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VOLUME 10 ISSUE II SPRING 2010

A publication of the MICHIGAN CRIME VICTIM SERVICES COMMISSION

THE MICHIGAN ADVOCATE was created in 2000 to provide information and resources to VOCA Grantee-agencies, other programs serving crime victims, and advocates in Michigan and throughout the country. This publication strives to help professionals maintain comprehensive and quality services to victims of crime and to inform advocates of broader issues affecting crime victim services.

THE MICHIGAN ADVOCATE is published twice yearly and has evolved into an electronic format allowing for broader distribution of news relevant to crime victim services.

www.michiganadvocate.org
In the Spotlight:
The Impact of SANE on Adult Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution

Dr. Rebecca Campbell of Michigan State University’s Community- Ecological Psychology Program was invited to speak at the National Institute of Justice symposium on March 19, 2009. She discussed her current research about the impact of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs on the investigation and prosecution of adult sexual assault cases.

According to the National Institute of Justice website, the discussion can be broken into four segments:

- A background of SANE programs and how they affect prosecution of sexual assault.
- A description of Dr. Campbell’s research on SANE programs and whether they increase prosecution rates of sexual assault.
- Interviews with law enforcement officers, judges and sexual assault survivors about their experiences with these programs.
- Information on a toolkit that Dr. Campbell developed for SANE program practitioners.

A video recording of the presentation may be viewed on the National Institute of Justice website by visiting: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/video-sane.htm. A transcript of the discussion is also available.

The Michigan Public Health Institute gratefully acknowledges the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, for allowing us to post the link for the video “The Impact of SANE on Adult Sexual Assault Investigation and Prosecution.” The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this video are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Katie Parker, BS, is a Research Assistant for the Crime Victim Services Commission Technical Assistance Project at the Michigan Public Health Institute.
The Impact of Post-Sexual Assault Services on Survivors

Sexual assault service providers know the value of their programs through the gratitude of the survivors and their significant others for their dedication, constant support, and encouragement. Funders, on the other hand, are often looking for measurable outcomes and concrete numbers to justify services provided. In addition, evidence of the effectiveness of programs that help sexual assault survivors through the process of recovery and provide medical care and legal advocacy can be used to instill support in the community for these services and to rationalize further funding.

While measuring the effectiveness of programs set in place to provide sexual assault survivors with desperately needed services is important, it can be a particularly daunting task when staff time and funds for evaluation are scarce. Many survivors’ contact with formal organizations post-sexual assault is limited, if it occurs at all, and due to concerns about protecting a survivor’s right to confidentiality, safety, and privacy, as well as a desire to promote healing, evaluations of existing programs can be extremely difficult to conduct. Even so, brief satisfaction surveys and client comments provide valuable feedback that can be used to tailor programs to the needs of survivors. Agencies offering services to sexual assault survivors can look to current research for guidance when designing programs in accordance with evidence-based, best practices and to supplement program evaluations to confirm that services are making a considerable, long-term difference in the lives of survivors.

Advocacy services, while not able to completely eradicate all forms of secondary victimization and stigmatization, have been shown to significantly increase the quality of care provided to sexual assault survivors and reduce the amount of distress experienced after contact with the medical and legal systems. Campbell (2006), in her study of two urban hospitals without Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs, found that survivors were less likely to blame themselves for the assault after interacting with an advocate (54% of the time as opposed to 82% when an advocate was not present). Furthermore, when an advocate was not present, survivors were likely to voice reluctance to seek further help 91% of the time compared to only 67% of the time when the survivor had the support of an advocate. While survivors often reported feeling discouraged to file a police report and felt the police officer was reluctant to take a report, these events occurred less frequently when an advocate was available. The presence of advocates also seemed to diminish the incidence rates of law enforcement personnel asking about a survivor’s prior sexual history, if the survivor had a previous relationship with the assailant, or if the survivor had responded sexually to the attack. During the medical exam, survivors were likely to receive information on STDs 72% of the time when an advocate was present (compared to only 36% when an advocate was not present), were more likely to receive information on HIV (47% of the time compared to 22% without an

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advocate), were increasingly likely to be tested for pregnancy (42% of the time compared to 22% with no advocate present), and received access to emergency contraception at more than twice the rate (33% compared to 14% when an advocate was not with the survivor). Reducing these types of negative interactions may lead to improved long-term outcomes for sexual assault survivors as “secondary victimization has been linked with a variety of negative health outcomes, such as increased psychological distress, physical health symptomatology, and sexual health risk-taking behaviors” (Campbell, 2006, pg. 40).

Many advocacy services stem from community-based rape crisis centers, which also provide sexual assault survivors with crisis intervention hotlines, group and individual counseling, and legal advocacy. One study found that of those seeking services at 19 rape crisis centers in Maryland, 40.5% recommended more services and centers be made available to survivors (Monroe, Kinney, Weist, Dafeamekpor, Dantzler, & Reynolds, 2005). When participants were asked what they liked best about the centers, survivors commented “that staff were non-judgmental, believed victims, and promoted recovery and/or coping skills and feelings of safety and comfort” (Monroe et al., 2005, pg. 771).

Studying the effectiveness of crisis intervention hotlines can be extremely difficult since service providers do not want to take focus away from the crisis at hand by conducting an evaluation survey and because calls are confidential and generally brief. Wasco, Campbell, Howard, Mason, Staggs, Schewe, and Riger (2004), in their study of 33 sexual assault programs in Illinois, conducted a short phone interview with those calling sexual assault crisis hotlines. They found that 56.8% of responding callers reported gaining “a lot more information” after the call and another 27.4% said they gained “somewhat more” information. In addition, 73.4% of callers reported feeling that “a lot” of support was provided by the staff person answering the phone. While there is limited research in this area, it is important to note that addressing the psychological needs of a survivor immediately following the assault is especially important as delayed care increases the risk of health problems in the future (Campbell, Patterson, Adams, Diegel, and Coats, 2008).

Group counseling has been found to be one of the most effective methods of therapy for sexual assault survivors once the time of crisis has passed. Working within a group of others who have been sexually assaulted allows survivors to normalize their own reactions and reduces feelings of alienation and isolation (Roth, Dye, & Lebowitz, 1988). Group therapy can also provide survivors with a sense of hope through connecting with others, which VanDeusen and Carr (2003) found to be the single most helpful factor as identified by college-aged women in their study of sexual assault survivors in Michigan. They also noted that women who participated in the group feared revictimization and being alone less and had an increased sense of personal safety and of trust in others. Matching scores for 76 women pre- and post-counseling, Wasco et al. (2004) were able to show that counseling can decrease symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder including feeling low in energy, having repeated unpleasant thoughts, having sleep that is restless or disturbed, feeling bad about oneself, having feelings of guilt, and feeling like injuring or hurting oneself. The same study of Illinois sexual assault programs found that counseling

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also significantly increased participants feelings of having someone to turn to for advice, having someone who can help in times of trouble, trusting one’s ability to solve difficult problems, having confidence about the decisions one makes, being in control of one’s own life, being able to help oneself when troubled, knowing the assault was not the survivor’s fault, and being able to talk about thoughts and feelings about the assault.

