

Victim Impact Classes and Evidence-Based Practices

**Iowa Department of Corrections
Victim Advisory Council**

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Introduction

With the adoption of evidence-based practices as the standard by which offender interventions are evaluated for effectiveness in the Iowa Department of Corrections, the Victim Advisory Council deemed it critical to form an ad hoc committee to evaluate the Victim Impact Class (VIC) intervention used in institutions and community-based corrections across the state to determine its efficacy and adherence to that new standard.

As committee members supportive of VIC, we strongly believe there is evidence that the intervention is a contributing factor in reducing recidivism when offered as one of several complementary interventions within a treatment program. Moreover, in the context of restorative justice, VIC offers added value in promoting the healing of crime victims, preventing future victimizations, and ensuring the well being and safety of communities while enabling the participation of victims and community members in repairing the harm of crime. All of the above correlate directly with the Iowa Department of Corrections Vision Statement, “An Iowa with No More Victims.”

For the purpose of this report, committee members met during a one year-period to study the principles of evidence-based practices, review VIC in Iowa and other states, and examine existing preliminary data. The committee’s conclusion includes a determination of the current intervention’s compliance with evidence-based practices, recommendations to improve current and future VIC compliance, and the announcement of a pilot VIC in Iowa founded on the principles of evidence-based practices and restorative justice. The report is formatted to address criteria adopted by the Iowa Department of Corrections, which are outlined in Appendix A, “Evidence-Based Practices Guidelines.”

Finally, it is important to underscore that this report is not the product of a comprehensive research project and should not be viewed as such; it is a position paper, based on available preliminary data, supporting VIC as a valid intervention adhering to the principles of evidence-based practices within the Iowa Department of Corrections. For criminal justice professionals in other states, committee members emphasize that the information herein is applicable to Iowa VIC.

Committee members include:

Betty Brown, committee chair and administrator of Victims & Restorative Justice Programs

Chris Baker, victim-offender services coordinator, Eighth Judicial District

Russ Fry, community treatment coordinator, Eighth Judicial District

Dean Lindeman, counselor, North Central Correctional Facility

Lolya Lipchitz, coordinator, Alternatives to Violence Project

Teresa O’Tool, counselor, North Central Correctional Facility

Mary Roche, victim liaison, First Judicial District

Luann Smith, community treatment coordinator, Fifth Judicial District

Linda Sorenson, victim service coordinator, Sixth Judicial District

Breanne Ward, volunteer coordinator, Polk County Crisis and Advocacy Center

Steve Weis, re-entry program coordinator, Fourth Judicial District

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Evidence-Based Practices and Restorative Justice

As a prologue, committee members consider it vital for readers to understand that VIC is based on the principles of restorative justice. Such interventions are designed to include and meet the needs of *all* parties impacted by crime. In other words, they are not purely offender driven. The committee challenges readers to consider the following thesis while reviewing this report:

Evidence-based practices focused purely on offender recidivism rates do not and cannot measure the overall impact of restorative justice interventions and programs designed to serve victims, offenders and communities.

That is not to discount the adoption of evidence-based practices. The committee fully supports any principle, philosophy or practice designed to improve the efficacy of services provided to victims, offenders and communities. However, isolating any one intervention, such as VIC, for evaluation and tethering the definition of success solely to lower recidivism rates can be misleading and even negate other positive outcomes.

Donald Andrews, Ph.D and James Bonta, Ph.D, nationally recognized authors of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) instrument used to assess offenders' criminogenic needs, acknowledge the potential outcomes of restorative justice-based interventions and programs:

“Understanding the impact of a crime on a victim may challenge an offender’s rationalizations for crime. Increasing empathy for the victim may act to inhibit hurtful behaviors. The forgiving, nonpunitive context of the victim-offender encounter may nourish a more prosocial attitude. When community members participate in a restorative justice process, they may act as an informal support system providing concrete assistance in acquiring prosocial behaviors. At this point however, the mechanisms described are hypotheses that still need to be tested.” (Andrews and Bonta 2003)

Indeed, as the authors note, the research is incomplete. However, committee members believe that the preliminary data presented in this report lend credence to those hypotheses and confirm that the recommendations are consistent with practices established through that research.

