

**LOUISIANA  
JUVENILE JUSTICE  
AND  
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION  
ADVISORY BOARD**

**2007 ANNUAL REPORT**



**Submitted to:  
Governor Bobby Jindal  
& the Louisiana Legislature**

**The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement  
and the Administration of Criminal Justice  
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## INTRODUCTION

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice (LCLE) and the Louisiana Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board proudly present the 2007 Annual Report on Louisiana programs supported by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grants Program.

This report provides an overview of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act and fund eligibility requirements. Louisiana receives funding from the following sections of the JJDP Act:

1. Title II – Part B - Federal Assistance For State and Local Programs, (JJDP Formula Grants Program), and
2. Title V – Incentive Grants For Local Delinquency Prevention Programs.

The JJDP Advisory Board reviews the applications for these funding programs and makes recommendations to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement. Final approval by the Commission must be obtained before awards can be issued.

Louisiana also participates in the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, another source of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The JJDP Advisory Board receives a report on the activities of JABG projects from the program manager at each regular meeting of the Board. All applications must receive approval from the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement.

Funded activities during 2007 are reported herein as follows:

Title II Formula Block Grant (JJDP)	Federal Fiscal Year 2006
Title V Community Prevention Grants Program	Federal Fiscal Year 2006
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program (JABG)	Federal Fiscal Year 2005



## **THE JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT**

Juvenile justice is a relatively new area within the history of criminal justice in this country. How the juvenile justice system functions today is a result from Supreme Court decisions and federal and state legislation. Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Public Law No. 93-415, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 *et seq.*) in 1974, which represented the first federal legislation to address the problem of juvenile crime in a comprehensive, coordinated way. Since then, Congress has amended the Act in 1977, 1980, 1984, 1988, and 1992. In the latest amendment, H.R. 2215, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act was passed with the Reauthorization of the JJDP Act (the JJDP Act of 2002, Public Law 107-273, 42 U.S. C. § 5601 *et seq.*). Congress strengthened the Act and its four core requirements to protect youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

The JJDP Act of 1974 established a single federal agency to address juvenile delinquency, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in the U.S. Department of Justice. The JJDP Act provides a block grant program to all states, based on their juvenile population under the age of 18 and is referred to as the Title II Formula Grants Program. To participate, each state must:

- ❖ Designate a state agency to prepare and administer the state's comprehensive Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan (*which is the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice*),
- ❖ Establish a State Advisory Group that the Chief Executive appoints to provide policy direction/or advise a broad-based supervisory board that has policy responsibility and participate in the preparation and administration of the Formula Grants Program plan, (*this is the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board*), and
- ❖ Commit to achieve and maintain compliance with the four requirements of the JJDP Act. The four core requirements of the JJDP Act are:
  - **Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO)** - States must ensure that juveniles who are charged with or have committed status offenses (i.e., acts that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, such as truancy and running away) or offenses that do not constitute violations of valid court order or non-offenders such as dependent or neglected children, must not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities.
  - **Sight and sound separation (separation)** - States must ensure that juveniles

alleged to be delinquent must not be detained or confined in any institution in which they might have sight and sound contact with adult inmates.

- **Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal)** - No juvenile shall be detained or confined in a jail or lockup for adults except juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses and who are detained in such jails or lockups for a period not to exceed 6 hours.
- **Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC), where it exists** - States must address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of minority juveniles who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Every three years, Louisiana submits a comprehensive Three-Year Formula Grants Plan in which the JJDP Advisory Board participates in the Plan's development, review, and approval. The Plan includes an analysis of the state's juvenile crime programs and juvenile justice needs, plans for compliance with the four core requirements, a plan for compliance monitoring, the State Advisory Board composition, the Formula Grant program staff, technical assistance needs and certifications. Annual updates are submitted to reflect new trends and identified needs in the juvenile justice system along with planned strategies and programs to address them the following two subsequent years.

Present and future funding depends on the state's eligibility and compliance with the four core requirements. As part of the annual State Plan, Louisiana must submit a plan for achieving or maintaining compliance with the core requirements. The Act specifies that states must provide an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and non-secure facilities for compliance of the core requirements. Louisiana is required to collect and analyze data and information from the juvenile facilities and report the findings annually in its Compliance Monitoring Report. This report is due to OJJDP six months after the reporting period.

The Comprehensive Three-Year Plan and subsequent Plan updates must include how the state is addressing the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) of the under- and over-representation of minority youth at the following nine contact points in the juvenile justice system.

- |                                      |                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Juvenile arrests                 | (6) Cases resulting in delinquent findings                                    |
| (2) Referred to youth court          | (7) Cases resulting in probation placement                                    |
| (3) Cases diverted                   | (8) Cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities |
| (4) Cases involving secure detention | (9) Cases transferred to adult court.                                         |
| (5) Cases petitioned (charge filed)  |                                                                               |

Addressing DMC requires states to:

- ❖ *Identify* the extent to which DMC exists,
- ❖ Perform an *assessment* that uncovers the causes of DMC, if it exists,
- ❖ Provide *intervention* which develops and implements strategies for addressing the identified causes,
- ❖ Perform an *evaluation* to determine the effectiveness of chosen intervention strategies, and
- ❖ *Monitor* or track the changes in DMC trends and adjust interventions as needed.

OJJDP then determines whether a state is compliant with the core requirements through a review of the Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan, its two subsequent Updates, and the Compliance Monitoring Report. Noncompliance could result in a 20% reduction in a state's Formula Grant funding for the next fiscal year for each core requirement not met; in addition, 50% of the remaining allocation for that fiscal year must be utilized to achieve compliance.

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ADVISORY BOARD**

Section 223(a) of the JJDP Act mandates states establish an advisory group of diverse representation of the juvenile justice field (both the public and private sector) who serve in a voluntary capacity. The JJDP Advisory Board consists of 15 to 33 members appointed by the Governor. One-fifth of the members must include youth under the age of 24 prior to their appointment. The board must also include at least three members who are or were previously involved in the juvenile justice system. The majority of the members must not be full-time government employees, including the chairperson.

The Board must participate in the development of a State Plan, advise the governor and the Legislature on compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act, obtain input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system, review and comment on grant proposals and monitor programs. Board members advocate the goals the JJDP Act, are knowledgeable about state and federal juvenile justice laws, are an active board member, understand the flow of Louisiana's juvenile justice, and are familiar with Louisiana's juvenile facilities and programs.

The Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) was established under Section 223 of the JJDP Act and is supported by OJJDP. This consultative body is composed of appointed representatives of the nation's State Advisory Boards and advises the President and Congress on matters related to juvenile justice. The committee also advises the OJJDP Administrator on the work of OJJDP, and evaluates the progress and accomplishments of juvenile justice activities and projects. Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco has appointed the Board Chair as Louisiana's representative and another board member serves as the alternate.

The mission of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) program in Louisiana includes funding programs at the local level to support delinquency prevention and effective intervention to at-risk youth and their families throughout the state. Community-based juvenile programs are the keys to alleviating juvenile crime; therefore, funds are distributed locally to support innovative programs that might otherwise not receive financing.

Governor Kathleen Babineaux Blanco appointed the current Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board in March, 2005.

**Bernardine Adams, Chair**  
West Monroe

<b>Justin A. Bacques</b> Lake Charles	<b>Floyd A. Marshall, Sr.</b> Lutcher
<b>Ja'nene G. Broussard</b> Prairieville	<b>ViEve Martin-Kohrs</b> Lake Charles
<b>Marcus Bruno</b> Lafayette	<b>James R. McClelland</b> Franklin
<b>David Burton</b> DeRidder	<b>Dana Menard</b> Lafayette
<b>Greggory E. Davies</b> Winnfield	<b>Carol Ney</b> Kenner
<b>Billie Giroir</b> St. Francisville	<b>Sibil Richardson</b> Shreveport
<b>Simon Gonsoulin</b> Baton Rouge	<b>Daphne Robinson</b> Alexandria
<b>Shaquania L. Griffin</b> Ponchatoula	<b>Ronald A Rossitto</b> Lake Charles
<b>Robby Ray Hill, Jr.</b> Clinton	<b>Shirley Shed</b> Sibley
<b>Charles. H. Jackson</b> Spearsville	<b>Judge Kim Stansbury</b> Morgan City
<b>Elois Joseph</b> Reserve	<b>Robert J. Tillie</b> Pineville
<b>Frank P. Letellier, II</b> Madisonville	<b>Christola L. Walton</b> Minden
<b>Sheriff Tony Mancuso</b> Lake Charles	<b>Earl White</b> Lutcher

## FUNDING PROCESS

Louisiana is divided into eight local Law Enforcement Planning Districts and one state level district. Each Planning District has a Program Director and a Council composed of local law enforcement officials and private citizens. The Law Enforcement Planning Districts are kept updated on the core requirements of the JJDP Act, funding eligibility guidelines, and pertinent State and Federal guidelines, as well as the funding allocations available for juvenile justice programs.

OJJDP notifies the LCLE of the annual state award for each program, Title II (JJDP), Title V. The LCLE staff then determines the allocation to each District, which are based on a formula that includes population and crime statistics. The formula was revised and approved by the Commission in May 2000. While the JJDP Advisory Board sets priorities for the use of available grant funds, the District staff notifies potential known private non-profit providers and public agencies of the availability of grant funding and guidelines for funding through public advertising.

Potential non-profit private or public providers submit a Worksheet Request Allocation for a particular program to the appropriate District Program Director. The District Council, the Priorities Committee, the JJDP Advisory Board, and the LCLE in turn, must approve this request before a full application for a JJDP or Title V grant application can be submitted.

After the Request for Allocation is approved, a grant application is prepared and submitted to the District Program Director. Applications are then approved or disapproved at the district level by the District Boards.

Grant applications approved at the district level are submitted to LCLE staff for review. The staff assesses the documented need and conformity to JJDP requirements and priorities and submits them to the LCLE Priorities Committee for review.

Grant applications that meet the requirements as assessed by LCLE staff and the Priorities Committee are submitted to the JJDP Advisory Board for review and recommendation. Upon recommendation for funding approval by the JJDP Advisory Board, the proposal is submitted to a regular meeting of the LCLE for final approval. Once approved by the LCLE, a Grant Award is then issued.

Potential subgrantees must be present at all meetings when grant applications are reviewed to answer any questions if asked. An exception to attendance at the LCLE meeting is if the grant

application is for a new project under \$10,000 or if the grant application is for a continuation project under \$20,000.

Applications under the Juvenile Accountability Block Program do not go through the Local Law Enforcement Planning Districts and are submitted directly to LCLE. Both the Priorities Committees and the Commission review these applications at regular meetings. Although the JJDP Advisory Board's recommendation is not required, the Juvenile Justice Programs Manager provides a report the JJDP Advisory Board on JABG grants.

**TITLE II -  
FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM (JJDP)  
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2006**

The JJDP Act provides each State with Formula Grants that meet the core requirements. Each State's allocation from OJJDP is based on the State's under the age of 18 population. The first priority for Formula Grant Program money is to bring the State into compliance with the JJDP core requirements. Once in compliance, States may then use the Formula Grant monies to fund other juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs and services.

The award for federal fiscal year 2006 was \$875,000, which is a 15.3% decrease from last year. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds. Based on the Commission's formula, these funds were divided among the eight local law enforcement districts as follows:

District 1 – Northwest	\$64,253
District 2 - North Delta	\$45,226
District 3 – Red River Delta	\$55,174
District 4 – Evangeline	\$60,725
District 5 – Capital	\$90,220
District 6 – Southwest	\$58,759
District 7 – Jefferson/Metropolitan	\$91,840
District 8 – State Level***	\$194,164
District 9 – Orleans	\$112,139

\*\* District 8 encompasses state level funds used to fund statewide training and planning/administration costs.

The FY 2006 awards issued to local and statewide programs are delineated in the attached tables. Approximately 31 local law enforcement/governmental agencies and 12 private nonprofit agencies received these funds to serve their juvenile community.

OJJDP developed 34 Federal Standard Program Areas that are eligible for funding. The following sixteen program areas address the issues as stated in the 2006 Update to the 3-Year State Plan. These areas have been found particularly effective for juveniles in Louisiana.

1. **Aftercare/Re-entry** – Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus

on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.

2. **Alternative to Detention** – Provides for the home monitoring and intensive supervision of juveniles pending adjudication and disposition, in lieu of physical shelter or detention, and in some cases, to serve as a diversion from court.
3. **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs** – Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
4. **Compliance Monitoring** –Programs, research, staff support, or other activities designed primarily to enhance or maintain a state’s ability to adequately monitor jails, detention facilities, and other facilities, to assure compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
5. **Court Services** – Programs designed to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre-and post-adjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring translation services and similar programs, and secure community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.
6. **Delinquency Prevention Programs** - Designed to reduce risk factors for delinquency in at-risk families and youth, and to increase resilience and rehabilitative factors between those youth and families who have already become involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs should contain, at minimum, the following components: 1) parent training, 2) children and youth skills training, 3) family life skills training. This is also commonly referred to as “primary prevention” program. This program excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities that are undertaken as part of other Federal Standard Program Areas.
7. **Disproportionate Minority Contact** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
8. **Juvenile Justice System Improvement** – Programs, research, and other initiatives designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition, detention to corrections, training, etc.)
9. **Mental Health** – Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.

10. **Mentoring Programs** - Programs designed to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee), which takes place on a regular basis.
11. **Planning and Administration** – Activity related to state plan development, other pre-awarded activities, administration of the Formula Grant Program, including evaluation and monitoring, pursuant to Section 222(c) of the JJDP Act of 2002 and the OJJDP Formula Grant Regulation.
12. **Restitution/Community Service Programs** - Primarily diversion or pre-dispositional programs in which juveniles are diverted in an informal or pre-adjudicatory hearing and provides a means of making symbolic restitution to the community for offenses committed.
13. **School Programs** – Education programs and/or related services designed to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
14. **Serious Crimes** – Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to address serious and violent criminal-type behavior by youth. This program area includes intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.
15. **State Advisory Group Allocation** – Activities related to carrying out the State Advisory Group's (JJDP Advisory Board) responsibilities under Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
16. **Youth Court** – Also known as teen courts, are juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offenders. Most youth courts are used as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance indicators and performance measurements to LCLE. Each Federal Standard Program Area has designated mandatory and non-mandatory output and outcome measurements set by OJJDP that each project must report. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project's performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on December 31<sup>st</sup> of each calendar year and specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

## FUTURE DIRECTION FOR JJDP PROJECTS

### STEP-DOWN POLICY

The Step-Down Policy took effect with the FY 2004 funding. All awards are contingent upon availability of funds. The Step-Down Policy is as follows:

Year 1 (FY 2004)	100%
Year 2 (FY 2005)	100%
Year 3 (FY 2006)	25% Reduction on Year 1 award
Year 4 (FY 2007)	50% Reduction on Year 1 award
Year 5 (FY 2008)	75% Reduction on Year 1 award, <u>Final year of eligibility</u>

### Requirements for Applications:

1. Year 1 – A sustainability plan must be included in application. Plan must provide partners/agencies that would assume financial responsibility, identifying specific parts of the project covered by other sources. Following years – applicants not reaching sustainability plans may be reduced at greater amounts than outlined in the policy.
  - a. Sustainability is maintaining the same or greater level of service stated in Year 1's plan. This includes the project's time period, number of juveniles and/or parents served, and the services provided to the juveniles and/or parents.
2. Years 2, 3, 4, and 5: Applicants will be evaluated for proper management of the previous year's grant. Applicants will be required to demonstrate the ability to maintain the operation, service delivery and project accomplishments equal to that proposed in the first year of the grant.
3. The following will be exempt from the Step-Down Policy.
  - a. Subgrants supporting state activity required by the JJDP Act
  - b. District's administrative funding
  - c. Subgrants identified as the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) project.
  - d. Subgrants that are one-time funded

The LCLE and the JJDP Advisory Board will continue to fund programs determined to be priorities after examination of problem areas within the state. It is our commitment that Louisiana will remain in compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, and therefore, continue to receive federal funds for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts.

