

Post-Conviction Victim Service Providers: Selected Resources

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Prepared by the NIC Information Center

Date created July 24, 2014, Updated May 2016

Accession No. 028306

An electronic copy of this document can be found at: www.nicic.gov/Library/028306

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Introduction

Victims have statutory rights that begin the moment a crime is committed against them. Ideally, victims would be fully informed of their rights at every step in the process: at the time the crime is reported, during the justice process, while the offender is incarcerated, and when the offender reenters the community. Different criminal justice stakeholders are responsible for victim services at different stages of this process. National Institute of Corrections' project, "Post-Conviction Victim Service Providers" will focus on victim services, such as corrections, reentry, parole, and probation, that occur after an offender has been convicted, and it will provide resources and information for those working in this important, but rarely recognized, area of corrections. See: <http://nicic.gov/postconvictionvictimserviceproviders>

This annotated bibliography was developed in an effort to provide current and useful information to professionals working in and with the criminal justice system regarding services that are provided to victims of crime. Sections include: general information about victim services in the criminal justice system; resources discussing Victim-Offender Dialogue, Mediation, and other forms of communication experienced by victims of crime; resources related to some of the services offered to victims; and the section on restorative justice is included because it is based on the recognition that people and their communities are harmed by crime, and reparation or restoration of community wellbeing can be accomplished when the parties with a stake in a particular crime participate in its resolution. Finally, websites considered relevant to these issues are listed in the last sections.

General

2015 OVC Report to the Nation, Fiscal Years 2013-2014: Building Capacity Through Research, Innovation, Technology, and Training. U.S. Department of Justice. Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2015.

"OVC's Report to the Nation summarizes the progress made in upholding crime victims' rights and providing high-quality services to victims, survivors, and communities during fiscal years 2013-2014. The report highlights innovative programs and victim-centered initiatives, summarizes financial support to states and U.S. territories, and provides insight into OVC's strategic efforts to address both emerging and enduring challenges in order to expand and enhance victim assistance throughout the Nation." Sections comprising this report include: introduction; message from the OVC Director; the Crime Victims Fund; Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) compensation and assistance statistics; VOCA compensation highlights; VOCA assistance highlights; data and research; innovative practices; direct services; capacity building; reaching all victims; and public awareness.

<http://nicic.gov/library/030186>

American Probation and Parole Association. *Promising Victim-Related Practices in Probation and Parole Training Curriculum Package*. Washington, DC: Office of Victims of Crime, 2013.

The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA), through funding from the Office for Victims of Crime, has developed a training curriculum package on Promising Victim-Related Strategies in Probation and Parole. This training curriculum, which includes an Instructor's Manual, Participant Manual, and PowerPoint presentation slides, is designed to provide instruction to front-line probation and parole officers and first-line supervisors on such topics as: the impact of crime on victims; the role of community corrections in providing victim services; effectively communicating with crime victims, and enhancing restitution collection and management. The purpose of this training program is to build capacity and enhance victim services in community corrections settings by training probation, parole and other community justice professionals on how they can be more effective in their response to and provision of services to crime victims.

https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/DynamicPage.aspx?WebCode=VC_FreePubsReports

Antkowiak, Thomas M., *An Emerging Mandate for International Courts: Victim-Centered Remedies and Restorative Justice*. Seattle, WA: Stanford Journal of International Law, 2011.

This article will consider the development of the victim-centered approach in international law, test its feasibility, and then urge its application — by both the European Court and nascent human rights bodies searching for adequate remedial principles. To demonstrate the viability of this model, I will present a detailed analysis of state compliance with the remedies of the Inter-American Court.

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1919084

Brisbin, Lorie et al. *Offender Reentry: The Value of Victim Involvement [Internet Broadcast]*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Correction, 2015.

This three-hour national discussion and broadcast by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) focuses on the unique opportunities and challenges of including victims in the offender reentry process. Current points in the criminal justice reentry continuum where victims can and should have a voice are explored. By including victims we can obtain more balanced information about the offender and their offense history which can positively impact reentry decisions. This approach can result in better outcomes for the community, offenders and victims through enhanced offender accountability, increased victim satisfaction, and community safety.

<http://nicic.gov/library/029682>

Caplan, Joel M. "Parole Release Decisions: Impact of Positive and Negative Victim and Nonvictim Input on a Representative Sample of Parole-Eligible Inmates." *Violence & Victims* 25, no. 2 (2010): 224-242.

This study analyzed administrative data from the New Jersey State Parole Board to determine the extent to which victim and non-victim input impacted parole release decisions. Positive and negative input, in both verbal and written forms, was studied for a representative sample of 820 parole-eligible adult inmates. Victim input was not found to be a significant predictor of parole release; measures of institutional behavior, crime severity, and criminal history were significant. Though insignificant, verbal input had a greater effect than written input. Results suggest that the impact of victim input is not generalizable across different types of offenders or across different paroling jurisdictions. It can no longer be assumed that victim rights laws and public participation at parole guarantee victim desired outcomes. [Author Abstract]

Crew, Benjamin Keith, and Sarah Emily Johnson. "Do Victim Impact Programs Reduce Recidivism for Operating a Motor Vehicle While Intoxicated? Findings from an Outcomes Evaluation." *Criminal Justice Studies* 24, no. 2 (June 2011): 153-163.

In victim impact panels, persons convicted of driving while intoxicated are confronted by survivors of accidents caused by drunk drivers. The objective is to reduce the number of subsequent convictions by increasing empathy with victims and increasing awareness of the seriousness of the consequences of drinking and driving. Participation in a victim impact course was not found to consistently reduce reoffending in a sample of persons convicted of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated. More specifically, program participants were just as likely to reoffend as non-participants and sometimes more likely. [Author Abstract]

DeHart, Dana and Melissa Hook. *Participant's Text, Chapter 9: Ethics in Victim Services*. National Victim Assistance Academy, 2007.

This chapter describes ways that the victim service providers' own attitudes and beliefs influence their response to victims of crime. It also covers appropriate ethical standards in the *NVASC Standards for Victim Assistance Programs and Providers* relative

to common professional situations.

<http://www.ccv.s.state.vt.us/sites/default/files/resources/VVAA%20Ch%209%20Ethics.pdf>

Furey, Agnes, and Leonard Scovens. *Wildflowers in the Median: A Restorative Journey into Healing, Justice, and Joy*. Bloomington, IN: iUniverse, 2012.

Wildflowers in the Median tells the story of a journey of restoration. Through a collection of poems, vignettes, and letters, both Furey and Scovens pour out their emotions and reflections. It is a tale not of forgiveness, but of understanding—a story of a survivor of crime and a criminal finding communion as each struggles with grief and suffering, eventually coming to terms with their spiritual identities and a desire to help others in similar circumstances. [Publisher Abstract]

Irazola, Seri Ph.D., Erin William, Julie Stricker and Emily Niedzwiecki. *Final Report: Study of Victim Experiences of Wrongful Conviction*. Fairfax, VA: ICF Incorporated, 2013.

Over the past three decades, the rate of exonerations has more than doubled, growing from an average of 24 per year from 1989 through 1999 to an average of 52 per year from 2000 through 2010 (Gross & Shaffer, 2012). While significant strides have been made to identify and assist wrongfully convicted individuals in gaining their freedom and transitioning to life after exoneration, little is known about the experiences of victims during this process. In 2010, the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice funded ICF International to conduct an exploratory study examining victim experiences in cases of wrongful conviction in order to begin to fill this gap in knowledge. This report documents the methodology and findings from the study, and examines the implications for practice and policy.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/244084.pdf>

Ishoy, Glen A. "Reassessing the Purpose of Punishment: The Roles of Mercy and Victim-involvement in Criminal Proceedings." *Criminal Justice Ethics*, 33/1 (2014): 40-57.

While many possible goals could be achieved by punishing offenders, the reality of punishment in today's criminal justice system is that lawmakers have created the illusion of purpose in punishment when in fact the expectations are unrealistic and the options for punishment too few to expect the simultaneous accomplishment of all possible desirable goals. This lack of clear purpose has led to a punishment policy shaped largely by what some scholars refer to as "paranoid politicians," who have used public fear of crime as a fulcrum to launch "tough on crime" policies. Over a long period of time, this process has created a punishment system that many scholars argue has become too harsh and exceeds what a system of just deserts would allow for. This outcome has led some to propose that systematic mercy be implemented where appropriate, in order to offset the perceived harshness of the criminal justice system. While such a proposal is problematic, a re-evaluation of punishment policy seems appropriate. This paper suggests that any re-evaluation of punishment policy should include provisions for a broader consideration of victims' issues in sentencing as an integral part of the implementation of punishment in a truly just system.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0731129X.2014.903631?journalCode=rcr20#.U85X4ZRdXh5>

Jackson, Arrick L. "The Impact of Restorative Justice on the Development of Guilt, Shame, and Empathy among Offenders." *Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice* 5, no. 2 (Apr 2009): 184-206.

Restorative justice as a philosophy consistently highlights the importance of dialogue among the offender, the victim, and the community as a significant component of repairing the harm done. However, without understanding whether or not offenders are developing the emotions of guilt, shame, and empathy which are necessary for reconciliation, the healing dialogue may be misguided. The present study utilizes a panel design approach with the primary goal of examining the effect of a Missouri Department of Corrections Restorative Justice Program-Victim Impact Training (VIT) on the emotional development of guilt, shame, and empathy among offenders. The MANCOVA results show no overall significant differences in VIT participant's pre- and post-test scores on their development of guilt, shame, and empathy. However, regression analysis results indicate significant relationships between shame and empathy among offenders. Results also indicate significant differences among gender, age, and race on guilt, shame, and empathy. These findings and their implications are discussed. [Author Abstract]

Koss, Mary, and Mary Achilles. *Restorative Justice Responses to Sexual Assault*. Harrisburg, VA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2011.

This paper examines restorative justice for sexual assault from the perspective of three groups of survivors: (a) adults victimized by adult perpetrators; (b) adults or juveniles victimized by juveniles; and (c) adults sexually molested as children by adults.

http://www.vawnet.org/sexual-violence/print-document.php?doc_id=1231&find_type=web_desc_AR

Lehman, Joseph, Trudy G. Beatty, Dennis Maloney, Susan Russell, Anne Seymour, and Carol Shapiro. *The Three "R's" of Reentry*. Washington, DC: Justice Solutions, 2002.

Currently there is a significant amount of attention focused on the large number of offenders who are being released from prison to communities across the country. Leadership and support for the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs have created opportunities to discuss, plan and implement new strategies to more effectively deal with offender who are "going home." This White Paper is intended to be just that: an opportunity to create a dialogue about offender reentry from a victim-, family-, and harm-centered perspective. [3 R's: Reparative, Relationships, Responsibility.]

<https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/appa/pubs/RRR.pdf>

Liebmann, Marian, and Lindy Wootton. *Restorative Justice and Domestic Violence/ Abuse*. The Home Office Crime Reduction Unit for Wales, 2010.

This report is in two sections: Mainstream methods of working with domestic violence/abuse and restorative justice projects working with domestic violence/abuse.

<http://69.195.124.82/~crimemat/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/restorative-justice-and-domestic-violence-abuse.pdf>

National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections. Wichita, KS: National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections, 2015.

The National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections provides an enthusiastic voice for corrections-based victim services. As a national non-profit organization, we:

- Serve as a clearinghouse for information, resources and referrals;
- Assist in developing, providing and monitoring;
- Training and Technical Assistance;
- Provide vision, leadership and guidance in policy and program development to increase victim satisfaction with corrections; and
- Promote mentoring relationships.

<http://www.navspic.org/>

National Institute of Corrections. "Crime Victims and Offender Reentry-National Institute of Corrections." *DC Public Safety Audio*, 2015.

Listen to this informative podcast, Crime Victims and Offender Reentry - National Institute of Corrections, from the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA). Aired on May 7, 2015, this radio show focuses on "promising programs throughout the country that are successfully integrating victims in the reentry process. The show also identifies resources and funding opportunities for jurisdictions wishing to improve victim services programming in their own areas."

