The Use of Deferred Dispositions

in Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Cases in Maine

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Executive Summary

This report summarizes the findings from an examination of how deferred disposition is used in Maine. This option typically involves the accused pleading guilty to a charge and agreeing to meet certain conditions over a period of time, commonly one year. If conditions are met, the case is either dismissed or the defendant is found guilty of a lesser crime than the one with which he/she was originally charged. A deferred disposition can also include a more favorable outcome for the defendant (eg., a fine instead of jail). If the terms are not met, the defendant is convicted of the charge to which he/she pled guilty.

There are a number of reasons for using deferred dispositions, including the desire to hold offenders accountable while sparing more stringent sanctions that have deleterious effects on recidivism. Deferral may also be used when victims are reluctant to cooperate with the prosecution, and it may be used as a solution to overcrowding.

This study was conducted by the Maine Statistical Analysis Center (Maine SAC) with the cooperation of the Maine Coalition Sexual Against Assault (MECASA) and the Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV) to ascertain the impact of deferred disposition on future criminal activity, specifically among offenders who are given deferred dispositions for domestic violence and sexual assault offenses. Data for this study were obtained from the Maine District Attorneys Technical Services (MEDATS), the electronic repository for Maine district attorney data, and include variables related to deferral as well as prior and recidivating events. Because the database is specific to Maine, any prior or recidivating cases that occurred elsewhere are not captured in this study. Analysis was limited to cases deferred between 2014 and 2019, cases that were closed, and cases involving defendants 18 years of age and older at time of deferral. Because individuals can be deferred more than once, some defendants appear in the dataset more than once.

Key Findings:

Background

- During the study period, District 1, with 4,154 cases, had the highest number of deferrals in the state, while District 5 had the fewest, at 652. When looking at deferral as a percentage of total cases, however, Region 6 was highest at 4.7% of its total caseload in 2017. The lowest rate occurs in District 5, at just 0.6%.

- Just a little over a third of deferral cases, 36%, were female cases. The majority of deferred individuals, 95%, were non-Hispanic Caucasians, proportionate to Maine's population. The remaining 5% were other races/ethnicity or race was unknown.

Case Types

- Slightly under one-fifth (19%) of all cases resulting in deferral contained a domestic violence charge. The most frequently occurring domestic violence charge was *domestic violence assault*. This charge accounted for 70% of all domestic violence charges.

- A small percentage of all deferred disposition cases, 2%, included a sexual assault charge. The most frequently occurring sexual assault charges were *unlawful sexual contact* (24%) and *possession of sexually explicit materials* (23%).

- On average, deferred disposition cases had an average of 2.0 offenses, and 22% of the cases included one or more felonies.

Prior Cases

- Two-thirds of deferred individuals had prior cases recorded by a court in Maine. On average, deferred cases had 3.5 cases prior to deferral.

Recidivism of Deferred Disposition Cases

- Almost half of all deferred cases (49%) had subsequent cases. On average, deferral cases had 1.4 subsequent cases or recidivating events during the study period.

- At 68%, the majority of cases with recidivating offenses had recidivating misdemeanor offenses. An additional 30% of cases with recidivating offenses had felonies.

- Younger males are more likely to recidivate than older males. While controlling for other variables, 59% of those age 18 to 29 can be expected to recidivate, compared to 31% of those age 60 and older.

- Males and females with prior cases were more likely to recidivate. While controlling for other variables, 27% and 25% of males and females respectively with no prior cases can be expected to recidivate, compared to 62% and 59% of males and females with prior cases, respectively.

- While controlling for other variables, 58% and 56% of males and females, respectively, with prior nonfelony cases can be expected to recidivate, compared to 72% and 71% of males and females, respectively, with prior felony cases.

- Males with prior domestic violence offenses are more likely to recidivate than males with other types of priors. While controlling for other variables, 71% of males with prior domestic violence cases can be expected to recidivate, compared to 61% of males with other types of prior cases.

- While controlling for other variables, 71% and 66% of males and females, respectively, with juvenile priors can be expected to recidivate, compared to 60% and 59% of males and females, respectively, with non-juvenile priors.

- While controlling for other variables, 3% of males deferred with non-domestic violence cases and no prior cases can be expected to recidivate with a domestic violence offense, compared 23% of males deferred with domestic violence cases and prior cases.

The findings from this study show that those deferred with domestic violence and sexual assault offenses are more likely to recidivate than those with other types of offenses; they are higher-risk populations. What is not known from this study is how the recidivism rates of these high-risk deferred populations compare to the rates of similar high-risk populations who are sentenced to a period of confinement or probation. If domestic violence and sexual assault offenders who are deferred have lower recidivism rates than domestic violence and sexual assault offenders who receive other sentences, that would be an argument for the continued use of deferred dispositions with this high-risk group. In any case, however, the higher rates of recidivism for this high-risk group relative to other offenders clearly argue for a higher level of supervision when deferred dispositions are used with them.

Introduction

Deferred dispositions were established as an official sentencing option in Maine in 2004. A deferred disposition, also known in some jurisdictions as an accelerated rehabilitative disposition, deferred adjudication, adjournment in contemplation of dismissal, or a conditional sentencing, is a plea or sentencing alternative that is increasingly available in many states. In Maine, deferred dispositions typically involve the accused pleading guilty to a charge and agreeing to meet certain conditions over a period of time, commonly one year. If conditions are met, the case is either dismissed or the defendant is found guilty of a lesser crime than the one with which he/she was originally charged. A deferred disposition can also include a more favorable outcome for the defendant (eg., a fine instead of jail). If the terms are not met, the defendant is convicted of the charge to which he/she pled guilty.

There are a number of reasons some jurisdictions may offer deferred dispositions to defendants, and each case, crime, offender and victim undoubtedly will pose different circumstances. However, an overarching hope behind this type of sentencing alternative is that deferral of jail time will steer offenders away from future criminal activity and offer the opportunity for community diversion programs, such as addiction treatment, community supervision or other options. Jail time may interrupt offenders' ability to maintain jobs and pro-social relationships.[1,2] Likewise, a criminal record may hinder offenders' ability to obtain jobs and housing, both of which contribute to the stability that facilitates law-abiding choices. Thus, deferral seeks to hold offenders accountable while sparing more stringent sanctions that have deleterious effects.[3]

Other factors, such as the impact of the criminal justice process on a victim, a victim's willingness to testify (or whether they are even appropriate to testify), and the victim's preferences and needs should be considered when offering deferred disposition to an offender.[4, 5] Finally, deferral can also serve as a solution to overcrowding, which is an issue in Maine's jails, and keeps court costs lower, due to offenders' cooperation, which allows cases to move more swiftly through the judicial system.[6]

While this limited, albeit growing, body of research seems to support the claim that deferred dispositions are effective at reducing recidivism; much less is known about how effective deferred disposition is in specific cases, such as those involving domestic violence or sexual assault crimes.[7] To learn more about the use of deferred dispositions in Maine, and particularly in these types of cases, the Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) proposed and received funding for a study through the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Department of Justice (BJS grant 2018-86-CX-K010). This study was conducted with the cooperation of the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MECASA) and the Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV). This report summarizes the Maine SAC's findings from this study.

Methodology & Limitations

Data for this study were obtained from the Maine District Attorneys Technical Services (MEDATS),[8] and include variables related to deferred cases as well as prior and recidivating cases. Because the database is specific to Maine, any prior or recidivating cases that occurred elsewhere are not captured in this study. Analysis was limited to cases deferred between 2014 and 2019, cases that were closed, and cases involving defendants 18 years of age and older at time of deferral. Because individuals can be deferred more than once, some defendants appear in the dataset more than once.

*This dataset includes **18,357** aggregated, closed cases with deferred dispositions occurring between **2014 - 2019**. **Adult** (eighteen years of age or older) cases from all **eight** prosecutorial districts of Maine are included, with demographics such as age, **race/ethnicity, and gender**, and other descriptive information such as **offense type, severity, and length of deferral** for each case as well.*

The Maine SAC worked with the Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV) and the Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MECASA) to identify domestic violence and sexual assault offenses included within these data. Cases including one or more such offenses were then categorized as domestic violence or sexual assault cases. One limitation of these data is that in Maine, the primary charge in some domestic violence cases is a general offense, such as *assault*, rather than the more specific *domestic violence assault*. This suggests that some domestic violence cases may not have been categorized as such because the offenses with which a person is charged in cases involving domestic violence do not always relate exclusively to domestic violence. This is mediated to some degree by the method with which cases were classified; specifically, if any offense in a case was domestic violence in nature, the case was classified as such.

The analysis contained in this report includes descriptive analysis for deferral case variables along with prior and recidivating event variables. In addition, it includes logistic regression analysis to identify which attributes predict recidivism and to measure the impact of each attribute while holding other attributes constant. All analysis is presented graphically in the body of this report with brief summary descriptions. Logistic regression tables and additional statistical information can be found in Appendix B. Additional analysis by county can be found in Appendix C. This study was approved by the University of Southern Maine's Institutional Review Board.

Part I: Deferrals

The data summarized in this report include variables related to each offender, including gender, race/ethnicity, and age; identification of the court district that deferred the case; and a description of each offense along with its designated class. Offense descriptions were used to classify cases as domestic violence or sexual assault when appropriate and to identify cases involving a felony. This section of the report summarizes findings related to deferral cases, providing a snapshot of deferral in Maine over the past six years.

Time-frame

Records for this study spanned the years from 2014 to 2019. In order to be eligible for analysis, cases had to have been marked closed, and individuals had to have been adults (18 years of age or older) at the time of deferral. A total of 18,357 cases were eligible for analysis. Because cases from more recent years were less likely to have had time to close, the number of cases from these years is comparably smaller to the previous years. A scan of all records, including those deemed ineligible, shows that the use of deferred dispositions for these later years was in line with earlier years.

