

Crime in Louisiana 2014



**Prepared by
The Louisiana Statistical Analysis Center
A joint project of the Louisiana Commission on Law
Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice
and
The Louisiana Sheriffs' Association**

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

JOHN BEL EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

JIM CRAFT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Honorable John Bel Edwards
Governor, State of Louisiana
State Capitol, Fourth Floor
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Dear Governor Edwards,

It is my privilege to present to you and the Legislature Crime in Louisiana 2014 pursuant to Louisiana Revised Statute 15:1204.2.

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

Jim Craft
Executive Director

LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

**CRIME IN LOUISIANA
2014**

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

MAY 2016

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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 2013 and 2014 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, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

CRIME IN LOUISIANA - THE PUBLICATION

Crime in Louisiana, 2014 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* (2014) 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 2014, 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 – 2014 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 2014.

** Denotes LIBRS Certified Agency*

ACADIA PARISH

Acadia Parish S.O.
Rayne P.D.

ALLEN PARISH

Allen S.O.
Kinder P.D.

ASCENSION PARISH

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

ASSUMPTION PARISH

Assumption Parish S.O.

AVOUELLES PARISH

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

BEAUREGARD PARISH

Beauregard S.O.
DeRidder P.D.

BIENVILLE PARISH

Bienville S.O.

BOSSIER PARISH

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

CADDO PARISH

Blanchard P.D.
Greenwood P.D.
Ida P.D.
LSU Health Sciences P.D.
LSU – Shreveport C.P.
Oil City P.D.
Shreveport P.D.
Southern University Shreveport C.P.

CALCASIEU PARISH

*DeQuincy P.D.**
Iowa P.D.
Sulphur P.D.
*Vinton P.D.**

CALDWELL PARISH

Caldwell Parish S.O.

CAMERON PARISH

CATAHOULA PARISH

Jonesville P.D.

CLAIBORNE PARISH

Claiborne Parish S.O.

CONCORDIA PARISH

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

DeSOTO PARISH

DeSoto Parish S.O.
Mansfield P.D.

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

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

EAST CARROLL PARISH

*East Carroll Parish S.O.**
Lake Providence P.D.

EAST FELICIANA PARISH

East Feliciana S.O.
Clinton P.D.
Jackson PD.
Norwood P.D.
Wilson P.D.

EVANGELINE PARISH

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

FRANKLIN PARISH

Franklin Parish S.O.

GRANT PARISH

Grant Parish S.O.
Georgetown P.D.

Montgomery P.D.
Pollock P.D.

IBERIA PARISH
Iberia Parish S.O.*

IBERVILLE PARISH
Iberville Parish S.O.
St. Gabriel P.D.
White Castle P.D.

JACKSON PARISH
Jackson Parish S.O.

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

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH
Jennings P.D.*

LAFAYETTE PARISH
Lafayette Parish S.O.
Broussard P.D.
Carencro P.D.
Lafayette P.D.
Scott P.D.
UL-Lafayette C.P.

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

LaSALLE PARISH
LaSalle Parish S.O.
Jena P.D.

LINCOLN PARISH
Lincoln Parish S.O.
Grambling State University C.P.
Louisiana Tech University C.P.

LIVINGSTON PARISH
Livingston Parish S.O.

Denham Springs P.D.
French Settlement P.D.
Killian P.D.
Port Vincent P.D.
Walker P.D.

MADISON PARISH
Madison Parish S.O.*
Tallulah P.D.*

MOREHOUSE PARISH
Morehouse Parish S.O.*
Bastrop P.D.

NATCHITOCHE PARISH
Natchitoches Parish S.O.
Clarence P.D.
Natchitoches P.D.

ORLEANS PARISH
Delgado Community College C.P.
New Orleans P.D.
UNO C.P.
Tulane C.P.

OUACHITA PARISH
Ouachita Parish S.O.
Monroe P.D.
Tensas Basin Levee P.D.
West Monroe P.D.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH
Plaquemines Parish S.O.*

POINTE COUPEE PARISH
Pointe Coupee Parish S.O.*

RAPIDES PARISH
Rapides Parish S.O.*
Alexandria P.D.
Ball P.D.
Pineville P.D.

RED RIVER PARISH
Red River Parish S.O.

RICHLAND PARISH
Richland Parish S.O.

SABINE PARISH
Sabine Parish S.O.
Fisher P.D.
Florien P.D.
Many P.D.

ST. BERNARD PARISH
St. Bernard Parish S.O.

ST. CHARLES PARISH
St. Charles Parish S.O.

ST. HELENA PARISH
St. Helena Parish S.O.*
Montpelier P.D.

ST. JAMES PARISH
St. James Parish S.O.*
Gramercy P.D.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH
St. John the Baptist Parish S.O.

ST. LANDRY PARISH
St. Landry Parish S.O.
Eunice P.D.
Krotz Springs P.D.
LSU Eunice C.P.
Opelousas P.D.

ST. MARTIN PARISH
St. Martin S.O.

ST. MARY PARISH
Baldwin P.D.
Berwick P.D.
Franklin P.D.
Morgan City P.D.
Patterson P.D.

ST. TAMMANY PARISH
St. Tammany Parish S.O.
Covington P.D.
Folsom P.D.
Mandeville P.D.
Pearl River P.D.,
Slidell P.D.

TANGIPAOHA PARISH
Hammond P.D.

Independence P.D.
Kentwood P.D.
Ponchatoula P.D.
Tickfaw P.D.

TENSAS PARISH

TERREBONNE PARISH

Terrebonne Parish S.O.
Houma P.D.

UNION PARISH

Union Parish S.O.
Farmerville P.D.
Marion P.D.

VERMILION PARISH

Vermilion Parish S.O.
Abbeville P.D.

Erath P.D.

VERNON PARISH

Vernon Parish S.O.
Leesville P.D.

WASHINGTON PARISH

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

WEBSTER PARISH

Webster Parish S.O.
Minden P.D.
Sibley P.D.

WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH

West Baton Rouge Parish S.O.

Addis P.D.
Brusly P.D.
Port Allen P.D.*

WEST CARROLL PARISH

West Carroll Parish S.O.
Epps 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, $\%Crime\ Rate\ Per\ Capita \times 100,000$ 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

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

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

Simple Assault

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

e) Other Assaults - Simple, Not Aggravated: unlawful physical attack where neither the

offender displays a weapon, nor the victim

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

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 SUVs).

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 b) 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. MSAs 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. MSAs 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

2014 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 2014. 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 2014 Census Survey which shows a population of 4,649,676.

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

2014 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 ⁴	12,489	129	1	11		26	91	539	213	308	18	0
Addis	4,327	5	0	0		0	5	3	0	3	0	0
Alexandria ⁴	48,618	858	9	9		170	670	3,761	1,073	2,484	204	0
Baker	13,811	25	0	4		4	17	381	86	270	25	0
Ball	4,017	1	0	0		0	1	33	15	15	3	0
Bastrop ⁴	10,857	141	2	7		28	104	1,327	412	872	43	3
Baton Rouge	229,387	2,120	53	73		852	1,142	10,270	2,772	6,986	512	153
Berwick ⁴	4,815	6	0	0		2	4	88	33	53	2	
Blanchard ⁴	2,896	2	0	0		0	2	32	3	27	2	0
Bogalusa ⁴	11,960	106	4	12		17	73	672	199	430	43	0
Bossier City ⁴	67,469	433	5	31		73	324	3,204	457	2,597	150	4
Broussard ⁴	9,653	28	0	2		12	14	350	155	192	3	
Brusly ⁴	2,596	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bunkie	4,070	48	1	1		7	39	251	44	206	1	0
Carencro	8,466	36	0	0		10	26	265	42	207	16	0
Clarence ⁴	491	0	0	0		0	1	4	2	2	0	0
Clinton ⁴	1,585	1	0	0		0	1	4	2	2	0	0
Cottonport ⁴	1,957	11	0	1		1	9	78	25	51	2	1
Covington ⁴	9,496	42	0	8		7	27	385	46	323	16	0
Denham Springs ⁴	10,131	82	1	2		10	69	785	169	615	1	1
De Quincy	3,165	3	1	0		0	2	76	29	43	4	1
De Ridder ⁴	10,830	30	1	1		0	28	287	57	228	2	0
Epps ⁴	839	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erath ⁴	2,113	17	0	2		0	15	25	10	15	0	0
Eunice ⁴	10,328	123	4	15		17	87	660	224	424	12	
Farmerville ⁴	3,802	28	0	1		1	26	251	47	201	3	1
Ferriday ⁵	3,437		0	2		4		220	96	116	8	1
Fisher	230	1	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florien	636	1	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Folsom ⁴	747	0	0	0		0	0	19	0	18	1	1
Franklin ⁴	7,407	54	1	0		7	46	316	97	216	3	1
Franklinton ⁴	3,777	29	2	2		5	20	132	36	92	4	0
French Settlement ⁴	1,108	9	0	0		0	9	17	7	10	0	0
Georgetown	320	0	0	0		0	0	3	2	1	0	0
Golden Meadow ⁴	2,064	4	0	0		0	4	1	0	0	1	0
Gonzales	10,426	52	0	3		13	36	712	91	594	27	0
Gramercy ⁴	3,469	18	0	0		0	18	91	9	79	3	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
Greenwood ⁴	3,220	2	0	0		1	1	158	29	122	7	0
Gretna ⁴	17,818	42	1	3		13	25	499	107	368	24	7
Hammond	20,416	240	1	7		54	178	2,152	782	1,368	2	0
Harahan ⁴	9,3919	15	0	1		2	12	143	22	110	11	2
Haughton ⁴	3,410	5	0	1		2	2	15	2	10	3	0
Houma ⁴	34,129	211	4	12		66	129	1,390	191	1,136	63	9
Ida	220	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independence	1,665	17	0	0		1	16	90	28	59	3	0
Iowa ⁴	3,17	84	0	0		0	84	89	17	66	6	0
Jena	3,379	3	0	0		1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Jennings	10,138	43	0	0		4	39	293	62	222	9	2
Jonesville ⁴	2,211	18	1	0		5	12	124	58	65	1	1
Kenner ⁴	67,037	158	1	10		68	79	2,419	326	1,958	135	15
Kentwood ⁴	2,295	18	0	0		6	12	162	44	115	3	0
Killian ⁴	1,294	4	0	0		0	4	31	15	16	0	0
Kinder ⁴	2,422	7	0	0		0	7	53	2	51	0	0
Krotz Springs	1,202	10	0	0		0	10	22	1	20	1	0
Lafayette ⁴	125,122	814	7	10		248	549	6,800	1,186	5,208	406	
Lake Providence	3,815	35	0	3		2	30	32	12	20	0	0
Leesville ⁴	6,632	40	4	6		8	22	497	54	425	18	0
Mamou	3,171	18	0	2		3	13	77	10	65	2	0
Mandeville ⁴	12,251	19	0	0		2	17	255	32	219	4	0
Mansfield ⁴	5,061	33	0	1		1	31	286	126	153	7	
Many ⁴	2,806	21	0	0		1	20	165	16	146	3	0
Marion	750	3	0	0		0	3	10	4	6	0	0
Marksville ⁴	5,565	90	1	0		12	77	372	73	295	4	0
Minden ⁴	12,922	18	0	0		6	12	280	54	217	9	0
Monroe ⁵	49,900		10	49		243		5,098	1,299	3,660	139	10
Montgomery ⁴	705	5	0	0		1	4	5	1	2	2	0
Montpelier	259	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moreauville ⁴	908	6	0	1		0	5	18	2	15	1	0
Morgan City ⁴	12,020	39	0	4		5	30	407	43	351	13	
Natchitoches	18,248	188	2	3		47	136	1,238	360	854	24	6
New Orleans	387,113	3,770	150	244		1,470	1,906	16,382	3,458	10,309	2,615	
Norwood ⁴	308	1	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oil City ⁴	1,005	2	0	0		0	2	15	5	10	0	0
Opelousas ⁴	16,455	286	6	12		50	218	1,174	287	845	42	2
Patterson	6,111	2	0	1		0	1	67	6	61	0	0
Pearl River ⁴	2,562	15	0	1		2	12	87	19	57	11	0
Pineville ⁴	14,464	95	0	11		11	73	885	155	689	41	1
Pollock ⁴	473	2	0	0		0	2	2	2	0	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
Ponchatoula	6,901	46	0	1		8	37	505	121	379	5	0
Port Vincent	733	2	0	0		0	2	19	4	13	2	0
Rayne	8,048	73	0	0		7	66	389	59	322	8	0
Scott ⁴	8,805	15	0	1		0	14	205	37	155	13	0
Shreveport	200,184	1,444	20	121		400	903	9,204	2,087	6,623	494	62
Sibley	1,195	1	0	0		0	1	5	3	2	0	0
Slidell ⁴	27,624	83	0	14		15	54	1,470	174	1,238	58	0
St. Francisville ⁴	1,743	20	0	0		1	19	80	12	66	2	0
St. Gabriel	6,918	28	0	0		2	26	83	32	46	5	1
Sulphur ^{4,6}	20,084		0	5		8		1,106	217	850	39	3
Tallulah	7,185	46	0	3		3	40	318	116	198	4	0
Thibodaux ⁴	14,565	79	1	4		9	65	612	65	540	7	
Tickfaw	730	1	0	0		0	1	16	2	14	0	0
Vidalia ⁴	4,181	15	0	0		2	13	135	36	95	4	0
Vinton	3,179	2	0	0		0	2	69	34	35	0	1
Walker ⁴	6,187	45	2	2		10	31	270	31	236	3	
West Monroe ^{4,5,7}	13,096		2	10		20		1,096	257	809	30	2
Westwego ⁴	8,534	38	0	0		7	31	234	49	171	14	
Wilson ⁴	576	13	0	8		2	3	2	2	0	0	0
Winnfield	4,615	65	0	0		1	64	265	72	182	11	3
Zachary ⁴	16,125	65	0	2		11	52	487	56	406	25	2
TOTAL												

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 unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.

4 This agency began the year submitting rape data classified according to the legacy UCR definition. However, at some point during the calendar year, the agency modified its reporting methods and began classifying and submitting rape offenses according to the revised UCR definition of rape.

