

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK APRIL 9-15, 2000

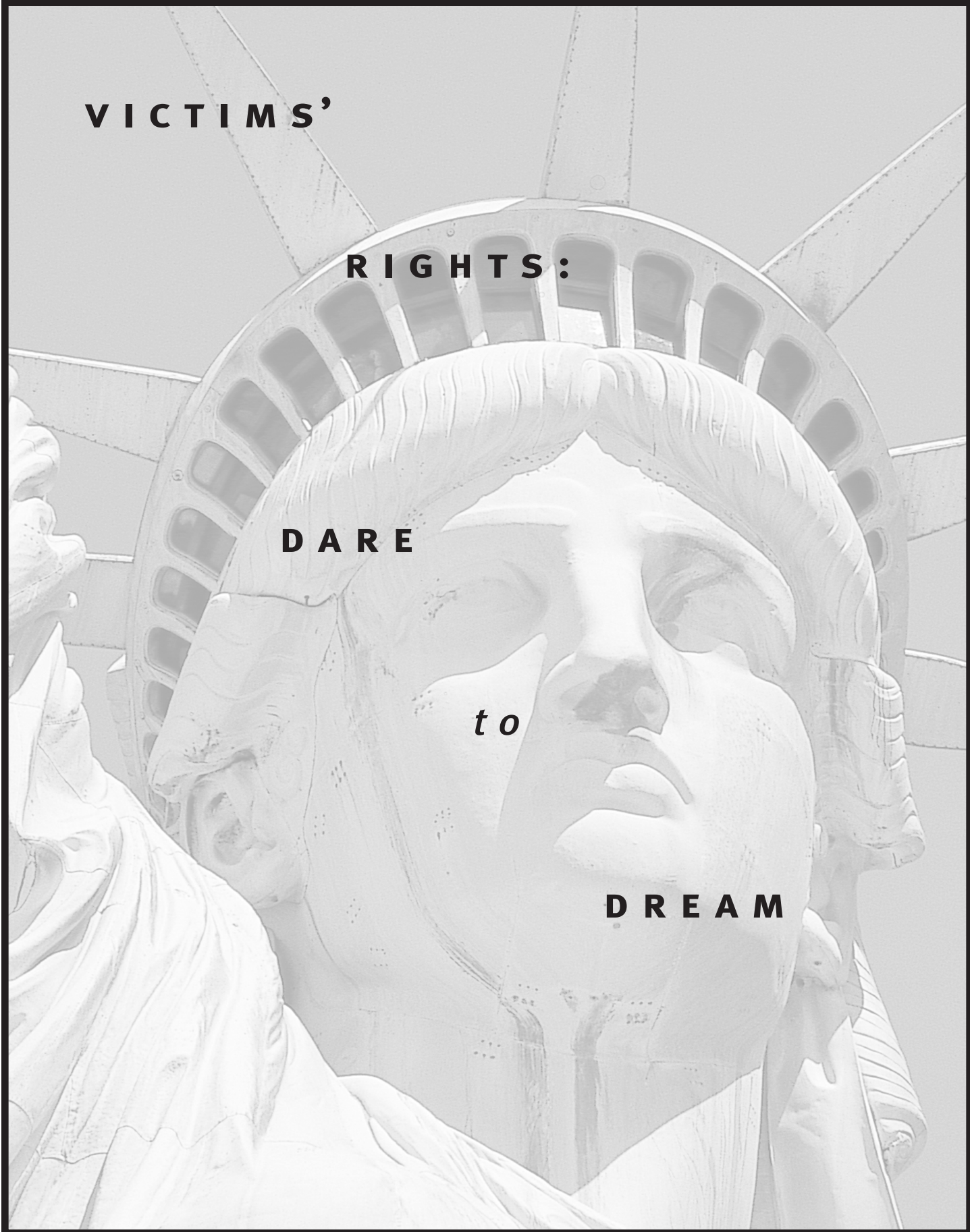
VICTIMS'

RIGHTS:

DARE

to

DREAM



Dear Friend:

Welcome to the 2000 National Crime Victims Rights Week Resource Guide, published by the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc. (VALOR) and the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. This year marks the 20th anniversary of the official commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVWR), a time-honored tradition observed by crime victims and those who serve them in the United States. The 2000 Guide is designed to help victim service providers plan and implement public awareness activities to commemorate this special week.

The theme for 2000 NCVWR is Victims' Rights: Dare to Dream. This year's graphic artwork is designed to convey the power and essence of the common dream we in the victims' rights discipline have dared to dream over the course of the last three decades—a dream that victims of crime have access to the legal rights and services to which they are entitled, a dream that “justice for all” includes true justice for all victims of crime. This theme is reflected in all the Resource Guide components which can be utilized throughout the year in public education and community outreach efforts.

The contents of the 2000 Guide include the following components: public education and community awareness materials; information about electronic resources available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service; a comprehensive website listing; resources for the news media to help promote NCVWR;

statistical overviews that address 17 topics relevant to crime and victimization; a listing of toll-free information and referral numbers for victim assistance; and camera-ready artwork for posters, bookmarks, buttons, cover/title page for NCVWR material, and NCVWR letterhead.

Victim advocates and allied professionals should take a few moments to review the following information regarding the organization of the 2000 NCVWR Resource Guide. All contents are organized within the following 8 main topics as they appear within your 2000 Resource Guide folder (from top left to bottom right):

1. STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS AND RESOURCES

- Statistical Overviews
 - Child Abuse and Victimization
 - Cost of Crime
 - Crime and Education
 - Crime and Victimization
 - Domestic Violence
 - Drunk Driving
 - Economic Crime
 - Elder Abuse and Neglect
 - Hate and Bias Crime
 - Homicide
 - Juvenile Crime and Victimization
 - Rape and Sexual Assault
 - Sentencing
 - Stalking
 - Substance Abuse and Crime
 - Victims With Disabilities
 - Workplace Violence and Crime
- Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services
- NCVWR Resource Guide Co-Sponsors
- Resource Guide Evaluation

2. SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

3. WORKING WITH THE MEDIA

- Sample Press Release
- Sample Public Service Announcements
- Sample Opinion/Editorial Column

4. TWENTY TIPS FOR COMMUNITY OUTREACH

5. CAMERA-READY ARTWORK

- Poster
- Buttons
- Bookmarks
- Logos
- NCVWR Letterhead
- Cover/Title Page
- Certificate of Appreciation
- National Toll-free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers
- Crime Victim Resources Brochure

6. LANDMARKS IN VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND SERVICES

- Crime Victims' Rights in America: An Historical Overview
- Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments

7. MAXIMIZING COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS

- Sample Speech
- Notable Quotables
- Sample Sermon

8. OVERVIEW OF RESOURCE GUIDE

You will find more detailed information and tips about the specific content and suggested uses for each of the individual contents of the Guide on the cover page of each section. These tips provide useful ideas for utilizing these valuable resources to ensure the best implementation of the 2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Acknowledgements

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document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

SAMPLE SPEECH

The sample speech reflects the 2000 NCVRW theme and offers a broad national perspective about the current status of victims' rights and services. It should be personalized to reflect local issues and concerns, as well as to educate the public about victims' rights and services available in the community in which the speech is delivered. Potential audiences for NCVRW speeches include: civic organizations; allied professional groups; schools, colleges and universities (classes, general assemblies, and student/faculty organizations); criminal and juvenile justice and victims' rights conferences; and religious institutions.

For more information about federally-funded victim service programs, you may wish to visit the Office for Victims of Crime homepage on the Internet at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>.

NOTABLE QUOTABLES

This Resource Guide contains a variety of quotations that address the NCVRW theme and other salient issues relevant to victims' rights and victim justice. The "notable quotables" can be utilized in speeches, brochures, and all public outreach publications and activities sponsored during NCVRW and throughout the year.

SAMPLE SERMON

Supporters from the faith community for NCVRW can greatly enhance public outreach efforts. Many faith leaders are willing to incorporate messages relevant to victims' rights and services in order to commemorate NCVRW. Victim service providers should contact religious leaders at least six weeks prior to NCVRW to determine if they are willing to address crime victims' rights and needs in their sermons on Sunday, April 9, 2000.

Sample Speech

As we join together this week to commemorate the 20th anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, it's a special time to reflect upon the many contributions that crime victims and those who serve them have made to our community, and to our nation. It's our seven days to bring honor to those who bring honor to victims, 365 days a year, night and day, with little thought to the personal sacrifice involved in helping others heal.

This year's theme, "Dare to Dream," is fitting in that it reflects the hopes and aspirations that form the very foundation of America's victims' rights discipline: a shared dream for the day when *all victims* will be involved and informed throughout the criminal and juvenile justice systems; a shared hope that *no victims* will ever be blamed for the horrible crimes that were committed against them; and shared aspirations for a society that puts "helping crime victims" at the top of the priority list of social justice. As Eleanor Roosevelt said, "The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams." I guess, then, that *the future belongs to us*, because there is no dream more beautiful than that of *true victim justice*.

The dream of victim justice is rapidly becoming reality in communities large and small, urban and rural, in the far reaches of our nation. And yet, this reality did *not* happen overnight. There was nothing accidental about this reality. Victim justice is a direct result of thousands of individuals—

many whose lives were irrevocably changed by the trauma of victimization, and countless others who believe victim assistance is the noblest cause they can fight for. If you go to Washington, D.C. and look in awe at the front of the Archives Building, there engraved in marble is the inscription: "Past is prologue." In the victims' rights discipline, it is indeed *our past* that has led us to a new millennium full of *hope* for victims, and *help* for individuals and communities who have been hurt by crime.

For example, two decades ago, a small yet determined group of victims and advocates in Wisconsin threw caution to the wind, and passed the very first Victims' Bill of Rights that provided broad participatory rights for victims of crime. In 1984, the power of the personal story of two mothers whose children were killed by drunk drivers helped convince our nation that drunk driving was not merely *an accident*, but a *violent crime*. In 1986, a group of determined victims and advocates gathered together to dare to dream of constitutional protections of victims' rights, elevating the rights of crime victims to those afforded to accused and convicted offenders. That dream is rapidly becoming a reality: 32 states [*including yours, if applicable*] now have

state-level constitutional amendments on the books, and a federal amendment for victims of crime is currently pending in the U.S. Congress.

[Insert an optional paragraph that pays tribute to individuals and agencies in your state or community who, in the past twenty years, have “dared to dream” and made a difference]

Our collective *dreams* of victim justice are built upon the painful realization of the *nightmares* that crime has wreaked on our fellow Americans, our homes, our neighborhoods, our schools, and our communities:

- The nightmare of a child sexual abuse victim who has been molested and threatened, who feels she has nowhere to turn, who at the age of five, feels helpless and hopeless.
- The nightmare of the battered woman whose life is marred by shame and blame, who feels responsible for the violence she endures because we, as a nation, have just recently begun to place the blame for domestic violence where it rightfully belongs: on the violent batterer.
- The nightmare of the survivors of homicide victims whose losses are immeasurable, and who feel such a tremendous obligation to stand up for the rights of their loved ones, who are no longer here to stand up for their rights.
- The nightmare of the many victims of elder abuse, whose golden years are tarnished by abuse, neglect, violence and degradation—often at the hands of a family member.
- And the nightmare of communities such as Oklahoma City and Littleton, whose collective tragedy simply shatters the human psyche, and whose collective grief has changed the way our nation views the victimization of entire communities.

Yes, we can and should continue to dream of a world that is fair and just, a world in which *all victims* are treated with compassion and dignity. At the same time, we should reflect on the wisdom of Eugene Ionesco who said, “Ideologies separate us. Dreams and anguish bring us together.” Because together, in America’s victims’ rights discipline, we have seen triumph emerge from tragedy. We are beginning to see a sense of hope emerge from a sense of helplessness.

During National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, as we reflect on the positive differences that individuals have made here in [your community] and across the nation, we must ask ourselves “What can *I* do to make a difference? What can *I* dare to dream?” While each of our answers may vary, let me offer some suggestions for what *one person* can do to help victims of crime:

- If you know of a crime that has occurred, report it. Because every time we fail to report a criminal or juvenile offense, that offender remains free to harm others.

- If you know of somebody who has been hurt by crime, be there to support him or her, not just in the hours and days after the victimization, but for the long run. The support you provide may be just the link that a victim needs to begin the painful process of recovery.
- Volunteer for victims. [*Offer specific examples of agencies that need assistance.*]
- Let us know your ideas for making our homes and schools and communities safer. If you dare to dream of a [*city or county or state*] that is committed to public safety, our collective security will be enhanced.

If, as Henry David Thoreau said, “Dreams are the touchstones of our character,” then our communal character of *concern* and *caring* for victims of crime will speak volumes about us as individuals, as a community, and as a nation. If we *dare to dream* of a world that is free from violence, and filled with supportive services for those who have been touched by crime, it is the first step in making that dream a reality. Perhaps most important, please remember that *every time* you help a victim in need, and *every time* you take the time to assist somebody who is hurting, you are, indeed, doing our community *justice*.

Notable Quotables

“Dare to Dream” Theme Quotations

Hold fast to dreams, for if dreams die, life is a broken bird that cannot fly. *Langston Hughes*

Dreams are the touchstones of our character. *Henry David Thoreau*

The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams. *Eleanor Roosevelt*

Ideologies separate us. Dreams and anguish bring us together. *Eugene Ionesco*

Go confidently in the direction of your dreams. Live the life you have imagined.
Henry David Thoreau

Throw your dreams into space like a kite, and you do not know what it will bring back: a new life, a new friend, a new love, a new country. *Anais Nin*

Without change, something sleeps inside us, and seldom awakens. The sleeper must awaken.
Frank Herbert

Additional Inspirational Quotations

If we do not maintain justice, justice will not maintain us. *Francis Bacon*

Whenever a separation is made between liberty and justice, neither, in my opinion, is safe.
Edmund Burke

Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly. *Martin Luther King, Jr.*

Throughout history, it has been the inaction of those who could have acted; the indifference of those who should have known better; the silence of the voice of justice when it mattered most; that has made it possible for evil to triumph. *Unknown*

Remember, people will judge you by your actions, not your intentions. You may have a heart of gold, but so does a hard-boiled egg. *Anonymous*

Great spirits have always encountered violent opposition from mediocre minds. *Albert Einstein*

Without a struggle, there can be no progress. *Frederick Douglass*

The harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything its value. *Thomas Paine*

We must learn to live together as brothers (and sisters), or perish together as fools. *Martin Luther King, Jr.*

Without a sense of caring, there can be no sense of community. *Anthony J. D'Angelo*

I cannot say whether things will get better if we change; what I can say is they must change if they are to get better. *G. C. Lichtenberg*

You must be the change you wish to see in the world. *Mahatma Gandhi*

None of us knows what the next change is going to be, what unexpected opportunity is just around the corner, waiting a few months or a few years to change all the tenor of our lives. *Kathleen Norris*

Even if you are on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there. *Will Rogers*

You get the best out of others when you give the best of yourself. *Harry Firestone*

There are no shortcuts to any place worth going. *Anonymous*

It is no use saying, "We are doing our best." You have got to succeed in doing what is necessary. *Winston Churchill*

When you get to the end of your rope, tie a knot and hang on! *Franklin D. Roosevelt*

Sample Sermon

The joy of the Lord is your strength! —Nehemiah 8:10

Today marks the beginning of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, which is a week set aside each year to honor and commemorate victims of crime and those who provide services to victims. This year's theme for the week is "Dare to Dream." It is a fitting theme for commemorating crime victims during a year that marks a brand new century, as we come together as people of God *daring to dream* that all victims of crime can find the healing and restoration they so desperately need from us, our families, our communities, and our justice system.

All of us have been touched by crime at one point or another in our lives. Perhaps you yourself have been a victim of crime. Perhaps a member of your family, or someone you love, has been victimized. Crime has become part of the very fabric of our society and our lives. At times, it feels like there is very little we can do to stop the seemingly endless onslaught of cruel and even unspeakable crimes . . . teenagers killing one another and themselves, elderly people physically and emotionally abused by trusted relatives and caregivers, honest individuals cheated out of their life savings by fraudulent schemes, pure and innocent children betrayed by those people who should cherish them the most. It is so hard to think about, and sometimes we just can't. What can we do to stop this endless onslaught? What would God have us do about a problem that is so big, so widespread, so unmanageable?

The hard truth is that it *is* a huge problem with no easy answers. But for those of us specifically called to this work, or simply called to displaying compassion and understanding for the needs of victims of crime, we are not alone. God makes a habit of calling us to help each other, of daring us to dream that we can make a difference. The God who imparts in us the vision—the dream—to show love for one another wants us to dare to dream and then dare to act.

The story of Nehemiah is a powerful and empowering illustration of the great things that can be accomplished by those who dare to believe in the dreams to which they are called. After the third captivity of the Jewish people, Nehemiah was instrumental in leading them back to Jerusalem, only to find the walls and gates of the city destroyed and lying in rubble. Deeply troubled, Nehemiah turned to God in prayer and received in answer a great vision of a rebuilt Jerusalem. While most around him scoffed and criticized his plan for restoration of the walls, Nehemiah gathered some loyal workers and set to work. He realized that his burning dream was not enough to accomplish his goal—it would require careful planning, arduous work and extreme sacrifice. Throughout the fifty-two days that it took to rebuild the walls, the team of workers and volunteers

faced countless obstacles and a lack of community support, but Nehemiah remained focused, not on the overwhelming problems and dangers, but rather on the vision he had been given by God. This was his foundation, his strength. He never lost sight of his dream, his vision of Jerusalem restored to its rightful and original glory.

