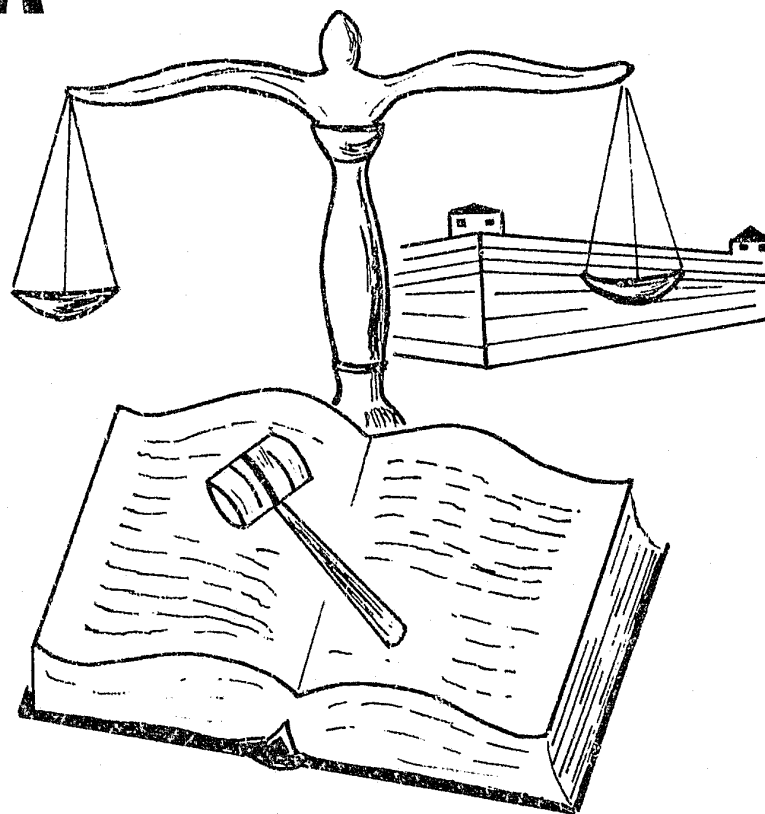


1977 Report To Louisiana

CRIME IN LOUISIANA



Louisiana Commission
on Law Enforcement

Criminal Justice
Information System
Division

48880

LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

CRIME IN LOUISIANA 1977

AN ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME
AND THE
ACTION OF THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN
LOUISIANA

APRIL, 1978

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA

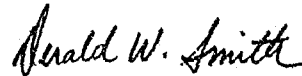
Gratifying this work is not . . . or should we add, at least not yet. Few have given the reporters of bad news more than passing attention. Indeed, one famous society in ancient history was reputed to execute those individuals who brought messages of bad news. While this probability is slim, the simple truth remains that society bestows a much higher priority on individuals or programs which point to new solutions and improved ways of doing things over those which remind us of our shortcomings. In short, most feel the problem of crime, will always be with us. We all know this sickness exists. However, much as the respect which is given to physicians is rooted in their curative skills, we would much prefer for our own gratification, to prepare a publication which offers the reader a prescription for curing the ills of crime rather than confirming what the patient already knows.

While, in 1977, Louisiana cannot claim to have fashioned any miracle cures for crime, we can report the disease did not spread as fast as in previous years. In this respect, Louisiana is much like the majority of states. Crime in Louisiana represents, however, several advantages for the citizen of our state which are found infrequently throughout this country.

First it represents in summary form the "tip of the iceberg" in terms of data our state collects and may now analyze regarding numerous facets of the crime problem. Increasing use of this information will undoubtedly uncover possible solutions to some portion of the overall problem. Second, the bonds of cooperation between agencies which are responsible for operations of our criminal justice system are growing steadily, as may be evidenced through the expanding volume of shared information we have published in this document. Systematic cooperation most certainly holds the key to reductions in crime. Third, we are on the verge of tracing the flow of

offenders throughout the criminal justice system and understanding where this system works and where it fails; what circumstances contribute toward more crime and what conditions fashion reductions; where new legislation and resources are most needed and where that which already exists may be wasted. All of these advances are significant for what they contribute to the prospects of reducing crime. Having noted our reservations we offer the reader this insight into our common problem with the fervent wish that together we as citizens . . . or as legislator, judge, or executive, . . . may continue to strive for better solutions and improved decisions relative to the dilemma of crime.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Derald W. Smith". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Derald W. Smith
Director, LCJIS

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The purpose of this report is to provide the reader with the best and most current available information on the nature, extent and location of crime in the state and the response of Louisiana's criminal justice system to crime. The information is designed to increase public awareness of the complexity of crime and to increase public understanding of the operations of the criminal justice system's efforts to handle this problem. In addition, the report underscores the limitations of the available data and the need for more information on certain aspects of crime and criminal justice operations.

Crime In Louisiana is designed as a working tool for government officials and private citizens concerned with the impact of crime and interested in developing rational and effective efforts to solve this problem.

LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

THE LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INFORMATION IN LOUISIANA

The sound administration of criminal justice depends heavily on the timely and accurate collection, assimilation, and retrieval of pertinent information and its dissemination to appropriate government agencies and the public. A major mission of the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division has been the development, implementation, and maintenance of data collection systems to provide essential information on crime as it occurs within the state, the offenders who are apprehended and enter the criminal justice system, and the manner in which the system responds to both offenses and individual offenders.

Two systems for collecting, reporting, and processing information have been designed and implemented to provide needed information to the criminal justice community. The Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting System gathers information on the seven Index Crimes reported to law enforcement agencies in order to define specific statewide crime patterns and problems.¹ The Complete Disposition Reporting - Offender Based Transaction Statistics System collects relevant information on all individuals entering and processed by the criminal justice system for violation of state criminal statutes, the nature and disposition of all charges and proceedings involving each offender, and the manner in which the system is affected by and responds to offenders it handles. Further information on the types of data collected and processed by the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division is presented in the flow chart, Illustration One.

The LCJIS Division is also responsible for assuring that criminal justice information meets federal and state requirements and regulations of privacy and security. The agency developed the Louisiana Privacy and Security of Criminal History Records Information Regulations in 1977. Under this plan the LCJIS Division oversees the compliance by criminal justice agencies to requirements that criminal history record information be complete, accurate, timely, and available. Monitoring and accessing procedures have been developed and training sessions on Privacy and Security procedures are being conducted. LCJIS will also provide technical assistance in meeting the requirements to affected agencies.

The Center for Research and Analysis/LCJIS Division oversees the collection and processing of crime and criminal justice information. The Center performs the quality control function and assures the accuracy and completeness of the data. The Center serves as a statewide clearinghouse for criminal justice information. It analyzes data collected by the

¹See Appendix Glossary of Terms

information systems, and issues regular and recurring reports.

The Development of LCJIS

Congress first officially recognized the need to understand more about the problem of crime in the United States in 1930 when it authorized the FBI to act as a clearinghouse for national crime statistics. In the same year, a voluntary national program for the uniform compilation and reporting of known Index Crime Offenses was launched by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. This voluntary reporting program by law enforcement agencies directly to the FBI provided almost all available information on crime in the nation for several decades.

Two factors emerged which spurred efforts to improve crime information. First, the existing system was found to be largely inadequate to meet state and local needs both in accurately defining problems and providing timely crime information. And, more importantly, it rapidly became evident that while information regarding the problem of crime was being gathered, no similar effort was being made to examine the problems associated with the volume of criminals as they were processed by agencies of the criminal justice system. In addition, it was becoming increasingly evident that while "career criminals" committed a disproportionate percentage of the offenses known to law enforcement, no system for accurately tracing the history of criminal offenders was available.

In response to developing needs, states began to assume the direct responsibility for the collection of crime statistics. Rapid improvement in offense reporting was noticed. Automation of manual systems effected additional improvement by eliminating lengthy delays in producing much-needed offense statistics.

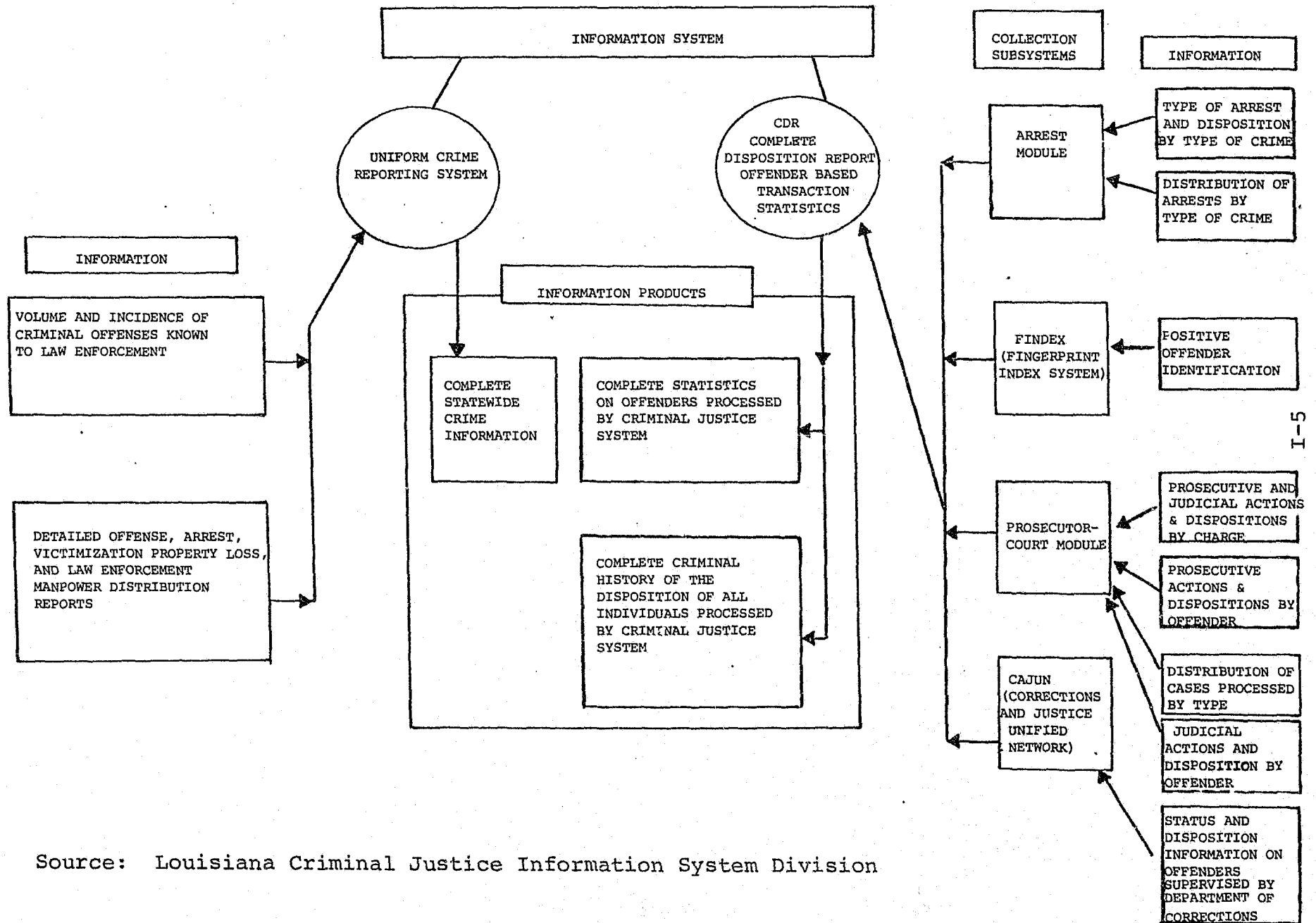
Further improvement was promoted through efforts of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, which in 1972, initiated a comprehensive program to help states develop systems for the collection of information on crime, individual offenders, and the nature of the processing activities of the member agencies of the criminal justice system. Louisiana received a series of large awards in federal funds in order to develop an automated information system capability. Since 1972, grant awards totaling nearly \$6,000,000 have been received for development of a complete information system.

Because Louisiana's Uniform Crime Reporting program remained a voluntary effort, employing direct agency reports to the FBI, until July, 1975, the system itself developed somewhat slowly. In July, 1974, while under federal supervision, crime reporting was contributed by 34 sheriffs' offices and 43 police departments. By December, 1977, as a state administered effort, participation in the Uniform Crime Reporting program had expanded to 63 sheriffs' offices and 103 police departments. Over 99 percent of Louisiana's population is encompassed by the jurisdictional coverage of law enforcement agencies currently reporting.

The Complete Disposition Reporting - Offender Based Transaction Statistics System, (originally OBTS-CCH) resulted from the widespread

THE LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM ...

WHAT IT PROVIDES



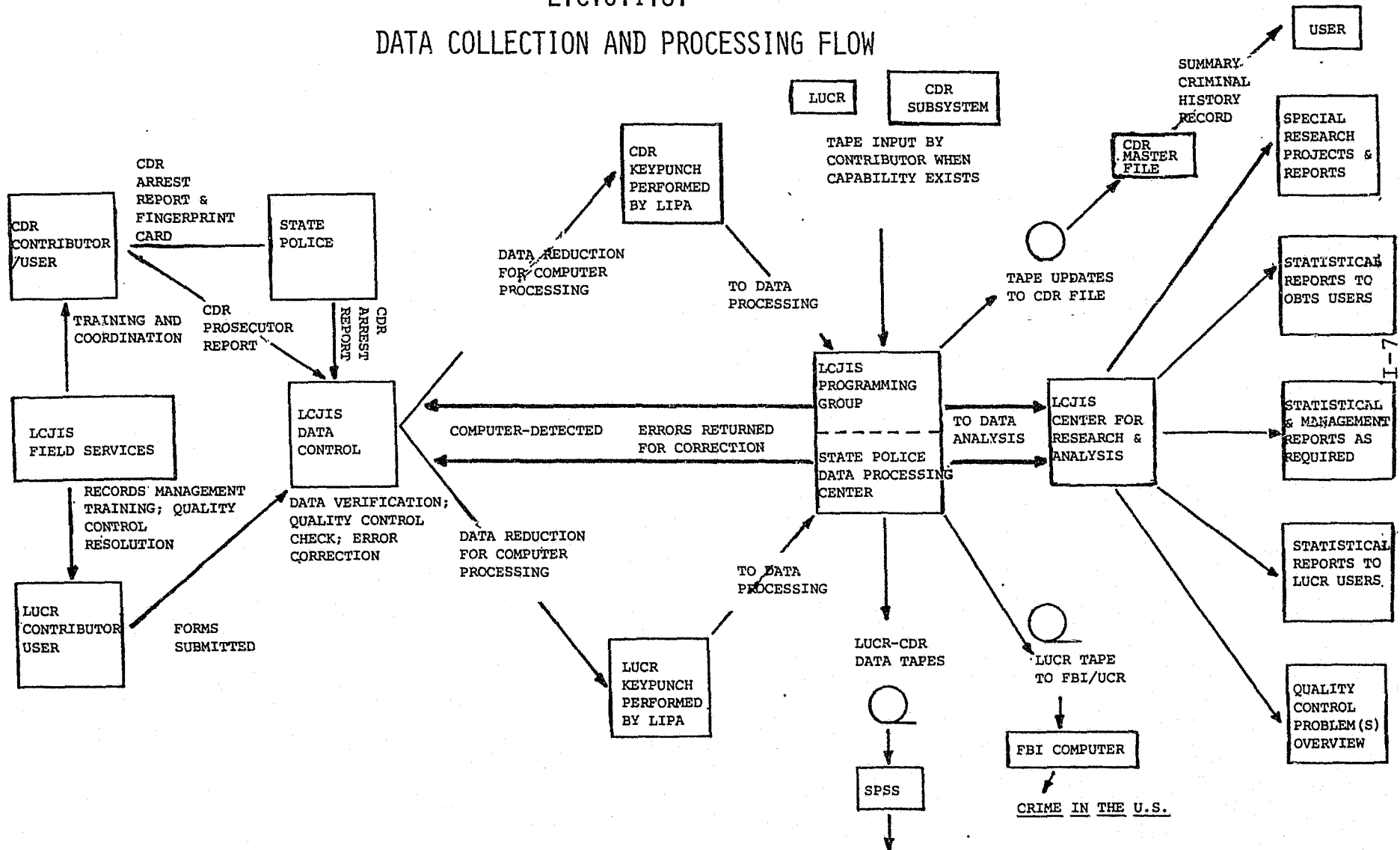
Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

recognition that existing data on operations of the criminal justice system were extremely limited in extent and utility. Each component of the system had originated different methods of counting and measuring its respective workloads. Police used number of arrests, the district attorney used charges, the courts used cases, and corrections used number of offenders. As a result, a uniform system for measuring workload and activities of the various agencies processing offenders was nonexistent. No comparison existed between activities of the components. Similarly, no measurement could be made of the movement of offenders through the system, and the effect the activities of one component has upon the other. Further problems evolved due to the utilization of different ways of measuring agency and component activities. In addition, no method for compiling a complete record of what happened to individual offenders processed by various agencies existed. Because of the lack of individual offender records, the ability of the system to successfully apprehend, prosecute, sentence, and provide corrective treatment to multiple offenders was weakened. Similarly, while many criminals escaped justice because of poor records, many individuals, arrested, but subsequently determined innocent, were often damaged in later activities because of the stigma attached an arrest record without ultimate disposition information.

The common solution for both uniformly measuring the activities and performance of the several components of the criminal justice system, and compiling accurate records of what actions were or were not taken with regard to offenders processed by that system was determined to be the development of a system for collecting and recording data on individuals. To develop such a system, collection subsystems were first established for each phase of the criminal justice process. These subsystems - FINDEX, DADR, JAMIS, CAJUN - ultimately, would be capable of translating their activities in terms of what happened in relation to individuals. No information would be lost, instead, the existing information was to be connected and interpreted in light of the relative effect produced on or by individual offenders.

In 1977, the OBTS/CCH system was redesigned and finalized as the Complete Disposition Reporting - Offender Based Transaction Statistics System (CDR/OBTS). The CDR system is designed primarily as an operational tool to aid all components at the criminal justice - law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections by providing complete, accurate and timely criminal history record information. A secondary product of this system will be the OBTS reports measuring offender flow and processing that will provide planning and management information for local, regional and state policy makers. The CDR implementation process was initiated in the latter part of 1977. The state's seven metropolitan areas were surveyed to determine which areas would comprise pilot phase of implementation. East Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Rapides Parishes were selected on the basis of capacity to participate and interest on the part of the affected agencies in the program. The implementation program will have the seven metropolitan areas participating by the end of 1978 with other areas phasing into the system on an ability to participate basis. Mid-1979 is the target date for full implementation of the CDR system.

L.C.J.I.S. DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING FLOW



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

STATISTICAL PACKAGE FOR THE SOCIAL SERVICES
AUTOMATED RESEARCH TOOL PROVIDING FAST,
SOPHISTICATED STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.

In order for LCJIS to successfully accomplish its designed tasks, two distinct types of operations are necessary. The first of these is the data collection and processing function, the second is the statistical analysis function. These two tasks are graphically presented in Illustration Two. Although separate in the type and use of data collected and processed, both LUCR and CDR share common collection and processing procedures as well as manpower requirements.

The major portion of both UCR and CDR/OBTS data is collected through the use of manual forms. The LCJIS Field Service Section is charged with the responsibility of training the contributors and coordinating collection and additional needed training in order to ensure that the data from the field are accurate. As the data collection forms continue through the processing phase, they are reviewed and accountability procedures are maintained by the Quality Control Section of LCJIS for both LUCR and CDR/OBTS. Once prepared for automation, the data from both systems are sent to data processing at the State Police Computer Center.

When the data are in the appropriate automated system, reports from the system can be obtained for analysis. The second major function of the LCJIS operation, statistical analysis, can now be shown. The Center for Research and Analysis is tasked to examine, analyze, and compare the raw data reports from the various systems and subsystems and from those reports, provide meaningful information for planning management and operational use. Although independent of the operational function of LUCR and CDR/OBTS, the Center is dependent upon those systems for the raw data from which to conduct the required analyses, studies, and research.

The Center for Research and Analysis

The Center for Research and Analysis (formerly SAC) is the center for criminal justice statistics for the state. Its mission is to provide objective interpretive analysis of the state's criminal justice problems.

As the information center for the entire LCJIS operation, the Center is constantly involved in answering requests from legislators, criminal justice officials and personnel, state and local agencies, and private citizens. In 1977, 125 information requests were filled. Furthermore, the Center supplies various analysis components to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement Comprehensive Plan.

While primarily addressing state and local criminal justice information needs, the Center coordinates for the state a joint federal-state data collection for producing a regular statistical series. One of the products of its series is the quarterly report derived from LUCR data, Crime Update.

During the past year, the Center has expanded its role in basic and original research. It is presently conducting a comprehensive state crime analysis. The first phase of this project concentrated on the availability of crime-victim assistance programs. A special report on this topic is scheduled for release in April, 1978. Other research activities include crime profile analysis. The first of these special analyses, a homicide report, is scheduled for release in May, 1978.

LOUISIANA COMPLETE DISPOSITION REPORTING

LOUISIANA COMPLETE DISPOSITION REPORTING SYSTEM: CDR

AN AUTOMATED APPROACH TO CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS KEEPING

Criminal history record information has always been an important tool of the criminal justice system. Uses for such information include: pre-arrest investigations by law enforcement and prosecutors; arrest and bail release decisions; plea negotiations; court case preparations; witness verification; jury selection; presentence investigations; and, corrections and probation parole placement decisions. Criminal history records are also used for such non-criminal justice purposes as security checks for employment and license application decisions.

At the state level, the Louisiana State Police maintains the state central repository of criminal history records which presently stores over 1 million records. A high percentage of these records are incomplete and/or inaccurate. Furthermore, the average process time for requests for criminal history records is approximately one week. Many users, particularly law enforcement and district attorneys with career criminal-type programs need criminal history information within a matter of minutes or hours. For these agencies, the present time delay is unacceptable.

There are many contributing factors which bear, directly or indirectly, on these problems. First, the data collection process by which criminal history dispositions are obtained has severe deficiencies. The process is a voluntary one with no follow-up action on the part of the central repository. Second, only the final disposition, usually only the judicial disposition, is collected. While this may be adequate for most law enforcement agencies, many other criminal justice agencies are interested in the varying types of prosecutive and correctional dispositional transactions. Third, the data collection process does not call for quality control checks on the accuracy of the dispositional information transmitted to the state police. Without such checks, inaccuracies will continue.

The other major factor impacting the current state criminal history record involves the inadequacies of the records management process involved. Specifically, the lack of optimum use of automation in these processes must be credited with causing the poor response time in answering most requests. Currently, all fingerprint records and dispositional information are processed and stored in a manual method. When dealing with massive amounts of information with a limited number of personnel as a further restriction, poor request response time is inevitable.

The Complete Disposition Reporting (CDR) System was designed by LCJIS to eliminate the above major factors of inadequate data collection methods and the improvement of current repository records management techniques through the optimum use of automation methods and equipment.

CDR employs the use of a mandatory collection process which collects final dispositions of an offender plus all significant transactions between

the arrest and the final disposition stages. Also, a final disposition in CDR does not limit itself to a judicial pronouncement of guilty or not guilty. CDR collects all major correctional status changes of an offender including exit from the corrections process such as parole, sentence completion, etc. Data quality is accounted for through the employment of LCJIS in-house and field personnel to verify and assure data completeness, accuracy and reasonableness. In addition, data audit procedures are employed by these personnel to assure proper reporting and record keeping by the involved agencies.

Several interactive components compose CDR:

1. FINDEX - the Louisiana State Police's automated fingerprint/name index system.

FINDEX will be modified to contain summary criminal history records available for immediate on line access via a terminal device. Central repository personnel will then have the capability to answer requests within minutes after receiving them. This information can be relayed to the requestor via teletype or mail and eventually via on-line terminals installed in offices of user agencies. If a more detailed criminal history is required, central repository personnel will be able to have the CDR System print it by command from the terminal devices at the central repository.

2. Arrest Component - Individual arrest disposition reports submitted by law enforcement agencies.
Each time an offender is arrested for the violation of a state criminal code violation, a CDR arrest form will be submitted to the central repository attached to the fingerprint card. The form will contain a unique identifier which will allow the offender to be tracked through the criminal justice system. The information, after verification, will be entered into FINDEX and will initiate a criminal history record for a particular offender if this is his first arrest. Repeat offenders will have their record modified to show this additional arrest and the beginning of a new path through the criminal justice system. The arresting agency provides a copy of the arrest form to the appropriate district attorney.

3. Prosecutive-Component - Individual prosecutive and judicial disposition reports submitted by the district attorneys.

Using the unique identifier supplied by law enforcement agencies, each district attorney will provide prosecutive and court dispositional data, including sentencing information. This data will be processed and entered into the CDR System for updating the FINDEX record and for access by central repository personnel.

4. CAJUN - the Louisiana Department of Corrections status system.

CAJUN will interface with the CDR system to provide the major status changes of an offender who is in the state correctional system. This data will also be used to update FINDEX and thus complete the criminal history record cycle of an offender's record in FINDEX.

5. Local Corrections Component - A collection system to gather major status changes of all offenders in local correction facilities for violation of the state criminal code. This component will serve the same purpose as CAJUN on the local level. This data will also be reported to the central repository and processed into the CDR System.

At the present time, implementation of the CDR system has begun. A three-pronged implementation plan is being followed. The mechanism for collecting all the necessary disposition information has been initiated in three test sites, East Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Rapides Parishes. Once this system testing period of three to four months has been concluded, the remainder of the state's seven metropolitan areas will be entered into CDR on a sequential basis. This should be completed by early 1979. By the end of 1979, all affected agencies will be participating. While the three area test period is in progress, an intensive requirements study will be conducted at the state repository to define the computer hardware, programming, personnel, and equipment needed to automate all criminal history records management functions. Based on the results of this study, the FINDEX system will be modified and records keeping operations will be revised accordingly.

The CDR system will provide timely, complete and accurate criminal histories for use by criminal justice agencies, and will assure that participating agencies meet state and federal requirements and regulations for the privacy and security of such information.

**THE VOLUME
AND
LOCATION
OF
CRIME IN LOUISIANA**

CRIME IN LOUISIANA . . . ITS VOLUME AND LOCATION

Introduction

This section addresses the subject of crime in Louisiana for 1977. The Governor's Office and the Legislature have a vital interest in this topic because, as the state's chief policy makers and resource allocation authorities, they are in the best position to provide the means for attacking the problem of crime. Certainly, they are the closest to being an authority over what is loosely termed the "Louisiana Criminal Justice System."

A proper response to the complex and pervasive problem of crime requires that effective policy decisions and appropriate allocations of scarce resources be made by the Governor and Members of the Legislature. This response basically consists of four major tasks: Identification of the Problem; Selection of a Solution; Implementation of the Solution; and Monitoring and Evaluation of the Solution. This analysis deals only with the task of Identification of the Problem.

Problem Identification entails three major sub-tasks: (1) the determination of the present crime situation; (2) the projection of future crime trends; and, (3) the measurement of the criminal justice system capacity. The first involves the collection and evaluation of available crime data and its conversion into information about the nature, volume and location of crime. The second sub-task calculates anticipated changes in crime trends and patterns. These projections utilize data provided by the first sub-task. The third sub-task collects management and administrative data on the operations of the component agencies of the criminal justice system (law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections) to establish a measure of the response of criminal justice to the challenge of crime. This section presents the findings of the first two sub-tasks. The findings of sub-task three are presented in Section II of this report.

Specifically, this section first presents a summary analysis of the findings about crime in Louisiana in 1977. This is followed by the analysis of LUCR Reported Index Offense data presenting the volume and location of Index crime for 1977 and the change in the rate of Index crime from 1976 to 1977. The next part of the analysis compares the inter-state and intra-state distribution of Index Offenses. Index Offense rates are compared on the dimension of metropolitan/non-metropolitan and against the total state crime rates. This part of the report can be used to identify those jurisdictions with crime rates differing significantly from comparable jurisdictions. The comparisons are followed by an arrest analysis that examines the characteristics of those arrested by particular offense and a separate analysis of Drug Offense arrests. The concluding part of this section calculates state crime rates for each Index Offense for 1978. These projections are on based reported data for the years 1972 through 1977.

In order to minimize misunderstanding and misleading use of the information contained in this section, it is necessary to describe the qualifications and limitations of the data used in the analysis.

The Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting¹ (LUCR) system provided the 1976 and 1977 crime data that appear in the report. Previous years data have been extracted from the National F.B.I. UCR program. The 1977 data does not include any reports received by the LCJIS Division after January 27, 1978.

The crime data that are captured by the LUCR system understate the actual extent and volume of crime. LUCR reports only certain offenses known to the police: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft - defined as Index Offenses. All other crimes known to the police are not included in the LUCR system. Obviously undetected crime whether Index or other cannot be included in any reporting system. Of the Index Offenses, homicide and motor vehicle theft are considered the most reliable, since these are most likely to be reported. Nevertheless, there are, no doubt, unreported and undetected homicides and motor vehicle thefts. National victimization surveys indicate that the true crime rate may be two to three times higher than the LUCR base crime rate.

Other problems with LUCR data arise from peculiarities in the reporting and scoring requirements established by the FBI to assure uniformity and comparability of data. The hierarchy rule requires reporting only the most serious offense in a multiple offense or multiple charge arrests. For example, criminal activity combining homicide, rape and motor vehicle theft would appear in the LUCR crime report only as a homicide. Similarly, an arrest including assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft would appear in the arrest report as an arrest for assault. Gang rape is scored as one rape in the crime report regardless of the number of rapists involved. The LUCR arrest reports record each arrest for included offenses. An individual arrested five times over the course of a year is counted as five arrests. This is reasonable as an indicator of police activity but easily misinterpreted as an indicator of the number of offenders processed or waiting to be processed by other components of the criminal justice system such as courts and corrections.

Furthermore, LUCR information is aggregate data, and cannot be used to make inferences about individual offenses or offenders. There is also no legitimate way to construct connections between offense and arrest information or to infer from these data to other processes of the criminal justice system. Though LUCR information pertains directly to the police functions it does not capture any of the non-crime and only a small portion of crime related police activity. Consequently, it does not provide an adequate indicator of police activity or effectiveness.

¹ See Glossary for a definition of Uniform Crime Reporting System.

Another qualification concerns the limitations of the analysis projecting crime rates for 1978. An inherent risk of projections derived from such a small data base is the possibility that the reality on which the projection is based may not conform to the assumption of linearity. If the real distribution is curvilinear, the projections, may have caught an upward or downward trend. If this is the case, the projections may be wildly off target.

Finally, crime data are what social scientists call "soft data." Increases or decreases in particular crimes or in particular jurisdictions may or may not reflect actual changes in criminal activity. The changes may simply be an artifact of reporting, or may be a combination of changes in crime and changes in reporting.

Except for parish, area and state totals crime figures are by agency, not by a geographic or political subdivision. That is, crime figures for a police department or a sheriff's office reflect that agency's activities. Since sheriff's offices operate within city limits (except for New Orleans), the city police figures will typically understate the reported crime that occurs within city limits.

SUMMARY FINDINGS ABOUT CRIME IN LOUISIANA, 1977

SUMMARY FINDINGS ABOUT CRIME IN LOUISIANA IN 1977

Within the limitations of the data noted in the preceding, the crime analysis pinpoints several areas of concern with respect to crime in Louisiana. This information should not be viewed as conclusive, but rather as an indicator of troublespots or situations meriting further investigation. Ideally, this information should be coordinated with all other data relevant to the particular crime situation specified here.

Violent Crime Summary

Criminal Homicide

At the state level, the rate of criminal homicide increased by 15.9 percent over 1976, from 13.2 per 100,000 population in 1976 to 15.3 in 1977. The increase was larger in non-metropolitan areas with a 25.2 percent rate increase over 1976, from 10.7 to 13.4. The metropolitan homicide rate also increased over 1976. The metropolitan increase was 11.6 percent from 14.6 in 1976 to 16.3 in 1977. The difference between metropolitan and non-metropolitan homicide rates narrowed from 3.9 in 1976 to 2.9 in 1977.

The 1976 to 1977 homicide pattern contrasts with the 3.6 percent decrease in the state homicide rate that occurred between 1975 and 1976. From 1975 to 1977, the state homicide rate increased 11.6 percent. For the same period, the metropolitan increase was 1.2 percent, the non-metropolitan increase was 39.5 percent.

Forcible Rape

Forcible rape increased 12.1 percent over 1976, from 27.3 per 100,000 population in 1976 to 30.6 in 1977. The metropolitan areas experienced a 16.3 percent increase from 33.8 in 1976 to 39.3 in 1977. In sharp contrast to the homicide pattern, the rate decreased in non-metropolitan areas by 1.9 percent from 16.0 in 1976 to 15.7 in 1977.

Information on 1975 was obtained from Crime In Louisiana, 1976, Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

The 1976 to 1977 rape pattern continues the statewide increase in the forcible rape rate that occurred between 1975 and 1976. From 1975 to 1977, the state rate increased 26.9 percent. The rates per 100,000 population for 1975, 1976, and 1977, were 24.1, 27.2, and 30.6 respectively. The New Orleans and Baton Rouge metropolitan areas reported 60.2 percent of the state's forcible rapes in 1977.

Robbery

The state robbery rate reversed a three year pattern of decline and increased 14.0 percent over 1976, from 124.8 in 1976 to 142.3 in 1977. The metropolitan areas accounted for all the increase with a 15.5 percent rise from 179.8 in 1976 to 207.7 in 1977. However, the metropolitan increase was not uniform, three metropolitan areas, experienced decreases in robbery rate. The non-metropolitan areas continued the pattern of decline with 1.3 percent decrease, from 30.0 in 1976 to 29.6 in 1977. From 1975 to 1977, the state burglary rate decreased 8.6 percent. For the same period, the metropolitan areas decreased 7.8 percent, the non-metropolitan areas decreased 19.3 percent.

The New Orleans metropolitan area accounted for 69 percent of the state's reported robberies in 1975, 67 percent in 1976 and 71 percent in 1977.

Aggravated Assault

Statewide, aggravated assault increased 6.2 percent over 1976 from 310.2 in 1976 to 329.4 in 1977. The metropolitan areas with an 11.6 percent increase from 351.2 in 1976 to 392.1 in 1977, accounted for the total state increase. The non-metropolitan areas experienced a decline of 7.7 percent from 239.6 in 1976 to 221.2 in 1977. From 1975 to 1977, aggravated assault increased 9.0 percent from 302.2 per 100,000 to 329.4. For the same period the metropolitan increase was 8.9 percent, the non-metropolitan increase was 8.3 percent.

Total Violent Crime

Overall, the state total violent crime rate increased 8.9 percent over 1976, from 517.7 in 1976 to 475.5 in 1977. The metropolitan areas increased 13.1 percent from 579.6 to 655.5. The non-metropolitan areas decreased 5.6 percent from 296.5 to 280.0. The largest increase occurred in criminal homicide while assault increased only 6.2 percent.

Aggravated assault, the most numerous violent crime, accounted for 63.6 of reported violent Index Offenses in 1977 but only 11.6 percent of

the reported Total Index Offenses. Assault accounted for 59.8 percent of the violent offenses in the metropolitan areas and 79 percent in the non-metropolitan areas.

Property Crime Summary

Burglary

At the state level, the burglary rate decreased 1.1 percent over 1976 from 1158.9 in 1976 to 1146.7 in 1977. The metropolitan areas increased 0.3 percent from 1471.7 to 1476.6. The non-metropolitan robbery rate declined 7.7 percent from 620.9 to 577.6. From 1975 to 1977, the state robbery rate increased 1.4 percent. For the same period, the metropolitan increased 2.2 percent the non-metropolitan decreased 4.6 percent.

Larceny-Theft

Larceny theft showed a general decrease in 1977 of 1.9 percent from 2,478.6 in 1976 to 2,432.6 in 1977. The metropolitan areas declined 1.8 percent from 3,221.5 to 3,172.2. The non-metropolitan areas decreased 2.2 percent from 1,183.7 to 1,157.2. The 1976 to 1977 pattern contrasts with the 1975/1976 pattern. In 1976, larceny theft increased 14.2 percent statewide, 6.2 percent non-metropolitan, and 15.4 percent metropolitan over the 1975 rates. From 1975 to 1977, the state larceny theft rate increased 12.0 percent. For the same period, the metropolitan areas increased 13.7 percent, the non-metropolitan areas increased 3.8 percent.

Motor Vehicle Theft

At the state level, motor vehicle theft increased 11.8 percent over 1976 from 302.2 per 100,000 in 1976 to 335.4 in 1977. The metropolitan areas increased 11.0 percent from 434.7 to 482.7. The non-metropolitan areas increased 9.7 percent from 74.2 to 81.4.

The 1976/1977 pattern contrasts with the 4.5 percent decrease in the state rate that occurred between 1975 and 1977. However, from 1975 to 1977, the state motor vehicle theft rate increased 5.9 percent. For the same period, the metropolitan areas increased 3.2 percent, the non-metropolitan areas increased 36.5 percent.

Total Property Crime

Overall, the state total property crime decreased from 1976 by 0.6 percent from 3,939.8 per 100,000 in 1976 to 3,914.8 in 1977. The

metropolitan areas declined 0.1 percent from 5,138.0 in 1976 to 5,131.6 in 1977. The non-metropolitan areas declined 3.5 percent from 1,878.9 to 1,816.3. Larceny-theft declined most from 2,478.6 per 100,000 in 1976 to 2,432.6 percent in 1977 a 1.9 percent decrease. While Motor Vehicle Theft increased 11.0 percent from 302.2 in 1976 to 335.4 in 1977.

Larceny-theft the most numerous property crime accounted for 62.1 percent of reported property Index Offenses in 1977. It is also the most numerous of all Index Offenses and accounted for 54.8 percent of the Total Index Offenses in 1977. Larceny theft accounted for 61.8 percent of property offenses in the metropolitan areas and 63.7 percent in the non-metropolitan areas.

Crime As An Urban Problem

Crime in Louisiana, as in other states, is predominantly an urban problem. Slightly more than 80 percent of reported Index Crime occurs in the seven metropolitan areas. The metropolitan areas reported 81.6 percent of the Index Crimes in 1975, 81.8 percent in 1976 and 82.6 percent in 1977. The seven metropolitan areas take in 16 of the states 64 parishes.

In 1977, the parishes of Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Orleans, and Jefferson reported 60.9 percent of the state Total Index Offenses and 73.7 percent of the metropolitan areas Total Index Offenses. These four parishes had 39.6 percent of the state population in 1977. In 1977, these four parishes reported 51.3 percent of the state's reported homicides, 62.6 percent of rapes, 83.1 percent of robberies, 48.2 percent of assaults, 58.9 percent of burglaries, 60.2 percent of larceny thefts and 76.3 percent of motor vehicle thefts.

Arrests in Louisiana

Total arrests increased 7.4 percent over 1976, from 179,802 in 1976 to 193,187 in 1977. Total Index Offense arrests increased by the same percent from 46,114 in 1976 to 49,512 in 1977. Index Offense arrests accounted for 25.6 percent of all reported arrests in 1977. However, three Index crime arrest categories increased dramatically over 1976. Arrests for homicide rape and motor vehicle theft increased by 22.3, 25.3 and 21.2 percent respectively. Larceny theft arrests accounted for slightly more than half of all Index arrests in 1977.

In 1977, 29.7 percent of all those arrested for Index Offenses were under 17 years of age. Negro arrests accounted for 59.0 percent of all Index arrests. Males accounted for 78.7 percent of all Index Offense arrests.

Individuals arrested for Index Offenses tend to be male, Negro, and between the ages of 18 and 24.

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

In 1977, 82.8 percent of all Drug arrests involved marijuana. Marijuana possession alone accounted for 68.9 percent.

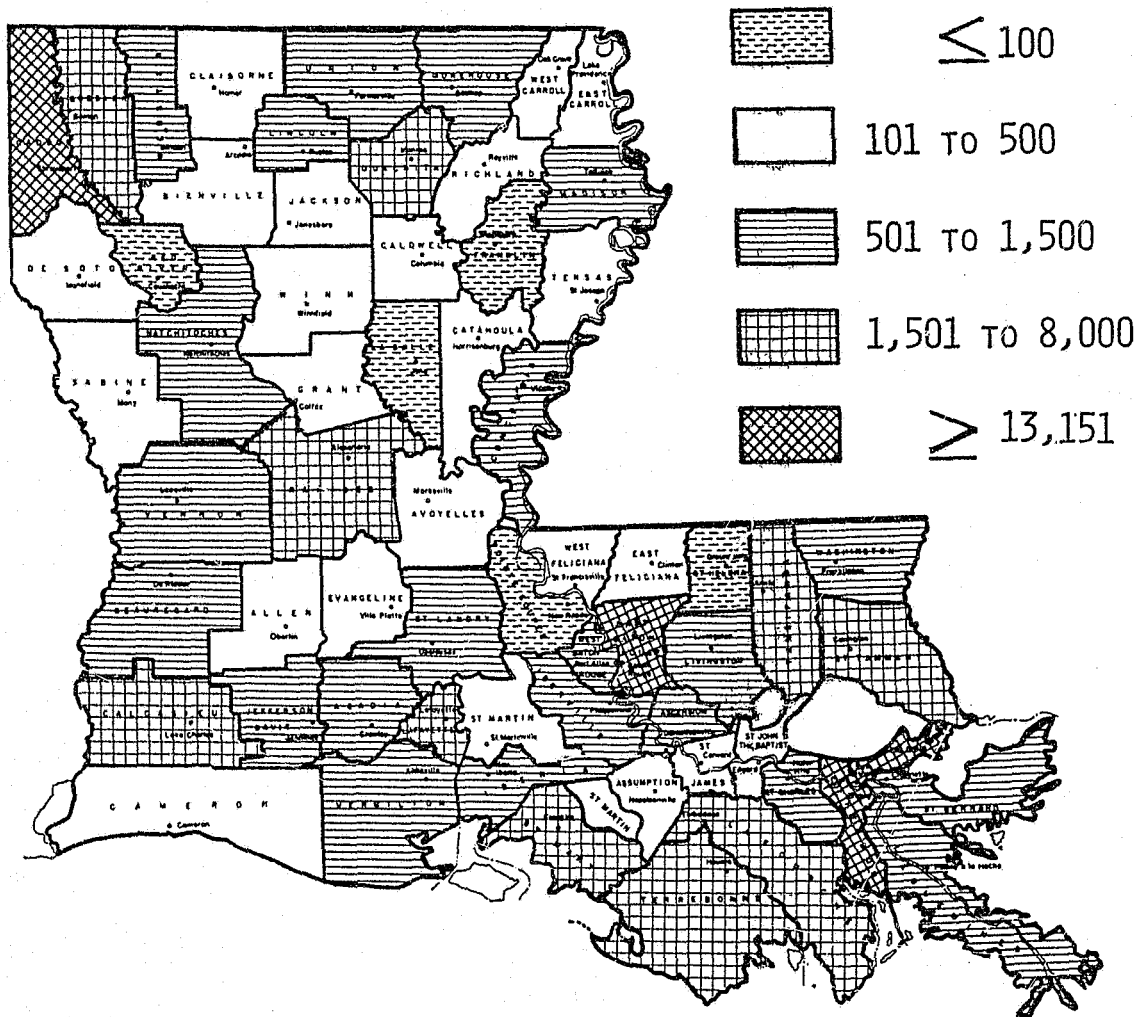
Of all Drug arrests, 66.1 percent were male, 67.4 percent were white and 64.7 percent were between the ages of 17 and 24.

CRIME, VOLUME AND LOCATION

TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES

TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES IS THE SUMMARY CATEGORY INCLUDING THE SEVEN OFFENSES OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE, FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, BURGLARY, LARCENY-THEFT, AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT.

173,817 OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division.

TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES
IN
LOUISIANA,
1977

VOLUME AND LOCATION

173,817 actual Index Offenses were reported in 1977. This is equivalent to 4432.5 offenses per 100,000 population.

* * * * *

82.6 percent of the total Index Offenses occurred in the seven major metropolitan areas while only 63.3 percent of the state's population resided in these areas.

* * * * *

68.1 percent of the total Index Offenses were reported in the major metropolitan areas surrounding Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and Shreveport.

* * * * *

Greatest Crime Volume Locales

Parish: Orleans (39,897 Offenses)
Major Metropolitan Area: Orleans (69,046 Offenses)
Major City: New Orleans (39,897 Offenses)

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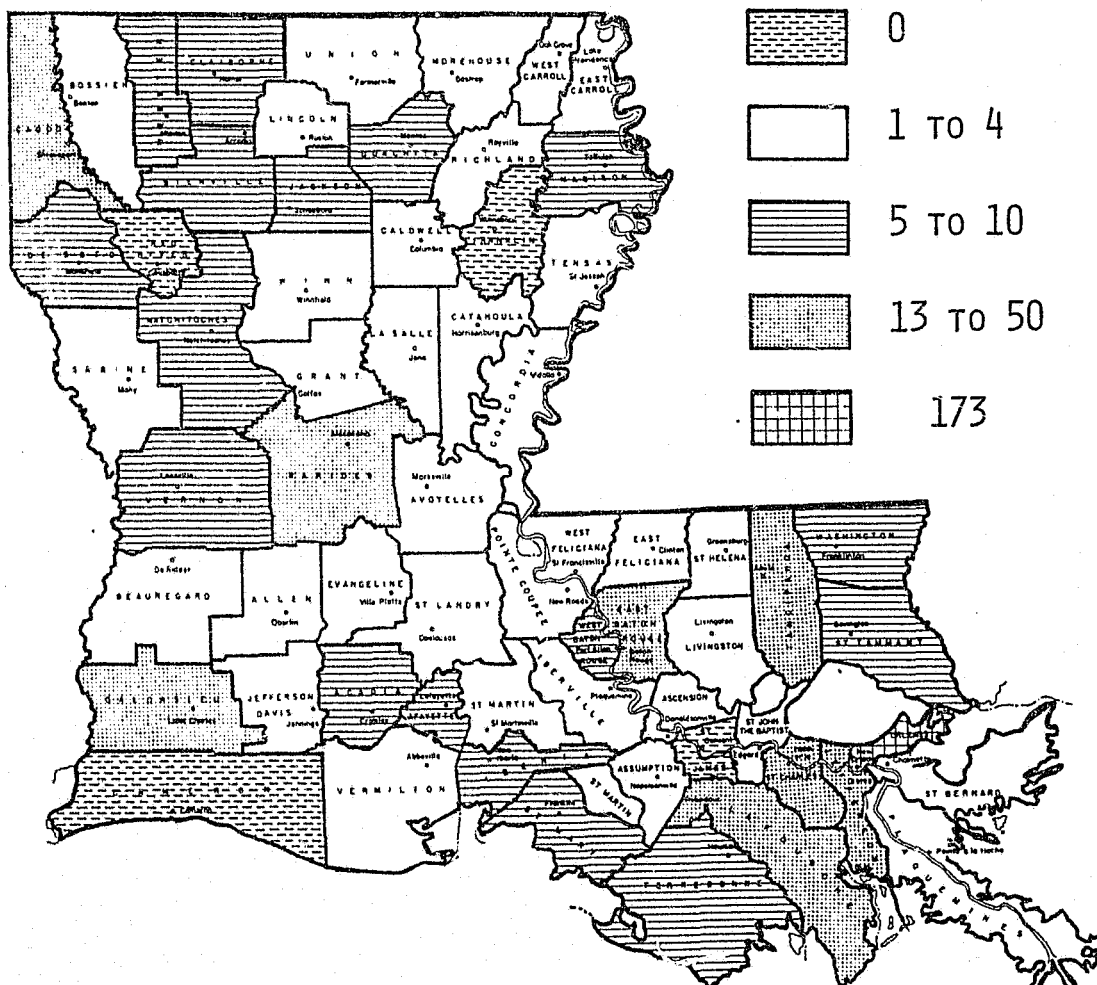
Greatest Crime Rate Locales

Parish: East Baton Rouge (8,807.1 Offenses
per 100,000 population)
Major Metropolitan Area: Baton Rouge (7,240.2 Offenses
per 100,000 population)
Major City: Baton Rouge (9817.8 Offenses
per 100,000 population)

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE IS DEFINED AS THE WILLFUL (NON-NEGLIGENT)
KILLING OF ONE HUMAN BEING BY ANOTHER.

600 OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
Division

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

IN

LOUISIANA,

1977

VOLUME AND LOCATION

600 offenses of criminal homicide were reported in Louisiana.

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406 or 67.7 percent, of criminal homicide occurred in the seven major metropolitan areas.

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47.5 percent of the criminal homicides occurred in the Shreveport and Orleans major metropolitan areas.

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Greatest Crime Volume Locales

Parish:	Orleans (173 Offenses)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Orleans (222 Offenses)
Major City:	New Orleans (173 Offenses)

* * * * *

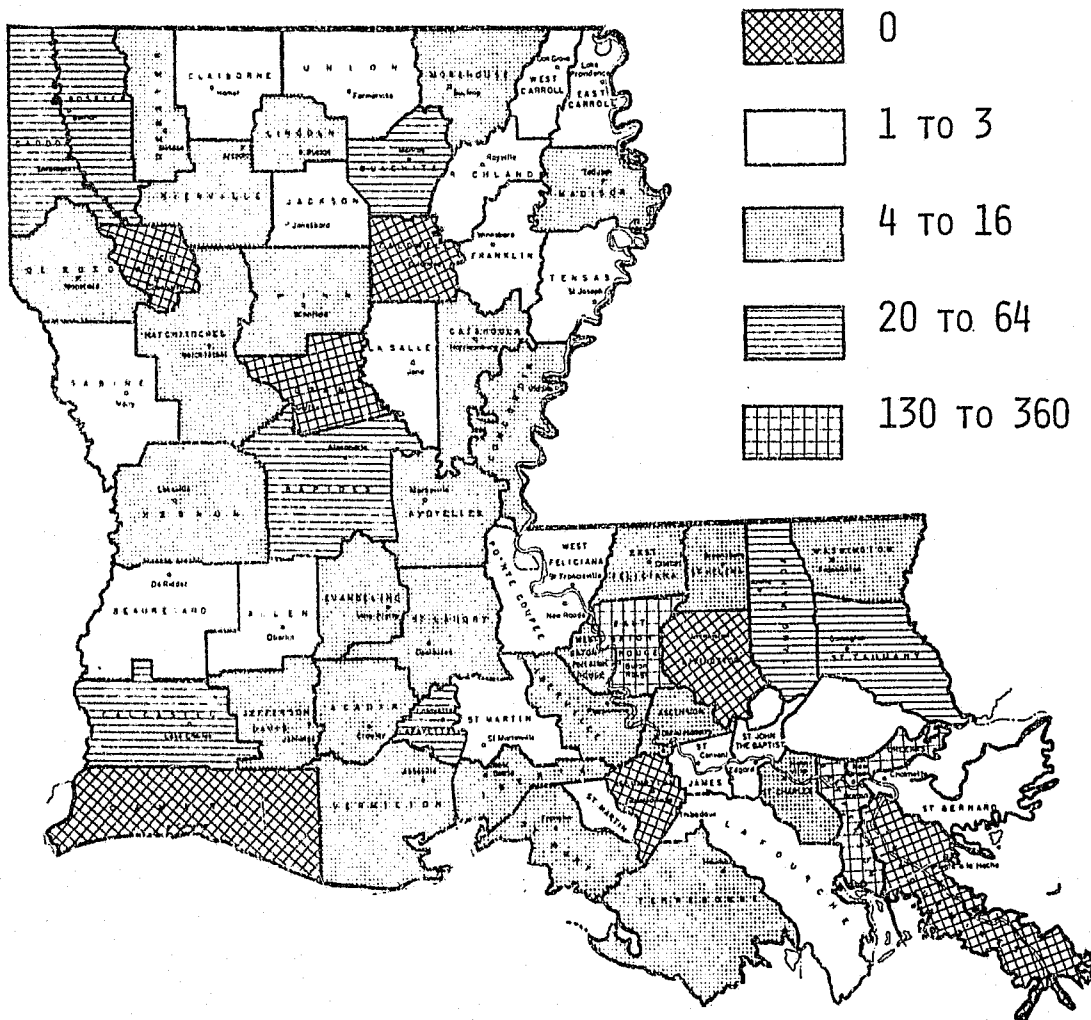
Greatest Crime Rate Locales

Parish:	Madison (55.4 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Orleans (19.5 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major City:	New Orleans (30.8 Offenses per 100,000 population)

FORCIBLE RAPE

FORCIBLE RAPE IS DEFINED AS THE CARNAL KNOWLEDGE OF A PERSON
FORCIBLY AND AGAINST THEIR WILL.

1203 OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
Division

FORCIBLE RAPE
IN
LOUISIANA,
1977
VOLUME AND LOCATION

1,203 forcible rapes were reported, comprising 0.7 percent of the total Index Offenses reported in Louisiana in 1977.

* * * * *

Over 81 percent of the reported rapes occurred in the seven major metropolitan areas.

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The cities of New Orleans and Baton Rouge accounted for 40 percent of the rapes.

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Greatest Crime Volume Locales

Parish: Orleans (360 Offenses)
Major Metropolitan Area: Orleans (513 Offenses)
Major City: New Orleans (360 Offenses)

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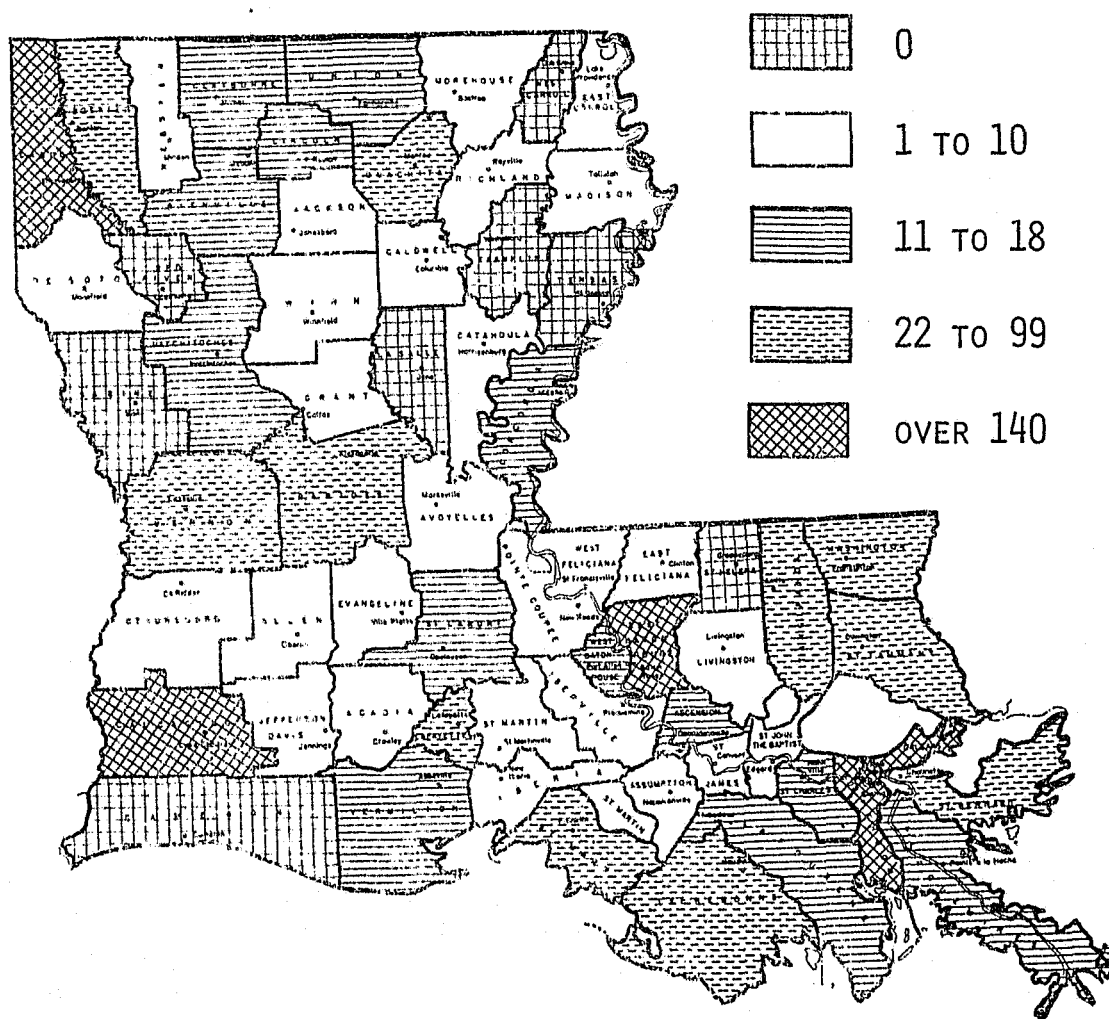
Greatest Crime Rate Locales

Parish: Madison (83.1 Offenses
per 100,000 population)
Major Metropolitan Area: Baton Rouge (48.7 Offenses
per 100,000 population)
Major City: New Orleans (64.1 Offenses
per 100,000 population)

ROBBERY

ROBBERY IS DEFINED AS THE TAKING OR ATTEMPTING TO TAKE ANYTHING OF VALUE FROM THE CARE, CUSTODY OR CONTROL OF A PERSON OR PERSONS BY FORCE OR THREAT OF FORCE OR VIOLENCE AND/OR BY PUTTING THE VICTIM IN FEAR.

5582 OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
Division

ROBBERY
IN
LOUISIANA,
1977

VOLUME AND LOCATION

5,582 robberies were reported in Louisiana in 1977; this is 3.2 percent of the total Index Crime.

* * * * *

92.4 percent of all reported robberies occurred in the seven major metropolitan areas while only 63.3 percent of the state's population resided in these areas.

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The city of New Orleans had 58.7 percent of the total robberies.

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Greatest Crime Volume Locales

Parish:	Orleans (3,279 Offenses)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Orleans (3,988 Offenses)
Major City:	New Orleans (3,279 Offenses)

* * * * *

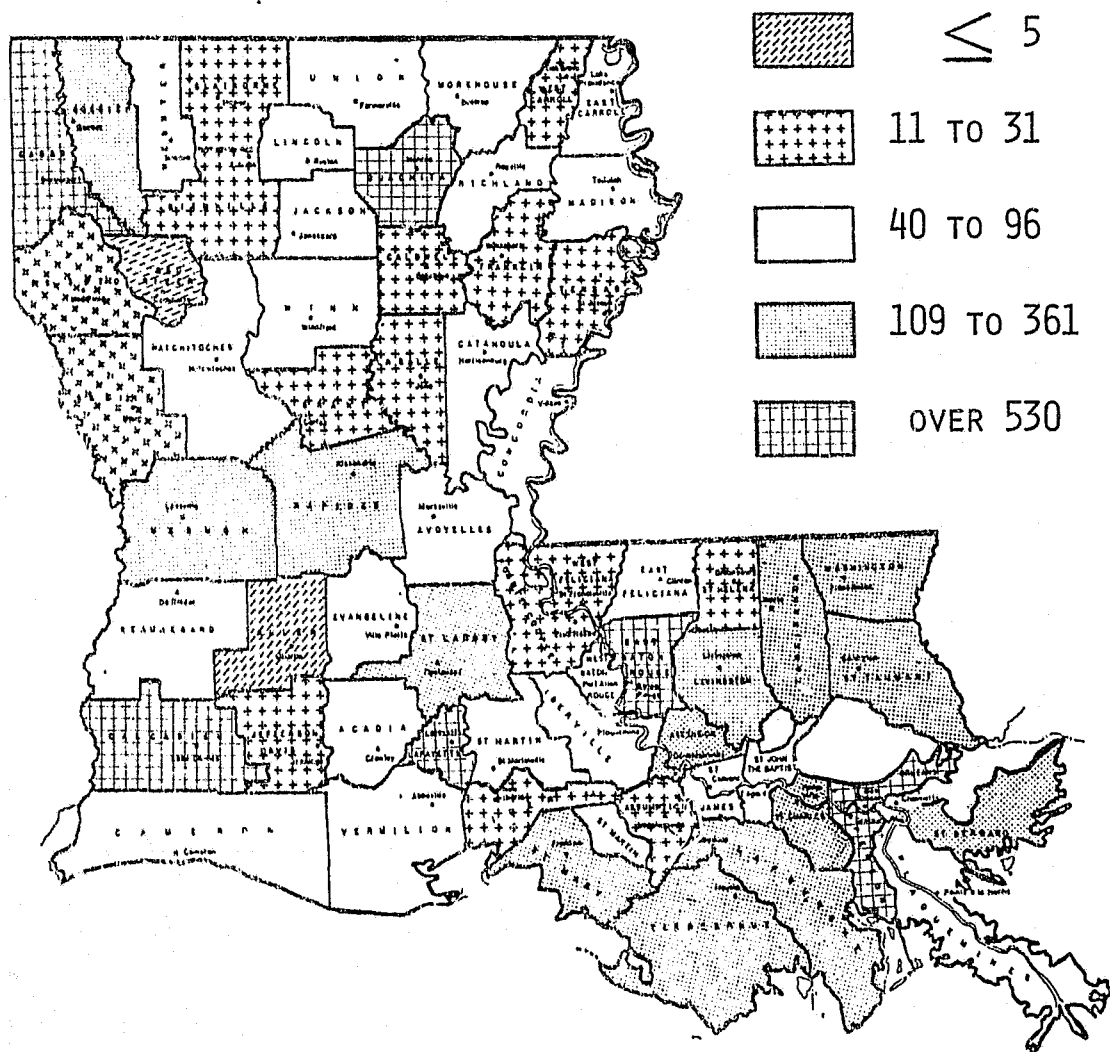
Greatest Crime Rate Locales

Parish:	Orleans (584.3 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Orleans (351.9 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major City:	New Orleans (584.3 Offenses per 100,000 population)

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IS DEFINED AS AN UNLAWFUL ATTACK BY ONE PERSON UPON ANOTHER FOR THE PURPOSE OF INFLICTING SEVERE OR AGGRAVATED BODILY INJURY. THIS TYPE OF ASSAULT USUALLY IS ACCOMPANIED BY THE USE OF WEAPON OR BY MEANS LIKELY TO PRODUCE DEATH OR GREAT BODILY HARM.

12,917 OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
Division

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

IN

LOUISIANA,

1977

VOLUME AND LOCATION

12,917 offenses of aggravated assault were reported in 1977, comprising 7.4 percent of all Index Offenses.

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75.4 percent of the aggravated assaults occurred in the seven major metropolitan areas.

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East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans parishes reported 42.9 percent of the aggravated assaults.

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Greatest Crime Volume Locales

Parish:	Orleans (2,135 Offenses)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Orleans (3,943 Offenses)
Major City:	New Orleans (2,135 Offenses)

* * * * *

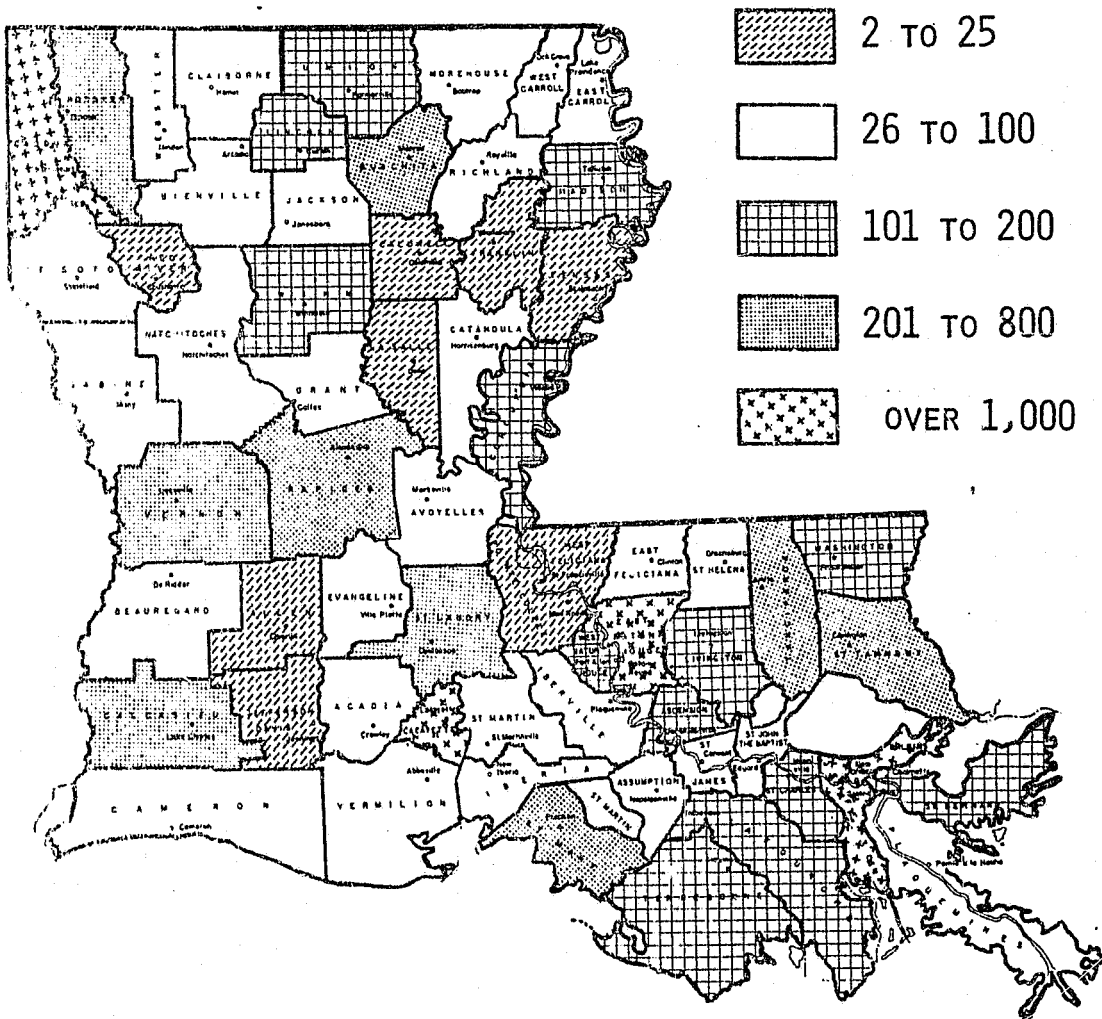
Greatest Crime Rate Locales

Parish:	Cameron (755.0 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Lafayette (691.5 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major City:	Lafayette (977.2 Offenses per 100,000 population)

TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES

TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES IS THE GENERAL VIOLENT CRIME INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THE SUMMATION OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE, FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

20,302 OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
Division

TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES
IN
LOUISIANA,
1977

VOLUME AND LOCATION

20,302 violent offenses were reported in 1977, accounting for 11.7 percent of the total Index Crime in Louisiana.

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80.2 percent of the total violent offenses were reported in the seven major metropolitan areas.

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East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans parishes reported 10,902 violent offenses or 53.7 percent of the state total violent offenses.

* * * * *

Greatest Crime Volume Locales

Parish:	Orleans (5,947 Offenses)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Orleans (8,666 Offenses)
Major City:	New Orleans (5,947 Offenses)

* * * * *

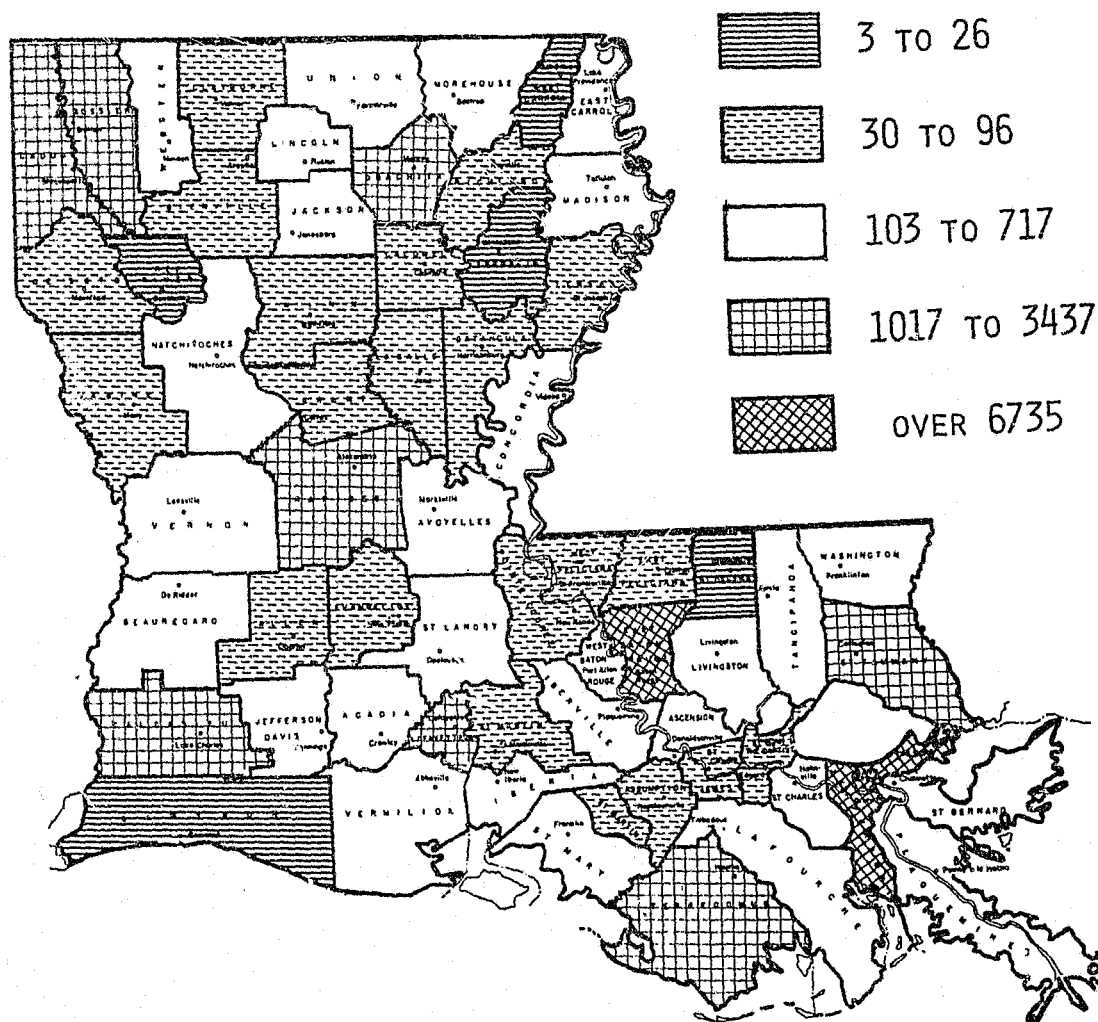
Greatest Crime Rate Locales

Parish:	Orleans (1,059.7 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Lafayette (773.8 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major City:	Lafayette (1,092.7 Offenses per 100,000 population)

BURGLARY

BURGLARY IS DEFINED AS THE UNLAWFUL ENTRY OF A STRUCTURE TO COMMIT A FELONY OR A THEFT.

44,967 OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
Division.

BURGLARY
IN
LOUISIANA,
1977

VOLUME AND LOCATION

44,967 offenses of burglary were reported in 1977; this is equivalent to 1,146.7 offenses per 100,000 population.

* * * * *

81.5 percent of all burglaries were reported in the seven major metropolitan areas.

* * * * *

East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans parishes reported 23,069, or 51.3 percent, of the total burglaries.

* * * * *

Greatest Crime Volume Locales

Parish: Orleans (8,692 Offenses)
Major Metropolitan Area: Orleans (16,892 Offenses)
Major City: New Orleans (8,692 Offenses)

* * * * *

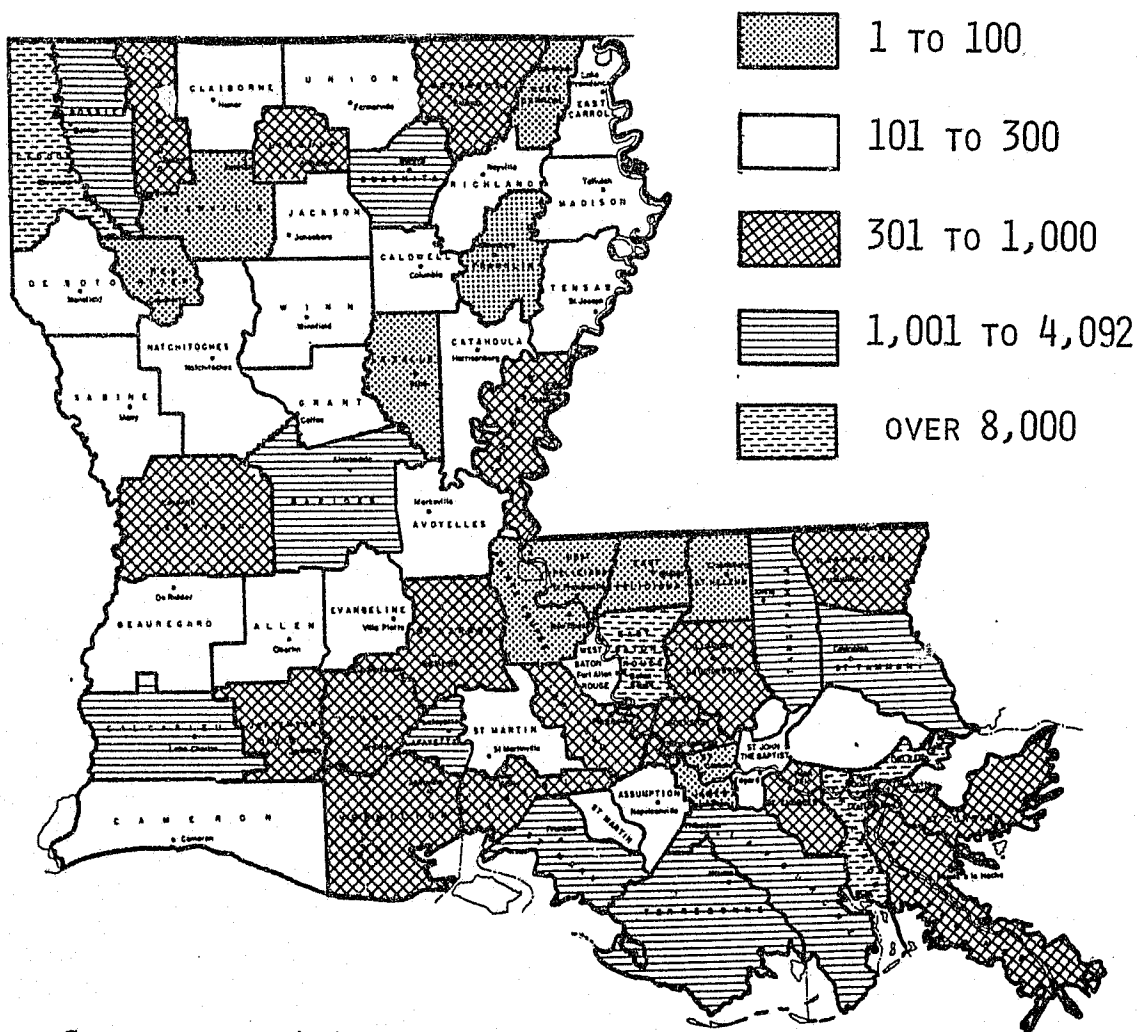
Greatest Crime Rate Locales

Parish: East Baton Rouge (2,341.6 Offenses
per 100,000 population)
Major Metropolitan Area: Baton Rouge (1,933.6 Offenses
per 100,000 population)
Major City: Baton Rouge (2,549.2 Offenses
per 100,000 population)

LARCENY - THEFT

LARCENY - THEFT IS DEFINED AS THE UNLAWFUL TAKING, CARRYING, LEADING, OR RIDING AWAY OF PROPERTY FROM THE POSSESSION OR CONSTRUCTIVE POSSESSION OF ANOTHER.

