BIAS AND HATE CRIMES IN MAINE:

RECONCILING REPORTED AND INVESTIGATED CRIMES

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Authors

Hannah Brintlinger, Research Analyst, Maine Statistical Analysis Center, University of Southern Maine

George Shaler, Senior Research Associate and Director of the Maine Statistical Analysis Center, University of Southern Maine

Jack McDevitt, Director of the Institute on Race and Justice and Associate Dean for Research in the College of Social Sciences and Humanities, Northeastern University

Special Thanks

Detective Margie Berkovich, Investigation Division, Maine Office of the Attorney General

Leanne Robbin, Assitant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Maine Office of the Attorney General

Joseph Maranda, Director of the Maine District Attorney Technical Services (MEDATS)

Andy Robinson, District Attorney, Prosecutorial District Three

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) worked with several criminal justice stakeholders across the state to determine arrest rates and outcomes for hate and bias crimes in Maine that were reported by law enforcement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Report (UCR) program from 2008 to 2017. This outcome information is generally not available in states across the country. In Maine, if a crime is considered to possibly be motivated by hate or bias, the law enforcement agency that responded to the crime is required to document, investigate, and refer the case to the Maine Attorney General's (AG) Office. The Maine AG's Office uses the law enforcement's reports to investigate the case and determine if sufficient evidence exists to file a complaint against the accused under the Maine Civil Rights Act (MCRA). In addition, the district attorney (DA) can bring criminal proceedings against the accused for offenses committed during the perpetration of the crime, including the crime of interference with an individual's civil and constitutional rights.

The Maine SAC requested arrest data from all local law enforcement agencies that reported at least one hate or bias incident to the FBI from 2008 to 2017. The Maine SAC then submitted data requests to the Maine AG's office to ascertain whether a civil order was filed under the MCRA for the hate and bias crimes reported during the study period. Similar to the request sent to the AG's office, the Maine SAC sent each DA's office a request asking for information about any criminal proceedings brought against the accused.

Data from these three sources (i.e., law enforcement, Maine AG's Office, and the DAs) were then merged to determine outcomes (i.e., did an arrest occur, were civil orders filed, and was the case accepted for criminal prosecution) for each incident. This report summarizes the findings.

KEY FINDINGS

Characersitics of Hate and Bias Crimes in Maine from 2008 to 2017

- A total of 445 hate and bias crimes in Maine were reported to the FBI from 2008 to 2017. Of these crimes, the Maine SAC was able to compile outcome information for 414 cases for this study.
- Hate and bias motivated crimes in Maine that were reported to the FBI's UCR program decreased by 49% from 2008 to 2017.
- Of the hate and bias crimes reported to the FBI's UCR program:
  - half of the reported cases were race/ethnicity/ancestry bias motivated;
  - anti-Black or African American was the most frequently reported bias motivation at 38%; and
  - intimidation was the most frequently reported offense type at 44%.

Arrest Outcomes

- Only 28% of the hate and bias crimes reported to the FBI over this period resulted in an arrest, 66% did not result in arrests, and the remaining 6% of cases could not be identified or located by local law enforcement.
- Only 5% of destruction/damage/vandalism of property incidents resulted in an arrest.

Civil Orders

- Using this study's methodology, the AG's office found that 6% of the hate and bias incidents submitted to the FBI resulted in a civil order filed under the Main Civil Rights Act (MCRA). Nearly three-quarters (71%) of civil orders filed under the MCRA were for race/ethnicity/ancestry bias motivated crimes.
- The AG's office indicated that 32% of the hate and bias incidents submitted to the FBI did not have civil orders filed under the MCRA. Reasons for not filing included:
  - No actionable conduct under the MCRA
  - Suspect unknown
  - Lack of evidence
  - Victim unavailable/not cooperating
- Almost two-thirds (63%) of the hate and bias incidents reported to the FBI UCR system from Maine could not be identified or located by the Maine AG's office using this study's methodology.

Criminal Proceedings

- Of the total incidents reported, 26% were accepted for criminal prosecution by the DAs to prosecute the alleged perpetrators for offenses committed during the incident.
- Simple assault and aggravated assault cases were accepted for criminal prosecution at a higher rate than intimidation, even though intimidation was the most frequently reported offense type.
- Of the cases that had a civil order filed under the MCRA, 83% were also accepted for prosecution by the DAs for criminal offenses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance training for local law enforcement.
  - Update the basic training curriculum required for new law enforcement officers to include training on identifying, investigating, and reporting hate crimes.
  - Require law enforcement officers to receive refresher training on identifying, investigating, and reporting hate crimes every five years. This training should include recent trends in hate crimes, including the existence of local organized hate groups.
- Enhance the hate crime tracking and reporting systems.
  - Hate and bias motivation categories: Remove "Transgender" from the Sexual Orientation subcategory "Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)" as transgender is a gender identity and not a sexual orientation.
  - Update record management systems to include variables that flag hate and bias crimes.
  - Update the Crime in Maine reports to include hate crime clearance rate and arrest information.

INTRODUCTION

Hate & Bias Crime Reporting

In 1968, Congress passed the first federal hate crimes statute, specifying four victim characteristics—race, color, religion, and national origin—in its definition.[1] Today those categories have been expanded, including victim race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, and disability.[2] In 1990, the Hate Crime Statistics Act was passed with the goal of creating a system for national data collection of the types and scope of hate crimes being committed across the United States.[3] Data on these crimes are collected through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, which mandates federal law enforcement agencies to participate in tracking and reporting hate crime statistics to the FBI UCR Program.

Collecting accurate data on hate crimes can be challenging. Incidents are frequently not reported to the police. From data collected as part of the National Crime Victimization survey, Masucci and Langton (2017) estimated that U.S. residents experienced an average of 230,000 violent hate crime victimizations each year from 2004 to 2015.[4] Of those crimes committed from 2011 to 2015, the authors found that over half (54%) of them were not reported to police. Of the crimes not reported, 41% were dealt with through other means (e.g., apartment manager, school official, etc.); 23% were not reported because the victim thought law enforcement would not want to be involved, would not be effective, or would exacerbate the problem; and 19% of the crimes were not deemed important enough by victims to be reported. Racial bias was suspected to be the most common motivation of these crimes (reported or otherwise), followed by ethnicity and gender bias.

Researchers have found that in addition to underreporting, law enforcement agencies also misclassify hate crimes as ordinary crimes.[5] In 2014 the Federal Bureau of Investigation Director James B. Comey told the Anti-Defamation League at their National Leadership Summit:

> *We need to do a better job of tracking and reporting hate crimes to fully understand what is happening in our communities and how to stop it. There are jurisdictions that fail to report hate crime statistics. Other jurisdictions claim there were no hate crimes in their community—a fact that would be welcome if true. We must impress upon our state and local counterparts the need to track and report hate crimes. It is not something we can ignore or sweep under the rug.*[6]

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[1] US Department of Justice. (n.d.). Hate crime laws. Retrieved from https://www.justice.gov/crt/hate-crime-laws

[2] Criminal Justice Information Services. (n.d.) Hate crime statistics. Retrieved from http://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/hate-crime

[3] Criminal Justice Information Services (see footnote 2).

[4] Masucci, M. & Langton, L. (2017). Hate crime victimization, 2004-2015. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0415.pdf

[5] Hall, N., Corb, A., Giannasi, P., & Grieve, J. (2014). *The Routledge international handbook on hate crime*. London: Routledge.

[6] Anti-Defamation League. (2014, April 28). Remarks by James B. Comey, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (As Prepared). Retrieved November 2, 2019, from https://www.adl.org/news/article/remarks-by-james-b-comey-director-federal-bureau-of-investigation-as-prepared

To adequately document hate crime reports, law enforcement agencies must recognize indications of bias, document their findings as bias crimes, and then report the incident as a bias crime to the UCR. The full complexity of that process has been documented by McDevitt et al (2003) as:

1. **Victims must recognize that prejudice may have been a motivating or aggravating factor in their victimization;**
2. **The victim or another person must solicit police involvement;**
3. **Police must:**

   a. be informed of the prejudicial motivating factor;
   b. acknowledge and/or recognize the prejudicial motivating factor;
   c. document the prejudicial motivating factor and apply the relevant hate crime charge;
   d. successfully report the incident to the appropriate record-keeping authority; and
   e. record the incident and submit the information to those collecting statistics at the federal level.[7]

A break at any point in this process can hinder an accurate report. This process relies on both the actions of bias crime victims and the law enforcement investigating, as well as law enforcement being adequately trained to respond and investigate these crimes.

In addition to victims being less likely to report bias crimes, Lantz, Gladfelter, and Ruback (2019) found that law enforcement is less likely when investigating hate crimes to take further action as compared to non-hate crimes.[8] They found that a "hate crime is significantly less likely to proceed through the system than non-hate motivated crime and significantly less likely than non-bias crime to result in an arrest." More severe incidents are likely to get full attention by law enforcement, they found, but other less egregious bias crimes go under-scrutinized. As a result of these factors (in addition to victim under-reporting), "hate crimes are significantly less likely than other crimes to appear in official statistics based on arrest records."[9]

These challenges extend into other areas of data collection as well. Cronin, McDevitt, Farrell, and Nolan (2007) found that despite an increase in the number of agencies reporting to the UCR from 1992 to 2004, the proportion of agencies that reported no bias crime remained relatively steady at 84%. While a count of zero may, in fact, be accurate for small agencies, Cronin et al. (2007) surmise that it is likely an indication of serious underreporting in larger areas.[10]

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[7] McDevitt, J., Balboni, J. M., Bennett, S., Weiss, J. C., Orchowsky, S., & Walbolt, L. (2003). Improving the quality and accuracy of bias crime statistics nationally. In B. Perry (Ed.), *Hate and bias crime: A reader* (pp. 77-92). New York, NY: Routledge. DOI:10.4324/9780203446188-13

[8] Lantz, B., Gladfelter, A. S., & Ruback, R. B. (2019). Stereotypical hate crimes and criminal justice processing: A multi-dataset comparison of bias crime arrest patterns by offender and victim race. *Justice Quarterly, 36*(2), 193-224. doi:10.1080/07418825.2017.1399211

[9] Lantz, B., Gladfelter, A. S., & Ruback, R. B. (see footnote 8).

[10] Cronin, S. W., McDevitt, J., Farrell, A., & Nolan, J.J. (2007). Bias-crime reporting: Organizational responses to ambiguity, uncertainty, and infrequency in eight police departments. *American Behavioral Scientist, 51*(2), 213-231.

Hate & Bias Crime Clearance Rates

In a recent New York City audit, in 2019 just over 40% of hate crime incidents resulted in an arrest.[14] By comparison, according to Vera's Arrest Trends, in 2018 about 49% of serious crimes, excluding arson, in New York City were cleared by arrest.[15]

Clearance of an offense occurs when someone is arrested and charged with the offense, or through "exceptional means," which is when law enforcement has identified the offender and followed through with all the elements necessary to bring that person to trial, but due to circumstances beyond law enforcement's control, cannot arrest, charge, and prosecute the offender.[11] It has been found that hate crimes are less likely to result in an arrest than non-hate crimes.[12,13]

A study done by Lyons and Roberts (2014) that examined clearance by arrest found that bias crimes are about 9.5% less likely to clear than non-bias crimes. Specifically, they found that crimes based on religion, sexual orientation, or disability are less likely to clear than non-hate crimes, and that racially and ethnically motivated hate crimes are less likely to clear than non-hate crimes except in cases where the offender was White and the victim was not. The authors indicated that these results suggest that some hate crimes might be taken more seriously than others. Lantz, Gladfelter, and Ruback (2019) went further, examining the difference in outcomes of "stereotypical" hate crime—violent incidents, incidents committed by hate groups, incidents involving white offenders and black victims—versus other hate crimes. They found incidents that fit the profile of a "stereotypical" hate crime were more likely to result in arrest than less severe or less recognizable bias crimes.[16]

Hate & Bias Crime in Maine

Ascertaining the exact number of hate and bias crimes in Maine is very challenging at the current time. Law enforcement agencies track and report hate crimes in a supplementary report to the state's UCR program on a monthly basis and then Maine's UCR program forwards these statistics to the FBI everymonth.[17,18] While many agencies do file these reports, it is possible that some agencies may not submit them or do not classify a potential hate or bias crime as such. The number of hate crimes reported during the study period to the state's UCR program (459) and the FBI (445) differed slightly.

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[11] Clearances. (n.d.) FBI: UCR, *Crime in the United States.* Retrieved from https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2016/crime-in-the-u.s.-2016/topic-pages/clearances

[12] Masucci, M. & Langton, L. (see footnote 4).