There are significant parallels between Nehemiah's story and the experience of crime victims. Victims who are senselessly and brutally victimized by crime face the almost overwhelming task of rebuilding the walls of their lives—walls that have maintained their physical, emotional, psychological, and spiritual well-being. For a long time, our country promoted a system of justice in which the constitutional rights of offenders were justifiably safeguarded, but unfortunately were also given more weight and importance than the rights of their innocent victims. Thirty years ago, victims did not enjoy the rights within the criminal and juvenile justice systems that they do today. They had no right to have input into criminal proceedings, or receive restitution for the harm they suffered, or simply speak about the impact the crime had upon them at the sentencing of the offender. But today, after countless hard-fought battles, inspired by unspeakable injustice and senseless tragedy after tragedy, we are, as a country, as neighborhoods, as faith communities, beginning to see and understand our obligation to victims and the essential role we can play in helping them restore and rebuild the walls of their lives.

Look around you and you will see that the work of rebuilding and restoration lies everywhere—in the neighborhoods decimated by gang violence and warfare, in the school communities that have been instantaneously and irrevocably altered by incomprehensible acts of violence, in the families torn apart by homicide, in the children who are abandoned, neglected, subjected to untold abuse. It *is* daunting to think that somehow we can make a difference for victims of crime. But just as Nehemiah painstakingly rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, brick by brick, stone by stone, so too have victims and those who serve them worked, step by step, to secure better services, more comprehensive rights and some measure of healing and justice.

In some way, big or small, God calls each of us to care for each other. There is a vision that each of us can dare to dream. This dream may be any number of things, from public service to caring for our own families. But this week, let us consider in a meaningful way, perhaps for the very first time, the ways in which we can dare to dream that victims of crime can be embraced and encircled within our communities and given the rights, support and services they need to rebuild the walls that have been torn down by victimization. Let us share our dreams with those whose dreams may be shattered. Let us, like Nehemiah, dare to dream that the insurmountable *can* be achieved, that we *can* make a difference in our neighborhoods, our communities. In opening ourselves to God's call in our lives, let us dare to believe that He will give us the strength and the courage to make our own unique contribution to the work of

rebuilding—rebuilding the walls, rebuilding the dreams, rebuilding the gates to true justice and restoration for victims of crime.

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The incredible accomplishments, struggles and victories of the past three decades of America's victims' rights discipline are incorporated into this impressive document, which was originally contributed to the Resource Guide by the National Center for Victims of Crime (formerly the National Victim Center). These landmark achievements are highlighted in Crime Victims' Rights in America: An Historical Overview, which can be reproduced as a document on its own, or incorporated into speeches, brochures and other public outreach activities sponsored during NCVRW and throughout the year. There is a space on the final page for organizations to add personal contact information.

VICTIMS' RIGHTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments materials contain a brief history of efforts to enact federal and state crime victims' rights constitutional amendments, along with a summary of states that have amended their constitutions to guarantee an array of rights for victims.



Crime Victims' Rights in America

An Historical Overview

“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it’s the only thing that ever has.” Margaret Mead

1965

- The first crime victim compensation program is established in California.
- By 1970, five additional compensation programs are created—New York, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Maryland and the Virgin Islands.

1972

- The first three victim assistance programs are created:
 - Aid for Victims of Crime in St. Louis, Missouri.
 - Bay Area Women Against Rape in San Francisco, California.
 - Rape Crisis Center in Washington, D.C.

1974

- The Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds the first victim/witness programs in the Brooklyn and Milwaukee District Attorneys’ offices, plus seven others through a grant to the National District Attorneys Association, to create model programs of assistance for victims, encourage victim cooperation, and improve prosecution.
- The first law enforcement-based victim assistance programs are established in Fort Lauderdale, Florida and Indianapolis, Indiana.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act which establishes

the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN). The new Center creates an information clearinghouse, provides technical assistance and model programs.

1975

- The first “Victims’ Rights Week” is organized by the Philadelphia District Attorney.
- Citizen activists from across the country unite to expand victim services and increase recognition of victims’ rights through the formation of the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA).

1976

- The National Organization for Women forms a task force to examine the problem of battering. It demands research into the problem, along with money for battered women’s shelters.
- Nebraska becomes the first state to abolish the marital rape exemption.
- The first national conference on battered women is sponsored by the Milwaukee Task Force on Women in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- In Fresno County, California, Chief Probation Officer James Rowland creates the first victim impact statement to provide the judiciary with an objective inventory of victim injuries and losses prior to sentencing.

- Women’s Advocates in St. Paul, Minnesota starts the first hotline for battered women. Women’s Advocates and Haven House in Pasadena, California establish the first shelters for battered women.

1977

- The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards is established by the existing 22 compensation programs to promote the creation of a nationwide network of compensation programs.
- Oregon becomes the first state to enact mandatory arrest in domestic violence cases.

1978

- The National Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCASA) is formed to combat sexual violence and promote services for rape victims.
- The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) is organized as a voice for the battered women’s movement on a national level. NCADV initiates the introduction of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act in the U.S. Congress.
- Parents of Murdered Children (POMC), a self-help support group, is founded in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Minnesota becomes the first state to allow probable cause (warrantless) arrest in cases of domestic assault, regardless of whether a protection order had been issued.

1979

- Frank G. Carrington, considered by many to be “the father of the victims’ rights movement,” founds the Crime Victims’ Legal Advocacy Institute, Inc., to promote the rights of crime

victims in the civil and criminal justice systems. The nonprofit organization was renamed VALOR, the Victims’ Assistance Legal Organization, Inc., in 1981.

- The Office on Domestic Violence is established in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, but is later closed in 1981.
- The U.S. Congress fails to enact the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and federal funding for victims’ programs is phased out. Many grassroots and “system-based” programs close.

1980

- Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is founded after the death of 13-year-old Cari Lightner, who was killed by a repeat offender drunk driver. The first two MADD chapters are created in Sacramento, California and Annapolis, Maryland.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980.
- Wisconsin passes the first “Crime Victims’ Bill of Rights.”
- The First National Day of Unity in October is established by NCADV to mourn battered women who have died, celebrate women who have survived the violence, and honor all who have worked to defeat domestic violence. This Day becomes Domestic Violence Awareness Week and, in 1987, expands to a month of awareness activities each October.
- NCADV holds its first national conference in Washington, D.C., which gains federal recognition of critical issues facing battered women, and sees the birth of several state coalitions.
- The first Victim Impact Panel is sponsored by Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) in Oswego County, New York.

1981

- Ronald Reagan becomes the first President to proclaim “Crime Victims’ Rights Week” in April.
- The disappearance and murder of missing child Adam Walsh prompt a national campaign to raise public awareness about child abduction and enact laws to better protect children.
- The Attorney General’s Task Force on Violent Crime recommends that a separate Task Force be created to consider victims’ issues.

1982

- In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to create a greatly needed national focus on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force *Final Report* offers 68 recommendations that become the framework for the advancement of new programs and policies. Its final recommendation, to amend the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to guarantee that “. . . the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings . . .,” becomes a vital source of new energy pushing toward the successful efforts to secure state constitutional amendments through the 1980s and beyond.
- The Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 brings “fair treatment standards” to victims and witnesses in the federal criminal justice system.
- California voters overwhelmingly pass Proposition 8, which guarantees restitution and other statutory reforms to crime victims.
- The passage of the Missing Children’s Act of 1982 helps parents guarantee that identifying information about their missing child is promptly

entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system.

- The first Victim Impact Panel sponsored by MADD, which educates drunk drivers about the devastating impact of their criminal acts, is organized in Rutland, Massachusetts.

1983

- The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is created by the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs to implement recommendations from the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime. OVC establishes a national resource center, trains professionals, and develops model legislation to protect victims’ rights.
- The U.S. Attorney General establishes a Task Force on Family Violence, which holds six public hearings across the United States.
- The U.S. Attorney General issues guidelines for federal victim and witness assistance.
- In April, President Reagan honors crime victims in a White House Rose Garden ceremony.
- The First National Conference of the Judiciary on Victims of Crime is held at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, with support from the National Institute of Justice. Conferees develop recommendations for the judiciary on victims’ rights and services.
- President Reagan proclaims the first National Missing Children’s Day in observance of the disappearance of missing child Etan Patz.
- The International Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Governors adopts a Crime Victims’ Bill of Rights and establishes a victims’ rights committee to bring about renewed emphasis on the needs of crime victims by law enforcement officials nationwide.

1984

- The passage of the Victims Of Crime Act (VOCA) establishes the Crime Victims Fund, made up of federal criminal fines, penalties and bond forfeitures, to support state victim compensation and local victim service programs.
- President Reagan signs the Justice Assistance Act, which establishes a financial assistance program for state and local government and funds 200 new victim service programs.
- The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 is enacted, providing strong incentives to states without “21” laws to raise the minimum age for drinking, saving thousands of young lives in years to come.
- The first of several international affiliates of MADD is chartered in Canada.
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is created as the national resource agency for missing children. Passage of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act pro-vides a Congressional mandate for the Center.
- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services is founded to involve the faith community in violence prevention and victim assistance.
- Crime Prevention Week in February is marked by a White House ceremony with McGruff.
- The Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action, including the criminal justice system’s response to battered women; prevention and awareness; education and training; and data collection and reporting.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which

earmarks federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.

- The ad-hoc committee on the constitutional amendment formalizes its plans to secure passage of amendments at the state level.
- Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors’ seminar held in Washington, D.C. by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.
- The first National Symposium on Sexual Assault is co-sponsored by the Office of Justice Programs and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, highlighting on the federal level the important needs of victims of rape and sexual assault.
- A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- The Office for Victims of Crime hosts the first national symposium on child molestation.
- Victim/witness coordinator positions are established in the U.S. Attorneys’ offices within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- California State University-Fresno initiates the first Victim Services Certificate Program offered for academic credit by a university.
- Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) calls for a comprehensive Sane National Alcohol Policy (SNAP) to curb aggressive promotions aimed at youth.
- OVC establishes the National Victims Resource Center, now named the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), to serve as a clearinghouse for OVC publications and other resource information.

1985

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$68 million.

- The National Victim Center (renamed The National Center for Victims of Crime in 1998) is founded in honor of Sunny von Bulow to promote the rights and needs of crime victims, and to educate Americans about the devastating effect of crime on our society.
- The United Nations General Assembly passes the *International Declaration on the Rights of Victims of Crime and the Abuse of Power*.
- President Reagan announces a Child Safety Partnership with 26 members. Its mission is to enhance private sector efforts to promote child safety, to clarify information about child victimization, and to increase public awareness of child abuse.
- The U.S. Surgeon General issues a report identifying domestic violence as a major public health problem.

1986

- The Office for Victims of Crime awards the first grants to support state victim compensation and assistance programs.
- Two years after its passage, the Victims of Crime Act is amended by the Children's Justice Act to provide funds specifically for the investigation and prosecution of child abuse.
- Over 100 constitutional amendment supporters meet in Washington, D.C. at a forum sponsored by NOVA to refine a national plan to secure state constitutional amendments for victims of crime.
- Rhode Island passes a constitutional amendment granting victims the right to restitution, to submit victim impact statements, and to be treated with dignity and respect.
- Victim compensation programs have been established in thirty-five states.

- MADD's "Red Ribbon Campaign" enlists motorists to display a red ribbon on their automobiles, pledging to drive safe and sober during the holidays. This national public awareness effort has since become an annual campaign.

1987

- The Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network (VCAN) and Steering Committee is formed at a meeting hosted by the National Victim Center.
- Security on Campus, Inc. (SOC) is established by Howard and Connie Clery, following the tragic robbery, rape and murder of their daughter Jeanne at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania. SOC raises national awareness about the hidden epidemic of violence on our nation's campuses.
- The American Correctional Association establishes a Task Force on Victims of Crime.
- NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.
- Victim advocates in Florida, frustrated by five years of inaction on a proposed constitutional amendment by their legislature, begin a petition drive. Thousands of citizens sign petitions supporting constitutional protection for victims' rights. The Florida legislature reconsiders, and the constitutional amendment appears on the 1988 ballot.

1988

- OVC establishes funds for the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) grant program to provide direct services to Native Americans by establishing "on-reservation" victim assistance programs in Indian Country.

- The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse (NARCEA) is established in a cooperative agreement among the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of State Units on Aging, and the University of Delaware. Renamed the National Center on Elder Abuse, it continues to provide information and statistics.
- *State v. Ciskie* is the first case to allow the use of expert testimony to explain the behavior and mental state of an adult rape victim. The testimony is used to show why a victim of repeated physical and sexual assaults by her intimate partner would not immediately call the police or take action. The jury convicts the defendant on four counts of rape.
- The Federal Drunk Driving Prevention Act is passed, and states raise the minimum drinking age to 21.
- Constitutional amendments are introduced in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina and Washington. Florida's amendment is placed on the November ballot, where it passes with 90 percent of the vote. Michigan's constitutional amendment passes with over 80 percent of the vote.
- The first "Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime" conference is sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in Rapid City, South Dakota.
- VOCA amendments legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and induce state compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments added a new "priority" category of funding victim assistance programs at the behest of MADD and POMC for "previously underserved victims of crime."

- OVC also establishes a Federal Emergency Fund for victims in the federal criminal justice system.

1989

- The legislatures in Texas and Washington pass their respective constitutional amendments, which are both ratified by voters in November.
- OVC provides funding for the first time to the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards to expand national training and technical assistance efforts.

1990

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total over \$146 million.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Hate Crime Statistics Act requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data of incidence of certain crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity.
- The Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act, requiring institutions of higher education to disclose murder, rape, robbery and other crimes on campus, is signed into law by President Bush.
- The Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, which features reforms to make the federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses, is passed by the U.S. Congress.
- The Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 incorporates a Bill of Rights for federal crime victims and codifies services that should be available to victims of crime.
- U.S. Congress passes legislation proposed by MADD to prevent drunk drivers and other offenders from filing bankruptcy to avoid paying criminal restitution or civil fines.

- The Arizona petition drive to place the victims' rights constitutional amendment on the ballot succeeds, and it is ratified by voters.
- The first *National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Throwaway Children in America* shows that over one million children fall victim to abduction annually.
- The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons in the NCIC computer.

1991

- U.S. Representative Ilena Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) files the first Congressional Joint Resolution to place victims' rights in the U.S. Constitution.
- The Violence Against Women Act of 1991 is considered by the U.S. Congress.
- California State University-Fresno approves the first Bachelors Degree Program in Victimology in the nation.
- The Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights Act is introduced in the U.S. Congress.
- The results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization, *America Speaks Out*, are released by the National Victim Center during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- The Attorney General's Summit on Law Enforcement and Violent Crime focuses national attention on victims' rights in the criminal justice system.
- The U.S. Attorney General issues new comprehensive guidelines that establish procedures for the federal criminal justice system to respond to the needs of crime victims. The 1991 Attorney General Guidelines for Victim

and Witness Assistance implement new protections of the Crime Control Act of 1990, integrating the requirements of the Federal Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act and the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.

- The first national conference that addresses crime victims' rights and needs in corrections is sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in California.
- The first International Conference on Campus Sexual Assault is held in Orlando, Florida.
- The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.
- The International Parental Child Kidnapping Act makes the act of unlawfully removing a child outside the United States a federal felony.
- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services facilitates a conference of leaders of 13 religious denominations to plan ways in which these large religious bodies can increase awareness of crime victims' needs and provide appropriate services.
- The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.
- Colorado legislators introduce a constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Fifteen days later, the bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.
- In an 8-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and, in the final analysis, unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states at this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their

crime in the media or publications. States must now review their existing statutes to come into compliance with the Supreme Court's decision.

- By the end of 1991, seven states have incorporated victims' rights into their state constitutions.
- OVC provides funding to the National Victim Center for *Civil Legal Remedies for Crime Victims* to train victim advocates nationwide about additional avenues for victims to seek justice within the civil justice system.

1992

- *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation* published during National Crime Victims' Rights Week by the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and the National Victim Center, clarifies the scope and devastating effect of rape in this nation, including the fact that 683,000 women are raped annually in the United States.
- The Association of Paroling Authorities, International establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' needs, rights and services in parole processes.
- The U.S. Congress reauthorizes the Higher Education Bill which includes the Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights.
- The Battered Women's Testimony Act, which urges states to accept expert testimony in criminal cases involving battered women, is passed by Congress and signed into law by President Bush.
- In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court—in *R.A.V. vs. City of St. Paul*—struck down a local hate crimes ordinance in Minnesota.

- Five states—Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and New Mexico—ratify constitutional amendments for victims' rights.

- Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking legislation.
- Massachusetts passes a landmark bill creating a statewide computerized domestic violence registry and requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.

- The first national conference is convened, using OVC funds, that brings together representatives from VOCA victim assistance and victim compensation programs.

1993

- Wisconsin ratifies its constitutional amendment for victims' rights, bringing the total number of states with these amendments to 14.
- President Clinton signs the "Brady Bill" requiring a waiting period for the purchase of handguns.
- Congress passes the Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act, establishing a national repository for information on child sex offenders.
- Twenty-two states pass stalking statutes, bringing the total number of states with anti-stalking laws to 50, plus the District of Columbia.

1994

- The American Correctional Association Victims Committee publishes the landmark *Report and Recommendations on Victims of Juvenile Crime*, which offers guidelines for improving victims' rights and services when the offender is a juvenile.
- Six additional states pass constitutional amendments for victims' rights—the largest

number ever in a single year—bringing the total number of states with amendments to 20. States with new amendments include Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio, and Utah.

