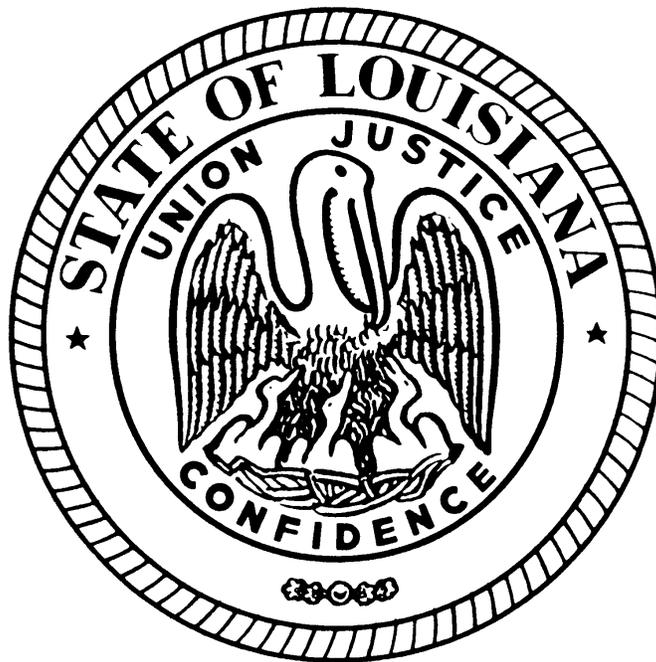


**LOUISIANA
JUVENILE JUSTICE
AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
ADVISORY BOARD**

2006 ANNUAL REPORT



**Submitted to:
Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco
& the Louisiana Legislature**

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and the Administration of Criminal Justice
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Introduction | 5 |
| The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act | 7 |
| The Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevent Advisory Board | 10 |
| Funding Process | 12 |
| Title II – Formula Block Grants Program (JJDP) Fiscal Year 2005 Funding | 14 |
| Title V – Incentive Grants For Local Delinquency Prevention Program Fiscal Year 2005 Funding | 21 |
| Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program Fiscal Year 2004 Funding | 23 |
| Federal-Funded Programs | |
| District 1 – Northwest Law Enforcement Planning District | 28 |
| District 2 – North Delta Law Enforcement Planning District | 30 |
| District 3 – Red River Delta Enforcement Planning Council | 32 |
| District 4 – Evangeline Law Enforcement Council | 34 |
| District 5 – Capital District Law Enforcement Planning Council | 36 |
| District 6 – Southwest Louisiana Law Enforcement Planning Council | 38 |
| District 7 – Metropolitan Law Enforcement Planning & Action Commission / Jefferson Parish Criminal Justice | 40 |
| District 9 – Orleans Parish | 42 |
| District 8 – Statewide Programs | 43 |

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Louisiana’s Juvenile Justice System and Crime Data | |
| Structure and Function of Louisiana’s Juvenile Justice System | 47 |
| How A Juvenile Flows Through the System | 50 |
| Analysis of Louisiana’s Juvenile Crime | 54 |
| Juvenile Arrests By Offense Type, Sex, Age and Race | 54 |
| Juvenile Arrests By Parish, By Race | 55 |
| Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact | 59 |
| Other Prevalent Crime Data | 61 |
| Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court, Probation Agency or Special Intake Unit | 62 |
| Cases Handled Informally (Non-Petitioned) and Formally (Petitioned) and Type of Disposition | 64 |
| Delinquent and Status Offenders Admitted to Juvenile Detention Facilities and Adult Jails and Lockups | 64 |
| Alternative Placement Detention | 64 |
| Home Detention | 65 |
| Office of Youth Development | 66 |
| Other Social, Economic, Legal and Organizational Conditions Considered Relevant To Delinquent Prevention Programming | 70 |
| Population Projections | 70 |
| Truancy and Assessment Service Centers | 71 |
| Abuse and Neglected Children | 71 |
| Education: Suspensions, Expulsions & Dropouts | 72 |

INTRODUCTION

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice (LCLE) and the Louisiana Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board proudly present the 2006 Annual Report on Louisiana programs supported by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grants Program.

This report provides an overview of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act and fund eligibility requirements. Louisiana receives funding from the following sections of the JJDP Act:

1. Title II – Part B - Federal Assistance For State and Local Programs, (JJDP Formula Grants Program), and
2. Title V – Incentive Grants For Local Delinquency Prevention Programs.

The JJDP Advisory Board reviews the applications for these funding programs and makes recommendations to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement. Final approval by the Commission must be obtained before awards can be issued.

Louisiana also participates in the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, another source of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The JJDP Advisory Board receives a report on the activities of JABG projects from the program manager at each regular meeting of the Board. All applications must receive approval from the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement.

Funded activities for calendar year 2006 are reported herein as follows:

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Title II Formula Block Grant (JJDP) | Federal Fiscal Year 2005 |
| Title V Community Prevention Grants Program | Federal Fiscal Year 2005 |
| Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program (JABG) | Federal Fiscal Year 2004 |

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

Juvenile justice is a relatively new area within the history of criminal justice in this country. How the juvenile justice system functions today is a result from Supreme Court decisions and federal and state legislation. Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Public Law No. 93-415, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 *et seq.*) in 1974, which represented the first federal legislation to address the problem of juvenile crime in a comprehensive, coordinated way. Since then, Congress has amended the Act in 1977, 1980, 1984, 1988, and 1992. In the latest amendment, H.R. 2215, the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act was passed with the Reauthorization of the JJDP Act (the JJDP Act of 2002, Public Law 107-273, 42 U.S. C. § 5601 *et seq.*). Congress strengthened the Act and its four core requirements to protect youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

The JJDP Act of 1974 established a single federal agency to address juvenile delinquency, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in the U.S. Department of Justice. The JJDP Act provides a block grant program to all states, based on their juvenile population under the age of 18 and is referred to as the Title II Formula Grants Program. To participate, each state must:

- ❖ Designate a state agency to prepare and administer the state's comprehensive Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan (*which is the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice*),
- ❖ Establish a State Advisory Group that the Chief Executive appoints to provide policy direction/or advise a broad-based supervisory board that has policy responsibility and participate in the preparation and administration of the Formula Grants Program plan, (*this is the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board*), and
- ❖ Commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the four requirements of the JJDP Act. The four core requirements of the JJDP Act are:
 - **Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO)** - States must ensure that juveniles who are charged with or have committed status offenses (i.e., acts that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, such as truancy and running away) or offenses that do not constitute violations of valid court order or non-offenders such as dependent or neglected children, must not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.

- **Sight and sound separation (separation)** - States must ensure that juveniles alleged to be delinquent must not be detained or confined in any institution in which they might have sight and sound contact with adult inmates.
- **Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal)** - No juvenile shall be detained or confined in a jail or lockup for adults except juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jails or lockups for a period not to exceed 6 hours.
- **Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC), where it exists** - States must address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of minority juveniles who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Every three years, Louisiana submits a comprehensive Three-Year Formula Grants Plan in which the JJDP Advisory Board participates in the Plan's development, review, and approval. The Plan includes an analysis of the state's juvenile crime programs and juvenile justice needs, plans for compliance with the four core requirements, a plan for compliance monitoring, the State Advisory Board composition, the Formula Grant program staff, technical assistance needs and certifications. Annual updates are submitted to reflect new trends and identified needs in the juvenile justice system along with planned strategies and programs to address them the following two subsequent years.

Present and future funding depends on the state's eligibility and compliance with the four core requirements. As part of the annual State Plan, Louisiana must submit a plan for achieving or maintaining compliance with the core requirements. The Act specifies that states must provide an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities for compliance of the core requirements. Louisiana is required to collect and analyze data and information from the juvenile facilities and report the findings annually in its Compliance Monitoring Report. This report is due to OJJDP six months after the reporting period.

The Comprehensive Three-Year Plan and subsequent Plan updates must include how the state is addressing the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) of the under- and over-representation of minority youth at the following nine contact points in the juvenile justice system.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Juvenile arrests | (6) Cases resulting in delinquent findings |
| (2) Referred to youth court | (7) Cases resulting in probation placement |
| (3) Cases diverted | (8) Cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities |
| (4) Cases involving secure detention | (9) Cases transferred to adult court. |
| (5) Cases petitioned (charge filed) | |

Addressing DMC requires states to:

- ❖ The *identification* of the extent to which DMC exists,
- ❖ Perform an *assessment* that uncovers the causes of DMC, if it exists,
- ❖ Provide *intervention* which develops and implements strategies for addressing the identified causes,
- ❖ The *evaluation* of determining the effectiveness of chosen intervention strategies, and
- ❖ To *monitor* or track the changes in DMC trends and adjust interventions as needed.

OJJDP then determines whether a state is compliant with the core requirements through a review of the Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan, its two subsequent Updates, and the Compliance Monitoring Report. Noncompliance could result in a 20% reduction in a state's Formula Grant funding for the next fiscal year for each core requirement not met; in addition, 50% of the remaining allocation for that fiscal year must be utilized to achieve compliance.

JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ADVISORY BOARD

Section 223(a) of the JJDP Act mandates states establish an advisory group of diverse representation of the juvenile justice field (both the public and private sector) who serve in a voluntary capacity. The JJDP Advisory Board consists of 15 to 33 members appointed by the Governor. One-fifth of the members must include youth under the age of 24 prior to their appointment. The board must also include at least three members who are or were previously involved in the juvenile justice system. The majority of the members must not be full-time government employees, including the chairperson.

The Board must participate in the development of a State Plan, advise the governor and the Legislature on compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, obtain input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, review and comment on grant proposals and monitor programs. Board members advocate the goals the JJDP Act, are knowledgeable about state and federal juvenile justice laws, are an active board member, understand the flow of Louisiana's juvenile justice, and are familiar with Louisiana's juvenile facilities and programs.

The Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) was established under Section 223 of the JJDP Act and is supported by OJJDP. This consultative body is composed of appointed representatives of the nation's State Advisory Boards and advises the President and Congress on matters related to juvenile justice. The committee also advises the OJJDP Administrator on the work of OJJDP, and evaluates the progress and accomplishments of juvenile justice activities and projects. Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco has appointed the Board Chair as Louisiana's representative and another board member serves as the alternate.

The mission of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) program in Louisiana includes funding programs at the local level to support delinquency prevention and effective intervention to at-risk youth and their families throughout the state. Community-based juvenile programs are the keys to alleviating juvenile crime; therefore, funds are distributed locally to support innovative programs that might otherwise not receive financing.

Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco appointed the current Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board in March 2005.

Bernardine Adams, Chair
West Monroe

| | |
|---|---|
| Justin A. Bacques Lake Charles | Floyd A. Marshall, Sr. Lutcher |
| Ja'nene G. Broussard Prairieville | ViEve Martin-Kohrs Lake Charles |
| Marcus Bruno Lafayette | James R. McClelland Franklin |
| David Burton DeRidder | Dana Menard Lafayette |
| Greggory E. Davies Winnfield | Carol Ney Kenner |
| Billie Giroir St. Francisville | Sibil Richardson Shreveport |
| Simon Gonsoulin Baton Rouge | Daphne Robinson Alexandria |
| Shaquania L. Griffin Ponchatoula | Ronald A Rossitto Lake Charles |
| Robby Ray Hill, Jr. Clinton | Shirley Shed Sibley |
| Charles. H. Jackson Spearsville | Judge Kim Stansbury Morgan City |
| Elois Joseph Reserve | Robert J. Tillie Pineville |
| Frank P. Letellier, II Madisonville | Christola L. Walton Minden |
| Sheriff Tony Mancuso Lake Charles | Earl White Lutcher |

FUNDING PROCESS

Louisiana is divided into eight local Law Enforcement Planning Districts and one state level district. Each Planning District has a Program Director and a Council composed of local law enforcement officials and private citizens. The Law Enforcement Planning Districts are kept updated on the core requirements of the JJDP Act, funding eligibility guidelines, and pertinent State and Federal guidelines, as well as the funding allocations available for juvenile justice programs.

OJJDP notifies the LCLE of the annual state award for each program, Title II (JJDP), Title V. The LCLE staff then determines the allocation to each District, which are based on a formula that includes population and crime statistics. The formula was revised and approved by the Commission in May 2000. While the JJDP Advisory Board sets priorities for the use of available grant funds, the District staff notifies potential known private non-profit providers and public agencies of the availability of grant funding and guidelines for funding through public advertising.

Potential non-profit private or public providers submit a Worksheet Request Allocation for a particular program to the appropriate District Program Director. The District Council, the JJDP Advisory Board, and the LCLE in turn, must approve this request before a full application for a JJDP or Title V grant application can be submitted.

After the Request for Allocation is approved, a grant application is prepared and submitted to the District Program Director. Applications are then approved or disapproved at the district level by the District Boards.

Grant applications approved at the district level are submitted to LCLE staff for review. The staff assesses the documented need and conformity to JJDP requirements and priorities and submits them to the LCLE Priorities Committee for review.

Grant applications that meet the requirements as assessed by LCLE staff and the Priorities Committee are submitted to the JJDP Advisory Board for review and recommendation. Upon recommendation for funding approval by the JJDP Advisory Board, the proposal is submitted to a regular meeting of the LCLE for final approval. Once approved by the LCLE, a Grant Award is then issued.

Potential subgrantees must be present at all meetings when grant applications are reviewed to answer question if asked. An exception to attendance at the LCLE meeting is if the grant application is for a continuation project and is under \$20,000.

Applications under the Juvenile Accountability Block Program do not go through the Local Law Enforcement Planning Districts and are submitted directly to LCLE. Both the Priorities Committees and the Commission review these applications at regular meetings. Although the JJDP Advisory Board's recommendation is not required, the JABG Program Manager provides a report the JJDP Advisory Board on JABG grants.

**TITLE II -
FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM (JJDP)
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2005**

The JJDP Act provides each State with Formula Grants that meet the core requirements. Each State's allocation from OJJDP is based on the State's under the age of 18 population. The first priority for Formula Grant Program money is to bring the State into compliance with the JJDP core requirements. Once in compliance, States may then use the Formula Grant monies to fund other juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs and services.

The award for federal fiscal year 2005 was \$1,020,000. In addition, Louisiana was awarded an additional \$13,000 in Accountability-based supplement, which brought the total award to \$1,033,000. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds. Based on the Commission's formula, these funds were divided among the eight local law enforcement districts as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| District 1 – Northwest | \$73,326 |
| District 2 - North Delta | \$51,614 |
| District 3 – Red River Delta | \$62,964 |
| District 4 – Evangeline | \$69,300 |
| District 5 – Capital | \$102,960 |
| District 6 – Southwest | \$67,056 |
| District 7 – Jefferson/Metropolitan | \$104,808 |
| District 8 – State Level*** | \$263,674 |
| District 9 – Orleans | \$127,975 |

** District 8 encompasses state level funds used to fund statewide training and planning/administration costs.

The FY 2005 awards issued to local and statewide programs are delineated in the attached tables. Approximately 39 local law enforcement/governmental agencies and 14 private nonprofit agencies received these funds to serve their juvenile community.

