

City of New Orleans

The Mayor's Criminal
Justice Coordinating Council

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**CRIME IN NEW ORLEANS:
A RESOURCE BOOK
1980 UPDATE**

Richard H. Brown, *Chief Planner*

69969

MAYOR ERNEST N. MORIAL, Chairman
Michael Bagneris, Vice Chairman
Frank R. Serpas, Jr., Executive Director

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A RESOURCE BOOK

1980 Update

Prepared by

THE MAYOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

JUNE, 1981

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NCJRS

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I

INTRODUCTION TO REVISED EDITION

This is the second edition of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's publication, "Crime in New Orleans: A Resource Book", which was originally released in June, 1980. This edition has been updated to include 1980 crime data, although much of this narrative and many of the graphics from the original document have been retained. Patterns and levels of criminal activity do not change radically enough over a one year period to warrant more extensive revision. Rather, the CJCC will publish a completely revised edition of the "Resource Book" on a bi-annual basis.

One major difference in the update for 1980 is the exclusion of the City/State comparison. The Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System (LCJIS) has traditionally been the depository for state-wide crime statistics. The appropriation for LCJIS was eliminated from the 1980 State operating budget and has not been restored. For individuals needing state-wide totals, the FBI Crime in the U. S. publication should be forthcoming at the end of October, 1981; however, the completeness of that report as it pertains to Louisiana may be questionable because of the lack of completeness and uniformity of reporting.

The 1980 update material is divided into major crime data* and juvenile crime data and is presented at the end of these two respective sections. Also provided in this edition is a listing of 1980 reported index offenses for all police districts and zones in New Orleans. This may be helpful to those readers interested in determining levels of reported crime for small geographic areas. Lastly, the organization and format of this second edition has been changed somewhat, hopefully making this document a more readable one.

* District and Zone-level data include simple assaults and are referred to as "Major" offenses to distinguish them from the "Index" offenses which do not include simple assaults.

II

INTRODUCTION

The bulk of the data used in this crime analysis comes from the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) compiled monthly by the New Orleans Police Department and submitted by them to the FBI for inclusion in the Bureau's annual publication, Crime in the United States. The focus of UCR is on the seven major index or Part I crimes of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft. These seven major offenses are used throughout the country as an index or standard for comparing criminal activity in different areas. In summary, the UCR provides information on Part I crimes reported to the police and demographic data on individuals arrested for committing Part I and Part II crimes. Data on individuals arrested in New Orleans in 1979 and 1980 and an analysis of less serious Part II crimes are not presented in this overview.

Another source of data for this analysis is the Major Offense Report (MOR) prepared annually by the N.O.P.D. The MOR gives reported major crime by police district and zone which makes it a very useful tool in identifying high crime areas, changing crime patterns, and thereby, in planning for effective use of resources.

The Annual Report of the N.O.P.D.'s Juvenile Division is used extensively in the analysis of juvenile crimes. This report gives very useful demographic data on juveniles arrested in New Orleans for commission of delinquent acts, including age, sex, race, area of residence and the areas of the city where offenses occur.

Although the above data sources are very useful, and in fact the best data available, they do have significant limitations. That is, reported crime, when used as a measure of criminal activity in an area, must be viewed with caution. It must be recognized that reported crime does not necessarily represent the actual level of or changes in criminal activity in an area, but may be more reflective of other variables such as organized efforts to increase reporting, media coverage or public apathy. One has but to look at recent victimization studies conducted by LEAA and the Census Bureau to realize that crime in general is grossly underreported. As a means of measuring real changes in annual crime rates, reported offense data are probably less reliable than as a measure of total crime.

This document is not intended to be a definitive statement on crime in New Orleans. Rather, it is anticipated that the analysis presented here will provide both the professional and the interested citizen with a basic reference source on crime in New Orleans in 1979 and 1980.

III
MAJOR CRIME IN NEW ORLEANS

A. City/State Comparison

In 1979, the New Orleans crime rate was 9,399 major offenses per 100,000 population while the state had a rate of 5,337 per 100,000 inhabitants. Major crimes reported in New Orleans comprised 24% of the state's total in 1979. New Orleans also accounted for 33% of the state's violent crime and 23% of the property crime while comprising only 14% of the state population.

The following table illustrates the effect of New Orleans crime totals on the incidence of specific major crimes in Louisiana. Significantly, over one-third (36%) of the criminal homicides reported in the state occurred in New Orleans. New Orleans also experienced a disproportionate percentage (60%) of the robberies which occurred in Louisiana. Rapes and assaults in New Orleans comprised 27% and 18% of state totals respectively. Motor vehicle thefts in New Orleans represent 37% of the state total.

B. Reported Index Offenses in New Orleans

In the five year period from 1975 to 1979, reported index crimes in New Orleans rose 32%. Between 1975 and 1979, New Orleans experienced increases in violent and property crimes of 48% and 29%, respectively. See Table 2.

Homicides in the city increased by 52% from 158 in 1975 to 240 in 1979. There were 186 more rapes reported in New Orleans in 1979 than

TABLE I
1979 MAJOR CRIMES:
STATE VS. CITY

INDEX CRIMES	LOUISIANA	NEW ORLEANS	% OF STATE'S CRIME OCCUR- RING IN NEW ORLEANS
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	673	240	36
RAPE	1,550	423	27
ROBBERY	8,825	5,276	60
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	16,109	2,953	18
BURGLARY	56,125	12,810	23
THEFT	115,648	24,687	21
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	16,399	6,088	37
TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	215,329	52,477	24
TOTAL VIOLENT	27,157	8,892	33
TOTAL PROPERTY	188,172	43,585	23

SOURCE: Major Offense Reports, 1979, and Louisiana Uniform Crime Reports, 1979.

MAJOR CRIMES
Offenses Reported - Five Year Trend

Data Element	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	% Change - 1975-1979
MURDER	158	170	173	219	240	+51.9
RAPE	237	264	360	406	423	+78.4
ROBBERY	3,596	2,600	3,279	4,164	5,276	+46.7
ASSAULT	2,002	1,776	2,135	2,849	2,953	+47.5
BURGLARY	9,689	8,400	8,692	10,514	12,810	+32.2
THEFT	17,989	19,440	19,754	22,183	24,687	+37.2
AUTO THEFT	6,131	5,031	5,504	5,491	6,088	-0.7
TOTAL	39,802	37,681	39,897	45,826	52,477	+31.8
VIOLENT	5,993	4,810	5,947	7,638	8,892	+48.4
PROPERTY	33,809	32,871	33,950	38,188	43,585	+28.9

SOURCE: Major Offense Reports, 1975 - 1979.

TABLE 2

there were in 1975. This reflects a 78% increase over 1975 figures. Robberies in the city increased by 47% from 1975 to 1979. Thefts, which have risen 37% from 1975 to 1979, accounted for 47% of the total major crimes reported in the city in 1979. Assaults increased by 47.5% over the five year period. Reported burglaries have shown a very strong increase of about 32% over the five year period.

Focusing on the previous two years, the city's reported violent crimes numbered 7,638 in 1978 and rose to 8,892 in 1979, an increase of 16%. Property crime totals climbed from 38,188 in 1978 to 43,585 in 1979 for an increase of 14%. Total reported index crimes increased by 14% during this one year period. The offenses of assault, robbery and burglary accounted for a large part of this 18% overall increase. The incidence of assault rose by 3.7% between 1978 and 1979. Reported robberies in the city increased by 27% during this period. Burglary also showed a substantial rise with a 22% increase over 1978 figures. Refer to Table 3 for details.

C. High Crime Areas

A review of total reported major* offenses by police district shows that the greatest incidence of major crime in New Orleans occurs in the First District (CBD/French Quarter), followed by the Fifth District (Faubourg Marigny, Desire Florida and the 9th Ward); the Second District (Uptown, University); the Sixth District (Central City, Irish Channel); the

* District and Zone-level data are referred to as "major" crimes to signify the inclusion of simple assaults which makes them slightly different from the "Index" crimes.

TABLE 3

1978 - 1979

MAJOR CRIMES

Offenses Reported

Index Crimes	1978		1979		% Change 1978 - 1979
	#	%	#	%	
MURDER	219	0	240	0	+ 9.59
RAPE	406	1	423	1	+ 4.19
ROBBERY	4,164	9	5,276	10	+26.71
ASSAULT	2,849	6	2,953	6	+ 3.65
BURGLARY	10,514	23	12,810	24	+21.84
THEFT	22,183	48	24,687	47	+11.29
AUTO THEFT	5,491	12	6,088	12	+10.87
TOTAL	45,826	100	52,477	100	+14.51
VIOLENT	7,638	17	8,892	17	+16.42
PROPERTY	38,188	83	43,585	83	+14.13

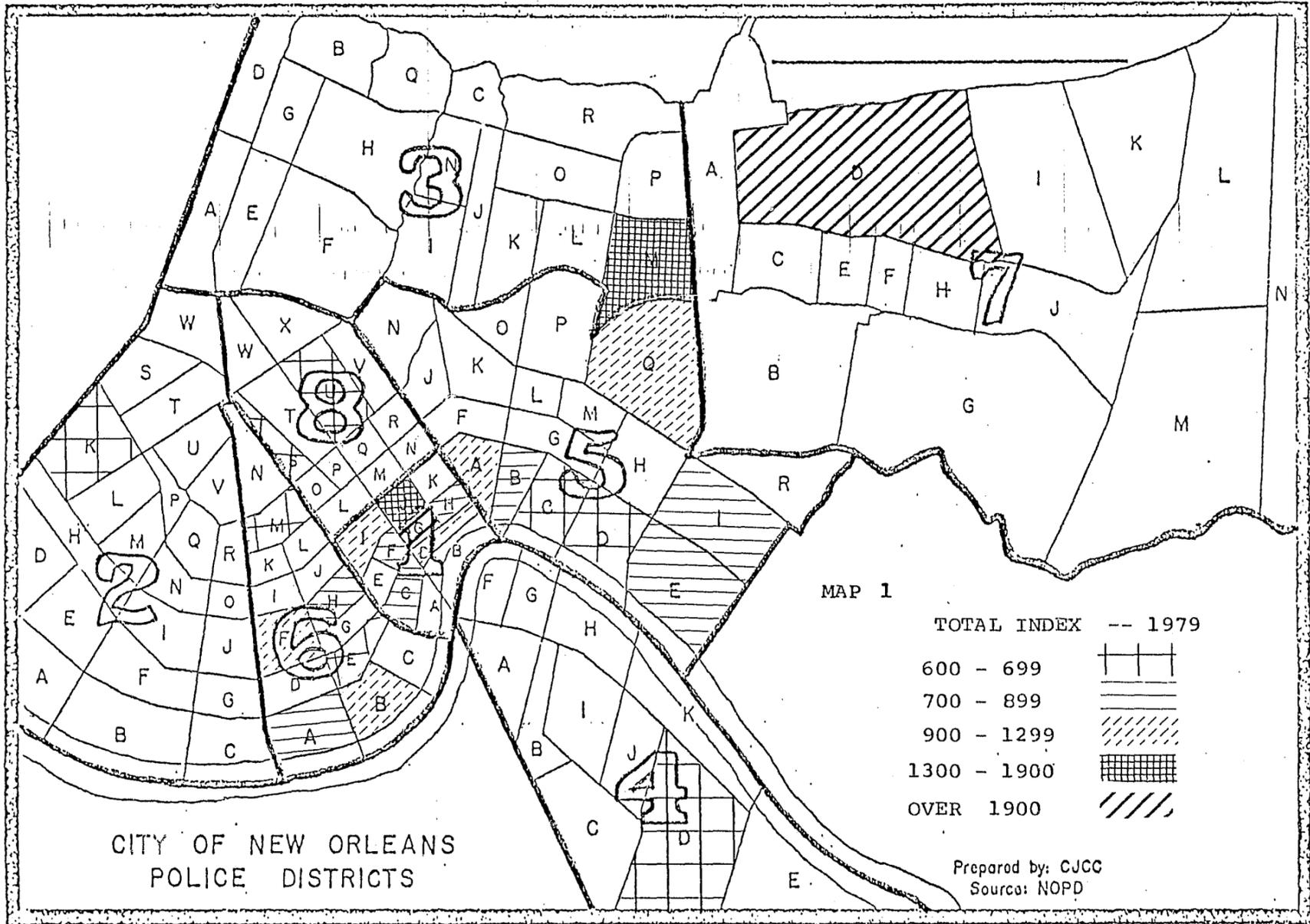
SOURCE: Major Offense Reports, 1978, 1979.

