

Sustaining Juvenile Justice System Reform

A Report to the Louisiana
Juvenile Justice Implementation Commission

APPENDICES

January 2013

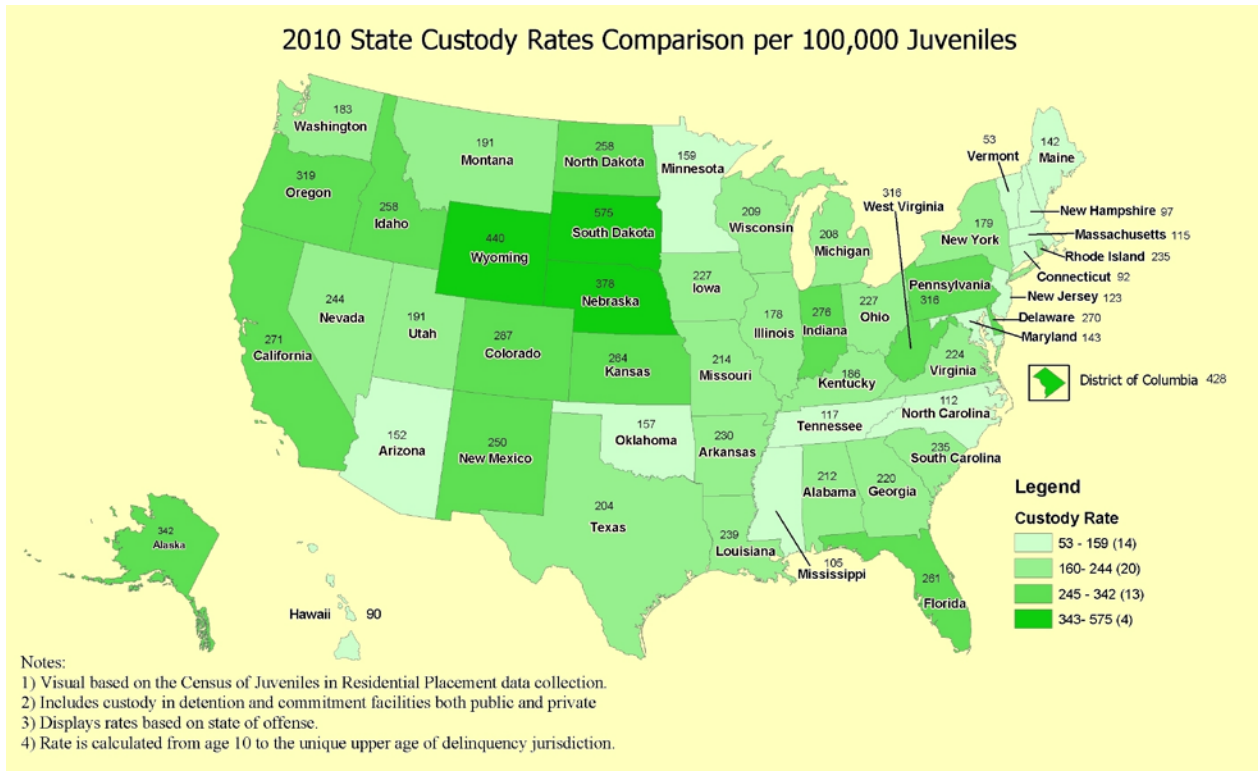


Institute for Public Health and Justice
LSU Health Sciences Center, School of Public Health
2020 Gravier Street, 3rd Floor
New Orleans, LA 70112
www.publichealth.lsuhscc.edu/iphj

Appendix A: Data Maps

Appendix A: Maps

This appendix contains two different maps that provide context for Louisiana's current juvenile justice system. The first highlights juvenile justice custody rates across the nation from 2010, while the second highlights key demographic characteristics for the state as a whole, as well as by region.



Demographic Characteristics for Louisiana and by Region

Louisiana Statewide Characteristics

2011 Population (ages 10 to 17) = 495,100
Represents approximately 11% of the State's total population
African-American youth represent 39% of state's youth population; about 3% are Hispanic

Poverty (2010)
Nearly 1 in 5 (19%) of all persons in Louisiana live below the national poverty level;
the median household income is \$42,510; the national median household income is \$50,046
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program)

Metro Region

2011 Population (ages 10 to 17) = 81,500; African-American youth represent 39% of region's youth population; about 8% are Hispanic

Poverty (2010)
21% of all persons in the region live below the national poverty level;
The median household income is \$42,179

Juvenile Arrest (2009)
84.4 arrests per 1,000 youth (ages 10-17)
19% lower than in CY2000.

Southeast Region

2011 Population (ages 10 to 17) = 70,700
African-American youth represent 36% of region's youth population; about 4% are Hispanic

Poverty (2010)
16% of all persons in the region live below the national poverty level;
The median household income is \$47,729

Juvenile Arrest (2009)
80.1 arrests per 1,000 youth (ages 10-17)
19% lower than in CY2000.

Northeast Region

2011 Population (ages 10 to 17) = 42,100
African-American youth represent 44% of region's youth population; about 2% are Hispanic

Poverty (2010)
24% of all persons in the region live below the national poverty level;
The median household income is \$34,822

Juvenile Arrest (2009)
77.7 arrests per 1,000 youth (ages 10-17)
14% lower than in CY2000.

Southwest Region

2011 Population (ages 10 to 17) = 34,700
African-American youth represent 39% of region's youth population; about 4% are Hispanic

Poverty (2010)
19% of all persons in the region live below the national poverty level;
The median household income is \$41,1417

Juvenile Arrest (2009)
53.1 arrests per 1,000 youth (ages 10-17)
32% lower than in CY2000.

Northwest Region

2011 Population (ages 10 to 17) = 64,300
African-American youth represent 44% of region's youth population; about 4% are Hispanic

Poverty (2010)
20% of all persons in the region live below the national poverty level;
The median household income is \$38,976

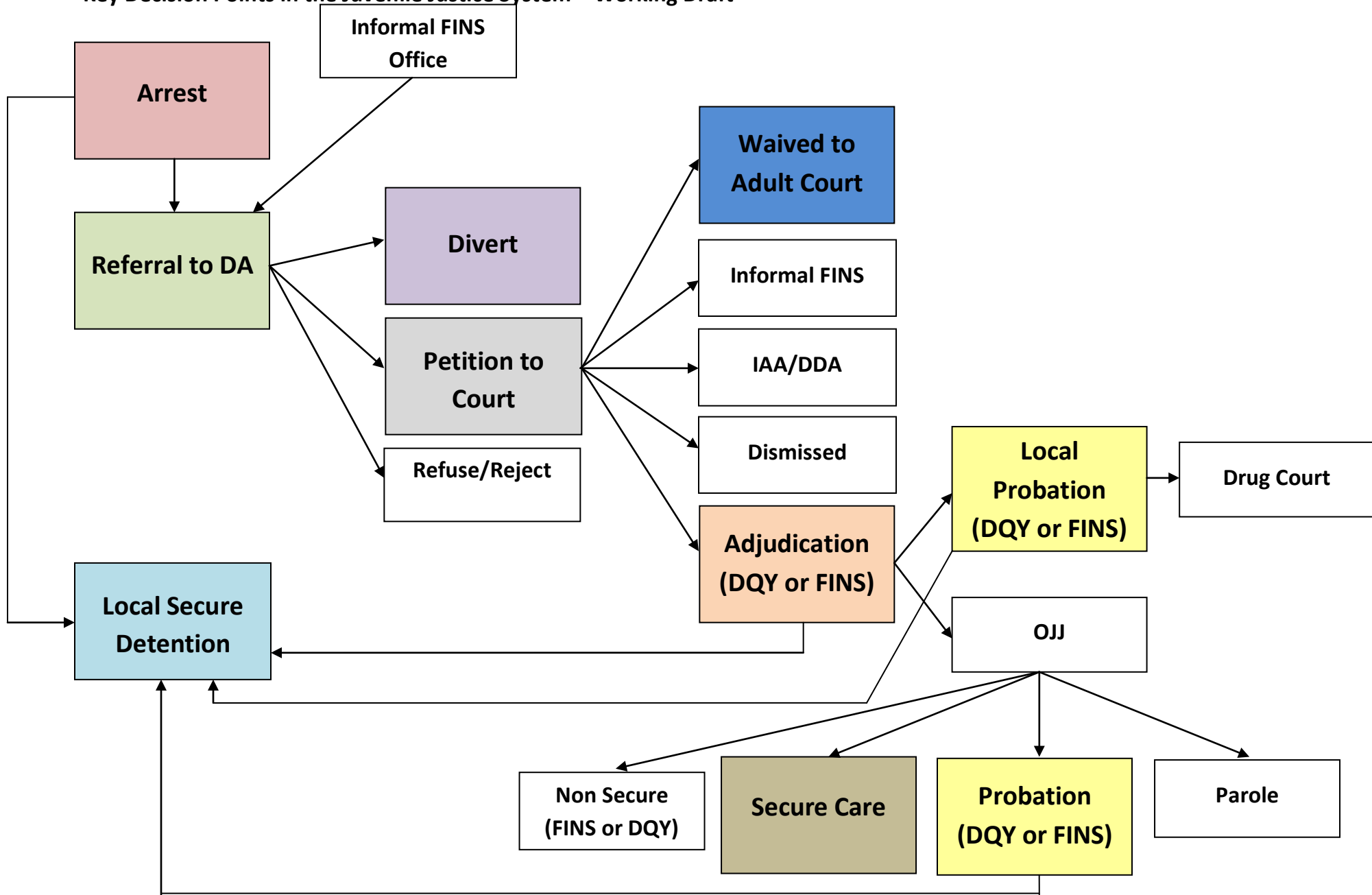
Juvenile Arrest (2009)
66.0 arrests per 1,000 youth (ages 10-17)
7% lower than in CY2000.

Appendix B:
Juvenile Justice System Flow Chart and Glossary of Terms

Appendix B: Juvenile Justice System Flow chart and Glossary of Key Terms

This appendix provides an overview of the key stages in Louisiana's juvenile justice system. Specifically, it includes a draft flow chart developed by a work group of state and local Louisiana Models for Change grantees to highlight how youth flow through the system, as well as working definitions of each stage.

Key Decision Points in the Juvenile Justice System – Working Draft



Work Group Definitions of Key Stages of Louisiana's JJS (Working Draft)

Arrests: <i>Youth are considered to be arrested when they are apprehended by law enforcement and a formal complaint/police report alleging a delinquent or FINS offense is filed.</i>			
Decision Maker:	Law Enforcement		
Decision Options:	N/A		
Referrals to the DA: <i>Youth referred to juvenile court for delinquent acts are screened by the DA. The DA may decide to refuse/reject the case for lack of legal sufficiency, to resolve the matter informally (without the filing of charges), or formally (with the filing of charges).</i>			
Decision Maker:	District Attorney		
Decision Options:	1. Refuse/Reject	2. Divert	3. Court/Petition
Cases Diverted: <i>The diversion population includes all youth referred to the DA for legal processing but handled without the filing of formal charges.</i>			
Decision Maker:	District Attorney		
Decision Options:	Diversion Program Options (varies by parish)		
Cases Involving Local Secure Detention: <i>Detention refers to local secure detention facilities. This includes arrested youth considered to be a danger to the community, youth awaiting disposition, youth awaiting placement in a residential facility, or youth who have violated the terms of probation. Detention may also include youth held in jails and lockups. Detention should NOT include youth held in shelters, group homes, or other non-secure facilities.</i>			
Decision Maker:	1. Law Enforcement (post-arrest)		2. Judge (pre-adjudication, pre-disposition, post-disposition)
Decision Options:	N/A		
Cases Petitioned to Court: <i>Formally charged (petitioned) cases are those that appear on a court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent or status offender (FINS), or to waive jurisdiction and transfer a youth to criminal court.</i>			
Decision Maker:	District Attorney		
Decision Options:	1. Refuse/Reject	2. Divert	3. Court/Petition

Cases Resulting in Adjudication: <i>Youth are adjudicated delinquent or adjudicated FINS during adjudicatory hearings in juvenile court. Being adjudicated is roughly equivalent to being convicted in criminal court.</i>				
Decision Maker:	Judge			
Decision Options:	1. Adjudicate	2. Dismiss	3. Deferred Dispositional Agreement	4. Informal FINS
Cases Resulting in Probation: <i>Probation cases are those in which a youth is placed on formal or court-ordered supervision following a juvenile court disposition.</i>				
Decision Maker:	Judge			
Decision Options:	1. Local Probation	2. OJJ Probation		
Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities: <i>Confined cases are those in which youth are placed in secure residential or correctional facilities for delinquent offenders following a court disposition. The confinement population should NOT include all youth placed in any form of out-of-home placement. Group homes, shelter homes, and mental health treatment facilities, for example, would usually not be considered confinement.</i>				
Decision Maker:	Judge			
Decision Options:	1. Secure Care	2. Non Secure Care	3. Parole	
Cases Transferred to Adult Court: <i>Waived cases are those in which a youth is transferred to criminal court as a result of a judicial finding in juvenile court.</i>				
Decision Maker:	Judge/DA			
Decision Options:	N/A			

*Both of these documents are offered in draft form—although workgroup members reviewed the flowchart and definitions and offered feedback, these documents were never formally approved.

** Department of Public Safety and Corrections data are not available to each parish. Information must be requested as needed.

Appendix C:
Summary of Statutes Related to FINS,
Detention, Probation, Post-Dispositional Placement, and Parole

Appendix C: Summary of Statutes Related to FINS, Detention, Probation, Post-Dispositional Placement, and Parole

This appendix outlines the legal framework outlined in statute for the processes governing Informal FINS, detention, probation, and placement, followed by a brief overview of the governance and fiscal structures supporting each system point. It is important to note that the summaries included here are not meant to act as a qualitative assessment of these legal frameworks or how the system actually plays out in practice at these different points across the state.

Informal FINS

In Louisiana, young people who have allegedly committed status offenses and their families are commonly referred to as Families in Need of Services (FINS). Depending on the circumstances, FINS cases may be diverted early on from formal court processing, commonly referred to as Informal FINS, with youth and families being referred to community-based services designed to address underlying pre-delinquent behaviors and improve family relationships. Additional information on FINS youth and families who are referred to court for a formal proceeding—often known as formal FINS—is described in other sections of this appendix.

Legal Parameters

The Louisiana Children’s Code establishes the statutory framework that governs FINS.¹ Specifically, the Code lists a number of behaviors that may lead to a FINS allegation:²

- A child who is truant or has willfully and repeatedly violated lawful school rules;
- A child who is ungovernable;
- A child who is a runaway;
- A child who has repeatedly possessed or consumed intoxicating beverages, or that he has misrepresented or deceived his age for the purpose of purchasing or receiving such beverages from any person, or has repeatedly loitered around any place where such beverages are the principal commodities sold or handled.
- A child who has committed an offense applicable only to children;
- A child who is under ten years of age has committed any act which if committed by an adult would be a crime under any federal, state, or local law;
- A caretaker has caused, encouraged, or contributed to the child's behaviors enumerated in this Article or the commission of delinquent acts as defined in Title VIII;
- After notice, a caretaker has willfully failed to attend a meeting with the child's teacher, school principal, or other appropriate school employee to discuss the child's truancy, the child's repeated violation of school rules, or other serious educational problems of the child;
- A child has been found incompetent to proceed with a delinquency matter under Article 832 et seq; and/or
- A child has been found engaging in cyberbullying.

¹ La. Children’s Code Ann. arts. 726 to 793.4.

² La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 728(2). See La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 730.

It also outlines a general process for intervening in these cases before the court becomes involved and holds parents and children accountable. However, it is important to note that how this process is structured and implemented varies by jurisdiction across the state.

By law, the informal FINS process begins when a complaint is filed by a caretaker, adult family member, service provider agency representative, or any other person designated by the court who is having trouble with a child or family.³

Each locality must designate a local FINS intake officer, who is responsible for conducting a preliminary investigation of the allegations. According to the FINS Assistance Program Standards, which guide the operation of FINS programs statewide, a case may be accepted, rejected, or flagged.⁴ As noted earlier, in order to accept a referral, the complaint must meet one of the statutorily-outlined grounds (see previous paragraph).

Additionally, intake officers must also identify any agencies that have the responsibility or ability to provide services and schedule and hold either an informal family conference, or a mandatory conference with the child, family, and service providers, which occurs prior to any court involvement.⁵ The conference is held to establish an agreed upon course of action to address the cause of referral. Following the conference, the intake officer must coordinate the implementation of the resulting agreement with the child and the family.⁶

The Informal Family Services Plan Agreement (IFSPA) outlines the key problems facing youth and their families, a description of needed services and whether they are available in the youth's community, the steps that the youth and family will take to actively address the complained-of behaviors, and an estimated time frame to accomplish the IFSPA's goals.⁷ An IFSPA is completed only for those cases that finish the entire informal FINS intake process, including an assessment. Importantly, the youth and family's participation is entirely voluntary.⁸ An IFSPA cannot be in effect for longer than six months, although the court may extend the agreement for an additional six-month period.⁹ Alternatively, if a family cannot come to an agreement or does not wish to participate in developing an IFSPA, the matter may go directly to the court for an adjudication hearing, or a hearing to determine whether the youth and/or family are guilty of the previously-noted behaviors.¹⁰

Once an IFSPA is developed, proceedings on the original referral are suspended.¹¹ If a youth and family satisfy the terms of the agreement, they will be discharged from further services and supervision, and the complaint will be dismissed.¹² However, if any conditions of the agreement are violated, the case may proceed to an adjudication hearing on the initial FINS allegations.¹³ The statute also notes that neither the agreement nor any incriminating statements made by the child or his family during this

³ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 731(A), art. 743

⁴ Need citation to standards

⁵ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 731(A).