In an effort to offer more survivor-centered care, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) provide forensic evidence collection and post-assault physical and emotional care as an alternative to long waits in the emergency department, physicians and nurses who have not been specially trained, and staff who may be insensitive and victim-blaming. Most (85%) of sexual assault survivors who received care from a Minneapolis SANE program “identified the nurses listening to them as one thing that helped them the most during their crisis period” (Malloy, 1991 cited by Campbell, Patterson, & Lichty, 2005). In addition, Ericksen et al. (2002) found survivors who utilized a Canadian sexual assault service felt they were “respected as a whole person,” “felt the presence of the nursing staff,” “felt safe,” “appreciated how they were physically touched-the nurses held their hands during the exam,” “felt in control,” “felt reassured,” “felt believed and supported by the staff,” “felt they were cared for by people with expertise,” “felt informed,” and that “they felt cared for beyond the hospital” (cited by Campbell et al., 2005, pg. 319-320). Comparing hospital emergency departments pre- and post-SANE program implementation, Derhammer, Lucente, Reed, and Young (2000) found that survivors were only given a complete physical exam 11% of the time before the SANE program. That number jumped to 95% of the time post-implementation. SANE programs also increased the rate with which pregnancy testing, emergency contraception, and STD prophylaxis were provided to survivors (Crandall and Helitzer, 2003 as cited by Campbell et al., 2005).

Several studies (Cornell, 1998; Littel, 2001; Ledray and Simmelink, 1997) noted that the implementation of SANE programs has increased the quality of evidence collection, reduced the number of errors, and maintained the chain of custody at a higher rate than when physicians completed forensic evidence kits. Specifically, Sievers, Murphy, and Miller (2003) found that SANE-collected evidence kits scored significantly higher on 9 out of 10 quality control criteria than those collected by doctors. Sexual assault nurse examiners are also able to act as expert witnesses in court, and Crandall and Helitzer (2003) found that police filed more charges against perpetrators, the conviction rate rose from 57% to 69%, and that sentences were longer (5.1 versus 1.2 years) after a SANE program was implemented in New Mexico.

These research studies will not replace the importance of conducting regular program evaluations; however, they do offer examples of tested practices and the knowledge that existing programs are improving the physical and psychological well-being of sexual assault survivors, as well as giving them the necessary resources to work toward desired long-term outcomes. Many studies have shown the benefits of advocacy services, crisis intervention hotlines, group counseling, rape crisis centers, and SANE Programs and agencies can use these resources to ensure that they are developing the most effective programs for sexual assault survivors and their families.
The Impact of Post-Sexual Assault Services on Survivors continued...

References


Katie Parker, BS, is a Research Assistant for the Crime Victim Services Commission Technical Assistance Project at the Michigan Public Health Institute.
Collaboration to Provide Training to Enhance Services for Sexual Assault Victims

- By The Michigan Crime Victim Services Commission and the Michigan Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board

Michigan’s sexual assault service provider agencies endeavor to assist and support victims at every stage in their healing journey and from wherever they are located in the state. However, many victims do not have access to these services in their local area. Victims in rural areas may face specific challenges as there may be only one sexual assault service agency serving several counties, and local health and social service providers may be under-trained on these issues. Providing comprehensive services for sexual assault survivors throughout the state requires commitment, coordination and consistency.

To that end, the Sexual Assault Resource Analysis (SARA) project, located at Michigan State University, investigates, analyzes, and evaluates sexual assault service availability and assists with the development of a coordinated plan to enhance responses to survivors of sexual assault statewide. The SARA project is funded by the Michigan Department of Community Health Crime Victim Services Commission (CVSC). This project works collaboratively with the CVSC and the MDVPTB - Michigan’s state agency working to eliminate domestic and sexual violence, which is administratively housed in the Michigan Department of Human Services. Contact information for the CVSC, MDVPTB and the SARA project is listed at the end of this article.

As part of these coordination efforts, the SARA project will soon be working with the Michigan Center for Rural Health and others to plan and implement trainings on sexual assault response. Two face-to-face trainings will be conducted on sexual assault best practice models for allied professionals, with a special focus on health care providers in late summer 2010. More will follow by way of announcements and registration information for the trainings.

Other statewide collaboration goals to benefit sexual assault survivors include:

- Providing resource analysis and training in support of the state’s efforts to improve post-assault care for sexual assault victims in Michigan.
- Providing evidence-based, best practice information in support of sexual assault service providers statewide.
- Assisting State government agencies and other stakeholders in coordinating service providers’ responses to sexual assault victims.
- Compiling state-of-the-art, victim-centered sexual assault educational resources.

Information about the State of Michigan agencies mentioned in this article can be accessed via the Internet:

CVSC: www.michigan.gov/crimevictim

MDVPTB: www.michigan.gov/domesticviolence

SARA Project E-mail Julie Hagstrom at: jhagstro@msu.edu
Sexual Assault: The Importance of First Responders

By Michigan Resource Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence

Sexual assault can have a profound and long-lasting impact on victims’ lives. Research shows that the response from those whom a victim first encounters – police, health care providers, friends, family, or advocates – has a significant impact on the victim’s process of healing and recovery. Subsequently, it is imperative that those in “first responder” positions have a concrete understanding of what constitutes a supportive and helpful response, based on high quality knowledge of the nature and dynamics of sexual assault and common reactions of victims.

What is Sexual Assault?
Sexual assault is generally any sexual act that one person forces on another without her/his consent. Michigan law divides sexual assault crimes into four degrees of Criminal Sexual Conduct (CSC). First and 3rd degrees involve penetration of any body orifice while 2nd and 4th degrees involve contact with intimate body parts. Also available to prosecutors is Assault with Intent to Commit CSC in the 1st through 3rd degrees. The degree of assault charged depends on a number of factors including the victim’s age, mental capacity, use of weapons or family relation. Victims who are drugged, incapacitated, or under the age of 16 are deemed by the law as unable to give consent to any sexual act. To learn more about Michigan’s CSC laws visit www.michiganlegislature.org (MCL 750.520a-750.520l).

Common Reactions of Victims
Although healing from a sexual assault is different for every victim, there are some common reactions that many experience. It may be helpful to separate these common reactions into the four categories of: cognitive, emotional, social, and physical.

Some common cognitive reactions include confusion, lack of concentration, nightmares and flashbacks. Cognitive reactions may also include thoughts such as “Am I damaged goods so that nobody would ever want to be in an intimate relationship with me ever again?,” “Bad things happen to bad people...I must be bad,” and/or “I deserved it because...” - insert any myth about sexual assault victims such as: “My dress was too short,” “I was drinking,” “We had had consensual sex before.”

Emotional reactions may include anxiety, fear, shame, depression, anger, helplessness, a sense of disbelief, shock, or numbness.

