



2023-24 LOUISIANA
ADULT JUSTICE

DATA LANDSCAPE REPORT

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WELFARE FOUNDATION

LSU Health
NEW ORLEANS

Institute for Public Health and Justice

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3RD FLOOR
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70112



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Institute for Public Health & Justice

Stephen Phillippi, PhD- Director

Sara Crosby Juneau, PhD Student & Graduate Research Assistant

Kelsey Witmeier, PhD Student & Graduate Research Assistant

Isabel Powel, BA Psychology- Juvenile and Criminal Justice Focus

Victoria Sacco, PhD Student

Data visualization, communications coordination, and publication - Team Dynamics

Susan Shaffette, CGMP

Sharon Delvisco, DSW, RSW, MSW, CGMP

Darrian Campbell, BFA, CGMP

Catherine Jensen, CGMP

Jamar Little



About the Institute for Public Health & Justice

The Institute for Public Health & Justice at LSU Health Sciences Center is a policy, research, training, and technical assistance enterprise positioned at the intersection of health policy/practice and the justice system. Many behavioral and other health conditions have social determinants. The Institute seeks to bridge the divide between what we know about prevention and treatment of behavioral health conditions and the negative impacts on communities, the perpetrators themselves their victims, and the overall justice system.

About Public Welfare Foundation

For over 70 years, Public Welfare Foundation has supported efforts to advance justice and opportunity for people in need. Today, the Foundation's efforts focus on catalyzing a transformative approach to justice that is community-led, restorative, and racially just through investments in criminal justice and youth justice reforms. These efforts honor the Foundation's core values of racial equality, economic well-being, and fundamental fairness for all.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The priority to collect and report data in justice systems is not new. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) established a national criminal justice data recording program in 1930 called the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The data obtained through the program are voluntarily given from city, county (i.e., Parish), state, tribal and federal law enforcement agencies. The latest available data are openly available at <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>. Another program utilized by the Federal and state agencies is the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). These data focus on the quality of data captured by law enforcement agencies. Louisiana crime data date back to 1985. The 2022 data, referenced in this report for example, are based on 151 of 256 (59%) participating Louisiana law enforcement agencies. A 59% reporting rate is considered good and certainly something to build on further.

In almost 40 years since Louisiana began participating in uniform crime reporting, many local and state criminal justice agencies across the country have come to recognize that having consistent and reliable data is essential for measuring and tracking system impact and performance. Despite this recognition and some important improvements, there continues to be variability across the country in the quality and quantity of criminal legal system data, and how those data are used (or not used) to gauge impact and performance. Ultimately, having reliable data enables agencies affiliated with the criminal legal system to show that what they do makes real, tangible differences in the lives of both victims

and offenders, including overall impacts on our Louisiana communities.

Over a 12-month period, the LSU School of Public Health's Institute for Public Health and Justice (IPHJ) team reviewed existing reports, public documents, and datasets (public and/or requested) to further understand Louisiana's criminal legal system (CLS). This report represents the institute's efforts to summarize what was gathered and analyzed from available data on adult criminal behavior at different system points. The report is divided into four main sections. It begins with an overview of adult demographics in Louisiana; followed by a historical overview of Louisiana's CLS; an extensive look at data describing Louisiana's CLS; and, the reports concludes with recommendations to improve data collection, sharing, and decision making. For the section examining data available in regards to the Louisiana CLS, the IPHJ examined nine major facets of the system, including victims of crime, followed by adult arrests, diversion, jails, courts, probation, prisons, and parole. The ninth facet of the system includes youth transferred to the adult system. Each of these sections follows a similar structure, starting with national context and, where available, offering Louisiana specific data. In the conclusion, a summary is offered as to what data are, or are not, available in regards to these system points. Based on these findings, the IPHJ then makes recommendations for improving Louisiana's justice data sharing infrastructure.

As readers will discover, Louisiana has an opportunity to create a more comprehensive data landscape that can, and should, be relied on by state leaders and stakeholders to inform decisions regarding sustaining and furthering justice reform, practice, and/or policy efforts. Strengths in the current system include Louisiana's rates of law enforcement arrest reporting; the Louisiana Supreme Court's reporting of district, local, and specialty court activity; and the Department of Public Safety & Corrections (DPSC) public reporting of adults in their care. With the exception of these available data, the challenges in the system are primarily a lack of consistent publicly available data, including consistency in District Attorney diversion and local jails data reporting. There is also a lack of a single site, source, or dashboard that consolidates the reporting of the entirety of the systems data. Based on these findings, three key recommendations are highlighted:

- **Recommendation 1:** Louisiana should establish a centralized criminal legal system data repository to collect defined data from CLS serving agencies, in order to ease submission of data, ensure accountability of data sharing, generate a public facing dashboard with aggregate information, and produce an annual report, including trends, to the CLS advisory board(s) of the legislature.

- **Recommendation 2:** The legislated entity(ies) affiliated with criminal legal system oversight should urge the implementation of the recommendations in this report, monitor that implementation process, and request annual reports on the status of CLS data sharing advances statewide.
- **Recommendation 3:** The staff of a centralized criminal legal system data repository should regularly share findings of annual reports in state and regional meetings to build utilization of data in state and local decision-making processes.

For our part, the IPHJ intends to disseminate the findings of this Louisiana Data Landscape Report to justice related leadership and stakeholders. This will include legislators, criminal legal system administrators, judges, prosecutors, defenders, and other stakeholders. We welcome opportunities to meet and provide a forum for leaders to discuss the findings and collaboratively prioritize key areas to move data utilization forward. The IPHJ is also prepared to serve in the role as a centralized repository for data gathering and reporting if so requested by the state.

We thank the many partners that made this report possible. Making the recommended changes may not be easy but could ultimately result in lasting systems change that is good for the safety and wellbeing of all Louisiana communities.

Stephen Phillippi, PhD, LCSW, CCFC

LSU School of Public Health's Institute for Public Health & Justice

<https://sph.lsuhsu.edu/service/institute-for-public-health-and-justice>





INTRODUCTION

The Louisiana Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report is provided by the LSU Institute for Public Health & Justice (IPHJ), with funding from Public Welfare Foundation (PWF), to illustrate the status of available data regarding the criminal legal system (CLS) in the state. With this report, the goal was to demonstrate the strengths and challenges of data reporting in Louisiana in order to also make recommendations to improve public data sharing and increase the opportunities for data-based decision-making by policymakers and other state leaders. This report includes information on Louisiana's CLS, and a similar report is available <https://sph.lsuhsu.edu/service/institute-for-public-health-and-justice/resources/data-collection-reporting/> in relation to the juvenile justice system.

While these systems have similarities (e.g., arrest, detainment, petitions, hearings, adjudications, dispositions, placement, probation, and re-entry), the juvenile system processes are intended to operate on the premise that youth are fundamentally different from adults, in regards to level of responsibility and potential for rehabilitation. This includes a system that seeks to avoid the incarceration of youth whenever possible.¹

Policymakers, state leaders, and stakeholders have come together at several points in the last decade to attempt to reform, consider policy changes, and advance Louisiana's CLS, resulting in a variety of outcomes. The hope is that policymakers and system leaders will find this report useful in fully realizing the intent of data sharing and utilize this report to implement greater data sharing to better describe how people enter, encounter, and exit from the CLS.

¹ <https://youth.gov/youth-topics/juvenile-justice#:~:text=While%20similar%20to%20that%20of,different%20from%20adults%2C%20both%20in>

Utilization of data helps to produce a more objective view of the systems and processes impacting people contacting the CLS in Louisiana. This can lead to advocating for more responsive and effective approaches to public safety.

Approach / Methods

Over a 12-month period, the IPHJ team reviewed existing reports, public documents, and datasets with the goal of further understanding Louisiana's CLS. Data were gathered from federal, state, and local sources. The IPHJ first sought publicly available data sources followed by requests for aggregate level data from major Louisiana legal system agencies. The institute then summarized what was gathered and analyzed the available data at different system points. We looked for the most recent year of data reporting; however, readers will note the years of data points vary throughout the report. Data were attempted to be collected at the following key CLS points:

Victims of Crime

Arrests

Diversion

Jails

Criminal Courts

Probation

Prisons

Parole / Re-Entry

Youth Transferred to the Adult System

Overview of Adult Demographics Nationally and in Louisiana

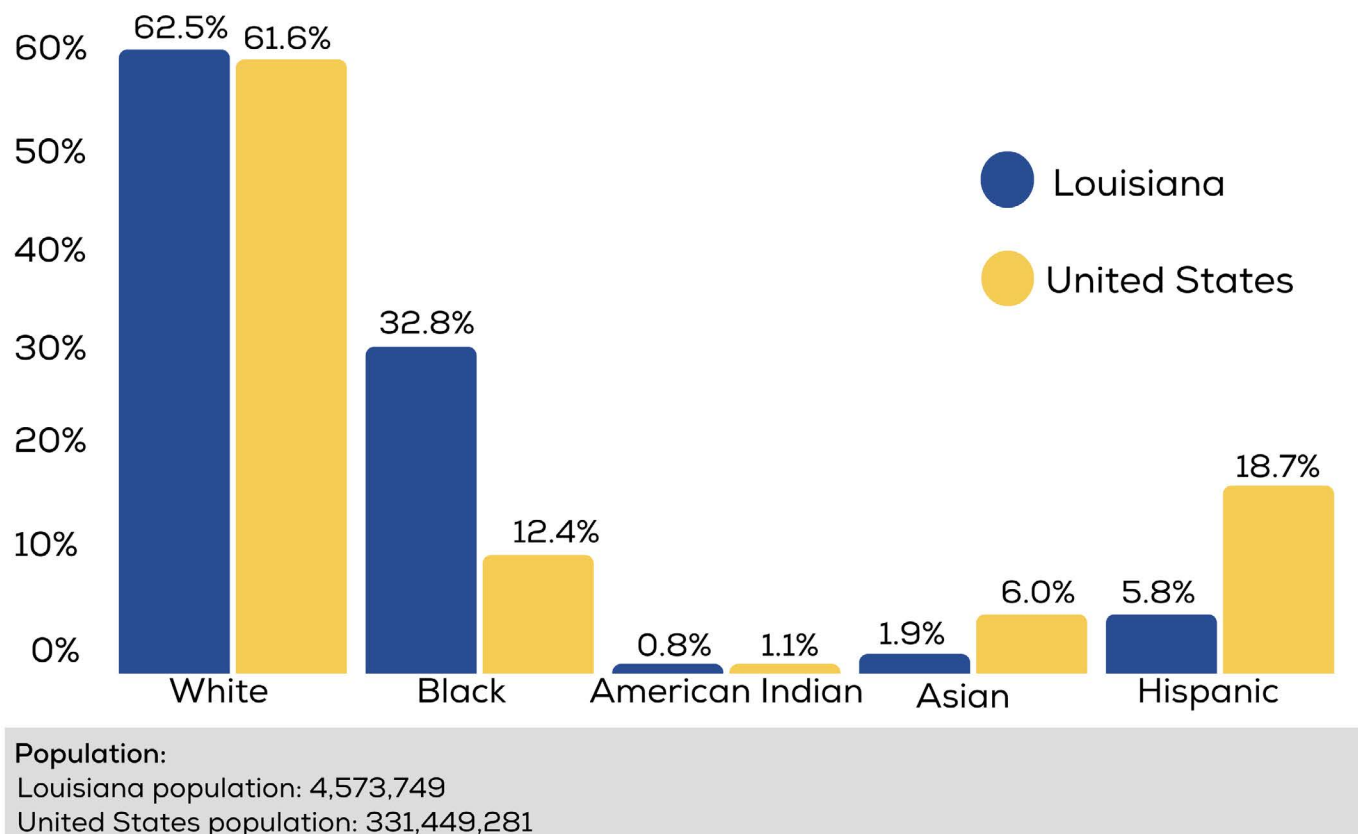
The U.S. Census Bureau estimate that 262,083,034 people (78%) in the United States are age 18 or older.² In Louisiana, adults (i.e., 18 or above) comprised approximately 71% (n= 3,238,214) of the population.³ More specific to the focus on criminal legal process parameters, adults between the ages of 20 to 25 (n= 305,708) are reportedly

² <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-national-detail.html>

³ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/dashboard/LA/AGE775222>

the most likely group to commit violent crimes, and they comprise just under 7% of the statewide population.⁴ Of the overall Louisiana general populations, in regards to race and ethnicity, just under two-thirds (63%) are White, 33% are Black/African American, and 6% are Hispanic (see Figure 1 below).⁵ Furthermore, the gender of this population is almost evenly split with 49% identified as male and 51% identified as female.⁶

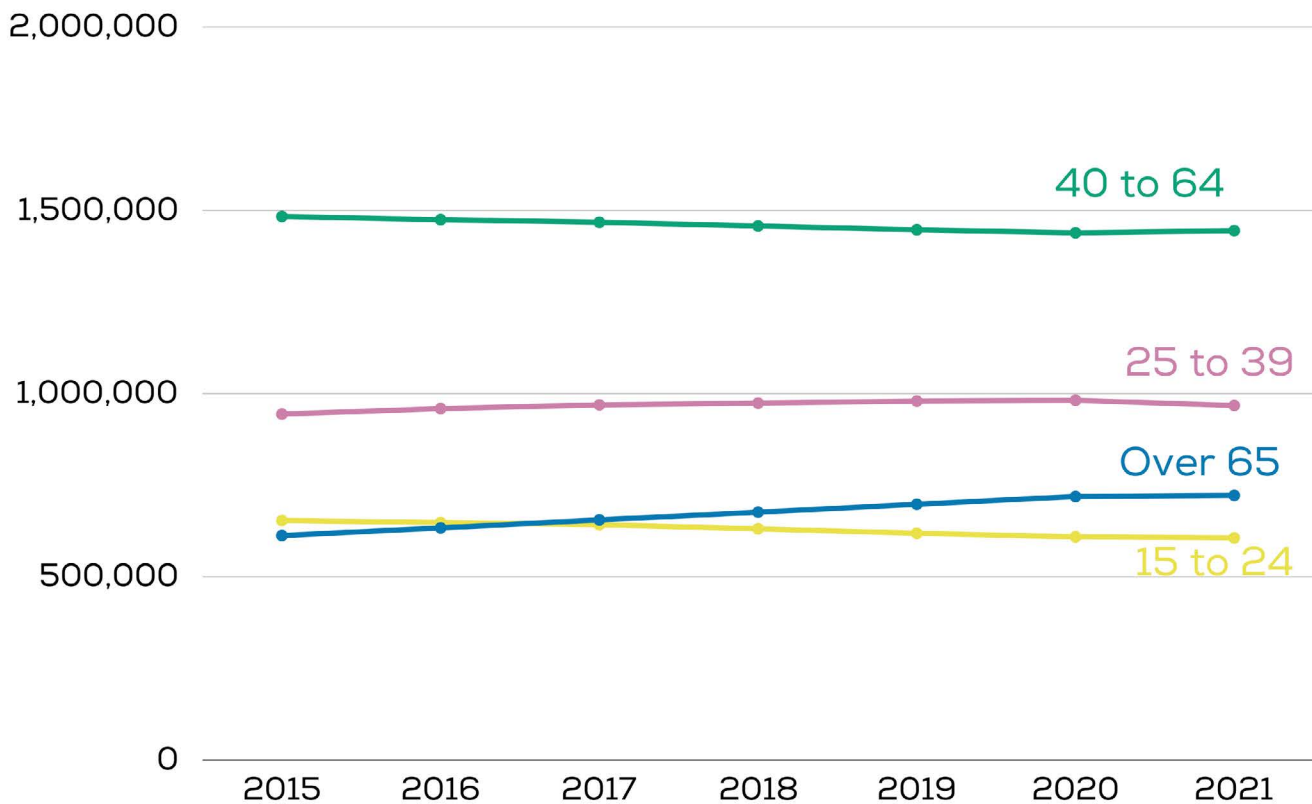
Figure 1: Racial / Ethnic Profile of Total Population: Louisiana and US Comparison, 2022



Overall, the number of adults in Louisiana has been trending down (-10%) with some variation between age groups. The over 65 age group has been steadily increasing (+15%) since 2015 while the age group 15 to 24 has decreased (-9%) (see Figure 2).⁷

4 <https://www.neilsberg.com/insights/louisiana-population-by-age/> & <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>
5 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/> or <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/LA/PST045223>
6 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/> or <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/LA/PST045223>
7 <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/louisiana#:~:text=The%205%20largest%20ethnic%20groups,%2DHispanic>

Figure 2: Louisiana Adult Population Trends Over Time, 2015-2021



The poverty level of Louisiana is also striking compared to that of national populations. Adults in Louisiana are more likely to be living in poverty, with 19% living below the poverty threshold (see Figure 3).⁸ More specifically, Louisiana families are reporting a median state income of just \$56,767.⁹ This includes 24% of Louisiana's households earning less than \$25,000 annually.¹⁰ If Louisiana trends follow national trends, poverty impacts ages 18 to 34 year olds the greatest (62%).¹¹

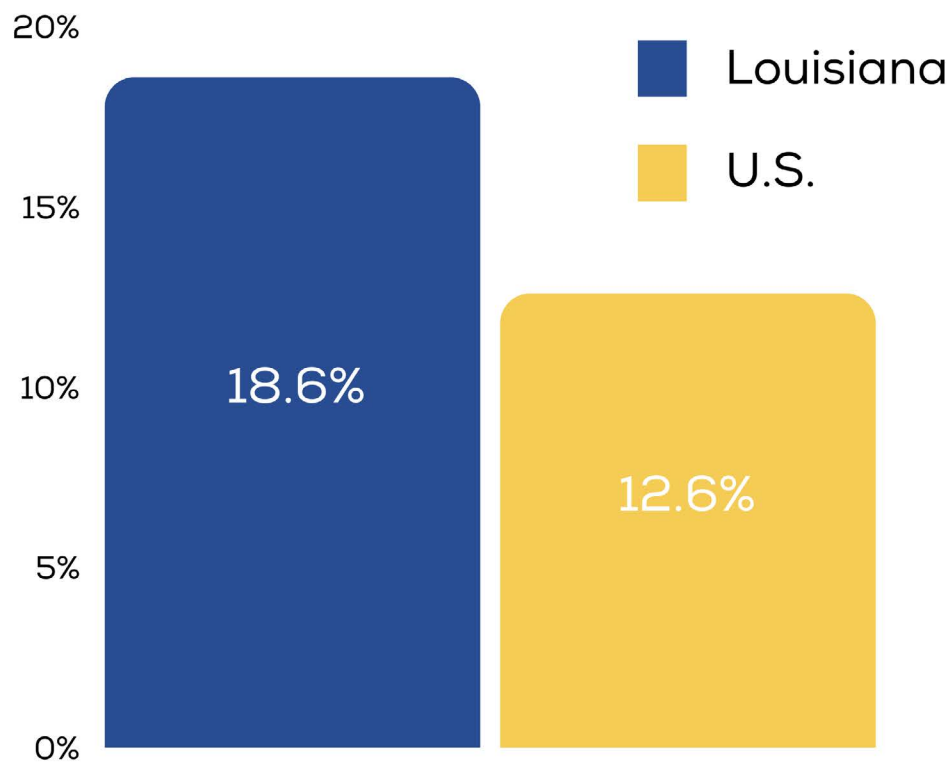
8 https://data.census.gov/profile/United_States?g=010XX00US AND <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/LA/PST045223>

9 source <https://www.brcitykey.com/demographicdata?id=21§ionId=936>

10 source <https://www.brcitykey.com/demographicdata?id=21§ionId=936>

11 <https://www.statista.com/statistics/233154/us-poverty-rate-by-gender/#:~:text=In%202021%20the%20poverty%20rate%20in%20the%20United,was%20for%20those%20aged%20between%2065%20and%2074>

Figure 3: Percent of Persons Living Below the Poverty Threshold: Louisiana and US Comparison, 2022





HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL LEGAL SYSTEM

Louisiana has a rich and complex criminal justice history. This has been shaped by both legal and societal developments. In the last two decades, there have been attempts, often fiscally supported, to reform the criminal legal system through diversion programs, reduction of jail and prison populations, and increased use of community-based programs. As leadership has changed and funding shifted, some of these priorities have diminished, ended, or changed. A twenty-year historical overview of major Louisiana criminal legal system related events is as follows:

2004: The state legislature passed Act 7, which officially separated the youth services of the Office of Youth Development from correctional services in the Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DPSC), recognizing the fundamental differences between young people and adults.¹²

2017: The Louisiana Non-Violent Charges Reform legislation was passed. This expanded probation and prison alternatives. For example, the establishment of probation eligibility for people convicted of certain first-time violent offenses or third-time nonviolent felony offenses. This reform also expanded services for substance abuse programs and drug courts.¹³

2017: A bipartisan initiative resulted in that passage of Senate Bill 139, commonly known as the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. This initiative focused on decreas-

¹² Act 1225, Chapter 59, §2751

¹³ https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2018/03/pspp_louisianas_2017_criminal_justice_reforms.pdf

ing the challenges faced during re-entry. Some of these reforms included adjusting court fines, fees and restitution based on the person's ability to pay. Changes were also made in people's ability to access public assistance programs after a drug conviction. Specifically, people were no longer automatically disqualified from programs like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Programs.¹⁴

2018: Louisiana passed Act 722, a state constitutional amendment, that ended the use of split jury decisions to find a person guilty of a felony. Specifically, policy was changed to require a unanimous 12-person verdict in order to convict someone of a felony.

2019: Act 501 moved all 17-year-olds, charged with a non-violent offense (as defined by revised statute 14:2) into the juvenile justice system. This was a change from their automatic placement in the adult criminal legal system.¹⁵

2020: Based on the phased implementation of Act 501, all 17-year-olds charged with delinquent acts of violence also entered the juvenile justice system (not the adult criminal legal system), with allowances for the option of transfer to adult court for a defined set of violent offenses.¹⁶

2022: Act 246 passed, which legislated the removal of language that persons receiving "punishment for crime" could be held for "slavery or involuntary servitude."¹⁷

2024: The newly elected governor of Louisiana convened a special session on crime. This resulted in several bills, passed into law, including placing 17-year-olds, starting at arrest, back into adult court processes, including jail, regardless of crime; reversing of measures to reduce the state's prison populations (as known as the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, where savings from prison reductions were to be reallocated to community programs for crime victims and recidivism reduction efforts); eliminating parole for some and limiting good time credit and post-conviction options for those incarcerated; extending the the prosecution period for sex offenses if new evidence is produced; added electrocution and nitrogen gas hypoxia to the methods by which Louisiana may execute people, while also shielding records relat-

14 https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2018/03/pspp_louisianas_2017_criminal_justice_reforms.pdf

15 <https://sph.lsuhsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Raise-the-Age-Implementation-Presentation.pptx>

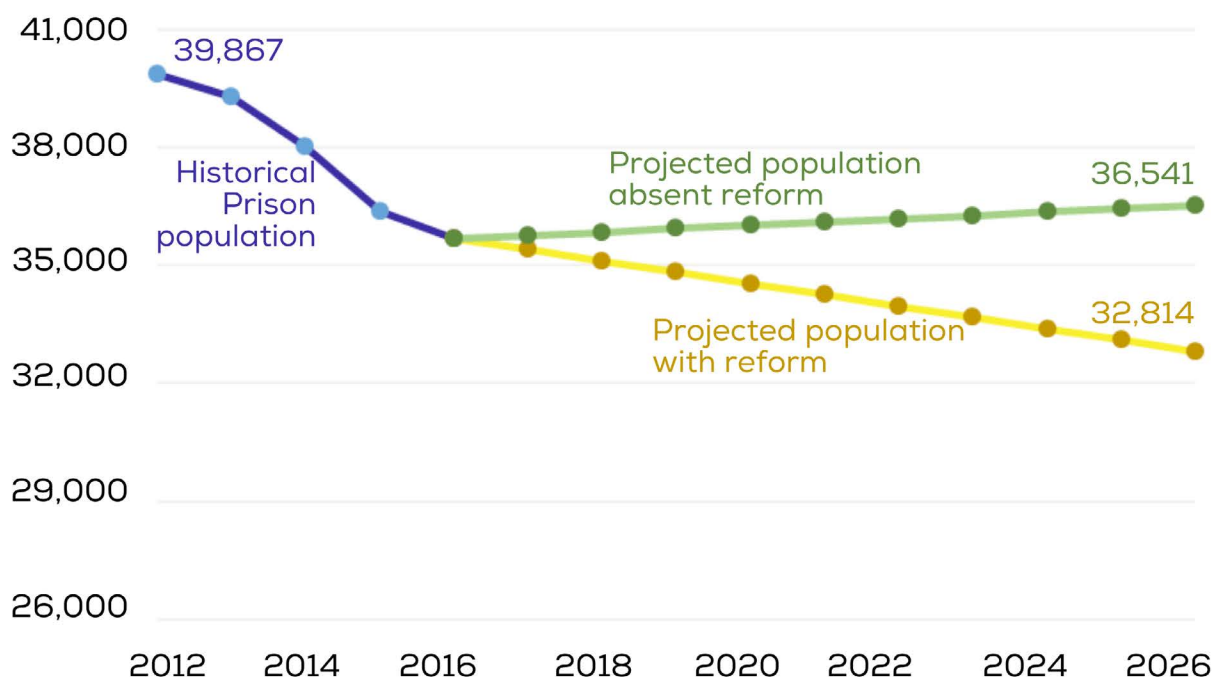
16 <https://sph.lsuhsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Raise-the-Age-Implementation-Presentation.pptx>

17 [https://legis.la.gov/legis/ViewDocument.aspx?d=1287462#:~:text=\(A\)%20No%20person%20shall%20be,equal%20protection%20of%20the%20laws.&text=ideas%20or%20affiliations.&text=lawful%20administration%20of%20criminal%20justice](https://legis.la.gov/legis/ViewDocument.aspx?d=1287462#:~:text=(A)%20No%20person%20shall%20be,equal%20protection%20of%20the%20laws.&text=ideas%20or%20affiliations.&text=lawful%20administration%20of%20criminal%20justice)

ed to suppliers of these drugs and equipment from public view with civil penalties for disclosing such information; and, substantially changed the public defense system by replacing the former eleven member Public Defender Board's authority with a newly created office of the state public defender and nine member board headed by an executive of the governor's choosing (currently to be called the Louisiana Public Defender Oversight Board).¹⁸

Prior to 2024, what was observed based on available data, prison populations were trending down from historic highs¹⁹, savings from prison reductions were being re-invested in community programs, and prison populations were projected to continue to decrease as arrests declined (see Figure 4). How the new policies will impact Louisiana crime, victims, and other indicators of community health (e.g., education, employment, poverty, etc.) will need to be reassessed overtime.