<http://media.csoa.gov/podcast/audio/2015/05/crime-victims-and-offender-reentry-national-institute-of-corrections-2/>

"National Victim Assistance Standards Consortium – Standards for Victim Assistance Programs and Providers." Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services, accessed May 31, 2015.

Standards for Victim Assistance Programs and Providers (NVASC Standards) offers a model framework for professional development and is intended as a template for users to adapt to specific needs. That is, standards are targeted broadly to address the core of victim assistance, and adjustment to particular settings and specializations is an expected and encouraged use of the standards.

<http://www.ccv.s.state.vt.us/content/national-victim-assistance-standards-consortium-standards-victim-assistance-programs-and>

Office for Victims of Crime. *OVC NCVRW Resource Guide*. Washington, DC: Office for Victims of Crime, 2015.

"The Office for Victims of Crime of the U.S. Department of Justice and the National Center for Victims of Crime are pleased to present the 2015 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide. With a practical and visually striking array of promotional items and outreach products, how-to's, sample communications tools, updated statistics, and more,

this year's Resource Guide [was designed to help communities and victim assistance providers promote awareness of crime victim issues. It] can help inform, brand, and promote your outreach efforts during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. Please freely use and distribute these resources in your work on behalf of crime victims in your community" (p. 1). The guide includes these sections: letters from OVC and NCVC; frequently asked questions; overview of the Resource Guide; developing your campaign—partnerships and strategies; about the Resource Guide artwork; communicating your message—media tips and tools; landmarks in victims' rights and services—a historical overview; statistical overviews; and additional resources. This website provides access to: the entire guide in English and Spanish; each section alone; posters; camera-ready artwork; web ads; and the theme video.

<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ncvrw2015/index.html>

Office for Victims of Crime. *OVC HELP for Victim Service Providers Web Forum*. Washington, DC: Office for Victims of Crime, 2015.

This webpage offers a place where victim service providers and allied professionals can connect to peers, share ideas about best practices, and view current and past discussions on key topics.

<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovcproviderforum/index.asp>

Olaghere, Ajima Ph.D. "Statistical Analysis Center Research Reports and Projects Related to Victim Services: 2012-2015." *Justice Research and Statistics Association*, December 2015.

This annotated list of resources covers the areas of research/evaluation, statistics, projects, and ongoing activities funded by BJS. Topics include: domestic violence, human trafficking, prevalence of victimization, needs assessments, services for victims, compensation for victims and crimes against children.

<http://www.jrsa.org/pubs/reports/sac-victim-related-projects.pdf>

Ptacek, James. *Restorative Justice and Violence against Women*. Oxford University Press, 2009.

This book considers both the dangers and potential benefits of using restorative justice in response to these crimes. The contributors include antiviolence activists and scholars from the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Some are strongly in favor of using restorative practices in these cases, some are strongly opposed, and many lie somewhere in between. Their chapters introduce a range of perspectives on alternative justice practices, offering rich descriptions of new programs that combine restorative justice with feminist antiviolence approaches. Controversial and forward-thinking, this volume presents a much-needed analysis of restorative justice practices in cases of violence against women.

Advocates, community activists, and scholars will find the theoretical perspectives and vivid case descriptions presented here to be invaluable tools for creating new ways for abused women to find justice. [Publisher Abstract]

Public Safety Performance Project. *Victims' Voices for Reform*. PEW Charitable Trusts, 2015

In a growing number of states, crime victims and survivors are actively participating in the development of sentencing and corrections policies and funding decisions to help prevent others from being victimized. The reforms, many of which are part of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), use data-driven strategies to hold offenders accountable, control costs, and protect public safety. In several states, these changes also have helped improve victim services, including notification systems that provide timely updates about offenders' status within the criminal justice system.

Quinn, Tom et al. *Pulse Check: Restorative Justice*. Washington, DC: National Criminal Justice Association, 2015.

This 90 minute webinar will provide an overview of Restorative Justice principles and practices; review research findings and the application of Restorative Justice practices in the justice system; and discuss the status of restorative justice today. Speakers will discuss the future potential of the Restorative Justice philosophy and current obstacles that inhibit full acceptance by practitioners and policy makers.

<http://www.ncja.org/webinars-events/other-topics#pulse-check>

Seymour, Anne. "Chapter 7: Victim Issues." In P. Burke, Ed. *A Handbook for New Parole Board Members*. Huntsville, TX: Association for Paroling Authorities International; Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2003.

Victim Issues discusses the growing role of victims in the criminal justice system and how parole has risen to the challenge of insuring their rights to be informed, to have the opportunity for input, and to have their safety needs carefully considered.

<http://apaintl.org/resources/documents/publications/handbook.pdf>

Seymour, Anne. *Public Hearing on Victim Issues in Probation and Parole, August 18, 2010: Recommendation Report*. Edited by American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) (Lexington, KY) 2010.

'Based on the testimony provided, this report provides a list of 10 recommendations for improving services to crime victims and survivors throughout the community corrections process' (p. 4). Also presented are excerpts from testimony regarding safety, information and notification, restitution, access to available resources, fairness and justice, respect and recognition, and offender accountability.

<http://nicic.gov/library/025228>

Seymour, Ann et al. *The Role of Crime Victims and Advocates in pretrial Justice Reform*. Washington, DC: National Criminal Justice Association, 2015.

As jurisdictions across the Nation seek to reform pretrial practices to improve individual and community safety, it's important to ask: "Do crime victims and their advocates have roles and responsibilities in pretrial processes?" There are many victims' rights and services that are relevant to pretrial junctures of the criminal and juvenile justice systems. This webinar will explore crime victims' concerns, rights and services throughout pretrial justice.

<http://www.ncja.org/webinars-events/pretrial-webinars#role-of-victims>

Seymour, Anne. *The Victim's Role in Offender Reentry: A Community Response Manual*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime; Lexington, KY: American Probation and Parole Association, 2000.

This document highlights promising practices and strategies that address victims' rights, needs, and concerns when their offenders are released into the community, and provides opportunities for offenders to be held accountable and to be successfully reintegrated into the community. In this handbook, the role of the community receives considerable emphasis. The goal is to offer practical suggestions regarding how reentry partners can become involved in assisting victims whose offenders are released — or preparing to be released — to the community. While community members are the primary audience for this handbook, justice and victim service professionals also comprise an important target audience.

<https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/appa/pubs/VROR.pdf>

Strang, Heather, Lawrence W. Sherman, Evan Mayo-Wilson, Daniel Woods, and Barak Ariel . "Restorative Justice Conferencing (RJC) Using Face-to Face Meetings of Offenders and Victims: Effects on Offender Recidivism and Victim Satisfaction. A Systematic Review." *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, no. 12 (2013).

Restorative justice is a concept denoting a wide range of justice practices with common values, but widely varying procedures (Braithwaite, 2002). These values encourage offenders to take responsibility for their actions and to repair the harms they have caused, usually (although not always) in communication with their personal victims. This review focuses on the subset of restorative justice procedures that has been tested most carefully and extensively: face-to-face restorative justice conferencing (RJC). In these conferences, victims and offenders involved in a crime meet in the presence of a trained facilitator with their families and friends or others affected by the crime, to discuss and resolve the offense and its consequences. [Publisher abstract]

<http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/lib/project/63/>

Van Ness, Daniel W., and Karen Heetderks Strong. *Restoring Justice: An Introduction to Restorative Justice*. New Providence, NJ: Matthew Bender and Company, 2010.

The theory and practices of restorative justice are explained. This book is essential reading for individuals working or interested in the restorative justice field. Ten chapters comprise this book: visions and patterns; how patterns of thinking can obstruct justice; a brief history of restorative justice; the development of a new pattern of thinking; restorative justice that promotes healing; the cornerposts of restorative justice chapters on encounter, amends, reintegration, and inclusion; making restorative justice happen; toward a restorative system; and transformation of perspective, structures, and persons. [Publisher Abstract]

White Paper on Restorative Justice: A Primer and Exploration of Practice Across Two North American Cities. Chicago, IL: Adler School Institute on Public Safety and Social Justice (IPSSJ); Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, 2011.

The purpose of this paper is threefold. First, it provides a brief overview of the philosophy of restorative justice, the range of practice, and the evidence base behind the practices. Second, it provides an overview of how restorative practices are currently being used in two very different metropolitan contexts, Chicago, IL and Vancouver, B.C., Canada. This case study approach is used to draw out the different ways that formal systems and policies encourage or limit the potential of restorative practices. Third, it recommends expanded research, policy, and practice agendas that could further mainstream and align restorative justice in more formal ways.

https://www.adler.edu/resources/content/4/1/documents/RJ_WhitePaper_Final_13_04_29.pdf

Yahner, Jennifer, Janine M Zweig and Lilly Yu. "Are Service Providers Using Technology to Improve Services and Help Crime Victims?" January 27, 2016.

This article from the Urban Institute provides a brief summary of findings from their nationwide survey about how crime victim service providers use technology.

http://www.urban.org/urban-wire/are-service-providers-using-technology-improve-services-and-help-crime-victims?utm_source=iContact&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Justice%20Policy%20Update&utm_content=Justice+Policy+Update+-2%2F3%2F2016

Confidentiality

Address Confidentiality Programs. Washington, DC: National Center for Victims of Crime, 2012.

Address Confidentiality Programs were created to protect victims of stalking, domestic violence, sexual assault, and other crimes from offenders who use public records, such as voter or drivers' license registries, to locate them. These programs give victims a legal substitute address (usually a post office box) to use in place of their physical address; this address can be used whenever an address is required by public agencies. First class mail sent to the substitute address is forwarded to the victim's actual address. Thirty-six states have launched Address Confidentiality Programs and laws governing eligibility vary from state to state. It is important to remember that these programs can only work if the perpetrator does not know where the victim lives, and when used in conjunction with other safety strategies.

<https://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center/help-for-victims/address-confidentiality-programs>

Aiken, Alicia L., *Summary of U.S. State Laws Related to Advocate Confidentiality*. Confidentiality Institute, 2014.

This worksheet provides a state-by-state summary of confidentiality, privilege and definitions. It is focused at advocates and victim counseling centers, often covering both employees and volunteers.

http://nnedv.org/downloads/SafetyNet/OVW/CI_USStateConfidentialityLawChart_Jan2014.pdf

Confidentiality: VAWA & FVPSA. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV), 2013.

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) contain strong confidentiality provisions that limit the sharing of victims' personally identifying information, including entering information into public records and databases. These provisions affirm confidentiality practices that protect the safety and privacy of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The following provides some basic information about these provisions.

http://nnedv.org/downloads/SafetyNet/VAWA_FVPSA_Confidentiality_2013.pdf

English, Sharon, and Anne Seymour. *Policy Manual for Victim Service Programs in State Correctional Agencies*. Association of State Correctional Administrators, May 2001.

In 1998, the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) received a grant from the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), U.S. Department of Justice to produce a policy handbook on victims' rights and services for state correctional administrators.

The ASCA Victims Committee, comprised of Commissioners and Directors of state adult correctional agencies and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), has served as the Project's Advisory Board. The first component of the Action Partnership for Corrections-based Victim Services Project was to develop and disseminate a survey to state correctional

administrators and the BOP to assess the current status and scope of corrections-based victim services, as well as policies that guide the delivery of such services. [Publisher Abstract]

Field, Esq., Julie. *Survivor Confidentiality and Privacy: Releases and Waivers At-A-Glance*. National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2008.

This one pager quickly reviews best practices for non-profit community based advocacy agencies to maintain survivor confidentiality and privacy under the U.S. federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), including obligations to notify survivors, ensure consent is informed, written and reasonably time limited, and, who can authorize a release of information.

<http://www.evawintl.org/Library/DocumentLibraryHandler.ashx?id=282>

Frequently Asked Questions on Survivor Confidentiality Releases. National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV)'s Safety Net Project and The Confidentiality Institute, 2011.

Updated in 2011, this fourteen page piece answers commonly asked questions about confidentiality provisions in the U.S. federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and clarifies best practices for informed consent related to protecting or sharing a survivor's information. It is a guide for any non-profit program receiving VAWA funds and is informative for any agencies partnering with those non-profit agencies.

