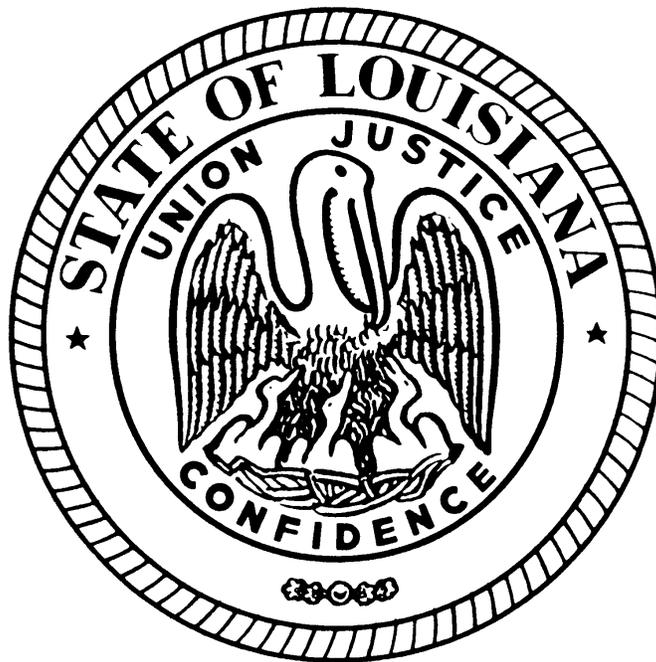


**LOUISIANA
JUVENILE JUSTICE
AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
ADVISORY BOARD**

2009 ANNUAL REPORT



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

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INTRODUCTION

This is the 2009 Annual Report on Louisiana programs supported by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grants Program. The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice (LCLE) and the Louisiana Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Board provide the information contained in this report.

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 2009 are reported herein as follows:

Title II Formula Block Grant (JJDP)	Federal Fiscal Year 2008
Title V Community Prevention Grants Program	Federal Fiscal Year 2008
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program (JABG)	Federal Fiscal Year 2007

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 have resulted 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 and coordinated way. Since then, Congress has amended the Act in 1977, 1980, 1984, 1988, and 1992. In the latest amendment, H.R. 2215, the 21st 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. The Governor appoints the Board member as Louisiana's primary representative and a second board member 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.

In March 2006, Governor Bobby Jindal appointed the following individuals to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Board who oversaw the Federal programs reported in this report.

William Landry, Chair
Ascension

Bernadine Adams
Monroe

David Bell
Orleans

David Burton
Deridder

Julie Calzone
Lafayette

Ted Cox
Shreveport

Debra K. Deprato, M.D.
Baton Rouge

James D. Garvey, Jr.
Metairie

Billie Girior
St. Francisville

Sancha Haysbert-Smith
Opelousas

Leonard C. Irvin, Sr.
Darrow

Charles. H. Jackson
Spearsville

Jerry Jones
Monroe

Roy L. Juncker, Jr.
Harvey

Mary Livers, Ph.D.
Baton Rouge

ViEve Martin-Kohrs
Lake Charles

Dana Menard
Lafayette

Ronald A Rossitto
Lake Charles

John S. Ryals, Ph.D.
Hammond

David P. Walden
Plain Dealing

David J. Zoller
Kenner

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 2008**

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 2008 was \$774,000. Based on the Commission's formula, these funds were divided among the eight local law enforcement districts as follows:

District 1 – Northwest	\$32,175
District 2 - North Delta	\$22,647
District 3 – Red River Delta	\$27,628
District 4 – Evangeline	\$30,408
District 5 – Capital	\$45,178
District 6 – Southwest	\$29,424
District 7 – Jefferson/Metropolitan	\$45,989
District 8 – State Level**	\$222,198
District 9 – Orleans	\$56,154

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

The FY 2008 awards issued to local and statewide programs are delineated in the attached tables. Approximately 38 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 the Board stated in the 2007 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 31st 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 2008 were a continuum of FY 2007 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 2008 funds will be used to support programs that also serve minority youth within the state.

Finally, efforts continue to train juvenile justice professionals on DMC causes and solutions. Since the Annual Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention had to reschedule in 2005 due to the hurricanes, it was decided to move the conference from late summer to early spring. To accommodate the move, the annual conference was not held in 2006. JJDP funding dedicated to the conference was re-directed to help hurricane-affected areas. Three juvenile officers (JOT) classes trained sixteen P.O.S.T. certified law enforcement officers to become certified juvenile officers. The School Resource Officers (SRO) training certified 39 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 both JOT and SRO 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.

The DMC Committee Chair maintained contact with other DMC Coordinators and Subcommittee Chairs nationwide. Through these contacts, the DMC Committee Chair networks with others regarding programs and services that effectively address DMC issues. The DMC Committee Chair attended the national DMC conference and advised the SAG on updates. The DMC Committee Chair and the Juvenile Justice Specialist participates in the DMC teleconference calls sponsored by OJJDP.

Activities Not Implemented

An effort to restore the juvenile justice system to pre-Katrina and Rita continues. Steps to conduct a statewide assessment study on DMC remains on hold until areas affected are to restore and/or recreate their data systems. Therefore, the technical assistance request was not submitted requesting direction in this effort. Also, due to the reconstructing, the DMC project in the Orleans area was not implemented. Of the eight proposed DMC projects as stated in the 2006-2008 Comprehensive Three-State Plan, only seven DMC projects were funded in 2006.

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 LEPC 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. The state continues its attempt to obtain data from the parishes whose projects are designated to be DMC-focused and continues to reach 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 local LEPCs and LCLE staff will review the 2004 RRI spreadsheets to determine 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 2009 State Plan Update. The JJDP Advisory Board adopted a sustainability requirement in the application process. Applicants must now 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 are 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.

In the Program Descriptions of this application, 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, JJDP Advisory Board, the DMC Committee 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 #19 Juvenile Justice System Improvement, will continue to include DMC components in the training of juvenile justice professional throughout the state. Lastly, two members of the JJDP Advisory Board are serving as members of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice's Ethnic and Diversity Subcommittee.

In 2006 Louisiana entered into separate partnerships with the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) project and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundations' Models for Change project. Both projects address DMC. Four parishes and one judicial district (which consists of three parishes) are participating in the Models for Change. Each participating group will focus their efforts on alternatives to formal processing and secure confinement, evidence-based community services, and disproportionate minority contact. The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement currently works indirectly with this project. The Juvenile Justice Specialist attends the stakeholders meetings. As the Models for Change evolves within the participating parishes, LCLE staff will assist with the project if funding is available.

Three of the five Models for Change participants along with two other parishes will be working with the JDAI project. The Juvenile Justice Specialist has been designated as the JDAI State Coordinator. A small portion of the JJDP funds will be made available to support the State Coordinator and other staff to help coordinate this effort. The JJDP-funded DMC projects are located in each the participating parishes. LCLE and the JJDP Advisory Board views the

participation of the Juvenile Justice Specialist will help coordinate services with the current funded DMC projects and the overall goal and objectives of the Louisiana's State Plan.

TITLE V - COMMUNITY PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAMS FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2008

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 2008 was \$48,360. 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 funds to continue their projects or for 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, funds were distributed between two districts that required funding to continue their existing projects.

