

The following are excerpts from UNO's "Interim Summary of the Louisiana Models for Change (LaMfC) Data Deliverables (April 2011)." These are the sections of the report that are relevant to FINS.

## **Interim Summary of the Louisiana Models for Change (LaMfC) Data Deliverables (April 2011)**

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## **An Interim Summary of the LaMfC Data Deliverables**

Louisiana Models for Change (LaMfC): Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice, an initiative supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, began in Louisiana in 2006. The main goals of this initiative (i.e., targeted areas of improvement or TAI) are to improve alternatives to formal processing, increase the use of evidence-based practices including screening/assessment tools and treatment services, and decrease disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system (JJS).

In order to evaluate the progress towards reaching these goals, the University of New Orleans (UNO), in collaboration with the lead entity, many National Resource Bank (NRB) members, and local project directors, was given the task of developing a system of tracking the success of the work that has taken place. This system is referred to as the "Outcome Monitoring Plan" and includes a detailed outline of the goals of each grant awarded, the steps that will be taken to measure the success of these goals, and the product/deliverables that will be accomplished once the grant has ended. The development of each local site's outcome monitoring plan starts with local partners and then involves input from UNO, NRB members, and the lead entity. Once approved by all parties, it is sent to the MacArthur Foundation for approval. It then serves as a guide for evaluating the progress toward each site's goals.

There are three main types of products/deliverables specified in the outcome monitoring plan: 1) data deliverables specified to be collected on an ongoing basis through the end of the LaMfC initiative in 2011 (e.g., analyze trends in youth processed), 2) reports that require the collection of data at one point in time (e.g., summary of youth population, pilot study of an intervention), and 3) memos or summaries of an event or policy change that has taken place (e.g., screening/assessment tool implemented, summit/conference). The goal of this report is to provide an interim summary of the first type of product, referred to as a "data deliverable." Thus, only data that are currently being collected on an ongoing basis through 2011 are described in this report. Currently, four main LaMfC sites are responsible for the collection of ongoing data deliverables. These parishes are: Calcasieu Parish, Jefferson Parish, Rapides Parish and the 4th Judicial District.<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the data that have been collected as part of the LaMfC initiative in these four sites. In order to provide a detailed picture of the available data, additional information that is not specified in the outcome monitoring plan is also included in this report. However, each "data deliverable" that is specified in the outcome monitoring plan has the specific goal included in the title of the table/figure. This label includes the TAI for each site (if there is more than one) and the specific goal number in the outcome monitoring plan. The Appendix includes a cross-walk of each of the data deliverables specified in the outcome monitoring plan, a description of the available data, and the location of that information in the current report.

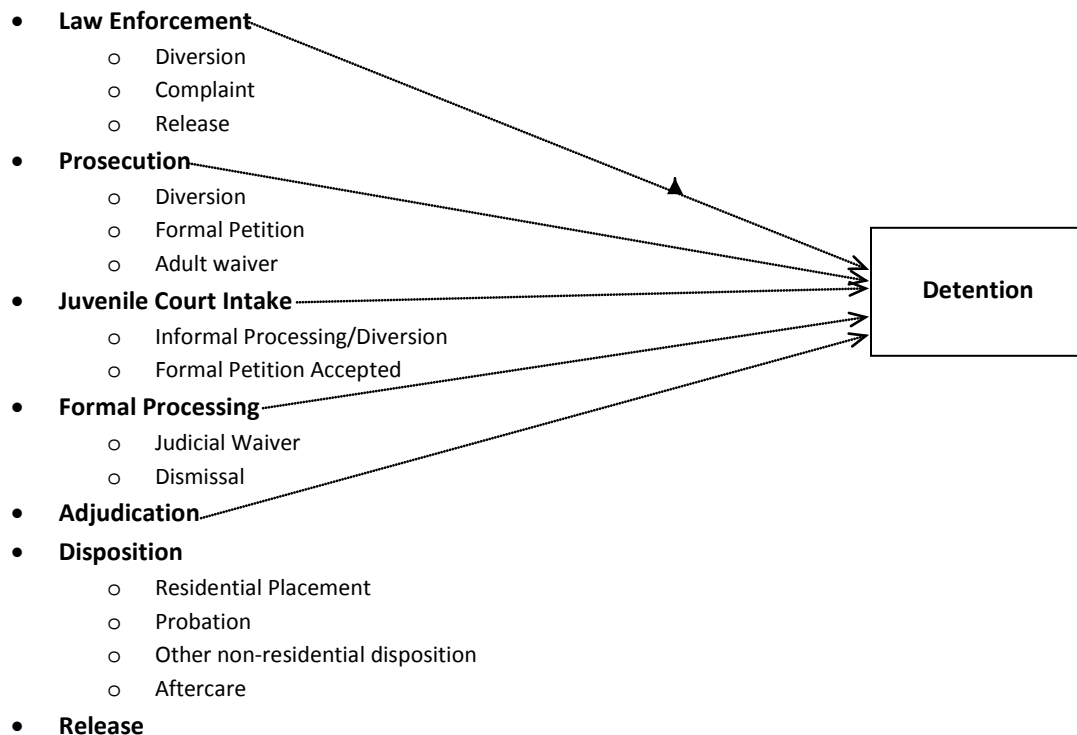
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<sup>1</sup> The 16th JDC and Caddo Parish were also involved in the first phase of LaMfC but were not responsible for the collection of ongoing data.

## A Comment on the LaMfC Data Definitions and Measurement Strategies

Throughout the process of developing the outcome monitoring plans for each LaMfC site, collecting the data elements specified in the plans, and analyzing the data for this report, the importance of a common set of definitions for each of the key stages of the juvenile justice system in Louisiana has come to the forefront. As can be seen throughout this report, there is wide variation in the terminology and measurement strategy used to track different stages of juvenile justice decision-making across the LaMfC sites. This is a major shortcoming of the data available through the LaMfC initiative because it limits the ability to compare data across parishes, as well as prevents an aggregate understanding of juvenile justice processing statewide.

The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP) has set forth a standard flowchart of key stages of the JJS with brief definitions attached to each stage. Below is summary of the stages that are relevant to the LaMfC initiative, as well as juvenile justice processing statewide. Please see [http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/structure\\_process/case.html](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/case.html) for more information, including the definitions for each stage specified below.



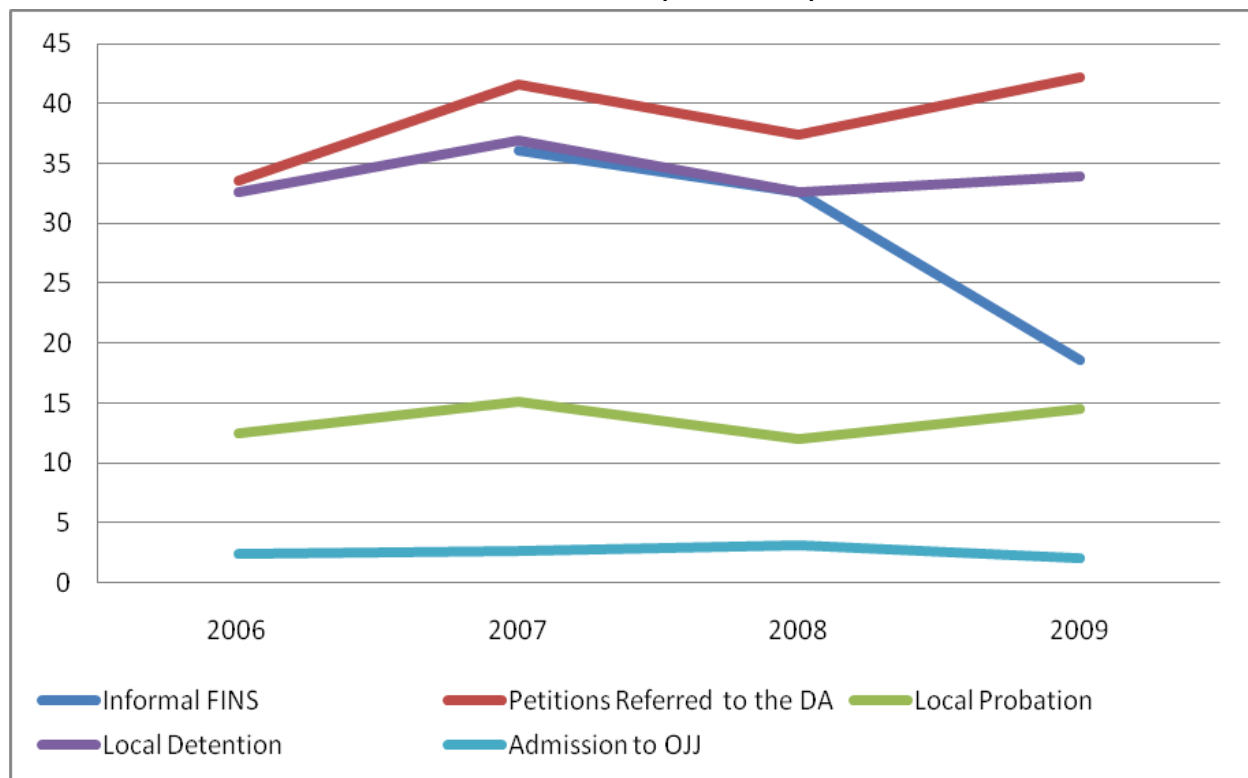
The data presented in this report draw attention to the inconsistencies in the data used to understand parish and statewide juvenile justice decision-making, in addition to the lack of available data at a number of the stages set forth by the OJJDP. As a result, one major objective for the LaMfC team is to develop a set of recommendations that include common definitions of key decision points, measurement strategies, and reporting techniques that will enable cross-parish comparisons, as well as a statewide understanding, of juvenile justice processing. The ultimate goal of these recommendations is to facilitate the development of a standard set of indicators that will assist local parishes and agencies in their effort towards data driven decision-making.

## Jefferson Parish

The data that are presented in this section include information that has been collected as part of the LaMfC initiative, as well as administrative data. Specifically, this section summarizes data collected on arrests for delinquent offenses, school-based arrests for delinquent offenses, and youth sent to local detention. Administrative data on court processing trends and admissions to OJJ from 2006-2009 are also summarized in this section. The data summarizing the number of referrals at key stages of the Jefferson Parish juvenile justice system (JJS) were obtained from the Jefferson Parish AS400 System. OJJ admissions were obtained from the Office of Juvenile Justice's JETS administrative database.

The rate per 1,000 youth (aged 10-17) residing in Jefferson Parish of referrals to key stages of the Jefferson Parish JJS are summarized in Figure JP1 below. The rate of Informal FINS referrals decreased from 2007-2009. The rate of petitions referred to the DA for formal processing and local probation placements increased from 2006-2009 and the rate of admissions to OJJ remained stable from 2006-2009.

**Figure JP1: Trends in the Rate of Referral to Key Decision Points per 1,000 Youth (aged 10-17) Residing in Jefferson Parish (Goal: AFP.6)\***



\* Informal FINS data for 2006 are not available.

**Note:** Estimated youth population residing in Jefferson Parish (obtained from the US Census Bureau) for each year: 2006 = 47,933, 2007 = 46,933, 2008 = 46,741, 2009 = 44,637.

## Trends in Referrals to Key Stages of the Jefferson Parish JJS

**Table JP1: Number of Referrals at Key Decision Points\* (Goal: AFP.6)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Informal FINS*	--	1692	1524	829	4045
Delinquency-Related Arrests**	--	--	2643	2664	5307
Petitions Referred to the DA	1611	1951	1749	1882	7193
Adjudicated					
Delinquent	383	534	404	543	1864
FINS	276	299	255	234	1064
Local Probation	599	709	562	645	2515
Admission to Local Detention	1565	1732	1522	1515	6334
Admissions to OJJ***	112	125	146	93	476

\* 2006 data was not available.

\*\* 2006 and 2007 data are not available.

\*\*\* Admissions to OJJ includes all admissions including all secure, non-secure, and supervision levels.

**Table JP2: Proportion of Referrals that were Black at Key Decision Points (Goal: DMC.1a, DMC.1c)**

	2006	2007	<u>% Black*</u>	2009	Total
			2008		
Informal FINS**	--	67.1	62.5	64.2	64.7
Delinquency-Related Arrests***	--	--	73.3	73.3	73.3
Petitions Referred to the DA	66.9	68.8	67.9	71.2	68.8
Adjudicated					
Delinquent	72.3	76.4	76.2	73.7	74.7
FINS	66.8	63.0	65.7	70.5	66.3
Local Probation	68.8	70.2	7.08	71.9	70.4
Admission to Local Detention	74.0	72.0	73.7	72.5	73.1
Admissions to OJJ	82.9	71.9	84.5	80.2	80.0

\* The information presented in this table represents the proportion of referrals/admissions at each stage that were Black.

\* 2006 data was not available.

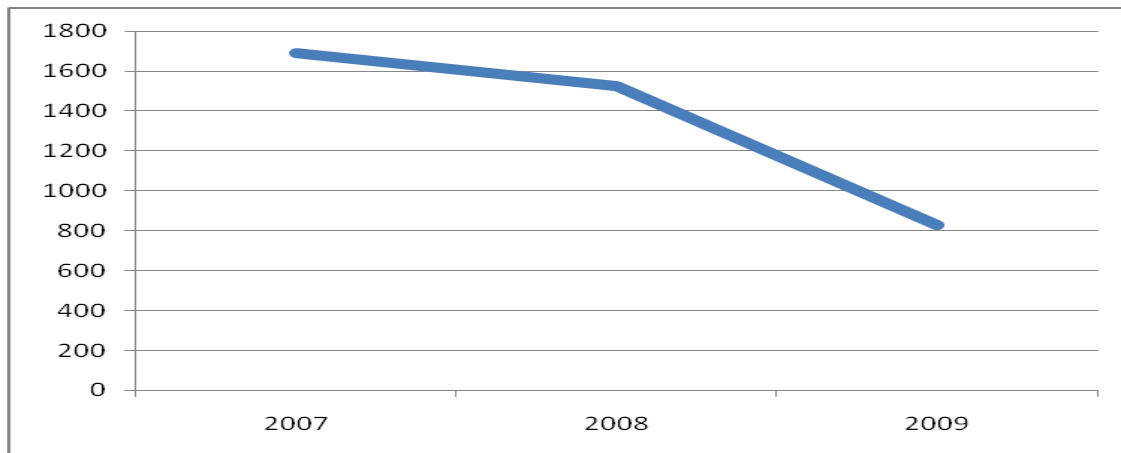
\*\* 2006 and 2007 data are not available.

**Note:** Based on estimates from the US Census Bureau, 38% of youth residing in Jefferson Parish were Black.

## Informal FINS Referrals

This section provides information on all Informal FINS referrals from 2007-2009. Data were obtained from the LA Supreme Court's FINSAP program, which is an administrative database used across the state. Across the three years, there were 4,045 referrals and 3,549 youth referred to the Informal FINS program in Jefferson Parish (i.e., 11% had two or more referrals during the three years). Referrals to Informal FINS decreased by 51% from 2007-2009. Over 60% of youth referred to Informal FINS were Black. Of the 4,045 referrals, truancy and violation of school rules were the most common behaviors (93.2%) and the school was the most common referral source (92%).

**Figure JP2: Trends in Informal FINS Referrals**



**Table JP3: Identified Primary Problem Behavior by Year**

	2007	2008	2009	Total
<b>Number of Referrals*</b>	<b>1690</b>	<b>1524</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>4043</b>
% Violation of School Rules	58.6	38.0	53.1	49.7
% Truancy	35.3	57.2	35.0	43.5
% Caretaker failed in school meetings	3.5	2.4	4.2	3.2
% Ungovernable	2.2	1.8	6.5	2.9
% Runaway	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5
% Adult crime at 10 years or Less	0.1	--	0.4	0.1

\* 2 cases were missing behavior information.

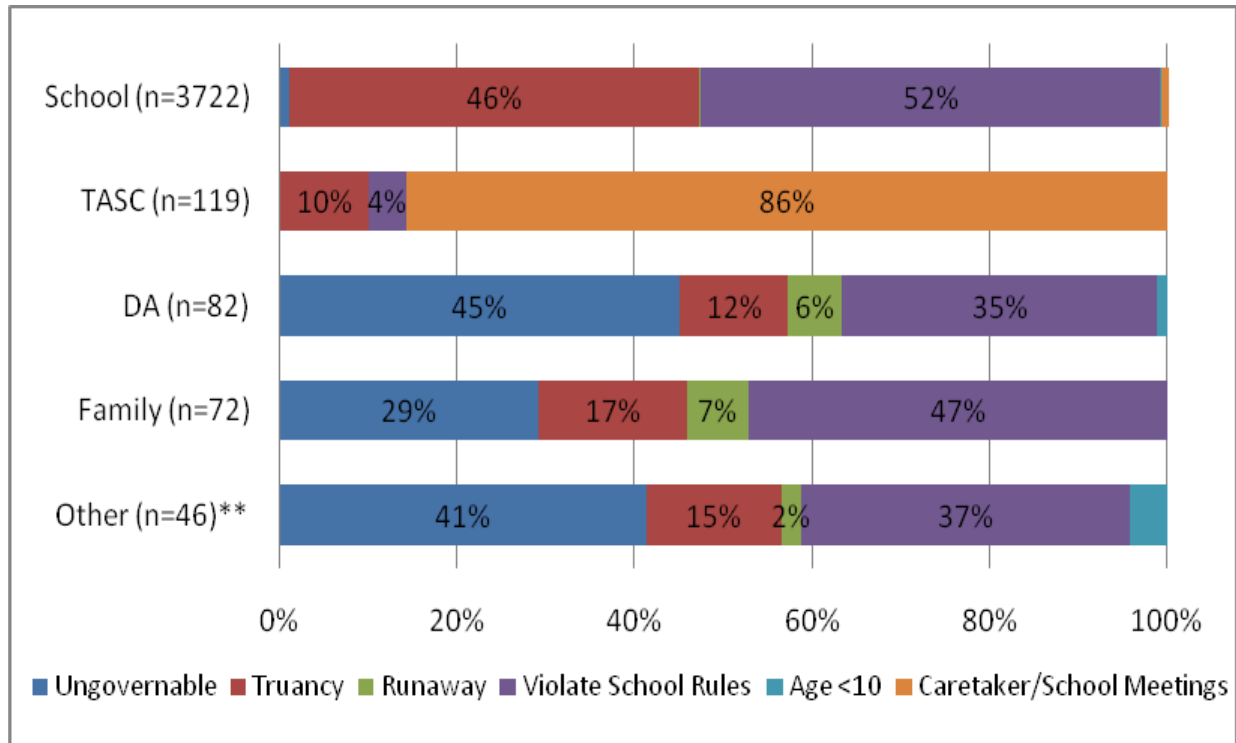
**Table JP4: Referral Source by Year**

	2007	2008	2009	Total*
<b>Number of Referrals*</b>	<b>1692</b>	<b>1524</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>4043</b>
% School	94.3	95.5	81.3	92.1
% TASC	3.0	1.7	5.1	2.9
% DA	0.7	1.3	6.0	2.0
% Family	1.4	1.2	3.7	1.8
% Other**	0.6	0.3	3.8	1.2

\* 2 cases were missing behavior information.

\*\* Other includes OCS (n=1), Mental Health (n=1), Children's Hospital (n=1), transfer (n=4), and court (n=39).

