



VICTIM IMPACT: Listen and Learn

PARTICIPANT WORKBOOK



Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"

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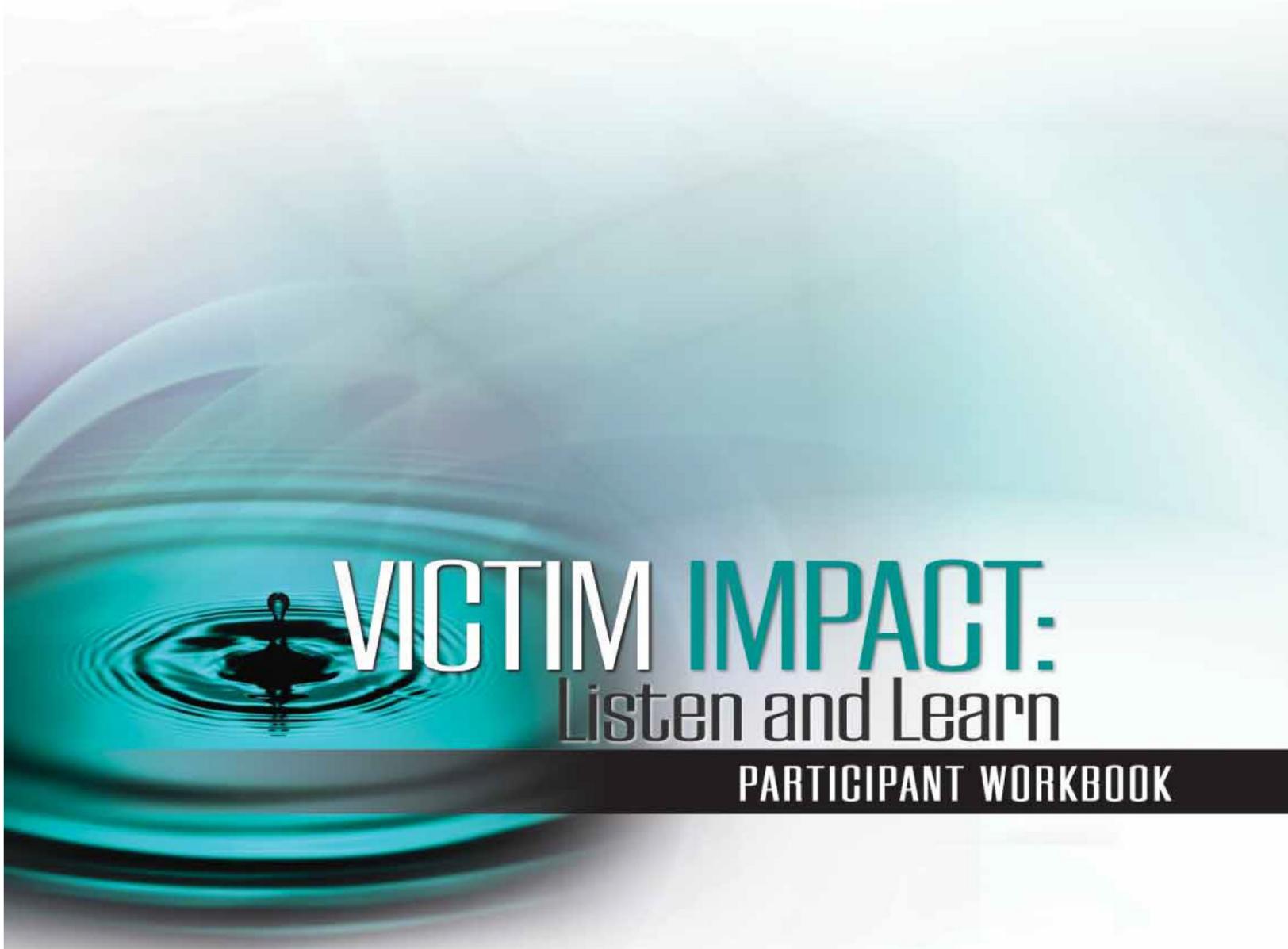
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The project team included Project Director Sharon English, Dr. Kevin "Kip" Lowe, and OVSS staff members Jill Weston and Suzanne Neuhaus. Contracted consultants were Drs. Mario Gaboury and Christopher Sedelmaier from the University of New Haven and national expert Anne Seymour. Frankie Lemus of The Change Companies® served as the curriculum manager.

State pilot sites were California, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia. The project team is indebted to state coordinators Michael Davis in Ohio, Sheryl DeMott in Tennessee, and Wendy Lohr-Hopp in Virginia. The team also thanks corrections directors James Tilton, Gene Johnson, George Little, and Terry Collins for their willingness to host this project in their facilities.

An active and insightful 15-member advisory board, which included 12 crime victims or survivors of crime, guided the curriculum development. Lists of the board and the pilot site locations are included in appendixes D and E.

The curriculum was finalized with considerable input from the offenders who participated in the classes, the instructors, and the victim speakers whose willingness and courage ensured that the materials are victim centered. We are grateful for their time and dedication. The instructors were—

- California: Laura Bowman, Chris Wittek, Felicia Jones
- Ohio: John Culp, Roxanne Swogger, Vicki Knapp, Eldie Antenuce, Bette Erwin, Martha Moore, Tammy Nevil, Jacque Sauer, Mindy Rosengarten, Debbie Hall, Tami Perez
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Unit 1: Getting Started

Welcome to *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn*. This program helps you to learn about the impact of crime on victims. You will have opportunities to learn information and skills that benefit you. The program challenges you to begin to focus on other people . . . people you have harmed. This is not a class about sentencing laws or offender rights. The focus is on victims. Although you may already think about the people that you have victimized, you may not know what it feels like to be victimized yourself. During this program, you will participate in activities, watch videos, and hear victims speak. You will see and hear directly from victims about how their lives have changed.

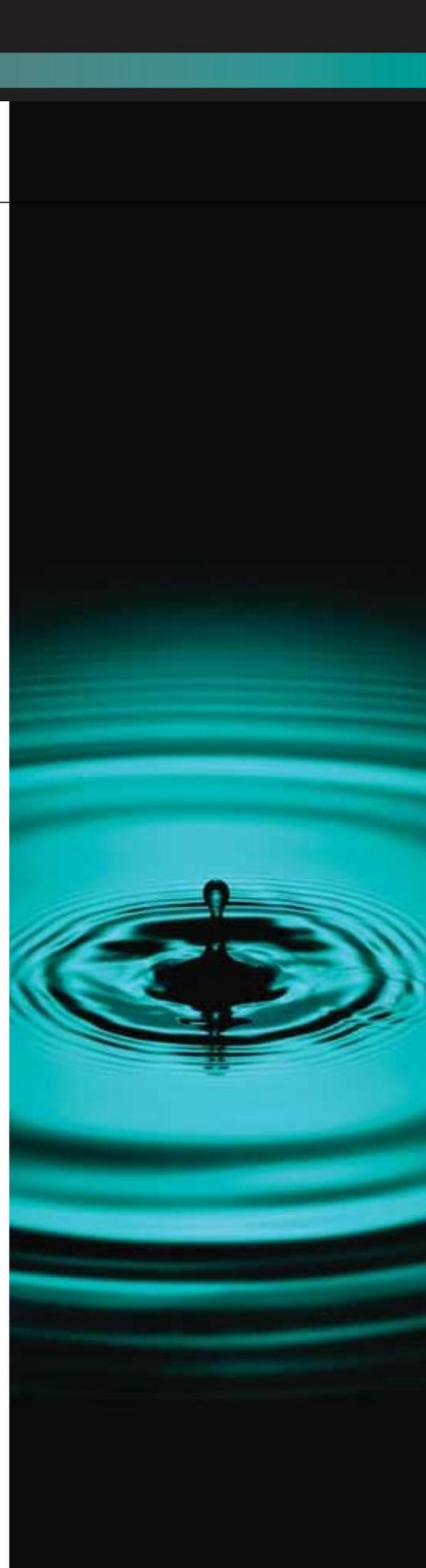
This program consists of 13 units, built around 10 core crime topics: property crime, assault, robbery, hate and bias, gang crime, sexual assault, child abuse and neglect, intimate partner violence, drunk and impaired driving, and homicide. Each unit will take approximately 2.5 hours to complete. In this first session, the facilitator will explain what the program is all about and go over the program objectives and ground rules for participating. The facilitator will have you sign the class contract and take a pre- test, which will be administered again at the end of the program. The second class will introduce the concept of victim impact through class discussion and a series of group activities. During the remaining weeks, we will cover the 10 core crime topics.

Here are some thoughts and feelings you may be experiencing:

*I don't know
how my actions
hurt someone.*

*It was a
victimless crime.*

*I'm the victim, I
got caught.*



These are my thoughts and feelings about starting this program:

You are not the first person to wonder, "What will I learn in this class?" After taking the class, many offenders have the attitude, "This is the most important program I have completed. What can I do now?" As you participate in this class, you too may change your thinking about crime and victimization. This class is just the start. If you find yourself asking, "What now?" other programs are available that handle the following issues:

- Restitution
- Community service
- Restorative justice
- Counseling
- Life skills
- Substance abuse
- Parenting



This is what I hope to gain from this class:

Offenders need to know what they interrupted in my life.

**— Cheryl Ward-Kaiser,
homicide/robbery survivor**

Unit 2: Introduction to Victim Impact

Before we get into the core crime units, we will define who is a victim and talk about victims' rights. Who do you think has more rights under the criminal justice system: victims or offenders?

As a group, we will discuss and list the rights of each group.

- Did anything surprise you about these lists?
- How do you think a victim would feel about these lists?
- What rights do you think victims would like to add?
- What have you learned from this activity?

Core Victim Rights: There are several general core rights to which victims are entitled. These include—

- **Information/referral:** The right to information about the offender, the case proceedings, and the offender's disposition. The right to be referred to people and agencies that can assist them.
- **Notification:** The right to receive notice of offender status such as arrest, release on bail, and/or release to parole.
- **Safety:** The right to protection beginning at the crime scene and continuing through the offender's release on parole.
- **Restitution/compensation:** The right to seek restitution directly from the offender for losses resulting from the crime. In addition, victims have the right to apply to their respective State Victim Compensation Fund for financial assistance.
- **Participation:** The right to attend certain proceedings and/or submit a victim impact statement.

Defining Who Is a Victim

During this program, the term "crime victim" will stand for any person or persons, group, business, or organization that has been harmed and/or injured as a result of criminal activity. A "ripple effect" describes how the impact of crime can spread beyond the immediate victim throughout his or her family, friends, and community.

Types of victims:

- Primary, immediate, or direct victims have been directly harmed by an offender. Some victims call themselves survivors.
- Survivors are usually considered family and close friends of a homicide victim. Some survivors call themselves victims.
- Secondary victims or covictims have a close relationship with the victim.



Areas of Impact: How Are People Harmed?

Being victimized is a shocking experience for people. Regardless of the type of crime, victims may experience intense fear, helplessness, or horror. Some may even develop posttraumatic stress disorder. Crime victims may become afraid of people who share the offender's characteristics (e.g., age, race, voice tone, clothing, body language, or distinctive features). They may react negatively to smells or noises that remind them of the crime scene. Their behavior may change toward the people around them. Symptoms may last for a short time or linger for years.

Although victims react in individual ways, there are four basic areas of impact for all victims: physical, financial, emotional, and religious/spiritual. Keep these in mind because areas of impact will be discussed in each unit.

After the Crime, Victims—

- May worry about being believed or about being blamed or second-guessed for their behavior before, during, and after the crime.
- May become upset and/or have flashbacks in reaction to certain noises, smells, times of day, or times of month that remind them of the victimization.
- May become afraid of people who share the offender's characteristics: age, race, voice tone, clothing, body language, or distinctive features.
- May spend much time filling out forms for the police, finding paperwork to give to the insurance company, making decisions about funeral arrangements, paying their bills, and caring for their distraught families.



Unit 3: Property Crime

What Is Property Crime?

The word “property” generally refers to land, buildings, or personal items such as money or cars. Property crime is the illegal taking or destroying of someone’s property or land without threats or force. Auto theft, burglary, forgery, shoplifting, and larceny (theft) are examples of the illegal taking of property. Arson and vandalism are crimes that damage land or property.

Although property crimes are not defined as involving threats or force, this does not mean they are victimless crimes or “just” minor offenses. Crimes are committed against people, not against property. Even if the victim does not witness the crime, its aftermath may be frightening, life-changing, and disturbing. Offenders can cause victims significant fear or distress and can disrupt their lives by stealing a car or stereo, burglarizing a home or business, setting a building on fire, or shoplifting.

Offenders are responsible for what happens to a victim during a crime, including indirect injury to the victim. An example of indirect injury might be the victim having a heart attack in response to the crime. Property crimes can be especially difficult for older people as they may not have money or insurance to replace property and may have sentimental feelings about the stolen or damaged items.

Children may find property crime especially frightening if the crime occurs in or near the home.

When a property crime occurs, some people think that insurance companies can solve the victim’s problems. The original reason for having insurance was to cover accidents, such as someone backing into a car or accidentally hitting a baseball through a neighbor’s window. Today, insurance companies process many claims for stolen cars, home and auto burglaries, stolen stereo equipment, and graffiti cleanup.

Insurance companies have systems for how they pay victims and how much they pay for items. A victim may not be paid the full amount for an older TV or receive the full purchase price of a car because the item loses value over time. In addition, insurance companies require that victims pay part of the loss, called a deductible. Deductibles can range from \$100 to \$1,000, which is an out-of-pocket cost to the victim.

Property crime victims have to deal with—

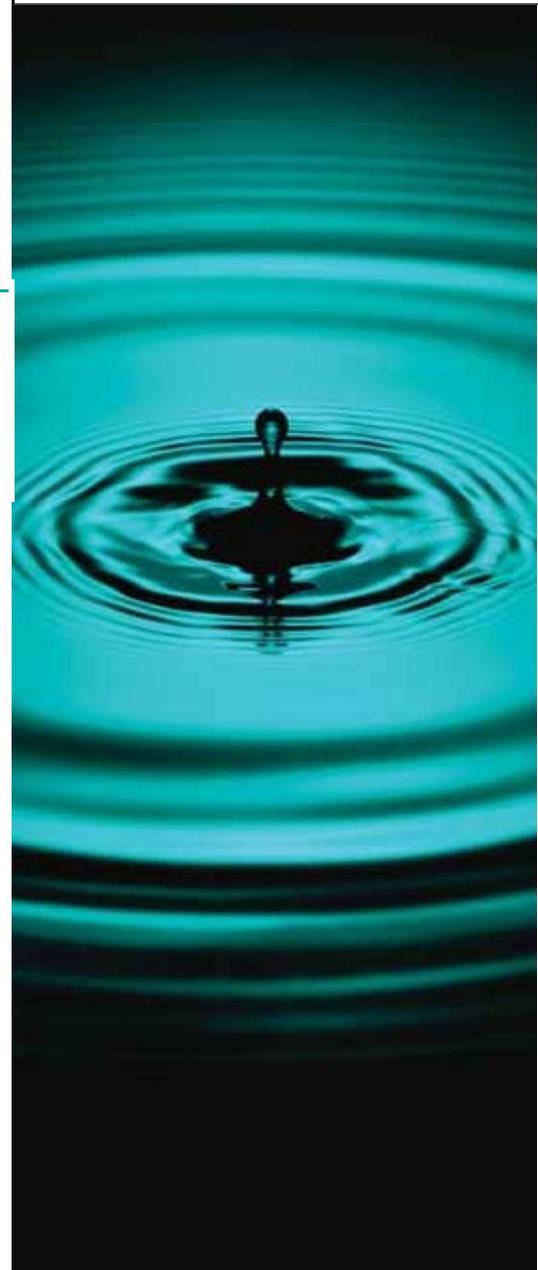
- Having their privacy violated.
- Being scared to stay in their burglarized homes.
- Being scared to return to work, where the crime occurred.
- Seeing their businesses burned down.
- Waiting a long time to have their property returned.
- Cleaning up after their homes or businesses have been vandalized.
- Filling out insurance paperwork.