OJJDP developed 34 Federal Standard Program Areas that are eligible for funding. The following sixteen program areas address the issues as stated in the 2005 Update to the 3-Year State Plan. These areas have been found particularly effective for juveniles in Louisiana.

1. **Aftercare/Re-entry** – Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.
2. **Alternative to Detention** – Provides for the home monitoring and intensive supervision of juveniles pending adjudication and disposition, in lieu of physical shelter or detention, and in some cases, to serve as a diversion from court.
3. **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs** – Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
4. **Compliance Monitoring** – Programs, research, staff support, or other activities designed primarily to enhance or maintain a state’s ability to adequately monitor jails, detention facilities, and other facilities, to assure compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
5. **Court Services** – Programs designed to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre-and post-adjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring translation services and similar programs, and secure community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.
6. **Delinquency Prevention Programs** - Designed to reduce risk factors for delinquency in at-risk families and youth, and to increase resilience and rehabilitative factors between those youth and families who have already become involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs should contain, at minimum, the following components: 1) parent training, 2) children and youth skills training, 3) family life skills training. This is also commonly referred to as “primary prevention” program. This program excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities that are undertaken as part of other Federal Standard Program Areas.
7. **Disproportionate Minority Contact** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
8. **Juvenile Justice System Improvement** – Programs, research, and other initiatives designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition, detention to corrections, training, etc.)

9. **Mental Health** – Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
10. **Mentoring Programs** - Programs designed to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee), which takes place on a regular basis.
11. **Planning and Administration** – Activity related to state plan development, other pre-awarded activities, administration of the Formula Grant Program, including evaluation and monitoring, pursuant to Section 222(c) of the JJDP Act of 2002 and the OJJDP Formula Grant Regulation.
12. **Restitution/Community Service Programs** - Primarily diversion or pre-dispositional programs in which juveniles are diverted in an informal or pre-adjudicatory hearing and provides a means of making symbolic restitution to the community for offenses committed.
13. **School Programs** – Education programs and/or related services designed to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
14. **Serious Crimes** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to address serious and violent criminal-type behavior by youth. This program area includes intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.
15. **State Advisory Group Allocation** – Activities related to carrying out the State Advisory Group's (JJDP Advisory Board) responsibilities under Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
16. **Youth Court** – Also known as teen courts, are juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offenders. Most youth courts are used as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance indicators and performance measurements to LCLE. Each Federal Standard Program Area has designated mandatory and non-mandatory output and outcome measurements set by OJJDP that each project must report. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project's performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on December 31st of each calendar year and specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

FUTURE DIRECTION FOR JJDP PROJECTS

STEP-DOWN POLICY

The Step-Down Policy took effect with the FY 2004 funding. All awards are contingent upon availability of funds. The Step-Down Policy is as follows:

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Year 1 (FY 2004) | 100% |
| Year 2 (FY 2005) | 100% |
| Year 3 (FY 2006) | 25% Reduction on Year 1 award |
| Year 4 (FY 2007) | 50% Reduction on Year 1 award |
| Year 5 (FY 2008) | 75% Reduction on Year 1 award, <u>Final year of eligibility</u> |

Requirements for Applications:

1. Year 1 – A sustainability plan must be included in application. Plan must provide partners/agencies that would assume financial responsibility, identifying specific parts of the project covered by other sources. Following years – applicants not reaching sustainability plans may be reduced at greater amounts than outlined in the policy.
 - a. Sustainability is maintaining the same or greater level of service stated in Year 1's plan. This includes the project's time period, number of juveniles and/or parents served, and the services provided to the juveniles and/or parents.
2. Years 2, 3, 4, and 5: Applicants will be evaluated for proper management of the previous year's grant. Applicants will be required to demonstrate the ability to maintain the operation, service delivery and project accomplishments equal to that proposed in the first year of the grant.
3. The following will be exempt from the Step-Down Policy.
 - a. Subgrants supporting state activity required by the JJDP Act
 - b. District's administrative funding
 - c. Subgrants identified as the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) project.
 - d. Subgrants that are one-time funded

The LCLE and the JJDP Advisory Board will continue to fund programs determined to be priorities after examination of problem areas within the state. It is our commitment that Louisiana will remain in compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, and therefore, continue to receive federal funds for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC)

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is the fourth core requirement of the JJDP Act. This requirement requires States to address “juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.”

States must collect data from contact points that a juvenile faces in the juvenile justice system, which includes police, courts and corrections. Once the state determines that DMC exists, it must provide a DMC compliance plan with the 3-Year Comprehensive State Plan and the Plan Updates. The plan includes specific activities in data collection, data system improvement, assessment, programmatic and system improvement strategies, evaluation, and monitoring activities, as appropriate. The plan must also specify timeline, funding amount, and funding source(s) designated to conduct each of the planned activities.

OJJDP determines the state’s DMC compliance based on the completeness of the DMC compliance plan; the demonstration of actual, systematic, continuing and good-faith implementation of their planned activities; and the progress reported each year. The JJDP Act of 2002 stipulates that OJJDP will reduce a state’s Formula Grant allocation if a state is found non-compliant. Failure to achieve compliance reduces the Formula Grant to the state *by 20 percent* for **each** core requirement not met. Further, the State must agree to expend 50 percent of the amount allocated for such fiscal year to achieve compliance with each of the requirements for which the State is non-compliant.

The JJDP Advisory Board is committed to aggressively addressing DMC, where it exists, in Louisiana. The JJDP Advisory Board adopted a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Policy for the JJDP Formula Grant Program on February 9, 2005, and it received final approval from the Commission at the February 10, 2005, meeting.

Reducing DMC is a workable goal. Louisiana has the opportunity to implement strategies that will achieve results by aggressively utilizing JJDP funds focused on DMC where it exists. Effective with the Federal Fiscal Year 2005 State Award, each law enforcement planning council district has required to designate no less than twenty percent (20%) of the annual JJDP Formula Grants Program district allocation to the development and enhancement of programs that address DMC. Eligible programs were based on the OJJDP’s Relative Rate Index data, which the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement provides to each district. This policy will be reviewed annually and the percentage adjusted as needed.

The majority of the programs funded in FY 2005 were a continuum of FY 2003 State Plan. The goals, objectives and their planned activities remain the same with the exception of the new activities stated below. It should be noted that this Board continues to address DMC through the development and enhancement of programs including, but not limited to, the training of the judiciary, law enforcement, and juvenile justice field personnel; supporting local probation, diversion and alternatives to detention programs; and assessing mental health programs, school programs and delinquency prevention programs.

NEW ACTIVITIES PLANNED

Louisiana recognizes the disproportionate minority contact strategy is an integral part of the State Plan. The State is committed to integrating aggressive and innovative DMC programming within the State Plan and will continue to adopt and promote programs that address DMC, where it exists, as a priority for funding.

Following OJJDP's suggestion to seek additional technical assistance to determine the factors that contribute to overrepresentation of African-Americans at "juvenile arrest" and "refer to juvenile court" where it exists, the LCLE staff, the local District offices, and the Board members received technical assistance from Michael Lindsey of Nestor Consultants, Inc. The outcome is to improve present programs and/or incorporate new programs that directly impact DMC, and enable the Board members and LCLE staff to train on the local level on the issues of DMC. Current funded programs (not limited to: Home Detention, School Programs, Restitution/Community Service, and Youth Courts) should be evaluated and the services of these programs that will allow them to address DMC should be enhanced. The majority of the youth served by these programs are minority youth. By incorporating new components and/or enhancing the existing services, these programs will help divert minority youth in the areas indicated in the DMC spreadsheets that do not meet the DMC 1% threshold. Current funded programs under the Standard Program Areas, #2 Alternatives to Detention, #25 Restitution/Community Services, #27 School Programs, and #34 Youth Courts, can be enhanced to address DMC. Each current program will be reviewed to determine if it meets the criteria of DMC. Working with the current programs, while also addressing DMC, allows the State time to incorporate new programs in the upcoming funding years.

The next step for Louisiana is to conduct a statewide assessment study on DMC. Therefore, another technical assistance request may be submitted for direction in this effort.

Louisiana continues to work diligently toward improving data collected on juveniles coming into contact with the juvenile justice system. The State has begun to refine and expand data collection with the assistance of the Supreme Court, district attorneys, local courts, and law enforcement. The JOIN-IJIS database development is currently underway and will include the required elements of the DMC contact points. An interim manual data collection and reporting process has begun collecting initial filing data on race and ethnicity information by type of case. Data will begin with the four designated juvenile courts and will be included in the 2005 Annual Supreme Court report. To this end, it is expected that all data elements of the DMC Relative Rate Index will be fulfilled.

Act 1225 of 2003 mandated the closure of the Swanson Correctional Center for Youth – Madison Parish Unit (Tallulah) and it was officially closed in May 2004, seven months ahead of the mandated closure date. With this closure, the State's youth correctional centers decreased from four to three. The State anticipates a decrease in the Relative Rate Index Item 9, Cases Resulting in Confinement In Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities. Act 1225 required a portion of the savings from the closure of SCCY-Madison to be utilized to increase the availability of alternative programs for adjudicated juveniles being served in a five-parish region of northeast

Louisiana. Within these five parishes, a community-based system of care was to be provided through contract services and programs. A five-parish stakeholders meeting was held as the first step to accomplish this mandate. Stakeholders determined three top priorities for the area—(1) Alternative Educational Programs, (2) Shelter/Respite Services, and (3) Family Strengthening/Preservation Programs. The Office of Youth Development published a Request for Proposals for these priority services. Following the competitive bid process, the proposals were reviewed and scored by an independent grant review team and awards were made.

The DMC Subcommittee Chair was available to provide training throughout the state, as requested, on the issues surrounding disproportionate minority contact. DMC workshops were held during the 2005 Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice. This conference trains juvenile justice professionals throughout the state. Lastly, DMC issues were included in the Juvenile Officers' and School Resource Officer's Trainings that are supported with JJDP funds.

**TITLE V -
COMMUNITY PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAMS
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2005**

The Title V program is the only Federal-funding source solely dedicated to delinquency prevention efforts, which are initiated by a community-based planning process that focuses on the reduction of risks and enhancement of protective factors that prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. Funds can only be used for at-risk juveniles to “prevent” them from entering the juvenile justice system or “early intervention” programs for juveniles with first-time and non-serious offenses to keep them out of the juvenile justice system.

Because careful, systematic, strategic planning increases the efficacy of prevention efforts and reducing service duplication, Title V requires:

- ❖ The formation of a multidisciplinary community Prevention Policy Board comprised of 15 to 21 members. This board must demonstrate the ability to develop data-driven prevention plans, employ evidence-based prevention strategies, and conduct evaluations to determine program impact and effectiveness.
- ❖ Units of local government are eligible recipients who must obtain the JJDP Advisory Board’s certification of compliance with the JJDP Act core requirements.
- ❖ Fifty percent (50%) matching funds (cash or in-kind) is required by the recipient unit of local government.

These requirements are designed to promote collaboration between the community in developing resources, sharing information, and obtaining additional funding to sustain projects over the long term. Each awarded program may be funded in 12-month increments for up to three years.

OJJDP allocates Title V funds to qualifying states based on the relative number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility. The award for FY 2005 was \$221,000. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds. Based on the Commission’s formula, these funds were divided among the eight local law enforcement districts as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| District 1 – Northwest | \$24,553 |
| District 2 - North Delta | \$17,282 |
| District 3 – Red River Delta | \$21,083 |
| District 4 – Evangeline | \$23,205 |
| District 5 – Capital | \$34,476 |
| District 6 – Southwest | \$22,454 |
| District 7 – Jefferson/Metropolitan | \$35,095 |
| District 9 – Orleans | \$42,852 |

OJJDP developed 34 Federal Standard Program Areas that are eligible for funding under the Title II Formula Grants Program. From these 34 programs areas, OJJDP deemed 18 areas eligible for Title V funding. Allocations to local units of government have funded the following program areas for their community.

1. **Delinquency Prevention Programs** - Designed to reduce risk factors for delinquency in at-risk families and youth, and to increase resilience and rehabilitative factors between those youth and families who have already become involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs should contain, at minimum, the following components: 1) parent training, 2) children and youth skills training, 3) family life skills training. Commonly referred to as “primary prevention”. This program excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities that are undertaken as part of other Federal Standard Program Areas.
2. **Job Training** – Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.
3. **Mental Health** – Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
4. **School Programs** – Education programs and/or related services designed to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance measures to LCLE. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project’s performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on November 30th of each calendar year. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

**JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK
GRANT PROGRAM
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2004**

OJJDP introduced the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Program in 1998 to help states and communities strengthen their juvenile justice systems. In November 2002, the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (DOJ reauthorization) (Public Law 107-273) was signed into law. It renamed the program to Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program and placed it under Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and increased the purpose areas from 12 to 16.

The JABG Program awards grants to States to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at State and local levels. Funds are allocated to states by a Federal formula based on UCR reported juvenile crime, local law enforcement budgets, and juvenile population. States are required to pass through a majority of the funding (75 percent) to eligible units of local government. The Federal share for an approved project cannot exceed 90 percent of total project cost. The State or local recipient of a JABG award must contribute a 10% cash match of the total program cost. (In the case of construction of permanent juvenile corrections facilities, the cash match is 50 percent of the total program cost.)

All subgrantees must establish coordinated enforcement plans for reducing juvenile crime. The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition develops these local plans. This group consists of individuals who work with local area juveniles in a variety of situations, and decide how best to spend JABG funds in their communities. Principal members of these local coalitions represent the police, department, sheriff's office, school board, juvenile court, juvenile probation and the district attorney.

Units of local government that otherwise qualify for an award can waive their right to a direct award and designate a larger governmental unit (within which it is located) or a regional planning unit (which plans for and administers JABG funds on behalf of two or more local governments) to receive and administer the JABG award on its behalf.

This program is not passed through to the local law enforcement planning councils as the other programs. The LCLE is responsible for the development of procedures by which units of local government and state agencies may apply for JABG funds. Application is made directly to the LCLE.

The federal award for fiscal year 2004 was \$900,249, which is a 64.63% decrease from 2003. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds. Thirty-four (34) units of local government and 2 statewide programs received awards. One unique aspect of the JABG Program is the earned interest feature. Because the State receives all JABG funds in one payment, it is required that the money be placed in an interest bearing account for the three years that the grant is active. The same JABG spending rules apply to the interest earned by the grantee.

Of the 16 purposes areas, the following purposes areas have been found particularly effective for Louisiana.

1. **Accountability** – Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies.
2. **Corrections/detention facilities** - Building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile corrections or detention facilities, including training of correctional personnel.
3. **Court staffing and pretrial services** – Hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and special advocates, and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.
4. **Information Sharing** – Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.
5. **Juvenile courts and probation** – Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism.
6. **Juvenile drug courts** – Establishing drug court programs to provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and to integrate administration of other sanctions and services for such offenders.
7. **Juvenile records system** – Establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety.
8. **Prosecutors (staffing)** - Hiring additional prosecutors, so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and backlogs reduced.
9. **Risk and needs assessment** – Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessment of juvenile offenders that facilitates effective early intervention and the

provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment, to such offenders.

