

Release Date Tuesday May 1st , 2007

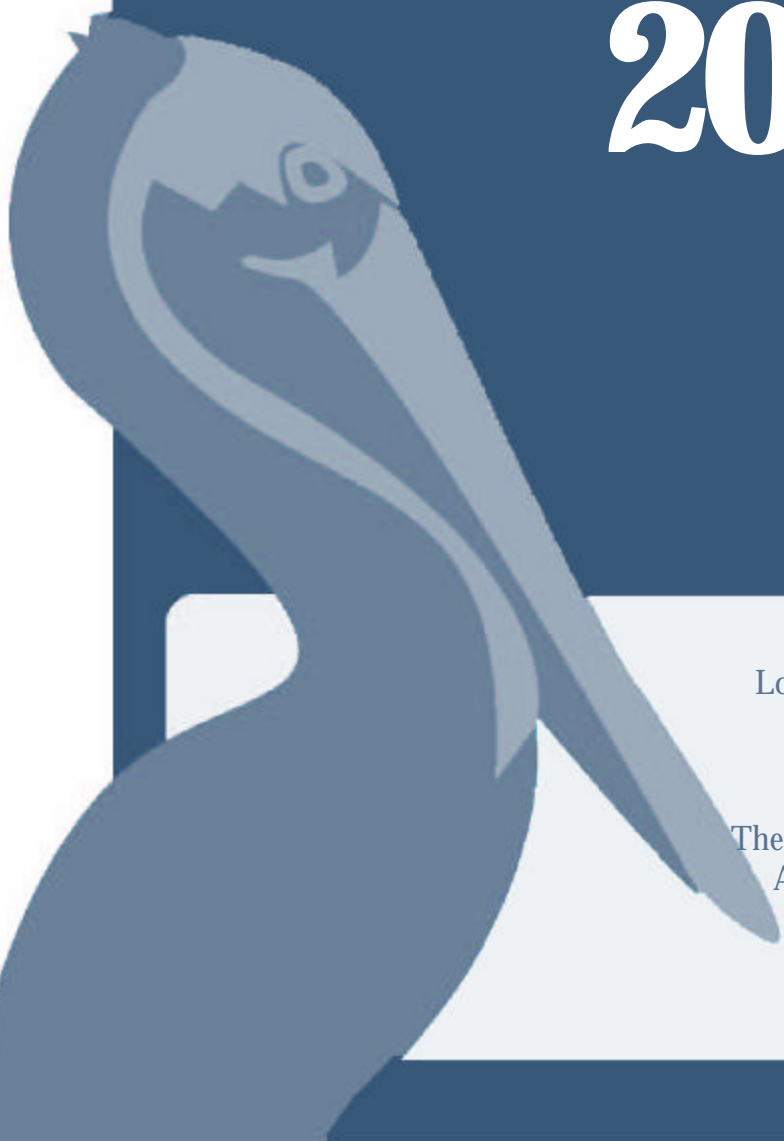
Crime In *Louisiana* 2005

by the
Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program

A Joint Project Of

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
And the Administration of Criminal Justice
And

The Louisiana Sheriffs' Association



**LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING
PROGRAM**

CRIME IN LOUISIANA
2005

**A REPORT ON THE NUMBER
OF OFFENSES REPORTED TO POLICE
AND THE ARRESTS MADE
BY LOUISIANA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

May 2007

**LOUISIANA SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION
LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM
1213 NICHOLSON DRIVE SUITE B
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802**

**LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW
ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
1885 WOODDALE BOULEVARD, ROOM 1230
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70806**

LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Louisiana Sheriffs' Association

Sheriff Sid Hebert, President

**Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
and Administration of Criminal Justice**

Sheriff Sid Hebert, Chairman

This public document was published at a cost of \$. copies of this public document were published in the first printing at a cost of \$. This document was published by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement Uniform Crime Reporting Section, to inform the public of the number of offenses and arrests made in Louisiana under authority of Title 15:1204.2, Louisiana Revised Statutes. This material was printed in accordance with provisions of Title 43 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes. Funding was provided by the Sub-Grant Number B04-8-007 from the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, through the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Statement of Purpose..... 1

Crime in Louisiana—The Publication..... 2

The FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program..... 3

Louisiana’s Uniform Crime Reporting Program..... 5

Louisiana Law Enforcement Information Management System..... 8

Reporting Agencies..... 9

Total Index Crimes in Louisiana..... 12

Percent Change in Index Crime 2004-2005..... 23

Index Crime Totals for Cities Comparable in Size to New Orleans..... 26

Louisiana’s National Ranking in Index Crime Categories..... 28

Louisiana’s Index Crime Trend over Ten Years..... 39

Louisiana Arrest Data 2004-2005..... 47

Louisiana’s Drug Arrests by Drug Type - 2005..... 55

Weapons Used in Murder, Robbery and Aggravated Assault..... 57

Homicides Reported by Selected Agencies in Louisiana 2005..... 63

Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed..... 65

Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program..... 66

Glossary of Terms..... 68

Contact Information..... 76

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of *Crime in Louisiana* is to provide the reader with the most current information available regarding the number of offenses reported to police and arrests by Louisiana's law enforcement agencies, according to the Summary Uniform Crime Reporting System. The information is designed to increase public awareness and understanding of such important issues.

The crime summary points out changes in crime rates between the years of 2004 and 2005. Crime trends covering the years of 1996 through 2005 are also included in the report.

CRIME IN LOUISIANA - THE PUBLICATION

Crime in Louisiana, 2005 Edition, is presented in large part in the form of tables and charts. The number of offenses and arrests in the State of Louisiana is more clearly illustrated in this manner.

Many tables and charts throughout the publication contain state totals while some tables and charts contain information specific to certain jurisdictions. Because not all law enforcement agencies provide data at this time and some possibly not for complete reporting periods, offense estimations are sometimes used.

Information was obtained from the national publication *Crime in the United States* 2005 published by the FBI. Additional information was obtained from the Louisiana Drug Strategy and Program Application - FY 2005. As the state program progresses, more data will be obtained from it and less from the FBI. Data will also be available more quickly; therefore subsequent editions of this publication will contain more current data.

It is important to remember when reviewing crime data that the volume of crime in a given area is related to certain factors. There are some factors which, by their nature, affect crime that occurs from place to place. Some of these factors are: composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex and race; economic status, including job availability in the population; climate, including seasonal weather conditions; cultural conditions, such as educational, recreational and religious characteristics and crime reporting practices of the citizens.

Throughout the publication, references are made to "crime rates". A "crime rate" is the number of offenses reported in a given jurisdiction per 100,000 population. In other words, it is a way to express the volume of crime so that jurisdictions can be compared more fairly. It should be noted, however, that the crime rate based on population does not incorporate any of the other elements which may contribute to the amount of crime in a given community. The effect of population composition and other crime related factors should be kept in mind when attempting to make comparisons of crime rates. All crime rates in this publication are per 100,000 population. Crime rates are calculated by dividing the number of offenses by the population and multiplying the result times 100,000.

The reader is cautioned against comparing statistical data in individual jurisdictions solely on the basis of their population. Data should not be used to calculate the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in Louisiana.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

THE FBI'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM (UCR)

Prior to 1929, there was no comprehensive system of crime information on a national scale. This was primarily due to the fact that the terminology defining criminal behavior in criminal statutes varied greatly from state to state. Addressing this problem between 1927 and 1929, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) conceived, developed and implemented the UCR Program. They designed the program to serve as an operational, administrative, and management tool for law enforcement. Through Congressional action, the Attorney General was authorized to gather the crime data. The responsibility was placed on the FBI, which has acted as the national clearinghouse for statistical information on crime and as administrator of the program since 1930.

To provide a picture of the changes in crime across the country and also to provide useful data to police agencies, it was incumbent upon the IACP to limit the statistics to be gathered. Recognizing the problem, among others, of coping with volume, they decided that only those criminal acts deemed most serious, most pervasive across the country, most likely to be reported and most frequently committed would be counted. Furthermore, it was decided to include only criminal acts brought to the attention of police, whether or not there was an arrest. As a result, seven crimes were chosen and standardized definitions were created to assure uniformity. Those seven offenses were murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft.

The original publication was a complete manual for police records and statistics. Over the years, the program was expanded to include data on persons arrested, law enforcement officers killed and supplemental information on homicides. To promote participation by sheriffs, in 1966 the National Sheriffs' Association formed the Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. Later, data on officers assaulted, arson, and bias-motivated crimes were added to the information gathered. For over seventy years, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program has been collecting crime data from participating states, either from the individual agencies within the states or directly from state programs. Crime data is made available to the public in the FBI's annual publications, *Crime in the United States*, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, and *Hate Crime Statistics*. These statistics are also available at www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm.

Agencies are expected to count all offenses reported to them using the national definitions, disregarding state or local statutes. Because these statistics are meant to assist law enforcement in identifying the crime problem, the decision of a prosecutor, or the findings of a court, coroner, or jury are not taken into consideration in counting offenses. Previously reported criminal offenses that have been determined through investigation to be unfounded or false are eliminated from an agency's count. The number of actual offenses known (the final figure used for statistical purposes) counts all offenses regardless if anyone is arrested for the crime, stolen property is recovered, or prosecution is undertaken.

In addition, the Summary UCR Program uses the Hierarchy Rule. In this system, the eight Part 1 offenses are ranked in a specific order. In multiple-offense situations, the rule requires counting only the highest offense on the list of Part I offenses and ignoring all other offenses. Justifiable homicide, motor vehicle theft, and arson are exceptions to the rule.

Data is collected on arrests for all crimes with the exception of traffic violations. The age, race and sex of offenders are recorded for both adults and juveniles. Because identities of individuals are not involved, confidentiality laws pertaining to juveniles do not preclude their inclusion in the statistical count.

Jurisdictional guidelines were developed to prevent duplication in reporting and to accurately depict the nature and volume of crime in a community. They were not intended to indicate which agency claims or takes credit for an investigation or arrest. The guidelines, simplified, state that police report offenses within their city jurisdiction and sheriffs report those offenses outside the city jurisdiction. Agencies count arrests for offenses committed and recovery of property for items reported stolen within their jurisdiction.

LOUISIANA'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM (LUCR)

In the legislative session of 1991, House Bill 1176 passed both the House and the Senate to become Act 509 creating Louisiana Revised Statute 15:1204.2. This law created and allows for the establishment of a uniform crime reporting system in Louisiana. The Summary Uniform Crime Reporting System was the first of three components to be established. Following it, development of the Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System and the Louisiana Law Enforcement Management Information System began.

SUMMARY UCR SYSTEM

The Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program staff began working toward the establishment of a Summary UCR program in 1991. Then, in 1992, the staff began developing and conducting classes to encourage local law enforcement agencies to fully participate in the national Summary UCR program operated by the FBI. At the time, the necessary infrastructure was created for the program to become recognized. In September 1993, a formal request for certification was made to the FBI. In order to become a certified program certain conditions had to be met. These conditions are:

1. The program must conform to national UCR Program standards, definitions and information requirements.
2. The program must be statewide, proven, and effective and must have instituted acceptable quality control procedures.
3. Coverage within the state by the program must be, at least, equal to that attained by the national program through direct reporting.
4. The program must have adequate field staff assigned to conduct audits and to assist contributing agencies in record-keeping practices and crime reporting procedures.
5. The program must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tapes.
6. The program must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all the statistical data required in time to meet national UCR Program publication deadlines.

In October 1993, the Louisiana Summary UCR program was certified by the FBI.

The Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting (LUCR) staff began collecting Summary UCR reports in December 1993. The first reports were due by December 15, 1993, and included data from the month of November. The state's law enforcement agencies proved their support by overwhelming response. Since initial efforts began, the number of agencies reporting UCR data has increased from 89 agencies in 1991, to approximately 215 in 2005. Special effort has been placed on obtaining data from the state's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Currently, the majority of the agencies within the state's SMSA's are reporting.

The LUCR staff continues to fulfill its responsibilities in connection with the program by editing and reviewing individual agency reports monthly for both completeness and quality. Each report submitted is examined thoroughly for arithmetical accuracy and for deviations, which may indicate errors. To ensure quality, the field staff maintains constant contact with the individual contributors. Minor errors are corrected by telephone between the field agent and the agency. Site visits are conducted regularly and the field staff is "on call" at any time to give technical assistance to agencies in need. The personal contacts are invaluable to the accuracy and quality of reporting and are a vital link between the Summary UCR program and the contributors.

Periodic seminars are conducted in key areas of the state as an effort to ensure data quality and to encourage reporting. Seminar instruction includes basic information necessary to begin reporting such as classifying and scoring crimes using UCR crime definitions and preparing all the forms. Master Classes have been developed for seasoned UCR contributors to address issues raised by the FBI. In addition to seminars, "one-on-one" training sessions are conducted by field staff as needed.

LOUISIANA'S INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (LIBRS)

In addition to the ongoing and implementing efforts of the Summary Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the state has been developing the Louisiana Incident-Based Reporting System (LIBRS). Just as the FBI is phasing in an incident-based reporting system for all of the states in the nation, our state is phasing incident-based reporting into our law enforcement agencies. It is important to distinguish between the Louisiana program, LIBRS, and the national program, NIBRS, since the two acronyms are so similar.

Incident-Based Reporting (IBR), the more generic term used here, is a more detailed form of reporting. It is the result of a study done by law enforcement agencies in our nation in the 1980s to find the needs of law enforcement as it drew to the 21st century. Incident-Based Reporting will enhance the quantity, quality and timeliness of statistical data collected by the law enforcement community. It will also improve the methodology used for compiling, analyzing, auditing, and publishing collected crime data. Incident-Based Reporting is a system that collects information on an incident-by-incident basis. It provides us with all the crimes that occur during a criminal incident, unlike the Summary UCR System that follows the "Hierarchy Rule". The IBR system includes a new category called

“Crimes Against Society” which produces data on crimes such as drug and narcotic offenses. Another important feature of IBR is the expansion of victim-to-offender relationships. The system will also have increased “circumstances” reporting, where more information will be collected in the area of circumstances involved in the offense. There will be more correlation between offenses, property, victims, offenders and arrestees - all pertinent information necessary in crime analysis. In addition, a new area of social concern has been included in Incident-Based Reporting - hate crime. Hate crimes are crimes that show prejudice and bias toward a group of people or an individual member of a group. Federal law includes the areas of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation and religion in its definition of hate crime. Louisiana has passed hate crime legislation as well.

LIBRS, the state’s incident-based reporting system, is intended to serve several functions. It is intended to replace Summary UCR as the base statistical system for crime data in the state. Second, it is intended to provide the additional statistical information necessary to properly plan modifications to the state criminal justice system. Examples of this include determining the need for additional state prison or local jail space, and the need for additional law enforcement officers. In addition, it will help determine the impact of proposed changes in terms of both cost and programmatic effect.

LIBRS is also part of a larger effort to improve criminal justice records at the local level where it serves to both standardize the information collected at point of incident and point of arrest, and to create standards for the electronic transfer of law enforcement data statewide. It is through its role in the improvement of criminal justice records at the local level that LIBRS provides the basis for the state level Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program. The reader will find information regarding the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program later in this publication.

The LUCR program has completed the design of the basic LIBRS system and has begun to certify agencies. Several agencies will play a key role in ensuring that the conversion of LIBRS data to Summary UCR is done accurately. The program will continue to convert LIBRS data to Summary UCR format for a while in order to continue the statistical series that has been done by the FBI for many years. Future plans for this publication are to include a supplement containing incident-based data that will recognize departments with improved record management systems. Additional information might aid in explaining that most changes in statistics will be related to the different methodologies of Summary UCR and Incident-Based Reporting. In March 2003 the LIBRS program received FBI (NIBRS) certification.

LOUISIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

There are numerous law enforcement agencies in the state that do not have computerized law enforcement management software. Because of this, the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association and the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement joined efforts in developing a software package for small agencies. The first package of software was called LA-LEMIS (Louisiana Law Enforcement Management Information System) and was developed in dBase. In order to provide a more versatile and expandable software package, a newer version called LA-LEMIS 2000 was developed using Oracle for its database engine and it was created to be compatible with the LIBRS 2.0 specifications.

LA-LEMIS 2000 automates the operational and record keeping functions of field reporting, inmate bookings, case management, prisoner tracking and administrative and statistical reporting. It also automates functions such as calls for service; incident and arrest reporting; ticket, citation and warrant tracking; property control; and personnel. In addition, it features several jail management modules that together make up what is known as LOCKDOWN. LOCKDOWN automates the collection, storage and maintenance of inmate bookings. This includes logs, medical data, housing classification, agency and inmate billings and inmate releases.

Presently, several agencies are beta testing LEMIS-IBR, a MS SQL server based application that will eventually replace LEMIS-2000. Web-LEMIS, a SQL Server based product, is currently under development. When released, Web-LEMIS will offer the same automation and records management services as LEMIS 2000 on a less expensive and more flexible platform and will replace both LEMIS 2000 and LEMIS-IBR.

REPORTING AGENCIES - 2005 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Although Uniform Crime Reporting is mandated by Louisiana Revised Statute 15:1204.2 the following agencies' participation in reporting crime data to the State of Louisiana is greatly appreciated. We realize that it is their willingness to support the program and their dedication that make the program a success.

We would like to acknowledge the following law enforcement agencies for their participation in Summary Uniform Crime Reporting.

ACADIA PARISH

Acadia Parish S.O. *
Church Point P.D.
Crowley P.D.
Rayne P.D.

ALLEN PARISH

Kinder P.D.

ASCENSION PARISH

Ascension Parish S.O.*

ASSUMPTION PARISH

Assumption Parish S.O.
Napoleonville P.D.

AVOYELLES PARISH.

Marksville P.D.
Simmesport P.D.

BEAUREGARD PARISH

Beauregard Parish S.O.
DeRidder P.D.

BIENVILLE PARISH

Bienville Parish S.O.

BOSSIER PARISH

Bossier Parish S.O.*
Bossier City P.D.*
Haughton P.D.
Southern - Shreveport C.P.

CADDO PARISH

Caddo Parish S.O.*
Blanchard P.D.
LSU Health Sciences
Center P.D.
LSU - Shreveport - C.P.
Shreveport P.D.
Vivian P.D.

CALCASIEU PARISH

Calcasieu Parish S.O.
Iowa P.D.
Lake Charles P.D.
McNeese C.P.*
Vinton P.D.
Westlake P.D.

CALDWELL PARISH

Caldwell Parish S.O.

CAMERON PARISH

Cameron Parish S.O.*

CATAHOULA PARISH

Catahoula Parish S.O.

CLAIBORNE PARISH

Claiborne Parish S.O.
Haynesville P.D.
Homer P.D.

CONCORDIA PARISH

Concordia Parish S.O.
Clayton P.D.
Ferriday P.D.
Vidalia P.D.

DESOTO PARISH

DeSoto Parish S.O.
Mansfield P.D.
Stonewall P.D.

EAST BATON ROUGE

East Baton Rouge Parish S.O.
Baker P.D. *
Baton Rouge P.D.
LSU and A&M College C.P.
Southern - Baton Rouge CP
Zachary P.D.

EAST CARROLL PARISH

East Carroll S.O.*

EAST FELICIANA PARISH

Clinton P.D.
Jackson P.D.

EVANGELINE PARISH

Evangeline Parish S.O.
Basile P.D.*
Mamou P.D.*

FRANKLIN PARISH

Franklin Parish S.O.

GRANT PARISH

Grant Parish S.O.
Pollock P.D.

IBERIA PARISH

Jeanerette P.D.
New Iberia P.D.

* Denotes LIBRS Certified Agency.

IBERVILLE PARISH

Iberville S.O.
[Plaquemine P.D.*](#)
 St. Gabriel P.D.

JACKSON PARISH

Jackson Parish S.O.

JEFFERSON PARISH

Jefferson Parish S.O.
 Gretna P.D.
 Harahan P.D.
 Kenner P.D.
 Westwego P.D.

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH

Jefferson Davis Parish S.O.
 Elton P.D.
 Jennings P.D.
[Lake Arthur P.D.*](#)
 Welsh P.D.

LAFAYETTE PARISH

Lafayette Parish S.O.
 Broussard P.D.
 Lafayette P.D.
 UL - Lafayette C.P.

LAFOURCHE PARISH

Lafourche Parish S.O.
 Golden Meadow P.D.
 Nichols University C.P.
 Thibodaux P.D.

LASALLE PARISH

LaSalle Parish S.O.
[Olla P.D.*](#)

LINCOLN PARISH

Lincoln Parish S.O.
 Ruston P.D.
 Grambling State Univ. C.P.
 Louisiana Tech University C.P.

LIVINGSTON PARISH

Livingston Parish S.O.
 Denham Springs P.D.
 French Settlement P.D.
 Port Vincent P.D.