- President Clinton signs a comprehensive package of federal victims' rights legislation as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. The Act includes:

- Violence Against Women Act, which authorizes more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat violence against women.
- Enhanced VOCA funding provisions.
- Establishment of a National Child Sex Offender Registry.
- Enhanced sentences for drunk drivers with child passengers.

- Kentucky becomes the first state to institute automated telephone voice notification to crime victims of their offender's status and release date.

- OVC establishes the Community Crisis Response (CCR) program, using the NOVA model, to improve services to victims of violent crimes in communities that have experienced crimes resulting in multiple victimizations.

1995

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233,907,256.

- Legislatures in three states—Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina—pass constitutional amendments that will be placed on the ballot in 1996.

- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network proposes the first draft of language for a federal constitutional amendment for victims' rights.

- The U.S. Department of Justice convenes a national conference to encourage implementation of the Violence Against Women Act.

- The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy in Washington, D.C. Supported by the Office for Victims of Crime, the university-based Academy provides an academically credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights and myriad other topics.

1996

- Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments are introduced in both houses of Congress with bi-partisan support.

- Both presidential candidates and the Attorney General endorse the concept of a Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment.

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches an historic high with deposits over \$525 million.

- Eight states ratify the passage of constitutional amendments for victims' rights—raising the total number of state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.

- The Community Notification Act, known as "Megan's Law," provides for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders by amendment to the national Child Sexual Abuse Registry legislation.

- President Clinton signs the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, providing one million dollars in funding to strengthen antiterrorism efforts, making restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expanding the compensation and assistance services for victims of terrorism both at home and abroad, including victims in the military.

- The Office for Victims of Crime uses its new authority under the Antiterrorism and Effective

Death Penalty Act to provide substantial financial assistance to the victims and survivors of the Oklahoma City bombing.

- The Mandatory Victims' Restitution Act, enacted as Title II of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, allows federal courts to award "public harm" restitution directly to state VOCA victim assistance programs. As a result of the new sentencing guidelines, judges can require federal offenders in certain drug offense cases to pay "community restitution."
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline is established to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.
- OVC launches a number of international crime victim initiatives, including working to foster worldwide implementation of a United Nations declaration on victims' rights and working to better assist Americans who are victimized abroad.
- The Church Arson Prevention Act is signed into law in July, in response to increasing numbers of acts of arson against religious institutions around the country.
- The Drug-Induced Rape Prevention Act is enacted to address the emerging issue of the use of sedating drugs by rapists on victims.
- The Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), within the U.S. Department of Justice, issues the *Juvenile Justice Action Plan* that includes recommendations for victims' rights and services for victims of juvenile offenders within the juvenile justice system.
- President Clinton directs the Attorney General to hold the federal system to a higher standard of services for crime victims.

1997

- In January, a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment is re-introduced in the opening days of the 105th Congress with strong bi-partisan support.

- In February, OVC convenes the first National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crimes. Coordinated by the National Organization for Victim Assistance, the symposium provides intensive training to nearly 1,000 federal employees who work with crime victims around the world.
- In March, Congress passes at historic speed the Victims Rights Clarification Act of 1997 to clarify existing federal law allowing victims to attend a trial and to appear as “impact witnesses” during the sentencing phase of both capital and non-capital cases. Supported by the Justice Department, President Clinton immediately signs the Act, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to both observe the trial that is scheduled to begin within days and to provide input later at sentencing.
- In April, the Senate Judiciary Committee conducts hearings on the proposed federal constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.
- In June, President Clinton reaffirms his support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Congress, criminal justice officials, and local, state, and national victims’ rights organizations. Also that month, the Judiciary Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives conducts its first hearing on the proposed amendment.
- In July, the Crime Victims Assistance Act is introduced into the U.S. Senate, offering full-scale reform of federal rules and federal law to establish stronger rights and protections for victims of federal crime. This legislation further proposes to assist victims of state crime through the infusion of additional resources to make the criminal justice system more supportive of crime victims.
- To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides victim assistance grants in Indian Country directly to the tribes.
- A federal anti-stalking law is enacted by Congress.
- The Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches its second highest year in fund collections with deposits totaling \$363 million.
- Due to the large influx of VOCA funds in the previous fiscal year, OVC hosts a series of regional meetings with state VOCA administrators to encourage states to develop multi-year funding strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and to support the development and implementation of technologies to improve victims’ rights and services.
- OVC continues its support of the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City by funding additional advocates, crisis counseling, and travel expenses to court proceedings for the bombing victims. When the venue of the trial is changed to Denver, Colorado, OVC provides funding for a special closed-circuit broadcast to victims and survivors in Oklahoma City.
- OVC representatives join the United States Delegation to the United Nations Commission on Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention. OVC plays a leadership role in the development of an International Victim Assistance Training Manual to implement the *U.N. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*.
- The National Victim Center utilizes its extensive legislative database to create the *Legislative Sourcebook*, a comprehensive compendium of victims’ rights laws in all states. Developed with support from OVC, the

Sourcebook becomes the definitive digest of state legislation on crime victims' rights laws for the nation.

- The third National Victim Assistance Academy is held, bringing the total number of students graduated to over 300 from 48 states. Supported by OVC and sponsored by the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, California State University-Fresno, and the Medical University of South Carolina, the 45-hour Academy is conducted simultaneously at four universities across the nation linked by distance learning technology.
- A comprehensive national training for VOCA Compensation and Assistance programs is hosted by the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards and the National Organization for Victim Assistance with support from OVC. VOCA representatives from *all* 50 states and every territory are in attendance.
- During National Crime Victims Rights Week, OVC officially launches its homepage < <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/> > , providing Internet access to its comprehensive resources about victims' rights and services.
- *New Directions from the Field: Victims Rights and Services for the 21st Century* is completed with support from OVC. It assesses the nation's progress in meeting the recommendations set forth in the *Final Report* of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, and issues over 250 new recommendations from the field for the next millennium.

1998

- Senate Joint Resolution 44, a new version of the federal Victims' Rights Amendment, is introduced in the Senate by Senators Jon Kyl and Dianne Feinstein. The Senate Judiciary Committee subsequently approves SJR 44 by an 11-6 vote. No further action is taken on SJR 44 during the 105th Congress.

- Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana by a voter margin of approval of 69 percent; Mississippi by 93 percent; Montana by 71 percent; and Tennessee by 89 percent. Also in 1998, the Supreme Court of Oregon overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.
- The fourth National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA), sponsored and funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, is held at four university sites around the country, bringing the total number of NVAA graduates to nearly 700. To date, students from all fifty states, one American territory, and three foreign countries have attended the Academy.
- PL 105-244, the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, is passed. Part E of this legislation, "Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus," is authorized through the year 2003, and appropriates a total of \$10 million in grant funding to the Violence Against Women Grants Office for fiscal year 1999. Another primary aim of this legislation is to reduce binge drinking and illegal alcohol consumption on college campuses.
- The Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act of 1998 is enacted, providing for numerous sentencing enhancements and other initiatives addressing sex crimes against children, including crimes facilitated by the use of interstate facilities and the Internet.
- The Crime Victims with Disabilities Act of 1998 is passed, representing the first effort to systematically gather information on the extent of the problem of victimization of individuals with disabilities. This legislation directs the Attorney General to conduct a study on crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities within eighteen months. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics must include statistics on the nature of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities and

victim characteristics in its annual *National Crime Victimization Survey* by 2000.

- The Identity Theft and Deterrence Act of 1998 is signed into law in October 1998. This landmark federal legislation outlaws identity theft and directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to consider various factors in determining penalties including the number of victims and the value of to any individual victim. The Act further authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to log and acknowledge reports of identity theft, provide information to victims, and refer complaints to appropriate consumer reporting and law enforcement agencies.

1999

- On January 19, 1999, Senate Joint Resolution 3, identical to SJR 44, is introduced and is currently pending before the 106th Congress.
- The Victim Restitution Enforcement Act of 1999 (S. 145), sponsored by Senator Abraham Spencer and introduced in the Senate Judiciary Committee on January 19, 1999 is officially titled a *Bill to Control Crime by Requiring Mandatory Victim Restitution*. Components of the proposed bill include establishment of procedures regarding the court's ascertaining of the victim's losses; requirement that restitution to victims be ordered in the full amount of their losses without consideration of the defendant's economic circumstances; and authorization of the court, upon application of the United States, to enter a restraining order or injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take any other action necessary to preserve the availability of property or assets necessary to satisfy the criminal restitution order.
- On January 20, 1999, Senator Joseph Biden introduced the Violence Against Women Act II, a bill that extends and strengthens the original 1994 Violence Against Women Act. Key provisions of this bill would: (1) strengthen enforcement of "stay away" orders across state

lines; (2) boost spending for more women's shelters; (3) end insurance discrimination against battered women; (4) extend the Family and Medical Leave Act to cover court appearances by battered women; and (5) target the "date rape drug," Rohypnol, with maximum federal penalties.

- The Fifth National Victim Assistance Academy was held June 20-25, 1999, at five university locations across the United States, bringing the total number of Academy graduates to nearly 1,000.

Compiled by the National Center for Victims of Crime with the support and assistance of the U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime, Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc. (VALOR), and the many national, state and local victim service providers who offered documentation of their key victims' rights landmark activities.

Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments

“When someone is a victim, he or she should be at the center of the criminal justice process, not on the outside looking in. Participation in all forms of government is the essence of democracy. Victims should be guaranteed the right to participate in proceedings related to crimes committed against them. People accused of crimes have explicit constitutional rights. Ordinary citizens have a constitutional right to participate in criminal trials by serving on a jury. The press has a constitutional right to attend trials. All of this is as it should be. It is only the victims of crime who have no constitutional right to participate, and that is not the way it should be.”

*President William Jefferson Clinton
Remarks at Announcement of the Victims' Rights
Constitutional Amendment, June 25, 1996*

The issue of federal constitutional protection of victims' rights was first raised in the landmark President's Task Force on Victims of Crime *Final Report* published in 1982. Its authors proposed augmenting the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to provide that “. . . the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings.”

Prior to the 1998 elections, a total of 29 states had passed state victims' rights constitutional amendments. In the Fall of 1998, the voters in four additional states approved state victims' rights constitutional amendments—Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana and Tennessee. Also in 1998, the Oregon Supreme Court overturned that state's victims' rights constitutional amendment, citing structural deficiencies. Thus, with one loss and four gains, a total of *33 states have amended their constitutions*, but a total of 32 states enjoy *current* constitutional protection for victims, guaranteeing an array of rights, including notification, participation, protection and input. A handful of states applies these constitutional rights to victims of juvenile, as well as adult, offenders.

In April of 1996, and again in the opening session of the new Congress in January of 1997, a Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment was introduced by Senators Jon Kyl (R-AZ) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) in the U.S. Senate and by Henry Hyde (R-IL) in the House of Representatives. In June of 1996, President Clinton endorsed the concept of a federal constitutional amendment for crime victims' rights in a special ceremony held at the White House. His moving words are quoted above.

The Judiciary Committees in the Senate and House of Representatives have held hearings on the federal constitutional amendment. Attorney General Janet Reno testified to the need for constitutional rights for crime victims at hearings held in 1997.

On April 1, 1998, Senators Jon Kyl and Dianne Feinstein introduced a new version of the constitutional amendment, Senate Joint Resolution 44. In order to gain key Senate Judiciary Committee support, this new version of the proposed federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment incorporates two significant language changes to the previous version: (1) the amendment is limited to victims of *violent* crime; and (2) Section 2 now includes language stating that a violation of crime victims' rights pursuant to the Amendment gives no grounds to overturn a sentence or negotiated plea agreement. In July 1998, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted 11-6 in favor of SJR 44. No further action was taken on SJR 44 during the 105th Congress.

On January 19, 1999, Senate Joint Resolution 3, identical to SJR 44, was introduced and is currently pending before the 106th Congress.

The proposed federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment continues to receive strong bipartisan support, as well as support from organizations representing national, state and local victim services, law enforcement, criminal justice, and community and institutional corrections.

For additional information about the federal constitutional amendment, contact your elected representative. You may also wish to contact:

National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network
789 Sherman Street, Suite 670
Denver, Colorado 80203
1-800-529-8226

History of State Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments

State	Year Passed	Electoral Support	State	Year Passed	Electoral Support
Alabama	1994	80%	Nebraska	1996	78%
Alaska	1994	87%	Nevada	1996	74%
Arizona	1990	58%	New Jersey	1991	85%
California	1982	56%	New Mexico	1992	68%
Colorado	1992	86%	North Carolina	1996	78%
Connecticut	1996	78%	Ohio	1994	77%
Florida	1988	90%	Oklahoma	1996	91%
Idaho	1994	79%	Oregon	1996	59%
Illinois	1992	77%	OVERTURNED	1998	
Indiana	1996	89%	Rhode Island	1986	*
Kansas	1992	84%	South Carolina	1996	89%
Louisiana	1998	69%	Tennessee	1998	89%
Maryland	1994	92%	Texas	1989	73%
Michigan	1992	84%	Utah	1994	68%
Mississippi	1998	93%	Virginia	1996	84%
Missouri	1992	84%	Washington	1989	78%
Montana	1998	71%	Wisconsin	1993	84%

* Passed by Constitutional Convention.

Perhaps the most replicated component of the NCVRW Resource Guide is the camera-ready artwork. The artwork can be utilized in many ways during NCVRW and throughout the year. Various pieces can be used as “stand alone” documents or incorporated into publications such as brochures, annual reports, and fact sheets. They can also be copied onto overhead transparencies for use in training programs.

The 2000 Resource Guide camera-ready artwork reflects the theme of NCVRW, along with other salient issues relevant to crime and victimization. When appropriate, the artwork can be personalized with local victim service providers' contact information. Local printers and/or correctional agencies may be willing to donate printing services and/or paper, or provide these services at a reduced cost.

The nine categories of artwork include:

Public Awareness Poster, Buttons, Bookmarks, Logos, NCVRW Letterhead, Cover/Title Page, Certificate of Appreciation, Crime Victim Resources Brochure & National Toll-free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers

■ A 17 x 22 inch poster, presenting the NCVRW theme, is included in the Resource Guide. The poster can be enlarged and/or reduced for use in newsletters, brochures,

and even as billboards. Victim service providers should insert their organization's contact information prior to duplicating the poster artwork.

■ The artwork for buttons can be printed in one or more colors to add dimension to the message. This year's colors for NCVRW and red, white and blue.

■ Each of the bookmarks should be printed on two sides, and print best on paper that is at least 80 pound stock.

■ Sample letterhead and logos can be used to encourage coalitions and/or NCVRW planning committees to show a united effort under one banner: 2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Victim service providers may wish to incorporate a listing of NCVRW Planning Committee members onto the letterhead prior to reproducing it.

Logos can be used on brochures, programs, invitations, centerpieces, etc. Also, color can be easily incorporated to add more depth to the designs.

■ Also included is a cover or title page for your Victims' Rights Week material. Space has been left so you can incorporate the logo or name of your agency/organization.

■ A certificate of appreciation is included in the Resource Guide, honoring victim service providers

and others for their contributions to victim assistance. The certificate can be reproduced on attractive card stock, with the recipient's name written in calligraphy. Spaces are provided for the date of the award and the signature of the Director of the organization giving the award. You may also wish to modify the certificate to honor volunteers who assist crime victims and advocates, tying the event into National Volunteer Week, which will also be commemorated during the week of April 9-15, 2000.

■ The list of national toll-free information and referral telephone numbers can be reprinted as a “stand alone” document or incorporated into other victim service organizations' publications. This list can also be utilized for training and technical assistance, especially for criminal and juvenile justice and allied professionals who are in need of good referral programs for the victims with whom they have contact.

■ A crime victim resources brochure is provided as a double-sided, camera-ready, tri-fold brochure. It includes basic information about victims' rights and services nationwide, as well as a listing of national referral numbers. Space is provided for local contact information.

VICTIMS' SERVICES: DO YOUR COMMUNITY *JUSTICE*.



