure domain is a measure of how youth spend their free time. It looks at the amount of idle time, whether or not the youth are using their free time in a positive/ constructive way, and involvement in pro-social groups and activities.

Figure V-4: Initial YLS-CMI Risk Levels, by Domain



Which initial YLS-CMI domain had the greatest impact on recidivism rates?

Youth assessed at high or very high risk on the attitude and offense domains had the highest one year recidivism rates. The differences between recidivism and risk level were all statistically significant ($p = 0.05$). Almost without exception, recidivism rates increased as assessed domain risk levels increased.

Table V-3: One Year Recidivism Rate by Domain Risk Level

Domain	One Year Recidivism Rate		
	Low	Moderate	High
Attitude	16.5%	23.3%	29.6%
Offense	18.4%	24.7%	28.1%
Total Risk Level	13.6%	23.3%	27.7%
Peers	15.7%	22.1%	26.3%
Education	15.4%	21.5%	25.4%
Personality	17.6%	21.5%	24.6%
Leisure	14.7%	20.3%	24.3%
Substance Abuse	17.9%	21.2%	24.1%
Family	17.4%	26.4%	22.2%

SECTION VI: COUNTIES

Maine has sixteen counties. County analysis is provided to enable comparison by county.

On average, how many youth were discharged from supervision of the Division of Juvenile Services annually, by county?

The highest percentage of youth discharged from supervision of the Division of Juvenile Services was in Cumberland (19.5%) and York (17.5%) counties. On average annually, 810 youth were discharged from supervision statewide.

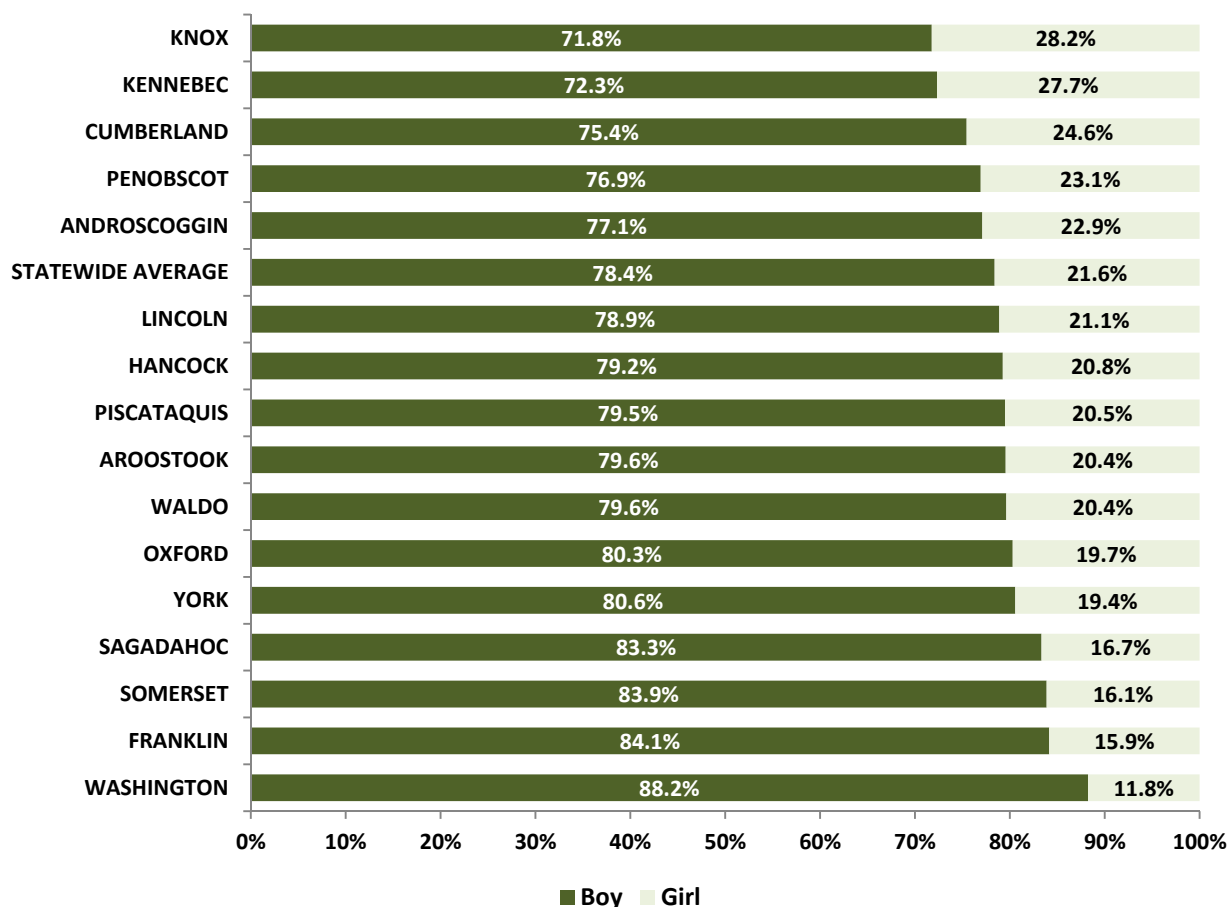
Table VI-1: Youth Discharged from Supervision, Annual Average, by County