10. **School safety** – Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that are designed to enhance school safety.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance measures to LCLE. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project's performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on June 30th. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

**FEDERAL-FUNDED
PROGRAMS
TABLES**

**DISTRICT 1
NORTHWEST LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING DISTRICT**



**Parishes: Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne,
DeSoto, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Red River,
Sabine, Webster**

FY 2005 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project: Youth Diversion - \$25,384

Volunteers for Youth Justice
900 Jordan St.
Shreveport, LA 71101-4310
(318) 425-4413
Shonda Houston

Mentoring Program – \$13,590

Volunteers for Youth Justice
900 Jordan St.
Shreveport, LA 71101-4310
(318) 425-4413
Shonda Houston

Local Probation - \$7,070

Bienville Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 328
Arcadia, LA 71001-0328
(318) 263-2215
Sheriff John Ballance

Family Strengthening Program - \$6,043

LA United Methodist Children & Family
Services, Inc.
PO Box 929
Ruston, LA 71273-0929
(318) 242-4650
Troy Luttgarm

Family Strengthening Program - \$9,882

26th Judicial District Court
PO Box 310
Benton, LA 71006-0310
(318) 965-2217
Suzanne H. Stinson

**School Resource Officers Program -
\$11,357**

Lincoln Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 2070
Ruston, LA 71273-2070
(313) 513-6322
Wesley Harris

School Resource Officer's Program - \$18,674

City of Mansfield
PO Box 565
Mansfield, LA 71052-0565
(318) 872-0502
Gary Hobbs
(state level funding)

FY 2005 – TITLE V

Job Readiness/Retention Skills - \$24,553

Caddo Parish Commission
PO Box 1127
Shreveport, LA 71101-3042
(318) 222-0222
Eliot S. Knowles, Jr.

FY 2004 – JABG

Teen Court - \$10,000

Natchitoches Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 266
Natchitoches, LA 71457-0266
(318) 352-0279
Kathy Davenport

Drug Court - \$10,000

26th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 69
Benton, LA 71006-0069
(318) 965-2332
Charles Smith

Supervision and Probation – \$10,000

11th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1557
Many, LA 71449-1557
(318) 256-6246
Don Burkett

Supervision and Probation - \$35,000

Caddo Parish Commission
PO Box 1127
Shreveport, LA 71101-3042
(318) 226-6500
Ted Cox

Truancy Reduction - \$10,000

3rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 777
Ruston, LA 71273-0777
(318) 251-5100
Andy Shealy

Boot Camp - \$15,000

Bossier Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 850
Benton, LA 71006-0850
(318) 965-3497
Julian Whittington

**DISTRICT 2
NORTH DELTA LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING
DISTRICT**

**Parishes: Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson,
Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland,
Tensas, Union, West Carroll**



FY 2005 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project: Youth Court - \$10,558
Youth Services of Northeast Louisiana, Inc.
PO Box 777
Monroe, LA 71210-0777
(318) 387-8286
Valisia Tisdale

Family Strengthening Program - \$6,800
Monroe City Court
PO Box 777
Monroe, LA 71210-0777
(318) 329-2658
James Turner, Jr.

Report/Resource Center - \$17,662
City of West Monroe
2305 North 7th St.
West Monroe, LA 71291
(318) 4001
Lana J. Bullock

Juvenile Justice Improvement - \$16,594
Children’s Coalition for Northeast Louisiana
1271 Lamy Ln., Suite K
Monroe, LA 71201-3758
Project is underway

FY 2005 – TITLE V

Juvenile Intervention Program – 417,282
City of West Monroe
400 South 5th St.
West Monroe, LA 71292-3422
(318) 387-4001
Lana J. Bullock

FY 2004 – JABG

Local Probation - \$20,000

4th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1652
Monroe, LA 71201-1652
(318) 327-1424
Robert E. Porter

Detention Center Operations - \$10,000

6th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1389
Tallulah, LA 71282-1389
(318) 766-3233
John D. Crigler

Juvenile Prosecutor - \$10,000

2nd Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 459
Jonesboro, LA 71251-0459
(318) 927-4862
James R. Hatch

**DISTRICT 3
RED RIVER DELTA ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant,
LaSalle, Rapides, Vernon, Winn,
West Carroll**



FY 2005 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project: Youth Court - \$10,744

Teen Court of Avoyelles, Inc.
PO Box 363
Marksville, LA 71351-3462
(318) 240-9600
Donna DeSoto

Holdover Shelter - \$5,944

City of Leesville
101 West Lee St.
Leesville, LA 71446-4039
(318) 238-0331
Beth Westlake

Truancy Program - \$15,670

Boys & Girls Clubs of Central Louisiana, Inc.
1801 Sylvester St.
Alexandria, LA 71301
(318) 442-4547
Kimberly Dural

Family Strengthening Program - \$5,704

Community Receiving Home, Inc.
PO Box 7997
Alexandria, LA 71306-0997
(318) 473-0530
Angela Chustz

Report/Resource Center - \$9,437

Community Receiving Home, Inc.
PO Box 7997
Alexandria, LA 71306-0997
(318) 473-0530
Angela Chustz

Not Allocated - \$13,402

No project has been identified

FY 2005 – TITLE V

Truancy Program - \$29,616

12th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1200
Marksville, LA 71251-1200
(318) 253-6587
Melissa Moreau

FY 2004 – JABG

Teen Court - \$10,000

Rapides Parish Police Jury
701 Murray St.
Alexandria, LA 71301
(318) 473-6690
Larry Spottsville, Sr.

Juvenile Prosecutor - \$18,663

12th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1200
Marksville, LA 71351-1200
(318) 253-6587
Melissa Moreau

**DISTRICT 4
EVANGELINE LAW ENFORCEMENT
COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette,
St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary,
Vermilion**



FY 2005 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

**DMC Project: School Resource Officer
Program - \$13,860**

Lafayette Police Department
PO Box 3508
Lafayette, LA 70502-3508
(318) 261-8653
In planning stage

Family Strengthening Program - \$4,350

City of Morgan City
PO Box 1218
Morgan City, LA 70381-1218
(985) 4808
Judge Kim Stansbury

Mentoring Program - \$11,315

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Acadiana
PO Box 53267
Lafayette, LA 70501
(318) 988-4882
Betty Blair

Family Strengthening Program - \$17,561

Lafayette Teen Court, Inc.
PO Box 3306
Lafayette, LA 70502-3306
(337) 232-5977
Linda F. Anson

Violence Prevention Program - \$11,107

Boys & Girls Clubs of Acadiana
PO Box 62166
Lafayette, LA 70596-2166
(337) 268-9555
Arlene Armentor-Bonner

Report/Resource Center - \$4,350

Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Drawer 3508
Lafayette, LA 70520-3508
(337) 236-5613
Al Glaude

Violence Prevention Program - \$6,757

St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 247
St. Martinville, LA 70582-0247
(337) 394-3071
Virginia "Ginny" Higgins

FY 2005 – TITLE V

Family Strengthening Program - \$23,205

City of Morgan City
PO Box 1218
Morgan City, LA 70381-1218
(985) 4808
Judge Kim Stansbury

FY 2004 – JABG

Informal Adjustment - \$9,937

27th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 1968
Opelousas, LA 70571-1968
(337) 948-3041
Vanessa Harris-Kennerson

Court Diversion - \$10,000

13th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 780
Ville Platte, LA 70587-0780
(337) 363-3438
Anthony L. Walker

Local Information Network - \$10,000

Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office
300 Iberia St., Suite 120
New Iberia, LA 70560-4584
(337) 369-3714
David Landry

Supervision & Probation - \$29,700

Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office
300 Iberia St., Suite 120
New Iberia, LA 70560-4584
(337) 369-3714
David Landry

Teen Court - \$30,000

15th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 3306
Lafayette, LA 70502-3306
(337) 232-5977
Linda F. Anson

Violence Prevention - \$15,000

16th Judicial District Attorney's Office
300 Iberia St., Suite 200
New Iberia, LA 70560
(337) 3804
Claire Daly

Drug Court - \$10,000

St. Mary Parish Government
Courthouse Bldg., 5th Floor
Franklin, LA 70538
(985) 395-6750
Keona Lanceslin

**DISTRICT 5
CAPITAL DISTRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana,
Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee,
St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington,
West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge**



FY 2005 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project: Restitution/Community Service - \$21,436
22nd Judicial District Attorney's Office
701 N. Columbia St.
Covington, LA 70433
(985) 732-9594
Mike Breland

Restitution/Community Service - \$10,929
21st Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 639
Amite, LA 70422-0639
(985) 748-7890
Elton Shaw

Family Strengthening Program - \$10,719
Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 248
New Roads, LA 70760-0248
(225) 638-5400
Raquel Fuselier

Home Detention Program - \$12,480
Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
15475 Club Deluxe Rd.
Hammond, LA 70403-1466
(985) 902-2043
Kenner Harrell

School Resource Officer Program - \$18,261
Ascension Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 268
Donaldsonville, LA 70345-0268
(225) 621-8324
Gregory W. Tullier

Truancy Program - \$8,863
Town of Walker
PO Box 988
Walker, LA 70785-0988
(225) 664-3125
Joseph Welda

Home Detention Program - \$13,642
City of Hammond
PO Box 2788
Hammond, LA 70401-2788
(985) 542-3598
Vincent Giannobile

Counseling Program - \$6,629
East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office
300 North Blvd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70801-3277
(225) 389-5163
Craig Brouillette

FY 2005 – TITLE V

Resource Center for Suspended/Expelled

Students - \$34,476

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
15475 Club Deluxe Rd.
Hammond, LA 70403-1466
(985) 902-2043
Nick Vinterella

FY 2004 – JABG

Probation Counseling - \$10,000

City of Hammond
PO Box 2788
Hammond, LA 70402-2788
(985) 542-3455
Guy Recotta, Jr.

Supervision and Probation - \$73,000

City of Baton Rouge
PO Box 1471
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471
(225) 354-1220
Marlyn Goins-McCants

Drug Testing - \$10,000

Washington Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 668
Franklinton, LA 70438-0668
(985) 781-4856
Kimberly Kirby

Probation Counseling - \$10,000

City of Plaquemine
PO Box 1017
Plaquemine, LA 70764-1017
(225) 687-7236
Mervin J. Gourgues

Local Probation - \$10,000

West Feliciana Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 1844
St. Francisville, LA 70775-1844
(225) 784-3109
Sheriff J. Austin Daniel

**DISTRICT 6
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT LAW
ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron,
Jefferson Davis**



FY 2005 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

**DMC Project: Restitution/Community
Service - \$20,060**

Safety Council of Southwest Louisiana
1201 Ryan St.
Lake Charles, LA 70601-5222
(337) 436-3354
Robert McCorquodale

Mental Health Services - \$20,060

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS
PO Box 2073
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073
(337) 721-3900
Martha A. Parnell

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$20,059

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS
PO Box 2073
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073
(337) 721-3900
Martha A. Parnell

Violence Prevention Program - \$1,200

Campfire Council of Southwest Louisiana
2126 Oak Park Blvd.
Lake Charles, LA 70601-7864
(337) 478-6550
Greta T. Willis

FY 2005 – TITLE V

Mental Health Court - \$22,454

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS
PO Box 2073
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073
(337) 721-3900
Martha A. Parnell

FY 2004 – JABG

Detention Center Renovation - \$15,000

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS
PO Box 2073
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073
(337) 721-3900
Martha A. Parnell

Supervision and Probation - \$10,000

City of Jennings
PO Box 1249
Jennings, LA 70546-1249
(337) 821-5530
Chief Merrion Taylor

Detention Center Operations - \$10,000

28th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1940
Jena, LA 71342-1940
(318) 992-8282
J. Reed Walters

**DISTRICT 7
JEFFERSON PARISH /
METROPOLITAN LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING & ACTION COMMISSION, INC.**



**Parishes: Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche,
Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles,
St. James, St. John the Baptist,
St. Tammany, Terrebonne**

FY 2005 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project: DMC Coordinator - \$20,962

Jefferson Parish Council
1546-B Gretna Blvd.
Harvey, LA 70058-5366
(504) 364-3750
Roy L. Juncker, Jr.

Report/Resource Center - \$1,931

24th Judicial District Court
Gretna Courthouse Annex
200 Derbigny St.
Gretna, LA 70053-5850
(504) 364-3975
Judge Melvin Zeno

S.H.O.C.A.P. - \$25,074

Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 327
Gretna, LA 70054-0327
(504) 376-2154
Joseph Ortego

Mentoring Program - \$7,714

Town of Jean Lafitte
2654 Jean Lafitte Blvd.
Lafitte, LA 70067-5204
(504) 689-2208
Yvette Crain

S.H.O.C.A.P. - \$9,711

Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 5608
Thibodaux, LA 70302-5608
(985) 532-4326
Linda Bernard

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$9,712

Assumption Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 69
Napoleonville, LA 70390-0069
Phillip August

School Resource Officer Program - \$9,712

St. Bernard Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 168
Chalmette, LA 70044-0168
(504) 278-7604
James Bartholomae

Violence Prevention Program - \$9,712

25th Judicial District Attorney's Office
301A Main St.
Belle Chasse, LA 70037-2725
(504) 297-5289
Joyce Cossich Lobrano

Local Probation - \$9,711

23rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 279
Napoleonville, LA 70390-0279
(985) 252-6051
Michael Poirrier

FY 2005 – TITLE V

Violence Prevention - \$16,260
St. Tammany Parish Government
PO Box 628
Covington, LA 70434-0628
(985) 893-2570
Dr. Robert C. Allanach

Allocated - \$18,835
Jefferson Parish
Project has not been identified

FY 2004 – JABG

Supervision and Probation - \$10,000
St. Charles Parish Council
PO Box 302
Hahnville, LA 70057-0302
(985) 331-1999
Gail Roussel

Drug Court - \$10,000
St. Tammany Parish Government
PO Box 628
Covington, LA 70434-0628
(225) 767-2234
Sue Williams

Violence Prevention - \$10,000
Terrebonne Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 727
Houma, LA 70361-0727
(985) 876-2500
Linda Pettigrew

Local Information Network - \$10,000
Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 5608
Thibodaux, LA 70301-5608
(985) 532-4326
Linda Bernard

Local Probation - \$10,000
23rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 279
Napoleonville, LA 70390-0279
(985) 252-6051
Michael Poirrier

Assessment Center - \$65,000
Jefferson Parish Council
200 Derbigny St.
Gretna, LA 70053
(504) 364-3750
Roy L. Juncker, Jr.

**DISTRICT 9
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS**

Parishes: Orleans



FY 2005 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project - Allocated - \$63,987

City of New Orleans
Project has not been identified.