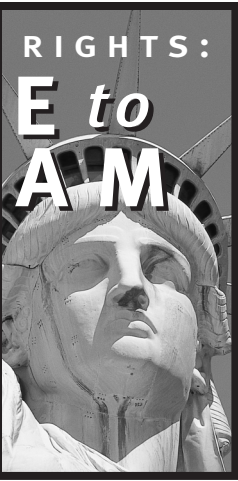
NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK APRIL 9-15, 2000

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

OFFICE *for* VICTIMS *of* CRIME
Advocating for the Fair Treatment of Crime Victims 1-800-627-6872

CAMERA-READY ARTWORK FOR NCVRW BUTTONS

VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
DARE to DREAM



NATIONAL
CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 9-15, 2000

VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:
DARE to DREAM

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 9-15, 2000

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
DARE to DREAM

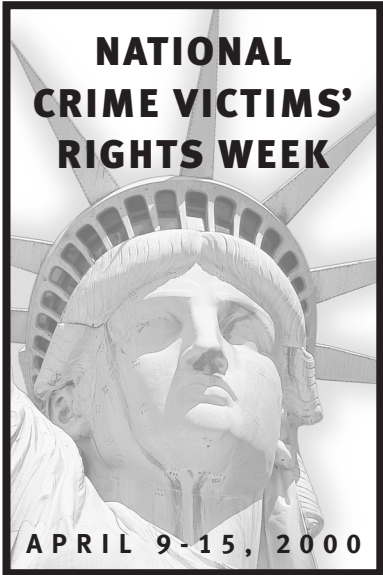
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**NATIONAL
CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK**

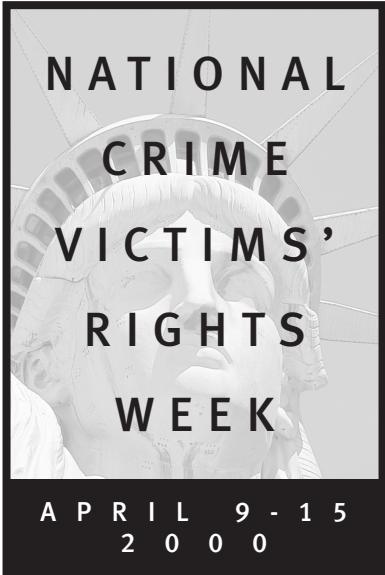
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**NATIONAL
CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK**



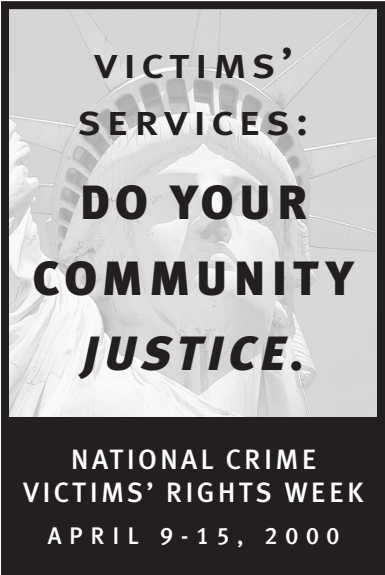
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NATIONAL
CRIME
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RIGHTS
WEEK



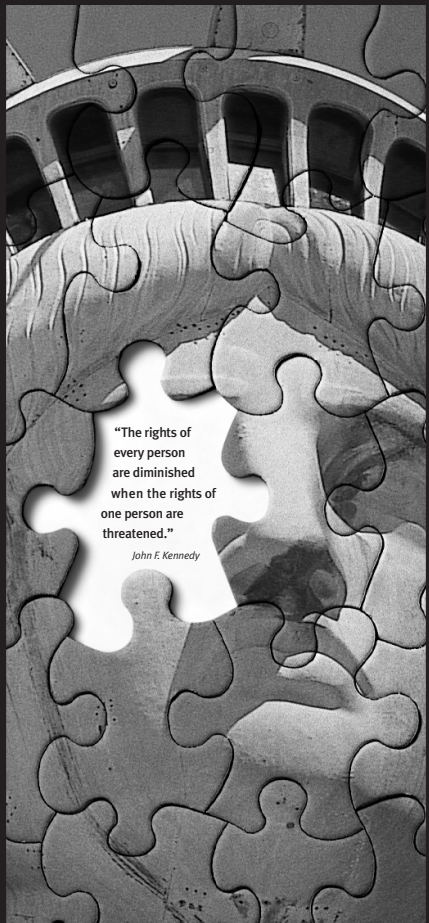
APRIL 9-15
2000

VICTIMS'
SERVICES:
**DO YOUR
COMMUNITY
JUSTICE.**



NATIONAL CRIME
VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 9-15, 2000

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 9-15, 2000



"The rights of every person are diminished when the rights of one person are threatened."

John F. Kennedy

VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
DARE to DREAM

FOR ASSISTANCE OR MORE
INFORMATION PLEASE CALL
THE OFFICE FOR VICTIMS
OF CRIME AT
1-800-627-6872
OR GO ON-LINE
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:
**DARE
to
DREAM**

IF YOU OR SOMEONE
YOU KNOW HAS BEEN
A VICTIM OF CRIME,
YOU SHOULD KNOW:

YOU HAVE RIGHTS;

YOU CAN GET HELP;

YOU CAN WORK
FOR POSITIVE CHANGE.

1-800-627-6872

OFFICE for
VICTIMS of CRIME

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 9-15, 2000

NATIONAL TOLL-FREE NUMBERS
Information and Referrals on Victims'
Rights, Services, and Criminal & Juvenile
Justice Resources

Battered Women's Justice Project
800-903-0111

Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Country
Child Abuse Hotline 800-633-5155

Childhelp USA National Hotline
800-4-A-CHILD TDD Hotline 800-2-A-CHILD

Family Violence Prevention Fund/Health
Resource Center 800-313-1310

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse
800-732-3277

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
800-638-8736

Mothers Against Drunk Driving
800-438-MADD

National Center for Missing and Exploited
Children 800-843-5678
TDD Hotline 800-826-7653

National Center for Victims of Crime
800-FYI-CALL

National Children's Alliance 800-239-9950

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug
Information 800-729-6686
TDD Hotline 800-487-4889
Hearing Impaired 800-735-2258

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and
Neglect 800-394-3366

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
800-851-3420

National Domestic Violence Hotline
800-799-7233 TTY Hotline 800-787-3224

National Fraud Information Hotline
800-876-7060

National Organization for Victim Assistance
800-TRY-NOVA

National Resource Center on Domestic
Violence 800-537-2238
TTY Hotline 800-553-2508

Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center
800-627-6872

Parents of Murdered Children 888-818-POMC

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network
800-656-4673

Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child
Protection and Custody 800-527-3223

VALOR/National Victim Assistance Academy
877-748-NVAA

**NATIONAL
CRIME
VICTIMS'
RIGHTS
WEEK**

**APRIL 9-15
2000**

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:
DARE to
DREAM**

FOR ASSISTANCE OR MORE
INFORMATION PLEASE CALL
THE OFFICE FOR VICTIMS
OF CRIME AT
1-800-627-6872
OR GO ON-LINE
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

CAMERA-READYARTWORK FOR NCVRW BOOKMARKS

2000 EVENTS

Please mark your calendars for
the events listed below.

JANUARY

CRIME STOPPERS MONTH

Crime Stoppers International
(800) 245-0009
www.c-s-i.org

APRIL

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse
(312) 663-3520
www.childabuse.org

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

National Coalition Against Sexual Assault
(717) 728-9764
www.ncasa.org

APRIL 9-15 - NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

Points of Light Foundation
(202) 729-8000
www.pointsoflight.org

APRIL 14 & 15 - NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAY

Youth Service America
(202) 296-2992
www.ysd.org

APRIL 9-15 - NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of
Crime
(800) 627-6872 (OVC Resource Center)
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

MAY

MAY 1 - NATIONAL LAW DAY

American Bar Association
(312) 988-5735
www.abanet.org

MAY 6-12 - NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WEEK

International Association of Correctional Officers
(800) 255-2382

MAY 6-13 - NATIONAL SAFE KIDS WEEK

National SAFE KIDS Campaign
(202) 662-0600
www.safekids.org

MAY 14-20 - NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.
(573) 346-4911
www.nationalcops.org

MAY 15 - NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.
(573) 346-4911
www.nationalcops.org

MAY 25 - NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

National Center for Missing and
Exploited Children
(800) 843-5678
www.missingkids.com

JUNE

JUNE 18-23 - NATIONAL VICTIM

ASSISTANCE ACADEMY

Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)
(877) 748-NVAA
www.nvaa.org

AUGUST

AUGUST 1 - NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

National Association of Town Watch
(610) 649-7055
www.nationaltownwatch.org

OCTOBER

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

AWARENESS MONTH

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
(303) 839-1852
www.ncadv.org

CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

National Crime Prevention Council
(202) 466-6272
<http://www.ncpc.org>

OCTOBER 15-21 - AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK

National School Safety Center
(805) 373-9977
www.nsssc1.org

OCTOBER 15-22 - WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE

YWCA of the USA
(888) 992-2463
www.ywca.org

OCTOBER 22-29 - NATIONAL RED RIBBON WEEK

Mothers Against Drunk Driving
1-800-GET-MADD
www.madd.org

DECEMBER

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING

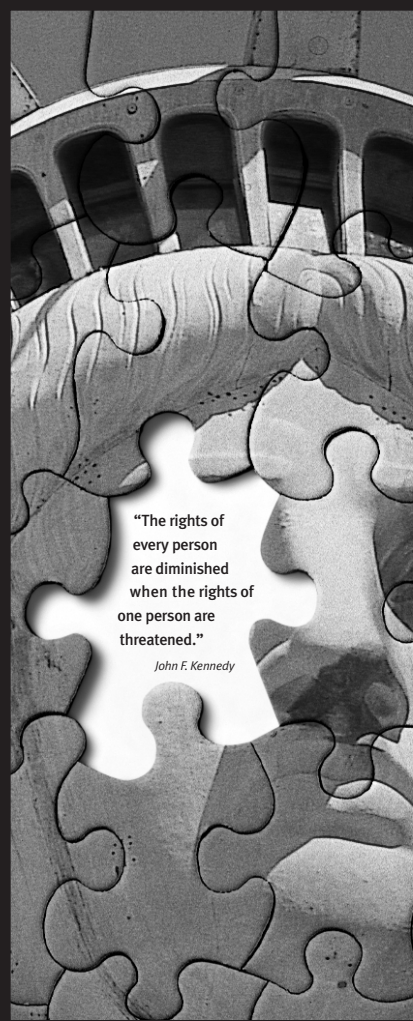
PREVENTION MONTH

Mothers Against Drunk Driving
1-800-GET-MADD
www.madd.org

DECEMBER 9 - NATIONAL CANDLELIGHT VIGIL OF

REMEMBRANCE AND HOPE

Mothers Against Drunk Driving
1-800-GET-MADD
www.madd.org



"The rights of
every person
are diminished
when the rights of
one person are
threatened."

John F. Kennedy

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

APRIL 9-15, 2000

VICTIMS' RIGHTS:

DARE to
DREAM

IF YOU OR
SOMEONE
YOU KNOW
HAS BEEN
A VICTIM OF
CRIME,
YOU SHOULD
KNOW:

YOU HAVE
RIGHTS;
YOU CAN
GET HELP;
YOU CAN
WORK FOR
POSITIVE
CHANGE.

LOCAL CONTACT:



NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK APRIL 9-15, 2000

VICTIMS' RIGHTS: DARE *to* DREAM

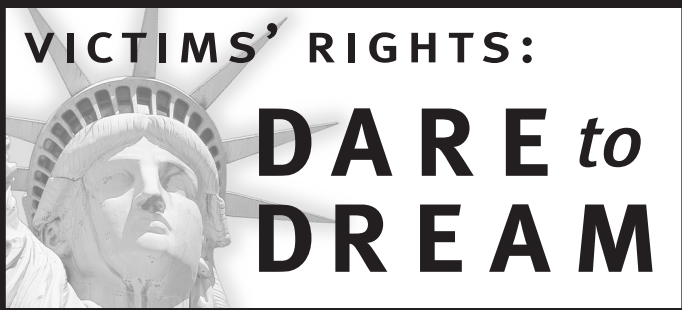


CAMERA-READY ARTWORK FOR NCVRW LOGOS

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
DARE *to*
DREAM**

A P R I L 9 - 1 5 , 2 0 0 0



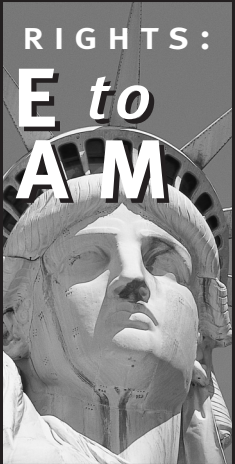
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**NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK
A P R I L 9 - 1 5 , 2 0 0 0**

**NATIONAL
CRIME
VICTIMS'
RIGHTS
WEEK**

**A P R I L 9 - 1 5
2 0 0 0**

**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
DARE *to*
DREAM**



**NATIONAL
CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 9-15, 2000**

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK APRIL 9-15, 2000

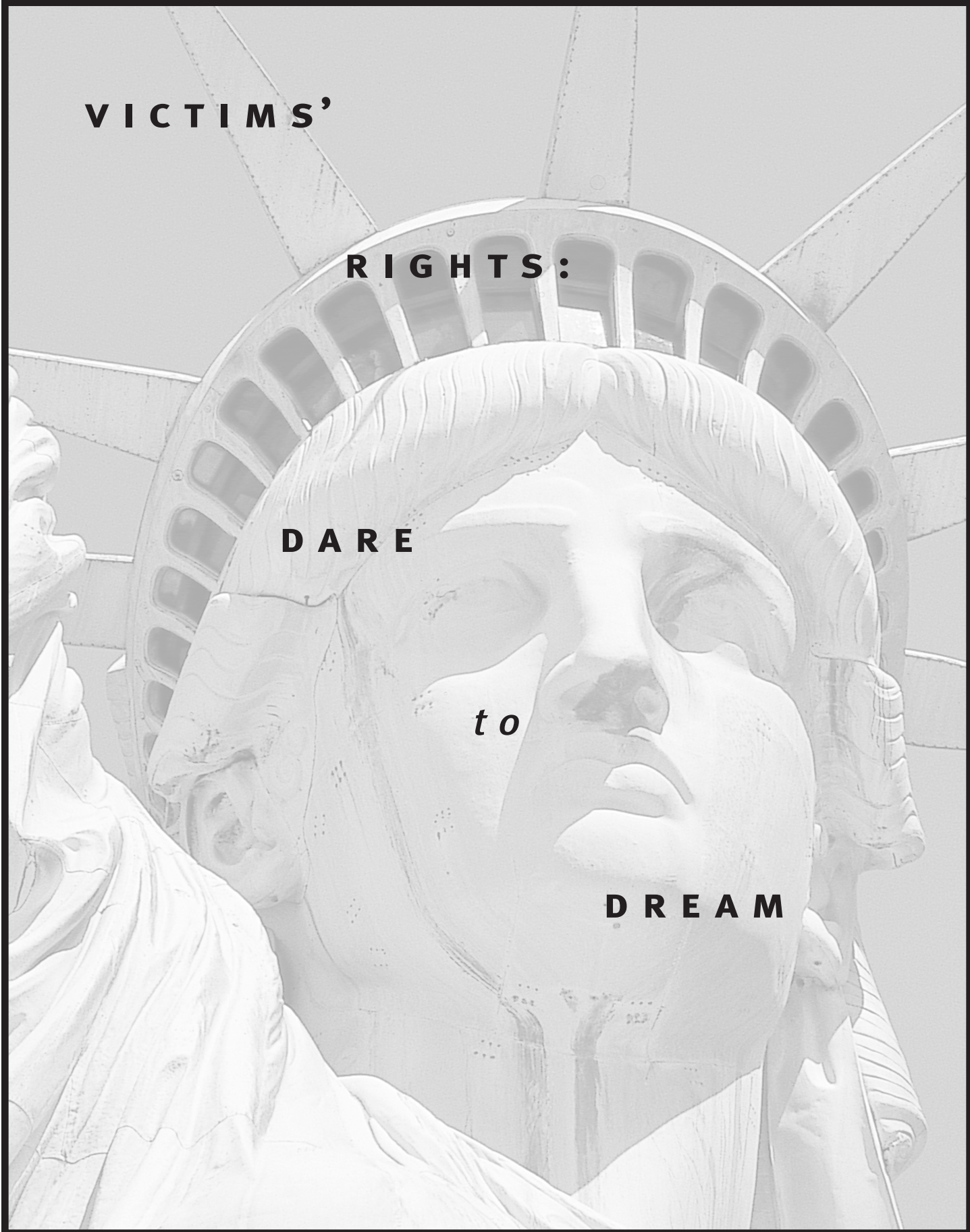
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RIGHTS:

DARE

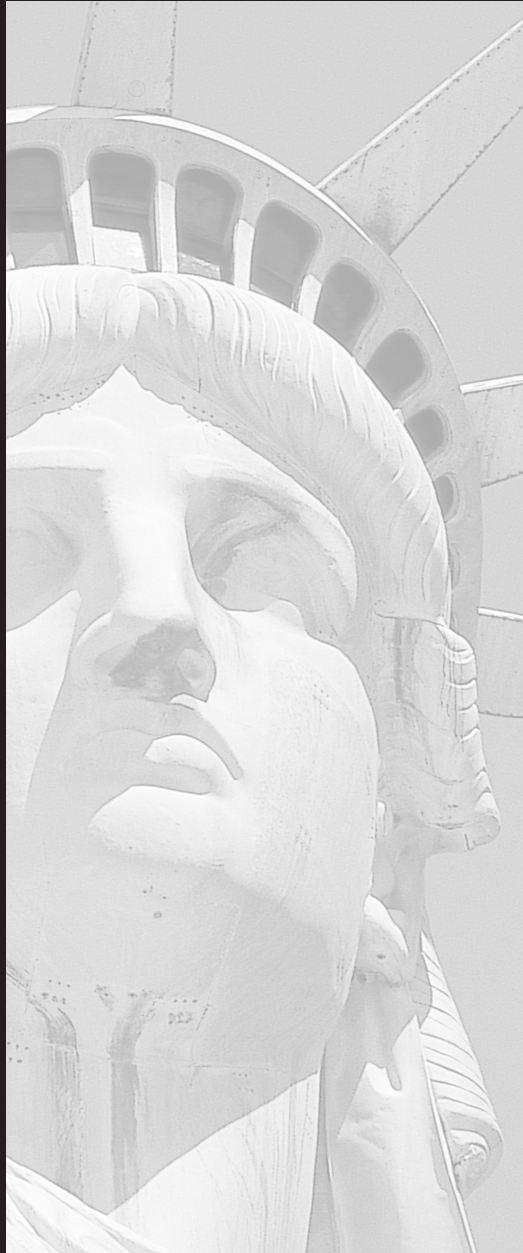
to

DREAM



NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK APRIL 9-15, 2000

VICTIMS' RIGHTS: DARE *t*O DREAM



CERTIFICATE
*o*f **APPRECIATION**

Presented to

*For outstanding service on behalf
of crime victims*

Date

Presented by

NATIONAL TOLL-FREE NUMBERS

INFORMATION AND REFERRALS ON VICTIMS' RIGHTS, SERVICES, AND CRIMINAL & JUVENILE JUSTICE RESOURCES

Battered Women's Justice Project		800-903-0111
Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Country Child Abuse Hotline		800-633-5155
Childhelp USA National Hotline		800-4-A-CHILD
	TDD Hotline	800-2-A-CHILD
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse		800-732-3277
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse		800-638-8736
Mothers Against Drunk Driving		800-438-MADD
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children		800-843-5678
	TDD Hotline	800-826-7653
National Center for Victims of Crime		800-FYI-CALL
National Children's Alliance		800-239-9950
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information		800-729-6686
	TDD Hotline	800-487-4889
	Hearing Impaired	800-735-2258
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect		800-394-3366
National Criminal Justice Reference Service		800-851-3420
National Domestic Violence Hotline		800-799-7233
	TTY Hotline	800-787-3224
National Fraud Information Hotline		800-876-7060
National Organization for Victim Assistance		800-TRY-NOVA
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence		800-537-2238
	TTY Hotline	800-553-2508
Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center		800-627-6872
Parents of Murdered Children		888-818-POMC
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network		800-656-4673
Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child Protection & Custody		800-527-3223
VALOR/National Victim Assistance Academy		877-748-NVAA

RESOURCES

RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO HELP YOU IN YOUR STATE AND COMMUNITY:

Crime Victim Compensation Programs have been established in every state to help crime victims cope with many crime related expenses such as medical costs, mental health counseling, lost wages, or funeral and burial costs. Please contact the Compensation Program in your state to find out more about this vital form of assistance.

