

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007

RIGHT TO PROTECTION ★ RIGHT TO RESTITUTION

EVERY

RIGHT TO BE HEARD ★ RIGHT TO ENFORCEMENT

VICTIM

RIGHT TO COMPENSATION ★ RIGHT TO DIGNITY

EVERY

RIGHT TO ATTEND ★ RIGHT TO RETURN OF PROPERTY

TIME

RIGHT TO A SPEEDY TRIAL ★ RIGHT TO BE INFORMED

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ★ OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS ★ OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

NATIONAL CENTER FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office for Victims of Crime

January 2007

Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to present the *2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*, developed in partnership with the National Center for Victims of Crime. The *Guide* offers a powerful collection of tools to conduct outreach and public education campaigns in your own community.

With each year's commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we celebrate the progress we have made and rededicate ourselves to meet the challenges that lie ahead. This year's theme—"Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time."—captures the heart of our current and future mission. Until all victims report crimes against them, know and exercise their rights, and receive the help they need to rebuild their lives, we have much work to do.

The Office for Victims of Crime, a component of the Office for Justice Programs in the U.S. Department of Justice, is privileged to help communities throughout the nation plan their observances for National Crime Victims' Rights Week. As we face increasingly complex challenges to public safety—such as threats of terrorism—we draw strength from working together. The networks and resources we build to observe 2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week will enhance and strengthen our joint efforts throughout the year.

In rededicating ourselves to our mission, we pay tribute to you, our colleagues, who offer help, wisdom, and crucial services to victims of crime throughout the year. National Crime Victims' Rights Week offers a fitting opportunity to thank you for your work and the privilege of serving with you. We are honored to join you in observing National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 22-28, 2007.

Sincerely,


John W. Gillis
Director



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January 2007

Dear Colleague:

The National Center for Victims of Crime is proud to join our partner, the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, in presenting the *2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*.

In developing the *2007 NCVRW Resource Guide*, we have drawn on more than twenty years' experience as the nation's leading resource and advocacy organization for crime victims, dedicated to forging a national commitment to help victims rebuild their lives. We invite you to learn more about us and to take advantage of the resources we offer at www.ncvc.org and through our National Crime Victim Helpline, 1-800-FYI-CALL. The Helpline offers crime victims current information on available programs and services, direct advocacy, and referrals to more than 12,000 local organizations that serve crime victims throughout the United States.

This year's theme, "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time.," summons our nation to advance the rights of victims and expand the services they need to rebuild their lives. It reminds us that every victim deserves respect and compassion, assistance to recover from the impact of crime, and full access to the criminal justice system. It envisions a society that powerfully and systematically supports all victims of crime—regardless of their circumstances.

I hope the *2007 NCVRW Resource Guide* helps inspire your community's observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 22–28, 2007. Please let us know if we can help you in any way.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Leary

2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide

- Dates:** Sunday, April 22 - Saturday, April 28, 2007
- Theme:** "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time."
- Theme Colors:** Blue (Pantone 281) and Orange (Pantone 159)
- Font:** Agenda (Agenda fonts for Macintosh included. Arial is a readily accessible substitute.)

Resource Guide Contents

- **Section 1:** Resource Guide Overview
- **Section 2:** Maximizing Communication and Awareness
- **Section 3:** Camera-Ready Artwork
- **Section 4:** Working with the Media
- **Section 5:** Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services
- **Section 6:** Statistical Overviews and Resources
- **CD-ROM:** All camera-ready artwork provided in three electronic formats (JPEG, PDF, and Quark/including fonts)
- **Theme DVD:** The "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time." DVD is included in this year's Resource Guide.

Quick Planning Tips

- Review all the contents of the Resource Guide before moving forward.
- Establish an NCVRW Planning Committee to help share the workload.
- Develop a timetable detailing all activities and assignments leading up to your event(s).
- Decide what Resource Guide camera-ready materials you want to use, and what other materials you might need to develop.
- Develop a current list of local and state media.

- Identify other uses for the NCVRW Resource Guide, including victim-related observances planned throughout 2007 (see "Commemorative Calendar" in Section 2).

Special Announcements

- The Fifth Annual National Candlelight Observance of NCVRW (sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in Washington, DC) is scheduled for Thursday, April 19, 2007.
- The Attorney General's National Crime Victims' Rights Week Awards Ceremony (sponsored by the Department of Justice and coordinated by the Office for Victims of Crime in Washington, DC) is scheduled for Friday, April 20, 2007.

For more information about these two special events, including times and locations, visit www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/welcome.html.

The complete 2007 NCVRW Resource Guide can be accessed in electronic format from OVC at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/welcome.html. ★

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Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time.

Introduction

This year, the National Center for Victims of Crime and the Office of Justice Program's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) at the U.S. Department of Justice, have entered into an exciting partnership to bring you the **2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide**.

Since its establishment in 1981, National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) has been a time of nationwide remembrance, reflection, and recommitment—a time to celebrate progress in crime victims' rights and services, and a time to build public awareness about the many challenges victims still face in the aftermath of crime.

The 2007 NCVRW Resource Guide provides a wide range of readily adaptable outreach tools to enhance and unify public awareness efforts during this year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week, scheduled for **April 22-28, 2007**. We hope you find these materials helpful as you join communities across the United States to observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week and plan your outreach efforts throughout the year.

2007 NCVRW Theme and Theme Colors

The 2007 NCVRW theme, "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time." is a rallying cry for our nation—a call to action to ensure that every individual who is victimized by crime is provided compassionate and adequate support to recover from the impact of crime, and is given the opportunity to participate fully in the criminal justice system. Envisioning a society committed

to helping all crime victims rebuild their lives, the theme celebrates the tremendous progress made in securing rights, protections, and services for victims of crime, but acknowledges that too many victims have not been able to realize the hope and promise of these strides.

Materials in the 2007 NCVRW Resource Guide incorporate this year's theme colors of Blue (Pantone 281) and Orange (Pantone 159).

NCVRW Kick-off Events

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) will open the observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week with the Fifth Annual National Candlelight Observance on Thursday, April 19, 2007, in Washington, DC. DOJ's National Awards Ceremony honoring individuals and programs for innovations and outstanding achievements will be held on Friday, April 20, 2007, in Washington, DC. Additional information about both events—including times and locations—is available at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/welcome.html.

NCVRW Planning Tips

The following suggestions may enhance your 2007 NCVRW planning and maximize the impact of your efforts:

- Review all the contents of the Resource Guide before moving forward. Decide what materials you might be able to use or adapt for your own activities.
- Establish an NCVRW Planning Committee to help share the workload. Committee

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RESOURCE GUIDE OVERVIEW

members could include crime victims, survivors, victim service providers, or health professionals; leaders of civic organizations, universities, parent-teacher associations, or student organizations; or members of criminal and juvenile justice agencies, ecumenical congregations, local businesses, the service industry, or the news media. Encourage diversity and collaboration with underserved populations.

- Exchange e-mail addresses to facilitate ongoing communication among committee members.
- Develop updated mailing lists for invitations and other materials.
- Develop and update a planning timetable that includes committee meetings, tasks, deadlines, and areas of responsibility.
- Develop a contact sheet of local media outlets that you can notify when you schedule special events (see “Section 2: Working with the Media”).
- Coordinate planning for 2007 NCVRW with other awareness and prevention campaigns held during April including National Child Abuse Prevention

Month, National Sexual Assault Awareness Month, National Volunteer Week, and National Youth Service Days.

2007 NCVRW Resource Guide Contents

Section 1: Overview of the Resource Guide

Section 2: Maximizing Communication and Awareness

- Commemorative Calendar
- Notable Quotables
- Sample Proclamation
- Sample Speech
- Extending Your Reach through Partnerships
- Special Events Ideas

Section 3: Camera-Ready Artwork

- 2007 NCVRW Black-and-White Poster (11” x 17”) *NEW!*
- Logos, Buttons, and Magnets
- Bookmarks
- Ribbon Cards
- Name Tags and Table Card
- 2007 NCVRW Letterhead
- Certificate of Appreciation
- Information and Referrals Contact List
- Crime Clock (in English and Spanish)

- Three Public Awareness Posters in English
- Three Public Awareness Posters in Spanish

Section 4: Working with the Media

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

Section 5: Landmarks in Victims’ Rights and Services

Crime Victims’ Rights in America: A Historical Overview

Section 6: Statistical Overview and Resources

- Statistical Overviews (one-page summaries of the most current crime statistics)
 - Overview of Crime Victimization in the United States
 - Campus Crime
 - Child Victimization
 - Cost of Crime and Victimization
 - Disabilities and Victimization
 - Domestic Violence/ Intimate Partner Victimization
 - Drunk and Drugged Driving
 - Elder Victimization

RESOURCE GUIDE OVERVIEW

- Hate and Bias Crime Victimization
- Homicide
- Human Trafficking
- Identity Theft and Financial Crime
- Internet Victimization
- Mental Health Consequences of Crime
- School Crime and Victimization
- Sexual Violence
- Stalking
- Substance Abuse and Crime Victimization
- Teen Victimization
- Terrorism
- Workplace Violence
- Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services
- NCVRW Resource Guide Partners
- Resource Guide Evaluation Form

CD-ROM of 2007 NCVRW Resource Guide

The enclosed CD-ROM (inserted into folder pocket) features all camera-ready artwork included in the 2007 NCVRW Resource Guide. The CD will allow you to incorporate the artwork into other materials you may develop and to add local contact information in the spaces provided. The camera-

ready artwork is provided in three formats:

1. QuarkXpress® 6.0 files, including accompanying fonts and images needed to correctly open and print the artwork. To open and properly view these files, the user must have QuarkXPress for Macintosh, version 6.0 or higher.

2. PDF files that can be opened with Adobe Acrobat Reader, available for free download at www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html. A full copy of Adobe Acrobat (not just the reader) is needed to electronically personalize the PDF artwork. There is a fee for the full copy.

3. JPEG files of images used in the Resource Guide materials. These images may be placed in graphics programs (and some word processing programs), as well as on the Web.

These three formats can help simplify replication of Resource Guide materials and make it easier to incorporate this year's artwork into any digital or hard-copy piece, including slide show presentations, television broadcasts, public service announcements, and print advertisements.

The entire contents of the 2007 NCVRW Resource Guide can be accessed in electronic format at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/2007/welcome.html.

Introductory Theme DVD

Dramatically underscoring this year's theme, "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time.," the introductory theme DVD (inserted into pocket folder) can be used to kick off your public awareness and education events during NCVRW and throughout the year. You can also use the DVD for training programs and conferences to motivate audiences to recommit to serving all victims of crime.

2007 NCVRW Theme Poster

This year's full-size (22" x 28") theme poster is sure to draw attention with its bold statement of the 2007 NCVRW theme, "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time." This dynamic poster, with images of stars symbolizing victims of crime, also educates by delineating victims' rights, including the right to protection, the right to restitution, the right to be heard, the right to enforcement, the right to compensation, the right to dignity, the right to attend proceedings, the right to return of property, the right to a speedy trial, and the right to be informed. Display this visually compelling poster in your agency or office, at the local police department or courthouse, in community hospitals, or wherever you want to remind your community that we all bear a responsibility to serve *every victim, every time.*

RESOURCE GUIDE OVERVIEW

If you automatically received this Resource Guide in the mail, you will also receive one copy of the theme poster in a separate mailing tube. A limited number of additional copies of the poster can be purchased for \$12.25 each by visiting the OVC Resource Center at www.ncjrs.gov, clicking

on the Publications/Products tab, and requesting Order Number PS000017. Other NCVRW Resources are available online at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/2007.html.

New Feature. This year, the NCVRW Resource Guide includes a smaller (11" x 17") black-and-white

version of the 2007 NCVRW theme poster. Found in "Section 3. Camera-Ready Art" of this guide, this poster is easily reproducible with space provided for you to add your local contact information. ★

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Center for Victims of Crime greatly appreciates the opportunity to partner with the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, on the **2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide**, and especially wishes to acknowledge the many contributions and efforts of Kimberly Kelberg and Maria Acker, who served as program managers.

This project would not have been possible without the support of Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs Regina Schofield, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime John Gillis, and staff from the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice: Joye Frost, Pamela Leupen, Joy Davis, Sharnese Diggs, John Harpe, Kerrie Kang, Olivia Schramm, and Mary Birdwell.

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National Crime Victims' Rights Week is an annual observance to bring the victim assistance community together to raise public awareness about victims' rights, protections, and services. The **2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide** provides a wide array of tools and resources to help you maximize your communication and awareness efforts.

This year's theme, "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time." summons the nation to action on behalf of all victims of crime. The idea that every victim has rights and deserves support can form the core message of speeches, public service announcements, media interviews, and other communication activities in which you become involved.

This section includes the following resources you can use to enhance your outreach and help you inspire, engage, and motivate your community during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year.

Commemorative Calendar

The commemorative calendar lists annual events and observances (e.g., National Stalking Awareness Month, National Police Week, or America's Safe Schools Week) that honor victims of crime or law enforcement agencies, focus on specific crimes, or offer opportunities to promote the message of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The calendar lists the dates of each observance and contact information for the primary sponsor. Many of the sponsoring organizations, which usually have their own outreach materials, could make excellent coalition partners for observing National Crime Victims' Rights Week. By sharing resources and networks with these organizations, local agencies can dramatically expand their reach.

OVC Events Calendar. Another useful tool to aid your planning is the Office for Victims of Crime's *National Calendar of Crime Victim-Related Events* at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>. The continually updated calendar helps victims, victim service providers, allied professionals, and other interested individuals plan, promote, and locate events of interest occurring throughout the United States. You may browse events and add information about your own conference, meeting, training opportunity, or NCVRW event.

Notable Quotables

Notable Quotables lists memorable quotations that explore and amplify the meaning of "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time." Reaching this goal requires broad vision, commitment, perseverance, and strength. You can use these quotations in your publicity, brochures, speeches, and announcements to promote and observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Sample Proclamation

Public officials—such as city mayors or state governors—can use the sample proclamation to proclaim the week of April 22-28, 2007, to be National Crime Victims' Rights Week in your city or state. Securing an official proclamation for NCVRW is an important step that helps secure government involvement and attract media attention for your area's observance. Contact your mayor's or governor's office at least one month before NCVRW to request the proclamation. Often a public official will hold a public signing of the proclamation and may invite NCVRW sponsors and local media representatives to attend. The proclamation signing is a

MAXIMIZING COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS

great way to launch your National Crime Victims' Rights Week observance.

Sample Speech

National Crime Victims' Rights Week is an ideal time to speak to large gatherings of people about crime victim issues. You may need a speech for the opening ceremony of NCVRW or for events sponsored by other organizations throughout your community. You can speak at schools, government agencies, or professional organizations. You can contact local groups, such as the Kiwanis or Rotary Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, the League of Women Voters, or local hospitals and businesses, which are often looking for speakers for their luncheon or dinner events. Such groups can offer you new audiences and avenues to share the message of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The enclosed sample speech can be tailored to your audience and to the issues facing your community.

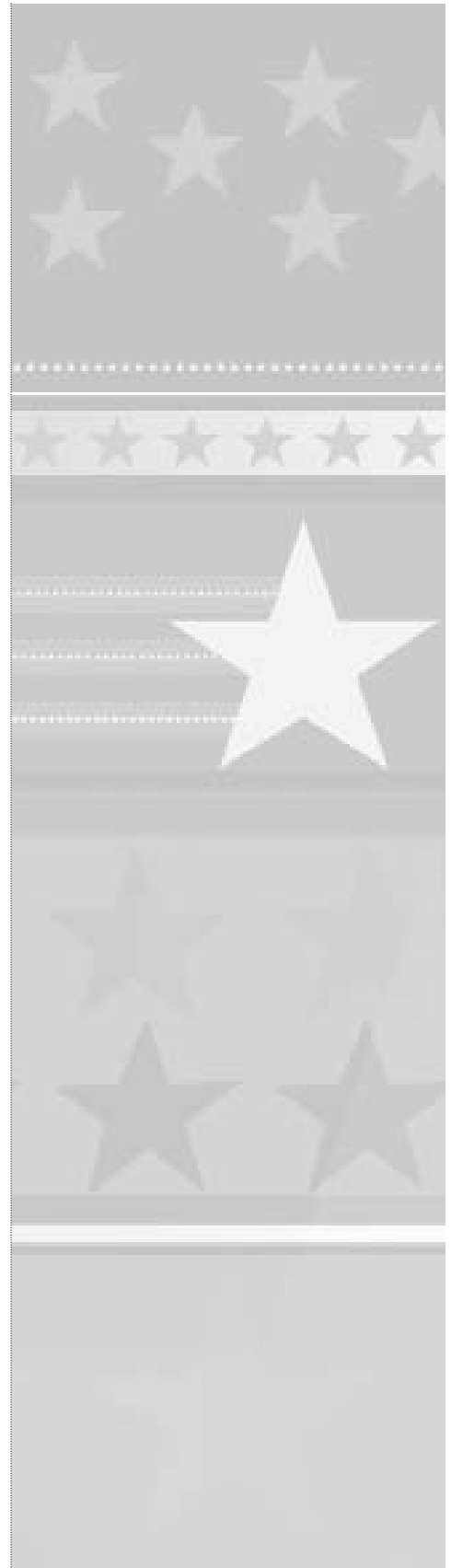
Extend Your Reach through Partnerships

Organizations can dramatically enhance their resources and impact by forming partnerships and coalitions with other like-

minded groups. You can work with allied professionals, businesses and corporations, community organizations, faith communities, public services, and schools to plan and conduct the week's observances. The resources and networks you build to prepare for National Crime Victims' Rights Week will extend your reach and expand your influence throughout the year. This section offers suggestions about groups to seek out as partners and ways to collaborate.

Special Events Ideas

Every year, communities throughout the United States come up with ingenious new ways to observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The Office for Victims of Crime supports this inventiveness through its *OVC NCVRW Community Awareness Project* funding. This year's Resource Guide features more than 35 special events ideas, most of which were supported through OVC funding. You can easily adapt these ideas for your own 2007 NCVRW observance. For more ideas about *OVC Community Awareness Projects*, visit the OVC Web site at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/2006/tips/tips_index.html. ★



2007 COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

Many opportunities exist throughout the year to educate the public about the need to support “Every Victim. Every Time.” Use this commemorative calendar to help plan your activities. You may contact the sponsoring organization for more information.

JANUARY

CRIME STOPPERS MONTH

Crime Stoppers International
1-800-245-0009
www.c-s-i.org

NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH

Mentor
703-224-2200
www.mentoring.org

NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH

U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women
202-307-6026
www.usdoj.gov/ovw

MARCH

NATIONAL YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION WEEK

March 26-30, 2007

The National Association of Students Against Violence Everywhere (SAVE) and GuidanceChannel.com
1-800-999-6884 ext. 3037
www.violencepreventionweek.org

APRIL

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

Prevent Child Abuse America
312-663-3520
www.preventchildabuse.org

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
717-909-0710, 717-909-0715 (TTY)
www.nsvrc.org

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS

April 20-22, 2007
Youth Service America
202-296-2992
www.ysa.org

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

April 22-28, 2007
U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime
1-800-851-3420
www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/welcome.html

MAY

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

Administration on Aging, Department of Health and Human Services
1-800-877-8339
www.aoa.gov

NATIONAL LAW DAY

May 1, 2007
American Bar Association
312-988-5000
www.abanet.org

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WEEK

May 6-12, 2007
International Association of Correctional Officers
517-485-3310
www.aca.org

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

May 13-19, 2007
Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.
573-346-4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

May 15, 2007
Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.
573-346-4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

May 25, 2007
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
1-800-843-5678
www.missingkids.com

2007 COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

JULY

NATIONAL FRAUD AWARENESS WEEK

July 15-20, 2007

Association of Certified Fraud Examiners

1-800-245-3321

www.fraudweek.com

NATIONAL PROBATION, PAROLE, AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION WEEK

July 15-21, 2007

American Probation and Parole Association

859-244-8203

www.appa-net.org

AUGUST

NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

August 7, 2007

National Association of Town Watch

1-800-NITE-OUT

www.nationaltownwatch.org

SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL CAMPUS SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH

Security On Campus, Inc.

610-768-9330

www.securityoncampus.org

NATIONAL YOUTH COURT MONTH

National Youth Court Center

1-859-244-8193

www.youthcourt.net

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK

September 9-15, 2007

American Association of Suicidology

202-237-2280

www.suicidology.org

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

September 25, 2007

National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.