⁶ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 732(B)(6).

⁷ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 744(B).

⁸ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 744(D).

⁹ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 744(E).

¹⁰ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 744(D).

¹¹ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 745(B).

¹² Ibid.

¹³ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 745(B)-(C).

process can be used against the child or his family over their objection in any adjudication hearing or criminal trial.¹⁴

The formal FINS process begins when a petition is filed by the district attorney or other authorized court attorney on reasonable grounds that a youth or family is in need of services.¹⁵ This process is further outlined in later sections of this report, as it pertains to the use of detention, probation, and placement.

Governance and Funding Structure

Currently, the Louisiana Supreme Court's Judicial Administrator's Office (JAO) oversees informal FINS through the Families In Need of Services Assistance Program (FINS-AP), which provides nominal funding to parishes to support the informal FINS administrative process.¹⁶

Across the state, the entities that oversee the informal FINS process and associated continuum of voluntary diversion services vary. While most local FINS offices are operated by the court with juvenile jurisdiction in that parish, others are operated by local District Attorney's offices, local Sheriff's offices, or contracted out to nonprofit entities.

¹⁴ La Children's Code Ann. art 745(A) and (C).

¹⁵ La Children's Code Ann. art 746.

¹⁶ See Louisiana Supreme Court, Children and Families – Families In Need of Services, http://www.lasc.org/court_managed_prog/fins.asp

Detention

In Louisiana, youth who are accused of and charged with committing either a status offense (FINS) or delinquent behavior may be held temporarily in either a shelter care facility (less restrictive) or a local secure detention facility (more restrictive).

Legal Parameters

Use of Detention in FINS Cases

FINS youth may be placed in a secure detention facility prior to adjudication or after receiving a court disposition (sentence). The legal parameters surrounding both of these scenarios are noted below.

Prior to Adjudication. Under the Children’s Code, a youth who is under the age of 18 and is a runaway, ungovernable, or previously failed to appear at a scheduled juvenile court hearing can be taken into custody with a valid court order and placed in a secure detention facility, provided that he or she can be housed separately from youth who have been adjudicated delinquent.¹⁷ In these cases, however, other less restrictive options must have been considered prior to secure detention, including the home of a willing relative with a “wholesome and stable” environment for the child; a suitable and willing adult who is concerned about the child and can provide a “wholesome and stable” environment for the child and is eligible for certification as an emergency foster home; or a shelter care facility.¹⁸

A FINS youth who is initially placed in a secure detention facility may be released to a parent or caretaker, provided they bring the youth to any mandated court appearances and comply with court orders for evaluation and treatment.¹⁹ During this time, a youth may be subjected to various restrictions, including where he may travel or with whom he may associate.²⁰ If these conditions are inadequate to assure the youth attends his next court appearance, the court may require the posting of bail or authorize that he continue to be held in custody.²¹ Following an initial hearing, which must be held within three days if the youth is not released, the young person may continue to be held in custody prior to adjudication, if the court deems that he is in need of services or that it is necessary for his protection and control.²² In such cases, the youth may only be returned to secure detention for up to 24 hours, in order to provide sufficient time to find a suitable, less restrictive alternative.²³

Post-Disposition. The court may select from a range of dispositional options for adjudicated FINS youth, including being placed on probation or requiring the youth to accept services from a particular agency. (See next section for more information on the use of probation and other dispositional options.) Youth who fail to comply with the court’s dispositional orders may be taken into custody at a secure detention facility in order to control him or ensure his appearance at a contempt hearing,²⁴ with or without a court order.²⁵ In either case, if the child is taken into custody at a shelter or detention facility, the court must

¹⁷ La. Children’s Code Ann. arts. 735(A), 735(D), 737(A).

¹⁸ La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 737(A).

¹⁹ La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 738(A).

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 738(B)-(C).

²² La. Children’s Code Ann. arts. 739(A), 741.

²³ La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 742(B).

²⁴ La. Child. Code Ann. art. 791(A).

²⁵ La. Child Code Ann. arts. 735 & 736.

conduct a hearing within twenty-four hours to determine whether 1) the child is subject to a disposition and 2) if the youth violated the terms of the disposition.²⁶ If both conditions are met, a youth may be detained for up to three days pending a contempt hearing. A child may never be detained in a secure juvenile detention facility for an alleged violation of an informal family services plan agreement.²⁷

Use of Detention - Delinquency Cases

In Louisiana, there are three primary points at which a youth charged with a delinquency offense may be detained: upon arrest, prior to being adjudicated of committing a crime; following adjudication, but prior to receiving a disposition; or following a disposition, either pending a transfer to a placement facility,²⁸ where a youth who is committed to state custody is held for the time specified in the disposition, or in response to a violation of probation. Depending on the type of offense that the youth has committed, he may be detained in either a shelter care facility, which is less restrictive, or a local short-term secure detention facility, which is more restrictive. Youth placed in secure detention facilities must be over the age of 10 and under 21.

- ***Pre-Adjudication:*** Under the Louisiana Children's Code, a youth may be detained upon arrest by an officer without a court order, if there is probable cause that he committed a delinquent act.²⁹ In addition, a youth may be detained with a court order, if there is probable cause that he committed a delinquent act or was found to have violated the terms of his probation or release prior to a court hearing.³⁰ In both cases, the statute specifies what facility he may be taken to based on the offense he committed: youth who have committed a felony or misdemeanor that involved another person may only be taken to secure detention, while youth who commit any other misdemeanor act may be taken to either a shelter care or secure detention facility.³¹

Once in custody, a detained youth may be released to a parent or relative, if they agree in writing to bring the youth to any mandated court appearances.³² During this time, similar to FINS cases described above, a youth may be subjected to various restrictions, including where he may travel or with whom he may associate.³³ If, however, these conditions are deemed inadequate to ensure the youth's appearance in court, the court may require the posting of bail or hold a hearing within three days to authorize his continued stay in custody.³⁴ A youth may only continue to be detained prior to being adjudicated if there is probable cause that the child committed a delinquent act or violated the conditions of his probation or release.³⁵

The statute outlines particular criteria for setting a bail amount in order to release a youth from detention prior to adjudication, which include the nature and circumstances of the delinquent act, the weight of the evidence, the child's prior delinquency record, the financial ability of the

²⁶ La. Child Code Ann. art. 791(D).

²⁷ La. Child Code Ann. art. 791(F).

²⁸ These facilities can be either non-secure or secure (distinguished primarily by the level of hardware used to restrict youth's movements) and can be for either short- or long-term stays.

²⁹ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 814(A).

³⁰ La. Children's Code Ann. arts. 813(A).

³¹ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 815.

³² La. Children's Code Ann. art. 817(A)

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 817(B)-(C).

³⁵ La. Children's Code Ann. Art 819

family to post bail, and the probability that the youth will appear at a scheduled hearing.³⁶ With regard to this last item, the court may take into the account the following considerations:³⁷

- Whether the child failed to appear in court previously;
- Whether the child violated a condition of probation or release;
- Whether the child has been absent from home without permission of his parents;
- Whether the youth is habitually disobedient or ungovernable; and
- The potential danger of release to the child and public as it affects the probability of appearance.

Youth who are released on bail must appear in court and not commit any other offense while on bond.³⁸ As part of a release order, the court may also impose other conditions, such as school attendance or participation in a drug testing program.³⁹ If a youth fails to comply with the conditions of his release, including failing to appear for a court date, this constitutes bail jumping.⁴⁰ In such cases, the court may order that the youth, family, and attorney appear in court, or take the youth into custody.⁴¹ A child's parent, guardian, or counsel may also report a violation of the youth's bail agreement, which can result in the youth's bail either being revoked or the child being taken into custody.⁴²

- *Following Adjudication and Prior to Disposition:* For youth held in detention, an adjudication hearing must occur within 30 days of their first appearance in court to answer a petition—a document outlining the “who, what, when, where and how” of the alleged offense—although this time period may be extended.⁴³ After being adjudicated delinquent, a youth may either be released on bail or held in detention pending a hearing to receive their final disposition.⁴⁴ For youth who have been found guilty of committing a misdemeanor or felony, the court may set bail according to the same criteria outlined prior to adjudication (see previous bullet).⁴⁵ However, in the case of youth who commit felonies, this decision is contingent on whether there is reason to believe that the youth would pose a risk to public safety if he was released.⁴⁶ If a youth is deemed to be a public safety risk, then he or she must be placed in detention.⁴⁷
- *Post-Disposition:* If the court commits a youth to the custody of the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), which operates Louisiana's non-secure and secure placement facilities, the agency has 14 days from the date of the signed disposition order to make a facility assignment.⁴⁸ During this time, delinquent youth await transfer in local detention facilities. In addition, youth can also be

³⁶ La. Children's Code Ann art. 824

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ La. Children's Code Ann art. 826(A) and (B)

³⁹ La. Children's Code Ann art. 826 (C) and (D)

⁴⁰ La. Children's Code Ann art. 828(A)

⁴¹ La. Children's Code Ann art. 828(B)

⁴² La. Children's Code Ann art. 828(C)

⁴³ La. Children's Code Ann art 877(A)

⁴⁴ La. Children's Code Ann art 886(A)

⁴⁵ La. Children's Code Ann art 886(B) and (C)

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 886(C)-(D).

⁴⁸ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 903(C).

held in detention post-disposition for repeated violations of the terms of their probation or parole.⁴⁹

Governance and Funding Structure

Currently, there is no statewide governance or funding structure for detention in Louisiana. Parish governments pay for secure detention services provided to any youth who is placed in a local or regional detention center,⁵⁰ which are administered by parish boards and commissions, consolidated government agencies (in the case of facilities that serve multiple parishes), juvenile courts, or law enforcement departments. In addition, the Louisiana Juvenile Detention Association (LJDA) is a voluntary organization comprised of all the state's juvenile detention centers that provides training and information to detention center staff statewide related to facility operations and management.

Until recently, detention standards developed in the 1980s were voluntary; however, under a new state law, the State Department of Children and Family Services will provide licensure certification, and all detention centers must be licensed by July 2013.

The state has 15 detention facilities statewide with a total capacity of 710 beds, including both publicly- and privately-operated facilities. Thirteen of these facilities are operated by a single parish, while two facilities serve multiple parishes. Table 1 lists the name of each facility, its location, and current bed capacity.⁵¹

⁴⁹ La Children's Code Ann art 914(C) and 915(B)

⁵⁰ La Children's Code Ann art. 815E

⁵¹ Survey of Louisiana Juvenile Detention Centers by the Louisiana MacArthur Models for Change Program, pg. 3

Table 1: Location and Bed Capacity of Louisiana's Detention Facilities

Name of Facility	Location	Total Bed Capacity
Baton Rouge Juvenile Services Center	Baton Rouge	52
Calcasieu Parish Juvenile Detention Center	Lake Charles	38
Caddo Juvenile Detention Center	Shreveport	29
Florida Parishes Juvenile Detention Center	Covington	133
Green Oaks Juvenile Detention Center (Ouachita)	Monroe	52
Lafayette Juvenile Detention Home	Lafayette	34
Lafourche Juvenile Justice Facility	Thibodaux	11
Rivarde Memorial Home	Harvey	32
Renaissance Home for Youth	Alexandria	16
St. Bernard Juvenile Detention Center	Chalmette	36
St. James Youth Center	St. James	80
Terrebonne Parish Juvenile Detention Center	Houma	60
Ware Youth Center	Bossier City	21
Ware Youth Center	Coushatta	34
Youth Study Center	New Orleans	82

Probation

Probation generally refers to a legal status under which adjudicated youth who come into contact with the juvenile court system may remain in the community, provided they meet certain conditions and restrictions imposed by a judge. In Louisiana, probation departments can play a role in cases involving adjudicated FINS and delinquent youth prior to disposition, ensuring that youth meet the court's conditions during the pendency of their case, as well as after disposition, providing continued supervision when the court determines that probation is the most appropriate sentence.

Legal Parameters

Use of Probation – Adjudicated FINS⁵²

A petition may be filed by the district attorney on a FINS case to begin a formal proceeding and request court intervention, which is commonly referred to as formal FINS by stakeholders in Louisiana.⁵³ If the youth is in custody, then this hearing must take place within 30 days of the initial appearance for the petition; if the youth is not in custody, then the hearing must take place within 90 days.⁵⁴

According to the Children's Code, once a family is adjudicated to be in need of services, then the court may order the probation officer to conduct a pre-dispositional investigation (PDI), which evaluates and summarizes information about the youth and his or her family that may be helpful in determining an appropriate disposition.⁵⁵ Upon review of the PDI report and any other evidence, the judge will choose the least restrictive disposition option that is "consistent with the circumstances of the case, needs of the child, and best interests of society."⁵⁶ Among the possible dispositional alternatives that may be selected is a provision allowing FINS youth to be placed on probation with terms or conditions.⁵⁷ The court may also order restrictions or conditions on the youth's caretaker or family, which may include counseling or testing, accepting particular services, cooperating with any part of a disposition order that impacts the child (including probation), imposing conditions to improve a family relationship, or performing community service.⁵⁸

In cases where the family has been adjudicated as being in need of services, the court can specify agencies to provide particular services and request reports on the family's progress from the agency at least once every six months.⁵⁹ By law, youth who receive a disposition in a formal FINS case cannot be held beyond their eighteenth birthday, or earlier, if the disposition is modified or nullified.⁶⁰

Use of Probation – Delinquency Cases

This section briefly outlines how probation may function in delinquency cases at various points in the court process, including pre-adjudication, post-adjudication, and post-disposition.

⁵² It is important to note here that there is no distinction in how probation is used for FINS versus delinquency cases; it is only distinguished by where the discussion occurs in the statute.

⁵³ Article 746 and 749(D) and (E)

⁵⁴ Article 765(A)

⁵⁵ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 773.

⁵⁶ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 781(A).

⁵⁷ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 779(A)(4).

⁵⁸ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 779(B)(1)-(5).

⁵⁹ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 779(C).

⁶⁰ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 784.

Pre-Adjudication. Following an arrest, a youth charged with a delinquency offense may be released by a probation officer to a parent or relative or post bail without being detained.⁶¹ In both instances, the youth must attend the next scheduled court appearance and comply with the court's imposed conditions to assure his or her presence.⁶²

The probation department may also play a role if the youth and prosecutor enter into what is known as an Informal Adjustment Agreement (IAA). An IAA is a voluntary agreement that suspends court proceedings for a delinquency charge, provided that the youth and his or her parent agree to the written terms and conditions outlined for supervision.⁶³ If the agreement is satisfied, the case may be dismissed; if the terms are violated, then the case will continue to an adjudication hearing.⁶⁴ IAAs can last for six months and be extended for an additional periods of six months for up to two years.⁶⁵

Post-Adjudication and Disposition. By law, once a youth is adjudicated, the court will set a disposition hearing to be held within 30 days, though this time period can be extended.⁶⁶ Similar to adjudicated FINS cases, the judge may order the probation officer to prepare a PDI report in anticipation of this hearing, which summarizes key information about the youth and his or her family (including legal history, review of school records, behavior at school and home) and offers recommendations for a suggested disposition and special conditions for supervision based on these findings.⁶⁷ This report must be given to the judge, district attorney's office, and the youth's attorney at least three days before the dispositional hearing.⁶⁸

At any time after the youth is adjudicated, the court may suspend further proceedings and place the child on supervised or unsupervised probation, with or without conditions. This arrangement is known as a Deferred Disposition Agreement (DDA) and requires both the child's and parent's consent.⁶⁹ This agreement remains in effect for six months, unless the court releases the youth prior to the expiration date; if the youth is a participant in a juvenile drug court, the DDA may be extended for an additional six months or longer.⁷⁰ If the youth violates the terms of the DDA or a new offense is filed against the youth, the court may impose any disposition on the deferred offense(s).⁷¹ If the youth successfully completes the terms and conditions of the DDA, the adjudication is set aside, and the petition can be dismissed.⁷²

Similar to FINS cases, the court will hold a hearing to issue a final disposition, based on a review of the PDI and recommendations from both the district attorney and defense counsel. In selecting a disposition, the court should impose the "least restrictive" disposition that is

⁶¹ La. Children's Code Ann. arts. 817(A), 825, 826, 886.

⁶² La. Children's Code Ann. arts. 826.

⁶³ La. Children's Code Ann. arts. 839, 840(A)-(B), 841(B).

⁶⁴ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 841(B).

⁶⁵ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 840(C).

⁶⁶ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 892.

⁶⁷ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 890.

⁶⁸ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 891(A).

⁶⁹ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 896(A).

⁷⁰ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 896(D).

⁷¹ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 896(E).

⁷² La. Children's Code Ann. art. 896(F).