95,394 OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
Division.

LARCENY-THEFT

IN

LOUISIANA,

1977

VOLUME AND LOCATION

95,394 offenses of larceny-theft were reported in Louisiana. This one offense accounted for 54.9 percent of the total Index Crime reported.

* * * * *

78,739, or 82.5 percent, of the reported larceny-thefts occurred in the seven major metropolitan areas.

* * * * *

East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans parishes reported 51.8 percent of the total larceny-thefts.

* * * * *

Greatest Crime Volume Locales

Parish:	Orleans (19,754 Offenses)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Orleans (35,432 Offenses)
Major City:	New Orleans (19,754 Offenses)

* * * * *

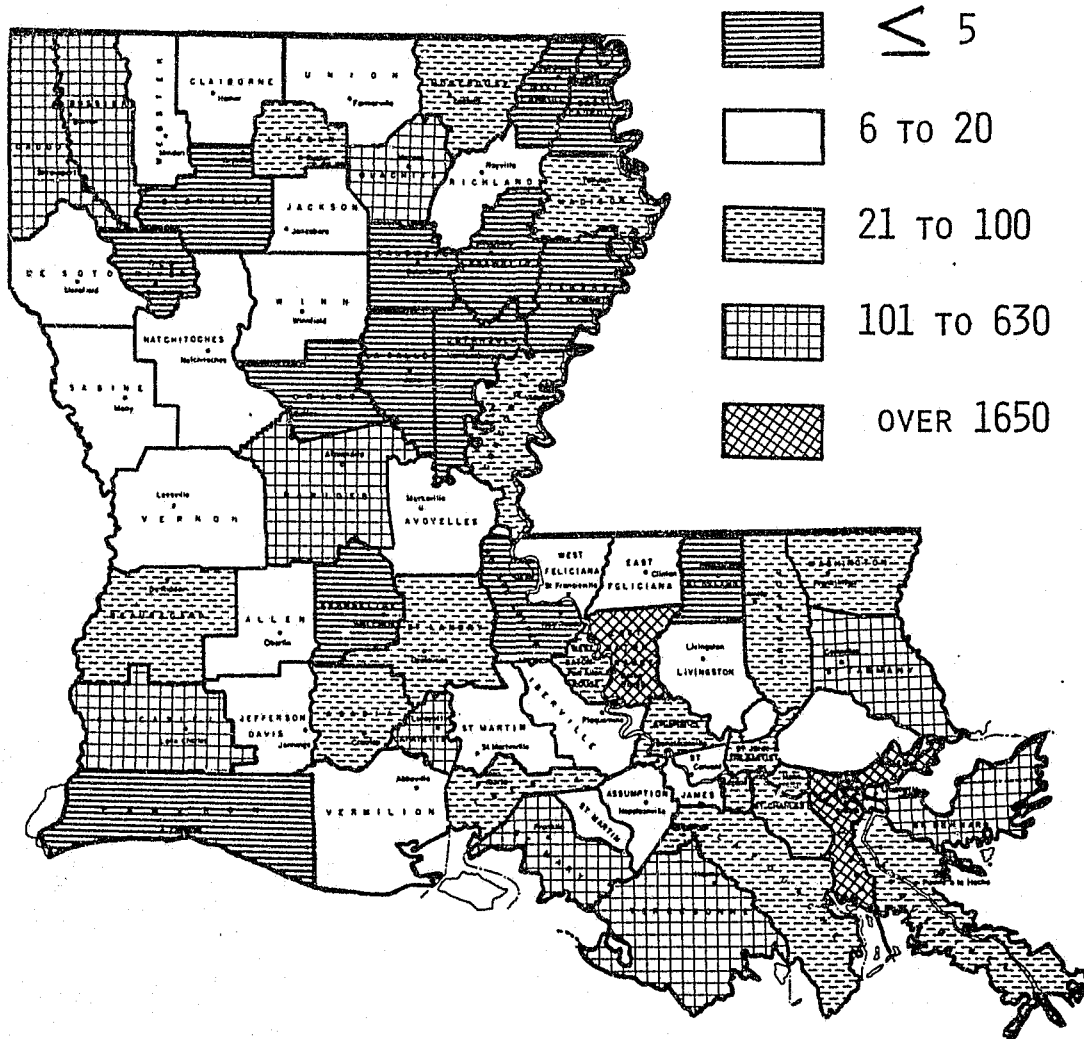
Greatest Crime Rate Locales

Parish:	East Baton Rouge (5,120.2 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Baton Rouge (4,186.8 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major City:	Baton Rouge (5,834.2 Offenses per 100,000 population)

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT IS DEFINED AS THE THEFT OR ATTEMPTED THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE.

13,154 OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
IN
LOUISIANA,
1977

VOLUME AND LOCATION

13,154 offenses of motor vehicle theft were reported in 1977.

* * * * *

91.1 percent, or 11,982 incidents of motor vehicle theft were reported in the seven major metropolitan areas.

* * * * *

East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans parishes reported 71.5 percent of the motor vehicle thefts.

* * * * *

Greatest Crime Volume Locales

Parish:	Orleans (5,504 Offenses)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Orleans (8,056 Offenses)
Major City:	New Orleans (5,504 Offenses)

* * * * *

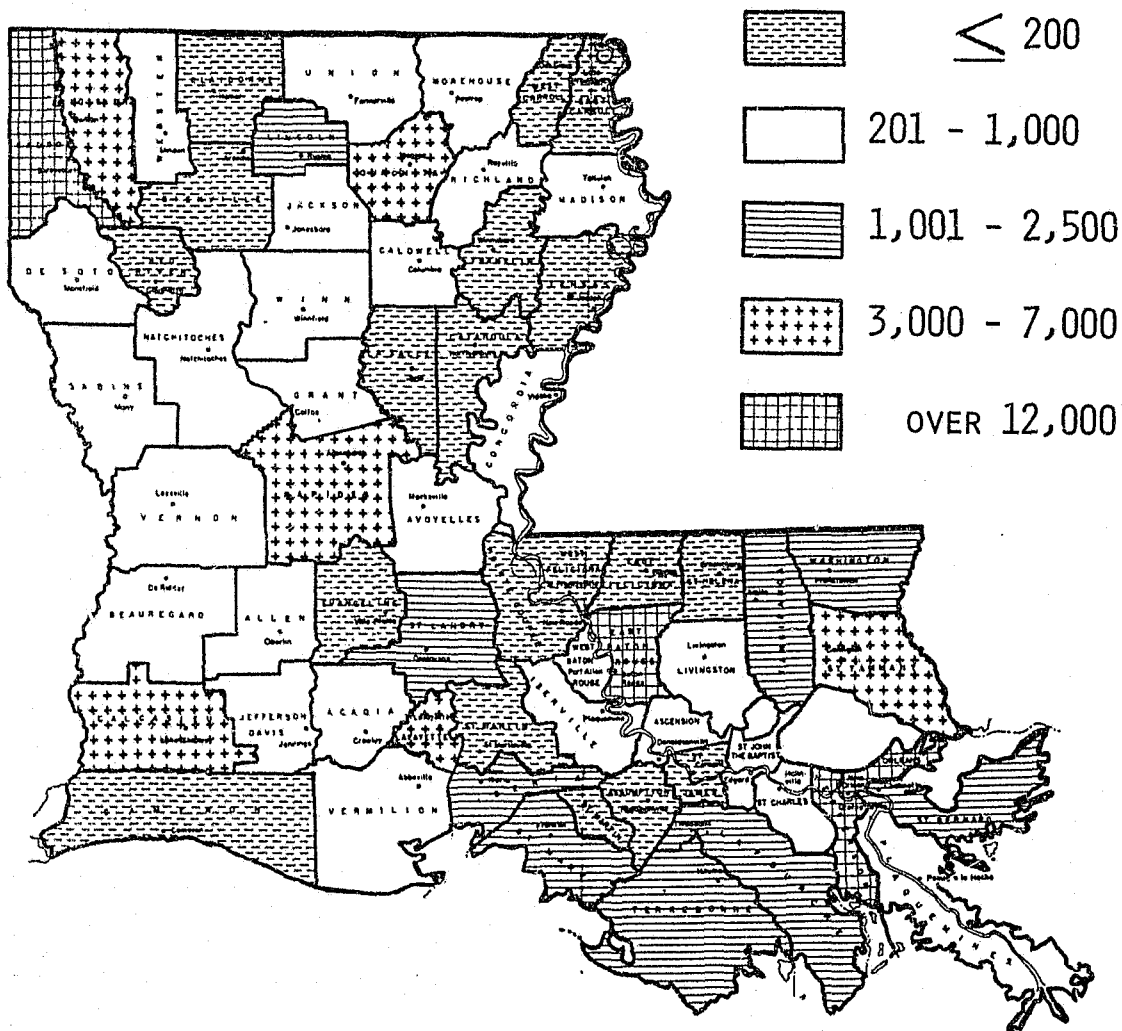
Greatest Crime Rate Locales

Parish:	Orleans (980.8 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major Metropolitan Area:	Orleans (710.9 Offenses per 100,000 population)
Major City:	New Orleans (980.8 Offenses per 100,000 population)

TOTAL PROPERTY OFFENSES

TOTAL PROPERTY OFFENSES IS THE GENERAL PROPERTY CRIME INDICATOR DERIVED FROM THE SUMMATION OF BURGLARY, LARCENY THEFT, AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT.

153,515 OFFENSES REPORTED IN 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
Division

TOTAL PROPERTY OFFENSES
IN
LOUISIANA,
1977

VOLUME AND LOCATION

153,515 property offenses were reported in Louisiana in 1977. This amounts to 88.3 percent of the total Index Crime reported.

* * * * *

83.0 percent of the total property offenses were reported in the seven major metropolitan areas.

* * * * *

East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans parishes reported 81,885 of the total property offenses - 53.3 percent.

* * * * *

Greatest Crime Volume Locale

Parish: Orleans (33,950 Offenses)
Major Metropolitan Area: Orleans (60,380 Offenses)
Major City: New Orleans (33,950 Offenses)

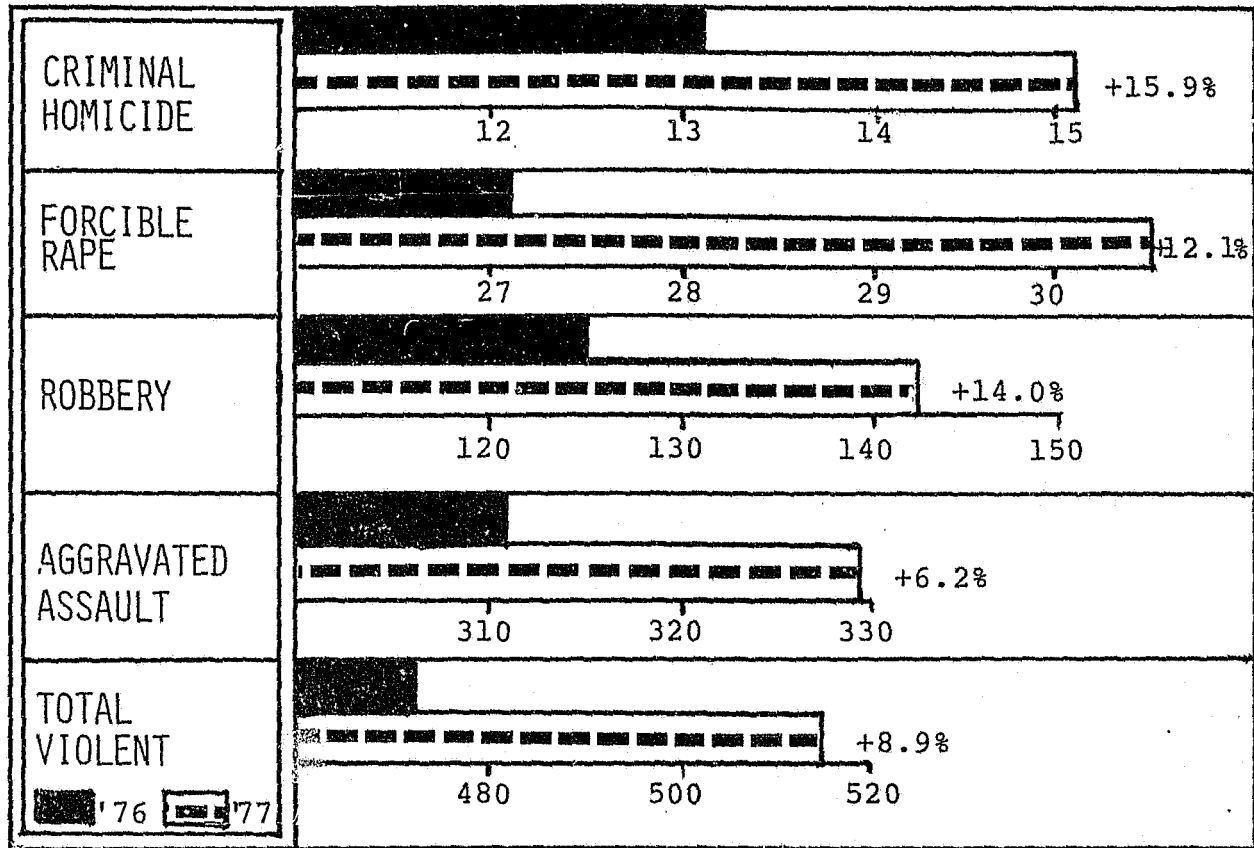
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Greatest Crime Rate Locale

Parish: East Baton Rouge (7,969.9 Offenses
per 100,000 population)
Major Metropolitan Area: Baton Rouge (6,524.7 Offenses
per 100,000 population)
Major City: Baton Rouge (8,961.4 Offenses
per 100,000 population)

LOUISIANA CRIME TRENDS, 1977

PERCENT CHANGE IN LOUISIANA'S VIOLENT CRIME RATES, 1976 - 1977¹



An 8.9 percent increase in the total violent crime rate occurred between 1976 and the end of 1977, with all individual violent crimes showing increases.

* * * * *

Criminal homicide, up 15.9 percent in crime rate over 1976, led all violent crime categories in terms of increased rate over 1976.

* * * * *

A 12.1 percent in the forcible rape rate continues an erratic, but slowly increasing trend.

* * * * *

The robbery rate was up by 14.0 percent to 142.3 offenses per 100,000 population.

* * * * *

Aggravated assault increased by 6.2 percent between 1976 and the end of 1977.

* * * * *

¹See Glossary for the definition of crime rate.

PERCENT CHANGE IN LOUISIANA'S PROPERTY AND TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATES, 1976 - 1977¹

The total property crime rate declined for the first time in four years. The number of total property crimes per 100,000 population at the end of 1977, was 0.6 percent below that for 1976.

* * * * *

44,967 burglaries reported in 1977, produced a rate of 1146.7 offenses per 100,000 population, 1.1 percent below that of 1976.

* * * * *

2432.6 larceny-thefts per 100,000 population in 1977, represent a 1.9 percent decrease over the rate for 1976.

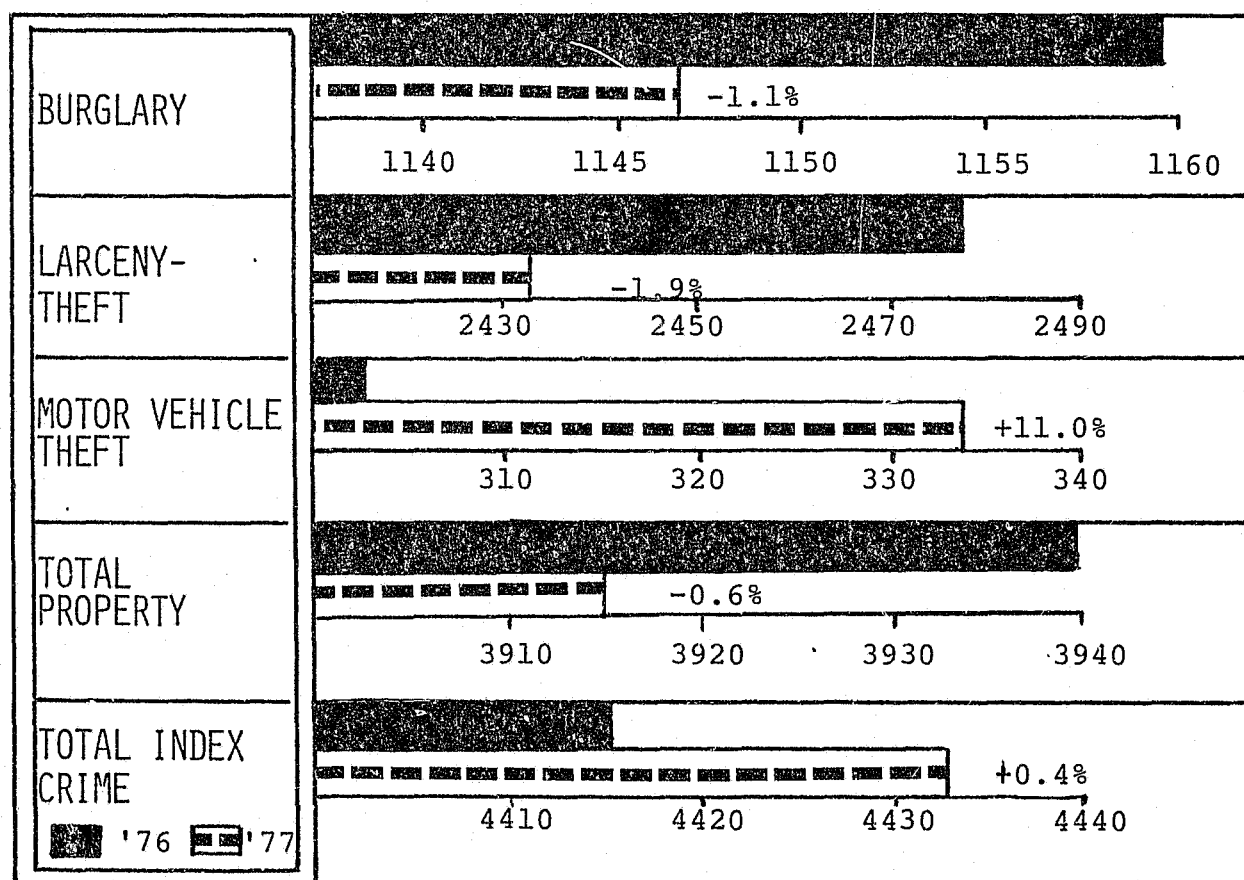
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Motor vehicle theft, up by 11.0 percent in rate, is the only specific property crime to have shown an increase.

* * * * *

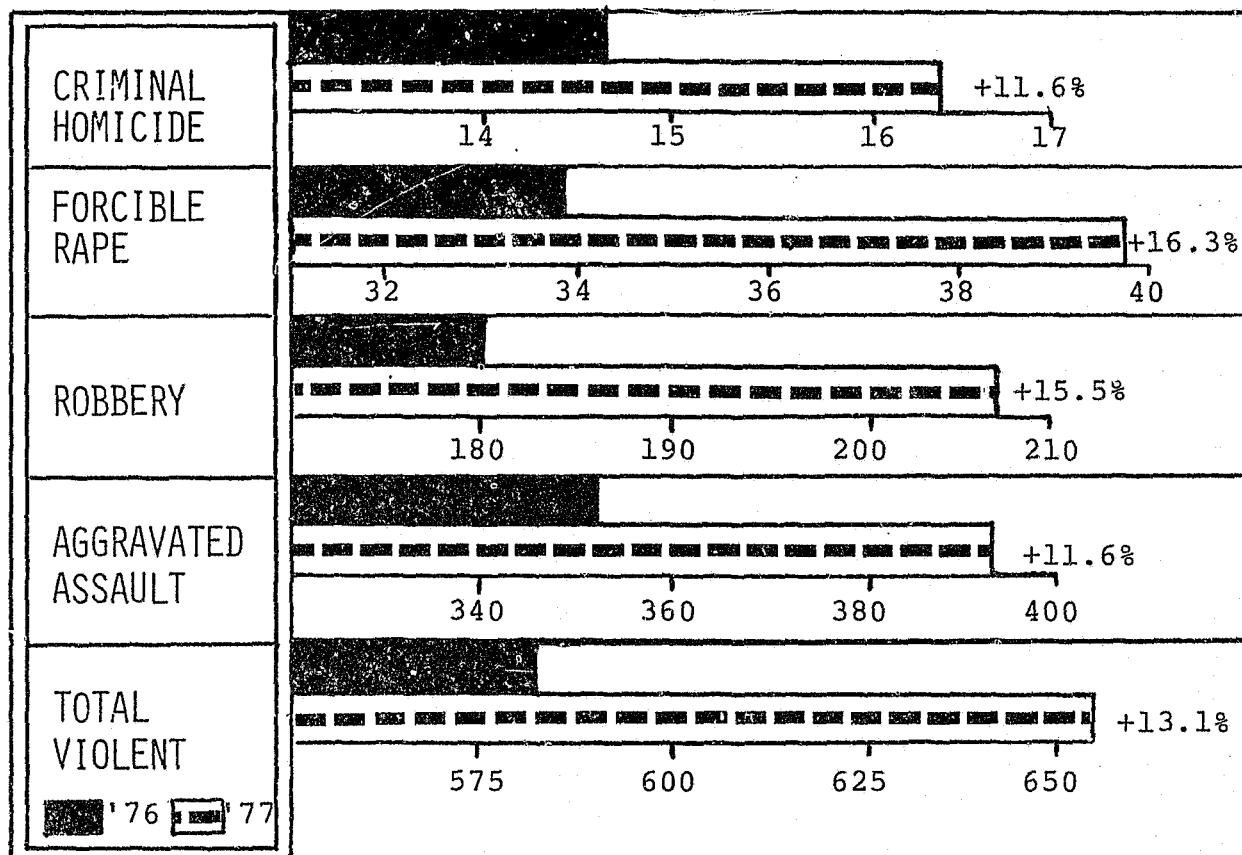
The total state crime rate of 4,432.5 offenses per 100,000 population is a 0.4 percent increase over 1976, despite the overall decline in the total property crime rate.

* * * * *



¹See Glossary for the definition of crime rate.

PERCENT CHANGE IN VIOLENT CRIME RATES OF LOUISIANA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1976 - 1977¹



All the violent crime categories experienced uniform increases in crime rate of at least 10 percent.

* * * * *

With an increase of 16.3 percent in crime rate over 1976, rape had the largest rise of all the violent crimes.

* * * * *

The 655.5 violent crimes per 100,000 population living in major metropolitan areas in 1977 represents a 13.1 percent increase in the total violent crime rate since the end of 1976.

* * * * *

Criminal homicide increased from a rate of 14.6 to 16.3 offenses per 100,000 population, an increase of 11.6 percent.

* * * * *

Forcible rape was up from 33.8 to 39.3 offenses per 100,000 population in 1977.

* * * * *

The robbery rate increased by 15.5 percent between 1976 and the end of 1977.

* * * * *

Between 1976 and the end of 1977, the rate of aggravated assault increased by 11.6 percent.

* * * * *

¹See Glossary for the definitions of crime rate and major metropolitan area.

PERCENT CHANGE IN PROPERTY AND TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATES OF LOUISIANA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1976 - 1977¹

The burglary rate increased by 0.3 percent between 1976 and the end of 1977.

* * * * *

Larceny-thefts decreased from 3231.5 offenses per 100,000 population in 1976, to 3172.2 offenses per 100,000 population in the end of 1977, a decrease of 1.8 percent. This is the only category of property crime to have shown a decrease.

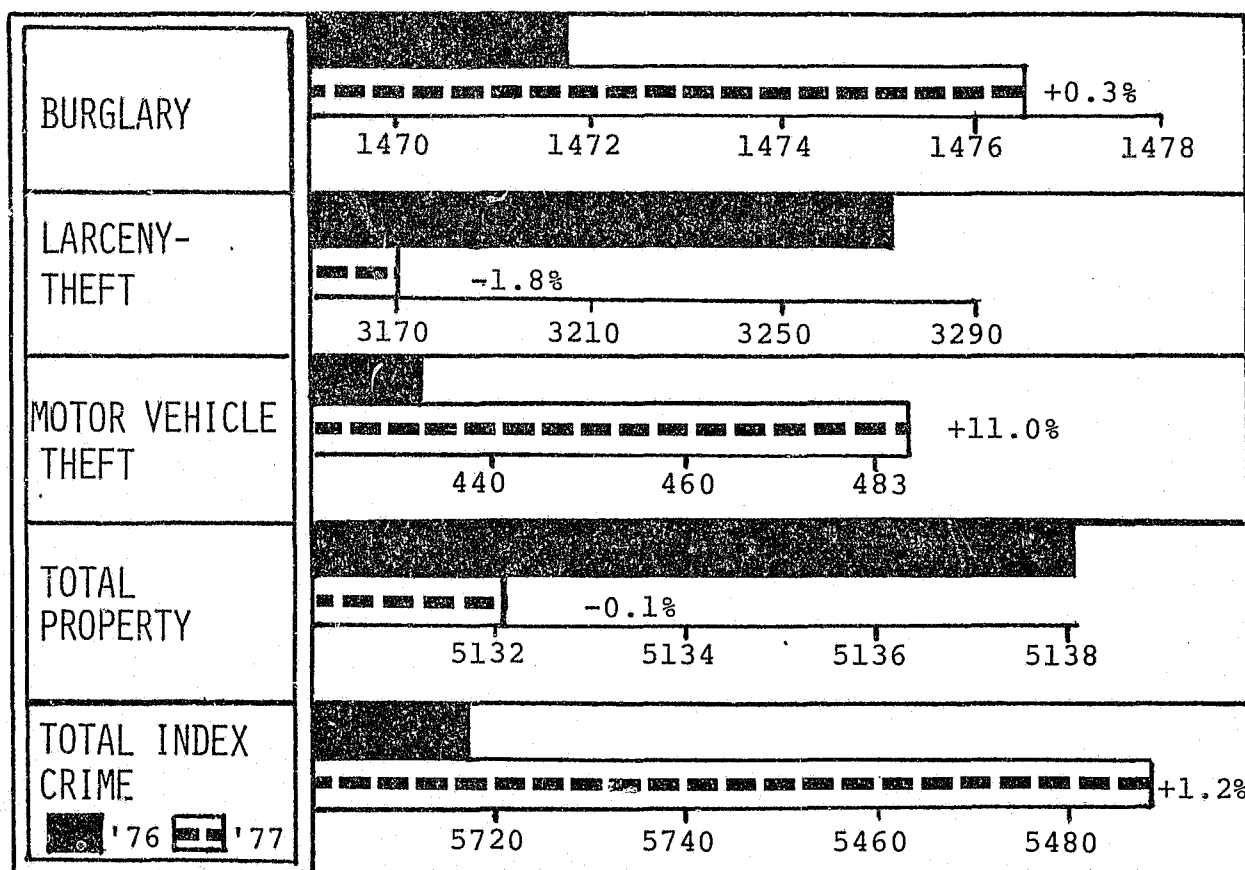
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482.7 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population represents an 11.0 percent increase over 1976.

* * * * *

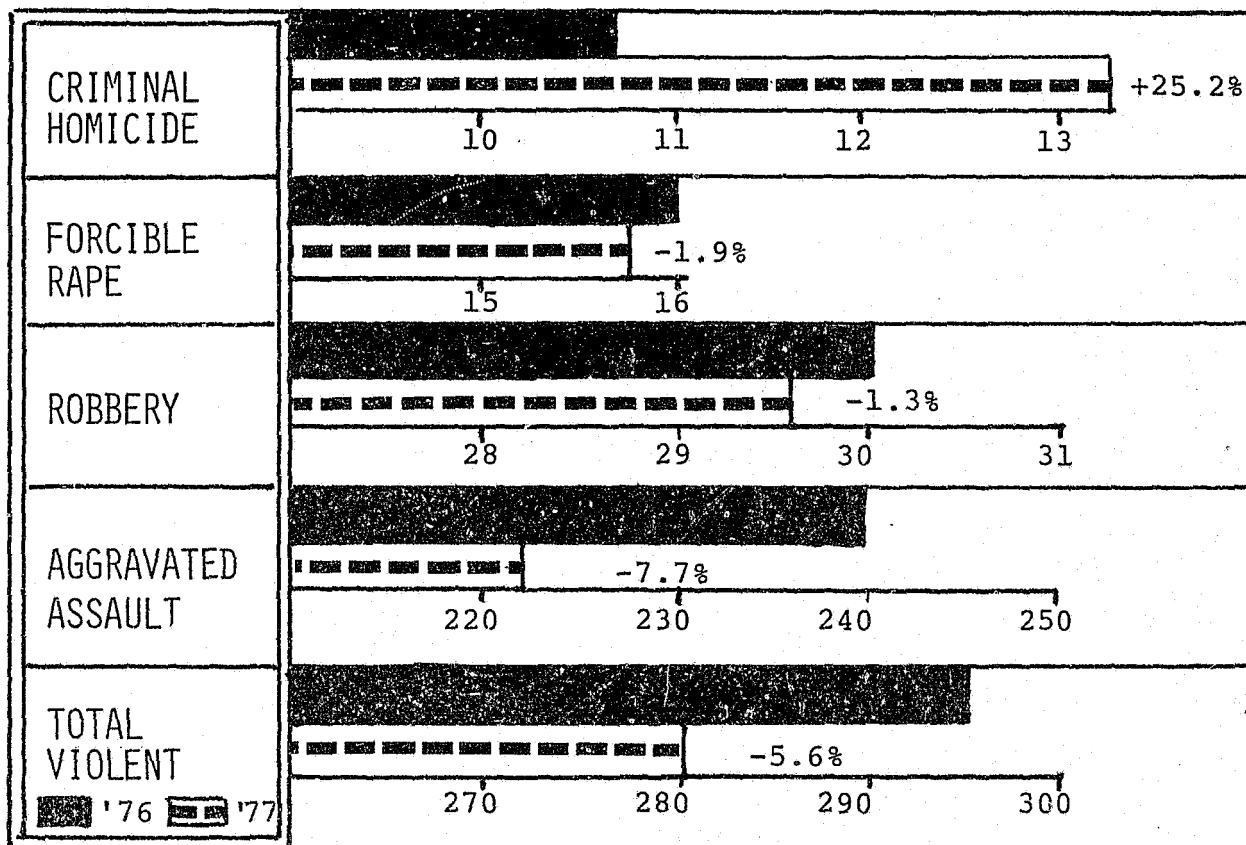
Total Index Crimes have recorded a crime rate within the major metropolitan areas of 5787.1 offenses per 100,000 population. This rate represents a 1.2 percent increase over 1976.

* * * * *



¹See Glossary for the definitions of crime rate and metropolitan area.

PERCENT CHANGE IN VIOLENT CRIME RATES FOR
LOUISIANA'S NON-MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1976 - 1977¹



The 280.0 reported violent crimes per 100,000 population living in the non-major metropolitan areas of the state in 1977, represents a 5.6 percent decrease over the total violent crime rate for 1976.

* * * * *

Homicide, with an increased crime rate over 1976 of 25.2 percent, was the only violent crime in the non-major metropolitan areas not to show a declining crime rate.

* * * * *

Forcible rape decreased by 1.9 percent in the non-major metropolitan areas between 1976 and the end of 1977.

* * * * *

Robbery was down from 30.0 to 29.6 offenses per 100,000 population. The rate dropped 1.3 percent between 1976 and the end of 1977.

* * * * *

Aggravated assault, down by 7.7 percent, decreased from 239.6 reported offenses per 100,000 population in 1976, to a rate of 221.2 offenses per 100,000 population at the end of 1977.

¹See Glossary for the definitions of crime rate and non-major metropolitan area.

PERCENT CHANGE IN PROPERTY AND TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATES FOR LOUISIANA'S NON-MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1976-1977¹

All the specific property crimes (excluding motor vehicle theft) in the non-major metropolitan area decreased between 1976 and the end of 1977. The decrease from 1878.9 to 1816.3 offenses per 100,000 population represents a 3.3 percent decrease in the total property crime rate.

* * * * *

The burglary rate of 620.9 offenses per 100,000 population in 1976 decreased by 7.0 percent to 577.6 offenses per 100,000 population by the end of 1977.

* * * * *

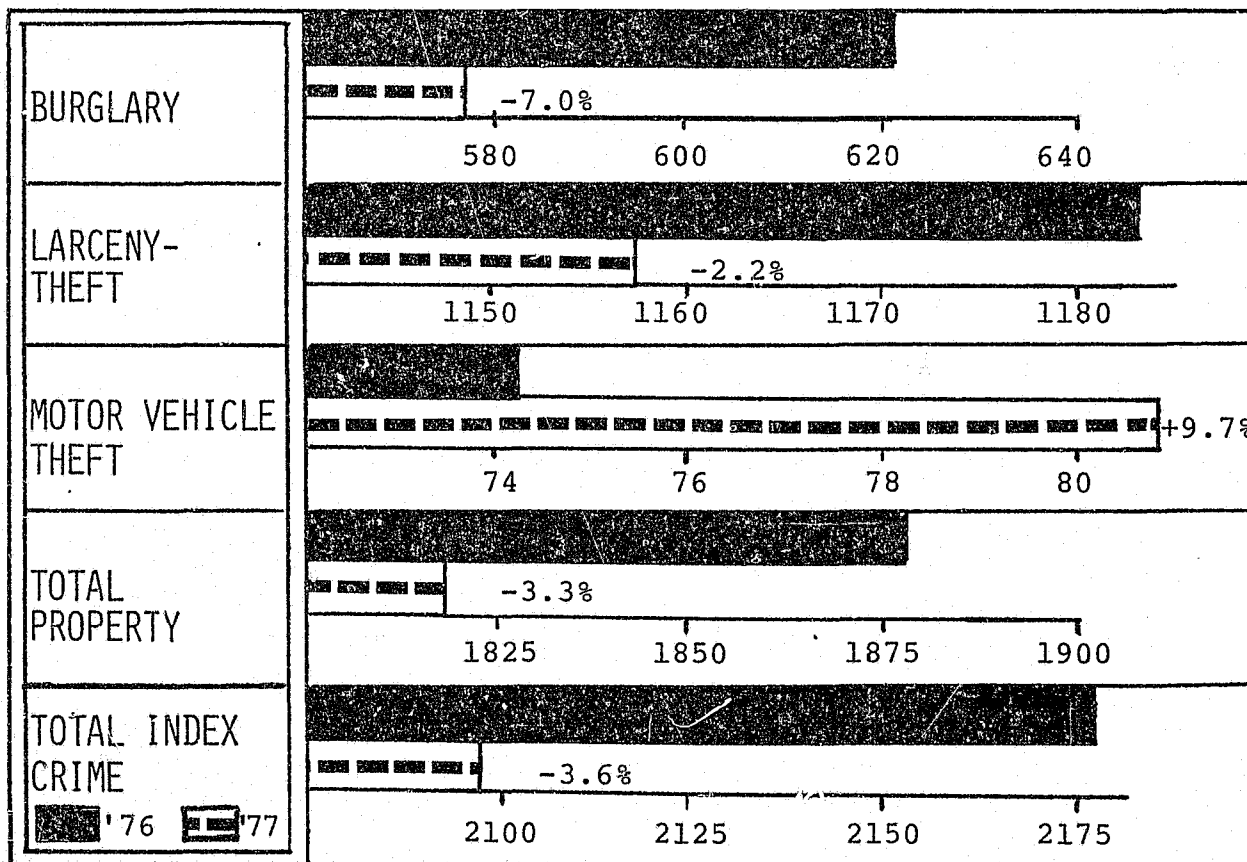
Larceny-thefts, down by 2.2 percent, occurred at the rate of 1157.2 offenses per 100,000 population in 1977.

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Motor vehicle theft, up by 9.7 percent, showed the only increase in number of offenses per 100,000 population of the specific property crimes.

* * * * *

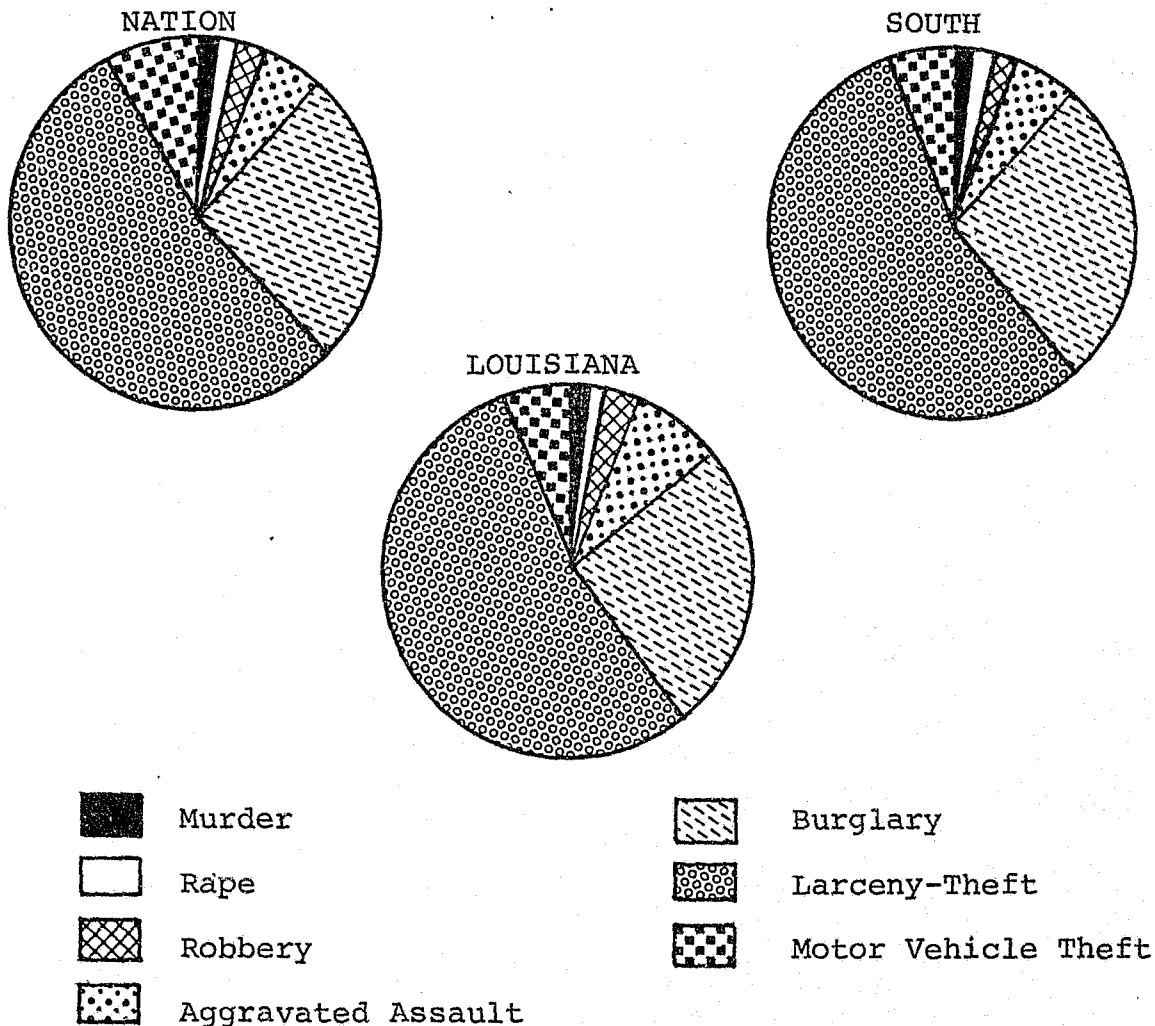
The 2096.3 criminal offenses per 100,000 population in 1977 represents a 3.6 percent decrease in the total crime rate of the non-major metropolitan part of the state.



¹See Glossary for the definitions of crime rate and non-major metropolitan area.

LOUISIANA INTRA-STATE AND INTER-STATE COMPARISONS, 1977









PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX OFFENSES FOR NATION, SOUTH, AND LOUISIANA 1977¹

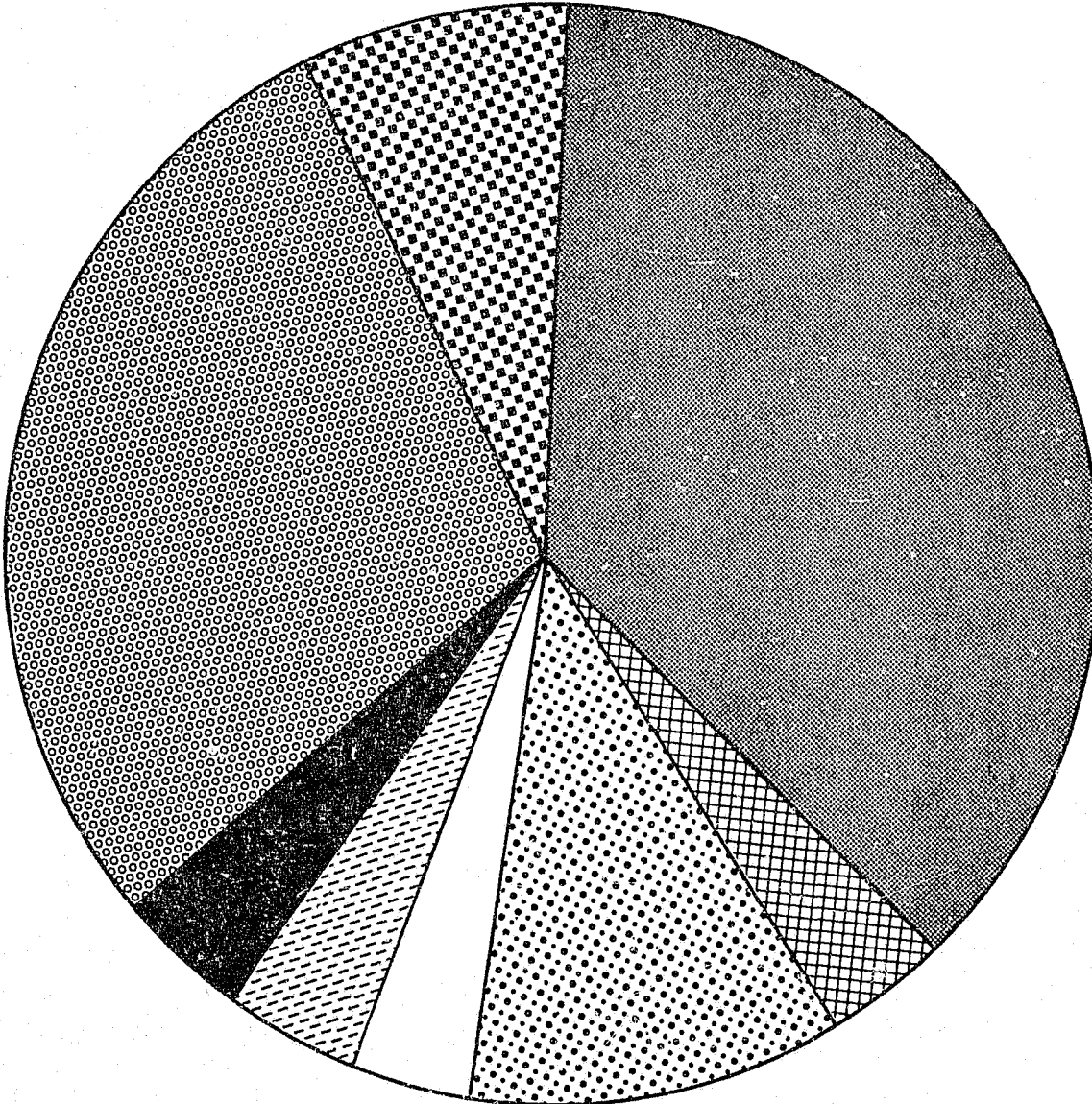


The figures above clearly illustrate that crimes against property-burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft-far outnumbered crimes against the person. In Louisiana, the four violent crimes totaled 11.9 percent of its Index Offenses while the nation and the South totaled 9.3 and 9.7 percent, respectively. Property crimes were also distributed much the same among the three areas. At the national level the three specific property offenses accounted for 90.7 percent of its Index total; in the South 90.3 percent; Louisiana slightly less with 88.4 percent.

¹Data for both the Nation and the South are rough estimates based on preliminary figures from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY LOUISIANA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN AND
NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1977

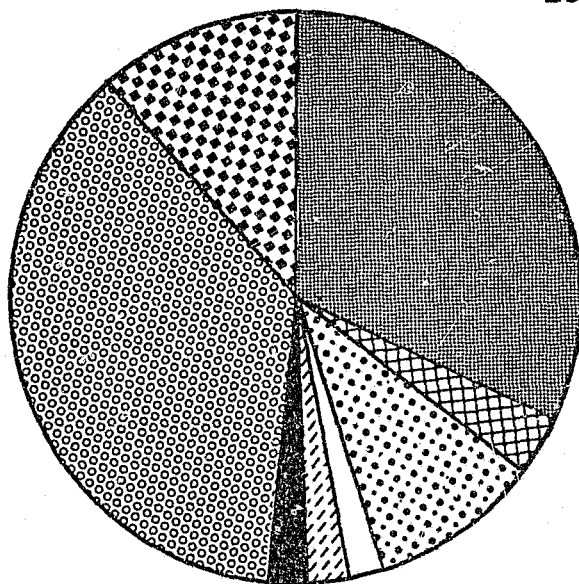
	Non-Metropolitan	36.7%		Lake Charles	4.0%
	Alexandria	3.6%		Monroe	3.3%
	Baton Rouge	11.1%		New Orleans	28.9%
	Lafayette	3.4%		Shreveport	9.1%











TOTAL
3,921,334

SOURCE: Louisiana Tech University, The Louisiana Economy









COMPARISON OF HOMICIDE AND RAPE IN LOUISIANA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN & NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS 1977

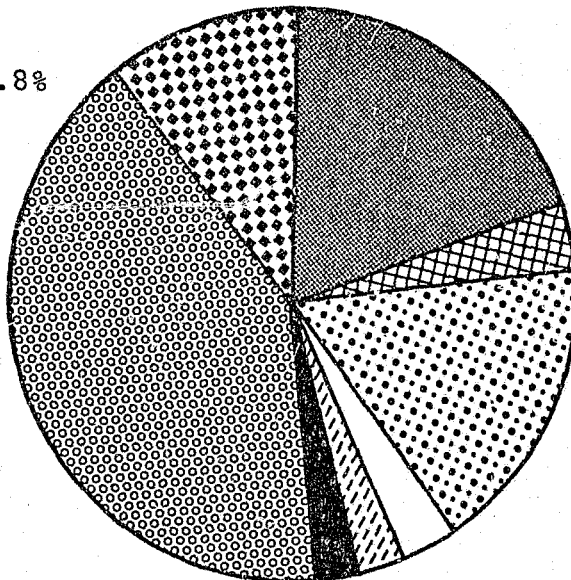


HOMICIDE (600)

	Non-Metropolitan	32.3%
	Alexandria	3.3%
	Baton Rouge	9.8%
	Lafayette	1.7%
	Lake Charles	3.7%
	Monroe	1.7%
	New Orleans	37.0%
	Shreveport	10.5%

RAPE (1,203)

	Non-Metropolitan	18.8%
	Alexandria	3.0%
	Baton Rouge	17.6%
	Lafayette	3.0%
	Lake Charles	2.8%
	Monroe	3.6%
	New Orleans	42.6%
	Shreveport	8.6%

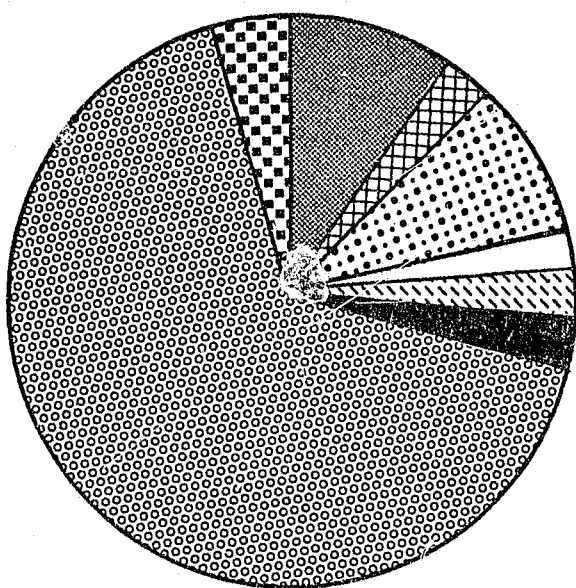


Neither homicide nor rape is evenly distributed among the population. However homicide, often a crime of passion, is more evenly distributed among the population with 67.7 percent of the known offenses occurring in the major metropolitan areas where 63.3 percent of the population resided. Rape, on the other hand, is much more an urban offense. The seven major metropolitan areas accounted for 81.6 percent of the total rapes reported. New Orleans reported 42.6 percent of the total rapes. Baton Rouge reported 17.6 percent, nearly equaling the 18.8 percent reported by the entire non-metropolitan portion of the state.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

COMPARISON OF ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IN LOUISIANA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS

1977

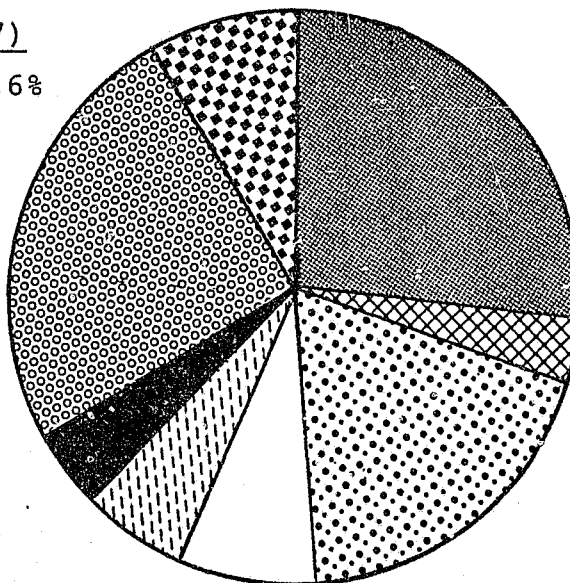


ROBBERY (5,582)

	Non-Metropolitan	7.6%
	Alexandria	1.9%
	Baton Rouge	9.5%
	Lafayette	1.1%
	Lake Charles	2.5%
	Monroe	0.9%
	New Orleans	71.4%
	Shreveport	4.9%

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (12,917)

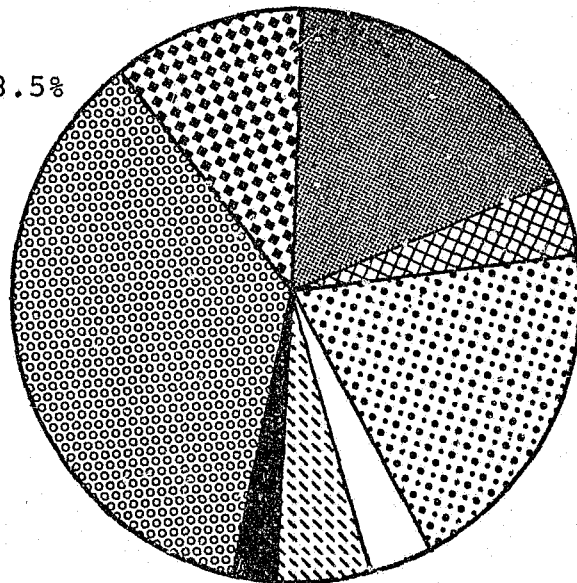
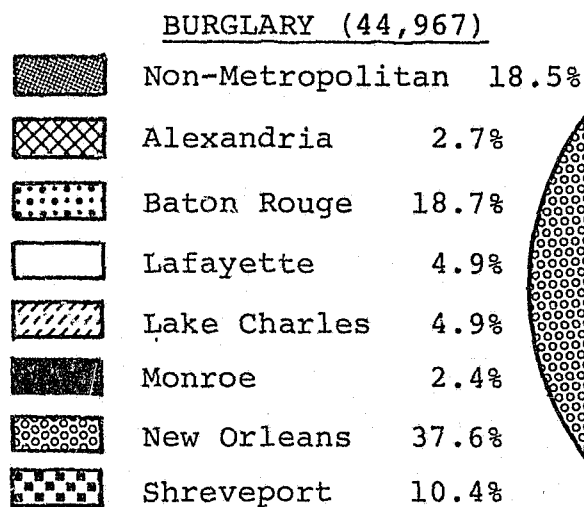
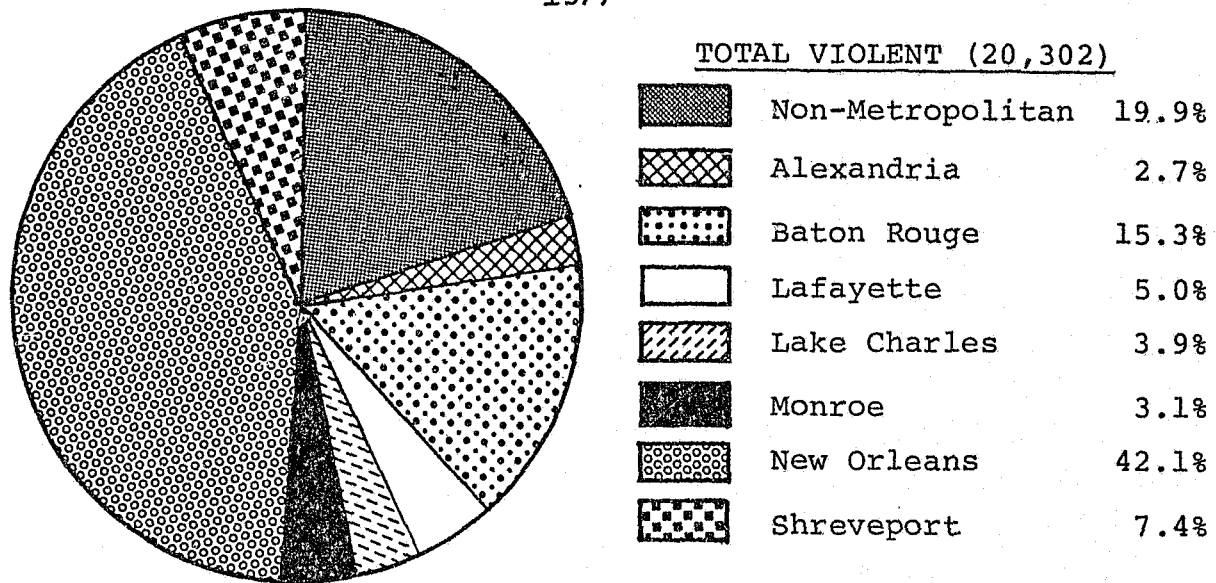
	Non-Metropolitan	24.6%
	Alexandria	3.0%
	Baton Rouge	17.9%
	Lafayette	7.1%
	Lake Charles	4.5%
	Monroe	4.1%
	New Orleans	30.5%
	Shreveport	8.2%



With 28.9 percent of the state's population, the New Orleans metropolitan area reported 71.4 percent of the robberies. In fact, over 90 percent of the total robberies for the state occurred in the seven major metropolitan areas. Aggravated assault, another crime of passion, is more evenly distributed with population. 24.6 percent were reported in the non-metropolitan areas of the state where 36.7 percent of the population resided. New Orleans and Baton Rouge accounted for nearly half of all the aggravated assaults (48.4 percent).

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

COMPARISON OF TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME AND BURGLARY IN LOUISIANA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS 1977



The non-metropolitan part of the state was the scene of 19.9 percent of the total violent crime. The seven major metropolitan areas accounted for the remainder, with Alexandria reporting 2.7 percent and New Orleans reporting 42.7 percent--more than the other six metropolitan areas combined.

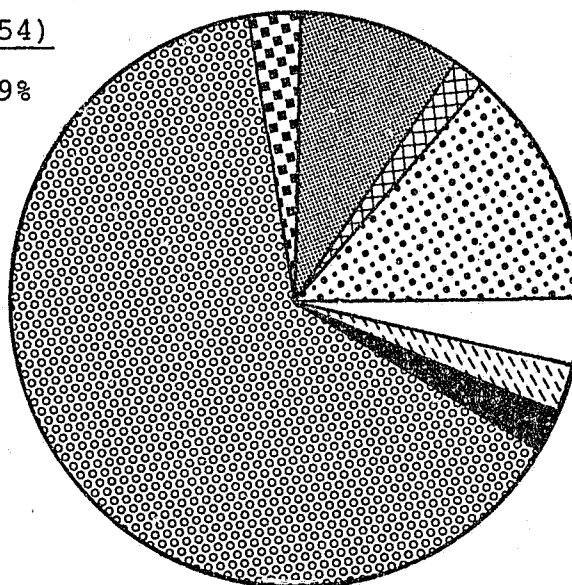
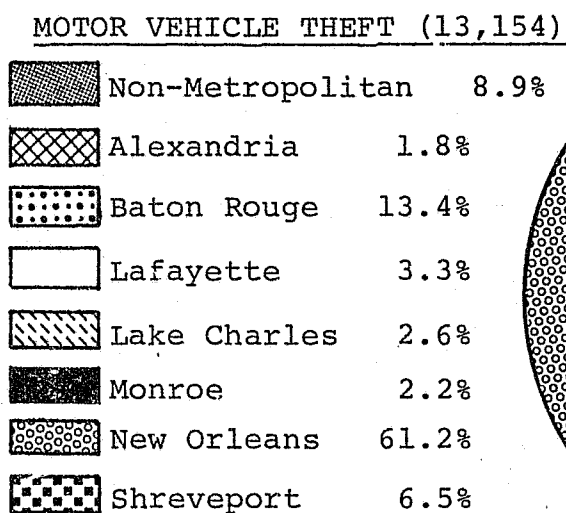
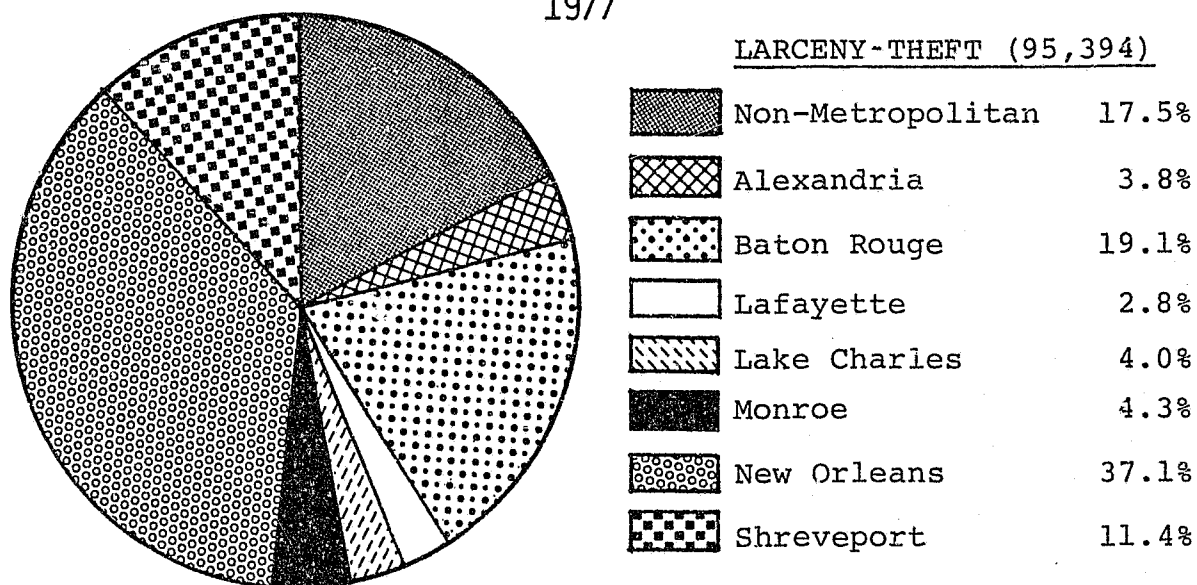
The non-metropolitan part of the state accounted for 18.5 percent of the state's burglaries. The major metropolitan areas contained 63.3 percent of the state population yet accounted for 81.5 percent of the burglaries.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

CONTINUED

1 OF 6

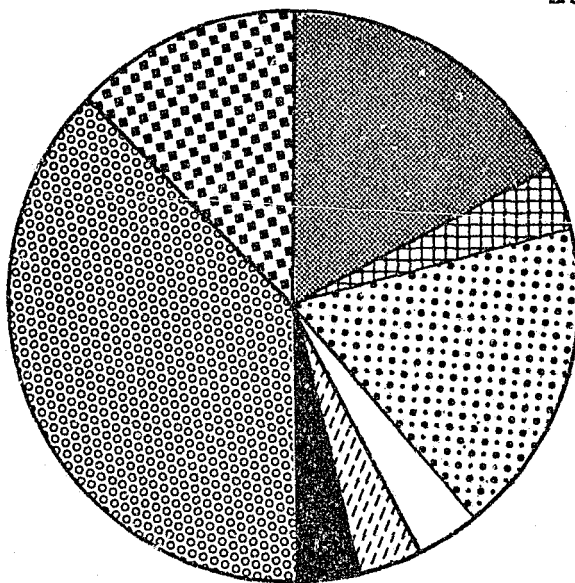
COMPARISON OF LARCENY-THEFT AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT FOR LOUISIANA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS 1977



The major metropolitan areas with 63.3 percent of the state's population reported 82.5 percent of the larceny thefts. The New Orleans metropolitan area accounted for 44.9 percent of the total. Lafayette was the only metropolitan area to report fewer larceny-thefts than suggested by its population. Over 90 percent of the motor vehicle thefts occurred in the major metropolitan areas. New Orleans and Baton Rouge metropolitan areas, with 40.0 percent of the population, reported 74.6 percent of the motor vehicle thefts.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

COMPARISON OF TOTAL PROPERTY AND TOTAL INDEX CRIME FOR LOUISIANA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS 1977

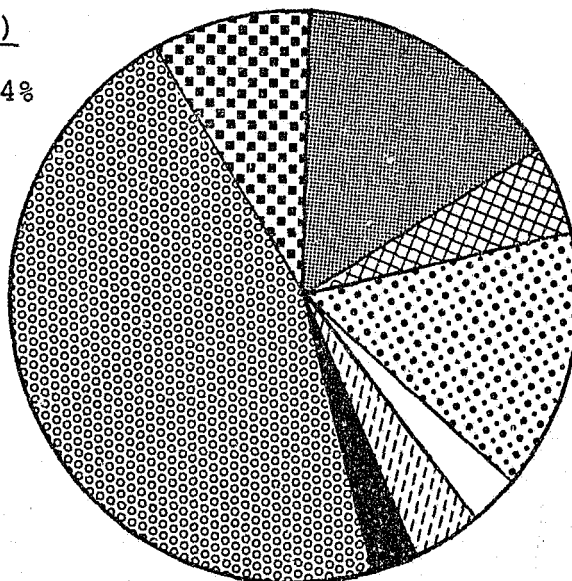


TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME (153,515)

Non-Metropolitan	17.0%
Alexandria	3.3%
Baton Rouge	18.5%
Lafayette	3.5%
Lake Charles	4.1%
Monroe	3.6%
New Orleans	39.3%
Shreveport	10.7%

TOTAL INDEX CRIME (173,817)

Non-Metropolitan	17.4%
Alexandria	3.3%
Baton Rouge	18.1%
Lafayette	3.6%
Lake Charles	4.1%
Monroe	3.5%
New Orleans	39.7%
Shreveport	10.3%

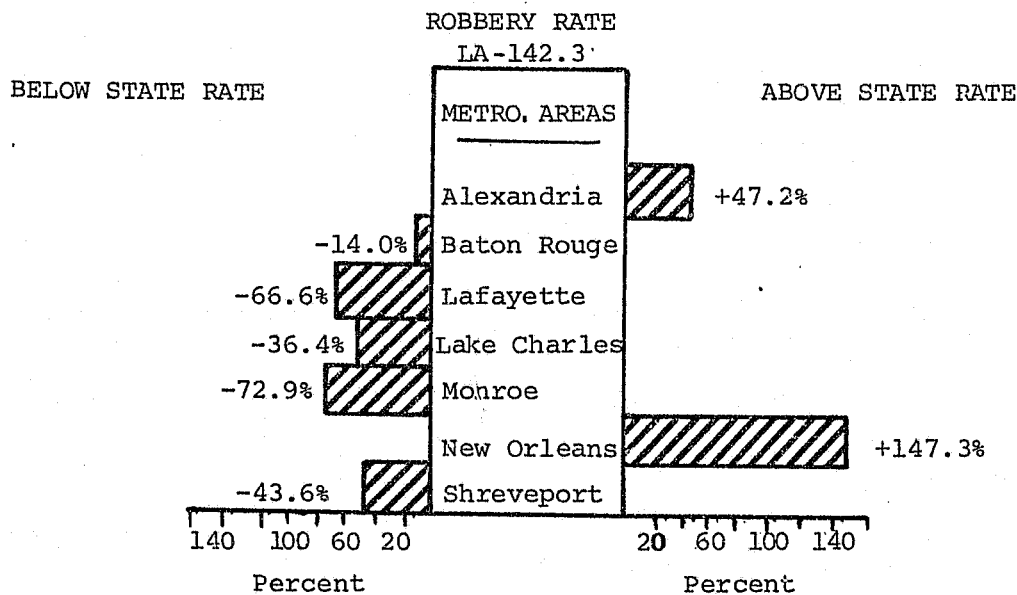
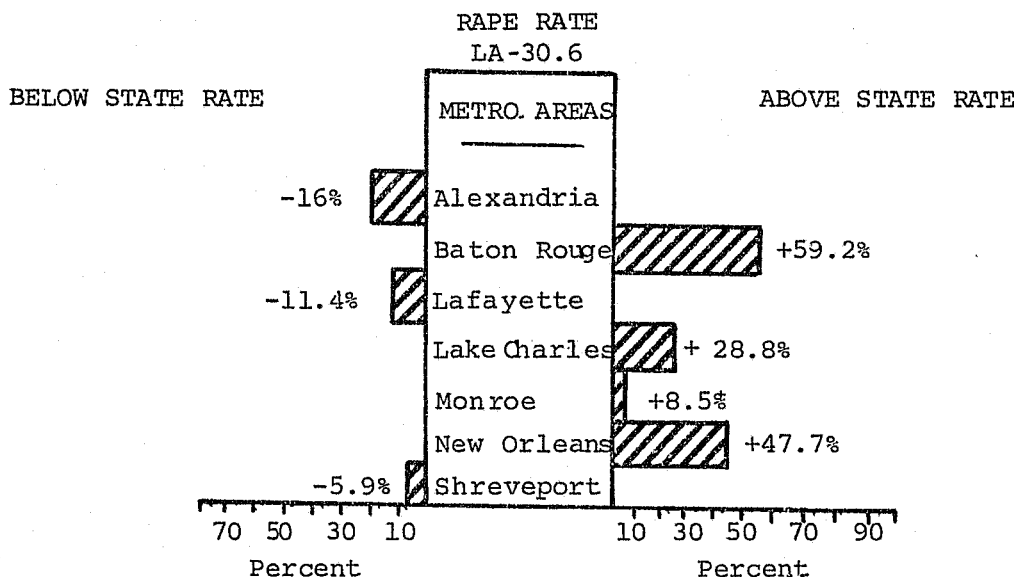
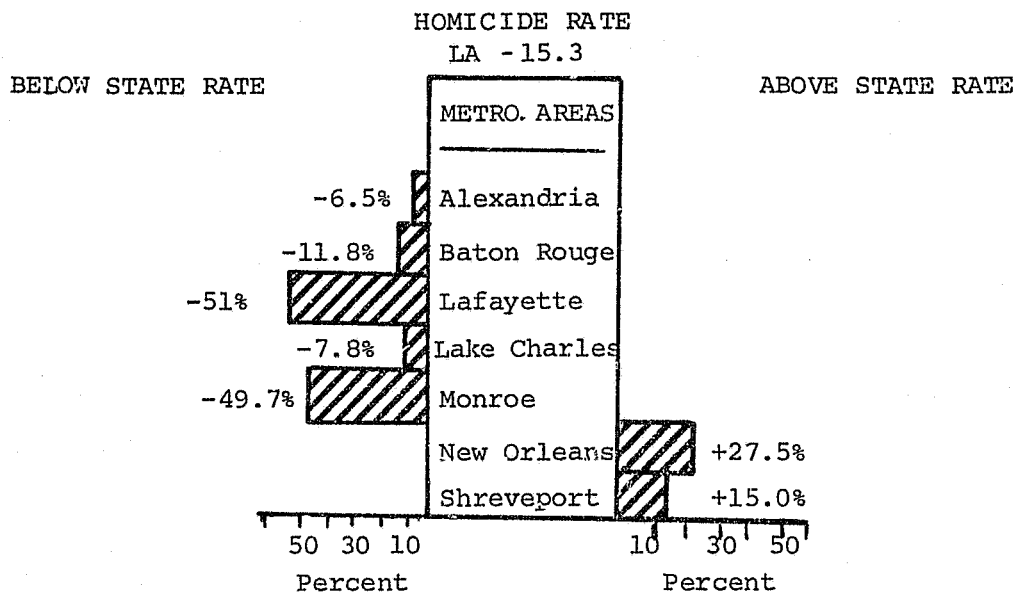


The non-metropolitan part of the state contained 36.7 percent of the state's population and accounted for only 17.0 percent of the total property crime. New Orleans alone reported 39.3 percent of the property offenses--only 4 percent lower than all the other metropolitan areas combined.

