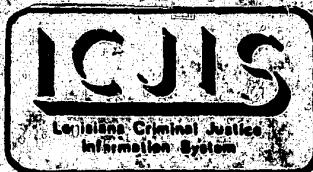


CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE SERVICES

IN LOUISIANA

A SURVEY

64782



LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

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This report was prepared by the ICJIS staff. Significant contributions were made by Louisiana's law enforcement agencies, District Attorney's offices, Family Services offices, Mental Health offices, and Council on Aging offices.

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NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE SERVICES IN LOUISIANA:
A SURVEY

August, 1978

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
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This technical report is the first in a series of projects designed to improve understanding of Louisiana's Criminal Justice System. Louisiana's Criminal Justice System has previously been studied in terms of how it processes the offender. This report is the first effort to study crime from the victim's perspective. The Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System Division, of the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, has conducted a survey of Louisiana's Crime Victim Assistance Service Agencies. From the survey response an inventory of Louisiana's Crime Victim Assistance Services was produced. The inventory is intended to serve as an aid to the Crime Victim in need of assistance, to facilitate efficient utilization of resources in social service delivery, and to serve as a measure of our society's concern for the plight of the Crime Victim.

As society evolved, the crime victim's role in the prosecution of the criminal diminished as the power of central governments increased. The primary method of controlling human behavior in primitive society was the blood feud. The responsibility for apprehension and punishment of the wrongdoer belonged to the victim and his family. Blood feuds failed to serve the security needs of more complex societies, and were an inequitable method of settling disputes. The stronger clans were able to force unjust restitution and compensation claims against the weaker families. These inequities naturally produced social disorder and insecurity. Blood feuds also frequently escalated into full scale wars which produced severe social insecurity. The blood feuds escalated into wars when the offender's family or social groups could not agree on the proper settlement of a claim for restitution or compensation by the victim's family or social group.

In order to avoid the escalation of blood feuds, political leaders began to act as arbitrators for the feuding parties. The crime victim retained the right to settle his claim against the offender without arbitration if possible. When rulers began to act as arbitrators, a fee was charged for this service. The victim paid this fee out of the restitution he was awarded by the arbitrator. Most criminal penalties imposed up until the 19th century were in the form of restitution or transportation. Eventually, as the power of the rulers grew, the victim's right to collect restitution diminished. The rulers found the added revenue produced by the fines most useful and gradually usurped the victim's right to restitution or compensation. The rulers also found it necessary to take control over the prosecution of offenders in order to assure the collection of the fines. The second reason for the government's usurpation of the victim rights was a shift in the structure of society. Society was during this period of time shifting from a Gemeinschaft social structure to a Gesellschaft social structure. Gemeinschaft social structure is characterized by a dominance of familiaristic, traditional, emotional, and involuntary social relations. Gesellschaft social structure is more complex and is characterized by dominance of contractual, impersonal, voluntary, and rationalistic social relations. The shift in social organizational patterns produced a shift in the perspective of the Criminal Justice System. "Private or family vengeance was replaced by social retribution, and the retaliatory rationale of punishment became socialized..."¹ Robert A. Nisbet has observed that, "one of the fundamental

¹Stephen S. Chafer, The Victim and His Criminal, Random House, New York, 1968, p. 27.

differences between modern and traditional society is the degree of legal and moral autonomy possessed by individuals."²

The decline in importance of the victim's role not in the Criminal Justice System has biased the current systems response to crime in favor of the offender. Samuel Dash, former "Watergate Committee" counsel, has remarked, "Dastoeski observed that the degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons. A civilization can also be judged by how it treats its victims of crime."³ As former president, Gerald Ford stated, in a message to Congress, "For too long, the law has concentrated its attention more on the rights of the criminal than on the victim of the crime. It is high time we reversed this trend and put the highest priority on the victim and potential victims."⁴

If Louisiana is to make substantial progress in reducing crime, Louisiana's Criminal Justice System's response to crime must shift from an offender orientation to a victim orientation. Systems respond to perceived needs of clients, for too long the Criminal Justice System has responded to a fallacious perception of client needs. The following analogy clearly illustrates the Criminal Justice System's misperception:⁵

"Judges, prosecutors, defendants, defense counsel - they all know how to make their voices heard to some extent . . . But Victims? They're a changing constituency. No one is really listening to them and their particular problems. Railroads for

²Robert A. Nisbet, "The Study of Social Problems," In Robert K. Merton and Robert A. Nisbet, Contemporary Social Problems, 1966, p. 22.

