

One of the most popular components of this Resource Guide is the collection of statistical overviews that addresses the full spectrum of crime and victimization. The 17 topics presented in page-length statistical overviews— which include a space to personalize with the sponsoring organization's contact information— can be utilized as "stand alone" documents (which can be easily replicated and/or faxed) or incorporated into any public education or community awareness publications. Efforts have been made to incorporate the most current and accurate data that address crime and victimization in the United States today. The topics covered by the statistical overviews are the following:

- Child Abuse and Victimization
- Cost of Crime
- Crime and Education
- Crime and Victimization
- Domestic Violence
- Drunk Driving
- Elder Abuse and Neglect
- Financial Crime
- Hate and Bias Crime
- Homicide
- Juvenile Crime and Victimization

- Rape and Sexual Assault
- Sentencing and Corrections
- Stalking
- Substance Abuse and Crime
- Victims with Disabilities
- Workplace Violence and Crime

### **ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES**

Victims, service providers, and allied professionals have an opportunity to receive valuable information about victims' rights and services, criminal and juvenile justice, crime prevention and other important issues on an ongoing basis from the OVC Resource Center and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) in electronic format. Specific details about how to access information are contained in this section, including a broad sampling of crime victim-related Internet sites. Advocates can build an impressive library with the most current research and literature available relevant to crime and victimization by registering with NCJRS. For a registration form, call 800-627-6872.

### **NCVRW RESOURCE GUIDE CO-SPONSORS**

This section provides a comprehensive listing of the national organizations that serve as co-sponsors of the

2001 Resource Guide, including web site and e-mail addresses, wherever available.

### **RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION**

The feedback that VALOR receives from organizations that utilize the Resource Guide is essential to improving and expanding future NCVRW Resource Guides. When completing this brief form, victim service providers should specify which resources in the Guide are most helpful and least helpful. In addition, respondents are encouraged to attach any documentation of activities and special events they sponsor during 2001 NCVRW.

APRIL 22-28, 2001

NATIONAL  
CRIME VICTIMS'  
RIGHTS WEEK

REACH FOR THE STARS

# Child Abuse and Victimization

In 1998, there were an estimated 903,000 victims of child maltreatment nationwide. The rate of 12.9 per 1,000 children decreased from the 1997 rate of 13.9 per 1,000 children. (Administration on Children, Youth and Families. 2000. *Child Maltreatment 1998: Reports From the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Almost half of the states (49%) had child maltreatment victimization rates of 7.0 to 13.9 per 1,000 children. (Ibid.)

More than half (53.5%) of all victims suffered neglect, while 22.7% suffered physical abuse; 11.5% were sexually abused. Victims of psychological abuse and medical neglect each accounted for 6% or fewer. Additionally, 25.3% of victims were reported to be victims of more than one type of maltreatment. (Ibid.)

The highest victimization rates were for the 0-3 age group (14.8 victims per 1,000 children of this age), and rates declined as age increased. (Ibid.)

Victimization rates by race/ethnicity ranged from a low of 3.8 Asian/Pacific Islander victims per 1,000 children of the same race in the population to 20.7 African-American victims. The victimization rate for American Indians/Alaska Natives was 19.8; for Hispanics, 10.6; and for whites, 8.5. (Ibid.)

An estimated 1,100 children died of abuse and neglect, a rate of approximately 1.6 deaths per 100,000 children in the general population. (Ibid.)

Children not yet a year old accounted for 37.9% of the fatalities, and 77.5% were not yet five years of age. (Ibid.)

Three-fifths (60.4%) of the perpetrators were female. More than four-fifths (87.1%) of all victims were maltreated by one or both parents. The most common pattern of maltreatment was a child neglected by a female parent with no other perpetrators identified (44.7%). (Ibid.)

In 1997, child protective service agencies investigated 3 million reports of child abuse, of which just under 1 million cases were substantiated. In addition, 2,200 children are reported missing to law enforcement agencies every day. (Connelly, H. June 1999. "Children Exposed to Violence: Criminal Justice Resources." *Office for Victims of Crime Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Nationally, child protective service agencies received reports on more than 3 million maltreated children in 1996—a 161% increase from 1980. Of these reports, 35% were found to be substantiated while more than half (58%) were closed for lack of substantiation. The remaining 7% were closed without any finding at all. (National Center for Juvenile Justice. September 1999. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 45.)

Neglect was the most common form of maltreatment found among all age groups of victims; however, children eight years of age and younger experienced 65% of all neglect in 1996. (Ibid., 46)

*Note: OVC makes no representation concerning the accuracy of data from non-Department of Justice sources.*

# Cost of Crime

During 1999, losses estimated at nearly \$463 million (a 15% increase from 1998) were attributed to robberies. The value of property stolen averaged \$1,131 per robbery, ranging from \$620 taken during robberies of convenience stores to \$4,552 per bank robbery. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 15 October 2000. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 28.)

The dollar value of property stolen in connection with property crimes in 1999 was estimated at over \$14.8 billion. The average loss per offense in 1999 was \$1,449, compared to the 1998 recorded figure of \$1,379. (Ibid., 37)

Based on information from 11,550 law enforcement agencies, 66,321 arson offenses were reported in 1999. The average dollar loss of property damaged due to reported arsons was \$10,882. The overall average loss for all types of structures was \$19,533. (Ibid., 56)

During 1999, the estimated value of motor vehicles stolen nationwide was over \$7.0 billion. The average value per vehicle at the time of theft was \$6,104. In relating the value of vehicles stolen to those recovered, the recovery rate for 1999 was 67%. (Ibid., 51)

During 1999, the average value of property stolen due to larceny-theft was \$678, up from the 1998 value of \$632. Applying the average value to the estimated number of larceny-thefts nationally, the loss to victims was nearly \$4.7 billion for the year. (Ibid., 45)

By type of larceny-theft, losses of goods and property stolen as a result of thefts from buildings averaged \$1,015 and from motor vehicles, \$693. Purse snatching resulted in an average loss of \$392. (Ibid.)

Allowing just one youth to leave high school for a life of crime and drug abuse costs society approximately \$2 million. (National Center for Juvenile Justice. September 1999. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Total state correctional expenditures reached over \$27 billion dollars in FY 1996, a 115% increase from \$12.7 billion in 1985. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). August 1999. *State Prison Expenditures, 1996*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 1996, the average cost to house each of the nation's one million plus state inmates per year was \$20,142 compared to \$18,400 in 1990. (Ibid.)

The cost for all crime offenses declined in 1997 when compared to 1996 estimated costs. Robbery on streets or highways saw the highest cost reduction percentage per offense (13%), while larceny-theft from buildings saw the lowest (1.1%). (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 1999. *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 284, table 3.124.)

In 1997, the cost of arson-related structural damage within the U.S. was just over \$782 million. The cost of arson-related vehicular damage added another \$103 million in losses in the arson category. (Ibid., 324, table 3.187)

# Crime and Education

In 1998, students ages twelve through eighteen were victims of more than 2.7 million crimes at school, of which 253,000 were serious violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault).

(Kaufman, P. et al. 2000. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety*, 2000. NCES 2001-017/NCJ-184176. Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice.)

In 1998, there were sixty school-associated violent deaths in the United States. Forty-seven of these violent deaths were homicides, eleven were suicides, and one teenager was killed by a law enforcement officer in the course of duty. (Ibid.)

At the middle and high school levels, physical attack or fight without a weapon was generally the most commonly reported crime in 1996-97 (9 and 8 per 1,000 students, respectively). (Ibid.)

Between 1995 and 1999, the percentage of students ages twelve through eighteen who said they felt unsafe while at school decreased (from 9% to 5%), as well as those who felt unsafe while going to and from school (from 7% to 4%). (Ibid.)

Between 1995 and 1999, the percentage of students ages twelve through eighteen who avoided one or more places at school for fear of their own safety decreased, from 9% to 5%. This percentage, however, represented 1.1 million students in 1999. (Ibid.)

In 1999, about 13% of students ages twelve through eighteen reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them. That is, in the prior six months someone at school called them a derogatory

word having to do with race/ethnicity, religion, disability, gender, or sexual orientation. In addition, about 36% of students saw hate-related graffiti at school. (Ibid.)

Since the 1992-93 school year, there has been at least one multiple victim homicide event each year (except for the 1993-94 school year). The number increased from two events in 1992-93 to five events in 1997-98. (*1999 Annual Report on School Safety*, Joint Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice.)

In 1997, there were 63 thefts for every 1,000 students (ages twelve to eighteen) at school. Theft accounted for about 61% of all crime against students at school that year. (Ibid., 4)

The overall crime school crime rate between 1993 and 1997 declined, from about 155 school-related crimes for every 1,000 students ages twelve to eighteen in 1993 to about 102 such crimes in 1997. Crime victimization outside of school declined from about 139 crimes for every 1,000 students in this age group in 1993 to 117 such crimes in 1997. (Ibid.)

In 1997, 5% of all 12th graders reported that they had been injured on purpose with a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club during the prior twelve months while they were at school. (Ibid., 5)

Gangs reportedly operate in 41% of urban schools, 26% of suburban schools, and 20% of rural schools. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. February 1999. *Promising Strategies to Reduce Gun Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

# Domestic Violence

Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) indicate that in 1998, about 1 million violent crimes were committed against persons by their current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. (Rennison, C. et al. May 2000. "Intimate Partner Violence." *Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report*, NCJ 178247. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.)

About 85% of intimate victimizations by intimate partners in 1998, or 876,340 victimizations, were against women. (Ibid.)

Between 1993 and 1998, children under the age of twelve resided in 43% of the households where intimate partner violence occurred. (Ibid.)

Intimate partner violence made up 22% of violent crime against women between 1993 and 1998. By contrast, during this period intimate partners committed 3% of the violence against men. (Ibid.)

The percentage of female murder victims killed by intimate partners has remained at about 30% since 1976. (Ibid.)

