2018 Crime in Louisiana

Prepared by
The Louisiana Statistical Analysis Center
and
The Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program
A joint project of the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice and
The Louisiana Sheriff’s Association
April 28, 2020

Honorable John Bel Edwards
Governor
State of Louisiana
Post Office Box 94004
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Dear Governor Edwards,

It is my privilege to present to you and the Legislature, Crime in Louisiana 2018, pursuant to Louisiana Revised Statute 15:1204.2.

The continued success of this publication and the Uniform Reporting Program are due largely to the cooperative efforts of municipal and parish law enforcement agencies. As Executive Director of the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, I must credit these agencies for their support. The list of participating agencies begins on page 13.

It is my hope that the publication provides the public, law enforcement administrators and, the Legislature with valuable information with which they can make informed public policy decisions in response to crime.

Sincerely,

Jim Craft
Executive Director
LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

CRIME IN LOUISIANA
2018

A REPORT ON THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED AND THE ARRESTS MADE BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF LOUISIANA

May 1, 2020

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Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System
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Purpose

This publication of Crime in Louisiana is to provide the reader with the most current certified information available regarding the number of offenses reported and the number of arrests made by Louisiana law enforcement agencies. The information is designed to increase public awareness and understanding of such issues that impact the law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in Louisiana.

The crime summary points out changes in crime rates between the years of 2008 and 2018 for the agencies that reported the entire 12-month reporting period. The report includes crime trends from 2008 to 2018. There are several charts with information on regional breakdowns by cities, metropolitan and non-metropolitan parishes, colleges and universities and other law enforcement entities.

The reader is reminded that the comparison of data between years and between villages, towns, cities, parishes or law enforcement agencies is discouraged due to the fact that the data presented may not have all of the same contributors year to year or the mitigating circumstances that impact crime rates is not included in the statistics presented in this publication. These statistics represent the available data for this 12-month snapshot by participating agencies for January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018.

The Publication

This publication of Crime in Louisiana is to provide the reader with the most current certified information available regarding the number of offenses reported and arrests by Louisiana law enforcement agencies. The information is designed to increase public awareness and understanding of such issues that impact the law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in Louisiana.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

The FBI's UCR Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of more than 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention. Since 1930, the FBI has administered the UCR Program and has continued to assess and monitor the nature and type of crime in the nation. The program’s primary objective is to generate reliable information for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. Over the years, however, the data have become one of the country’s leading social indicators. Criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and other students of criminal justice use the data for varied research and planning purposes.

Currently, the UCR Program is comprised of five subprograms: the Summary Reporting System (SRS), National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), Program, Human Trafficking, and the Hate Crime Statistics Program.

To provide a picture of the changes in crime across the country and to provide useful data to police agencies, it was incumbent to limit the statistics to be gathered. Recognizing the
problem, among others, of coping with volume, only those criminal acts deemed most serious, most pervasive across the country, most likely to be reported and most frequently committed are counted in the UCR Program. The seven Part I offense classifications included the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault as well as the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. By congressional mandate, arson was added as a Part I offense category in 1979, and human trafficking/commercial sex acts and human trafficking/involuntary servitude were added as Part I offenses in 2013.

The FBI’s UCR Program is retiring the SRS and will transition to a NIBRS-only data collection by January 1, 2021. Law enforcement agencies are encouraged to start implementing NIBRS now. The FBI remains committed to assisting all agencies in making the switch.

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 established the Summary UCR program in 1991. In September 1993, a formal request for certification was made to the FBI. In October 1993, the FBI certified the Louisiana Summary UCR program. To maintain this certification the LUCR staff must ensure the following:

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 of the statistical data required in time to meet national UCR Program publication deadlines.

In 2018, there are numerous law enforcement agencies currently participating in submitting UCR data to the FBI. Special effort has been placed on obtaining data from the state’s Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA’s). Currently, all 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 quality assuring agency reports electronically submitted to the LCLE 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, email or by remote access 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. In addition to seminars, “one-on-one” training sessions are conducted by field staff as needed.

**UCR ONLINE**

UCR Online is a web-based system that was built to securely and accurately manage Louisiana’s Summary Uniform Crime Reporting statistics. The system collects UCR report information from participating agencies from across the state and compiles it into one secure database. The program can be accessed from any computer with Internet access and is compatible with Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox. The flow of the system begins with the agency users. Agency users can add and submit new reports online, save a report in progress to complete later, view the status of a submitted report, edit rejected reports and re-submit them to LCLE. After LCLE receives the submitted UCR report, they have the ability to approve the report and forward the information to the FBI, or reject the report. If a report is rejected, it is sent back to the agency user to review, edit, and re-submit.

There are security measures built into the UCR Online system. Each user is given a user name, an encrypted password in order to access their account and will only see data from their authorized agencies. The web site has a SSL certificate giving the user a secure session. This ensures that data leaving one machine is encrypted until it reaches the server. Furthermore, the database server is isolated from the application server and is protected with a firewall. This means that there is no Internet access to the database server where all crime data is stored. The database server is located in a national hosting site where the physical environment is closely monitored to ensure the protection of the server and all of its information.

**LOUISIANA’S INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (LIBRS)**

In addition to the ongoing efforts of the Summary Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the state has developed the Louisiana Incident-Based Reporting System (LIBRS). This system is a more detailed form of reporting. It is the result of a study done by law enforcement agencies in our nation in the 1980's to better define the needs of law enforcement. 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” which will list the most serious offense and not record the others. An example is that the murder of a woman that has been robbed, beaten and raped would only document the murder and not the other three crimes. LIBRS would
record the murder, robbery, and the rape as three offenses although it all occurred at one time. The LIBRS system includes a 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, hate crimes, has been included in LIBRS. 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.

LIBRS is to serve several functions. It is 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.

In March 2003, the LIBRS program received FBI (NIBRS) certification. LIBRS is available to law enforcement agencies at no cost to the agencies. By December 2010, there were 40 certified LIBRS agencies in Louisiana. The LIBRS and LUCR staff is working diligently to transition more agencies to LIBRS reporting that will benefit the agencies crime reporting abilities as well as the statewide efforts to report crime in more detail. Please refer to pages 12-14 for a list of UCR participating agencies and those that are LIBRS certified agencies.

**LOUISIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (LA-LEMIS)**

LEMIS IBR, a joint project between the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE) and the Louisiana Sheriffs’ Association (LSA), provides FREE OF COST software and support to all Louisiana law enforcement agencies. No software license is required and there is no database software to purchase. LEMIS is built to operate on modern Windows-based computer operating systems.

**WHY USE LEMIS IBR?** LEMIS IBR is developed and supported by state and federal funding and is provided to all Louisiana law enforcement agencies. Technical support is available during normal business hours. LCLE and LSA continually upgrade LEMIS IBR with new functionality requested by user agencies that adapt to evolving state and federal requirements.

**KEY FEATURES**

- Complete Records Management System
- Tracks complaints, incidents, warrants, citations, tickets & property
- Simplified internet installation and updates
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 law enforcement agencies.

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Louisiana Sheriffs’ Association will provide LEMIS IBR Version 2.0 application support free of charge to all Louisiana law enforcement agencies.

LEMIS IBR represents the future of crime reporting coupled with record management capabilities in Louisiana. The software packages described in this section give Louisiana law enforcement a complete statewide records management system that coordinates their efforts from the initial contact until the inmate is released or their case has been resolved.

CRIMINAL 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.

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 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 communications among systems, and providing a common forum for the discussion of 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 to ensure that individual development plans are in accord with the overall system development effort.

The ICJIS is a collective effort among the agencies and associations listed above 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 Prosecutors’ Information Management System (PIMS) from the Louisiana District Attorneys’ Association, the Corrections and Justice Unified Network (CAJUN) and the Juvenile Electronic Tracking System (JETS) from corrections, and the Louisiana Automated Victim Notification System (LAVNS) administered by the LCLE.

A major advancement in the ICJIS effort was the Board’s decision to direct funding received from the federal COPS Technology Program to the development and implementation of the Louisiana Civil and Criminal Information Exchange (LACCIE) system. LACCIE was developed by the Jefferson Davis Parish Sheriff’s Office, through a sub grant from LCLE, and is currently administered by the Louisiana Sheriffs’ Association (LSA). LACCIE is available to Louisiana criminal justice agencies 7 days per week, 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Major state and local databases are linked to LACCIE, thereby providing cross database analytical capabilities to participating agencies. This connectivity is seen as a major gain for criminal justice information systems statewide. The LCLE continues to coordinate and monitor the LACCIE project, in partnership with the LSA, in order to ensure that local efforts remain in line with the goals and objectives of the ICJIS.
Part 1

Synopsis of Crime Reporting Programs

- Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
- Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System (LIBRS)
- Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS)
  Incident Based Reporting System (IBR)
Louisiana
Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Summary
Although UCR is mandated by Louisiana Revised Statute 15:1204.2, the following agencies participating in reporting crime data to the State of Louisiana is greatly appreciated. We would like to acknowledge the following law enforcement agencies for their participation in Summary Uniform Crime Reporting. The FBI only includes the agencies that have reported for all 12 months of a calendar year and therefore will be reflected in the data.

**Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Agencies**

**Acadia Parish**

*Acadia Parish Sheriff’s Office*

Church Point Police Department  
Crowley Police Department  
Eunice Police Department  
Iota Police Department

**Allen Parish**

*Allen Parish Sheriff’s Office*

Kinder Police Department

**Assumption Parish**

*Assumption Parish Sheriff’s Office*

Napoleonville Police Department

**Avoyelles Parish**

*Avoyelles Parish Sheriff’s Office*

Cottonport Police Department  
Marksville Police Department  
Moreauville Police Department

**Beauregard Parish**

*Beauregard Parish Sheriff’s Office*

DeRidder Police Department
Bienville Parish
*Bienville Parish Sheriff’s Office*
- Arcadia Police Department
- Bienville Police Department
- Gibsland Police Department

Bossier Parish
- Bossier City Police Department
- Haughton Police Department

Caddo Parish
- Blanchard Police Department
- Greenwood Police Department
- Ida Police Department
- Louisiana State University - Shreveport Police Department
- Louisiana State University - Health Sciences - Shreveport Police Department
- Oil City Police Department
- Shreveport Police Department
- Southern University and A & M College - Shreveport - Police Department

Calcasieu Parish
- Iowa Police Department
- Lake Charles Police Department
- McNeese State University Police Department
- Sulphur Police Department

Caldwell Parish
*Caldwell Parish Sheriff’s Office*

Cameron Parish
*Cameron Parish Sheriff’s Office*

Catahoula Parish
*Catahoula Parish Sheriff’s Office*
- Harrisonburg Police Department
- Sicily Island Police Department

Claiborne Parish
- Stonewall Police Department
Concordia Parish
Concordia Parish Sheriff’s Office
Clayton Police Department
Ferriday Police Department
Vidalia Police Department

DeSoto Parish
DeSoto Parish Sheriff’s Office
Mansfield Police Department

East Baton Rouge Parish
East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff’s Office
Baton Rouge Police Department
Louisiana State University Police Department
Southern University and A & M College Police Department
Zachary Police Department

East Carroll Parish
Lake Providence Police Department

East Feliciana Parish
East Feliciana Parish Sheriff’s Office
Clinton Police Department
Jackson Police Department
Norwood Police Department
Wilson Police Department

Evangeline Parish
Ville Platte Police Department

Franklin Parish
Franklin Parish Sheriff’s Office
Baskin Police Department
Gilbert Police Department
Winnsboro Police Department
Wisner Police Department

Grant Parish
Georgetown Police Department
Pollock Police Department
Iberville Parish
Iberville Parish Sheriff’s Office
St. Gabriel Police Department
White Castle Police Department

Jackson Parish
Jackson Parish Sheriff’s Office

Jefferson Parish
Jefferson Parish Sheriff’s Office
Grand Isle Police Department
Gretna Police Department
Harahan Police Department
Jean Lafitte Police Department
Kenner Police Department
Westwego Police Department

Jefferson Davis Parish
Lake Arthur Police Department
Welsh Police Department

Lafayette Parish
Lafayette Parish Sheriff’s Office
Broussard Police Department
Carencro Police Department
Lafayette Police Department
Scott Police Department
University of Louisiana Lafayette Police Department
Youngsville Police Department