**Figure JP3: Behaviors Referred by Each Referral Source from 2007-2009**



**Table JP5: Type of Case Closure**

	# of Cases	%Successful	%Unsuccessful*	%Rejected	%Referred to Agency	%Other**
2007	1649	51.9	32.9	6.2	0.3	8.7
2008	1467	55.7	28.9	8.7	0.5	7.2
2009	683	50.7	30.0	6.1	2.9	10.2
Total***	3799	52.8	30.8	7.2	0.9	8.4

\* Unsuccessful closure includes petition/DA, diversion, refer to probation officer, active juvenile cases, and inability to complete;

\*\*Other includes relocation of family, home schooled, could not locate, and other.

\*\*\* This information is based on closed cases only. At the time of data extraction, 186 (4.6%) cases were open. Sixty closed cases were missing closure status.

**Table JP6: Average Days Active by Year**

	# of Cases*	Average	SD**	Minimum	Maximum
2007	1682	197	168	0	1095
2008	1483	161	135	0	785
2009	689	128	96	0	441
Total	3854	171	162	0	1095

\* This information is based on closed cases only. At the time of data extraction, 186 (4%) cases were open. Five closed cases were missing closure date.

\*\*SD refers to the standard deviation which is a measure of variation around the average (mean). For example, in 2007, the majority of cases were active within 198 days of the average of 197 days (i.e., 29-365).

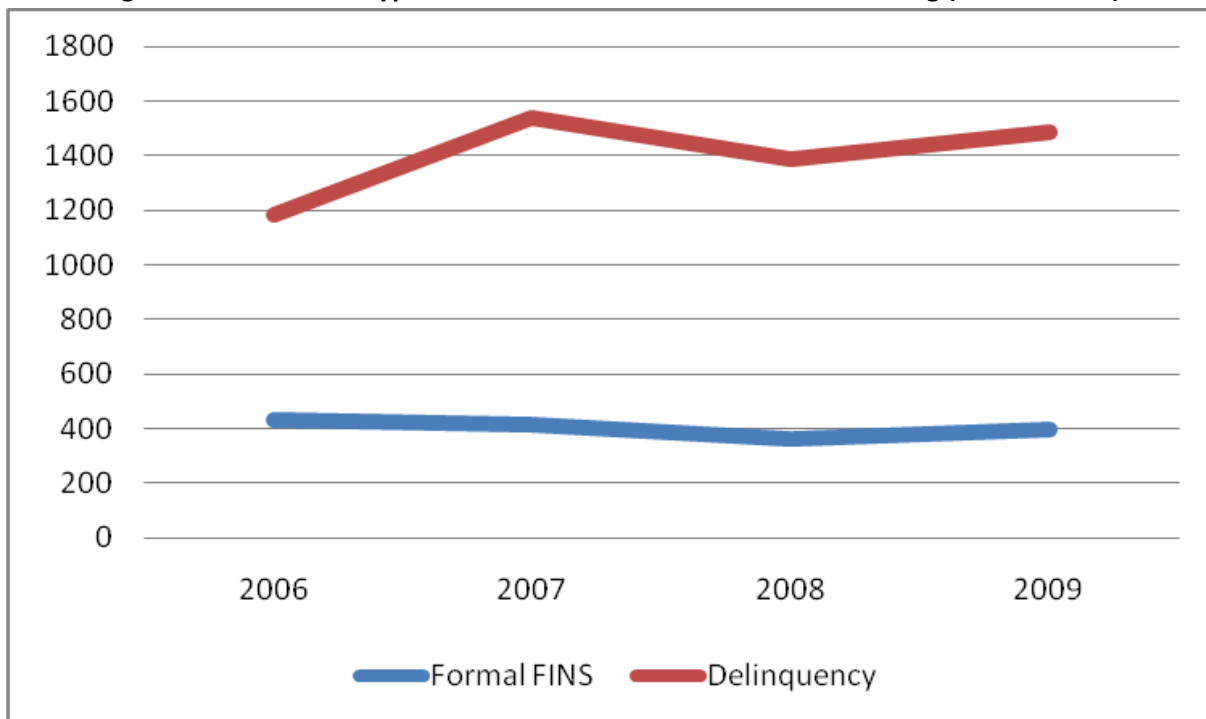
## Petitions Sent to the DA for Formal Processing

This section presents information on all petitions sent to Jefferson Parish Juvenile Court from 2006-2009. These data were obtained from the Clerk of Court's section of the AS400 system.

From 2006-2009, 7,193 petitions and 5,909 youth (18% of youth had more than one petition) were sent to juvenile court. Across the four-year period, the number of petitions sent to the DA increased by 16%.

Seventy percent of these petitions were for delinquent offenses and 30% were for a Formal FINS petition. The most common offense type referred to court was misdemeanor (48%) and the most common offense type adjudicated in court was Formal FINS (36%). The most common disposition for adjudicated petitions across the four years was probation (91% of adjudicated petitions). Of the 7,193 petitions referred to court during the four-year period, 72% were for Black youth.

**Figure JP6: Trends in Type of Petition Referred for Formal Processing (Goal: AFP.7d)**



**Table JP12: Racial Differences in Type of Petition (Goal: DMC.1a)**

	<u>Delinquent Petition</u>		<u>Formal FINS Petition</u>	
	# of Petitions	% Black	# of Petitions	% Black
2006	1181	67.1	427	66.3
2007	1536	70.3	413	63.2
2008	1383	68.4	362	65.7
2009	1484	67.7	396	67.7
Total*	5584	69.6	1598	65.7

\* Eleven cases were missing race information.



**Table JP13: Top Offenses Sent to Court (Based on Most Serious Offense) (Goal: DMC.1b)**

	# of Admissions	% of Total Admissions*	% Black
<b>2006 (n =1611)</b>			
1. FINS: Truancy/Violate School Rules	287	17.8	67.6
2. Theft of Goods	200	12.4	62.5
3. Simple Battery	181	11.2	75.7
4. Possession of CDS Schedule 1	128	7.9	57.8
5. FINS: Ungovernable	123	7.6	65.9
<b>2007 (n =1951)</b>			
1. Theft of Goods	386	19.8	73.6
2. FINS: Truancy/Violate School Rules	266	13.6	68.4
3. Simple Battery	168	8.6	73.7
4. FINS: Ungovernable	131	6.7	50.8
5. Possession of CDS Schedule 1	115	5.9	62.6
<b>2008 (n = 1749)</b>			
1. Theft of Goods	438	25.0	67.7
2. FINS: Truancy/Violate School Rules	209	11.9	73.3
3. Simple Battery	159	9.1	67.3
4. FINS: Ungovernable	126	7.2	56.6
5. Possession of CDS Schedule 1	74	4.2	50.0
<b>2009 (n=1882)</b>			
1. Theft of Goods	416	22.1	70.0
2. FINS: Truancy/Violate School Rules	255	13.5	73.3
3. Simple Battery	162	8.6	71.8
4. FINS: Ungovernable	122	6.5	56.6
5. Obstruction/Interference with Staff Instructions	102	5.4	83.3

\* The five most common offenses in 2006 account for 57% of all 2006 offenses; the five most common offenses in 2007 account for 55% of all 2007 offenses; the five most common offenses in 2008 account for 57% of all 2008 offenses; the five most common offenses in 2009 account for 56% of all 2009 offenses.

\* \* CDS refers to a controlled dangerous substance.

**Table JP14: Most Serious Offense on Petition (Goal: AFP.7b, AFP. 7d)\***

	% VF	% NVF	% VM	% NVM	% FINS
2006 (n = 1611)	5.0	21.2	118.6	28.4	26.7
2007 (n = 1951)	5.4	18.9	16.4	38.0	21.1
2008 (n = 1749)	5.1	39.9	16.0	18.2	20.8
2009 (n = 1882)	5.5	17.1	15.0	41.4	21.0
Total (n = 7193)	5.3	24.1	16.4	31.9	22.3

\* VF = Violent Felony; NVF = Non Violent Felony; VM = Violent Misdemeanor; NVM = Non Violent Misdemeanor

**Table JP15: Adjudication Decision on Petitions Sent to Court (Goal: AFP.7d)**

	# of Petitions*	% Not Adj.**	% Adj. DQY	% Adj. FINS	Diversion	DDA***	Other****
2006	1582	32.5	24.2	17.4	15.7	5.4	4.7
2007	1906	26.9	28.0	15.7	11.3	13.2	4.9
2008	1686	38.1	24.0	15.1	8.8	9.0	5.0
2009	1790	37.6	30.3	13.1	6.6	7.0	5.4
Total	6964	33.6	26.8	15.3	10.5	8.8	5.0

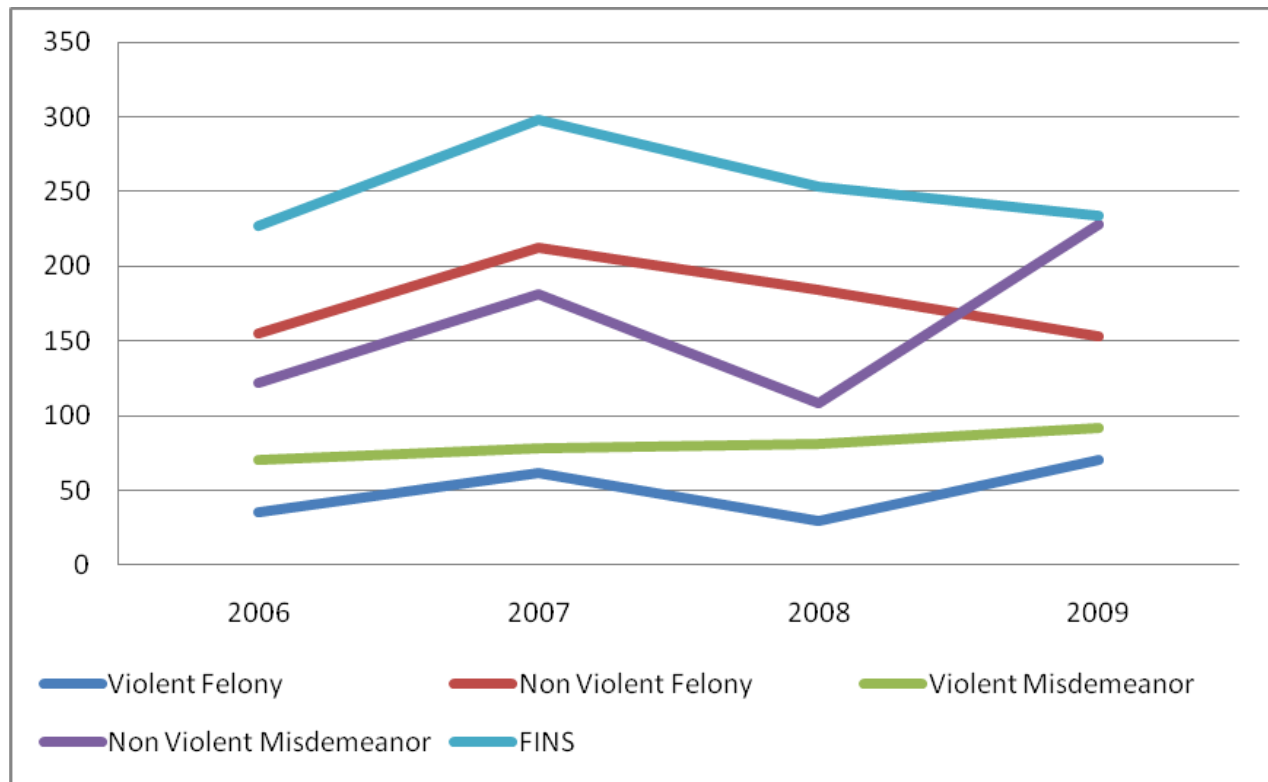
\* 229 cases (3.2%) of cases were pending court decision. These cases were excluded for these analyses.

\*\*Not adjudicated includes dismissed, case closed, minor acquitted, and rejected.

\*\*\* DDA refers to Deferred Dispositional Agreement.

\*\*\*\* Other includes Office of Children's Services (OCS), case transferred, and warrant.

**Figure JP7: Trends in the Number of Adjudications by Offense Level (Goal: AFP.7b, AFP7d)**



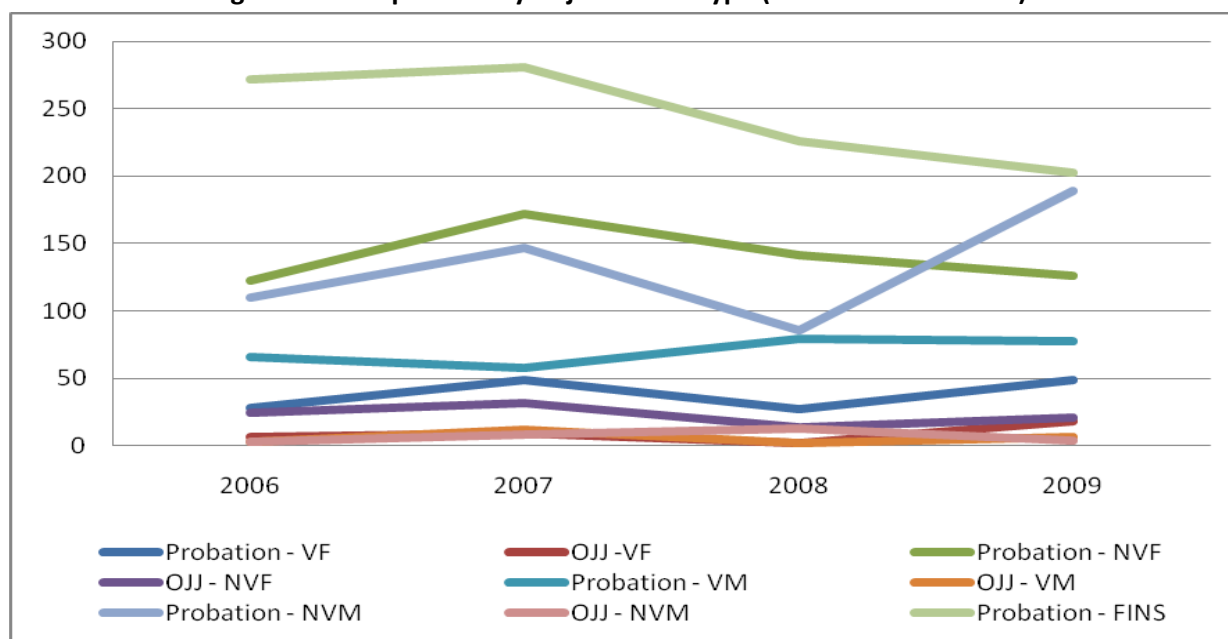
\* Based on adjudicated petitions (n=2926).

**Table JP16: Dispositions Ordered for Adjudicated Petitions**

	# of Adj. Petitions*	% Probation	% Admitted to OJJ	% Other**
2006	648	92.4	5.9	1.7
2007	787	90.1	7.8	2.2
2008	613	91.7	5.1	3.3
2009	715	90.2	7.0	2.8
Total	2763	91.0	6.5	2.5

\* 158 (5.4%) of cases were pending disposition. These cases are excluded from these analyses.

\*\* Other includes supervision transferred, fine, and warrant.

**Figure JP8: Disposition by Adjudication Type (Goal: AFP.7b AFP.7d)\***

\* Jefferson Parish did not send any youth adjudicated for FINS to OJJ during the four-year period. Due to the low numbers in each year (n=68), "other" disposition was not included in these analyses.

**Table JP17: Racial Differences across Most Serious Offense Level and Disposition from 2006-2009\***

	<u>% Black</u>			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Felony Probation	70.2	70.1	73.2	68.0
Felony OJJ	78.1	78.0	93.8	79.5
Misdemeanor Probation	70.5	79.5	75.8	74.2
Misdemeanor OJJ	83.3	85.0	80.0	81.8
FINS Probation	67.0	63.8	65.3	72.4
FINS OJJ	--	--	--	--

\* Cases with an "other" disposition or disposition pending are not included. Five cases were missing information.

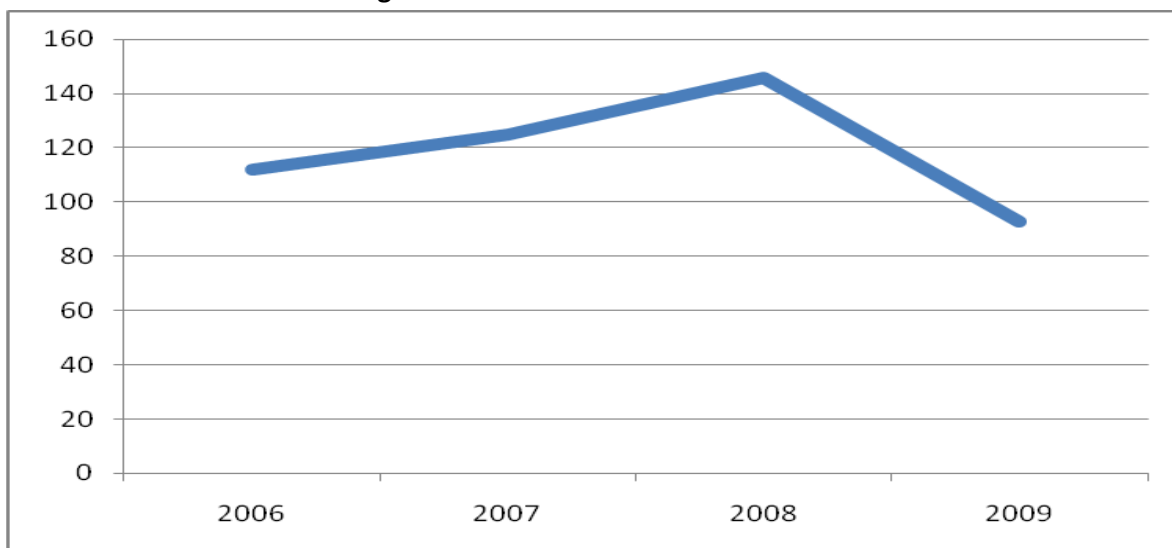
## Admissions to the Office of Juvenile Justice

Data on admissions to OJJ were obtained from the Office of Juvenile Justice's administrative database. The data reported in this section describe all Jefferson Parish OJJ admissions from 2006-2009. During the four-year period, OJJ admitted 437 youth from Jefferson Parish. Of these 437 youth, 8.7% had two or more admissions during the four-year period, resulting in a total of 476 admissions to OJJ. Over the four-year period, there was a 17% decrease in admissions to OJJ.

The Census Bureau also estimates that, from 2006-2009, 38% of the youth population aged 10-17 residing in Jefferson Parish was Black. During this same time period, 79% of the youth admitted to OJJ from Jefferson Parish were Black.

Over half of admissions were for felony offenses (54%), while only 10% were for FINS offenses. There was a slight increase in the use of non-secure custody and secure custody and a decrease in the use of state probation (these data do not address trends in the use of local probation or local detention). Approximately one-third of Jefferson Parish youth admitted to OJJ had one or more changes in OJJ legal status during the four-year period (average = 1.44, SD = 0.72).

**Figure JP10: Trends in Admission to OJJ**



\* From 06-07, admissions to OJJ increased by 12%; from 08-09, OJJ admissions increased by 17%; from 08-09, admissions to OJJ decreased by 36%.