<http://nnedv.org/resources/safetynetdocs/64-safetynetdocs/208--faqs-on-survivors-confidentiality-releases.html>

Massachusetts Department of Correction, Division: Deputy Commissioner of the Classification, Programs and Reentry Division. *Victim Service Unit Policies*. Massachusetts Department of Correction, July 2013.

Section 401.06 addresses the Confidentiality of Registration.

<http://www.mass.gov/eopss/docs/doc/policies/407.pdf>

Montana Department of Justice, Office of Victim Services. *Address Confidentiality Program*. Helena, MT: Montana Department of Justice. March, 2011.

The Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) is administered by the Montana Attorney General's Office and is designed to provide assistance to qualifying victims wishing to protect their address by providing the victim with a substitute address. The goal of the program is to contribute to a victim's overall safety.

<https://dojmt.gov/victims/address-confidentiality-program/>

National Immigrant Women's Advocacy Project. *State Confidentiality Statutes*. Washington, DC: American University Washington College of Law, October 6, 2014.

A state by state overview of the relationships that privileged communication with victims are protected by state confidentiality laws.

<http://library.niwap.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/pdf/CONF-VAWA-tool-StateConfStatutes-20111.pdf>

National Network to End Domestic Violence. *Survivor Confidentiality and Privacy: Releases and Waivers At-A-Glance*. National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2008.

Updated in 2011, this fourteen page piece answers commonly asked questions about confidentiality provisions in the U.S. federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and clarifies best practices for informed consent related to protecting or sharing a survivor's information. It is a guide for any non-profit program receiving VAWA funds and is informative for any agencies partnering with those non-profit agencies.

<http://www.evawintl.org/Library/DocumentLibraryHandler.ashx?id=283>

State of North Carolina Department of Correction Division of Prisons. *Victim Services Policies and Procedures*. State of North Carolina Department of Corrections, April 2010.

Section .0904 addresses victim confidentiality.

http://www.doc.state.nc.us/dop/policy_procedure_manual/d900.pdf

Victim Confidentiality Considerations for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Programs When Responding to Rare or Emergency Situations. The Confidentiality Institute and National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2010.

A wide range of situations can arise for programs providing services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Given the complex and critical safety issues faced by victims, programs should have policies to address victim safety and confidentiality in unusual or emergency circumstances. Examples of special situations that might arise include: medical and other emergencies; instances where a victim/client (or the victim's child) commits a crime while accessing or using services; and, situations where a victim brings civil or criminal claims against another client or the agency.

Programs/agencies should practice best confidentiality and safety practices in each special circumstance that arises.

<http://www.ccasa.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Template-Policy-Victim-Confidentiality-Considerations-For-Domestic-Violence-and-Sexual-Assault-Programs-When-Responding-to-Rare-or-Emergency-Situations.pdf>

Evidence Based Practice

Ellis, Monica, et al. *Victim Awareness Program: A Descriptive Study*. Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Office of Victim Services, 2011.

A study conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Services in Ohio. This study assesses whether offenders gain knowledge and insight into the impact of crime on victims and the community. The study included 1,131 male and 140 female offenders.

http://www.publicsafety.ohio.gov/links/ocjs_VictimAwarenessStudy2011.pdf

Messing, Jill T., et al. *Police Departments' Use of the Lethality Assessment Program A Quasi-Experimental Evaluation*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2014.

This quasi-experimental evaluation examined the effectiveness of the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP), a collaboration between police and social service providers that aimed to decrease rates of repeat, severe, lethal and near-lethal domestic violence while increasing rates of emergency safety planning and help-seeking.

<http://www.nij.gov/publications/Pages/publication-detail.aspx?ncjnumber=247456>

Messing, Jill T., Jacquelyn Campbell, and Janet Sullivan Wilson. *Research Designs in the Real World: Testing the Effectiveness of an IPV Intervention*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2015.

Many factors can influence study design, particularly when evaluating an intervention in the field. Although randomized controlled trials are considered the gold standard of evaluations, there are practical and ethical considerations that may exclude their use. This case study looks at those factors and their impact on an evaluation of an intimate partner violence intervention.

<http://www.nij.gov/journals/275/pages/research-designs.aspx>

Ruzek, Josef I., and Raymond C. Rosen. *Disseminating Evidence-Based Treatments for PTSD in Organizational Settings: A High Priority Focus Area*. Behavior Research and Therapy 47: 980-989, 2009.

This review critically evaluates the PTSD-related research and emerging theory related to four major sets of variables that affect dissemination: (1) Practitioner factors, (2) Training methods, (3) The practice innovation(s) being disseminated; and (4) Organization or system factors. We evaluate findings from recent studies in light of emerging models of dissemination, and in the final section of the paper, we consider five broad topics with particular implications for dissemination of PTSD-specific treatments. They are: (1) The content of dissemination (i.e., which treatment protocols or intervention methods should be prioritized); (2) Strict adherence versus flexibility in the use of treatment manuals and the role of fidelity assessment; (3) The need for collaboration with user audiences; (4) The potential role of web-based technologies in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of dissemination; and (5) Development of dissemination infrastructures within organizations.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19632668>

Williamson, Erin, Nicole M. Dutch, and Heather J. Clawson Caliber. *Evidence-Based Mental Health Treatment for Victims of Human Trafficking*. Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), 2010.

This issue brief examines the evidence-based research for treating common mental health conditions experienced by victims of human trafficking.

<http://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/evidence-based-mental-health-treatment-victims-human-trafficking>

Juveniles

Burke, Kimberly S. *An Inventory and Examination of Restorative Justice Practices for Youth in Illinois*. Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2013.

In this study, organizations in Illinois that address youth misconduct or delinquency were surveyed to examine the use of restorative justice practices in Illinois and the extent to which they incorporate critical components of restorative justice, and to create an inventory of restorative justice practices across the state. The five components of restorative justice included offender involvement and experience of justice, victim involvement and experience of justice, victim-offender relationships, community involvement and experience of justice, and problem-solving through restorative justice.

http://www.icjia.state.il.us/assets/pdf/ResearchReports/InventoryandExaminationofRestorativeJusticePracticesforYouthIllinois_042013.pdf

Choi, Jung Jin, Gordon Bazemore, and Michael J. Gilbert. *Review of Research on Victims' Experiences in Restorative Justice: Implications for Youth Justice*. Elsevier, Children and Youth Services Review, 2012.

This article examines a sample of published restorative justice studies that highlight 'negative' experiences of victims.

<http://hhs.uncg.edu/wordpress/cps/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2013/10/Choi-et-al-2012-Rev-Child-Youth-RJ-Exps.pdf>

Finklea, Kristin. *Juvenile Victims of Domestic Sex Trafficking: Juvenile Justice Issues*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, 2014.

This report examines juvenile victims of sex trafficking and their intersection with states' juvenile justice systems throughout the United States. It outlines the federal conceptualization of minors involved in commercial sexual activities and discusses factors that may contribute to the treatment of sex trafficking victims as perpetrators. It then outlines various criminal justice policy options and approaches to victim-centered policing regarding sex trafficking of minors. The report concludes with a discussion of the federal role in incentivizing states' juvenile and criminal justice systems and treatment of sex trafficking victims.

<https://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43677.pdf>

Gibbs, Deborah, et al. *Evaluation of Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2014.

This evaluation examined three programs funded by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) that identify and provide services to victims of sex and labor trafficking of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents under the age of 18.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/248578.pdf>

Herz, Denise, et al. *Addressing the Needs of Multi-System Youth: Strengthening the Connection Between Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice*. Washington, DC: Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, 2012.

The purpose of this paper is to provide communities with a consolidated framework for serving crossover youth that incorporates the most up-to-date research, lessons from ongoing reform efforts, and an innovative collaborative management structure.

http://cjr.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/MultiSystemYouth_March2012.pdf

Outreach to Underserved Teen Victims of Crime: Chart a Course for Expanding Victim Services to Youth. National Crime Prevention Council and the National Center for Victims of Crime, 2012.

The Underserved Teen Victims Initiative is part of a national project of the Office for Victims of Crime aimed at increasing underserved teens' access to crime victim services. In this project, the National Partners collaborated with 24 local communities to identify promising strategies for reaching and supporting underserved populations of teen victims while building the capacity of victim assistance professionals to help these youth.

<http://victimsofcrime.org/docs/Youth%20Initiative/outreach-to-underserved-teen-victims-of-crime.pdf?sfvrsn=0>

Promoting Restorative Justice for Children. New York, NY: SRSG on Violence Against Children, 2013.

This report examines the potential of restorative justice programmes to facilitate conflict resolution and provide appropriate protection to children. This applies to the justice system, whether children are victims, offenders or witnesses, but it also applies in a range of other contexts, including at school, in residential care units, in social welfare settings and in the community.

http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/publications_final/srsgvac_restorative_justice_for_children_report.pdf

Sickmund, Melissa, and Charles Puzzanchera (eds.). *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2014 National Report.* Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 2014.

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2014 National Report is the fourth edition of a comprehensive report on juvenile crime, victimization, and the juvenile justice system. The report offers—to Congress, state legislators, other state and local policymakers, educators, juvenile justice professionals, and concerned citizens— empirically based answers to frequently asked questions about the nature of juvenile crime and victimization and about the justice system's response.

<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/nr2014/downloads/NR2014.pdf>

Wood, William R. *Victims as Stakeholders: Research from a Juvenile Court on the Changing Roles of Victims in Restorative Justice.* *Western Criminology Review* 14(1): 6-24, 2013.

This research analyzes changes made by a juvenile court over five years toward the progressive inclusion of victims as “stakeholders” within the implementation and development of restorative justice practices.

[http://www.academia.edu/3394913/Victims as Stakeholders Research from a Juvenile Court on the Changing Roles of Victims in Restorative Justice](http://www.academia.edu/3394913/Victims_as_Stakeholders_Research_from_a_Juvenile_Court_on_the_Changing_Roles_of_Victims_in_Restorative_Justice)

Notification

Brenwald, Summer. *Program Performance Report: Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification Program (SAVIN) January—June 2013*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), U.S. Department of Justice, 2014.

This report summarizes performance data for January-June 2013 from State grantees under the Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) grant program.

https://www.bja.gov/Publications/SAVIN_PPR_Jan-Jun13.pdf

Busch-Armendariz, Noel, Caitlin Sulley, and Lindsay Morris. *Key Components of Building a Successful Victim Notification Protocol: A Report to the Houston Sexual Assault Kit Action Research Working Group*. Austin, TX: Institute on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault, School of Social Work, University of Texas at Austin, 2015.

A goal of the Houston Sexual Assault Kit (SAK) Action Research Project was to collaborate across disciplines to create an innovative, sensitive, and trauma-informed model of victim notification. The aim of this report is to present findings from original action research conducted about the process of developing and implementing the Houston Police Department (HPD) Complainant Notification and Information Line Protocols.

http://houstonsakresearch.org/resources/documents/IDVSA_success.pdf

Irazola, Seri, et al. *Automated Victim Notification: Awareness and Use Among Service Providers and Victims*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2013.

This issue brief provides evaluation findings on the awareness and use of AVN services among service providers and victims, including their satisfaction with, perceived benefits of, and challenges using AVN systems.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/243840.pdf>

Kansas Department of Corrections. *Victim Services: Victim Notification*. Topeka, KS: Kansas Department of Corrections, 2011.

Policies and procedures for victim notification.

<https://www.doc.ks.gov/kdoc-policies/AdultIMPP/chapter-21/21101.pdf>

Minnesota Department of Corrections. *Victim Notification Brochure*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Corrections, 2015.

This brochure provides general information on victim notification, including requirements for notification per the Minnesota state statute and details about the automated victim notification system (VINE).

<http://mn-choice-maintenance.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/>

Minnesota Department of Corrections. *Victim Notification Request Form*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Corrections, 2015.

Notification request form for victims wanting to be informed when offenders are released from custody.