Lafourche Parish
Golden Meadow Police Department
Nicholls State University Police Department

LaSalle Parish
LaSalle Parish Sheriff’s Office
Jena Police Department
Olla Police Department

Lincoln Parish
Lincoln Parish Sheriff’s Office
Grambling State University Police Department
Louisiana Tech University Police Department
Ruston Police Department
Livingston Parish
Livingston Parish Sheriff’s Office
Denham Springs Police Department
French Settlement Police Department
Livingston Police Department
Port Vincent Police Department
Walker Police Department

Morehouse Parish
Bastrop Police Department

Natchitoches Parish
Natchitoches Parish Sheriff’s Office
Clarence Police Department
Natchitoches Police Department

Orleans Parish
Delgado Community College Police Department
Louisiana State University - Health Science Center - New Orleans Police Department
New Orleans Police Department
Southern University A & M - New Orleans - Police Department
Tulane University Police Department
University of New Orleans Police Department

Ouachita Parish
Ouachita Parish Sheriff’s Office
Tensas Basin Levee District Police Department
University of Louisiana Monroe Police Department

Pointe Coupee Parish
Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff’s Office
New Roads Police Department

Rapides Parish
Alexandria Police Department
Ball Police Department
Pineville Police Department

Red River Parish
Red River Parish Sheriff’s Office
Richland Parish
*Richland Parish Sheriff’s Office*
- Delhi Police Department
- Mangham Police Department
- Rayville Police Department

Sabine Parish
*Sabine Parish Sheriff’s Office*
- Fisher Police Department
- Florien, Village of Police Department
- Many Police Department
- Zwolle Police Department

St. Bernard Parish
*St. Bernard Parish Sheriff’s Office*

St. Charles Parish
*St. Charles Parish Sheriff’s Office*

St. James Parish
Lutcher Police Department

St. Landry Parish
*St. Landry Parish Sheriff’s Office*
- Eunice Police Department
- Krotz Springs Police Department
- Opelousas Police Department
- Washington Police Department

St. Martin Parish
*St. Martin Parish Sheriff’s Office*
- Breaux Bridge Police Department

St. Mary Parish
*St. Mary Parish Sheriff’s Office*
- Berwick Police Department
- Franklin Police Department
- Morgan City Police Department
- Patterson Police Department
St. Tammany Parish
St. Tammany Parish Sheriff’s Office
Covington Police Department
Folsom Police Department
Mandeville Police Department
Pearl River Police Department
Slidell Police Department

Tangipahoa Parish
Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff’s Office
Hammond Police Department
Independence Police Department
Kentwood Police Department
Ponchatoula Police Department

Terrebonne Parish
Houma Police Department

Union Parish
Union Parish Sheriff’s Office
Farmerville Police Department
Marion Police Department

Vermilion Parish
Vermilion Parish Sheriff’s Office
Abbeville Police Department
Erath Police Department
Kaplan Police Department

Vernon Parish
Vernon Parish Sheriff’s Office
Leesville Police Department

Washington Parish
Washington Parish Sheriff’s Office
Bogalusa Police Department
Franklinton Police Department

Webster Parish
Webster Parish Sheriff’s Office
Cullen Police Department
Minden Police Department
Sibley Police Department
Springhill Police Department
West Baton Rouge Parish
West Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff’s Office
Addis Police Department
Brusly Police Department

West Carroll Parish
Epps, Village of Police Department
Oak Grove Police Department

West Feliciana Parish
West Feliciana Parish Sheriff’s Office

Winn Parish
Winn Parish Sheriff’s Office
Winnfield Police Department

1Reports under the Parish Sheriff’s Office
Chart 1: Louisiana Violent Crime - Number of Offenses for 2017 and 2018

Table 1: Louisiana Violent Crime - Number of Offenses for 2017 and 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offenses</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>-7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape (Revised Definition)</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>2,085</td>
<td>+12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>5,385</td>
<td>4,568</td>
<td>-15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>18,175</td>
<td>17,866</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>25,986</td>
<td>25,049</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 2: Louisiana Violent Crime - Number of Offenses for 2008 - 2018

2008 - Year with the Most Violent Crimes Committed

2012 - Year with the Least Violent Crimes Committed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter</th>
<th>Rape (Revised)</th>
<th>Rape (Legacy)</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
<th>Aggravated Assault</th>
<th>Total Crime Offenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>1,232</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5,994</td>
<td>21,191</td>
<td>28,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>1,359</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6,105</td>
<td>19,855</td>
<td>27,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>1,233</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5,211</td>
<td>17,932</td>
<td>24,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>1,268</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5,239</td>
<td>18,386</td>
<td>25,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5,475</td>
<td>15,740</td>
<td>22,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>5,548</td>
<td>16,319</td>
<td>23,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>1,382</td>
<td>5,725</td>
<td>16,400</td>
<td>24,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,723</td>
<td>5,550</td>
<td>17,454</td>
<td>26,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>1,328</td>
<td>5,575</td>
<td>18,528</td>
<td>27,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>5,385</td>
<td>18,175</td>
<td>25,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>2,085</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>4,568</td>
<td>17,266</td>
<td>25,049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table4
Table 3: Louisiana Violent Crime - Percentage of Offenses for 2017 and 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offenses</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape (Revised Definition)</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>+5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>115.3%</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>-15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>389.1%</td>
<td>383.4%</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table4
### Table 4: Louisiana Violent Crime - Percentage of Offenses for 2008 - 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter</th>
<th>Rape (Revised)</th>
<th>Rape (Legacy)</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
<th>Aggravated Assault</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>29.8%</td>
<td>145.9%</td>
<td>277.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>133.1%</td>
<td>264.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>119.3%</td>
<td>252.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>113.9%</td>
<td>241.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>113.1%</td>
<td>242.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>109.0%</td>
<td>229.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>101.3%</td>
<td>229.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>102.2%</td>
<td>238.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>102.9%</td>
<td>248.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>98.6%</td>
<td>249.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>246.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table1

### Chart 4: Louisiana Violent Crime - Percentage of Offenses for 2008 - 2018

2008 - Highest Violent Crimes Rate

2012 - Least Violent Crimes Rate

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table4
Chart 5: Louisiana Violent Crime - Percentage Rate per 100,000 for 2017 and 2018

