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Crime in Louisiana 2013



**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 the Administration of Criminal Justice
and
The Louisiana Sheriffs' Association**

Bobby Jindal
Governor

Joey Watson
Executive Director



State of Louisiana
Office of the Governor
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
and Administration of Criminal Justice

Honorable Bobby Jindal
Governor, State of Louisiana
State Capitol, Fourth Floor
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Dear Governor Jindal,

It is my privilege to present to you and the Legislature *Crime in Louisiana 2013* pursuant to Louisiana Revised Statute 15.1204.2.

The continued success of this publication and the Uniform Crime 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 12.

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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Joseph M. Watson".

Joseph M. "Joey" Watson
Executive Director

LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

**CRIME IN LOUISIANA
2013**

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

MAY 2015

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
P O Box 3133 (602 North 5th Street)
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70821-3133
Office 225-342-1500 Fax 225-342-1824

LOUISIANA SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION
LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM
1175 NICHOLSON DRIVE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802
Office 225-343-8402 Fax 225-336-0343

LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Louisiana Sheriffs' Association

Sheriff Bob Buckley
President

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement And Administration of Criminal Justice

Sheriff Jeff Wiley
Chairman

Honorable Harry Morel
Vice Chairman

This public document was published at zero cost. This document was published by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement Statistical Analysis Center, to inform the public of the number of offenses and arrests made in Louisiana under authority of Louisiana Revised Statutes Title 15:1204.2.

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Purpose

The purpose 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 as recorded in the Summary Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR). The information is designed to increase public awareness and understanding of such issues.

The crime summary points out changes in crime rates between the years of 2012 and 2013 for the agencies that reported the entire 12-month reporting period. Crime trends covering the years of 2012 through 2013 are also included in the report. There are several charts with information on regional breakdowns by cities, metropolitan & non-metropolitan parishes, colleges & universities and other law enforcement entities with offenses on pages 27-33 and data on law enforcement officers on pages 76-80.

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, 2013 through December 31, 2013.

CRIME IN LOUISIANA - THE PUBLICATION

Crime in Louisiana, 2013 Edition, is presented in large part in the form of tables and charts. The number of offenses and arrests in the State of Louisiana are more clearly illustrated in this manner. This publication includes charts that give information for those cities, parishes, universities and colleges and other law enforcement entities that have reported 12 months of Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data to the FBI. There are also charts that show the full-time law enforcement employees.

Many tables and charts throughout the publication contain state totals while some tables and charts contain information specific to certain jurisdictions. Offense estimations are sometimes used since some law enforcement agencies do not report UCR Summary data or some agencies did not report for the complete 12-month cycle. For this reason, we cannot make firm comparisons from one year to the next since the data may fluctuate from year to year. Information was obtained from the national publication *Crime in the United States* (2013) published by the FBI.

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

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

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

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

THE FBI's UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM (UCR)

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

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

The original publication was a complete manual for police records and statistics. Over the years, the program was expanded to include data on persons arrested, law enforcement officers killed and supplemental information on homicides. To promote participation by sheriffs, in 1966 the National Sheriff's Association formed the Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. Later, data on officers assaulted, arson, and bias-motivated crimes were added to the information gathered. Since 1930, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program has been collecting crime data from participating states, either from the individual agencies within the states or directly from state programs. Crime data is made available to the public in the FBI's annual publications, *Crime in the United States*, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, and *Hate Crime Statistics*. These statistics are also available at www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm.

Agencies are expected to count all offenses reported to them using the national definitions, disregarding state or local statutes. Because these statistics are meant to assist law enforcement in identifying the crime problem, the decision of a prosecutor, or the findings of a court, coroner, or jury are not taken into consideration in counting offenses. Previously

reported criminal offenses that have been determined through investigation to be unfounded or false are eliminated from an agency's count. The number of actual offenses known (the final figure used for statistical purposes) counts all offenses regardless if anyone is arrested for the crime, stolen property is recovered, or prosecution is undertaken.

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

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

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

LOUISIANA'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM (LUCR)

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

SUMMARY UCR SYSTEM

The Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program staff 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 the statistical data required in time to meet national UCR Program publication deadlines.

In 2013, 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 editing and reviewing agency reports mailed to 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). Incident-Based Reporting (IBR), the more generic term used here, is a more detailed form of reporting. It is the result of a study done by law enforcement agencies in our nation in the 1980's to find 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.

IBR would record the murder, robbery and the rape as three offenses although it all occurred at one time. The IBR 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 Incident-Based Reporting. 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 get more agencies with more detail inclusive 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 UCR participating agencies and those that are LIBRS certified agencies.

LOUISIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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

LA-LEMIS 2000 automates the operational and record keeping functions of field reporting, inmate bookings, case management, prisoner tracking and administrative and statistical reporting. It also automates functions such as calls for service; incident and arrest reporting; ticket, citation and warrant tracking; property control; and personnel. In addition, LA-LEMIS 2000 features several jail management modules that make up what is known as LOCKDOWN 2000. LOCKDOWN 2000 automates the collection, storage and maintenance of inmate bookings. This includes logs, medical data, housing classification, agency and inmate billings and inmate releases. LOCKDOWN 2000 assigns a unique inmate booking number for the current booking event but the number will be tied to any other bookings that the inmate may have. LCLE also provides the Computer Aided Dispatch 2000 (CAD) software for law enforcement agencies to use in their local territories to dispatch officers to calls and emergencies. LA-LEMIS 2000, which includes CAD 2000 and LOCKDOWN 2000, was developed utilizing Oracle Developer 6 as the graphical interface and Oracle 8 relational database.

Recognizing the need to improve Oracle based LA-LEMIS 2000, the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association and the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement began the development of LEMIS IBR. LEMIS IBR, Version 2.0, is a client/server-based record management system for law enforcement agencies. LEMIS IBR Version 2.0 is a replacement for LEMIS 2000.

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. There is no software license required and no database software to purchase. LEMIS IBR Version 2.0 runs on the following Microsoft operating systems which include Server 2003, Windows XP Professional, Windows 2000 Professional, Microsoft Vista Business, Windows 7 Professional and Server 2008. LEMIS IBR Version 2.0 has jail management (Lockdown) and CAD systems. The major functions of LEMIS IBR Version 2.0 include the following:

- Record Management System (RMS) that handles; complaints, incidents, warrants, citations, tickets and vehicle data
- Simplified installation
- Backup utility
- LIBRS/NIBRS reporting which eliminates agencies filling out Summary UCR reports for the FBI
- Improved Security
- Enhanced User Access control

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 JUSTICE RECORDS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

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

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

The purpose of the Board is to assist the agencies involved in the operations of the individual systems by facilitating the development of the Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (ICJIS), providing for common standards which ensure 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 basis. 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.

REPORTING AGENCIES – 2013 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

We would like to acknowledge the following law enforcement agencies for their participation in Summary Uniform Crime Reporting. As stated previously, 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 charts. There are currently 40 certified LIBRS agencies as indicated by the asterisks below as of December 2013.

** Denotes LIBRS Certified Agency*

ACADIA PARISH

Acadia Parish S.O.
Church Pointe P.D.
Crowley P.D.
Rayne P.D.

ALLEN PARISH

Kinder P.D.

ASCENSION PARISH

*Ascension Parish S.O.**
Donaldsonville P.D.
*Gonzales P.D.**
*Sorrento P.D.**

ASSUMPTION PARISH

Assumption Parish S.O.
Napoleonville P.D.

AVOYELLES PARISH

Avoyelles S. O.
Bunkie P.D.
Cottonport P.D.
Marksville P.D.
Moreauville P.D.
Simmsport P.D.

BEAUREGARD PARISH

Beauregard S.O.
DeRidder P.D.
Merryville P.D.

BIENVILLE PARISH

Bienville S.O.

BOSSIER PARISH

*Bossier Parish S.O.**
Bossier City P.D.
Haughton P.D.

CADDO PARISH

*Caddo Parish S.O.**
Blanchard P.D.
LSU Health Sciences P.D.
LSU – Shreveport C.P.
Shreveport P.D.
Southern University Shreveport C.P.
Vivian P.D.

CALCASIEU PARISH

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

CALDWELL PARISH

Caldwell Parish S.O.

CAMERON PARISH

*Cameron Parish S.O.**

CATAHOULA PARISH

Catahoula Parish S.O.
Harrisonburg P.D.
Jonesville P.D.
Sicily Island P.D.

CLAIBORNE PARISH

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

CONCORDIA PARISH

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

DeSOTO PARISH

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

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

East Baton Rouge Parish S.O.
*Baker P.D.**
Baton Rouge P.D.
LA Dept of Public Safety
LSU A&M College C.P.
Southern Univ. Baton Rouge C.P.
Zachary P.D.

EAST CARROLL PARISH

*East Carroll Parish S.O.**

Lake Providence P.D.

EAST FELICIANA PARISH

Clinton P.D.
Jackson PD.

EVANGELINE PARISH

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

FRANKLIN PARISH

Franklin Parish S.O.
Baskin P.D.
Winnsboro P.D.

GRANT PARISH

Grant Parish S.O.
Pollock P.D.

IBERIA PARISH

*Iberia Parish S.O.**
Jeanerette P.D.
Loreauville P.D.

IBERVILLE PARISH

Iberville Parish S.O.
Maringouin P.D.
*Plaquemine P.D.**
Grosse Tete P.D.
Rosedale P.D.
St. Gabriel P.D.
White Castle P.D.

JACKSON PARISH

Jackson Parish S.O.
Jonesboro P.D.

JEFFERSON PARISH

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

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH

*Jefferson Davis Parish S.O.**

Elton P.D.

*Jennings P.D.**
*Lake Arthur P.D.**
Welsh P.D.

LAFAYETTE PARISH

Lafayette Parish S.O.
Broussard P.D.
Carencro P.D.
Duson P.D.
Lafayette P.D.
Scott P.D.
Youngsville P.D.
UL-Lafayette C.P.

LAFOURCHE PARISH

Lafourche Parish S.O.
Golden Meadow P.D.
Lockport P.D.
Nicholls State Univ. C.P.
Thibodaux P.D.

LaSALLE PARISH

LaSalle Parish S.O.
Jena P.D.
*Olla P.D.**

LINCOLN PARISH

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

LIVINGSTON PARISH

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

MADISON PARISH

*Madison Parish S.O.**
*Tallahul P.D.**

MOREHOUSE PARISH

*Morehouse Parish S.O.**

Bastrop P.D.

*Bonita P.D.**
*Collingston P.D.**
*Mer Rouge P.D.**
*Oak Ridge P.D.**

NATCHITOCHE PARISH

Natchitoches Parish S.O.
Clarence P.D.
Natchitoches P.D.
UL at Natchitoches C.P.

ORLEANS PARISH

Delgado Community College C.P.
LSU Medical Center C.P.
New Orleans P.D.
Southern University –NO C.P.
UNO C.P.
Tulane C.P.

OUACHITA PARISH

Ouachita Parish S.O.
Monroe P.D.
Richwood P.D.
*Sterlington P.D.**
Tensas Basin Levee P.D.
UL – Monroe C.P.
West Monroe P.D.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH

*Plaquemines Parish S.O.**

POINTE COUPEE PARISH

*Pointe Coupee Parish S.O.**
New Roads P.D.

RAPIDES PARISH

*Rapides Parish S.O.**
Alexandria P.D.
Ball P.D.
Chaneyville P.D.
Glenmora P.D.
LeCompte P.D.
McNary P.D.
Pineville P.D.
Woodworth P.D.

RED RIVER PARISH

Red River Parish S.O.

Coushatta P.D.

RICHLAND PARISH

Richland Parish S.O.

Delhi P.D.

Mangham P.D.

Rayville P.D.

SABINE PARISH

Sabine Parish S.O.

Many P.D.

Zwolle P.D.

ST. BERNARD PARISH

St. Bernard Parish S.O.

ST. CHARLES PARISH

St. Charles Parish S.O.

ST. HELENA PARISH

St. Helena Parish S.O.*

ST. JAMES PARISH

St. James Parish S.O.*

Gramercy P.D.

Lutcher P.D.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH

St. John the Baptist Parish S.O.

ST. LANDRY PARISH

St. Landry Parish S.O.

Arnaudville P.D.

Eunice P.D.

Krotz Springs P.D.

LSU Eunice C.P.

Opelousas P.D.

Port Barre P.D.

Sunset P.D.

Washington P.D.

ST. MARTIN PARISH

St. Martin S.O.

Breaux Bridge P.D.

Parks P.D.

St. Martinville P.D.

ST. MARY PARISH

St. Mary Parish S.O.

Baldwin P.D.

Berwick P.D.

Franklin P.D.

Morgan City P.D.

Patterson P.D.

ST. TAMMANY PARISH

St. Tammany Parish S.O.

Abita Springs P.D.

Covington P.D.

Mandeville P.D.

Pearl River P.D.

Slidell PD.

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

Tangipahoa Parish S.O.

Hammond P.D.

Independence P.D.

Kentwood P.D.

Ponchatoula P.D.

Southeastern University C.P.*

Tickfaw P.D.

TENSAS PARISH

Tensas Parish S.O.*

Newellton P.D.

St. Joseph P.D.

Waterproof P.D.

TERREBONNE PARISH

Terrebonne Parish S.O.

Houma P.D.

UNION PARISH

Union Parish S.O.

Bernice P.D.*

Farmerville P.D.

VERMILION PARISH

Vermilion Parish S.O.

Abbeville P.D.

Delcambre P.D.

Erath P.D.

Gueydan P.D.

Kaplan City P.D.

VERNON PARISH

Vernon Parish S.O.

Leesville P.D.

New Llano P.D.

WASHINGTON PARISH

Washington Parish S.O.

Bogalusa P.D.

Franklinton P.D.

WEBSTER PARISH

Webster Parish S.O.

Cullen P.D.

Dixie Inn P.D.

Minden P.D.

Springhill P.D.

WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH

West Baton Rouge Parish S.O.

Addis P.D.

Port Allen P.D.*

WEST CARROLL PARISH

West Carroll Parish S.O.

Oak Grove P.D.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

West Feliciana Parish S.O.*

St. Francisville P.D.

WINN PARISH

Winn Parish S.O.

Winnfield P.D.

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. All persons who are served a citation or a summons for committing an offense are counted as arrested. Juveniles taken into custody, counseled and released without being charged are counted in UCR as arrested. UCR arrest data does not include traffic offenses with the exception of DWI.

Comparisons of Definitions

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

Crime Rate

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

Index Crime

A term devised by the International Association of Chiefs of Police for use in their Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Recognizing the problem, among others, of coping with volume, they decided that only those criminal acts deemed most serious, most pervasive across the country, most likely to be reported and most frequently committed would be counted. Furthermore, they decided to include only criminal acts brought to the attention of police, whether or not there was

an arrest. As a result, seven crimes were chosen and standardized definitions were created to assure uniformity. Those seven offenses were murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft. Many years later the crime of arson was added.

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.

Nonviolent Crime

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

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

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITIONS

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
Manslaughter by negligence	The killing of another person through gross negligence
Justifiable homicide	The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing (during the commission of a felony) of a felon by a private citizen (counted as homicide, then unfounded).
Rape (Revised)	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.
Assault	An unlawful attack by one person upon another.
Aggravated Assault	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a.) Firearmb.) Knifec.) Other Dangerous Weapond.) Hands, Fist, Feet, etc. (Aggravated Injury)
Simple Assault	<p>All assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and do not result in serious injury to the victim (NOT included in the tabulation of index crimes).</p> <p>e) Other Assaults - Simple, Not Aggravated: unlawful physical attack where neither the</p>

offender displays a weapon, nor the victim

suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack (e.g., intimidation).

Burglary

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

Applies "Hotel Rule."

Larceny

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

a) Pocket-picking: the theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

b) Purse-snatching: the grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc. from the custody of an individual.

c) Shoplifting: the theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motor Vehicle Theft

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITIONS

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent manslaughter

The killing of another person through negligence.

Justifiable homicide

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

Forcible rape

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

Robbery

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

Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

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. Note: This offense includes stalking.

Burglary

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

Applies expanded "Hotel Rule" to include temporary storage facilities.

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

Larceny

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

a) Pocket-picking: the theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

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

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

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

unlocked.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motor Vehicle Theft

purposes.

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

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)

The U.S. Bureau of Census defines Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as a parish (county) or group of contiguous parishes that contain at least one principal city or urbanized area with a population of at least 50,000 inhabitants. MSA's include the principal city, the parish in which the city is located and other adjacent parishes that have, as defined by the OMB (Office of Management and Budget), a high degree of economic and social integration with the principal and parish as measured through commuting. In the UCR Program, parishes within an MSA are considered metropolitan. MSA's can cross state boundaries. The only MSA in Louisiana that currently has the potential to cross a state line is the Shreveport/Bossier MSA. The following parishes and principal cities are classified as major metropolitan areas:

Alexandria	Grant Rapides	Alexandria Pineville
Baton Rouge	Ascension East Baton Rouge East Feliciana Iberville Livingston Pointe Coupee St. Helena West Baton Rouge West Feliciana	Baton Rouge
Houma - Bayou Cane - Thibodaux	Lafourche Terrebonne	Houma Thibodaux
Lafayette	Acadia Lafayette St. Landry St. Martin	Lafayette
Monroe	Ouachita Union	Monroe
New Orleans – Metairie - Kenner	Jefferson Orleans Plaquemines St. Bernard St. Charles St. John the Baptist St. Tammany	New Orleans Kenner
Shreveport - Bossier City	Bossier Caddo Webster	Shreveport Bossier City

2013 LOUISIANA PART 1 OFFENSES

This section lists the eight Part 1 Crimes. The violent crimes are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. The non-violent Part 1 Crimes included burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

The tables that follow show numbers of offenses in cities, parishes and metropolitan versus non-metropolitan areas of Louisiana in 2013. The tables capture a snapshot of the eight Part 1 Crimes. These tables were taken from the Crime in the US website and thus only include those agencies that reported all 12 months of data. The data included shows reported crime statistics in the state, and is reflective of the 2013 Census Survey which shows a population of 4,625,470.