<http://mn-choice-maintenance.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/>

Parole and Parole Boards

Association of Paroling Authorities International. *Ten Core Principles for Ensuring Crime Victim's Rights are Honored and Upheld in Parole/Release Processes*. Huntsville, TC: Association of Paroling Authorities International.

This document can be used by Parole Boards and other Releasing Authorities to do a self-examination of their jurisdiction's practices in the area of Crime Victims Services.

<http://www.apaintl.org/resources/documents/coreprin.pdf>

Caplan, Joel. *Parole Release Decisions: Impact of Positive and Negative Victim and Nonvictim Input on a Representative Sample of Parole-Eligible Inmates*. Violence & Victims, 2010.

This study analyzed administrative data from the New Jersey State Parole Board to determine the extent to which victim and non-victim input impacted parole release decisions. Positive and negative input, in both verbal and written forms, was studied for a representative sample of 820 parole-eligible adult inmates. Victim input was not found to be a significant predictor of parole release; measures of institutional behavior, crime severity, and criminal history were significant. Though insignificant, verbal input had a greater effect than written input. Results suggest that the impact of victim input is not generalizable across different types of offenders or across different paroling jurisdictions. It can no longer be assumed that victim rights laws and public participation at parole guarantee victim desired outcomes.

Seymour, Anne. *Tribal Probation Officers Guide to Working With Victims*. Lexington, KY: American Probation and Parole Association (APPA), 2015.

Recognizing that tribal probation officers (TPO) are in a unique position to provide victims of their probationers' offenses with critical information and link them with appropriate services, this bulletin provides TPOs with a brief overview of victims' rights, tips to help them coordinate and improve victim services, and information on the varied services available to crime victims.

<http://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/appa/pubs/TPOGWWV.pdf>

Policies and Legal Issues

DeHart, Dana, and Melissa Hook. *Ethics in Victim Services*. Fairfax, VA: National Victim Assistance Academy, 2007.

The purpose of this chapter is to encourage the use of ethical standards to further the evolution of victim assistance as a professional discipline.

<http://www.ccv.s.state.vt.us/sites/default/files/resources/VVAA%20Ch%209%20Ethics.pdf>

English, Sharon, and Anne Seymour. Association of State Correctional Administrators, "Policy Manual for Victim Service Programs in State Correctional Agencies." Last modified May 2001.

In 1998, the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) received a grant from the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), U.S. Department of Justice to produce a policy handbook on victims' rights and services for state correctional administrators.

The ASCA Victims Committee, comprised of Commissioners and Directors of state adult correctional agencies and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), has served as the Project's Advisory Board. The first component of the Action Partnership for Corrections-based Victim Services Project was to develop and disseminate a survey to state correctional administrators and the BOP to assess the current status and scope of corrections-based victim services, as well as policies that guide the delivery of such services. [Publisher Abstract]

<http://nicic.gov/Library/027885>

New Hampshire Department of Corrections. *Services and Support for Victims and Survivors of Crime*. Concord, NH: New Hampshire Department of Corrections, 2012.

Policy and Procedure Directive for victims and survivors.

<http://www.nh.gov/nhdoc/policies/documents/1-30.pdf>

Spencer, Jessica, and Joan Petersilia. *Voices From the Field: California Victims' Rights in a Post-Realignment World*. Federal Sentencing Reporter, Vol. 25, No. 4, April, 2013.

Victim advocates in many California counties have been playing catch-up and putting out fires since Realignment went into effect over a year ago. Their primary concern is that many counties do not have the infrastructure in place for meaningful implementation of the rights set forth in Marsy's Law, particularly the rights to restitution and notification. These problems and more are exacerbated by the fact that victims do not have an advocate with voting power on the Community Corrections Partnership, so their needs are typically a low priority in the allocation of resources.

<http://law.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/default/files/child-page/183091/doc/slspublic/FSR%20April%202013%20Spencer%20Petersilia.pdf>

Widgery, Amber. *Victims' Pretrial Release Rights and Protections*. Denver, CO: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2015.

National Conference of State Legislatures webpage on pretrial release law as it pertains to victims. Victim notification and participation rights and release hearings requirements are identified.

<http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/pretrial-release-victims-rights-and-protections.aspx>

Restitution

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. *Restitution Guide*. San Pablo, CA: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

This guide explains how restitution works, how to collect restitution and provides contacts for assistance.

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/docs/Restitution_Guide.pdf

Fundamentals of Victims' Rights: A Victim's Right to Restitution. Portland, OR: National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI), Lewis & Clark Law School, 2011.

Restitution is “full or partial compensation paid by a criminal to a victim, not awarded in a civil trial for tort, but ordered as part of a criminal sentence or as a condition of probation.” Black’s Law Dictionary (9th ed. 2009).

<https://law.lclark.edu/live/files/11821-fundamentals-of-victims-rights-a-victims-right-to>

Garvin, Meg, and Sarah LeClair. *Ensuring Full Restitution for Crime Victims: Polyvictims as a Case Study in Overcoming Causation Challenges*. Portland, OR: National Crime Victim Law Institute, 2013.

I. Introduction II. Restitution’s Purposes and Policy Rationales Support Full Restitution for Victims III. To Recover in Restitution, A Victim’s Losses Must Be Caused By Defendant’s Criminal Conduct IV. Case Study: Polyvictims V. Conclusion.

<http://law.lclark.edu/live/files/15462-ensuring-full-restitution-for-crime>

Making Restitution Real: Five Case Studies on Improving Restitution Collection. Washington, DC: National Center for Victims of Crime, 2011.

The papers highlighted here address important lessons learned and the challenges that remain. From statewide, multi-year initiatives to vigorous local programs, it is our hope that these examples will inspire advocates and officials around the country to reexamine their own policies and programs and renew their commitment to improving the lives of crime victims through the collection of restitution.

http://victimsofcrime.org/docs/Reports%20and%20Studies/2011_restitutionreport_web.pdf?sfvrsn=2

Office of Justice Programs Minnesota Department of Public Safety. *Minnesota Restitution Working Group: Report to the Legislature*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, 2015.

This report describes the purpose and process of restitution, the major themes that emerged from the lengthy Restitution Working Group (RWG) review process, the comprehensive data analysis completed by the State Court Administrator’s Office, and the recommendations the RWG is presenting to the Minnesota legislature aimed at making the process more efficient, consistent, and effective.

<https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ojp/forms-documents/Documents/Restitution%20Working%20Group/Minnesota%20Restitution%20Working%20Group%20Report%20January%202015.pdf>

Office of Justice Programs Minnesota Department of Public Safety. *Restitution Working Group*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Public Safety, 2013.

In 2013, the Minnesota Legislature directed the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to convene a working group to study how restitution for victims in criminal cases is requested, ordered, and collected in Minnesota. The Restitution Work Group (RWG) met from October 2013 to August 2014. The following are a list of resources relied on by the RWG, the documents and materials generated during the process, and the final Restitution Working Group Report to the Legislature.

<https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ojp/Pages/restitution-working-group.aspx>

The Restitution Process for Victims of Federal Crimes. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2014.

Many victims are interested in how they can be repaid for their financial losses suffered as a result of a crime. This brochure provides an overview of that process. The Mandatory Restitution Act of 1996 established procedures for determining the amount of restitution to which a victim may be entitled. Information on procedures for restitution for crimes which occurred before the Act was passed, (April 24, 1996) is also included. For further information on any issue discussed in this brochure, please contact the Victim Witness Unit of the U.S. Attorney's Office.

<http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/usao-ndia/legacy/2014/10/08/Restitution.pdf>

Safety Planning

Cell Phone & Location Safety Strategies. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2013.

The information provided will help you assess whether you think your activities and location are being monitored through your cell phone and offer strategies to consider that can help maximize your safety needs.

<http://nnedv.org/resources/safetynetdocs/148-cell-phones/3842-cellphone-safety-planning.html>

Privacy & Safety on Facebook: A Guide for Survivors. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence.

This guide lays out both basic and more advanced privacy and safety features of Facebook, which can help survivors when they are trying to maximize privacy when using Facebook or are attempting to document an abusers' online harassment.

<http://nnedv.org/resources/safetynetdocs/153-online-safety-privacy-tips/3868-facebook-privacy-safety.html>

Safety Planning with Adult Sexual Assault Survivors: A Guide for Advocates and Attorneys. Boston, MA: Victim Rights Law Center, 2013.

This guide is designed to help advocates and attorneys work with survivors of non-intimate partner sexual assault to identify potential threats and create a safety plan tailored to the individual's needs and concerns. While parts of this guide may be useful when safety planning with minors, the guide is designed with adult survivors of sexual assault in mind.

https://victimrights.org/sites/default/files/Safety%20Planning%20with%20Adult%20Sexual%20Assault%20Survivors_A%20Guide%20for%20Advocates%20and%20Attorneys_0.pdf

Technology Safety Planning with Survivors. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2013.

This handout provides some simple but critical tips about phone, computer, email, instant messaging and other technologies to discuss if someone you know is in danger.

<http://nnedv.org/resources/safetynetdocs/technology-safety-plan.html>

Social Media

Criminal Use of Social Media. Fairmont, WV: National White Collar Crime Center, 2011.

With social media being adopted by so many in society, it's only fitting that white collar and hi-tech criminals adapt their skill set to the ever-changing landscape of the Internet. This white paper will discuss how criminals are using social media and Web 2.0 technologies to perpetrate new and classic white collar crimes.

<http://www.iacpsocialmedia.org/Portals/1/documents/External/NW3CArticle.pdf>

Cyberstalking Laws. Provo, UT: WHO@ Working to Halt Online Abuse, 2011.

This website contains the federal and individual state laws on cyberstalking. Working to Halt Online Abuse.

<http://www.haltabuse.org/resources/laws/federal.shtml>

Mitchell, Kimberly J., et al. *Technology-Involved Harassment Victimization: Placement in a Broader Victimization Context*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2015.

This study examined the use and effects of perpetrating harassment with technology within the context of other types of youth victimization, risk, and protective factors, based on a national survey of a subset of 791 youth (ages 10-20) who participated in the Second National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence conducted in 2011-2012.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/249003.pdf>

Report An Inmate's Account. Menlo Park, CA: Facebook.

Facebook webpage form used to report an inmate's account as a safety risk.

<https://www.facebook.com/help/contact/564493676910603>

Roberts, Jeff J., *Should convicts be on social media? Facebook stands up for prisoner accounts*. New York City, NY: Fortune, 2015.

Facebook has made a change about how it treats users who are in prison. While past policy allowed prison authorities to delete inmates' accounts effectively at will, the social network now requires them to explain why the prison wants to erase an account.

<http://fortune.com/2015/06/05/facebook-prison-social-media/>

Statistics and Data

Crime, Violence & Victimization Research Division's Compendium of Research on Violence Against Women, 1993-2014. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2014.

This document presents detailed information concerning research on violence against women funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office of Research and Evaluation, between 1993 and 2014.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/223572/223572.pdf>

Harrell, Erika, et al. *Household Poverty and Nonfatal Violent Victimization, 2008-2012*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014.

Presents findings from 2008 to 2012 on the relationship between households that were above or below the federal poverty level and nonfatal violent victimization, including rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. This report examines the violent victimization experiences of persons living in households at various levels of poverty, focusing on type of violence, victim's race or Hispanic origin, and location of residence. It also examines the percentage of violent victimizations reported to the police by poverty level. Data are from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which collects information on nonfatal crimes, reported and not reported to the police, against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. During 2012, about 92,390 households and 162,940 persons were interviewed for the NCVS.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hpnavv0812.pdf>

Harrell, Erika. *Victims of Identity Theft, 2014*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2015.

Presents findings on the prevalence and nature of identity theft from the 2014 Identity Theft Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey. Identity theft is defined as the unauthorized use or attempted use of existing accounts, or the unauthorized use or attempted use of personal information, to open a new account or for other fraudulent purposes. The report details the number and percentage of persons age 16 or older who reported at least one incident of identity theft over the past year. It describes how the personal information was obtained, financial losses due to identity theft, victim reporting to credit bureaus and police, and the impact of identity theft on victims' lives. The report includes a lifetime prevalence rate for identity theft and information on the preventive actions taken to avoid becoming a victim of identity theft. It also compares information from 2012 to 2014.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vit14.pdf>

Hate Crime Statistics – Victims. Washington, DC: The Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2014.