TABLE 4
1979 MAJOR CRIMES
REPORTED OFFENSES BY POLICE DISTRICT

Offense District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Citywide Total
MURDER	19	20	14	19	57	74	13	24	240
RAPE	48	71	23	23	104	88	36	30	423
ROBBERY	948	762	357	225	1052	1245	229	458	5276
ASSAULT	613	575	294	302	1062	964	286	452	4548*
BURGLARY	984	2439	957	1194	2989	2046	1257	944	12,810
THEFT	6323	3419	2282	1508	3566	2860	2453	2276	24,687
AUTO THEFT	1424	766	436	312	1189	716	601	644	6088
TOTAL	10,359	8052	4363	3583	10,019	7993	4875	4828	54,072
% OF CITY TOTAL	19.1	14.89	8.07	6.63	18.53	14.78	9.02	8.93	----
VIOLENT	1628	1428	688	569	2275	2371	564	964	10,487
PROPERTY	8731	6624	3675	3014	7744	5622	4311	3864	43,585

SOURCE: Major Offense Report 1979

* includes simple assaults



Seventh District (eastern New Orleans); the Eighth District (Mid-City); the Third District (Lakeview, Gentilly, City Park); and, the Fourth District (Algiers). Table number 4 gives the actual number of reported offenses in each police district, while Map 1 shows high crime areas by district and zones.

The First District had the highest incidence of reported property crimes in New Orleans in 1979 and ranked third in offenses against persons. The disproportionately high number of thefts in the First District (6323) which accounts for roughly 60% of the reported major crime in that district, is to be expected because of the many stores, shops and automobiles in the CBD, the French Quarter and the Superdome. This area also led the city in the number of auto thefts in 1979 with 1324. The only crime of violence reported in relatively high numbers in this district was robbery. Zone 1G, which led the city in thefts, also reported more robberies in 1979 (216) than any other police zone.

The Fifth District ranked either first or second in the number of reported offenses for each of the seven major crimes. This district ranked second in murders (57), first in reported rape (104), second in robbery (1,052) and first in assault (1,062). With regard to property crime, the 5th District ranked first in reported burglary (2,989), second in the number of thefts (3,566) and second in reported incidences of auto theft (1189). Based on reported major offenses, zone 5Q, which contains the 5000 unit Desire Housing Project, is one of the most violent

areas in the city. In 1979 it ranked first among police zones in the number of reported rapes (18) and aggravated assaults (228) and ranked third in the number of murders (8). Also, zone 5Q ranked second in the number of burglaries (398) in 1979 among all police zones.

The Second District, which ranked third in the number of reported major offenses in 1979, showed a 19% increase in reported crime over 1978 figures. This District is the largest of the four high crime police districts and this in part accounts for the large number of reported major offenses. That is, as no single zone has a disproportionately large number of offenses, reported offenses are distributed relatively evenly among the 23 zones which make up this district.

The highest crime zones within the 2nd District in 1979 were 2K with 669 reported major offenses followed by zones 2U (563), 2T (560) and 2G (547). Police zones which showed strong increases in reported crime from 1978 to 1979 were 2G and 2J, an area bounded by Freret Street, Napoleon Avenue, Louisiana Avenue and Magazine Street. Overall reported crime in this area increased by 50% over 1978 figures with robbery showing a 50% increase and reported burglaries up over 88%.

The Sixth District, although it ranked fourth in overall major crime, had more murders (74) and robberies (1245) in 1979 than any other police district. Further, this area was second among all police districts in the number of reported rapes and assaults, making it the most violent district in the city with a total of 2371 reported violent offenses in 1979. Police Zone 6B, which includes the St. Thomas Housing Project,

was the second most violent police zone in New Orleans in 1979 based on reported major crime. Zones 6F, 6J and 6H also ranked very high in violent major crimes.

Although the remaining four police districts are relatively low in total reported offenses, two zones within these districts, zones 3M and 7D, are among the city's highest crime areas. They rank second and third respectively in total reported major crime behind 1G in the French Quarter.

Zone 3M, which had 1298 reported major offenses in 1979, is bounded by Dreux Avenue, the Industrial Canal, Old Gentilly Road and by Peoples Avenue. The great bulk (989) of reported crime in zone 3M is for theft. Violent offenses are relatively low. Much of the crime in this area may be the result of displacement of criminal activity from zone 5Q and the Desire Housing Project which is heavily patrolled by the N.O.P.D.

Zone 7D, located in eastern New Orleans, is bounded by Downman Road, Dwyer Road, Paris Road and Lake Pontchartrain and ranked second behind zone 1G in total reported major offenses in 1979. Like zone 3M, crimes against person in this area are relatively low although robberies have shown a definite upward trend over the past several years.

In 1979 this area led all other police zones in New Orleans in the number of reported burglaries and auto thefts with 540 and 260 respectively. Zone 7D ranked second behind zone 1G, the French Quarter, in the number of reported thefts. Reported burglaries increased by over 35% between 1978 and 1979. The extensive development of middle-income apartment complexes, single family dwellings and shopping centers is a factor in the rapid growth of crime in eastern New Orleans.

D. Index Crime Update: 1980

Reported index crime increased by 2% in New Orleans between 1979 and 1980 (see Table 5) compared with a 9% increase nationally for cities of over 500,000 population. This small increase locally represents a significant leveling off in reported index offenses following a sharp 14% increase in 1979. Reported violent offenses decreased by 8.1% during the 1979 to 1980 period following a 16% increase between 1978 and 1979. By comparison, reported crimes of violence in other cities the size of New Orleans increased by 10% in 1980. Property offenses in New Orleans, which rose by 14% in 1979, increased by 4% in 1980. Nationally, property offenses rose by 9%.

This leveling off of reported index crime locally during 1980 tends to support the position that the revised N.O.P.D. crime reporting system contributed significantly to the large 1979 increase. That is, 1979 crime figures were more reflective of a new reporting system which both allowed and encouraged more reporting than they were of a real increase in crime.

Homicides fell by 9.5% in 1980 over 1979 totals or from 240 to 217 reported offenses. This is the lowest number of homicides reported in New Orleans since 1977 and, hopefully, represents the easing of a sharp increase over the past few years. However, the number of reported cases of rape continued to climb, up from 423 in 1979 to 588 in 1980, an increase of 39%. Between 1975 and 1980 reported rapes have increased by almost 150%. It should be remembered, though, that the crime of rape has historically been

TABLE 5
REPORTED INDEX CRIME
1979 - 1980

INDEX CRIMES	1979	1980	% CHANGE
HOMICIDE	240	217	- 9.5
RAPE	423	588	+39.0
ROBBERY	5,276	4,647	-11.9
ASSAULT	2,953	2,719	- 7.9
BURGLARY	12,810	14,154	+10.4
THEFT	24,687	25,668	+ 3.9
AUTO THEFT	6,088	5,581	- 8.3
TOTAL	52,477	53,574	+ 2.1
VIOLENT	8,892	8,171	- 8.1
PROPERTY	43,585	45,403	+ 4.1

SOURCE: NOPD

Prepared by: CJCC

grossly underreported, and increases may be due largely to changing public attitudes regarding this offense and the efforts of community rape counseling programs and criminal justice agencies which encourage reporting. Reported robberies, after having increased 27% in 1979 (5,276) versus 1978 (4,164), dropped by 12% to 4,647 reported offenses in 1980. Assaults, another crime of violence, decreased by 8% from 1979 (4,548) to 1980 (4,321).

With regard to property offenses, the number of reported burglaries in New Orleans rose to 14,154 in 1980, an increase of 10.4% over the 1979 total of 12,810. Referring to Table 2, it can be seen that reported burglaries have increased steadily over the past five year period. Of the seven index offenses, only theft/larceny has shown an increase each year since 1975. Reported thefts totaled 25,668 in 1980 for a 3.9% increase over 1979 figures. The number of reported thefts in New Orleans has increased by over 32% since 1976.

Finally, the number of reported motor vehicle thefts has remained relatively stable over the past five year period, growing from 5,031 in 1976 to 6,088 in 1980. This offense shows less average annual variation than any other index crime. This may be due in part to the high reporting rate for this offense.

Table 6 contains a ranking of the eight police districts by incidence of reported major crime and as can be seen, the Fifth District, which ranked second in the number of reported major crimes in 1979 with 10,019, ranked first in reported offenses in 1980 with a total of 11,039. This represents a 10.1% increase in reported offenses over 1979 and is the greatest

TABLE 6
RANKING OF POLICE DISTRICTS
BY INCIDENCE OF REPORTED MAJOR*CRIME:
1979-1980

POLICE DISTRICT	# REPORTED OFFENSES		. % CHANGE
	1980	1979	
Fifth	11,039	10,019	+10.1
First	9,690	10,359	- 6.4
Sixth	8,167	7,993	+ 2.1
Second	7,944	8,052	-<1.0
Seventh	5,364	4,875	+10.0
Eighth	5,301	4,828	+ 9.8
Third	4,153	4,363	- 4.8
Fourth	3,518	3,583	- 1.8
TOTAL	55,176	54,072	+ 2.0

SOURCE: N.O.P.D. Major Offense Report.

Prepared by: CJCC

* District level data include simple assaults and are referred to as "major" offenses to distinguish them from the "Index" offenses which do not include simple assaults.

increase in reported crime for any police district.

Although the number of reported violent offenses decreased by 5% over 1979 totals, the Fifth District remains the most violent police district, ranking second in homicides (49) and robberies (940) and first in both rapes (150) and assaults (1,019). (See Table 7). With regard to property offenses, the Fifth District again ranked first among all districts in number of reported property crimes. The Fifth ranked first in the number of reported burglaries and second in both theft and auto theft. Overall, reported property offenses increased by 15% in the Fifth District in 1980 over 1979. Focusing on high crime areas within the Fifth, in 1980 Zone 5Q reported more homicides (13) than any other police zone, ranked first in reported rapes (26), and first in assaults (244), making it one of the most violent areas of the city. During 1979 Zone 5Q reported 8 murders, 18 cases of rape and 228 incidences of assaults. Further, Zone 5Q ranked second among all zones in reported burglaries with 471 in 1980 versus 398 in 1979. Overall, reported major crimes increased by 13.9% in 5Q during 1980.

The First District ranked second among police districts in reported major crimes in 1980 with 9,690, a 6.4% decrease over 1979 (10,359). In 1979, the First District ranked first in number of reported major offenses. And although the First showed an overall decrease of 6.4% in reported crime in 1980, the category of violent offenses increased by 3% that year. Between 1979 and 1980, the number of reported murders increased from 19 to 21, rapes from 48 to 73, robberies rose from 948 to 984 and assaults de-

TABLE 7
1980 MAJOR*CRIMES;
REPORTED OFFENSES BY POLICE DISTRICT

OFFENSE DISTRICT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	CITYWIDE TOTAL
MURDER	21	35	8	18	49	57	16	13	217
RAPE	73	85	39	41	150	124	38	38	588
ROBBERY	984	644	222	184	940	1063	195	415	4647
ASSAULT	593	477	288	302	1019	828	302	512	4321
BURGLARY	1082	2126	994	1323	3600	2470	1361	1198	14154
THEFT	5747	3859	2204	1359	4223	2888	2845	2543	25668
AUTO THEFT	1190	718	398	291	1058	737	607	582	5581
TOTAL	9690	7944	4153	3518	11039	8167	5364	5301	55176
% CITY TOTAL	17.6	14.4	7.5	6.4	20.0	14.8	9.7	9.6	100%
VIOLENT	1671	1241	547	545	2158	2072	551	978	9773
PROPERTY	8019	6703	3606	2973	8881	6095	4813	4323	45403

* District level data include simple assaults and are referred to as "major" offenses to distinguish them from the "Index" offenses which do not include simple assaults.

creased from 613 to 593.

The most significant change in reported crime in the First District in 1980 was the 8.9% decrease in property offenses. Although the First District still leads all districts in the number of reported thefts, this offense dropped by 9.1% between 1979 (6,323) and 1980 (5,747). Theft's comprise 60% of reported crime in the First District. Auto thefts fell from 1,424 in 1979 to 1,190 in 1980, or by 16.4%. Reported burglaries rose by 9.9% between 1979 (984) and 1980 (1,082).

In 1980 Zone 1G led all police zones in total reported major crimes with 2,679 reported offenses. This represents a 12.9% decrease over 1979 (3,076). Zone 1G had the highest number of reported robberies (215) and thefts (1,876) in New Orleans and ranked third in number of assaults reported.