[13] Lyons, C.J. & Roberts, A. 2014. The difference "hate" makes in clearing crime: An event history analysis of incident factors. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 30*(3), 268-289.

[14] Khurshid, S. (2019). NYPD's High Arrest Rate Crime is About 42%. Gotham Gazette. Retrieved from *https://www.gothamgazette.com/city/8992-nypd-high-arrest-rate-for-hate-crimes-is-actually-42-percent-de-blasio-shea*

[15] Vera. (n.d.). *Clearance rates: how successful are the police at solving crimes*. Retrieved November 10, 2021 from *https://arresttrends.vera.org/clearance-rates*

[16] Lantz, B., Gladfelter, A. S., & Ruback, R. B. (2019). Stereotypical hate crimes and criminal justice processing: A multi-dataset comparison of bias crime arrest patterns by offender and victim race. *Justice Quarterly, 36*(2), 193-224. doi:10.1080/07418825.2017.1399211

[17] Maine State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. (2020, April). Advisory memorandum on hate crimes in Maine. Retrieved from https://www.usccr.gov/files/2020/2020-06-18-Maine-Hate-Crimes-Advisory-Memo.pdf

[18] Maine State Police. (n.d.). *Crime in Maine*. https://www.maine.gov/dps/msp/about/maine-crime

The reasons for the slight discrepancy are not clear, but could stem from the process the Maine UCR program goes through to verify the data submitted by law enforcement. According to the Crime in Maine Reports, the Maine UCR program reviews and checks the submitted data for accuracy, completeness, and reasonableness.[19] For this report, the Maine SAC will use the 445 incidents compiled by the FBI since this data set is more robust.

In Maine, if a crime is considered a potential hate crime, the responding law enforcement agency will complete the initial investigation, document their findings, and refer the case to the Maine Attorney General's (AG) Office. The Maine AG's Office will use the law enforcement's reports to investigate the case and determine if sufficient evidence exists to bring a civil order against the accused. If the Maine Civil Rights Act has been violated, the Maine AG files an action in court for a restraining order or an injunction against the accused.[20] The Maine AG can also seek a civil penalty against the accused for as much as $5,000 per violation. In addition, the district attorney that has authority or jurisdiction in the case can bring criminal proceedings against the accused for offenses committed during the perpetration of the crime, including the crime of interference with an individual's civil and constitutional rights under Title 17 § 2931.21. Additionally, Maine has a sentencing provision that allows DAs to request an enhanced sentencing if the crime was motivated by bias.[22] With some hate crimes, the U.S. Attorney General's Office for the District of Maine may file federal charges against the accused. The number of these cases are relatively small and are not included in this report's findings.

The main goal of this study was to determine arrest rates and outcomes for hate and bias crimes in Maine that were reported to the FBI's UCR program. The Maine SAC chose the study period of 2008 to 2017 to allow ample time for cases to proceed through the criminal justice process. Data from the FBI's Crime Data Explorer (CDE), which displays the FBI's UCR data, reveals that the number of hate crime incidents reported in Maine by law enforcement steadily decreased from 2008 to 2017 (see graph below).[23] While this study focuses on 2008 to 2017, it is important to note that the CDE Data from 2020, reveals that the number of incidents in Maine jumped to 83.[24]

[19] State of Maine Department of Public Safety. (2018, October 10). *Crime in Maine 2017*. Retrieved from https://www.maine.gov/dps/cim/crime_in_maine/2017pdf/Crime%20in%20Maine%202017.pdf

[20] Office of the Maine Attorney General. (n.d.). *Civil rights faqs*. Retrieved from https://www.maine.gov/ag/civil_rights/faq.shtml

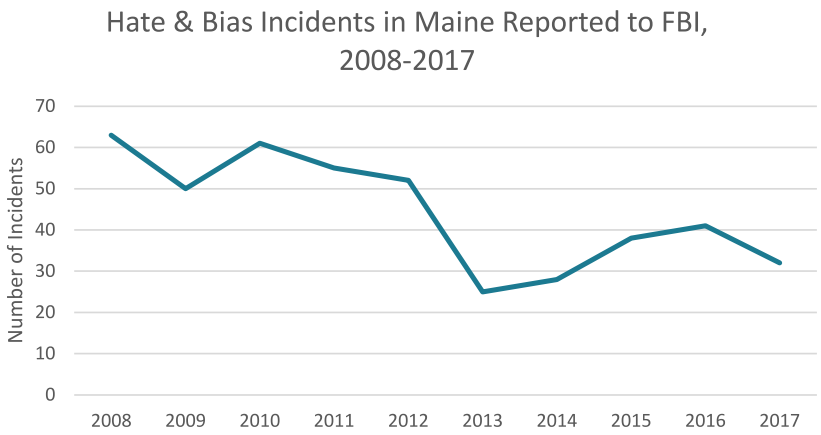
[21] Maine State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. (see footnote 17).

[22] Maine State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. (see footnote 17).

[23] Maine figures obtained from https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/downloads-and-docs

[24] Maine figures obtained from https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/downloads-and-docs

From 2008 to 2012, Maine averaged 56 bias and hate crime incidents annually. This average fell to 33 for the 2013 to 2017 period, a 42% drop. Nationally, while the average number of incidents fell as well during this same time period, the decline was much smaller at 9%.[25]



It should be noted that two of the ten largest cities in Maine did not report any hate crimes to the UCR from 2013 to 2017, and one of them did not report any to the UCR during the entire ten-year period. This does not necessarily mean that these communities did not have any hate crimes during this time period. It is possible hate crimes occurred, but they may have not been reported to the FBI's UCR or they may not have been classified as such in the report. Based on the research from Cronin, McDevitt, Farrell, & Nolan (2007), it is possible that these low numbers could reflect an underreporting issue in Maine.[26]

Maine Law Enforcement Policies & Training

Every law enforcement agency in Maine must have a mandatory policy in place that meets the Maine Criminal Justice Academy Board of Trustees' Hate or Bias Crimes Policy for minimum standards.[27] This policy details requirements related to policy and procedures, law enforcement officers' responsibilities, and civil rights officers.[28] Agencies are required to have a policy in place that defines a hate or bias crime, expresses the importance of investigating these crimes, and details a procedure of how to investigate these incidents. This policy states that "officers are responsible for being familiar with the Maine Civil Rights Act, Interference with Constitutional and Civil Rights and all other applicable criminal and civil statutes protecting constitutional and civil rights." This policy also requires that agencies have a Civil Rights Officer who works with the AG's office and the DAs to prosecute bias motivated crimes. Furthermore, this policy requires there be a way for the public and other law enforcement agencies to identify an agency's Civil Rights Officer.

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[25] National rates obtained from https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime

[26] Cronin, S. W., McDevitt, J., Farrell, A., & Nolan, J.J. (see footnote 10).

[27] The Maine Criminal Justice Academy promotes professional standards and performance of Maine criminal justice personnel through training. Please see https://www.maine.gov/dps/mcja/about/vision.htm for details.

[28] Maine Criminal Justice Academy. (n.d.). *Mandatory minimum policy standards*. Retrieved from https://www.maine.gov/dps/mcja/training/documents/MandatoryMinimumPolicyStandards11122021.pdf

The Maine Criminal Justice Academy's Basic Law Enforcement training curriculum requires three hours of training on "Civil Rights Issues" out of the total required 720 hours of training. [29] In addition, the Maine Criminal Justice Academy occasionally requires mandatory training for all law enforcement officers focused on bias. All Maine law enforcement officers were required to receive two hours of Implicit Bias training in 2021.[30] However, currently law enforcement officers are not required to receive training specifically related to identifying, investigating, and reporting hate and bias crimes.

[29] Maine Criminal Justice Academy. (n.d.) *Basic law enforcement training program curriculum*. Retrieved November 10, 2021 from https://www.maine.gov/dps/mcja/training/basiclaw/curriculum.htm

[30] Maine Criminal Justice Academy. (n.d.) *In-service training requirements for all law enforcement officers (Full-time and part-time)*. Retrieved November 10, 20121 from https://www.maine.gov/dps/mcja/training/mandatory/law.htm

METHODOLOGY

The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) worked with multiple criminal justice stakeholders including local law enforcement, the Department of Public Safety, the eight District Attorney offices and the Attorney General's office, to determine arrest rates and case outcome information for the 445 hate and bias crimes in Maine that were reported by local law enforcement agencies to the FBI's UCR program from 2008 to 2017.

The Maine SAC downloaded all reported hate and bias incidents from the FBI Crime Data Explorer (CDE), for the study period. A total of 445 incidents were initially identified through this process. The incident information downloaded from the CDE included the following:

- Year (of the incident)
- Agency (responding to the incident)
- Incident date
- Offense type (e.g., simple assault, intimidation, etc.)
- Offender race
- # of victims
- Location (e.g., school/college)
- Victim types (e.g., individual, government)

Maine Law Enforcement Agencies

The Maine SAC sent the 445 cases to the Maine Department of Public Safety and requested incident report numbers for these hate and bias crimes. The incident report numbers allowed law enforcement to identify the specific hate and bias incidents.

The Maine SAC then organized these incidents by Maine law enforcement agency and sent data requests to all departments that reported at least one hate and bias incident during the study period to the FBI. It is important to note that the downloaded data did not include comprehensive arrest information, which is why the Maine SAC was reaching out to local law enforcement. Sixty-five state and local agencies reported at least one incident during the study period, which represents 42% of all agencies (n=163) in the state. Accordingly, more than half (58%) of all Maine law enforcement agencies did not report a single hate or bias incident to the FBI during the entire ten-year study period.

The Maine SAC requested the following from all Maine law enforcement agencies that reported incidents:

- Did an arrest occur?
- Arrest Tracking Number(s)
- Town/city the incident occurred in
- Was a weapon used?
- Was medical care required?

Fifty-one (78%) of the agencies with a reported hate or bias crime responded to the Maine SAC's request. Eleven agencies did not respond to the Maine SAC request and the remaining three agencies could not locate information on any of the incidents. More importantly, the agencies that did respond provided the Maine SAC with incident information on 399 (90%) of the incidents.

In the process of collecting this incident information, a few departments made the Maine SAC aware of some additional hate and bias crimes that were not in the data set the Maine SAC download from the CDE. These additional incidents boosted the number of incidents from 445 to 450.

Maine Attorney General's Office

The Maine SAC submitted all incidents in a data request to the Maine Attorney General's (AG) office to ascertain whether a civil order was filed under the Maine Civil Rights Act (MCRA) against the perpetrator of the crime. The Maine SAC provided the AG's Office with the following:

- Year of the incident
- Law enforcement agency (that responded to the incident)
- Date of the incident
- Offense Type
- Whether an arrest occurred
- An arrest tracking number (ATN), if an arrest occurred
- Law enforcement incident report number
- Bias type
- Town of occurrence
- Incident location

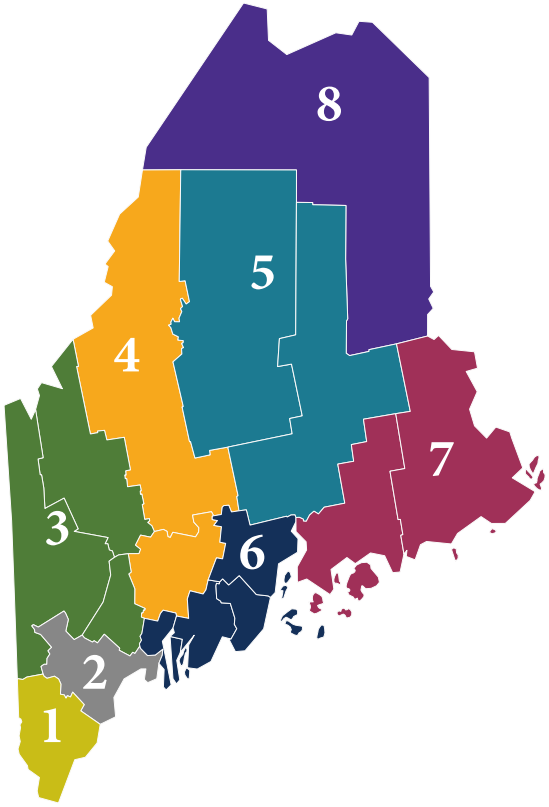
With this information, the Maine SAC requested the Maine AG's Office provide the following for each incident:

- Whether an order was filed under the Maine Civil Rights Act (MCRA)
- If no injunction was filed, why not?
- Civil penalty information
- Additional information about the case

The Maine SAC also requested the total number of civil orders filed under the MCRA from 2008-2017 from the Maine AG's office. This was asked for so the Maine SAC could compare the number of orders that could be traced back to an incident reported to the FBI's UCR program to the total number of civil orders in the AG's records.