Considered by age category, from 1993-98, women ages sixteen to twenty-four experienced the highest per capita rates of intimate violence, 19.6 per 1,000 women. (Ibid.)

Overall, blacks were victimized by intimate partners at significantly higher rates than persons of any other race between 1993 and 1998. Black females experienced intimate partner violence at a rate 35% higher than that of white females, and about 2.5 times the rate of women of other races. (Ibid.)

Between 1993 and 1998, almost two-thirds of intimate partner violence against women, and about half of all intimate partner violence against men, occurred in the victims' homes. Intimate partner violence occurred most often between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. (Ibid.)

About half of all victims of intimate partner violence between 1993 and 1998 reported the violence to law enforcement authorities. (Ibid.)

Though the percentages of male and female victims of intimate partner violence who were physically attacked were similar, the outcomes were different. Fifty percent of female victims of intimate partner violence were injured by an intimate partner versus 32% of male victims. (Ibid.)

In 1999, 67% of black women reported intimate partner violence to the police, while 50% of white women reported intimate partner violence. (Rennison, C. August 2000. *Criminal Victimization 1999, Changes 1998-99 with Trends 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Data from the National Violence Against Women Survey indicate that violence against women is predominantly intimate partner violence. Of the women who reported being raped and/or physically assaulted since the age of eighteen, three-quarters were victimized by a current or former husband, cohabiting partner, date, or boyfriend. (National Institute of Justice and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1998. *Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 12.)

# Drunk Driving

In 1999, 15,786 alcohol-related fatalities occurred, or 38% of the total traffic fatalities for the year. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). 2000. *Traffic Safety Facts 1999, Alcohol*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

For fatal crashes occurring between midnight and 3 a.m., 76% involved alcohol. (Ibid.)

In 1999, 29% of all fatal crashes during the week were alcohol-related, compared to 51% on weekends. For all crashes, the alcohol involvement rate was 5% during the week and 13% during the weekend. (Ibid.)

Intoxication rates for vehicle operators involved in fatal crashes in 1999 were highest for motorcycles (28%), followed by light trucks (20%), passenger cars (17%), and large trucks (1%). (Ibid.)

An estimated 308,000 persons were injured in crashes where police reported that alcohol was present—an average of one person injured approximately every two minutes. (Ibid.)

In 1999, 30% of all traffic fatalities occurred in crashes in which at least one driver or nonoccupant had a BAC (blood alcohol concentration) of 0.10 or greater. Seventy percent of the 12,321 people killed in such crashes were themselves intoxicated. (Ibid.)

The 15,786 fatalities in alcohol-related crashes during 1999 represent an average of one alcohol-related fatality every thirty-three minutes. (Ibid.)

All states and the District of Columbia now have 21-year-old minimum age drinking

laws. NHTSA estimates that these laws have reduced traffic fatalities involving drivers eighteen to twenty years old by 13% and have saved an estimated 19,121 lives since 1975. In 1999, an estimated 901 lives were saved by minimum drinking age laws. (Ibid.)

The rate of alcohol involvement in fatal crashes is more than three times as high at night as during the day (60% vs. 17%). For all crashes, the alcohol involvement rate is more than five times as high at night (17% vs. 3%). (Ibid.)

The highest intoxication rates in fatal crashes were recorded for drivers ages 21–24 (27%), followed by ages 25–34 (24%), and ages 35–44 (21%). (Ibid.)

In 1999, 21% of the children under fifteen years old who were killed in motor vehicle crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). 2000. *Traffic Safety Facts 1999, Children*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

Of the children 0-14 years old who were killed in alcohol-related crashes during 1999, almost half (250) were passengers in vehicles with drivers who had been drinking, with BAC levels of 0.01 or higher. (Ibid.)

In 1999, there was an estimated total of 1,511,300 (up from the 1998 figure of 968,868) arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 15 October 2000. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 211.)

*Note: OVC makes no representation concerning the accuracy of data from non-Department of Justice sources.*

# Elder Abuse and Neglect

In 1999, the rate of violent crime victimization of persons ages sixty-five or older was 4 per 1,000. (Rennison, C. August 2000. *Criminal Victimization 1999, Changes 1998-99 with Trends 1993-99*, NCJ 182734. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

The first National Elder Abuse Incidence Study estimates that a total of 551,011 elderly persons, ages sixty and over, experienced abuse, neglect, and/or self neglect in domestic settings in 1996. Of this total, 115,110 (21%) were reported to and substantiated by adult protective service agencies, with the remaining 435,901 (79%) not reported to APS agencies. These figures indicate that almost four times as many new incidents of elder abuse, neglect, and/or self-neglect were unreported than those reported in 1996. (National Center on Elder Abuse. September 1998. *National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families and Administration on Aging.)

Neglect of the elderly was the most frequent type of elder maltreatment (48.7%); emotional/psychological abuse was the second (35.5%); physical abuse was the third (25.6%); financial/material exploitation was the fourth (30.2%); and abandonment was the least common (3.6%). (Ibid.)

Adult children comprised the largest category of perpetrators (47.3%) of substantiated incidents of elder abuse; spouses followed second by 19.3%; other relatives were third at 8.8%; and grandchildren followed last with 8.6%. (Ibid.)

Three out of four elder abuse and neglect victims suffer from physical frailty. About one-half (47.9%) of substantiated incidents

of abuse and neglect involved elderly persons who were not physically able to care for themselves, while 28.7% of victims could care for themselves marginally. (Ibid.)

Some experts estimate that only one out of fourteen domestic elder abuse incidents (excluding self-neglect) comes to the attention of authorities. Based on these estimates, somewhere between 820,000 and 1,860,000 elders were victims of abuse in 1996, indicating that the majority of cases went unreported to state protective agencies. (Tatara, R. November 1997. "Reporting Requirements and Characteristics of Victims." *Domestic Elder Abuse Information Series #3*. Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 1.)

From 1986 to 1996, there was a steady increase in the reporting of domestic elder abuse nationwide, from 117,000 reported cases in 1986 to 293,000 reported cases in 1996—a 150.4% increase. (Ibid., 2)

According to the National Center on Elder Abuse, 66.4% of victims of domestic elder abuse were white, 18.7% were black, 10.4% were Hispanic, and 1% each were Native Americans and Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders for the reporting year 1996. (Ibid.)

In 1996, 22.5% of all domestic elder abuse reports came from physicians and other health care professionals; 15.1% from other care service providers; 16.3% from family members and relatives; and the remainder from other reporting sources: police, friends, neighbors, clergy, banks/business institutions, etc. (Ibid, 1)

*Note: OVC makes no representation concerning the accuracy of data from non-Department of Justice sources.*

# Financial Crime

Types of Internet fraud identified at the Internet Fraud Complaint Center (IFCC) at the FBI's National White Collar Crime Center include: auction fraud, nondelivery of products ordered, securities fraud, credit card fraud, identity theft, business opportunities, and professional services. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2000. <www.ifccfbi.gov>.)

The average monetary loss per complaint with IFCC is \$675. (Ibid.)

More than 72% of the victims reporting Internet fraud to IFCC are male; over 77% of the male and female victims are between the ages of twenty to fifty. (Ibid.)

In 1999, the total estimated arrests (based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas) included: 363,800 arrests for fraud; 106,950 arrests for forgery and counterfeiting; 17,100 arrests for embezzlement; and 121,900 arrests for buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 15 October 2000. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 212.)

In 1999, a total of \$491 million in restitution was ordered in financial fraud and institution matters pending before the U.S. Department of Justice. An additional \$5.5 million was ordered in fines. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). 2000. *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 314.)

In federal court in 1999, 1,198 defendants were convicted of embezzlement; 9,618 defendants were convicted of fraud; and

1,408 defendants were convicted of forgery and counterfeiting in federal court. (Ibid., 432.)

The U.S. Justice Department successfully prosecuted 2,613 cases of financial institution fraud in 1998. These convictions netted \$62.4 million in recovered assets and \$491 million in court-ordered restitution to the victims of these frauds. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). 1999. *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 305, table 3.159)

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, senior citizens are targeted at a rate of 34% of U.S. residents in fraud schemes. The general public is targeted for telemarketing fraud at a rate of 30%, small businesses at 12%, and investors at 7%. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). March 1998. *Law Enforcement Bulletin: Telemarketing Fraud*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 13.)

Federal prosecutors filed 322 new criminal health care fraud cases in 1998—a 14% increase over the previous year. During this same time period, federal courts ordered convicted offenders to pay over \$480 million in fines, judgments, and settlements. (*Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Program Annual Report for FY 1999*. February 1999. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Justice.)

The Secret Service reports that financial losses relating to identity fraud totaled \$745 million in 1997, while only two years earlier, such losses amounted to \$442 million. (Mannix, M. 1 June 1998. "Stolen Identity." *U.S. News and World Report*.)

*Note: OVC makes no representation concerning the accuracy of data from non-Department of Justice sources.*



# Hate and Bias Crime

The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that 7,876 hate crime incidents were reported to law enforcement agencies nationwide in 1999. The 7,876 incidents involved 9,301 separate offenses, 9,802 victims, and 7,271 known offenders. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 15 October 2000. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 59.)

Of the 7,876 hate crime incidents reported, 4,295 were motivated by racial bias; 1,411 by religious bias; 1,317 by sexual orientation bias; 829 by ethnicity/national origin bias; 19 by disability bias; and 5 by multiple biases. (Ibid.)

In terms of incidents in 1999, 2,958 were anti-black; 1,109 were anti-Jewish; 915 were anti-gay men; 781 were anti-white; 466 were anti-Hispanic; 298 were anti-Asian/Pacific Islander; 187 were anti-gay women; and 47 were anti-American Indian/Alaskan native. (Ibid.)

Crimes against persons accounted for over 67% of hate crime offenses reported in 1999. Crimes against property accounted for over 33%, while less than 1% were crimes against society. (Ibid., 60)

Of the hate crimes against persons in 1999, intimidation accounted for 53%, while simple assault and aggravated assault represented 29% and 18%, respectively. (Ibid.)