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, the victim of a hate crime may be an individual, a business, an institution, or society as a whole. According to the FBI's latest report, law enforcement agencies reported 5,479 hate crime incidents involving 6,418 offenses to our Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program in 2014. And these crimes—which

often have a devastating impact on the communities where they occur—left 6,727 victims in their wake.

<https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2015/november/latest-hate-crime-statistics-available>

Labertew, Denice, et al. 2015 Sexual Violence Research Review. Sacramento, CA: California Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2015.

The 2015 Sexual Violence Research Review highlights newly released research articles and reports that CALCASA believes have the potential to influence the work of member agencies. A variety of subjects are covered and, for our purposes, articles are organized in the following categories: Campus Sexual Assault, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Service Provisions, Criminal Justice, and Prevention.

<http://www.calcasa.org/resources/publications/>

Langton, Lynn, and Jennifer Truman. *Criminal Victimization, 2014*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2015.

Presents 2014 estimates of rates and levels of criminal victimization in the United States. This bulletin includes violent victimization (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) and property victimization (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and property theft). It describes the annual change from 2013 and analyzes 10-year trends from 2005 through 2014. The bulletin includes estimates of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, injury, and use of weapons in violent victimization. It also describes the characteristics of victims. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects information on nonfatal crimes, reported and not reported to the police, against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. During 2014, about 90,380 households and 158,090 persons were interviewed for the NCVS.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv14.pdf>

Lauritsen, Janet L., and Nicole White. *Seasonal Patterns in Criminal Victimization Trends*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2014.

Uses data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to examine the seasonal patterns in violent and property crime victimization in the United States from 1993 to 2010. Seasonal patterns are periodic fluctuations in the victimization rates that tend to occur at the same time each year. The report describes seasonal patterns in property crime (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other household theft) and violent victimization (rape and sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). It also presents seasonal trends in other forms of violence, including intimate partner violence, victimizations involving a weapon, and violence resulting in injury.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/spcvt.pdf>

Mason, Britney J., and Rachel E. Morgan. *Crimes Against the Elderly, 2002-2013*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2014.

Presents estimates on property and fatal and nonfatal violent victimization against persons age 65 or older from 2003 to 2013. The report examines patterns of victimization over time

and the distribution of violent victimization by the victim-offender relationship, victim's disability status, victim and incident characteristics, reporting to police, injuries sustained during the victimization, and identity theft victimization against the elderly. Nonfatal violent and property victimization data are from the National Crime Victimization Survey and homicide data are from mortality data based on death certificates in the National Vital Statistics System of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS).

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cae0313.pdf>

Planty, Michael, and Min Xie. *Violent Victimization in New and Established Hispanic Areas, 2007-2010*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2014.

This Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) report examines violent victimization rates by victims race and ethnicity within four Hispanic areas from 2007 to 2010.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/vvneha0710.pdf>

Wilson, Megan Meuchel. *Hate Crime Victimization, 2004-2012—Statistical Tables*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2014.

Presents counts and rates of hate crime victimization in 2012, using data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The tables show change in the number and rate of hate crime victimizations since 2011 and during the 10-year period since 2003. They examine the perceived motivation for the hate crime, demographic characteristics of victims and offenders, and the percentage of hate crime reported to police. In addition, the tables compare characteristics of hate crime and nonhate crime victimization, and the NCVS and FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) hate crime statistics.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0412st.pdf>

Victim Impact

Berry, Sean R. *Victim Impact Statements: Know Your Rights*. Cedar Rapids, IA: United States Attorney's Office.

This brochure outlines the rights of victims concerning victim impact statements and restitution. United States Attorney's Office, Northern District of Iowa.

<http://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/usao-ndia/legacy/2014/10/08/Statements.pdf>

Brotman, Barbara. *This victim impact panel is for young people charged with DUI*. Chicago, IL: Chicago Tribune, 2014.

This news report describes the Alliance Against Intoxicated Motorists victim impact panel, specifically for offenders 17 to 24 years old.

<http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-dui-victim-impact-20141202-story.html>

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Office of Victim and Survivor Services. *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn Facilitator Manual [and] Participant Workbook [Lesson Plans and Participant's Manual]*. Washington, DC: United State Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime, 2009.

This 32-hour program shows offenders the impact of their crimes on their victims. Units comprising this course are: getting started; introduction to victim impact; property crime; assault; robbery; hate and bias; gang crime; sexual assault; child abuse and neglect; domestic violence; drunk and impaired driving; homicide; and making amends. Access to accompanying video clips are provided at this website.

<http://nicic.gov/library/023607>

Davis, Robert C., et al. *No More Rights Without Remedies: An Impact Evaluation of the National Crime Victim Law Institute's Victims' Rights Clinics*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2012.

The National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI) victims' rights clinics are an effort to remedy what many perceived as a serious deficit in victims' rights legislation. Although all states have laws protecting victims' rights and many have constitutional amendments establishing rights for victims, the rights of many victims still are not honored or observed. In large measure, this may be because there are no remedies enforceable when victims are denied their rights. The NCVLI clinics were intended to promote awareness, education, and enforcement of crime victims' rights in the criminal justice system. The victims' rights clinics sought to protect and enforce rights for victims in the court process through filing motions in criminal cases in which victims' rights were denied and by seeking appellate decisions that interpreted and reinforced victims' rights statutes. By providing direct representation to individual victims in criminal court, NCVLI hoped not only to increase the observance of rights in those particular cases but also to increase awareness of victims' rights by prosecutors, judges, and police officers in general.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR1179.html

Exit Interview for Victims and Offenders Following a Victim Offender Dialogue. Bemidji, MN: Minnesota Department of Corrections, Restorative Justice Unit.

30 day follow up for both victims and offenders using the same set of questions.

http://static.nicic.gov/UserShared/2015-09-16_exit_interview_post_vod.docx

A Guide for Writing Victim Impact Statements: For Life-Sentenced Adult Inmate Parole Consideration Hearings. San Pablo, CA: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, 2012.

After the offender is committed to an institution within the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), you have the right, as a victim of crime, to attend the offender's parole hearings to give a statement (Penal Code Section 3043). This is your opportunity to tell the people making decisions about the offender who committed the crime against you how you and your loved ones have been affected by the crime. Your victim impact statement ensures that your voice is heard.

<http://www.countyofkings.com/home/showdocument?id=1040>

Irazola, Seri, et al., *Addressing the Impact of Wrongful Convictions on Crime Victims.* Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2014.

This study examined how wrongful convictions affected the original victims in 11 of such cases, and recommendations for improving services to such victims are offered.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/244084.pdf>

Langton, Lynn, and Jennifer Truman. *Socio-emotional Impact of Violent Crime.* Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014.

Examines victims' socio-emotional problems resulting from violent crime, including moderate to severe distress, problems with family or friend relationships, or problems at work or school. The report explores the relationship between the socio-emotional response to crime and the characteristics of the victim and the incident, such as the victim-offender relationship, injury, weapon use, and demographic characteristics. It examines the emotional and physical symptoms associated with socio-emotional problems, and the association between victim help-seeking behaviors and the experience of socio-emotional problems. Data are from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which collects information on nonfatal (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) victimization reported and not reported to the police.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/sivc.pdf>

Meeting with a Killer. Ellensburg, WA: Center for Disability Services Central Washington University, 2011.

This video walks through the process of Victim Offender Dialogue for one victim's family and the offender. (This link goes to the first of four parts.)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dZA88a0hYRk>

Montaldo, Charles. *The Importance of Victim Impact Statements and How to Write One.* New York, NY: About News.

The report describes how a victim impact statement fits into the justice process and how to write and present your statement.

<http://crime.about.com/od/victims/a/impact.htm>

Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center. *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn.* Fairfax, VA. Office of Justice Programs, 2015.

This article from the Office for Victims of Crime: Training and Technical Assistance Center summarizes the surveys and studies conducted on victim impact programs.

http://www.ovcttac.gov/victimimpact/evidence_based.cfm

Owens, Colleen, et al. *Understanding the Organization, Operation, and Victimization Process of Labor Trafficking in the United States*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2014.

This study examines the organization, operation, and victimization process of labor trafficking across multiple industries in the United States; and examines victim abuse and exploitation along a continuum, from recruitment for work through their migration experiences (if any), employment victimization experiences, and efforts to seek help.
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/248461.pdf>

Parsons, Jim, and Tiffany Bergin. *The Impact of Criminal Justice Involvement on Victims' Mental Health*. New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2010.

In this article, we present a review of the literature on how criminal justice system contact affects the mental health of adult crime victims.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20225265>

Sample Victim Impact Statements. Portland, OR: National Crime Victim Law Institute, 2014.

This document contains three redacted sample victim impact statements that were given by victims in connection with actual criminal proceedings. NCVLI has included these sample statements to assist victims and victims' rights practitioners as they work to draft written victim impact statements in connection with current cases.
<https://law.lclark.edu/live/files/17711-sample-victim-impact-statements1pdf>

Spears, Patricia. *Victim Impact Programming*. Nashville, TN: Tennessee Voices for Victims, 2012.

This article from the Tennessee Voices for Victims website describes their work on victim impact programming.
<http://tnvoicesforvictims.org/education/victim-impact-programming/>

Turanovic, Jillian Juliet. *The Age-Graded Consequences of Victimization*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2015.

This report presents the methodology and findings of a study that examined whether the consequences of violent victimization vary by victim age (adolescence, early adulthood, and adulthood) and whether the existence and strength of victims' social ties are linked to variations in victimization consequences within age groups.
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/249103.pdf>

Victim Impact Statements. Washington, DC: National Center for Victims of Crime, 2008.

Victim impact statements are written or oral information from crime victims, in their own words, about how a crime has affected them. All 50 states allow victim impact statements at some phase of the sentencing process. Most states permit them at parole hearings, and victim impact information is generally included in the pre-sentencing report presented to the judge.
<https://www.victimsofcrime.org/help-for-crime-victims/get-help-bulletins-for-crime-victims/victim-impact-statements>

VOD Immediate Oral Debrief: Suggested Questions. Bemidji, MN: Minnesota Department of Corrections, Restorative Justice Unit.

These questions can be used with the offenders and victims immediately following the victim offender dialogue while still at the facility.

[http://static.nicic.gov/UserShared/2015-09-16_vod_immediate_oral_debrief -
_suggested_questions.pdf](http://static.nicic.gov/UserShared/2015-09-16_vod_immediate_oral_debrief_-_suggested_questions.pdf)

Victim Offender Dialogue Brochure. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Corrections.
This brochure provides a definition of Victim Offender Dialogue and how it works.
<http://mn-choice-maintenance.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/>

Victim Offender Dialogue Policies. Columbus, OH: State of Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 2014.

The purpose of this policy is to provide victims of violent crime the opportunity for a structured, face-to-face meeting with their offender(s) in a secure, safe environment, in order to facilitate a healing recovery process. This policy applies to facilitators conducting victim offender dialogues, staff of the Office of Victim Services, and all other employees involved in the victim offender dialogue process.
http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/drc_policies/documents/03-OVS-02.pdf

Victims' Voices Heard, Inc. *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn: An Evaluation of the Effects of the Victim Impact: Listen and Learn Program on Prisoner Recidivism and Prisoner Behavior*. Wilmington, DE: Longwood Foundation, 2015.

"This is a report of the evaluation study conducted to examine the effects of the Victim Impact: Listen and Learn program on the behaviors of the prisoners who attended this program. The focus of the data we collected and reported on was on the participants' behaviors after attending the program but while still in prison, and upon release from prison ... The central tenet of the program is that a vital component to facilitating change within an individual offender is a focus on the victims of crime, and the impact of a crime on the victim" (p. 1). Victim Impact has been implemented in the Delaware prison system since 2011. Some of the findings from this study include: participants has a recidivism rate (re-offense and re-commitment) of 35 % compared to 67% for non-participants; and participants had a 33% reduction in disciplinary charges. Thus, Victim Impact reduces recidivism and can provide significant cost savings.
<http://nicic.gov/library/031312>

Xie, Min. *The Impact of Victimization on Residential Mobility: Explaining Racial and Ethnic Patterns Using the National Crime Victimization Survey*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2014.