1-888-818-POMC

www.pomc.org

OCTOBER

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

National Crime Prevention Council

202-466-6272

www.ncpc.org

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

303-839-1852

www.ncadv.org

WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE

October 14-20, 2007

YWCA of the USA

202-467-0801

www.kintera.org/htmlcontent.asp?cid=61781

AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK

October 14-20, 2007

National School Safety Center

805-373-9977

www.nsscl.org

NATIONAL BULLYING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS WEEK

October 22-28, 2007

PACER Center, National Coalition for Parent Involvement in Education, National Education Association, and National PTA.

952-838-9000, 952-838-0190 (TTY)

www.nea.org/schoolsafety/bullying.html

NOVEMBER

MADD, TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY

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

NOTABLE QUOTABLES

“Every Victim. Every Time.” is a call to action to fulfill the promise of victims’ rights for all victims of crime. Reaching this goal will take perseverance, dedication, commitment, vision, and a strong belief in justice for all. The following quotations can inspire us all to continue working to make victims’ rights a reality. These quotations are appropriate for use in speeches, interviews, and other outreach efforts during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and throughout the year.

“America is too great for small dreams.”

Ronald Reagan (1911 – 2004)

“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. (1929 – 1968)

“It is from numberless diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is thus shaped. Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope...”

Robert F. Kennedy (1925 – 1968)

“Justice cannot be for one side alone, but must be for both.”

Eleanor Roosevelt (1884 – 1962)

“We must remember that a right lost to one is lost to all.”

William Reece Smith, Jr. (1925 –)

“Great works are performed not by strength but by perseverance.”

Samuel Johnson (1709 – 1784)

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

Margaret Mead (1901 – 1978)

“Most of the important things in the world have been accomplished by people who have kept on trying when there seemed to be no help at all.”

Dale Carnegie (1888 – 1955)

“Perseverance is a great element of success. If you only knock long enough and loud enough at the gate you are sure to wake up somebody.”

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807 – 1882)

“All who have accomplished great things have had a great aim, have fixed their gaze on a goal which was high, one which sometimes seemed impossible.”

Orison Swett Marden (1850 – 1924)

“Only passions, great passions, can elevate the soul to great things.”

Denis Diderot (1713 – 1784)

“We cannot live for ourselves alone. Our lives are connected by a thousand invisible threads, and along these sympathetic fibers, our actions run as causes and return to us as results.”

Herman Melville (1819 – 1891)

NOTABLE QUOTABLES

“A community is democratic only when the humblest and weakest person can enjoy the highest civil, economic, and social rights that the biggest and most powerful possess.”

A. Philip Randolph (1889 – 1979)

“What cannot be achieved in one lifetime will happen when one lifetime is joined to another.”

Rabbi Harold S. Kushner (1935 –)

“The world needs dreamers and the world needs doers. But above all, the world needs dreamers who do.”

Sarah Ban Breathnach (1947 –)

“Enthusiasm is the mother of effort, and without it nothing great was ever achieved.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803 – 1882)

“People become really quite remarkable when they start thinking that they can do things. When they believe in themselves they have the first secret of success.”

Norman Vincent Peale (1898 – 1993)

“How wonderful it is that nobody need wait a single moment before starting to improve the world.”

Anne Frank (1929 – 1945)

“I have learned that success is to be measured not so much by the position that one has reached in life as by the obstacles which he has overcome while trying to succeed.”

Booker T. Washington (1856 – 1915)

“In giving rights to others which belong to them, we give rights to ourselves and to our country.”

John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 – 1963)

“Surely a tired woman on her way to work at six in the morning on a subway deserves the right to get there safely. Everyone who changes his or her life because of crime has been denied a basic civil right.”

George H. W. Bush (1924 –)

“Equal laws, protecting equal rights, are found, as they ought to be presumed, the best guarantee of loyalty and love of country.”

James Madison (1751 – 1836)

“You can only protect your liberties in this world by protecting the other man's freedom. You can only be free if I am free.”

Clarence Darrow (1857 – 1938)

“It is a kingly act to assist the fallen.”

Mother Teresa (1910 – 1997)

SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 22-28, 2007

- Whereas,** as a nation devoted to liberty and justice for all, America must increase its efforts to protect, restore, and expand crime victims' rights and services so that they apply to **every victim, every time**; and
- Whereas,** 23 million Americans are victims of crime each year, and of those, 5.2 million are victims of violent crime; and
- Whereas,** all victims of crime deserve respect, resources, restoration, and justice; and
- Whereas,** all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the federal government grant crime victims certain legal rights; and
- Whereas,** National Crime Victims' Rights Week—April 22 – 28, 2007—offers us all the opportunity to recommit ourselves to ensuring that every victim is afforded his or her legal rights and treated as a crucial participant in our criminal justice system; and
- Whereas,** as we carry crime victims' rights into 2007 and beyond, we must strive to create a nation where the legal rights of victims are honored and individuals are accountable for their treatment of victims; and
- Whereas,** despite significant progress in providing rights and services to crime victims over the past two decades, large segments of our population, including crime victims with disabilities, victims with mental illness, victims who are immigrants, victims who are teenagers, victims who are elderly, and victims in rural areas, are still underserved; and
- Whereas,** (*Your Organization*) is joining forces with victim service programs, criminal justice officials, and concerned citizens throughout (*Your City/County/Parish/State/Tribe*) and America to raise awareness of victims' rights and observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week;

Now, therefore, I, _____, as (*Governor/County Executive/Mayor, etc.*) of _____, do hereby proclaim the week of April 22-28, 2007, as

National Crime Victims' Rights Week

And reaffirm this (*City/County/Parish/State/Tribe's*) commitment to respect and enforce victims' rights and address their needs during *Crime Victims' Rights Week* and throughout the year; and

Express our appreciation for those victims and crime survivors who have turned personal tragedy into a motivating force to improve our response to victims of crime and build a more just community.

_____ (signature)

_____ (date)

SAMPLE SPEECH

National Crime Victims' Rights Week *We Must Serve EVERY VICTIM. EVERY TIME.*

In 1982, Stephanie Roper, a Maryland college student, disappeared after her car broke down while she was on her way home after visiting a friend. Two men abducted her, raped and tortured her for hours, and then brutally murdered her. It was nine days before her parents knew what had happened to her. The men were eventually arrested and tried. But Stephanie's parents, Vince and Roberta Roper, were barred from the courtroom because their presence, the judge decided, would be emotional, irrelevant, and probable cause for an appeal. The Ropers were excluded from the trial of their daughter's murderers.

In the more than 20 years since the Roper tragedy, victims' rights have progressed significantly. Every state has passed victims' rights laws. Victims have the right to attend and be heard at specific criminal justice proceedings. They have the right to be notified of their own rights, of available services, and of the status of the offender. They have the right to receive an order of restitution and apply for compensation. In 2004, Congress passed the Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims' Rights Act. This Act gives victims of violent crime the right to be present at federal criminal justice public proceedings, the right to be notified at critical points in the justice process, and the legal standing to have those rights enforced. Part of the sweeping Justice for All Act of 2004, this new federal law powerfully strengthens victims' rights.

Despite such progress, there is still much work to do. Only a fraction of crime victims actually participate in the criminal justice system. Victims' rights vary from state to state. These rights are not always enforced, and services aren't always available to meet all victims' needs. And populations with special vulnerabilities—the elderly, trafficking victims, children, teens, persons with disabilities, and victims from racial and ethnic minorities—often are underserved and overlooked.

This week, 2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we celebrate our nation's progress for victims of crime and pledge to serve "every victim, every time." To pursue that ideal, we must reflect on the work that remains to be done:

We must reach underserved victims. Millions of crimes go unreported every year. In 2005, 53 percent of violent crimes and a staggering 65 percent of property crimes were never brought to the attention of law enforcement.¹ More than 50 percent of sexual assaults and an estimated 92 percent of elder abuse incidents go unreported.² Teenagers are twice as likely as adults to be victimized, but tend not to report crime and have the fewest resources to recover from their victimization.³ Behind all these numbers are victims—individuals in our communities—who often need help they never receive.

The reasons victims do not report crimes against them are as varied as the crimes. Sexual assault

victims may be ashamed of the crime and may fear what they may have to go through in court. Elders may be dependent on their abusers, and teens may fear that adults won't believe them. Domestic violence victims may fear being revictimized. We must find out how to reach these underserved victims, encourage them to come forward, help them navigate the criminal justice system, and provide them with the services they need to recover from their crimes.

We must keep victims safe. One reason victims avoid the criminal justice system is that victims often do not believe that the criminal justice system can keep them safe. Victims of serious domestic violence who are abused after reporting an incident of violence, for example, may not report subsequent incidents.⁴ Protective orders should be issued and enforced after the first incident of violence, and victims should have immediate access to victim services.

Another reason victims feel unsafe is the vexing problem of witness intimidation. In 2002, a Baltimore family of seven, whose mother had often reported neighborhood drug dealers, died in a fire set to retaliate for her cooperation with the police. A recent CBS News investigation showed that witness intimidation affects or derails up to 30 percent of all cases involving shootings in major U.S. cities including Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles. In homicide cases, that number jumps to 90 percent.⁵ Responding effectively to intimidation, though difficult, is crucial to increase victim safety. Helpful

approaches may include carefully assessing the risk of intimidation, establishing multi-agency partnerships (e.g., between police and prosecutors) to protect victims, and strengthening ties between the police and the community.

How can police keep witnesses safe? They can protect witness anonymity, reduce the likelihood of contact between witnesses and offenders, transport witnesses to and from work and school as needed, keep witnesses and defendants separated at the courthouse, and relocate witnesses when their lives are endangered.⁶ Police can also help victims access services. When victim assistance programs are available, witnesses are more willing to report crimes and cooperate with prosecutors. These witnesses also offer more effective testimony.⁷

All victims should have access to help in preparing a safety plan—a strategy to increase the safety of anyone at risk for future victimization. Victims should determine, for example, how and when to leave their homes, how to travel to and from work, how to enlist friends and family, what community resources are available, and whether to consider a protection order. Particularly for victims of stalking and domestic violence, such plans can prevent crimes and save lives.

We must enforce victims' rights. Victims' rights are meaningless unless they are enforced. Jurisdictions must take steps to ensure compliance with the law. States and cities should strive to ensure that victims know their rights and to document failures to honor these rights. In some states, the attorney general's

SAMPLE SPEECH

staff includes a victims' rights enforcement officer who conducts agency performance audits, receives and responds to complaints and allegations of violations, identifies gaps in victims' rights services, and recommends resolutions to complaints. Under the Crime Victims' Rights Act, victims of federal crimes may seek a writ of mandamus to ensure that the government honors their rights. Whatever approach is chosen, jurisdictions must enforce victims' rights, and victims must have recourse when they fail to do so.

Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time.

The path to serving all victims is long and challenging. Yet by reaching out to underserved victims, striving to keep victims safe, and vigorously enforcing victims' rights, we honor the promise of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. By moving steadily toward ever-stronger victims' rights, we seek to serve every victim, every time. ★

¹ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 10, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf (accessed October 12, 2006).

² RAINN, "Statistics," www.rainn.org/statistics/index.html (accessed October 11, 2006); "Fact Sheet: Elder Abuse Prevalence and Incidence," (Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 2005).

³ National Crime Prevention Council and National Center for Victims of Crime, *Reaching and Serving Teen Victims*, (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Center for Victims of Crime, 2005), 1-3.

⁴ G.T. Hotaling and E.S. Buzawa, "Victim Satisfaction with the Criminal Justice System," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice), National Institute of Justice, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/253/victim.html (accessed October 10, 2006).

⁵ CBS News, "A Conspiracy of Silence," April 27, 2006, www.cbsnews.com/stories/2006/04/27/cbsnews_investigates/printable1555769.shtml (accessed October 10, 2006).

⁶ K. Dedel, *Witness Intimidation, Problem-Oriented Guides for Police, Problem-Specific Guides Series No. 42*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2006).

⁷ U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, "Law Enforcement's Promising Practices in the Treatment of Crime Victims: A Report to Promote the Development and Expansion of Victim-Oriented Policies and Practices in Law Enforcement Agencies," (Washington, DC: GPO, 1997), 17-25.

EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

National Crime Victims' Rights Week offers a unique opportunity to extend your reach through partnerships with allied professionals, businesses and corporations, civic organizations, faith communities, public services, and public officials. You can also collaborate with the sponsors of other victim-related observances held throughout the year. (See Commemorative Calendar earlier in this section.)

Reaching *every victim, every time* means reaching beyond your usual circle of partners to expand the scope and impact of your outreach and public awareness activities. So, why not seek several new partners to join you in your observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week this year? Outlined below are suggestions on potential partners and specific ideas for events and activities that can have a lasting impact in your community.

Allied Professionals

Allied professionals—those in the criminal justice, healthcare, and

social services systems—are ideally suited to collaborate with you on outreach and education activities during National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Not only do these professionals regularly come into contact with victims of crime, they also are often very familiar with victims' issues and appreciate the importance of educating the public about victims' rights, needs, and services. You may already be collaborating with many of the following professionals in a multidisciplinary response to victims. Use National Crime Victims' Rights Week to build on those relationships.

Law Enforcement Professionals, Prosecutors, and Corrections and Probation Officers. Criminal justice professionals can play a key role in outreach activities, such as legal education forums, courthouse tours, open houses, and ceremonial observances. If your city has a "business watch" coalition (a partnership between businesses and law enforcement to protect businesses against crime), you can mobilize the participants and the communications network to promote National Crime Vic-

tims' Rights Week. You can also use your law enforcement agency's outreach materials for National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Prosecutors and police officers can participate in speakers' bureaus and educate the public about how community policing and community prosecution can help protect victims and enhance community safety.

Mental Health Professionals.

Crime often results in lasting psychological trauma, significantly damaging a victim's quality of life. You can provide information to mental health professionals about victims' rights, victim compensation, safety planning, and other services to share with their patients. You can set up a local anti-violence coalition of counselors, psychologists, teachers, and parents to address violence against children in your community. (For ideas, see the American Psychological Association's Act Against Violence program at www.actagainstviolence.com.) The coalition could be announced and promoted during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Healthcare Professionals. Crime and violence are serious public health issues. Victim service providers can partner with local medical associations and professionals on public service announcements and outreach materials that promote violence awareness among healthcare professionals. (For ideas, see the American Medical Society Council on Violence and Abuse at www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/

U.S. Postal Service—A Powerful Partner

For the second year in a row, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) in partnership with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), a component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, has devised a public awareness campaign to help raise awareness of crime victims' rights and services that targets customers frequenting post offices around the nation during the month of April 2007. Posters highlighting NCVRW will be displayed in major post offices throughout the country.

EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

category/3248.html.) Hospitals can also host forums, display banners and art work, and encourage their business partners and civic patrons to support National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Businesses and Corporations

National Crime Victims' Rights Week offers businesses a great opportunity to gain positive public recognition by contributing to the community. Businesses also have a strong interest in preventing crime and helping victims gain needed services to prevent further victimization. You, in turn, can help businesses promote National Crime Victims' Rights Week by providing posters, brochures, fact sheets, and other outreach tools for their customers. Partnerships with businesses might include the following:

Chamber of Commerce. Meet with leaders of your Chamber of Commerce and any other local business coalitions, and explain the theme, "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time." Point out that businesses are not only community leaders but also are frequently victimized by criminals. Send speakers to Chamber events, and request the Chamber's help in developing messages and displaying outreach materials for National Crime Victims' Rights Week. If you plan an awards ceremony, present an award to a local business that has implemented a special program on behalf of crime victims.

Transportation Services. Crime

often takes place on buses, in taxis, and on commuter trains. Partner with public and private transportation services on an outreach campaign. You might even use a transportation worker as a spokesperson in a National Crime Victims' Rights Week public service announcement. Ask bus, taxi, and commuter train companies to display National Crime Victims' Rights Week banners and signs on their vehicles.

Visitors' and Convention Bureaus.

Few businesses have a greater stake in crime reduction than visitors' and convention bureaus, which need a safe environment to attract visitors to their communities. Provide safety tips for crime prevention and palm cards for victim assistance that visitors and convention bureaus can use throughout the year. Give your bureau a list of resources, such as the National Crime Prevention Council Web site, www.ncpc.org, the National Center for Victims of Crime Web site, www.ncvc.org, and the Office for Victims of Crime Web site, <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/findvictimservices>, which have resources businesses can use to help travelers prevent and cope with the aftermath of crime.

Community Organizations

More than 65 million Americans volunteer in their communities every year through a multitude of civic groups and clubs. Organizers of National Crime Victims' Rights Week can work with parent-

teacher organizations, veterans' organizations, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Neighborhood Watch Groups, the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, museum advisory boards, photography clubs, art councils, quilting groups, and even gardening clubs to promote the week. Art, gardening, and craft groups can participate in contests and produce visually compelling displays to feature at ceremonies and week-long exhibits. Most of these groups have listservs and mailing lists that can be used to recruit members and supporters in activities and to promote events.

Neighborhood Watch. Contact the Neighborhood Watch coordinators and the police community representatives in your area and plan an event to address an issue that your community is concerned about (e.g., Neighborhood Watch march against home vandalism).

Youth Organizations. Work with Boys' and Girls' Clubs, YMCAs, and parent-teacher organizations on an art contest or one-act plays to dramatize how bullying hurts all kids—both bullies and the kids they target. Showcase the exhibit or play at the main National Crime Victims' Rights Week event.

Faith Communities

Churches, synagogues, and other houses of worship are sources of solace for victims. These houses of worship may also have social action committees whose mission is to help improve the lives of their fellow community members.

EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Churches, dioceses, and interfaith councils have sophisticated outreach systems that can involve thousands of people in observing National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Involve faith communities through:

Victim Memorials. Work with local religious leaders to plan and conduct a memorial observance to begin National Crime Victims' Rights Week observances. Ask them to send a clergy member to speak at the event and perhaps to suggest a community member to be honored for work in helping local victims of crime.

Religious Coalitions to Reduce Teen Violence. Violence against young people affects religious communities, particularly in neighborhoods with high levels of crime. Work with your city's religious coalition to feature or honor a religious community (and some of their teens) who have found ways to reduce violence against young people.

Public Services

Many city and county governments offer resources and facilities to share with National Crime Victims' Rights Week organizers. County libraries, regional centers, victim service agencies, minority liaison agencies, agencies for youth and older people, and county and state commissions for women have access to a broad range of constituencies and are eager to work on projects that help the people they serve.

Senior Centers. Work with your city's senior centers and area agency on aging, your county commission on aging, and your county or state consumer protection agency to organize a campaign to teach seniors how to protect themselves from scams and what to do if they have been victimized. Distribute materials during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Minority Liaisons. If your city mayor or county executive has staff liaisons to minority communities, enlist their help in identifying the most important issues for those communities and in planning an activity for National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Ask for their help to involve church or community organizations from those groups to distribute materials.

Public Libraries. Public libraries can display posters, distribute brochures, and host National Crime Victims' Rights Week book nights or community meetings about crime issues important to their communities.

Schools

Organizers can work with school systems to reach children, parents, and their social networks in a number of ways. Schools can disseminate educational material, hold contests and assemblies with special speakers, and contribute their facilities for events. This year, why not make the students your partners? Inviting students to hold

their own National Crime Victims' Rights Week event can energize an entire school community. Visit the National Center for Victims of Crime's Teen Victim Project Web page, www.ncvc.org/tvp, for ideas on how to enlist teen leaders to plan their own activities.

Teen Media Campaign. Work with your local high school's student council and media education department to arrange for students to plan and conduct their own National Crime Victims' Rights Week campaign—complete with events and media outreach. Include teens on your organizing team and have them take leading roles in your opening ceremony.

Youth Volunteers. Many school systems require students to fulfill community service requirements. Line up student volunteer opportunities for your National Crime Victims' Rights Week activities, and work with schools to involve students in planning and conducting the week's events.

A Final Point on Partnerships

The support of elected leaders can play a crucial role in many of these partnerships. Involve public officials in any way possible—as speakers, masters of ceremony, spokespeople on public service announcements, and as resources for expanding your partnerships. Seek their advice and their endorsement for all your efforts. ★

SPECIAL EVENTS IDEAS

Throughout the year, communities across the nation organize special events and design resourceful tools to raise awareness of crime victims' rights and services. Each year, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) competitively selects jurisdictions throughout the United States to receive partial funding for public awareness events and activities during National Crime Victims' Rights Week through its Community Awareness Project initiative. OVC selects applicants based on proposed

collaboration, innovation, community impact, media involvement, and experience with victims' issues. In 2006, OVC partnered with the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) to administer this initiative. NAVAA is uniquely positioned to have direct access to victim service providers in the field and has been invaluable in their outreach efforts to their constituency. This partnership has greatly enhanced the awareness of this funding opportunity for local

programs around the nation, as demonstrated by a significant increase in requests for funding this year under this initiative.