Source: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22000.html>

2013 LOUISIANA PART 1 OFFENSES LISTED BY CITY

CITY	POPULATION	VIOLENT CRIME	MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE (revised definition) ¹	RAPE (legacy definition) ²	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	PROPERTY CRIME	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON ³
Abbeville	12,429	120	2		9	10	99	559	191	358	10	
Addis	4,101	8	0		0	0	8	1	0	1	0	0
Alexandria	48,488	803	6		11	156	630	3,880	1,130	2,561	189	
Amite	4,229	81	0		0	8	73	437	70	352	15	0
Baker	13,884	31	1	4		6	20	486	78	392	16	1
Bastrop	11,097	155	2		5	31	117	1,265	370	830	65	
Baton Rouge	230,212	2,127	49		74	974	1,030	11,418	3,264	7,648	506	103
Bernice	1,644	1	0	0		0	1	13	3	10	0	0
Berwick	4,828	2	1		0	1	0	66	12	50	4	
Blanchard	2,922	0	0		0	0	0	34	5	27	2	0
Bogalusa	11,998	106	1		6	25	74	592	199	361	32	2
Bossier City	65,578	394	6		20	65	303	3,182	473	2,554	155	9
Breaux Bridge	8,236	11	0		0	6	5	481	43	428	10	0
Broussard	8,770	30	0		1	2	27	294	128	152	14	
Brusly	2,543	3	0		0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Carencro	8,216	31	0		0	8	23	308	43	253	12	0
Church Point	4,528	11	0		0	3	8	79	14	63	2	0
Clarence	493	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	1,619	1	0		0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Cottonport	1,972	17	0		0	1	16	9	4	5	0	2
Coushatta	1,928	9	0		0	1	8	50	10	40	0	0
Covington	9,146	40	0		0	10	30	335	45	277	13	1
Delta	285	3	0		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Denham Springs	10,102	60	0		2	10	48	976	194	768	14	0
De Quincy	3,165	0	0	0		0	0	62	15	46	1	0
De Ridder	10,794	78	0		3	5	70	291	69	216	6	1
Epps	848	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erath	2,104	20	0		0	0	20	17	3	11	3	0
Eunice	10,372	98	0		8	16	74	613	196	402	15	
Farmerville	3,797	19	0		0	1	18	249	51	196	2	0
Ferriday	3,411	18	0		0	5	13	181	61	119	1	0
Fisher	230	2	0		0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Florien	635	1	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Folsom	728	1	0		0	1	0	19	6	11	2	0
Franklin	7,429	60	1		0	7	52	368	61	302	5	
Franklinton	3,798	22	0		1	9	12	183	48	127	8	0

CITY	POPULATION	VIOLENT CRIME	MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE (revised definition) ¹	RAPE (legacy definition) ²	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	PROPERTY CRIME	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON ³
French Settlement	1,114	2	0		0	0	2	20	2	17	1	0
Georgetown	318	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golden Meadow	2,079	0	0		0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Gonzales	10,301	66	0	5		16	45	772	63	684	25	0
Grambling	4,955	15	0		0	1	14	112	112	0	0	1
Gramercy	3,474	13	0		0	0	13	63	6	56	1	0
Greenwood	3,268	10	0		0	1	9	84	16	62	6	0
Gretna	17,760	67	2		3	24	38	553	98	414	41	4
Hammond	20,162	251	3		14	77	157	2,305	902	1,322	81	0
Harahan	9,296	15	1		2	4	8	140	35	102	3	1
Haughton	3,495	3	0		0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Hodge	465	2	0		0	2	0	11	6	5		0
Houma	33,717	204	5		16	67	116	1,574	243	1,272	59	7
Independence	1,654	21	0		0	4	17	132	29	101	2	0
Iowa	3,160	62	0		1	1	60	73	10	50	13	
Jeanerette	5,591	14	0		0	1	13	107	19	83	5	
Jena	3,409	3	0		0	1	2	3	3	0	0	0
Jennings	10,211	30	0	0		6	24	312	53	254	5	2
Jonesville	2,220	20	0		1	0	19	109	55	52	2	0
Kaplan	4,596	22	0		1	3	18	91	18	73	0	0
Kenner	66,854	193	7		18	94	74	2,322	342	1,848	132	8
Kentwood	2,252	29	0		2	4	23	224	136	79	9	0
Killian	1,260	1	0		0	0	1	35	18	17	0	0
Kinder	2,426	13	0		0	2	11	53	0	51	2	
Lafayette	123,409	868	8		17	272	571	7,568	1,276	5,995	297	19
Lake Arthur	2,728	3	1		0	0	2	16	7	6	3	0
Lake Charles	73,894	547	11		31	178	327	3,535	1,974	1,356	205	
Lake Providence	3,810	29	0		4	7	18	32	10	19	3	0
Leesville	6,869	29	0		1	4	24	250	13	230	7	
Livonia	1,439	1	0		0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Lutcher	3,403	13	0		0	1	12	28	4	22	2	0
Mandeville	12,162	24	0		1	10	13	274	39	229	6	0
Mansfield	5,034	47	0		1	1	45	308	104	201	3	
Many	2,814	33	3		0	5	25	199	15	183	1	1
Marion	750	1	0		0	1	0	32	13	19	0	0
Marksville	5,625	77	0		1	6	70	354	75	267	12	
Minden	12,965	31	1		2	7	21	274	55	207	12	
Monroe	49,396	516	6		29	147	334	4,371	1,467	2,822	82	0
Montgomery	706	8	0		0	0	8	23	20	1	2	0
Montpelier	261	1	0		0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0
Moreauville	913	1	0		0	0	1	7	3	4	0	0

CITY	POPULATION	VIOLENT CRIME	MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE (revised definition) ¹	RAPE (legacy definition) ²	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	PROPERTY CRIME	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON ³
Morgan City	12,037	60	3		7	8	42	462	54	398	10	
Napoleon	645	1	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Natchitoches	18,292	149	1		8	27	113	1,455	513	928	14	3
New Orleans	377,022	2,965	156		176	1,138	1,495	14,525	3,203	9,179	2,143	
North Hodge	387	2	0		0	0	2	9	1	8	0	
Norwood	317	3	0		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Oak Grove	1,702	5	0		0	0	5	72	6	65	1	0
Oil City	1,021	2	0		0	0	2	8	2	6	0	0
Opelousas	16,527	299	2		29	75	193	1,215	275	899	41	2
Patterson	6,079	10	1		0	0	9	96	6	88	2	
Pearl River	2,567	15	0		0	2	13	72	14	54	4	0
Pineville	14,555	81	0		4	9	68	897	158	711	28	2
Plaquemine	7,019	46	4	0		3	39	327	54	266	7	0
Pollock	456	1	0		0	0	1	10	3	6	1	0
Ponchatoula	6,754	38	1		0	4	33	340	111	221	8	0
Port Vincent	733	0	0		0	0	0	32	5	26	1	0
Rayne	8,031	37	1		0	18	18	317	66	248	3	0
Roseland	1,158	3	0		1	0	2	14	4	6	4	0
Ruston	21,969	90	1		3	20	66	798	189	596	13	2
Scott	8,801	18	1		2	3	12	235	46	171	18	0
Shreveport	202,189	1,397	26		84	376	911	9,584	2,360	6,720	504	80
Slidell	27,450	96	5		9	16	66	1,548	183	1,297	68	1
St. Francisville	1,687	4	0		0	1	3	64	17	46	1	0
St. Gabriel	6,783	24	0		2	2	20	76	23	49	4	0
Sulphur	20,064	140	0		11	15	114	1,137	258	843	36	1
Thibodaux	14,544	68	1		4	7	56	683	93	577	13	2
Tickfaw	712	1	0		0	0	1	20	2	17	1	0
Vidalia	4,141	21	1		0	2	18	161	30	129	2	0
Vinton	3,191	8	0	1		2	5	51	18	33	0	1
Walker	6,172	38	0		1	10	27	341	42	294	5	0
West Monroe	13,081	94	2		7	7	78	1,073	178	873	22	6
Westwego	8,521	23	0		3	1	19	239	48	180	11	1
Wilson	582	0	0		0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Winnfield	4,683	81	1		2	8	70	299	92	194	13	0
Zachary	15,749	39	0		1	4	34	497	63	416	18	1
Zwolle	1,990	7	0		0	2	5	56	17	35	4	0
TOTAL	1,870,256	13,510	324	5	639	4,066	8,459	89,504	22,107	62,225	5,122	264

¹ The figures shown in this column for the offense of rape were reported using the revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definition of rape. See definition for further explanation on page 18.

² The figures shown in this column for the offense of rape were reporting using the legacy UCR definition of rape.

³ The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.

2013 LOUISIANA PART 1 OFFENSES METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN PARISHES

The data shown in this table do not reflect parish totals but are the number of offenses reported by the sheriff's office, which may also include data reported by some police departments in that parish.

TYPE OF PARISH	PARISH	VIOLENT CRIME	MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE (revised definition) ¹	RAPE (legacy definition) ²	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	PROPERTY CRIME	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON ¹
Metropolitan Parishes	Acadia	48	2		0	8	38	601	165	66	370	0
	Ascension	356	8	27		48	273	2,898	631	2,104	163	1
	Bossier	52	1	2		4	45	568	101	451	16	0
	Caddo	91	0	8		4	79	845	207	592	46	2
	Calcasieu	435	3	72		43	317	4,588	1,323	3,018	247	11
	Cameron	13	0	1		0	12	135	23	109	3	0
	De Soto	198	0		2	1	195	417	72	295	50	0
	East Baton Rouge	391	14		15	231	131	7,019	1,522	5,360	137	
	East Feliciana	37	1		2	2	32	177	67	100	10	0
	Grant	14	1		3	0	10	185	68	113	4	0
	Iberia	182	4	10		59	109	1,624	479	1,116	29	0
	Iberville	293	0		10	16	267	678	174	491	13	0
	Jefferson	1,681	43		67	395	1,176	12,673	2,399	9,485	789	77
	Lafayette	368	3		26	57	282	1,884	504	1,208	172	14
	Lafourche	91	7		0	27	57	1,878	638	1,180	60	3
	Livingston	329	4		21	17	287	3,116	1,256	1,844	16	0
	Ouachita	322	9		8	34	271	2,710	928	1,660	122	3
	Plaquemines	40	2	4		1	33	387	72	306	9	0
	Pointe Coupee	91	2		6	10	73	351	133	200	18	0
	Rapides	282	4	28		16	234	2,034	588	1,250	196	7
	St. Bernard	66	0		9	10	47	488	75	401	12	3
	St. Charles	241	5		11	32	193	1,300	298	944	58	17
	St. Helena	54	0		1	1	52	197	72	100	25	0
	St. James	98	1	9		5	83	479	91	373	15	0
	St. John the Baptist	70	13		4	34	19	1,205	344	794	67	0
	St. Martin	112	0		6	18	88	327	130	192	5	
	St. Tammany	207	0		4	27	176	2,079	515	1,413	151	9
	Tangipahoa	659	8		40	59	552	3,465	1,167	2,092	206	12
	Terrebonne	261	10		19	29	203	2,584	436	2,041	107	2
	Union	41	0		1	0	40	49	17	31	1	0
Vermillion	104	2		11	11	80	888	346	490	52		
Webster	100	1		10	0	89	251	114	116	21		
West Baton Rouge	57	0		1	5	51	441	71	350	20	0	
West Feliciana	23	0	1		2	20	137	26	102	9	0	
Total for Metropolitan Parishes		7,407	148	162	277	1,206	5,614	58,628	15,052	40,307	3,219	161

TYPE OF PARISH	PARISH	VIOLENT CRIME	MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE (revised definition) ¹	RAPE (legacy definition) ²	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	PROPERTY CRIME	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON ¹
Non-Metropolitan Parishes	Allen	42	1		3	0	38	220	26	186	8	
	Assumption	94	0		1	5	88	368	90	240	38	2
	Avoyelles	122	0		30	3	89	506	178	305	23	3
	Bienville	60	0		6	4	50	208	63	128	17	0
	Caldwell	25	1		1	0	23	249	84	156	9	
	Catahoula	24	0		1	4	19	99	36	62	1	0
	Claiborne	40	0		9	2	29	242	76	150	16	2
	Concordia	48	1		2	3	42	297	105	175	17	0
	Franklin	43	0		3	0	40	172	62	91	19	
	Jackson	34	0		4	9	21	73	18	53	2	0
	La Salle	38	0		2	2	34	71	17	47	7	0
	Lincoln	45	0		4	2	39	316	101	208	7	
	Morehouse	1	0	0		0	1	131	15	105	11	0
	Natchitoches	51	2		1	4	44	587	114	433	40	0
	Red River	31	0		0	1	30	92	16	69	7	
	Richland	15	0		0	3	12	267	72	175	20	
	Sabine	41	5		1	0	35	85	21	55	9	0
	St. Landry	319	1		27	11	280	1,050	438	533	79	1
	St. Mary	188	4		17	18	149	1,001	197	726	78	0
	Vernon	88	1		12	8	67	702	117	542	43	3
Washington	134	0		15	6	113	603	156	408	39	0	
West Carroll	50	0		0	0	50	322	41	262	19	0	
Winn	12	0		0	0	0	96	25	55	16		
		1,545	16		139	85	1,305	7,757	2,068	5,164	525	11

1 The figures shown in this column for the offense of rape were reported using the revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definition of rape.

2 The figures shown in this column for the offense of rape were reported using the legacy UCR definition of rape.

3 The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.

Note : This chart only contains 53 of Louisiana's 64 Parishes which is 6 less than included in the 2011 data. The FBI does not publish data for agencies that did not report data for all 12 months of the calendar year. Blank spaces indicate no data for that category were reported. Blank spaces indicate data which was not reported.

2013 LOUISIANA PART 1 OFFENSES METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN PARISHES

The data shown in this table do not reflect Parish totals but are the number of offenses reported by the sheriff's office, which may also include data reported by some police departments in that Parish.

TYPE OF PARISH	VIOLENT CRIME	MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE (revised definition)	RAPE (LEGACY DEFINITION)	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	PROPERTY CRIME	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON ¹
Total Metropolitan Parishes	7,407	148	162	277	1,206	5,614	58,628	15,052	40,387	3,219	161
Nonmetropolitan Parish Total	1,545	16		139	85	1,305	7,757	2,068	5,164	525	11
Total for all Parishes	8,952	164	162	416	1,291	6,919	66,385	17,120	45,551	3,744	172

¹ The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.

Note: This chart only contains 53 of Louisiana's 64 Parishes which is 6 less than included in the 2012 data. The FBI does not publish data for agencies that did not report data for all 12 months of the calendar year.

2013 LOUISIANA PART 1 OFFENSES LISTED BY TRIBAL, STATE AND OTHER AGENCIES

STATE/TRIBAL/ OTHER AGENCIES	AGENCY	VIOLENT CRIME	MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE (revised definition) ¹	RAPE (legacy definition) ²	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	PROPERTY CRIME	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
State Agencies	Tensas Basin Levee District	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tribal Agencies	Chitimacha Tribal	2	0		0	0	2	50	4	42	4	0
	Coushatta Tribal	0	0		0	0	0	210	7	200	3	0
	Tunica-Biloxi Tribal	8	0		0	0	8	119	0	117	2	0
Total for Tribal, State and Other Agencies		10	0		0	0	10	379	11	359	9	0

¹ The figures in this column for the offense of rape were reported using the revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definition of rape.

² The figures in this column for the offense of rape were reported using the legacy UCR definition of rape.

2013 LOUISIANA PART 1 OFFENSES UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE	CAMPUS	STUDENT ENROLLMENT ¹	VIOLENT CRIME	MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE (revised definition) ²	RAPE (legacy definition) ³	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	PROPERTY CRIME	BURGLARY	LARCENY-THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON ⁴
Delgado Community College		18,096	0	0			0	0	10	1	9	0	0
Dillard University		1,307	2	0		1	0	1	30	19	11	0	0
Grambling State University		5,277	10	0		1	4	5	92	12	79	1	0
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge	30,225	23	0		3	13	7	367	40	320	7	0
	Shreveport	4,535	3	0		1	1	1	16	0	16	0	0
	Health Sciences Center, Shreveport	888	6	0		0	0	6	35	2	32	1	0
	Health Sciences Center, New Orleans	2,788	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana Tech University		11,304	1	0		0	1	0	90	11	79	0	
Nicholls State University		6,602	2	0		2	0	0	18	1	17	0	0
Northwestern State University		9,447	2	0		0	1	1	91	19	72	0	0
Southern University and A&M College:	Baton Rouge	6,397	5	0		0	3	2	163	11	152	0	2
	Shreveport	2,937	0	0		0	0	0	10	0	9	1	0
Tulane University		12,958	2	0		0	0	2	237	10	227	0	1
University of Louisiana	Lafayette	16,688	9	0		0	4	5	181	18	158	5	
	Monroe	8,548	10	0		1	5	4	70	2	68	0	0
University of New Orleans		10,071	0	0		0	0	0	53	6	44	3	0
Total		148,068	75	0		9	32	34	1,463	152	1,293	18	3

¹ The student enrollment figures provided by the United States Department of Education are for the 2011 school year, the most recent available. The enrollment figures include full-time and part-time students.

² The figures shown in this column for the offense of rape were reported using the revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definition of rape.

³ The figures shown in this column for the offense of rape were reported using the legacy UCR definition of rape.

⁴ If a blank is presented in the arson column, it indicates that the FBI did not receive 12 complete months of arson data for that agency.

NOTE: Caution should be exercised in making any intercampus comparisons or ranking schools because university/college crime statistics are affected by a variety of factors. These include demographic characteristics of the surrounding community, ratio of male to female students, number of on-campus residents, accessibility of the campus to outside visitors, size of enrollment, etc.

2013 SUMMARY OF ALL REPORTED ARRESTS THROUGH UCR BY JUVENILE AND ADULT

2013 ESTIMATED POPULATION SERVED BY 138 REPORTING AGENCIES = 3,114,237

2013 STATEWIDE POPULATION PER THE CENSUS = 4,625,470

Age	Total All Classes ¹	Violent Crime ²	Property Crime ²	Murder And Non-negligent Manslaughter	Rape ³	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Under 18	16,666	1,122	4,274	11	65	179	867	854	3,150	234	36
Total all ages	149,789	8,563	28,322	205	263	954	7,141	4,353	23,026	843	100
Age	Other Assaults	Forgery And Counterfeiting	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	Vandalism	Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	Prostitution And Commercialized Vice	Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape And Prostitution)	Drug Abuse Violations	Gambling
Under 18	3,337	14	18	1	148	502	266	14	129	1,603	47
Total all ages	17,955	659	1,643	158	1,273	2,758	1,815	529	760	20,727	83
Age	Offenses Against The Family And Children	Driving Under The Influence	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness ⁴	Disorderly Conduct	Vagrancy	All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	Suspicion	Curfew And Loitering Law Violations		
Under 18	40	34	103	35	2,168	47	2,610	16	138		
Total all ages	1,077	6,182	1,650	3,118	7,929	417	43,979	54	138		

¹ Does not include traffic arrests.

² Violent crimes in this table are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape (revised and legacy definitions), robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

³ The rape figures in this table are an aggregate total of the data submitted using both the revised and legacy Uniform Crime Reporting definitions.

⁴ Drunkenness is not considered a crime in some state; therefore, the figures vary widely from state to state.