County	N	%
Cumberland	158	19.5%
York	142	17.5%
Penobscot	85	10.4%
Kennebec	68	8.4%
Androscoggin	66	8.1%
Somerset	47	5.7%
Aroostook	45	5.6%
Sagadahoc	45	5.6%
Waldo	27	3.3%
Hancock	27	3.3%
Knox	21	2.6%
Franklin	21	2.5%
Lincoln	18	2.2%
Washington	17	2.1%
Oxford	17	2.0%
Statewide Annual Average	810	100%

What are the demographic characteristics, by county?

The percentage of discharged youth who were girls ranged from 28.2% in Knox County to 11.8% in Washington County. Even aggregating the four years, several counties do not meet the minimum number of cases for analysis of race by county.

Figure VI-1: Discharged Youth, by Gender, by County



Little difference was found in the age of youth at adjudication, by county.

Table VI-2: Age of Youth at Adjudication, by County

County	Mean	Median	County	Mean	Median
Androscoggin	15.19	15.00	Washington	15.71	16.00
Piscataquis	15.36	15.00	Kennebec	15.72	16.00
Lincoln	15.45	16.00	Franklin	15.74	16.00
Oxford	15.48	16.00	Somerset	15.77	16.00
Penobscot	15.49	16.00	Hancock	15.83	16.00
Waldo	15.50	16.00	Cumberland	15.84	16.00
York	15.54	16.00	Aroostook	15.92	16.00
Statewide	15.65	16.00	Knox	16.06	16.00
Sagadahoc	15.69	16.00			

Were there differences in supervision length by county?

At the county level, average length of stay can be affected by outliers (a few youth who have very high or low supervision lengths can skew the arithmetic mean). Because of this, youth who were supervised for 60 months or more (representing less than 0.9% of the cohorts) were excluded from analysis. The mean supervision length in Oxford County was 17.76 months, the highest of any county; however, the median of 12 was equal to the statewide average. The shortest average supervision length was in Piscataquis County at 11.31 months.