Maine District Attorneys

Maine has eight prosecutorial districts that encompass from one to four of Maine's 16 counties. The districts are depicted to the right.



The Maine SAC wanted to know if the local district attorneys (DA) filed any charges against the perpetrators for crimes committed during the reported incidents. Similar to the request submitted to the AG's Office, the Maine SAC sent each DA a spreadsheet with all the cases that were reported by law enforcement agencies in their respective district. Seven of the eight DAs responded to the Maine SAC's request. This request asked the DAs for the following information:

- If the case was accepted or declined for prosecution
- Number of charges brought by the DA
- The most severe (highest) charge brought
- Number of charges that resulted in conviction
- Class of charge(s)
- Disposition of charge(s)
- Sentence(s) for each charge

Data from these three sources (i.e., law enforcement, Maine AG's Office, and the district attorneys) were then merged to determine outcomes for each incident. As there were incidents with more than one offender/perpetrator, the total case count increased to 460 once all three data sources were merged.

After reviewing the responses received from the DAs and the AG, the Maine SAC identified a total of 20 juvenile cases which were subsequently removed from the dataset for confidentiality purposes. The Maine SAC also removed cases where no law enforcement response was received at all (26 cases total). After removing the juvenile cases and non-law enforcement agency response cases, the final case count decreased to 414 for the ten-year period.

This research study was approved University of Southern Maine's Institutional Review Board.

Limitations

There are several limitations of this study that are important to keep in mind while reviewing the findings.

As discussed in the introduction, hate crimes are frequently not reported to the police. From data collected as part of the National Crime Victimization survey, Masucci and Langton (2017) estimated that U.S. residents experienced an average of 230,000 violent hate crime victimizations each year from 2004 to 2015.[31] Of those crimes committed from 2011 to 2015, the authors found that over half (54%) of them were not reported to police. Therefore, the FBI CDE data likely largely underestimates the number of hate and bias crimes that actually occurred in Maine, as well as every other state, from 2008 to 2017.

Additionally, one of the most pressing limitations is that these data are not stored in one location. The final dataset used for analysis was compiled from *62 different sources* (i.e., the Department of Public Safety, the FBI CDE, 51 local law enforcement agencies, the state AG office, and eight district attorney offices). This large number of sources increases the likeliness of errors in the dataset.

Another limitation is that in order for the DAs and the AG's office to easily locate these cases, they needed an arrest tracking number (ATN) to search their databases. The Maine SAC received ATNs from the local law enforcement agencies that reported the incident to the FBI's UCR program. *However, there were a handful of cases where the DAs indicated that the ATNs provided to them were not the correct ATNs for the described case*. There were also a number of records, about 6%, that could not be located or were not known to local law enforcement.

Of the 414 cases in the final dataset, the AG's office was unable to identify or locate 63% of cases and the DAs were unable to identify or locate 70% of cases. The inability to locate a significant number of cases, in addition to the incorrect ATNs, could also be due to old record management systems being difficult to search. The AG's record management system for hate and bias crimes was updated in 2011 so cases from early in the study period were difficult to identify.

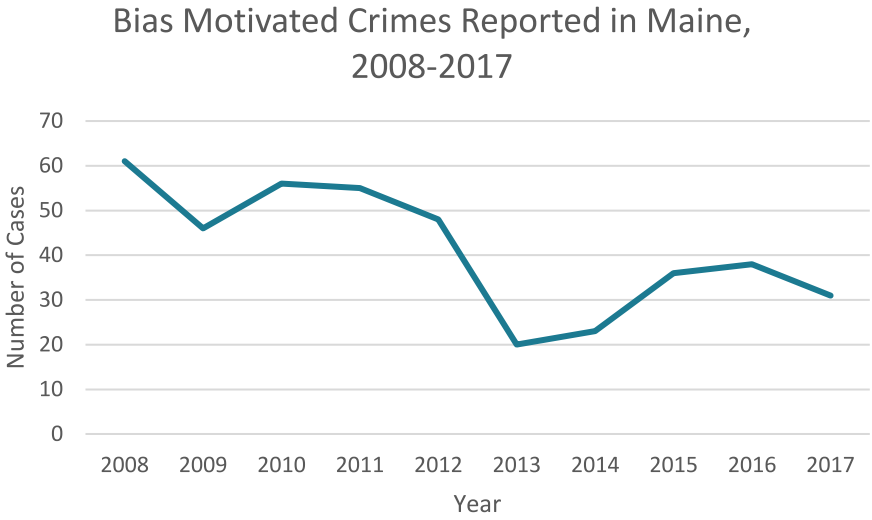
[31] Masucci, M. & Langton, L. (2017). Hate crime victimization, 2004-2015. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0415.pdf

Furthermore, within a small number of cases in which law enforcement did not report an arrest, the AG's Office reported filing a civil order and the DAs reported accepting the case for prosecution. There were four cases where a civil order was reported but an arrest was not reported by law enforcement and 18 cases that were accepted for prosecution by the DAs but an arrest was not reported by law enforcement. One reason this could have happened was because an arrest was actually made, but local law enforcement inadvertently did not report it as such as to the Maine SAC.

As noted in the methodology section, the Maine SAC also requested the total number of civil orders filed under the MCRA from 2008 to 2017 from the Maine AG's office. This allowed the Maine SAC to compare the number of orders that could be traced back to an incident reported to the FBI's UCR program to the total number of civil orders in the AG's records. This data revealed that the AG's office was only able to identify 35% of the orders filed during the study period using the above methodology. Accordingly, this study is very limited in the conclusions that can be drawn about all hate and bias crimes and their outcomes in Maine.

FINDINGS

Overview

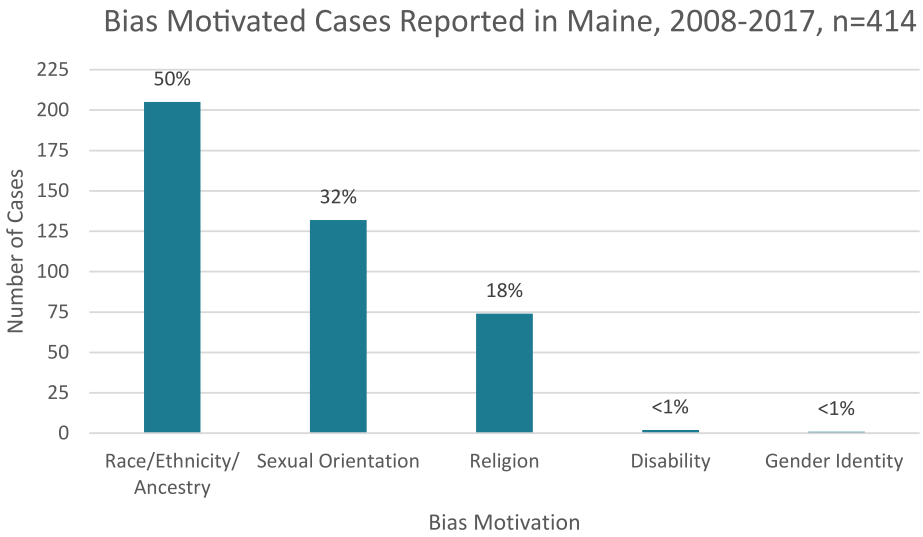


For the ten-year study period, the Maine SAC was able to compile outcome information for 414 cases. The compiled data shows that reported hate and bias motivated crimes in Maine that were reported to the FBI's UCR program decreased over the ten-year study period. In 2008, 61 bias motivated incidents were reported by local Maine law enforcement agencies to the FBI's UCR program, and in 2017, only 31 bias motivated incidents were reported. The largest year-to-year decrease in reported bias motivated crimes in Maine occurred from 2012 to 2013 with a 67% decrease. It is unclear at this time as to why the largest decline occurred between 2012 to 2013.

The FBI Data from 2020, reveals that the number of incidents in Maine jumped to 83.

Bias Motivation

Half of the 414 cases were race/ethnicity/ancestry bias motivated. Sexual orientation was the second highest reported bias motivation (32%), followed by religion (18%). Disability and Gender Identity bias motivations were both less than 1% of all the cases.



Anti-Black or African American was the most frequently reported bias motivation (38%) out of all the incidents, as well as the leading motivation within the race/ethnicity/ancestry category. Anti-Gay (Male) was the second most frequently reported bias motivation with 22% of cases and the leading motivation in sexual orientation hate and bias crimes . This means that 60% of all hate crimes reported in Maine to the UCR over the study period targeted either Black or African Americans or Gay men. See Appendix A to view a complete list of bias motivations reported at the time of the incident and their outcomes.

	Cases	
BIAS MOTIVATION	**#**	**%**
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry		
Anti-Black or African American	158	38%
Anti-White	14	3%
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	10	2%
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	10	2%
Anti-Asian	6	1%
Anti-Multiple Races, Group	4	1%
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	1	<1%
Anti-Arab	1	<1%
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	<1%
Sexual Orientation		
Anti-Gay (Male)	90	22%
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (Mixed Group)	21	5%
Anti-Lesbian	17	4%
Anti-Bisexual	2	<1%
Anti-Heterosexual	2	<1%
Religion		
Anti-Jewish	40	10%
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	23	6%
Anti-Catholic	6	1%
Anti-Multiple Religions, Group	2	<1%
Anti-Other Religion	2	<1%
Anti-Protestant	1	<1%
Disability		
Anti-Mental Disability	1	<1%
Anti-Physical Disability	1	<1%
Gender Identity		
Anti-Transgender [32]	1	<1%
Total	**414**	**-**

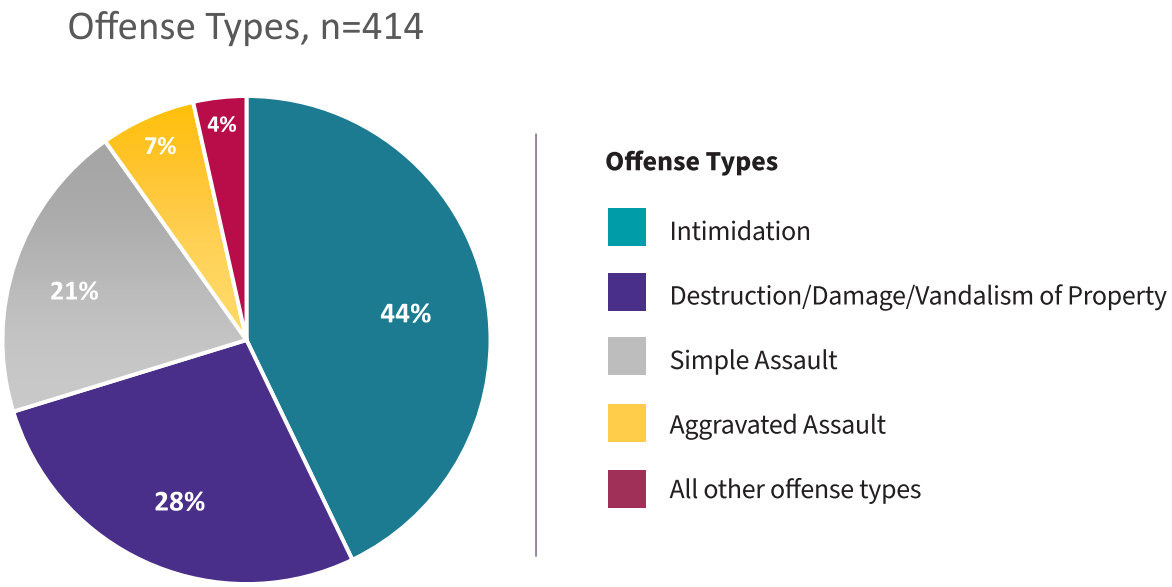
The FBI CDE data shows that the most frequently reported bias motivation in both Maine and in the US was Anti-Black or African American.

[32] The separate reporting forms law enforcement use to track hate crimes includes two categories for anti-transgender crimes. The numbers reported the in "Transgender" category were indicated specifically as such on the separate reporting forms when submitted to the FBI's UCR program.

Offense Types

Out of the 414 hate and bias crimes reported, 44% of them involved intimidation[33] offenses, 28% involved destruction/damage/vandalism of property, 21% involved simple assault, and 7% involved aggravated assault.[34] There were at least ten other offense types reported (e.g., harassment, burglary/breaking & entering, weapon law violations, etc.), but all involved three or fewer cases. See Appendix B to view a complete list of offense types and outcome information.