Words To Know

- Arson
- Burglary
- Embezzlement
- Extortion
- Insurance deductible
- Irreplaceable
- Larceny-theft
- Memorabilia
- Sentimental value
- Vandalism

Money cannot buy my heart.

—Burglary victim, regarding the loss of sentimental items





In the News: Property Crime Trends

Every day you can find television or newspaper stories about property crime. Take a look at the property crime trends below. Which trend is the most surprising to you?

- Property crime makes up approximately 75 percent of all crimes in the United States.
- Only a small percentage of stolen property is found or returned to victims.
- Larceny-theft is the most common property crime.¹
- Property crime, regardless of the type, occurs more often to those living in rented property.
- The estimated loss for theft is between \$50 and \$250.
- The estimated yearly loss due to property crimes (except arson) is more than \$14 billion.²
- More than \$4 billion is spent on locks and safes, \$1.4 billion on surveillance cameras, and \$49 million on guard dogs.

Examples of Property Crime

The following are definitions and examples of nine types of property crime. As you read each story, consider the impact on victims.

Burglary

Unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

John and Maria return home from the store and see that their front door is open. Their stereo and TV have been stolen. How do you think John and Maria feel?

Receipt of Stolen Property

Buying or receiving property that has been stolen or has been obtained through theft or extortion.

George and Damon are in a public parking lot selling stolen TVs at a discount from their van. How do you think George and Damon obtained the stolen TVs?

They are there for 20 minutes to wreck your life . . . and your sense of security.

—Burglary victim

¹ <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/property-crime/property-crime>

² <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/property-crime/property-crime>

Larceny-Theft

(Except motor vehicle theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud.

Nine-year-old Connor is riding his bike home from school and is stopped by a group of four older kids. They tell him to get off his bike, make him drop his backpack, and then run away laughing with his backpack. How would you feel if Connor were your son or brother?

Auto Theft

Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Ahn and his two kids have been to a Saturday afternoon movie at a local theater. When they reach the parking lot, Ahn hears his daughter, Mila, say, "Daddy! Look! Our car is gone, and there's broken glass all over." How do you feel about what happened to Ahn and his kids?

Me and my kids should not have to be afraid in our own home.

—Burglary victim

Vandalism

To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Lynne volunteered to work at a high school wrestling match held at a rival school. After the meet, in the school parking lot, she noticed her tire was flat. Her tire had been punctured and the whole side of her car had been "keyed." How would you react if Lynne were your sister?

I keep asking, "Why would someone do this to me? What did I do to deserve this?"

—Vandalism victim

Embezzlement

The unlawful misappropriation or misapplication by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

Minh and Amy are friends who both work in a coffee shop, usually during the same shift. They take turns counting the money from the cash register at the end of their shift. Every other day they put some of the money that does not belong to them directly in their pockets. Who are Minh and Amy harming by stealing money?

Arson

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.

A group of teenagers set fire to a shed using gasoline, rags, and lighters. Jackie uses the shed to store furniture and personal items. The shed and all the property inside are damaged. Who has been harmed by the teenagers' behavior?

I don't understand what he was thinking, but his stupid act has ruined the lives of people he didn't even know.

—Arson victim

Extortion

Using fear of death, injury, property loss, reputation, and so forth to compel another person to deliver property or perform some act or omission.

John and Bobby, members of a local gang, go into a store and tell the owner that he has to pay them money on a weekly schedule to "protect" his business from rival gang members. They also tell him that he has to give them free alcohol. How do you think the store owner feels?

Forgery

Making, altering, or possessing a fake copy of a document or object with the intent to deceive. Attempted forgeries are included in this category.

Mr. Singh is elderly and lives with his family because he cannot read well anymore and gets confused easily. Without anyone’s permission, his nephew has been writing checks from Mr. Singh’s personal checking account, signing Mr. Singh’s name, and spending the money on drugs.

What are the possible injuries to Mr. Singh resulting from his nephew’s behavior?

 **What Is the Impact of Property Crime?**

Criminal behavior such as property crime causes a ripple effect that has a negative impact on a number of life areas. The lists below outline some examples of how property crime affects financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual areas of victims’ lives. Add your own examples below.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-pocket costs • Repairs to property • Burglar alarm purchases • Acquisition of security services • Wage loss • Legal fees • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatigue • Stomach pain • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sadness • Guilt • Shame • Embarrassment • Depression • Vulnerability • _____ • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning faith • Questioning how and why this crime could happen to a good person • Forgiveness issues • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____



Victim Impact: Listen and Learn

After viewing the OVC *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn* DVD clip about burglary, answer the following questions:

What were the financial losses?

How did this burglary affect Leanna and her family?



Being Accountable for Your Crimes

Property crime has a serious financial and emotional impact on victims. Victims suffer from a loss of security in their own homes, businesses, or workplaces. Their privacy is violated. They may never regain the sense of security they once had. **No one has the right to commit a property crime, regardless of the circumstances. No one has the right to harm another person.**

How Can I Be Accountable for My Crimes?

I need to figure out why I commit property crimes.

—Joe

I need to respect people's property. What if someone burglarized my family's home?

—Jerome

I scared that family by breaking into their home. I need to admit that my behavior was serious and I hurt people.

—Tanya

I destroyed things that were important to the victim.

—Manny

Additional Activities

Activity A— What Is Important to You?

Someone breaks into your place and steals from you. Pick the one item that would bother you the most if someone were to steal it. You have to pick one.

- Your CD and DVD collection
- Your most important piece of jewelry
- Your credit cards
- Important paperwork
- \$100 cash
- Your child's baby pictures

After you discuss this activity in class, write down your thoughts and feelings.

Activity C— The Sanchez Family

Tony takes his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez, to cash their Social Security checks and then they rent a few movies. When they go home, they see that it has been broken into. The house is a mess. The following items have been stolen: TV, \$300 from a cookie jar, and jewelry from Mrs. Sanchez's grandmother. In addition, these items have been broken or destroyed: the cookie jar, Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez's wedding picture, clothes (thrown around the bedroom), and a religious book.

What might Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez be thinking or feeling?

What might Tony be thinking or feeling?

What might Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez experience in the next few days?

What might the emotional impact be on Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez 6 months from now?

What are the irreplaceable items that were taken or destroyed?

Which items will the insurance company cover?

- TV
- Money
- Religious book
- Lock on front door
- Jewelry
- Cookie jar
- Wedding picture frame
- New burglar alarm

Activity D— Elisa

Elisa makes \$7 an hour working 20 hours a week in a restaurant. She is studying photography and recently bought a \$500 camera with her tax refund, overtime pay, and birthday money. Someone broke into Elisa's locker at work and stole the camera. She does not have insurance.

How many hours of work will it take to replace the camera?

How long will it take Elisa to replace the camera?

Is it realistic to think that Elisa can use all of her work money to replace her camera in that time period? What other expenses may she have?

If the offender is charged with a crime and ordered to pay restitution, how soon will Elisa receive restitution payments for the camera?

Unit 4: Assault

What Is Assault?

The legal definitions of “assault” vary from state to state; however, there are two general categories:

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm

Simple assault is assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or no serious or aggravated injury resulted to the victim. Stalking, intimidation, coercion, and hazing are included.

The number of assaults is much higher than the number of homicides in the United States. Unlike other violent crimes, assaults are committed almost equally by strangers and nonstrangers, which means that many victims know their attackers. Nearly one out of every four assaults occurs in the victim’s home; at a relative’s, friend’s, or neighbor’s home; or on the street near the victim’s home. Many juvenile assault victims say the first assault they remember occurred in their homes. In these cases, the attackers generally have been family members, friends, and acquaintances.

Victims may be threatened or attacked by offenders who have guns, baseball bats, knives, or other objects used as weapons. They may also be slapped, punched, or kicked. Victims’ physical injuries include broken bones, serious bruises and sprains, lost teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness. Even if assault victims are not subjected to serious injuries or losses, they may suffer intense fear, threats of additional violence, and physical harm at the hands of their assailants.

Assault victims often experience shock, ongoing fear, distress, or a loss of their sense of reality. They may experience flashbacks, anxiety, or an inability to concentrate. These reactions and feelings, which are common responses to a traumatic event, are referred to as posttraumatic stress disorder.





In the News: Assault Trends

Assault can have a devastating impact on people. Take a look at the facts about assault below. Which trend bothers you the most?

- Assault is the most common violent crime in the United States.
- About one-fourth of assaults in the United States involve a weapon. Hands, fists, and feet are the most common weapons used in assaults.
- Clubs and blunt objects are the most common weapons used in assaults³.
- The age group most likely to become victims of aggravated assault is 18- to 24-year-olds.

Examples of Assault

The FBI defines simple assault as an attack that does not involve a dangerous weapon and that leaves no serious injuries; aggravated assault involves both. The following are five examples of both types of assault. As you read each story, consider the impact on the victims.

Simple Assault

On the way home from the local grocery store, Margaret, age 79, was verbally threatened by two large men wearing ski masks. They did not have weapons, but they caused her extreme shock, fright, and distress. During the assault, the men wrestled her purse from her, causing Margaret to fall, but she did not require medical attention.

How would you feel if Margaret were your grandmother?

Why did this happen to me? I didn't do anything wrong.

—Assault victim

I'm afraid that they'll come back to finish me off.

—Assault victim

Aggravated Assault

James, a parent at a youth soccer game, argued with the referee about a call. When the referee told James to "be quiet and sit down," he attacked the referee, punching him several times in the face and chest.

What were the referee's injuries?

³ <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/aggravated-assault>

Albert was stabbed in the stomach when he confronted his nephew, Raul, about stealing money from him to buy drugs.

How did Raul harm his Uncle Albert?

Aggravated Assault and Hate Crime

Brent, 28, ended up in the emergency room with a collapsed lung and a concussion after he was attacked by a group of people who kicked him repeatedly and hit him with heavy sticks. His attackers targeted him because they thought he was gay.

What are your reactions to this crime?

Aggravated Assault and Gang Violence

Ming, a junior high school student, had his nose broken by gang members who hit him with baseball bats and kicked him in the face because he was wearing their gang colors.

What do you think happens to Ming after the assault?

I don't enjoy the little pleasures I once enjoyed. Life just doesn't seem the same anymore.

—Assault victim

When people look at my scars, I tell them I got into a car accident. They wouldn't be able to handle what really happened to me.

—Assault victim, regarding his injuries

What Is the Impact of Assault?

The following lists outline some examples of how simple and aggravated assault affects financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual areas of victims' lives. Add your own examples below.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage loss • Prescription medications • Counseling • Job loss • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paralysis • Ulcers • Loss of control of bodily functions • Migraines • Bruises • Black eyes • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression and anxiety • Shame • Worthlessness • Hopelessness • Fear of being alone • Sleep disturbances • _____ • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning faith • Questioning mankind • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____



Victim Impact: Listen and Learn

After viewing the OVC *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn* DVD clip about assault, answer the following questions:
What was the physical impact?

What was the emotional impact?

What good am I now? I can't do anything without someone having to help me.

—Assault victim, regarding physical disabilities

Being Accountable for Your Crimes



How victims react to being assaulted varies from person to person. An assault is a violent, life-threatening crime. Even if a victim is not seriously or permanently injured, during the assault he or she had to deal with the possibility of serious injury, death, and fears of leaving loved ones behind. This can have a great emotional impact on victims—immediately and in the long term. Victims may survive an assault, but often are changed forever. **No one has the right to harm another person.**

How Can I Be Accountable for My Crimes?

Now that family has hospital bills to pay, thanks to me. I need to do my part.

—Carla

I scared that woman and her child. What if it happened to my mom and kid sister?

—William

Not only does she have to deal with it on the inside, she's reminded every time she looks in the mirror. I'm not proud of my actions.

—Ross

While I'm locked up, I will be nonviolent. When I get out, I will stay committed to nonviolent behavior.

—J.R.

How do you think the victims of these offenders would feel hearing these statements?

Additional Activity

Activity A— Assault Victim’s Impact Statement

Read the following victim impact statement and write down your thoughts, feelings, and comments.

On Sunday evening, our son Adam and his friends were walking in a residential neighborhood. Five offenders approached them and blocked their path. One of the offenders pointed a gun at the victims and said, “Have you ever seen a .357 magnum?”

Two offenders pushed Adam to the ground and all five punched and kicked him repeatedly in the face. Adam put his arms up to try to protect himself. He had on a leather jacket, and they beat and kicked him so badly that the leather on the jacket had worn spots. The police were called and the offenders fled the scene but were caught after a high-speed chase. When the offenders were caught they had Adam’s blood on their shoes.

We drove 3 hours to the hospital. It is extremely difficult to talk about the feelings we experienced when we first saw Adam in the hospital. Seeing your only son physically traumatized to the point where he can’t open his eyes or mouth and is being given morphine to endure the pain is indescribable. Adam had a broken nose, deviated septum, shattered right cheekbone, fractures to the bones around his right eye socket, and several front teeth knocked out.

He had to have extensive facial reconstructive surgery and could not eat solid food for some time. His nose had to be rebroken a year later during a 4-hour operation because he could not breathe well. When Adam was recovering from the attack, we covered the mirrors in the house because he did not want to see the visible results of the beating.

The robbery and savage attack were not spontaneous. It was a planned, calculated act, the second robbery the offenders committed that day. Because of this crime against Adam and his friends, people living in that neighborhood were afraid to walk or jog after dark.

The impact on us? We have lost our innocence. We no longer enjoy the ability to move about freely without questioning our safety. We have had to learn about and become part of the criminal justice system. We have had to travel many miles on the same day to attend parole hearings for these offenders. We have to tell our impact statement over and over again. Most importantly, we have had to witness Adam brutalized and suffering.

As parents, our mission in life is to see that our children are safe, well-adjusted, and happy regardless of their age. This assault was an assault on our soul—upending years of devotion and nurturing. In a violent rage, these offenders attempted to destroy everything.

Activity B – Victims and Secondary Victims of Assault

Objective: Participants learn to identify victims and secondary victims of assault.

Hand out the copies you made before class with the news story about an assault victim. After reading the story to the class or assigning the reading in small groups, have participants answer the following questions based on what they imagine:

- Who is the victim?
- How was the victim harmed?
- Who are the secondary victims?
- How were the secondary victims harmed?

Have participants answer the same questions again, posing one or two of the following scenarios:

- The victim is elderly.
- The victim is hearing impaired.
- The victim does not speak English.
- The victim is in a wheelchair.