Funds were distributed to:

District 5 – Capital	\$25,000
District 9 – Orleans	\$23,360

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 area for their community.

1. School Programs – Education programs and/or related services to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
 - a. Capital District focused on alternatives to suspensions and expulsion.
 - b. Orleans District focused on in-school program delinquency program.

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 30th 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 2007**

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 21st 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 2007 was \$653,000, which is a slight (1.86%) decrease from

2006. Louisiana has three years to allocate and expend these funds. Thirty-four (34) units of local government and 3 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. **Re-entry** – Establishing, improving and coordinating pre-release and post-release systems and programs to facilitate the successful reentry of juvenile offenders from state or local custody in the community.

10. **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.
11. **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 30th. 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.

FEDERAL-FUNDED
PROGRAMS
TABLES

**DISTRICT 1
NORTHWEST LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING DISTRICT**



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

FY 2008 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

School Counseling - \$13,208

Rutherford House
1707 Line Ave.
Shreveport, LA 71101-4609
(318) 222-0222
Elliot Knowles, Jr.

Students placed in Rutherford House by area courts and as part of their placement must succeed in the special school programs. The grant allows Rutherford House to hire a counselor who will work with the students to modify behavior.

Court Services - \$9,737

Family Strengthening Program
Caddo Parish Commission
1835 Spring St.
Shreveport, LA 71101-4239
(318) 226-6500
Laura Goodwin

Provide sessions of Parenting with Love and Limits program. Parents are provided with techniques to assist in their management of the mentally ill child's negative behavior. Children are taught skills to utilize when negative emotions threaten their ability to function.

Girls Mentoring Program – \$8,447

Volunteers for Youth Justice
900 Jordan St. Suite 301
Shreveport, LA 71101-4310
(318) 425-4413
Shonda Houston

Girls Mentoring Program is a mentoring program that serves teen girls who have been involved in the juvenile justice system. Youth are referred to the program to be matched with an adult volunteer mentor who will promote academic achievement, goal setting, and social skills.

JDAI Project: Wraparound Services - \$9,349

Caddo Parish Commission
1835 Spring St.
Shreveport, LA 71101-4239
(318) 226-6500
Steve Snow

Facilitates wraparound services which will consist of an in-home meeting with a case manager to review the needs assessment completed.

FY 2007 – JABG

Truancy Reduction - \$10,000

3rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 777
Ruston, LA 71273-0777
(318) 251-5100
Andy Shealy

Provide for early identification and assessment of truancy of K-12 students and provide prompt delivery of coordinated interventions to prevent continued unauthorized school absences and tardies.

Supervision and Probation - \$10,000

11th Judicial District Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 1557
Many, LA 71449-1557
(318) 256-6246
Don Burkett

Provide supervision and probation services to youth placed in the juvenile justice system.

Drug Court - \$5,435

26th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 69
Benton, LA 71006-0069
(318) 965-3716
Charles Smith

Substance abuse program designed to improve the quality of life of at-risk youth who find themselves in trouble with the law; and thus entangled in the 26th Judicial District Court legal system for Bossier and Webster Parishes.

Boot Camp - \$11,124

Bossier Parish Sheriff's Office
P.O. Box 850
Benton, LA 71006-0850
(318) 965-3716
Bobby G. Masters

Program provides community-based physical education programs in the name of the Marine family that are designed to teach young men and women respect for their bodies through physical fitness, which in return, will instill resistance to the temptations of illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco use.

Supervision and Probation - \$25,956

Caddo Parish Commission
P.O. Box 1127
Shreveport, LA 71163-1127
(318) 226-6900
Anita Mills

Provide credible accountability and a strong system for rehabilitation through an Intensive Electronic Monitor Program and an Early Treatment and Education Substance Abuse Program and graduated sanctions as necessary.

Teen Court - \$10,000

Natchitoches Parish Sheriff's Office
P.O. Box 266
Natchitoches, LA 71457-0266
(318) 352-6432
Kathy Davenport

Provide a positive and confidential alternative to the daily changes of juvenile first-time, non-violent, misdemeanor offenders. To encourage self-respect, to build self-esteem, model positive values, and expose juveniles and their families to educational opportunities which provide alternatives to previous patterns.

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

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



FY 2008 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project: Youth Court - \$4,529

Youth Services of Northeast Louisiana, Inc.
PO Box 999
Monroe, LA 71210-0999
(318) 327-3415
Valisia Tisdale

This project is designed to reduce the recidivism rate of youth offenders by providing an accountability program that stresses the importance of the justice system.

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$3,458

Bridge Builders Youth Academy
1102 South McGuire Ave.
Monroe, LA 71201-7605
(318) 267-7757
Earnest Pratt

Teach youth the fundamentals of goal setting and completion using teamwork approaches.

Report/Resource Center – \$5,600

City of West Monroe
2305 North 7th St.
West Monroe, LA 71291-5258
(318) 396-2600
Denise E. Calhoun

Provide youth with educational opportunities through activities developed to expose them to positive choices and role models. Students participate in after school programs that assist them with homework, builds basic skills in reading/math, and standardized tests.

Mentoring Program - \$3,000

The Wellspring Alliance for Families, Inc.
1515 Jackson St.
Monroe, LA 71202-2063
(318) 651-9314
Jane Brandon

Serve youth by providing meaningful, professionally supported mentoring relationships in three programs.

Diversion Program - \$5,018
6th Judicial District Attorney's Office
501 East Green St.
Tallulah, LA 71282
(318) 574-1706
James L. Williams

To serve as an alternative for at-risk youths and first-time offenders by providing counseling, prevention education and referral services. The goal is to raise awareness of the hazards and consequences of drugs, alcohol and tobacco use, unprotected sex, drinking and driving, etc.

FY 2007 – JABG

Truancy Reduction - \$10,000
3rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 777
Ruston, LA 71273-0777
(318) 251-5100
Andy Shealy

Provide for early identification and assessment of truancy of K-12 students and provide prompt delivery of coordinated interventions to prevent continued unauthorized school absences and tardies.

Local Probation - \$14,832
4th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 1652
Monroe, LA 71201-1652
(318) 388-4720
Vera Davis

An alternative to incarceration of primarily first-time offenders. Provides a combination of home detention and graduated sanctions formed to address the rising number of juvenile defendants.

Detention Center Operations - \$1,499
6th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 97
St. Joseph, LA 71282-0097
(318) 574-1706
Judge John D. Crigler

Facilitate the use of detention and shelter for youth prior to adjudication or disposition.

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

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



FY 2008 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project: Youth Court - \$17,393

9th Judicial District Court
PO Box 1431
Alexandria, LA 71309-1431
(318) 443-6893
Judge Shannon Reyes

The Youth Diversion Program combines a Teen court model which addresses misdemeanor acts along with volunteer and community service. The program organizes and recruits youth for volunteer service as well as matches youth with community service providers to not only oversee their sentence but to also provide them with personal growth.

Truancy Program - \$4,235

12th Judicial District Attorney's Office
P.O Box 1200
Marksville, LA 71351-1200
(318) 346-2336
Dan B. McKay, Jr.

The project maximizes the utilization of educational opportunities designed to develop responsible, productive, law-abiding citizens and to reduce the incidence of crime often associated with school truancy.