**Table JP19: Most Serious Adjudicated Offense Level on Admission to OJJ**

	% Felony	% Misdemeanor	% FINS
2006 (n = 112)	51.8	33.9	14.3
2007 (n = 120)	54.2	35.0	10.8
2008 (n = 144)	49.3	40.3	10.4
2009 (n=91)	70.3	23.1	6.6
Total (n = 467)*	55.2	34.0	10.7

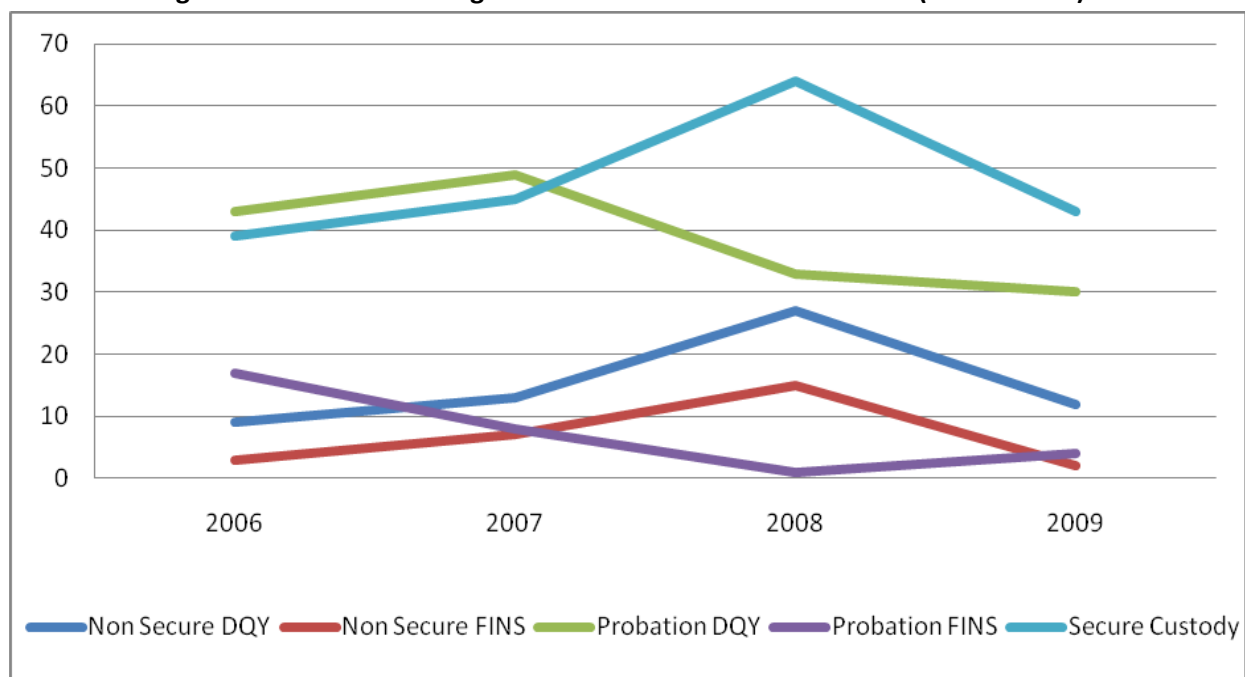
\* Nine cases were missing offense information.

**Table JP20: Most Common Adjudicated Offenses on Admission to OJJ (Goal: DMC.1b)**

	# of Admissions	% of Total Admissions*	% Black
2006 (n = 112)			
1. FINS: Truancy	13	11.6	84.6
2. CDS Schedule 2**	12	10.7	100.0
3. CDS Schedule 1	11	9.8	72.7
2007 (n = 120)			
1. Theft	14	11.5	78.6
2. CDS Schedule 2	13	10.4	92.3
3. CDS Schedule 1	10	8.0	90.0
2008 (n = 144)			
1. CDS Schedule 2	16	11.0	100.0
2. Simple Burglary	16	11.0	57.1
3. CDS Schedule 1	15	10.3	92.9
2009 (n=91)			
1. Simple Burglary	13	14.0	61.5
2. Theft of Goods	11	11.8	100.0
3. Simple Battery	6	6.5	83.3

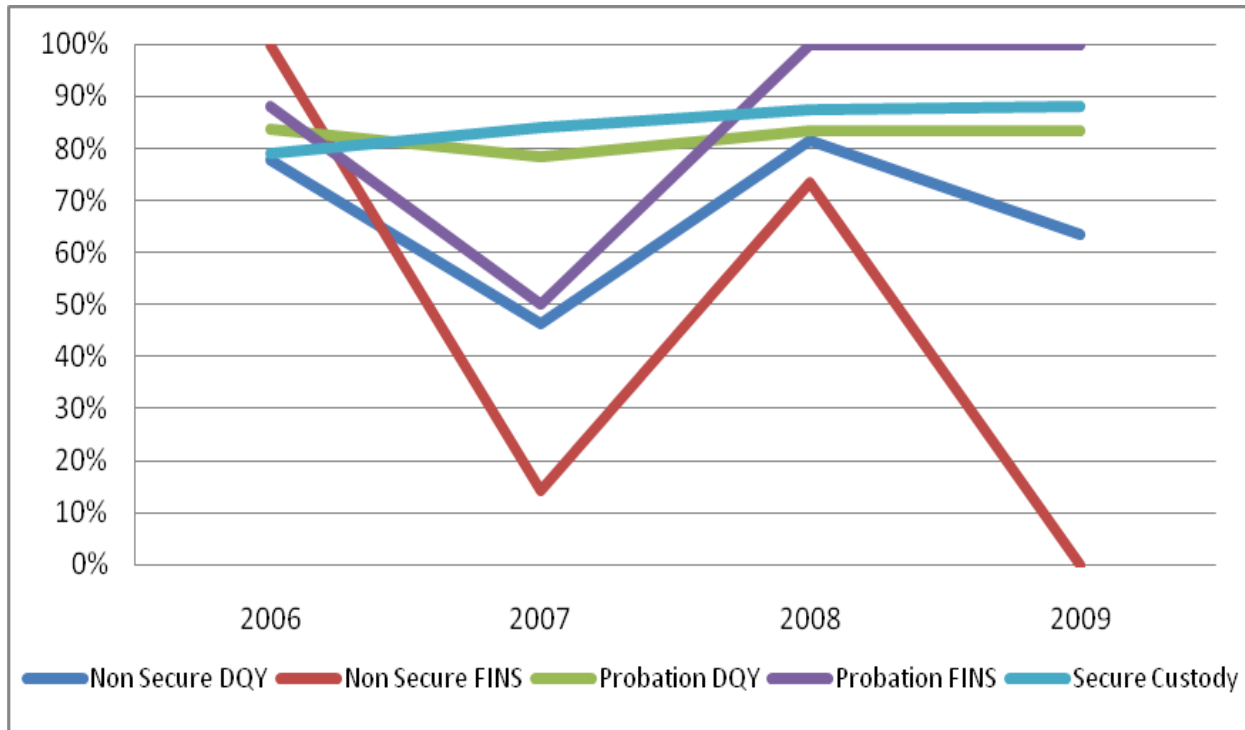
\* The three most common offenses in 2006 account for 32% of all 2006 offenses; the three most common offenses in 2007 account for 30% of all 2007 offenses; the three most common offenses in 2008 account for 32% of all 2008 offenses; the three most common offenses in 2009 account for 32% of all 2009 offenses.

\*\*CDS refers to a controlled dangerous substance. According to LA Statute, there are five schedules of controlled substances that are based on potential for abuse, accepted medical use in the US, and the potential for physical or psychological dependence. Schedule 1 substances are considered the most dangerous.

**Figure JP11: Trends in Original OJJ Placement from 2006-2009 (Goal: AFP.7f)\***

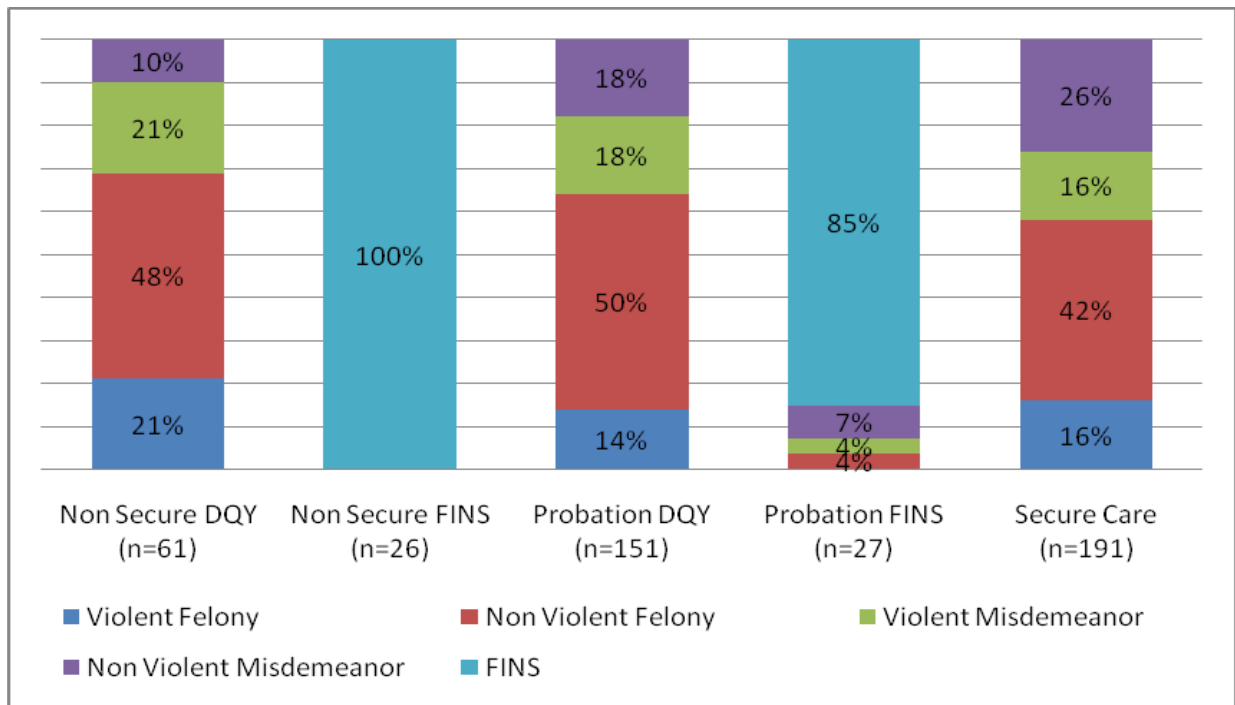
\* Eleven cases had parole listed as the original placement. Due to the low number, these cases were omitted.

**Figure JP12: Percent of each Original OJJ Placement that was Black\***



\* Twelve cases were missing race information. Parole cases are omitted (n=11). There were less than ten cases in the following cells: 2006 Non Secure DQY, 2006 Non Secure FINS, 2007 Non Secure FINS, 2007 FINS Probation, and 2008 FINS probation, 2009 Non Secure FINS, and 2009 Probation FINS.

**Figure JP13: Offense Breakdown of OJJ Placement across the Four Years**



\* Parole cases are excluded (n=11).

**Table JP21: Average Days (SD) on Original OJJ Placement\***

	Non Secure Custody - DQY	Non Secure Custody - FINS	Probation - DQY	Probation - FINS	Secure Custody
2006 (n = 101)	252 (133)	201(55)**	424 (188)	239 (136)	224 (167)
2007 (n = 100)	179 (120)	222 (72)	341 (147)	392 (295)	191 (127)
2008 (n = 75)	228 (113)	198 (110)	193 (116)	--	147 (83)
2009 (n=44)	157 (77)	14 (--)**	171 (114)	197 (--)**	209 (113)
Total (n = 320)***	207 (115)	198 (97)	318 (180)	280 (198)	188 (126)

\* SD refers to the standard deviation which is a measure of variation around the average (mean). For example, in 2006, the average days on non-secure delinquency custody was 252 with a standard deviation of 133. This means that the majority of non-secure delinquency admissions were under custody within 133 days of the average of 252 days (i.e., 119-385).

\*\* This information is based on less than five cases.

\*\*\* 113 cases did not provide a legal status end date. This information was either missing or the case was open.

**Table JP22: Average Placements and Total Days on OJJ Custody from 2006-2009**

	Average OJJ Placements (SD)	Average Days (SD)
Violent Felony (n = 31)	1.45 (0.81)	382 (200)
Non Violent Felony (n = 122)	1.43 (0.72)	336 (190)
Violent Misdemeanor ( n = 56)	1.38 (0.68)	258 (162)
Non Violent Misdemeanor (n = 72)	1.26 (0.65)	220 (175)
FINS (n = 32)	1.34 (0.48)	284 (147)
Total (n = 313)*	1.38 (0.68)	295 (186)

\* 156 (32.8%) cases did not have a legal status end date for their last documented legal status. These cases are either open or missing and are omitted from these analyses.

**Table JP23: Proportion of Youth Re-Admitted to OJJ during the Four Year Period**

Placement of First Admission to OJJ	# of Youth	% Re-admitted to OJJ*
Non Secure DQY	58	6.9
Non Secure FINS	27	11.1
Probation DQY	151	6.0
Probation FINS	29	6.9
Secure Custody**	160	11.9

\* This table presents the number of re-admissions to OJJ. For example, 6.9% of youth placed on non secure delinquency were re-admitted during the four years.

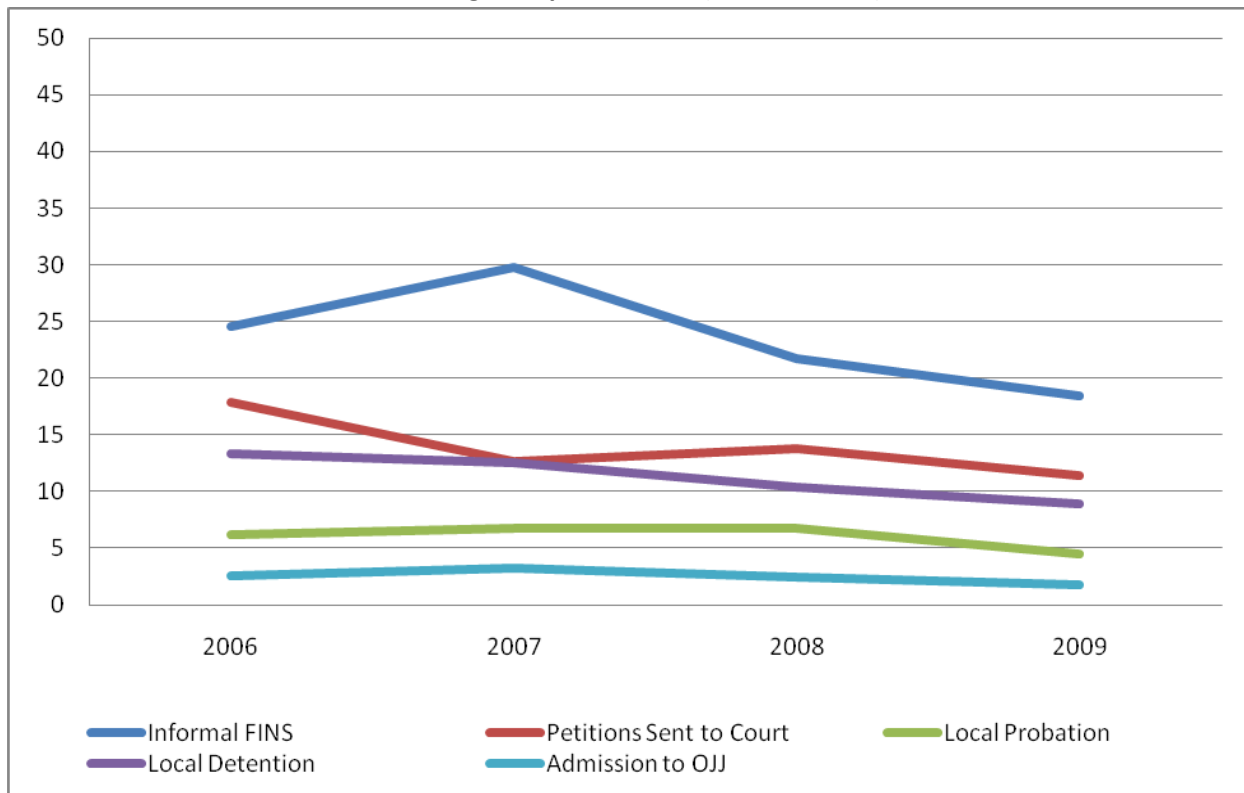
\*\* One youth had three admissions over the four-year period.

## Rapides Parish

The data that are presented in this section include information that has been collected as part of the LaMfC initiative, as well as a number of files that were obtained via administrative databases. First, data from the Louisiana Supreme Court's FINSAP database are reported. These data summarize characteristics of all Informal FINS referrals in Rapides Parish from 2006-2009. Second, information collected on police officer contacts with juveniles from February 2008 through June 2010 is presented. Data from the Rapides Parish AS400 system summarizing all petitions sent to court from 2006-2009 and from the Renaissance Detention Center summarizing all admissions to the local detention center during 2006-2009 are also included in this section. Finally, data from the Office of Juvenile Justice's JETS administrative database is used to summarize Rapides Parish admissions to OJJ from 2006-2009.

The rate per 1,000 youth (aged 10-17) residing in Rapides Parish of referrals to key stages of the Rapides Parish JJS are summarized in Figure RJP1 below. The rate of Informal FINS referrals, petitions sent to court for formal processing, detention admissions, and youth place on probation decreased from 2006-2009. The rate of admissions to OJJ remained relatively stable from 2006-2009.

**Figure RP1: Trends in the Rate of Referrals to Key Decision Points per 1,000 Youth (aged 10-17) Residing in Rapides Parish (AFP.1f, AFP.2)**



**Note:** Estimated youth population residing in Rapides Parish (obtained from the US Census Bureau) for each year: 2006 = 14,934, 2007 = 14,602, 2008 = 16,051, 2009 = 17,326.



## Trends in Referrals to Key Stages of the Rapides Parish JJS from 2006-2009

**Table RP1: Number of Referrals at Key Decision Points (Goal: AFP.1f, AFP2)**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Informal FINS	367	435	348	319	1462
Formal Petitions Sent to Court	267	184	222	198	871
Adjudicated*					
FINS	58	33	42	26	159
Delinquent**	69	84	89	72	314
Local Probation	93	98	109	78	378
Local Detention	199	183	167	154	703
Admission to OJJ***	39	47	39	30	155

\* 95 (14%) petitions were missing outcome information.

\*\* These data represent pre- and post-adjudication detention admissions.

\*\*\* Admissions to OJJ includes all admissions including all secure, non-secure, and supervision levels.

**Table RP2: Proportion of Referrals that were Black at Key Decision Points (Goal: DMC.1a, DMC. 1c, DMC.1f)**

	2006	2007	% Black 2008	2009	Total
Informal FINS	56.9	62.8	63.4	63.8	61.8
Formal Petitions Sent to Court	67.5	75.4	68.6	72.1	70.5
Adjudicated*					
FINS	82.1	69.7	59.5	69.8	71.8
Delinquent	67.2	83.5	76.5	77.0	76.3
Local Probation	76.1	76.5	73.4	73.1	74.8
Local Detention	83.9	84.7	74.3	87.7	82.6
Admission to OJJ	76.9	87.2	64.1	86.7	78.7

\* 99 (14.7%) petitions were missing outcome and/or race information.

**Note:** Based on estimates from the US Census Bureau, 36% of youth residing in Rapides Parish across the four years were Black.