NOTE: Because the number of agencies submitting arrest data varies from year to year, users are cautioned about making direct comparisons between 2013 arrest totals and those published in previous years' editions of *Crime in the Louisiana*. Arrest data was captured from 138 agencies and there are 102 captured in the 2012 data. Further, arrest figures may vary widely from state to state because some Part II crimes are not considered crimes in some states.

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES IN LOUISIANA

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

The tables and charts that follow show numbers of offenses and crime rates in our state in 2013 as well as a comparison of 2012 and 2013. Trends are included for the years 2004 through 2013 and percentages of violent crime compared to non-violent (property) crime.

The Crime Rate is calculated as follows for populations over 100,000:

**Crime Rate = Number of Offenses/population X
100,000**

LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES

OFFENSE	2012	2013
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	489	498
Rape (revised definition) ³	N/A	1,619
Rape (legacy definition) ⁴	1,155	1,244
Robbery	5,458	5,548
Aggravated Assault	15,737	16,319
Burglary	42,037	41,184
Larceny - Theft	112,764	115,342
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,872	9,160
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	185,512	189,295

LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES BY CRIME RATE

OFFENSE	2012	2013
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	10.6	10.8
Rape (revised definition) ³	N/A	35.0
Rape (legacy definition) ⁴	25.1	26.9
Robbery	118.6	119.9
Aggravated Assault	342.0	352.8
Burglary	913.4	890.4
Larceny - Theft	2,450.3	2,493.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	171.1	198.0
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	4,031.1	4,127.4

Population

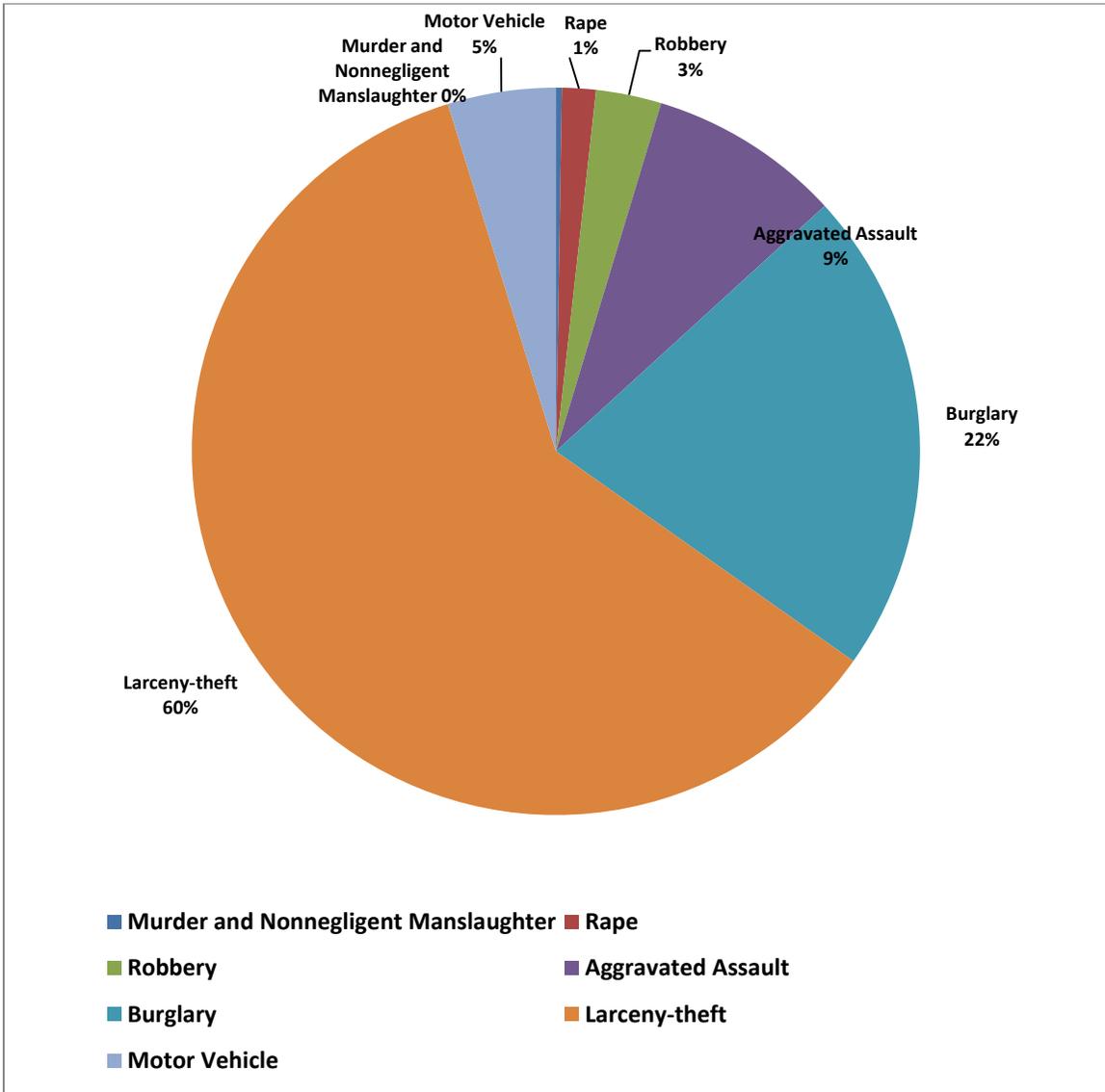
2012: 4,602,134

2013: 4,625,470

Index Crime Rate = Number of Offense/population X 100,000

NOTE: Although arson data are included in the trend and clearance tables, sufficient data are not available to estimate totals for this offense. Therefore, no arson data are published in this table.

LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES 2013



**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - VIOLENT CRIME
BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES**

OFFENSE	2012	2013
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	489	498
Rape (revised definition) ³	N/A	1,619
Rape (legacy definition) ⁴	1,155	1,244
Robbery	5,458	5,548
Aggravated Assault	15,737	16,319
VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSE TOTAL	22,839	23,609

**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - VIOLENT CRIME
BY CRIME RATE**

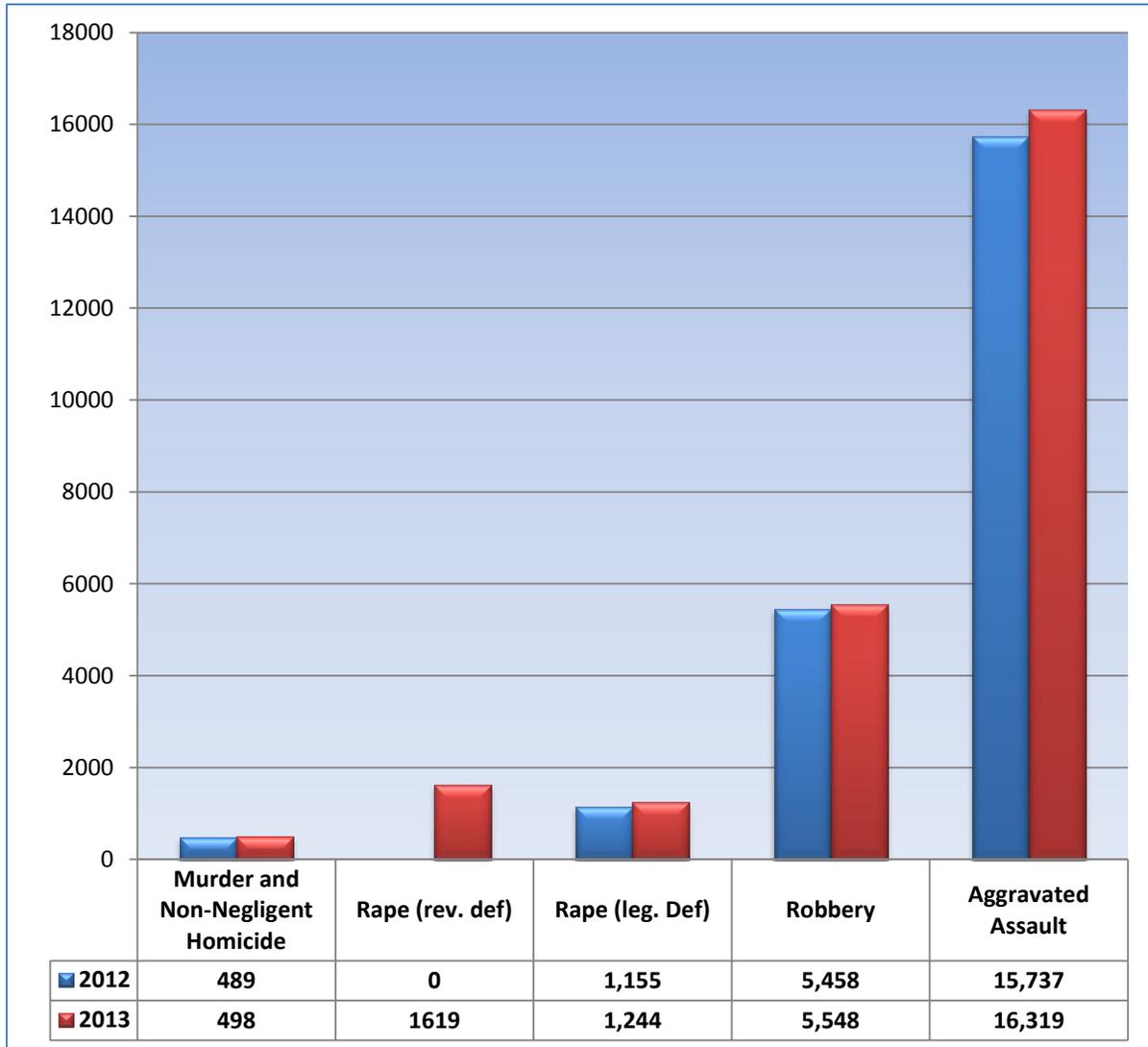
OFFENSE	2012	2013
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	10.6	10.8
Rape (revised definition) ³	N/A	35.0
Rape (legacy definition) ⁴	25.1	26.9
Robbery	118.6	119.9
Aggravated Assault	342.0	352.8
VIOLENT CRIME RATE TOTAL	496.3	510.4

Population

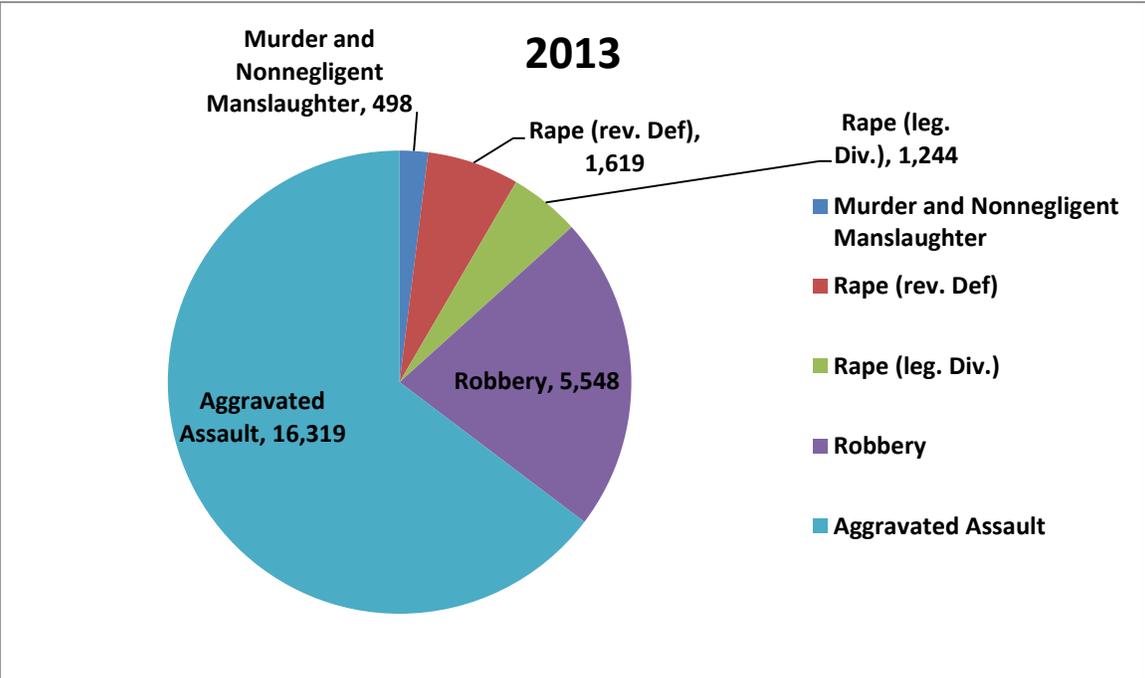
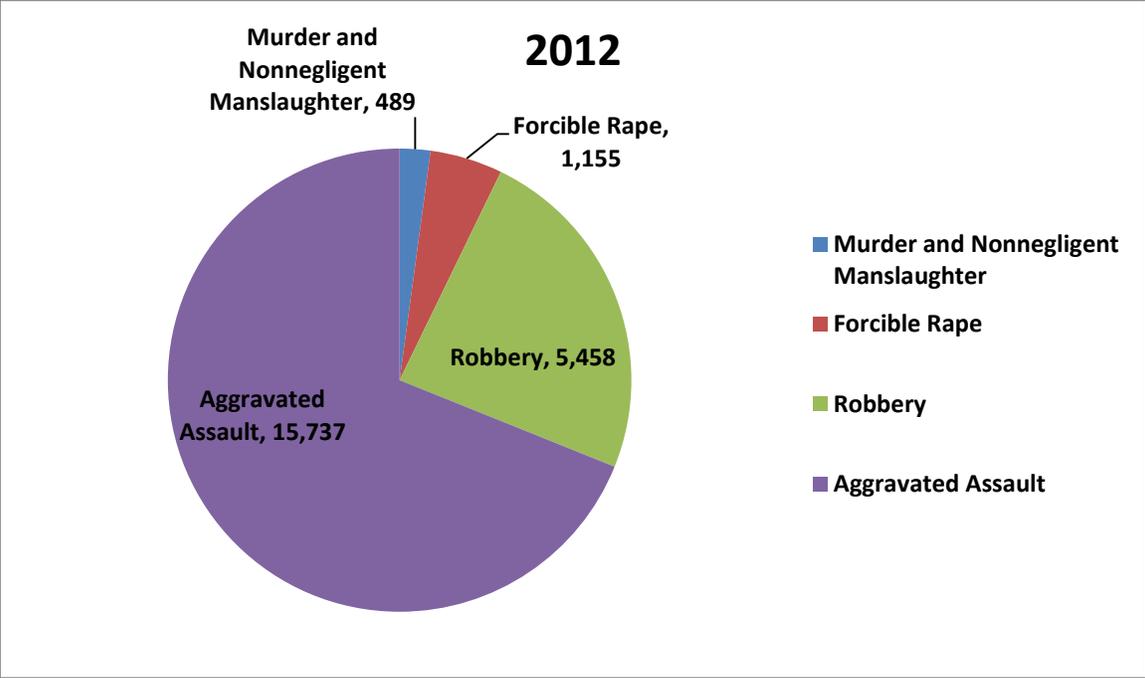
2012: 4,602,134

2013: 4,625,470

VIOLENT CRIMES BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES FOR 2012 AND 2013



PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT CRIMES BY OFFENSE 2012 AND 2013



**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - NON-VIOLENT CRIME
BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES
2012 AND 2013**

OFFENSE	2012	2013
Burglary	42,037	41,184
Larceny-Theft	112,764	115,342
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,872	9,160
NON-VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSE TOTAL	162,673	165,686

**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - NON-VIOLENT CRIME
BY CRIME RATE PER 100,000
2012 AND 2013**

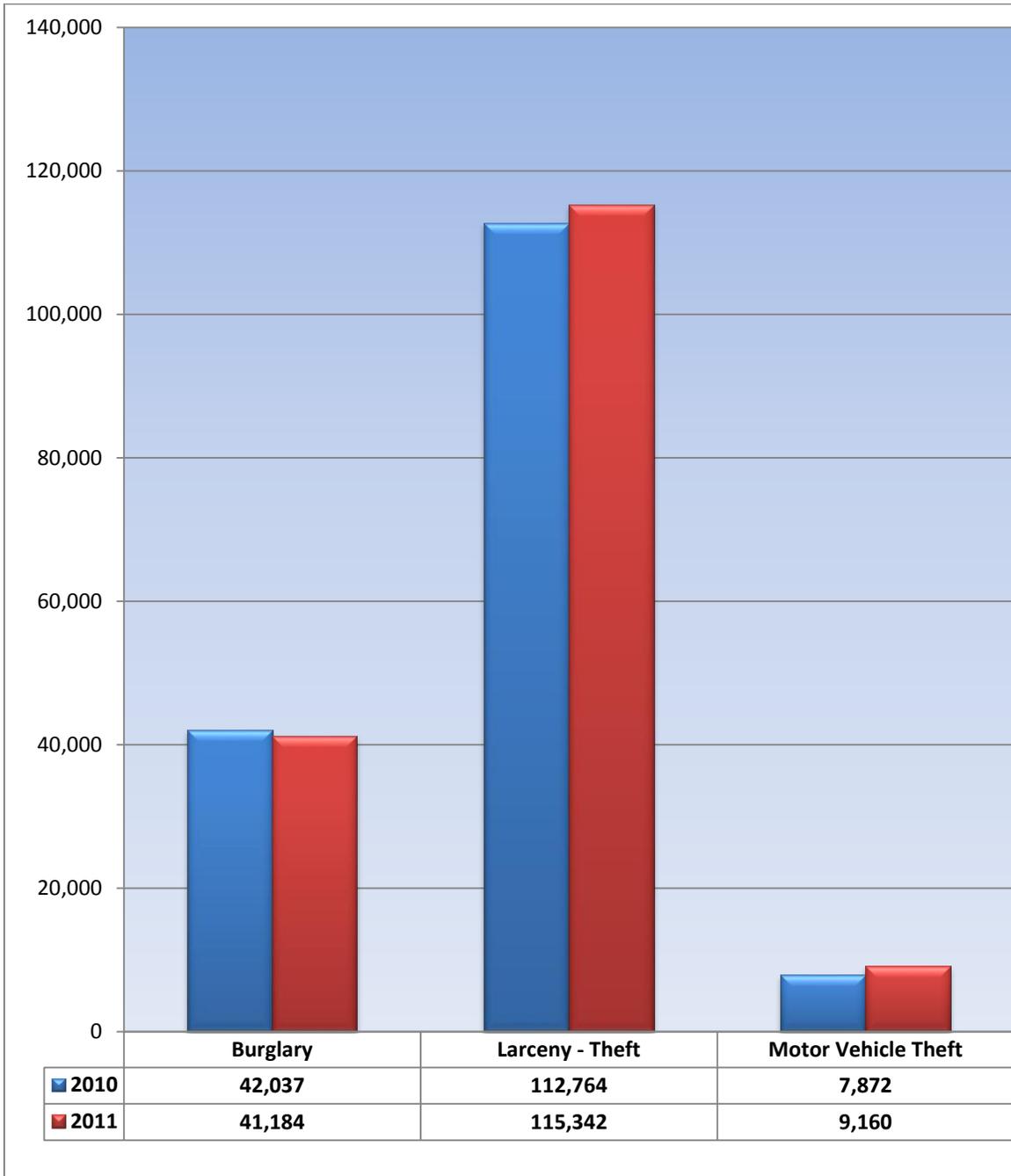
OFFENSE	2012	2013
Burglary	913.4	890.4
Larceny-Theft	2,450.3	2,493.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	171.1	198.0
NON-VIOLENT CRIME RATE TOTAL	3,534.8	3,582