In 1999, racial bias represented the largest percentage of bias-motivated offenses. Of the 9,301 reported offenses, 5,240 were motivated by racial bias. (Ibid., 59)

Of those offenses motivated by bias by ethnicity/national origin in 1999, over half of the incidents were reported as anti-Hispanic. (Ibid.)

Of those offenses motivated by bias against religious orientation in 1999, over three-fourths were based upon anti-Jewish bias. (Ibid.)

In 1999, 63% of the 9,802 victims were targets of crimes against persons, as opposed to property or society. Over 50% of hate crime victims were attacked because of their race, with bias against blacks counting for 38% of the total. (Ibid., 60)

Sixteen percent of all victims of hate/bias crimes in 1999 were victims of crimes motivated by bias against sexual orientation; 69% of these were victims of specifically anti-male homosexual bias, and 15% specifically anti-female homosexual bias. (Ibid., 59)

Of the 7,271 known offenders in 1999, 68% were white and 16% black. Nine percent of the offenders were of unknown races and 7% were of other races. (Ibid., 60)

When considering offenses in 1999, 6,103 known offenders were connected with crimes against persons; 1,444 were linked to crimes against property; and 46 were connected with crimes against society. (Ibid.)

Thirty percent of the 7,271 known offenders were involved with the offense of intimidation, the single most reported offense in 1999. (Ibid.)

# Homicide

In 1999, the estimated number of persons murdered in the United States was 15,553. The 1999 figure was down 8% from 1998 and 28% from 1995. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 15 October 2000. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 14.)

The national murder rate in 1999 was 5.7 per 100,000 inhabitants, the lowest since 1966. Five- and ten-year trends show the 1999 murder rate was 30% lower than in 1995 and 39% lower than the 1990 rate. (Ibid.)

Firearms were used in approximately seven out of every ten murders committed in the nation in 1999. (Ibid., 17)

Handguns accounted for 51% of the murder total for which weapon data were submitted. (Ibid.)

Forty-two enforcement officers were feloniously slain in the line of duty during 1999, nineteen fewer than in 1998. (Ibid., 291)

In 1999, 47% of murder victims were black, 50% were white, and the remaining 3% of murder victims were other races. Seventy-six percent of murder victims were male and 88% were eighteen or older. (Ibid., 14)

Supplemental data for 1999 indicate that 48% of all murder victims knew their assailants. Twelve percent of offenders were identified as strangers, and offenders were unknown in 40% of murders. (Ibid. 17)

Handguns were used in 51% of all murders committed in 1999. Knives were used in 13% of the cases; personal weapons (hands,

fists, feet, etc.) in 7%; and blunt objects in 6% of all murders. (Ibid.)

Males are over nine times more likely than females to commit murder, and male and female offenders are more likely to target males as victims. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). January 1999. *Homicide Trends in the United States, Bureau of Justice Statistics Crime Data Brief*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.)

Of all persons murdered in 1997, 11%, or 2,100, were under the age of eighteen. Of these, 33% were under the age of six; 50% were ages fifteen through seventeen; 30% were female; 47% were black; and 56% were killed with a firearm. Forty percent were killed by family members, 45% by acquaintances, and 15% by strangers. (National Center for Juvenile Justice. September 1999. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 17.)

In 1997, juvenile homicide rates were the lowest in the decade but still 21% above the average of the 1980s. In 27% of homicides by juveniles, the victim was also a juvenile. (Ibid., 53 and 54)

A firearm killed 70% of victims murdered by juveniles. Of all victims killed by juveniles, 14% were family members; 55% were acquaintances; and 31% were strangers. (Ibid., 54)

In 1997, an estimated 2,300 murders (approximately 12% of all murders) in the United States involved at least one juvenile offender. In 31% of homicides involving juvenile offenders, an adult offender was also involved. (Ibid.)

# Juvenile Crime and Victimization

*Note: The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system and the Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey do not collect information about crimes committed against persons under twelve years of age and thus do not provide a comprehensive picture of juvenile crime victimization. The FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) includes detailed data about juvenile victims and is designed to replace UCR as the national database for crimes reported to law enforcement.*

An analysis of 1997 NIBRS data reveals that while juveniles (youths ages seventeen and younger) make up 26% of the population of the twelve participating NIBRS states, they accounted for 71% of all sex crime victims and 38% of all kidnapping victims. (Finkelhor, D. and R. Ormrod. June 2000. *Characteristics of Crimes Against Juveniles*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Girls outnumber boys as victims of sex offenses (82% vs. 18%) and kidnapping (63% vs. 37%), while boys outnumber girls as victims of robbery (81% vs. 19%) and larceny (69% vs. 31%). Overall, boys are somewhat more likely than girls to be victimized (55% vs. 45%). (Ibid.)

Juvenile violent crime is at its lowest level since 1987 and has fallen 30% from 1994 to 1998. The juvenile murder arrest rate has dropped 50% from 1993 to 1998. Other drops include: forcible rape down 25% from 1991 to 1998; aggravated assault down 20% from 1994 to 1998; robbery down 45% from 1995 to 1998; and motor vehicle theft down 39% from 1989 to 1998. (Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention. 1999. "Juvenile Arrests 1998." *Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 1999, 17% of all persons arrested nationally were juveniles (ages eighteen and under). (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 15 October 2000. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 212.)

Nationally, 12% of the total clearances for forcible rape involved only juveniles (persons under the age of eighteen). (Ibid., 25)

Juvenile males are much more likely than females to be victims of serious violent crimes. In 1997, serious violent crime victimization rates were 33 per 1,000 male youth, compared to 21 per 1,000 female youth. (*America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*. 1999. Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 40.)

In 1997, the serious violent juvenile crime-offending rate was 31 crimes per 1,000 juveniles ages twelve to seventeen years old, or a total of 706,000 such crimes. (Ibid., 41.)

Juveniles are more likely to be the victim of a violent crime in the four hours following the end of the school day (roughly 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.) than at any other time of the day. (National Center for Juvenile Justice. September 1999. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 34.)

The 1996 National Youth Gang Survey estimates there were approximately 31,000 gangs operating in 4,800 U.S. cities in 1995. These gangs had more than 846,000 members, half of whom were under the age of eighteen. (Ibid., 77)

*Note: OVC makes no representation concerning the accuracy of data from non-Department of Justice sources.*

# Rape and Sexual Assault

In 1999, law enforcement agencies received reports of an estimated 89,167 forcible rapes, a 4% decline from 1998. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 15 October 2000. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 25.)

The highest percentage of rape offenses are those committed by force, or 89% of rapes reported in 1999. Attempts or assaults to commit forcible rape accounted for the remaining 11%. (Ibid.)

In 1999, participating law enforcement agencies made an estimated 28,830 arrests for forcible rape. (Ibid.)

Of those arrested for forcible rape in 1999, 44% were under the age of twenty-five, and 61% were white. (Ibid.)

An estimated 64 of every 100,000 females in the country were reported rape victims in 1999, a decrease of 5% from the 1998 rate, and 11% from the 1995 rate. (Ibid.)

By community type, in 1999, the forcible rape rate in metropolitan areas was 67 per 100,000 females; outside metropolitan areas, 66 per 100,000 females; and in rural counties, 45 per 100,000 females. (Ibid.)

In 1999, almost seven in ten rape or sexual assault victims, in contrast to fewer than five in ten aggravated assault victims, knew the offender(s) as acquaintance, friend, or intimate. (Rennison, C. August 2000. *Criminal Victimization 1999, Changes 1998-99 with Trends 1993-99*, NCJ 182734. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Nearly 25% of surveyed women and 7.6% of surveyed men said they were raped and/or physically assaulted by a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner, or date at some time in their lifetime. (Tjaden, P. and N. Thoennes. July 2000. *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence, Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*, NCJ 181867. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.)

Of the estimated 4.8 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults perpetrated against women annually, approximately 2 million will result in an injury to the victim, and 552,192 will result in some type of medical treatment to the victim. (Ibid.)

One-third of all sexual assaults reported to law enforcement agencies involve a victim under the age of twelve; one in four of these victims is male. (National Center for Juvenile Justice. September 1999. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

In sexual assaults of adults, the offender was a stranger in 25% of incidents, a family member in 12% of incidents, and an acquaintance in 63% of incidents. (Ibid., 30)

In 1998, females sustained rape or sexual assault at a rate fourteen times that of males (2.7 versus 0.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons). (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). July 1999. *Criminal Victimization 1998: Changes 1997-98 with Trends 1993-98*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 1998, 74% of rape or sexual assault victims knew their offenders, and 18% of victims were victimized by an intimate. (Ibid.)

# Sentencing and Corrections

Overall, the United States incarcerated 2,026,596 persons at year end 1999. (Beck, A. August 2000. *Prisoners in 1999*, NCJ 183476. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

The rate of incarceration in prison at year end 1999 was 476 sentenced inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents— up from 292 in 1990. About 1 in every 110 men and 1 in every 1,695 women were sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal authorities. (Ibid.)

Of the 33,855 offenders returning to federal prison between 1986 and 1997, 54% returned within one year of being released; an additional 34% returned within two years of being released. About 12% returned after two to three years. (Sabol, W. et al. September 2000. *Offenders Returning to Federal Prison, 1986-97*, NCJ 182991. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Offenders originally convicted of violent offenses were more likely to return (32%) to federal prison within three years of their release than offenders who had been convicted of property (17% returned), drug (13%) or public order (15%) offenses. (Ibid.)

In 1996, state courts convicted 997,970 adult offenders on felony charges, an average growth of approximately 5% every year since 1988. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). May 1999. "Felony Sentences in State Courts." *Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.)