Figure 4: Prison Population Projections Based on 2017 Policy Implementations (Note: Policies Overturned in 2024)



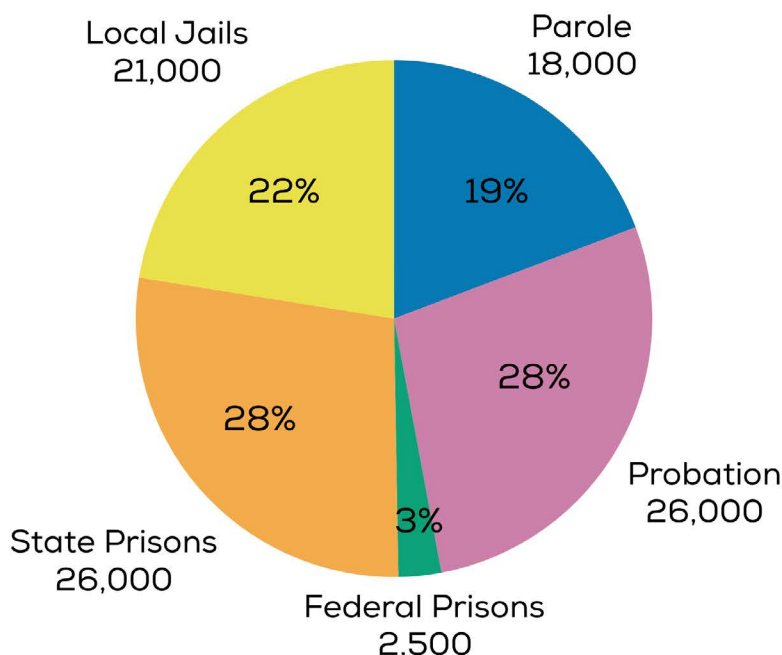
Source: Pew Charitable Trusts, https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2018/03/pspp_louisianas_2017_criminal_justice_reforms.pdf

¹⁸ <https://lailuminator.com/2024/03/04/louisiana-special-session-on-crime-winners-and-losers/>

¹⁹ https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2018/03/pspp_louisianas_2017_criminal_justice_reforms.pdf

Today, the Louisiana CLS appears, by policy, to lean towards “getting tough on crime” with an emphasis on immediate incapacitation (e.g., jails and prisons) which appears to de-emphasize rehabilitation and reintegration of adult offenders. As a benchmark to watch over the next several years, the 2023 Louisiana CLS appears as noted in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Where are People in Louisiana’s Criminal Legal System?



Source: <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/LA.html>

Adult Criminal Legal System Flowcharts

Criminal legal systems vary widely across states and even within states. Louisiana is not different with state oversight of many services, such as prisons and the majority of probation and parole services. There are also 111 jail facilities spread throughout Louisiana’s sixty-four parishes, and these facilities are run primarily by locally elected sheriffs.²⁰ District Attorney offices vary widely in their use and resourcing of diversion. At the court level, differences include variations of district courts with dedicated criminal courts, city courts, and a smattering of courts with drug courts, veteran’s courts, mental health courts, and/or other specialty court models.

²⁰ <https://nicic.gov/resources/nic-library/state-statistics/2019/louisiana-2019#:~:text=The%20Jail%20System,population%20in%202019%20was%2032%2C730.>

Figure 6 below attempts to give a general visualization of what most might perceive as the CLS in Louisiana. In another view, some jurisdictions look more at this as points of intervention (i.e., intercepts) within the CLS (see Figure 7).²¹

Figure 6: Criminal Legal System Points of Contact Flowchart

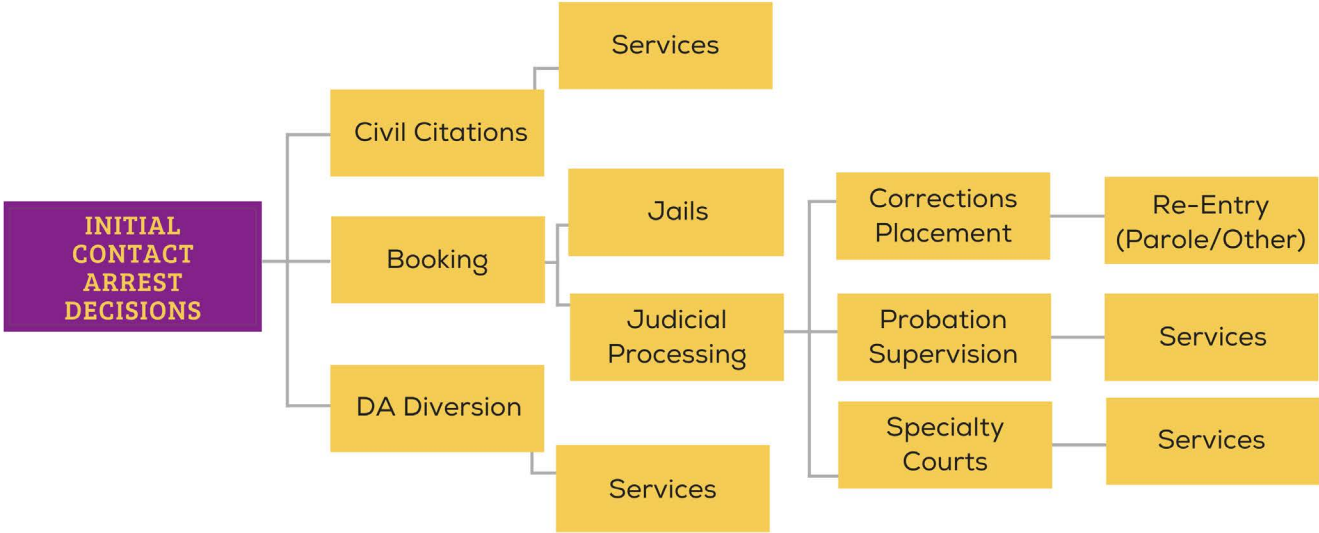
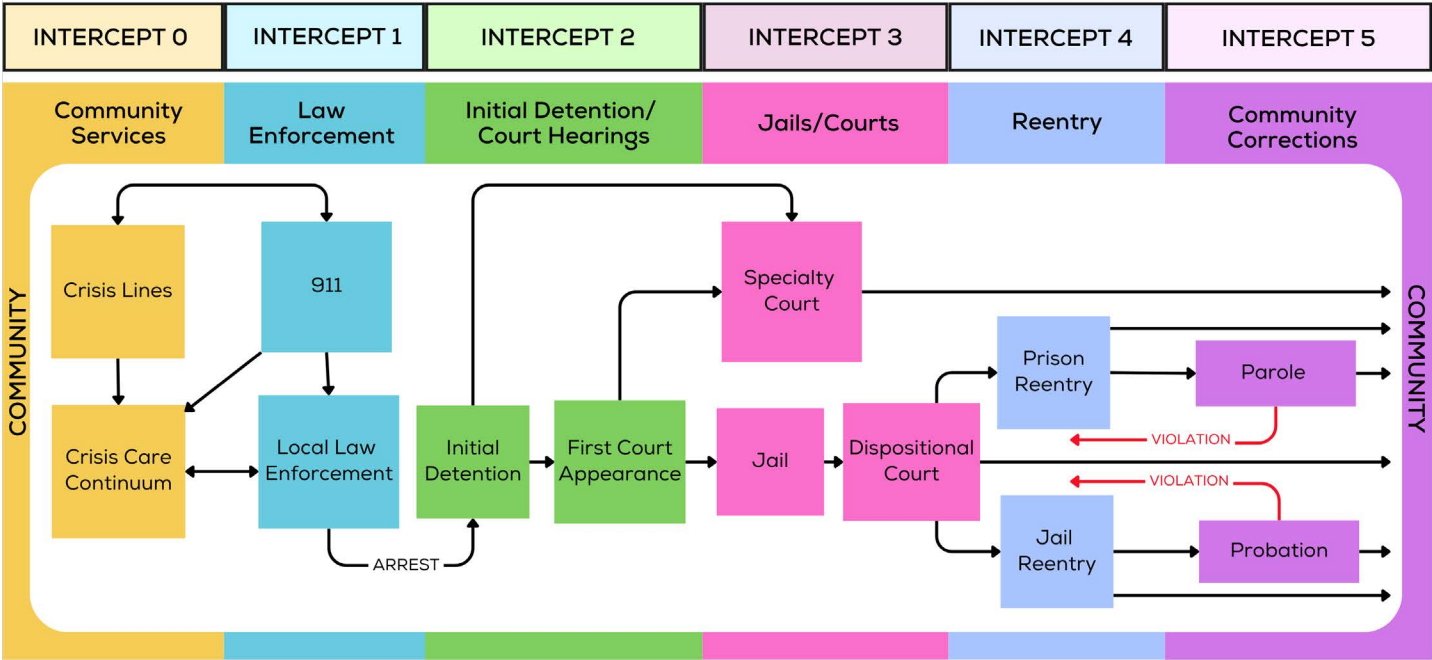


Figure 7: The Sequential Intercept Model



Source: Policy Research Associates, Inc.

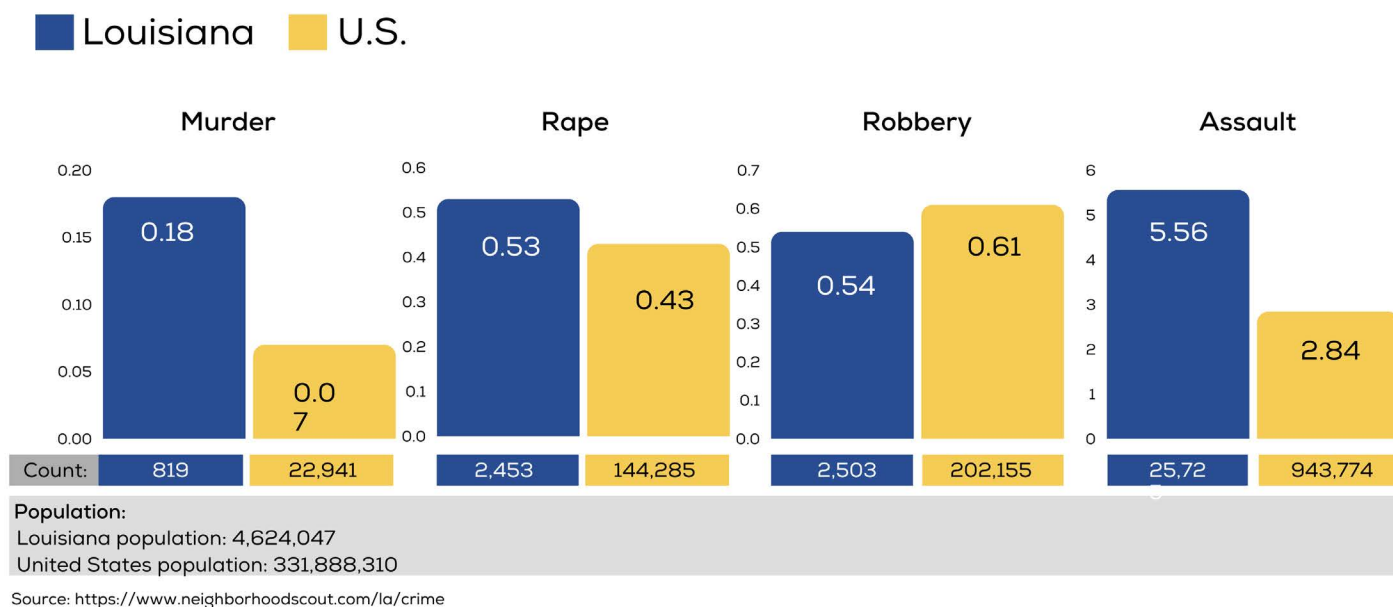
21 <https://www.ncsl.org/civil-and-criminal-justice/the-legislative-primer-series-on-front-end-justice-deflection-and-diversion>

Victims of Crime

System changes, sometimes termed “reforms,” are occasionally criticized for not attending to victims of crime, immediate public safety, and victim rights. In order to address that concern in this data landscape report, we are purposely beginning there. One victim is too many and there is nowhere in our state or country where victims of crime are not present. It should also be noted that most offenders are also victims of crime, very often in their youth.

According to data, the chances of becoming a victim of crime in Louisiana are relatively low. Specifically, 1 in 147 people (commonly referenced as 6.81 per 1,000 residents) in Louisiana were victims of violent crime in 2022.²² Rates are consistently higher than national reports, with the exception of robbery. A breakdown of specific violent crimes suffered by Louisiana citizens are shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: US and Louisiana Violent Crimes in 2022
Rate per 1,000 residents

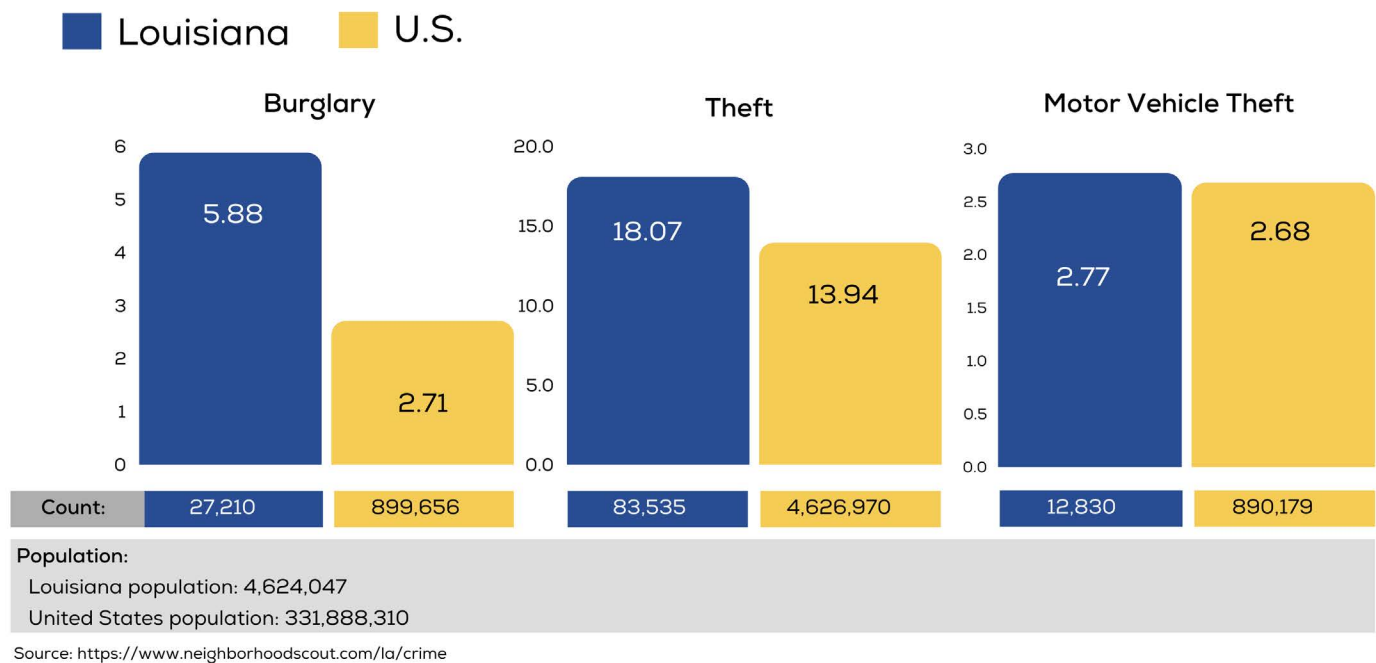


The experience of property crime is also relatively low according to data, but is much higher than violent crime. Specifically, 1 in 37 people in Louisiana were victims of a property crime in 2022 (commonly reported as 26.72 per 1,000 residents).²³ A breakdown of specific property crimes experienced by Louisiana citizens are shown in Figure 9.

²² <https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/la/crime>

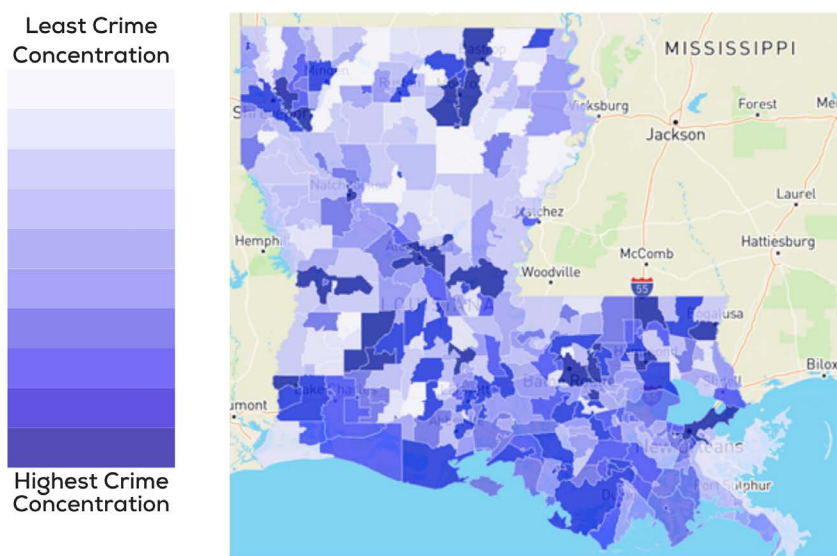
²³ <https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/la/crime>

Figure 9: US and Louisiana Property Crimes in 2022
Rate per 1,000 residents



Crimes per square mile in Louisiana in 2022 were at a rate of 29 per 1 sq/mile.²⁴ Nationally, that rate was 26.8 crimes per 1 sq/mile in 2022.²⁵ However, crime does not impact Louisiana equally geographically. Figure 10 shows the concentration of crime, primarily in more urban areas throughout the state, as well as southern sub-urban and rural areas along interstate 10, 12, and 55 corridors.

Figure 10: Concentration of Crimes Committed in Louisiana in 2022



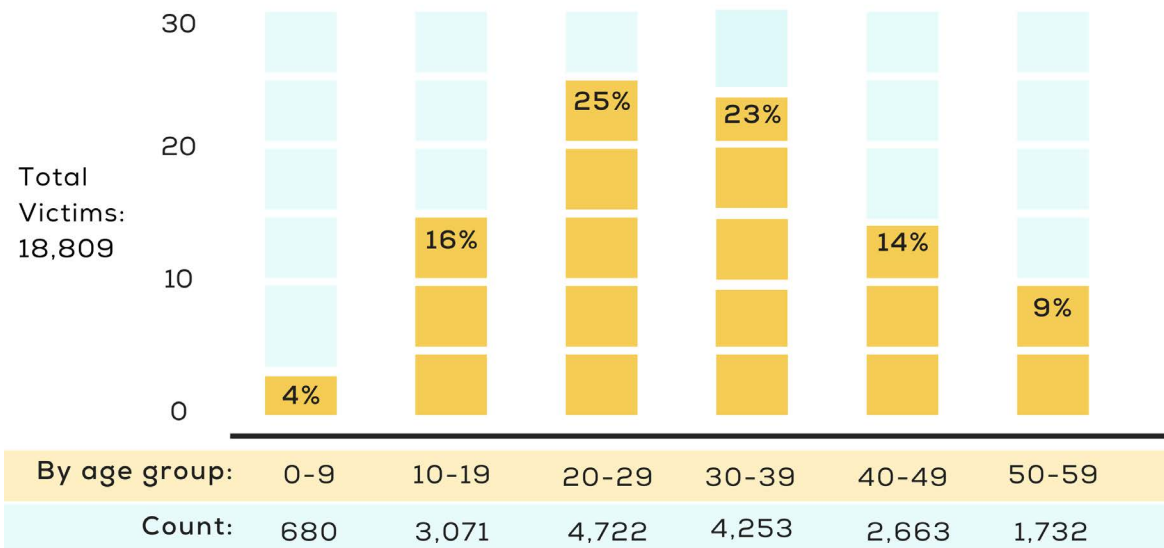
Source: <https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/la/crime>

²⁴ <https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/la/crime>

²⁵ <https://www.neighborhoodscout.com/la/crime>

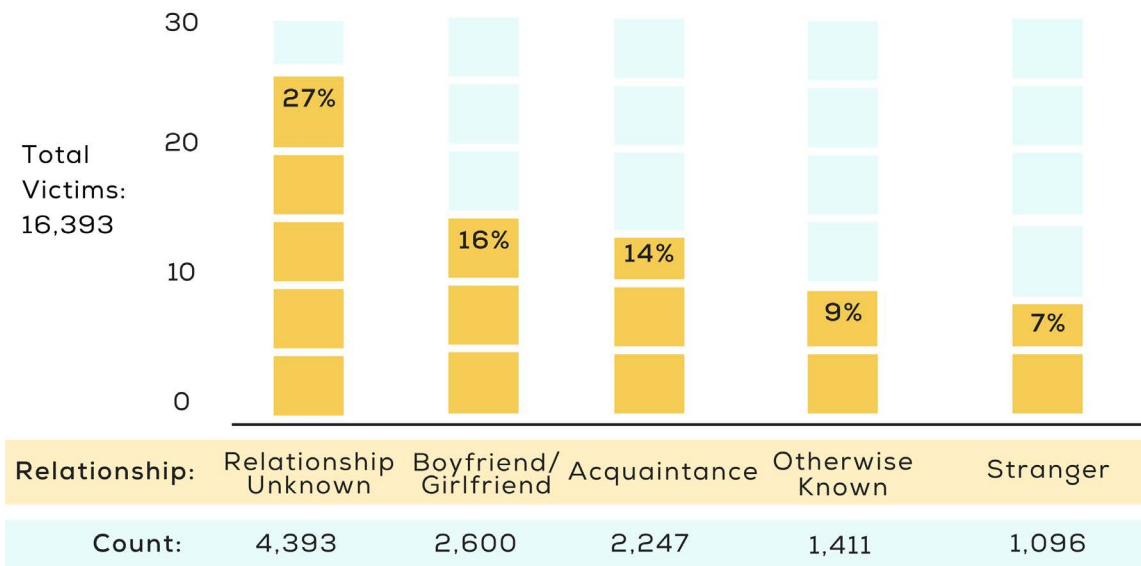
In 2022, almost half (48%) of victims of violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) were young adults ages 20 to 39, over half (52%) were male, and the relationship between the victim and the person committing the crime was most often reported as unknown.²⁶ See Figures 11 and 12