MADISON PARISH

[Madison Parish S.O.*](#)

MOREHOUSE PARISH

[Morehouse Parish S.O.*](#)

NATCHITOCHE PARISH

Natchitoches Parish S.O.
 Natchitoches P.D.
 NW State Univ. of LA C.P.

ORLEANS PARISH

New Orleans P.D.
 Delgado Comm. College C.P.
 LSU Medical Center C.P.
 Southern - NO- C.P.
 UNO - C.P.
 Tulane C.P.

OUACHITA PARISH

Ouachita Parish S.O.
 Richwood P.D.
 Tensas Basin Levee P.D.
 UL - Monroe C.P.
 West Monroe P.D.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH

[Plaquemines Parish S.O.*](#)

POINTE COUPEE PARISH

[Pointe Coupee Parish S.O.*](#)

RAPIDES PARISH

Rapides Parish S.O.
 Alexandria P.D.
 Glenmora P.D.
 Pineville P.D.

RED RIVER PARISH

Red River Parish S.O.
 Coushatta P.D.

RICHLAND PARISH

Richland Parish S.O.

SABINE PARISH

Sabine Parish S.O.
 Many P.D.

ST. BERNARD PARISH

St. Bernard Parish S.O.

ST. CHARLES PARISH

St. Charles Parish S.O.

ST. HELENA PARISH

St Helena Parish S.O.

ST. JAMES PARISH

St James Parish S.O.
 Gramercy P.D.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

St. John the Baptist Parish S.O.

ST. LANDRY PARISH

St. Landry Parish S.O.
 Eunice P.D.
 Krotz Springs P.D.
 LSU - Eunice CP
 Washington P.D.

ST. MARTIN PARISH

St. Martin Parish S.O.
 Breaux Bridge P.D.
 St. Martinville P.D.

ST. MARY PARISH

St. Mary Parish S.O.
 Berwick P.D.
 Franklin P.D.
 Morgan City P.D.

ST. TAMMANY PARISH

St. Tammany Parish S.O.
 Covington P.D.
 Folsom P.D.
 Mandeville P.D.
 Pearl River P.D.
 Slidell P.D.

* Denotes LIBRS Certified Agency.

TANGIPAOHA PARISH

Tangipahoa Parish S.O.
Independence P.D.
[Kentwood P.D.*](#)
Ponchatoula P.D.
[Southeastern Univ. C.P. *](#)
Tickfaw P.D.

TENSAS PARISH

Tensas Parish S.O.

TERREBONNE PARISH

Terrebonne Parish S.O.
Houma P.D.

UNION PARISH

Union Parish S.O.
[Bernice P.D.*](#)
Farmerville P.D.

VERMILION PARISH

Vermilion Parish S.O.
Abbeville P.D.
Erath P.D.
Kaplan City P.D.

VERNON PARISH

Vernon Parish S.O.
Leesville P.D.

WASHINGTON PARISH

Washington Parish S.O.
Bogalusa P.D.
Franklinton P.D.

WEBSTER PARISH

Webster S.O.
Dixie Inn P.D.
Minden P.D.
Springhill P.D.

WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH

West Baton Rouge Parish S.O.
Addis P.D.
Port Allen P.D.

WEST CARROLL PARISH

West Carroll Parish S.O.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

[West Feliciana Parish S.O.*](#)
St. Francisville P.D.

WINN PARISH

Winn Parish S.O.

* Denotes LIBRS Certified Agency.

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES IN LOUISIANA

The Part One Crime Index Total is composed of the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft and motor vehicle theft.

The tables and charts that follow show numbers of offenses and crime rates in our state in 2005 as well as a comparison of 2003, 2004 and 2005. Trends are included for the years 1996 through 2005 and percentages of violent crime compared to non-violent (property) crime.

2005 LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES STATE TOTALS BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES

OFFENSE	2004	2005
MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	574	450
FORCIBLE RAPE	1,616	1,421
ROBBERY	6,564	5,337
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	20,090	19,681
BURGLARY	45,359	39,382
LARCENY-THEFT	134,080	112,840
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	19,714	14,389
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	227,997	193,500

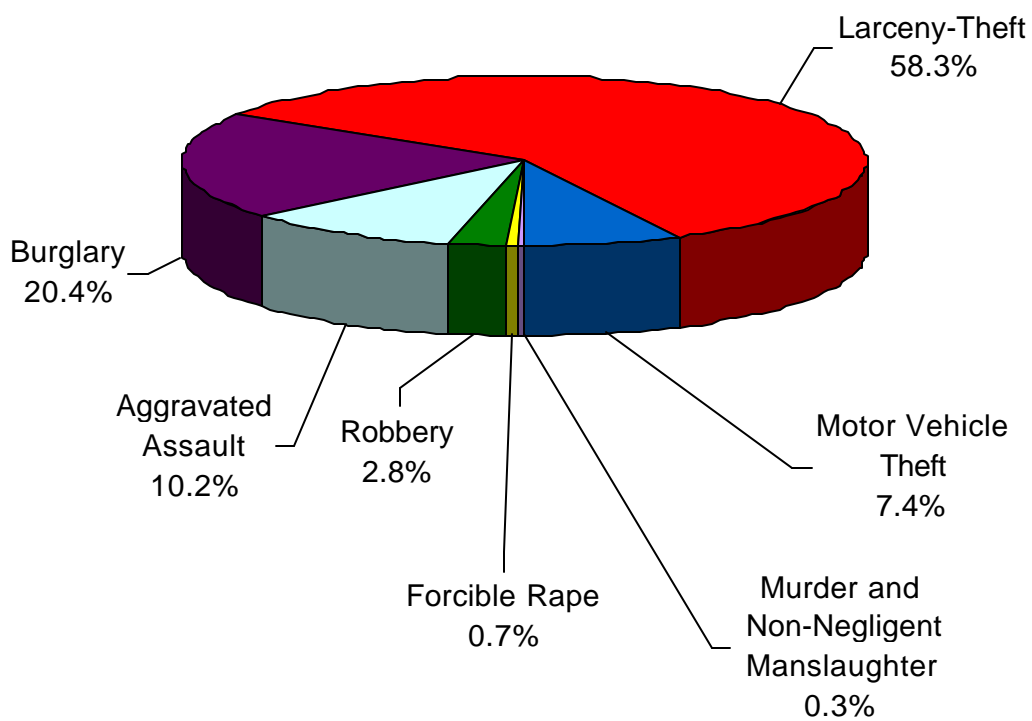
2005 LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES STATE TOTALS BY CRIME RATE

OFFENSE	2004	2005
MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	12.7	9.9
FORCIBLE RAPE	35.8	31.4
ROBBERY	145.4	118.0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	444.9	435.1
BURGLARY	1,004.5	870.6
LARCENY-THEFT	2,969.2	2,494.5
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	436.6	318.1
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	5,049.1	4,277.6

2004 Population: 4,515,770

2005 Population: 4,523,628

Louisiana Index Crimes 2005



**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - VIOLENT CRIME
BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES
2004 and 2005**

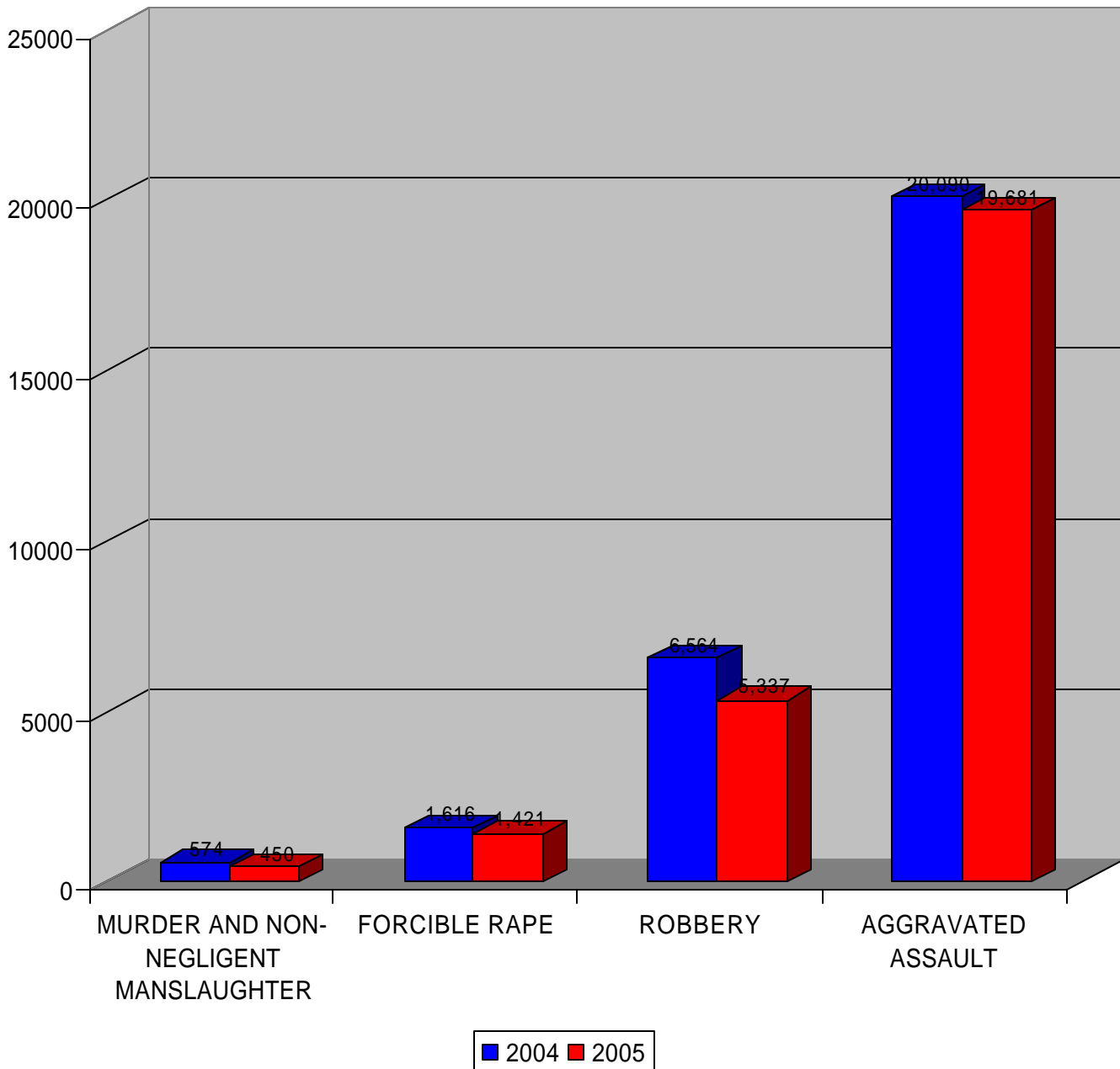
OFFENSE	2004	2005
MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	574	450
FORCIBLE RAPE	1,616	1,421
ROBBERY	6,564	5,337
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	20,090	19,681
VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSE TOTAL	28,844	26,889

**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - VIOLENT CRIME
BY CRIME RATE
RATE PER 100,000
2004 and 2005**

OFFENSE	2004	2005
MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	12.7	9.9
FORCIBLE RAPE	35.8	31.4
ROBBERY	145.4	118.0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	444.9	435.1
VIOLENT CRIME RATE TOTAL	638.8	594.4

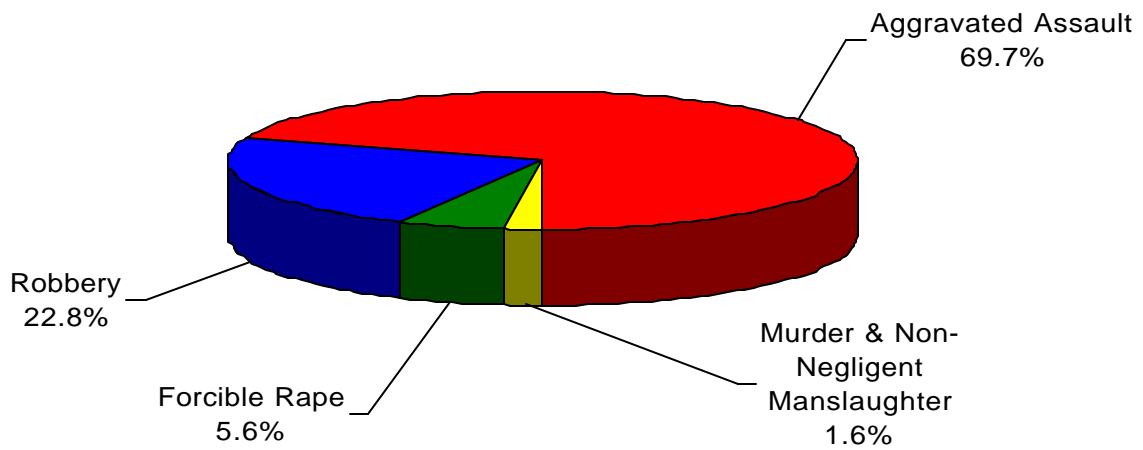
2004 Population: 4,515,770
2005 Population: 4,523,628

Violent Crimes By Number of Offenses 2004 and 2005

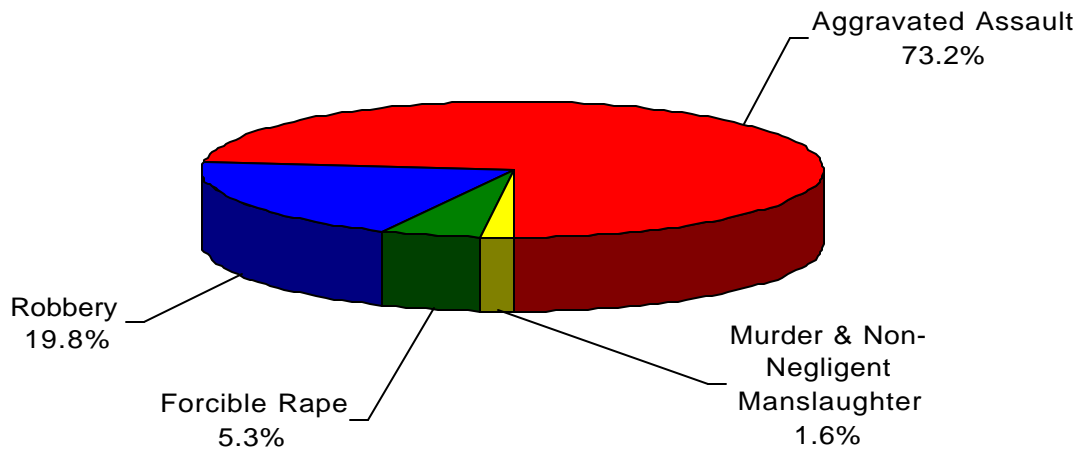


Violent Crimes by Number of Offenses

2004



2005



**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - NON-VIOLENT CRIME
BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES
2004 and 2005**

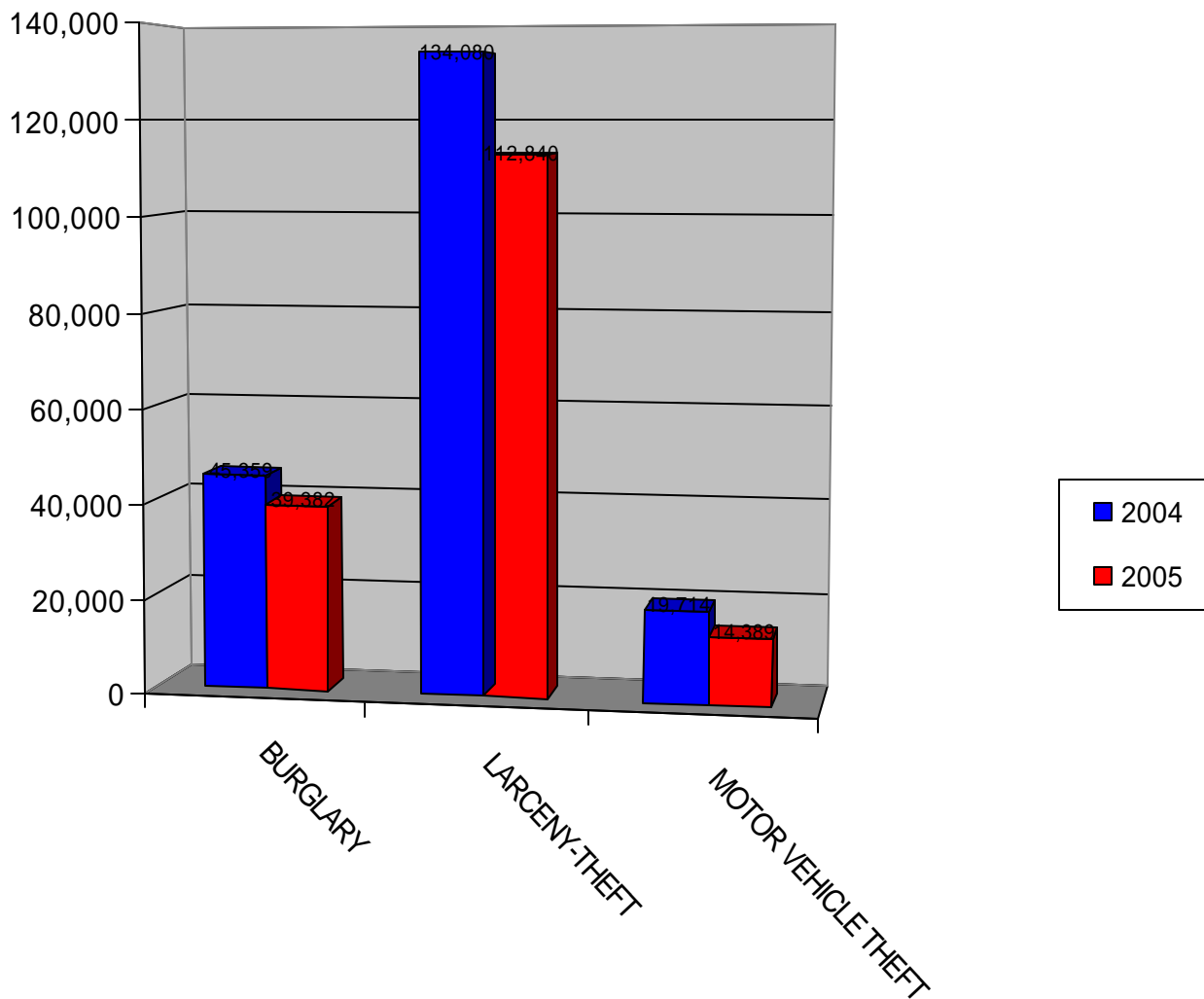
OFFENSE	2004	2005
BURGLARY	45,359	39,382
LARCENY-THEFT	134,080	112,840
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	19,714	14,389
NONVIOLENT CRIME OFFENSE TOTAL	199,153	166,611

**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - NON-VIOLENT CRIME
BY CRIME RATE
RATE PER 100,000
2004 and 2005**

OFFENSE	2004	2005
BURGLARY	1,004.5	870.6
LARCENY-THEFT	2,969.2	2,494.5
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	436.6	318.1
NONVIOLENT CRIME RATE TOTAL	4,410.3	3,683.2

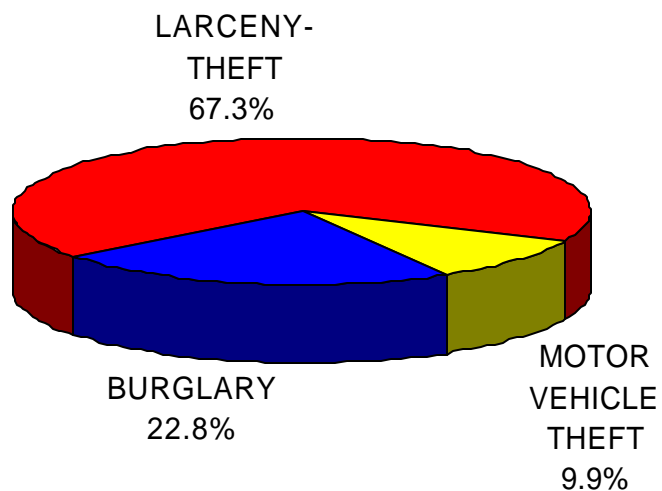
2004 Population: 4,515,770
2005 Population: 4,523,628