**Table RP3: Number of Referrals per Youth from 2006-2009 (Goal: AFP.3b, EBP.L5)**

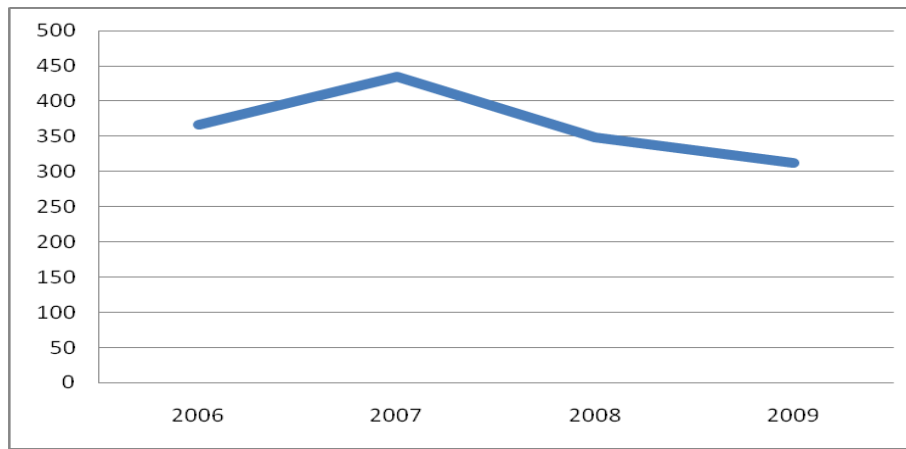
	Total Youth	% 1 Admission	% 2 Admissions	% 3+ Admissions
Informal FINS	1,289	77.9	10.3	1.6
Formal Petitions Sent to Court	671	77.6	17.9	4.5
Adjudicated*				
FINS	35	97.1	2.9	--
Delinquent	294	96.9	2.7	0.8
Local Detention	385	57.1	20.0	22.8
Admissions to OJJ	148	95.0	5.0	--

\*This is based on the outcome of the first petition in the four-year period.

## Informal FINS Referrals

This section provides information on all Informal FINS referrals from 2006-2009. Data were obtained from the LA Supreme Court's FINSAP program, which is an administrative database used across the state. Across the four years, there were 1,462 referrals and 1,289 youth referred to the Informal FINS program in Rapides Parish (i.e., 12% had two or more referrals during the four years). Referrals to Informal FINS decreased by 13% across the four years. Over 60% of youth referred to Informal FINS were Black. Of the 1,462 referrals, ungovernable was the most common behavior (58%) and the school was the most common referral source (59%).

**Figure RP2: Trends in Referrals to Informal FINS (Goal: AFP.2)**



**Table RP4: Identified Primary Problem Behavior by Year**

	% Ungovernable	% Runaway	% Truancy	% Violate School Rules	% Other**
2006 (n = 367)	47.7	3.5	40.1	6.8	1.9
2007 (n = 431)	66.4	0.5	14.2	18.6	0.5
2008 (n = 348)	59.2	4.6	26.7	8.3	1.1
2009 (n = 312)	59.6	6.4	4.8	28.2	1.0
Total (n = 1458)*	58.5	3.5	21.7	15.2	1.1

\* 4 cases were missing problem behavior information.

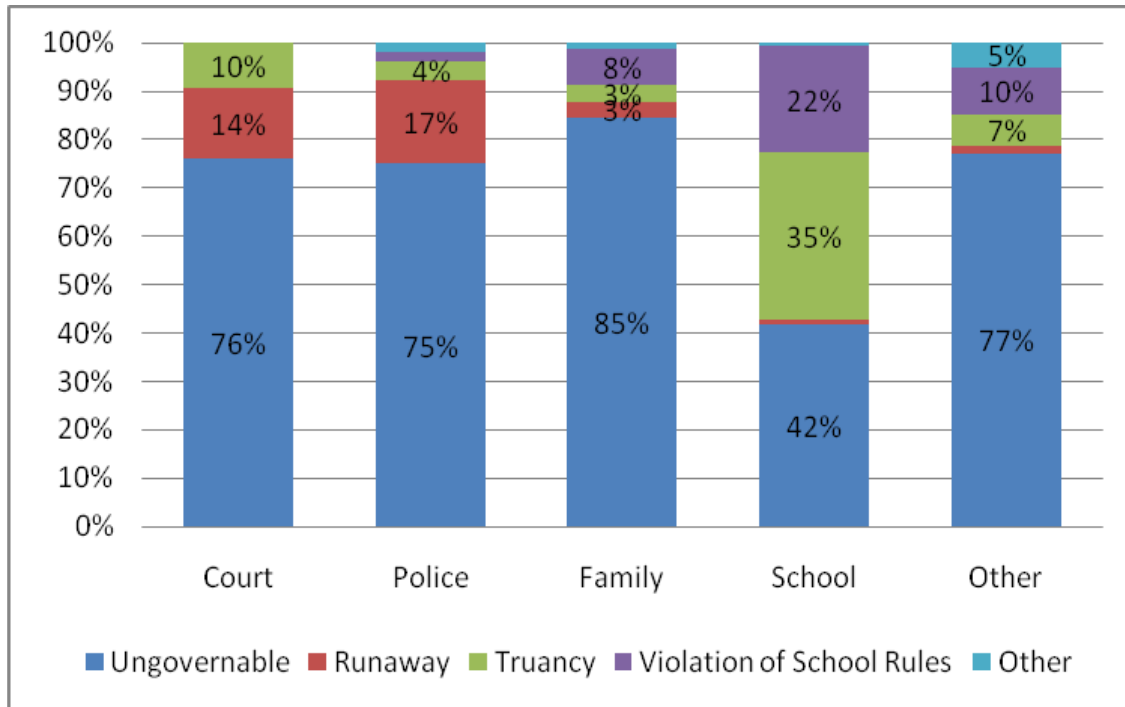
\*\* Other includes local ordinance violation, use/possession of tobacco, curfew violation, caretaker contribution of errant behavior, and caretaker failing to attend school meetings.

**Table RP5: Referral Source by Year**

	% Court	% Police	% Family	% School	% Other*
2006 (n = 367)	4.4	8.4	22.6	59.2	5.4
2007 (n = 435)	0.2	6.7	23.7	63.9	5.5
2008 (n = 348)	0.9	10.3	26.1	59.5	3.2
2009 (n = 312)	0.3	19.2	33.3	45.2	1.9
Total (n = 1462)	1.4	10.7	26.1	57.7	4.2

\*Other includes boot camp, FINS, OCS, mental health agency, DA, family friend, and JWrap.

**Figure RP2: Behaviors Referred by Each Referral Source from 2006-2009**



**Table RP6: Type of Case Closure\***

	% Positive Closure	% Negative Closure	% Referral to Other Agency	% Other
2006 (n = 364)	47.0	11.0	16.5	25.5
2007 (n = 431)	61.9	12.5	10.7	14.8
2008 (n = 220)	76.4	5.0	5.9	12.7
2009 (n = 277)	57.4	11.9	11.6	19.1
Total (n = 1292)**	59.2	10.7	11.7	18.4

\* Positive closure includes successful closures; Negative closure includes unsuccessful closures, formal processing, inability to complete, services refused by family; Other includes relocation of family, could not locate, and rejected at initial hearing.

\*\* 11% (n = 162) of cases were still open at the time of data extraction. These cases are not included. Eight cases were missing closure information.

**Table RP7: Days Active**

	Number of Closed Cases	Average Number of Days	Standard Deviation
2006	366	112.77	130.44
2007	431	129.24	105.48
2008	219	208.01	104.24
2009	277	152.54	97.98
Total*	1293	142.91	115.98

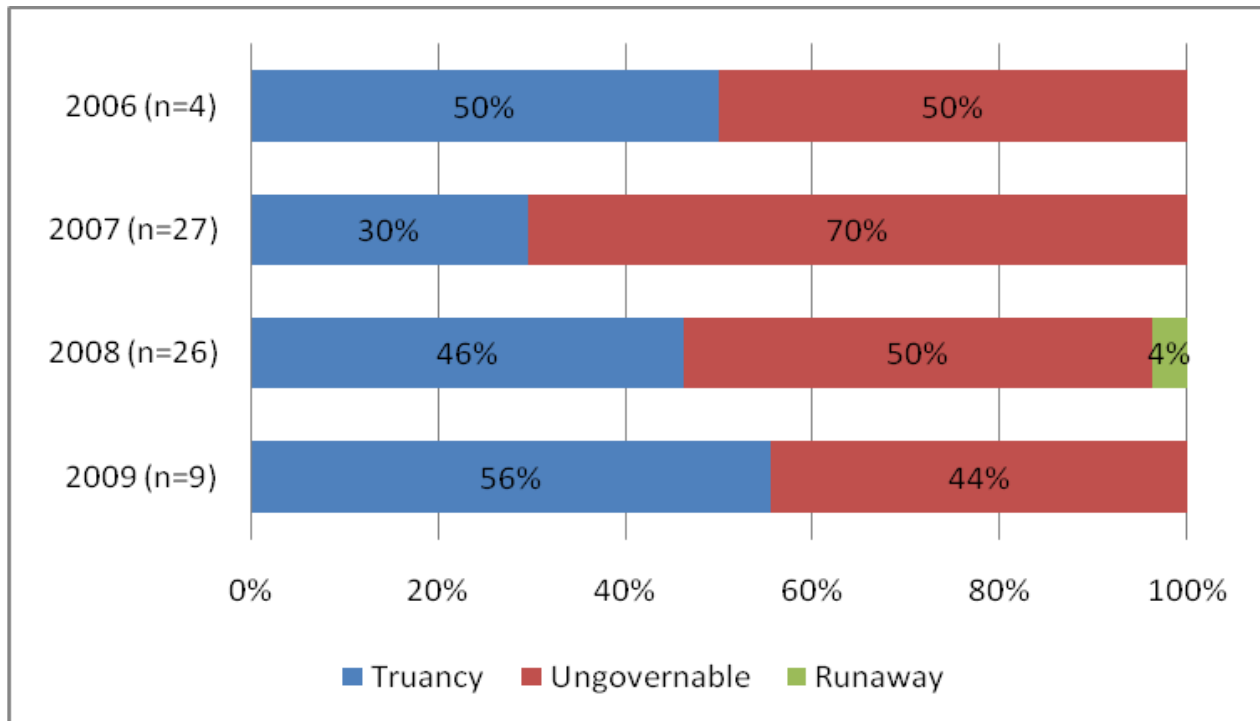
\* 11% (n = 162) of cases were still open at the time of data extraction. These cases are not included. Seven cases were missing closure information.

**Table RP8: The Number of Informal FINS cases that became Formal FINS Cases (Goal: AFP.2a)\***

	# of Cases Petitioned	% Black
2006	4	50.0
2007	27	81.5
2008	26	62.9
2009	10	90.0
Total	67	77.3

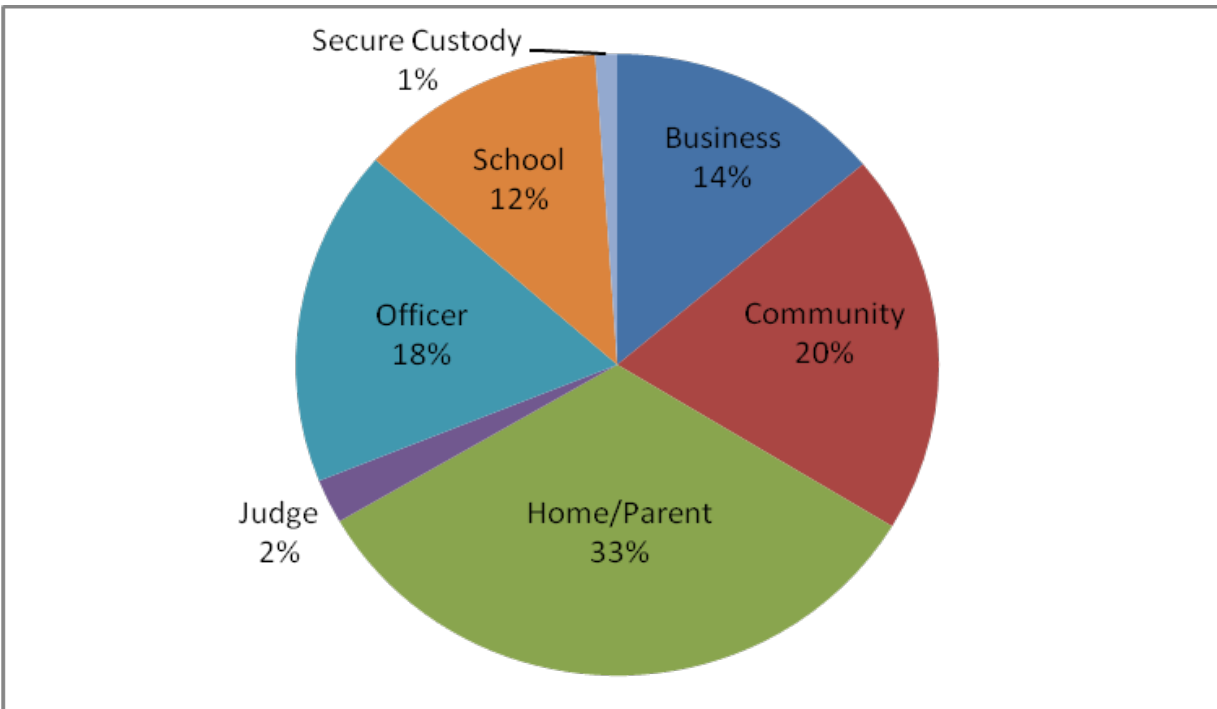
\* Data were provided by Christy Kelley at the Rapides Parish Informal FINS Office.

**Figure RP4: Primary Problem Behavior of Informal FINS Cases that Became Formal\***



\* Data were provided by Christy Kelley at the Informal FINS Office. One case in 2009 was missing FINS offense.

**Figure RP6: Source of Complaints that Resulted in Police Contacts over the 26-month Period\***

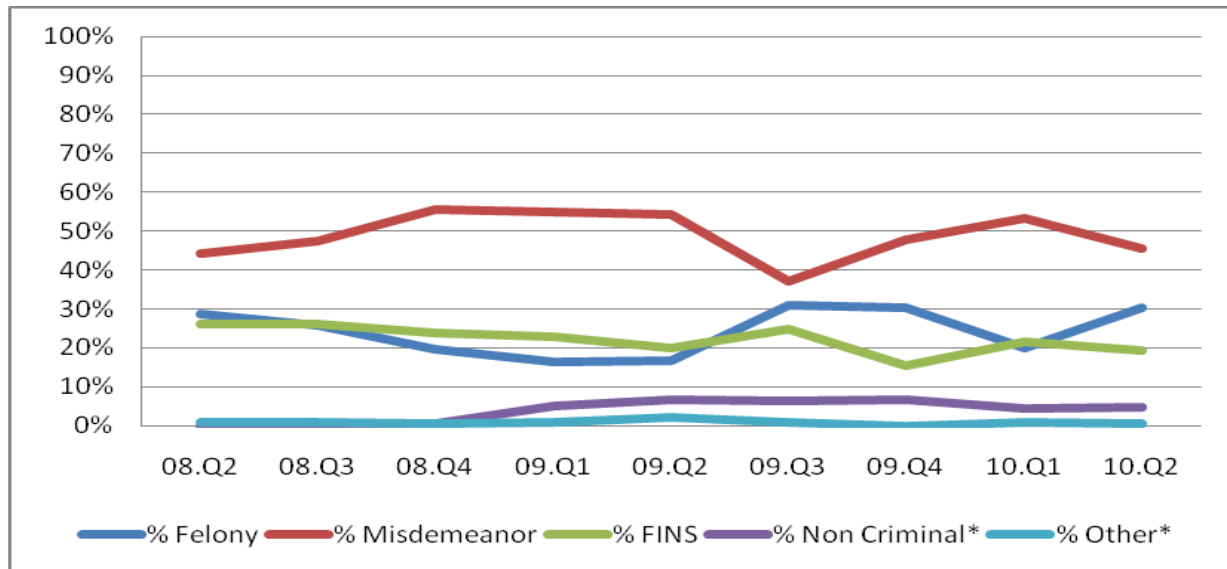


\* Due to the low numbers, complaints from "other" sources were not included (n=6).

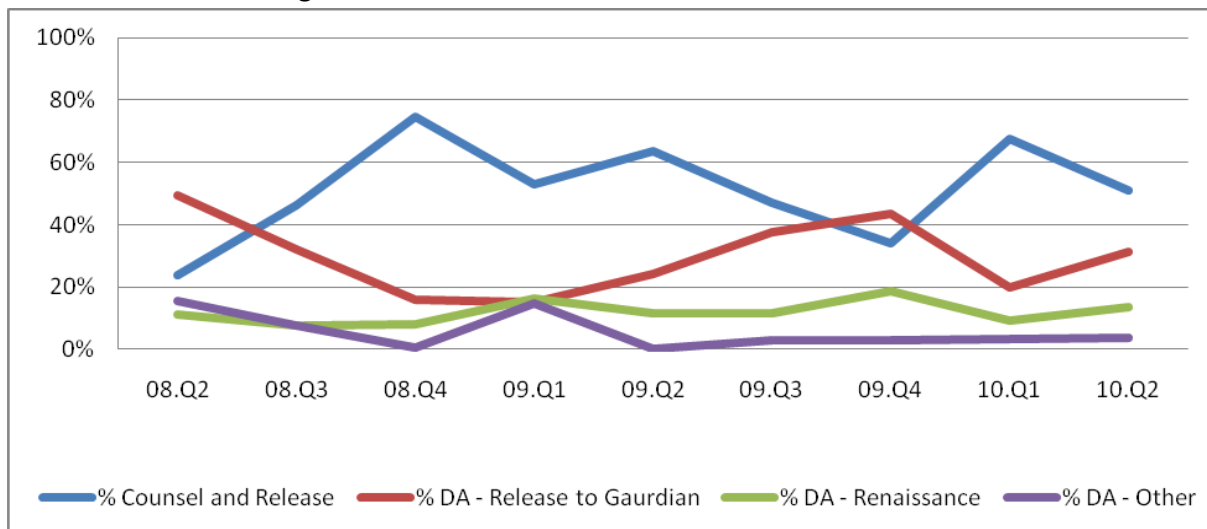
**Table RP12: Top Offenses at Police Contact (Goal: DMC.1b)**

	# of Contacts	% of Total Contacts*	% Black
1. Runaway	220	10.3	42.3
2. Disturbing the Peace	208	9.7	74.0
3. Theft of Goods	194	9.0	76.3
4. Ungovernable	191	8.9	49.7
5. Simple Battery	186	8.7	79.0

\* These five offenses account for 47% of all offenses. 69 cases were missing offense information.

**Figure RP7: Trends in Offense Level**

\* 69 cases were missing offense information. Other includes traffic, suicide, and contributing to delinquency. Non Criminal includes contempt of court and violation of probation.

**Figure RP8: Trends in the Officer's Decision at Contact\***

\* Due to the low numbers, DA-release to PO (n=6) and decisions coded as "other" (n=17) are not included.

## Police Contacts at School

This information is obtained from the complaint source listed on the contact sheet. Over the 26-month period, 247 contacts with juveniles were the result of a complaint from the school (12% of total police contacts ). The most common offense was disturbing the peace (40%). Of the 247 school contacts, 30% were referred to the DA for formal processing.