Between 1979 and 1980 reported crime increased in the Sixth District by 2.1%, although violent major offenses decreased by 12.6%. Property crime increased by 8%. This district ranks second to the Fifth in the number of reported crimes against persons, ranking first among all districts in homicides (57) and robberies (1,063) and second in reported rapes (124) and assaults (828). Zones 6A, B and J rank second to 5Q in homicides with 8 reported for each zone. With regard to rape, Zones 6B and 6F rank second to 5Q in reported rapes with 19 each during 1980.

The Second District ranked fourth among police districts in total reported major crime in 1980. Overall, reported major offenses decreased in the Second District from 8,052 in 1979 to 7,944 (-1.3%) in 1980. Although the number of reported homicides and rapes increased from 20 to 35 and 71

to 85 respectively between 1979 and 1980, the number of violent major offenses dropped by 13.1%. Reported robberies in the Second dropped by 15.4% in 1980. Property crimes rose by 1.1%. As in 1979, no single zone within this district had a disproportionately large number of reported offenses.

The Seventh District increased in reported major crime from 4,875 offenses in 1979 to 5,364 (+10%) in 1980. Crimes against persons decreased by 2% while reported property crimes rose by 12%. Reported crime in Zone 7D declined by 4.9% but it remains the second highest zone in reported crime (2,049) behind 1G. Zone 7D was the highest burglary zone in the city in 1980 with 472 reported, and also was the leading zone for auto theft with 227.

The remaining three districts, the Eighth, Third and Fourth, had the lowest incidence of reported crime during 1980. However, the Eighth District increased in reported crime by 9.8% over 1979. This increase was principally in property offenses.

IV JUVENILE CRIME

A. Overview

It is appropriate that juvenile crime receive special emphasis in this analysis both because it constitutes a significant percentage of total crimes and because of the recognition made here that any thoughtful strategy to reduce crime must include a strong juvenile component. More to the point, in addition to various types of special enforcement and rehabilitation efforts, a major emphasis of any crime reduction effort must be aimed at delinquency prevention. It seems only logical that a major portion of our resources should go toward preventing youth from ever developing into adult criminals.

It should be noted that juvenile crime data presented here are based solely on arrest information and this should not be confused with reported offense data. Since there is no way of knowing what percentage of reported offenses are actually committed by juveniles, it must be emphasized that the number of offenses cleared by the arrest of juveniles does not indicate the total extent of juvenile crime, rather only those who are actually arrested. To add some perspective to the juvenile crime problem, in 1979 juvenile arrests totaled 4572 or just under 10% of the 48,240 total arrests made by the N.O.P.D. Significantly though, juveniles accounted for roughly 27% of the 11,353 total arrests for the more serious Part I index crimes. Table 8 gives a breakdown of the number of adults and juveniles

TABLE 8

PERSONS ARRESTED FOR INDEX CRIMES:
ADULT VS. JUVENILE

DATA ELEMENTS	MURDER		RAPE		ROBBERY		AGGR. ASSAULT		BURGLARY		LARCENY/ THEFT		MOT. VEH. THEFT		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ADULT	158	93	92	85	1089	75	956	80	1469	75	4328	70	156	55	8248	73
JUVENILE	11	7	16	15	361	25	238	20	501	25	1850	30	128	45	3105	27
TOTAL	169	100	108	100	1450	100	1194	100	1970	100	6178	100	284	100	11,353	100

SOURCE: 1979 N. O. P. D. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

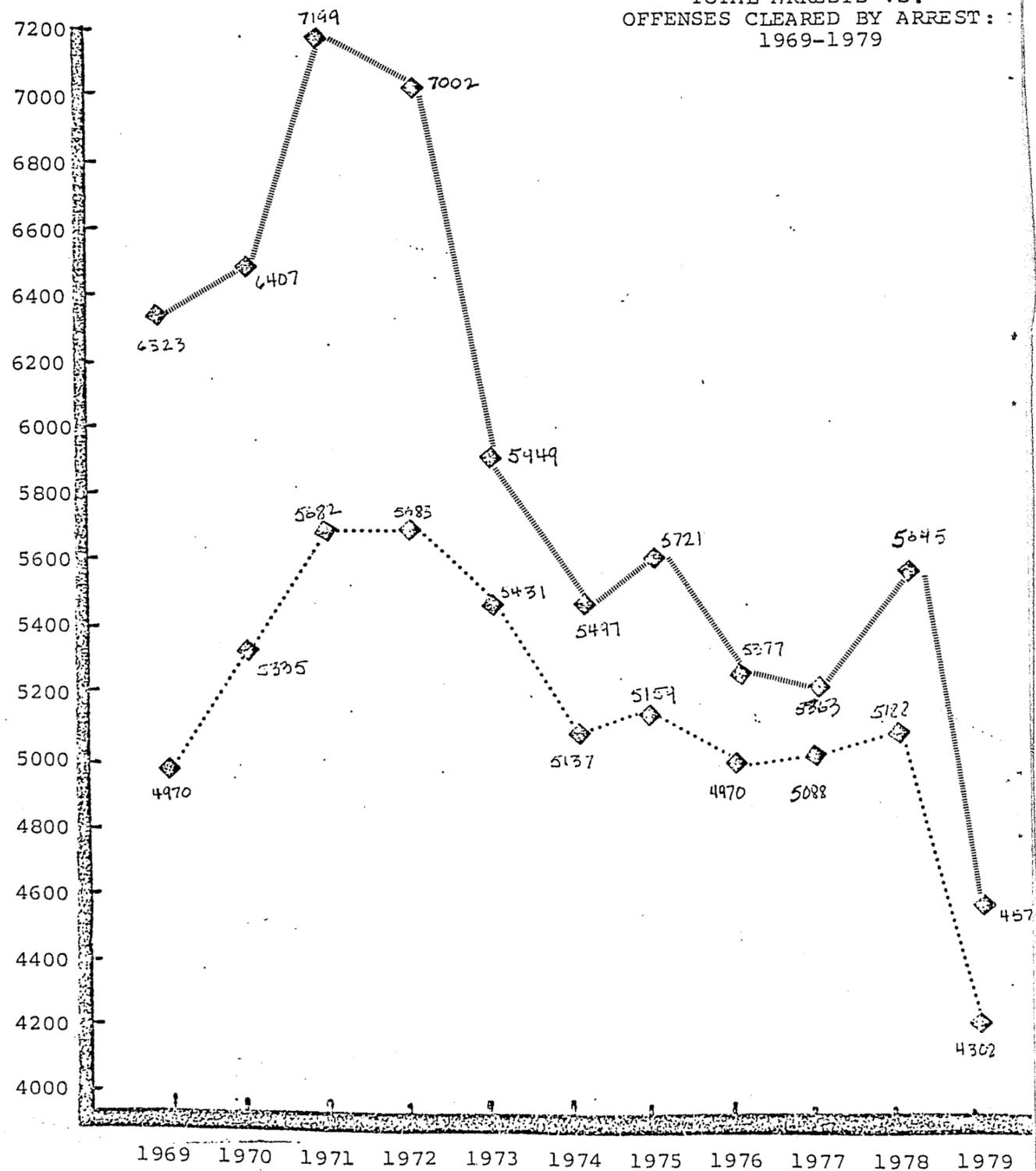
arrested for each of the seven index crimes. Obviously, some offenses are more clearly "juvenile crimes" than others. For instance, juveniles make up 45% of all arrests for auto theft in 1979 but accounted for only 7% of arrests for murder.

As stated, the best available measure of juvenile criminal activity is the number of offenses cleared annually by the arrest of juveniles. Figure I shows that the movement of offenses cleared by arrest (CBA) over the past ten years has been reasonably stable, especially when compared with fluctuation in total juvenile arrests, another measure of youth crime. Again referring to Figure I, offenses CBA peaked in 1971, as did total arrests, and began a steady decline over the next five year period. The large gap between total arrests and offenses CBA that existed in the years 1969-1972 indicates that a great number of unnecessary arrests were being made. That is, youth were being arrested who were not subsequently linked with any particular offense.

The gap narrowed significantly by 1973 when 5949 arrests resulted in 5431 offenses CBA as compared to 1971 when 7199 arrests led to 5682 offenses being cleared, a much less efficient ratio. Also it can be seen, using offenses cleared by arrest as a measure, that the frequency of juvenile crime in New Orleans has shown relatively small fluctuation over the past ten years despite much wider fluctuation in total arrests.

Changes in the types of offenses cleared by the arrest of juveniles are shown in Figure 2. Non-serious offenses here composed of uncontrollable and ungovernable and runaway offenses, show a very significant de-

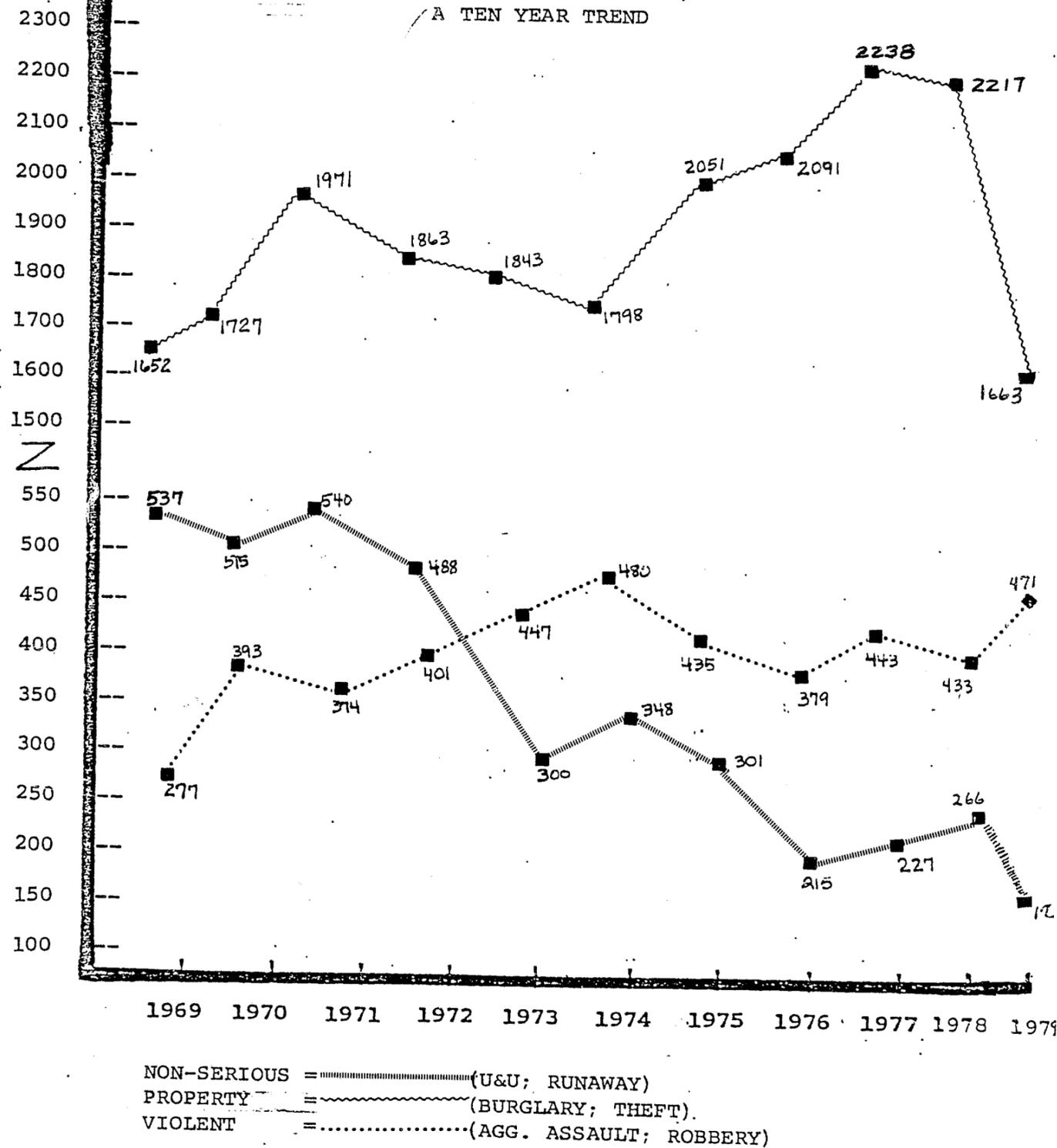
FIGURE 1
TOTAL ARRESTS VS.
OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST:
1969-1979



TOTAL ARRESTS =
OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST = - - - - -

SOURCE: Juvenile Division, Annual Report

FIGURE 2
SELECTED OFFENSES CLEARED BY THE ARREST OF JUVENILES:
A TEN YEAR TREND



NON-SERIOUS = (U&U; RUNAWAY)
PROPERTY = - - - - - (BURGLARY; THEFT)
VIOLENT = - (AGG. ASSAULT; ROBBERY)

SOURCE: JUVENILE DIVISION, ANNUAL REPORT

cline beginning in 1971. This decline coincides with the decrease in total arrests which also began in 1971, and is likely a function of a then growing emphasis on selective enforcement of non-serious offenses, especially runaways.