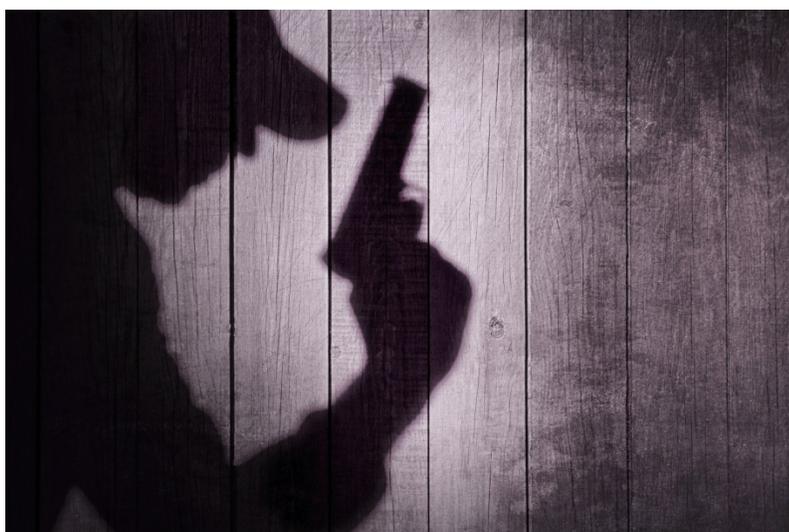
Unit 5: Robbery

What Is Robbery?

Robbery is taking or attempting to take anything of value (actual or perceived) from another person by force or threat of force. Because robbery is face-to-face, it is considered a violent crime. Victims of robbery—unlike property crime victims—are directly threatened by their offenders. Robbery may be committed with or without a weapon and with or without physical injury. It is not uncommon for victims to be assaulted, to have obscenities shouted at them, or to be threatened with weapons. Robbers may make victims kneel or lie face down; they may tie victims up or lock them in a room—all adding to their fear and anxiety. Violence can easily escalate during a robbery, resulting in serious injury or even murder.

Most victims experience a common emotion during the robbery—fear. Victims report feeling certain that the offender intended to kill them during or after the robbery. Many victims feel guilty because they did not try to prevent the robbery or because they feel somehow responsible for putting

themselves in the situation that led to the crime. Many robbery victims suffer severe emotional trauma that changes their lives forever. Victims report that after the robbery they experience fear, anger, shock, inability to sleep, nightmares, inability to return to work, lack of concentration, and guilt.



Words To Know

- Anxiety
- Armed robbery
- Coercion
- Robbery
- Vulnerability

*Why did it escalate to this?
Why the gun butt to the head when I
gave you everything I had in the till?*

**—Robbery victim, in response to
being physically attacked**





In the News: Robbery Trends

According to the FBI’s Uniform Crime Report, robberies of individuals make up approximately 75 percent of all robberies. The remaining 25 percent are committed against businesses and banks. Review the facts about robbery below. How do these trends make you feel?

- Most robberies in the United States involve a weapon. The most commonly used weapon is a handgun.
- The most common location for a robbery is on the street or highway.
- The average loss per incident is more than \$1,200.
- Almost all robberies occur in metropolitan areas.
- The collective cost of robbery in the United States is estimated at more than \$500 million per year.
- The average bank robbery nets around \$4,000.

Examples of Robbery

Robbery involves taking or attempting to take anything of value from a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or making the victim fearful. The following are three examples of robbery. As you read each story, consider the impact of victimization.

Four teenagers confront Gerald, an elderly man, after he goes to his mailbox. One of the teenagers strikes him in the face, knocking his glasses to the ground and breaking them. They take Gerald’s mail, including his Social Security check.

What is the impact on Gerald?

A group of gang members surround Josh, a 15-year-old high school student, as he leaves the campus. They make comments about his jacket and how they would like to have it. Fearing for his safety, he takes off his jacket and gives it to them.

How would you feel if Josh were your brother?

I don’t understand what got them to that point . . . to do this to someone. I cannot fathom that.

—Robbery victim

A man who appears high on drugs walks into a fast food restaurant and orders the young counter worker, Sarah, age 17, to give him all of the money in the cash drawer. Sarah gives the robber all the money in the cash register and begs him not to shoot anyone. The gunman shoots her in the chest and leaves with \$140.

Who has been affected by this crime and how?

They weren't wearing masks so I assumed they weren't going to leave any witnesses.

—Robbery victim

What Is the Impact of Robbery

Criminal behaviors such as robbery create a ripple effect throughout several areas in victims' lives: financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual. The following lists outline some examples of how robbery affects financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual areas of victims' lives. Add your own examples below.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to work • Counseling costs • Medical costs • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruises • Cuts and abrasions • Ulcers • Broken bones • Broken teeth • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guilt • Nightmares • Depression • Paranoia • Inability to sleep • _____ • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning of one's faith • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____



Victim Impact: Listen and Learn

After viewing the OVC *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn* DVD clip about robbery, answer the following questions:

What were Jim's reactions?

What were Jim's parents' emotions?

How was Jim harmed?

How does Jim think these offenders should be held accountable for the harm they caused?

Which robbery case are you calling me about? I work at a convenience store and I get robbed about 10 times a month!

—Robbery victim

Being Accountable for Your Crimes

Robbery is a violent crime that has a serious financial and emotional impact on its victims. Victims of robbery suffer a loss of security and are left feeling fearful and vulnerable.

No one has the right to commit a violent crime against another person, regardless of the circumstances. Put yourself or your loved ones in the place of a robbery victim and imagine how you would feel.

How Can I Be Accountable for My Crimes?

Taking their stuff was only part of the crime for that couple. They had to pay for counseling to try to get over their fear. I will pay my restitution to start making amends.

—T.J.

Thanks to what I did, that lady doesn't trust anybody. Maybe my counselor can help me find the right way to let her know I won't hurt her again.

—Anna

I hurt that kid just so I could take something that belonged to him. How can I make it up to him and his family?

—Jermaine

Additional Activities

Activity B – Bonnie

Bonnie, age 32, is walking to her car in a supermarket parking lot as a car slowly drives by. She is carrying her groceries and purse in one arm and her infant daughter, Katie, in the other. She feels a tug on her purse and thinks that her purse strap got snagged on the car’s side view mirror. She turns to see a woman in the car pointing a gun at her as her purse is ripped from her arm.

What may Bonnie specifically experience as a robbery victim?

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____

How would you feel if Bonnie were your mother, sister, aunt, or niece?

Write down some of the difficulties victims may have when interacting with police, medical personnel, employers, and insurance companies. Then read the following story.

Activity D – Miguel

Miguel has been working at his uncle's convenience store for 2 weeks and is trying hard to please his uncle. His uncle is allowing Miguel to work for him even though Miguel is not a U.S. resident. The store is located in a high-crime area.

Miguel has just helped a customer find his favorite brand of orange juice and is alone in the store. Two men enter the store and walk around for a few minutes. One of the robbers is high on drugs. He points a gun at Miguel's head and the other robber jumps over the counter. Miguel feels a sharp pain in his chest. The robbers yell at Miguel, "Don't hit the alarm and don't try to call the police!"

The man with the gun guards the door while the other robber tries to open the cash register. Miguel inches toward his cell phone on the counter, dials the police, and moves away from the phone. The robbers are unaware the police have been called.

Miguel continues to feel sharp pains in his chest and thinks he is going to have a heart attack. One of the robbers forces Miguel to open the cash register and takes \$500. The robber hits Miguel in the head, knocks him unconscious, and both robbers leave the store.

The police take more than 20 minutes to respond. In the meantime, Miguel has had a mild heart attack but is still alive. The emergency personnel take 30 minutes to respond and have to wait to find out which hospital is willing to treat Miguel, who has no insurance. A television news crew happens to be in the area and they begin broadcasting live from the scene. Miguel's uncle and the rest of the family are at home watching the news.

Unit 6: Hate and Bias

What Is Hate and Bias Crime?

Hate and bias crimes are motivated by hostility and prejudice against a person based on his or her race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or ethnicity/national origin. Most victims of these crimes are targeted because they represent a particular group rather than because of any personal conflict or problem.

A hate or bias crime is not a separate offense. The motivation of the offender is what determines whether the act is considered a hate or bias crime. Crimes include assault, destruction of property (arson, vandalism, or other property crimes), sexual assault, robbery, and homicide. Both the victim and the victim's community are affected by a hate crime.

While most property crimes involve taking something of value from the victim, hate- or bias-motivated property-crimes usually destroy value—the offender does not gain financially. The idea instead is to make a

When he was kicking me, I looked up from the ground and all I could see was the hate in his eyes.

—Hate crime victim

statement against this particular person or group. Offenders often target specific places or locations: places of worship; locations of particular importance to a community such as memorials or cemeteries; or organizations and places of business. Attacks on religious and spiritual symbols affect people in more powerful ways than other acts of vandalism.

Hate and bias crimes are more likely than any other kind of personal attack to cause serious injury or death. Furthermore, these crimes have many psychological and social consequences that are extremely destructive to the victim, the victim's family, and the community. From the victims' perspective, the crime is very personal: they were targeted because of their appearance or the group with whom they associate. Hate and bias crime victims often fear repeat attacks because their sexual orientation, religion, or national origin is not going to change and may be easily visible.

Victims of hate crimes may stop associating with "like" people because of fear and vulnerability. For example, they may stop worshipping with their faith community; move away from their family, friends, and loved ones; and/or avoid attending social functions with people who share like characteristics. Even people who have not been victimized by hate crimes may feel vulnerable. They, too, may stop associating with "like" people or their community after hearing about a hateful incident.

Words To Know

- Bias
- Ethnicity
- National origin
- Religion
- Sexual orientation
- Gender identity
- Gender expression
- Transgender
- Gender transition
- Gender dysphoria

Common Motivations for Targeting Groups

- Bias
- Gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender individuals
- Religious groups (e.g., Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Hindu)
- National origin (e.g., Africans, Iranians, Americans, Japanese, Mexicans)
- Race/ethnicity (e.g., White, African American, Hispanic American, Asian American, American Indian)
- Disability (e.g., individuals who are deaf and hearing impaired; blind; use a wheelchair, cane, or crutches; or have a cognitive impairment)



In the News: Hate and Bias Crime Trends

Unlike victims of crimes involving financial loss, hate crime victims may not be as likely to report the crime for fear of retaliation or because they don't want to draw attention to the situation. Read the facts below. Imagine that one of these facts affected a family member. How would you feel?

- Most hate and bias crimes are violent crimes against a person (assault, sexual assault, robbery, homicide).
- A large number of victims are targeted because of their race.
- Most hate- and bias-motivated property crimes are acts of destruction/vandalism.
- An estimated 60 percent of hate crime victimizations are not reported to police⁴.
- A total of 92 antidisability hate crimes were reported to the police in 2012. Of these, 18 were motivated by bias against persons with physical disabilities and 74 by bias against those with mental disabilities⁵.

Examples of Hate and Bias Crimes

The Federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990 defines hate/bias crimes as crimes motivated by "hatred against a victim based on his or her race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin." The following are five examples of hate and bias crime. As you read each story, consider the impact on the victim.

Vandalism: Race/Ethnicity Bias

In a local Jewish cemetery, many gravestones have been vandalized—swastikas and six-pointed stars have been painted on them in feces and blood.

Who has been affected by the vandalism and how?

They didn't take anything from my store, but the vandalism is too much to repair. I'll have to sell my business.

—Hate and bias crime victim

Vandalism: Sexual Orientation Bias

John and his husband, Bill, moved into a new neighborhood. Within a few weeks, they came home to find that some of their windows had been broken and anti-gay slurs had been painted on the garage door. The next morning, they found that the tires on one of their vehicles had been slashed. A note was left under the windshield wiper that said they should move out of the neighborhood to "be with your own kind."

How might John and Bill react?

I understand having a different belief, but why destroy our place of worship . . . why do this to people you don't even know?

—Arson victim

⁴ <https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2014/december/latest-hate-crime-statistics-report-released>

⁵ <https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2014/december/latest-hate-crime-statistics-report-released>

Assault: Race/Ethnicity Bias

While waiting for a bus, George, an elderly white man, was confronted by four Hispanic youth who shouted racial slurs and demanded that he get off the bus stop bench so they could sit down. George ignored them and one youth punched him in the head, stomach, and back.

How would you feel if you were George?

Assault: Age/Disability Bias

Jess, a 75-year-old man, is walking down the street using his white cane that identifies him as having a vision impairment. A group of teens surround him, knock him to the ground, and take his cane.

How might Jess's life change because of the assault?

Homicide/Attempted Murder: Race/Ethnicity Bias

Three 16-year-old members of the Texas white-supremacist group, Confederate Hammer Skins, were out cruising in the predawn hours in search of an African American to kill. They found two African-American men sitting on a flatbed truck enjoying a beer after work. One man was killed with a shotgun blast; his friend was severely injured.

How were the victims and their families affected by this crime?

I moved to the United States thinking I would be free of religious persecution.

—Hate and bias crime victim

It was wrong for them to try to kill anyone, but I'm not even gay . . . they just thought I was.

—Attempted murder victim

What Is the Impact of Hate and Bias Crimes?



The following lists outline some examples of how hate and bias crimes affect financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual areas of victims' lives. Add your own examples below.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance costs • Security system purchases • Medical bills • Wage loss • Job loss • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term medical problems (e.g., brain damage; loss of sight, hearing, movement) • Headache • Loss of sleep • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Anger • Insecurity • Alienation • Embarrassment • Depression • Vulnerability • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning the goodness of others • "Why did my 'higher power' let this happen to me?" • Issues about forgiveness/payback • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____





Victim Impact: Listen and Learn

After viewing the OVC *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn* DVD clip about hate and bias crimes, answer the following questions:

What was the physical impact?

How did the victim's sister, Jee Young Ahn, react emotionally to the attack?

What could these assailants do (or have done) to be held accountable for their crimes?



Being Accountable for Your Crimes

Some people are victimized for no reason other than the color of their skin, their religion, where they were born, or their sexual orientation. Victims of hate and bias crimes suffer serious and long-lasting traumatic stress. Not only is the individual who is personally harmed by these offenses victimized, but everyone in the community is affected.

No one has the right to victimize another person or another person's property because of his or her race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, or disability.

Additional Activities

Activity A – Hate and Bias Crime

Write indepth answers to the following questions:

How do most victims of hate or bias crimes feel and why?

Who might blame the victim and why?

What extra issues may gay or lesbian victims have to deal with?

What extra issues may noncitizens deal with?

Activity B – Victim Impact

Objective: Participants develop more understanding of how a victim’s life is changed by a hate crime.

They have already watched the video clip on “Dong and Jee” and answered the discussion questions. Replay the video, stopping and pausing if necessary. Stop the video and leave Jee’s face on the screen. Have participants list all of the out of pocket expenses that Dong and his sister Jee will have—

- During the first 6 months after the crime
- After 6 months

Write a story as if they were Dong, the victim, and it has been 5 years since the hate crime attack occurred.

Write a story as if they were Jee, his sister, and it has been 5 years since the hate crime attack occurred.