**Table RP13: Proportion of Contacts that Originated at School (AFP.1b, DMC.1e)**

	Total Number of School Contacts	% of Total Contacts	% Black
08.Q2	11	9.4	72.7
08.Q3	33	13.5	81.8
08.Q4	25	21.6	80.0
09.Q1	41	21.1	65.9
09.Q2	27	8.6	77.8
09.Q3	24	7.5	45.8
09.Q4	30	13.5	83.3
10.Q1	37	16.0	59.5
10.Q2	19	7.0	52.6
Total*	247	12.4	69.2**

\* Fifty cases were missing contact disposition.

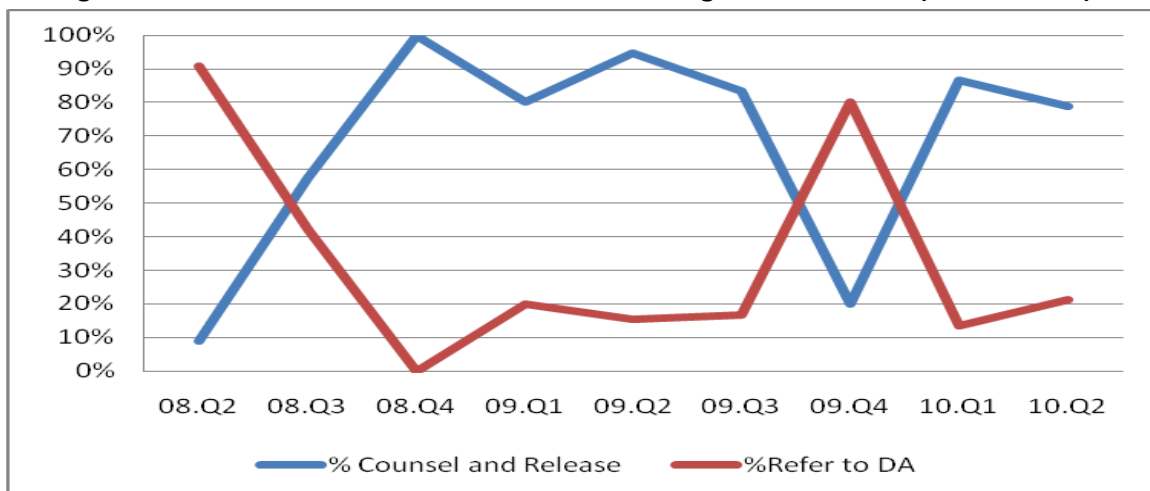
\*\*Sixty-seven percent of the total police contacts were Black.

**Table RP14: Most Common Offenses that Originate at School (Goal: DMC.1b)**

	Number of Contacts	% of School Contacts*	% Black
1. Disturbing the Peace	100	40.5	82.0
2. FINS: Ungovernable	32	13.0	78.1
3. Theft	19	7.7	94.7

\* These three offenses account for 61% of all offenses that occurred at school.

**Figure RP9: Police Officer Decision when Offense Originated at School (Goal: AFP.1b)\***



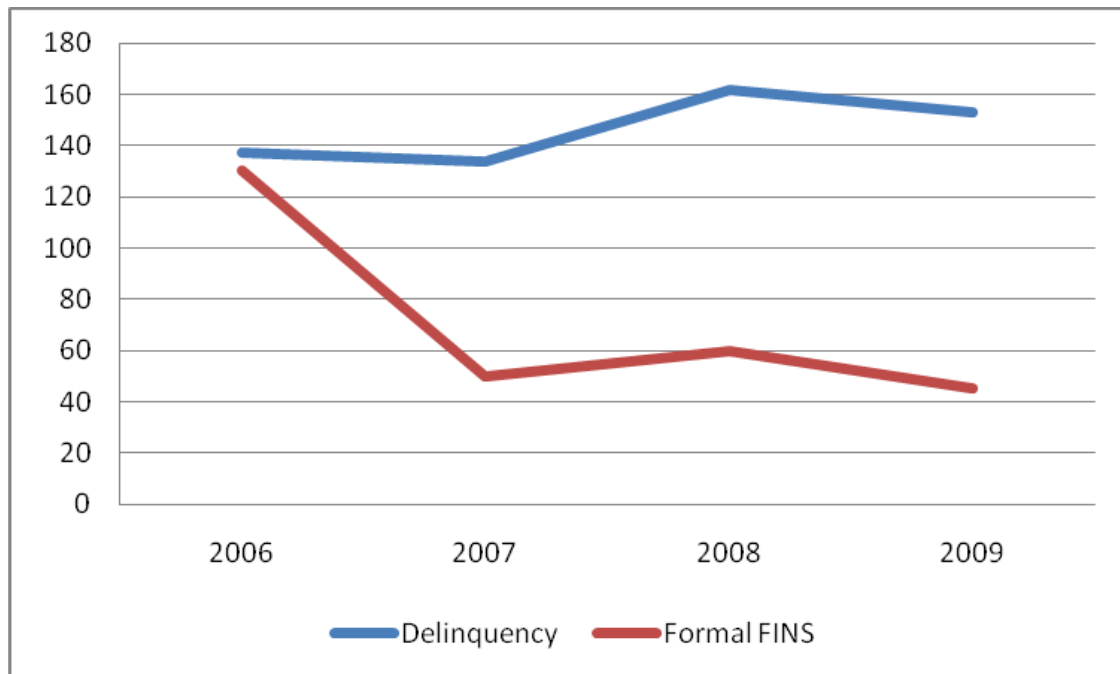
\* Over the 26-month period, 71% of released contacts were Black; 63% of referrals to the DA were Black.

## Petitions Sent to Juvenile Court

This section presents information on all petitions sent to Rapides Parish Juvenile Court from 2006-2009. The data were obtained from the Clerk of Court's section of the AS400 system.

From 2006-2009, 871 petitions and 674 youth (22% of youth had more than one petition) were sent to juvenile court. Seventy percent of youth sent to court during the four-year period were Black. Over two-thirds of these petitions were delinquency petitions and just under one third was Formal FINS petitions. Over the four-year period, delinquency petitions increased by 12% and Formal FINS petitions decreased by 65%. The most common offense type referred to court was felony (41%) followed by FINS (34%). Of these petitions, almost 43% were adjudicated delinquent and 22% were adjudicated FINS. The most common disposition across the four years was probation (83% of adjudicated petitions).

**Figure RP10: Trends in Type of Petition sent to Court (Goal: AFP.2)**



**Table RP15: Racial Differences in Type of Petition (Goal: DMC.1f)**

	<u>Delinquent Petitions</u>		<u>Formal FINS Petitions</u>	
	# of Petitions	% Black	# of Petitions	% Black
2006	136	65.4	129	69.8
2007	133	78.2	50	68.0
2008	161	73.9	59	54.2
2009	153	74.5	44	63.6
Total*	583	73.1	282	65.2

\* Six cases were missing race information.



**Table RP16: Top Offenses Sent to Court (Based on Most Serious Offense) (Goal: DMC.1b)**

	# of Admissions	% of Total Admissions*	% Black
2006 (n = 267)			
1. FINS: Truancy/Violate School Rules	83	31.1	76.8
2. FINS: Ungovernable	36	13.5	63.9
3. Simple Burglary	19	7.1	57.9
4. Theft < 300	18	6.7	94.1
5. Simple Criminal Damage	13	4.8	69.2
2007 (n = 184)			
1. FINS: Ungovernable	38	20.7	76.3
2. Simple Burglary	32	17.4	96.9
3. Theft < 300	18	9.8	94.4
4. Possession of CDS - Schedule 1**	9	4.9	77.8
5. Unauthorized Use of a Moveable	9	4.9	62.5
2008 (n = 222)			
1. FINS: Ungovernable	44	19.8	47.7
2. Theft < 300	28	12.6	78.6
3. Simple Burglary	25	11.3	64.0
4. Unauthorized Use of a Movable	17	7.7	72.2
5. Simple Battery	11	5.0	90.9
2009 (n = 198)			
1. Simple Burglary	38	19.2	86.1
2. FINS: Ungovernable	25	12.6	60.0
3. Simple Battery	18	9.1	83.3
4. Theft of Goods	16	8.1	81.3
5. FINS: Runaway	13	6.6	58.3

\* The five most common offenses in 2006 account for 67% of all 2006 offenses; the five most common offenses in 2007 account for 58% of all 2007 offenses; the five most common offenses in 2008 account for 56% of all 2008 offenses; the five most common offenses in 2009 account for 56% of all 2009 offenses.

\*\* CDS refers to a controlled dangerous substance.

**Table RP17: Most Serious Offense on Petition (Goal: AFP.1c)\***

	% VF	% NVF	% VM	% NVM	% FINS
2006 (n = 267)	7.1	19.9	6.7	17.6	48.7
2007 (n = 184)	13.0	32.1	7.6	19.6	27.7
2008 (n = 222)	13.1	32.4	7.2	20.3	27.0
2009 (n = 198)	14.1	39.4	10.6	10.1	25.8
Total (n = 673)	11.5	30.1	7.9	17.0	33.5

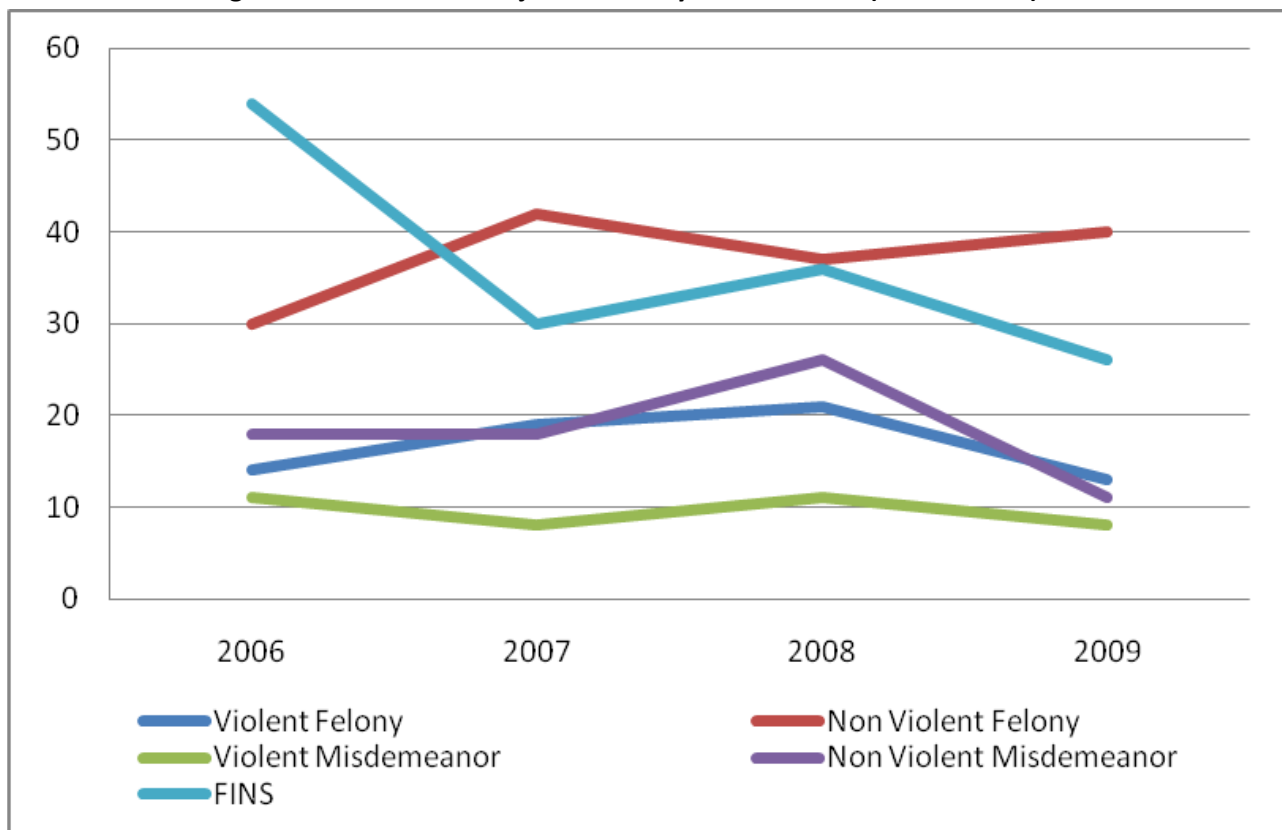
\*VF = Violent Felony; NVF = Non Violent Felony; VM = Violent Misdemeanor; NVM = Non Violent Misdemeanor

**Table RP18: Adjudication Decision on Petitions Sent to Court**

	# of Cases	% Adj. Delinquent	% Adj. FINS	% Not Adj.*
2006	218	29.8	25.7	44.5
2007	168	47.0	19.6	33.3
2008	192	44.3	21.9	33.9
2009	152	47.4	17.1	35.5
Total**	578	39.6	22.7	37.7

\* Not adjudicated includes plea entered (without adjudication information), nolle prossed, dismissed, case transferred, delayed docket, and continued. It does not include the cases that were missing.

\*\* 141 (16.2%) of the petitions were missing outcome information.

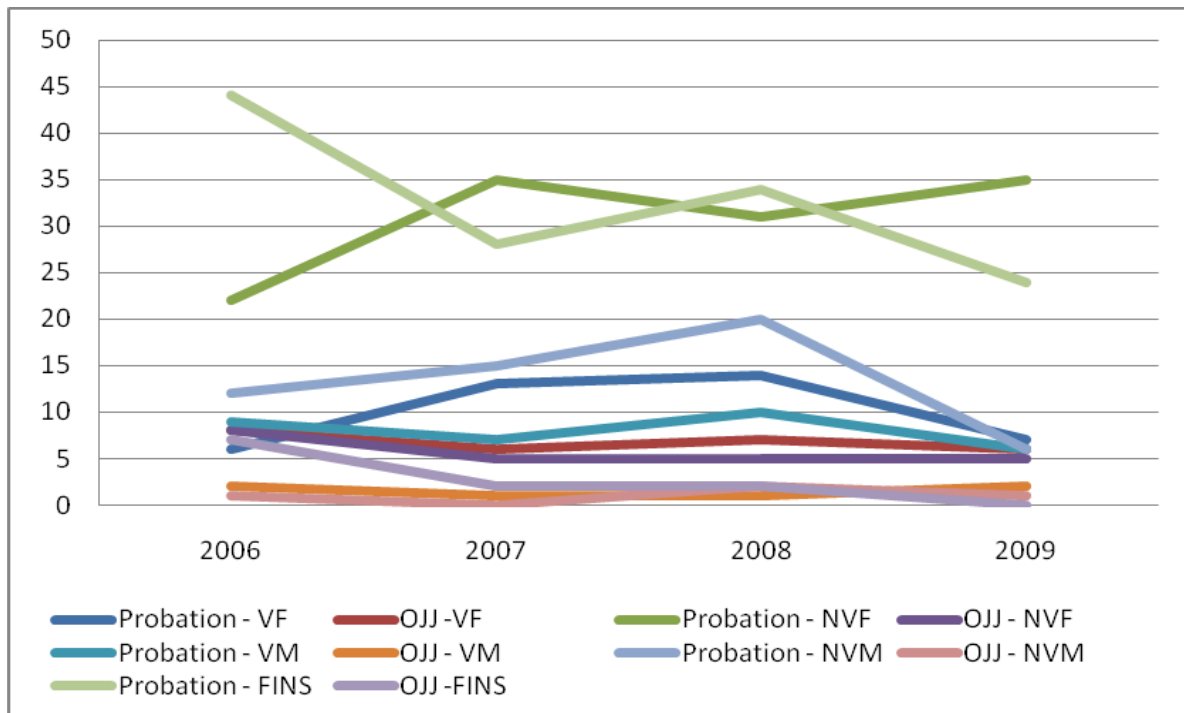
**Figure RP11: Trends in Adjudications by Offense Level (Goal: AFP.1c)\***

\* Based on adjudicated petitions only (n=473).

**Table RP19: Dispositions Ordered for Adjudicated Petitions**

	# of Adj. Petitions	% Local Probation	% Referred to OJJ	% Other
2006	122	76.2	21.3	2.5
2007	113	86.7	12.4	0.9
2008	126	86.5	13.5	--
2009	92	84.8	15.2	--
Total*	453	83.4	15.7	0.9

\* 20 adjudicated cases were missing disposition information.

**Figure RP12: Disposition by Offense Level (Goal: AFP.1c)\***

\* 24 cases were missing information.

**Table RP20: Racial Differences across Most Serious Offense Level and Disposition from 2006-2009\***

	% Black			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Felony Probation	60.7	83.3	86.7	78.6
Felony OJJ	68.8	100.0	58.3	90.9
Misdemeanor Probation	90.0	72.7	66.7	75.0
FINS Probation	79.5	67.9	61.8	62.5

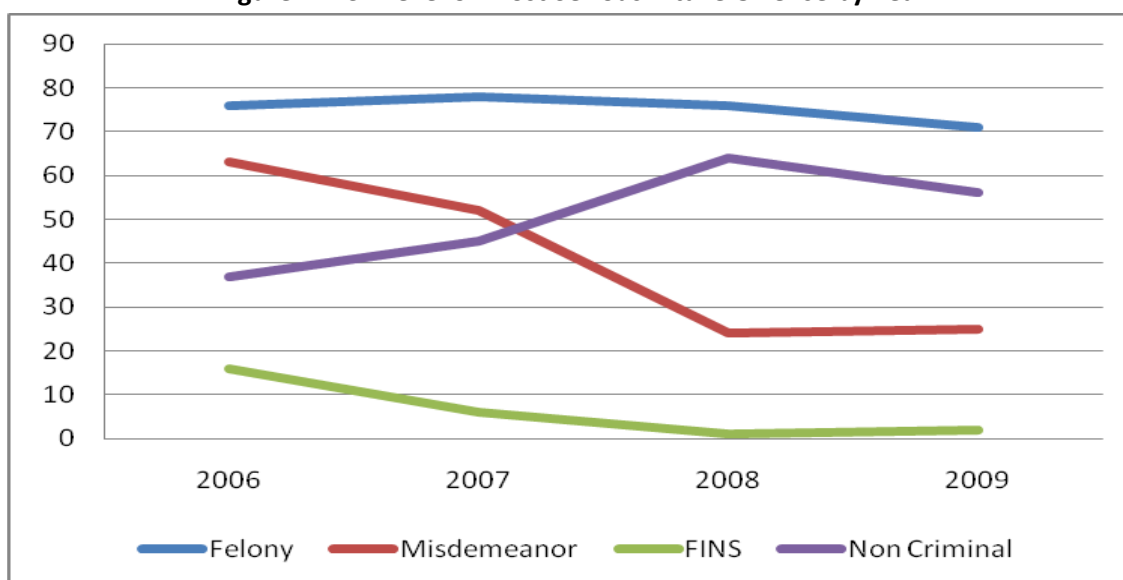
\* Cases with an "other" disposition or disposition pending are not included. Misdemeanor cases that were sent to OJJ (n=10, 70% Black) and FINS cases sent to OJJ (n=11, 82% Black) are not included due to the low numbers in each year.

## Admissions to Local Detention

This section summarizes local detention admissions (pre- and post-adjudication) from 2006-2009. These data were obtained from the Renaissance Center for Youth. This information includes youth residing in Rapides Parish who were placed in secure detention only (i.e., does not include information on youth sent to the non-secure shelter or state custody).

From 2006-2009, there were 692 admissions and 385 youth sent to local detention (43% of youth had more than one admission). Across the four years, admissions to detention decreased by 23%. Felonies were the most common offense (43%) followed by noncriminal offenses (29%) (e.g., contempt of court). The average length of stay was 25 days. Over 82% of admissions to detention were Black.