Table 5: Louisiana Violent Crime - Percentage Rate per 100,000 for 2017 and 2018
Table 6: Louisiana Property Crime - Number of Offenses for 2017 and 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offenses</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>34,135</td>
<td>31,132</td>
<td>-8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny Theft</td>
<td>112,042</td>
<td>109,993</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>11,095</td>
<td>11,536</td>
<td>+4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>157,272</td>
<td>152,661</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table4
Chart 7: Louisiana Property Crime - Number of Offenses for 2008 - 2018

Table 7: Louisiana Property Crime - Number of Offenses for 2008 - 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Burglary</th>
<th>Larceny Theft</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Theft</th>
<th>Total Property Crime</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>43,320</td>
<td>111,567</td>
<td>13,743</td>
<td>168,630</td>
<td>4,410,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>46,246</td>
<td>112,493</td>
<td>11,717</td>
<td>170,456</td>
<td>4,492,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>45,435</td>
<td>110,029</td>
<td>9,893</td>
<td>165,357</td>
<td>4,533,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>46,320</td>
<td>113,301</td>
<td>9,123</td>
<td>168,744</td>
<td>4,574,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>42,140</td>
<td>112,915</td>
<td>7,881</td>
<td>162,936</td>
<td>4,601,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>41,184</td>
<td>115,342</td>
<td>9,160</td>
<td>165,686</td>
<td>4,625,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>38,541</td>
<td>113,251</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>161,192</td>
<td>4,649,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>35,453</td>
<td>114,435</td>
<td>9,741</td>
<td>159,629</td>
<td>4,670,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>34,667</td>
<td>109,380</td>
<td>10,339</td>
<td>154,386</td>
<td>4,645,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>31,132</td>
<td>109,993</td>
<td>11,536</td>
<td>152,661</td>
<td>4,659,978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 8: Louisiana Property Crime - Percentage Rate per 100,000 for 2017 and 2018

Table 8: Louisiana Property Crime – Percentage Rate per 100,000 for 2017 - 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offenses</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>730.8%</td>
<td>668.1%</td>
<td>-1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny Theft</td>
<td>2,398.8%</td>
<td>2,360.4%</td>
<td>-1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>237.5%</td>
<td>247.6%</td>
<td>+0.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9: Louisiana Murders by Weapon for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Handguns</th>
<th>Rifles</th>
<th>Shotguns</th>
<th>Firearms (Type Unknown)</th>
<th>Knives or Cutting Instruments</th>
<th>Other Weapons</th>
<th>Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 9: Louisiana Murders by Weapon for 2018

- Handguns
- Rifles
- Shotguns
- Firearms (Type Unknown)
- Knives or Cutting Instruments
- Other Weapons
- Hand, Fists, Feet, etc.

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table20
Table 10: Louisiana Murders by Weapon and Rate for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Handguns</th>
<th>Rifles</th>
<th>Shotguns</th>
<th>Firearms (Type Unknown)</th>
<th>Knives or Cutting Instruments</th>
<th>Other Weapons</th>
<th>Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table20

Chart 10: Louisiana Murders by Weapon and Rate for 2018

- Handguns
- Rifles
- Shotguns
- Firearms (Type Unknown)
- Knives or Cutting Instruments
- Other Weapons
- Hand, Fists, Feet, etc.

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table20
### Table 11: Louisiana Robberies by Weapon for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Firearms</th>
<th>Knives or Cutting Instruments</th>
<th>Other Weapons</th>
<th>Strongarm</th>
<th>Total Number of Robberies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2,311</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>4,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table21](www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table21)

### Chart 11: Louisiana Robberies by Weapon for 2018

[www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table21](www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table21)
Table 12: Louisiana Robberies by Weapon and Rate for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Firearms</th>
<th>Knives or Cutting Instruments</th>
<th>Other Weapons</th>
<th>Strongarm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table20

Chart 12: Louisiana Robberies by Weapon and Rate for 2018

- Firearms
- Knives or Cutting Instruments
- Other Weapons
- Strongarm

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table21
Table 13: Louisiana Aggravated Assault by Weapon for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Firearms</th>
<th>Knives or Cutting Instruments</th>
<th>Other Weapons</th>
<th>Personal Weapons</th>
<th>Total Number of Aggravated Assaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>5,200</td>
<td>2,447</td>
<td>5,229</td>
<td>4,025</td>
<td>16,901</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 13: Louisiana Aggravated Assault by Weapon for 2018

- **Firearms**: 5,200
- **Knives or Cutting Instruments**: 2,447
- **Other Weapons**: 5,229
- **Personal Weapons**: 4,025

[www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table22](http://www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table22)
Table 14: Louisiana Aggravated Assault by Weapon and Rate for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Firearms</th>
<th>Knives or Cutting Instruments</th>
<th>Other Weapons</th>
<th>Personal Weapons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table22

Chart 14: Louisiana Aggravated Assault by Weapon and Rate for 2018

- **Firearms**: 24%
- **Knives or Cutting Instruments**: 31%
- **Other Weapons**: 31%
- **Personal Weapons**: 14%

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table22
Louisiana Incident Based Reporting (LIBRS) Program
The vision for LIBRS is for the law enforcement community’s standard for quantifying crime, which will help law enforcement and communities around the country, use resources more strategically and effectively. In 2017, approximately 43 percent of United States law enforcement agencies that participated in the UCR Program submitted data via LIBRS. Since then, the FBI has received thousands of commitments from law enforcement across the nation to be NIBRS-compliant by 2021. Ultimately, the national transition to LIBRS by 2021 will further support the mission of the FBI’s program to generate reliable information for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management.