Non-Violent Crimes by Number of Offenses 2004 - 2005

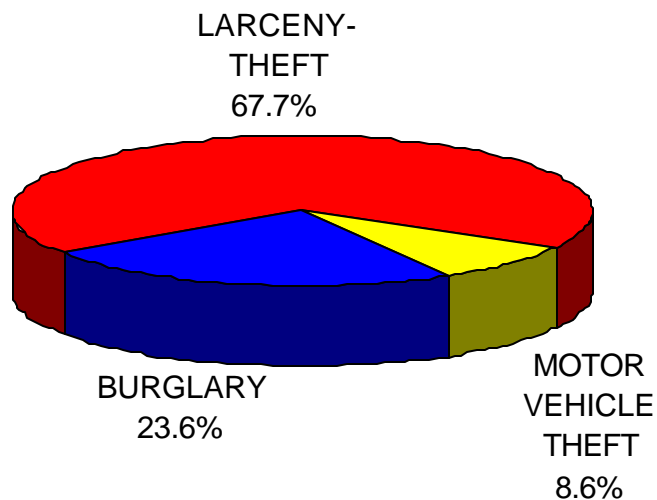


Nonviolent Crimes by Number of Offenses

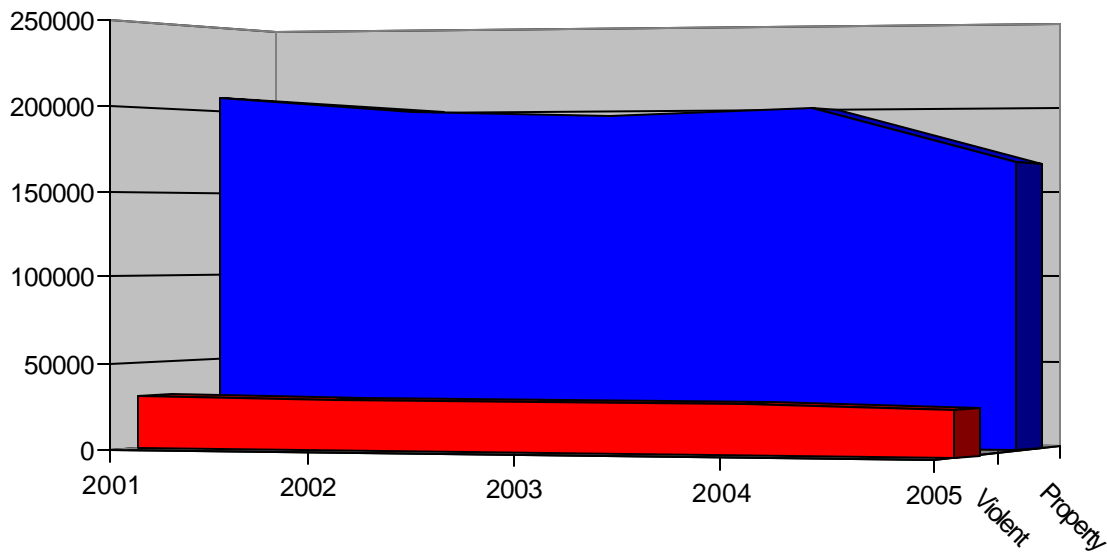
2004



2005

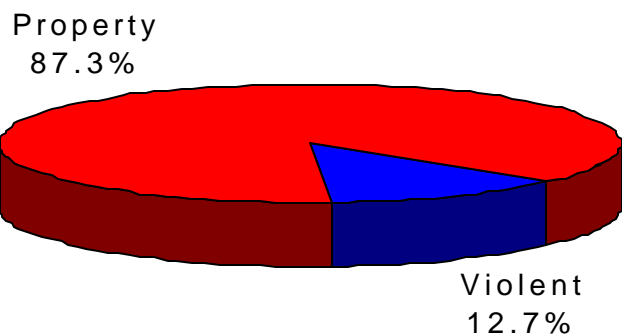


Violent and Property Crime Trends Number of Offenses 2001 –2005

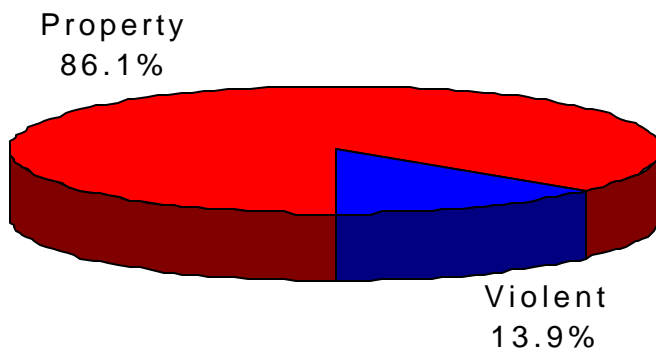


Violent and Property Crime Percentage Number of Offenses

2004



2005



PERCENT CHANGE IN INDEX CRIME 2004 TO 2005

The tables and charts that follow show the percent change in index crime from 2004 to 2005.

LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES PERCENT CHANGE BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES

OFFENSE	2004	2005	% Change
MURDER	574	450	-21.60
RAPE	1,616	1,421	-12.07
ROBBERY	6,564	5,337	-18.69
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	20,090	19,681	-2.04
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	28,844	26,889	-6.78
BURGLARY	45,359	39,382	-13.18
LARCENY-THEFT	134,080	112,840	-15.84
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	19,714	14,389	-27.01
NONVIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	199,153	166,611	-16.34

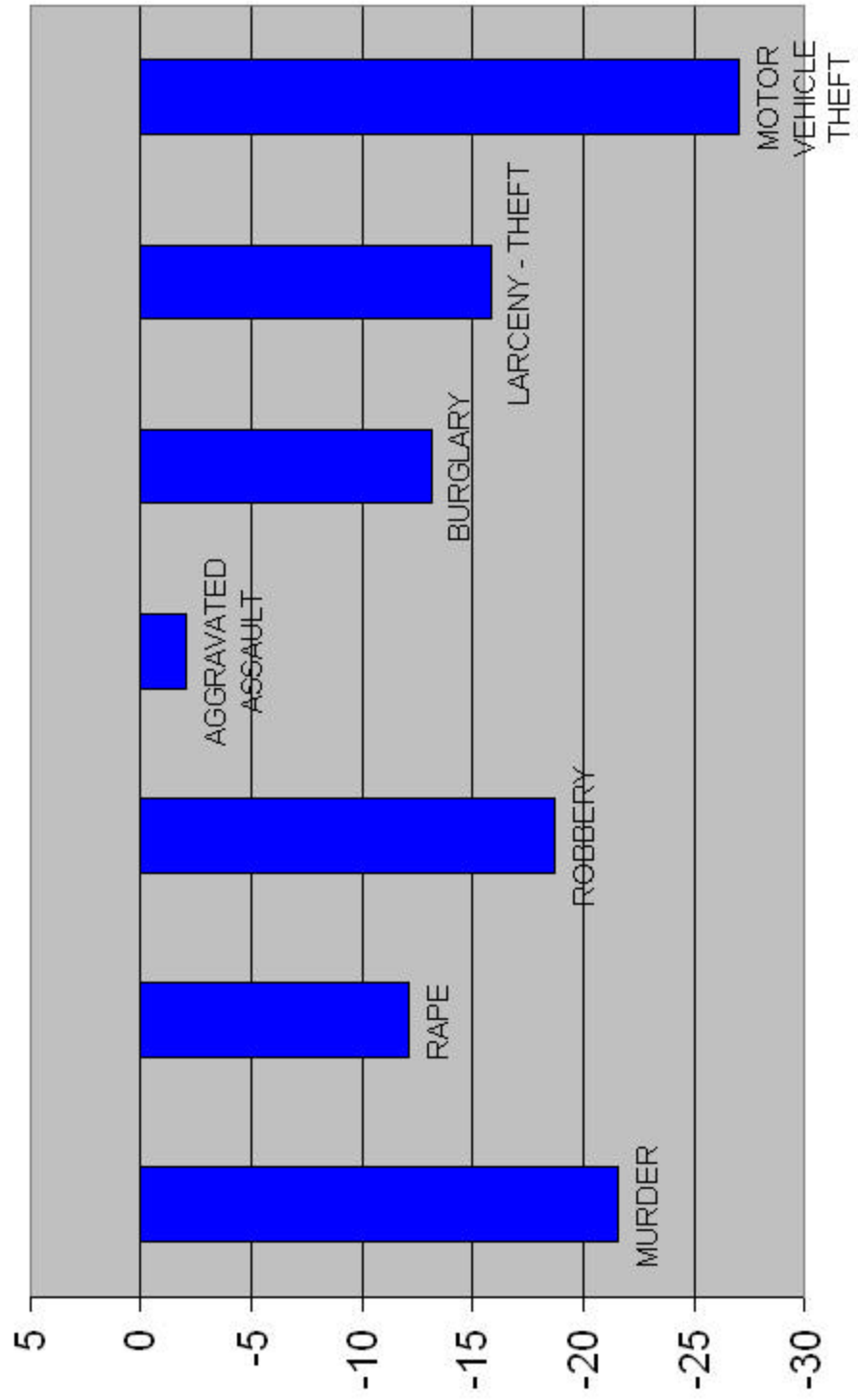
LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES PERCENT CHANGE BY RATE PER 100,000

OFFENSE	2004	2005	% Change
MURDER	12.7	9.9	-22.05
RAPE	35.8	31.4	-12.29
ROBBERY	145.4	118.0	-18.84
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	444.9	435.1	-2.20
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	638.7	594.4	-6.94
BURGLARY	1,004.5	870.6	-13.33
LARCENY-THEFT	2,969.2	2,494.5	-15.99
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	436.6	318.1	-27.14
NONVIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	4,410.2	4,277.5	-3.01

2004 Population: 4,515,770

2005 Population: 4,523,628

Percent Change in Index Crimes 2004 to 2005



**INDEX CRIME TOTALS AND RATES FOR CITIES
COMPARABLE IN SIZE TO NEW ORLEANS, 2005**

The following table shows the number of index crimes and rate of crime for cities comparable in size to New Orleans.

Index Crime Totals and Rates For Cities Similar In Size To New Orleans, 2005

OFFENSE	New Orleans	Kansas City	Albuquerque	Cleveland	Oklahoma City	Fresno	Tucson	Portland	Atlanta
POPULATION	471,057	446,659	479,074	462,260	525,094	456,663	522,487	543,838	430,066
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	138	126	53	109	54	49	55	20	90
Forcible Rape	89	295	285	478	358	149	378	325	223
Robbery	756	2,000	1,150	3,773	1,193	1,275	1,685	1,137	2,861
Aggravated Assault	1,107	4,115	3,182	2,086	2,933	2,424	2,930	2,376	4,039
Burglary	2,277	7,429	5,744	8,598	8,925	4,170	5,130	6,121	6,648
Larceny-Theft	5,823	21,603	20,703	13,145	28,635	16,088	19,642	25,794	18,993
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,512	5,790	3,796	6,800	4,585	5,288	6,527	5,730	5,756
Crime Index Total	12,702	41,358	34,913	34,989	46,683	29,443	36,347	41,503	38,610
Rate per 100,000	2,696.0	9,233.4	7,115.9	7,624.8	8,780.1	6,390.1	6,865.1	7,680.2	8,965.2

Note: Figures for New Orleans reflect only the first 6 months (January - June) of 2005. All other figures are 12 month totals. Population figures are FBI estimates.

LOUISIANA'S NATIONAL RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES

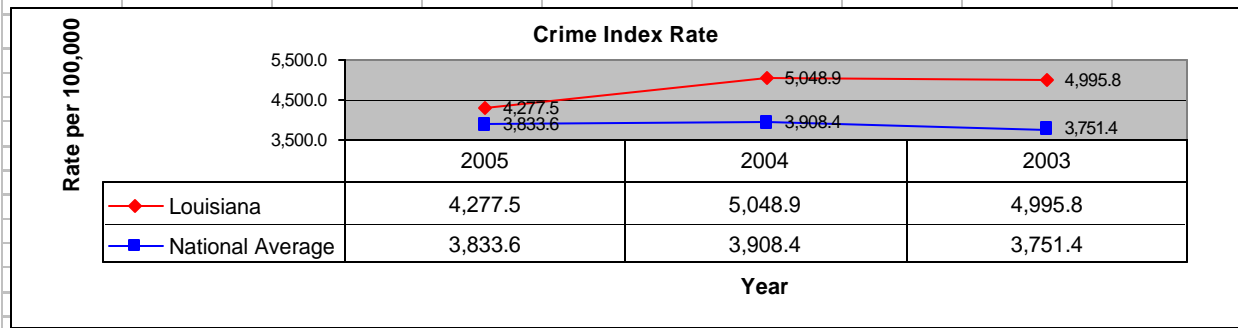
The tables that follow show where Louisiana ranks compared to the rest of the states in the nation in the individual index offenses.

Rankings are also given for the total violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and the nonviolent crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

Offense	2004 Rank	2005 Rank
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1 st	1 st
Forcible Rape	23 rd	28 th
Robbery	14 th	21 st
Aggravated Assault	6 th	6 th
Violent Crime Ranking	4 th	9 th
Burglary	6 th	16 th
Larceny-Theft	8 th	23 rd
Motor Vehicle Theft	13 th	25 th
Non-Violent Crime Ranking	7 th	7 th
Total Index Crime Ranking	4 th	18 th

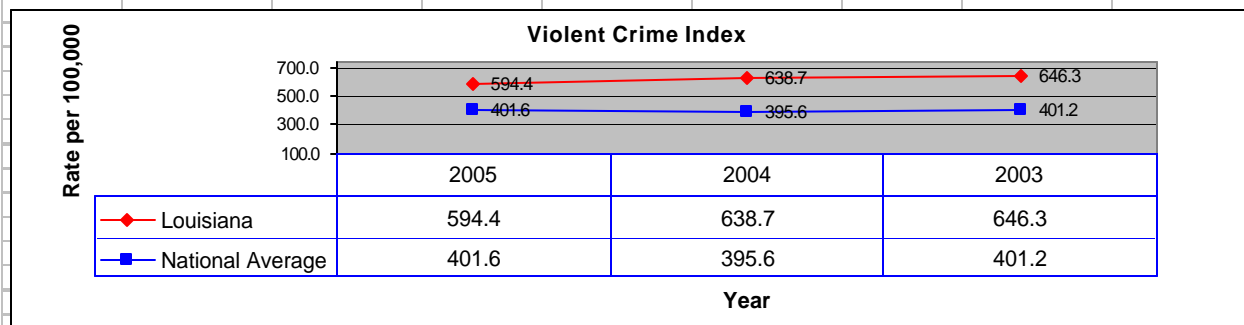
LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES -2005 (CRIME INDEX TOTAL)

2005 Rank	State	Crime Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Crime Rate per 100,000 - 2004	2003 Rank	State	Crime Rate per 100,000 - 2003
1	Arizona	5,351.2	1	Arizona	5,844.8	1	Arizona	6,145.6
2	Washington	5,238.8	2	South Carolina	5,289.0	2	Hawaii	5,507.9
3	South Carolina	5,100.5	3	Washington	5,193.0	3	South Carolina	5,270.6
4	Hawaii	5,047.7	4	Louisiana	5,048.9	4	Florida	5,182.2
5	Tennessee	5,028.3	5	Hawaii	5,047.2	5	Texas	5,147.8
6	Texas	4,861.7	6	Texas	5,034.5	6	Washington	5,101.9
7	New Mexico	4,850.5	7	Tennessee	5,001.7	7	Oregon	5,077.8
8	Nevada	4,848.3	8	Oregon	4,929.6	8	Tennessee	5,067.2
9	Florida	4,715.9	9	Florida	4,891.0	9	Louisiana	4,995.8
10	Oregon	4,686.6	10	New Mexico	4,885.0	10	Nevada	4,902.6
11	Georgia	4,621.2	11	Nevada	4,822.5	11	Oklahoma	4,811.7
12	Arkansas	4,584.4	12	Oklahoma	4,742.6	12	New Mexico	4,788.8
13	Oklahoma	4,550.6	13	Georgia	4,721.4	13	North Carolina	4,732.9
14	North Carolina	4,543.2	14	North Carolina	4,608.0	14	Georgia	4,708.5
15	Missouri	4,452.9	15	Arkansas	4,512.1	15	Maryland	4,505.3
16	Colorado	4,436.0	16	Alabama	4,451.6	16	Missouri	4,487.3
17	Alabama	4,323.8	17	Missouri	4,394.0	17	Alabama	4,478.6
18	Louisiana	4,277.5	18	Kansas	4,348.0	18	Utah	4,474.1
19	Maryland	4,247.1	19	Maryland	4,340.7	19	Kansas	4,389.5
20	Alaska	4,244.4	20	Utah	4,321.6	20	Alaska	4,335.6
21	Kansas	4,174.4	21	Colorado	4,292.8	21	Colorado	4,286.0
22	Utah	4,096.1	22	Alaska	4,017.3	22	Arkansas	4,077.5
23	Ohio	4,014.0	23	Ohio	4,015.0	23	Mississippi	4,045.9
24	California	3,848.9	24	California	3,970.8	24	Delaware	4,042.4
25	Indiana	3,780.0	25	Nebraska	3,829.3	25	California	4,003.6
26	Delaware	3,743.5	26	Minnesota	3,773.6	26	Nebraska	4,000.4
27	Nebraska	3,710.2	27	Mississippi	3,773.6	27	Ohio	3,973.7
28	Michigan	3,643.2	28	Delaware	3,732.3	28	Illinois	3,841.2
29	Illinois	3,631.8	29	Illinois	3,729.0	29	Michigan	3,788.5
30	Mississippi	3,538.5	30	Indiana	3,723.0	30	Indiana	3,710.5
31	Montana	3,424.4	31	Wyoming	3,563.9	31	Wyoming	3,583.4
32	Wyoming	3,385.4	32	Michigan	3,547.8	32	Montana	3,463.2
33	Minnesota	3,381.1	33	Montana	3,230.0	33	Minnesota	3,379.4
34	Iowa	3,125.0	34	Iowa	3,176.2	34	Rhode Island	3,280.6
35	Rhode Island	2,970.1	35	Rhode Island	3,131.5	35	Iowa	3,233.5
36	Idaho	2,954.7	36	Idaho	3,039.3	36	Idaho	3,151.4
37	Virginia	2,921.0	37	Virginia	2,952.2	37	Wisconsin	3,103.6
38	Wisconsin	2,901.7	38	Massachusetts	2,918.5	38	Massachusetts	3,018.9
39	West Virginia	2,898.0	39	Connecticut	2,913.5	39	Virginia	2,979.9
40	Pennsylvania	2,841.7	40	Wisconsin	2,872.7	40	Kentucky	2,943.2
41	Connecticut	2,832.5	41	Pennsylvania	2,826.1	41	Connecticut	2,914.9
42	Massachusetts	2,820.5	42	New Jersey	2,784.9	42	New Jersey	2,910.2
43	Kentucky	2,797.3	43	Kentucky	2,782.6	43	Pennsylvania	2,829.3
44	New Jersey	2,687.7	44	West Virginia	2,777.4	44	New York	2,704.5
45	New York	2,554.3	45	New York	2,640.2	45	West Virginia	2,616.9
46	Maine	2,525.3	46	Maine	2,513.1	46	Maine	2,565.6
47	Vermont	2,400.4	47	Vermont	2,420.2	47	Vermont	2,310.3
48	North Dakota	2,076.4	48	New Hampshire	2,207.1	48	New Hampshire	2,202.7
49	South Dakota	1,952.1	49	South Dakota	2,105.0	49	South Dakota	2,175.1
50	New Hampshire	1,928.4	50	North Dakota	1,996.0	50	North Dakota	2,173.9
National Average		3,751.4			3,833.6			3,908.4
Standard Deviation		932.0			965.5			986.1



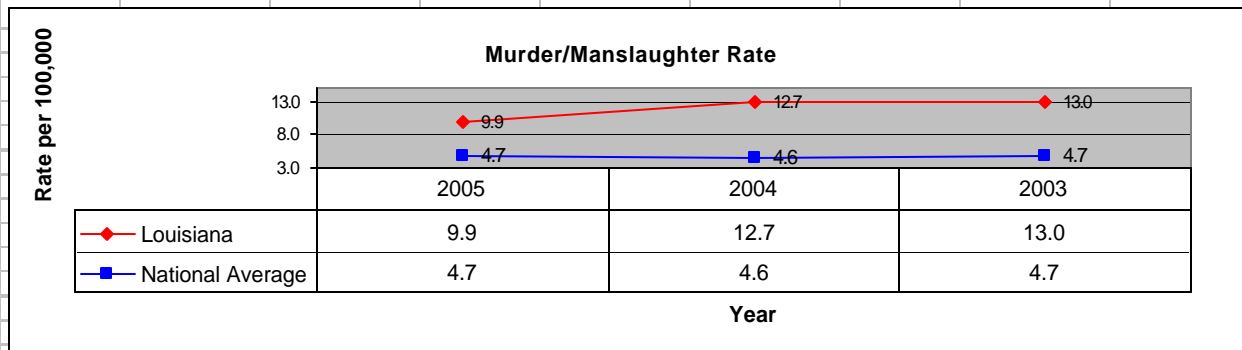
LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2005 (VIOLENT)