**Figure RP13: Level of Most Serious Intake Offense by Year**



\* Delinquency Noncriminal = Contempt of Court, Probation or Electronic Monitoring Violation, and Warrant.

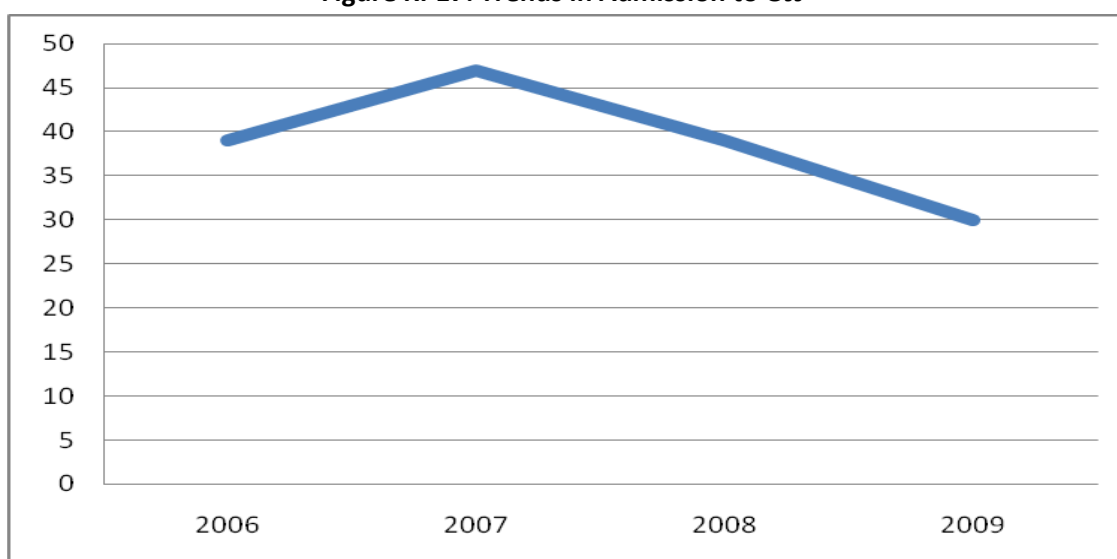
## Admissions to the Office of Juvenile Justice

Data on admissions to OJJ were obtained from the Office of Juvenile Justice's administrative database. The data reported in this section describe all Rapides Parish OJJ admissions from 2006-2009. During the four-year period, OJJ admitted 148 youth from Rapides Parish. Of these 148 youth, 5.0% had two admissions during the four-year period, resulting in a total of 155 admissions to OJJ.

The Census Bureau also estimates that, from 2006-2009, 36% of the youth population aged 10-17 residing in Rapides Parish was Black. During this same time period, 79% of the youth admitted to OJJ from Rapides Parish were Black. Forty-six percent of admissions to OJJ were for felony offenses and 32% were for FINS offenses.

Over the four-year period, there was a 23% decrease in admissions to OJJ. There was an increase in the use of state probation for delinquency and a decrease in the use of non secure FINS and secure custody (these data do not address trends in the use of local probation or local detention). Approximately half of Rapides Parish youth admitted to OJJ had one or more changes in OJJ legal status during the four-year period (average = 1.60, SD = 0.68).

**Figure RP17: Trends in Admission to OJJ\***



\* From 06-07, admissions to OJJ increased by 20%; from 08-09, OJJ admissions decreased by 17%; from 08-09, admissions to OJJ decreased by 23%.

**Table RP24: Most Serious Adjudicated Offense Level on Admission to OJJ**

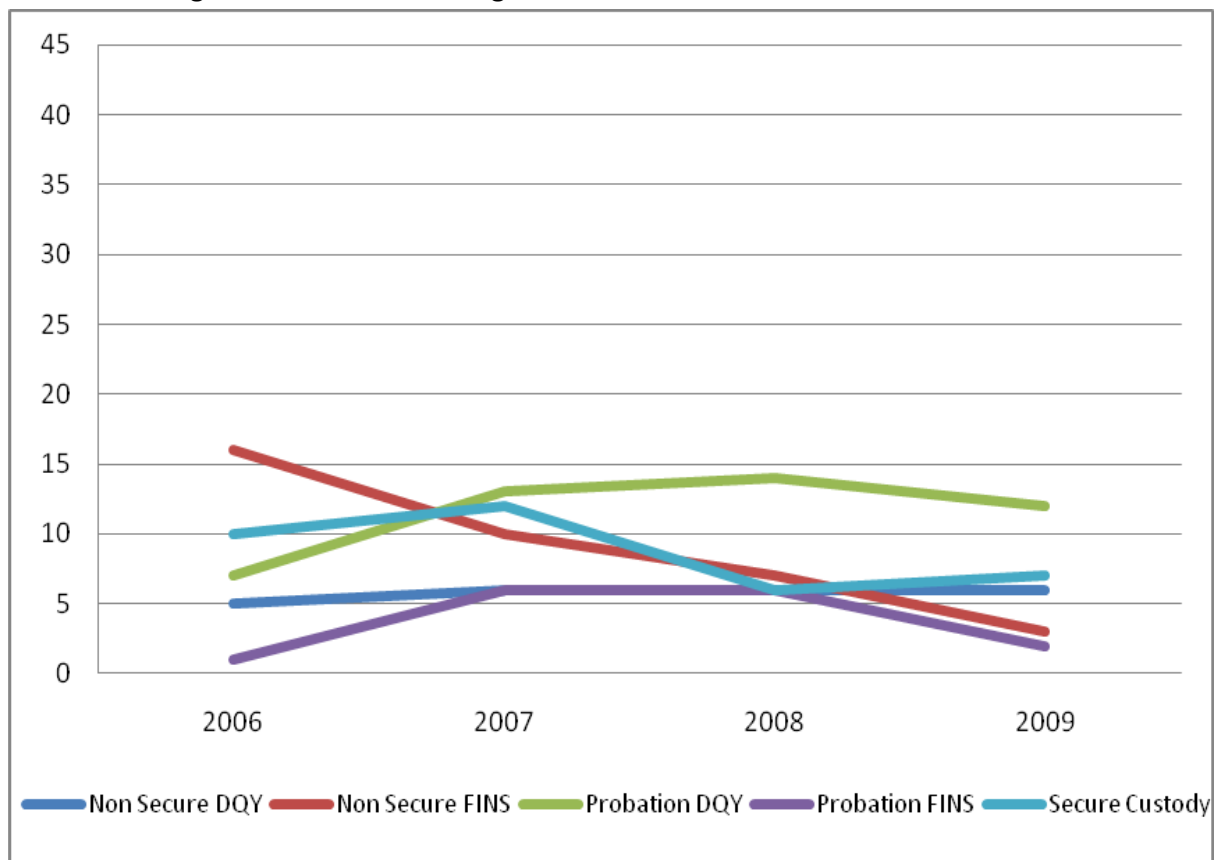
	% Felony	% Misdemeanor	% FINS
2006 (n = 39)	25.6	28.2	46.2
2007 (n = 45)	53.3	15.6	31.1
2008 (n = 39)	41.0	28.2	30.8
2009 (n = 30)	66.7	16.7	16.7
Total (n = 153)*	45.8	22.2	32.0

\* Two cases were missing offense information.

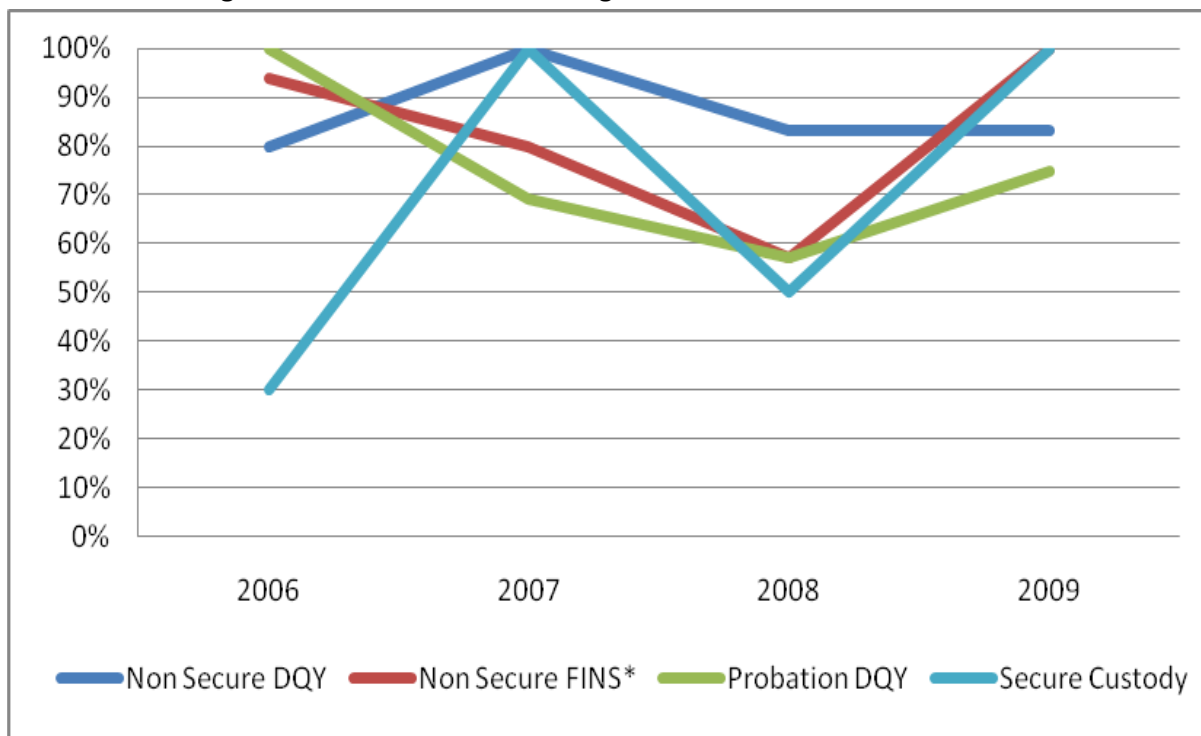
**Table RP25: Most Common Adjudicated Offenses on Admission to OJJ from 2006-2009 (Goal: DMC.1b)**

	# of Admissions	% of Total Admissions*	% Black
1. FINS: Ungovernable	38	24.8	86.1
2. Simple Burglary	19	12.4	78.9
3. Theft	10	6.5	80.0
4. Simple Robbery	7	4.6	71.4
5. Simple Battery	7	4.6	66.7

\* The five most common adjudicated offenses account for 53% of all admissions. Due to the small number of cases in each cell, yearly trends did not provide valid comparisons.

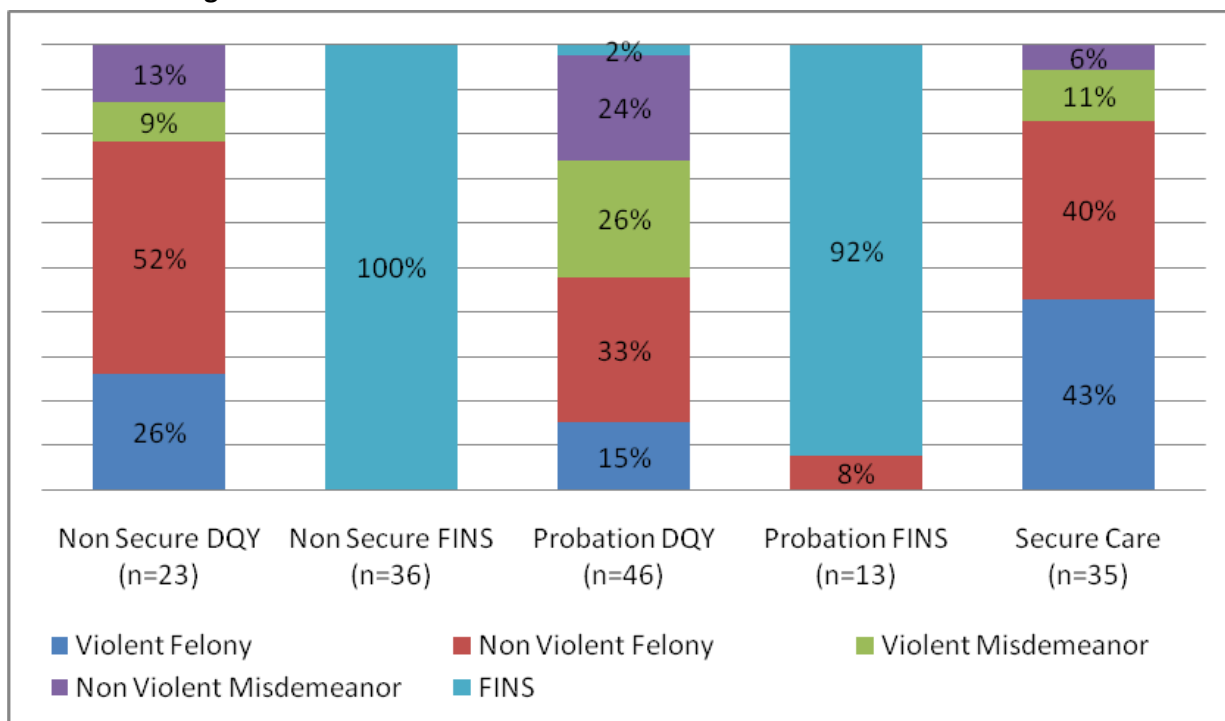
**Figure RP18: Trends in Original OJJ Placement over the Four-Year Period**

**Figure RP19: Percent of each Original OJJ Placement that was Black**



\* Due to the low numbers in each year, Probation FINS was not included.

**Figure RP20: Offense Breakdown of OJJ Placement across the Four Years**



**Table RP26: Average Days (SD) on Original OJJ Placement**

	Non Secure Custody - DQY	Non Secure Custody - FINS	Probation - DQY	Probation - FINS	Secure Custody
2006 (n = 38)	239 (128)	282 (102)	231 (196)	574 (--)*	232 (149)
2007 (n = 45)	277 (226)	262 (117)	326 (147)	259 (168)	189 (136)
2008 (n = 20)	179 (241)*	195 (30)*	199 (113)	196 (151)*	124 (8)*
2009 (n = 13)	188 (7) *	140 (--)*	158 (73)	158 (--)*	102 (88)*
Total (n = 116)**	247 (181)	266 (104)	259 (155)	280 (183)	201 (135)

\* This information is based on less than five cases.

\*\* 34 (23%) cases did not provide a legal status end date. This information was either missing or the case was open.

**Table RP27: Average Placements and Total Days on OJJ Custody from 2006-2009**

	Average OJJ Placements (SD)	Average Days (SD)
Violent Felony (n = 9)	1.67 (0.71)	386 (276)
Non Violent Felony (n = 24)	1.67 (0.70)	310 (178)
Violent Misdemeanor ( n = 14)	1.43 (0.52)	212 (133)
Non Violent Misdemeanor (n = 15)	1.13 (0.35)	256 (129)
FINS (n = 32)	1.81 (0.74)	457 (222)
Total (n = 94)*	1.59 (0.68)	344 (211)

\* 59 (38%) cases did not have a legal status end date for their last documented legal status. These cases are either open or missing and are omitted from these analyses. Two additional cases were missing offense information.

**Table RP28: Proportion of Youth Re-Admitted to OJJ during the Four Year Period (AFP.3b)**

Placement of First Admission to OJJ	# of Youth	% Re-Admitted to OJJ*
Non Secure DQY	23	13.0
Non Secure FINS	35	5.7
Probation DQY	43	4.7
Probation FINS	14	--
Secure Custody	33	--

\* \* This table presents the number of re-admissions to OJJ. For example, 13% of youth placed on non secure delinquency were re-admitted to OJJ during the four years.

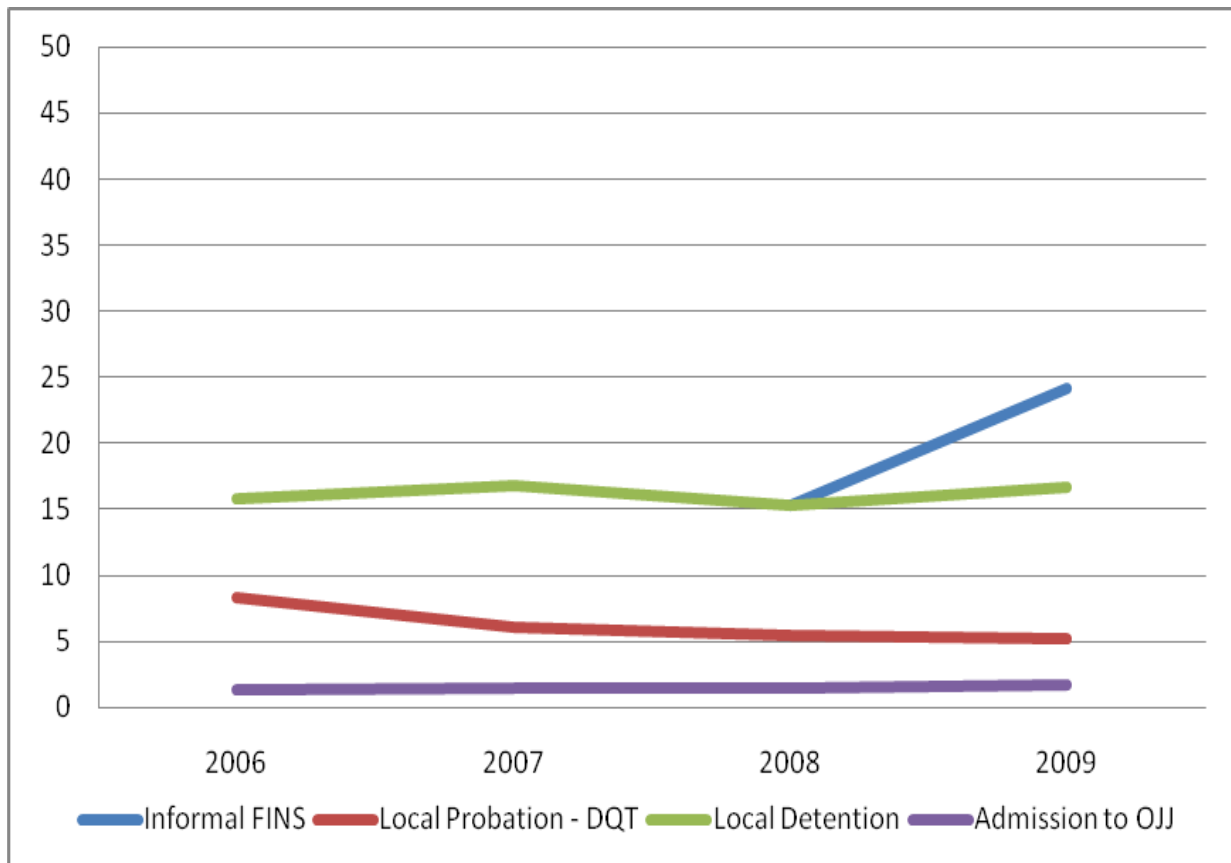


## Calcasieu Parish

The data that are presented in this section include information that has been obtained via administrative databases. The information on the number of referrals at key decision points was provided by Jeff Vander at the Calcasieu Parish Office of Juvenile Justice Services. Admissions to OJJ were obtained via the JETS administrative data base operated by the Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ).