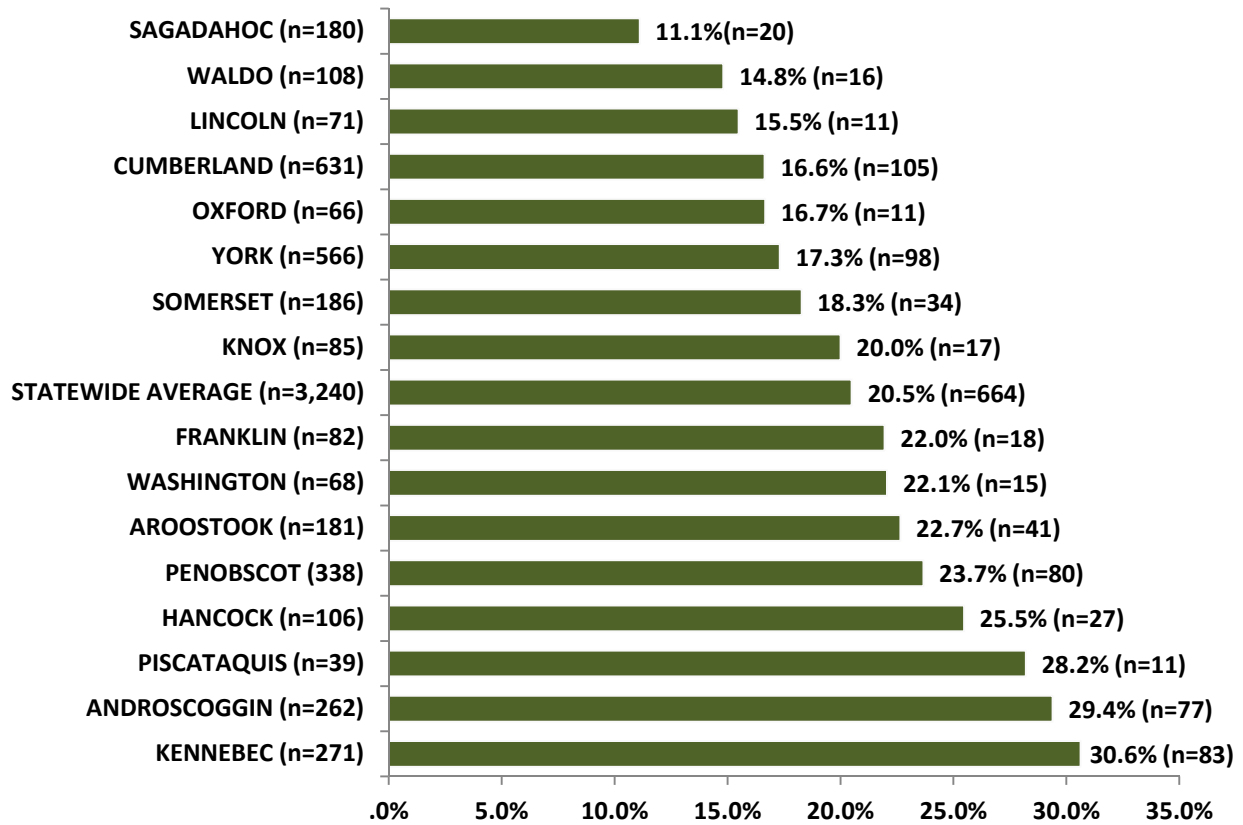
Table VI-3: Supervision Length by County

	N	Mean (average) months supervised	Median (mid-point) months supervised
Oxford	66	17.76	12.00
Sagadahoc	178	17.37	12.00
Waldo	107	17.30	13.00
Lincoln	70	17.00	12.00
Cumberland	619	16.91	13.00
York	561	16.44	12.00
Knox	85	16.36	12.00
Somerset	186	15.70	12.00
Aroostook	179	15.49	12.00
Statewide	3,211	15.26	12.00
Franklin	81	14.91	11.00
Washington	68	14.90	11.00
Kennebec	270	13.46	12.00
Androscoggin	260	13.30	9.00
Hancock	106	12.60	11.00
Penobscot	336	11.41	9.00
Piscataquis	39	11.31	10.00

What were one year recidivism rates by county?

Sagadahoc and Waldo counties had the lowest one year recidivism rates at 11.1% and 14.8% respectively. Kennebec and Androscoggin counties had the highest recidivism rates at 30.6% and 29.4% respectively.