2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004	2003 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2003
1	South Carolina	761.1	1	South Carolina	784.2	1	South Carolina	793.5
2	Tennessee	752.8	2	Florida	711.3	2	Florida	730.2
3	Florida	708.0	3	Maryland	700.5	3	Maryland	703.9
4	Maryland	703.0	4	Tennessee	695.2	4	Tennessee	687.8
5	New Mexico	702.2	5	New Mexico	687.3	5	New Mexico	665.2
6	Delaware	632.1	6	Louisiana	638.7	6	Delaware	658.0
7	Alaska	631.9	7	Alaska	634.5	7	Louisiana	646.3
8	Nevada	606.8	8	Nevada	615.9	8	Nevada	614.2
9	Louisiana	594.4	9	Delaware	568.4	9	California	579.3
10	Michigan	552.1	10	California	551.8	10	Illinois	556.8
11	Illinois	551.5	11	Illinois	542.9	11	Texas	552.5
12	Texas	529.7	12	Texas	540.5	12	Alaska	539.4
13	Arkansas	527.5	13	Arizona	504.1	13	Arizona	513.2
14	California	526.3	14	Oklahoma	500.5	14	Michigan	511.2
15	Missouri	525.4	15	Arkansas	499.1	15	Oklahoma	505.7
16	Arizona	513.2	16	Missouri	490.5	16	Missouri	472.8
17	Oklahoma	508.6	17	Michigan	490.2	17	Massachusetts	469.4
18	North Carolina	468.1	18	Massachusetts	458.8	18	New York	465.2
19	Massachusetts	456.9	19	Georgia	455.5	19	Arkansas	456.1
20	Georgia	448.9	20	North Carolina	447.8	20	North Carolina	454.9
21	New York	445.8	21	New York	441.6	21	Georgia	453.9
22	Alabama	431.7	22	Alabama	426.6	22	Alabama	429.5
23	Pennsylvania	424.5	23	Pennsylvania	411.1	23	Pennsylvania	398.0
24	Colorado	396.5	24	Kansas	374.5	24	Kansas	395.5
25	Kansas	387.4	25	Colorado	373.5	25	New Jersey	365.8
26	New Jersey	354.7	26	New Jersey	355.7	26	Montana	365.2
27	Ohio	351.3	27	Washington	343.8	27	Indiana	352.8
28	Washington	345.8	28	Ohio	341.8	28	Washington	347.0
29	Indiana	323.7	29	Indiana	325.4	29	Colorado	345.1
30	Minnesota	297.0	30	Nebraska	308.7	30	Ohio	333.2
31	Iowa	291.3	31	Oregon	298.3	31	Mississippi	325.5
32	Nebraska	287.0	32	Mississippi	295.1	32	Connecticut	308.2
33	Oregon	286.8	33	Montana	293.8	33	Oregon	295.5
34	Virginia	282.8	34	Connecticut	286.3	34	Nebraska	289.0
35	Montana	281.5	35	Virginia	275.6	35	Rhode Island	285.6
36	Mississippi	278.4	36	West Virginia	271.2	36	Virginia	275.8
37	Connecticut	274.5	37	Iowa	270.9	37	Iowa	272.4
38	West Virginia	272.8	38	Minnesota	269.6	38	Hawaii	270.4
39	Kentucky	266.8	39	Hawaii	254.4	39	Minnesota	262.6
40	Idaho	256.8	40	Rhode Island	247.4	40	Wyoming	262.1
41	Hawaii	255.1	41	Idaho	244.9	41	Kentucky	261.7
42	Rhode Island	251.2	42	Kentucky	244.9	42	West Virginia	257.5
43	Wisconsin	241.5	43	Utah	236.0	43	Utah	248.6
44	Wyoming	230.1	44	Wyoming	229.6	44	Idaho	242.7
45	Utah	227.2	45	Wisconsin	209.6	45	Wisconsin	221.0
46	South Dakota	175.7	46	South Dakota	171.5	46	South Dakota	173.4
47	New Hampshire	132.0	47	New Hampshire	167.0	47	New Hampshire	148.8
48	Vermont	119.7	48	Vermont	112.0	48	Vermont	110.2
49	Maine	112.2	49	Maine	103.5	49	Maine	108.9
50	North Dakota	98.2	50	North Dakota	79.4	50	North Dakota	77.8
National Average		401.6			395.6			401.2
Standard Deviation		175.8			173.9			173.2



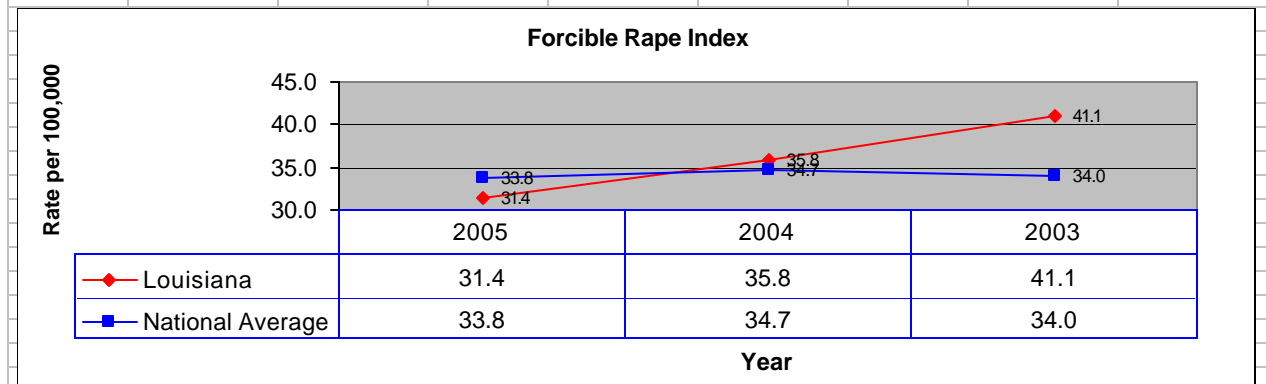
LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2005 (MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER)

2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004	2003 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2003
1	Louisiana	9.9	1	Louisiana	12.7	1	Louisiana	13.0
2	Maryland	9.9	2	Maryland	9.4	2	Maryland	9.5
3	Nevada	8.5	3	New Mexico	8.9	3	Mississippi	9.3
4	Alabama	8.2	4	Mississippi	7.8	4	Nevada	8.8
5	Arizona	7.5	5	Nevada	7.4	5	Arizona	7.9
6	New Mexico	7.4	6	Arizona	7.2	6	Georgia	7.6
7	South Carolina	7.4	7	Georgia	6.9	7	South Carolina	7.2
8	Mississippi	7.3	8	South Carolina	6.9	8	Illinois	7.1
9	Tennessee	7.2	9	California	6.7	9	California	6.8
10	California	6.9	10	Arkansas	6.4	10	Tennessee	6.8
11	Missouri	6.9	11	Michigan	6.4	11	Alabama	6.6
12	Arkansas	6.7	12	Missouri	6.2	12	Arkansas	6.4
13	North Carolina	6.7	13	North Carolina	6.2	13	Texas	6.4
14	Georgia	6.2	14	Illinois	6.1	14	Michigan	6.1
15	Texas	6.2	15	Texas	6.1	15	North Carolina	6.1
16	Michigan	6.1	16	Tennessee	5.9	16	Alaska	6.0
17	Pennsylvania	6.1	17	Kentucky	5.7	17	New Mexico	6.0
18	Virginia	6.1	18	Alabama	5.6	18	Oklahoma	5.9
19	Illinois	6.0	19	Alaska	5.6	19	Virginia	5.6
20	Indiana	5.7	20	Florida	5.4	20	Indiana	5.5
21	Oklahoma	5.3	21	Oklahoma	5.3	21	Florida	5.4
22	Ohio	5.1	22	Pennsylvania	5.2	22	Pennsylvania	5.3
23	Florida	5.0	23	Virginia	5.2	23	Missouri	5.0
24	Alaska	4.8	24	Indiana	5.1	24	New York	4.9
25	New Jersey	4.8	25	New York	4.6	25	New Jersey	4.7
26	Kentucky	4.6	26	Kansas	4.5	26	Kentucky	4.6
27	New York	4.5	27	New Jersey	4.5	27	Ohio	4.6
28	Delaware	4.4	28	Ohio	4.5	28	Kansas	4.5
29	West Virginia	4.4	29	Colorado	4.4	29	Colorado	3.9
30	Colorado	3.7	30	West Virginia	3.7	30	West Virginia	3.5
31	Kansas	3.7	31	Montana	3.2	31	Montana	3.3
32	Wisconsin	3.5	32	Washington	3.1	32	Wisconsin	3.3
33	Washington	3.3	33	Wisconsin	2.8	33	Nebraska	3.2
34	Rhode Island	3.2	34	Connecticut	2.6	34	Connecticut	3.0
35	Connecticut	2.9	35	Hawaii	2.6	35	Washington	3.0
36	Massachusetts	2.7	36	Massachusetts	2.6	36	Delaware	2.9
37	Wyoming	2.7	37	Vermont	2.6	37	Wyoming	2.8
38	Nebraska	2.5	38	Oregon	2.5	38	Minnesota	2.5
39	Idaho	2.4	39	Rhode Island	2.4	39	Utah	2.5
40	South Dakota	2.3	40	Nebraska	2.3	40	Rhode Island	2.3
41	Utah	2.3	41	South Dakota	2.3	41	Vermont	2.3
42	Minnesota	2.2	42	Idaho	2.2	42	Massachusetts	2.2
43	Oregon	2.2	43	Minnesota	2.2	43	North Dakota	1.9
44	Hawaii	1.9	44	Wyoming	2.2	44	Oregon	1.9
45	Montana	1.9	45	Delaware	2.0	45	Idaho	1.8
46	Maine	1.4	46	Utah	1.9	46	Hawaii	1.7
47	New Hampshire	1.4	47	Iowa	1.6	47	Iowa	1.6
48	Iowa	1.3	48	Maine	1.4	48	New Hampshire	1.4
49	Vermont	1.3	49	New Hampshire	1.4	49	South Dakota	1.3
50	North Dakota	1.1	50	North Dakota	1.4	50	Maine	1.2
National Average		4.7			4.6			4.7
Standard Deviation		2.3			2.4			2.5



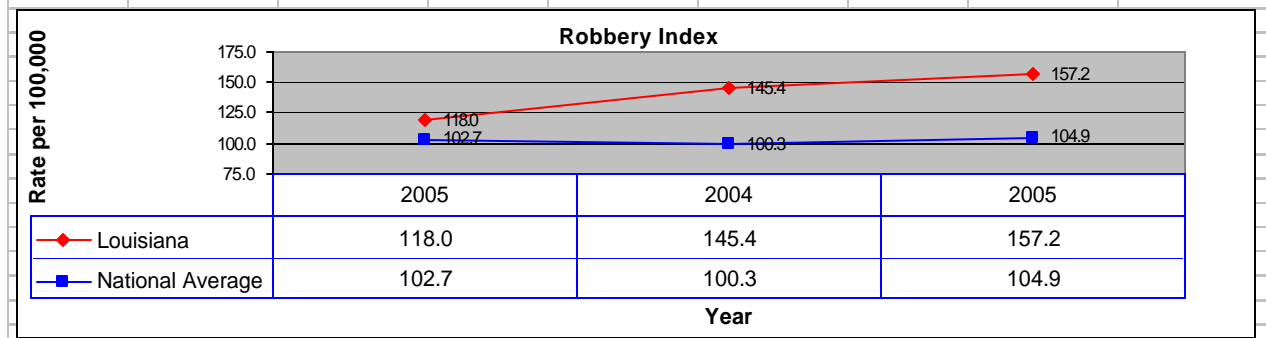
LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2005 (FORCIBLE RAPE)

2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004	2003 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2003
1	Alaska	81.1	1	Alaska	85.1	1	Alaska	92.5
2	New Mexico	54.1	2	New Mexico	54.6	2	Michigan	54.1
3	Michigan	51.3	3	Michigan	54.2	3	New Mexico	50.0
4	South Dakota	46.7	4	Washington	46.1	4	Rhode Island	46.9
5	Delaware	44.7	5	Oklahoma	44.2	5	Washington	46.7
6	Washington	44.7	6	South Dakota	43.8	6	South Dakota	46.3
7	Minnesota	44.0	7	Colorado	42.5	7	South Carolina	44.4
8	Colorado	43.4	8	Arkansas	42.4	8	Delaware	43.2
9	Arkansas	42.9	9	West Virginia	42.3	9	Oklahoma	42.7
10	South Carolina	42.5	10	Minnesota	41.6	10	Colorado	41.6
11	Nevada	42.1	11	Delaware	41.5	11	Minnesota	41.2
12	Oklahoma	41.7	12	Idaho	40.9	12	Louisiana	41.1
13	Idaho	40.4	13	Nevada	40.9	13	Ohio	40.1
14	Ohio	39.8	14	South Carolina	40.9	14	Florida	39.5
15	Mississippi	39.3	15	Ohio	40.5	15	Nevada	39.0
16	Kansas	38.4	16	Kansas	40.4	16	Kansas	38.3
17	Utah	37.3	17	Mississippi	40.0	17	Utah	37.9
18	Texas	37.2	18	Utah	39.1	18	Mississippi	37.4
19	Florida	37.1	19	Alabama	38.5	19	Idaho	37.2
20	Tennessee	36.4	20	Florida	38.0	20	Alabama	36.8
21	Oregon	34.8	21	Tennessee	37.6	21	Texas	36.2
22	Alabama	34.3	22	Texas	37.3	22	Tennessee	35.7
23	Kentucky	34.0	23	Louisiana	35.8	23	Oregon	34.2
24	Arizona	33.8	24	Oregon	35.7	24	Arizona	33.3
25	Illinois	33.7	25	Nebraska	35.5	25	New Hampshire	33.2
26	Nebraska	32.9	26	New Hampshire	35.3	26	Arkansas	33.1
27	Montana	32.2	27	Illinois	33.2	27	Illinois	32.9
28	Louisiana	31.4	28	Arizona	33.0	28	Hawaii	29.2
29	New Hampshire	30.9	29	Kentucky	29.9	29	Pennsylvania	28.8
30	Rhode Island	29.8	30	Rhode Island	29.6	30	Nebraska	28.5
31	Indiana	29.6	31	Montana	29.5	31	California	28.2
32	Pennsylvania	28.9	32	Indiana	28.9	32	Massachusetts	27.9
33	Missouri	28.0	33	Pennsylvania	28.5	33	Indiana	27.8
34	Iowa	27.9	34	Massachusetts	28.0	34	Maine	27.1
35	Massachusetts	27.1	35	North Carolina	27.4	35	Wyoming	27.1
36	Hawaii	26.9	36	Georgia	27.0	36	Montana	26.8
37	North Carolina	26.5	37	California	26.8	37	Iowa	25.9
38	California	26.0	38	Iowa	26.7	38	Georgia	25.7
39	Maine	24.7	39	Hawaii	26.4	39	Kentucky	25.6
40	North Dakota	24.2	40	Missouri	25.7	40	North Carolina	25.4
41	Wyoming	24.0	41	North Dakota	25.1	41	Maryland	24.7
42	Georgia	23.6	42	Vermont	24.5	42	Missouri	24.4
43	Vermont	23.3	43	Maine	23.9	43	Virginia	24.0
44	Virginia	22.7	44	Maryland	23.7	44	North Dakota	23.8
45	Maryland	22.6	45	Virginia	23.7	45	Wisconsin	21.9
46	Wisconsin	20.6	46	Wyoming	22.1	46	New York	19.7
47	Connecticut	20.0	47	Connecticut	20.7	47	Vermont	19.5
48	New York	18.9	48	Wisconsin	20.6	48	Connecticut	18.7
49	West Virginia	17.7	49	New York	18.8	49	West Virginia	16.4
50	New Jersey	13.9	50	New Jersey	15.3	50	New Jersey	15.3
National Average		33.8			34.7			34.0
Standard Deviation		11.3			11.4			12.3



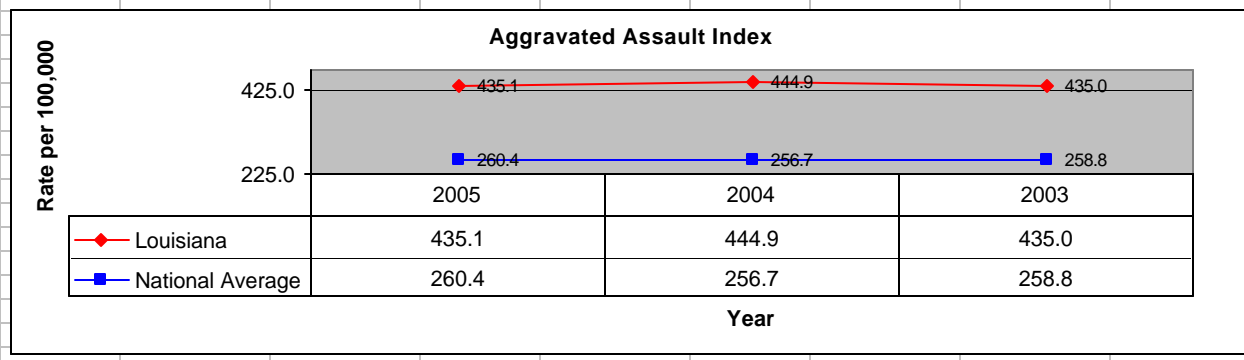
LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2005 (ROBBERY)

2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004	2003 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2003
1	Maryland	256.7	1	Maryland	229.6	1	Maryland	241.5
2	Nevada	194.7	2	Nevada	210.1	2	Nevada	230.3
3	New York	182.7	3	Illinois	177.2	3	Illinois	188.2
4	Illinois	181.7	4	New York	174.3	4	New York	186.3
5	California	176.1	5	Florida	172.4	5	Florida	185.2
6	Florida	169.4	6	California	172.1	6	California	179.7
7	Tennessee	167.3	7	Texas	159.3	7	Delaware	169.9
8	Ohio	163.1	8	Georgia	154.7	8	Texas	167.4
9	Texas	156.6	9	Ohio	153.1	9	Georgia	161.8
10	Delaware	154.8	10	New Jersey	150.3	10	Tennessee	160.4
11	Georgia	154.8	11	Tennessee	149.8	11	Louisiana	157.2
12	Pennsylvania	154.6	12	Pennsylvania	148.9	12	New Jersey	154.7
13	New Jersey	151.6	13	Delaware	146.7	13	Ohio	147.7
14	North Carolina	145.5	14	Louisiana	145.4	14	North Carolina	145.5
15	Arizona	144.4	15	North Carolina	137.9	15	Pennsylvania	145.4
16	Alabama	141.1	16	Arizona	134.4	16	Alabama	143.2
17	South Carolina	132.1	17	Alabama	133.4	17	South Carolina	136.7
18	Michigan	131.8	18	South Carolina	129.7	18	Arizona	136.5
19	Missouri	124.1	19	Connecticut	120.5	19	Massachusetts	124.1
20	Massachusetts	119.0	20	Massachusetts	116.4	20	Connecticut	119.0
21	Louisiana	118.0	21	Missouri	115.2	21	Michigan	111.7
22	Connecticut	113.0	22	Michigan	111.9	22	Missouri	108.7
23	Indiana	108.6	23	New Mexico	108.3	23	Mississippi	104.8
24	Virginia	99.2	24	Indiana	102.2	24	New Mexico	104.0
25	New Mexico	98.7	25	Washington	94.6	25	Indiana	103.3
26	Washington	92.1	26	Virginia	92.6	26	Washington	93.3
27	Minnesota	92.0	27	Oklahoma	87.7	27	Hawaii	92.9
28	Arkansas	91.1	28	Arkansas	86.2	28	Oklahoma	91.8
29	Oklahoma	91.0	29	Mississippi	86.2	29	Virginia	90.3
30	Kentucky	88.4	30	Colorado	81.5	30	Kansas	82.5
31	Colorado	84.6	31	Minnesota	79.8	31	Colorado	82.1
32	Mississippi	82.3	32	Kentucky	78.8	32	Arkansas	81.7
33	Wisconsin	82.2	33	Oregon	76.5	33	Oregon	80.1
34	Alaska	80.9	34	Hawaii	74.8	34	Wisconsin	80.1
35	Hawaii	78.5	35	Wisconsin	73.8	35	Kentucky	77.6
36	Rhode Island	72.1	36	Alaska	68.2	36	Minnesota	77.2
37	Oregon	68.1	37	Rhode Island	67.6	37	Rhode Island	77.1
38	Kansas	65.3	38	Kansas	66.3	38	Alaska	68.4
39	Nebraska	59.1	39	Nebraska	65.1	39	Nebraska	66.8
40	West Virginia	44.6	40	Utah	51.7	40	Utah	53.4
41	Utah	44.3	41	West Virginia	42.3	41	West Virginia	40.3
42	Iowa	38.9	42	New Hampshire	38.5	42	Iowa	38.1
43	New Hampshire	27.4	43	Iowa	38.0	43	New Hampshire	37.1
44	Maine	24.4	44	Montana	25.1	44	Montana	32.5
45	Montana	18.9	45	Maine	21.9	45	Maine	22.1
46	Idaho	18.6	46	Idaho	17.2	46	Idaho	17.9
47	South Dakota	18.6	47	South Dakota	14.8	47	Wyoming	16.8
48	Wyoming	15.3	48	Wyoming	13.2	48	South Dakota	13.6
49	Vermont	11.7	49	Vermont	12.2	49	Vermont	9.7
50	North Dakota	7.4	50	North Dakota	6.1	50	North Dakota	8.0
National Average		102.7			100.3			104.9
Standard Deviation		56.7			54.6			57.9