Report/Resource Center - \$63,988

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court
421 Loyola Ave., Suite 210
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 280-6201
Barbara Ferguson

FY 2005 – TITLE V

Resource Center for Suspended/Expelled Students - \$42,852

Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff
2800 Gravier St.
New Orleans, LA 70119
(504) 280-6201
Barbara Ferguson

FY 2004 – JABG

Detention Center Operations - \$41,666

Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office
2800 Gravier St.
New Orleans, LA 70119
(504) 826-7034
Sheriff Marlin N. Gusman

Juvenile Prosecutor - \$41,667

Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office
1340 Poydras St., Suite 750
New Orleans, LA 70112
(504) 566-1711
Keva Landrum

**DISTRICT 8
STATEWIDE**

Parishes: All



FY 2005 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

JJDP Advisory Board - \$30,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4418
Michael A. Ranatza

Institutional Parenting - \$40,000

LA Office of Youth Services
PO Box 66458
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458
(225) 287-7941
Holly Clancy

Compliance Monitoring - \$55,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4418
Katherine C. Guidry

Governor's Conference - \$35,000

14th Judicial District Attorney's Office
1020 Ryan St.
Lake Charles, LA 70601
(337) 437-3400
Ronald A. Rossitto

**Data Collection/Systems Improvement -
\$34,000**

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4418
Michael A. Ranatza

School Resource Officers Training – \$35,000

14th Judicial District Attorney's Office
1020 Ryan St.
Lake Charles, LA 70601
(337) 437-3400
Ronald A. Rossitto

Juvenile Officers Training - \$16,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4418
Michael A. Ranatza

FY 2005 – TITLE V

No projects are funded on the state level. All funds are passed-through to the local law enforcement planning councils.

FY 2004 – JABG

Safe Schools - \$50,000

Louisiana Department of Justice
1885 North Third St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
(225) 342-0453
Sandra Ezell

Records Management - \$100,000

LA Office of Youth Service
PO Box 66458
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458
(225) 287-7941
Holly Clancy

LOUISIANA'S
JUVENILE JUSTICE
SYSTEM
AND
CRIME DATA

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Louisiana's juvenile justice system is comprised of three major components: law enforcement, courts, and corrections. The needs of a juvenile found to be mistreated, the severity of the criminal offense allegedly committed by a juvenile, the prior criminal record of the alleged juvenile offender, the prospects for the offender's rehabilitation, and the increasing concern for public safety are some of the factors affecting how a juvenile offender is handled by Louisiana's juvenile justice system. These factors influence decisions as to how best to assist the juvenile found to be in need due to mistreatment, whether to either warn and release the alleged juvenile offender, or place the offender in the formal juvenile justice system.

Contact between the juvenile and the juvenile justice system can be initiated in one of three ways:

1. A complaint and/or referral is received by juvenile authorities about the treatment of a juvenile.
2. Juvenile authorities receive a complaint about the alleged illegal activity of a juvenile.
3. A law enforcement officer observes illegal activity on the part of a juvenile.

Each component of Louisiana's juvenile justice system has options as to how they respond to a juvenile in need of assistance or a juvenile offender. Examples of some of the options available in each component are as follows:

Law Enforcement:

Counsel, warn and release
Arrest (taking into custody), including detention pending court hearing
Intake

Courts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Adjudication | Probation |
| Shelter care | Institutionalization |
| Alternative detention programs (holdovers, home detention) | Community based alternative care (non-secure custody) |
| Detention | |

Corrections:

Alternative care (community based,
non-secure custody)
Institutional (secure custody)

Probation supervision (non-custody)
Parole/after-care supervision (custody)

Traditionally, the goal of each option has been the care, control and protection of juveniles, whether they were one in need of assistance or a juvenile offender. In recent years, identifiable trends in juvenile criminal activity have led to the juvenile justice system's focusing on violent juvenile offenders, who have fueled a burgeoning juvenile crime problem in Louisiana. This shift in focus has placed additional demands on the system. As a result, we continue to see a change in the system's reaction from one of care of juveniles who were culpable for their actions to the overriding concern for the public's safety from violent juvenile predators; from the protection of juveniles from societal pressures, to the protection of society from juvenile offenders. Problems within Louisiana's juvenile justice system continue to surface as the system responds to the change in focus from the care of juveniles, to the reduction of juvenile crime and a heightened concern for public safety.

The structure of Louisiana's juvenile court system is comprised of designated Juvenile Courts, District / Parish Courts, and City / Municipal Courts. Article 116 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* defines a juvenile court and a juvenile court judge as follows:

1. A juvenile "Court" is defined as any city, parish, district, or juvenile court, or its judge, when exercising juvenile jurisdiction. A judge of a mayor's court, or a justice of the peace, is not included.
2. A juvenile "Judge" is defined as the judge of a court exercising juvenile jurisdiction (as defined above).

The role of the judiciary in processing juveniles includes the following duties:

1. Custody orders - issuing orders for a juvenile to be taken into custody, upon presentation of facts.
2. Continued custody hearing - conducting a hearing to determine continued custody prior to adjudication.
3. Conducting hearing to answer petition - a petition may be filed if there are reasonable grounds to believe the juvenile is a delinquent, a child in need of supervision, or a child in need of care.
4. Adjudication - a determination by the court, based on evidence, that the juvenile is *not* delinquent, in need of care or in need of supervision.
5. Pre-disposition investigation - hearings regarding the juvenile's transfer to adult court, mental capacity to proceed or processing through Interstate Compact.
6. Disposition hearing - the determination of an appropriate disposition when a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent, in need of care or in need of services.

The *Louisiana Children's Code* specifically created four designated juvenile courts, in Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Orleans parishes. Besides these four juveniles courts, juvenile cases are also filed in 38 city/parish Courts and 36 state courts.

This analysis of Louisiana's juvenile justice system, as with those conducted in the past, shows the need for a state-wide uniform juvenile court system as well as a state-wide juvenile information system that can provide juvenile justice decision makers with timely, accurate information on the juveniles they come in contact with at the time they need it to make their decision.

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement has funded a JABG Information Sharing project for the State Supreme Court. This project, when completed, will establish an integrated, web-based case management system called Juvenile Offender Information Network (JOIN). The Office of Youth Development and several juvenile courts around the State are involved with the Supreme Court in designing and pilot testing the JOIN system.

HOW A JUVENILE FLOWS THROUGH THE SYSTEM

There are three basic ways a juvenile in Louisiana enters the juvenile justice system:

1. A complaint/referral is made to juvenile authorities in which it is alleged a juvenile is being mistreated in some manner and is in need of assistance.
2. A complaint to a law enforcement agency alleging criminal activity on the part of a juvenile.
3. A law enforcement officer observes illegal activity on the part of a juvenile and self-initiates action against him/her.

How a juvenile “flows” through the system depends on the manner in which the juvenile is brought to the attention of the juvenile authorities in his/her parish of residence. Only children ages 10 to 16 are dealt with as delinquents. Children under 10 are addressed through the Families in Need of Services (FINS) program, a parallel system for children who have committed status offenses. Youth who have reached their 17th birthday are tried as adults.

If a complaint/referral is received alleging the juvenile is in need of assistance, and if a determination has been made that the juvenile in question has suffered serious harm, or is in imminent danger of suffering serious harm, the Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services (OCS) is the state agency statutorily charged with intervening on the juvenile’s behalf.

The first point of contact for delinquency cases is with law enforcement. There are three divisions of law enforcement in Louisiana: State Police, Parish Sheriff’s Offices, and City Police Departments. Any of these agencies can take part in the initial contact with a juvenile. If a complaint of criminal activity on the part of a juvenile is reported to a law enforcement agency, or if a law enforcement officer self-initiates action against a juvenile, several decisions can be made at the law enforcement level ranging from counsel/warn and release (CWR) to formally charging the juvenile which could lead to a formal adjudication resulting in secure confinement. In some jurisdictions in Louisiana, the officer can refer the juvenile to one of the service network providers (FINS, substance abuse treatment, etc.), or he can take a more formal approach and refer the juvenile to the Office of Youth Development (OYD), the District Attorney’s Office, or seek detention or shelter care for the juvenile offender. Some Louisiana jurisdictions, particularly in the larger cities, require the juvenile offender be taken to an intake unit, an OYD regional office, or to the designated juvenile court.

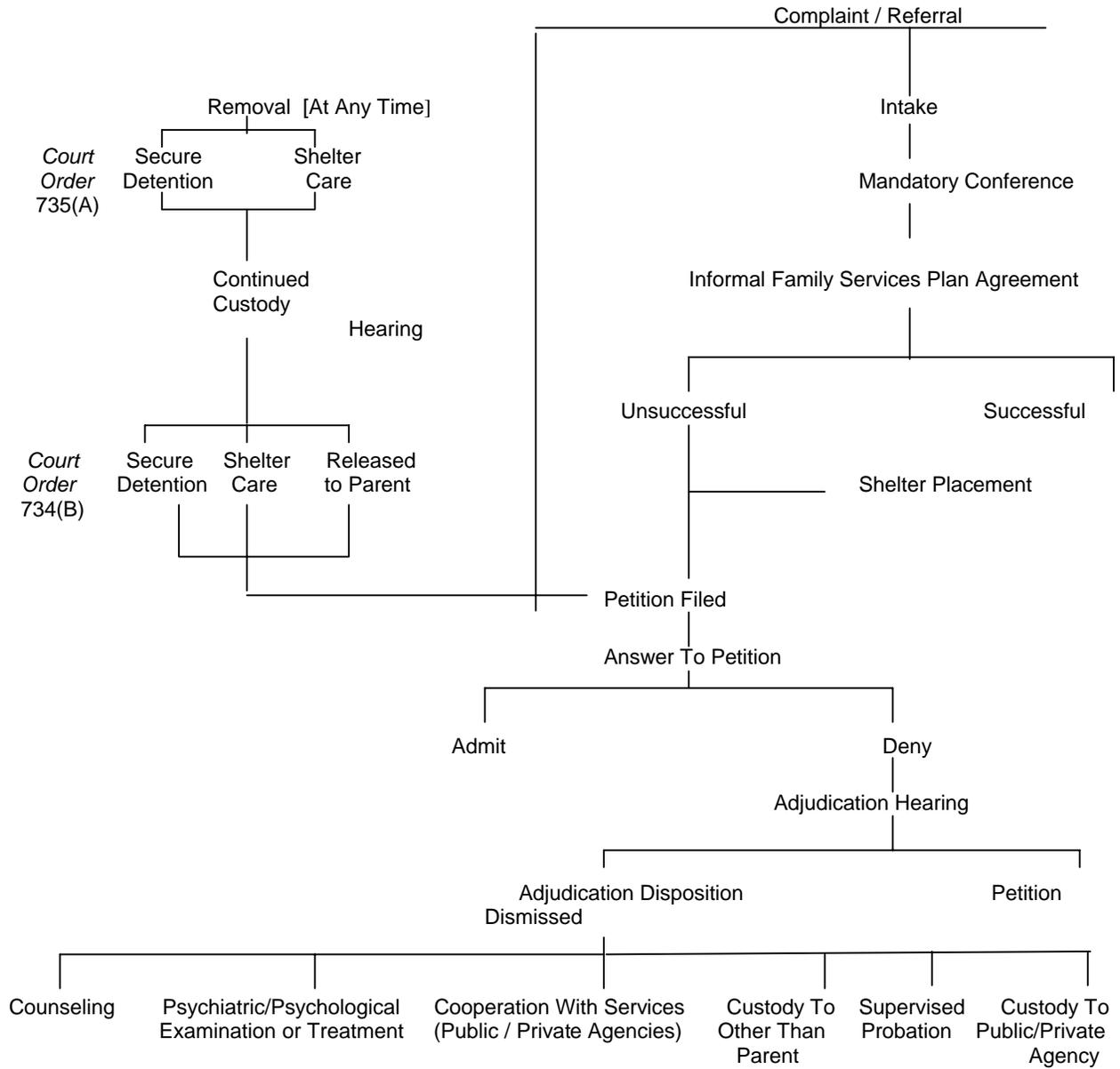
Contact the juvenile has with the juvenile justice system after law enforcement varies by

jurisdiction, and can include the OYD, the FINS agency, local probation, alternative detention programs, etc.

The options available to law enforcement and the courts vary depending on which process is chosen to handle the juvenile in the juvenile justice system. If the FINS process is chosen, a FINS officer assesses the juvenile and their family and decisions are made as to how the juvenile should progress through the system. If a juvenile is determined to be delinquent, other options are available for the juvenile to progress through the system.

Charts 1 and 2 detail the options available in handling FINS and Delinquent cases within the juvenile justice system.

Chart 1
Louisiana Juvenile Justice System
Families in Need of Services [FINS]



This chart shows the options available to the juvenile, the family and the FINS officer, once the FINS process has begun. Removal (whether detention or shelter care) may occur at any time during this process; the juvenile may also be placed in secure detention for contempt of valid court orders.

Chart 2 Louisiana Juvenile Justice System

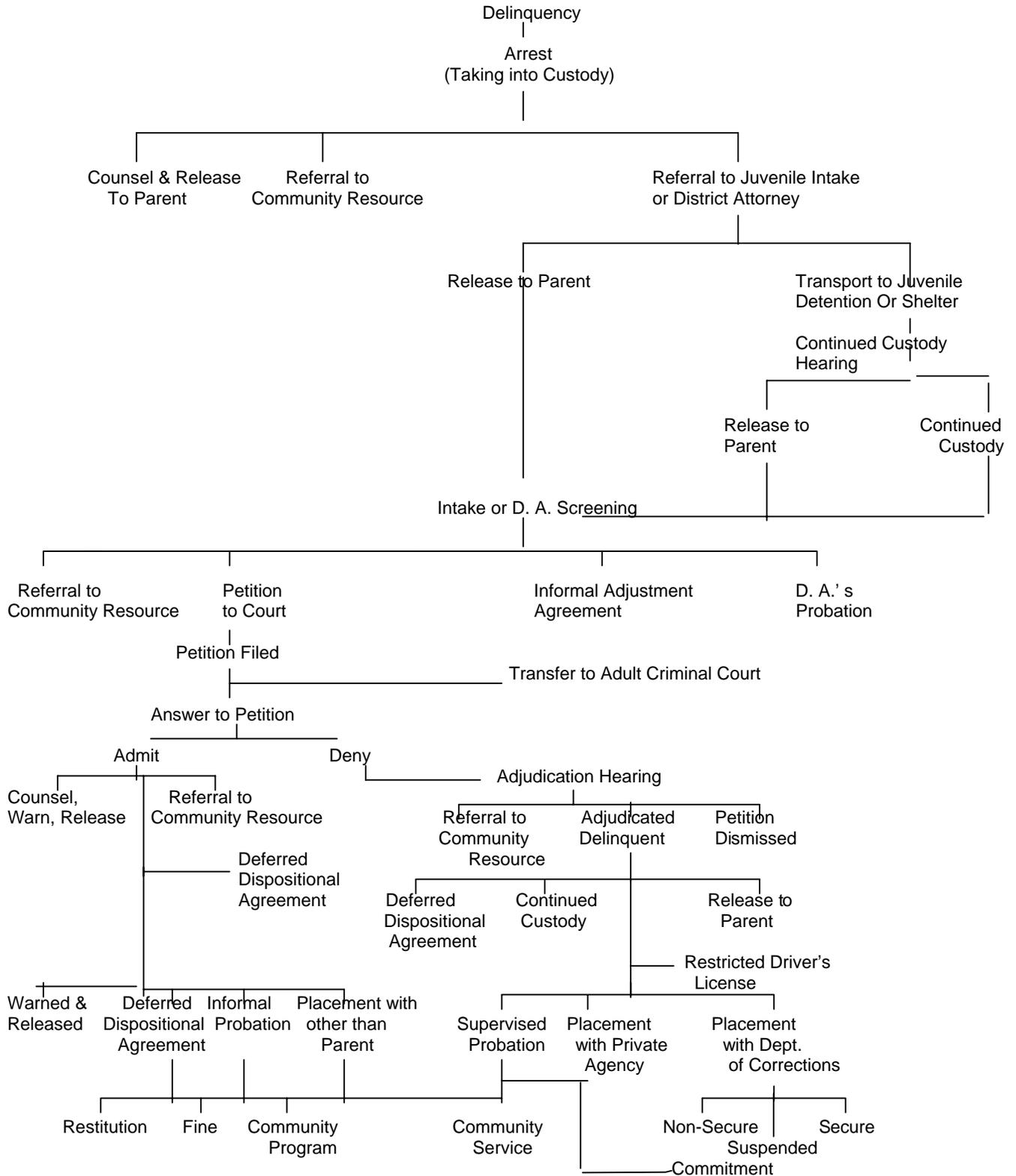


Chart 2 illustrates the many options available in the juvenile justice system once a juvenile is taken into custody. Once again, many factors such as prior record, severity of offense, or family situation may impact the decision as to which “path” the juvenile will take in the process.