Victim Assistance Programs provide many important services for crime victims including crisis support, peer support, referrals to counseling, advocacy within the justice system and, in some cases, emergency shelter. Contact the agencies and organizations listed in this brochure for further information.

LOCAL CONTACTS

Provided as a public service by the
Office for Victims of Crime and the
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization.

If YOU or SOMEONE

YOU KNOW has been a

VICTIM of CRIME,

YOU should KNOW:

YOU have RIGHTS;

YOU can get HELP;

YOU can work for

POSITIVE CHANGE.

**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
DARE to DREAM**

YOU HAVE RIGHTS

Every state has enacted laws that provide basic rights to crime victims. Over half of the states have amended their constitution to further protect the rights of crime victims. While these rights vary across the nation, most victims have the following rights:

- **THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION** about your case as it progresses through the justice system;
- **THE RIGHT TO NOTIFICATION** of many different types of justice proceedings;
- **THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE** in court proceedings related to the offense;
- **THE RIGHT TO BE REASONABLY PROTECTED** from your accused offender;
- **THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION** about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, and release of the offender; and
- **THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE RESTITUTION** from the offender.

**IF YOU ARE A VICTIM OF CRIME,
THESE RIGHTS MAY APPLY TO YOU!**

YOU CAN GET HELP

Literally thousands of programs now exist to provide services, sanctuary, advocacy, and financial support to crime victims. These programs are located within both government agencies and private non-profit or charitable organizations.

ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL, MANY ORGANIZATIONS ARE AVAILABLE TO HELP YOU:

Hotlines for Round-the-clock Immediate Referrals and Assistance

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Indian Country Child Abuse Hotline
800-633-5155

Childhelp USA National Hotline **800-4-A-CHILD**
TDD Hotline **800-2-A-CHILD**

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
800-843-5678 TDD Hotline **800-826-7653**

National Domestic Violence Hotline
800-799-7223 TTY Hotline **800-797-3224**

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network
800-656-4673

Non-emergency Information & Referrals

Mothers Against Drunk Driving **800-438-MADD**

National Children's Alliance
800-239-9950

National Center for Victims of Crime **800-FYI-CALL**

National Organization for Victim Assistance
800-TRY-NOVA

Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center
800-627-6872

Parents of Murdered Children **888-818-POMC**

Resource Center on Domestic Violence,
Child Protection & Custody **800-527-3223**

VALOR/National Victim Assistance Academy
877-748-NVAA

YOU CAN WORK FOR CHANGE

America is more sensitive to the treatment of crime victims today because of the efforts of thousands of crime victims that have channeled their pain, grief and frustration into a force for positive change.

Many crime victims and survivors serve as volunteers for local victim assistance programs, join legislative advocacy and victim activist groups to work to change laws and public policy, and serve on victim impact panels to help sensitize offenders about the impact of the crime on the victim.

**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
DARE to DREAM**

Twenty creative ideas that tie into this year's theme— "Victims' Rights: Dare to Dream"— are offered to stimulate your thinking. These suggestions can be implemented "as is," or tailored to fit the particular needs or style of your organization, agency or jurisdiction. It is important to involve as many individuals and organizations in your community as possible in your National Crime Victims' Rights Week public awareness activities and commemorative events.

PLEASE NOTE:

FREE MULTICOLOR PUBLIC EDUCATION POSTER

POSTER: The Office for Victims of Crime is pleased to announce that it is offering a graphically designed, multicolor, 24 x 34 inch poster to enhance your public education efforts during National

Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. In addition to this Resource Guide, OVC will send you one poster in January, 2000. To receive a limited number of additional copies of the poster, please contact the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center at 1-800-627-6872.



Twenty Tips for Community Outreach

The following twenty tips are designed to highlight this year's theme—"Dare to Dream"—and can also commemorate the 20th anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Many of the concepts presented here have been successfully sponsored in past years by state and local victim service organizations and coalitions.

Each of these ideas should be tailored to fit the specific needs of the sponsoring agency, coordinating committee, or community. The ultimate key to success is to involve as many different individuals and organizations—from the criminal and juvenile justice systems, victim services, and the community—in planning and implementing your 2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week activities.

1. To commemorate the 20th anniversary of NCVRW, review the most significant accomplishments for victims' rights and services in your state since 1980. For each year, designate one major success that highlights the fact that "dreams can come true" for victims' rights and services. Print up a **summary of "20 dreams that came true"**—"the dream, the reality"—in your state since 1980, utilizing the camera-ready artwork in this *Resource Guide*
2. At any of your public awareness and community outreach events, ask participants to consider ways in which they are "**doing your community justice**" by helping victims, working with at-risk youth, promoting safety in our homes and schools, etc. Participants' answers can be recorded on cards that can be displayed on a bulletin board or shared with others in a public forum.
3. Coordination is key to any NCVRW initiative. In eastern Missouri, a **Regional Planning Committee** is formed each year, comprised of all victim-related organizations (both system- and community-based) and allied professionals who come together months in advance of April to coordinate each group's individual activities, as well as to organize one or two "united front"-type commemorative events. The many materials in this *Resource Guide* can be utilized by your Planning Committee to coordinate and implement successful events.

4. In 1998, the Office of Attorney General Betty Montgomery in Ohio published a handsome “**calendar of events**” **handbook** that highlighted NCVRW commemorative activities sponsored throughout the state, including a brief description of events, logistics, and personal contacts for additional information. This is an excellent coordination document and can also be utilized to alert local and state media to victim and community outreach efforts.
5. Consider initiatives that highlight **victims’ rights across state borders**. For example, in 1999, Parents of Murdered Children held a march and memorial service on the Chain of Rocks Bridge across the Mississippi River, linking Missouri and Illinois. The bridge was the site of a murder of two sisters several years ago. Proclamations from both Illinois and Missouri were read at this moving event.
6. Identify **a special site** that can be used for NCVRW commemorative events not only in 2000, but in the future as well. In 1999 in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the NCVRW Coordinating Committee started the week’s events in a park that had been named after a police officer who was killed in the line of duty, located next to a police station. Key leaders in criminal and juvenile justice addressed the crowd, emphasizing what they have done in the past, and plan to do in the future, for victims and the community to promote safety. The Coordinating Committee plans to have offenders help with the maintenance of flower gardens and build a gazebo to focus on Cedar Rapids’ commitment to community justice principles. Trees have been planted to honor victims, and a walkway made of bricks that memorialize homicide victims is in the planning stages.
7. Brainstorm ways to incorporate victim assistance and victim services into allied professions, such as justice, corrections, education and mental health. In 1999, the California Youth Authority (CYA) published a **Technical Assistance Bulletin** during NCVRW entitled “Workplace Violence for Correctional Personnel.” It covers types of workplace violence; warning signs of danger; prevention strategies; safety planning; and victim assistance and other referral resources. The Bulletin was distributed to CYA employees, as well as to other state correctional agencies for training and staff development. The “bulletin” concept could be incorporated for topics such as school safety, the mental health needs of victims (for mental health professionals), and cycle of violence (for a wide variety of audiences).

8. In urban communities, your Coordinating Committee can contact the managers of tall buildings with lots of windows. During NCVRW, **lights can be left on all night in offices** to spell out “VICTIMS’ RIGHTS” or a short theme. A press release can alert the news media to a “kickoff” event the first night the lights are turned on. (Submitted by the St. Louis NCVRW Coordinating Committee).
9. Coalition and agency **web sites** offer excellent opportunities for victim and community outreach not only during NCVRW, but also throughout the year. A calendar of events, photographs and video footage of prior NCVRW events, and list serves that keep coordinating committee members updated of key activities are but a few examples of how to utilize web sites for NCVRW. The Missouri Victim Assistance Network (MOVA) site < <http://www.mova.missouri.org/> > , averages 800 visits a day and provides information and referrals to supportive services for crime victims, as well as opportunities for professional development, training, and technical assistance for victim service providers.
10. Create a **crime victims advocacy tree**. Provide victims, advocates, allied professionals, and community members with card stock imprinted with this year’s commemorative artwork and theme, “Dare to Dream.” Ask each individual to write down his or her “dream” for victims’ rights and services or community safety. Tie the cards with colorful ribbons onto a tree near the courthouse, city hall, or a victim services organization.
11. Sponsor an **essay contest** for elementary, junior high, and/or high school students based upon the theme “Dare to Dream.” Ask students to submit essays that describe their “dream” for: safety in our homes, safety in our schools, and/or safety in our community. Create a panel of esteemed judges that include representatives from the criminal and juvenile justice systems, victim services, and community leaders. Sponsor an award ceremony during NCVRW that honors the winning submissions.
12. One of the most effective ways to promote victims’ voices is through **Victim Impact Panels**, which can be sponsored at a variety of forums (such as community outreach sessions, schools, civic organizations, and institutional or community corrections settings). Ask victim participants to address this year’s theme—“Dare to Dream”—by discussing their dreams and vision for an America where victims’ rights and services meet the needs of *all* people who are hurt by crime.

13. At public gatherings, lead participants in a “**moment of silence**” to honor victims, followed by a song or poetry reading that symbolizes the hopes and dreams of crime victims and those who serve them for justice and individual/community safety.
14. Ask local domestic violence organizations/shelters or children’s advocacy organizations to provide **artwork from children who have been victims of or witnesses to violence**. Then sponsor a display at a public forum (such as the library, mall, or courthouse) that includes educational information about the impact of violence on children, utilizing this year’s theme to emphasize the importance of a shared dream for safety in our homes, schools, and communities.
15. **Lapel buttons** commemorating NCVRW in Ohio were designed and produced by inmates of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. In addition, the Department published a **book of poetry** written by victims and survivors, as well as a **calendar** that depicts the Department’s vision and programs for restorative justice that addresses the interests and needs of crime victims, offenders, and the community. Both of these creative ideas lend a visual voice to victims and communities hurt by crime, and offer offenders the opportunity to perform community service that helps crime victims and those who serve them.
16. Utilize the **camera-ready artwork** in this *Resource Guide* to create bulletin boards, bumper stickers, bookmarks, grocery bags, and other visual depictions of dreams and visions for victim services and justice for all. Ask local printers or correctional work programs to donate printing services.
17. Sponsor a **discussion group** for victims, service providers and concerned citizens that addresses how victims and service providers who have “dared to dream” of victim justice have had a positive impact on your community.
18. Solicit a meeting with your local newspaper’s editorial board, focusing on how victims’ rights and services have made your community a safer and better place to live. Ask victims who have had a positive influence on public policy or community safety to accompany you. Provide editorial board members with this year’s theme, along with supportive resources from this year’s *Resource Guide*, and encourage them to write an

editorial about the importance of victims' rights and services, and the contributions they have made to your community.

19. In many states, **flags are lowered at half-mast** in commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. You can request this important public service by writing a letter to your mayor or city council, county or parish board of supervisors, or governor, coordinating one day during 2000 NCVRW during which all flags will be lowered to half-mast to honor people who have been hurt by crime.
20. Invite adult and youth **choral groups** to perform at commemorative events, providing them with this year's theme to select songs that reflect the power of dreams and visions for equal justice for all.

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

Once victim service providers have completed their plans to commemorate NCVRW, it is helpful to send a general press release to local print and broadcast media that highlights key activities they will sponsor. The sample press release, which includes a national perspective and a quotation from the Acting Director of the Office for Victims of Crime, can be easily personalized to state and local jurisdictions. The sample NCVRW letterhead included in the camera-ready artwork of the Resource Guide can be utilized for the press release. Usually, local libraries have a reference book listing print and broadcast media nationwide that can help create a current media mailing list.

SAMPLE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

One of the best ways to promote victims' rights and services

is through the broadcasting of public service announcements (PSAs). The three sample PSAs can be utilized for either radio or television stations. Each PSA should be personalized to include contact information for local victim services, along with any relevant data that accurately reflect crime and victimization in the area in which the PSAs are broadcast. Victim advocates should contact local radio and television stations at least six weeks prior to NCVRW and ask to speak to the public service director. S/he can provide guidelines about whether the station accepts PSAs and the preferred format. While some stations simply accept PSA scripts that are read by on-air "personalities," others ask that the scripts be read by a representative from the organization that submits them. Be sure to understand and follow any guidelines that radio and television stations provide.

SAMPLE OPINION/EDITORIAL COLUMN

The opinion/editorial page(s) are the most frequently read section of most newspapers. The sample opinion/editorial column should be personalized and expanded to reflect information pertinent to the community in which it will be published, such as current crime statistics, personal victims' vignettes, and information about local victim services. The column can also be submitted to local radio and/or television stations as an actuality, which is a 60-second statement of opinion that is usually read on air by the author. Victim service providers should consider submitting the opinion/editorial column or radio/television actuality from a local NCVRW Planning Committee or coalition.

Remember to use the sample NCVRW letterhead for printing the opinion/editorial column or broadcast actuality!

Sample Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
[Date]

CONTACT: [Name/Title/Agency]
[A/C-Telephone #]

“Dare to Dream”

America Commemorates the 20th Anniversary of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week

[City/State] — During the week of April 9 to 15, 2000, crime victims, service providers, criminal and juvenile justice and allied professionals will join together across America to commemorate the 20th anniversary of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. This year’s theme, “Dare to Dream,” reflects on the tremendous strides that have been made toward victim justice that emerged from victims who dared to share their personal pain so that others might learn from their experiences; from victim service providers who dared to push for significant reforms that have resulted in more consistent and comprehensive assistance for crime victims; and from justice officials who dared to pursue a system of justice that balances the rights of accused and convicted offenders with the rights of crime victims.

When National Crime Victims’ Rights Week was first proclaimed in 1980, crime victims had few participatory rights in our nation’s criminal and juvenile justice systems. Assistance and services were limited, and countless victims endured their trauma and pain alone. Today, over 10,000 national, state and local organizations provide quality services and assistance to victims of crime, including over [#] in our [state/community]. Thirty thousand laws have been passed at the federal, state and local levels that articulate and protect victims’ rights, including constitutional amendments in 32 states [including yours, if applicable] that offer a range of participatory rights for victims.

According to [spokesperson], the true dream of “victim justice” relies on people who believe that crime victims deserve fair treatment and assistance to help them cope with the devastating trauma of crime and victimization.

– more –

“We must continue to dare to dream of individuals and communities who embrace crime victims as friends and neighbors who need and deserve our assistance,” [spokesperson] said.

“It’s important to remember that every time we reach out to a victim, and every time we offer help to someone who has been hurt by crime, we’re doing our community *justice*.”

Here in [city/county/state], numerous activities have been planned to recognize victims of crime and those who serve them during the 20th anniversary commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Included are: [cite examples of special events].

Kathryn Turman, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice, encourages people across America to join the Justice Department in saluting the achievements of America’s crime victims, service providers, and justice professionals.

“Because of so many individuals who have dared to dream of a world where victims are informed, involved and treated with respect by our justice system and by society, we are beginning to see doors open, and attitudes change, and services provided to victims on a widespread basis,” Turman noted. “We will continue to rely on individuals’ and communities’ sense of true justice to guide the fair treatment of crime victims in the new millennium.”

Members of our community are encouraged to join together during 2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week and honor those who bring honor to victims of crime. For additional information about National Crime Victims' Rights Week, please contact [name], [title], or [agency/organization] at [area code/telephone number], or visit [name of agency’s] Web site at [Web site address].

END

Type your press release *double-spaced* on the *sample letterhead* included in this *Resource Guide*. If your press release is more than one page, type “ – more – ” in the bottom right corner of the front page, and *paper clip* the second page to the first page. Add the title and date of the press release, plus “Page Two”, in the top left corner of the second page.

Sample Public Service Announcements

:60 Seconds: During the week of April 9 to 15, people across our nation will be commemorating the 20th anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The past two decades have resulted in tremendous progress for victims of crime. In 1980, most victims were not allowed to participate in justice processes; today, there are over 30,000 laws nationwide that define and protect victims' rights. In 1980, supportive services for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse, homicide, drunk driving and hate crimes were very limited. Today, there are over 10,000 national, state, and local organizations that provide assistance to people who have been hurt by crime.