Community Service Program- \$6,000

LaSalle Parish Sheriff's Department
PO Box 70
Jena, LA 71342
(318) 992-2151
Connie Zeagler

The project is to divert youth from the juvenile justice court system by providing a means of making a symbolic restitution to the community for offenses committed.

Administrative Funds - \$3,097

Red River Delta LEPC, Inc.
615 Main St.
Pineville, LA 71360
(318) 487-5432
Ken Walker

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year Plan and its updates in accordance with the JJDP Act.

FY 2007 – JABG

Assessment Center - \$10,000

Rapides Parish Police Jury
PO Box 1150
Alexandria, LA 71309-1150
(318) 473-6660
Patricia Koch, Judge

Fund a coordinator for the FINS office, which performs screening and assessment of the child as well as of the family to assist the FINS program in making the appropriate referral for the child's benefit.

Teen Court - \$9,269

12th Judicial District Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 1200
Marksville, LA 71351-1200
(318) 964-2154
Donna Desoto

Provides an alternative form of court proceedings to juveniles. The juveniles that are eligible have committed a misdemeanor charge.

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

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



FY 2008 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Family Strengthening Program - \$1,425

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

Provide an alternative to entering the juvenile justice system by diverting certain offenders into a specialized program, thus lightening the docket for the court system as well as reducing the case load of Probation Officers.

Mentoring Program - \$3,601

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Acadiana
123 E. Main St.
Lafayette, LA 70501
(337) 269-0454
Emily Vestal

School-based mentoring program matches children from primarily single parent, female-headed household in one-to-one relationships with carefully screened adult mentors.

Violence Prevention Program - \$3,601

Boys & Girls Clubs of Acadiana
PO Box 62166
Lafayette, LA 70596-2166
(337) 268-9555
Tamara Anthony

Provides a positive, constructive environment for at-risk youth, and programs and activities which instill a sense of belonging, empowerment, competence, and usefulness.

Violence Prevention Program - \$2,176

St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 247
St. Martinville, LA 70582-0247
(337) 394-3071
Virginia "Ginny" Higgins

To engage students in a violence prevention program for their school and community. Provide violence education to high school students in St. Martin Parish, thereby encouraging positive peer relationships in the schools and community.

Family Strengthening Program - \$5,552

Lafayette Teen Court, Inc.
PO Box 2666
Lafayette, LA 70502-2666
(337) 232-5977
Linda F. Anson

Provide lessons in life skills to first time juvenile offenders and troubled youth and their parents.

Report/Resource Center - \$1,425

Lafayette Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Drawer 3508
Lafayette, LA 70502-3508
(337) 236-5678
Jules Broussard

A ten-month tutoring for at-risk youth with enrichment and academic assistance. Additionally, this program offers youth instructions on important life skills training through the use of videos and the interaction with Sheriff's Deputies.

Administrative Funds - \$1,575

Evangeline Law Enforcement
PO Box 3986
Lafayette, LA 70502-3986
(337) 291-7153
Amanda Bourque

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year Plan and its updates in accordance with the JJDP Act.

FY 2007 – JABG

Informal Adjustment - \$9,996

27th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Drawer 1968
Opelousas, LA 70571-1968
(337) 948-3041
Rusty Ashley

Supervise juveniles from the parish who are diverted from formal court settings to an informal adjustment program. The program is designed to prevent backlog in the system from forming, and provides alternatives to sentencing.

Violence Prevention - \$11,124

16th Judicial District Attorney's Office
300 Iberia Street, Suite 200
New Iberia, LA 70560-4543
(337) 369-3804
Gannon Watts

Identify, assess and intervene with children, ages 4-13, in grades Pre-K – 6 who attend elementary school who are exhibiting behavioral problems and/or school performance problems related to behavior.

Teen Court - \$22,248

15th Judicial District Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 3306
Lafayette, LA 70502-3306
(318) 232-5170
Linda F. Anson

Provide lessons in life skills to first-time juvenile offenders and troubled youth and their parents.

Drug Court - \$10,000
St. Mary Parish Government
500 Main Street
5th Floor Courthouse Bldg.
Franklin, LA 70538-6198
(985) 399-5777
Keona Lancelin

Court-managed drug intervention program designed to provide early opportunity for treatment and a cost effective alternative to traditional criminal case processing. The program includes frequent drug testing, judicial and probation supervision, drug counseling, treatment, educational opportunities and the use of sanctions and incentives.

Supervision and Probation - \$9,620
Iberia Parish Sheriff's Office
300 Iberia St., Suite 120
New Iberia, LA 70560-4584
(337) 369-3714
Mike Badeaux

Establish and maintain an accountability program that is designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred to law enforcement personnel by using GPS tracking devices to monitor juveniles.

Supervision and Probation - \$13,818
13th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 780
Ville Platte, LA 70586
(318) 363-3438
Julhelene "Betsy" Jackson

The program focuses on the first time juvenile offenders and/or juvenile disciplinary concerns providing a positive alternative to court intervention aimed at reinforcing social responsibility by requiring prompt restitution to victims, community labor programs together with education and counseling services.

Truancy Program - \$433

Town of Walker
PO Box 217
Walker, LA 70785-0217
(225) 664-3125
Marliam Lee

Supplement the departments School Resource Officer Program. Currently a phone system is in place to notify parents when a student is absent. Officers make contact with parents to investigation information received concerning delinquent behavior.

Family Strengthening Program - \$5,360

Pointe Coupee Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 248
New Roads, LA 70760-0248
(225) 638-5400
Arleen Zito

Designed to decrease risk factors for delinquency in at risk families and youth to increase resilience and rehabilitative factors in those youth and families who have already become involved in the juvenile system.

JDAI Project - \$9,036

City of Baton Rouge
PO Box 1471
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471
(225) 389-5101
Alex Jones

Reduce the Disproportionate Minority Contact among juveniles being detained in the detention facility.

Administrative Funds - \$2,340

Capital District Law Enforcement
1406 South Range Ave., Ste. 5
Denham Springs, LA 70726-4801
(225) 667-1503
Wanda Johnson

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year Plan and its updates in accordance with the JJDP Act.

FY 2008 – TITLE V

Resource Center - \$25,000

Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff's Office
15475 Club Deluxe Road
Hammond, LA 70403-1466
(985) 902-2000
Nick Vinterella

Program aimed at reducing suspensions, youth are referred by principals of at-risk youth in danger of disciplinary actions.

FY 2007 – JABG

Probation Counseling - \$10,000

City of Hammond
PO Box 2788
Hammond, LA 70402-2788
(985) 542-3456
Guy Recotta, Jr.

Supervise and monitor delinquent and truant youth with predisposed risk factors.

Probation Counseling - \$10,000

City of Plaquemine
PO Box 1017
Plaquemine, LA 70765-1017
(225) 687-7236
Mervin J. Gourgues

Provide drug testing and monitoring to youth placed on probation.

Supervision and Probation - \$53,926

City of Baton Rouge
PO Box 1471
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1471
(225) 389-5101
Alex Jones

To enhance and continue to support the high-intensity probation monitoring and supervision program for juveniles with instant or pending violent, drug-related offenses and implement activities in order to enforce sanctions.

