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Crime In *Louisiana* 2006

by the
Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program

A Joint Project Of

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

The Louisiana Sheriffs' Association



BOBBY JINDAL
GOVERNOR



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

May 1, 2008

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

Dear Governor Jindal:

It is my privilege to present to you and the Legislature *Crime in Louisiana 2006* pursuant to LRS 15:1204.2.

The continued success of this publication and the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are due largely to the cooperative efforts of municipal and parish law enforcement agencies. As Executive Director of the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement I must credit these agencies for their support. The list of participating agencies begins on page 9.

This year's edition contains several pages on victimization rates, which not only show a three-year trend but also provide a graphic of that trend.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Judy Dupuy".

Judy Dupuy
Executive Director

**LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING
PROGRAM**

CRIME IN LOUISIANA
2006

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

May 2008

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

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ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
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1885 WOODDALE BOULEVARD, ROOM 1230
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LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Louisiana Sheriffs' Association

Sheriff Greg Champagne
President

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice

Sheriff Jeff Wiley
Chairman

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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

The crime summary points out changes in crime rates between the years of 2005 and 2006. Crime trends covering the years of 1997 through 2006 are also included in the report.

CRIME IN LOUISIANA - THE PUBLICATION

Crime in Louisiana, 2006 Edition, is presented in large part in the form of tables and charts. The number of offenses and arrests in the State of Louisiana is more clearly illustrated in this manner.

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

Information was obtained from the national publication *Crime in the United States* 2006 published by the FBI. Additional information was obtained from the Louisiana Drug Strategy and Program Application - FY 2007. As the state program progresses, more data will be obtained from it and less from the FBI. Data will also be available more quickly; therefore subsequent editions of this publication will contain more current data.

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

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

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

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

THE FBI'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM (UCR)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOUISIANA'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM (LUCR)

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

SUMMARY UCR SYSTEM

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

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

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

The Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting (LUCR) staff began collecting Summary UCR reports in December 1993. The first reports were due by December 15, 1993, and included data from the month of November. The state's law enforcement agencies proved their support by overwhelming response. Since initial efforts began, the number of agencies reporting UCR data has increased from 89 agencies in 1991, to approximately 200 in 2006. Special effort has been placed on obtaining data from the state's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Currently, the majority of the agencies within the state's SMSA's are reporting.

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

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

LOUISIANA'S INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (LIBRS)

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

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

“Crimes Against Society” which produces data on crimes such as drug and narcotic offenses. Another important feature of IBR is the expansion of victim-to-offender relationships.

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

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

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

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

In March 2003 the LIBRS program received FBI (NIBRS) certification.

LOUISIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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

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

Presently, several agencies are beta testing LEMIS-IBR 2.0, a MS SQL server based application that will eventually replace LEMIS-2000, LEMIS Plus and earlier versions of LEMIS-IBR. When fully developed, LEMIS-IBR 2.0 will offer the same automation and records management services as LEMIS 2000 on a less expensive and more flexible platform and features the ability to conduct web-based installs and automatic software updating of client machines from the main server. Development of the browser-based Web-LEMIS was discontinued in favor of LEMIS-IBR due to the overwhelming requests from agencies for a mobile data capable RMS. To fulfill this desire, LEMIS-IBR retains the client-server architecture of LEMIS-2000 and can be used on laptops and across the internet from remote locations such as jails, courthouses or substations. This client-server architecture also allows LEMIS-IBR to function in a stand alone mode to provide laptops a limited functionality when they are unable to connect to the server due to remote rural locations (i.e. areas with poor cellular data coverage), hardware failure or loss of infrastructure due to emergency or disaster conditions.

REPORTING AGENCIES - 2006 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. Totals for some of the Police Departments listed below were reported on the UCR reports submitted by their parish Sheriff's Office. Some of the participating agencies listed below did not report all 12 months of UCR statistics for 2006 as required by the FBI to be included in the Crime in the US for 2006 and thus were included in the report totals listed in this publication.

* Denotes LIBRS Certified Agency.

ACADIA PARISH

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

ALLEN PARISH

Kinder P.D.

ASCENSION PARISH

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

ASSUMPTION PARISH

Assumption Parish S.O.
Napoleonville P.D.

AVOUELLES PARISH

Bunkie P.D.
Cottonport P.D.
Marksville P.D.
Moreauville P.D.
Simmsport P.D.

BEAUREGARD PARISH

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

BIENVILLE PARISH

Bienville S.O.

BOSSIER PARISH

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

CADDO PARISH

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

CALCASIEU PARISH

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

CALDWELL PARISH

Caldwell Parish S.O.

CAMERON PARISH

Cameron Parish S.O.*

CATAHOULA PARISH

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

CLAIBORNE PARISH

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

CONCORDIA PARISH

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

DeSOTO PARISH

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

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

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

EAST CARROLL PARISH

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

EAST FELICIANA PARISH

Clinton P.D.
Jackson PD.

EVANGELINE PARISH

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

FRANKLIN PARISH

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

GRANT PARISH

Grant Parish S.O.
Pollock P.D.

IBERIA PARISH

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

IBERVILLE PARISH

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

JACKSON PARISH

Jackson Parish S.O.
Jonesboro P.D.

JEFFERSON PARISH

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

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH

Jefferson Davis Parish S.O.
Elton P.D.
Jennings P.D.
Lake Arthur P.D.*
Welsh P.D.

LAFAYETTE PARISH

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

LAFOURCHE PARISH

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

LaSALLE PARISH

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

LINCOLN PARISH

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

LIVINGSTON PARISH

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

MADISON PARISH

Madison Parish S.O.
Tallulah P.D.

MOREHOUSE PARISH

Morehouse Parish S.O.*
Bastrop P.D.
Bonita P.D.
Collingston P.D.
Oak Ridge P.D.

NATCHITOCHE PARISH

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

ORLEANS PARISH

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

OUACHITA PARISH

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

PLAQUEMINES PARISH

Plaquemines Parish S.O.*

POINTE COUPEE PARISH

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

RAPIDES PARISH

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

* Denotes LIBRS Certified Agency.

RED RIVER PARISH

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

RICHLAND PARISH

Richland Parish S.O.
Delhi P.D.
Mangham P.D.
Rayville P.D.

SABINE PARISH

Sabine Parish S.O.
Many P.D.
Zwolle P.D.

ST. BERNARD PARISH

St. Bernard Parish S.O.

ST. CHARLES PARISH

St. Charles Parish S.O.

ST. HELENA PARISH

St. Helena Parish S.O.

ST. JAMES PARISH

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

**ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST
PARISH**

St. John the Baptist Parish S.O.

ST. LANDRY PARISH

St. Landry Parish S.O.
Arnaudville P.D.
Eunice P.D.
Krotz Springs P.D.
LSU Eunice C.P.
Opelousas P.D.
Port Barre P.D.
Sunset P.D.
Washington P.D.

ST. MARTIN PARISH

St. Martin S.O.
Breau Bridge P.D.
Parks P.D.
St. Martinville P.D.

ST. MARY PARISH

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

ST. TAMMANY PARISH

St. Tammany Parish S.O.
Abita Springs P.D.
Covington P.D.
Mandeville P.D.
Pearl River P.D.,
Slidell PD.

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

Tangipahoa Parish S.O.
Hammond P.D.
Independence P.D.
Kentwood P.D.*
Ponchatoula P.D.
Southeastern University C.P.*
Tickfaw P.D.

TENSAS PARISH

Tensas Parish S.O.
Newellton P.D.
St. Joseph P.D.
Waterproof P.D.

TERREBONNE PARISH

Terrebonne Parish S.O.
Houma P.D.

UNION PARISH

Union Parish S.O.
Bernice P.D.*
Farmerville P.D.

VERMILION PARISH

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

VERNON PARISH

Vernon Parish S.O.
Leesville P.D.
New Llano P.D.

WASHINGTON PARISH

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

WEBSTER PARISH

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

**WEST BATON ROUGE
PARISH**

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

WEST CARROLL PARISH

West Carroll Parish S.O.
Oak Grove P.D.

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

West Feliciana Parish S.O.*
St. Francisville P.D.

WINN PARISH

Winn Parish S.O.
Winnfield P.D.

* Denotes LIBRS Certified Agency.

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES IN LOUISIANA

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

The tables and charts that follow show numbers of offenses and crime rates in our state in 2006 as well as a comparison of 2004, 2005 and 2006. Trends are included for the years 1997 through 2006 and percentages of violent crime compared to non-violent (property) crime.

2006 LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES STATE TOTALS BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES

OFFENSE	2005	2006
MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	450	530
FORCIBLE RAPE	1,421	1,562
ROBBERY	5,337	5,729
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	19,681	22,098
BURGLARY	39,382	44,986
LARCENY-THEFT	112,840	110,613
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	14,389	15,640
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	193,500	201,158

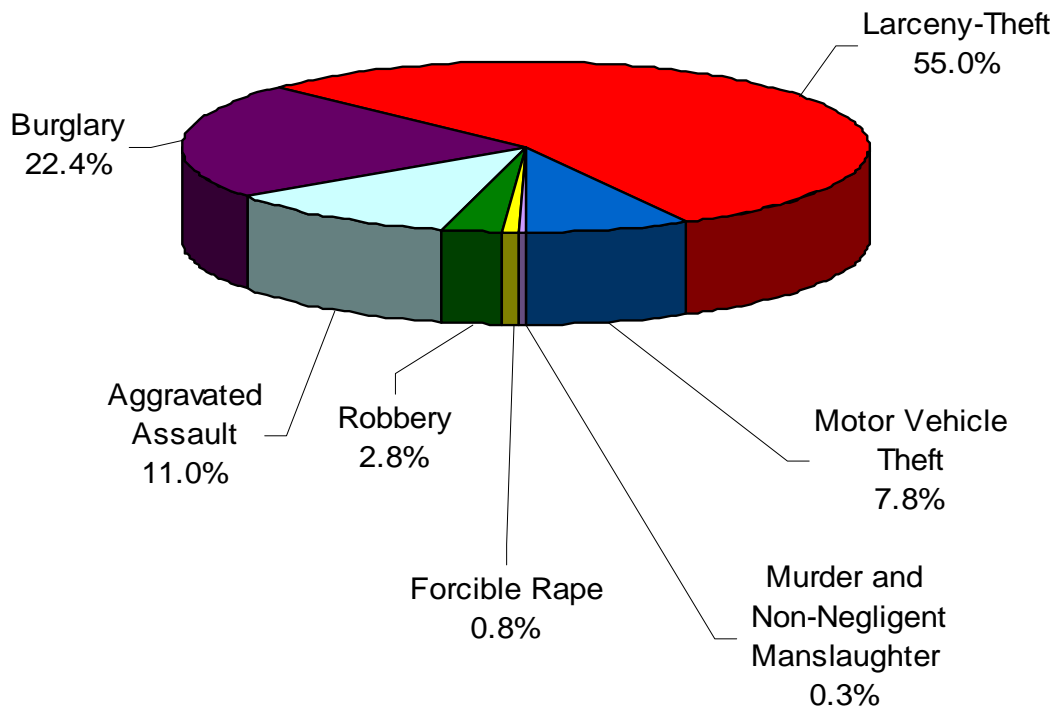
2006 LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES STATE TOTALS BY CRIME RATE

OFFENSE	2005	2006
MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	9.9	12.4
FORCIBLE RAPE	31.4	36.4
ROBBERY	118.0	133.6
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	435.1	515.4
BURGLARY	870.6	1,049.2
LARCENY-THEFT	2,494.5	2,579.7
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	318.1	364.8
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE TOTAL	4,277.6	4,691.5

2005 Population: 4,523,628

2006 Population: 4,287,768

Louisiana Index Crimes 2006



**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - VIOLENT CRIME
BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES
2005 and 2006**

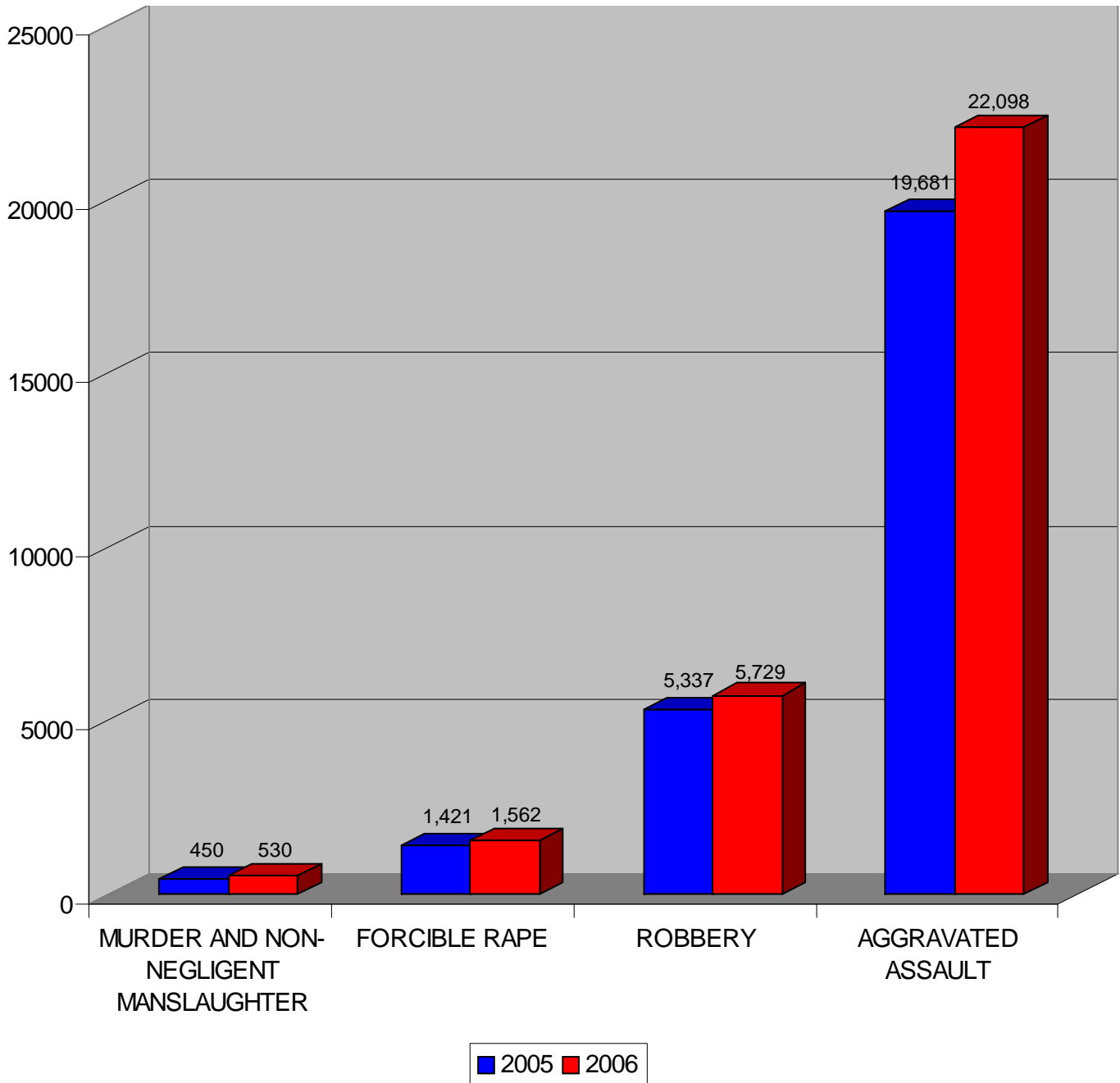
OFFENSE	2005	2006
MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	450	530
FORCIBLE RAPE	1,421	1,562
ROBBERY	5,337	5,729
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	19,681	22,098
VIOLENT CRIME OFFENSE TOTAL	26,889	29,919

**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - VIOLENT CRIME
BY CRIME RATE
RATE PER 100,000
2005 and 2006**

OFFENSE	2005	2006
MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	9.9	12.4
FORCIBLE RAPE	31.4	36.4
ROBBERY	118.0	133.6
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	435.1	515.4
VIOLENT CRIME RATE TOTAL	594.4	697.8

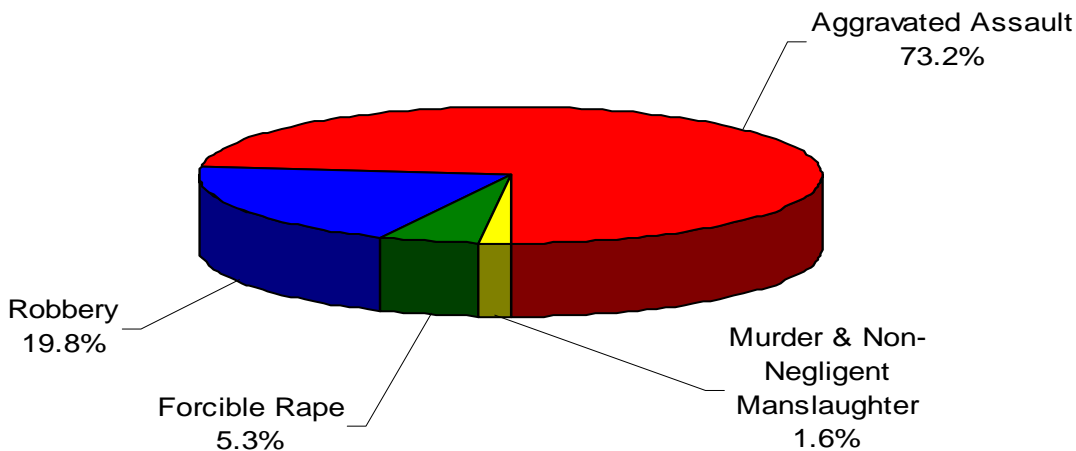
2005 Population: 4,523,628
2006 Population: 4,287,768