Figure 11: Ages of Louisiana Victims of Violent Crime, 2022



Source: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

Figure 12: Victim’s relationship to the Offender, 2022 Louisiana data

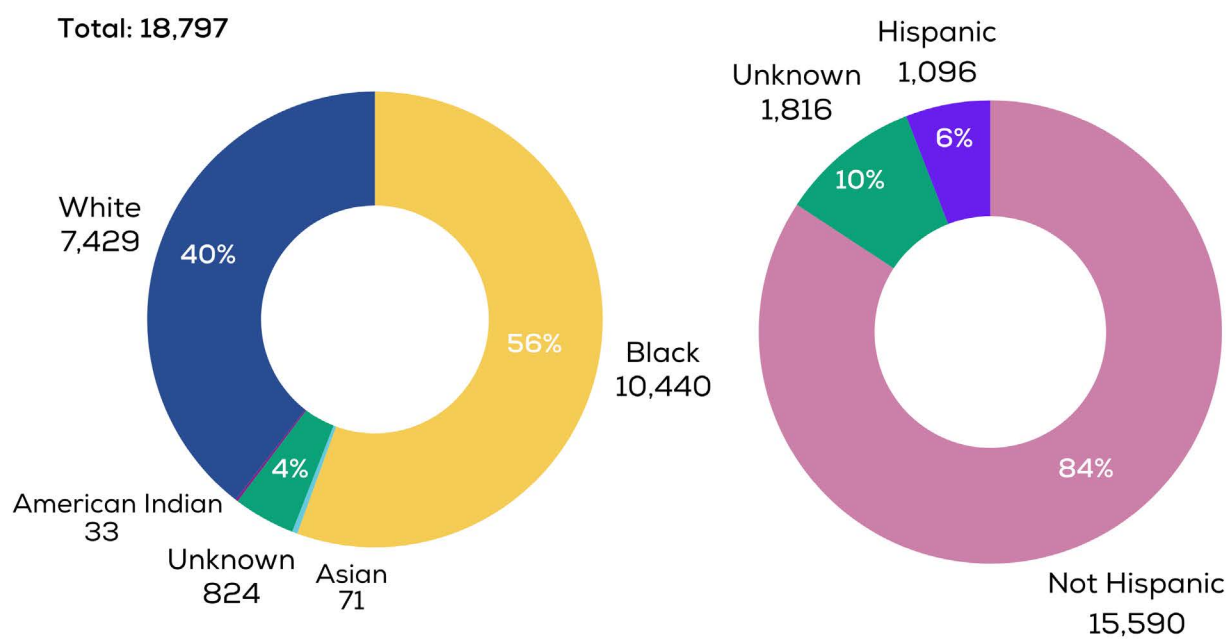


Source: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

²⁶ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

The race of victims of violent crimes was mostly Black/African American (56%) in 2022, followed by 40% White/Caucasian, and 4% “unknown”.²⁷ In regard to ethnicity, the majority were not Hispanic (84%) and “unknown” (10%). Hispanics were indicated as 6% of the victims of violent crime in Louisiana in 2022.²⁸

Figure 13: Race/Ethnicity of Violent Crime Victims in Louisiana in 2022



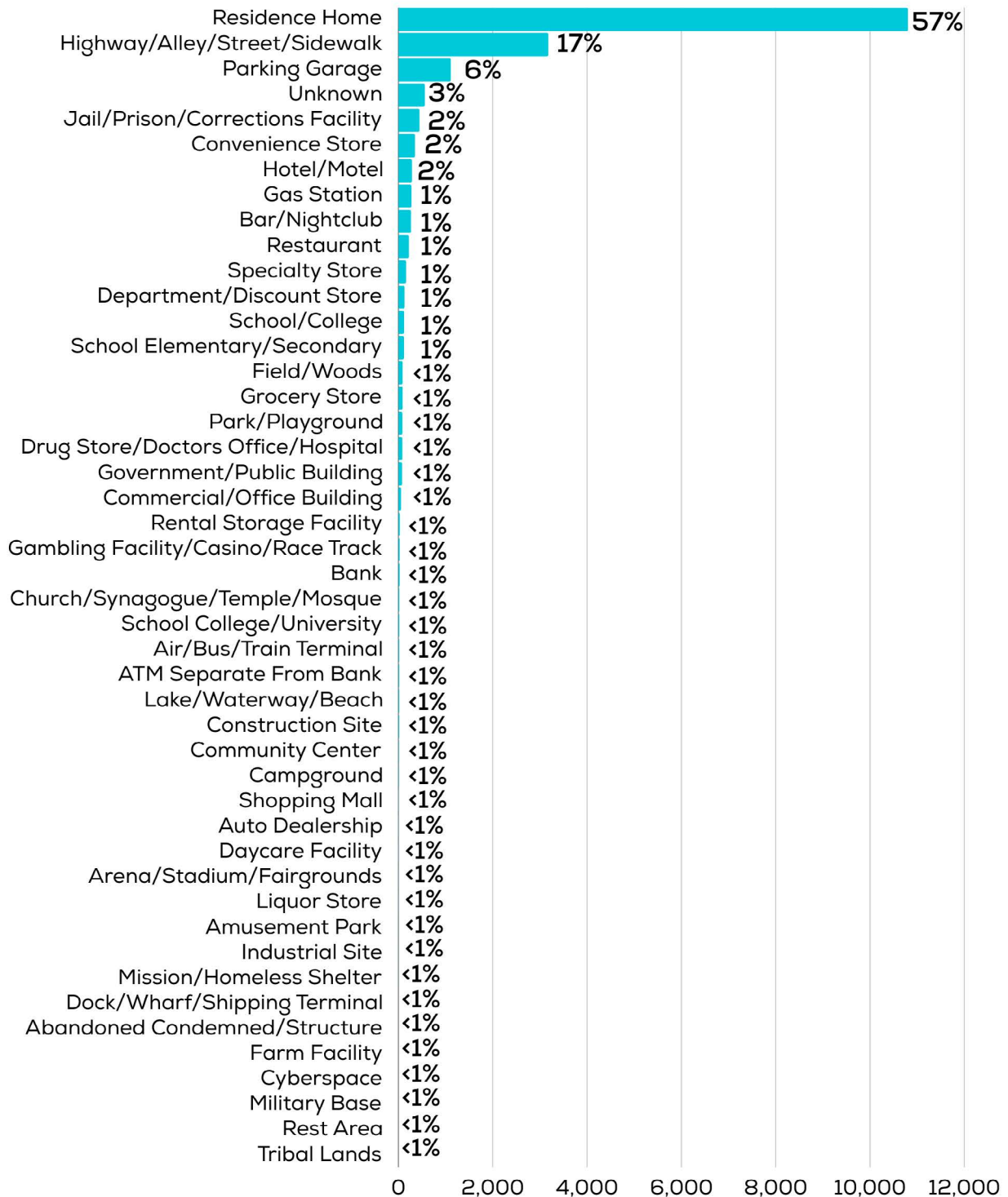
Source: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

Violent crime arrests are also noted by location of the commission of the crime. Most violent victimizations are reported in a person’s residence/home, followed by highway/alley/street/sidewalk, and parking garage/lot.²⁹ (see Figure 14)

²⁷ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>
²⁸ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>
²⁹ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

Figure 14: Location of Violent Crime Victimization in Louisiana in 2022

Total: 18,837





Arrests

Arrest data in the U.S., including Louisiana, primarily come from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting system with analyses and reporting by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Reporting for these data systems vary by state and rates of arrests reported. This could reflect differences in law-violating behavior, police behavior, and/or community standards; therefore, comparisons should be made with caution, as none of these factors are controlled for.

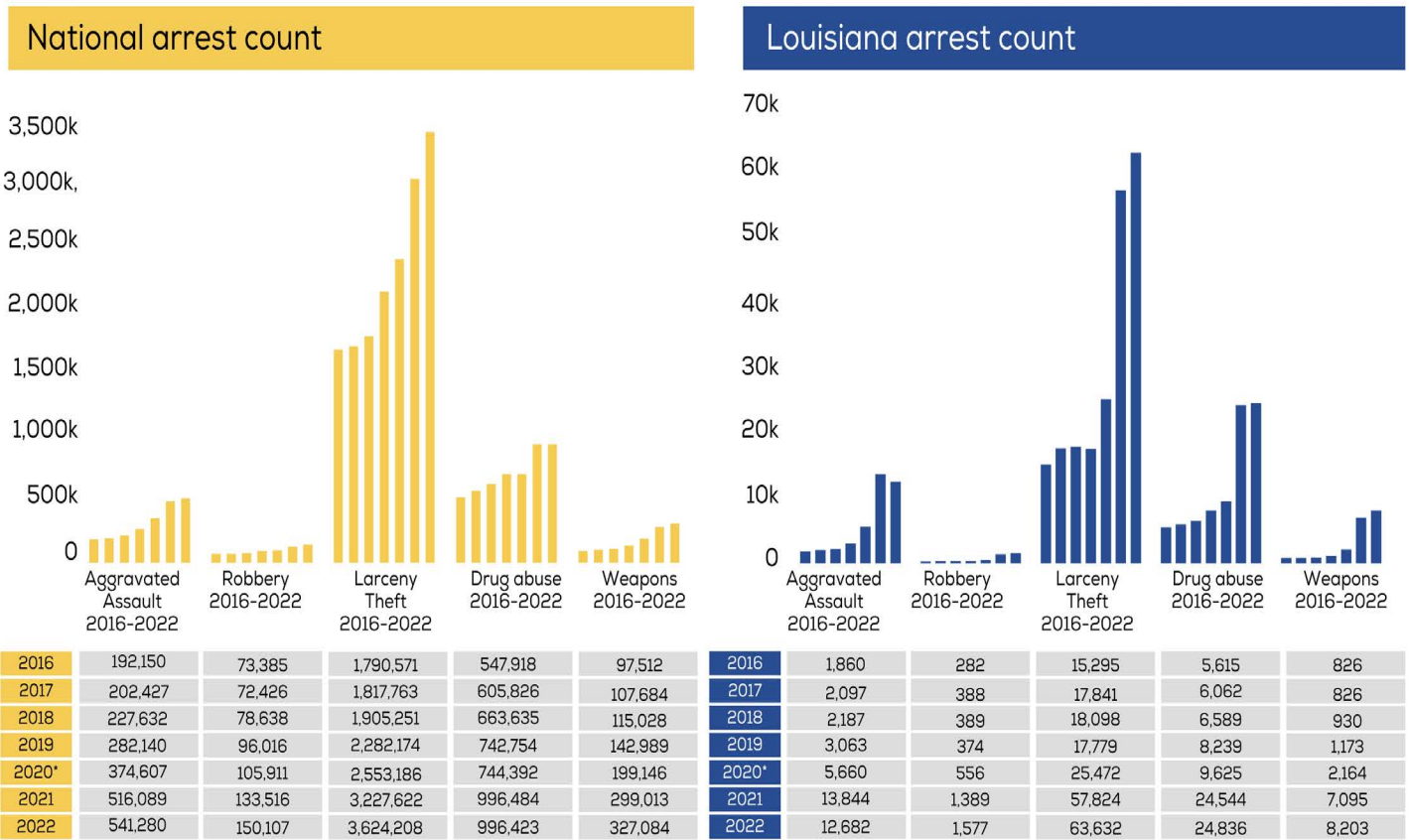
Data Summary: What are the prevalence and trends of adult arrests?

The first notable trend when comparing national vs. Louisiana arrests is the increase in data reporting from law enforcement agencies. The percentage of agencies in Louisiana who reported data was 17% in 2016, but it has increased to 74% of agencies reporting in 2022. A similar percentage of agencies reporting is also reflected in the national statistics with 31% of agencies reporting in 2016 versus 75% reporting in 2022.³⁰

Throughout the data collection period (2016-2022), larceny theft was the most reported crime resulting in an arrest. Robbery was the least arrested crime. Arrests have increased in all categories in both Louisiana and the national, as noted in Figure 15 below.

³⁰ National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Figure 15: National vs. Louisiana Arrests, 2016-2022



*2020 was the peak of the coronavirus pandemic, which may have impacted policies, procedures, and data collection activities. Additionally, stay-at-home orders likely impacted the volume and type of law-violating behavior that came to the attention of law enforcement in 2020. Data were collected through the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS): <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

Louisiana Trends

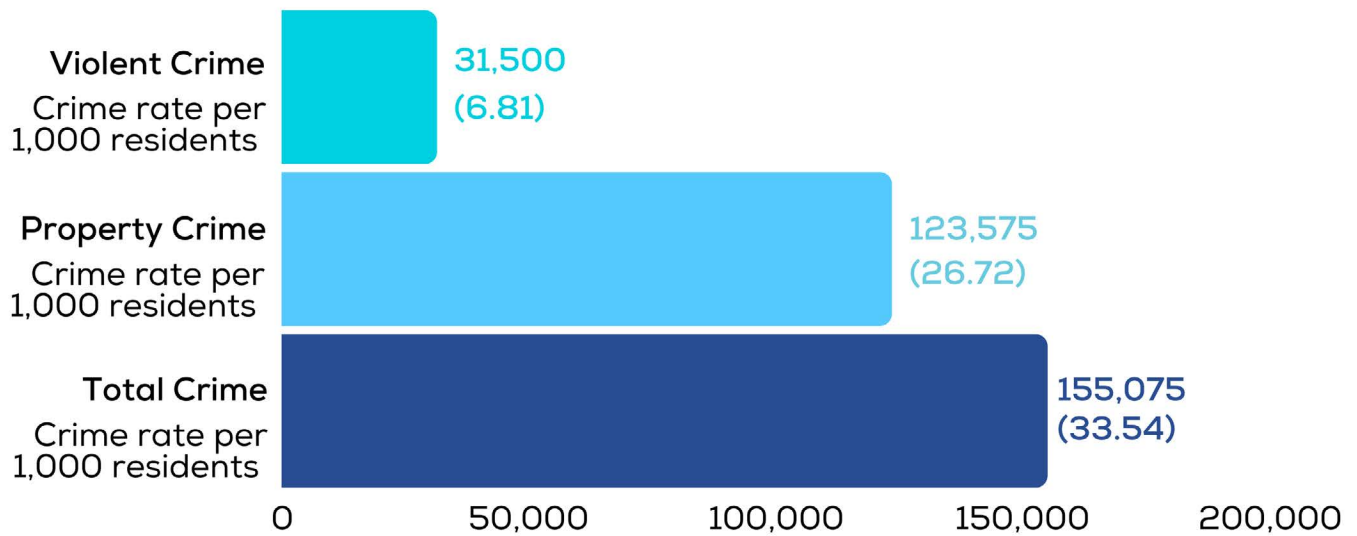
Over the last seven years (2016-2022), according to publicly reported statistics, violent crime arrests have increased and property crime arrests have decreased in Louisiana, while law enforcements' reporting of data has remained moderately high (151 of 256 Louisiana law enforcement agencies).³¹ These arrest trends are consistent with national trends, although Louisiana's overall arrest rates remain higher per capita than the average of the nation. Violent crimes (i.e., homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) in Louisiana peaked in 2021, but, these data could be influenced by COVID-19.³² Property crimes (i.e., arson, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft) peaked in 2013 and have trended lower ever since.³³ See Figures 16, 17, and 18.

31 <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

32 <http://ncjj.org/pdf/NR2022.pdf> and <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/publications/2022-national-report.pdf>

33 <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

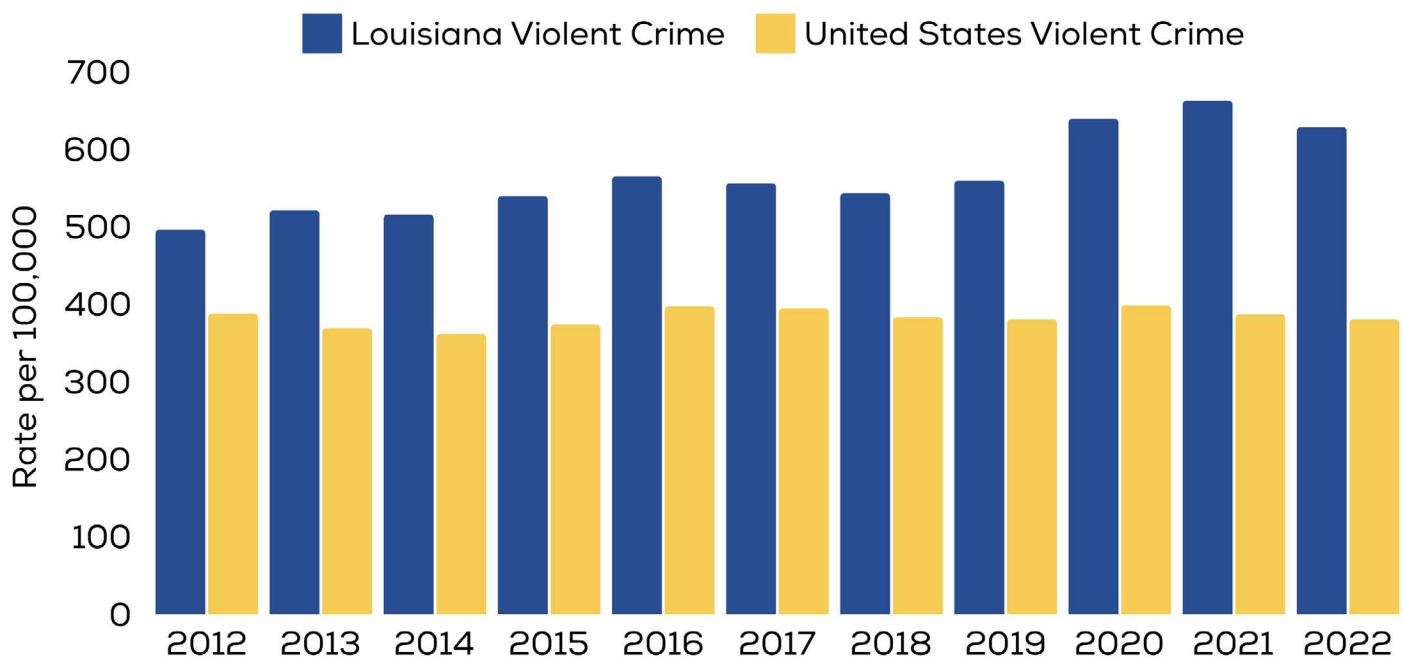
Figure 16: Louisiana Annual Crimes, 2022



Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
 Property crime includes arson, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

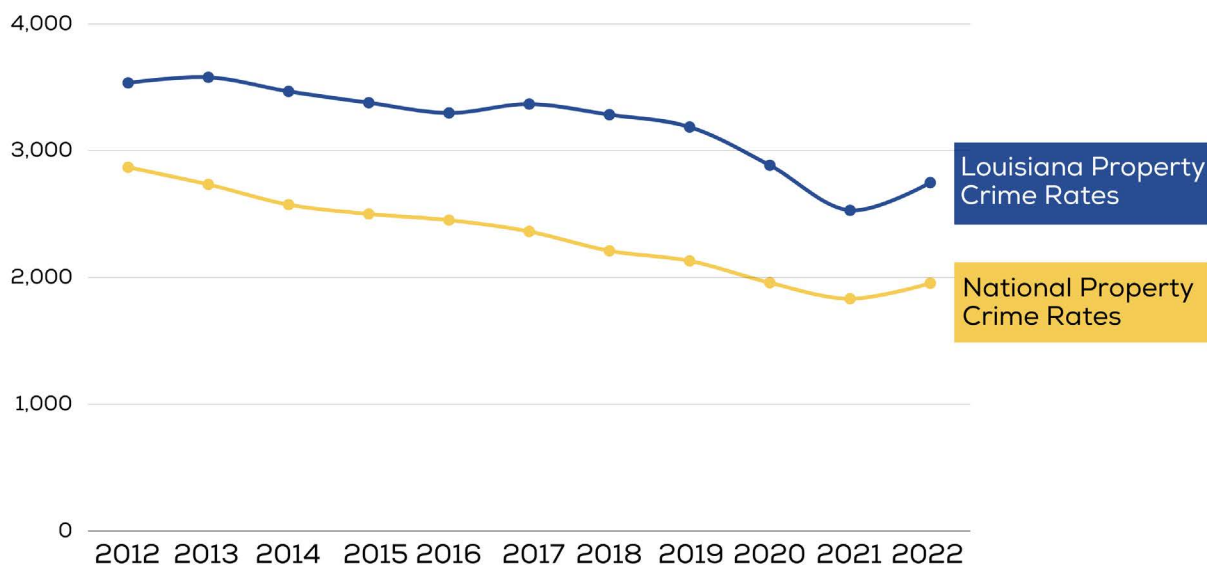
Source: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

Figure 17: Violent Crime Arrest Trends Nationally and in Louisiana 2012 - 2022



Source: FBI's Crime Data Explorer. Rates are per 100,000 people.
<https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/p201ages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

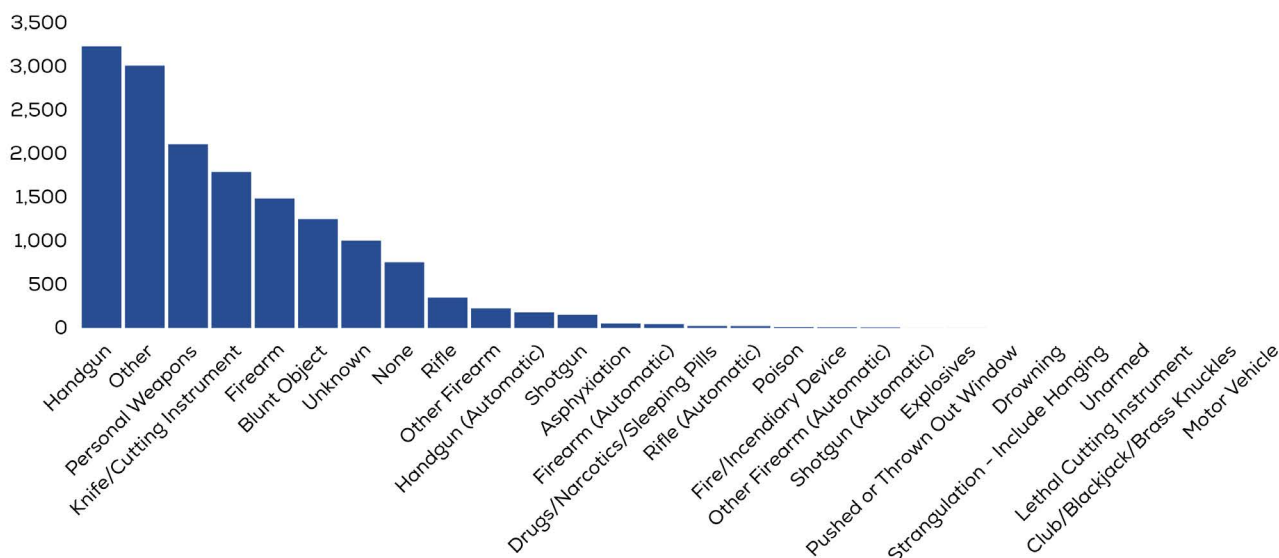
Figure 18: Property Crime Arrest Trends Nationally and in Louisiana, 2012 – 2022



Source: FBI's Crime Data Explorer. Rates are per 100,000 people.
<https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

Handguns and other firearms were the most frequently used weapons reported in commission of at least 35% of violent crimes in Louisiana in 2022.³⁴ Note the “other” category of weapons is high, thus indicating potential insufficiencies in capturing data related to the commission of violent acts associated with arrests³⁵ See figure 19.