Violent offenses, represented in Figure 2 by aggravated assault and robbery, although fluctuating a great deal, have shown a tendency to increase over the past ten years. During this period, a high of 480 offenses cleared by arrest was reached in 1974 with offenses leveling off at around 450 per year through 1979.

Property offenses (burglary and theft), like the violent crime category, have shown a steady upward trend from 1969 through 1978 with the highest level of the ten year period being reached in 1977. However, arrests for property offenses dropped by 25% between 1978 and 1979.

Based on these data it appears that although total arrests and offenses cleared by arrest have decreased markedly over the past ten years, the types of offenses committed have become somewhat more serious. While this could indicate that juveniles are committing more serious crimes, it could also mean based on changes in enforcement patterns that police activity is now focused more on solving serious offenses rather than on making widespread arrests, often for non-serious offenses. Thus, certain offenses that previously went undetected are now being discovered.

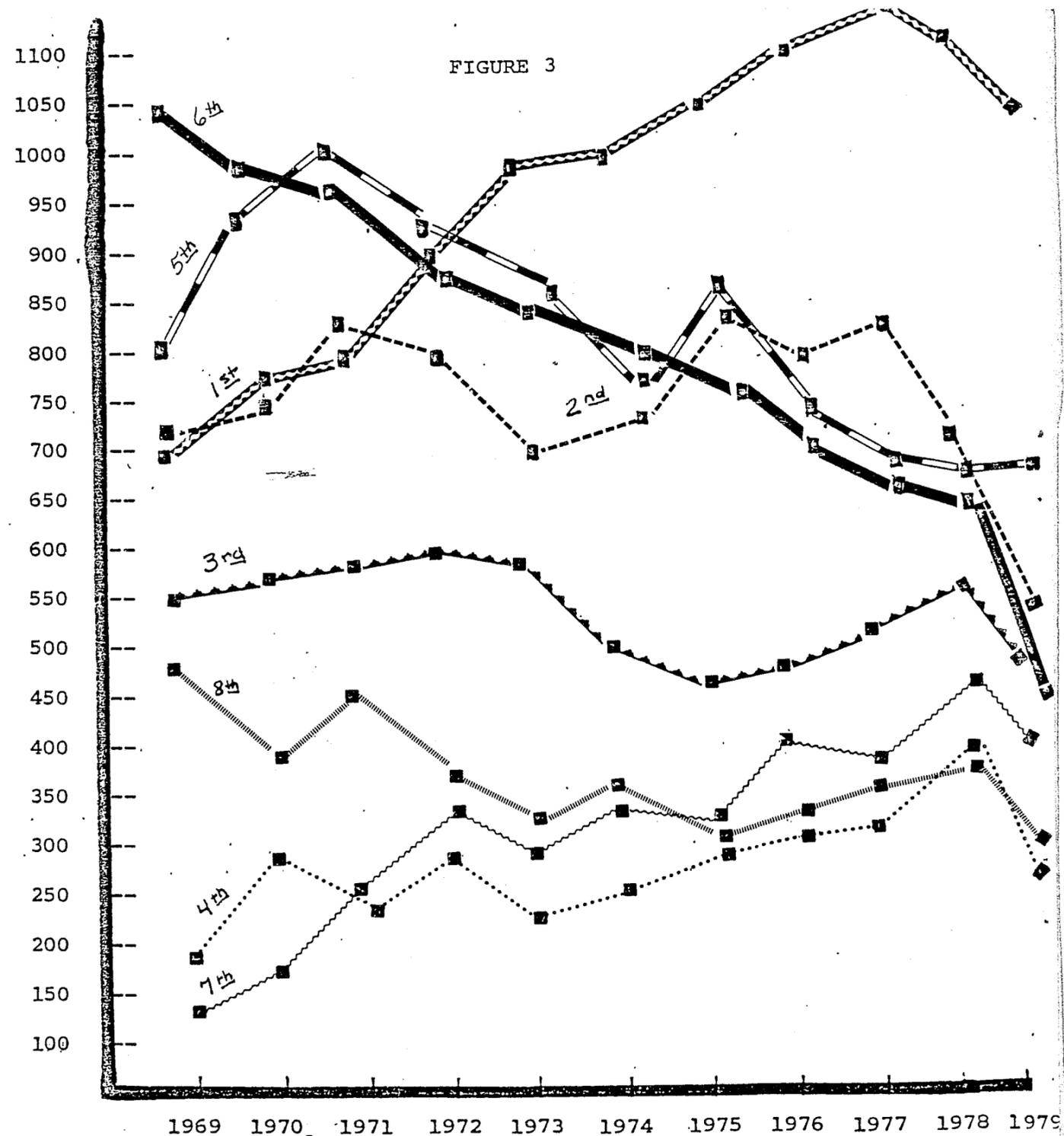
A. Geographic Analysis of Juvenile Crime

This section will isolate the areas of the city, by police district and zone, which have high frequencies of juvenile crime. Juvenile crime

is here measured by the area of the city in which offenses CBA of youth occurred. Also, data are presented by police district and zone, on where those juveniles arrested during 1979 reside in New Orleans.

Figure 3 utilizes a line graph to depict the trend in juvenile crime in each of the eight police districts over the past ten years. Clearly there are several significant changing patterns. Perhaps most significant is the continuous, strong upward trend in offenses committed by youth in the First District which contains the Central Business District, the French Quarter and the Superdome. While the First District has historically been one of the areas of the City with the highest incidence of youth crime, since 1973 it has become number one with over 26% of offenses known to have been committed by juveniles. A review of Map 2 which breaks police districts into their component zones, shows that Zone I of District I has likely led to this increase. Also, a continued growth in offenses in Zone G has contributed to this strong, upward trend.

The Fourth District, or Algiers, has long been one of the lowest crime areas (including juvenile crime) in New Orleans. In 1979 the 4th District ranked 8th out of eight districts in the number of offenses known to have been committed by juveniles. However, the occurrence of juvenile crime in this area has been growing steadily, especially over the past six years. The Fourth District had 3.8% of juvenile offenses committed in New Orleans in 1969, but this percentage almost doubled to over 6% in 1979. Zones A, B and D account for the great majority of crime in this area. Zones A and B include a portion of the Fischer Housing Project which has a high concen-



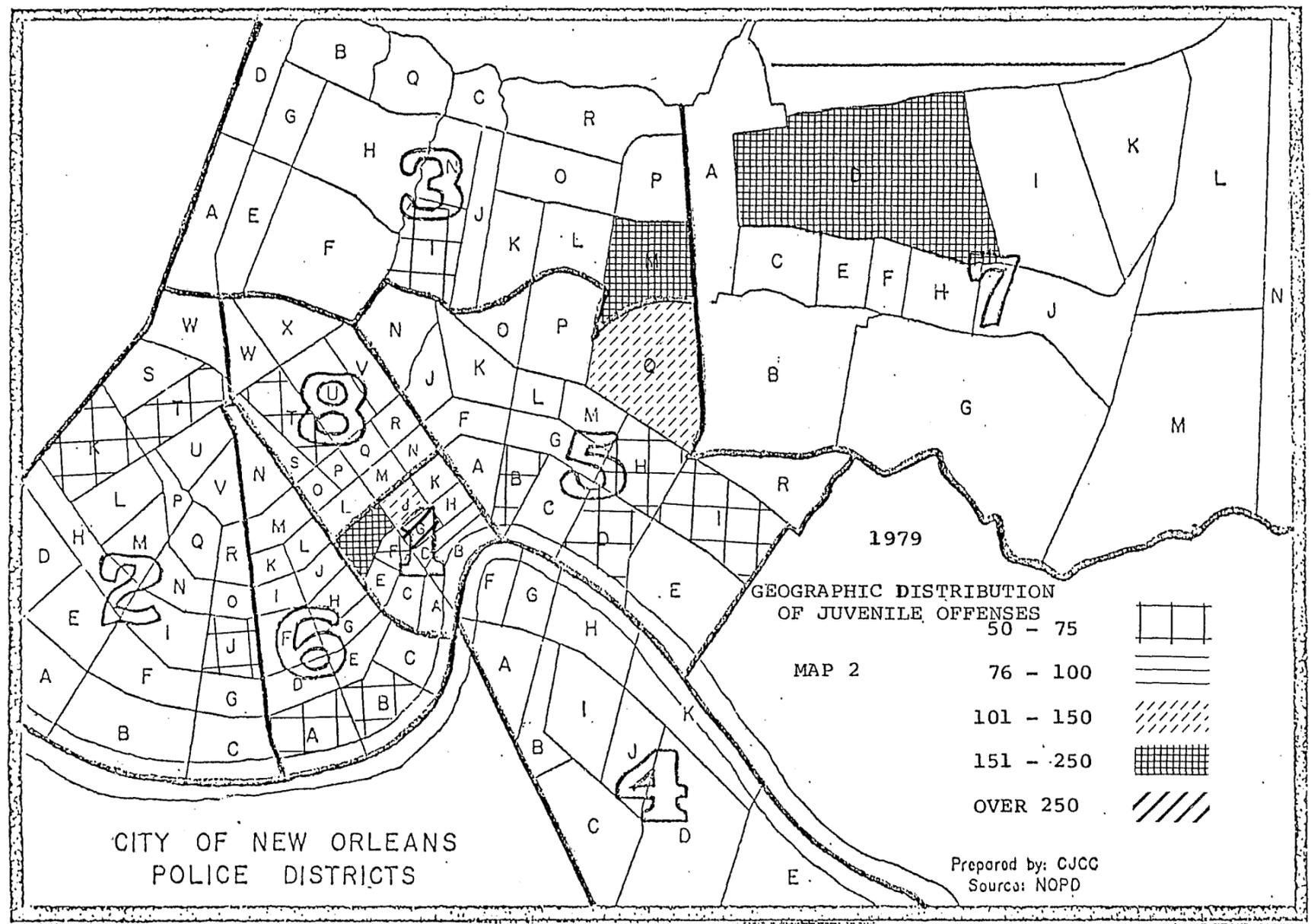
OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OF JUVENILES BY POLICE DISTRICT: 1969-1979