If you are a victim of crime, there is assistance available to help you. We can provide assistance with counseling and advocacy throughout the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Victim compensation is available to help violent crime victims recover some of the financial losses resulting from crime. We're here to help . . .

If you are concerned about crime and violence in our community, *now* is your chance to get involved. Join us during National Crime Victims' Rights Week to salute the countless individuals and agencies who have made our communities safer, and who have lent a helping hand to victims in need. Join us in daring to dream of an America where "justice for all" includes victims of crime. For additional information about 2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week and victim services in our community, please call [agency] at [area code/telephone number].

:30 Seconds: Victims of crime do not have to suffer alone. Here in [name of community], there are many programs that provide support and assistance to people who have been hurt by crime. April 9 to 15 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week—a time to honor crime victims and all they endure, as well as the countless individuals who serve them. If you are a victim of crime, please call us for assistance. And if you are a community member concerned about safety in our homes and neighborhoods, join us in our efforts to do our community *justice* by helping victims of crime. For additional information about victim services in our community or about 2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, please call [agency] at [area code/telephone number].

:15 Seconds: April 9 to 15 marks the 20th anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to commemorate the many accomplishments made by crime victims and those who serve them to make our community safer, and to make our justice system more responsive to victims in need of help. Please join us in our efforts to do our community *justice* by helping victims of crime. To get help or give help, call [agency] at [area code/telephone number].

If your agency has a web site or e-mail address,

incorporate it into the text of your public service announcements.

Sample Opinion/Editorial Column

Imagine a world where you are hurt by crime, your life falls apart, and nobody is there to help you put it back together. Imagine that nobody tells you anything about the criminal case that arises out of your victimization, or about the status of the offender. You are barred from the courtroom; you have no opportunity to tell the judge about the devastating impact that the crime has had on you and your family. Imagine feeling totally terrified, with no significant protections offered to increase your feelings of security. Financial restitution? — not a chance!

Such an imaginary scenario was the painful reality that crime victims in America endured a mere twenty years ago. This week marks the 20th anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, and yet it marks so much more. Today in America, victims of crime are afforded both rights and respect that they so richly deserve. They are, for the most part, informed about and involved in criminal and juvenile justice processes that determine not only the fate of their offender, but their very future as people who have been hurt by crime.

This year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme, "Dare to Dream," reflects on the tremendous strides that have been made toward *victim justice* that emerged from victims who dared to share their personal pain so that others might learn from their experiences; from victim service providers who dared to push for significant reforms that have resulted in more consistent and comprehensive assistance for crime victims; and from justice officials who dared to pursue a system of justice that balances the rights of accused and convicted offenders with the rights of crime victims.

If, as Henry David Thoreau said, "Dreams are the touchstones of our character," the dreams that crime victims and those who serve them have of a nation that is *truly just* and a justice system that is *truly fair* are indicative of our strength of character. The many significant accomplishments of America's victims' rights discipline have been built upon pain and perseverance, fear and frustration, hope and help. So many victims have made the commitment to help other victims, and to help prevent crime from ravaging our communities and homes, knowing that it will not change the harm they have suffered but will, indeed, prevent the same sort of pain and indignities from happening to somebody else.

During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we take a break from the hubbub of our hectic lives to say "thank you." To the police officer who spoke to that rape victim with kindness and concern, we say "thank you." To the prosecutor who insisted upon a restitution order from the "indigent defendant" who could "not afford to pay," because s/he knew the victim who suffered

financial losses could not afford to pay either, our gratitude is yours. To the probation officer who ensured that the victim was able to define the harm caused by the crime and tell the court about the devastating impact the offense had on his/her family, we appreciate your diligence. And to anybody, anywhere in our community who has taken the time to help a victim who needed support—both at the time of the crime and in the weeks, months, and years after—we salute you. We thank you all for sharing our dream of a world where “justice” includes crime victims, and where every time we help a victim of crime, we know we are doing our community *justice*.

This new century of ours offers an opportunity for reflection about our shared past, and the hopes and visions we share together for our future. As Eleanor Roosevelt said, “The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of our dreams.” The beauty of our dream for *victim justice* is one that requires a renewed commitment to a sense of justice that refuses to ignore any child, woman or man who is hurt by crime. Their pain and suffering are our incentives to continue efforts to prevent crime, and to help those who are harmed by violence. Their tremendous losses are our collective gain in understanding that when *one person* in our community is hurt by crime, we *all* feel the pain.

This is our pledge. This is our hope. This is our dream that we dare to share not only during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, but throughout the year.

Provide a two-to-three sentence description of the author’s title, agency, and relevant role at the end of this opinion/editorial column.

This year, hundreds of state and local officials and agencies will issue proclamations or resolutions that officially proclaim the week of April 9-15, 2000 to be “(State/local) Crime Victims’ Rights Week.” This sample proclamation can be offered to such officials and entities as a foundation upon which to draft an official proclamation that is specific to each jurisdiction’s needs. Data from the statistical overviews included in this Resource Guide and/or jurisdiction-specific data can be useful for tailoring the sample proclamation to an individual organization, jurisdiction or state. Victim advocates should request multiple copies of any proclamations issued that can be framed for the offices of the many organizations that co-sponsor 2000 NCVRW activities.



Sample Proclamation

- Whereas,** year 2000 marks the twentieth anniversary of the commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week; and
- Whereas,** the victims' rights discipline in America has, for nearly three decades, dared to dream of a nation that is free from violence and an America where crime victims are consistently provided supportive services to help them cope with the trauma of crime and victimization; and
- Whereas,** while the rate of most crimes continues to decrease, U.S. residents still experience nearly 31 million criminal victimizations, including nearly 8.1 million violent crimes; and
- Whereas,** over 30,000 federal and state laws have been passed that define and protect the rights of crime victims; 32 states have passed constitutional amendments that afford victims important participatory rights throughout the criminal and juvenile justice systems; and a federal constitutional amendment is currently pending in the U.S. Congress; and
- Whereas,** important partnerships have been formed among criminal and juvenile justice agencies, allied professionals, and victim services to ensure that crime victims are treated with dignity and respect; and
- Whereas,** our nation's commitment to victim assistance, crime prevention, and public safety has resulted in countless individuals and collaborative initiatives that truly do our community justice; and
- Whereas,** the new millennium affords us the opportunity to continue to dare to dream of a nation where liberty and justice *for all* includes each and every person who has been touched by crime; **therefore, be it**
- Resolved,** that [individual or entity] proclaims the week of April 9 to 15, 2000 to be [city/county/parish/state] Crime Victims' Week; **and be it further**
- Resolved,** that our individual and collective efforts reflect the dreams we dare to have of a nation where *no crime victim* goes unserved, and *every crime victim* is afforded rights and services, and fair treatment by the justice system and by society; **and be it further**
- Resolved,** that a suitably prepared copy of this proclamation be presented to [your organization].

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
- Economic Crime
- Elder Abuse and Neglect
- Hate and Bias Crime

- Homicide
- Juvenile Crime and Victimization
- Rape and Sexual Assault
- Sentencing
- 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 professional 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 1-800-627-6872.

NCVRW RESOURCE GUIDE CO-SPONSORS

This section provides a comprehensive listing of the national organizations that serve as co-sponsors of the 2000 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 2000 NCVRW.

Child Abuse and Victimization

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 three million maltreated children in 1996—a 161 percent increase from 1980. Of these reports, 35 percent were found to be substantiated while more than half (58%) were closed for lack of substantiation. The remaining 7 percent 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 percent of all neglect in 1996. (Ibid., 46)

1996 data on substantiated maltreatment found that 52 percent of victims were female; 55 percent were white, 28 percent black, 12 percent Hispanic, and 5 percent of other races. Nineteen percent of victims were aged two or younger, 52 percent seven or younger, and 7 percent sixteen or older. Eighty percent of perpetrators were the parents of the victim. (Ibid., 45)

The FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System data indicate that between 1991 and 1996, persons under the age of twelve were

the victims of 5.5 percent of all violent crime incidents reported to a law enforcement agency. (Ibid., 29)

Female victims were three times more likely than males to have experienced sexual abuse (16% vs. 5%) and less likely to have experienced neglect (54% vs. 62%); white youth were more likely than black youth to be victims of sexual abuse (13% vs. 7%). (Ibid., 46)

Between 1991 and 1996, children under the age of twelve were the victims in 5.5 percent of all violent crimes reported to law enforcement agencies. These crimes included kidnapping (21%), sexual assault (32%), robbery (2%), aggravated assault (4%), and simple assault (4%). Thirty-seven percent of these victims were younger than seven and about half (47%) were female. (Ibid., 29)

An estimated 1,077 children died as a result of maltreatment in 1996, with over half (56%) of all victims being male and under the age of four (76%). (Ibid., 45-46)

Females were identified as the perpetrator of maltreatment in three of four reported cases; however, males were identified as perpetrators in 91 percent of reported cases of sexual abuse. (Ibid., 46)

Professionals accounted for slightly more than half (52%) of all reports of abuse and neglect in 1996; family and community members reported 25 percent of the cases; and 23 percent of the reports were made either anonymously or from other sources. Victims self-reported in only 1 percent of all abuse and neglect cases. (Ibid., 46)

Cost of Crime

During 1998, losses estimated at nearly \$446 million were attributed to robberies. The value of property stolen averaged \$998 per robbery, ranging from \$546 taken during robberies of gas or service stations to \$4,516 per bank robbery. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 27.)

The dollar value of property stolen in connection with property crimes in 1998 was estimated at over \$15.4 billion. The average loss per offense in 1998 was \$1,407, compared to the 1997 recorded figure of \$1,314. In 1997, law enforcement agencies nationwide reported a 37 percent recovery rate for dollar losses in connection with stolen property. (Ibid., 36)

Based on information from 11,377 law enforcement agencies, 66,508 arson offenses were reported in 1998. The average dollar loss of property damaged due to reported arsons was \$12,561. The overall average loss for all types of structures was \$22,683. (Ibid., 55)

During 1998, the estimated value of motor vehicles stolen nationwide was nearly \$7.5 billion. The average value per vehicle at the time of theft was \$6,030. In relating the value of vehicles stolen to those recovered, the recovery rate for 1998 was 65 percent. (Ibid., 50)

During 1998, the average value of property stolen due to larceny-theft was \$650, up from the 1997 value of \$585. Applying the average value to the estimated number of larceny-thefts nationally, the loss to victims

was nearly \$4.8 billion for the year. (Ibid., 44)

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 percent 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)

Losses for telemarketing and direct personal marketing fraud schemes alone are estimated to be more than \$40 billion annually. (Miller, T., M. Cohen, and B. Wiersema. February 1996. *Victim*

Costs and Consequences: A New Look. Washington, DC:
U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice,
13.)

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Crime and Education

For the school year, July 1, 1997 through June 30, 1998, there were 58 school-associated violent deaths (student and non-students) that resulted from 46 incidents. Forty-six of these violent deaths were homicides, 11 were suicides, and one teenager was killed by a law enforcement officer in the course of duty. (1999 Annual Report on School Safety, Joint Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Department of Justice, 2.)

Thirty-two (70%) of the homicides at school occurred on school property, one (2%) occurred at a school-sponsored event, and 13 (28%) occurred in transit to or from school or a school-sponsored event. (Ibid., 3)

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. (Ibid.)

Students ages twelve through eighteen were more likely to be victims of serious violent crime away from school than at school. In 1997, about 24 of every 1,000 these students were victims of serious violent crimes away from school (a total of 635,900 serious violent crimes). In contrast, only eight of every 1,000 students were victims of serious violent crimes at school or going to and from school (201,800 total). (Ibid.)

In 1997, there were 63 thefts for every 1,000 students (ages twelve to eighteen) at school. Theft accounted for about 61 percent 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 percent 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)

On average, each year from 1993 to 1997 there were 131,400 violent crimes against teachers at school and 222,800 thefts from teachers at school. This translates into a rate of 31 violent crimes for every 1,000 teachers and a rate of 53 thefts for every 1,000 teachers. (Ibid.)

Gangs reportedly operate in 41 percent of urban schools, 26 percent of suburban schools, and 20 percent 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.)

Serious violent crime appears to be prevalent in only a minority of the nation's public schools. Only 13 percent of high schools and 12 percent of middle schools contact police about incidents of attacks or fighting involving weapons. (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, 33.)

Crime and Victimization

In 1998, U.S. residents aged twelve or older experienced approximately 31.3 million crimes. Types of victimization are as follows: 73 percent (22.9 million) were property crimes, 26 percent (8.1 million) were crimes of violence, and 1 percent were personal thefts. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). July 1999. *Criminal Victimization 1998: Changes 1997-98 with Trends 1993-98*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Victims reported about half of all violent crime (46%) and about a third (35%) of property crimes to the police in 1998. Among violent crimes, victims reported robberies most often (62%) and rape or sexual assaults least often (32%). Among property crimes, motor vehicle thefts continued to be the property crime most often reported (80%). (Ibid.)

Offenders used a weapon in about one fourth of violent victimizations in 1998. (Ibid.)

In 1998, law enforcement agencies nationwide made an estimated 14.5 million arrest for all criminal infractions excluding traffic violations. More specifically, drug abuse violations accounted for 1.6 million arrests, driving under the influence registered approximately 1.4 million arrests, and larceny-thefts and simple assaults each accounted for 1.3 million arrests. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 209.)

The 1998 rate for Crime Index offenses—4,616 for each 100,000 inhabitants in the U.S.—was the lowest reported rate since 1973. (Ibid., 6)

Crime Index Offenses for 1998 include the following crimes and prevalence of occurrence: larceny-theft (59.1%); burglary (18.7%); motor vehicle theft (9.9%); aggravated assault (7.8%); robbery (3.6%); forcible rape (0.7%); and murder (0.1%). (Ibid., 8, figure 2.3)

Even though total Crime Index arrests fell 12 percent, with violent crime arrests decreasing 8 percent and property crime arrests by 14 percent, data used to establish five-year trends show total arrests were up 4 percent in 1998. From 1994 to 1998, juvenile arrests increased 1 percent, and adult arrests rose 5 percent. (Ibid., 209)

Victim characteristics for violent crime in 1998 are as follows: 76 percent were reported to be aged eighteen and over, 15 percent juveniles twelve to seventeen, and 6 percent children under the age of twelve. Males accounted for 42 percent of victims and females, 58 percent. Seventy-two percent of victims were white, 25 percent black, and the remaining victims of other races or unknown race. (Ibid., 279)

Of the 21 percent Crime Index clearance rate (excluding arson), murder offenses were cleared most often (69%) and larceny-theft offenses cleared the least (14%). (Ibid., 199)

Of the 421,493 victims of violent offenses, 112,042 (27%) were reported to have been related to one or more of their offenders. (Ibid., 280)

In 1998, simple assault was the most common offense of all reported violent crimes (58.2%). (Ibid., 279)

Domestic Violence

According to the FBI's *Uniform Crime Report*, spousal abuse (including common-law spouses) comprised 43 percent of all family violence incidents reported to police in 1998. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Victims of family violence are overwhelmingly female—71 percent for family violence versus 58 percent for all other types of violence. (Ibid., 281)

A slightly larger percentage of family violence victims are white compared to victims of overall violence, 74 percent and 72 percent, respectively. (Ibid.)

In 15.1 percent of family murders, the offender used his/her feet, hands, or fists to kill his/her intended victim. (Ibid., 282)

In 1996, women experienced an estimated 840,000 rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, aggravated assaults, and simple victimizations at the hands of an intimate down from 1.1 million in 1993. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). 18 February 1999. "Characteristics of Crime." *Summary Findings*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Intimate violence is primarily a crime against women. In 1996, females were the victims of three out of every four murders of intimates and about 85% of the victims of nonlethal intimate violence. (Ibid., 1)

About 10 percent of all handgun purchase applications were rejected in 1998 because the applicant had been convicted of a domestic violence offense, and 3 percent

were rejected because the applicant was the subject of a domestic violence protection order. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). *Presale Handgun Checks, The Brady Interim Period, 1994-98*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1.)

Among women victimized by a violent intimate in 1996, about two-thirds of black females reported the abuse to law enforcement professionals, but only about one-half of white female victims did. (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, 19.)

Nearly six in ten female domestic violence victims in 1996 report that police responded within ten minutes of receiving the report of abuse. (Ibid., 20)

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.)

When raped or physically assaulted by a current or former intimate partner, women were significantly more likely than men to sustain injuries and to report the assault, whether the time frame considered was the person's lifetime or the twelve months preceding the survey. (Ibid.)

Drunk Driving

A total of 15,935 persons, or 38 percent of all traffic fatalities, died in alcohol-related crashes in 1998—an alcohol-related fatality every 33 minutes. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 1999. *Traffic Safety Facts 1998, Alcohol*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1.)

In 1998, more than 305,000 persons were injured in alcohol-related crashes—an average of one person injured approximately every two minutes. (Ibid.)

The rate of alcohol involvement in fatal crashes in 1998 was about four times as high at night as during the day (60% versus 17%) and almost twice as high on weekends as during the week (52% versus 29%). (Ibid., 2)

Intoxication rates for vehicle operators involved in fatal crashes in 1998 were highest for motorcycles (31%), followed by light trucks (20%), passenger cars (18%), and large trucks (1%). (Ibid.)