In order to examine racial/ethnic differences in household moving behavior after criminal victimization, this study used a longitudinal sample of 34,134 housing units compiled from the National Crime Victimization Survey for the 40 largest metropolitan areas in the United States (1995-2003).
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/244867.pdf>

Victim Offender Communication, Dialogue, & Mediation

Borton, Ian. "Victim Offender Communication in Felony Cases: An Archival Analysis of Ohio's Office." Bowling Green State University, ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing, 2008.

In this dissertation, I studied victim offender dialogue files archived by Ohio's Office of Victim Services (OVS). The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction runs OVS. The Office of Victim Services has processed 349 individual dialogue cases. The OVS director was interested in knowing why only one in four initiated dialogue files complete actual face-to-face dialogue. I conducted an archived data analysis on a sample (N = 212) of OVS completed and will-not-proceed files.... This research has implications regarding relational communication, conflict mediation, and restorative justice theory. Finally, I offer several suggestions regarding OVS practices as well as other uses of restorative dialogue in the contexts of severe crime and felonies of Victim Services Dialogue Program."

Choi, Jung Jin, Michael J. Gilbert, and Diane L. Green. "Patterns of Victim Marginalization in Victim-Offender Mediation: Some Lessons Learned." *Crime, Law, and Social Change*, 59, no. 1 (2013):113-132.

This article discusses issues that restorative justice programs may face during implementation and lessons learned from an exploratory study. We examined various perspectives of multiple participants who experienced a Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM) program in a mid-sized Midwestern city in the U.S. The primary data source comprised 34 interviews with 37 participants including adult crime victims, juvenile offenders and their parents, mediator, and representatives from referring agencies. Observations complemented the data. Findings revealed patterns of victim marginalization during the processes used: victims were not prepared appropriately; were at times pressured by mediators to behave in certain ways; and, occasionally felt intimidated by offenders and/or their families. We discuss some factors that may have influenced the emergence of these patterns. This study revealed gaps between the guiding principles of restorative justice theory and field practices, particularly sensitivity toward victims to meet their needs. We suggest that restorative justice programs should consider using a monitoring system to ensure that the processes used remain consistent with the values and principles of restorative justice.

National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections (NAVSPIC). Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) National Standards Subcommittee (Wichita, KS), ed. *Victim-Centered Victim Offender Dialogue in Crimes of Severe Violence: 20 Essential Principles for Corrections-Based Victim Services*, 2014.

If you are looking for an explanation of what victim-centered victim offender dialogue (VOD) is, then this is the document for you. It does a great job in explaining the process and standards involved in effective VOD.

<http://nicic.gov/library/028297>

Seymour, Anne. *Victim Impact Statement Resource Package*. Washington, DC: Justice Solutions, 2002.

This Resource Package was developed by Victim Advocate Anne Seymour (Justice Solutions: Washington, D.C. 2001) to provide guidelines for courts and correctional agencies that are responsible for implementing victims' right to an impact statement. It should be revised, as needed, to reflect both state law and agency policies in your jurisdiction.

Some of these resources have been adapted from "Victim Impact: A Victim's Right to Speak, a Nation's Responsibility to Listen" written by Janice Harris Lord and Ellen Alexander, and published by the National Victim Center and MADD in 1994.

http://www.justicesolutions.org/art_pub_victim_impact_resource.htm

Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (Austin, TX), ed. *Victim Offender Mediation Programs in Texas*, 2009.

Results are presented from an assessment of Texas' victim offender mediation (VOM) programs. Sections of this report include: victim offender mediation background; VOM programs in Texas; VOM in Dallas, Tarrant, and Travis juvenile probation departments; and conclusions and recommendations. Appendixes provide a summary of VOMs in Texas and county locations of Dispute Resolution Centers in Texas.

<http://nicic.gov/library/023520>

Umbreit, Mark S. *The Handbook of Victim Offender Mediation: An Essential Guide to Practice and Research*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 2001.

The following three foci are examined: the underlying philosophy, practice, and context of victim offender mediation (VOM); information gleaned from research; and emerging issues. The following chapters are included: humanistic mediation - a transformative journey of peacemaking; guidelines for victim-sensitive mediation and dialogue with offenders; the mediation process - phases and tasks; multicultural implications of VOM; case studies; national survey of VOM programs; program development issues; the impact of VOM - two decades of research; cross-national assessment of VOM; VOM in the U.S. - a multisite assessment; VOM in Canada - a multisite assessment; VOM in England - a multisite assessment; advanced mediation and dialogue in crimes of severe violence; and potential hazards and opportunities. Appendixes provide: information about additional resources; a directory of VOM programs in the U.S.; program profiles; a list of promising practices and innovations; a summary of 40 VOM empirical studies; and a description of the development of participant satisfaction scales that evaluate VOM programs. [Publisher Abstract]

Umbreit, Mark S. *Facing Violence: The Path of Restorative Justice and Dialogue*. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press, 2003.

This book tells the stories of victims and offenders who have participated in facilitated dialogue in the aftermath of violent crimes. The book reports findings by a University of Minnesota research team that such victim/offender dialogue programs, when carefully supervised by trained facilitators, have usually resulted in life-transforming emotional healing for both parties. The book distills results of interviews with victims, offenders and

staff members in two pioneering victim/offender dialogue programs in Texas and Ohio.
[Publisher Abstract]

Umbreit, Mark S., and Marilyn Peterson Armour. *Restorative Justice Dialogue: An Essential Guide for Research and Practice*. New York: Springer Publishing Company, 2011.

This book is “offered as a guide to understanding core restorative justice values and practices and what we have learned from research on the impact of this emerging social movement in the global community, includes a chapter on victim-offender dialogue. It includes chapters on Victim-Offender Mediation(5) and Victim-Offender Dialogue (8).

Umbreit, Mark S., and Marilyn Peterson Armour. “Restorative Justice and Dialogue: Impact, Opportunities, and Challenges in the Global Community.” *Washington University Journal of Law & Policy* 36 (2011), Restorative Justice.

From its humble beginnings in the mid-1970s, the principles and practices of restorative justice have become a social movement in the twenty-first century, with an ever increasing presence in and impact on the global community. Rooted in the juvenile justice systems of North America, with a focus on non-violent property crimes, restorative justice policy and practice are now present at virtually all levels of adult and juvenile justice systems, even handling severely violent crimes. Restorative justice and dialogue have now moved far beyond the justice systems of the world and are found in school settings, workplaces, faith communities, and even in the context of deeply-entrenched political violence, such as in Israel and Palestine, and in post-conflict societies such as Northern Ireland, South Africa, Liberia, and Rwanda. This Article will provide a review of the restorative justice movement, of how it is developing in various policies and practices, of what we have learned from research, and of the specific opportunities and challenges facing the movement.

[http://www.antonioacasella.eu/restorative/Umbreit Armour 2011.pdf](http://www.antonioacasella.eu/restorative/Umbreit%20Armour%202011.pdf)

Vermont Department of Corrections. *Victim Offender Dialogue in Cases of Severe and Violent Crime*.

The Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) Program is a service provided by the Victim Services Program to victims who are interested in meeting with the offender in their case.

Participation in this program is victim-initiated, victim-centered and voluntary on the part of the victim and offender.

<http://www.doc.state.vt.us/victim-services/the-victim-services-program-of-the-vermont-department-of-corrections/vodp>

Victim Rights

Crime Victim Rights Benchbook – Third Edition. MI: Michigan Judicial Institute (MJI), 2016.

The Crime Victim Rights Benchbook–Third Edition is a revised and updated edition of the former Michigan Judicial Institute (MJI) publication, Crime Victim Rights Manual. Work on the third edition of this benchbook was overseen by an Editorial Advisory Committee facilitated by MJI Publications Manager Sarah Roth and MJI Research Attorney Corrie Schmidt-Parker, who revised this edition of the benchbook.

<https://mjieducation.mi.gov/documents/benchbooks/18-cvrb/file>

Garvin, Meg, et al. *Fundamentals of Victims' Rights: A Summary of 12 Common Victims' Rights*. Portland, OR: National Crime Victim Law Institute at Lewis & Clark Law School, 2011.

This bulletin summarizes twelve common victims' rights. In most jurisdictions the legal definition of victim is broad and includes persons beyond those who are the "direct" victim of the crime. For example, surviving family members of homicide victims, guardians of minors, and other selected representatives are included in many jurisdiction's definition of crime victim. Each jurisdiction is unique and therefore determining whether a person is entitled to a right requires analysis of both the right and the definition of "victim."

<http://law.lclark.edu/live/files/11823-fundamentals-of-victims-rights-a-summary-of-12>

Keilitz, Susan. *Addressing Victims' Rights in Pretrial Justice Reform*. Williamsburg, VA: Pretrial Justice Center for Courts, a project of National Center for State Courts, 2015.

Across the numerous articulations of victims' rights, four stand out as fundamental rights: (1) notice, (2) participation and input, (3) victim compensation and restitution, and (4) reasonable protection. This brief describes examples of legislation, programs and other resources that promote each of these rights.

<http://www.ncsc.org/~media/Microsites/Files/PJCC/Pretrial%20victims%20issues%20brief%20revised%203-15.ashx>

Offices of the United State Attorneys. *Crime Victims' Rights Act*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, 2015.

This webpage provides background information on the Crime Victims' Rights Act (CVRA) of 2004. The CVRA establishes the rights of crime victims in federal criminal proceedings and provides mechanisms for victims to enforce those rights.

<http://www.justice.gov/usao/priority-areas/victims-rights-services/victims-rights>

Protecting Crime Victims' Rights. Addy, WA: End Violence Against Women International, 2015.

A three part set of documents on the rights of crime victims. Part 1 is a general training bulletin on crime victims' rights. Part 2 focuses on implementation and enforcement. Part 3 provides examples and innovations.

<http://www.evawintl.org/Library/Documents.aspx?StaticCategory=true&CategoryID=343>

Rights Enforcement Toolkit. Portland, OR: National Crime Victim Law Institute.

The Toolkit has three parts: Pretrial, Trial, Post-Trial. Whether you are entering a case pretrial, during trial, or post-trial, because victims' rights can arise at any time, reviewing all of the tools is critical. The tools come in the form of video tutorials of rights, flowcharts that guide you through the how and when of asserting rights, checklists to ensure you are making all of the best arguments, and sample pleadings.

https://law.lclark.edu/centers/national_crime_victim_law_institute/projects/violence_against_women/toolkit_resource.php

Victim Resource Map. Portland, OR: National Crime Victim Law Institute.

NCVLI's Victim Resource Map is a tool for victims with links to organizations that provide aid, information, and support directly to victims of crime. Searchable by crime type or location, the map contains links to valuable national and state programs.

http://law.lclark.edu/centers/national_crime_victim_law_institute/for_victims/self_help/

Victims' Rights Compel Action to Counteract Judges' and Juries' Common Misperceptions About Domestic Violence Victims' Behaviors. Portland, OR: National Crime Victim Law Institute, 2014.

This bulletin on victims' rights contains two parts. 1: Understanding and Countering Common Myths Regarding Victims' Behaviors 2: Victims' Rights Compel the Introduction of Explanatory Information About Victim Behaviors in Justice Proceedings.

<http://www.evawintl.org/Library/DocumentLibraryHandler.ashx?id=555>

Victim Support / Services

“A Second Chance, With Counseling, for Parolees.” *The New York Times*, May 16, 2008. [Audio]

In the past, parole in Kansas was enforced with a spirit that officials recall, only half-jokingly, as "trail 'em, nail 'em, jail 'em," overfilling the prisons but doing little to rehabilitate offenders. Today, the state is a leader of a spreading national effort to make parole more effective and useful — to reduce violations and re-incarcerations as it protects the public and seeks to help more offenders go straight.

http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2008/05/16/us/20080517_PAROLE_AUDIO.html?ex=1211860800&en=be901d1bf5b806d4&ei=5070&emc=eta3&r=0#

Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance. Washington, DC: Department of Justice/Office of Justice Programs, 2012.