Population

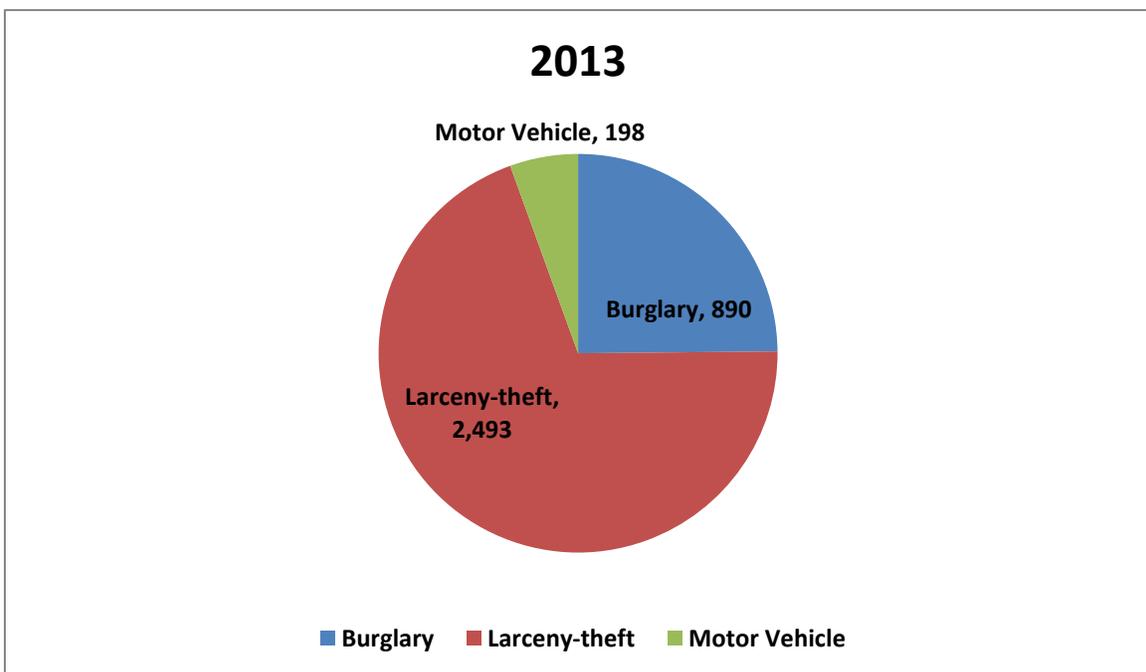
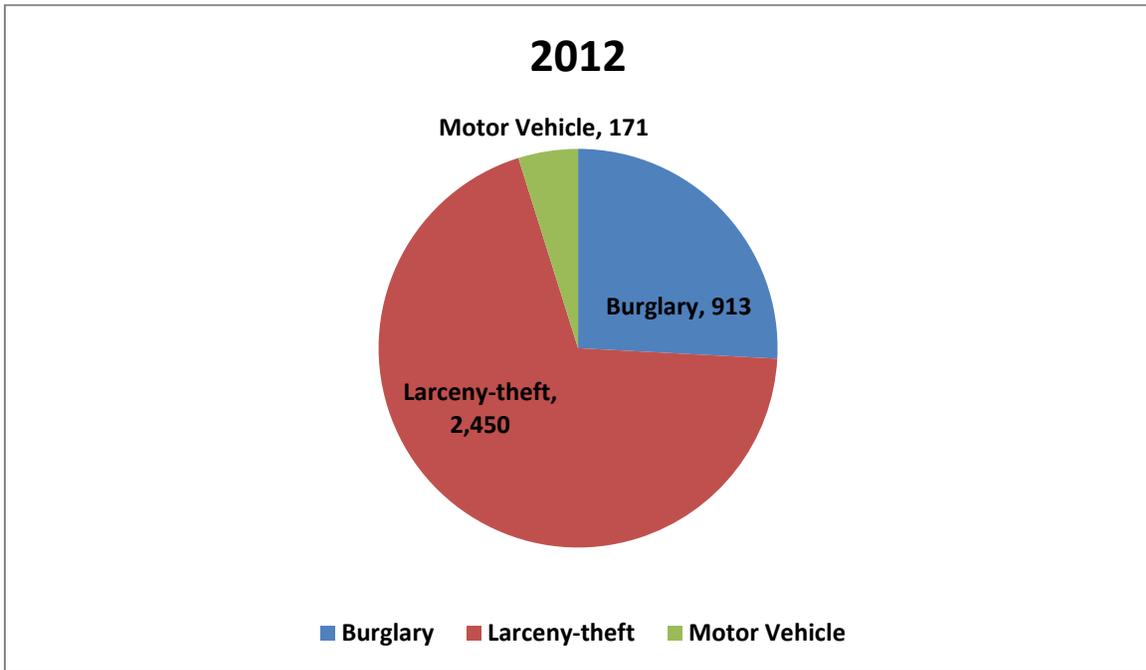
2012: 4,602,134

2013: 4,625,470

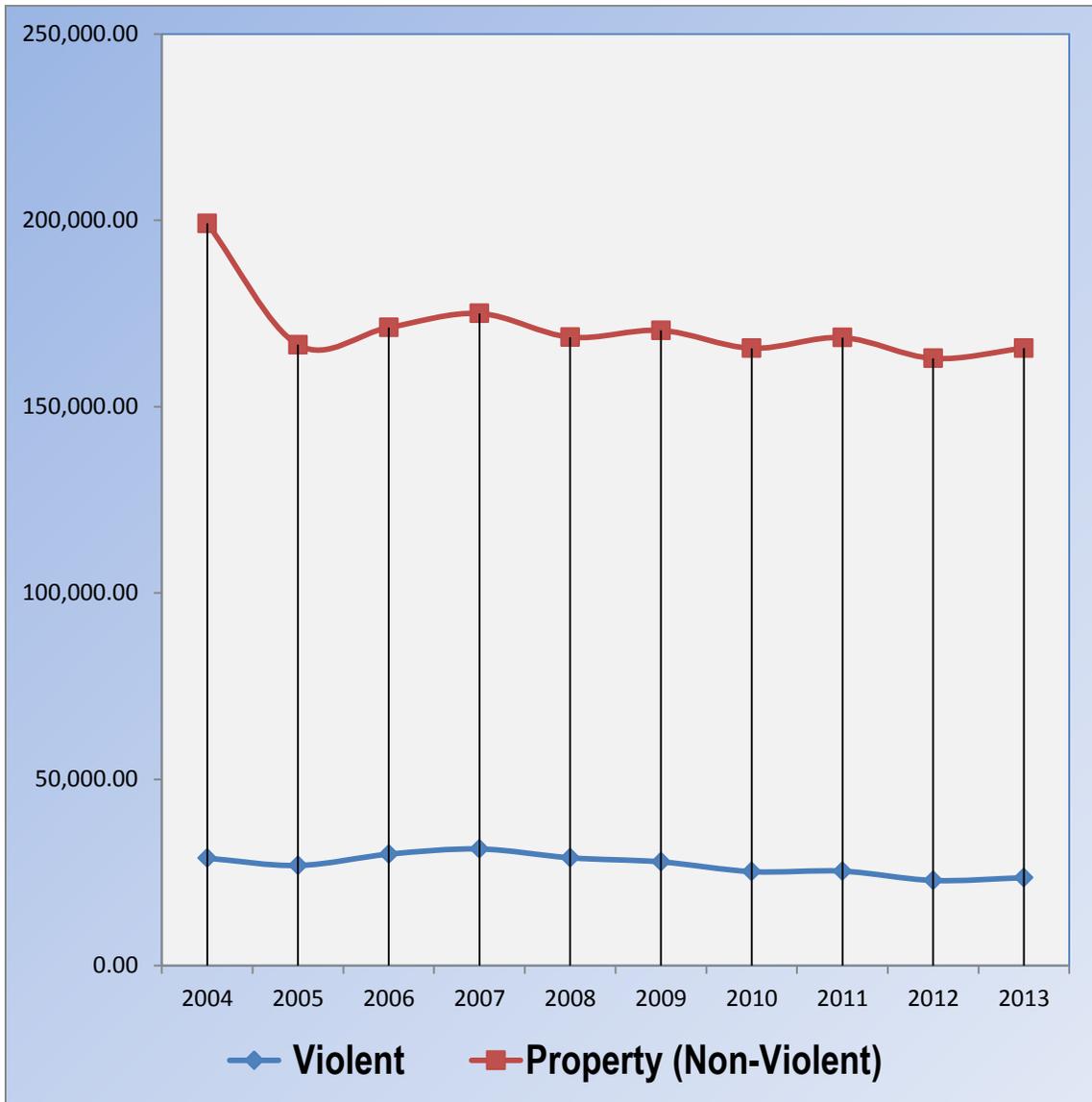
NON-VIOLENT CRIMES BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES 2012 AND 2013



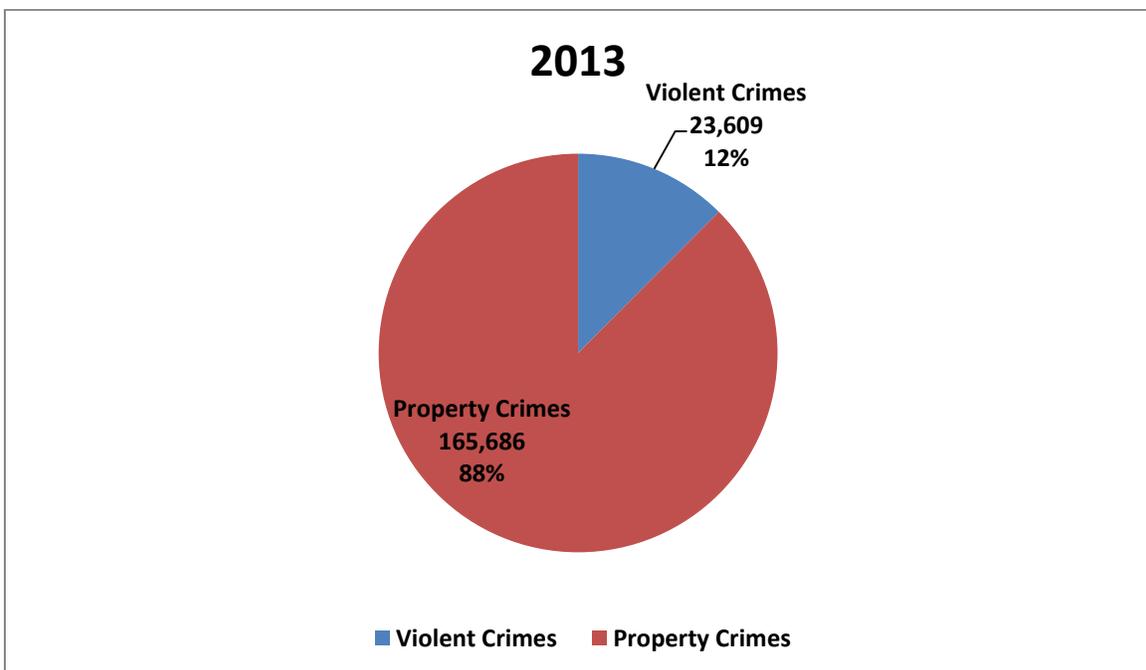
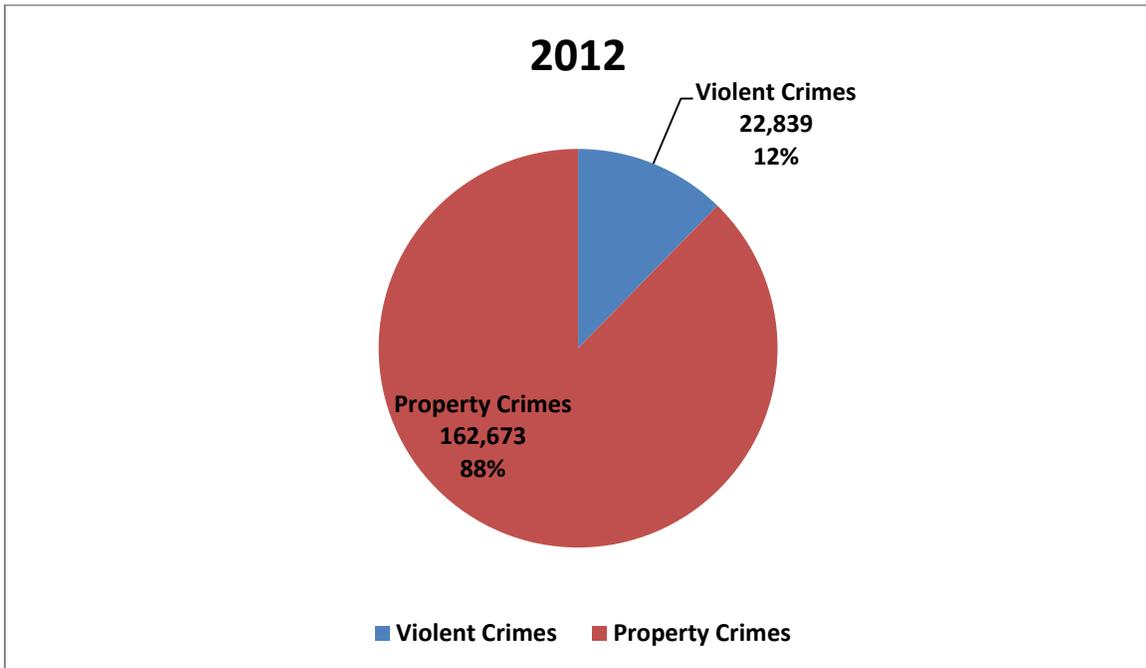
CRIME RATES OF NON-VIOLENT CRIMES 2012 AND 2013



VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME TRENDS BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES 2004-2013



VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME PERCENTAGE BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES 2012 AND 2013



PERCENT CHANGE IN INDEX CRIMES 2012 TO 2013

The tables and charts that follow show the percent change in index crimes from 2012 to 2013.

LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES

OFFENSE	2012	2013	% CHANGE
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	489	498	+1.8
Rape (revised definition)	N/A	1,619	N/A
Rape (legacy definition)	1,155	1,244	+7.7
Robbery	5,458	5,548	+1.6
Aggravated Assault	15,737	16,319	+3.7
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	22,839	23,609	+3.4
Burglary	42,037	41,184	-2.0
Larceny - Theft	112,764	115,342	+2.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,872	9,160	+16.4
NON-VIOLENT (PROPERTY) CRIME TOTAL	162,673	165,686	+1.9
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	185,512	189,295	+5.3

LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY CRIME RATE PER 100,000

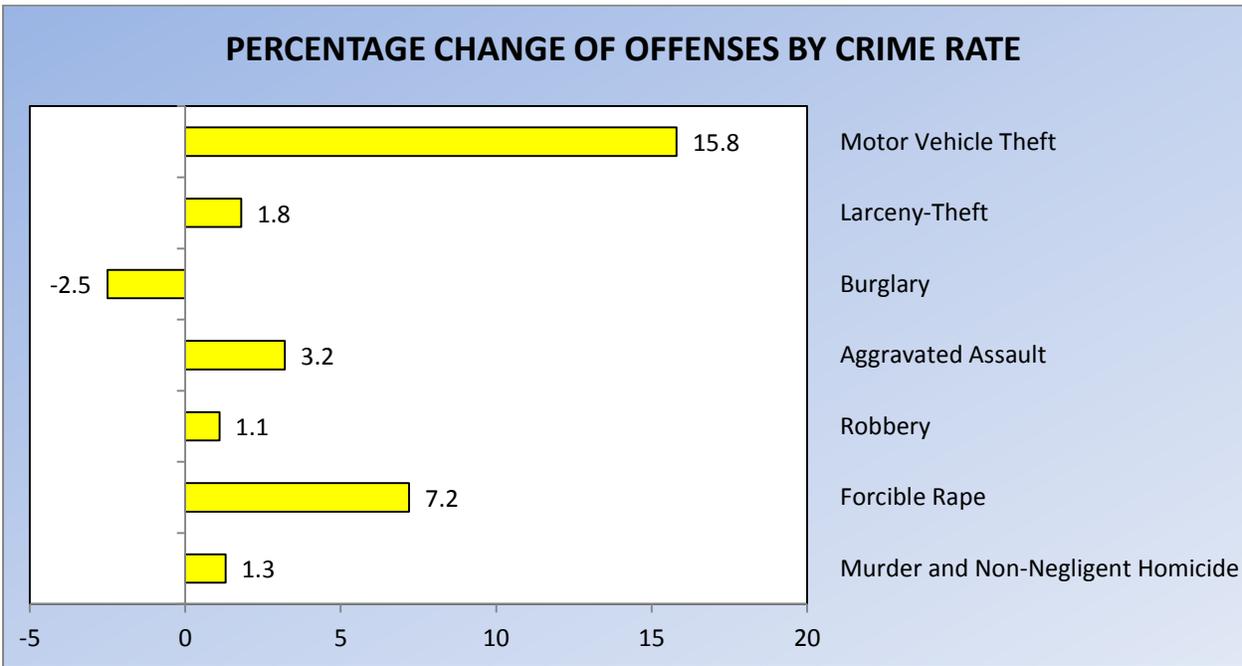
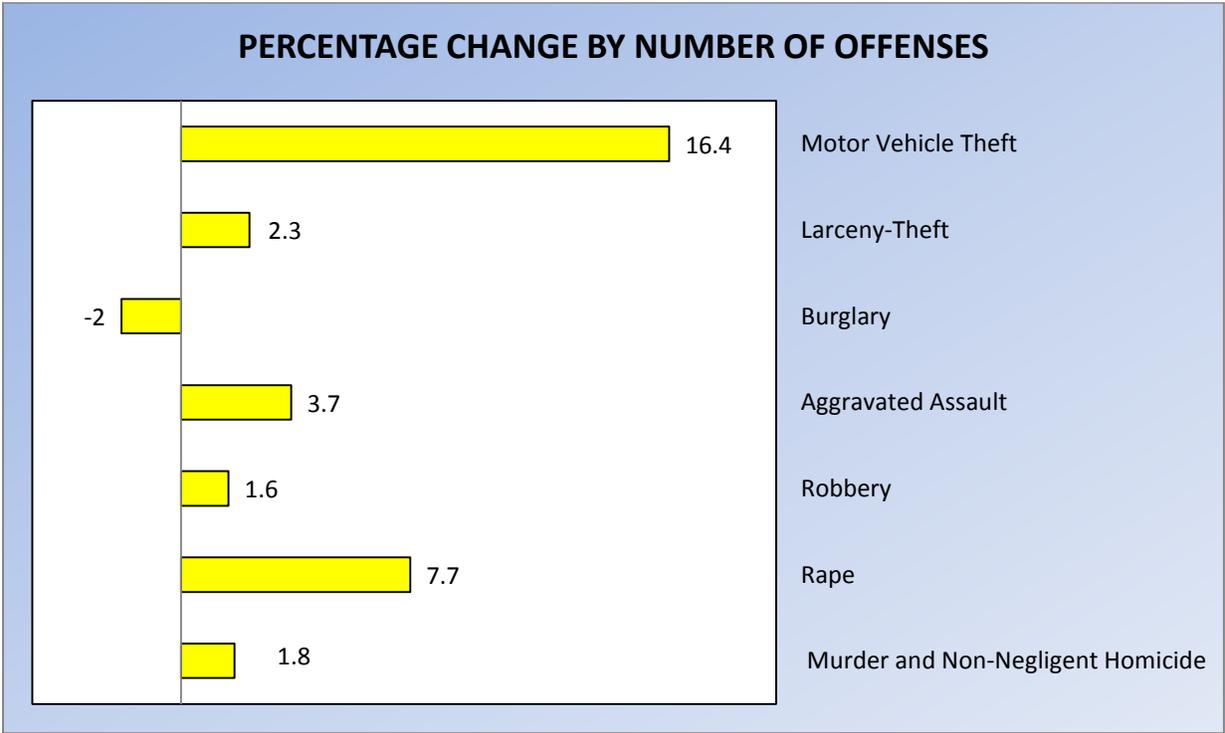
OFFENSE	2012	2013	% CHANGE
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	10.6	10.8	+1.3
Rape (revised definition)	N/A	35.0	N/A
Rape (legacy definition)	25.1	26.9	+7.2
Robbery	118.6	119.9	+1.1
Aggravated Assault	342.0	352.8	+3.2
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	496.3	510.4	+2.8
Burglary	913.4	890.4	-2.5
Larceny - Theft	2,450.3	2,493.6	+1.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	171.1	198.0	+15.8
NON-VIOLENT (PROPERTY) CRIME TOTAL	3,534.7	3,582.0	+1.3
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	4,031.0	4,092.4	+4.1