Activity C – Victim Impact Statement

Two weeks ago I received a phone call that my place of worship had been burned down. What a shock! It is extremely difficult to put into words what I think and how I feel.

I still cannot believe that someone would even think about destroying a place of worship, a place where people gather to seek comfort, a place where people come together, where people work on community issues together.

Our place of worship hasn't been in the community for generations, but we have had thousands of ceremonies like weddings, funerals, and social functions. We have, or used to have, a food pantry and clothing closet, daycare, a kids' sports program, and a music program. This was a very special place for individuals and for families. Maybe that's why it was burned down.

There was a lot of vandalism to the inside before the building was set on fire. I was shocked when I saw the damage. Musical instruments were destroyed, religious statues were smashed, and our books were torn up and thrown in a pile.

Beer cans were thrown around. I was devastated when I saw that the old, old stained glass windows were smashed. We all used to love to sit and look at the sunlight streaming through the beautiful windows. We had only been able to afford the windows by having individuals, families, and businesses sponsor a window. A local craftsperson donated his time to make them.

The police say that they don't want to define this as a hate crime just yet. They said they can't arrest someone for hate, that certain laws determine whether this was an actual hate crime. Well, I don't care what the laws say. It is so hateful to destroy the property of others, especially if it is a place where they come to worship and to do good. This is not the first time we have had problems; it's just the first that it's been so bad.

Unit 7: Gang Crime

What Is Gang Crime?

Gang crime refers to criminal activity committed by individual gang members or a group of gang members. Due to the seriousness of gang violence, many states have included legal “enhancements” for gang behavior. This means that if a crime is determined to be gang influenced or gang related, the offender’s sentence can be increased. Gang crime includes, but is not limited to, graffiti, extortion, drug sales, burglary, home invasion, physical assault, sexual assault, and murder.

Victims of gang violence may include—

Non-gang members who are harmed or killed by gangs while in their homes, on the way to work, or attending school.

Business owners who must deal with gang-related property crime and extortion.

Individuals who are or were gang affiliated.

Because of the violent nature of many gangs, whose members often carry weapons, victims of gang violence often suffer severe or fatal injuries, and may face the possibility of having multiple family members and relatives injured or killed by gang crime. Some families bury two or three of their children within a short period of time.

I’m trying to bury my son and there are undercover cops inside and uniform cops outside doing surveillance.

—Mother of gang crime victim

In addition, victims and witnesses often live in the same community as the offender or the offender’s gang affiliates. Individual gang members—or the entire gang—can intimidate and retaliate against the victim at the crime scene, during the court process, and upon release once the offender goes on parole or probation.

Victims of gang crime are blamed more often than victims of other crimes. They often are asked, “Why don’t you move out of the area?”; “Why did you let your child stay in a gang?”; “Why did you drive through that area of town?”; or “Why didn’t you report the first assault?” Blaming victims shifts the responsibility from offenders and creates further trauma for victims.

Gang members often lack empathy for victims or their families. They may continue to flaunt their gang allegiance at the crime scene while being arrested and continue the behavior in court. The media often glamorize or focus on gang members’ criminal acts and fail to show the reality of the impact on victims and witnesses.

- Extortion
- Intimidation
- Retaliation
- Victim blaming





In the News: Gang Crime Trends

Gang crime is a major problem in our country today. It can have a lasting impact on victims, their families, and communities. Take a look at the information about gang crimes below. How do you think gang-related crime affects communities?

- The FBI reports that some 33,000 violent street gangs, motorcycle gangs, and prison gangs are criminally active in the U.S. today. All use violence to control neighborhoods and boost their illegal moneymaking activities, which include robbery, drug and gun trafficking, fraud, extortion, and prostitution rings. According to the 2011 *National Gang Threat Assessment* report, gangs are responsible for an average of 48 percent of violent crime in most jurisdictions, and up to 90 percent in others.⁶
- In 2005, Congress established a National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC) comprising representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF); U.S. Bureau of Prisons (BOP); United States Marshals Service (USMS); U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); U.S. Department of Defense (DOD); and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).⁷
- The U.S. gang composition is approximately 88 percent street gang members, 9.5 percent prison gang members, and 2.5 percent outlaw motorcycle gang (OMG) members.⁸
- All-female gangs are on the rise in many jurisdictions, and female participation and full-fledged memberships within male-dominant gangs are steadily escalating. Female gang members commit violent crimes comparable to their male counterparts.⁹
- Street gangs are linked to crime in elementary, secondary, and high schools, and on some college campuses.¹⁰
- The NGIC has identified at least 30 gangs that are involved in prostitution or human trafficking operation.¹¹
- Neighborhood-based gangs are responsible for more than half of the gang-related violence in the United States.¹²
- Between 20 percent and 40 percent of all homicides annually were found to be gang-related.¹³
- The average cost of a funeral is \$8,000.

Examples of Gang Crimes

Gang crime refers to criminal activity committed by gang members, alone or in a group. Murder and extortion (use of fear to compel someone to do something) are just two examples of criminal activities conducted by gangs. As you read each story, consider the impact on victims.

Murder

A female gang member goes along with other gang members she knows, thinking that they're going to have some fun. She doesn't know that the other gang members found out that she has been a police informant. She is stabbed, resulting in her death and the death of her 4-month-old fetus.

What is your reaction?

People tell me I should protect my kids better by moving out of the neighborhood or sending them to a different school. Why does my family have to make changes . . . why doesn't the gang have to change?

—Father of gang crime victim

⁶ <https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/2014/december/latest-hate-crime-statistics-report-released>

⁷ <https://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/national-gang-report-2013>

⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰ *ibid.*

¹¹ *ibid.*

¹² *ibid.*

¹³ *ibid.*

A former gang member is shot and killed while removing gang graffiti as part of his work with a community program.

How would your family feel if this happened to you?

Extortion

Two gang members, Sasha and Ursula, approach Frank, an ice cream vendor, and tell him that he has to pay them \$50 every week if he wants to do any business in their neighborhood.

What is the impact of this crime on Frank?

I buried my first kid in 1988. I buried my 128th yesterday (2004). There is a lethal absence of hope in a community like this. You get more kids planning their funerals than their futures.

—Community gang prevention activist

Me, my kids, their friends, neighbors, store owners . . . we're all scared that one of us will be next.

—Community member

 **What Is the Impact of Gang Crime?**

The following lists outline some examples of how gang crimes affect financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual areas of victims' lives. Add your own examples below.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical bills • Funeral expenses • Wage loss • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken bones • Stress reactions • Problems sleeping • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anger • Sadness • Guilt • Depression • _____ • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning the goodness of others • Questioning faith • Forgiveness issues • _____ • _____ • _____



Victim Impact: Listen and Learn

After viewing the OVC *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn* DVD clip about gang violence and gang crimes, answer the following questions:

What was the emotional impact of Anthony's murder on Teri?

How did the impact of Anthony's murder affect Teri physically?

How can gang members demonstrate accountability and remorse for harming or killing others?

We have trouble treating patients in the emergency room when gang members show up when an associate or a rival gang member is brought in.

—Emergency room nurse



Being Accountable for Your Crimes

Gang crime has a serious physical and emotional impact on victims. Families are subjected to multiple tragedies as parents, children, and relatives are seriously injured and killed. **No one has the right to harm or intimidate another person or to destroy their property regardless of the circumstances.**



How Can I Be Accountable for My Crimes?

I feel good that at least I paid my restitution for the victim's funeral expenses.
—B.C.

I'm not proud anymore that I killed someone.
—Shane

Now I realize that writing my gang name on buildings is disrespecting the owner of the building.
—Cedric

I have to think about the fear I caused to people in my neighborhood, people I lived around.
—Sherry

Additional Activities

Activity A – How Does Gang Crime Affect Its Victims?

Select one of the examples of gang crime on the previous pages of your workbook and think about the very specific ways that victims would be affected or harmed. Write your answers in the chart below.

Chosen example:

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____

Activity C – The Tran Family

Read the following scenario.

When Mr. Tran fled his war-torn country 24 years ago, he vowed he would never pick up a gun again. As a member of this country's Special Forces, he had seen enough killing.

But Friday, Mr. Tran took up a shotgun trying to defend his family from alleged gang members who had showered his home with 43 bullets. The Tran's house has been shot at five times in 6 months. No one has been injured, but they are scared they will be killed the next time.

The detective assigned to the case said that the attacks are a feud between two Asian gangs. Tran, who immigrated to the United States in 1984, didn't ask for police help until after the third attack. The detective investigating the case said that this is common and that the shooters know their victims don't usually call police. Tran's children have told police they don't know the shooters' identities, but detectives think that the children aren't telling all that they know. The gangs have been known to retaliate against entire families.

One son was in a gang, but got out after being shot and nearly killed. He moved away from his family. Frightened for the rest of his children's lives, Mr. Tran sent some of his children to live in another city, but they miss their parents and younger siblings, so they come home to visit.

The daughter and some of the other children were home the day of the most recent afternoon attack. A van drove by the house firing shots. The shooting went on so long that Tran's wife screamed at her husband to shoot back. Tran hadn't carried a gun since his vow, but he could no longer ignore the assault raging outside. Too afraid to leave the house, he simply fired two warning blasts into the wall of his kitchen.

He spent \$1,000 on a home-security system to help identify the young men he saw cruising his street and laughing at the bullet holes. The police department offered to put Mr. Tran's family up in a hotel after the attack as part of a witness-protection program, but they refused.

The family knows the danger they pose to the rest of the neighborhood, and they are ashamed of how their neighbors may view them. Mr. Tran's daughter cried when describing how she feels. "It hurts," she said, turning her head as she wiped away tears. "We don't want people to think we are bad people."

After the first few shootings, neighbors stopped coming by to check on them, except for one neighbor, who helps fill the bullet holes. "We do not want to live in fear. I am a father, I am working so hard to support my children," he said.

*They surrounded me and asked,
"Where are you from?" I didn't
answer, and they shot me. I'm from
another country, I don't speak English
. . . I didn't understand.*

—Attempted murder victim

Activity D – Victim Experiences

Read your assigned scenario and determine what the victim might experience. (The facilitator will assign each group one scenario to discuss.)

A 50-year-old businessman is assaulted by gang members when he attempts to stop them from spraying a local business with graffiti. His briefcase and cell phone are also stolen. He is willing to cooperate fully with law enforcement and is willing to testify in court.

An 18-year-old single mom is raped by two gang members and later threatened by other gang members at her job. She is on probation for a burglary and has been “gang-free” for 2 years.

A gang member is killed in front of his house by a rival gang member. His mother does not speak English, and her other son is 10 years old.

A 5-year-old child is at the park with his aunt, where he is killed during a drive-by shooting. There are many adults and children at the park who may have witnessed the shooting

Unit 8: Sexual Assault

What Is Sexual Assault?

Sexual assault includes unwanted sexual touching or penetration without consent, such as rape (vaginal intercourse), forced sodomy (anal intercourse), forced oral copulation (oral-genital contact), rape by a foreign object (including a finger), and sexual battery (the unwanted touching of an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal).

Sexual assault is not about love, romance, sex, or physical attraction. It is a violent act. The offender's purpose is to exert power and control, to intimidate, humiliate, punish, or force a victim to do something against his or her will. Research has determined that rapists can be categorized into those who release pent-up rage on the victim, those who have the need to exert power and domination over those who enjoy inflicting harm on the victim.

Victims of sexual assault usually know the offender. The offender may be an intimate partner, family member, friend, neighbor, or coworker. While most reported sexual assault cases involve women as victims, men also are sexually assaulted. Being in a marriage or relationship does not mean that consent for sex is automatically given. People who are married or in relationships can commit rape or be raped.

In 1992, 62 percent of victims were younger than age 18 at the time of their first assault. Years later, that trend has not changed. Young people are still at a higher risk of being raped. Young children, older people, and people with physical and cognitive disabilities are also more vulnerable to being victimized.

Victims of sexual assault who are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time of the assault are unable to give their consent. They may not fully understand what is happening to them or may even be unconscious.

Sexual assault involves physical and nonphysical force. Physical force includes using a weapon, hitting, kicking, choking, or holding someone down. Sometimes, even though force is used, there are no signs of bruising or injuries.

Nonphysical force is called "coercion" and includes verbally threatening a victim into doing something he or she doesn't want to do. If a victim thinks he or she will be in danger by saying "no," this indicates force. Nonphysical force can include the use of peer pressure on a child or teenager.

Some people wonder why the sexual assault victim didn't fight back if what happened was "really" sexual assault. Victims often say that they were confused, "froze" during the assault, or were terrified of angering the offender and causing more force to be used. Victims should not be blamed or questioned if they don't fight back. The sheer trauma of being sexually assaulted can be overwhelming.

Words To Know

- Coercion
- Consent
- Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Rape
- Sex
- Voluntary



The emotional and psychological injuries caused by sexual assault can last much longer than physical wounds. Common reactions include—

- Anger.
- Fear.
- Depression.
- Anxiety.
- Mood swings.
- Problems sleeping.
- Becoming less trusting.
- Flashbacks.

In addition, victims of sexual assault often feel betrayed, unsafe, and unsure of whom to tell and whether they will be believed.

Where Do Sexual Assaults Happen?

- Homes.
- School campuses.
- The military.
- The workplace.
- Senior citizen care facilities.
- Anywhere.

Examples of Physical and Nonphysical Force

- Use of a gun.
- Use of a knife.
- Telling someone, "I'll tell your boyfriend."
- Threatening someone, "I'll hurt your kids."
- Telling someone, "I'll break up with you and tell everyone that you're easy."



In the News: Sexual Assault Trends

Take a look at the trends concerning sexual assaults below. Which trend bothers you the most?

- More than half of all rapes occur before the victim is 18 years old.
- Sexual assault victims usually know the offender.
- Both women and men are at risk for being raped.

Examples of Sexual Assault

The following are definitions and examples of sexual assault crimes. As you read each example, consider the impact on victims. Remember: Sexual assault is about violence, coercion, and doing harm. It is not about consensual sex.

Rape

Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

After volunteering to take his 60-year-old blind neighbor grocery shopping, the man brings her home, helps her put the groceries away, and then refuses to leave. Instead, he cuts off her clothes, pushes her down on the floor, and rapes her.

Phillip and Maria have been living together for 5 years. When Phillip gets angry, he hits Maria and threatens her. He takes her to their bedroom and forces her to have sex, even though she repeatedly says "No."

What do you think happens to the victims?

*My life is divided into two parts:
before the rape and after the rape.*

—Rape victim

Beginning with the 2013 data year, the term "forcible" was removed from the offense title, and the definition was changed. The revised UCR Note: Beginning with the 2013 data year, the term "forcible" was removed from the offense title, and the definition of rape was changed. Attempts or assaults to commit rape are also included; however, statutory rape and incest are excluded. For more information, visit www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/violent-crime/rape

Fondling

Touching the private body parts of another person for sexual gratification, forcibly or against that person's will. If the victim is unable to give consent because of age or mental incapacity, then fondling may be charged regardless of whether touching was against the person's will.

Terrence was playing video games with his girlfriend's little brother, Keenan. Terrence promised Keenan two new video games for a favor. Keenan did as he was asked and took his pants off. Terrence touched Keenan's penis.

How might Keenan think and feel in response to being fondled?