Violent Crimes By Number of Offenses 2005 and 2006

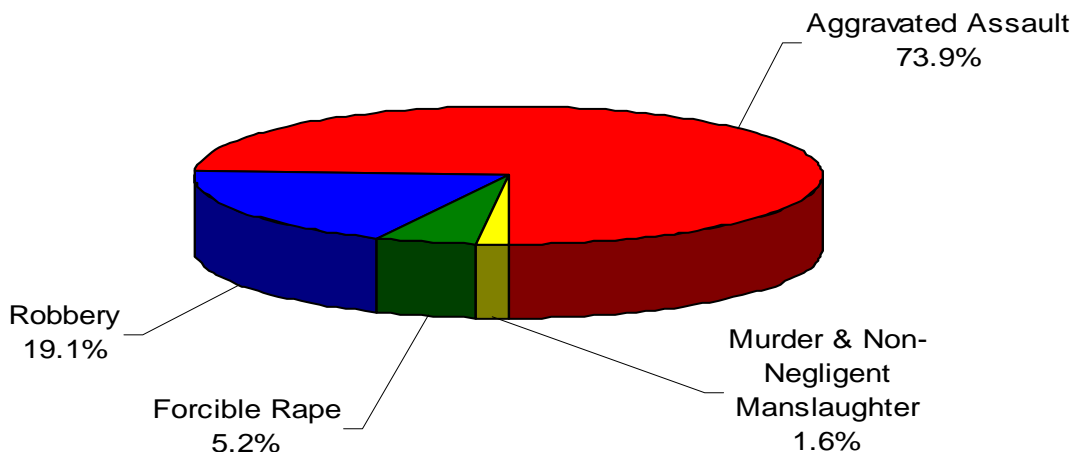


Violent Crimes by Number of Offenses

2005



2006



**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - NON-VIOLENT CRIME
BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES
2005 and 2006**

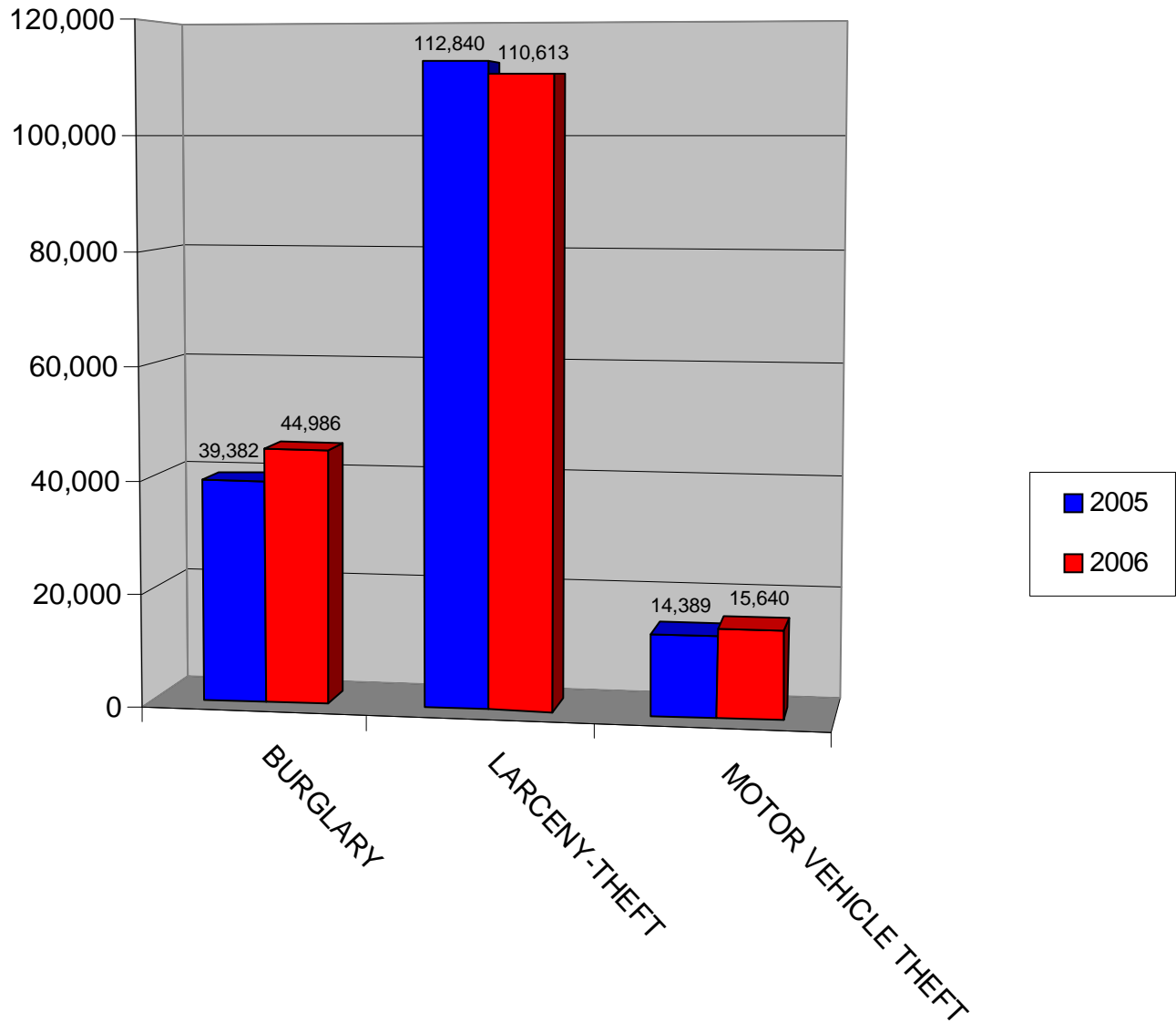
OFFENSE	2005	2006
BURGLARY	39,382	44,986
LARCENY-THEFT	112,840	110,613
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	14,389	15,640
NONVIOLENT CRIME OFFENSE TOTAL	166,611	171,239

**LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES - NON-VIOLENT CRIME
BY CRIME RATE
RATE PER 100,000
2005 and 2006**

OFFENSE	2005	2006
BURGLARY	870.6	1,049.2
LARCENY-THEFT	2,494.5	2,579.7
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	318.1	364.8
NONVIOLENT CRIME RATE TOTAL	3,683.2	3,993.7

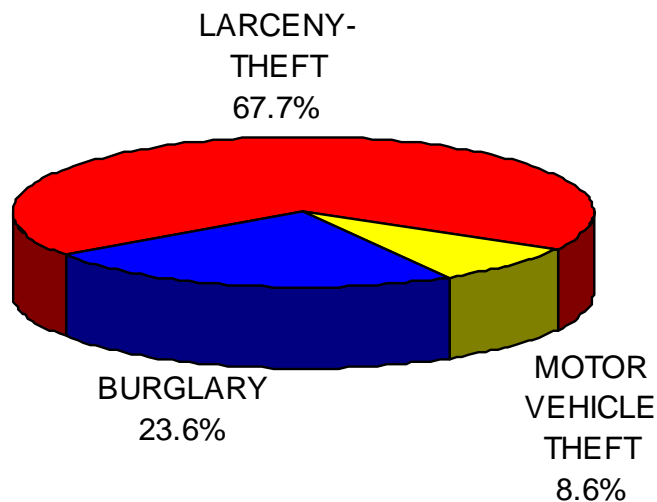
2005 Population: 4,523,628
2006 Population: 4,287,768

Non-Violent Crimes by Number of Offenses 2005 - 2006

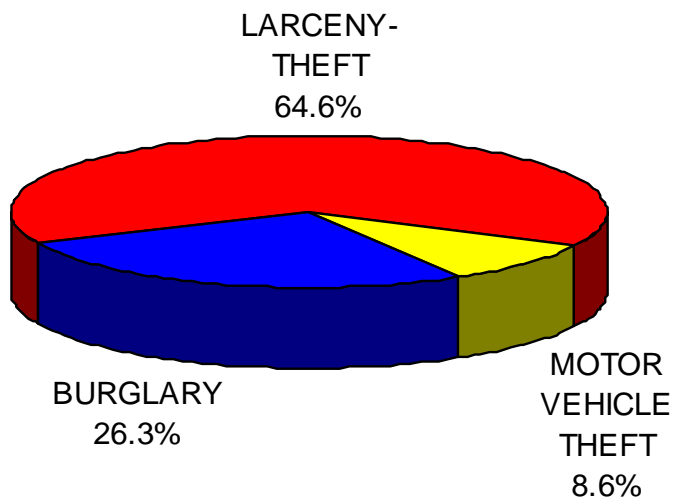


Nonviolent Crimes by Number of Offenses

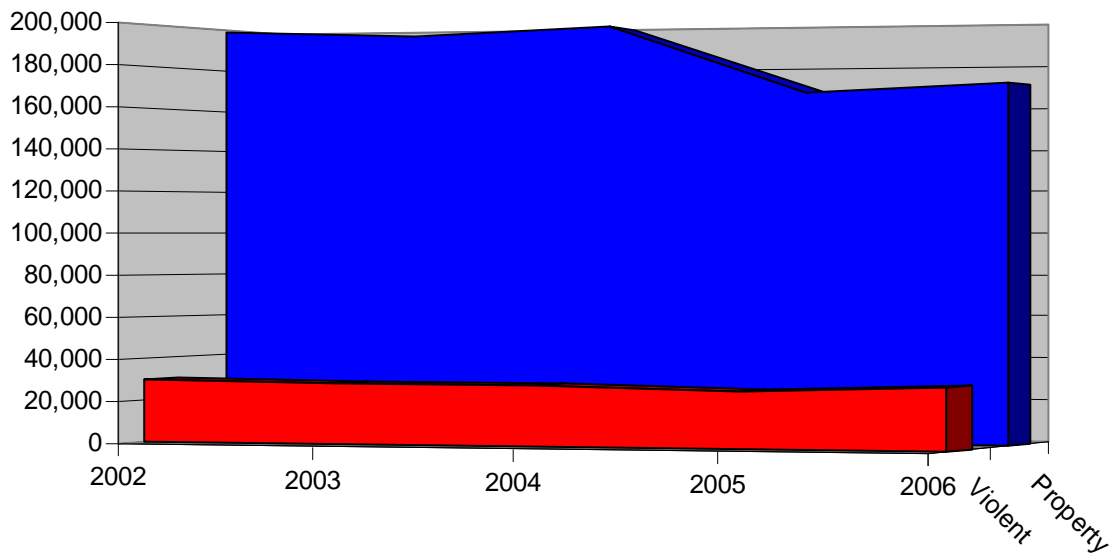
2005



2006

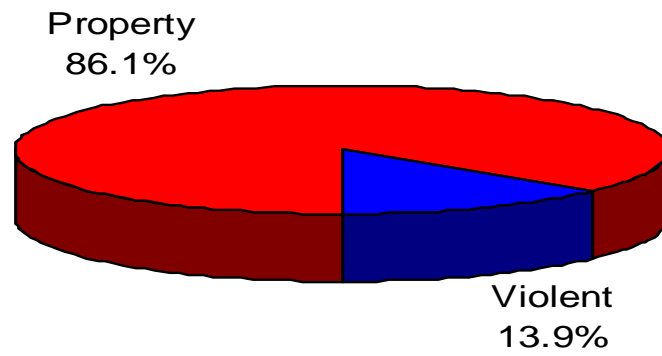


Violent and Property Crime Trends Number of Offenses 2002 –2006

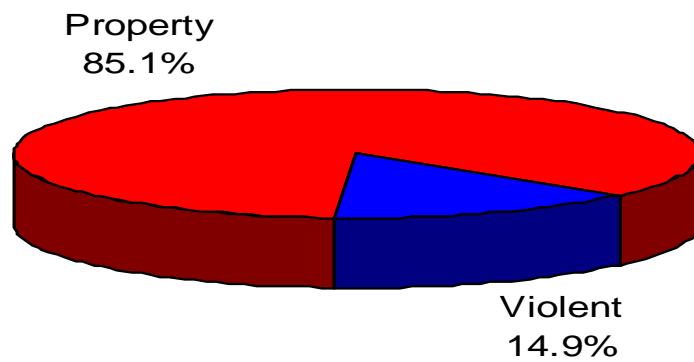


Violent and Property Crime Percentage Number of Offenses

2005



2006



PERCENT CHANGE IN INDEX CRIME 2005 TO 2006

The tables and charts that follow show the percent change in index crime from 2005 to 2006.

LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES PERCENT CHANGE BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES

OFFENSE	2005	2006	% Change
MURDER	450	530	17.78
RAPE	1,421	1,562	9.92
ROBBERY	5,337	5,729	7.34
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	19,681	22,098	12.28
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	26,889	29,919	11.27
BURGLARY	39,382	44,986	14.23
LARCENY-THEFT	112,840	110,613	-1.97
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	14,389	15,640	8.69
NONVIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	166,611	171,239	2.78

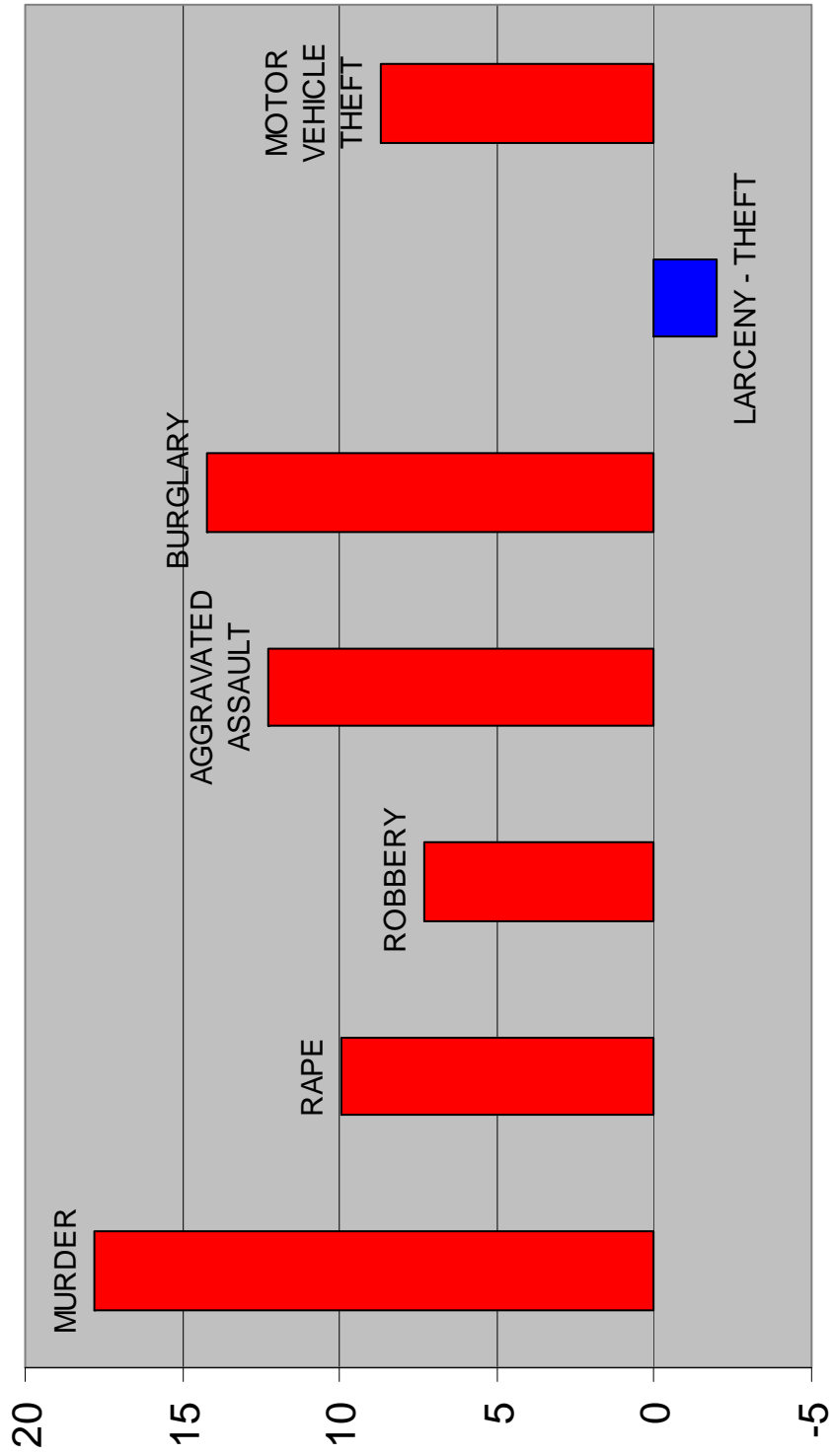
LOUISIANA INDEX CRIMES PERCENT CHANGE BY RATE PER 100,000

OFFENSE	2005	2006	% Change
MURDER	9.9	12.4	25.25
RAPE	31.4	36.4	15.92
ROBBERY	118.0	133.6	13.22
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	435.1	515.4	18.46
VIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	594.4	697.8	17.40
BURGLARY	870.6	1,049.2	20.51
LARCENY-THEFT	2,494.5	2,579.7	3.42
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	318.1	364.8	14.68
NONVIOLENT CRIME TOTAL	4,277.5	3,993.7	8.43

2005 Population: 4,523,628

2006 Population: 4,287,768

Percent Change in Index Crimes 2005 to 2006



INDEX CRIME TOTALS AND RATES FOR CITIES COMPARABLE IN SIZE TO NEW ORLEANS, 2006

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

Index Crime Totals and Rates For Cities Similar In Size To New Orleans, 2006

OFFENSE	New Orleans, LA	Kansas City, MO	Albuquerque, NM	Cleveland, OH	Oklahoma City, OK	Fresno, CA	Tucson, AZ ¹	Portland, OR	Atlanta, GA
POPULATION	223,388 ²	448,218	500,955	452,759	536,016	465,269	535,232	542,174	485,804
Murder & Non- Negligent Manslaughter	162	112	34	75	55	52	51	20	110
Forcible Rape	87	321	286	445	327	133	294	293	171
Robbery	761	2,044	1,171	4,288	1,179	1,282	1,675	1,297	2,959
Aggravated Assault	1,245	3,994	3,059	2,196	2,740	2,059	2,560	2,262	4,308
Burglary	4,087	7,399	6,352	9,650	9,304	4,366	5,121	5,485	7,401
Larceny-Theft	5,228	18,186	19,890	12,036	20,169	14,097	0	22,033	18,952
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,863	5,515	5,515	6,534	4,819	4,944	7,376	4,478	5,878
Crime Index Total	14,433	37,571	36,307	35,224	38,593	26,933	17,077	35,868	39,779
Rate per 100,000	3,347.5	8,382.3	7,247.6	7,779.9	7,200.0	5,788.7	3,190.6	6,615.6	8,188.3

1 The FBI determined that Tucson did not follow national UCR Program guidelines for reporting Larceny-Theft. Consequently this figure was not included in the FBI report.