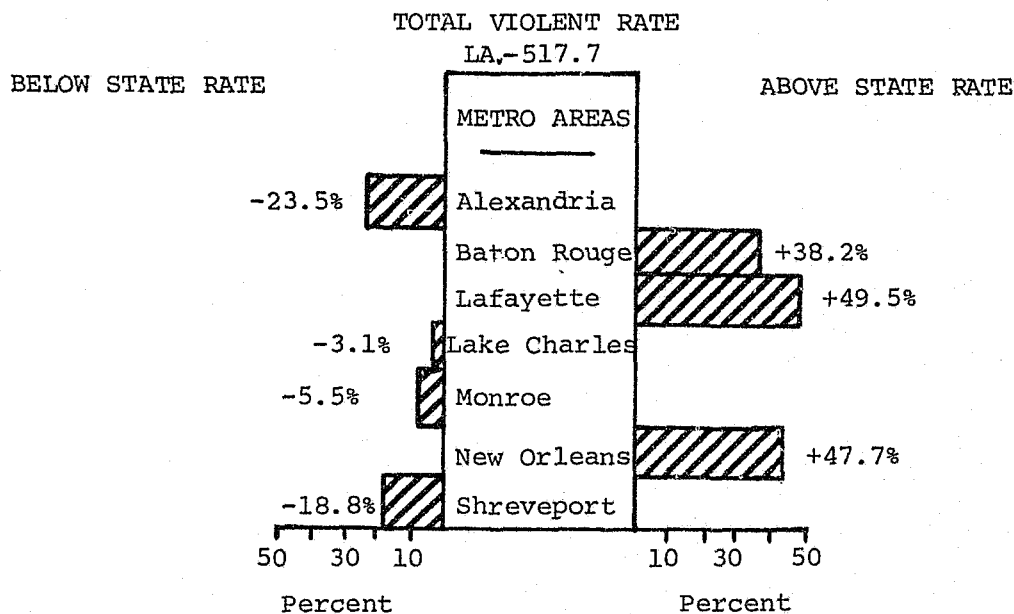
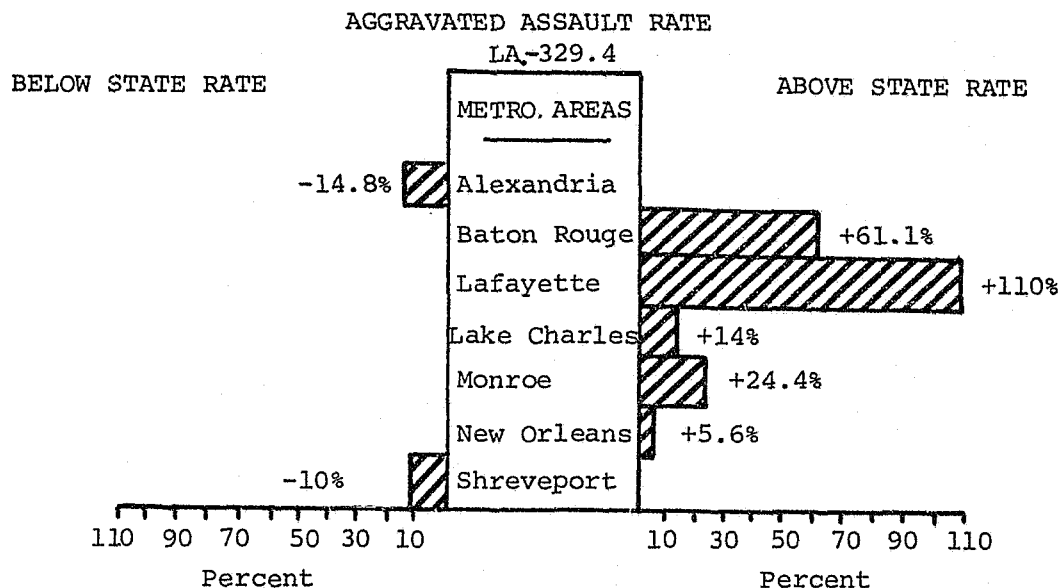
Total Index Crime was not much greater than total property crime, in non-metropolitan areas--with 17.4 percent of all reported index offenses occurring there. Among the metropolitan areas, New Orleans had the highest percentage of total index offenses (39.7 percent) while the other metropolitan areas combined contained 42.9 percent.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

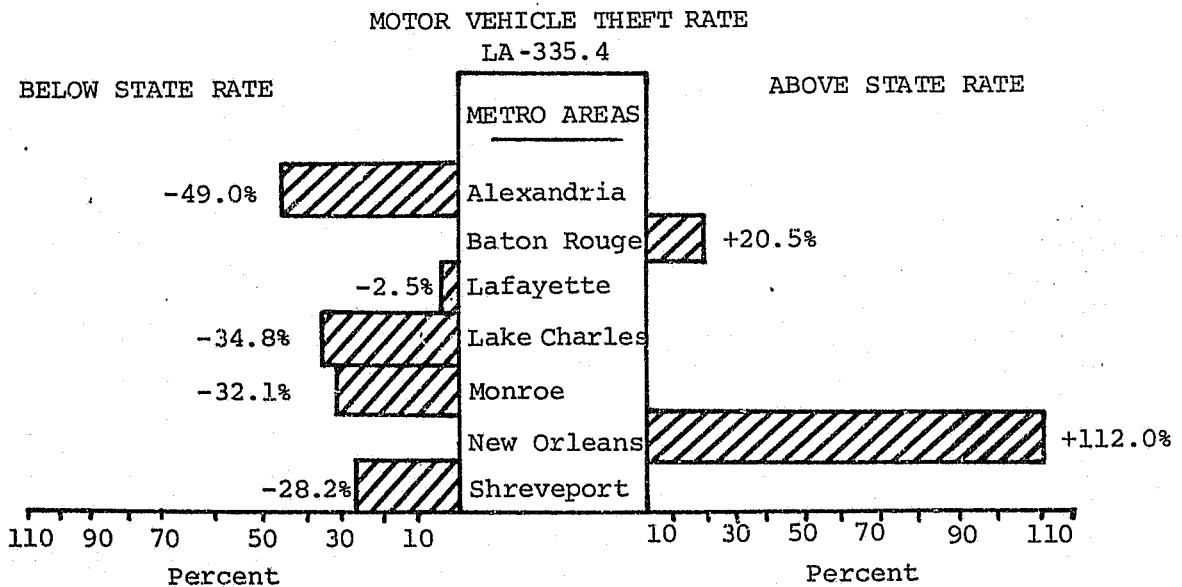
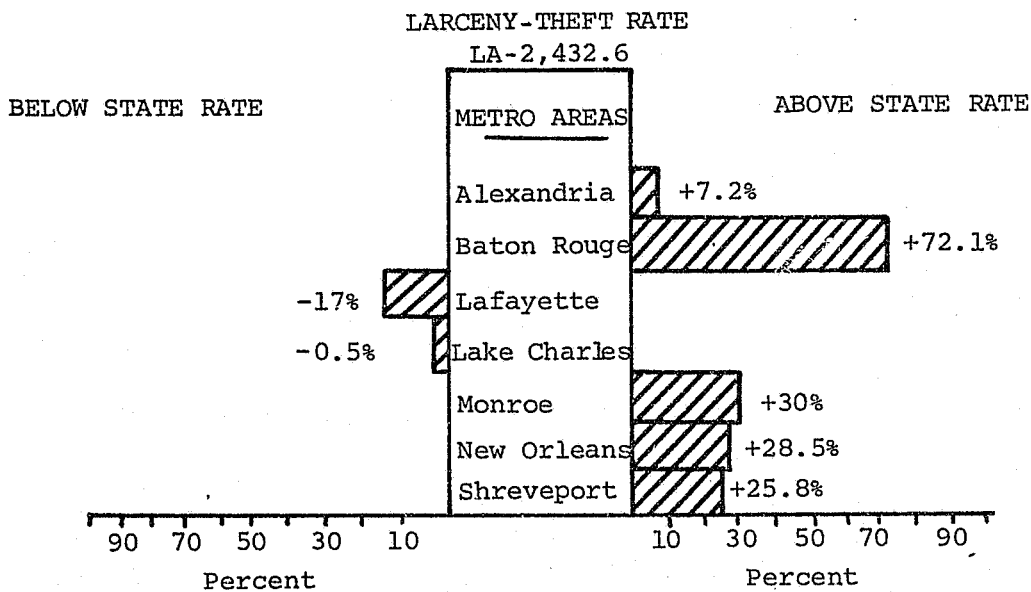
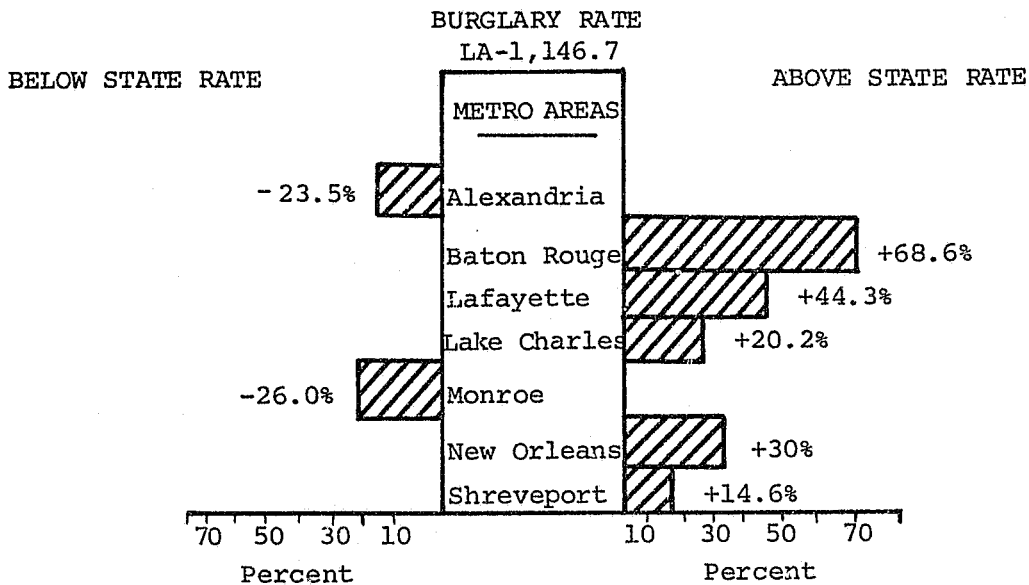
CRIME COMPARISONS BETWEEN LOUISIANA AND ITS METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1977¹



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division



Examining the rate of violent crime in Louisiana and in its major metropolitan areas one finds that most of the metropolitan areas, with the exceptions of Alexandria and Lake Charles, surpass the overall state rate for violent index offenses. It should also be noted that New Orleans was the only metropolitan area that was consistently above the state rate for each of the violent crimes.

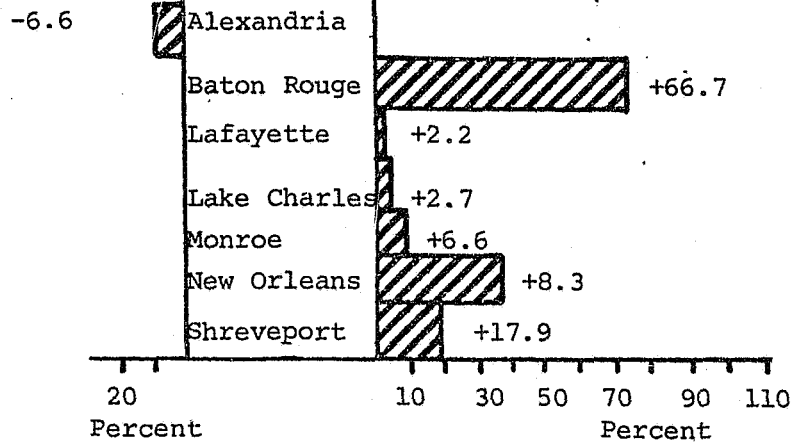


TOTAL PROPERTY RATE

LA.-3914.8

BELOW STATE RATE

ABOVE STATE RATE

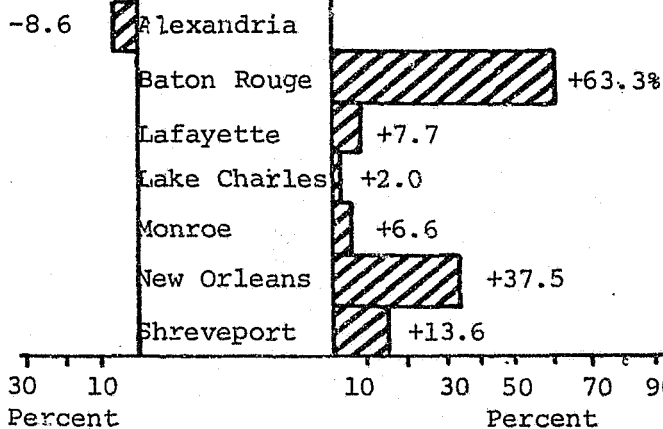


TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATE

LA.-4432.5

BELOW STATE RATE

ABOVE STATE RATE

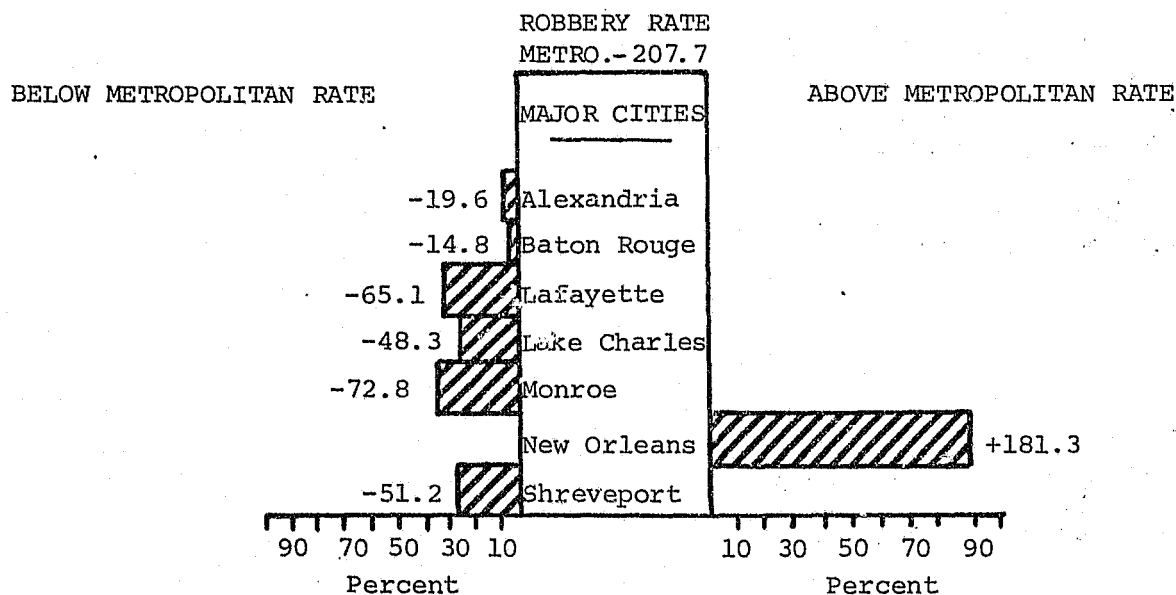
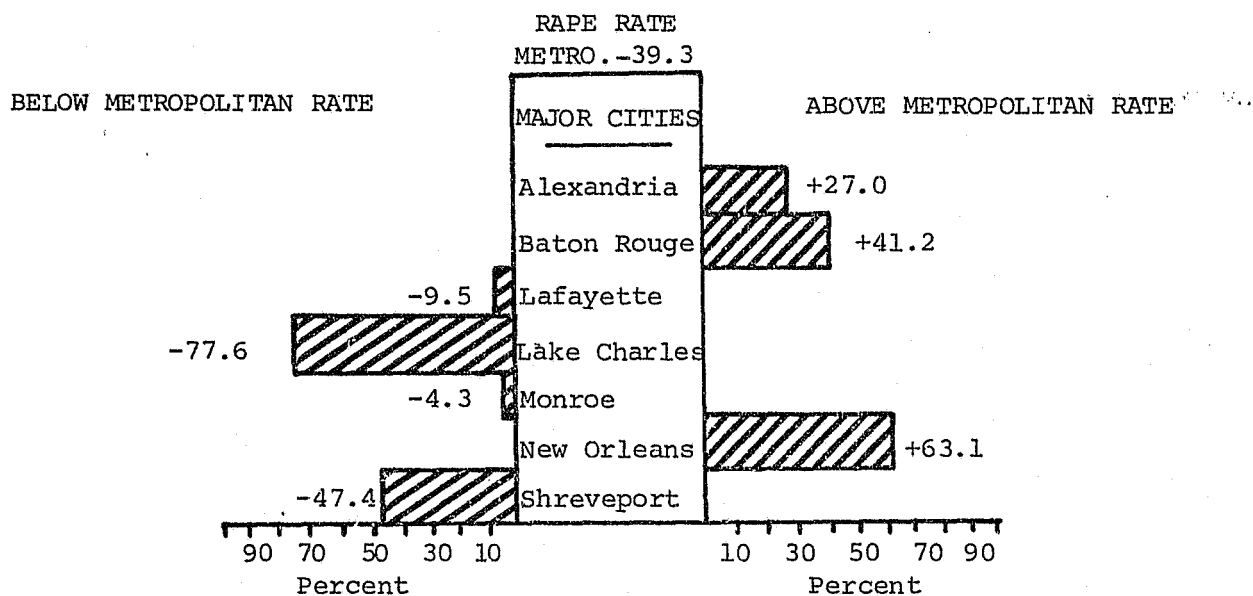
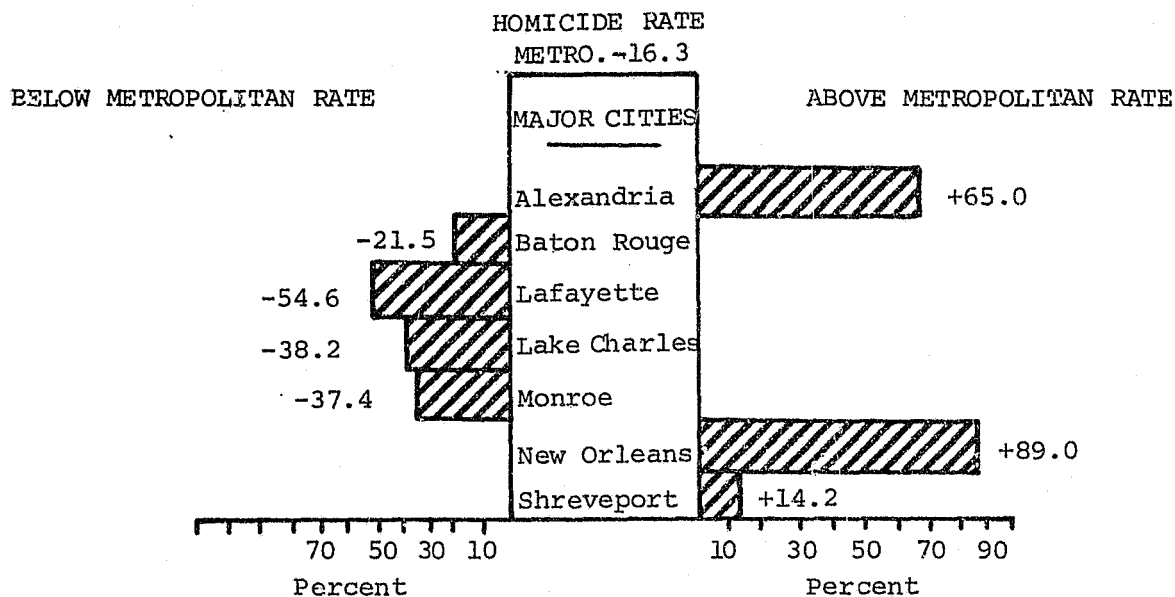


Of the seven major metropolitan areas, only Alexandria had a total property crime rate below (by 6.6 percent) that of the state. The others ranged from 2.2 percent above in Lafayette to 66.7 percent above in Baton Rouge.

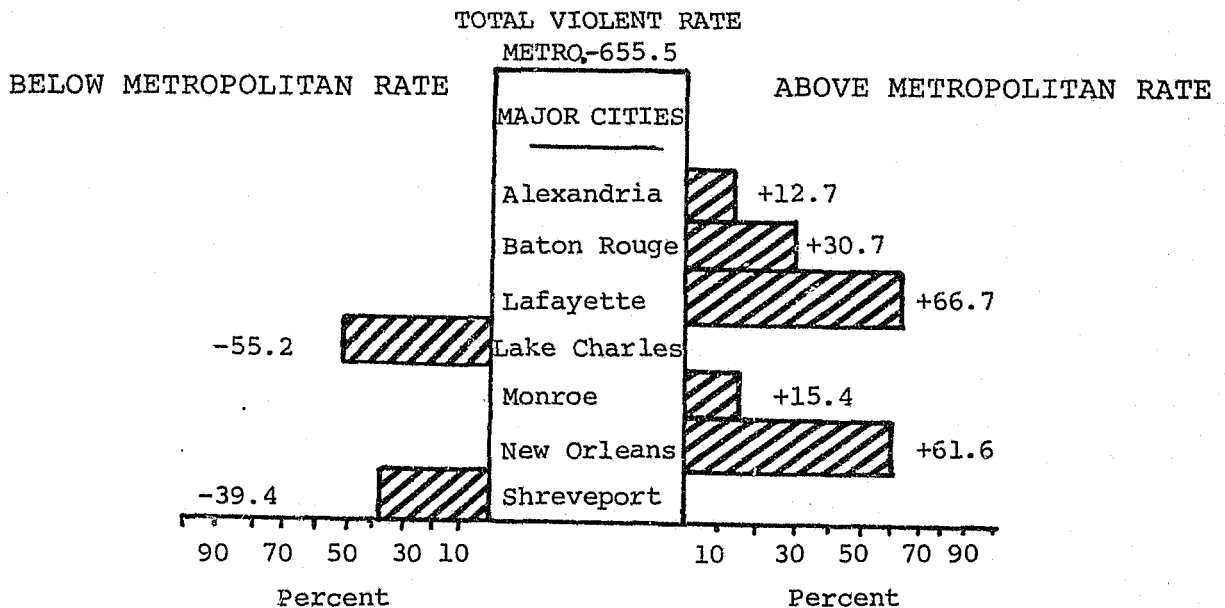
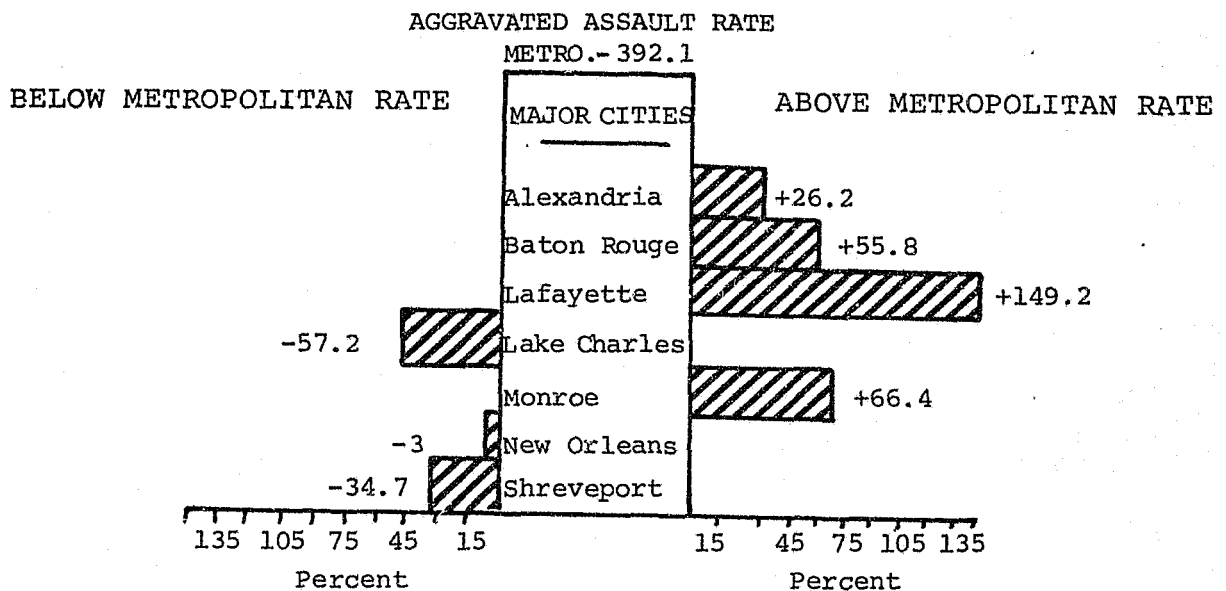
Examining total index crimes, all of the metropolitan areas, with the exception of Alexandria, maintained a rate above that of the state.

The state rate is given at the top of each bar. The bars extending from the base indicate the percentages above or below the state rate for each major metropolitan area. See Appendix Table 10.

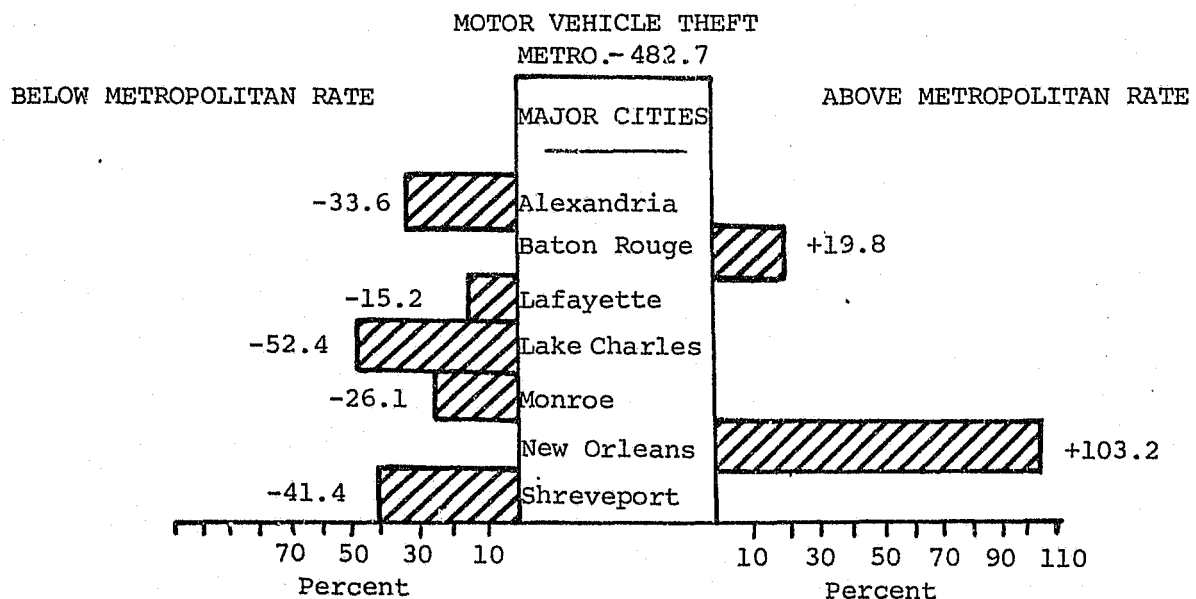
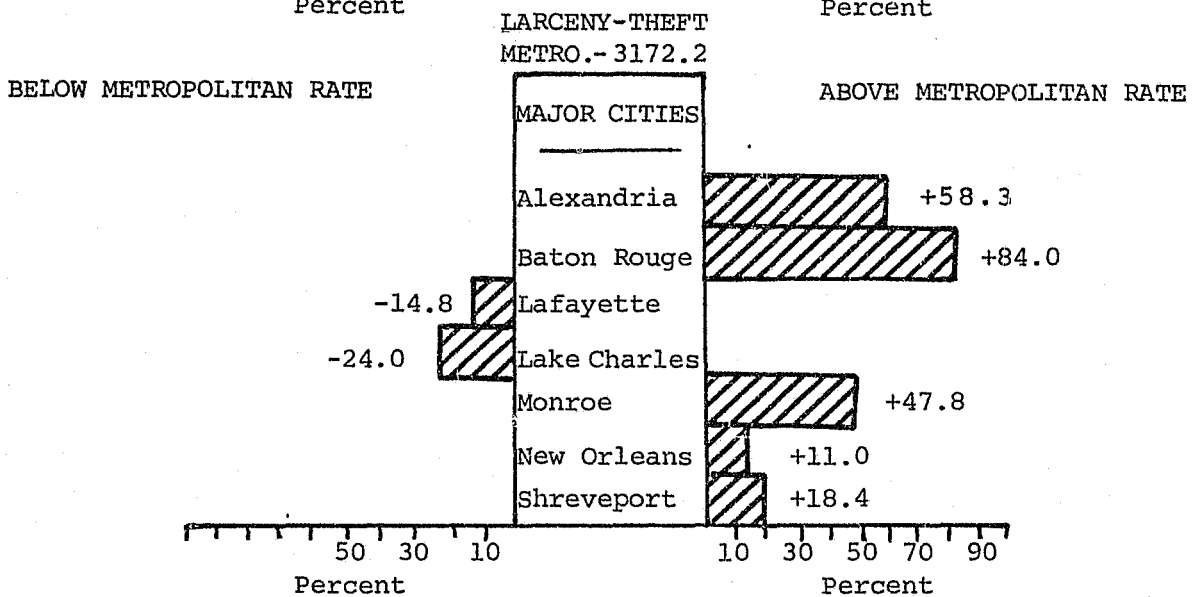
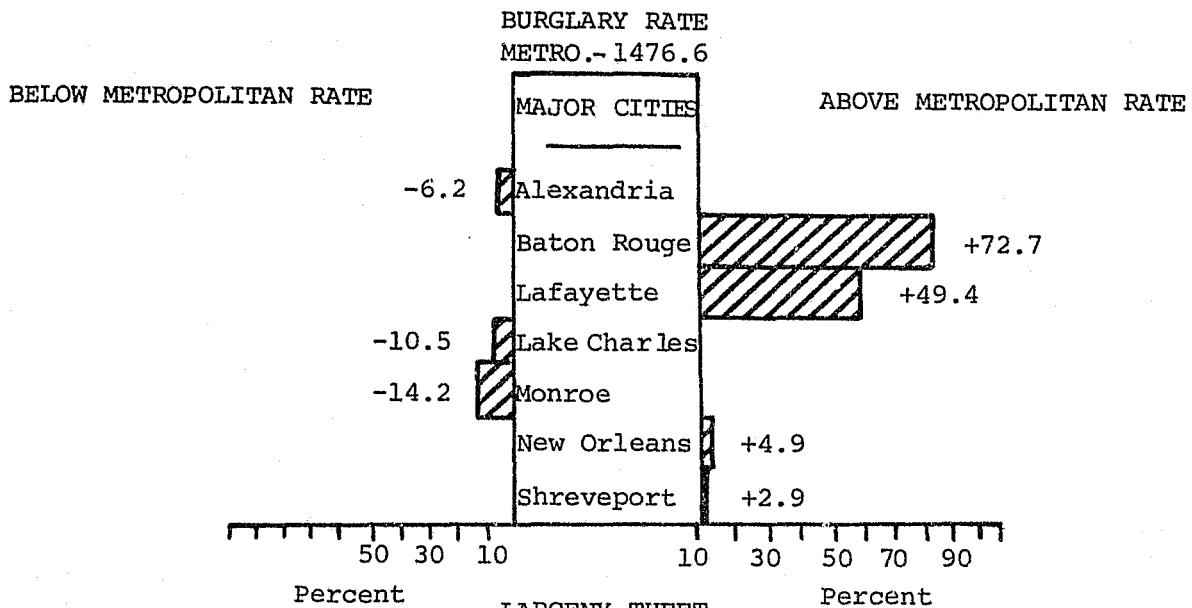
CRIME COMPARISONS BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS AND THE MAJOR CITIES, 1977¹

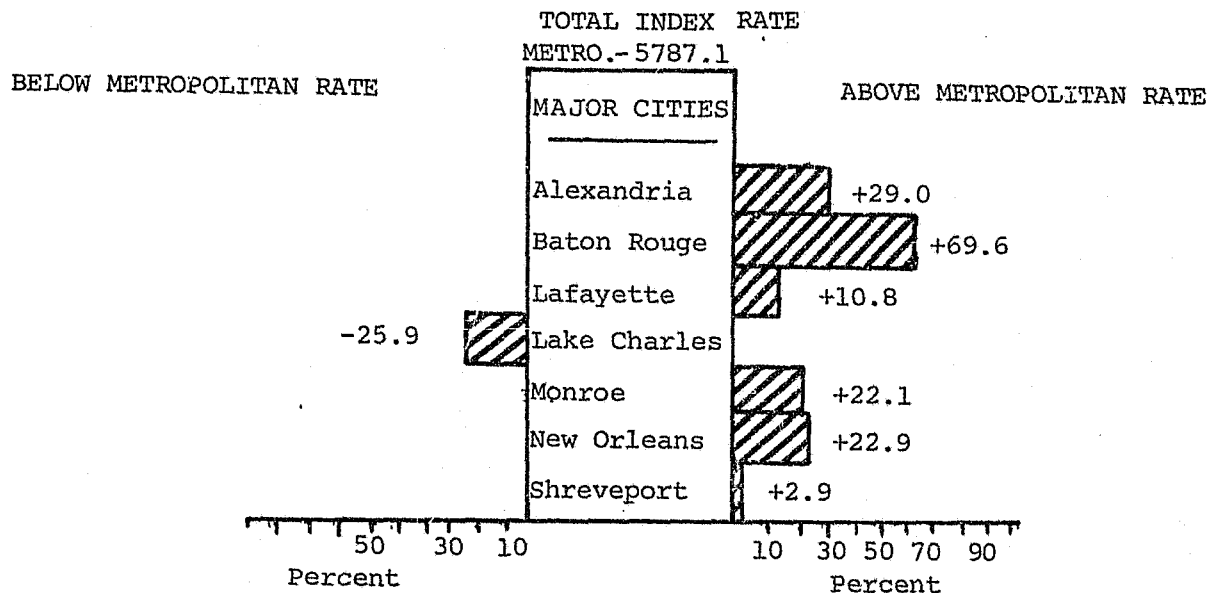
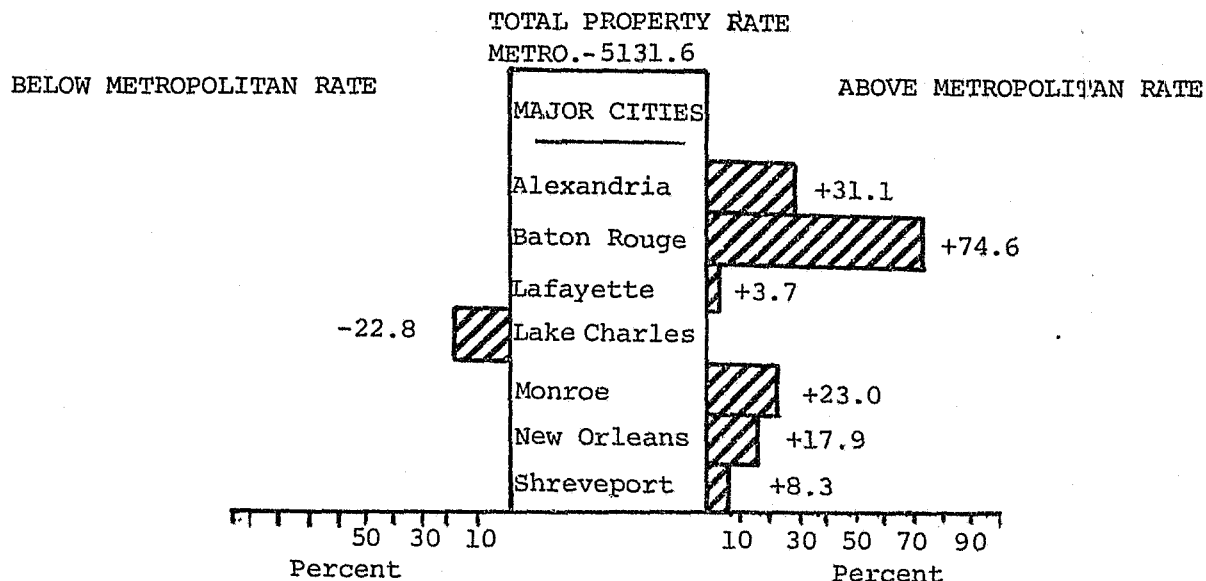


Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division



With the exception of Lake Charles and Shreveport, all of the major cities maintained a rate above the metropolitan rate for total violent offenses. New Orleans showed the highest with 61.6 percent above the metropolitan rate. It should also be noted that New Orleans was the only major city with a robbery rate above that of the total metropolitan rate, 181.3 percent.





Lake Charles is the only major city with a rate below that of the total metropolitan rate, for both property and Index totals. It should also be noted that Baton Rouge maintained a markedly high rate, above that of the metropolitan rate, for burglary (72.7 percent) and larceny-theft (84 percent). New Orleans also showed a significantly high rate for motor vehicle theft (103.2 percent) above the metropolitan rate.

The rate for total major-metropolitan area is given at the top of each bar. The bars extending horizontally from the base indicate the percentage above or below the major-metropolitan rate for each major city. See Appendix Tables 9 and 10.

SUMMARY ARREST ANALYSIS

SUMMARY ARREST ANALYSIS

LUCR arrest data have limitations similar to offense data. The arrest reports record the number of arrests made within a given time period. An individual may be arrested several times over the course of a year for similar or different violations. Each separate arrest is counted. Therefore, LUCR arrest information cannot be used as a measure of the number of individuals processed by law enforcement or other component agencies such as courts or jails. Furthermore, in the event an individual is arrested for several offenses, under the hierarchy rule, only the most serious charge is scored. Conversely, if two or more persons are arrested for the same offense, each arrest is counted. Consequently, there is no linkage in the LUCR system between offenses reported and arrests reported. The former refers to events, that may involve more than one person, the latter refers to the arrest process that may involve more than one offense.

Within the limitations of the data, the LUCR arrest information can be used as a crude indicator of law enforcement activity and workload, but is more useful in defining the characteristics of the risk populations, that is, those individuals most likely to be arrested for particular offenses. Arrest data combined with population characteristics can also be used to project future arrest and offense trends.

Arrests and offenses can be located by geographic area. Arrests, however, can be further located within specific population categories. The following analysis describes the age, race, and sex of offenders at the state level by total arrests and type of offense.

Total arrests (adult and juvenile) increased from 179,802 in 1976 to 193,187 in 1977 or 7.4 percent. Total Index Offense arrests increased by the same percentage, from 46,114 in 1976 to 49,512 in 1977. Total drug arrests, however, increased 10.4 percent, from 10,858 arrests in 1976 to 11,983 in 1977.

Juvenile arrests increased 10.7 percent from 28,249 in 1976 to 31,274 in 1977. Juveniles accounted for 15.7 percent of all arrests in 1976 and 16.1 percent in 1977. Similarly, female arrests increased 7.3 percent from 29,780 in 1976 to 31,958 in 1977, but the percent female of total arrests remained at 16.5 percent of all arrests for both years.

Negro arrests increased 4.1 percent from 83,849 in 1976 to 87,290 in 1977. However, the percent Negro of total arrests decreased from 46.6 percent in 1976 to 45.1 percent in 1977. The racial category including Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese and all others increased 552 percent from 228 arrest in 1976 to 1488 in 1977. As percent of total

arrests, the "Other" category increased from 0.12 percent in 1976 to 0.77 percent in 1977.

INDEX OFFENSE ARRESTS

	1976	1977	% CHANGE
Violent Index	10,874	11,708	7.7
Property Index	35,240	37,804	7.3
Total Index	46,114	49,512	7.4

Index arrests accounted for 25.6 percent of total arrests in both 1976 and 1977. However, while the combined Index categories did not change over the two year period, arrests for three Index Offenses increased dramatically. Arrests for homicide, rape, and motor vehicle theft increased by 22.3, 25.3, and 21.2 percent respectively. Larceny theft is the largest Index arrest category and accounted for slightly more than half the Index arrests for 1976 and 1977.

Juvenile Index arrests increased 11.0 percent from 13,260 in 1976 to 14,713 in 1977. Juvenile arrests accounted for 28.7 percent of Total Index arrests in 1976 and 29.7 percent in 1977. Fifteen and sixteen year olds make up approximately half of Juvenile Index arrests. As with adults, the most common Juvenile Index arrest is larceny theft.

Female Index arrests increased 10.0 percent from 9,599 in 1976 to 10,559 in 1977 and accounted for slightly more than 20 percent of all Index arrests. The largest Index arrest category for women is larceny theft, with 80 percent of female Index arrests in 1976 and 1977. While women accounted for only 20 percent of Index arrests, one-third of female arrests were in this category in 1976 and 1977. In contrast, Index Offense arrests accounted for 24 percent of male arrests.

Negro arrests accounted for 58 percent of Index arrests in 1976, and 59 percent in 1977. Larceny theft was the most frequent arrest category. Index arrests make up 33 percent of all Negro arrests.

Individuals arrested for Index Crimes tend to be Negro, male, and between 18 and 24 years old.

DRUG OFFENSES

Drug arrests accounted for 6.0 percent of all arrests in 1976 and 6.2 percent in 1977. Arrests involving marijuana increased 20.5 percent from 1976 to 1977. Arrests for all other drugs decreased 21.6 percent from 1976 to 1977.

Marijuana related arrests accounted for 75.8 of total drug arrests in 1976 and 82.8 percent in 1977. Arrests for possession of marijuana were 68.9 percent of all drug arrests in 1977. Female arrests for marijuana offenses increased 26.5 percent from 1976 to 1977 and accounted for 77.0 percent of female drug arrests in 1977. Juvenile marijuana related arrests increased 23.0 percent from 1976 to 1977 and accounted for 93.8 percent of juvenile drug arrests in 1977.

Total Drug arrests increased 10.4 percent from 1976 to 1977. Male arrests for drug offenses increased 10.3 percent from 1976 to 1977 and accounted for 86.4 percent of drug arrests in 1977. Female arrests for drug offenses increased 11.0 percent over 1976 and accounted for 13.8 percent of drug arrest in 1977. Whites arrested for drug violation increased 10.3 percent from 1976 to 1977 and accounted for 67.4 percent of drug arrest in 1977.

Drug arrest statistics indicate an increase in police concentration on marijuana offenses over 1976. Marijuana arrests increased by 20.5 percent from 1976 to 1977, while other drug arrests decreased by 21.6 percent.

TOTAL ARREST
PROFILE - 1977

83.4 percent of all arrests were male.

54.6 percent of all arrests were white.

16.1 percent of all arrests were juveniles.

25.6 percent of all arrests were for Index Offenses.

6.2 percent of all arrests were for Drug Violations.

59.3 percent of all arrests were between the ages of
17 and 34.

36.6 percent of all arrests were between the ages of
17 and 24.

INDEX OFFENSE ARREST PROFILE - 1977

HOMICIDE

- 83.8 percent of Homicide arrests were male.
- 67.9 percent of Homicide arrests were Negro.
- 64.1 percent of Homicide arrests were between the ages of 17 and 34.
- 36.2 percent were between 17 and 24.

RAPE

- 98.4 percent of Rape arrests were male.
- 65.5 percent of Rape arrests were Negro.
- 76.8 percent of Rape arrests were between the ages of 17 and 34.
- 50.5 percent were between 17 and 24.

ROBBERY

- 94.0 percent of Robbery arrests were male.
- 78.0 percent of Robbery arrests were Negro.
- 70.0 percent of Robbery arrests were between the ages of 17 and 34.
- 52.2 percent were between 17 and 24.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

- 84.7 percent of Aggravated Assault arrests were male.
- 60.6 percent of Aggravated Assault arrests were Negro.
- 62.6 percent of Aggravated Assault arrests were between the ages of 17 and 34.
- 35.5 percent were between 17 and 24.

BURGLARY

- 95.7 percent of Burglary arrests were male.
- 52.4 percent of Burglary arrests were Negro.
- 56.0 percent of Burglary arrests were between the ages of 17 and 34.
- 44.0 percent were between 17 and 24.

LARCENY-THEFT

- 66.8 percent of Larceny-Theft arrests were male.
- 59.8 percent of Larceny-Theft arrests were Negro.
- 54.0 percent of Larceny-Theft arrests were between the ages of 17 and 34.
- 37.7 percent were between 17 and 24.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

94.0 percent of Motor Vehicle Theft arrests were male.

52.7 percent of Motor Vehicle Theft arrests were white.

54.4 percent of Motor Vehicle Theft arrests were between the ages of 17 and 34.

39.1 percent were between 17 and 24.

TOTAL INDEX

78.7 percent of all Index Offense arrests were male.

59.0 percent of all Index Offense arrests were Negro.

57.1 percent of all Index Offense arrests were between
the ages of 17 and 34.

39.5 percent were between 17 and 24.

DRUG ARREST PROFILE - 1977

66.1 percent of all Drug arrests were male.

67.4 percent of all Drug arrests were white.

82.8 percent of all Drug arrests involved marijuana.

68.9 percent of all Drug arrests were for possession of marijuana.

66.8 percent of Marijuana arrests were between the ages of 17 and 24.

64.7 percent of all Drug arrests were between the ages of 17 and 24.

JUVENILE ARREST PROFILE - 1977

TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS

- 75.7 percent of Juvenile arrests were male.
- 54.6 percent of Juvenile arrests were 15 and 16 years old.
- 29.4 percent of Juvenile arrests were 16 years old.

JUVENILE TOTAL INDEX ARRESTS

- 47.0 percent of Juvenile arrests were for Index Offenses.
- 50.5 percent of male Juvenile arrests were for Index Offenses.
- 36.4 percent of female Juvenile arrests were for Index Offenses.
- 89.6 percent of Juvenile Index arrests were for Property Offenses.
- 57.0 percent of Juvenile Index arrests were for Larceny Theft.
- 51.1 percent of Juvenile Index arrests were 15 and 16 years old.
- 26.6 percent were 16 years old.

JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS

- 4.0 percent of Juvenile arrests were for Drug violations.
- 77.5 percent of Juvenile Drug arrests were male.
- 93.8 percent of Juvenile Drug arrests involved marijuana.
- 81.9 percent of Juvenile Drug arrests were 15 and 16 years old.
- 52.1 percent were 16 years old.

STATUS OFFENSE ARRESTS¹

12.6 percent of Juvenile arrests were for Status Offenses.

50.4 percent of Juvenile Status Offense arrests were male.

56.8 percent of Juvenile runaway arrests were female.

60.3 percent of Juvenile Status Offense Arrests were 15
and 16 years old.

29.5 percent were 16 years old.

¹ Curfew/Loitering and Runaways.

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS, 1977

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS IN LOUISIANA, 1977

Popular interest in the "drug problem" dictates that, since much drug use/abuse is illegal, some consideration be focused on drug violations. Unfortunately, drug violations are not among the UCR Index Crimes and the only data collected are arrests for drug law violations. One should be cautious - perhaps especially with drug violations - of trying to define the nature, extent, or location of drug law violations on the basis of arrest statistics. Arrests for drug law violations, perhaps more than for any other class of violations, often appear to reflect the emphasis of local law enforcement more than anything else. With this caution in mind, the interested reader is invited to note the following drug arrest summary.

Between 1976 and the end of 1977, there was a 10.4 percent increase in arrests for drug law violations in Louisiana - up from 10,858 in 1976. Juveniles accounted for 10.3 percent of the 11,983 drug offense arrests in 1977. Arrests of juveniles increased 10.5 percent over 1976-1977.

Arrests for sale/manufacturing and possession of marijuana accounted for 82.9 percent of the total drug arrests in 1977; for 75.9 percent in 1976. A similar comparison of juvenile arrests indicates 93.9 percent of the total juvenile drug arrests in 1977, were for marijuana; 84.3 percent in 1976. Both total arrests and juvenile arrests for marijuana violations increased (as a percent of total arrests) over 1976-1977 - 9.2 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively.

As indicated elsewhere in the book, some arrest information is available regarding sex and race of the person arrested. In absolute numbers, both the number of males arrested and the number of whites arrested increased between 1976 and the end of 1977 - each, by 10.3 percent. A more detailed investigation of these two increases may prove interesting.

See Summary Arrest Analysis.

Although male arrests for drug offenses increased 10.3 percent between 1976 and the end of 1977, further analysis of this relationship indicates this increase may be a spurious effect of the increased number of arrests. When males as a proportion of total drug arrests are compared, one sees that there is no change over the two years.

<u>Proportion Males Arrested</u>				
Total Drug Arrests			Juvenile Drug Arrests	
	Number	Proportion Male	Number	Proportion Male
State	1977	11,983	1,240	.78
	1976	10,858	1,122	.82
	% Δ	10.4	10.5	-4.9

When juvenile arrests are separated from total drug arrests, a decreased proportion of male arrests over 1976-1977 becomes apparent.

Focusing on race, one sees the 10.3 percent increase in volume of whites arrested as also a probable effect of the increased volume of arrests.

<u>Proportion Whites Arrested</u>			
Total Drug Arrests			
	Number	Proportion White	
State	1977	11,983	.67
	1976	10,858	.66
	% Δ	10.4	1.5

Arrests of whites, as a proportion of total drug arrests, are up only 1.5 percent between 1976 and the end of 1977.

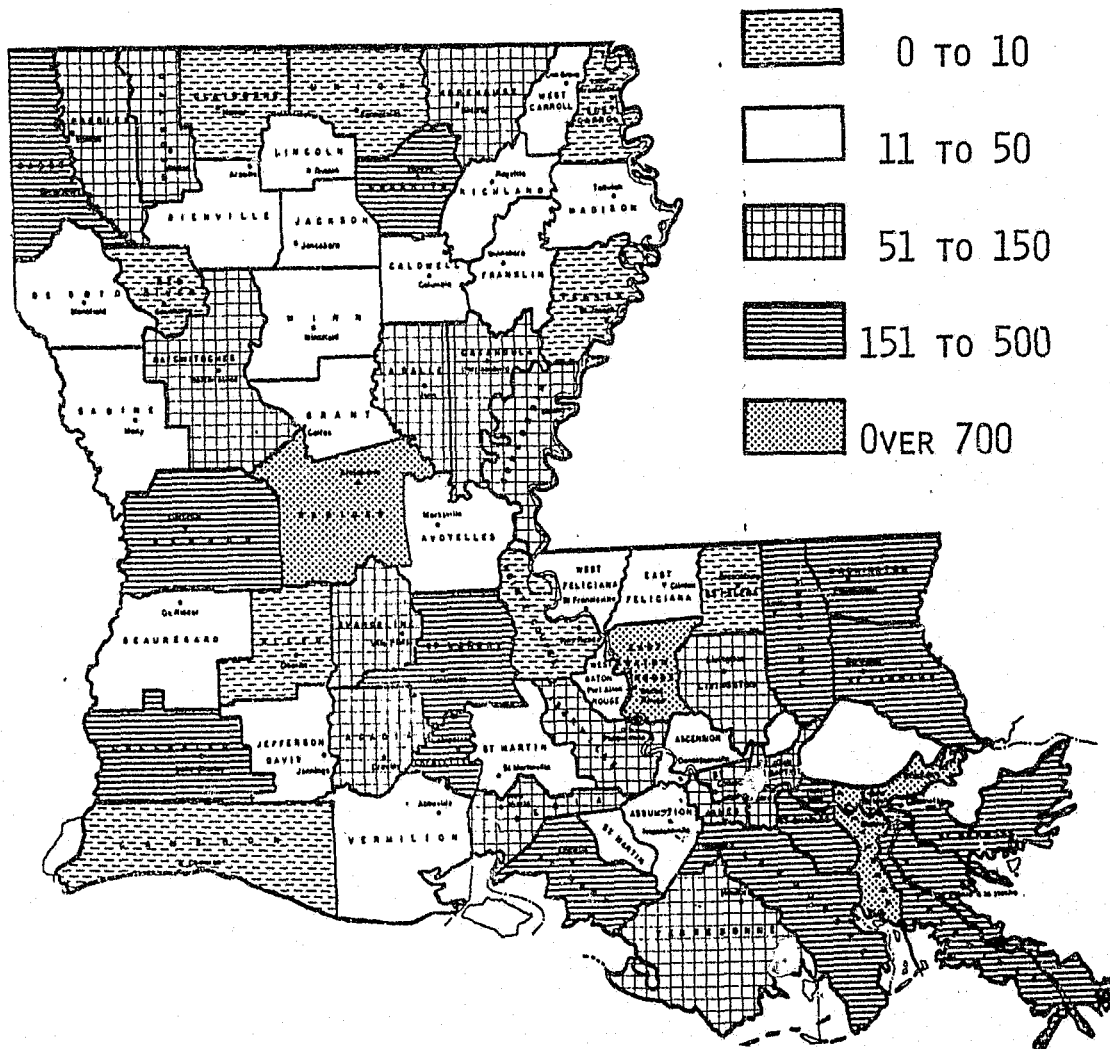
Briefly, drug arrests across the state increased over the last two years. Increased emphasis on marijuana violations is indicated. This increase is apparently accompanied by an increased emphasis on possession violations.

TOTAL DRUG ARRESTS

DRUG ARRESTS INCLUDE ALL ARRESTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF STATE AND LOCAL LAWS, SPECIFICALLY THOSE RELATING TO THE UNLAWFUL POSSESSION, SALE, USE, GROWING, MANUFACTURING, AND MAKING OF NARCOTIC DRUGS.

11,983 DRUG ARRESTS REPORTED IN 1977

9,423 ARRESTS REPORTED FOR DRUG POSSESSION
2,560 ARRESTS REPORTED FOR DRUG SALE



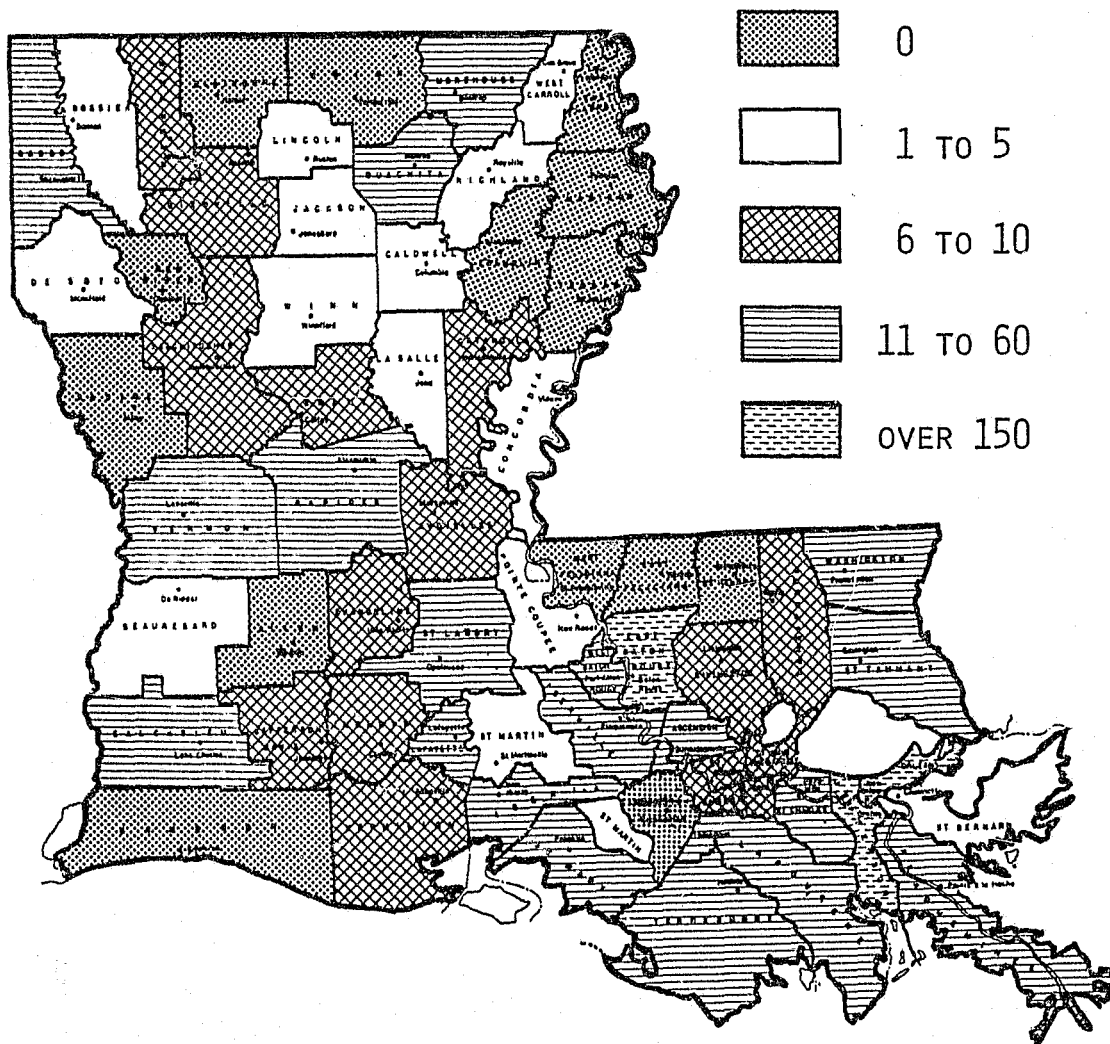
Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS

JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS INCLUDE ALL ARRESTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF STATE AND LOCAL LAWS, SPECIALLY THOSE RELATING TO THE UNLAWFUL POSSESSION, SALE, USE, GROWING, MANUFACTURING, AND MAKING OF NARCOTIC DRUGS FOR PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 17.

1,240 JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS REPORTED IN 1977

1,095 ARRESTS REPORTED FOR DRUG POSSESSION;
145 ARRESTS REPORTED FOR DRUG SALE



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

LOUISIANA CRIME PROJECTIONS: 1978

INDEX CRIME RATE PROJECTIONS, 1977

Crime In Louisiana, 1976 included crime rate projections for 1977 Index Offenses. The analysis calculated a specific rate and a projected range at the 90 percent confidence level for each offense. The range was the more important statistic. It represented the upper and lower crime rate limits within which the specific crime rate would be expected to fall. At the 90 percent confidence level, a specific rate outside the projected range could be expected only ten times out of a hundred. An actual crime rate outside the predicted range represents a significant change in the crime rate and warrants further research.

The following table presents the projected and actual rates for 1977:

Index Crime	Range (Lowest to Highest Expected Rate)	Predicted 1977 Rate	Actual 1977 Rate
Criminal Homicide ¹	9.6 - 13.2	11.4	15.3
Forcible Rape	24.5 - 30.7	27.6	30.6
Robbery ¹	76.5 - 152.1	114.3	142.3
Aggravated Assault	305.5 - 351.3	328.4	329.4
Burglary	1,208.6 - 1,287.4	1,248.0	1,146.7
Larceny Theft	2,734.0 - 2,861.2	2,617.6	2,432.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	265.1 - 321.9	293.5	335.4
Total Property	3,907.1 - 4,410.9	4,159.0	3,914.8
Total Violent	465.2 - 558.2	511.6	517.7
Total Crime	4,413.0 - 4,928.2	4,670.6	4,432.5

¹Two specific crimes, criminal homicide and robbery, have had modified predictions made. The original projections (using data from all five years) do not take into consideration that, for these two crimes, the rates apparently peaked in 1974, and have since been declining.

The original projections for homicide and robbery for 1977 were as follows:

Index Crime	Range Lowest to Highest	Predicted 1977 Rate	Actual 1977 Rate
Criminal Homicide	11.2 - 16.3	13.8	15.3
Robbery	115.3 - 168.2	148.8	142.3

¹Crime In Louisiana, 1976, pp. I-46 to I-51.

The actual 1977 crime rates for Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Total Violent, Total Property and Total Index fell within the predicted ranges. The modified projection for Homicide in the 1976 Report indicates Homicide increased beyond the expected range. However, if the original projection for Homicide is used, the 1977 rate falls within the predicted range. Therefore only three Index Offenses actually deviated from the predicted range.

The offenses that fell outside the projected ranges were property offenses. Inspection of the actual 1977 crime rates revealed that Motor Vehicle Theft increased and Burglary and Larceny Theft decreased in volume beyond the predicted ranges. Further research utilizing all available data should be carried out to pinpoint possible explanations for these significant directional changes in property crime. Because of the diverse and numerous factors that must be examined before any such explanation may be offered such an analysis is beyond the scope of this publication. The Center for Research and Analysis/LCJIS Division plans to publish a technical report on this issue later in the year.

INDEX CRIME RATE PROJECTIONS, 1978

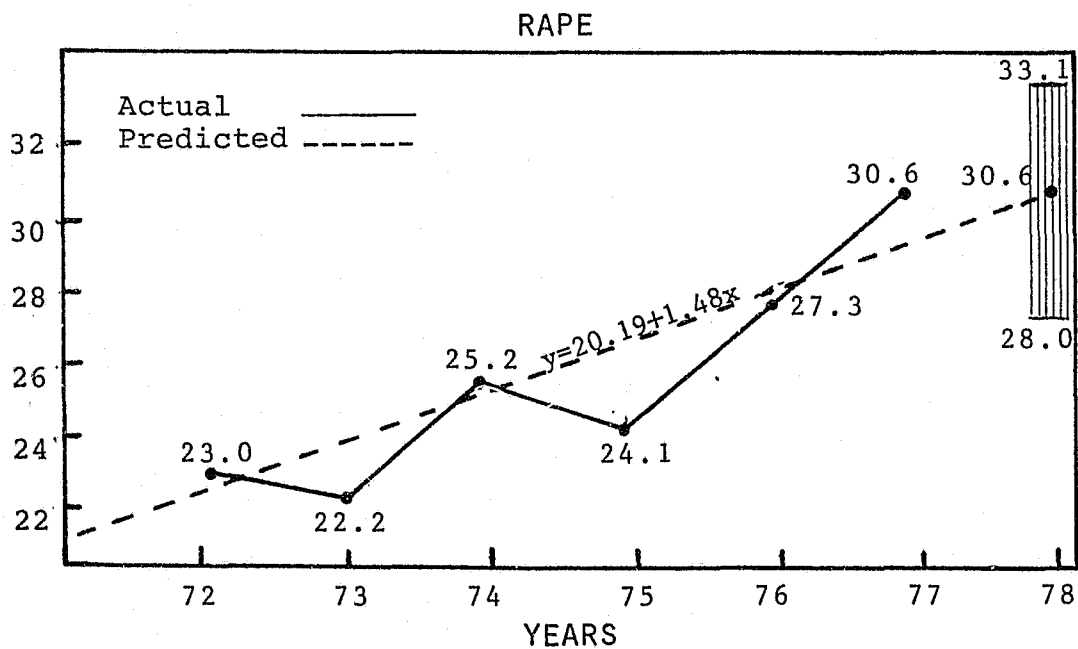
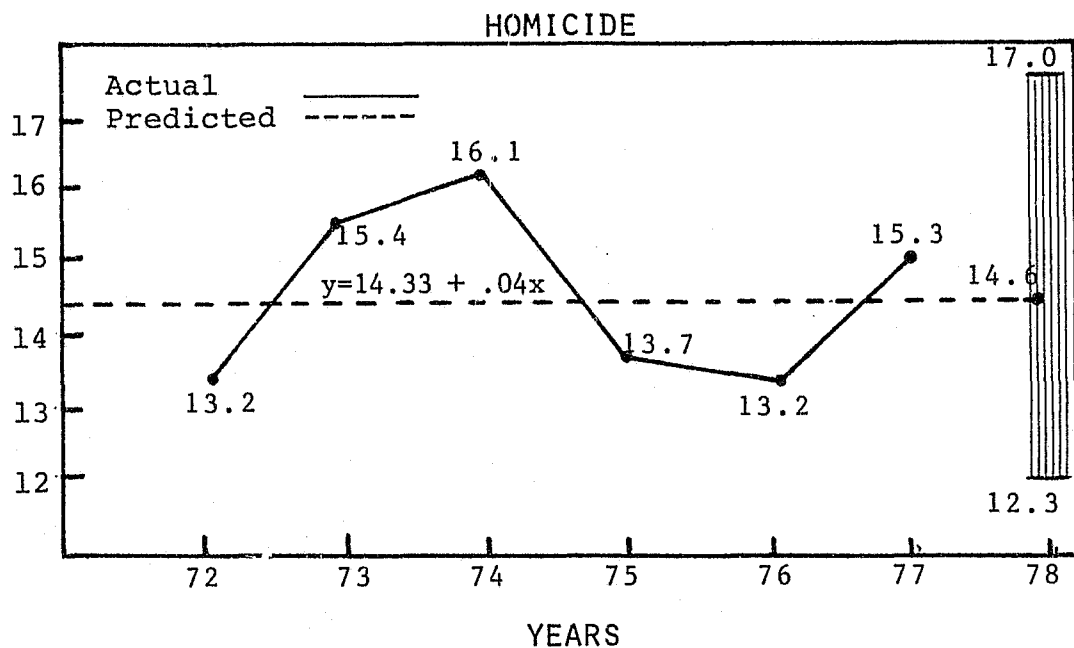
Index Crime rates for 1978 have been projected from actual annual rates since 1972. Both a specific rate and a range within which the rate can be expected to fall have been calculated at the 90 percent confidence level for each Index Offense, Total Violent, Total Property and Total Index Offenses. The expected range is more important, statistically. It represents the upper and lower crime rate limits within which the specific actual crime rate can be expected to fall. At the 90 percent confidence level; a specific actual crime rate outside the projected range could be expected only ten times out of a hundred. An actual 1978 crime rate outside the projected range will represent a significant change in crime rate and warrant further research.

The following graphs are the projected ranges for 1978 with the specific projected rates calculated with the Linear Regression Method at a 90 percent confidence level. The graphs also include the projected and actual 1977 ranges and rates for comparison.

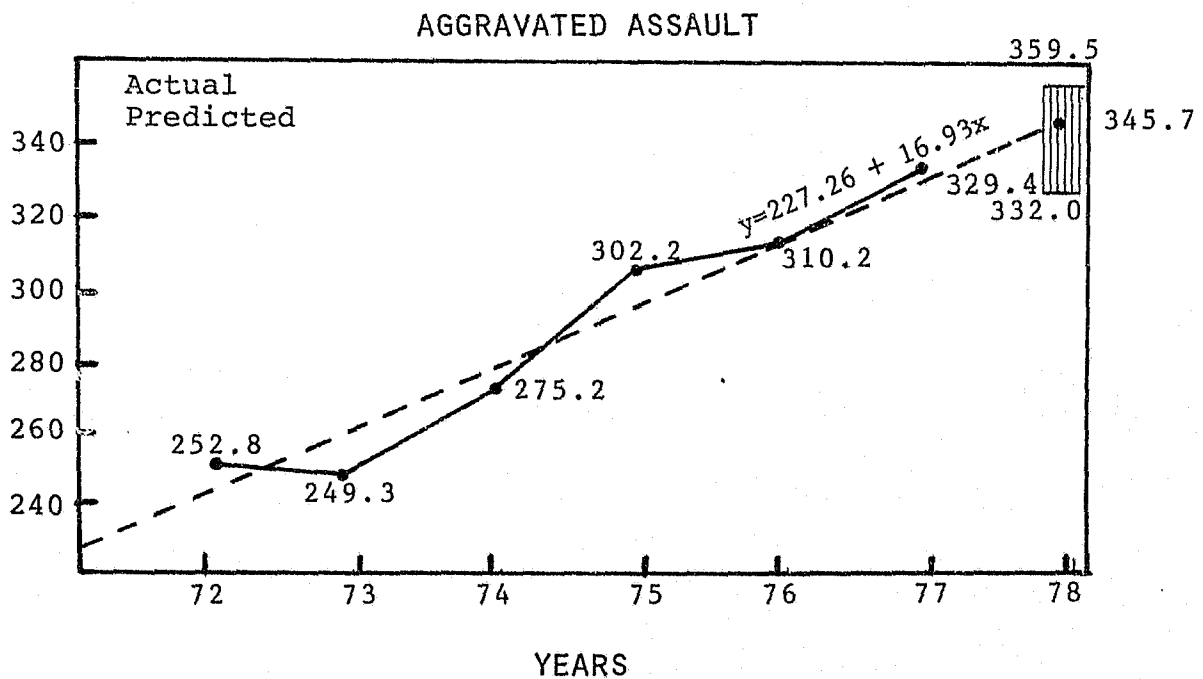
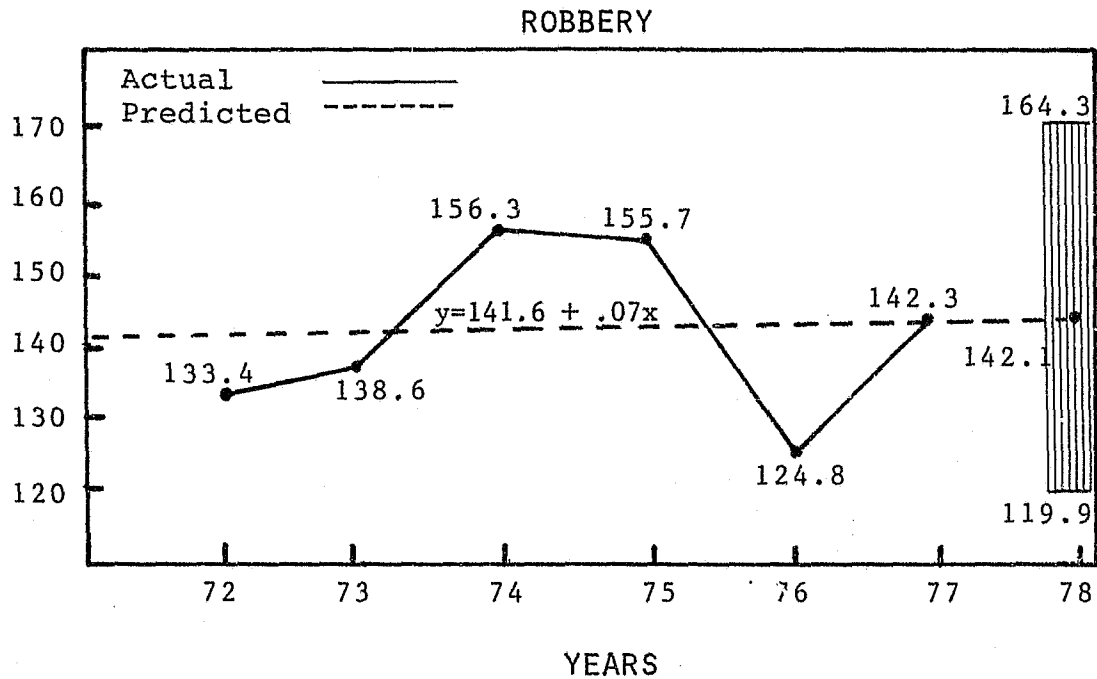
The following table presents a summary of the 1978 projections:

<u>INDEX CRIME</u>	<u>PROJECTION RANGE (Low - High Crime Rates)</u>	<u>SPECIFIC PROJECTED RATE</u>
Criminal Homicide	12.3 - 17.0	14.6
Forcible Rape	28.0 - 33.1	30.6
Robbery	119.9 - 164.3	142.1
Aggravated Assault	332.0 - 359.5	345.7
TOTAL VIOLENT	505.0 - 561.5	533.2
Burglary	1,186.2 - 1,308.3	1,247.2
Larceny Theft	2,518.5 - 2,872.2	2,695.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	280.3 - 339.2	309.8
TOTAL PROPERTY	4,052.2 - 4,452.5	4,252.3
TOTAL INDEX	4,584.5 - 4,986.7	4,785.6

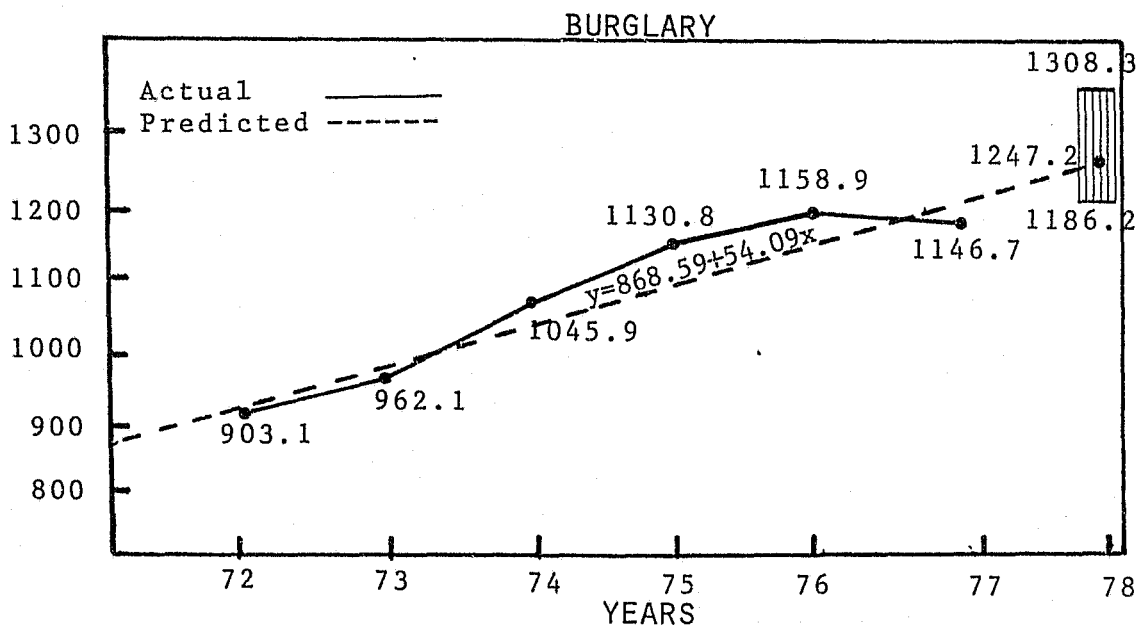
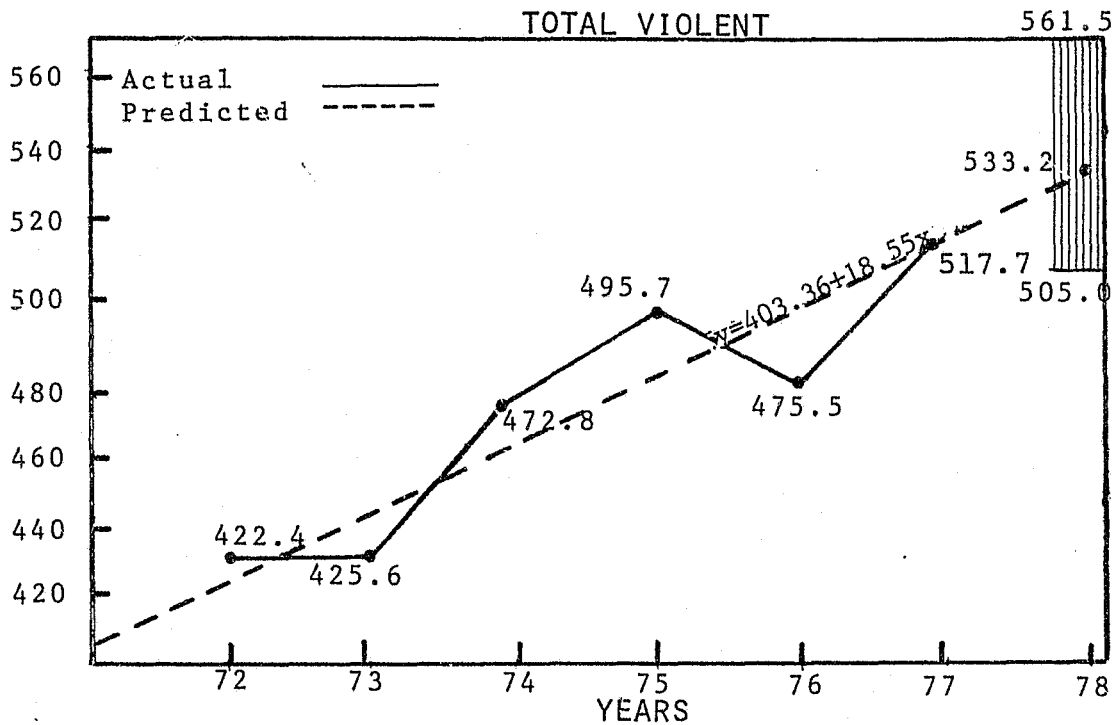
1978 PROJECTIONS OF LOUISIANA'S HOMICIDE AND RAPE CRIME RATES



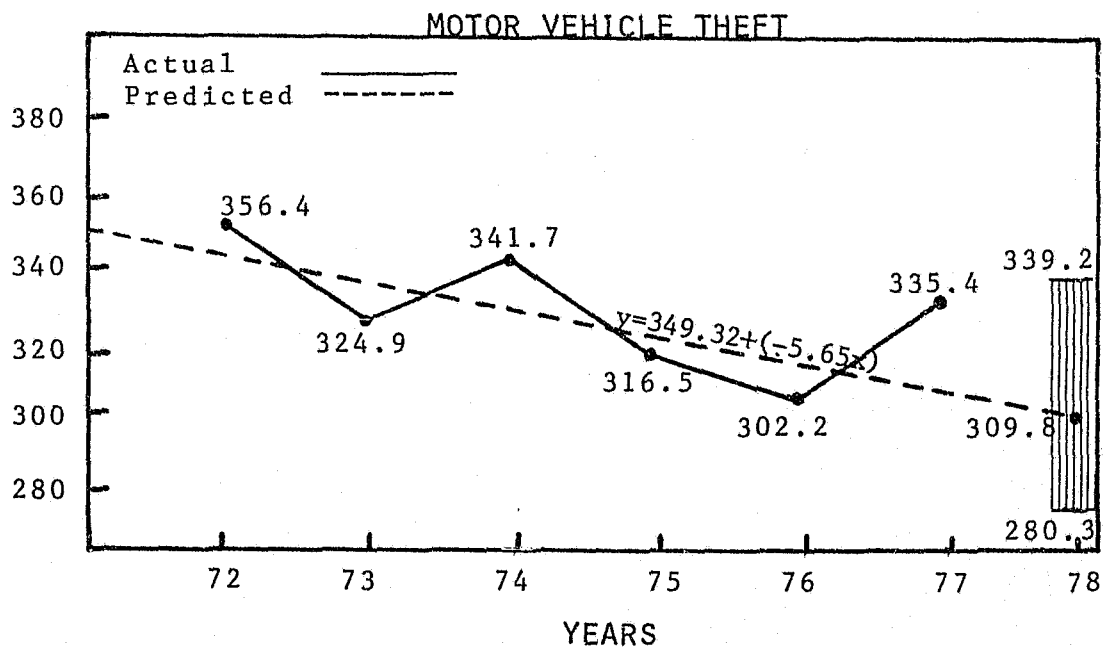
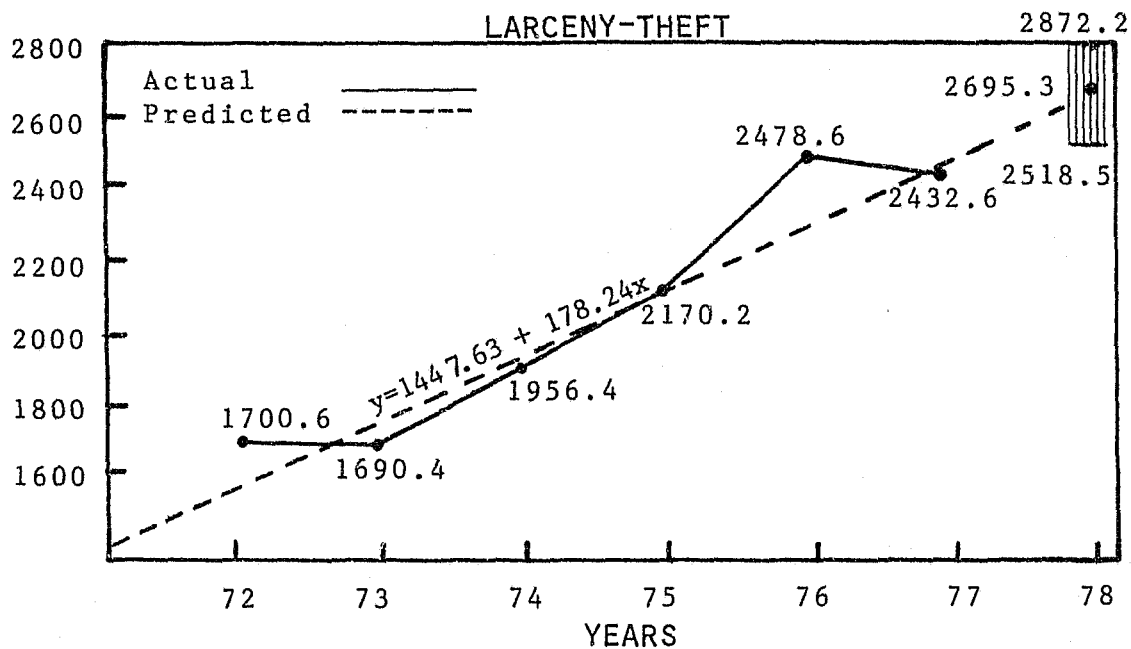
1978 PROJECTIONS OF LOUISIANA'S ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CRIME RATES



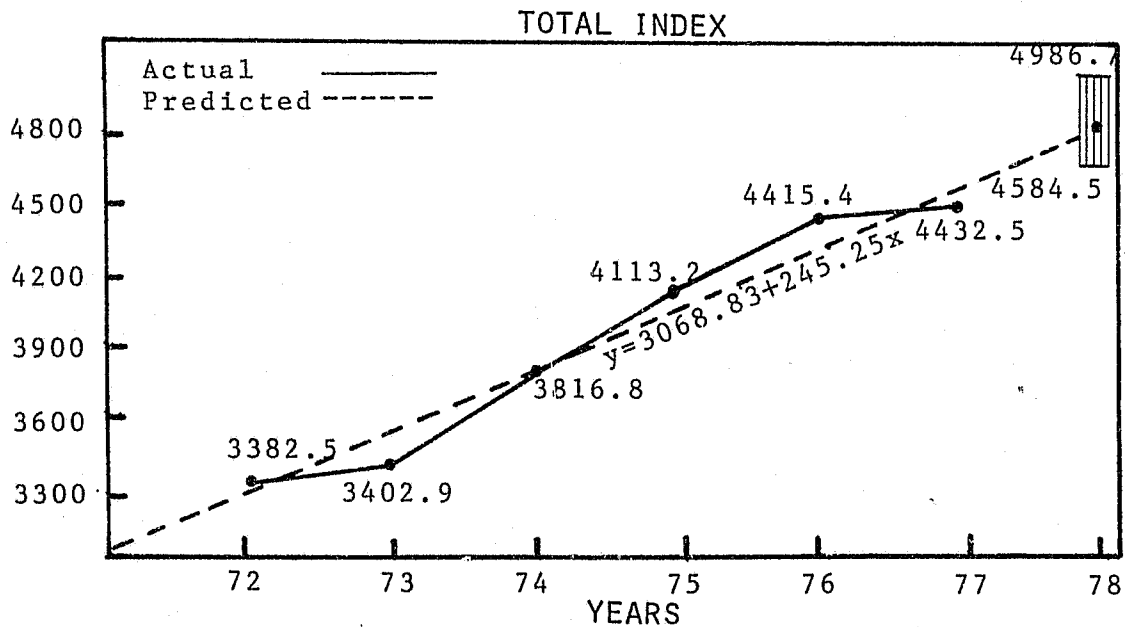
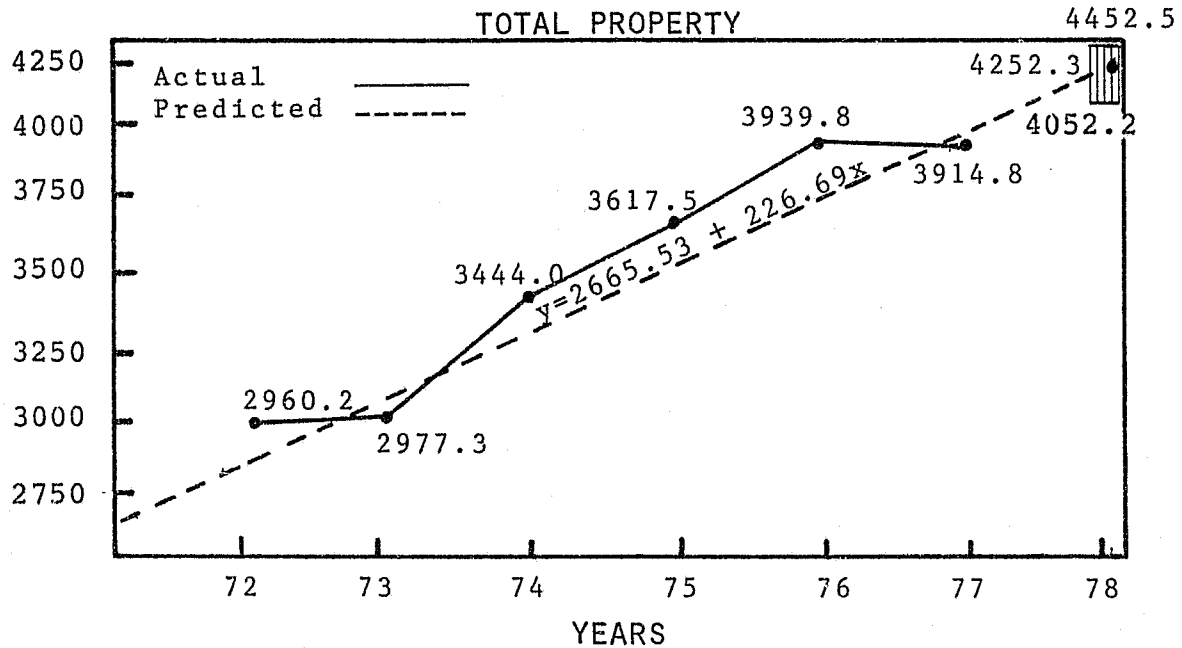
1978 PROJECTIONS OF LOUISIANA'S TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES AND BURGLARY CRIME RATES



1978 PROJECTIONS OF LOUISISNA'S LARCENY-THEFT AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIME RATES



1978 PROJECTIONS OF LOUISIANA'S TOTAL PROPERTY AND TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATES



**HOW THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM
RESPONDS TO CRIME**

LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

THE LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

ITS RESPONSE TO CRIME

Understanding more fully the problem of crime in Louisiana entails an appreciation of the system which exists to combat it. While the magnitude and severity of crime in Louisiana, as expressed in volume and frequency of offenses in its many jurisdictions, are useful, one additional facet of the problem involves understanding the complex processes which occur as a direct result. It is important to know where and when a crime is committed. It is more important still to learn whether an offender was apprehended and the nature of any official actions which followed.