### Louisiana Incident Based Reporting System (LIBRS) Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascension Parish</td>
<td>Ascension Parish Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Donaldsonville Police Department</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gonzales Police Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sorrento Police Department</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bossier Parish</td>
<td>Bossier Parish Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddo Parish</td>
<td>Caddo Parish Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vivian Police Department</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcasieu Parish</td>
<td>Calcasieu Parish Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maplewood Police Department</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Westlake Police Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claiborne Parish</td>
<td>Claiborne Parish Sheriff’s Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Homer Police Department</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
East Baton Rouge Parish
Baker Police Department

East Carroll Parish
East Carroll Parish Sheriff’s Office

Evangeline Parish
Evangeline Parish Sheriff’s Office
Basile Police Department
Mamou Police Department

Iberia Parish
Loreauville Police Department
Jeanerette Police Department
New Iberia Police Department

Iberville Parish
Plaquemine Police Department

Jefferson Davis Parish
Jennings Police Department
Lake Arthur Police Department

Lafourche Parish
Lafourche Parish Sheriff’s Office
Thibodaux Police Department

Madison Parish
Madison Parish Sheriff’s Office
Delta Police Department
Tallulah Police Department

Morehouse Parish
Morehouse Parish Sheriff’s Office
Bonita Police Department
Collinston Police Department
Mer Rouge Police Department
Oak Ridge Police Department

Ouachita Parish
Sterling Police Department
Monroe Police Department
West Monroe Police Department

Plaquemines Parish
Plaquemines Parish Sheriff’s Office

Rapides Parish
Rapides Parish Sheriff’s Office
Cheneyville Police Department¹
Glenmora Police Department¹
LeCompte Police Department¹
McNary, Village of Police Department¹

St. Helena Parish
St. Helena Parish Sheriff’s Office

St. James Parish
St. James Parish Sheriff’s Office

St. John the Baptist
St. John the Baptist Sheriff’s Office

Tangipahoa Parish
Southeastern University Police Department
Tickfaw Police Department

Tensas Parish
Tensas Parish Sheriff’s Office
Newellton Police Department¹
St. Joseph Police Department¹
Waterproof Police Department¹

Union Parish
Bernice Police Department

West Baton Rouge Parish
Port Allen Police Department

¹Reports under the Parish Sheriff’s Office
All information below is found on the website [www.fbi.gov/nibrs/2018](http://www.fbi.gov/nibrs/2018).

**Chart 15: Louisiana Violent Crime Offender by Sex for 2018**

- Male: 2,302
- Female: 665
- Unknown: 324

**Chart 16: Louisiana Violent Crime Victim by Sex for 2018**

- Male: 1,832
- Female: 1,320
- Unknown: 16
Chart 19: Louisiana Violent Crime by Offender Age for 2018

Chart 20: Louisiana Violent Crime by Victim Age for 2018
Chart 21: Louisiana Homicide Offender by Sex for 2018

Chart 22: Louisiana Homicide Crime Victim by Sex for 2018
Chart 23: Louisiana Homicide Crime Offender by Race for 2018

- Black / African American: 43
- White: 13
- Unknown: 5
- Asian: 0
- American Indian / Alaska Native: 0
- Native Hawaiian: 0

Chart 24: Louisiana Homicide Crime Victim by Race for 2018

- Black / African American: 31
- White: 15
- Unknown: 2
- Asian: 1
- American Indian / Alaska Native: 0
- Native Hawaiian: 0
Chart 25: Louisiana Homicide Crime by Offender Age for 2018

Chart 26: Louisiana Homicide Crime by Victim Age for 2018
Chart 27: Louisiana Rape Offender by Sex for 2018

- Male: 193
- Female: 31
- Unknown: 11

Chart 28: Louisiana Rape Crime Victim by Sex for 2018

- Male: 210
- Female: 26
Chart 29: Louisiana Rape Crime Offender by Race for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian / Alaska Native</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 30: Louisiana Rape Crime Victim by Race for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian / Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 31: Louisiana Robbery Offender by Sex for 2018

Chart 32: Louisiana Robbery Crime Victim by Sex for 2018
Chart 33: Louisiana Robbery Crime Offender by Race for 2018

Chart 34: Louisiana Robbery Crime Victim by Race for 2018
Chart 35: Louisiana Robbery Crime by Offender Age for 2018

Chart 36: Louisiana Robbery Crimes by Victim Age for 2018
Chart 37: Louisiana Aggravated Assault Offender by Sex for 2018

- Male: 1,661
- Female: 614
- Unknown: 170

Chart 38: Louisiana Aggravated Assault Crime Victim by Sex for 2018

- Male: 1,490
- Female: 949
- Unknown: 15
Chart 39: Louisiana Aggravated Assault Crime Offender by Race for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Group</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>1,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 40: Louisiana Aggravated Assault Crime Victim by Race for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Group</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>1,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian / Alaska Native</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 41: Louisiana Aggravated Assault Crime by Offender Age for 2018

Chart 42: Louisiana Aggravated Assault Crime by Victim Age for 2018
Chart 43: Louisiana Property Crime Offender by Sex for 2018

Male: 10,676
Female: 9,605
Unknown: 4,717

Chart 44: Louisiana Property Crime Victim by Sex for 2018

Male: 10,292
Female: 8,439
Unknown: 106
Chart 45: Louisiana Property Crime Offender by Race for 2018

Unknown: 10,892
White: 7,417
Black / African American: 6,660
Asian: 21
American Indian / Alaska Native: 8
Native Hawaiian: 0

Chart 46: Louisiana Property Crime Victim by Race for 2018

White: 12,865
Black / African American: 5,530
Unknown: 338
Asian: 83
American Indian / Alaska Native: 21
Native Hawaiian: 0
Chart 47: Louisiana Property Crime by Offender Age for 2018

Chart 48: Louisiana Property Crime by Victim Age for 2018
Chart 49: Louisiana Arson Offender by Sex for 2018

Chart 50: Louisiana Arson Crime Victim by Sex for 2018
Chart 51: Louisiana Arson Crime Offender by Race for 2018

- Unknown: 21
- Black / African American: 16
- White: 10
- Asian: 0
- American Indian or Alaska Native: 0

Chart 52: Louisiana Arson Crime Victim by Race for 2018

- Black / African American: 29
- White: 17
- Unknown: 2
- Asian: 1
- American Indian or Alaska Native: 0
- Native Hawaiian: 0
Chart 53: Louisiana Arson Crime by Offender Age for 2018

Chart 54: Louisiana Arson Crime by Victim Age for 2018
Chart 55: Louisiana Burglary Crime Offender by Sex for 2018