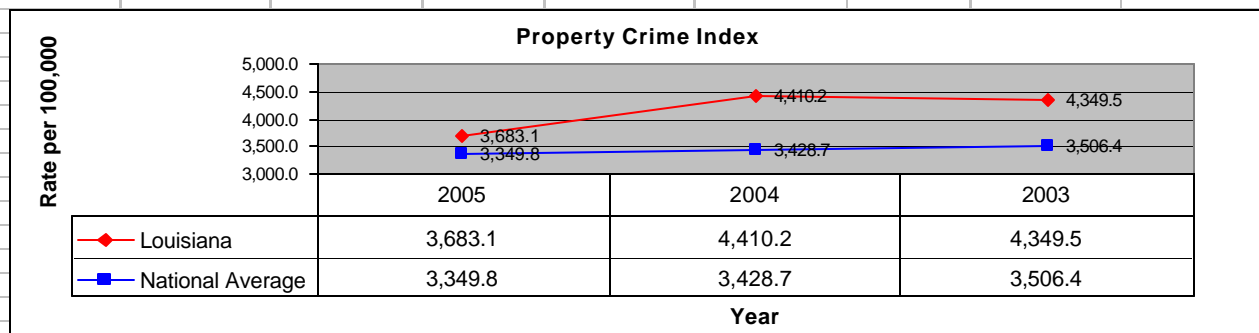
LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2005 (AGGRAVATED ASSAULT)

2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004	2003 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2003
1	South Carolina	579.0	1	South Carolina	606.7	1	South Carolina	605.1
2	New Mexico	541.9	2	New Mexico	515.5	2	New Mexico	505.2
3	Tennessee	541.9	3	Tennessee	501.8	3	Florida	500.1
4	Florida	496.6	4	Florida	495.5	4	Tennessee	484.9
5	Alaska	465.1	5	Alaska	475.6	5	Delaware	442.0
6	Louisiana	435.1	6	Louisiana	444.9	6	Louisiana	435.0
7	Delaware	428.2	7	Maryland	437.8	7	Maryland	428.3
8	Maryland	413.8	8	Delaware	378.1	8	Alaska	426.5
9	Arkansas	386.8	9	Arkansas	364.1	9	Oklahoma	365.3
10	Oklahoma	370.5	10	Oklahoma	363.3	10	California	364.6
11	Missouri	366.4	11	Nevada	357.6	11	Texas	342.5
12	Michigan	362.9	12	California	346.3	12	Michigan	339.3
13	Nevada	361.5	13	Missouri	343.4	13	Nevada	336.1
14	Illinois	330.2	14	Texas	337.9	14	Arizona	335.5
15	Texas	329.8	15	Arizona	329.4	15	Arkansas	334.8
16	Arizona	327.4	16	Illinois	326.4	16	Missouri	334.5
17	California	317.3	17	Michigan	317.7	17	Illinois	328.6
18	Massachusetts	308.1	18	Massachusetts	311.7	18	Massachusetts	315.1
19	North Carolina	289.4	19	North Carolina	276.2	19	Montana	302.6
20	Kansas	280.0	20	Georgia	266.8	20	North Carolina	278.0
21	Colorado	264.7	21	Kansas	263.4	21	Kansas	270.2
22	Georgia	264.3	22	Colorado	254.1	22	Georgia	258.8
23	Alabama	247.8	23	Alabama	249.1	23	New York	254.3
24	New York	239.7	24	New York	244.0	24	Alabama	251.9
25	Pennsylvania	235.0	25	Montana	236.0	25	Pennsylvania	218.6
26	Montana	228.5	26	Pennsylvania	228.4	26	Colorado	217.6
27	Iowa	223.3	27	West Virginia	207.6	27	Indiana	216.2
28	West Virginia	206.1	28	Nebraska	205.8	28	Wyoming	215.5
29	Washington	205.8	29	Iowa	204.5	29	Iowa	206.8
30	Idaho	195.4	30	Washington	200.2	30	Washington	204.0
31	Nebraska	192.5	31	Wyoming	192.1	31	West Virginia	197.3
32	Wyoming	188.1	32	Indiana	189.2	32	New Jersey	191.0
33	New Jersey	184.4	33	New Jersey	185.6	33	Nebraska	190.5
34	Oregon	181.8	34	Idaho	184.6	34	Idaho	185.8
35	Indiana	179.9	35	Oregon	183.6	35	Oregon	179.3
36	Minnesota	158.7	36	Mississippi	161.1	36	Mississippi	174.1
37	Virginia	154.8	37	Virginia	154.1	37	Connecticut	167.5
38	Mississippi	149.4	38	Hawaii	150.7	38	Rhode Island	159.3
39	Hawaii	147.8	39	Rhode Island	147.7	39	Virginia	155.9
40	Rhode Island	146.1	40	Minnesota	146.0	40	Utah	154.8
41	Ohio	143.4	41	Ohio	143.6	41	Kentucky	153.9
42	Utah	143.4	42	Utah	143.3	42	Hawaii	146.5
43	Kentucky	139.8	43	Connecticut	142.6	43	Minnesota	141.8
44	Connecticut	138.6	44	Kentucky	130.5	44	Ohio	140.8
45	Wisconsin	135.2	45	Wisconsin	112.4	45	Wisconsin	115.7
46	South Dakota	108.1	46	South Dakota	110.5	46	South Dakota	112.1
47	Vermont	83.5	47	New Hampshire	91.8	47	Vermont	78.7
48	New Hampshire	72.3	48	Vermont	72.7	48	New Hampshire	77.1
49	North Dakota	65.5	49	Maine	56.3	49	Maine	58.4
50	Maine	61.7	50	North Dakota	46.8	50	North Dakota	44.0
National Average		260.4			256.7			258.8
Standard Deviation		131.3			129.9			127.3



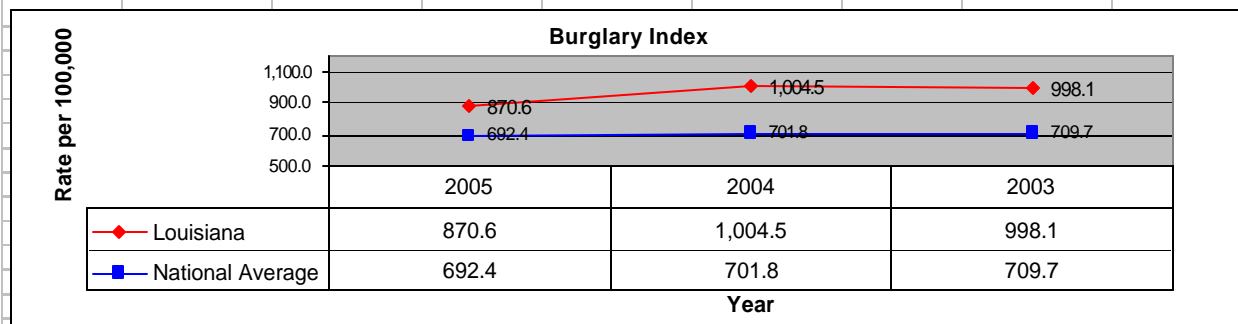
LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2005 (PROPERTY CRIME)

2005 Rank	State	Crime Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Crime Rate per 100,000 - 2004	2003 Rank	State	Crime Rate per 100,000 - 2003
1	Washington	4,893.0	1	Arizona	5,340.5	1	Arizona	5,632.4
2	Arizona	4,838.0	2	Washington	4,849.2	2	Hawaii	5,237.5
3	Hawaii	4,792.6	3	Hawaii	4,792.8	3	Oregon	4,782.3
4	Oregon	4,399.8	4	Oregon	4,631.3	4	Washington	4,754.9
5	South Carolina	4,339.4	5	South Carolina	4,504.8	5	Texas	4,595.3
6	Texas	4,332.0	6	Texas	4,494.0	6	South Carolina	4,477.1
7	Tennessee	4,275.5	7	Louisiana	4,410.2	7	Florida	4,452.0
8	Nevada	4,241.5	8	Tennessee	4,306.5	8	Tennessee	4,379.4
9	Georgia	4,172.3	9	Georgia	4,265.9	9	Louisiana	4,349.5
10	New Mexico	4,148.3	10	Oklahoma	4,242.1	10	Oklahoma	4,306.0
11	North Carolina	4,075.1	11	Nevada	4,206.6	11	Nevada	4,288.4
12	Arkansas	4,057.9	12	New Mexico	4,197.7	12	North Carolina	4,278.0
13	Oklahoma	4,042.0	13	Florida	4,179.7	13	Georgia	4,254.6
14	Colorado	4,039.5	14	North Carolina	4,160.2	14	Utah	4,225.5
15	Florida	4,007.9	15	Utah	4,085.6	15	New Mexico	4,123.6
16	Missouri	3,927.5	16	Alabama	4,025.0	16	Alabama	4,049.1
17	Alabama	3,892.1	17	Arkansas	4,013.0	17	Missouri	4,014.5
18	Utah	3,868.9	18	Kansas	3,973.5	18	Kansas	3,994.0
19	Kansas	3,787.0	19	Colorado	3,919.3	19	Colorado	3,940.9
20	Louisiana	3,683.1	20	Missouri	3,903.5	20	Maryland	3,801.4
21	Ohio	3,662.7	21	Ohio	3,673.2	21	Alaska	3,742.2
22	Alaska	3,612.5	22	Maryland	3,640.2	22	Mississippi	3,720.4
23	Maryland	3,544.1	23	Nebraska	3,520.6	23	Nebraska	3,711.4
24	Indiana	3,456.3	24	Mississippi	3,478.5	24	Ohio	3,640.5
25	Nebraska	3,423.2	25	California	3,419.0	25	Arkansas	3,621.4
26	California	3,322.6	26	Indiana	3,397.6	26	California	3,424.3
27	Mississippi	3,260.1	27	Alaska	3,382.2	27	Delaware	3,384.4
28	Wyoming	3,155.3	28	Wyoming	3,334.3	28	Indiana	3,357.7
29	Montana	3,142.9	29	Illinois	3,186.1	29	Wyoming	3,321.3
30	Delaware	3,111.4	30	Delaware	3,163.9	30	Illinois	3,284.4
31	Michigan	3,091.1	31	Michigan	3,057.6	31	Michigan	3,277.3
32	Minnesota	3,084.1	32	Minnesota	3,039.0	32	Minnesota	3,116.8
33	Illinois	3,080.3	33	Montana	2,936.2	33	Montana	3,098.0
34	Iowa	2,833.7	34	Iowa	2,905.3	34	Rhode Island	2,995.0
35	Rhode Island	2,718.9	35	Rhode Island	2,884.1	35	Iowa	2,961.1
36	Idaho	2,697.9	36	Idaho	2,794.4	36	Idaho	2,908.7
37	Wisconsin	2,660.2	37	Virginia	2,676.6	37	Wisconsin	2,882.6
38	Virginia	2,638.2	38	Wisconsin	2,663.1	38	Virginia	2,704.1
39	West Virginia	2,625.2	39	Connecticut	2,627.2	39	Kentucky	2,681.5
40	Connecticut	2,558.0	40	Kentucky	2,537.7	40	Connecticut	2,606.7
41	Kentucky	2,530.5	41	West Virginia	2,506.2	41	Massachusetts	2,549.5
42	Pennsylvania	2,417.2	42	Massachusetts	2,459.7	42	New Jersey	2,544.4
43	Maine	2,413.1	43	New Jersey	2,429.2	43	Maine	2,456.7
44	Massachusetts	2,363.6	44	Pennsylvania	2,415.0	44	Pennsylvania	2,431.3
45	New Jersey	2,333.0	45	Maine	2,409.6	45	West Virginia	2,359.4
46	Vermont	2,280.7	46	Vermont	2,308.2	46	New York	2,248.3
47	New York	2,108.5	47	New York	2,198.6	47	Vermont	2,200.1
48	North Dakota	1,978.2	48	New Hampshire	2,040.1	48	North Dakota	2,096.1
49	New Hampshire	1,796.4	49	South Dakota	1,933.5	49	New Hampshire	2,053.9
50	South Dakota	1,776.4	50	North Dakota	1,916.6	50	South Dakota	2,001.7
National Average		3,349.8			3,428.7			3,506.4
Standard Deviation		824.4			860.0			880.3



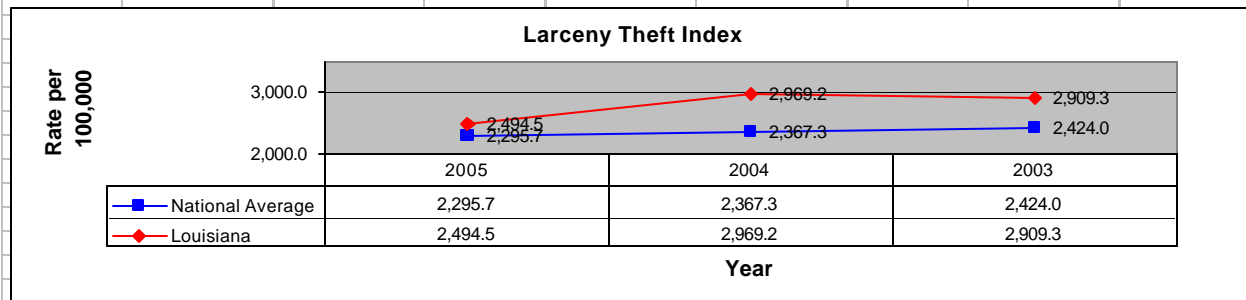
LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2005 (BURGLARY)

2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004	2003 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2003
1	North Carolina	1,201.1	1	North Carolina	1,184.8	1	North Carolina	1,197.6
2	New Mexico	1,093.9	2	Arkansas	1,093.5	2	Tennessee	1,082.0
3	Arkansas	1,084.6	3	New Mexico	1,046.8	3	South Carolina	1,050.9
4	Tennessee	1,026.9	4	South Carolina	1,034.4	4	Arizona	1,050.3
5	Oklahoma	1,006.0	5	Tennessee	1,020.3	5	Mississippi	1,035.6
6	South Carolina	1,000.9	6	Louisiana	1,004.5	6	New Mexico	1,025.2
7	Nevada	972.4	7	Oklahoma	1,000.2	7	Florida	1,002.7
8	Texas	961.6	8	Nevada	991.2	8	Louisiana	998.1
9	Washington	959.7	9	Arizona	990.4	9	Texas	993.7
10	Alabama	953.8	10	Alabama	986.0	10	Oklahoma	992.3
11	Arizona	948.4	11	Texas	978.7	11	Nevada	980.6
12	Georgia	931.0	12	Washington	977.3	12	Alabama	960.8
13	Florida	926.3	13	Florida	956.1	13	Washington	950.3
14	Mississippi	919.7	14	Mississippi	952.9	14	Arkansas	913.6
15	Ohio	872.8	15	Georgia	940.0	15	Georgia	909.2
16	Louisiana	870.6	16	Hawaii	857.4	16	Hawaii	907.2
17	Hawaii	767.9	17	Ohio	846.1	17	Ohio	830.1
18	Oregon	758.6	18	Oregon	836.6	18	Oregon	804.2
19	Colorado	744.8	19	Kansas	731.1	19	Kansas	803.6
20	Missouri	738.3	20	Colorado	717.3	20	Delaware	729.8
21	Indiana	697.6	21	Missouri	703.3	21	Missouri	717.1
22	Michigan	696.8	22	California	685.1	22	Utah	713.1
23	California	693.3	23	Indiana	676.0	23	Colorado	711.3
24	Kansas	689.2	24	Maryland	660.0	24	Maryland	701.4
25	Delaware	688.9	25	Delaware	648.3	25	California	682.8
26	Maryland	641.4	26	Utah	637.1	26	Michigan	677.2
27	Kentucky	634.0	27	Michigan	636.8	27	Indiana	671.7
28	Alaska	622.5	28	Kentucky	624.8	28	Kentucky	671.6
29	West Virginia	621.2	29	Iowa	615.1	29	Illinois	618.7
30	Illinois	606.9	30	West Virginia	602.2	30	Iowa	596.0
31	Iowa	606.4	31	Illinois	597.3	31	Alaska	594.2
32	Utah	606.2	32	Alaska	575.6	32	Nebraska	579.1
33	Minnesota	578.9	33	Nebraska	562.4	33	Idaho	570.2
34	Idaho	564.4	34	Minnesota	549.9	34	West Virginia	562.2
35	Massachusetts	541.1	35	Idaho	547.3	35	Minnesota	547.4
36	Nebraska	532.4	36	Vermont	544.9	36	Massachusetts	539.7
37	Rhode Island	494.2	37	Wyoming	540.5	37	Wyoming	520.9
38	Vermont	491.8	38	Massachusetts	537.2	38	Rhode Island	513.3
39	Maine	478.5	39	Rhode Island	505.7	39	Maine	503.9
40	Wyoming	476.3	40	Maine	481.4	40	New Jersey	503.0
41	Pennsylvania	451.6	41	New Jersey	471.7	41	Wisconsin	485.4
42	New Jersey	447.1	42	Connecticut	444.4	42	Vermont	477.8
43	Wisconsin	440.8	43	Pennsylvania	438.8	43	Connecticut	448.1
44	Connecticut	437.1	44	Wisconsin	433.0	44	Pennsylvania	436.0
45	Virginia	392.1	45	South Dakota	408.5	45	Montana	405.6
46	Montana	389.2	46	Virginia	386.0	46	New York	393.4
47	New Hampshire	371.0	47	New Hampshire	382.1	47	Virginia	391.5
48	New York	353.3	48	Montana	379.2	48	South Dakota	375.9
49	South Dakota	324.4	49	New York	367.7	49	New Hampshire	353.5
50	North Dakota	311.9	50	North Dakota	301.1	50	North Dakota	306.2
National Average		692.4			701.8			709.7
Standard Deviation		232.1			235.3			234.4



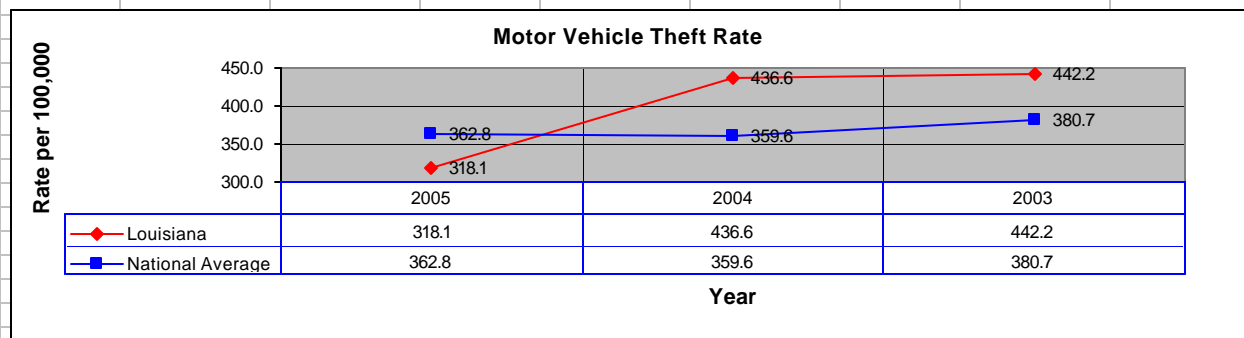
LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2005 (LARCENY-THEFT)