5 The FBI determined that the agency's data were over reported. Consequently, those data are not included in this table.

6 The FBI determined that the agency's data were underreported. Consequently, those data are not included in this table.

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

2014 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 ³
Metropolitan Parishes	Acadia ⁴	62	0	0		10	52	471	154	242	75	0
	Ascension	335	11	35		36	253	2,705	627	1,926	152	6
	Bossier	56	0	3		6	47	450	78	333	39	1
	Caddo	84	2	4		3	75	813	195	552	66	2
	Calcasieu	423	3	54		37	329	4,187	1,295	2,714	178	5
	Cameron	15	0	2		0	13	134	26	102	6	0
	De Soto ^{4,5}		1	7		6		459	148	280	31	0
	East Baton Rouge ⁴	295	10	20		159	106	6,663	1,240	5,274	149	22
	East Feliciana	50	1	5		4	40	137	26	99	12	0
	Grant	8	1	0		0	7	166	74	88	4	0
	Iberia	143	2	7		44	90	1,366	455	886	25	2
	Iberville ⁴	284	3	8		20	253	548	129	410	9	0
	Jefferson ⁴	1,667	43	84		477	1,063	12,476	2,129	9,608	739	69
	Lafayette ⁴	352	5	16		56	275	1,899	385	1,332	182	
	Lafourche	51	0	0		15	36	1,676	453	1,162	61	7
	Livingston ^{4,6}		4	28		14		2,743	1,000	1,731	12	0
	Ouachita ⁴	507	1	4		41	461	2,741	945	1,659	137	8
	Plaquemines	32	1	3		2	26	269	65	191	13	2
	Pointe Coupee	125	1	10		9	105	295	108	166	21	2
	Rapides	270	0	27		11	232	1,857	565	1,087	205	4
	St. Bernard ^{4,7}	86	1	1		23	61	833	154	631	48	10
	St. Charles ⁴	175	4	13		22	136	1,027	204	735	88	9
	St. Helena ⁴	35	0	1		2	32	167	58	97	12	2
	St. James	83	0	5		4	74	464	75	371	18	3
	St. John the Baptist ⁵		7	4		43		1,324	298	965	61	0
	St. Martin ⁴	102	1	8		10	83	260	82	173	5	0
	St. Tammany ⁴	225	4	15		18	188	1,611	388	1,119	104	13
	Terrebonne	164	4	7		32	121	2,343	373	1,901	69	2
	Union ⁴	29	0	1		1	27	54	15	38	1	0
	Vermillion ^{4,6}	87	1	2		16	68		304	342		0
Webster ⁴	106	1	6		0	99	201	85	93	23	0	
West Baton Rouge ⁴	61	1	7		8	45	479	63	379	37	0	
West Feliciana	18	0	1		1	16	90	13	73	4	1	
Total for Metropolitan Parishes		5930	113	388		1130	4413	50908	12209	36759	2586	170

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 ³
Non-Metropolitan Parishes	Allen ^{4,5}	4	2	0		0	2				6	
	Assumption ⁴	61	3	1		2	55	327	90	209	28	2
	Avoyelles ⁴	96	1	18		1	76	431	135	287	9	5
	Bienville ⁴	44	0	2		8	34	223	71	135	17	0
	Caldwell ⁴	23	0	0		2	21	240	69	157	14	0
	Claiborne ⁴	28	1	6		2	19	239	69	156	14	2
	Concordia ⁴	63	2	2		6	53	306	112	174	20	0
	East Carroll	5	3	0		0	2	32	18	12	2	0
	Evangline	36	0	4		2	30	445	98	320	27	0
	Franklin ⁴	10	0	2		1	7	149	41	90	18	0
	Jackson ⁴	32	0	5		0	27	80	27	51	2	0
	La Salle ⁴	29	1	1		4	23	38	14	15	9	1
	Lincoln ⁴	57	2	3		0	52	239	83	154	2	0
	Morehouse	8	1	1		0	6	221	41	168	12	1
	Natchitoches ⁴	52	1	3		4	44	490	85	383	22	0
	Red River ⁴	24	0	0		0	24	111	21	78	12	0
	Richland ⁴	50	1	3		2	44	257	87	158	12	0
	Sabine ⁴	6	1	1		0	4	47	1	45	1	0
	St. Landry ⁴	108	0	6		21	81	851	388	419	44	0
	Vernon ⁴	96	0	4		3	89	621	134	448	39	4
Washington ⁴	130	1	13		7	109	732	235	430	67	1	
West Carroll ⁴	28	0	2		1	25	277	109	154	14	0	
Winn	13	0	0		0	13	80	25	46	9	0	
Total for Non-Metropolitan Parishes		1,003	20	77		66	840	6,436	1,953	4,089	400	16

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 state for all 12 months of the calendar year.

⁴ This agency began the year submitting rape data classified according to the legacy UCR definition. However, at some point during the calendar year, the agency modified its reporting methods and began classifying and submitting rape offenses according to the revised UCR definition of rape.

⁵ The FBI determined that the agency's data were underreported. Consequently, those data are not included in this table.

⁶ The FBI determined that the agency's data were over reported. Consequently, those data are not included in this table.

⁷ Because of changes in the state/local agency's reporting practices, figures are not comparable to previous years' data.

2014 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	5,930	113	388		1,130	4,413	50,908	12,209	36,759	2,586	170
Nonmetropolitan Parish Total	1,003	20	77		66	840	6,436	1,953	4,089	400	16
Total for all Parishes	6,933	133	465		1,196	5,253	57,344	14,162	40,848	2,986	186

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 56 of Louisiana's 64 Parishes which is 3 more than included in the 2013 data. The FBI does not publish data for agencies that did not report data for all 12 months of the calendar year.

2014 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 ³	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tribal Agencies	Chitimacha Tribal	1	0	0		0	1	80	7	70	3	0
	Coushatta Tribal	5	0		0	1	4	194	11	176	7	2
	Tunica-Biloxi Tribal	11	0	0		0	11	123	3	120	0	0
Total for Tribal, State and Other Agencies		17	0	0	0	1	16	397	21	366	10	2

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.

³ This agency began the year submitting rape data classified according to the legacy UCR definition. However, at some point during the calendar year, the agency modified its reporting methods and began classifying and submitting rape offenses according to the revised UCR definition of rape.

2014 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 ⁵		18,698	1	0	0		0	1	14	2	11	1	0
Grambling State University		5,071	29	0	1		1	27	154	47	105	2	0
Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge ⁵	30,478	13	0	3		6	4	410	47	355	8	1
	Shreveport	4,114	1	0	0		0	1	17	0	16	1	0
	Health Sciences Center, Shreveport ⁵	856	856	1	0		0	1	40	8	32	0	0
	Health Sciences Center, New Orleans ⁵	2,829	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana Tech University ⁵		11,015	2	0	0		1	1	81	12	67	2	
Nicholls State University ⁵		6,532	1	0	1		0	0	29	2	27	0	0
Northwestern State University		8,944	2	0	2		0	0	81	14	64	3	0
Southern University and A&M College	Baton Rouge	6,777	7	0	1		3	3	114	15	98	1	1
	Shreveport ⁵	3,018	0	0	0		0	0	10	0	9	1	0
Tulane University ⁵		12,938	5	0	2		1	1	70	3	65	2	0
University of Louisiana	Lafayette ⁵	16,646	22	0	0		2	20	181	29	148	4	0
	Monroe	8,645	4	0	2		1	1	70	3	65	2	0
University of New Orleans ⁵		9,323	3	0	0		0	3	91	13	76	2	0
Total			946	1	12		15	63	1,362	195	1,138	29	2

¹ The student enrollment figures provided by the United States Department of Education are for the 2013 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.

⁵ This agency began the year submitting rape data classified according to the legacy UCR definition. However, at some point during the calendar, year, the agency modified its reporting methods and began classifying and submitting rape offenses according to the revised UCR definition of rape.

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.

2014 SUMMARY OF ALL REPORTED ARRESTS THROUGH UCR BY JUVENILE AND ADULT

2014 ESTIMATED POPULATION SERVED BY 132 REPORTING AGENCIES = 2,837,980

2014 STATEWIDE POPULATION PER THE CENSUS = 4,649,676

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	12,356	611	3,060	12	36	137	426	775	2,062	193	30
Total all ages	121,145	5,215	20,526	165	218	669	4,163	3,445	16,290	721	70
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	2,606	7	9	1	145	383	180	5	83	1,007	2
Total all ages	15,282	546	1,154	98	1,166	1,968	1,585	398	619	17,693	34
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	34	28	86	14	1,426	20	2,471	3	175		
Total all ages	1,125	5,598	1,154	2,626	5,777	124	38,180	102	175		

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 2014 arrest totals and those published in previous years' editions of *Crime in the Louisiana*. Arrest data was captured from 132 agencies and there are 138 captured in the 2013 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 2014 as well as a comparison of 2013 and 2014. Trends are included for the years 2005 through 2014 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	2013	2014
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	494	477
Rape (revised definition) ³	1,763	1,375
Rape (legacy definition) ⁴	1,248	992
Robbery	5,539	5,695
Aggravated Assault	16,331	16,387
Burglary	41,214	38,337
Larceny - Theft	115,300	112,596
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,165	9,891
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	189,806	184,758

LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES BY CRIME RATE

OFFENSE	2013	2014
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	10.7	10.3
Rape (revised definition) ³	38.1	29.6
Rape (legacy definition) ⁴	27.0	21.3
Robbery	119.7	122.5
Aggravated Assault	352.8	352.4
Burglary	890.3	824.5
Larceny - Theft	2,490.7	2,421.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	198.0	212.7
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	4,100.1	3,973.5

Population

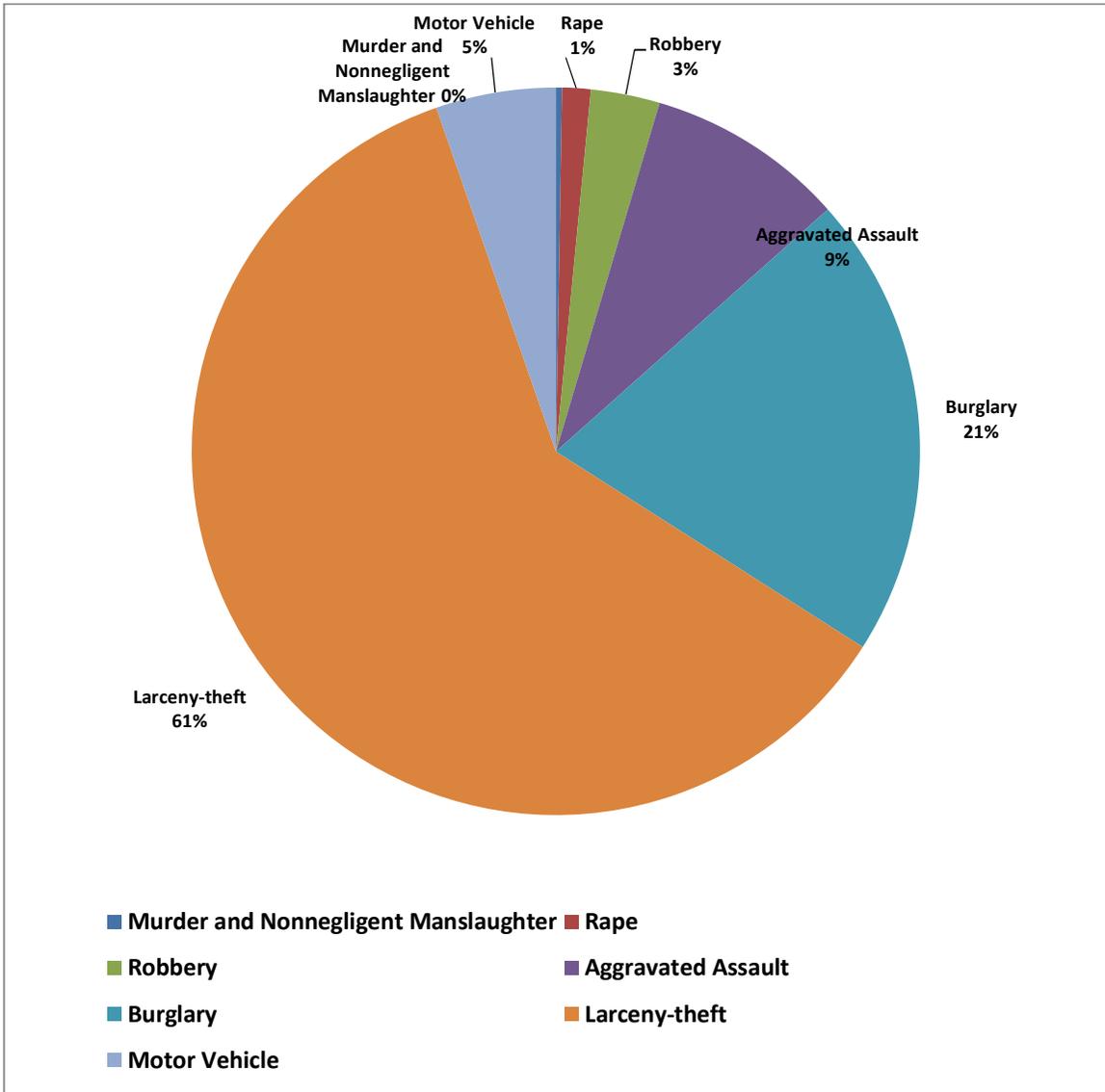
2013: 4,629,284

2014: 4,649,676

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 2014



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

OFFENSE	2013	2014
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	494	477
Rape (revised definition) ³	1,763	1,375
Rape (legacy definition) ⁴	1,248	992
Robbery	5,539	5,695
Aggravated Assault	16,331	16,387
VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSE TOTAL	24,127	23,934