2 The Census estimates the number of people that returned to New Orleans following hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005 to be approximately 223,388. It is still expected that the city will return to its former number within the next several years, therefore we are continuing to compare them to cities with comparable numbers based on the pre-storm figures.

LOUISIANA'S NATIONAL RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES

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

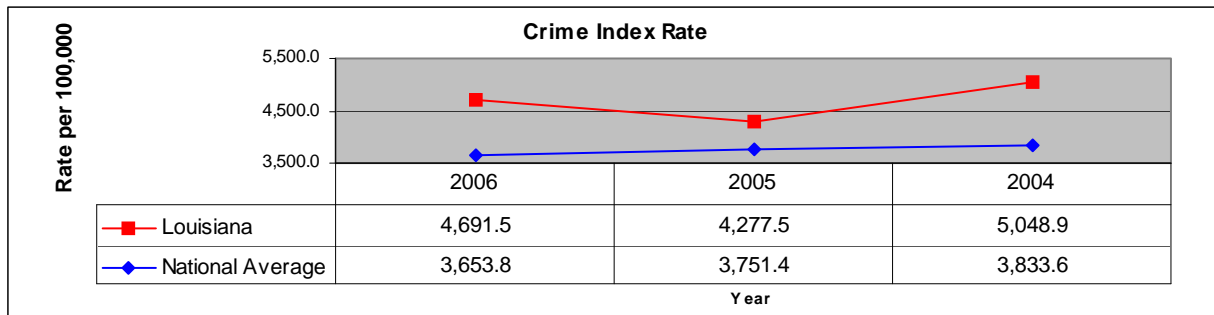
Rankings are also given for the total violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and the nonviolent crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.

Offense	2005 Rank	2006 Rank
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1 st	1 st
Forcible Rape	28 th	15 th
Robbery	21 st	19 th
Aggravated Assault	6 th	4 th
Violent Crime Ranking	9 th	5 th
Burglary	16 th	4 th
Larceny-Theft	23 rd	14 th
Motor Vehicle Theft	25 th	19 th
Non-Violent Crime Ranking	7 th	9 th
Total Index Crime Ranking	18 th	7 th

LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES -2006 (CRIME INDEX TOTAL)

2006 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2006	2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004
1	Arizona	5,129.3	1	Arizona	5,351.2	1	Arizona	5,844.8
2	South Carolina	5,007.8	2	Washington	5,238.8	2	South Carolina	5,289.0
3	Tennessee	4,888.5	3	South Carolina	5,100.5	3	Washington	5,193.0
4	Nevada	4,830.4	4	Hawaii	5,047.7	4	Louisiana	5,048.9
5	Washington	4,825.9	5	Tennessee	5,028.3	5	Hawaii	5,047.2
6	Florida	4,698.1	6	Texas	4,861.7	6	Texas	5,034.5
7	Louisiana	4,691.5	7	New Mexico	4,850.5	7	Tennessee	5,001.7
8	Texas	4,597.8	8	Nevada	4,848.3	8	Oregon	4,929.6
9	North Carolina	4,596.4	9	Florida	4,715.9	9	Florida	4,891.0
10	New Mexico	4,580.4	10	Oregon	4,686.6	10	New Mexico	4,885.0
11	Arkansas	4,519.1	11	Georgia	4,621.2	11	Nevada	4,822.5
12	Hawaii	4,512.6	12	Arkansas	4,584.4	12	Oklahoma	4,742.6
13	Missouri	4,372.1	13	Oklahoma	4,550.6	13	Georgia	4,721.4
14	Alabama	4,361.3	14	North Carolina	4,543.2	14	North Carolina	4,608.0
15	Georgia	4,360.2	15	Missouri	4,452.9	15	Arkansas	4,512.1
16	Alaska	4,292.9	16	Colorado	4,436.0	16	Alabama	4,451.6
17	Kansas	4,175.2	17	Alabama	4,323.8	17	Missouri	4,394.0
18	Maryland	4,169.5	18	Louisiana	4,277.5	18	Kansas	4,348.0
19	Oklahoma	4,101.6	19	Maryland	4,247.1	19	Maryland	4,340.7
20	Delaware	4,099.5	20	Alaska	4,244.4	20	Utah	4,321.6
21	Ohio	4,028.9	21	Kansas	4,174.4	21	Colorado	4,292.8
22	Oregon	3,952.4	22	Utah	4,096.1	22	Alaska	4,017.3
23	Colorado	3,842.2	23	Ohio	4,014.0	23	Ohio	4,015.0
24	Indiana	3,817.2	24	California	3,848.9	24	California	3,970.8
25	Michigan	3,775.2	25	Indiana	3,780.0	25	Nebraska	3,829.3
26	Utah	3,740.8	26	Delaware	3,743.5	26	Minnesota	3,773.6
27	California	3,703.4	27	Nebraska	3,710.2	27	Mississippi	3,773.6
28	Nebraska	3,622.5	28	Michigan	3,643.2	28	Delaware	3,732.3
29	Illinois	3,561.2	29	Illinois	3,631.8	29	Illinois	3,729.0
30	Mississippi	3,507.4	30	Mississippi	3,538.5	30	Indiana	3,723.0
31	Minnesota	3,392.5	31	Montana	3,424.4	31	Wyoming	3,563.9
32	Wyoming	3,220.2	32	Wyoming	3,385.4	32	Michigan	3,547.8
33	Wisconsin	3,101.8	33	Minnesota	3,381.1	33	Montana	3,230.0
34	Iowa	3,086.2	34	Iowa	3,125.0	34	Iowa	3,176.2
35	Montana	2,941.2	35	Rhode Island	2,970.1	35	Rhode Island	3,115.0
36	West Virginia	2,901.2	36	Idaho	2,954.7	36	Idaho	3,039.3
37	Pennsylvania	2,882.9	37	Virginia	2,921.0	37	Virginia	2,952.2
38	Massachusetts	2,838.0	38	Wisconsin	2,901.7	38	Massachusetts	2,918.5
39	Rhode Island	2,814.4	39	West Virginia	2,898.0	39	Connecticut	2,913.5
40	Kentucky	2,808.5	40	Pennsylvania	2,841.7	40	Wisconsin	2,872.7
41	Connecticut	2,784.9	41	Connecticut	2,832.5	41	Pennsylvania	2,826.1
42	Virginia	2,760.4	42	Massachusetts	2,820.5	42	New Jersey	2,784.9
43	Idaho	2,666.0	43	Kentucky	2,797.3	43	Kentucky	2,782.6
44	New Jersey	2,643.5	44	New Jersey	2,687.7	44	West Virginia	2,777.4
45	Maine	2,634.2	45	New York	2,554.3	45	New York	2,640.2
46	New York	2,487.6	46	Maine	2,525.3	46	Maine	2,513.1
47	Vermont	2,441.3	47	Vermont	2,400.4	47	Vermont	2,420.2
48	North Dakota	2,128.2	48	North Dakota	2,076.4	48	New Hampshire	2,207.1
49	New Hampshire	2,012.8	49	South Dakota	1,952.1	49	South Dakota	2,105.0
50	South Dakota	1,791.0	50	New Hampshire	1,928.4	50	North Dakota	1,996.0

National Average	3,653.8	3,751.4	3,833.6
Standard Deviation	875.6	932.0	965.5



LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2006 (VIOLENT)

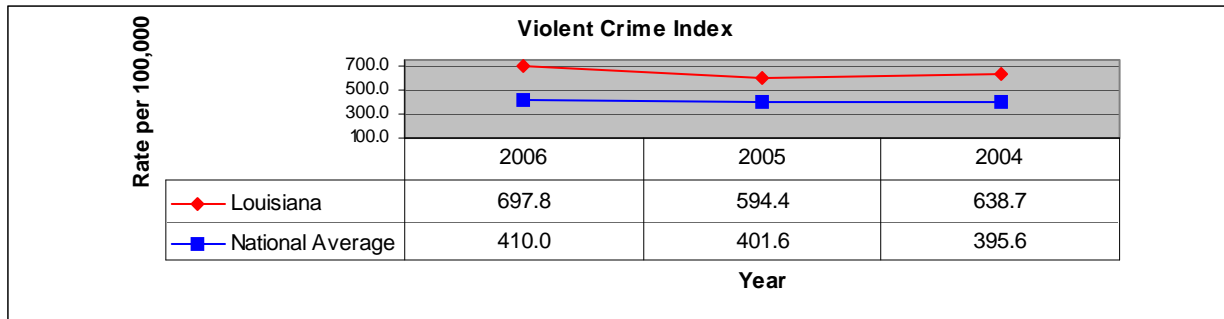
2006 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2006	2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004
1	South Carolina	765.5	1	South Carolina	761.1	1	South Carolina	784.2
2	Tennessee	760.2	2	Tennessee	752.8	2	Florida	711.3
3	Nevada	741.6	3	Florida	708.0	3	Maryland	700.5
4	Florida	712.0	4	Maryland	703.0	4	Tennessee	695.2
5	Louisiana	697.8	5	New Mexico	702.2	5	New Mexico	687.3
6	Alaska	688.0	6	Delaware	632.1	6	Louisiana	638.7
7	Delaware	681.6	7	Alaska	631.9	7	Alaska	634.5
8	Maryland	678.6	8	Nevada	606.8	8	Nevada	615.9
9	New Mexico	643.2	9	Louisiana	594.4	9	Delaware	568.4
10	Michigan	562.4	10	Michigan	552.1	10	California	551.8
11	Arkansas	551.6	11	Illinois	551.5	11	Illinois	542.9
12	Missouri	545.6	12	Texas	529.7	12	Texas	540.5
13	Illinois	541.6	13	Arkansas	527.5	13	Arizona	504.1
14	California	532.5	14	California	526.3	14	Oklahoma	500.5
15	Texas	516.3	15	Missouri	525.4	15	Arkansas	499.1
16	Arizona	501.4	16	Arizona	513.2	16	Missouri	490.5
17	Oklahoma	497.4	17	Oklahoma	508.6	17	Michigan	490.2
18	North Carolina	475.6	18	North Carolina	468.1	18	Massachusetts	458.8
19	Georgia	471.0	19	Massachusetts	456.9	19	Georgia	455.5
20	Massachusetts	447.0	20	Georgia	448.9	20	North Carolina	447.8
21	Pennsylvania	439.4	21	New York	445.8	21	New York	441.6
22	New York	434.9	22	Alabama	431.7	22	Alabama	426.6
23	Alabama	425.2	23	Pennsylvania	424.5	23	Pennsylvania	411.1
24	Kansas	425.0	24	Colorado	396.5	24	Kansas	374.5
25	Colorado	391.6	25	Kansas	387.4	25	Colorado	373.5
26	New Jersey	351.6	26	New Jersey	354.7	26	New Jersey	355.7
27	Ohio	350.3	27	Ohio	351.3	27	Washington	343.8
28	Washington	345.9	28	Washington	345.8	28	Ohio	341.8
29	Indiana	314.8	29	Indiana	323.7	29	Indiana	325.4
30	Minnesota	312.0	30	Minnesota	297.0	30	Nebraska	308.7
31	Mississippi	298.6	31	Iowa	291.3	31	Oregon	298.3
32	Wisconsin	284.0	32	Nebraska	287.0	32	Mississippi	295.1
33	Iowa	283.5	33	Oregon	286.8	33	Montana	293.8
34	Virginia	282.2	34	Virginia	282.8	34	Connecticut	286.3
35	Nebraska	281.8	35	Montana	281.5	35	Virginia	275.6
36	Hawaii	281.2	36	Mississippi	278.4	36	West Virginia	271.2
37	Connecticut	280.8	37	Connecticut	274.5	37	Iowa	270.9
38	Oregon	280.3	38	West Virginia	272.8	38	Minnesota	269.6
39	West Virginia	279.7	39	Kentucky	266.8	39	Hawaii	254.4
40	Kentucky	263.0	40	Idaho	256.8	40	Rhode Island	247.4
41	Montana	253.7	41	Hawaii	255.1	41	Idaho	244.9
42	Idaho	247.2	42	Rhode Island	251.2	42	Kentucky	244.9
43	Wyoming	239.6	43	Wisconsin	241.5	43	Utah	236.0
44	Rhode Island	227.5	44	Wyoming	230.1	44	Wyoming	229.6
45	Utah	224.4	45	Utah	227.2	45	Wisconsin	209.6
46	South Dakota	171.4	46	South Dakota	175.7	46	South Dakota	171.5
47	New Hampshire	138.7	47	New Hampshire	132.0	47	New Hampshire	167.0
48	Vermont	136.6	48	Vermont	119.7	48	Vermont	112.0
49	North Dakota	127.9	49	Maine	112.2	49	Maine	103.5
50	Maine	115.5	50	North Dakota	98.2	50	North Dakota	79.4

National Average
Standard Deviation

410.0
182.1

401.6
175.8

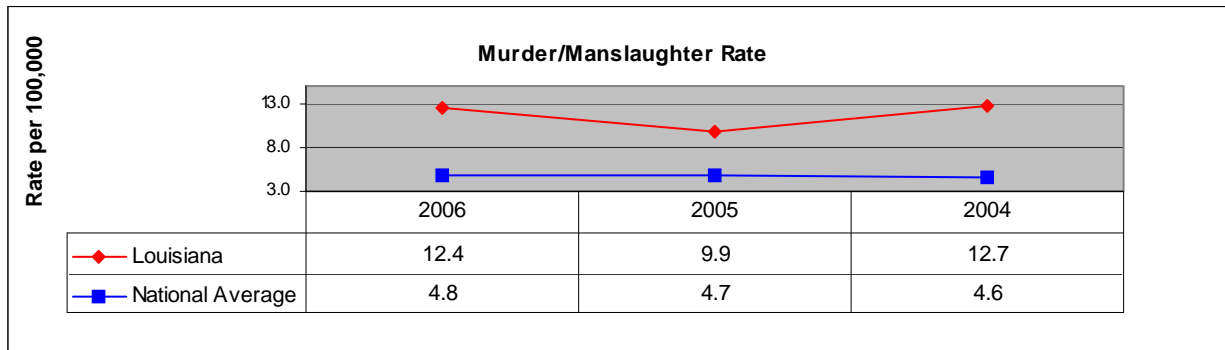
395.6
173.9



LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2006 (MURDER and NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER)