³Samuel Dash, preface to Criminal Justice and The Victim, ed. William F. McDonald, Sage Publication, Beverly Hills, 1976, pp. 9-10.

⁴Ibid, p. 17.

⁵Ibid.

some time have not done much to please the customer. But Airlines . . . compete in their services. Look at Dallas Airport. You walk in there and you're taken care of in a very few steps. There is someone to tell you what to do, to take your bags, to be polite. Our system has been behaving like a railroad, because maybe it figures the victim can't just choose another court system. We've got to look at the victim like he's a customer who requires service.

This report is the first known attempt to inventory Crime Victim Assistance Services on a state-wide level. It is hoped that this inventory will aid the state's policy makers in determining the needs of Louisiana's Crime Victims. The inventory, as any inventory, represents the state's available services provided for its clients, the Crime Victims. If the state expects to efficiently manage social service delivery, it must first determine which services are currently delivered to the public. Determining which services are currently delivered is only the first step in gaining control of the state's Crime Victim Assistance System. To effectively manage social service delivery, every parameter of the Social Service Delivery System must be studied. Crime Victim Assistance Services are only one segment of the State's entire Social Service Delivery System. In order to effectively manage the Social Service Delivery System, there must be coordination of services offered by the various segments of the system. The LCJIS survey indicates that currently the state's social service, law enforcement, and prosecutorial agencies maintain inadequate records for the development of a complete inventory of Crime Victim Assistance Services.

The survey attempted the following tasks:

1. Locate Crime Victim Assistance Services
2. Determine what types of Crime Victim Assistance Services were offered.
3. Determine the type of funding for the services.
4. Determine what personnel were needed to deliver the services.
5. Determine who utilizes these services.
6. Determine which services the agencies deemed most important.

The survey responses indicate that the records of the local agencies were inadequate for determining types of funding, characteristics of persons utilizing the services, and types of personnel delivering services. The records maintained by the local offices allow administrators to determine how the various sections of the local offices are functioning. These records, however, are not adequate for statistical analysis of particular programs within administration sections. The local offices of the various reporting agencies are not able to break down their management statistics to indicate how many man hours are spent delivering such services as crime prevention child protection, wife abuse protection, referral services and crisis counseling service. The managerial records are cumulative for all services delivered by each section as opposed to specific program.⁶ The results of the LCJIS survey indicate that further cooperative study is needed to develop effective information from which an accurate accounting of Social Service Programs can be obtained.

⁶ It must be noted that without the excellent cooperation of the agencies contacted data collection would have been impossible.

METHODOLOGY

A brief questionnaire designed to accomplish the aforementioned tasks was mailed to the local directors of the Office of Family Services, Mental Health, Council on Aging, Sheriffs, District Attorneys, Municipal Police Departments, and miscellaneous other agencies. The LCJIS survey attempted to locate all crime victim assistance services in Louisiana; however, some questionnaires were not returned and some questionnaires were improperly completed. Therefore, the inventory is incomplete and is only an estimate of the number and character of the crime victim assistance services in Louisiana.

TABLE ONE

Response to LCJIS Crime Victim Assistance Service Survey

Type of Agency	Questionnaires Sent Out	Questionnaires Returned	Percent Returned
Law Enforcement	170	94	58.75
District Attorneys	34	20	58.82
Councils on Aging	56	41	73.21
Mental Health	38	31	81.58
Family Services	62	59	95.16
Miscellaneous	10	00	0.0
Total	370	245	66.22

TYPES OF CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE SERVICES OFFERED IN LOUISIANA

Crime Victim Assistance Services can be classified as either crime victim specific services, or as non-crime victim specific services. Crime victim specific services are those services expressly designed to aid the crime victim. Some examples are rape crisis centers, child abuse protection services, victim/witness programs, spouse abuse protection services, and

victim advocate programs. Non-crime victim specific services are those programs designed to aid persons in need of assistance on grounds other than criminal victimization. Some examples of these programs are crisis counseling services, financial assistance services, legal assistance services, medical assistance services, referral assistance services, and temporary loan assistance service.