## **DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC)**

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is the fourth core requirement of the JJDP Act. This requirement requires States to address “juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.”

States must collect data from contact points that a juvenile faces in the juvenile justice system, which includes police, courts and corrections. Once the state determines that DMC exists, it must provide a DMC compliance plan with the 3-Year Comprehensive State Plan and the Plan Updates. The plan includes specific activities in data collection, data system improvement, assessment, programmatic and system improvement strategies, evaluation, and monitoring activities, as appropriate. The plan must also specify timeline, funding amount, and funding source(s) designated to conduct each of the planned activities.

OJJDP determines the state’s DMC compliance based on the completeness of the DMC compliance plan; the demonstration of actual, systematic, continuing and good-faith implementation of their planned activities; and the progress reported each year. The JJDP Act of 2002 stipulates that OJJDP will reduce a state’s Formula Grant allocation if a state is found non-compliant. Failure to achieve compliance reduces the Formula Grant to the state *by 20 percent* for **EACH** core requirement not met. Further, the State must agree to expend 50 percent of the amount allocated for such fiscal year to achieve compliance with each of the requirements for which the State is non-compliant.

The JJDP Advisory Board is committed to aggressively addressing DMC, where it exists, in Louisiana. The JJDP Advisory Board adopted a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Policy for the JJDP Formula Grant Program on February 9, 2005, and it received final approval from the Commission at the February 10, 2005, meeting.

Reducing DMC is a workable goal. Louisiana has the opportunity to implement strategies that will achieve results by aggressively utilizing JJDP funds focused on DMC where it exists. Effective with the Federal Fiscal Year 2005 State Award, each law enforcement planning council district has required to designate no less than twenty percent (20%) of the annual JJDP Formula Grants Program district allocation to the development and enhancement of programs that address DMC. Eligible programs were based on the OJJDP’s Relative Rate Index data, which the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement provides to each district. This policy will be reviewed annually and the percentage adjusted as needed.

The majority of the programs funded in FY 2006 were a continuum of FY 2003 State Plan. The goals, objectives and their planned activities remain the same with the exception of the new activities stated below. It should be noted that this Board continues to address DMC through the development and enhancement of programs including, but not limited to, the training of the judiciary, law enforcement, and juvenile justice field personnel; supporting local probation, diversion and alternatives to detention programs; and assessing mental health programs, school programs and delinquency prevention programs.

## **Activities Implemented**

LCLE and the SAG continue to address DMC with a three-fold approach. First, JJDP funding priorities focus on programs attempting to prevent future delinquent behavior by youth and to divert juveniles from secure confinement. Programs that fall under the Federal standard program areas, such as, but not limited to, court services, delinquency prevention, disproportionate minority contact, gender-specific services, mental health services, mentoring, school program, and youth court, help steer at-risk juveniles and youth and families from being further involved in the juvenile justice system. Other programs that fall under Federal Standard Program areas, such as aftercare/reentry, alternatives to detention and serious crimes, provide the juvenile alternatives to detention and secure confinement. Secondly, the state incorporated a 20% minimum funding for DMC-focused projects beginning with FY 2005 funds. RRI data collection will be conducted annually on DMC projects to determine the impact, if any, on the reduction of disproportionate minority contact. The remaining FY 2006 funds will be used to support programs that also serve minority youth within the state.

Finally, efforts will continue in the training of the juvenile justice professionals on DMC causes and solutions. The Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention had to be rescheduled due to Hurricane Katrina. The focus of conference was DMC. Previous years, the conference has trained approximately 450 professionals in the juvenile justice system. Despite the cancellation and rescheduling the conference to another location within a two-month period and the displacement of Louisiana's citizens, the conference was well attended by approximately 250 professionals. Four other trainings were held for law enforcement officers. Seven P.O.S.T. certified law enforcement officers become certified juvenile officers. Specialized trainings were provided to 30 officers in proper, structured interviews of child victims of sexual assault and other acts against youth by predators and 45 officers in investigative skills to assist in the initial response and investigation of missing, runaway and abducted children. The School Resource Officers (SRO) training certified 36 officers in basic SRO and 26 officers in advanced SRO. These trained SRO officers are placed in schools that may have a higher minority rate and/or violence and/or truancy within the schools. In all the trainings, officers are taught sensitivity and appropriate procedures to handle situations that may arise in the schools and/or on the streets, thereby deterring students' behavior from escalating to an arrest.

Technical Assistance was provided to SAG members, local law enforcement planning councils and LCLE staff in April, 2005. Mr. Michael Lindsey of Nestor Consultants provided a historical brief on DMC, how the juvenile numbers at each juvenile justice contact point affects the relative rate index (RRI) and how to identify which contact point needs addressing. The identified contact point would be the determining factor for the type of project to be funded within the designated parish of each council.

The DMC Chair maintained contact with other DMC Coordinators and Subcommittee Chairs nationwide. Through these contacts, the DMC Chair networks with others regarding programs and services that effectively address DMC issues. The DMC Chair attended the national DMC conference and advised the SAG on updates.

### **Activities Not Implemented**

In late summer 2005, the State of Louisiana was devastated by two hurricanes. Steps to conduct a statewide assessment study on DMC were put on hold. Therefore, the technical assistance request was not submitted requesting direction in this effort.

### **Specific Activities**

Louisiana continues to work diligently toward improving data collected on juveniles coming into contact with the juvenile justice system. The State has begun to refine and expand data collection with the assistance of the Supreme Court, district attorneys, local courts, and law enforcement. The JOIN-IJJIS database development is currently underway and will include the required elements of the RRI contact points. An interim manual data collection and reporting process has begun collecting initial filing data on race and ethnicity information by type of case. Data will begin with the four designated juvenile courts and will be included in the 2005 Annual Supreme Court report. To this end, it is expected that all data elements of the DMC Relative Rate Index will be fulfilled.

### **Timeline, Funding Amount and Sources**

As stated earlier, each law enforcement planning council must designate no less than twenty percent (20%) of the district's JJDP Formula Grants Program allocation to the development and enhancement of programs that address DMC. To help steer the local level in this direction Standard Program Areas #2 Alternatives to Detention, #25 Restitution/Community Services, #27 School Programs, and #34 Youth Courts were enhanced to address DMC as applicable in each district. This also allowed the state and the local levels to obtain data from the areas designated to be DMC-focused and develop new projects that will address the contact points that show a significant under-representation at diversion and probation contact points and over-representation at all other contact points.

The 2003 RRI spreadsheets will be reviewed by the local law enforcement planning councils and LCLE staff for the contact point(s) that indicate under- and over-representation. The previous designated DMC-focused projects will be reviewed to determine continued eligibility as a DMC-focused project for the contact point(s) of concern. Additionally, the project's previous quarterly progress reports will be reviewed to determine the project achievement toward its goals and objectives. If the previous project does not address the contact point or if the contact point achieved a RRI of 1.00, funding will be redirected to other contact points that indicate a significant over-representation. This process will be used to determine the project's eligibility throughout the three-year plan. Should a parish's juvenile justice contact points overall meet the RRI of 1.00, another parish in the state will be chosen for a new DMC-focused project. Any changes will be noted in the FY 2007 and FY 2008 State Plan Updates. The JJDP Advisory Board adopted a sustainability requirement in the application process. Applicants must provide a plan for obtaining permanent financial support for the project at the conclusion of federal funding. The plan must include the source of additional funding that maintains the level of services and its strategy to involve other local organizations and volunteer support for project continuation. Updates on obtaining permanent financial support are required in the Quarterly

Progress Reports. Subgrantees are also encouraged to attend the Annual Governor's Conference, which includes DMC training.

Applicants with DMC-focused projects will be encouraged to visit the websites of OJJDP, SAMHSA, and Blueprints for Violence Prevention for best model DMC projects that address the areas of concern and can be replicated in their communities. LCLE will facilitate a technical assistance request on behalf of those communities as needed.

Funding allocated to each project will be 20% of the district's allocation, which is also equivalent to 20% of the 66 2/3 per centum pass-through as allowed under Section 223(a)(5). It is anticipated that eight DMC-focused projects will be funded at amounts ranging from \$8,800 to \$21,000 for each year of this three-year plan.

### **Planned Formula Grant-supported Activities**

Louisiana recognizes the disproportionate minority contact strategy is an integral part of the State Plan. The State is committed to integrating aggressive and innovative DMC programming within the State Plan and will continue to adopt and promote programs that address DMC, where it exists, as a priority for funding.

The JJDP Advisory Board will continue to address DMC through the development and enhancement of programs including, but not limited to, the training of the judiciary, law enforcement, and juvenile justice field personnel; supporting local probation, support the DMC-focused projects in achieving equal and fair treatment of all youth regardless of race/ethnicity and other projects that help deter at-risk minority youth from entering into the juvenile justice system.

Projects funded as a DMC-focused project will be determined by each locality's contact point RRI that will be addressed. Funded programs will directly address at least one of the nine contact points of the juvenile justice system. The goals, objectives and performance measurements will be monitored through the quarterly progress reports, on-site monitoring visits, and the next year's RRI spreadsheets. Also, under the Federal standard program area, State Advisory Board, the DMC Chair will continue to be available to provide training throughout the state, as requested, on the issues surrounding disproportionate minority contact. The annual Governor's Conference, Juvenile Officers and School Resource Officers trainings, under the federal standard program area Juvenile Justice System Improvement, will continue to include DMC components in the training of juvenile justice professional throughout the state. Lastly, a member of the JJDP Advisory Board is currently serving as a member of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice's Ethnic and Diversity Subcommittee.

## **TITLE V - COMMUNITY PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAMS FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2006**

The Title V program is the only Federal-funding source solely dedicated to delinquency prevention efforts, which are initiated by a community-based planning process that focuses on the reduction of risks and enhancement of protective factors that prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. Funds can only be used for at-risk juveniles to “prevent” them from entering the juvenile justice system or “early intervention” programs for juveniles with first-time and non-serious offenses to keep them out of the juvenile justice system.

Because careful, systematic, strategic planning increases the efficacy of prevention efforts and reducing service duplication, Title V requires:

- ❖ The formation of a multidisciplinary community Prevention Policy Board comprised of 15 to 21 members. This board must demonstrate the ability to develop data-driven prevention plans, employ evidence-based prevention strategies, and conduct evaluations to determine program impact and effectiveness.
- ❖ Units of local government are eligible recipients who must obtain the JJDP Advisory Board’s certification of compliance with the JJDP Act core requirements.
- ❖ Fifty percent (50%) matching funds (cash or in-kind) is required by the recipient unit of local government.

These requirements are designed to promote collaboration between the community in developing resources, sharing information, and obtaining additional funding to sustain projects over the long term. Each awarded program may be funded in 12-month increments for up to three years.

OJJDP allocates Title V funds to qualifying states based on the relative number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility. The award for FY 2006 was \$56,250, which was a 74.5% decrease from last year. Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds.

Under the recommendation of the JJDP Advisory Board, the Commission approved the distribution of these funds on a competitive basis to those Districts that did not have any Title V FY 2004 and/or FY 2005 to fund their projects through September 30, 2008. The FY 2006 was opened to new projects and those projects that had not met their 36-month limitation and no additional Title V funds are available through their district office. Of the eight districts, only

three were eligible. Of the three eligible districts, funds were distributed equally between two districts that required funding to continue their existing projects. Funds were distributed to:

District 1 – Northwest	\$28,125
District 4 – Evangeline	\$28,125

OJJDP developed 34 Federal Standard Program Areas that are eligible for funding under the Title II Formula Grants Program. From these 34 programs areas, OJJDP deemed 18 areas eligible for Title V funding. Allocations to local units of government have funded the following program areas for their community.

1. **Delinquency Prevention Programs** - Designed to reduce risk factors for delinquency in at-risk families and youth, and to increase resilience and rehabilitative factors between those youth and families who have already become involved in the juvenile justice system. Programs should contain, at minimum, the following components: 1) parent training, 2) children and youth skills training, 3) family life skills training. Commonly referred to as “primary prevention”. This program excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities that are undertaken as part of other Federal Standard Program Areas.
2. **Job Training** – Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance measures to LCLE. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project’s performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on November 30<sup>th</sup> of each calendar year. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

**JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK  
GRANT PROGRAM  
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2005**

OJJDP introduced the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Program in 1998 to help states and communities strengthen their juvenile justice systems. In November 2002, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (DOJ reauthorization) (Public Law 107-273) was signed into law. It renamed the program to Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) Program and placed it under Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and increased the purpose areas from 12 to 16.

The JABG Program awards grants to States to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at State and local levels. Funds are allocated to states by a Federal formula based on UCR reported juvenile crime, local law enforcement budgets, and juvenile population. States are required to pass through a majority of the funding (75 percent) to eligible units of local government. The Federal share for an approved project cannot exceed 90 percent of total project cost. The State or local recipient of a JABG award must contribute a 10% cash match of the total program cost. (In the case of construction of permanent juvenile corrections facilities, the cash match is 50 percent of the total program cost.)

All subgrantees must establish coordinated enforcement plans for reducing juvenile crime. The Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalition develops these local plans. This group consists of individuals who work with local area juveniles in a variety of situations, and decide how best to spend JABG funds in their communities. Principal members of these local coalitions represent the police, department, sheriff's office, school board, juvenile court, juvenile probation and the district attorney.

Units of local government that otherwise qualify for an award can waive their right to a direct award and designate a larger governmental unit (within which it is located) or a regional planning unit (which plans for and administers JABG funds on behalf of two or more local governments) to receive and administer the JABG award on its behalf.

This program is not passed through to the local law enforcement planning councils as the other programs. The LCLE is responsible for the development of procedures by which units of local government and state agencies may apply for JABG funds. Application is made directly to the LCLE.

The federal award for fiscal year 2005 was \$764,481, which is a 9% decrease from 2004.

Louisiana has three years in which to allocate and expend these funds. Thirty-four (34) units of local government and 2 statewide programs received awards. One unique aspect of the JABG Program is the earned interest feature. Because the State receives all JABG funds in one payment, it is required that the money be placed in an interest bearing account for the three years that the grant is active. The same JABG spending rules apply to the interest earned by the grantee.