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

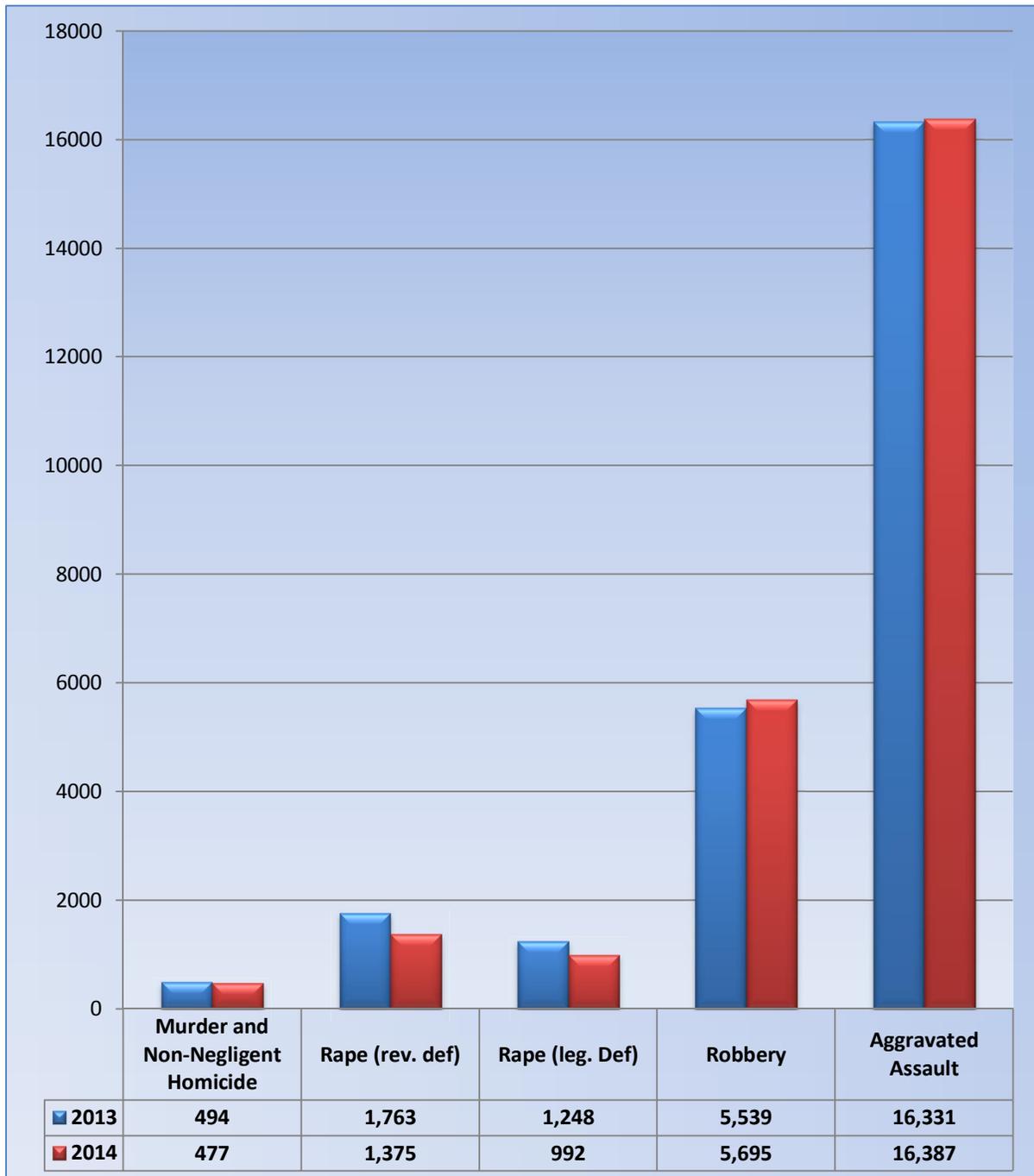
OFFENSE	2013	2014
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	10.7	10.3
Rape (revised definition) ³	38.1	29.6
Rape (legacy definition) ⁴	27.0	21.3
Robbery	119.7	122.5
Aggravated Assault	352.8	352.4
VIOLENT CRIME RATE TOTAL	521.2	514.7

Population

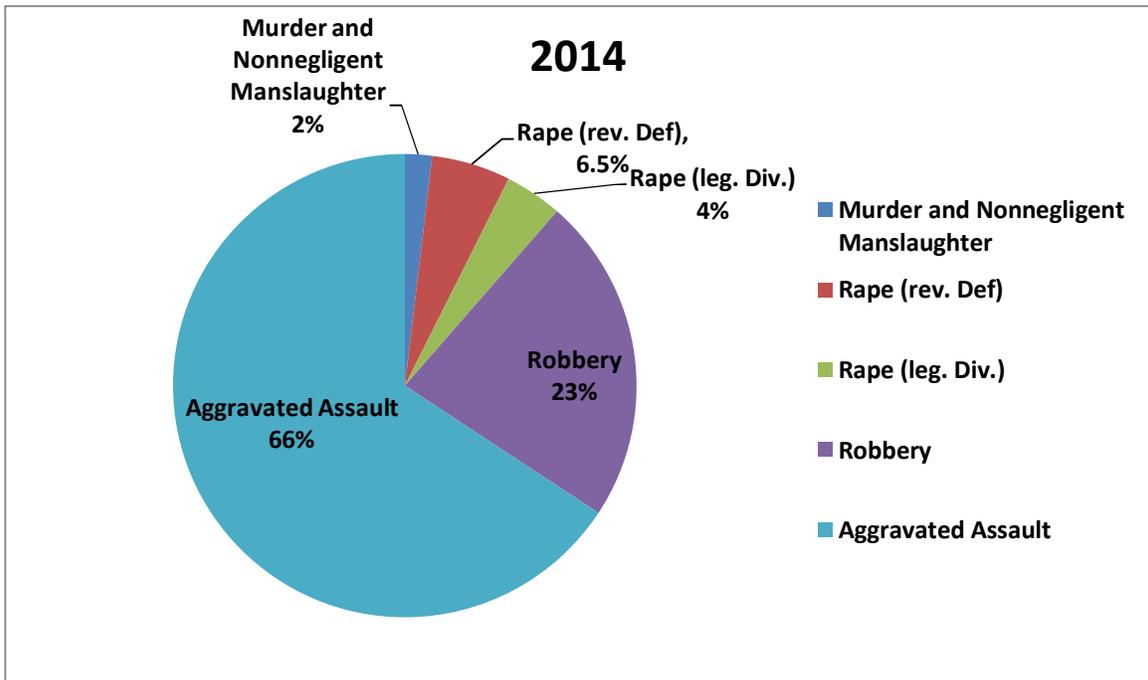
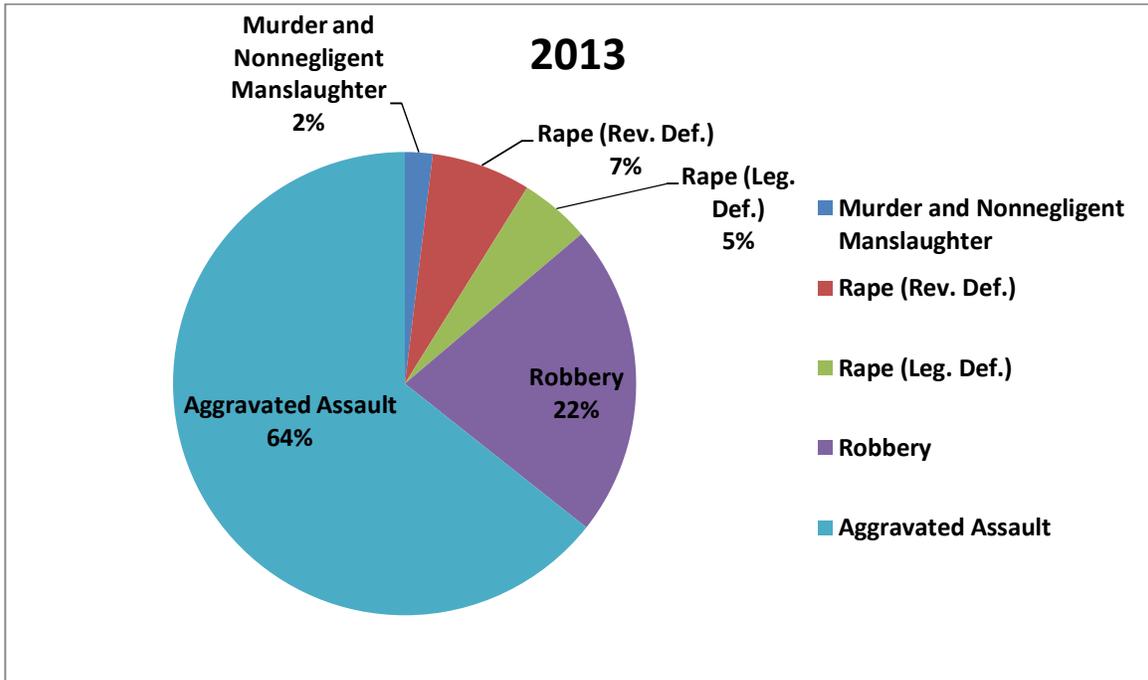
2012: 4,629,284

2013: 4,649,676

VIOLENT CRIMES BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES FOR 2013 AND 2014



PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT CRIMES BY OFFENSE 2013 AND 2014



**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - NON-VIOLENT CRIME
BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES
2013 AND 2014**

OFFENSE	2013	2014
Burglary	41,214	38,337
Larceny-Theft	115,300	112,596
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,165	9,891
NON-VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSE TOTAL	165,679	160,824

**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - NON-VIOLENT CRIME
BY CRIME RATE PER 100,000
2013 AND 2014**

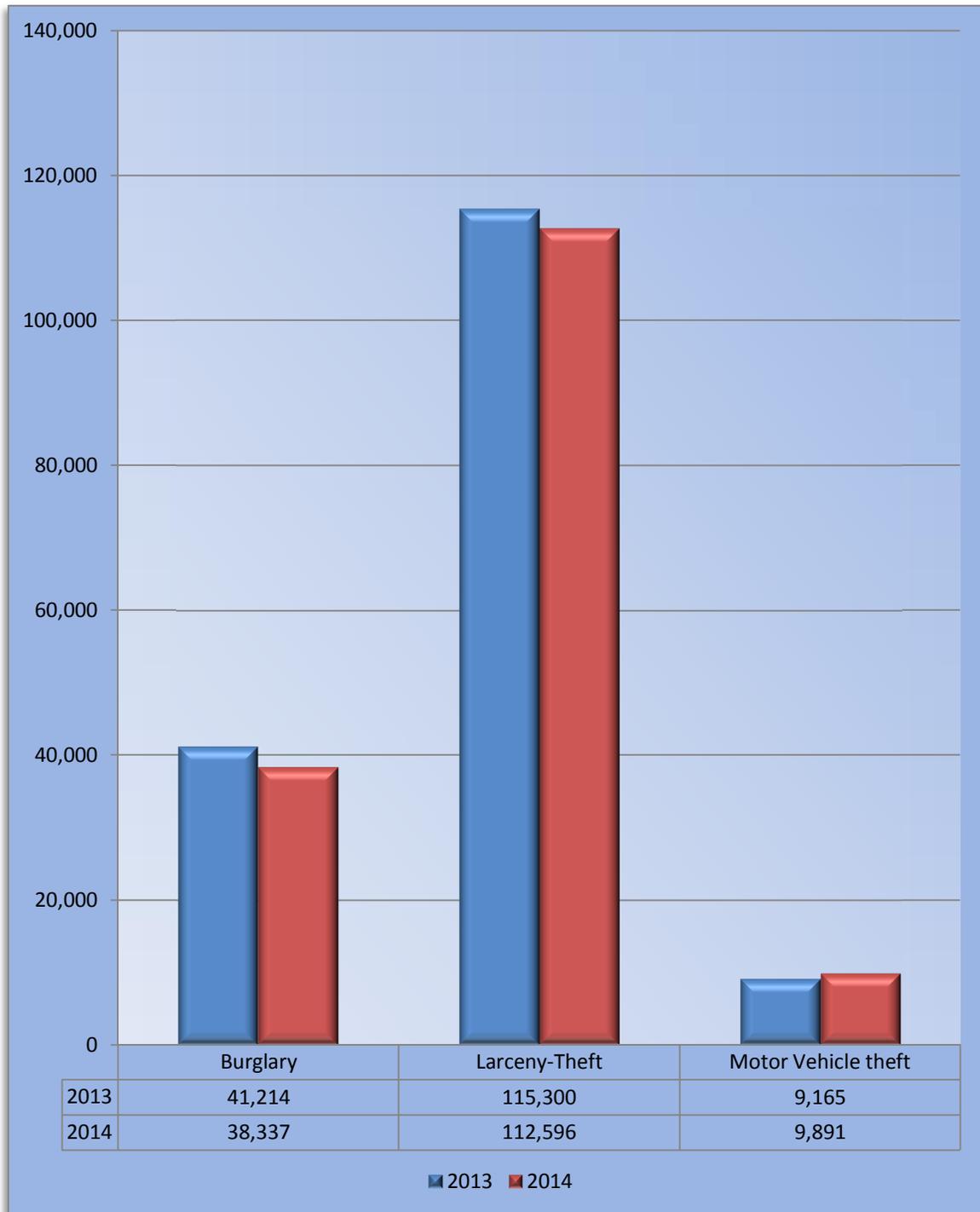
OFFENSE	2013	2014
Burglary	890.3	824.5
Larceny-Theft	2,490.7	2,421.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	198.0	212.7
NON-VIOLENT CRIME RATE TOTAL	3,578.9	3,458.8