In Louisiana, in excess of 900 public agencies exist to combat the problem of crime. In 1977, over 400 million dollars were expended on their activities statewide. This vast network of related agencies is generally referred to as the criminal justice system. They share in common the objective of reducing crime and pursuing the effective administration of justice. What occurs within the criminal justice system the activities of the various agencies, their successes and their failures, completes the picture of crime in Louisiana.

This section reports on the activities of member agencies of the Louisiana Criminal Justice System: how each functional component pursues its respective mission within the system; the general processes involved; the resources expended; and, the results obtained. In brief, the system's response to crime is described using currently available information.

Ideally, a full analysis and description of the response of the criminal justice system would involve an in-depth exploration of the interrelationships which exist between crime and offenders, the process used to combat crime and to handle offenders, and the results which are obtained. As this level of analysis is approached, solutions may be devised for such critical issues as the need to reduce the impact of career criminals, or the need to better plan correctional programs in order to minimize massive upheavals created with the imposition of court orders.

Such analysis is possible and offers great promise for pinpointing methods of effectively and efficiently reduce crime and the related problems it creates. However, public officials in Louisiana must currently contend with a variety of major concerns with less than adequate information. A primary finding of this report is that all elements of Louisiana's criminal justice system, together with the state's legislative and executive officials, suffer in common from the lack of essential information relevant to the issues with which they are regularly confronted. The frequency and regularity with which issues

are confronted with inadequate information is alarming. In lieu of needed information, more readily available assumptions continue replacing facts in decision-making. To be sure, the investment required to obtain needed information is not small and in large part, this contributes to the continued substitution of personal judgment for conclusive evidence in decision making.

This section generally documents the availability of information on Louisiana's criminal justice system. Major gaps in information are identified in an effort to clarify the nature of improvements required to more fully define the system response to crime. This assessment reveals clearly what is not currently known about the efforts of the state's criminal justice system, and is significant for exactly that reason.

Few would argue that decisions must continue to be made with whatever levels of information are available, substituting personal judgment where necessary. However in 1978, Louisiana must confront the pressing need for information about the criminal justice process . . . not only because 400 million tax dollars were expended for such activities in the last fiscal year, but because the capability for providing improved information is available through the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System.

A major issue which Louisiana must resolve involves the decision to substitute information which can be acquired on major issues of public concern for personal judgement now used. Hopefully, the record of crime in Louisiana provides the necessary evidence to ensure that this issue is resolved in favor of the need to acquire essential information.

COMPLETE DISPOSITION REPORTING - OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS - CDR - OBTS

Systematic programs to collect crime related statistics developed fairly recently. The best known and oldest efforts of the collection of crime statistics is FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System. Another example is the federal Bureau of Prisons. In addition, almost all criminal justice agencies (law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections) at all levels of government collect some statistical information and report summary tabulations. Typically, the data collected describe various incidents-arrests, processes-arrests, results-convictions, or individuals-inmates, and reflect the interests of the collecting agency. Consequently, the available information is fragmented and often misleading. Criminal behavior is still largely an unexplored and uncharted area of human behavior. Even less is known about the operations and interactions of the complex processes and institutions that make up the criminal justice system.

However, recent developments in public policy and applications of computer technology to the field of criminal justice have combined to bring society within reach of answering fundamental questions about the impact of crime. Joint federal-state efforts to expand the criminal justice data base and to improve its quality have created information systems that provide data necessary for rational planning in responding to the crime problem. The application of systems theory and automated data processing to the criminal justice process permits the collection of data that link the offender and offense and trace the progress of each through the system.

The CDR system developed and in the first phase of implementation in Louisiana, though primarily designed to produce criminal history record information as an operational aid to criminal justice agencies, has as a secondary product the capacity to generate offender based transaction statistics. These aggregate data will provide system flow information and measure time in process through the system. This will enable analysts to pinpoint unreasonable delays at any stage of processing and guide research to discover the causes. The OBTS reports will also provide information on the fall out points of the criminal justice system. An additional product of OBTS will be realistic recidivism and career criminal data. OBTS can also be used to examine system interaction patterns and as a base for projections and simulation analysis.

The OBTS reports will provide policy makers and planners at the state and local level with the necessary information for rational planning and for evaluating criminal justice programs and policies.

LOUISIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT . . . LOUISIANA'S INITIAL RESPONSE TO CRIME

The initial contact of citizens with the criminal justice system involves law enforcement. The efforts of law enforcement mark the beginning of the criminal justice process. While the entire criminal justice system is concerned with enforcing the laws and maintaining order, the law enforcement sector is delegated primary responsibility for performing these functions. Because this responsibility entails such direct and pervasive contact with all elements of the public, law enforcement becomes the most visible and symbolic segment of the system. As a result, law makers and the public tend to judge the entire response of the criminal justice system on the basis of their opinion of the effectiveness or failures of law enforcement.

To accurately assess Louisiana law enforcement activities requires a great amount of information. Examples of this needed information include the following: resource information such as manpower, expenditures, and training; process information such as investigation procedures, prevention; and result information such as arrest and clearance. More specifically, information needs include the following:

- ... Current and comparable law enforcement training information in order to determine the benefits of mandatory basic training for law enforcement officials and in order to determine whether uniformity of training impacts law enforcement efficiency.
- ... Arrest and clearance information in order to determine a partial view of law enforcement workload. To complete the concept of law enforcement workload such information as officer time expended in community crime prevention, investigation, on-call witness duty, traffic and patrol, as well as intra-office reports must be accessible.
- ... Information concerning law enforcement agencies' specialized units and their resources in order to determine the impact on a law enforcement agency's response to crime.
- ... Manpower, facility, and expenditures in order to accurately determine the law enforcement's resource input into the response to crime.
- ... Crime trend information in order to determine the scope of the problem law enforcement must face and plan for.
- ... Career criminal information in order to determine the impact that repeat offenders have on the law enforcement component's response to crime.

Once the information needs regarding law enforcement and its response to crime have been indicated, what information is deficient or not available must be discussed.

- ... Despite the need for information regarding the specialized police units, little current information is available concerning manpower allocation, agency investment, and results. In order to determine whether other such units are desirable, this information must be made available.
- ... Despite the need for complete manpower, facility, and expenditure data, information available is neither collected on a regular and systematic basis nor is it comparable.
- ... Despite the need for information concerning the career criminal and repeat offenders, no information is available which provides the number of times and reasons an offender comes in contact with law enforcement agencies.

While much information concerning law enforcement remains inaccessible, usable survey information does enable the development a partial analysis of the component. Usable information includes the following categories:

- ... Crime information by parish and by law enforcement agency is available and extensive in nature. Several metropolitan agencies such as Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and New Orleans have statistical sections which provide in-house crime reports reflecting concentration of crime across the agencies' jurisdictions.
- ... The Peace Officers Standards and Training Council determined which officers have certified basic training, according to the Council definition. The Council also certified 11 of the state's 13 training academies. Finally, the council a basic training curriculum has been developed and disseminated a basic training curriculum.
- ... Surveys by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Information System provide general resource information.
- ... Arrest and clearance information is available through the LUCR program. However, individual offender profiles are not included in this data system.
- ... Surveys by the Municipal Fire and Police Civil Service Board and the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement provide insight into salary ranges across Louisiana.
- ... Law enforcement agencies in East Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Rapides Parishes are participating in the implementation of Complete Disposition Reporting.

At the present time, the determination of law enforcement system's response can only be partial in nature. Until collection of law enforcement information becomes regular and systematic, any judgment on law enforcement's success is fulfilling its mission of enforcing law and pre-

serving order can not be made.

The following analysis supplies available information as well as provides insight into information deficiencies. The information provided summarizes the law enforcement activities statewide. The analysis does not completely assess law enforcement in Louisiana but reflects available information. Because of the shortage of comparable information, few conclusions concerning law enforcement effectiveness statewide can be drawn.

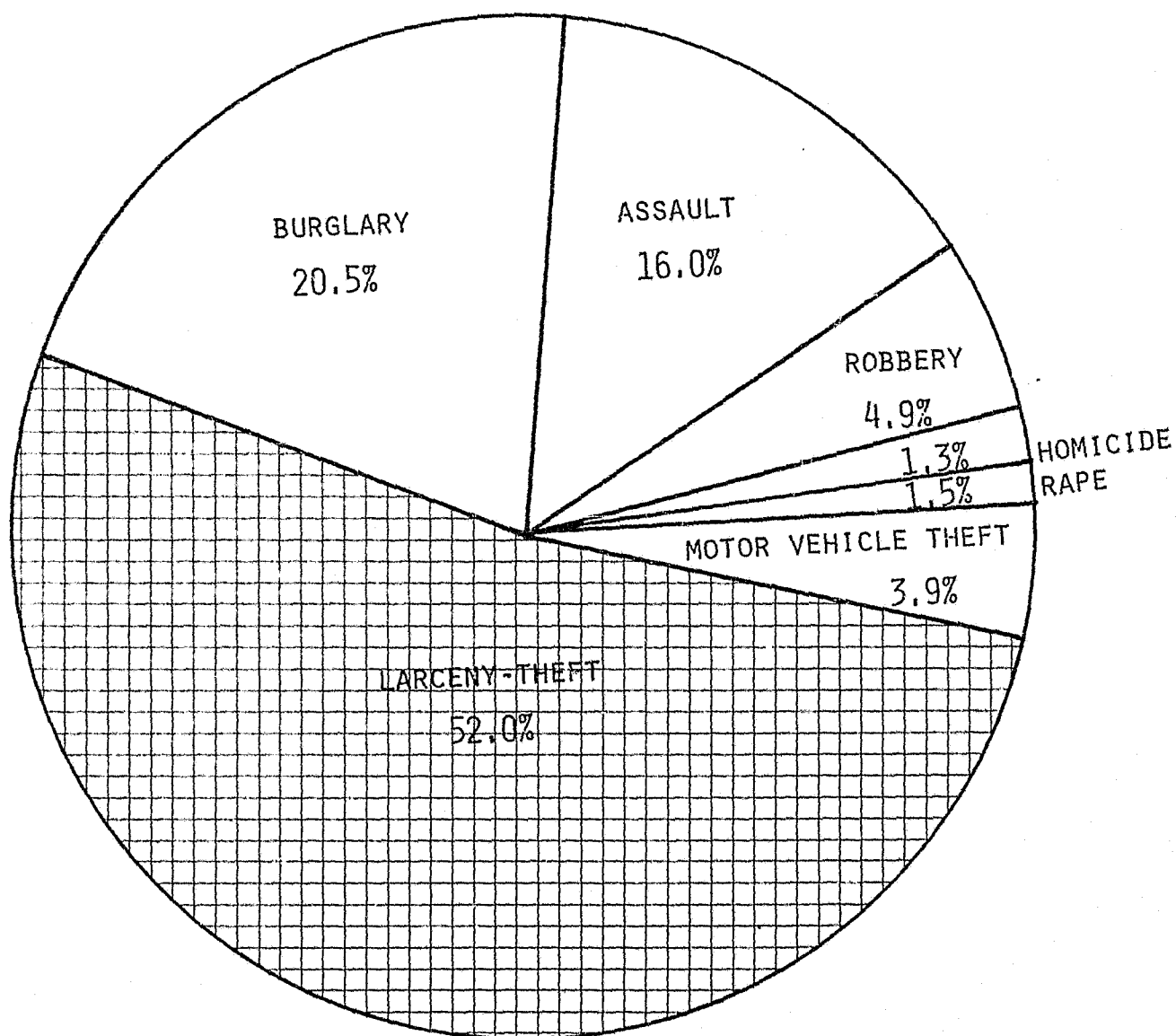
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY, ARRESTS IN LOUISIANA, 1977

The following illustration provides a percentage distribution by offense of the number of Index Offense arrests. An arrest can be defined as an issuance of booking, citation, notification or other summons charging one with a crime under the Louisiana Criminal Code. There were 49,512 Index Offense arrests reported in 1977. Over 75 percent of the arrests were for property crimes and larceny theft alone accounted for 52.0 percent of all Index Offense arrests. Aggravated Assault accounted for 16.0 percent of all Index Offense arrests, the most frequently occurring violent crime.

Arrests are primarily a measure of police activity. They are not a measure of the number of individuals taken into custody in a given time period, because the same person may be arrested more than one time during a given time frame. Furthermore, the LUCR system does not tie specific reported arrests to specific reported offenses.

This type of data will be available when the Complete Disposition Reporting System becomes fully operational. This system does tie the offender to a specific offense. With CDR information, research into career criminal patterns and recidivism will be possible.

LARCENY THEFT ACCOUNTED FOR OVER 50% OF THE
TOTAL INDEX ARRESTS IN LOUISIANA, 1977



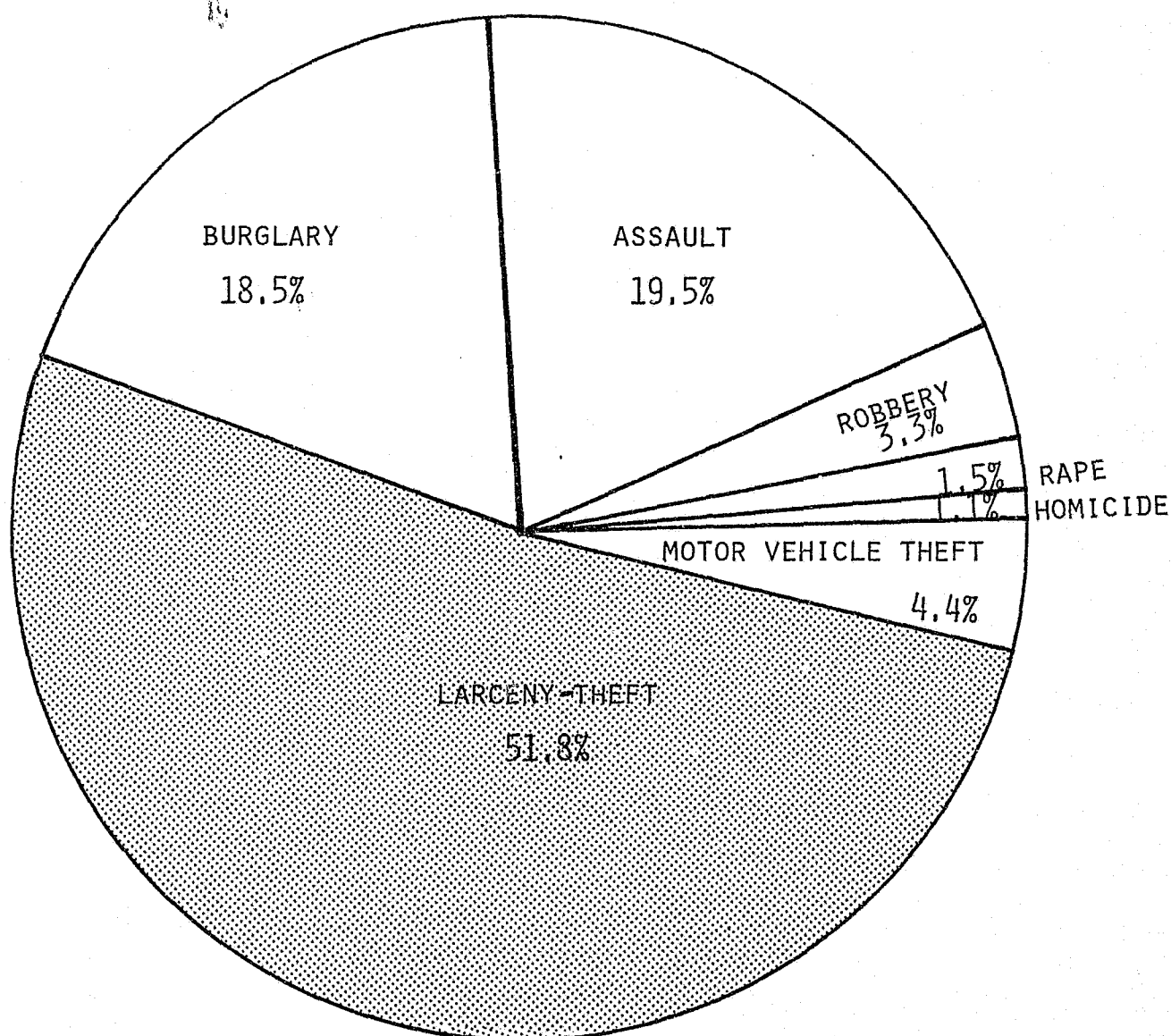
Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY:
OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST IN LOUISIANA, 1977

Law Enforcement agencies clear a crime when they identify the offender, have sufficient evidence to charge him, and actually take him into custody. The arrest of one person may clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one offense.

There were 46,466 offenses cleared by arrest in 1977. Larceny theft accounted for 51.8 percent of these clearances. By adding the burglary and motor vehicle theft percentages to larceny theft, the resulting total property crime clearances accounted for 74.7 percent of the number of offenses cleared by arrest. Violent crime clearances accounted for 25.3 percent of the total number of offenses cleared with 19.5 percent for aggravated assault.

LARCENY THEFT ACCOUNTED FOR OVER 50% OF THE
CRIME INDEX CLEARANCES (BY ARREST) IN LOUISIANA, 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
Division

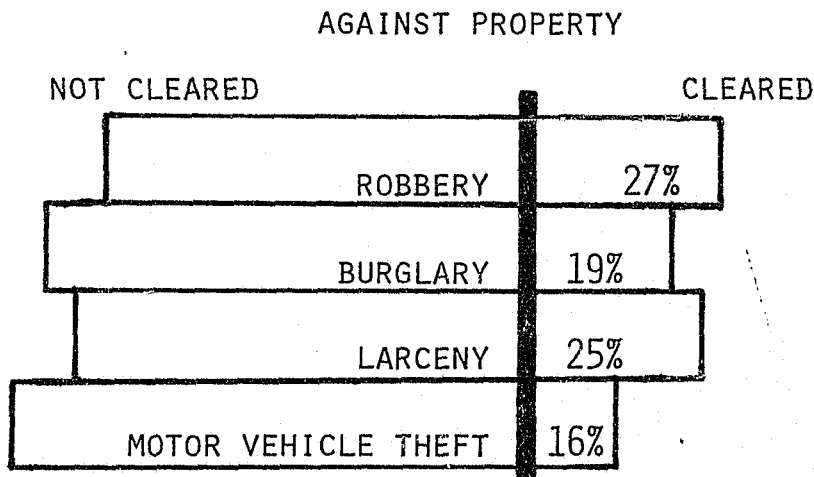
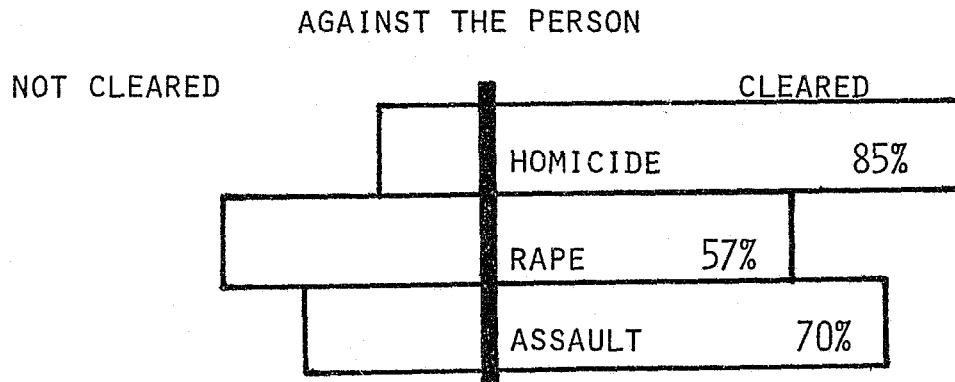
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY: CLEARANCE RATES OF INDEX OFFENSES, 1977

Clearance rates provide another source of information regarding law enforcement workload. Clearance rate is defined as the number of clearances divided by the number of offenses reported. The following illustration describes clearance rates of offenses against persons and offenses against property.

The statewide clearance information provided by law enforcement, shows that 27 percent of the Index offenses were cleared during 1977, no change from 1976. Law enforcement agencies cleared 85 percent of homicides, 57 percent of rapes, and 70 percent of aggravated assaults reported.

In the property offense classification that law enforcement cleared 27 percent of the reported robberies, 19 percent of the burglaries, 25 percent of the larceny thefts, and 16 percent of the motor vehicle thefts. In general, law enforcement is able to clear a higher percentage of offenses against persons than offenses against property.

OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST IN LOUISIANA, 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

LAW ENFORCEMENT WORKLOAD

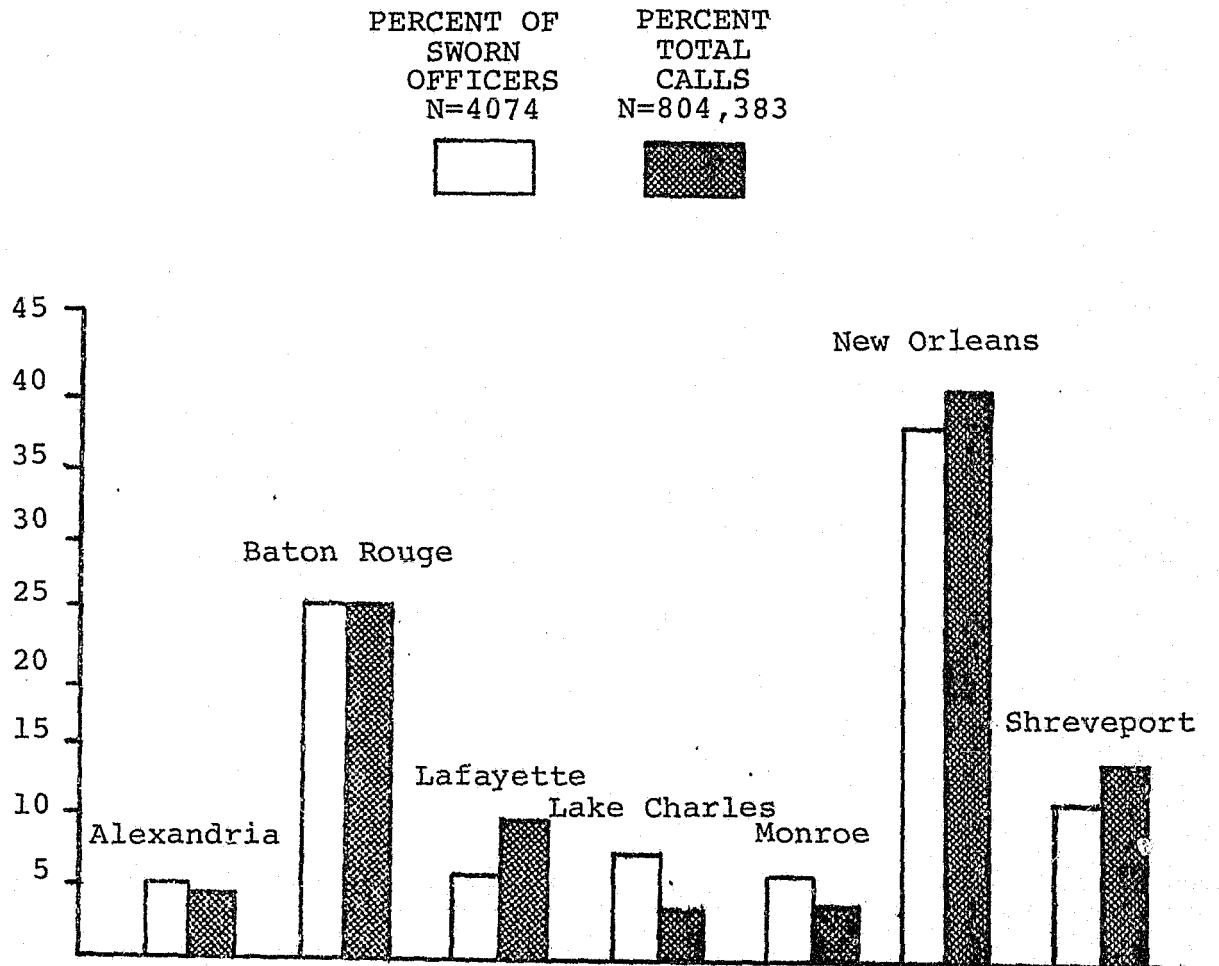
NUMBER OF CALLS FOR SERVICE, 1977

Another indication of workload is the number of calls for service an agency receives during a particular time frame. During 1977, the agencies in metropolitan parishes reported 804,383 calls for service, as indicated in the following illustration. The percentage of metropolitan law enforcement officers in each parish is also included.

This information, number of calls, and officer ratio combined with arrest and clearance information provides some indication of workload. However, the total workload cannot be determined because of the following reasons:

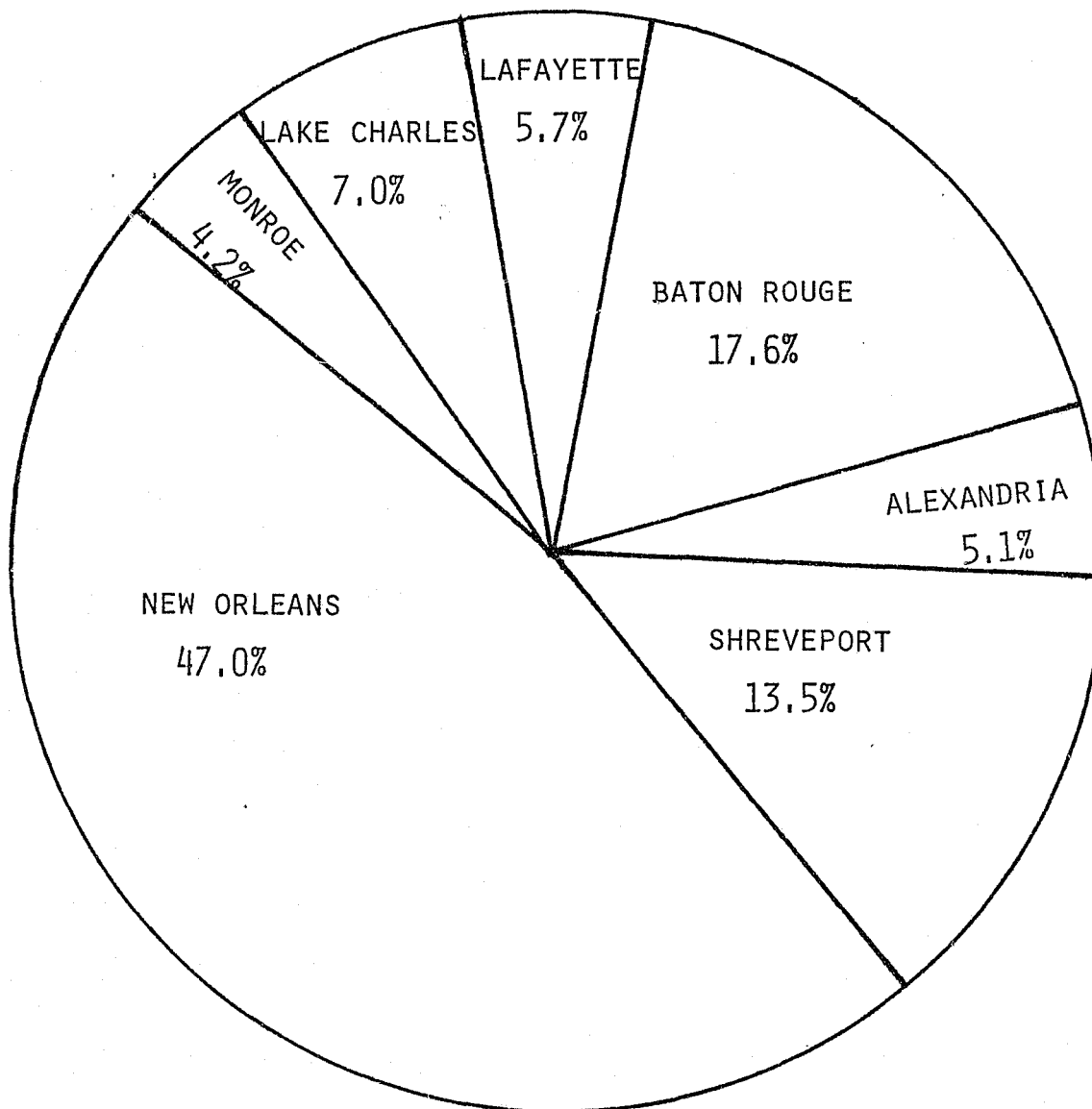
1. The number of sworn officers represents dispatchers, desk sergeants, etc., as well as the line or field officers, therefore, the number of officers does not actually reflect the actual number responding to offenses.
2. Law enforcement has other responsibilities besides responding to offenses, including crime prevention, traffic, patrol, and investigation.
3. This measure deals with actual calls answered and does not include all dispatches or response time.
4. The LUCR system which collects the number of offenses only records the most serious of a series of offenses, thus, the number of offenses is not entirely accurate.

PERCENT OF SWORN OFFICERS AND CALLS FOR SERVICE
IN LOUISIANA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN CITIES,* 1977



*The numbers reflect the total of both the police department and the sheriff's office except in the case of New Orleans where only the police department reports and in the case of total calls for Lake Charles where the Sheriff did not report.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENDITURES IN LOUISIANA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN CITIES*, 1977



TOTAL
\$77,663,588

* Except in the case of New Orleans expenditure reflects amount reported by both the police department and the sheriff's office. For example, the total for Alexandria Police Department as well as the amount reported by the Rapides Sheriff's Office.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
Division; LCLE

LOUISIANA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY . . . WHO SHOULD DEFEND THE PUBLIC'S INTEREST?

Characterizing the activities of the district attorney component demands understanding of the various philosophies under which an office may operate. On one hand, the district attorney's activities represent the public's interest in the fair application of the laws. In this case, the district attorney assumes the role of "watchdog," concerned both with identifying those who break the public statutes and the administration of justice as the public would have it.

A second philosophy restricts the prosecutorial function to one of prejudgment, reviewing evidence to determine whether laws have been violated and whether chances for conviction justify the expense and effort of prosecution. Such a philosophy places greater responsibility on each of the individual functions of the criminal justice process.

A third opinion further limits the desired character of a district attorney's activities. Accordingly, the district attorney lacks any discretion to interpret on behalf of the public whether any offenses have occurred or whether the public justice would best be served by prosecution. Instead, advocates of this philosophy insist that the district attorney must prosecute every charge referred to his office by law enforcement.

Depending on the particular philosophy, the nature of operation of the district attorney varies substantially from "watchdog" to administrator. Louisiana laws specify no required philosophy for its prosecutors, nor does it prohibit any of those previously described from the scope of actual practice. The character then, of the prosecutor in Louisiana varies, depending, most importantly, on electoral mandates of the public of the jurisdiction the district attorney serves. The varied character of prosecution in Louisiana is most generally reflective of the differences in public opinion evidenced on who should be responsible for defending the public interest.

This diversity of public sentiment and its effect on the activities of the district attorney is further complicated by the definitions used for measuring prosecutorial activities. Units of measure, such as charges or bills of information, which seemingly allow comparison of prosecutorial activities in different jurisdictions, prove that additional diversity exists. Depending on the procedures used by a particular office, units of measure are defined differently from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, compounding difficulties in interpreting the prosecutorial function statewide.

Many programs have attempted to describe, compare, and evaluate activities of Louisiana's district attorneys. Most attempts to summarize prosecutorial effectiveness have erred by assuming that offices were uniformly comparable. The failure to account for the diversity of goals and activities and for the differences in procedures evident statewide almost completely voids many early studies.

Louisiana's prosecutors recognize the need to better understand the nature of the activities undertaken by their respective offices. Through the District Attorney's Disposition Reporting System, a system of recording actions taken by individual offices with regard to charges received by the prosecutor, district attorneys in Louisiana are rapidly gaining a true appreciation of the diverse activities undertaken by their respective offices. Because, however, few uniform practices exist among offices of the district attorney in Louisiana, valid comparisons among jurisdictions are not possible.

While all concerned, the district attorney, the legislature, and the public, seek better and more complete information on the effectiveness of the prosecutorial function, assumptions will generally continue to determine which practices are effective and which are not. Only when information concerning decisions regarding individuals is available can this situation be altered. The range of discretion which currently exists within the mission of Louisiana's district attorneys cannot be objectively assessed. It cannot be challenged on other than assumption, nor can it be defended on any other terms. Louisiana's continuing information needs contain the clue for this and other issues regarding the prosecutor.

Because the status of information concerning the numerous processes and procedures used by the district attorney remained unchanged in 1977, the same types of information as were needed in 1976 are necessary to determine a district attorney's success. Examples of this information include the following:

- ... Crime trend information in order to plan for future fluctuations in numbers of offenders for various offenses.
- ... Recidivism and career criminal information in order to determine what types of offenders provide the greatest demand on prosecutorial resources.
- ... Caseload information, including court docket backlogs, length of time until final disposition, in order to determine effectiveness of resource allocation.
- ... Resource information including manpower, facilities, and expenditures in order to determine present operating levels among district attorneys' offices.

... Comparable procedural and program information in order to determine what happens as an individual is processed through the district attorney's office.

The deficiencies which exist in information needed to assess district attorneys are again very important and must be noted:

... Despite the need for current information regarding prosecutorial case flow, information regarding case processing time is not available.

... Despite the need for prosecutorial program information, comparable information, on a statewide basis is not available at the present time.

... Workload information on a comparable statewide basis is not available at the present time.

... Neither criminal nor non-criminal workload information is easily accessible and comparable.

On a statewide basis, a completely accurate measure of the district attorney's effectiveness with respect to both civil and criminal workloads performance cannot be made. However, an approximate measure of criminal workload will soon be possible with the implementation of Louisiana's Complete Disposition Reporting System. This system will provide a description of events which transpire as an offender is processed by the criminal justice system. Since the system is designed to track offenders, it will provide a method of gathering information regarding the district attorney's criminal workload on a uniform statewide basis.

During 1977 and early 1978, Louisiana's district attorneys have made some progress toward providing the information needed for assessment.

... A contract has been let to the Louisiana District Attorney's Association to develop a district attorney's activity report which would incorporate the diversity of prosecutorial operations.

... Three district attorneys have begun to participate in the Complete Reporting System.

... Steps are being taken to determine the impact of career criminals on the activities of the district attorneys office. Career criminal programs are ongoing in Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge and Orleans Parishes.

... 31 of the 35 district attorneys surveyed participated in the descriptive management survey jointly sponsored by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System.

... Prosecutorial oriented legislation, sponsored or supported by the prosecutors themselves, has been enacted by the state legislature.

The analysis which follows provides summary information pertaining to all of the state's district attorneys. Limited manpower and programmatic information are provided. Until such time as uniform and comparable information regarding workload and case processing is made available, no attempt to determine the district attorney's achievement of its mission can be made.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS INFORMATION SUMMARY, 1977

35 district attorneys were surveyed in 1977.

According to reported information, 206 full-time and 40 part-time assistant district attorneys were employed in these offices. Where the figures were supplied, minimum starting salaries were ranged from \$11,500 to \$22,000 per year. The average annual salary for assistant district attorneys was \$17,474.

96.3 percent of the district attorneys offices permitted assistant district attorneys to engage in private practice in 1977.

46.2 percent of Louisiana's district attorneys offices granted juvenile probation the authority to file petitions on juveniles.

20.7 percent of the district attorneys offices operated a screening section. These screening units were in Ouachita, Rapides, DeSoto, Sabine, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Bossier, and Orleans Parishes.

16.7 percent of the district attorneys offices operated a formal diversion program. These programs were in Ouachita, Winn, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans Parishes.

SPECIALIZATION WITHIN LOUISIANA'S DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICES, 1977

43.3 percent of the district attorneys offices operated and utilized specialized units. These units included narcotics, juvenile, non-support, research and appeals, screening desk, court room, consumer protection, city/parish court, and career criminal/organized crime divisions.

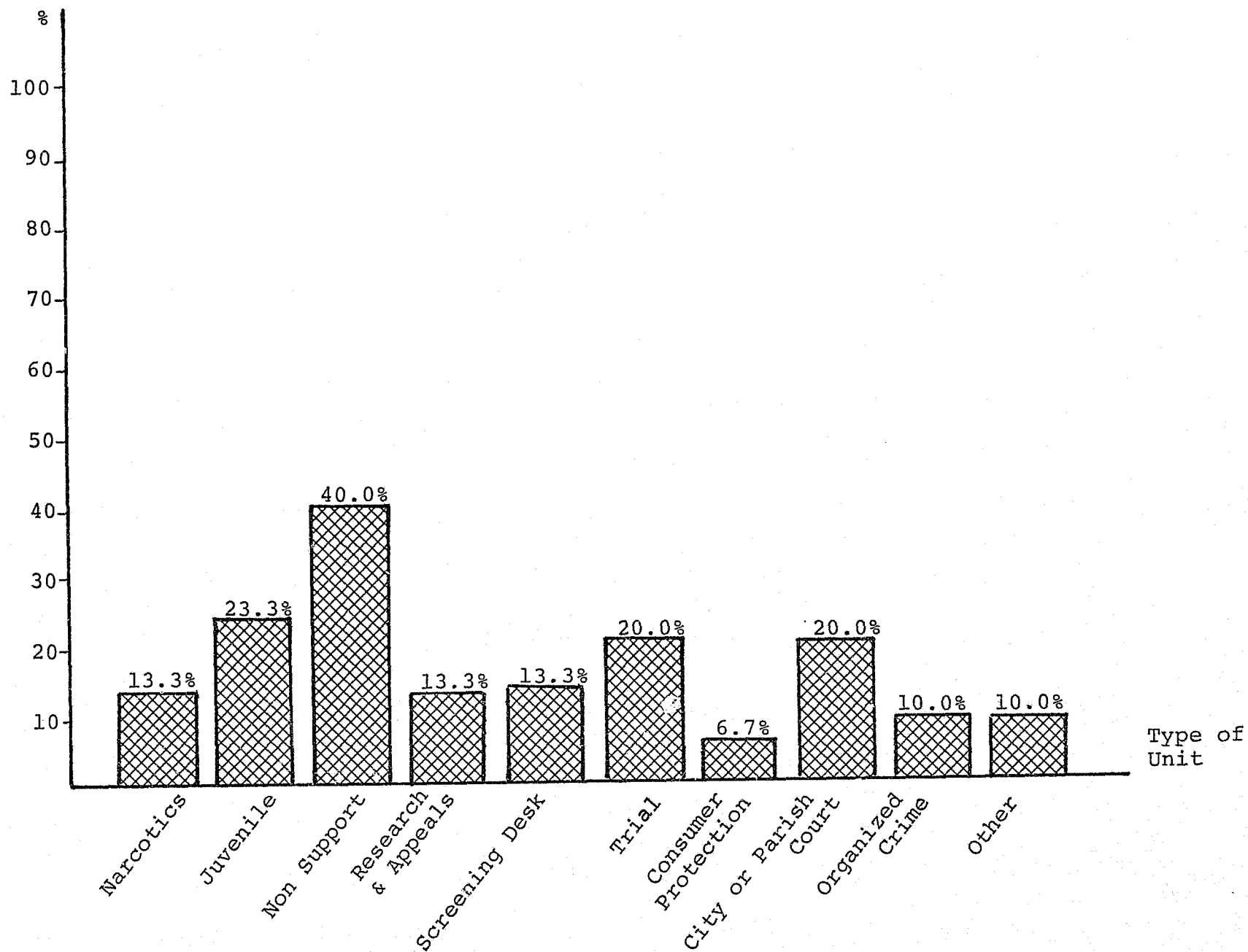
Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, and Orleans Parishes operated organized crime/career criminal programs.

Jefferson and Orleans District Attorneys were the only agencies operating consumer protection units.

Information concerning number and type of case handled by each unit is not available, prohibiting any analysis regarding effectiveness of these units.

WHAT PERCENTAGE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OPERATED SPECIAL UNITS IN 1977?

II-31



LOUISIANA'S INDIGENT DEFENSE SYSTEM

DEFENDING THE STATE'S INDIGENT CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Recognizing the state's responsibility to protect the rights of those who are not financially able to afford appropriate representation, the 1976 Legislature created the Louisiana Indigent Defender Board. This Board functions to coordinate and to facilitate the activities of the District Indigent Defender Boards.

To insure the coordination of District Boards, the State Board acts as a state clearinghouse for the District Boards, gathering information on special problems, special methods of problem solving, experiences, and new innovations. The Board disseminates this information to District Boards to aid in improving performance or solving a common problem.

Additional activities of the State Board include providing training seminars and conferences for all attorneys interested in serving either as full-time indigent defenders or as volunteers in the appointment system and planning for future development of the system.

Information needed to determine future planning and evaluation of the present program includes the following:

- ... Crime trend information in order to determine the scope of the problem which must be faced.
- ... Career criminal and recidivist information to determine what impact the repeater has on the indigent defense system.
- ... Manpower, facility, expenditure, and workload information to determine what input is made into the system.

In spite of the need for the above mentioned information, certain deficiencies exist.

- ... Despite the need for accurate career criminal information very little is available at the present time.
- ... In spite of reporting requirements of the State Indigent Defense Board, several districts have failed to participate.
- ... While crime information is available, local crime trend information is not available for all districts.

The Indigent Defender Board has its own information system which systematically collects information from each District Board. This

provides a central collection point where all information can be studied and analyzed. With the availability of this information plus future information collected by a statewide Complete Disposition Reporting System, the evaluation of the indigent defense program can be more easily accomplished.

The information provided in this report includes only a summary of the cash flow of the District Boards for the period October 1, 1976 through December 31, 1977. Any further analysis falls outside the scope of this report.

Source: Louisiana Indigent Defender Board, 1978
Annual Report to the Louisiana Legislature

COST OF DEFENDING THE
INDIGENT IN LOUISIANA
OCTOBER 1, 1976 - DECEMBER 31, 1977

<u>District Board No.</u>	<u>Income(a)</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Surplus</u>
1	258,230(b)	195,855	62,375
2	26,133	25,831	302
3	36,169	17,139	19,030
4	135,182	87,624	47,557
5	29,750	28,029	1,721
6	34,554(c)	28,982	5,571
7	36,880	36,521	359
8	17,382(d)	13,070	4,312
9	82,767	67,992	14,776
10	38,838	25,952	12,886
11	31,536(e)	27,987	3,549
12	32,228	22,704	9,524
13	26,157(f)	23,819	2,338
14	138,963	137,439	1,524
15	257,012(g)	192,071	64,940
16	166,072	152,042	14,030
17	77,269	38,216	39,054
18	105,191	85,553	19,637
19	518,564(h)	404,560	114,003
20	(i)	-	-
21	143,124(j)	117,569	25,555
22	160,704(k)	83,300	77,404
23	69,475	51,078	18,397
24	199,266	176,560	22,707(l)
25	(m)	-	-
26	124,453	97,332	27,120
27	93,263(n)	75,925	17,338
28	29,916(o)	19,932	9,984
29	86,907(p)	74,366(p-1)	12,541
30	66,356	53,752	12,604
31	26,879	14,813	12,066
32	90,025	71,516	18,509
33	26,900(q)	10,279	16,620
Orleans	617,952(r)	572,615	45,336(s)
35	28,264	24,981	3,282
Totals	Income	Expenditures	Surplus
35	3,812,361(u)	3,055,524	756,951

(a) Each Board received \$100,000 from State appropriation in Act 563, 1976.

- (b) Includes \$6,769 surplus from pre-10/1/76 funds; Non-recurring. Also includes \$12,986 from LEAA; Non-recurring.
- (c) Includes \$6,000 appropriation from Police Jury.
- (d) No annual report filed; totals as of 6/30/77.
- (e) No annual report filed; totals as of 6/30/77.
- (f) Includes \$5,968 surplus from pre-10/1/76 funds; Non-recurring.
- (g) Includes \$8,151 from Federal Comprehensive Employment Training Act of 1973; funds to expire 9/78; hopeful of renewal. (Training investigators)
- (h) Includes \$6,982 interest income on deposits.
- (i) No report filed by District 20.
- (j) Includes \$32,969 Federal Grant; Possibly renewable.
- (k) Includes \$38,144 Federal Grant which terminates in November, 1978; Non-renewable.
- (l) Accounts payable are \$27,308.
- (m) No reports filed by District 25.
- (n) Includes \$14,000 surplus from pre-10/1/76 fund; Non-recurring.
- (o) Includes \$3,896 surplus from pre-10/1/76 fund; Non-recurring.
- (p) Includes \$15,961 surplus from pre-10/1/76 fund; Non-recurring.
- (p-1) Includes \$8,660 for court reporters; Non-recurring.
- (q) Includes \$322 surplus from pre-10/1/76 funds; Non-recurring.
- (r) Includes \$116,873 Federal Grants; all Federal Grants expected to be exhausted by mid-1978 and not renewed; includes \$23,000 grant from Orleans Criminal Court Fund; Non-recurring.
- (s) City of New Orleans paid October, November, and December 1976, salaries of regular employees, estimated at \$70,600; without city payments, deficit of \$32,720 would occur. No funds anticipated for 1977-78.

- (t) Includes \$3,811 received from Eighth Judicial District when Thirty-fifth Judicial District created from a division of Grant and Winn parishes; Non-recurring. No annual report filed; totals as of 6/30/77.
- (u) \$10,996 was collected from defendant reimbursement by court orders. La. R.S. 15:148.

Source: Louisiana Indigent Defender Board, 1978
Annual Report to the Louisiana Legislature

LOUISIANA'S COURTS

THE COURTS . . . INTERPRETING THE LAWS . . . SERVING JUSTICE

All elements of the criminal justice system meet and interact in the courtroom. Law enforcement provides evidentiary testimony; the prosecutor directs the case against an individual; the defense attorney represents the accused; and, the judge weighs the evidence from both sides and determines guilt or innocence. Also involved in the operation of a court are members of the public, as victim, as witness, or as juror. A final consideration is the effect that any decision made in court will have on state and local corrections. Thus, the very complexity of the activities in any single court proceeding demands a considerable interchange of information among the participants.

The operations of the judicial branch of government are further complicated by the stratification of the types of courts. The fifty-four city and parish courts have the most localized jurisdictions, being primarily concerned with misdemeanors, parish and municipal ordinances, and traffic violations with some juvenile proceedings. The thirty-seven district courts handle state law violations, both civil and criminal, and, in most jurisdictions juvenile matters. Juvenile/family courts operate in Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans Parishes. Finally, the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal have jurisdiction over controversial cases which are appealed from local and district courts. Clerks of Court maintain records for all these courts.

Because of the great diversity exhibited by the various types of courts, any determination of effectiveness must be made on a court by court basis. In order for this assessment to be successful, a great deal of information is needed. Among these are the following:

- . . . Crime trend information to plan for future fluctuations in numbers of offenders for various offenses.
- . . . Caseload information, including docket backlog, frequency of delays, length of time until final disposition, to determine effectiveness of resource allocation.
- . . . Resource information including manpower, facilities, and expenditures in order to determine present operating levels of the courts.
- . . . Recidivism and career criminal information in order to determine what types of offenders take up the greatest portion of the courts' time.
- . . . Rate of appeal to determine what types of cases tend to continue through the court system.
- . . . Number of individuals whose cases never go to trial but are decided at arraignment between arraignment and trial.
- . . . Comparable procedural and program information to determine what happens as an individual proceeds through the court system.

As in all components of the criminal justice system certain vital elements of information are deficient:

- . . . Recidivism and career criminal information remains deficient in all components of the judicial system.
- . . . While criminal and civil workload information is available, the frequency of cases settled outside the courtroom is not known.
- . . . Complete and comparable resource information is not available at the present time.
- . . . Complete and comparable procedural and program information is not available.

Although there are several deficiencies in information in the courts system, action is being taken to alleviate these deficiencies. In fact, since its establishment in 1950 and funding in 1954, the Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana has been charged with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluating the operations and procedures of the judicial system of the state. Through their efforts and those of other agencies, the systematic collection of information pertaining to or helpful to courts is continuing.

- . . . The implementation of Complete Disposition will provide career criminal and recidivism information. It will also provide crucial offender flow information.
- . . . To insure a standardized procedure for recommending new judgeships, the Judicial Council has noted that requests for additional judgeships or splitting judicial districts will be considered only if a judicial district regularly reports caseload figures to the Judicial Administration's Management Information System (JAMIS).
- . . . 91.9% of the district courts participated in the descriptive management survey conducted by the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System, the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, and the Judicial Planning Committee.
- . . . 88% of the city and parish courts responded to the management survey.
- . . . 100% of the clerks of court responded to the management survey.
- . . . The Judicial Planning Committee is working on programs to review new techniques of transcript production, to develop sentencing guidelines, and to develop manuals for small claims courts. These programs would help to systematize procedures for several affects of the judicial system.
- . . . The JAMIS individual case reporting system is being modified. Instead of reporting every case, district clerks of court will report on every tenth case. The change to a sampling system will result in a reduction of costs and employee time.

The analysis which follows is based on information collected by the 1977 courts survey and by the Judicial Administration Management Information System (JAMIS). It is intended to be summary in nature, providing a statewide view of Louisiana's city, parish, juvenile, and district courts.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT COURT
INFORMATION SUMMARY,
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

657 persons were employed by district courts in 1977.

Filings have increased from 210,234 in 1968 to 369,379 in 1977. To cope with this growing caseload, 21 new judgeships have been created or recommended in the last two years.

63.9% of the 1977 filings were criminal cases.

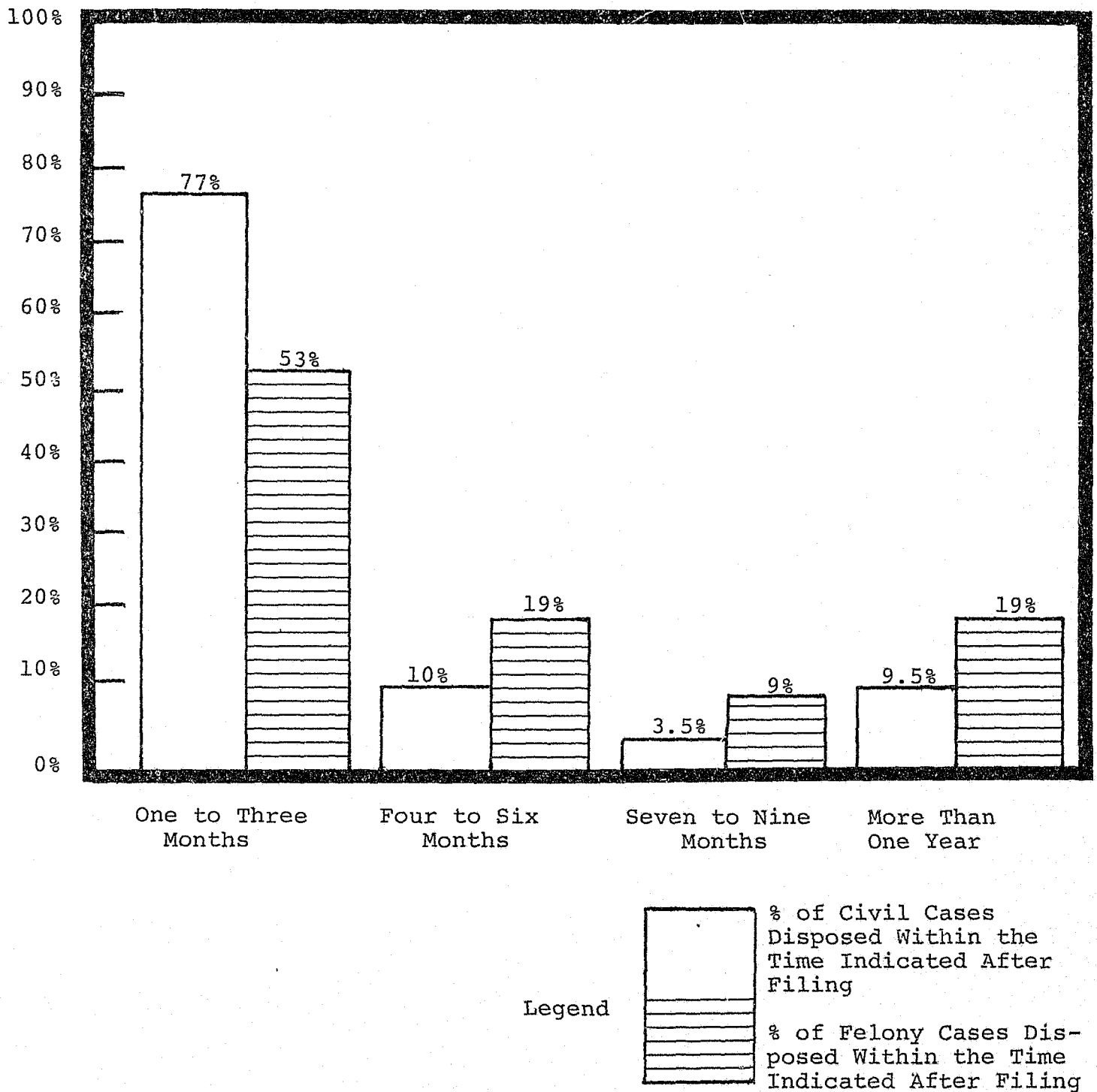
36.1% of the 1977 filings were civil cases.

Reported expenditures for district courts totaled \$10,822,414 in 1977.

1977 Annual Report of the Judicial Council, p. 32.

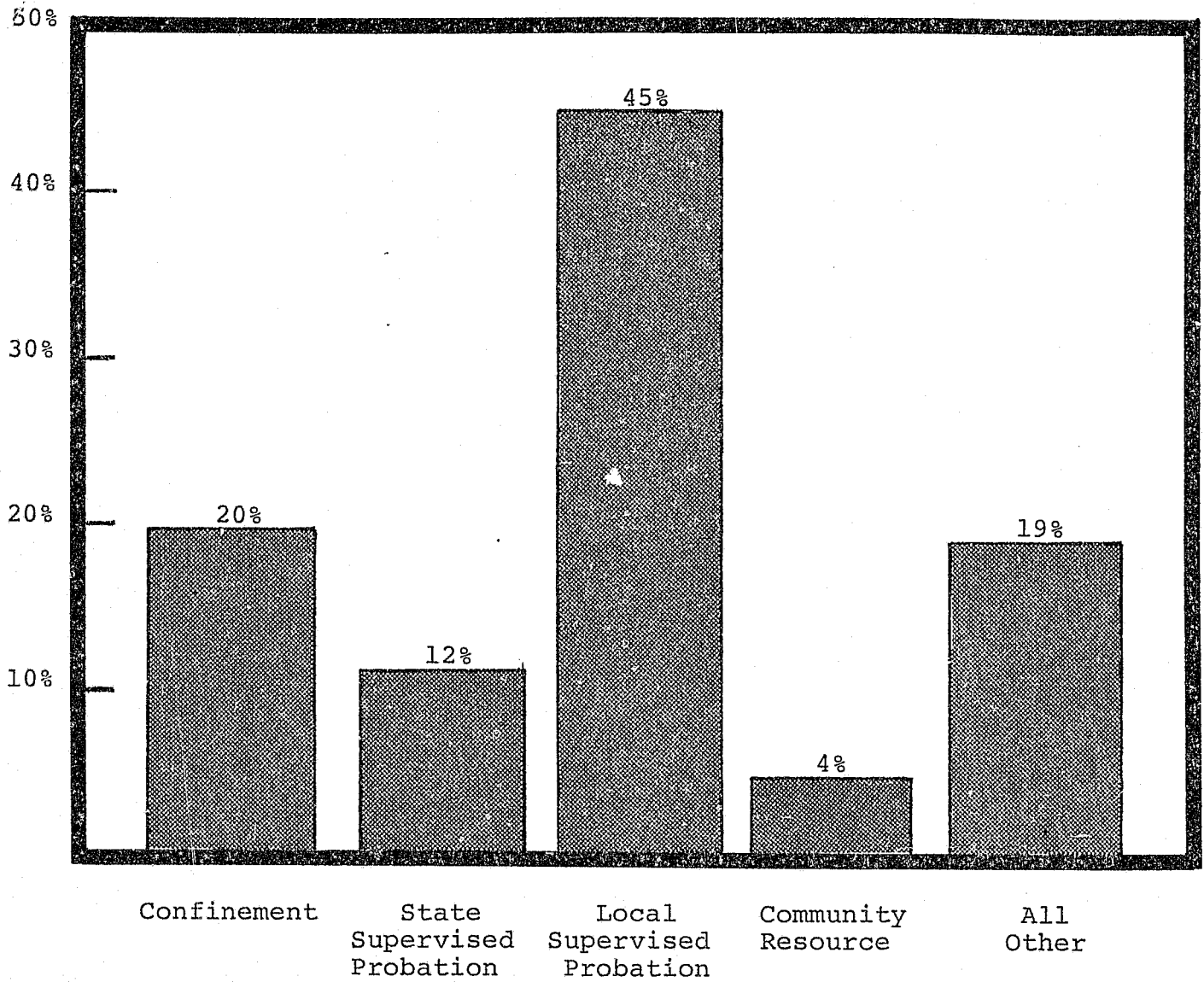
Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System and Judicial Planning Committee Courts Survey, 1977

HOW MUCH TIME WAS REQUIRED TO DISPOSE OF CASES IN LOUISIANA'S DISTRICT COURTS IN 1977?



Source: 1977 Annual Report of the Judicial Council

LOUISIANA FAMILY AND JUVENILE COURTS
TYPE OF REFERRAL FOR DELINQUENCY CASES,
1977



Source: 1977 Annual Report of the Judicial Council

LOUISIANA CITY AND PARISH COURTS
INFORMATION SUMMARY,
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

157 persons were employed by the city and parish courts in 1977.

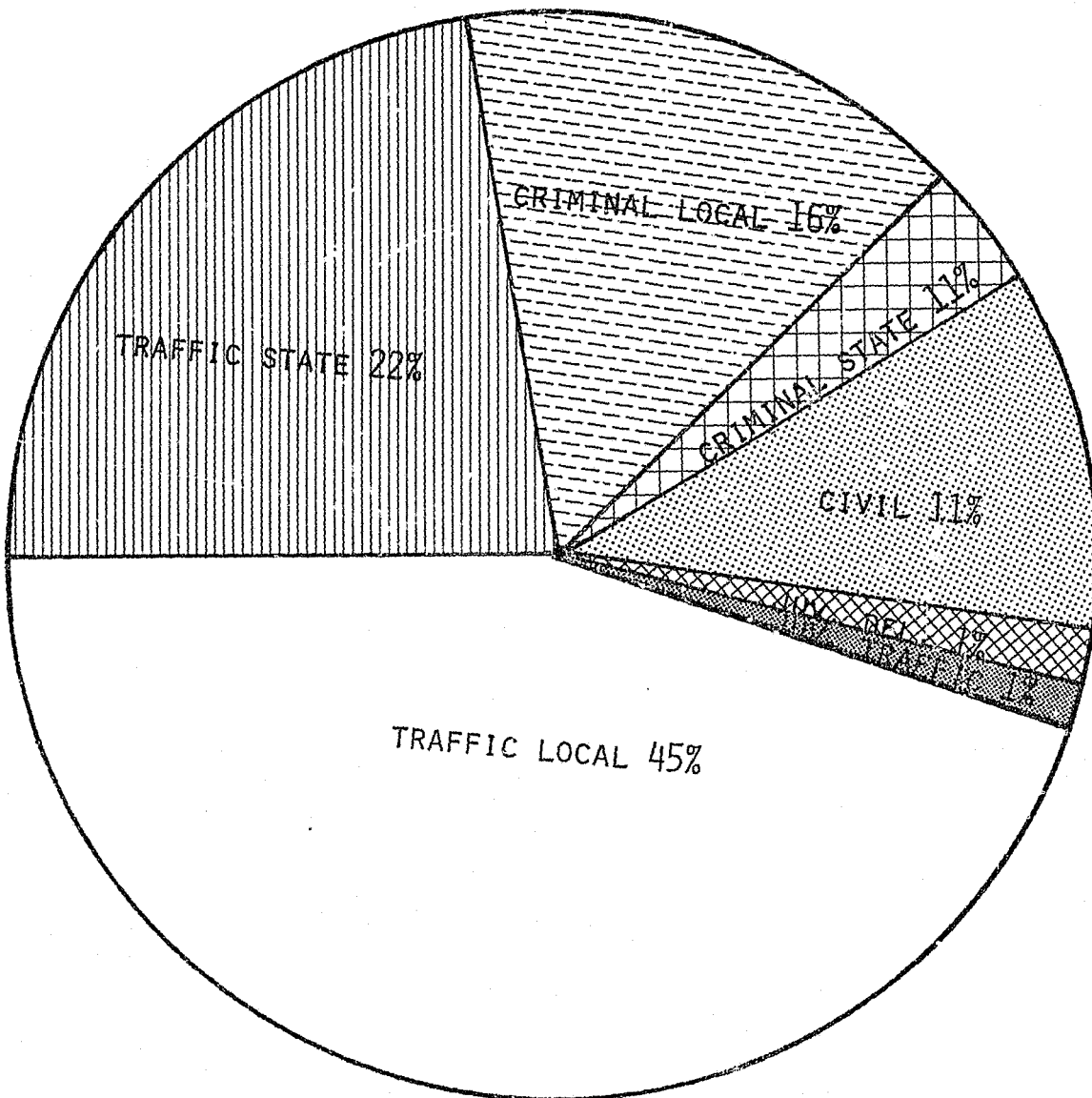
Filings for city courts have increased 7 percent since 1972.

19.4% of the 1977 filings were criminal cases.
10.9% of the 1977 filings were civil cases.
67.1% of the 1977 filings were traffic cases.
2.4% of the 1977 filings were juvenile cases.

Reported expenditures for city and parish courts totaled \$2,977,671 in 1977.

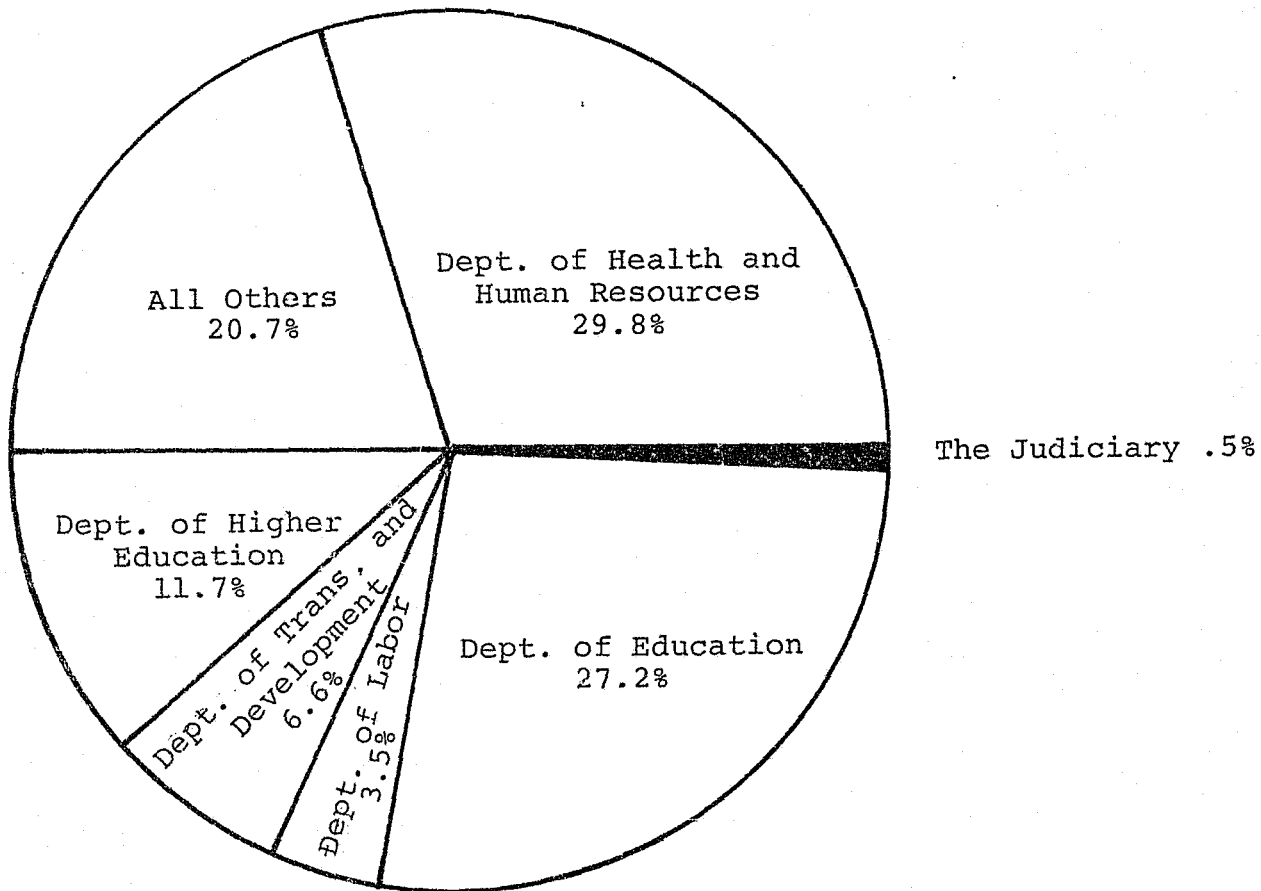
1977 Annual Report of the Judicial Council.
Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System and Judicial
Planning Committee Courts Survey, 1977

WHAT TYPES OF CASES WERE DISPOSED OF BY CITY
AND PARISH COURTS DURING 1977?



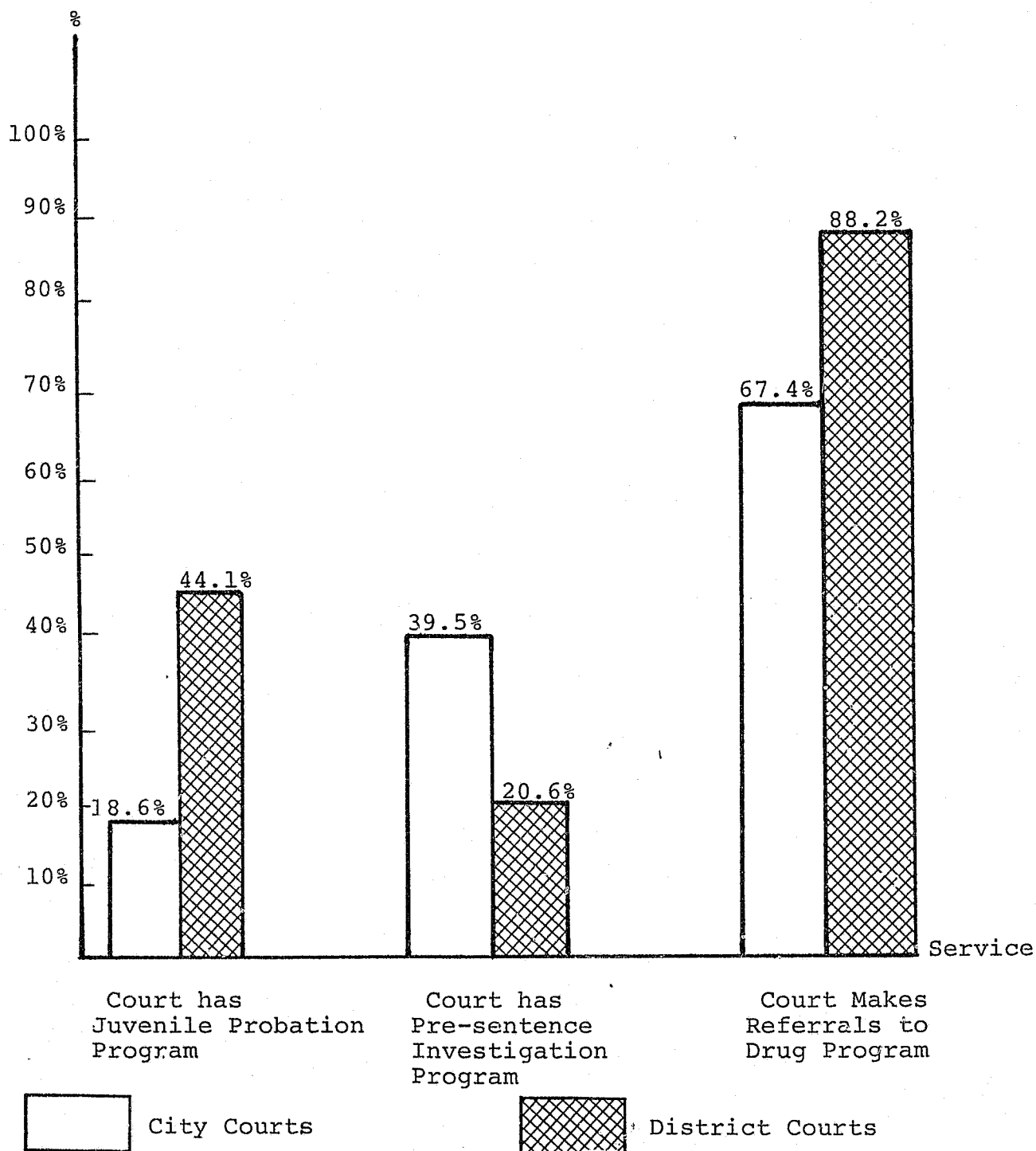
Source: 1977 Annual Report of the Judicial Council.