Eligible Deferrals

Year	Count
2014	3,453
2015	3,748
2016	3,902
2017	3,895
2018	2,829
2019	530
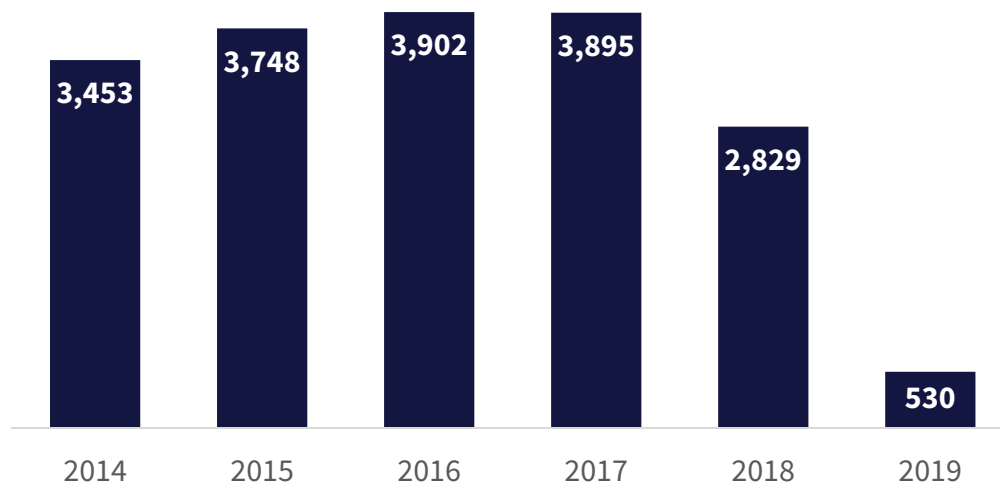
Time Deferred

Cases can be deferred for various lengths of time. On average, eligible cases were deferred for 11 months. A quarter of cases were deferred for 7 months, and three-quarters were deferred for 13 months.
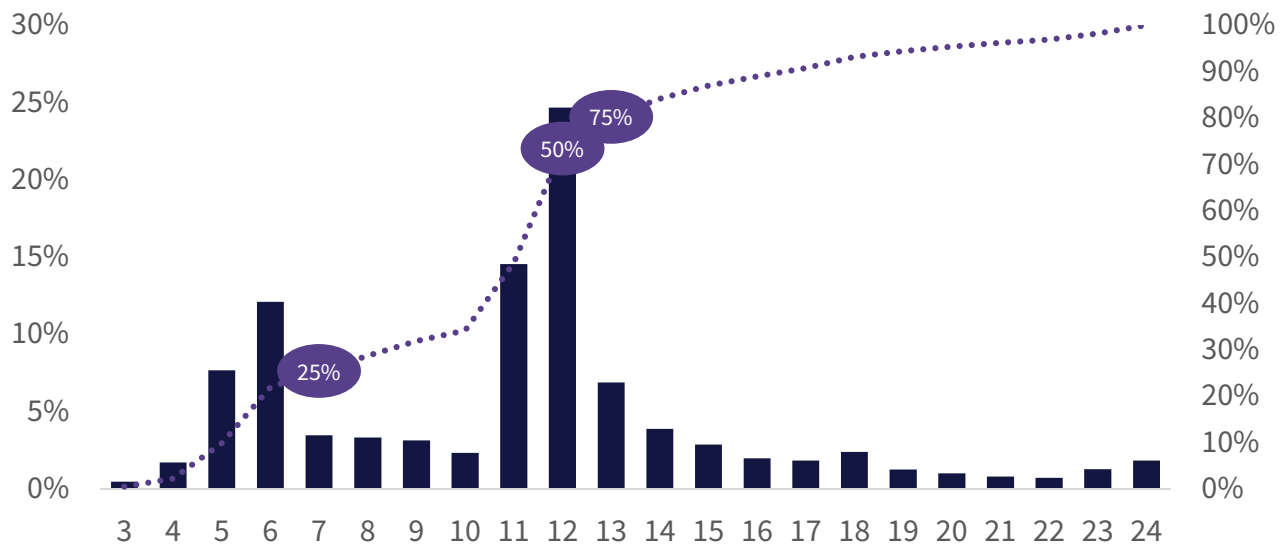
*Trimmed distribution

Court Districts

With 4,154 cases, District 1 had the highest number of deferrals in the state, while District 5 had the fewest, at 652. While these numbers show how each district is represented, they do not give an indication of how frequently judges within a particular district opt to use deferred dispositions. To accomplish this, rates were calculated using frequencies for 2017, the most recent year with a substantial number of closed cases, along with caseload statistics from the same year.[9] These rates put District 6 ahead of District 1; the number of cases deferred in Region 6 was 4.7% of its total caseload for the year. The lowest rate occurs in District 5, at just 0.6%. Additional district rates may be found in Appendix C.
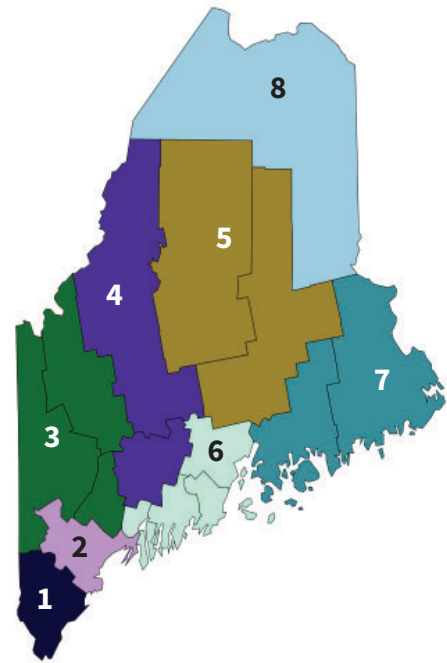
Deferred Disposition Cases, 2014-2019

District	Cases
(1) York	4,154
(2) Cumberland	3,613
(4) Kennebec & Somerset	2,957
(3) Androscoggin, Franklin, & Oxford	2,758
(6) Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, & Waldo	2,573
(7) Hancock & Washington	835
(8) Aroostook	815
(5) Penobscot & Piscataquis	652
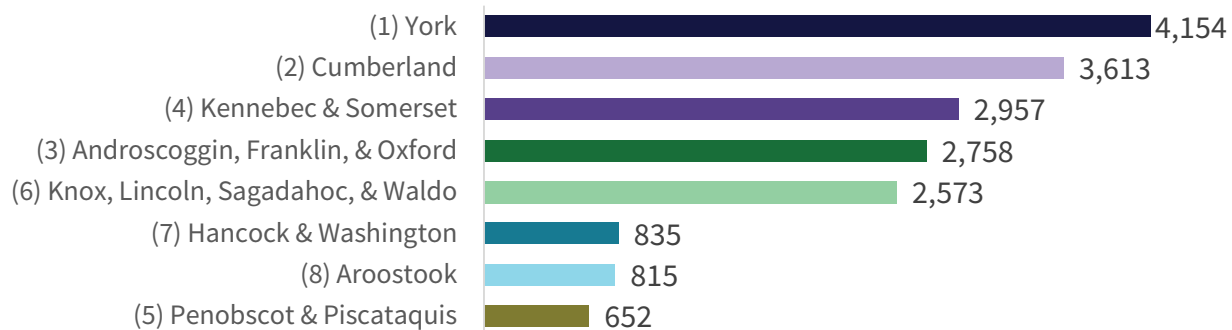
Deferred Cases as a Percentage of Caseload, 2017

District	Percentage
(6) Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, & Waldo	4.7%
(2) Cumberland	4.5%
(1) York	4.4%
(3) Androscoggin, Franklin, & Oxford	4.3%
(4) Kennebec & Somerset	3.7%
(8) Aroostook	3.1%
(7) Hancock & Washington	2.4%
(5) Penobscot & Piscataquis	0.6%

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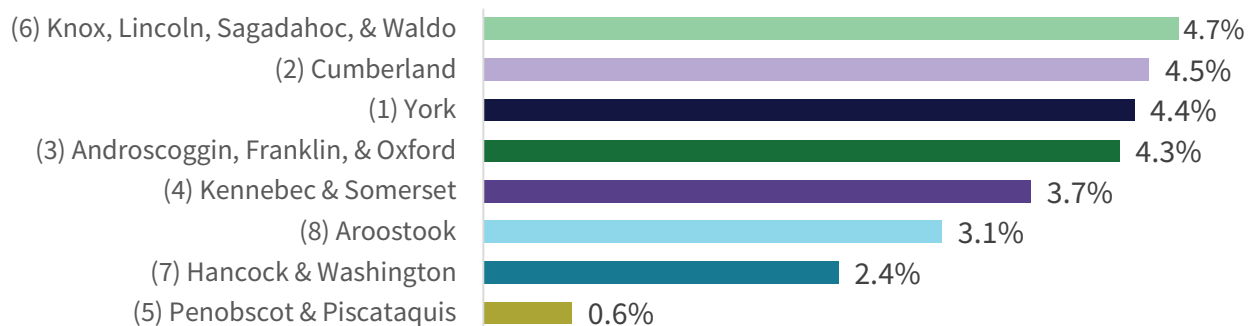
Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age

Just a little over a third of deferral cases, 36%, were female cases.

Male 64%	Female 36%

The majority of deferred individuals, 95%, were non-Hispanic Caucasians. The remaining 5% were other races/ethnicity or race was unknown.

Caucasian 94%	Other 5%	

The mean age for deferred persons was 34.2 and the median was 31.

32%	17%	14%	10%	7%	6%	6%	4%	4%
Ages 18-25	Ages 26-30	Ages 31-35	Ages 36-40	Ages 41-45	Ages 46-50	Ages 51-55	Ages 56-60	Ages ≥ 61
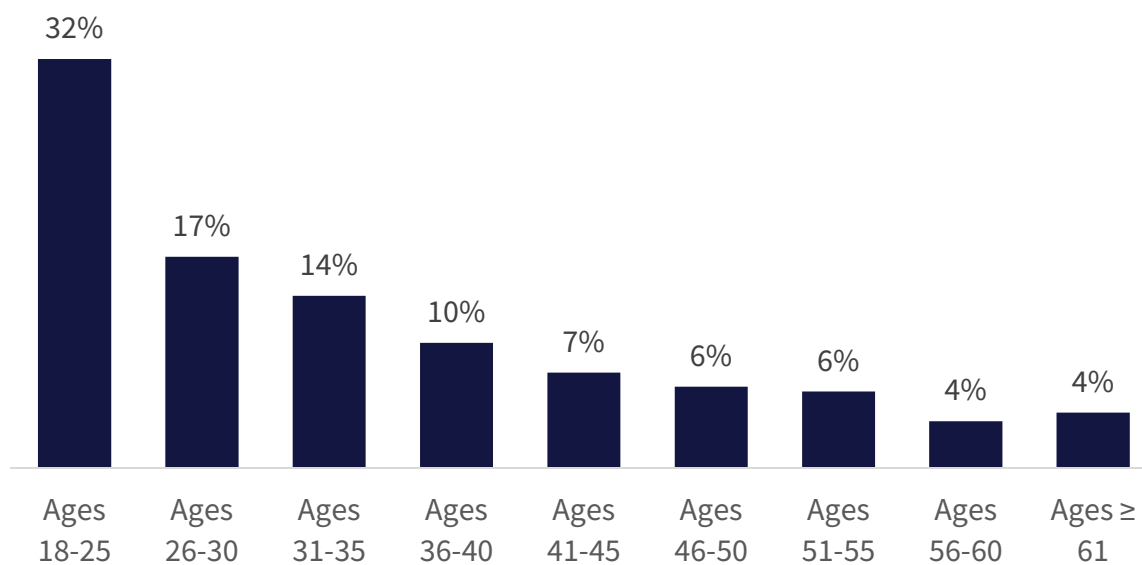
See Appendix C-1 to C-3 for district rates.