Population

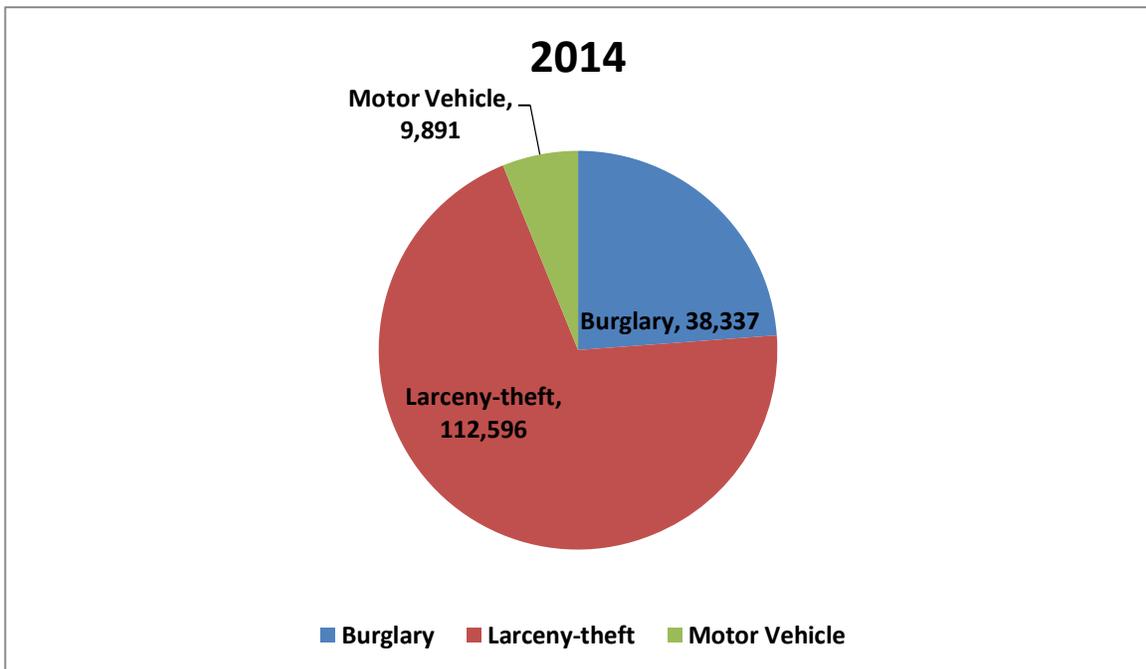
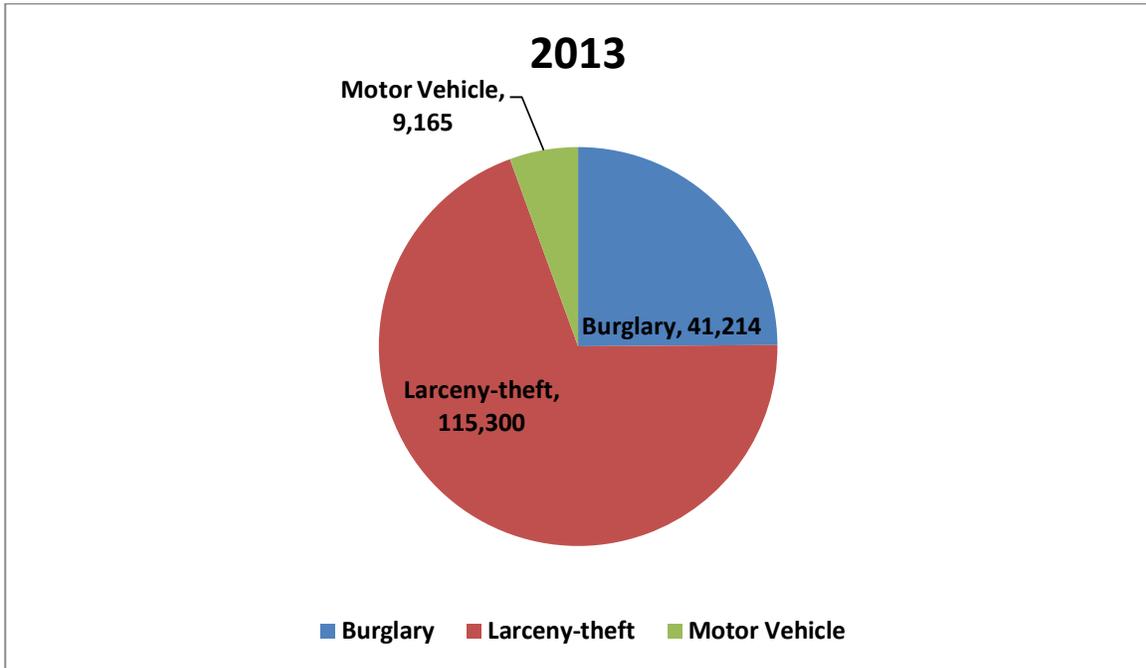
2013: 4,629,284

2014: 4,649,676

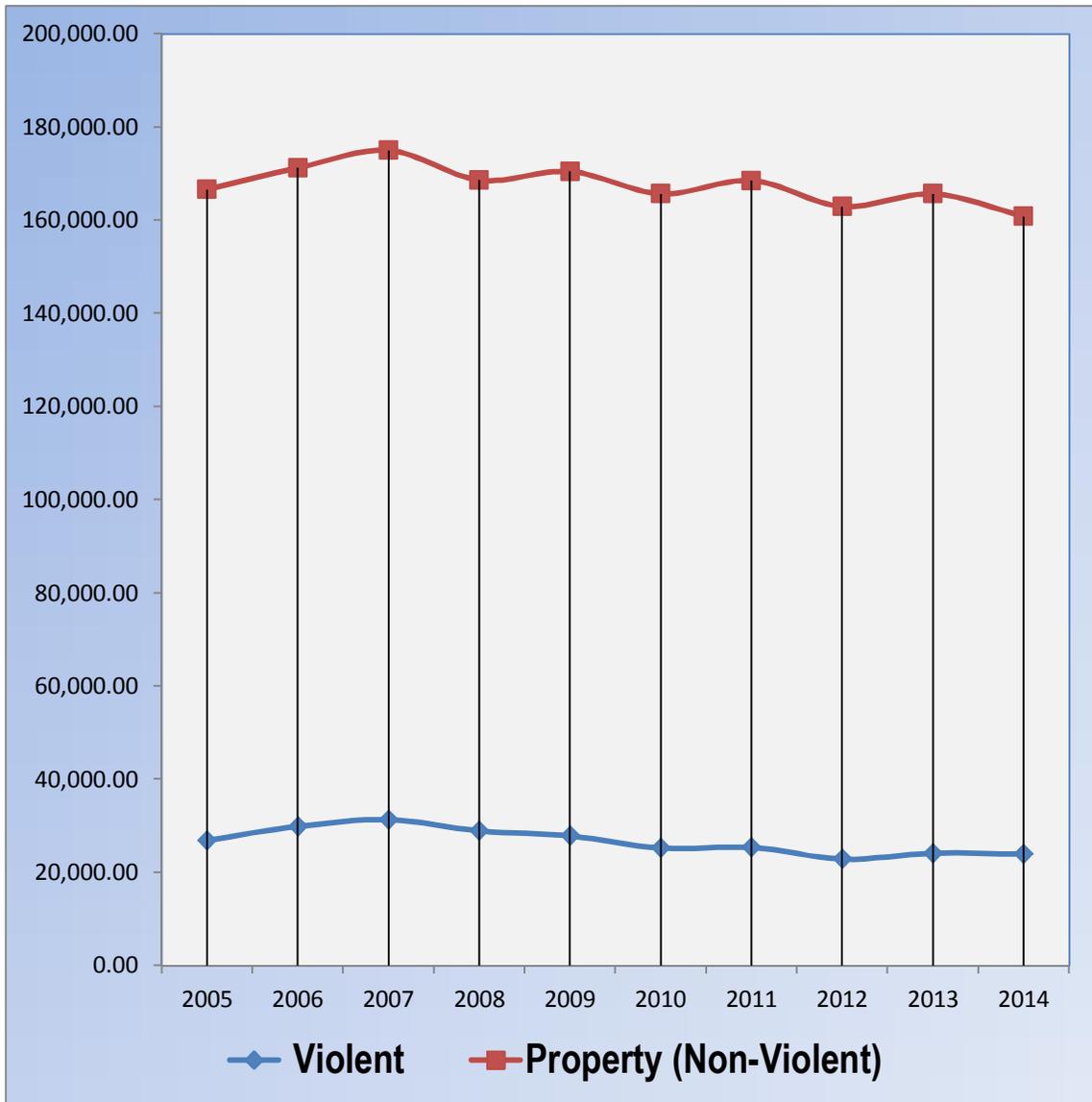
NON-VIOLENT CRIMES BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES 2013 AND 2014



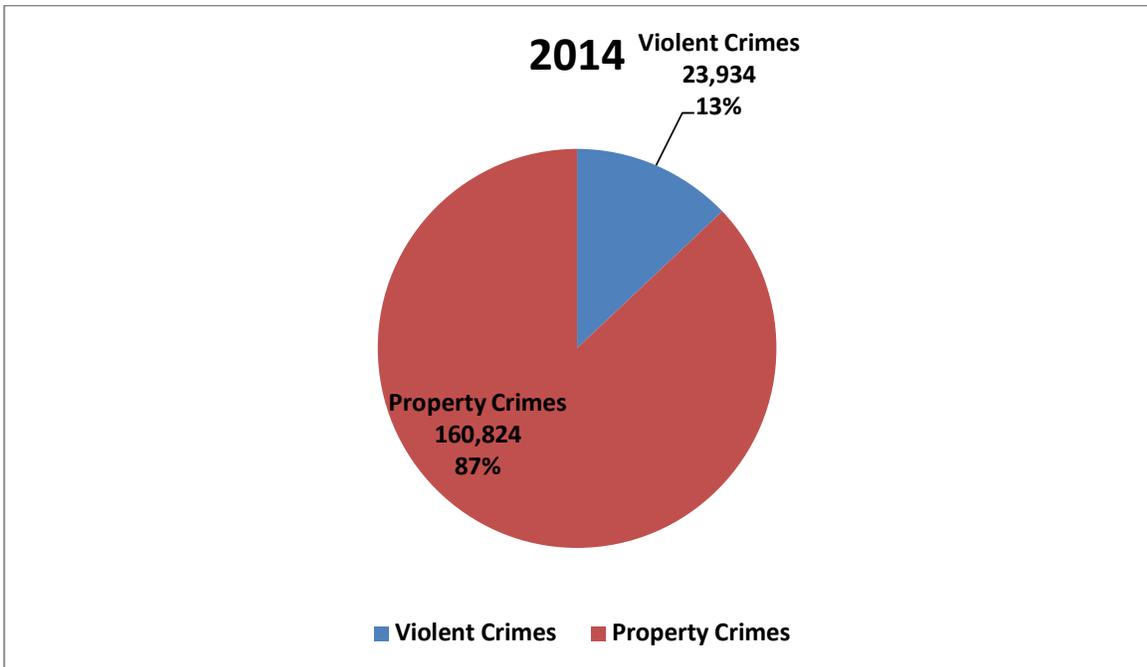
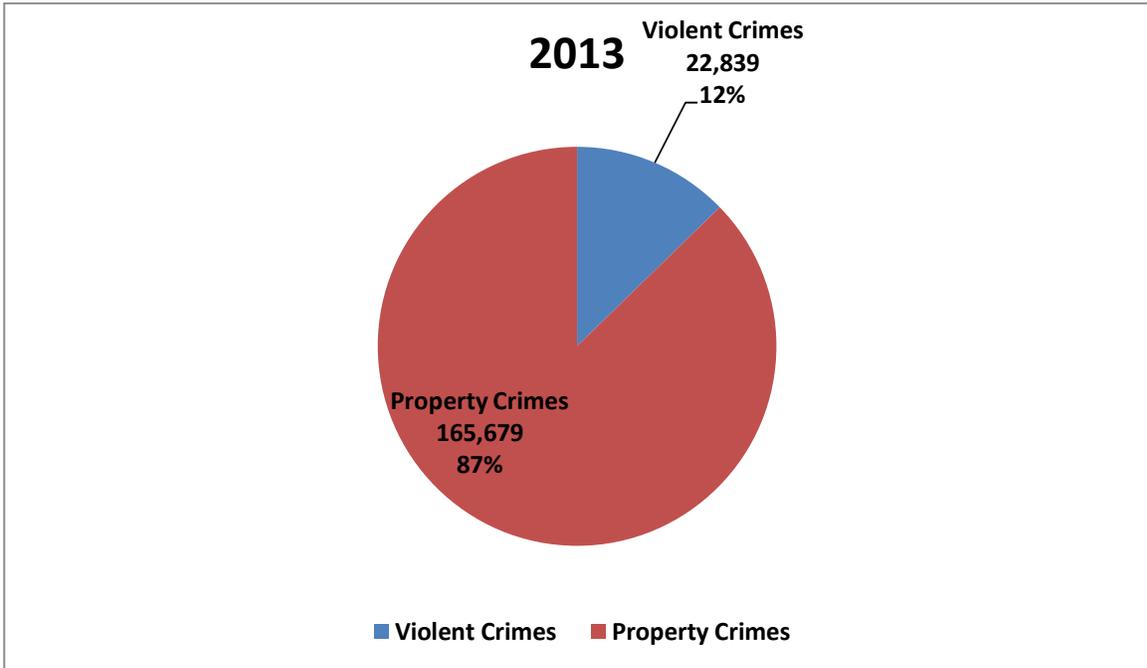
CRIME RATES OF NON-VIOLENT CRIMES 2013 AND 2014



VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME TRENDS BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES 2005-2014



VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIME PERCENTAGE BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES 2013 AND 2014



PERCENT CHANGE IN INDEX CRIMES 2013 TO 2014

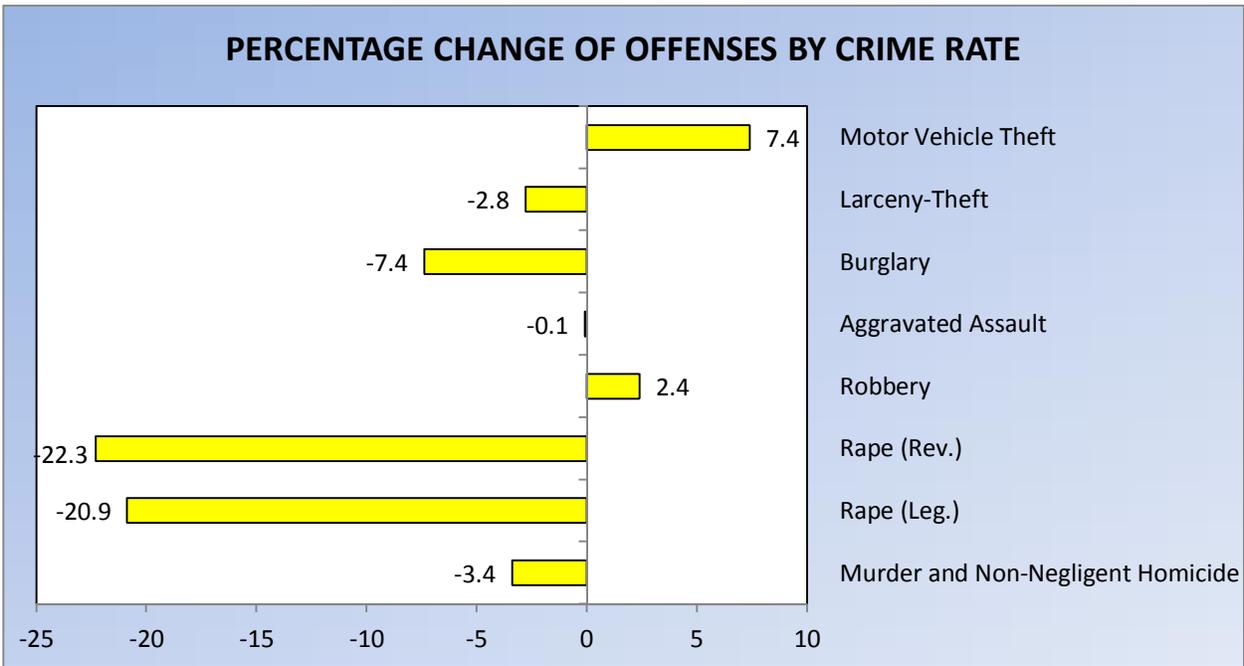
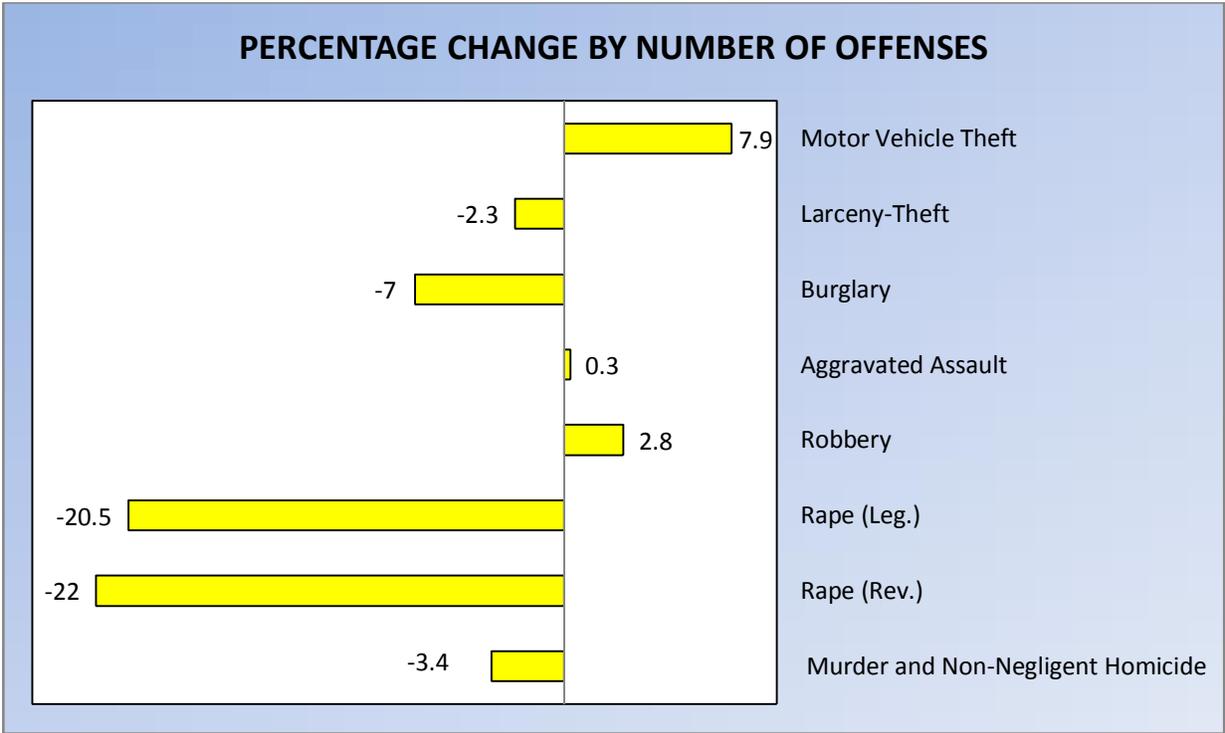
The tables and charts that follow show the percent change in index crimes from 2013 to 2014.

LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES			
OFFENSE	2013	2014	% CHANGE
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	494	477	-3.4
Rape (revised definition)	1,763	1,375	-22.0
Rape (legacy definition)	1,248	992	-20.5
Robbery	5,539	5,695	+2.8
Aggravated Assault	16,331	16,387	+0.3
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	24,127	23,934	-0.8
Burglary	41,214	38,337	-7.0
Larceny - Theft	115,300	112,596	-2.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	9,165	9,891	+7.9
NON-VIOLENT (PROPERTY) CRIME TOTAL	165,679	160,824	-2.9
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	189,806	184,758	-3.7

LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY CRIME RATE PER 100,000			
OFFENSE	2013	2014	% CHANGE
Murder and Non-Negligent Homicide	10.7	10.3	-3.9
Rape (revised definition)	38.1	29.6	-22.3
Rape (legacy definition)	27.0	21.3	-20.9
Robbery	119.7	122.5	+2.4
Aggravated Assault	352.8	352.4	-0.1
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	521.2	514.7	-1.2
Burglary	890.3	824.5	-7.4
Larceny - Theft	2,490.7	2,421.6	-2.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	198.0	212.7	+7.4
NON-VIOLENT (PROPERTY) CRIME TOTAL	3,578.9	3,458.8	-3.4
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	4,100.1	3,973.5	-4.6

Population
2012: 4,629,284
2013: 4,649,676

Percent Change in Index Crimes 2013 to 2014



INDEX CRIME TOTALS AND RATES FOR SELECT CITIES IN 2014

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.

2014 INDEX CRIME TOTALS AND RATES FOR CITIES SIMILAR IN SIZE TO NEW ORLEANS NATIONALLY

OFFENSE	NEW ORLEANS, LA	AURORA, CO	ANAHEIM, CA	TAMPA, FL	ST. LOUIS, MO	CORPUS CHRISTI	LEXINGTON, KY	OAKLAND, CA	TULSA, OK
Population	387,113	350,948	346,956	357,124	318,574	319,211	311,848	307,613	399,556
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	150	11	14	28	159	27	20	69	46
Rape¹	244	274	79	62	279	280	134	91	313
Robbery	1,470	417	418	514	1,562	377	554	986	920
Aggravated Assault	1,906	746	590	1,476	3,348	1,410	333	1,309	1,938
VIOLENT CRIMES	3,770	1,448	1,101	2,080	5,348	2,094	1,041	2,455	3,217
Burglary	3,458	1,816	1,301	1,820	4,209	2,316	2,393	2,129	5,500
Larceny-Theft	10,309	7,082	5,620	6,355	12,463	11,233	8,816	7,157	12,494
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,615	1,064	1,275	495	3,247	561	925	597	2,310
NON-VIOLENT CRIMES	16,382	9,962	8,196	8,670	19,919	14,110	12,134	9,883	20,304
Totals	20,152	11,410	9,297	10,750	25,267	16,204	13,175	12,338	23,521
Rate per 100,000	5,205.7	3,251.2	2,679.6	3,010.2	7,931.3	5,076.3	4,224.8	4,010.9	5,886.8

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.

2014 INDEX CRIME TOTALS AND RATES FOR THE LARGEST LOUISIANA CITIES²

OFFENSE	NEW ORLEANS	BATON ROUGE	SHREVEPORT	LAFAYETTE	BOSSIER CITY	KENNER	MONROE ⁵	ALEXANDRIA	HOUMA	SLIDELL ⁴
Population	387,113	229,387	200,184	125,122	67,469	67,307	49,900	48,618	34,129	27,624
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	150	53	20	7	5	1	10	9	4	0
Rape ¹	244	73	121	10	31	10	49	9	12	14
Robbery	1,470	852	400	248	73	68	243	170	66	15
Aggravated Assault	1,906	1,142	903	549	324	79		670	129	54
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	3,770	2,120	1,444	814	433	158	302	858	211	83
Burglary	3,458	2,772	2,087	1,186	457	326	1,299	1,073	191	174
Larceny-Theft	10,309	6,986	6,623	5,208	2,597	1,958	3,660	2,484	1,136	1,238
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,615	512	494	406	150	135	139	204	63	58
Arson ³		153	62		4	15	10	0	9	0
NON-VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	16,382	10,270	9,204	6,800	3,204	2,419	5,098	3,761	1,390	1,470
Totals	20,082	12,390	10,648	7,164	3,637	2,577	5,400	4,619	1,601	1,553
Rate per 100,000	5,187.6	5,401.4	5,319.1	6,085.3	5,390.6	3,828.7	10,821.6	9,500.6	4,691.0	5,621.9

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 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.

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

⁴ This agency began the year submitting rape data classified according to the legacy UCR definition.

⁵ The FBI determined that the agency's data were over reported. Consequently, those data are not included in this table.

LOUISIANA'S INDEX CRIME TREND OVER TEN YEARS

The following tables and charts show trends in index crimes in Louisiana from the year 2005 through 2014.

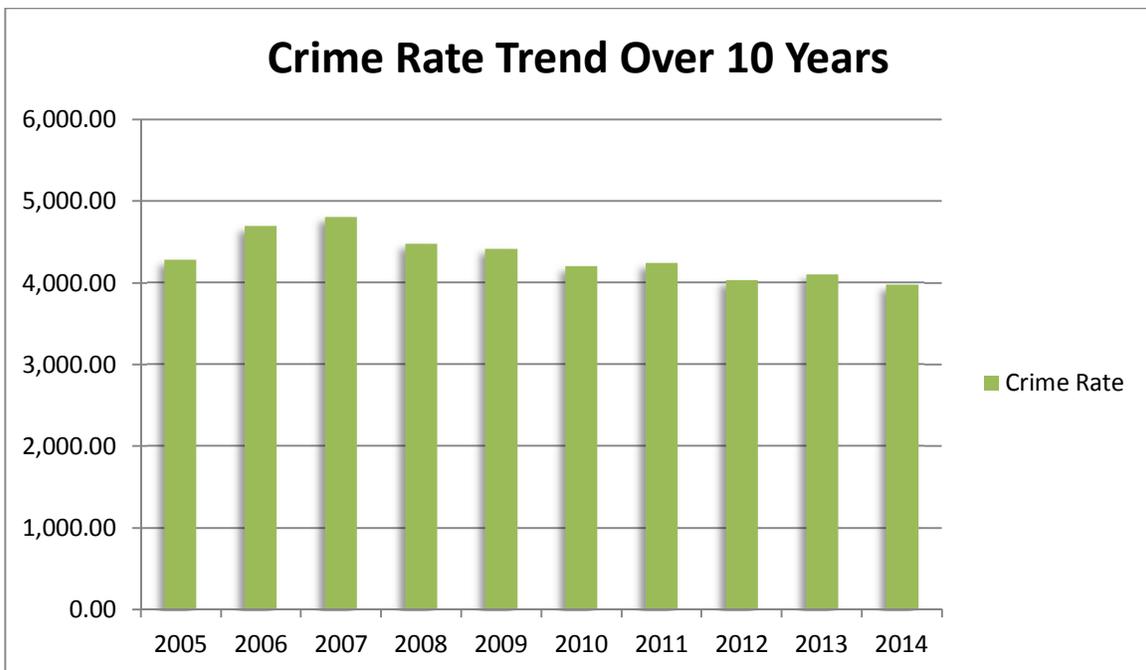
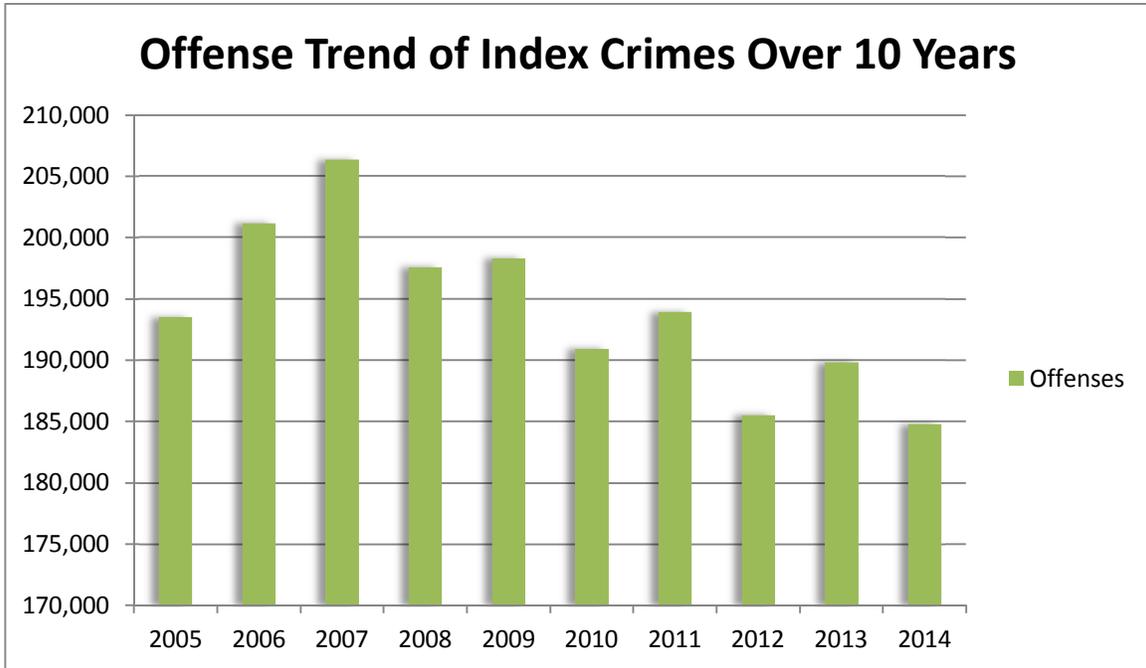
The tables and charts include the number of index crimes and the crime rates followed by graphs showing trends in violent and non-violent crime.

**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIME
TREND OVER 10 YEARS
2005-2014**

YEAR	POPULATION	OFFENSES	CRIME RATE
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	4,629,284	189,806	4,100.1
2014	4,649,676	184,758	3,973.5

Note: This FBI data set does not include arson.