Figure 19: Violent Crime Offense Weapon Characteristics in Louisiana 2022



Source: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

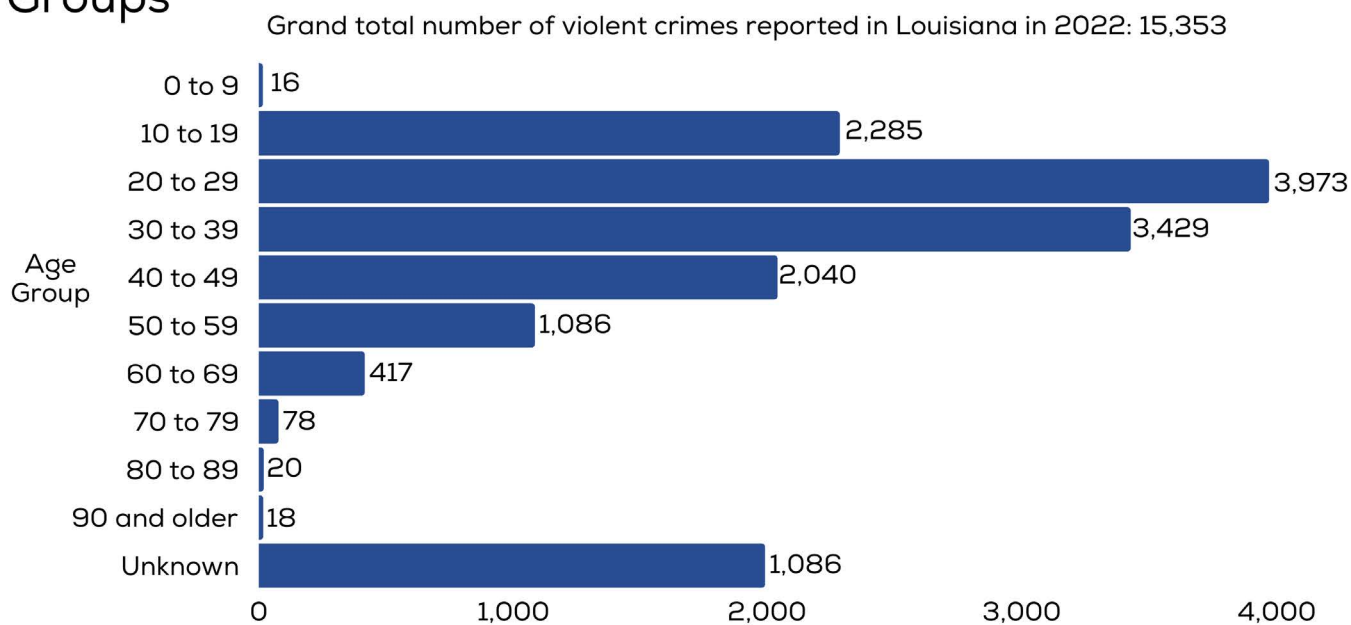
34 <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

35 <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

Almost a third of violent crime arrests reported in Louisiana (32%) were made with an arrest of another offense as well. Specifically, 28% of violent crime arrests also involved destruction/damage/vandalism of property, followed by 20% also arrested for weapon law violations, 15% simple assault charges, 8% drug/narcotic arrests, and 6% other larceny charges in regards to the top five associated charges.³⁶

In 2022, the most common age groups to be arrested for a violent crime were those ages 20 to 39. When removing the “unknown” age category of persons at the time of arrest, these individuals represented over half (55.40%) of all violent crime arrests. Adults, in general, (again removing the unknown ages) represent about 8 out of every 10 people arrested in Louisiana (80.01%).³⁷ See figure 20.

Figure 20: Arrests for Violent Crimes in 2022 by All Age Groups



Source: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

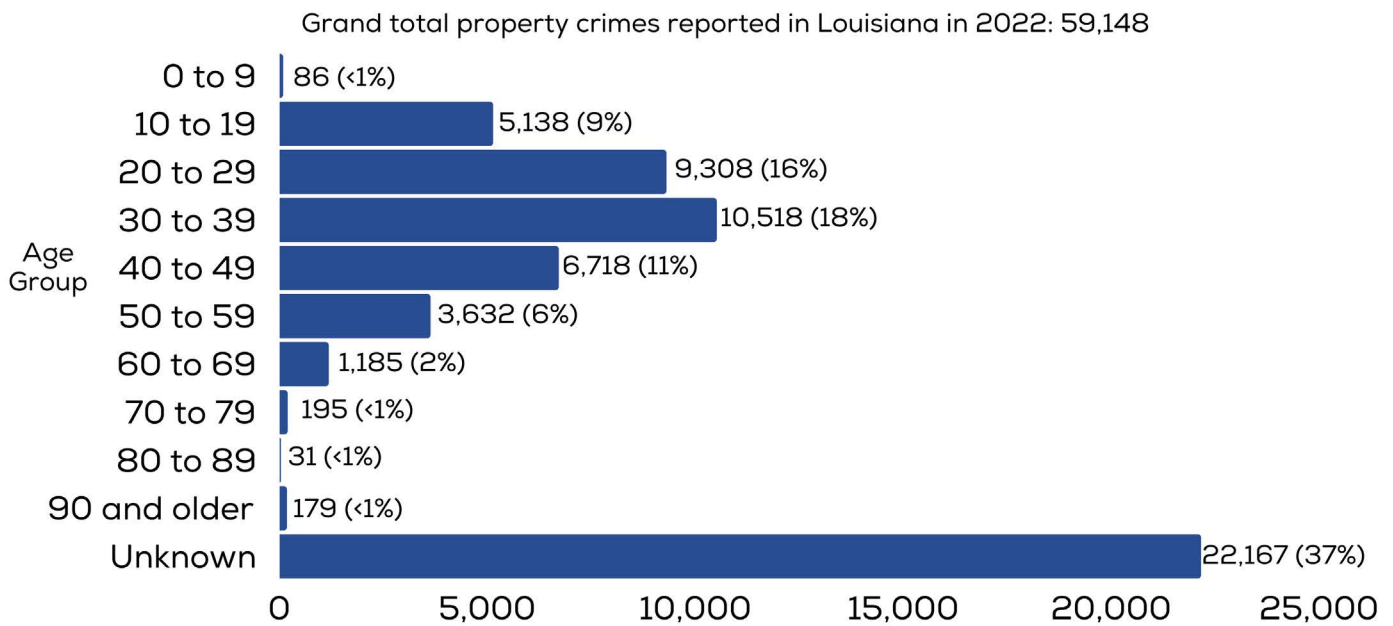
In 2022, the most common age groups to be arrested for a property crime were those ages 30 to 39 (18%), followed by 20-29 year olds (16%), and 40-49 year olds (11%).³⁸ It should be noted that 37% of property arrests resulted in a report of “unknown” age. See figure 21.

³⁶ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

³⁷ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

³⁸ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

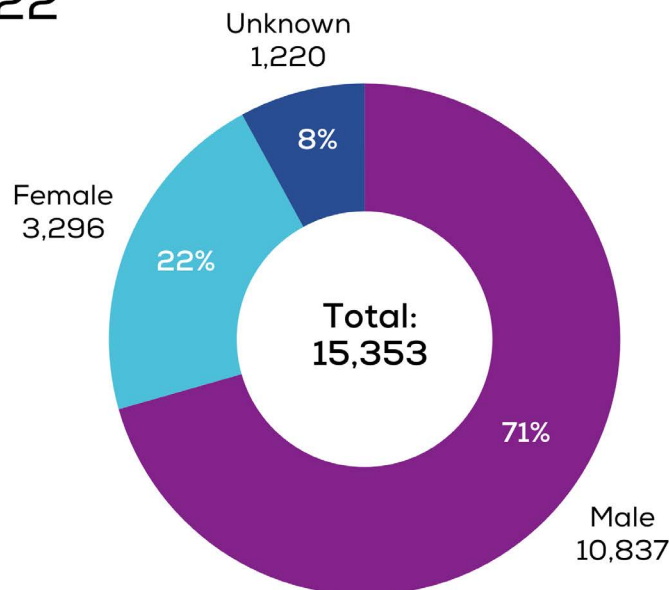
Figure 21: Age of Those Arrested for Property Crimes in Louisiana in 2022



Source: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

In Louisiana, males accounted for 70.59% of all violent crime arrests and 45.47% of all property crime arrests in 2022 (see Figures 22 and 23).³⁹ Note the large unknown category (32.16%) in property crimes.

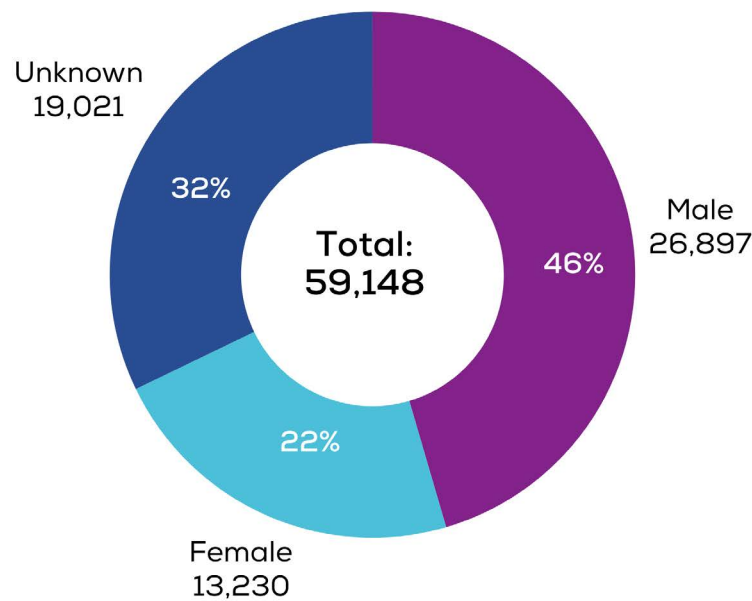
Figure 22: Total Adult Violent Crime Arrests in Louisiana by Offender Gender in 2022



Source: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

³⁹ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

Figure 23: Total Adult Property Crime Arrests in Louisiana by Offender Gender in 2022



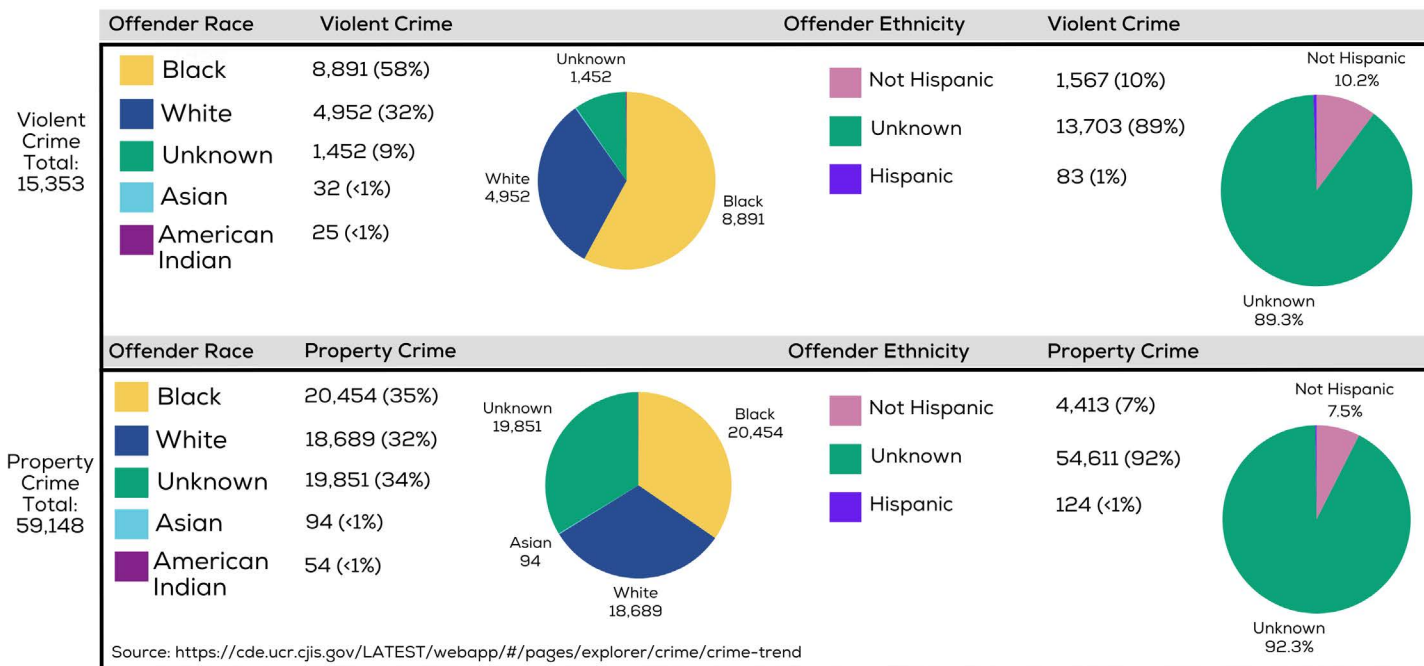
Source: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

Race and ethnicity of those arrested for violent and/or property offenses were mostly comprised of Black/African American people (58% and 35% respectively) followed by about one-third (32% and 34% respectively) of arrests being of White/Caucasian people.⁴⁰ Only about 1% of those arrested for violent or property crimes were Hispanic.⁴¹ See Figure 24.

⁴⁰ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

⁴¹ <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend>

Figure 24: Race/Ethnicity of People Arrested for Violent Crimes in Louisiana in 2022



Diversion

There are no consistently publicly reported diversion data from District Attorney (DA) offices in Louisiana, thus the impact, effectiveness, and/or the makeup of the adults receiving these services are largely unknown. Diversion programs, by definition, are alternatives to formal processing (i.e., court) and potential probation or jail placements, while still holding adults accountable for their criminal actions. They are typically offered to adults with less severe first-time criminal offence charges. Pretrial diversion is often associated with programs that allow persons to complete a period of supervision along with requirements such as community service, counseling, drug treatment or other psychosocial services.⁴²

Jail

Jail refers to the practice of holding adults temporarily in a locally-operated secure facility, pending a court hearing, or briefly after receiving, or as part of, the court's disposition (i.e., sentence).⁴³ In Louisiana, jails are locally operated. According to the National Institute of Corrections, there were 111 jails licensed and operating in Louisiana in 2021.⁴⁴ Although other reports suggest a higher number in 2019, with sheriffs operating 85 jails, municipal police departments operating 65, and 11 pri-

⁴² <https://www.ernestbauerlaw.com/how-does-the-diversion-program-work-in-louisiana/#:~:text=Pretrial%20diversion%20is%20a%20program,drug%20treatment%2C%20among%20other%20requirements>

⁴³ <https://usafacts.org/articles/how-many-people-are-in-prison-in-america/>

⁴⁴ National Institute of Corrections- <https://nicic.gov/resources/nic-library/state-statistics>

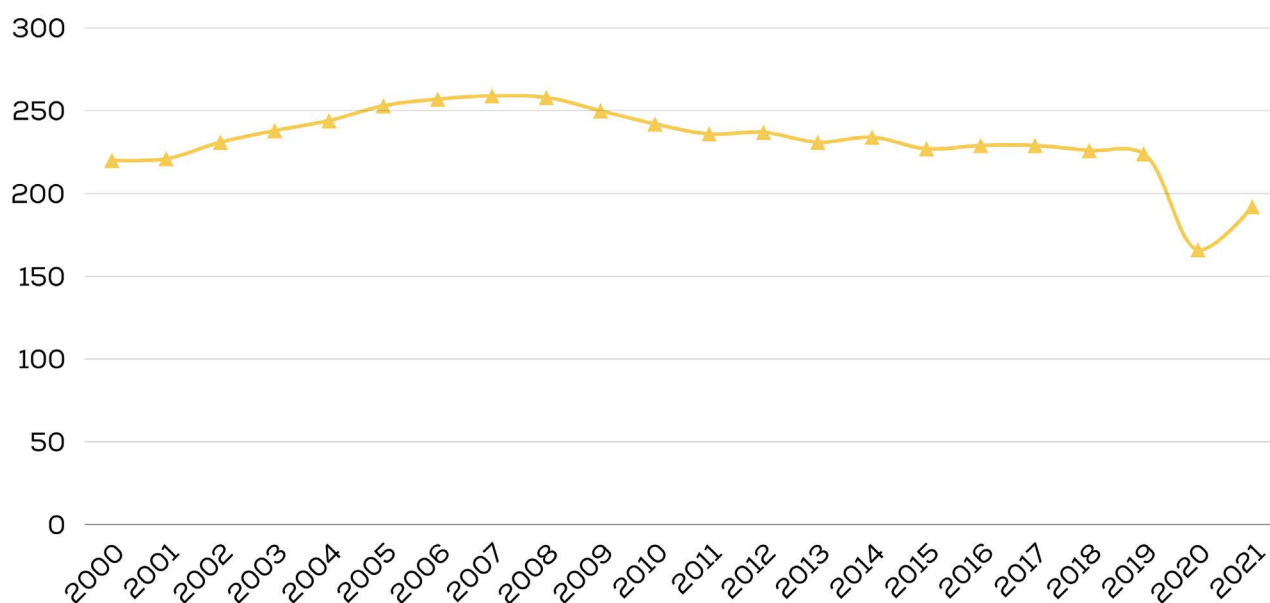
vately operated (four by the GEO Group in partnership with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement).⁴⁵ An explanation for the difference in the number of reported jails was not found as of the writing of this report.

Data Summary: Who are in jails?

National Trends

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, there were about 663,100 people held in jails (192 per 100,000 people) in the United States in 2021-2022.⁴⁶ Of persons jailed nationally, about 48% were White/Caucasian, 35% Black/African American, and 14% were Hispanic.⁴⁷ Overall, the number of people jailed peaked in 2007 and has trended relatively flat nationally since, with the exception of 202 during COVID.⁴⁸ See Figure 25.

Figure 25: U.S. Jail Populations 2000-2021
(rate per 100,000 people)



Source: <https://usafacts.org/articles/how-many-people-are-in-prison-in-america/>

⁴⁵ <https://www.vera.org/louisiana-locked-up/#parishes>

⁴⁶ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/jail-inmates-2022-statistical-tables#:~:text=The%20racial%20and%20ethnic%20composition,%2C%20and%2014%25%20were%20Hispanic.>

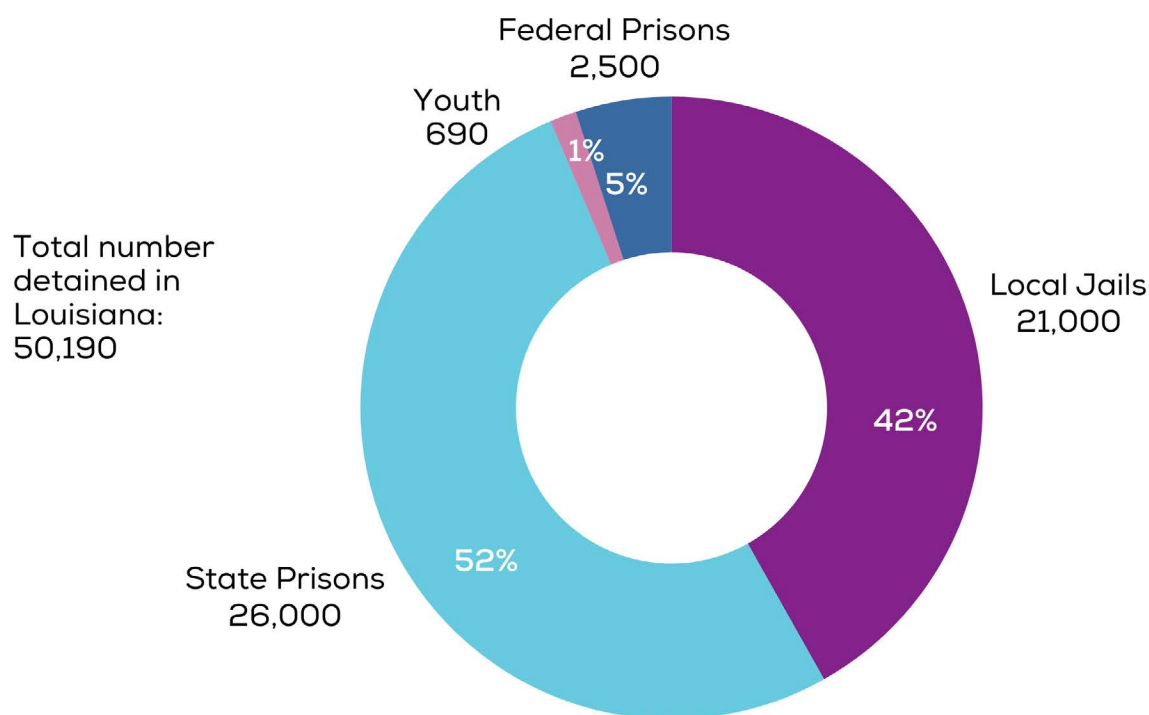
⁴⁷ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/jail-inmates-2022-statistical-tables#:~:text=The%20racial%20and%20ethnic%20composition,%2C%20and%2014%25%20were%20Hispanic.>

⁴⁸ <https://usafacts.org/articles/how-many-people-are-in-prison-in-america/>

Louisiana

In Louisiana, statewide jail trend data are not available. What can be suggested from a variety of sources, and trend data based on a limited number of jails, is that Louisiana reported 50,190 people were in a locked criminal legal system affiliated facilities in 2017 (about 42% detained in a Louisiana jail) (see Figure 26).⁴⁹ Based on forty-eight daily jail population rosters in Louisiana, the daily population has risen since a COVID related low in 2020 to around 12,500 on any given day (see Figure 27).⁵⁰ This average daily population also varies throughout the state when compared to population densities, with many of Louisiana's central and northern parishes reporting higher rates of jail utilization (see Figure 28).⁵¹

Figure 26: Louisiana Residents Detained in Criminal Legal System Facilities



Source: <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/LA.html>

⁴⁹ <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/LA.html>

⁵⁰ <https://jaildatainitiative.org/dashboards/population>

⁵¹ <https://jaildatainitiative.org/dashboards/population>

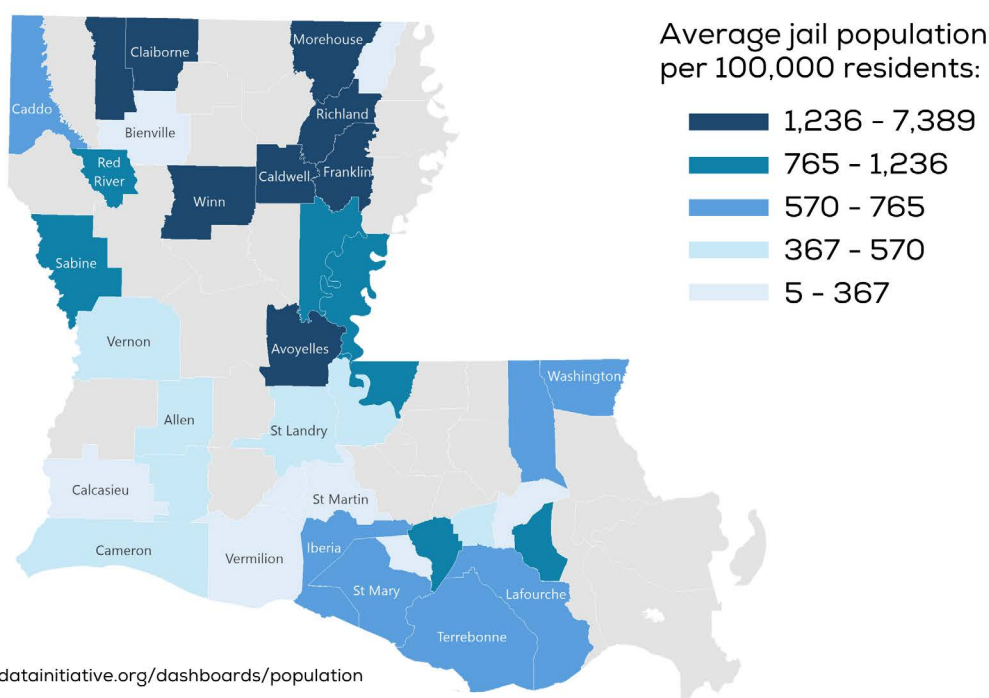
Figure 27: Average Daily Population of Louisiana Jails 2020-2023



Total daily population of all jails for which roster data collected from the internet (48 rosters) spans the entire selected data range. The number of rosters included may vary depending on the selected data range, since jail roster data collection began at different times.