“consistent with the circumstances of the case, needs of the child, and best interests of society.”⁷³ By statute, the court may choose among a range of dispositional options for youth who have been adjudicated delinquent for a felony or misdemeanor.⁷⁴ A youth may be placed on probation under two of these dispositions: first, through a disposition of probation for a specified period of time, with rules and regulations for the youth to follow that may include parental cooperation, and second, by a disposition ordering a suspended sentence with probation.⁷⁵

For felonies, the length of time that a youth is under supervision depends on the maximum prison time allowable under statute for the adjudicated offense.⁷⁶ For example, a child who commits simple robbery without a dangerous weapon may be placed for up to seven years.⁷⁷ However, it is important to note that there are certain exceptions under which these maximums do not apply, including if the youth is under the age of 13 when he was committed to custody, in which case the disposition will terminate when the child is 18.⁷⁸ For misdemeanors, the term of probation may extend to two years or longer, if the youth is participating in a juvenile drug court program as a condition of probation.⁷⁹ Once a youth receives a disposition of probation, officers must provide regular reports to the court about the youth’s progress at least every six months.⁸⁰ A probation officer, the district attorney, the youth, or his parents may request to modify or discharge the conditions of probation by filing a motion with the court.⁸¹ The court may also modify or discharge the probation conditions on its own initiative.⁸²

Post-Disposition. Once a youth is under probation (either as his disposition, or following release from a non-secure or secure facility), officers must provide reports to the court every six months about the youth’s progress.⁸³ If a youth violates the terms of his or her probation, then the court may take steps to address this behavior, including counseling and warning the child, intensifying supervision and imposing additional conditions, or order that probation be revoked.⁸⁴ Repeated violations of probation may result in a youth being held for contempt of

⁷³ La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 901(B).

⁷⁴ La. Children’s Code Ann. arts. 897, 899.

⁷⁵ La. Children’s Code Ann. arts. 897, 899. Under the second disposition, youth are committed to the custody of the State Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ) for a specific period of time, but then suspending the sentence and requiring the youth to successfully complete probation

⁷⁶ La. Children’s Code Ann. arts. 898(A), 900(A).

⁷⁷ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §14:65.

⁷⁸ See La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 898(C), which also notes that maximum term for an offense may not apply if a portion of the commitment was suspended; when the child is tried and convicted as an adult; when the judgment expires, is modified, or is vacated; or when the child reaches age 21.

⁷⁹ See La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 900(A), which notes that maximum term for an offense may not apply if a portion of the commitment was suspended; when the child is tried and convicted as an adult; when the judgment expires, is modified, or is vacated; or the child reaches age 21.

⁸⁰ La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 905.

⁸¹ La. Children’s Code Ann. arts. 909, 910.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 905

⁸⁴ La. Children’s Code Ann. art. 914

court and committed to a local detention facility.⁸⁵ In certain instances, the court may revoke the youth's probation and parole status and opt to commit the child to OJJ for the remaining time outlined in the original disposition order.⁸⁶ The youth may receive credit for time served in detention prior to the revocation hearing, but the court may choose whether or not to give credit for time served on probation.⁸⁷ If a youth commits a new offense while on probation or parole, a petition will be filed on the new offense and if adjudicated, the court may include sanctions related to the revocation and new offense.⁸⁸

Governance and Fiscal Structure - Probation

In Louisiana, both the juvenile court and probation systems have multiple components that may be the responsibility of the state, parish, or city government. This section provides a brief overview of how these systems are structured and funded.

Juvenile Courts

The type of court where delinquency and FINS cases may be filed and heard varies across the state. In four urban parishes (Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans), delinquency matters are heard by a constitutionally-established juvenile court.⁸⁹ In the rest of the state, district courts and/or parish/city courts exercise jurisdiction over these cases.⁹⁰ Some district courts have created specialized sections to handle juvenile and/or domestic relations cases, such as the 14th Judicial District (Calcasieu Parish) which has established a unified family court.⁹¹

Juvenile Probation

Louisiana has a "hybrid" juvenile probation system. Under this "hybrid" system, both the state and certain local parishes fund and operate probation.

- *State-administered probation services:* In Louisiana's 64 parishes, the State Office of Juvenile Justice funds and oversees juvenile probation programs. Adjudicated FINS and delinquent youth receive probation services through one of the agency's 11 regional offices. OJJ probation and parole officers (PPOs) in the regional offices serve as the youth's primary case manager and single point of contact throughout their involvement in the system. This approach is designed to provide a continuity of care and minimize disruptions in the services received.

OJJ probation officers have a wide array of responsibilities, including conducting an initial intake and assessment process; completing a PDI to inform the court's disposition decision; developing an individualized case plan to support youth who are placed on probation following disposition; and facilitating regular communication between different stakeholders, including community providers, family, and the court. Probation officers also monitor youth who enter residential

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 915(A)

⁸⁷ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 915(B)

⁸⁸ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 915(C)

⁸⁹ Gregg Halembe, Gene Siegel, Charles Puzzanchera, and Patrick Griffin. *Louisiana Models for Change: Background Summary*, National Center for Juvenile Justice (2006: 6).

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.

placement and upon their release back into the community (additional information about this is provided in the section on Placement and Parole). Generally speaking, probation and parole officers typically maintain a caseload of 25-35 youth, as the agency realizes that smaller caseloads for probation and parole officers helps to ensure focused and individualized services to youth and their families.

Locally-administered probation services: Five parishes—Caddo, Calcasieu,⁹² East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Rapides—also operate and fund their own juvenile probation departments. These five parishes include some of the state’s most heavily populated areas, such as Baton Rouge and the New Orleans suburbs.⁹³ Similar to OJJ probation officers, these locally-operated probation departments conduct PDIs, provide supervision, and coordinate services for youth as needed. Local probation officers typically maintain caseloads similar to OJJ.

⁹² Calcasieu Parish is the only locality that has a separate probation system for adjudicated FINS.

⁹³ These locally-operated probation departments were originally under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court system, because judges in these select parishes believed that the court should oversee all juvenile justice services for youth. Under this system, the juvenile courts in these parishes funded, operated, and developed local probation departments, who were then responsible to report on their operations and activities to the Chief Judge. This arrangement was eventually dismantled, as the probation departments, with the aid of local Department’s of Juvenile Services, were made autonomous and independent of the court. Now, they are responsible for their own funding and operation, navigating the process of sustaining themselves and striving to find their own niche within the hierarchy of their parish governments. Jefferson Parish and Calcasieu Parish both have a tax millage to fund their local probation departments. Caddo Parish has a Juvenile Justice Fund, which collects proceeds of a special ad valorem tax dedicated to the maintenance and operation of the parish’s juvenile justice system, including the probation department. East Baton Rouge and Rapides Parishes use the parish’s general fund to support their juvenile justice and probation systems. These sources of funding have been supplemented by grants from national foundations, which in some instances have temporarily enabled these departments to fund additional services for youth.

Post-Dispositional Placement/Parole

Youth who are adjudicated as delinquent or FINS may be committed by the court to the custody of the state Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), commonly referred to as “placement.” Once committed to OJJ custody, youth may be placed in either a non-secure (or residential) or a secure facility, depending on the circumstances of the child’s case and/or the child’s home life.

Legal Parameters

Use of Placement – Adjudicated FINS

For adjudicated FINS youth, the court may consider the pre-dispositional investigation (PDI) report conducted by probation officers, any mental evaluations, and any other evidence presented during the case to help make a final disposition decision.⁹⁴ As noted in the Probation section of this report, the court may select from a range of dispositional options, which can include placing the child in a non-secure placement facility.⁹⁵ In determining the appropriate disposition for a given case, the court must impose the least restrictive disposition consistent with the circumstances of the case, the child’s needs, and the best interests of society.⁹⁶ Importantly, the statute notes that FINS youth may not be placed in secure correctional facilities exclusively for delinquent children.⁹⁷

The court order must specify the nature of the disposition, the maximum duration, the agency or institution to which the child is assigned, how the services will be paid for, and any other terms or conditions.⁹⁸ While the duration of a FINS youth’s stay in non-secure placement varies depending on the court’s order, a youth may not be held beyond his or her 18th birthday.⁹⁹

Use of Placement – Delinquency Cases

In Louisiana, courts may choose from a number of dispositional options for youth who are adjudicated delinquent for committing a felony or misdemeanor. Among these options include committing the youth to OJJ custody and placing him in either a non-secure or secure facility.¹⁰⁰

The statute outlines general guidelines that should be considered when selecting the most appropriate disposition for a given case. First, the court may only remove a youth from his home if it determines that doing so is essential for his welfare or for public safety.¹⁰¹ Second, the court must choose the least restrictive disposition that is appropriate to the circumstances of the case, the child’s needs, and the best interest of society.¹⁰²

⁹⁴ La. Child Code Ann. art. 778.

⁹⁵ La. Child Code Ann. art. 779(A). In addition to placement in a facility, the court may order the young person to submit to counseling or treatment, accept certain services, place the child in the custody of a caretaker, or place the child on probation.

⁹⁶ La. Child Code Ann. art. 781(A).

⁹⁷ La. Child Code Ann. art. 779(A)

⁹⁸ La. Child Code Ann. art. 782(A)(1)-(5).

⁹⁹ La. Child Code Ann. art. 784.

¹⁰⁰ La. Child Code Ann. arts. 897(A); 899(A) & (C).

¹⁰¹ La. Child Code Ann. art. 901(A).

¹⁰² La. Child Code Ann. art. 901(B).

The Children's Code also lists several factors that weigh against the use of placement in a given case and which favor suspension of the disposition or probation:¹⁰³

- The child's conduct didn't cause or threaten serious harm;
- The child didn't think that his conduct would cause or threaten serious harm;
- The child acted under strong provocation;
- There is an excuse or justification for the child's conduct, even if not a valid defense;
- The victim encouraged or facilitated the conduct;
- The child or his family has compensated or will compensate the victim;
- The child has no prior history of delinquency or has been well-behaved for a substantial period before the delinquent act;
- The conduct was due to unique circumstances unlikely to be repeated;
- The child's character and attitude show that he is unlikely to commit another delinquent act or crime;
- The child is likely to respond well to probation; and/or
- Placement would impose excessive hardship on the child or his family.

Separately, the Children's Code authorizes the court to consider placement as an appropriate disposition where:

- There is a significant risk that the child will commit another crime during his suspension from commitment or probation;
- The child is in need of "correctional treatment or a custodial environment" that is best-provided by placement;
- A lesser disposition would be inappropriate given the seriousness of the child's act; or
- The act involved the illegal use or possession of a firearm.¹⁰⁴

Importantly, these guidelines do not apply when the child is adjudicated for first- or second- degree murder, aggravated rape, aggravated kidnapping, or armed robbery.¹⁰⁵ In such cases, commonly referred to as "Vitter" charges, youth who are 14 or older at the time of their crime are automatically committed to a secure placement facility until they reach age 21.¹⁰⁶ In addition, children who have committed any of these offenses are ineligible for parole, probation, or any suspension or modification of their sentence.¹⁰⁷

Length of Stay and Classification. When placement in a facility is deemed appropriate, a youth's length of stay is largely at the court's discretion, but subject to a few limitations. First, placement orders for misdemeanors or felonies cannot exceed the maximum term of imprisonment for the underlying criminal offense¹⁰⁸ or go beyond the age of 21.¹⁰⁹ For example, a child who commits simple robbery without a dangerous weapon may be placed for up to seven years.¹¹⁰ Second, youth who were younger

¹⁰³ La. Child Code Ann. art. 901(D).

¹⁰⁴ La. Children's Code Ann. art. 901(C)(1)-(4).

¹⁰⁵ La. Child Code Ann. art. 901(E).

¹⁰⁶ La. Child Code Ann. art. 897.1(A).

¹⁰⁷ La. Child Code Ann. art. 897.1(A)-(B). According to La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §906(B), these restrictions are "necessary and proper" because the protection of society is of paramount importance when dealing with children who have committed very serious offenses

¹⁰⁸ La. Child Code Ann. arts. 898(A); 900(A).

¹⁰⁹ La. Child Code Ann. art. 898(C)(5); 900(C)(4).

¹¹⁰ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §14:65.

than 13 when they committed a felony may not be held beyond the age of 18.¹¹¹ Youth must also be given credit for any time spent in secure detention before the disposition.¹¹² Once the judge signs the final commitment order, OJJ has 14 days to assign and transport youth to a secure facility.¹¹³

Upon the recommendation that the child be placed in state custody, OJJ must conduct a further classification to determine if the child should be placed in secure or non-secure custody.¹¹⁴ This decision is based on the child's risk and needs classification, his or her social and behavioral history, and any prior treatment or supervision history.¹¹⁵ In the case of secure care placements, youth undergo a process known as direct admission.¹¹⁶ On a weekly basis, OJJ determines the number of available vacancies at each facility and attempts to match youth to a facility closest to home that meets their identified needs. Following the notification of the local detention facility and the parent(s) or guardian(s), probation and parole officers (PPOs), who serve as the young person's primary contact after being placed, will transport youth to their assigned facility. In general, OJJ attempts to find facilities that are close to a youth's home to facilitate family engagement and to effectively meet the youth's needs, taking into account special programming offered at each facility.

Treatment in facilities. OJJ is ultimately responsible for a youth's treatment in both secure and non-secure facilities (non-secure placement services are provided by private providers under contract with OJJ).^{117,118} Upon commitment, OJJ can determine the child's placement, care, and treatment through examinations, tests, or evaluations¹¹⁹ and develop a plan.¹²⁰ The Department must periodically monitor and review the child's progress and modify the child's service plan, as necessary.¹²¹ Once in custody, OJJ must report to the court on the youth's condition, supervision, treatment, and/or rehabilitation in the facility at least every six months.¹²²

Modifications to Placement Dispositions. Under Louisiana state law, OJJ must periodically conduct case reviews of youth in custody to determine whether the level of placement is still appropriate for their needs, consistent with the facts of the case, and promotes the best interest of society and public safety.¹²³ For youth in secure facilities, a team consisting of the Director, a representative from education, a representative from dorm staff, the program manager, the youth's case manager, the treatment provider, an OJJ representative, the youth, and the youth's parent or guardian must be

¹¹¹ La. Child Code Ann. art. 898(C)(1).

¹¹² La. Child Code Ann. arts. 898(A); 900(A).

¹¹³ La. Child Code Ann. art. 903(C).

¹¹⁴ La. Admin. Code tit. 22 §702(D)(2)(a).

¹¹⁵ La. Admin. Code tit. 22 §702(D)(2)(a).

¹¹⁶ See Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice, Intake Process for Secure Care, Available online at:

<http://ojj.la.gov/index.php?page=sub&id=117>

¹¹⁷ La. Child Code Ann. art. 908(A).

¹¹⁸ La. Child Code Ann. art. 908(B).

¹¹⁹ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:901(D)(1).

¹²⁰ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:901(F).

¹²¹ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:901(G)(1)(f).

¹²² La. Child Code Ann. art. 905.

¹²³ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:902.3(A).

present at this meeting to review the child's case and develop a recommendation.¹²⁴ Similar representatives must be present at the case review for children in non-secure custody.¹²⁵

During the review, participants must assess the child's needs and progress, the risk to society, the community resources necessary to serve the best interests of the child and society, and a recommendation for placement and services.¹²⁶ Following the assessment, if OJJ determines that the youth should be transferred to a less restrictive setting, the agency must file a motion to the court and the district attorney requesting a modification and explaining their recommendation. This motion must document the rationale for a proposed recommendation, and when release is recommended, present an aftercare plan.¹²⁷ When placement in a less restrictive setting is recommended, OJJ must also include recommendations for the youth's placement, care and treatment.¹²⁸ The recommendation is binding, unless the court rejects the recommendations and denies the motion or schedules a hearing and issues an order rejecting or modifying the recommendations within 14 days.¹²⁹

OJJ may also recommend that a child be released if he is deemed ready to be returned home.¹³⁰ In such cases, the court may later order that the child be recommitted to OJJ's care, if he is still under court supervision.¹³¹

Finally, the court may modify, suspend, or discharge a disposition, following a motion of the district attorney, the youth, the youth's family, or the court.¹³² For motions seeking to modify the youth's placement to a less restrictive setting, the court may do so without a hearing;¹³³ however, a hearing is required where the motion seeks more restrictive conditions.¹³⁴ A youth may not be released from OJJ custody without three days notice to both the agency and the district attorney.¹³⁵ If a youth's placement order is later modified and he is placed on parole, the maximum term of parole is the remainder of the youth's original sentence.¹³⁶

Reentry Planning. In all cases, OJJ must work with youth to prepare an individualized transitional plan, which should identify any programs, services, or facilities that will be used to help the youth have a successful release.¹³⁷ The plan must address the youth's needs, including education, health,

¹²⁴ La. Admin. Code tit. 22 §703(F); Dep't of Public Safety and Corrections, Policy B.2.9: Classification, Sentencing, and Service Functions, Sept. 2003, [http://ojj.la.gov/ojj/files/B_2_9%20Youth%20Placement%20Review%20Process\(2\).pdf](http://ojj.la.gov/ojj/files/B_2_9%20Youth%20Placement%20Review%20Process(2).pdf).

¹²⁵ La. Admin. Code tit. 22 §703(E).

¹²⁶ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:902.3(B).

¹²⁷ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:902.3(C).

¹²⁸ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:902.3(D).

¹²⁹ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:902.3(F).

¹³⁰ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15:906(A)(1). This includes both the child's own home or substitute home.

¹³¹ La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §906(2).

¹³² La. Child Code Ann. arts. 909; 910.

¹³³ La. Child Code Ann. art. 910(C).

¹³⁴ La. Child Code Ann. art. 910(D).

¹³⁵ La. Child Code Ann. art. 911(B).

¹³⁶ La. Child. Code. Ann. Art. 898(B).