Social reactions after the assault may include difficulty getting along with other people, difficulty in social situations that may mirror what happened prior to the sexual assault, disruption of an already existing relationship in which sexual relations were consensual, reluctance to trust others, withdrawal from family and friends, and fear of people who look like the perpetrator.

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Physical injuries can include injuries to any part of the body, STIs, pregnancy, changes in eating or sleeping patterns, fatigue, headaches, muscular tension, and immune system responses.

**Healing Process**

Healing from a sexual assault is rarely a linear process. Most victims go through times where they feel “back to normal” and then a trigger occurs. The victim may then be back in a crisis phase. This ebb and flow of healing can occur over the course of years. Some victims may choose to seek out supportive services such as a counselor, health care provider or spiritual leader. Some may rely on friends and family. Others may choose not to speak about the assault to anyone. Each victim’s path should be supported and respected by involved family, friends and systems.

If you are interested in learning more about sexual assault, please visit the Michigan Resource Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence at [http://www.resourcecenter.info/](http://www.resourcecenter.info/).
Legislation Dramatically Improves Michigan’s Response to Sexual Assault

By The Michigan Crime Victim Services Commission and the Michigan Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board

Sexual assault is a crime that affects people of every geographic region, race, nationality, gender, sexual orientation, ability, and socio-economic status. While rural health care centers may encounter a lower volume of sexual assault cases, women and men of all ages in all geographic areas are at risk for this horrendous crime. Recently, Michigan has taken steps to ensure that every sexual assault victim from puberty through adulthood has equal access to appropriate medical care in the immediate aftermath of a sexual assault, regardless of ability to pay or insurance coverage. This is a dramatic improvement from the past when a sexual assault victim may have been required to pay for her or his own medical forensic exam.

In December 2008, Michigan passed Public Acts 390 and 391, which amended the statutes governing the Crime Victims Compensation Commission to create the SAFE Response program. The SAFE Response program is intended to ensure that victims are not billed for medical forensic exams conducted in the immediate aftermath of an assault. The program will pay for exams whether or not the victim chooses to report the assault to law enforcement, or otherwise work with law enforcement to investigate or prosecute the crime.

Under the SAFE Response program, a victim’s insurance carrier is the payer of first resort. However, the SAFE Response program is available to pay for an exam if the victim has no insurance, or the victim believes that billing insurance will substantially interfere with his or her personal privacy or safety. SAFE Response will also pay costs that the victim’s insurance company will not pay, like co-pays or deductibles. Health care providers who do not wish to use insurance or SAFE Response can also seek payment for the exam from other sources, as long as they do not bill the victim for any portion of the exam.

Although victims cannot be required to work with law enforcement in order to receive the exam, the new law does not change the duty that health care professionals have to report to police injuries inflicted by means of violence as described in MCL 750.411. It is critically important, however, for health care professionals to notify victims prior to making a report so that victims can take steps to protect themselves from retaliation from the perpetrator, if necessary. This is especially important in

Many sexual assault victims benefit significantly from sexual assault supportive services. The national Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) 24 hour hotline will automatically route the caller to the sexual assault service agency nearest them. The number is 1-800-656-HOPE. Even if the resource is not close by, most agencies can provide long-distance support and information through hotlines.

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Legislation Dramatically Improves Michigan’s Response to Sexual Assault continued...

rural areas, where there is generally less anonymity.

Sexual assault victims often face expenses beyond the medical forensic examination in the aftermath of the assault. These may include medical bills for injuries that are not addressed by the medical forensic exam (e.g. a broken arm), lost wages, or counseling expenses. Victims may be eligible for compensation for these expenses through the Crime Victim Services Commission compensation program, which is a separate entity from the SAFE Response Program. However, the Crime Victim Services Commission will only reimburse for these other costs if the victim reports the crime within certain time limits and works with law enforcement to investigate or prosecute the crime. Payment of the victim’s sexual assault medical forensic examination does not guarantee that s/he will be eligible for these other compensation benefits. Contact 517-373-7373 for more information about the Crime Victim Services Commission, including how to file a claim.

For more information about the SAFE Response Program, call (517) 334-9182 or click here www.michigan.gov/crimevictim to view our web site.
Twelfth Annual Council of Advocates Held

By Katie Parker

The Council of Advocates (COA) meeting is a day-long, roundtable discussion hosted annually by the Crime Victim Services Commission (CVSC) and coordinated by the Michigan Public Health Institute (MPHI). Each year, a small group of representatives from VOCA-funded agencies in Michigan meet to network and discuss current issues that crime victims and service providers are facing. Participants have the chance to provide open feedback to the CVSC and MPHI, and the CVSC is able to relay any new and pertinent information regarding VOCA grant administration to grantees.

This year, the COA meeting was held on Thursday, January 21, 2010 at the Henry Center in Lansing, Michigan. Meeting participants traveled to Lansing from all over the state, including Alpena, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Sault Ste. Marie, Traverse City, Mt. Clemens, and Kalamazoo. The participants represented a wide variety of VOCA-funded agencies serving victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, homicide, drunk driving, and child abuse.

John Hubinger, Director of the Crime Victims and Emergency Medical Services Division, and Leslie O’Reilly, Program Specialist, began the meeting with introductions and opening remarks. The group then moved into an open question and answer session. Topics of discussion included Michigan legislative updates, the Sexual Assault Resource Analysis (SARA) Project at Michigan State University, the needs of domestic violence shelters in Michigan, the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) fund, services for those with limited English proficiency, and tribal issues. The group also discussed VOCA-agency funds and budgets.

During the afternoon session, Ms. O’Reilly introduced staff from Agate Software, Inc. who provided a demonstration of the new version of the online grants management system. Participants were given the opportunity to provide feedback about this reporting process and to make suggestions for improvement of the online application. Training on the new online system will be provided to users.

The CVSC announced plans to conduct a training needs assessment of all victims’ services agencies in Michigan. This survey will be designed and implemented by MPHI and distributed to training providers, agency directors, agency staff, and volunteers. The survey will be available electronically via an e-mail link. Paper copies of the survey will be provided to agencies as needed. The CVSC will use the responses to learn more about what training the service providers currently receive and what types of training they would like to see provided in the future.

MPHI staff facilitated a discussion about The Michigan Advocate website that included an online demonstration of the community events calendar and also highlighted the scrolling newsfeed added to the home page of the website. COA meeting attendees were asked to submit suggestions for articles for upcoming editions of The Michigan Advocate newsletter. The latest edition of the newsletter and other resources for crime victims’ services providers is available at: www.michiganadvocate.org.

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Twelfth Annual Council of Advocates Held continued...

At the conclusion of the COA meeting, MPHI staff announced the upcoming Program Evaluation for VOCA Grantees training dates. In response to training participant feedback from the previous year, three trainings facilitated by Dr. Cris Sullivan from Michigan State University will again be offered in 2010, including one general training session and two advanced training sessions. Additional information about these trainings, including dates, locations, RSVP forms, and hotel reservation information, can be found at www.michiganadvocate.org under the “CVSC Events” tab.