More than one-third (34%) of all pedestrians sixteen years of age or older killed in traffic crashes in 1998 were intoxicated. Pedestrians thirty-five to forty-four years old represented the category of victims' age most often intoxicated at the time of death (48%). (Ibid., 3)

The intoxication rate for male drivers involved in fatal crashes was 20 percent, compared with 10 percent for female drivers. (Ibid., 5)

Older drivers (over sixty-four) involved in fatal crashes in 1998 had the lowest intoxication rate (5%) of all adult drivers. (Ibid.)

In 1998, 21 percent of young drivers, ages fifteen to twenty, killed in crashes were intoxicated. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 1999. *Traffic Safety Facts 1998, Young Drivers*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 4.)

Twenty-five percent of young male drivers (fifteen to twenty years old) involved in fatal crashes in 1998 had been drinking at the time of the crash, compared with 12 percent of young female drivers. (Ibid., 5)

Twenty percent of child fatalities under the age of fifteen were killed in alcohol-related crashes—almost half of these were in vehicles where the driver had a BAC level of at least 0.01. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 1999. *Traffic Safety Facts 1998, Children*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2.)

In 1998, there were an estimated total of 968,868 arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 211.)

In 1997, drunk driving offenders accounted for nearly 14 percent of probationers, 7 percent of local jail inmates, and 2 percent of state prisoners—a total of 513,200 offenders. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). June 1999. *DWI Offenders Under Correctional Supervision*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1.)

Drunk driving is the nation's most frequently committed violent crime. (*Summary of Statistics: The Impaired Driving Problem*. 1996. Irving, TX: Mothers Against Drunk Driving National Office.)

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

Economic Crime

In 1998, the total estimated arrests (based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas) included: 394,600 arrests for fraud; 114,600 arrests for forgery and counterfeiting; 17,100 arrests for embezzlement; and 137,900 arrests for buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 210.)

In 1998, 220,262 persons were arrested for fraud crimes. An additional 70,678 were arrested for forgery and counterfeiting offenses, and 10,585 persons were arrested for embezzlement. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). 1999. *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 214, table 32.)

The U.S. 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. (*Ibid.*, 305, table 3.159)

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, senior citizens are targeted at a rate of 34 percent of U.S. residents in fraud schemes. The general public is targeted for telemarketing fraud at a rate of 30 percent, small businesses at 12 percent, and investors at 7 percent. (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 percent 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; U.S. Department of Justice.)

According to the General Accounting Office and Trans Union, one of the three major credit bureaus, two-thirds of all consumer inquiries received in 1997 related to identity fraud—a total of 522,922, up from a total of 35,235 in 1992. (Robinson, M. 24 July 1998. Associated Press.)

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*.)

Each year, more than 24 million persons become victims of more than 38 million completed and attempted fraud crimes. (Miller, T., M. Cohen, and B. Wiersema. February 1996. "Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look." *National Institute of Justice Research Report, 7.*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.)

On-line auction complaints were the number one fraud complaint in 1998. Auctions were first in consumer complaints in 1997 at 26 percent, but grew to 68 percent in 1998—a 600 percent increase. (*Internet Fraud Watch*, press release. 2 February 1999. Washington, DC: National Consumers League.)

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

Elder Abuse and Neglect

The first-ever National Elder Abuse Incidence Study estimates that a total of 551,011 elderly persons, aged 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 being reported to APS agencies. These figures indicated that almost four times as many new incidents of elder abuse, neglect, and/or self-neglect were unreported than those that were 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 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 following second by 19.3 percent; other relatives were third at 8.8 percent; and grandchildren following last with 8.6 percent. (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 percent 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 percent increase. (Ibid., 2)

According to the National Center on Elder Abuse, 66.4 percent of victims of domestic elder abuse were white, 18.7 percent were black, 10.4 percent were Hispanic, and 1 percent each were Native Americans and Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders for the reporting year 1996. (Ibid., 2)

Sixty-four percent of all reported elder abuse cases in 1996 were substantiated after investigation. (Ibid., 2)

In 1996, 22.5 percent of all domestic elder abuse reports came from physicians and other health care professionals; 15.1 percent from other care service providers; 16.3 percent 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.

Hate and Bias Crime

The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that 7,755 hate crime incidents were reported to law enforcement agencies nationwide in 1998. The 7,755 incidents involved 9,235 separate offenses, 9,722 victims, and 7,489 known offenders. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 58.)

In 1998, racial bias represented the largest percentage of bias-motivated offenses. Of the 9,235 reported offenses, 5,360 were motivated by racial bias. (Ibid.)

Crimes against persons accounted for over 68 percent of hate crime offenses reported. Crimes against property accounted for over 31 percent, while less than one percent were crimes against society. (Ibid., 60)

Of the hate crimes against persons, intimidation accounted for 55 percent, while simple assault and aggravated assault represented 27 percent and 17 percent, respectively. (Ibid.)

Of the 7,755 hate crime incidents reported, 4,321 were motivated by racial bias; 1,390 by religious bias; 1,260 by sexual orientation bias; 754 by ethnicity/national origin bias; 25 by disability bias; and 5 by multiple biases. (Ibid., 58)

In 1998, 65 percent of the 9,722 victims were targets of crimes against persons, as opposed to property or society. Nearly six of every ten victims were attacked because of their race, with bias against blacks counting for 38 percent of the total. (Ibid., 60)

Of those offenses motivated by bias by ethnicity/national origin, over half of the incidents were reported as anti-Hispanic. (Ibid., 58)

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

Fifteen percent of all victims of hate/bias crimes were victims of crimes motivated by bias against sexual orientation; 67 percent of these were victims of specifically anti-male homosexual bias, and 18 percent specifically anti-female homosexual bias. (Ibid.)

In terms of incidents in 1998, 2,901 were anti-black; 792 were anti-white; 1,081 were anti-Jewish; 293 were anti-Asian/Pacific Islander; 52 were anti-American Indian/Alaskan native; 850 were anti-gay men; and 223 were anti-gay women. (There were no anti-Hispanic numbers in this year's report.) (Ibid.)

Of the known offenders, 66 percent were white and 17 percent black. (Ibid.)

Law enforcement agencies reported 7,489 known offenders associated with the 7,755 incidents recorded in 1998. Of the known offenders, 6,474 were connected with crimes against persons, and 1,376 were associated with crimes against property. (Ibid., 60)

Thirty-five percent of the 7,489 known offenders were involved with the offense of intimidation. (Ibid.)

Homicide

In 1998, the estimated number of persons murdered in the United States was 16,914. The 1998 figure was down 7 percent from 1997, and 28 percent from 1994. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 14.)

The national murder rate in 1998 was six per 100,000 inhabitants, the lowest since 1967. Five- and ten-year trends show the 1998 murder rate was 30 percent lower than in 1994, and 28 percent below the 1989 rate. (Ibid.)

Firearms were used in approximately six out of every ten murders committed in the nation in 1998. (Ibid., 17)

Sixty-one enforcement officers were feloniously slain in the line of duty during 1998. (Ibid., 291)

In 1998, 48 percent of murder victims were black, 50 percent were white, and the remaining 2 percent of murder victims were other races. Seventy-six percent of murder victims were male and 44 percent were between the ages of 20 and 34. (Ibid., 14)

Handguns were used in 52 percent of all murders committed in 1998. Knives were used in 13 percent of the cases; blunt objects in 5 percent; and personal weapons in 7 percent of all murders. (Ibid., 282)

A total of 16,019 murder offenders were also reported in 1998, of which 89 percent of those for whom sex and age were reported were male. Of those offenders for whom race was known, 49 percent were black and 49 percent were white. (Ibid., 14-17)

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 percent, or 2,100, were under the age of eighteen. Of these, 33 percent were under the age of six, 50 percent were ages fifteen through seventeen, 30 percent were female, 47 percent were black, 56 percent were killed with a firearm, 40 percent were killed by family members, 45 percent by acquaintances, and 15 percent 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 percent above the average of the 1980s. In 27 percent of homicides by juveniles, the victim was also a juvenile. (Ibid., 53 and 54)

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

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

Juvenile Crime and Victimization

Juvenile violent crime is at its lowest level since 1987 and has fallen 30 percent from 1994 to 1998. The juvenile murder arrest rate has dropped 50 percent from 1993 to 1998. Other drops include: forcible rape down 25 percent from 1991 to 1998; aggravated assault down 20 percent from 1994 to 1998; robbery down 45 percent 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 1998, 18 percent of all persons arrested nationally were juveniles (ages eighteen and under). (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 210.)

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.)

On a typical day in 1997, nearly 106,000 juveniles were being held in a residential facility as a result of a law violation. (Ibid., 31)

One in five juvenile arrestees carried a gun all or most of the time. (Ibid., 69)

Law enforcement agencies in the U.S. made 2.8 million arrests of persons under the age of eighteen in 1997, or in other words, one in five arrests made by law enforcement agencies involved a juvenile. (Ibid., 115-116)

Male juvenile offenders were involved in about three-quarters of all person, property, and public order offense cases and 86 percent of all drug violation cases handled by juvenile courts in 1996—although they constitute only half of the juvenile population. (Ibid., 148)

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)

Half of all persons arrested for arson are juveniles. Eighty-nine percent of juvenile arson arrest involved males; 79 percent were white, 67 percent were under the ages of fifteen, and 35 percent-involved children ages twelve or under. (Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. February 1999. *OJJDP Fact Sheet: Juvenile Arson, 1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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

Rape and Sexual Assault

In 1998, law enforcement agencies received reports of an estimated 93,103 forcible rapes. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 24.)

The highest percentage of rape offenses are those committed by force, or 89% of rapes reported in 1998. Attempts or assaults to commit forcible rape accounted for the remaining 11 percent. (Ibid.)

In 1998, participating law enforcement agencies made an estimated 31,070 arrests for forcible rape. Of those forcible rape arrestees, 45 percent were under age twenty-five, and 60 percent of those arrested were white. (Ibid.)

Nationally, 11 percent of the total clearances for forcible rape involved only juveniles (persons under the age of eighteen). (Ibid.)

An estimated 67 of every 100,000 females in the country were reported rape victims in 1998, a decrease of 4 percent from the 1997 rate, and 13 percent from the 1994 rate. (Ibid., 24)

Females eighteen years of age and over comprise the largest category of women forcibly raped in 1998 (45.6%). Forty percent of rape victims were ages twelve to seventeen and 12.4 percent were ages zero to eleven. Of these victims, 78.6 percent were white, 18.3 percent were non-white, and in the remaining 3.1 percent cases, the race was unknown. (Ibid., 283)

Children under twelve were more often victims of familial rape compared to all other age groups—36 percent versus 12 percent. (Ibid., 282)

Personal weapons (hand, fists, feet, etc.) are the most frequently used weapons in all forcible rapes. In 35 percent of family rape and 29 percent of all other rapes, no weapon, including personal weapons, knives, guns or other identified weapons, was used. (Ibid., 283)

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 percent of incidents, a family member in 12 percent of incidents, and an acquaintance in 63 percent of incidents. (Ibid., 30)

In 1998, females sustained rape or sexual assault at a rate 14 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 1998-98 with Trends 1993-98*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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

Nine percent of rape or sexual assaults were committed by an offender with a weapon. (Ibid.)

Sentencing

In 1996, state courts convicted 997,970 adult offenders on felony charges, an average growth of approximately 5 percent 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 percent were white, 44 percent were black, and 2 percent were other races; the average age was 31. (Ibid., 1)

Sixty-nine percent of all convicted felons were sentenced to a period of confinement—38 percent to state prisons and 31 percent to local jails. The remaining 31 percent 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 percent during 1988 to 71 percent during 1998. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). September 1999. *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

During 1998, 92,813 offenders were under federal community supervision. Supervised release has become the primary form of supervision in the federal system: 59.1 percent of offenders were on supervised release compared to 34.7 percent on probation, and 6.3 percent remaining on parole. (Ibid.)

On September 30, 1998, 107,912 offenders were serving a prison sentence in federal prison; 58 percent were incarcerated for a drug offense; 11 percent for a violent offense; 8 percent for a weapons offense; 8

percent for a property offense, 7 percent for an immigration offense; and 8 percent 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 percent 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 25 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.)

Between 1986 and 1997, prison sentences for federal offenses increased 39 months, on average, to 54 months. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). June 1999. "Time Served in Prison by Federal Offenders, 1986-97." *Special Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 1986, 38,156 offenders were sentenced to federal prisons. In 1997, these numbers had increased to 98,944. (Ibid., 1)

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)

The average prison sentence for those who victimized a spouse or other intimate appears similar to the average sentences for victimizing strangers or acquaintances. (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, vi.)

Stalking

Data from the National Violence Against Women Survey, a nationally representative telephone survey of 8,000 men and 8,000 women ages eighteen and older indicates that 2.2 percent of males and 8.1 percent of females report being stalked during their lifetime. 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 fear. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). 1999. *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Citing National Institute of Justice, 1998, *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Four out of five stalking victims are women. By comparison, 94 percent of the stalkers identified by female victims and 60 percent of the stalkers identified by male victims were male. (Violence Against Women Grants Office. July 1998. *Stalking and Domestic Violence: Third Annual Report to Congress Under the Violence Against Women Act*, citing the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 10.)

With respect to stranger and acquaintance stalking, 1.8 percent of all U.S. women, compared with 0.8 percent of all U.S. men, have been stalked by strangers; and 1.6 percent of all U.S. women, compared with 0.8 percent of all U.S. men have been stalked by acquaintances. (Ibid., 12)

Researchers estimated that approximately 1 million women and 400,000 men are stalked each year in the United States. (National Institute of Justice. (1997, November). "The Crime of Stalking: How Big is the Problem?" *Bulletin*, citing The

National Violence Against Women Survey, sponsored by National Institute of Justice & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.)

About half of all female stalking victims reported their victimization to police and about 25 percent obtained a restraining order. Eighty percent of all restraining orders were violated by the assailant. About 24 percent of female victims, as compared to 19 percent of male victims, said their cases were prosecuted. Of the cases in which criminal charges were filed, 54 percent resulted in a conviction. About 63 percent of convictions resulted in jail time. (Ibid.)

Most victims knew their stalker. Women were significantly more likely to be stalked by an intimate partner—a current or former spouse, co-habiting partner, or date. (Ibid.)

Stalkers made overt threats to about 45 percent of victims; spied on or followed about 75 percent of victims; vandalized the property of about 30 percent of victims; and threatened to kill or killed the pet(s) of about 10 percent of victims. (Ibid.)

Stalking episodes typically lasted one year or less, but sometimes continued for five or more years. When asked why the stalking stopped, about 20 percent of the victims said it was because they moved away. Another 15 percent said it was because of police involvement. (Ibid.)

About one-third of stalking victims reported they had sought psychological treatment. In addition, one-fifth lost time from work, and 7 percent of those never returned to work. (Ibid.)

Substance Abuse and Crime

A total of 1,108,788 arrests were reported in 1998 for drug abuse violations, or a rate of 596 arrests per 100,000 inhabitants. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 211.)

Substance abuse occurs only slightly more frequently in murders committed by family members when compared to all other murder types (22% versus 19%). (Ibid., 281)

In 1998, 26 percent of 12th graders reported using illicit drugs in the previous thirty days, as did 22 percent of 10th graders and 12 percent of 8th graders. (*America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*. 1999. Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.)

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 percent 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 a violent 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, aged 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 percent of the federal inmate population were sentenced for drug offenses, up from 53 percent in 1990. (Ibid.)

The National Institute of Justice's Arrestee and Drug Abuse Monitoring drug-testing program found that more than 60 percent 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)

One-third of state prisoners and one in five federal prisoners said they had committed their current offense while under the influence of drugs. (Ibid.)

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 percent of families reported for child maltreatment. (Ibid.)

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Victims with Disabilities

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports show that in 1998, of the 9,235 reported bias-motivated offenses, twenty-seven were motivated by disability bias, fourteen of which were motivated by anti-physical disability bias and 13 by anti-mental disability bias. (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 17 October 1999. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 60.)

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 much as 50 percent 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 percent had disabilities. Of all children who were sexually abused, 15.2 percent 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 percent of the children who experienced sexual abuse, for 48 percent of children who experienced emotional abuse, and for 55 percent 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 percent of the population of the United States. Of this population group: 1.8 percent of individuals have developmental disabilities; five percent of individuals have adult onset brain impairment; and 2.8 percent of the individuals have severe major mental disorders. (Sorenson, D. November 1996. "The Invisible Victim," *The California Prosecutor*, XIX (1).)

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Workplace Violence and Crime

In 1997 there were 856 homicides in the workplace, down from 927 in 1996. Of this number, 630 victims (74%) were wage and salary workers and 226 were self-employed (26%). (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). 1999. *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 298, table 3.145.)

In 82 percent of workplace homicides in 1997, a firearm was used to kill the victim. The remaining murder victims were either stabbed (9%), beaten (5%), or killed with another type of weapon (4%). (Ibid.)

One-half of victims of all victims killed in the workplace were between twenty-five and forty-four years of age. Twenty percent of victims were forty-five to fifty-four years of age; 14 percent were fifty-five to sixty-four years of age; 10 percent were sixteen to twenty-four years of age, and 6 percent were sixty-five and older. (Ibid.)

In 1997, 85 percent of victims died during robberies of their workplace. Ten percent were killed by work associates (7 percent by current and former co-workers and 3 percent by clients) and the remaining 5 percent were killed by personal acquaintances (2 percent by husbands or ex-husbands, 1 percent by boyfriends, ex-boyfriends, and 2 percent by other family member. (Ibid.)

Eighty-three percent of workplace violence victims in 1997 were male and 17 percent were female. Sixty-eight percent of these victims were white, 18 percent were black, 12 percent were Hispanic, and the remaining 4 percent were of other or unspecified races. (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.)