2006 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2006	2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004
1	Louisiana	12.4	1	Louisiana	9.9	1	Louisiana	12.7
2	Maryland	9.7	2	Maryland	9.9	2	Maryland	9.4
3	Nevada	9.0	3	Nevada	8.5	3	New Mexico	8.9
4	Alabama	8.3	4	Alabama	8.2	4	Mississippi	7.8
5	South Carolina	8.3	5	Arizona	7.5	5	Nevada	7.4
6	Mississippi	7.7	6	New Mexico	7.4	6	Arizona	7.2
7	Arizona	7.5	7	South Carolina	7.4	7	Georgia	6.9
8	Arkansas	7.3	8	Mississippi	7.3	8	South Carolina	6.9
9	Michigan	7.1	9	Tennessee	7.2	9	California	6.7
10	California	6.8	10	California	6.9	10	Arkansas	6.4
11	New Mexico	6.8	11	Missouri	6.9	11	Michigan	6.4
12	Tennessee	6.8	12	Arkansas	6.7	12	Missouri	6.2
13	Georgia	6.4	13	North Carolina	6.7	13	North Carolina	6.2
14	Missouri	6.3	14	Georgia	6.2	14	Illinois	6.1
15	Florida	6.2	15	Texas	6.2	15	Texas	6.1
16	Illinois	6.1	16	Michigan	6.1	16	Tennessee	5.9
17	North Carolina	6.1	17	Pennsylvania	6.1	17	Kentucky	5.7
18	Pennsylvania	5.9	18	Virginia	6.1	18	Alabama	5.6
19	Texas	5.9	19	Illinois	6.0	19	Alaska	5.6
20	Indiana	5.8	20	Indiana	5.7	20	Florida	5.4
21	Oklahoma	5.8	21	Oklahoma	5.3	21	Oklahoma	5.3
22	Alaska	5.4	22	Ohio	5.1	22	Pennsylvania	5.2
23	Virginia	5.2	23	Florida	5.0	23	Virginia	5.2
24	Delaware	4.9	24	Alaska	4.8	24	Indiana	5.1
25	New Jersey	4.9	25	New Jersey	4.8	25	New York	4.6
26	New York	4.8	26	Kentucky	4.6	26	Kansas	4.5
27	Ohio	4.7	27	New York	4.5	27	New Jersey	4.5
28	Kansas	4.6	28	Delaware	4.4	28	Ohio	4.5
29	West Virginia	4.1	29	West Virginia	4.4	29	Colorado	4.4
30	Kentucky	4.0	30	Colorado	3.7	30	West Virginia	3.7
31	Colorado	3.3	31	Kansas	3.7	31	Montana	3.2
32	Connecticut	3.1	32	Wisconsin	3.5	32	Washington	3.1
33	Washington	3.0	33	Washington	3.3	33	Wisconsin	2.8
34	Wisconsin	3.0	34	Rhode Island	3.2	34	Connecticut	2.6
35	Massachusetts	2.9	35	Connecticut	2.9	35	Hawaii	2.6
36	Nebraska	2.8	36	Massachusetts	2.7	36	Massachusetts	2.6
37	Rhode Island	2.6	37	Wyoming	2.7	37	Vermont	2.6
38	Idaho	2.5	38	Nebraska	2.5	38	Oregon	2.5
39	Minnesota	2.4	39	Idaho	2.4	39	Rhode Island	2.4
40	Oregon	2.3	40	South Dakota	2.3	40	Nebraska	2.3
41	Vermont	1.9	41	Utah	2.3	41	South Dakota	2.3
42	Iowa	1.8	42	Minnesota	2.2	42	Idaho	2.2
43	Montana	1.8	43	Oregon	2.2	43	Minnesota	2.2
44	Utah	1.8	44	Hawaii	1.9	44	Wyoming	2.2
45	Maine	1.7	45	Montana	1.9	45	Delaware	2.0
46	Wyoming	1.7	46	Maine	1.4	46	Utah	1.9
47	Hawaii	1.6	47	New Hampshire	1.4	47	Iowa	1.6
48	North Dakota	1.3	48	Iowa	1.3	48	Maine	1.4
49	South Dakota	1.2	49	Vermont	1.3	49	New Hampshire	1.4
50	New Hampshire	1.0	50	North Dakota	1.1	50	North Dakota	1.4

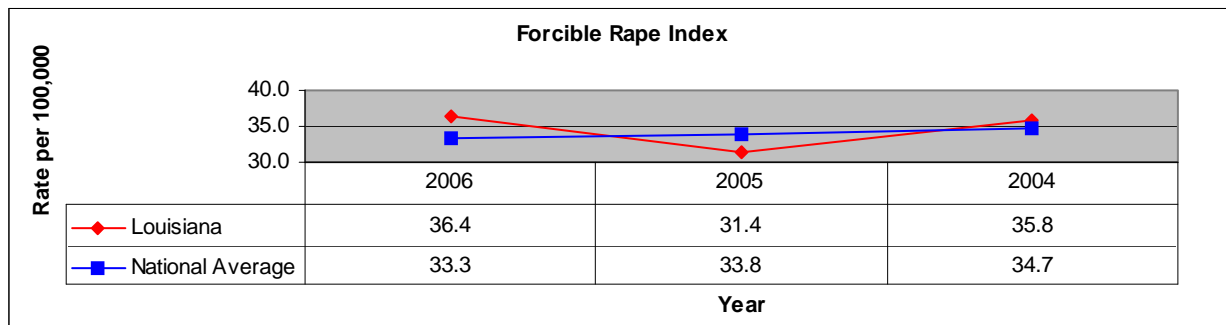
National Average	4.8	4.7	4.6
Standard Deviation	2.6	2.3	2.4



LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2006 (FORCIBLE RAPE)

2006 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2006	2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004
1	Alaska	76.0	1	Alaska	81.1	1	Alaska	85.1
2	New Mexico	56.0	2	New Mexico	54.1	2	New Mexico	54.6
3	Michigan	52.2	3	Michigan	51.3	3	Michigan	54.2
4	Delaware	46.9	4	South Dakota	46.7	4	Washington	46.1
5	Arkansas	46.5	5	Delaware	44.7	5	Oklahoma	44.2
6	Kansas	44.8	6	Washington	44.7	6	South Dakota	43.8
7	Colorado	43.7	7	Minnesota	44.0	7	Colorado	42.5
8	Nevada	43.2	8	Colorado	43.4	8	Arkansas	42.4
9	South Dakota	43.0	9	Arkansas	42.9	9	West Virginia	42.3
10	Washington	42.9	10	South Carolina	42.5	10	Minnesota	41.6
11	Oklahoma	41.6	11	Nevada	42.1	11	Delaware	41.5
12	South Carolina	40.8	12	Oklahoma	41.7	12	Idaho	40.9
13	Idaho	40.0	13	Idaho	40.4	13	Nevada	40.9
14	Ohio	39.6	14	Ohio	39.8	14	South Carolina	40.9
15	Louisiana	36.4	15	Mississippi	39.3	15	Ohio	40.5
16	Alabama	35.9	16	Kansas	38.4	16	Kansas	40.4
17	Florida	35.8	17	Utah	37.3	17	Mississippi	40.0
18	Texas	35.6	18	Texas	37.2	18	Utah	39.1
19	Tennessee	35.5	19	Florida	37.1	19	Alabama	38.5
20	Mississippi	34.4	20	Tennessee	36.4	20	Florida	38.0
21	Utah	34.1	21	Oregon	34.8	21	Tennessee	37.6
22	Oregon	32.3	22	Alabama	34.3	22	Texas	37.3
23	Illinois	31.8	23	Kentucky	34.0	23	Louisiana	35.8
24	Minnesota	31.8	24	Arizona	33.8	24	Oregon	35.7
25	Arizona	31.5	25	Illinois	33.7	25	Nebraska	35.5
26	Nebraska	31.0	26	Nebraska	32.9	26	New Hampshire	35.3
27	Kentucky	30.8	27	Montana	32.2	27	Illinois	33.2
28	North Dakota	30.4	28	Louisiana	31.4	28	Arizona	33.0
29	Missouri	30.2	29	New Hampshire	30.9	29	Kentucky	29.9
30	Indiana	29.1	30	Rhode Island	29.8	30	Rhode Island	29.6
31	Montana	28.5	31	Indiana	29.6	31	Montana	29.5
32	North Carolina	28.2	32	Pennsylvania	28.9	32	Indiana	28.9
33	Iowa	27.8	33	Missouri	28.0	33	Pennsylvania	28.5
34	Hawaii	27.6	34	Iowa	27.9	34	Massachusetts	28.0
35	Pennsylvania	27.3	35	Massachusetts	27.1	35	North Carolina	27.4
36	Wyoming	27.2	36	Hawaii	26.9	36	Georgia	27.0
37	Massachusetts	27.1	37	North Carolina	26.5	37	California	26.8
38	Rhode Island	26.7	38	California	26.0	38	Iowa	26.7
39	New Hampshire	26.2	39	Maine	24.7	39	Hawaii	26.4
40	Maine	25.7	40	North Dakota	24.2	40	Missouri	25.7
41	California	25.3	41	Wyoming	24.0	41	North Dakota	25.1
42	Vermont	24.0	42	Georgia	23.6	42	Vermont	24.5
43	Virginia	23.4	43	Vermont	23.3	43	Maine	23.9
44	Georgia	23.2	44	Virginia	22.7	44	Maryland	23.7
45	West Virginia	21.4	45	Maryland	22.6	45	Virginia	23.7
46	Maryland	21.0	46	Wisconsin	20.6	46	Wyoming	22.1
47	Wisconsin	20.4	47	Connecticut	20.0	47	Connecticut	20.7
48	Connecticut	18.1	48	New York	18.9	48	Wisconsin	20.6
49	New York	16.4	49	West Virginia	17.7	49	New York	18.8
50	New Jersey	14.2	50	New Jersey	13.9	50	New Jersey	15.3

National Average	33.3	33.8	34.7
Standard Deviation	10.9	11.3	11.4



LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2006 (ROBBERY)

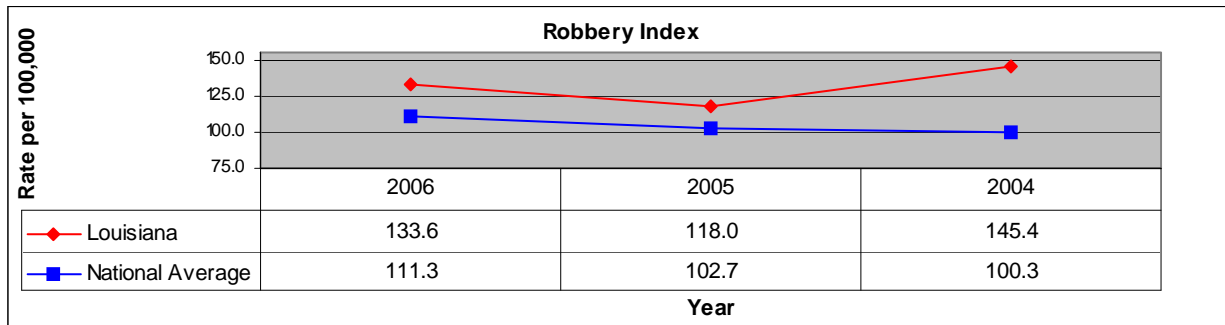
2006 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2006	2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004
1	Nevada	281.6	1	Maryland	256.7	1	Maryland	229.6
2	Maryland	256.0	2	Nevada	194.7	2	Nevada	210.1
3	Delaware	203.3	3	New York	182.7	3	Illinois	177.2
4	California	194.7	4	Illinois	181.7	4	New York	174.3
5	Florida	188.8	5	California	176.1	5	Florida	172.4
6	Illinois	185.3	6	Florida	169.4	6	California	172.1
7	Tennessee	184.3	7	Tennessee	167.3	7	Texas	159.3
8	New York	178.6	8	Ohio	163.1	8	Georgia	154.7
9	Pennsylvania	168.6	9	Texas	156.6	9	Ohio	153.1
10	Ohio	166.8	10	Delaware	154.8	10	New Jersey	150.3
11	Georgia	165.6	11	Georgia	154.8	11	Tennessee	149.8
12	Texas	158.5	12	Pennsylvania	154.6	12	Pennsylvania	148.9
13	Alabama	153.5	13	New Jersey	151.6	13	Delaware	146.7
14	New Jersey	153.1	14	North Carolina	145.5	14	Louisiana	145.4
15	North Carolina	152.2	15	Arizona	144.4	15	North Carolina	137.9
16	Arizona	149.6	16	Alabama	141.1	16	Arizona	134.4
17	Michigan	140.7	17	South Carolina	132.1	17	Alabama	133.4
18	South Carolina	136.5	18	Michigan	131.8	18	South Carolina	129.7
19	Louisiana	133.6	19	Missouri	124.1	19	Connecticut	120.5
20	Missouri	129.9	20	Massachusetts	119.0	20	Massachusetts	116.4
21	Massachusetts	125.0	21	Louisiana	118.0	21	Missouri	115.2
22	Connecticut	121.0	22	Connecticut	113.0	22	Michigan	111.9
23	Indiana	114.7	23	Indiana	108.6	23	New Mexico	108.3
24	New Mexico	107.7	24	Virginia	99.2	24	Indiana	102.2
25	Mississippi	107.1	25	New Mexico	98.7	25	Washington	94.6
26	Minnesota	105.1	26	Washington	92.1	26	Virginia	92.6
27	Virginia	101.4	27	Minnesota	92.0	27	Oklahoma	87.7
28	Wisconsin	100.2	28	Arkansas	91.1	28	Arkansas	86.2
29	Washington	100.1	29	Oklahoma	91.0	29	Mississippi	86.2
30	Arkansas	98.4	30	Kentucky	88.4	30	Colorado	81.5
31	Alaska	90.3	31	Colorado	84.6	31	Minnesota	79.8
32	Hawaii	88.9	32	Mississippi	82.3	32	Kentucky	78.8
33	Oklahoma	87.5	33	Wisconsin	82.2	33	Oregon	76.5
34	Kentucky	86.2	34	Alaska	80.9	34	Hawaii	74.8
35	Colorado	80.7	35	Hawaii	78.5	35	Wisconsin	73.8
36	Oregon	72.7	36	Rhode Island	72.1	36	Alaska	68.2
37	Rhode Island	68.8	37	Oregon	68.1	37	Rhode Island	67.6
38	Kansas	67.9	38	Kansas	65.3	38	Kansas	66.3
39	Nebraska	63.8	39	Nebraska	59.1	39	Nebraska	65.1
40	Utah	48.8	40	West Virginia	44.6	40	Utah	51.7
41	West Virginia	46.9	41	Utah	44.3	41	West Virginia	42.3
42	Iowa	43.5	42	Iowa	38.9	42	New Hampshire	38.5
43	New Hampshire	32.2	43	New Hampshire	27.4	43	Iowa	38.0
44	Maine	29.1	44	Maine	24.4	44	Montana	25.1
45	Idaho	20.5	45	Montana	18.9	45	Maine	21.9
46	Vermont	17.6	46	Idaho	18.6	46	Idaho	17.2
47	Montana	17.4	47	South Dakota	18.6	47	South Dakota	14.8
48	South Dakota	15.2	48	Wyoming	15.3	48	Wyoming	13.2
49	Wyoming	14.0	49	Vermont	11.7	49	Vermont	12.2
50	North Dakota	11.3	50	North Dakota	7.4	50	North Dakota	6.1

National Average
Standard Deviation

111.3
63.1

102.7
56.7

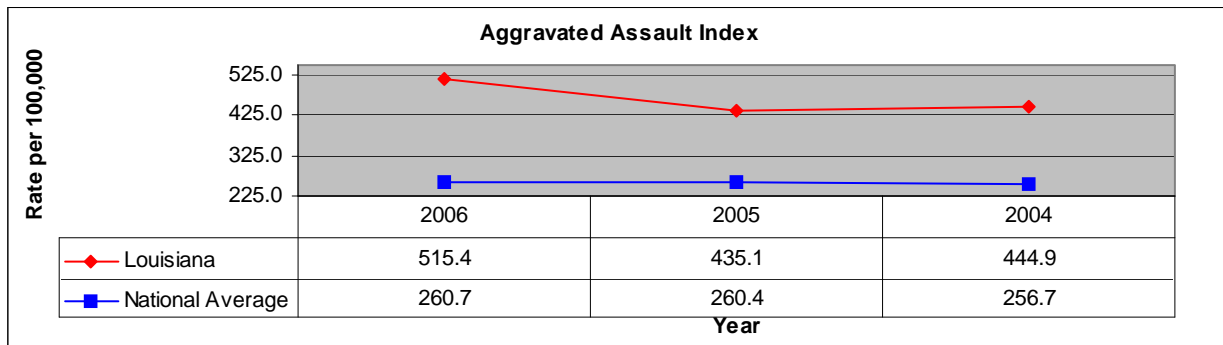
100.3
54.6



LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2006 (AGGRAVATED ASSAULT)