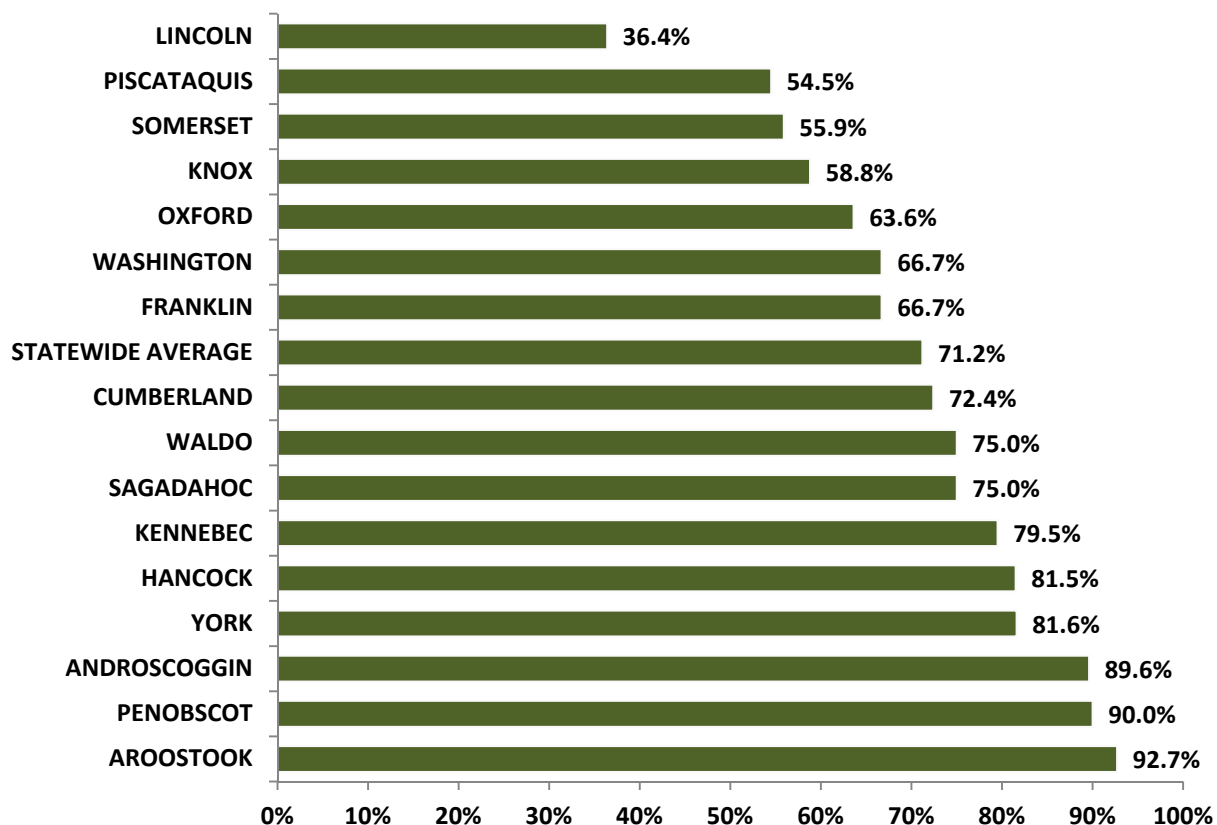
Figure VI-2: One Year Recidivism Rates, by County 2006-2009 Cohorts



Did youth tend to recidivate in the same county as the county of initial offense?

Most youth who recidivated within one year, recidivated in the same county as their original adjudication. This differed by county. More than 90% of youth in Penobscot and Aroostook Counties recidivated in the same county, compared to 36.4% in Lincoln County²³.

Figure VI-3: Percent of Youth within Each County Who Recidivated in Same County as Their Original Adjudication, 2006-2009