The following pages (*see overview box below*) include a wide range of creative ideas—many from past OVC-funded Community Awareness Projects—that communities have used to observe NCVRW. You can easily adapt these ideas to your community to reflect this year's theme; "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time."

National Crime Victims' Rights Week Special Events

- Art Exhibits
- Banner Campaigns
- "Body in Motion" Performance
- Book Signing
- Candlelight Vigils/Observances
- Clothesline Projects
- Commemorative Quilts
- Community Days
- Crime Victims' Rights Community Calendar
- Empty Shoes Display
- Film Festivals
- Grocery Bag Campaigns
- Information "Expos"
- Lip Sync "Idol" Benefit
- Media Outreach
- Memorial Wreath Blessing
- Passport to Justice Fair
- People's Law Forum
- Photographic Wall of Remembrance
- Signs: Billboard, Poster, and Lawn Sign Campaigns
- Theater "Infomercials"
- Toolkits
- Training Events
- Take Back the Night Rallies
- Tree Plantings
- Tribes United in Victim Awareness
- Walk or Run for National Crime Victims' Rights Week

Youth Events

- Art, Poster, Poetry, and Essay Contests
- Community Breakfast
- Outreach to Schools
- Pinwheels for Prevention
- Public Information Campaigns
- Teen Dating Violence Forum
- Youth Summit
- Zoo Day

Population-Specific Campaigns

- Outreach to Elderly
- Outreach to Minorities
- Outreach to Victims with Disabilities

Art Exhibits

Art can be a powerful medium for evoking deeper understanding and appreciation of crime victim issues. Organize an art exhibit by inviting local artists, school art programs, victims of crime, or advocates to submit art that represents this year's theme. Last year in Madison, Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Department of Justice collaborated with a local university art department, a crime victims' council, and a law enforcement organization to create a sculpture titled "UNITY" (reflecting the 2006 theme, "Strength in Unity") which was constructed from the metal of guns turned in by residents during a community gun buy-back. A key feature of the sculpture is a West African "chain link" symbol that stands for unity, responsibility, and interdependence. The sculpture was unveiled at a public ceremony during National Crime Victims' Rights Week; attendees could sign up to "host" the sculpture at their own organization. The sculpture is to be installed in the lobby of the Wisconsin Department of Justice Building.

In 2005 in New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rutgers University sponsored a victim/survivor art exhibit, "Healing the Wounded Heart," at the Campus Art Gallery to promote healing and to raise awareness. Survivors created their own wooden "hearts," which became part of the next exhibit.

Banner Campaigns

Banners can reach many people with a simple but provocative message in a variety of public venues, including shopping malls, college campuses, store fronts, hospitals, and office buildings. In Holland, Michigan, the Center for Women in Transition collaborated with a community alliance of prosecutors, probation officers, law enforcement, therapists, judges, educators, and other officials on a National Crime Victims' Rights Week awareness campaign that focused on victims of violence. The campaign consisted of 10 street banners in English and Spanish, placed in a local shopping area. The banners' message was "There is help for ALL crime victims. There is no place for violence in our community." Campaign advertising included a banner featuring crisis hotline phone numbers, buttons, bookmarks, fliers, newsletters, and public service announcements on local television and radio.

"Body in Motion" Performance

Unless they have actually been victimized, many people have trouble understanding what it is like to be a victim of crime. In 2006, Pennsylvania State University's Misciagna Family Center for Performing Arts in Altoona presented "Body in Motion," a powerful drama based on Howard Zehr's *Transcending: Reflection of Crime Victims*, a book of photographs and essays drawn from interviews with crime victims throughout the

country. The event was sponsored by the Blair County Juvenile Probation Office, in conjunction with Penn State Altoona's criminal justice program, the women's studies program, and the Division of Education, Human Development, and Social Sciences.

Book Signing

In San Antonio, Texas, the Rape Crisis Center for Children and Adults sponsored a book signing and reading titled "The Intent of the Heart" at a bookstore. The event also featured art work, poetry, and writings that portray the journey to healing and fight for survival.

Candlelight Vigils/Observances

National Crime Victims' Rights Week begins with an inspiring Candlelight Observance in Washington, DC. You can host your own vigil at a convenient public site, such as your city hall, courthouse, town hall, or the state capitol building. Some communities honor those victims who have lost their lives to crime. Others honor victim service providers or law enforcement officers who have made significant contributions to victims. You can boost interest and involvement by featuring local choirs, plays by local children, or lighted displays by local artists. Be sure to send photos to your community newspaper; better yet, encourage the media to cover your event.

SPECIAL EVENTS IDEAS

Clothesline Projects

Clothesline projects, launched in the 1990s to dramatize violence against women, can make strong statements against all types of crime. To prepare the display, victims decorate T-shirts expressing how they have been affected by crime. The T-shirts hang on display on clotheslines in public areas. Last year in Blue Ridge, Georgia, the North Georgia Mountain Crisis Network, Inc., held a clothesline project in connection with its National Crime Victims' Rights Week celebration that included a workshop on domestic violence, a balloon release in honor of victims, and an advertising campaign.

Commemorative Quilts

Quilts represent a rich tradition in American history. Early settlers made quilts to express their patriotism and beliefs, celebrate the westward movement of American settlers, and commemorate the history of a young nation. You can create a commemorative quilt to honor crime victims in your community. Invite staff members, volunteers, schools, students, and crime victims and their families to decorate a patch. Local businesses often donate supplies. In 2006, the story of victims and victims' rights was conveyed through the image of a quilt in the National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme DVD. A collage of photographs, documents, and news clippings faded in and out on patches of a

quilt projected on the screen—showcasing the stories of victims of crime. If your community creates a quilt, arrange with participating organizations to “host” the quilt for a month and display it in a prominent location. By sharing the quilt with community participants, you can showcase victims' rights all year long.

Community Days

Community Days bring together a wide range of community organizations to raise awareness about victims of crime. In Van Nuys, California, University Corporation, Valley Trauma Center, California State University, and the deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County held a two-day National Crime Victims' Rights Week event to educate the community on resources available to crime victims. The event included an educational display, in English and Spanish, and a play about one woman's journey toward healing.

Crime Victims' Rights Community Calendar

You can create a calendar to advertise victim services in your community. In Allen County, Indiana, National Crime Victims' Rights Week organizers created and distributed the Crime Victims' Rights Community Calendar, with inserts about community service providers, local and nationwide crime victimization, statistical information on violence and crime victims' rights, and contact

information for all community victim service providers, as well as national toll-free victim assistance telephone numbers. Each community service provider had the opportunity to submit special events for the calendar.

Empty Shoes Display

In Collins County, Texas, the victim assistance unit of the county district attorney's office presented a display of empty shoes—tiny baby shoes, bulky work boots, worn tennis shoes, and flip flops of all sizes and colors—on the lawn of the county courthouse during the National Crime Victims' Rights Week kickoff ceremonies. Each pair of shoes represented one victim of crime who “walked through” the county criminal justice system and was helped by the Victim Assistance Unit during the previous year.

Film Festivals

You can work with your local theater to present films that focus on the impact of crime. In Mariposa, California, National Crime Victims' Rights Week organizers partnered with Six Street Cinemas to feature nightly films about victimization. After each film, a program sponsor led a discussion about the film and its meaning for victims and communities. The festival was advertised through the local newspaper and community listservs.

Grocery Bag Campaigns

In Sacramento, California, My Sister's House collaborated with local community organizations to advertise their service for domestic violence victims on grocery bags in local Asian markets. Campaign organizers translated the grocery bag advertisements into Korean, Chinese, Hmong, Tagalog (Filipino), and Indian languages, and then distributed the grocery bags and literature on domestic violence to the markets for National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The campaign also used television, newspaper, and the Web to publicize the campaign.

Information "Expos"

You can choose a spot with heavy walking traffic, such as a shopping mall or university student union, to hold an informational fair or "expo" on victims' rights, needs, and services. In Savannah, Georgia, the Memorial Health University Medical Foundation, Inc., and the City of Savannah kicked off National Crime Victims' Rights Week with an informational fair that included a *"Kid Track DNA Child Safety Program."* In Pulatka, Florida, the Putnam County Sheriff's expo featured information booths run by local agencies, a program that offered victims an opportunity to speak out, and printed information in both English and Spanish.

Lip Sync "Idol" Benefit

To "give a voice" for victims of crime, the Hampton Victim Assistance Program in Hampton Roads, Virginia, held the "Hampton Roads Idol" contest. "Contestants" paid a fee to lip sync songs recorded by their favorite artists. The highly popular event, featuring local officials performing songs by James Brown, Tina Turner, the Blues Brothers, and other celebrities, produced uproarious laughter and raised funds for the Center for Sexual Assault Survivors.

Media Outreach

Local newspapers and radio and television stations have the potential to reach a large audience with information about the impact of crime on victims. In Modesto, California, the Modesto Police Department collaborated with the District Attorney's Victim Witness program and the Carole Sund/Carrington Memorial Reward Foundation to conduct media outreach with victims and victim service providers in English and Spanish. Media interviews were scheduled as part of a comprehensive National Crime Victims' Rights Week campaign that included posters at local businesses, yard signs, and a Take Back the Night victims' rights event where awards were presented to victim service providers.

Memorial Wreath Blessing

In Bexar County, Texas, National Crime Victims' Rights Week

ceremonies began at a local cathedral with a service dedicated to victims of crime and the blessing of wreaths presented in their honor. After the ceremony, public officials, crime victims, victim service organization representatives, and community members marched to the Bexar County Justice Center, where they laid the memorial wreaths, lit a candle, and observed a moment of silence to honor all victims of crime in the county.

Passport to Justice Fair

In Rice County, Minnesota, National Crime Victims' Rights Week began with a "passport to justice" information fair at the county courthouse and the Veteran Services Administration. Both venues were set up with individual learning stations for "travelers" to visit. At each location, participants gained information about victim services through quizzes and games. At each stop, participants' passports were stamped and they received a prize, which included the community crisis hotline number or a list of community victim assistance resources. County law enforcement agencies presented crime prevention exhibits and offered prizes; the county community corrections agency had a booth about victims' roles in the criminal justice system; and courtroom tours were conducted.

SPECIAL EVENTS IDEAS

People's Law Forum

In Tyler, Texas, National Crime Victims' Rights Week organizers held a People's Law Forum to share information on many legal topics, such as victim compensation and changes in legislation that affect victims. The forum was part of a campaign that included publishing information about National Crime Victims' Rights Week events in local newspapers and airing public service announcements about victims' rights and services on local radio and television stations.

Photographic Wall of Remembrance

Images of real victims can powerfully convey the profound, and sometimes lasting, impact of crime. In Nevada City, Nevada, the Nevada County Victim/Witness Assistance Center and local government and nonprofit agencies conducted a range of activities focusing on the plight of victims of crime. Visual elements of this campaign featured "Silent Witness" silhouettes of victims of crime and a wall of remembrance bearing the photos of murder victims.

Signs: Billboard, Poster, and Lawn Sign Campaigns

Signs—in all shapes and designs—are low-tech, high-impact public awareness tools. Last year, the Rape Response/Shoals Crisis Center in Florence, Alabama, collaborated with other local

victim service organizations on a billboard campaign featuring the 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme, information about a candlelight vigil, and names and numbers of local crime victim service agencies. Organizers also used the billboard design on invitation postcards for the candlelight vigil. In Modesto, California, the Modesto Police Department, a local victim service agency, and the Carole Sund/Carrington Memorial Reward Foundation created and distributed posters for display in the windows of area businesses, as well as lawn signs (in English and Spanish) for local homes.

In Springfield, Missouri, the Victim Center's posters included tear-off sheets with the phone number of a local crisis hotline for victims of crime. The posters were placed in bathroom stalls in local restaurants, bars, and hospitals during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and the rest of the year.

Theater "Infomercials"

Campaign organizers can partner with local theaters to promote National Crime Victims' Rights Week events and build public awareness. In Kenai, Alaska, theaters played infomercials (three slides with a brief audiotaped narrative) advertising local victims' services. Theatergoers received brochures and informational bookmarks with their tickets during the 10 weeks that the

infomercials ran. In Mariposa, California, organizers purchased theater ad space to promote awareness about victims' rights and to publicize phone numbers of service agencies.

Toolkits

Information toolkits can provide an assortment of material to a wide audience. Toolkits may include fact sheets, brochures, and contact information about local victim services. In Portland, Oregon, Portland State University collaborated with the Brain Injury Association of Oregon and nine centers to produce the "Disability-Awareness & Crime Victims' Rights Toolkit," distributed at forums during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Training Events

National Crime Victims' Rights Week is the perfect time to hold training on victims' rights and services. In Denver, Colorado, the Victim Assistance Unit of the Denver Police Department and local victim service providers held a training workshop on the new Colorado Victim Rights Amendment. The training focused on the rights of victims in Colorado, and trainers distributed printed materials about the new amendment and local services available to crime victims.

In Blue Ridge, Georgia, the North Georgia Mountain Crisis Network, Inc., and other victim

service organizations, law enforcement, court personnel, businesses, and churches held a workshop on workplace violence. The workshop offered information on stalking, domestic violence, and available services, and organizers held a balloon release in honor of victims.

In San Antonio, Texas, the San Antonio Women's Bar Association sponsored a free seminar, with continuing legal education credit, on domestic violence for judges and attorneys.

Take Back the Night Rallies

You can help your community fight back against crime by holding a victims' rights rally. In Montgomery, Alabama, the Lighthouse Counseling Center, Inc., along with other local victim service organizations, held a National Crime Victims' Rights Week "Take Back the Night" rally on the steps of the state capitol. The rally included speakers on many types of crime and experts with information about local resources.

Tree Plantings

In Northumberland, Pennsylvania, the Child Advocacy Center of Central Susquehanna Valley and local victim witness coordinators and district attorneys in four counties sponsored "Crime Victim Awareness Tree Plantings" at each county's courthouse.

Tribes United in Victim Awareness

In Fallon, Nevada, six tribes (Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, Walker River Paiute Tribe, Yerington Paiute Tribe, Yomba Shoshone Tribe, McDermitt Paiute Tribe, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe), the Nevada Statewide Native American Coalition, and victim services program staff conducted the "Tribes United in Victim Awareness" march. The tribes walked 20 miles from their homes and met at a central point. When they met, the tribes signed a memorandum of understanding to combat child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse. The tribes then held a joint celebration and distributed items, such as T-shirts that promoted awareness of victims' rights and services. Organizers promoted the event through fliers, brochures, T-shirts, a local radio station, and several area newspapers.

Walk or Run for National Crime Victims' Rights Week

You can sponsor a run/walk event to raise funds and awareness for local victims of crime. In Amite, Louisiana, Triparish Victims Assistance Program, a local sheriff's office, and victim service organizations held a "Victims' Rights Run/Walk" to kick off National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Organizers also created memorial walls for local homicide victims in the Tangipahoa Parish Library in Amite, the Livingston Parish Courthouse in Livingston, and the

St. Helena Parish Courthouse in Greensburg. They also held a memorial ceremony to honor and remember homicide victims.

You can also link your event to a 5K walk/run held by another organization. The City of Goodyear, Arizona, with local police and probation departments, held a Strength in Unity Fair after a 5K run/walk sponsored by another agency. The city's event included workshops, self-defense classes, and information. Organizers also collected cell phones, clothing, and canned goods for victims.

Youth Events

Art, Poster, Poetry, and Essay Contests

In Prestonburg, Kentucky, the National Crime Victims' Rights Week campaign of Floyd County Commonwealth's Attorney's Office and local law enforcement, a bank, and other local organizations included a "Kids Have the Right to Be Safe" poster and essay contest for fifth and sixth grade children, as well as an educational day with information about local victim services.

In Bakersfield, California, the Kern County Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, Inc., collaborated with local victim service organizations and other agencies on a National Crime Victims' Rights Week campaign that included a county-wide poster contest in the schools, radio and television

SPECIAL EVENTS IDEAS

public service announcements in English and Spanish, and posters and fliers in English and Spanish that were distributed to local businesses. Also in Mariposa, California, hosting agencies asked local school youth to create any image of their choosing.

Community Breakfast

In Fargo, North Dakota, the Rape and Abuse Crisis Center of Fargo-Moorhead collaborated with local law enforcement and schools to host a “Kids Are Our Business” breakfast, a community event to focus on child abuse. The event partners broadcast an antiviolence television public service announcement about youth victims on two local cable stations. They also developed and distributed promotional items that emphasized the importance of not blaming victims and listed available services.

Outreach to Schools

In Humboldt, Iowa, partners led by the Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Outreach Center invited the county’s high school students and their parents to attend an all-day Community Connections Conference at the county’s senior high school. The conference addressed violence, bullying, dating violence, and drugs, among other topics. Students were divided into groups of 50 and spent the day hearing presentations on victim impact panels, drug-related crimes, consequences for those who commit crimes, bullying and harassment, and dating violence.

Pinwheels for Prevention

In Stark County, Ohio, the Children Service Division of the Stark County Department of Family Services piloted the “Pinwheels for Prevention Campaign,” planting 2,675 pinwheels in front of courthouses, playgrounds, libraries, and parks. The pinwheels represented the number of reported child abuse and neglect cases throughout the county during the past year.

Public Information Campaigns

In Bowling Green, Ohio, Behavioral Connections, which provides crisis intervention for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, and other victim service organizations presented a public awareness campaign on the impact of crime on children. They used local radio, television, and newspapers to educate the public about the needs of child crime victims and the services that are available for them and their families. In Idabel, Oklahoma, Southeast Oklahoma Victims Advocacy Board and its partners developed GRACE: Getting Responsible About Child Endangerment, a manual and resource guide on abuse and neglect, the rights of children, and available services.

Teen Dating Violence Forum

In Franklin County, Ohio, youth-serving agencies and the schools held a “Community Conversation about Teen Dating Violence” at the Boys & Girls Clubs, sponsored by the Ohio Coalition for Battered Women, Boys & Girls Clubs, and Jewish Family Services.

Youth Summit

In Newport News, Virginia, the Office of Human Affairs, Inc., collaborated with victim service organizations to hold a series of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week events that included a youth summit, a youth rally, and a crime victims’ forum and reception. Organizers advertised the events with fliers, brochures, newspaper advertisements, and radio public service announcements.

Zoo Day

In Little Rock, Arkansas, the Arkansas Court-Appointed Special Advocates Association collaborated with other victim service providers to present the “CASA Zoo Day” to raise awareness of victims’ rights and services. The event, held at the local zoo, presented banner displays and information booths with materials on a range of topics, such as how victims of crime can access services. Organizers used banners and billboards to advertise the event and available services.

Population-Specific Campaigns

Outreach to Elderly

In Lexington, Kentucky, the Nursing Home Ombudsman Agency and the local council on elder abuse conducted a National Crime Victims’ Rights Week awareness campaign on elder abuse. The campaign designed and distributed cards for first responders and magnets describing signs of abuse and listing available services.

Organizers used billboards, newsletters, magnets, pharmacy bags, television show appearances, and radio public service announcements. In Savannah, Georgia, partners led by the Memorial Health University Medical Foundation, Inc., and the city of Savannah presented a National Crime Victims' Rights Week kickoff where brochures about elder abuse were distributed. Organizers also arranged to have a local utility company send these brochures to all their customers with their water bills.

In Las Cruces, New Mexico, the Third Judicial District Attorney's office, local law enforcement, victim service providers, and other organizations presented "Elderly Crime Victims' Rights Day," focused on fraud against seniors, at local nursing homes.

Outreach to Minorities

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Alliance of Portuguese Speakers collaborated with local Brazilian, Portuguese, and Cape Verdean media to conduct a one-week National Crime Victims' Rights Week campaign in Brazilian Portuguese and the Cape Verdean-Creole language. The campaign included a community awareness event with victim speakers and a discussion about domestic violence, as well as outreach through posters, a news release, advertisements in local newspapers, and public service announcements.

In Houston, Texas, RAPHA Ministries collaborated with the Immigrants Community Violence

Coalition, area churches, and other organizations to conduct a National Crime Victims' Rights Week public awareness campaign on immigrants' rights. The campaign addressed barriers faced by immigrants, as well as available services. They held a community workshop, prepared an online resources directory, distributed information on victims' rights, and advertised available services through immigrant community newspapers and Web sites.

Grocery bag ads with outreach information printed in various languages (including Korean, Chinese, Hmong, Tagalog, and Indian) were distributed at local ethnic markets in Sacramento, California. Such ads can be particularly helpful in informing immigrants about victims' rights and services. A similar campaign in Blaine, Minnesota, distributed bookmarks with information on victim services in English, Russian, and Spanish.