¹³⁷ La. Child Code Ann. art. 908(C).

relationships, living arrangements, independent living skills, and employment.¹³⁸ If the child needs services in the community, OJJ must also transfer the youth's records to all service providers.¹³⁹

For youth in non-secure placement facilities, the facility must provide the supervising region and court with a written recommendation for release at least 30 days prior to their successful completion of the treatment program or before the disposition ends.¹⁴⁰ This recommendation must include: a summary of the youth's progress and efforts to reach the youth's goal and objectives; any unresolved goals or objectives; goal or objectives that parents and aftercare workers should reinforce; recommendations for continued service in the child's home community; the prognosis; and the current address of the recommended custodian.¹⁴¹

Violations of Post-Release Probation or Parole. OJJ uses different terms to describe services that are provided to youth when they are discharged from placement—probation refers to the supervision of youth who return to the community from a non-secure facility, while parole refers to supervision of youth released from a secure care facility to a less restrictive setting. For a description of the statutes pertaining to youth who violate the terms of their probation and parole, see the previous section on Probation.

Governance Structure - Placement

Louisiana's juvenile placement facilities and parole services are funded, operated, and overseen by the state Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ).¹⁴² As noted earlier, youth placed in OJJ custody may either be placed in non-secure or secure facilities, which are located in regions across the state. This section briefly describes Louisiana's placement facilities, where they are located, and their current bed capacity.

Non-secure: OJJ contracts with 16 non-secure group homes and residential and foster care providers to provide residential services for youth adjudicated delinquent,¹⁴³ as well as FINS youth. These facilities typically lack the kind of secure hardware that would be present in a more restrictive setting and provide services.¹⁴⁴

Secure care: OJJ currently operates three secure care facilities for males and contracts with an additional facility to provide secure care for girls coming into OJJ custody; an additional facility for males is being constructed in the southwestern part of the state. These facilities are characterized by perimeter fences, locked units, and high security, and youth are monitored constantly by staff.

¹³⁸ Ibid

¹³⁹ Ibid

¹⁴⁰ Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice, Standard Operating Procedures for Non-secure Care 22 (2010), <http://ojj.la.gov/ojj/files/SOP%20updated%2010%2027%2010.pdf>.

¹⁴¹ Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice, Standard Operating Procedures for Non-secure Care 22 (2010), <http://ojj.la.gov/ojj/files/SOP%20updated%2010%2027%2010.pdf>.

¹⁴² Unlike probation, which has both a local and state component, no locality provides its own placement services.

¹⁴³ Any youth adjudicated under Louisiana Children's Code, Article 897.1 is ineligible for non-secure placement.

¹⁴⁴ Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice, Contracts and Vendors, <http://ojj.la.gov/index.php?page=sub&id=34>.

Table 3: Secure Facilities in Louisiana

Name of Facility	Who Operates the Facility?	Location	Bed Capacity
Bridge City Center for Youth (Males)	OJJ	Outside of New Orleans	132 youth, with a maximum of 12 youth per dorm; had both general beds and beds for sex offenders
Jetson Center for Youth	OJJ	Near Baton Rouge	Up to 99 youth, placed in dorms of 12; both general beds and behavior management program
Swanson Center for Youth	OJJ	Monroe	148 youth, placed in dorms of 12 to 14 youth; has both general beds and one for mental health treatment
Acadiana Center for Youth (opening in 2015)	OJJ	Southwestern Louisiana	72 youth
Ware Youth Center - Female	Contracted provider	Coushatta	24, with two dorms of 12 each

Probation and Parole Post-Release

Youth who are released from non-secure and secure facilities may continue on to probation and parole, respectively, depending on how much time they have left to serve. During this period, youth remain under OJJ supervision, and the PPO assigned to the young person from one of OJJ's 11 regional offices following disposition continues to monitor the young person following discharge through the completion of their probation or parole term. The PPO supervises, advocates, refers, and coordinates services for youth and their families, as well as helps them adhere to any conditions set forth by the court and holds youth accountable for his actions.

Appendix D:
Parish-Level Placement, Probation, and Parole Data

Appendix D: Parish-Level Placement, Probation, and Parole Data

<i>Legal Status = Custody Secure - Delinquency (CSD)</i>														
<i>Average Daily Client data (CY 2000-2011)</i>														
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	Pct Change 2006-11
METRO	452	334	311	263	218	153	71	90	132	130	108	99	-78.1%	39.8%
NORTHEAST	176	172	136	100	57	48	45	60	71	60	55	47	-73.0%	4.5%
NORTHWEST	213	224	232	145	74	65	65	71	85	85	74	72	-66.0%	11.0%
SOUTHEAST	555	487	410	321	214	199	213	224	205	168	188	180	-67.6%	-15.9%
SOUTHWEST	401	349	308	223	115	96	99	103	119	107	99	82	-79.6%	-17.5%
Out-of-State									11	13	12	10		
STATEWIDE	1796	1565	1397	1053	678	560	494	549	622	563	536	490	-72.7%	-0.8%
METRO	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	
JEFFERSON	126.4	120.7	153.0	114.2	76.5	46.4	43.3	51.1	54.7	52.3	47.2	50.8	-59.8%	
ORLEANS	313.3	208.3	150.2	137.8	130.2	99.9	25.0	35.0	67.3	70.7	56.7	45.2	-85.6%	
PLAQUEMINES	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.7	2.2	0.9	0.2	1.9	3.4	1.4	0.4	0.1	-90.6%	
ST. BERNARD	10.6	3.8	4.7	9.5	9.5	5.4	2.2	2.3	6.7	5.4	3.7	2.8	-73.5%	
Grand Total	451.8	334.0	310.5	263.2	218.4	152.6	70.8	90.2	132.2	129.9	108.0	98.9	-78.1%	
NORTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	
CALDWELL	3.6	3.4	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	
CATAHOULA	1.9	2.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	-47.3%	
CONCORDIA	14.3	10.5	5.5	3.1	5.2	2.4	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.4	-90.0%	
EAST CARROLL	12.7	8.8	7.3	5.5	6.8	3.3	4.3	4.1	6.9	2.8	4.1	3.7	-71.0%	
FRANKLIN	10.7	9.4	7.5	3.1	2.2	6.4	4.9	6.1	8.0	10.4	12.7	9.2	-14.1%	
LASALLE	1.2	2.3	5.2	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	
LINCOLN	11.2	21.8	22.8	14.4	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.7	5.5	3.4	3.4	5.3	-52.7%	
MADISON	23.2	22.1	22.4	21.1	11.8	8.2	7.9	10.2	8.3	11.7	8.6	8.0	-65.8%	
MOREHOUSE	19.8	21.0	10.6	6.4	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.3	6.6	6.3	2.9	3.1	-84.1%	
OUACHITA	43.9	36.7	23.2	22.8	11.0	11.7	11.4	19.1	24.8	15.7	12.0	5.5	-87.5%	
RICHLAND	23.1	22.1	19.7	12.8	8.3	5.1	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.2	6.1	4.7	-79.7%	
TENSAS	3.9	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.6	3.4	-10.5%	
UNION	4.9	7.9	2.5	1.9	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	-90.2%	
WEST CARROLL	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.6	33.9%	
Grand Total	175.7	171.7	136.3	100.1	56.9	47.7	45.4	60.0	70.7	60.4	54.9	47.4	-73.0%	
NORTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	
BIENVILLE	1.0	1.2	1.6	3.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	
BOSSIER	28.0	34.5	36.7	21.0	7.7	7.1	7.0	9.5	5.9	10.3	8.5	8.3	-70.2%	
CADDO	82.5	88.9	106.9	64.4	26.5	25.7	33.3	35.4	46.6	47.8	43.7	46.6	-43.5%	
CLAIBORNE	5.0	3.3	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.2	-96.7%	
DESOTO	14.4	12.9	16.1	8.9	8.8	7.3	8.5	10.7	8.8	6.0	6.5	6.4	-55.4%	
GRANT	11.0	11.4	7.5	3.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	3.3	2.2	2.8	0.8	0.1	-99.2%	
JACKSON	3.1	4.3	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	-40.6%	
NATCHITOCHES	35.0	33.6	29.3	16.7	9.5	7.7	6.4	4.0	7.4	7.7	5.4	2.6	-92.6%	
RED RIVER	2.4	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	-100.0%	
SABINE	3.7	5.1	4.1	5.7	4.2	4.4	2.7	1.8	5.7	6.6	3.7	2.3	-39.1%	
WEBSTER	18.5	16.2	14.1	10.7	9.0	5.9	3.4	4.6	2.4	1.0	2.5	4.1	-78.1%	
WINN	8.5	10.2	7.5	5.1	4.1	3.5	1.0	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	-100.0%	
Grand Total	213.1	223.7	232.3	144.8	74.3	65.4	65.2	71.2	84.9	85.1	74.1	72.4	-66.0%	

Average Daily Client data (CY 2000-2011)

													Pct Change
SOUTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2000-11
ASCENSION	12.6	4.9	4.9	4.6	1.6	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.3	3.4	-72.9%
ASSUMPTION	7.1	5.5	3.2	4.0	1.4	4.1	3.3	2.6	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	-93.7%
EAST BATON ROUGE	113.5	90.3	82.1	74.4	56.6	59.4	54.6	59.3	58.2	44.0	50.8	46.5	-59.0%
EAST FELICIANA	8.6	6.6	5.4	4.5	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	-85.6%
IBERIA	51.1	49.2	36.7	26.2	18.2	13.2	14.5	24.2	18.3	12.9	15.8	11.5	-77.5%
IBERVILLE	51.1	49.2	36.7	26.2	18.2	13.2	14.5	24.2	18.3	12.9	15.8	11.5	-77.5%
LAFOURCHE	47.5	43.4	32.4	27.4	18.8	12.6	15.9	18.1	14.3	14.2	19.6	20.0	-57.9%
LIVINGSTON	14.8	15.5	12.7	10.9	4.9	5.6	6.7	5.0	3.3	5.2	3.0	5.3	-64.2%
POINTE COUPEE	4.9	3.8	4.6	5.8	3.3	1.5	5.3	4.3	4.2	2.6	1.3	3.0	-39.9%
ST. CHARLES	14.5	14.9	10.7	8.8	5.9	3.7	3.9	7.5	7.3	3.9	4.1	3.3	-77.0%
ST. HELENA	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	-55.0%
ST. JAMES	7.3	4.4	2.8	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.3	-95.5%
ST. JOHN - BAPTIST	12.0	12.1	8.4	6.4	4.4	4.2	2.9	0.0	1.2	2.5	1.0	0.8	-93.5%
ST. MARTIN	19.2	24.7	20.7	21.1	12.7	9.4	9.1	10.3	11.2	8.1	9.3	8.8	-53.9%
ST. MARY	47.9	39.1	28.8	20.0	9.9	11.9	18.9	16.1	11.1	8.2	10.3	6.5	-86.3%
ST. TAMMANY	56.3	48.1	38.6	23.6	15.4	21.4	19.2	23.2	26.3	18.6	12.2	17.3	-69.2%
TANGIPAHOA	40.3	31.6	25.6	19.6	22.8	15.0	14.6	10.9	9.7	14.9	9.6	14.7	-63.5%
TERREBONNE	46.9	37.0	34.2	19.0	10.5	7.7	11.4	13.8	8.3	7.9	13.2	18.3	-60.9%
WASHINGTON	15.5	19.7	25.6	11.8	6.9	6.5	8.9	8.7	10.2	6.7	8.4	4.2	-72.6%
WEST BATON ROUGE	6.3	8.4	9.2	8.8	4.3	6.3	9.2	5.8	3.9	5.1	12.2	7.6	19.9%
WEST FELICIANA	7.4	6.2	4.3	2.6	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.8	3.4	1.5	2.2	2.4	-68.0%
Grand Total	554.6	486.7	410.4	321.4	214.0	199.2	213.4	224.4	204.7	167.6	188.4	179.5	-67.6%
SOUTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
ACADIA	31.4	25.0	15.1	11.3	5.8	4.1	6.0	5.4	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.7	-91.5%
ALLEN	13.6	9.1	5.4	3.6	2.1	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.4	0.6	-95.3%
AVOYELLES	17.0	17.5	29.1	17.9	3.9	8.5	9.6	7.2	9.8	7.1	7.4	7.0	-59.0%
BEAUREGARD	10.7	6.2	1.6	2.9	3.9	1.8	1.7	0.5	2.1	4.4	2.8	5.4	-49.2%
CALCASIEU	62.4	50.2	56.9	43.6	25.9	11.4	10.6	10.3	14.4	13.2	13.5	13.9	-77.7%
CAMERON	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
EVANGELINE	25.0	28.0	23.1	15.3	12.9	13.0	11.7	18.4	21.6	15.6	11.5	7.3	-70.9%
JEFFERSON DAVIS	9.4	8.6	7.6	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.8	2.1	-77.8%
LAFAYETTE	80.6	74.4	59.8	48.3	23.1	24.3	22.2	29.1	35.3	25.4	20.0	17.2	-78.6%
RAPIDES	41.7	28.3	24.5	22.7	7.3	6.8	9.7	8.1	9.3	9.6	11.5	6.4	-84.8%
ST. LANDRY	65.1	61.7	49.7	25.4	11.9	10.8	13.5	13.3	12.5	15.3	16.9	12.1	-81.3%
VERMILION	27.7	24.9	19.5	20.4	12.0	7.9	7.7	4.4	4.8	6.5	6.1	4.6	-83.5%
VERNON	15.5	14.3	15.5	8.2	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.0	5.4	5.8	6.4	2.6	-83.5%
Grand Total	401.2	349.4	307.8	223.0	114.8	95.6	99.2	103.3	118.9	107.0	99.4	81.9	-79.6%

Legal Status = Custody Non-Secure - Delinquency (CND)

Average Daily Client data (CY 2000-2011)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	Pct Change 2006-11
METRO	142	92	49	44	55	51	30	21	30	35	41	34	-76.0%	15.1%
NORTHEAST	61	63	55	50	59	55	64	76	79	52	39	28	-55.1%	-57.0%
NORTHWEST	109	98	92	83	117	120	126	98	72	74	76	58	-46.2%	-53.8%
SOUTHEAST	183	185	180	158	174	197	167	165	164	162	123	109	-40.4%	-34.5%
SOUTHWEST	154	112	94	103	127	105	96	84	96	77	63	49	-68.5%	-49.6%
Out-of-State									9	10	6	2		
Statewide	649	550	471	438	531	528	483	444	449	411	349	279	-56.9%	-42.2%

METRO	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
JEFFERSON	95.4	60.9	38.2	36.3	45.2	39.0	23.7	15.8	22.0	19.8	27.2	20.8	-78.2%
ORLEANS	40.1	23.8	8.8	6.2	8.5	10.7	5.9	3.8	6.9	12.2	12.8	10.9	-72.7%
PLAQUEMINES	3.0	5.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	-86.8%
ST. BERNARD	3.1	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.1	1.1	1.9	-37.7%
Grand Total	141.7	91.5	49.4	44.3	54.8	50.8	29.6	21.2	30.1	35.2	41.4	34.1	-76.0%

NORTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
CALDWELL	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	-100.0%
CATAHOULA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	0.5	
CONCORDIA	2.6	3.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	3.4	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.8	-68.9%
EAST CARROLL	2.6	3.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	3.4	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.8	-68.9%
FRANKLIN	1.5	0.8	2.0	3.3	3.4	1.8	1.7	3.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	-100.0%
LASALLE	1.5	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	-83.2%
LINCOLN	12.8	10.9	11.3	11.0	8.4	5.1	9.2	14.7	9.9	6.6	7.0	4.7	-63.2%
MADISON	4.7	7.4	7.6	5.7	8.0	5.0	3.8	2.9	4.7	2.5	1.3	1.5	-68.2%
MOREHOUSE	2.2	4.3	0.9	0.4	4.4	11.4	12.9	11.8	11.3	8.4	8.2	7.8	249.7%
OUACHITA	14.8	19.9	19.9	17.3	17.0	19.2	23.1	27.1	36.9	21.6	15.5	9.8	-33.6%
RICHLAND	4.6	2.1	3.2	3.0	5.0	2.6	2.7	2.0	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	-98.1%
TENSAS	4.0	4.6	2.1	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	-89.0%
UNION	4.8	1.6	3.3	5.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.7	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.1	-76.0%
WEST CARROLL	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	-96.8%
Grand Total	60.8	62.8	54.2	49.5	54.1	57.9	63.1	75.2	78.3	50.8	39.1	28.0	-54.0%

NORTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
BIENVILLE	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	4.2	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	-100.0%
BOSSIER	14.3	16.5	20.1	14.9	19.3	17.0	16.9	10.6	10.1	9.4	6.6	5.7	-60.5%
CADDO	54.7	47.9	45.5	40.2	61.7	59.0	69.0	53.0	38.2	41.5	59.9	43.2	-21.1%
CLAIBORNE	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	4.8	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	
DESOTO	6.3	4.5	2.7	3.2	5.9	6.1	3.9	4.1	7.4	5.3	1.1	0.5	-91.9%
GRANT	1.7	2.8	2.0	2.8	1.3	1.3	4.6	1.5	1.3	2.3	0.3	1.2	-27.4%
JACKSON	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	7.0%
NATCHITOCHES	12.6	9.1	10.7	7.8	8.0	6.5	6.2	2.5	4.5	5.9	1.7	0.0	-100.0%
RED RIVER	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
SABINE	0.5	0.7	0.8	3.8	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.7	26.4%
WEBSTER	12.6	14.3	7.9	5.2	12.3	13.6	12.3	16.6	6.2	3.7	3.4	3.8	-69.5%
WINN	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.0	3.7	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.6	2.1	81.9%
Grand Total	108.5	98.0	92.4	82.6	117.0	119.7	126.4	98.4	71.9	74.2	75.9	58.4	-46.2%