Leticia went to a party with her brother and drank half a beer and ate a plate of food. She didn't know that Carlos had been watching her for a while. When she wasn't looking, he put a drug in her beer. Leticia didn't quite pass out, but she couldn't talk or move very well. All she remembers is Carlos touching her vagina and breasts through her clothes.

How would you feel if Leticia were your daughter or sister?

I don't know how to help my daughter.

—Father of rape victim

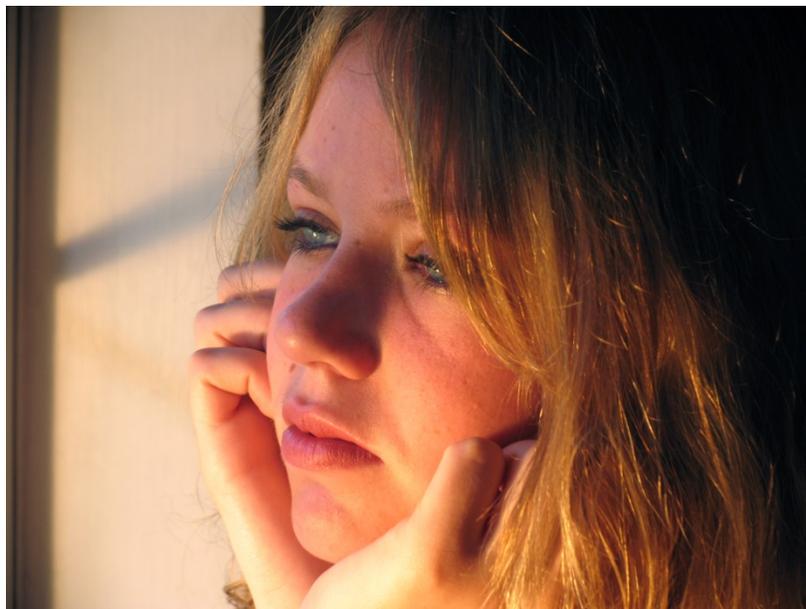


What Is the Impact of Sexual Assault?

The following lists outline some examples of how sexual assault affects financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual areas of victims' lives. Add your own examples below.

Financial	Physical
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage loss • Purchase of security services or a security system • Legal fees • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight changes • Chronic pain • Bruises • Vomiting • Temporary or permanent damage to sexual organs • Inability to become pregnant because of damage to sexual organs • Broken bones • _____ • _____

Emotional	Religious/Spiritual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Depression • Embarrassment • Anger • Vulnerability • Guilt • Suicidal thoughts • Flashbacks • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning the goodness of others • Questioning faith • "Why would my 'higher power' let this happen?" • "Why would this happen to a good person?" • Forgiveness issues • _____ • _____ • _____



Victim Impact: Listen and Learn

After viewing the OVC *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn* DVD clip about rape/sexual assault, answer the following questions: What was the emotional impact of the rape on Debbie?

What was the physical impact of the rape on Debbie?

What was the “domino effect” of Debbie’s rape on her family?

Being Accountable for Your Crimes

Sexual assault victims/survivors may never regain the sense of confidence, self-worth, or dignity they once had. **No one has the right to sexually assault someone, regardless of the circumstances. No one has the right to harm another person.**

Additional Activities

Activity B – Susan

How might Susan be affected in each of the following situations?

Assault

Susan is walking to a mall to go shopping and takes a shortcut through an alley. As she nears the end of the alley, a man attacks her. He grabs her, throws her to the ground, hits her in the face, and steals her purse.

Will she report this to the police? Yes No

Rape

Susan meets up with some of her co-workers at a local pub after work. A friendly guy buys her a drink and asks her to dance. The next thing she remembers is waking up in her car. Her pants are missing and she is in a lot of pain in her private parts. Her head is throbbing and her mouth tastes bitter.

Will she report this to the police? Yes No

Acquaintance Rape

Susan is out on a date with her boyfriend. He kisses her and Susan kisses him back. He begins to remove her clothing and she responds with "No!" and struggles with him. He refuses to stop and rapes her.

Will she report this to the police? Yes No

Sex

Susan is out on a date with her boyfriend. They talk about whether they are both ready to have a physically intimate relationship with each other and agree that they are. At the end of the evening, they decide to spend the night together and have sex.

Will she report this to the police? Yes No

Marital Rape

Susan’s husband wants to have sex. Susan tells him she is tired and needs to get sleep because tomorrow she has an interview for a possible promotion at work. He says he’s tired of her excuses and suddenly, he rolls over and holds her down with his body, forcing himself inside of her.

Will she report this to the police? Yes No

Are the emotions the same or different in each situation? How do you account for similarities or differences?

Define **rape**.

How does society’s attitude about sexual assault affect a rape victim?

What is the difference between “giving consent” and “cooperating” in this context?

Activity C – Mrs. Johnson

Mrs. Johnson, age 72, lives with her 76-year-old husband. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are retired. Mr. Johnson has gone to the Laundromat. Mrs. Johnson answers the door and a stranger asks her if she has any yard work for him. Mrs. Johnson tells him that she doesn't.

As Mrs. Johnson is closing the door the man pushes his way in, knocking her to the floor. He kicks her and demands money. Mrs. Johnson begs the man not to hurt her and tells him all of her money is in her purse. The man becomes angry when he discovers only \$13 and tells Mrs. Johnson he is going to teach her a lesson for insulting him. The man beats and rapes Mrs. Johnson.

What is the impact on Mrs. Johnson?

Who else has been victimized? How do you think those people feel?

Do you think the man would have raped Mrs. Johnson if she had given him more money?

Yes No

If Mrs. Johnson was your grandmother, would you be embarrassed to talk to her about what happened?

Yes No Why or why not?

What do you think Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's family and friends can do to help?

Who else can help?

Activity D – Andre

Andre, 17, was kidnapped by a man, taken to an abandoned building, and tied up. He was sexually assaulted and lost consciousness. When he regained consciousness, he was in an alley in an unfamiliar area of town.

Will Andre call the police?

- Yes No

Will Andre tell his family?

- Yes No

Will Andre seek help from a sexual assault center?

- Yes No

Imagine you are Andre. What are your thoughts and feelings following the attack? What are you going to do following the attack?



Imagine that Andre is a member of your family. What are your thoughts and feelings after being told of the attack?
What are you going to do to assist Andre?

Unit 9: Child Abuse and Neglect

What Is Child Abuse and Neglect?

There are four main types of child maltreatment: physical abuse, child neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse. Although any form of child maltreatment may be found separately, they often occur in combination. Emotional abuse is almost always present when other forms are identified.

Physical abuse is causing physical injury or otherwise harming a child. The parent or caretaker may not have intended to hurt the child; the injury may have resulted instead from excessive discipline or physical punishment.

Child neglect is failure to provide for a child's basic needs. Neglect can be divided into three types: Physical neglect, educational neglect, and emotional neglect.

Sexual abuse includes fondling a child's genitals, intercourse, incest, rape, sodomy, exhibitionism, and commercial exploitation through prostitution or the production of pornographic materials. Many experts believe that child sexual abuse is the most underreported form of child maltreatment.

Emotional abuse (psychological, verbal, or mental) includes acts or omissions by parents or caregivers that have caused, or could cause, the symptoms listed below.

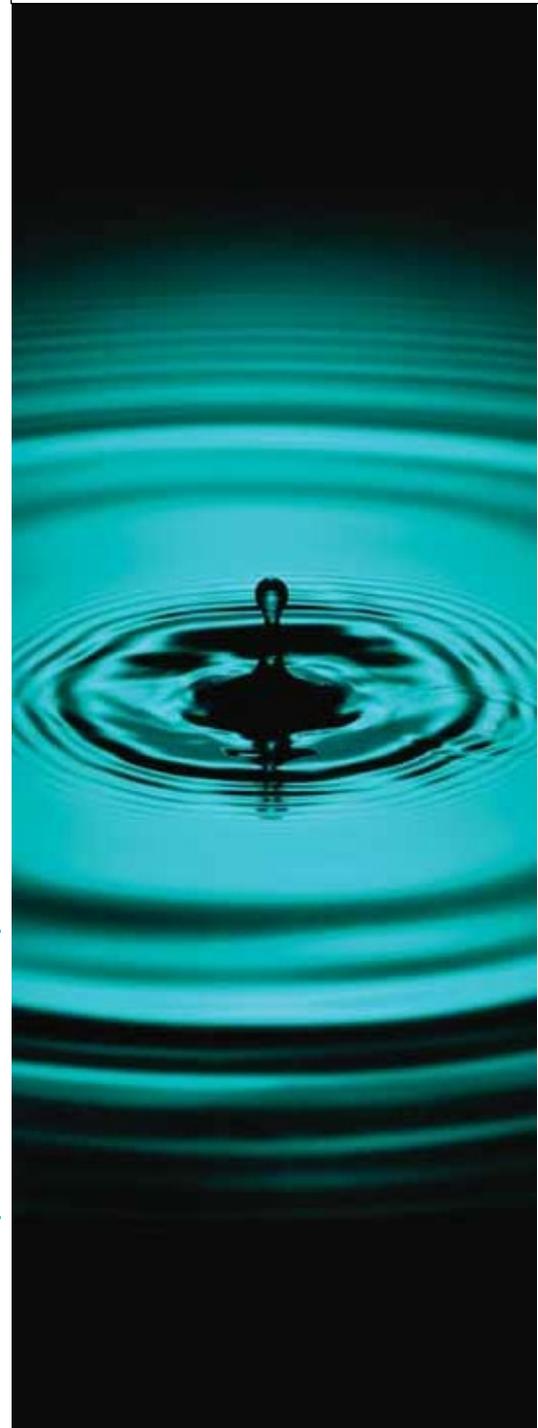
Significant stresses in the lives of parents or caretakers may increase the likelihood of child abuse and neglect. Problems may include social stressors (unemployment, poverty, divorce, death), health crises (family illness, alcohol and other drug abuse in the family), and mental health problems.

I did, but I didn't want to tell. I wanted to, but I didn't want to. . . I was thinking, if I told and he found out, I would be in trouble.

—Sam, 8

Words To Know

- Abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Exploitation
- Neglect
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse



In some cases, the acts alone, without any harm evident in the child's behavior or condition, can warrant intervention by child protective services (e.g., practices such as confining a child to a dark closet or a cage). Children who have been abused and/or neglected are harmed physically, behaviorally, and emotionally. For example—

- A neglected child may look undernourished and/or may have sleep disorders or untreated injuries. He or she may beg or steal food, have poor hygiene, or be involved in promiscuity, drugs, or delinquency. As a result, the child may have poor self-esteem, emotional issues, or social problems.
- A physically abused child may have questionable injuries such as bruises, welts, burns, fractures, cuts, or scrapes. As a consequence of the abuse, the child may be uncomfortable with physical contact, frightened of parents or other adults, afraid to go home, or act aggressively or withdrawn.
- Most physical indicators of child sexual abuse are identified through a doctor's examination. Behavior that may signal child sexual abuse includes inappropriate knowledge of sex, highly sexualized play, unexplained fear of a specific person or place, nightmares, or withdrawal. A sexually abused child may have low self-confidence, feel shame or guilt, or appear depressed or anxious.
- Behaviors that indicate emotional abuse include conduct disorders, extreme behaviors, cruelty, and delinquency. Often, an emotionally abused child will experience delays in development.

The consequences of child abuse and neglect can be serious and long term. Abused and neglected children may experience a lifelong pattern of depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, inappropriate or troubled relationships, or a lack of empathy.





In the News: Child Abuse and Neglect Trends

Reports of child abuse and neglect have quadrupled since the 1980s. Court schedules and social work caseloads are filled with instances of this crime. Take a look at the facts below. Which of these trends doesn't surprise you?

- Child abuse is reported, on average, every 10 seconds.
- Nearly one-half of substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect are associated with parental alcohol or drug use.
- Girls are sexually abused more often than boys.
- Boys have a greater risk of emotional neglect and serious injuries than girls.
- Children of single parents are at a higher risk of physical abuse and neglect.
- Some studies have shown that neglect may be even more detrimental to a child's early brain development than physical or sexual abuse.¹⁴
- An average of four children die every day from abuse or neglect in the United States.¹⁵
- Children ages 4 and younger are the most frequent victims of child fatalities.¹⁶
- Fathers and mothers' boyfriends are most often the perpetrators in abuse deaths; mothers are more often at fault in neglect fatalities.¹⁷

Examples of Child Abuse and Neglect

As you read each example of child abuse and neglect crimes, consider the impact on victims.

Neglect

Failure to provide for a child's basic needs.

Maria's teachers notice that she looks undernourished and is usually hungry when she arrives at school. She has been found sleeping in class and stealing food from the other children's lunch boxes.

What may Maria think and feel because she is neglected?

*... frightened, very frightened
... trust me, it's very, very scary.*

—Tom, 11

Physical Abuse

Causing physical injury.

A soccer coach notices that Eric is having trouble walking and running. When the coach asks Eric what's wrong, he says that he accidentally fell down. The coach looks closer and sees strap-shaped welts and bruises on Eric's legs in various stages of healing.

¹⁴ <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/earlybrain.pdf>

¹⁵ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2015). Child abuse and neglect fatalities 2013: Statistics and interventions. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

How do you feel about what happened to Eric?

Sexual Abuse

Sexually abusing or exploiting an underage child.

Jimmy’s first-grade classmates have complained to the teacher that he showed them his “privates” and tried to pull down their pants when they refused to show him their “privates.”

What do you think has happened to Jimmy? Would you want your child in a classroom with Jimmy?

Emotional Abuse

Psychological, verbal, or mental abuse.

Mark is usually a pretty happy 6-year-old. Lately his babysitter has noticed that he appears withdrawn and is very bossy with the other children. One day, Mark grabbed another child, yelled at him, and shoved him to the floor. Mark asked the babysitter not to call his mother because Joe, his mother’s new boyfriend, would get angry and hurt his mother.

What might be happening in Mark’s life?

*It just creeps into every
part of your life.*

—Belinda, 16



What Is the Impact of Child Abuse and Neglect?

The table on the next page outlines the initial and long-term mental health effects of just one form of child maltreatment: sexual abuse.

Mental Health Effects of Child Sexual Abuse

<p>Initial Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Anxiety • Low self-esteem • Depression • Anger and hostility • Sexual behavior problems • Aggressive or delinquent behavior • Substance use/abuse/dependency • Impaired social functioning 	<p>Long-Term Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual disorders • Posttraumatic stress disorder • Depression • Suicidal ideation and attempts • Anxiety disorders • Substance use/abuse/dependency • Physical complaints • Personality disorders • Low self-esteem • Impaired social relationships • Increased vulnerability to other victimizations and traumatic experiences
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Source: Dr. Ben Saunders, National Crime Victims’ Research and Treatment Center, Medical University of South Carolina.

The following lists outline some examples of how any type of child abuse or neglect can affect the financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual areas of victims’ lives. Add your own examples below.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing medical bills • Medication • Legal fees • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor physical health • Poor mental and emotional health • Cognitive difficulties • Social difficulties • Self-injury • Suicide • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile delinquency • Adult criminality • Alcohol and other drug abuse • Abusive behavior toward others • Poor self-image • Sexually acting out • Inability to trust • Aggressive and disruptive behavior • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alienation from religion or “higher power” • Mistrust in faith leaders, faith institutions, or “higher power” • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____



Victim Impact: Listen and Learn

After viewing the OVC *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn* DVD clip about child abuse and neglect, answer the following questions:

What was the emotional impact of the abuse on Nia?