Outreach to Victims with Disabilities

In Portland, Oregon, Portland State University, the Brain Injury Association of Oregon, and nine centers that provide services to people with disabilities assembled "Disability Awareness and Crime Victims' Rights Toolkits" that included videos, guidebooks, posters, and other resources for victims, especially victims with disabilities. They also hosted forums and distributed toolkit materials on a range of crime-related topics. ★







EVERY
VICTIM
EVERY
TIME

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

The **2007 NCVRW Resource Guide** features an array of camera-ready artwork that you can use during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year.

The professionally developed camera-ready artwork—which can be personalized with local contact information and easily reproduced on your own photocopy ma-

awareness efforts and unite them with

and **PMS 159**, respectively). The font used is **Agenda**, in "Black" and "Medium" in several

substitute font. The enclosed camera-ready

Camera-Ready Formats on CD-ROM

CD-ROM in three electronic formats:

1. QuarkXpress® 6.0 files, including

must have QuarkXPress for Macintosh, version 6.0 or higher.

2. PDF files that can be opened with Adobe

at www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html. A full copy of Adobe Acrobat (not just the reader) is needed to electronically personalize the PDF artwork. There is a fee for the full copy.

3. JPEG files of images used in Resource Guide materials. These images may be placed in graphics programs (and some word processing programs), as well as on the Web.

These three formats can help simplify replication of Resource Guide materials and make it easier to incorporate this year's artwork into any digital or hard-copy piece, including slide show presentations, television broadcasts, public service announcements, and print advertisements.

You may also download the 2007 NCVRW Resource Guide camera-ready artwork at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/2007/welcome.html.

Camera-Ready Artwork Contents

- **NEW! 2007 NCVRW Black-and-White Poster.** This year, the NCVRW Resource Guide includes a smaller (11" x 17") black-and-white version of the 2007 NCVRW theme poster. This poster is easily reproducible with space provided for you to add your local contact information.
- **Logos, buttons, and magnets.** These small giveaways are always popular and can serve as effective visual reminders of NCVRW and our commitment to serving *every victim, every time*.
- **Bookmarks.** Four graphic designs for bookmarks are included, allowing the front and back of each bookmark to be "mixed and matched," depending on your preferences. A heavy paper stock, such as 80-pound cover stock, is best suited for these pieces. Space is provided to add local contact information.
- **Ribbon cards.** This piece has become especially popular during NCVRW. Cut two eight-inch strands of blue and orange ribbon at a bias and form a loop. Secure them to the ribbon card with a two-inch stick pin. For larger communities or events, ask local school groups or prison programs to help with assembly. Again, a heavier paper stock (at least 80-pound cover) works best for these cards.

CAMERA-READY ARTWORK

- **Name tags and table card.** Use these materials at formal and informal events, ceremonies, meetings, and conferences. Add text to this artwork to reflect specific events and/or co-sponsors.
- **Letterhead.** This letterhead can be used in any communication regarding your NCVRW observance—letters of introduction, news releases, media alerts, public service announcements, event announcements, fact sheets, event programs. You can add your NCVRW planning committee members, sponsoring organizations, or partners along the left side (in a vertical column) of the letterhead.
- **Certificate of Appreciation.** Honor crime victims and those who serve them during NCVRW. Reproduce these certificates on attractive card stock and add the recipient's name written in calligraphy. You can also use a calligraphic font in a word processor. Include the date and the name of the organization presenting the certificate.
- **Information and Referrals Contact List.** Hand this list out during NCVRW events and throughout the year. Post it in local grocery stores, community centers, and other public gathering places. Send the contact list to area physicians, police departments, and victim-serving agencies, and make a downloadable copy accessible from community Web sites. This list can also be used for training and technical assistance programs, as it provides important contacts for victim information and referrals.
- **Crime Clock.** Use this Crime Clock to help dramatize the scope of victimization and educate communities about the impact of crime. The Crime Clock includes national statistics about the prevalence of crime within specific time periods. Space for adding local contact information is provided. (See flip side for Crime Clock in Spanish.)
- **Public Awareness Posters.** This year's NCVRW Resource Guide features six black-and-white public awareness posters, which can be personalized with local contact information:
 1. *I Promise*—targeted to all victims of crime
 2. *Class of Silence*—targeted to teenage victims of crime
 3. *Our Door Is Always Open*—targeted to victims with disabilities
 4. *I Promise* (translated into Spanish)
 5. *Class of Silence* (translated into Spanish)
 6. *Our Door Is Always Open* (translated into Spanish)

Get Help!

Enlist the support of your community by asking local establishments to donate graphics and printing services, or to provide supplies at cost. Correctional agencies often provide printing and assembly services at reduced fees. Your community can unite in ways big and small to help raise public awareness about crime victims' rights, protections, and services. ★



VICTIMS' RIGHTS

**National Crime Victims' Rights Week
APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007**

RIGHT TO PROTECTION ★ RIGHT TO RESTITUTION

EVERY

RIGHT TO BE HEARD ★ RIGHT TO ENFORCEMENT

VICTIM

RIGHT TO COMPENSATION ★ RIGHT TO DIGNITY

EVERY

RIGHT TO ATTEND ★ RIGHT TO RETURN OF PROPERTY

TIME

RIGHT TO A SPEEDY TRIAL ★ RIGHT TO BE INFORMED

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Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
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THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime

www.ncvc.org • 1-800-FYI-CALL

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

NCVRW Logos, Buttons, and Magnets

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007

RIGHT TO PROTECTION ★ RIGHT TO RESTITUTION

EVERY

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VICTIM★

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RIGHT TO A SPEEDY TRIAL ★ RIGHT TO BE INFORMED

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007

EVERY

VICTIM★

EVERY

TIME★

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007

EVERY

VICTIM★

EVERY

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VICTIMS' RIGHTS

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

EVERY VICTIM★

APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007

EVERY TIME★

National Crime Victims' Rights Week

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EVERY VICTIM★

APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007

EVERY TIME★

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

National Crime Victims' Rights Week

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007

Camera-Ready Artwork for NCVRW Bookmarks

VICTIMS' RIGHTS EVERY VICTIM. EVERY TIME.

NATIONAL TOLL-FREE NUMBERS

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
Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Hotline	877-ID-THEFT
Child Welfare Information Gateway	800-394-3366
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse	800-851-3470
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse	800-851-3470
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	800-GET-MADD
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	800-843-5678 TDD 800-826-7653
National Center for Victims of Crime, National Crime Victim Helpline	800-FYI-CALL TTY 800-211-7996
National Children's Alliance	800-239-9950
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	800-729-6686 Español 877-767-8432 TDD 800-487-4889
National Crime Prevention Council	800-NCP-C-911
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	800-851-3470
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE TTY 800-787-3224
National Fraud Information Hotline	800-876-7060
National Organization for Victim Assistance	800-TRY-NOVA
National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.	888-818-POMC
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	800-537-2238 TTY 800-553-2508
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	877-739-3895 TTY 717-909-0715
Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center	800-851-3470 TTY 877-717-9279
Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center	866-0VC-TTAC TTY 866-682-8880
Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network	800-656-HOPE
Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Custody	800-517-3223

Sponsored by:
U.S. Department of Justice • Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

RIGHT TO PROTECTION • RIGHT TO RESTITUTION
EVERY VICTIM
RIGHT TO BE HEARD • RIGHT TO ENFORCEMENT
EVERY TIME
RIGHT TO COMPENSATION • RIGHT TO DIGNITY
RIGHT TO ATTEND • RIGHT TO RETURN OF PROPERTY
RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL • RIGHT TO BE INFORMED

National Crime Victims' Rights Week

APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007

If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, help is available.

WE PROMISE

- to listen★
- to believe you★
- to help you stay safe★
- to not judge you★
- to inform you of your options★
- to help victims of crime rebuild their lives★

Victim assistance providers help victims understand and cope with the impact of crime. They help victims access victim compensation, develop safety plans, navigate the criminal justice and social service systems, and learn about their legal rights and options.

If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, help is available. **Call us.**

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

RIGHT TO PROTECTION • RIGHT TO RESTITUTION
EVERY VICTIM
RIGHT TO BE HEARD • RIGHT TO ENFORCEMENT
EVERY TIME
RIGHT TO COMPENSATION • RIGHT TO DIGNITY
RIGHT TO ATTEND • RIGHT TO RETURN OF PROPERTY
RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL • RIGHT TO BE INFORMED

National Crime Victims' Rights Week

APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007

Camera-Ready Artwork for NCVRW Ribbon Card

Version 1



VICTIMS' RIGHTS

**EVERY
VICTIM.
EVERY
TIME.**

National Crime
Victims' Rights Week
APRIL 22-28, 2007

Demonstrate your
commitment to
securing victims'
rights for *every victim,
every time* by wearing
this ribbon during
2007 National Crime
Victims' Rights Week.



VICTIMS' RIGHTS

**EVERY
VICTIM.
EVERY
TIME.**

National Crime
Victims' Rights Week
APRIL 22-28, 2007

Demonstrate your
commitment to
securing victims'
rights for *every victim,
every time* by wearing
this ribbon during
2007 National Crime
Victims' Rights Week.

Version 2



VICTIMS' RIGHTS

**EVERY
VICTIM.
EVERY
TIME.**

National Crime
Victims' Rights Week
APRIL 22-28, 2007

Please educate your
community about the need
for securing and enforcing
rights for all victims of
crime by wearing this
ribbon during 2007
National Crime Victims'
Rights Week.



VICTIMS' RIGHTS

**EVERY
VICTIM.
EVERY
TIME.**

National Crime
Victims' Rights Week
APRIL 22-28, 2007

Please educate your
community about the need
for securing and enforcing
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Rights Week.

**EVERY
VICTIM.
EVERY
TIME.**

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

National Crime Victims' Rights Week

APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007

Camera-Ready Artwork for NCVRW Name Tags/Table Card

**EVERY
VICTIM.
EVERY
TIME.**

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

**National Crime Victims'
Rights Week
APRIL 22-28 ★ 2007**

**EVERY
VICTIM.
EVERY
TIME.**

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

EVERY
VICTIM.
EVERY
TIME.

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

EVERY
VICTIM*
EVERY
TIME*

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION



P R E S E N T E D T O

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE ON BEHALF OF VICTIMS OF CRIME

DATE

PRESENTED BY

VICTIMS' RIGHTS ★

EVERY VICTIM ★ **EVERY TIME** ★

Information and Referrals about 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
Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Hotline	877-ID-THEFT
Child Welfare Information Gateway	800-394-3366
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse	800-851-3420
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse	800-851-3420
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	800-GET-MADD
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	800-843-5678 TDD 800-826-7653
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National Criminal Justice Reference Service	800-851-3420
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National Fraud Information Hotline	800-876-7060
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Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network	800-656-HOPE
Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Custody	800-527-3223

Crime Clock

Homicide One person is murdered every 31 minutes.¹

Rape One person is raped every 2.7 minutes.²

Assault One person is assaulted every 7.2 seconds.³

Theft One home is victimized by theft every 2.3 seconds.⁴

Burglary One home is burglarized every 9.2 seconds.⁵

Domestic Violence One woman is victimized by an intimate partner every 1.4 minutes. One man is victimized every 6.7 minutes.⁶

Child Abuse and Neglect One child is reported abused or neglected every 36 seconds.⁷

Drunk Driving One person is killed in an alcohol-related traffic crash every 31 minutes.⁸

Identity Theft One person becomes a victim of identity theft every 9 seconds.⁹

Elder Abuse One elderly person is victimized every 2.7 minutes.¹⁰

Hate Crime One hate crime is reported to the police every 55 minutes.¹¹

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Murder," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

² Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 3.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid., 9.

⁷ Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2004," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2005), 23, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm04/cm04.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

⁸ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatality Counts and Estimates of People Injured for 2005," 65, 74, 106, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006), <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/nscsa/ppt/2006/810639.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

⁹ U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Identity Theft, 2004," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/it04.pdf> (accessed October 30, 2006).

¹⁰ Pamela B. Teaster et al., "The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services: Abuse of Adults 60 Years of Age and Older," (Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 2006), 5, <http://www.elderabusecenter.org/pdf/2-14-06%20FINAL%2060+REPORT.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2004," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2005), 7, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2004/tables/HateCrime2004.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).



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Reloj de la delincuencia

Homicidio Una persona es asesinada cada 31 minutos.¹

Violación Una persona es violada cada 2.7 minutos.²

Agresión Una persona es agredida cada 7.2 segundos.³

Robo Un hogar es victimizado por robo cada 2.3 segundos.⁴

**Robo con
allanamiento
de morada** Un hogar es objeto de robo cada 9.2 segundos.⁵

Violencia doméstica Una mujer es agredida por un compañero íntimo cada 1.4 minutos. Un hombre es agredido cada 6.7 minutos.⁶

**Abuso y
negligencia infantil** Se realiza una denuncia de abuso o negligencia infantil cada 36 segundos.⁷

**Conducir en estado
de embriaguez** Una persona muere en un accidente de tráfico relacionado con el alcohol cada 31 minutos.⁸

**Fraude de
identidad** Una persona es víctima de fraude de identidad cada 9 segundos.⁹

Abuso de ancianos Un anciano es víctima de abuso cada 2.7 minutos.¹⁰

**Delito motivado
por el odio** Se denuncia a la policía un delito motivado por el odio cada 55 minutos.¹¹

¹ Buró Federal de Investigaciones, "La delincuencia en los Estados Unidos, 2005: Asesinato" ["Crime in the United States, 2005: Murder"], (Washington, DC: Buró Federal de Investigaciones, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html, (visitado el 19 de septiembre de 2006).

² Shannan M. Catalano, "Victimización delictiva, 2005" ["Criminal Victimization, 2005"], (Washington, DC: Buró de Estadísticas Judiciales, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (visitado el 19 de septiembre de 2006).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Shannan M. Catalano, "Victimización delictiva, 2005" ["Criminal Victimization, 2005"], 3.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid., 9.

⁷ Buró del Menor [Children's Bureau], "Malos tratos infantiles, 2004" ["Child Maltreatment, 2004"], (Washington, DC: Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de los EE.UU., 2005), 23, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm04/cm04.pdf>, (visitado el 13 de septiembre de 2006). También disponible en formato impreso.

⁸ Administración Nacional de Seguridad de Tránsito en Carreteras [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration], "Estadísticas de choques de tránsito de vehículos automotores fatales y estimados de personas lesionadas en 2006" ["Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatality Counts and Estimates of People Injured for 2005"], 65, 74, 106, (Washington, DC: Departamento de Transportes de los EE.UU., 2006), <http://www.nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/ncsa/ppt/2006/810639.pdf>, (visitado el 13 de septiembre de 2006).

⁹ Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., "Nueva investigación indica que el crecimiento del fraude de identidad está contenido y que los consumidores tienen más control de lo que imaginan" ["New Research Shows Identity

Fraud Growth Is Contained and Consumers Have More Control Than They Think"], (Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., 2006), <https://secure.plataypusvideo.com/articles/news/article.php?articleID=25>, (visitado el 15 de septiembre de 2006).

¹⁰ Teaster et al., "La encuesta de Servicios Estatales de Protección del Adulto: abuso de adultos de 60 años de edad y mayores" ["The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services: Abuse of Adults 60 Years of Age and Older,"] (Washington, DC: Centro Nacional de Abuso de Ancianos [National Center on Elder Abuse, 2006], 5, <http://www.elderabusecenter.org/pdf/2-14-06%20FINAL%2060+REPORT.pdf>, (visitado el 19 de septiembre de 2006).

¹¹ Buró Federal de Investigaciones, "Estadísticas de delitos motivados por el odio, 2004" ["Hate Crime Statistics, 2004,"] (Washington, DC: Departamento de Justicia de los EE.UU., 2005), 7, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2004/tables/HateCrime2004.pdf>, (visitado el 13 de septiembre de 2006).



Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime

www.ncvc.org • 1-800-FYI-CALL

I promise

to listen.

to believe you.

to help you
stay safe.

to not judge you.

to inform you of
your options.

to help victims
of crime rebuild
their lives.



Victim assistance providers help victims understand and cope with the impact of crime.

They help victims access victim compensation, develop safety plans, navigate the criminal justice and social service systems, and learn about their legal rights and options.

If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, help is available. Call us.



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Class of Silence



Stalking Victim
"My ex-boyfriend keeps following me."



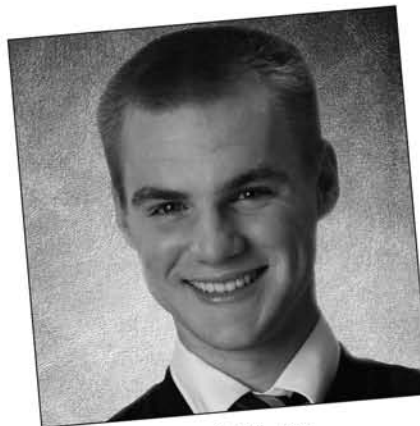
Child Abuse Victim
"I get hit at home."



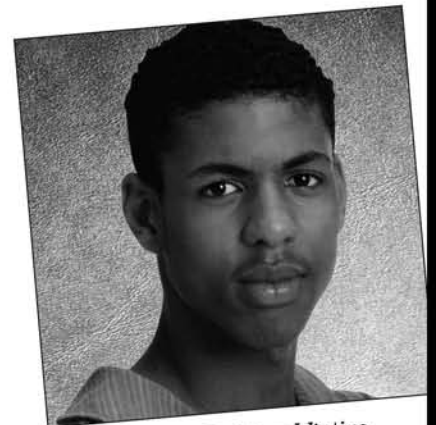
Sexual Assault Victim
"I've been raped."



Hate Crime Victim
"I'm harassed because I'm different."



Theft Victim
"Someone stole my cell phone."



Drunk Driving Victim
"My little brother was killed by a drunk driver."

Teens who are victims of crime often don't know where to turn. Or they are uncomfortable sharing the experience with anyone. You are not alone. There is help. There is hope. Call us.



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Our door is open to you.

Developed in cooperation with the National Council on Disability

If you are a victim of crime and have a disability, you have a right to accessible services. Call us to learn more about your rights as a crime victim and how we can best accommodate your needs.



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SPONSORED BY: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ★ OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS ★ OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

Yo prometo

escuchar.

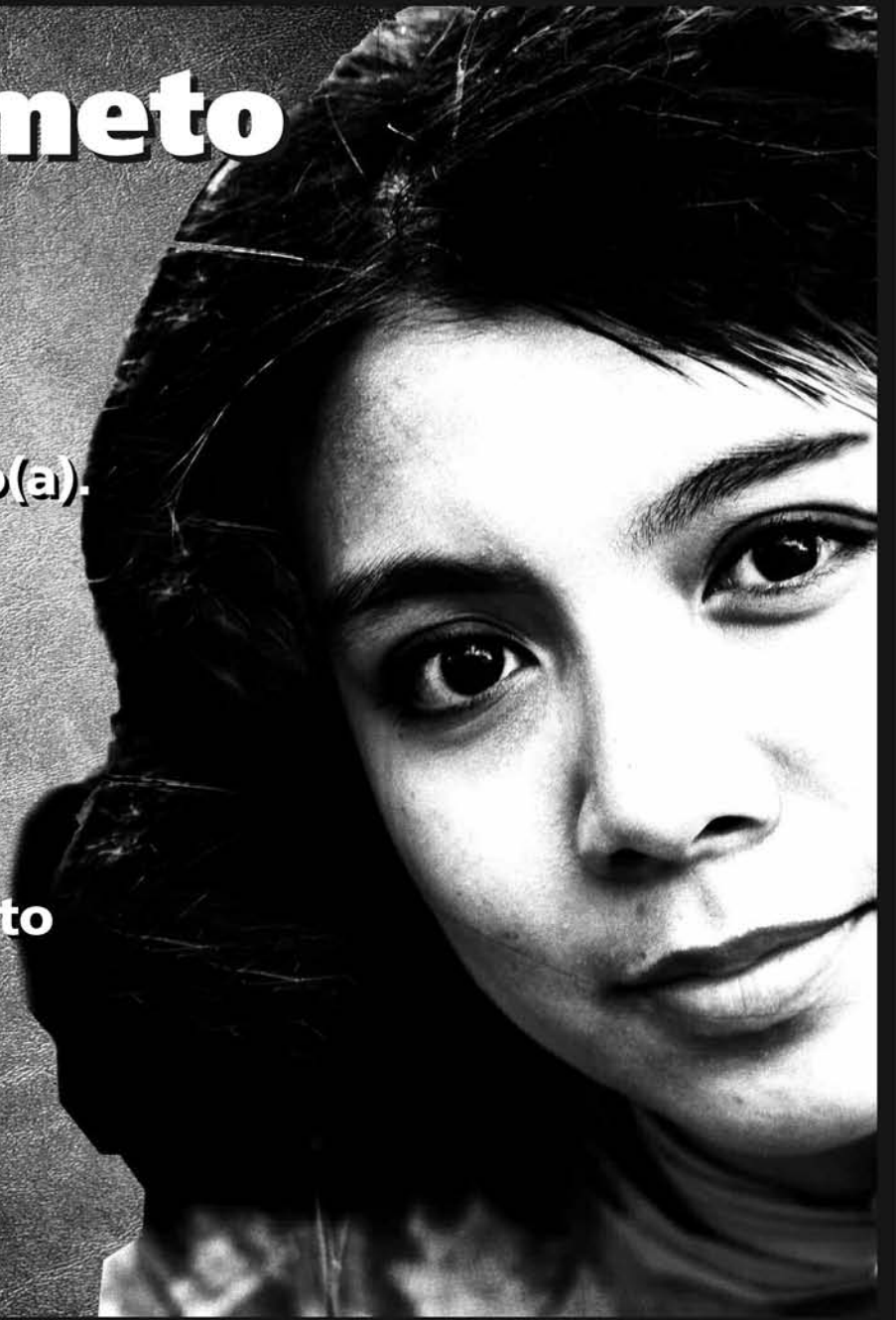
creerte.

ayudarte a
manterte seguro(a).

no juzgarte.

informarte de
tus opciones.

ayudar a las
víctimas del delito
a reconstruir
sus vidas.