Safe Schools - \$10,000

20th Judicial District Attorney's Office
P.O. Box 1247
St. Francisville, LA 70775-1247
(225) 635-4612
Samuel C. D'Aquila, DA

Employs personnel to teach the Know the Law Program in the East Feliciana Parish School System

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

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



FY 2008 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project: Home Detention - \$5,885

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

To implement home detention and other non-secure monitoring services which divert inappropriate and unnecessarily placed youth from the detention center. The goal is to reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile detention center.

Restitution/Community Service - \$5,125

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

Provide opportunities for juveniles to make symbolic restitution to the community for their offenses. The juveniles are assigned community service at worksites that have been carefully selected and will provide quality experiences for these young people.

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$5,125

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

Provide individual family service plan agreements that coordinate community resources, enhances protective factors and strengthens the family unit.

Mental Health Services - \$5,125

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

Provide mental health or co-occurring disorder counseling and prevention related services to juvenile offenders and their families, which will strengthen the family unit and decrease delinquency risk factors.

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$8,164

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

Provide recreational activities, community programs, drug abuse prevention programs, mental health counseling, and educational programs aimed at positive outcomes for youth.

Electronic Monitoring – \$5,885

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

Alternatives to detention are implemented in order to reduce overrepresentation of minority youth. The project will work with the current JDAI effort to implement home detention and other non-secure monitoring services which divert inappropriate and unnecessarily placed youth from the detention center.

JDAI Project: Wraparound Services - \$10,000

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

To implement programs that provide alternatives to detention and reduce the recidivism rate among juvenile offenders.

Administrative Funds - \$1,524

Southwest District LEPC
PO Box 1543
Lake Charles, LA 70602-1543
(337) 439-6750
Bonnie Vaughan

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State’s Three Year State Plan and its updates and in accordance with the JJDP Act.

FY 2007 – JABG

Detention Center Renovation - \$11,124

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

Continue renovating the present juvenile detention center, which is forty years old. The project will cover costs to replace windows in an effort to provide a safe and secure facility.

**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 2008 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project: DMC Coordinator - \$18,004

Jefferson Parish Council
200 Derbigny St.
Gretna, LA 70054-0009
(504) 364-2616
Joseph Denny

Funds to support the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year State Plan and its updates in accordance with the JJDP Act.

S.H.O.C.A.P. - \$6,678

Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office
1233 Westbank Expressway
Harvey, LA 70058-4480
(504) 363-5701
Joseph Ortego

Project to identify and complete information on serious habitual juvenile offenders and to disseminate information to other affected and cooperating agencies in order to facilitate the investigation of the adjudication and rehabilitation of these juveniles.

S.H.O.C.A.P. - \$4,855

Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 5608
Thibodaux, LA 70302-5608
(985) 449-4420
Linda Bernard

To identify and complete information on serious habitual juvenile offenders and to disseminate information to other affected and cooperating agencies in order to facilitate the investigation, adjudication, and rehabilitation of juveniles.

Violence Prevention Program - \$3,475

25th Judicial District Attorney's Office
301A Main St.
Belle Chasse, LA 70037-2725
(504) 297-5150
Mary Slavich Touzet

Designed to help 5th graders recognize and analyze consequences of the difficult decisions faced during adolescence.

Delinquency Prevention Program - \$2,622

Assumption Parish Sheriff's Office
PO Box 69
Napoleonville, LA 70390-0069
(985) 369-7281
Phillip August

A structured educational program for at-risk children. With this program we hope to provide the answers to decrease juvenile crime.

Local Probation - \$4,855

23rd Judicial District Attorney's Office
305 Chetimatches St.
Donaldsonville, LA 70346
(225) 473-6777
Michael Poirrier

Provide supervision and counseling and drug testing to at-risk juveniles, as well as assist in monitoring any truancy problems.

Juvenile Law Education - \$5,499

25th Judicial District Court
301 Main St., Room 226
PO Box 7126
Belle Chasse, LA 70037-7126
(504) 297-5210
John Krentel

Project L.A.W. is a program aimed at educating 9th grade students about the criminal justice system through legal thinking, emphasizing the importance of respecting the law and authority.

JDAI Project: Juvenile Tracking - \$10,000

Jefferson Parish Council
PO Box 9
Gretna, LA 70053-5865
(504) 364-2616
Roy Juncker

JDAI is to implement programs that provide alternatives to detention and reduce the recidivism rate among juvenile offenders

Administrative Funds - \$1,524

Jefferson Parish Council
PO Box 9
Gretna, LA 70054-0009
(504) 736-6844
Joseph Denny

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year State Plan and its updates and in accordance with the JJDP Act.

FY 2007 – JABG

Supervision and Probation - \$10,000

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

The project will address problems facing juvenile offenders referred by FINS and the courts. Interventions will concentrate on changing negative behavior by requiring juveniles to recognize and understand thought processes that rationalize negative behavior.

Local Probation - \$10,000

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

Provide for supervision, counseling, and drug testing of at-risk juveniles, including status offenders.

Assessment Center - \$48,224

Jefferson Parish Council
200 Derbigny St.
Gretna, LA 70053-5850
(504) 364-3750
Roy L. Juncker, Jr.

The Juvenile Assessment Center will screen and assess all delinquent youth entering detention. Problem areas in the youth's life will be identified, and individualized services will be provided to the youth and his/her family in a responsive manner.

Local Information Network - \$10,000

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

Include the enhancement and expansion of prosecutorial services and activities. The operation and maintenance of the interagency information sharing program will be continued and expanded, as needed.

Drug Court - \$10,000

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

Accountability and prevention program for juveniles with a non-violent drug or alcohol related conviction.

Juvenile Prosecutor - \$46,658

29th Judicial District Attorney's Office
PO Box 680
Hahnville, LA 70057-0680
(985) 783-6263
Regina Cyrus

Increase the number of juvenile prosecutors in order to reduce the amount of backlog in the juvenile court system.

**DISTRICT 9
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS**

Parishes: Orleans



FY 2008 - TITLE II – JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

DMC Project – Youth Court - \$11,231

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70112-1102
(504) 658-9500
Judge Ernestine Gray

To provide communities with an opportunity to impose immediate consequences for first time offenders, while providing a peer-operated disposition mechanism that constructively allows young people to take responsibility, be held accountable and make amends for violating the law. This operates as an alternative to the formal court process.

Substance Abuse Prevention Education - \$22,461

Kingsley House
1600 Constance St.
New Orleans, LA 70130-4641
(504) 521-6221
Pushpa Ramaiah

Provide substance abuse prevention education for 200 participants between the ages of 4-17 years.

Report/Resource Center - \$22,462

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70112-1102
(504) 658-9500
Judge Ernestine Gray

Serves as a voluntary alternative to secure detention for male and female youth who are charged with first-time offenses. Places conditions on program participants regarding school, curfew, counseling, weekend, and after-school activities.

JDAI Project: Juvenile Tracking - \$10,000

Orleans Parish Juvenile Court
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70112-1102
(504) 658-9500
Judge Ernestine Gray

Provides alternatives to detention and reduce the recidivism rate among juvenile offenders.

Administrative Funds - \$2,908

City of New Orleans
1300 Perdido St., Suite 2E10
New Orleans, LA 70112-2125
(504) 658-4900
Theophile Duroncelet

Assist the local regional planning unit to administer, support, and accomplish the goals and objectives stated in the State's Three Year State Plan and its updates in accordance to the JJDP Act.