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Offense Descriptions

There were a total of 36,359 offenses represented in the deferral data—nearly twice as many as the number of cases due to cases with multiple offenses. On average, each case involved two offenses. Five specific offenses accounted for more than a third of these offenses (39%):

▶	Theft by unauthorized taking	11%
▶	Domestic violence assault	8%
▶	Criminal OUI	8%
▶	Unlawful possession of scheduled drugs	6%
▶	Operating after suspension	6%

See Appendix C-4 for district offenses and rates.

Domestic Violence

Slightly under one-fifth (19%) of all cases contained a domestic violence charge.[10] This rate varied slightly by gender, with 21% of male cases containing a domestic violence charge and 17% of female cases including one. The most frequently occurring domestic violence charge was domestic violence assault. This charge accounted for 70% of all domestic violence charges.

One or more
DV charges
19%

No DV charges
81%
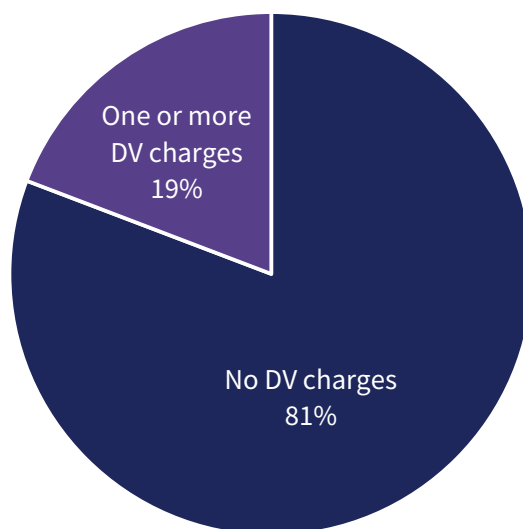
See Appendix C-5 for district rates.

Sexual Assault

A small percentage of all deferred disposition cases, 2%, included a sexual assault charge.[11] The most frequently occurring sexual assault charges were unlawful sexual contact (24%) and possession of sexually explicit materials (23%). Together, these accounted for 47% of all sexual assault charges in deferred disposition cases.

One or more SA charges
2%

No SA charges
98%
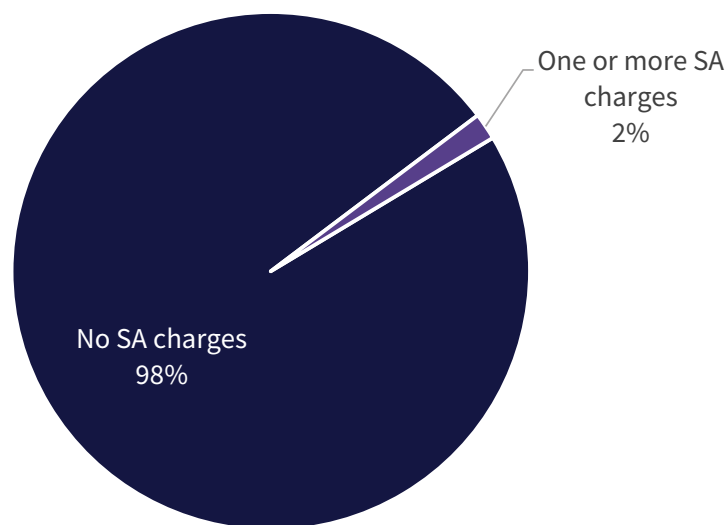
See Appendix C-6 for district rates.

Offense Severity

Cases varied in terms of severity. Some cases consisted of only civil offenses, others consisted of one or more misdemeanors, and some consisted of one or more felonies. Case severity is determined by the offense with the highest level of severity; thus, a case with a civil and a misdemeanor but no felonies is classified as a misdemeanor case. Overall, 22% of cases included one or more felonies.

This rate varied, however, depending on the type of case. Cases with a domestic violence offense were less likely to be felony cases, at 16%, while cases with a sexual assault offense were more likely to be felony cases, at 38%. Note here that the sexual assault and domestic violence offenses in a particular case did not need to be felonies; one offense in the case did, but in cases with multiple offenses it may not have been the sexual assault or domestic violence offense that was a felony.

	Non-felony	Felony
All cases (n=18,357)	78%	22%
Domestic violence (n=3,504)	84%	16%
Neither DV nor SA (n=14,547)	77%	23%
Sexual assault (n=284)	62%	38%

■ Non-felony ■ Felony
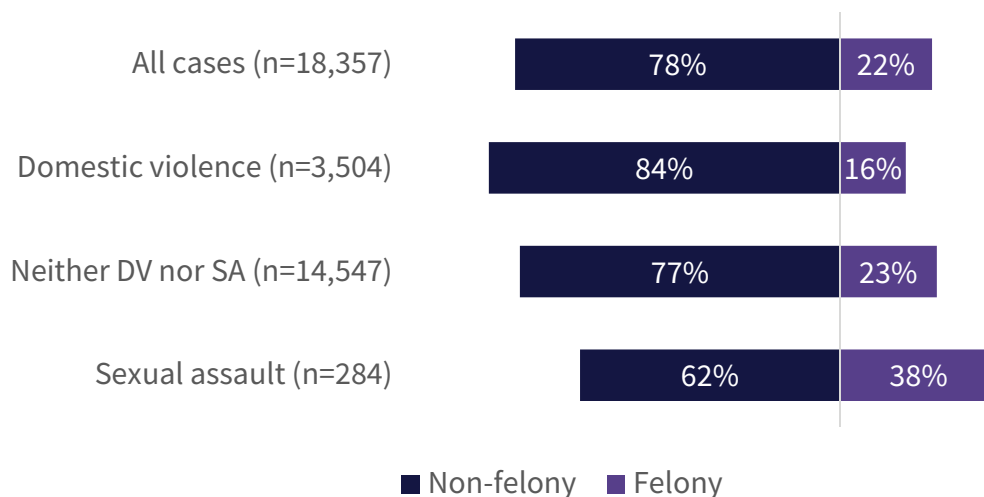
See Appendix C-7 for district rates.

Number of Offenses per Case

On average, cases had an average of 2.0 offenses, with a range of 1 to 55. Most cases (98%) had between 1 and 5 offenses. This value varied, however, depending on the type of case. Cases with a sexual assault offense had an average of 2.7 charges, cases with a domestic violence offense had an average of 2.2 charges, and cases with neither domestic violence nor sexual assault offenses had an average of 1.9 charges.

Category	Average
All cases (n=18,357)	2.0
Sexual assault (n=306)	2.7
Domestic violence (n=3,526)	2.2
Neither DV nor SA (n=14,547)	1.9

See Appendix C-8 for district rates.

Part II: Prior Cases

The data summarized in this report include information about prior cases, including a description of each offense and its designated class. These descriptions, as with deferral offenses, allowed for the classification of each case as having domestic violence or sexual assault offenses. It likewise made it possible to identify deferral cases in which there was a prior felony offense and to count the number of prior cases. This section of the report summarizes findings related to prior cases.

Prior Cases and Descriptions

Two-thirds of deferred individuals had prior cases recorded by a court in Maine. On average, deferred cases had 3.5 cases prior to deferral.

All Cases	No priors 33%	Priors 67%

Five offenses accounted for 38% of all prior offenses:

▶	Violation of condition of release	10%
▶	Operating after suspension	9%
▶	Theft by unauthorized taking	9%
▶	Assault	6%
▶	Criminal OUI	4%

Prior Case Severity

At 63%, the majority of deferred cases with prior cases involved prior misdemeanor cases. An additional third (33%) of deferred cases had prior felony cases. A small number had prior civil cases (3%), and a smaller number (n=5) had prior cases that were unclassified or otherwise classified.

≤1%
Other

3%
Civil

33%
Felony

63%
Misdemeanor
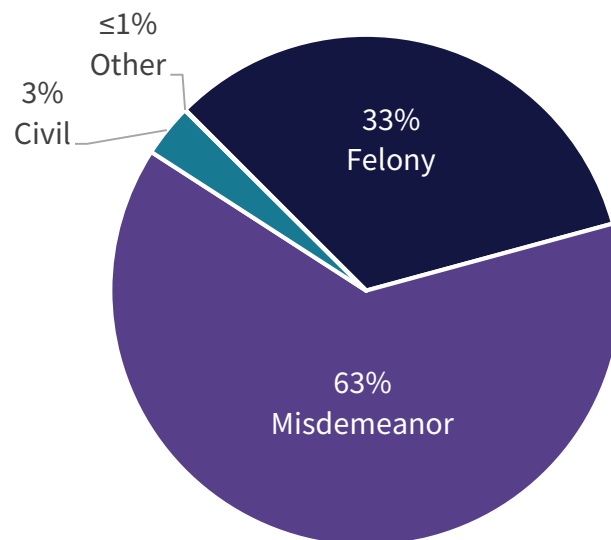
See Appendix C-9 for district rates.

Prior Domestic Violence Cases

Thirteen percent of deferral cases had prior cases involving domestic violence.

All Cases	No DV Prior 87%	DV prior(s) 13%
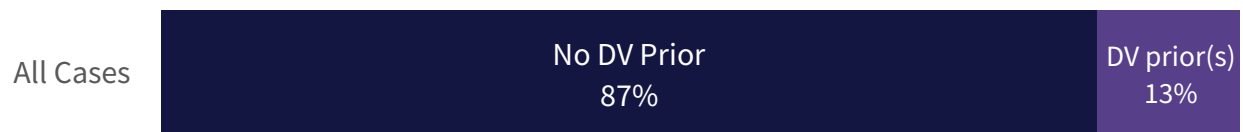
Five offenses accounted for 93% of all prior domestic violence offenses:

▶	Domestic violence assault	54%
▶	Violation of a protective order	24%
▶	Endangering the welfare of a child	6%
▶	Domestic violence terrorizing	6%
▶	Domestic violence criminal threatening	4%

See Appendix C-10 for district rates.

Domestic Violence Prior Severity

A little less than half the cases (47%) with prior domestic violence offenses had prior felonies. These felonies were not necessarily domestic violence felonies, however. In fact, most were not; 7% of cases with prior domestic violence offenses had prior domestic violence felonies. The remaining 40% had prior felonies that were not domestic violence.