- Male: 2,008
- Female: 464
- Unknown: 21

Chart 56: Louisiana Burglary Crime Victim by Sex for 2018

- Male: 2,587
- Female: 2,340
- Unknown: 21
Chart 57: Louisiana Burglary Crime Offender by Race for 2018

Unknown: 3,009
White: 1,391
Black / Africian American: 1,049
American Indian / Alaska Native: 1
Asian: 0
Native Hawaiian: 0

Chart 59: Louisiana Burglary Crime Victim by Race for 2018

White: 3,267
Black / Africian American: 1,572
Unknown: 88
Asian: 17
American Indian / Alaska Native: 4
Native Hawaiian: 0
Chart 60: Louisiana Burglary Crime by Offender Age for 2018

Chart 61: Louisiana Burglary Crime by Victim Age for 2018
Chart 62: Louisiana Larceny Theft Crime Offender by Sex for 2018

Chart 63: Louisiana Larceny Theft Crime Victim by Sex for 2018
Chart 64: Louisiana Larceny Theft Crime Offender by Race for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>7,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>5,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>5,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian / Alaska Native</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 65: Louisiana Larceny Theft Crime Victim by Race for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>8,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>3,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian / Alaska Native</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
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</table>
Chart 66: Louisiana Larceny Theft Crime by Offender Age for 2018

Chart 67: Louisiana Larceny Theft Crime by Victim Age for 2018
Chart 68: Louisiana Motor Vehicle Theft Crime Offender by Sex for 2018

- Male: 719
- Female: 563
- Unknown: 222

Chart 69: Louisiana Motor Vehicle Theft Crime Victim by Sex for 2018

- Male: 838
- Female: 565
- Unknown: 7
Chart 70: Louisiana Motor Vehicle Theft Crime Offender by Race for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>572</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian / Alaska Native</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
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Chart 71: Louisiana Motor Vehicle Theft Crime Victim by Race for 2018

<table>
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<th>Race</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>White</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>472</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Indian / Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>
Chart 72: Louisiana Motor Vehicle Theft Crime by Offender Age for 2018

Chart 73: Louisiana Motor Vehicle Theft Crime by Victim Age for 2018
Louisiana Law Enforcement Management Information System
Incident Based Reporting (LEMIS IBR) System
We would like to acknowledge the following law enforcement agencies for their participation in Law Enforcement Management Information System Incident Based Reporting System (LEMIS IBR). The FBI only includes the agencies that have reported for all 12 months of a calendar year and therefore will be reflected in the data.

**Law Enforcement Management Information System Incident Based Reporting System (LEMIS IBR) Agencies**

- **Allen Parish**
  - Oakdale Police Department

- **Acadia Parish**
  - Church Point Police Department

- **Avoyelles Parish**
  - *Avoyelles Parish Sheriff’s Office*
  - Evergreen Police Department

- **Bossier Parish**
  - Benton Police Department

- **Caddo Parish**
  - Ida Police Department
  - Oil City Police Department
  - Vivian Police Department

- **Calcasieu Parish**
  - Iowa Police Department
  - McNeese University Police Department

- **Claiborne Parish**
  - *Claiborne Parish Sheriff’s Office*
  - Homer Police Department
  - Haynesville Police Department
Concordia Parish
Ferriday Police Department

East Baton Rouge Parish
Central Police Department
Baker Police Department

East Carroll Parish
East Carroll Parish Sheriff’s Office
Tensas Basin Police Department

Evangeline Parish
Basile Police Department
Chataignier Police Department
Mamou Police Department
Ville Platte Police Department

Franklinton Parish
Washington Police Department

Lincoln Parish
Dubach Police Department

Madison Parish
Madison Parish Sheriff’s Office
Delta Marshall Police Department
Tallulah Police Department

Morehouse Parish
Morehouse Parish Sheriff’s Office

Natchitoches Parish
Robeline Police Department

Orleans Parish
Dillard University Police Department

Ouachita
Louisiana Delta Community College
Sterlington Police Department
Plaquemines Parish
Plaquemines Parish Sheriff’s Office

Rapides Parish
Louisiana State University - Alexandria

Richland Parish
Richland Parish Sheriff’s Office
Delhi Police Department

St. Helena Parish
St. Helena Parish Sheriff’s Office
Greensburg Police Department
Montpelier Police Department

St. Landry Parish
Arnaudville Police Department
Krotz Springs Police Department
Port Barre Police Department

Tangipahoa Parish
Southeastern University Police Department

Tensas Parish
Tensas Parish Sheriff’s Office
Newellton Police Department

Union Parish
Bernice Police Department
Farmerville Police Department
Marion Police Department

Vermilion Parish
Erath Police Department
Gueydan Police Department
Kaplan Police Department
Webster Parish
Cullen Police Department
Dixie Inn Police Department
Dubberly Police Department
Heflin Police Department
Sibley Police Department
Springhill Police Department

West Baton Rouge Parish
Port Allen Police Department

1Agencies Actively Using LEMISIBR
2Agencies Implementing LEMISIBR
3Agencies Considering Using LEMISIBR
4Agencies Testing LEMISIMR
Part 2