FY 2008 – TITLE V

School Program - \$23,360
Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office
2800 Gravier St.
New Orleans, LA 70119-7330
(504) 827-6776
Anne McKinley

A prevention program aimed at at-risk youth in the schools which combines the Great Body Shop curriculum and sports teamwork.

FY 2007 – JABG

Court Diversion - \$40,596
Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office
2800 Gravier St.
New Orleans, LA 70119
(504) 826-7034
Daniel Lombard

Provide education and entertainment items for curfew violators, who are currently without any type of activity to engage in while waiting for parents or counseling staff.

Juvenile Prosecutor - \$52,222
Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office
1340 Poydras St., Suite 750
New Orleans, LA 70112-1221
(504) 566-1711
Paige Cline

Fund an Assistant District Attorney who will screen detention, non-detention and oversee the prosecution of cases involving violent juvenile offenders.

**DISTRICT 8
STATEWIDE**

Parishes: All



FY 2008 - 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) 925-4980
Katherine C. Guidry

Allows the Advisory Board members the means to carry out the goals of the Board and the requirements of the JJDP Act.

Compliance Monitoring - \$50,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4980
Katherine C. Guidry

One full time individual to work with the JJDP Advisory Board, LCLE staff, and personnel of juvenile detention centers, correctional facilities, and adult jails to ensure compliance with the first three core requirements of the JJDP Act.

Data Collection/Systems Improvement - \$30,756

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4845
Robert Mehrtens

To provide an analysis of juvenile delinquency crime and problems.

DMC Assessment – \$159,045

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

LCLE will enter into a contractual relationship with a qualified and responsive vendor through the RFP process, to perform a statewide DMC assessment.

Juvenile Officers' Training - \$5,000

LA Commission on Law Enforcement
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 1230
Baton Rouge, LA 70806-1511
(225) 925-4980
Katherine C. Guidry

To provide scholarships to law enforcement agencies who sends their officers to participate in the Juvenile Officers' Training. This training will offer specialized instruction in phases of law enforcement concerned with youth crime and delinquency; including prevention, control, enforcement and rehabilitation including alternatives to detention.

Institutional Parenting - \$40,000

LA Office of Juvenile Justice
PO Box 66458
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458
(225) 287-7618
Marvel Adams

Provide parenting education classes to juvenile offenders at the Swanson Center for Youth, Jetson Center for Youth, and the Youth House of Ouachita.

Governor's Conference - \$35,000

14th Judicial District Attorney's Office
1020 Ryan St.
PO Box 3206
Lake Charles, LA 70602-3206
(337) 437-3406
Ronald Rossitto

To provide annual conference on juvenile justice that includes information, resources, and training to approximately 400 individuals in the state's juvenile justice system. The conference will continue to address the four core requirements of the JJDP Act and the State's juvenile justice system's more serious problems including services to at-risk youth and their families and appropriate placement and/or delivery of service to the violent, emotionally disturbed, mentally ill and/or serious offender.

SRO Training - \$23,186

Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office
5400 East Broad St.
PO Box 3005
Lake Charles, LA 70602-3007
(337) 491-3761
Bobby Robinson

To provide in-state training for Level 1 Louisiana P.O.S.T. certified peace officers assigned to work in local schools throughout the state as School Resource Officers (SROs). The desired result is to have Level 1 P.O.S.T. certified officers trained in basic duties and responsibilities of an SRO and additionally give advanced level SRO to officers already qualified as basic SRO.

FY 2007 – JABG

Safe Schools - \$40,000

Louisiana Department of Justice
P.O Box 94005
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9095
(225) 342-6599
Sandra Ezell

A comprehensive approach to ensuring safe schools for Louisiana by providing training, technical assistance, site security assessments, resources and presentations to all Louisiana schools, law enforcement, students and community agencies.

Job Readiness/Skill Retention - \$76,803

LA Office of Juvenile Justice
PO Box 66458
Baton Rouge, LA 70896-6458
(225) 287-7672
Marvel Adams

Increasing juvenile offender reentry programming, beginning with additional vocational training as part of a pre-release planning.

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

Shelter care

Alternative detention programs
(holdovers, home detention)

Detention

Probation

Institutionalization

Community based alternative care (non-secure custody)

Corrections:

Alternative care (community based, non-secure custody)	Probation supervision (non-custody)
Institutional (secure 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 17th 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.

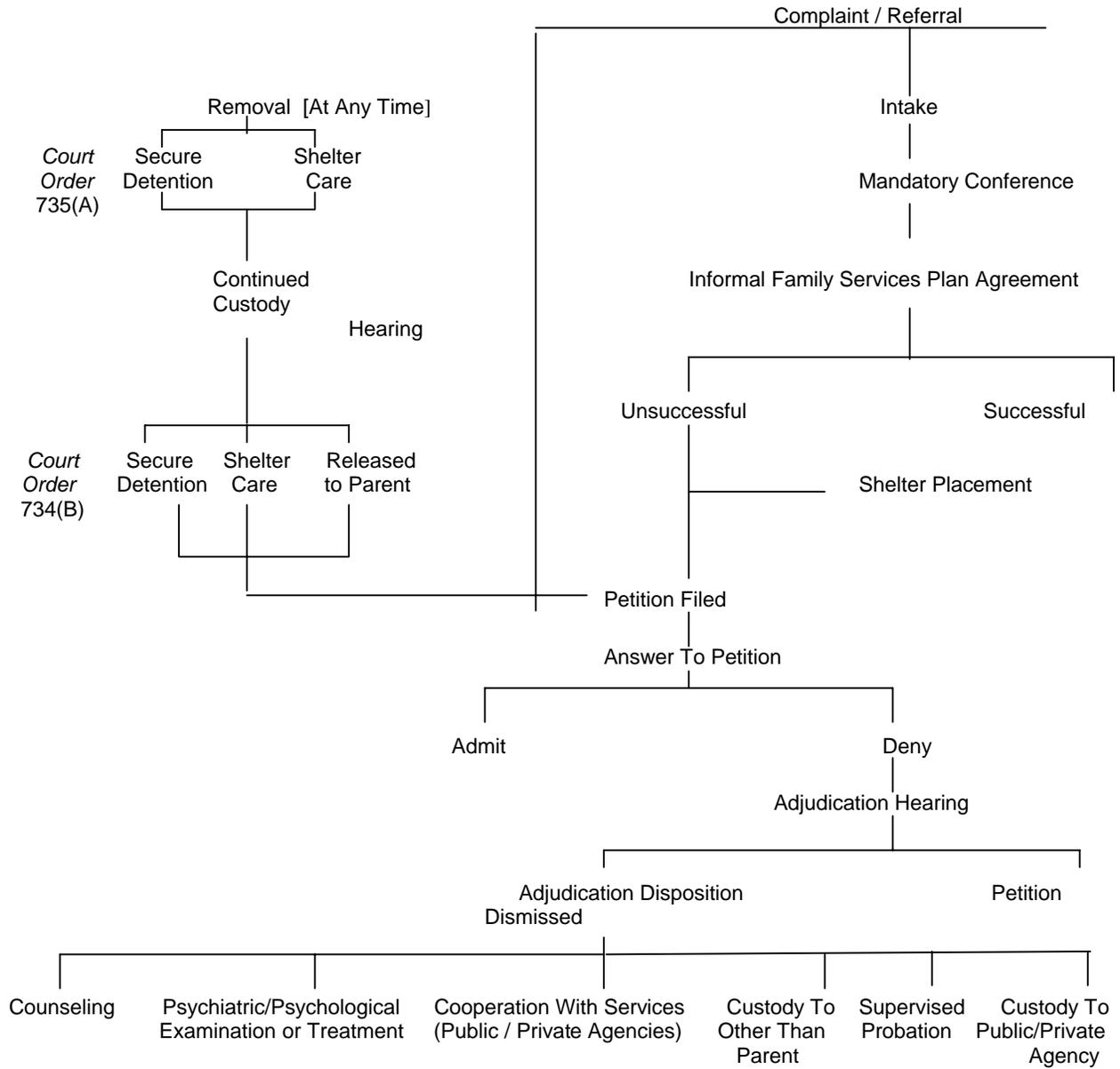
The first point of contact for delinquency cases is with law enforcement. There are three divisions of law enforcement in Louisiana: State Police, Parish Sheriff’s Offices, and City Police Departments. Any of these agencies can take part in the initial contact with a juvenile. If a complaint of criminal 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**