2006 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2006	2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004
1	South Carolina	579.9	1	South Carolina	579.0	1	South Carolina	606.7
2	Tennessee	533.7	2	New Mexico	541.9	2	New Mexico	515.5
3	Alaska	516.4	3	Tennessee	541.9	3	Tennessee	501.8
4	Louisiana	515.4	4	Florida	496.6	4	Florida	495.5
5	Florida	481.2	5	Alaska	465.1	5	Alaska	475.6
6	New Mexico	472.8	6	Louisiana	435.1	6	Louisiana	444.9
7	Delaware	426.5	7	Delaware	428.2	7	Maryland	437.8
8	Nevada	407.8	8	Maryland	413.8	8	Delaware	378.1
9	Arkansas	399.4	9	Arkansas	386.8	9	Arkansas	364.1
10	Maryland	392.0	10	Oklahoma	370.5	10	Oklahoma	363.3
11	Missouri	379.3	11	Missouri	366.4	11	Nevada	357.6
12	Oklahoma	362.5	12	Michigan	362.9	12	California	346.3
13	Michigan	362.4	13	Nevada	361.5	13	Missouri	343.4
14	Illinois	318.4	14	Illinois	330.2	14	Texas	337.9
15	Texas	316.4	15	Texas	329.8	15	Arizona	329.4
16	Arizona	312.7	16	Arizona	327.4	16	Illinois	326.4
17	Kansas	307.7	17	California	317.3	17	Michigan	317.7
18	California	305.7	18	Massachusetts	308.1	18	Massachusetts	311.7
19	Massachusetts	292.1	19	North Carolina	289.4	19	North Carolina	276.2
20	North Carolina	289.1	20	Kansas	280.0	20	Georgia	266.8
21	Georgia	275.8	21	Colorado	264.7	21	Kansas	263.4
22	Colorado	264.0	22	Georgia	264.3	22	Colorado	254.1
23	Pennsylvania	237.6	23	Alabama	247.8	23	Alabama	249.1
24	New York	235.1	24	New York	239.7	24	New York	244.0
25	Alabama	227.6	25	Pennsylvania	235.0	25	Montana	236.0
26	Iowa	210.4	26	Montana	228.5	26	Pennsylvania	228.4
27	West Virginia	207.3	27	Iowa	223.3	27	West Virginia	207.6
28	Montana	206.1	28	West Virginia	206.1	28	Nebraska	205.8
29	Washington	199.8	29	Washington	205.8	29	Iowa	204.5
30	Wyoming	196.7	30	Idaho	195.4	30	Washington	200.2
31	Idaho	184.2	31	Nebraska	192.5	31	Wyoming	192.1
32	Nebraska	184.1	32	Wyoming	188.1	32	Indiana	189.2
33	New Jersey	179.4	33	New Jersey	184.4	33	New Jersey	185.6
34	Oregon	173.0	34	Oregon	181.8	34	Idaho	184.6
35	Minnesota	172.6	35	Indiana	179.9	35	Oregon	183.6
36	Indiana	165.2	36	Minnesota	158.7	36	Mississippi	161.1
37	Hawaii	163.0	37	Virginia	154.8	37	Virginia	154.1
38	Wisconsin	160.6	38	Mississippi	149.4	38	Hawaii	150.7
39	Virginia	152.1	39	Hawaii	147.8	39	Rhode Island	147.7
40	Mississippi	149.5	40	Rhode Island	146.1	40	Minnesota	146.0
41	Kentucky	142.0	41	Ohio	143.4	41	Ohio	143.6
42	Utah	139.7	42	Utah	143.4	42	Utah	143.3
43	Ohio	139.2	43	Kentucky	139.8	43	Connecticut	142.6
44	Connecticut	138.6	44	Connecticut	138.6	44	Kentucky	130.5
45	Rhode Island	129.4	45	Wisconsin	135.2	45	Wisconsin	112.4
46	South Dakota	112.0	46	South Dakota	108.1	46	South Dakota	110.5
47	Vermont	93.0	47	Vermont	83.5	47	New Hampshire	91.8
48	North Dakota	84.9	48	New Hampshire	72.3	48	Vermont	72.7
49	New Hampshire	79.4	49	North Dakota	65.5	49	Maine	56.3
50	Maine	59.0	50	Maine	61.7	50	North Dakota	46.8

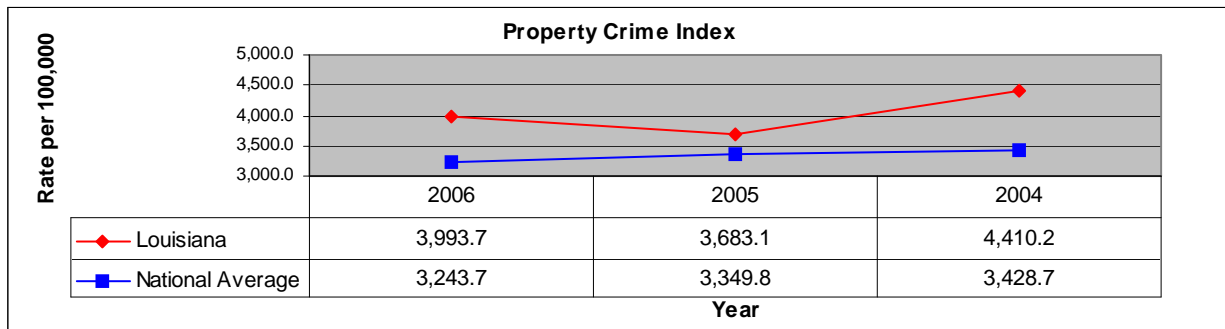
National Average	260.7	260.4	256.7
Standard Deviation	132.0	131.3	129.9



LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2006 (PROPERTY CRIME)

2006 Rank	State	Crime Rate per 100,000 - 2006	2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004
1	Arizona	4,627.9	1	Washington	4,893.0	1	Arizona	5,340.5
2	Washington	4,480.0	2	Arizona	4,838.0	2	Washington	4,849.2
3	South Carolina	4,242.3	3	Hawaii	4,792.6	3	Hawaii	4,792.8
4	Hawaii	4,230.4	4	Oregon	4,399.8	4	Oregon	4,631.3
5	Tennessee	4,128.3	5	South Carolina	4,339.4	5	South Carolina	4,504.8
6	North Carolina	4,120.8	6	Texas	4,332.0	6	Texas	4,494.0
7	Nevada	4,088.8	7	Tennessee	4,275.5	7	Louisiana	4,410.2
8	Texas	4,081.5	8	Nevada	4,241.5	8	Tennessee	4,306.5
9	Louisiana	3,993.7	9	Georgia	4,172.3	9	Georgia	4,265.9
10	Florida	3,986.1	10	New Mexico	4,148.3	10	Oklahoma	4,242.1
11	Arkansas	3,967.5	11	North Carolina	4,075.1	11	Nevada	4,206.6
12	New Mexico	3,937.2	12	Arkansas	4,057.9	12	New Mexico	4,197.7
13	Alabama	3,936.1	13	Oklahoma	4,042.0	13	Florida	4,179.7
14	Georgia	3,889.2	14	Colorado	4,039.5	14	North Carolina	4,160.2
15	Missouri	3,826.5	15	Florida	4,007.9	15	Utah	4,085.6
16	Kansas	3,750.2	16	Missouri	3,927.5	16	Alabama	4,025.0
17	Ohio	3,678.6	17	Alabama	3,892.1	17	Arkansas	4,013.0
18	Oregon	3,672.1	18	Utah	3,868.9	18	Kansas	3,973.5
19	Alaska	3,604.9	19	Kansas	3,787.0	19	Colorado	3,919.3
20	Oklahoma	3,604.2	20	Louisiana	3,683.1	20	Missouri	3,903.5
21	Utah	3,516.4	21	Ohio	3,662.7	21	Ohio	3,673.2
22	Indiana	3,502.4	22	Alaska	3,612.5	22	Maryland	3,640.2
23	Maryland	3,480.9	23	Maryland	3,544.1	23	Nebraska	3,520.6
24	Colorado	3,451.3	24	Indiana	3,456.3	24	Mississippi	3,478.5
25	Delaware	3,417.9	25	Nebraska	3,423.2	25	California	3,419.0
26	Nebraska	3,340.7	26	California	3,322.6	26	Indiana	3,397.6
27	Michigan	3,212.8	27	Mississippi	3,260.1	27	Alaska	3,382.2
28	Mississippi	3,208.8	28	Wyoming	3,155.3	28	Wyoming	3,334.3
29	California	3,170.9	29	Montana	3,142.9	29	Illinois	3,186.1
30	Minnesota	3,079.5	30	Delaware	3,111.4	30	Delaware	3,163.9
31	Illinois	3,019.6	31	Michigan	3,091.1	31	Michigan	3,057.6
32	Wyoming	2,980.6	32	Minnesota	3,084.1	32	Minnesota	3,039.0
33	Wisconsin	2,817.8	33	Illinois	3,080.3	33	Montana	2,936.2
34	Iowa	2,802.7	34	Iowa	2,833.7	34	Iowa	2,905.3
35	Montana	2,687.5	35	Rhode Island	2,718.9	35	Rhode Island	2,884.1
36	West Virginia	2,621.5	36	Idaho	2,697.9	36	Idaho	2,794.4
37	Rhode Island	2,586.9	37	Wisconsin	2,660.2	37	Virginia	2,676.6
38	Kentucky	2,544.5	38	Virginia	2,638.2	38	Wisconsin	2,663.1
39	Maine	2,518.7	39	West Virginia	2,625.2	39	Connecticut	2,627.2
40	Connecticut	2,504.1	40	Connecticut	2,558.0	40	Kentucky	2,537.7
41	Virginia	2,478.2	41	Kentucky	2,530.5	41	West Virginia	2,506.2
42	Pennsylvania	2,443.5	42	Pennsylvania	2,417.2	42	Massachusetts	2,459.7
43	Idaho	2,418.8	43	Maine	2,413.1	43	New Jersey	2,429.2
44	Massachusetts	2,391.0	44	Massachusetts	2,363.6	44	Pennsylvania	2,415.0
45	Vermont	2,304.7	45	New Jersey	2,333.0	45	Maine	2,409.6
46	New Jersey	2,291.9	46	Vermont	2,280.7	46	Vermont	2,308.2
47	New York	2,052.7	47	New York	2,108.5	47	New York	2,198.6
48	North Dakota	2,000.3	48	North Dakota	1,978.2	48	New Hampshire	2,040.1
49	New Hampshire	1,874.1	49	New Hampshire	1,796.4	49	South Dakota	1,933.5
50	South Dakota	1,619.6	50	South Dakota	1,776.4	50	North Dakota	1,916.6

National Average	3,243.7	3,349.8	3,428.7
Standard Deviation	748.7	824.4	860.0



LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2006 (BURGLARY)

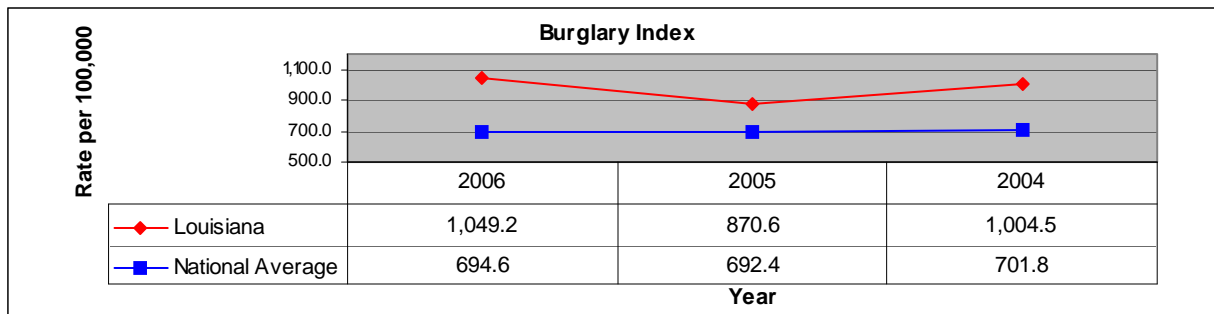
2006 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2006	2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004
1	North Carolina	1212.7	1	North Carolina	1201.1	1	North Carolina	1184.8
2	Arkansas	1189.9	2	New Mexico	1093.9	2	Arkansas	1093.5
3	New Mexico	1069.7	3	Arkansas	1084.6	3	New Mexico	1046.8
4	Louisiana	1,049.2	4	Tennessee	1026.9	4	South Carolina	1034.4
5	Tennessee	1040.9	5	Oklahoma	1006.0	5	Tennessee	1020.3
6	Nevada	994.6	6	South Carolina	1000.9	6	Louisiana	1,004.5
7	South Carolina	989.8	7	Nevada	972.4	7	Oklahoma	1000.2
8	Alabama	969.1	8	Texas	961.6	8	Nevada	991.2
9	Oklahoma	960.5	9	Washington	959.7	9	Arizona	990.4
10	Florida	944.6	10	Alabama	953.8	10	Alabama	986.0
11	Mississippi	935.9	11	Arizona	948.4	11	Texas	978.7
12	Arizona	925.3	12	Georgia	931.0	12	Washington	977.3
13	Texas	917.3	13	Florida	926.3	13	Florida	956.1
14	Washington	911.6	14	Mississippi	919.7	14	Mississippi	952.9
15	Ohio	909.8	15	Ohio	872.8	15	Georgia	940.0
16	Georgia	909.0	16	Louisiana	870.6	16	Hawaii	857.4
17	Missouri	764.1	17	Hawaii	767.9	17	Ohio	846.1
18	Michigan	753.9	18	Oregon	758.6	18	Oregon	836.6
19	Indiana	731.3	19	Colorado	744.8	19	Kansas	731.1
20	Delaware	725.2	20	Missouri	738.3	20	Colorado	717.3
21	Kansas	723.3	21	Indiana	697.6	21	Missouri	703.3
22	Colorado	682.1	22	Michigan	696.8	22	California	685.1
23	Hawaii	677.5	23	California	693.3	23	Indiana	676.0
24	California	676.0	24	Kansas	689.2	24	Maryland	660.0
25	Maryland	667.0	25	Delaware	688.9	25	Delaware	648.3
26	Oregon	645.2	26	Maryland	641.4	26	Utah	637.1
27	Kentucky	644.8	27	Kentucky	634.0	27	Michigan	636.8
28	West Virginia	634.1	28	Alaska	622.5	28	Kentucky	624.8
29	Alaska	617.3	29	West Virginia	621.2	29	Iowa	615.1
30	Iowa	604.2	30	Illinois	606.9	30	West Virginia	602.2
31	Illinois	602.1	31	Iowa	606.4	31	Illinois	597.3
32	Minnesota	583.9	32	Utah	606.2	32	Alaska	575.6
33	Utah	576.5	33	Minnesota	578.9	33	Nebraska	562.4
34	Massachusetts	546.5	34	Idaho	564.4	34	Minnesota	549.9
35	Nebraska	534.5	35	Massachusetts	541.1	35	Idaho	547.3
36	Vermont	528.9	36	Nebraska	532.4	36	Vermont	544.9
37	Idaho	513.2	37	Rhode Island	494.2	37	Wyoming	540.5
38	Maine	512.9	38	Vermont	491.8	38	Massachusetts	537.2
39	Rhode Island	507.2	39	Maine	478.5	39	Rhode Island	505.7
40	Wisconsin	485.8	40	Wyoming	476.3	40	Maine	481.4
41	Pennsylvania	463.2	41	Pennsylvania	451.6	41	New Jersey	471.7
42	New Jersey	452.0	42	New Jersey	447.1	42	Connecticut	444.4
43	Wyoming	450.5	43	Wisconsin	440.8	43	Pennsylvania	438.8
44	Connecticut	419.3	44	Connecticut	437.1	44	Wisconsin	433.0
45	Virginia	417.6	45	Virginia	392.1	45	South Dakota	408.5
46	North Dakota	376.3	46	Montana	389.2	46	Virginia	386.0
47	New York	355.1	47	New Hampshire	371.0	47	New Hampshire	382.1
48	South Dakota	338.9	48	New York	353.3	48	Montana	379.2
49	New Hampshire	331.4	49	South Dakota	324.4	49	New York	367.7
50	Montana	310.7	50	North Dakota	311.9	50	North Dakota	301.1

National Average
Standard Deviation

694.6
235.6

692.4
232.1

701.8
235.3



LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2006 (LARCENY-THEFT)