DV prior, any offense   53%   47%

DV prior, DV offense   93%   7%

■ Non-felony   ■ Felony
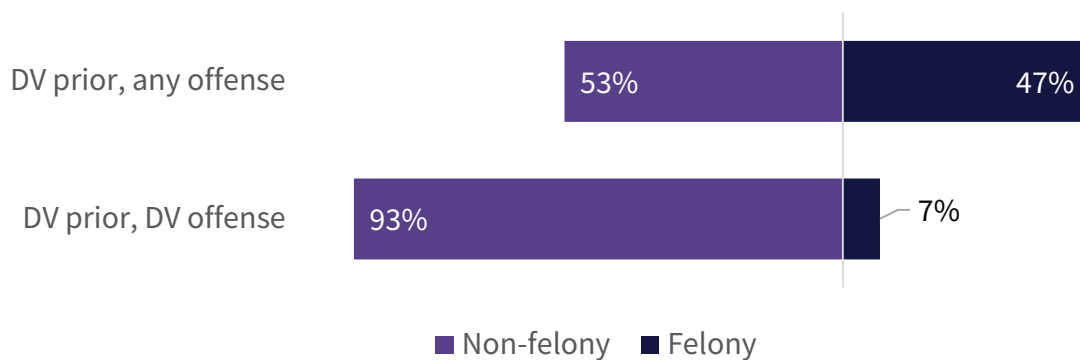
See Appendix C-11 for district rates.

Prior Sexual Assault Cases

Three percent (n=532) of the deferral cases in the dataset had prior sexual assault offenses.

All Cases	No SA prior 97%	SA prior(s) 3%

Five offenses accounted for 86% of all sexual assault offenses:

▶ Gross sexual assault	28%
▶ Unlawful sexual contact	27%
▶ Indecent conduct	13%
▶ Sexual abuse of a minor	9%
▶ Unlawful sexual touching	9%

See Appendix C-12 for district rates.

Sexual Assault Prior Severity

Over three-quarters of the cases (79%) with prior sexual assault offenses had prior felonies. These felonies were not necessarily sexual assault felonies. Fifty-nine percent of cases with prior sexual assault offenses had prior sexual assault felonies. The remaining 20% had prior felonies that were not sexual assault.

	Non-felony	Felony
SA prior, any offense	21%	79%
SA prior, SA offense	41%	59%

■ Non-felony ■ Felony
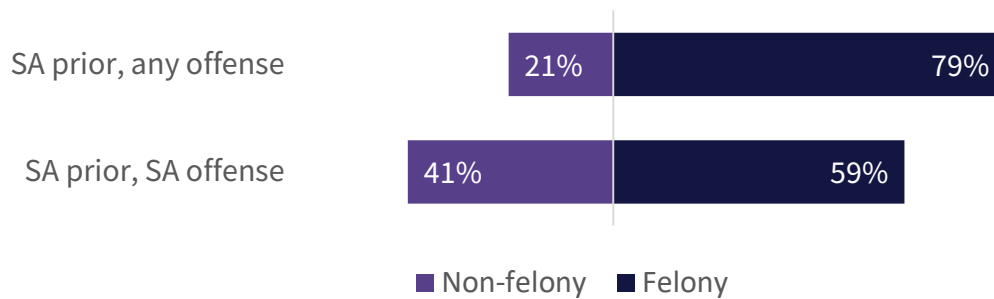
See Appendix C-13 for district rates.

Part III: Recidivism

This data summarized in this report include information about recidivating offenses, including a description of each offense and its designated class. These descriptions allowed for the classification of each case as having domestic violence or sexual assault recidivism. It likewise made it possible to identify deferral cases in which there was felony recidivism and to count the number of recidivism cases. This section of the report looks at offenses occurring after deferral, providing an overview of recidivism.

Recidivism Offenses

Almost half of all deferred cases (49%) had subsequent cases. On average, deferral cases had 1.4 subsequent cases or recidivating events.

All Cases	Did not recidivate 51%	Recidivated 49%

Five offenses accounted for 49% of all recidivating offenses:

▶	Violation of conditional release	24%
▶	Theft by unauthorized taking	9%
▶	Operating after suspension	7%
▶	Unlawful possession of scheduled drugs	5%
▶	Domestic violence assault	4%

See Appendix C-14 for district rates.

Recidivism Severity

At 68%, the majority of cases with recidivating offenses had recidivating misdemeanor offenses. An additional 30% of cases with recidivating offenses had felonies. A small proportion had civils (2%), and a smaller proportion (<1%) were unclassified or otherwise classified.
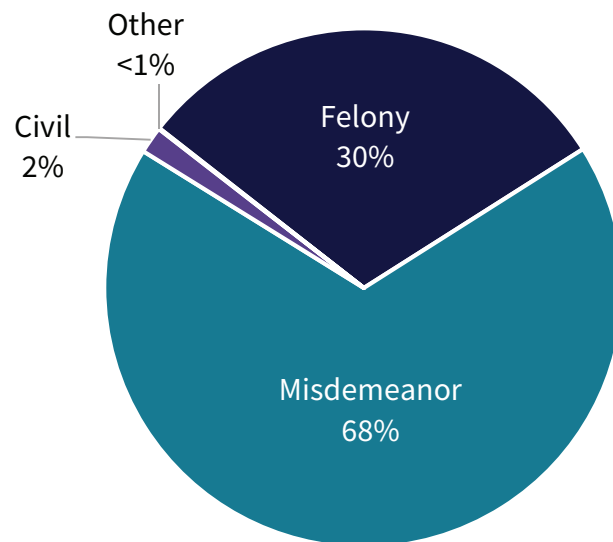
See Appendix C-15 for district rates.

Domestic Violence Recidivism

Eleven percent of all deferral cases contained in the dataset had recidivism that was classified as domestic violence (n=1,963).

All Cases	No DV recidivism 89%	DV recidivism 11%
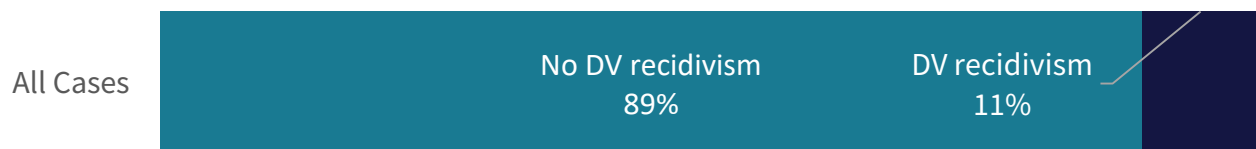
Five offenses accounted for 93% of all domestic violence recidivism:

▶	Domestic violence assault	54%
▶	Violation of a protective order	23%
▶	Domestic violence terrorizing	6%
▶	Domestic violence criminal threatening	6%
▶	Endangering the welfare of a child	5%

See Appendix C-16 for district rates.

Domestic Violence Recidivism Severity

Forty-three percent of cases with domestic violence recidivism had felony recidivism. These felonies were not necessarily domestic violence felonies, however. In fact, most were not; 17% of cases with domestic violence recidivism had domestic violence felonies (n=337). The remaining 26% had felony recidivism that was not domestic violence (n=516).

DV recidivism, any offense   57%   43%

DV recidivism, DV offense   83%   17%

■ Non-felony   ■ Felony
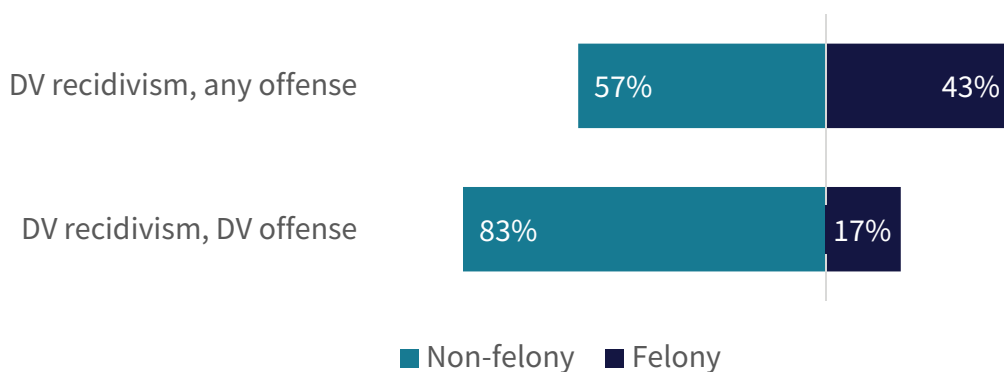
See Appendix C-17 for district rates.

Sexual Assault Recidivism

Only one percent of all deferral cases had recidivism that was classified as sexual assault (n=240).

All Cases	No SA recidivism 99%	SA recidivism 1%

Three offenses accounted for 61% of all sexual assault recidivism:

▶ Indecent conduct	25%
▶ Gross sexual assault	19%
▶ Unlawful sexual contact	17%

See Appendix C-18 for district rates.

Sexual Assault Recidivism Severity

Almost two-thirds (63%) of cases with sexual assault recidivism had felony recidivism. The felonies were not necessarily sexual assault felonies, however. Thirty-seven percent of cases with sexual assault recidivism had sexual assault felonies (n=88). The remaining 26% had felony recidivism that was not sexual assault.

SA recidivism, any offense   38%   63%

SA recidivism, SA offense   63%   37%

■ Non-felony ■ Felony
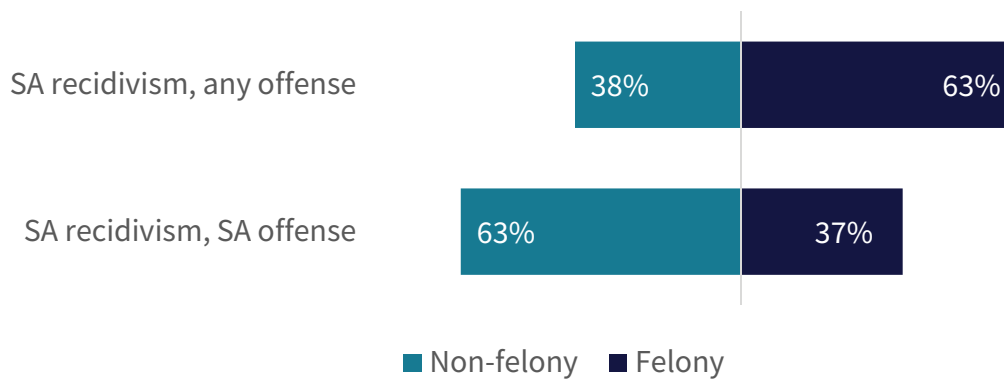
See Appendix C-19 for district rates.

Part IV: Making Connections

Using logistic regression, recidivism was analyzed in terms of both deferral case attributes and prior cases in order to identify attributes that predict recidivism. Because recidivism was predicted by different attributes for males and females, they were analyzed separately. Furthermore, because different attributes predict domestic violence and sexual assault recidivism, these specific types of recidivism were likewise analyzed separately. The number of cases in which there was sexual assault recidivism was relatively small (n=240) and smaller yet for females (n=39), eliminating the possibility of analyzing females separately for this population.