Child abuse protection services normally offer diagnostic, investigative, and protective services to both abused and neglected children as well as their parents. In Louisiana the Office of Family Services is specifically mandated to provide child abuse protection services. (See Acts 1972, No. 556 and 557.) Therefore, each parish office of the Office of Family Services offers programs to deal with child abuse. These services are offered by either a child protective service office, (usually found in urban parishes) or by the regular staff of the parish Family Services Office. The Child Protective services offered by the Office of Family Services are funded by both the state (25%) and federal (75%) governments. Due to the legislative mandate, child abuse protection services are evenly distributed across the state in the Office of Family Services. Child Abuse Protection Services provided by other agencies are concentrated in the urban areas, and Mental Health Offices. The Urban Areas account for 83.33 percent of the child abuse protection services offered by agencies other than Family Services. The Mental Health offices accounted for 80 percent of the urban, child abuse services located outside of the Office of Family Services and 83.33 percent of all child abuse services located outside of the Office of Family Services.

The Office of Family Services and the Mental Health Office also offer a majority of the Crisis Counseling Services, 86.79 percent. In

reference to Crime Victims, Crisis Counseling Service could include counseling parents of abused children, emotionally damaged crime victims, attempted crime prevention by intervention in times of emotional by stress, and counseling victim and some offenders on how to avoid future victimizations. These services might be provided to victims of family violence, rape victims, elderly victims, and any other victim with psychological or emotional problems caused by their experience. The Office of Family Services is most likely to become involved in Crisis Counseling in reference to its child abuse programs. The Office of Mental Health provides crisis counseling and other psychological counseling services on a sliding fee scale to all Louisiana residents.⁷

Law Enforcement agencies provide 88.89 percent of all crime prevention programs located by the LCJIS survey. Counsels on Aging provided all other crime prevention programs. Crime prevention programs are concentrated in the urban parishes (66.67 percent). Crime prevention programs tend to be educational in nature, informing citizens about safety and security on the streets and in the home. The Baton Rouge and Monroe Police departments are currently offering innovative crime prevention programs. One of the primary focuses of these innovative programs is designed to protect the elderly potential victim.⁸ It should be noted that many police offices provide information to victims on crime prevention on an informal case by case basis. The police officer is uniquely capable of rendering assistance to the crime victim. This unique capability is the result of the police officer's position

⁷Sliding fee, the more you earn the more you pay for counseling services.

⁸The Reader is directed to the exemplary programs section of this report for more detailed information concerning the Baton Rouge & Monroe Police Dept. crime prevention programs.

in the Criminal Justice System. The police officer is normally the first representative of the Criminal Justice System to come into contact with the crime victim. The police officer cannot be expected to devote extensive time and effort to victim assistance, but the officer can act as a referral agent for social service agencies with sufficient staff and resources to aid the victim's recovery. The unique position of the police officer enables the officer to effectively shape the victim's perception of how the Criminal Justice System is responding to the victim's needs. The LCJIS survey did not study unorganized victim assistance, therefore no figures are available on the percentage of police officers who regularly counsel victims. Further study of the effects of various initial counseling techniques utilized by police officers is recommended.

Financial Assistance Services and Medical Assistance Services are concentrated in the Offices of Family Services. Both of these services are non-crime victim specific services. Qualification for these services is based on financial need as opposed to criminal victimization. Medical services offered outside the Office of Family Services are not necessarily based on financial need. For example, for the medical assistance offered by the Council on Aging, in order to qualify one must be at least 60 years of age. The New Orleans Police Department offers a strong emergency medical assistance program. Most other urban police departments offer some form of emergency medical service. The Louisiana POST Council currently requires all peace officers be trained in emergency first aid. (See R.S. 40:2401)

Rape Victim Assistance Services offer medical, psychological, legal, and informational assistance to victims of rape. Rape victim assistance is

predominately offered by the Office of Mental Health. Seven out of eight rape Victim Assistance Services are offered by the Offices of Mental Health. The only non-mental health, public rape victim service is located in the East Baton Rouge Parish District Attorney's Office (19th Judicial District). The primary focus of the Mental Health Rape Victim Assistance Services is in the area of crisis and psychological counseling. The East Baton Rouge District Attorney's program is more extensive as it provides additional services.⁹ Rape victim assistance programs are concentrated in the urban areas of the state (75 percent).