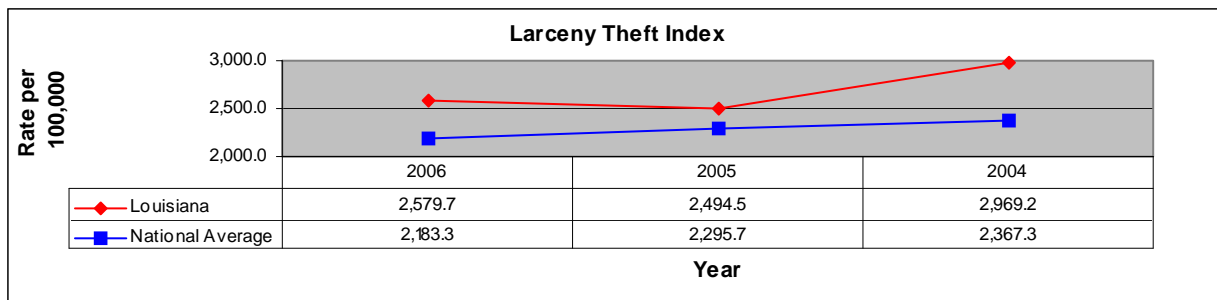
2006 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2006	2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004
1	Hawaii	2,949.1	1	Hawaii	3,308.4	1	Arizona	3,387.2
2	South Carolina	2,873.0	2	Washington	3,149.5	2	Oregon	3,279.0
3	Washington	2,850.7	3	Oregon	3,112.2	3	Hawaii	3,252.8
4	Arizona	2,813.1	4	Arizona	2,965.2	4	Washington	3,175.0
5	Texas	2,758.2	5	Texas	2,961.7	5	Utah	3,128.2
6	Tennessee	2,713.2	6	South Carolina	2,954.1	6	South Carolina	3,097.9
7	Kansas	2,712.0	7	Utah	2,918.8	7	Texas	3,097.0
8	Alabama	2,644.3	8	Tennessee	2,828.1	8	Louisiana	2,969.2
9	Oregon	2,636.1	9	Kansas	2,758.1	9	Kansas	2,934.0
10	Missouri	2,627.0	10	Georgia	2,751.1	10	Oklahoma	2,874.1
11	Florida	2,619.0	11	Missouri	2,746.2	11	Tennessee	2,866.8
12	Utah	2,614.5	12	Colorado	2,735.2	12	Georgia	2,825.0
13	Alaska	2,610.2	13	Arkansas	2,711.2	13	Florida	2,773.3
14	Louisiana	2,579.7	14	Florida	2,658.3	14	Missouri	2,750.2
15	North Carolina	2,567.9	15	Alabama	2,650.0	15	New Mexico	2,735.7
16	Arkansas	2,562.1	16	Oklahoma	2,644.2	16	Alabama	2,729.5
17	Nebraska	2,521.3	17	New Mexico	2,639.9	17	Arkansas	2,638.8
18	Georgia	2,519.3	18	Alaska	2,599.1	18	Colorado	2,679.0
19	Ohio	2,442.8	19	Nebraska	2,574.3	19	North Carolina	2,659.4
20	Indiana	2,424.8	20	North Carolina	2,546.2	20	Nebraska	2,655.6
21	New Mexico	2,395.5	21	Montana	2,543.0	21	Wyoming	2,636.0
22	Wyoming	2,379.4	22	Wyoming	2,533.9	22	Ohio	2,470.6
23	Colorado	2,331.8	23	Louisiana	2,494.5	23	Alaska	2,465.4
24	Oklahoma	2,270.5	24	Ohio	2,429.0	24	Indiana	2,383.5
25	Maryland	2,270.4	25	Indiana	2,412.0	25	Montana	2,382.4
26	Minnesota	2,236.6	26	Maryland	2,294.3	26	Maryland	2,335.1
27	Montana	2,191.8	27	Minnesota	2,226.9	27	Illinois	2,271.3
28	Illinois	2,124.2	28	Illinois	2,164.8	28	Delaware	2,257.1
29	Wisconsin	2,079.5	29	Nevada	2,153.9	29	Mississippi	2,254.2
30	Iowa	2,030.7	30	Delaware	2,144.0	30	Nevada	2,246.0
31	Nevada	2,013.8	31	Mississippi	2,083.9	31	Minnesota	2,224.2
32	Mississippi	1,986.1	32	Iowa	2,042.7	32	Iowa	2,107.3
33	Michigan	1,963.5	33	Virginia	2,035.0	33	Virginia	2,057.2
34	Maine	1,904.3	34	Wisconsin	1,992.8	34	Idaho	2,051.5
35	Virginia	1,866.8	35	Idaho	1,931.7	35	California	2,030.1
36	California	1,829.1	36	Michigan	1,917.8	36	Wisconsin	2,023.6
37	Connecticut	1,788.4	37	California	1,916.5	37	Rhode Island	2,001.0
38	West Virginia	1,771.8	38	Maine	1,832.6	38	Michigan	1,921.0
39	Rhode Island	1,744.2	39	Connecticut	1,824.1	39	Connecticut	1,868.1
40	Pennsylvania	1,742.9	40	Rhode Island	1,816.0	40	Maine	1,829.3
41	Idaho	1,740.0	41	West Virginia	1,794.0	41	Pennsylvania	1,726.5
42	Vermont	1,681.8	42	Pennsylvania	1,729.1	42	Kentucky	1,701.3
43	Kentucky	1,679.9	43	Vermont	1,686.1	43	West Virginia	1,698.1
44	Massachusetts	1,565.4	44	Kentucky	1,685.8	44	Vermont	1,670.8
45	New Jersey	1,556.5	45	New York	1,569.6	45	New York	1,617.7
46	New York	1,531.1	46	New Jersey	1,568.4	46	New Jersey	1,609.1
47	North Dakota	1,464.8	47	Massachusetts	1,527.4	47	Massachusetts	1,578.8
48	New Hampshire	1,434.5	48	North Dakota	1,500.3	48	New Hampshire	1,508.5
49	Delaware	1,362.8	48	New Hampshire	1,377.3	48	North Dakota	1,472.7
50	South Dakota	1,188.9	50	South Dakota	1,343.7	50	South Dakota	1,415.3

National Average
Standard Deviation

2,183.3
462.6

2,295.7
511.7

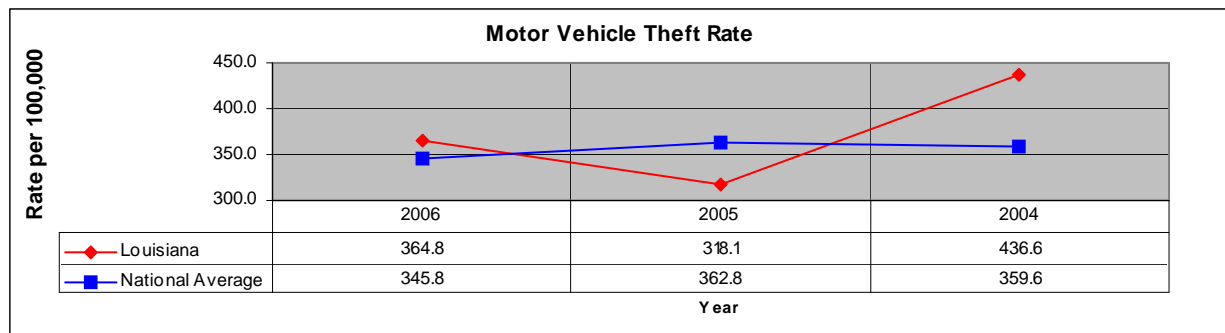
2,367.3
544.4



LOUISIANA'S RANKING IN INDEX CRIME CATEGORIES - 2006 (MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT)

2006 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2006	2005 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2005	2004 Rank	State	Rate per 100,000 - 2004
1	Nevada	1080.4	1	Nevada	115.2	1	Nevada	969.5
2	Arizona	889.5	2	Arizona	924.4	2	Arizona	962.9
3	Washington	717.6	3	Washington	783.9	3	California	703.8
4	California	665.7	4	Hawaii	716.4	4	Washington	696.9
5	Hawaii	603.9	5	California	712.8	5	Hawaii	682.6
6	Maryland	543.5	6	Maryland	608.4	6	Maryland	645.2
7	Michigan	495.4	7	Colorado	559.5	7	Colorado	522.9
8	New Mexico	472.0	8	Oregon	529.0	8	Oregon	515.6
9	Georgia	460.9	9	Georgia	490.2	9	Georgia	501.0
10	Colorado	437.5	10	Michigan	476.5	10	Michigan	499.9
11	Missouri	435.3	11	Missouri	443.1	11	Florida	450.2
12	Florida	422.5	12	Florida	423.3	12	Missouri	450.0
13	Texas	405.9	13	Tennessee	420.6	13	Louisiana	436.6
14	Oregon	390.7	14	New Mexico	414.5	14	Tennessee	419.4
15	South Carolina	379.6	15	Rhode Island	408.7	15	Texas	418.3
16	Alaska	377.4	16	Texas	408.7	16	New Mexico	415.2
17	Tennessee	374.1	17	Oklahoma	391.8	17	Rhode Island	377.4
18	Oklahoma	373.2	18	Alaska	391.0	18	South Carolina	372.5
19	Louisiana	364.8	19	South Carolina	384.4	19	Oklahoma	367.7
20	Indiana	346.3	20	Ohio	360.9	20	Ohio	356.5
21	North Carolina	340.2	21	Indiana	346.7	21	New Jersey	348.4
22	Rhode Island	335.5	22	Utah	343.9	22	Massachusetts	343.7
23	Delaware	329.9	23	Kansas	339.6	23	Alaska	341.8
24	Ohio	326.1	24	North Carolina	327.8	24	Indiana	338.1
25	Utah	325.4	25	Louisiana	318.1	25	Utah	320.3
26	Alabama	322.7	26	New Jersey	317.5	26	Illinois	317.4
27	Kansas	314.9	27	Nebraska	316.5	27	North Carolina	316.0
28	Connecticut	296.4	28	Illinois	308.6	28	Connecticut	314.7
29	Illinois	293.3	29	Connecticut	296.8	29	Alabama	309.6
30	Mississippi	286.8	30	Massachusetts	295.1	30	Kansas	308.4
31	Nebraska	284.9	31	Alabama	288.3	31	Nebraska	302.6
32	New Jersey	283.4	32	Delaware	278.5	32	Mississippi	271.4
33	Massachusetts	279.0	33	Minnesota	278.2	33	Minnesota	265.0
34	Arkansas	265.5	34	Arkansas	262.1	34	Delaware	258.6
35	Minnesota	258.9	35	Mississippi	256.5	35	Pennsylvania	249.6
36	Wisconsin	252.5	36	Pennsylvania	236.5	36	Arkansas	235.8
37	Pennsylvania	237.4	37	Wisconsin	226.6	37	Virginia	233.4
38	Kentucky	219.8	38	Virginia	211.1	38	New York	213.3
39	West Virginia	215.6	39	Kentucky	210.8	39	Kentucky	211.6
40	Virginia	193.8	40	Montana	210.7	40	Wisconsin	206.5
41	Montana	185.0	41	West Virginia	210.0	41	West Virginia	206.0
42	Iowa	167.9	42	Idaho	201.8	42	Idaho	195.5
43	New York	166.4	43	New York	185.6	43	Iowa	182.9
44	Idaho	165.6	44	Iowa	184.6	44	Montana	174.6
45	North Dakota	159.2	45	North Dakota	166.0	45	Wyoming	157.7
46	Wyoming	150.7	46	Wyoming	145.1	46	New Hampshire	149.4
47	New Hampshire	108.1	47	South Dakota	108.4	47	North Dakota	142.8
48	Maine	101.4	48	Vermont	102.9	48	South Dakota	109.7
49	Vermont	93.9	48	New Hampshire	102.1	48	Maine	98.9
50	South Dakota	91.8	50	Maine	102.0	50	Vermont	92.5

National Average	345.8	362.8	359.6
Standard Deviation	190.7	205.8	194.0



LOUISIANA'S INDEX CRIME TREND OVER TEN YEARS

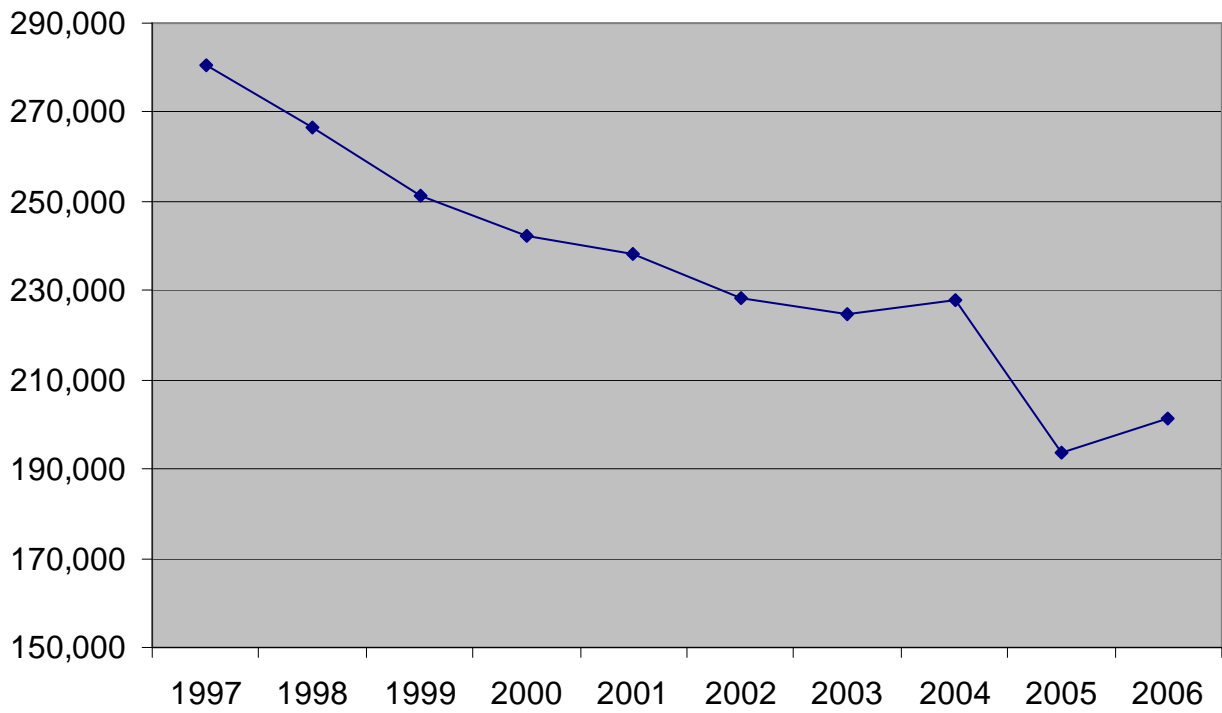
The following tables and charts show trends in index crime in Louisiana over the years of 1997 through 2006.

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

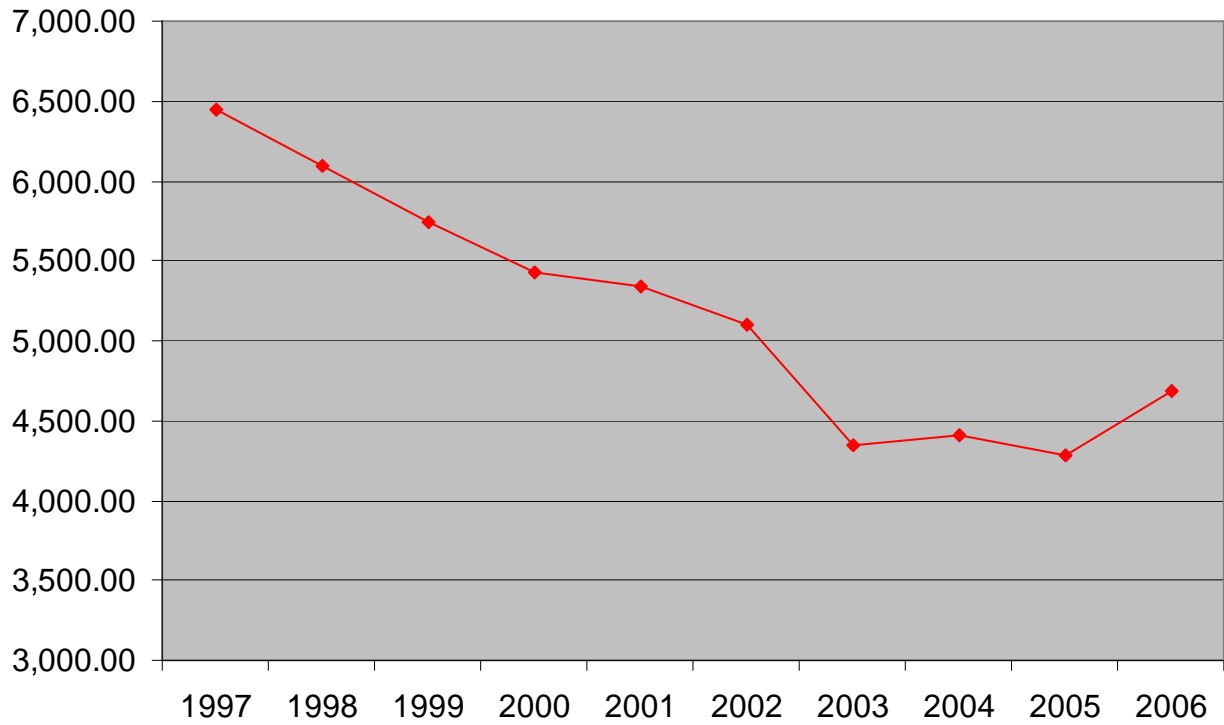
LOUISIANA INDEX CRIME TREND OVER 10 YEARS 1997 – 2006

YEAR	POPULATION	OFFENSES	CRIME RATE
1997	4,352,000	280,671	6,449.2
1998	4,369,000	266,435	6,098.3
1999	4,372,000	251,252	5,746.8
2000	4,468,976	242,344	5,422.8
2001	4,465,430	238,371	5,338.1
2002	4,465,430	228,528	5,098.1
2003	4,496,334	224,631	4,995.9
2004	4,515,770	227,997	5,048.9
2005	4,523,628	193,500	4,277.5
2006	4,287,768	201,158	4,691.4

Offense Trend of Index Crimes Over 10 Years



Crime Rate Trend Over 10 Years



LOUISIANA VIOLENT CRIME BASED ON NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1997 - 2006