Louisiana Metropolitan Statistical Area Offenses Analysis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSA</th>
<th>Parishes</th>
<th>Cities</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>Grant Rapides</td>
<td>Alexandria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ascension East Baton Rouge East Feliciana Iberville Livingston Point Coupee St. Helena West Baton Rouge West Feliciana</td>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond</td>
<td>Tangipahoa</td>
<td>Hammond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houma Thibodaux</td>
<td>Lafourche Terrebonne</td>
<td>Houma Thibodaux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette</td>
<td>Acadia Iberia Lafayette St. Martin Vermillion</td>
<td>Lafayette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Charles</td>
<td>Calcasieu Cameron</td>
<td>Lake Charles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>Ouachita Union</td>
<td>Monroe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans Metairie</td>
<td>Jefferson Orleans Plaquemines St. Bernard St. Charles St. James St. John the Baptist St. Tammany</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shreveport Bossier City</td>
<td>Bossier Caddo DeSoto Webster</td>
<td>Shreveport Bossier City</td>
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Table 16: Louisiana Metropolitan Statistical (MSA) Areas - Violent Crime Offenses Known to Law Enforcement for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter</th>
<th>Rape</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
<th>Aggravated Assault</th>
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<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>152,464</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population for City of Alexandria</td>
<td>47,238</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>528</td>
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<td>MSA Total Area Actually Reporting</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>931</td>
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<tr>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>939</td>
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<td>10.5</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>103.0</td>
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<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>852,689</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population for City of Baton Rouge</td>
<td>224,790</td>
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<td>74</td>
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<td>251</td>
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<td>3,068</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<td>251</td>
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<td>3,093</td>
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<td>Houma – Thibodaux</td>
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<td>Population for City of Houma</td>
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<td>Population</td>
<td>Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Lake Charles</strong></td>
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<td>69.1</td>
<td>134.3</td>
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<td>14.3</td>
<td>46.7</td>
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[www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table6](www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table6)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Burglary</th>
<th>Larceny Theft</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
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<td>996</td>
<td>2,694</td>
<td>283</td>
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<td>Population for City of Alexandria</td>
<td>47,238</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2,686</td>
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<td>950</td>
</tr>
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<td>Population for City of Baton Rouge</td>
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<td>Rate per 100,000 inhabitants</td>
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<td>205.1</td>
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<td>2,686</td>
<td>8,329</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
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<td>MSA Estimated Total</td>
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<td>1,366</td>
<td>4,954</td>
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<td>Population for City of Houma</td>
<td>33,226</td>
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<td>470</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Population for City of Thibodaux</td>
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<td>4920</td>
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<td>MSA Total Area Actually Reporting</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSA Estimated Total</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rate per 100,000 inhabitants</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4,485</td>
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<td>MSA Total Area Actually Reporting</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSA Estimated Total</td>
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<td>722.0</td>
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<td>232.5</td>
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<td>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>Larceny Theft</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Charles</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>208,683</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5,952</td>
<td>727</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>202,029</td>
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<tr>
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<td>48,291</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>2,358</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSA Total Area Actually Reporting</td>
<td>97.5%</td>
<td>2,368</td>
<td>5,984</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSA Estimated Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2,390</td>
<td>6,089</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate per 100,000 inhabitants</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,183.0</td>
<td>3,013.9</td>
<td>239.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Orleans - Metairie</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1,275,532</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for City of New Orleans</td>
<td>396,374</td>
<td>2,027</td>
<td>13,042</td>
<td>2,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSA Estimated Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>4,757</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate per 100,000 inhabitants</td>
<td></td>
<td>372.9</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>333.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shreveport Bossier City</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>397,965</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for City of Shreveport</td>
<td>190,808</td>
<td>1,832</td>
<td>7,241</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population for City of Bossier City</td>
<td>69,551</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>2,513</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSA Estimated Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2,727</td>
<td>10,882</td>
<td>1,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate per 100,000 inhabitants</td>
<td></td>
<td>685.2</td>
<td>2,734.4</td>
<td>324.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.ucr.fbi.gov/Table6
Part 3

Louisiana Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) Statistics
Chart 74: Louisiana Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed for 2009 - 2018

Chart 75: Louisiana Law Enforcement Officers Accidently Killed for 2009 - 2018
Part 4

Louisiana Hate Crime Statistics
Table 18: Louisiana Hate Crimes for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Participating Agencies</th>
<th>Population Covered</th>
<th>Agencies Submitting Incident Reports</th>
<th>Total Number of Incidents Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>3,528,527</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>45</td>
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</table>

Table 19: Louisiana Hate Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders by Offense Type for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes Against Persons</th>
<th>Number of Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Assault</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimidation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes Against Property</th>
<th>Number of Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny-theft</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction / Damage / Vandalism</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes Against Society</th>
<th>Number of Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>11</td>
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</table>
Table 20: Louisiana Hate Crimes by Incidents and Cities, Universities and Colleges, Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Parishes, and Bias Motivation for 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Type</th>
<th>Agency Name</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Gender Identity</th>
<th>Bias Motivation</th>
<th>1st Quarter</th>
<th>2nd Quarter</th>
<th>3rd Quarter</th>
<th>4th Quarter</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cities</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 0 1 0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gonzales</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0 0 1 0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1 1 1 1</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1 1 0 0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0 1 0 0</td>
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<td>0 0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>1 0 0 0</td>
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</tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>3 3 3 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Universities and Colleges</td>
<td>Southern University and A&amp;M College, New Orleans</td>
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<td>0 0 1 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Universities and Colleges</strong></td>
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<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Parishes</td>
<td>Bossier</td>
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<td>2 2 0 0 0 0</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 2 0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcasieu</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 3 0</td>
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</tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Morehouse</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9 6 7 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-metropolitan Parishes</td>
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<td>1 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Evangeline</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0 0 6 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madison</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0 1 0 1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Non-metropolitan Parishes</strong></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2 1 6 2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

https://www.ucr.fbi.gov / Crime in the United States / Table 13
Part 5

Louisiana Human Trafficking Statistics
| Table 21: Louisiana Human Trafficking Offenses and Clearances for 2018 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Sex Acts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Offenses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cleared</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearances under 18</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Involuntary Servitude</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Offenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cleared</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearances under 18</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[www.fbi.gov/table1]
Part 6
Louisiana Universities and Colleges Data
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University / College</th>
<th>Campus</th>
<th>Student Enrollment</th>
<th>Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter</th>
<th>Rape</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
<th>Aggravated Assault</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delgado Community College</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>21,530</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grambling State University</td>
<td>Grambling</td>
<td>6,941</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>33,801</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Health Sciences</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Center, New Orleans</td>
<td>3,116</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health Sciences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Center, Shreveport</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>6,375</td>
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<td>Ruston</td>
<td>14,489</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McNeese State University</td>
<td>Lake Charles</td>
<td>8,689</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Thibodaux</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shreveport</td>
<td>4,654</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://www.ucr.fbi.gov -- Crime in the United States / Table 9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University / College</th>
<th>Campus</th>
<th>Student Enrollment</th>
<th>Burglary</th>
<th>Larceny Theft</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Theft</th>
<th>Arson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delgado Community College</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>21,530</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grambling State University</td>
<td>Grambling</td>
<td>6,941</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Louisiana State University</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shreveport</td>
<td>6,375</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana Tech University</td>
<td>Ruston</td>
<td>14,489</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McNeese State University</td>
<td>Lake Charles</td>
<td>8,689</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholls State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern University and A&amp;M College</td>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>7,415</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>4,654</td>
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</table>

[www.ucr.fbi.gov/table11](http://www.ucr.fbi.gov/table11)
Part 7

Appendices
Appendix A - Definitions

Definition 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. 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 as arrested. 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, 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.