Referral Assistance Services provide information concerning all types of social services. All types of agencies surveyed provided referral services. The distribution of referral programs tended to follow the distribution of agencies and total services included in the survey. Urban areas accounted for 44 percent of the total services and 40 percent of the referral assistance services were located in urban parishes. There was also found to be no significant difference in types of agencies for total services, and types of agencies for referral assistance services. Several of the Councils on Aging provide specialized referral services. These services are located in urban areas and are provided in cooperation with local Bar Associations. The Councils on Aging are also the most active in providing legal assistance services. Most legal assistance provided in Louisiana is provided by the Federal Legal Assistance Corporation. This agency sponsors Legal Aid offices in several urban areas in Louisiana. These Legal Aid offices are generally unable to provide assistance to crime victims in the recovery

⁹The reader is directed to the exemplary programs section of this report for more detailed information concerning the East Baton Rouge Parish Rape Crisis Center.

of damages in civil court actions. Most civil actions to recover damages are considered to be fee generating cases and therefore ineligible for federal assistance. The victim also frequently will find it very difficult to locate a private attorney willing to take his case due to the difficulty of collecting damages from most criminal offenders. If the crime victim is able to locate an attorney who will handle his case, the victim will either pay the attorney's fees out of his pocket or the damages awarded. It should be noted that the Federal Legal Assistance Corporation will frequently represent the offender in his defense of the damage claim in civil court. Therefore, a special provision allowing for the awarding of attorney's fees in tort actions brought by victims of crime is needed. Another alternative is a system of Crime Victim Compensation. Several bills have been considered by the Louisiana Legislature concerning victim compensation. All such legislation has been deferred for further study due to the lack of state or federal funding.¹⁰

The respondents to the LCJIS survey indicated that eight state offices currently offer wife abuse protection services. This figure may be somewhat misleading as the service offered is offered under Federal Title XX regulations as an adult protective service. These adult protective services are primarily designed to handle those adults who are not capable of caring for themselves. The Office of Family Services, the agency providing these services, will however counsel and refer battered wives. These services are referred to as a "soft service" due to the lack of formal organization and training to deliver the services.

¹⁰LCJIS is currently preparing a study of Crime Victim Compensation and resolution laws in the United States.

Victim/Witness Assistance Services are designed to aid the victim in following his case in the courts. The Orleans, Lafayette, and East Baton Rouge Parish District Attorneys provide Victim/Witness services. District Attorneys provide 60 percent of the total Victim/Witness programs located. Victim/Witness services tend to be concentrated in urban parishes (80 percent). The New Orleans Victim/Witness Service was one of the first such programs to be organized in the United States and is one of the most active programs in the United States.¹¹ The Lafayette District Attorney's program has also been selected as an example of how a smaller District Attorney's office can improve its handling of victims. One of the primary benefits of these Victim/Witness programs is improved cooperation from victims who must serve as prosecution witnesses.

Conclusions:

The LCJIS survey located 311 public Crime Victim Assistance Services in Louisiana. Of the 311 services 134 were located in urban parishes. The respondents to the LCJIS survey were asked to indicate which crime victim assistance services they perceived as most important. From the respondent selections the following ranking was compiled:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Child Abuse Protection | 6. Financial Assistance |
| 2. Crime Prevention | 7. Referral Assistance |
| 3. Legal Assistance | 8. Victim/Witness Assistance |
| 4. Crisis Counseling | 9. Wife Abuse Protection |
| 5. Rape Victim Assistance | 10. Temporary Loan Assistance |
| | 11. Medical Assistance |

¹¹The reader is directed to the exemplary program section of this report for more information on the New Orleans District Attorney's Victim/Witness program.

It was theorized that a relationship might exist between the rank in perceived importance and the rank in frequency of service offered. No relationship was found.¹²

The LCJIS Crime Victim Assistance Service Survey indicates that Louisiana is beginning to remedy some of the problems faced by the crime victim. The Office of Family Services' Child Protection Service is an excellent program designed to meet the needs of the victim. The victims of child abuse represent only a small portion of the total number of victims of crime in Louisiana, however. The establishment of victim restitution programs would greatly aid in the recovery of many victims. The use of restitution as a form of punishment would also serve to eliminate the use of costly overcrowded prison facilities. Another device for restoring the victim's economic condition is an improved legal aid system. If a victim is capable of collecting his attorney's fees from the offender, he is more likely to be able to bring a civil action to recover his losses. Another possibility would be to allow the offenders criminal conviction to be used as proof of liability in a civil tort action. The LCJIS survey also indicates a need for future study of police training procedures in relation to the police officers handling of the victim. Due to the police officers' position in the criminal justice system, the officer frequently informally provides crime victim assistance. A study of alternative methods of initial handling of victims might reveal ways of improving police efficiency. The cooperative victim is more likely to provide the information necessary to successfully complete prosecution of the offender than is the victim who is antagonistic toward the Criminal Justice System.