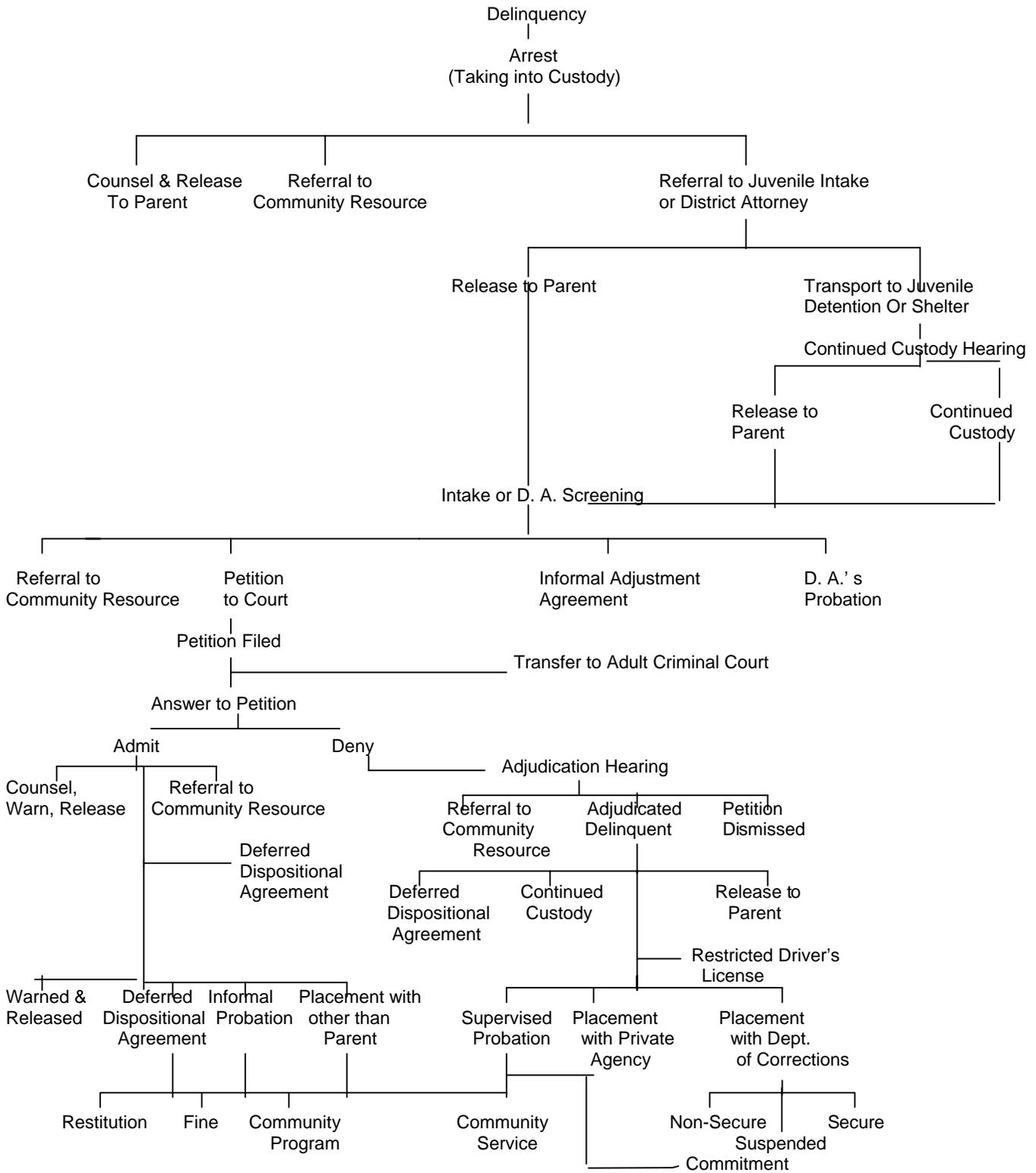


Chart 2 illustrates the many options available in the juvenile justice system once a juvenile is taken into custody. Once again, many factors such as prior record, severity of offense, or family situation may impact the decision as to which “path” the juvenile will take in the process.

ANALYSIS OF LOUISIANA'S JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS

Louisiana conducts an analysis each year of the juvenile delinquency problems and juvenile justice needs for 2003 as required by Section 223(a)(7) of the JJDP Act. This section will detail 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.

Louisiana's juvenile statistics are obtained from FBI Uniform Crime Reports for law enforcement agencies. Using data reported for the year 2003 assisted 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. This, coupled with the data contained in the Minority Overrepresentation section of this report, helped us to determine how juvenile justice funds could best be allocated in the State of Louisiana.

JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE TYPE, SEX, AGE, AND RACE

Table 1 shows 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 over represented, however, most parishes across the state show an over-representation among blacks. Table 3 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.

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
TOTAL	705	3,948	10,047	7,738	8,525	6,606	37,569	15,526	21,662	196	185	25,745	11,824

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
TOTAL	15,526	21,662	196	185	37,569	41.33	57.66	0.52	0.49

Extent of Disproportionate Minority Contact

Table 3 documents the population percentage by race for each parish and the corresponding arrest percentage by race for the years 2003. From this we get a parish-by-parish breakdown of minority over/under-representation, as well as state totals for the years listed. Please recall that a positive (+) indicator represents over-representation, while a negative (-) indicator represents an under-presentation for black juvenile arrestees.

Table 3 shows the statewide over-representation for black juvenile arrests in Louisiana for 2003 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).

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	-
TOTAL	55%	39%	6%	41.33%	57.66%	1.01%	+18.66

The JJDP Advisory Board continues to dedicate 20% of the JJDP funds to directly address DMC in 2008. Louisiana distributes the funds through its eight local Law Enforcement Planning Councils (LEPC). Each LEPC 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. When fully implemented, eight projects will be focused on DMC-reduction efforts throughout the state. Data collection for the Relative Rate Index (RRI) spreadsheets will be compiled and analyzed for these parishes where the DMC-reduction efforts are focused.