Currently, one out of every six violent crimes experienced by U.S. residents age twelve or older occurs in the workplace, including 20.5 percent of all reported assaults, 10.8 percent of all reported rapes, and 6.5 percent 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.)

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health reports that murder is the leading cause of death for women at work, and the third leading cause of death for men. (Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). 1998. *New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Each year, between 1992 and 1996, more than 2 million U.S. residents were victims of a violent crime while they were at work or on duty. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. July 1998. *Workplace Violence, 1992-96*. From data gathered by the National Crime Victimization Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

More than 1,000 workplace homicides occurred annually between 1992 and 1996. (Ibid.)

Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services

VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE

The development of new information technologies—most notably the growth of the Internet—has dramatically changed the way in which information about crime victims' issues is being made available to researchers, advocates, and practitioners. As recently as a dozen years ago, the availability of this information was greatly limited by the lack of centralized collection and distribution. Moreover, the form of the information was generally limited to paper documents that required considerable effort to locate and obtain. Today, however, victims and victim service providers can instantly access an enormous store of information specific to the entire range of their personal and professional concerns—information that includes statistics; model programs and protocols; grant funding sources; and local, state, and national referrals to professional organizations in the victim-serving community. Importantly, this information is available wherever and whenever it is needed—in homes, shelters and offices; in the middle of a trial; or in the middle of the night. For victims and victim service providers, this new information access begins with the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

Established in accordance with recommendations of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, the United States Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) serves as the chief advocate for our nation's crime victims, promoting fundamental rights and comprehensive services for victims of crime throughout the United States. OVC's information clearinghouse, the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), is on the forefront of these new information technologies, and is aggressively using them, as well as the NCJRS Catalog of publications and videotapes, to deliver timely and relevant information to the victim-serving community. Since coming "online" in 1994, NCJRS and OVCRC have developed a variety of online services to benefit the victim assistance professional—World Wide Web page; Justice Information (*JUSTINFO*) Electronic Newsletter; and E-Mail Information and Help Line. Together with other electronic access features—including telephone and online document ordering, and fax-on-demand—NCJRS and OVCRC have truly made a "quantum leap" forward in fulfilling their mission of "bringing the right information to the right people . . . right now."

ACCESSING NCJRS AND OVCRC ONLINE

NCJRS Online can be accessed in the following ways:

NCJRS World Wide Web Homepage. The homepage provides NCJRS information, as well as 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> > .

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>> . Details are available by calling NCJRS at (800) 851-3420.

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 (BJA)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/
Community-Oriented Police Office (COPS)	http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/
Dept. of Health and Human Services Grantsnet	http://www.os.dhhs.gov/progorg/grantsnet/index.html
Department of Justice	http://www.usdoj.gov
Department of the Solicitor General	http://www.gov.nb.ca/solgen/index.htm
FBI Uniform Crime Reports—Statistical Data	http://www.lib.virginia.edu/socsci/crime
Federal Judicial Center	http://www.fjc.gov/
Government Information Online, GovBot	http://bacchus.fedworld.gov/Search_Online.html
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	http://www.edc.org/hec/
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html
National Domestic Violence Hotline	http://www.usdoj.gov/vawo/newhotline..htm
NCJRS Justice Information Center	http://www.ncjrs.org
National Institute of Corrections (NIC)	http://www.bop.gov/nicpg/niccd.htm/
National Institute of Justice (NIJ)	http://www.ncjrs.org/nijhome.htm
Nonprofit Gateway	http://www.nonprofit.gov
Office of Justice Programs (OJP)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/
Office of National Drug Control Policy Information Clearinghouse	http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
THOMAS: Federal Legislation	http://thomas.loc.gov
U.S. Department of Education - Campus Security and Safety	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/index.html
U.S. Parole Commission	http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/parole.htm
Violence Against Women's Office (VAWO)	http://www.usdoj.gov/vawo/index.html
Violence Against Women Grant Office (VAWGO)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawgo/

National Victim-related Organizations

American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law	http://www.abanet.org/child/
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	http://www.apsac.org/
Anti-Defamation League	http://www.adl.org/hate-patrol/main.html
Child Abuse Prevention Network	http://child.cornell.edu
Childhelp USA	http://www.childhelpusa.org
Childquest International	http://www.childquest.org/
Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS)	http://www.nationalcops.org
Family Violence Prevention Fund	http://www.fvpf.org/
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)	http://www.madd.org
National Alliance of Sexual Assault Coalitions	http://www.connsacs.org/alliance.htm
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)	http://www.missingkids.org
National Center for Victims of Crime	http://www.ncvc.org
National Center on Elder Abuse	http://www.gwjapan.com/NCEA/
National Children's Alliance	http://www.nncac.org
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information	http://www.calib.com/nccanch
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	http://www.ncadv.org
National Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCASA)	http://www.ncasa.org
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	http://www.mivictims.org
National Commission Against Drunk Driving	http://www.ncadd.com
National Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Association	http://www.nationalcasa.org/

National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	http://www.musc.edu/cvc/
National Fraud Information Center	http://www.fraud.org
National Insurance Crime Bureau	http://www.nicb.org
National Victims Constitutional Amendment Network (NVCAN)	http://www.nvcn.org
National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA)	http://www.try-nova.org
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	http://ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.html
National Victim Assistance Academy (VALOR)	http://www.nvaa.org
Neighbors Who Care	http://www.neighborswhocare.org
Parents of Murdered Children (POMC)	http://www.pomc.com
Safe Campuses Now	http://www.uga.edu/~safe-campus/
Security on Campus	http://www.campussafety.org/
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)	http://www.valor-national.org

National Criminal Justice- and Public Policy-related Associations

American Correctional Association (ACA)	http://www.corrections.com/aca
American Correctional Health Services Association	http://www.corrections.com/achsa/
American Jail Association (AJA)	http://www.corrections.com/aja
American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)	http://www.appa-net.org
Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA)	http://www.asca.net
Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking	http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp/default.html
Correctional Education Association	http://metalab.unc.edu/icea
Council of State Governments (CSG)	http://www.csg.org
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA)	http://www.iaclea.org/
National Association of Counties (NACo)	http://www.naco.org
National Center for State Courts (NSSC)	http://www.ncsc.dni.us
National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)	http://www.ncsl.org
National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	http://www.search.org
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	http://www.ncjfcj.unr.edu/
National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA)	http://sso.org/ncja/ncja/htm
National Governors Association	http://www.nga.org/
National Judicial College	http://www.judges.org
National Juvenile Detention Association	http://www.corrections.com/njda/top.html
National Indian Justice Center	http://www.nijc.indian.com/
National Sheriffs Association	http://www.sheriffs.org/
Office of Correctional Education	http://www.ed.gov/offices.OVAE/OCE/
Restorative Justice Project	http://www.fresno.edu/dept/pacs/rjp.html
Southern Poverty Law Center	http://splcenter.org
Victim Offender Mediation Association (VOMA)	http://www.voma.org/

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

Alabama	http://www.agencies.state.al.us/crimevictims/
Alaska	http://www.dps.state.ak.us/vccb/
Arizona	http://www.dps.state.az.us/voca/
Arkansas	http://www.ag.state.ar.us/crimevictims/
California	http://www.boc.cahwnet.gov/victims.htm
Colorado	http://cdpsweb.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm
Connecticut	http://www.jud.state.ct.us/
Delaware	http://www.state.de.us/cjc/index.html

Florida	http://legal.firn.edu/victims/index.html
Georgia	http://www.ganet.org/cjcc
Hawaii	http://www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us
Idaho	http://www2.state.id.us/iic/index.htm
Illinois	http://www.ag.state.il.us/
Indiana	http://www.state.in.us/cji/
Iowa	http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html
Kansas	http://www.ink.org/public/ksag/contents/crime/cvcbrochure.htm
Louisiana	http://www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm
Maine	http://www.state.me.us/ag/victim.htm
Maryland	http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/cicb/
Mississippi	http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/crime/letter/letter1.html
Missouri	http://www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/dolir6f.htm
Montana	http://www.doj.state.mt.us/whoweare.htm
Nebraska	http://www.nol.org/home/crimecom/
New Hampshire	http://www.state.nh.us/nhdoj/index.html
New Jersey	http://www.state.nj.us/victims/
New Mexico	http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/
New York	http://www.cvb.state.ny.us/
North Carolina	http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs/
Ohio	http://www.ag.ohio.gov/crimevic/cvout.htm
Oklahoma	http://www.dac.state.ok.us/
Oregon	http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/welcome1.htm
Pennsylvania	http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/
Rhode Island	http://www.state.ri.us/treas/vcfund.htm
South Carolina	http://www.state.sc.us/governor/
South Dakota	http://www.state.sd.us/social/cvc/cvc.htm
Tennessee	http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm
Texas	http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.htm
Utah	http://www.crimevictim.state.ut.us/
Vermont	http://www.ccvs.state.vt.us/
Virginia	http://www.dcjs.state.va.us/victims/index.htm
Washington	http://www.wa.gov/lni/workcomp/cvc.htm
West Virginia	http://www.legis.state.wv.us/coc/victims/main.html
Wisconsin	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/cvc.htm
Wyoming	http://www.state.wy.us/~ag/victims/index.html

Federal and State Corrections

Federal Bureau of Prisons	http://www.bop.gov
Alaska Department of Correction	http://www.correct.state.ak.us/
Alabama Department of Corrections	http://agencies.state.al.us/doc/
Arizona Department of Correction	http://www.adc.state.az.us:81/
Arkansas Department of Correction	http://www.state.ar.us/doc/
California Department of Correction	http://www.cdc.state.ca.us/
Colorado Department of Correction	http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/DOC_dir/index.html
Connecticut Department of Correction	http://www.state.ct.us/doc/
Delaware Department of Corrections	http://www.state.de.us/correct
Florida Department of Correction	http://www.dc.state.fl.us/
Georgia Department of Correction	http://www.ganet.org/corrections
Hawaii Department of Public Safety	http://www.hawaii.gov/icsd/psd/psd.html
Idaho Department of Correction	http://www.corr.state.id.us/
Illinois Department of Correction	http://www.idoc.state.il.us/
Indiana Department of Correction	http://www.ai.org/indcorrection/
Iowa Department of Correction	http://www.sos.state.ia.us/register/r4/r4corre2.htm
Kansas Department of Correction	http://www.ink.org/public/kdoc/
Kentucky Justice Cabinet	http://www.jus.state.ky.us/
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice	http://www.cole.state.la.us/

Maine Department of Correction	http://janus.state.me.us/corrections/homepage.htm
Maryland Department of Correction	http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/doc/
Massachusetts Department of Correction	http://www.magnet.state.ma.us/doc/
Michigan Department of Correction	http://www.state.mi.us/mdoc/
Minnesota Department of Corrections	http://www.corr.state.mn.us/
Mississippi Department of Corrections	http://www.mdoc.state.ms.us/
Missouri Department of Corrections	http://www.corrections.state.mo.us/
Montana Department of Corrections	http://www.state.mt.us/cor
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services	http://www.corrections.state.ne.us/
Nevada Department of Corrections	http://www.state.nv.us/inprog.htm
New Hampshire Department of Corrections	http://www.state.nh.us/doc/nhddoc.html
New Jersey State Department of Correction	http://www.state.nj.us/corrections
New Mexico Department of Correction	http://www.state.nm.us/corrections/
New York State Department of Correctional Services	http://www.docs.state.ny.us/
New York City Department of Correction	http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc/
North Carolina Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.nc.us/
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	http://www.drc.ohio.gov/
Oregon Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.or.us/
Oklahoma Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.ok.us/
Pennsylvania Department of Correction	http://www.cor.state.pa.us/
Rhode Island Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.ri.us/
South Carolina Department of Correction	http://www.state.sc.us/scdc/
South Dakota Department of Correction	http://www.state.sd.us/state/executive/corrections/corrections.html
Tennessee Department of Correction	http://www.state.tn.us/correction
Texas Department of Correction	http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/
Utah Department of Correction	http://www.cr.ex.state.ut.us/home.htm
Vermont Criminal Justice Services	http://170.222.24.9/cjs/index.html
Virginia Department of Correction	http://www.cns.state.va.us/doc/
Washington State Department of Correction	http://access.wa.gov/
West Virginia Division Of Corrections	http://www.state.wv.us/wvdoc/default.htm
Wisconsin Department of Correction	http://www.wi-doc.com/
Wyoming Department of Correction	http://www.state.wy.us/~corr/corrections.html

State Coalitions and Related Resources

Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance (IOVA)	http://www.netins.net/showcase/i_weaver/iowa
Michigan Crime Victim Rights	http://www.gop.senate.state.mi.us/cvr/
Missouri Victim Assistance Network	http://www.mova.missouri.org/
New York: Victim Services Agency	http://www.victimservices.org
North Carolina: Citizens Against Violent Crime (CAVE)	http://www.webserve.net/iandi/org/cave
South Carolina Victim Assistance Network	http://www.scvan.org/
Texans for Equal Justice	http://www.tej.lawandorder.com/index.htm

Other Victim Resources

Action Without Borders - Nonprofit Directory	http://www.idealists.org
Alliance for Justice	http://www.afj.org
American Humane Association	http://www.americanhumane.org
APA - American Psychological Association	http://www.apa.org/
Trauma-related Stress	http://www.apa.org/ptsd.html
Cecil Greek's Criminal Justice Page	http://www.apa.org/kids.html
Children's Institute International	http://www.fsu.edu/~crimdo/law.html
Communities Against Violence Network (CAVNET)	http://www.childrensinstitute.org/
The Compassionate Friends	http://www.asksam.com/cavnet/
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	http://www.compassionatefriends.com/
Elder Abuse Prevention	http://www.caepv.org/main.htm
	http://www.oaktrees.org/elder

International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	http://www.istss.org/
Jewish Women International	http://www.jewishwomen.org/
Justice for All	http://www2.jfa.net/jfa/
MSU Victims and the Media Program	http://www.journalism.msu.edu/victmed/
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors Out of the Blue (Domestic Violence in the Jewish Community)	http://www.mivictims.org/nchs/
Post Trauma Resources	http://members.aol.com/blue10197/index.html http://www.posttrauma.com
Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)	http://www.rainn.org/
Rape Recovery Help and Information	http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402/
Safe Campuses Now	http://www.uga.edu/~safe-campus/front.html
Search Yahoo for Victims' Rights	http://www.yahoo.com/Society_and_Culture/Crime/Victims__Rights/
Sexual Assault Information Page	http://www.cs.utk.edu/~bartley/saInfoPage.html
The Stalking Victim's Sanctuary	http://www.stalkingvictims.com/
Stephanie Roper Committee and Foundation	http://www.stephanieroper.org
Victim Assistance Online	http://www.vaonline.org
Violence Policy Center	http://www.vpc.org
Workplace Violence Research Institute	http://www.noworkviolence.com/

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/

News Resources

Am. Journalism Review Newslink	http://www.newslink.org/
News Index	http://newsindex.com
Newspapers Online	http://www.newspapers.com

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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
Website: <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: 606-244-8215
Fax: 606-244-8001
Website: <http://www.appa-net.org>
E-mail: tgodwin@csg.org

California State University-Fresno, Center for Victim Studies

2225 East San Ramon Avenue
Fresno, California 93740-0104
Contact: Steven D. Walker, Ph.D., Director

Phone: 559-278-4021
Fax: 559-278-7265
E-mail: 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

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
Website: 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
Website: <http://www.childhelpusa.org>

Concerns of Police Survivors

P.O. Box 3199
Camdenton, MO 65020
Contact: Suzanne F. Sawyer, Executive Director

Phone: 573-346-4911
Fax: 573-346-1414
Website: <http://www.nationalcops.org>
E-mail: 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
Website: <http://www.fvvpf.org>
E-mail: fund@fvvpf.org

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

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

Phone: 800-438-MADD
Fax: 214-869-2206/2207
Website: <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
Website: <http://www.gwjapan.com/NCEA>
E-mail: 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
Website: <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
Website: <http://www.ncvc.org>

National Children's Alliance

1319 F Street, N.W., Suite 1001
Washington, DC 20004
Contact: Nancy Chandler, Executive Director

Phone: 202-639-0597/800-239-9950
Fax: 202-639-0511
Website: <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
Website: <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 Coalition Against Sexual Assault

125 North Enola Drive, Suite 205
Enola, PA 17025

Phone: 717-728-9764
Fax: 717-728-9781
Website: <http://www.ncasa.org>

National Crime Prevention Council

1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006-3817

Phone: 202-466-6272
Fax: 202-296-1356
Website: <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
Website: <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
Website: <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
Website: <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

Neighbors Who Care

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

Phone: 703-904-7311
Fax: 703-478-0452
Website: <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
Website: <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
Website: <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

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
Website: www.stephanieroper.org
E-mail: 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
Website: <http://www.valor-national.org>
E-mail: valorinc@erols.com

Resource Guide Evaluation

Please take a moment to let the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR) and Office for Victims of Crime know if the *2000 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 *2001 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			
Poster			
Buttons			
Bookmarks			
Logos			
NCVROW Letterhead			
Cover/Title Page			
Crime Victim Resources Brochure			
Sample Certificate of Appreciation			
National Toll-free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers			
Crime Victims' Rights in America: An Historical Overview			
Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments			
Sample Speech			
Sample Sermon			
Notable Quotables			

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 2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week**.

Return this evaluation form to: **Morna Murray, Executive Director**
VALOR, 8180 Greensboro Drive, Suite 1070, McLean, VA 22102
FAX: 703-356-5085 E-mail: valorinc@erols.com

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the *2000 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide!*