Helping Victims of Violent Crime grounds victim assistance treatments in a victim-centered and strengths perspective. The book explores victim assistance through systems theory: the holistic notion of examining the client in his/her environment and a key theoretical underpinning of social work practice.

Over the past two decades, violent crime has become one of the most serious domestic problems in the United States. Approximately 13 million people (nearly 5% of the U.S. population) are victims of crime every year, and of that, approximately one and a half million are victims of violent crime. Experiencing a criminal victimization, be it violent or non-violent, is among one of the most stressful human experiences. Consequently, ensuring quality of life for victims of crime is a major challenge facing policy makers and mental health providers.

Crisis theory offers a framework to understand a victim’s response to a crime. The basic assumption of crisis theory asserts that when a crisis occurs, people respond with a fairly predictable physical and emotional pattern. The intensity and manifestation of this pattern may vary from individual to individual. Finally, attribution theory asserts that individuals make cognitive appraisals of a stressful situation in both positive and negative ways. These appraisals are based on the individual’s assertion that they can understand, predict and control circumstances and result in the victim’s assignment of responsibility for solving or helping with problems that have arisen from the crime event.

In summary, these four theories can delineate a definitive model for approach to the victimization process. It is from this theoretical framework that Treating Victims of Violent Crime offers assessments and interventions with a fuller understanding of the victimization recovery process. Victims of family violence (child abuse, elder abuse, partner violence) as well as stranger violence (sexual assault, homicide, and terrorism) are analyzed.
Helping Victims of Violent Crime: Assessment, Treatment, and Evidence-Based Practice