The top four most frequently reported offense types associated with the hate and bias crimes in both Maine and in the US were intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, simply assault and aggravated assault.



[33] The FBI UCR defines intimidation as "to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack." Criminal Justice Information Services Division Uniform Crime Reporting Program. (2015, February 27). Hate crime data collection guidelines and training manual. Retrieve from https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ucr/ucr-hate-crime-data-collection-guidelines-training-manual-02272015.pdf/view

[34] Some incidents involved more than one offense type. For incidents with more than one offense type, each offense was counted in the corresponding category. Therefore, this data represents the number of incidents that involved a certain type of offense and as incidents may have had more than one offense type, the percentages may not equal 100%.

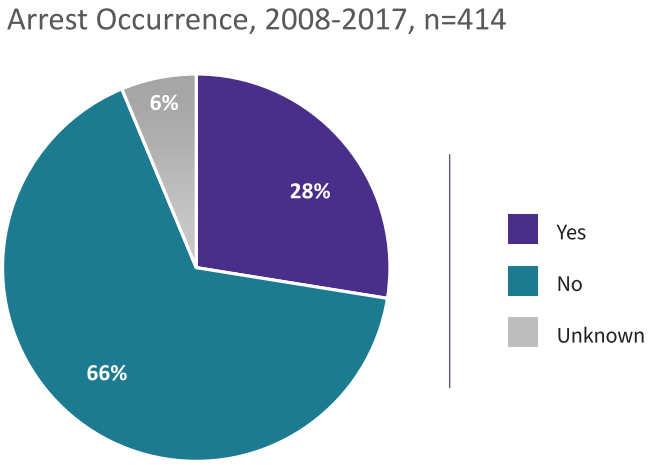
The majority (53%) of race/ethnicity/ancestry bias motivated incidents involved intimidation.[35] Sexual orientation bias motivated incidents also frequently involved intimidation as the offense type (37%), followed by simple assault (28%), and destruction/damage/vandalism of property (26%). However, nearly 60% of religiously biased motivated incidents involved destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

	Race/Ethnicity/ Ancestry Motivated		Sexual Orientation Motivated		Religion Motivated	
Offense Types	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Intimidation	108	53%	37%	37%	24	32%
Simple Assault	44	21%	37	28%	4	5%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	39	19%	34	26%	44	59%
Aggravated Assault	18	9%	8	6%	1	1%
All other offense types	6	3%	7	5%	1	1%
Total	**215**		**135**		**74**	

[35] For incidents with more than one offense type, each offense was counted in the corresponding category. Therefore, this data represents the number of incidents that involved a certain type of offense and as incidents may have had more than one offense type, the percentages may not equal 100%.

Arrests

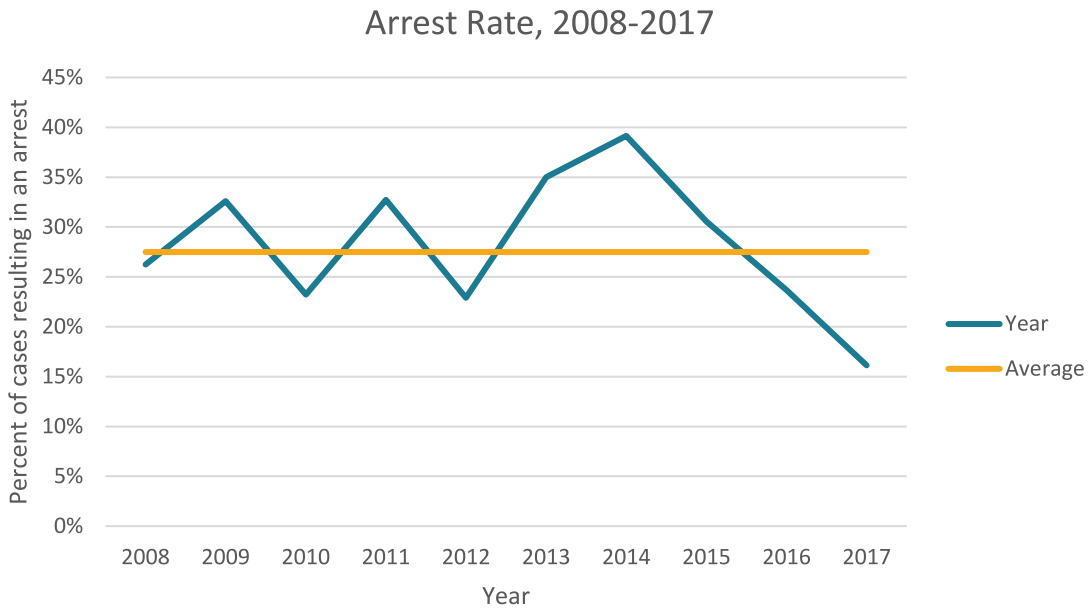
Of the 414 incidents, 28% resulted in an arrest and 66% did not result in arrests. The remaining 6% were unable to be identified or located by law enforcement.



The 2017 Crime in Maine Report shows that 36% of index crimes were cleared during 2017.

Arrests by Year

By year, the arrest rate peaked at 39% in 2014 before declining to a low of 16% in 2017. It is not clear at this point why the arrest rate decreased from 2015 to 2017, but one reason might be the decrease in total hate and bias cases reported in the later years of the study.



Arrests by Motivation Categories

Among the most reported bias motivation categories, race/ethnicity/ancestry incidents resulted in a slightly higher arrest rate than sexual orientation. Of the top three bias motivation types, religiously biased motivated incidents had the lowest arrest rate with 18%. Some of this variation may be due to the fact that anti-religion crimes involved mostly property crimes. See Appendix A to view a complete list of bias motivations that did or did not result in arrests.

Bias Motivation	Total Cases #	Total Cases %	Resulted in an arrest	Did not result in an arrest	Arrest record is unknown
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	205	50%	31%	62%	7%
Sexual Orientation	132	32%	30%	64%	5%
Religion	74	18%	12%	82%	5%
Disability	2	0%	0%	50%	50%
Gender Identity	1	0%	100%	0%	0%
Total	**414**		**28%**	**66%**	**6%**

Arrests by Offense Types

Among the top four reported offense types, aggravated assault incidents resulted in an arrest most frequently at 63%, followed by simple assaults at 49%. At the other end of the spectrum, only 5% of the destruction/damage/vandalism of property cases resulted in an arrest. These incidents may not have resulted in an arrest because a suspect was never identified, which is not uncommon for property-based crimes such as vandalism. See Appendix B to view a complete list of offense types that did or did not result in arrests.

Offense Types	Total Cases #	Total Cases %	Resulted in an arrest	Did not result in an arrest	Arrest record is unknown
Intimidation	183	44%	28%	67%	5%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	117	28%	5%	90%	5%
Simple Assault	85	21%	49%	42%	8%
Aggravated Assault	27	7%	63%	30%	7%
All other offense types	15	4%	33%	60%	7%
Total	**414**		**29%**	**68%**	**6%**

Arrests Involving a Weapon

Hate or bias incidents that involved a weapon resulted in an arrest more frequently than cases that did not involve a weapon. Law enforcement data shows that 65% of incidents that involved a weapon resulted in an arrest and only 23% of incidents that did not involve a weapon resulted in an arrest.

Weapon Used	Total Cases #	Total Cases %	Resulted in an arrest	Did not result in an arrest	Arrest record is unknown
Yes	55	13%	65%	35%	0%
No	335	81%	23%	76%	1%
Unknown	24	6%	0%	0%	100%
Total	**414**		**28%**	**66%**	**6%**

Arrests on Cases Requiring Medical Care

Incidents that required medical care resulted in an arrest more frequently than cases that did not require medical care. Law enforcement data shows that 64% of incidents that required medical care resulted in an arrest and only 27% of the incidents that did not require medical care resulted in an arrest.

Medical Care Required	Total Cases #	Total Cases %	Resulted in an arrest	Did not result in an arrest	Arrest record is unknown
Yes	28	7%	64%	36%	0%
No	362	87%	27%	73%	1%
Unknown	24	6%	0%	0%	100%
Total	**414**		**28%**	**66%**	**6%**

Civil Orders

Using this study's methodology, the AG's office found that 6% of the hate and bias incidents submitted to the FBI from 2008 to 2017 resulted in a civil order filed under the Main Civil Rights Act (MCRA). The majority of civil orders filed under the MCRA were for race/ethnicity/ancestry bias motivated crimes. In most cases (63%), the AG's office was not able to provide the Maine SAC with information about the case. As was noted in the limitations section, the civil orders reported here only represents 35% of the total civil orders filed under the MCRA that the AG's office has on file from 2008 to 2017. Therefore, the conclusions that can be drawn from these findings are limited.

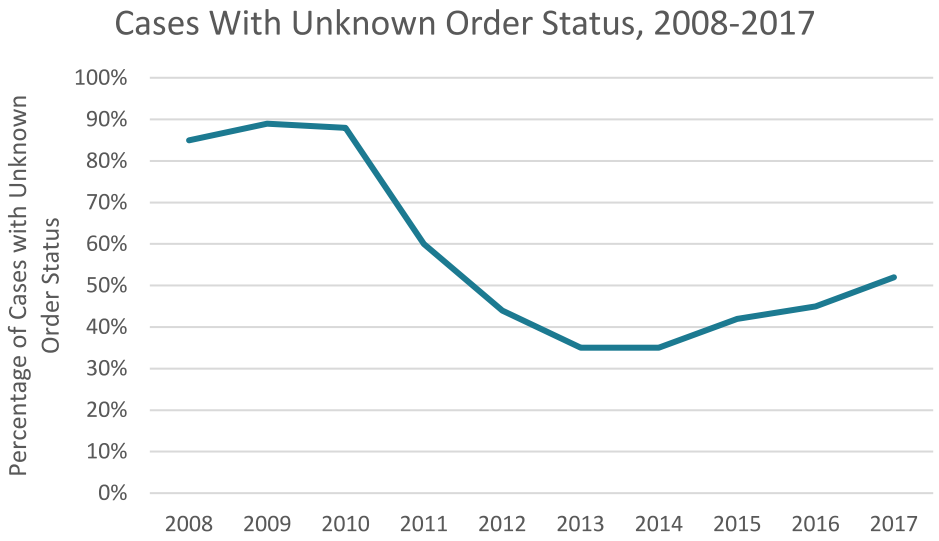
Bias Motivation	Total Cases #	Total Cases %	Order filed under MCRA	No order filed under MCRA	Order status unknown
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	205	50%	8%	33%	59%
Sexual Orientation	132	32%	3%	29%	68%
Religion	74	18%	4%	35%	61%
Disability	2	<1%	0%	0%	100%
Gender Identity	1	<1%	0%	0%	100%
Total	**414**		**6%**	**32%**	**63%**

Of the 414 cases reported, 32% did not have any orders filed. The AG's office provided the following reasons for not filing orders under the MCRA:

- No actionable conduct (i.e., no evidence of violence, no threat of violence, no property damage, no threat of property damage or trespass)
- Suspect unknown
- Lack of evidence
- Victim unavailable/not cooperating
- Additional information requested but not provided by the law enforcement agency
- Prosecution declined by the AAG

The AG's office reported not being able to locate or identify 63% of the incidents. There is an array of reasons as to why the AG's office could not locate or identify these cases in their records, including not having enough information to identify the incident, the incident was never referred to the AG's office by law enforcement, or having an incorrect ATN. Of the 274 cases law enforcement reported not resulting in an arrest, 76% of these incidents could not be identified or located by the AG's office using this study's methodology.

Another reason the AG's office may have been unable to identify these cases is due to changes in the data management system over the study period. The AG's office was unable to locate or identify 85% of the 2008 cases. Over time this rate decreased to a low of 35% in 2013 and 2014 and rebounding slightly to 52% of the 2017 cases.