Source: <https://jaildatainitiative.org/dashboards/population>

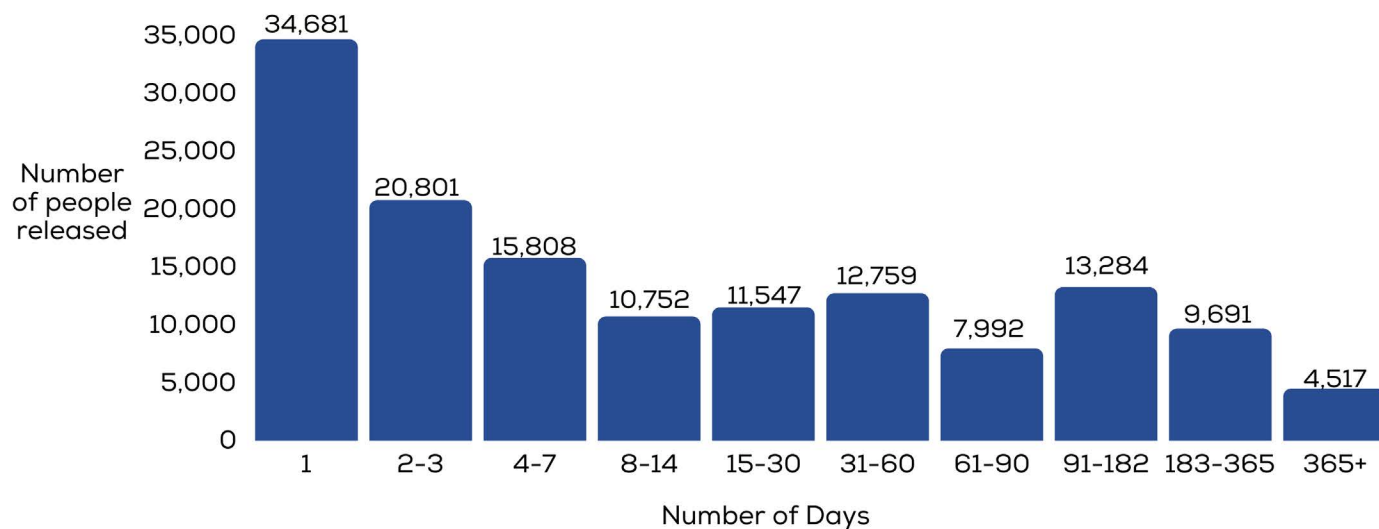
Figure 28: Louisiana Average Daily Jail Population 2020-2023 per 100,000 parish residents



Source: <https://jaildatainitiative.org/dashboards/population>

The length of stay for those released from Louisiana jails varies. The average days detained in Louisiana jails was 58 days in the period between 2020-2023 (see Figure 29).⁵² The majority of those people stayed one day, but, at the opposite extreme, over 4,500 were held for more than one year.⁵³

Figure 29: Length of Stay in Louisiana Jails, 2020-2023



Source: <https://jaildatainitiative.org/dashboards/population>

⁵² <https://jaildatainitiative.org/dashboards/population>

⁵³ <https://jaildatainitiative.org/dashboards/population>

Criminal Court

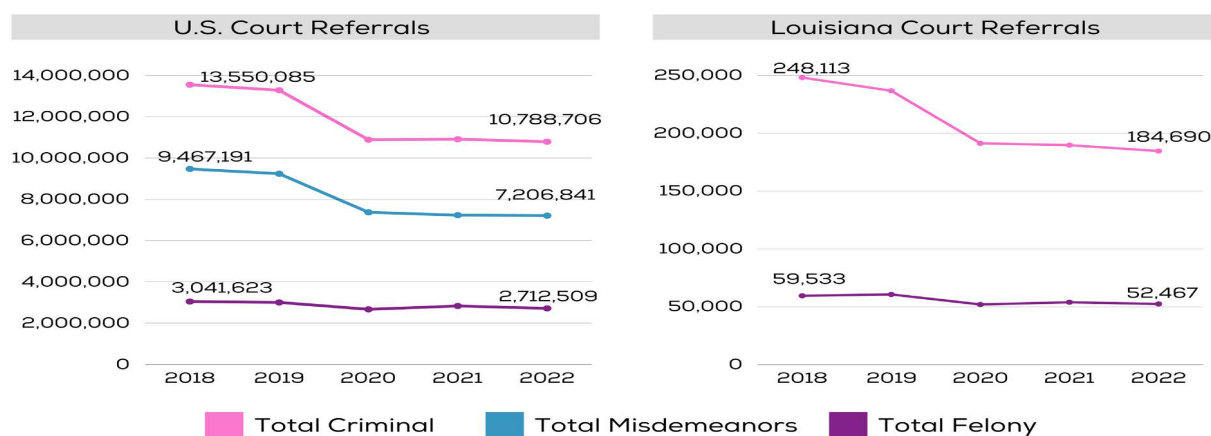
Courts are part of the “formal processing” of adult defendants. In Louisiana, these courts may be dedicated “criminal courts” with exclusive CLS duties. They may also be district or city courts with multiple court responsibilities. All of these courts rely on petitions from district attorneys, and may accept, defer, hold a formal hearing, and result in a disposition (i.e., sentence, conviction, etc.) in these formally processed cases. One such disposition can be to order that the adult continue in a specialty court as a means of court level diversion. Specialty courts (e.g., drug court) also operate in a several parishes in Louisiana.

Data Summary: Who and how are adult criminal defendants processed in court?

National

Nationally, criminal court activity has consistently decreased 20% between 2018 and 2022.⁵⁴ Felony court cases decreased by 9%⁵⁵, and misdemeanor court cases decreased by 19%.⁵⁶ Per capita, Louisiana was ranked 18th in states’ incoming case-loads per 100,000 population (Louisiana 4,023 per 100,000) behind the highest state, which was Georgia at 15,597 per 100,000 in 2022.⁵⁷ (See Figure 30).

Figure 30: National and State Court Referrals, 2018–2022



Source: <https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics/interactive-caseload-data-displays/csp-stat-nav-cards-first-row/csp-stat-criminal>

54 <https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics/interactive-caseload-data-displays/csp-stat-nav-cards-first-row/csp-stat-criminal>

55 <https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics/interactive-caseload-data-displays/csp-stat-nav-cards-first-row/csp-stat-criminal>

56 <https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics/interactive-caseload-data-displays/csp-stat-nav-cards-first-row/csp-stat-criminal>

57 <https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics/interactive-caseload-data-displays/csp-stat-nav-cards-first-row/csp-stat-criminal>

Figure 31: Adult Filed Criminal Cases in District Courts Compared to Total Cases Filed

District	Parish	2022 Adult Criminal Filed	2022 All Court Filings	District	Parish	2022 Adult Criminal Filed	2022 All Court Filings
1	Caddo	6,107	13,924	19	East Baton Rouge	6,146	31,284
	District Total	6,107	13,924		District Totals	6,146	31,284
2	Bienville	521	4,200	20	East Feliciana	933	2,811
	Claiborne	485	2,079		West Feliciana	558	1,593
	Jackson	369	1,167		District Totals	1,491	4,404
	District Total	1,375	7,446	21	Livingston	3,760	15,235
3	Lincoln	1,469	7,041		St. Helena	390	1,643
	Union	956	2,503		Tangipahoa	2,817	16,347
	District Total	2,425	9,544		District Totals	6,967	33,225
4	Morehouse	1,212	6,137	22	St. Tammany	6,269	28,656
	Ouachita	1,839	26,114		Washington	1,436	3,937
	District Totals	3,051	32,251		District Totals	7,705	32,593
5	Franklin	799	2,314	23	Ascension	1,538	5,487
	Richland	649	4,683		Assumption	561	1,832
	West Carroll	365	1,190		St. James	556	2,900
	District Totals	1,813	8,187		District Totals	2,655	10,219
6	East Carroll	349	2,436	24	Jefferson	7,460	19,888
	Madison	1,416	7,009		District Totals	7,460	19,888
	Tensas	489	2,139	25	Plaquemines	789	5,209
	District Totals	2,254	11,584		District Totals	789	5,209
7	Catahoula	693	1,174	26	Bossier	7,954	18,902
	Concordia	1,163	2,923		Webster	767	2,965
	District Totals	1,856	4,097		District Totals	8,721	21,867
8	Winn	485	1,157	27	St. Landry	1,945	19,154
	District Totals	485	1,157		District Totals	1,945	19,154
9	Rapides	2,926	10,439	28	Lasalle	531	1,374
	District Total	2,926	10,439		District Totals	531	1,374
10	Natchitoches	965	6,547	29	St. Charles	996	21,508
	District Total	965	6,547		District Totals	996	21,508
11	Sabine	963	2,388	30	Vernon	843	6,335
	District Total	963	2,388		District Totals	843	6,335
12	Avoyelles	2,444	6,471	31	Jefferson Davis	1,068	3,700
	District Total	2,444	6,471		District Totals	1,068	3,700
13	Evangeline	1,590	13,694	32	Terrebonne	3,832	17,490
	District Total	1,590	13,694		District Totals	3,832	17,490
14	Calcasieu	11,630	24,764	33	Allen	978	3,130
	District Total	11,630	24,764		District Totals	978	3,130
15	Acadia	1,621	4,691	34	St. Bernard	1,092	5,850
	Lafayette	3,894	17,765		District Totals	1,092	5,850
	Vermilion	1,969	5,311	35	Grant	1,191	3,751
	District Total	7,484	27,767		District Totals	1,191	3,751
16	Iberia	1,099	5,946	36	Beauregard	1,224	5,079
	St. Martin	1,687	7,790		District Totals	1,224	5,079
	St. Mary	1,750	7,467	37	Caldwell	738	1,524
	District Totals	4,536	21,202		District Totals	738	1,524
17	Lafourche	4,733	12,487	38	Cameron	825	6,975
	District Totals	4,733	12,487		District Totals	825	6,975
18	Iberville	953	4,221	39	Red River	441	1,060
	Point Coupee	464	2,077		District Totals	441	1,060
	West Baton Rouge	1,057	3,846	40	St. John the Baptist	1,640	9,870
	District Totals	2,474	10,144		District Totals	1,640	9,870
42	DeSoto	451	3,204	42	DeSoto	451	3,204
	District Totals	451	3,204		District Totals	451	3,204

All Court Filings: Juvenile and Adult Civil, Criminal, & Traffic

Figure 32: Adult Filed Criminal Cases in City & Parish Courts Compared to Total Cases Filed

City	2022 Adult Criminal Filed	2022 All Court Filings
Abbeville	1,057	3,259
Alexandria	4,755	14,110
Ascension	2,587	9,373
Baker	366	3,262
Bastrop	472	2,516
Baton Rouge	6,763	64,581
Bogalusa	1,185	3,087
Bossier City	1,662	9,628
Breaux Bridge	218	877
Bunkie	74	764
Crowley	635	4,451
Denham Springs	1,008	9,096
East St. Tammany	3,069	9,592
Eunic	356	1,264
Franklin	351	985
Hammond	1,617	13,189
Houma	1,526	9,590
Jenerette	149	5,452
Jeff. 1st Parish Ct	2,735	40,127
Jeff. 2nd Parish Ct	1,595	18,941
Jennings	533	5,591
Kaplan	377	791
Lafayette	2,373	20,520
Lake Charles	1,765	10,624
Leesville	452	2,281
Marksville	223	718
Minden	516	4,923
Monroe	2,042	8,621
Morgan City	1,050	5,416
Natchitoches	992	3,565
New Iberia	703	3,856
N.O. 1st City Ct	0	8,250
N.O. 2nd City Ct	0	1,650
N.O. Municipal & Traffic	3,503	15,268
Oakdale	178	3,367
Opelousas	1,376	6,252
Pineville	3,667	7,515
Plaquemine	186	918
Port Allen	85	4,388
Rayne	17	2,129
Ruston	800	6,394
Shreveport	3,467	30,361
Springhill	348	1,180
Sulphur	1,425	7,676
Thibodaux	957	3,393
Vidalia	80	1,049
Ville Platte	653	4,331
West Monroe	1,487	4,081
Winnfield	98	1,424
Winnsboro	384	1,183
Zachary	237	3,107

All Court Filings: Juvenile and Adult Civil, Criminal, & Traffic

Louisiana

In Louisiana, adults who go to court if he/she/they are arrested and/or jailed, may have their cases heard in city court or district court. Data on most of these formal processes are maintained by the Louisiana Supreme Court (LASC). The data above are publicly available from the LASC annual reports. According to the 2022 report, there are 43 district courts, 48 city courts, and 3 parish courts, with 236 district court judges and 72 city & parish court judges.⁵⁸ Louisiana District Courts reported a 3% increase in total filings from 2021 to 2022 (493,291 and 507,494 respectively)- adult specific filings totaled 122,536, and city and parish courts saw a total of 62,154 criminal filings in 2022. ⁵⁹ See Figure 31 for details on district court filings and Figure 32 for data on city and parish courts.

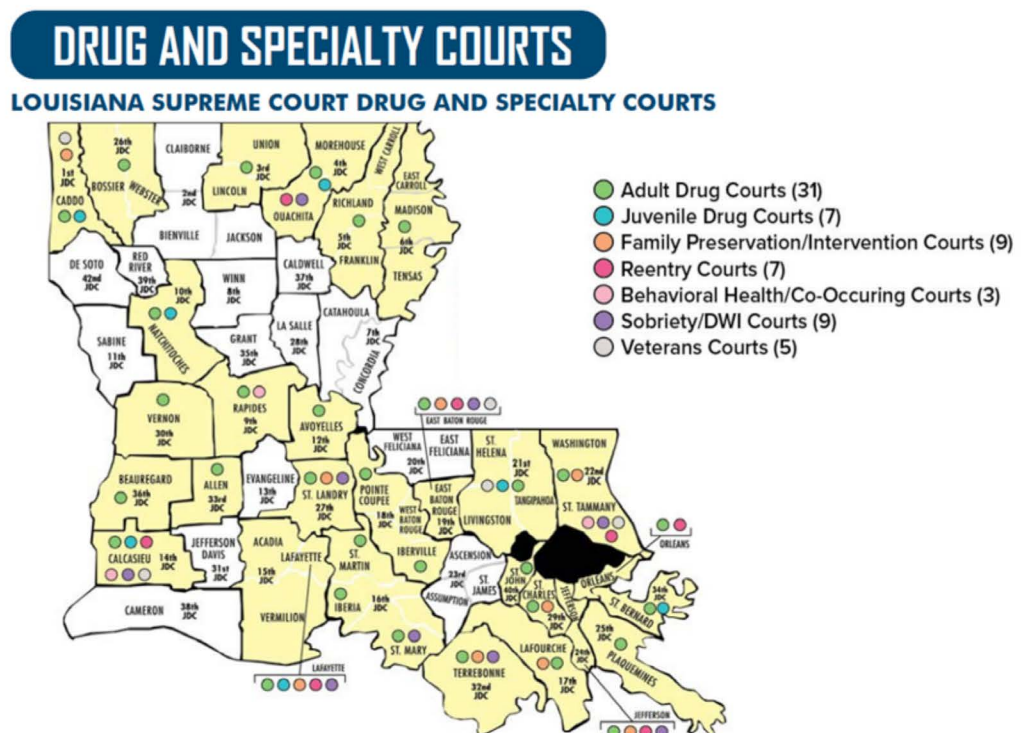
⁵⁸ https://www.lasc.org/press_room/annual_reports/reports/2022_Annual_Report.pdf

⁵⁹ https://www.lasc.org/press_room/annual_reports/reports/2022_Annual_Report.pdf

Specialty Courts

In 2018, the Louisiana Supreme Court Drug Court Office transitioned to the Supreme Court Drug and Specialty Court Office, with the aim of providing additional opportunities and ongoing support to all Louisiana specialty court judges and their staff. Currently there are 71 operational Louisiana specialty courts, of which 31 are adult drug courts.⁶⁰ According to the LASC, drug courts use a non-adversarial approach rehabilitation for drug related offences. As an alternative to jail or prison, Louisiana specialty courts are programs that require frequent and random drug testing, intensive treatment, judicial oversight, and community supervision and support to promote positive outcomes for offenders with substance abuse conditions.⁶¹ See Figure 33 for the dissemination of these courts in Louisiana.

Figure 33: Drug and Specialty Court Locations per the Louisiana Supreme Court 2022 Publication



Source: https://www.lasc.org/press_room/annual_reports/reports/2022_Annual_Report.pdf

60 https://www.lasc.org/press_room/annual_reports/reports/2022_Annual_Report.pdf

61 https://www.lasc.org/press_room/annual_reports/reports/2022_Annual_Report.pdf

According to available data, 3,056 participants were involved in adult drug courts throughout Louisiana in 2022. Looking at just those admitted in 2022 (n=1,293) and the total criminal court filings (184,690) in that same year across the state, just under 1% were diverted to the adult drug courts. Please note, there is no way to know how many people may have been eligible for such services given current data. Based on publicly reported data, of the over three thousand served in 2022, 16% completed the drug court requirements, 23% obtained employment, and 8% secured housing. See Figure 34 for further detail on adult drug courts.

Figure 34: Adult Drug Courts 2022

Individual Participants Served	3,056
Individuals Screened	1,760
New Participants Admitted	1,293
Treatment Hours Administered	204,379
Drug Tests Administered	105,392
Total Drug Free Babies	26
Obtained FED/HiSET	7
Obtained Employment	677
Obtained Secure Housing	235
Community Service Hours	22,107
Graduated/Satisfied Court Order	474
Average Months in Program	25
Recidivism	6%*

*According to the LASC, 94% of participants who completed the adult drug court program in 2018 had no new convictions as of 2022.

Source: https://www.lasc.org/press_room/annual_reports/reports/2022_Annual_Report.pdf

Probation

Probation and post-dispositional commitment refers to the legal status of being supervised in the community or committed (under state custody) to a non-secure or secure (e.g., prison) facility after receiving a disposition (i.e., sentence) from the court.⁶² In Louisiana, probation refers to adults who remain in the community, provided they meet certain conditions and restrictions imposed by the court. The majority of Louisiana adults who appear in court are placed under probation. Probation includes allowing the person to return to the community while having regular contact with a Probation Officer. The adults directed to DPSC, the primary probation services provider for Louisiana, undergo a needs assessment which utilizes testing of the person's functional and psychosocial needs. The findings of the assessment are utilized to create a plan for rehabilitating and preventing additional involvement with the legal system. The adults on probation may be referred to mental health, behavioral health, or other services that could benefit them. The coordination of services is overseen by an assigned Probation Officer. Louisiana's DPSC funds and oversees most probation programs in all 64 parishes.

Currently, DPSC offers that they have twenty-one offices "strategically located" throughout the state, with 510 officers noted as probation and parole officers.⁶³ These officers are said to be supervising more than 60,000 people on either probation or parole in our Louisiana communities, 99% with felony convictions. Furthermore, in the most recent year noted (FY 2018-1019) on the DPSC website, these officers averaged caseloads with 119 people, conducted 3,000 "major investigations" for courts and parole or pardon boards, made approximately 3,700 arrests of people for violations of the conditions of supervision of probation or parole, and collected nearly \$23-million dollars in fees, restitution, courts costs and other assessment in that same fiscal year.⁶⁴

Data: Who are the people on probation?

National and Louisiana Comparison

The most recent U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics report was released in February 2023 for the year 2021. This report offers comparable data between nearly three million people on probation nationally and those on probation in

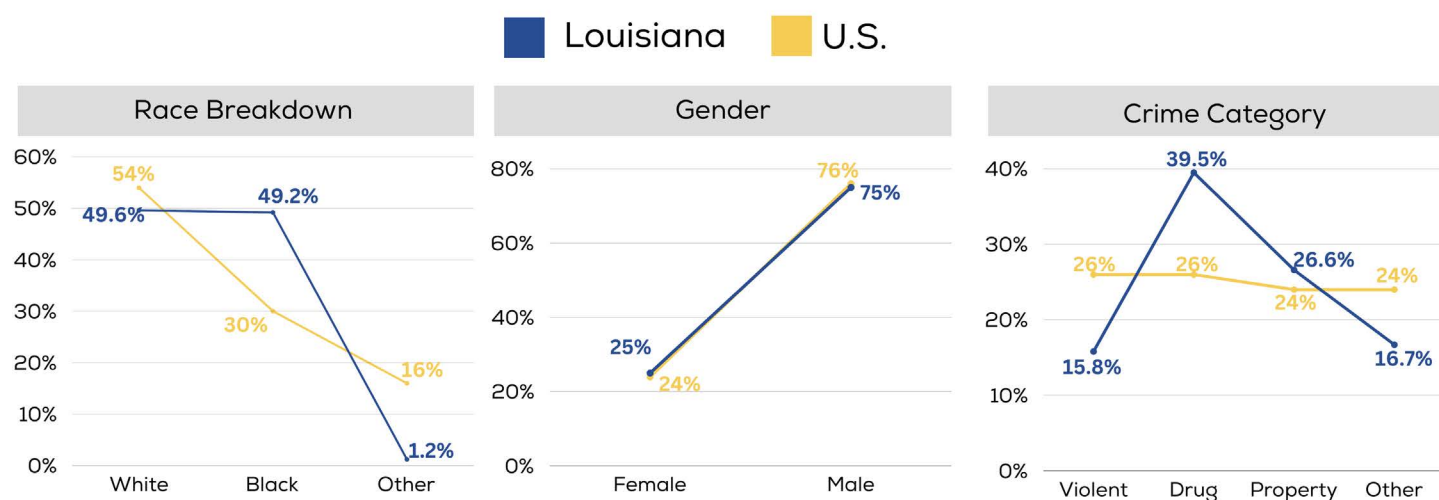
62 https://sph.lsuhsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ExecutiveSummary_FINAL_11_February_2013.pdf

63 <https://doc.louisiana.gov/imprisoned-person-programs-resources/probation-community-corrections/>

64 <https://doc.louisiana.gov/imprisoned-person-programs-resources/probation-community-corrections/>

Louisiana that same year. The report shows probation reductions nationally over the last decade (down 2.3% in the year 2021 alone).⁶⁵ In fact, persons on probation fell to a 21 year low in 2021 after declining each year since its peak in 2007. ⁶⁶As noted in Figure 35, probation was experienced nationally and in Louisiana by predominantly males. (76% and 75% respectively). Black/African American people experienced probation in Louisiana at a higher percentage than the nation (49.2% vs. 30% respectively). People on probation in Louisiana were also most likely to have committed a drug or property offense, while those under supervision for a violent offense was lower than the national average (15.8% vs. 26% nationally).⁶⁷ (see Figure 35)

Figure 35: Criminal Probation Nationally Compared to Louisiana



United States criminal probation population (2021): 2,963,000

Louisiana criminal probation population (2021): 25,843

Source: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/ppus21.pdf>

In Louisiana

The DPSC updates aggregate data on adults in its care on a regular basis and posts this publicly at <http://doc.louisiana.gov/about-the-dpsc/annual-statistics/>. As seen in Figure 36, at the end of 2022, there were 25,953 people actively receiving state probation supervision and services. Three-quarters of these adults were reported to be male, and 49.1% Black/African American, 49.7% White/Caucasian, and 1.2% "other" race.⁶⁸ The trends over the years available are noted below in Figure 37.