Crime Trends Over 10 Years



**LOUISIANA VIOLENT CRIME BASED
ON NUMBER OF OFFENSES
2004 – 2014**

Year	OFFENSES					Total Violent Crime Offenses
	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Rape (revised definition)	Rape (legacy definition)	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	
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	494	1,763	1,248	5,539	16,331	24,127
2014	477	1,375	992	5,695	16,387	23,934

**LOUISIANA VIOLENT CRIME RATE
(RATE PER 100,000)
2005 – 2014**

Year	OFFENSES					Total Violent Crime Rate	Population
	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Rape (revised definition)	Rape (legacy definition)	Robbery	Aggravated Assault		
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	10.7	38.1	27.0	119.7	352.8	521.2	4,629,284
2014	10.3	29.6	21.3	122.5	352.4	514.7	4,649,676

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

Year	OFFENSES			Total Nonviolent Crime Offenses
	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	
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	41,214	115,300	9,165	165,679
2014	38,337	112,596	9,891	160,824

**LOUISIANA NON-VIOLENT CRIME RATE
(RATE PER 100,000)
2005 – 2014**

Year	OFFENSES			Total Nonviolent Crime Offenses	Population
	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft		
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	890.3	2,490.7	198.0	3,578.9.0	4,629,284
2014	824.5	2,421.6	212.7	3,458.8	4,649,676

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA FOR 2013 and 2014

The tables and charts that follow show arrests in Louisiana for 2013 and 2014. 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*

2013 AND 2014

TOTAL ARRESTS

OFFENSE	2013	2014
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	205	165
Rape	263	218
Robbery	954	669
Aggravated Assault	7,141	4,163
Burglary	4,353	3,445
Larceny-Theft	23,026	16,290
Motor Vehicle Theft	843	721
Arson	100	70
Grand Total	36,885	25,741

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*

2013 AND 2014

ADULT ARRESTS

OFFENSE	2013	2014
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	194	153
Forcible Rape	198	182
Robbery	775	532
Aggravated Assault	6,274	3,737
Burglary	3,499	2,670
Larceny-Theft	19,876	14,228
Motor Vehicle Theft	609	528
Arson	64	40
Grand Total	31,489	22,070

*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*

2013 and 2014

JUVENILE ARRESTS

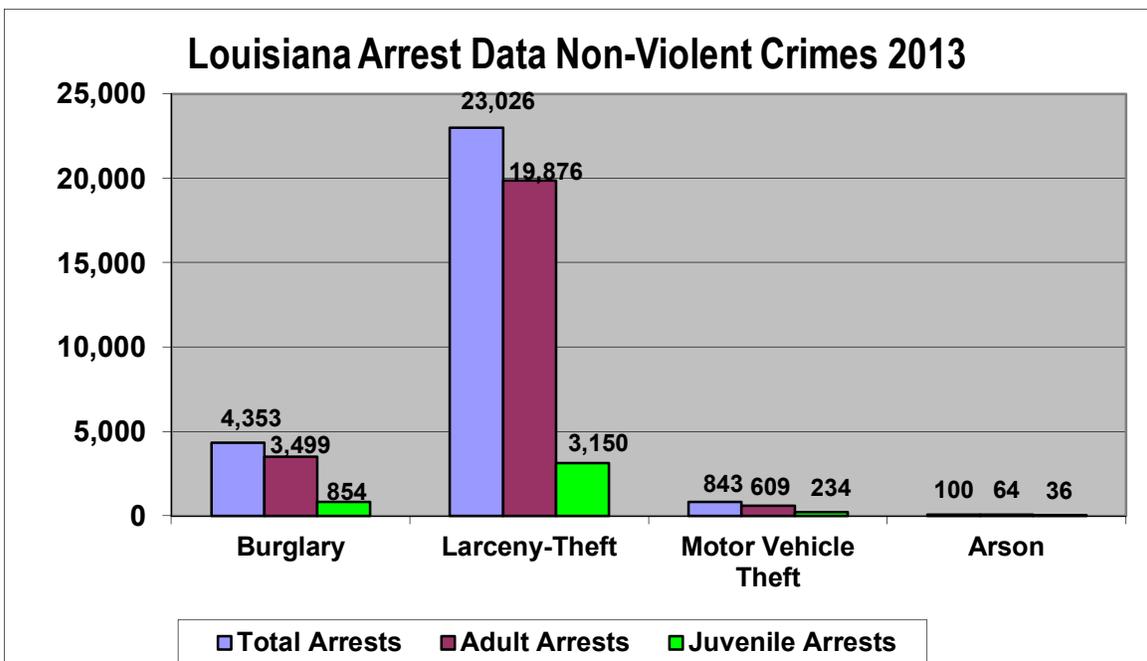
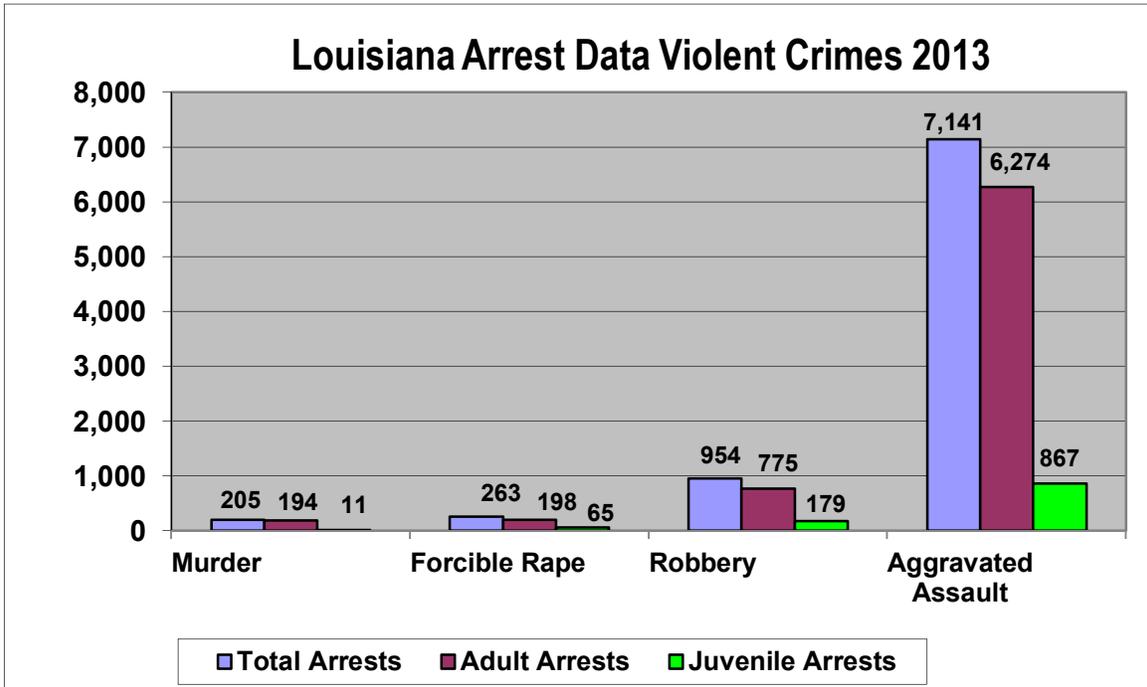
OFFENSE	2013	2014
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	11	12
Forcible Rape	65	36
Robbery	179	137
Aggravated Assault	867	426
Burglary	854	775
Larceny-Theft	3,150	2,062
Motor Vehicle Theft	234	193
Arson	36	30
Grand Total	5,396	3,671

*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.

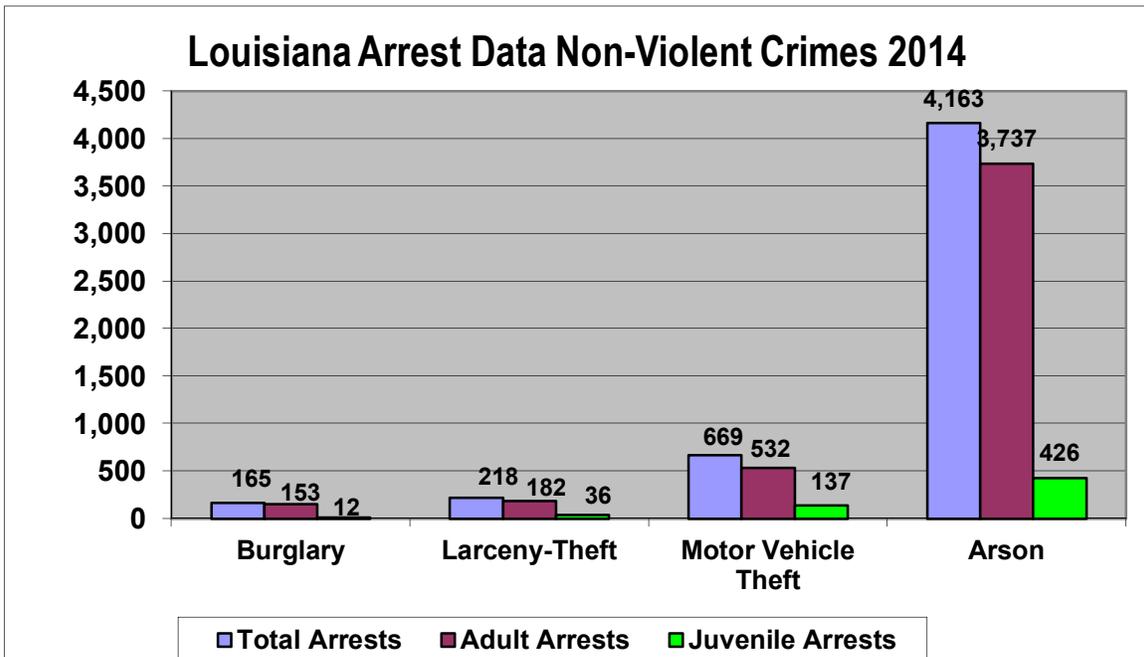
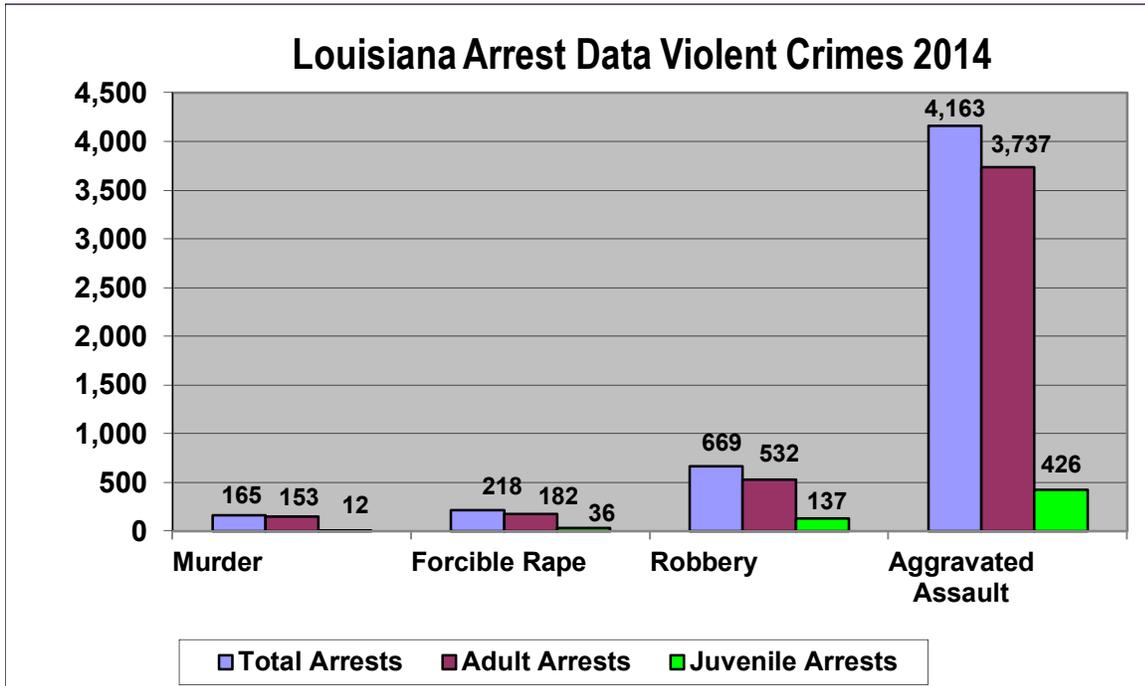
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Each year the number of agencies participating in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program changes based on which agencies chooses to participate and how many have submitted reports for the entire 12-month period. Due to the number of agencies reporting,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

ARREST DATA FOR 2013



ARREST DATA FOR 2014



TYPE OF WEAPON USED DURING MURDER, ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT 2013 and 2014

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 2013 and 2014

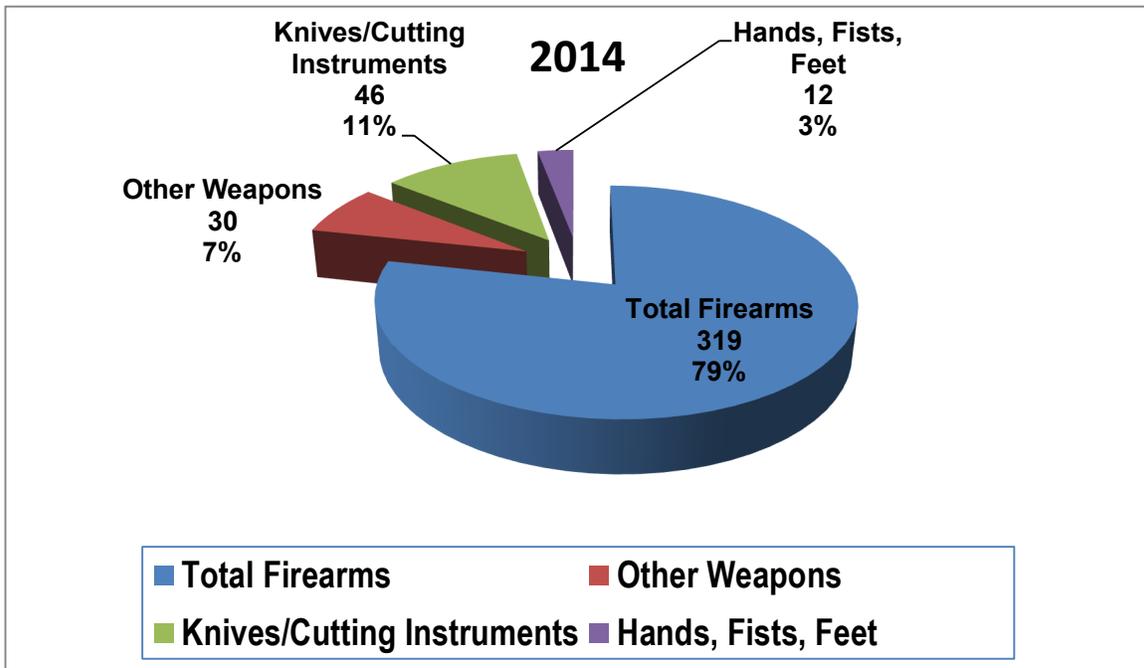
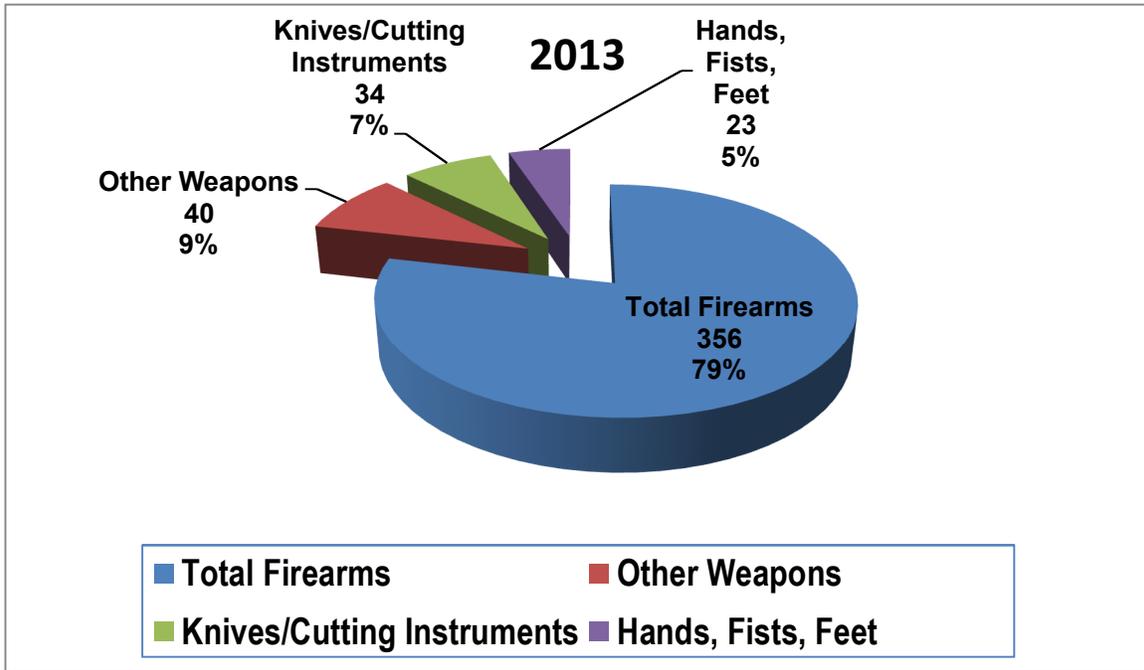
Weapons	2013	2014
Total Murders ¹	453	407
Total Firearms	356	319
Handguns	298	189
Rifles	8	9
Shotguns	9	13
Firearms Unknown	41	108
Knives/Cutting Instruments	34	46
Other Weapons	40	30
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. ²	23	12