Comments by Iowa offenders, who have completed VIC, support Andrews and Bonta:

- “I didn’t expect to learn anything from this class when I was assigned to it, but I learned that when I do bad things it doesn’t just affect me. It affects everybody around me and they didn’t deserve that.” (Iowa Department of Corrections 2007)
- “I am glad now that I have taken this class. I am aware of all the people who I have hurt by the poor decisions I have made. I never knew that I hurt so many people when I committed my crimes, but now I know. I always think of all the innocent people who are suffering because of me. I hope never to hurt anyone ever again.” (Iowa Department of Corrections 2007)

- “Coming from prison, I believe that everyone in a parole/probation status should have to take this class – for it has an impact on how crime does affect the victim, and offenders need to see the reality of it.” (Iowa Department of Corrections 2007)
- “I am in prison for sales of meth and never realized the victims I had created because I am single and have no children. I thought I was only hurting myself. I’ve learned through victim impact and the victims, who come to tell their stories, that there are people that I don’t even know that I have victimized. The crimes we commit no matter how small they may seem to us, affect our victims for the rest of their lives. I tell any other inmate who asks that this is the most important information you will ever hear! This changes your life!” (Iowa Department of Corrections 2007)

In addition, a research-based evaluation of VIC is currently underway by Mario Gaboury, J.D., Ph.D., professor and chair of criminal justice at the University of New Haven, and Sharon English, project director of the Standardized Victim Impact Curriculum for Corrections, funded by the Office for Victims of Crime. The evaluation results appear to validate the importance of victim-centered programming for offenders. (Gaboury and English 2007)

“The project team is thrilled that the formal evaluation results confirm how important victim impact classes are for all offenders,” English said in a recent interview. “Coupling victim awareness and personal accountability for the harm they have caused with improved offender competencies, holds much promise for the future. We now have two evidence-based studies showing that victim impact efforts can make a difference. This is supported by the testing results and by the anecdotal information from offenders, staff, and victim speakers.”

As in any truly restorative intervention or program, if VIC can effect positive change in offenders then the same should be true for victims and communities. Consider the following evaluative questions to assess the victim experience, which are excerpted from the recent article, “Restorative Service and the Transformation of Criminal Justice Intervention”:

- “Did the victim experience responses that brought some element of peace to his or her life?”
- Did the community become a more peaceful and harmonious place because of our interventions?
- Did the community play a role in facilitating repair of harm to victims and providing a means for the offender to repair the harm?
- Did the person committing the offense become a more peaceful, active community member as evidenced by their responsible and productive community participation?” (Maloney and O’Brien 2007)

In the above context, a National Institute of Mental Health study indicates that 92 percent of victims who participated in Victim Impact Panels for convicted drunk drivers between 1993 and 1996 said that the process “aided them in their recovery.” (U.S. Department of Justice 2005)

Again, the Iowa VIC experience supports preliminary national data. Below are comments from speakers who have served on Victim Impact Panels, which are a crucial VIC component:

- “I feel secure. Speaking, telling my story is a healing method. There is no undoing of this tragic event. If my story can prevent even one person from committing this heinous offense, it’s worth the pain. As I give it away, the terror eases.” (Iowa Department of Corrections 2007)
- “I am able to reduce the stress, fear, anger and insecurity caused by a life changing event--- that being surviving a life threatening physical attack. Participating on Victim Impact Panels is great therapy and provides an avenue to regaining control over my life.” (Iowa Department of Corrections 2007)
- “Speaking on Victim Impact Panels has been a very rewarding experience for me. Quite by surprise, it has provided an ongoing opportunity for my healing process and for personal growth. I share my experiences with others in hopes that it might benefit them. Every once in a while I can tell by the expression on a person’s face or by the questions asked that I have reached them. And after all isn’t that the purpose of the restorative justice program? To reach and to restore!” (Iowa Department of Corrections 2007)
- "If the attitude of even one person can be altered, if they can be made to know and understand and feel the sorrow, pain, or the longing for the victim that results from their action, perhaps the life of a potential `victim' can be saved.” (Iowa Department of Corrections 2007)