YEAR	OFFENSES				TOTAL
	Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Violent Crime Offenses
1997	682	1,799	10,407	24,360	37,248
1998	560	1,609	8,651	23,237	34,057
1999	468	1,448	7,591	22,526	32,033
2000	560	1,497	7,532	20,851	30,440
2001	501	1,403	7,864	20,910	30,678
2002	593	1,529	7,123	20,445	29,690
2003	586	1,849	7,069	19,558	29,062
2004	574	1,616	6,564	20,090	28,844
2005	450	1,421	5,337	19,681	26,889
2006	530	15,62	5,729	22,098	29,919

LOUISIANA VIOLENT CRIME RATE (RATE PER 100,000) 1997 - 2006

YEAR	OFFENSES				TOTAL Violent Crime Rate	POPULATION
	Murder/Non- Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault		
1997	15.7	41.3	239.1	559.7	855.9	4,352,000
1998	12.8	36.8	198.0	531.9	779.5	4,369,000
1999	10.7	33.1	173.6	515.2	732.7	4,372,000
2000	12.5	33.5	168.5	466.6	681.1	4,468,976
2001	11.2	31.4	176.1	468.3	687.0	4,465,430
2002	13.2	34.1	158.9	456.1	6,62.3	4,482,646
2003	13.0	41.1	157.2	435.0	646.3	4,496,334
2004	12.7	35.8	145.4	444.9	638.8	4,515,770
2005	9.9	31.4	118.0	435.1	594.4	4,523,628
2006	12.4	36.4	133.6	515.4	697.8	4,287,768

LOUISIANA NON-VIOLENT CRIME BASED ON NUMBER OF OFFENSES 1997 - 2006

YEAR	OFFENSES			TOTAL
	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Nonviolent Crime Offenses
1997	53,935	163,114	26,374	243,423
1998	51,210	157,507	23,661	232,378
1999	47,775	149,749	21,695	219,219
2000	46,289	144,345	21,270	211,904
2001	46,451	139,555	21,687	207,693
2002	45,350	133,302	20,186	198,838
2003	44,877	130,810	19,882	195,569
2004	45,359	134,080	19,714	199,153
2005	39,382	112,840	14,389	166,611
2006	44,986	110,613	15,640	171,239

**LOUISIANA NON-VIOLENT CRIME RATE
(RATE PER 100,000)
1997 - 2006**

YEAR	OFFENSES			TOTAL Nonviolent Crime Rate	POPULATION
	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft		
1997	1,239.3	3,748.0	606.0	5,593.4	4,352,000
1998	1,172.1	3,605.1	541.6	5,318.8	4,369,000
1999	1,092.7	3,425.2	496.2	5,014.2	4,372,000
2000	1,035.8	3,229.9	475.9	4,741.7	4,468,976
2001	1,040.2	3,125.2	485.7	4,651.1	4,465,430
2002	1,011.7	2,973.7	450.3	4,435.7	4,482,646
2003	998.1	2,909.3	442.2	4,349.5	4,496,334
2004	1,004.5	2,969.2	436.6	4,410.3	4,515,770
2005	870.6	2,494.5	318.1	3,683.2	4,523,628
2006	1,049.2	2,579.7	364.8	3,993.7	4,287,768

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA 2005 – 2006

The tables and charts that follow show arrests in Louisiana for 2005 and 2006. Figures are given for adult and juvenile arrests as well as total arrests.

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

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA*

2005 - 2006

TOTAL ARRESTS

OFFENSE	2005	2006
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	315	292
Forcible Rape	369	306
Robbery	1,232	953
Aggravated Assault	8,288	5,697
Burglary	5,603	3,819
Larceny-Theft	18,721	12,081
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,218	1,078
GRAND TOTAL	35,746	24,226

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

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

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

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA*

2005 - 2006

ADULT ARRESTS

OFFENSE	2005	2006
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	287	252
Forcible Rape	306	261
Robbery	1040	765
Aggravated Assault	7,183	4,935
Burglary	4,140	2,787
Larceny-Theft	14,342	9,624
Motor Vehicle Theft	938	828
GRAND TOTAL	28,236	19,452

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

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

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

LOUISIANA ARREST DATA*

2005 - 2006

JUVENILE ARRESTS

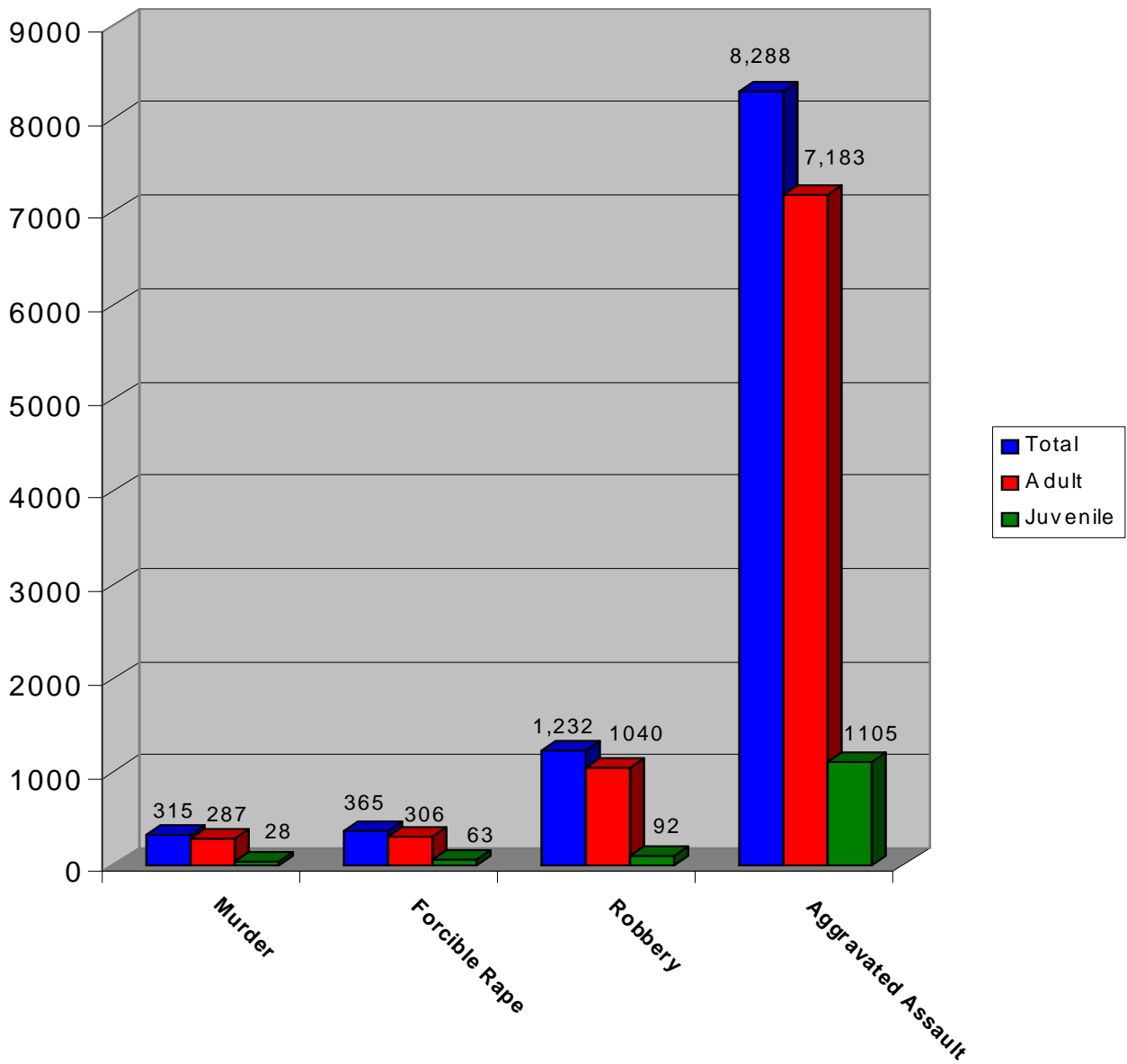
OFFENSE	2005	2006
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	28	40
Forcible Rape	63	45
Robbery	192	188
Aggravated Assault	1105	762
Burglary	1,463	1,032
Larceny-Theft	4,379	2,457
Motor Vehicle Theft	280	250
GRAND TOTAL	7,510	4,774

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

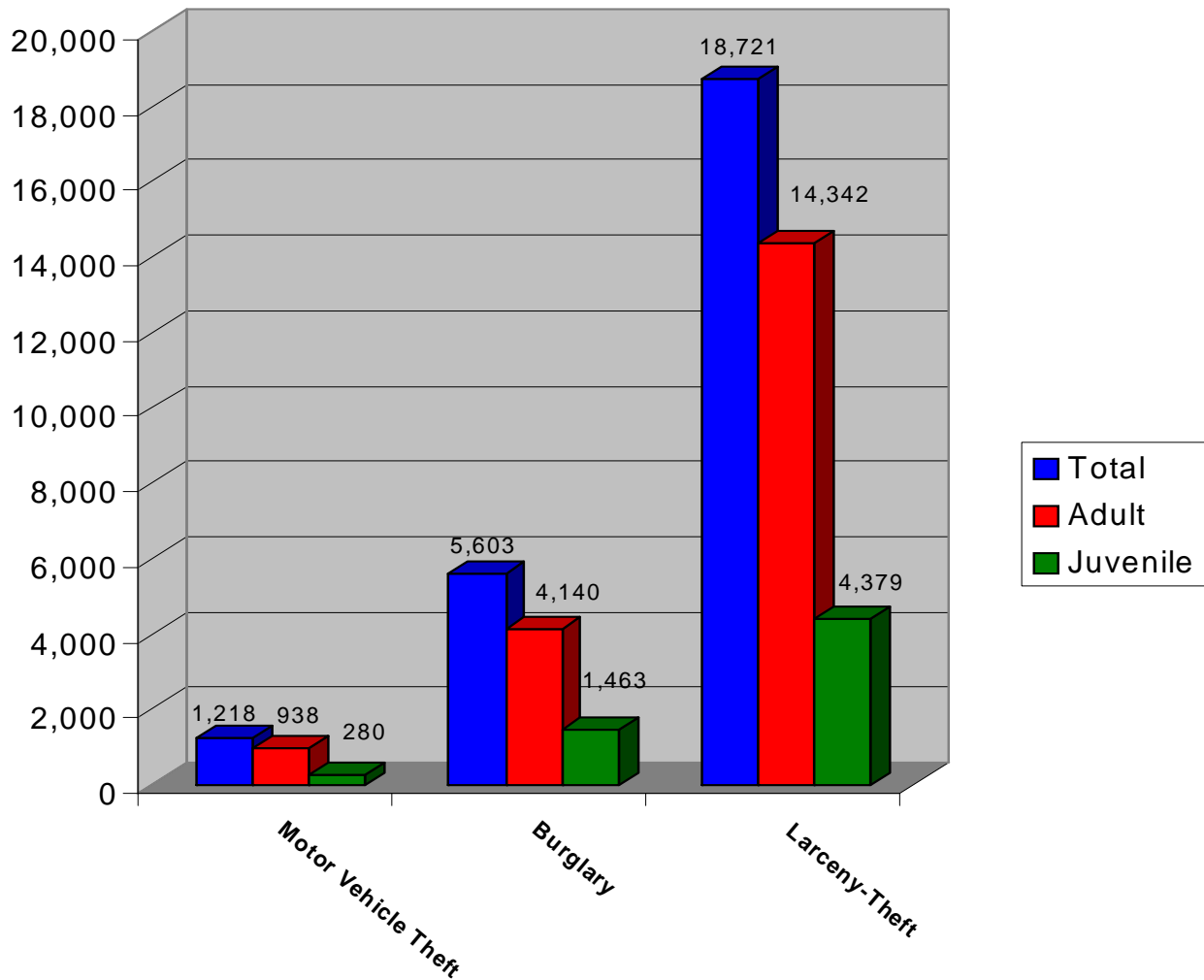
This arrest information is not complete; some agencies reported all twelve months of data, some only partial data and some agencies do not report any arrest data.

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

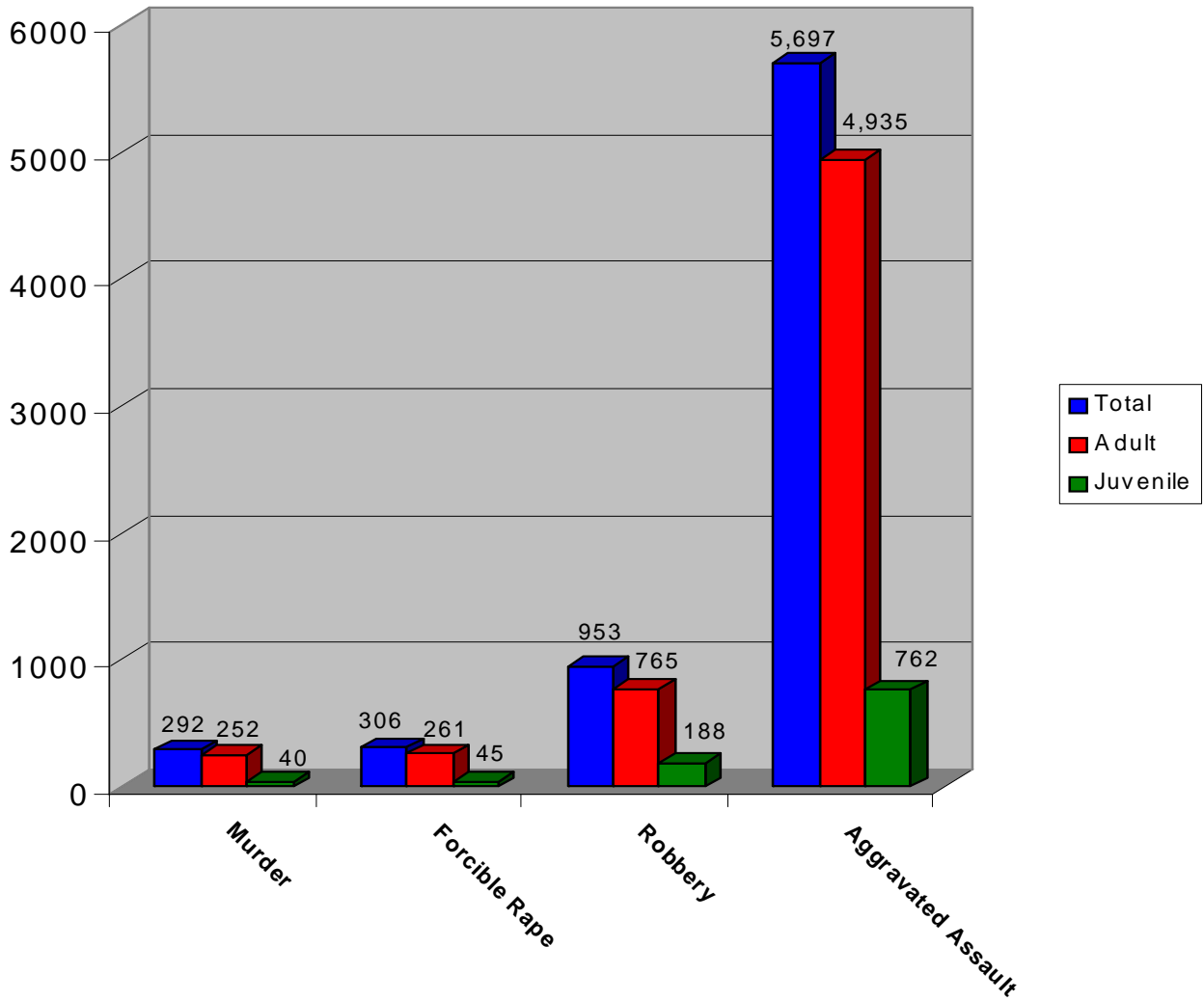
Louisiana Arrest Data Violent Crimes 2005