Discussion topics and updates provided by the CVSC and MPHI were summarized in a COA meeting report and will be posted to The Michigan Advocate website. If you would like additional information about the COA meeting, please contact Mary Zack Thompson from MPHI at (517) 324-8392 or mthompso@mphi.org.

Katie Parker, BS, is a Research Assistant for the Crime Victim Services Commission Technical Assistance Project at the Michigan Public Health Institute.
Program Evaluation Training Update

The Crime Victim Services Commission (CVSC) and the Michigan Public Health Institute (MPHI) coordinate several one-day workshops on program evaluation each year. These workshops are designed and presented by Dr. Cris Sullivan from the Ecological-Community Psychology Program at Michigan State University. The workshops guide agencies serving victims of crime through the process of designing an evaluation that meets their unique needs. Three versions of the workshop have been offered in past years for different types of VOCA grantees – a general training suitable for all agencies, a session developed specifically for agencies serving children, and a session for agencies serving small or rural populations.

Workshops in 2009 were held in Lansing, Holland, and Traverse City. Attendance continued to be high in 2009 with a combined total of 113 people attending all three workshops. Training participants indicated that the sessions offer useful information for conducting program evaluations in their own agencies. Participants also expressed their appreciation for Dr. Sullivan’s knowledgeable and engaging presentation style. Based on continuous positive remarks, these workshops will be offered again in 2010.

In response to participant feedback, an advanced training is being developed and two sessions will be offered in 2010. Each advanced training will be limited to a maximum of 25 participants and only those who have attended a general training session at least twice in previous years will be eligible to attend. In addition, applications to provide continuing education credits for professionals in the fields of social work, counseling, and nursing have been submitted. More information about these credits will be available to training attendees as the application process progresses. For specific details about the availability of continuing education credits please contact Katie Parker at 517-324-8397 or by e-mail at kparker@mphi.org.

This year, the general training will be held on Friday, May 14, 2010, at the Okemos Conference Center in Okemos. The newly developed advanced training will be held Thursday, August 5, 2010 at the Henry Center in Lansing and a second advanced training will be offered on Friday, September 24, 2010 at the Best Western Dockside in Mackinaw City. More detailed information about these workshops was mailed to agency directors and project contacts and also will be available on The Michigan Advocate website at: www.michiganadvocate.org.

For more information about the program evaluation training workshops, please contact Mary Zack Thompson at 517-324-8392 or mthompso@mphi.org.

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Using The Michigan Advocate Community Events Calendar

Do you have an upcoming fundraiser, training, or other event? Would you like to let other service providers, advocates, and volunteers know about it for free? The community events calendar available on The Michigan Advocate website at www.michiganadvocate.org is a great way to let others in the community know about these functions.

Accessing the community events calendar can easily be done by clicking on the green tab labeled “Community Events” at the top of The Michigan Advocate homepage. Once the calendar is open you will be able to view events posted by the Crime Victim Services Commission and other victims’ services agencies. To add an event hosted by your agency, simply click on the “Add an Event” link at the top of the calendar and fill out the form with all of the event’s details.

Future Program Evaluation for VOCA Grantees training dates will be posted to the community events calendar. More information on events hosted by the Crime Victims Services Commission can also be found by using the “CVSC Events” link at the top of The Michigan Advocate homepage.

If you would like more information about the calendar, please contact Mary Zack Thompson at 517-324-8392 or mthompso@mphi.org.

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2009 VOCA National Training Conference - Topical Resources

 Compiled by Serita Braxton, Content Specialist

This resource contains a sampling of online publications from the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, as well as materials from the NCJRS Abstracts Database on topics being discussed at the 2009 VOCA National Training Conference. Following the compilation of resources is information about the NCJRS Abstracts Database as well as how to place orders for materials that may be available in hardcopy. For a full listing of publications and resources, please visit the NCJRS site at www.ncjrs.gov

Americans Victimized Abroad/Victims of International Terrorism:

Online Publications -

Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program: Responding to Victims of Terrorism and Mass Violence Crimes
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), July 2007, BC000744
http://www.ovc.gov/pdftxt/AEAP_Brochure.pdf

Interagency Coordination: Lessons Learned From the 2005 London Train Bombings
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), October 2008, NCJ 224088

International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program--Report to Congress
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), October 2008, NCJ 222307

International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program - Report to Congress
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), March 2006, NCJ 210645
http://www.ovc.gov/publications/infores/intterrorismreport/welcome.html

Lessons Learned From 9/11: DNA Identification in Mass Fatality Incidents
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), September 2006, NCJ 214781

Providing Services to Victims Viewing a Trial at Multiple Locations
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), September 2006, NCJ 212293
http://www.ovc.gov/publications/infores/trials_cctv_for_victims/welcome.html

Terrorism and International Victim Assistance Services
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), March 2008, NCJ 227219
http://www.ovc.gov/publications/factshts/tivas08/welcome.html
Terrorism and International Victim Assistance Services (TIVAS) Brochure
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), April 2009, BC 000753

NCJRS Abstracts Database* -
Challenges in Studying the Psychological Effects of Palestinian Children's Exposure to Political Violence and Their Coping with This Traumatic Experience
NCJ 220030
Author: Muhammad M. Haj-Yahia
Date of Publication: July 2007
Annotation: This article discusses the effect on Palestinian adolescents who have been exposed to political violence and traumatic events in the shadow of the Israeli occupation.

Journey to September 12th: A 9/11 Victim's Experiences with the Press, the President, and Congress
NCJ 220156
Author: Carie Lemack
Date of Publication: September 2007
Annotation: This article outlines the creation of Families of September 11 and its initiation by a victim’s family member and the goals achieved by beginning as an organization of affected family members and their profound impact on legislation and the instituting of the 9/11 Commission.

Posttraumatic Stress and Depression Reactions Among Survivors of the Istanbul November 2003 Terrorist Attacks
NCJ 227211
Author: Ayten Zara Page; Hilal Kaplan; Nazli Erdogan; Filiz Guler
Date of Publication: May 2009
Annotation: This study investigated posttraumatic stress and depression reactions among survivors of the Istanbul November 2003 terrorist attacks.

Social Support Buffers the Effects of Terrorism on Adolescent Depression: Findings From Sderot, Israel
NCJ 224230
Author: Christopher C. Henrich Ph.D.; Golan Shahar Ph.D.
Date of Publication: September 2008
Annotation: This prospective study of 29 Israeli middle-school students who had experienced terror attacks by Qassam rockets examined whether higher levels of baseline social support protected adolescents from adverse psychological effects of exposure to rocket attacks.
Victims of Terrorism Policies: Should Victims of Terrorism be Treated Differently? 
NCJ 218864 
Author: Hans Jorg Albrecht; Michael Kilchling 
Date of Publication: 2007 
Annotation: This article employs a theoretical victimology framework to analyze the situation for victims of terrorism and compares victim legislation. 