ANALYSIS OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS

Each year the LCLE staff conducts an analysis of the juvenile delinquency problems and juvenile justice needs as required by Section 223(a)(7) of the JJDP Act. This analysis entails the (1) juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age, and race; (2) number and characteristics (by offense type, gender, race, and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense; (3) number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g., diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment); (4) number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups; and (5) other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

Juvenile statistics are obtained from the FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies in Louisiana. Using data reported for the year 2002 assisted us in analyzing the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana. By conducting a comparative examination of previous years of arrest data, we can determine what areas of juvenile crime are prevalent in Louisiana. Coupled with the data contained in the Minority Overrepresentation, the examination helps us determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

Juvenile Arrests By Offense Type, Sex, Age, and Race

As shown in Table 1, 38,226 persons under age 18 were arrested in Louisiana in 2002. This total represents a decrease of 2,828 juvenile arrests over that reported in 2001. By offense category totals, "other offenses" totaled 13,544 (35.4%); theft offenses totaled 6,046 (15.8%); crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and assaults) totaled 6,969 (18.2%); disorderly conduct totaled 5,459 (14.3%); status offenses (which include suspicion, curfew, loitering and runaway) totaled 3,981 (10.4%); and drug related offenses totaled 2,227 arrests (5.8%) of the total arrests in 2002.

Of the 38,226 juvenile arrests, 55.6% were black, 43.3% were white, and 1% was Asian or Indian. Since Asian and Indian arrests represent such a small percentage, no separate analysis will be done for these groups. Please note the percentage of black arrestees to the total number arrestees dropped from 56.7% in 2001 to the 55.6% reported for 2002.

The most dramatic differences in the percentage of arrests between blacks and whites by category are: gambling (100% black, 0% white); liquor laws, drunkenness, driving under the influence (82% white, 18% black); stolen property (63% black, 35% white); arson (63% white, 37% black); weapons possession offenses (64% black, 36% white), and crimes against persons

(murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and all assaults – 64% black, 33% white). In addition to the liquor laws, drunkenness, DWI and arson categories cited above, white juveniles also made up the majority of arrests in the categories of forgery, fraud, sex offenses, drug possession, offenses against family & children, and status offenses.

A comparison of the general population (2002 U.S. Census Bureau estimates) and the total number of arrests shows that while blacks make up only 33.2% of the general population, they represented 55.6% of the total arrests in 2002 for the age group. Similarly, whites make up 65.1% of the population and represented 43.7.7% of the arrests.

Although the percentages vary from parish to parish, there is a cumulative statewide overrepresentation of blacks, based solely on general population, of 22.5% for 2002. Some parishes show whites, Asians and Indians to be over represented, however, most parishes across the state show an over-representation among blacks. Table 3 in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact gives the population and arrest information by parish for 2002. Included in the chart is the level of over- or under-representation by race for each parish. Please recall that a positive value represents over-representation while a negative value represents under-representation.

Juvenile Arrests by Parish, by Race

Table 2 details the total parish-by-parish juvenile arrest information for Louisiana for 2002. This data also was obtained from FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies in Louisiana that reported data for the year 2002. This data allows us to view the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana on a parish-by-parish basis in order to focus attention on those areas of the state where juvenile crime is on the increase, or where special conditions – such as minority overrepresentation – exist. The arrest data is on a percentage basis with the overall population of the races in each parish as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact Table 3. Again, this data will help determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

Table 1
2002 Juvenile Arrests By Type Of Offense, Age, Race and Sex

| OFFENSE | 0-9 | 10-12 | 13-14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | Total | WH | BLK | IND | ASN | M | F |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 4 |
| Manslaughter, by negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Forcible Rape | 3 | 16 | 35 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 103 | 38 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 3 |
| Robbery | 2 | 11 | 39 | 46 | 67 | 99 | 264 | 44 | 219 | 0 | 1 | 246 | 18 |
| Aggravated Assault | 19 | 154 | 329 | 243 | 246 | 261 | 1,252 | 385 | 858 | 8 | 1 | 918 | 334 |
| Burglary | 27 | 197 | 466 | 295 | 398 | 318 | 1,701 | 808 | 881 | 4 | 8 | 1,576 | 125 |
| Larceny, Theft | 66 | 698 | 1,623 | 1,176 | 1,378 | 1,105 | 6,046 | 2,410 | 3,575 | 17 | 44 | 3,776 | 2,270 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 14 | 91 | 73 | 91 | 59 | 328 | 139 | 187 | 0 | 2 | 274 | 54 |
| Other Assaults | 58 | 700 | 1,542 | 1,043 | 1,095 | 890 | 5,328 | 1,828 | 3,459 | 23 | 18 | 3,508 | 1,820 |
| Arson | 2 | 20 | 36 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 98 | 62 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 14 |
| Forgery, Counterfeiting | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 16 | 41 | 27 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 14 |
| Fraud | 1 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 45 | 29 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 11 |
| Embezzlement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Sell | 6 | 33 | 98 | 74 | 141 | 116 | 468 | 163 | 295 | 1 | 9 | 406 | 62 |
| Vandalism | 47 | 267 | 425 | 246 | 318 | 242 | 1,545 | 840 | 686 | 9 | 10 | 1,344 | 201 |
| Weapons: Carry, Possess | 7 | 38 | 77 | 55 | 83 | 66 | 326 | 116 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 288 | 38 |
| Prostitution and Commercialized Vice | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Sex Offenses | 6 | 47 | 83 | 38 | 39 | 62 | 275 | 150 | 120 | 4 | 1 | 247 | 28 |
| Drug Violation: sell, Manufacture | 4 | 3 | 52 | 77 | 145 | 150 | 431 | 178 | 248 | 1 | 4 | 383 | 48 |
| Drug Violation: possess | 11 | 29 | 187 | 329 | 514 | 726 | 1796 | 1006 | 778 | 10 | 2 | 1549 | 247 |
| Gambling | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 26 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 1 |
| Offenses against family and children | 39 | 44 | 91 | 76 | 55 | 49 | 354 | 223 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 213 | 141 |
| Driving Under the Influence | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 112 | 151 | 130 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 124 | 27 |
| Liquor Laws | 0 | 2 | 26 | 73 | 128 | 184 | 413 | 338 | 73 | 0 | 2 | 327 | 86 |
| Drunkenness | 3 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 25 | 42 | 98 | 70 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 23 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 91 | 663 | 1,645 | 1,223 | 1,135 | 702 | 5,459 | 2,007 | 3,372 | 56 | 24 | 3,355 | 2,104 |
| Vagrancy | 0 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 57 | 15 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 10 |
| Other Offenses (except traffic) | 232 | 885 | 1,944 | 1,483 | 1,657 | 1,404 | 7,605 | 3,507 | 4,007 | 47 | 44 | 5,230 | 2,375 |
| Suspicion | 1 | 12 | 25 | 11 | 23 | 8 | 80 | 40 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 60 | 20 |
| Curfew, Loitering | 9 | 115 | 474 | 396 | 515 | 43 | 1,552 | 799 | 732 | 17 | 4 | 1,025 | 527 |
| Run Away | 16 | 228 | 843 | 657 | 538 | 67 | 2,349 | 1,205 | 1,131 | 6 | 7 | 1,022 | 1,327 |
| TOTAL | 655 | 4192 | 10,176 | 7,692 | 8,708 | 6,803 | 38,226 | 16,568 | 21,269 | 205 | 184 | 26,290 | 11,936 |

Figures are from FBI UCR offense, age, sex and race of juveniles arrested reports for those agencies reporting for any time period in 2002.

Table 2
2002 Juvenile Arrests by Parish, by Race

| | ARRESTS | | | | | ARREST % | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | WHITE | BLACK | INDIAN | ASIAN | TOTAL | WHITE | BLACK | INDIAN | ASIAN |
| Acadia | 190 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 382 | 49.74 | 50.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Allen | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 75.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ascension | 417 | 434 | 0 | 2 | 853 | 48.89 | 50.88 | 0.00 | 0.23 |
| Assumption | 28 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 17.50 | 82.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Avoyelles | 54 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 183 | 29.51 | 70.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Beauregard | 82 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 73.87 | 26.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Bienville | 29 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 49.15 | 50.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Bossier | 774 | 703 | 0 | 4 | 1,481 | 52.26 | 47.47 | 0.00 | 0.27 |
| Caddo | 541 | 1,055 | 0 | 4 | 1,600 | 33.81 | 65.94 | 0.00 | 0.25 |
| Calcasieu | 580 | 584 | 1 | 1 | 1,166 | 49.74 | 50.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Caldwell | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 60.00 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Cameron | 29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 96.67 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Catahoula | 22 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 44.00 | 56.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Claiborne | 27 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 52.94 | 47.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Concordia | 23 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 63.89 | 36.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Desoto | 41 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 28.08 | 71.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| East Baton Rouge | 1,169 | 3,432 | 2 | 21 | 4,624 | 25.28 | 74.22 | 0.04 | 0.45 |
| East Carroll | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| East Feliciana | 18 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 38.30 | 61.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Evangeline | 121 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 84.03 | 15.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Franklin | 64 | 43 | 0 | 1 | 108 | 59.26 | 39.81 | 0.00 | 0.93 |
| Grant | 119 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 75.32 | 24.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Iberia | 253 | 629 | 0 | 12 | 894 | 28.30 | 70.36 | 0.00 | 1.34 |
| Iberville | 95 | 458 | 0 | 0 | 553 | 17.18 | 82.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Jackson | 17 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 65.38 | 34.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Jefferson | 3,641 | 5,207 | 1 | 72 | 8,921 | 40.81 | 58.37 | 0.01 | 0.81 |
| Jefferson Davis | 348 | 136 | 13 | 0 | 497 | 70.02 | 27.36 | 2.62 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette | 513 | 958 | 23 | 2 | 1,496 | 34.29 | 64.04 | 1.54 | 0.13 |
| Lafourche | 610 | 573 | 15 | 0 | 1,198 | 50.92 | 47.83 | 1.25 | 0.00 |
| LaSalle | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 63.64 | 36.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lincoln | 212 | 274 | 0 | 0 | 486 | 43.62 | 56.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Livingston | 558 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 612 | 91.18 | 8.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Madison | 9 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 14.52 | 85.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Morehouse | 21 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 52.50 | 47.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Natchitoches | 110 | 330 | 0 | 0 | 440 | 25.00 | 75.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Orleans | 13 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 40 | 32.50 | 65.00 | 0.00 | 2.50 |
| Ouachita | 636 | 380 | 0 | 0 | 1016 | 62.60 | 37.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Plaquemines | 138 | 54 | 0 | 6 | 198 | 69.70 | 27.27 | 0.00 | 3.03 |
| Pointe Coupee | 29 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 37.18 | 62.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rapides | 750 | 850 | 0 | 1 | 1,601 | 46.85 | 53.09 | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| Red River | 18 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 25.71 | 74.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Richland | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sabine | 48 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 73.85 | 26.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| St. Bernard | 637 | 239 | 4 | 1 | 881 | 72.30 | 27.13 | 0.45 | 0.11 |
| St. Charles | 342 | 327 | 0 | 0 | 669 | 51.12 | 48.88 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| St. Helena | 1 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 2.63 | 97.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| St. James | 53 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 263 | 20.15 | 79.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| St. John | 93 | 416 | 0 | 1 | 510 | 18.24 | 81.57 | 0.00 | 0.20 |
| St. Landry | 271 | 608 | 0 | 0 | 879 | 30.83 | 69.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| St. Martin | 24 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 37.50 | 62.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| St. Mary | 296 | 391 | 10 | 5 | 702 | 42.17 | 55.70 | 1.42 | 0.71 |
| St. Tammany | 1,130 | 330 | 0 | 7 | 1,467 | 77.03 | 22.49 | 0.00 | 0.48 |
| Tangipahoa | 658 | 508 | 0 | 0 | 1,166 | 56.43 | 43.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Tensas | 14 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 45.16 | 54.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Terrebonne | 2434 | 2331 | 158 | 55 | 4978 | 48.90 | 46.83 | 3.17 | 1.10 |
| Union | 23 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 21.70 | 78.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Vermilion | 93 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 129 | 72.09 | 27.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Vernon | 95 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 163 | 58.28 | 41.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington | 103 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 247 | 41.70 | 58.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Webster | 80 | 213 | 0 | 0 | 293 | 27.30 | 72.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| West Baton Rouge | 171 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 299 | 57.19 | 42.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| West Carroll | 25 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 69.44 | 30.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| West Feliciana | 29 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 53.70 | 46.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Winn | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | 18,939 | 23,347 | 227 | 196 | 42,709 | 44.34 | 54.67 | 0.53 | 0.46 |