Population

2012: 4,602,134

2013: 4,625,470

Percent Change in Index Crimes 2012 to 2013



INDEX CRIME TOTALS AND RATES FOR SELECT CITIES IN 2013

The following tables show the number of index crimes and rate of crime for cities comparable in size to New Orleans and for the principal cities of Louisiana's metropolitan areas.

2013 INDEX CRIME TOTALS AND RATES FOR CITIES SIMILAR IN SIZE TO NEW ORLEANS NATIONALLY

OFFENSE	NEW ORLEANS, LA	AURORA, CO	ANAHEIM, CA	TAMPA, FL	WICHITA, KS	ARLINGTON, TX	MINNEAPOLIS, MN	OAKLAND, CA	TULSA, OK
Population	377,022	343,484	345,320	351,314	386,486	378,765	396,206	403,887	394,498
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	156	23	11	28	15	18	36	90	60
Rape¹	176	224	82	78	244	105	385	180	373
Robbery	1,138	468	437	580	468	562	1,856	4,922	994
Aggravated Assault	1,495	721	600	1,411	2,338	1,152	1,761	2,792	2,400
VIOLENT CRIMES	2,965	1,436	1,130	2,097	3,065	1,837	4,038	7,984	3,827
Burglary	3,203	1,981	1,412	1,950	3,933	3,181	4,601	5,058	5,935
Larceny-Theft	9,179	7,805	6,518	6,320	14,885	10,879	13,182	13,285	12,654
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,143	1,000	1,681	553	1,984	940	1,575	6,833	2,389
NON-VIOLENT CRIMES	14,525	10,786	9,611	8,823	20,802	15,000	19,358	25,176	20,978
Totals	17,490	12,222	10,741	10,920	23,867	16,837	23,396	33,160	24,805
Rate per 100,000	4,639.0	3,558.2	3,110.4	3,108.3	6,175.4	4,445.2	5,905.0	8,210.2	6,287.7

¹ The rape figures in this table are an aggregate total of the data submitted using both the revised and legacy Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definitions.

² Because of changes in the state/local agency's reporting practices, figures are not comparable to previous years' data.

Note: The cities that were previously compared to New Orleans were Anaheim, California; Aurora, Colorado; Tampa, FL; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Oakland, California; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Wichita, Kansas, and Arlington, TX.

2013 INDEX CRIME TOTALS AND RATES FOR THE LARGEST LOUISIANA CITIES¹

OFFENSE	NEW ORLEANS	BATON ROUGE	SHREVEPORT	LAFAYETTE	KENNER	BOSSIER CITY	MONROE	ALEXANDRIA	HOUMA	SLIDELL
Population	377,022	230,212	202,189	123,409	66,854	65,578	49,396	48,488	33,717	27,450
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	156	49	26	8	7	6	6	6	5	5
Rape (revised definition) ¹										
Rape (legacy definition) ²	176	74	84	17	18	20	29	11	16	9
Robbery	1,138	974	376	272	94	65	147	156	67	16
Aggravated Assault	1,495	1,030	911	571	74	303	334	630	116	66
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	2,965	2,127	1,397	868	193	394	516	803	204	96
Burglary	3,203	3,264	2,360	1,276	342	473	1,467	1,130	243	183
Larceny-Theft	9,179	7,648	6,720	5,995	1,848	2,554	2,822	2,561	1,272	1,297
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,143	506	504	297	132	155	82	189	59	68
Arson ²		103	80	19	8	9	0		7	1
NON-VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	14,525	11,521	9,584	7,587	2,330	3,191	4,371	3,880	1,581	1,549
Totals	17,490	13,648	11,061	8,455	2,523	3,585	4,887	4,683	1,785	1,645
Rate per 100,000	4,638.9	5,928.4	5,470.6	6,851.2	3,773.9	5,466.8	9,893.5	9,658.0	5,294.0	5,992.7

¹ The 10 cities listed are the largest of those that reported data for all 12 months of the calendar year through the UCR Program to the FBI. There may be other cities that have larger populations than those included in this list.

² The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.

LOUISIANA'S INDEX CRIME TREND OVER TEN YEARS

The following tables and charts show trends in index crimes in Louisiana from the year 2004 through 2013.

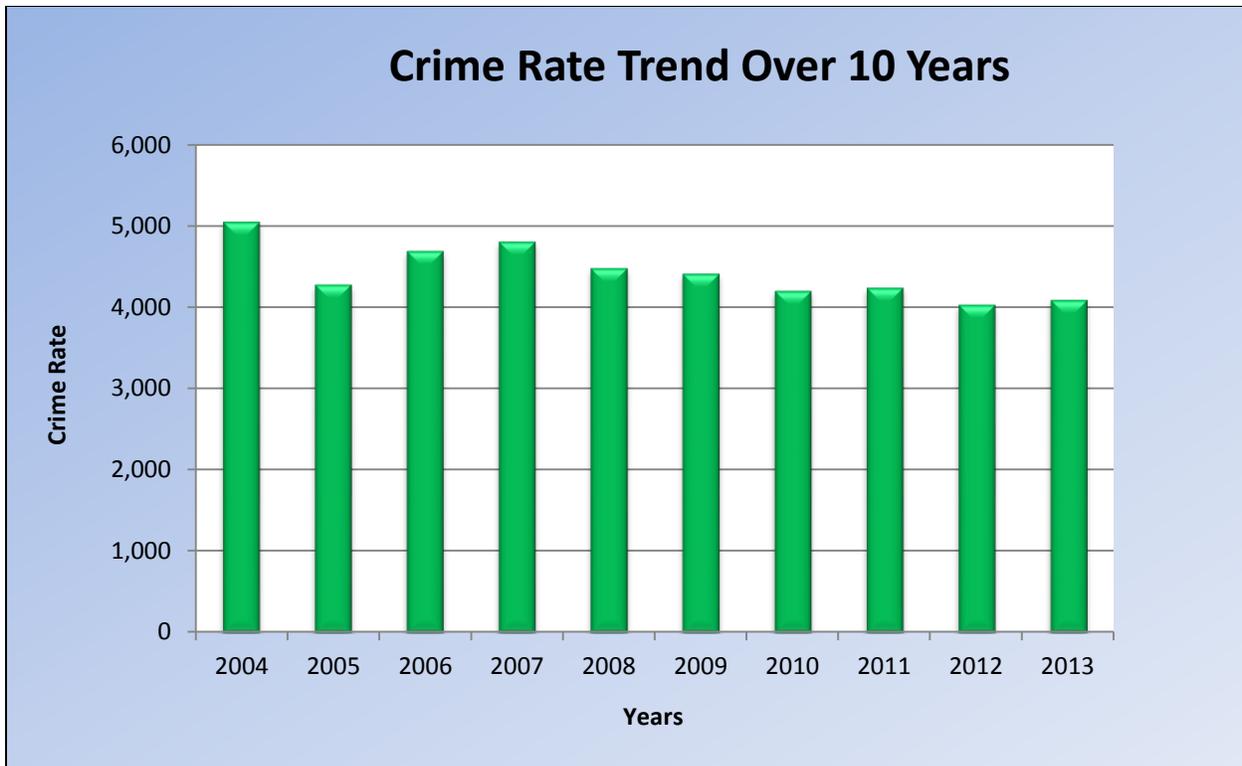
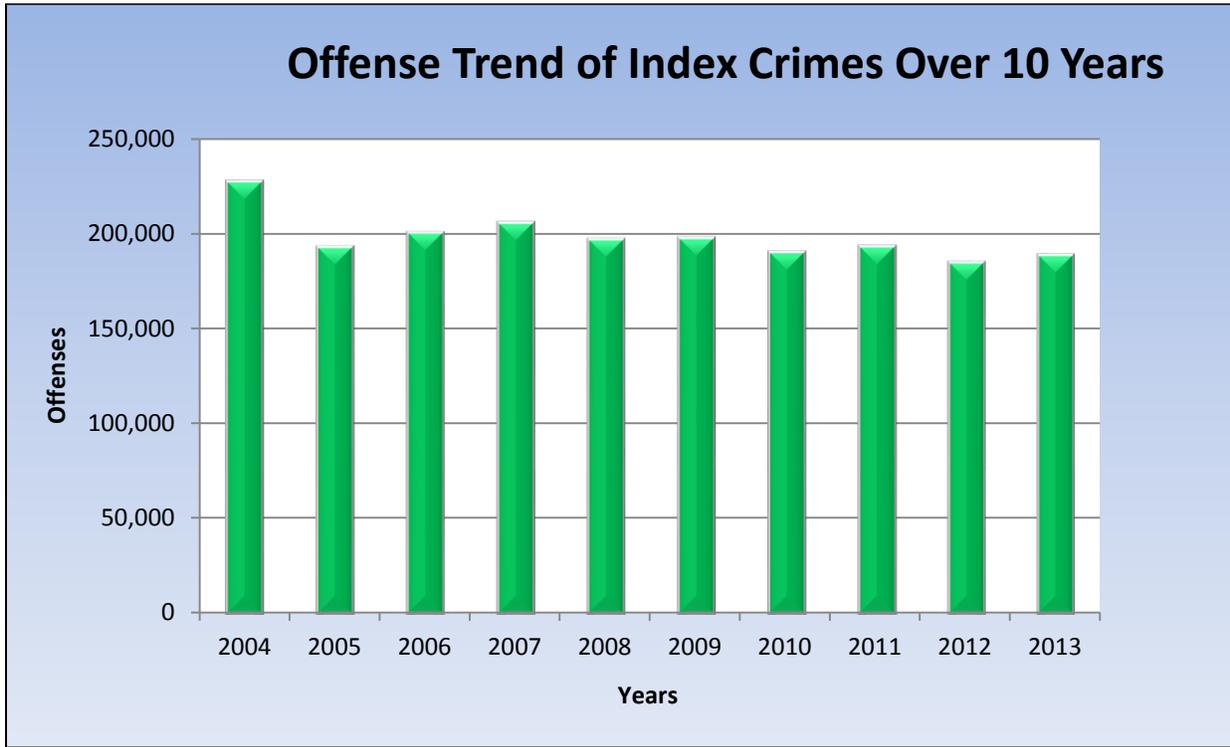
The tables and charts include the number of index crimes and the crime rates followed by graphs showing trends in violent and non-violent crime.

**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIME
TREND OVER 10 YEARS
2004-2013**

YEAR	POPULATION	OFFENSES	CRIME RATE
2004	4,515,770	227,997	5,048.9
2005	4,523,628	193,500	4,277.5
2006	4,287,768	201,158	4,691.4
2007	4,293,204	206,308	4,805.5
2008	4,410,796	197,574	4,479.3
2009	4,492,076	198,305	4,414.6
2010	4,545,343	190,908	4,200.0
2011	4,574,766	193,902	4,238.5
2012	4,602,134	185,512	4,031.1
2013	4,625,470	189,295	4,092.4

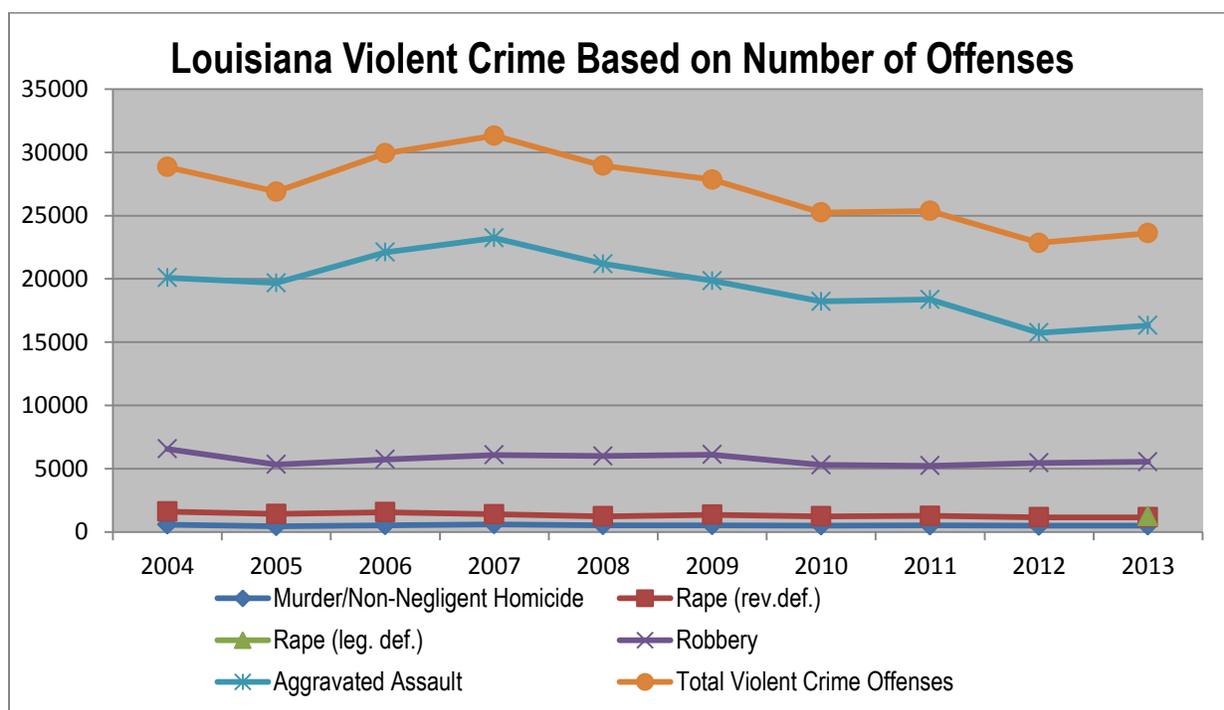
Note: This FBI data set does not include arson.