2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004	2003 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2003
1	Hawaii	3,308.4	1	Arizona	3,387.2	1	Hawaii	3,562.9
2	Washington	3,149.5	2	Oregon	3,279.0	2	Arizona	3,560.9
3	Oregon	3,112.2	3	Hawaii	3,252.8	3	Oregon	3,444.6
4	Arizona	2,965.2	4	Washington	3,175.0	4	Washington	3,242.1
5	Texas	2,961.7	5	Utah	3,128.2	5	Utah	3,182.2
6	South Carolina	2,954.1	6	South Carolina	3,097.9	6	Texas	3,157.7
7	Utah	2,918.8	7	Texas	3,097.0	7	South Carolina	3,046.1
8	Tennessee	2,828.1	8	Louisiana	2,969.2	8	Florida	2,970.1
9	Kansas	2,758.1	9	Kansas	2,934.0	9	Oklahoma	2,944.7
10	Georgia	2,751.1	10	Oklahoma	2,874.1	10	Louisiana	2,909.3
11	Missouri	2,746.2	11	Tennessee	2,866.8	11	Kansas	2,904.8
12	Colorado	2,735.2	12	Georgia	2,825.0	12	Georgia	2,846.0
13	Arkansas	2,711.2	13	Florida	2,773.3	13	Tennessee	2,845.3
14	Florida	2,658.3	14	Missouri	2,750.2	14	Missouri	2,794.9
15	Alabama	2,650.0	15	New Mexico	2,735.7	15	Nebraska	2,780.2
16	Oklahoma	2,644.2	16	Alabama	2,729.5	16	Alaska	2,770.7
17	New Mexico	2,639.9	17	Arkansas	2,683.8	17	North Carolina	2,760.5
18	Alaska	2,599.1	18	Colorado	2,679.0	18	Alabama	2,756.0
19	Nebraska	2,574.3	19	North Carolina	2,659.4	19	Colorado	2,730.8
20	North Carolina	2,546.2	20	Nebraska	2,655.6	20	New Mexico	2,711.3
21	Montana	2,543.0	21	Wyoming	2,636.0	21	Wyoming	2,641.2
22	Wyoming	2,533.9	22	Ohio	2,470.6	22	Arkansas	2,487.3
23	Louisiana	2,494.5	23	Alaska	2,465.4	23	Montana	2,484.7
24	Ohio	2,429.0	24	Indiana	2,383.5	24	Ohio	2,451.9
25	Indiana	2,412.0	25	Montana	2,382.4	25	Maryland	2,439.2
26	Maryland	2,294.3	26	Maryland	2,335.1	26	Nevada	2,378.0
27	Minnesota	2,226.9	27	Illinois	2,271.3	27	Mississippi	2,374.2
28	Illinois	2,164.8	28	Delaware	2,257.1	28	Indiana	2,351.4
29	Nevada	2,153.9	29	Mississippi	2,254.2	29	Illinois	2,335.6
30	Delaware	2,144.0	30	Nevada	2,246.0	30	Delaware	2,302.3
31	Mississippi	2,083.9	31	Minnesota	2,224.2	31	Minnesota	2,297.4
32	Iowa	2,042.7	32	Iowa	2,107.3	32	Iowa	2,174.9
33	Virginia	2,035.0	33	Virginia	2,057.2	33	Wisconsin	2,172.1
34	Wisconsin	1,992.8	34	Idaho	2,051.5	34	Idaho	2,147.5
35	Idaho	1,931.7	35	California	2,030.1	35	Rhode Island	2,074.0
36	Michigan	1,917.8	36	Wisconsin	2,023.6	36	Virginia	2,070.0
37	California	1,916.5	37	Rhode Island	2,001.0	37	Michigan	2,067.1
38	Maine	1,832.6	38	Michigan	1,921.0	38	California	2,061.4
39	Connecticut	1,824.1	39	Connecticut	1,868.1	39	Connecticut	1,842.1
40	Rhode Island	1,816.0	40	Maine	1,829.3	40	Maine	1,841.3
41	West Virginia	1,794.0	41	Pennsylvania	1,726.5	41	Kentucky	1,782.4
42	Pennsylvania	1,729.1	42	Kentucky	1,701.3	42	Pennsylvania	1,724.8
43	Vermont	1,686.1	43	West Virginia	1,698.1	43	New Jersey	1,641.3
44	Kentucky	1,685.8	44	Vermont	1,670.8	44	North Dakota	1,619.8
45	New York	1,569.6	45	New York	1,617.7	45	New York	1,619.3
46	New Jersey	1,568.4	46	New Jersey	1,609.1	46	Vermont	1,618.0
47	Massachusetts	1,527.4	47	Massachusetts	1,578.8	47	Massachusetts	1,613.3
48	North Dakota	1,500.3	48	New Hampshire	1,508.5	48	West Virginia	1,602.6
48	New Hampshire	1,377.3	48	North Dakota	1,472.7	48	New Hampshire	1,551.5
50	South Dakota	1,343.7	50	South Dakota	1,415.3	50	South Dakota	1,511.4
National Average		2,295.7			2,367.3			2,424.0
Standard Deviation		511.7			544.4			563.1



LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2005 (MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT)

Rank 2005	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	Rank 2004	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004	Rank 2003	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2003
1	Nevada	1,115.2	1	Nevada	969.5	1	Arizona	1,021.3
2	Arizona	924.4	2	Arizona	962.9	2	Nevada	929.8
3	Washington	783.9	3	California	703.8	3	Hawaii	767.4
4	Hawaii	716.4	4	Washington	696.9	4	Rhode Island	707.7
5	California	712.8	5	Hawaii	682.6	5	California	680.1
6	Maryland	608.4	6	Maryland	645.2	6	Washington	662.5
7	Colorado	559.5	7	Colorado	522.9	7	Maryland	660.8
8	Oregon	529.0	8	Oregon	515.6	8	Oregon	533.5
9	Georgia	490.2	9	Georgia	501.0	9	Michigan	533.1
10	Michigan	476.5	10	Michigan	499.9	10	Missouri	502.4
11	Missouri	443.1	11	Florida	450.2	11	Georgia	499.4
12	Florida	423.3	12	Missouri	450.0	12	Colorado	498.8
13	Tennessee	420.6	13	Louisiana	436.6	13	Florida	479.2
14	New Mexico	414.5	14	Tennessee	419.4	14	Tennessee	452.1
15	Rhode Island	408.7	15	Texas	418.3	15	Texas	444.0
16	Texas	408.7	16	New Mexico	415.2	16	Louisiana	442.2
17	Oklahoma	391.8	17	Rhode Island	377.4	17	New Jersey	400.2
18	Alaska	391.0	18	South Carolina	372.5	18	Massachusetts	396.5
19	South Carolina	384.4	19	Oklahoma	367.7	19	New Mexico	387.1
20	Ohio	360.9	20	Ohio	356.5	20	South Carolina	380.1
21	Indiana	346.7	21	New Jersey	348.4	21	Alaska	377.3
22	Utah	343.9	22	Massachusetts	343.7	22	Oklahoma	369.0
23	Kansas	339.6	23	Alaska	341.8	23	Ohio	358.5
24	North Carolina	327.8	24	Indiana	338.1	24	Delaware	352.3
25	Louisiana	318.1	25	Utah	320.3	25	Nebraska	352.1
26	New Jersey	317.5	26	Illinois	317.4	26	Indiana	335.2
27	Nebraska	316.5	27	North Carolina	316.0	27	Alabama	332.3
28	Illinois	308.6	28	Connecticut	314.7	28	Utah	330.2
29	Connecticut	296.8	29	Alabama	309.6	29	Illinois	330.1
30	Massachusetts	295.1	30	Kansas	308.4	30	North Carolina	319.9
31	Alabama	288.3	31	Nebraska	302.6	31	Connecticut	316.5
32	Delaware	278.5	32	Mississippi	271.4	32	Mississippi	310.6
33	Minnesota	278.2	33	Minnesota	265.0	33	Kansas	285.6
34	Arkansas	262.1	34	Delaware	258.6	34	Minnesota	272.0
35	Mississippi	256.5	35	Pennsylvania	249.6	35	Pennsylvania	270.4
36	Pennsylvania	236.5	36	Arkansas	235.8	36	Virginia	242.5
37	Wisconsin	226.6	37	Virginia	233.4	37	New York	235.6
38	Virginia	211.1	38	New York	213.3	38	Kentucky	227.5
39	Kentucky	210.8	39	Kentucky	211.6	39	Wisconsin	225.1
40	Montana	210.7	40	Wisconsin	206.5	40	Arkansas	220.5
41	West Virginia	210.0	41	West Virginia	206.0	41	Montana	207.7
42	Idaho	201.8	42	Idaho	195.5	42	West Virginia	197.4
43	New York	185.6	43	Iowa	182.9	43	Idaho	190.9
44	Iowa	184.6	44	Montana	174.6	44	Iowa	190.2
45	North Dakota	166.0	45	Wyoming	157.7	45	North Dakota	170.1
46	Wyoming	145.1	46	New Hampshire	149.4	46	Wyoming	159.2
47	South Dakota	108.4	47	North Dakota	142.8	47	New Hampshire	148.9
48	Vermont	102.9	48	South Dakota	109.7	48	South Dakota	114.4
48	New Hampshire	102.1	48	Maine	98.9	48	Maine	111.5
50	Maine	102.0	50	Vermont	92.5	50	Vermont	104.3
National Average		362.8			359.6			380.7
Standard Deviation		205.8			194.0			200.1



LOUISIANA'S INDEX CRIME TREND OVER TEN YEARS

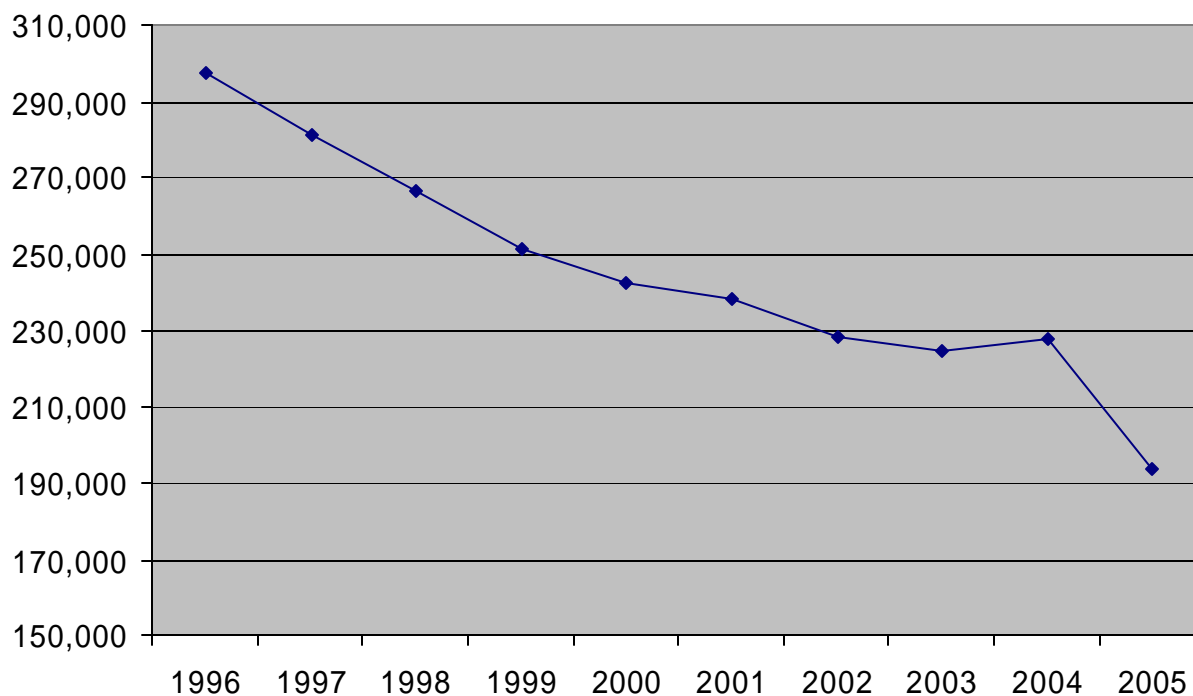
The following tables and charts show trends in index crime in Louisiana over the years of 1996 through 2005.

Tables and charts including both numbers of index crimes and crime rates are included and are followed by tables and charts showing trends in violent and nonviolent crimes.

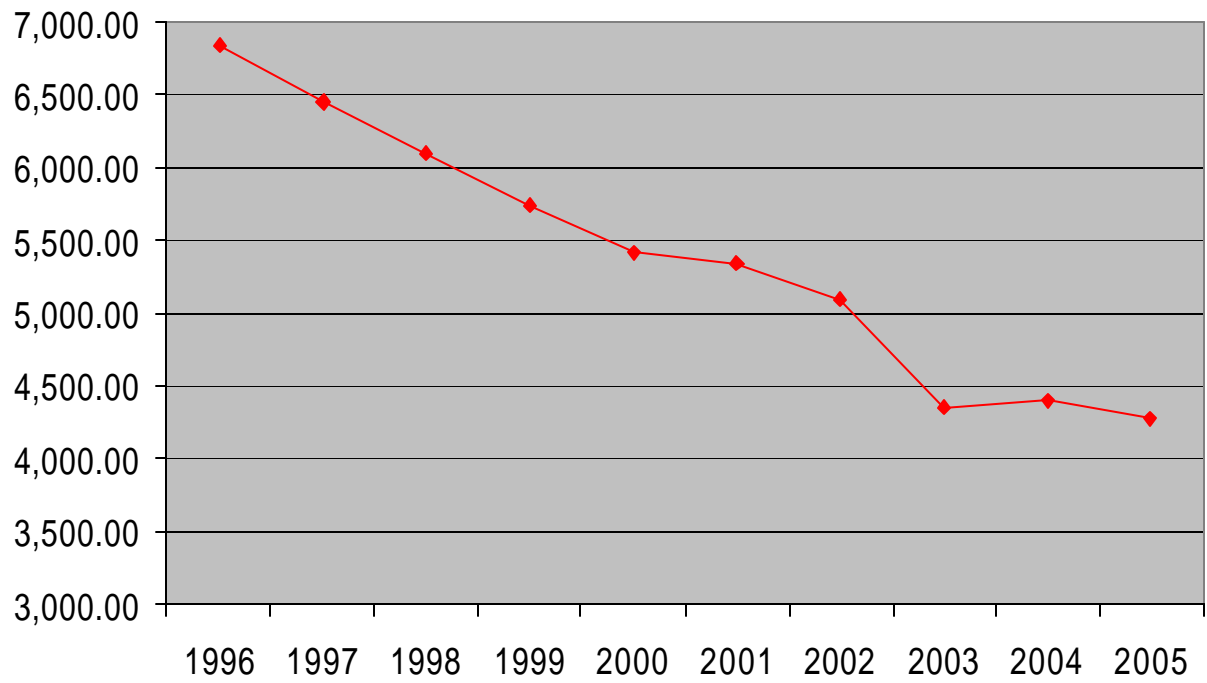
LOUISIANA INDEX CRIME TREND OVER 10 YEARS 1996 –2005

YEAR	POPULATION	OFFENSES	CRIME RATE
1996	4,351,000	297,556	6,838.8
1997	4,352,000	280,671	6,449.2
1998	4,369,000	266,435	6,098.3
1999	4,372,000	251,252	5,746.8
2000	4,468,976	242,344	5,422.8
2001	4,465,430	238,371	5,338.1
2002	4,465,430	228,528	5,098.1
2003	4,496,334	224,631	4,995.9
2004	4,515,770	227,997	5,048.9
2005	4,523,628	193,500	4,277.5

Offense Trend of Index Crimes Over 10 Years



Crime Rate Trend Over 10 Years



LOUISIANA VIOLENT CRIME BASED ON NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1996 - 2005

YEAR	OFFENSES				TOTAL
	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Violent Crime Offenses
1996	762	1,805	12,036	25,823	40,426
1997	682	1,799	10,407	24,360	37,248
1998	560	1,609	8,651	23,237	34,057
1999	468	1,448	7,591	22,526	32,033
2000	560	1,497	7,532	20,851	30,440
2001	501	1,403	7,864	20,910	30,678
2002	593	1,529	7,123	20,445	29,690
2003	586	1,849	7,069	19,558	29,062
2004	574	1,616	6,564	20,090	28,844
2005	450	1,421	5,337	19,681	26,889

LOUISIANA VIOLENT CRIME RATE (RATE PER 100,000) 1996 - 2005

YEAR	OFFENSES				TOTAL Violent Crime Rate	POPULATION
	Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault		
1996	17.5	41.5	276.6	593.5	929.1	4,351,000
1997	15.7	41.3	239.1	559.7	855.9	4,352,000
1998	12.8	36.8	198.0	531.9	779.5	4,369,000
1999	10.7	33.1	173.6	515.2	732.7	4,372,000
2000	12.5	33.5	168.5	466.6	681.1	4,468,976
2001	11.2	31.4	176.1	468.3	687.0	4,465,430
2002	13.2	34.1	158.9	456.1	6,62.3	4,482,646
2003	13.0	41.1	157.2	435.0	646.3	4,496,334
2004	12.7	35.8	145.4	444.9	638.8	4,515,770
2005	9.9	31.4	118.0	435.1	594.4	4,523,628

LOUISIANA NON-VIOLENT CRIME BASED ON NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1996 - 2005

YEAR	OFFENSES			TOTAL
	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Nonviolent Crime Offenses
1996	56,379	173,271	27,480	257,130
1997	53,935	163,114	26,374	243,423
1998	51,210	157,507	23,661	232,378
1999	47,775	149,749	21,695	219,219
2000	46,289	144,345	21,270	211,904
2001	46,451	139,555	21,687	207,693
2002	45,350	133,302	20,186	198,838
2003	44,877	130,810	19,882	195,569
2004	45,359	134,080	19,714	199,153
2005	39,382	112,840	14,389	166,611

LOUISIANA NON-VIOLENT CRIME RATE (RATE PER 100,000) 1996 -2005

YEAR	OFFENSES			TOTAL Nonviolent Crime Rate	POPULATION
	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft		
1996	1,295.8	3,982.3	631.6	5,909.7	4,351,000
1997	1,239.3	3,748.0	606.0	5,593.4	4,352,000
1998	1,172.1	3,605.1	541.6	5,318.8	4,369,000
1999	1,092.7	3,425.2	496.2	5,014.2	4,372,000
2000	1,035.8	3,229.9	475.9	4,741.7	4,468,976
2001	1,040.2	3,125.2	485.7	4,651.1	4,465,430
2002	1,011.7	2,973.7	450.3	4,435.7	4,482,646
2003	998.1	2,909.3	442.2	4,349.5	4,496,334
2004	1,004.5	2,969.2	436.6	4,410.3	4,515,770
2005	870.6	2,494.5	318.1	3,683.2	4,523,628

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA 2004 – 2005

The tables and charts that follow show arrests in Louisiana for 2004 and 2005. Figures are given for adult and juvenile arrests as well as total arrests.

Charts are also included to show arrests for violent and non-violent crime.

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA*

2004 - 2005

TOTAL ARRESTS

OFFENSE	2004	2005
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	300	315
Forcible Rape	450	369
Robbery	1,211	1,232
Aggravated Assault	7,910	8,288
Burglary	5,473	5,603
Larceny-Theft	22,186	18,721
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,201	1,218
GRAND TOTAL	38,731	35,746

*When comparing offenses and arrest data, it should be understood that crimes relate to events and arrests relate to persons. A single crime may involve several criminals, several offenders and several victims.

This arrest information is not complete; some agencies reported all twelve months of data, some only partial data and some agencies do not report any arrest data.

Each year the number of agencies participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program changes. Due to the number of agencies reporting, comparing current data to prior years is not advisable.

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA*

2004 - 2005

ADULT ARRESTS

OFFENSE	2004	2005
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	280	287
Forcible Rape	345	306
Robbery	967	1040
Aggravated Assault	6,763	7,183
Burglary	3,920	4,140
Larceny-Theft	16,669	14,342
Motor Vehicle Theft	881	938
GRAND TOTAL	29,285	28,236

*When comparing offenses and arrest data, it should be understood that crimes relate to events and arrests relate to persons. A single crime may involve several criminals, several offenders and several victims.

This arrest information is not complete; some agencies reported all twelve months of data, some only partial data and some agencies do not report any arrest data.

Each year the number of agencies participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program changes. Due to the number of agencies reporting, comparing current data to prior years is not advisable.