Bridging the Gap - Law Enforcement and Victim Services:

Online Publications and Other Resources -
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), 2007, NCJ 216857

First Response to Victims of Crime: A Guidebook for Law Enforcement Officers
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), April 2008, NCJ 217272

First Response to Victims of Crime (VHS)
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), April 2008, NCJ 217618
Not available online

First Response to Victims of Crime (DVD)
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), April 2008, NCJ 217619
Not available online

Impact of Proactive Enforcement of No-Contact Orders on Victim Safety and Repeat Victimization
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), June 2009, NCJ 228003

Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking and the Implications for Victims: Current Practices and Lessons Learned
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), October 2006, NCJ 216547

Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research Part I: Law Enforcement
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), April 2008, NCJ 222319

Responding to Victims of Human Trafficking: A Training Video for Victim Service Providers
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2008, NCJ 219179
2009 VOCA National Training Conference - Topical Resources continued...

Not available online

*Sexual Assault Response Team (SART): Partnering for Success*
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2006, NCJ 209842
Not available online

*A Statewide Study of Stalking and Its Criminal Justice Response*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)-Sponsored, 2009, NCJ 228354

*Understanding and Improving Law Enforcement Responses to Human Trafficking, Executive Summary*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), June 2008, NCJ 225202

*Understanding and Improving Law Enforcement Responses to Human Trafficking, Final Report*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), June 2008, NCJ 222752

*Victim Services in Rural Law Enforcement*
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), April 2009, NCJ 226273
http://www.ovc.gov/publications/infores/RuralVictimServices/welcome.html

*Victims with Disabilities: Collaborative Multidisciplinary First Response*
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2009, NCJ 223940

**NCJRS Abstracts Database**
*Cognitive Interview: Inexperienced Police Officers' Perceptions of Their Witness/Victim Interviewing Practices*
NCJ 221983
Author: Coral Dando; Rachel Wilcock; Rebecca Milne
Date of Publication: February 2008
Annotation: This British study examined less-experienced frontline police officers' perceptions of their witness interviewing practices, with attention to their use of the 10 cognitive interview components taught in the PEACE interview training.

Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims: A 21st Century Strategy
NCJ 224985
Date of Publication: 2008
Annotation: This first of three companion volumes discusses the evolution of enhanced police response to crime victims, summarizes its four key principles,
identifies the seven critical needs of victims, and illustrates the potential of community partnerships in implementing the proposed strategy.

Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims: Implementation Guide
NCJ 224993
Date of Publication: 2008
Annotation: This second volume of a three-volume guide on “Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims” consists of four sections that outline the steps for implementing the strategy proposed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims: Resource Toolkit
NCJ 224994
Date of Publication: 2008
Annotation: This third volume of a three-volume set on “Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Victims” is the strategy’s “Resource Toolkit,” as it provides templates to aid in the execution of the steps in the “Implementation Guide” (Volume 2 of the three-volume set).

Forensic Social Work in Law Enforcement and Victim Service/Witness Assistance Programs: National and Local Perspectives
NCJ 217876
Author: Karen S. Knox; Albert R. Roberts
Date of Publication: 2007
Annotation: After a brief history of police-social worker collaboration in providing services to crime victims, this chapter describes the types of victim programs and services being provided by U.S. police agencies, as well as evidence-based research findings on such services, practice implications of these findings, and future trends.

Identity Theft Victim Recovery Starts with Local Law Enforcement Agencies
NCJ 221450
Author: Joanna Crane; Jennifer Leach
Date of Publication: December 2007
Annotation: After describing the content of a free CD-ROM developed specifically for law enforcement agencies in managing cases of identity theft, this article outlines the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC's) guidelines for victims in acting to prevent further victimization by the identity thief.

"I Have Heard Horrible Stories..." Rape Victim Advocates' Perceptions of the Revictimization of Rape Victims by the Police and Medical System
2009 VOCA National Training Conference- Topical Resources continued...

NCJ 223520
Author: Shana L. Maier
Date of Publication: July 2008
Annotation: This study examined rape-victim advocates' perceptions of the re-victimization of rape victims by the police and the medical system.

Lessons Learned From Field-Testing the Strategy for Enhancing Response to Victims
NCJ 220927
Author: Darrel W. Stephens; David G. Bishop; Raymond J. Rose
Date of Publication: October 2007
Annotation: This article describes the experiences of the following law enforcement agencies in pilot-testing the IACP's (International Association of Chiefs of Police) draft national strategy for enhancing the police response to victims, which was proposed in October 2005.

Prior Police Contact and Subsequent Victim Reporting: Results From the NCVS
NCJ 216480
Author: Min Xie; Greg Pogarsky; James P. Lynch; David McDowall
Date of Publication: December 2006
Annotation: Using data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) from 1998-2000, this study examined the link between a victim's crime reporting and the police response to the victim's prior victimizations, as well as those of the victim's household members.

Providing Better Service to Victims of Crime
NCJ 220925
Author: Thomas Oetinger
Date of Publication: October 2007
Annotation: This article notes the importance of a police focus on services to crime victims and a strategy for providing such services.

Seniors and Law Enforcement: Providing Assistance to an Aging Population
NCJ 225465
Author: Stan Van Horn
Date of Publication: November 2008
Annotation: This article examines law enforcement issues related to an aging United States population.

Sexual Assault Crisis Centre Workers' Perceptions of Law Enforcement: Defining the Situation From a Systems Perceptive
NCJ 222573
Author: Brian K. Payne; R. Alan Thompson
Date of Publication: 2008
Annotation: In an attempt to fill the research void on how professionals perceive problems with collaborating with law enforcement and the consequences of those perceptions, this study describes the experience in a sample of sexual assault crisis workers in collaborating with law enforcement agencies and the potential consequences.

Sexual Assault Training of Law Enforcement Officers: Results of a Statewide Survey
NCJ 221759
Author: Linda M. Kinney; Eric J. Bruns; Patrick Bradley; Joyce Dantzler; Mark D. Weist
Date of Publication: 2007
Annotation: This article presents the results of a statewide survey of Maryland law enforcement officers regarding the adequacy of their preparation to respond to victims of sexual assault.

Victims' Perceptions of Police Response to Domestic Violence Incidents
NCJ 220342
Author: Ida M. Johnson
Date of Publication: September 2007
Annotation: This study examined victim satisfaction with police response to domestic violence and the effect that a mandatory arrest policy had on a victim’s decision to stay or leave an abusive relationship.

Why Do Police Arrest Victims of Domestic Violence?: The Need for Comprehensive Training and Investigative Protocols
NCJ 222885
Author: Anne O'Dell
Date of Publication: 2007
Annotation: In explaining why police arrest victims of domestic violence, this article examines actual real life examples where victims were arrested and why these occurred and offering suggestions on how to minimize these illegal arrests.