Civil Orders by Offense Type

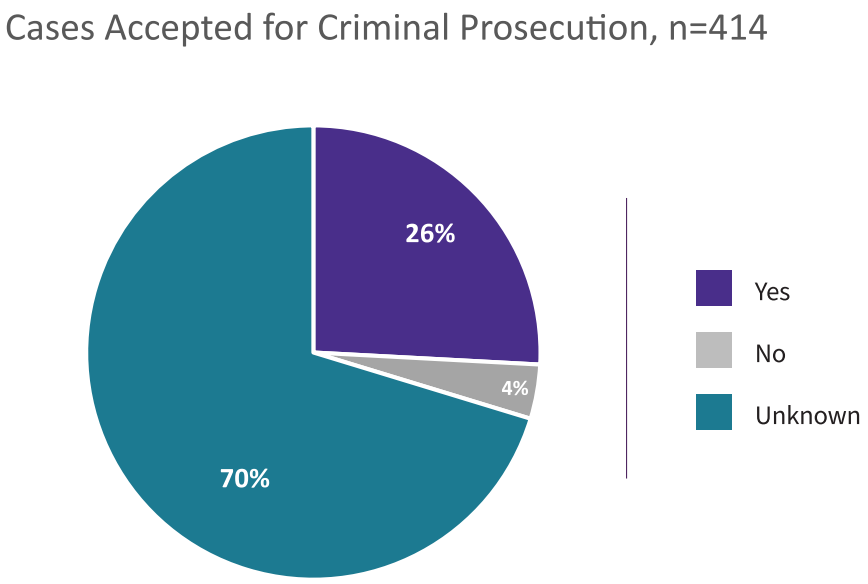
Cases that involved aggravated assault resulted in civil orders under the MCRA at a higher rate than any other offense type. However, numerically civil orders filed under the MCRA most often involved intimidation. Destruction/damage/vandalism of property involved cases were the most challenging to track down with 76% of the cases unable to be located.

Number of cases that involve each offense type	Total	Order filed under MCRA	No order filed under MCRA	Order status unknown
Intimidation	183	5%	34%	61%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	117	1%	23%	76%
Simple Assault	85	12%	39%	49%
Aggravated Assault	27	19%	44%	37%
All other offense types	15	7%	27%	67%

Criminal Prosecution

As mentioned previously, a DA can bring criminal proceedings against the accused for offenses committed during the perpetration of the crime, including the crime of interference with an individual's civil and constitutional rights.[36] These charges are separate from any civil orders brought forth against the accused by the AG's office. While the DAs' criminal proceedings are completely separate, it is important to have a complete view of how these incidents are handled across the criminal justice system. It is not the intent of this report to report on all the various criminal charges that were brought against the accused.

Of the 414 total incidents, 26% were accepted for criminal prosecution by the DAs, 4% were declined for prosecution, and 70% could not be located or identified by the DAs using this study's methodology. One reason the DAs might have been unable to locate these incidents is that they may not have had enough information. As noted earlier, 274 cases did not result in an arrest as reported by the law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the DAs were not provided with ATNs for these incidents. Of the 274 cases that did not result in an arrest, 86% could not be identified or located by the DAs. It is also possible that these cases were never referred to the DAs.



[36] Maine State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. (see footnote 17).

Criminal Prosecution by Bias Motivation Type

Of the cases that were accepted for prosecution, 32% had a potential race/ethnicity/ancestry bias motivation reported at the time of the incident followed by sexual orientation at 21%. Anti-religion crimes have the lowest acceptance rate at 15%. This could be due to the fact that they primarily involved property crimes which can be challenging to prosecute because offenders are often not identified. See Appendix A to view a complete list of cases accepted or declined for prosecution by bias motivation reported at the time of the incident.

Bias Motivation reported at the time of the incident	Total Cases #	Total Cases %	Accepted for Prosecution	Declined for Prosecution	Acceptance Unknown
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	205	50%	32%	3%	65%
Sexual Orientation	132	32%	21%	7%	72%
Religion	74	18%	15%	1%	84%
Disability	2	<1%	50%	0%	50%
Gender Identity	1	<1%	100%	0%	0%
Total	**414**		**26%**	**4%**	**70%**

Criminal Prosecution by Offense Type

Aggravated assault (59%) and simple assault (42%) were accepted for prosecution more often than other offense types.[37] At the other end of spectrum, only 7% of the 117 destruction/damage/vandalism of property incidents reported were accepted for prosecution. See Appendix B to view a complete list of offense types and their case outcomes.

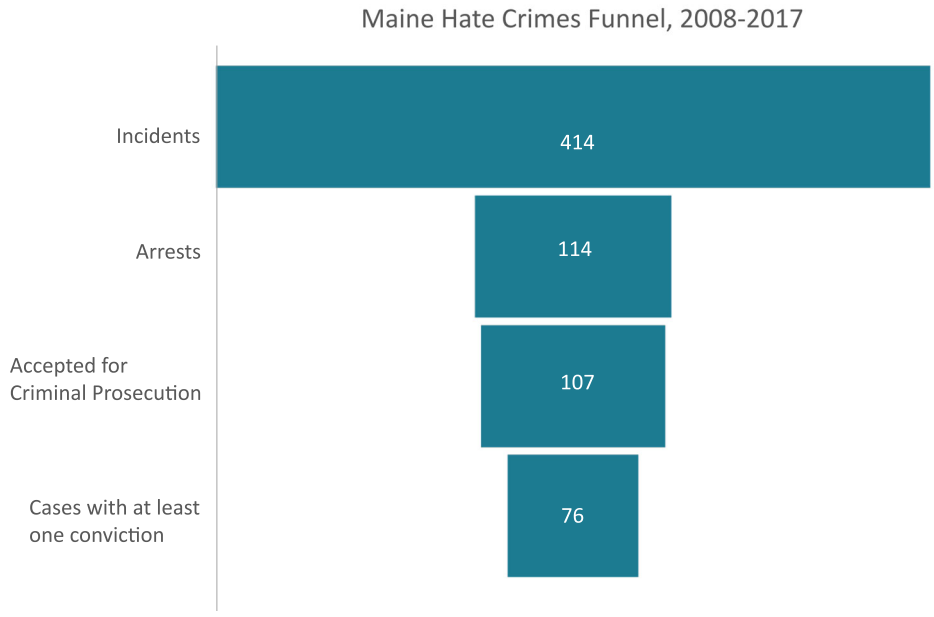
Most Frequently Reported Offense Types	Total Cases #	Total Cases %	Accepted for Prosecution	Declined for Prosecution	Acceptance Unknown
Intimidation	183	44%	27%	2%	70%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	117	28%	7%	1%	92%
Simple Assault	85	21%	42%	12%	46%
Aggravated Assault	27	7%	59%	7%	33%
Total Incidents	**414**		**28%**	**4%**	**71%**

[37] For incidents with more than one offense type, each offense was counted in the corresponding category. Therefore, this data represents the number of incidents that involved a certain type of offense and the percentages may not equal 100%.

Of the 107 cases accepted for prosecution by the DAs, 71% of cases had at least one conviction.

Bias Motivation reported at the time of the incident	Accepted for Prosecution		Cases with at least one conviction
	#	%	
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	66	32%	71%
Sexual Orientation	28	21%	68%
Religion	11	15%	82%
Disability	1	50%	0%
Gender Identity	1	100%	100%
Total	**107**		**71%**

Crime funnels are data visualizations that show a crime's progression through the criminal justice system.[38] Below is a version of a crime funnel for the hate and bias crimes in Maine reported to the FBI's UCR from 2008 to 2017, which displays the total number of hate and bias incidents, arrests, cases that were accepted for criminal prosecution by the DAs, and cases that resulted in at least one conviction. It is important to note that the offender may not have been convicted with a hate or bias crime.



[38] Hansell, E., Bailey, C., Kamath, N., Corrigan, L., & Bessette, J. (2016, April). The crime funnel. *Rose Institute of State and Local Government, Claremont McKenna Collect*. Retrieved March 9, 2022, from https://s10294.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/28-April-Crime-Funnel-Natl-Report.pdf

Civil and Criminal

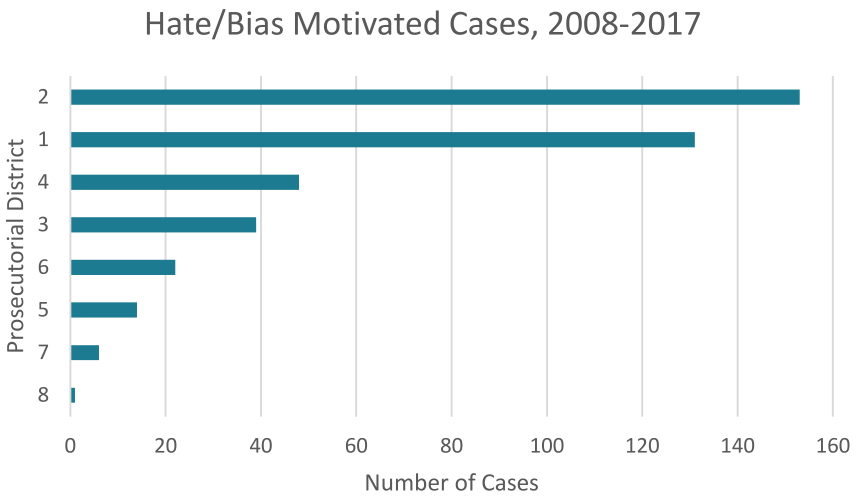
Of the 24 cases that had a civil order filed under the MCRA, 20 (83%) were also accepted for prosecution by the District Attorneys. Of the 20 cases that had an order filed under the MCRA and were accepted for prosecution, 60% reported an anti-Black or African American bias motivation at the time of the incident.

Bias Motivation	Number	Percent
Anti-Black or African American	12	60%
Anti-Gay (Male)	2	10%
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	2	10%
Anti-White	2	10%
Anti-Jewish	1	5%
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)	1	5%
Total	**20**	

Of the 20 cases that had an order filed under the MCRA and were accepted for prosecution by the DAs, simple assault (40%) was the offense type most frequently indicated in the original report.

Offense Type	Number	Percent
Simple Assault	8	40%
Intimidation	7	35%
Aggravated Assault	5	25%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	1	5%
Weapon Law Violations	1	5%

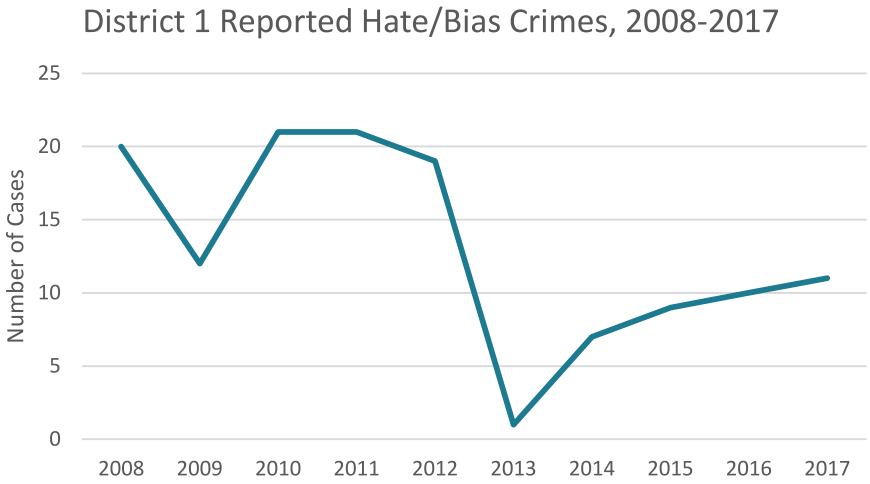
PROSECUTORIAL DISTRICTS



Of the 414 incidents across the state, Prosecutorial District 2 (Cumberland County) reported the most incidents over the ten-year period with 153 (37%). District 1 (York County) reported the next highest incident count with 131 (32%). Prosecutorial districts 1 and 2, which serve 38% of the state's population, accounted for 69% of the bias motivated incidents reported to the FBI's UCR program during the ten-year study period.[39] At the other end of the spectrum, District 8 (Aroostook County) reported the least number of incidents over the ten-year period with 1 (<1%). In this section, district level findings for districts 1 and 2 will be presented since enough incidents were reported to provide for some more in-depth analysis.

District 1

Prosecutorial District 1 is made up of York County, Maine's southernmost county, which makes up 16% of Maine's population.[40] Out of the 414 total incidents reported in Maine over the ten-year study period, District 1 had 131 (32%) of the hate and bias motivated incidents reported.