Of the 17 purposes areas, the following purposes areas have been found particularly effective for Louisiana.

1. **Accountability** – Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies.
2. **Corrections/detention facilities** - Building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile corrections or detention facilities, including training of correctional personnel.
3. **Court staffing and pretrial services** – Hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and special advocates, and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.
4. **Information Sharing** – Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.
5. **Juvenile courts and probation** – Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism.
6. **Juvenile drug courts** – Establishing drug court programs to provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and to integrate administration of other sanctions and services for such offenders.
7. **Juvenile records system** – Establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety.
8. **Prosecutors (staffing)** - Hiring additional prosecutors, so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and backlogs reduced.
9. **Risk and needs assessment** – Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessment of juvenile offenders that facilitates effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment, to such offenders.

10. **School safety** – Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that are designed to enhance school safety.

Each project approved for funding must submit a quarterly progress report on its performance measures to LCLE. An annual performance report is submitted to OJJDP on each project's performance for the prior federal fiscal year (October – September). This report is due on June 30<sup>th</sup>. This report specifically describes the progress made, the effectiveness of the program, its activities, and status of compliance with the State Plan. The OJJDP uses this information to supply Congress with accurate and complete data regarding program effectiveness to justify continued funding to the states.

## **JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE (JDAI)**

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) was designed to support the Annie E. Casey Foundation's vision that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults. After more than a decade of innovation and replication, JDAI is one of the nation's most effective, influential, and widespread juvenile justice system reform initiatives. JDAI focuses on the juvenile detention component of the juvenile justice system because youth are often unnecessarily or inappropriately detained at great expense, with long-lasting negative consequences for both public safety and youth development.

JDAI promotes changes to policies, practices, and programs to:

- reduce reliance on secure confinement;
- improve public safety;
- reduce racial disparities and bias;
- save taxpayers' dollars; and
- stimulate overall juvenile justice reforms

Since its inception in 1992, JDAI has repeatedly demonstrated that jurisdictions can safely reduce reliance on secure detention. There are now approximately 80 JDAI sites in 21 states and the District of Columbia.

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act 125, empowered the State to reform its juvenile justice system. With the successful results of reforming our system, in November 2006 the Annie E. Casey Foundation awarded Louisiana \$150,000 to assist five parishes in implementing the core strategies of JDAI. The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement is the recipient of the award. The Juvenile Justice Programs Manager is the State JDAI Coordinator whose role is to coordinate and integrate work group activities, provide administrative support to work groups, ensure the collection and use of all relevant data, and serves as liaison between the five parishes and their assigned TA Team Leader. The state coordinator also serves as liaison between the JDAI Executive Committee and coordination between the five parishes and the TA Team Leader, as well as with state level officials/agencies.

The JDAI is a proven detention and system improvement model of eight core strategies that enable juvenile courts to safely remove certain youth populations from secure detention. These youth have not committed a serious crime, and are in fact youth who do not pose a risk to public safety: youth charged with minor offenses, runaways, truants, youth without a home or available

state placement, youth needing mental health services, or youth who have been detained for a minor offense. The eight core strategies are:

<b>JDAI Strategy</b>	<b>Goal</b>
1. Collaboration and Leadership	Joint planning & policy development between juvenile justice system
2. Data Driven Decision Making	Use data analysis to continually improve juvenile justice system outcomes
3. Detention Admission Policy	Develop a risk assessment instrument to detain public safety risk youth
4. Alternatives to Detention	To hold youth accountable & appear/remain crime-free pending court
5. Expedite Case Processing	Reduce need for warrants & use of detention for probation violations
6. Warrants & Probation Violations	Reduce need for warrants & use of detention for probation violations
7. Reduce Racial Disparities	Objective, equal, and fair processing of all youth in the juvenile justice system
8. Conditions of Confinement	Regular inspections of Detention Facilities to maintain professional standards

The JJDP Advisory Board supports JDAI replication in Louisiana because it has been proven to reduce disproportionate minority contact (DMC) and is successful in reducing the number of non-offenders and status offenders held in secure detention. These two successes are two of the core requirements of the JJDP Act, which this State must comply to receive JJDP and Title V funding.

The five participating parishes are Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans. Each parish is required to have a coalition comprised of professional and community leaders at the highest level (parish government, judges, police chiefs/sheriff, public defenders, probation/parole/corrections, health care providers, detention alternative providers, data analyst, and juvenile court administrators). At the onset of the JDAI effort, the Casey Foundation conducts a thorough assessment and analysis of juvenile detention policies, programs and practices to inform system reform activities and guide the overall process. Each parish's coalition then develops their work plan and activities that is consistent with the eight core strategies.

Regional trainings were conducted quarterly throughout 2007 to the sites. Trainings included building data capacity, risk assessment instrument development, alternatives to detention and conditions of confinement self-inspections. Representatives from each parish attended the National JDAI Conference, which offered a wide variety of workshops and to network with other juvenile justice peers and professionals involved in the JDAI effort.

Although the JDAI effort had a slow onset, each parish developed and/or improved their Risk Assessment Instrument which will be used to determine which youth requires secure detention for public safety reasons, and which youth can be safely released to a variety of alternative detention programs or released without condition. An evaluation of existing alternative to

detention programs was conducted and new programs were implemented into their work plans. These programs, included but not limited to, house arrest, day and evening reporting centers, electronic monitoring and weekend alternative detention programs, are being used or will be implemented to decrease the detention population, pre-adjudications re-offense rates or failure to appear for court.

Each site reports quarterly to carefully measure public safety, use of detention alternatives, effectiveness of detention risk assessment instruments, and monitoring disproportionate minority confinement. As the parishes entered their second year of JDAI, each parish will visit one of four JDAI Model Sites to learn the successes and challenges they faced when introducing the JDAI effort in their state.



**FEDERAL-FUNDED  
PROGRAMS  
TABLES**

**DISTRICT 1  
NORTHWEST LAW ENFORCEMENT  
PLANNING DISTRICT**



**Parishes: Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne,  
DeSoto, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Red River,  
Sabine, Webster**

**FY 2006 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project: Youth Diversion - \$19,038**

Volunteers for Youth Justice  
900 Jordan St.  
Shreveport, LA 71101-4310  
(318) 425-4413  
Shonda Houston

**Mentoring Program – \$9,060**

Volunteers for Youth Justice  
900 Jordan St.  
Shreveport, LA 71101-4310  
(318) 425-4413  
Shonda Houston

**Local Probation - \$5,303**

Bienville Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 328  
Arcadia, LA 71001-0328  
(318) 263-2215  
Sheriff John Ballance

**Family Strengthening Program - \$3,022**

LA United Methodist Children & Family  
Services, Inc.  
PO Box 929  
Ruston, LA 71273-0929  
(318) 242-4650  
Troy Luttgarm

**Family Strengthening Program - \$10,772**

26<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court  
PO Box 310  
Benton, LA 71006-0310  
(318) 965-2217  
Suzanne H. Stinson

**School Resource Officers Program - \$8,518**

Lincoln Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 2070  
Ruston, LA 71273-2070  
(313) 513-6322  
Wesley Harris

**Mentoring Program - \$3,520**

Boys & Girls Club of Natchitoches  
PO Box 2063  
Natchitoches, LA 71457-2063  
(318) 352-6268  
Jeremy Deming

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$3,354**

Bossier Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 850  
Benton, LA 71006-0850  
(318) 965-3431  
Bobby Masters

**FY 2006 – TITLE V**

**Job Readiness/Retention Skills - \$28,125**

Caddo Parish Commission  
PO Box 1127  
Shreveport, LA 71101-3042  
(318) 222-0222  
Eliot S. Knowles, Jr.

**FY 2005 – JABG**

**Teen Court - \$10,000**

Natchitoches Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 266  
Natchitoches, LA 71457-0266  
(318) 352-0279  
Kathy Davenport

**Supervision and Probation - \$31,804**

Caddo Parish Commission  
PO Box 1127  
Shreveport, LA 71101-3042  
(318) 226-6578  
Laurie McGehee

**Drug Court - \$10,000**

26<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Box 69  
Benton, LA 71006-0069  
(318) 965-2332  
Charles Smith

**Truancy Reduction - \$10,000**

3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Box 777  
Ruston, LA 71273-0777  
(318) 251-5100  
Andy Shealy

**Supervision and Probation – \$10,000**

11<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Box 1557  
Many, LA 71449-1557  
(318) 256-6246  
Don Burkett

**Boot Camp - \$13,630**

Bossier Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 850  
Benton, LA 71006-0850  
(318) 965-3431  
Bobby Masters

**Truancy Reduction - \$30,000**

26<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Box 69  
Benton, LA 71006-0069  
(318) 965-2332  
Charles Smith

**Local Probation - \$36,505**

Caddo Parish Commission  
PO Box 1127  
Shreveport, LA 71101-3042  
(318) 226-6757  
Ted Cox

**DISTRICT 2  
NORTH DELTA LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING  
DISTRICT**

**Parishes: Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson,  
Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland,  
Tensas, Union, West Carroll**



**FY 2006 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project: Youth Court - \$8,811**

Youth Services of Northeast Louisiana, Inc.  
PO Box 777  
Monroe, LA 71210-0777  
(318) 387-8286  
Valisia Tisdale

**Mentoring Program - \$10,998**

Wellspring Alliance for Families, Inc.  
1515 Jackson St.  
Monroe, LA 71202-2063  
(318) 323-9034  
Jane Brandon

**Report/Resource Center - \$13,247**

City of West Monroe  
2305 North 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
West Monroe, LA 71291  
(318) 4001  
Lana J. Bullock

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$10,997**

Bridge Builders Youth Academy  
1101 DeSiard St.  
Monroe, LA 71202-7605  
(318) 267-7757  
Earnest Pratt

**FY 2004 – JABG**

**Local Probation - \$18,174**

4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Box 1652  
Monroe, LA 71201-1652  
(318) 327-1424  
Robert E. Porter

**Detention Center Operations - \$10,000**

6<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Box 1389  
Tallulah, LA 71282-1389  
(318) 766-3233  
John D. Crigler

**Juvenile Prosecutor - \$10,000**

2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Drawer 459  
Jonesboro, LA 71251-0459  
(318) 927-4862  
James R. Hatch

**DISTRICT 3  
RED RIVER DELTA ENFORCEMENT  
PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant,  
LaSalle, Rapides, Vernon, Winn,  
West Carroll**



**FY 2006 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project: Youth Court - \$12,460**

Teen Court of Avoyelles, Inc.  
PO Box 363  
Marksville, LA 71351-3462  
(318) 240-9600  
Donna DeSoto

**Youth Court - \$38,179**

9<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court  
PO Box 1431  
Alexandria, LA 71309-1431  
(318) 443-6893  
Judge Patricia Koch

**Not Allocated - \$3,104**

No project has been identified

**FY 2005 – JABG**

**Teen Court - \$10,000**

Rapides Parish Police Jury  
PO Box 1150  
Alexandria, LA 71301-1150  
(318) 473-6691  
Larry Spottsville, Sr.

**Juvenile Prosecutor - \$18,987**

12<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Box 1200  
Marksville, LA 71351-1200  
(318) 253-6587  
Melissa Moreau

**DISTRICT 4  
EVANGELINE LAW ENFORCEMENT  
COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette,  
St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary,  
Vermilion**



**FY 2006 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project \$11,830**  
Not Identified

**Family Strengthening Program - \$5,000**  
City of Morgan City  
PO Box 1218  
Morgan City, LA 70381-1218  
(985) 4808  
Judge Kim Stansbury

**Mentoring Program - \$8,660**  
Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Acadiana  
PO Box 53267  
Lafayette, LA 70501  
(337) 269-0454  
Betty Blair

**Family Strengthening Program - \$13,500**  
Lafayette Teen Court, Inc.  
PO Box 3306  
Lafayette, LA 70502-3306  
(337) 232-5977  
Linda F. Anson

**Violence Prevention Program - \$8,660**  
Boys & Girls Clubs of Acadiana  
PO Box 62166  
Lafayette, LA 70596-2166  
(337) 268-9555  
Arlene Armentor-Bonner

**Report/Resource Center - \$5,000**  
Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Drawer 3508  
Lafayette, LA 70520-3508  
(337) 236-5678  
Jules Broussard

**Violence Prevention Program - \$6,500**  
St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 247  
St. Martinville, LA 70582-0247  
(337) 394-3071  
Virginia "Ginny" Higgins

**FY 2006 – TITLE V**

**Family Strengthening Program - \$28,125**

City of Morgan City  
PO Box 1218  
Morgan City, LA 70381-1218  
(985) 385-4808  
Judge Kim Stansbury

**FY 2005 – JABG**

**Informal Adjustment - \$9,938**

27<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Drawer 1968  
Opelousas, LA 70571-1968  
(337) 948-3041  
Vanessa Harris-Kennerson

**Court Diversion - \$7,015**

13<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Drawer 780  
Ville Platte, LA 70587-0780  
(337) 363-3438  
Anthony L. Walker

**Local Information Network - \$10,000**

Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office  
300 Iberia St., Suite 120  
New Iberia, LA 70560-4584  
(337) 369-3714  
David Landry

**Supervision & Probation - \$29,700**

Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office  
300 Iberia St., Suite 120  
New Iberia, LA 70560-4584  
(337) 369-3714  
David Landry

**Teen Court - \$27,261**

15<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Box 3306  
Lafayette, LA 70502-3306  
(337) 232-5977  
Linda F. Anson

**Violence Prevention - \$13,456**

16<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
300 Iberia St., Suite 200  
New Iberia, LA 70560  
(337) 369-3804  
Krystal Summers

**Drug Court - \$10,000**

St. Mary Parish Government  
Courthouse Bldg., 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Franklin, LA 70538  
(985) 395-6750  
Keona Lanceslin

**DISTRICT 5  
CAPITAL DISTRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT  
PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana,  
Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee,  
St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington,  
West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge**



**FY 2006 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project: Restitution/Community Service - \$13,420**  
22<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
701 N. Columbia St.  
Covington, LA 70433  
(985) 732-9594  
Mike Breland

**Restitution/Community Service - \$6,842**  
21<sup>st</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Box 639  
Amite, LA 70422-0639  
(985) 748-7890  
Elton Shaw

**Family Strengthening Program - \$6,710**  
Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 248  
New Roads, LA 70760-0248  
(225) 638-5433  
Raquel Fuselier

**Home Detention Program - \$7,909**  
Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office  
15475 Club Deluxe Rd.  
Hammond, LA 70403-1466  
(985) 902-2012  
Kerry Carson

**School Resource Officer Program - \$11,211**  
Ascension Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 268  
Donaldsonville, LA 70345-0268  
(225) 621-8324  
Gregory W. Tullier

**Truancy Program - \$7,208**  
Town of Walker  
PO Box 988  
Walker, LA 70785-0988  
(225) 664-3125  
Marlon Lee

**Home Detention Program - \$8,540**  
City of Hammond  
PO Box 2788  
Hammond, LA 70401-2788  
(985) 542-3598  
Vincent Giannobile

**Counseling Program - \$5,391**  
East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office  
300 North Blvd.  
Baton Rouge, LA 70801-3277  
(225) 389-5163  
Craig Brouillette

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$5,885**

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$7,764**

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office  
15475 Club Deluxe Rd.  
Hammond, LA 70403-1466  
(985) 902-2012  
Kerry Carson

City of Baton Rouge  
PO Box 1471  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471  
In planning stage

**Not Allocated - \$7,000**

No project has been identified

**FY 2005 – JABG**

**Probation Counseling - \$10,000**

City of Hammond  
PO Box 2788  
Hammond, LA 70402-2788  
(985) 542-3455  
Guy Recotta, Jr.