Clearly, lowering recidivism rates is vital, but equally important from a restorative justice perspective should be serving victims and communities impacted by crime. Indeed, if embraced, and combined with the principles of evidence-based practices, the two models establish an even higher standard for intervention and program outcomes: reduced recidivism and true justice for victims, offenders and communities alike. Thus, the committee supports the following:

- The adoption of evidence-based practices in the Iowa Department of Corrections;
- The introduction of restorative justice principles to all interventions and programs offered by the Iowa Department of Corrections; and
- The implementation of interventions and programs based on the principles of both evidence-based practices and restorative justice.

Victim Impact Class Curriculum

Iowa's VIC curriculum is based on the California Youth Authority and Mothers Against Drunk Driving curriculum, *Some Things Impact A Lifetime*. The goals of VIC are to complement existing treatment programs designed to help reduce recidivism by:

- Increasing offender, institutional and community awareness of the long-term physical and emotional damage that crime inflicts on victims and the community;
- Assisting in the effort to prevent future victimizations; and
- Providing a forum for the expression of feelings and thoughts resulting from victimization.

The class is eight to 12 weeks long with sessions ranging from one and one-half hours to three hours based on the number of classes offered each week. The topics range from property crimes to homicide. Classes are taught by trained facilitators who create an interactive learning environment that includes small group activities and homework assignments meant to stimulate dialogue between offenders and facilitators.

As stated, another important component of VIC is the use of Victim Impact Panels, which allow crime victims the opportunity to share, face to face with offenders, how crime has impacted their lives, families and communities. This experience is critical in helping offenders develop empathy and recognizing that every crime has a victim.

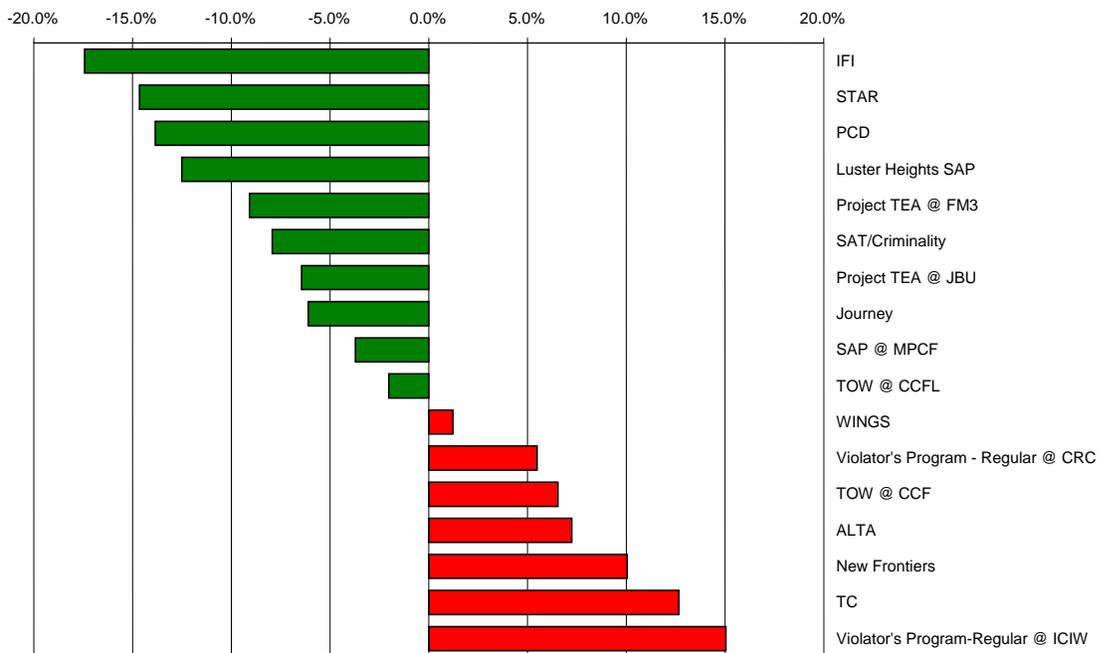
Prison-based interventions typically conduct Victim Impact Panels with multiple victim speakers at the end of the coursework while community-based interventions utilize panels upon completing each topic. Approximately 100 victims throughout Iowa volunteer their time to speak to offenders about the impact of crime.