This section of the report identifies connections between deferral and prior offense attributes, summarized in previous sections of this report, and recidivism. It includes five subsections: recidivism in general among males, recidivism in general among females, domestic violence recidivism among males, domestic violence recidivism among females, and sexual assault recidivism among males.

(Note: Logistic regression tables can be found in Appendix B)

Recidivism in General, Males

PROSECUTORIAL DISTRICT

The prosecutorial district in which a case was charged has a small impact on whether males recidivate. While controlling for other variables, 61% of males from District 5 can be expected to recidivate, though it should be noted that District 5 had the fewest number of deferred dispositions. This rate is statistically significantly different from six of the remaining seven districts, as shown by error bars.[12]

District	Rate
District 4	47%
District 7	48%
District 3	48%
District 6	52%
District 1	52%
District 2	53%
District 8	59%
District 5	61%
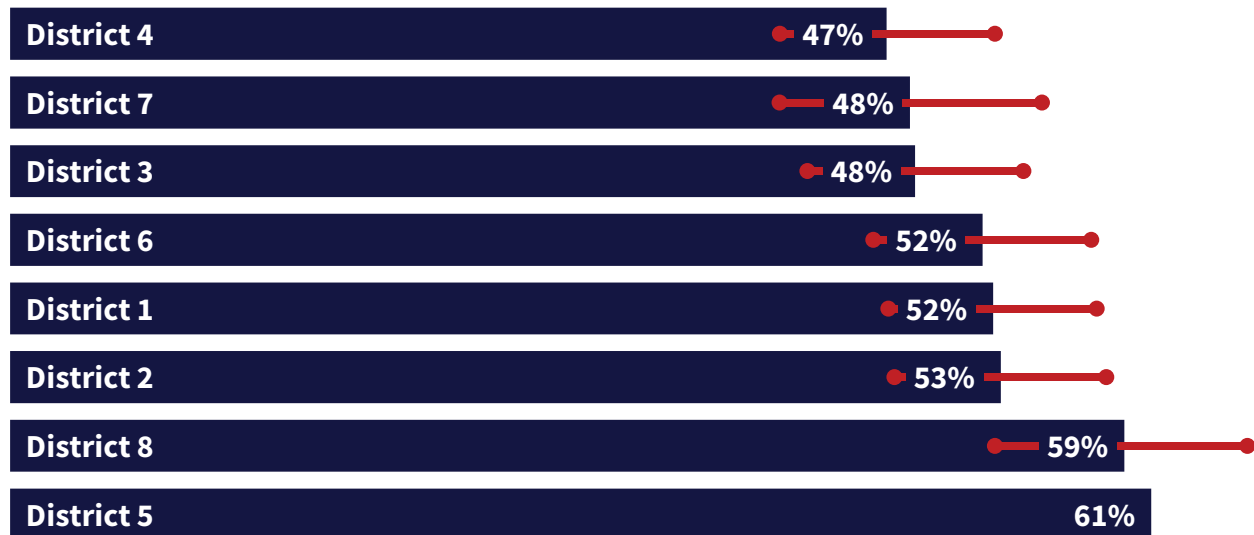
AGE

Across the state, younger males are more likely to recidivate than older males. While controlling for other variables, 59% of those age 18 to 29 can be expected to recidivate, compared to 31% of those age 60 and older.

Age	Rate
Age ≥60	31%
Age 50-59	38%
Age 40-49	45%
Age 30-39	51%
Age 18-29	59%
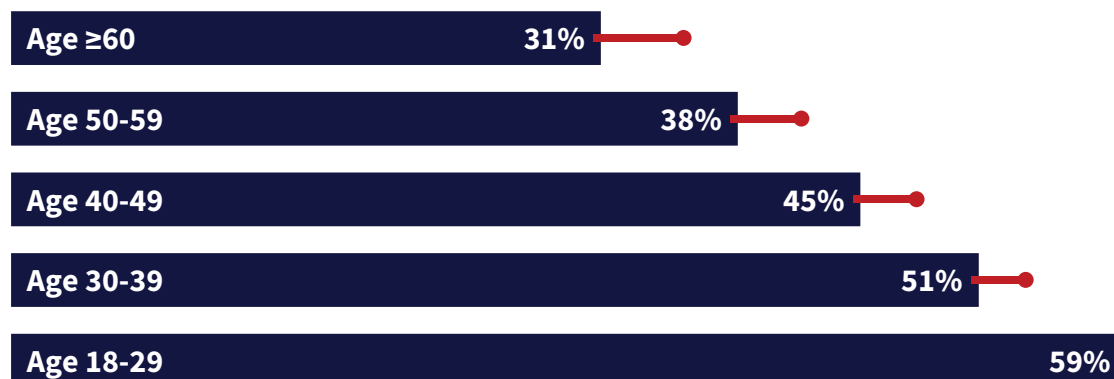
Recidivism in General, Males

RACE/ETHNICITY

Deferred males of color were more likely to recidivate than white males. While controlling for other variables, 51% of white males can be expected to recidivate, compared to 57% of males of color.

White	**51%**
Person of color	**57%**

PRIOR CASES

Males with prior cases were more likely to recidivate. While controlling for other variables, 27% of males with no prior cases can be expected to recidivate, compared to 62% of males with prior cases.

No prior	**27%**
Prior(s)	**62%**

FELONIES

Males deferred with felony offenses were more likely to recidivate than males deferred with non-felony offenses. While controlling for other variables, 50% of those deferred with non felonies can be expected to recidivate, compared to 55% of those deferred with felonies.

Non-felony	**50%**
Felony	**55%**

Recidivism in General, Males

PRIOR FELONY CASES

Clearly the presence of prior cases influences recidivism as does being deferred with a felony, but there are attributes related to prior cases that influence it further, such as the presence of a prior felony case. While controlling for other variables, 58% of males with prior non felony cases can be expected to recidivate, compared to 72% of males with prior felony cases.

Non-felony prior	58%
Felony prior	72%

PRIOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

Males with prior cases involving domestic violence are more likely to recidivate than males with other types of prior cases. While controlling for other variables, 61% of males with non-domestic violence related types of prior cases can be expected to recidivate, compared with 71% of males with prior domestic violence cases.

Non-DV prior	61%
DV prior	71%

PRIOR JUVENILE CASES

Males with prior juvenile cases are more likely to recidivate than males with prior non-juvenile cases. While controlling for other variables, 60% of males with prior non-juvenile cases can be expected to recidivate, compared with 71% of males with prior juvenile cases.

Non-juvenile prior	60%
Juvenile prior	71%

Recidivism in General, Females

PROSECUTORIAL DISTRICT

District has a small impact on whether females recidivate. While controlling for other variables, 57% of females from District 5 can be expected to recidivate—the highest rate, while 37% of females from District 7 can be expected to recidivate—the lowest rate.

District	Rate
District 7	37%
District 6	42%
District 4	44%
District 3	44%
District 2	45%
District 1	45%
District 8	48%
District 5	57%

AGE
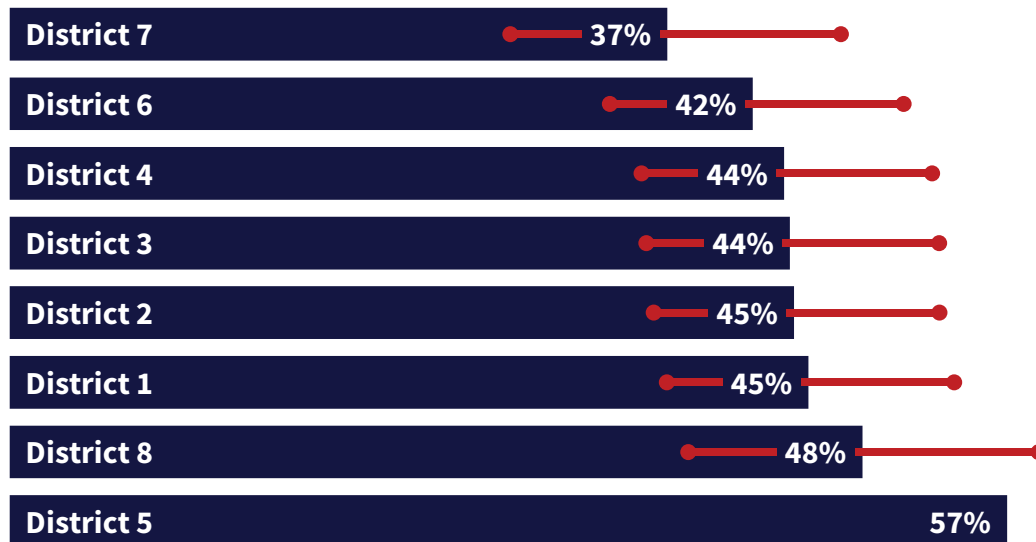
Younger females are more likely to recidivate than older females. While controlling for other variables, 48% of females aged 18 to 39 can be expected to recidivate, compared to 41% of females aged 40 to 49.[13]

Age	Rate
Age ≥50	31%
Age 40 to 49	41%
Age 18 to 39	48%

Recidivism in General, Females

PRIOR CASES

Females with prior cases were more likely to recidivate. While controlling for other variables, 25% of females with no prior cases can be expected to recidivate, compared to 59% of females with prior cases.

No prior	25%
Prior(s)	59%

FELONIES

Females deferred with felony offenses were more likely to recidivate than females deferred with non-felony offenses. While controlling for other variables, 44% of females deferred with non-felonies can be expected to recidivate, compared to 48% of females deferred with felonies.

Non-felony	44%
Felony	48%

PRIOR FELONY CASES

Clearly the presence of prior cases influences recidivism as does being deferred with a felony, but there are attributes related to prior cases that influence it further, such as the presence of a prior felony case. While controlling for other variables, 56% of females with prior non-felony cases can be expected to recidivate, compared to 71% of females with prior felony cases.

Non-felony prior	56%
Felony prior	71%

Recidivism in General, Females

PRIOR JUVENILE CASES

Females with prior juvenile cases are more likely to recidivate than females with prior non juvenile cases. While controlling for other variables, 59% of females with prior non-juvenile cases can be expected to recidivate, compared to 66% of females with prior juvenile cases.

Non-juvenile prior	**59%**
Juvenile prior	**66%**

PRIOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

Females with prior domestic violence cases are more likely to recidivate than females with other types of prior cases. While controlling for other variables, 58% of females with prior non-domestic violence cases can be expected to recidivate, compared to 70% of females with prior domestic violence cases.