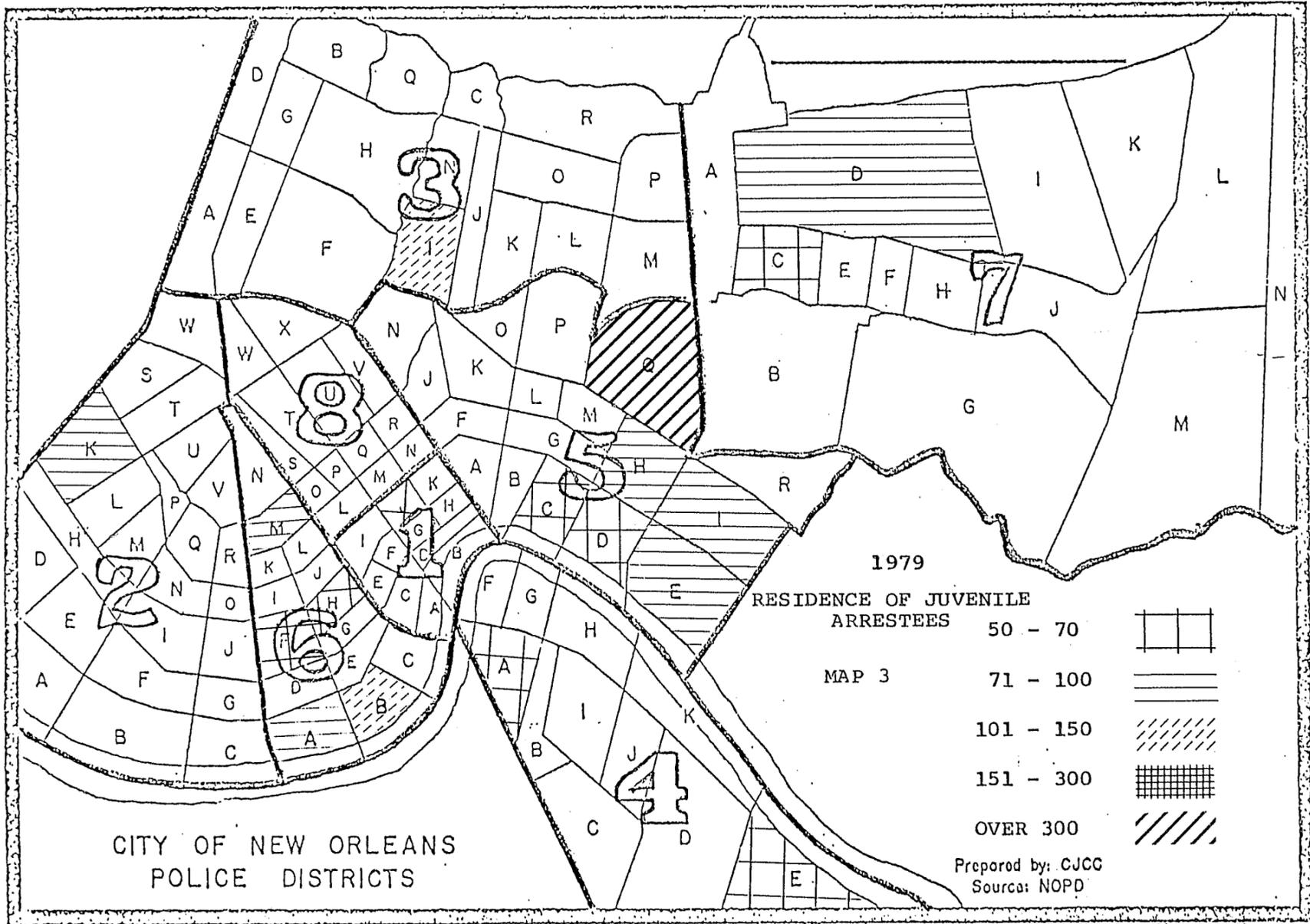
SOURCE: JUVENILE DIVISION, ANNUAL REPORT.

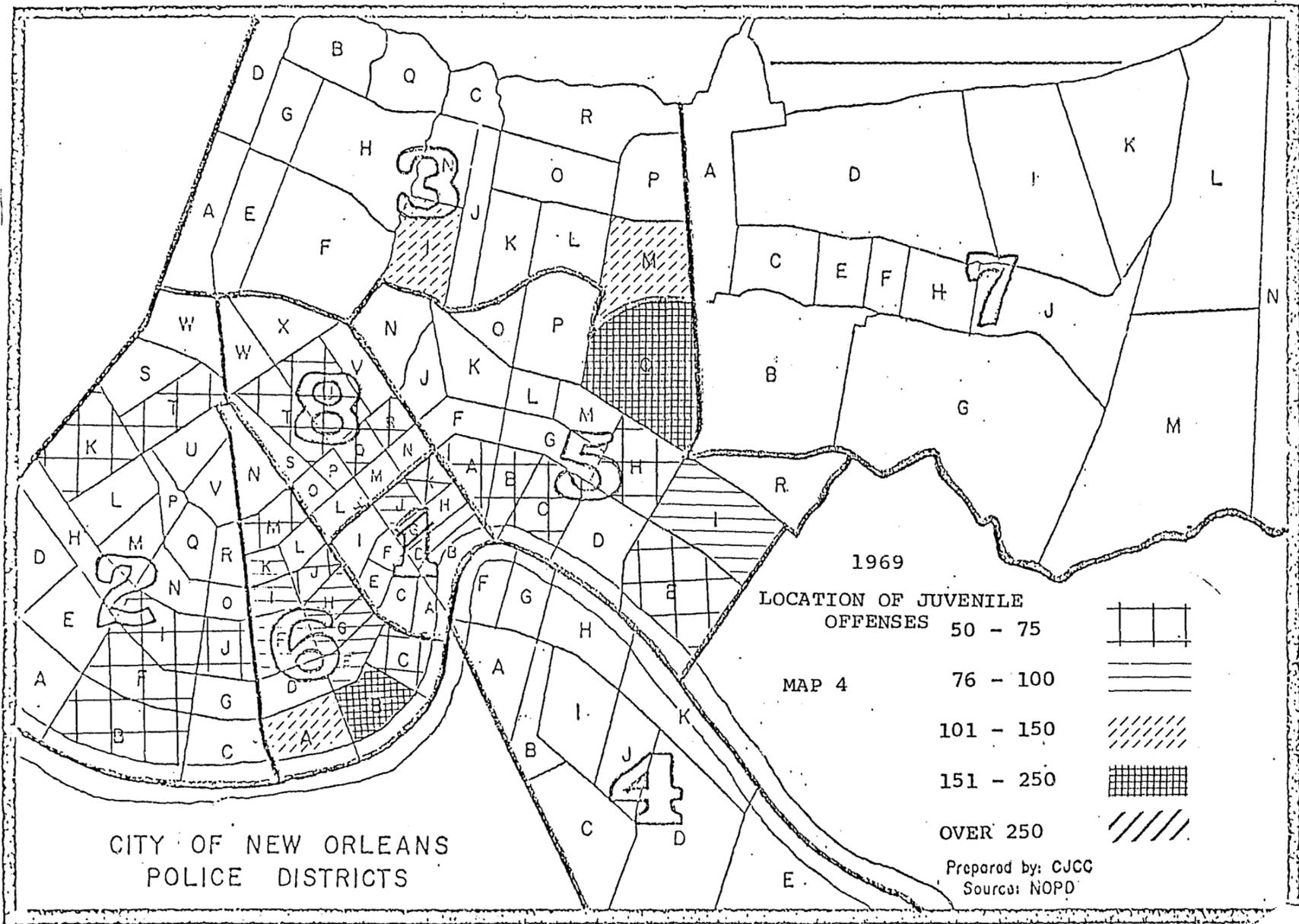
tration of youth. Zone D is for the most part a middle to high income residential area and provides a prime target for the offender.

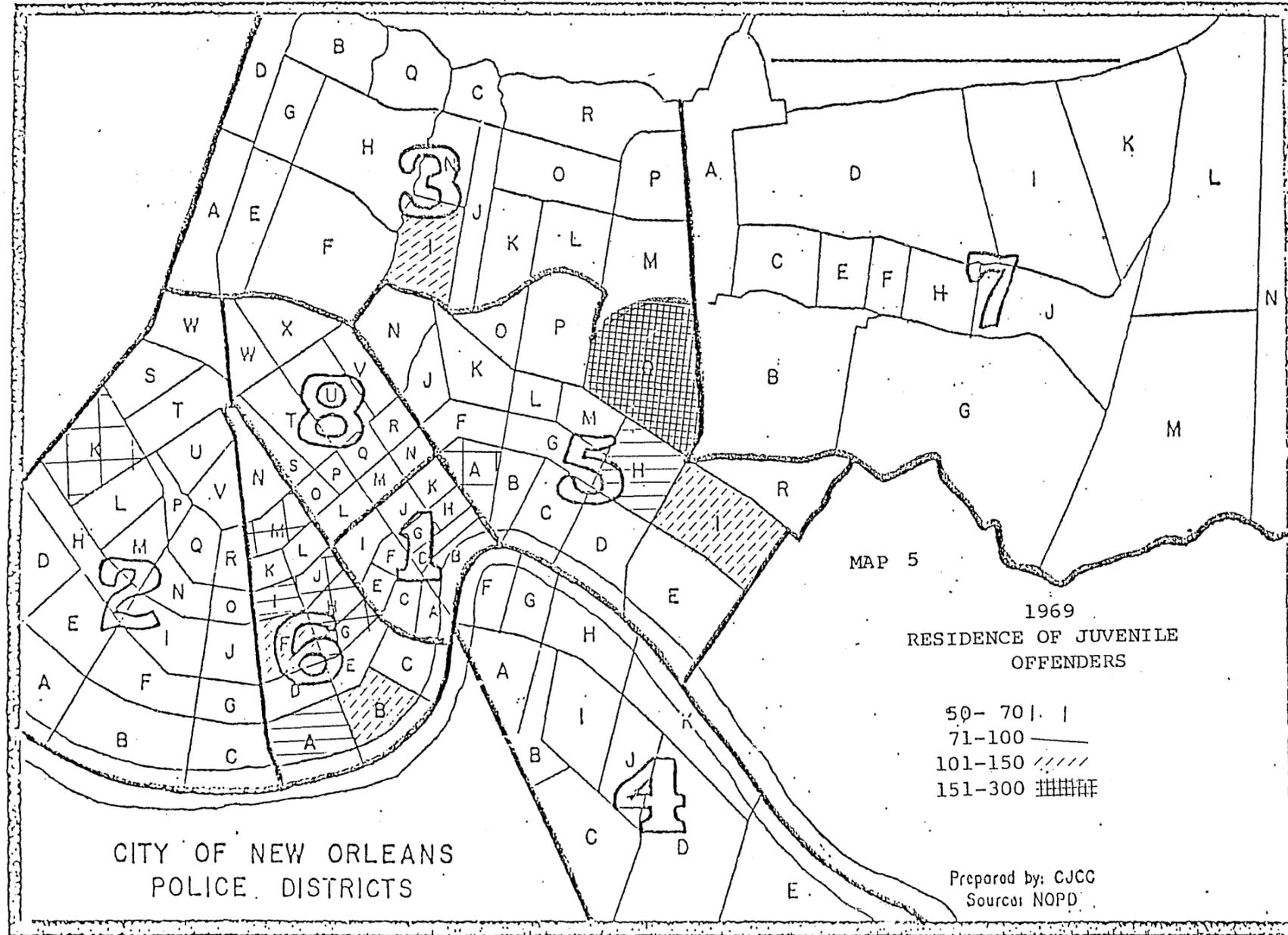
Easily the most dramatic movement in the location of juvenile offenses has been toward the 7th District or eastern New Orleans and, as noted previously, adult crime has likewise shown a strong upsurge here. The extensive development of middle-income apartment complexes and major shopping centers is a factor in the rapid growth of crime in New Orleans East. And as shown on Map 3 with the rapid population growth has come an increase in the number of juvenile arrestees residing in the area: from 140 in 1969 to 330 in 1979, or a 235% increase. As is to be expected, the great preponderance of crimes in the area are property offenses, namely burglary and theft. A variable which may tend to inflate arrest and offense figures is the discovery, because of increased police presence, of pre-existing criminal activity. Zone D of the 7th District has experienced the most intense commercial and residential development and likewise accounts for most of the juvenile offenses in this district.

Perhaps most surprising is the steady decline in offenses CBA of juveniles occurring in the 5th and 6th Districts. While the 5th District, which contains the Desire-Florida Housing Projects, peaked in 1971 and has since shown a steady downward trend, the 6th District, which contains 5 major public housing projects, has shown a decrease in offenses 9 out of the last 10 years. As a comparison of Maps 2 and 4 reveal, Zone 6B, which contains the St. Thomas Housing Project and historically has shown the









highest concentration of juvenile crime in the 6th, dropped significantly in youth crime. Adjacent zones have shown similar decreases.

Zone 5Q dropped from 161 juvenile offenses in 1969 to 125 in 1979, or by 22%. It seems that much of the juvenile crime in 5Q has shifted or been displaced to the adjacent zone 3M. It is possible that the presence of the N.O.P.D.'s Urban Squad in and around the Desire Housing Project was the cause of the displacement.

It still remains difficult to account for the apparent drop in juvenile offenses in the 5th and 6th Districts. Although it is possible that the incidence of real juvenile crime has decreased in these areas, it is likely that variables, such as public apathy, low reporting and the limitations of the data result in these lower figures. This seems even more apparent when exhibiting Map 3 which shows the 5th District with the highest concentration (307) of juvenile arrestees in New Orleans. Overall, 31% of all individual juveniles arrested by the N.O.P.D. in 1979 resided in the 5th District. Ten percent of all juveniles arrested in New Orleans in 1979 resided in Zone 5Q alone. It seems clear that many juveniles residing in the 5th District, especially 5Q, commit offenses in other areas.

The 2nd District, which contains much of the Uptown and the University area and is mainly residential in nature, has not shown a significant change in juvenile crime levels over the past ten years. Although Figure

3 does show considerable up and down movement in the 2nd District, the number of offenses has constantly remained at the 7 and 8 hundred level over the years, dropping to under 600 arrests in 1979. Maps 3 and 5 seem to indicate that juvenile offenses in the Second District have become more concentrated in Zones 2K, 2T and 2J.