Of felons convicted, 54% were white, 44% were black, and 2% were other races; the average age was thirty-one. (Ibid., 1)

Sixty-nine percent of all convicted felons were sentenced to a period of confinement— 38% to state prisons and 31% to local jails. The remaining 31% were sentenced to straight probation with no jail or prison time to serve. (Ibid., 3)

Under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the proportion of defendants sentenced to prison increased from 54% during 1988 to 71% during 1998. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). September 1999. *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

On September 30, 1998, 107,912 offenders were serving a prison sentence in federal prison; 58% were incarcerated for a drug offense; 11% for a violent offense; 8% for a weapons offense; 8% for a property offense; 7% for an immigration offense; and 8% for all other offenses. (Ibid.)

Nearly seven in ten state prison admissions for a violent crime in 1997 were in states requiring offenders to serve at least 85% of their sentence. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). January 1999. "Truth in Sentencing in State Prisons." *Special Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 1996 the mean prison sentence for murder and non-negligent manslaughter was 21+ years; the median was twenty-five years. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). May 1999. "Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1996." *Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, 3.)

Time to be served in federal prisons increased from 23 to 75 months for weapons offenses and from 30 to 66 months for drug offenses. (Ibid., 1)

# Stalking

Data from the National Violence Against Women (NVAW) Survey, a series of telephone interviews with a nationally representative sample of 8,000 U.S. women and 8,000 U.S. men about their experiences as victims of various forms of violence (including intimate partner violence), indicates that stalking by intimates is more prevalent than previously thought. The survey defines stalking as a course of conduct directed at a specific person that involves repeated (two or more occasions) visual or physical proximity; nonconsensual communication; verbal, written, or implied threats; or a combination thereof, that would cause a reasonable person harm. Almost 5% of surveyed women and 0.6% of surveyed men reported being stalked by a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner, or date at some time in their lifetime. (Tjaden, P. and N. Thoennes. July 2000. *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*, NCJ 181867. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.)

Of those surveyed individuals who reported being stalked by such a partner in the previous twelve months, 0.5% were women and 0.2% were men. (Ibid.)

Annually in the United States, 503,485 women and 185,496 men are stalked by an intimate partner. (Ibid.)

Approximately one-half of stalking incidents perpetrated against female respondents by intimates were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

Based on analyses of the NVAW Survey, prevalence rates of cyberstalking roughly estimate that 8.2 million women will be stalked at some point during their lifetime,

and 1% of women have been stalked during the preceding twelve months. (*Cyberstalking: A New Challenge for Law Enforcement and Industry, A Report from the Attorney General to the Vice President*. August 1999.)

Data from a survey of randomly chosen college students, using a definition of stalking as “repeated and obsessive behavior that made you afraid or concerned for your safety,” found 156.5 incidents of stalking per 1,000 female students and 130.7 victims per 1,000 female students. (Fisher, B. and F. Cullen. 1999. *The Extent and Nature of the Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

With respect to stalking behavior in the above-cited survey, 42% of stalkers followed the victim; 52% of stalkers waited outside or inside places; 44% of stalkers watched from afar; 78% telephoned; 31% sent letters; and 25% e-mailed the victim. (Ibid.)

Seventy-three percent of the victims had taken some action in response to the stalking, including: avoidance or attempt at avoidance of stalker (43.2%); no acknowledgement of messages or e-mails (8.8%); improved residential security system (4.1%); began traveling with a companion (3.9%); and filing of a grievance or initiated disciplinary action with university (3.3%). (Ibid.)

Researchers estimated that about one-third of stalking victims reported they had sought psychological treatment. In addition, one-fifth lost time from work, and 7% of those never returned to work. (National Institute of Justice. November 1997. “The Crime of Stalking: How Big is the Problem?” *Bulletin*, citing The National Violence Against Women Survey, sponsored by National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.)

# Substance Abuse and Crime

A total of 1.5 million arrests were reported in 1999 for drug abuse violations. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 15 October 2000. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 211.)

The number of persons incarcerated in state prisons for drug offenses increased 19% between 1990 and 1998. (Beck, A. August 2000. *Prisoners in 1999*, NCJ 183476. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

In 1995 and 1997, almost one-third of all students in grades nine through twelve (32%) reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property. This was an increase from 1993, when 24% of such students reported that illegal drugs were available to them on school property. (Kaufman, P. et al. 2000. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2000*. NCES 2001-017/NCJ-184176. Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice.)

In 1997, about 51% of students in grades nine through twelve had at least one drink of alcohol in the previous thirty days. (Ibid.)

High school seniors who used drugs were more likely than those who did not to be the victims of violence. Eleven percent of students using drugs (other than marijuana) three or more times reported they had been injured with a weapon, and 21% had been injured on purpose without the use of a weapon. (Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 36.)

One-half of all state inmates and a third of convicted jail inmates serving time for violence against an intimate reported that they had been drinking for six or more hours

prior to the offense. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). March 1998. *Violence by Intimates, Analysis of Data on Crimes by Current or Former Spouses, Boyfriends, and Girlfriends*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 28.)

It is estimated that nearly 14 million U.S. residents, ages twelve and older, used illicit drugs in 1997. Of that number, 4 million were thought to be chronic drug users—3.6 million chronic cocaine users and 810,000 heroin users. (Office of National Drug Control Policy. *National Drug Control Strategy, 1999*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President of the United States.)

The rate of drug-related murders declined from 1,302 in 1992 to 786 in 1997. (Ibid.)

In 1997, 62.5% of the federal inmate population were sentenced for drug offenses, up from 53% in 1990. (Ibid.)

The National Institute of Justice's Arrestee and Drug Abuse Monitoring drug-testing program found that more than 60% of adult male arrestees tested positive for drugs in 1997. (Ibid., 24)

Researchers estimate that one-fourth to one-half of men who commit acts of domestic violence also have substance-abuse problems. (Ibid., 25)

A survey of state child welfare agencies by the National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse found substance abuse to be one of the top two problems exhibited by 81% of families reported for child maltreatment. (Ibid.)

*Note: OVC makes no representation concerning the accuracy of data from non-Department of Justice sources.*

# Victims with Disabilities

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports show that in 1999, of the 9,301 reported bias-motivated offenses, twenty-one were motivated by disability bias, eleven of which were motivated by anti-physical disability bias and ten by anti-mental disability bias. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 15 October 2000. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 59.)

Approximately 54 million Americans live with a wide variety of physical, cognitive, and emotional disabilities. (Tyiska, C. September 1998. "Working with Victims of Crime with Disabilities." *Office for Victims of Crime Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime.)

Estimates indicate that at least 6 million serious injuries occur each year due to crime, resulting in either temporary or permanent disability. The National Rehabilitation Information Center has estimated that as many as 50% of patients who are long-term residents of hospitals and specialized rehabilitation centers are there due to crime-related injuries. (Ibid.)

Children with any kind of disability are more than twice as likely as nondisabled children to be physically abused and almost twice as likely to be sexually abused. (Ibid., citing Petersilia, J. *Report to the California Senate Public Safety Committee Hearings on Persons with Developmental Disabilities in the Criminal Justice System*.)

Research conducted by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN) in 1993 found that of all children who are abused, 17.2% had disabilities. Of all children who were sexually abused, 15.2% had disabilities. (Crosse, S., E. Kaye, and A. Ratnofsky. 1993. *A Report on the Maltreatment of Children with Disabilities*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of

Health, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Child, Youth, and Families, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.)

Of the children with maltreatment-related injuries, child protection case workers reported that maltreatment directly contributed to, or was likely to have led to, disabilities for 62% of the children who experienced sexual abuse, for 48% of children who experienced emotional abuse, and for 55% of children who experienced neglect. (Ibid.)

Research consistently shows that women with disabilities, regardless of age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or class, are assaulted, raped, and abused at a rate of two times greater than non-disabled women. (Sobsey, D. 1994. *Violence and Abuse in the Lives of People with Disabilities*. Baltimore, MD: Paul H. Brookes; Cusitar, L. 1994. *Strengthening the Links: Stopping the Violence*. Toronto: DisAbled Women's Network (DAWN).

The risk of being physically or sexually assaulted for adults with developmental disabilities is likely four to ten times as high as it is for other adults. (Sobsey, D., supra.)

People with developmental and other severe disabilities represent at least 10% of the population of the United States. Of this population group: 1.8% of the individuals have developmental disabilities; 5% of the individuals have adult onset brain impairment; and 2.8% of the individuals have severe major mental disorders. (Sorenson, D. November 1996. "The Invisible Victim," *The California Prosecutor*, XIX (1).)

*Note: OVC makes no representation concerning the accuracy of data from non-Department of Justice sources.*

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# Workplace Violence and Crime

In 1998, there were 709 homicides in the workplace, down from 860 in 1997. Of this number, 521 victims (73%) were wage and salary workers and 188 (27%) were self-employed. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). 2000. *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 306.)

In 80% of workplace homicides in 1998, a firearm was used to kill the victim. The remaining murder victims were either stabbed (9%), beaten (7), or killed with another type of weapon (4%). (Ibid.)

Over half of all victims killed in the workplace were between twenty-five and forty-four years of age; 19%, between forty-five and fifty-four; 12%, between fifty-five and sixty-four; 9%, twenty-four years and younger; and 7%, sixty-five and older. (Ibid.)

In 1998, 80% of workplace homicide victims died during robberies of their workplace; 14% were killed by work associates (9% by current or former co-workers and 5% by clients); and the remaining 6% were killed by personal acquaintances (2% by husbands or ex-husbands, 1% by boyfriends or ex-boyfriends, and 4% by other family members). (Ibid.)

Seventy-seven percent of workplace violence victims in 1998 were male and 23% were female. Sixty-six percent of these victims were white; 18% were black; 14% were Hispanic (\*); 10% were Asian or Pacific Islander; 1% were American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut; and the remaining 5% were of other or unspecified races. (\*Persons identified as Hispanic may be of other races; therefore, total will exceed 100%). (Ibid.)