Los proveedores de asistencia a víctimas ayudan a las víctimas a comprender y sobrellevar el impacto del delito.

Ayudan a las víctimas a obtener acceso a compensación para víctimas, desarrollar planes de seguridad, navegar los sistemas de justicia penal y servicios sociales, y aprender sobre sus derechos legales y opciones.

Si tú o alguien que conoces es víctima de un delito, hay ayuda disponible. Llámanos.



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Clase de silencio



Victima de acecho
"Mi ex novio no deja de seguirme".



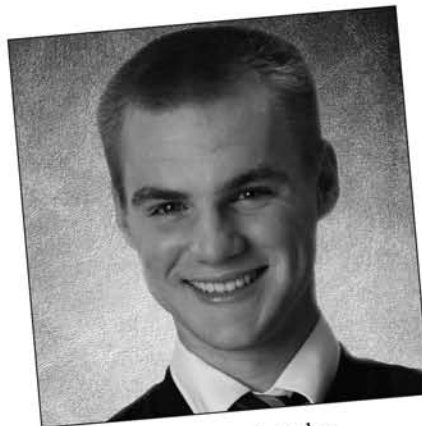
Victima de abuso infantil
"Me golpean en mi casa".



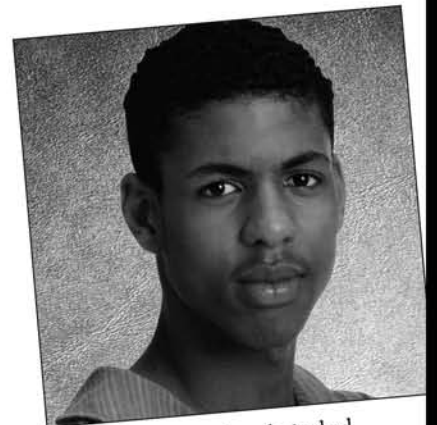
Victima de agresión sexual
"He sido violada".



Victima de delito motivado por el odio
"Me acosan porque soy diferente".



Victima de robo
"Alguien robó mi teléfono celular".



Victima de ebriedad al conducir
"Un conductor ebrio mató a mi hermanito".

Los adolescentes víctimas del delito suelen no saber dónde pedir ayuda. O se sienten incómodos de compartir la experiencia con otros. No estás solo. Hay ayuda disponible. Hay esperanza. Llámanos.



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Nuestra puerta abierta esta para ti.

Desarrollado en cooperación con el Consejo Nacional sobre la Discapacidad [National Council on Disability]

Si eres víctima de un delito y tienes una discapacidad, tienes derecho a servicios accesibles. Llámanos para conocer más sobre tus derechos como víctima de un delito y cómo podemos satisfacer mejor tus necesidades.



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EVERY
VICTIM
EVERY
TIME

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

National Crime Victims' Rights Week offers a unique opportunity to raise public awareness about the impact of crime, victims' rights, and the vital need for victim services. The recent upsurge in violent crime, cited in the 2005 FBI Uniform Crime Reports, has already intensified media attention to crime trends. Your local media outlets—newspaper, radio, and television—should have a strong interest in helping you spread the word about National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

The best way to build successful relationships with the media is to become a reliable, trusted source of information, analysis, and referrals to other sources that can help the media do their work. Once you have established your credibility, the media will not only work with you, they will come to you!

Get to know the producers and reporters who cover issues that you care about. When you read local newspapers, listen to the radio, and watch local news and cable television, pay attention to the reporters who cover criminal justice, legal, public policy, social, and health stories. Make a list of these reporters, and update it regularly.

If you notice a local story on which your organization has information or expertise, call the reporter and offer yourself or your colleagues as experts. If the media cover “your” story (or other stories you find useful), be sure to follow up with a thank-you letter to the reporter and editor. If the media call you, make sure to return their calls quickly and provide all the information you have available.

How to Interest the Media

The media cover two kinds of news: “hard” news (e.g., enforcement of rights under the Crime Victims' Rights Act, the crime spike in St. Louis, or proposals to restrict where sex offenders can live) and “soft” or feature news (e.g., how a victim whose estranged husband set her on fire is speaking out against domestic violence). The media will usually view National Crime Victims' Rights Week as “soft” news, unless newsworthy events happen to occur during the week.

You can increase your odds of media coverage by laying the groundwork for reporters. First, think about your messages. Build your strategy around this year's theme, “Every Victim. Every Time.” You may want to focus on unreported crime, witness intimidation, inadequate funding of victim services, or any other issue that fits the theme. In your outreach materials, articulate how local crime victim issues make National Crime Victims' Rights Week particularly relevant to your community.

Most reporters and readers want to know the human interest impact of any story. Crime trends or statistics are important, of course, but a feature on the impact of a drug-assisted sexual assault (a frequently unreported crime) against a college student, for example, shows readers how crime affects real lives.

WORKING WITH THE MEDIA

Media Lists

To help you make the right media contacts, develop a list of local sources by using the following tools:

- Internet for listings of local media and staff contact information;
- Yellow and white pages for the call letters and addresses of your city's radio and television stations and newspapers;
- Media directories in your local library.

Use your favorite Internet search engine to find the listings for the media in your area. Many local media provide contact information for editors, producers, and reporters on their Web sites. You can also use phone books or visit the library; your librarian can direct you to media directories that list the names of reporters and editors, reader demographics, the paper's circulation, and staff contact information.

The following sample tools included in this section of the 2007 NCVRW Resource Guide can support your work with the media.

Sample News Release

News releases can help your organization publicize important information to a large audience. The media pay attention to well

written and newsworthy releases. The 500-word sample news release provided in this Resource Guide announces National Crime Victims' Rights Week and the kick-off events in Washington, DC. It also features a quotation from John W. Gillis, director of the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, at the U.S. Department of Justice.

You should also "localize" your news release by listing National Crime Victims' Rights Week events in your community. Add a one-page summary that includes the name of the local event, featured activities, date, time, location, sponsors, a brief description of the event, and contact information.

Write your news release in "inverted pyramid" style with the most important information first, followed by supporting details. Conclude with a brief paragraph about your organization, its mission, and its relationship to the event.

Send out your National Crime Victims' Rights Week news release via mail, fax, or e-mail **at least ten days before April 22**. You can also use volunteers to make follow-up phone calls to offer more information and confirm media participation.

Sample Public Service Announcements

The Resource Guide includes four sample public service announcements (PSAs)—60 seconds, 30 seconds, and two 15-second versions—the most commonly used lengths for most media outlets. PSAs are free advertisements about issues and organizations that serve the public interest. Notice that for each PSA, you should supply names, phone numbers, a Web site (if available), and e-mail addresses so that listeners and viewers can seek more information.

At least two months before National Crime Victims' Rights Week, contact the public service departments of your local radio and television stations to learn the requirements and deadlines for PSAs. Many stations will accept a written "live-copy" script that you provide. Some radio and television stations will produce a PSA for local nonprofit organizations featuring the station's on-air staff. This community service, provided by many local stations, guarantees a good result and saves you production and distribution costs. You can also ask the stations to use your preferred spokesperson.

When you mail either the finished PSAs or scripts, include a cover letter that encourages the

radio or television station to support your public awareness campaign.

Op-ed Column

Editorial pages are among the most widely read sections of newspapers. Opposite the editorial page are “op-ed” columns—opinion-editorial essays often written by individuals who are not members of the newspaper staff. Op-eds are usually 500-700 words, but check with the editorial page department for the exact requirements. An op-ed should be timely (connected to a current event) and provide a unique perspective on an issue related to the public welfare. You can write your own piece or collaborate with another organization to coauthor the column. This section of the Resource Guide also includes a sample op-ed and tips on how to write your own.

Other Tips

Media Advisories. Media advisories, or media alerts, are one-page notifications to the media that briefly describe an upcoming event, such as a news conference, candlelight observance, rally, or open house. Present the “who, what, where, when, and why” of your event. Send out your media advisory **two weeks** before your event (four weeks for a listing in

the news outlet’s calendar). Follow up with calls to targeted reporters. If any of the major news wire services (such as the Associated Press or Reuters) has an office in your city, call their “day book,” which lists each day’s newsworthy events in your community, to make sure your event is included.

Fact Sheets. Reporters like to have reliable data to add

substance to their stories. Prepare fact sheets on the issues you have decided to highlight for National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. You can include information such as national and local statistics on crime rates, overviews of victims’ rights laws and pending legislation, and details about volunteer activities to support victims of crime. ★

Insider Media Strategies:

- Two months before National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, write to the managing editors of local newspapers and the owners of radio stations to ask for their support for your public service campaign.
- Ask media representatives to produce a series of programs or articles that provide an overview of victims’ experiences, focusing on some of the crimes you have chosen to highlight.
- Consider asking a local public relations or marketing firm for free help in planning and implementing your campaign.
- Contact your local cable access talk shows, which are always looking for ideas and often feature local community service agency programs.
- Encourage your mayor, county executive, or city council chair to read your National Crime Victims’ Rights Week proclamation at a meeting or prominent event the week before National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.
- After events, send professional quality, digital or 35mm black and white photographs to your local newspapers. Many newspapers will print community event photos, but may not have staff to cover these events. Be sure to include a caption that identifies each person in the photo and provides a brief description of the event. Also provide the name and phone number of a person the paper can contact for more information.

SAMPLE NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

[Date]

CONTACT: [Name/Title/Agency]

[Phone Number]

[E-mail]

[Your City] Joins 2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Observance: Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time.

[City, State]—April 22–28 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week—a time for all Americans to learn about victimization, reflect on the cost of crime to our society, and promote laws, policies, and programs to help victims of crime rebuild their lives. The week's theme, "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time.," envisions a strengthened national commitment to the nearly 24 million Americans harmed by crime each year.

During the past three decades, the United States has made dramatic progress in securing rights, protections, and services for victims of crime. Every state has enacted victims' rights laws; law enforcement agencies give victims greater protection; and more than 10,000 victim assistance programs have been established throughout the country. Every state has a crime victim compensation fund, and powerful federal laws, such as the Violence Against Women Act and the Crime Victims' Rights Act, to help protect victims and fund needed services.

Yet many crime victims have not experienced the promise of such progress. Only a fraction of victims report the crimes against them and participate in the criminal justice system. Victims' rights vary from state to state. Not all protections are enforced. Services are sometimes not available, or they may not meet the physical, financial, and psychological needs of victims or their families. Particularly vulnerable populations—the elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic and racial minorities, or residents of rural areas—may not receive the support they need to rebuild their lives.

"We are all diminished when victims go without the protections and help they need," said John W. Gillis, director of the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. "Anytime a crime is not reported, a witness is intimidated, or an order of restitution is not enforced, we are all less secure. Achieving justice means repairing the harm suffered by all victims of crime."

The U.S. Department of Justice will launch National Crime Victims' Rights Week in Washington, DC, with its fifth annual National Candlelight Observance Ceremony on April 19, and its Awards Ceremony, April 20, to honor extraordinary individuals and programs that provide services to victims of crime. [City/County/State] will commemorate National Crime Victims' Rights Week with special events and programs [from (date) to (date)]. Among these activities are [list examples and attach a summary of main events to the news release].

Community members are encouraged to join in the week's activities and get involved in helping victims of crime. For additional information about National Crime Victims' Rights Week and ideas on how to serve victims in your community, please contact [agency/organization] at [area code/telephone number] or visit [agency's] Web site at [Web site address]. For information about national resources available to help crime victims, visit www.crimevictims.gov. ★

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Type your news release double spaced on the sample letterhead included in this Resource Guide. Distribute your release to the local media outlets at least 10 days before your event.

SAMPLE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

15-second PSA

“Anytime there’s a crime, there’s a victim. And every victim deserves help—every time. This is National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. If you or anyone you know has been a victim of crime, we can help. Call [your organization] at [your phone number]. Help build a brighter tomorrow for victims of crime.”

15-second PSA

“Anytime there’s a crime, there’s a victim. And every victim deserves help—every time. April 22–28 is National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. Find out what you can do to help victims and to make our community a safer place. Call [your organization] at [your phone number] or log on to [your Web site].”

30-second PSA

“In the 30 seconds it takes to hear this message, five Americans will become victims of violent crime. And *every victim* deserves help. This is National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, and [your organization] wants you to know that help is available. Call [your number] or visit [your Web site] to find out more about victims’ rights and services. Find out what you can do to help victims of crime. Working together, [our community] can serve *every victim, every time.*”

60-second PSA

“During the next 60 seconds, 10 Americans will be harmed by violent crime. That’s one victim every six seconds. And violent crime can strike anyone. Some victims recover quickly, but others suffer for years—or even a lifetime—from the physical, psychological, and financial impact of crime. All victims should receive the help they need. This is National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, when communities throughout the nation honor victims of crime and the people who help them rebuild their lives. If you or someone you know has been a victim of crime, find out how our community can help. Call [your organization’s number] or visit [your organization’s Web site]. Help our community serve *every victim, every time.*”



OP-ED WRITING TIPS

Writing an opinion-editorial column (op-ed) for your local newspaper, community paper, or civic organization newsletter is a powerful way to raise awareness about National Crime Victims' Rights Week. You can highlight crimes that affect your community to involve your readers in making "Victims' Rights: Every Victim. Every Time." a reality. Through a published op-ed, you can convey your message, in your own words, to thousands of people at one time.

What is an op-ed? An op-ed is a brief essay that takes a position on a current topic. Op-ed writers seek to educate the public and often to convince policymakers and community leaders to adopt a certain point of view. Before you draft your op-ed, you should ask yourself: (1) who is your audience, (2) what do you want them to know, (3) and what do you want them to do.

How do I choose my approach? You can use many different approaches. Remember that your op-ed is a call to action to educate your readers about the needs of victims and involve them in serving *every victim, every time*. Check the newspapers and television news—or interview your local victim service providers—to find crime-related problems that affect your community right now. Use

those issues as a "hook" to explain the importance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Has a local rape crisis center shut down for lack of funds? Is your state legislature struggling to pass a human trafficking law? Is a teenage victim of dating violence afraid to report the crime? By describing local crime victims who don't get the help they need, you show the importance of this year's theme.

How should I plan my op-ed?

- Grab your reader's attention with a memorable first line:
 "Some crimes seem too terrible to talk about. One night last year, a teenager was raped by a local high school football player. She had been drugged at a party, assaulted, and left to find her way home alone. She did not report the crime because her attacker is popular, and she feared being mocked and blamed. Only after the player sexually assaulted two more students did the victim tell a friend, but she still feared telling a counselor and refused to report the crime."
- State your position (first or second paragraph):
 "Every year, thousands of victims of unreported crime can't receive justice or the

help they need to recover from crimes.... That's thousands too many."

- Link your theme to National Crime Victims' Rights Week:
 "April 22–28 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to think about the cost of crime to victims and our community. It's time to take a stand against crime, to support victims, and to explore ways to prevent future crime."
- Use two or three points to support your argument:
 - Drug-assisted acquaintance rape is often unreported.
 - The crime is devastating to victims.
 - Teens need education to avoid being victimized.
- Support these points with facts and solid research. You may use footnotes:
 - Cite studies or quote experts that back up your point. (Actual quotations should be attributed to a specific expert.)
 *"Rape statistics have been going up, not down."
 "Most of the rapes we have are acquaintance rapes."*
 - Use statistics (sparingly).
 "The 1998 Minnesota Student Survey of 9th and

12th grade students in public high schools across the state found that 3,500 girls and 2,400 boys said they had experienced date rape, violence on a date, or both at least once.”

► Quote victims of crime.

“I wish I had known *never* to take a drink from someone I didn’t know,” said a 16-year-old victim at a recent Men Against Rape rally. “It was two years before I was comfortable going out with friends again.”

- Conclude with a memorable line that cites the National Crime Victims’ Rights Week theme:

“Let’s make sure that no victim in [our city] fears to come forward. Working together, we can serve *every victim, every time.*”

What style should I use?

- Use clear, powerful language (no jargon or acronyms).
- Use active verbs and short sentences.
- Use a conversational tone.
- Don’t preach—persuade.

How do I get my op-ed published?

- Check your newspaper’s space limits and other requirements. Submit your document typed and double spaced.
- Check how to submit your document: mail, e-mail, or fax.
- Include your name, address, title, e-mail address, and phone number. ★



SAMPLE OPINION/EDITORIAL COLUMN

National Crime Victims' Rights Week: Serving *Every Victim, Every Time*

Ask most Americans how our nation treats crime victims, and they are likely to say, “very well.” In most ways, they would be right. Every state has victims’ rights laws. We have more than 10,000 victim assistance programs throughout the country, and every state has a crime victim compensation fund. Powerful federal laws, such as the Crime Victims’ Rights Act, protect victims and fund needed services. As we prepare to observe National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, we have much to celebrate.

If we ask, “Do we serve every victim, every time?” the answer is “no.” Despite all our progress in supporting victims, we still have much work to do. Only a fraction of crime victims actually participate in the criminal justice system. Victims’ rights vary from state to state. Services aren’t always available to meet all victims’ needs. And populations with special vulnerabilities—the elderly, victims with disabilities, human trafficking victims, children, teens, and victims from racial minorities—often fall through the cracks. If we are to serve *every victim, every time*, all Americans must do their part.

So, how can the average person help our nation reach this goal? **First, we can open our eyes to the “hidden” victims around us.** Check in with your elderly friend or neighbor, who may be vulnerable to exploitation or abuse. Only 1 in 14 incidents of elder abuse is ever reported.¹ Be alert to the teens in your life whose behavior may have suddenly changed, who may be experiencing dating violence or abuse at home. Teens are twice as likely as adults to be victimized by violent crime.² Consider the possibility that a neighbor’s housekeeper who never leaves the house may be a victim of human trafficking, the third most profitable illegal enterprise in the world.³ Recognize that the increasingly isolated young wife who seems afraid of her husband may be a victim of domestic violence—and may fear that reporting the crime will intensify the abuse or endanger her children. Thousands of such victims remain “under the radar,” outside the criminal justice system and the victim services designed to help them.

Next, know what rights and services are available for victims in your community. Would you know how to help a victim? Find out where the nearest rape crisis center and domestic violence shelters are, and whether they serve teens. Do they have multilingual staffs? Do they serve persons with disabilities? Find out where to report suspected child or elder abuse. If you need help, check the online directory of victim services at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/findvictimservices> (operated by the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice) or call the National Crime Victim Helpline at 1-800-FYI-CALL.

Support victim services and victims’ rights. Find out about legislative initiatives to strengthen victims’ rights and expand victim services, and let your voice be heard. Make sure political candidates know that crime victim issues are important to you. If your community has a problem that requires action, visit your local or state lawmakers to explain what you think should be done. Then, get involved with a local crime victim organization. You may be able to distribute educational materials or donate an item on their wish list.

Great progress for victims can result from many small steps. And by working together, we can help our community support *every victim, every time*. ★

¹National Center on Elder Abuse, “Fact Sheet: Elder Abuse Prevalence and Incidence,” (Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 2005).

²National Crime Prevention Council and National Center for Victims of Crime, *Reaching and Serving Teen Victims*, (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Center for Victims of Crime, 2005), 1-3.

³Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: 2004,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2004), <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2004/34021.htm> (accessed September 25, 2006).

Crime Victims' Rights in America: A Historical Overview

During the past four decades, tremendous progress has been made in securing and strengthening legal rights, protections, and services for victims of crime.

Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services charts that progress—from 1965 to the present—by highlighting the enactment of critical federal and state laws, the growth of national and community victim service organizations, the release of landmark studies and reports that focused national attention on crime victim issues, and the development of new victim assistance strategies that expanded the nation's capacity to help victims rebuild their lives.