Zone 2K is a low to middle income residential area and 2T contains a major shopping area and commercial strip. It is not unlikely that many juveniles residing in 2K, which Map 3 shows contained 78 juvenile arrestees in 1979, commit offenses in 2T which had only 22 arrestees in 1979.

With the exception of Zone 3M as discussed earlier, the trend line for the 3rd District has remained relatively flat over the previous ten year period.

C. Characteristics of Juvenile Arrestees

The following data, obtained primarily from the Juvenile Division Annual Report, is a sociodemographic description of juveniles arrested in New Orleans for commission of delinquent acts. Variables include age, sex, race and family status. When possible, comparisons are made between 1969 and 1979 data in an effort to identify any significant changes in the juvenile arrestee population.

There has been only a small change in the average age of juvenile arrestees over the past eleven years. This change from an average age of 13 years to 14 years, although not significant, is probably due to the decline in arrest of status offenders, a group normally younger than most

arrestees.

Table 9 indicates a significant increase in the percentage of juvenile arrestees in New Orleans who are from broken homes. In 1969, 59% of the city's juvenile arrestees were from broken homes compared to 71% in 1979.

Figure 4 shows that the number of black youths arrested for delinquent acts has been steadily increasing over the past several years while the number of white youth, particularly white males, has shown a steady decline. The decrease in arrests of black youth between 1978 and 1979 is probably reflective of the city's overall decline in juvenile arrests for that period.

In 1969, 26.8% of juvenile arrestees were white with the balance (74.2%) black. By 1979, whites and blacks accounted for 16% and 83.9% of arrestees respectively. This does not necessarily represent increased criminal behavior of black youth or a decrease in criminal activity among white youths. More likely, the trend can be accounted for by changing birth rates and migration patterns. For example, the number of births of white children in New Orleans decreased by 13.5% from 1963 through 1966. During that same period births of black children decreased by 8.3%. As a result, in 1978 the number of white youths between the ages of 13 and 16 dropped 5% relative to black youths (excluding the effects of migration) because of decreased birth rates. Changes in the racial composition of arrestees can also be explained by the general movement of whites to sub-

TABLE 9

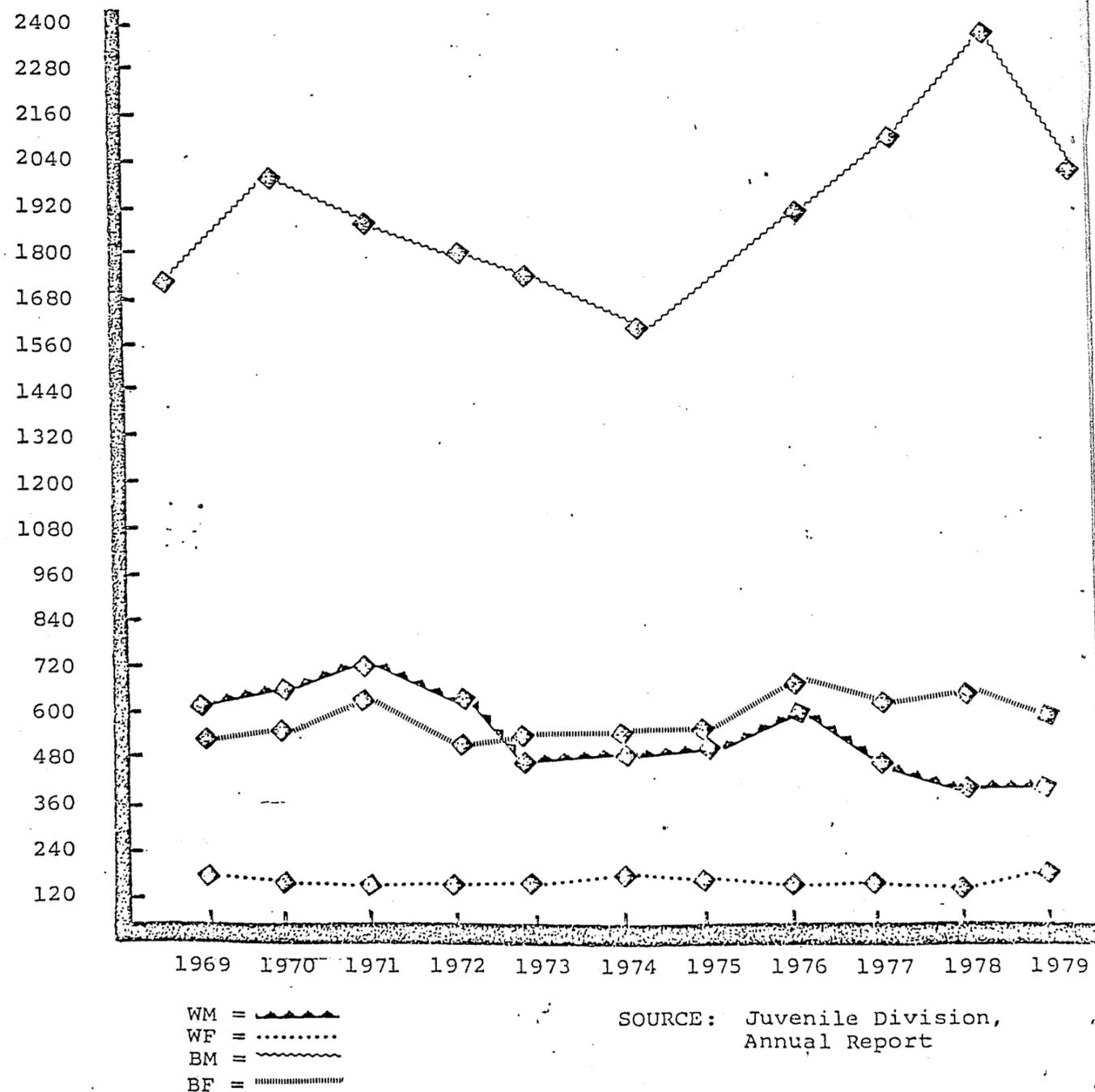
AVERAGE AGE OF LOCAL JUVENILE ARRESTEES 1969 - 1979

1969	13.89
1970	13.87
1971	13.93
1972	13.99
1973	13.95
1974	13.99
1975	13.97
1976	14.26
1977	14.05
1978	14.02
1979	14.20

PERCENT JUVENILE ARRESTEES FROM BROKEN HOMES 1969 -- 1979

1969	59%
1970	56%
1971	59%
1972	61%
1973	62%
1974	64%
1975	66%
1976	68%
1977	70%
1978	69%
1979	71%

FIGURE 4
 RACE AND SEX OF TOTAL
 INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES ARRESTED:
 1969 - 1979



urban parishes, thereby increasing the representation of blacks in the total population.

D. Juvenile Crime Update: 1980

The long standing downward trend in total juvenile arrests has continued in New Orleans through 1980, dropping from 4,572 in 1979 to 4,118 in 1980 or by 9.9%. Offenses cleared by the arrest (CBA) of juveniles dropped slightly, from 4,308 in 1979 to 4,277 in 1980. Arrest of juveniles for the more serious Part I Index Offenses fell sharply from 3,105 in 1979 to 2,437 in 1980. This is a decrease of 21.5%. Further, in 1979 juveniles comprised 27% of index arrests while in 1980 this percentage fell to 22.4%. Table 10 gives an updated (1980) breakdown of the number of adults and juveniles arrested for each of the seven index offenses. As can be seen, juvenile arrests are concentrated in the property offenses of burglary, theft and auto theft.

The decrease in the percentage of index offenses committed by juveniles can also be seen when examining the types of crimes cleared by the arrest of juveniles. Using the typology of offenses described on page 26 of this report, (i.e., non-serious, property and violent offenses), it can be seen that between 1979 and 1980, property offenses CBA dropped from 1,663 to 1,452 (-12.6%), and violent offenses fell from 471 to 399 (-15.2%).

A review of Figure 2 shows that the number of property offenses CBA of juveniles in 1980 (1,452) is at its lowest point for at least the past eleven years. Violent offenses CBA in 1980 is also at one of the lowest levels of the previous eleven year period.

TABLE 10

ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES IN 1980:

ADULT VS. JUVENILE

OFFENSE \ ARRESTEE	MURDER		RAPE		ROBBERY		AGG. ASSAULT		BURGLARY		LARCENY THEFT		MOT. VEH. THEFT		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
ADULT	156	90.0	145	88.0	1081	80.0	919	85	1470	75	4386	76	232	72	8389	78
JUVENILE	17	10.0	20	12	270	20	167	15	499	25	1369	24	92	28	2434	22
TOTAL	173*	100	165	100	1351	100	1086	100	1969	100	5755	100	324	100	10823	100

SOURCE: 1980 N.O.P.D. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

* Total does not include negligent homicides

Table 11 provides a comparative ranking of the eight N.O.P.D. districts by the number of offenses which were cleared by the arrest of juveniles in the districts during 1979 and 1980. Although the total number of offenses CBA and the district rankings changed very little over the year, there was considerable variation within some of the districts. Notable among these changes is the 11.5% decrease in offenses CBA of juveniles in the First District over the past year. Although the First District remains first in incidence of youth crime in New Orleans, the percentage of total city-wide youth crime which occurred in this area dropped from 26% in 1979 to 23% in 1980. Focusing on high crime zones within the First District, Zone 1G, the City's leading juvenile crime area, showed a 27% decrease in offenses attributed to juveniles over the one year period, falling from 551 offenses CBA in 1979 to 402 in 1980 (see Table 12). Reported index offenses fell by 6% in the First District and by 13% in Zone 1G during 1980.

Also showing large decreases in juvenile offenses CBA were the Third and Fourth Districts with 15.5% and 17.9% reductions respectively. These two districts decreased in total reported index offenses by 4.8% and 1.8% in 1980. Zone 3M, which ranked second to 1G in offenses CBA of juveniles in 1979 (229), fell dramatically to 103 offenses in 1980, a decrease of 55%. This zone decreased 21.3% in reported index crime in 1980. The Fourth District, which had the lowest number of juvenile offenses CBA in 1979 and 1980, evidenced the largest decrease of any District, falling by 17.9%

TABLE 11
 OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OF JUVENILES
 BY POLICE DISTRICT: 1979 vs. 1980

POLICE DISTRICT	OFFENSES CLEARED		% CHANGE
	1980	1979	
First	949	1073	-11.5
Fifth	691	675	+ 2.3
Second	572	545	+ 4.7
Sixth	503	424	+18.6
Seventh	416	399	+ 4.2
Third	403	477	-15.5
Eighth	344	274	+25.5
Fourth	206	251	-17.9
TOTAL	4084*	4118*	-1.0%

SOURCE: N.O.P.D. Family Services Division Annual Report (1980)

* These figures do not include offenses committed outside New Orleans and therefore do not match figures for total offenses CBA of juveniles.

TABLE 12

OFFENSES CLEARED BY THE ARREST OF JUVENILES IN 1980
BY POLICE DISTRICT AND ZONE

ZONE DISTRICT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	TOTAL
FIRST	19	25	39	55	12	34	402	24	158	152	29														949
SECOND	20	36	13	18	21	32	22	24	40	58	44	42	14	22	4	10	6	8	13	63	26	14	21		572
THIRD	6	43	6	13	16	22	6	9	77	7	6	10	103	20	25	3	13								403
FOURTH	30	31	12	46	26	5	12	7	18	7	12														206
FIFTH	24	69	58	49	64	25	32	38	48	10	30	5	18	37	5	22	156	1							691
SIXTH	70	79	32	20	28	33	29	41	27	40	17	28	45	14											503
SEVENTH	1	5	37	185	33	6	5	18	36	35	9	38	5	3											416
EIGHTH												13	43	36	10	7	52	17	18	41	41	40	17	9	344
TOTAL																									4084

SOURCE: N.O.P.D. Family Services Division Annual Report (1980)

over the one year period. Zone 4A, which contained the Algiers-Fischer Housing Project, showed a 31.8% decrease in juvenile offenses in 1980.

The only districts showing significant growth in juvenile offenses CBA in 1980 were the Sixth and Eighth with 18.6% and 25.5% increases respectively. Looking at the Sixth District, the moderate increases in juvenile offenses in 1980 represents the interruption of a long term downward trend (Figure 2). While this increase, or perhaps leveling off, in offenses CBA may indicate increased juvenile crime, it may also be indicative of increased police presence or efficiency. Zones 6A and 6B, both historically among the highest juvenile crime areas in New Orleans, increased from 53 to 70 (32%) and 57 to 79 (38.6%) offenses CBA respectively, between 1979 and 1980. With regard to reported index crime, the Sixth District increased by 2.1% in 1980.