Iowa Victim Impact Class Interventions and Treatment Programs

Two programs in the Iowa Department of Corrections--- The InnerChange Freedom Initiative at the Newton Correctional Facility and Sisters Together Achieving Recovery at the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women--- have been proven to reduce recidivism. Both programs focus heavily on substance abuse issues through a number of complementary interventions, which include VIC. While committee members acknowledge the difficulty in delineating one intervention among many as the cornerstone of any effective treatment program, each intervention is essential to the intended outcome.

According to information released by the Iowa Department of Corrections (Figures 1 and 2), offenders who participated in IFI and STAR demonstrate reduced recidivism rates of 17.4 percent and 14.6 percent, respectively, when compared to offenders with the same assessed needs who did not participate in either treatment program.

Figure 1: Total Recidivism Rate - Difference between Successful Treatment and Substance Abuse Need/No Treatment by Location



(Iowa Department of Management 2007)

Figure 2: Prison Substance Abuse and Treatment Reduce Recidivism

Program	Total Recidivism Difference	New Conviction Recidivism Difference	Difference in % Pop with Mental Health Diagnosis	Difference in % Pop within High LSI-R Risk Category	Difference in % Pop within Low LSI-R Risk Category	Difference in % Pop with African American Race/Ethnicity	Difference in % Pop Over 40 Years Old
ALTA	7.2%	5.0%	-11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	-8.7%
IFI	-17.4%	-12.2%	-19.7%	-5.8%	16.2%	-18.4%	1.4%
Journey	-6.1%	-0.6%	-6.1%	-1.4%	-1.1%	5.2%	-8.0%
Luster Heights SAP	-12.5%	-5.4%	-17.9%	-4.3%	0.0%	-3.6%	16.1%
New Frontiers	10.0%	-1.8%	1.3%	-4.7%	0.4%	-2.0%	-0.7%
PCD	-13.8%	-14.0%	-19.3%	-5.8%	4.7%	9.5%	-4.8%
Project TEA @ FM3	-9.1%	1.7%	15.9%	-3.0%	-1.5%	-5.1%	-11.2%
Project TEA @ JBU	-6.4%	-11.7%	-3.5%	-7.5%	8.3%	-4.2%	6.5%
SAP @ MPCF	-3.7%	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	-1.7%	4.3%	-4.9%
SAT/Criminality	-7.9%	-1.1%	-4.5%	-4.8%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-6.8%
STAR	-14.6%	-4.6%	-20.7%	-13.5%	6.7%	-7.9%	11.4%
TC	12.7%	-0.4%	-5.6%	1.9%	0.0%	-2.9%	-0.8%
TOW @ CCF	6.6%	-0.5%	-12.3%	-7.3%	-0.3%	-7.5%	-1.2%
TOW @ CCFL	-2.0%	-0.1%	0.5%	-4.6%	0.0%	-14.4%	10.7%
Violator's Program - Regular @ CRC	5.5%	-1.7%	2.3%	2.9%	-5.3%	8.2%	-42.9%
Violator's Program- Regular @ ICIW	15.1%	11.1%	11.9%	3.2%	-0.4%	-8.1%	-17.4%
WINGS	1.2%	2.4%	7.2%	-3.3%	1.5%	2.6%	0.4%

Difference = SA Need/Successful Prison Treatment - SA Need/No Prison Treatment

(Iowa Department of Management, 2007)