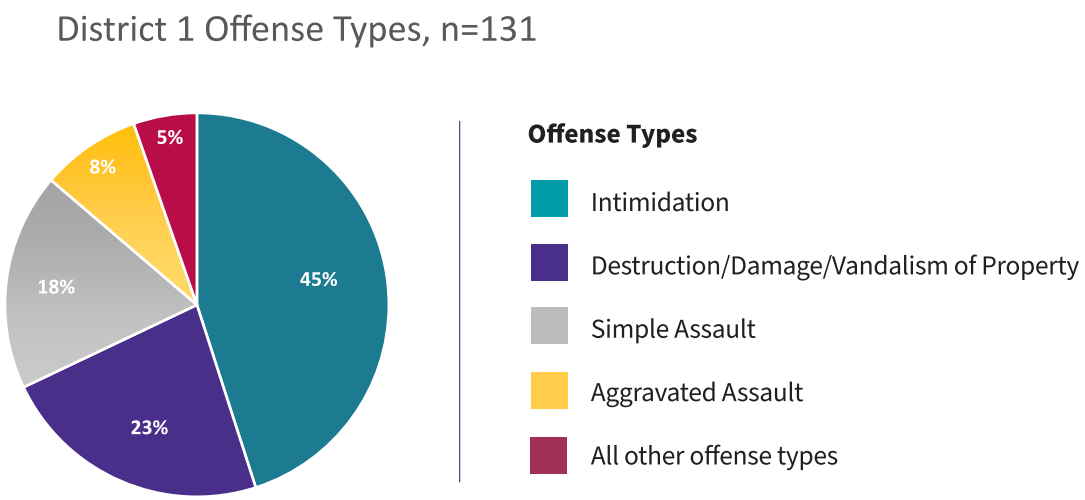


[39] Maine census information obtained from https://www.maine.gov/dafs/economist/census-information
[40] Maine census information (see footnote 39).

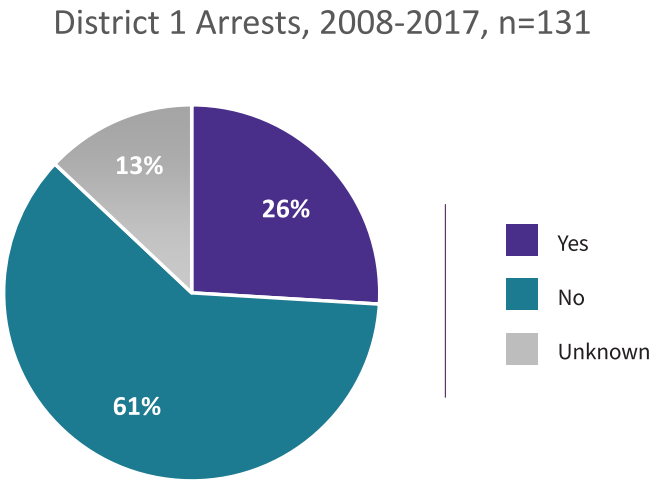
Race/ethnicity/ancestry made up the majority of District 1's bias motivations with 56% of the incidents.

Bias	Number	Percent
Race/ethnicity/Ancestry	73	56%
Sexual Orientation	35	27%
Religion	22	17%
Disability	1	1%
Total	**131**	

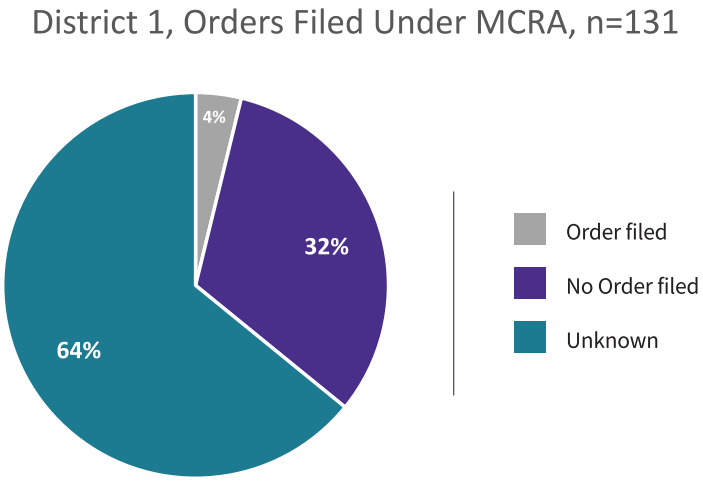
The most frequently reported offense types were intimidation (45%), followed by destruction/damage/vandalism of property (23%), simple assault (18%), and aggravated assault (8%).



Of the 131 hate and bias crimes reported in District 1, 26% resulted in an arrest, 61% did not result in an arrest, and law enforcement were unable to locate or identify 13% of incidents.



Using this study's methodology, the AG's office found that 4% of District 1 incidents from 2008 to 2017 resulted in a civil order filed under the MCRA.

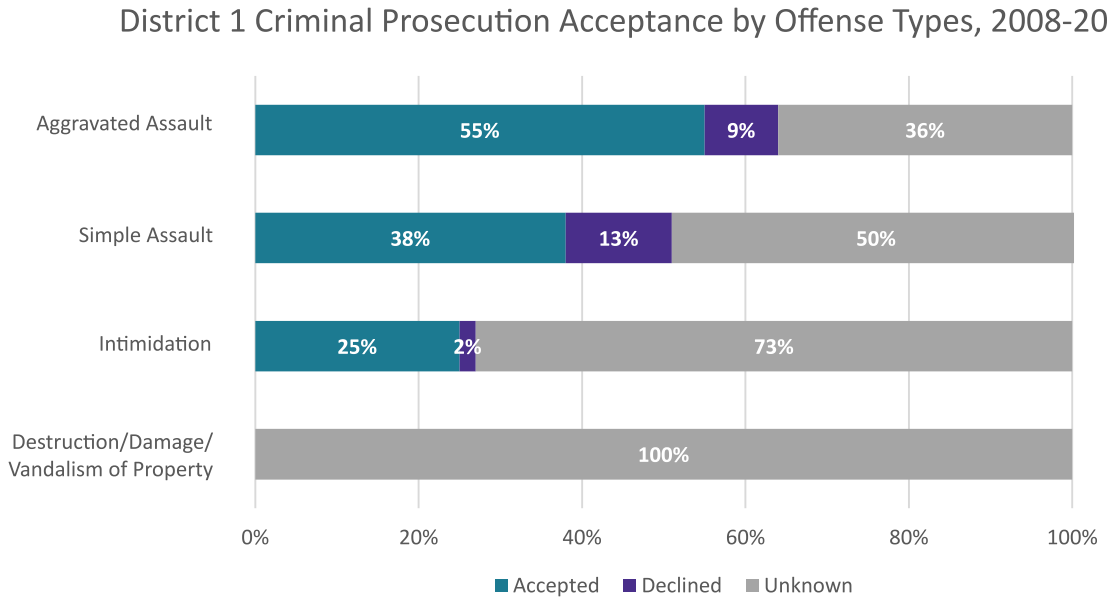


The DA can bring criminal proceedings against the accused for offenses committed during the perpetration of the crime, including the crime of interference with an individual's civil and constitutional rights.[41] These charges are separate from any hate or bias civil orders brought forth against the accused by the AG's office. Of the 131 incidents that occurred in District 1 over the ten-year study period, 24% were accepted for prosecution by the DA.

Just under a third (30%) of the race/ethnicity/ancestry and just under a quarter (23%) of the sexual orientation incidents in District 1 were accepted for prosecution.

Bias Motivation reported at the time of the incident	Total Cases #	Total Cases %	Accepted for Prosecution	Declined for Prosecution	Acceptance Unknown
Race/ethnicity/Ancestry	73	56%	30%	3%	67%
Sexual Orientation	35	27%	23%	6%	71%
Religion	22	17%	5%	5%	91%
Disability	1	1%	0%	0%	100%
Total	**131**		**24%**	**4%**	**73%**

District 1 incidents reported to the FBI's UCR program most frequently involved intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism of property as the criminal offense types. However, simple assault and aggravated assault incidents were accepted for prosecution at a higher rate. Of the 30 destruction/damage/vandalism of property incidents reported, none of them could be identified or located by the DA.



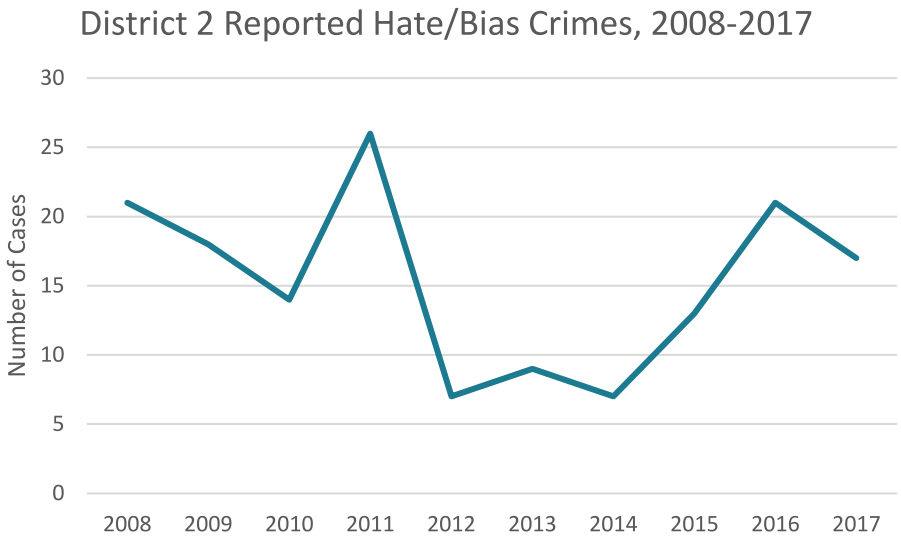
[41] Maine State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. (see footnote 17).

Of the 31 cases accepted for prosecution by the District 1 DA, 65% of them resulted in at least one conviction.

Bias Motivation Reported at the Time of the Incident	Accepted for Prosecution		Cases with at least on conviction
	#	%	
Race/ethnicity/Ancestry	22	71%	59%
Sexual Orientation	8	26%	75%
Religion	1	3%	100%
Total	**31**		**65%**

District 2

Prosecutorial District 2 is made up of Cumberland County which accounts for 22% of Maine's population.[42] Cumberland County is the most populous county in the state of Maine and home to the state's largest city, Portland. Out of the total 414 hate and bias motivated cases, District 2 reported 37% of the cases. The number of cases reported in District 2 from 2008 to 2017 decreased by 19%.



[42] Maine census information (see footnote 39).

Race/ethnicity/ancestry was the most commonly reported hate and bias motivation in District 2 with 40% of cases.

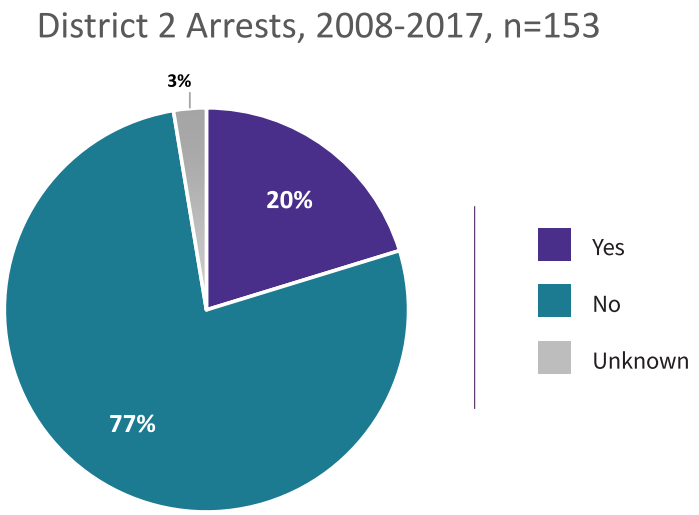
Bias	Number	Percent
Race/ethnicity/ Ancestry	61	40%
Sexual Orientation	53	35%
Religion	38	25%
Disability	1	1%
Total	**153**	

Incidents reported during the ten-year study period most frequently involved intimidation (44%), followed by destruction/damage/vandalism of property (33%), simple assault (18%), and aggravated assault (7%). [43]

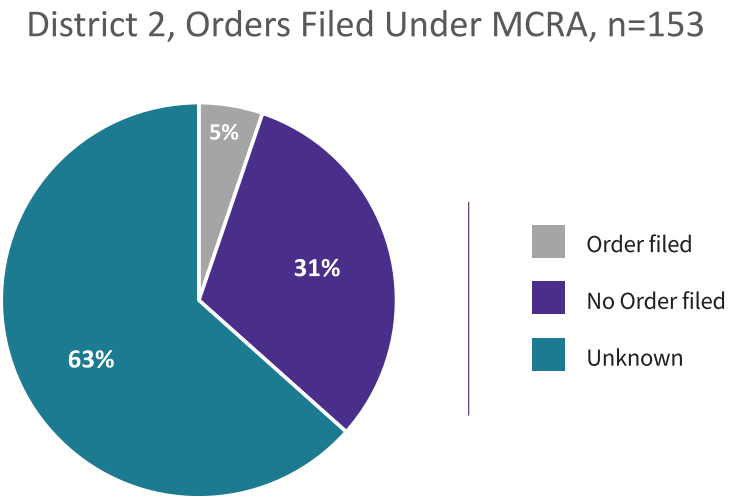
	Cases	
Offense Types	#	%
Intimidation	68	44%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	51	33%
Simple Assault	28	18%
Aggravated Assault	10	7%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1	1%
Total Cases	**153**	

[43] Some incidents involved more than one offense type. For incidents with more than one offense type, each offense was counted in the corresponding category. Therefore, this data represents the number of incidents that involved a certain type of offense and as incidents may have had more than one offense type, the percentages may not equal 100%.