The Eighth District, which over the years has been relatively stable in juvenile crime levels, grew from 274 offenses CBA in 1979 to 344 in 1980, or by 25.5%. This is the greatest increase for any police district during 1980. Within the Eighth, Zones 8M and 8N, which coincide with part of the Treme Neighborhood, showed particularly strong increases over the year. Combining the annual totals for these two adjacent zones, the area increased in offenses CBA of juveniles from 20 in 1979 to 83 in 1980, or by 315%. Lastly, Zone 8V also grew significantly in juvenile offenses, increasing from 11 in 1979 to 40 in 1980 (260%). Reported index offenses grew by 9.8% in the Eighth District over 1980 figures.

The remaining three districts, namely the Second, Fifth and Seventh, although registering slight increases of 4.7%, 2.3% and 4.2% respectively in juvenile offenses CBA, remained relatively stable during 1980. These changes roughly parallel changes in reported index offenses of -1.3% and +10.1% and +10.0% for the above three zones in 1980. The Second District has shown no clear trend in number of offenses CBA of juveniles but has varied between 500 and 800 offenses annually over the past ten years. The Fifth District evidenced a moderate downward trend in juvenile offenses CBA between 1971 and 1977, with a tendency to level off in the past three year period. The Seventh District, because of the area's rapid population growth, has likewise grown steadily in juvenile crime in recent years. The 1980 figures indicate no substantive change in this trend.

V
SUMMARY

The focus of this document dealt with major index crime and juvenile crime. Major index crimes were viewed in terms of State vs. City, reported major index crimes in New Orleans and high crime areas: Reported index offenses by Police District and selected zones, while juvenile crime was viewed in terms of a geographic analysis of juvenile crime and characteristics of juvenile arrestees in New Orleans. The highlights of each section are summarized below:

A. 1979

- * New Orleans comprised 24% of the state's total crime in 1979.
- * 36% of the criminal homicides and 60% of the robberies reported in the state occurred in New Orleans.
- * Between 1975 and 1979, New Orleans experienced increases in violent and property crimes of 48% and 29% respectively.
- * The greatest incidence of major crime occurs in New Orleans in the First District, followed by the Fifth District, the Second District, the Sixth District, the Seventh District, the Eighth District, the Third District and the Fourth District.
- * Juvenile criminal activity can best be measured by the number of offenses cleared annually by juvenile arrest.
- * Non serious offenses (uncontrollable and ungovernable, and runaways)

show a significant decline beginning in 1971.

* Violent offenses (aggravated assault and robbery) have shown a tendency to increase over the past ten years.

* Property crimes (burglary and theft) have also shown a steady upward trend from 1969 through 1978.

* Most juvenile crime is committed in the First District with the most dramatic movement in the location of juvenile offenses toward the Seventh District.

* Characteristics of the juvenile population in New Orleans indicate:

- Average age of juvenile arrestees has risen from 13 years to 14 years over the past 11 years.

- In 1969, 59% of the city's juvenile arrestees came from broken homes, compared to 71% in 1979.

- The number of black youths arrested for delinquent acts has been steadily increasing over the past several years, while the number of white youth has shown a steady decline.

It must be kept in mind that the intent of this document is to provide a basic reference source on crime in New Orleans in 1979 for both the professional and the interested citizen. It is not intended to be a definitive statement on crime in New Orleans.

B. 1980

* Reported Index Crime increased by 2% in New Orleans between 1979 and 1980.

* Nationally, cities of over 500,000 population increased an average of 9%.

* Reported violent offenses decreased by 8.1% during 1980 in New Orleans following a 16% increase in 1979.

* Violent crime in comparable cities increased by 10% during 1980.

* Property offenses in New Orleans increased by 4% in 1980 compared to a 14% increase in 1979.

* Nationally, property offenses rose by 9% in 1980.

* The leveling off of reported offenses for 1980 is widely believed to be a continuing function of improvements made to the crime reporting system.

* There has been little change in the geographic distribution of crime with a continuing increase in the Seventh Police District, probably as a result of population trends.

* The trend in juvenile arrests continued to decrease in 1980 by dropping 9.9%.

* In 1980 there was a 21.5% decrease in the number of juvenile arrests for serious offenses.

* Police Districts having traditionally large proportions of identifiable juvenile crime experienced decreases in 1980 (primarily the First Police District).

* Increases in juvenile offenses cleared by arrest were primarily in the Sixth and Eighth Police Districts.

* Socio-demographic trends of juvenile arrestees remained constant.

VI.

APPENDIX

The following table presents the number of major offenses reported to the New Orleans Police during 1979 and 1980. The data are presented according to the police district and zone where the offense occurred. A blank map is included to assist the reader in identifying areas of particular interest. Please note that these figures do not represent all offenses or complaints in New Orleans, but include only those reported through the F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report System. This appendix should be helpful to criminal justice professionals, neighborhood group members, students, and laymen. Please feel free to contact the CJCC for any additional information and/or assistance in the interpretation of these data. These figures include offenses known to the police, regardless of whether the offender was an adult or a juvenile. The data were supplied by the N.O.P.D. and compiled by the CJCC.

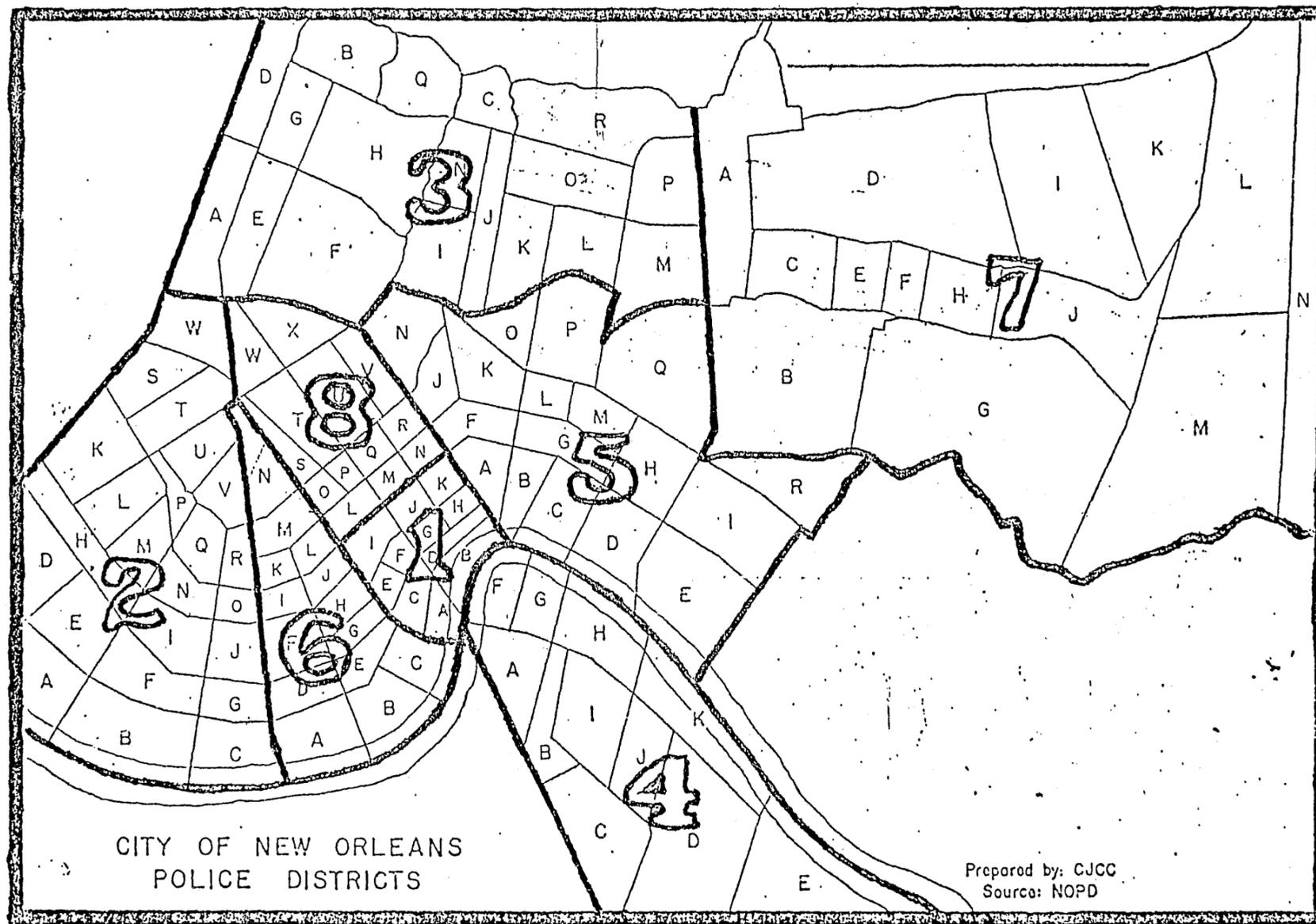


TABLE 13
a. 1979
MAJOR CRIMES REPORTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE, BY DISTRICT AND ZONE

AREA	OFFENSES*							TOTAL
	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY THEFT	AUTO THEFT	
CITYWIDE TOTAL	240	423	5,276	4,548	12,810	24,687	6,088	54,072
FIRST DISTRICT	19	48	948	613	984	6,323	1,424	10,359
ZONE A	2	5	26	29	54	222	80	418
ZONE B	2	5	50	24	39	220	95	435
ZONE C	3	4	86	66	112	336	128	735
ZONE D	2	7	92	64	131	506	181	983
ZONE E	1	1	31	15	49	192	84	373
ZONE F	1	1	53	17	84	490	97	743
ZONE G	2	4	216	163	178	2,288	225	3,076
ZONE H	3	13	86	54	91	316	159	722
ZONE I	1	1	90	41	79	671	181	1,064
ZONE J	2	5	128	86	90	873	125	1,309
ZONE K	0	2	90	54	77	209	69	501
SECOND DISTRICT	20	71	762	575	2,439	3,419	766	8,052
ZONE A	1	2	21	18	46	98	16	202

79-1

79-2

2 nd dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE B	2	2	29	27	135	160	40	393
ZONE C	1	4	57	24	119	145	39	389
ZONE D	0	7	32	22	92	160	31	344
ZONE E	0	3	21	15	69	117	23	248
ZONE F	0	5	26	22	170	204	38	465
ZONE G	2	8	58	31	173	213	62	547
ZONE H	1	6	35	32	124	221	31	450
ZONE I	1	1	33	19	130	122	38	344
ZONE J	0	4	43	39	145	181	50	462
ZONE K	4	9	53	70	198	262	73	669
ZONE L	0	3	34	27	174	163	34	435
ZONE M	0	0	14	18	44	139	18	233
ZONE N	1	0	16	10	78	92	24	221
ZONE O	1	1	20	14	45	71	18	170
ZONE P	0	1	15	8	29	73	7	133
ZONE Q	1	0	15	10	47	70	5	148
ZONE R	0	0	11	8	47	66	10	142
ZONE S	0	2	25	37	83	98	31	276

2 nd dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE T	1	3	64	35	149	249	59	560
ZONE U	1	5	66	46	151	238	56	563
ZONE V	2	4	42	20	107	144	32	351
ZONE W	1	1	32	23	86	133	31	307
THIRD DISTRICT	14	23	357	294	957	2,282	436	4,363
ZONE A	0	1	4	4	21	52	16	98
ZONE B	1	0	8	7	34	69	26	145
ZONE C	1	0	1	4	22	33	4	65
ZONE D	1	0	6	19	47	98	19	190
ZONE E	0	2	2	4	20	32	21	81
ZONE F	1	4	9	16	55	134	35	254
ZONE G	0	1	9	2	25	47	9	93
ZONE H	0	1	11	8	49	72	18	159
ZONE I	3	1	49	88	161	136	54	492
ZONE J	0	0	2	2	22	36	9	71
ZONE K	1	2	40	17	69	171	21	321
ZONE L	0	0	32	9	43	74	20	178
ZONE M	6	9	102	55	145	995	91	1,403