The above data are echoed in a report examining Iowa’s VIC: “. . . Victim Impact Classes address one aspect of the entire myriad of crime interventions, both restorative and otherwise. Proponents do not claim that the classes are by any means a singular deterrent or complete barrier to recidivism, but rather emphasize that the classes are an important part of a wide spectrum of services designed to seek justice that is restorative to victims and communities.” (Schiebstad 2003 and U.S. Department of Justice 2001)

Iowa First Judicial District

Over the past eight years, the VIC coordinator has collected pre and post-test data under the premise that individuals who successfully complete the intervention demonstrate an increased knowledge of victim issues (Figure 3). Participants who successfully completed the intervention

and took both pre and post-tests scored considerably better on the post-test. The pre and post-tests are identical and the highest possible score is 210 points. To view the instrument, see Appendix B. (Roche 2007)

Figure 3: Victim Impact Class Pre and Post-Test Results, First Judicial District, Waterloo, Iowa

	Mean	Standard Deviation
Male Pre-Test	158.21	1.39
Male Post-Test	173.90	1.57
Female Pre-Test	163.30	1.98
Female Post-Test	178.68	2.48

These results are consistent with other research efforts. In a study by the California Youth Authority, pre and post-tests administered to offenders participating in VIC suggest that they experience “increased sensitivity to and understanding of the negative impact of crime on victims.” (http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/publications/rest-just/CH5/8_vctimp.htm).

In the article, “Victims’ Voices in a Correctional Setting: Cognitive Gains in an Offender Education Program,” a study of VIC interventions in Connecticut also found a significant increase in offender sensitivity to victims’ plights. (Monahan, Monahan, Gaboury, and Niesyn 2004)

The data clearly show that, when offered in conjunction with other program interventions, such as those addressing substance abuse issues, VIC contributes to reduced recidivism in Iowa. In evaluations designed to measure restorative outcomes such as offender awareness and knowledge of victim issues before and after the successful completion of VIC, participants demonstrate a marked improvement.

Victim Impact Classes and Evidence-Based Practices Guidelines

The goal of evidence-based practices is to provide, based on research, the right individual with the right services, in the right way, at the right time, by the right facilitators. The committee is pleased to report that the Iowa's VIC is, for the most part, already compliant with the established guidelines for evidence-based practices identified in Appendix A:

- Two of the top four criminogenic needs, as assessed by the LSI-R, are addressed: emotional/personal and attitude/orientation;
- Risk element is a factor in the selection of appropriate offenders for the class. In addition to the LSI-R, referrals are made based on the professional judgment of counselors, probation/parole officers and other treatment staff;
- Offenders receive specific extrinsic motivational enhancements ranging from graduation certificates to the opportunity to participate in community service projects that acknowledge victims and increase community awareness of victim issues. In addition, participation in VIC has led to the creation of offender aftercare groups to further enhance the development of victim empathy and hope for personal growth and change;
- Offenders are matched to specific treatment options. In the context of determining an offender's readiness for change status, assessment tools may include the LSI-R, the Jesness inventory, motivational interviewing, and professional judgment;
- Staff members are matched to specific treatment interventions based on knowledge, the desire to teach, and teaching expertise. All facilitators are required to complete a 40-hour experiential training before teaching VIC;
- Community support is integral to the intervention. As stated, approximately 100 crime victims from across Iowa volunteer their time to serve on Victim Impact Panels. In addition, local victim advocates attend panels to provide emotional support to victim speakers;
- Continuing education training for intervention supervisors. The statewide VIC Facilitators Committee meets on a quarterly basis to improve teaching skills, share class materials, troubleshoot classroom problems, and explore innovations in the field;
- Internal performance reviews are provided through the use of pre and post-surveys designed to measure changes in offender awareness of victim issues;
- The "Standardized Victim Impact Curriculum for Corrections" project, a national external audit of VIC by researchers Gaboury and English will serve as a resource to update and improve Iowa's VIC;
- The class is gender specific. Male and female offenders normally attend separate classes to be respectful of topic-related sensitivities that might inhibit full participation in

classroom activities. There are some exceptions to the rule based on offender needs, available participants and intervention scheduling; and

- The majority of VIC facilitators are trained in the principles of evidence-based practices and the communication skills required for motivational interviewing.