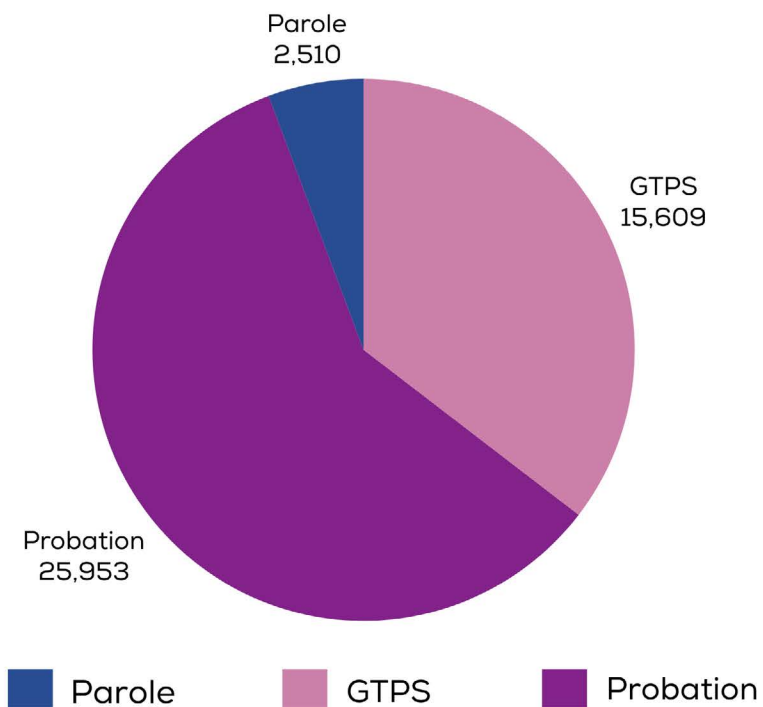
⁶⁵ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/ppus21.pdf>

⁶⁶ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/cpus21st.pdf>

⁶⁷ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/ppus21.pdf>

⁶⁸ <https://doc.louisiana.gov/about-the-dpsc/annual-statistics/>

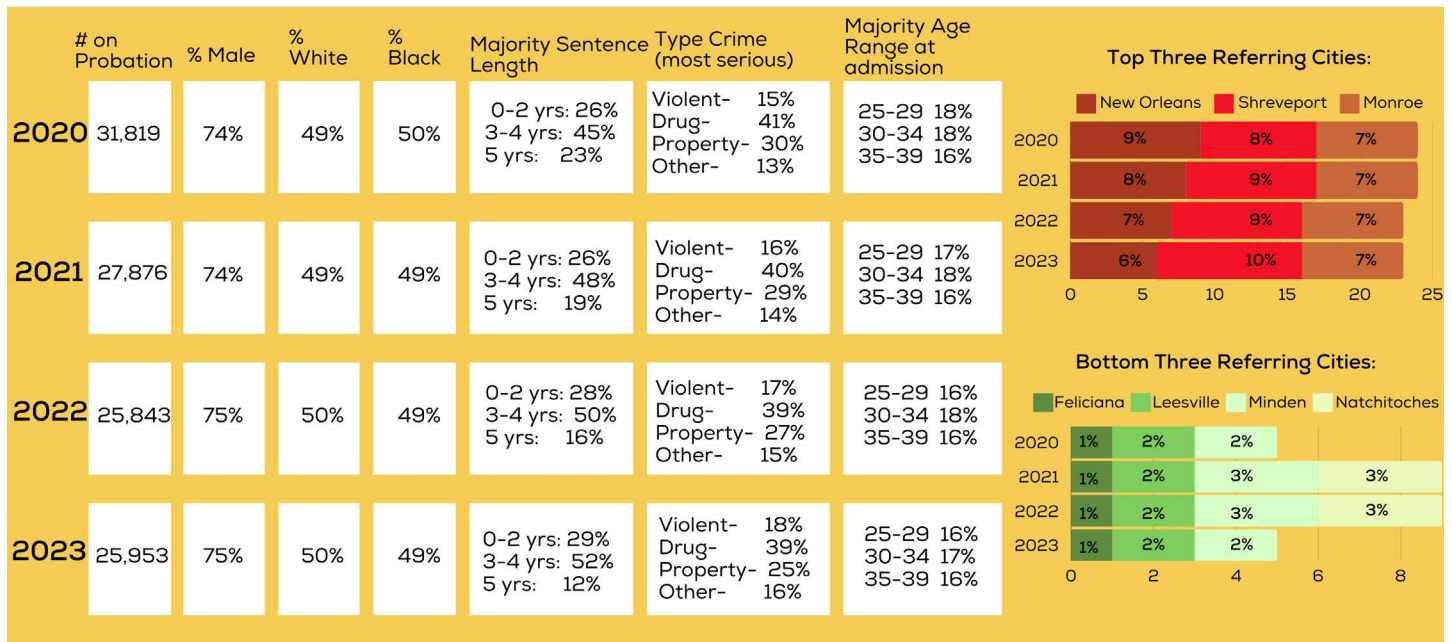
Figure 36: Louisiana's DPSC Community Supervision 2022



GTPS= "Good Time Parole Supervision"

Source: <https://doc.louisiana.gov/pp-demographic-dashboard/>

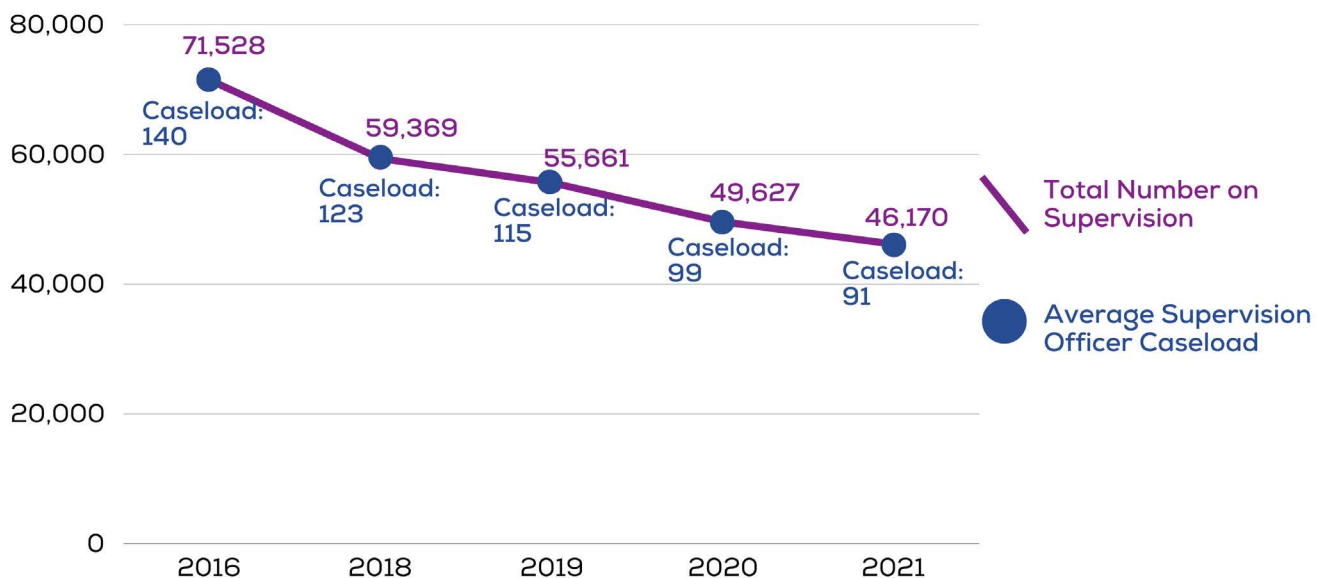
Figure 37: Probation Population in Louisiana by Year



Source: <https://doc.louisiana.gov/pp-demographic-dashboard/>

As per other data shared by DPSC, probation and parole (note these are not separated) caseloads have steadily declined. See Figure 38, as noted in its annual performance report related to Louisiana's Justice Reinvestment Initiatives in 2022.⁶⁹

Figure 38: Louisiana Probation and Parole Trends 2016-2022



Source: Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections, "Louisiana's Justice Reinvestment Reforms, 2022 Annual Performance Report" (Nov. 2022)

⁶⁹ Louisiana DPSC, "Louisiana's Justice Reinvestment Reforms, 2022 Annual Performance Report" (Nov 2022); Louisiana DPSC "Briefing Book" (2022).

PRISONS

Post-dispositionally, people found guilty of a criminal offense may be committed to state custody to either a non-secure residential or secure facility (prison) after receiving a sentence from the court. In Louisiana, sentenced adults may be sent to either a non-secure facility, which lack the kind of secure hardware that would be present in a more restrictive setting (e.g., jail or prison), which has perimeter fences, locked units, and high security. Prison facilities are the most restrictive setting of the criminal legal system. This type of custody and supervision is intended to be reserved for adults who are categorized as high risks to public safety.

Data Summary: Who are in prison, for how long and for what?

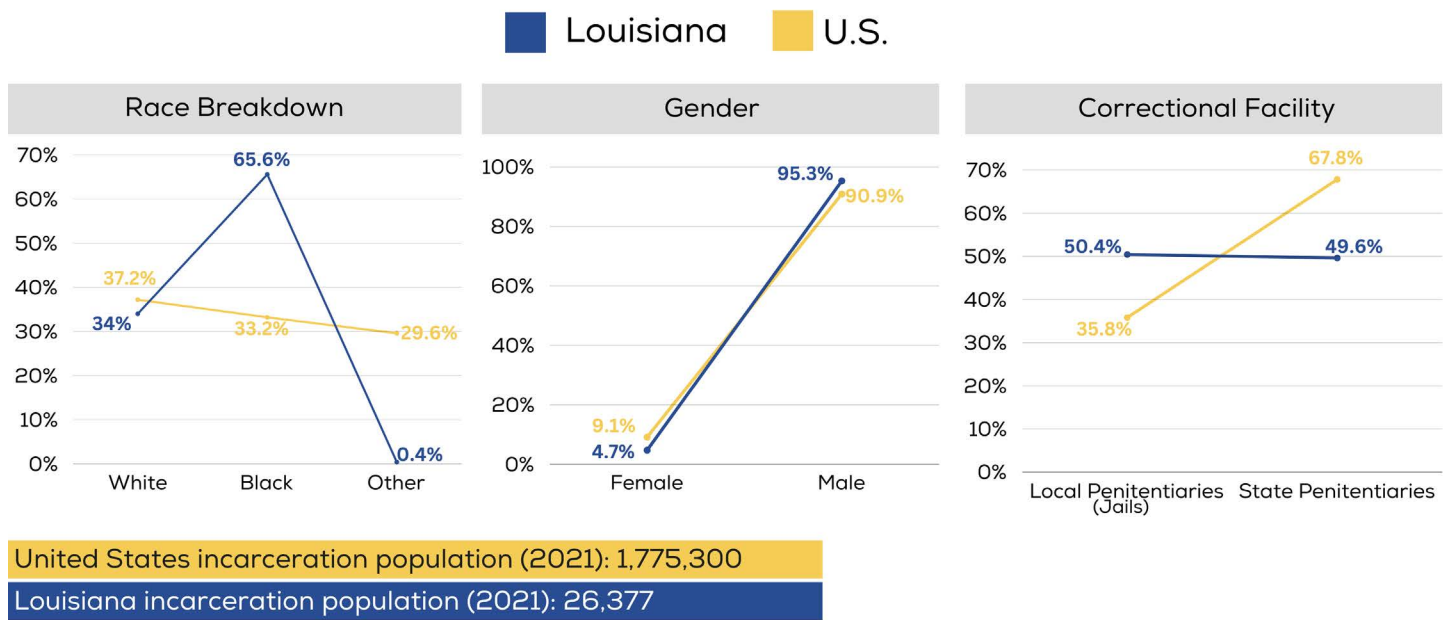
National and Louisiana Comparison

The most recent U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics report was released in February 2023 for the year 2021. This report offers comparable data between the national norms of nearly two million people imprisoned with numbers of Louisiana prisoners for that same year. Nationally, jail and prison confinement has declined since 2005, until a slight rise was seen in 2021. Even with the rise, it remained below rates preceding 2019.⁷⁰ As illustrated in Figure 38, Louisiana's use of jails to house prisoners is higher than what is seen nationally (50% and 36% respectively). People in these facilities are predominantly male both nationally and in Louisiana; however, the percentage of Black/African American people in Louisiana's jails and prisons is double what is seen nationally (66% vs. 33% respectively), while other races, besides White, are reported at much lower percentages than seen nationally.⁷¹

⁷⁰ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/cpus21st.pdf>

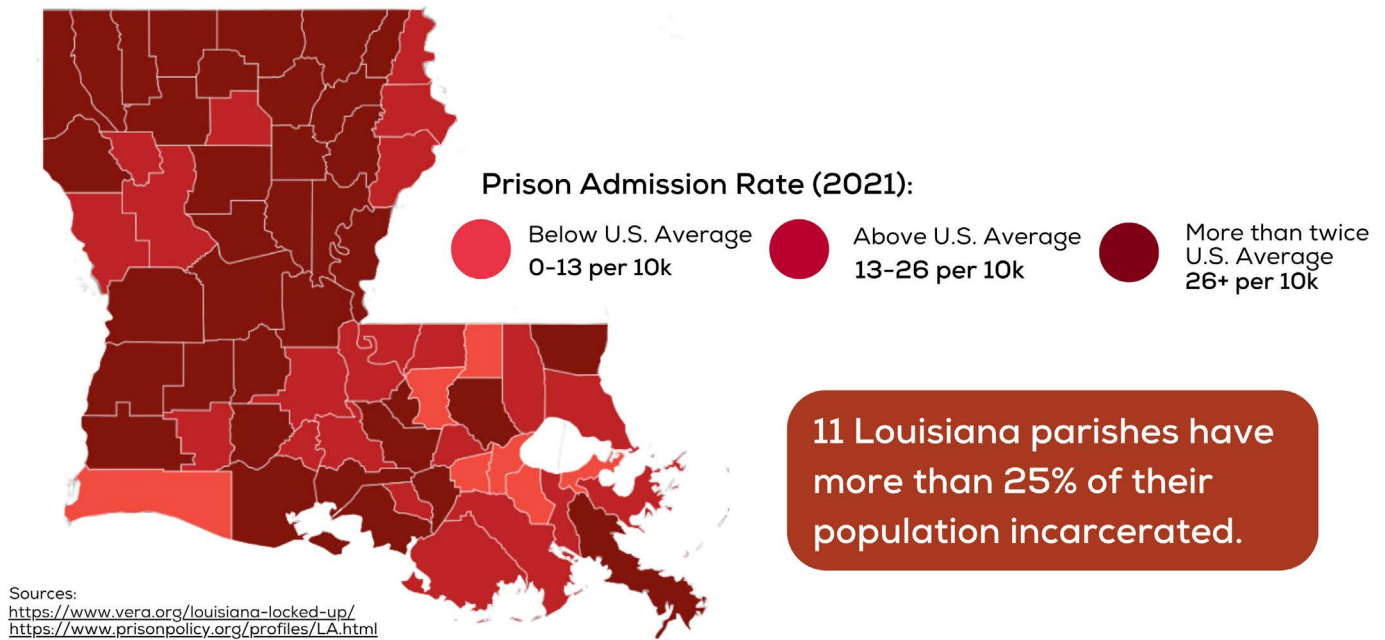
⁷¹ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/cpus21st.pdf>

Figure 39: Incarceration in Correctional Facilities Nationally as Compared to Louisiana, 2021



Source: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/ppus21.pdf>

Figure 40: Louisiana Parish Prison Rates Compared to the National Average



Louisiana

Louisiana has eight state prisons operated by the DPSC.^{72/73} These are Allen Correctional Center, B.B. Rayburn Correctional Center, David Wade Correctional Center, Dixon Correctional Center, Elayn Hunt Correctional Center, Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women, Louisiana State Penitentiary (AKA: Angola), and Raymond Laborde Correctional Center.⁷⁴ DPSC also houses prisoners in jails across the state. However, how the state uses prisons for its communities differs by parish. Figure 40 shows that several parishes in Louisiana have more than twice the U.S. average rate of their citizens in prisons.

⁷² <https://doc.louisiana.gov/about-the-dpsc/facility-locations/>

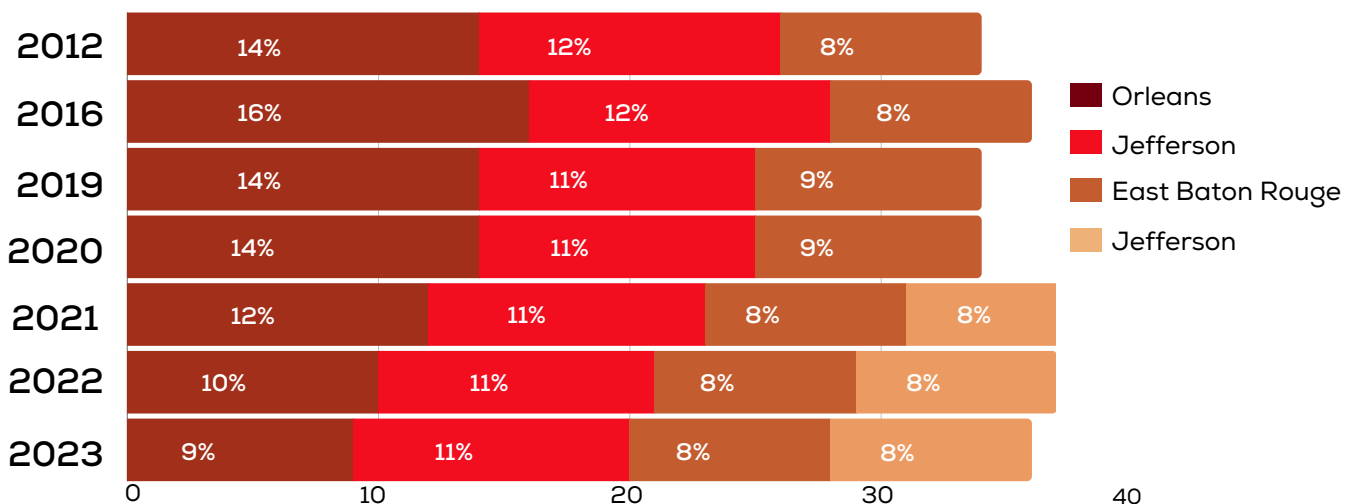
⁷³ <https://doc.louisiana.gov/about-the-dpsc/facility-locations/>

⁷⁴ <https://doc.louisiana.gov/about-the-dpsc/facility-locations/>

Figure 41: Louisiana Incarcerated Populations 2012-2023

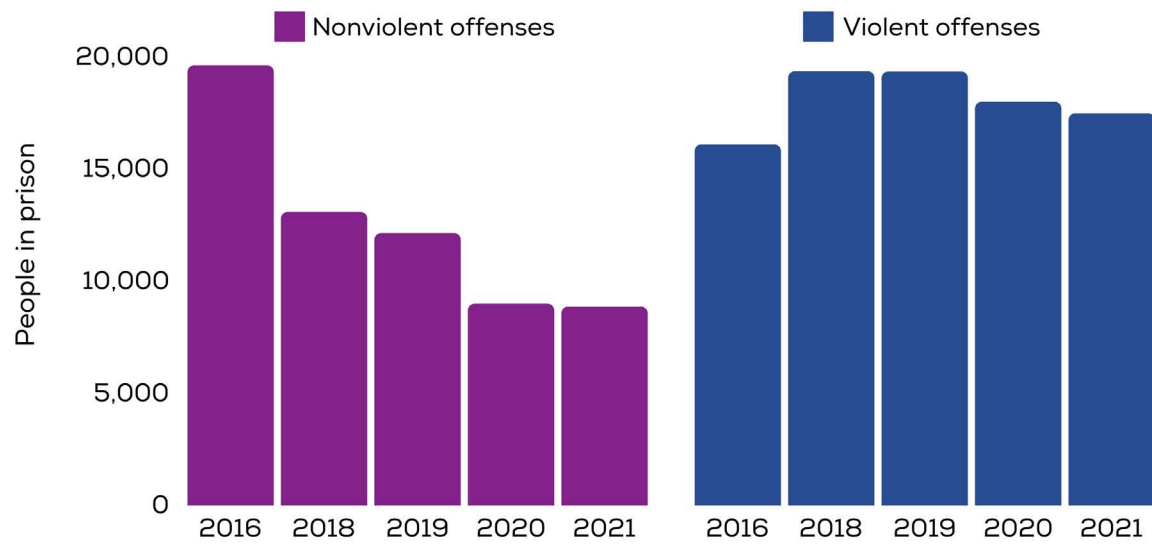
	Jailed People # (%)	State Facility Incarcerated # (%)	% Male	% Black % White	Majority Sentence Length	Type Crime (most serious)	Majority Age Range at admission
2012	24,143 (60%)	15,843 (40%)	94%	69% Black 31% White	7-10yrs: 18% 5-6 yrs: 14% 0-2 yrs: 13% Life: 11%	Violent- 47% Drug- 23% Property- 20% Other- 9%	21-24 17% 25-29 19% 30-34 16%
2016	20,776 (58%)	14,964 (42%)	94%	67% Black 33% White	7-10yrs: 19% 5-6 yrs: 13% 0-2 yrs: 12% Life: 12%	Violent- 53% Drug- 19% Property- 18% Other- 9%	21-24 17% 25-29 19% 30-34 17%
2019	16,654 (53%)	14,870 (47%)	95%	66% Black 33% White	7-10yrs: 19% 5-6 yrs: 13% 0-2 yrs: 12% Life: 15%	Violent- 60% Drug- 15% Property- 15% Other- 10%	21-24 16% 25-29 19% 30-34 16%
2020	13,283 (49%)	13,743 (51%)	96%	67% Black 32% White	7-10yrs: 19% 5-6 yrs: 13% 0-2 yrs: 11% Life: 17%	Violent- 66% Drug- 12% Property- 13% Other- 10%	21-24 16% 25-29 20% 30-34 16%
2021	13,286 (50%)	13,091 (50%)	95%	66% Black 34% White	7-10yrs: 18% 5-6 yrs: 12% 0-2 yrs: 11% Life: 17%	Violent- 65% Drug- 12% Property- 12% Other- 10%	21-24 16% 25-29 19% 30-34 16%
2022	14,295 (53%)	12,917 (47%)	95%	65% Black 35% White	7-10yrs: 18% 5-6 yrs: 12% 0-2 yrs: 12% Life: 16%	Violent- 64% Drug- 12% Property- 12% Other- 12%	21-24 16% 25-29 18% 30-34 17%
2023	14,756 (53%)	13,337 (47%)	95%	65% Black 35% White	7-10yrs: 18% 5-6 yrs: 12% 0-2 yrs: 12% Life: 15%	Violent- 63% Drug- 13% Property- 12% Other- 13%	21-24 16% 25-29 18% 30-34 17%

Top Three Committing Parishes:



Source: <https://doc.louisiana.gov/demographic-dashboard/>

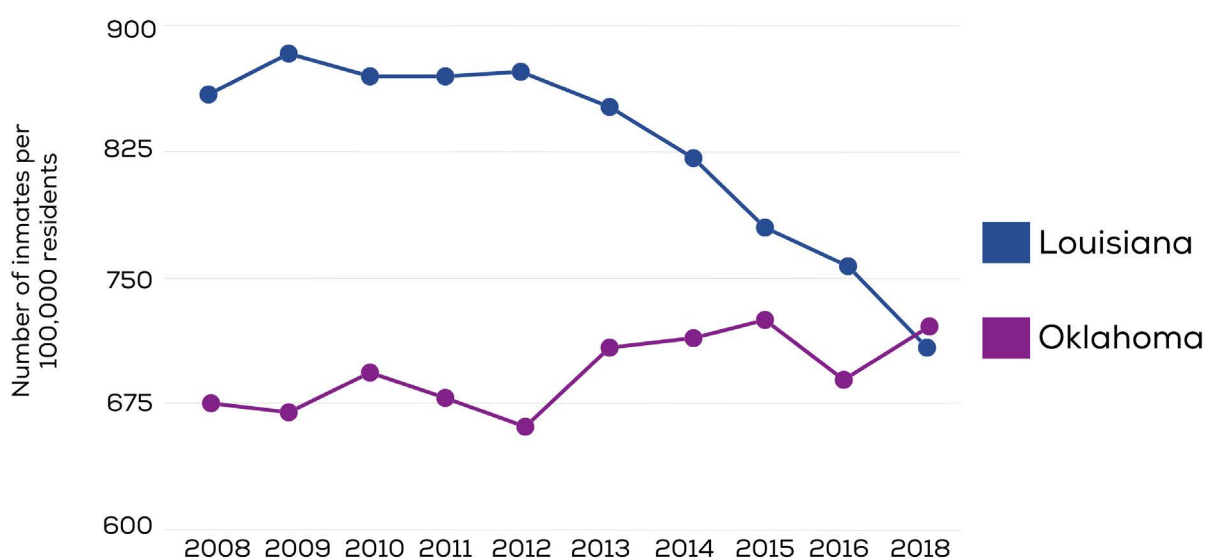
Figure 42: Trends in Violent vs. Nonviolent Offenses Report in Louisiana's Prison Population 2016-2021



Sources: <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2022/11/01/5-years-in-5-things-to-know-about-louisianas-justice-system>; Louisiana Department of Public Safety & Corrections, "Louisiana's Justice Reinvestment Reforms, 2022 Annual Performance Report" (Nov. 2022)

DPSC posts data dating back to 2012 related to its prison populations, but with several years unreported in the publicly available data on its website. As noted in Figure 41, the incarcerated population of Louisiana has dropped 30% in two decades. The proportion of jailed prisoners, as compared to those housed in state facilities, appears to have gone down but has returned to more than half of all people serving sentences being kept in Louisiana jails. The overall demographics of gender, race, sentence length, age, and top committing parishes fluctuates little over this timespan; however, as overall numbers of prisoners have declined, the proportion of those service sentences for violent crimes has increased (see Figure 41.) The shifting trends in the type of crimes being sentenced to state prisons is also highlighted in Figure 42 with the number of people serving time for nonviolent offenses cut in half.⁷⁵

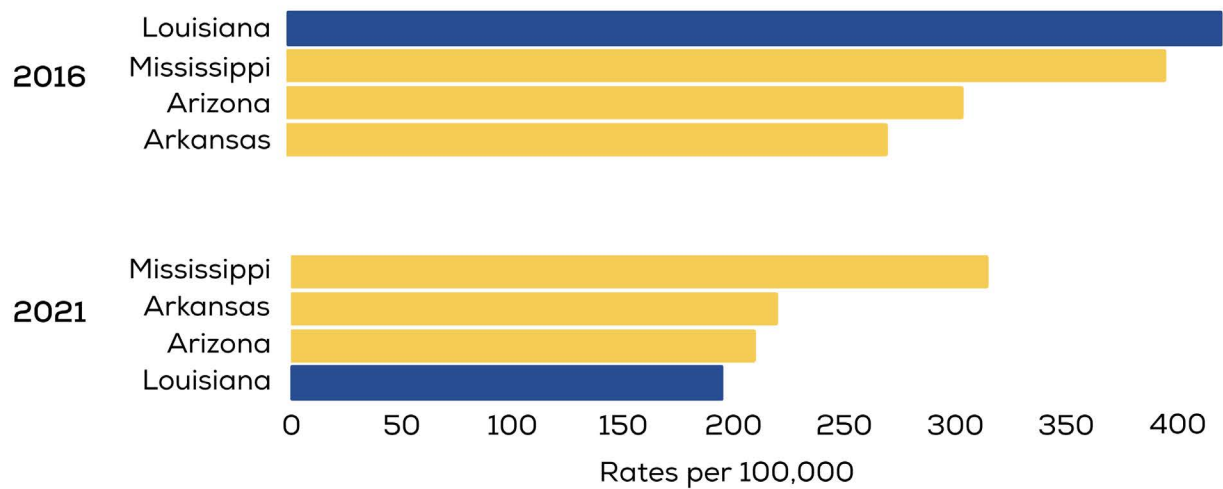
Figure 43: Louisiana Incarceration Rates Drop Below Number One Per Capita