Average Daily Client data (CY 2000-2011)

													Pct Change
SOUTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2000-11
ASCENSION	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.7	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.5	2.8	1.7	0.0	-100.0%
ASSUMPTION	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.5	0.9	3.0	3.1	1.9	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	
EAST BATON ROUGE	73.2	77.2	76.3	52.9	63.2	68.7	57.2	50.3	45.2	48.3	34.7	25.4	-65.3%
EAST FELICIANA	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.7	2.1	0.8	1.0	-30.7%
IBERIA	14.4	8.3	7.3	13.0	14.4	18.0	12.6	20.3	23.5	16.9	7.3	6.9	-51.9%
IBERVILLE	1.0	3.7	1.0	0.2	2.1	2.5	5.0	4.9	4.3	5.9	8.6	4.1	318.3%
LAFOURCHE	7.7	10.4	10.5	8.6	13.7	9.9	7.1	8.3	9.5	9.9	4.9	5.3	-31.0%
LIVINGSTON	4.3	3.2	4.1	2.7	0.0	2.4	2.2	0.5	0.4	1.7	2.5	1.5	-65.1%
POINTE COUPEE	0.1	0.4	1.2	2.9	3.2	4.9	2.7	0.4	5.5	3.4	4.1	2.0	
ST. CHARLES	3.6	3.1	6.6	5.6	2.4	3.6	2.8	3.2	4.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	-4.4%
ST. HELENA	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ST. JAMES	0.3	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	
ST. JOHN - BAPTIST	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	3.2	2.0	1.3	-4.5%
ST. MARTIN	11.4	8.0	7.5	13.8	13.5	17.7	19.6	17.3	13.6	14.6	6.8	5.7	-49.9%
ST. MARY	19.0	13.7	17.2	11.9	15.0	13.1	8.1	14.1	11.8	7.4	9.0	6.5	-65.6%
ST. TAMMANY	16.9	19.9	12.3	14.0	13.9	9.4	9.4	8.8	12.8	11.6	11.5	17.4	3.0%
TANGIPAHOA	11.0	10.1	4.9	9.3	10.0	12.0	10.7	5.4	3.7	9.1	10.9	6.1	-44.6%
TERREBONNE	12.7	15.1	19.4	12.4	7.6	11.9	9.6	10.7	10.3	6.6	5.4	13.1	3.8%
WASHINGTON	3.0	3.4	4.7	3.1	4.3	3.6	5.3	7.1	6.9	9.1	5.7	4.8	62.6%
WEST BATON ROUGE	0.5	1.3	0.1	1.5	2.0	9.9	8.5	5.4	5.1	4.1	1.4	0.8	61.7%
WEST FELICIANA	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.9	
Grand Total	183.4	184.6	179.8	158.2	173.6	197.0	166.9	164.7	163.8	162.4	122.5	109.3	-40.4%
													Pct Change
SOUTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2000-11
ACADIA	5.8	1.9	1.7	8.4	16.2	12.2	6.7	5.7	7.0	2.9	2.4	3.3	-43.8%
ALLEN	5.2	1.6	3.5	6.0	2.2	4.4	2.3	3.4	6.4	4.0	5.2	1.2	-76.9%
AVOYELLES	3.6	4.9	6.8	7.6	8.7	5.6	5.3	7.4	5.4	3.4	0.7	1.5	-58.0%
BEAUREGARD	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	3.9	7.4	4.3	2.3	4.1	2.2	4.0	2.8	51.3%
CALCASIEU	54.7	49.5	33.2	27.3	22.5	16.9	17.9	10.0	18.3	17.6	16.8	13.6	-75.1%
CAMERON	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
EVANGELINE	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.5	
JEFFERSON DAVIS	9.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	3.9	1.7	2.2	3.0	4.0	3.7	2.5	1.9	-80.7%
LAFAYETTE	31.5	18.8	19.4	18.6	21.4	17.1	24.8	20.7	17.5	12.1	9.1	6.6	-79.0%
RAPIDES	14.2	17.0	8.5	8.4	9.5	6.2	3.5	6.8	8.1	10.7	10.8	9.1	-35.5%
ST. LANDRY	6.5	7.0	9.9	13.6	18.7	16.4	13.1	8.9	13.8	8.8	4.1	4.4	-32.6%
VERMILION	11.4	5.6	5.8	7.3	14.9	12.5	8.8	11.1	8.5	8.9	5.5	0.7	-93.4%
VERNON	6.5	1.1	2.0	2.6	4.0	3.1	6.8	3.2	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.0	-69.6%
Grand Total	154.0	112.0	94.3	102.9	126.7	105.0	96.4	83.6	95.6	77.2	63.5	48.5	-68.5%

Legal Status = Custody Non-Secure - FINS (CNF) - Average Daily Client data
Average Daily Client data (CY 2000-2011)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	Pct Change 2006-11
METRO	76.5	62.6	38.4	39.0	33.1	12.7	9.1	7.4	13.0	11.4	9.6	8.0	-89.6%	-12.5%
NORTHEAST	16.3	14.9	15.3	13.0	4.9	2.7	4.8	6.8	11.1	18.0	16.9	11.3	-30.8%	136.3%
NORTHWEST	48.0	57.7	60.2	51.4	40.5	47.9	45.1	37.6	45.0	37.2	37.2	37.8	-21.2%	-16.1%
SOUTHEAST	100.3	114.3	87.3	72.9	81.8	79.5	83.8	76.3	72.9	61.8	49.3	40.7	-59.4%	-51.4%
SOUTHWEST	68.4	76.1	56.6	50.5	48.1	44.3	44.1	38.8	41.0	34.7	23.2	18.6	-59.4%	-51.4%
Out-of-State									1.0	3.1	4.2	2.3	-72.8%	-57.8%
Statewide	309.5	325.7	257.9	226.8	208.4	187.1	186.8	166.8	184.0	166.3	140.2	118.7	-61.7%	-36.5%
METRO	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	
JEFFERSON	59.2	44.2	22.5	25.2	24.9	9.9	6.8	6.9	9.4	6.9	6.9	3.9	-93.5%	
ORLEANS	8.0	10.0	9.2	5.6	3.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	-62.2%	
PLAQUEMINES	5.4	6.8	4.7	3.6	2.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.1	-79.7%	
ST. BERNARD	3.9	1.5	1.9	4.6	2.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	
Grand Total	76.5	62.6	38.4	39.0	33.1	12.7	9.1	7.4	13.0	11.4	9.6	8.0	-89.6%	
NORTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	
CALDWELL	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
CATAHOULA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
CONCORDIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0		
EAST CARROLL	0.1	2.0	2.5	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.9		
FRANKLIN	0.0	0.9	2.6	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		
LASALLE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1		
LINCOLN	10.2	6.3	6.4	3.9	2.6	1.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	4.1	1.3	1.9	-81.9%	
MADISON	1.3	2.3	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.5	2.3	0.9	-29.1%	
MOREHOUSE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	3.0	5.3	7.9	5.1		
OUACHITA	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.8	5.1	4.3	2.4	-31.6%	
RICHLAND	0.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
TENSAS	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0		
UNION	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
WEST CARROLL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Grand Total	16.3	14.9	15.3	13.0	4.9	2.7	4.8	6.8	11.1	18.0	16.9	11.3	-30.8%	
NORTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	
BIENVILLE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2		
BOSSIER	4.4	3.3	5.9	6.5	7.1	7.3	2.8	2.9	8.2	7.3	4.4	2.8	-36.3%	
CADDO	26.5	32.1	32.6	26.7	21.3	34.2	32.8	26.9	27.2	26.3	28.4	29.3	10.4%	
CLAIBORNE	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	
DESOTO	0.0	0.8	3.1	3.8	1.5	0.5	1.5	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.6		
GRANT	0.2	2.9	3.8	2.6	0.9	2.1	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.9		
JACKSON	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6		
NATCHITOCHES	8.2	9.9	7.3	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	-97.4%	
RED RIVER	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	
SABINE	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	
WEBSTER	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.4	5.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	3.1	1.5	3.1	3.2	1.8%	
WINN	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.5	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	
Grand Total	47.9	57.1	60.0	50.9	39.1	47.9	45.1	37.4	45.0	37.2	37.2	37.8	-21.1%	

Legal Status = Custody Non-Secure - FINS (CNF) - Average Daily Client data

Average Daily Client data (CY 2000-2011)

a													
SOUTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
ASCENSION	0.0	0.8	3.5	2.6	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.8	1.6	0.4	
ASSUMPTION	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	-100.0%
EAST BATON ROUGE	19.1	22.1	25.0	16.2	25.9	29.2	27.8	24.2	18.8	23.3	19.3	18.4	-3.4%
EAST FELICIANA	5.1	2.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	2.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	-84.5%
IBERIA	15.4	15.5	18.1	19.3	19.6	21.9	27.2	22.3	23.8	13.7	11.2	7.2	-53.3%
IBERVILLE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.5	
LAFOURCHE	26.3	22.0	9.7	4.6	2.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.3	0.6	1.8	1.8	-93.0%
LIVINGSTON	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	
POINTE COUPEE	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	3.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
ST. CHARLES	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.0%
ST. HELENA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	
ST. JAMES	0.0	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ST. JOHN - BAPTIST	2.7	4.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
ST. MARTIN	2.5	2.6	1.7	7.9	10.7	8.3	11.9	9.3	11.6	14.0	7.8	3.7	46.4%
ST. MARY	18.4	29.2	17.2	11.9	9.0	6.3	7.1	11.8	8.9	3.7	1.8	2.8	-84.8%
ST. TAMMANY	1.2	3.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-95.7%
TANGIPAHOA	2.2	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.6	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	21.3%
TERREBONNE	2.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.5	-81.8%
WASHINGTON	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
WEST BATON ROUGE	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
WEST FELICIANA	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
Grand Total	100.3	114.3	87.3	72.9	81.8	79.5	83.8	76.3	72.9	61.8	49.3	40.7	-59.4%
SOUTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
ACADIA	2.2	4.4	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.9	2.1	2.8	5.5	4.1	0.9	0.4	-81.5%
ALLEN	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	-40.0%
AVOYELLES	6.3	4.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.1	4.1	3.5	1.9	1.5	1.6	-74.3%
BEAUREGARD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.2	
CALCASIEU	12.1	7.5	4.3	3.4	4.1	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.3	1.3	2.6	2.7	-77.8%
CAMERON	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
EVANGELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
JEFFERSON DAVIS	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
LAFAYETTE	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	
RAPIDES	18.2	17.1	10.7	15.2	14.8	8.7	9.8	8.2	7.3	3.5	1.8	2.7	-85.1%
ST. LANDRY	18.2	17.1	10.7	15.2	14.8	8.7	9.8	8.2	7.3	3.5	1.8	2.7	-85.1%
VERMILION	4.5	13.6	11.6	6.3	6.4	8.6	5.4	7.1	6.7	6.1	3.4	2.4	-47.8%
VERNON	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	-57.4%
Grand Total	71.2	67.8	43.7	47.4	44.8	33.7	34.3	34.4	36.3	23.8	15.3	15.6	-78.1%

Legal Status = Probation - Delinquency (PBD)
Average Daily Client Population (CY 2000-2011)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	Pct Change 2006-11
METRO	1171	1041	1065	823	692	624	294	237	179	182	178	185	-84.2%	-37.1%
NORTHEAST	448	454	489	448	463	460	514	530	483	449	374	284	-36.6%	-44.7%
NORTHWEST	423	416	437	429	402	398	351	352	318	278	239	252	-40.4%	-28.2%
SOUTHEAST	1285	1275	1204	1148	1073	1031	974	1073	1009	953	859	793	-38.3%	-18.6%
SOUTHWEST	808	738	711	622	622	620	566	604	586	589	545	466	-42.3%	-17.6%
Out-of-State									82	78	64	67		
Statewide	4135.0	3923.1	3904.9	3470.2	3252.3	3132.5	2698.6	2795.9	2655.9	2527.6	2259.2	2047.8	-50.5%	-24.1%
METRO	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	
JEFFERSON	61.6	67.0	84.4	100.5	106.4	108.3	89.1	79.9	39.9	39.1	27.9	29.5	-52.1%	
ORLEANS	1082.4	954.4	969.5	716.4	581.1	509.1	200.0	151.2	128.8	133.8	144.5	151.8	-86.0%	
PLAQUEMINES	2.7	2.5	4.5	2.8	1.3	4.6	3.7	5.4	3.5	1.7	2.5	2.1	-21.9%	
ST. BERNARD	24.3	17.0	6.3	3.7	3.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	6.4	7.0	3.3	1.5	-93.8%	
Grand Total	1171.0	1040.9	1064.7	823.4	692.3	623.6	293.9	237.0	178.7	181.6	178.0	184.9	-84.2%	
NORTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	
CALDWELL	6.3	9.2	8.4	7.1	11.7	11.1	7.8	11.1	6.2	4.9	5.1	2.0	-67.8%	
CATAHOULA	8.7	4.4	4.7	3.8	10.2	4.1	1.3	2.3	3.5	7.8	8.7	4.5	-48.4%	
CONCORDIA	16.0	20.8	16.6	11.3	11.8	7.2	8.7	10.7	10.6	9.9	16.2	16.6	3.2%	
EAST CARROLL	19.4	28.6	31.8	38.7	34.7	20.3	15.8	17.0	14.1	22.5	16.1	6.5	-66.6%	
FRANKLIN	24.0	33.0	33.6	33.5	23.9	25.4	24.6	27.5	24.7	20.5	13.8	9.6	-60.0%	
LASALLE	18.9	16.6	9.0	4.2	8.0	3.0	6.4	9.7	7.1	9.7	12.8	7.8	-58.6%	
LINCOLN	54.5	58.2	66.4	49.3	50.1	74.1	88.6	82.2	54.3	50.9	53.0	39.3	-27.9%	
MADISON	22.6	31.0	34.5	29.2	29.5	25.7	26.3	34.2	31.2	22.2	23.6	9.9	-56.0%	
MOREHOUSE	19.1	27.5	21.3	25.7	38.0	44.0	65.3	64.7	55.8	34.3	30.8	16.7	-12.4%	
OUACHITA	140.5	123.9	136.4	123.4	132.3	133.1	169.5	183.2	194.4	193.6	129.8	99.8	-29.0%	
RICHLAND	54.3	44.5	40.2	36.8	42.7	45.1	39.1	26.1	25.4	19.5	14.2	20.1	-62.9%	
TENSAS	14.3	17.2	22.2	22.3	14.8	11.4	7.6	11.2	9.2	10.8	11.0	9.8	-31.7%	
UNION	29.1	24.8	50.6	52.8	34.4	38.2	35.8	32.0	29.1	28.5	27.6	33.2	14.1%	
WEST CARROLL	20.8	14.3	12.9	9.7	20.5	16.7	17.4	18.7	16.9	14.2	11.3	8.8	-57.8%	
Grand Total	448.4	454.1	488.6	447.9	462.5	459.6	514.0	530.4	482.6	449.3	373.9	284.5	-36.6%	
NORTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	
BIENVILLE	9.4	14.6	15.6	10.4	5.4	3.1	5.2	3.1	5.2	3.0	2.4	0.5	-94.2%	
BOSSIER	89.9	88.5	118.0	94.6	66.9	59.9	45.1	49.7	59.8	67.0	39.2	44.4	-50.6%	
CADDO	47.1	48.6	48.9	75.4	68.2	59.3	66.4	63.1	70.4	56.1	65.5	86.1	82.9%	
CLAIBORNE	7.6	12.7	12.2	10.8	6.4	12.2	5.6	4.3	1.2	3.1	3.8	6.3	-17.2%	
DESOTO	43.0	39.4	29.9	37.6	44.1	35.1	27.1	51.4	45.0	27.9	18.7	19.7	-54.2%	
GRANT	22.2	28.6	17.6	14.6	22.6	31.4	13.5	8.6	7.2	8.1	10.6	8.4	-62.0%	
JACKSON	14.1	11.1	9.9	11.8	11.1	7.7	5.7	7.3	7.5	6.4	3.5	4.4	-68.6%	
NATCHITOCHES	101.5	96.7	91.9	83.8	75.1	72.3	65.4	65.9	53.6	43.0	31.9	25.5	-74.8%	
RED RIVER	10.7	8.5	11.8	14.2	14.9	12.1	7.3	9.3	8.5	5.6	5.2	5.4	-49.1%	
SABINE	13.7	14.2	19.1	21.3	27.6	22.1	30.0	26.9	21.9	21.3	24.7	19.4	41.6%	
WEBSTER	35.9	33.0	44.0	32.1	29.2	46.2	42.5	35.2	27.9	29.0	28.4	26.4	-26.3%	
WINN	27.9	19.4	18.2	22.3	30.3	36.9	37.5	26.9	9.5	7.5	5.1	5.5	-80.4%	
Grand Total	423.0	415.5	437.0	428.9	401.7	398.3	351.4	351.8	317.8	278.0	238.9	252.2	-40.4%	