This historical overview can be a useful tool to educate your community about just how far victims' rights have come. Use this summary document to develop public awareness messages for public service announcements, presentations, speeches, media interviews, op-ed columns, and other education efforts during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year.

The history of the victims' rights movement is the story of victims, victim advocates, and countless other individuals tirelessly working together to bring hope to the millions of individuals, families, and communities harmed by crime each year. It is a story of steady, certain progress that continues still today. Standing on the shoulders of those early advocates and pioneers, we continue that proud legacy by rededicating ourselves to making victims' rights, protections, and services a reality for *every victim, every time*.

Key Federal Victims' Rights Legislation

1974	Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
1980	Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act
1982	Victim and Witness Protection Act
1982	Missing Children's Act
1984	Victims of Crime Act
1984	Justice Assistance Act
1984	Missing Children's Assistance Act
1984	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act
1985	Children's Justice Act
1988	Drunk Driving Prevention Act
1990	Hate Crime Statistics Act
1990	Victims of Child Abuse Act
1990	Victims' Rights and Restitution Act
1990	National Child Search Assistance Act
1992	Battered Women's Testimony Act
1993	Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act
1994	Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act
1994	Violence Against Women Act
1996	Community Notification Act ("Megan's Law")
1996	Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act
1996	Mandatory Victims' Restitution Act
1997	Victims' Rights Clarification Act
1998	Crime Victims with Disabilities Act
1998	Identity Theft and Deterrence Act
2000	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
2001	Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (established September 11 th Victim Compensation Fund)
2003	PROTECT Act ("Amber Alert" law)
2003	Prison Rape Elimination Act
2003	Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act
2004	Justice for All Act, including Title I The Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims' Rights Act
2006	Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act

EVERY
VICTIM
EVERY
TIME

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

“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., Letter from the Birmingham Jail, April 16, 1963

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 established:
 - Aid for Victims of Crime in St. Louis, Missouri
 - Bay Area Women Against Rape in San Francisco, California
 - Rape Crisis Center in Washington, DC

1973

- The results of the first National Crime Victimization Survey are released. The survey, commissioned by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, asks U.S. households about their exposure to crime. It is intended to complement what is known about crime from the FBI's annual compilation of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies.

1974

- The 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 establish model assistance programs 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.
- Congress passes the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, which establishes the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN). The new Center establishes an information clearinghouse and 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 (NOW) forms a task force to examine the problem of battering. It calls for research into the problem, along with money for battered women's shelters.
- 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 at sentencing.
- The first hotline for battered women is started by Women's Advocates in St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Women's Advocates and Haven House in Pasadena, California, establish the first shelters for battered women.
- Nebraska and Wisconsin become the first states to abolish the marital rape exemption.

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1977

- The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards is established by the existing 22 state victim 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.
- 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) arrests in cases of domestic assault, regardless of whether a protection order has 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 is renamed VALOR, the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, 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 World Society of Victimology is formed to promote research relating to crime victims and victim assistance, advocate for victims' interests, and advance cooperation of international, regional, and local agencies concerned with crime victims' issues.

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 established in Sacramento, California, and Annapolis, Maryland.
- Congress passes the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980.
- Wisconsin passes the first "Crime Victims' Bill of Rights."
- The First National Day of Unity is established in October 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.

- The first Victim Impact Panel is sponsored by Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) in Oswego County, New York.

1981

- President Ronald Reagan proclaims the first "National Victims' Rights Week" in April.
- The abduction and murder of six-year-old Adam Walsh prompt a national campaign to raise public awareness about missing children and enact laws to better protect children.
- The Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime recommends that a separate national task force be created to examine victims' issues.

1982

- In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints members of the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to focus attention on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force's 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

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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 to secure state victims' rights constitutional amendments.

- The Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 brings "fair treatment standards" to victims and witnesses in the federal criminal justice system.
- California becomes the first state to amend its constitution to address the interests of crime victims by establishing a constitutional right to victim restitution.
- The passage of the Missing Children's Act of 1982 helps guarantee that identifying information about missing children is promptly entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system.
- Congress abolishes, through failure of appropriations, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA); many grassroots and system-based victim assistance programs close.

1983

- The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is established 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.

- U.S. Attorney General William French Smith establishes a Task Force on Family Violence, which holds six public hearings across the United States.
- U.S. Attorney General Smith issues the first Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance, which outlines standards for federal victim and witness assistance and implementation of victims' rights contained in the federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.
- 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 fourth anniversary of the disappearance of six-year-old Etan Patz.

- Wisconsin passes the first Child Victim and Witness' Bill of Rights.
- The International Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Governors adopts a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights and establishes a Victims' Rights Committee to focus attention 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 Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is established as the national resource agency for missing children. The Center was mandated as part of the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1982.
- The Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action,

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including improving the criminal justice system's response to battered women and establishing prevention and awareness activities, education and training, and data collection and reporting.

- The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 is enacted, providing strong incentives to states to raise the minimum age for drinking to 21, saving thousands of young lives in years to come.
- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services is founded to involve the faith community in violence prevention and victim assistance.
- Congress passes the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which earmarks federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.
- Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors' seminar held in Washington, DC, by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.
- A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- 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.

- 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 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 attempted-murder victim 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 adopts the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power that serves as the basis for victim service reform at national and local levels throughout the world.
- President Reagan announces the Child Safety Partnership to enhance private sector efforts to promote child safety, clarify information about child victimization, and 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 Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$62 million.
- OVC awards the first grants to support state victim assistance and compensation 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 activists meet in Washington, DC, at a forum sponsored by NOVA, and formally agree to seek a federal constitutional amendment.
- Rhode Island passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment granting victims the rights to restitution, to submit victim impact statements, and to be treated with dignity and respect.
- MADD's "Red Ribbon Campaign" enlists motorists to display a red ribbon on their automobiles, signaling a pledge to drive safely and soberly during the holidays. This national public awareness effort has since become an annual campaign.
- By year's end, 35 states have established victim compensation programs.

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1987

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$77 million.
- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network (NVCAN) and Steering Committee are formed at a meeting hosted by the National Center for Victims of Crime (formerly the National Victim Center). This initiative becomes instrumental in the passage of victims' rights amendments throughout the United States.
- 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 crime and victimization 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.
- National Domestic Violence Awareness Month is officially designated to honor battered women and those who serve them.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Booth v. Maryland* (482 U.S. 496) that victim impact statements are unconstitutional (in violation of the Eighth Amendment)

when applied to the penalty phase of a capital trial because "only the defendant's personal responsibility and moral guilt" may be considered in capital sentencing. Significant dissenting opinions are offered.

- Victims and advocates in Florida, frustrated by five years of inaction by their legislature on a proposed victims' rights constitutional amendment, 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

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$93 million.
- OVC sets aside 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 by 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 (NCEA), 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 Drunk Driving Prevention Act is passed, and all states raise the minimum drinking age to 21.
- Victims' rights 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 amendment passes with over 80 percent of the vote.
- OVC sponsors the first "Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime" conference in Rapid City, South Dakota.
- Amendments to the Victims of Crime Act legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and induce state

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compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide, and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments, at the behest of MADD and POMC, add a new “priority” category for funding victim assistance programs for “previously underserved victims of violent crime.”

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

1989

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$133 million.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court reaffirms in *South Carolina v. Gathers* its 1987 decision in *Booth v. Maryland* that victim impact evidence and arguments are unconstitutional (in violation of the Eighth Amendment) when applied to the penalty phase of a capital trial because “a sentence of death must be relevant to the circumstances of the crime or to the defendant’s moral culpability.” Again, significant dissenting opinions are offered.
- The legislatures in Texas and Washington pass victims’ rights constitutional amendments. Both are ratified by voters.

1990

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$146 million.
- Congress passes the Hate Crime Statistics Act, requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data on the 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 George H. W. Bush.
- Congress passes the Victims of Child Abuse Act, which features reforms to make the federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses.
- 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.
- 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 the amendment is ratified by voters.

- The first National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Thrownaway Children in America shows that more than one million children are abducted annually.
- The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons into the NCIC computer.

1991

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$128 million.
- U.S. Representative Ilena Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) introduces the first Congressional Joint Resolution to place victims’ rights in the U.S. Constitution.
- California State University, Fresno, approves the first bachelor’s degree program in victimology in the nation.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *America Speaks Out*, the results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens’ attitudes about violence and victimization.
- In a 7-2 decision in *Payne v. Tennessee* (501 U.S. 808), the U.S. Supreme Court reverses its earlier decisions in *Booth v. Maryland* (1987) and *South Carolina v. Gathers* (1989) and rules that testimony and prosecutorial arguments commenting on the murder victim’s good character, as well as how

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the victim's death affected his or her survivors, do not violate the defendant's constitutional rights in a capital case.

- 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 requirements of the Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act, and the Victim and Witness Protection Act.
- The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.
- The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.
- Colorado legislators introduce a victims' rights constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. 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 rules in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's

notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states by this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their crimes in the media or publications.

- The Washington Secretary of State implements the nation's first Address Confidentiality Program, which provides victims of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault an alternative, confidential mailing address and secures the confidentiality of two normally public records—voter registration and motor vehicle records.
- By the end of 1991, seven states have incorporated victims' rights into their state constitutions.

1992

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$221 million.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, a groundbreaking study on forcible rape, including data on rape frequency, victims' reporting rate to police, the impact of rape on victims' mental health, and the effect of media disclosure of victim identities on reporting rape to law enforcement.

- The Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' needs, rights, and services in parole processes.
- 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 George H. W. Bush.
- In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court—in *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul*—strikes down a local hate crimes ordinance in Minnesota. The ordinance had prohibited the display of a symbol which one knew or had reason to know “arouses anger, alarm or resentment in others on the basis of race, color, creed, religion or gender,” and was found to violate the First Amendment.
- Five states—Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and New Mexico—ratify victims' rights constitutional amendments.
- Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking laws.
- Massachusetts passes a landmark bill creating a statewide computerized domestic violence registry and

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requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.

1993

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$144 million.
- Wisconsin ratifies its victims' rights constitutional amendment, bringing the total number of states with these amendments to 14.
- Congress passes the International Parental Child Kidnapping Act, which makes unlawful removal of a child to outside the United States a federal felony.
- President William J. 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 about child sex offenders.
- Twenty-two states pass anti-stalking statutes, bringing the total number of states with anti-stalking laws to 50, plus the District of Columbia.

1994

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$185 million.
- The American Correctional Association (ACA) Victims Committee publishes the

landmark *Report and Recommendations on Victims of Juvenile Crime*, which offers guidelines for improving victims' rights and services within the juvenile justice system.

- Six additional states pass victims' rights constitutional amendments—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:
 - The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), 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 notification to crime victims of their

offender's status, location, and release date.

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

1995

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233 million.
- Legislatures in three states—Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina—pass victims' rights constitutional amendments that will be placed on the ballot in 1996.
- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network (NVCAN) proposes the first draft of language for a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.
- The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) in Washington, DC. Supported by OVC, the Academy provides an academically credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights, and other victim-related topics.
- "The Anatomy of Fraud: Report of a Nationwide Survey" by Richard Titus, Fred Heinzelmann, and John M. Boyle is published. The report is based on the first nationwide survey, conducted in 1991 by the

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National Institute of Justice, to determine the scope of fraud and its effects, with findings that an estimated \$40 billion is lost to fraud each year. One-third of the people surveyed reported that an attempt to defraud them had occurred in the previous year.

- The U.S. Department of Justice issues the revised *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*. These guidelines increase the accountability of federal criminal justice officials, directing that performance appraisals and reports of best efforts include information on compliance with the Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance.
- The Beijing World Conference on Women issues a landmark call for global action to end violence against women.

1996

- The Crime Victims Fund reaches a historic high with deposits over \$525 million.
- Federal victims' rights constitutional amendments are introduced in both houses of Congress with bipartisan support.
- Both presidential candidates and the Attorney General endorse the concept of a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.

- Eight states ratify the passage of victims' rights constitutional amendments—raising the total number of such state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.
- 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 representatives of local, state, and national victims' rights organizations.
- The Community Notification Act, known as "Megan's Law," amends the Child Sexual Abuse Registry law to provide for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders.
- President Clinton signs the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, providing \$1 million to strengthen antiterrorism efforts, make restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expand compensation and assistance for victims of terrorism both at home and abroad, including victims in the military.
- OVC uses its new authority under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act to provide substantial financial assistance to the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

- 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. The Act makes restitution in federal cases mandatory, regardless of the defendant's ability to pay. It also requires federal courts to order restitution to victims of fraud.
- The VOCA definition of "crime victim" is expanded to include victims of financial crime, allowing this group to receive counseling, advocacy, and support services.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline is established by Congress to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.
- The Church Arson Prevention Act is signed in response to an increasing number of acts of arson against religious institutions around the country.
- The Drug-induced Rape Prevention Act is enacted to address the emerging issue of drug-facilitated rape and sexual assault.
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), within the U.S. Department of Justice, issues the Juvenile Justice Action Plan,

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which includes recommendations for victims' rights and services within the juvenile justice system for victims of juvenile offenders.

1997

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$363 million.
- Congress passes 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. President Clinton signs the Act, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to observe the trial and to provide input later at sentencing.
- A federal victims' rights constitutional amendment is reintroduced in the opening days of the 105th Congress with strong bipartisan support. The Senate and House Judiciary Committees conduct hearings on the proposed federal victims' rights constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies at the Senate hearing in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.
- To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides

victim assistance grants directly to tribes in Indian Country.

- Congress enacts a federal anti-stalking law as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997.
- Due to the large influx of VOCA funds in the previous fiscal year, OVC hosts a series of regional meetings with state VOCA administrators encouraging states to develop multi-year funding strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and 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 for the bombing victims to attend court proceedings. 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 releases *New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century*, which 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

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$324 million.
- Senate Joint Resolution 44, a new bipartisan version of the federal victims' rights constitutional amendment, is introduced in the Senate by Senators Jon Kyl (R-AZ) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA). 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 approval margin of 69 percent, Mississippi by 93 percent, Montana by 71 percent, and Tennessee by 89 percent. The Supreme Court of Oregon, however, overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.
- 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

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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.

- Congress enacts the Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act of 1998, 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.
- Congress passes the Crime Victims with Disabilities Act of 1998, representing the first effort to systematically gather information about the extent of victimization of individuals with disabilities. This legislation directs the Attorney General to conduct a study on crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities. 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. 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 losses 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.

- OVC provides funding to the U.S. Department of State to support the development of a Victim Assistance Specialist position to improve the quality and coordination of services provided to U.S. citizens who are victimized abroad.

1999

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total a record \$985 million.
- The proposed federal victims' rights constitutional amendment (Senate Joint Resolution 3, identical to SJR 44) is introduced in the 106th Congress.
- The fifth National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) is held in June at five university locations across the United States, bringing the total number of Academy graduates to nearly 1,000.
- OVC issues the first grants to create State Victim Assistance Academies.

- The National Crime Victim Bar Association is formed by the National Center for Victims of Crime to promote civil justice for victims of crime.

2000

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$777 million.
- Congress passes a new national drunk driving limit of 0.08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) with the strong support of MADD and other victim advocacy organizations, as well as leading highway safety, health, medical, law enforcement, and insurance groups. The new law, passed with strong bipartisan support, requires states to pass 0.08 "per se intoxication" laws or lose a portion of their annual federal highway funding.
- Congress reauthorizes the Violence Against Women Act of 2000, extending VAWA through 2005 and authorizing funding at \$3.3 billion over the five-year period. In addition to expanding federal stalking statutes to include stalking on the Internet, the Act authorizes:
 - \$80 million a year for rape prevention and education grants;
 - \$875 million over five years for battered women's shelters;

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- \$25 million in 2001 for transitional housing programs; and
- \$25 million to address violence against older women and women with disabilities.
- The Internet Crime Complaint Center Web site, www.ic3.gov, is created by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National White Collar Crime Center to combat Internet fraud by giving consumers a convenient way to report violations and by centralizing information about fraud crimes for law enforcement.
- Attorney General Janet Reno revises and reissues the *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*, which mandates that every Department of Justice employee who comes into contact with crime victims receives at minimum one hour of training about victim rights laws and the guidelines.
- Victimization rates as reported in the National Crime Victimization Survey are the lowest recorded since the survey's creation in 1973.
- The Treasury Department conducts the National Summit on Identity Theft, which addresses prevention techniques, victims' experiences, and remediation in the government and private sector. The summit is the first national-level conference involving law enforcement, victims, industry representatives, and nonprofit organizations interested in the issue. At the summit, Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers unveils four new initiatives to address identity theft.
- The federal victims' rights constitutional amendment (SJR 3) is addressed for the first time by the full U.S. Senate. Following two-and-a-half days of debate, SJR 3 is withdrawn for further consideration by its cosponsors, Senators Kyl (R-AZ) and Feinstein (D-CA), when it becomes apparent that the measure will not receive the two-thirds majority vote necessary for approval.
- Congress passes and the President signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 (P.L. 106-386). This new law significantly strengthens criminal enforcement, prosecution, and penalties against traffickers; provides new protections to victims; and enables victims of severe forms of trafficking to seek benefits and services available to other crime victims.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey results for 2000 are released, showing that victimization rates continue to drop, reaching a new low of 26 million victims.
- On September 11, 2001, two hijacked planes crash into the World Trade Center, another into the Pentagon, and a fourth into a field in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, killing 2,974 victims and injuring countless others in the worst terrorist attacks on American soil.
- Congress and the Administration of President George W. Bush respond to the terrorist acts of September 11 with a raft of new laws providing funding for victim assistance, tax relief for victims, and other accommodations and protections for victims. As part of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act, a new federal victim compensation program is created specifically for the victims of September 11. The program includes many types of damages normally available only through civil actions, such as payment for pain and suffering, lifetime lost earnings, and loss of enjoyment of life. To receive compensation, claimants are required to waive their right to bring civil action for damages suffered as a result of the terrorist acts.

2001

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$544 million.

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- Congress passes and President Bush signs the USA PATRIOT Act, a package of antiterrorism legislation that includes changes to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), including increasing the percentage of state compensation payments reimbursable by the federal government and allowing OVC to fund compliance and evaluation projects.
- OVC augments state victim compensation funding to aid victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania; offers assistance to victims of the September 11 terrorist attack on the Pentagon through the Pentagon Family Assistance Center; and establishes a toll-free telephone number and secure Web site for victims and their immediate family members.
- The Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act and Jennifer's Law increase the annual Crime Victims Fund set-aside for child abuse victims from \$10 million to a maximum of \$20 million, and allow the use of Byrne grant funds for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Jennifer's Law authorizes \$2 million per year through Fiscal Year 2002 for states to apply for grants to cover costs associated with entering complete files of unidentified crime victims into the FBI's NCIC database.

- New regulations, policies, and procedures for victims of trafficking dramatically change the response to this class of crime victims by agencies throughout the federal government, including the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and several U.S. Department of Justice agencies (the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices).

2002

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$519 million.
- OVC releases final program guidelines and an accompanying application kit for the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program for Terrorism and Mass Violence Crimes, which provides funding to compensate and assist victims of terrorism and mass violence that occur within and outside the United States.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey continues to show a decline in crime victimization. Violent crime victimization dropped 10 percent from the previous year, and property crime dropped 6 percent.
- President Bush attends the presentation of the National Crime Victims' Rights Week awards and announces the administration's support for

the proposed Crime Victims' Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

- The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) is established. With OVC support, NAVAA provides technical assistance and training to state VOCA assistance administrators.
- OVC makes available the first Helping Outreach Programs to Expand grants to grassroots, nonprofit, community-based victim organizations and coalitions to improve outreach and services to victims of crime through the support of program development, networking, coalition building, and service delivery.
- Congress appropriates approximately \$20 million to fund services to trafficking victims, including shelter, medical and mental health care, legal assistance, interpretation, and advocacy.
- President Bush hosts the first White House Conference on Missing, Exploited, and Run-away Children and announces his strong support for the Hutchison-Feinstein National AMBER Alert Network Act of 2002, which would help develop, enhance, and coordinate AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response).
- By the end of 2002, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands,

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Puerto Rico, and Guam have established crime victim compensation programs.

- *Our Vulnerable Teenagers: Their Victimization, Its Consequences, and Directions for Prevention and Intervention* is released by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the National Center for Victims of Crime. This landmark report documents the disproportionate representation of teenagers, ages 12 to 19, as victims of crime, and discusses promising prevention and intervention strategies.