The detailed breakdowns of over-and under-representation both statewide and each parish are included in Attachment 3 Excel Spreadsheets. Seven LEPC's have identified a DMC project within their district. The DMC projects are located in the following parishes: Caddo, Ouachita, Rapides, Washington, Calcasieu, Jefferson, and Orleans. There are three changes from the 2007 State Plan Update which include (1) Avoyelles Parish was replaced with Rapides Parish, (2) Orleans Parish has identified a DMC project, and (4) Lafayette Parish could not identify a DMC project and applicant. Activities for these areas will be discussed under Section C Progress Made in FY 2007.

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. With the exception of Jefferson and Orleans Parishes, the remaining parishes have low juvenile arrests for Hispanic or Latino, Asian, and American Indian. This could be due to the classification of these youth or it could be attributed to how each local jurisdiction classified the youth. Table 1 is an at-a-glance RRI comparison of the Black or African-American youth. The Black or African-American youth is Louisiana's largest minority group statewide and for each parish with the exception of Orleans Parish, which the Black or African-American youth is the majority. Table 2 is a RRI comparison of the remaining minority groups.

NOTE: Most of Orleans Parish data was lost due to Hurricane Katrina.

TABLE 4 – BLACK OR AFRICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH

Black or African-American	Statewide	Avoyelles	Caddo	Calcasieu	Jefferson	Lafayette	Orleans	Ouachita	Washington
Juvenile Arrests	1.00	7.63	4.66	1.55	4.05	1.28	4.40	2.97	2.41
Refer to juvenile court	1.00	0.61	0.44	1.29	1.40	--	1.00	0.66	0.98
Cases Diverted	4.17	0.13	0.81	0.99	0.73	--	--	1.26	0.58
Cases involving secure detention	4.12	1.08	2.26	1.93	1.24	**	**	2.77	**
Cases petitioned	1.04	1.30	1.00	1.28	--	--	--	1.25	--
Cases resulting in delinquent findings	1.15	0.96	4.21	1.28	1.07	--	--	0.66	0.99
Cases resulting in probation placement	2.15	**	--	1.46	0.86	4.33	**	3.92	1.04
Cases resulting confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities	6.11	**	0.67	0.93	1.26	**	**	0.75	**
Cases transferred to adult court	--	--	**	0.82	**	--	--	**	--

TABLE 5 – ALL OTHER MINORITY GROUPS

All Other Races	Statewide	Avoyelles	Caddo	Calcasieu	Jefferson	Lafayette	Orleans	Ouachita	Washington
Juvenile Arrests			2.90 Other/Mixed		0.22 Hispanic 0.32 Asian	1.44 Hispanic	0.23 Hispanic 0.49 Asian		
Refer to juvenile court					1.69 Hispanic 1.31 Asian				
Cases Diverted	1.41 Other/Mixed				0.95 Hispanic				
Cases involving secure detention									
Cases petitioned	1.15 Hispanic 1.02 Asian 1.02 Other/Mixed								
Cases resulting in delinquent findings					1.90 Hispanic				
Cases resulting in probation placement									
Cases resulting confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities									
Cases transferred to adult court									

Key:

Statistically significant (over-representation):
 Statistically significant (under-representation):
 Results that are not statistically significant:

Bold font
Bold font italic
 Regular font

In sufficient number of case for analysis **
 Missing data for some element of calculation --

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, and cases transferred to adult court. The areas, cases involving secure detention, cases resulting in probation placement and cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities continue to be addressed.

TREND OF THE STATE'S RRI DATA					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Juvenile Arrests	2.51	1.81	1.03	1.00	1.00
Refer to juvenile court	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00
Cases Diverted	0.04	0.55	1.00	1.00	4.17
Cases involving secure detention	1.25	1.77	0.59	3.71	4.12
Cases petitioned	0.40	0.55	1.00	1.00	1.04
Cases resulting in delinquent findings	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.15
Cases resulting in probation placement	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.75	2.15
Cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities	5.17	1.00	4.35	5.72	6.11
Cases transferred to adult court	0.98	1.41	---	**	--

The local LEPCs are provided the RRI spreadsheets for the parish located in their jurisdiction. The DMC-focused project will be determined by the contact point's RRI in the spreadsheets. With the help from LCLE staff and model programs by OJJDP, SAMHSA, and/or Blueprints for Violence Prevention, applicants will be able to implement appropriate programs to address the contact point(s) that indicate minority over-representation.

Other Prevalent Crime Data

Louisiana ranks 7th in the nation in the rate of juveniles arrested for violent crimes in 2003. This ranking is an improvement from the 6th place rank reported for 2002. The state also ranked 10th 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

Data from the Louisiana Supreme Court’s 2003 Annual Report provided insight into the number of juvenile cases formally processed through the juvenile justice system in Louisiana. The four designated juvenile courts processed over 61,250 juvenile matters in 2001 through 2003 relative to felony and misdemeanor charges and Family In Need of Services (FINS.) The number and type of disposition of these cases are reported in the following table.

Table 6
2003 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 on pages 69 through 73. 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 are shown from data collected in 2003.

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.

There are 19 detention facilities throughout the state (17 public and 1 private):

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

Each year the above detention centers complete the Detention Survey. Data from the surveys are compiled and shown in Tables 13 through 15. 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 7
Juveniles in Detention in 2003
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	1,372
	Female	8	11	0	23	95	0	33	134	1	2	2	0	309
Property	Male	47	94	7	136	393	22	356	694	17	42	68	8	1,884
	Female	5	3	0	24	45	0	42	63	1	5	5	0	193
Non-Violent	Male	112	395	2	401	1,221	36	865	2,220	65	154	289	18	5,778
	Female	67	84	1	212	444	18	343	714	38	48	88	7	2,064
Drug-Related	Male	7	10	0	43	101	6	216	593	14	25	97	6	1,118
	Female	4	3	0	16	16	0	35	35	0	7	2	0	118
Status	Male	7	9	0	16	42	0	28	79	1	3	9	0	194
	Female	5	4	0	20	34	0	29	54	1	4	6	2	159
Unknown	Male	5	6	0	10	37	4	23	78	11	3	7	1	185
	Female	3	4	0	4	5	0	9	9	0	1	1	0	36
TOTAL		313	711	12	1,015	2,730	92	2,175	5,239	161	310	607	45	13,410

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.

Department of Public Safety & Corrections – Office of Youth Development (OYD)

With the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2002, the Office of Youth Development (OYD) was removed from the umbrella of 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.

As stated previously, Louisiana’s four juvenile correctional facilities were reduced to three with the Juvenile Justice Reform Act. The remaining three facilities are 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 will include 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

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 30th) in 2003. In order to keep the data consistent throughout, 2003 OYD data will be presented in the following sections.