Crime Trends Over 10 Years



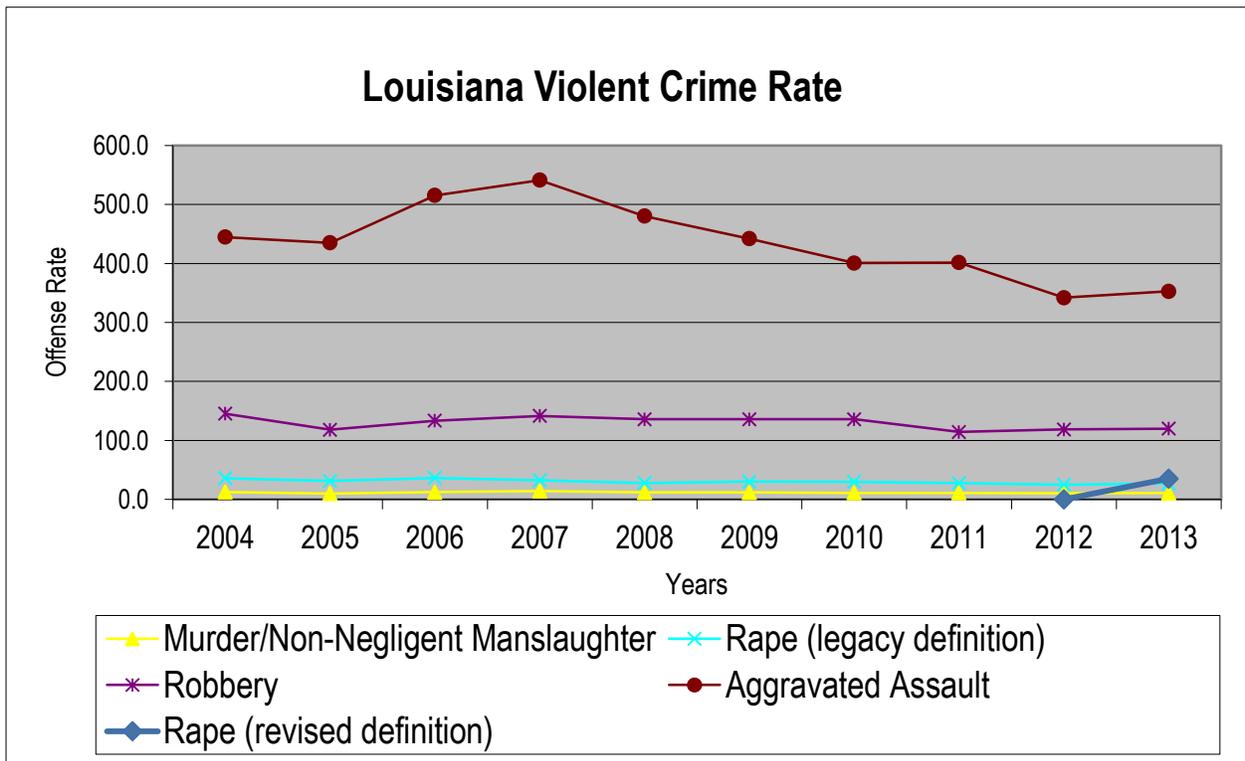
LOUISIANA VIOLENT CRIME BASED ON NUMBER OF OFFENSES 2004 – 2013

Year	OFFENSES					Total Violent Crime Offenses
	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Rape (revised definition)	Rape (legacy definition)	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	
2004	574	1,616		6,564	20,090	28,844
2005	450	1,421		5,337	19,681	26,889
2006	530	1,562		5,729	22,098	29,919
2007	608	1,393		6,083	23,233	31,317
2008	527	1,232		5,994	21,191	28,944
2009	530	1,359		6,105	19,855	27,849
2010	500	1,230		5,297	18,214	25,241
2011	506	1,262		5,235	18,370	25,373
2012	489	N/A	1,155	5,458	15,737	22,839
2013	498	1,619	1,244	5,548	16,319	23,609



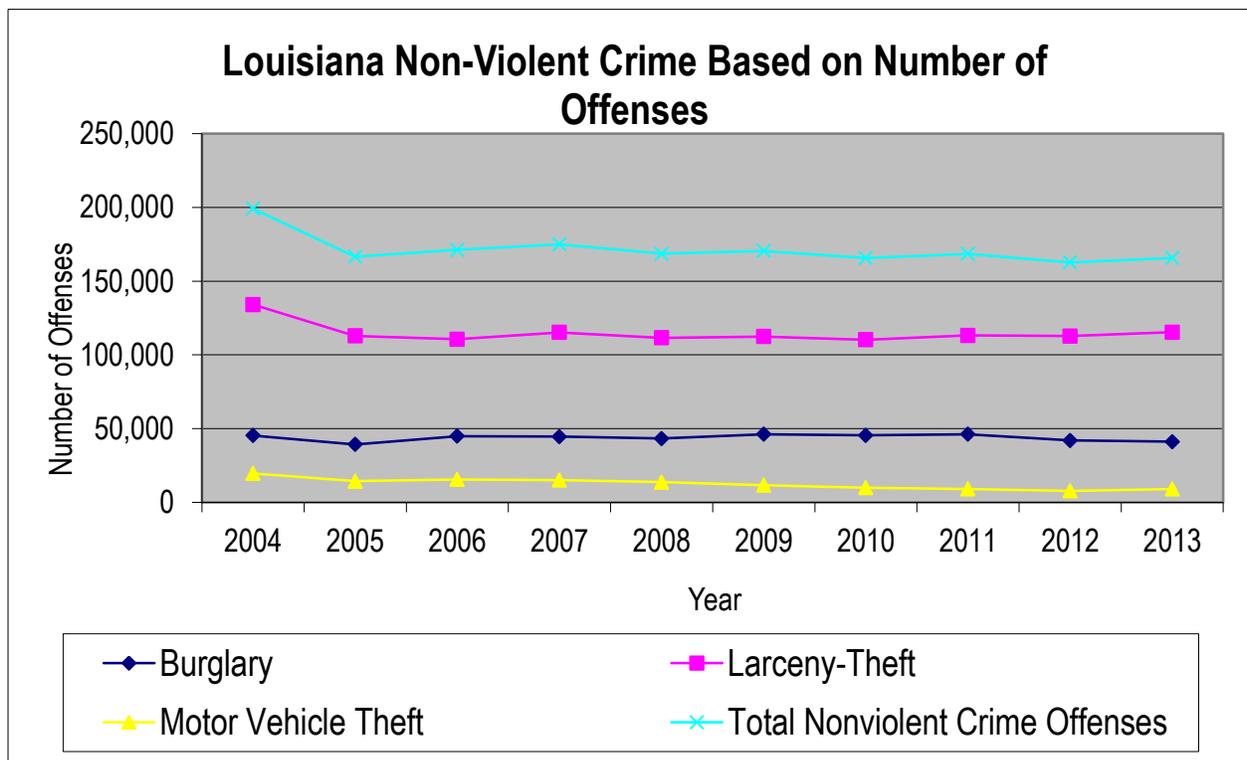
LOUISIANA VIOLENT CRIME RATE (RATE PER 100,000) 2004 – 2013

Year	OFFENSES					Total Violent Crime Rate	Population
	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Rape (revised definition)	Rape (legacy definition)	Robbery	Aggravated Assault		
2004	12.7	35.8		145.4	444.9	638.8	4,515,770
2005	9.9	31.4		118.0	435.1	594.4	4,523,628
2006	12.4	36.4		133.6	515.4	697.8	4,287,768
2007	14.2	32.4		141.7	541.2	729.5	4,293,204
2008	11.9	27.9		135.9	480.4	656.1	4,410,796
2009	11.8	30.3		135.9	442.0	620.0	4,492,076
2010	11.0	27.1		116.5	400.7	555.3	4,545,343
2011	11.1	27.6		114.4	401.6	554.6	4,574,766
2012	10.6	N/A	25.1	118.6	342.0	496.3	4,602,134
2013	10.8	35.0	26.9	119.9	352.8	510.4	4,625,470



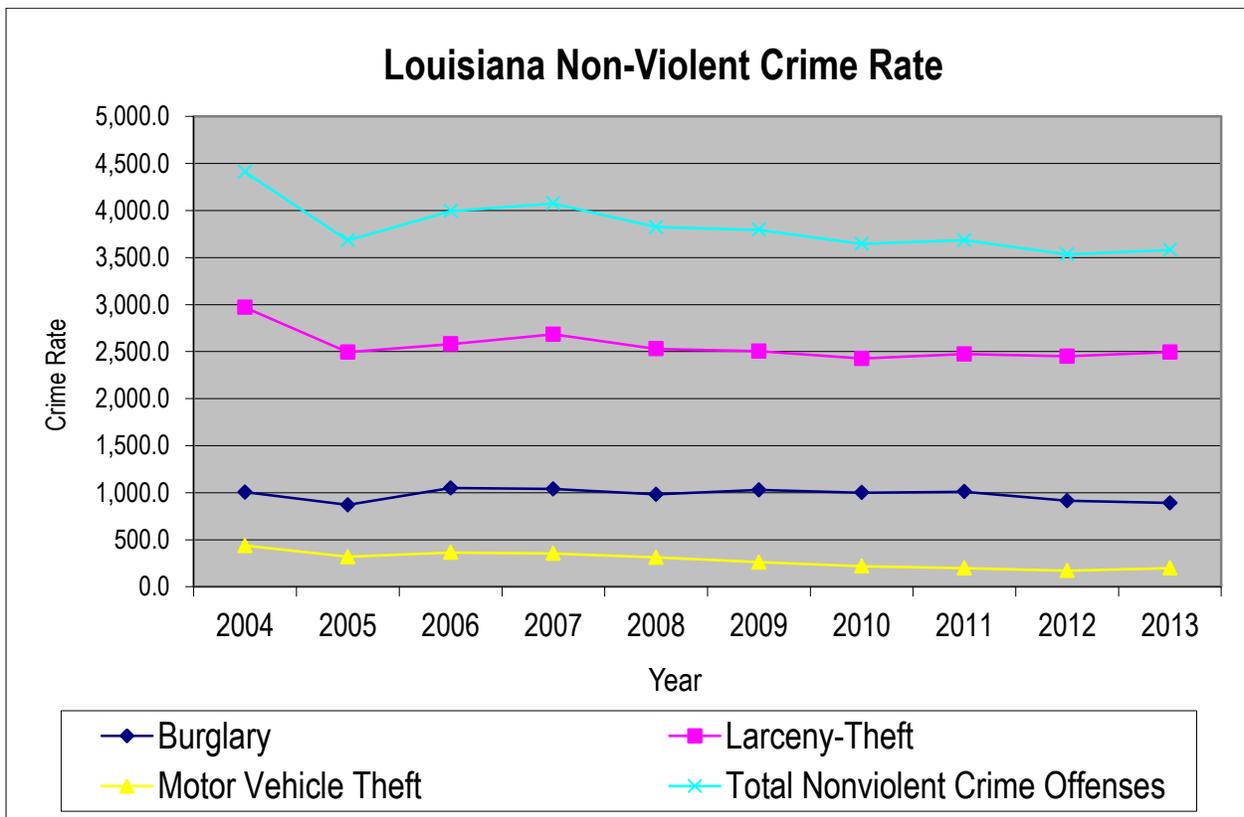
**LOUISIANA NON-VIOLENT CRIME
BASED ON NUMBER OF OFFENSES
2004 – 2013**

Year	OFFENSES			Total Nonviolent Crime Offenses
	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	
2004	45,359	134,080	19,714	199,153
2005	39,382	112,840	14,389	166,611
2006	44,986	110,613	15,640	171,239
2007	44,602	115,209	15,180	174,991
2008	43,320	111,567	13,743	168,630
2009	46,246	112,493	11,717	170,456
2010	45,437	110,260	9,970	165,667
2011	46,242	113,174	9,113	168,529
2012	42,037	112,764	7,872	162,673
2013	41,184	115,342	9,160	165,686



LOUISIANA NON-VIOLENT CRIME RATE (RATE PER 100,000) 2003 – 2013

Year	OFFENSES			Total Nonviolent Crime Offenses	Population
	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft		
2004	1,004.5	2,969.2	436.6	4,410.3	4,496,334
2005	870.6	2,494.5	318.1	3,683.2	4,515,770
2006	1,049.2	2,579.7	364.8	3,993.7	4,523,628
2007	1,038.9	2,683.5	353.6	4,076.0	4,287,768
2008	982.1	2,529.4	311.6	3,823.1	4,293,204
2009	1,029.5	2,504.3	260.8	3,794.6	4,492,076
2010	999.6	2,425.8	219.3	3,644.8	4,545,343
2011	1,010.8	2,473.9	199.2	3,683.9	4,574,766
2012	913.4	2,450.3	171.1	3,534.7	4,602,134
2013	890.4	2,493.6	198.0	3,582.0	4,625,470



LOUISIANA ARREST DATA FOR 2012 and 2013

The tables and charts that follow show arrests in Louisiana for 2012 and 2013. Figures are given for adult and juvenile arrests as well as total arrests.

Charts are also included to show arrests for violent and non-violent crimes for agencies that reported a full twelve months.

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA*

2012 AND 2013

TOTAL ARRESTS

OFFENSE	2012	2013
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	182	205
Rape	222	263
Robbery	937	954
Aggravated Assault	6,400	7,141
Burglary	3,791	4,353
Larceny-Theft	17,310	23,026
Motor Vehicle Theft	577	843
Arson	100	100
Grand Total	29,519	36,885

¹ Does not include traffic arrests.

² Violent crimes in this table are offenses of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape (revised and legacy definitions), robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

³ The rape figures in this table are an aggregate total of the data submitted using both the revised and legacy Uniform Crime Reporting definitions.

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

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

Each year the number of agencies participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program changes based on which agencies chooses to participate and how many have submitted reports for the entire 12-month period. Due to the number of agencies reporting, comparing current data to prior years is not advisable.

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA*

2012 AND 2013

ADULT ARRESTS

OFFENSE	2012	2013
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	151	194
Forcible Rape	192	198
Robbery	672	775
Aggravated Assault	5,629	6,274
Burglary	2,983	3,499
Larceny-Theft	14,845	19,876
Motor Vehicle Theft	470	609
Arson	66	64
Grand Total	25,008	31,489

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

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

Each year the number of agencies participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program changes based on which agencies chooses to participate and how many have submitted reports for the entire 12-month period. Due to the number of agencies reporting, comparing current data to prior years is not advisable.

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA*

2012 and 2013

JUVENILE ARRESTS

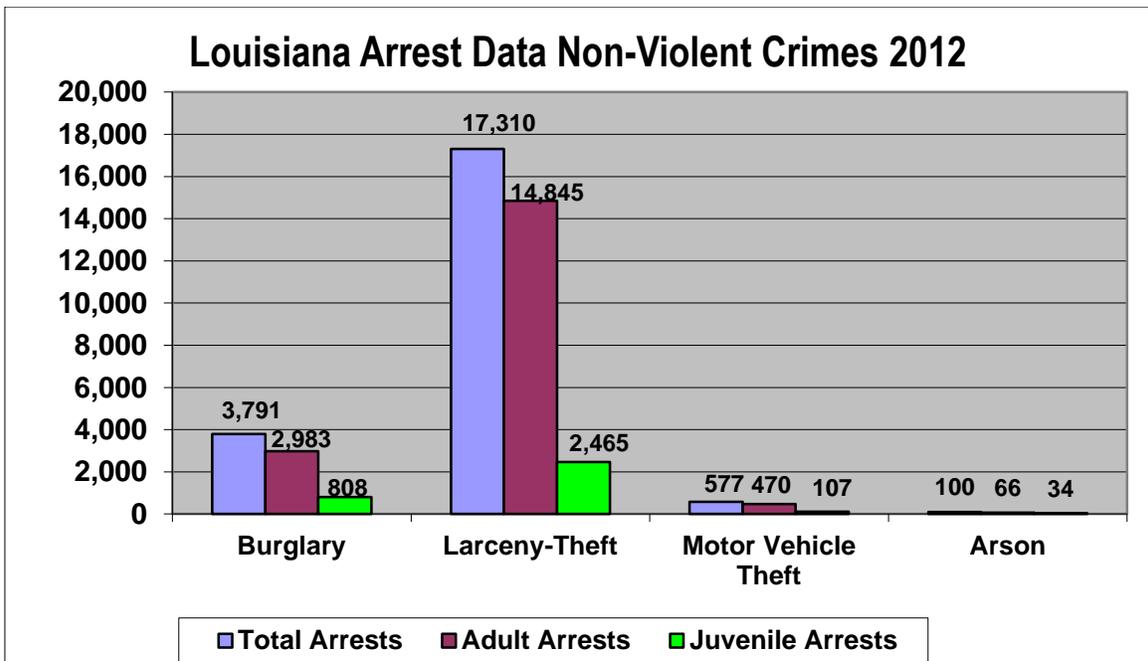
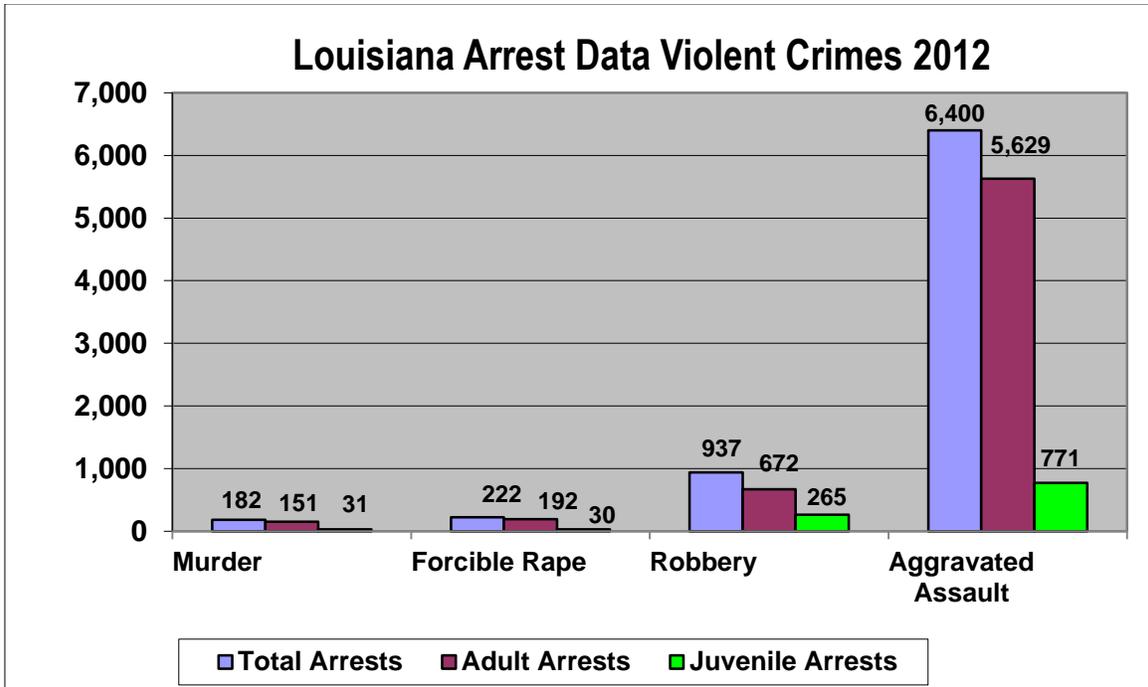
OFFENSE	2012	2013
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	31	11
Forcible Rape	30	65
Robbery	265	179
Aggravated Assault	771	867
Burglary	808	854
Larceny-Theft	2,465	3,150
Motor Vehicle Theft	107	234
Arson	34	36
Grand Total	4,511	5,396