2003

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$361 million.
- The Senate Judiciary Committee passes the federal victims' rights constitutional amendment to ensure basic rights to victims nationwide.
- Congress makes the Office on Violence Against Women (formally the Violence Against Women Office within the Office of Justice Programs) a permanent, independent office within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the PROTECT Act of 2003—also known as the “Amber Alert” law—which creates a national AMBER network to facilitate rapid law enforcement and community

response to kidnapped or abducted children.

- The American Society of Victimology (ASV) is established at the first American Symposium on Victimology held in Kansas City, Kansas. The ASV serves as a forum for academics and practitioners on all topics related to victimology in partnership with the World Society of Victimology.
- The Prison Rape Elimination Act is enacted to track and address the issue of rape in correctional institutions and develop national standards aimed at reducing prison rape.
- Congress establishes January as National Stalking Awareness Month.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline receives its one millionth call.
- The United States Postal Service releases the Stop Family Violence postage stamp to raise money for domestic violence prevention programs.
- Congress appropriates \$22 million for the U.S. Department of Defense's Family Advocacy Program, \$900,000 of which is for the National Domestic Violence Hotline Awareness, Intervention, and Prevention Campaign in the military services.
- The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act is enacted to provide new protections

against identity theft and help victims of identity theft recover their financial losses.

- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. Along with reauthorizing programs created under the first TVPA, this legislation strengthens prevention efforts, supports prosecution of offenders, simplifies the process by which victims are certified eligible for benefits, and allows benefits and services to be available for victims' family members who are legally allowed to come to the United States. The legislation also creates a civil cause of action for victims of forced labor or forced prostitution.

2004

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$834 million, the second highest level since its inception.
- The U.S. Department of Defense Task Force on Care for Victims of Sexual Assault releases its report and recommendations for preventing sexual assault in the military and providing a sensitive response to victims. The recommendations include establishing a single office within the U.S. Department of Defense to handle sexual assault matters, launching an information campaign to inform

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

personnel about services available to victims, and convening a summit to update the definition of sexual assault and address victim privacy concerns within the military context.

- The Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act is enacted, defining aggravated identity theft as stealing another person's identity in connection with the commission of other specified felonies. The legislation also prohibits the court from ordering an offender's sentence for identity theft to run concurrently with a sentence imposed on the same offender for any other crime.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Justice for All Act of 2004, which includes the Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims' Rights Act, providing substantive rights for crime victims. For the first time, the law provides mechanisms at the federal level to enforce the rights of crime victims, giving victims and prosecutors legal standing to assert victims' rights, authorizing the filing of writs of mandamus to assert a victim's right, and requiring the Attorney General to establish a victims' rights compliance program within the Department of Justice. The legislation

authorizes \$155 million in funding over the next five years for victim assistance programs at the federal and state level. This omnibus crime legislation also provides funding for DNA testing, crime labs, sexual assault forensic examiners, and programs for post-conviction DNA testing.

- President Bush hosts the first national training conference on human trafficking, which brings together trafficking response teams of federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and victim service providers from at least 21 cities with a known concentration of trafficking victims. The conference emphasizes the importance of combating trafficking using a victim-centered approach.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *Repairing the Harm: A New Vision for Crime Victim Compensation in America*, a landmark report that examines compensation data from all 50 states, the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, and compensation programs in other countries. The report also provides a framework for strengthening victim compensation in the United States.

2005

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$668 million.
- The U.S. Department of Justice establishes an online national sex offender registry that provides real-time access to public sex offender data nationwide with a single Internet search.
- OVC and the Bureau of Justice Assistance initiate a landmark program to establish teams of law enforcement task forces and victim services to respond to human trafficking. The primary goals of this program are to develop sustainable programs to combat human trafficking through proactive law enforcement and prosecution at all levels of government, to coordinate U.S. Attorneys Offices' efforts, to collaborate with victim service providers, and to increase the identification and rescue of trafficking victims.
- The U.S. House of Representatives establishes the first congressional Victims' Rights Caucus, chaired by Congressman Ted Poe (R-TX). The mission of the Caucus is to elevate crime victim issues in Congress in a bipartisan manner, without infringing on the rights of the accused, and advocate for crime victims' interests before the Administration and within Congress.

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- The Department of Justice announces more than \$84 million in DNA grants nationwide as part of President Bush's Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology initiative. The initiative is designed to improve the nation's capacity to use DNA evidence by eliminating casework and convicted offender backlogs, funding research and development, improving crime lab capacity, providing training for all stakeholders in the criminal justice system, and conducting testing to identify missing persons.
- Attorney General Alberto Gonzalez issues updated *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*. The guidelines incorporate provisions for crime victims' rights and remedies, including those in the Justice for All Act, which had been enacted since the publication of the last edition. The guidelines also address victim and witness assistance in human trafficking and identity theft cases.
- The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) releases the *Crime Victims Fund Report*, which highlights the Crime Victims Fund's contribution to the federal government's efforts to assist victims, analyzes the sources of deposits into the Fund, examines the issues involved in administering the Fund, and explores future challenges to the Fund's capacity to meet victims' needs.
- The American Bar Association releases *Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams: A Replication Manual*, developed by the ABA Commission on Law and Aging and funded by OVC. This groundbreaking manual provides guidance to communities on establishing elder abuse fatality review teams that review deaths caused by or related to elder abuse.
- The U.S. Department of Justice issues its Final Rule implementing the victims' rights compliance provisions of the Crime Victims Rights' Act portion of the Justice for All Act. The rule establishes the office of the Victims' Rights Ombudsman within the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) to receive and investigate complaints relating to the provision or violation of the rights of crime victims. The rule establishes procedures for filing complaints, investigating complaints, and imposing disciplinary sanctions against employees when warranted.
- The U.S. Department of Defense announces a new sexual assault policy. The policy creates a military-wide definition of sexual assault, sets a baseline standard for prevention and response training for the armed services; and requires all military installations to have a sexual assault response coordinator with a staff of victim advocates. The policy also requires the establishment of a senior level of command to handle sexual assault cases and review any administrative discharges of sexual assault victims.

2006

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$650 million.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005. This extension of the Violence Against Women Act includes provisions for early intervention, prevention, and health care, and promotes a national commitment to keep women and children safe from fear and abuse.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. This law amends the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 by enhancing efforts to fight domestic trafficking in persons.
- During the National Crime Victims' Rights Week ceremony, OVC awards the first Ronald Wilson Reagan Public Policy Awards to honor outstanding individuals whose

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

leadership, vision, and innovation have led to significant changes in public policy and practice that benefit crime victims.

- President Bush signs the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (H.R. 4772). Along with increasing supervision of sex offenders, this wide-ranging legislation also extends the federal Crime Victims' Rights Act to federal habeas corpus proceedings arising out of state convictions, eliminates the statute of limitations for federal prosecution of sexual offenses or child abduction, and extends the civil remedy for child sex crime victims to persons victimized as children, even if their injuries did not surface until the person became an adult.
- Attorney General Alberto Gonzales launches Project Safe Childhood, aimed at eliminating Internet-based child sexual exploitation. This nationwide project creates locally designed partnerships of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies together with community leaders to develop a coordinated strategy to prevent, investigate, and prosecute sexual predators, abusers, and pornographers who target children. All U.S. Attorneys are charged with taking the lead in

designing a strategic plan for their community.

- The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit decides *Kenna v. U.S. District Court for the Central District of California*, in which the court considered whether the Crime Victims' Rights Act portion of the Justice for All Act gave victims the right to speak at sentencing hearings. The case involved a father and son who swindled dozens of victims. The defendants pled guilty to wire fraud and money laundering. More than 60 victims submitted victim impact statements. At the father's sentencing hearing, several victims spoke about the effects of the crimes, but at the son's sentencing the judge refused to allow the victims to speak. The court held the district judge had made a mistake and made three important points: (1) in passing the Crime Victims' Rights Act, it was the intent of Congress to allow victims to speak at sentencing hearings, not just to submit victim impact statements; (2) victims have a right to speak even if there is more than one criminal sentencing; and (3) the remedy for a crime victim denied the right to speak at a sentencing hearing is to have the sentence vacated and a new sentencing

hearing held in which the victims are allowed to speak.

- The President's Identity Theft Task Force adopts interim recommendations on measures to be taken at the federal level to address the problem of identity theft. The Task Force, co-chaired by Attorney General Alberto Gonzales and Federal Trade Commission Chairman Deborah Platt Majoras, recommends steps to address data breaches in federal agencies, extend restitution for victims of identity theft, reduce access to Social Security numbers, and develop alternative methods of authenticating identities.
- The Department of Justice issues its final rule implementing the new International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program (ITVERP). This new federally-administered program extends crime victim compensation to American victims of terrorism abroad, reimbursing them for direct, out-of-pocket expenses resulting from the terrorism. ★



**EVERY
VICTIM
EVERY
TIME**

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

Having access to reliable and current information is critical to building public awareness about and support for crime victim issues. Public officials, media representatives, business leaders, victims of crime, and others look to the victim services community to be knowledgeable about victimization in general and to be aware

protections, and services.

compelling way.

- **Crime Victimization in the United States: Statistical Overviews—**

crime victims, and the financial and

- **Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services—**An overview of the information that the

as well as an exhaustive list of victim-related Web sites.

- **NCVRW Resource Guide Partners—**

the Office for Victims of Crime and the National Center for Victims of Crime to

contact information can be used throughout the year.

Also included in this section:

Resource Guide Evaluation

Let us know how you used the 2007 NCVRW Resource Guide and rate its usefulness. Your feedback is essential to helping us improve the quality of the guide in future years. Please take a few minutes to complete and return this one page evaluation. Thank you.

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

American Correctional Association Victims Committee

206 North Washington Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-224-0000
Fax: 703-224-0010
Web site: www.aca.org
E-mail: jeffw@aca.org

American Probation and Parole Association

P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, KY 40578

Phone: 859-244-8196
Fax: 859-244-8001
Web site: www.appa-net.org
E-mail: appa@csg.org

Association of State Correctional Administrators

213 Court Street, Sixth Floor
Middletown, CT 06457

Phone: 860-704-6410
Fax: 860-704-6420
Web site: www.asca.net
E-mail: exec@asca.net

California State University, Fresno

Department of Criminology
2576 East San Ramon Avenue, MS ST 104
Fresno, CA 93740

Phone: 559-278-1012
Fax: 559-278-7265
Web site: www.csufresno.edu/criminology
E-mail: bmuscat@csufresno.edu

Concerns of Police Survivors

P.O. Box 3199
Camdenton, MO 65020

Phone: 573-346-4911
Fax: 573-346-1414
Web site: www.nationalcops.org
E-mail: cops@nationalcops.org

International Association of Reentry

P.O. Box 14125
Columbus, OH 43214

Phone: 937-746-3992
Web site: www.reentry.cc
E-mail: rjhelma@aol.com

Justice Solutions

720 Seventh Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-448-1710
Fax: 202-628-0080
Web site: www.justicesolutions.org
E-mail: info@justicesolutions.org

Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center, Inc.

14750 Main Street, Suite 1B
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

Phone: 301-952-0063
Fax: 301-952-2319
Web site: www.mdcrimevictims.org
E-mail: mail@mdcrimevictims.org

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)

511 E. John Carpenter Freeway, Suite 700
Irving, TX 75062

Phone: 877-MADD-HELP/877-623-3435
Fax: 972-869-2206
Web site: www.madd.org
E-mail: victims@madd.org

National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards

P.O. Box 7054
Alexandria, VA 22307

Phone: 703-780-3200
Fax: 703-780-3261
Web site: www.nacvcb.org
E-mail: nacvcb@aol.com

National Association of State Units on Aging

National Center on Elder Abuse
1201 15th Street, NW, Suite 350
Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-898-2578
Fax: 202-898-2583
Web site: www.elderabusecenter.org
E-mail: NCEA@nasua.org

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

National Association of VOCA Assistance

Administrators

5702 Old Sauk Road
Madison, WI 53705

Phone: 608-233-2245
Fax: 815-301-8721
Web site: www.navaa.org
E-mail: steve@navaa.org

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

699 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-274-3900/800-THE-LOST
TTY/TDD: 800-826-7653
Fax: 703-274-2222
Web site: www.missingkids.com

National Center for State Courts

300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Phone: 757-259-1864
Fax: 757-564-2034
Web site: www.ncsconline.org
E-mail: dgager@ncsc.dni.us

National Children's Alliance

516 C Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Phone: 202-548-0090/800-239-9950
Fax: 202-548-0099
Web site: www.nca-online.org
E-mail: info@aca-online.org

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 1603
Denver, CO 80203

Phone: 303-839-1852
TTY/TDD: 303-839-1681
Fax: 303-831-9251
Web site: www.ncadv.org
E-mail: mainoffice@ncadv.org

National Crime Prevention Council

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

Phone: 202-466-6272
Fax: 202-296-1356
Web site: www.ncpc.org
E-mail: webmaster@ncpc.org

National Crime Victim Law Institute

10015 SW Terwilliger Boulevard
Portland, OR 97219

Phone: 503-768-6819
Fax: 503-768-6671
Web site: www.ncvli.org
E-mail: ncvli@lclark.edu

National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center

Medical University of South Carolina
P.O. Box 250852
Charleston, SC 29425

Phone: 843-792-2945
Fax: 843-792-3388
Web site: www.musc.edu/cvc
E-mail: babber@musc.edu

National Criminal Justice Association

720 Seventh Street, NW, Third Floor
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-628-8550
Fax: 202-628-0080
Web site: www.ncja.org
E-mail: info@ncja.org

National District Attorneys Association

99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-549-9222
Fax: 703-836-3195
Web site: www.ndaa.org
E-mail: webmaster@ndaa.org

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

National Organization for Victim Assistance

Courthouse Square
510 King Street, Suite 424
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-535-6682/800-TRY-NOVA
Fax: 703-535-5500
Web site: www.trynova.org
E-mail: nova@trynova.org

National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.

100 East Eighth Street, Suite B-41
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Phone: 888-818-7662
Fax: 513-345-4489
Web site: www.pomc.com
E-mail: natlpomc@aol.com

National Sexual Violence Resource Center

123 North Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025

Phone: 717-909-0710/877-739-3895
Fax: 717-909-0714
TTY/TDD: 717-909-0715
Web site: www.nsvrc.org
E-mail: resources@nsvrc.org

National Sheriffs' Association

1450 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-836-7827
Fax: 703-683-6541
Web site: www.sheriffs.org
E-mail: nsamail@sheriffs.org

National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network

2460 W 26 Avenue, Suite 255C
Denver, CO 80211

Phone: 303-832-1522/800-529-8226
Fax: 303-861-1265
Web site: www.nvcap.org
E-mail: nvcan@aol.com

Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)

1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 930
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-466-7820
TTY/TDD: 202-466-2670
Fax: 202-466-7826
Web site: www.policeforum.org
E-mail: perf@policeforum.org

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)

National Sexual Assault Hotline
2000 L Street, NW, Suite 406
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-544-1034/800-656-HOPE
Fax: 202-544-3556
Web site: www.rainn.org
E-mail: info@rainn.org

Security On Campus, Inc.

133 Ivy Lane, Suite 200
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Phone: 610-768-9330/888-251-7959
Fax: 610-768-0646
Web site: www.securityoncampus.org
E-mail: soc@securityoncampus.org

University of New Haven

Crime Victim Study Center
300 Boston Post Road
West Haven, CT 06516

Phone: 203-932-7041
Fax: 203-931-6030
Web site: www.newhaven.edu/psps/center.html
E-mail: mgaboury@newhaven.edu

Witness Justice

P.O. Box 475
Frederick, MD 21705

Phone: 301-898-1009/800-4WJ-HELP
Fax: 301-898-8874
Web site: www.witnessjustice.org
E-mail: info@witnessjustice.org

CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS

This section provides a comprehensive collection of fully updated statistics on different types of crime victimization, special populations of crime victims, and the financial and mental health consequences of crime. The *2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* includes 21 one-page statistical overviews, one of which is a general "Overview of Crime and Victimization in the United States."

These statistics draw largely on data collected annually by the federal government:

- The Bureau of Justice Statistics **National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)** is based on interviews of all members of a given housing unit who are above the age of 12. In 2005, a nationally representative sample of approximately 77,000 households, or 134,000 residents, was surveyed regarding six categories of crime: rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and property theft.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation **Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)** is based on the following index crimes reported to participating city, county, and state law

enforcement agencies: murder, forcible rape (of a woman), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. If multiple crimes are reported in one criminal incident, the most serious crime is counted.

Use these statistical overviews throughout the year in conjunction with your outreach efforts to inform elected officials, other policymakers, media representatives, crime victims, and members of your community about the prevalence and impact of crime.

What's Inside

- **Overview of Crime and Victimization in the United States**
- **Campus Crime**
- **Child Victimization**
- **Cost of Crime and Victimization**
- **Disabilities and Victimization**
- **Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence**
- **Drunk and Drugged Driving**
- **Elder Victimization**
- **Hate and Bias Crime Victimization**
- **Homicide**
- **Human Trafficking**
- **Identity Theft and Financial Crime**
- **Internet Victimization**
- **Mental Health Consequences of Crime**
- **School Crime and Victimization**
- **Sexual Violence**
- **Stalking**
- **Substance Abuse and Crime Victimization**
- **Teen Victimization**
- **Terrorism**
- **Workplace Violence**



Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
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THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime
www.ncvc.org ★ 1-800-FYI-CALL



OVERVIEW OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

In 2005, 23 million crimes were committed in the United States; of these, 5.2 million were violent and 18 million property crimes.¹

Forty-seven percent of violent crime and 40 percent of property crime was reported to the police.²

An estimated 16,692 persons were murdered nationwide in 2005, an increase of 3.4 percent from the 2004 figure.³

Child protective services nationwide found an estimated 872,000 children to be victims of neglect or abuse in 2004.⁴

In 2005, 389,100 women and 78,180 men were victimized by an intimate partner.⁵

In 2005, victims experienced 191,670 incidents of rape and sexual assault.⁶

More than one million women and almost 400,000 men are stalked annually in the United States.⁷

In 2005, teens ages 12 to 19 and young adults ages 20 to 24 experienced the highest rates of violent crime.⁸

In 2005, teenagers (ages 12 to 19) experienced 1.5 million violent crimes; this figure includes 176,020 robberies and 73,470 sexual assaults and rapes.⁹

More than a quarter of people with severe mental illness had been victims of a violent crime in the past year, a rate more than 11 times higher than the general population even after controlling for demographic differences.¹⁰

People of two of more races experienced violent crime at rates three to six times higher than others.¹¹

Of the 43,443 deaths in motor vehicle accidents in 2005, 39 percent, or 16,885, were attributed to alcohol.¹²

In 2005, 84,040 persons over the age of 65 were victims of non-fatal violent crime in 2005.¹³

In 2005, 7,163 hate crimes were reported to law enforcement.¹⁴

Between 2003 and 2006, the number of adult victims of identity fraud in the United States declined marginally from 10 million to 9 million people.¹⁵

In 2005, 24 percent of all violent crime incidents were committed by an armed offender, and 9 percent by an offender with a firearm.¹⁶

In 2005, 11,114 terrorist attacks occurred worldwide, resulting in 14,602 deaths, 23,022 injuries, and 34,455 abductions.¹⁷

Each year, an estimated 14,500 to 17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States. The number of U.S. citizens trafficked within the country each year is even higher, with an estimated 200,000 American children at risk for trafficking by the sex industry.¹⁸

An average of 1.7 million people are victims of violent crime while working or on duty each year. An estimated 1.3 million (75 percent) of these incidents are simple assaults while an additional 19 percent are aggravated assaults.¹⁹

Fifteen percent of violent crime and 95 percent of property crime resulted in economic losses in 2004.²⁰

In 2005, 95,426 crimes were reported on college and university campuses; 97 percent were property crimes and three percent violent crimes.²¹

¹ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

² *Ibid.*, 10.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Murder," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁴ Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2004," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2005), 23, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm04/cm04.pdf> (accessed October 3, 2006).

⁵ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 9.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 3.

⁷ Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey," (Washington, DC: National Institute of

Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf> (accessed October 3, 2006).

⁸ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 8.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 7.

¹⁰ Linda Teplin et al., "Crime Victimization in Adults with Severe Mental Illness: Comparison with the National Crime Victimization Survey," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 62 (2005): 911-921.

¹¹ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 7.

¹² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatality Counts and Estimates of People Injured for 2005," 65, 74, 106, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006), <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/nrsa/ppt/2006/810639.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

¹³ "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005 Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005).

¹⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2005," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2005/table1.htm> (accessed October 25, 2005).

¹⁵ Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., "New Research Shows Identity Fraud Growth Is Contained And Consumers Have More Control Than They Think," (Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., 2006), <https://secure.platypusvideo.com/articlenews/article.php?articleID=25> (accessed September 15, 2006).

¹⁶ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 10.