Cultural Diversity:

Online Publications -
*Faith-Based Responses to Crime Victims (DVD)*
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2008, NCJ 216616
http://www.ovc.gov/publications/infores/other.htm#faithbased
Intimate Partner Violence Against Ahtna (Alaska Native) Women in the Copper River Basin, Final Report
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)-Sponsored, 2006, NCJ 215350

Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and the Criminal Justice Response: What Is Known
National Institute of Justice-Sponsored, 2008, NCJ 223691

Voices of Victims: American Indian Issues and the Tribal and Criminal Justice System (Videotape)
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2006, NCJ 213810
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/inforeas/other.htm

NCJRS Abstracts Database* -
Distinctive Characteristics and Needs of Domestic Violence Victims in a Native American Community
NCJ 221882
Author(s): Loring Jones
Date of Publication: February 2008
Annotation: This study identified distinctive features of Native-American domestic violence (DV), along with the needs and barriers to service delivery for Native Americans who experience DV.

Intersection of Disability, Diversity, and Domestic Violence: Results of National Focus Groups
NCJ 226487
Author(s): Elizabeth Lightfoot; Oliver Williams
Date of Publication: March 2009
Annotation: Results are presented from a study which explored the unique issues faced by people with physical and sensory disabilities in accessing help for domestic violence, with emphasis on the experiences of people of color with disabilities, explored the programmatic preferences of people of color with disabilities in seeking help in regards to domestic violence, and assessed the cultural competence, disability awareness, and domestic violence awareness of domestic violence service providers and disability organizations.

Role of Culture and Context: Ethical Issues in Research with Asian American and Immigrants in Intimate Violence
NCJ 219623
Author(s): Alice G. Yick
Date of Publication: July 2007
Annotation: This article presents an overview of the sociocultural context of Western biomedical ethics with a focus on the specific ethical issues that emerge when conducting research regarding intimate partner violence among Asian-American and immigrant populations.

**Dental and Medical Compensation:**

**Online Publications** -
International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program--Report to Congress
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), April 2008, NCJ 222307

Voices of Victims: Financial Considerations (VHS)
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) October 2006, NCJ 213806
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/other.htm

**NCJRS Abstracts Database** -
Funding of Child Abuse Evaluations: Survey of Child Abuse Evaluation Programs
NCJ 216039
Author(s): Steven Kairys; Laurence Ricci; Martin A. Finkel
Date of Publication: May 2006
Annotation: This article presents results of a survey developed to increase one’s understanding about reimbursement methods for child abuse evaluation programs in order to more fully detail the current funding, and to highlight examples of successful strategies to improve the financial health of forensic evaluation programs.

NCJ 223788
Author: Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Date of Publication: 2008
Annotation: This report presents a summary of activities and accomplishments for Nebraska's Crime Victim’s Reparations Program in 2006-2007 and includes information about medical compensation claims.
Domestic Violence:

Online Publications -

*Domestic Violence Cases: What Research Shows About Arrest and Dual Arrest Rates*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2008, NCJ 222679

*Intimate Partner Violence: Justice System Response and Public Health Service Utilization in a National Sample*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)-Sponsored, 2009, NCJ 226500

*Meeting Survivors' Needs: A Multi-State Study of Domestic Violence Shelter Experiences*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)-Sponsored, October 2008, NCJ 225025

*Practical Implication of Current Domestic Violence Research: For Law Enforcement, Prosecutors and Judges*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2009, NCJ 225722

*Sexual Assault in Abusive Relationships*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2007, NCJ 216525
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/256/sexual-assault.html

*Study of the Effects of Intimate Partner Violence on the Workplace*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)-Sponsored, 2009, NCJ 227266

*Violence & Victimization Research Division's Compendium of Research on Violence Against Women, 1993-2009*
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2009, NCJ 223572
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/vaw-compendium.htm

NCJRS Abstracts Database* -

*Community Corrections Response to Domestic Violence: Guidelines for Practice*
NCJ 226968
Author: American Probation and Parole Association
Date of Publication: 2009
Annotation: This document provides community corrections professionals and allied justice-system and community-based services the conceptual information and practical tools for developing or improving a proactive community supervision approach for domestic-violence cases.
Intersection of Disability, Diversity, and Domestic Violence: Results of National Focus Groups
NCJ 226487
Author(s): Elizabeth Lightfoot; Oliver Williams
Date of Publication: March 2009
Annotation: Results are presented from a study which explored the unique issues faced by people with physical and sensory disabilities in accessing help for domestic violence, with emphasis on the experiences of people of color with disabilities, explored the programmatic preferences of people of color with disabilities in seeking help in regards to domestic violence, and assessed the cultural competence, disability awareness, and domestic violence awareness of domestic violence service providers and disability organizations.

Programs for Men Who Perpetrate Domestic Violence: An Examination of the Issues Underlying the Effectiveness of Intervention Programs
NCJ 226712
Author(s): Andrew Day; Donna Chung; Patrick O'Leary; Ed Carson
Date of Publication: April 2009
Annotation: This review examines some of the reasons why rehabilitation programs for male perpetrators of domestic violence are less effective in reducing recidivism than treatment programs for other offender groups.

Gang Violence:

Online Publications -
Highlights of the 2007 National Youth Gang Survey
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), 2009, NCJ 225185

Please see NCJRS’s In the Spotlight: Gangs resource at the following location for a full listing of publications and resources:
http://www.ncjrs.gov/spotlight/gangs/Summary.html

NCJRS Abstracts Database* -
Psychological Effect of Exposure to Gang Violence on Youth: A Pilot Study
NCJ 228137
Author(s): Sarah Kelly; Debra Anderson; Ann Peden
Date of Publication: 2009
Annotation: This pilot study examined the psychological consequences of adolescents’ exposure to gang violence in their neighborhoods.

Understanding and Preventing Gang Violence: Problem Analysis and Response Development in Lowell, Massachusetts
NCJ 215509
Author(s): Anthony A. Braga; Jack McDevitt; Glenn L. Pierce
Date of Publication: March 2006
Annotation: This article presents a description of the methodology and findings of an analysis of Lowell, Massachusetts' homicide and serious nonfatal gun violence problem that was undertaken through a partnership between criminal justice practitioners and researchers from Harvard University and Northeastern University. Link to Abstract: http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/abstract.aspx?ID=237093

Identifying and Serving Human Trafficking Victims:

Online Publications -
Characteristics of Suspected Human Trafficking Incidents, 2007-08
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2009, NCJ 224526

Data and Research on Human Trafficking: Bibliography of Research-Based Literature
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)-Sponsored, 2008, NCJ 224392

Finding Victims of Human Trafficking
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), September 2008, NCJ 224393

Responding to Victims of Human Trafficking: A Training Video for Victim Service Providers
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2008, NCJ 219179
http://www.ovc.gov/publications/infores/other.htm#humantrafficking

Sex Trafficking: Identifying Cases and Victims
National Institute of Justice, March 2009, NCJ 225759

NCJRS Abstracts Database* -
Crime of Human Trafficking: A Law Enforcement Guide to Identification and Investigation
NCJ 218453
Date of Publication: 2007
Annotation: This guidebook offers knowledge and tools to enable law enforcement officers to safely and effectively investigate human trafficking. Link to Abstract: http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/publications/abstract.aspx?ID=240154

Law Enforcement Responses to Trafficking in Persons: Challenges and Emerging Good Practice
NCJ 221299
Author: Fiona David  
Date of Publication: December 2007  
Annotation: This paper focuses on the challenges that may confront law enforcement officials in any country in their efforts to detect trafficking, identify victims, investigate offenses, and contribute to the successful prosecution of offenders.  