**Supervision and Probation - \$66,334**

City of Baton Rouge  
PO Box 1471  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471  
(225) 354-1220  
Alex Jones

**Local Probation - \$10,000**

West Feliciana Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 1844  
St. Francisville, LA 70775-1844  
(225) 784-3109  
Sheriff J. Austin Daniel

**Probation Counseling - \$10,000**

City of Plaquemine  
PO Box 1017  
Plaquemine, LA 70764-1017  
(225) 687-7236  
Mervin J. Gourgues

**DISTRICT 6  
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT LAW  
ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COUNCIL, INC.**

**Parishes: Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron,  
Jefferson Davis**



**FY 2006 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project: Restitution/Community  
Service - \$15,441**

Safety Council of Southwest Louisiana  
1201 Ryan St.  
Lake Charles, LA 70601-5222  
(337) 436-3354  
Robert McCorquodale

**Mental Health Services - \$15,441**

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS  
PO Box 2073  
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073  
(337) 721-3900  
Dane Bolin

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$15,441**

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS  
PO Box 2073  
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073  
(337) 721-3900  
Dane Bolin

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$10,912**

Cameron Community Action Agency, Inc.  
PO Box 8801  
Lake Charles, LA 70606-8801  
(337) 905-6000  
Dinah Landry

**FY 2005 – JABG**

**Detention Center Renovation - \$13,630**

Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, OJJS  
PO Box 2073  
Lake Charles, LA 70602-2073  
(337) 721-3900  
Dane Bolin

**Supervision and Probation - \$10,000**

City of Jennings  
PO Box 1249  
Jennings, LA 70546-1249  
(337) 821-5530  
Paula Guillory

**DISTRICT 7  
JEFFERSON PARISH /  
METROPOLITAN LAW ENFORCEMENT  
PLANNING & ACTION COMMISSION, INC.**



**Parishes:** Assumption, Jefferson, Lafourche,  
Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles,  
St. James, St. John the Baptist,  
St. Tammany, Terrebonne

**FY 2006 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project: DMC Coordinator - \$17,892**

Jefferson Parish Council  
1546-B Gretna Blvd.  
Harvey, LA 70058-5366  
(504) 364-3750  
Roy L. Juncker, Jr.

**Report/Resource Center - \$2,500**

24<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court  
Gretna Courthouse Annex  
200 Derbigny St.  
Gretna, LA 70053-5850  
(504) 364-3975  
Judge Melvin Zeno

**S.H.O.C.A.P. - \$20,035**

Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 327  
Gretna, LA 70054-0327  
(504) 376-2154  
Joseph Ortego

**Local Probation - \$9,711**

23<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Drawer 279  
Napoleonville, LA 70390-0279  
(985) 252-6051  
Michael Poirrier

**S.H.O.C.A.P. - \$9,711**

Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 5608  
Thibodaux, LA 70302-5608  
(985) 532-4326  
Linda Bernard

**Delinquency Prevention Program - \$7,868**

Assumption Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 69  
Napoleonville, LA 70390-0069  
(985) 369-8742  
Phillip August

**Violence Prevention Program - \$10,425**

25<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
301A Main St.  
Belle Chasse, LA 70037-2725  
(504) 297-5289  
Joyce Cossich Lobrano

**Not Allocated - \$11,316**

No project has been identified

**FY 2005 – JABG**

**Supervision and Probation - \$25,000**

St. Charles Parish Council  
PO Box 302  
Hahnville, LA 70057-0302  
(985) 331-1999  
Gail Roussel

**Drug Court - \$10,000**

St. Tammany Parish Government  
PO Box 628  
Covington, LA 70434-0628  
(985) 809-0547  
Gail Stein

**Drug Testing - \$10,000**

Terrebonne Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 727  
Houma, LA 70361-0727  
(985) 876-4232  
Doug Holloway

**Local Information Network - \$10,000**

Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office  
PO Box 5608  
Thibodaux, LA 70301-5608  
(985) 532-4326  
Linda Bernard

**Local Probation - \$10,000**

23<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
PO Drawer 279  
Napoleonville, LA 70390-0279  
(985) 252-6051  
Michael Poirrier

**Assessment Center - \$59,065**

Jefferson Parish Council  
200 Derbigny St.  
Gretna, LA 70053  
(504) 364-3750  
Roy L. Juncker, Jr.

**DISTRICT 9  
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS**

**Parishes: Orleans**



**FY 2006 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**DMC Project – Youth Intervention With  
Law Enforcement - \$25,000**

Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office  
2800 Gravier St.  
New Orleans, LA 70119  
(504) 826-6776  
Chief Daniel Lombard

**Report/Resource Center - \$57,000**

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court  
421 Loyola Ave., Suite 210  
New Orleans, LA 70112  
(504) 658-9546  
Gabrielle Thomas

**Youth Community Preparedness – \$27,230**

City of New Orleans  
Youth Study Detention Center  
1100 Milton St.  
New Orleans, LA 70122  
(504) 658-3400  
Ozzie Williams

**FY 2005 – JABG**

**Court Diversion - \$56,793**

Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office  
2800 Gravier St.  
New Orleans, LA 70119  
(504) 826-7034  
Sheriff Marlin N. Gusman

**Juvenile Prosecutor - \$56,793**

Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office  
1340 Poydras St., Suite 750  
New Orleans, LA 70112-1221  
(504) 566-1711  
Brandi Dohre

**DISTRICT 8  
STATEWIDE**

**Parishes: All**



**FY 2006 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

**JJDP Advisory Board - \$30,000**

LA Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511  
(225) 925-4418  
Katherine C. Guidry

**School Resource Officers Training – \$45,000**

LA Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511  
(225) 925-4418  
Henry Onott

**Compliance Monitoring - \$40,848**

LA Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511  
(225) 925-4418  
Katherine C. Guidry

**Governor’s Conference - \$35,000**

14<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney’s Office  
1020 Ryan St.  
Lake Charles, LA 70601  
(337) 437-3400  
Ronald A. Rossitto

**Data Collection/Systems Improvement -  
\$27,232**

LA Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511  
(225) 925-4418  
Freida Dunn

**Institutional Parenting - \$40,000**

LA Office of Youth Services  
PO Box 66458  
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458  
(225) 287-7941  
Amy Vincent

**Juvenile Officers Training - \$6,000**

LA Commission on Law Enforcement  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511  
(225) 925-4418  
Katherine C. Guidry

**FY 2005 – JABG**

**Safe Schools - \$45,400**

Louisiana Department of Justice  
1885 North Third St.  
Baton Rouge, LA 70802  
(225) 342-6400  
Sandra Ezell

**Records Management - \$90,864**

LA Office of Youth Service  
PO Box 66458  
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458  
(225) 287-7941  
Amy Vincent



LOUISIANA'S  
JUVENILE JUSTICE  
SYSTEM  
AND  
CRIME DATA



## **STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

Louisiana's juvenile justice system is comprised of three major components: law enforcement, courts, and corrections. The needs of a juvenile found to be mistreated, the severity of the criminal offense allegedly committed by a juvenile, the prior criminal record of the alleged juvenile offender, the prospects for the offender's rehabilitation, and the increasing concern for public safety are some of the factors affecting how a juvenile offender is handled by Louisiana's juvenile justice system. These factors influence decisions as to how best to assist the juvenile found to be in need due to mistreatment, whether to either warn and release the alleged juvenile offender, or place the offender in the formal juvenile justice system.

Contact between the juvenile and the juvenile justice system can be initiated in one of three ways:

1. A complaint and/or referral is received by juvenile authorities about the treatment of a juvenile.
2. Juvenile authorities receive a complaint about the alleged illegal activity of a juvenile.
3. A law enforcement officer observes illegal activity on the part of a juvenile.

Each component of Louisiana's juvenile justice system has options as to how they respond to a juvenile in need of assistance or a juvenile offender. Examples of some of the options available in each component are as follows:

### **Law Enforcement:**

Counsel, warn and release  
Arrest (taking into custody), including detention pending court hearing  
Intake

### **Courts:**

Adjudication	Probation
Shelter care	Institutionalization
Alternative detention programs (holdovers, home detention)	Community based alternative care (non-secure custody)
Detention	

### **Corrections:**

Alternative care (community based,  
non-secure custody)  
Institutional (secure custody)

Probation supervision (non-custody)  
Parole/after-care supervision (custody)

Traditionally, the goal of each option has been the care, control and protection of juveniles, whether they were one in need of assistance or a juvenile offender. In recent years, identifiable trends in juvenile criminal activity have led to the juvenile justice system's focusing on violent juvenile offenders, who have fueled a burgeoning juvenile crime problem in Louisiana. This shift in focus has placed additional demands on the system. As a result, we continue to see a change in the system's reaction from one of care of juveniles who were culpable for their actions to the overriding concern for the public's safety from violent juvenile predators; from the protection of juveniles from societal pressures, to the protection of society from juvenile offenders. Problems within Louisiana's juvenile justice system continue to surface as the system responds to the change in focus from the care of juveniles, to the reduction of juvenile crime and a heightened concern for public safety.

The structure of Louisiana's juvenile court system is comprised of designated Juvenile Courts, District / Parish Courts, and City / Municipal Courts. Article 116 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* defines a juvenile court and a juvenile court judge as follows:

1. A juvenile "Court" is defined as any city, parish, district, or juvenile court, or its judge, when exercising juvenile jurisdiction. A judge of a mayor's court, or a justice of the peace, is not included.
2. A juvenile "Judge" is defined as the judge of a court exercising juvenile jurisdiction (as defined above).

The role of the judiciary in processing juveniles includes the following duties:

1. Custody orders - issuing orders for a juvenile to be taken into custody, upon presentation of facts.
2. Continued custody hearing - conducting a hearing to determine continued custody prior to adjudication.
3. Conducting hearing to answer petition - a petition may be filed if there are reasonable grounds to believe the juvenile is a delinquent, a child in need of supervision, or a child in need of care.
4. Adjudication - a determination by the court, based on evidence, that the juvenile is *not* delinquent, in need of care or in need of supervision.
5. Pre-disposition investigation - hearings regarding the juvenile's transfer to adult court, mental capacity to proceed or processing through Interstate Compact.
6. Disposition hearing - the determination of an appropriate disposition when a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent, in need of care or in need of services.

The *Louisiana Children's Code* specifically created four designated juvenile courts, in Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Orleans Parishes. Besides these four juveniles courts, juvenile

cases are also filed in 38 city/parish Courts and 36 state courts.

This analysis of Louisiana's juvenile justice system, as with those conducted in the past, shows the need for a state-wide uniform juvenile court system as well as a state-wide juvenile information system that can provide juvenile justice decision makers with timely, accurate information on the juveniles they come in contact with at the time they need it to make their decision.

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement has funded a JABG Information Sharing project for the State Supreme Court. This project, when completed, will establish an integrated, web-based case management system called Juvenile Offender Information Network (JOIN). The Office of Youth Development and several juvenile courts around the State are involved with the Supreme Court in designing and pilot testing the JOIN system.

## HOW A JUVENILE FLOWS THROUGH THE SYSTEM

There are three basic ways a juvenile in Louisiana enters the juvenile justice system:

1. A complaint/referral is made to juvenile authorities in which it is alleged a juvenile is being mistreated in some manner and is in need of assistance.
2. A complaint to a law enforcement agency alleging criminal activity on the part of a juvenile.
3. A law enforcement officer observes illegal activity on the part of a juvenile and self-initiates action against him/her.

How a juvenile “flows” through the system depends on the manner in which the juvenile is brought to the attention of the juvenile authorities in his/her parish of residence. Only children ages 10 to 16 are dealt with as delinquents. Children under 10 are addressed through the Families in Need of Services (FINS) program, a parallel system for children who have committed status offenses. Youth who have reached their 17<sup>th</sup> birthday are tried as adults.

If a complaint/referral is received alleging the juvenile is in need of assistance, and if a determination has been made that the juvenile in question has suffered serious harm, or is in imminent danger of suffering serious harm, the Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services (OCS) is the state agency statutorily charged with intervening on the juvenile’s behalf.

The first point of contact for delinquency cases is with law enforcement. There are three divisions of law enforcement in Louisiana: State Police, Parish Sheriff’s Offices, and City Police Departments. Any of these agencies can take part in the initial contact with a juvenile. If a complaint of criminal activity on the part of a juvenile is reported to a law enforcement agency, or if a law enforcement officer self-initiates action against a juvenile, several decisions can be made at the law enforcement level ranging from counsel/warn and release (CWR) to formally charging the juvenile which could lead to a formal adjudication resulting in secure confinement. In some jurisdictions in Louisiana, the officer can refer the juvenile to one of the service network providers (FINS, substance abuse treatment, etc.), or he can take a more formal approach and refer the juvenile to the Office of Youth Development (OYD), the District Attorney’s Office, or seek detention or shelter care for the juvenile offender. Some Louisiana jurisdictions, particularly in the larger cities, require the juvenile offender be taken to an intake unit, an OYD regional office, or to the designated juvenile court.