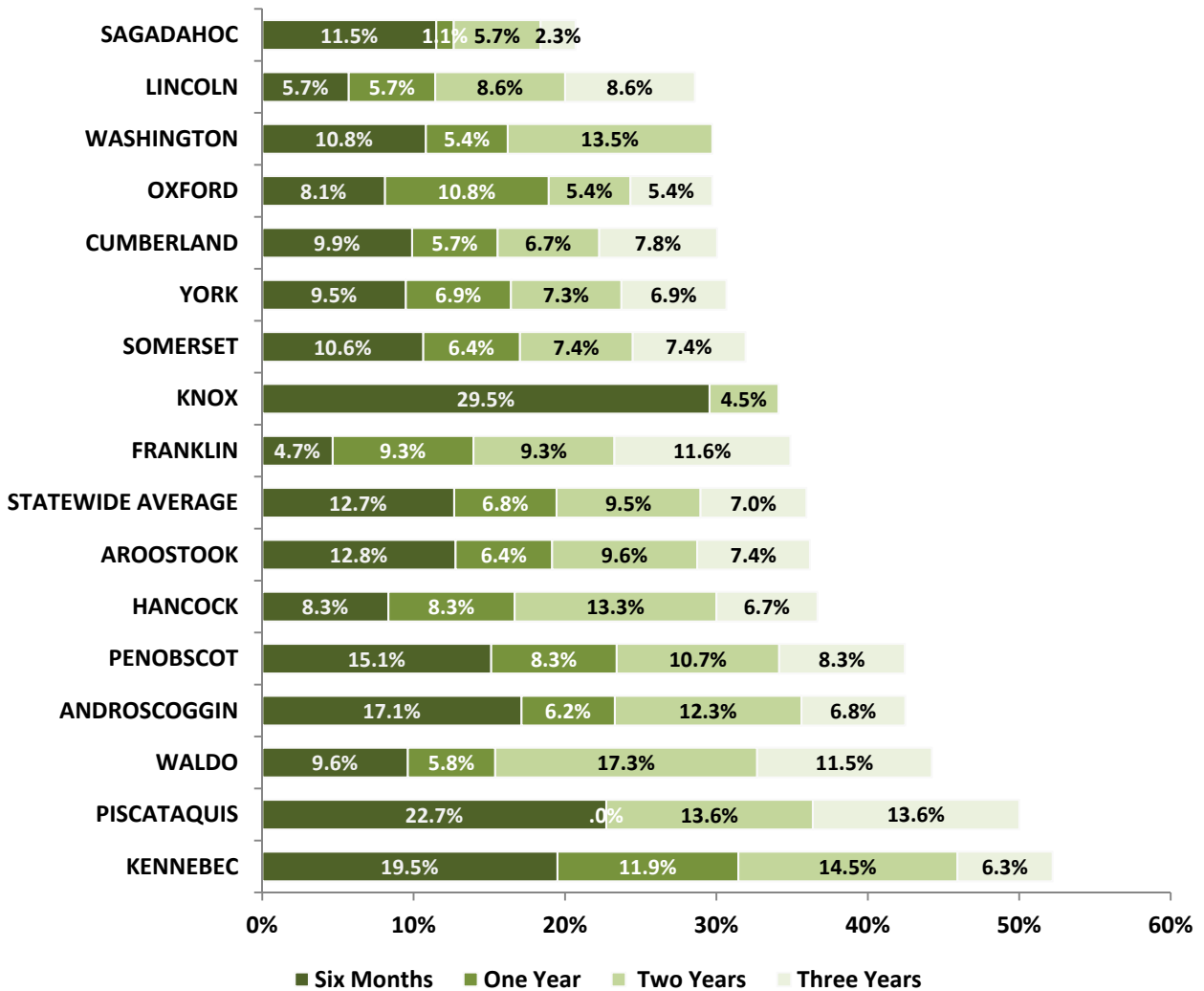


²³ Some variation is due to small population sizes. For example, in some counties, less than 10 youth recidivated, and so two youth recidivating in a different county would represent 20% or more of recidivating youth.

What are three year recidivism rates by county?

Sagadahoc County had the lowest three year recidivism rate at 20.7%, while Kennebec County had the highest rate at 52.2%. The statewide average was 36.7%.

Figure VI-4: Three Year Recidivism Rate, by County, 2006-2007 Cohort



What are initial YLS-CMI completion rates, by county?

Initial YLS-CMI completion rates ranged from a high of 95.6% in Washington County to 57.7% in Lincoln County. Discharge completion rates are much lower than initial rates, ranging from a high of 68.8% in Aroostook County to a low of 21.9% in Lincoln County. Nine counties had initial completion rates of 80% or better, while ten counties had discharge completion rates below 50%.

Table VI-4: Completion Rates by County, 2006-2009

County	Initial YLS-CMI	Discharge YLS-CMI
Washington	95.6%	58.8%
Franklin	95.1%	57.3%
Piscataquis	92.3%	30.8%
Aroostook	91.7%	70.2%
Hancock	89.6%	50.9%
Somerset	89.2%	46.8%
Penobscot	88.2%	47.0%
Waldo	88.0%	57.4%
Oxford	81.8%	28.8%
Androscoggin	79.8%	45.8%
Statewide Average	79.2%	44.1%
Cumberland	77.5%	42.3%
Kennebec	73.4%	51.3%
York	72.4%	34.3%
Knox	63.5%	35.3%
Sagadahoc	61.1%	29.4%
Lincoln	57.7%	25.4%

SECTION VII: REFERENCES

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SECTION VIII: APPENDIX I – DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES CASE MANAGEMENT