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA*

2004 - 2005

JUVENILE ARRESTS

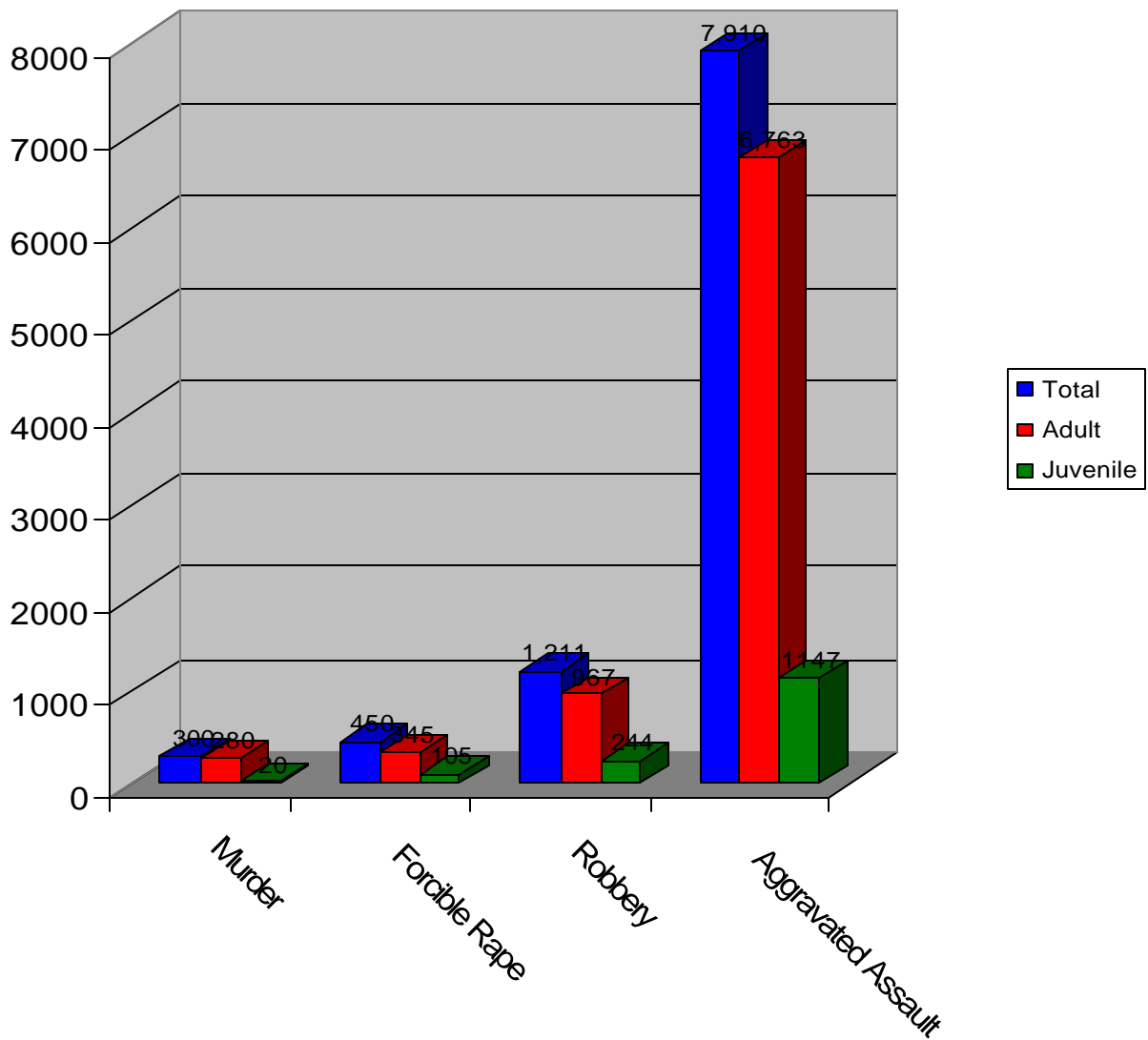
OFFENSE	2004	2005
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	20	28
Forcible Rape	105	63
Robbery	244	192
Aggravated Assault	1,147	1105
Burglary	1,553	1,463
Larceny-Theft	5,517	4,379
Motor Vehicle Theft	320	280
GRAND TOTAL	8,906	7,510

*When comparing offenses and arrest data, it should be understood that crimes relate to events and arrests relate to persons. A single crime may involve several criminals, several offenders and several victims.

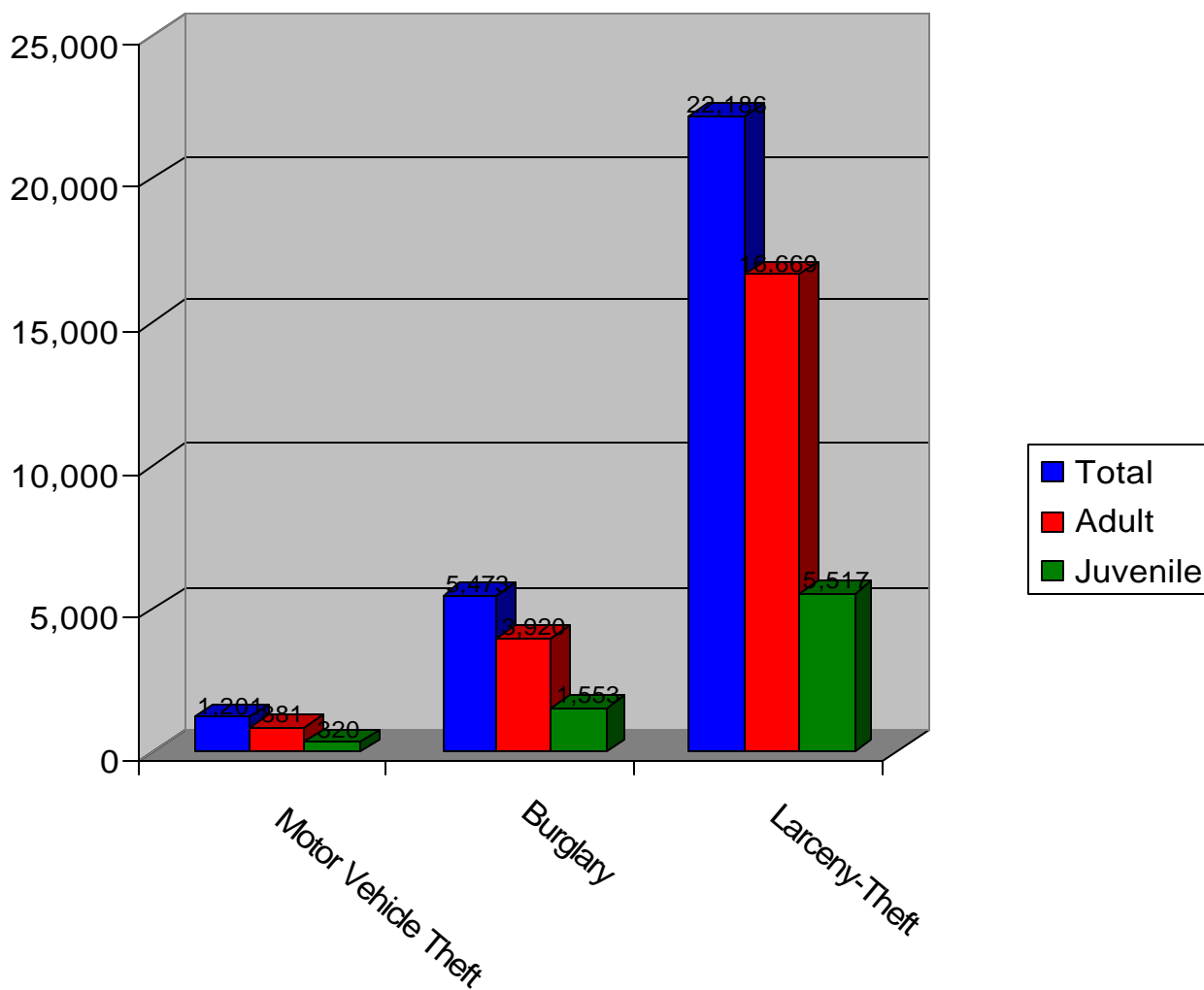
This arrest information is not complete; some agencies reported all twelve months of data, some only partial data and some agencies do not report any arrest data.

Each year the number of agencies participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program changes. Due to the number of agencies reporting, comparing current data to prior years is not advisable.

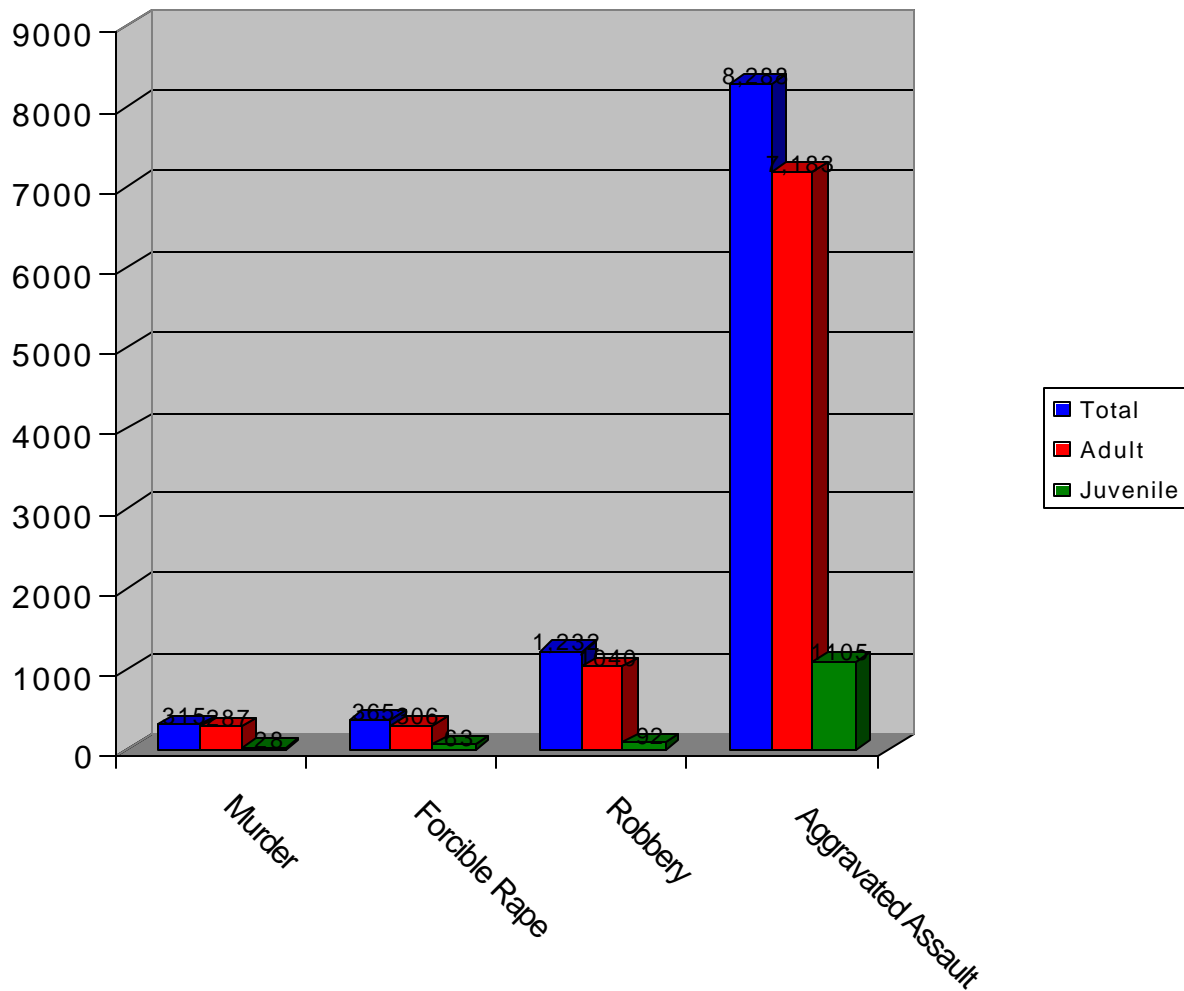
Louisiana Arrest Data Violent Crimes 2004



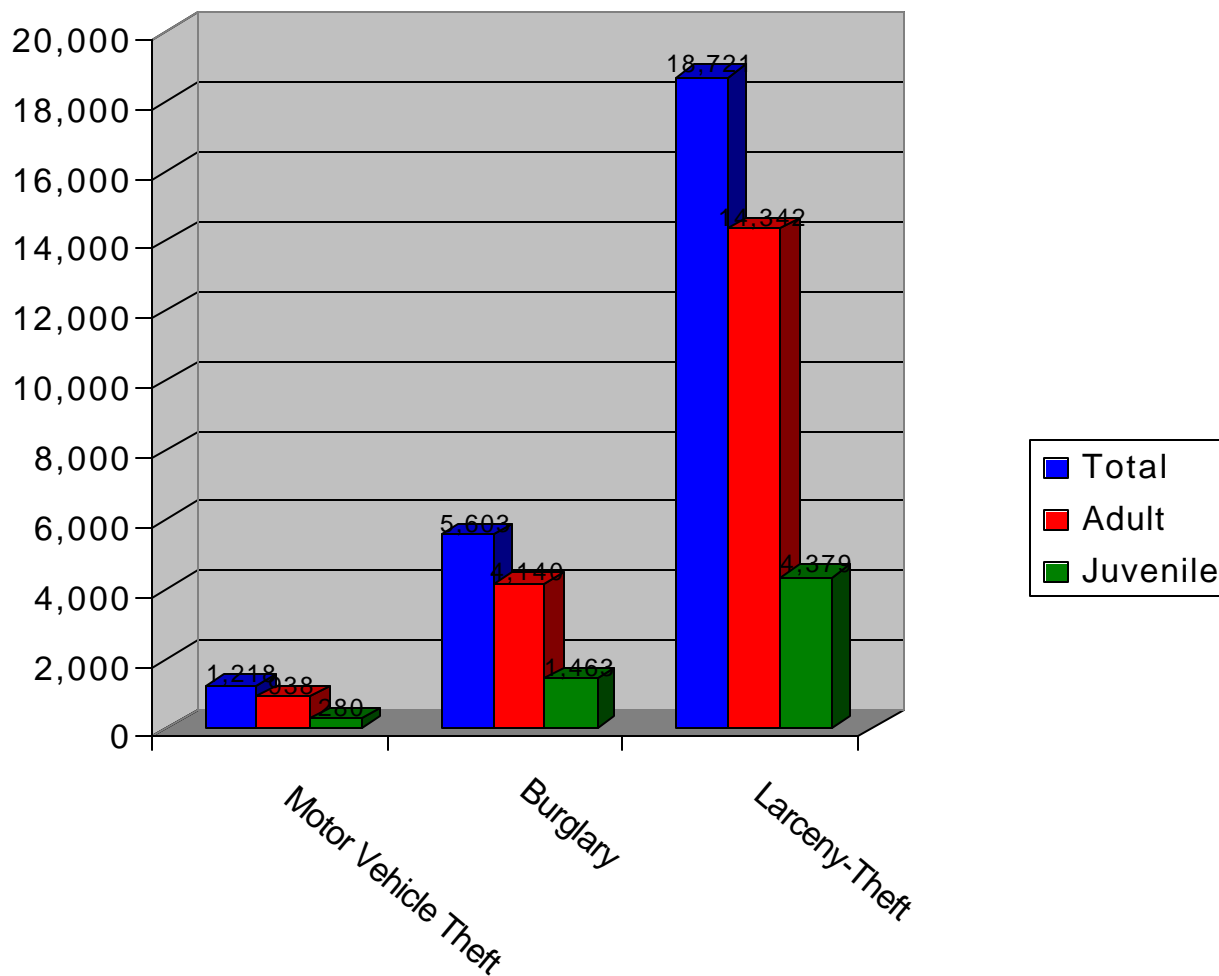
Louisiana Arrest Data Non-Violent Crimes 2004



Louisiana Arrest Data Violent Crimes 2005



Louisiana Arrest Data Non-Violent Crimes 2005



LOUISIANA DRUG ARRESTS BY TYPE – 2005

The following table shows drug arrests made in Louisiana in 2005 by drug type. This data was obtained from the *Louisiana Drug Strategy and Program Application- Fiscal Year 2006*. The data is collected through surveys sent to law enforcement agencies in Louisiana.

LOUISIANA DRUG ARRESTS BY DRUG TYPE - 2005 *

Drug Crime Arrest Type	Cocaine	Opiates	Cannabis	Hallucinogens	Stimulants	Depres- sants	Unknown/ Other	SUBTOTAL	Meth Drugs	Meth Precursors	Meth Labs	TOTAL
Possession	5,267	121	12,804	549	1,083	655	1,113	21,592	45	0	5	21,642
Possession with Intent & Distribution	2,271	51	1,998	141	271	214	212	5,158	9	0	0	5,167
Other Offense Types	3,757	92	3,484	144	869	220	1,352	9,918	39	4	44	10,005
TOTAL	11,295	264	18,286	834	2,223	1,089	2,677	36,668	93	4	49	36,814

***Does not include arrest data for NOPD.**

**Type Of Weapon Used
Murder, Robbery And Aggravated Assault
2004 - 2005**

The tables and charts that follow show weapons used for the offenses of murder, robbery and aggravated assault. The homicide data in some cases does not include weapons used for all homicides reported.

The data for robberies and aggravated assaults includes only the offenses for which breakdowns were received for twelve months.

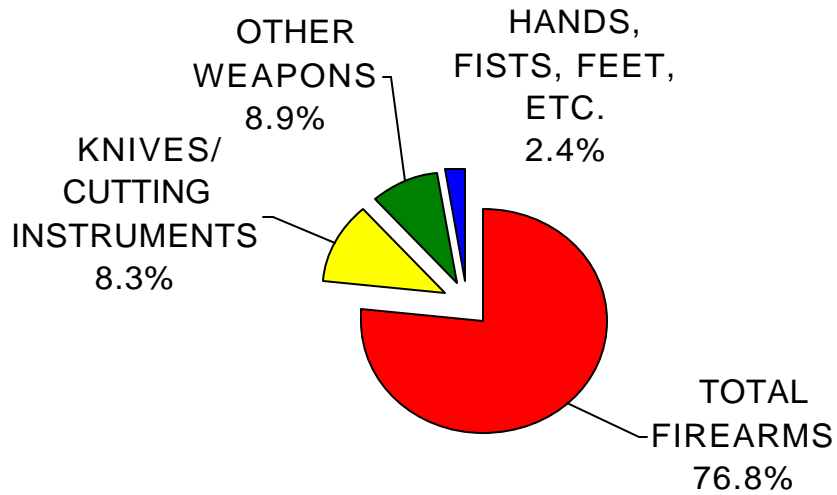
LOUISIANA OFFENSE DATA MURDER, TYPE OF WEAPON 2004 and 2005

WEAPONS	2004	2005
TOTAL MURDERS*	593	389
TOTAL FIREARMS	476	284
HANDGUNS	403	252
RIFLES	30	18
SHOTGUNS	14	14
FIREARMS/UNKNOWN	29	13
KNIVES/CUTTING INSTRUMENTS	45	44
OTHER WEAPONS	47	33
HANDS, FISTS, FEET, ETC.	25	9

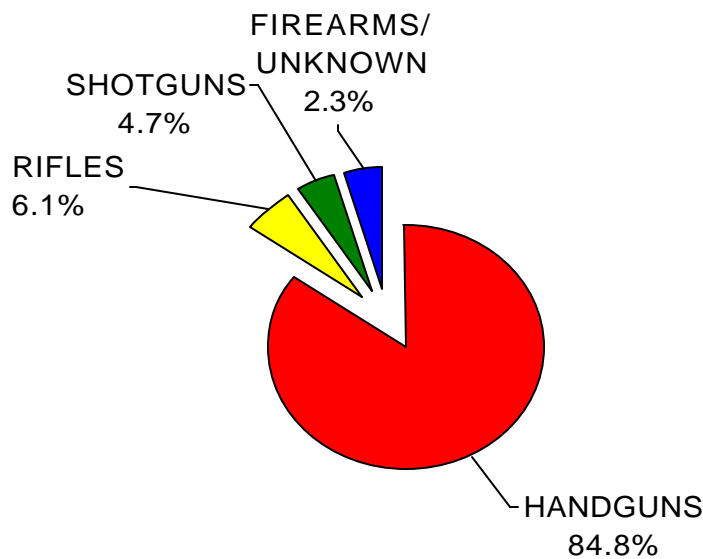
*Total number of murders for which supplemental homicide data was received.

Note: Due to hurricane Katrina, totals do not include the last 6 months (August—December) of 2005 for New Orleans PD.

Type of Weapon Used in Murder Louisiana Offense Data 2005



Type of Firearm Used in Murder Louisiana Offense Data 2005

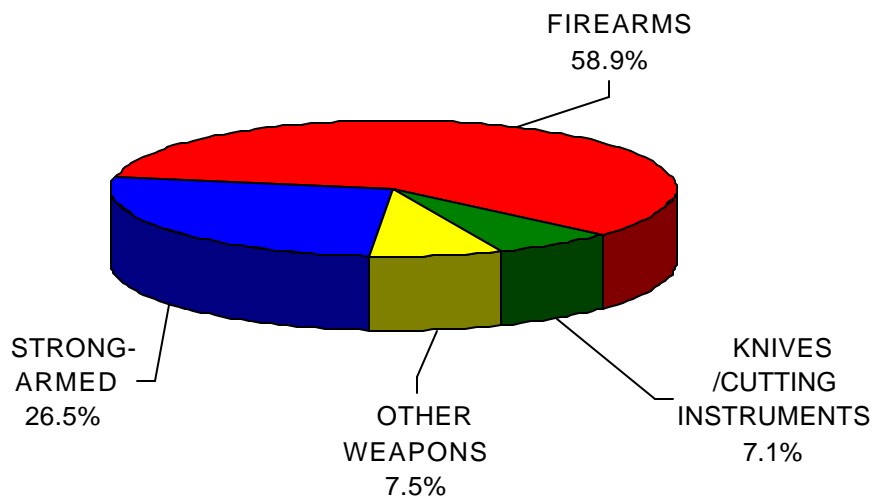


LOUISIANA OFFENSE DATA ROBBERY, TYPE OF WEAPON 2004 and 2005

WEAPONS	2004	2005
TOTAL ROBBERIES*	5,842	5,337
FIREARMS	3,541	3,143
KNIVES/CUTTING INSTRUMENTS	381	379
OTHER WEAPONS	425	402
STRONG-ARMED	1,495	1,413

*Total number of robberies for which breakdowns were received for the twelve months of 2004 and 2005.