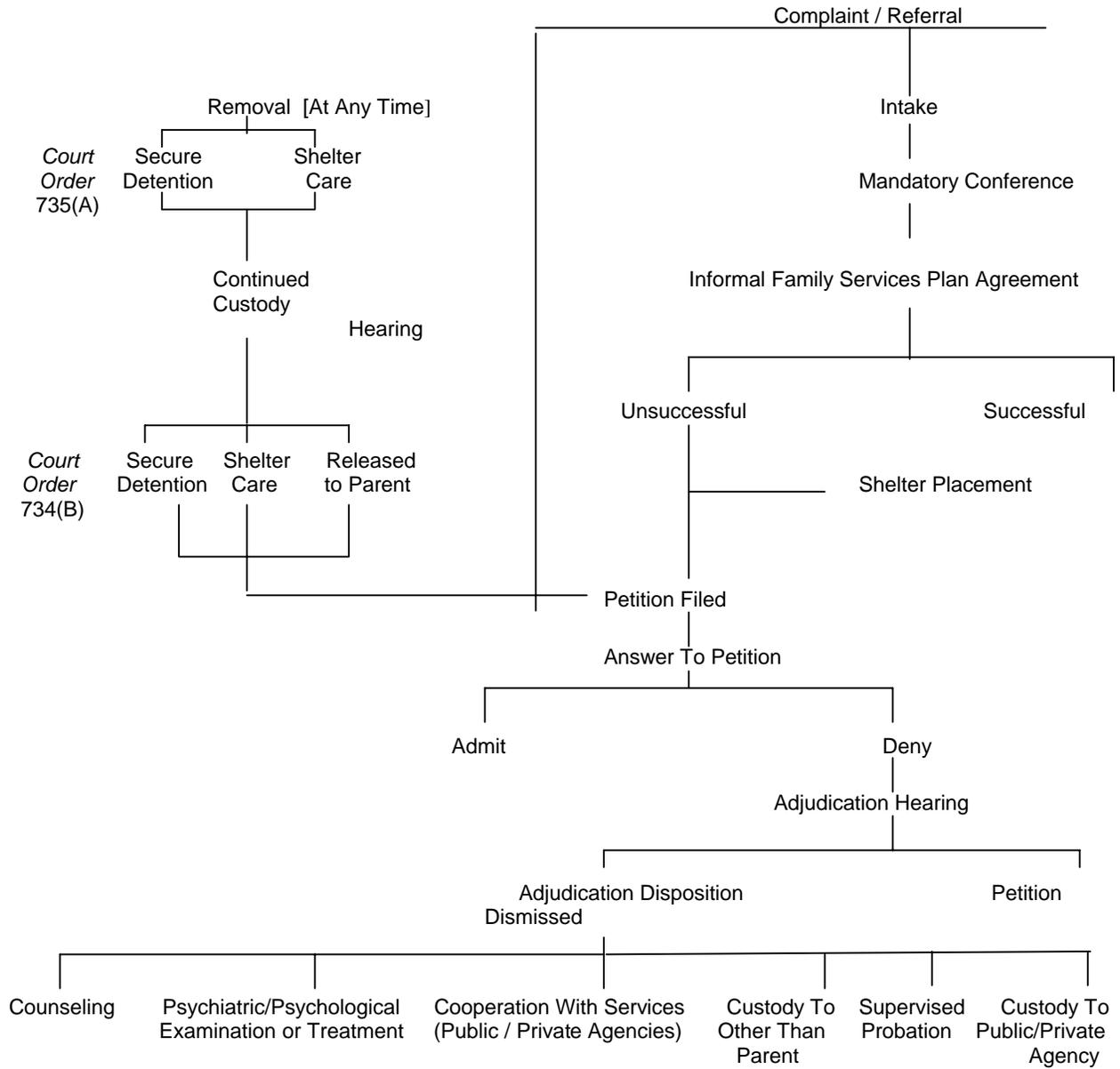
Contact the juvenile has with the juvenile justice system after law enforcement varies by

jurisdiction, and can include the OYD, the FINS agency, local probation, alternative detention programs, etc.

The options available to law enforcement and the courts vary depending on which process is chosen to handle the juvenile in the juvenile justice system. If the FINS process is chosen, a FINS officer assesses the juvenile and their family and decisions are made as to how the juvenile should progress through the system. If a juvenile is determined to be delinquent, other options are available for the juvenile to progress through the system.

Charts 1 and 2 detail the options available in handling FINS and Delinquent cases within the juvenile justice system.

**Chart 1  
Louisiana Juvenile Justice System  
Families in Need of Services [FINS]**



This chart shows the options available to the juvenile, the family and the FINS officer, once the FINS process has begun. Removal (whether detention or shelter care) may occur at any time during this process; the juvenile may also be placed in secure detention for contempt of valid court orders.

## Chart 2 Louisiana Juvenile Justice System

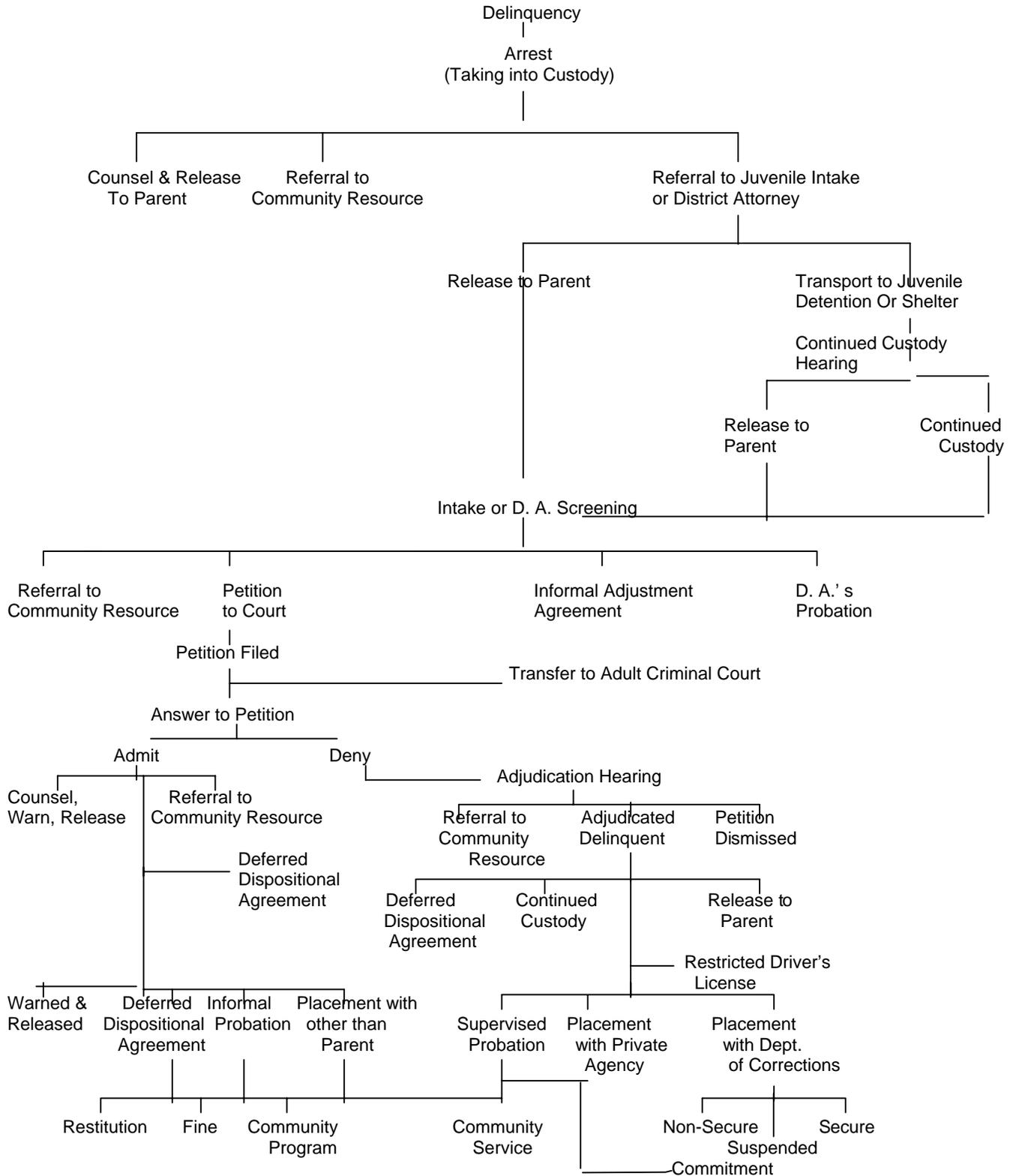


Chart 2 illustrates the many options available in the juvenile justice system once a juvenile is taken into custody. Once again, many factors such as prior record, severity of offense, or family situation may impact the decision as to which “path” the juvenile will take in the process.

## **ANALYSIS OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS**

Each year the LCLE staff conducts an analysis of the juvenile delinquency problems and juvenile justice needs as required by Section 223(a)(7) of the JJDP Act. This analysis entails the (1) juvenile arrests by offense type, gender, age, and race; (2) number and characteristics (by offense type, gender, race, and age) of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense; (3) number of cases handled informally (non-petitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition (e.g., diversion, probation, commitment, residential treatment); (4) number of delinquent and status offenders admitted, by gender and race, to juvenile detention facilities and adult jails and lockups; and (5) other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

Juvenile statistics are obtained from the FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies in Louisiana. Using data reported for the year 2002 assisted us in analyzing the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana. By conducting a comparative examination of previous years of arrest data, we can determine what areas of juvenile crime are prevalent in Louisiana. Coupled with the data contained in the Minority Overrepresentation, the examination helps us determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

### **Juvenile Arrests By Offense Type, Sex, Age, and Race**

As shown in Table 1, 37,569 persons under age 18 were arrested in Louisiana in 2003. This total represents a decrease of 567 juvenile arrests over that reported in 2002. By offense category totals, "other offenses" totaled 14,991 (39.9%); crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and assaults) totaled 7,182 (19.1%); Theft offenses totaled 5,788 (15.4%); Disorderly conduct totaled 5,493 (14.6%); status offenses (which include suspicion, curfew, loitering and runaway) totaled 1,721 (4.6%); while drug related offenses totaled 2,394 arrests (6.4%) of the total arrests in 2003.

Of the 37,569 arrests in 2003, 57.7% were black, 41.3% were white, and 1.0% was Asian, Indian, or other races. Since Asian, Indian, and other races arrests represent such a small percentage, no separate analysis will be done for these groups. Please note the percentage of black arrestees to the total number arrestees rose slightly from 55.6% in 2002 to the 57.4% reported for 2003.

The most dramatic differences in the percentage of arrests between blacks and whites by category are: liquor laws, drunkenness, driving under the influence (84.2% white, 15.8% black); gambling (92% black, 8% white); vagrancy (64.4% black, 34.2% white); larceny and motor

vehicle theft (60.2% black, 39.8% white); crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and assaults – 69.5% black, 30.5% white); and stolen property (66.7 black, 32.9% white). In addition to the liquor laws, drunkenness, DWI category cited above, white juveniles also made up the majority of arrests in the categories of arson, drug offenses, and offenses against family & children.

A comparison of the general population (2003 U.S. Census Bureau estimates) and the total number of arrests shows that while blacks make up only 33.3% of the general population, they represented 57.6% of the total arrests in 2003 for the age group. Similarly, whites make up 65.0% of the population and represented 41.3% of the arrests.

Although the percentages vary from parish to parish, there is a cumulative statewide overrepresentation of blacks, based solely on general population, of 19.16% for 2003. This is based on the difference in percent of black youth (10-17) arrested, 57.66%, and the percent of black youth statewide, 38.50%. Some parishes show whites, Asians and Indians to be overrepresented, however, most parishes across the state show an over-representation among blacks. Table 9 in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact gives the population and arrest information by parish for 2003. Included in the chart is the level of over- or under-representation by race for each parish. Please recall that a positive value represents over-representation while a negative value represents under-representation.

### **Juvenile Arrests by Parish, by Race**

Table 2 details the total parish-by-parish juvenile arrest information for Louisiana for 2003. This data also was obtained from FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies in Louisiana that reported data for the year 2003. This data allows us to view the juvenile arrest situation in Louisiana on a parish-by-parish basis in order to focus attention on those areas of the state where juvenile crime is on the increase, or where special conditions – such as minority overrepresentation – exist. The arrest data is on a percentage basis with the overall population of the races in each parish as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact Table 3. Again, this data will help determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

**Table 1**  
**2003 Juvenile Arrests By Type of Offense, Age, Race and Sex**

OFFENSE	0-9	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total	WH	BLK	IND	ASN	M	F
Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	2	1	6	7	16	2	12	0	2	16	0
Manslaughter, by negligence	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
Forcible Rape	0	15	21	15	13	18	82	26	56	0	0	80	2
Robbery	2	12	49	49	68	79	259	45	213	1	0	244	15
Aggravated Assault	17	148	298	200	248	205	1,116	371	734	3	8	827	289
Burglary	21	179	445	311	373	267	1,596	707	878	6	5	1,505	91
Larceny, Theft	56	677	1,559	1,169	1,302	1,025	5,788	2,301	3,433	6	48	3,512	2,276
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	12	66	86	92	68	325	107	216	1	1	270	55
Other Assaults	62	641	1,741	1,200	1,169	894	5,707	1,810	3,834	42	21	3,728	1,979
Arson	0	15	19	9	4	10	57	32	24	1	0	44	13
Forgery, Counterfeiting	2	0	3	7	6	21	39	15	24	0	0	18	21
Fraud	0	0	2	4	12	16	34	16	17	0	1	28	6
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Sell	5	38	107	95	101	98	444	146	296	1	1	381	63
Vandalism	73	251	393	283	291	196	1,487	780	684	17	6	1,259	228
Weapons: Carry, Possess	1	27	45	49	66	60	248	68	175	4	1	209	39
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	3	1	3	1	8	3	5	0	0	4	4
Sex Offenses	16	48	86	45	50	48	293	163	127	3	0	277	16
Drug Violation: sell, Manufactory	8	5	55	83	174	203	528	206	319	0	3	465	63
Drug Violation: possess	10	47	226	310	565	708	1,866	1,097	764	2	3	1,586	280
Gambling	0	0	3	7	5	10	25	2	23	0	0	25	0
Offenses against family and children	22	17	59	43	34	42	217	1,24	92	0	1	141	76
Driving Under the Influence	3	0	0	3	32	131	169	150	19	0	0	150	19
Liquor Laws	5	8	34	74	148	303	572	491	78	0	3	422	150
Drunkenness	0	3	7	15	29	36	90	56	34	0	0	64	26
Disorderly Conduct	107	727	1,765	1,154	1,113	627	5,493	1,810	3,606	44	33	3,248	2,245
Vagrancy	2	4	15	19	16	17	73	25	47	1	0	53	20
Other Offenses (except traffic)	271	717	1858	1510	1,567	1,390	7,313	3,274	3,952	50	37	5,063	2,250
Suspicion	1	17	15	9	16	4	62	21	41	0	0	51	11
Curfew, Loitering	6	141	508	434	511	59	1,659	701	943	11	4	1,217	442
Run Away	14	199	662	553	510	62	2,000	974	1,016	3	7	855	1,145
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>10,047</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>6,606</b>	<b>37,569</b>	<b>15,526</b>	<b>21,662</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>25,745</b>	<b>11,824</b>

Figures are from FBI UCR offense, age, sex and race of juveniles arrested reports for those agencies reporting for the entire 12 months of 2003.