Table 3
2002 Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact

| Parish | Population % | | | Arrest % | | | Minority % Over/Under Representation |
|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| | White | Black | Other | White | Black | Other | |
| Acadia | 76.3 | 22.7 | 1 | 49.74 | 50.26 | 0 | +27.56 |
| Allen | 74.2 | 22.3 | 3.5 | 75 | 25 | 0 | -2.70 |
| Ascension | 74.3 | 24.2 | 1.5 | 48.89 | 50.88 | .23 | +26.68 |
| Assumption | 60.6 | 38.3 | 1.1 | 17.50 | 82.50 | 0 | +44.20 |
| Avoyelles | 62.1 | 35.3 | 2.6 | 29.51 | 70.49 | 0 | +35.19 |
| Beauregard | 82.5 | 15.1 | 2.4 | 73.87 | 26.13 | 0 | +11.03 |
| Bienville | 48.9 | 50.5 | .6 | 49.15 | 50.85 | 0 | + .35 |
| Bossier | 69.2 | 26.6 | 4.2 | 52.26 | 47.47 | .27 | +20.87 |
| Caddo | 41.5 | 56.2 | 2.3 | 33.81 | 65.94 | .25 | +9.74 |
| Calcasieu | 67.9 | 29.8 | 2.3 | 49.74 | 50.09 | .17 | +20.29 |
| Caldwell | 81.2 | 18 | .8 | 60 | 40 | 0 | +22.00 |
| Cameron | 94.8 | 4.2 | 1 | 96.67 | 3.33 | 0 | -.87 |
| Catahoula | 65.2 | 34.2 | .6 | 44 | 56 | 0 | +21.80 |
| Claiborne | 41 | 58.6 | .4 | 52.94 | 47.06 | 0 | -11.54 |
| Concordia | 52.8 | 46.3 | .9 | 63.89 | 36.11 | 0 | -10.19 |
| Desoto | 49.8 | 48.9 | 1.3 | 28.08 | 71.29 | 0 | +22.39 |
| East Baton Rouge | 43.8 | 52.9 | 3.3 | 25.28 | 74.22 | .50 | +21.32 |
| East Carroll | 21.9 | 77.6 | .5 | 0 | 100 | 0 | +22.40 |
| East Feliciana | 47.2 | 52.1 | .7 | 38.30 | 61.70 | 0 | +9.60 |
| Evangeline | 63.8 | 35.3 | .9 | 84.03 | 15.97 | 0 | -19.33 |
| Franklin | 56.6 | 42.5 | .9 | 59.26 | 39.81 | .93 | -2.69 |
| Grant | 83.7 | 13.1 | 3.2 | 75.32 | 24.68 | 0 | +11.58 |
| Iberia | 57.3 | 38.6 | 4.1 | 28.30 | 70.36 | 1.34 | +31.76 |
| Iberville | 42 | 57.2 | .8 | 17.18 | 82.82 | 0 | +25.62 |
| Jackson | 67.6 | 31.6 | .8 | 65.38 | 34.62 | 0 | +3.02 |
| Jefferson | 60.1 | 34.2 | 5.7 | 40.81 | 58.37 | .82 | +24.17 |
| Jefferson Davis | 76.3 | 21.9 | 1.8 | 70.02 | 27.36 | 2.62 | +5.46 |
| Lafayette | 66.6 | 30.8 | 2.6 | 34.29 | 64.04 | 1.67 | +33.24 |
| Lafourche | 76.2 | 18.3 | 5.5 | 50.92 | 47.83 | 1.25 | +29.53 |
| LaSalle | 82.2 | 16.2 | 1.6 | 63.64 | 36.36 | 0 | +20.16 |
| Lincoln | 52.7 | 45.5 | 1.8 | 43.62 | 56.38 | 0 | +10.88 |
| Livingston | 93.9 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 91.18 | 8.82 | 0 | +3.92 |
| Madison | 26.5 | 73.2 | .3 | 14.52 | 85.48 | 0 | +12.28 |
| Morehouse | 45.5 | 53.9 | .6 | 52.50 | 47.50 | 0 | -6.40 |
| Natchitoches | 47.6 | 49.8 | 2.6 | 25 | 75 | 0 | +25.20 |
| Orleans | 15.6 | 80.7 | 3.7 | 32.50 | 65 | 2.50 | -15.70 |
| Ouachita | 53.9 | 44.7 | 1.4 | 62.60 | 37.40 | 0 | -7.30 |
| Plaquemines | 65.7 | 27 | 7.3 | 69.70 | 27.27 | 3.03 | + .27 |
| Point Coupee | 53.3 | 45.8 | .9 | 37.18 | 62.82 | 0 | +17.02 |
| Rapides | 59.3 | 37.8 | 2.9 | 46.85 | 53.09 | .06 | +15.29 |
| Red River | 45.4 | 53.9 | .7 | 25.71 | 74.29 | 0 | +20.39 |
| Richland | 52.8 | 46.7 | .5 | 0 | 100 | 0 | +53.30 |
| Sabine | 64.1 | 23.6 | 12.3 | 73.85 | 26.15 | 0 | +2.55 |
| St. Bernard | 83.3 | 12.7 | 4 | 72.3 | 27.13 | .57 | +14.43 |
| St. Charles | 67.9 | 30 | 3.1 | 51.12 | 48.88 | 0 | +18.88 |
| St. Helena | 38.6 | 61.1 | .3 | 2.63 | 97.37 | 0 | +36.27 |
| St. James | 42.3 | 57.2 | .5 | 20.15 | 79.85 | 0 | +22.65 |
| St. John | 44.7 | 53.4 | 1.9 | 18.24 | 81.57 | .20 | +28.17 |
| St. Landry | 48.6 | 50.2 | 1.2 | 30.83 | 69.17 | 0 | +18.97 |
| St. Martin | 59.4 | 38.3 | 2.3 | 37.50 | 62.50 | 0 | +24.20 |
| St. Mary | 56.1 | 38.6 | 5.3 | 42.17 | 55.70 | 2.13 | +17.10 |
| St. Tammany | 83.7 | 13.1 | 3.2 | 77.03 | 22.49 | .48 | +9.39 |
| Tangipahoa | 60.9 | 37.7 | 1.4 | 56.43 | 43.57 | 0 | +5.87 |
| Tensas | 34.6 | 65.1 | .3 | 45.16 | 54.84 | 0 | -10.26 |
| Terrebonne | 67.2 | 22.9 | 9.9 | 48.90 | 46.83 | 4.27 | +23.93 |
| Union | 62.5 | 36.6 | .9 | 21.70 | 78.30 | 0 | +41.70 |
| Vermilion | 76.1 | 19.6 | 4.3 | 72.09 | 27.91 | 0 | +8.31 |
| Vernon | 71.4 | 19.9 | 8.7 | 58.28 | 41.72 | 0 | +21.82 |
| Washington | 60.7 | 38.3 | 1 | 41.70 | 58.30 | 0 | +20.00 |
| Webster | 56.8 | 41.6 | 1.6 | 27.30 | 72.70 | 0 | +31.10 |
| West Baton Rouge | 59.5 | 39.6 | .9 | 57.19 | 42.81 | 0 | +3.21 |
| West Carroll | 79.6 | 20 | .4 | 69.44 | 30.56 | 0 | +10.56 |
| West Feliciana | 57.3 | 41.9 | .8 | 53.70 | 46.30 | 0 | +4.40 |
| Winn | 62 | 36.2 | 1.8 | 50 | 50 | 0 | +13.80 |
| TOTAL | 55% | 39% | 6% | 44.34% | 54.67% | .99% | +15.67 |

Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact

Table 3 documents the population percentage by race for each parish and the corresponding arrest percentage by race. These statistics provide parish-by-parish breakdown of minority over/under-representation, as well as state totals for the years listed. (Note: A positive (+) indicator represents over-representation, while a negative (-) indicator represents an under-representation for black juvenile arrestees.)

Table 3 shows the statewide over-representation for black juvenile arrests in Louisiana was 15.67%, while white juveniles were under-represented by 10.66%, and other race juveniles were under-represented by 5.01%. The 15.67% over-representation of black juveniles in 2002 is a decrease of 1.22% over that reported for 2001. Blacks were over-represented in all but ten parishes during 2002. Population estimates for 2002 were derived from U.S. Census of 2000, geometric mean applied and the 2002 FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

The purpose of the DMC core requirement of the JJDP Act is to ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth who comes in contact with the juvenile justice system without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas. There are nine contact points within the system that a juvenile can be referred. Contact refers both to the initial legal encounters through law enforcement (arrest) and to ongoing contact through actions within the juvenile system such as referral to juvenile court, diversion before adjudication, secure detention, issuance of petitions, adjudication, placement on probation, placement in secure corrections, transfer to adult courts, and other such possesses unique to the state and its localities.

Data was collected statewide and from the three parishes with juvenile courts. Data is then compiled into a spreadsheet that calculates the rate of a specific minority group to determine if it is significantly greater than the rate for white (i.e., non-Hispanic Caucasians) or for other minority groups. These calculated rates are referred as the Relative Rate Index. The 3-Year Comprehensive State Plan and its subsequent Updates must include comparison of the data on a statewide basis and three local jurisdictions with the highest concentration of minorities in the states and/or the parishes or jurisdictions with significant local DMC reduction activities.

Based on the Relative Rate Index, which compares youth populations in terms of over-representation, the Black or African-American and Asian minority youth populations met the 1% threshold for Louisiana. It should be noted that the low Asian population could be a factor for the high relative rates in certain areas. A comparison between white juveniles and the two minority groups is provided individually based on statewide data and each of the three jurisdictions. In the reviewing the following tables, it should be noted that statewide White juveniles makeup 59% of the population while Black or African-American and Asian makeup 40% and 1%, respectively. Caddo Parish did not meet the 1% threshold for the Asian population. A dash (---) in the table indicates that there was no data or significant data to report.

Louisiana has forty-one judicial district courts, forty-nine city courts, and two parish courts. Of the forty-one judicial district courts, there are four designated juvenile courts. Although the Louisiana Children's Code allows city courts to have jurisdiction over juveniles, some have opted to have the judicial district court handle juvenile matters.

Data collection was expanded to include the Parishes of Ascension, Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, and Jefferson. Of the five parishes collected, the Parishes of East Baton Rouge, Caddo and Jefferson have the highest concentration of minorities. For the purpose of this Update, data from Caddo, East Baton Rouge, and Jefferson Parishes will be compared to the

statewide data.

Based on the Relative Rate Index, which compares youth populations in terms of over-representation, the Black or African-American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, and Other/Mixed minority youth populations met the 1% threshold for Louisiana. The Other/Mixed population is attributed to how individuals classified themselves based on the definitions set by the U.S. Census Bureau. Although the FBI UCR 2002 Report #90700 shows no Other/Mixed juvenile arrests, classification of these youth under the remaining disproportionate minority contact points could be attributed to how each local jurisdiction classified the youth. Therefore, a comparison of Other/Mixed will not be shown. Also, it should be noted that the low Hispanic or Latino and Asian population could be a factor for the high relative rates in certain areas.

A comparison between white juveniles and the three minority groups is provided individually based on statewide data and each of the three jurisdictions. In the reviewing the following tables, it should be noted that statewide White juveniles makeup 55% of the population while Black or African-American, Hispanic or Latino, and Asian makeup 39%, 2% and 1%, respectively. Caddo Parish did not meet the 1% threshold for the Asian population. A dash (---) in the table indicates that there was no data or significant data to report.

| Black or African-American | Statewide | Caddo | East Baton Rouge | Jefferson |
|--|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Juvenile Arrests | 1.81 | 3.12 | 2.77 | 2.76 |
| Refer to juvenile court | 1.00 | 2.24 | 2.77 | 2.98 |
| Cases Diverted | 0.55 | 0.72 | 1.00 | 0.90 |
| Cases involving secure detention | 1.77 | 1.31 | 1.92 | 1.31 |
| Cases petitioned | 0.55 | 0.95 | 1.00 | 1.08 |
| Cases resulting in delinquent findings | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.97 |
| Cases resulting in probation placement | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.12 |
| Cases resulting confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities | 1.00 | 1.07 | 0.36 | 1.81 |
| Cases transferred to adult court | 1.41 | --- | --- | 0.3 |

| Hispanic or Latino | Statewide | Caddo | East Baton Rouge | Jefferson |
|--|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Juvenile Arrests | --- | 0.73 | --- | 0.33 |
| Refer to juvenile court | 1.00 | 0.53 | --- | --- |
| Cases Diverted | --- | 1.07 | --- | 1.13 |
| Cases involving secure detention | --- | --- | --- | 2.00 |
| Cases petitioned | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cases resulting in delinquent findings | 1.03 | --- | --- | --- |
| Cases resulting in probation placement | 0.98 | --- | --- | 1.12 |
| Cases resulting confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities | 0.99 | --- | --- | 1.28 |
| Cases transferred to adult court | --- | --- | --- | --- |

| Asian | Statewide | Caddo | East Baton Rouge | Jefferson |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Juvenile Arrests | 0.50 | 0.23 | 0.47 | 0.43 |
| Refer to juvenile court | 1.00 | 0.14 | 0.43 | --- |
| Cases Diverted | 1.99 | --- | 1.00 | 1.63 |
| Cases involving secure detention | --- | --- | --- | 1.31 |

| | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|------|
| Cases petitioned | 2.03 | --- | 0.94 | --- |
| Cases resulting in delinquent findings | 1.03 | --- | 0.58 | --- |
| Cases resulting in probation placement | 0.96 | --- | 1.55 | 1.67 |
| Cases resulting confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities | 0.97 | --- | 3.63 | 0.68 |
| Cases transferred to adult court | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Other Prevalent Crime Data

Louisiana ranked 6th in the nation in the rate of juveniles arrested for violent crimes in 2002. This ranking is up from the 7th place rank reported for 2001. The state also ranked 10th in the number of reported juvenile arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter. This ranking is up one place from that reported for 2001.

In the 2002 homicide dataset, juvenile cases are isolated from among all homicides by controlling for the age of the offender (between 1 and 17 years). The majority of juvenile homicide cases (9) involved single victim/single offender episodes, and the remaining offenses (4) involved single victim/multiple offender episodes.

In 2002, there were 16 known juvenile offenders committing homicides against 13 victims. One multiple offender/single victim offense included an adult offender. (Only those cases where the offender age was known are included.)

Twelve (12) of the juvenile homicide offenders were black (75.0%) and 4 were white (25.0%). Seven (7) victims were black (53.8%) and 6 victims were white (46.2%).

The racial composition of the homicide offenders relative to the victims included 4 white-on-white (30.8%), 7 black-on-black (53.8%) and 2 (15.4%) black-on-white homicides.

The relationship between victim and offender for the 13 homicides included: 7 Acquaintance, 3 Stranger, and 3 Unknown.

The circumstances under which the homicide took place for the 16 incidents included: 5 Arguments, 2 Robbery, 3 Circumstance Unknown, and 3 Other.

The weapons used in the 16 homicides included: Handgun- 5, Rifle/Shotgun- 2, Knife/Cutting Instrument- 3, Other Weapon- 1, Unknown Firearm- 1, and Blunt Object- 1.

The agencies reporting on the 13 homicide victims included:

| <u>Agency</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Agency</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>%</u> |
|------------------------------------|------------|----------|--|------------|--------------|
| Baton Rouge Police Department | 3 | 23.1 | New Orleans Police Department | 3 | 23.1 |
| Harahan Police Department | 1 | 7.7 | St. John the Baptist Parish Sheriff's Office | 1 | 7.7 |
| Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office | 2 | 15.3 | Tensas Parish Sheriff's Office | 1 | 7.7 |
| Livingston Parish Sheriff's Office | 1 | 7.7 | Union Parish Sheriff's Office | 1 | 7.7 |
| | | | Total | 13 | 100.0 |

The ages of the 16 offenders ranged from 12 to 17 years. The ages of the 13 victims ranged from 13 to 52 years.