Recommendations

As noted, the committee found that that Iowa's VIC interventions are, for the most part, compliant with evidence-based practices. However, there is room for improvement. The committee recommends the following:

Evaluations:

- Elicit external evaluation of intervention by unbiased third parties;
- Include questions about facilitators, victim speakers and the intervention in offender post-surveys; and
- Utilize qualified trainers to observe and evaluate facilitators for quality assurance.

Offender Referral Guidelines:

- Achieve LSI-R score in the 24-40 range. Offenders scoring in this range, as opposed to those assessed as low or high-risk offenders, have been identified as most likely to be receptive to and benefit from VIC;
- When appropriate, utilize HARE assessment for psychopathy to exclude anti-social personalities;
- When appropriate, identify the Jesness Inventory Strategy Group. Groups considered appropriate for VIC include CFM, CFC, MP and, possibly, NA. All others are excluded. For an explanation of the groups cited, see Appendix C.
- Assess offender readiness using motivational interviewing skills and the Stages of Change model. "Precontemplative" offenders will not be referred to VIC while "contemplative" offenders may be considered on an individual basis;
- Address dual diagnosis issues before VIC participation; and
- Address any personal victimization issues outside the VIC classroom. This can be completed before enrollment or in an aftercare intervention.

Facilitator Guidelines:

- Demonstrate commitment to the curriculum;
- Demonstrate the belief that offenders can change. Interactions between facilitators and students are crucial in providing a sense of hope for offenders;

- Possess the following personal characteristics: warmth, genuineness, honesty, humor, self-confidence, empathy, intelligence, maturity;
- Address any personal victimization issues prior to serving as a facilitator;
- Possess the following teaching skills: directive, solution-focused, structured, contingency-based, positive modeling, reinforcement, and the use of other quality instructional methods;
- Complete a 40-hour VIC facilitator training in addition to the study of evidence-based practices and motivational interviewing skills; and
- Receive evaluations on an ongoing basis by participants, victims and master victim impact facilitators/trainers.

Aftercare Interventions:

- Develop more aftercare interventions based on the principles of restorative justice and modeled after existing interventions such as Seriously Acknowledging Victims Emotions (SAVE) at the Anamosa State Penitentiary, the writing workshop projects at the Newton and Ft. Dodge Correctional Facilities as well as the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women, the volunteer Alternatives to Violence Project conducted in several institutions, and the community-based Circles of Support and Community Boards. Aftercare interventions are important in assisting offenders address feelings and issues regarding the harm they have caused their own victims, or the emergence of personal memories of abuse. For others, an effective aftercare intervention might be focused on giving back to the communities they have harmed or supporting projects to increase victim awareness.

Pilot Victim Impact Class

Based on the committee's recommendations in this report, three variations of a pilot VIC will be offered in the Fourth Judicial District beginning in the fall of 2007. The first class will be part of the existing OWI Program and will include 15 participants. The second class is specifically for women and the third, coed. All classes will adhere to the following standards:

- Each participant will have a validated risk assessment using the LSI-R;
- Each participant will fall within the defined LSI-R score range (24-40) and, if utilized, the appropriate Jesness Inventory Strategy Groups: CFM, CFC, MP and, possibly, NA;
- Based on the Stages of Change model, the first three weeks of the intervention will include cognitive-based class work to move participants from the "precontemplative" to "action" stages;
- An external evaluation will be used. Staff members hope to involve a local college faculty member in this process;
- An internal evaluation will be used. Participants will evaluate the intervention and facilitators, as well as self-report on their own participation and progress. In addition, participants will be pre and post-tested on each chapter. The pre-test will also be administered at the beginning and the middle of the intervention. The post-test will be completed at intervention's end. The purpose is to measure the progress of knowledge gained by participants as well as any change in attitudes toward victimization issues;
- Incentives will be offered for VIC participation and completion. Rewards could include everything from snacks and extra shopping time for work release participants to donated gift certificates for parolees;
- All facilitators will be staff volunteers dedicated to the goals of VIC and trained in the curriculum as well as evidence-based practices, motivational interviewing and effective teaching styles;
- Community volunteers, who are crime victims, will comprise Victim Impact Panels;
- An aftercare intervention will be available for participants who may desire further treatment regarding personal victimization issues or for those who wish to further explore victim issues and perhaps even develop restorative projects that give back to their communities; and
- All participants will be tracked for recidivism during a 12-month period following the successful completion of the intervention. The data will be compared to offenders with similar assessed needs, but who did not participate in the OWI Program and VIC.