Legal Status = Probation - Delinquency (PBD)
Average Daily Client Population (CY 2000-2011)

[illegible]

Legal Status = Probation - FINS (PBF)
Average Daily Client data (CY 2000-2011)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	Pct Change 2006-11
METRO	135.5	133.5	176.2	152.2	165.1	139.4	77.1	44.4	15.0	13.5	16.1	14.8	-89.1%	-80.8%
NORTHEAST	28.9	51.9	51.4	51.8	38.6	37.6	46.0	57.8	69.4	121.7	78.1	64.1	121.4%	39.4%
NORTHWEST	69.6	82.8	87.4	90.6	80.3	65.7	54.5	45.6	57.3	50.7	70.1	76.3	9.6%	40.0%
SOUTHEAST	224.7	270.8	278.2	199.6	204.0	200.2	207.2	230.5	187.5	158.6	165.6	164.0	-27.0%	-20.8%
SOUTHWEST	85.3	101.9	142.6	131.5	133.2	117.9	100.0	107.4	113.1	89.6	60.8	66.8	-21.6%	-33.2%
Out-of-State									4.3	6.9	8.2	7.5		
Statewide	544.2	640.9	735.7	625.6	621.2	560.8	484.7	485.7	446.6	441.0	398.8	393.6	-27.7%	-18.8%

METRO	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
JEFFERSON	16.1	27.5	44.7	36.2	46.8	39.2	39.9	24.6	7.0	5.9	2.9	1.6	-90.2%
ORLEANS	113.8	101.5	128.0	115.3	115.6	100.1	36.3	17.3	7.4	6.3	12.6	13.1	-88.5%
PLAQUEMINES	5.3	4.6	3.5	0.5	2.1	0.2	0.5	2.4	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	-100.0%
ST. BERNARD	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-46.2%
Grand Total	135.5	133.5	176.2	152.2	165.1	139.4	77.1	44.4	15.0	13.5	16.1	14.8	-89.1%

NORTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
CALDWELL	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	-100.0%
CATAHOULA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CONCORDIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	
EAST CARROLL	1.4	1.3	3.9	2.2	1.2	2.0	8.2	7.2	9.6	2.2	2.4	1.7	23.2%
FRANKLIN	0.1	0.0	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.4	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	
LASALLE	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
LINCOLN	17.2	27.6	23.9	26.5	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.2	17.3	24.0	22.0	25.7	49.6%
MADISON	0.7	4.0	5.2	3.9	3.4	3.4	5.1	5.3	3.5	2.6	3.8	6.7	*****
MOREHOUSE	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.4	6.2	36.8	14.7	6.4	*****
OUACHITA	0.1	4.4	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.5	18.4	37.7	18.7	12.5	*****
RICHLAND	0.5	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	3.6	1.6	1.3	152.3%
TENSAS	3.6	1.6	1.1	0.2	3.6	4.5	4.4	6.3	7.8	2.1	0.1	0.5	-85.3%
UNION	2.8	10.7	7.0	10.6	8.0	6.3	3.4	9.9	2.5	8.5	12.5	7.1	152.4%
WEST CARROLL	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
Grand Total	28.9	51.9	51.4	51.8	38.6	37.6	46.0	57.8	69.4	121.7	78.1	64.1	121.4%

NORTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
BIENVILLE	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	1.8	91.5%
BOSSIER	7.8	11.9	11.9	16.3	17.5	15.1	10.0	10.6	13.5	13.5	16.8	13.7	76.6%
CADDO	39.3	36.2	35.9	43.5	34.4	23.3	25.1	19.0	24.8	22.0	26.1	37.6	-4.1%
CLAIBORNE	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.2	2.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.3	-56.8%
DESOTO	0.0	0.6	2.5	5.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	5.1	7.5	2.7	0.7	1.3	
GRANT	5.0	9.0	11.8	5.0	6.2	5.6	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.9	6.0	10.4	105.5%
JACKSON	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	
NATCHITOCHES	12.5	13.7	8.9	6.4	6.8	3.8	2.9	0.8	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.7	-86.5%
RED RIVER	0.8	0.4	0.1	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	-23.7%
SABINE	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	-96.3%
WEBSTER	1.1	4.8	5.4	4.0	4.7	5.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	9.6	6.8	*****
WINN	0.5	2.3	6.4	4.2	4.2	5.4	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.6	2.1	
Grand Total	69.6	82.8	87.4	90.6	80.3	65.7	54.5	45.6	57.3	50.7	70.1	76.3	9.6%

Legal Status = Probation - FINS (PBF)
Average Daily Client data (CY 2000-2011)

													Pct Change 2000-11
SOUTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
ASCENSION	0.0	0.1	1.8	1.8	3.4	2.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.7	
ASSUMPTION	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	-100.0%
EAST BATON ROUGE	2.0	8.1	7.9	12.6	9.2	12.7	11.5	7.7	4.6	7.1	5.7	3.7	84.5%
EAST FELICIANA	9.1	9.3	8.2	4.7	6.3	3.7	2.5	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.2	-86.4%
IBERIA	68.9	109.3	102.9	84.9	76.1	84.4	104.7	111.3	59.3	54.8	58.9	58.2	-15.6%
IBERVILLE	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	61.9%
LAFOURCHE	65.3	69.7	61.5	29.0	30.0	24.6	25.1	19.5	19.6	16.5	9.9	10.1	-84.6%
LIVINGSTON	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	7.2	7.2	6.0	5.3	*****
POINTE COUPEE	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.7	4.7	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.0	
ST. CHARLES	5.3	6.2	10.1	8.8	10.1	7.4	3.9	6.9	7.3	10.7	5.9	5.8	10.1%
ST. HELENA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	
ST. JAMES	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	
ST. JOHN - BAPTIST	0.2	0.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	2.0	942.9%
ST. MARTIN	18.9	7.0	16.3	14.4	38.2	33.4	23.9	43.5	36.5	24.0	25.6	25.7	35.9%
ST. MARY	20.8	23.5	27.8	17.7	9.1	9.3	18.1	22.5	22.1	14.2	18.7	17.3	-16.9%
ST. TAMMANY	20.1	16.6	10.1	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	-91.9%
TANGIPAHOA	4.4	7.4	12.0	9.8	9.2	6.5	1.7	8.6	19.4	16.4	27.4	25.7	*****
TERREBONNE	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.8	3.0	2.2	1.8	2.4	
WASHINGTON	1.0	2.2	5.5	2.6	5.0	5.0	1.6	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	-85.4%
WEST BATON ROUGE	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
WEST FELICIANA	5.6	5.2	6.5	5.4	3.9	5.6	3.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	-88.2%
Grand Total	224.7	270.8	278.2	199.6	204.0	200.2	207.2	230.5	187.5	158.6	165.6	164.0	-27.0%
													Pct Change 2000-11
SOUTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
ACADIA	13.2	19.7	28.1	10.4	7.9	4.9	8.0	6.9	11.1	6.3	3.3	2.9	-77.8%
ALLEN	4.3	2.2	2.6	13.5	9.6	9.7	14.1	13.5	9.9	3.4	3.7	2.5	-40.6%
AVOYELLES	6.0	6.8	8.7	3.2	1.4	3.5	4.3	6.9	12.3	6.3	7.9	4.8	-19.2%
BEAUREGARD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.8	
CALCASIEU	3.2	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.3	6.4	2.9	2.2	4.3	2.2	2.6	3.7	13.9%
CAMERON	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.6	2.1	36.7%
EVANGELINE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.2	3.4	
JEFFERSON DAVIS	0.0	3.4	3.7	7.1	3.9	1.8	0.9	0.0	2.2	2.5	1.0	0.5	
LAFAYETTE	0.3	3.5	7.8	7.3	17.0	10.1	1.6	0.9	9.1	6.8	6.1	6.9	*****
RAPIDES	0.8	5.6	13.2	14.2	12.0	8.9	11.2	11.3	9.6	8.0	2.2	3.4	*****
ST. LANDRY	37.9	20.6	38.6	35.3	42.6	34.4	33.3	36.8	28.8	22.0	18.1	22.7	-39.9%
VERMILION	17.8	32.5	31.5	34.2	32.6	34.9	21.6	25.8	19.8	24.7	11.0	12.3	-30.8%
VERNON	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.6	2.2	1.8	0.7	1.9	2.3	1.5	0.7	137.3%
Grand Total	85.3	101.9	142.6	131.5	133.2	117.9	100.0	107.4	113.1	89.6	60.8	66.8	-21.6%

Legal Status = Parole from Secure Care - Delinquency (PRD)
Average Daily Client data (CY 2000-2011)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11	Pct Change 2006-11
METRO	142.8	125.6	119.6	117.8	130.7	125.5	68.6	48.6	37.3	50.3	45.0	36.3	-74.6%	-47.1%
NORTHEAST	22.6	35.4	38.4	35.4	38.5	24.7	12.3	13.4	20.7	16.8	13.5	10.8	-52.4%	-12.3%
NORTHWEST	56.9	57.2	58.5	81.1	53.2	39.0	35.4	28.9	31.9	27.2	31.7	32.7	-42.5%	-7.4%
SOUTHEAST	124.0	114.2	120.5	129.5	118.1	70.3	56.8	62.2	62.5	59.6	60.7	58.2	-53.1%	2.4%
SOUTHWEST	71.0	62.6	72.3	65.3	54.3	32.0	19.9	28.6	26.5	22.6	25.0	33.5	-52.8%	68.2%
Out-of-State									5.8	5.4	4.8	5.0		
Statewide	417.3	395.1	409.3	429.1	394.8	291.4	193.0	181.7	184.7	181.9	180.7	176.5	-57.7%	-8.5%

METRO	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
JEFFERSON	67.1	47.4	45.8	52.7	49.9	37.3	18.3	19.0	14.9	20.3	15.7	14.1	-79.0%
ORLEANS	74.2	77.7	73.7	62.8	78.7	86.5	49.1	28.8	21.9	29.6	28.0	21.3	-71.3%
PLAQUEMINES	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ST. BERNARD	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.9	
Grand Total	142.8	125.6	119.6	117.8	130.7	125.5	68.6	48.6	37.3	50.3	45.0	36.3	-74.6%

NORTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
CALDWELL	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CATAHOULA	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
CONCORDIA	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	
EAST CARROLL	1.2	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.7	2.5	2.1	0.7	
FRANKLIN	1.0	2.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.9	2.7	
LASALLE	0.3	1.7	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.0	
LINCOLN	1.5	5.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	
MADISON	2.5	2.7	4.3	4.3	7.0	6.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.3	
MOREHOUSE	1.9	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	
OUACHITA	3.1	8.3	5.9	6.9	6.9	5.8	3.4	2.4	8.9	4.8	4.2	2.2	-28.3%
RICHLAND	3.9	2.0	4.5	1.5	4.1	3.3	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.1	1.0	0.5	
TENSAS	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.5	4.6	2.7	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.4	
UNION	1.5	6.5	6.7	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
WEST CARROLL	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.0	
Grand Total	22.6	35.4	38.4	35.4	38.5	24.7	12.3	13.4	20.7	16.8	13.5	10.8	-52.4%

NORTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
BIENVILLE	1.3	1.0	2.8	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	
BOSSIER	5.5	10.5	9.3	18.2	8.0	2.9	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	-70.1%
CADDO	22.0	20.3	26.0	39.2	31.7	23.4	20.7	17.4	26.2	20.5	20.7	20.2	-8.1%
CLAIBORNE	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	
DESOTO	3.9	5.6	4.2	4.1	1.8	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.9	-51.9%
GRANT	2.8	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
JACKSON	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	
NATCHITOCHES	9.4	7.1	6.5	8.0	3.9	4.8	5.2	3.4	1.3	1.2	4.6	5.2	-44.5%
RED RIVER	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	
SABINE	2.6	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	3.0	2.8	9.9%
WEBSTER	5.5	4.7	3.3	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	-90.2%
WINN	0.5	1.0	2.2	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	
Grand Total	56.9	57.2	58.5	81.1	53.2	39.0	35.4	28.9	31.9	27.2	31.7	32.7	-42.5%

Average Daily Client data (CY 2000-2011)

													Pct Change
SOUTHEAST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2000-11
ASCENSION	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	
ASSUMPTION	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	
EAST BATON ROUGE	21.9	27.3	25.4	37.3	40.1	22.6	20.3	22.1	19.9	17.2	12.8	17.3	-20.8%
EAST FELICIANA	4.2	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.9	
IBERIA	12.3	10.2	10.9	3.3	3.6	8.3	7.1	5.3	10.6	5.4	6.0	7.2	-41.2%
IBERVILLE	1.5	3.0	1.1	1.2	4.0	3.5	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.1	4.2	1.1	
LAFOURCHE	9.4	4.2	7.2	8.9	5.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	3.9	2.7	1.2	-86.8%
LIVINGSTON	3.9	4.0	1.6	3.7	3.2	0.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	
POINTE COUPEE	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.6	4.6	2.4	1.7	3.0	0.5	3.1	1.7	0.8	
ST. CHARLES	10.1	8.2	8.2	8.0	4.1	2.5	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	-86.6%
ST. HELENA	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	
ST. JAMES	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
ST. JOHN - BAPTIST	5.3	3.4	3.0	2.7	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.0	
ST. MARTIN	6.0	7.1	6.0	5.0	4.7	2.7	0.7	1.5	2.9	1.9	2.4	1.9	-68.9%
ST. MARY	14.5	12.6	10.7	7.0	6.8	4.9	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.9	4.9	4.3	-70.0%
ST. TAMMANY	14.9	12.5	15.1	16.6	16.5	9.4	2.7	5.0	8.8	9.1	5.9	3.5	-76.5%
TANGIPAHOA	6.3	4.3	5.0	6.6	4.7	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.4	3.9	3.6	-43.5%
TERREBONNE	6.2	5.2	6.9	5.9	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.9	4.4	2.9	3.0	2.5	-59.7%
WASHINGTON	3.6	5.9	10.5	11.6	3.0	2.4	2.6	5.0	0.9	2.5	2.1	4.8	34.8%
WEST BATON ROUGE	0.0	0.9	0.8	2.1	3.2	3.1	6.1	4.6	1.5	1.5	3.8	2.9	
WEST FELICIANA	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	
Grand Total	124.0	114.2	120.5	129.5	118.1	70.3	56.8	62.2	62.5	59.6	60.7	58.2	-53.1%
SOUTHWEST	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Pct Change 2000-11
ACADIA	3.4	4.3	4.8	5.7	6.3	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	-77.7%
ALLEN	4.2	2.5	3.4	4.6	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-91.6%
AVOYELLES	4.5	1.9	4.0	4.9	3.7	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.1	-74.9%
BEAUREGARD	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	3.0	3.3	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.1	2.4	4.7	139.4%
CALCASIEU	12.9	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.1	13.7	6.2	5.9	2.4	5.5	4.3	4.0	-69.2%
CAMERON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	
EVANGELINE	4.6	2.7	5.7	3.6	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.2	3.9	1.5	1.7	-62.5%
JEFFERSON DAVIS	2.7	1.2	0.8	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.7	-37.5%
LAFAYETTE	8.3	11.3	9.6	7.5	5.6	4.6	5.8	7.1	7.8	3.9	3.1	6.3	-24.8%
RAPIDES	5.8	6.5	8.3	7.3	9.3	1.6	0.9	7.0	4.9	1.6	2.7	4.4	-24.8%
ST. LANDRY	15.2	8.7	14.6	10.8	2.5	0.2	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.8	5.8	5.7	-62.9%
VERMILION	6.6	4.5	7.5	4.3	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	3.1	1.1	2.4	1.6	-76.2%
VERNON	0.8	3.5	0.7	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	
Grand Total	71.0	62.6	72.3	65.3	54.3	32.0	19.9	28.6	26.5	22.6	25.0	33.5	-52.8%

Appendix E:
Tables, Graphs, and Maps Related to Assessment and Services

Appendix E: Tables, Graphs, and Maps Related to Assessment and Services

This appendix contains an array of tables and graphs that relate to the Assessment and Services section of this report.