Source: <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2022/11/01/5-years-in-5-things-to-know-about-louisianas-justice-system>

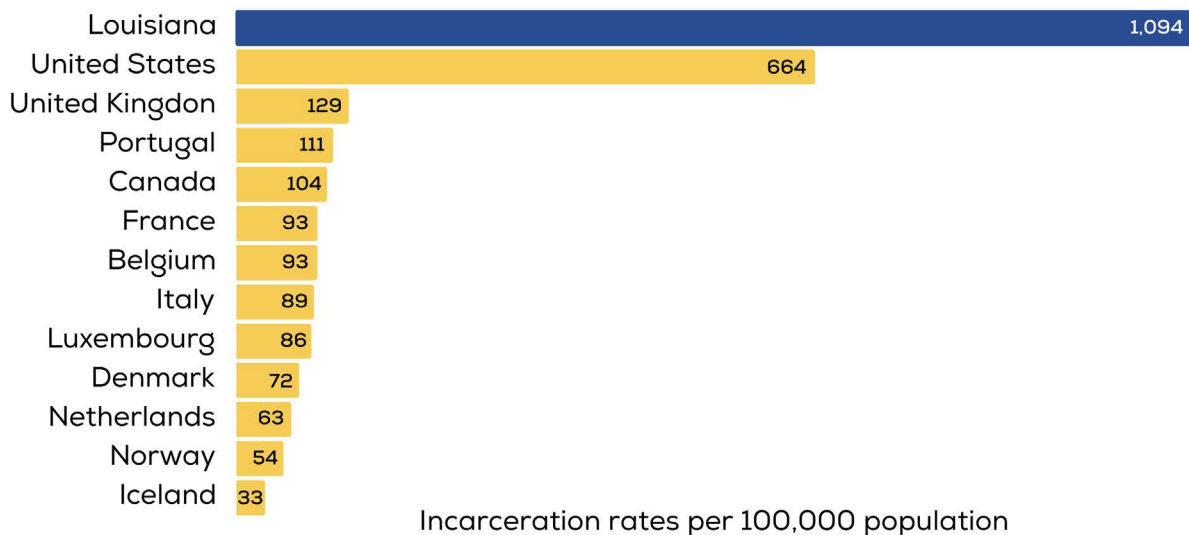
⁷⁵ Louisiana DPSC, "Louisiana's Justice Reinvestment Reforms, 2022 Annual Performance Report" (Nov 2022) as reported also by The Pew Charitable Trusts. <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2022/11/01/5-years-in-5-things-to-know-about-louisianas-justice-system>

Figure 44: Louisiana's Imprisonment Rate for Nonviolent Offenses Compared to Neighboring States (2016-2021)



Source: Reports from the state corrections departments in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Arizona; Census population data; <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2022/11/01/5-years-in-5-things-to-know-about-louisianas-justice-system>

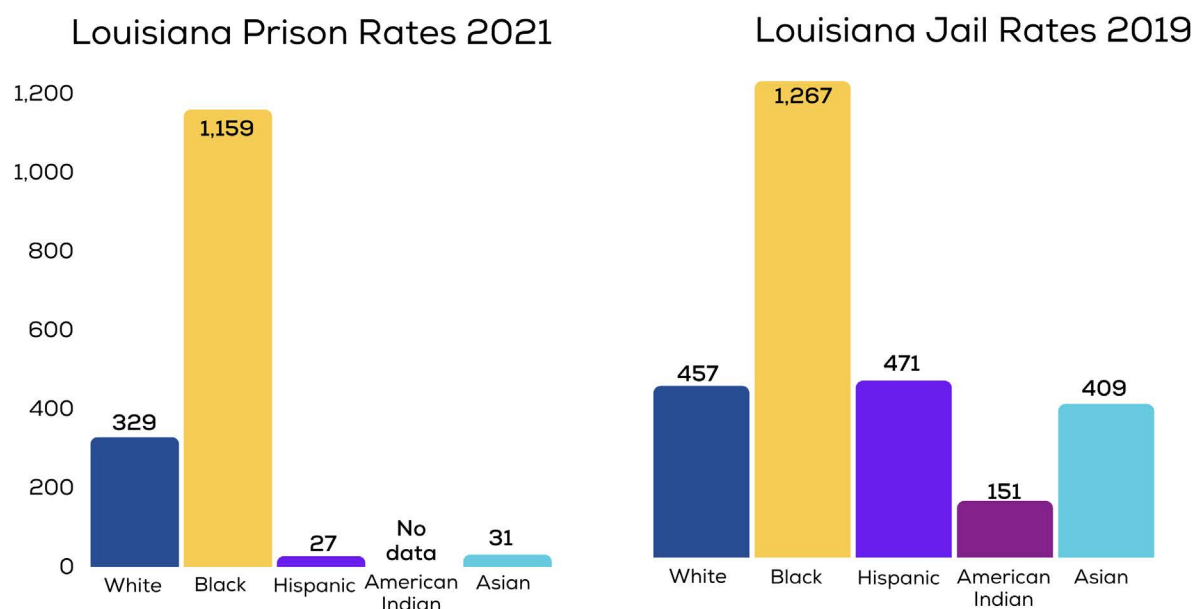
Figure 45: Incarceration Rates: Comparing Louisiana and Founding NATO Countries, 2022



Source: <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/LA.html>

Louisiana incarceration rates dropped in the last decade and placed its long standing as the most incarcerating state, per capita, in a steadily declining position (see Figure 43).⁷⁶ Rates of overall imprisonment for nonviolent offenses also fell below neighboring states during the period from 2016 to 2021 (see Figure 44).⁷⁷ However, as noted in Figure 45, the overall incarceration rates in Louisiana have remained high compared to the U.S.⁷⁸ Louisiana's racial makeup of its incarcerated persons has also remained disproportionately Black/African American (see figure 46).⁷⁹

Figure 46: Racial Disparities in Louisiana's Incarcerated Population



People in state prisons and local jails, per 100,000 state residents in each race or ethnicity category.

Source: <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/LA.html>

⁷⁶ <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2022/11/01/5-years-in-5-things-to-know-about-louisianas-justice-system>

⁷⁷ Louisiana DPSC, "Louisiana's Justice Reinvestment Reforms, 2022 Annual Performance Report" (Nov 2022) as reported also by The Pew Charitable Trusts. <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2022/11/01/5-years-in-5-things-to-know-about-louisianas-justice-system>

⁷⁸ <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/LA.html>

⁷⁹ <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/LA.html>



ADULT PAROLE / RE-ENTRY

Parole involves the adults being released from a facility, returning to a community, and being monitored by a probation/parole officer. When adults are released from non-secure or secure facilities/prisons, DPSC or the court may decide to continue them on parole, depending on the time left to be served on their disposition. Thus, parole is not a guaranteed step in the process and some people may serve their entire sentence in a facility (including life sentences, who will likely not be released) and be released directly back to a community without parole supervision.

Data Summary: Who are the people on parole?

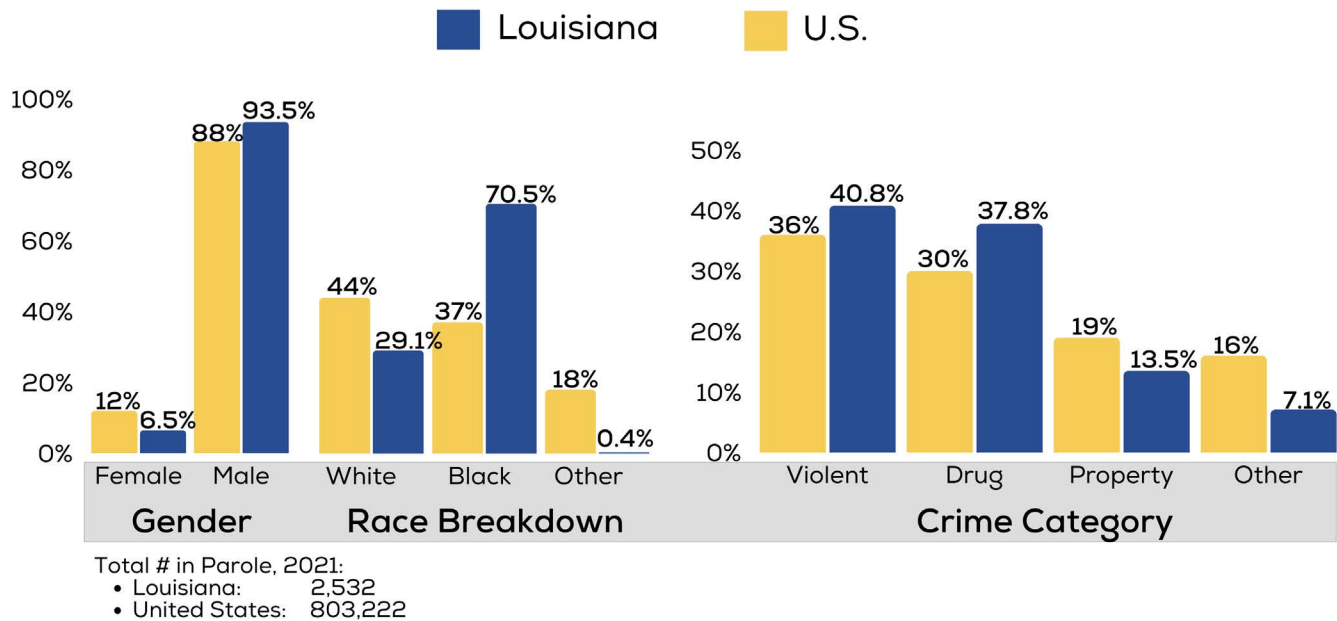
National and Louisiana Comparison

The most recent U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics report was released in February 2023 for the year 2021. This report offers comparable data between the national norms of nearly four million people under community supervision compared with numbers of Louisiana citizens under adult supervisions for that same year. Nationally, persons on parole declined by about 7% in 2021, which was its lowest point since 2006 and the largest one-year drop since 1992.⁸⁰ As illustrated in Figure 47, Louisiana's use of parole is largely for Black/African American people re-entering communities as compared to those seen nationally (71% vs 37% respectively). Nationally and in Louisiana, it appears to be primarily used with people convicted of violent and/or drug offenses, who are reentering communities.⁸¹

⁸⁰ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/ppus21.pdf>

⁸¹ <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/ppus21.pdf>

Figure 47: US vs Louisiana Parole Comparison, 2021



Source: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/ppus21.pdf>

In Louisiana

DPSC posts public data dating back to 2020 related to its parole populations on its website.⁸² As noted in Figure 47, the parole population of Louisiana has dropped 6% in four years. The overall demographics of gender, race, and age fluctuates little over this timespan; however, there appears to be an unexplainable change in data reporting regarding sentence length in relation to parole (see Figure 48.) The shifting trends in the type of crimes being transitioned into parole seems to have moved towards more violent crimes, but this should be taken into consideration with the older age of people paroled.⁸³

⁸² <https://doc.louisiana.gov/pp-demographic-dashboard/>

⁸³ <https://doc.louisiana.gov/pp-demographic-dashboard/>

Figure 48: Parole Population in Louisiana by Year, 2020-2023

	# on Parole	% Male	% Black % White	Majority Sentence Length	Type Crime (most serious)	Majority Age Range at re-entry
2020	2,659	90%	68% Black 32% White	0-2 yrs: 30% 3-4 yrs: 47% 5 yrs- 16%	Violent- 38% Drug- 37% Property- 19% Other- 6%	60-69 18% 50-54 14% 55-59 13%
2021	2,718	92%	70% Black 30% White	0-2 yrs: 33% 3-4 yrs: 50% 5 yrs- 11%	Violent- 40% Drug- 36% Property- 17% Other- 7%	60-69 19% 45-49 13% 50-54 13%
2022	2,532	94%	71% Black 29% White	* 21-50 yrs: 22% Other yrs: 20% 11-20 yrs: 19%	Violent- 43% Drug- 35% Property- 15% Other- 6%	60-69 21% 45-49 13% 50-54 13%
2023	2,510	94%	71% Black 29% White	* 21-50 yrs: 27% Other yrs: 19% 11-20 yrs: 17%	Violent- 51% Drug- 32% Property- 12% Other- 5%	60-69 23% 45-49 15% 50-54 14%

*This appears to be a data error, change in data reporting, or anomaly compared to other years.

Source: <https://doc.louisiana.gov/demographic-dashboard/>

OUTCOMES

Outcomes are not consistently reported and can vary widely depending on the point of system contact, target of interventions, etc. A common, but widely variably defined outcome in criminal legal systems is recidivism. That outcome can range from recontacting the system to violations of probation/parole orders and rearrest to reincarceration.

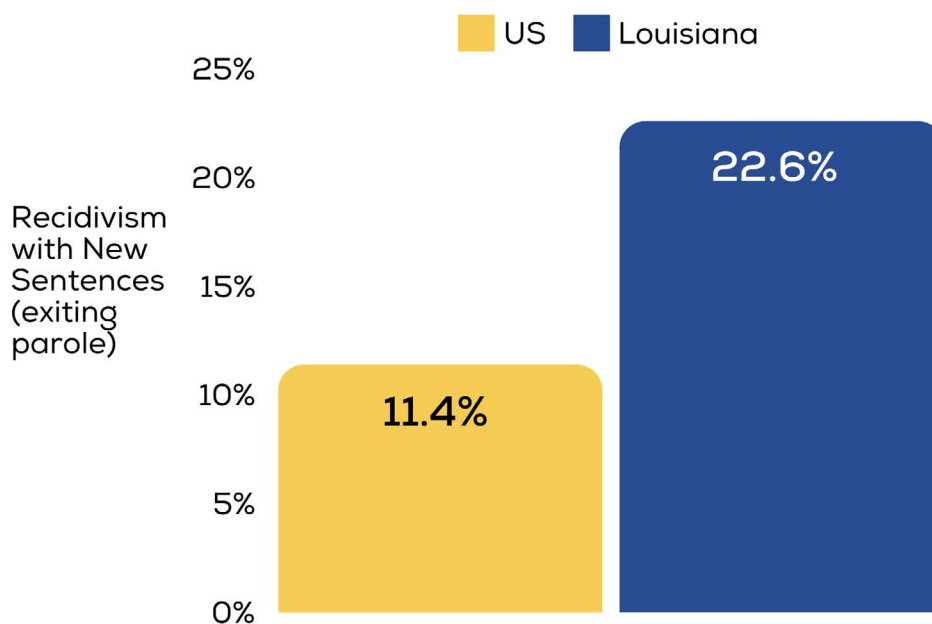
Nationally and in Louisiana

The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics does collect and report recidivism at national and state levels. As noted in Figure 48, for those exiting parole and re-entering the system with new sentences in Louisiana, the percent of people recidivating is about twice the national average (23% vs 11% respectively).⁸⁴ However, according to at least one source, the percentage of people who returned to prison within one year of release was 15% in 2016 and 11% in 2020.⁸⁵

84 <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/ppus21.pdf>

85 <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2022/11/01/5-years-in-5-things-to-know-about-louisianas-justice-system>

Figure 49: CLS Recidivism Rates 2021

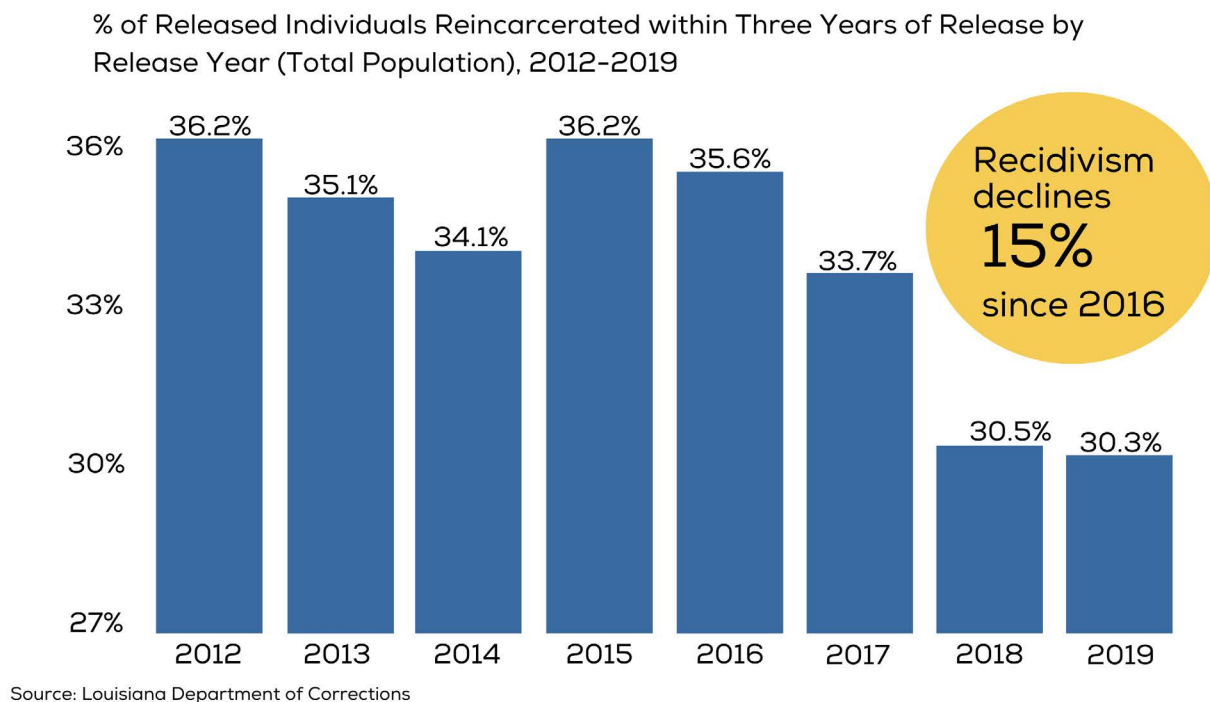


Source: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/ppus21.pdf>

In Louisiana

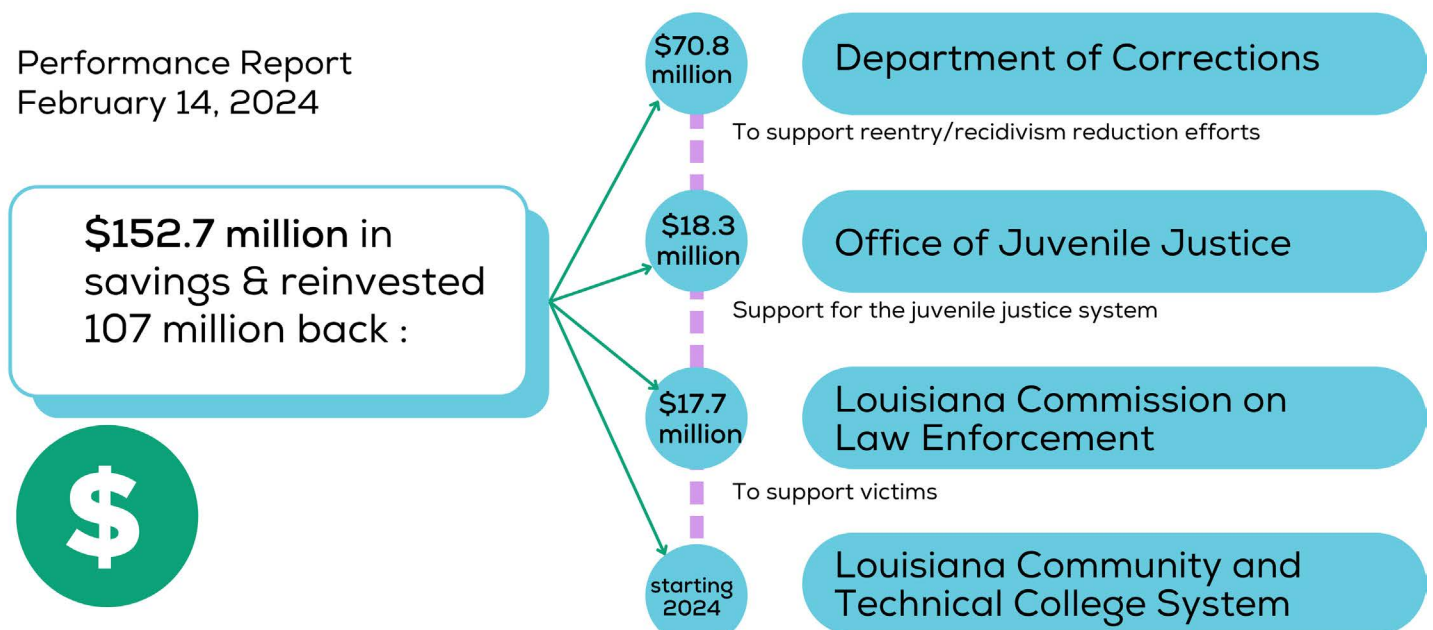
As the state approached several policy changes in the last decade, the outcomes have also shown a recidivism decrease even after people were three years out from release in Louisiana (see Figure 50.) This includes a 15% drop since 2016 alone.

Figure 50: Three-Year Post Release Recidivism Changes in Louisiana, 2012-2019



Another, often less reported outcome is taxpayer saving. This is just one example of cost savings since the 2017 justice reinvestment initiative was implemented (see Figure 51).

Figure 51: Louisiana's Justice Reinvestment Reform



Source: <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2022/11/01/5-years-in-5-things-to-know-about-louisianas-justice->

Note: the Louisiana reinvestment into community and technical college systems, slated to begin in 2024, will not happen as the reinvestment initiative was repealed in the 2024 special session.

ADULT TRANSFER

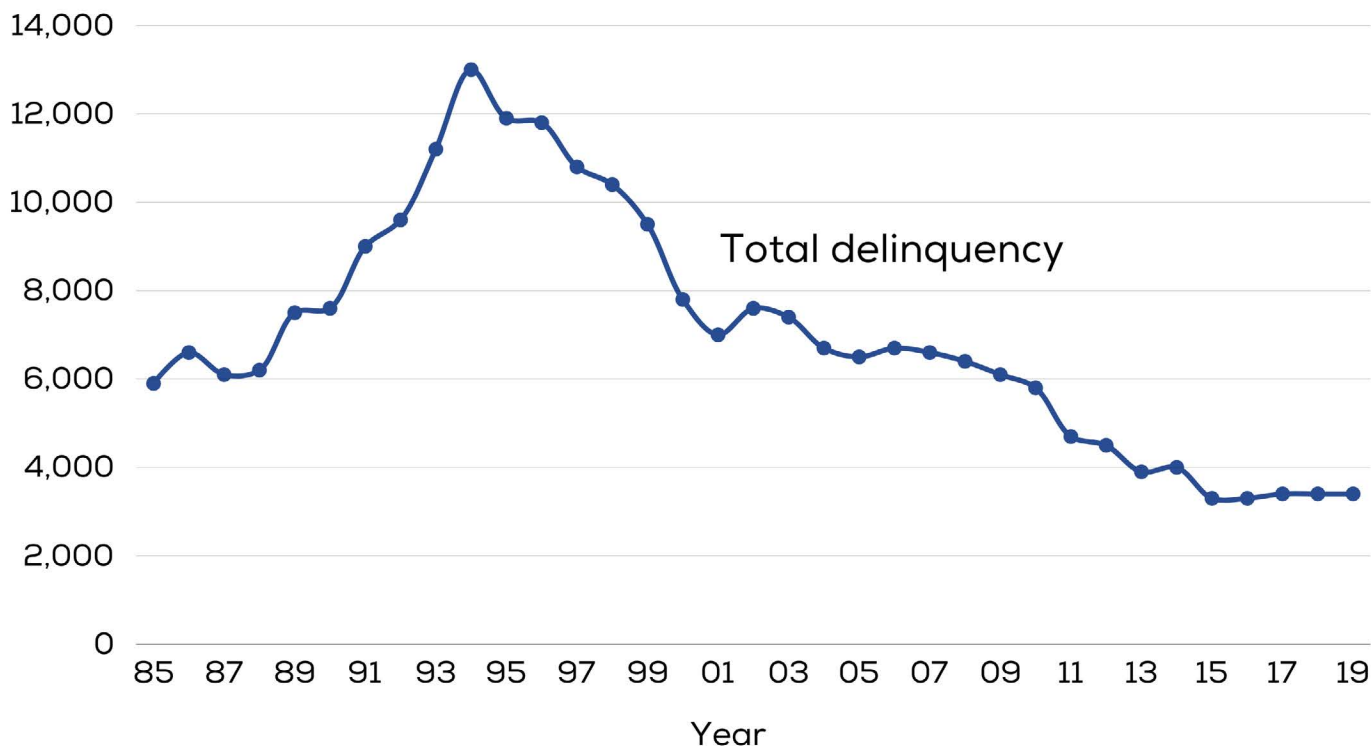
In a small number of cases, youth may be transferred (or waived) to adult court and tried as an adult, regardless of their age. Transfer to adult court refers to the process of moving a juvenile, alleged of committing a crime, from the juvenile justice system to the adult criminal legal system.