¹²Rho was calculated for the paired ranks and an insignificant value of .34 was obtained.

In order to successfully evaluate various programs, improved records must be supplied to management and planning personnel. If records were supplied as to who utilizes victim services, agencies might improve the prevention of certain types of crime. Unless one can determine such parameters as staff, funding, and usage for specific programs, one cannot determine the effectiveness or necessity of existing programs, and certainly planners cannot develop effective alternative programs to better meet the needs of the citizens.

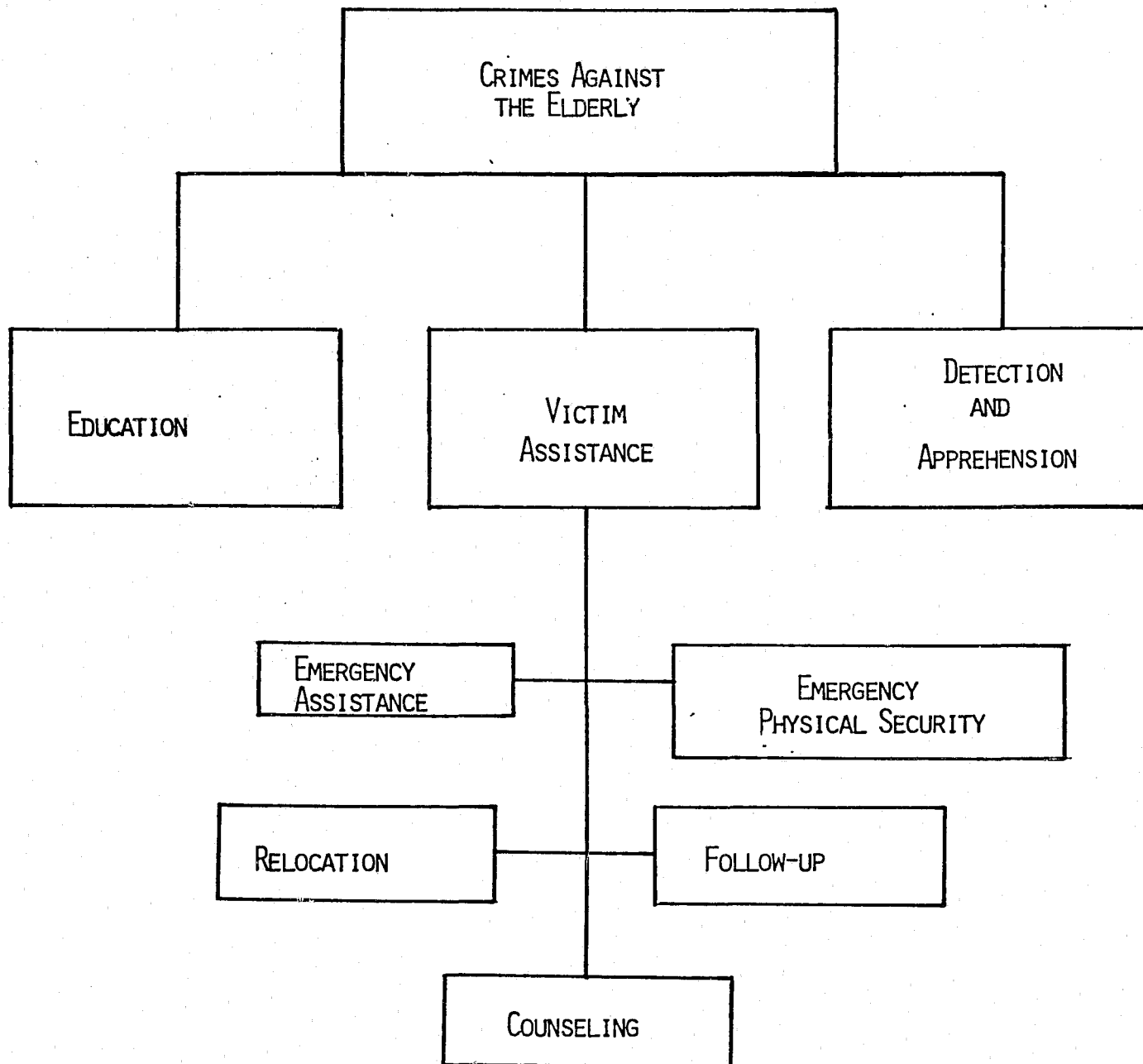
Exemplary Programs

Baton Rouge Police Department's Crimes Against the Elderly Unit

In 1976 the Baton Rouge Police Department, under the direction of Chief Howard A. Kidder, began to develop a Crimes Against the Elderly unit. Chief Kidder's program provides education in crime prevention, victim assistance, and detection and apprehension services. The detection and apprehension services have been particularly successful in cases of fraud. This detection section is also currently engaged in a victimization study designed to aid in the prevention of future victimizations. For further information concerning the Baton Rouge Police Department's Crimes Against the Elderly contact:

Baton Rouge Police Department, 300 North Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70802;
Phone (504) 389-3800.

The Crimes Against the Elderly Unit is organized as follows:



Monroe Police Department's Home Security and TABS Program

Monroe Police Chief Willie Buffington has developed two excellent crime prevention programs. The Monroe Police Department currently sponsors a Home Security Program designed to prevent household victimizations. The TABS Program is designed primarily for the elderly residents of Monroe. TABS, Telephone a Buddy System, is designed to keep the elderly from becoming isolated. For further information concerning the operation of the Home Security and TABS Programs, please contact: Don Corbin, Monroe Police Dept., Monroe, LA 71201; Phone (308) 388-2121.

MONROE POLICE DEPARTMENT
HOME SECURITY CHECK LIST

DATE CALL RECEIVED _____

DATE FOR HOME SECURITY CHECK _____

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

An insecure lock on a
Window or door
Is just what a burglar
is looking for.
To make your safe home
a dream come true,
Call MPD and we'll help
you. 388-2121

DOORS:

Type of locks: _____

How many: _____

WINDOWS & SCREENS:

Location (height) _____

Types of screens: _____

Permanent: _____