Of selected occupations examined from 1992 to 1996, law enforcement officers were the most vulnerable to be victims of workplace violence. Other occupations with high rates of victimization included private security guards, taxi drivers, prison and jail guards, and bartenders. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). July 1999. *Criminal Victimization 1998: Changes 1997-98 with Trends 1993-98*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Homicide is the second leading cause of fatal occupational injury in the nation. Nearly 1,000 workers are murdered and 1.5 million assaulted in the workplace each year. The 709 workplace homicides in 1998 accounted for 12% of the total 6,026 fatal work injuries that year. (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). 1999. *National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Currently, one out of every six violent crimes experienced by U.S. residents ages twelve or older occurs in the workplace, including 20.5% of all reported assaults, 10.8% of all reported rapes, and 6.5% of all reported robberies. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). July 1998. "Workplace Violence, 1992-96: National Crime Victimization Survey." *Special Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Workplace violence costs American business approximately \$4.2 billion a year, conservatively estimating that each significant episode runs upwards of \$250,000 in lost work time, employee medical benefits, and legal expenses. (Albrecht, S. 1997. *Fear and Violence on the Job: Prevention Solutions for the Dangerous Workplace*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.)

*Note: OVC makes no representation concerning the accuracy of data from non-Department of Justice sources.*

# Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services

## VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE

The advent of information technologies, especially the enormous growth of the Internet, has changed the way in which information about crime victims' issues is being made available to researchers, advocates, and practitioners. Today, victims and victim service providers can instantly access an enormous amount of information specific to their needs, including the latest research findings, statistical reports, program descriptions, grant and funding sources, evaluations on victim issues, promising practices, and referrals to professional organizations in the victim-serving community.

For victims and victim service providers, information access begins with the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). Established by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), U.S. Department of Justice, OVCRC is your primary source for crime victim information. OVCRC is accessible 24 hours a day through the NCJRS World Wide Web Justice Information Center and Fax-on-Demand where menus provide information and publications from all Office for Justice Program (OJP) agencies—Office for Victims of Crime, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Bureau of Justice Statistics, and Bureau of Justice Assistance—as well as from the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In addition to the Web site, victim assistance professionals can benefit by taking advantage of various online services, such as the Justice Information (*JUSTINFO*) Electronic Newsletter, e-mail inquiries, the Conference Calendar Database, and the Online Ordering Store. NCJRS also has highly trained information specialists to personally answer questions and direct individuals to the best resources available. Furthermore, NCJRS offers allied professionals an opportunity to be placed on their mailing list to receive up-to-date information via the *NCJRS Catalog*. Together with online services, Fax-on-Demand, and personal assistance, NCJRS and OVCRC can help victim advocates *know more* to better serve the needs of victims of crime.

## ACCESSING NCJRS AND OVCRC ONLINE

To contact NCJRS, call 800-851-3420. NCJRS Online can be accessed in the following ways:

***NCJRS World Wide Web Homepage.*** The homepage provides NCJRS information, and links to other criminal justice resources from around the world. The NCJRS Web page provides information about NCJRS and OJP agencies, grant-funding opportunities, full-text publications, key-word searching of NCJRS publications, access to the NCJRS Abstracts Database, the current *NCJRS Catalog*, and a topical index. The address for the NCJRS Homepage is <<http://www.ncjrs.org>>.

***NCJRS Online Ordering System.*** Publications, videos, and other materials that pertain to criminal justice, juvenile justice, and drug control policy can now be ordered at any time. The online store is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at <<http://puborder.ncjrs.org/>>.

***Justice Information (JUSTINFO) Electronic Newsletter.*** This free, online newsletter is distributed to your Internet e-mail address on the 1st and 15th of each month. *JUSTINFO* contains information concerning a wide variety of subjects, including news from all Office of Justice Programs (OJP) agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy; criminal justice resources on the Internet; criminal justice funding and program information; and announcements about new NCJRS products and services. To subscribe, send an e-mail to <listproc@ncjrs.org> with the message *subscribe justinfo [your name]*.

***E-Mail: Information and Help.*** Users requiring technical assistance or having specific questions on criminal and juvenile justice topics can *send* an e-mail to <askncjrs@ncjrs.org>. To place an order for publications, users may send an e-mail to <puborder@ncjrs.org>.

## **OTHER NCJRS ELECTRONIC INFORMATION SERVICES**

***Fax-on-demand.*** NCJRS has established a “fax-on-demand” service that allows the user to obtain copies of selected NCJRS documents directly through their own fax machine, using a toll-free telephone number. To access the fax-on-demand menu, simply call 1-800-851-3420, and follow the prompts.

***CD-ROM and Online Access to the Abstracts Database.*** Users with CD-ROM capability can also obtain the NCJRS Abstracts Database on CD-ROM. This disc features citations and abstracts of more than 140,000 criminal justice books, research reports, journal articles, government documents, program descriptions, program evaluations, and training manuals contained in the NCJRS Research and Information Center library collection. The disc also contains search software that supports retrieval, using any combination of words to search individual fields or all fields globally. The disc can be searched using “free text” methods, or in combination with the National Criminal Justice Thesaurus. In addition, the NCJRS Abstracts Database is available on the NCJRS Homepage at <<http://www.ncjrs.org/database.htm>>.

## **VICTIM-RELATED INTERNET SITES**

Crime victims and victim service providers have witnessed a remarkable growth in the amount of information available to them, through the continued development of the Internet—especially the World Wide Web. Now, victim-serving agencies and advocacy organizations have the ability to reach around the corner or around the world with information about new issues, services, and promising practices designed to improve the welfare of victims of all types of crime. In an effort to present the most comprehensive and timely information available through this vast medium, the Office for Victims of Crime has substantially revised its World Wide Web homepage. OVC encourages crime victims and victim service providers alike to visit this comprehensive resource, located at <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>>.

Many other agencies and organizations are now providing victim-related information through the World Wide Web. The following is a list of sites on the Web that contain information on selected crime victimization topics. Please note that this list is intended only to provide a sample of available resources, and does not constitute an endorsement of opinions, resources, or statements made therein.

## Federal Agencies/Resources

Bureau of Justice Assistance	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA</a>
Bureau of Justice Statistics	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/</a>
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	<a href="http://www.samhsa.gov/csap">http://www.samhsa.gov/csap</a>
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	<a href="http://www.samhsa.gov/csac">http://www.samhsa.gov/csac</a>
Centers for Disease Control	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov">http://www.cdc.gov</a>
Community-Oriented Police Office (COPS)	<a href="http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/">http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/</a>
FBI Uniform Crime Reports—Statistical Data	<a href="http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/crime/">http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/crime/</a>
Federal Judicial Center	<a href="http://www.fjc.gov/">http://www.fjc.gov/</a>
GovBot Database of Government Web sites	<a href="http://ciir.cs.umass.edu/ciirdemo/Govbot/index1.html">http://ciir.cs.umass.edu/ciirdemo/Govbot/index1.html</a>
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	<a href="http://www.edc.org/hec/">http://www.edc.org/hec/</a>
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	<a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html">http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html</a>
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	<a href="http://www.health.org/">http://www.health.org/</a>
National Domestic Violence Hotline	<a href="http://www.ojp.gov/vawo/newhotline.htm">http://www.ojp.gov/vawo/newhotline.htm</a>
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	<a href="http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov">http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov</a>
NCJRS Justice Information Center	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.org">http://www.ncjrs.org</a>
National Institute of Corrections	<a href="http://www.nicic.org/">http://www.nicic.org/</a>
National Institute of Justice	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.org/nijhome.htm">http://www.ncjrs.org/nijhome.htm</a>
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	<a href="http://www.niaaa.nih.gov">http://www.niaaa.nih.gov</a>
National Institute on Drug Abuse	<a href="http://www.drugabuse.gov">http://www.drugabuse.gov</a>
National Maternal and Child Health Clearinghouse	<a href="http://www.nmchc.org">http://www.nmchc.org</a>
Nonprofit Gateway	<a href="http://www.nonprofit.gov">http://www.nonprofit.gov</a>
Office of Justice Programs	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov</a>
Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention	<a href="http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org">http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org</a>
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/</a>
Office of National Drug Control Policy Information Clearinghouse	<a href="http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov">http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov</a>
THOMAS: Federal Legislation	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov">http://thomas.loc.gov</a>
U.S. Department of Education	
Campus Security and Safety	<a href="http://www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/index.html">http://www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/index.html</a>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	
Grantsnet	<a href="http://www.os.dhhs.gov/progorg/grantsnet/index.html">http://www.os.dhhs.gov/progorg/grantsnet/index.html</a>
U.S. Department of Justice	<a href="http://www.usdoj.gov">http://www.usdoj.gov</a>
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	
National Center on PTSD	<a href="http://www.ncptsd.org">http://www.ncptsd.org</a>
U.S. Parole Commission	<a href="http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/parole.htm">http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/parole.htm</a>
U.S. Supreme Court	<a href="http://www.supremecourtus.gov">http://www.supremecourtus.gov</a>
Violence Against Women Office	<a href="http://www.ojp.gov/vawo/">http://www.ojp.gov/vawo/</a>

## National Victim-related Organizations

American Bar Association	
Center on Children and the Law	<a href="http://www.abanet.org/child/">http://www.abanet.org/child/</a>
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	
Anti-Defamation League	<a href="http://www.apsac.org/">http://www.apsac.org/</a>
Child Abuse Prevention Association	<a href="http://www.adl.org/hate-patrol/main.html">http://www.adl.org/hate-patrol/main.html</a>
Child Abuse Prevention Network	<a href="http://www.capa.org">http://www.capa.org</a>
Childhelp USA	<a href="http://child.cornell.edu">http://child.cornell.edu</a>
Child Quest International	<a href="http://www.childhelpusa.org">http://www.childhelpusa.org</a>
Child Welfare League of America	<a href="http://www.childquest.org/">http://www.childquest.org/</a>
Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS)	<a href="http://www.cwla.org">http://www.cwla.org</a>
Family Violence Prevention Fund	<a href="http://www.nationalcops.org">http://www.nationalcops.org</a>
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	<a href="http://www.fvpf.org/">http://www.fvpf.org/</a>
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	<a href="http://www.dvinstitute.org">http://www.dvinstitute.org</a>
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children	<a href="http://www.madd.org">http://www.madd.org</a>
	<a href="http://www.missingkids.org">http://www.missingkids.org</a>