Type of Weapon Used in Robberies 2005

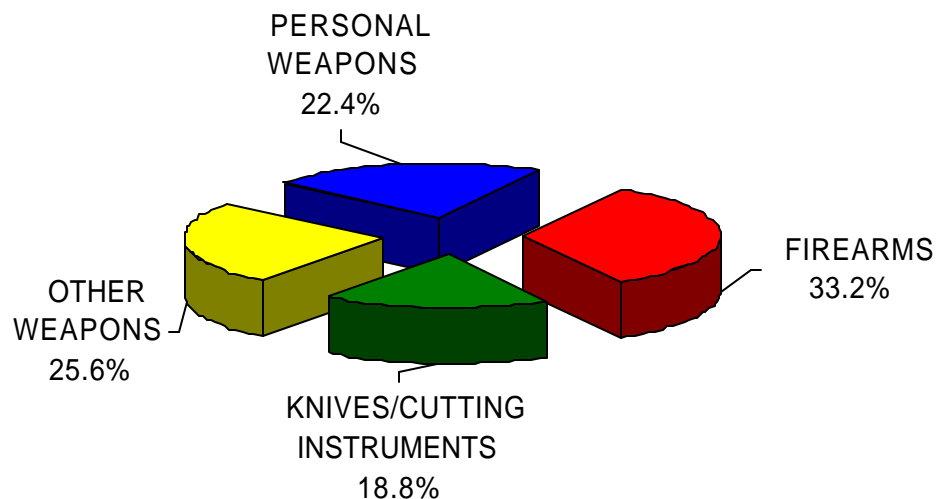


LOUISIANA OFFENSE DATA AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, TYPE OF WEAPON 2004 and 2005

WEAPONS	2004	2005
TOTAL AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS*	19,431	19,681
FIREARMS	6,102	6,534
KNIVES/CUTTING INSTRUMENTS	3,311	3,700
OTHER WEAPONS	4,990	5,039
PERSONAL WEAPONS	5,028	4,408

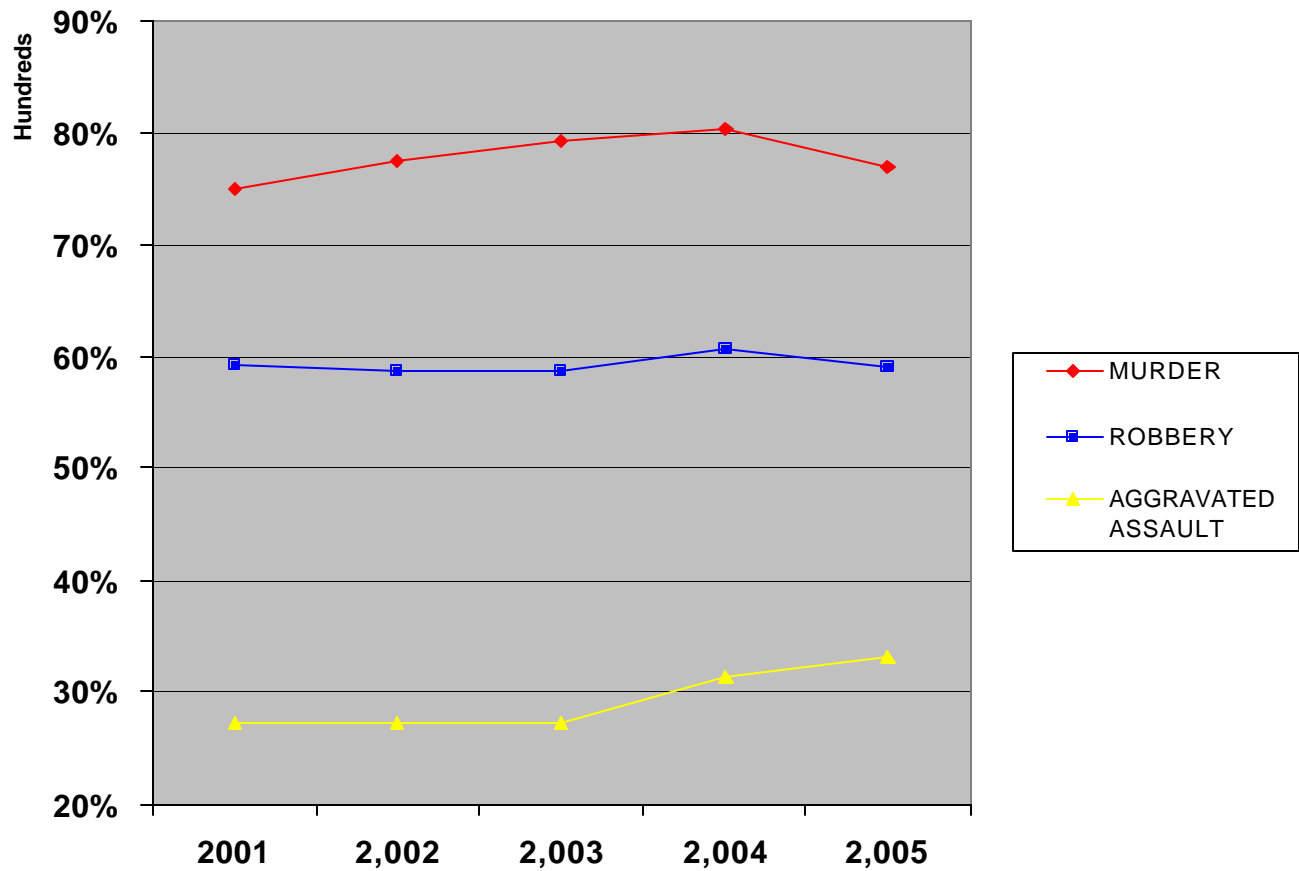
*Total number of aggravated assaults for which breakdowns were received for the twelve months of 2004 and 2005.

Type Of Weapon Used In Aggravated Assaults 2005



MURDERS, ROBBERIES AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

Percentage of Firearms Used 2001–2005



HOMICIDES IN LOUISIANA 2005

The following tables show homicides (murder and non-negligent manslaughter) in Louisiana for the year of 2005.

It is important to note the definition of homicide when reviewing these tables.

Homicide (murder and non-negligent manslaughter) is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body. **Not** included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, justifiable homicides, and attempts to murder or assault to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

HOMICIDES REPORTED BY SELECTED AGENCIES IN LOUISIANA

January 1, 2005 - December 31, 2005

Agency Police Department or Sheriff's Office	Number of Homicides
Alexandria PD	9
Baton Rouge PD	49
Caddo SO	1
Calcasieu SO	4
East Baton Rouge SO	10
Jefferson SO	24
Lafayette PD	8
Lafayette SO	5
Lake Charles PD	6
Monroe PD	3
New Orleans PD	133
Ouachita SO	4
Rapides SO	1
Shreveport PD	39
Grand Total	296

The homicide figures above include only the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. This includes the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter. Excluded are attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicides and manslaughter by negligence. In addition, it is possible that some homicide investigations are still in progress and this could effect these figures.

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY
KILLED
1996 - 2005**

YEAR	OFFICERS KILLED
1996	4
1997	1
1998	1
1999	1
2000	3
2001	0
2002	3
2003	7
2004	5
2005	4

Since 1961, the FBI has maintained and published statistics concerning Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted with the intent of providing law enforcement data which can be used to enhance training and protect the lives of the officer on the street.

The table above shows the number of felonious deaths that occurred in our state each year from 1996-2005. Notification of duty-related deaths is sent to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Once notification of an officer's death is received, inquiries to obtain additional details concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident are directed to the victim officer's employing agency. Information concerning two Federal programs which provide benefits to survivors is furnished to the agency. Pertinent criminal history data of the individuals identified in connection with felonious killings are kept on file at the FBI.

As the Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program phases in incident based reporting (LIBRS mentioned previously in publication), the data will give more insight into the circumstances involving felonious killings of law enforcement officers. Careful consideration of this information will aid in protecting the lives of those who protect us.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORDS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Since the inception of the Crime Control Act of 1990, the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement has undertaken several initiatives to improve Louisiana's criminal justice records. The LCLE has worked continuously in collaboration with the Louisiana Supreme Court, the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections, the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association, the Louisiana Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Louisiana District Attorneys' Association to design and develop an Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (ICJIS) for the State of Louisiana. The primary goal of the ICJIS is to create a criminal justice information system that will provide timely and accurate information to criminal justice decision makers at the crucial time it is needed, a system that would not only benefit the entire criminal justice community but the citizens of Louisiana as well.

The ICJIS is a collective effort among all of these agencies to provide access to appropriate information contained in the following systems: the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), the Computerized Criminal History (CCH), the Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System (LIBRS) from law enforcement; the Case Management Information System (CMIS) and the Statewide Protective Order Repository (SPOR) from the courts; the Corrections and Justice Unified Network (CAJUN) and the Juvenile Institution Records Management System (JIRMS) from corrections and the Louisiana Automated Victim Notification System (LAVNS) administered by the LCLE.

Also, included in the effort is the Louisiana District Attorneys' Association, which is currently in the process of developing a computerized management system of their own called, PIMS, Prosecutors' Information Management System. Once fully developed, the system is anticipated to provide crucial prosecutorial information to the criminal justice records contained in the Louisiana ICJIS.

Over the past several years, the LCLE has tried to plan for and coordinate the integration of the state's different systems. The Strategic Plan Phase II, completed in 1998, was developed in an effort to provide a detailed description of how the state should design and implement a statewide ICJIS. The three fundamental questions were addressed in the Strategic Plan: Where are we? Where do we want to go? How do we get there? In this plan, three long term goals are utilized to create the most effective and comprehensive ICJIS: (1) fully support the day-to-day operations, office automation and data/information processing needs for each criminal justice agency of the local, state and Federal criminal justice jurisdictions in the state; (2) facilitate the real-time and automatic exchange of data, images, documents, messages, and files between criminal justice agencies and systems statewide; and (3) enable criminal justice officials, with the appropriate clearances and need to know, to obtain information within a matter of minutes about the identification, criminal history, physical location, and past and current status of defendants and offenders involved with the criminal justice process anywhere in the state.

In order to begin development of a Louisiana ICJIS, it was necessary that an advisory board be created that would bring all the participating agencies together. In the 1999 Regular Legislative session, the ICJIS Policy Board was established. The Board consists of thirteen members from all different areas of the criminal justice community. Representatives from each of the following make up the ICJIS Policy Board: Louisiana Supreme Court, Louisiana Senate, Louisiana House of Representatives, Governor's Designee, Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, Attorney General Designee, Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Public Safety Services, Louisiana Association of Chiefs of Police, Louisiana Sheriffs' Association, Louisiana District Attorneys' Association, Louisiana District Court Judges Association and the Louisiana Association of Clerks of Court.

The purpose of the Board "is to assist the agencies involved in the operations of the individual systems by facilitating the development of the Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (ICJIS), providing for common standards which ensure issues affecting the agencies involved." Some of their specific duties include: (1) the coordination of the design, development, maintenance, and use of an ICJIS serving the criminal justice agencies in Louisiana; (2) the development and maintenance of a strategic plan for the design, development, maintenance and overall ICJIS; (3) the development and maintenance of a criminal justice data dictionary for use by all criminal justice agencies in their activities relative to the ICJIS so as to facilitate communication among agencies on the system; (4) the development and maintenance of communication hardware and software standards to be used by all criminal justice agencies desiring to participate in the ICJIS; (5) the development of policy coordinating the development, maintenance, and utilization of the ICJIS and the state level criminal justice information systems in their capacity as components of the ICJIS; and (6) the coordination of developmental plans prepared by specific agencies charged with the responsibility of operating state level criminal justice information systems only in their capacity as components of the ICJIS so as to ensure that individual development plans are in accord with the overall system development effort. It is the Commission's responsibility to coordinate the ICJIS Policy Board meetings and to provide assistance, support and guidance to the members.

Along with the ICJIS efforts, the LCLE, in cooperation with the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association, is working to assist local law enforcement agencies through the development of the LA-LEMIS 2000 and Web-LEMIS. LA-LEMIS 2000 and Web-LEMIS are management information software packages for various sized law enforcement agencies. Both management systems will comply with the most recent specifications from the Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System Program, LIBRS 2.0, and also have the capability of allowing agencies to participate in the ICJIS effort.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Arrest - Arrest is the taking of a person into custody by law enforcement with the intention of seeking charges and recording the detention. All persons who are served a citation or a summons for committing an offense are counted as arrested. Juveniles taken into custody, counseled and released without being charged are counted in UCR as arrested. UCR arrest data does not include traffic offenses with the exception of DWI.

Crime Rate - The number of Index Offenses reported within a specific geographic area and divided by the population of the area, produces a crime rate per capita statistic. This is then scaled to represent some standard population unit, such as the factor 100,000 utilized by the FBI in scaling their national and regional crime statistics. Thus, "Crime Rate Per Capita" multiplied by 100,000 produces the statistic commonly referred to as "Crime Per 100,000 Population", or more frequently, simply, "Crime Rate." Single and multi-jurisdictional areas can then be compared to each other, without regard to population variation.

Index Crime - A term devised by the International Association of Chiefs of Police for use in their Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Recognizing the problem, among others, of coping with volume, they decided that only those criminal acts deemed most serious, most pervasive across the country, most likely to be reported and most frequently committed would be counted. Furthermore, they decided to include only criminal acts brought to the attention of police, whether or not there was an arrest. As a result, seven crimes were chosen and standardized definitions were created to assure uniformity. Those seven offenses were murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft. Many years later the crime of arson was added.

LUCR - Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The LUCR program is comprised of the Summary UCR Unit, Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System (LIBRS) and the Louisiana Law Enforcement Management Information System (LA-LEMIS).

UCR - Uniform Crime Reporting. The Summary UCR unit is responsible for collecting crime statistics and performing quality assurance functions prior to forwarding the statistics to the FBI. Early stages of development for the Summary UCR program began in 1991, and by 1993 Louisiana's Program was certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

LA-LEMIS – Louisiana Law Enforcement Management Information System. This is the RMS (Record Management System) software that Louisiana developed for agencies to use. LA-LEMIS 2000 is LIBRS compliant and currently we have more agencies certified with this RMS software than any others.

LIBRS - Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System. LIBRS certified agencies are no longer required to generate and submit UCR paper reports. Their monthly LIBRS data submissions are converted to NIBRS specifications by the LIBRS computer system and submitted to the FBI electronically. LIBRS was certified by the FBI as NIBRS compliant in March, 2003.

NIBRS - National Incident Based Reporting System. A redesign of UCR, NIBRS is the FBI's incident-based reporting system. It is an electronic data collection system modernizing crime information. A more detailed form of crime reporting, it incorporates information not captured by UCR regarding the circumstances involved in incidents. It includes more correlation between offenses, property, victims, offenders and arrestees and expands the crimes included to 22 categories. In order to submit NIBRS data, an agency's records management system must be compliant with LIBRS.

Nonviolent Crime – In UCR the crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson are referred to as Property Crimes. For this publication, they are referred to as non-violent crimes.

Offenses Reported - Sometimes referred to as a crime occurrence, this term refers to actual offenses reported or made known to law enforcement agencies. Offenses reported, but later determined to be “unfounded,” are excluded from the final tabulation of crime statistics used by the FBI for publication in *Crime in the United States*. The final figures used are referred to as “Actual Offenses.”

Violent Crime - The crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. According to UCR definitions, violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

Comparisons of Definitions

Offenses in incident-based reporting were defined differently from those in UCR. To help the reader make comparisons between the traditional UCR and new NIBRS definitions, both are listed on the following pages.

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Justifiable homicide: the killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing (during the commission of a felony) of a felon by a private citizen (counted as homicide, then unfounded).

Forcible rape: the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. (Includes attempts.)

Robbery: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another.

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent manslaughter: the killing of another person through negligence.

Justifiable homicide: the killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty; or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of a perpetrator by a private individual (kept apart from homicide counts from the outset).

Forcible rape: the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

Robbery: the taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another.

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITION
(continued)

Aggravated Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury; this type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

- a) Firearm
- b) Knife
- c) Other Dangerous Weapon
- d) Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. (Aggravated Injury)

Simple Assault: all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and do not result in serious injury to the victim. (NOT included in the tabulation of index crimes.)

e) Other Assaults - Simple, Not Aggravated: unlawful physical attack where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack (e.g., intimidation).

Examples:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Simple Assault | Stalking |
| Minor Assault | Intimidation |
| Assault & Battery | Coercion |
| Resisting an Officer | Hazing |
| Injury by culpable negligence | |
| Attempts to commit any of the above | |

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITION
(continued)

Aggravated Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Simple Assault: an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation: to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITION
(continued)

Burglary: the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. (Includes attempts.) Excludes tents, trailers and other mobile units used for recreational purposes.

Applies "Hotel Rule".

Larceny: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another. (Includes attempts.) Categories:

- a) Pocket-picking: the theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.
- b) Purse-snatching: the grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc. from the custody of an individual.
- c) Shoplifting: the theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITION
(continued)

Burglary: the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft (excludes tents, trailers and other mobile units used for recreational purposes)

Applies expanded "Hotel Rule" to include temporary storage facility

Because burglary is defined in terms of theft, only the burglary is to be reported.

Larceny: the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person. Categories:

- a) Pocket-picking: the theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.
- b) Purse-snatching: the grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.
- c) Shoplifting: the theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITION
(continued)

d) Theft from motor vehicles: (except theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories) the theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

e) Theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories: the theft of any part or accessory attached to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the part an attachment to the vehicle or necessary for the operation of the vehicle.

f) Theft of bicycles: the unlawful taking of any bicycle, tandem bicycle, unicycle, etc.

g) Theft from building: a theft from within a building that is open to the general public and where the offender has legal access.

h) Theft from coin-operated device or machine: the theft from a device or machine that is operated or activated by the use of a coin.

i) All other larceny - theft not specifically classified: all thefts that do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above.

Motor vehicle theft: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is defined for UCR purposes as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails. Excluded are farm equipment, bulldozers, construction equipment, airplanes, and watercraft.

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITION
(continued)

d) Theft from motor vehicle: the theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

e) Theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories: the theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

f) Theft of bicycles: classified according to the location from which the bicycle was taken.

g) Theft from building: a theft from within a building that is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.

h) Theft from coin-operated machine or device: a theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins.

i) All other larceny: all thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

Motor vehicle theft: the theft of a motor vehicle. A "motor vehicle" is defined for UCR purposes as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails and which fits one of the following property descriptions:

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITION
(continued)

a) Autos: all sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, and other similar motor vehicles which serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another; also include automobiles used as taxis. Includes SUV's.

b) Trucks and Buses: vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo; include pickup trucks and cargo vans regardless of their use and self-propelled motor homes.

c) Other vehicles: all other vehicles that meet the UCR definition, such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs.

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITION
(continued)

a) Automobiles: sedans, coupes, station wagons, convertibles, taxicabs, or other similar motor vehicles which serve the primary purpose of transporting people.

b) Trucks: motor vehicles which are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport cargo on a commercial basis.

c) Buses: motor vehicles which are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport groups of people on a commercial basis.

d) Recreational vehicles: motor vehicles which are specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to transport people and also to provide them temporary lodging for recreational purposes.

e) Other motor vehicles: any other motor vehicles, e.g., motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles, golf carts, whose primary purpose is to transport people.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) - The U.S. Bureau of Census defines Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as a county (parish) or group of contiguous counties (parishes) that contain at least one central city of 50,000 or more inhabitants or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000 or more. In addition to the parish or parishes containing such a city or cities, contiguous parishes are included in a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. The following parishes and central cities are classified as major metropolitan areas:

SMSA	PARISH	CENTRAL CITY
Alexandria	Rapides	Alexandria
Baton Rouge	Ascension East Baton Rouge West Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge Livingston
Houma	Lafourche Terrebonne	Houma
Lafayette	Acadia Lafayette St. Martin	Lafayette St. Landry
Lake Charles	Calcasieu	Lake Charles
Monroe	Ouachita	Monroe
New Orleans	Jefferson Orleans Plaquemines St. Bernard St. Charles St. James St. John the Baptist St. Tammany	New Orleans
Shreveport-Bossier City	Bossier Caddo Webster	Shreveport Bossier City

**LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM
CONTACT INFORMATION**

LOUISIANA SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

LIBRS Program (225)383-8342

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

SUMMARY UCR PROGRAM (225)922-2921

North Region (225)925-7473

Southwest Region (225)925-1729

Southeast Region (225)925-7474

LEMIS Program (225)922-1615

LIBRS Program (225)922-2921