**JUVENILES REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT,
PROBATION AGENCY, OR SPECIAL INTAKE UNIT**

Louisiana has forty-one judicial district courts, forty-nine city courts, and two parish courts. Of the those judicial district courts, there are four designated juvenile courts. Although the Louisiana Children's Code allows city courts to have jurisdiction over juveniles, some have opted to have the judicial district court handle juvenile matters. Data from the Louisiana Supreme Court's 2002 Annual Report provides insight into the number of juvenile cases formally processed through the juvenile justice system in Louisiana. The four designated juvenile courts process juvenile matters relative to felony and misdemeanor charges and Family In Need of Services (FINS.) The number and type of disposition of the 2002 cases are reported as follows.

Table 4
Juvenile Delinquency Report
Felony Charges, Misdemeanor Charges, FINS

| Activity | Unit of Count | Caddo | East Baton Rouge | Jefferson | Orleans |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Admin. Refer In | Cases | 4,167 | 1,692 | 4,526 | 445 |
| Admin. Refer Out | Cases | 1 | 259 | 3,683 | 0 |
| Admin. Petitioned | Cases | 2,043 | 0 | 7 | 51 |
| Other Admin. | Cases | 2,148 | 1,433 | 3,556 | 117 |
| Detention Hearings | Children | 711 | 607 | 1,776 | 939 |
| DA Cases | Cases | 1,893 | 1,547 | 2,098 | 1,891 |
| DA Petitions | Children | 1,833 | 1,547 | 2,100 | 2,094 |
| DA Charges | Charges | 2,048 | 2,073 | 3,265 | 2,277 |
| Guilty Pleas | Charges | 425 | 226 | 1,401 | 768 |
| Not Guilty Pleas | Charges | 233 | 1,370 | 2,104 | 779 |
| Pre-Trial Hearings | Children | 5 | 3,014 | 3,293 | 1,016 |
| IAA with Petition | Children | 0 | 551 | 18 | 94 |
| Dismissals | Charges | 244 | 470 | 1,114 | 624 |
| Waived to Adult Court | Charges | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Pre-Trial Motions | Motions | 0 | 702 | 651 | 2 |
| Adjudicated Guilty | Charges | 37 | 378 | 322 | 288 |
| Adjudicated dismissed | Charges | 44 | 106 | 237 | 102 |
| LTI Disposition | Charges | 310 | 123 | 428 | 1,085 |
| Probation Disposition | Charges | 738 | 341 | 2,452 | 983 |
| Other Disposition | Charges | 0 | 129 | 865 | 307 |
| IAA Complete | Charges | 3 | 372 | 176 | 0 |
| Contempt Hearings | People | 326 | 335 | 3,991 | 712 |
| Motions to Modify | Motions | 344 | 116 | 1,059 | 126 |
| Dispositional Review | Cases | 1,411 | 119 | 3,884 | 2,897 |

The four designated juvenile courts reported a total of 4 waivers to adult court for the year. There were 7,306 charges pled (guilty & not guilty) and 1,025 charges adjudicated guilty, while 489 adjudications were dismissed.

Of the total number of charges where dispositions were handed down, 4,514 juveniles were placed on probation, 1,946 were ordered committed to LTI, and the courts handed down 1,301 other dispositions.

The four designated courts also had 5,177 new juvenile traffic cases filed, had 531 new adoption cases filed, and handed down 708 final adoption decrees.

At the parish and city court level, 14,654 new juvenile cases were filed in 2002. The state district courts reported an additional 26,385 juvenile cases filed in 2002.

CASES HANDLED INFORMALLY (NON-PETITIONED) AND FORMALLY (PETITIONED) AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION (E.G., DIVERSION, PROBATION, COMMITMENT, RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT, ETC.)

The State of Louisiana faces several barriers with regard to the collection of certain data. This is addressed in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact. Please refer to this section for further explanation.

DELINQUENT AND STATUS OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES AND ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS

The dispositions available to law enforcement and the courts include a wide range of alternatives: from warning and reprimand to non-custodial supervision to custody or secure care. Article 779 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* requires the disposition be set to the least restrictive alternative required by law. Some of the alternatives with 2002 data collected on each are as follows:

Alternative Placement: Detention

Detention facilities are designed to provide temporary, physically restricting care for juveniles. Juvenile detention in the State serves the traditional function of providing temporary care for pre-adjudicatory or pre-dispositional juveniles who have committed a delinquent act. In recent years, detention centers have begun to provide short-term care for other types of youth, including juveniles and status offenders with contempt of court charges.

All detention centers are operated by local agencies. There are 19 detention facilities throughout the state (18 public and 1 private):

Bossier Juvenile Detention Center
Caddo Juvenile Detention Center
Calcasieu Parish Detention Center
Christian Acres (*private facility*)
East Baton Rouge Parish Juvenile Detention Center
Florida Parishes Juvenile Detention Center
Green Oaks Juvenile Detention Home
Lafayette Juvenile Detention Home
Lafourche Parish Juvenile Justice Facility
L. Robert Rivarde Memorial Home
Orleans Parish Sheriff's Detention Center

Plaquemines Parish Juvenile Detention Center
Renaissance Home for Youth
St. Bernard Juvenile Detention
St. James Youth Center
St. Martin Parish Juvenile Training Center
Terrebonne Parish Juvenile Detention Center
Youth Study Center
Ware Youth Center

Each year the above detention centers complete a Detention Survey from which the data are compiled. An overview of operational capacity for 2002 was 824 for all facilities and the number of juveniles held was 13,260.

Table 5
Juveniles in Detention
Total by Offense, Age, Sex and Race

| Offense Categories | Sex | Age, Sex, and Race of Youth | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | Ages 0-12 | | | Ages 13-14 | | | Ages 15-16 | | | Age 17 | | | |
| | | W | B | O | W | B | O | W | B | O | W | B | O | |
| Violent | Male | 32 | 88 | 1 | 123 | 327 | 7 | 135 | 547 | 16 | 27 | 22 | 1 | 1,326 |
| | Female | 5 | 22 | 0 | 14 | 154 | 1 | 39 | 116 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 366 |
| Property | Male | 28 | 84 | 11 | 159 | 497 | 17 | 410 | 765 | 30 | 40 | 37 | 7 | 2,085 |
| | Female | 6 | 72 | 0 | 20 | 122 | 0 | 46 | 98 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 378 |
| Non-Violent | Male | 108 | 307 | 7 | 409 | 1,036 | 33 | 908 | 1,974 | 61 | 168 | 306 | 22 | 5,339 |
| | Female | 42 | 164 | 1 | 200 | 504 | 6 | 446 | 755 | 26 | 61 | 77 | 3 | 2,285 |
| Drug-Related | Male | 5 | 14 | 0 | 49 | 69 | 3 | 201 | 437 | 7 | 22 | 61 | 1 | 869 |
| | Female | 1 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 46 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 106 |
| Status | Male | 1 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 37 | 1 | 35 | 73 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 184 |
| | Female | 2 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 32 | 2 | 34 | 42 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 131 |
| Unknown | Male | 2 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 27 | 0 | 33 | 48 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 144 |
| | Female | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 47 |
| TOTAL | | 232 | 773 | 20 | 1,045 | 2,817 | 72 | 2,345 | 4,886 | 155 | 348 | 530 | 37 | 13,260 |

Of the 13,260 juveniles held in the detention centers during 2002, 75% (9,947) were male. Black juveniles made up 51% (6,779) of the total held for the year. The complete breakdown by category is as follows:

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----|---------------|-------|-----|
| Black Males | 6,779 | 51% | Black Females | 2,227 | 17% |
| White Males | 2,936 | 22% | White Females | 1,034 | 8% |
| Other Males | 232 | 2% | Other Females | 52 | 0% |

Under *Louisiana Children's Code* Article 815, if a juvenile has committed a felony-grade delinquent act or a misdemeanor-grade delinquent act against a person, the juvenile shall be taken to a juvenile detention facility.

Home Detention

Home detention was established to provide intensive personal supervision to juveniles in their own homes. Local jurisdictions have developed such alternatives to maintain supervision within the parameters of the law. Home detention alternatives are preferable to adult jails and lockups, and in many instances preferable to placing a candidate for detention in a shelter care facility.

Office of Youth Development (OYD)

With the Louisiana Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2002, the Office of Youth Development (OYD) was transferred from the Department of Public Safety and Corrections and placed under the Office of the Governor. The Office of Youth Development provides at-risk and delinquent youth the opportunity to become responsible and productive citizens using partnerships with families, communities, and other entities with emphasis on the safety of youth and the public.

Another change with the Reform Act was to the reduction of four juvenile correctional facilities to three facilities located in Baton Rouge, Bridge City and Monroe. The state's goal is to reform these secure care facilities and transition to more community-based services that keep juveniles closer to home. In addition to redesigning these facilities and youth programs, the reform includes recruiting and training Youth Care Workers, expanding educational programs in the form of vocational training, and adopting a more family-centered approach, including child and parent orientation programs and home-style family rooms for family therapy. OYD also has created the position of a family ombudsman to provide information and support for youth and their families.

In the summer of 2005, OYD kicked off the first phase of its regional pilot in the New Orleans area with the opening of a new dormitory-style facility at the Bridge City Center for Youth. The focus of the new changes is aimed at treating the juveniles less like convicts and concentrating on rehabilitation rather than punishment. The Bridge City renovation will be a model for transforming the state's other two juvenile correctional facilities in Baton Rouge and Monroe.

OYD Population Data

The Office of Youth Development (OYD) has oversight and support responsibilities for state programs for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision by courts of juvenile jurisdiction. Four state-operated secure institutions, 66 community contract non-secure programs, and twelve probation and parole offices administered 2,363 custody and 5,231 non-custody cases on an average day (example used is September 28th) in 2002. In order to keep the data consistent throughout, 2002 OYD data will be presented in the following sections.

Four state-operated secure institutions (as of September 30, 2002), one contract secure institution, sixty-four community contract non-secure programs, and twelve probation and parole offices administered 2,073 custody and 5,066 non-custody cases on an average day (example used is September 30th) in 2002. In order to keep the data consistent throughout, 2002 OYD data will be presented in the following sections.

**Table 6
Secure Population**

| <u>%</u> | <u>Race</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Gender</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>No.</u> |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 78.3 | Black | 1,033 | 89.6 | Male | 1,183 | .8 | <13 | 11 |
| 20.5 | White | 271 | 10.4 | Female | 137 | 28.0 | 13-15 | 369 |
| 1.2 | Other | 16 | | | | 56.5 | 16-17 | 746 |
| 100.0 | TOTAL | 1,320 | 100 | TOTAL | 1,320 | 14.7 | 18-20 | 194 |
| | | | | | | 100.0 | TOTAL | 1,320 |

The secure population included 1,260 juveniles assigned to institutions; 59 juveniles pending secure care and 1 juvenile offender classified as absent. 100% of the secure population was classified as delinquent.

**Table 7
Non-Secure Population**

| <u>%</u> | <u>Race</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Gender</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>No.</u> |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 2.5 | Black | 433 | 68.5 | Male | 475 | 5.9 | <13 | 41 |
| 36.4 | White | 252 | 31.5 | Female | 218 | 49.9 | 13-15 | 346 |
| 1.2 | Other | 8 | | | | 40.0 | 16-17 | 277 |
| 100.0 | TOTAL | 693 | 100.0 | TOTAL | 693 | 4.2 | 18-20 | 29 |
| | | | | | | 100.0 | TOTAL | 693 |

Of the 693 juveniles in the non-secure population, 66.4% were classified as delinquent.

**Table 8
Non-Custody**

| <u>%</u> | <u>Race</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Gender</u> | <u>No.</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>No.</u> |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 66.9 | Black | 3,390 | 77.8 | Male | 3,942 | 5.6 | <13 | 284 |
| 32.0 | White | 1,619 | 22.2 | Female | 1,124 | 38.9 | 13-15 | 1,971 |
| 1.1 | Other | 57 | | | | 46.9 | 16-17 | 2,376 |
| 100.0 | TOTAL | 5,066 | 100.0 | TOTAL | 5,066 | 8.6 | 18-20 | 435 |
| | | | | | | 100.0 | TOTAL | 5,066 |

Of the 5,066 juveniles in the non-custody population, 82.8% were classified as delinquent, 13.7% non-delinquent, 3.2% IAA, and the legal status of 0.4% was unknown.

In addition to the above reported population, there were 4 juveniles still under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court while housed in an adult institution. As shown, the majority of all juveniles in both OYD custody and non-custody care are black (68.6%), male (79.1%), and between the ages of 16 and 17 (48.0%).

**Table 9
Juveniles Under OYD By Offense Category**

| <u>Offense</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Offense</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>%</u> |
|----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| Person | 1,682 | 23.7 | Status | 917 | 13.0 |
| Property | 2,653 | 37.5 | Other | 710 | 10.0 |
| Drug | 795 | 11.2 | Unknown | 182 | 2.6 |
| Weapon | 140 | 2.0 | | | |

NOTE: Of the unknown, 160 are IAA's or FIN'S.

Table 10 below, shows the number of juveniles under OYD by parish and by legal status as of September 30, 2002. Remember to keep in mind that all the figures reported here by OYD represent a single day's "snap shot" of the population in custody (secure and non-secure) and on probation and parole, therefore representing the cumulative effect of intake and outflow over time.