The rate per 1,000 youth (aged 10-17) residing in Calcasieu Parish of referrals to key stages of the Calcasieu Parish JJS are summarized in Figure CLP1 below. The rate of Informal FINS cases increased from 2006-2009 while the rate of local probation placements decreased from 2006-2009. The rate of admissions to OJJ and local detention remained relatively stable from 2006-2009.

**Figure CLP1: Trends in the Rate of Referrals to Key Decision Points per 1,000 Youth (aged 10-17) Residing in Calcasieu Parish**



**Note:** Estimated youth population residing in Calcasieu Parish (obtained from the US Census Bureau) for each year: 2006 = 21,583, 2007 = 20,011, 2008 = 20,011, 2009 = 19,831.

## Trends in Referrals to Key Stages of the Calcasieu Parish JJS from 2006-2009

**Table CLP1: Number of Referrals to Key Stages of the Juvenile Justice System**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Informal FINS Family Service Plans (IFSPA)*	--	--	322	479	801
Informal Adjustment Agreements	36	29	34	38	137
Local Delinquency Probation	181	123	116	103	523
Local FINS Probation	62	41	36	47	186
Local Detention**	340	336	321	332	1329
Admissions to OJJ***	29	30	32	33	124

\* Coding of IFSPAs began in 2008.

\*\* These data include pre- and post-adjudication admissions.

\*\*\* Admissions to OJJ includes all admissions including all secure, non-secure, and supervision levels.

**Table CLP2: Proportion of Referrals that were Black at Key Decision Points**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Informal FINS Family Service Plans (IFSPA)	--	--	46.9	54.3	51.3
Informal Adjustment Agreements	38.9	44.8	38.2	65.8	47.4
Local Delinquency Probation	54.1	64.2	46.6	37.9	51.6
Local FINS Probation	41.9	41.5	44.4	70.2	49.5
Local Detention	54.4	59.8	59.5	70.2	60.9
Admissions to OJJ	35.7	60.0	28.1	54.4	44.7

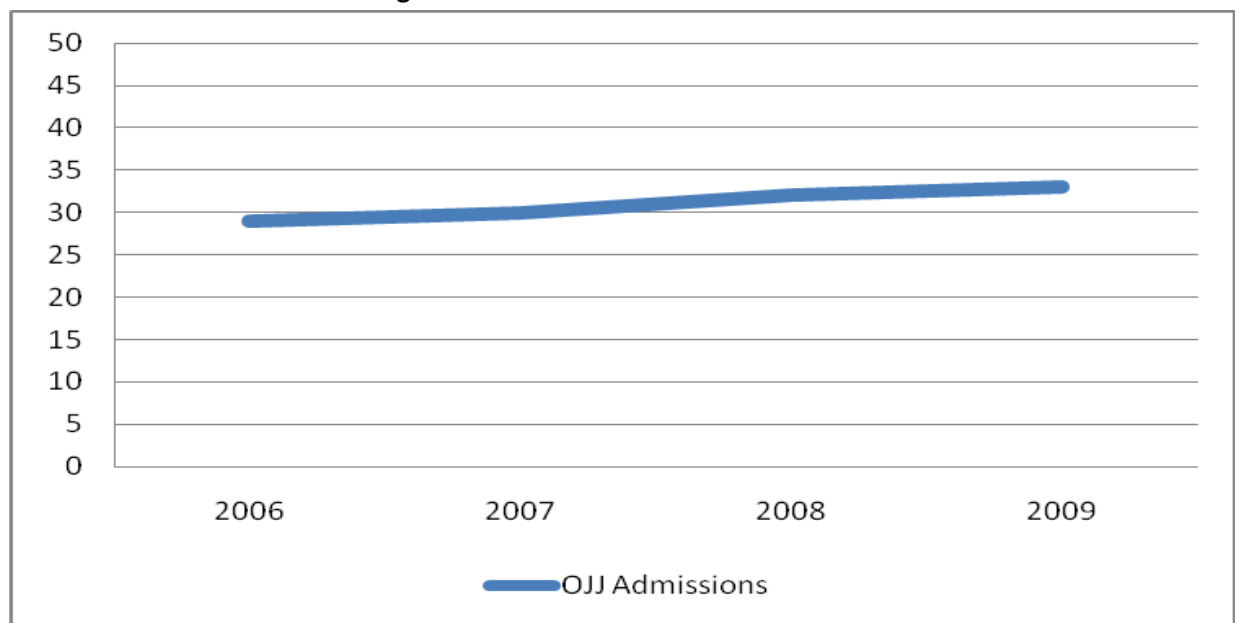
\* Based on estimates from the US Census Bureau, 28% of youth residing in Calcasieu Parish during the four-year period were Black.

## Admissions to the Office of Juvenile Justice

Data on admissions to OJJ were obtained from the Office of Juvenile Justice's administrative database. The data reported in this section describe all Calcasieu Parish OJJ admissions from 2006-2009. Over this four-year period, OJJ admitted 116 youth from Calcasieu Parish. Of these 116 youth, 6.9% had two admissions during the four-year period, resulting in a total of 124 admissions to OJJ. The Census Bureau also estimates that, from 2006-2009, 28% of the youth population aged 10-17 residing in Calcasieu Parish was Black. During this same time period, 44.7% of the youth admitted to OJJ from Calcasieu Parish was Black.

Nearly 76% of the admissions to OJJ were for felony offenses. Over the four-year period, there was an increase in the use of delinquency non-secure custody and a decrease in the use of delinquency probation (this information does not address trends in the use of local probation or local detention). Calcasieu Parish did not use non-secure FINS custody for OJJ placement during the four-year period (only two cases were placed on OJJ FINS probation). Approximately 40% of Calcasieu Parish youth admitted to OJJ during this time frame had one or more changes in OJJ legal status (average number of legal statuses = 1.46, SD = 0.92).

**Figure CLP2: Trends in Admissions to OJJ**



**Table CLP3: Most Serious Adjudicated Offense Level on Admission to OJJ**

	% Felony	% Misdemeanor	% FINS*
2006 (n = 29)	62.1	34.5	3.4
2007 (n = 30)	70.0	30.0	--
2008 (n = 32)	87.5	9.4	3.1
2009 (n = 33)	81.2	18.8	0.0
Total (n = 92)*	75.6	22.8	1.6

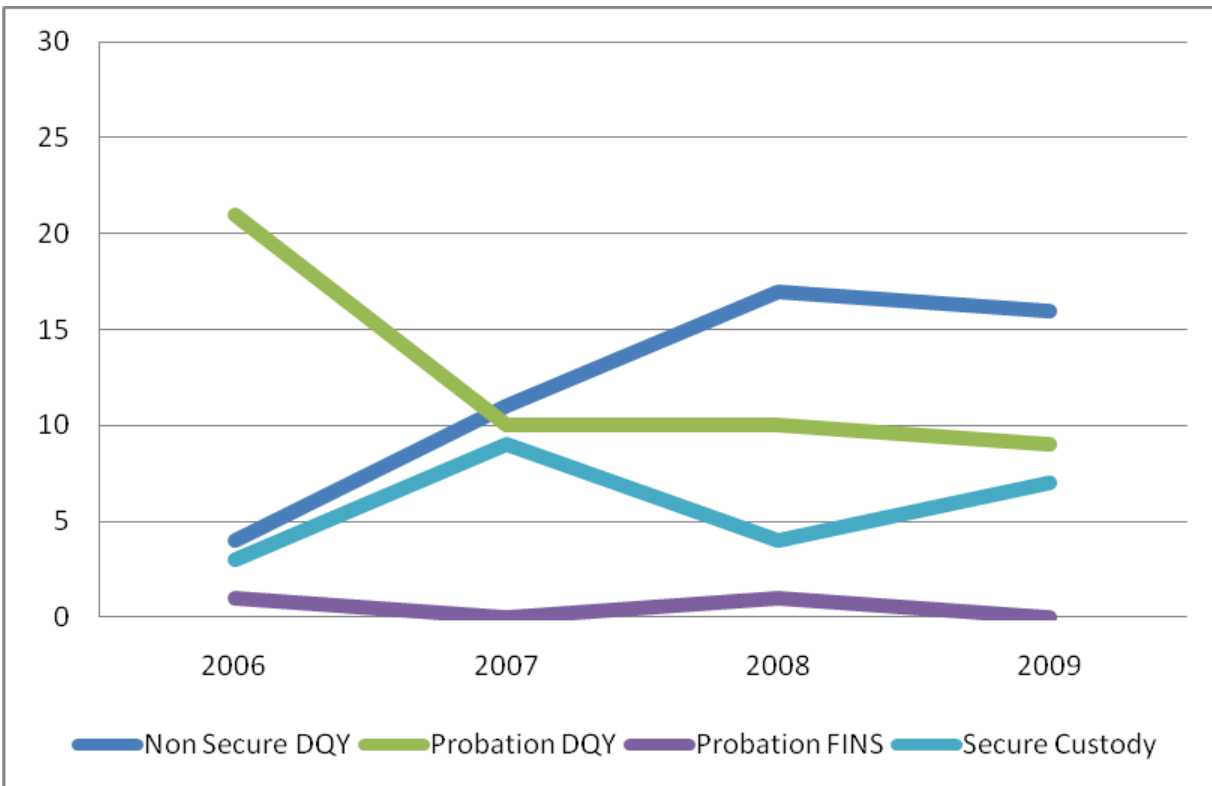
\* Only two cases were FINS offenses.

**Table CLP4: Most Common Adjudicated Offenses on Admission to OJJ from 2006-2009**

	# of Admissions	% of Total Admissions*	% Black
1. Simple Burglary	15	12.1	66.7
2. Sexual Battery	9	7.3	33.3
3. Second Degree Battery	7	5.6	57.1

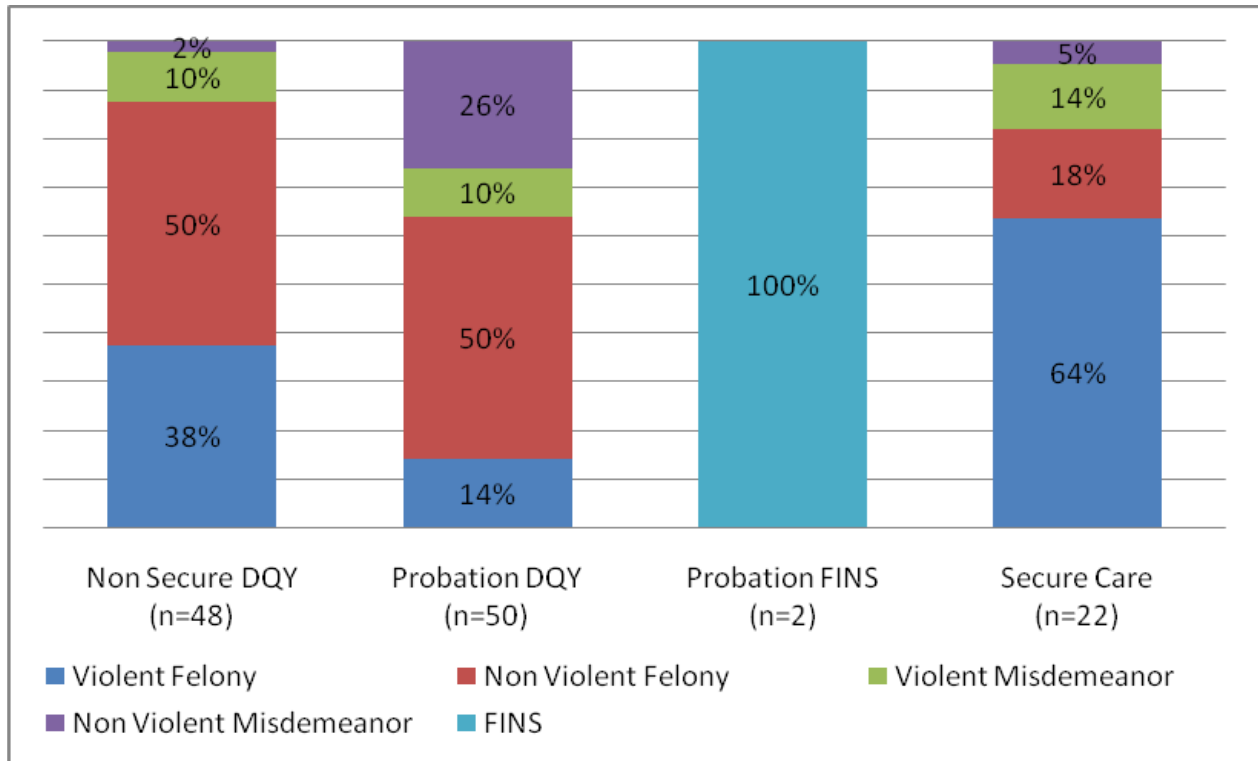
\* These three offenses accounted for 25% of all offenses. Due to the low number of cases, yearly trends did not provide meaningful comparisons at this time.

**Figure CLP3: Trends in Original OJJ Placement from 2006-2009\***



\* Non Secure FINS is not included in this graph because Calcasieu Parish did not report any cases during the four year period. One parole case in 2009 was excluded from these analyses.

**Figure CLP5: Offense Breakdown of OJJ Placement across the Four Years\***



## 4th Judicial District

The 4th Judicial District was awarded funding by the MacArthur Foundation in 2009. The outcome monitoring plans were finalized in mid-2010. As a result, a majority of the "ongoing" data deliverables will be collected from 2009-2011. Thus, data collection for many of these data deliverables has only recently begun. As the data become available, they will be included in future reports.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District encompasses Ouachita and Morehouse Parishes in northeast Louisiana. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the estimated population of Ouachita Parish is 151,500. Of these, 26.5% are under the age of 18, 63% are white, and 27% are black. In Morehouse Parish, the approximate population is 28,000. It is estimated that 25% of Morehouse Parish residents are under the age of 18. Finally, roughly 55% of the parish is white and 45% is black.<sup>2</sup>

Data reported in this section summarizes OJJ Admissions from the 4th Judicial District from 2006-2009. These data were obtained from OJJ's administrative JETS data base. It is important to note that the 4th Judicial District is the only LaMfC site included in this report that does not have a local probation department. Thus, admissions to OJJ in the 4th Judicial District are much higher due to the reliance on OJJ for probation supervision of youthful offenders.

During the four-year period, OJJ admitted 1,035 youth from the 4th Judicial District. Of these 1,035 youth, 10.7% had two or more admissions during the four-year period, resulting in a total of 1,151 admissions to OJJ. Of all LaMfC sites described in this report, the 4th Judicial District is the only site that does not have local probation. Thus, the 4th Judicial District relies solely on OJJ for probation services; hence, this resulted in the larger number of admissions to OJJ.

During this same time period, 74% of the youth admitted to OJJ from the 4th Judicial District were Black. Over half of admissions were for felony offenses (51%), while only 10% were for FINS offenses. Over the four-year period, there was a 15% increase in admissions to OJJ. There was an increase in the use of FINS probation and a decrease in the use of OJJ secure custody (these trends do not address the use of local detention). Approximately 19% of 4th Judicial District youth admitted to OJJ had one or more changes in OJJ legal status during the four-year period (average = 1.27, SD = 0.64).

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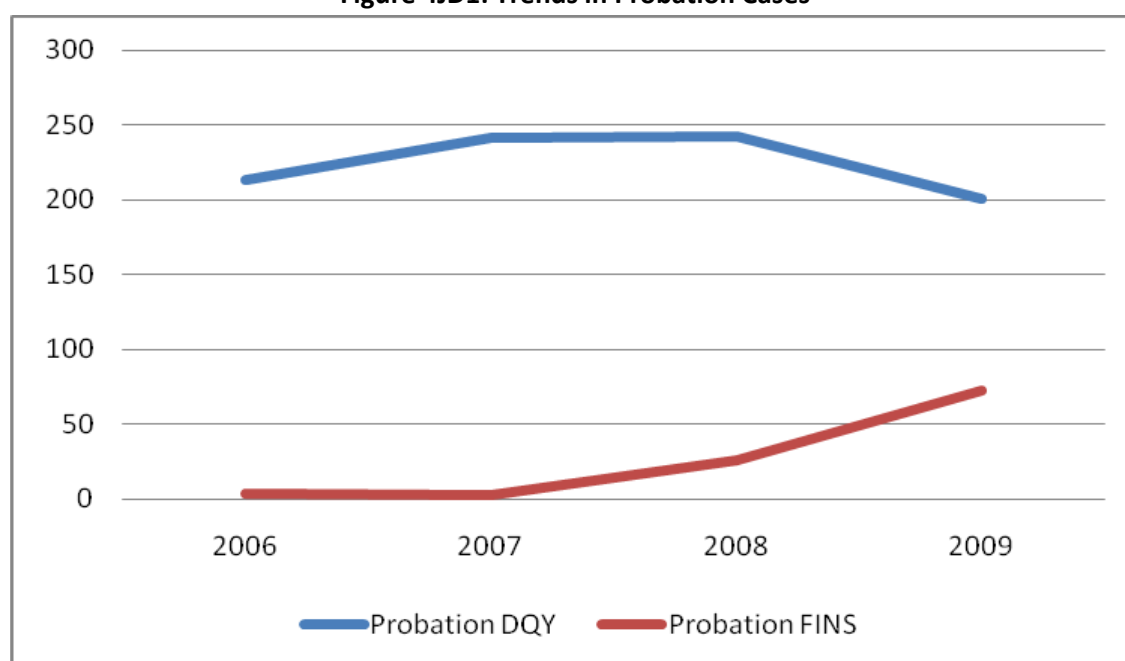
<sup>2</sup> This information was taken from the Juvenile Justice Mapping Report: 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court of Louisiana. Annual population data for Morehouse parish are not available from the US Census Bureau's website. Therefore, the annual rate of referrals to key stages of the 4th Judicial District JJS cannot be computed.

## Probation Placements (OJJ Probation)

Data on OJJ probation cases were obtained from the Office of Juvenile Justice's administrative database (a subsection of the 4th Judicial District data reported above). The data reported in this section describe all 4th Judicial District (i.e., Ouachita and Morehouse parishes) probation placements from 2006-2009. During the four-year period, OJJ placed 931 youth from the 4th Judicial District on probation. Of these 931 youth, 7% had two or more admissions to OJJ for probation during the four-year period, resulting in a total of 1,002 OJJ probation placements. Of all LaMfC sites described in this report, the 4th Judicial District is the only site that does not have local probation. Thus, the 4th Judicial District relies solely on OJJ for probation services.

Nearly half of probation placements were for felony offenses (48.5%), while only 11% were for FINS offenses. Over the four-year period, there was a decrease in probation placements for delinquency offenses and a large increase in probation placements for FINS offenses. Just over 4% of youth placed on probation were later sent to secure custody and 9.4% were later sent to non secure care. Over the four year period, three-fourths of youth placed on probation were Black.