Of the 153 hate and bias crimes reported in District 2, 20% resulted in an arrest, 77% did not result in an arrest, and law enforcement was unable to locate or identify 3% of the incidents.



The majority of District 2's incidents (63%) could not be located by the AG's office. Using this study's methodology, the AG's office found that 5% of District 2 incidents from 2008 to 2017 resulted in a civil order filed under the MCRA.

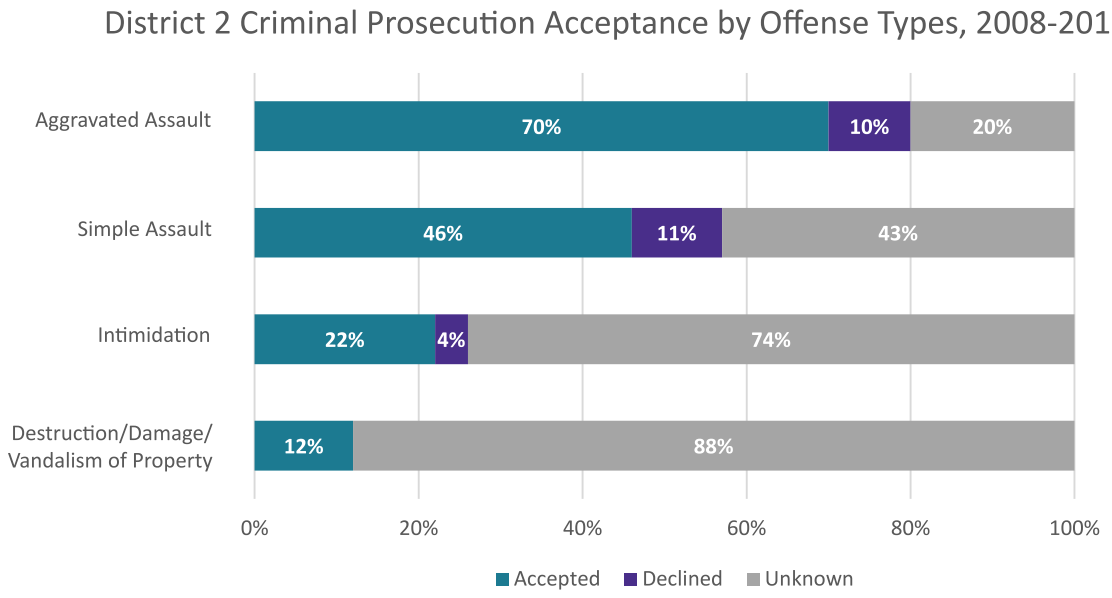


The DA can bring criminal proceedings against the accused for offenses committed during the perpetration of the crime, including the crime of interference with an individual's civil and constitutional rights.[44] These charges are separate from any hate or bias civil orders brought forth against the accused by the AG's office. Of the 153 incidents that occurred in District 2 during the ten-year study period, 26% were accepted for prosecution by the DA.

A little over a third (34%) of the race/ethnicity/ancestry and less than one in five (19%) of the sexual orientation incidents in District 2 were accepted for prosecution.

Bias Motivation reported at the time of the incident	Total Cases #	Total Cases %	Accepted for Prosecution	Declined for Prosecution	Acceptance Unknown
Race/ethnicity/Ancestry	61	40%	34%	2%	64%
Sexual Orientation	53	35%	19%	9%	72%
Religion	38	25%	21%	0%	79%
Disability	1	1%	100%	0%	0%
Total	**153**		**26%**	**4%**	**70%**

District 2 incidents reported to the FBI's UCR program most frequently involved intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism of property as the offense types. However, simple assault and aggravated assault incidents were accepted for prosecution at a higher rate. Of the 51 destruction/damage/vandalism of property incidents reported, only 12% were accepted for prosecution and 88% could not be identified or located by the DA.



[44] Maine State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. (see footnote 17).

Of the 40 cases that were accepted for prosecution by the District 2 DA, 73% of them resulted in at least one conviction.

Bias Motivation Reported at the Time of the Incident	Accepted for Prosecution		Cases with at least on conviction
	#	%	
Race/ethnicity/Ancestry	21	52%	76%
Sexual Orientation	10	25%	70%
Religion	8	20%	75%
Disability	1	3%	0%
Total	**40**		**73%**

DISCUSSION

This study shows that reported hate and bias motivated crimes in Maine decreased from 2008-2017. In 2008, 61 bias motivated incidents were reported by local Maine law enforcement agencies to the FBI's UCR program, and in 2017, only 31 bias motivated incidents were reported, a 49% decrease from 2008. By comparison, the US hate crime data from the FBI CDE shows a 9% decrease from 2008 to 2017. Bias motivated crimes in Maine reported to the FBI differed slightly in comparison to other northern New England states. New Hampshire saw a decrease of 67% from 2008 to 2017 in the cases reported to the FBI, while Vermont saw an increase of 41%.

While there were differences in the number of reported hate and bias motivated crimes in Maine compared to the US, the FBI CDE data shows that the most frequently reported bias motivation in both Maine and in the US was Anti-Black or African American. Similarly, the top four most frequently reported offense types associated with the hate and bias motivated crimes in both Maine and in the US were intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, simply assault and aggravated assault.

As was noted earlier, two of the ten largest cities in Maine did not report any hate crimes to the FBI's UCR program from 2013 to 2017, and one of them did not report any during the entire ten-year period. While a count of zero may, in fact, be accurate for small agencies, Cronin et al. (2007) surmise that it is likely an indication of serious underreporting in larger areas.[45]

To adequately document hate crimes, law enforcement agencies must recognize indications of bias, document their findings as bias crimes, and then report the incident as a bias crime to the UCR. Enhanced and more frequent training for local law enforcement focused on identifying indications of bias would help ensure more accurate reporting.

[45] Cronin, S. W., McDevitt, J., Farrell, A., & Nolan, J.J. (2007). Bias-crime reporting: Organizational responses to ambiguity, uncertainty, and infrequency in eight police departments. *American Behavioral Scientist, 51*(2), 213-231.

Arrest Rates

Hate crimes are less likely to result in an arrest than non-hate crimes.[46,47] The 2017 Crime in Maine Report shows that 36% of index crimes were cleared during 2017.[48] Data from this study shows that from 2008 to 2017, 28% of hate and bias incidents resulted in an arrest. While a case can be cleared by exceptional means, in addition to an arrest, it is likely the majority of cases cleared were due to an arrest.

The 2017 Crime in Maine report also shows that property crimes were cleared less frequently than violent crimes, with 34% of property crimes cleared in 2017 versus 64% of violent crimes. Data from this study shows that 63% of aggravated assault and 49% of simple assault hate crime incidents resulted in arrests and property-oriented hate crimes were an even lower rate. Only 5% of destruction/damage/vandalism of property hate crime incidents resulted in arrests. This is not surprising given that in property-oriented crimes most victims do not see the crime being committed and therefore cannot help identify the offender.

High Unknowns

There is currently no process in the state of Maine to easily track a hate crime from the incident all the way through to the case outcome (civil and/or criminal).

Of the 414 total cases for the ten-year study period, the AG's office was able to identify 24 (6%) civil orders filed under the Maine Civil Rights Act (MCRA) using this study's methodology. The AG's office was unable to identify or locate 63% of incidents and the DA offices were unable to identify or locate 70% of incidents. The high number of unknowns could be due to a couple of reasons, including cases not being referred and/or old record management systems being difficult to search or unavailable. Cases from early in the study period were difficult to assess. The AG's office was unable to locate or identify 85% of the 2008 cases while the percentage fell to 52% in the 2017 cases.

Interestingly, law enforcement agencies could not identify just 6% of incidents, a noticeable difference from the DA and AG's offices. This could be because of the hate and bias crime reporting process. Hate crimes in Maine are currently tracked and submitted by law enforcement to the Maine UCR program and the FBI's UCR program using a separate supplemental report. The Maine SAC downloaded the Maine data from the FBI CDE and worked backwards to establish arrest rates and case outcomes. It was likely easier for law enforcement to locate these incidents since they reported them originally. However, establishing case outcomes was rather difficult because of the way hate crimes are documented and reported.

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[46] Masucci, M. & Langton, L. (see footnote 4).

[47] Lyons, C.J. & Roberts, A. 2014. The difference "hate" makes in clearing crime: An event history analysis of incident factors. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 30(3)*, 268-289.

[48] State of Maine Department of Public Safety. (2018, October 10). *Crime in Maine 2017*. Retrieved from https://www.maine.gov/dps/cim/crime_in_maine/2017pdf/Crime%20in%20Maine%202017.pdf

Another point that is important to consider, is the way the separate supplemental report captures some of the hate and bias crime incident data. The hate or bias motivation is captured on this form by selecting a checkbox from a list of possible biases. The Sexual Orientation category contains the subcategory "Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)." Transgender is a gender identity and not a sexual orientation. There is a separate category for Gender Identity motivations available on the form and therefore transgender should not be included with the Sexual Orientation categories. The FBI's UCR program uses these same categories. Because of this issue on the report form, the 21 Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (Mixed Group) incidents reported in Maine over the ten-year period could not be accurately captured as sexual orientation or gender identity bias motivated crimes. Tracking anti-transgender crimes closely is increasingly important as there has been an increase in transgender hate crimes across the country.[49]

Limitations

As noted earlier in the report, hate crimes are frequently not reported to the police. From data collected as part of the National Crime Victimization survey, Masucci and Langton (2017) found that of crimes committed from 2011 to 2015, over half (54%) of them were not reported to police.[50] Therefore, the FBI CDE data likely largely underestimates the number of hate and bias crimes that occurred in Maine, as well as every other state, from 2008 to 2017.

In order to more accurately estimate the number of hate and bias crimes in Maine and the outcome of those incidents, an enhanced hate and bias crime tracking and reporting system is needed.

Additionally, as was noted above, the Maine SAC also requested the total number of civil orders filed under the MCRA from 2008 to 2017 from the Maine AG's office. This allowed the Maine SAC to compare the number of orders that could be traced back to an incident reported to the FBI's UCR program to the total number of civil orders in the AG's records. This data revealed that the AG's office was able to only identify 35% of the orders filed during the study period using this study's methodology. Therefore, the civil order data presented in this study is only a small fraction of the orders that actually were filed.

All of these limitations coupled with the fact that these outcome data are not stored in one location, means that this study is limited in the conclusions that can be drawn about all hate and bias crimes in Maine. While this study is limited in the conclusions that can be drawn about case outcomes, it does identify and highlight a few gaps in the reporting process and system that need to be improved in order to more accurately review and analyze hate crimes in Maine.

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[49] Yurcaba, J. (2021, September 1). *Anti-gay hate crimes fell slightly in 2020, white anti-trans crimes rose, FBI says*. NBC News. https://www.nbcnews.com/nbc-out/out-news/anti-gay-hate-crimes-fell-slightly-2020-anti-trans-crimes-rose-fbi-say-rcna1846

[50] Masucci, M. & Langton, L. (2017). Hate crime victimization, 2004-2015. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0415.pdf

RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has highlighted a need to update and enhance the reporting system for hate and bias motivated crimes, as well as more support and training for local law enforcement around identifying, investigating and reporting hate crimes.

Enhance Training for Local Law Enforcement

Hate crimes are largely underreported and it is very difficult to illustrate the true picture of hate crimes in Maine. As mentioned previously, to adequately document hate crimes, law enforcement agencies must recognize indications of bias, document their findings as bias crimes, and then report the incident as a bias crime to the AG's office and the UCR. Currently law enforcement officers receive three hours of training on 'Civil Rights Issues' when they go through basic training.[51] However, law enforcement officers are not required to receive any additional training related to hate or bias crimes.

Enhanced and more regular mandatory trainings provided to law enforcement would improve the likelihood of law enforcement officers recognizing indicators of bias and documenting those biases. The basic training curriculum required for new law enforcement officers should include training on the following topics:

- Identifying hate crimes;
- Investigating hate crimes;
- Reporting hate crimes; and
- Supporting victims of hate crimes.