**Internet Threats to Children:**

**Online Publications -**  
*Digital Evidence in the Courtroom: A Guide For Law Enforcement and Prosecutors*  
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), January 2007, NCJ 211314  

Project Safe Childhood: Protecting Children from Online Exploitation and Abuse  
U.S. Department of Justice, May 2006  

Please see NCJRS’s Internet Safety Special Feature at the following location for a full listing of publications and resources: [http://www.ncjrs.gov/internetsafety/](http://www.ncjrs.gov/internetsafety/)

**NCJRS Abstracts Database* -**  
Adolescent Online Victimization  
NCJ 217808  
Author(s): Adena Young M.S.; Atrisha Young B.S.; Harr Fullwood Ph.D.  
Date of Publication: February 2007  
Annotation: This article briefly reviews online victimization and strategies in the prevention of online victimization of adolescents.  

Are Blogs Putting Youth at Risk for Online Sexual Solicitation or Harassment?  
NCJ 222331  
Author(s): Kimberly J. Mitchell; Janis Wolak; David Finkelhor  
Date of Publication: February 2008  
Annotation: This study examined the characteristics of youth bloggers and their risk for online sexual solicitation and harassment.  

Cyber Stalking & Bullying: What Law Enforcement Needs to Know  
NCJ 214537  
Author: Christa Miller  
Date of Publication: April 2006  
Annotation: This article describes the prevention and investigation of cyber stalking and cyber bullying.  
Protecting Children From Online Sexual Predators
NCJ: 226274
Author(s): Gareth Griffith; Lenny Roth
Date of Publication: 2007
Annotation: This paper examines the use of the Internet for the sexual solicitation of children, known as 'online grooming', in Australia and measures to protect children from online predators.

Judges’ Responsibilities to Victims:

Online Publications -
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2009, NCJ 224201

Practical Implication of Current Domestic Violence Research: For Law Enforcement, Prosecutors and Judges
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2009, NCJ 225722

Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research Part III: Judges
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)-Sponsored, 2008, NCJ 222321

Pretrial Innovations for Domestic Violence Offenders and Victims: Lessons From the Judicial Oversight Demonstration Initiative
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2007, NCJ 216041

NCJRS Abstracts Database* -
Getting Beyond "What Did She Do to Provoke Him?": Comments by a Retired Judge on the Special Issue on Child Custody and Domestic Violence
NCJ 221244
Author(s): Marjory D. Fields
Date of Publication: January 2008
Annotation: This paper presents comments from a retired New York Supreme Court Justice on the issue of child custody and domestic violence.

Issues Facing Judges in Sentencing Online Child Pornography Offenders
NCJ 214405
Author(s): Dr. Tony Krone
Date of Publication: May 2006
Annotation: This article examines legislative responses to online child pornography in New South Wales (Australia) and considers the issues judges will face in
sentencing those convicted of related offenses.


### Research on Crime and the Economy:

**Online Publications -**

*Foreclosures and Crime: A Geographical Perspective*
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, October 2008, NCJ 224031

National Institute of Justice, 2006, NCJ 214515

**NCJRS Abstracts Database* -**

*Business Cycles and Street Crime*
NCJ 213380
Author: Thomas M. Arvanites; Robert H. Defina
Date of Publication: February 2006
Annotation: This study investigated the hypothesis that an improving economy helped produce the declines in street crime witnessed during the 1990s.

NCJ 214521
Author: Karen Heimer; Stacy Wittrock; Halime Unal
Date of Publication: 2006
Annotation: This study compared the gender gap in arrests with the economic well-being of men and women in order to examine the link between economic deprivation and crime among women.

*Cross-National Test of Bonger's Theory of Criminality and Economic Conditions*
NCJ 221117
Author: Olena Antonaccio; Charles R. Tittle
Date of Publication: November 2007
Annotation: The study tested two hypotheses from Bonger’s Marxian theory of crime.

*Economic Inequality, Legitimacy, and Cross-National Homicide Rates*
NCJ 215966
Author: Mitchell B. Chamlin; John K. Cochran
Date of Publication: November 2006
Annotation: This study examined and modeled possible links between economic inequality and homicide among 33 of the 44 nation-states that participated in the third wave of the World Values Survey.

Economic Misery & Crime Waves: The Second Great Depression and the Coming Crime Wave, and What We Can Do About It
NCJ 228030
Author: Severin L. Sorensen
Date of Publication: March 2009
Annotation: This book assesses the causes and consequences of the current economic misery, which the author calls the “second Great Depression,” the associated risk of a crime wave, and what can be done about it.

Farm Workers' Perception Concerning Poverty and Crime: A Supporting Literature Review
NCJ 221548
Author: N. Kotze; H. Strydom
Date of Publication: 2007
Annotation: This paper provides an overview of the available literature on the perception of farm workers in an informal farming settlement concerning poverty and crime and reports on how poverty and crime influence the farm worker’s life, as well as statistics on poverty and crime.

Impact of Economic Conditions on Robbery and Property Crime: The Role of Consumer Sentiment
NCJ 221111
Author: Richard Rosenfeld; Robert Fornango
Date of Publication: November 2007
Annotation: This study examined the relationship between the Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS), a summary indicator, and regional robbery, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft rates in the United States between 1970 and 2003.

Income Inequality, Race, and Place: Does the Distribution of Race and Class Within Neighborhoods Affect Crime Rates?
NCJ 220315
Author: John R. Hipp
Date of Publication: August 2007
Annotation: This study used crime data from census tracts in 19 cities in 2000 in order to examine whether crime rates were related to income inequality and racial/ethnic differences within neighborhoods.
Role of Money in Economic Crime
NCJ 222057
Author: Oskar Engdahl
Date of Publication: March 2008
Annotation: This paper attempts to lay down the groundwork for the argument that any analysis of economic crime must proceed from a better and more complete understanding of the function and characteristics of money than what is currently the case.

Violent Crime and Socioeconomic Stressors: The Accumulation of Risk Factors in Nine Virginia Localities
NCJ 226353
Author: Baron Blakley
Date of Publication: April 2006
Annotation: Focusing on nine Virginia cities and counties (the City of Richmond, two neighboring counties, and six other localities), this study examined the impact of number of risk factors for violent crime on the comparative level of violent offending.