What was the physical impact?

How was her mother affected?



Being Accountable for Your Crimes

No one has the right to abuse or neglect a child. A person who commits a violent or neglectful act against a child must recognize the devastating and often lifelong impact that his or her criminal actions will have.

Offenders can admit wrongdoing; accept personal responsibility; pay restitution to help cover costs related to counseling and medical expenses; and, if desired by the victim’s family, apologize for the harm that they caused.

How Can I Be Accountable for My Crimes?

How can I justify not taking care of my child—to myself and to him?
—Lanice

I'm ashamed of what I did. I need to work to right my wrongs.
—Kent

My actions hurt the child and her whole family.
—Russell

I am learning to be a better parent.
—Desmond

How can these offenders specifically demonstrate accountability?

Additional Activities

Activity B – Nia

Answer the following questions after watching Nia talk about being sexually abused as a child.

At what age was Nia sexually abused?

When did she first tell someone about the abuse?

Who abused her?

Was Nia threatened during the abuse?

Nia says that she wishes she had told sooner, but she says, "I just couldn't." What do you think she means by that?

Activity C – “Drugs Don’t Hurt” Role Play

Drug Dealer

Brenda, age 17, is a regular customer of yours. Today she approaches you with her 3-year-old child in tow. The child is crying and carrying an empty water bottle. Brenda has no money and she attempts to get you to “loan” her some drugs. You refuse.

Later she comes back with money and you sell her what she wants. You notice that she is pregnant, but you are more concerned about her young child seeing the drug exchange.

Brenda

You are 17 years old, the mother of a 3-year-old, and in the early stages of pregnancy. You are broke, your child is hungry, and you need drugs. You take your child with you while you try to find your dealer. You attempt to get the dealer to “loan” you drugs until you can get some money. You plead but he refuses.

You walk down the street with your child and solicit for sex. You get paid and return to the dealer. He will only sell to you when you leave your child out of sight.

“John”

You are in the neighborhood looking for a prostitute. Brenda approaches you with her child. You object to the child being present and tell her to do something with the child first. You notice that she is pregnant but you don’t care. You pay her for sex.

Child

You toddle around begging your mother, holding your empty water bottle, crying, and whimpering. You say that you are hungry and you are scared. When your mom leaves you somewhere to prostitute herself, you cry.

Activity D – The Letter

Read the letter below. Then describe your thoughts, feelings, and reactions to this letter as if it had been sent to you.

Dear _____, [Your Name]

I know I usually write you with good news so that I don't add to any of your troubles—being locked up is enough trouble. I know it's hard being away from your family. I don't feel right telling you in a letter, but I thought you should know. Your little girl got hurt and has a cast on her arm. I heard that your ex is hanging around someone who drinks too much and doesn't like kids.

I don't think what happened to your little girl was an accident. Let me know if you want me to do anything. Take care,

[Write in your family member's/friend's name]

Unit 10: Intimate Partner Violence

What Is Intimate Partner Violence?

Intimate partner violence is a pattern of coercive (controlling) behaviors people use against their intimate partners. These behaviors may include physical, sexual, emotional/psychological, and financial abuse. Partners may be married or unmarried; heterosexual, gay, or lesbian; or living together, separated, or dating.

Physical assault (hitting, pushing, shoving), sexual abuse (unwanted or forced sexual activity), and stalking are types of intimate partner violence that involve criminal behavior. Although financial and emotional/psychological abuse are not criminal behaviors, they are forms of abuse and can lead to violence.

Intimate partner violence is a pattern of behavior that establishes power and control over the victim through fear and intimidation, often including the threat or use of violence. Unlike stranger-to-stranger violence, the threatening or physical violence is repeated against the same victim by the same offender. Patterns of intimate partner violence vary in frequency and degree of violence. Repeated physical intimate partner violence is called battering.

Intimate partner violence may begin with threats, acts of violence witnessed by another person (such as punching a fist through a wall), or damage to objects or pets. Victims may be given a limited amount of money to spend. The offender may tell the victim what clothing the victim is “allowed” to wear, where the victim is “allowed” to go, and who the victim is “allowed” to talk to. Keep in mind that it is illegal to prevent an adult from leaving a room or house.

Intimate partner violence may escalate to physical behaviors such as restraining, pushing, slapping, and pinching. It may escalate further to include punching, kicking, biting, sexual assault, tripping, and throwing. Finally, the violence may become life threatening and cause serious injury, such as choking or breaking bones—or even death.

Stalking may also be present in an intimate partner violence situation. This behavior includes following, spying, unwanted calling/writing, accosting, harassing, and threatening. Most state laws include this language: Any person who engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that places that person, or their family, in reasonable fear for their safety, is guilty of the crime of stalking (NIJ 1993). The impact on victims includes loss of sleep, weight loss, depression, anxiety, and difficulty concentrating.

Words To Know

- Battering
- Coercive
- Control
- Cycle of violence
- Denial
- Escalation
- Intimate
- Intimidation
- Psychological
- Obstacle
- Stalking
- Tactic



Anyone can be a victim. Victims can be of any age, sex, race, culture, religion, education, employment, or marital status. Although both men and women can be abused, most victims are women. Children in homes where there is intimate partner violence are more likely to be abused and neglected. Most children in these homes know about the violence. Even if a child is not physically harmed, he or she may have emotional and behavioral problems. Long-lasting effects on children include sleep problems, depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, lack of trust, anger, inability to form partnerships, substance abuse, and increased risk of becoming either a victim or an abuser themselves.



In the News: Intimate Partner Violence Trends

Intimate partner violence is a growing problem in our country today. It can have a lasting impact on victims and their families. Take a look at the information about intimate partner violence below. How do these trends make you feel?

- On average, 20 people per minute are victims of physical violence by an intimate partner in the United States.¹⁸
- In 1 year that equals more than 10 million women and men.¹⁹
- Over 7 million women and men are victims of stalking in a year.²⁰
- One in six women (15.2 percent) have been stalked during their lifetime, compared to 1 in 19 men (5.7 percent).²¹
- Female victims frequently experienced multiple forms of intimate partner violence (i.e. rape, physical violence, stalking); male victims most often experienced physical violence.²²
- One in seven stalking victims moved as a result of the victimization.²³
- Women make up approximately three-quarters of the victims of homicide by intimate partners.
- The lifetime prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner is 31.5 percent for women, with 22.3 percent of women experiencing at least one act of severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.²⁴
- The lifetime prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner is 27.5 percent for men, with 14.0 percent experiencing at least one act of severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.²⁵
- Of LGBT people killed by their intimate partner in 2012, 47.6 percent were men, and 28.6 percent were women.²⁶
- In 2011, 8.2 percent of children under the age of 18 had witnessed a family assault in the previous 12 months and 20.8 percent had witnessed a family assault at some point in their lifetime.²⁷
- Children of abused mothers are 57 times more likely to be injured during intimate partner violence incidents compared with children of nonabused mothers.
- Children who witness intimate partner violence are two-thirds more likely to become perpetrators or victims themselves.
- In homes where partner assault is reported, the risk of child abuse is higher.

¹⁸ <http://www.ncadv.org/learn/statistics>

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6308a1.htm?s_cid=ss6308a1_e

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6308a1.htm?s_cid=ss6308a1_e

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp_2012_ipvreport.final.pdf

²⁷ http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6308a1.htm?s_cid=ss6308a1_e

The Cycle of Violence

Those who have studied intimate partner violence believe that it usually occurs in three stages—referred to as the “cycle of violence.” First, the abuser uses words or threats, perhaps humiliation or ridicule. Next, the abuser explodes at some perceived “mistake” by the other person, and the abuser becomes physically violent. Finally, the abuser “cools off,” asks forgiveness, and promises that the violence will never occur again. At this point, the victim often gives up on leaving the violent situation or having charges brought against the abuser. Typically, the abuser’s rage begins to build again after the reconciliation, and the violent cycle may be repeated.

The Violence Wheel illustrates the relationship of physical abuse to other forms of abuse. The wheel was developed after victims described common control tactics abusers used. The center of the wheel represents the intention of all violence tactics: to establish power and control. Each spoke of the wheel represents a particular tactic. The rim of the wheel—which gives it strength and holds it together—is physical abuse. The wheel model is important because it demonstrates how intimate partner violence behaviors are cyclical and recurring, rather than linear.



Created by the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project, 206 West Fourth Street, Duluth, MN 55806; phone: 218-722-4134.

Examples of Intimate Partner Violence

Many definitions of intimate partner violence are used in civil and criminal law. The following general definition is used in many states: Intimate partner violence is a pattern of coercive behavior designed to exert power and control over a person in an intimate relationship through the use of intimidating, threatening, harmful, or harassing behavior. This definition recognizes that intimate partner violence includes multiple forms of abuse—physical, sexual, emotional/psychological, and economic. The following examples show different types of intimate partner abuse, some of which are crimes and some of which are not. As you read each story, consider the impact of the crime on the victims.

Physical Abuse (Attempted Murder)

May include holding down, hair pulling, poking, grabbing, pushing, shoving, locking in or out of the home, subjecting to reckless driving, refusing to help when sick or injured, kicking, biting, hitting, slapping, choking, strangling, burning, throwing or hitting with objects, using a knife or gun.

Buck stabbed Tracey 13 times in the chest, shoulders, neck, and face. As she lay in the backyard in a pool of blood, Buck kicked Tracey's head with his booted foot, ran into the house and snatched up her 2-year-old son, C.J. He then dashed outside, stuck the terrified child in Tracey's face and screamed, "I've killed your rotten mother!" Then, as the police officer at the scene remained frozen in indecision, Buck kicked Tracey's head for a second time. The young mother, her neck broken, lapsed into a coma. She did not wake up for 8 days.

What are some of the physical, emotional, and financial effects of this crime on Tracey's life? How might her son be affected?

Sexual Abuse (Sexual Assault)

May include constant sexual demands, unwanted sexual acts, unwanted and uncomfortable touching, rape or incest, sadistic sexual acts, demeaning sexual remarks, forcing family members to see pornographic materials, wanting sex after abuse, forcing the victim to have sex with others, forcing the victim to become pregnant or have an abortion.

Kristy and Jim had been living together for 4 years. During the past year, Kristy became more and more upset with his drinking and controlling behavior. One night, in a drunken rage, Jim slapped and kicked Kristy. She left and moved in with her parents. Several weeks later, Jim apologized and asked Kristy to dinner at his house with the goal of getting back together. Later that night, after Kristy said she was unwilling to continue their "live-together" relationship, Jim attacked Kristy, stripped off her clothes, and forcefully raped her, all the while insisting, "You know you want me!"

In what ways did Jim harm Kristy?

Emotional/Psychological Abuse

May include yelling, name calling, threatening to hurt or kill, degrading women and men in general, criticizing appearance, belittling accomplishments, constant blaming, apologizing and making false promises to end the abuse, offering false hope, isolating the victim from others, ridiculing, criticizing, blaming, neglecting physical or emotional needs, ignoring, withholding affection, abusing pets, accusing the victim of having affairs, monitoring conversations, making the victim account for time spent, criticizing friends and family, embarrassing the victim in front of others, undermining the victim's authority with children, constantly calling the victim.

The verbal abuse always got worse when my partner was drunk or high. The abuse never got physical, but the cruel words broke my spirit.

—Intimate partner violence victim

Juanita and Jose have been married for 2 years and recently had their first child. Since the birth, Jose has repeatedly called Juanita names, including “fat pig,” “ugly whore,” “worthless mother,” and other degrading names. Jose told her that she was lucky she was married to him because no one else would want her.

What is your reaction?

Economic Abuse

May include taking or breaking phones, controlling money/bank accounts, withholding child support, destroying property, taking or disabling the car, taking keys/purse, quitting or losing jobs, running up debts, sabotaging the victim's work or school.

Jean and Nancy are partners who have lived together for the past 8 years. Nancy refuses to allow Jean to work outside the home. All financial matters are controlled by Nancy, and she gives Jean a small weekly allowance for personal items. Jean recently enrolled in college classes so that she could get a “good job” in the future. Upset, Nancy destroyed Jean's college textbooks and ordered her to quit college.

How would you feel if Jean were your sister?

Impact on Children (Physical Abuse)

May include physical or sexual abuse, emotional neglect, financial neglect, threatening to harm the children, using children as “pawns,” trying to get children to “take sides,” physically harming the partner in front of the children, degrading and humiliating their partners in front of the children, threatening to or actually cutting off financial support for children in the event that the partner leaves.

*His violent behavior affected me,
our kids, even my coworkers.*

—Domestic violence survivor

Danielle and Michael have been married for 3 years and have a 2-year-old daughter, Maya. One night, Michael came home and was angry because dinner wasn't ready. As Maya looked on, Danielle and Michael argued, Michael got angry and punched Danielle several times in the face. He also kicked her twice in the chest. Watching her mother being attacked, Maya began crying and screaming. Michael picked her up by her hair and threw her to the floor, yelling at her to “shut up!”

What do you think Maya thinks and feels?

Reasons Victims Stay

Many obstacles can prevent a victim from leaving an abusive relationship. Most victims of intimate partner violence repeatedly attempt to leave the relationship, but return when they cannot overcome the obstacles, which include—

- Economic dependence.
- Fear.
- Isolation.
- Low self-esteem.
- Beliefs about family or marriage.
- Emotional feelings toward the offender.
- Belief that only the victim can stop or help the abuser.
- Thoughts that the abuser will find the victim.
- Lack of options.
- Threats against others.
- Health concerns

What Is the Impact of Intimate Partner Violence?

The following lists outline some examples of how intimate partner violence affects financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual areas of victims' lives. Add your own examples below.

People ask me, "Why didn't you leave?" I love that question. Why doesn't anyone ever ask, "Why did he hit you?" What he did was against the law. When a woman stays, she is not breaking the law.

—Domestic violence victim

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost wages • Medical bills • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy-related problems • Sexually transmitted diseases • Chronic pain • Dehydration • Eating disorders • Drug/alcohol dependence • Malnutrition • Repeated self-injury • Self-neglect • Sexual problems
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Anger • Insecurity • Sadness • Guilt • Shame • Embarrassment • Depression • Loss of confidence • Anxiety • Emotional overreactions • Emotional numbness 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning the goodness of others • Questioning faith • "Why would my 'higher power' let this happen?" • _____



Victim Impact: Listen and Learn

After viewing the OVC *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn* DVD clip about intimate partner violence, answer the following questions:

What was the emotional and physical impact of intimate partner violence on Rebel?

Intimate partner violence is a crime that escalates in severity and violence. What did Rebel feel was the turning point in the relationship when she knew she had to leave?

How did intimate partner violence affect Rebel's relationship with her family and friends?



Being Accountable for Your Crimes

Intimate partner violence has serious physical, emotional/psychological, and financial effects on its victims. The physical injuries can be severe, and they usually get worse over time. Some intimate partner violence episodes end in homicide. Intimate partner violence often comes from a person the victim trusts. Feeling betrayed may cause more pain than the physical injuries. The victim's sense of control and trust has been harmed, leaving her or him feeling very vulnerable. The experience of violence makes it difficult for victims to have healthy relationships with others. In addition, many victims are financially dependent on their abusive partners, and if they leave, sometimes with children, they have little financial support.