**Table 2**  
**2003 Juvenile Arrests by Parish, by Race**

	ARRESTS					ARREST %			
	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN
Acadia	103	134	0	1	238	43.28	56.30	0.00	0.42
Allen	0	1	0	0	1	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Ascension	90	64	0	0	154	58.44	41.56	0.00	0.00
Assumption	43	99	0	0	142	30.28	69.72	0.00	0.00
Avoyelles	56	119	0	0	175	32.00	68.00	0.00	0.00
Beauregard	65	41	0	0	106	61.32	38.68	0.00	0.00
Bienville	14	20	0	0	34	41.18	58.82	0.00	0.00
Bossier	779	642	0	2	1,423	54.74	45.12	0.00	0.14
Caddo	659	2,648	14	0	3,321	19.84	79.74	0.42	0.00
Calcasieu	293	463	1	0	757	38.71	61.16	0.13	0.00
Caldwell	3	4	0	0	7	42.86	57.14	0.00	0.00
Cameron	22	0	0	0	22	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Catahoula	7	13	0	0	20	35.00	65.00	0.00	0.00
Claiborne	8	44	0	0	52	15.38	84.62	0.00	0.00
Concordia	10	8	0	0	18	55.56	44.44	0.00	0.00
Desoto	64	96	0	0	160	40.00	60.00	0.00	0.00
East Baton Rouge	917	2,888	1	18	3,824	23.98	75.52	0.03	0.47
East Carroll	2	31	0	0	33	6.06	93.94	0.00	0.00
East Feliciana	12	8	0	0	20	60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
Evangeline	143	76	0	0	219	65.30	34.70	0.00	0.00
Franklin	28	52	0	0	80	35.00	65.00	0.00	0.00
Grant	38	15	0	0	53	71.70	28.30	0.00	0.00
Iberia	235	579	0	24	838	28.04	69.09	0.00	2.86
Iberville	83	205	0	0	288	28.82	71.18	0.00	0.00
Jackson	11	4	0	0	15	73.33	26.67	0.00	0.00
Jefferson	3,056	4,854	6	63	7,979	38.30	60.83	0.08	0.79
Jefferson Davis	286	95	2	0	383	74.67	24.80	0.52	0.00
Lafayette	383	843	5	6	1,237	30.96	68.15	0.40	0.49
Lafourche	704	637	5	2	1,348	52.23	47.26	0.37	0.15
LaSalle	5	0	0	0	5	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lincoln	226	218	4	1	449	50.33	48.55	0.89	0.22
Livingston	454	55	0	0	509	89.19	10.81	0.00	0.00
Madison	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morehouse	6	54	0	0	60	10.00	90.00	0.00	0.00
Natchitoches	83	146	0	0	229	36.24	63.76	0.00	0.00
Orleans	13	22	0	1	36	36.11	61.11	0.00	2.78
Ouachita	413	293	0	2	708	58.33	41.38	0.00	0.28
Plaquemines	88	58	0	2	148	59.46	39.19	0.00	1.35
Pointe Coupee	16	67	0	0	83	19.28	80.72	0.00	0.00
Rapides	577	618	0	0	1195	48.28	51.72	0.00	0.00
Red River	20	42	0	0	62	32.26	67.74	0.00	0.00
Richland	6	17	0	0	23	26.09	73.91	0.00	0.00
Sabine	13	16	0	2	31	41.94	51.61	0.00	6.45
St. Bernard	497	363	1	7	868	57.26	41.82	0.12	0.81
St. Charles	246	264	1	1	512	48.05	51.56	0.20	0.20
St. Helena	1	10	0	0	11	9.09	90.91	0.00	0.00
St. James	73	158	1	0	232	31.47	68.10	0.43	0.00
St. John	136	408	0	2	546	24.91	74.73	0.00	0.37
St. Landry	227	305	0	1	533	42.59	57.22	0.00	0.19
St. Martin	36	55	0	0	91	39.56	60.44	0.00	0.00
St. Mary	240	277	12	1	530	45.28	52.26	2.26	0.19
St. Tammany	1,109	345	1	10	1,465	75.70	23.55	0.07	0.68
Tangipahoa	401	457	0	0	858	46.74	53.26	0.00	0.00
Tensas	3	19	0	0	22	13.64	86.36	0.00	0.00
Terrebonne	1,851	2,063	142	34	4,090	45.26	50.44	3.47	0.83
Union	47	65	0	0	112	41.96	58.04	0.00	0.00
Vermilion	73	11	0	4	88	82.95	12.50	0.00	4.55
Vernon	81	73	0	1	155	52.26	47.10	0.00	0.65
Washington	178	197	0	0	375	47.47	52.53	0.00	0.00
Webster	67	141	0	0	208	32.21	67.79	0.00	0.00
West Baton Rouge	168	146	0	0	314	53.50	46.50	0.00	0.00
West Carroll	45	6	0	0	51	88.24	11.76	0.00	0.00
West Feliciana	13	10	0	0	23	56.52	43.48	0.00	0.00
Winn	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,526</b>	<b>21,662</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>37,569</b>	<b>41.33</b>	<b>57.66</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.49</b>

**Table 3**  
**2003 Juvenile Population, Arrest, and Minority Over/Under Representation Percentage By Parish**

Parish	Population %			Arrest %			Minority % Over/Under Representation
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
Acadia	76	23	1	43.28	56.30	.42	+33.30
Allen	74.1	22.5	3.4	0	100	0	+77.50
Ascension	74.6	23.8	1.6	58.44	41.56	0	+17.76
Assumption	59.8	39	1.2	30.28	69.72	0	+30.72
Avoyelles	61.6	35.6	2.8	32	68	0	+32.40
Beauregard	82.4	15.3	2.3	61.32	38.68	0	+23.38
Bienville	49.2	50.3	.5	41.18	58.82	0	+8.52
Bossier	69.2	26.6	4.2	54.74	45.12	.14	+18.52
Caddo	41.3	56.4	2.3	19.84	79.74	.42	+23.34
Calcasieu	67.7	29.9	2.4	38.71	61.16	.13	+31.26
Caldwell	81	18.3	.7	42.86	57.14	0	+38.84
Cameron	94.6	4.3	1.1	100	0	0	-4.30
Catahoula	65.4	34	.6	35	65	0	+31.00
Claiborne	41.1	58.5	.4	15.38	84.62	0	+26.12
Concordia	52.2	46.8	1	55.56	44.44	0	-2.36
Desoto	50.5	48.3	1.2	40	60	0	+11.70
East Baton Rouge	43	53.6	3.4	223.98	75.52	.50	+21.92
East Carroll	21.2	78.3	.5	6.06	93.94	0	+15.64
East Feliciana	48.7	50.5	.8	60	40	0	-10.50
Evangeline	63.5	35.5	1	65.30	34.70	0	-.80
Franklin	56.6	42.6	.8	35	65	0	+22.40
Grant	84.1	12.9	3	71.70	28.30	0	+15.40
Iberia	57.2	38.7	4.1	28.04	69.09	2.87	+30.39
Iberville	42.2	57.1	.7	28.82	71.18	0	+14.08
Jackson	67.5	31.7	.8	73.33	26.67	0	-5.03
Jefferson	59.4	34.9	5.7	38.30	60.83	.87	+25.93
Jefferson Davis	76.3	21.8	1.9	74.67	24.80	.52	+3.00
Lafayette	66.3	31.1	2.6	30.96	68.15	.89	+37.05
Lafourche	75.9	18.6	5.5	52.23	47.26	.51	+28.66
LaSalle	82.3	16	1.7	100	0	0	-16.00
Lincoln	52.4	45.9	1.7	50.33	48.55	1.12	+2.65
Livingston	93.8	4.9	1.3	89.19	10.81	0	+5.91
Madison	26.2	73.6	.2	-	-	-	-
Morehouse	45.1	54.2	.7	10	90	0	+35.80
Natchitoches	47.2	50.2	2.6	36.24	63.76	0	+13.56
Orleans	15.7	80.6	3.7	36.11	61.11	2.78	-19.49
Ouachita	53.4	45	1.6	58.33	41.38	.28	-3.62
Plaquemines	65.5	27	7.5	59.46	39.19	1.35	+12.19
Pointe Coupee	53.1	46	.9	19.28	80.72	0	+34.72
Rapides	59.2	37.8	3	48.28	51.72	0	+13.92
Red River	45.1	54.1	.8	32.26	67.74	0	+13.64
Richland	53.1	46.3	.6	26.09	73.91	0	+27.61
Sabine	64.5	23.4	12.1	41.94	51.61	6.45	+28.21
St. Bernard	82.7	13.2	4.1	57.26	41.82	.92	+28.62
St. Charles	67.4	30.4	2.2	48.05	51.56	.40	+21.16
St. Helena	38.7	61	.3	9.09	90.91	0	+29.91
St. James	42.5	57	1	31.47	68.10	.43	+11.10
St. John	44.4	53.6	2	24.91	74.73	.36	+21.13
St. Landry	48.8	49.8	1.4	42.59	57.22	.19	+7.42
St. Martin	59.6	38	2.4	39.56	60.44	0	+22.44
St. Mary	56.5	38.5	5	45.28	52.26	2.46	+13.76
St. Tammany	83.2	13.5	3.3	75.70	23.55	.75	+10.05
Tangipahoa	60.8	37.8	1.4	46.74	53.26	0	+15.46
Tensas	34.3	65.6	.1	13.64	86.36	0	+20.76
Terrebonne	67.1	23	.1	45.26	50.44	4.30	+27.44
Union	63.7	35.4	.9	41.96	58.04	0	+22.64
Vermilion	75.9	19.8	4.3	82.95	12.50	4.55	-7.30
Vernon	71.1	20.1	8.8	52.26	47.10	.65	+27.00
Washington	60.6	38.4	1	47.47	52.53	0	+14.13
Webster	56.8	41.7	1.5	32.21	67.79	0	+26.09
West Baton Rouge	60.2	38.8	1	53.50	46.50	0	+7.70
West Carroll	79.3	20.4	.3	88.24	11.76	0	-8.64
West Feliciana	58	41.3	.7	56.52	43.48	0	+2.18
Winn	63.5	34.8	1.7	0	0	0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>41.33%</b>	<b>57.66%</b>	<b>1.01%</b>	<b>+18.66</b>

### **Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact**

Table 3 documents the population percentage by race for each parish and the corresponding arrest percentage by race. These statistics provide parish-by-parish breakdown of minority over/under-representation, as well as state totals for the years listed. (Note: A positive (+) indicator represents over-representation, while a negative (-) indicator represents an under-representation for black juvenile arrestees.)

Table 3 shows the statewide over-representation for black juvenile arrests in Louisiana was 18.66%, while white juveniles were under-represented by 13.67%, and other race juveniles were under-represented by 4.99%. The 18.66% over-representation of black juveniles in 2003 is an increase of 2.99% over that reported for 2002. Blacks were over-represented in all but ten parishes during 2003. Population estimates for 2003 were derived from U.S. Census of 2000, geometric mean applied, and the 2003 FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

The purpose of the DMC core requirement of the JJDP Act is to ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth who comes in contact with the juvenile justice system without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas. There are nine contact points within the system that a juvenile can be referred. Contact refers both to the initial legal encounters through law enforcement (arrest) and to ongoing contact through actions within the juvenile system such as referral to juvenile court, diversion before adjudication, secure detention, issuance of petitions, adjudication, placement on probation, placement in secure corrections, transfer to adult courts, and other such possesses unique to the state and its localities.

Data was collected statewide and from the three parishes with juvenile courts. Data is then compiled into a spreadsheet that calculates the rate of a specific minority group to determine if it is significantly greater than the rate for white (i.e., non-Hispanic Caucasians) or for other minority groups. These calculated rates are referred as the Relative Rate Index. The 3-Year Comprehensive State Plan and its subsequent Updates must include comparison of the data on a statewide basis and three local jurisdictions with the highest concentration of minorities in the states and/or the parishes or jurisdictions with significant local DMC reduction activities.

Based on the Relative Rate Index, which compares youth populations in terms of over-representation, the Black or African-American and Asian minority youth populations met the 1% threshold for Louisiana. It should be noted that the low Asian population could be a factor for the high relative rates in certain areas. A comparison between white juveniles and the two minority groups is provided individually based on statewide data and each of the three jurisdictions. In the reviewing the following tables, it should be noted that statewide White juveniles makeup 59% of the population while Black or African-American and Asian makeup 40% and 1%, respectively. Caddo Parish did not meet the 1% threshold for the Asian population. A dash (---) in the table indicates that there was no data or significant data to report.

Louisiana has forty-one judicial district courts, forty-nine city courts, and two parish courts. Of the forty-one judicial district courts, there are four designated juvenile courts. Although the Louisiana Children's Code allows city courts to have jurisdiction over juveniles, some have

opted to have the judicial district court handle juvenile matters.

Data collection was expanded to include the Parishes of Ascension, Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, and Jefferson. Of the five parishes collected, the Parishes of East Baton Rouge, Caddo and Jefferson have the highest concentration of minorities. For the purpose of this Update, data from Caddo, East Baton Rouge, and Jefferson Parishes will be compared to the statewide data.

Based on the Relative Rate Index, which compares youth populations in terms of over-representation, the Black or African-American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, and Other/Mixed minority youth populations met the 1% threshold for Louisiana. The Other/Mixed population is attributed to how individuals classified themselves based on the definitions set by the U.S. Census Bureau. Although the FBI UCR 2002 Report #90700 shows no Other/Mixed juvenile arrests, classification of these youth under the remaining disproportionate minority contact points could be attributed to how each local jurisdiction classified the youth. Therefore, a comparison of Other/Mixed will not be shown. Also, it should be noted that the low Hispanic or Latino and Asian population could be a factor for the high relative rates in certain areas.

Based on the total Louisiana youth population, the following races met the 1% rule: White, Black or African-American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, and Other/Mixed. Accordingly, juvenile justice system contact data has been collected and submitted on these five race/ethnic groups separately. The Other/Mixed population is attributed to how individuals classified themselves based on the definitions set by the U.S. Census Bureau. Although the FBI UCR 2003 shows no Hispanic or Latino and Other/Mixed juvenile arrests, classification of these youth under the remaining juvenile justice system contact points could be attributed to how each local jurisdiction classified the youth. Also, it should be noted that the low Asian population could be a factor for the high relative rates in certain areas. RRIs for some decision points for Hispanics and Asians could not be reached due to insufficient numbers of activities for statistical analyses. Below is an at-a-glance RRI comparison table for Black or African-American youth, Louisiana's largest minority group, statewide and each parish:

Black or African-American	Statewide	Avoyelles	Caddo	Calcasieu	Jefferson	Lafayette	Washington
Juvenile Arrests	<b>1.03</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>3.46</b>
Refer to juvenile court	0.97	0.26	0.93	0.44	<b>1.22</b>	0.19	0.29
Cases Diverted	1.00	1.01	<i>0.81</i>	1.29	<i>0.61</i>	1.00	**
Cases involving secure detention	0.59	<b>4.25</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>5.35</b>	**
Cases petitioned	1.00	1.01	<b>1.08</b>	0.86	0.82	1.00	**
Cases resulting in delinquent findings	1.00	0.99	1.00	<b>1.41</b>	0.98	0.73	**
Cases resulting in probation placement	1.00	3.10	1.25	0.99	1.03	1.37	**
Cases resulting confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities	<b>4.35</b>	**	1.03	<b>2.51</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>13.60</b>	---
Cases transferred to adult court	**	---	**	---	---	---	---

Key:

Statistically significant (over-representation):	<b>Bold font</b>
Statistically significant (under-representation):	<b><i>Bold font italic</i></b>
Results that are not statistically significant:	Regular font
Insufficient number of case for analysis	**
Missing data for some element of calculation	---

Compared to the FY 2003-2005 State Plan, the juvenile population for each group remained unchanged with White at 55%, Black at 39%, Hispanic at 2%, Asian at 1%, Native Hawaiian at 0.02%, American Indian at 0.70%, and Other/Mixed at 1.85%. As shown in the following table, Louisiana, statewide, has shown improvements in juvenile arrests, cases diverted, cases involving secure detention, and cases petitioned. The areas, cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities and cases transferred to adult court, need to be further addressed.