THE STATE JUDICIARY'S BUDGET REPRESENTS ONLY 1/2 OF ONE PERCENT OF THE STATE'S TOTAL EXPENDITURES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1977 - 1978.



Source: 1977 Annual Report of the Judicial Council

CITY/PARISH AND DISTRICT COURT PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMS, 1977



Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System and Judicial Planning Committee, Courts Survey, 1977.

LOUISIANA ADULT CORRECTIONS

CONTINUED

2 OF 6

LOUISIANA ADULT CORRECTIONS

WHAT HAPPENS TO SENTENCED OFFENDERS?

Introduction

The corrections component of the criminal justice system is at the end of the line in the criminal justice system and is, therefore, at the mercy of conditions dictated by the other components. In addition, the success, or lack of success, of the entire criminal justice system is most visibly reflected in the corrections component. Generally, corrections functions to provide rehabilitative services for the incarcerated and to protect society from those who cannot be rehabilitated. The public imposes an additional objective on corrections, the demand for efficiency. In fact, in 1975, Louisiana citizens singled out Louisiana's correctional component as the phase of criminal justice requiring the greatest improvement. Ironically, in spite of the demands for efficiency, corrections has traditionally received little support from an unsympathetic public unwilling to spend the needed funds - perhaps because the nature of the corrections operations concerns convicts and criminals.

In addition to the inherent objectives for the corrections mission, other goals have been imposed by court. In 1975, two federal court orders calling for stringent housing standards and numerous other mandates were placed on the Louisiana Department of Corrections. In 1978, innovations and changes in the state corrections program are being realized. Now the emphasis in the corrections system seems to be shifting toward improving the local program, making new demands on an already burdened system. The great variety of correctional objectives . . . some imposed, some pursued willingly, and several in conflict, contributes to a confusing picture of progress. In this picture, few facets of any progress may be seen clearly.

Ultimately, the dominant goal of corrections is its ability to prevent the return of the career criminal into society only to commit another criminal act. Thus, through successful rehabilitation programs, the corrections component may reduce recidivism. Unfortunately, little if any assessment of corrections' ability to accomplish this facet of its mission, can be made at this time.

The tremendous interaction of corrections' varied objectives mandates the accessibility of accurate information concerning the extent to which Louisiana's correctional component is pursuing its mission. In order for government officials as well as criminal justice and corrections managers and planners to be able to plan for future corrections populations, certain information is required.

- ... Crime trend information because of the need to plan offender-directed classification, evaluation, and habilitation programs, as well as resource allocation, in advance.
- ... Inmate profiles to help determine what types of rehabilitation programs are needed.
- ... Offender tracking information in order to determine the number of persons arrested who actually reach the corrections system in order to plan for fluctuation in the corrections population.
- ... Resource information because of the need to determine the effectiveness of presently existing manpower allocations, facilities, and expenditures.
- ... Rehabilitative program availability for inmates because of the need to know how the needs of the individual are met in order to increase his chances of societal reintegration.
- ... Recidivism information because of the need to determine the effectiveness of present correctional programs.

Acknowledging the need for certain information only recognizes a portion of the problem in assessing corrections. In 1978, as in the previous year, deficiencies in the available information overshadow the information which is easily accessible and usable.

- ... Despite the need for in-depth information on the crimes committed by every offender, this information remains unavailable at the local level.
- ... Despite the need for manpower, facility, and expenditure information, the information is, at best, incomplete at the local level.
- ... Despite the need for information concerning correctional programs, the availability of alternatives to incarceration, diversionary programs, and other auxiliary services, and their effect on the success of corrections are not uniformly known.
- ... Despite the need for accurate information concerning recidivism and the impact of the career criminal on corrections, this information is not available. At the local level, such information is non-existent. At the state level, the recidivism information is deficient, lacking the following:

1. Number of offenders who have again come in contact with any branch of the criminal justice system;
 2. Number of times an offender has been returned to the Department of Corrections; and,
 3. Number of offenders returned to incarceration within a period of time exceeding twelve months from the last release date.
- ... In spite of the need for inmate profile information, profile information is very incomplete at the local level.
- ... In spite of the need for offender system exit information, no such information is yet available at either the state or local level.

During 1977, many steps have been taken to alleviate several of the information deficiencies. In addition, corrections itself made advancements toward complying with court orders and better meeting the needs of the incarcerated. Because of this, 1977 is marked with some degree of recognizable progress.

- ... State and local correctional agencies are continuing to address the concept of offenders' rights by providing special programs and services.
- ... Salaries and working conditions for correctional personnel are being improved, most noticeably at the state level.
- ... Actions are continuing to determine the state's recidivism rate and the impact of the career criminal.
- ... Additional facilities are being constructed at both state and local levels and programs are being updated to forward the correctional mission of rehabilitation and protection of society.
- ... The Louisiana Prison Study Commission issued a draft document outlining future strategies for the Louisiana Department of Corrections.
- ... The Complete Disposition Reporting System is being implemented in East Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Rapides Parishes and being tied into the state corrections information

system, Corrections and Justice Unified Network (CAJUN).

- ... Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice Information System have let a contract for the purpose of performing a feasibility study of incorporating complete disposition information at the parish level into the Complete Disposition Reporting System.
- ... 97.2% of the local and multi-parish prisons participated in the parish prison survey jointly sponsored by the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System and the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement. The survey was designed to collect specific management and resource information.

This year, as in 1977, the corrections component is plagued by information deficiencies, especially concerning the impact of the career criminal on correctional efforts to achieve offender rehabilitation and protect society. In addition, the available information depicts a somewhat bleak situation existing within the Louisiana corrections component. Thus, the need for additional and more complete information remains evident. Without information regarding the individual offender as he progresses through the correctional component and the rest of the system, determining whether corrections is accomplishing its desired function is practically impossible.

The following analysis provides a summary of available information regarding the corrections component. Furthermore, it provides insight into the type of analysis which could be performed if other information were available.

On the state level, resource information concerning nearly every aspect of the component is provided. In addition, the information with respect to admissions, probation, parole, and release is defined. On the local level, average daily populations and operating levels versus designed capacity are provided. The analysis does not encompass, by any means, the entire scope of the Louisiana corrections component in 1977. Instead, it stands as a reminder that the most critical commentary to be made about Louisiana corrections is still the lack of accurate and complete information.

OFFENDER PROCESSING

WHAT HAPPENS TO AN OFFENDER IN THE LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS COMPONENT

The accompanying flow diagram provides a summary of what happens to an offender, who comes in contact with the adult corrections component of the criminal justice system in Louisiana. Furthermore, it is not intended to represent every possible facet of corrections.

As evidenced by the diagram certain vital information is not available at the present time.

Community treatment alternatives to incarceration.
Number of actual admissions and releases from local facilities.
Recidivism and career criminals at all component entrance points.
Rehabilitation rates for all component levels.

If additional information regarding individual offenders were available, the scope of Louisiana's recidivism problem could be determined as could the effectiveness of Louisiana corrections.

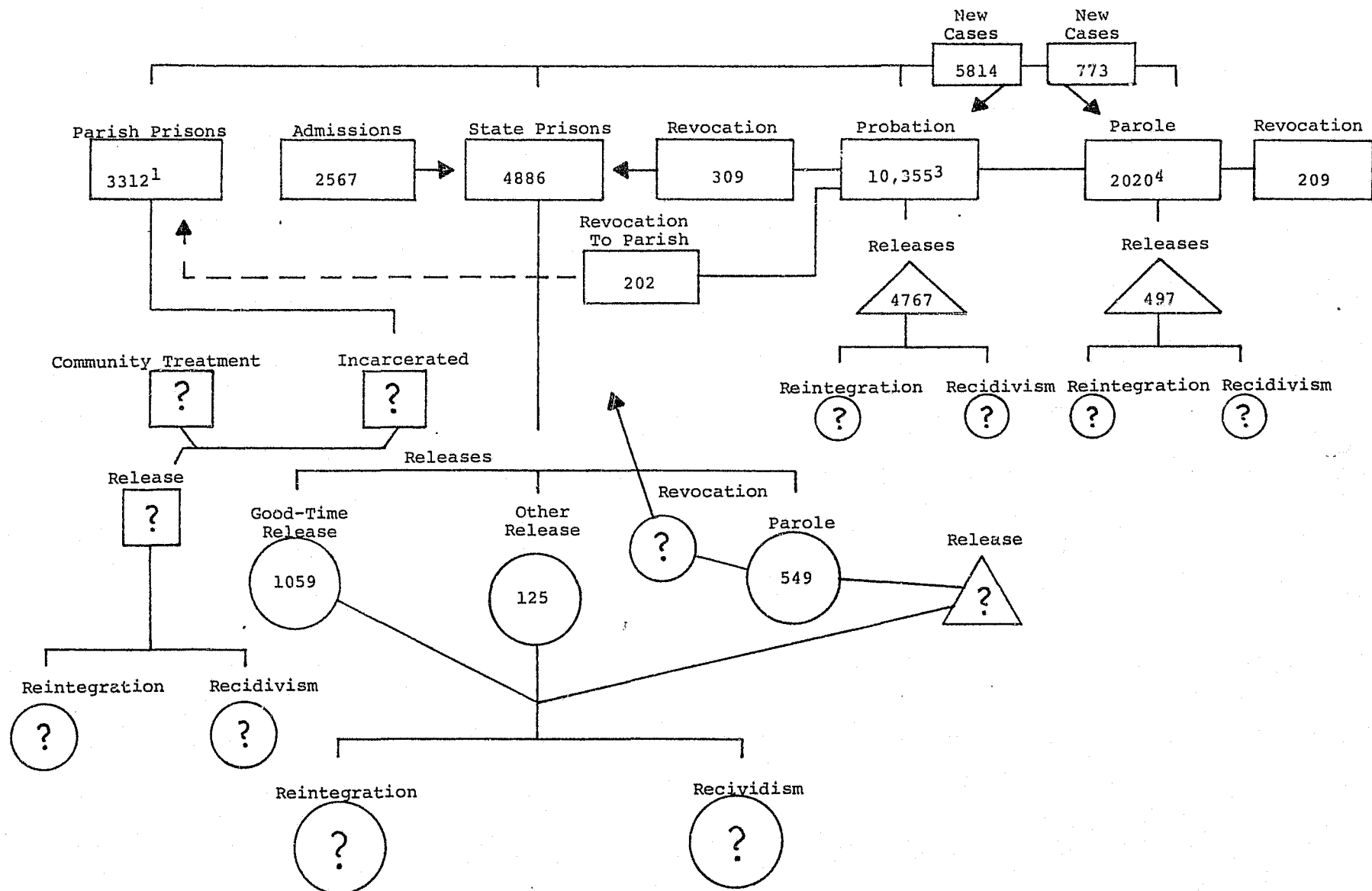
¹The 3,312 inmates reflected in the diagram is the total average population of local prisons as of December 1, 1977.

²Average daily headcount of all state institution, Fiscal Year 1976-77.

³Average daily headcount of probationers, Fiscal Year 1976-77.

⁴Average daily headcount of parolees, Fiscal Year 1976-77.

HOW WERE LOUISIANA OFFENDERS PROCESSED THROUGH LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR, 1976-1977?



Sources: Louisiana Department of Corrections, Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977.
Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System and Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement,
Local Prison Survey, 1977.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE WITHIN THE LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1976-1977

PERSONNEL

In Louisiana's state adult corrections component there are 2,395 authorized positions. The 36.0 percent turnover rate among institution employees indicates the problems in acquiring and retaining personnel. The facility having the lowest attrition rate in 1977 was LCIS, with 20.2 percent, while the Corrections Special Treatment Unit with 45.2 percent, experienced the highest.

As long as there is, for whatever the reason, such a steady turnover rate, the Department of Corrections must continue to recruit new employees. New personnel automatically demand orientation and training. This places an additional burden on monetary and personnel resources within the department. Until this problem can be alleviated, funds will be expended in a manner which does not facilitate inmate rehabilitation.

FACILITIES

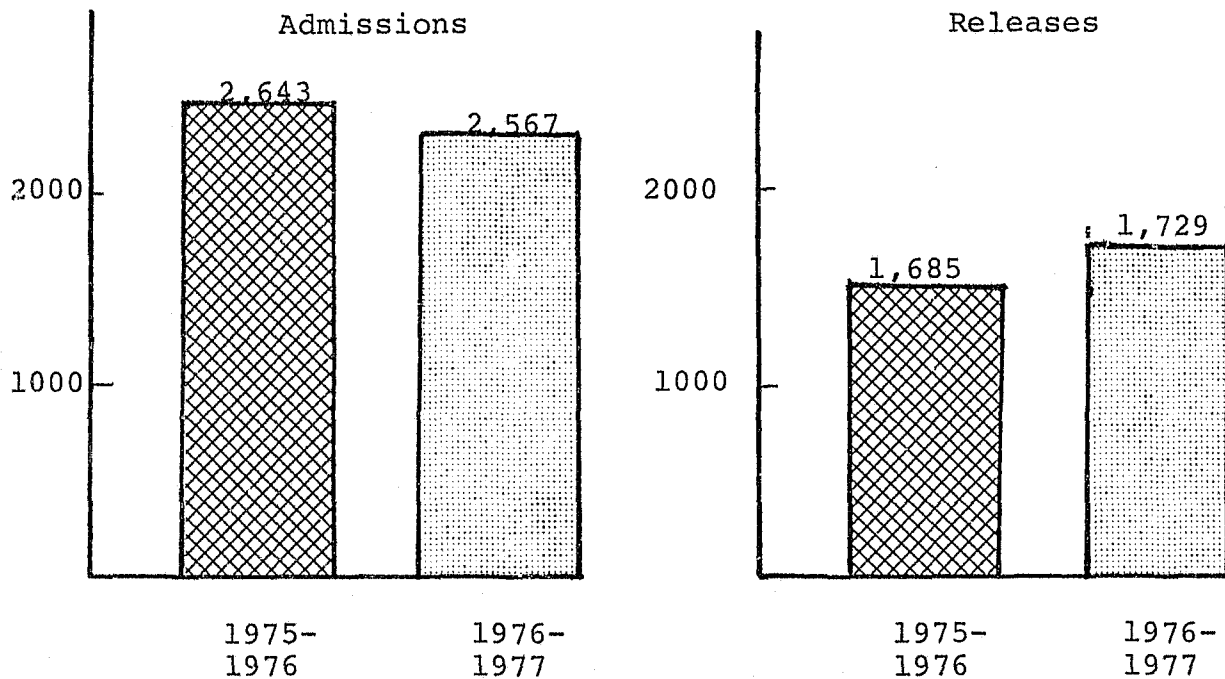
Facilities include Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women, Louisiana Correctional and Industrial School (DeQuincy), Dixon Correctional Institute, and Corrections Special Treatment Unit at New Orleans. Under mandate of a federal court order an extensive renovation and construction program continues at Angola.

EXPENDITURES

In Fiscal Year 1976-77, the Louisiana Department of Corrections spent \$28,047,887. Projected expenditures for Fiscal Year 1977-78, indicate that expenditures will increase by 22.2%, to \$34,266,389. Thus, since 1975-1976, state expenditures have increased by 114.5%.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

LOUISIANA'S CORRECTIONAL PROCESS,
ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES
FISCAL YEARS 1975 - 77

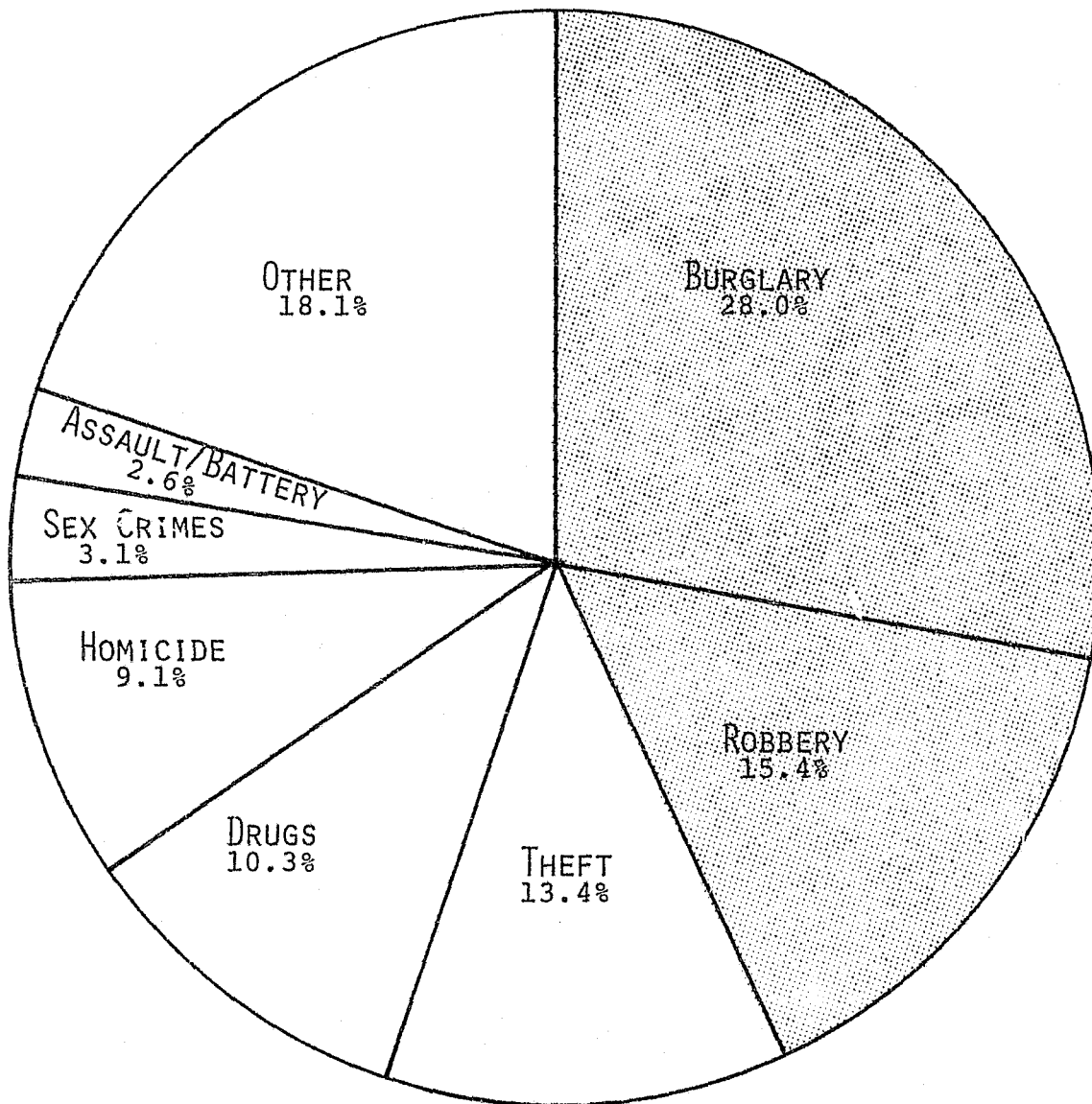


Number of admissions to Department of Corrections decreased 2.9% in Fiscal Year 1977. At the same time, releases increased 2.6%.

How many offenders were rehabilitated?

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-76; 1976-77

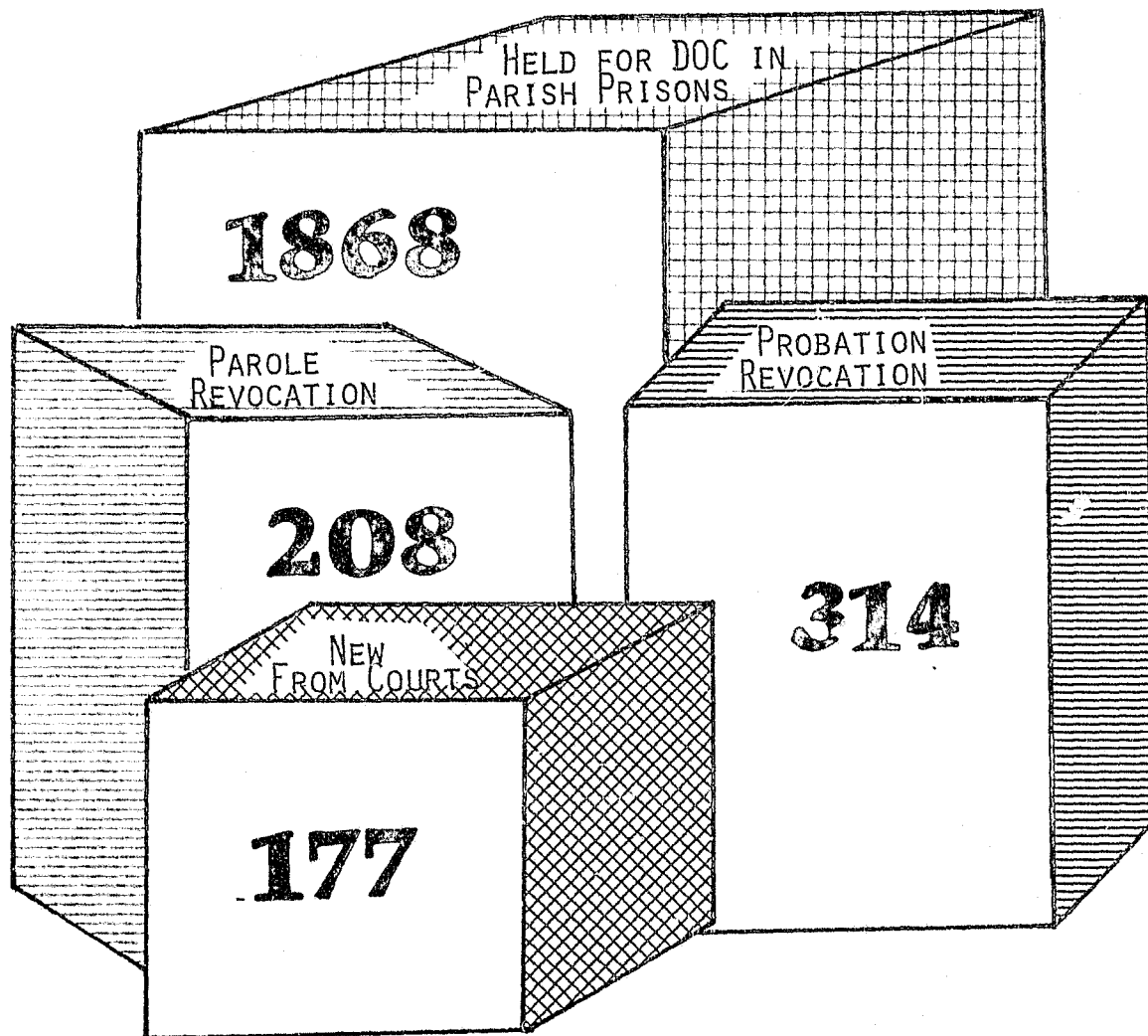
WHICH OFFENSES ACCOUNTED FOR THE GREATEST FREQUENCY
OF ADMISSIONS TO LOUISIANA'S DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
IN 1977?



BURGLARY AND ROBBERY COMBINED ACCOUNTED FOR 43.4%
OF THE ADMISSIONS IN FISCAL YEAR 1976-77.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-76; 1976-77.

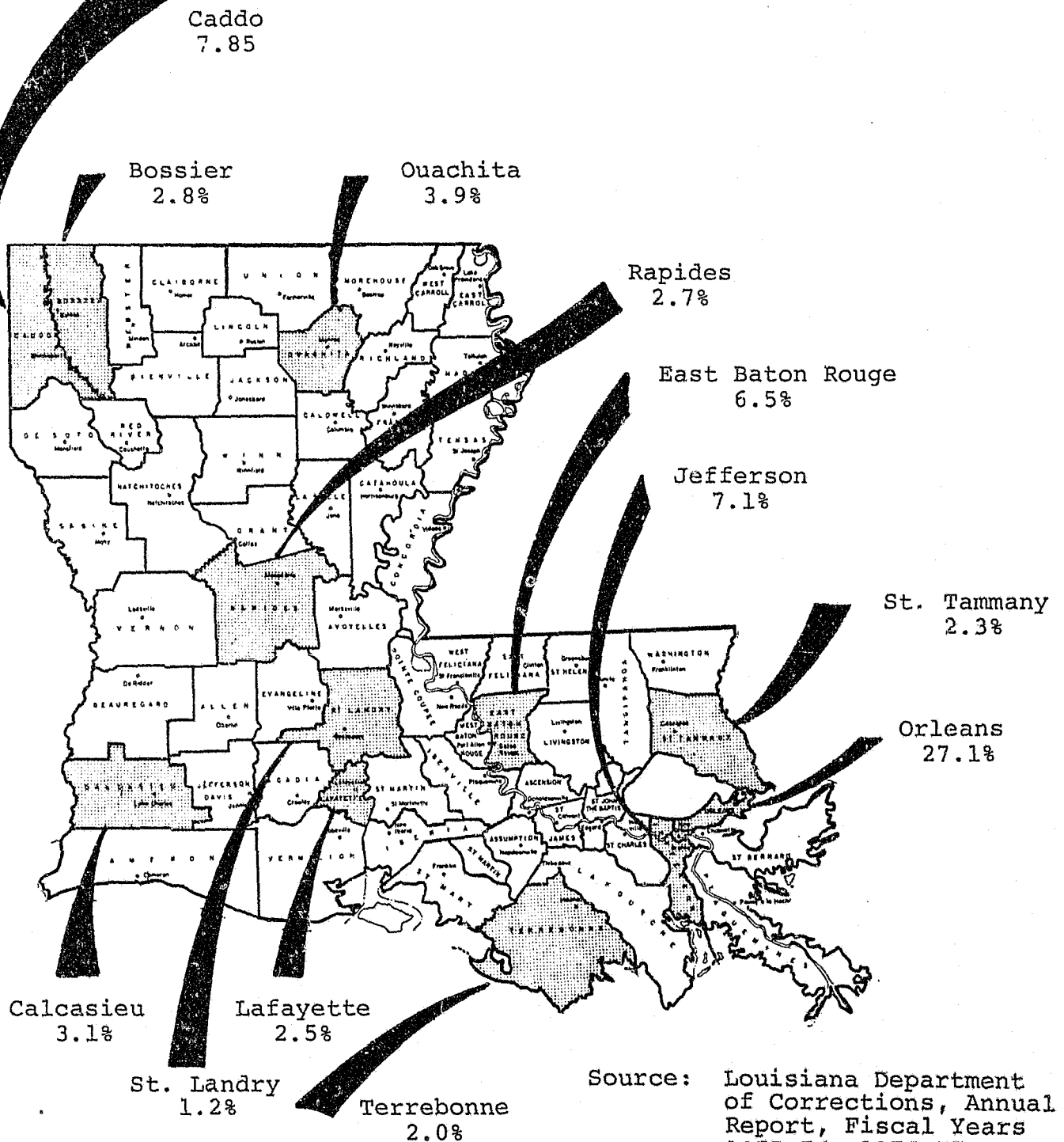
2,567 ADMISSIONS WERE RECEIVED BY
LOUISIANA'S DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DURING
FISCAL YEAR 1976 - 1977



Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report
Fiscal Years 1975-76; 1976-77

WHICH PARISHES ACCOUNTED FOR THE GREATEST FREQUENCY OF ADMISSIONS TO THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IN 1977?

12 parishes accounted for 69.0% of the admissions to the Department of Corrections. The remaining 52 parishes accounted for 31.0%.



Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections, Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-76; 1976-77.

SINCE THE 1975 FEDERAL COURT
ORDER AGAINST THE LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The number of authorized personnel positions has increased from 1,747 to 2,395, a 37.1% increase.

The average cost per inmate per day at Louisiana State Penitentiary increased to \$18.88 in Fiscal Year 1977.

The average daily population at Louisiana State Penitentiary decreased by 16.7%, from 3,293 in 1975-1976, to 2,743 in 1976-1977. The Louisiana State Penitentiary is no longer the second largest state facility in the nation.

The Department of Corrections set up a full-time training academy in 1976 for correctional personnel.

The Corrections Special Treatment Unit was opened in New Orleans to improve medical facilities. The Corrections Special Treatment Unit provides special services for emotionally disturbed inmates.

The Dixon Correctional Institute was established for approximately 750 minimum and medium security prisoners.

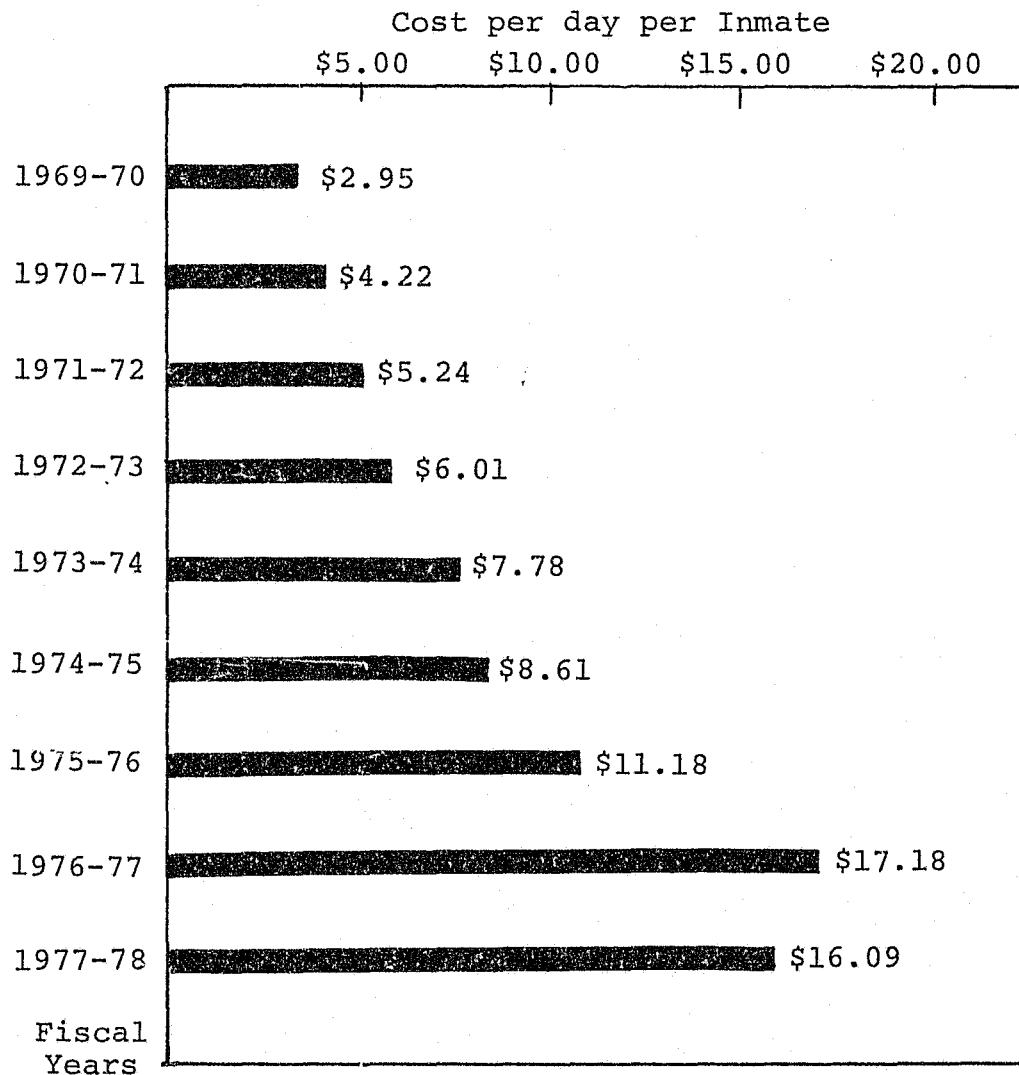
The Adult Reception and Diagnostic Center where incoming inmates are evaluated and classified for placement within the system has been temporarily established at Dixon Correctional Institute. Also operating out of the AR and DC is a Geriatric Unit.

The local prisons, many already under threat of court order, continue to hold 800 state prisoners, as of the end of Fiscal Year 1977.

Decentralization of Angola continues through increasing the inmate capacity of LCIS, DeQuincy; building a 1000-man reception center/prison at St. Gabriel; and, constructing a 500-man medium security facility in Claiborne Parish.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

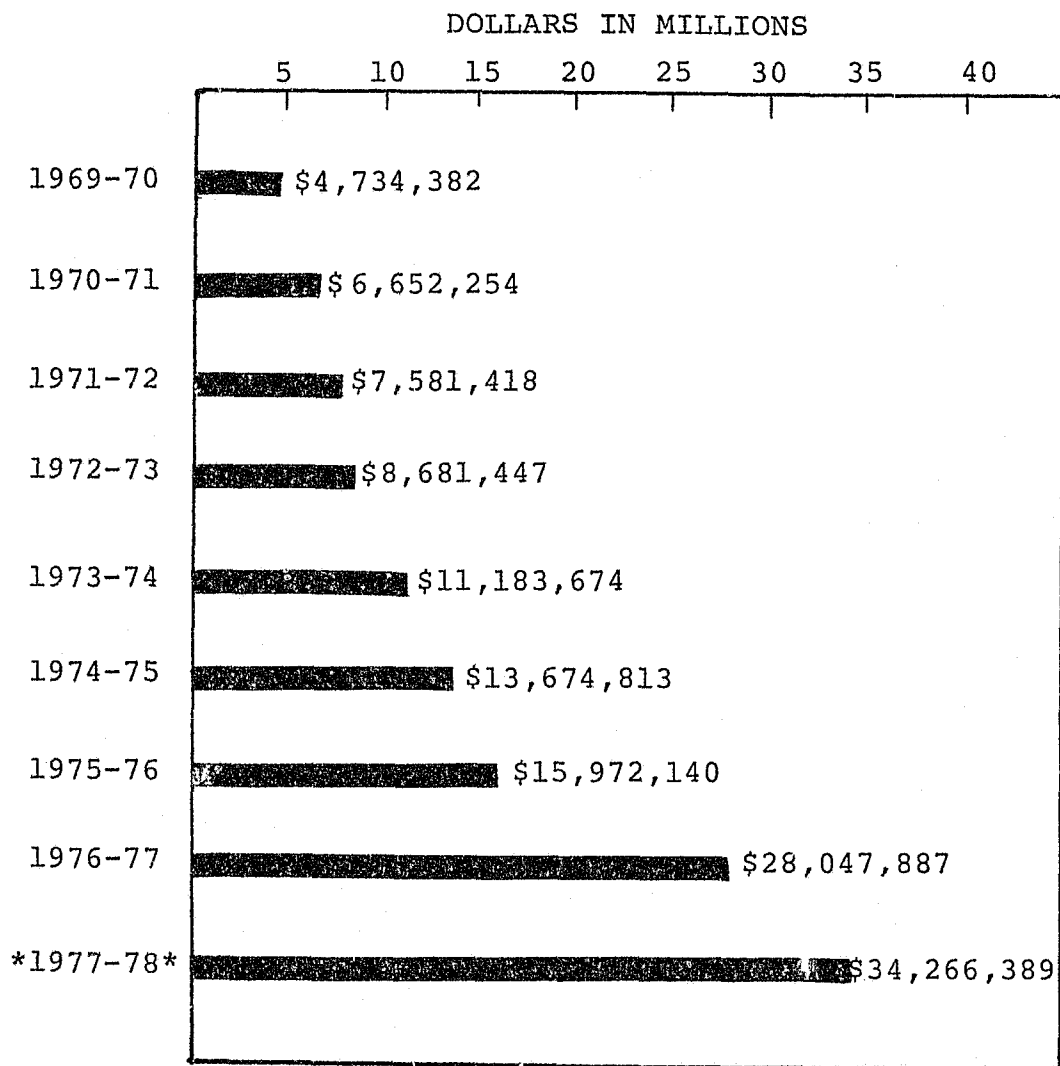
AVERAGE DAILY COST PER INMATE IN
LOUISIANA'S ADULT INSTITUTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1969-70 - FISCAL YEAR 1977-78



*Estimated

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections
Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-76;
1976-77.

THE RISING COSTS OF LOUISIANA'S STATE ADULT INSTITUTIONS,
1969 - 1978



*Estimated

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections
Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-76;
1976-77.

RECIDIVISM IN THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

In 1975, the Louisiana Department of Corrections was requested to generate a recidivism rate for the state operated adult institutions according to the following LEAA formula:

Readmissions Within One Year of Release

Releases During the Base Year

A recidivism rate of 13.04 was the percent determined by the Department of Corrections. However, this definition did not accurately depict the complete status of recidivism in Louisiana. Certain information is missing:

- Number of repeat offenders incarcerated in local prisons.
- Number of persons incarcerated who were juvenile offenders.
- Number of 1976 recidivists who were probation and/or parole violators.
- Number of successful placements after serving of sentence.
- Number of contacts an offender has with law enforcement.

Because this definition is so grossly inadequate, the need for a complete definition remains evident. With the implementation of Complete Disposition Reporting in early 1978, a new dynamic recidivism definition will emerge. This recidivism rate will include every formal entry that an adult individual makes into the criminal justice system. While this recidivism rate will be more complete by including all entrances and exits to the system than what is available now, it will also be deficient since juvenile information as well as local prison inmates information will be missing.

Until all aspects of disposition information are uniformly recorded, stored, and linked by an information system, recidivism information, and, therefore, rehabilitation rate information will be incomplete.

See Glossary for definition of recidivism.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections, Report to the Legislative Committee on Criminal Justice, April, 1977.

GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT LOCAL CORRECTIONS

Local corrections has, until very recently, been the part of the criminal justice system about which very little information exists. In 1977, the situation has changed somewhat. Local corrections, beginning to face many demands already faced by the state Department of Corrections, finds itself in a position of great need. At the same time, very little comparable information is available. Thus, in 1977, 97.2 percent of the local corrections agencies surveyed by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice Information System responded. Other surveys designed to gain very specific types of information are, at the present time, being processed. In early 1978, the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement in conjunction with the URBANA made on-site visits to local corrections facilities to determine the following:

- (1) Cost per inmate per day at the local level;
- (2) Population projections; and,
- (3) Overall condition of facilities.

As of the publication of this report, results of the study have not been released. Another study to be carried out by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement will determine the extent to which local facilities are being placed under court orders and what types of mandates are being placed on the facilities.

Finally, the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System, through its contractors, is preparing a survey of selected facilities to determine the feasibility of local corrections facilities' participation in Complete Disposition Reporting.

If these surveys are successfully completed, new insights into the operation of local correctional facilities will be gained.

LOCAL PRISONS INFORMATION SUMMARY, 1977

71 local correctional facilities were surveyed.

69 agencies responded to the survey.

As of December 31, 1977, 1,272 corrections personnel were employed by local correctional facilities. The jailer to inmate ratio was 1056/4449 or approximately a jailer to every 4 inmates. Jailer to inmate ratios ranged from a high of 1 to 1.4 in Bienville Parish to a low of 1 to 17.7 in Livingston Parish.

The state turnover rate of personnel for local corrections was 25.0%, less than the Department of Corrections employee turnover rate of 36.0%. Still, a turnover of this size causes the burden of constant replacement of personnel. This, of course, requires continuous employee training and orientation. During 1977, local correctional facilities reported that 654 employees (51 percent) received either on-the-job or correctional training. However, information concerning subject matter covered by the training courses is, at the present time, unavailable.

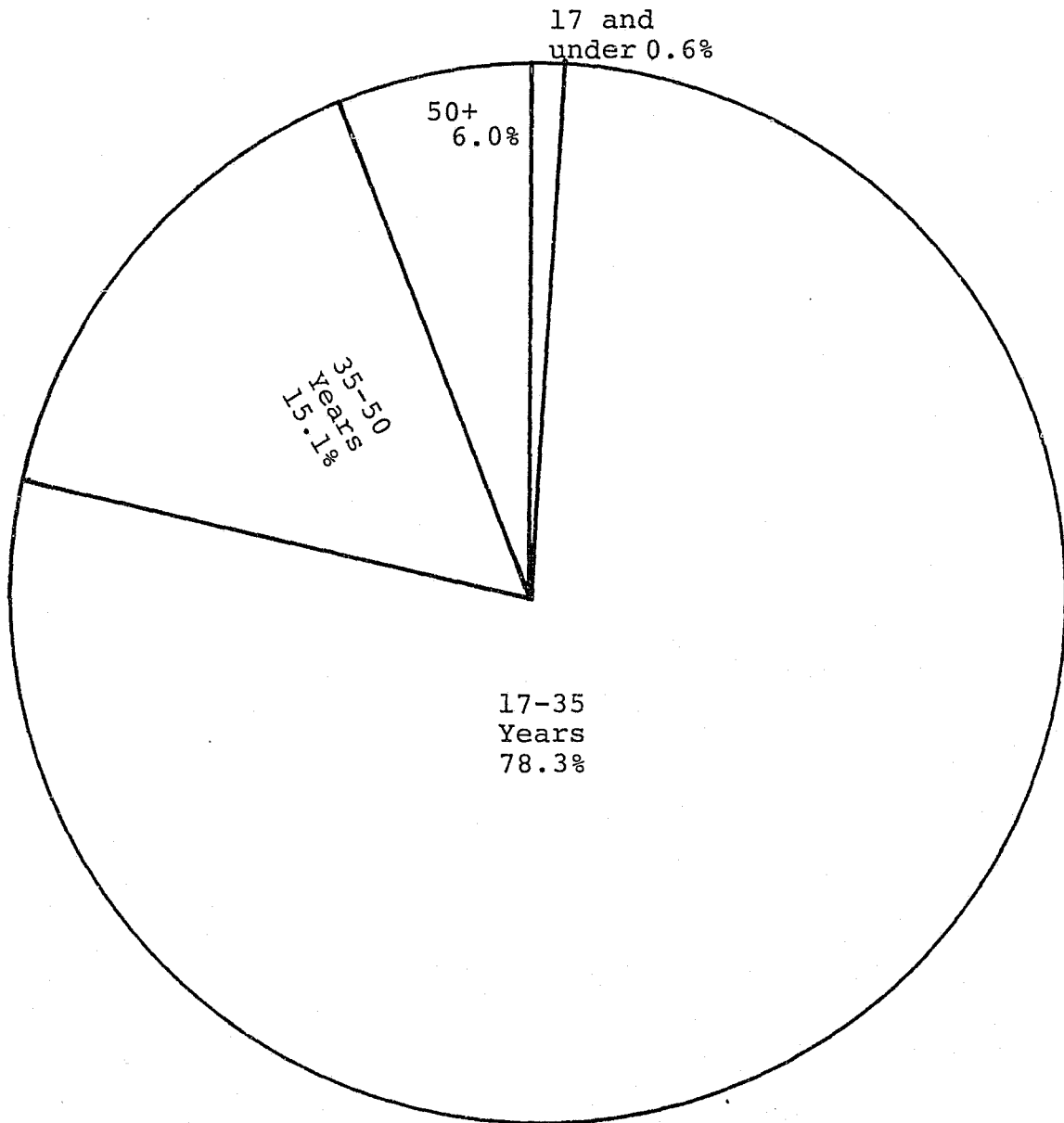
Generally, local corrections facilities in all parts of the state are attempting to meet the needs of incarcerated offenders. Drug rehabilitation programs were operating in 21 agencies. Alcohol rehabilitation units were operating in 20 agencies. In 28 of the agencies who responded to the survey, specialized programs are enhanced by classification procedures which evaluate offenders and place them in the appropriate programs.

In 1977, \$18,157,799 were spent on local corrections in Louisiana. While general descriptive information is available, certain types of information are not. The missing information include:

- (1) Local alternatives to incarceration;
- (2) Rehabilitation/Recidivism information; and,
- (3) Complete population information needed for future planning.

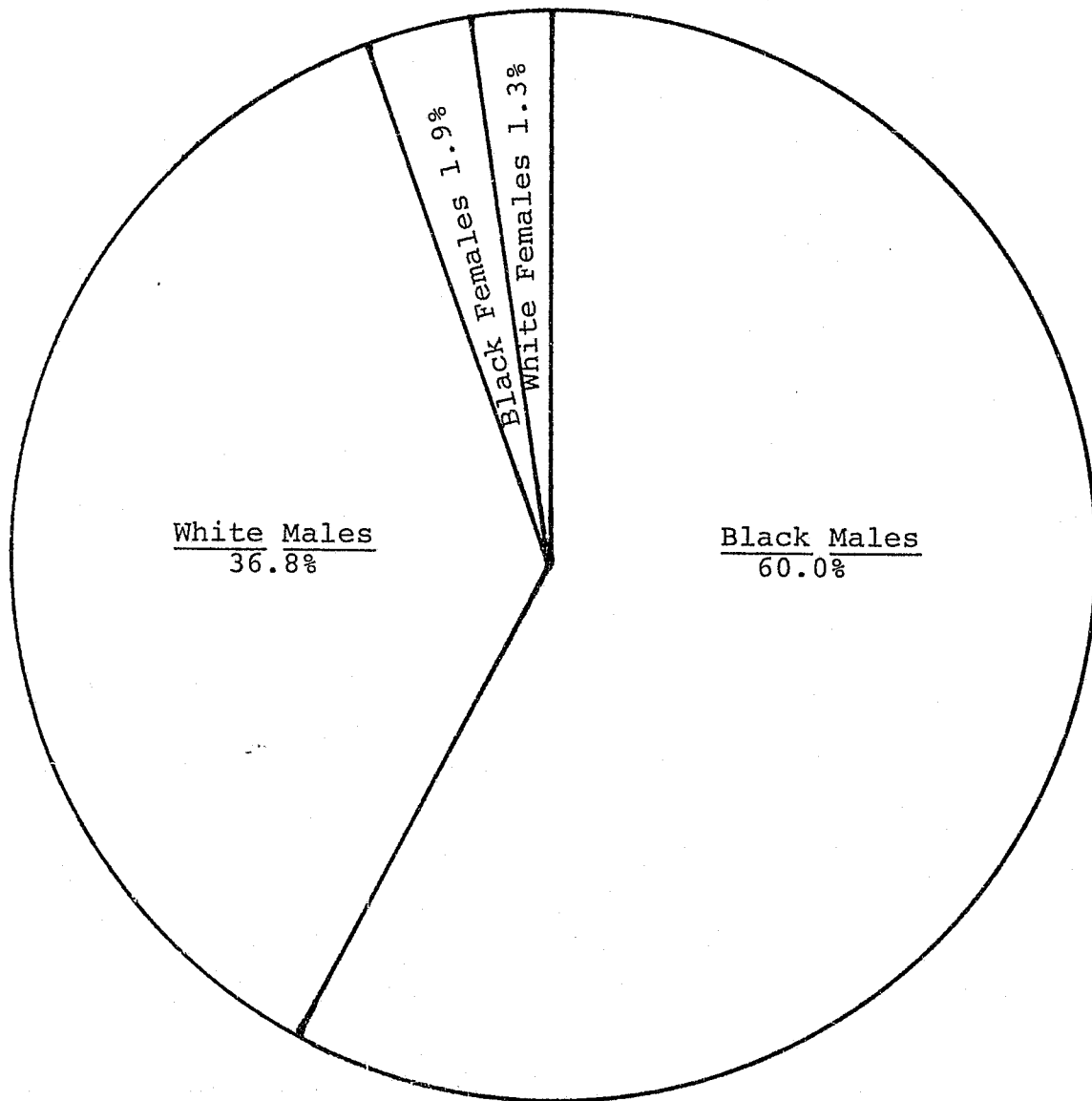
Until disposition information at the local level becomes available, determining local corrections' effectiveness will be impossible.

17-35 YEAR OLDS ACCOUNTED FOR 78.3% OF THE
INMATES HELD IN LOCAL CORRECTIONS FACILITIES
DURING 1977



Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement/Criminal
Justice Information System, Survey of Local Prisons,
1977 (DRAFT).

BLACK MALES ACCOUNTED FOR 60.0% OF THE
INMATES HELD IN LOCAL CORRECTIONS FACILITIES
DURING 1977

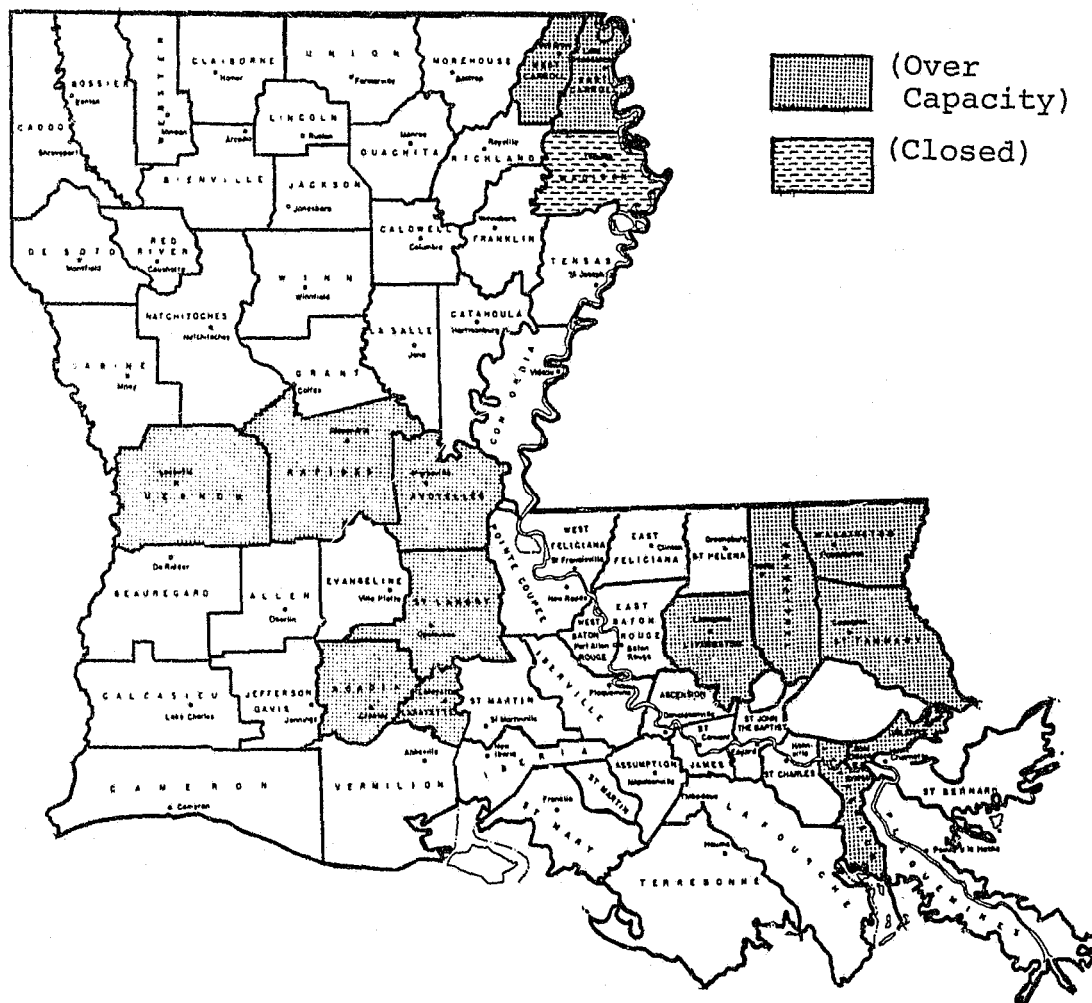


Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement/Criminal
Justice Information System, Survey of Local Prisons,
1977 (DRAFT).

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE LOCAL PRISONS IN LOUISIANA OPERATING OVER THEIR DESIGNED CAPACITIES?

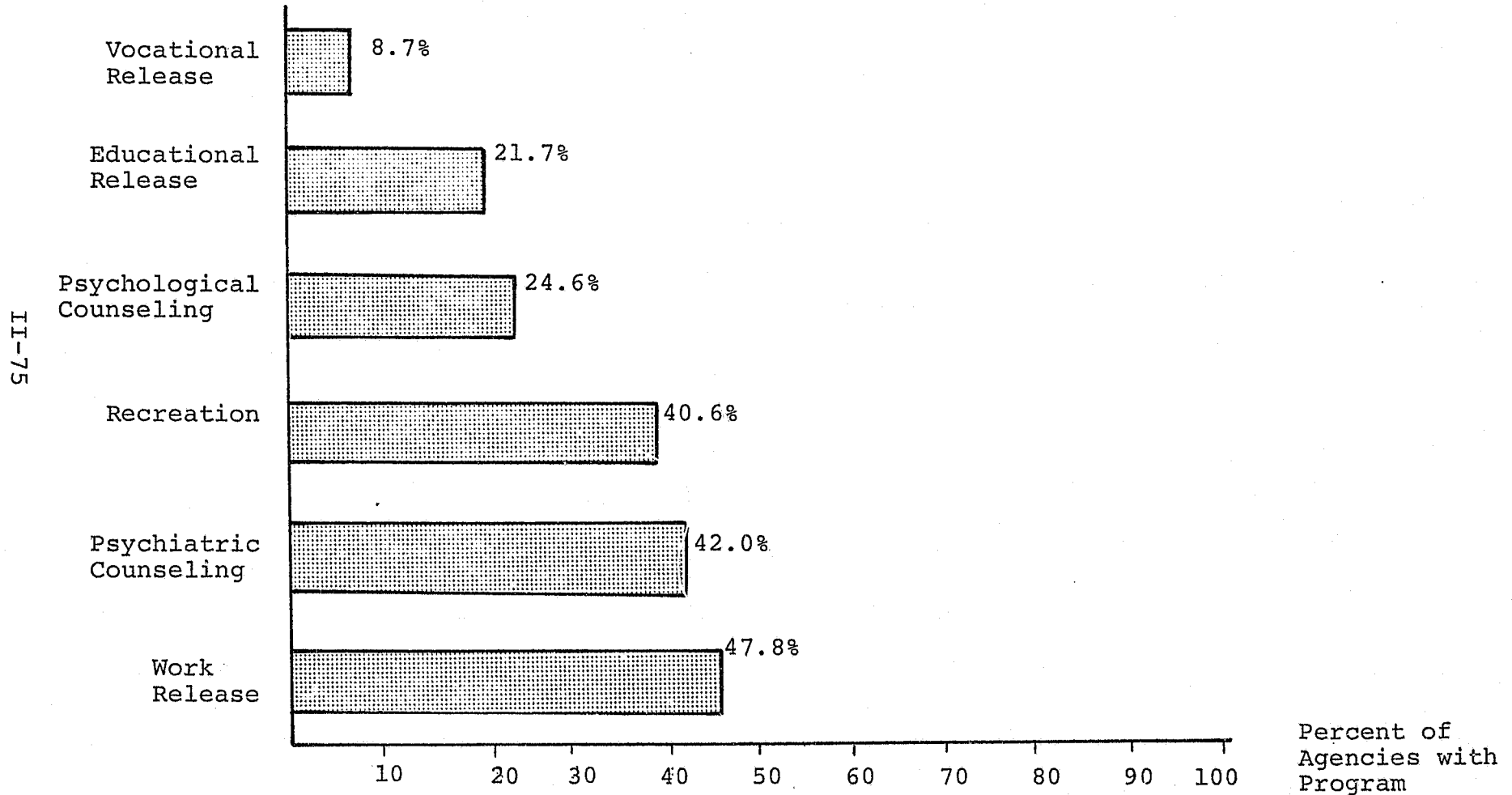
PERCENTAGE OVER CAPACITY

Acadia	22.0%	St. Landry	15.5%
Avoyelles	96.0%	St. Tammany	19.4%
E. Carroll	8.6%	Tangipahoa	14.0%
Jefferson	23.0%	Vernon	8.8%
Lafayette	92.9%	Washington	27.8%
Livingston	89.3%	W. Carroll	13.6%
Orleans	27.3%	Rapides	3.9%



Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Information System. Local Prison Survey, 1977.

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE LOUISIANA'S LOCAL
PRISONS PROVIDING TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION
PROGRAMS TO INMATES IN 1977?



Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Information System/Survey of Local Prisons, 1977 (DRAFT).

LOUISIANA JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

REHABILITATING THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

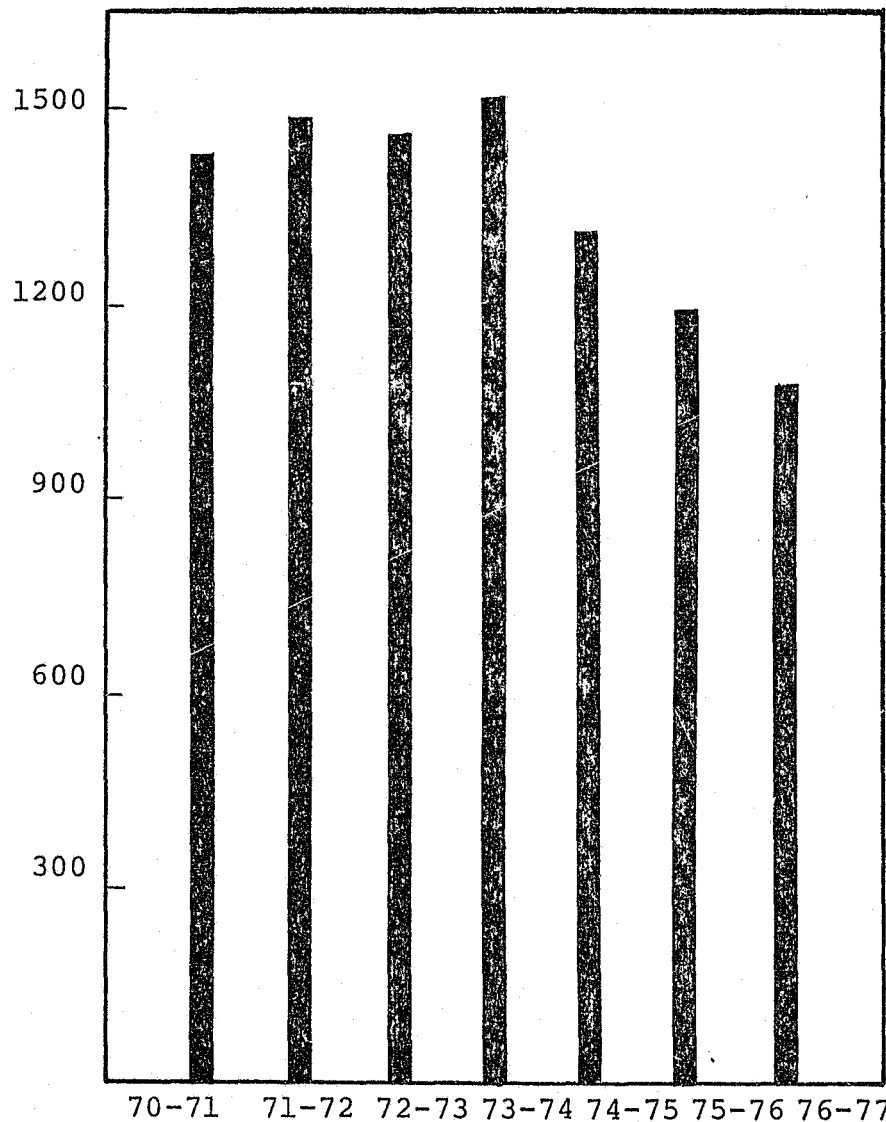
Juvenile corrections acts to rehabilitate the youth who commits any offense other than a status offense. Status offenses refers to an act which would not be an offense if committed by an adult. The Louisiana Department of Corrections has the responsibility for juvenile corrections. Within the Department of Corrections, the Office of Juvenile Services performs the following functions:

- (1) Provides custody, evaluation, placement, and rehabilitation services;
- (2) Establishing and maintaining juvenile offenders' records;
- (3) Providing medical, educational psychological, psychiatric, and social histories of juvenile offenders;
- (4) Providing shelter and food services;
- (5) Providing special treatment to juvenile offenders relative psychological, psychiatric and medical needs in response to behavioral problems; and
- (6) Providing a learning environment to clarify and foster understanding and role differentials between parents and juvenile offenders.

The most significant change to have occurred in Juvenile Corrections was the legislative decision to remove status offenders from the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections effective July, 1977. This decision separates status offenders from juveniles adjudicated for criminal acts, as the adult correctional system separates the first offender from the multiple offender.

The following information outlines the operations of the Office of Juvenile Services within the Department of Corrections. (Since many offenders never come in contact with the Department of Corrections, the information provided describes only a portion of the juvenile justice system. Services such as probation, community-based treatment facilities, and other alternatives are provided by the Office of Youth Services, city and district courts, and local private and government organizations and fall outside the scope of this report.)

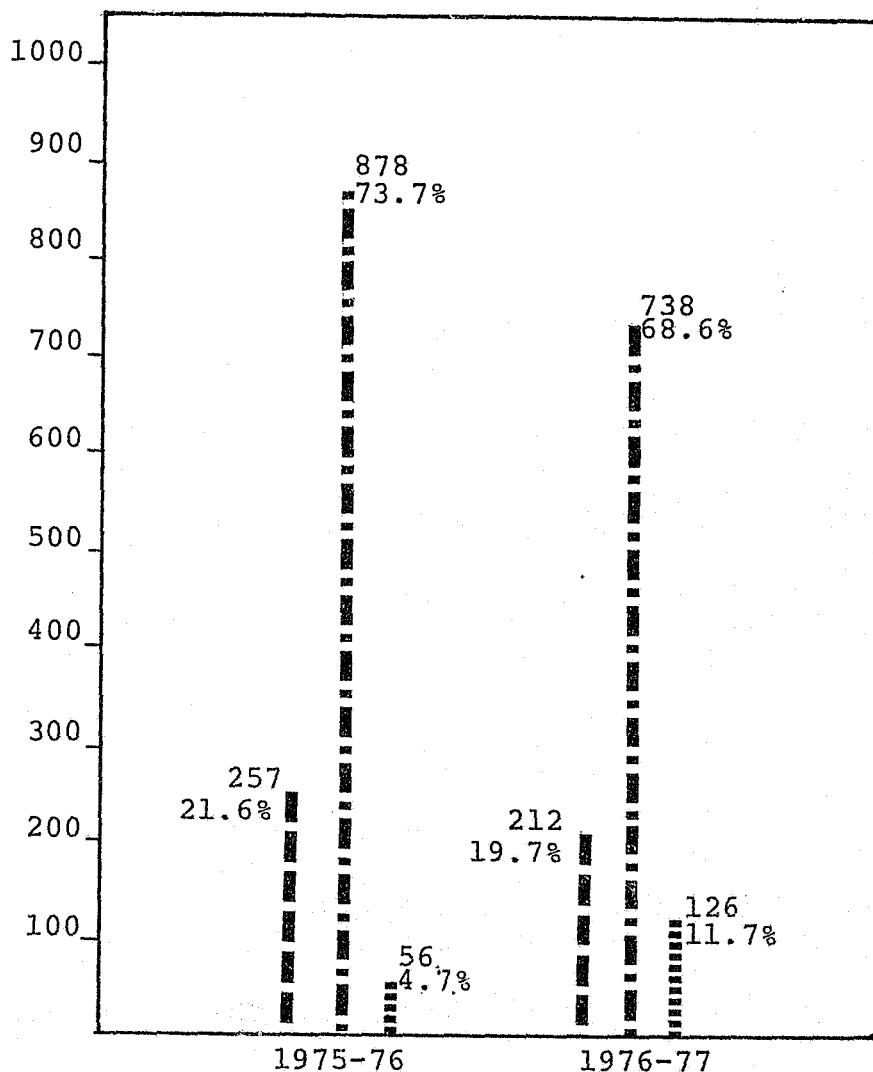
JUVENILE CORRECTIONS ADMISSIONS HAVE BEEN DECREASING
SINCE 1974 - 75



Between 1975-76 and 1976-77, admissions decreased 11%.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections
Annual Report, 1975-76; 1976-77.

FOR WHAT CRIMES ARE JUVENILES MOST FREQUENTLY ADMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS?



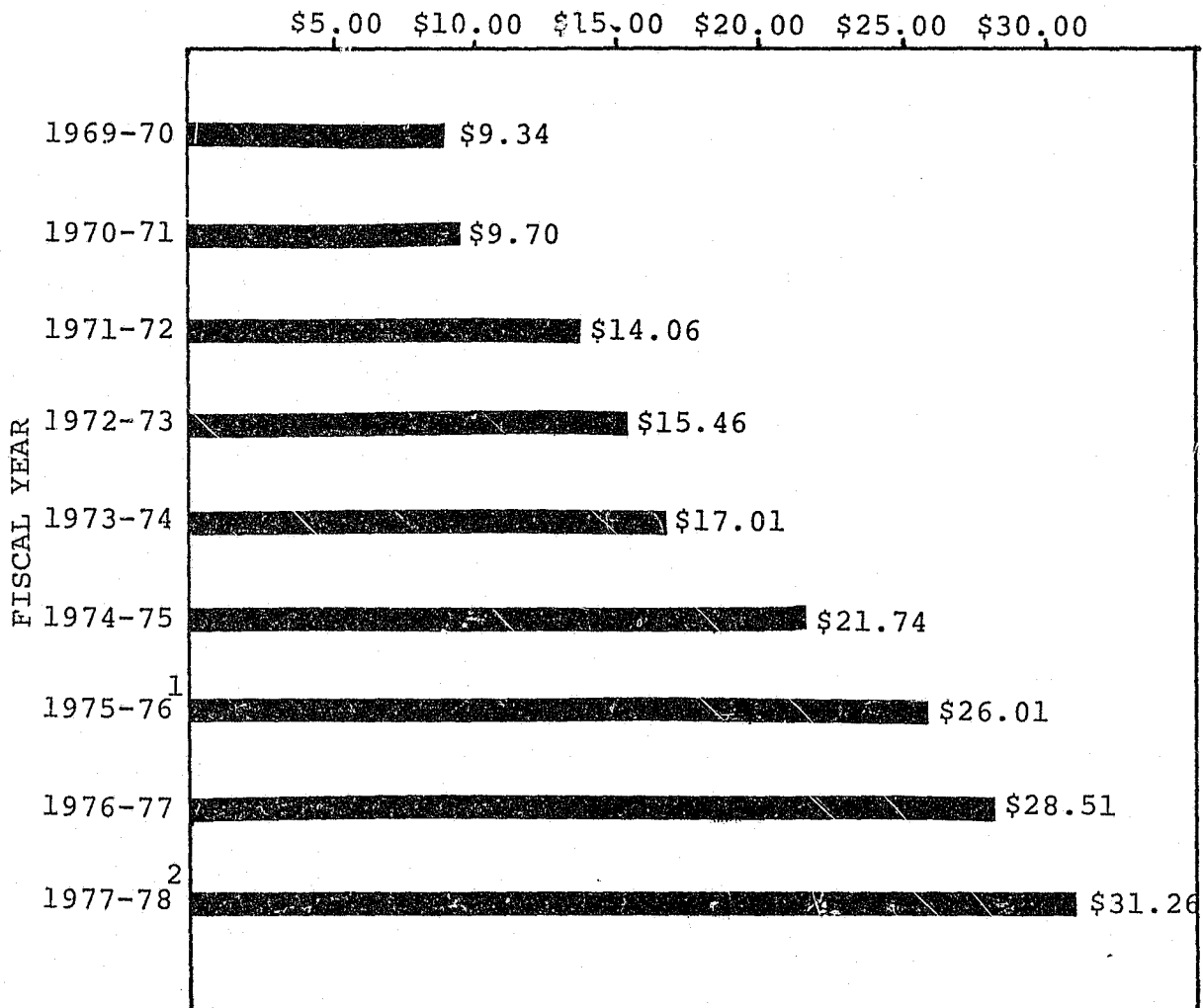
Violent Crimes

Non-violent crimes

Other/Unknown

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections
Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-76;
1976-77.

THE RISING AVERAGE DAILY COST PER STUDENT IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS,
FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 - 1977-78

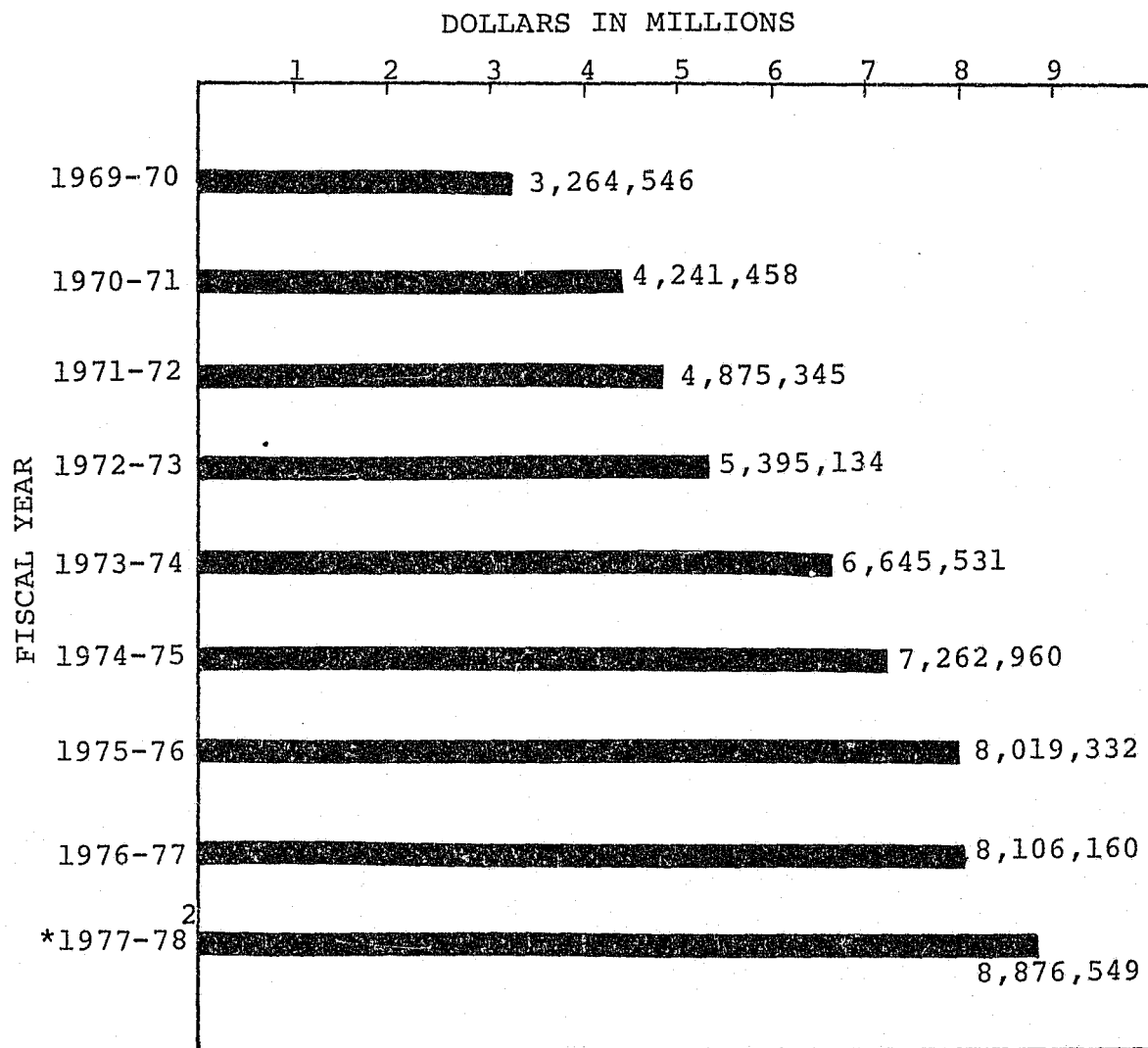


¹Federal funds were received prior to 1975-76 but were not included in computations.

²Estimated

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections
Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-76;
1976-77.

THE RISING COSTS OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS, 1969 - 70, 1977 - 78



¹Federal Funds were received prior to 1975-76 but were not included in computations.

²Estimated

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections
Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-76;
1976-77.

LOUISIANA'S CRIME LABORATORIES

LOUISIANA'S CRIME LABORATORIES

Crime laboratories augment the criminal justice system's response to crime by providing technical service to all of its components. Louisiana's crime labs are located in every part of the state, serving those jurisdictions in closest proximity. In effect, the laboratories operate on a regional basis.

The information provided summarizes and describes manpower and monetary resources and workloads of the crime laboratories. No attempt to analyze the information has been made because of the diversity of operations among the laboratories. In addition, the records-keeping methods of each laboratory vary according to use within the agency:

Before the information in the following tables can be used, certain items must be noted. Workload information cannot be considered accurate because the figures provided are estimates based on caseload. The laboratories reported that a single case may include several different analyses and records are not usually maintained on each separate analysis.

The information is summary in nature and should not be considered a complete description of the crime laboratories in Louisiana. Further research must be completed before the total picture of the facilities and their operation can be obtained.

RESOURCE SUMMARY OF CRIME
LABORATORIES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977

CRIME LAB	MANAGERS/PROFESSIONALS		TECHNICIANS		CLERICAL/STAFF		NUMBER HIRED IN 1977	NUMBER TERMINATED		TOTAL EXPENDITURES
	FULL TIME	PART TIME	FULL TIME	PART TIME	FULL TIME	PART TIME		VOLUNTARY	IN- VOLUNTARY	
ACADIANA CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	\$140,000
CALCASIEU CRIME LABORATORY	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	\$234,277
JEFFERSON CRIME LABORATORY	6	0	17	0	2	0	1	0	0	\$338,945
LOUISIANA STATE POLICE CRIME LABORATORY	20	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	N/R ¹
NEW ORLEANS CRIME LABORATORY	12	0	16	0	2	0	0	2	0	\$431,700
NORTHWEST CRIME LABORATORY & SATELLITES ²	10 ³	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	\$296,000

¹N/R Agency did not respond to question.

²The Northwest Crime Lab is located in Shreveport with satellites in Monroe and Alexandria.

³1 Director, 9 Criminalists

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System, and Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement Crime Lab Survey.