National Center for Victims of Crime	<a href="http://www.ncvc.org">http://www.ncvc.org</a>
National Center on Elder Abuse	<a href="http://www.gwjapan.com/NCEA/">http://www.gwjapan.com/NCEA/</a>
National Children's Alliance	<a href="http://www.nncac.org">http://www.nncac.org</a>
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information	<a href="http://www.calib.com/nccanch">http://www.calib.com/nccanch</a>
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ncadv.org">http://www.ncadv.org</a>
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	<a href="http://www.mivictims.org">http://www.mivictims.org</a>
National Commission Against Drunk Driving	<a href="http://www.ncadd.com">http://www.ncadd.com</a>
National Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Association	<a href="http://www.nationalcasa.org/">http://www.nationalcasa.org/</a>
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	<a href="http://www.musc.edu/cvc/">http://www.musc.edu/cvc/</a>
National Fraud Information Center	<a href="http://www.fraud.org">http://www.fraud.org</a>
National Insurance Crime Bureau	<a href="http://www.nicb.org">http://www.nicb.org</a>
National Organization for Victim Assistance	<a href="http://www.try-nova.org">http://www.try-nova.org</a>
National Sexual Violence Research Center	<a href="http://www.nsvrc.org">http://www.nsvrc.org</a>
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm</a>
National Victim Assistance Academy (VALOR)	<a href="http://www.nvaa.org">http://www.nvaa.org</a>
National Victims Constitutional Amendment Network	<a href="http://www.nvcan.org">http://www.nvcan.org</a>
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	<a href="http://www.violenceagainstwomen.org">http://www.violenceagainstwomen.org</a>
Neighbors Who Care	<a href="http://www.neighborswhocare.org">http://www.neighborswhocare.org</a>
Parents of Murdered Children (POMC)	<a href="http://www.pomc.com">http://www.pomc.com</a>
Safe Campuses Now	<a href="http://www.uga.edu/~safe-campus/">http://www.uga.edu/~safe-campus/</a>
Security on Campus	<a href="http://www.campussafety.org/">http://www.campussafety.org/</a>
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)	<a href="http://www.valor-national.org">http://www.valor-national.org</a>

### **National Criminal and Juvenile Justice- and Public Policy-related Associations**

American Correctional Association	<a href="http://www.corrections.com/aca">http://www.corrections.com/aca</a>
American Correctional Health Services Association	<a href="http://www.corrections.com/achsa/">http://www.corrections.com/achsa/</a>
American Jail Association	<a href="http://www.corrections.com/aja">http://www.corrections.com/aja</a>
American Probation and Parole Association	<a href="http://www.appa-net.org">http://www.appa-net.org</a>
American Prosecutors Research Institute	<a href="http://www.ndaa-apri.org">http://www.ndaa-apri.org</a>
Association of State Correctional Administrators	<a href="http://www.asca.net">http://www.asca.net</a>
Balanced and Restorative Justice Project	<a href="http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp">http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp</a>
Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice	<a href="http://www.cjcj.org">http://www.cjcj.org</a>
Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking	<a href="http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp/default.html">http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp/default.html</a>
Center for Sex Offender Management	<a href="http://www.csom.org">http://www.csom.org</a>
Community Anti-drug Coalitions of America	<a href="http://www.cadca.org">http://www.cadca.org</a>
Community Justice Exchange	<a href="http://www.communityjustice.org">http://www.communityjustice.org</a>
Community Policing Consortium	<a href="http://www.communitypolicing.org">http://www.communitypolicing.org</a>
Correctional Education Association	<a href="http://metalab.unc.edu/icea">http://metalab.unc.edu/icea</a>
Council of State Governments	<a href="http://www.csg.org">http://www.csg.org</a>
Institute for Law and Justice	<a href="http://www.ilj.org">http://www.ilj.org</a>
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators	<a href="http://www.iaclea.org/">http://www.iaclea.org/</a>
International Association of Chiefs of Police	<a href="http://www.theiacp.org">http://www.theiacp.org</a>
Join Together to Reduce Substance Abuse	<a href="http://www.jointogether.org">http://www.jointogether.org</a>
Justice Policy Institute	<a href="http://www.cjcj.org/jpi">http://www.cjcj.org/jpi</a>
National Association for Community Mediation	<a href="http://www.nafcm.org/">http://www.nafcm.org/</a>
National Association of Attorneys General	<a href="http://www.naag.org">http://www.naag.org</a>
National Association of Counties (NACo)	<a href="http://www.naco.org">http://www.naco.org</a>
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	<a href="http://www.nadcp.org">http://www.nadcp.org</a>
National Association of Police Organizations	<a href="http://www.napo.org">http://www.napo.org</a>
National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	<a href="http://www.casacolumbia.org">http://www.casacolumbia.org</a>
National Center for State Courts	<a href="http://www.ncsc.dni.us">http://www.ncsc.dni.us</a>
National Conference of State Legislatures	<a href="http://www.ncsl.org">http://www.ncsl.org</a>

National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	<a href="http://www.search.org">http://www.search.org</a>
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	<a href="http://www.ncjfcj.unr.edu/">http://www.ncjfcj.unr.edu/</a>
National Criminal Justice Association	<a href="http://www.sso.org/ncja/index.htm">http://www.sso.org/ncja/index.htm</a>
National District Attorneys Association	<a href="http://www.ndaa.org">http://www.ndaa.org</a>
National Governors Association	<a href="http://www.nga.org/">http://www.nga.org/</a>
National Indian Justice Center	<a href="http://www.nijc.indian.com/">http://www.nijc.indian.com/</a>
National Institute for Dispute Resolution	<a href="http://www.crenet.org/">http://www.crenet.org/</a>
National Judicial College	<a href="http://www.judges.org">http://www.judges.org</a>
National Juvenile Detention Association	<a href="http://www.corrections.com/njda/top.html">http://www.corrections.com/njda/top.html</a>
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center	<a href="http://www.nlectc.org">http://www.nlectc.org</a>
National League of Cities	<a href="http://www.nlc.org">http://www.nlc.org</a>
National Network of Violence Prevention Practitioners	<a href="http://www.edc.org/HHD/NNVPP/index.html">http://www.edc.org/HHD/NNVPP/index.html</a>
National Organization for Black Law Enforcement	<a href="http://www.noblentnl.org">http://www.noblentnl.org</a>
National Sheriffs' Association	<a href="http://www.sheriffs.org/">http://www.sheriffs.org/</a>
Office of Correctional Education	<a href="http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/OCE/">http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/OCE/</a>
Police Executive Research Forum	<a href="http://www.policeforum.org">http://www.policeforum.org</a>
Police Foundation	<a href="http://www.policefoundation.org">http://www.policefoundation.org</a>
Restorative Justice Project	<a href="http://www.fresno.edu/dept/pacs/rjp.html">http://www.fresno.edu/dept/pacs/rjp.html</a>
Southern Poverty Law Center	<a href="http://splcenter.org">http://splcenter.org</a>
State Justice Institute	<a href="http://www.statejustice.org">http://www.statejustice.org</a>
Victim Offender Mediation Association	<a href="http://www.voma.org/">http://www.voma.org/</a>

## **State-level VOCA Victim Assistance Agencies & Crime Victim Compensation Programs**

Alabama	<a href="http://www.agencies.state.al.us/crimevictims/">http://www.agencies.state.al.us/crimevictims/</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.dps.state.ak.us/vccb/htm/">http://www.dps.state.ak.us/vccb/htm/</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.dps.state.az.us/voca/">http://www.dps.state.az.us/voca/</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.ag.state.ar.us/">http://www.ag.state.ar.us/</a>
California	<a href="http://www.boc.cahwnet.gov/victims.htm">http://www.boc.cahwnet.gov/victims.htm</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://cdpsweb.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm">http://cdpsweb.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.jud.state.ct.us/">http://www.jud.state.ct.us/</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/cjc/index.html">http://www.state.de.us/cjc/index.html</a>
Florida	<a href="http://legal.firn.edu/victims/index.html">http://legal.firn.edu/victims/index.html</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://www.ganet.org/cjcc">http://www.ganet.org/cjcc</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us">http://www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/iic/index.htm">http://www2.state.id.us/iic/index.htm</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.ag.state.il.us/">http://www.ag.state.il.us/</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.state.in.us/cji/">http://www.state.in.us/cji/</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html">http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.ink.org/public/ksag/contents/crime/cvcbrochure.htm">http://www.ink.org/public/ksag/contents/crime/cvcbrochure.htm</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm">http://www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/ag/victim.htm">http://www.state.me.us/ag/victim.htm</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/cicb/">http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/cicb/</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/">http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/dolir6f.htm">http://www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/dolir6f.htm</a>
Montana	<a href="http://www.doj.state.mt.us/whoweare.htm">http://www.doj.state.mt.us/whoweare.htm</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.nol.org/home/crimecom/">http://www.nol.org/home/crimecom/</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://www.state.nh.us/nhdoj/index.html">http://www.state.nh.us/nhdoj/index.html</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/victims/">http://www.state.nj.us/victims/</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/">http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.cvb.state.ny.us/">http://www.cvb.state.ny.us/</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs/">http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs/</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.ag.ohio.gov/crimevic/cvout.htm">http://www.ag.ohio.gov/crimevic/cvout.htm</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.dac.state.ok.us/">http://www.dac.state.ok.us/</a>

Oregon  
Pennsylvania  
Rhode Island  
South Carolina  
South Dakota  
Tennessee  
Texas  
Utah  
Vermont  
Virginia  
Washington  
West Virginia  
Wisconsin  
Wyoming