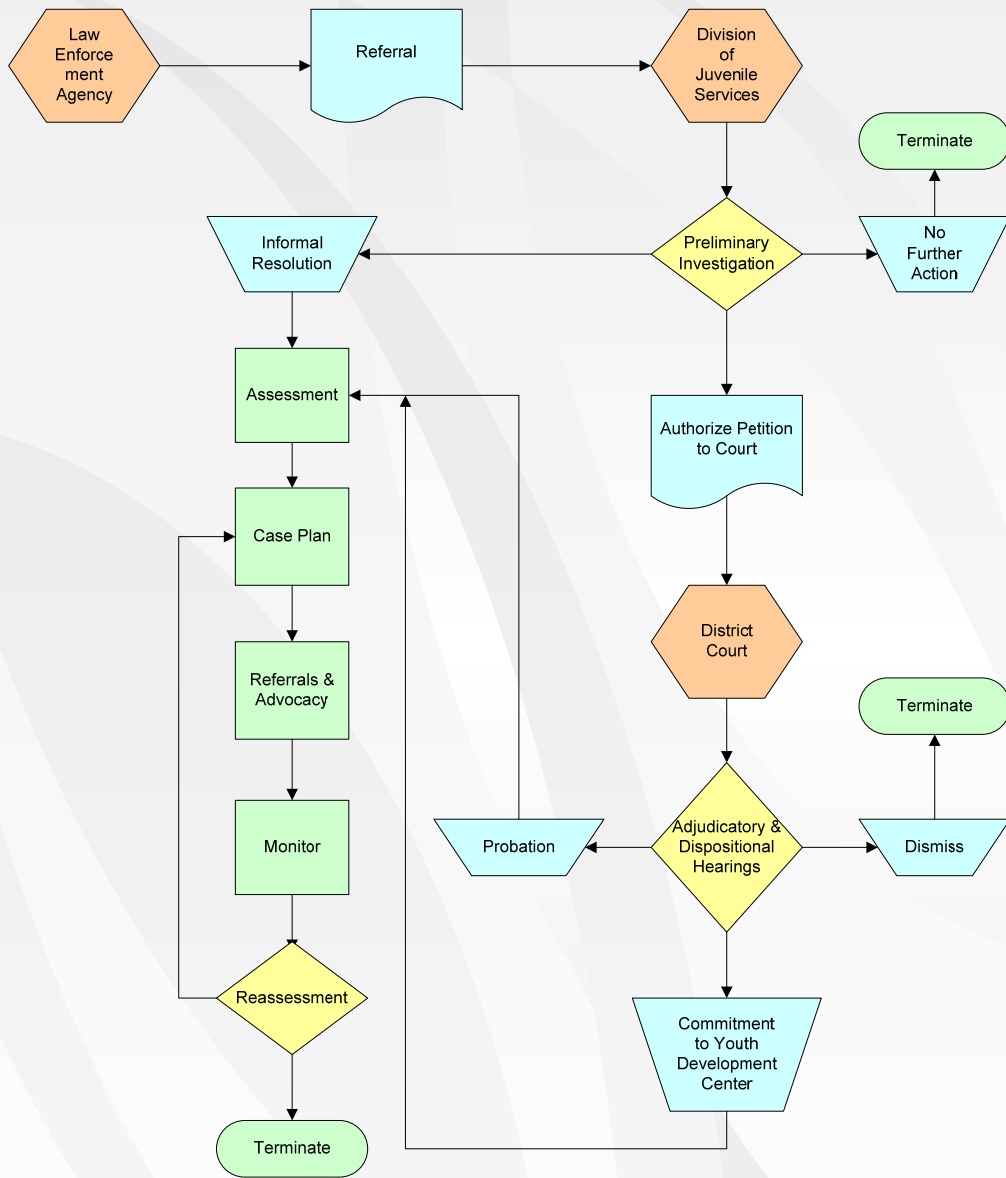
The Maine Department of Corrections is the agency of state government responsible for the incarceration and community supervision of adult and juvenile offenders. The Division of Juvenile Services resides within MDOC and is responsible for the provision of correctional services to Maine's juvenile offenders.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

To promote public safety by ensuring that juveniles under the Department of Correction's jurisdiction are provided with risk-focused intervention, quality treatment, and other services that teach skills and competencies; strengthen pro-social behaviors to reduce the likelihood of re-offending and require accountability to victims and communities.

There are three field services regions in Maine that respond to juvenile crime and provide services known to be effective in reducing recidivism among juveniles. DJS has two secure facilities to serve juveniles 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 southern Maine. The responsibilities of DJS field services span the entire juvenile justice system. These responsibilities begin when a youth is referred to DJS by police after being charged with an offense 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.

Juvenile Community Corrections Officers (JCCOs) serve as the correctional case managers for juveniles who are under supervision of the Division regardless of their status with the legal system. Youth under supervision of the Division may be²⁴:

- On a supervised conditional release following a detention request decision,
- Detained in a juvenile facility awaiting a court hearing,
- On informal adjustment as a diversion from the court,
- On probation,
- Committed to a juvenile facility, or
- On community reintegration (aftercare) status following release from a juvenile facility.