DV prior	**70%**
Non-DV prior	**58%**

PRIOR SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

Females with prior cases involving sexual assault are more likely to recidivate than females with other types of prior cases. While controlling for other variables, 60% of females with prior non-sexual assault cases can be expected to recidivate, compared to 87% of females with prior sexual assault cases. It bears mentioning that the cohort of females with prior sexual assault cases was small—out of 4,007 cases involving females with prior cases, only 57 cases contained prior sexual assault cases.

SA prior	**87%**
Non-SA prior	**60%**

Domestic Violence Recidivism, Males

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & PRIOR CASES

Males deferred with domestic violence offenses are more likely to recidivate with a domestic violence offense than males deferred with other types of offenses, but these rates vary further depending on whether the male had prior cases. In essence, there is an interaction between domestic violence offenses and prior cases that must be considered in predicting domestic violence recidivism. While controlling for other variables, 3% of males deferred with non-domestic violence cases and no prior cases can be expected to recidivate with a domestic violence offense, compared to 10% of males deferred with domestic violence cases and no prior cases, 13% of males deferred with non-domestic violence cases and no prior cases, and 23% of males deferred with domestic violence cases and prior cases.

Non-DV case, no prior	3%
DV case, no prior	10%
Non-DV case, prior	13%
DV case, prior	23%

AGE

Younger males are more likely to recidivate with a domestic violence offense than older males. While controlling for other variables, 13% of those age 20 can be expected to recidivate with a domestic violence offense, compared to 11% of those age 30, 9% of those age 40, 8% of those age 50, and 6% of those age 60.

Age 20	13%
Age 30	11%
Age 40	9%
Age 50	8%
Age 60	6%
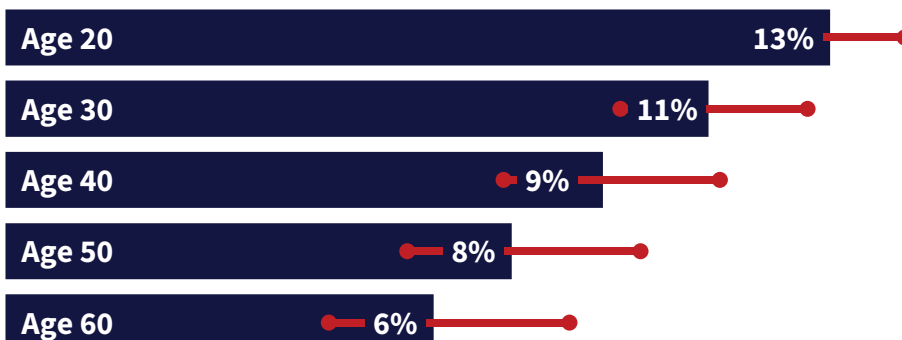
Domestic Violence Recidivism, Males

RACE/ETHNICITY

Deferred males of color are more likely to recidivate with a domestic violence offense than white males. While controlling for other variables, 10% of white males can be expected to recidivate with a domestic violence offense, compared to 14% of males of color.

POC	**14%**
White	10%
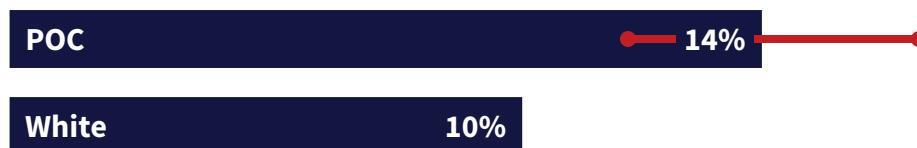
PROSECUTORIAL DISTRICT

Males deferred in District 7 (Hancock & Washington) are less likely to recidivate with a domestic violence offense than males deferred in other districts. While controlling for other variables, 7% of males deferred in District 7 can be expected to recidivate with a domestic violence offense, compared to 10% of males deferred elsewhere.

Other districts	**10%**
District 7	**7%**

Domestic Violence Recidivism, Females

PRIOR CASES

Females with prior offenses are more likely to recidivate with a domestic violence offense than those with no prior cases. While controlling for other variables, 3% of females with no prior cases can be expected to recidivate with domestic violence offenses, compared to 10% of females with prior cases.

No prior	**3%**

Prior(s)	**10%**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

Females deferred with domestic violence cases are more likely to recidivate with a domestic violence offense than females deferred with other types of cases. While controlling for other variables, 5% of females deferred with non-domestic violence cases can be expected to recidivate with a domestic violence offense, compared to 11% of females deferred with a domestic violence case.

Non-DV	**5%**

DV	**11%**

Domestic Violence Recidivism, Females

AGE

Younger females are more likely to recidivate with a domestic violence offense than older females. While controlling for other variables, 8% of those age 20 can be expected to recidivate with a domestic violence offense, compared to 7% of those age 30, 5% of those age 40, 4% of those age 50, and 3% of those age 60.
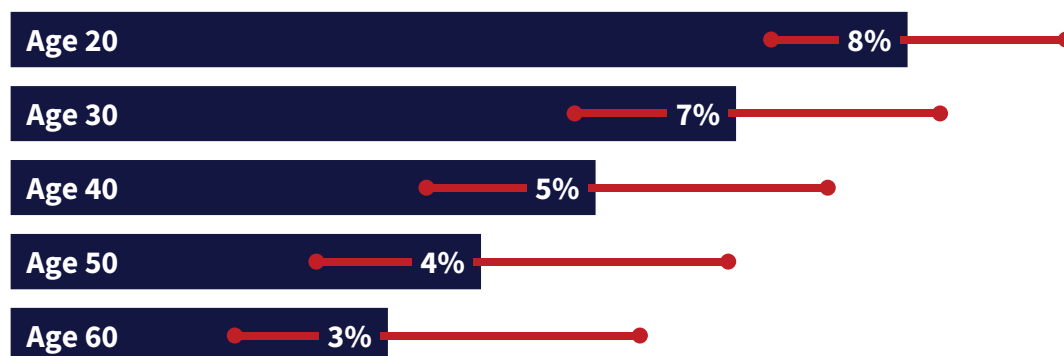
Age 20	8%
Age 30	7%
Age 40	5%
Age 50	4%
Age 60	3%

DISTRICT

District has an impact on whether females recidivate with domestic violence offenses. While controlling for other variables, 10% of females from District 8 can be expected to recidivate with a domestic violence offense—the highest rate, while 5% of females from District 6 can be expected to recidivate with a domestic violence offense—the lowest rate.

District 6	5%
District 4	5%
District 5	6%
District 3	6%
District 2	6%
District 7	7%
District 1	7%
District 8	10%
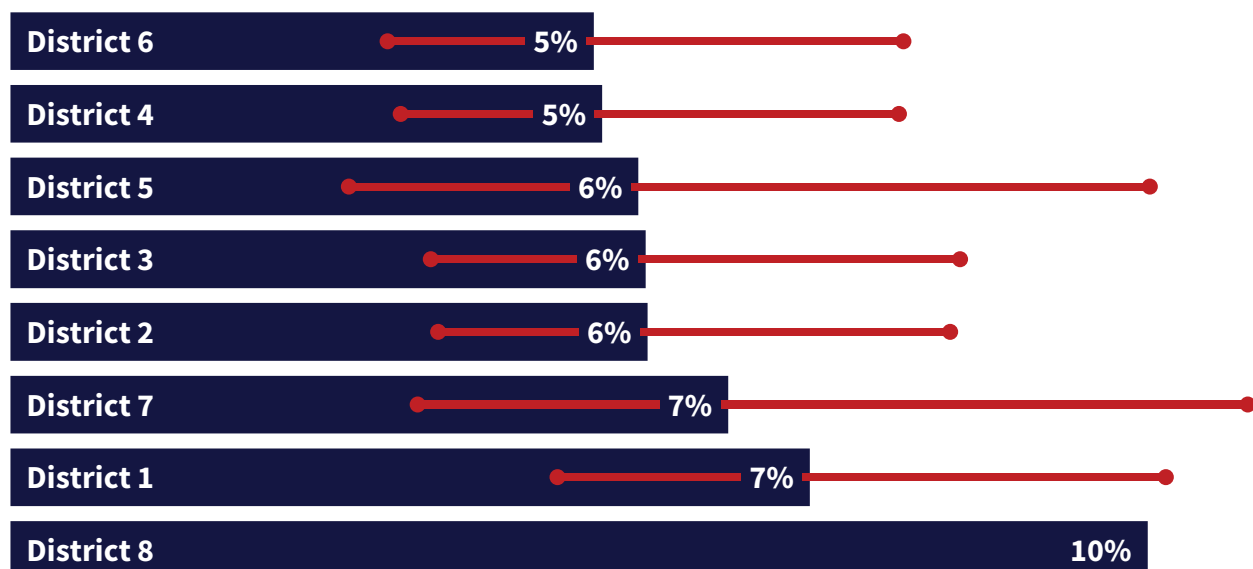
Sexual Assault Recidivism, Males

SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

Males deferred with sexual assault offenses are more likely to recidivate with a sexual assault offense than those with other types of offenses. While controlling for other variables, 1.3% of males deferred with no sexual assault offenses can be expected to recidivate with a sexual assault offense, compared to 5.9% of those deferred with sexual assault offenses.

Non-SA 1.3%

SA 5.9%

AGE & PRIOR CASES

Younger males were more likely to recidivate with sexual assault offenses, but there is an interaction between age and prior cases, thus rates vary further depending on whether the male had prior cases. While controlling for other variables, 0.5% of older males (aged 24 and older) with prior cases can be expected to recidivate with a sexual assault offense. The expected rate rises to 1.6% for younger males (aged 18 to 23) with no prior cases as well as for older males (aged 24 and older) with prior cases. The expected rate for younger males (aged 18 to 23) with prior cases rises yet again to 2.1%.

Prior(s), age 18-23 2.1%

Prior(s), age ≥24 1.6%

No prior, age 18-23 1.6%

No prior, age ≥24 0.5%
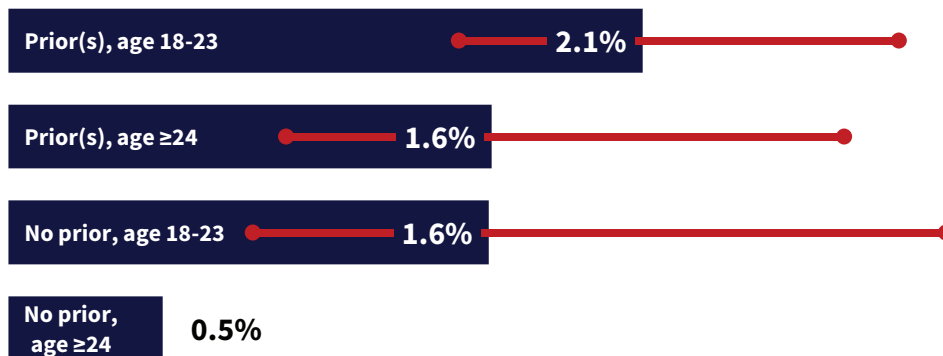
Sexual Assault Recidivism, Males

RACE/ETHNICITY

Males of color were more likely to recidivate with sexual assault offenses than white males. While controlling for other variables, 1.3% of white males can be expected to recidivate, compared to 2.7% of males of color.