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

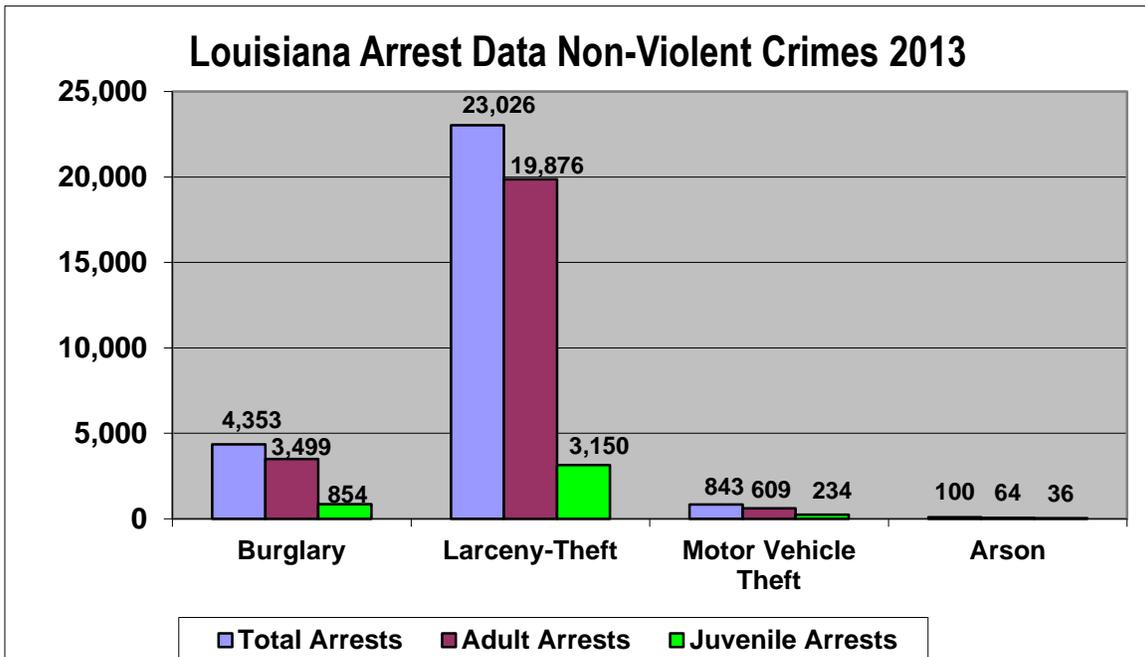
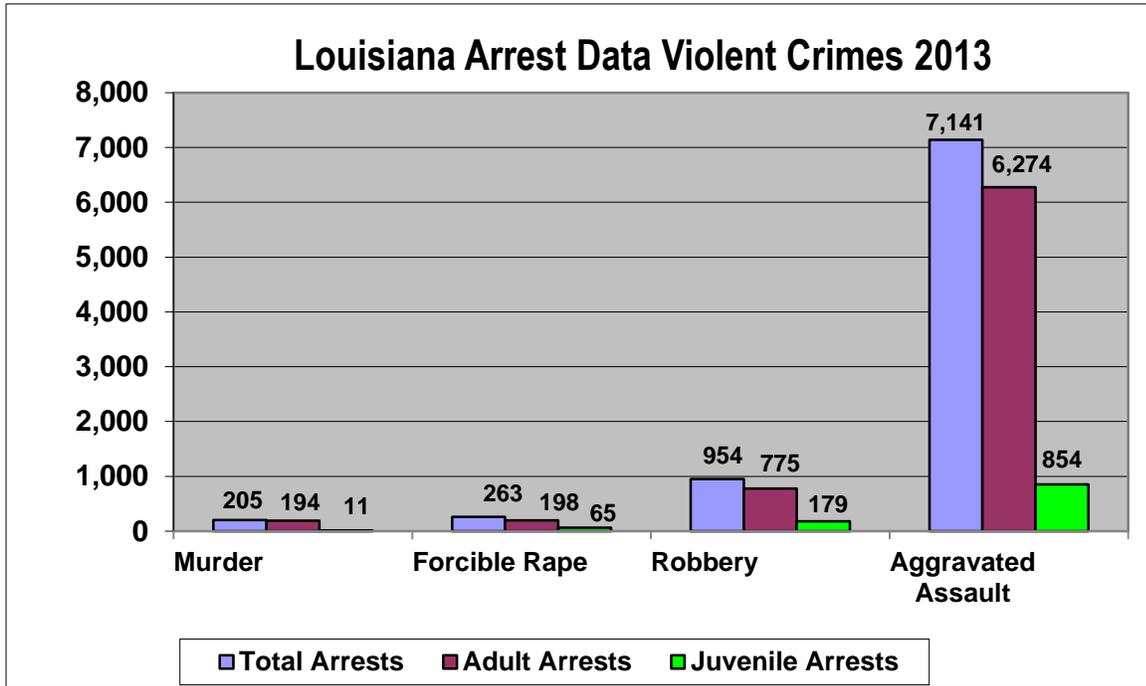
This arrest information is not complete. Some agencies reported all twelve months of data while some only partial data and some agencies do not report any arrest data.

Each year the number of agencies participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program changes based on which agencies chooses to participate and how many have submitted reports for the entire 12-month period. Due to the number of agencies reporting, comparing current data to prior years is not advisable.

ARREST DATA FOR 2012



ARREST DATA FOR 2013



TYPE OF WEAPON USED DURING MURDER, ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT 2012 and 2013

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

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

Louisiana Offense Data Murder: by Type of Weapon 2012 and 2013

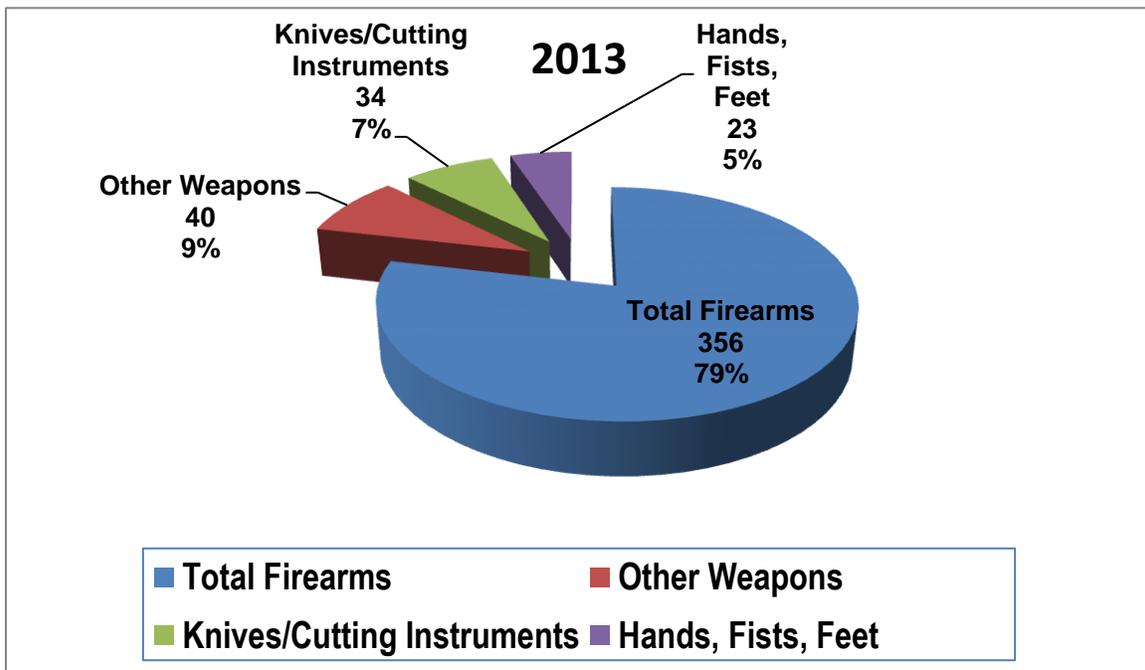
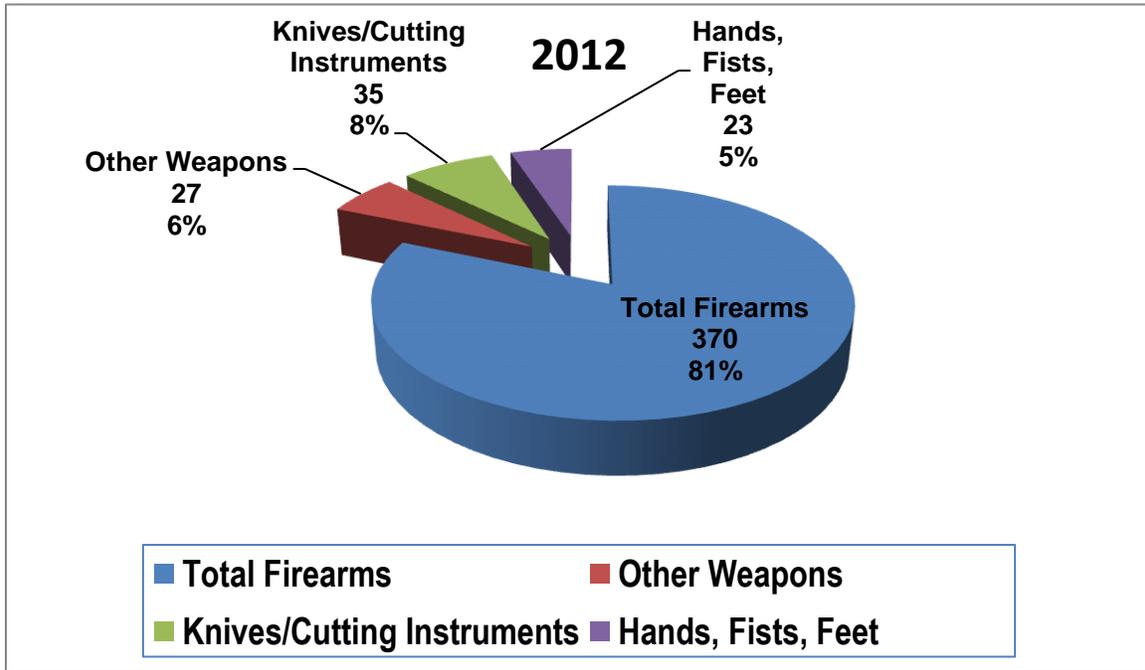
Weapons	2012	2013
Total Murders ¹	455	453
Total Firearms	370	356
Handguns	341	298
Rifles	9	8
Shotguns	8	9
Firearms Unknown	12	41
Knives/Cutting Instruments	35	34
Other Weapons	27	40
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. ²	23	23

¹ Total number of murders for which supplemental homicide data was received.

² Pushed is included in hands, fists, feet, etc.

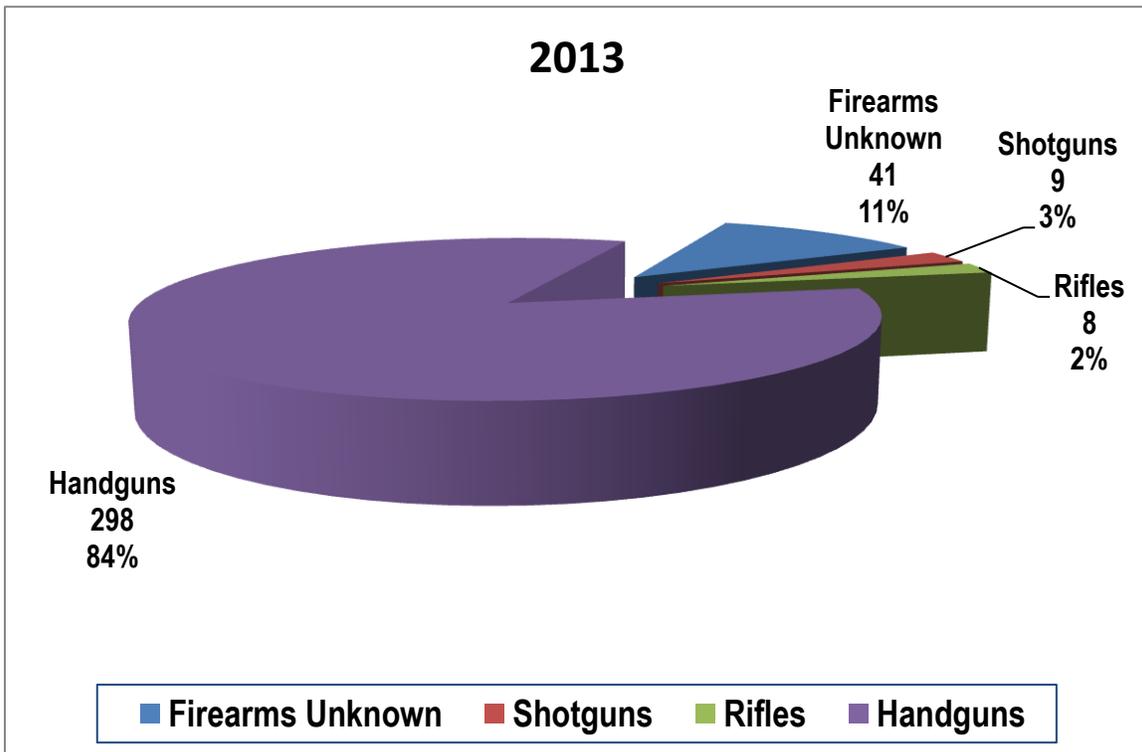
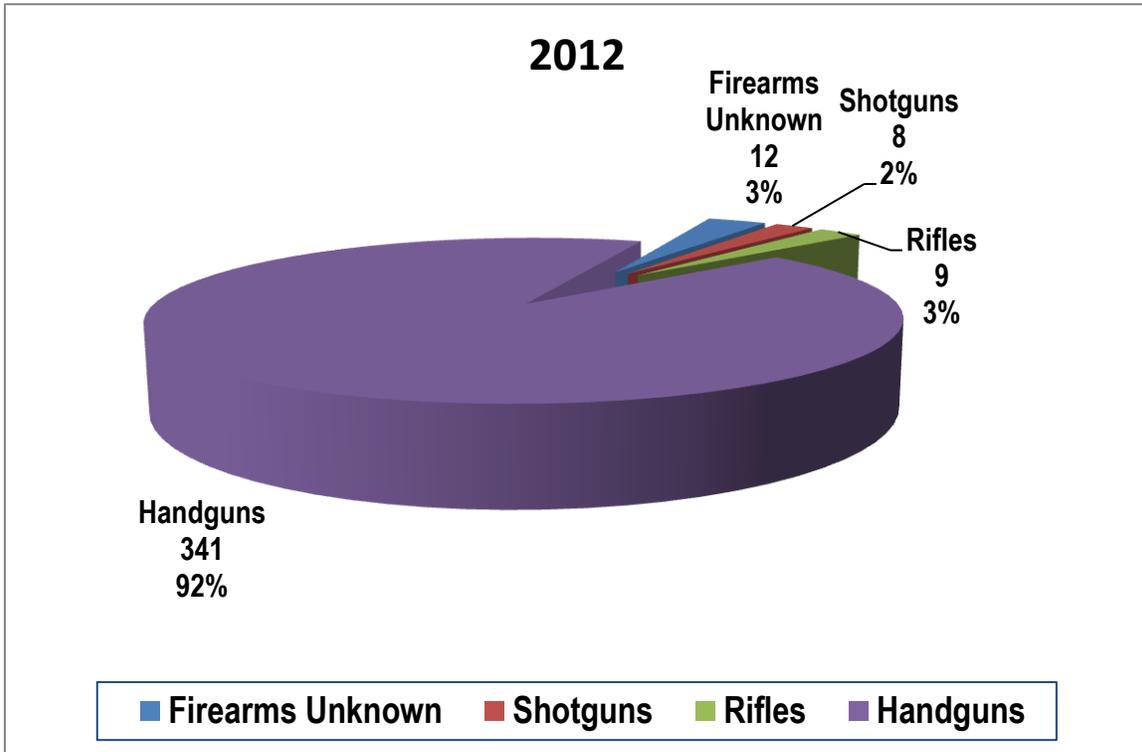
TYPE OF WEAPONS USED IN MURDER

LOUISIANA OFFENSE DATA



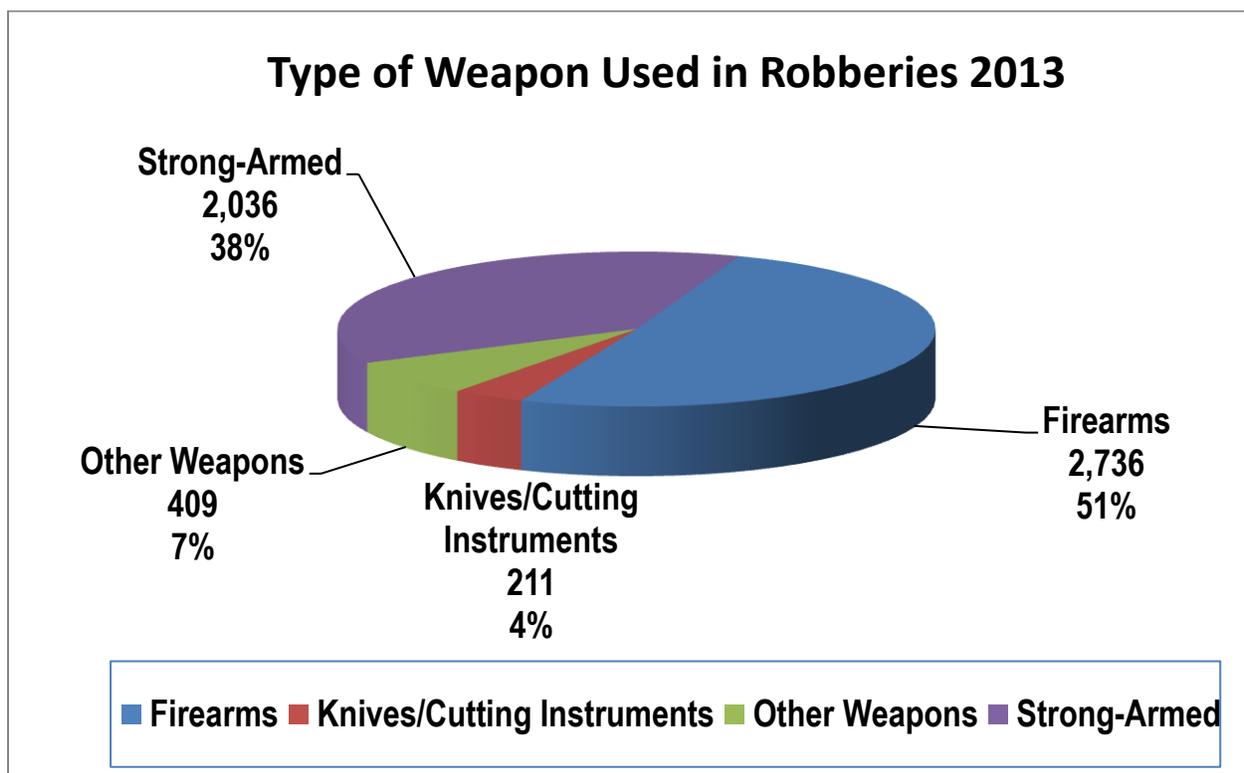
TYPE OF FIREARM USED IN MURDER

LOUISIANA OFFENSE DATA



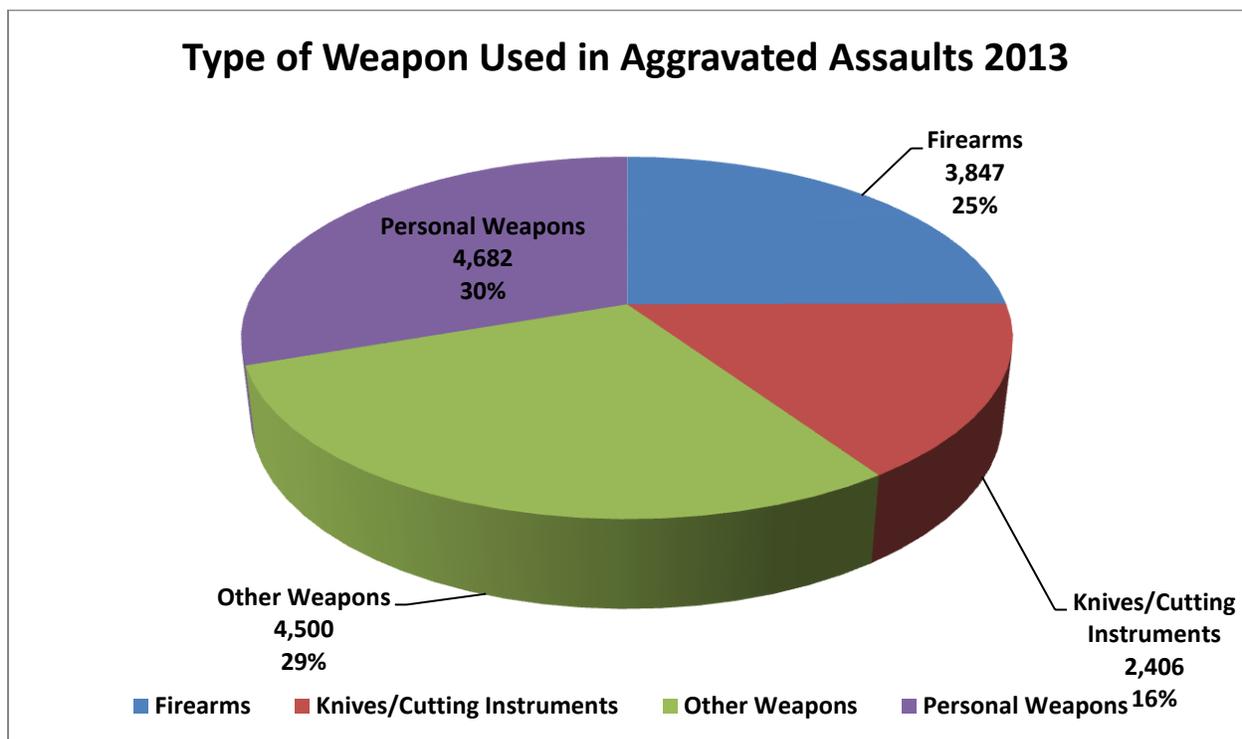
Louisiana Offense Data Robbery: by Type of Weapon 2012 and 2013