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

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

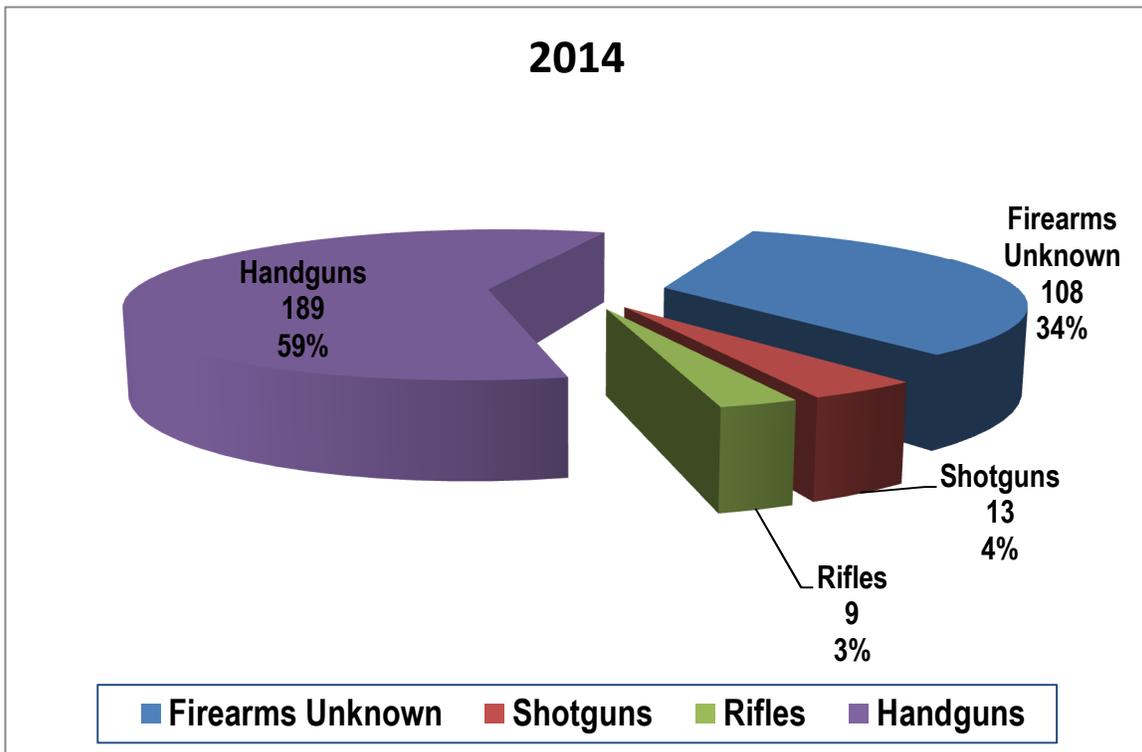
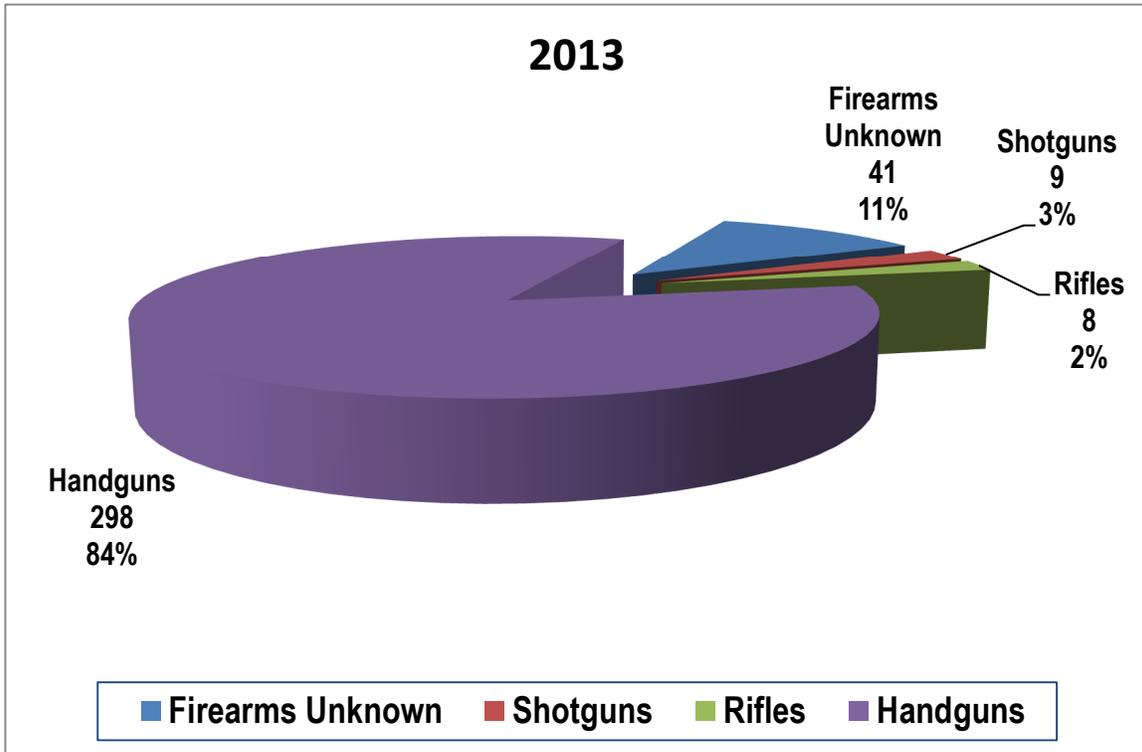
TYPE OF WEAPONS USED IN MURDER

LOUISIANA OFFENSE DATA



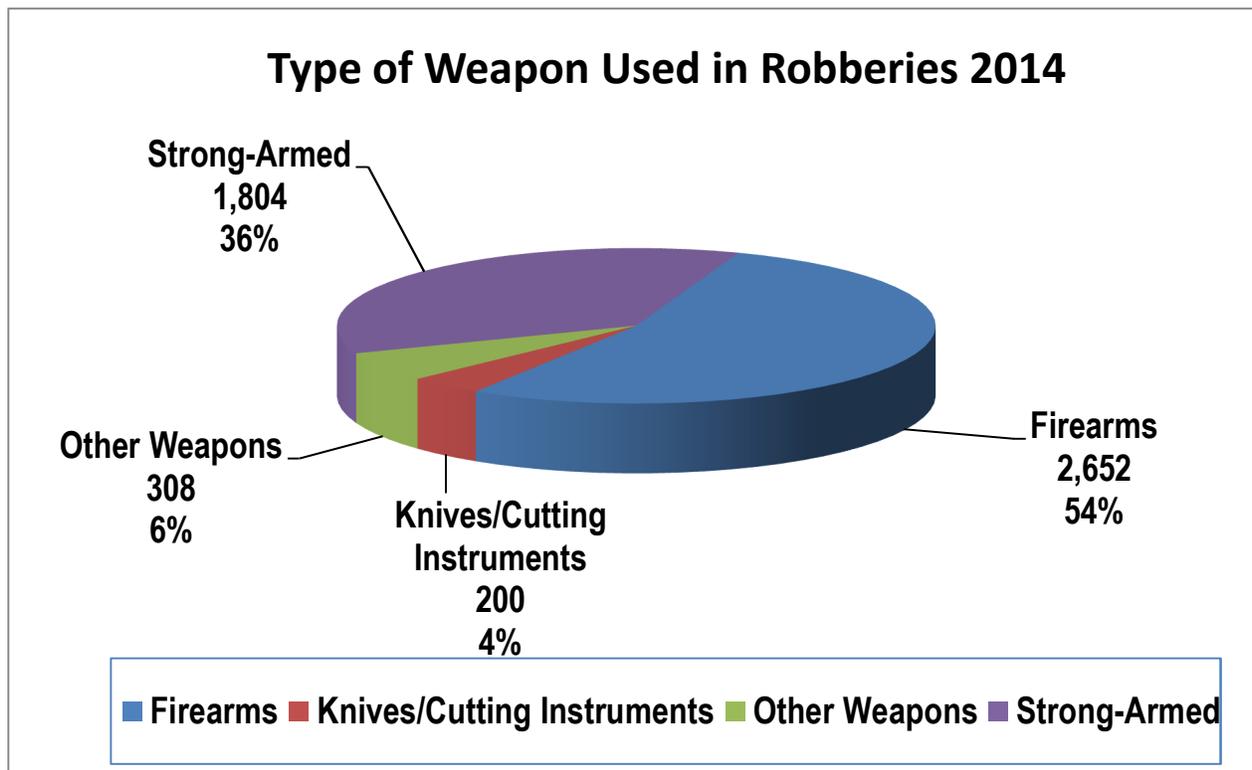
TYPE OF FIREARM USED IN MURDER

LOUISIANA OFFENSE DATA



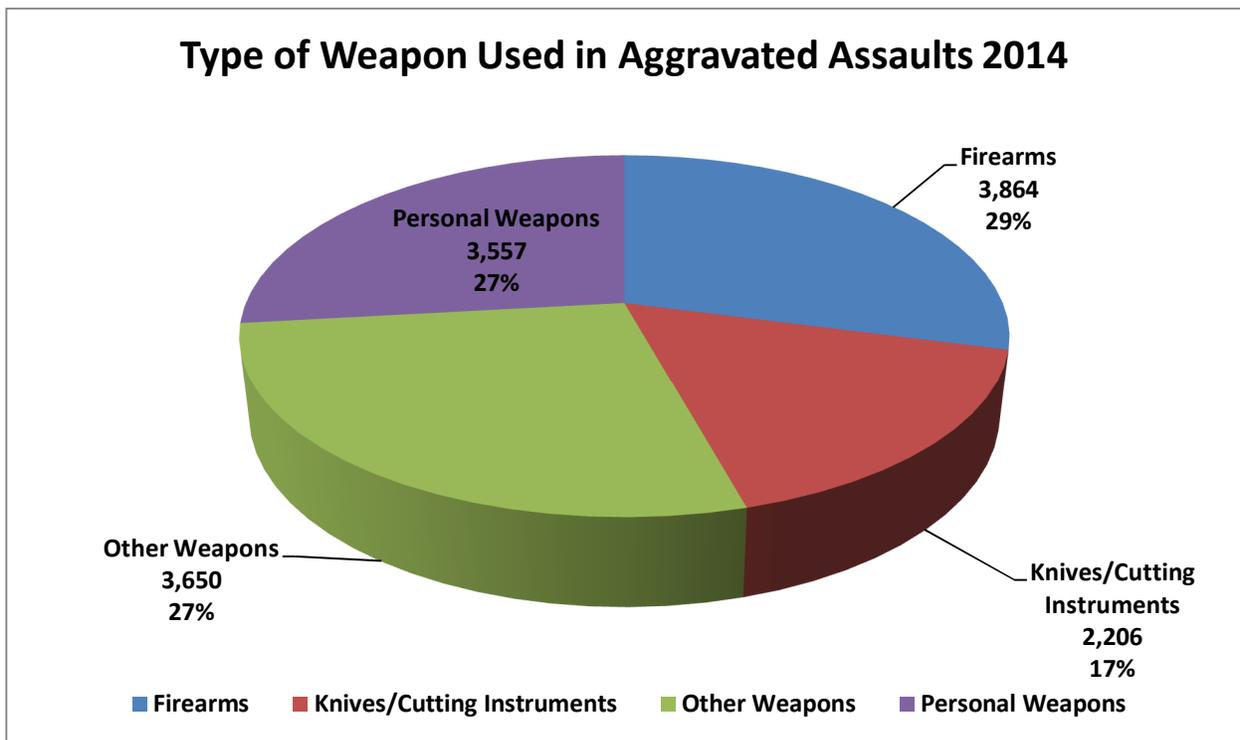
Louisiana Offense Data Robbery: by Type of Weapon 2013 and 2014

Weapons	2013	2014
Total Robberies	5,392	4,964
Firearms	2,736	2,652
Knives/Cutting Instruments	211	200
Other Weapons	409	308
Strong-Armed	2,036	1,804
Number of Agencies Reporting	190	171
Population Served by these Agencies	4,401,455	3,958,290