Removable: _____

Shades & Curtains: _____

OUTSIDE ROOMS & BUILDINGS:

Proximity to main dwelling: _____

Type of security: _____

LANDSCAPING:

Location (windows and doors obscured?) _____

Fences located _____

Gates secured _____

Outside lighting _____

VEHICLES:

Normal location _____

Locked? _____

Boats located _____

Loose items? _____

Motor secure? _____

Bicycles, etc. _____

Secured? _____

VACTION TIME:

Notify Police

Cancel Deliveries

Have neighborhood buddy system

RECOMMENDATIONS:

TABS Program Card

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER

POLICE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

AMBULANCE.

DOCTOR

HOSPITAL

NEAREST RELATIVE

BUDDY AND PHONE NUMBER

CLUB AFFILIATION

IN THE MONROE POLICE DEPARTMENT, YOU HAVE A FRIEND

Orleans Parish Victim/Witness Program

Orleans Parish District Attorney Harry Connick's Victim/Witness program is one of the most comprehensive Victim Assistance Programs in the United States. The Orleans Victim/Witness program is active in 10 different program areas.

1. Notification of disposition of case
2. Assistance in return of property used as evidence
3. Appearance control (witness appearance)
4. Employer intervention for witness
5. Orientation counseling as to what the victim should expect from the criminal justice system
6. Social service referral
7. Prevention of and apprehension in witness intimidation cases
8. Restitution to victim by offender
9. Relocate victims who are endangered by remaining in their current homes (primarily deals with housing projects)
10. Escort service for witnesses

For further information concerning the Orleans Parish Victim/Witness program, please contact: Victim Witness Assistance, 2700 Tulane , Rm. 111, New Orleans, LA 70119; Phone (504) 821-4370.

East Baton Rouge Parish District Attorney's

Rape Crisis Center

The East Baton Rouge Rape Crisis Center is particularly effective in utilization of community resources. Over 60 volunteers currently work in the Rape Crisis Center, and two area hospitals have donated facilities for the Rape Crisis Center. The Center provides psychological as well as legal counseling services to the victim and hospital staff. The center also provides an escort service for rape victims. The escort service provides the victim with a trained volunteer counselor to accompany the victim to any court appearances, police questioning, or grand jury hearings. For further information concerning the Rape Crisis Center, please contact: Rape Crisis Center, 215 St. Louis St, Baton Rouge, LA 70801; Phone: (504) 389-3400.