<http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/welcome1.htm>  
<http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/>  
<http://www.state.ri.us/treas/vcfund.htm>  
<http://www.state.sc.us/governor/>  
<http://www.state.sd.us/social/cvc/>  
<http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm>  
<http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.htm>  
<http://www.crimevictim.state.ut.us/>  
<http://www.ccv.s.state.vt.us/>  
<http://www.dcjs.state.va.us/victims/index.htm>  
<http://www.wa.gov/lni/workcomp/cvc.htm>  
<http://www.legis.state.wv.us/coc/victims/main.html>  
<http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/cvc.htm>  
<http://www.state.wy.us/~ag/victims/index.html>

## Federal and State Corrections

Federal Bureau of Prisons  
Alaska Department of Correction  
Alabama Department of Corrections  
Arizona Department of Correction  
Arkansas Department of Correction  
California Department of Correction  
Colorado Department of Correction  
Connecticut Department of Correction  
Delaware Department of Corrections  
Florida Department of Correction  
Georgia Department of Correction  
Hawaii Department of Public Safety  
Idaho Department of Correction  
Illinois Department of Correction  
Indiana Department of Correction  
Iowa Department of Correction  
Kansas Department of Correction  
Kentucky Justice Cabinet  
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement  
& Criminal Justice  
Maine Department of Correction  
Maryland Department of Correction  
Massachusetts Department of Correction  
Michigan Department of Correction  
Minnesota Department of Corrections  
Mississippi Department of Corrections  
Missouri Department of Corrections  
Montana Department of Corrections  
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services  
Nevada Department of Corrections  
New Hampshire Department of Corrections  
New Jersey State Department of Correction  
New Mexico Department of Correction  
New York State Department of Correctional  
Services  
New York City Department of Correction  
North Carolina Department of Correction  
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction  
Oregon Department of Correction  
Oklahoma Department of Correction  
Pennsylvania Department of Correction  
Rhode Island Department of Correction  
South Carolina Department of Correction

<http://www.bop.gov>  
<http://www.correct.state.ak.us/>  
<http://www.agencies.state.al.us/doc/>  
<http://www.adc.state.az.us:81/>  
<http://www.state.ar.us/doc/>  
<http://www.cdc.state.ca.us/>  
<http://www.doc.state.co.us/index.html>  
<http://www.state.ct.us/doc/>  
<http://www.state.de.us/correct>  
<http://www.dc.state.fl.us/>  
<http://www.dcor.state.ga.us/>  
<http://www.hawaii.gov/icsd/psd/psd.html>  
<http://www.corr.state.id.us/>  
<http://www.idoc.state.il.us/>  
<http://www.ai.org/indcorrection/>  
<http://www.doc.state.ia.us/>  
<http://www.ink.org/public/kdoc/>  
<http://www.jus.state.ky.us/>  
  
<http://www.cole.state.la.us/>  
<http://janus.state.me.us/corrections/homepage.htm>  
<http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/doc/>  
<http://www.magnet.state.ma.us/doc/>  
<http://www.state.mi.us/mdoc/>  
<http://www.corr.state.mn.us/>  
<http://www.mdoc.state.ms.us/>  
<http://www.corrections.state.mo.us/>  
<http://www.state.mt.us/cor>  
<http://www.corrections.state.ne.us/>  
<http://www.state.nv.us/inprog.htm>  
<http://www.state.nh.us/doc/>  
<http://www.state.nj.us/corrections>  
<http://www.state.nm.us/corrections/>  
  
<http://www.docs.state.ny.us/>  
<http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc/>  
<http://www.doc.state.nc.us/>  
<http://www.drc.state.oh.us/>  
<http://www.doc.state.or.us/>  
<http://www.doc.state.ok.us/>  
<http://www.cor.state.pa.us/>  
<http://www.doc.state.ri.us/>  
<http://www.state.sc.us/scdc/>

South Dakota Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html">http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html</a>
Tennessee Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/correction">http://www.state.tn.us/correction</a>
Texas Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/">http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/</a>
Utah Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.cr.ex.state.ut.us/home.htm">http://www.cr.ex.state.ut.us/home.htm</a>
Vermont Criminal Justice Services	<a href="http://170.222.24.9/cjs/index.html">http://170.222.24.9/cjs/index.html</a>
Virginia Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.cns.state.va.us/doc/">http://www.cns.state.va.us/doc/</a>
Washington State Department of Correction	<a href="http://access.wa.gov/">http://access.wa.gov/</a>
West Virginia Division Of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.wv.us/wvdoc/default.htm">http://www.state.wv.us/wvdoc/default.htm</a>
Wisconsin Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.wi-doc.com/">http://www.wi-doc.com/</a>
Wyoming Department of Correction	<a href="http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.html">http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.html</a>

## State Coalitions and Related Resources

Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services	<a href="http://www.connsacs.org/">http://www.connsacs.org/</a>
Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance	<a href="http://www.netins.net/showcase/i_weaver/iowa/">http://www.netins.net/showcase/i_weaver/iowa/</a>
Michigan Crime Victim Rights	<a href="http://www.gop.senate.state.mi.us/cvr/">http://www.gop.senate.state.mi.us/cvr/</a>
Missouri Victim Assistance Network	<a href="http://mova.missouri.org/">http://mova.missouri.org/</a>
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	<a href="http://www.safehorizon.org/">http://www.safehorizon.org/</a>
South Carolina Victim Assistance Network	<a href="http://www.scvan.org/">http://www.scvan.org/</a>
Texans for Equal Justice	<a href="http://www.tej.lawandorder.com/index.htm">http://www.tej.lawandorder.com/index.htm</a>

## Other Victim Resources

Action Without Borders - Nonprofit Directory	<a href="http://www.idealists.org">http://www.idealists.org</a>
Alliance for Justice	<a href="http://www.afj.org">http://www.afj.org</a>
American Humane Association	<a href="http://www.americanhumane.org">http://www.americanhumane.org</a>
APA - American Psychological Association	<a href="http://www.apa.org/">http://www.apa.org/</a>
Battered Women's Justice Center	<a href="http://www.law.pace.edu/bwjc">http://www.law.pace.edu/bwjc</a>
Cecil Greek's Criminal Justice Page	<a href="http://www.fsu.edu/~crimdo/law.html">http://www.fsu.edu/~crimdo/law.html</a>
Children's Institute International	<a href="http://www.childrensinstitute.org/">http://www.childrensinstitute.org/</a>
Communities Against Violence Network (CAVNET)	<a href="http://www.asksam.com/cavnet/">http://www.asksam.com/cavnet/</a>
The Compassionate Friends	<a href="http://www.compassionatefriends.com/">http://www.compassionatefriends.com/</a>
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	<a href="http://www.caepv.org/main.htm">http://www.caepv.org/main.htm</a>
Elder Abuse Prevention	<a href="http://www.oaktrees.org/elder">http://www.oaktrees.org/elder</a>
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	<a href="http://www.istss.org/">http://www.istss.org/</a>
International Victimology Website	<a href="http://www.victimology.nl/">http://www.victimology.nl/</a>
Jewish Women International	<a href="http://www.jewishwomen.org/">http://www.jewishwomen.org/</a>
Justice for All	<a href="http://www2.jfa.net/jfa/">http://www2.jfa.net/jfa/</a>
Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	<a href="http://www.victims.jrn.msu.edu">http://www.victims.jrn.msu.edu</a>
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	<a href="http://www.mivictims.org/nchs/">http://www.mivictims.org/nchs/</a>
National Mental Health Association	<a href="http://www.nmha.org">http://www.nmha.org</a>
National Organization on Male Sexual Victimization	<a href="http://www.malesurvivor.org">http://www.malesurvivor.org</a>
National Parent Information Network	<a href="http://www.npin.org">http://www.npin.org</a>
Out of the Blue (Domestic Violence in the Jewish Community)	<a href="http://hometown.aol.com/blue10197/index.html">http://hometown.aol.com/blue10197/index.html</a>
Post Trauma Resources	<a href="http://www.posttrauma.com">http://www.posttrauma.com</a>
Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network	<a href="http://www.rainn.org/">http://www.rainn.org/</a>
Rape Recovery Help and Information	<a href="http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402/">http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402/</a>
Safe Campuses Now	<a href="http://www.uga.edu/~safe-campus/front.html">http://www.uga.edu/~safe-campus/front.html</a>
Search Yahoo for Victims' Rights	<a href="http://www.yahoo.com/Society_and_Culture/Crime/Victims__Rights/">http://www.yahoo.com/Society_and_Culture/Crime/Victims__Rights/</a>
Sexual Assault Information Page	<a href="http://www.cs.utk.edu/~bartley/saInfoPage.html">http://www.cs.utk.edu/~bartley/saInfoPage.html</a>
The Stalking Victim's Sanctuary	<a href="http://www.stalkingvictims.com/">http://www.stalkingvictims.com/</a>
Stephanie Roper Committee and Foundation	<a href="http://www.stephanieroper.org">http://www.stephanieroper.org</a>
Survivors of Stalking	<a href="http://www.soshelp.org">http://www.soshelp.org</a>
Victim Assistance Online	<a href="http://www.vaonline.org">http://www.vaonline.org</a>
Violence Policy Center	<a href="http://www.vpc.org">http://www.vpc.org</a>
Workplace Violence Research Institute	<a href="http://www.noworkviolence.com/">http://www.noworkviolence.com/</a>



## **Legal Research/Resources**

Findlaw

<http://www.findlaw.com/>

State Law and Legislative Information

<http://www.washlaw.edu/>

U.S. Supreme Court Decisions

<http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/>

## **Media**

American Journalism Review Newslink

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

Criminal Justice Journalists

<http://www.reporters.net/cjj>

News Index

<http://newsindex.com>

Newspapers Online

<http://www.newspapers.com>

Public Relations Society of America

<http://www.prsa.org>

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# NCVRW Resource Guide Co-Sponsors