TYPES OF ANALYSES PROVIDED BY
LOUISIANA'S CRIME LABORATORIES,
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

	BLOOD ALCOHOL ANALYSIS		DRUG ANALYSIS		TOXICOLOGY		FORENSIC SEROLOGY		TOOLMARKS/ FIREARM EXAMINATION	
CRIME LAB	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number
ACADIANA CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY	Yes	188	Yes	913	No		Yes	89	Yes	107
CALCASIEU CRIME LAB			Yes	1196			Yes	179	Yes	134
JEFFERSON PARISH SHERIFF CRIME LAB	Yes	54	Yes	1605	No		Yes	313	Yes	389
LOUISIANA STATE POLICE CRIME LAB	Yes	1203	Yes	2972	Yes	81	Yes	0	Yes	0
NEW ORLEANS CRIME LAB ¹										
NORTHWEST CRIME LAB & SATELLITES	Yes	1660	Yes	660	Yes	200	Yes	600	Yes	800

¹provided separately.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice System Division and Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement Crime Lab Survey.

TYPES OF ANALYSES PROVIDED BY
LOUISIANA'S CRIME LABORATORIES,
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

	TRACE EVIDENCE EXAMINATION		HIGHWAY COLLISION ANALYSIS		HANDWRITING ANALYSIS		DOCUMENT EXAMINATION		FINGERPRINT EXAMINATION		PSYCHIATRY	
	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number
CRIME LAB												
ACADIANA CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY	Yes	184	No		No		Yes	2	No		No	
CALCASIEU CRIME LAB							Yes	44	Yes	704		
JEFFERSON PARISH SHERIFF CRIME LAB	Yes	138	No		No		No		Yes	591	No	
LOUISIANA STATE POLICE CRIME LAB	Yes	0	Yes	62	Yes	61	Yes	126	Yes	124		
NEW ORLEANS CRIME LAB ¹												
NORTHWEST CRIME LAB & SATELLITES	Yes	2	Yes	50	Yes	200	Yes	100				

¹Provided separately.

²Trace evidence examinations are reflected under other categories of analysis.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System and Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement Crime Lab Survey.

TYPES OF ANALYSES PROVIDED BY
LOUISIANA'S CRIME LABORATORIES,
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

	PATHOLOGY BIOLOGY		ODONTOLOGY		PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY		JURISPRUDENCE		OTHER	
	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number	Yes/No	Number
CRIME LAB										
ACADIANA CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY	No		No		No		No		No	
CALCASIEU CRIME LAB									Yes	208
JEFFERSON PARISH SHERIFF CRIME LAB	No		No		No		No		No	
LOUISIANA STATE POLICE CRIME LAB										
NEW ORLEANS CRIME LAB ¹										
NORTHWEST CRIME LAB & SATELLITES									Yes	Training 100 Students

¹Provided separately.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division and Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement Crime Lab Survey.

LOUISIANA STATE POLICE CRIME LAB BREAKDOWN
OF CASES BY OFFENSE

Homicide	94
Sex	118
Property	36
Persons	60
Explosives	8
Arson	68
Other	346
TOTAL	730

ACADIANA CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY BREAKDOWN
OF CASES BY OFFENSE

Homicide	72
Sexual Assault	53
Robbery	10
Assault	20
Arson	20
Burglary	39
Damaged Property	23
Dangerous Drugs	188
Marijuana	829
Weapon Offenses	14
Hit and Run	72
DWI	188
Other	7
TOTAL	1,535

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System and Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
Crime Lab Survey

NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT CRIME
LABORATORY WORKLOAD, CALENDAR YEAR 1977

CRIMINALISTICS

Homicide	85
Rape	191
Battery	57
Burglary	82
Hit & Run	29
Narcotics	1,672
Blood Alcohol	174
Miscellaneous	105
Total Cases	2,375

LATENT PRINT SECTION

Single Fingerprints - Classified & Field	5,650
Identifications Made - Latent Prints	170
Searches Made for Latent Prints	2,309
Photos Made - Safe Jobs, etc.	2,426
Bodies Printed in the Morgue	143
Total Job Assignments	9,134

Weapons Processed	2,690
Ballistics Comparisons	473
Crime Scene	
Investigations	52
Impounded Vehicle	
Examinations	46

PHOTO LAB

Negatives Processed	49,816
Prisoner Negatives Processed	15,309
Photos Made, Misc.	46,816
Prisoner Photos Processed	229,886
Microfilm	717

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System, Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement,
Crime Lab Survey 1977

MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES USED BY LOUISIANA CRIME LABORATORIES, 1977

CRIME LAB	STATE POLICE CRIME LAB	ATTORNEY	PATHOLOGIST	PSYCHIATRIST	OTHER
ACADIANA CRIME LAB	X	X	X		
CALCASIEU CRIME LAB	X				
JEFFERSON PARISH CRIME LAB	X	X	X		X
LOUISIANA STATE POLICE			X		X
NEW ORLEANS CRIME LAB			X		X ¹
NORTHWEST CRIME LAB & SATELLITES					X

¹Charity Hospital Department of Pathology, United States Customs Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture Laboratory, University of New Orleans, Chemistry Department.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System, Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement Crime Lab Survey, 1977

APPENDIX

TABLE 1
LOUISIANA'S INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED
BY PARISH, 1977

	TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED	% OF STATE INDEX OFFENSES	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	TOTAL VIOLENT	BURGLARY	LARCENY THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY
Louisiana	173,817	100.0*	600	1,203	5,582	12,917	20,302	44,967	95,394	13,154	153,515
Acadia	1,067	0.6	5	5	9	79	98	341	595	33	969
Allen	384	0.2	2	1	2	5	10	74	280	20	374
Ascension	1,211	0.7	3	8	12	137	160	407	583	61	1,051
Assumption	209	0.1	2	0	2	22	26	69	105	9	183
Avoyelles	453	0.3	4	5	3	80	92	151	202	8	361
Beauregard	565	0.3	3	3	6	66	78	165	289	33	487
Bienville	202	0.1	5	6	15	23	49	55	98	0	153
Bossier	3,941	2.3	4	29	43	294	370	1,035	2,327	209	3,571
Caddo	13,151	7.6	50	64	225	691	1,030	3,437	8,054	630	12,121
Calcasieu	7,043	4.1	22	34	141	585	782	2,148	3,772	341	6,261
Caldwell	222	0.1	4	0	1	12	17	68	136	1	205
Cameron	203	0.1	0	0	0	71	71	17	112	3	132
Catahoula	250	0.1	2	8	1	44	55	52	140	3	195
Claiborne	242	0.1	5	1	15	21	42	83	107	10	200
Concordia	798	0.5	1	8	18	75	102	234	428	34	696
DeSoto	274	0.2	8	5	6	28	47	77	143	7	227
East Baton Rouge	28,739	16.5	46	200	500	1,986	2,732	7,641	16,708	1,658	26,007
East Carroll	343	0.2	4	1	2	56	63	107	172	1	280
East Feliciana	205	0.1	2	4	3	60	69	59	66	11	136
Evangeline	262	0.2	3	10	7	59	79	38	140	5	183
Franklin	92	0.1	0	1	0	18	19	26	45	2	73
Grant	249	0.1	3	0	1	31	35	71	141	2	214
Iberia	1,240	0.7	7	6	10	31	54	423	711	52	1,186
Iberville	910	0.5	1	9	2	74	86	264	548	12	824
Jackson	324	0.2	7	1	3	40	51	103	160	10	273
Jefferson	24,151	13.9	39	130	637	1,417	2,223	6,736	12,944	2,248	21,928
Jefferson Davis	515	0.3	2	6	1	12	21	158	321	15	494
Lafayette	6,325	3.6	10	36	63	916	1,025	2,192	2,675	433	5,300
Lafourche	1,675	1.0	13	2	13	135	163	316	1,119	77	1,512
LaSalle	89	0.1	1	1	0	11	13	41	33	2	76
Lincoln	1,142	0.7	3	6	13	91	113	278	722	29	1,029
Livingston	1,047	0.6	4	0	4	109	117	257	657	16	930
Madison	521	0.3	8	12	4	94	118	110	270	23	403
Morehouse	1,018	0.6	3	5	7	60	75	235	669	39	943
Natchitoches	579	0.3	5	4	16	66	91	185	294	9	488
Orleans	39,897	23.0	173	360	3,279	2,135	5,947	8,692	19,754	5,504	33,950
Ouachita	6,118	3.5	10	43	50	530	633	1,098	4,092	295	5,485
Plaquemines	750	0.4	1	0	11	50	62	158	477	53	688
Pointe Coupee	83	**	2	2	2	19	25	39	17	2	58

TABLE 1 (CONT'D)

	TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED	% OF STATE INDEX OFFENSES	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	TOTAL VIOLENT	BURGLARY	LARCENY THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY
Rapides	5,410	3.1	17	36	104	361	518	1,154	3,501	237	4,892
Red River	8	**	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	1	6
Richland	329	0.2	4	2	2	61	69	65	183	12	260
Sabine	336	0.2	3	1	0	23	27	96	200	13	309
St. Bernard	1,431	0.8	4	2	32	110	148	382	763	138	1,283
St. Charles	983	0.6	5	8	17	166	196	232	486	69	787
St. Helena	69	**	3	8	0	26	37	14	14	4	32
St. James	212	0.1	0	3	2	56	61	60	82	9	151
St. John	375	0.2	2	2	9	61	74	93	178	30	301
St. Landry	1,337	0.8	4	16	12	181	213	286	803	35	1,124
St. Martin	250	0.1	1	4	1	53	59	72	107	12	191
St. Mary	2,234	1.3	9	10	29	221	269	717	1,078	170	1,965
St. Tammany	3,567	2.1		21	40	281	348	1,082	1,971	166	3,219
Tangipahoa	2,415	1.4	25	20	32	180	261	538	1,535	81	2,154
Tensas	169	0.1	2	2	0	15	19	47	102	1	150
Terrebonne	2,362	1.4	7	4	49	116	176	1,017	1,056	113	2,186
Union	540	0.3	3	1	11	96	111	152	262	15	429
Vermilion	660	0.4	3	4	12	43	62	216	366	16	598
Vernon	1,199	0.7	5	10	48	220	283	291	613	12	916
Washington	1,382	0.8	5	9	22	127	163	327	844	48	1,219
Webster	854	0.5	9	10	8	72	99	211	524	20	755
West Baton Rouge	512	0.3	6	4	17	78	105	110	273	24	407
West Carroll	127	0.1	1	1	0	24	26	17	82	2	101
West Feliciana	182	0.1	1	2	4	17	24	66	83	9	158
Winn	385	0.2	4	7	4	94	109	79	180	17	276

*Percent may not equal 100% due to rounding

**Number below 0.1

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 2

LOUISIANA'S INDEX OFFENSES PER
100,000 POPULATION BY PARISH, 1977

	TOTAL CRIME INDEX RATE	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	TOTAL VIOLENT	BURGLARY	LARCENY THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY
Louisiana	4,432.5	15.3	30.6	142.3	329.4	517.7	1,146.7	2,432.6	335.4	3,914.8
Acadia	1,967.5	9.2	9.2	16.5	145.6	180.7	628.7	1,097.1	60.8	1,786.8
Allen	1,839.8	9.5	4.7	9.5	23.9	47.9	354.5	1,341.5	95.8	1,791.9
Ascension	2,821.0	6.9	18.6	27.9	319.1	372.7	948.1	1,358.1	142.1	2,448.3
Assumption	1,020.8	9.7	0.0	9.7	107.4	126.9	337.0	512.8	43.9	893.8
Avoyelles	1,171.5	10.3	12.9	7.7	206.8	237.9	390.5	522.3	20.6	933.5
Beauregard	2,074.0	11.0	11.0	22.0	242.2	286.3	605.7	1,060.9	121.1	1,787.7
Bienville	1,196.2	29.6	35.5	88.8	136.2	290.1	325.7	580.3	0.0	906.0
Bossier	5,433.3	5.5	39.9	59.2	405.3	510.1	1,426.9	3,208.1	288.1	4,923.2
Caddo	5,409.7	20.5	26.3	92.5	284.2	423.6	1,413.8	3,313.0	259.1	4,986.0
Calcasieu	4,520.6	14.1	21.8	90.5	375.4	501.9	1,378.7	2,421.1	218.8	4,018.7
Caldwell	2,179.2	39.2	0.0	9.8	117.7	166.8	667.5	1,335.0	9.8	2,012.3
Cameron	2,158.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	755.0	755.0	180.7	1,191.1	31.9	1,403.8
Catahoula	2,152.9	17.2	68.8	8.6	378.9	473.6	447.8	1,205.6	25.8	1,679.2
Claiborne	1,503.3	31.0	6.2	93.1	130.4	260.9	515.6	664.7	62.1	1,242.4
Concordia	3,618.2	4.5	36.2	81.6	340.0	462.4	1,060.9	1,940.6	154.1	3,155.7
DeSoto	1,158.3	33.8	21.1	25.3	118.3	198.6	325.5	604.5	29.5	959.6
East Baton Rouge	8,807.1	14.0	61.2	153.2	608.6	837.2	2,341.6	5,120.2	508.0	7,969.9
East Carroll	2,902.5	33.8	8.4	16.9	473.8	533.1	905.4	1,455.5	8.4	2,369.4
East Feliciana	1,283.8	12.5	25.0	18.7	375.7	432.1	369.5	413.3	68.8	851.7
Evangeline	796.3	9.1	30.3	21.2	179.3	240.1	115.5	425.5	15.1	556.2
Franklin	390.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	76.4	80.6	110.3	191.0	8.4	309.8
Grant	1,675.1	20.1	0.0	6.7	208.5	235.4	477.6	948.6	13.4	1,439.7
Iberia	1,948.7	11.0	9.4	15.7	48.7	84.8	664.7	1,117.4	81.7	1,863.9
Iberville	2,962.4	3.2	29.2	6.5	240.9	279.9	859.4	1,783.9	39.0	2,682.4
Jackson	1,954.0	42.2	6.0	18.0	241.2	307.5	621.1	964.9	60.3	1,646.4
Jefferson	5,686.8	9.1	30.6	149.9	333.6	523.4	1,586.1	3,047.9	529.3	5,163.4
Jefferson Davis	1,645.7	6.3	19.1	3.1	38.3	67.1	504.9	1,025.7	47.9	1,578.6
Lafayette	4,775.2	7.5	27.1	47.5	691.5	773.8	1,654.9	2,019.5	326.9	4,001.3
Lafourche	2,210.6	17.1	2.6	17.1	178.1	215.1	417.0	1,476.8	101.6	1,995.5
LaSalle	598.4	6.7	6.7	0.0	73.9	87.4	275.7	221.9	13.4	511.0
Lincoln	3,082.6	8.0	16.1	35.0	245.6	305.0	750.4	1,948.9	78.2	2,777.6
Livingston	2,181.2	8.3	0.0	8.3	227.0	243.7	535.4	1,368.7	33.3	1,937.4
Madison	3,610.0	55.4	83.1	27.7	651.3	817.6	762.1	1,870.8	159.3	2,792.4
Morehouse	3,084.9	9.0	15.1	21.2	181.8	227.2	712.1	2,027.3	118.1	2,857.6
Natchitoches	1,581.0	13.6	10.9	43.6	180.2	248.4	505.1	802.7	24.5	1,332.5
Orleans	7,109.3	30.8	64.1	584.3	380.4	1,059.7	1,548.8	3,520.0	980.7	6,049.6
Ouachita	4,727.0	7.7	33.2	38.6	409.5	489.0	848.3	3,161.6	227.9	4,237.9
Plaquemines	2,808.0	3.7	0.0	41.1	187.2	232.1	591.5	1,785.9	198.4	2,575.9
Pointe Coupee	381.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	87.2	114.7	179.0	78.0	9.1	266.2
Rapides	4,333.3	13.6	28.8	83.3	289.1	414.9	924.3	2,804.2	189.8	3,918.4

TABLE 2 (CONT'D)

	TOTAL CRIME INDEX RATE	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	TOTAL VIOLENT	BURGLARY	LARCENY THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY
Red River	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	20.9	31.4	20.9	10.4	62.9
Richland	1,510.6	18.3	9.1	9.1	280.0	316.8	298.4	840.2	55.0	1,193.8
Sabine	1,682.9	15.0	5.0	0.0	115.2	135.2	480.8	1,001.7	65.1	1,547.7
St. Bernard	2,360.2	6.5	3.2	52.7	181.4	244.1	630.0	1,258.4	227.6	2,116.1
St. Charles	2,873.6	14.6	23.3	49.6	485.2	572.9	678.2	1,420.7	201.7	2,300.6
St. Helena	691.4	30.0	80.1	0.0	260.5	370.7	140.2	140.2	40.0	320.6
St. James	1,090.0	0.0	15.4	10.2	287.9	313.6	308.4	421.6	46.2	776.3
St. John	1,410.5	7.5	7.5	33.8	229.4	278.3	349.8	669.5	112.8	1,132.1
St. Landry	1,609.9	4.8	19.2	14.4	217.9	256.4	344.3	966.9	42.1	1,353.4
St. Martin	705.8	2.8	11.2	2.8	149.6	166.5	203.2	302.1	33.8	539.3
St. Mary	3,633.0	14.6	16.2	47.1	359.4	437.4	1,166.0	1,753.1	276.4	3,195.5
St. Tammany	4,118.3	6.9	24.2	46.1	324.4	401.7	1,249.2	2,275.6	191.6	3,716.5
Tangipahoa	3,265.8	39.2	27.0	43.2	243.4	352.9	727.5	2,075.7	109.5	2,912.8
Tensas	2,019.1	23.8	23.8	0.0	179.2	227.0	561.5	1,218.6	11.9	1,792.1
Terrebonne	2,698.8	7.9	4.5	55.9	132.5	201.0	1,162.0	1,206.5	129.1	2,497.7
Union	2,701.8	15.0	5.0	55.0	480.3	555.3	760.5	1,310.9	75.0	2,146.5
Vermilion	1,423.0	6.4	8.6	25.8	92.7	133.6	465.7	789.1	34.4	1,289.3
Vernon	2,909.9	12.1	24.2	116.4	533.9	686.8	706.2	1,487.7	29.1	2,223.0
Washington	3,246.9	11.7	21.1	51.6	298.3	382.9	768.2	1,982.9	112.7	2,863.9
Webster	2,091.6	22.0	24.4	19.5	176.3	242.4	516.7	1,283.4	48.9	1,849.1
West Baton Rouge	2,852.3	33.4	22.2	94.7	434.5	584.9	612.8	1,520.8	133.7	2,267.4
West Carroll	959.2	7.5	7.5	0.0	181.2	196.3	128.3	619.3	15.1	762.8
West Feliciana	1,809.1	9.9	19.8	39.7	168.9	238.5	656.0	825.0	89.4	1,570.5
Winn	2,321.7	24.1	42.2	24.1	566.8	657.3	476.4	1,085.5	102.5	1,664.4

S-III

Sources: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division
Louisiana Tech University, The Louisiana Economy

TABLE 3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX OFFENSES
REPORTED IN LOUISIANA, BY PARISH, 1977

	TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	TOTAL VIOLENT ¹	BURGLARY	LARCENY- THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY ¹	TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES ¹
Louisiana	173,817	0.3	0.7	3.2	7.4	11.7	25.9	54.9	7.6	88.3	100.0
Acadia	1,067	0.5	0.5	0.8	7.4	9.2	32.0	55.8	3.1	90.8	100.0
Allen	384	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.6	19.3	72.9	5.2	97.4	100.0
Ascension	1,211	0.2	0.7	1.0	11.3	13.2	33.6	48.1	5.0	86.8	100.0
Assumption	209	1.0	0.0	1.0	10.5	12.4	33.0	50.2	4.3	87.6	100.0
Avoyelles	453	0.9	1.1	0.7	17.7	20.3	33.3	44.6	1.8	79.7	100.0
Beauregard	565	0.5	0.5	1.1	11.7	13.8	29.2	51.2	5.8	86.2	100.0
Bienville	202	2.5	3.0	7.4	11.4	24.3	27.2	48.5	0.0	75.7	100.0
Bossier	3,941	0.1	0.7	1.1	7.5	9.4	26.3	59.0	5.3	90.6	100.0
Caddo	13,151	0.4	0.5	1.7	5.3	7.8	26.1	61.2	4.8	92.2	100.0
Calcasieu	7,043	0.3	0.5	2.0	8.3	11.1	30.5	53.6	4.8	88.9	100.0
Caldwell	222	1.8	0.0	0.5	5.4	7.7	30.6	61.3	0.5	92.3	100.0
Cameron	203	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	35.0	8.4	55.2	1.5	65.0	100.0
Catahoula	250	0.8	3.2	0.4	17.6	22.0	20.8	56.0	1.2	78.0	100.0
Claiborne	242	2.1	0.4	6.2	8.7	17.4	34.3	44.2	4.1	82.6	100.0
Concordia	798	0.1	1.0	2.3	9.4	12.8	29.3	53.6	4.3	87.2	100.0
DeSoto	274	2.9	1.8	2.2	10.2	17.2	28.1	52.2	2.6	82.8	100.0
EBR	28,739	0.2	0.7	1.7	6.9	9.5	26.6	58.1	5.8	90.5	100.0
East Carroll	343	1.2	0.3	0.6	16.3	18.4	31.2	50.1	0.3	81.6	100.0
East Feliciana	205	1.0	2.0	1.5	29.3	33.7	28.8	32.2	5.4	66.3	100.0
Evangeline	262	1.1	3.8	2.7	22.5	30.2	14.5	53.4	1.9	69.8	100.0
Franklin	92	0.0	1.1	0.0	19.6	20.7	28.3	48.9	2.2	79.3	100.0
Grant	249	1.2	0.0	0.4	12.4	14.1	28.5	56.6	0.8	85.9	100.0
Iberia	1,240	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.5	4.4	34.1	57.3	4.2	95.6	100.0
Iberville	910	0.1	1.0	0.2	8.1	9.5	29.0	60.2	1.3	90.5	100.0
Jackson	324	2.2	0.3	0.9	12.3	15.7	31.8	49.4	3.1	84.3	100.0
Jefferson	24,151	0.2	0.5	2.6	5.9	9.2	27.9	53.6	9.3	90.8	100.0
Jeff. Davis	515	0.4	1.2	0.2	2.3	4.1	30.7	62.3	2.9	95.9	100.0
Lafayette	6,325	0.2	0.6	1.0	14.5	16.2	34.7	42.3	6.8	83.8	100.0
Lafourche	1,675	0.8	0.1	0.8	8.1	9.7	18.9	66.8	4.6	90.3	100.0
LaSalle	89	1.1	1.1	0.0	12.4	14.6	46.1	37.1	2.2	85.4	100.0
Lincoln	1,142	0.3	0.5	1.1	8.0	9.9	24.3	63.2	2.5	90.1	100.0
Livingston	1,047	0.4	0.0	0.4	10.4	11.2	24.5	62.8	1.5	88.8	100.0
Madison	521	1.5	2.3	0.8	18.0	22.6	21.1	51.8	4.4	77.4	100.0
Morehouse	1,018	0.3	0.5	0.7	5.9	7.4	23.1	65.7	3.8	92.6	100.0
Natchitoches	579	0.9	0.7	2.8	11.4	15.7	32.0	50.8	1.6	84.3	100.0
Orleans	39,897	0.4	0.9	8.2	5.4	14.9	21.8	49.5	13.8	85.1	100.0
Ouachita	6,118	0.2	0.7	0.8	8.7	10.3	17.9	66.9	4.8	89.7	100.0

TABLE 3 (CONT'D)

	TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES REPORTED	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	TOTAL VIOLENT ¹	BURGLARY	LARCENY- THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL PROPERTY ¹	TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES ¹
Plaquemines	750	0.1	0.0	1.5	6.7	8.3	21.1	63.6	7.1	91.7	100.0
Pointe Coupee	83	2.4	2.4	2.4	22.9	30.1	47.0	20.5	2.4	69.9	100.0
Rapides	5,410	0.3	0.7	1.9	6.7	9.6	21.3	64.7	4.4	90.4	100.0
Red River	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	37.5	25.0	12.5	75.0	100.0
Richland	329	1.2	0.6	0.6	18.5	21.0	19.8	55.6	3.6	79.0	100.0
Sabine	336	0.9	0.3	0.0	6.8	8.0	28.6	59.5	3.9	92.0	100.0
St. Bernard	1,431	0.3	0.1	2.2	7.7	10.3	26.7	53.3	9.6	89.7	100.0
St. Charles	983	0.5	0.8	1.7	16.9	19.9	23.6	49.4	7.0	80.1	100.0
St. Helena	69	4.3	11.6	0.0	37.7	53.6	20.3	20.3	5.8	46.4	100.0
St. James	212	0.0	1.4	0.9	26.4	28.8	28.3	38.7	4.2	71.2	100.0
St. John	375	0.5	0.5	2.4	16.3	19.7	24.8	47.5	8.0	80.3	100.0
St. Landry	1,337	0.3	1.2	0.9	13.5	15.9	21.4	60.1	2.6	84.1	100.0
St. Martin	250	0.4	1.6	0.4	21.2	23.6	28.8	42.8	4.8	76.4	100.0
St. Mary	2,234	0.4	0.4	1.3	9.9	12.0	32.1	48.3	7.6	88.0	100.0
St. Tammany	3,567	0.2	0.6	1.1	7.9	9.8	30.3	55.3	4.7	90.2	100.0
Tangipahoa	2,415	1.2	0.8	1.3	7.5	10.8	22.3	63.6	3.4	89.2	100.0
Tensas	169	1.2	1.2	0.0	8.9	11.2	27.8	60.4	0.6	88.8	100.0
Terrebonne	2,362	0.3	0.2	2.1	4.9	7.5	43.1	44.7	4.8	92.5	100.0
Union	540	0.6	0.2	2.0	17.8	20.6	28.1	49.4	2.8	79.4	100.0
Vermilion	660	0.5	0.6	1.8	6.5	9.4	32.7	55.5	2.4	90.6	100.0
Vernon	1,199	0.4	0.8	4.0	18.3	23.6	24.3	51.1	1.0	76.4	100.0
Washington	1,382	0.4	0.7	1.6	9.2	11.8	23.7	61.1	3.5	88.2	100.0
Webster	854	1.1	1.2	0.9	8.4	11.6	24.7	61.4	2.3	88.4	100.0
WBR	512	1.2	0.8	3.3	15.2	20.5	21.5	53.3	4.7	79.5	100.0
West Carroll	127	0.8	0.8	0.0	18.9	20.5	13.4	64.6	1.6	79.5	100.0
West Feliciana	182	0.5	1.1	2.2	9.3	13.2	36.3	45.6	4.9	86.8	100.0
Winn	385	1.0	1.8	1.0	24.4	28.3	20.5	46.8	4.4	71.7	100.0

¹ Percentages may not equal Total Violent, Total Property, or Total Index Offenses

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 4
COMPARISON OF LOUISIANA'S POPULATION, TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES,
AND TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATES BY PARISH, 1976-1977¹

	Population	Population	% Δ	% of State Population		Total Reported Index Crime		% Δ	% of State Index Crime		Total Index Crime Rate		% Δ
	1976	1977		1976	1977	1976	1977		1976	1977	1976	1977	
Louisiana	3,840,973	3,921,334	2.09	---	---	169,595	173,817	2.5	---	---	4,415.4	4,432.5	0.4
Acadia	53,757	54,231	0.88	1.4	1.4	868	1,067	22.9	0.5	0.6	1,614.6	1,967.5	21.9
Allen	20,332	20,871	2.65	0.5	0.5	507	384	-24.3	0.3	0.2	2,493.6	1,839.8	-26.2
Ascension	41,103	42,927	4.44	1.1	1.1	898	1,211	34.9	0.5	0.7	2,184.7	2,821.0	29.1
Assumption	20,459	20,473	0.07	0.5	0.5	200	209	4.5	0.1	0.1	977.5	1,020.8	4.4
Avoyelles	38,116	38,668	1.45	1.0	1.0	620	453	-26.9	0.4	0.3	1,626.6	1,171.5	-28.0
Beauregard	26,391	27,241	3.22	0.7	0.7	661	565	-14.5	0.4	0.3	2,504.6	2,074.0	-17.2
Bienville	16,758	16,886	0.76	0.4	0.4	291	202	-30.6	0.2	0.1	1,736.4	1,196.2	-31.1
Bossier	70,382	72,533	3.06	1.8	1.8	2,774	3,941	42.1	1.6	2.3	3,941.3	5,433.3	37.9
Caddo	241,592	243,097	0.62	6.3	6.2	13,034	13,151	0.9	7.7	7.6	5,395.0	5,409.7	0.3
Calcasieu	153,049	155,796	1.79	4.0	4.0	7,247	7,043	-2.8	4.3	4.1	4,735.0	4,520.6	-4.5
Caldwell	10,185	10,187	0.02	0.3	0.3	177	222	25.4	0.1	0.1	1,737.8	2,179.2	25.4
Cameron	8,980	9,403	4.71	0.2	0.2	210	203	-3.3	0.1	0.1	2,338.5	2,158.8	-7.7
Catahoula	11,300	11,612	2.76	0.3	0.3	186	250	34.4	0.1	0.1	1,646.0	2,152.9	30.8
Claiborne	16,182	16,097	-0.53	0.4	0.4	215	242	12.6	0.1	0.1	1,328.6	1,503.3	13.1
Concordia	21,415	22,055	2.99	0.6	0.6	757	798	5.4	0.4	0.5	3,534.9	3,618.2	2.4
DeSoto	23,487	23,654	0.71	0.6	0.6	272	274	0.7	0.2	0.2	1,158.0	1,158.3	0.0
EBR	316,292	326,314	3.17	8.2	8.3	28,925	28,739	-0.6	17.1	16.5	9,145.0	8,807.1	-3.7
E. Carroll	11,774	11,817	0.37	0.3	0.3	315	343	8.9	0.2	0.2	2,675.3	2,902.5	8.5
E. Feliciana	16,569	15,967	-3.63	0.4	0.4	162	205	26.5	0.1	0.1	977.7	1,283.8	31.3
Evangeline	32,621	32,900	0.86	0.8	0.8	409	262	-35.9	0.2	0.2	1,253.7	796.3	-36.5
Franklin	23,454	23,559	0.45	0.6	0.6	38	92	---	*	0.1	162.0	390.5	---
Grant	14,821	14,864	0.29	0.4	0.4	136	249	83.1	0.1	0.1	917.6	1,675.1	82.6
Iberia	62,522	63,629	1.77	1.6	1.6	1,051	1,240	18.0	0.6	0.7	1,681.0	1,948.7	15.9
Iberville	30,211	30,718	1.68	0.8	0.8	975	910	-6.7	0.6	0.5	3,227.3	2,962.4	-8.2
Jackson	16,300	16,581	1.72	0.4	0.4	265	324	22.3	0.2	0.2	1,625.7	1,954.0	20.2
Jefferson	407,106	424,680	4.32	10.6	10.8	25,086	24,151	-3.7	14.8	13.9	6,162.0	5,686.8	-7.7
Jeff Davis	30,764	31,293	1.72	0.8	0.8	404	515	27.5	0.2	0.3	1,313.2	1,645.7	25.3
Lafayette	127,007	132,455	4.29	3.3	3.4	5,723	6,325	10.5	3.4	3.6	4,506.0	4,775.2	6.0
Lafourche	74,541	75,770	1.65	1.9	1.9	1,555	1,675	7.7	0.9	1.0	2,086.1	2,210.6	6.0
LaSalle ²	14,624	14,871	1.69	0.4	0.4	119	89	N/A	0.1	0.1	813.7	598.4	N/A
Lincoln	36,535	37,046	1.40	1.0	0.9	1,346	1,142	-15.2	0.8	0.7	3,684.1	3,082.6	-16.3
Livingston	14,770	48,001	7.22	1.2	1.2	956	1,047	9.5	0.6	0.6	2,135.3	2,181.2	2.1
Madison	14,496	14,432	-0.44	0.4	0.4	569	521	-8.4	0.3	0.3	3,925.2	3,610.0	-8.0
Morehouse	32,653	32,999	1.06	0.9	0.8	954	1,018	6.7	0.6	0.6	2,921.6	3,084.9	5.6
Natchitoches	36,354	36,622	0.74	0.9	0.9	523	579	10.7	0.3	0.3	1,438.6	1,581.0	9.9
Orleans	562,011	561,187	-0.15	14.6	14.3	37,681	39,897	5.9	22.2	23.0	6,704.6	7,109.3	6.0
Ouachita	128,597	129,426	0.64	3.3	3.3	4,337	6,118	41.1	2.6	3.5	3,372.5	4,727.0	40.2
Plaquemines	26,168	26,709	2.07	0.7	0.7	696	750	7.8	0.4	0.4	2,659.7	2,808.0	5.6

TABLE 4 (CONT'D)

	Population		% Δ	% of State Population		Total Reported Index Crime		% Δ	% of State Index Crime		Total Index Crime Rate		% Δ
	1976	1977		1976	1977	1976	1977		1976	1977	1976	1977	
Pt. Coupee ²	21,850	21,782	- 0.31	0.6	0.6	144	83	N/A	0.1	*	659.0	381.0	N/A
Rapides	122,925	124,846	1.56	3.2	3.2	5,419	5,410	- 0.2	3.2	3.1	4,408.3	4,333.3	- 1.7
Red River ²	9,137	9,526	4.26	0.2	0.2	126	8	N/A	0.1	*	1,379.0	83.9	N/A
Richland	22,077	21,779	- 1.35	0.6	0.6	308	329	6.8	0.2	0.2	1,395.1	1,510.6	8.3
Sabine	19,717	19,965	1.26	0.5	0.5	418	336	-19.6	0.2	0.2	2,119.9	1,682.9	-20.6
St. Bernard	59,254	60,628	2.32	1.5	1.5	1,457	1,431	- 1.8	0.9	0.8	2,458.9	2,360.2	- 4.0
St. Charles	32,973	34,207	3.74	0.9	0.9	1,085	983	- 9.4	0.6	0.6	3,290.5	2,873.6	-12.7
St. Helena	9,706	9,797	0.94	0.3	0.2	94	69	-26.6	0.1	*	968.4	691.4	-28.6
St. James	19,659	19,449	- 1.07	0.5	0.5	254	212	-16.5	0.1	0.1	1,292.0	1,090.0	-15.6
St. John	25,478	26,586	4.35	0.7	0.7	424	375	-11.6	0.3	0.2	1,664.1	1,410.5	-15.2
St. Landry	81,362	83,047	2.07	2.1	2.1	2,040	1,337	-34.5	1.2	0.8	2,507.3	1,609.9	-35.8
St. Martin ²	34,735	35,416	1.96	0.9	0.9	610	250	N/A	0.4	0.1	1,756.1	705.8	N/A
St. Mary	61,224	61,491	0.44	1.6	1.6	2,294	2,234	- 2.6	1.4	1.3	3,746.8	3,633.0	- 3.0
St. Tammany	81,323	86,613	6.50	2.1	2.2	3,704	3,567	- 3.7	2.2	2.1	4,554.6	4,118.3	- 9.6
Tangipahoa	71,905	73,948	2.84	1.9	1.9	2,219	2,415	8.8	1.3	1.4	3,086.0	3,265.8	5.8
Tensas	8,252	8,370	1.43	0.2	0.2	230	169	-26.5	0.1	0.1	2,787.2	2,019.1	-27.6
Terrebonne	85,069	87,520	2.88	2.2	2.2	2,118	2,362	11.5	1.2	1.4	2,489.7	2,698.8	8.4
Union	19,460	19,986	2.70	0.5	0.5	353	540	53.0	0.2	0.3	1,813.9	2,701.8	48.9
Vermilion	45,132	46,379	2.76	1.2	1.2	413	660	59.8	0.2	0.4	915.0	1,423	55.5
Vernon	37,225	41,204	10.69	1.0	1.1	1,180	1,199	1.6	0.7	0.7	3,169.9	2,909.9	- 8.2
Washington	42,356	42,563	0.49	1.1	1.1	1,457	1,382	- 5.1	0.9	0.8	3,439.8	3,246.9	- 5.6
Webster	40,632	40,829	0.48	1.1	1.0	842	854	1.4	0.5	0.5	2,072.2	2,091.6	0.9
WBR	17,960	17,950	- 0.06	0.5	0.5	654	512	-21.7	0.4	0.3	3,641.4	2,852.3	-21.7
W. Carroll	13,121	13,240	0.91	0.3	0.3	168	127	-24.4	0.1	0.1	1,280.3	959.2	-25.1
W. Feliciana	8,519	10,060	18.09	0.2	0.3	219	182	-16.9	0.1	0.1	2,570.7	1,809.1	-29.6
Winn	16,244	16,582	2.08	0.4	0.4	223	385	72.6	0.1	0.2	1,372.8	2,321.7	69.1

¹Percent changes were not computed for those instances where the units of comparisons were less than 50.

²Percent changes were not computed for those parishes where a major law enforcement agency in the parish had three or more months of LUCR delinquent in 1977.

*Numbers below 0.1

Sources: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division
Louisiana Tech University, The Louisiana Economy

TABLE 5
COMPARISON OF LOUISIANA'S INDEX VIOLENT
CRIME INCIDENCES BY PARISH, 1976 - 1977¹

	Criminal Homicide			Forcible Rape			Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Total Violent		
	Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported		
	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ
Louisiana	508	600	18.1	1,050	1,202	14.6	4,794	5,582	16.4	11,915	12,917	8.4	18,267	20,302	11.1
Acadia	2	5	-	4	5	-	16	9	-	55	79	43.6	77	98	27.3
Allen	1	2	-	4	1	-	7	2	-	19	5	-	31	10	-
Ascension	6	3	-	5	8	-	13	12	-	90	137	52.2	114	160	40.4
Assumption	3	2	-	1	0	-	0	2	-	36	22	-	40	26	-
Avoyelles	3	4	-	3	5	-	2	3	-	83	80	-3.6	91	92	1.1
Beauregard	3	3	-	3	3	-	9	6	-	83	66	-20.5	98	78	-20.4
Bienville	2	5	-	2	6	-	4	15	-	43	23	-	51	49	-
Bossier	6	4	-	21	29	-	33	43	-	165	294	78.2	225	370	64.4
Caddo	32	50	-	66	64	-3.0	267	225	-15.7	536	691	22.7	928	1,030	11.0
Calcasieu	13	22	-	45	34	-	93	141	51.6	626	585	-6.5	777	782	0.6
Caldwell	0	4	-	5	0	-	2	1	-	14	12	-	21	17	-
Cameron	1	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	56	71	26.8	57	71	24.6
Catahoula	1	2	-	0	8	-	1	1	-	19	44	-	21	55	-
Claiborne	4	5	-	0	1	-	0	15	-	22	21	-	26	42	-
Concordia	7	1	-	9	8	-	10	18	-	120	75	-37.5	146	102	-30.1
DeSoto	2	8	-	2	5	-	1	6	-	33	28	-	38	47	-
EBR	33	46	-	161	200	24.2	463	500	8.0	1,918	1,986	3.5	2,575	2,732	6.1
E. Carroll	2	4	-	0	1	-	4	2	-	19	56	-	25	63	-
E. Feliciana	1	2	-	5	4	-	2	3	-	39	60	-	47	69	-
Evangeline	0	3	-	7	10	-	3	7	-	110	59	-46.4	120	79	-34.2
Franklin	0	0	-	0	1	-	1	0	-	2	18	-	3	19	-
Grant	1	3	-	2	0	-	0	1	-	15	31	-	18	35	-
Iberia	4	7	-	11	6	-	33	10	-	33	31	-	81	54	-33.3
Iberville	2	1	-	9	9	-	8	2	-	116	74	-36.2	135	86	-36.3
Jackson	1	7	-	3	1	-	1	3	-	35	40	-	40	51	-
Jefferson	38	39	-	112	130	16.1	584	637	9.1	1,112	1,417	27.4	1,846	2,223	20.4
Jeff. Davis	3	2	-	0	6	-	7	1	-	20	12	-	30	21	-
Lafayette	12	10	-	52	36	-	62	63	1.6	805	916	13.8	931	1,025	10.1
Lafourche	10	13	-	4	2	-	15	13	-	119	135	13.4	148	163	10.1
LaSalle 2	0	1	NA	0	1	NA	2	0	NA	46	11	NA	48	13	NA
Lincoln	6	3	-	11	6	-	10	13	-	103	91	-11.7	130	113	-13.1
Livingston	5	4	-	4	0	-	6	4	-	124	109	-12.1	139	117	-15.8
Madison	5	8	-	3	12	-	9	4	-	140	94	-32.9	157	118	-24.8
Morehouse	4	3	-	1	5	-	3	7	-	67	60	-10.4	75	75	0.0
Natchitoches	2	5	-	3	4	-	16	16	-	107	66	-38.3	128	91	-28.9
Orleans	170	173	1.8	264	360	36.4	2,600	3,279	26.1	1,776	2,135	20.2	4,810	5,947	23.6

TABLE 5 (CONT'D)

	Criminal Homicide			Forcible Rape			Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Total Violent		
	Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported		
	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ
Ouachita	9	10	-	21	43	-	63	50	-20.6	480	530	10.4	573	633	10.5
Plaquemines	3	1	-	4	0	-	2	11	-	39	50	-	48	62	-
Pointe Coupee ²	2	2	NA	1	2	NA	3	2	NA	39	19	NA	45	25	NA
Rapides	12	17	-	33	36	-	94	104	10.6	252	361	43.3	391	518	32.5
Red River ²	0	0	NA	1	0	NA	4	0	NA	13	2	NA	18	2	NA
Richland	1	4	-	0	2	-	3	2	-	34	61	-	38	69	-
Sabine	1	3	-	2	1	-	4	0	-	28	23	-	35	27	-
St. Bernard	2	4	-	3	2	-	20	32	-	172	110	-36.0	197	148	-24.9
St. Charles	5	5	-	17	8	-	26	17	-	173	166	-4.0	221	196	-11.3
St. Helena	0	3	-	3	8	-	0	0	-	33	26	-	36	37	-
St. James	0	0	-	5	3	-	1	2	-	66	56	-15.2	72	61	-15.3
St. John	2	2	-	5	2	-	7	9	-	104	61	-41.3	118	74	-37.3
St. Landry ²	7	4	-	12	16	-	24	12	-	159	181	13.8	202	213	5.4
St. Martin	5	1	NA	6	4	NA	6	1	NA	112	53	NA	129	59	NA
St. Mary	4	9	-	14	10	-	33	29	-	211	221	4.7	262	269	2.7
St. Tammany	8	6	-	22	21	-	38	40	-	314	281	-10.5	382	348	-8.9
Tangipahoa	24	29	-	16	20	-	17	32	-	201	180	-10.4	258	261	1.2
Tensas	0	2	-	2	2	-	2	0	-	22	15	-	26	19	-
Terrebonne	4	7	-	10	4	-	53	49	-	143	116	-18.9	210	176	-16.2
Union	5	3	-	3	1	-	0	11	-	66	96	45.5	74	111	50.0
Vermilion	4	3	-	0	4	-	6	12	-	30	43	-	40	62	-
Vernon	5	5	-	20	10	-	37	48	-	130	220	69.2	192	283	47.4
Washington	8	5	-	3	9	-	22	22	-	137	127	-7.3	170	163	-4.1
Webster	7	9	-	4	10	-	7	8	-	46	72	-	64	99	54.7
West Baton Rouge	2	6	-	8	4	-	26	17	-	73	78	6.8	109	105	-3.7
West Carroll	2	1	-	4	1	-	4	0	-	26	24	-	36	26	-
West Feliciana	1	1	-	3	2	-	3	4	-	27	17	-	34	24	-
Winn	0	4	-	6	7	-	2	4	-	52	94	80.8	60	109	81.7

¹Percent changes were not computed for those instances where the units of comparisons were less than 50.

²Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed for those parishes where a major law enforcement agency in the parish had three or more months of LUCR delinquent in 1977.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 6

COMPARISON OF LOUISIANA'S INDEX VIOLENT CRIME
RATES BY PARISH, 1976 - 1977¹

	Criminal Homicide			Forcible Rape			Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Total Violent		
	Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate		
	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ
Louisiana	13.2	15.3	15.9	27.3	30.6	12.1	124.8	142.3	14.0	310.2	329.4	6.2	475.5	517.7	8.9
Acadia	3.7	9.2	--	7.4	9.2	--	29.7	16.5	--	102.3	145.6	42.3	143.2	180.7	26.2
Allen	4.9	9.5	--	19.6	4.7	--	34.4	9.5	--	93.4	23.9	--	152.4	47.9	--
Ascension	14.5	6.9	--	12.1	18.6	--	31.6	27.9	--	218.9	319.1	45.8	277.3	372.7	34.4
Assumption	14.6	9.7	--	4.8	0.0	--	0.0	9.7	--	175.9	107.4	--	195.5	126.9	--
Avoyelles	7.8	10.3	--	7.8	12.9	--	5.2	7.7	--	217.7	206.8	-5.0	238.7	237.9	-0.3
Beauregard	11.3	11.0	--	11.3	11.0	--	34.1	22.0	--	314.5	242.2	-23.0	371.3	286.3	-22.9
Bienville	11.9	29.6	--	11.9	35.5	--	23.8	88.8	--	256.5	136.2	--	304.3	290.1	--
Bossier	8.5	5.5	--	29.8	39.9	--	46.8	59.2	--	234.4	405.3	72.9	319.6	510.1	59.6
Caddo	13.2	20.5	--	27.3	26.3	-3.7	110.5	92.5	-16.3	233.0	284.2	22.0	384.1	423.6	10.3
Calcasieu	8.4	14.1	--	29.4	21.8	--	60.7	90.5	49.1	409.0	375.4	-8.2	507.6	501.9	-1.1
Caldwell	0.0	39.2	--	49.0	0.0	--	19.6	9.8	--	137.4	117.7	--	206.1	166.8	--
Cameron	11.1	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	--	623.6	755.0	21.1	634.7	755.0	19.0
Catahoula	8.8	17.2	--	0.0	68.8	--	8.8	8.6	--	168.1	378.9	--	185.8	473.6	--
Claiborne	24.7	31.0	--	0.0	6.2	--	0.0	93.1	--	135.9	130.4	--	160.6	260.9	--
Concordia	32.6	4.5	--	42.0	36.2	--	46.6	81.6	--	560.3	340.0	-39.3	681.7	462.4	-32.2
DeSoto	8.5	33.8	--	3.5	21.1	--	4.2	25.3	--	140.5	118.3	--	161.7	198.6	--
East Baton Rouge	10.4	14.0	--	50.9	61.2	20.2	146.3	153.2	4.7	606.4	608.6	0.4	814.1	837.2	2.8
East Carroll	16.9	33.8	--	0.0	8.4	--	33.9	16.9	--	161.3	473.8	--	212.3	533.1	--
East Feliciana	6.0	12.5	--	30.1	25.0	--	12.0	18.7	--	235.3	375.7	--	283.6	432.1	--
Evangeline	0.0	9.1	--	21.4	30.3	--	9.1	21.2	--	337.2	179.3	-46.8	367.8	240.1	-34.7
Franklin	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	4.2	--	4.2	0.0	--	8.5	76.4	--	12.7	80.6	--
Grant	6.7	20.1	--	13.4	0.0	--	0.0	6.7	--	101.2	208.5	--	121.4	235.4	--
Iberia	6.3	11.0	--	17.5	9.4	--	52.7	15.7	--	52.7	48.7	--	129.5	84.8	-34.5
Iberville	6.6	3.2	--	29.7	29.2	--	26.4	6.5	--	383.9	240.9	-37.2	446.8	279.9	-37.4
Jackson	6.1	42.2	--	18.4	6.0	--	6.1	18.0	--	214.7	241.2	--	245.3	307.5	--
Jefferson	9.3	9.1	--	27.5	30.6	11.3	143.4	149.9	4.5	273.1	333.6	22.2	453.4	523.4	15.4
Jefferson Davis	9.7	6.3	--	0.0	19.1	--	22.7	3.1	--	65.0	38.3	--	97.5	67.1	--
Lafayette	9.4	7.5	--	40.9	27.1	--	48.8	47.5	-2.7	633.8	691.5	9.1	733.0	773.8	5.6
LaFourche	13.4	17.1	--	5.3	2.6	--	20.1	17.1	--	159.6	178.1	11.6	198.5	215.1	8.4
LaSalle	0.0	6.7	N/A	0.0	6.7	N/A	13.6	0.0	N/A	314.5	73.9	N/A	328.2	87.4	N/A
Lincoln	16.4	8.0	--	30.1	16.1	--	27.3	35.0	--	281.9	245.6	-12.9	355.8	305.0	-14.3
Livingston	11.1	8.3	--	8.9	0.0	--	13.4	8.3	--	276.9	227.0	-18.0	310.4	243.7	-21.5
Madison	34.4	55.4	--	20.6	83.1	--	62.0	27.7	--	965.7	651.3	-32.6	1,083.0	817.6	-24.5
Morehouse	12.2	9.0	--	3.0	15.1	--	9.1	21.2	--	205.1	181.8	-11.4	229.6	227.2	-1.0
Natchitoches	5.5	13.6	--	8.2	10.9	--	44.0	43.6	--	294.3	180.2	-38.8	352.0	248.4	-29.4
Orleans	30.2	30.8	2.0	46.9	64.1	36.7	462.6	584.2	26.3	316.0	380.4	20.4	855.8	1,059.7	23.8
Ouachita	6.9	7.7	--	16.3	33.2	--	48.9	38.6	-21.1	373.2	409.5	9.7	445.5	489.0	9.8
Plaquemines	11.4	3.7	--	15.2	0.0	--	7.6	41.1	--	149.0	187.2	--	183.4	232.1	--

TABLE 6 (CONT'D)

	Criminal Homicide			Forcible Rape			Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Total Violent		
	Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate		
	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ
Pointe Coupee 2	9.1	9.1	N/A	4.5	9.1	N/A	13.7	9.1	N/A	178.4	87.2	N/A	205.9	114.7	N/A
Rapides	9.7	13.6	--	26.8	28.8	--	76.4	83.3	9.0	205.0	289.1	41.0	318.0	414.9	30.5
Red River ²	0.0	0.0	N/A	10.9	0.0	N/A	43.7	0.0	N/A	142.2	20.9	N/A	197.0	20.9	N/A
Richland	4.5	18.3	--	0.0	9.1	--	13.5	9.1	--	154.0	280.0	--	172.1	316.8	--
Sabine	5.0	15.0	--	10.1	5.0	--	20.2	0.0	--	142.0	115.2	--	177.5	135.2	--
St. Bernard	3.3	6.5	--	5.0	3.2	--	33.7	52.7	--	290.2	181.4	-37.5	332.4	244.1	-26.6
St. Charles	15.1	14.6	--	51.5	23.3	--	78.8	49.6	--	524.6	485.2	-7.5	670.2	572.9	-14.5
St. Helena	0.0	30.0	--	30.9	80.1	--	0.0	0.0	--	339.9	260.5	--	370.9	370.7	--
St. James	0.0	0.0	--	25.4	15.4	--	5.0	10.2	--	335.7	287.9	-14.2	366.2	313.6	-14.4
St. John	7.8	7.5	--	19.6	7.5	--	27.4	33.8	--	408.1	229.4	-43.8	463.1	278.3	-39.9
St. Landry	8.6	4.8	--	14.7	19.2	--	29.4	14.4	--	195.4	217.9	11.5	248.2	256.4	3.3
St. Martin ²	14.3	2.8	N/A	17.2	11.2	N/A	17.2	2.8	N/A	322.4	149.6	N/A	371.3	166.5	N/A
St. Mary	6.5	14.6	--	22.8	16.2	--	53.9	47.1	--	344.6	359.4	4.3	427.9	437.4	2.2
St. Tammany	9.8	6.9	--	27.0	24.2	--	46.7	46.1	--	386.1	324.4	-16.0	469.7	401.7	-14.5
Tangipahoa	33.3	39.2	--	22.2	27.0	--	23.6	43.2	--	279.5	243.4	-12.9	358.8	352.9	-1.6
Tensas	0.0	23.8	--	24.2	23.8	--	24.2	0.0	--	266.6	179.2	--	315.0	227.0	--
Terrebonne	4.7	7.9	--	11.7	4.5	--	62.3	55.9	--	168.0	132.5	-21.1	246.8	201.0	-18.6
Union	25.6	15.0	--	15.4	5.0	--	0.0	55.0	--	339.1	480.3	41.6	380.2	555.3	46.1
Vermilion	8.8	6.4	--	0.0	8.6	--	13.2	25.8	--	66.4	92.7	--	88.6	133.6	--
Vernon	13.4	12.1	--	53.7	24.2	--	99.3	116.4	--	349.2	533.9	52.9	515.7	686.8	33.2
Washington	18.8	11.7	--	7.0	21.1	--	51.9	51.6	--	323.4	298.3	-7.8	401.3	382.9	-4.6
Webster	17.2	22.0	--	9.8	24.4	--	17.2	19.5	--	113.2	176.3	--	157.5	242.4	53.9
West Baton Rouge	11.1	33.4	--	44.5	22.2	--	144.7	94.7	--	406.5	434.5	6.9	606.9	584.9	-3.6
West Carroll	15.2	7.5	--	30.4	7.5	--	30.4	0.0	--	198.1	181.2	--	274.3	196.3	--
West Feliciana	11.7	9.9	--	35.2	19.8	--	35.2	39.7	--	316.9	168.9	--	399.1	238.5	--
Winn	0.0	24.1	--	36.9	42.2	--	12.3	24.1	--	320.1	566.8	77.1	369.3	657.3	78.0

¹Percent changes were not computed for those instances where the units of comparisons were less than 50.

²Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed for those parishes where a major law enforcement agency in the parish had three or more months of LUCR delinquent in 1977.

Sources: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division
Louisiana Tech University, The Louisiana Economy

TABLE 7
COMPARISON OF LOUISIANA'S INDEX PROPERTY
CRIME INCIDENCES BY PARISH, 1976-1977¹

	BURGLARY			LARCENY-THEFT			MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT			TOTAL PROPERTY		
	Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported		
	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ
Louisiana	44,515	44,967	1.0	95,205	95,394	0.2	11,608	13,154	13.3	151,328	153,515	1.4
Acadia	231	341	47.6	539	595	10.4	21	33	--	791	969	22.5
Allen	101	74	-26.7	368	280	-23.9	7	20	--	476	374	-21.4
Ascension	254	407	60.2	490	583	19.0	40	61	--	784	1,051	34.1
Assumption	57	69	21.1	89	105	18.0	14	9	--	160	183	14.4
Avoyelles	173	151	-12.7	343	202	-41.1	13	8	--	529	361	-31.8
Beauregard	201	165	-17.9	332	289	-13.0	30	33	--	563	487	-13.5
Bienville	68	55	-19.1	164	98	-40.2	8	0	--	240	153	-36.3
Bossier	613	1,035	68.8	1,804	2,327	29.0	132	209	58.3	2,549	3,571	40.1
Caddo	3,038	3,437	13.1	8,554	8,054	-5.8	514	630	22.6	12,106	12,121	0.1
Calcasieu	2,478	2,148	-13.3	3,732	3,772	1.1	260	341	31.2	6,470	6,261	-3.2
Caldwell	34	68	--	117	136	16.2	5	1	--	156	205	31.4
Cameron	36	17	--	101	112	10.9	16	3	--	153	132	-13.7
Catahoula	52	52	0.0	110	140	27.3	3	3	--	165	195	18.2
Claiborne	76	83	9.2	111	107	-3.6	2	10	--	189	200	5.8
Concordia	199	234	17.6	338	428	26.6	74	34	--	611	696	13.9
DeSoto	91	77	-15.4	136	143	5.1	7	7	--	234	227	-3.0
East Baton Rouge	8,337	7,641	-8.3	16,485	16,708	1.4	1,528	1,658	8.5	26,350	26,007	-1.3
East Carroll	94	107	13.8	193	172	-10.9	3	1	--	290	280	-3.4
East Feliciana	75	59	-21.3	31	66	--	9	11	--	115	136	18.3
Evangeline	103	38	--	169	140	-17.2	17	5	--	289	183	-36.7
Franklin	5	26	--	29	45	--	1	2	--	35	73	--
Grant	51	71	39.2	65	141	116.9	2	2	--	118	214	81.4
Iberia	262	423	61.5	665	711	6.9	43	52	--	970	1,186	22.3
Iberville	224	264	17.9	600	548	-8.7	16	12	--	840	824	-1.9
Jackson	89	103	15.7	126	160	27.0	10	10	--	225	273	21.3
Jefferson	6,832	6,736	-1.4	14,462	12,944	-10.5	1,946	2,248	15.5	23,240	21,928	-5.6
Jefferson Davis	113	158	39.8	253	321	26.9	8	15	--	374	494	32.1
Lafayette	1,547	2,192	41.7	2,911	2,675	-8.1	334	433	29.6	4,792	5,300	10.6
Lafourche	327	316	-3.4	1,038	1,119	7.8	42	77	--	1,407	1,572	7.5
LaSalle ²	43	41	N/A	25	33	N/A	3	2	N/A	71	76	N/A
Lincoln	426	278	-34.7	766	722	-5.7	24	29	--	1,216	1,029	-15.4
Livingston	225	257	14.2	582	657	12.9	10	16	--	817	930	13.8
Madison	159	110	-30.8	237	270	13.9	16	23	--	412	403	-2.2
Morehouse	200	235	17.5	655	669	2.1	24	39	--	879	943	7.3
Natchitoches	154	185	20.1	240	294	22.5	1	9	--	395	488	23.5
Orleans	8,400	8,692	3.5	19,440	19,754	1.6	5,031	5,504	9.4	32,871	33,950	3.3
Ouachita	747	1,098	47.0	2,851	4,092	43.5	166	295	77.7	3,764	5,485	45.7
Plaquemines	161	158	-1.9	435	477	9.7	52	53	1.9	648	688	6.2
Pointe Coupee ²	36	39	N/A	60	17	N/A	3	2	N/A	99	58	N/A
Rapides	1,178	1,154	-2.0	3,621	3,501	-3.3	229	237	3.5	5,028	4,892	-2.7
Red River ²	40	3	N/A	64	2	N/A	4	1	N/A	108	6	N/A
Richland	77	65	-15.6	184	183	-0.5	9	12	--	270	260	-3.7

TABLE 7 (CONT'D)

	BURGLARY			LARCENY-THEFT			MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT			TOTAL PROPERTY		
	Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported		
	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ
Sabine	119	96	-19.3	250	200	-20.0	14	13	--	383	309	-19.3
St. Bernard	385	382	-0.8	718	763	6.3	157	138	-12.1	1,260	1,283	1.8
St. Charles	192	232	20.8	605	486	-19.7	67	69	3.0	864	787	-8.9
St. Helena	30	14	--	25	14	--	3	4	--	58	32	--
St. James	102	60	-41.2	74	82	10.8	6	9	--	182	151	-17.0
St. John	108	93	-13.9	167	178	6.6	31	30	--	306	301	-1.6
St. Landry	604	286	-52.6	1,157	803	-30.6	77	35	--	1,838	1,124	-38.8
St. Martin ²	138	72	N/A	309	107	N/A	34	12	N/A	481	191	N/A
St. Mary	783	717	-8.4	1,140	1,078	-5.4	109	170	56.0	2,032	1,965	-3.3
St. Tammany	1,252	1,082	-13.6	1,929	1,971	2.2	141	166	17.7	3,322	3,219	-3.1
Tangipahoa	704	538	-23.6	1,196	1,535	28.3	61	81	32.8	1,961	2,154	9.8
Tensas	61	47	--	139	102	-26.6	4	1	--	204	150	-26.5
Terrebonne	907	1,017	12.1	924	1,056	14.3	77	113	46.8	1,908	2,186	14.6
Union	61	152	149.2	203	262	29.1	15	15	--	279	429	53.8
Vermilion	161	216	34.2	204	366	79.4	8	16	--	373	598	60.3
Vernon	373	291	-22.0	593	613	3.4	22	12	--	988	916	-7.3
Washington	376	327	-13.0	887	844	-4.8	24	48	--	1,287	1,219	-5.3
Webster	267	211	-21.0	487	524	7.6	24	20	--	778	755	-3.0
West Baton Rouge	142	110	-22.5	358	273	-23.7	45	24	--	545	407	-25.3
West Carroll	31	17	--	99	82	-17.2	2	2	--	132	101	-23.5
West Feliciana	55	66	20.0	123	83	-32.5	7	9	--	185	158	-14.6
Winn	57	79	38.6	103	180	74.8	3	17	--	163	276	69.3

¹Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed for those instances where the units of comparisons were less than 50.

²Percent changes were not computed for the parishes where a major law enforcement agency in the parish had three or more months of LUCR delinquent in 1977.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 8
COMPARISON OF LOUISIANA'S INDEX PROPERTY CRIME
RATES, BY PARISH, 1976 - 1977¹

	Burglary			Larceny-Theft			Motor Vehicle Theft			Total Property		
	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	% Δ
Louisiana	1,158.9	1,146.7	- 1.1	2,478.6	2,432.6	- 1.9	302.2	335.4	11.0	3,939.8	3,914.8	- 0.6
Acadia	429.7	628.7	46.3	1,002.6	1,097.1	9.4	39.0	60.8	-	1,471.4	1,786.8	21.4
Allen	496.7	354.5	-28.6	1,809.9	1,341.5	-25.9	34.4	95.8	-	2,341.1	1,791.9	-23.5
Ascension	617.9	948.1	53.4	1,192.1	1,358.1	13.9	97.3	142.1	-	1,907.4	2,448.3	28.4
Assumption	278.6	337.0	21.0	435.0	512.8	17.9	68.4	43.9	-	782.0	893.8	14.3
Avoyelles	453.8	390.5	-13.9	899.8	522.3	-42.0	34.1	20.6	-	1,387.8	933.5	-32.7
Beauregard	761.6	605.7	-20.5	1,258.0	1,060.9	-15.7	113.6	121.1	-	2,133.3	1,787.7	-16.2
Bienville	405.7	325.7	-19.7	978.6	580.3	-40.7	47.7	0.0	-	1,432.1	906.0	-36.7
Bossier	870.9	1,426.9	63.8	2,563.1	3,208.1	25.2	187.5	288.1	53.7	3,621.6	4,923.2	35.9
Caddo	1,257.4	1,413.8	12.4	3,540.6	3,313.0	- 6.4	212.7	259.1	21.8	5,010.9	4,986.0	- 0.5
Calcasieu	1,619.0	1,378.7	-14.8	2,438.4	2,421.1	- 0.7	169.8	218.8	28.9	4,227.4	4,018.7	- 4.9
Caldwell	333.8	667.5	-	1,148.7	1,335.0	16.2	49.0	9.8	-	1,531.6	2,012.3	31.4
Cameron	400.8	180.7	-	1,124.7	1,191.1	5.9	178.1	31.9	-	1,703.7	1,403.8	-17.6
Catahoula	460.1	447.8	- 2.7	973.4	1,205.6	23.9	26.5	25.8	-	1,460.1	1,679.2	15.0
Claiborne	469.6	515.6	9.8	685.9	664.7	- 3.1	12.3	62.1	-	1,167.9	1,242.4	6.4
Concordia	929.2	1,060.9	14.2	1,578.3	1,940.6	23.0	345.5	154.1	-	2,853.1	3,155.7	10.6
DeSoto	387.4	325.5	-16.0	579.0	604.5	4.4	29.8	29.5	-	996.2	959.6	- 3.7
EBR	2,635.8	2,341.6	-11.2	5,211.9	5,120.2	- 1.8	483.0	508.0	5.2	8,330.9	7,969.9	- 4.3
E. Carroll	798.3	905.4	13.4	1,639.2	1,455.5	-11.2	25.4	8.4	-	2,463.0	2,369.4	- 3.8
E. Feliciana	452.6	369.5	-18.4	187.0	413.3	-	54.3	68.8	-	694.0	851.7	22.7
Evangeline	315.7	115.5	-	518.0	425.5	-17.9	52.1	15.1	-	885.9	556.2	-37.2
Franklin	21.3	110.3	-	123.6	191.0	-	4.2	8.4	-	149.2	309.8	-
Grant	344.1	477.6	38.8	438.5	948.6	116.3	13.4	13.4	-	796.1	1,439.7	80.8
Iberia	419.0	664.7	58.6	1,063.6	1,117.4	5.1	68.7	81.7	-	1,551.4	1,863.9	20.1
Iberville	741.4	859.4	15.9	1,986.0	1,783.9	-10.2	52.9	39.0	-	2,780.4	2,682.4	- 3.5
Jackson	546.0	621.1	13.8	773.0	964.9	24.8	61.3	60.3	-	1,380.3	1,646.4	19.3
Jefferson	1,678.1	1,586.1	- 5.5	3,552.3	3,047.9	-14.2	478.0	529.3	10.7	5,708.5	5,163.4	- 9.5
Jeff. Davis	367.3	504.9	37.5	822.3	1,025.7	24.7	26.0	47.9	-	1,215.7	1,578.6	29.9
Lafayette	1,218.0	1,654.9	35.9	2,291.9	2,019.5	-11.9	262.9	326.9	24.3	3,773.0	4,001.3	6.1
Lafourche	438.6	417.0	- 4.9	1,392.5	1,476.8	6.1	56.3	101.6	-	1,887.5	1,995.5	5.7
LaSalle ²	294.0	275.7	NA	170.9	221.9	NA	20.5	13.4	NA	485.5	511.0	NA
Lincoln	1,166.0	750.4	-35.6	2,096.6	1,948.9	- 7.0	65.6	78.2	-	3,328.3	2,777.6	-16.5
Livingston	502.5	535.4	6.5	1,299.9	1,368.7	5.3	22.3	33.3	-	1,824.8	1,937.4	6.2
Madison	1,096.8	762.1	-30.5	1,634.9	1,870.8	14.4	110.3	159.3	-	2,842.1	2,792.4	- 1.7
Morehouse	612.5	712.1	16.3	2,005.9	2,027.3	1.1	73.5	118.1	-	2,691.9	2,857.6	6.2
Natchitoches	423.6	505.1	19.2	660.1	802.7	21.6	2.7	24.5	-	1,086.5	1,332.5	22.6
Orleans	1,494.6	1,548.8	3.6	3,459.0	3,520.0	1.8	895.1	980.7	9.6	5,848.3	6,049.6	3.4

TABLE 8 (CONT'D)

	Burglary			Larceny Theft			Motor Vehicle Theft			Total Property		
	Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate		
	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ
Ouachita	580.8	848.3	46.1	2,217.0	3,161.6	42.6	129.0	227.9	76.7	2,926.9	4,237.9	44.8
Plaquemines	615.2	591.5	-3.9	1,662.3	1,785.9	7.4	198.7	198.4	-0.2	2,476.3	2,575.9	4.0
Pointe Coupee ²	164.7	179.0	N/A	274.5	78.0	N/A	13.7	9.1	N/A	453.0	266.2	N/A
Rapides	958.3	924.3	-3.5	2,945.6	2,804.2	-4.8	186.2	189.8	1.9	4,090.2	3,918.4	-4.2
Red River ²	437.7	31.4	N/A	700.4	20.9	N/A	43.7	10.4	N/A	1,182.0	62.9	N/A
Richland	348.7	298.4	-14.4	833.4	840.2	0.8	40.7	55.0	--	1,222.9	1,193.8	-2.4
Sabine	603.5	480.8	-20.3	1,267.9	1,001.7	-21.0	71.0	65.1	--	1,942.4	1,547.7	-20.3
St. Bernard	649.7	630.0	-3.0	1,211.7	1,258.4	3.9	264.9	227.6	-14.1	2,126.4	2,116.1	-0.5
St. Charles	582.2	678.2	16.5	1,834.8	1,420.7	-22.6	203.1	201.7	-0.7	2,620.3	2,300.6	-12.2
St. Helena	309.0	140.2	--	257.5	140.2	--	30.9	40.0	--	597.5	320.6	--
St. James	518.8	308.4	-40.6	376.4	421.6	12.0	30.5	46.2	--	925.7	776.3	-16.1
St. John	423.8	349.8	-17.5	655.4	669.5	2.2	121.6	112.8	--	1,201.0	1,132.1	-5.7
St. Landry	742.3	344.3	-53.6	1,422.0	966.9	-32.0	94.6	42.1	--	2,259.0	1,353.4	-40.1
St. Martin ²	397.2	203.2	N/A	889.5	302.1	N/A	97.8	33.8	N/A	1,384.7	539.3	N/A
St. Mary	1,278.9	1,166.0	-8.8	1,862.0	1,753.1	-5.8	178.0	276.4	55.3	3,318.9	3,195.5	-3.7
St. Tammany	1,539.5	1,249.2	-18.9	2,372.0	2,275.6	-4.1	173.3	191.6	10.6	4,084.9	3,716.5	-9.0
Tangipahoa	979.0	727.5	-25.7	1,663.3	2,075.7	24.8	84.8	109.5	29.1	2,727.2	2,912.8	6.8
Tensas	739.2	561.5	--	1,684.4	1,218.6	-27.7	48.4	11.9	--	2,472.1	1,792.1	-27.5
Terrebonne	1,066.1	1,162.0	9.0	1,086.1	1,206.5	11.1	90.5	129.1	42.7	2,242.8	2,497.7	11.4
Union	313.4	760.5	142.7	1,043.1	1,310.9	25.7	77.0	75.0	--	1,433.7	2,146.5	49.7
Vermilion	356.7	465.7	30.6	452.0	789.1	74.6	17.7	34.4	--	826.4	1,289.3	56.0
Vernon	1,002.0	706.2	-29.5	1,593.0	1,487.7	-6.6	59.1	29.1	--	2,654.1	2,223.0	-16.2
Washington	887.7	768.2	-13.5	2,094.1	1,982.9	-5.3	56.6	112.7	--	3,038.5	2,863.9	-5.7
Webster	657.1	516.7	-21.4	1,198.5	1,283.4	7.1	59.0	48.9	--	1,914.7	1,849.1	-3.4
W. Baton Rouge	790.6	612.8	-22.5	1,993.3	1,520.8	-23.7	250.5	133.7	--	3,034.5	2,267.4	-25.3
W. Carroll	236.2	128.3	--	754.5	619.3	-17.9	15.2	15.1	--	1,006.0	762.8	-24.2
W. Feliciana	645.6	656.0	1.6	1,443.8	825.0	-42.9	82.1	89.4	--	2,171.6	1,570.5	-27.7
Winn	350.8	476.4	35.8	634.0	1,085.5	71.2	18.4	102.5	--	1,003.4	1,664.4	65.9

¹Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed for those instances where the units of comparisons were less than 50.

²Percent changes were not computed for those parishes where a major law enforcement agency in the parish had three or more months of LUCR delinquent in 1977.