“...it is essential that Department personnel understand the legal mandates regarding victims and receive clear guidance about how to carry out those responsibilities. This updated edition of the Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance reflects current statutory provisions, recognizes the technological and legal changes that have taken place since the previous Guidelines were promulgated, and incorporates best practices that will benefit victims and enhance investigations and prosecutions. [Author Abstract]

http://www.justice.gov/olp/pdf/ag_guidelines2012.pdf

Bass, Ellen, and Laura Davis. *The Courage to Heal: A Guide for Women Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse*. New York: Harper, 2008.

Bass and Davis intersperse testimonies of survivors with the latest relevant research-based findings about trauma and the recovery processes. Twenty-some years of interviews and workshops with child sexual abuse survivors provide a sense of immediacy and authenticity, which adds weight to the authors' professional knowledge. [Publisher Abstract]

Best Practices Guidelines: Crime Victim Services. St. Paul, MN: Office of Justice Programs, Minnesota Department of Public Safety, 2010.

The best practices reflected in this document are intended to assist programs to identify and pursue key areas for organization development. The identified process for assessment and support will provide opportunities for cross-learning and inform and support OJP's commitment to making sound decisions and advocating for future funding.

http://www.ovc.gov/pubs/InnovativePractices/Practices_Best%20practices%20guidelines-508.pdf

Bischoff, Michael. *Meeting Victims' Needs Post-Conviction Study Group Final Report*. St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Corrections/ Minnesota Office on Justice Programs, 2004.

In recent years, the needs of crime victims after the conviction of the offender have become an increasing priority for many people in corrections, victim services, and other agencies.

An interdisciplinary study group from across Minnesota formed to pull together the knowledge and experience gained in the past few years and make specific recommendations to improve conditions for Minnesota victims after conviction. Minnesota has a tradition of community-focused corrections, and this report aims to build on that by strengthening responsiveness to post-conviction victim needs in corrections and all agencies that interact with victims after conviction. The focus of the Study Group was on victims of serious crime, although many of the recommendations involve system changes that would improve access to information and respectful treatment for all victims of crime. <http://www.clarityfacilitation.com/postconviction/fullreport.doc>

Ciarlante, Mitru, and Kim Fountain. *Why It Matters: Rethinking Victim Assistance for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Victims of Hate Violence & Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: National Center for Victims of Crime and New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP), 2010.

In releasing this joint policy report, the National Center and NCAVP announce their collaboration to identify and raise awareness about the gaps in victims' rights and services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer victims of crime and present the results of their surveys. The ultimate goal of this partnership is to create equal access for LGBTQ victims of violence by fostering a better understanding of outreach, prevention, justice, and direct services for LGBTQ victims of crime and to forge a national commitment to better serve these individuals and communities whose victimization has largely been unseen, unreported, and unserved.

http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/Reports/WhyItMatters_LGBTQreport.pdf

Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States: A Guide for Providers of Victim and Support Services. Washington, DC: Institute of Medicine and National Research Council of the National Academies, 2013.

This guide provides information for working with child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking.

<https://iom.nationalacademies.org/~media/Files/Report%20Files/2013/Sexual-Exploitation-Sex-Trafficking/ReportGuide-VSS.pdf>

Corrections-Based Victim Services 2014 National Directory. Wichita, KS: National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections, 2014.

"This is a national directory of all known corrections-based victim service providers, maintained by the National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections (NAVSPIC)." Information provided includes (if available): contact person, title, state correctional agency, phone number, email address, postal address, and website.

<http://nicic.gov/library/029749>

Corrections-Based Services for Victims of Crime. Longmont, CO: United State Department of Justice National Institute of Corrections Information Center, 2004.

The "nature and status of victim-related services sponsored by departments of correction (DOCs)" is assessed (p. 1). Sections of this report include: about this study; study highlights;

hearing the perspectives of crime victims; services offered for victims of crime; communications with staff, crime victims, and other stakeholders; inmate programming related to victim issues; evaluations of DOC-based services for crime victims; outside funding for corrections-based victim services; agencies' interests and needs; and the future of corrections-based services for crime victims.

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/019947.pdf>

Creating a Victim Focus: A Guide to Working with Victims During Offender Reentry. Washington, DC: Office of Victims of Crime: Training and Technical Assistance Center & OVC Publications.

Every year in the United States, over half a million inmates are released from prison. Every day, thousands of these inmates return to the community. For most inmates who are released, there are victims who have serious concerns about their offender's reentry into society.... Victims have already gone through a lot; it is important not to revictimize them by ignoring their rights and their needs during an offender's reentry.

<http://www.navspic.org/policies/Creating%20A%20Victim%20Focus%20-%20During%20Offender%20Reentry.pdf>

Davis, Micahel, and Roxanne Swogger. *Victim Awareness Program: A Descriptive Study.* Columbus, OH: Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS), 2011.

The results of this study indicate that it is possible to move offenders toward understanding the impact of their criminal behavior while at the same time developing a sense of accountability for their actions.

http://www.publicsafety.ohio.gov/links/ocjs_VictimAwarenessStudy2011.pdf

Excellence in Advocacy: A Victim-Centered Approach. Columbus, OH: Family Violence Prevention Center, Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS), 2010.

This publication is meant to be a helpful resource for advocates new to the field of victim advocacy. It is our hope that this publication will assist advocates in navigating the victim advocacy field successfully by developing healthy coping and advocacy skills and utilizing what we have found to be helpful practices when working with community and criminal justice partners for the benefit of crime victims.

<http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/VictimServicesPublication.pdf>

Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States 2013-2017. Washington, DC: Office for Victims of Crime, 2014.

The purpose of this Plan is to describe the steps that federal agencies will take to ensure that all victims of human trafficking in the United States are identified and have access to the services they need to recover. This includes steps to create a victim services network that is comprehensive, trauma-informed, and responsive to the needs of all victims.

<http://www.ovc.gov/pubs/FederalHumanTraffickingStrategicPlan.pdf>

Miller, Laurence. *Counseling Crime Victims: Practical Strategies for Mental Health Professionals*. New York: Springer, 2008.

This book provides a unique approach to helping victims of crime. By distilling and combining the insights and lessons from the fields of criminology, victimology, trauma psychology, law enforcement, and psychotherapy, it presents an integrated model of intervention for students and working mental health professionals in the criminal justice system. The book blends solid empirical research scholarship with practical, real-time recommendations helpful to mental health professionals. [Publisher Abstract]

Office for Victims of Crime. *Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services Final Report*. Washington, DC: Office of Justice Programs, 2013.

The goal for Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services (Vision 21) is simple yet profound: to permanently alter the way we treat victims of crime in America. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) at the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, and many others who work in the victim assistance field recognize the need for a better way to respond to crime victims. We seek a comprehensive and systemic approach, drawing from a wide range of tangible yet difficult to access resources, including legislation, more flexible funding, research, and practice, to change how we meet victims' needs and how we address those who perpetrate crime. We have heard the call for a better way, and it is our fervent hope that Vision 21 creates that path. [From Executive Summary]

<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/vision21/>

Peters, Jessica. *The 2015-16 Budget: Improving State Programs for Crime Victims*. Sacramento, CA: Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO), 2015.

Data suggest that there are over 250,000 violent crimes each year in California. As part of the Governor's budget for 2015-16, the administration proposes to reorganize the Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board (VCGCB). In this report, we (1) review existing victim programs, (2) identify challenges regarding the current structure and delivery of these programs, and (3) recommend steps to help address these challenges.

<http://www.lao.ca.gov/reports/2015/budget/crime-victims/crime-victims-031815.pdf>

Raebeck, Beth. "Why Victim Impact Education Matters." *American Jails* 27, no. 4 (2013): 33-40.

The article offers information on a not-for profit agency "You Have the Power" (YPTH) which was established in 1991 and has been dedicated in educating and empowering people affected by violent crimes in the U.S. It informs that the victim impact educational program has been designed for offenders and victims both, to improve the social security level and recidivism rate. It further informs that a video library based on the victims' experience has been developed for YPTH's curriculum. [Publisher Abstract]

Reichert, Jessica, and Amy Sylwestrzak. *National Survey of Residential Programs for Victims of Sex Trafficking*. Chicago, IL: The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), 2013.

This survey solicited information on residential programs for victims of sex trafficking in the United States, so as to share this information with other jurisdictions in an effort to better serve such victims.

http://www.icjia.state.il.us/assets/pdf/ResearchReports/NSRHVST_101813.pdf

Rorie, Melissa, Bethany Backes, and Jaspreet Chahal. *Services for IPV Victims: Encouraging Stronger Research Methods to Produce More Valid Results*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2014.

Given that most evaluation studies of programs that serve victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) have used quasi-experimental designs (QEDs), this article proposes the use of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in order to produce more valid evaluation results.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/247880.pdf>

Rosenblum, Ellen. *Oregon Department of Justice Crime Victims' Services Division Tribal Nation Listening Tour*. Salem, OR: Oregon Department of Justice Crime Victims' Services Division, 2013.

In 2011 and 2012, the Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ), Crime Victims' Services Division (CVSD) initiated a Listening Tour with the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon. This report provides a summary of the conversations that took place during the tour. CVSD hopes this will guide our next steps and enhance our partnerships and community collaborations with Tribal Nations.

http://www.doj.state.or.us/victims/pdf/oregon_tribal_nation_listening_tour.pdf

Screening for Human Trafficking: Guidelines for Administering the Trafficking Victim Identification Tool (TVIT). New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2014.

Intended primarily for victim services staff and other social service staff likely to have contact with victims of human trafficking, this manual provides guidance and instruction in the use of the Vera Institute of Justice's Trafficking Victim Identification Tool (TVIT), which has proven to be a valid and reliable instrument for identifying male or female victims of labor and sex trafficking among both foreign-born and U.S.-born victims.

<http://www.vera.org/sites/default/files/resources/downloads/human-trafficking-identification-tool-and-user-guidelines.pdf>

Seri, Irazola, Erin Williamson, Emily Niedzwiecki, Sara Debus-Sherrill, and Julie Stricker. *Evaluation of the Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification Program, Final Report*. Fairfax, VA: ICF International for National Institute of Justice/Office of Justice Programs (Washington, DC), 2013.

Automated victim notification (AVN) is often touted as an effective and efficient means for providing victims timely and accurate information of their offenders' court events and status changes at reduced burden to the criminal justice system. AVN systems, first introduced in 1994, operate by receiving electronic data (e.g., case number, offender demographics) from participating branches of the criminal justice system, coding the data to determine what type of notification is most appropriate based on the offenders' status change (e.g., release, transfer), and then transmitting the data to registered users using

standardized language. AVN systems also allow users to proactively check offender status through a secured website or by calling into a toll-free hotline where additional information and referrals may be available. In 2009, the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice funded ICF International to study the implementation and operation of AVN systems in supporting victims of crime. This report documents the methodology and findings from this evaluation and examines the implications for policy and practice. [Publisher Abstract] <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/243839.pdf>

The Victims Portal. Government of Canada. Accessed June 2, 2016.

The Victims Portal is a secure website where registered victims may obtain information about the federal offenders who harmed them. Victims may use the Portal in addition to, or instead of, the current methods of communication by phone and mail. The Portal will also allow registered victims to manage their information and preferences online.

<https://victimsportal-portailvictimes.csc-scc.gc.ca/Main/Home>

Turner, Kathleen, et al. *Assessing the Scope and Availability of Services for Human Trafficking Victims Among Georgia's Victims' Services Providers*. Atlanta, GA: Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, 2014.

The objective of this study is to attempt to capture the number of victims served for human trafficking offenses as well as the services they received. This research study seeks to identify who is currently serving human trafficking victims, how agencies are identifying human trafficking victims, how many victims were served in Georgia during the 2012 Calendar Year (CY2012), services that are available to human trafficking victims, and the training that providers currently serving victims are receiving.

http://cjcc.georgia.gov/sites/cjcc.georgia.gov/files/CJCC_HTRReport_FINAL.pdf

Victim Services Division Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report. Huntsville, TX: Texas Department of Criminal Justice, 2013.