## **American Correctional Association, Victims Committee**

4380 Forbes Boulevard

Lanham, MD 20706-4332

Contact: Trudy Gregorie and Chiquita Sipos, Co-chairs

Phone: 301-918-1800/800-ACA-JOIN

Fax: 301-918-1900

Web site: <http://www.corrections.com/aca>

## **American Probation and Parole Association**

c/o The Council of State Governments

P.O. Box 11910

Lexington, KY 40578-1910

Contact: Tracy Godwin, Victim Services Specialist

Phone: 859-244-8203

Fax: 859-244-8001

Web site: <http://www.appa-net.org>

E-mail: [tgodwin@csg.org](mailto:tgodwin@csg.org)

## **California State University-Fresno, Center for Victim Studies**

2225 East San Ramon Avenue

Fresno, CA 93740-0104

Contact: Steven D. Walker, Ph.D., Director

Phone: 559-278-4021

Fax: 559-278-7265

E-mail: [stevend@csufresno.edu](mailto:stevend@csufresno.edu)

## **Center for the Study of Crime Victims' Rights, Remedies, and Resources**

University of New Haven

300 Orange Avenue

West Haven, CT 06516

Contact: Mario Thomas Gaboury, J.D., Ph.D., Director

Phone: 203-932-7041

Fax: 203-931-6030

E-mail: [mgaboury@charger.newhaven.edu](mailto:mgaboury@charger.newhaven.edu)

## **Childhelp USA/Virginia**

311 Park Avenue

Falls Church, VA 22046

Contact: Iris Beckwith, Director

Abuse Prevention Programs

Phone: 703-241-9100

Fax: 703-241-9105

Web site: <http://www.childhelpva.org>

### *National Headquarters:*

Childhelp USA

15757 North 78th Street

Scottsdale, AZ 85260

Contact: Chuck Bolte, Executive Director

Phone: 480-922-8212

Fax: 480-922-7061

Hotline: 800-4-A-CHILD

TDD: 800-2-A-CHILD

Web site: <http://www.childhelpusa.org>

## **Concerns of Police Survivors**

P.O. Box 3199 – S. Highway 5

Camdenton, MO 65020

Contact: Suzanne F. Sawyer, Executive Director

Phone: 573-346-4911

Fax: 573-346-1414

Web site: <http://www.nationalcops.org>

E-mail: [cops@nationalcops.org](mailto:cops@nationalcops.org)

**Family Violence Prevention Fund**

383 Rhode Island Street, Suite 304  
San Francisco, CA 94103-5133  
Contact: Michelle Kipper

Phone: 415-252-8900/800-End-Abuse  
Fax: 415-252-8991  
Web site: <http://www.fvpf.org>  
E-mail: [fund@fvpf.org](mailto:fund@fvpf.org)

*Public policy office:*

1522 K Street NW, Suite 550  
Washington, DC 20005  
Contact: Kiersten Stewart, Director of Public Policy  
Donna Norton, Director of National Workplace  
Resource Center on Domestic Violence

Phone: 202-682-1212  
Fax: 202-682-4662  
E-mail: [kiersten@fvpf.org](mailto:kiersten@fvpf.org)  
[donna@fvpf.org](mailto:donna@fvpf.org)

**Mothers Against Drunk Driving**

511 E. John Carpenter Freeway., Suite 700  
Irving, TX 75062-8187  
Contact: Stephanie Frogge, National Director  
Victim Services

Phone: 800-438-MADD  
Fax: 214-869-2206/2207  
Web site: <http://www.madd.org>

**National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards**

P.O. Box 16003  
Alexandria, VA 22302  
Contact: Dan Eddy, Executive Director

Phone/Fax: 703-370-2996

**National Center on Elder Abuse**

1225 I Street NW, Suite 725  
Washington, DC 20005  
Contact: Sara Aravanis, Director

Phone: 202-898-2586  
Fax: 202-898-2583  
Web site: <http://www.gwjapan.com/NCEA>  
E-mail: [ncea@nasua.org](mailto:ncea@nasua.org)

**National Center for Missing & Exploited Children**

Charles B. Wang International Children's Building  
699 Prince Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314-3175  
Contact: Sherry Bailey

Phone: 703-274-3900/800-843-5678  
TDD: 800-826-7653 (Hotline)  
Fax: 703-274-2220  
Web site: <http://www.missingkids.com>

**National Center for Victims of Crime**

2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300  
Arlington, VA 22201  
Contact: Susan Herman, Executive Director

Phone: 703-276-2880/800-FYI-CALL  
Fax: 703-276-2889  
Web site: <http://www.ncvc.org>

**National Children's Alliance**

1319 F Street NW, Suite 1001  
Washington, DC 20004  
Contact: Nancy Chandler, Executive Director

Phone: 202-639-0597/800-239-9950  
Fax: 202-639-0511  
Web site: <http://www.nncac.org>

**National Coalition Against Domestic Violence**

P.O. Box 18749  
Denver, CO 80218  
Contact: Rita Smith, Executive Director

Phone: 303-839-1852  
Fax: 303-831-9251  
Web site: <http://www.ncadv.org>

*For legislative information:*

119 Constitution Avenue NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
Contact: Juley Fulcher

Phone: 202-544-7358  
Fax: 202-544-7893

**National Crime Prevention Council**

1000 Connecticut Avenue NW, 13th Floor  
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-466-6272  
Fax: 202-296-1356  
Web site: <http://www.ncpc.org>

**National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center****Medical University of South Carolina**

165 Cannon Street  
Charleston, SC 29425-0742  
Contact: Dean G. Kilpatrick, Ph.D., Director

Phone: 843-792-2945  
Fax: 843-792-3388  
Web site: <http://www.musc.edu/cvc/>

**National District Attorneys Association**

99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510  
Alexandria, VA 22314-1588  
Contact: Newman Flanagan, Director

Phone: 703-549-9222  
Fax: 703-836-3195  
Web site: <http://www.ndaa-apri.org>

**National Organization for Victim Assistance**

1757 Park Road NW  
Washington, DC 20010  
Contact: Marlene A. Young, Ph.D., J.D.  
Executive Director

Phone: 202-232-6682/800-TRY-NOVA  
Fax: 202-462-2255  
Web site: <http://www.try-nova.org>

**The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence**

6400 Flank Drive, Suite 1300  
Harrisburg, PA 17112-2778  
Kathleen Krenek, Director

Phone: 800-537-2238  
TTY: 800-553-2508  
Fax: 717-545-9456

**National Sexual Violence Resource Center**

123 North Enola Drive  
Enola, PA 17025  
Contact: Karen Baker, Project Director

Phone: 877-739-3895/717-909-0710  
TTY: 717-909-0715  
Fax: 717-909-0710  
Web site: <http://www.nsvrc.org>

**Neighbors Who Care**

P.O. Box 16079  
Washington, DC 20041  
Contact: Lisa Barnes Lampman

Phone: 703-904-7311  
Fax: 703-478-0452  
Web site: <http://www.neighborswhocare.org>

**Parents of Murdered Children**

100 East Eighth Street, Suite B-41  
Cincinnati, OH 45202  
Contact: Nancy Ruhe-Munch, Executive Director

Phone: 513-721-5683/888-818-POMC  
Fax: 513-345-4489  
Web site: <http://www.pomc.com>

**Police Executive Research Forum**

1120 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 930  
Washington, DC 20036  
Contact: Cliff Karchmer

Phone: 202-466-7820  
Fax: 202-466-7826  
Web site: <http://www.PoliceForum.org>

**The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services**

P.O. Box 821  
Charleston, SC 29402  
Contact: Scott Beard, Executive Director

Phone: 843-722-0082  
Fax: 843-723-8422  
E-mail: [SBeardPAR@aol.com](mailto:SBeardPAR@aol.com)

**Stephanie Roper Committee and Foundation**

14750 Main Street, 1B  
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772  
Roberta Roper, Director

Phone: 301-952-0063/877-VICTIM-1  
Fax: 301-952-2319  
Web site: [www.stephanieroper.org](http://www.stephanieroper.org)  
E-mail: [srcf@digizen.net](mailto:srcf@digizen.net)

**Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)**

8181 Greensboro Drive, Suite 1070  
McLean, VA 22101-3823  
Contact: Morna A. Murray, J.D., Executive Director

Phone: 703-748-0811  
Fax: 703-356-5085  
Web site: <http://www.valor-national.org>  
E-mail: [information@valor-national.org](mailto:information@valor-national.org)

# Resource Guide Evaluation

Please take a moment to let the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR) and Office for Victims of Crime know if the *2001 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* was useful to you and your organization. Check the appropriate boxes in the following chart, and also let us know any ideas you have that could be utilized in the *2002 Resource Guide*.

RESOURCE GUIDE COMPONENT	EXTREMELY HELPFUL	SOMEWHAT HELPFUL	NOT AT ALL HELPFUL
Statistical Overviews			
Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services			
Sample Proclamation			
Sample Press Release			
Sample Public Service Announcements			
Sample Opinion/Editorial Column			
Twenty Tips for Community Outreach			
Small Poster			
Buttons			
Bookmarks			
Logos			
NCVROW Letterhead			
Cover/Title Page			
Sample Certificate of Appreciation			
National Toll-free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers			
Crime Victim Resources Brochure			
Crime Victims' Rights in America: An Historical Overview			
Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments			
Sample Speech			
Notable Quotables			
Sample Sermon			
Broadcast PSA (sent separately)			
Large Poster (sent separately)			

Please share your comments and ideas for improving or expanding the *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* and **attach examples of your community's activities for 2001 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.**

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Return this evaluation form to: **Morna Murray, Executive Director, VALOR**  
**8180 Greensboro Drive, Suite 1070, McLean, VA 22102**  
**FAX: 703-356-5085 E-mail: [information@valor-national.org](mailto:information@valor-national.org)**

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the *2001 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*!