No one, regardless of the circumstances, has the right to use violence or abuse to control, intimidate, or harm another person.

How Can I Be Accountable for My Crimes?

I treated her like she was my property. I don't have any right to do that.

—Vince

I scared my girlfriend, in front of our kid. Saying I was sorry wasn't enough.

—Jean

I now know it starts with me yelling. I have to control my anger.

—Patrick

I told her it would never happen again . . . but it did. I have to mean it when I say it.

—Perry

Activity B – Violence Wheel

Refer to the Violence Wheel in your workbook. Write one or two sentences that demonstrate a specific example of each of the power and control tactics illustrated on the wheel. Also, write about how a victim might feel when the tactic is used.

Sample

Tactic: Using Isolation

Example: The victim is dropped off at work and picked up every day. She is not allowed to drive herself to work or ride with anyone.

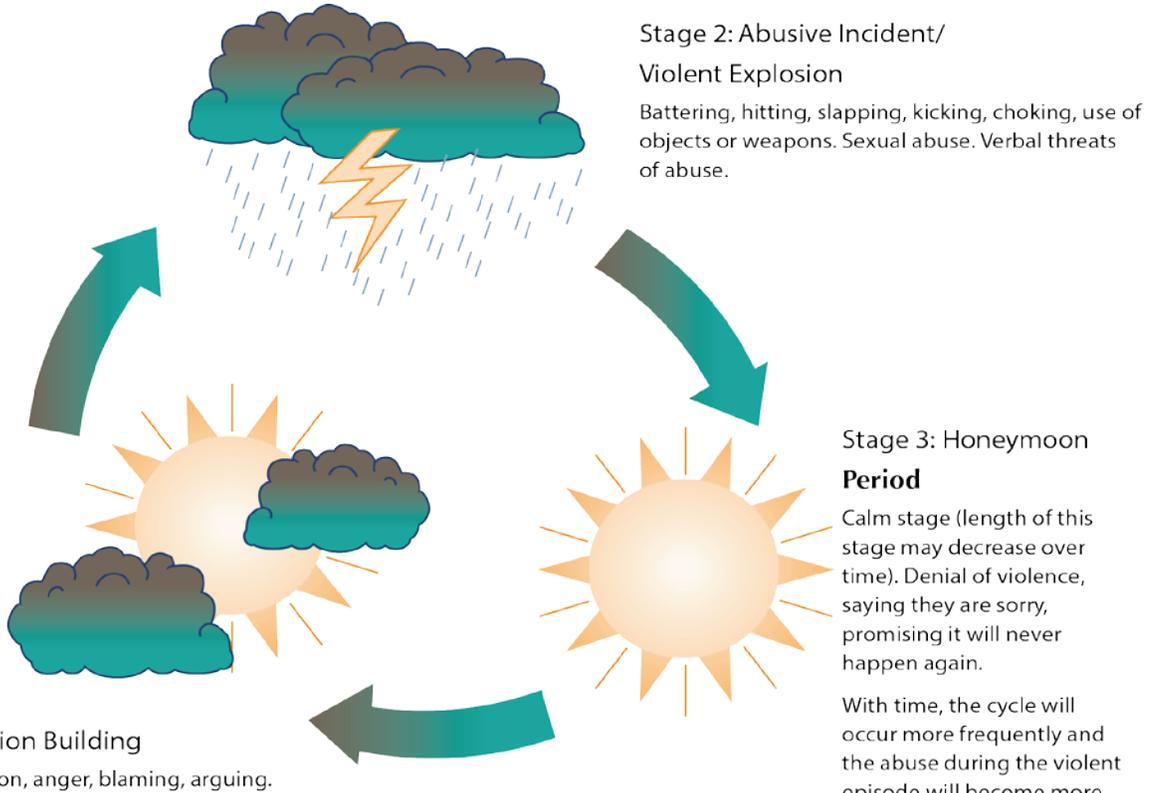
Victim's Feelings: Powerless, alone

Tactic: _____

Example: _____

Victim's Feelings: _____

Activity C – Cycle of Violence



What are some examples of how the batterer acts during each of the three stages?

What is the victim going through physically and emotionally during each stage?

If any children are present in the home, what are they going through physically and emotionally during each stage?

Unit 11: Drunk and Impaired Driving

What Is Drunk and Impaired Driving?

Driving while drunk or otherwise impaired (using illegal drugs or taking certain prescription medications) is not an “accident”; it is against the law. It is a crime that too often results in serious injury or death. Drunk or impaired drivers seldom plan to injure or kill people. However, while they may not plan to cause a crash, they are making a choice.

It is painful for victims/survivors when the courts, media, and sometimes friends refer to the crash as an “accident” or a “nonviolent” crime. Victims/survivors have a difficult time understanding how someone would make the choice to drive a vehicle when his or her reaction time and decisionmaking are affected. For survivors there is no time to prepare, to adjust to the idea that the victim is dead, or to prepare for the feelings of loss. Many survivors talk about not having had the opportunity to say “good-bye,” or “I love you,” or anything else they may have wanted or needed to say. Survivors also have to face seeing or imagining the damage to their loved one’s body from a violent and fatal crash.

Victims may suffer—

Property damage: Drunk drivers may not always kill a person, but they create victims by crashing into vehicles, homes, businesses, or other property. Victims may come close to being injured when the crash occurs. Victims also may have to repair or replace their property.

Injuries: Victims of drunk or impaired drivers often require hospitalization, physical rehabilitation, or long periods of recovery.

Some may never recover, requiring home care or assistance for life. In addition, victims may be unable to work and often suffer serious financial challenges.

Death: Victims may die instantly, while enroute to the hospital, or later as a result of their serious injuries.



Words To Know

- Accident
- BAC
- Crash
- Homicide
- Impaired
- Manslaughter
- Negligent homicide
- Secondary victim
- Covictim
- Under the influence





In the News: Drunk and Impaired Driving Trends

People who drive in a drunk or impaired condition create a major problem in our country today. Take a look at the facts about drunk and impaired driving below. Which statements might affect your family?

- According to the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), an estimated 9.9 million people aged 12 or older (or 3.8 percent of teens and adults) reported driving under the influence of illicit drugs during the year prior to being surveyed. By comparison, in 2013 an estimated 28.7 million people (10.9 percent) reported driving under the influence of alcohol at least once in the past year (SAMHSA 2014).
- Vehicular homicide is the most frequent form of murder in America.
- Of all the traffic fatalities in 2012, 31 percent were the result of impaired drivers.²⁸
- Sixteen percent of motor vehicle driver deaths were the result of drivers being under the influence of drugs other than alcohol.²⁹
- After alcohol, marijuana is the drug most often linked to drugged driving.³⁰
- Drivers with a prior DUI offense have a much higher likelihood of being in a fatal crash.
- More than 17,000 Americans die each year in alcohol-related crashes, and 600,000 Americans are injured.
- Three out of every 10 Americans face the possibility of being directly involved in an alcohol-related traffic crash during their lifetime.
- Twenty percent of children age 14 and younger who die in motor vehicle fatalities are killed in crashes involving alcohol-impaired driving.³¹
- Ignition interlocks are believed to decrease arrests for impaired driving by 70 percent. Ignition interlocks are devices installed in the vehicle of individuals who have already been convicted of impaired driving. The driver must blow into the device and register a BAC less than 0.02 or 0.04 for the car's ignition to start.³²
- Because drugged driving puts people at an increased risk for accidents, public health experts urge drug and alcohol users to develop social strategies to prevent them from getting behind the wheel of a car while impaired. Steps people can take include:
 - ♦ offering to be a designated driver.
 - ♦ appointing a designated driver to take all car keys.
 - ♦ avoiding driving to parties where drugs and alcohol are present.
 - ♦ discussing the risks of drugged driving with friends in advance.

Examples of Drunk and Impaired Driving

As you read each story, consider the impact of the crime on the victims and their families.

Drunk Driving

Eight-year-old Jose had just finished his Christmas shopping. Jose and his family were walking back to their car when a drunk driver drove onto the sidewalk and killed him.

*When someone you love becomes
a memory, the memory becomes a
treasure.*

—Father of son killed
by a drunk driver

²⁸ <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811870.pdf>

²⁹ <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/drugged-driving>

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811870.pdf>

³² http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/impaired_driving/impaired_drv_factsheet.html

How are Jose’s family members affected by his death?

Alcohol and Drugs

Mark and Carol spent the evening at a party with friends. They drank alcohol and smoked marijuana. While driving home, Mark lost control of the vehicle and crashed into a tree. Mark was not injured. Carol suffered a spinal injury that paralyzed her for life.

How do you think Mark feels? How might Carol’s life change?

*The price we pay for education
and prevention is far less than
the price we pay for tragedy.*

—Victim of a drunk driver

What Is the Impact of Drunk and Impaired Driving?

The following lists outline some examples of how drunk and impaired driving affects financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual areas of victims' lives. Add your own examples below.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of income • Inability to work • Loss of job • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain damage • Loss of limbs • Scars • Surgeries • Skin grafts • Paralysis
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to self-image • Embarrassment • Shame and guilt • Suicide/attempted suicide • Violent dreams • Fear • Anger • Frustration • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling abandoned by a "higher power" • _____



Victim Impact: Listen and Learn

After viewing the OVC *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn* DVD clip about drunk and impaired driving, answer the following questions:

What was the physical impact on Cindi's daughter Laura?

How did this crash and crime affect Cindi?

You don't have the right to take a life or change a life.

—Sister of a victim of drunk driving

Being Accountable for Your Crimes

Victims of drunk or impaired driving crashes suffer physically, emotionally, financially, and religiously/spiritually. Their lives are often changed in such a way that many never fully recover. For those who are killed, their families will always mourn the loss. All drunk and impaired driving crashes are preventable. **No one has the right to drive drunk or impaired and risk injuring or killing others.**

How Can I Be Accountable for My Crimes?

The judge is ordering substance abuse classes while I'm locked up, and I need the help. I'm going to attend the classes and change my ways.

—Kenny

I was wrong and selfish to think, "I only have three blocks to go." I finally realize that I did make a choice and I hurt at least three people.

—Hannah

This isn't the first time ... but this time I killed my own friend who was riding with me. I commit not to drink and drive. I want to make amends to my friend's family and to my family.

—Bruce

When I am released on parole and I'm allowed to drink again, even if I have one beer, I'll call someone for a ride. That's a good decision.

—Susan

In addition to these statements, what else could offenders do to demonstrate accountability?

Additional Activities

Activity B – Gregory

Read the following scenario and fill in the impact chart below for each person.

Gregory is a well-known lawyer and is interested in becoming a judge. He has been drinking heavily at a bar for a few hours with friends. His friends laugh when he slurs his words, stumbles around, and says, "Sure hope I don't mess up my car on the way home."

While driving home, Gregory crashes into three cars injuring the following people: Karen, a single mom, has wrist injuries; her young child is uninjured. Marcus is married, has a family, and has just gotten a new job with a good salary. He is in a coma and medical personnel are unsure of the extent of his injuries. Tamara has a broken leg. She is a defense attorney scheduled for a final day in court for a death penalty case.

Karen, a single mom, has wrist injuries; her young child is uninjured.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____

Marcus is married, has a family, and has just gotten a new job with a good salary. He is in a coma and medical personnel are unsure of the extent of his injuries.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____

Tamara has a broken leg. She is a defense attorney scheduled for a final day in court for a death penalty case.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____

Activity C – “Bud” Role Play

Driving drunk or impaired has consequences. In this role play, participants are asked to take on the roles of “Bud,” a drunk driver; his friend Mike; Bud’s 6-year-old son; his mother; and an emergency room doctor. The facilitator may also assign two optional parts: a talk show host and the CEO of a beer company.

Bud (drunk driver)

You pick up your son Buddy at your mom’s house. You have just come from a party where you have been drinking for about 2 hours. You are in a hurry to pick up Buddy and drive home, a few miles away. Your mom tells you not to drive home, but you don’t listen. You put Buddy in the car seat and drive off. You then call your mom on the car phone to prove everything is okay. You talk to her for a second before saying, “Oh, no!” and crashing the car. You end up semiconscious in the emergency room, asking for Buddy.

Mike (Bud’s friend)

You are at the same party as Bud. You see him leave the party and you know he’s drunk but you don’t say anything. You argue with yourself about whether to try to stop him, “Man, he’s my friend, I should stop him. He may think I’m nagging him. He doesn’t have far to drive.”

Buddy (Bud’s 6-year-old)

You ask “grandma” to drive you home because daddy is acting funny. Neither one of them pay much attention to you. After the crash, you are left sitting outside the emergency room by yourself.

Mom

Bud shows up to pick up his son. You notice that he looks and smells like he has been drinking. You try just a few times to get him not to drive, but he doesn’t listen. You have seen him in the same condition before, and he always gets home safely. He calls you later from his car phone telling you that everything is fine. Suddenly, he says “Oh, no!” You hear a crash, and then the line goes dead.

Doc (emergency room doctor)

Bud is brought into the emergency room with injuries. A blood alcohol test shows he is over the legal limit. You see injuries and deaths from drunk driving crashes all the time. You are upset that Bud put his son at risk and you tell him that.

Optional Roles

Dr. Bill (talk show host)

You are conducting a phone interview with Mr. Bucks, CEO of Sudsweiser. You ask him whether his company feels any responsibility for Bud’s crash.

Mr. Bucks (CEO of Sudsweiser)

While being interviewed, you deny any responsibility for the crash, saying that you heard the man was talking on the car phone—which caused the crash. “Was he drinking MY product?” you demand. “I’m not responsible for people’s drinking habits!”

Unit 12: Homicide

What Is Homicide?

“Homicide” is defined as—

Murder: Killing another person with prior intent to kill that particular victim or anyone who gets in the way and with no legal excuse or authority.

Manslaughter: Killing another person without prior intent to kill.

Voluntary manslaughter involves killing another person in the heat of passion or while in the act of committing another felony crime.

Involuntary manslaughter involves killing another person while committing an illegal activity that is not a felony.

Homicide is one of the most traumatic experiences that can happen to a person or family. It is a catastrophic event that is sudden, violent, and final.

Victims and survivors (covictims) have no time to prepare for the loss or to say goodbye. No

amount of justice, restitution, compassion, or prayer will be enough. Certain events, such as birthdays, anniversaries, and holidays, will always be memory triggers for homicide survivors.

After a homicide—unlike some other crimes—the victim’s character and lifestyle are often questioned, as if the homicide was the victim’s fault. Survivors of homicide find the criminal justice system confusing, stressful, and painful. Their loved ones are unable to speak for themselves, and many survivors struggle with making sure the victim’s life is adequately recognized, remembered, and fairly represented. In addition, survivors often are left asking why their loved ones were killed and whether they suffered. Many survivors never get an answer, which creates additional stress.

Homicide survivors differ in the way they grieve. The victim’s children may believe that the crime is their fault; parents may believe that in the natural order of life, their children should outlive them; and siblings may feel guilt in moving on with their lives. The long-term strain of the trauma can often be too much—marriages break up, children withdraw, family relationships are strained and changed, and friendships deteriorate.