The committee will continue to collect and analyze the Iowa data and examine any research from across the nation as it becomes available over the next year. Based on those findings, recommendations will continue to be made to improve this promising intervention.

Conclusions

In examining VIC in the context of evidence-based practices, the committee concluded the following:

- **The Iowa VIC intervention does contribute to lower recidivism rates.** This is especially true when the restorative intervention is included as a series of complementary interventions within a program. Examples provided in this report include IFI at the Newton Correctional Facility and the STAR program at the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women. Based on data collected by the Iowa Department of Corrections, the IFI and STAR programs demonstrated a 17.4 percent and 14.6 percent reduction in recidivism rates, respectively.
- **VIC, for the most part, adheres to the principles of evidence-based practice.** The committee identified 11 areas in which the VIC is already compliant. For the complete list, see pages 11-12 in this report.
- **VIC can be improved.** The committee identified four specific areas in which VIC can be more compliant with evidence-based practices and, thus, more effective in lowering recidivism:
 - Develop internal and external evaluations.
 - Enhance current referral process to identify the right offender, at the right time for the right intervention.
 - Establish higher training standards for facilitators.
 - Expand aftercare interventions.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Evidence-Based Practices Guidelines

The following criteria have been adopted by the Iowa Department of Corrections to determine if a program or intervention adheres to the principles of evidence-based practices:

- 1) A validated risk assessment is used to identify criminogenic needs;
- 2) The program or intervention must address LSI-R-defined criminogenic needs;
- 3) Documented evidence-based practices criteria are utilized for intervention placement;
- 4) Documented motivational techniques are utilized;
- 5) Offenders are matched to treatment programs or interventions according to IQ, the Jesness inventory, behavior, the Stages of Change model, mental health assessment and diagnosis, and risk level;
- 6) Flexibility is maintained in assigning staff to treatment programs or interventions based upon personality, skill level, and interest;
- 7) Specific examples of skills demonstrating the use of the cognitive behavioral model;
- 8) Community support and connections are established and maintained;
- 9) Documentation of an external evaluation;
- 10) Documentation of an internal performance review, or collection of evaluation data;
- 11) Documentation of evidence-based practices, motivational interviewing or program-specific skills in which program or intervention supervisors have been trained; and
- 12) Documentation of clinical supervisory skills of program or intervention supervisors.

Appendix B

VICTIM IMPACT CLASSES/PANELS PROGRAM SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DOC // ICON #: _____

AGE: _____

ETHNICITY: (SELECT ONE)

OFFENSES YOU HAVE COMMITTED:

GENDER: M F

Caucasian _____

Hispanic or Latino _____

Asian-American _____

African-American _____

American Indian or Native Alaskan _____

Other: _____

1. Have you ever been a crime victim as defined below? Yes _____ No _____

Crime Victim: A person who is hurt and experiences a loss or injury (physical, emotional, psychological, or financial) as a result of someone else's act that constitutes a crime under Federal, State, or local law.