LOCATION OF CRIME VICTIM SERVICES IN LOUISIANA

22

	<u>OFFICE OF FAMILY SERVICES</u>	<u>MENTAL HEALTH</u>	<u>COUNCIL ON AGING</u>	<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	<u>DISTRICT ATTORNEY</u>
Acadia	abdfh	abj	bh		
Allen	abfh				
Ascension	abdfh		eh		
Assumption	adfh				
Avoyelles	abdfh				
Beauregard	ab		h		
Bienville	abdfh				
Bossier	abdfh				
Caddo	abdfh	adeh	bceh		c
Calcasieu	abdfh	abghk	ehj		
Caldwell	adf				
Cameron					
Catahoula	abdfh		bch		
Claiborne	abdfh		bh		
Concordia	abh				
DeSoto	abdfh				
E. Baton Rouge	adfh	bh	efh	c	abghk
E. Carroll	a				
E. Feliciana	adfh				
Evangeline	ah		dfh		
Franklin					
Grant	a				
Iberia					
Iberville				bk	
Jackson	adfh	bfh			
Jefferson	adfh	bh			
Jefferson Davis	adfh				
Lafayette	abdfh				k

- a - Child Abuse Protection
- b - Crisis Counseling
- c - Crime Prevention Education
- d - Financial Assistance
- e - Legal Assistance

- f - Medical Assistance
- g - Rape Victim Assistance
- h - Referral Assistance
- i - Temporary Loan Assistance
- j - Wife Abuse Protection
- k - Victim/Witness Assistance

LOCATION OF CRIME VICTIM SERVICES IN LOUISIANA

(Continued)

	<u>OFFICE OF FAMILY SERVICES</u>	<u>MENTAL HEALTH</u>	<u>COUNCIL ON AGING</u>	<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	<u>DISTRICT ATTORNEY</u>
Lafourche	ae h	bf gh	fh		
LaSalle	ab df				
Lincoln		b gh			
Livingston	ab d		h		
Madison	ab def h	ag h			
Morehouse	ab def				
Natchitoches	a				
Orleans		ab g j, b gh	b ch	cf	ab c def gh j k
Ouachita	ab df h		h		
Plaquemines					
Pointe Coupee	ab df h		eh		
Rapides				c	
Red River	ab df h		e		
Richland	ab df h				
Sabine	ab h		h		
St. Bernard	ab df h j				
St. Charles		ab f gh j			
St. Helena	ab df h		fh		
St. James					
St. John	ab df h				
St. Landry	ab df h		h		
St. Martin	ab df h				
St. Mary	ad f h		h		
St. Tammany	ab h		cf h		
Tangipohoa				c	
Tensas	ab df h				
Terrebonne	a		h		

a - Child Abuse Protection
b - Crisis Counseling
c - Crime Prevention Education
d - Financial Assistance
e - Legal Assistance

f - Medical Assistance
g - Rape Victim Assistance
h - Referral Assistance
i - Temporary Loan Assistance
j - Wife Abuse Protection
k - Victim/Witness Assistance

LOCATION OF CRIME VICTIM SERVICES IN LOUISIANA

	<u>OFFICE OF FAMILY SERVICES</u>	<u>MENTAL HEALTH</u>	<u>COUNCIL ON AGING</u>	<u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>	<u>DISTRICT ATTORNEY</u>
Union					
Vermillion	ah		bh		
Vernon	abdfh				
Washington	abdfh				
Webster	abdfh				
W. Baton Rouge	adfh				
W. Carroll	a				
W. Feliciana	adhj				
Winn					
	<hr/> 209	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 17

* Please note that 10 programs included in this table were not included in the report's analysis. These programs were located subsequent to the original survey and were not available to be included in the analysis.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a - Child Abuse Protection | f - Medical Assistance |
| b - Crisis Counseling | g - Rape Victim Assistance |
| c - Crime Prevention Education | h - Referral Assistance |
| d - Financial Assistance | i - Temporary Loan Assistance |
| e - Legal Assistance | j - Wife Abuse Protection |
| | k - Victim/Witness Assistance |

END