Maine Department of Corrections
Division of Juvenile Services
Case Management Flowchart

SECTION IX. APPENDIX II – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Here are some definitions that could be helpful in understanding juvenile recidivism issues.

Research Report Terms

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

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

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.

Recidivism – for this report, recidivism is defined as a re-adjudication (juvenile) or conviction (adult) for an offense committed by a youth in Maine within three years of his or her first adjudication.

Recidivism Rate – The number of youth who recidivate divided by the total number of cohort youth during a specific time period.

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

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.

Statistical Significance - in statistics, a difference that is unlikely due to chance is considered statistically significant. The level of statistical significance is measured using a probability value, usually called a **p-value**. When $p < 0.05$ (a common accepted value for statistical significance), the probability that a difference is due to chance is less than 5%. When $p = 0.10$, the probability that a difference is due to chance is 10%.

Juvenile Justice Terms

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" in the criminal court and indicates that the court concluded the juvenile committed the act.

Bindover – Bindover occurs when charges are transferred to the corrections system following a hearing to determine whether the circumstances meet the criteria to try the youth in the criminal court.. This is commonly referred to as being tried as an adult.

Diversion – The process of gathering information and developing a case plan with youth and family to divert youth from the court process. Diversion occurs during pre-adjudicatory process (prior to court). Upon referral to the juvenile justice system, a JCCO either authorizes filing of a petition with the court or develops a diversion plan to avoid court action. Diversions take the form of No Further Actions, or Informal Adjustment.

Intake decision - The decision made by Juvenile Community Corrections Officers that results in a case either being handled informally at the intake level or authorizing a petition

Juvenile Community Corrections Officer (JCCO) – A DJS employee who manages the pre-adjudicatory process (diversions from the system), detention decisions, and provides community supervision post adjudication.

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:

- Indeterminate Commitment - Cases in which youth were placed in a youth development center
- Indeterminate Commitment, Suspended - Probation - Cases in which youth were placed on community supervision
- 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.

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

- Committed (Commitment) - 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 (Detention)- 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.

Referral – After an arrest is made or summonsed issue, law enforcement may refer the case to the juvenile justice system to be either petitioned or diverted.

- 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 (JCCOs) screen for adjustment without the filing of a formal petition (see **Diversions**).

Risk Assessment Tool – An actuarial instrument that is used to predict the risk of future behavior. In the juvenile justice system, risk assessment tools are often used to predict risk of recidivism. Maine uses the Youth Level of Service-Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI)

Supervision – Supervision means that the youth is placed on probation (community supervision) or is committed to a youth development facility. This occurs when a youth receives a disposition of indeterminate commitment (commitment to a youth facility) or indeterminate commitment, suspended (probation) (see **Judicial Disposition**)

Youth Development Center (YDC). A facility that holds youth who are committed to the Division of Juvenile Services by the courts, or who are detained. Maine has two YDCs: Long Creek Youth Development Center, in South Portland, and Mountain View Youth Development Center, in Charleston.

Offense Definitions

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.

Civil offense – A noncriminal, or status, offense. These include: minor possessing liquor, possessing marijuana, minor consuming liquor, sale and use of drug paraphernalia, illegal transportation of liquor by a minor, possession of drug paraphernalia, illegal transportation of drug by a minor, permit minors to consume liquor, possession of fireworks.

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 person against his or her will by force or threat of force. (Statutory offenses are excluded.)

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.

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.

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.

Offense Type: Offenses fall into four categories: person, property, drugs/alcohol, and other. Please see Appendix III for a list of offenses by type.

Offense Severity/Offense Class: All offenses are given an offense class of A-E, or V, which represents the level of offense severity. Offenses classes are categorized as:

- Felony (A-C). The most serious offense class
- Misdemeanor(E-F):
- Civil (V): Non-criminal

Property Crime Index - Includes burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. This is often reported as a rate

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

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.

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.

SECTION X: APPENDIX III – OFFENSES BY TYPE

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

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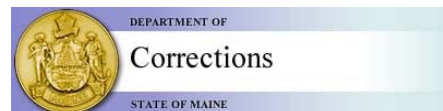
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