79-3

3 rd dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE N	0	0	6	6	40	42	13	107
ZONE O	0	0	41	17	68	89	23	238
ZONE P	0	0	5	6	39	45	12	107
ZONE Q	0	1	10	7	20	42	10	90
ZONE R	0	1	20	23	77	115	35	271
FOURTH DISTRICT	19	23	225	302	1,194	1,508	312	3,583
ZONE A	6	4	64	104	220	137	41	576
ZONE B	4	1	25	35	120	150	27	362
ZONE C	1	1	7	19	100	168	45	341
ZONE D	3	5	21	26	133	359	53	600
ZONE E	1	0	9	24	135	193	42	404
ZONE F	1	2	20	14	96	105	21	259
ZONE G	1	1	16	26	67	53	15	179
ZONE H	1	6	8	11	35	48	10	119
ZONE I	1	1	22	24	171	131	33	383
ZONE J	0	2	21	11	59	82	19	194
ZONE K	0	0	12	8	58	82	6	166
FIFTH DISTRICT	57	104	1,052	1,062	2,989	3,566	1,189	10,019

79-4

79-5

5 th dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE A	6	7	142	91	219	305	140	910
ZONE B	3	3	107	67	175	293	93	741
ZONE C	6	3	67	43	182	244	69	614
ZONE D	5	4	74	48	201	212	85	629
ZONE E	5	8	103	78	278	291	109	872
ZONE F	2	5	66	58	137	205	59	532
ZONE G	1	4	61	46	131	296	57	596
ZONE H	3	9	47	47	247	170	53	576
ZONE I	4	11	62	140	286	209	95	807
ZONE J	2	2	23	27	88	134	55	331
ZONE K	3	7	46	44	149	143	45	437
ZONE L	0	1	13	16	58	83	28	199
ZONE M	7	14	39	66	205	151	55	537
ZONE N	0	5	51	29	78	191	52	406
ZONE O	2	1	29	9	61	72	19	193
ZONE P	0	2	29	25	96	235	51	438
ZONE Q	8	18	93	228	398	332	124	1,201
SIXTH DISTRICT	74	88	1,245	964	2,046	2,860	716	7,993

79-6

6 th dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE A	5	12	135	56	258	350	57	873
ZONE B	10	14	194	137	273	396	66	1,090
ZONE C	3	2	52	31	86	198	25	397
ZONE D	1	2	48	25	69	242	48	435
ZONE E	4	8	99	66	174	220	63	634
ZONE F	9	14	126	140	325	280	86	980
ZONE G	3	7	96	64	168	208	48	594
ZONE H	9	8	166	121	142	219	61	726
ZONE I	8	2	62	71	72	116	34	365
ZONE J	11	8	76	72	99	165	42	473
ZONE K	3	1	32	30	60	88	24	238
ZONE L	0	3	32	37	54	95	20	241
ZONE M	7	4	107	84	199	183	76	660
ZONE N	1	3	20	30	67	100	66	287
SEVENTH DISTRICT	13	36	229	286	1,257	2,453	601	4,875
ZONE A	0	3	15	18	64	263	38	401
ZONE B	0	0	5	6	24	26	13	74
ZONE C	0	5	34	48	116	235	72	510

7 th dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE D	1	6	83	85	540	1,174	260	2,149
ZONE E	1	2	12	13	54	63	19	164
ZONE F	0	1	7	14	36	44	14	116
ZONE G	1	1	3	2	13	25	4	49
ZONE H	0	0	8	7	73	72	24	184
ZONE I	0	5	23	14	98	105	25	270
ZONE J	3	5	18	25	69	147	29	296
ZONE K	2	2	1	9	26	44	13	97
ZONE L	1	3	10	32	91	158	67	362
ZONE M	2	3	7	8	18	65	12	115
ZONE N	2	0	3	5	35	32	11	88
EIGHTH DISTRICT	24	30	458	452	944	2,276	644	4,828
ZONE L	2	1	32	17	60	187	66	365
ZONE M	6	3	43	37	113	147	49	398
ZONE N	1	2	56	43	109	204	41	456
ZONE O	0	1	10	6	24	53	18	112
ZONE P	0	0	13	8	40	118	31	210
ZONE Q	2	3	58	37	85	265	37	487

79-7

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

8 th dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE R	1	0	30	20	63	91	22	227
ZONE S	8	11	48	156	80	248	88	639
ZONE T	1	4	36	48	125	232	97	543
ZONE U	2	0	55	39	100	410	87	693
ZONE V	1	3	43	21	70	145	40	323
ZONE W	0	1	17	11	28	88	35	180
ZONE X	0	1	17	9	47	88	33	195

79-8

* With the exceptions of the assault and total columns, the data presented here are comparable to what the U.S. Department of Justice refer to as "Index" crimes. The zone-level data presented here include simple assaults which are not among the so-called Index crimes.

SOURCE: NOPD/COMPILED BY: CJCC

TABLE 13
b. 1980
MAJOR CRIMES REPORTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS POLICE, BY DISTRICT AND ZONE

AREA	OFFENSES*							TOTAL
	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY THEFT	AUTO THEFT	
CITYWIDE	217	588	4,647	4,321	14,154	25,668	5,581	55,176
FIRST DISTRICT	21	73	984	593	1,082	5,747	1,190	9,690
ZONE A	1	3	28	31	43	178	55	339
ZONE B	1	3	52	25	38	227	52	398
ZONE C	1	5	95	66	96	351	102	716
ZONE D	6	9	126	60	165	563	163	1,092
ZONE E	1	3	35	17	58	186	60	360
ZONE F	3	1	62	25	89	425	86	691
ZONE G	0	19	215	161	195	1,876	213	2,679
ZONE H	1	3	103	40	119	343	137	746
ZONE I	1	4	76	59	90	593	181	1,004
ZONE J	5	15	124	66	94	765	83	1,152
ZONE K	1	8	68	43	95	240	58	513
SECOND DISTRICT	35	85	644	477	2,126	3,859	718	7,944
ZONE A	1	1	10	18	32	60	11	133

I-08

80-2

2 nd dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE B	6	3	17	26	120	134	47	353
ZONE C	4	2	37	13	84	124	29	293
ZONE D	0	3	14	24	64	107	28	240
ZONE E	0	4	10	9	60	119	15	217
ZONE F	4	6	42	21	130	236	34	473
ZONE G	1	10	41	15	87	248	49	451
ZONE H	1	2	13	18	66	161	37	298
ZONE I	1	3	23	18	109	168	28	350
ZONE J	2	8	71	42	158	240	55	576
ZONE K	2	7	57	49	204	330	69	718
ZONE L	0	8	32	20	147	204	53	464
ZONE M	0	4	8	11	44	151	21	239
ZONE N	1	5	18	32	62	123	20	261
ZONE O	3	1	27	16	59	78	13	197
ZONE P	1	0	11	4	30	60	12	118
ZONE Q	0	1	23	6	30	79	13	152
ZONE R	0	0	15	8	54	84	15	176
ZONE S	1	8	17	34	108	128	39	335

2 nd dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE T	1	2	49	37	170	327	44	630
ZONE U	3	2	50	33	136	437	33	694
ZONE V	2	2	35	6	60	115	29	249
ZONE W	1	3	24	17	112	146	24	327
THIRD DISTRICT	8	39	222	288	994	2,204	398	4,153
ZONE A	1	0	6	3	36	36	12	94
ZONE B	0	1	2	8	25	54	23	113
ZONE C	0	1	0	3	14	22	8	48
ZONE D	0	2	4	13	41	103	28	191
ZONE E	0	0	1	9	28	50	8	96
ZONE F	0	5	10	24	30	171	31	271
ZONE G	0	1	2	10	18	38	5	74
ZONE H	0	2	5	12	21	59	9	108
ZONE I	3	9	42	76	186	202	58	576
ZONE J	1	0	5	1	27	34	9	77
ZONE K	1	3	22	13	91	168	17	315
ZONE L	0	3	14	8	70	91	10	196
ZONE M	1	6	61	46	175	712	103	1,104

80-3

80-4

3 rd dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE N	0	2	7	9	40	70	14	142
ZONE O	0	2	21	25	83	113	22	266
ZONE P	0	1	8	6	51	64	7	137
ZONE Q	1	0	3	11	17	43	7	82
ZONE R	0	1	9	11	41	174	27	263
FOURTH DISTRICT	18	41	184	302	1,323	1,359	291	3,518
ZONE A	7	7	37	86	266	142	27	572
ZONE B	3	7	29	52	153	103	31	378
ZONE C	0	4	10	11	112	118	55	310
ZONE D	0	7	15	39	131	306	38	536
ZONE E	1	2	13	26	105	142	33	322
ZONE F	1	3	22	13	87	80	36	242
ZONE G	1	4	12	13	87	84	16	217
ZONE H	3	0	4	9	32	43	8	99
ZONE I	0	6	16	18	206	185	29	460
ZONE J	2	1	20	26	79	102	12	242
ZONE K	0	0	6	9	65	54	6	140
FIFTH DISTRICT	49	150	940	1,019	3,600	4,223	1,058	11,039

80-5

5 th dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE A	3	18	110	94	245	352	139	961
ZONE B	7	13	94	66	196	292	81	749
ZONE C	3	10	54	47	186	240	70	610
ZONE D	2	9	33	44	229	218	71	606
ZONE E	3	12	84	99	413	341	77	1,029
ZONE F	2	8	52	51	127	246	43	529
ZONE G	1	8	58	40	190	487	74	858
ZONE H	3	6	38	33	269	166	44	559
ZONE I	4	7	62	112	417	207	71	880
ZONE J	2	5	45	19	111	148	41	371
ZONE K	2	9	52	33	162	168	52	478
ZONE L	0	4	18	20	69	90	26	227
ZONE M	0	5	44	64	178	131	38	460
ZONE N	2	4	51	25	83	300	35	500
ZONE O	0	1	16	8	80	90	18	213
ZONE P	2	5	46	20	174	342	51	640
ZONE Q	13	26	83	244	471	405	127	1,369
SIXTH DISTRICT	57	124	1,063	828	2,470	2,888	737	8,167

9-08

6 th dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE A	8	11	85	63	308	272	75	822
ZONE B	8	19	119	103	268	293	77	887
ZONE C	1	6	42	36	92	167	43	387
ZONE D	1	4	41	15	117	215	56	449
ZONE E	1	6	77	40	164	251	79	618
ZONE F	4	19	141	90	344	366	105	1,069
ZONE G	6	10	102	85	179	276	60	718
ZONE H	5	6	138	96	182	204	63	694
ZONE I	2	6	66	50	144	164	35	467
ZONE J	8	10	70	70	145	126	16	445
ZONE K	4	3	36	32	97	102	22	296
ZONE L	4	8	34	52	94	106	26	324
ZONE M	4	14	91	75	230	182	48	644
ZONE N	1	2	21	21	106	164	32	347
SEVENTH DISTRICT	16	38	195	302	1,361	2,845	607	5,364
ZONE A	1	0	12	15	48	269	26	371
ZONE B	2	1	4	7	30	39	5	88
ZONE C	3	9	34	44	193	324	88	695

7 th dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE D	2	12	61	91	472	1,177	227	2,042
ZONE E	0	3	11	21	70	66	21	192
ZONE F	1	1	6	11	44	54	18	135
ZONE G	0	1	1	4	20	45	15	86
ZONE H	0	0	11	15	62	106	18	212
ZONE I	0	1	18	26	122	147	49	363
ZONE J	0	3	17	14	86	130	33	283
ZONE K	2	1	1	9	46	52	17	128
ZONE L	3	6	14	41	120	344	65	593
ZONE M	2	0	4	1	27	58	17	109
ZONE N	0	0	1	3	21	34	8	67
EIGHTH DISTRICT	13	38	415	512	1,198	2,543	582	5,301
ZONE L	1	2	22	11	76	178	88	378
ZONE M	2	6	31	39	108	131	58	375
ZONE N	2	7	46	38	120	336	40	589
ZONE O	0	0	10	4	38	46	11	109
ZONE P	1	0	15	6	52	102	24	200
ZONE Q	1	3	33	16	102	289	43	487

8 th dist. cont'd	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	L-THEFT	A-THEFT	TOTAL
ZONE R	0	3	25	25	98	90	17	258
ZONE S	1	4	38	238	71	225	67	644
ZONE T	3	5	44	42	180	296	78	648
ZONE U	1	3	61	44	151	491	52	803
ZONE V	1	4	56	22	88	130	50	351
ZONE W	0	1	24	13	64	96	26	224
ZONE X	0	0	10	14	50	133	28	235

8-08

* With the exceptions of the assault and total columns, the data presented here are comparable to what the U.S. Department of Justice refer to as "Index" crimes. The zone-level data presented here include simple assaults which are not among the so-called Index crimes.

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