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
Juvenile Arrests	<b>2.51</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.03</b>
Refer to juvenile court	1.00	1.00	0.97
Cases Diverted	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.55</b>	1.00
Cases involving secure detention	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>0.59</b>
Cases petitioned	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.55</b>	1.00
Cases resulting in delinquent findings	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cases resulting in probation placement	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities	<b>5.17</b>	1.00	<b>4.35</b>
Cases transferred to adult court	0.98	<b>1.41</b>	---

**Other Prevalent Crime Data**

Louisiana ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the nation in the rate of juveniles arrested for violent crimes in 2003. This ranking is an improvement from the 6<sup>th</sup> place rank reported for 2002. The state also ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in the number of reported juvenile arrests for murder and non-negligent manslaughter. This ranking is also an improvement over that reported for 2002.

In the 2003 homicide dataset, juvenile cases are isolated from among all homicides by controlling for the age of the offender (between 1 and 17 years). The majority of juvenile homicide cases (12) involved single victim/single offender episodes, and the remaining offenses (5) involved single victim/multiple offender episodes.

In 2003, there were 22 known juvenile offenders committing homicides against 17 victims. (Only those cases where the offender age was known are included.)

Seventeen (17) of the juvenile homicide offenders were black (77.3%), 3 were white (13.6%) and 2 were Asian (9.1%). Eleven (11) victims were black (64.7%), five (5) were white (29.4%) and 1 victim was Asian (5.9%).

The racial composition of the homicide offenders relative to the victims included 2 white-on-white (11.7%), 11 black-on-black (64.7%), 3 black-on-white (17.7%) and 1 Asian-on Asian (5.9%).

The relationship between victim and offender for the 21 homicides included: 5 Acquaintance, 2 Family (mother, son, etc.), 5 Stranger, 1 Friend, and 1 Other Known.

The circumstances under which the homicide took place for the 17 incidents included: 3 Arguments, 2 Narcotics, 2 Gun Related, 2 Robbery, 1 Gangland, 3 Other, and 4 Unknown.

The weapons used in the 17 homicides included: Handgun- 7, Hands, Feet- 2, Knife/Cutting Instrument- 2, Rifle/Shotgun- 2, Drowning- 1, Blunt Object- 1, Drugs- 1, and Other- 1.

The agencies reporting on the 17 homicides included:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Alexandria Police Department	1	5.9	Ascension Parish Sheriff's Office	1	5.9
Baker Police Department	1	5.9	Baton Rouge Police Department	3	17.6
Bogalusa Police Department	1	5.9	New Orleans Police Department	4	23.5
Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office	4	23.5	St. John the Baptist Parish Sheriff's Office	1	5.9
Vidalia Police Department	1	5.9			
			Total	17	100.0

The ages of the 22 offenders ranged from 13 to 17 years. The ages of the 17 victims ranged from a baby to 12 to 64 years.



**JUVENILES REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT,  
PROBATION AGENCY, OR SPECIAL INTAKE UNIT**

Louisiana has forty-one judicial district courts, forty-nine city courts, and two parish courts. Of the those judicial district courts, there are four designated juvenile courts. Although the Louisiana Children’s Code allows city courts to have jurisdiction over juveniles, some have opted to have the judicial district court handle juvenile matters. Data from the Louisiana Supreme Court’s 2003 Annual Report provides insight into the number of juvenile cases formally processed through the juvenile justice system in Louisiana. The four designated juvenile courts process juvenile matters relative to felony and misdemeanor charges and Family In Need of Services (FINS.) The number and type of disposition of the 2003 cases are reported as follows.

**Table 4  
Juvenile Delinquency Report  
Felony Charges, Misdemeanor Charges, FINS**

Activity	Unit of Count	Caddo	East Baton Rouge	Jefferson	Orleans
Admin. Refer In	Cases	4,064	1,734	4,061	0
Admin. Refer Out	Cases	4	221	4,638	0
Admin. Petitioned	Cases	2,256	0	326	0
Other Admin.	Cases	1,873	1,513	4,023	0
Detention Hearings	Children	772	641	2,004	1,011
DA Cases	Cases	2,168	1,482	2,424	1,518
DA Petitions	Children	2,109	1,482	2,427	1,518
DA Charges	Charges	2,351	2,098	3,706	1,604
Guilty Pleas	Charges	433	215	1,130	589
Not Guilty Pleas	Charges	377	1,041	1,926	570
Pre-Trial Hearings	Children	2	1,862	3,065	94
IAA with Petition	Children	0	550	12	0
Dismissals	Charges	357	291	1,090	371
Waived to Adult Court	Charges	1	1	0	0
Pre-Trial Motions	Motions	3	513	745	0
Adjudicated Guilty	Charges	64	431	277	24
Adjudicated Dismissed	Charges	123	224	242	64
LTI Disposition	Charges	204	137	292	1,414
Probation Disposition	Charges	552	441	2,569	525
Other Disposition	Charges	0	199	861	0
IAA Complete	Charges	1	301	155	0
Contempt Hearings	People	322	436	3,783	0
Motions to Modify	Motions	399	146	1,162	123
Dispositional Reviews	Cases	1,717	362	3,207	2,045

SOURCE: Louisiana Supreme Court Annual Report, 2003

The four designated juvenile courts reported a total of 2 waivers to adult court for the year. There were 6,281 charges pled (guilty & not guilty) and 796 charges adjudicated guilty, while 653 adjudications were dismissed.

Of the total number of charges where dispositions were handed down, 4,087 juveniles were placed on probation, 2,047 were ordered committed to LTI, and the courts handed down 1,060 other dispositions.

The four designated courts also had 4,096 new juvenile traffic cases filed, had 526 new adoption cases filed, and handed down 619 final adoption decrees.

At the parish and city court level, 15,080 new juvenile cases were filed in 2003. The state district courts reported an additional 26,790 juvenile cases filed in 2003.

**CASES HANDLED INFORMALLY (NON-PETITIONED) AND FORMALLY (PETITIONED) AND TYPE OF DISPOSITION (E.G., DIVERSION, PROBATION, COMMITMENT, RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT, ETC.)**

The State of Louisiana faces several barriers with regard to the collection of certain data. This is addressed in the Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact. Please refer to this section for further explanation.

**DELINQUENT AND STATUS OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES AND ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS**

The dispositions available to law enforcement and the courts include a wide range of alternatives: from warning and reprimand to non-custodial supervision to custody or secure care. Article 779 of the *Louisiana Children's Code* requires the disposition be set to the least restrictive alternative required by law. Some of the alternatives with 2002 data collected on each are as follows:

**Alternative Placement: Detention**

Detention facilities are designed to provide temporary, physically restricting care for juveniles. Juvenile detention in the State serves the traditional function of providing temporary care for pre-adjudicatory or pre-dispositional juveniles who have committed a delinquent act. In recent years, detention centers have begun to provide short-term care for other types of youth, including juveniles and status offenders with contempt of court charges.

All detention centers are operated by local agencies. There are 19 detention facilities throughout the state (18 public and 1 private):

Bossier Juvenile Detention Center	Plaquemines Parish Juvenile Detention Center
Caddo Juvenile Detention Center	Renaissance Home for Youth
Calcasieu Parish Detention Center	St. Bernard Juvenile Detention
Christian Acres ( <i>private facility</i> )	St. James Youth Center
East Baton Rouge Parish Juvenile Detention Center	St. Martin Parish Juvenile Training Center
Florida Parishes Juvenile Detention Center	Terrebonne Parish Juvenile Detention Center
Green Oaks Juvenile Detention Home	Youth Study Center
Lafayette Juvenile Detention Home	Ware Youth Center
Lafourche Parish Juvenile Justice Facility	
L. Robert Rivarde Memorial Home	
Orleans Parish Sheriff's Detention Center	

Each year the above detention centers completed the Detention Survey from which the data are compiled. All detention centers completed the survey with the exception of 2003 Detention Survey; one center did not return the survey. An overview of operational capacity for all facilities and the number of juveniles held per year follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Operational Capacity</u>	<u>Number Of Juveniles</u>
2001	812	13,498
2002	824	13,260
2003	874	13,410

**Table 5  
Juveniles in Detention  
Total by Offense, Age, Sex and Race**

Offense Categories	Sex	Age, Sex and Race of Youth												Total
		Ages 0-12			Ages 13-14			Ages 15-16			Age 17			
		W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	W	B	O	
Violent	Male	43	88	2	110	297	6	196	566	12	16	33	3	<b>1,372</b>
	Female	8	11	0	23	95	0	33	134	1	2	2	0	<b>309</b>
Property	Male	47	94	7	136	393	22	356	694	17	42	68	8	<b>1,884</b>
	Female	5	3	0	24	45	0	42	63	1	5	5	0	<b>193</b>
Non-Violent	Male	112	395	2	401	1,221	36	865	2,220	65	154	289	18	<b>5,778</b>
	Female	67	84	1	212	444	18	343	714	38	48	88	7	<b>2,064</b>
Drug-Related	Male	7	10	0	43	101	6	216	593	14	25	97	6	<b>1,118</b>
	Female	4	3	0	16	16	0	35	35	0	7	2	0	<b>118</b>
Status	Male	7	9	0	16	42	0	28	79	1	3	9	0	<b>194</b>
	Female	5	4	0	20	34	0	29	54	1	4	6	2	<b>159</b>
Unknown	Male	5	6	0	10	37	4	23	78	11	3	7	1	<b>185</b>
	Female	3	4	0	4	5	0	9	9	0	1	1	0	<b>36</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>313</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13,410</b>

SOURCE: 2003 Detention Survey

Of the 13,410 juveniles held in the detention centers during 2003, 79% (10,531) were male. Black juveniles made up 69% (9,287) of the total held for the year. The complete breakdown by category is as follows:

Black Males	7,326	55%	Black Females	1,861	14%
White Males	2,864	21%	White Females	949	7%
Other Males	241	2%	Other Females	69	1%

Under *Louisiana Children's Code* Article 815, if a juvenile has committed a felony-grade delinquent act or a misdemeanor-grade delinquent act against a person, the juvenile shall be taken to a juvenile detention facility.

### **Home Detention**

Home detention was established to provide intensive personal supervision to juveniles in their own homes. Local jurisdictions have developed such alternatives to maintain supervision within the parameters of the law. Home detention alternatives are preferable to adult jails and lockups, and in many instances preferable to placing a candidate for detention in a shelter care facility.

### **Office of Youth Development (OYD)**

With the Louisiana Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2002, the Office of Youth Development (OYD) was transferred from the Department of Public Safety and Corrections and placed under the Office of the Governor. The Office of Youth Development provides at-risk and delinquent youth the opportunity to become responsible and productive citizens using partnerships with families, communities, and other entities with emphasis on the safety of youth and the public.

Another change with the Reform Act was to the reduction of four juvenile correctional facilities to three facilities located in Baton Rouge, Bridge City and Monroe. The state's goal is to reform these secure care facilities and transition to more community-based services that keep juveniles closer to home. In addition to redesigning these facilities and youth programs, the reform includes recruiting and training Youth Care Workers, expanding educational programs in the form of vocational training, and adopting a more family-centered approach, including child and parent orientation programs and home-style family rooms for family therapy. OYD also has created the position of a family ombudsman to provide information and support for youth and their families.

In the summer of 2005, OYD kicked off the first phase of its regional pilot in the New Orleans area with the opening of a new dormitory-style facility at the Bridge City Center for Youth. The focus of the new changes is aimed at treating the juveniles less like convicts and concentrating on rehabilitation rather than punishment. The Bridge City renovation will be a model for transforming the state's other two juvenile correctional facilities in Baton Rouge and Monroe.

### **OYD Population Data**

The Office of Youth Development (OYD) has oversight and support responsibilities for state programs for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision by courts of juvenile jurisdiction. Four state-operated secure institutions, 66 community contract non-secure programs, and twelve probation and parole offices administered 2,363 custody and 5,231 non-custody cases on an average day (example used is September 28<sup>th</sup>) in 2002. In order to keep the data consistent throughout, 2002 OYD data will be presented in the following sections.

Four state-operated secure institutions, one contract secure institution, sixty-three community contract non-secure programs, and twelve probation and parole offices administered 1,590 custody and 4,544 non-custody cases on an average day (example used is September 30<sup>th</sup>) in 2003. In order to keep the data consistent throughout, 2003 OYD data will be presented in the following sections.

**Table 6  
Secure Population**

<b>%</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>No.</b>
77.3	Black	702
22.0	White	200
.7	Other	6
<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>908</b>

<b>%</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>No.</b>
89.4	Male	812
10.6	Female	96
<b>100</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>908</b>

<b>%</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>No.</b>
.9	<13	8
28.3	13-15	257
55.7	16-17	506
15.1	18-20	137
<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>908</b>

The secure population included 829 juveniles assigned to institutions; 68 juveniles pending secure care, and 6 juvenile offenders classified as absent. 100% of the secure population was classified as delinquent.

**Table 7  
Non-Secure Population**

<b>%</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>No.</b>
68.2	Black	465
29.6	White	202
2.2	Other	15
<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>682</b>

<b>%</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>No.</b>
74.9	Male	511
25.1	Female	171
<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>682</b>

<b>%</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>No.</b>
4.5	<13	31
49.6	13-15	338
41.3	16-17	282
4.5	18-20	31
<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>682</b>

Of the 682 juveniles in the non-secure population, 67.4% were classified as delinquent.

**Table 8  
Non-Custody**

<b>%</b>	<b>Race</b>	<b>No.</b>
66.2	Black	3,010
32.2	White	1,463
1.6	Other	71
<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,544</b>

<b>%</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>No.</b>
77.1	Male	3,503
22.9	Female	1,041
<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,544</b>

<b>%</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>No.</b>
5.1	<13	233
39.3	13-15	1,786
48.8	16-17	2,216
6.8	18-20	309
<b>100.0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,544</b>

Of the 4,544 juveniles in the non-custody population, 82.9% were classified as delinquent, 12.3% non-delinquent, 4.4% IAA, and the legal status of 0.5% was unknown. In addition to the above reported population, there was 1 juvenile still under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court while housed in an adult institution. As shown, the majority of all juveniles in both OYD custody and non-custody care are black (68.1%), male (78.7%), and between the ages of 16 and 17 (49.0%).

**Table 9  
Juveniles Under OYD By Offense Category**

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Person	1,458	24.0
Property	2,215	36.5
Drug	710	11.7
Weapon	106	1.8

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Status	783	12.9
Other	639	10.5
Unknown	156	2.6

NOTE: Of the unknown, 133 are IIA's or FIN'S.

Table 10 below, shows the number of juveniles under OYD by parish and by legal status as of September 30, 2003. Please keep in mind that all the figures reported here by OYD represent a single day's "snap shot" of the population in custody (secure and non-secure) and on probation and parole, therefore representing the cumulative effect of intake and outflow over time.