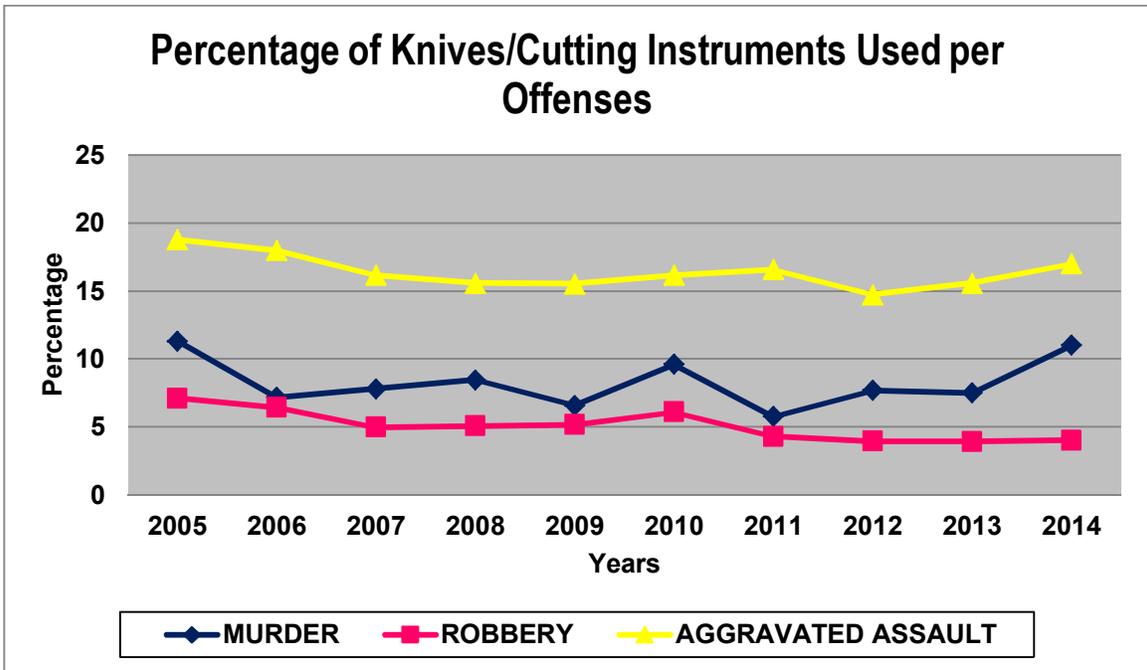
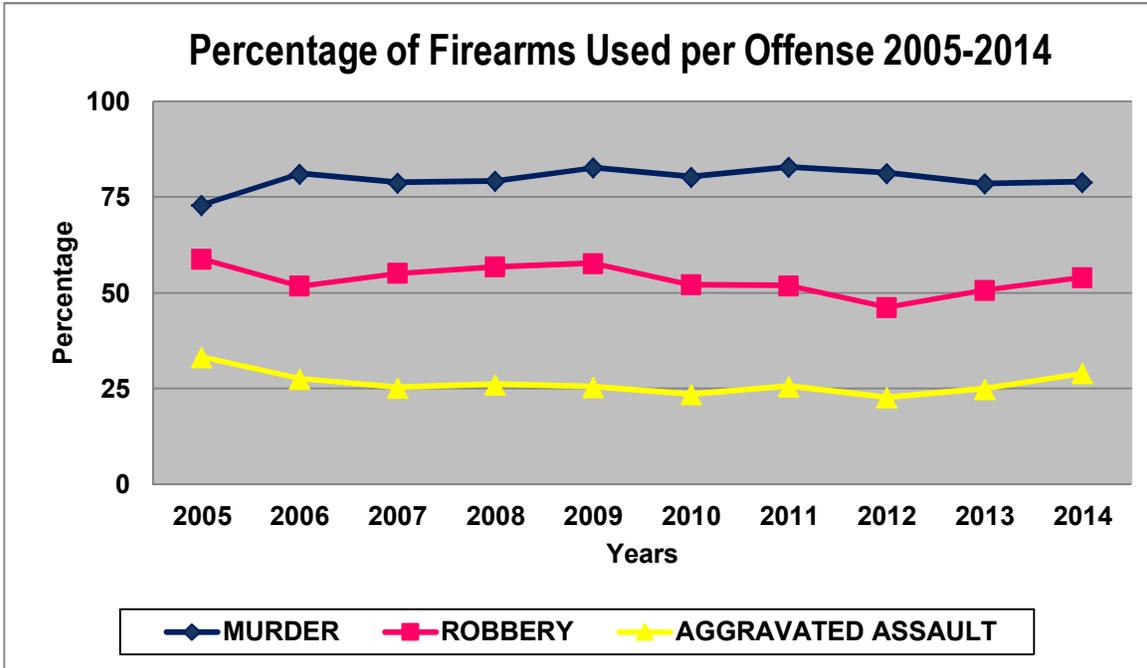


Louisiana Offense Data Aggravated Assault: by Type of Weapon 2013 and 2014

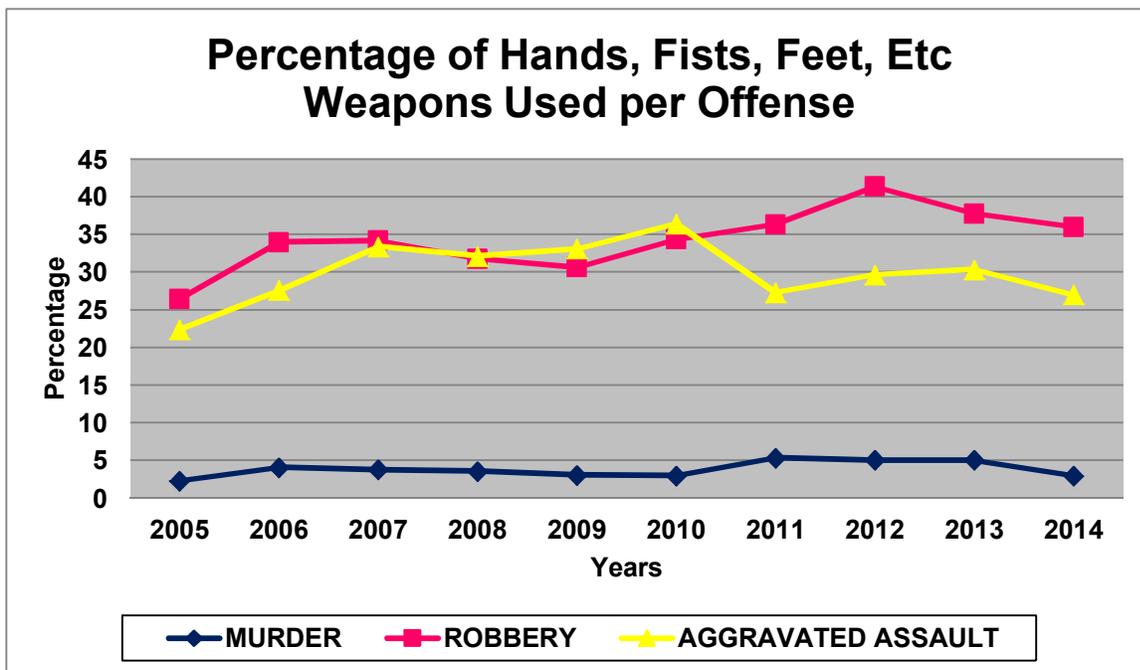
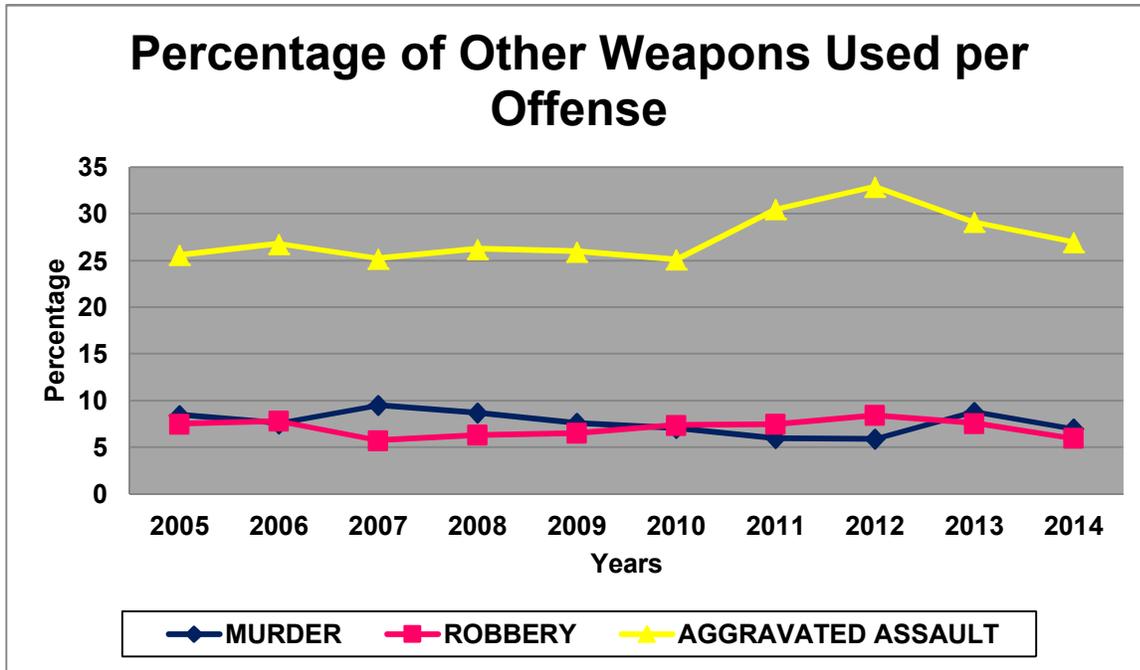
Weapons	2013	2014
Total Aggravated Assaults	15,435	13,277
Firearms	3,847	3,864
Knives/Cutting Instruments	2,406	2,206
Other Weapons	4,500	3,650
Person Weapons	4,682	3,557
Number of Agencies Reporting	190	171
Population Served by these agencies	4,401,455	3,958,290



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 2014.

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.

**2014 HIGHEST REPORTED HOMICIDES
BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS**

TYPE OF DEPARTMENT	AGENCY	POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOMICIDES
Police Departments¹	New Orleans	387,113	150
	Baton Rouge	229,387	53
	Shreveport	200,184	20
	Monroe	49,900	10
	Alexandria	48,618	9
	Lafayette	125,122	7
	Opelousas	16,455	6
	Bossier City	67,469	5
Sheriff's Offices (Parish)²	Jefferson	435,716	43
	Ascension	117,029	11
	East Baton Rouge	446,042	10
	St. John the Baptist	43,745	7
	Lafayette	235,644	5
CHART TOTALS			
State Totals		2,402,424	477

Source: FBI's *Crime in the United States 2014*.

¹ The population numbers for the police departments was taken from Table 8 of FBI's *Crime in the United States 2014*.

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.

HATE CRIMES OFFENSES

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	TOTAL
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0
Rape (revised definition) ¹	0
Rape (legacy definition) ²	
Aggravated Assault	0
Simple Assault	7
Intimidation	2
Other ³	0
TOTAL	9

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	TOTAL
Robbery	0
Burglary	0
Larceny-theft	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	0
Arson	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1
Other ³	0
Crimes Against Society ³	0
TOTAL	2

¹ The figures shown in the rape (revised definition) column include only those reported by law enforcement agencies that used the revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definition of rape.

² The figures shown in the rape (legacy definition) column include only those reported by law enforcement agencies that used the legacy UCR definition of rape.

³ Includes additional offenses collected in the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY KILLED 2005 - 2014

YEAR	OFFICERS KILLED
2005	2
2006	2
2007	5
2008	2
2009	0
2010	3
2011	0
2012	2
2013	5
2014	1
10 YEAR TOTAL	22

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 2005-2014. There were 22 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.

**2014 FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES
BY CITY**

CITY	POPULATION	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL CIVILIANS
Abbeville	12,489	33	31	2
Alexandria	48,618	190	157	33
Basile	1,797	14	8	6
Bastrop	10,857	24	24	0
Baton Rouge	229,387	834	662	172
Bernice	1,637	4	4	0
Berwick	4,815	12	12	0
Bogalusa	11,960	51	31	20
Breaux Bridge	8,305	23	18	5
Broussard	9,653	30	26	4
Carencro	8,466	28	26	2
Clinton	1,585	17	9	8
Cottonport	1,957	3	3	0
Crowley	13,206	42	35	7
Denham Springs	10,131	40	32	8
De Ridder	10,830	28	24	4
Dixie Inn	269	2	2	0
Erath	2,113	9	6	3
Farmerville	3,802	13	13	0
Ferriday	3,437	21	20	1
Fisher	230	1	1	0
Florien	636	2	2	0
Folsom	747	5	4	1
Franklin	7,407	21	19	2
Golden Meadow	2,064	5	5	0
Greenwood	3,220	11	10	1
Gretna	17,818	138	104	34
Hammond	20,416	103	77	26
Harahan	9,319	26	18	8
Hodge	462	7	6	1
Houma	34,129	97	81	16
Ida	220	1	1	0
Independence	1,665	7	7	0

CITY	POPULATION	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL CIVILIANS
Jeanerette	5,554	12	7	5
Jena	3,379	7	5	2
Jennings	10,138	35	26	9
Jonesville	2,211	13	8	5
Kenner	67,037	236	158	78
Lafayette	125,122	307	251	56
Lake Arthur	2,719	4	1	3
Leesville	6,632	27	23	4
Mandeville	12,251	47	35	12
Mansfield	5,061	19	15	4
Many	2,806	10	9	1
Marion	750	2	2	0
Montpelier	259	1	1	0
Moreauville	908	1	1	0
Morgan City	12,020	48	32	16
Natchitoches	18,248	67	52	15
Oil City	1,005	4	4	0
Patterson	6,111	26	26	0
Pineville	14,464	61	53	8
Plaquemine	7,028	29	20	9
Port Allen	5,128	20	20	0
Rayne	8,048	21	21	0
Ruston	22,370	47	35	12
Shreveport	200,184	726	551	175
Slidell	27,624	101	77	24
Springhill	5,200	19	17	2
St. Gabriel	6,918	20	12	8
Sulphur	20,084	63	40	23
Tickfaw	730	7	7	0
Vinton	3,179	11	7	4
Walker	6,187	23	19	4
West Monroe	13,096	65	62	3
Winnfield	4,615	22	14	8
Zackary	16,125	43	43	0

**2014 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	312	269	43	Allen	62	24	38
Caddo	684	463	219	Assumption	100	59	41
Calcasieu	849	525	324	Caldwell	32	32	0
East Baton Rouge	836	716	120	Claiborne	101	39	62
Iberia	318	131	187	East Carroll	167	15	152
Iberville	141	72	69	Jefferson Davis	71	43	28
Jefferson	1,445	1,001	444	Natchitoches	175	148	27
Lafourche	297	235	62	Richland	118	102	16
Livingston	254	254	0	Sabine	80	80	0
Plaquemines	196	196	0	St. Landry	218	94	124
Pointe Coupee	100	43	57	St. Mary	174	155	19
St. Charles	356	248	108	Vernon	156	61	95
St. James	95	71	24	Washington	77	58	19
St. John the Baptist	246	245	1	West Carroll	15	15	0
Tangipahoa	241	95	146				
Vermillion	125	103	22				
Webster	124	46	78				
West Baton Rouge	177	125	52				

**2014 FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES
BY UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES**

UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE	CAMPUS	STUDENT ENROLLMENT¹	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL CIVILIANS
Delgado Community College		18,698	38	26	12
Louisiana State University	Health Sciences Center, Shreveport	856	44	31	13
McNeese State University		8,341	14	8	6
Tulane University		12,938	117	82	35
University of New Orleans		9,323	26	25	1

¹ The student enrollment figures provided by the United States Department of Education are for the 2013 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) 342-1737

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

Policy Planning (225) 342-1867

Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) (225) 342-1737

SUMMARY UCR PROGRAM

North Region (225) 342-1869
Southwest Region (225) 342-1859
Southeast Region (225) 342-1869

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