**Table 8
Secure Population**

<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>
77.3	Black	702	89.4	Male	812	.9	<13	8
22.0	White	200	10.6	Female	96	28.3	13-15	257
.7	Other	6				55.7	16-17	506
100.0	TOTAL	908	100	TOTAL	908	15.1	18-20	137
						100.0	TOTAL	908

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 9
Non-Secure Population**

<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>
68.2	Black	465	74.9	Male	511	4.5	<13	31
29.6	White	202	25.1	Female	171	49.6	13-15	338
2.2	Other	15				41.3	16-17	282
100.0	TOTAL	682	100.0	TOTAL	682	4.5	18-20	31
						100.0	TOTAL	682

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

**Table 10
Non-Custody**

<u>%</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>No.</u>
66.2	Black	3,010	77.1	Male	3,503	5.1	<13	233
32.2	White	1,463	22.9	Female	1,041	39.3	13-15	1,786
1.6	Other	71				48.8	16-17	2,216
100.0	TOTAL	4,544	100.0	TOTAL	4,544	6.8	18-20	309
						100.0	TOTAL	4,544

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 11
Juveniles Under OYD By Offense Category**

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Person	1,458	24.0	Status	783	12.9
Propert	2,215	36.5	Other	639	10.5
y					
Drug	710	11.7	Unknown	156	2.6
Weapon	106	1.8			

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

Table 12 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 12
Juveniles Under OYD
By Parish Of Commitment As Of 9/30/03**

Parish Of Commitment	Total	Custody Secure	Custody Non Secure	Non Custody	Parish Of Commitment	Total	Custody Secure	Custody Non Secure	Non Custody
Acadia	95	11	13	71	Morehouse	43	4	0	39
Allen	52	4	7	41	Natchitoches	114	12	10	92
Ascension	50	2	6	42	Orleans	1010	125	16	869
Assumption	18	4	2	12	Ouachita	162	25	18	119
Avoyelles	66	12	7	47	Plaquemine	10	1	6	3
Beauregard	50	4	1	45	Pointe Coupee	30	4	5	21
Bienville	18	6	0	12	Rapides	57	6	25	16
Bossier	171	15	20	136	Red River	21	1	2	18
Caddo	254	50	55	149	Richland	58	10	6	42
Calcasieu	106	36	31	39	Sabine	41	4	6	31
Caldwell	7	1	0	6	St. Bernard	19	11	5	3
Cameron	9	0	0	9	St. Charles	76	9	7	60
Catahoula	3	1	0	2	St. Helena	4	1	0	3
Claiborne	16	4	0	12	St. James	18	1	4	13
Concordia	15	5	1	9	St. John the Baptist	25	3	2	20
Desoto	77	8	5	64	St. Landry	162	21	25	116
East Baton Rouge	219	58	76	85	St. Martin	136	17	30	89
East Carroll	60	4	4	52	St. Mary	97	19	13	65
East Feliciana	36	4	2	30	St. Tammany	305	23	20	262
Evangeline	74	13	0	61	Tangipahoa	121	21	12	88
Franklin	53	2	6	45	Tensas	25	1	0	24
Grant	40	3	5	32	Terrebonne	67	20	16	31
Iberia	260	20	35	205	Union	72	0	7	65
Iberville	73	14	1	58	Vermilion	147	23	16	108
Jackson	14	1	3	10	Vernon	23	5	3	15
Jefferson	329	100	65	164	Washington	84	10	5	69
Jefferson Davis	32	3	3	26	Webster	64	10	10	44
Lafayette	243	44	17	182	West Baton Rouge	49	6	1	42
Lafourche	203	24	15	164	West Carroll	16	1	1	14
LaSalle	10	3	0	7	West Feliciana	29	1	2	26
Lincoln	96	13	11	72	Winn	35	5	6	24
Livingston	46	10	4	32	Out of State	70	0	0	70
Madison	61	19	8	34	Unknown	21	0	0	21
SOURCE: DPS&C/OYD for September 30, 2003					TOTAL	6,067	908	682	4,477

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 13
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
TOTAL	1,644	3,010	81

SOURCE: 2003 DOC Intake Cohort Data set

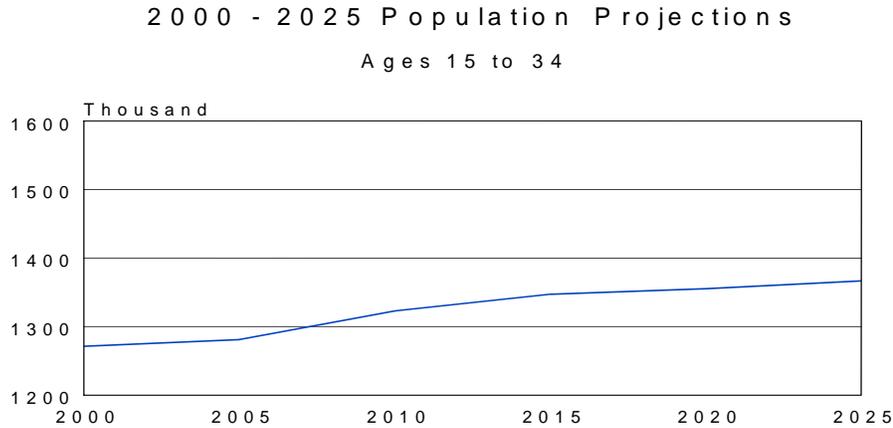
Compared to whites and other races, blacks have the highest representation in Non-secure Custody-Delinquent (73.7%) and FINS Probation (63.1%). Blacks make up 73.1% of Secure Custody Delinquent and 62.4% of Probation Delinquent intake, respectively.

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.



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 49th overall among the states and the District of Columbia in the level of child well-being.

Table 14
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

Louisiana continues to have a high rate of children in families receiving Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP), formerly known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) aid. In 2003, there was a monthly average of 48,577 children receiving FITAP support. This figure is down from that reported (173,825 – 1995 data) in the 2003 Juvenile Crime Analysis, due to dramatic welfare system reforms implemented in the late 1990’s.

The average number of children receiving support each month in 2003 by parish is indicated below:

**Table 15
FITAP Totals by Parish**

Parish	# Of Children	Parish	# Of Children	Parish	# Of Children
Acadia	197	Iberia	633	St. Charles	151
Allen	129	Iberville	221	St. Helena	79
Ascension	215	Jackson	99	St. James	97
Assumption	177	Jefferson	3,179	St. John	252
Avoyelles	569	Jefferson Davis	103	St. Landry	809
Beauregard	115	Lafayette	809	St. Martin	346
Bienville	100	Lafourche	333	St. Mary	320
Bossier	519	LaSalle	58	St. Tammany	518
Caddo	2,549	Lincoln	306	Tangipahoa	877
Calcasieu	832	Livingston	201	Tensas	89
Caldwell	60	Madison	238	Terrebonne	331
Cameron	11	Morehouse	617	Union	148
Catahoula	114	Natchitoches	359	Vermilion	320
Claiborne	130	Orleans	11,079	Vernon	62
Concordia	361	Ouachita	1,164	Washington	569
DeSoto	133	Plaquemines	123	Webster	159
East Baton Rouge	1,558	Pointe Coupee	233	West Baton Rouge	89
East Carroll	408	Rapides	930	West Carroll	37
East Feliciana	30	Red River	72	West Feliciana	2
Evangeline	353	Richland	244	Winn	136
Franklin	230	Sabine	171		
Grant	127	St. Bernard	501		
				Total	48,577

NOTE: Racial breakdowns were unavailable

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 the affected 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

Child abuse and neglect information for 2003 was collected from the Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services. The year-by-year breakdown is as follows:

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 tables listed on the following pages contain data on school suspensions and expulsions in the Louisiana public education system in the 2002-03 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 16 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 16
Statewide Suspensions, 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 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 17 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 17
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 44th 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:

	Black	White	Other
Students	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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