**Table 9  
Juveniles Under OYD By Offense Category**

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Person	1,682	23.7
Property	2,653	37.5
Drug	795	11.2
Weapon	140	2.0

<b>Offense</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Status	917	13.0
Other	710	10.0
Unknown	182	2.6

NOTE: Of the unknown, 160 are IAA's or FIN'S.

Table 10 below, shows the number of juveniles under OYD by parish and by legal status as of September 30, 2002. Remember to keep in mind that all the figures reported here by OYD

represent a single day's "snap shot" of the population in custody (secure and non-secure) and on probation and parole, therefore representing the cumulative effect of intake and outflow over time.

**Table 10**  
**Juveniles Under OYD**  
**By Parish Of Commitment As Of 9/30/03**

Parish Of Commitment	Total	Custody Secure	Custody Non Secure	Non Custody
Acadia	95	11	13	71
Allen	52	4	7	41
Ascension	50	2	6	42
Assumption	18	4	2	12
Avoyelles	66	12	7	47
Beauregard	50	4	1	45
Bienville	18	6	0	12
Bossier	171	15	20	136
Caddo	254	50	55	149
Calcasieu	106	36	31	39
Caldwell	7	1	0	6
Cameron	9	0	0	9
Catahoula	3	1	0	2
Claiborne	16	4	0	12
Concordia	15	5	1	9
Desoto	77	8	5	64
East Baton Rouge	219	58	76	85
East Carroll	60	4	4	52
East Feliciana	36	4	2	30
Evangeline	74	13	0	61
Franklin	53	2	6	45
Grant	40	3	5	32
Iberia	260	20	35	205
Iberville	73	14	1	58
Jackson	14	1	3	10
Jefferson	329	100	65	164
Jefferson Davis	32	3	3	26
Lafayette	243	44	17	182
Lafourche	203	24	15	164
LaSalle	10	3	0	7
Lincoln	96	13	11	72
Livingston	46	10	4	32
Madison	61	19	8	34

SOURCE: DPS&C/OYD for September 30, 2003

Parish Of Commitment	Total	Custody Secure	Custody Non Secure	Non Custody
Morehouse	43	4	0	39
Natchitoches	114	12	10	92
Orleans	1010	125	16	869
Ouachita	162	25	18	119
Plaquemine	10	1	6	3
Pointe Coupee	30	4	5	21
Rapides	57	6	25	16
Red River	21	1	2	18
Richland	58	10	6	42
Sabine	41	4	6	31
St. Bernard	19	11	5	3
St. Charles	76	9	7	60
St. Helena	4	1	0	3
St. James	18	1	4	13
St. John the Baptist	25	3	2	20
St. Landry	162	21	25	116
St. Martin	136	17	30	89
St. Mary	97	19	13	65
St. Tammany	305	23	20	262
Tangipahoa	121	21	12	88
Tensas	25	1	0	24
Terrebonne	67	20	16	31
Union	72	0	7	65
Vermilion	147	23	16	108
Vernon	23	5	3	15
Washington	84	10	5	69
Webster	64	10	10	44
West Baton Rouge	49	6	1	42
West Carroll	16	1	1	14
West Feliciana	29	1	2	26
Winn	35	5	6	24
Out of State	70	0	0	70
Unknown	21	0	0	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,067</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>4,477</b>

It should be noted that the numbers listed above represent a decrease of 1,012 (14.3%) in the total number of juveniles under OYD jurisdiction from that contained in the "snap shot" for September 30, 2002.

The top five parishes of commitment on September 30, 2003 were:

Orleans	1,010	16.7%
Jefferson	329	5.4%
St. Tammany	323	5.0%

Iberia	260	4.3%
Caddo	254	4.2%

These figures represent a change in the top five-parish order from that reported for September 30, 2002. While Orleans and Jefferson Parishes remained 1 and 2, St. Tammany Parish moved to number 3 in commitments. Iberia Parish moved from third to fourth and Caddo Parish replaced Lafayette Parish in the rankings. Please note that three of the top five parishes listed (Orleans, Jefferson, St. Tammany) are in the New Orleans Metropolitan region. All other juveniles (64.4%) are either committed from other parishes, out of state, or the parish of commitment is unknown.

The following section contains data from a 2003 intake cohort supplied by the Department of Correction’s Information Systems Section.

**OYD: Intake**

There were 4,735 juveniles taken into OYD custody in 2003. The majority (60.4% or 2,858 juveniles) of intake was to probation - delinquent. 505 or 10.7% of intake was to secure custody - delinquent. Of all types of dispositions, blacks represented 63.6% of intake.

**Table 11  
Disposition Type By Race**

Disposition Type	White	Black	Other
Custody Non-Secure Delinquent	56	171	5
Custody Non-Secure FINS	60	105	7
Custody Non-Secure In-Need-Of-Supervision	0	0	0
Custody Secure Delinquent	131	369	5
Pre-Adjudication FINS			
Informal Adjustment Agreement	142	183	3
Probation Delinquent	1,025	1,784	49
Probation FINS	180	326	11
Probation In-Need-Of-Supervision			
Parole Delinquent	4	5	0
Deferred Dispositional Agreement	46	67	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>81</b>

SOURCE: 2003 DOC Intake Cohort Data set

Compared to whites and other races, blacks have the highest representation in Non-secure Custody-Delinquent (73.7%) and FINS Probation (63.1%). Blacks make up 73.1% of Secure Custody Delinquent and 62.4% of Probation Delinquent intake, respectively.

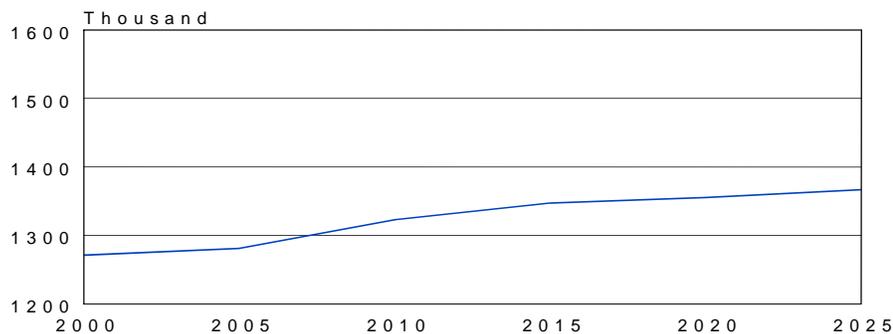
**OTHER SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, LEGAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS  
CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMMING**

**Population Projections**

Population projections by age (U.S. Census Bureau) show Louisiana can expect an increase of about 100,000 persons in the 15-35 year old age group over the next twenty-year period. In Louisiana, according to 2003 arrest data, persons in this age group account for 64.6% of all arrests. Considered together, these two factors indicate that, all other things being equal, the state can continue to expect increasing juvenile crime rates.

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**Children in Louisiana**

While still unacceptable, the situation for children in Louisiana has slightly improved since that reported in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis. As published in the Kids Count Data Book, issued by the Annie B. Casey Foundation, at the end of 2003, the state has improved in six of the child well-being measures. However, Louisiana ranked 49<sup>th</sup> overall among the states and the District of Columbia in the level of child well-being.

**Table 12**  
**Child Well-Being Indicators**

Indicator	Rank
% Low birth-weight babies	49
Infant mortality rate	49
Child death rate	49
Teen violent death rate	46
Teen birth rate	44
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate	No longer ranked
% High school dropouts	49
% Teens not in school & unemployment.	50
% Children in poverty	50
% Single parent families	49*

SOURCE: Kids Count Data Book, 2005

\*Indicates improved ranking since 2000 analysis

### **Truancy and Assessment Service Centers**

Legislation enacted by the Louisiana legislature, and signed into law by the Governor, in 1999 recognizes that truancy has long been demonstrated as a primary indicator of a path to juvenile delinquency. The parishes of Acadia, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Jefferson, Lincoln, Livingston, Lafayette, Orleans, Ouachita, Rapides, St. Landry, St. Helena, St. Martin, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Union, and Washington have fully operational Truancy and Assessment Service Centers. The Centers seek to address truancy by providing a physical location where personnel from local schools, law enforcement, juvenile courts, district attorney's, corrections, and substance abuse agencies can work together in a coordinated effort. The Centers seek to address the underlying causes of truancy by pooling existing resources targeted at the child and family through appropriate action by the aforementioned treatment and service agencies. The Families in Need of Services (FINS) program in several parishes serve as the coordinating and facilitating entity for the Centers.

The State of Louisiana is currently supporting the described truancy program with a budget of 4.3 million dollars from the Supreme Court and state funds.

### **Abuse and Neglect**

More than 13,716 children were abused, neglected, maltreated, killed or removed from their homes in 2003. This total represents an increase of 911 children from that reported for calendar year 2002.

Neglect cases accounted for 69.5% of all validated cases handled by OCS, followed by physical abuse cases at 20.0%, sexual abuse cases at 6.5%, emotional abuse/neglect cases at 3.6%, and death cases at .4%. Cases classified as Out of Home and Tracking Only account for the remaining percentage of cases for the year.

By race, blacks accounted for 53.7% of all neglect cases, 51.3% of all physical abuse cases, and

51.5% of all death cases. Whites accounted for 61.9% of all sexual abuse cases, and 38.9% of all maltreatment cases. The predominance of the races in these categories remain unchanged from that reported for calendar year 2002, with the exception of the maltreatment cases where whites made up the minority of cases in calendar year 2003.

By gender, females accounted for 51% of all validated cases handled by OCS in 2003. By category, females accounted for 48.5% of all abuse and neglect cases, 48.3% of all physical abuse cases, 82.6% of all sexual abuse cases, 61.1% of all maltreatment cases, and 42.4% of all death cases. The predominance of females in these categories is basically the same as that reported for calendar year 2002, with the exceptions of the abuse/neglect and physical abuse categories in which females made up the minority of cases in calendar year 2003.

### **Education**

School suspensions, expulsions, and dropouts are clear indicators of juvenile dysfunction that often leads to juvenile criminal activity. Suspensions, expulsions, and dropouts can be used as a measure of impending juvenile crime. The source of the following tables was provided by the Louisiana Department of Education. The tables listed contain data on school suspensions and expulsions in the Louisiana public education system in the 2002-2003 academic years.

### **Suspensions**

During the 2002-03 academic year, 118,229 students were suspended from public schools, accounting for a total of 315,987 suspensions (indicating that most of the suspended students were suspended at least twice during the academic year). The total of 118,229 students suspended represented 16.1% of the entire enrollment of 734,706 students. Racially, the suspended students included 73,457 (62.1%) black students, 41,316 (34.9%) white, and 3,456 (3%) other races. By gender, males totaled 81,482 (68.9%), while females totaled 36,747 (31.1%).

Table 13 breaks down the 2002-03 suspensions by race and gender and lists the reasons for the suspensions. The data listed shows that while black students represented only 47.5% of the entire student body enrollment in the 2002-03 academic year, they accounted for 62.1% of the suspended students. This total represents a black minority disproportionate rate of +14.6% for suspensions.

**Table 13**  
**Statewide Suspensions, by Reason Counts Top Ten Reasons**

Counts/ Reasons	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		American Indian		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Students suspended	29,541	11,775	49,551	23,906	1,213	581	510	252	667	233	81,482	36,747
Number of suspensions	70,698	24,036	142,827	71,667	2,432	986	928	293	1,642	478	218,527	97,460
1. Willful disobedience	16,404	5,706	35,969	16,727	526	179	184	75	498	139	53,581	22,826
2. Instigates/participates in fights	8,088	2,081	22,083	12,846	254	79	123	26	157	61	30,705	15,093
3. Disrespect authority	8,728	2,598	19,890	11,531	257	90	80	20	209	39	29,164	14,278
4. Disturbs, habitually violates rules	9,282	2,913	20,149	8,950	374	122	139	51	221	59	30,165	12,095
5. Other serious offense	6,434	2,415	10,337	4,853	347	177	116	32	111	34	17,345	7,511
6. Profane/obscene language	4,745	1,573	7,380	4,184	159	64	46	19	96	28	12,426	5,868
7. Leaves campus without permission	4,353	2,101	6,907	3,615	146	79	75	24	95	34	11,576	5,853
8. Habitually tardy/absent	2,907	1,987	5,686	4,338	161	128	44	25	51	30	8,849	6,508
9. Injurious conduct	3,330	535	5,494	1,569	69	15	43	4	85	13	9,021	2,136
10. Immoral/vicious practices	1,376	292	2,889	584	40	5	15	5	29	3	4,349	889

SOURCE: Louisiana State Department of Education

**Expulsions**

In addition to the suspensions already noted, 7,742 students were expelled from public schools during the 2002-03 academic year. The total of 7,742 students expelled represented 1% of the entire enrollment of 734,706 students. Racially, the expelled students included 5,550 (71.7%) black students, 2,022 (26.1%) white students, and 170 (2.2%) other races. By gender, males totaled 5,550 (71.7%), while females totaled 2,192 (28.3%).

Table 14 breaks down the expulsions by race and gender, and lists the reasons for the expulsions. The data listed shows that while black students represented only 47.5% of the entire student body enrollment in the 2002-03 academic year, they accounted for 71.7% of the expulsions. This total represents a black minority disproportionate rate of +24.2% for expulsions.

**Table 14**  
**Statewide Expulsions, by Reason Counts Top Ten Reasons**

Counts/ Reasons	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian		Am. Indian		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Students expelled	1,531	491	3,885	1,665	83	19	19	5	32	12	5,550	2,192
1. Other serious offense	224	70	614	265	28	2	5	0	1	2	872	339
2. Instigates/participate in fights	110	22	637	378	5	3	1	2	4	0	757	405
3. Willful disobedience	180	56	585	257	8	3	3	0	3	3	779	319
4. Disturbs, habitually violates rules	180	46	485	200	14	0	2	1	3	0	684	247
5. Disrespects authority	139	39	475	220	6	6	0	0	7	0	627	265
6. Uses/Possesses controlled substances	288	151	206	48	10	1	4	1	8	2	516	203
7. Leaves school without permission	66	29	147	60	3	1	0	0	2	1	218	91
8. Profane/obscene language	46	19	146	65	3	0	0	0	2	0	197	84
9. Immoral/vicious conduct	43	8	152	25	2	0	0	0	0	0	197	33
10. Possession of a weapon	55	10	74	50	0	0	0	0	0	1	129	61

SOURCE: Louisiana State Department of Education

**Dropouts**

The U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Studies, ranked Louisiana 44<sup>th</sup> out of 51 (District of Columbia included) states in the percentage of students graduating from high school in the 2002-2003 academic year. This data shows Louisiana with a graduation rate of 64.1% compared to the national average of 73.9%. This represents a decrease in Louisiana of .3% from the 2001-2002 academic year.

When percents of suspensions, expulsions and dropouts for the 2002-03 academic year are calculated within races, such as the number of suspensions of white students suspended as a percent of all white students, the results are as follows:

Students	Black	White	Other
	350,344	356,471	27,891
# Suspended	73,457	41,316	3,456
% Suspended	20.96	11.59	12.39
Expulsions	5,550	2,022	170
% Expelled	1.58	.56	.6
# Dropouts	11,560	6,072	554
% Dropped Out	3.29	1.70	1.98

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