Data Summary: Where are these youth?

Nationally, juvenile courts have waived 75% fewer delinquency cases to criminal court since 1994, when the use of such processes peaked.⁸⁶ (See figure 52)

Figure 52: Use of Adult Transfer in U.S. Courts

Cases judicially waived to criminal court



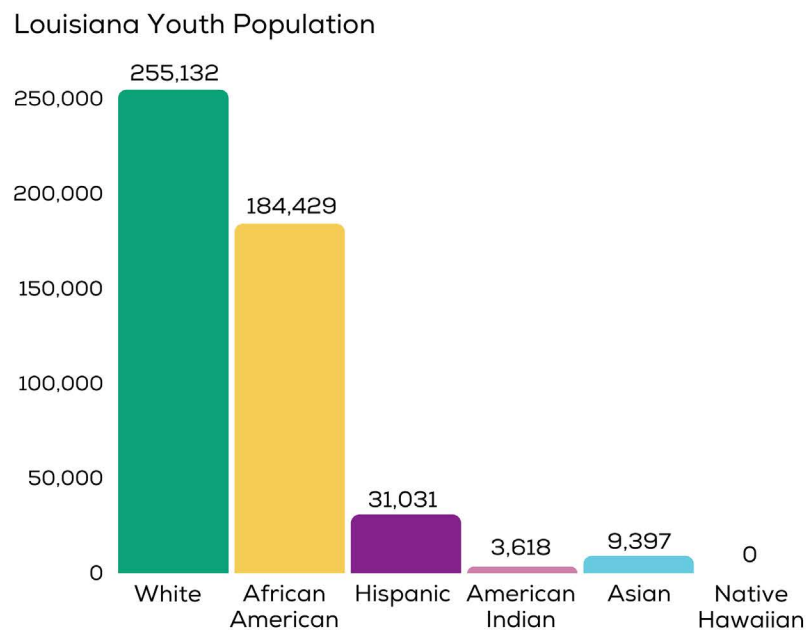
Source: Juvenile Court Statistics, 2019

86 <http://ncjj.org/pdf/NR2022.pdf>

Louisiana

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement reports on adult transfer in its documentation to OJJDP. According to that report, in 2021, there were 10 Louisiana youth transferred to adult court and all of these youth were Black/African American.⁸⁷ (see Figure 53)

Figure 53: FFY21 Louisiana Statewide Adult Transfer Data



⁸⁷ LCLE report



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Many local and state criminal justice agencies across the country have come to recognize that having consistent and reliable data are essential for measuring and tracking system impact and performance. Yet, despite this recognition and some important improvements, there continues to be tremendous variability across the country in the quality and quantity of shared and/or publicly available criminal legal data, and how those data are used to gauge impact and performance. Ultimately, having good data will enable justice agencies to show that what they do makes real, tangible differences in the lives of offenders, victims, and communities.

The number of Louisiana law enforcement agencies reporting to the U.S. uniform crime reporting program, and the development of both the DPSC and Louisiana Supreme Court public data reporting platforms, represents three important signs of progress in Louisiana. Other areas of the system, like diversion, show almost no availability of publicly accessible data. However, many of our District Attorney offices openly discuss their diversion programs in state meetings. Some even mention these programs on their websites but data are not reported.

In order to improve overall local and state capacity to collect, share, analyze and make data-based decisions, three major recommendations with associated steps are offered based on the strengths and challenges found in generating this Louisiana criminal legal system data landscape report.

Recommendation 1: Louisiana should establish a centralized criminal legal system data repository to clarify data points needed from all key agencies, ease submission of data, ensure accountability of data sharing, generate a public facing dashboard for access to aggregate information, and submit an annual report, including trends, to the criminal legal system advisory board(s) of the legislature.

- o Steps should be taken to improve the reporting of arrest data in Louisiana and not require waiting on federally reported crime data.

- o Steps should be taken to improve the availability and consistency of diversion data, which would require participation of District Attorney offices where most diversion programs are housed or contracted.

- o The Louisiana Sheriffs Association and/or Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement should receive data from every jail in Louisiana in aggregated form which can be publicly shared either through their association or another resource.

- o The Louisiana Supreme Court's Judicial Administration Office (LAJAO) should receive appropriate technical support to help it implement initial quality assurance steps for the court filing data it receives on an annual basis.

Recommendation 2: The legislated entity(ies) affiliated with criminal legal system oversight should urge the implementation of the recommendations in this report, monitor that implementation process, and request annual reports on the status of criminal legal system data sharing advances statewide.

- o Local and state criminal justice agencies meet more regularly and consistently define, monitor, and report outcomes (not limited to recidivism).

Recommendation 3: The staff of a centralized criminal legal system data repository (possibility a Louisiana university) or institute that has sustainability beyond changes in administration should regularly share findings of annual reports in state and regional meetings to build utilization of data in state and local decision-making processes.

o Louisiana should strongly consider developing a statewide “Criminal Justice Data Repository and Analysis Center” based on best practice national models.

To offer some visualizations of ways data could be gathered and publicly reported to better inform decision making, several state examples are offered here. This includes examples of various data dashboards from other states, all with their own strengths and weaknesses.

Alaska - <https://www.uaa.alaska.edu/academics/college-of-health/departments/justice-center/alaska-justice-information-center/crime-dashboards.cshtml>

Colorado - <https://dcj.colorado.gov/dcj-offices/ors>

Idaho - <https://isp.idaho.gov/pgr/sac/dashboards/>

Illinois - <https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/apps/>

Kansas - <https://sentencing.ks.gov/statistical-analysis/dashboards>

Maryland - <https://goccp.maryland.gov/data-dashboards/crime-dashboard/>

North Carolina - https://ncreports.ondemand.sas.com/SASVisualAnalytics/?reportUri=/reports/reports/3fb29c79-d110-4a5d-9d78-e7065b56f412§ionIndex=0&sso_guest=true&reportViewOnly=true&reportContextBar=false&pageNavigation=false&sas-welcome=false/

New York - <https://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/stats.htm>

Oregon - <https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/SAC/Pages/Dashboards.aspx>

Washington - <https://sac.ofm.wa.gov/data>

Wisconsin - <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/bjia/bureau-justice-information-and-analysis>

Louisiana might consider a hybrid combination of any of these with more user interactivity built in to render real-time queries and graphical outputs.

Appendix

Jail Utilization by Parish Available Data in Louisiana (2020 - 2024)

Parish (pop. age 15+)	Avg. Daily Pop.	Charge Types						LOS over 365	Top Three Crimes	Race Jail vs. Parish Pop.			Gender		Largest Age Pop.
		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female	
Acadia (48,475)	161	42.7%	21.0%	17.8%	16.5%	1.3%	0.7%	239	• Other court offense	Black	40.10%	17.10%	90.1%	9.9%	25-44 (67.1%)
									• Flight to avoid prosecution	White	58.00%	79.10%			
									• Other drug offense	Unknown	0%				
									Other	Other	0.60%	3.10%			
Allen (20,842)	92	18.70%	35.10%	16.00%	20.50%	9.40%	0.40%	83	• Other drug offense	Black	29.30%	23.70%	84.80%	15.20%	25-440 (60.2%)
									• Drug paraphernalia	White	66.30%	70.90%			
									• Poss./Use of Unspecified Drug	Unknown	1.10%				
									Other	Other	0%	2.60%			
Ascension (98,651)	373	16.40%	15.00%	11.20%	16.40%	11.70%	1.40%	210	• Other court offense	Black	50.30%	23.40%	91.20%	8.80%	25-44 (69.2%)
									• Flight to avoid prosecution	White	45.70%	69.10%			
									• Drug paraphernalia	Unknown	0%				
									Other	Other	3.50%	5.60%			
Assumption (18,078)	142	53.20%	17.60%	6.10%	6.20%	15.20%	1.60%	145	• Other court offense	Black	54.50%	28.60%	92.30%	7.70%	25-44 (68.5%)
									• Flight to avoid prosecution	White	43.40%	67.00%			
									• Drug paraphernalia	Unknown	0%				
									Other	Other	0%	3.10%			
Avoyelles (32,298)	400	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	669	N/A	Black	50.70%	29.20%	74.00%	26.00%	25-44 (64.8%)
									White	White	48.50%	66.20%			
									Unknown	Unknown	0%				
									Other	Other	0.20%	2.70%			

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Parish (pop. age 15+)	Avg. Daily	Charge Types						LOS over 365	Top Three Crimes	Race Jail vs. Parish Pop.			Gender		Largest Age Pop.
		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female	
Beauregard (29,706)	176	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	156	N/A	Black	26.70%	12.50%	83.50%	16.50%	25-44 (60.2%)
										White	72.20%	80.90%			
										Unknown	0%				
										Other	0%	4.60%			
Bienville (10,810)	27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34	N/A	Black	0.00%	41.60%	96.40%	3.60%	25-44 (57.1%)
										White	40.70%	55.20%			
										Unknown	51.90%				
										Other	0%	2.50%			
Bossier (100,781)	1,170	43.40%	24.00%	10.20%	11.60%	8.50%	2.20%	1,320	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other court offense• Obstruction/ resisting• Fraudulent drug offense• Flight to avoid prosecution• Traffic offense, minor• Traffic offense, minor	Black	49.90%	22.40%	86.20%	6.80%	25-44 (61.6%)
										White	43.00%	68.00%			
										Unknown	6.80%				
										Other	0%	6.9%			
Caddo (193,053)	1,314	15%	3.70%	10.80%	7.80%	62.10%	0.50%	1,378	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traffic offense, minor• Traffic offense, minor	Black	2.40%	48.10%	89.70%	10.30%	25-44 (61.5%)
										White	0.80%	46.80%			
										Unknown	96.50%				
										Other	0.10%	3.20%			
Calcasieu (160,746)	831	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	898	N/A	Black	53.30%	24.90%	87.70%	12.30%	25-44 (61.1%)
										White	44.30%	68.60%			
										Unknown	2.20%				
										Other	0.00%	4.50%			

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Parish (pop. age 15+)	Avg. Daily	Charge Types						LOS over 365	Top Three Crimes	Race Jail vs. Parish Pop.			Gender		Largest Age Pop.	
		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female		
Caldwell (8,026)	593	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	725	N/A	Black	59.70%	16.50%		95.30%	4.70%	25-44 (68.6%)
										White	38.10%	79.30%				
										Unknown	0.20%					
										Other	1.70%	3.50%				
									• Other court offense	Black	8.70%	3.90%				
									• Poss./Use of Unspecified Drug	White	82.60%	90.60%		90.90%	9.10%	25-44 (54.5%)
Cameron (5,711)	21	39.80%	18.60 %	11.00%	11.10%	15.90%	3.40%	17	• Flight to avoid prosecution	Unknown	0.00%					
										Other	0.00%	4.40%				
										Black	42.50%	31.00%				
Catahoula (7,835)	72	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28	N/A	White	56.20%	66.30%		88.90%	11.10%	25-44 (63.9%)
										Unknown	0%					
										Other	0%	2.10%				
										Black	64.60%	51.20%				
Claiborne (13,331)	537	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	608	N/A	White	34.60%	45.90%		96.90%	3.10%	25-44 (64.7%)
										Unknown	0.20%					
										Other	0.00%	1.80%				
										Black	50.00%	39.20%				
Concordia (15,453)	138	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	158	N/A	White	49.30%	57.90%		82.70%	17.30%	25-44 (60.4%)
										Unknown	0.00%					
										Other	0.00%	2.00%				
									• Poss./Use of unspecified drug	Black	55.00%	35.30%				
DeSoto (22,032)	109	26.10%	29.50 %	13.50%	11.70%	15.30%	3.80%	50	• Other court offense	White	42.30%	60.10%		88.10%	11.90%	25-44 (64.5%)
										Unknown	0.00%					
									• Drug paraphernalia	Other	0.90%	3.10%				

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Parish (pop. age 15+)	Avg. Daily	Charge Types						LOS over 365	Top Three Crimes	Race Jail vs. Parish Pop.			Gender		Largest Age Pop.
		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female	
East Baton Rouge Parish (356,273)	1,492	39.50%	13.90%	14.10%	19.40%	13.10%	0.10%	1,811	• Other court offense	Black	77.50%	45.10%	92.50%	7.40%	n/a
									• Other court offense	White	18.60%	46.80%			
									• Flight to avoid prosecution	Unknown	0.10%				
										Other	3.60%	4.30%			
East Feliciana (16,288)	254	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	188	N/A	Black	59.80%	42.70%	95.70%	95.70%	25-44 (64.2%)
										White	39.00%	54.30%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	2.20%			
Evangeline (26,421)	90	37.90%	26.60%	13.70%	14.60%	5.60%	1.40%	79	• Other court offense	Black	46.20%	27.30%	88.90%	11.10%	25-44 (64.4%)
									• Drug paraphernalia	White	51.60%	67.70%			
									• Poss./Use of unspecified drug	Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	4.00%			
Franklin (15,796)	808	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	997	N/A	Black	67.60%	30.30%	99.60%	0.40%	25-44 (64.4%)
										White	30.00%	67.30%			
										Unknown	2.10%				
										Other	0.10%	1.80%			
Iberia (54,889)	359	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	460	N/A	Black	60.40%	31.20%	90.50%	9.20%	25-44 (64.1%)
										White	37.90%	61.30%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.60%	4.10%			
Iberville (27,011)	96	41.30%	16.60%	16.40%	13.80%	10.70%	0.80%	102	• Other court offense	Black	64.90%	47.40%	90.80%	9.20%	25-44 (55.2%)
									• Flight to avoid prosecution	White	33.00%	49.10%			
									• Other court offense	Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	2.70%			

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Parish (pop. age 15+)	Avg. Daily	Charge Types						LOS over 365	Top Three Crimes	Race Jail vs. Parish Pop.			Gender		Largest Age Pop.
		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female	
Jackson (12,951)	122	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	88	N/A	Black	50.00%	28.40%	98.40%	1.60%	25-44 (62.6%)
Jefferson Davis (24,685)	119	32.5%	24.5%	18.1%	17.1%	7.4%	0.4%	73	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contempt of courtDrug paraphernaliaPoss./use of unspecified Drug	Black	46.70%	16.10%	90.20%	9.80%	25-44 (70.0%)
										White	51.70%	79.20%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	3.40%			
Jefferson (352,119)	1,051	29.4%	7.0%	10.8%	10.5%	40.9%	1.4%	176	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Traffic offense, minorFlight to avoid prosecutionRape	Black	64.70%	26.70%	89.00%	11.00%	n/a
										White	34.60%	55.00%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	13.40%			
Lasalle (12,107)	89	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	89	N/A	Black	31.10%	12.70%	87.80%	12.20%	25-44 (66.7%)
										White	66.70%	82.30%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	1.10%	3.40%			
Lafayette (195,787)	685	45.3%	11.7%	15.6%	20.7%	6.0%	0.8%	1,051	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Other court offenseFlight to avoid prosecutionPoss./Use of unspecified drug	Black	59.70%	25.70%	91.80%	8.00%	25-44 (66.3%)
										White	39.00%	67.20%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	1.00%	4.70%			
Lafourche (78,830)	575	58.2%	13.2%	7.1%	9.3%	11.8%	0.1%	721	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contempt of courtFlight to avoid prosecutionDisorderly conduct offense	Black	43.30%	12.70%	88.30%	11.50%	25-44 (67.1%)
										White	55.70%	78.90%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	4.50%			

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		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female	
Lincoln (39,013)	317	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A	Black	72.60%	40.30%	91.50%	8.50%	25-44 (65.3%)
										White	26.80%	54.40%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	3.10%			
										Black	20.70%	6.60%			
Livingston (111,030)	757	31.5%	29.3%	11.3%	16.8%	10.2%	0.8%	724	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other court offense Drug paraphernalia Poss./use of unspecified Drug 	Black	20.70%	6.60%	86.70%	13.20%	25-44 (66.8%)
										White	78.60%	88.20%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.30%	4.00%			
Madison (8,751)	68	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	41	N/A	Black	81.10%	60.50%	90.30%	9.70%	25-44 (63.8%)
										White	18.90%	36.30%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	2.50%			
Morehouse (19,843)	413	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	607	N/A	Black	66.10%	46.30%	95.70%	4.30%	25-44 (66.3%)
										White	32.90%	51.10%			
										Unknown	0.50%				
										Other	0.20%	1.80%			
Natchitoches (30,848)	255	39.7%	14.7%	17.3%	18.1%	9.3%	1.0%	2,069	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other court offense Child molestation Other court offense 	Black	71.80%	39.90%	93.30%	6.30%	25-44 (63.5%)
										White	25.50%	54.90%			
										Unknown	0.80%				
										Other	1.20%	3.40%			
Orleans (324,823)	1,004	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,083	N/A	Black	88.30%	58.50%	92.60%	7.40%	25-44 (63.2%)
										White	10.40%	32.80%			
										Unknown	0.90%				
										Other	0.10%	5.20%			

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		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female	
Ouachita (121,850)	1,111	37.4%	14.0%	15.1%	22.2%	9.9%	1.3%	1,405	• Other court offense	Black	61.70%	35.80%	86.80%	13.10%	25-44 (64.3%)
									• Theft, value unknown	White	37.10%	60.30%			
									• Poss./Use of unspecified drug	Unknown	0.10%				
										Other	0.90%	2.50%			
Plaquemines (18,236)	583	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	358	N/A	Black	66.90%	20.90%	92.60%	7.20%	25-44 (64.8%)
										White	29.70%	64.90%			
										Unknown	2.20%				
										Other	0.00%	7.80%			
Point Coupee (17,853)	79	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	130	N/A	Black	65.40%	34.00%	92.50%	7.50%	25-44 (58.8%)
										White	32.10%	62.40%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	1.20%	2.90%			
Rapides (103,108)	911	51.3%	14.9%	11.5%	14.7%	6.8%	0.8%	1,255	• Contempt of court	Black	61.90%	30.70%	95.80%	4.20%	25-44 (64.8%)
									• Disorderly conduct offense	White	37.10%	63.20%			
									• Poss./use of other controlled substance	Unknown	0.30%				
										Other	0.20%	3.80%			
Red River (6,801)	52	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	55	N/A	Black	55.80%	38.10%	94.20%	5.80%	25-44 (53.8%)
										White	40.40%	58.00%			
										Unknown	3.80%				
										Other	0.00%	3.00%			
Richland (16,238)	696	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	967	N/A	Black	70.10%	34.00%	82.00%	18.00%	25-44 (65.9%)
										White	29.00%	62.90%			
										Unknown	0.30%				
										Other	0.00%	2.30%			

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		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female	
Sabine (19,343)	203	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	248	N/A	Black	36.90%	15.80%	81.80%	17.20%	25-44 (63.1%)
St. Charles (42,443)	298	43.8%	12.2%	6.5%	7.2%	27.6%	2.7%	483	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Traffic offense, minorFlight to avoid prosecutionFlight to avoid prosecution	Black	63.80%	25.80%	94.00%	6.00%	25-44 (65.8%)
										White	34.90%	66.40%			
										Unknown	0.30%				
										Other	0.00%	6.30%			
St. Helena (8,396)	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	169	N/A	Black	62.60%	50.00%	75.60%	24.40%	25-44 (58.3%)
										White	33.00%	46.70%			
										Unknown	3.50%				
										Other	0.00%	2.40%			
St. James (17,063)	66	54.3%	12.4%	8.7%	8.0%	15.2%	1.2%	67	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Other court offenseFlight to avoid prosecutionDrug paraphernalia	Black	70.60%	48.30%	89.40%	10.60%	25-44 (61.8%)
										White	26.50%	49.30%			
										Unknown					
										Other	0.00%	1.70%			
St. John the Baptist (34,177)	119	64.4%	12.4%	6.4%	6.2%	8.9%	1.5%	137	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Other court offenseOther court offenseOther court offense	Black	64.70%	56.70%	90.80%	8.40%	25-44 (62.5%)
										White	33.60%	35.50%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	5.80%			
St. Landry (63,944)	220	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	147	N/A	Black	65.20%	40.30%	94.10%	5.90%	25-44 (60.4%)
										White	33.90%	56.50%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	2.40%			

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		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female	
St. Martin (42,744)	199	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	201	N/A	Black	53.30%	28.80%	90.50%	9.00%	25-44 (65.3%)
										White	44.70%	66.50%			
										Unknown	1.00%				
										Other	0.00%	2.90%			
St. Mary (39,422)	213	20.0%	6.8%	9.5%	6.4%	56.1%	0.9%	160	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Other court offenseTraffic offense, minorTraffic offense, minor	Black	53.30%	31.30%	99.10%	0.90%	25-44 (61.7%)
										White	45.80%	58.40%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	6.30%			
										Black	41.30%	12.10%			
St. Tammany (209,917)	701	37.9%	24.2%	10.5%	13.3%	11.4%	2.7%	906	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contempt of courtPoss./Use of unspecified drugPoss./Use of unspecified drug	White	54.90%	79.50%	88.90%	11.00%	25-44 (63.2%)
										Black	62.00%	28.40%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	3.30%	6.30%			
										Black	62.00%	28.40%			
Tangipahoa (106,864)	611	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	638	N/A	White	37.40%	65.80%	92.30%	7.70%	25-44 (62%)
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.30%	4.50%			
										Black	60.90%	52.90%			
Tensas (3,547)	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23	N/A	White	30.40%	44.10%	85.70%	14.30%	25-44 (59.1%)
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	2.60%			
										Black	49.90%	18.40%			
Terrebonne (87,325)	615	49.2%	17.6%	10.0%	13.2%	9.6%	0.1%	1,007	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Other court offenseObstruction/resistingBurglary	Black	49.90%	18.40%	91.20%	8.80%	25-44 (64.2%)
										White	46.70%	69.30%			
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	5.30%			

Jail Utilization by Parish Available Data in Louisiana (2020 - 2024)

Appendix

Parish (pop. age 15+)	Avg. Daily	Charge Types						LOS over 365	Top Three Crimes	Race Jail vs. Parish Pop.			Gender		Largest Age Pop.
		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female	
Vermillion (47,139)	139	34.4%	26.8%	16.8%	17.1%	3.5%	1.5%	91	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contempt of courtPoss. of amphetaminesDrug paraphernalia	Black	42.10%	13.30%	90.70%	9.30%	25-44 (68.6%)
Vernon (37,358)	138	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	127	N/A	White	55.00%	80.40%	84.10%	15.90%	25-44 (63%)
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	1.40%	3.70%			
										Black	24.60%	14.60%			
Washington (37,096)	218	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	143	N/A	White	71.00%	71.00%	83.50%	15.60%	25-44 (56.4%)
										Unknown	1.40%				
										Other	0.70%	10.10%			
										Black	46.80%	29.80%			
Webster (31,178)	605	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	877	N/A	White	51.80%	66.90%	91.20%	8.80%	25-44 (64.5%)
										Unknown	0.50%				
										Other	0.00%	2.60%			
										Black	54.20%	33.70%			
West Baton Rouge Parish (21,086)	131	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	438	N/A	White	45.50%	62.90%	96.90%	3.10%	25-44 (59.5%)
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	2.40%			
										Black	66.40%	38.90%			
West Carroll (8,834)	29	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	N/A	White	29.80%	56.60%	96.70%	3.30%	25-44 (63.3%)
										Unknown	0.00%				
										Other	0.00%	4.00%			
										Black	60.20%	46.60%			
West Feliciana (13,429)	133	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	110	N/A	White	36.80%	50.80%	98.50%	1.50%	25-44 (65.4%)
										Unknown	2.30%				
										Other	0.00%	1.70%			
										Black	60.20%	46.60%			

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Appendix

Parish (pop. age 15+)	Avg. Daily	Charge Types						LOS over 365	Top Three Crimes	Race Jail vs. Parish Pop.			Gender		Largest Age Pop.
		Public Order	Drug	Violent	Property	Criminal Traffic	DUI			Race	Jail Pop.	Parish Pop.	Male	Female	
Winn (11,505)	147	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	182	N/A	Black	44.20%	30.90%			25-44 (59.9%)
										White	53.70%	65.60%	85.70%	14.30%	
										Unknown	0.70%				
										Other	0.00%	2.40%			

Source: https://jaildatainitiative.org/profile?fips=22001&state=LA&jail=Acadia_Parish&roster=Gdate=Precovid