The Victim Services Division (VSD) was first established as a section in the Parole Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) in 1993. The creation of the Victim Services Section was a result of crime victims requesting services, the foresight of staff and the passage of crime victims' rights by the Texas Legislature. This report provides highlights from the VSD for FY 2013.

http://tdcj.state.tx.us/documents/VSD_Annual_Report_2013.pdf

Victims of Crime: Indicators of Success. Olympia, WA: Office of Crime Victims Advocacy (OCVA), 2012.

The purpose of this document is to be as overt and specific as possible regarding OCVA's expectations for thriving program direct services, outreach activities, and grant compliance. The Indicators of Success tool is meant to validate the good work being done by Crime Victim Service Centers (CVSC) and other Victims of Crime programs across the state. The 16 indicators are also intended to be used by managers and advocates to assess the strengths

of programs and regions as well as to focus on areas where there are opportunities to strengthen or enhance.

http://www.ovc.gov/pubs/InnovativePractices/Practices_Indicators%20of%20success-508.pdf

Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services: Final Report. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime, 2013.

“The Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services Final Report presents a cohesive and comprehensive framework for strategic change in the victim services field and addresses ways to overcome political, policy, and philosophical challenges in the field. OVC anticipates that this report will catalyze important first steps in the strategic direction and focus of the victim assistance field. “Six chapters follow an executive summary: forging a future informed by research; meeting the holistic legal needs of crime victims; extending the vision—reaching all victims of crime; serving crime victims in the digital age; building capacity to serve all victims; and making the “vision” a reality—recommendations for action.

<http://nicic.gov/library/027379>

de Waal, Marleen M., et al. “Self-Wise, Other-Wise, Streetwise (SOS) Training: A Novel Intervention to Reduce Victimization in Dual Diagnosis Psychiatric Patients with Substance Use Disorders: Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial.” *BMC Psychiatry* 15:267, 2015.

Psychiatric patients are more likely to be victims of crime than others in the community. Dual diagnosis patients with comorbid psychiatric and substance use disorders are especially prone to victimization. Victimization is associated with substance abuse, more severe symptomatology and homelessness. There is a strong need for interventions to reduce victimization in this population. We developed the Self-wise, Other-wise, Streetwise (SOS) training to reduce victimization in patients with dual diagnosis.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4625454/>

Wallace, David. *Violence Against Women Needs Assessment Program.* Sacramento, CA: California Crime Victims Assistance Association, 2012.

This report measures and evaluates the services provided women by Victim/Witness Assistance Programs throughout California.

https://www.law.berkeley.edu/files/bccj/VAW_Study-FINAL.pdf

Writing Victim Impact Statements. San Pablo, CA: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, 2012.

This guide describes the purpose of a victim impact statement, what should be included in the statement and options for making the statement.

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/docs/Victim_Impact_Statement_Writing_Guide.pdf

Victim and Survivor Rights and Services. San Pablo, CA: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, 2012.

This brochure provides an overview of victim rights and services around notification and restitution, as well as a description of what happens to someone once convicted of a crime.

http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/docs/OVSRS_overview.pdf

Websites

Bridges to Life, <http://bridgestolife.org/>

Rehabilitation, Reconciliation, and Community Safety. Bridges To Life (BTL) brings healing to victims of crime, reduces recidivism among offender graduates of the program, and helps make our community a safer place.

Communities for Restorative Justice, <http://www.c4rj.com/index.php>

Communities for Restorative Justice (C4RJ) is a community-police partnership that offers restorative justice to those affected by crime. Our “circle” process recognizes that crime is a violation of people and relationships, not just a violation of law. We receive police referrals and seek to include those affected by crime in the decision-making: victims, offenders, loved ones, supporters, community members, and law enforcement officials.

Court Appointed Special Advocates for Children,

<http://www.casaforchildren.org/site/c.mtJSJ7MPIsE/b.5301295/k.BE9A/Home.htm>

The National CASA Association is a network of 933 programs that are recruiting, training and supporting volunteers to represent the best interests of abused and neglected children in the courtroom and other settings.

Crime Victim’s Services Division (Oregon Department of Justice),

<http://www.doj.state.or.us/victims/advocacy.shtml>

DOJ’s Post-Conviction Victim Advocacy Program helps crime victims understand know their rights, learn about process, find resources and gain access to the ongoing legal actions.

Do You Have Any Information on Human Trafficking?

<http://nicic.gov/topics/5286-do-you-have-any-information-on-human-trafficking>

This FAQ on human trafficking is located on the National Institute of Corrections website.

International Victimology Institute Tilburg,

<http://www.tilburguniversity.edu/research/institutes-and-research-groups/intervict/>

The International Victimology Institute Tilburg promotes and executes interdisciplinary research that can contribute to a comprehensive, evidence-based body of knowledge on the empowerment and support of victims of crime and abuse of power.

Justice Solutions, <http://www.justicesolutions.org/>

Website by Crime Victim Professional for Crime Victim Professional

National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, <http://www.nacvcb.org/>

This website provides victim compensation information on a state-by-state basis. Each state has contact information, funding, eligibility requirements, procedures, and benefits.

National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections, <http://www.navspic.org/>

The National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections provides an enthusiastic voice for corrections-based victim services. Features include:

- Serve as a clearinghouse for information, resources and referrals
 - Assist in developing, providing and monitoring
 - Training and Technical Assistance
 - Provide vision, leadership and guidance in policy and program development to increase victim satisfaction with corrections
 - Promote mentoring relationships
- Corrections-Based Victim Services Programs (listings by State)

National Center for State Courts, Victims Resource Guides,
<http://www.ncsc.org/Search.aspx?q=victims%20resource%20guide>

This search of the National Center for State Courts lists resource guides for domestic violence, elder abuse, human trafficking, and more.

National Center for Victims of Crime, <http://www.victimsofcrime.org/>

The National Center for Victims of Crime is a nonprofit organization that advocates for victims' rights, trains professionals who work with victims, and serves as a trusted source of information on victims' issues. After more than 25 years, we remain the most comprehensive national resource committed to advancing victims' rights and helping victims of crime rebuild their lives.

National Crime Victim Bar Association, <http://www.nsvrc.org/organizations/74>

National Crime Victim Bar Association, an affiliated program of the National Center for Victims of Crime, educates attorneys, victim service providers, and the general public on the availability and potential of civil legal remedies for crime victims; refers crime victims to qualified counsel; provides technical support to attorneys, particularly through its database, which contains more than 11,000 summaries of civil cases involving crime victims; and advocates through legislation and/or amicus curiae briefs.

National Crime Victims Research & Treatment Center, <http://colleges.musc.edu/ncvc/>

The National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center (NCVC) is a division of the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston, South Carolina. Since 1974 the Faculty and staff of the NCVC have been devoted to achieving a better understanding of the impact of criminal victimization on adults, children, and their families.

National Institute of Corrections

<http://nicic.gov/>

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) is an agency within the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Institute is headed by a Director appointed by the U.S. Attorney General. A 16-member Advisory Board, also appointed by the Attorney

General, was established by the enabling legislation (Public Law 93-415) to provide policy direction to the Institute.

National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, <http://www.pomc.com/>
POMC makes the difference through on-going emotional support, education, prevention, advocacy, and awareness. The organization also provides support and assistance to all survivors of homicide victims while working to create a world free of murder.

National Organization for Victim Assistance, <http://www.trynova.org/>
NOVA's mission is to champion dignity and compassion for those harmed by crime and crisis. Founded in 1975, NOVA is the oldest national victim assistance organization of its type in the United States as the recognized leader in this noble cause. NOVA is a private, non-profit, 501(c)(3) charitable organization.

National Organization for Victim Assistance: State Advocacy List, <http://www.trynova.org/crime-victim/advocacy/list/>

As a victim of crime, you could be entitled to victim advocacy. Advocates, both professional and volunteer, work to affirm your rights and to provide information and services to victims of crime. Organized locally, the starting point is a victim advocate in the jurisdiction of the crime. If you are not able to determine a local victim advocate, you can refer to the state network for further information.

National Victim Assistance Academy, <https://www.ovcttac.gov/views/TrainingMaterials/dspNVAA.cfm>
The mission of the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) is to provide an intensive, interactive learning experience to develop and promote professional skills and knowledge for victim service providers. NVAA's blended learning approach includes a combination of self-paced online training and Web-based facilitated training.

National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Passage, <http://www.nvcap.org/>
A proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution to provide meaningful and enforceable rights for crime victims has been introduced in Congress. The proposed federal victims' rights constitutional amendment would provide victims of violent crime with constitutionally guaranteed rights including the rights: to be notified of proceedings in the criminal case; to attend public proceedings in the case; to make a statement at release proceedings, sentencing, and proceedings regarding a plea bargain; and to have the court order the convicted offender to pay restitution for the harm caused by the crime.

National Victims of Crime Awareness Week, <http://www.victimswalk.gc.ca/abt-apd/index.html>
National Victims of Crime Awareness Week (Victims Week) is held in April every year. The goal of Victims Week is to raise awareness about issues facing victims of crime and the services, programs and laws in place to help victims and their families.

Office for Victims of Crime, <http://www.ovc.gov/welcome.html>

OVC is committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime. This site includes National Calendar of Crime Victim Assistance Related Events – Victims, <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar/>

Restorative Justice Council, <http://www.restorativejustice.org.uk/>

The Restorative Justice Council provides quality assurance and the national voice for the field of restorative practice.

Restorative Justice Online, <http://www.restorativejustice.org/>

Restorative Justice Online is a service of the Prison Fellowship International Centre for Justice and Reconciliation. Its purpose is to be an authoritative, credible, non-partisan resource of information on restorative justice.

Transforming Conflict: National Centre for Restorative Approaches in Youth Settings, <http://www.transformingconflict.org/>

Transforming Conflict is a leading provider of training and consultancy in the UK in the field of restorative approaches in schools, residential care and other youth settings. We are also the longest established, founded in 1994.

U.S. Resource Map of Crime Victim Services & Information, <http://www.ovc.gov/map.html>

This interactive map provides links to resources for victims of crimes and for service providers and community leaders working with victims.

VERA Institute of Justice, <http://www.vera.org/topics/crime-and-victimization>

The Vera Institute of Justice combines expertise in research, demonstration projects, and technical assistance to help leaders in government and civil society improve the systems people rely on for justice and safety.

Victim Information and Notification Everyday, <https://www.vinelink.com/vinelink/initMap.do>

VINELink is the online version of VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday), the National Victim Notification Network. This service allows crime victims to obtain timely and reliable information about criminal cases and the custody status of offenders 24 hours a day. Some states have the ability to display this website in Spanish.

Victim Law, <https://www.victimlaw.org/>

Searchable database of victims' rights legal provisions including federal, state, and territorial statutes, Tribal laws, state constitutional amendments, court rules, administrative code provisions, and summaries of related court decisions and attorney general opinions.

Victim Offender Mediation Association, <http://www.corrections.com/links/link/806>

Victim Offender Mediation Association (VOMA), an international membership association, supports and assists people and communities working at models of restorative justice. VOMA provides resources, training, and technical assistance in victim-offender mediation, conferencing, circles, and related restorative justice practices.

Victim Offender Reconciliation Program, <http://vorp.org/>

Since 1982 Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP) has been bringing victims and offenders together in safe mediation or family group conference settings to permit the offender to take responsibility for his or her actions, to make things as right as possible with the victim, and to be clear about future intentions. VORP follows up to ensure that agreements are kept.

You Have the Power, <http://www.yhtp.org/>

You Have the Power...Know How to Use It, Inc. is a not-for-profit agency whose mission is to educate, advocate and empower individuals and communities who are impacted by violent crime. Now celebrating its 21st anniversary, YHTP was founded in 1993 by former First Lady of Tennessee Andrea Conte, to advocate for victims and educate the community to prevent violent crime.