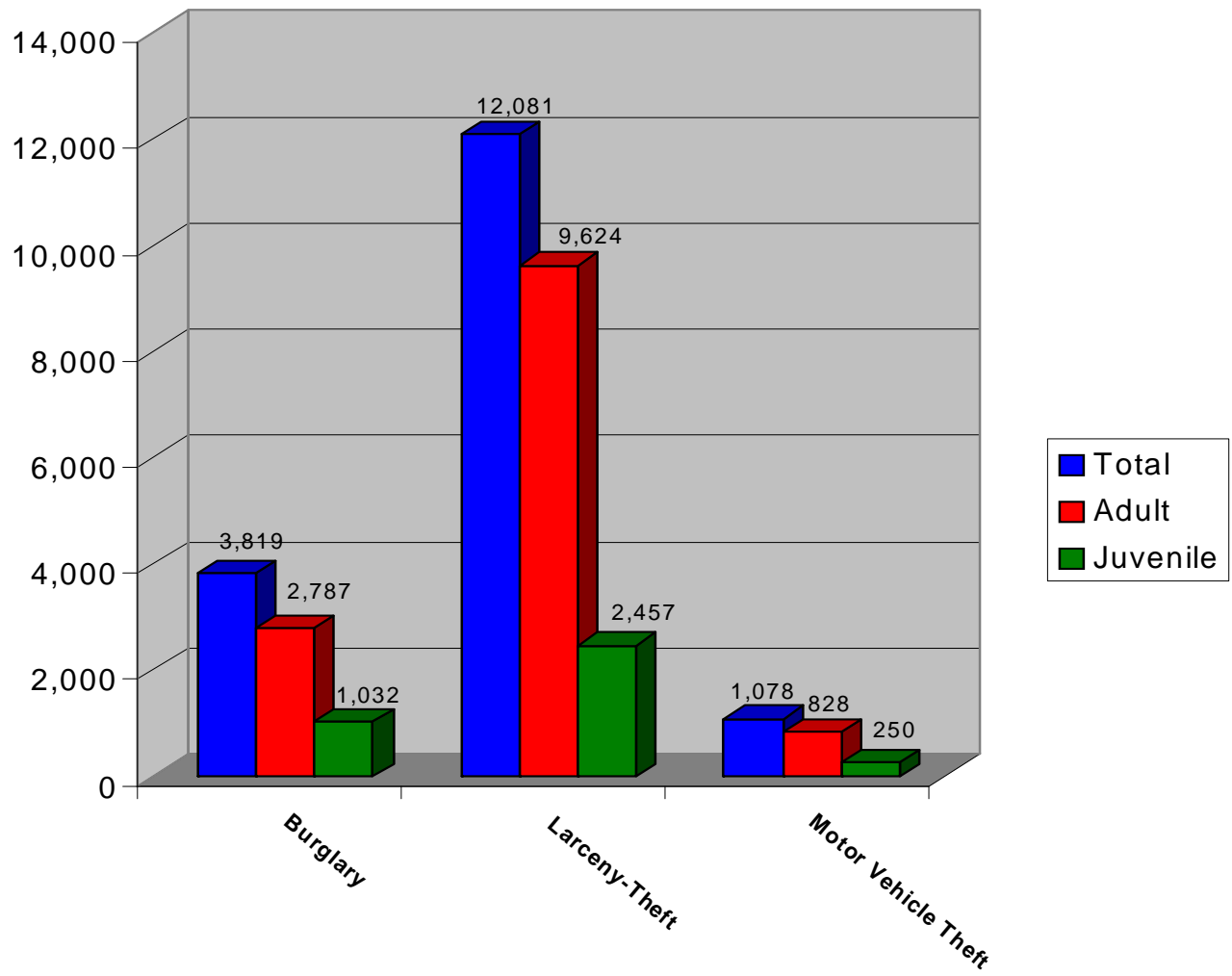
Louisiana Arrest Data Non-Violent Crimes 2005



Louisiana Arrest Data Violent Crimes 2006



Louisiana Arrest Data Non-Violent Crimes 2006



LOUISIANA DRUG ARRESTS BY TYPE – 2006

The following table shows drug arrests made in Louisiana in 2006 by drug type. This data was obtained from the *Louisiana Drug Strategy and Program Application- Fiscal Year 2007*. The data is collected through surveys sent to law enforcement agencies in Louisiana.

LOUISIANA DRUG ARRESTS BY DRUG TYPE - 2006

Drug Crime Arrest Type	Cocaine	Opiates	Cannabis	Hallucino-gens	Stimu-lants	Depres-sants	Unknown Other	SUBTOTAL without Meth Drugs	Meth Drugs	Meth Pre-cursors	Meth Labs	TOTAL all drugs
Possession	7,783	700	13,542	335	1,224	1,203	2,619	27,406	754	0	9	28,169
Possession with Intent & Distribution	1,853	219	1,248	93	335	438	112	4,298	228	0	0	4,526
Other Offense Types	98	3	141	0	13	11	844	1,110	71	0	0	1,181
Total	9,734	922	14,931	428	1,572	1,652	3,575	32,814	1,053	0	9	33,876

**Type Of Weapon Used
Murder, Robbery And Aggravated Assault
2005 - 2006**

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

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

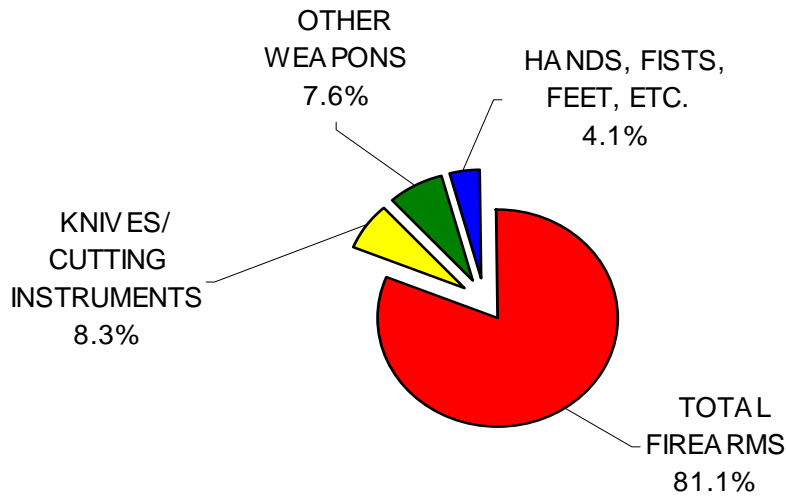
LOUISIANA OFFENSE DATA MURDER, TYPE OF WEAPON 2005 and 2006

WEAPONS	2005	2006
Total Murders ¹	389	488
Total Firearms	284	396
Handguns	252	335
Rifles	18	29
Shotguns	14	7
Firearms Unknown	13	25
Knives/Cutting Instruments	44	35
Other Weapons	33	37
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. ²	9	20

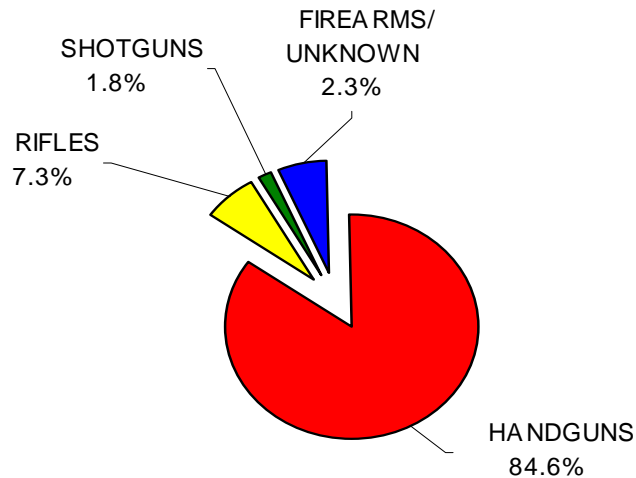
¹Total number of murders for which supplemental homicide data was received.

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

Type of Weapon Used in Murder Louisiana Offense Data 2006



Type of Firearm Used in Murder Louisiana Offense Data 2006

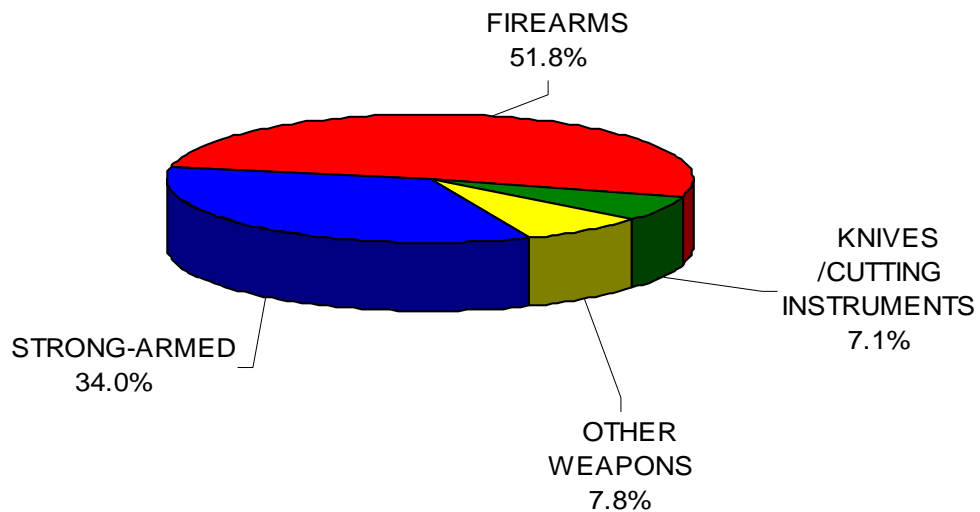


LOUISIANA OFFENSE DATA ROBBERY, TYPE OF WEAPON 2005 and 2006

WEAPONS	2005	2006
TOTAL ROBBERIES*	5,337	5,103
FIREARMS	3,143	2,642
KNIVES/CUTTING INSTRUMENTS	379	328
OTHER WEAPONS	402	400
STRONG-ARMED	1,413	1,733

*Total number of robberies for which breakdowns were received for the twelve months of 2005 and 2006.

Type of Weapon Used in Robberies 2006

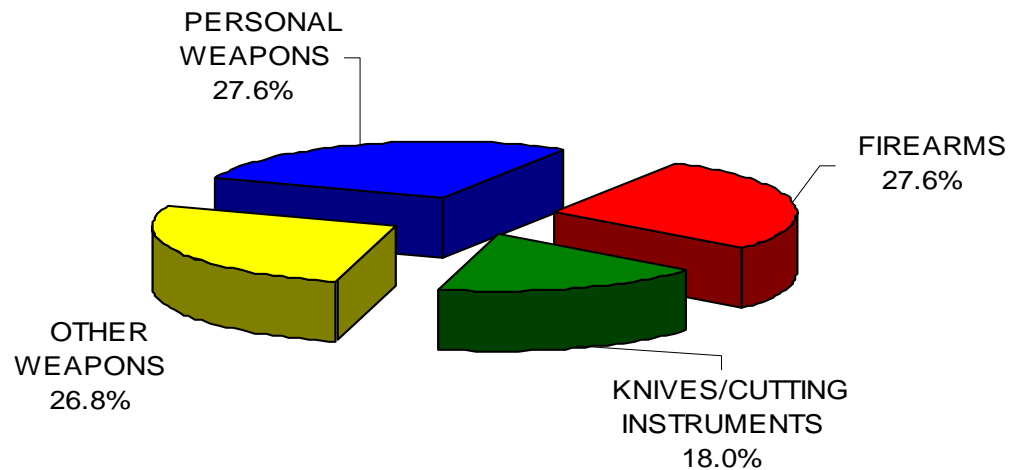


LOUISIANA OFFENSE DATA AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, TYPE OF WEAPON 2005 and 2006

WEAPONS	2005	2006
TOTAL AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS*	19,681	17,373
FIREARMS	6,534	4,797
KNIVES/CUTTING INSTRUMENTS	3,700	3,127
OTHER WEAPONS	5,039	4,654
PERSONAL WEAPONS	4,408	4,795

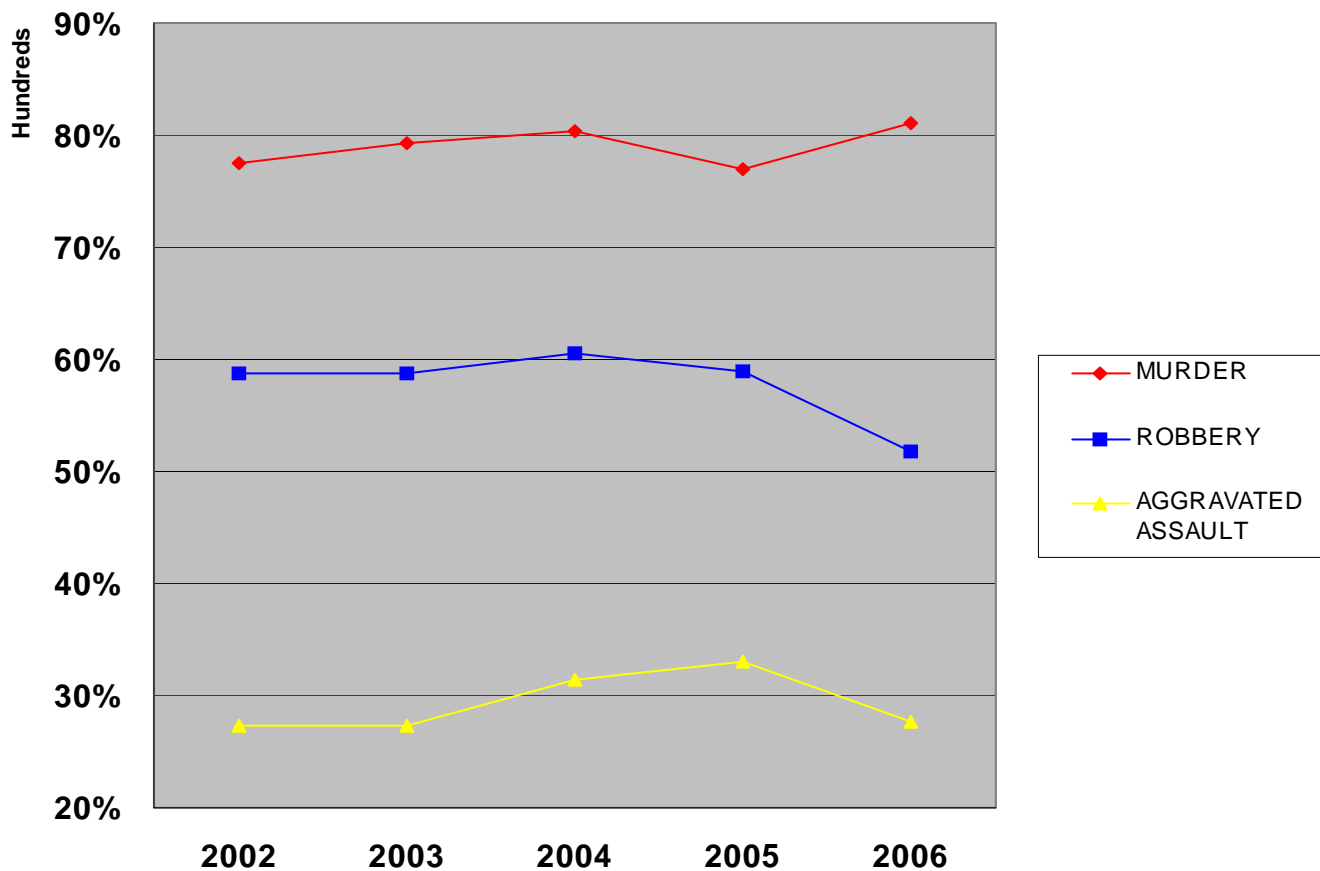
*Total number of aggravated assaults for which breakdowns were received for the twelve months of 2005 and 2006.

Type Of Weapon Used In Aggravated Assaults 2006



MURDERS, ROBBERIES AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

Percentage of Firearms Used 2002–2006



HOMICIDES IN LOUISIANA 2006

The following tables show homicides (murder and non-negligent manslaughter) in Louisiana for the year of 2006.

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

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

HOMICIDES REPORTED BY SELECTED AGENCIES IN LOUISIANA

January 1, 2006 - December 31, 2006

Agency Police Department or Sheriff's Office	Number of Homicides
Alexandria PD	4
Baton Rouge PD	57
Caddo SO	10
Calcasieu SO	0**
East Baton Rouge SO	16
Jefferson SO	66
Lafayette PD	10
Lafayette SO	1
Lake Charles PD	4
Monroe PD	12
New Orleans PD	162
Ouachita SO	1
Rapides SO	0**
Shreveport PD	28

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

**Note: Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office and Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office did not report all 12 months of UCR statistics for 2006 as required by the FBI to be included in the Crime in the US for 2006. Consequently, their data is missing from this chart.

**STATE OF LOUISIANA
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FELONIOUSLY
KILLED
1997 - 2006**

YEAR	OFFICERS KILLED
1997	1
1998	1
1999	1
2000	3
2001	0
2002	3
2003	7
2004	5
2005	4
2006	2

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

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

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

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORDS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

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

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 so as 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 Institution Records Management System (JIRMS) 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 on a 7 day per week, 24 hour 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 insure that local efforts remain in line with the goals and objectives of the ICJIS.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

LA-LEMIS – Louisiana Law Enforcement Management Information System. This is the RMS (Record Management System) software that Louisiana developed for agencies to use. LA-LEMIS 2000 is LIBRS compliant and currently we have more agencies certified with this RMS software than any others. LEMIS-IBR 2.0 is in beta testing and will ultimately replace LA-LEMIS 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

Comparisons of Definitions

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

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITION

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

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

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

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

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

Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another.

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITION

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

Negligent manslaughter: the killing of another person through negligence.

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

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

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

Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another.

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITION
(continued)

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITION
(continued)

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

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

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

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITION
(continued)

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

Applies “Hotel Rule”.

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

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

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITION
(continued)

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

Applies expanded “Hotel Rule” to include temporary storage facility

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

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

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

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITION
(continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITION
(continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY UCR DEFINITION
(continued)

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

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

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

LIBRS/NIBRS DEFINITION
(continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**LOUISIANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM
CONTACT INFORMATION**

LOUISIANA SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

LIBRS Program (225) 383-8342

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

SUMMARY UCR PROGRAM (225) 922-2921
North Region (225) 925-7470
Southwest Region (225) 925-4440
Southeast Region (225) 925-7467

LEMIS Program (225) 922-1615

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

LAVNS Administrative Line (225) 925-4440

Crime Victims Reparations 1-888-6-VICTIM
1-888-684-2846