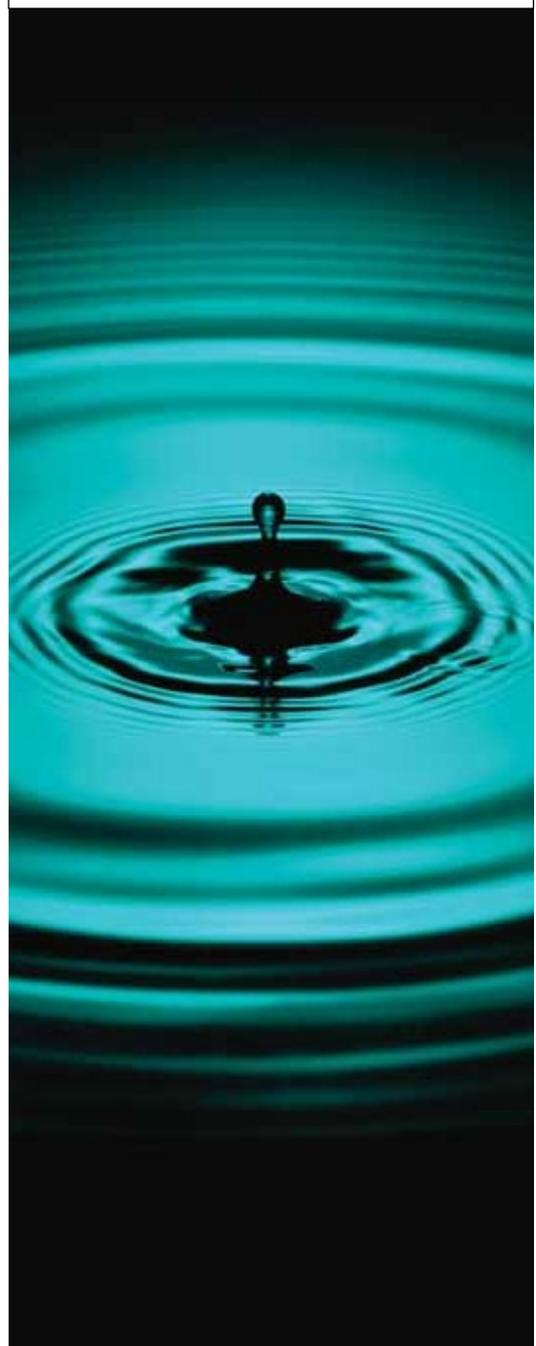
The emotional stress can take a physical toll that leaves survivors struggling with chronic disease. Some turn to alcohol or other drugs to ease their pain. Many times, while the offender may find faith in prison, the victim’s family may lose its faith. Homicide also affects people who may not know the victim very well, such as coworkers, classmates, casual acquaintances, or neighbors. Homicide creates a ripple effect; many people feel the impact.

We woke up a family of four and went to bed a family of three. A part of our lives was snatched up.

—Homicide survivor

Words To Know

- Covictim
- Homicide
- Homicide survivor
- Murder
- Manslaughter
- Ripple effect
- Survivor reactions





In the News: Homicide Trends

Homicide has a far-reaching effect. It affects not only victims, but also survivors, communities, and society. Review the facts below about homicide. Which trend is the most surprising to you?

- There are 7–10 close relatives—not counting significant others, friends, neighbors, or coworkers—for each homicide victim.
- On average, more than 15,000 people are murdered in the United States every year; that’s about 41 people who are murdered every day; which equates to 2 people almost every hour.³³
- Parents of children who are murdered are twice as likely to develop posttraumatic stress disorder as parents of children who die accidentally or commit suicide.
- Depression is common among surviving family members or friends of homicide victims.
- Most homicide victims killed with a weapon are shot.

Homicide survivors often must deal with—

- The death notification process.
- Identification of the body.
- Funeral arrangements.
- The media.
- An unsolved case.

Examples of Homicide

Murder is defined as the willful killing of a person. Voluntary manslaughter is defined as the death of a person caused by gross negligence of any individual other than the victim. Involuntary manslaughter is defined as killing a person while committing a nonfelony, such as reckless driving. The following are examples of homicide. As you read each story, consider the impact of the crime on the victims.

Murder

Carmen is kidnapped from her job at a convenience store. The cash register is found open and money is missing. The next morning, Carmen’s dead body is found in a ditch.

What is your reaction?

The only way I identified his body was by his fingernail biting . . . it was hard.

—Homicide survivor

Who would think that you would be killed while you were asleep? That was supposed to be the safest place my son could be.

—Mother of homicide victim

³³<https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/violent-crime/violent-crime>

Murder (Stalking)

Phil follows his former wife Brenda to and from her job, always staying out of sight. One day while high on drugs, he goes into her office with a gun and fatally shoots her in front of her coworkers.

How might Brenda’s killing have affected her coworkers?

Voluntary Manslaughter

A bank robber with a gun becomes nervous when Kendrik, the teller, can’t transfer the money into the bag fast enough. The robber nervously shifts the gun in his hand and the gun fires, killing Kendrik.

How would your life be different if Kendrik were your father or brother?

People don’t know what to say to you, so they avoid you like you have a disease.

—Mother of murder victim





What Is the Impact of Homicide?

The following lists outline some examples of how homicide affects financial, physical, emotional, and religious/spiritual areas of homicide survivors' lives. Add your own examples below.

<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary or permanent job loss • Out-of-pocket costs • Travel expenses related to parole hearings • Loss of family home • _____ • _____ 	<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stomach pain • Headaches • Eating disorders • _____ • _____ • _____
<p>Emotional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guilt/self-blame • Shame • Lack of trust • Depression • Changes in personal values • Hypervigilance • _____ • _____ 	<p>Religious/Spiritual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning the goodness of others • Reevaluating basic values/beliefs • Issues about forgiveness • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____



Victim Impact: Listen and Learn

After viewing the OVC *Victim Impact: Listen and Learn* DVD clips about homicide, answer the following questions:

Clip 1: Joey

Peggy's son Joey was killed in an arson crime.

What was the emotional impact of Joey's murder on Peggy?

What was the "domino effect" of Joey's murder on Peggy's family?

How can offenders demonstrate accountability and remorse for killing someone?

Clip 2: Nanette

Myrtle's daughter, Nanette, was murdered.

When Nanette was murdered, what was the emotional impact of this crime on Myrtle?

When a victim/survivor is an elder, how might the impact of the crime be aggravated?

What could Nanette’s murderer do to be accountable?

Clip 3: Jill

Amy’s sister Jill was raped, tortured, and murdered 8 years ago.

What was the emotional impact of her sister’s rape and murder on Amy?

How did the emotional stress of the murder affect Amy physically?

What was the “domino effect” of Jill’s murder on Amy’s family?

Being Accountable for Your Crimes

Homicide is a crime of choice. It is the direct or indirect decision and behavior to harm a person that results in death, the ultimate loss. The result of this choice has long-term and intense emotional impacts on covictims and survivors. **No one has the right to kill another person, regardless of the circumstances.**

How Can I Be Accountable for My Crimes?

I will find an acceptable way to apologize for killing someone.
—Adam

When I am released, I will live a crime-free, nonviolent life.
—Sheila

I will pay restitution to the victim's family.
—Reggie

I will learn how I hurt the victim's family, friends, and community through counseling.
—Emmit

How do you think the victims' families would feel hearing these statements?

Activity A – Reactions to My Murder

Imagine that you have been murdered. Read the following reactions typically experienced by covictims during the first weeks or months after someone they know has been murdered. Choose the reactions that you believe specific family members or friends would have. Write their names under each reaction that applies.

Shock:

Suicidal thoughts:

Denial:

Anger:

Unable to make day-to-day decisions:

Unable to sleep:

Worrying whether you suffered:

Thoughts of revenge:

Sadness, missing you:

Having to take medication:

Attending the offenders' hearings or execution:

Constantly thinking about you:

For most survivors, the trauma of your murder would be made worse by the need to make decisions and plans that are very stressful. Write the name of the person who would most likely deal with the following decisions or planning:

Notifying family and friends of your death: _____

Identifying your body: _____

Dealing with the religious or cultural issues your death raises with your family: _____

Informing law enforcement officials or victim services advocates of any religious or cultural taboos or requirements of your family: _____

Making the cremation/funeral/burial arrangements: _____

Reviewing and paying the medical bills: _____

Reviewing and paying the cremation/funeral/burial bills: _____

Dealing with the court process: _____

Activity B – Plan a Funeral

Plan a cremation, burial, ceremony, or memorial by filling out the information below. Be as specific as you can.

Services and burial costs:

Burial options:

Type of casket/urn/container:

Flowers/decorations:

Music:

Photographers/video:

Program (type of service):

Obituary:

Clothing:

Faith leader, speakers or attendants:

Reception/refreshments:

Unit 13: Making Amends

Review Definitions

- Amends
- Apology
- Changing behavior
- Community service
- Forgiveness
- Restitution
- Victim contact
- Victim/offender dialogue

You have chosen to do harm in the past. Serving time is legal punishment for crimes committed, but it does not remove the responsibility of making amends for the harm you have caused.

It is your choice to try to—

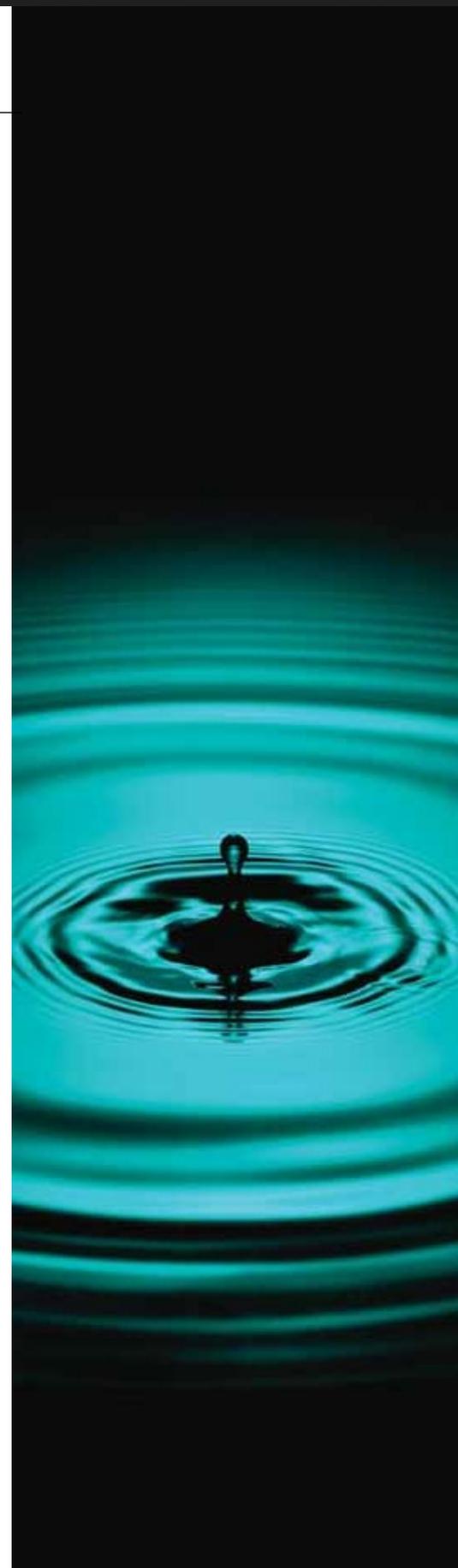
- “Make things right,” if possible.
- Treat others, and their property, with respect.
- Practice self-control.
- Make positive choices.

What is your definition of “accountability”? Have your thoughts about accountability changed during the program?

Summary

Which chapter had the most impact on you and why?

How can you change?



Additional Activities

Activity D – Restitution

Using this worksheet, write each out-of-pocket expense your victims had. Then, develop a payment plan based on your current financial situation and your projected financial situation 6 months, 1 year, and 5 years after release from custody

Total victim restitution obligation: \$

Victim’s Out-of-Pocket Costs

- \$
- \$
- \$
- \$

Current Financial Situation	
Income	Source
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
Payment plan	
Amount per month	Source
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
Financial Situation: 6 Months After Release	
Income	Source
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
Payment plan	
Amount per month	Source
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____

Financial Situation: 1 Year After Release	
Income	Source
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
Payment plan	
Amount per month	Source
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
Financial Situation: 5 Years After Release Income	
Income	Source
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
Payment plan	
Amount per month	Source
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____

Activity E – Victimizing Behavior

Victimizing behavior does not stop because you were charged with a crime and either placed on probation or incarcerated. You do not have to wait until you are released back into the community to change your thinking patterns and your behavior.

You continue to be a victimizer if you—

1. Lie.
2. Con.
3. Cheat.
4. Steal.
5. Damage property on purpose.
6. Verbally abuse other offenders.
7. Verbally abuse staff, volunteers, or guests.
8. Physically abuse offenders.
9. Physically abuse staff, volunteers, or guests.
10. Sexually abuse offenders.
11. Sexually abuse staff, volunteers, or guests.
12. Disrupt classes or group sessions.
13. Intimidate others.
14. Verbally threaten others in person, over the phone, or in writing.
15. Set up another person.
16. Blame others for what you did.
17. Label a person in a negative way.
18. Make a weaker person a target.
19. Take advantage of others.
20. Gossip about others.
21. Start problems between others.
22. Encourage someone to harm another person.
23. Fail to be responsible for your behavior when another person is hurt.

Identify other examples of victimizing behavior:

Come up with ideas for changing your own behavior:

How can you safely confront someone else's victimizing behavior?

Activity F – Victim Empathy

Name: _____

Date: _____

Recall the crime you committed. With this crime in mind, answer the following questions. The purpose of this exercise is for you to consider how your behavior affected your victims.

Describe the crime you committed.

Who was your victim? How would you describe him or her?

Did you know the victim before the crime? Yes No
If yes, how?

What did your crime cost the victim?

Financially?

Emotionally?

What effect do you think this crime had on your victim?

How did your crime affect the victim’s family, friends, and community?

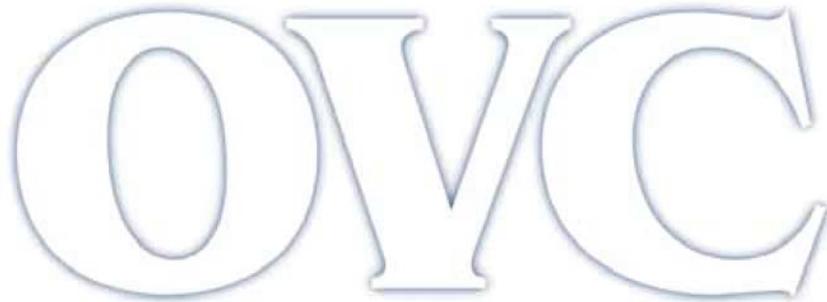
How would you feel if the crime had been committed against you?

How would you feel if the crime had been committed against a member of your family?

What do you think should happen to people who commit this type of crime?

Are you paying too much or too little for this crime? Why?

Source: Denver Community Accountability Program



***Victim Impact:
Listen and Learn***
Participant Workbook

For copies of this workbook and/or additional information,
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