Sources: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division
Louisiana Tech University, The Louisiana Economy

TABLE 9
CRIME WITHIN LOUISIANA'S MAJOR CITIES
COMPARED TO THE SURROUNDING METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1977¹

City	Population		Criminal Homicide			Forcible Rape		
	1977 Population	% of Metropolitan Pop.	Offenses Reported	Crime Rate	% Total Metro.	Offenses Reported	Crime Rate	% Total Metro.
Alexandria	52,128	37.3	14	26.9	70.0	26	49.9	72.2
Baton Rouge	217,991	50.1	28	12.8	47.5	121	55.5	57.1
Lafayette	81,359	61.4	6	7.4	60.0	29	35.6	80.6
Lake Charles	79,237	50.9	8	10.1	36.4	7	8.8	20.6
Monroe	58,552	45.2	6	10.2	60.0	22	37.6	51.2
New Orleans	561,187	49.5	173	30.8	77.9	360	64.1	70.2
Shreveport	193,223	54.2	36	18.6	57.1	40	20.7	38.8

City	Robbery			Aggravated Assault			Total Violent		
	Offenses Reported	Crime Rate	% Total Metro.	Offenses Reported	Crime Rate	% Total Metro.	Offenses Reported	Crime Rate	% Total Metro.
Alexandria	87	166.9	82.9	258	494.9	65.8	385	738.6	69.6
Baton Rouge	386	177.1	72.4	1,332	611.0	57.7	1,867	856.5	60.0
Lafayette	59	72.5	93.7	795	977.2	86.8	889	1,092.7	86.7
Lake Charles	85	107.3	60.3	133	167.9	22.7	233	294.1	29.8
Monroe	33	56.4	66.0	382	652.4	72.1	443	756.6	70.0
New Orleans	3,279	584.3	82.2	2,135	380.4	54.1	5,947	1,059.7	68.6
Shreveport	196	101.4	71.0	495	256.2	46.8	767	397.0	51.2

TABLE 9 (CONT'D)

City	Burglary			Larceny-Theft			Motor Vehicle Theft		
	Offenses Reported	Crime Rate	% Total Metro.	Offenses Reported	Crime Rate	% Total Metro.	Offenses Reported	Crime Rate	% Total Metro.
Alexandria	722	1,385.1	58.9	2,617	5,020.3	71.9	167	320.4	69.9
Baton Rouge	5,557	2,549.2	66.0	12,718	5,834.2	69.8	1,260	578.0	71.6
Lafayette	1,794	2,205.0	81.8	2,201	2,705.3	82.3	333	409.3	76.9
Lake Charles	1,048	1,322.6	48.8	1,910	2,410.5	50.6	182	229.7	53.4
Monroe	742	1,267.2	67.6	2,744	4,686.4	67.1	209	356.9	70.8
New Orleans	8,692	1,548.9	51.5	19,754	3,520.0	55.8	5,504	980.8	68.3
Shreveport	2,936	1,519.5	62.7	7,256	3,755.2	66.5	547	283.1	63.7

City	Total Property			Total Index			Rank by Total		
	Offenses Reported	Crime Rate	% Total Metro.	Offenses Reported	Crime Rate	% Total Metro.	Index	Crime Rate	
Alexandria	3,506	6,725.8	68.7	3,891	7,464.3	68.8	2		
Baton Rouge	19,535	8,961.4	68.8	21,402	9,817.8	67.9	1		
Lafayette	4,328	5,319.6	81.7	5,217	6,412.3	82.5	5		
Lake Charles	3,140	3,962.8	50.2	3,373	4,286.8	47.9	7		
Monroe	3,695	6,310.6	67.4	4,138	7,067.2	67.6	4		
New Orleans	33,950	6,049.7	56.2	39,897	7,109.4	57.8	3		
Shreveport	10,739	5,557.8	65.3	11,506	5,954.8	64.1	6		

¹Each of these cities is within a major metropolitan area and the percent comparison is made to that major metropolitan area.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division
Louisiana Tech University, The Louisiana Economy

TABLE 10
COMPARISON OF CRIME IN LOUISIANA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1976-771

Major Metropolitan Area	Population		% Δ	% of State Population	
	1976	1977		1976	1977
Alexandria	137,746	139,710	1.4	3.6	3.6
Baton Rouge	420,125	435,192	3.6	10.9	11.1
Lafayette	127,007	132,455	4.3	3.3	3.4
Lake Charles	153,049	155,796	1.8	4.0	4.0
Monroe	128,597	129,426	0.6	3.3	3.3
New Orleans	1,109,694	1,133,108	2.1	28.9	28.9
Shreveport	352,606	356,459	1.1	9.2	9.1
Total Metro Area	2,428,824	2,482,146	2.2	63.2	63.3
Total Non-Metro Area	1,412,149	1,439,188	1.9	36.8	36.7
Louisiana	3,840,973	3,921,334	2.1	100.0	100.0*

	Total Reported Index Crime			% of State Index Crime		Total Index Crime Rate		
	1976	1977	% Δ	1976	1977	1976	1977	% Δ
Alexandria	5,555	5,659	1.9	3.3	3.3	4,032.7	4,050.5	0.4
Baton Rouge	31,433	31,509	0.2	18.5	18.1	7,481.8	7,240.2	- 3.2
Lafayette	5,723	6,325	10.5	3.4	3.6	4,506.0	4,775.2	6.0
Lake Charles	7,247	7,043	- 2.8	4.3	4.1	4,735.0	4,520.6	- 4.5
Monroe	4,337	6,118	41.1	2.6	3.5	3,372.5	4,727.0	40.2
New Orleans	67,928	69,046	1.6	40.1	39.7	6,121.3	6,093.5	- 0.5
Shreveport	16,650	17,946	7.8	9.8	10.3	4,721.9	5,034.5	6.6
Total Metro Area	138,873	143,646	3.4	81.9	82.6	5,717.7	5,787.1	1.2
Total Non-Metro Area	30,722	30,171	- 1.8	18.1	17.4	2,175.5	2,096.3	- 3.6
Louisiana	169,595	173,817	2.5	100.0*	100.0	4,415.4	4,432.5	0.4

* Total may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 10 (CONT'D)

MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREA	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			TOTAL VIOLENT		
	Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported		
	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ
Alexandria	13	20	--	35	36	--	94	105	11.7	267	392	46.8	409	553	35.2
Baton Rouge	46	59	--	178	212	19.1	508	533	4.9	2,205	2,310	4.8	2,937	3,114	6.0
Lafayette	12	10	--	52	36	--	62	63	1.6	805	916	13.8	931	1,025	10.1
Lake Charles	13	22	--	45	34	--	93	141	51.6	626	585	-6.5	777	782	0.6
Monroe	9	10	--	21	43	--	63	50	-20.6	480	530	10.4	573	633	10.5
New Orleans	218	222	1.8	401	513	27.9	3,242	3,988	23.0	3,374	3,943	16.9	7,235	8,666	19.8
Shreveport	45	63	--	91	103	13.2	307	276	-10.1	774	1,057	36.6	1,217	1,499	23.2
Total Metro Area	356	406	14.0	823	977	18.7	4,369	5,156	18.0	8,531	9,733	14.1	14,079	16,272	15.6
Total Non-Metro Area	152	194	27.6	227	226	-0.4	425	426	0.2	3,384	3,184	-5.9	4,188	4,030	-3.8
Louisiana	508	600	18.1	1,050	1,203	14.6	4,794	5,582	16.4	11,915	12,917	8.4	18,267	20,302	11.1

TABLE 10 (CONT'D)

MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREA	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE			FORCIBLE RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			TOTAL VIOLENT		
	Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate			Crime Rate		
	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ
Alexandria	9.4	14.3	--	25.4	25.7	--	68.2	75.1	10.1	193.8	280.5	44.7	296.9	395.8	33.3
Baton Rouge	10.9	13.5	--	42.3	48.7	15.1	120.9	122.4	1.2	524.8	530.8	1.1	699.0	715.5	2.4
Lafayette	9.4	7.5	--	40.9	27.1	--	48.8	47.5	-2.7	633.8	691.5	9.1	733.0	773.8	5.6
Lake Charles	8.4	14.1	--	29.4	21.8	--	60.7	90.5	49.1	409.0	375.4	-8.2	507.6	501.9	-1.1
Monroe	6.9	7.7	--	16.3	33.2	--	48.9	38.6	-21.1	373.2	409.5	9.7	445.5	489.0	9.8
New Orleans	19.6	19.5	-0.5	36.1	45.2	25.2	292.1	351.9	20.5	304.0	347.9	14.4	651.9	764.7	17.3
Shreveport	12.7	17.6	--	25.8	28.8	11.6	87.0	77.4	-11.0	219.5	296.5	35.1	345.1	420.5	21.8
Total Metro Area	14.6	16.3	11.6	33.8	39.3	16.3	179.8	207.7	15.5	351.2	392.1	11.6	579.6	655.5	13.1
Total Non-Metro Area	10.7	13.4	25.2	16.0	15.7	-1.9	30.0	29.6	-1.3	239.6	221.2	-7.7	296.5	280.0	-5.6
Louisiana	13.2	15.3	15.9	27.3	30.6	12.1	124.8	142.3	14.0	310.2	329.4	6.2	475.5	517.7	8.9

CONTINUED

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TABLE 10 (CONT'D)

MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREA	BURGLARY			LARCENY - THEFT			MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT			TOTAL PROPERTY		
	Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported			Offenses Reported		
	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ	1976	1977	%Δ
Alexandria	1,229	1,225	-0.3	3,686	3,642	-1.2	231	239	3.5	5,146	5,106	-0.8
Baton Rouge	8,958	8,415	-6.1	17,915	18,221	1.7	1,623	1,759	8.4	28,496	28,395	-0.4
Lafayette	1,547	2,192	41.7	2,911	2,675	-8.1	334	433	29.6	4,792	5,300	10.6
Lake Charles	2,478	2,148	-13.3	3,732	3,772	1.1	260	341	31.2	6,470	6,261	-3.2
Monroe	747	1,098	47.0	2,851	4,092	43.5	166	295	77.7	3,764	5,485	45.7
New Orleans	16,869	16,892	0.1	36,549	35,432	-3.1	7,275	8,056	10.7	60,693	60,380	-0.5
Shreveport	3,918	4,683	19.5	10,845	10,905	0.6	670	859	28.2	15,433	16,447	6.6
Total Metro Area	35,746	36,653	2.5	78,489	78,739	0.3	10,559	11,982	13.5	124,794	127,374	2.1
Total Non-Metro Area	8,769	8,314	-5.2	16,716	16,655	0.4	1,049	1,172	11.7	26,534	26,141	-1.5
Louisiana	44,515	44,967	1.0	95,205	95,394	0.2	11,608	13,154	13.3	151,328	153,515	1.4

TABLE 10 (CONT'D)

MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREA	BURGLARY			LARCENY-THEFT			MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT			TOTAL PROPERTY		
	Crime Rate		%Δ	Crime Rate		%Δ	Crime Rate		%Δ	Crime Rate		%Δ
	1976	1977		1976	1977		1976	1977		1976	1977	
Alexandria	892.2	876.8	-1.7	2,675.9	2,606.8	-2.6	167.6	171.0	2.0	3,735.8	3,654.7	-2.2
Baton Rouge	2,132.2	1,933.6	-9.3	4,264.2	4,186.8	-1.8	386.3	404.1	4.6	6,782.7	6,524.7	-3.8
Lafayette	1,218.0	1,654.9	35.9	2,291.9	2,019.5	-11.9	262.9	326.9	24.3	3,773.0	4,001.3	6.1
Lake Charles	1,619.0	1,378.7	-14.8	2,438.4	2,421.1	-0.7	169.8	218.8	28.9	4,227.4	4,018.7	-4.9
Monroe	580.8	848.3	46.1	2,217.0	3,161.6	42.6	129.0	227.9	76.7	2,926.9	4,237.9	44.8
New Orleans	1,520.1	1,490.7	-1.9	3,293.6	3,126.9	-5.1	655.5	710.9	8.5	5,469.3	5,328.7	-2.6
Shreveport	1,111.1	1,313.7	18.2	3,075.6	3,059.2	-0.5	190.0	240.9	26.8	4,376.8	4,613.9	5.4
Total Metro Area	1,471.7	1,476.6	0.3	3,231.5	3,172.2	-1.8	434.7	482.7	11.0	5,138.0	5,131.6	-0.1
Total Non-Metro Area	620.9	577.6	-7.0	1,183.7	1,157.2	-2.2	74.2	81.4	9.7	1,878.9	1,816.3	-3.3
Louisiana	1,158.9	1,146.7	-1.1	2,478.6	2,432.6	-1.9	302.2	335.4	11.0	3,939.8	3,914.8	-0.6

¹Percent changes were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Sources: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division
Louisiana Tech University, The Louisiana Economy

TABLE 11
INTERSTATE COMPARISON OF PERCENT
DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX CRIMES, 1977¹

	Criminal Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Total Violent	Total Property	Total Index
Nation	.2	.6	3.7	4.8	28.0	54.0	8.7	9.3	90.7	100.0
South	.2	.6	3.1	5.8	28.5	55.1	6.7	9.7	90.3	100.0
Louisiana	.3	.7	3.2	7.4	25.9	54.9	7.6	11.6	88.4	100.0

¹ Percent distribution for both the Nation and the South were derived from frequencies which were calculated from preliminary statistics released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 12

LOUISIANA'S DRUG ARRESTS BY PARISH, 1976-1977¹

	Marijuana Possession		Total Drug Possession		Marijuana Sale		Total Drug Sale		Total Drug Arrests		% Δ^2
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	
Louisiana	6,415	8,261	7,467	9,423	1,825	1,670	3,391	2,560	10,858	11,983	10.4
Acadia	29	48	30	48	4	4	4	4	34	52	---
Allen	2	6	2	6	3	2	3	2	5	8	---
Ascension	88	176	93	183	21	18	29	19	122	202	65.6
Assumption	17	9	18	12	2	5	2	6	20	18	---
Avoyelles	20	39	23	40	17	3	21	4	44	44	---
Beauregard	21	30	26	32	4	2	6	2	32	34	---
Bienville	11	15	12	17	0	8	0	8	12	25	---
Bossier	102	81	124	108	50	22	65	39	189	147	-22.2
Caddo	300	392	347	425	6	65	10	69	357	494	38.4
Calcasieu	263	161	300	181	55	18	69	58	369	239	-35.2
Caldwell	15	14	16	15	6	2	6	3	22	18	---
Cameron	2	3	5	3	2	0	2	0	7	3	---
Catahoula	21	114	27	116	6	14	6	18	33	134	---
Claiborne	6	1	6	1	3	7	3	9	9	10	---
Concordia	25	53	27	58	7	15	8	15	35	73	---
DeSoto	6	5	6	5	3	11	3	11	9	16	---
EBR	286	895	392	1,004	53	84	767	189	1,159	1,193	2.9
E. Carroll	2	1	2	1	4	1	4	1	6	2	---
E. Feliciana	10	22	14	26	0	4	0	4	14	30	---
Evangeline	29	50	39	53	27	5	32	7	71	60	-15.5
Franklin	8	20	8	20	1	0	1	1	9	21	---
Grant	23	21	23	21	0	11	0	11	23	32	---
Iberia	37	51	40	52	8	2	8	2	48	54	---
Iberville	61	100	63	100	46	20	49	20	112	120	7.1
Jackson	4	13	4	13	7	1	7	1	11	14	---
Jefferson	1,037	1,146	1,191	1,413	187	125	314	226	1,505	1,639	8.9
Jeff Davis	31	23	32	27	2	2	3	2	35	29	---
Lafayette	187	310	202	329	71	5	83	12	285	341	19.6
Lafourche	98	64	101	67	58	167	67	178	168	245	45.8
LaSalle	5	38	5	39	0	16	0	16	5	55	---
Lincoln	7	20	7	21	8	10	8	10	15	31	---
Livingston	35	62	44	71	14	9	15	11	59	82	39.0
Madison	15	16	15	16	4	5	7	5	22	21	---
Morehouse	30	62	33	63	21	23	21	27	54	90	66.7
Natchitoches	60	71	62	72	18	14	18	16	80	88	10.0

TABLE 12 (CONT'D)

	Marijuana Possession		Total Drug Possession		Marijuana Sale		Total Drug Sale		Total Drug Arrests		% Δ
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	
Orleans	1,411	1,499	1,873	1,939	356	361	817	814	2,690	2,753	2.3
Ouachita	256	313	265	332	24	69	25	78	290	410	41.4
Plaquemines	80	137	84	149	77	12	99	15	183	164	-10.4
Pointe Coupee	5	8	5	8	1	2	1	2	6	10	---
Rapides	432	546	471	571	156	135	192	162	663	733	10.6
Red River	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	---
Richland	29	10	29	10	9	26	9	28	38	38	---
Sabine	21	16	21	17	11	9	11	10	32	27	---
St. Bernard	16	106	17	119	97	51	148	73	165	192	16.4
St. Charles	150	176	162	177	58	24	59	27	221	204	- 7.7
St. Helena	3	1	3	1	8	2	8	2	11	3	---
St. James	15	20	15	26	0	26	0	26	15	52	---
St. John	35	55	37	57	0	1	0	3	37	60	---
St. Landry	86	161	91	194	82	15	89	26	180	220	22.2
St. Martin	59	19	59	20	20	3	27	3	86	23	---
St. Mary	162	224	171	231	39	11	39	12	210	243	15.7
St. Tammany	119	171	123	191	24	35	25	40	148	231	56.1
Tangipahoa	111	98	128	114	12	31	18	37	146	151	3.4
Tensas	4	0	8	0	0	2	0	2	8	2	---
Terrebonne	136	115	137	123	11	15	20	21	157	144	- 8.3
Union	4	5	4	5	4	0	5	2	9	7	---
Vermilion	31	23	33	24	2	14	4	15	37	39	---
Vernon	131	146	147	157	22	83	44	108	191	265	38.7
Washington	77	116	85	129	58	28	65	28	150	157	4.7
Webster	42	45	45	48	4	11	4	12	49	60	---
WBR	50	50	52	50	10	0	10	0	62	50	-19.4
W. Carroll	11	25	11	26	12	4	12	4	23	30	---
W. Feliciana	0	26	0	26	0	2	0	2	0	28	---
Winn	44	18	50	21	10	2	19	2	69	23	---

¹Due to a change in reporting procedures, comparisons between 1976 and 1977 should not be made for drug sale arrests and drug possession arrests.

²Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed for those instances where the units of comparisons were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 13

LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS
BY PARISH, 1976-1977¹

	Marijuana Possession		Total Drug Possession		Marijuana Sale		Total Drug Sale		Total Drug Arrests		%Δ ²
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	
Louisiana	831	1,038	893	1,095	115	126	229	145	1,122	1,240	10.5
Acadia	4	6	4	6	0	2	0	2	4	8	---
Allen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Ascension	7	22	7	22	0	1	0	1	7	23	---
Assumption	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	---
Avoyelles	0	7	0	7	4	0	6	0	6	7	---
Beauregard	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	---
Bienville	9	5	9	7	0	0	0	0	9	7	---
Bossier	16	3	16	3	1	1	1	1	17	4	---
Caddo	26	51	28	51	0	1	0	1	28	52	---
Calcasieu	18	19	18	20	2	0	2	0	20	20	---
Caldwell	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	4	---
Cameron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Catahoula	1	7	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	7	---
Claiborne	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	---
Concordia	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	2	---
DeSoto	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	---
EBR	51	144	63	145	3	11	101	13	164	158	- 3.7
E. Carroll	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	---
E. Feliciana	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	---
Evangeline	0	7	2	9	4	0	4	0	6	9	---
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Grant	3	7	3	7	0	0	0	0	3	7	---
Iberia	16	40	16	40	4	0	4	0	20	40	---
Iberville	6	11	6	11	2	4	2	4	8	15	---
Jackson	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	---
Jefferson	177	172	181	186	7	16	8	22	189	208	10.1
Jeff Davis	6	4	7	8	0	0	0	0	7	8	---
Lafayette	35	47	35	47	2	0	2	0	37	47	---
Lafourche	14	12	14	12	5	26	5	28	19	40	---
LaSalle	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	2	3	2	---
Lincoln	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	4	---
Livingston	7	8	7	8	2	1	2	1	9	9	---
Madison	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	---
Morehouse	6	12	6	12	0	2	0	2	6	14	---
Natchitoches	0	6	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	8	---

TABLE 13 (CONT'D)

	Marijuana Possession		Total Drug Possession		Marijuana Sale		Total Drug Sale		Total Drug Arrests		% Δ
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	
Orleans	235	175	244	190	10	8	12	8	256	198	-22.7
Ouachita	19	27	21	34	1	12	1	13	22	47	---
Plaquemines	3	14	3	18	7	0	7	0	10	18	---
Pointe Coupee	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	---
Rapides	21	30	21	30	5	4	7	4	28	34	---
Red River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Richland	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	3	---
Sabine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
St. Bernard	0	3	0	4	9	0	11	0	11	4	---
St. Charles	14	24	19	24	10	1	10	1	29	25	---
St. Helena	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	---
St. James	7	7	7	7	0	2	0	2	7	9	---
St. John	1	6	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	6	---
St. Landry	7	10	9	17	10	2	10	6	19	23	---
St. Martin	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	---
St. Mary	17	16	20	16	4	0	4	1	24	17	---
St. Tammany	16	24	16	24	1	1	1	1	17	25	---
Tangipahoa	4	8	4	8	0	1	0	1	4	9	---
Tensas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Terrebonne	34	27	35	27	2	1	5	2	40	29	---
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Vermilion	3	4	3	4	0	5	0	5	3	9	---
Vernon	4	10	10	10	2	8	6	8	16	18	---
Washington	14	22	18	22	9	3	9	3	27	25	---
Webster	4	7	4	7	1	0	1	1	5	8	---
WBR	12	13	12	13	4	0	4	0	16	13	---
W. Carroll	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	4	---
W. Feliciana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---
Winn	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	---

¹Due to changes in reporting procedures, comparisons between 1976 and 1977 should not be made for drug sale arrests and drug possession arrests.

²Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 14
OFFENSES REPORTED AND CRIME RATES
BY POPULATION GROUP, 1976-1977¹

POPULATION GROUP		% OF STATE POP.	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE		FORCIBLE RAPE		ROBBERY		AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		TOTAL VIOLENT	
			OFF. REP'T.	RATE	OFF. REP'T.	RATE	OFF. REP'T.	RATE	OFF. REP'T.	RATE	OFF. REP'T.	RATE
8,000- 11,999 ² (N=8)	1977	2.1	16	19.8	21	25.9	8	9.9	243	300.8	288	356.5
	1976	2.0	5	6.4	14	17.9	16	20.5	203	260.7	238	305.7
	%Δ	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.7	15.4	21.0	16.6
12,000- 24,999 (N=20)	1977	9.5	67	18.0	61	16.4	107	28.8	879	236.8	1,114	300.2
	1976	9.6	40	10.8	60	16.2	80	21.6	934	253.1	1,114	301.9
	%Δ	-1.0	-	-	1.7	1.2	33.8	33.3	-5.9	-6.4	0.0	-0.6
25,000- 49,999 (N=18)	1977	16.6	62	9.5	103	15.7	199	30.5	1,546	237.0	1,910	292.8
	1976	16.5	73	11.5	105	16.5	190	29.9	1,674	263.9	2,042	321.9
	%Δ	0.6	-15.1	-17.4	-1.9	-4.8	4.7	2.0	-7.6	-10.2	-6.5	-9.0
50,000- 89,999 (N=10)	1977	18.5	88	12.2	115	15.9	269	37.3	1,628	226.2	2,100	291.9
	1976	18.3	71	10.1	117	16.6	282	40.2	1,572	224.1	2,042	291.1
	%Δ	1.1	23.9	20.8	-1.7	-4.2	-4.6	-7.2	3.6	0.9	2.8	0.3
120,000- 159,999 (N=4)	1977	13.8	59	10.8	149	27.4	358	65.9	2,392	440.9	2,958	545.2
	1976	13.8	46	8.6	151	28.4	312	58.6	2,163	406.9	2,672	502.6
	%Δ	0.0	-	-	-1.3	-3.5	14.7	12.5	10.6	8.4	10.7	8.5
Over 200,000 (N=4)	1977	39.7	308	19.8	754	48.4	4,641	298.4	6,229	400.5	11,932	767.1
	1976	39.8	273	17.8	603	39.4	3,914	256.3	5,369	351.6	10,159	665.2
	%Δ	-0.3	12.8	11.2	25.0	22.8	18.6	16.4	16.0	13.9	17.5	15.3
Louisiana (N=64)	1977	100.0	600	15.3	1,203	30.6	5,582	142.3	12,917	329.4	20,302	517.7
	1976	100.0	508	13.2	1,050	27.3	4,794	124.8	11,915	310.2	18,267	475.5
	%Δ	2.1	18.1	15.9	14.6	12.1	16.4	14.0	8.4	6.2	11.1	8.9

TABLE 14 (CONT'D)

POPULATION GROUP		BURGLARY		LARCENY-THEFT		MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT		TOTAL PROPERTY		TOTAL INDEX CRIME	
		OFF. REP'T.	RATE	OFF. REP'T.	RATE	OFF. REP'T.	RATE	OFF. REP'T.	RATE	OFF. REP'T.	RATE
8,000-	1977	374	463.0	761	942.1	23	28.4	1,158	1,433.6	1,446	1,790.2
11,999	1976	402	516.3	872	1,120.0	45	57.8	1,319	1,694.2	1,557	1,999.9
(N=8)	%Δ	-7.0	-10.3	-12.7	-15.9	--	--	-12.2	-15.4	-7.1	-10.5
12,000	1977	1,620	436.6	3,155	850.3	224	60.3	4,999	1,347.2	6,113	1,647.5
24,999	1976	1,639	444.1	3,050	826.5	250	67.7	4,939	1,338.5	6,053	1,640.4
(N=20)	%Δ	-1.2	-1.7	3.4	2.9	-10.4	-10.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.4
25,000-	1977	3,738	573.0	8,020	1,229.4	487	74.6	12,245	1,877.1	14,155	2,169.9
49,999	1976	3,849	606.8	8,117	1,279.8	445	70.1	12,411	1,956.9	14,453	2,278.8
(N=18)	%Δ	-2.9	-5.6	-1.2	-3.9	9.4	6.4	-1.3	-4.1	-2.1	-4.8
50,000-	1977	6,137	853.0	11,958	1,662.1	1,074	149.2	19,169	2,664.5	21,269	2,956.4
89,999	1976	6,068	865.2	11,110	1,584.1	860	122.6	18,038	2,571.9	20,080	2,863.0
(N=10)	%Δ	1.1	-1.4	7.6	4.9	24.9	21.7	6.3	3.6	5.9	3.3
120,000-	1977	6,592	1,215.0	14,040	2,587.9	1,306	240.7	21,938	4,043.6	24,896	4,588.9
159,999	1976	5,950	1,119.3	13,115	2,467.1	989	186.0	20,034	3,772.5	22,726	4,275.1
(N=4)	%Δ	10.8	8.5	7.1	4.9	32.1	29.4	9.4	7.2	9.5	7.3
Over	1977	26,506	1,704.2	57,460	3,694.5	10,040	645.5	94,006	6,044.3	105,938	6,811.5
200,000	1976	26,607	1,742.4	58,941	3,859.9	9,019	590.6	94,567	6,192.9	104,726	6,858.2
(N=4)	%Δ	-0.4	-2.2	-2.5	-4.3	11.3	9.3	-0.6	-2.4	1.2	-0.7
Louisiana	1977	44,967	1,146.7	95,394	2,432.6	13,154	335.4	153,515	3,914.8	173,817	4,432.5
(N=64)	1976	44,515	1,158.9	95,205	2,478.6	11,608	302.2	151,328	3,939.8	169,595	4,415.4
	%Δ	1.0	-1.1	0.2	-1.9	13.3	11.0	1.4	-0.6	2.5	0.4

¹Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed for those instances where the units of comparisons were less than 50.

²Number of parishes in the population group.

Sources: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division
Louisiana Tech University, The Louisiana Economy

TABLE 15

1977 DELINQUENCY REPORT BY MONTH - RA FORM¹

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Sheriff												
Avoyelles												
Franklin												X
LaSalle											X	
Morehouse								X	X	X	X	X
Pointe Coupee								X	X	X	X	X
Red River	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sabine								X	X	X	X	X
St. James											X	X
St. Martin			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Terrebonne											X	X
Vernon											X	
Webster												X
W. Carroll								X	X		X	X
Police Dept.												
Baskin						X	X	X	X	X	X	
Church Point												X
Collinston										X	X	X
Delhi										X	X	X
Gramercy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gretna							X				X	X
Harahan												
Jackson	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lake Arthur	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Loreauville											X	X
Lutcher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pontchatoula										X	X	X
Richwood												
St. Francisville	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ville Platte												X
Waterproof												X
Winnfield							X					
Zachary												X

¹ Reports are considered delinquent if not included in the automated system as of March 27, 1978.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division.

TABLE 16

1977 DELINQUENCY REPORT BY MONTH - ASRA FORM¹

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Sheriff												
Avoyelles												X
Cameron								X				
Franklin											X	
LaSalle								X	X	X	X	X
Morehouse												X
Point Coupee								X	X	X	X	X
Red River	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sabine											X	X
St. James												X
St. Martin			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Terrebonne											X	
Vernon												X
Webster											X	X
West Carroll								X	X			
Police Department												
Baskin						X	X	X	X	X	X	
Church Point												X
Collinston										X	X	X
Delhi											X	X
Gramercy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gretna							X					
Harahan											X	X
Jackson	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lake Arthur	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Loreauville										X		X
Lutcher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Morgan City	X											
Oakgrove												X
Ponchatoula										X		
Richwood				X				X			X	X
St. Francisville	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ville Platte												X
Waterproof							X					
Winnfield											X	X
Zachary											X	X

¹Reports are considered delinquent if not included in the automated system as of March 27, 1978.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 17
1977 DELINQUENCY REPORT BY MONTH - ASRJ FORM¹

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Sheriff Offices												
Avoyelles												X
Cameron											X	
Franklin											X	
Iberville												X
LaSalle								X	X	X	X	X
Morehouse												X
Point Coupee								X	X	X	X	X
Red River	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sabine											X	X
St. James												X
St. Martin			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Terrebonne											X	
Vernon												X
Webster											X	X
West Carroll								X	X			
Police Departments												
Baskin						X	X	X	X	X	X	
Church Point												X
Collinston										X	X	X
Delhi											X	X
Gramercy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gretna							X					
Harahan											X	X
Jackson	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lake Arthur	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Loreauville											X	X
Lutcher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oakgrove												X
Pontchatoula										X		
Richwood				X				X			X	X
St. Francisville	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vidalia											X	
Ville Platte												X
Waterproof							X					
Winnfield											X	
Zachary												X

¹Reports are considered delinquent if not included in the automated system as of March 27, 1978

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 18

LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY														
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE-----			
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	0	0	0	0	4	5	11	1	20	2	35	8	43	
1976	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	7	0	9	2	11	
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY														
	-----1/-----		-----18/24-----		-----25/34-----		-----35/54-----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----			
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	41	0	176	31	147	28	120	26	28	9	492	94	586	
1976	14	1	163	23	148	24	90	21	28	1	429	70	499	
%Δ	-	-	+ 8.0	-	+ 14.8	-	+ 25.0	-	-	-	+ 14.7	+ 34.3	+ 17.4	

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)								TOTAL ARRESTS						
-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----				WHITE		NEGRO		OTHER		TOTAL
WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL							
1977	16	48	0	64	185	379	1	565	201	427	1	629		
1976	5	21	0	26	143	341	0	484	148	362	0	510		
%Δ	-	-	-	-	+ 29.4	+ 11.1	-	+ 16.7	+ 35.8	+ 18.0	-	+ 23.3		

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)								TOTAL ARRESTS						
HANDLED % RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL					
1977	0	0	0	0	0		527	102	629					
1976	0	0	0	0	0		438	72	510					
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-		+ 20.3	+ 41.7	+ 23.3					

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 19
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
FORCIBLE RAPE, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		-----11/12-----		-----13/14-----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	2	0	5	1	19	2	17	0	33	0	76	3	79
1976	3	0	4	0	16	0	13	0	23	0	59	0	59
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 28.8	-	+ 33.9

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----1 /-----		-----18/24-----		-----25/34-----		-----35/54-----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	36	0	330	2	105	0	80	1	9	0	640	9	649
1976	24	0	239	1	108	1	74	1	13	1	518	4	522
%Δ	-	-	+ 38.1	-	+ 10.1	-	+ 8.1	-	-	-	+ 23.6	-	+ 24.3

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)								TOTAL ARRESTS					
-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----									
WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL		
1977	41	74	0	115	210	403	0	613	251	477	0	728	
1976	29	54	0	83	189	306	3	498	218	360	3	581	
%Δ	-	+ 37.0	-	+ 38.6	+ 11.1	+ 31.7	-	+ 23.1	+ 15.1	+ 32.5	-	+ 25.3	

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)													
HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL								
						MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL					
1977	0	0	0	0	0	716	12	728					
1976	0	0	0	0	0	577	4	581					
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	+ 24.1	-	+ 25.3					

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 20
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
ROBBERY, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		---TOTAL JUVENILE---		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	14	1	28	0	115	5	164	12	214	8	535	26	561
1976	12	0	44	1	109	9	114	14	166	8	445	32	477
%Δ	-	-	-	-	+ 5.5	-	+ 43.9	-	+ 28.9	-	+ 20.2	-	+ 17.6

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----17-----		----18/24----		----25/34----		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	189	8	1,001	61	391	39	139	10	15	0	1,735	118	1,853
1976	155	12	1,053	60	395	21	90	10	4	0	1,697	103	1,800
%Δ	+ 21.9	-	- 4.9	+ 1.7	- 1.0	-	+ 54.4	-	-	-	+ 2.2	+ 14.6	+ 2.9

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)								**	TOTAL ARRESTS				
								**					
-----JUVENILES-----								**					
WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	**	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	
								**					
1977	96	662	0	758	433	1,222	10	1,656	**	529	1,884	10	2,414
1976	82	561	1	644	428	1,205	0	1,633	**	510	1,766	1	2,277
%Δ	+ 17.1	+ 18.0	-	+ 17.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.4	-	+ 1.4	**	+ 3.7	+ 6.7	-	+ 6.0

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)									
HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0		2,270	144	2,414
1976	0	0	0	0	0		2,142	135	2,277
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-		+ 6.0	+ 6.7	+ 6.0

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 21
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE-----			
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	44	7	87	14	168	52	168	34	241	29	708	136	844
1976	39	2	82	20	149	55	161	44	222	47	653	168	821
%Δ	-	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 12.3	- 3.5	+ 4.3	-	+ 8.6	-	+ 8.4	- 19.0	+ 2.8

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
-----1/-----		----18/24----		----25/34----		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----			
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	197	46	2,172	385	1,841	331	1,464	280	344	33	6,018	1,075	7,093
1976	180	33	2,019	366	1,733	310	1,386	319	295	44	5,613	1,072	6,685
%Δ	+ 9.4	-	+ 7.6	+ 5.2	+ 6.2	+ 0.8	+ 5.6	- 12.2	+ 16.6	-	+ 7.2	+ .3	+ 6.1

RACE SUMMARY (AGL 17 UNDER JUVENILES)										TOTAL ARRESTS			
-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----									
WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL			WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
1977	393	692	2	1,087	2,724	4,116	46	6,850		3,117	4,808	48	7,937
1976	328	706	0	1,034	2,446	4,011	15	6,472		2,774	4,717	15	7,506
%Δ	+ 19.6	- 2.0	-	+ 5.1	+ 11.4	+ 2.6	-	+ 5.8		+ 12.4	+ 1.9	-	+ 5.7

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)													
HANDLED & RLSU		REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL							
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0							
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0							
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-							
										MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
										6,726	1,211	7,937	
										6,266	1,240	7,506	
										+ 7.3	- 2.3	+ 5.7	

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Sources: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 22
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE----			
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	00	8	120	15	306	64	360	47	508	39	1,354	173	1,527
1976	54	2	130	21	270	64	288	60	418	55	1,166	202	1,368
%Δ	+ 11.1	-	- 7.7	-	+ 10.9	+ .0	+ 25.0	-	+ 21.5	-	+ 16.1	- 14.4	+ 11.6

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
-----17-----		----18/24----		----25/34----		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----			
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	443	54	3,679	479	2,504	404	1,803	317	396	42	8,885	1,296	10,181
1976	373	46	3,474	450	2,424	356	1,646	351	340	46	8,257	1,249	9,506
%Δ	+ 18.8	-	+ 5.9	+ 6.4	+ 5.8	+ 13.5	+ 9.5	- 9.7	+ 16.5	-	+ 7.6	+ 3.8	+ 7.1

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)										TOTAL ARRESTS			
-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----						WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL						
1977	546	1,476	2	2,024	3,552	6,120	57	9,684	**	4,098	7,596	59	11,708
1976	444	1,342	1	1,787	3,206	5,863	18	9,087	**	3,650	7,205	19	10,874
%Δ	+ 23.0	+ 10.0	-	+ 13.3	+ 10.8	+ 4.4	-	+ 6.6	**	+ 12.3	+ 5.4	-	+ 7.7

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)													
HANDLED & RLSD		REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL							
											MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0					10,239	1,469	11,708
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0					9,423	1,451	10,874
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-					+ 8.7	+ 1.2	+ 7.7

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 23
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
BURGLARY, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY

	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		---13/14---		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	246	27	437	30	1,254	61	899	32	1,035	35	3,851	185	4,036
1976	102	3	382	10	1,053	33	899	34	1,069	29	3,565	115	3,680
%Δ	+ 55.2	-	+ 14.4	-	+ 19.5	-	+ .0	-	- 3.2	-	+ 8.0	+ 60.9	+ 9.7

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY

	-----17-----		-----18/24-----		---25/34---		-----35/54-----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	856	29	3,435	162	1,173	43	358	15	45	2	5,847	251	6,098
1976	799	35	3,267	130	1,002	60	420	20	22	0	5,510	253	5,763
%Δ	+ 4.6	-	+ 5.1	+ 17.4	+ 17.1	-	- 14.8	-	-	-	+ 6.1	- .8	+ 5.8

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)

	-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----				TOTAL ARRESTS			
	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
1977	2,263	2,631	7	4,901	2,546	2,684	3	5,233	4,809	5,315	10	10,134
1976	2,336	2,167	3	4,514	2,306	2,607	10	4,929	4,642	4,774	19	9,443
%Δ	- 3.1	+ 21.4	-	+ 8.0	+ 10.4	+ 3.0	-	+ 6.2	+ 3.6	+ 11.3	-	+ 7.3

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)

	HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0		9,698	436	10,134
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0		9,075	368	9,443
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-		+ 6.9	+ 18.5	+ 7.3

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 24
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
LARCENY-THEFT, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		---13/14---		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE----			
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	485	101	934	290	1,935	806	1,260	589	1,405	565	6,039	2,351	8,390
1976	453	64	842	251	1,777	661	1,159	524	1,355	531	5,566	2,031	7,597
%Δ	+ 12.0	+ 57.8	+ 10.9	+ 15.5	+ 8.9	+ 21.9	+ 10.4	+ 12.4	+ 3.7	+ 6.4	+ 8.5	+ 15.8	+ 10.4

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
-----17-----		----18/24----		---25/34---		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----			
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	1,036	474	5,322	2,859	2,677	1,533	1,730	1,041	381	279	11,146	6,186	17,332
1976	946	367	5,427	2,711	2,558	1,426	1,641	916	362	239	10,934	5,659	16,593
%Δ	+ 9.5	+ 29.2	- 1.9	+ 5.5	+ 4.7	+ 7.5	+ 5.4	+ 13.6	+ 5.2	+ 16.7	+ 1.9	+ 9.3	+ 4.5

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)										TOTAL ARRESTS			
-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----						WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL						
1977	3,519	6,372	9	9,900	6,807	9,005	46			10,326	15,377	55	25,722
1976	3,254	5,652	2	8,910	6,558	8,708	14			9,812	14,360	16	24,190
%Δ	+ 8.1	+ 12.7	-	+ 11.1	+ 3.8	+ 3.4	-			+ 5.2	+ 7.1	-	+ 6.3

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)													
HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	0	0	0	0	0					17,185	8,537	25,722	
1976	0	0	0	0	0					16,500	7,690	24,190	
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-					+ 4.2	+ 11.0	+ 6.3	

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 25
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		---13/14---		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	7	0	24	1	151	20	209	14	320	14	711	49	760
1976	5	0	22	1	135	11	185	15	233	8	580	35	615
%Δ	-	-	-	-	+ 11.9	-	+ 13.0	-	+ 37.3	-	+ 22.6	-	+ 23.6

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----1/-----		----18/24----		---25/34---		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	140	16	578	27	280	18	110	7	12	0	1,120	68	1,188
1976	106	2	497	31	213	12	113	8	8	2	937	55	992
%Δ	+ 32.1	-	+ 16.3	-	+ 31.5	-	- 2.7	-	-	-	+ 19.5	+ 23.6	+ 19.8

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)										TOTAL ARRESTS			
	-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----					WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL					
1977	497	420	4	916	529	502	10	1,032		1,026	922	14	1,948
1976	378	344	1	723	407	414	3	864		845	758	4	1,607
%Δ	+ 31.5	+ 22.1	-	+ 26.7	+ 13.3	+ 21.3	-	+ 16.7		+ 21.4	+ 21.6	-	+ 21.2

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)													
	HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0					1,831	117	1,948
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0					1,517	90	1,607
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-					+ 20.7	+ 30.0	+ 21.2

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 26
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
TOTAL PROPERTY OFFENSES, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY

	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	738	128	1,395	321	3,320	887	2,386	635	2,760	614	10,601	2,585	13,186
1976	620	67	1,246	260	2,945	705	2,243	573	2,657	568	9,711	2,181	11,892
%Δ	+ 19.0	+ 91.0	+ 12.0	+ 19.0	+ 12.7	+ 25.8	+ 6.5	+ 10.8	+ 3.9	+ 8.1	+ 9.2	+ 18.5	+ 10.9

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY

	-----1/-----		----18/24----		----25/34----		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	2,012	519	9,335	3,048	4,130	1,594	2,198	1,063	438	281	18,113	6,505	24,618
1976	1,851	404	9,191	2,880	3,773	1,498	2,174	944	392	241	17,381	5,967	23,348
%Δ	+ 8.7	+ 28.5	+ 1.6	+ 5.0	+ 9.5	+ 6.4	+ 1.1	+ 12.6	+ 11.7	+ 16.6	+ 4.2	+ 9.0	+ 5.4

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)

	-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----					TOTAL ARRESTS			
	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL		WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
1977	6,279	9,423	20	15,717	9,862	12,191	59	22,087	**	16,161	21,614	79	37,804
1976	5,968	8,163	6	14,147	9,331	11,729	33	21,093	**	15,299	19,892	39	35,240
%Δ	+ 5.2	+ 15.4	-	+ 11.1	+ 5.9	+ 3.9	-	+ 4.7	**	+ 5.6	+ 8.7	-	+ 7.3

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)

	HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	**	28,714	9,090	37,804
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	**	27,092	8,148	35,240
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	+ 6.0	+ 11.6	+ 7.3

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 27
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	796	136	1,515	330	3,626	951	2,748	682	3,268	653	11,955	2,758	14,713
1976	674	69	1,376	289	3,221	769	2,531	633	3,075	623	10,877	2,383	13,260
%Δ	+ 18.4	+ 97.1	+ 10.1	+ 16.5	+ 12.6	+ 23.7	+ 8.6	+ 7.7	+ 6.3	+ 4.8	+ 9.9	+ 15.7	+ 11.0

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----1/-----		----18/24----		----25/34----		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	2,455	573	13,014	3,527	6,694	1,998	4,001	1,380	834	323	26,998	7,801	34,799
1976	2,224	450	12,665	3,330	6,197	1,854	3,820	1,295	732	287	25,638	7,216	32,854
%Δ	+ 10.4	+ 27.3	+ 2.8	+ 5.9	+ 8.0	+ 7.8	+ 4.7	+ 6.6	+ 13.9	+ 12.5	+ 5.3	+ 8.1	+ 5.9

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)									TOTAL ARRESTS			
	-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----				WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL				
1977	6,825	10,699	22	17,741	13,434	18,311	116	31,771	20,259	29,210	138	49,512
1976	6,412	9,505	7	15,934	12,537	17,592	51	30,180	18,949	27,097	58	46,114
%Δ	+ 6.4	+ 14.7	-	+ 11.3	+ 7.2	+ 4.1	+127.5	+ 5.3	+ 6.9	+ 7.8	+137.9	+ 7.4

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)							TOTAL		
	HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF UTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,953	10,559	49,512
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,515	9,599	46,114
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 6.7	+ 10.0	+ 7.4

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 28
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
SALE AND/OR MANUFACTURING OF MARIJUANA, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		---13/14---		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	1	0	13	5	31	5	62	9	107	19	126
1976	2	0	3	0	15	5	16	5	59	10	95	20	115
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 5.1	-	+ 12.6	-	+ 9.6

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----1/-----		-----18/24----		---25/34---		-----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	70	14	873	120	325	38	72	16	7	1	1,347	197	1,544
1976	90	15	1,046	130	308	42	62	14	3	0	1,509	201	1,710
%Δ	- 22.2	-	- 16.5	- 1.5	+ 5.5	-	+ 16.1	-	-	-	- 10.7	- 2.0	- 9.7

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)								TOTAL ARRESTS				
-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----								
WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	
1977	105	45	0	210	1,001	458	10	1,460	1,166	503	10	1,670
1976	178	42	0	220	1,126	478	1	1,605	1,304	520	1	1,825
%Δ	- 7.3	-	-	- 4.5	- 11.1	- 4.2	-	- 9.0	- 10.6	- 3.3	-	- 8.5

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)									
	HANDLED & RLSO	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL			
							MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,454	216	1,670
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,604	221	1,825
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 9.4	- 2.3	- 8.5

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 29
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
SALE AND/OR MANUFACTURING OF OTHER DRUG(S), 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY

	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	3	4	3	7	12	19
1976	0	0	1	0	16	4	23	10	47	13	87	27	114
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY

	-----1-----		----18/24----		----25/34----		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	25	7	389	73	218	29	88	23	15	4	735	136	871
1976	74	16	710	137	340	44	97	21	13	0	1,234	218	1,452
%Δ	-	-	- 45.2	- 46.7	- 35.9	-	- 9.3	-	-	-	- 40.4	- 37.6	- 40.0

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)

	-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----					TOTAL ARRESTS			
	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL		WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
1977	43	8	0	51	555	304	0	839	**	578	312	0	890
1976	106	38	0	204	802	500	0	1,362	**	1,028	538	0	1,566
%Δ	-	-	-	- 75.0	- 37.9	- 39.2	-	- 38.4	**	- 43.8	- 42.0	-	- 43.2

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)

	HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	**	742	148	890
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	**	1,321	245	1,566
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	- 43.8	- 39.6	- 43.2

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 30
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
TOTAL SALE AND/OR MANUFACTURING OF DRUGS, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	1	0	14	11	33	8	66	12	114	31	145
1976	2	0	4	0	31	9	39	15	106	23	182	47	229
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 37.7	-	- 37.4	-	- 36.7

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----17-----		----18/24----		----25/34----		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	95	21	1,262	201	543	67	160	39	22	5	2,082	333	2,415
1976	104	31	1,756	267	648	86	159	35	16	0	2,743	419	3,162
%Δ	- 42.1	-	- 28.1	- 24.7	- 16.2	- 22.1	+ .6	-	-	-	- 24.1	- 20.5	- 23.6

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)								TOTAL ARRESTS					
-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----				WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL		
WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL						
1977	208	53	0	261	1,536	762	10	2,299	1,744	815	10	2,560	
1976	344	80	0	424	1,988	976	1	2,967	2,332	1,058	1	3,391	
%Δ	- 39.5	- 33.8	-	- 38.4	- 22.7	- 22.1	-	- 22.5	- 25.2	- 23.0	-	- 24.5	

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)													
HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL								
1977	0	0	0	0	0	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL					
1976	0	0	0	0	0	2,196	364	2,560					
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	2,925	466	3,391					
						- 24.9	- 21.9	- 24.5					

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 31
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	4	0	11	2	121	49	239	69	435	108	810	228	1,038
1976	0	0	16	5	117	21	192	64	364	54	689	142	831
%Δ	-	-	-	-	+ 3.4	-	+ 24.5	+ 7.8	+ 19.5	+100.0	+ 17.6	+ 60.6	+ 24.9

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----1/-----		----18/24----		----25/34----		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	578	80	4,302	586	1,309	125	192	38	7	0	6,388	835	7,223
1976	410	63	3,366	437	997	120	158	30	7	0	4,938	650	5,588
%Δ	+ 41.0	+ 36.5	+ 27.8	+ 34.1	+ 31.3	+ 4.2	+ 21.5	-	-	-	+ 29.4	+ 28.5	+ 29.3

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)								TOTAL ARRESTS					
	-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----				WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	
	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL					
1977	1,204	437	1	1,702	4,271	2,286	11	6,559	5,535	2,723	12	8,261	
1976	920	384	0	1,304	3,229	1,873	9	5,111	4,149	2,257	9	6,415	
%Δ	+ 37.4	+ 13.8	-	+ 30.5	+ 32.3	+ 22.1	-	+ 28.3	+ 33.4	+ 20.6	-	+ 28.8	

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)													
	HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0					7,198	1,063	8,261
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0					5,625	790	6,415
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-					+ 28.0	+ 34.6	+ 28.8

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 32
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
POSSESSION OF OTHER DRUG(S), 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	1	1	7	2	13	8	16	9	37	20	57
1976	0	0	4	0	7	2	10	4	24	11	45	17	62
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----1/-----		-----18/24-----		-----25/34-----		-----35/54-----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	04	13	442	115	306	60	73	23	8	3	893	212	1,105
1976	21	13	391	130	272	54	85	18	0	2	769	217	986
%Δ	-	-	+ 13.0	- 13.1	+ 12.5	+ 11.1	- 14.1	-	-	-	+ 13.1	- 2.3	+ 12.1

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)								TOTAL ARRESTS					
-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----				WHITE		NEGRO		OTHER	TOTAL
	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL					
1977	113	20	1	134	689	339	0	1,028	802	359	1	1,162	
1976	73	23	0	96	570	386	0	956	643	409	0	1,052	
%Δ	+ 54.8	-	-	+ 39.0	+ 20.9	- 12.2	-	+ 7.5	+ 24.7	- 12.2	-	+ 10.5	

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)													
	HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF UTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	930		232		1,162		
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	814		238		1,052		
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 14.3		- 2.5		+ 10.5		

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 33
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
TOTAL POSSESSION OF DRUGS, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	4	0	12	5	128	51	252	77	451	117	847	248	1,095
1976	0	0	20	5	124	25	202	68	388	65	734	159	893
%Δ	-	-	-	-	+ 3.2	-	+ 24.8	+ 13.2	+ 16.2	+ 80.0	+ 15.4	+ 56.0	+ 22.6

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----17-----		----18/24----		----25/34----		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	642	99	4,744	699	1,615	185	265	61	15	3	7,281	1,047	8,328
1976	451	76	3,757	567	1,269	174	243	46	7	2	5,707	867	6,574
%Δ	+ 49.0	+ 30.3	+ 26.3	+ 23.3	+ 27.3	+ 6.3	+ 9.1	-	-	-	+ 27.6	+ 20.8	+ 26.7

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)									**	TOTAL ARRESTS			
									**				
-----JUVENILES-----									**				
WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	**	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	
									**				
1977	1,377	457	2	1,836	4,960	2,625	11	7,587	**	6,337	3,082	13	9,423
1976	993	407	0	1,400	3,799	2,259	9	6,067	**	4,792	2,666	9	7,467
%Δ	+ 38.7	+ 12.3	-	+ 31.1	+ 30.6	+ 16.2	-	+ 25.1	**	+ 32.2	+ 15.6	-	+ 26.2

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)							**			
	HANDLED & RLSO	REF J CRT	REF REL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL	**	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	**	8,128	1,295	9,423
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	**	6,439	1,028	7,467
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	+ 26.2	+ 26.0	+ 26.2

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 34

LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
TOTAL DRUG VIOLATIONS, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY

	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	4	0	13	0	142	62	285	85	517	129	961	279	1,240
1976	2	0	24	3	155	32	241	83	494	88	916	206	1,122
%Δ	-	-	-	-	- 8.4	-	+ 18.3	+ 2.4	+ 4.7	+ 46.6	+ 4.9	+ 35.4	+ 10.5

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY

	-----1-----		----18/24----		---25/34---		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	737	120	6,006	900	2,158	252	425	100	37	8	9,363	1,380	10,743
1976	595	107	5,513	834	1,917	260	402	83	23	2	8,450	1,286	9,736
%Δ	+ 23.9	+ 12.1	+ 8.9	+ 7.9	+ 12.6	- 3.1	+ 5.7	+ 20.5	-	-	+ 10.8	+ 7.3	+ 10.3

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)

	-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----					TOTAL ARRESTS			
	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL		WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
1977	1,585	510	2	2,097	6,496	3,387	21	9,886	**	8,081	3,897	23	11,983
1976	1,337	487	0	1,824	5,787	3,237	10	9,034	**	7,124	3,724	10	10,858
%Δ	+ 18.5	+ 4.7	-	+ 15.0	+ 12.3	+ 4.6	-	+ 9.4	**	+ 13.4	+ 4.6	-	+ 10.4

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)

	HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF REL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	**	10,324	1,659	11,983
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	**	9,364	1,494	10,858
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	**	+ 10.3	+ 11.0	+ 10.4

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 35
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
CURFEW AND/OR LOITERING, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		----13/14----		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	11	3	29	11	171	76	201	73	272	84	684	247	931
1976	15	6	51	19	200	64	255	70	360	76	881	235	1,116
%Δ	-	-	-	-	- 14.5	+ 18.8	- 21.2	+ 4.3	- 24.4	+ 10.5	- 22.4	+ 5.1	- 16.6

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----1-----		----18/24----		----25/34----		----35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	01	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	10	71
1976	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	5	34
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)										TOTAL ARRESTS			
	-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----					WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL					
1977	824	172	6	1,002	0	0	0	0	**	824	172	6	1,002
1976	929	220	1	1,150	0	0	0	0	**	929	220	1	1,150
%Δ	- 11.3	- 21.8	-	- 12.9	-	-	-	-	**	- 11.3	- 21.8	-	- 12.9

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)													
	HANDLED & RLSU	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	**			745	257	1,002	
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	**			910	240	1,150	
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	**			- 18.1	+ 7.1	- 12.9	

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 36
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
RUNAWAY, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		---13/14---		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	53	15	117	95	366	584	377	573	372	447	1,305	1,714	3,019
1976	38	23	84	64	329	469	313	441	312	362	1,076	1,359	2,435
%Δ	-	-	+ 39.3	+ 48.4	+ 17.3	+ 24.5	+ 20.4	+ 29.9	+ 19.2	+ 23.5	+ 21.3	+ 26.1	+ 24.0

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----17-----		----18/24----		---25/34---		-----35/54-----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	28
1976	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	34
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)										TOTAL ARRESTS			
-----JUVENILES-----					-----ADULTS-----					WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL		WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL					
1977	2,627	415	5	3,047	0	0	0	0	**	2,627	415	5	3,047
1976	2,089	374	4	2,469	0	0	0	0	**	2,089	374	4	2,469
%Δ	+ 25.8	+ 11.0	-	+ 23.4	-	-	-	-	**	+ 25.8	+ 11.0	-	+ 23.4

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)										TOTAL ARRESTS			
HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
1977	0	0	0	0	0					1,317	1,730	3,047	
1976	0	0	0	0	0					1,093	1,376	2,469	
%Δ	-	-	-	-	-					+ 20.5	+ 25.7	+ 23.4	

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

TABLE 37
LOUISIANA ARREST SUMMARY:
TOTAL OFFENSES, 1976-1977¹

JUVENILE AGE AND SEX SUMMARY													
	--10 & UNDER--		----11/12----		---13/14---		-----15-----		-----16-----		-----TOTAL JUVENILE----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	1,509	340	2,531	656	6,568	2,511	5,781	2,088	7,220	1,990	23,689	7,585	31,274
1976	1,246	219	2,377	580	5,953	2,096	5,296	1,862	6,805	1,835	21,657	6,592	28,249
%Δ	+ 27.5	+ 55.3	+ 6.5	+ 13.1	+ 10.7	+ 19.8	+ 9.2	+ 12.1	+ 6.1	+ 8.4	+ 9.4	+ 15.1	+ 10.7

ADULT AGE & SEX SUMMARY													
	-----17-----		-----18/24----		---25/34---		---35/54----		--55 & OVER--		-----TOTAL ADULT-----		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1977	6,403	1,188	52,760	10,428	57,149	6,712	33,431	5,212	7,737	833	137,540	24,373	161,913
1976	5,468	1,071	49,154	9,671	54,511	6,542	31,809	5,075	7,434	817	128,376	23,176	151,552
%Δ	+ 18.2	+ 10.9	+ 7.3	+ 7.8	+ 7.6	+ 2.6	+ 5.1	+ 2.7	+ 4.1	+ 2.0	+ 7.1	+ 5.2	+ 6.8

RACE SUMMARY (AGE 17 UNDER JUVENILES)												
	-----JUVENILES-----				-----ADULTS-----				TOTAL ARRESTS			
	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER	TOTAL
1977	20,272	18,594	62	38,928	85,310	68,696	1,426	154,262	105,582	87,290	1,488	193,187
1976	18,047	16,092	26	34,788	77,649	67,157	202	145,014	95,696	83,849	228	179,802
%Δ	+ 12.3	+ 11.4	-	+ 11.9	+ 9.9	+ 2.3	+ 605.9	+ 6.4	+ 10.3	+ 4.1	+ 552.6	+ 7.4

JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS (INCLUDES AGE 17)												
	HANDLED & RLSD	REF J CRT	REF WEL AGCY	REF OTH PD	REF C CRT	TOTAL						
							MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL			
1977	9,291	21,180	166	937	6,945	38,521	161,229	31,958	193,187			
1976	6,641	20,882	208	957	5,360	33,480	150,022	29,780	179,802			
%Δ	+ 39.9	+ 1.4	- 20.2	- 2.1	+ 29.6	+ 15.1	+ 7.5	+ 7.3	+ 7.4			

¹ Percent changes (%Δ) were not computed in those instances where the units of comparison were less than 50.

Sources: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division

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TABLE 38

COMPARISON OF LOUISIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT
INFORMATION BY PARISH, 1977

	<u>Population</u>	<u># of Offenses</u>	<u>Crime Rate</u>	<u># of Officers</u>	<u># of Index Arrests</u>	<u># of Index Clearances</u>	<u>Clearance Rate</u>
Louisiana	3,921,334	173,817	4,432.5	9,344	49,512	46,466	26.7
Acadia	54,231	1,058	1,950.9	100	360	404	37.9
Allen	20,871	384	1,839.8	51	65	60	15.6
Ascension	42,927	1,211	2,821.0	132	674	484	40.0
Assumption	20,473	209	1,020.8	43	94	82	39.2
Avoyelles	38,668	440	1,137.8	61	326	263	58.1
Beauregard	27,241	530	1,945.5	52	221	237	41.9
Bienville	16,886	187	1,107.4	18	177	170	84.2
Bossier	72,533	3,941	5,433.3	121	778	1,023	26.0
Caddo	243,097	11,837	4,869.2	511	3,147	3,170	24.2
Calcasieu	155,796	7,030	4,512.3	334	1,506	1,884	26.7
Caldwell	10,187	222	2,179.2	22	90	74	33.3
Cameron	9,403	203	2,158.8	53	98	100	49.3
Catahoula	11,612	250	2,152.9	20	138	117	46.8
Claiborne	16,097	242	1,503.3	14	126	149	61.6
Concordia	22,055	785	3,559.2	43	319	341	42.7
DeSoto	23,654	274	1,158.3	26	72	77	28.1
EBR	326,314	28,676	8,787.8	997	6,160	5,934	20.6
E. Carroll	11,817	343	2,902.5	27	145	162	47.2
E. Feliciana	15,967	205	1,283.8	11	162	125	61.0
Evangeline	32,900	262	796.3	56	201	199	76.0
Franklin	23,559	92	390.5	30	111	91	98.9
Grant	14,864	249	1,675.1	23	116	101	40.6
Iberia	63,629	1,240	1,948.7	174	156	398	32.1
Iberville	30,718	910	2,962.4	123	299	291	32.0
Jackson	16,581	324	1,954.0	31	107	106	32.7
Jefferson	424,680	24,151	5,686.8	957	4,842	3,999	16.6
Jeff Davis	31,293	502	1,604.1	55	136	161	31.3
Lafayette	132,455	6,325	4,775.2	261	1,187	2,093	33.1
Lafourche	75,770	1,672	2,206.6	144	780	611	36.5
LaSalle	14,871	89	598.4	23	61	39	43.8
Lincoln	37,046	1,090	2,942.2	50	356	406	35.6
Livingston	48,001	1,047	2,181.2	83	559	491	46.9
Madison	14,432	521	3,610.0	39	204	221	42.4
Morehouse	32,999	1,018	3,084.9	61	304	342	33.6
Natchitoches	36,622	579	1,581.0	66	305	290	50.1

TABLE 38 (CONT'D)

	<u>Population</u>	<u># of Offenses</u>	<u>Crime Rate</u>	<u># of Officers</u>	<u># of Index Arrests</u>	<u># of Index Clearances</u>	<u>Clearance Rate</u>
Orleans	561,187	39,897	7,109.3	1,594	12,709	9,436	23.7
Ouachita	129,426	6,118	4,727.0	261 ¹	2,366	2,974	48.6
Plaquemines	26,709	750	2,808.0	N/R	186	184	24.5
Pointe Coupee	21,782	69	316.7	31	68	62	74.7
Rapides	124,846	5,087	4,074.6	233	1,573	1,035	19.1
Red River	9,526	8	83.9	11	4	8	100.0
Richland	21,779	329	1,510.6	17	229	184	55.9
Sabine	19,965	336	1,682.9	42 ¹	92	71	21.1
St. Bernard	60,628	1,431	2,360.2	N/R	544	499	34.9
St. Charles	34,207	983	2,873.6	107	317	273	27.8
St. Helena	9,797	69	691.4	14	69	63	91.3
St. James	19,449	196	1,007.7	49	119	107	50.5
St. John	26,586	374	1,406.7	53	255	247	65.9
St. Landry	83,047	1,337	1,609.9	165	835	707	52.9
St. Martin	35,416	250	705.8	74	117	110	44.0
St. Mary	61,491	2,234	3,633.0	134	878	865	38.7
St. Tammany	86,613	3,545	4,092.9	194	1,046	1,042	29.2
Tangipahoa	73,948	2,395	3,238.7	119	854	906	37.5
Tensas	8,370	169	2,019.1	13	56	61	36.1
Terrebonne	87,520	2,362	2,698.8	146	453	542	22.9
Union	19,986	540	2,701.8	18	155	166	30.7
Vermilion	46,379	660	1,423.0	118	210	195	29.5
Vernon	41,204	1,199	2,909.9	77	485	521	43.5
Washington	42,563	1,362	3,246.9	93	597	590	42.7
Webster	40,829	854	2,091.6	63	369	340	39.8
WBR	17,950	512	2,852.3	42	238	234	45.7
W. Carroll	13,240	114	861.0	15	65	65	51.2
W. Feliciana	10,060	182	1,809.1	14	57	110	60.4
Winn	16,582	385	2,321.7	30	184	166	43.1
State Police	---	---	---	805	---	---	---

¹N/R Agency did not respond to the question.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division,
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement Survey, 1977

TABLE 39
COMPARISON OF 1976 AND 1977 LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENDITURES

	<u>1976 Expenditures</u>	<u>1977 Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Acadia	1,358,182	1,358,300	0
Allen	533,903	570,322	6.8
Ascension	1,047,485	1,610,300	53.7
Assumption	362,713	448,099	23.5
Avoyelles	462,792	780,101	68.6
Beauregard	204,957	924,108	350.9
Bienville	296,000	336,680	13.7
Bossier	2,294,692	2,567,041	11.9
Caddo	10,044,514	10,991,736	9.4
Calcasieu	6,931,692	5,499,003	-20.7
Caldwell	270,314	N/R	---
Cameron	833,109	N/R	---
Catahoula	240,796	339,564	41.0
Claiborne	248,463	261,220	5.1
Concordia	731,480	1,067,135	45.9
DeSoto	339,437	388,022	14.3
EBR	14,232,439	14,086,073	- 1.0
E. Carroll	107,135	101,764	- 5.0
E. Feliciana	247,961	325,555	31.3
Evangeline	592,518	688,627	16.2
Franklin	324,047	354,119	9.3
Grant	309,559	328,356	6.1
Iberia	1,768,340	1,774,787	0.4
Iberville	2,369,487	1,292,356	-45.5
Jackson	406,265	417,975	2.9
Jefferson	10,233,685	14,716,116	43.8
Jeff Davis	675,293	766,564	13.5
Lafayette	3,925,382	4,419,120	12.6
Lafourche	1,319,058	2,425,712	83.9
LaSalle	485,431	420,210	-13.4
Lincoln	677,000	741,532	9.5
Livingston	886,369	1,107,779	25.0
Madison	436,419	509,580	16.8
Morehouse	912,171	1,236,314	35.5
Natchitoches	471,089	1,117,231	137.2

TABLE 39 (CONT'D)

	<u>1976 Expenditures</u>	<u>1977 Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Orleans	42,571,000	36,475,000	-14.3
Ouachita	4,098,212	3,667,748	-10.5
Plaquemines	N/R	N/R	---
Pointe Coupee	263,330	328,656	24.8
Rapides	3,084,604	4,161,192	34.9
Red River	197,750	269,559	36.3
Richland	319,085	453,000	42.0
Sabine	489,736	543,050	10.9
St. Bernard	N/R	N/R	---
St. Charles	955,209	1,740,605	82.2
St. Helena	267,318	291,320	9.0
St. James	577,471	635,000	10.0
St. John	953,007	1,032,110	8.3
St. Landry	2,048,818	2,248,415	9.7
St. Martin	1,034,749	1,232,076	19.1
St. Mary	2,140,785	2,544,282	18.9
St. Tammany	2,441,584	1,079,840	-55.8
Tangipahoa	2,712,546	2,216,417	-18.3
Tensas	108,627	229,000	110.8
Terrebonne	1,768,230	688,784	-61.0
Union	246,207	336,305	36.6
Vermilion	1,478,652	1,298,545	-12.2
Vernon	678,838	807,821	19.0
Washington	1,515,172	1,847,387	21.9
Webster	881,270	1,023,454	16.1
WBR	751,510	714,041	- 5.0
W. Carroll	221,471	239,661	8.2
W. Feliciana	258,485	N/R	---
Winn	388,203	475,353	22.4
State Police	25,972,637	23,739,137	- 8.6
State Total	165,004,683	164,289,159	- 0.4

TABLE 40-A

USE OF SPECIALIZED UNITS
BY LOUISIANA'S PROSECUTORS,
CALENDAR YEAR, 1977

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	OFFICE USES SPECIALIZED UNITS		NARCOTICS	JUVENILE	NON SUPPORT	RESEARCH AND APPEALS	SCREENING DESK
	YES	NO					
STATE TOTAL	13	17	4	13	20	7	16
1st Judicial District		X					
2nd Judicial District		X					
3rd Judicial District		X					
4th Judicial District	X				2		
5th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
6th Judicial District	X				1		
7th Judicial District		X					
8th Judicial District	X				1		
9th Judicial District	X		1	1	1		
10th Judicial District	X				1		
11th Judicial District		X					
12th Judicial District		X					
13th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
14th Judicial District	X		1		1	1	2
15th Judicial District	X			1	1		
16th Judicial District	X			1	2		
17th Judicial District	X			1			
18th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹

TABLE 40-A (CONT'D)

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	OFFICE USES SPECIALIZED UNITS		NARCOTICS	JUVENILE	NON SUPPORT	RESEARCH AND APPEALS	SCREENING DESK
	YES	NO					
19th Judicial District	X		1	1	2	1	
20th Judicial District		X					
21st Judicial District		X					
22nd Judicial District		X					
23rd Judicial District		X					
24th Judicial District	X			2	1	2	4
25th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
26th Judicial District	X				1		2
27th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
28th Judicial District		X					
29th Judicial District		X					
30th Judicial District		X					
31st Judicial District		X					
32nd Judicial District		X					
33rd Judicial District		X					
Orleans	X		1	6	6	3	8
35th Judicial District		X					

¹N/R = Agency did not respond to the question.

Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Information System
Prosecutor's Survey, 1977.

TABLE 40-B
USE OF SPECIALIZED UNITS
BY LOUISIANA'S PROSECUTORS,
CALENDAR YEAR, 1977

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	TRIAL OR COURTROOM	CONSUMER PROTECTION	CITY OR PARISH COURT	CAREER CRIMINAL/ ORGANIZED CRIME	OTHER	SPECIALIZED METHODS NOT USED, ASSIGNMENT PROCEDURE USED
STATE TOTAL	76	3	9	12	4	
1st Judicial District						Felonies and Misdemeanors
2nd Judicial District						By Parish in District
3rd Judicial District						Prosecutorial/Non-support
4th Judicial District						Rotates, Misdemeanors/Felony
5th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
6th Judicial District						By Parish
7th Judicial District						By Parish
8th Judicial District						
9th Judicial District					2	
10th Judicial District	3		1			
11th Judicial District						N/R ¹
12th Judicial District						Case by Case
13th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
14th Judicial District			1	1	1	
15th Judicial District	0	0	1			
16th Judicial District						
17th Judicial District						
18th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
19th Judicial District	15	0	1	2	0	

TABLE 40-B (CONT'D)

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	TRIAL OR COURTROOM	CONSUMER PROTECTION	CITY OR PARISH COURT	CAREER CRIMINAL/ ORGANIZED CRIME	OTHER	SPECIALIZED METHODS NOT USED, ASSIGNMENT PROCEDURE USED
20th Judicial District						
21st Judicial District						N/R ¹
22nd Judicial District						Divided equally
23rd Judicial District						By Parish
24th Judicial District	19	1	3	0		
25th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
26th Judicial District	6	0	2	0	0	
27th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
28th Judicial District						Divided equally
29th Judicial District						By Parish
30th Judicial District						N/R ¹
31st Judicial District						Case By Case
32nd Judicial District						Divided equally
33rd Judicial District						Divided equally
Orleans	26	2		9	1	
35th Judicial District						Divided equally

¹N/R = Agency did not respond to the question

Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Information System
Prosecutor's Survey, 1977.

TABLE 41
SCREENING AND DIVERSION PROGRAMS
IN DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' OFFICES,
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	OFFICE HAS FORMALIZED SECTION		WHO REVIEWS AND EVALUATES SCREENING DECISIONS	OFFICE HAS FORMAL DIVERSION PROGRAM		NUMBER DIVERTED		NUMBER RETURNED TO PROSECUTION
	YES	NO		YES	NO	FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	
STATE TOTAL	6	23		5	25	481	238	236
1st Judicial District		X	District Attorney		X			
2nd Judicial District		X			X			
3rd Judicial District		X			X			
4th Judicial District	X		1st Assistant District Attorney	X		N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
5th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
6th Judicial District		X			X			
7th Judicial District		X	District Attorney		X			
8th Judicial District		X	District Attorney	X		4	0	0
9th Judicial District	X		District Attorney		X			
10th Judicial District		X			X			
11th Judicial District	X		District Attorney		X			
12th Judicial District		X	District Attorney		X			
13th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
14th Judicial District		X	Senior Assistant		X			
15th Judicial District		X	District Attorney		X			

TABLE 41 (CONT'D)

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	OFFICE HAS FORMALIZED SECTION		WHO REVIEWS AND EVALUATES SCREENING DECISIONS	OFFICE HAS FORMAL DIVERSION PROGRAM		NUMBER DIVERTED		NUMBER RETURNED TO PROSECUTION
	YES	NO		YES	NO	FELONY	MISDEMEANOR	
16th Judicial District		X			X			
17th Judicial District		X	Assistant District Attorney		X			
18th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
19th Judicial District		X	Secretary Chief	X		175	219	213
20th Judicial District		X			X			
21st Judicial District		X			X			
22nd Judicial District		X	District Attorney		X			
23rd Judicial District		X	District Attorney		X			N/R ¹
24th Judicial District	X		Assistant District Attorney	X		12	19	N/R
25th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
26th Judicial District	X		District Attorney		X			
27th Judicial District	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
28th Judicial District		X			X			
29th Judicial District		X	District Attorney		X			
30th Judicial District		X	District Attorney		X			
31st Judicial District		X	District Attorney		X			
32nd Judicial District		X			X			
33rd Judicial District		X			X			
Orleans	X		Chief of Screening	X		290	N/R ¹	23
35th Judicial District		X	District Attorney		X			

¹N/R Agency did not respond to question.

Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Information System, Prosecutor's Survey, 1977.

TABLE 42
LOUISIANA DISTRICT ATTORNEY
EXPENDITURES, CALENDAR YEAR 1977

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	JUDICIAL DISTRICTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURES
STATE TOTAL	\$6,761,540.87	18th Judicial District	N/R ²
1st Judicial District	432,000.00	19th Judicial District	917,180.00
2nd Judicial District	84,000.00 ¹	20th Judicial District	40,209.08
3rd Judicial District	40,000.00 ¹	21st Judicial District	N/R ²
4th Judicial District	N/R ²	22nd Judicial District	175,715.49
5th Judicial District	N/R ²	23rd Judicial District	N/R ²
6th Judicial District	85,484.95	24th Judicial District	936,000.00 ²
7th Judicial District	17,470.90 ¹	25th Judicial District	N/R
8th Judicial District	28,758.18	26th Judicial District	70,003.35
9th Judicial District	299,354.00	27th Judicial District	N/R ²
10th Judicial District	N/R ²	28th Judicial District	58,050.57
11th Judicial District	26,431.00 ¹	29th Judicial District	173,240.12
12th Judicial District	23,000.00	30th Judicial District	125,950.00
13th Judicial District	N/R ²	31st Judicial District	77,400.00
14th Judicial District	436,249.34	32nd Judicial District	200,000.00
15th Judicial District	335,424.92	33rd Judicial District	68,080.00 ¹
16th Judicial District	250,000.00	Orleans	1,800,000.00
17th Judicial District	5,944.57 ¹	35th Judicial District	55,594.40

¹Partial Expenditures

²N/R = Agency did not respond to the question.

Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement/
Criminal Justice Information System
Prosecutor's Survey, 1977

TABLE 43
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS EMPLOYEE
TURNOVER FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1975-1976

Unit	Authorized Positions	New Employees	Separations	Turnover Percent
Headquarters	296	94	65	21.9%
La. Correctional & Industrial School	114	15	21	18.4%
La. State Penitentiary	1,161	763	511	44.0%
La. Correctional Institute for Women	58	7	10	17.2%
Agri-Business	58	7	17	29.3%
Dixon Correctional Institute	294	212	15	0
CSTU	62	37	15	0
TOTAL	1,687	886	624	37.0%

TABLE 44
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS EMPLOYEES
TURNOVER FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1976-1977

Unit	Authorized Positions	New Employees	Separations	Turnover Percent
Headquarters	413	100	48	11.6%
LCIS	222	104	45	20.2%
LSP	1,614	999	719	44.5%
LCIW	58	29	18	31.0%
Agri-Business	64	12	3	4.6%
DCI	311	118	122	39.2%
CSTU	126	47	57	45.2%
TOTAL	2,808	1,409	1,012	36.0%

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-76, 1976-77.