White	1.3%
POC	2.7%

PROSECUTORIAL DISTRICT

District has an impact on whether males recidivate with sexual assault offenses. While controlling for other variables, 4.1% of those from District 5 can be expected to recidivate. This rate is statistically significantly higher than each of the remaining districts.

D 7	0.4%
District 2	1.2%
District 4	1.2%
District 8	1.3%
District 1	1.4%
District 3	1.5%
District 6	1.8%
District 5	4.1%
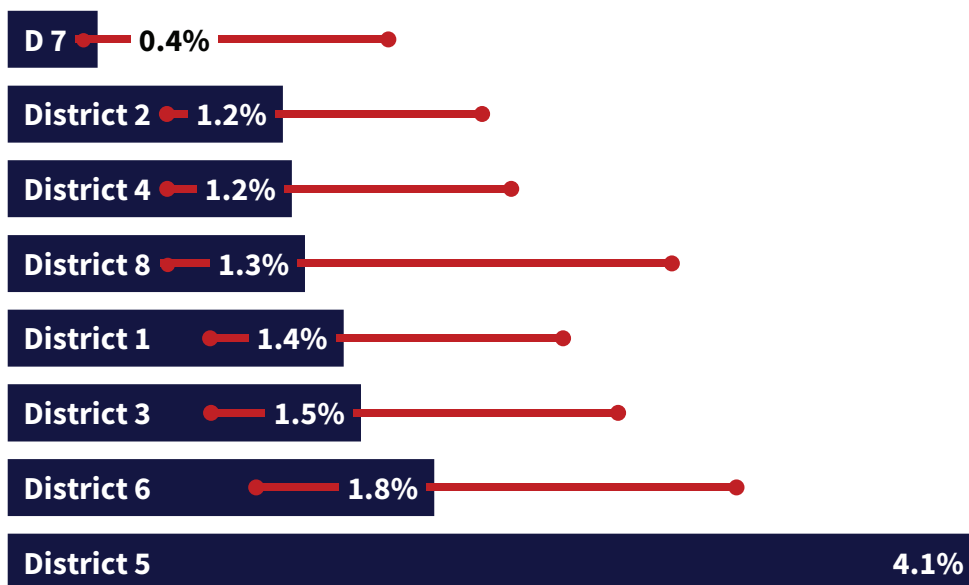
Summary

The findings from this study show that those deferred with domestic violence and sexual assault offenses are more likely to recidivate than those with other types of offenses. This is true for recidivism in general, for domestic violence recidivism, and sexual assault recidivism. Deferred dispositions are less effective when used with domestic violence and sexual assault offenders; they are a higher-risk population.

What is not known from this study is how the recidivism rates of these high-risk deferred populations compare to the rates of similar high-risk populations who are sentenced to a period of confinement or probation. In other words, what is the effect of deferred disposition compared to other sanctions? Comparing these two groups would disclose how effective deferred dispositions are in cases involving domestic violence and sexual assault.

If domestic violence and sexual assault offenders who are deferred have lower recidivism rates than domestic violence and sexual assault offenders who receive other sentences, that would be an argument for the continued use of deferred dispositions with this high-risk group. In any case, however, the higher rates of recidivism for this high-risk group relative to other offenders clearly argue for more monitoring/supervision when deferred dispositions are used with them.

Also, while recidivism is the typical measure in criminal justice research for the effectiveness of a given intervention, it should not be the sole measure. Domestic violence and sexual assault are personal offenses and, as such, have personal victims. Victims' perceptions of the appropriateness and effectiveness of deferred dispositions should be examined and considered as well. The Maine SAC is currently working to discover how deferred dispositions impact victim satisfaction, perceptions of safety, and well-being in cases of domestic violence and sexual assault. The findings from this study will be reported separately.

References

[1] Mueller-Smith, M. & Schnepel, K.T. (2016). Avoiding convictions: Regression discontinuity evidence on court defers for first-time offenders. IZA Institute of Labor Economics. *http://ftp.iza.org/dp10409.pdf*

[2] Boots, D.P. Wareham, J., Bartula, A. & Canas, R. (2016). A comparison of the batterer intervention program with alternative court dispositions on 12-month recidivism. *Violence Against Women, 22*(9), 1134-1157.

[3] Colgate, Love, M. (2009). Alternatives to conviction: Deferred adjudication as a way of avoiding collateral consequences. *Federal Sentencing Reporter, 22*(1), 6-16.

[4] Holder, R. L., & Daly, K. (2018). Sequencing justice: A longitudinal study of justice goals of domestic violence victims. British Journal of Criminology, 58(4), 787-804. *https://doi:10.1093/bjc/azx046*

[5] Alliance for Safety and Justice. *http://allianceforsafetyandjustice.org/CrimeSurvivorsSpeak*

[6] Colgate, Love, M. (2009). Alternatives to conviction: Deferred adjudication as a way of avoiding collateral consequences. *Federal Sentencing Reporter, 22*(1), 6-16.

[7] Boots, D.P. Wareham, J., Bartula, A. & Canas, R. (2016). A comparison of the batterer intervention program with alternative court dispositions on 12-month recidivism. *Violence Against Women, 22*(9), 1134-1157.

[8] All eight district attorney offices in Maine submit their data electronically to this database, which is housed in Augusta.

[9] Caseload statistics were obtained online, from *https://www.courts.maine.gov/about/reports-data.html*

[10] Please see Appendix A for a full list of charges that were classified as domestic violence.

[11] Please see Appendix B for a full list of charges that were classified as sexual assault.

[12] Logistic regression requires a reference group. In this graphic, District 5 is the reference group. All other districts are compared to the reference group to determine whether there is a statistically significant difference between them in terms of recidivism. Logistic regression supplies a point estimate for each district; this is the percentage that appears on each bar. Because these are expected rates, a confidence interval is also supplied, to show the range within which we can be reasonably certain the actual rate falls. Confidence intervals are depicted by error bars in each graphic. The confidence interval for District 4 is 41% to 52%. Because this range does not include the point estimate for District 5 (61%), we conclude that these two districts are statistically significantly different from one another in terms of male recidivism.

[13] More age categories were tested for significance but none was found.

Appendix A

The following list is not a comprehensive account of all domestic violence and sexual assault offenses; rather, it is an inventory of the offenses that appear in this study's data records.

Domestic Violence
Criminal restraint by a parent
Domestic violence assault
Domestic violence assault on a child less than six years old
Domestic violence criminal threatening
Domestic violence criminal threatening with a dangerous weapon
Domestic violence reckless conduct
Domestic violence reckless conduct with a dangerous weapon
Domestic violence stalking
Domestic violence terrorizing
Domestic violence terrorizing with a dangerous weapon
Endangering the welfare of a child
Endangering the welfare of a dependent person
Domestic violence assault
Domestic violence criminal threatening
Domestic violence reckless conduct
Endangering the welfare of a child
Violation of a protective order
Violation of protection from abuse

Sexual Assault
Aggravated promotion of prostitution
Aggravated sex trafficking
Dissemination of sexually explicit material
Engaging a prostitute
Engaging in prostitution
Gross sexual assault
Indecent conduct
Possession of sexually explicit materials
Promotion of prostitution
Sex trafficking
Sexual abuse of a minor
Sexual exploitation of a minor
Sexual misconduct with a child
Solicitation of a child to commit a prohibited act
Unauthorized dissemination of certain private images
Unlawful sexual contact
Unlawful sexual touching
Visual sexual aggression against a child

Appendix B

Logistic Regression for Recidivism in General, Males

Independent Variables	ß	s.e.	Sig.	Exp(ß)
Person of color	0.249	0.092	0.007	1.282
District 1	-0.343	0.114	0.003	0.709
District 2	-0.326	0.116	0.005	0.721
District 3	-0.509	0.118	0.000	0.601
District 4	-0.570	0.118	0.000	0.565
District 6	-0.365	0.119	0.002	0.694
District 7	-0.520	0.144	0.000	0.594
District 8	-0.059	0.143	0.678	0.942
Felony	0.188	0.048	0.000	1.207
Prior case	1.465	0.047	0.000	4.328
Ages 30 to 39	-0.315	0.051	0.000	0.730
Ages 40 to 49	-0.565	0.061	0.000	0.569
Ages 50 to 59	-0.831	0.071	0.000	0.436
Ages 60 and up	-1.150	0.100	0.000	0.317
Tracking time (time from deferral start to query)	0.017	0.001	0.000	1.017
Constant	-1.030	0.126	0.000	0.357

Nagelkerke R^2=0.192, X^2(15)=1799.5, p<0.001 and classifies 66.9% of cases correctly

Note: Additional variable tested but not found to be statistically significantly associated with general recidivism was *offense count*.

Logistic Regression for Recidivism in General, Males With Prior Cases

Independent Variables	ß	s.e.	Sig.	Exp(ß)
Felony	0.112	0.056	0.045	1.119
Prior felony case	0.627	0.054	0.000	1.871
Prior DV case	0.460	0.062	0.000	1.585
Prior juvenile case	0.493	0.068	0.000	1.637
Age 30 to 39	0.261	0.114	0.022	1.298
Age 40 to 49	-0.244	0.062	0.000	0.783
Age 50 to 59	-0.393	0.077	0.000	0.675
Age 60 and up	-0.765	0.089	0.000	0.465
Tracking time (time from deferral start to query)	-1.008	0.127	0.000	0.365
Constant	0.019	0.001	0.000	1.019

Nagelkerke R^2=0.121, X^2(10)=760.5, p<0.001 and classifies 65.0% of cases correctly

Logistic Regression for Recidivism in General, Females

Independent Variables	ß	s.e.	Sig.	Exp(ß)
District 1	-0.454	0.169	0.007	0.635
District 2	-0.487	0.169	0.004	0.615
District 3	-0.496	0.174	0.004	0.609
District 4	-0.510	0.172	0.003	0.601
District 6	-0.582	0.176	0.001	0.559
District 7	-0.785	0.207	0.000	0.456
District 8	-0.330	0.206	0.109	0.719
Felony	0.173	0.069	0.011	1.189
Prior case	1.477	0.058	0.000	4.381
Ages 40 to 49	-0.286	0.074	0.000	0.751
Ages 50 and up	-0.698	0.084	0.000	0.498
Tracking time (time from deferral start to query)	0.012	0.002	0.000	1.013
Constant	-1.027	0.180	0.000	0.358

Nagelkerke R^2=0.191, $X^2(12)$=1013.1, $p<0.001$ and classifies 67.2% of cases correctly

Note: Additional variables tested but not found to be statistically significantly associated with general recidivism were *race/ethnicity* and *offense count*.