Will Inflation Increase Crime Rate?: New Evidence From Bounds and Modified Wald Tests
NCJ 221319
Author: Chor Foon Tang; Hooi Hooi Lean
Date of Publication: November 2007
Annotation: The study reexamines the relationship between crime and inflation and unemployment in the United States from 1960 to 2005 using the modified Wald (MWALD) causality test.

Serving Victims in the Military:

NCJRS Abstracts Database* -
Coping with Military Sexual Trauma: A Resource for Veterans, Their Loved Ones and Professionals Who Work with Victims
NCJ 225073
Author(s): Terri Spahr Nelson
Date of Publication: 2008
Annotation: This booklet offers veterans and military victims of sexual assault, as well as professionals working with victims with information about sexual assault, the recovery process, medical concerns, reporting options, and information about the Department of Defense policies on sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR).
Military Sexual Trauma: A Review of Prevalence and Associated Health Consequences in Veterans
NCJ 224930
Author(s): Alina Suris; Lisa Lind
Date of Publication: October 2008
Annotation: The purpose of this article is to review the literature documenting the prevalence of military sexual trauma (MST) and its’ associated mental and physical health consequences.

Responding to Sexual Assault in the Military: A Resource Guide and Policy Overview
NCJ 225074
Author(s): Terri Spahr Nelson
Date of Publication: 2008
Annotation: This booklet, intended as a resource for victims of sexual assault, as well as persons who know or work with military victims, offers information on sexual assault, the recovery process, medical concerns, and reporting options and information about the Department of Defense policies and resources on sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR).

Sexual Assault Prevalence, Reporting and Policies: Comparing College and University Campuses and Military Service Academies
NCJ 226448
Author(s): Sarah Jane Brubaker
Date of Publication: 2009
Annotation: This article examines differences and similarities between college and university campuses and military service academies on several sexual assault issues.

Serving Victims with Mental Disabilities:

Online Publications -
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2008, NCJ 223965

Promising Practices in Serving Crime Victims With Disabilities (Toolkit)
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2008, NCJ 223966

Serving Crime Victims with Disabilities (DVD)
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2007, NCJ 213366
http://www.ojp.gov/ovc/videos/welcome.html#servingcrime

Victims with Disabilities: Collaborative Multidisciplinary First Response
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2009, NCJ 223940

Victims with Disabilities: The Forensic Interview--Training Techniques for Interviewing Victims with Communication and/or Cognitive Disabilities (DVD)
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2007, NCJ 212894
http://www.ojp.gov/ovc/videos/welcome.html#forensicinterview

NCJRS Abstracts Database* -
Domestic Violence and Individuals with Disabilities: Reflections on Research and Practice
NCJ 226488
Author(s): Nora J. Baladerian
Date of Publication: 2009
Annotation: This article examines current research on domestic violence and how this affects individuals with disabilities, including those who have acquired disabilities as a direct result of the abuse.

Intersection of Disability, Diversity, and Domestic Violence: Results of National Focus Groups
NCJ 226487
Author(s): Elizabeth Lightfoot; Oliver Williams
Date of Publication: March 2009
Annotation: Results are presented from a study which explored the unique issues faced by people with physical and sensory disabilities in accessing help for domestic violence, with emphasis on the experiences of people of color with disabilities, explored the programmatic preferences of people of color with disabilities in seeking help in regards to domestic violence, and assessed the cultural competence, disability awareness, and domestic violence awareness of domestic violence service providers and disability organizations.

Sexual Assault Victimization:

Online Publications -
Criminal Victimization, 2008
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2009, NCJ 227777
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv08.pdf

Drug-facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)-Sponsored, 2007, NCJ 219181

_Elderly Victims of Sexual Abuse and Their Offenders_
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), June 2006, NCJ 216550

_Sexual Assault in Abusive Relationships_
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2007, NCJ 216525
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/256/sexual-assault.html

_Sexual Assault Response Team (SART): Partnering for Success (DVC)_
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2006, NCJ 209842
Not available online (DVD)

_Sexually Assaulted Children: National Estimates and Characteristics_
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), 2008, NCJ 214383

Study Reveals Unique Issues Faced by Deaf Victims of Sexual Assault
National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2007, NCJ 218262
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/257/deaf-victims.html

**NCJRS Abstracts Database** -
Adolescents' Experiences of Sexual Assault by Peers: Prevalence and Nature of Victimization Occurring Within and Outside of School
NCJ 227986
Author(s): Amy M. Young; Melissa Grey; Carol J. Boyd
Date of Publication: September 2009
Annotation: This study examined adolescent peer-on-peer sexual assault victimization occurring within and outside school; severity of sexual assault; and impact of assault based upon age and gender.

Helping Sexual Assault Survivors With Multiple Victimizations and Needs: A Guide for Agencies Serving Sexual Assault Survivors
NCJ 221510
Author(s): J. Davies
Date of Publication: 2007
Annotation: This guide provides information on advocacy approaches with sexual assault survivors who have experienced multiple victimizations and have multiple needs, and it offers advocacy agencies strategies for assessing and enhancing their responses to this population.

Sexual Assault Response Teams' Responses to Alcohol-Using Victims
NCJ 225490
Author: Jennifer Cole Ph.D.; TK Logan Ph.D.
Date of Publication: 2008
Annotation: The purpose of this study was to examine sexual assault response team (SART) professionals’ understanding of team protocols and procedures for responding to victims who reported alcohol intoxication prior to the sexual assault, while highlighting important considerations that factor into medical, criminal justice, and victim advocacy professionals’ decision making about responding to victims’ alcohol use.

SANE/SART Services for Sexual Assault Victims: Policy Implications
NCJ 216350
Author: Ann Wolbert Burgess; Annie Lewis-O'Connor; M. Elaine Nugent-Borakove; Patricia Fanflik
Date of Publication: 2006
Annotation: This article discusses policy implications from the findings of a study examining the effectiveness of sexual assault nurse examiner/sexual assault response team (SANE/SART) programs as a tool in the criminal justice system.

*NCJRS Abstracts Database*

The materials captured in the NCJRS Abstracts Database sections of this file are a sample of relevant materials available via the NCJRS Abstracts Database. A full search of the Database can be conducted by visiting the following Web site: [http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/AbstractDB/AbstractDBSearch.aspx](http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/AbstractDB/AbstractDBSearch.aspx). See the “Obtaining Documents” section of [http://www.ncjrs.gov/tutorial/obtain.html](http://www.ncjrs.gov/tutorial/obtain.html) for instructions on how to acquisition publications from the Abstracts Database.

*How to Order Resources*

Some materials featured in this resource may be available in hardcopy. Please visit the NCJRS Web site at [http://www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov) and enter the NCJ document number into the Search box to locate the item(s) of interest. If an item is available to be ordered, it will have one of the following icons:

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- The “Order Photocopy” icon is used for documents not available in original hardcopy; a black and white photocopy of the original can be made.

By selecting the icon from the NCJRS site, the item will be dropped into your NCJRS Shopping Cart.