**Table 10
Juveniles Under OYD By Parish of Commitment**

| <u>Parish of Commitment</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Custody Secure</u> | <u>Custody Non Secure</u> | <u>Non Custody</u> | <u>Parish of Commitment</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Custody Secure</u> | <u>Custody Non Secure</u> | <u>Non Custody</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Acadia | 102 | 18 | 5 | 79 | Morehouse | 39 | 7 | 1 | 31 |
| Allen | 59 | 6 | 6 | 47 | Natchitoches | 148 | 23 | 18 | 107 |
| Ascension | 53 | 6 | 3 | 44 | Orleans | 1358 | 155 | 15 | 1188 |
| Assumption | 21 | 3 | 5 | 13 | Ouachita | 176 | 23 | 18 | 135 |
| Avoyelles | 95 | 35 | 4 | 56 | Plaquemine | 16 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| Beauregard | 51 | 1 | 2 | 48 | Pointe Coupee | 45 | 5 | 2 | 38 |
| Bienville | 26 | 0 | 0 | 26 | Rapides | 76 | 24 | 29 | 23 |
| Bossier | 218 | 30 | 31 | 157 | Red River | 12 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Caddo | 264 | 96 | 81 | 87 | Richland | 63 | 19 | 6 | 38 |
| Calcasieu | 134 | 59 | 33 | 42 | Sabine | 31 | 6 | 2 | 23 |
| Caldwell | 9 | 1 | 0 | 8 | St. Bernard | 12 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Cameron | 15 | 0 | 1 | 14 | St. Charles | 109 | 7 | 10 | 92 |
| Catahoula | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | St. Helena | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Claiborne | 21 | 4 | 2 | 15 | St. James | 21 | 4 | 2 | 15 |
| Concordia | 18 | 4 | 0 | 14 | St. John the Baptist | 25 | 8 | 3 | 14 |
| Desoto | 56 | 16 | 7 | 33 | St. Landry | 207 | 43 | 21 | 143 |
| East Baton Rouge | 244 | 76 | 94 | 74 | St. Martin | 123 | 19 | 7 | 97 |
| East Carroll | 51 | 6 | 4 | 41 | St. Mary | 141 | 23 | 28 | 90 |
| East Feliciana | 47 | 5 | 1 | 41 | St Tammany | 278 | 27 | 15 | 236 |
| Evangeline | 84 | 24 | 0 | 60 | Tangipahoa | 141 | 25 | 7 | 109 |
| Franklin | 59 | 6 | 7 | 46 | Tensas | 27 | 2 | 2 | 23 |
| Grant | 50 | 5 | 7 | 38 | Terrebonne | 86 | 31 | 18 | 37 |
| Iberia | 312 | 26 | 33 | 253 | Union | 64 | 3 | 4 | 57 |
| Iberville | 42 | 16 | 0 | 26 | Vermilion | 131 | 19 | 17 | 95 |
| Jackson | 22 | 2 | 2 | 18 | Vernon | 41 | 17 | 1 | 23 |
| Jefferson | 368 | 154 | 52 | 162 | Washington | 112 | 24 | 4 | 84 |
| Jefferson Davis | 50 | 8 | 2 | 40 | Webster | 89 | 15 | 5 | 69 |
| Lafayette | 309 | 52 | 16 | 241 | West Baton Rouge | 45 | 10 | 3 | 32 |
| Lafourche | 215 | 27 | 12 | 176 | West Carroll | 17 | 3 | 0 | 14 |
| LaSalle | 14 | 4 | 0 | 10 | West Feliciana | 47 | 5 | 1 | 41 |
| Lincoln | 128 | 25 | 20 | 83 | Winn | 39 | 9 | 3 | 27 |
| Livingston | 46 | 11 | 5 | 30 | Out of State | 69 | 0 | 0 | 69 |
| Madison | 79 | 25 | 8 | 46 | Unknown | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 |

SOURCE: DPS&C/OYD for September 30, 2002

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| TOTAL | 7,079 | 1,320 | 693 | 414 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|

It should be noted that the numbers listed above represent a decrease of 515 youth in the total number of juveniles under OYD jurisdiction from that contained in the “snap shot” for September 28, 2001. The top five parishes of commitment on September 30, 2002 were:

| | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Orleans | 1,338 | 18.9% |
| Jefferson | 368 | 5.2% |
| Iberia | 312 | 4.4% |
| Lafayette | 309 | 4.4% |
| St. Tammany | 278 | 3.9% |

These figures represent a change in the top five-parish order from that reported for 2001. While Orleans remained 1, Jefferson and Iberia Parishes exchanged places at number 2 and 3 respectively. St. Tammany and Lafayette Parishes also exchanged places with Lafayette Parish having the fourth largest number of commitments and St. Tammany the fifth greatest number. Please note that three of the top five parishes listed (Orleans, Jefferson, St. Tammany) are in the New Orleans Metropolitan region.

All other juveniles (63.2%) are either committed from other parishes, out of state, or the parish of commitment is unknown.

The following section contains data from a 2002 intake cohort supplied by the Department of Correction’s Information Systems Section.

OYD: Intake

There were 4,928 juveniles taken into OYD custody in 2002. The majority (59.9% or 2,950 juveniles) of intake was to probation - delinquent. 654 or 13.3% of intake was to secure custody - delinquent. Of all types of dispositions, blacks represented 65.4% of intake.

**Table 11
Disposition Type By Race**

| Disposition Type | White | Black | Other |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Custody Non-Secure Delinquent | 73 | 147 | 7 |
| Custody Non-Secure FINS | 64 | 106 | 3 |
| Custody Non-Secure In-Need-Of-Supervision | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Custody Secure Delinquent | 164 | 478 | 12 |
| Pre-Adjudication FINS | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Informal Adjustment Agreement | 146 | 194 | 3 |
| Probation Delinquent | 997 | 1,914 | 39 |
| Probation FINS | 191 | 370 | 5 |
| Probation In-Need-Of-Supervision | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parole Delinquent | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| Deferred Dispositional Agreement | 1 | 1 | 0 |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| TOTAL | 1,638 | 3,221 | 69 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|

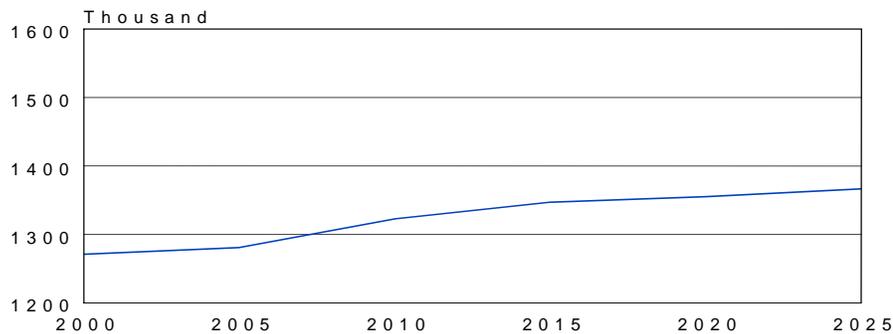
Compared to whites and other races, blacks have the highest representation in FINS Probation (65.4%). Blacks make up 73.1% of Secure Custody Delinquent and 64.9% of Probation Delinquent intake, respectively.

**OTHER SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, LEGAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS
CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMMING**

Population Projections

Population projections by age (U.S. Census Bureau) show Louisiana can expect an increase of about 100,000 persons in the 15-35 year old age group over the next twenty-year period. In Louisiana, according to 2003 arrest data, persons in this age group account for 64.6% of all arrests. Considered together, these two factors indicate that, all other things being equal, the state can continue to expect increasing juvenile crime rates.

2 0 0 0 - 2 0 2 5 P o p u l a t i o n P r o j e c t i o n s
A g e s 1 5 t o 3 4



Children in Louisiana

While still unacceptable, the situation for children in Louisiana has slightly improved since that reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis. As published in the Kids Count Data Book, issued by the Annie B. Casey Foundation, at the end of 2003, the state has improved in six of the child well-being measures. However, Louisiana ranked 49th overall among the states and the District of Columbia in the level of child well-being.

Table 12
Child Well-Being Indicators

| Indicator | Rank |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| % Low birth-weight babies | 49 |
| Infant mortality rate | 49 |
| Child death rate | 49 |
| Teen violent death rate | 46 |
| Teen birth rate | 44 |
| Juvenile violent crime arrest rate | No longer ranked |
| % High school dropouts | 49 |
| % Teens not in school & unemployment. | 50 |
| % Children in poverty | 50 |
| % Single parent families | 49* |

SOURCE: Kids Count Data Book, 2005

*Indicates improved ranking since 2000 analysis

Truancy and Assessment Service Centers

Legislation enacted by the Louisiana legislature, and signed into law by the Governor, in 1999 recognizes that truancy has long been demonstrated as a primary indicator of a path to juvenile delinquency. The parishes of Acadia, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Jefferson, Lincoln, Livingston, Lafayette, Orleans, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Landry, St. Helena, St. Martin, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Union, and Washington have fully operational Truancy and Assessment Service Centers. The Centers seek to address truancy by providing a physical location where personnel from local schools, law enforcement, juvenile courts, district attorney's, corrections, and substance abuse agencies can work together in a coordinated effort. The Centers seek to address the underlying causes of truancy by pooling existing resources targeted at the child and family through appropriate action by the aforementioned treatment and service agencies. The Families in Need of Services (FINS) program in several parishes serve as the coordinating and facilitating entity for the Centers.

The State of Louisiana is currently supporting the described truancy program with a budget of 4.3 million dollars from the Supreme Court and state funds.

Abuse and Neglect

More than 12,805 children were abused, neglected, maltreated, killed or removed from their homes in 2002. This total represents a decrease of 286 children from that reported for calendar year 2001.

Neglect cases accounted for 70.8% of all validated cases handled by OCS, followed by physical abuse cases at 19.3%, sexual abuse cases at 6.5%, emotional abuse/neglect cases at 3.2%, and death cases at .2%. Cases classified as Out of Home and Tracking Only account for the remaining percentage of cases for the year.

By race, blacks accounted for 54.2% of all neglect cases, 50.9% of all physical abuse cases, and 78.2% of all death cases. Whites accounted for 62% of all sexual abuse cases, and 58.8% of all

maltreatment cases. The predominance of the races in these categories remain unchanged from that reported for calendar year 2001.

By gender, females accounted for 52.6% of all validated cases handled by OCS in 2002. By category, females accounted for 53.6% of all abuse and neglect cases, 50.1% of all physical abuse cases, 84.95% of all sexual abuse cases, 61.5% of all maltreatment cases, and 39.1% of all death cases. The predominance of females in these categories is basically the same as that reported for calendar year 2001.

Education

School suspensions, expulsions, and dropouts are clear indicators of juvenile dysfunction that often leads to juvenile criminal activity. Suspensions, expulsions, and dropouts can be used as a measure of impending juvenile crime. The source of the following tables was provided by the Louisiana Department of Education. The tables listed contain data on school suspensions and expulsions in the Louisiana public education system in the 2000-2001 academic years.

Suspensions

During the 2001-02 academic year, 121,522 students were suspended from public schools, accounting for a total of 300,224 suspensions (indicating that most of the suspended students were suspended at least twice during the academic year). The total of 121,522 students suspended represented 16.5% of the entire enrollment of 736,495 students. Racially, the suspended students included 76,373 (62.8%) black students, 42,026 (34.6%) white students, and 3,123 (2.6%) other races. By gender, males totaled 79,655 (65.5%), while females totaled 41,867 (34.5%).

Table 13 breaks down the 2001-02 suspensions by race and gender, and lists the top 10 reasons for the suspensions. The data listed shows that while black students represented only 47.7% of the entire student body enrollment in the 2001-02 academic year, they accounted for 62.8% of the suspended students. This total represents a black minority disproportionate rate of +15.1% for suspensions.

Table 13
Statewide Suspensions, by Reason Counts Top Ten Reasons

| Counts/ Reasons | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian | | Am. Indian | | Total | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-----|---------------|-----|---------|--------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Students suspended | 30,054 | 11,972 | 47,424 | 28,949 | 1,111 | 611 | 450 | 131 | 616 | 204 | 79,655 | 41,867 |
| Number of suspensions | 67,225 | 23,074 | 135,287 | 68,344 | 2,335 | 1,036 | 790 | 213 | 1,481 | 439 | 207,118 | 93,106 |
| 1. Willful disobedience | 13,338 | 4,024 | 32,312 | 14,958 | 362 | 128 | 124 | 31 | 476 | 117 | 46,612 | 19,258 |
| 2. Instigates/participate s in fights | 7,796 | 2,149 | 21,177 | 12,129 | 240 | 91 | 101 | 22 | 139 | 52 | 29,453 | 14,443 |
| 3. Disrespect authority | 8,625 | 2,524 | 19,011 | 11,049 | 206 | 91 | 61 | 9 | 157 | 45 | 28,060 | 13,718 |
| 4. Disturbs, habitually violate rules | 9,084 | 2,689 | 17,684 | 7,843 | 303 | 125 | 106 | 34 | 176 | 47 | 27,353 | 10,738 |
| 5. Other serious offense | 7,340 | 2,961 | 11,838 | 5,667 | 508 | 209 | 106 | 45 | 106 | 23 | 19,898 | 8,905 |
| 6. Profane/obscene language | 4,963 | 1,699 | 7,696 | 4,468 | 142 | 63 | 53 | 8 | 87 | 33 | 12,941 | 6,271 |
| 7. Leaves campus without permission | 4,407 | 2,419 | 7,115 | 3,807 | 144 | 112 | 84 | 20 | 52 | 30 | 11,802 | 6,388 |
| 8. Habitually tardy/absent | 2,942 | 2,164 | 5,864 | 4,367 | 199 | 137 | 50 | 27 | 83 | 42 | 9,138 | 6,737 |
| 9. Injurious conduct | 2,974 | 492 | 4,940 | 1,454 | 76 | 24 | 30 | 2 | 95 | 12 | 9,170 | 1,984 |
| 10. Vicious/Immoral acts | 1,143 | 257 | 2,457 | 543 | 41 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 29 | 8 | 3,681 | 814 |

SOURCE: Louisiana State Department of Education

Expulsions

In addition to the suspensions already noted, 7,369 students were expelled from public schools during the 2001-02 academic year. The total of 7,369 students expelled represented 1% of the entire enrollment of 736,495 students. Racially, the expelled students included 5,453 (74%) black students, 1,767 (24%) white students, and 149 (2%) other race students. By gender, males totaled 5,228 (71%), while females totaled 2,141 (29%).

Table 14 breaks down the expulsions by race and gender, and lists the top 10 reasons for the expulsions. The data listed shows that while black students represented only 47.7% of the entire student body enrollment in the 2001-02 academic year, they accounted for 74% of the expulsions. This total represents a black minority disproportionate rate of +26.3% for expulsions.

Table 14
Statewide Expulsions, by Reason Counts Top Ten Reasons

| Counts/ Reasons | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian | | Am. Indian | | Total | |
|--|-------|-----|-------|-------|----------|----|-------|---|---------------|---|-------|-------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Students expelled | 1,343 | 424 | 3,765 | 1,688 | 75 | 15 | 17 | 7 | 28 | 7 | 5,228 | 2,141 |
| 1. Other serious offense | 217 | 70 | 688 | 268 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 928 | 345 |
| 2. Instigates/participate in fights | 84 | 32 | 598 | 497 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 690 | 532 |
| 3. Willful disobedience | 176 | 28 | 560 | 181 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 748 | 210 |
| 4. Disturbs, Habitually violates rules | 140 | 29 | 455 | 173 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 612 | 205 |
| 5. Disrespects authority | 127 | 36 | 427 | 190 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 565 | 229 |
| 6. Controlled substance | 268 | 100 | 211 | 32 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 494 | 137 |
| 7. Profane/obscene language | 60 | 19 | 136 | 65 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 204 | 84 |
| 8. Leaves school without permission | 58 | 37 | 131 | 49 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 195 | 87 |
| 9. Possession of a weapon | 54 | 18 | 101 | 96 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 161 | 117 |
| 10. Vicious/Immoral act | 26 | 8 | 131 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 158 | 46 |

SOURCE: Louisiana State Department of Education

Dropouts

The U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Studies, ranked Louisiana 44th out of 51 (District of Columbia included) states in the percentage of students graduating from high school in the 2001-2002 academic year. This data shows Louisiana with a graduation rate of 64.4% compared to the national average of 72.6%. This represents an increase in Louisiana of 1% from the 2000-2001 academic year.

When percents of suspensions, expulsions and dropouts for the 2001-02 academic year are calculated within races, such as the number of white students suspended as a percent of all white students, the results are as follows:

| | Black | White | Other |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Students | 351,676 | 358,079 | 26,740 |
| # Suspended | 76,373 | 42,026 | 3,123 |
| % Suspended | 21.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 |
| Expulsions | 5,453 | 1,767 | 149 |
| % Expelled | 1.55 | .49 | .55 |
| # Dropouts | 11,046 | 6,236 | 519 |
| % Dropped Out | 3.14 | 1.74 | 1.94 |

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