Table 1: Summary of Screening or Assessment Instruments Utilized Statewide in 2011

Instrument	Brief Description	Implemented	Point of Contact
ACDI (Adolescent Chemical Dependency Inventory)	Designed to screen troubled youths 14 to 17 years of age in school, counseling, probation, or correctional settings on scales of drug use, alcohol use, distress, adjustment, violence, and truthfulness. Rates areas as low, medium, problem, or severe risk.	East Baton Rouge	Probation
Ansell Casey Life Skills Assessment	Tool that assesses the behaviors and competencies that help youth achieve long-term goals, including: maintaining healthy relationships, work and study habits, planning and goal-setting, using community resources, daily living activities, budgeting and paying bills, computer literacy, and youth's permanent connections to caring adults. Designed for use by educators, mentors, case workers and service providers for youth between the ages of 14 and 21.	Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, Winn, Madison, East Carroll, Morehouse, Franklin, Ouachita, Union, Richland, Caldwell, West Carroll, Lincoln, Caddo	Community Intervention
ARNA (Arizona Risk and Needs Assessment)	Brief pre-adjudication screening instrument that examines the potential risk for re-offense and delinquency prevention needs based on age, prior arrests, prior probation violations, runaway behavior, offense type, school needs, peer association needs, alcohol and drug abuse, and family dynamics.	Ouachita, Morehouse	DA Diversion
BASC (Behavioral Assessment System for Children)	A structured system of instruments (developmental history, self-report, teacher rating, parent rating) that help evaluate behaviors, thoughts, and emotions of children and adolescents 2 – 21 years old. Focuses on both adaptive and maladaptive behaviors in school, home and community settings.	New Iberia, St. Mary, St. James, Rapides, Jefferson	Community Intervention

Instrument	Brief Description	Implemented	Point of Contact
Beck Depression Inventory	Screening specific to examine the severity of depression symptoms, limits of current functioning, and some level of care recommendations. Can be re-administered to track progress in managing symptoms of depression. Relevant to juvenile justice because of the high rate of depression in JJ populations.	Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles	Community Intervention
CA-LOCUS (Child & Adolescent Level of Care Utilization System)	This is a level of care assessment tool used by behavioral health managers and clinicians as a method of quantifying the clinical severity and service needs. It looks at six dimensions including risk of harm, functional status, co-morbidity, recovery environment, resiliency & treatment history, and acceptance & engagement.	Caddo, Natchitoches, Bienville, Bossier, Red River, Sabine, Webster, Claiborne, Desoto	Community Intervention, Drug Court
CANS (Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths)	This is a multi-purpose tool developed for children's services (JJ, MH, CW, etc.) to support decision making, including level of care and service planning. Allows for monitoring of outcomes of services. Mainly a tool for case management to facilitate the linkage between the assessment process and the design of individualized service plans.	Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, DeSoto, Caddo	Community Intervention
CASI (Comprehensive Adolescent Severity Inventory)	This is a comprehensive, semi-structured, clinical assessment and outcomes interview. Comprised of 10 independent modules that include health, family, stressful life events, legal status, sexual behavior, AOD use, mental health functioning, peer relationships, education, and use of free time. The CASI also includes questions designed to assess the strength-base of the youth. Can assist with referral, treatment decisions, and monitoring treatment outcomes.	Ouachita, Morehouse, Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, LaSalle, Concordia, Winn, Bossier, Caddo, Jefferson, Webster	Community Intervention, Mental Health Court, Drug Court
CBCL (Child Behavior Check List)	This is a method of identifying problem behavior in children. Problems are identified by a respondent who knows the child well, usually a parent or other care giver. Alternative measures are available for teachers and the child. For use with youth aged 6 to 18 years.	Orleans, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Bernard	Community Intervention

Instrument	Brief Description	Implemented	Point of Contact
CRAFFT	Brief substance abuse screen based on six questions. Questions include alcohol or drug use associated with riding in a CAR, to RELAX, while ALONE, FOGETTING events, FAMILY/FRIENDS suggesting person to cut down, and getting in TROUBLE while using. Two or more “yes” responses suggest a significant problem and need for additional assessment.	Ouachita, Morehouse	Diversion/Early Intervention, Drug Court
Detention Risk Screening (i.e. RAI, DAI, DSI etc.)	These are locally-validated instruments administered to arrested youth and are designed to determine risk suitability for placement in detention, release to an alternative placement, or release to a parent/guardian. They typically evaluate risk to reoffend (i.e. risk to the community) and likelihood of failing to appear for court hearings.	Caddo, EBR, Orleans, Jefferson, Calcasieu,	Dentition
GAIN (Global Appraisal of Individual Needs)	The GAIN comes in several lengths from short screener to assessment. It serves to identify youth 10 to 17 who might have one or more behavioral health disorders (internalizing or externalizing psychiatric disorders, substance use disorders, or crime/violence problems), would benefit from further assessment or referral for these issues.	Caddo	Drug Court
IDTS (Inventory of Drug Taking Situations)	This is a screen of high-risk situations for drug and alcohol relapse based on common domains of relapse risk situations. Includes emotional states, physical discomfort, personal control, urges/temptations to use, conflict with others, social pressure, and recreational times that might trigger use.	Ouachita, Morehouse	Drug Court
JIFF (Juvenile Inventory for Functioning)	This is a brief computerized interview that screens for potential mental health problems, assists in determining youth’s functioning across several domains, generates a recommended service targets based on a hierarchy of the domains that might require attention, and can be used to assess outcomes.	Jefferson, New Iberia, St. Mary, St. James, Rapides, Ouachita, Morehouse	Informal FINS, Diversion/Early Intervention Programs

Instrument	Brief Description	Implemented	Point of Contact
MAYSI-2 (Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Version 2)	This is a brief screening instrument that flags moderate to high risk for mental and/or emotional disturbance across six areas. They are substance use problems, anger, depression, somatic complaints, suicide ideation, thought disturbance	Caddo, Calcasieu, EBR, Orleans, Jefferson, Iberia, St. Mary, St. James, Rapides, Ouachita	Detention, Post-Adjudication, Juvenile Assessment and/or Service Centers, Diversion/Early Intervention Programs
North Carolina Family Assessment	This is a brief screening instrument to assess family functioning in the domains of environment, parental capabilities, family interactions, family safety, and child well-being. Designed for use with families targeted for intensive family preservation services and other high risk, multi-problem families.	Madison, East Carroll, Morehouse, Franklin, Ouachita, Union, Richland, Caldwell, West Carroll, Lincoln	Community Intervention
POSIT (Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers)	This is a screening tool designed for adolescents 12 to 19 years of age to identify problems requiring subsequent in-depth assessment. Can help determine potential need for treatment. Screens for substance use/abuse, physical health, mental health, family relationships, peer relationships, educational status, vocational status, social skills, leisure and recreation, and aggressive behavior/delinquency.	EBR, Jefferson Davis, Calcasieu	Informal FINS, Probation
SASSI-A (Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-Adolescent Version)	Screen that identifies high or low probability of substance dependence and substance abuse disorder indicators of symptoms, risks, and attitudes related to substance abuse disorders for youth 12 to 18 years of age. Also provides clinical insight into family and social risk factors, level of defensive responding, and consequences of substance misuse.	Rapides, Ouachita, Morehouse, Avoyelles, Grant, Vernon, LaSalle, Concordia, Winn	Community Intervention; Probation; Drug Court
SAVRY (Structured Assessment of Violence Risk-Youth)	A structured assessment instrument developed for assessing <i>risk for violent and general re-offending</i> in youth aged 12-18. Includes rating of needs related to delinquency risk. Includes a section related to protective factors. Includes dynamic factors that can be reassessed using the SAVRY as a repeat measure.	Statewide	Post Disposition-Court; Probation; Re-assessment of probation need and custody level status

Instrument	Brief Description	Implemented	Point of Contact
UCLA-PTSD index	A semi-structured interview that assesses a child's exposure to 26 types of traumatic events and assesses Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder diagnostic criteria.	Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, Catahoula, LaSalle, Concordia, Win, Orleans, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Bernard	Community Intervention
Youth Assessment & Screening Inventory (YASI)	Structured interview instrument that measures risk, needs, and protective factors in youth populations. Includes a case planning component designed to help caseworkers identify and monitor the priority targets for behavior change.	Madison, East Carroll, Franklin, Tensas, Richland, West Carroll	Community Intervention, Diversion

*Not meant to be an exhaustive list of screening and assessment practices. Instruments listed are those being more widely utilized.

Table 2: Evidence-based and Promising Practices, Related High LA Need Area, and Parishes Available

Research-driven service	Delinquency Need Area Addressed	Parish(s) Available
Aggression Replacement Training (ART)	Anger and behavioral issues	Jefferson
Boys Town in-home services	Family conflict, anger and behavioral issues	Jefferson, Orleans
Cannabis Youth Treatment (CYT)	Substance Abuse	Caddo, Ouachita, Rapides
CBT based Sex Offender Tx	Behavioral issues, violence	East Baton Rouge, Jefferson
Cognitive behavior therapy	Mental health, anger and behavioral issues	Jefferson, Rapides
Common Sense Parenting	Family conflict, Anger and Behavioral issues	Jefferson
Crisis Intervention Teams for Youth (CIT-Y)	Mental Health, Behavioral Issues	Rapides, Jefferson
Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)	Mental health, Anger and Behavioral Issues	Caddo, Jefferson
Family strengthening / Strengthening Families	Family conflict, anger and behavioral issues	East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, 16 th JDC
Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	Anger & Behavioral issues, family conflict, mental health, substance abuse	Caddo, Jefferson, Iberia, St. Mary, St. Martin, Rapides, Calcasieu, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Natchitoches, DeSoto, Red River, Sabine, Allen, Beauregard, Cameron, Jeff Davis, Ouachita (beginning 2012)
Incredible Years	Family conflict, anger and behavioral issues	Iberia, St. Mary, St. Martin,
Life Skills	Anger and behavioral issues, peer and social skills	East Baton Rouge, Allen, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jeff Davis
Mentoring / Big Brothers Big Sisters	Peer and social skills	Orleans, E Baton Rouge, Tangipahoa, Calcasieu, Rapides, Red River, Franklin, Feliciana, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, W Baton Rouge, Washington, Ouachita, Lincoln, Union, Jefferson, Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson, Webster, Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant, LaSalle, Vernon, Winn, Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Calcasieu,
Moral Reconation Therapy	Anger and behavioral issues	Jefferson

Research-driven service	Delinquency Need Area Addressed	Parish(s) Available
Motivational Interviewing (MI)	Substance Abuse, Behavioral issues, mental health, family conflict	Jefferson, Rapides, Iberia, St. Mary, St. Martin, Calcasieu, Caddo, Ouachita
Multi-Dimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)	Anger and Behavioral issues, Substance use, family conflict.	St. Charles
Multi-systemic Therapy (MST)	Anger & Behavioral issues, family conflict & violence, mental health, substance abuse, bullying, interaction with antisocial peers.	Currently available at varying capacity to every Parish in Louisiana.
Nurse Family Partnership (NFP)	Behavior, Substance Use, Academic Failure	East Baton Rouge
Olweus Bullying Prevention / Bullying Curriculum	Behavior and Anger issues, peer and social problems	Calcasieu, Cameron, Jeff Davis, Beauregard
Parent Empowerment Program	Mental Health	Ouachita
Parenting Wisely	Family conflict, behavior and anger issues	Iberia, St. Mary, St. Martin,
SCARE		Iberia, St. Mary, St. Martin,
Solution Focused Brief Therapy (SFBT)	Substance Use, Family Conflict	Ouachita
Trauma focused cognitive behavior therapy	Mental health	Caddo, Jefferson
Triple P (Positive Parenting Program)	Anger and Behavior Issues	Jefferson, Ouachita

SAVRY DATA SUMMARIES, 2011

Figure 1. Violence Risk Rating for Youth Referred to OJJ by Region Based on the SAVRY 2011 (N=1,128)

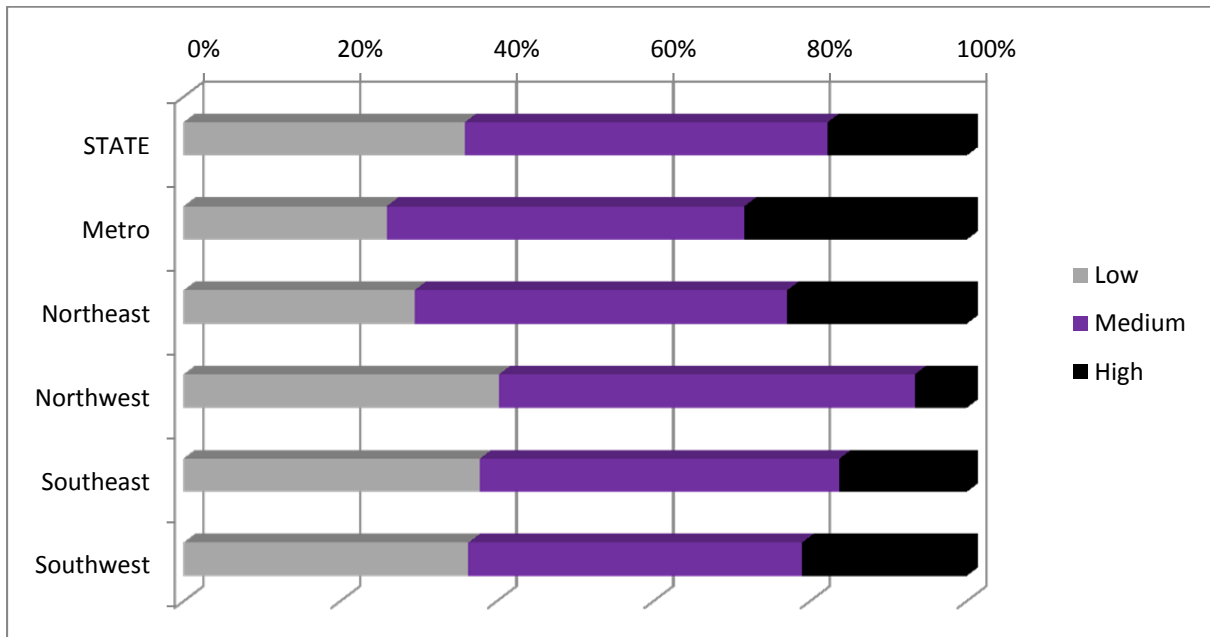


Figure 2. Statewide Needs Summary of Youth Referred to OJJ Based on the SAVRY 2011 (N=1,134)

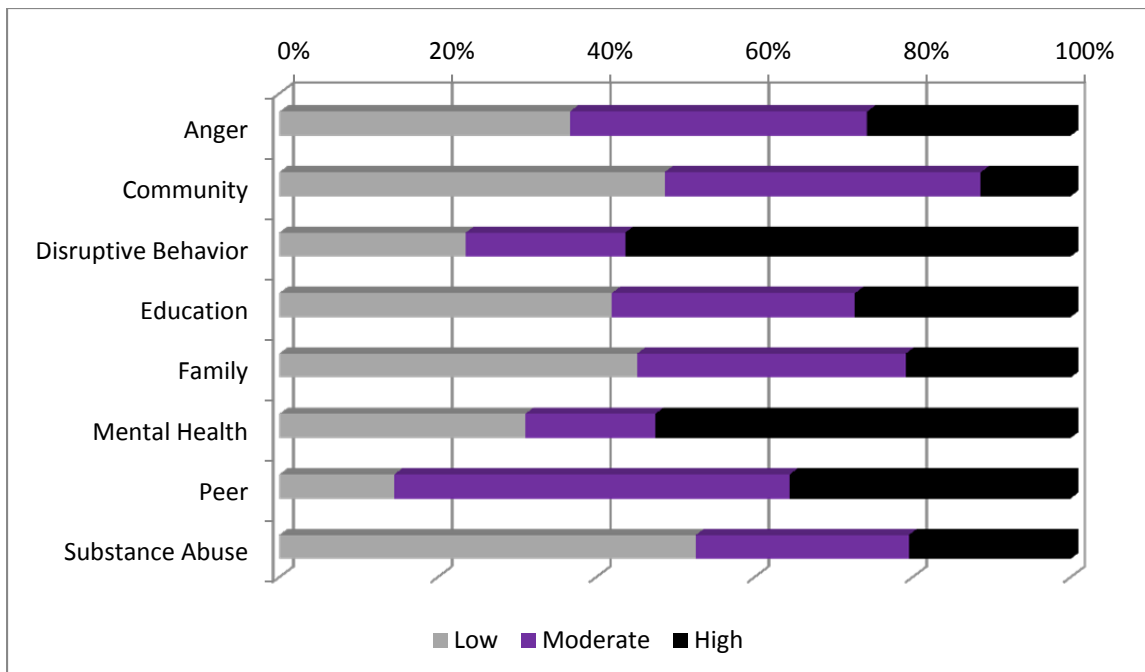
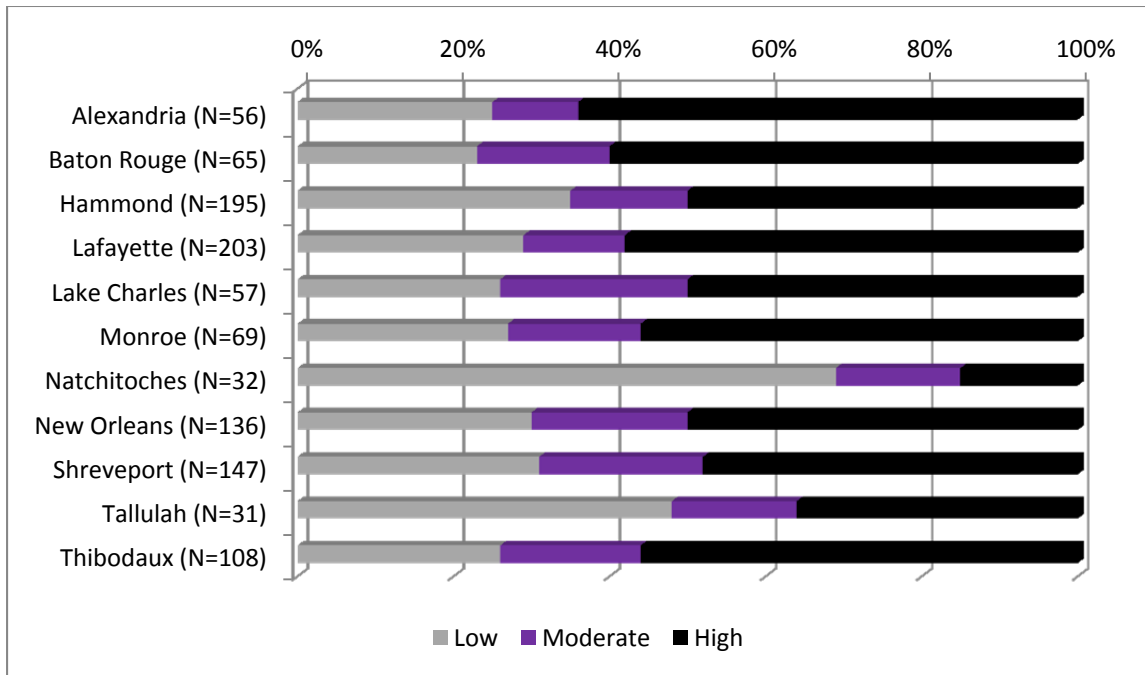