**LA-LEMIS (Louisiana Law Enforcement Management Information System)**: This is the RMS (Record Management System) software that Louisiana developed for agencies to use. It 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.

**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).

**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.
**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.”

**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.

**Offense Definitions**

Since the FBI began phasing in incident-based reporting, they found this was an appropriate time to make a few definitional changes. To help the reader make a comparison between the UCR and LIBRS/NIBRS offenses, the definitions are sectioned by UCR and then LIBRS/NIBRS on the following pages.
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. Simple assaults are excluded.

Arson:
Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Arson statistics are not included in this table-building tool.

Burglary / Breaking and Entering:
The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter:
The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. The program classifies justifiable homicides separately and limits the definition to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the willful line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.

Manslaughter by negligence:
The killing of another person through gross negligence. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by negligence.

Larceny / Theft (except motor vehicle theft):
The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check-fraud, etc., are excluded.

Motor Vehicle Theft:
The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Non-violent 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.

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.
Forcible Rape / Legacy Rape:
The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Revised Rape:
Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. Attempts or assault to commit rape are also included; however, statutory rape and incest are excluded. In December 2011, the UCR program changed its definition of SRS rape to this revised definition. This change can be seen in the UCR data starting in 2013. Any data reported under the older definition of rape will be called “legacy rape”.

**Additional information on the definition change of “rape” can be found in Appendix B - Data Characteristics and Known Limitations.**
**Assault Offenses:**
An unlawful attack by one person upon another

**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. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.).

**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.

**Arson:**
To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

**Bad Checks:**
Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.

**Bribery (Except Sports Bribery):**
The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

**Burglary / Breaking and Entering:**
The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

**Counterfeiting / Forgery:**
The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.
Curfew / Loitering / Vagrancy Violations:
The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property (Except Arson):
To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Disorderly Conduct:
Any behavior that tends to disturb the public or decorum, scandalizes the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

Driving Under the Influence:
Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Drug / Narcotic Offenses (Except Driving Under the Influence):
The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

Drug / Narcotic Violations:
The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Drug Equipment Violations:
The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

Drunkenness (Except Driving Under the Influence):
To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one’s mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

Embezzlement:
The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

Extortion / Blackmail:
To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.

Family Offenses, Non-violent:
Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc.

Fraud Offenses (Except Counterfeiting / Forgery and Bad Checks):
The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person, or other entity, in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right
**False Pretenses / Swindle / Confident Game:**
The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device, to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.

**Credit Card / Automated Teller Machine Fraud:**
The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automated teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

**Impersonation:**
Falsey representing one’s identity or position, and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability which would not have otherwise been incurred.

**Welfare Fraud:**
The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.

**Wire Fraud:**
The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.

**Gambling Offenses:**
To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

**Betting / Wagering:**
To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.

**Operating / Promoting / Assisting Gambling:**
To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity.

**Gambling Equipment Violations:**
To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

**Sports Tampering:**
To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.

**Homicide Offenses:**
The killing of one human being by another.

**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 the perpetrator by a private individual.

**Human Trafficking Offenses:**
The inducement of a person to perform a commercial sex act, or labor, or services, through force, fraud, or coercion.

**Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts:**
Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

**Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude:**
The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons to force, fraud, or coercion into voluntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

**Kidnapping / Abduction:**
The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will, or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

**Larceny / Theft Offenses:**
The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

**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.

**Purse-snatching:**
The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

**Shoplifting:**
The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

**Theft from Building:**
A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.

**Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Devise:**
A theft from a machine or device which is operated or activated by the use of coins.

**Theft from Motor Vehicle (Except Theft or Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories):**
The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

**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.

**All Other Larceny:**
All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

**Liquor Law Violations (Except Driving Under the Influence and Drunkenness):**
The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.

**Motor Vehicle Theft:**
The theft of a motor vehicle.

**Peeping Tom:**
To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.

**Pornography / Obscene Material:**
The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc.

**Prostitution Offenses:**
To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for anything of value.

**Prostitution:**
To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value.

**Assisting or Promoting Prostitution:**
To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

**Purchasing Prostitution:**
To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts.

**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 by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

**Runaway:**
A person under 18 years of age who has left home without permission of his/her parent(s) or legal guardian.

**Sex Offenses:**
Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving.

**Rape (Except Statutory Rape):**
The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
Sodomy:
Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sexual Assault with an Object:
To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Fondling:
The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Sex Offenses, Non-forcible (Except Prostitution Offenses):
Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

Incest:
Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape:
Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stolen Property Offenses:
Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny, Robbery, etc.

Trespass of Real Property:
To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling or other real property.

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.

Weapon Law Violations:
The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.
Appendix B - Computational Formulas

Crime Rate:

A crime rate describes the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies per 100,000 total population. A crime rate is calculated by dividing the number of reported crimes by the total population; the result is multiplied by 100,000.

\[
\text{Crime Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Offenses}}{\text{Population}} \times 100,000
\]

Example: What is the crime rate for a parish with 988 number of offenses and a 14,311 population?

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{988}{14,311} &= \frac{.069038 \times 100,000}{100,000} = 6903.8 \\
0.069038 &\div 100,000 = 0.07
\end{align*}
\]

Crime Trend:

A crime trend shows the extent to which crime increased or decreased. This is done by comparing a period of the current year with the same period of a previous year.

\[
\text{Crime Trend} = \frac{\text{Current Year Offenses} - \text{Previous Year Offenses}}{\text{Previous Year Offenses}} \times 100
\]

Example: What is the crime trend for a parish with 513 current year offenses and 264 previous year offenses?

\[
\begin{align*}
513 &- 264 = 249 \div 264 = 0.943 \times 100 = 94%
\end{align*}
\]
For additional information on this report, please contact:
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