Additionally, law enforcement officers should be required to receive refresher training every five years. This training should include recent trends in hate crime, including the existence of local organized hate groups. Finally, each agency should implement and be trained in using the two-tier response model as recommended by the FBI. The two-tier response model is when the responding officer is responsible for identifying any indications of bias and if any bias is found, the case is transferred to the agency's civil rights officer.[52] It would then be the civil rights officer's responsibility to review the case, determine if a hate crime did occur, and report it to the required agencies.

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[51] Maine Criminal Justice Academy (see footnote 29).

[52] Criminal Justice Information Services Division Uniform Crime Reporting Program. (2015, February 27). Hate crime data collection guidelines and training manual. Retrieve from https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/ucr/ucr-hate-crime-data-collection-guidelines-training-manual-02272015.pdf/view

In addition to the continued training, Civil Rights Officers across the state should connect with one another to create a community of practice and share what they are seeing in their communities. This could be in the form of a yearly meeting or a discussion forum, in addition to the continued training on this topic would ensure that officers and agencies that experience low hate crime incidences are better able to identify and investigate hate crimes.

Enhance Tracking & Reporting Systems

As noted earlier in the report, the FBI CDE data likely largely underestimates the number of hate and bias crimes that occurred in Maine from 2008 to 2017. This limitation coupled with the fact that these outcome data are not stored in one location, means that this study is limited in the conclusions that can be drawn about all hate and bias crimes in Maine.

While this study is limited in the conclusions that can be drawn about case outcomes, it does identify a few gaps in the reporting and tracking system that need to be addressed. In order to more accurately estimate the number of hate and bias crimes that occur in Maine and the outcomes of those incidents, an enhanced categorization and tracking system is needed.

The efforts taken by the team from the Maine SAC to identify case outcomes illustrate the challenges in the state's current case tracking process. Information on hate crime cases are contained in the records of each law enforcement agency and the Attorney General and each District Attorney's Office with no shared case identifier. A more consistent and transparent process for monitoring case outcomes in hate crime cases would better serve the various stakeholder groups in the State of Maine.

Categorization

A crime's hate and bias motivation is currently captured on the separate supplemental report by selecting a checkbox from a list of possible biases. The Sexual Orientation category contains the subcategory "Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)." Transgender is a gender identity and not a sexual orientation. There is a separate category for Gender Identity motivations available on the form and therefore transgender should not be included in the Sexual Orientation categories.

Tracking System

Hate crimes in Maine are currently tracked and submitted by law enforcement to Maine's and the FBI's UCR programs using a separate supplemental report. Agencies record management systems should be updated to include variables within the system that flag hate and bias crimes instead of using a separate supplemental report.

A tracking system that can more readily link data across the various systems (i.e., law enforcement, prosecutorial districts, and the AG's office) would greatly improve the ability to track and report out on hate crimes in Maine. Currently, there is no central location where civil orders filed under the MCRA can be accessed by DAs or other criminal justice stakeholders across the state. The COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act provides potential funding opportunities specifically for "developing a standardized system of collecting, analyzing, and reporting the incidence of hate crime".[53] The state of Maine should apply for one of these grants once they are made available to ease the burden of updating the existing systems. Additionally, the burden of this tracking system should not be great since there were less than one hate crime reported each week for the entire state of Maine throughout this study period.

The recommendations outlined here would enable justice system actors to track individuals who commit numerous hate and bias crimes across multiple jurisdictions. It would also enable law enforcement officials to better track individuals and groups engaging in hate and bias activities.

Reporting Outcomes

Hate and bias crime clearance rates are challenging to establish and report on given the way hate and bias crimes are currently tracked. If updates are made to the hate crimes tracking system, it would also be important to update the statistics and data points that are regularly reported out on to include clearance rates for hate crimes in the state of Maine. Currently, the Crime in Maine reports do not report on clearance rates or arrests for hate and bias motivated crimes. As noted above, the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act provides potential funding opportunities to specifically update the analyzing and reporting of hate crime incidence.[54] The state of Maine should apply for one of these grants to ease the burden of updating existing systems. The state of Maine should also create an annual report looking at hate crime outcomes (i.e., arrests and case outcomes), which could be a national model. By updating and creating these reports to include these data points, key stakeholders will be able to have a better sense of the current state of hate and bias crimes and how they are being handled across the state of Maine.

[53] COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, S. 937, 117th Cong. (2021). https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/937/text

[54] COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act (see footnote 53).

APPENDIX A: BIAS TYPES BY MOTIVATION

Arrest Information

	Did an arrest occur?							
	Cases		Yes		No		Unknown	
BIAS MOTIVATION	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry								
Anti-Black or African American	158	38%	52	33%	93	59%	13	8%
Anti-White	14	3%	7	50%	7	50%	0	0%
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	10	2%	1	10%	9	90%	0	0%
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	10	2%	2	20%	7	70%	1	10%
Anti-Asian	6	1%	2	33%	4	67%	0	0%
Anti-Multiple Races, Group	4	1%	0	0%	4	100%	0	0%
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Anti-Arab	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Sexual Orientation								
Anti-Gay (Male)	90	22%	29	32%	56	62%	5	6%
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (Mixed Group)	21	5%	5	24%	16	76%	0	0%
Anti-Lesbian	17	4%	5	29%	10	59%	2	12%
Anti-Bisexual	2	<1%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%
Anti-Heterosexual	2	<1%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
Religion								
Anti-Jewish	40	10%	4	10%	33	83%	3	8%
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	23	6%	5	22%	18	78%	0	0%
Anti-Catholic	6	1%	0	0%	5	83%	1	17%
Anti-Multiple Religions, Group	2	<1%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
Anti-Other Religion	2	<1%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
Anti-Protestant	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Disability								
Anti-Mental Disability	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Anti-Physical Disability	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Gender Identity								
Anti-Transgender	1	<1%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**414**	**-**	**114**	**28%**	**274**	**66%**	**26**	**6%**

Civil Orders

	Was an order filed under MCRA?							
	Cases		Yes		No		Unknown	
BIAS MOTIVATION	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry								
Anti-Black or African American	158	38%	15	9%	51	32%	92	58%
Anti-White	14	3%	2	14%	5	36%	7	50%
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	10	2%	0	0%	2	20%	8	80%
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	10	2%	0	0%	7	70%	3	30%
Anti-Asian	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
Anti-Multiple Races, Group	4	1%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Anti-Arab	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Sexual Orientation								
Anti-Gay (Male)	90	22.0%	3	3%	25	28%	62	69%
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (Mixed Group)	21	5.0%	1	5%	4	19%	16	76%
Anti-Lesbian	17	4.0%	0	0%	9	53%	8	47%
Anti-Bisexual	2	0.5%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Anti-Heterosexual	2	0.5%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Religion								
Anti-Jewish	40	10%	1	3%	11	28%	28	70%
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	23	6%	2	9%	10	43%	11	48%
Anti-Catholic	6	1%	0	0%	3	50%	3	50%
Anti-Multiple Religions, Group	2	<1%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
Anti-Other Religion	2	<1%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
Anti-Protestant	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Disability								
Anti-Mental Disability	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Anti-Physical Disability	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Gender Identity								
Anti-Transgender	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Total	**414**	**-**	**24**	**6%**	**131**	**32%**	**259**	**63%**

Criminal Prosecution

	Cases		Was the case accepted for prosecution by a DA: Yes		No		Unknown	
BIAS MOTIVATION	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry								
Anti-Black or African American	158	38%	51	32%	6	4%	92	58%
Anti-White	14	3%	7	50%	0	0%	7	50%
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	10	2%	2	20%	0	0%	7	70%
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	10	2%	3	30%	0	0%	7	70%
Anti-Asian	6	1%	2	33%	0	0%	4	67%
Anti-Multiple Races, Group	4	1%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Anti-Arab	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Sexual Orientation								
Anti-Gay (Male)	90	22%	20	22%	6	7%	56	62%
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender (Mixed Group)	21	5%	1	5%	3	14%	16	76%
Anti-Lesbian	17	4%	7	41%	0	0%	10	59%
Anti-Bisexual	2	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Anti-Heterosexual	2	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Religion								
Anti-Jewish	40	10%	5	13%	1	3%	32	80%
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	23	6%	6	26%	0	0%	17	74%
Anti-Catholic	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100%
Anti-Multiple Religions, Group	2	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Anti-Other Religion	2	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Anti-Protestant	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Disability								
Anti-Mental Disability	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Anti-Physical Disability	1	<1%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Gender Identity								
Anti-Transgender	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**414**	**-**	**105**	**25%**	**16**	**4%**	**271**	**65%**

APPENDIX B: OFFENSE TYPES

Arrest Information

	Cases		Did an arrest occur? Yes		No		Unknown	
OFFENSE TYPES	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Intimidation	175	42%	46	26%	119	68%	10	6%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	110	27%	3	3%	101	92%	6	5%
Simple Assault	79	19%	38	48%	34	43%	7	9%
Aggravated Assault	24	6%	16	67%	6	25%	2	8%
Harassment	3	1%	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property; Intimidation	3	1%	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property; Simple Assault	3	1%	2	67%	1	33%	0	0%
Aggravated Assault; Intimidation	2	<1%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	2	<1%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%
Intimidation; Simple Assault	2	<1%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Weapon Law Violations	2	<1%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%
All Other Larceny	1	<1%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Assault	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Aggravated Assault; Simple Assault	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Arson; Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Intimidation; Weapon Law Violations	1	<1%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Robbery	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Sodomy	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Not Specified	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Total	**414**	**-**	**114**	**28%**	**274**	**66%**	**26**	**6%**

Civil Orders

	Cases		Was an order filed under MCRA? Yes		No		Unknown	
OFFENSE TYPES	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Intimidation	175	42%	9	5%	57	33%	109	62%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	110	27%	0	0%	22	20%	88	80%
Simple Assault	79	19%	8	10%	30	38%	41	52%
Aggravated Assault	24	6%	4	17%	11	46%	9	38%
Harassment	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property; Intimidation	3	1%	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property; Simple Assault	3	1%	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%
Aggravated Assault; Intimidation	2	<1%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	2	<1%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
Intimidation; Simple Assault	2	<1%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
Weapon Law Violations	2	<1%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
All Other Larceny	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Assault	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Aggravated Assault; Simple Assault	1	<1%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Arson; Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Intimidation; Weapon Law Violations	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Robbery	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Sodomy	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Not Specified	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Total	**414**	**-**	**24**	**6%**	**131**	**32%**	**259**	**63%**

Criminal Prosecution

Was the case accepted for prosecution by a DA?

	Cases		Yes		No		Unknown	
OFFENSE TYPES	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Intimidation	175	42%	9	5%	57	33%	109	62%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	110	27%	0	0%	22	20%	88	80%
Simple Assault	79	19%	8	10%	30	38%	41	52%
Aggravated Assault	24	6%	4	17%	11	46%	9	38%
Harassment	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property; Intimidation	3	1%	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property; Simple Assault	3	1%	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%
Aggravated Assault; Intimidation	2	<1%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	2	<1%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
Intimidation; Simple Asasult	2	<1%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
Weapon Law Violations	2	<1%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
All Other Larceny	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Assault	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Aggravated Assault; Simple Assault	1	<1%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Arson; Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Intimidation; Weapon Law Violations	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Robbery	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Sodomy	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Not Specified	1	<1%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Total	**414**	**-**	**24**	**6%**	**131**	**32%**	**259**	**63%**

ABOUT US

MUSKIE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC SERVICE

The Muskie School of Public Service is Maine's distinguished public policy school, combining an extensive applied research and technical assistance portfolio with rigorous undergraduate and graduate degree programs in geography-anthropology; policy, planning, and management (MPPM); and public health (MPH). The school is nationally recognized for applying innovative knowledge to critical issues in the fields of sustainable development and health and human service policy and management, and is home to the Cutler Institute for Health and Social Policy.

CATHERINE CUTLER INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL POLICY

The Cutler Institute for Health and Social Policy at the Muskie School of Public Service is dedicated to developing innovative, evidence-informed, and practical approaches to pressing health and social challenges faced by individuals, families, and communities.

MAINE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER

The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) informs policy development and improvement of practice in Maine's criminal and juvenile justice systems. A partnership between the University of Southern Maine Muskie School of Public Service and the Maine Department of Corrections, SAC collaborates with numerous community-based and governmental agencies. SAC conducts applied research; evaluates programs and new initiatives; and provides technical assistance, consultation, and organizational development services. The Maine SAC is funded by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and supported by the Justice Research Statistics Association.

Maine SAC website: http://justiceresearch.usm.maine.edu/

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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