Logistic Regression for Recidivism in General, Females With Prior Cases

Independent Variables	ß	s.e.	Sig.	Exp(ß)
Felony	0.149	0.080	0.064	1.160
Prior felony case	0.638	0.082	0.000	1.893
Prior juvenile case	0.299	0.098	0.002	1.349
Prior DV case	0.530	0.093	0.000	1.698
Prior SA case	1.456	0.439	0.001	4.287
Age (continuous)	-0.020	0.003	0.000	0.980
Tracking time (time from deferral start to query)	0.013	0.002	0.000	1.013
Constant	0.217	0.150	0.148	1.242

Nagelkerke R^2=0.086, $X^2(7)$=264.8, $p<0.001$ and classifies 62.5% of cases correctly

Logistic Regression for Domestic Violence Recidivism in Males

Independent Variables	ß	s.e.	Sig.	Exp(ß)
Race/ethnicity	0.435	0.115	0.000	1.545
DV case	1.241	0.173	0.000	3.458
Prior case	1.525	0.114	0.000	4.595
Age (continuous)	-0.018	0.003	0.000	0.982
Tracking time (time from deferral start to query)	0.017	0.002	0.000	1.017
District 7	-0.356	0.177	0.044	0.700
DV case by prior case (interaction)	-0.512	0.186	0.006	0.599
Constant	-3.541	0.155	0.000	0.029

Nagelkerke R^2=0.106, X^2(7)=666.5, $p<0.001$ and classifies 87.6% of cases correctly

Note: Additional variable tested but not found to be statistically significantly associated with domestic violence recidivism in males was *case severity (felony)*.

Logistic Regression for Domestic Violence Recidivism in Females

Independent Variables	ß	s.e.	Sig.	Exp(ß)
DV case	0.768	0.109	0.000	2.155
Prior cases	1.277	0.125	0.000	3.586
Age (continuous)	-0.023	0.005	0.000	0.977
Tracking time (time from deferral start to query)	0.011	0.003	0.000	1.011
District 1	-0.386	0.206	0.061	0.680
District 2	-0.629	0.213	0.003	0.533
District 3	-0.632	0.221	0.004	0.532
District 4	-0.707	0.222	0.001	0.493
District 5	-0.644	0.330	0.051	0.525
District 6	-0.722	0.232	0.002	0.486
District 7	-0.501	0.304	0.099	0.606
Constant	-2.729	0.282	0.000	0.065

Nagelkerke R^2=0.089, X^2(11)=250.5, $p<0.001$ and classifies 92.3% of cases correctly

Note: Additional variable tested but not found to be statistically significantly associated with domestic violence recidivism in females was *race/ethnicity*.

Logistic Regression for Sexual Assault Recidivism in Males

Independent Variables	ß	s.e.	Sig.	Exp(ß)
Race/ethnicity	0.746	0.244	0.002	2.109
District 1	-1.090	0.261	0.000	0.336
District 2	-1.292	0.282	0.000	0.275
District 3	-1.040	0.285	0.000	0.354
District 4	-1.260	0.297	0.000	0.284
District 6	-0.848	0.280	0.002	0.428
District 7	-2.418	0.742	0.001	0.089
District 8	-1.214	0.418	0.004	0.297
Sexual assault case	1.540	0.274	0.000	4.663
Prior case	1.152	0.286	0.000	3.165
Age 18 to 23	1.146	0.349	0.001	3.147
Tracking time (time from deferral start to query)	0.015	0.004	0.001	1.015
Age 18 to 23 by prior case (interactions)	-0.869	0.391	0.026	0.419
Constant	-4.790	0.401	0.000	0.008

Nagelkerke R^2=0.052, $X^2(13)$=97.8, $p<0.001$ and classifies 98.3% of cases correctly

Note: Additional variable tested but not found to be statistically significantly associated with sexual assault recidivism in males was *deferral case severity (felony).*

Appendix C

C-1: GENDER DISTRIBUTION

	Female	Male
District 2	Cumberland	40%	60%
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	38%	62%
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	37%	63%
Statewide	**36%**	**64%**
District 7	Hancock, Washington	36%	64%
District 8	Aroostook	34%	66%
District 1	York	33%	67%
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	33%	67%
District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	30%	70%

C-2: RACE/ETHNICITY DISTRIBUTION

	POC/Unknown	White
District 7	Hancock, Washington	10%	90%
District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	9%	91%
District 2	Cumberland	8%	92%
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	8%	92%
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	6%	94%
Statewide	**6%**	**94%**
District 1	York	5%	95%
District 8	Aroostook	3%	97%
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	3%	97%

C-3: MEAN AGE

District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	36.47
District 7	Hancock, Washington	34.96
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	34.61
Statewide	**34.18**
District 8	Aroostook	34.11
District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	34.09
District 1	York	33.99
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	33.78
District 2	Cumberland	32.61

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C-4: TOP 5 OFFENSES (N=14,639)

				District					
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**State**
Assault				5%				6%	
Criminal OUI		10%	12%	7%		10%	6%		8%
Disorderly conduct					6%	6%	5%	7%	
Domestic violence assault	10%	5%	10%	9%	8%	9%	6%	10%	8%
Driving to endanger		5%	6%			5%			
Operating after suspension	6%			10%	9%			7%	6%
Theft by unauthorized taking	6%	19%	8%	12%	12%	7%	11%	11%	11%
Unlawful possession of scheduled drugs	7%	7%	7%		7%		5%		6%
Violation of condition of release	6%								

C-5: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES

District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	24%
District 1	York	24%
District 8	Aroostook	23%
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	20%
District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	19%
Statewide	**19%**
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	17%
District 7	Hancock, Washington	12%
District 2	Cumberland	12%

C-6: SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

District 2	Cumberland	2.5%
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	1.7%
Statewide	**1.7%**
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	1.6%
District 1	York	1.5%
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	1.5%
District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	1.4%
District 8	Aroostook	1.0%
District 7	Hancock, Washington	0.7%

C-7: FELONY CASES

District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	36%
District 8	Aroostook	28%
District 2	Cumberland	27%
District 7	Hancock, Washington	26%
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	23%
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	22%
Statewide	**22%**
District 1	York	17%
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	15%

C-8: AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFENSES

District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	2.27
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	2.05
District 8	Aroostook	2.05
District 2	Cumberland	2.01
District 1	York	2.01
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	2.00
Statewide	**1.98**
District 7	Hancock, Washington	1.97
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	1.73

C-9: CASES WITH PRIOR FELONIES

District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	40%
District 2	Cumberland	37%
Statewide	**33%**
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	33%
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	33%
District 1	York	32%
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	32%
District 7	Hancock, Washington	32%
District 8	Aroostook	26%

C-10: CASES WITH PRIOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES

District 8 | Aroostook	17%
District 3 | Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	16%
District 5 | Penobscot, Piscataquis	15%
District 1 | York	15%
Statewide	**13%**
District 4 | Kennebec, Somerset	12%
District 6 | Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	12%
District 2 | Cumberland	11%
District 7 | Hancock, Washington	9%

C-11: CASES WITH PRIOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FELONIES

District 1 | York	10%
District 6 | Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	8%
District 5 | Penobscot, Piscataquis	8%
Statewide	**7%**
District 3 | Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	6%
District 8 | Aroostook	6%
District 4 | Kennebec, Somerset	6%
District 2 | Cumberland	5%
District 7 | Hancock, Washington	3%

C-12: CASES WITH PRIOR SEXUAL ASSAULT OFFENSES

District 5 | Penobscot, Piscataquis	5.1%
District 4 | Kennebec, Somerset	3.8%
District 6 | Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	3.2%
District 3 | Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	3.1%
Statewide	**2.9%**
District 8 | Aroostook	2.8%
District 1 | York	2.5%
District 2 | Cumberland	2.3%
District 7 | Hancock, Washington	1.1%

C-13: CASES WITH PRIOR SEXUAL ASSAULT FELONIES

District 7 | Hancock, Washington	*
District 4 | Kennebec, Somerset	77%
District 8 | Aroostook	65%
District 6 | Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	59%
Statewide	**59%**
District 3 | Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	58%
District 1 | York	53%
District 2 | Cumberland	43%
District 5 | Penobscot, Piscataquis	42%

Number of prior sexual assault cases is too low in this district to report a felony rate.

C-14: RECIDIVISM

District 5 | Penobscot, Piscataquis	62%
District 8 | Aroostook	57%
District 1 | York	52%
District 2 | Cumberland	50%
Statewide	**49%**
District 6 | Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	48%
District 3 | Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	47%
District 4 | Kennebec, Somerset	45%
District 7 | Hancock, Washington	40%

C-15: FELONY RECIDIVISM

District 5 | Penobscot, Piscataquis	44%
District 8 | Aroostook	35%
District 2 | Cumberland	34%
District 7 | Hancock, Washington	33%
Statewide	**30%**
District 6 | Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	29%
District 3 | Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	28%
District 1 | York	27%
District 4 | Kennebec, Somerset	27%

C-16: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RECIDIVISM

District 8	Aroostook	14%
District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	13%
District 1	York	12%
Statewide	**11%**
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	11%
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	10%
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	10%
District 2	Cumberland	10%
District 7	Hancock, Washington	7%

C-17: FELONY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RECIDIVISM

District 1	York	19%
District 8	Aroostook	19%
District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	18%
Statewide	**17%**
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	17%
District 2	Cumberland	17%
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	16%
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	16%
District 7	Hancock, Washington	12%

C-18: SEXUAL ASSAULT RECIDIVISM

District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	4%
District 1	York	1%
District 2	Cumberland	1%
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	1%
Statewide	**1%**
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	1%
District 8	Aroostook	1%
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	1%
District 7	Hancock, Washington	0%

C-19: FELONY SEXUAL ASSAULT RECIDIVISM

District 7	Hancock, Washington	*
District 4	Kennebec, Somerset	61%
District 1	York	47%
District 3	Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford	44%
Statewide	**37%**
District 6	Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo	35%
District 5	Penobscot, Piscataquis	26%
District 8	Aroostook	*
District 2	Cumberland	12%

* Number of sexual assault recidivism cases in these districts is too low to report felony rates.

ABOUT THE MUSKIE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC SERVICE

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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

MUSKIE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC SERVICE

University of Southern Maine
PO Box 9300
Portland, Maine 04014-9300
www.usm.maine.edu/muskie

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