Weapons	2012	2013
Total Robberies	3,736	5,392
Firearms	1,728	2,736
Knives/Cutting Instruments	147	211
Other Weapons	316	409
Strong-Armed	1,545	2,036
Number of Agencies Reporting	153	190
Population Served by these Agencies	3,122,133	4,401,455

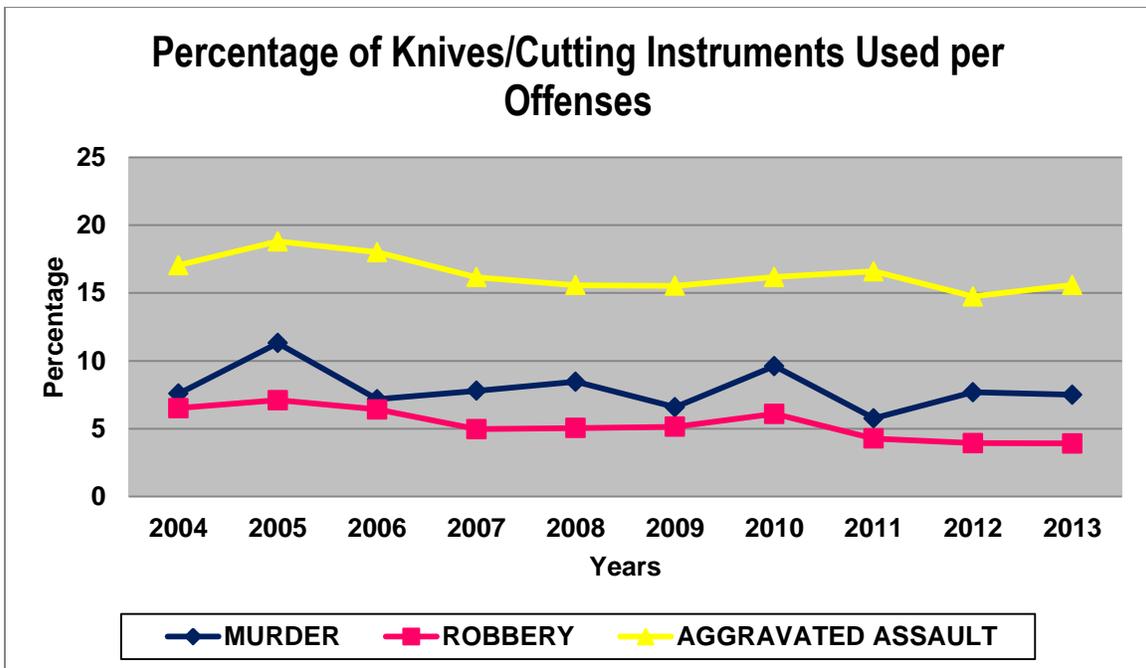
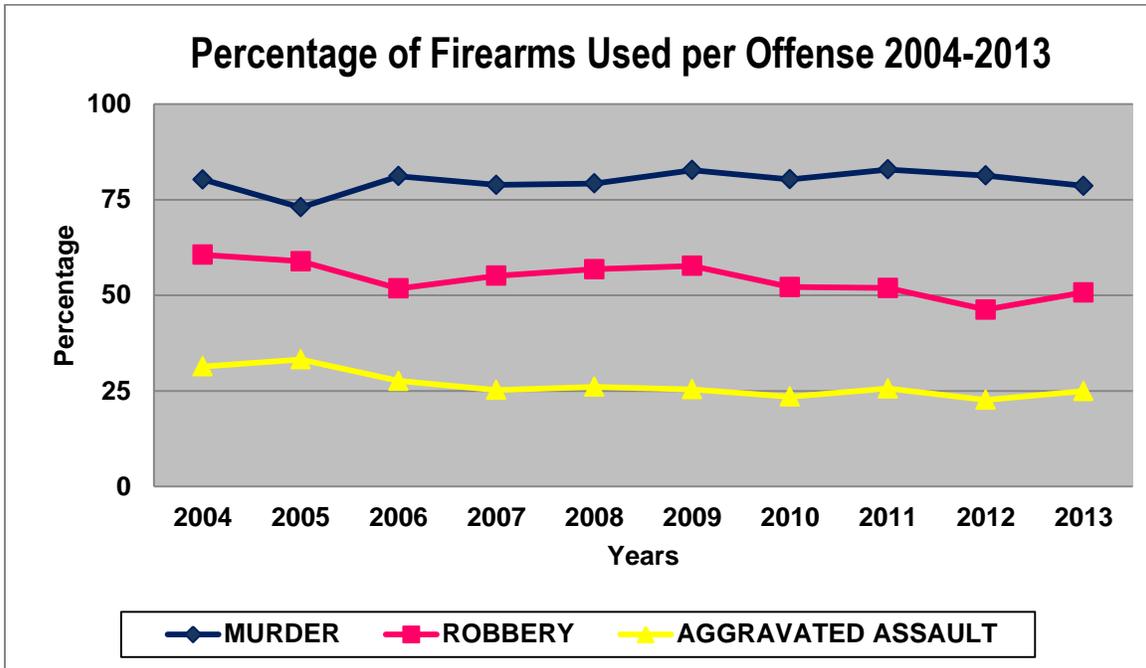


Louisiana Offense Data Aggravated Assault: by Type of Weapon 2012 and 2013

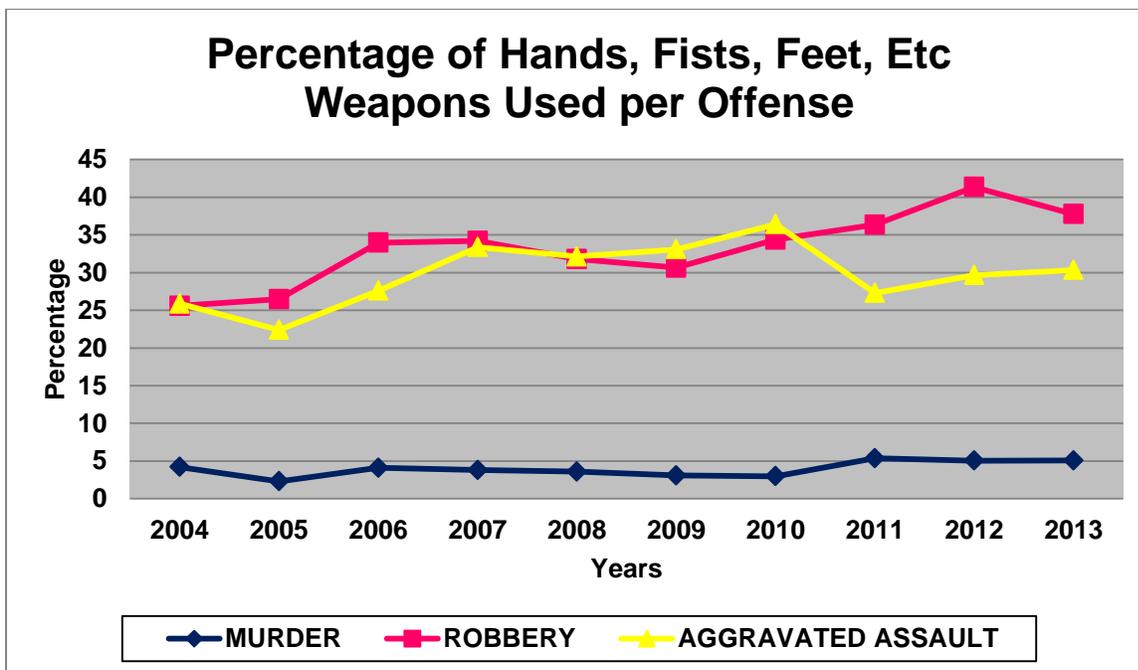
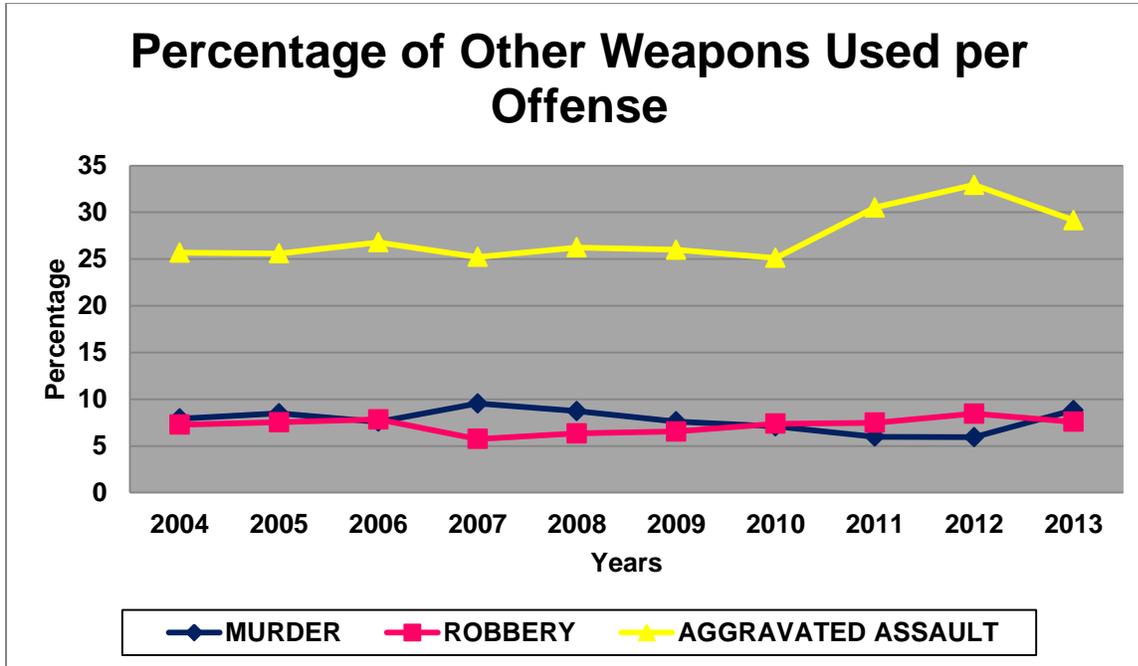
Weapons	2012	2013
Total Aggravated Assaults	12,078	15,435
Firearms	2,737	3,847
Knives/Cutting Instruments	1,781	2,406
Other Weapons	3,978	4,500
Person Weapons	3,582	4,682
Number of Agencies Reporting	153	190
Population Served by these agencies	3,122,133	4,401,455



WEAPON PERCENTAGE BY MURDER, ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



WEAPON PERCENTAGE BY MURDER, ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



HOMICIDES IN LOUISIANA

The following tables show homicides (murder and non-negligent manslaughter) in Louisiana for the year 2013.

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

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

**2013 HIGHEST REPORTED HOMICIDES
BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS**

TYPE OF DEPARTMENT	AGENCY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOMICIDES
Police Departments¹	New Orleans	377,022	156
	Baton Rouge	230,212	49
	Shreveport	202,189	26
	Lake Charles	73,894	11
	Lafayette	123,409	8
	Kenner	66,854	7
	Bossier City	65,578	6
	Alexandria	48,488	6
Sheriff's Offices (Parish)²	Jefferson	434,767	43
	East Baton Rouge	445,227	14
	St. John the Baptist	43,761	13
	Terrebonne	112,749	10
	Ouachita	156,220	9
	Ascension	114,393	8
	Tangipahoa	125,412	8
CHART TOTALS		2,625,175	374
State Totals		4,625,470	453

Source: FBI's *Crime in the United States 2012*.

¹ The population numbers for the police departments was taken from Table 8 of FBI's *Crime in the United States 2013*.

² Most of the Sheriff's Departments report for areas outside of city or town limits, however there are several that collect and report the data of cities or towns within their Parish. The population for the Sheriff's Departments was taken from the estimate provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

[Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: Population Profiles](#)

The homicide figures above include only the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. This includes the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter. Excluded are attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicides and manslaughter by negligence. In addition, it is possible that some homicide investigations are still in progress and this could affect these figures. The agencies included above had the 10 highest numbers of homicides for each category.

OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED 2004 - 2013

YEAR	OFFICERS KILLED
2004	6
2005	2
2006	2
2007	5
2008	2
2009	0
2010	3
2011	0
2012	2
2013	5
10 YEAR TOTAL	27

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

The table above shows the number of felonious deaths that occurred in our state each year from 2003-2012. There were 25 officers included in this 10-year time span. Notification of duty-related deaths is sent to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Once notification of an officer's death is received, inquiries to obtain additional details concerning the circumstances surrounding the incident are directed to the victim officer's employing agency. Information concerning two Federal programs that provide benefits to survivors is furnished to the agency. Pertinent criminal history data of the individuals identified in connection with felonious killings are kept on file at the FBI.

As the Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program phases incident based reporting (LIBRS mentioned previously on pages 6-7), the data will give more insight into the circumstances involving felonious killings of law enforcement officers. Careful consideration of this information will aid in protecting the lives of those who protect us.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The following charts document the number of civilian and law officers employed by police departments, sheriffs, universities and colleges and other state agencies in Louisiana. These are not exhaustive charts since only those law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of data to the FBI are included.

**2013 FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES
BY CITY**

CITY	POPULATION	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL CIVILIANS
Basile	1,802	13	8	5
Bernice	1,644	5	5	0
Blanchard	2,922	6	5	1
Bogalusa	11,998	55	35	20
Clinton	1,619	16	7	9
Denham Springs	10,102	41	33	8
De Quincy	3,165	11	11	0
Gonzales	10,301	42	39	3
Greenwood	3,268	11	10	1
Gretna	17,760	142	95	47
Hammond	20,162	107	81	26
Houma	33,717	92	78	14
Kenner	66,854	240	177	63
Lake Arthur	2,728	10	6	4
Livonia	1,439	9	9	0
Mandeville	12,162	45	32	13
Montgomery	706	1	1	0
New Orleans	377,022	1,442	1,210	232
Olla	1,392	3	3	0
Patterson	6,079	30	30	0
Ruston	21,969	51	39	12
Vinton	3,191	11	7	4
Walker	6,172	22	18	4
Westlake	4,571	21	21	0
Westwego	8,521	40	38	2
Zachary	15,749	44	43	1

**2013 FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES
BY METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN PARISHES**

METROPOLITAN PARISHES				NON-METROPOLITAN PARISHES			
PARISH	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL CIVILIANS	PARISH	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL CIVILIANS
Ascension	300	259	41	Assumption	104	62	42
Bossier	377	318	59	Avoyelles	158	158	0
Caddo	669	439	230	Claiborne	99	38	61
Calcasieu	832	600	232	Jefferson Davis	71	57	14
Cameron	71	63	8	Madison	78	78	0
Iberia	302	214	88	Sabine	11	10	1
Jefferson	1,423	979	444				
Livingston	252	252	0				
Plaquemines	186	186	0				
Pointe Coupee	186	186	0				
St. Charles	384	269	115				
St. Helena	51	31	20				
St. James	101	77	24				
St. Tammany	710	442	268				
West Feliciana	72	72	0				

**2013 FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES
BY UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES**

UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE	CAMPUS	STUDENT ENROLLMENT ¹	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL CIVILIANS
Delgado Community College		18,096	41	27	14
Louisiana State University	Health Sciences Center, Shreveport	888	43	30	13
	Baton Rouge	30,225	69	59	10
McNeese State University		8,584	13	8	5
Tulane University		12,958	125	82	43
University of New Orleans		10,071	27	27	0

¹ The student enrollment figures provided by the United States Department of Education are for the 2012 school year, the most recent available. The enrollment figures include full-time and part-time students.

**LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM
CONTACT INFORMATION**

LOUISIANA SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION

LIBRS Program (225) 383-8342

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

<http://lcle.la.gov/>

Crime Victims Reparations 1-888-6-VICTIM
(1-888-684-2846)
Local Calls in Baton Rouge (225) 342-1749

LAVNS (Victims Notification System) 1-866-LAVNS-4-U
(1-866-528-6748)

LAVNS Administrative Line (225) 342-1608

LEMIS Program (225) 342-1888

LIBRS Program (225) 342-1809

Louisiana Sentencing Commission (225) 342-1729

POST (Peace Officers Standards Training) (225) 342-1530

Policy Planning (225) 342-1867

Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) (225) 342-1885

SUMMARY UCR PROGRAM

North Region (225) 342-1869

Southwest Region (225) 342-1859

Southeast Region (225) 342-1869

FAX NUMBERS

Policy Planning/SAC/UCR/LIBRS/LEMIS (225) 342-1824

Executive/Human Resources (225) 342-1508

Grants (225) 342-1846

POST/CVR (225) 342-1672

EMAIL ADDRESSES

FIRSTNAME.LASTNAME@LCLE.LA.GOV