a. If yes, write in the number of times you have been a crime victim: _____

b. Do you feel these victimizations have impacted you? Yes _____ No _____

Circle The Answer That Fits Your Opinion To The Following Statements

1. Property crime does not really hurt anyone because insurance will take care of everything.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
2. All crimes have victims.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
3. Women who are battered heal when their bruises go away.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4. Drugs only hurt the people who use them.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
5. After a homicide, there are no victims because the victim died.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
6. Stolen items cannot always be replaced.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
7. Breaking into someone's car causes emotional harm.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
8. Victims of crime have more legal rights than offenders.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
9. If a woman really wants out of an abusive relationship, all she has to do is leave.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
10. Often, people who are burglarized don't feel safe in their homes after the burglary.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
11. A firm-to-severe spanking is an effective way to teach children right from wrong.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
12. When women say "no" to sex, they really mean it.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
13. There are no victims from selling drugs, except the user.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
14. Children belong to their parents and no one should intervene in family matters.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
15. Robbing a bank is less serious than robbing an elderly person.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
16. Being the victim of a property crime changes a person's life.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

Circle The Answer That Fits Your Opinion To The Following Statements

17. Robbery is a violent crime.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
18. Elderly victims of crime are often victimized by their caregivers.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
19. During an argument with a significant other, punching a hole in the wall is not abusive.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
20. Sometimes, assaulting someone is the only way to handle a dispute.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
21. The only thing that victims of property crime need to recover is restitution.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
22. People who leave their cars unlocked are partly to blame if someone breaks in and steals from them.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
23. Many children are sexually abused before the age of 18.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
24. Gang members who are injured/killed should not be considered crime victims.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
25. Some women who are raped enjoy it.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
26. Alcohol is a stimulant.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
27. The use of marijuana does not impair driving skills as much as the use of alcohol.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
28. A victim of a hate crime is targeted because of something over which he/she has no control.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
29. It's safe to drive as long as a person only has one drink.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
30. All crime victims can receive compensation through the State Crime Victim Compensation Fund.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Unsure	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

Appendix C

Jesness Inventory Strategy Groups

<p>AA (CMC = LS) Undersocialized, Aggressive</p> <p>Negative attitude towards authority, family, school</p> <p>Behavior Tends to be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpredictable • Nonconforming • Aggressive • Obtrusive • Antisocial orientation 	<p>AP (CMC = ES) Undersocialized, Passive</p> <p>Negative attitude towards family and school Low verbal aptitude Negative Self-concept Poor peer relations</p> <p>Behavior Tends to be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bizarre, inappropriate • Nonconforming 	<p>CFM (CMC = ES) Immature Conformist</p> <p>Positive attitude towards authority, home, school Positive, uncritical self-concept Usually not much involvement in Criminal Justice system</p> <p>Behavior Tends to be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conforming • dependant
<p>CFC (CMC = LS) Cultural Conformist</p> <p>Negative attitude towards School and authority</p> <p>Tends to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low motivation • Poor achievement • Feelings of alienation • mistrustfulness • criminally oriented peers • delinquent self-concept 	<p>MP (CMC = LS) Manipulator</p> <p>Positive attitude toward school and self</p> <p>Behavior tends to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulative • Obstructive <p>Often an inconsistency between self-evaluations and official reports (i.e., the offender who under-reports)</p>	<p>NA (CMC = LS/CC) Neurotic, Acting-out</p> <p>Characteristics include above average verbal intelligence; present as adequate but cynical; appear disenchantd</p> <p>Tends to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant crisis in family life • Poor relationships • Inability to accept responsibility or blame • mistrustfulness
<p>NX (CMC = CC) Neurotic, Anxious</p> <p>Mostly positive attitude toward society; non-criminal orientation but constant problems; trusts authority and seeks advice</p> <p>Behavior tends to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conforming • dependant • anxious • insecure 	<p>SE (CMC = SI-T) Situational</p> <p>Positive attitude toward society, family, and self (non-criminal self concept)</p> <p>Behavior tends to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • confident • naive • conforming • mistrustfulness • positive relationships • pro-social 	<p>CI (CMC = SI-S) Cultural Identifier</p> <p>Positive attitude toward society, family, authority, and self (non-criminal self concept)</p> <p>Tends to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High in verbal aptitude • motivated • confident • pro-social • good in relationships