TABLE 45
NUMBER OF HOURS OF
STAFF TRAINING PROVIDED BY
THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,
FISCAL YEARS 1975 - 1977

	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>%</u>
Headquarters	504	.7	967	.8
Juvenile Reception and Diagnostic Center	957.5	12.8	921	.8
Adult Reception and Diagnostic Center	-	-	842	.7
Louisiana Correctional and Industrial School	725.5	9.7	1,808	1.5
Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women	837.5	11.2	867	.7
Louisiana State Penitentiary	45,521	60.9	97,228	82.2
Dixon Correctional Institute	1,880	2.5	5,482	4.6
Corrections Special Treatment Unit (was Jackson Barracks in 1975-76)	587	.8	294	.2
Louisiana Training Institute- Baton Rouge	2,589	3.5	465	.4
Louisiana Training Institute- Monroe	2,792	3.7	480	.4
Louisiana Training Institute- Bridge City	1,278	1.7	705	.6
Louisiana Training Institute- Ball	1,694	2.3	1,257	1.1
Probation and Parole Districts	<u>15,334</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>6,987</u>	<u>5.9</u>
	74,699.5	100.0	118,303	100.0

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
1975-76; 1976-77

TABLE 46
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEAR 1975-76

ALL UNITS	APPROVED BUDGET	TOTAL OBLIGATED AND EXPENDED	FREE BALANCE BUDGET	% EXPENDED AND OBLIGATED
PERSONAL SERVICES				
Salaries	17,417,748.00	17,349,829.84	67,918.16	99.61
Other Compensation	59,055.00	49,492.67	9,562.33	83.81
Related Benefits	1,918,595.00	1,777,503.47	141,091.53	92.65
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	19,395,398.00	19,176,825.98	218,572.02	98.87
TRAVEL	239,653.00	225,668.74	13,984.26	94.17
OPERATING SERVICES	1,756,737.00	1,692,871.75	63,865.75	96.37
SUPPLIES	5,807,750.00	5,800,758.11	6,991.89	99.88
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	370,163.00	303,871.50	66,291.50	82.09
OTHER CHARGES	6,197,637.00	5,354,134.82	843,502.18	86.39
CAPITAL OUTLAYS				
Acquisitions	568,364.00	490,460.77	77,903.23	86.29
Major Repairs	216,213.26	196,815.51	19,397.75	91.03
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAYS	784,577.26	687,276.28	97,300.98	87.60
Interagency Transfers	125.00	118.56	6.44	94.85
TOTAL ALLOTMENTS	34,552,040.76	33,241,525.74	1,310,515.02	96.21

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-76; 1976-77

TABLE 47
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEAR 1976-77

ALL UNITS	APPROVED BUDGET	TOTAL OBLIGATED AND EXPENDED	FREE BALANCE BUDGET	% EXPENDED AND OBLIGATED
PERSONAL SERVICES				
Salaries	28,568,044.00	26,731,494.00	1,836,550.00	
Other Compensation	64,375.00	50,652.00	13,723.00	
Related Benefits	3,083,750.00	2,750,765.00	332,985.00	
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	31,716,169.00	29,532,911.00	2,183,258.00	93
TRAVEL	246,000.00	231,163.00	14,837.00	94
OPERATING SERVICES	2,891,442.00	2,693,263.00	198,179.00	93
SUPPLIES	6,791,462.00	6,362,166.00	429,296.00	94
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	723,613.00	595,594.00	128,019.00	82
OTHER CHARGES	6,534,034.00	6,106,883.00	427,151.00	93
CAPITAL OUTLAYS				
Acquisitions	2,055,318.00	1,905,834.00	149,484.00	
Major Repairs	251,849.00	238,543.00	13,306.00	
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAYS	2,307,167.00	2,144,377.00	162,790.00	93
Interagency Transfers	774,599.00	405,119.00	369,480.00	52
TOTAL ALLOTMENTS	51,984,486.00	48,071,476.00	3,913,010.00	92

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-76; 1976-77

CONTINUED

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TABLE 48
ADULT ADMISSIONS TO THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX , FISCAL
YEARS 1975-1976; 1976-1977

RACE/SEX	1975-76	%	1976-77	%
White Male	827	31.3	881	34.3
White Female	28	1.1	45	1.8
Negro Male	1689	63.9	1540	60.0
Negro Female	97	3.7	99	3.9
Other Male	1	.0	2	.1
Other Female	1	.0		.0
TOTAL	2643	100.0	2567	100.0

AGE	1975-76	%	1976-77	%
<18	80	3.0	81	3.2
18	180	6.8	171	6.7
19	232	8.8	228	8.9
20	224	8.5	238	9.3
21	202	7.6	221	8.6
22	218	8.2	170	6.6
23	137	5.2	188	7.3
24	171	6.5	160	6.2
25	137	5.2	130	5.1
26-30	508	19.2	463	18.0
31-35	225	8.5	224	8.7
36-40	144	5.4	131	5.1
41-45	84	3.2	74	2.9
46-50	48	1.8	43	1.7
51-55	30	1.1	26	1.0
56+	23	.9	19	.7
TOTAL	2643	100.0	2567	100.0
AVG. AGE	26.5		26.2	

SOURCE: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-76; 1976-77

TABLE 49
ADMISSIONS BY OFFENSE TO THE
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976; 1976-1977

OFFENSE	1975-76	%	1976-77	%
Arson	8	.3	12	.5
Assault/Battery	51	1.9	66	2.6
Bribery	1	.0	1	.0
Burglary	654	24.7	720	28.0
Crime Against Nature	11	.4	19	.7
Criminal Damage to Property	0	.0	4	.2
Driving Offenses	10	.4	6	.2
Drug Offenses	317	12.0	264	10.3
Homicide	195	7.4	233	9.1
Kidnapping	5	.2	8	.3
Offenses Affecting Minors	2	.1	4	.2
Offenses Affecting Law Enforcement	29	1.1	20	.8
Perjury	0	.0	2	.1
Rape	68	2.6	75	2.9
Robbery	399	15.1	396	15.4
Sex Offenses Affecting Family	4	.2	1	.0
Sex Offenses Affecting Minors	14	.5	6	.2
Theft	246	9.3	343	13.4
Trespassing	0	.0	0	.0
Weapon Offenses	20	.8	36	1.4
Other Offenses	237	9.0	225	8.8
Unknown	372	14.1	126	4.9
TOTAL	2643	100.0	2567	100.0

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections
Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-76; 1976-77

TABLE 50
ADULT ADMISSIONS BY INSTITUTION,
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976, 1976-1977

INSTITUTION	1975-76	PERCENT	1976-77	PERCENT	PERCENT CHANGE
Louisiana State Penitentiary	806	30.5	553	21.5	-31.4
Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women	126	4.8	144	5.6	14.3
Parish Prisons	1710	64.7	1868	72.8	9.2
Adult Reception & Diagnostic Center			2	.1	--
Unknown	1	.0	-	-	--
TOTAL	2643	100.0	2567	100.0	-2.9

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-1976, 1976-1977

TABLE 51
ADULT ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF ADMISSION
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976, 1976-1977

TYPE ADMISSION	1975-76	PERCENT	1976-77	PERCENT	PERCENT CHANGE
New from court	386	14.6	177	6.9	-54.1
Held in parish prison	1737	65.7	1868	72.8	7.5
Transfer from another state (non-La. case)	16	.6	0	.0	--
Parole Revocation- new conviction	123	4.7	84	3.3	-3.2
Parole Revocation- technical violation	130	4.9	124	4.8	-4.6
Probation Revocation- new conviction	151	5.7	167	6.5	10.6
Probation Revocation- technical violation	100	3.8	147	5.7	47.0
TOTAL	2643	100.0	2567	100.0	-2.9

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Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-1976, 1976-1977

TABLE 52
ADULT ADMISSIONS BY MAJOR PARISHES OF COMMITMENT
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976

PARISH	1975-76	PERCENT	1976-77	PERCENT	PERCENT CHANGE
Orleans	817	30.9	695	27.1	-14.9
Caddo	180	6.8	201	7.8	11.7
Jefferson	133	5.0	181	7.1	36.1
East Baton Rouge	133	5.0	166	6.5	24.8
Ouachita	72	2.7	100	3.9	38.9
Calcasieu	89	3.4	80	3.1	-10.1
Bossier	40	1.5	71	2.8	77.5
Rapides	61	2.3	70	2.7	14.8
Lafayette	40	1.5	65	2.5	--
St. Tammany	39	1.5	60	2.3	--
Terrebonne	52	2.0	52	2.0	0.0
St. Landry	47	1.8	30	1.2	--
Other/Unknown	940	35.6	796	31.0	-15.3
TOTAL	2643	100.0	2567	100.0	-2.9

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-1976, 1976-1977

TABLE 53
ADULT EXITS BY RACE/SEX
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976, 1976-1977

RACE/SEX	1975-76	PERCENT	1976-77	PERCENT	PERCENT CHANGE
White Male	583	34.6	625	36.1	7.2
White Female	32	1.9	34	1.9	6.3
Negro Male	1005	59.6	989	57.1	-1.6
Negro Female	66	3.9	85	4.9	28.8
TOTAL	1686 ¹	100.0	1733 ¹	100.0	2.8

¹Discrepancies in totals are due to deletions of incomplete records.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-1976, 1976-1977

TABLE 54
ADULT EXITS BY AGE,
FISCAL YEAR 1975-1976, 1976-1977

AGE	1975-76	PERCENT	1976-77	PERCENT
18	12	.7	7	.4
18	39	2.3	27	1.6
19	85	5.1	84	4.9
20	117	7.0	127	7.3
21	137	8.1	124	7.2
22	137	8.1	129	7.4
23	122	7.2	131	7.6
24	111	6.6	102	5.9
25	87	5.2	107	6.2
26-30	373	22.2	372	21.5
31-35	212	12.6	223	12.9
36-40	87	5.2	127	7.3
41-45	63	3.7	62	3.6
46-50	48	2.9	49	2.8
51-55	32	1.9	27	1.6
56-60	11	.6	10	.6
61-65	4	.2	10	.6
66+	7	.4	11	.6
TOTAL	1684	100.0	1729	100.0
AVG. AGE	27.9		28.4	

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections
Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-76,
1976-77

TABLE 55
ADULT EXITS BY INSTITUTION,
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976, 1976-1977

INSTITUTION	1975-76	PERCENT	1976-77	PERCENT	PERCENT CHANGE
Louisiana State Penitentiary	1369	81.2	921	53.3	-32.7
La. Correctional Institute for Women	96	5.7	121	7.0	26.0
La. Correctional & Industrial School	163	9.7	279	16.1	71.2
Dixon Correctional Institute	55	3.3	271	15.7	392.7
Adult Reception & Diagnostic Center			25	1.4	--
Corrections Special Treatment Unit	2	.1	112	6.5	--
TOTAL	1685 ¹	100.0	1729 ¹	100.0	2.6

TABLE 56
ADULT EXITS BY TYPE OF RELEASE,
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976, 1976-1977

TYPE OF RELEASE	1975-76	PERCENT	1976-77	PERCENT
Parole	642	38.1	549	31.7
Death	22	1.3	14	.8
Expiration of Sentence	2	.1	9	.5
Communication	8	.5	19	1.1
Pardon			10	.6
Court Order	16	.9	4	.2
Good Time	877	52.0	1059	61.1
Escape	109	6.5	54	3.1
Other	11	.6	15	.9
TOTAL	1687 ¹	100.0	1733 ¹	100.0

¹Discrepancies in totals are due to deletions of incomplete records

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years, 1975-76, 1976-77

TABLE 57
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS BY INSTITUTION
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976, 1976-1977

	1975-76		1976-77	
	<u>in-inst.</u>	<u>total</u>	<u>in-inst.</u>	<u>total</u>
Louisiana State Penitentiary	3293	4020	2743	3008 ¹
La. Correctional Institute for Women	159	183	192	208
La. Correctional & Industrial School	471	536	610 ²	733 ²
Dixon Correctional Institute/ Adult Reception & Diagnostic Center			688	696
Corrections Special Treatment Unit				241 ³
Psychiatric Unit			36	
Maintenance			186	
Work Release			8	

¹Decrease in LSP's count due to some admissions being held in parish prisons

²Increase due to the addition of Camp Beauregard as a satellite unit

³Slightly higher than actual population due to the inclusion in CSTU's count of
of some people in transit from other institutions to Charity Hospital

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-1976, 1976-1977

TABLE 58
WORKLOAD DATA FOR LOCAL JAILS
IN LOUISIANA, 1977

Parish	(Sentenced to Agency) Average Daily Population of Parish Prisoners	(Average Daily) Population of State Prisoners	Total Daily Average Population	Ratio of Jailers/Prisoners		Designed Inmate Capacity	Operating Above Capacity
Acadia	41	9	50	4/50	= 1:12.5	41	X
Allen	6	5	11	4/11	= 1:2.8	53	
Ascension	33	10	43	5/43	= 1:8.6	48	
Assumption	15	2	17	6/17	= 1:2.8	18	
Avoyelles	36	13	49	3/49	= 1:16.3	25	X
Beauregard	20	8	28	2/28	= 1:14	40	
Bienville	13	0.4	13	19/13	= 1:1.4	49	
Bossier	61	21	82	7/82	= 1:11.7	128	
Caddo	49	3	52	22/52	= 1:2.4	66	
Calcasieu	197	49	246	21/246	= 1:11.8	256	
Caldwell	12	2	14	2/14	= 1:7	15	
Cameron	21	2	23	2/23	= 1:11.5	28	
Catahoula	10	3	13	2/13	= 1:6.5	21	
Claiborne ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	
Concordia	20	4	24	2/24	= 1:12	35	
DeSoto	21	2	23	5/23	= 1:4.6	30	
EBR ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	63/NR		420	
E. Carroll	37	1	38	4/38	= 1:9.5	35	X
E. Feliciana	9	9	18	4/18	= 1:4.5	28	
Evangeline	23	6	29	7/29	= 1:4	37	
Franklin	11	5	16	1/16	= 1:16	26	
Grant	14	2	16	3/16	= 1:5.3	28	
Iberia ¹	30	4	34	2/37	= 1:17	69	
Iberville	101	1	102	13/102	= 1:7.8	105	
Jackson	5	4	9	1/9	= 1:9	48	
Jefferson	184	89	273	88/273	= 1:3.1	222	X
Jeff. Davis	27	7	34	4/34	= 1:8.5	64	
Lafayette	137	27	164	12/164	= 1:13.7	85	X
Lafourche	57	14	71	13/71	= 1:5.4	72	
LaSalle	15	3	18	3/18	= 1:6	26	
Lincoln	7	4	11	2/11	= 1:5.5	32	
Livingston	28	25	53	3/53	= 1:17.7	28	X
Madison ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morehouse ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	65	-
Natchitoches	30	12	42	2/42	= 1:21	70	
Orleans	802	367	1169	533/1169	= 1:2.2	918	X
Ouachita	112	28	140	12/140	= 1:11.7	158	
Plaquemines ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Pointe Coupee ⁴	-	-	-	2/incomplete		50	-

TABLE 58 (CONT'D)

Parish	(Sentence to Agency) Average Daily Population of Parish Prisoners	(Average Daily) Population of State Prisoners	Total Daily Average Population	Ratio of Jailers/Prisoners		Designed Inmate Capacity	Operating Above Capacity
Red River	7	1	7	0/7	= 0	27	
Richland ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	= N/R	N/R	N/R
Sabine	17	8	25	4/25	= 1:6.2	28	
St. Bernard ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	= N/R	N/R	N/R
St. Charles	18	4	22	9/22	= 1:2.4	52	
St. Helena	14	5	19	2/19	= 1:9.5	30	
St. James	11	1	12	7/12	= 1:1.7	40	
St. John	19	4	23	14/23	= 1:1.6	70	
St. Landry	76	21	97	8/97	= 1:12	84	X
St. Martin	8	2	10	6/10	= 1:1.7	52	
St. Mary	81	10	91	16/91	= 1:5.7	118	
St. Tammany	48	22	70	14/70	= 1:5	64	X
Tangipahoa	67	31	98	6/98	= 1:16.3	86	X
Tensas	9	5	14	2/14	= 1:7	36	
Terrebonne	57	29	86	10/86	= 1:8.6	86	
Union	14	6	20	1/20	= 1:20	24	
Vermilion	23	8	31	5/31	= 1:6.2	54	
Vernon	61	13	74	4/74	= 1:18.5	68	X
Washington	33	13	46	8/46	= 1:5.8	36	X
Webster	23	10	33	4/33	= 1:8.2	72	
WBR	29	10	39	6/39	= 1:6.5	67	
W. Carroll	18	7	25	15/25	= 1:1.7	22	X
W. Feliciana	15	4	19	6/19	= 1:6.3	34	
Winn	12	3	15	2/15	= 1:7.5	42	
Caddo Correctional Institute	266	103	369	73/369	= 1:5	408	
Ouachita Multi- Parish Prison	91	30	121	6/121	= 1:20.2	160	
Rapides Parish Detention Center	111	47	158	13/158	= 1:12.2	152	X
Total	3,312	1,137	4,449	1056/4449	= 1:4	5,233	14

¹N/R - Agency did not respond to survey.²Closed for renovation part of 1977.
Figures based on October, November, and December, 1977.³Facility closed in 1977.⁴Responses incomplete.Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement/
Criminal Justice Information System
Survey of Local Prisons, 1977 (Draft)

TABLE 59
LOCAL PRISON PERSONNEL AND PERSONNEL ATTRITION,
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

	<u>Total Number of Prison Personnel</u>	<u>Number Hired in 1977</u>	<u>Number of Voluntary Resignations</u>	<u>Number of Non-Voluntary Resignations</u>
Louisiana				
Acadia	4	1	1	0
Allen	4	1	0	0
Ascension	5	1	0	0
Assumption	6	6	6	0
Avoyelles	3	0	0	0
Beauregard	2	1	1	0
Bienville	19	2	0	0
Bossier	7	1	1	0
Caddo	22	8	1	0
Calcasieu	21	10	2	1
Caldwell	2	1	0	0
Cameron	2	0	0	0
Catahoula	2	0	0	0
Claiborne	6	1	0	0
Concordia	2	0	0	0
DeSoto	5	0	0	0
EBR	63	0	0	0
E. Carroll	4	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
E. Feliciana	4	2	2	0
Evangeline	7	2	0	0
Franklin	1	3	2	1
Grant	1	0	0	0
Iberia	3	0	0	0
Iberia	2	1	0	0
Iberville	13	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
Jackson	1	0	0	0
Jefferson	88	39	7	5
Jeff Davis	4	2	1	1
Lafayette	12	0	0	0
Lafourche	13	5	4	1
LaSalle	3	0	0	0
Lincoln	2	2	1	0
Livingston	3	3	0	0
Madison ²	--	--	--	--
Morehouse	6	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
Natchitoches	2	0	0	0

TABLE 59 (CONT'D)

	Total Number of Prison Personnel	Number Hired in 1977	Number of Voluntary Resignations	Number of Non-Voluntary Resignations
Orleans	533	333	147	18
Ouachita	12	2	1	0
Plaquemines ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
Pointe Coupee	2	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
Red River	0	0	0	0
Richland	2	1	1	0
Sabine	4	0	0	0
St. Bernard ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
St. Charles	9	4	0	2
St. Helena	2	2	0	1
St. James	7	10	5	3
St. John	5	4	1	1
St. Landry	8	3	1	0
St. Martin	6	3	2	0
St. Mary	16	12	8	4
St. Tammany	14	4	4	0
Tangipahoa	6	2	1	0
Tensas	2	0	0	0
Terrebonne	10	3	2	0
Union	1	0	0	0
Vermilion	5	0	0	0
Vernon	4	1	0	1
Washington	8	4	0	1
Webster	4	0	0	0
WBR	6	2	1	1
W. Carroll	15	2	2	1
W. Feliciana	6	3	1	0
Winn	2	0	0	0
Caddo Correctional Inst.	73	34	28	10
Ouachita Multi-Parish Prison	8	2	1	0
Prison District I	6	1	1	0
Rapides Parish Detention Center	13	3	1	0
SW Rehab. Center	11	1	3	0
Orleans Municipal Lockup	62	22	4	8
Orleans House of Detention	67	14	4	1
State Total	1,272	564	248	61

State Average Employee Turnover Rate = 24.2%

¹N/R - Agency did not respond to the question.²Facility closed during 1977.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division, Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, Local Prison Survey, 1977 (Draft)

TABLE 60
LOCAL CORRECTIONS FACILITY POPULATION BY AGE GROUP,
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

	YOUNGER THAN 17 YEARS	17 - 35 YEARS	35 - 50 YEARS	50 YEARS AND OVER	TOTAL
Louisiana					
Acadia Parish Prison	0	35	5	1	41
Allen Parish Prison	0	2	0	0	2
Ascension Parish Prison	0	23	3	1	27
Assumption Parish Prison	0	16	2	0	18
Avoyelles Parish Prison	0	18	9	10	37
Beauregard Parish Prison	0	17	9	2	28
Bienville Parish Prison	0	14	1	0	15
Bossier Parish Prison	1	55	3	1	60
Caddo Parish Prison	0	40	10	4	54
Calcasieu Parish Prison	0	120	14	9	143
Caldwell Parish Prison	0	16	1	1	18
Cameron Parish Prison	2	15	14	4	35
Catahoula Parish Prison	0	10	1	0	11
Claiborne Parish Prison	0	2	12	2	16
Concordia Parish Prison	0	17	3	1	21
DeSoto Parish Prison	0	18	5	0	23
East Baton Rouge Parish Prison ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
East Carroll Parish Prison ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
East Feliciana Parish Prison	0	13	4	1	18
Evangeline Parish Prison	0	23	4	1	28
Franklin Parish Prison	0	13	2	0	15
Grant Parish Prison	0	15	3	0	18
Iberia Parish Prison	0	23	2	1	26
Iberville Parish Prison	0	81	12	5	98
Jackson Parish Prison	0	2	3	1	6
Jefferson Parish Prison	0	202	17	3	222
Jeff. Davis Parish Prison	0	25	4	1	30
Lafayette Parish Prison	0	92	36	23	151
Lafourche Parish Prison	3	61	6	2	72
LaSalle Parish Prison	0	5	9	1	15
Lincoln Parish Prison	0	8	1	0	9
Livingston Parish Prison	0	33	7	2	42
Madison Parish Prison ²	-	--	-	-	--
Morehouse Parish Prison	0	28	4	1	33
Natchitoches Parish Prison	0	46	4	1	51
Orleans Parish Prison	4	934	122 ³	493	1,109
Ouachita Parish Prison	2	113	14	2	131
Plaquemines Parish Prison ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Pointe Coupee Parish Prison	0	18	0	0	18
Rapides Parish Prison	-	--	-	-	--
Red River Parish Prison	0	8	1	0	9
Richland Parish Prison	1	12	1	0	14
Sabine Parish Prison	0	17	6	0	23

TABLE 60 (CONT'D)

PARISHES	YOUNGER THAN	17 - 35 YEARS	35 - 50 YEARS	50 YEARS AND OVER	TOTAL
St. Bernard Parish Prison ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
St. Charles Parish Prison	0	10	2	0	12
St. Helena Parish Prison	0	10	0	1	11
St. James Parish Prison	1	6	0	0	7
St. John Parish Prison	4	19	2	0	25
St. Landry Parish Prison	0	61	10	4	75
St. Martin Parish Prison	0	28	3	0	31
St. Mary Parish Prison	0	76	11	4	91
St. Tammany Parish Prison	0	39	4	4	47
Tangipahoa Parish Prison	0	82	6	2	90
Tensas Parish Prison	1	6	0	0	7
Terrebonne Parish Prison	2	43	23	17	85
Union Parish Prison	0	11	8	2	21
Vermilion Parish Prison	0	21	4	1	26
Vernon Parish Prison	0	49	3	4	56
Washington Parish Prison	0	36	6	0	42
Webster Parish Prison	0	24	7	3	34
West Baton Rouge Parish Prison	0	30	4	1	35
West Carroll Parish Prison	0	3	0	0	3
West Feliciana Parish Prison	0	13	3	0	16
Winn Parish Prison	0	9	1	0	10
Caddo Correctional Institute	0	234	31	12	277
Ouachita Multi-Parish Prison	0	77	15	6	98
Prison District I	0	53	1	1	55
Rapides Detention Center	3	104	52	4	163
Southwest Regional Rehabilitation Center	0	7	0	0	7
Orleans House of Detention	2	101	94	61	258
State Total	26	3,342	644	257	4,269

¹N/R Agency did not respond to question²Facility Closed During 1977³Estimated Age Breakdowns

Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Information System, Local Prison Survey, 1977 (Draft)

TABLE 61
LOCAL CORRECTION FACILITY POPULATION
BY RACE AND SEX, 1977¹

	Adult						Juvenile					
	Black		White		Other		Black		White		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Louisiana												
Acadia Prison	22	1	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen Prison	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascension Prison	17	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assumption Prison	13	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avoyelles Prison	18	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beauregard Prison	8	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bienville Prison	9	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bossier Prison	24	3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caddo Prison	20	16	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calcasieu Prison	66	2	67	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caldwell Prison	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameron Prison	4	0	27	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Catahoula Prison	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claiborne Prison	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concordia Prison	12	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeSoto Prison	15	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Baton Rouge Prison	378	0	148	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
East Carroll Prison	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Feliciana Prison	14	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Evangeline Prison	10	0	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin Prison	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant Prison	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iberia Prison	16	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iberville Prison	74	2	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson Prison	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson Prison	82	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jeff. Davis Prison	9	0	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lafayette Prison	62	3	82	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lafourche Prison	20	0	48	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
LaSalle Prison	6	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln Prison	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston Prison	14	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison Prison ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morehouse Prison	25	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natchitoches Prison	37	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orleans Prison	885	35	175	10	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Ouachita Prison	75	3	45	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Plaquemines Prison ²	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Pointe Coupee Prison	4	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red River Prison	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richland	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 61 (CONT'D)

Parish	Adult						Juvenile					
	Black		White		Other		Black		White		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sabine Prison	12	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Bernard Prison ²	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
St. Charles Prison	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena Prison	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. James Prison	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. John Prison	12	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
St. Landry Prison	40	1	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Martin Prison	12	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary Prison	41	1	48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Tammany Prison	14	1	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tangipahoa Prison	66	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tensas Prison	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Terrebonne Prison	39	1	42	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Union Prison	12	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion Prison	9	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vernon Prison	24	0	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington Prison	20	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Webster Prison	19	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Baton Rouge Prison	19	0	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Carroll Prison	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Feliciana Prison	9	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winn Prison	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caddo Correctional Institute	206	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ouachita Multi-Parish Prison	43	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prison District I	41	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rapides Detention Center	99	3	56	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Southwest Regional Rehabilitation Center	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orleans House of Detention	82	3	167	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
State Total	2,865	90	1,757	63	3	0	14	2	11	1	0	0

¹Total may not agree with those reported on previous table due to reporting inaccuracies.

²N/R - Agency did not respond to the question.

³Facility not in operation during 1977.

Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Information System Local Prison Survey, 1977 (Draft)

TABLE 62
MEETING THE INMATES' NEEDS IN
LOCAL CORRECTIONS FACILITIES
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Drug Rehabilitation</u>	<u>Alcohol Rehabilitation</u>
Assumption Parish Prison	Assumption Parish Prison	Allen Parish Prison
Beauregard Parish Prison	Bienville Parish Prison	Assumption Parish Prison
Caddo Correctional Institute	Bossier Parish Prison	Bienville Parish Prison
Calcasieu Parish Prison	Caddo Correctional Institute	Caddo Correctional Institute
Claiborne Parish Prison	Claiborne Parish Prison	Claiborne Parish Prison
East Feliciana Parish Prison	East Baton Rouge Parish Prison	East Baton Rouge Parish Prison
Iberville Parish Prison	Franklin Parish Prison	Franklin Parish Prison
Jefferson Parish Prison	Iberia Parish Prison	Iberia Parish Prison
Lafayette Parish Prison	Jefferson Davis Parish Prison	Jefferson Davis Parish Prison
Livingston Parish Prison	Jefferson Parish Prison	Lafayette Parish Prison
Morehouse Parish Prison	Lafayette Parish Prison	LaFourche Parish Prison
Natchitoches Parish Prison	LaFourche Parish Prison	Natchitoches Parish Prison
Orleans House of Detention	Natchitoches Parish Prison	Orleans Parish Prison
Orleans Parish Prison	Orleans Parish Prison	Ouachita Multi-Parish Prison
Rapides Parish Detention Center	Ouachita Multi-Parish Prison	Ouachita Parish Prison
Southwest Regional Rehabilitation Center	Ouachita Parish Prison	Rapides Parish Detention Center
St. Charles Parish Prison	Rapides Parish Detention Center	Red River Parish Prison
St. John the Baptist Parish Prison	Red River Parish Prison	Southwest Regional Rehabilitation
St. Martin Parish Prison	Southwest Regional Rehabilitation Center	St. Landry Parish Prison
St. Mary Parish Prison	St. Landry Parish Prison	St. Mary Parish Prison
Tangipahoa Parish Prison	St. Mary Parish Prison	
Tensas Parish Prison		
Terrebonne Parish Prison		
Vermilion Parish Prison		
Vernon Parish Prison		
Washington Parish Prison		
West Baton Rouge Parish Prison		
West Carroll Parish Prison		

Source: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice Information System,
Local Prison Survey, 1977 (DRAFT)

TABLE 63-A
 LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 JUVENILE UNITS AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL,
 FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976; 1976-1977

1975-76

SOURCE OF FUNDING	JRDC	LTI-MON	LTI-BR	LTI-BALL	LTI-BC	TOTAL
<u>State Funded</u>						
Classified	78	128	220	65	103	594
Unclassified	2	25	33	11	11	82
SUBTOTAL	80	153	253	76	114	676
<u>Federally Funded</u>						
Vocational Education		3		1		4
Our House	12					12
Title I	1	4	6	4	3	18
Deinst & Work Adj.	2					2
CRISYS	1					1
Instep	10					10
SUBTOTAL	26	7	6	5	3	47
 TOTAL	 106	 160	 259	 81	 117	 723

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

TABLE 63-B
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
JUVENILE UNITS AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL,
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976; 1976-1977

1976-77

SOURCE OF FUNDING	JRDC	LTI-MON	LTI-BR	LTI-BALL	LTI-BC	TOTAL
<u>State Funded</u>						
Classified	88	128	210	65	103	594
Unclassified	2	25	33	11	11	82
SUBTOTAL	90	153	243	76	114	676
<u>Federally Funded</u>						
Vocational Education		3		1		4
Our House	12					12
Title I	1	4	6	4	3	18
Deinst & Work Adj.	2					2
CRISYS	1					1
Instep	10					10
SUBTOTAL	26	7	6	5	3	47
 TOTAL	 116	 160	 249	 81	 117	 723

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

TABLE 64
JUVENILE ADMISSIONS TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BY
INSTITUTION AND AVERAGE AGE,
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976; 1976-1977

INSTITUTION	1975-76	PERCENT	AVG. AGE	1976-77	PERCENT	AVG. AGE
LTI-Baton Rouge	376	31.7	15.6	337	32.0	15.6
LTI-Monroe	457	38.5	14.8	383	36.3	14.9
LTI-Ball	152	12.8	14.7	167	15.8	14.9
LTI-Bridge City	168	14.2	13.7	132	12.5	13.7
JRDC and Special Treatment	33	2.8	15.6	36	3.4	15.6
TOTAL	1186 ¹	100.0	14.9	1055 ¹	100.0	15.0

¹Totals may not agree due to deletion of incomplete records.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977.

TABLE 65
JUVENILE ADMISSIONS TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BY
RACE/SEX AND AVERAGE AGE,
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976; 1976-1977

RACE/SEX	1975-76	PERCENT	AVG. AGE	1976-77	PERCENT	AVG. AGE
White Male	314	26.4	15.2	257	24.2	15.2
White Female	79	6.7	14.6	74	7.0	14.8
Negro Male	711	59.8	14.8	638	60.1	14.9
Negro Female	84	7.1	14.6	92	8.7	14.9
TOTAL	1188 ¹	100.0	14.9	1061 ¹	100.0	15.0

¹Totals may not agree due to the deletion of incomplete records.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

TABLE 66
JUVENILE ADMISSIONS TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BY AGE,
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976; 1976-1977

AGE	1975-1976	PERCENT	1976-1977	PERCENT
9			2	.2
10	4	.3	2	.2
11	12	1.0	10	1.0
12	39	3.3	25	2.3
13	113	9.5	88	8.2
14	206	17.3	195	18.2
15	345	29.0	312	29.2
16	429	36.0	385	36.0
17	42	3.5	48	4.5
18	1	.1		
19			2	.2
TOTAL	1191 ¹	100.0	1069 ¹	100.0
AVERAGE AGE	14.9		15.0	

¹Totals may not agree due to deletion of incomplete records.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

TABLE 67
JUVENILE ADMISSIONS TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BY
OFFENSE, FISCAL YEARS
1975-1976; 1976-1977

OFFENSE	1975-76	PERCENT	1976-77	PERCENT
Burglary	344	28.9	317	29.4
Shoplifting	218	18.3	211	19.6
Probation or parole violation	25	2.1	123	11.4
Robbery	99	8.3	84	7.8
Assault/Battery	91	7.6	78	7.3
Stolen vehicle	73	6.1	78	7.3
Vandalism	50	4.2	45	4.2
Disturbing peace	89	7.5	41	3.7
Dangerous drugs	38	3.2	30	2.8
Trespassing	6	.5	16	1.5
Escape	72*	6.1	15	1.4
Weapon offense	19	1.6	15	1.4
Forgery/Fraud	12	1.0	11	1.0
Sexual assault	10	.8	3	.3
Homicide	7	.6	2	.2
Sexual offense	2	.2	2	.2
Stolen property	5	.4	2	.2
Other/Unknown	31	2.6	3	.3
TOTAL	1191 ¹	100.0	1076 ¹	100.0

¹Totals may not agree due to the deletion of incomplete records.

*includes runaways

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1975-1976; 1976-1977.

TABLE 68
JUVENILE ADMISSIONS BY MAJOR PARISHES
OF COMMITMENT, FISCAL YEARS
1975-1976; 1976-1977

PARISHES	1975-76	PERCENT	1976-77	PERCENT
Orleans	233	19.6	196	18.2
Caddo	86	7.2	118	11.0
East Baton Rouge	131	11.0	96	8.9
Ouachita	84	7.1	62	5.8
Jefferson	34	2.9	51	4.7
Calcasieu	29	2.4	36	3.3
Terrebonne	36	3.0	34	3.2
St. Tammany	38	3.2	29	2.7
Rapides	35	2.9	23	2.1
All Others	485	40.7	431	40.1
TOTAL	1191 ¹	100.0	1076	100.0

¹Totals may not agree due to the deletion of incomplete records.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977.

TABLE 69
JUVENILE ADMISSIONS TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BY
COMMITMENT COUNT, FISCAL YEARS
1975-1976; 1976-1977

COMMITMENT COUNT	1975-76	PERCENT	1976-77	PERCENT
1	852	71.9	797	74.7
2	242	20.4	197	18.5
3	70	5.9	61	5.7
4	20	1.7	10	.9
5	1	.1	2	.2
TOTAL	1185 ¹	100.0	1067 ¹	100.0

¹Totals may not agree due to the deletion of incomplete records.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report,
Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

TABLE 70
JUVENILE EXITS FROM DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS BY INSTITUTION, AVERAGE
AGE, AND LENGTH OF STAY,
FISCAL YEARS 1975-1976; 1976-1977

INSTITUTION	1975-76	PERCENT	AVG. AGE	AVG. STAY IN DAYS	1976-77	PERCENT	AVG. AGE	AVG. STAY IN DAYS
LTI-Baton Rouge	302	34.6	16.5	322	326	33.5	16.5	313
LTI-Monroe	304	34.8	15.5	243	416	42.7	15.5	245
LTI-Ball	127	14.5	15.1	225	141	14.5	15.4	229
LTI-Bridge City	103	11.8	14.7	299	87	8.9	14.7	341
JRDC and Special Treatment	38	4.3	16.2	227	4	.4	17.5	588
TOTAL	874 ¹	100.0	15.7	274	974 ¹	100.0	15.8	275

¹Totals may not agree due to the deletion of incomplete records.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

TABLE 71
JUVENILE EXITS FROM DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS BY AGE, FISCAL YEARS
1975-1976; 1976-1977

AGE	1975-1976	PERCENT	1976-1977	PERCENT
10	4	.4	1	.1
11	6	.7	4	.4
12	8	.9	15	1.5
13	48	5.5	45	4.6
14	77	8.8	102	10.4
15	202	23.0	202	20.6
16	258	29.4	277	28.2
17	235	26.8	285	29.0
18	34	3.9	41	4.2
19	5	.6	7	.7
20			2	.2
21			1	.1
TOTAL	877 ¹	100.0	982 ¹	100.0
AVERAGE AGE	15.7		15.7	

¹Totals may not agree due to the deletion of incomplete records.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

TABLE 72
 JUVENILE EXITS FROM DEPARTMENT OF
 CORRECTIONS BY MAJOR CRIME AND
 LENGTH OF STAY, FISCAL YEARS
 1975-1976, 1976-1977

CRIME CATEGORY	1975-76	AVG. STAY IN DAYS	1976-77	AVG. STAY IN DAYS
Robbery/Extortion	60	353	89	371
Assault/Battery	59	271	67	223
Burglary/Theft	414	266	525	254
Drugs	47	229	24	254
Other	297	275	277	296
TOTAL	877 ¹	274	982 ¹	274

¹Totals may not agree due to deletion of incomplete records.

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

TABLE 73
JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS - AVERAGE
DAILY POPULATIONS, FISCAL YEARS
1975-1976, 1976-1977

	1975-1976		1976-1977	
	<u>in-inst.</u>	<u>total</u>	<u>in-inst.</u>	<u>total</u>
La. Training Institute-Baton Rouge	267	393	231	325
La. Training Institute-Monroe	253	285	249	277
La. Training Institute-Ball	81	103	72	99
La. Training Institute-Bridge City	121	137	127	154
Reception and Diagnostic Center	57	62	52	55
Special Treatment Units	49	57	42	58

Source: Louisiana Department of Corrections Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1975-1976; 1976-1977

TABLE 74
LOUISIANA DISTRICT COURTS INFORMATION SUMMARY CALENDAR YEAR 1977

TOTAL NUMBER OF COURT EMPLOYEES					1977 Operating Expenditures
	Male		female		
	Black	White	Black	White	
1st Judicial District	0	9	1	14	\$ 316,823 ¹
2nd Judicial District	0	6	0	0	109,000
3rd Judicial District	0	1	0	3	14,040 ¹
4th Judicial District	0	5	1	4	166,684
5th Judicial District	0	2	0	1	N/R ²
6th Judicial District	0	1	0	4	54,000
7th Judicial District	0	1	0	2	20,000 ¹
8th Judicial District	N/R ²	N/R ²	N/R ²	N/R ²	N/R ²
9th Judicial District	0	8	1	11	279,116
10th Judicial District	0	2	0	0	21,058 ¹
11th Judicial District	0	3	0	0	N/R ²
12th Judicial District	0	1	0	1	8,600 ¹
13th Judicial District	0	2	0	3	N/R ²
14th Judicial District	0	7	0	17	318,739
15th Judicial District	0	13	0	10	225,000
16th Judicial District	0	4	0	0	71,264
17th Judicial District	0	9	0	4	127,406
18th Judicial District	0	3	0	3	N/R ²
19th Judicial District	1	25	2	53	715,200
20th Judicial District	2	2	0	2	N/R ²
21st Judicial District	0	4	0	5	218,000
22nd Judicial District	0	13	0	6	192,430
23rd Judicial District	N/R ²	N/R ²	N/R ²	N/R ²	N/R ²
24th Judicial District	1	17	0	14	940,000
25th Judicial District	N/R ²	N/R ²	N/R ²	N/R ²	N/R ²
26th Judicial District	0	8	0	2	N/R ²
27th Judicial District	0	4	0	8	223,300
28th Judicial District	0	1	0	2	77,150
29th Judicial District	3	4	1	8	N/R ²
30th Judicial District	0	2	0	2	17,400 ¹
31st Judicial District	0	1	0	2	N/R ²
32nd Judicial District	0	4	0	8	18,000 ¹
33rd Judicial District	0	3	0	2	N/R ²
35th Judicial District	0	3	0	1	N/R ²
37th Judicial District	0	2	0	1	56,500
Orleans Civil Court	1	35	2	11	2,663,316
Orleans Criminal Court	5	29	4	17	1,264,075
Caddo Juvenile Court	9	11	10	12	531,136
EBR Family Court	19	21	17	24	910,880
Jefferson Juvenile Court	1	6	1	6	212,337
Orleans Juvenile Court	1	10	3	26	1,050,960
STATE TOTAL	43	282	43	289	\$10,822,414

1 Partial Expenditures

2 N/R Agency did not respond to question.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System
and Judicial Planning Committee, Courts Survey 1977

TABLE 75
LOUISIANA DISTRICT COURTS
THREE YEAR TREND IN ACTIVITY,
1975-1977

DISTRICT	PARISH	CASES FILED				
		1975 TOTAL	1976 TOTAL	1977 TOTAL	1977 CIVIL	1977 CRIMINAL
1	Caddo	15,245	14,297	17,129	7,624	9,505
2	Bienville	1,627	1,739	1,547	555	992
	Claiborne	2,222	2,390	2,002	496	1,506
	Jackson	2,420	1,735	1,817	713	1,104
3	Lincoln	1,833	1,300	1,423	898	525
	Union	939	1,839	1,847	606	1,241
4	Morehouse	1,944	2,115	2,552	790	1,762
	Ouachita	14,139	15,405	18,264	3,972	14,292
5	Franklin	1,421	1,395	1,302	666	636
	Richland	2,027	2,305	2,676	666	2,010
	W. Carroll	1,159	1,117	1,497	423	1,074
6	E. Carroll	1,087	1,300	1,203	302	901
	Madison	1,990	2,842	2,294	404	1,890
	Tensas	974	1,067	1,307	278	1,029
7	Catahoula ¹	1,871	2,623	2,526	376	2,150
	Concordia	3,145	3,118	3,342	861	2,481
8	Winn	1,932	1,862	2,027	749	1,278
9	Rapides	16,348	15,995	14,880	4,597	10,283
10	Natchitoches	3,723	4,313	4,599	1,483	3,116
	Red River ²	1,224	1,702	1,699	362	1,337
11	DeSoto	3,153	2,701	2,929	994	1,935
	Sabine	2,713	1,176	1,366	668	698
12	Avoyelles	3,312	3,795	3,566	1,250	2,316

TABLE 75 (CONT'D)

DISTRICT	PARISH	1975	1976	CASES FILED		1977	1977
		TOTAL	TOTAL	1977	TOTAL	CIVIL	CRIMINAL
13	Evangeline	2,405	2,970	2,888		1,410	1,478
14	Calcasieu	18,152	22,611	19,215		6,088	13,127
	Cameron	1,244	2,095	1,977		374	1,603
15	Acadia	3,859	3,524	3,079		1,797	1,282
	Lafayette	12,523	12,230	13,581		4,956	8,625
	Vermilion	3,304	3,216	3,122		1,466	1,656
16	Iberia	5,116	5,788	5,616		2,128	3,488
	St. Martin	1,893	2,860	4,434		1,093	3,341
	St. Mary	8,208	8,604	9,171		2,703	6,468
17	Lafourche	8,683	9,072	9,009		2,100	6,909
18	Iberville	3,101	6,743	5,082		1,357	3,725
	Pointe Coupee	2,857	2,868	3,518		606	2,912
	W. Baton Rouge	7,815	5,334	6,550		714	5,836
19	E. Baton Rouge	18,562	19,363	21,185		11,711	9,474
20	E. Feliciana	1,850	1,627	1,917		696	1,221
	W. Feliciana	958	1,735	1,718		293	1,425
21	Livingston	3,560	3,857	4,516		1,791	2,725
	St. Helena	231	462	458		299	159
	Tangipahoa	8,170	9,065	9,592		2,355	7,237
22	St. Tammany	8,309	9,425	10,218		3,678	6,540
	Washington	3,877	3,465	5,338		1,833	3,505
23	Ascension	6,151	6,271	9,407		1,298	8,109
	Assumption	2,214	2,471	2,393		458	1,935
	St. James	1,526	1,519	1,590		457	1,133
24	Jefferson	14,861	15,314	15,539		12,643	2,896
25	Plaquemines	4,849	5,162	5,025		788	4,237
	St. Bernard	7,055	6,483	7,359		1,939	5,420

TABLE 75 (CONT'D)

DISTRICT	PARISH	1975	1976	CASES FILED		
		TOTAL	TOTAL	1977 TOTAL	1977 CIVIL	1977 CRIMINAL
26	Bossier	8,366	3,656	3,932	2,255	1,677
	Webster	3,783	3,530	3,631	1,158	2,473
27	St. Landry ³	5,900	6,591	6,840	2,667	4,173
28	LaSalle	2,003	2,367	2,303	615	1,688
29	St. Charles	7,082	9,832	11,701	1,195	10,506
	St. John	8,573	8,010	6,186	893	5,293
30	Beauregard	3,744	4,249	4,328	885	3,443
	Vernon	7,302	7,024	7,542	1,083	6,459
31	Jefferson Davis	2,817	3,198	3,045	1,044	2,001
32	Terrebonne	6,494	9,777	11,215	3,497	7,718
33	Allen	2,057	2,900	2,690	774	1,916
35	Grant	2,028	2,725	2,832	548	2,284
37	Caldwell	1,197	1,127	1,380	355	1,025
Orleans	Civil	19,614	19,837	19,636	19,636	0
	Criminal	6,415	5,077	4,827	0	4,827
STATE TOTAL		<u>335,156</u>	<u>350,326</u>	<u>369,379</u>	<u>133,369</u>	<u>236,010</u>

1. Catahoula 1976 criminal filings were estimated based on actual counts for eight months.
2. Red River 1976 criminal filings were estimated based on actual counts for five months.
3. St. Landry 1976 and 1977 traffic and juvenile filings were derived by obtaining case numbers from minute book entries.

Source: 1977 Annual Report of the Judicial Council

TABLE 76
LOUISIANA'S DISTRICT COURT RESOURCES
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

	HAS OWN JUVENILE PROBATION	HAS OWN PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION	MAKES REFERRALS TO DRUG PROGRAM	COURT HAS ACCESS TO COMPUTER	COURT HAS MICROFILM CAPACITY
1st Judicial District	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
2nd Judicial District	No	No	Yes	No	No
3rd Judicial District ¹	No	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
4th Judicial District	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
5th Judicial District	No	No	Yes	No	No
6th Judicial District	No	No	No	No	Yes
7th Judicial District	No	No	No	N/R	N/R
8th Judicial District ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
9th Judicial District	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
10th Judicial District	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
11th Judicial District ¹	No	No	No	N/R	N/R
12th Judicial District	No	No	No	No	No
13th Judicial District ¹	Yes	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
14th Judicial District ¹	Yes	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
15th Judicial District ¹	Yes	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
16th Judicial District	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
17th Judicial District ¹	Yes	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
18th Judicial District ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
19th Judicial District ²	DNA	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
20th Judicial District ¹	Yes	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
21st Judicial District ¹	No	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
22nd Judicial District	No	No	Yes	No	No
23rd Judicial District ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
24th Judicial District ²	DNA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
25th Judicial District ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
26th Judicial District ¹	No	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
27th Judicial District ¹	No	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
28th Judicial District ¹	No	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
29th Judicial District ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/R	N/R
30th Judicial District ¹	No	No	Yes	N/R	N/R

TABLE 76 (CONT'D)

	HAS OWN JUVENILE PROBATION	HAS OWN PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION	MAKES REFERRALS TO DRUG PROGRAM	COURT HAS ACCESS TO COMPUTER	COURT HAS MICROFILM CAPACITY
31st Judicial District	No	No	Yes	No	No
32nd Judicial District ¹	No	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
33rd Judicial District ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/R	N/R
35th Judicial District	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
37th Judicial District ¹	No	No	No	N/R	N/R
Orleans Civil Court	No	No	No	Yes	No
Orleans Criminal Court ¹	No	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
Caddo Juvenile Court	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
EBR Family Court	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jefferson Juvenile Court	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Orleans Juvenile Court	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State Total	15 (Yes)	7 (Yes)	30 (Yes)	5 (Yes)	9 (Yes).

¹N/R Agency did not respond to question

²DNA Category does not apply to agency

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System and
Judicial Planning Committee, Louisiana Courts Survey, 1977

TABLE 77
LOUISIANA FAMILY AND JUVENILE COURTS
THREE YEAR TREND IN ACTIVITY,
1975-1977

	CASES FILED		
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Caddo Juvenile ¹	4,444	4,767	5,153
East Baton Rouge Family	7,280	8,103	8,219
Jefferson Juvenile	5,799	4,807	4,300
Orleans Juvenile	<u>9,075</u>	<u>9,184</u>	<u>8,545</u>
State Totals	26,598	26,861	26,217

¹Caddo 1977 filings were derived from new case numbers assigned and counts of dispositions and may not be comparable to the other courts.

Source: 1977 Annual Report of the Judicial Council

TABLE 73
LOUISIANA CITY AND PARISH
COURT RESOURCES, CALENDAR YEAR 1977

CITY/PARISH	HAS OWN JUVENILE PROBATION	HAS OWN PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION	MAKES REFERRALS TO DRUG PROGRAM	COURT HAS ACCESS TO COMPUTER	COURT HAS MICROFILM CAPACITY
Abbeville	No	Yes	No	No	No
Alexandria	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Ascension	No	No	No	No	No
Baker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bastrop	No	No	No	No	No
Baton Rouge	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bogalusa ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Bossier City	No	No	Yes	No	No
Breaux Bridge	No	No	No	No	No
Bunkie	No	No	No	No	No
Crowley	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Denham Springs	No	No	Yes	No	No
DeRidder ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Eunice	No	No	Yes	No	No
Franklin	No	Yes	No	No	No
Hammond	No	No	No	No	No
Houma ¹	No	No	No	N/R	N/R
Jeanerette	No	No	Yes	No	No
Jefferson Parish	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Jennings	No	No	Yes	No	No
Kaplan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lafayette	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lake Charles ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Leesville	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Marksville	No	No	Yes	No	No
Minden	No	No	Yes	No	No
Monroe	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Morgan City	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Natchitoches	No	No	Yes	No	No
New Iberia	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
New Orleans					
1st Court	No	No	No	No	No
2nd Court	No	No	No	No	No
Traffic ²	DNA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

TABLE 78 (CONT'D)

CITY / PARISH	HAS OWN JUVENILE PROBATION	HAS OWN PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION	MAKES REFERRALS TO DRUG PROGRAM	COURT HAS ACCESS TO COMPUTERS	COURT HAS MICROFILM CAPACITY
Oakdale ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Opelousas	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Pineville	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Plaquemine	No	No	No	No	No
Port Allen	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Rayne ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Ruston	No	Yes	No	No	No
Slidell	No	No	Yes	No	No
Shreveport	No	No	Yes	No	No
Springhill ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Sulphur ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/R	N/R
Thibodaux ¹	No	No	Yes	N/R	N/R
Vidalia ¹	N/R	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ville Platte ¹	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
West Monroe	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Winnfield	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Winnsboro ¹	No	No	No	N/R	N/R
Zachary ¹	No	N/R	N/R	No	No
State Total	8	17	29	7	7
	(Yes)	(Yes)	(Yes)	(Yes)	(Yes)

¹N/R Agency did not respond to question.

²DNA - Category does not apply to agency.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System and
Judicial Planning Committee, Louisiana Courts Survey, 1977

TABLE 79
LOUISIANA CITY AND PARISH COURTS
THREE YEAR TREND IN ACTIVITY

1975-1977

COURT	1975 TOTAL FILINGS	1976 TOTAL FILINGS	1977 TOTAL FILINGS	1977 CIVIL FILINGS	1977 CRIM. FILINGS	1977 TRAFFIC FILINGS	1977 JUVENILE FILINGS
Abbeville	2,210	2,404	2,450	257	429	1,605	159
Alexandria	11,737	9,612	8,423	1,496	2,077	3,788	1,062
Ascension Parish Court ¹			8,102	153	711	6,011	131
Baker	998	1,884	2,126	133	825	1,081	87
Bastrop	2,854	3,110	3,529	951	746	1,605	227
Baton Rouge	56,536	61,794	73,138	3,699	10,751	56,571	2,117
Bogalusa	3,234	3,146	2,677	569	1,142	673	293
Bossier City	6,654	9,143	7,013	892	1,644	4,145	332
Breaux Bridge	2,628	3,306	2,336	110	243	1,888	95
Bunkie	3,213	1,800	2,245	71	864	1,157	153
Crowley	3,410	3,470	3,372	186	908	1,603	675
Denham Springs	4,220	4,030	3,482	203	721	2,274	284
DeRidder	1,112	1,698	2,269	18	322	1,753	176
Eunice	4,205	3,809	3,770	416	726	2,520	108
Franklin	961	836	943	17	322	468	136
Hammond	6,233	7,023	7,077	663	1,474	4,519	421
Houma ²	0	5,142	0	0	0	0	0
Jeanerette	798	1,232	1,191	170	312	609	100
Jefferson:							
First Parish Court	38,378	38,218	37,447	3,304	1,600	32,543	0
Second Parish Court ³	16,707	17,561	25,049	1,929	5,312	17,808	0
Jennings	1,344	1,189	1,437	89	169	1,104	75
Kaplan	1,077	1,245	1,051	59	271	643	78
Lafayette	16,762	19,208	26,635	1,343	1,976	21,917	1,399
Lake Charles	20,667	24,435	25,652	1,810	2,712	20,448	682
Leesville	3,770	3,330	4,163	140	1,636	2,292	95
Marksville ⁴	923	578	1,315	199	337	750	29
Minden	1,365	1,678	1,641	676	296	614	55
Monroe	22,213	23,487	24,028	3,557	9,880	9,542	1,049
Morgan City	3,198	3,444	4,383	90	1,728	2,402	163
Natchitoches	3,154	4,007	3,690	482	1,323	1,766	119
New Iberia	6,575	7,595	8,655	975	2,202	5,092	386
New Orleans:							
First City Court	25,226	26,171	26,337	26,337	0	0	0
Second City Court	2,733	2,854	2,472	2,472	0	0	0
Municipal	45,710	46,972	40,688	0	40,688	0	0
Traffic	128,142	146,875	123,981	0	0	123,981	0

TABLE 79 (CONT'D)

COURT	1975 TOTAL FILINGS	1976 TOTAL FILINGS	1977 TOTAL FILINGS	1977 CIVIL FILINGS	1977 CRIM. FILINGS	1977 TRAFFIC FILINGS	1977 JUVENILE FILINGS
Oakdale	0	0	1,547	211	570	731	35
Opelousas	8,833	7,661	7,297	448	1,713	4,785	351
Pineville ⁵	1,500	1,844	2,027	327	35	1,253	412
Plaquemine ⁶	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Allen	1,499	994	1,098	6	177	880	35
Rayne	1,329	1,305	1,500	201	523	630	146
Ruston	1,933	2,211	2,411	619	1,197	536	59
Shreveport	33,016	36,667	38,432	4,169	6,444	27,819	0
Slidell ⁷	3,907	5,077	5,143	197	521	3,693	732
Springhill	1,354	1,502	1,434	508	276	562	88
Sulphur	3,748	2,735	3,897	497	778	2,283	339
Thibodaux	2,282	2,774	2,860	131	909	1,689	131
Vidalia	740	811	1,028	0	320	626	82
Ville Platte	2,412	1,964	1,026	222	287	285	232
West Monroe	5,508	5,156	6,459	2,102	1,924	2,849	584
Winnfield ⁸	0	798	839	5	220	599	15
Winnsboro	445	492	624	137	294	193	0
Zachary	486	476	520	105	86	280	49
State Total	517,939	564,753	570,909	62,351	110,621	382,865	13,976

1. Ascension Parish Court was established in 1976 and, therefore, has no data for 1975 or 1976. Also, the criminal/traffic breakdown is estimated from the actual combined count.
2. Houma data was received late in 1975 and has not been received for 1977 as of this printing.
3. Jefferson Second Parish Court 1977 filings are estimated based on actual counts for 9 months.
4. Marksville 1977 filings are estimated based on actual counts for 8 months.
5. Pineville 1977 filings are estimated based on actual counts for 8 months.
6. Reports from Plaquemine have not been submitted.
7. Slidell 1977 filings are estimated based on actual counts for 9 months.
8. Winnfield 1977 filings are estimated based on actual counts for 9 months.

Source: 1977 Annual Report of the Judicial Council

TABLE 80
LOUISIANA CITY AND PARISH COURTS INFORMATION SUMMARY
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

CITY/PARISH	TOTAL NUMBER OF COURT EMPLOYEES				1977 Operating Expenditures
	Male		Female		
	Black	White	Black	White	
Abbeville	0	1	0	0	19,226
Alexandria	0	1	0	2	N/R ¹
Ascension	0	1	0	2	8,142 ²
Baker	0	1	1	4	69,105
Bastrop	0	1	0	0	N/R ¹
Baton Rouge	1	7	0	5	247,760
Bossier	0	1	0	0	150,000
Bogaloussa	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
Breaux Bridge	0	1	0	0	25,530
Bunkie	0	1	0	0	10,500
Crowley	0	3	0	2	5,000 ²
Denham Springs	0	1	0	0	4,734 ²
DeRidder	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
Eunice	0	1	1	3	18,747 ²
Franklin	0	1	0	0	20,757
Hammond	0	2	2	2	23,680
Houma	0	2	0	5	N/R ¹
Jeanerette	0	1	0	1	10,663
Jefferson Parish	0	4	0	12	336,300
Jennings	0	1	0	1	7,288
Kaplan	0	3	0	0	4,359 ²
Lafayette	0	1	0	2	290,000
Lake Charles	0	2	0	0	180,000
Leesville	0	1	0	0	35,000
Marksville	0	1	1	0	35,937 ²
Minden	0	1	0	2	3,396 ²
Monroe	1	5	0	0	42,000
Morgan City	1	1	0	2	15,648
Natchitoches	0	1	0	2	6,947 ²
New Iberia	0	1	0	1	59,500
New Orleans (1st)	0	3	0	0	N/R ¹
New Orleans (2nd)	0	2	0	2	N/R ¹
Traffic	0	4	1	3	800,000
Oakdale	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
Opelousas	1	1	2	5	100,000
Pineville	0	1	0	0	25,000
Plaquemine	0	1	0	1	5,000 ²
Port Allen	0	1	0	0	8,100 ²
Rayne	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
Ruston	0	1	0	0	N/R ¹
Slidell	0	1	0	3	50,000
Shreveport	0	3	0	3	259,808
Springhill	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹

TABLE 80 (CONT'D)

CITY/PARISH	TOTAL NUMBER OF COURT EMPLOYEES				1977 Operating Expenditures
	Male		Female		
	Black	White	Black	White	
Sulphur	0	1	0	0	13,437
Thibodaux	0	1	0	4	19,475
Vidalia	0	2	0	0	N/R ¹
Ville Platte	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
West Monroe	0	1	0	1	51,350
Winnfield	0	1	0	0	6,592 ²
Winnsboro	0	1	0	1	8,690 ²
Zachary	0	1	0	0	N/R ¹
STATE TOTAL	4	7	8	71	\$ 2,977,671

1 N/R - Agency did not respond to the question.

2 Partial Expenditures

Sources: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division and Judicial Planning Committee Courts Survey.

TABLE 81
SUMMARY OF DESCRIPTION OF LOUISIANA'S CLERKS OF COURT,
CALENDAR YEAR 1977

Clerks of Court	Number of Employees		Annual Starting	Number of Staff	1977
	Clerks	Support Personnel	Salary for Clerks	Receiving Training	Budget
ALLEN	1	6	N/R ¹	2	\$ 19,235 ²
ACADIA	19	0	5,110	5	313,742
ASCENSION	13	2	5,100	0	290,000
ASSUMPTION	4	1	5,700	0	51,000
AVOUELLES	6	2	6,600	1	115,235
BEAUREGARD	10	2	5,400	4	123,802
BIENVILLE	5	0	6,000	1	78,057
BOSSIER	13	4	N/R ¹	0	225,013
CADDO	1	44	7,200	0	642,596
CALCASIEU	1	3	6,400	1	77,313
CALDWELL	1	5	20,400	5	77,019
CAMERON ³	-	-	-	-	-
CATAHOULA	1	4	5,000	1	74,262
CLAIBORNE	5	2	5,400	3	71,732
CONCORDIA	1	6	7,200	5	75,000
DESOTO	10	2	6,000	4	141,029
EAST BATON ROUGE	125	25	6,000	25	1,200,000
EAST CARROLL	1	4	N/R ¹	0	59,690
EAST FELICIANA	3	2	7,200	1	57,179
EVANGELINE	8	3	6,000	0	128,569
FRANKLIN	9	1	6,000	0	115,469
GRANT	5	2	5,400	0	68,081
IBERIA	13	2	6,000	6	200,000
IBERVILLE	13	2	6,000	12	178,657
JACKSON	6	1	4,800	1	65,000
JEFFERSON	131	100	5,400	10	190,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS	8	1	5,500	0	131,240
LAFAYETTE	51	0	4,800	6	709,500
LAFOURCHE	12	15	6,000	5	325,678
LASALLE	6	1	5,400	1	90,000
LINCOLN	6	1	5,512	2	107,359
LIVINGSTON	16	7	7,200	3	18,483 ²
MADISON	5	0	6,000	0	N/R ¹
MOREHOUSE	11	0	4,823	0	113,510
NATCHITOCHES	12	0	4,500	0	135,067
ORLEANS					
CIVIL	60	0	7,200	0	563,613
CRIMINAL	76	15	5,772	0	546,644

TABLE 81 (CONT'D)

Clerks of Court	Number of Employees		Annual Starting	Number of Staff	1977
	Clerks	Support Personnel	Salary for Clerks	Receiving Training	Budget
OUACHITA	29	2	N/R ¹	0	N/R ¹
PLAQUEMINES	1	5	4,800	0	\$ 100,000
POINTE COUPEE	6	1	4,800	2	93,000
RAPIDES	1	27	5,400	5	445,127
RED RIVER	3	0	6,000	0	52,000
RICHLAND	6	1	6,300	1	70,000
SABINE	5	0	6,000	0	90,000
ST. BERNARD	25	2	5,400	0	250,000
ST. CHARLES	9	4	7,200	0	240,558
ST. HELENA	4	0	6,000	4	48,115
ST. JAMES	5	1	6,000	2	93,000
ST. JOHN	8	1	7,200	2	167,600
ST. LANDRY	1	25	6,000	0	356,631
ST. MARTIN	1	14	4,800	0	250,071
ST. MARY	17	3	5,512	0	N/R ¹
ST. TAMMANY	42	1	5,512	8	876,542
TANGIPAHOA	26	3	5,400	7	375,294
TENSAS	1	2	22,028	0	67,705
TERREBONNE ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹	N/R ¹
UNION	3	1	5,512	1	68,561
VERMILION	12	2	8,400	2	145,000
VERNON	10	0	5,400	0	117,864
WASHINGTON	1	13	4,400	0	166,839
WEBSTER	12	3	5,400	0	204,181
WEST BATON ROUGE	6	2	6,000	0	101,484
WEST CARROLL	5	N/A	7,200	2	71,310
WEST FELICIANA	1	2	10,800	0	42,060
WINN	6	0	5,400	0	79,737
STATE TOTAL	914	380		144	\$ 11,951,453

¹N/R - Agency did not respond to the question.

²Partial total.

³Included in Calcasieu totals.

Source: Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System and Judicial Planning Committee, Louisiana Clerks of Court Survey, 1977

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ARREST: Taking a person into custody by authority of law, for the purpose of charging him with a criminal offense or for the purpose of initiating juvenile proceedings terminating with the recording of a specific offense.

CLEARANCE: The solution of a case, the linkage of an offense to a particular offender.

CLEARANCE RATE: The number of case clearances divided by the number of offenses reported.

COMPLETE DISPOSITION REPORTING: An information system which provides for the collection and automated processing and storage of criminal history information on each offender arrested in Louisiana for the violation of a state criminal statute. The CDR information system will trace the movement of individual state offenders through the criminal justice system, from arrest to final exit. It will provide a record of the dispositions through each step of the criminal justice process. The major objective of the CDR System is to significantly improve the completeness and accuracy of criminal history records stored at the state's central repository. In addition, CDR will reduce the time required to process a criminal history information request.

CRIME RATE: One traditional method of expressing crime in terms of a statistic that is comparable across jurisdictional areas is to use the number of index offenses reported within an area, divided by the population of the area. This produces a crime rate per capita statistic that is then scaled to represent some standard population unit, such as the factor of 100,000 utilized by the FBI in scaling their national and regional crime statistics. Thus, "Crime Rate Per Capita" multiplied by 100,000 produces the statistic commonly referred to as "Crime Rate Per 100,000 Population," or more frequently, simply, "Crime Rate". Single and multi-jurisdictional areas can then be compared to each other, without regard to population variation.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: The President's Commission on Law Enforcement, in 1967, introduced the term "Criminal Justice System" as a modeling device for investigating the flow of offenders from apprehension by law enforcement agencies to their various stages of release. It is used in connection with a loose grouping of independent governmental agencies which carry out the enforcement, prosecution, defense, adjudication, punishment, and rehabilitation functions with respect to penal sanctions.

INDEX OR SERIOUS CRIME: A term devised by the International Association of Chiefs of Police for use in their Uniform Crime Report Program, commonly referred to as UCR. It has also been adopted by the Louisiana UCR Program. The IACP determined that law enforcement would tabulate the number of criminal acts as defined by the UCR Program as these acts were brought to the attention of law enforcement. Recognizing the problem of coping with mere volume, it was decided that only those criminal acts deemed "serious" would be counted. A criminal act is considered "serious" if it meets a set of criteria; namely, that the act would occur regardless of geographical location; that it would be an offense most likely to be reported to law enforcement, that it would affront the moral sensitivities of our society's rational being, and that it would occur with sufficient frequency to make it statistically significant. This group of criminal acts is referred to as "Crime Index". Each specific criminal act is commonly called an "Index Crime".

These offenses and their definitions are listed below:

- a. **CRIMINAL HOMICIDE:** A term which includes the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter. Murder is defined as all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. It excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a person by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and, (2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen. Manslaughter by negligence pertains to any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim (not counted in this analysis).
- b. **FORCIBLE RAPE:** The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force, assault to rape, and attempted rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used - victim under age of consent).
- c. **ROBBERY:** Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strongarm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, assaults to rob, and attempts to rob.

- d. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Excludes simple assaults.
- e. BURGLARY - BREAKING OR ENTERING: Burglary, house-breaking, safe-cracking, or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The UCR definition does not include auto burglaries, burglary of moveables, or a wide variety of such incidents as included in some statutes.
- f. LARCENY THEFT: (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force or violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.
- g. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT: Unlawful taking or stealing or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle that travels on the surface but not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motor boats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREA (MMA): Referred to as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) by the U.S. Bureau of Census, a major metropolitan area is a parish or groups of contiguous parishes which contain at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the parish, or parishes, containing such a city or cities, contiguous parishes are included in a major metropolitan area, if according to certain criteria they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. The following parishes and central cities are classified as major metropolitan areas:

<u>MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS</u>	<u>PARISH</u>	<u>CENTRAL CITY</u>
Alexandria	Grant Rapides	Alexandria
Baton Rouge	Ascension E. Baton Rouge Livingston W. Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge
Lafayette	Lafayette	Lafayette
Lake Charles	Calcasieu	Lake Charles
Monroe	Ouachita	Monroe
New Orleans	Jefferson Orleans St. Bernard St. Tammany	New Orleans
Shreveport	Bossier Caddo Webster	Shreveport

NON-MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREA: The forty-eight parishes which are not listed in the previous definition as major metropolitan areas.

OFFENDER-BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS): A by-product of the CDR System, Offender Based Transaction Statistics are derived from information concerning law enforcement, court and corrections proceedings recorded in such a way that the system identity of the person subject to the proceedings is preserved throughout data collection and analysis. The use of the individual offender or alleged offender as the basic unit tracked by the statistical system provides the mechanism for linking events in the different parts of the criminal justice system. The output of one agency can be linked to the input of another agency, and the flow of alleged offenders and offenders through the system can be observed over long periods of time. This capability permits the study of the relationship between decisions and dispositions made at one point with those made at another point in the criminal justice process. OBTS data do not include personal identifiers.

OFFENSES REPORTED: Sometimes referred to as crime incidences, this term refers to actual offenses which are reported or made known to Louisiana's law enforcement agencies.

RECIDIVISM: A return to incarceration within twelve months of last release date, according to the Louisiana Department of Corrections usage for Fiscal Year 1975-1976.

RISK POPULATION: Those individuals most likely to be arrested for particular offenses.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM: The UCR Program was conceived, developed, and implemented by law enforcement for the express purpose of serving law enforcement as a tool for operational and administrative purposes. Under the auspices of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the UCR Program was developed in 1930. Prior to that date, no comprehensive system of crime information on a national scale existed. This was, primarily, due to the fact that the criminal statutes varied so greatly from state to state in their use of terminology to define criminal behavior. To overcome this problem, a set of definitions for specific criminal acts was devised. It was determined that law enforcement would tabulate the number of criminal acts as defined by the UCR Program as these acts were brought to the attention of law enforcement. Recognizing the problem of coping with mere volume, it was decided that only those criminal acts deemed serious would be counted. Since the inception of the UCR Program, the FBI has acted as administrator, by congressional mandate, of the program.

During that period of time when UCR was still a concept, it was recognized that the individual states would also need crime information of particular interest to the state but of no great importance to the national view of crime. It was not until the latter part of the 1960's that funds became available for states to consider the development of their own individual reporting systems.

The purpose of state UCR Programs is multifaceted. First, with personnel administering a state program, more direct and meaningful contact with individual contributors is realized. Second, the ability to expand contributorship exists due to state personnel readily available to lend assistance. Nearly every state thus far enjoying the services of a state UCR Program has enacted mandates requiring law enforcement agencies to participate. Third, mandatory participation insures a law enforcement agency will either enhance an already existent records system or will implant one capable of producing the needed data. Fourth, with state personnel reviewing information emanating from law enforcement contributors and this information being checked at the national level, the validity as well as completeness of data is further insured. Fifth, individual state programs can address problems that are unique to the state.

For example, numerous northern states are vitally concerned over the theft of snowmobiles while this data is of little or no interest to those states in more southern climates.

The procedures utilized in data handling for state programs and found to be highly effective are for the state program to continue the collection, in summary form, of basic UCR data. Upon acquiring at least one year of experience of such collection, a state program is urged to sophisticate its collection efforts. There are states currently embarked on incident based collection programs. In these programs, individual law enforcement agencies provide the state program with a copy of an actual incident report which is standardized throughout the state. Under this concept, the individual contributor is relieved of UCR data compilation responsibility. With the incident reporting form in hand, the statistical effort can address such crime-related problems as stranger-to-stranger offenses, etc.

The state programs are expected to feedback to individual contributors the necessary information required by the agencies for administrative and operational purposes. State programs are urged to maintain close and direct contact with the contributors to insure needs of law enforcement are being met.

VICTIMIZATION: A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person, household, or commercial establishment.

UCR - LOUISIANA CRIMINAL CODE COMPARISON

CONTINUED

5 OF 6

COMPARISON OF OFFENSES

AS DEFINED BY THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM AND THE LOUISIANA CRIMINAL CODE

For some time, members of the criminal justice community - especially, those representing the law enforcement segment - have voiced various criticisms of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.¹ Perhaps the most frequently encountered is the complaint that the information produced by the UCR system is of little use to the original contributors. This notion apparently arises from the different definitions of criminal offenses as reported to the UCR program and those found in the Louisiana Criminal Code. For example, the UCR system collects within one category, offense information from local law enforcement agencies on assaults and batteries - offenses which are quite different according to state statute. Within the UCR classifications of burglary and larceny-theft there are similar problems. Thus arises the above criticism that UCR information provides a "distorted" indication of criminal activity in Louisiana.

This appendix represents the initial effort toward assessing this distortion. Two² large urban law enforcement agencies serving slightly more than 25 percent of the state's population provided offense information (according to state statute) for this comparison to UCR data.

Three of the UCR offense categories most frequently criticized have been selected for this initial comparison. These UCR categories are Assault, Burglary, and Larceny-Theft. Together, these offenses accounted for 153,278 (or, 88.2 percent) of all the Index Offenses reported in Louisiana in 1977. Table 1 presents the total index offenses reported by the state and the two sample agencies as well as the percentage of Total Index Offenses accounted for by each of these three specific UCR offenses.

¹See the glossary discussion of the "Uniform Crime Reporting Program;" also, the discussion of the term "Index Crime."

²Comparative data were provided by the New Orleans Police Department and the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office - hereafter referred to as Agency 1 and Agency 2, respectively.

TABLE 1

UCR OFFENSES REPORTED

	1 Assault	2 Burglary	3 Larceny-Theft	Total (1+2+3)	Total Index Offenses Reported
	Offenses/Percent of Reported/Total	Offenses/Percent of Reported/Total	Offenses/Percent of Reported/Total	Offenses/Percent of Reported/Total	
Agency 1	2,135/5.4	6,692/21.8	19,754/49.5	30,581/76.6	39,897
Agency 2	830*/4.6	5,206/28.9	9,619/53.4	15,655/86.9	18,024*
Agency Total	2,965/5.2	13,898/24.0	29,373/50.7	46,236/79.8	57,921
Percent of state total for each offense	23.0	30.1	30.8	30.2	33.3
State	12,917/7.4	44,967/25.9	95,394/54.9	153,278/88.2	173,817

As indicated in Table 1, the two agencies reported 33.3 percent of the state's total index crime and between 23 and 31 percent of each of the offense categories being compared. This is considered an adequate sample for the following comparisons.

Assault

Assault is defined for UCR purposes as an unlawful attack by one person on another. For reporting, the data collection instrument breaks the assaults into five categories, according - in the first four instances - to type of weapon used and, in the final category, simple assaults. Both national UCR and state reports such as the one to which this article is appended use the total of the first four categories in reporting the offense Aggravated Assault. Thus, offenses are scored by law enforcement agencies and later reported as Aggravated Assault primarily according to whether or not a weapon was used, regardless of whether or not the victim actually suffered a physical wound. The Louisiana Criminal Code, on the other hand, separates assaults (offenses of attempted or threatened battery) from batteries (offenses of actual force or violence). Table 2 presents assaults as reported to UCR compared to assaults and batteries as defined by the Louisiana Criminal Code.

* Due to updated information, these numbers may not agree with information presented elsewhere in this publication.

TABLE 2

Comparison of Assaults and Batteries

Louisiana Criminal Code

	UCR Aggravated Assaults	Aggravated Assault/Percent of UCR Assaults		Aggravated Battery/Percent of UCR Assaults	
Agency 1	2,135	1,702	79.7	433	20.3
Agency 2	830	285	34.3	545	65.7
Agency Total	2,965	1,987	67.0	978	33.0

Although the pattern is reversed when one considers the agencies individually, the combined agencies' UCR aggravated assaults included 1,987 (67.0 percent) offenses which are assaults by state statute. Only 33.0 percent of the UCR aggravated assaults were actual batteries - i.e., involved injury to the victim.

Burglary and Larceny-Theft

UCR defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Often called breaking and entering, burglary, by state statute, is the unauthorized entry of any structure or vehicle to commit a felony or theft. By state law, the unlawful entry of an automobile to commit a theft would constitute a burglary. UCR, however, includes this offense in its larceny-theft category. Another source of distortion arises from the UCR practice of including attempted burglaries with those offenses actually committed.

Since problems with the larceny-theft classification are linked to the problem within the burglary category, larceny-theft will be analyzed simultaneously. Larceny-theft is defined by UCR as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. In this case the problem is not primarily the difference between UCR and statute definition; rather the fact, as noted above, that burglaries from automobiles are scored as larceny-thefts and the fact that attempts are counted as actual offenses. Being likely that many attempted thefts go unreported, this factor should not produce much error.

Although the distortion caused within each of these two UCR classifications that may be attributed to the practice of including attempts with actual offenses may be the least significant of the two sources of error, it will have to suffice for the primary comparison as only one agency was able (within the given time frame) to separate those automobile burglaries which had been classified within UCR as larceny-thefts.

TABLE 3

Comparison of Attempted Burglaries
and Attempted Larceny-Thefts

	Attempted/Percent Burglary/of Total Burglaries		Attempted/Percent Larceny/of Total Larceny-Thefts	
Agency 1	84	1.0	0	0.0
Agency 2	378	7.3	129	1.3
Agency Total	462	3.3	129	0.4

Table 3 indicates that 3.3 percent of the burglaries reported by the two sample agencies were actually attempts. If this percentage is indicative of the mean error produced by all contributing agencies, then more than 1,450 of the 44,967 reported state burglaries were not actual burglaries. The 0.4 percent of larceny-thefts which were attempts is relatively insignificant.

Agency 1 was able to separate the auto burglaries which had been classified as larceny-thefts. There were 5,048 of these offenses which, if scored according to state statute, would have raised the total reported burglaries 58.1 percent - from 8,692 to 13,740. Simultaneously, scoring these auto burglaries by state statute would have decreased larceny-thefts reported by Agency 1 by 25.6 percent.

Summary and Conclusions

Of the three offenses for which comparisons were made, the UCR categorization of aggravated assaults results in the most distorted information. As many as 67.0 percent of those assaults reported by UCR as aggravated may have actually involved no physical injury to the victim. Creation of a more specific instrument for collection of this data as well as more specific reporting of UCR statistics may be indicated by this analysis.

The amount of error produced in the UCR Burglary and Larceny-Theft categories by including attempted with actual offenses may be slight enough to forego any modification to the UCR system. However, that error produced by including auto burglaries with larceny-thefts may strongly indicate a necessary change in such classification. Data from other agencies are necessary to determine the extent of such a problem.

Between these two agencies there were 7,629 offenses which were erroneously (from the perspective of local law enforcement) classified into the UCR system. This represents 13.2 percent of the 57,921 Total Index Offenses reported by these two agencies. Also, data for only three of the seven UCR index crimes were available for these comparisons. Thus, one might expect that the percentage of erroneous classifications would increase should data be made available to study each Index Offense. On the basis of this analysis, the criticism that UCR provides a distorted indicator of serious criminal activity is credible.

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