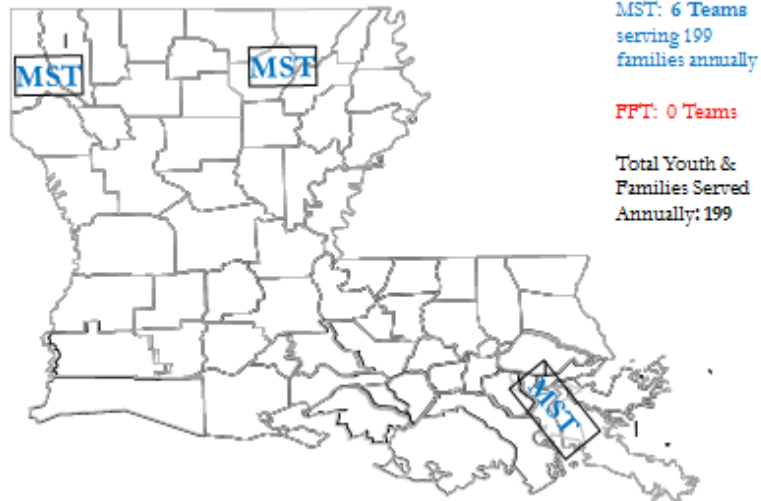
Figure 3. Mental Health Need Ranking of Youth Referred to OJJ by Region Based on the SAVRY 2011 (N=1,099*)



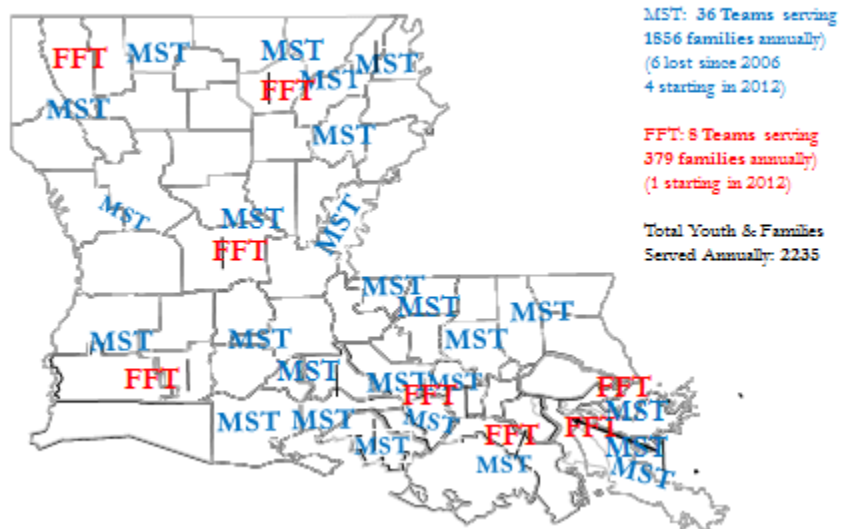
*Note: Excludes Youth in Secure Facilities

Expansion of FFT and MST from 2006 to 2011

Louisiana FFT and MST Teams **2006**



Louisiana FFT and MST Teams **2011**



Appendix F:
Consensus Report by the Institute for Health and Public Justice

Introduction

In June 2011, the Louisiana Legislature passed House Concurrent Resolution 120 which authorized the Juvenile Justice Implementation Commission (JJIC) to assess the current state of juvenile justice in Louisiana, evaluate improvements made during the preceding five years, and issue recommendations for a five-year plan for juvenile justice reform. The JJIC then commissioned the Institute for Public Health and Justice (IPHJ) to conduct the study on its behalf with a final report due before the 2013 Louisiana Legislative Session.

Since being commissioned, IPHJ has been gathering available data, conducting analyses, and developing a draft of the report findings and recommendations. The study findings and recommendations were grouped into six key areas of the juvenile justice system – Informal FINS, Juvenile Detention, Probation, Placement and Parole, Services, and Availability and Use of Data.

IPHJ worked with key leaders to schedule and conduct three regional consensus-building meetings in September of 2012. These meetings had three main goals: (1) to present the draft findings and preliminary recommendations from the study, (2) to identify the recommendations that the group could rally around and agree to, and (3) to facilitate connections across the juvenile justice system by engaging a diverse group of leaders.

Reform in the juvenile justice system takes everyone involved working towards common goals – even those with differing perspectives and duties. The IPHJ sought to bring these groups together in order to reach a shared vision for reform towards which all parties could collectively work. This shared vision for ongoing reform, especially for those areas where there is consensus, offers an excellent chance of achievement. Much has been accomplished and much remains to be done. This process and report offers a starting point for the next five years.

Framework and Process of Meetings

The Institute proposed a wide range of preliminary recommendations grounded in available data and research gathered over the past five years. These meetings were supported by the MacArthur Foundation, a long-standing partner of the Institute to further juvenile justice reform in Louisiana.

In September 2012, the Institute hosted three regional consensus building meetings. The Institute worked with juvenile justice leadership who invited attendees from various aspects within the juvenile justice system. Among the attendees included District Attorneys and Assistant District Attorneys; Public Defenders; Juvenile, Family, City, and District Court Judges; Louisiana Juvenile Detention Association President; State and Local Juvenile Justice Administrators; and JJIC members and staff. The invitation list and the number of attendees were limited to best facilitate a “think tank” meeting and provide a format that was conducive to open feedback and input. The Institute’s vision for the consensus building meetings was to discover the common ground for juvenile justice reform.

The following meetings were held in three different regions of the state to ensure broad representation from different constituencies: North/Delta, Central/Southwest, and Southeast. Participants were limited to attending a meeting in their own region, so that the discussion resulted in regional view points, which was desired by the participants.

Date	Location	Attendees
September 18, 2012	Louisiana Tech Ruston, LA	31
September 20, 2012	IberiaBank Lafayette, LA	37
September 25, 2012	Baton Rouge Area Foundation Baton Rouge, LA	40

The Institute's Director, Debra DePrato, MD, served as the host and moderator for each meeting. As part of their support, the MacArthur Foundation provided national and in-state juvenile justice resources to the Institute to assist with the development and delivery of the consensus meetings. These presenters and facilitators included:

- Debra DePrato, MD, Director, Institute for Public Health and Justice
- John Morris, Technical Assistance Collaborative
- Stephen Phillippi, Ph.D., Assistant Clinical Professor, LSUHSC School of Public Health
- Patricia Puritz, Executive Director, National Juvenile Defender Center
- Annie Salsich, Director, Vera Institute's Center on Youth Justice
- Gene Siegel, Senior Research Consultant, National Center for Juvenile Justice

The Institute worked with these resource organizations to develop a presentation for the three half-day meetings. The presentation was divided up into three parts. Part one addressed where in the JJ system the youth are located and trends on local and state levels over the past five years. These areas included: Families in Needs of Services (Informal FINS), Detention, and Probation and Post-Dispositional Placement. Part two described the services available to youth in the various parts of the system including five-year trends where available, and local/state challenges and advances. Part three showcased the data available, or not available, for these points in the systems and for the services.

Since the ultimate goal of the meetings was to discern and build consensus, the Institute devised two feedback mechanisms post-presentation to gather attendee input. First, the attendees were divided into small groups based on their judicial district. The groups were then asked to prioritize their needs and challenges on a state and local level and report their results at the end of the meeting. Second, each attendee was provided with a Rankings Worksheet that listed the priority areas and preliminary recommendations. The attendees were asked to complete the anonymous worksheet with their personal preferences.

Summary

These consensus building opportunities from a regional perspective were invaluable in gathering input from a group of front-line professionals in the juvenile justice system and in fostering cohesion between these diverse groups of professionals. Despite their different viewpoints in the juvenile justice system, these meetings show there is a clear agreement from the leaders for priority next steps in juvenile justice reform.

The top priority area was in the area of “services.” In the past, the need was always described as generally “more services.” However, this group helped to further clarify this recommendation by calling for better access to services, timeliness of services, and clear linkages to the right services for certain populations of at-risk youth and juvenile justice youth. In other words, one size does not fit all when it comes to screening, assessment, and effective intervention. The following are the areas of collective agreement from the consensus building meetings in the area of services.

- Improving access to services (clear linkage to the right services for youth in the juvenile justice system; a path to referral that is well known to all participants in the system)
- Greater availability of specialized services for distinct juvenile justice populations (participants were clear that they want the right services for the right youth; that is, services that work and are appropriate for the level of need for the youth and point in the juvenile justice system)
- Creation of services where gaps exist, such as crisis or respite care (clearly there are gaps where youth are not being served, and instead the juvenile justice system is the fall back; these include Informal FINS youth whose family is having a crisis, youth who cannot be at home, but there are no other options than detention or long-term placement, when respite would be more appropriate)
- Ensuring youth with mental health needs are appropriately diverted to the mental health system (Louisiana has traditionally high rates of youth with mental illness in the juvenile justice system, sometimes as a way to access services, and also because there is no clear way for youth to get effective mental health services prior to their involvement with the juvenile justice system; there was a clear desire to correct this problem)
- Work with DCFS to identify “crossover youth” to decrease penetration into the juvenile justice system (concern was raised regarding the number of youth who end up in FINS and delinquency system who were formerly involved in the child abuse system, and a desire to address this issue of “cross-over” youth, so that the reasons are addressed and corrected)

The group heavily endorsed continuing the development of local and state level best practices in the juvenile justice system. In general, participants have seen that local areas of reform have produced good results. They have seen state reform efforts aimed at best practices succeed, such as the post-adjudication best practice assessment process. The group desires to spread proven local reform to other areas of the state, as well as adopt new practices in areas where work has not yet begun, such as a true step down system for youth leaving secure care. Participants realize that it takes technical assistance and partnerships to create these models and hoped for long-term resources to help improve the state, as reform is a never ending quest.

These areas of Juvenile Justice Best Practices were seen as high priorities by all participants.

- Status Offenders System Reform (Informal FINS)
 - Intake and triage process outside of court system for status offenders
 - Immediate family crisis response, availability of respite when needed
- Juvenile Detention Reform inclusive of Alternatives to Juvenile Detention
 - Detention risk and mental health screening at all facilities
 - Alternative to detention interventions state-wide
- Statewide study of Juvenile Detention for overall “fit” in juvenile justice system
- Graduated Sanction Model for Probation and Aftercare (Parole) System
 - Implement a tiered, graduated sanctions-based probation system
 - Case management track for Formal (Adjudicated) FINS
 - Develop and implement an aftercare system that is a gradual and well-planned “step down” process from secure care to structured therapeutic programs
 - Study for the purpose of a plan for development of an aftercare system with OJJ and key stakeholders

The group identified the need to establish an infrastructure that would serve as a resource for ongoing juvenile justice reform, much as the Institute has provided the infrastructure to support the reform effort to date through Louisiana Models for Change program.

- The Support of a Sustainable Data, Technical Assistance, Training and Monitoring Resource
 - A juvenile justice data repository to store and utilize data and work with localities and state to improve their systems based on the data
 - A resource for best practices
 - A guide to create partnerships with higher education and the juvenile justice system
 - Perform studies and monitor progress of juvenile justice reform
 - Continued regional consensus building and input sessions

Appendix: Meeting Results

Institute staff recorded the small group reports for later analysis. Overall areas of consensus emerged and are as follows.

- Improved services and service delivery in the juvenile justice system
- Further development of juvenile justice best practices for:
 - Status Offenders (Informal FINS)
 - Detention Reform – particularly Alternatives to Detention
 - Graduated Sanction Model for Probation
 - A true “post-placement” Aftercare System
- Support for ongoing data and training resource for juvenile justice system
- Sustained levels of funding for an effective juvenile justice system (a.k.a. Missouri Model)
- Reinvestment in community and local resources

At the end of each meeting the completed Rankings Worksheets were collected for analysis by Institute staff. The following charts show the priority areas and top recommendations.

General Priority Areas: Attendees were asked to rank the priority areas in order of preference.

	Ruston	Lafayette	Baton Rouge	All
Services	1	1	1	1
Informal FINS	2	3	3	T – 2
Juvenile Detention	3	2	6	T – 2
Probation	5	5	2	4
Placement and Parole	4	6	5	5
Availability and Use of Data	6	4	4	6

Priority Recommendations

Attendees were then asked to individually select their top three preliminary recommendations for each issue area. The following are the preliminary recommendations chosen.

NOTE: The following charts list only the top preliminary recommendations that were the most preferred across all meetings. Some areas have more than three recommendations listed due to a numerical tie.

	Ruston	Lafayette	Baton Rouge	All
Priority Area: Screening and Assessment				
Entities tasked with Screening/Assessment mandate best practices and support with technical assistance.	X	X		X
Sustain ongoing best practices through state and locally supported technical assistance.	X	X	X	X
Establish a central repository to collect, analyze, and report risk and need information consistently to regions in order to assist with service development decisions.		X	X	X
Priority Area: Intervention and Treatment				
Increase the timely delivery of services and address waiting list issues (e.g., kids reoffend while waiting for services they need).		X	X	X
Establish alternatives for more effectively intervening in the mental health needs of juvenile justice youth prior to, or without, the necessity to detain them.	X	X	X	X
Direct federal, state, and local dollars to services that work. Services should be monitored and demonstrate quality, produce outcomes, and be cost-effective.	X			X
Address barriers in access to treatment such as transportation, adequate reimbursement, and provider support to grow services.		X		X

	Ruston	Lafayette	Baton Rouge	All
Priority Area: Informal FINS				
Intake and triage processes should be provided by a service outside of the court system, with youth entering court only when all else fails.	X	X	X	X
Ensure, and document, that schools have utilized all in-house responses to a youth's behavior prior to making a FINS complaint.	X	X		X
Ensure there are immediate crisis responses along with respite and evidence-based interventions available in all regions of the state.		X	X	X
Priority Area: Juvenile Detention				
Reform efforts, such as the required use of detention screening instruments and mental health screening, represent best practices and should be mandated on a statewide basis.	X	X	X	X
State, regional, and local leaders should ensure that the mandates in the detention standards are fully implemented and funded accordingly.	X			X
The state should work collaboratively with local leaders to plan, and explore funding options to create alternative-to-detention interventions in jurisdictions where those services do not currently exist, drawing on successful models in some sites.	X	X	X	X
The state should enact legislation that disallows or limits FINS youth from being placed in detention and should specifically develop alternatives to detention for this population. (At a minimum, FINS admissions and length of stays should be monitored via data collection by the LIDA, and via monitoring of the facilities.)		X	X	X

	Ruston	Lafayette	Baton Rouge	All
Priority Area: Probation				
Adjudicated FINS should be placed outside of delinquency probation with a plan to meet the different needs of these youth and families. (Calcasieu Parish FINS system should be considered by localities and the state as a best practice.)	X	X	X	X
Length of probation should be driven by the progress of the youth on probation; re-assessment of the youth should take place every six months.	X		X	X
In line with best practice, local and state probation departments should develop graduated response grids for technical violations of probation, along with individualized interventions to reduce recidivism.	X		X	X
Priority Area: Placement and Parole				
Study the juvenile parole system and develop a collaborative plan to develop a juvenile-centered aftercare model that is about services and support as well as supervision.	X	X		X
This aftercare model should include a gradual and well-planned "step down" process that will enable youth to be released from secure care to different levels of structured therapeutic programs available across the states, such as: Day treatment and Independent living that can better assist them in their transition to their home, their neighborhoods, and their schools while maintaining public safety.	X	X	X	X
Develop graduated intensive services for youth prior to placement in both secure and non-secure facilities. This process should involve studying the needs of youth in placement, with a focus on status offending youth and any youth scoring low on the SAVRY.	X	X	X	X
Priority Area: Availability and Use of Data				
Do you support a statewide juvenile justice repository/data warehouse requiring dedicated funding to support: (1) Data analysis, report dissemination, and information sharing; (2) Produce data for policy/practice development; (3) Guidance to local and state automated system development efforts; (4) Facilitate consensus around common data elements, reporting requirements, and cross-system compatibility?	YES	YES	YES	YES

Appendix: Representation at Meetings

Organizations

- Lafayette City Court
- Louisiana District Attorney's Association
- Louisiana House of Representatives
- Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice
- Louisiana Public Defender Board
- Louisiana Senate
- Vidalia City Court
- Ware Youth Center
- CIP – Anne Simon

Judicial Districts

- 1st JDC
- 2nd JDC
- 3rd JDC
- 4th JDC
- 5th JDC
- 7th JDC
- 9th JDC
- 10th JDC
- 12th JDC
- 14th JDC
- 15th JDC
- 16th JDC
- 18th JDC
- 19th JDC
- 21st JDC
- 22nd JDC
- 23rd JDC
- 24th JDC
- 25th JDC
- 26th JDC
- 31st JDC
- 32nd JDC
- 36th JDC
- 37th JDC
- 41st JDC