**Figure 4JD1: Trends in Probation Cases**

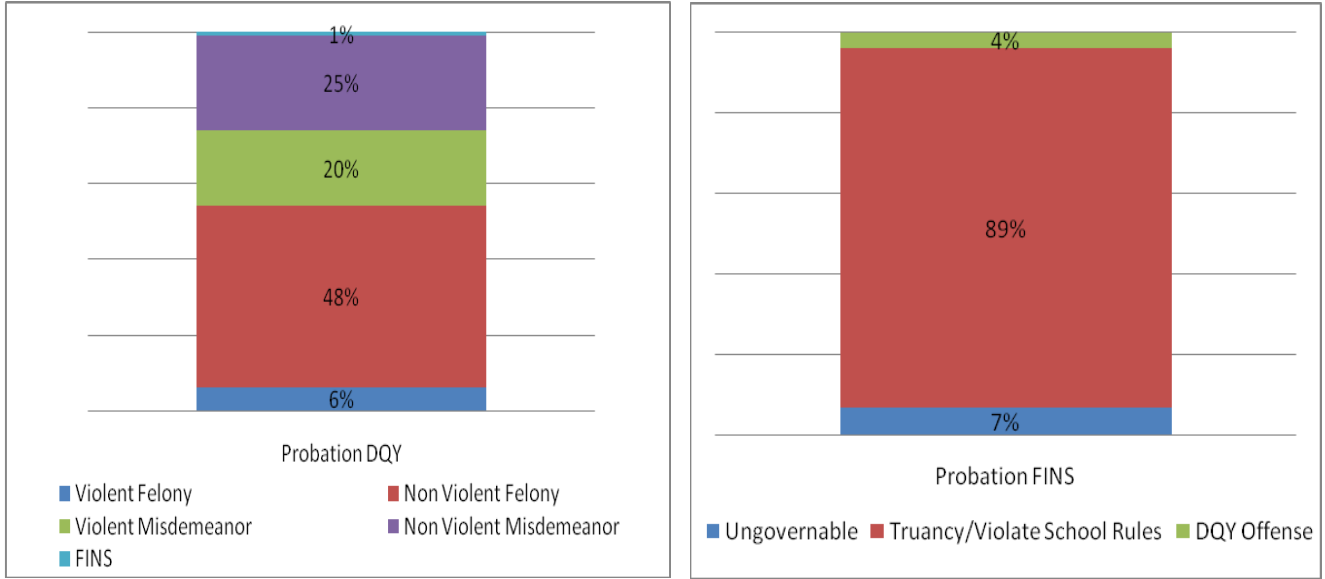


**Table 4JD1: Most Serious Adjudicated Charge Level for Probation Placement**

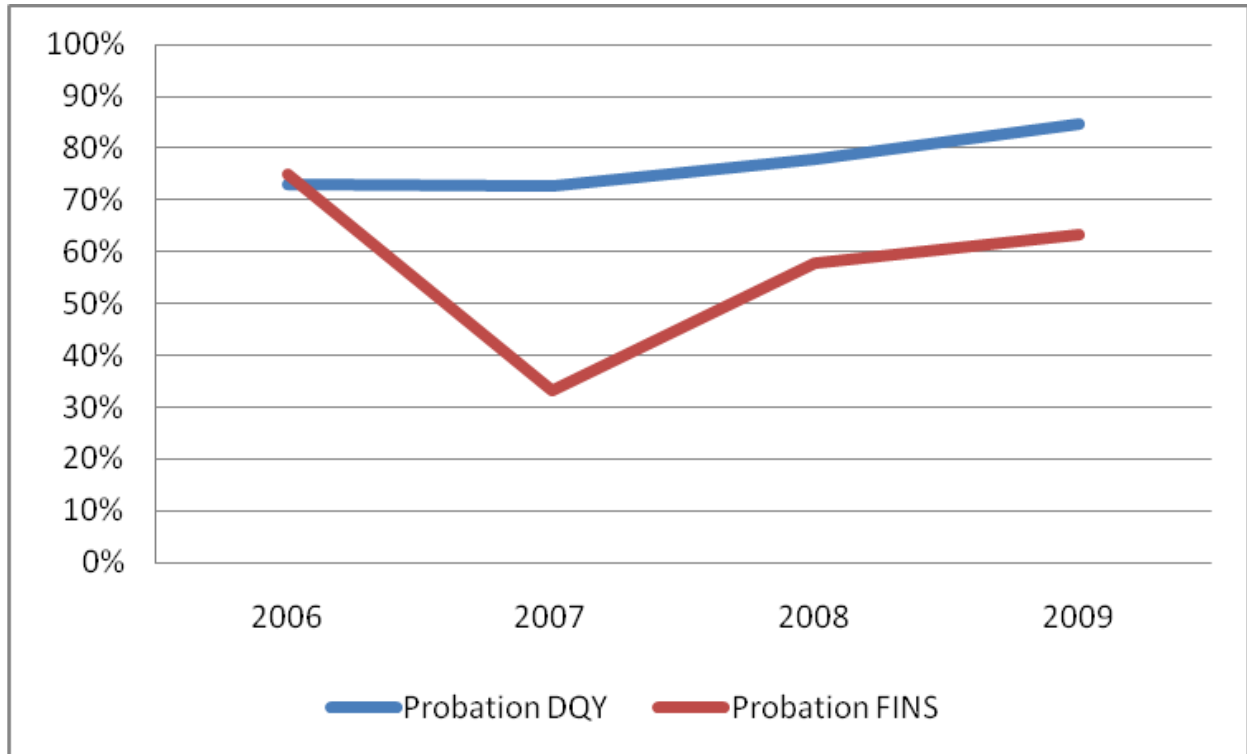
	# of Cases	% Felony	% Misdemeanor	% FINS
2006	197	55.8	42.6	1.5
2007	234	51.7	46.2	2.1
2008	262	52.3	37.4	10.3
2009	269	36.8	37.2	26.0
Total	962	48.5	40.5	10.9

\* Forty cases were missing offense information.

**Figure 4JD2: Offense Breakdown of Probation Placements across the Four Years**



**Figure 4JD3: Trends in the Proportion of Probation Placements that were Black\***



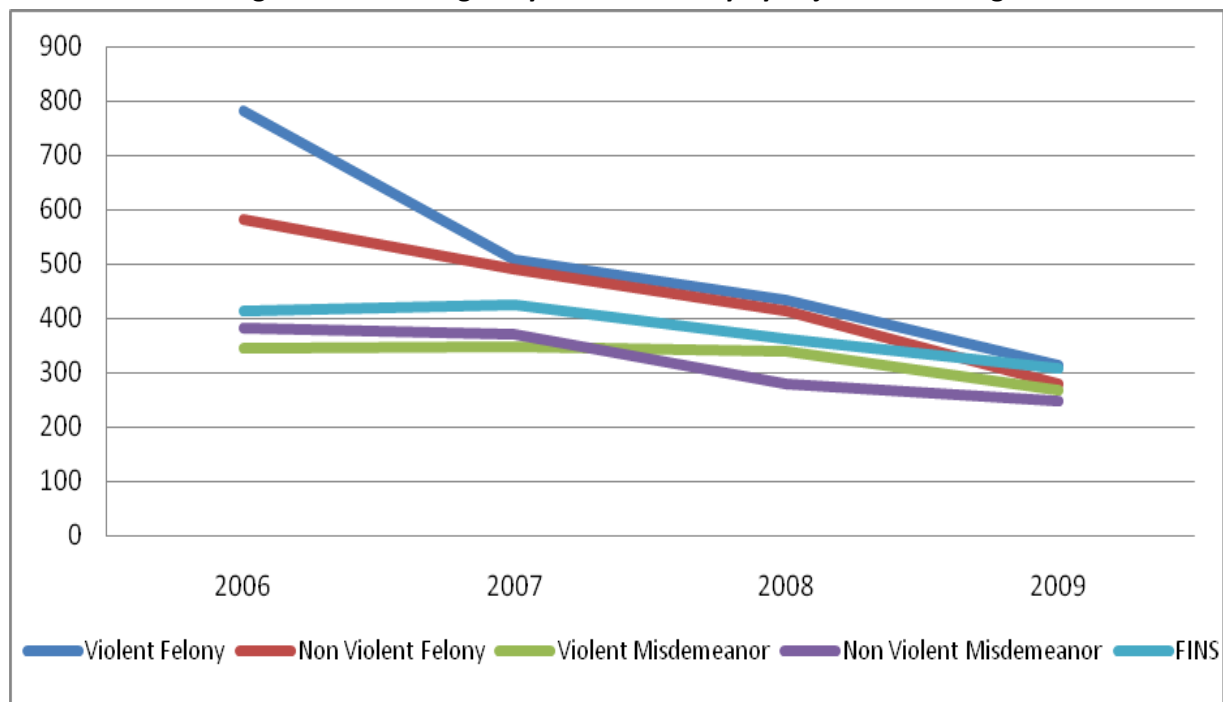
\* Eight cases were missing race information.



**Table 4JD2: Most Serious Legal Status for Youth Originally Placed on Probation**

	# of Probation Cases	% of Probation Cases	% Black
Non Secure Delinquency	83	8.3	75.9
Non Secure FINS	11	1.1	72.7
Probation Delinquency	774	77.2	77.0
Probation FINS	91	9.1	61.1
Secure Custody	43	4.3	76.7
Total	1002		75.4

\* The average number of legal status changes is 1.22 (SD=0.61). 14% of probation cases during the four-year period had at least one change in legal status.

**Figure 4JD4: Average Days on OJJ custody by Adjudicated Charge\***

\* This information represent total days on OJJ custody, including the original probation placement and any transfers to another custody level (e.g., secure custody, non secure custody). The average number of legal status placements for youth on probation was 1.22 (SD=0.61). Fourteen percent of probation cases had at least one legal status change.

**Table 4JD3: Proportion of Youth Re-Admitted to OJJ during the Four Year Period**

Placement of First Admission to OJJ	# of Youth	% Re-Admitted to OJJ*
Probation DQY**	829	10.9
Probation FINS	98	1.0

\* This table presents the number of re-admissions to OJJ. For example, 26.3% of youth placed on non secure delinquency were re-admitted during the four years.

\*\* Four cases had three admissions to OJJ during the four years.

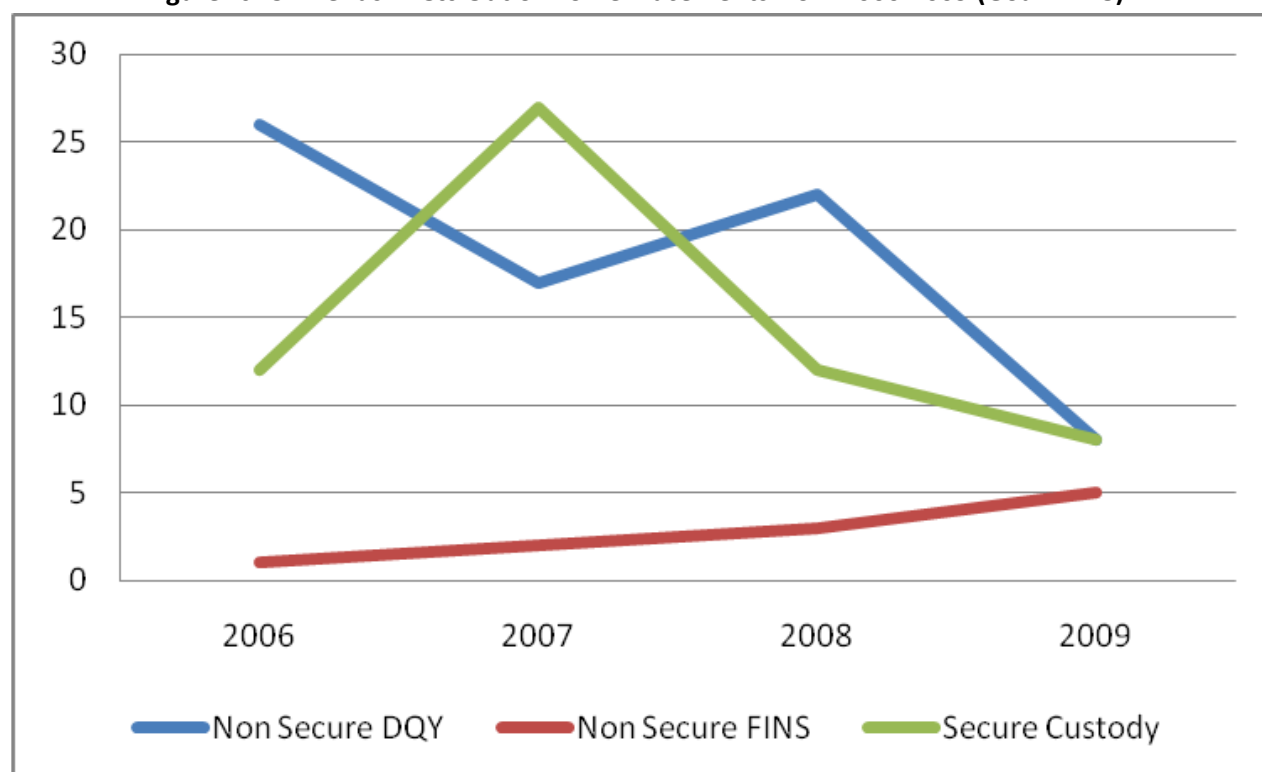
## Out of Home Placements to OJJ from 2006-2009

From 2006-2009, there were 104 youth admitted to an out of home OJJ placement from the 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District. Of these youth, over one quarter had two or more out of home placements during the four-year period, resulting in a total of 143 out of home OJJ placements. Of these 143 out of home placements, 51% were non secure delinquency (DQY) placements, 8% were non secure FINS placements, and 41% were secure custody placements. Sixty-four percent of out of home placements were the result of one or more felonies. Seventy-six percent of out of home placements during the four years were Black.

**Table 4JD4: Out of Home Placements with the Office of Juvenile Justice**

	Total N	% Non Secure DQY	% Non Secure FINS	% Secure Custody
2006	39	66.7	2.6	30.8
2007	46	37.0	4.3	58.7
008	37	59.5	8.1	32.4
2009	21	38.1	23.8	38.1
Total	143	51.0	7.7	41.3

**Figure 4JD5: Trends in OJJ Out of Home Placements from 2006-2009 (Goal: DA.8)**



**Table 4JD5: Racial Differences (% Black) across Original OJJ Out of Home Placements from 2006-2009**

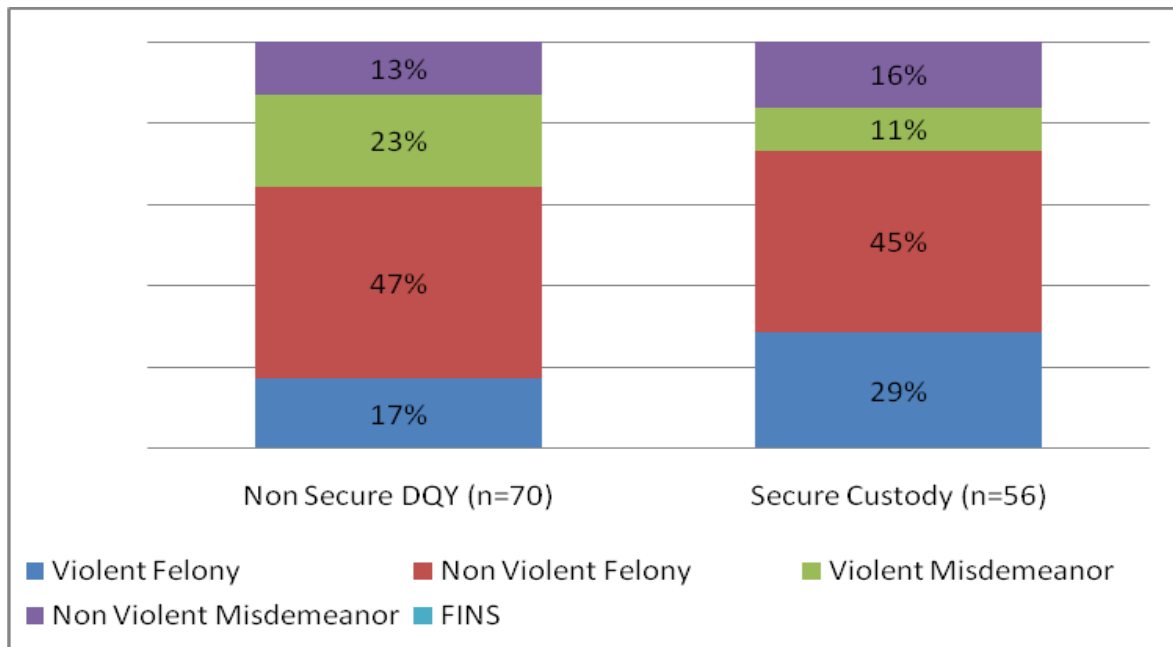
	<b>% Black</b>			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Non Secure DQ	65.4	64.7	81.8	75.0
Non Secure FINS	100.0*	100.0*	33.3	100.0*
Secure Custody	58.3	81.5	91.7	100.0

\* Based on five cases or less.

**Table 4JD6: Offense Level by Original Out of Home OJJ Placement from 2006-2009\***

	N	% Violent Felony	% Non-Violent Felony	% Violent Misdemeanor	% Non-Violent Misdemeanor
<b>Non Secure DQY</b>					
2006	23	13.0	47.8	39.1	--
2007	17	23.5	52.9	11.8	11.8
2008	22	18.2	45.5	22.7	13.6
2009	8	12.5	37.5	--	50.0
<b>Secure Custody</b>					
2006	11	27.3	45.5	9.1	18.2
2007	25	32.0	40.0	8.0	20.0
2008	12	25.0	50.0	16.7	8.3
2009	8	25.0	50.0	12.5	12.5

\* Of the 11 non secure FINS placements, 5 were for ungovernable and 6 were for truancy/violate school rules. Six cases were missing offense information. 6 cases were missing offense information.

**Figure 4JD6: Offense Breakdown of OJJ Placement across the Four Years\***

\* Of the 11 non secure FINS placements, 5 were for ungovernable and 6 were for truancy/violate school rules. Six cases were missing offense information. 6 cases were missing offense information.

**Table 4JD7: Average Days (SD) on Original Out of Home OJJ Placement**

	<b><u>Non Secure Custody - DQY</u></b>		<b><u>Secure Custody</u></b>	
	N	Average (SD)	N	Average (SD)
2006	26	250 (97)	11	353 (281)
2007	17	271 (117)	27	319 (249)
2008	21	229 (101)	10	227 (160)
2009	8	218 (67)	7	246 (99)
Total*	72	245 (100)	55	300 (228)

\* 7 (5%) cases did not provide a legal status end date. This information was either missing or the case was open. Due to the low number of cases, Non Secure FINS cases (n=9) were omitted (average LOS =307, SD=173).

**Table 4JD8: Average Placements and Total Days for OJJ Out of Home Placements from 2006-2009**

	Average OJJ Placements (SD)	Average Days (SD)
Violent Felony (n = 20)	2.05 (0.76)	622 (240)
Non Violent Felony (n = 53)	1.79 (0.79)	404 (212)
Violent Misdemeanor (n = 22)	1.41 (0.59)	292 (146)
Non Violent Misdemeanor (n = 15)	1.33 (0.62)	293 (170)
FINS (n = 7)	1.14 (0.38)	442 (167)
Total (n = 117)*	1.67 (0.75)	408 (225)

\* 20 (14%) cases did not have a legal status end date for their last documented legal status. These cases are either open or missing and are omitted from these analyses. 6 cases were missing offense information.

**Table 4JD9: Proportion of Youth Re-Admitted to OJJ during the Four Year Period**

Placement of First Admission to OJJ	# of Youth	% Re-Admitted to OJJ*
Non Secure DQY	57	26.3
Non Secure FINS	9	11.1
Secure Custody	36	8.3

\* This table presents the number of re-admissions to OJJ. For example, 26.3% of youth placed on non secure delinquency were re-admitted during the four years.

# **Rapides Parish 2009 Ungovernable Referrals to Informal FINS**

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