¹⁷ National Counterterrorism Center, "Reports on Incidents of Terrorism 2005," (Washington, DC: NCTC, 2006), ix, xv, xxviii, <http://wits.nctc.gov/reports/crot2005nctcannexfinal.pdf> (accessed September 22, 2006).

¹⁸ Department of Justice, "Report to Congress from Attorney General John Ashcroft on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2003," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2004), 3, [http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/ashcroft_report.pdf)

[2004/07/ashcroft_report.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/ashcroft_report.pdf) (accessed September 25, 2006).

¹⁹ Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf> (accessed September 11, 2006).

²⁰ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2004: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), Table 81, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus04.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

²¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Table 9: Offenses Known to Law Enforcement by State by University and College, 2005," http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_09.html (accessed September 26, 2006).

CAMPUS CRIME

In 2005, 189,448 crimes were reported on college and university campuses; 97 percent were property crimes, and three percent violent crimes.¹

Of the violent crimes reported on college campuses, 1,445 (53 percent) were aggravated assaults, 761 (28 percent) were robberies, 1,000 (18 percent) were forcible rapes, and 5 (0.1 percent) were murders.²

Theft was the most prevalent form of property crime (77,372), accounting for 83.5 percent, followed by 12,128 burglaries (13.1 percent), 3,058 motor vehicle thefts (3.3 percent), and 433 incidents of arson (0.5 percent).³

In 2001, more than 97,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 were victims of alcohol-related sexual assault or date rape. More than 696,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 were assaulted by another student who had been drinking.⁴

Thirteen percent of college women were stalked at some point between fall of 1996 and spring of 1997. Four in five campus stalking victims knew their stalkers, and three in ten college women reported being injured emotionally or psychologically from being stalked.⁵

From 1995 to 2002, college students ages 18 to 24 experienced violence at average annual rates lower than those for non-students in the same age group.⁶

About four in ten violent crimes against college students were committed by offenders who were perceived by victims to be using drugs or alcohol.⁷

Male college students were twice as likely to be victims of overall violence as female students.⁸

White college students had higher rates of violent victimization than students of other races.⁹

Victims of sexual assault were about four times more likely to be victimized by someone they knew than by a stranger.¹⁰

Eight in ten robberies of college students were committed by strangers, compared to about six in ten assaults and about two in ten sexual assaults.¹¹

Nine percent of violent victimizations involved offenders armed with firearms; 7 percent were committed with knives; and 10 percent were committed with other types of weapons, such as a blunt object.¹²

About 35 percent of violent victimizations against college students were reported to the police.¹³

Most crimes against students (93 percent) occurred off campus; 72 percent of those crimes occurred at night.¹⁴

In 2003, crimes occurring in on-campus residence halls included 955 assaults, 1,808 forcible sex offenses, and 24 non-forcible sex offenses.¹⁵

Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses made up almost 12 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported throughout the United States in 2004.¹⁶

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_09.html (accessed September 26, 2006).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ralph W. Hingson et al., "Magnitude of Alcohol-Related Mortality and Morbidity among U.S. College Students Ages 18-24: Changes from 1998 to 2001," *Annual Review of*

Public Health 26 (2005): 267, http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/media/Mag_and_Prev_ARPH_April_2005.pdf (accessed September 26, 2006).

⁵ Bonnie S. Fisher et al., "The Sexual Victimization of College Women," (Washington, DC: NIJ/BJS, 2000), 27-28, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/182369.pdf> (accessed September 26, 2006).

⁶ Katrina Baum and Patsy Klaus, "Violent Victimization of College Students, 1995-2002," (Washington, DC: BJS, 2005), 1, [\[usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vvcs02.pdf\]\(http://www.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vvcs02.pdf\) \(accessed September 26, 2006\).](http://www.ojp.</p></div><div data-bbox=)

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 4.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 5.

¹³ Ibid., 6.

¹⁴ Ibid., 1.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Education, "Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics: Criminal Offenses," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education), <http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/criminaloffenses/index.html> (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2004, Table 10," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2005), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2004/hc2004table10.htm> (accessed September 26, 2006).

CHILD VICTIMIZATION

In 2004, 872,000 children were victims of child abuse or neglect.¹

During 2004, 1,490 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than four-fifths (81 percent) of children who were killed were younger than 4 years of age.²

During 2004, 62.4 percent of child victims experienced neglect, 17.5 percent were physically abused, 9.7 percent were sexually abused, 7.0 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2.1 percent were medically neglected. In addition, 14.5 percent of child victims experienced such "other" types of maltreatment as "abandonment," "threats of harm to the child," or "congenital drug addiction."³

Fifty-two percent of child abuse or neglect victims were girls, and 48 percent were boys.⁴

The youngest children had the highest rate of victimization and accounted for the largest percentage of victims. Children younger than one accounted for 10.3 percent of victims.⁵

One-half (53.8 percent) of all victims were white, one quarter (25.2 percent) were African American, and 17 percent were Hispanic. African American children, Pacific Islander children, and American Indian or Alaska Native children had the highest rates of victimization.⁶

Mothers were the sole abuser in 39 percent of substantiated cases, fathers in 18 percent. Both parents were perpetrators of child maltreatment in 18 percent of the cases. Child victims maltreated by one parent and a non-parental perpetrator accounted for 10 percent of the total.⁷

Children who had a reported disability were 68 percent more likely to be victims of maltreatment than children with no reported disability.⁸

Twenty-six children were killed by their babysitter in 2005.⁹

Five percent of child molesters released from prison commit a new sex offense within three years of their release.¹⁰

The most significant predictor of whether a battered woman will physically abuse her child is having been physically abused by her own mother, not being battered by her partner.¹¹

The direct cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States totals more than \$24 billion annually. (This figure includes law enforcement, judicial system, child welfare, and health care costs.) When factoring in indirect costs (special education, mental health and health care, juvenile delinquency, lost productivity, and adult criminality), the figure rises to more than \$94 billion annually.¹²

Victims of child abuse constituted 18 percent of the recipients of crime victim compensation.¹³

Based on extrapolations from the National Incident-Based Reporting System, approximately 2,900 criminal incidents of pornography with juvenile involvement were known to state and local police in 2000.¹⁴

¹ Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2004," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2005), 23, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm04/cm04.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

² *Ibid.*, 65.

³ *Ibid.*, 24.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 25.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*, 26.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 28.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 27.

⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 12," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrttable_12.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹⁰ Patrick A. Langan et al., "Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2003), 7, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/rsorp94.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

¹¹ Carol Coohy, "Battered Mothers Who Physically Abuse Their Children," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19 (2004): 8.

¹² Suzette Fromm, "Annual Cost of Child Maltreatment, Prevent Child Abuse America," (Washington, DC: Prevent Child Abuse America, 2001), <http://www.preventchildabuse.org> (accessed September 13, 2006).

¹³ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2004: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, 2005), <http://nacvcb.org> (accessed September 13, 2006).

¹⁴ David Finkelhor and Richard Ormrod, "Child Pornography: Patterns from NIBRS," (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2004), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/204911.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

COST OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2004, fifteen percent of violent crimes and 95 percent of property crimes resulted in economic losses involving theft or damage loss.¹

In 2004, the total economic loss to victims was \$1.1 billion for violent crime and almost \$15 billion for property crime.²

The average loss to telemarketing scam victims was \$2,892 in 2005, compared to \$1,974 in 2004. The total loss in 2005 was \$4.9 million, compared to \$2.6 million in 2004.³

The average loss to Internet scam victims was \$1,917 in 2005, compared to \$895 in 2004. The total loss in 2005 was \$13.9 million, significantly higher than the \$5.8 million reported loss in 2004.⁴

In 2003, the United States (at federal, state, and local levels) spent a record \$185 billion for police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal activities. Since 1982, expenditures for operating the criminal justice system increased 418 percent, not accounting for inflation.⁵

In 2005, \$367 million worth of property was stolen during robberies. The average dollar value of property stolen per robbery offense was \$1,230.⁶

The average value for property stolen during the commission of a larceny-theft was \$764 per offense. The total value of stolen property was \$3.9 billion.⁷

In 2005, the average dollar loss due to arson was \$14,910.⁸

In 2005, the average dollar loss per burglary offense was \$1,725. The total amount lost to burglaries was \$3 billion.⁹

A total of \$56.6 billion in identity fraud losses occurred in 2005; this figure includes both individual and corporate losses.¹⁰

Victims of violent crime and their families received compensation benefits totaling \$427 million in 2004.¹¹

Victim compensation programs paid \$16.8 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2004, an almost 50 percent increase from 2003.¹²

Victims of child abuse constituted 18 percent of the recipients of crime victim compensation in 2004.¹³

In 2004, domestic violence victims made up 20 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs; 34 percent of all assault claims were paid to domestic violence victims.¹⁴

In 2004, medical expenses constituted 53 percent of all victim compensation payments; economic support for lost wages for injured victims and for lost support in homicides made up 19 percent of the total; 11 percent of total payments were for funeral bills; and 8 percent went toward mental health counseling for crime victims.¹⁵

The direct cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States totals more than \$24 billion annually. When factoring in indirect costs, the figure rises to more than \$94 billion annually.¹⁶

Insurance fraud (non-health insurance) costs the average family between \$400 and \$700 per year, with a total cost exceeding \$40 billion.¹⁷

Many school districts report losses in excess of \$250,000 because of school closings due to bomb threats and costs of bomb search squads.¹⁸

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2004: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), Table 81, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus04.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

² Ibid., Table 82.

³ National Fraud Information Center, "Telemarketing Scams: January-December 2005 Statistics," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), http://www.fraud.org/toolbox/2005_Telemarketing_Fraud_Report.pdf (accessed September 20, 2006).

⁴ National Fraud Information Center, "Internet Scams: Fraud Trends January-December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), http://www.fraud.org/2005_Internet_Fraud_Report.pdf (accessed September 20, 2006).

⁵ Kristen A. Hughes, "Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 2003," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/jeeus03.pdf> (accessed September 20, 2006).

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Table 23," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_23.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Arson," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/property_crime/arson.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Table 23."

¹⁰ United States Delegation to the Intergovernmental Expert Group, "Response of the United States Delegation to the Intergovernmental Expert Group. Questionnaire on Fraud and the Criminal Misuse and Falsification of Identity (Identity Fraud)," (Washington, DC: United States Delegation, 2006), 37, <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud/UNODCQuestionnaireUSGResponseFinal.pdf> (accessed September 15, 2006).

¹¹ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2004: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2005), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Suzette Fromm, "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect," (Washington, DC: Prevent Child Abuse America, 2001), 2, 3, http://www.preventchildabuse.org/documents/index/cost_analysis.pdf (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Financial Crimes Report to the Public," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2005), http://www.fbi.gov/publications/financial/fcs_report052005/fcs_report052005.htm (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹⁸ Graeme Newman, "Bomb Threats in Schools," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2005), 4, <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1433> (accessed September 26, 2006).

DISABILITIES AND VICTIMIZATION

Given the small size/scope of some of these studies, not all results can be extrapolated to the nation as a whole. Further research is needed to assess more fully the prevalence of crimes against people with disabilities in the United States.

More than 25 percent of persons with severe mental illness have been victims of a violent crime in the past year, a rate more than 11 times higher than that for the general population, even after controlling for demographic differences.¹

Depending on the type of violent crime (rape, robbery, assault, and their subcategories), prevalence was 6 to 23 times greater among persons with severe mental illness than among the general population.²

In 2004, child victims of abuse and neglect with a reported disability accounted for 7.3 percent of all child abuse victims. Disabilities considered risk factors included mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or another medical problem.³

Children who had a reported disability were 68 percent more likely to be victims of maltreatment than children with no reported disability.⁴

Child victims of abuse and neglect with a reported disability were 61 percent more likely to experience recurrence than child victims without a disability. Recurrence was defined as a second substantiated or indicated maltreatment occurring within a six-month period (183 days).⁵

A study of North Carolina women found that women with disabilities were not significantly more likely than women without disabilities to have experienced physical assault alone within the past year. However, women with disabilities were four times more likely to have experienced sexual assault in the past year compared to women without disabilities.⁶

The same study found that the variables of age, education, mobility, social isolation, and depression can be used to identify with 84 percent accuracy whether or not a woman with a disability

may have experienced physical, sexual, or disability-related violence or abuse during the past year.⁷

In response to a survey of women with physical disabilities, 56 percent reported abuse, a number consistent with similar studies. Of this group, 87 percent reported physical abuse, 66 percent reported sexual abuse, 35 percent were refused help with a physical need, and 19 percent were prevented from using an assistive device.⁸

In this same survey, 74 percent of the adult women reported chronic abuse and 55 percent reported multiple abuse situations. The abuser was their male partner 80 percent of the time.⁹

Only 33 percent of the abused women with physical disabilities who were surveyed sought assistance to address the abuse; reactions were "mixed" as to whether the assistance had been a positive experience.¹⁰

More than half of all abuse of people with disabilities is estimated to be perpetrated by family members and peers with disabilities. Disability professionals (i.e., paid or unpaid caregivers, doctors, and nurses) are generally believed responsible for the other half. In addition, approximately 67 percent of perpetrators who abused individuals with severe cognitive disabilities accessed them through their work in disability services.¹¹

In a national survey of domestic violence and rape-crisis agencies, 67 percent of the survey participants reported that their center had served people with mental illness over the past year. Despite the high incidence of violence against people with disabilities, few participants reported that their center served people with cognitive disabilities (7 percent); with physical disabilities (6 percent); or who are blind, deaf, or have hearing loss (1 percent).¹²

¹Linda Teplin et al., "Crime Victimization in Adults with Severe Mental Illness: Comparison with the National Crime Victimization Survey," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 62 (2005): 911-921.

²Ibid.

³Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2004," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2005), 26, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm04/cm04.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006). Also available in hard-copy format.

⁴Ibid., 27.

⁵Ibid., 28.

⁶Sandra Martin et al., "Physical and Sexual Assault of Women With Disabilities," *Violence Against Women*, 12 (2006): 823.

⁷Margaret A. Nosek et al., "Disability, Psychosocial, and Demographic Characteristics of Abused Women with Physical Disabilities," *Violence Against Women*, 12 (2006): 846.

⁸Sharon Milberger et al., "Michigan Study on Women with Physical Disabilities," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2002), <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/nij/grants/193769.pdf> (accessed September 20, 2006).

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Dick Sobsey and Tanis Doe, "Patterns of Sexual Abuse and Assault," *Journal of Sexuality and Disability* 9 (1991): 243-259.

¹²Michelle Schwartz, Wendie H. Abramson, and Heather A. Kamper, "A National Survey of the Accessibility of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services to Women with Disabilities," (Austin, TX: Working Paper, SafePlace, 2004).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

In 2005, 389,100 women and 78,180 men were victimized by an intimate partner. These crimes accounted for 9 percent of all violent crime.¹

Of female murder victims, 33.4 percent were killed by their husbands or boyfriends; 2.4 percent of male murder victims were killed by their wives or girlfriends.²

Three percent of all murders committed in the workplace were committed by the victim's intimate partner (either husband, wife, or boyfriend).³

A 2004 study found that women living in disadvantaged neighborhoods are more than twice as likely to be the victims of intimate partner violence than women in more affluent neighborhoods.⁴

In 2004, 16 percent of rejected firearms applications were denied because of prior domestic violence misdemeanor convictions or prior restraining orders against the applicant.⁵

A recent study found that in states with laws restraining abusers from possessing firearms, intimate partner homicide rates decreased by 9 to 12 percent. These laws were most effective when states cross-checked restraining orders with firearm purchases.⁶

Of the 757 suspects referred to U.S. Attorneys for a domestic violence offense between 2000 and 2002, 83.2 percent were suspected of violating the federal law that prohibits firearm possession by someone with a prior misdemeanor domestic violence conviction or violating the law that prohibits firearm possession by someone subject to a protection order. The remaining 16.8 percent were investigated for interstate domestic violence/stalking. Violation of a protective order across state lines was suspected in 28 incidents.⁷

Domestic violence victims constituted 25 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs in 2004. They received compensation for 34 percent of all assault claims.⁸

One study found that women who have experienced any type of personal violence (even when the last episode was 14 to 30 years ago) reported a greater number of chronic physical symptoms than those who have not been abused. The risk of suffering from six or more chronic physical symptoms increased with the number of forms of violence experienced.⁹

Approximately 1 in 5 high school girls reported being abused by a boyfriend.¹⁰

For 6 percent of adults on probation, domestic violence was the most serious offense of which they had been convicted.¹¹

Although 96 percent of patients believe physicians should inquire about family conflict, two-thirds report that their physician has never asked them about intimate partner violence. Sixty-seven percent of those whose physician has inquired about family conflict reported that the same physician did indeed help them receive assistance.¹²

Same-Sex Domestic Violence

In 2003, lesbians, gays, bisexuals, or transgender people (LGBT) experienced 6,523 incidents of domestic violence. Six of these incidents resulted in murder.¹³

In 2003, 44 percent of these victims were men, 36 percent women, and 2 percent transgender. Gender identity was not recorded for 9 percent of the victims.¹⁴

In cases where the age of the victim was recorded, 58 percent were over the age of 30, while 42 percent of the victims of LGBT domestic violence were under 30.¹⁵

¹ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 9, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/murder_homicide.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2003), 42, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/violence.pdf> (accessed September 11, 2006).

⁴ Michael Benson and Greer Fox, "When Violence Hits Home: How Economics and Neighborhood Play a Role," (Washington, DC:

National Institute of Justice, 2004), 1, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205004.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁵ Bowling et al., "Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2004," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 5, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/bcft04.pdf> (accessed September 22, 2006).

⁶ Elizabeth R. Vigdor and James A. Mercy, "Disarming Batterers," *Evaluating Gun Policy*, eds. Jens O. Ludwig and Philip J. Cook (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2003).

⁷ Matthew Durose et al., "Family Violence Statistics," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 51, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/fvs.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁸ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2004: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed September 22, 2006).

⁹ Christina Nicolaidis et al., "Violence, Mental Health, and Physical Symptoms in an Academic Internal Medicine Practice," *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 19 (2004): 815-23.

¹⁰ Jay Silverman et al., "Dating Violence Against Adolescent Girls and Associated Substance Use, Unhealthy Weight Control, Sexual Risk Behavior, Pregnancy, and Suicidality," *JAMA* (2001): 572-579.

¹¹ Lauren Glaze, "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2004," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2005), 6, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ppus04.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹² Sandra K. Burge et al., "Patients' Advice to Physicians About Intervening in Family Court," *Annals of Family Medicine* 3 (2005): 3.

¹³ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence: 2003 Supplement," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2004), 3, <http://www.avp.org> (accessed September 12, 2006).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 7.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 9.

DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING

Nearly 1.5 million driving-while-intoxicated (DWI) arrests occur in the United States each year.¹

Of the 43,443 people killed in motor vehicle accidents in 2005, 39 percent, or 16,885, were attributed to alcohol.²

In 2005, an estimated 233,000 people were injured in crashes where police reported that alcohol was present.³

Three-fourths (75%) of drivers in fatal crashes who had alcohol present in their system had blood alcohol content (BAC) levels of 0.10 or 0.11, greater than the legal limit in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Twenty-five percent of these drivers had BAC levels of 0.21, which is more than twice the legal limit in all states.⁴

The 16,885 fatalities in alcohol-related crashes during 2005 represent an average of one alcohol-related fatality every 31 minutes.⁵

In 2004, 21 percent of the children under age 15 killed in crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes.⁶

In 2002 and 2003, 16.6 percent of adult drivers age 21 or older (an estimated 30.7 million people) reported that they had driven while under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs during the past year.⁷

In 2002 and 2003, 21 percent of people ages 16 to 20 reported that they had driven in the past year while under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs.⁸

Among the estimated 4.2 million people ages 16 to 20 in 2002 and 2003 who reported driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or illicit drugs in the past year, approximately four percent (169,000 people) indicated that they had been arrested and booked for DUI.⁹

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juvenile arrests for driving under the influence increased 33 percent, and adult arrests decreased six percent. The increase in the number of arrests was far greater for female juveniles (83 percent) than male juveniles (25 percent).¹⁰

A boat operator with a BAC level above 0.10 percent is estimated to be more than 10 times as likely to die in a boating accident than an operator with a BAC of zero.¹¹

From 1998-2003, about 45 percent of all fatalities during the Christmas and New Year holidays occurred in crashes where at least one of the drivers was under the influence of alcohol or drugs, as compared to about 30 percent of all fatalities during the rest of December.¹²

During the 30 days preceding a recent survey, 30.2 percent of ninth- through 12th-grade students interviewed nationwide said they had ridden in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, and 12.1 percent of the students reported having driven a vehicle one or more times after drinking alcohol.¹³

Alcohol-related crashes cost the American public more than \$50 billion in 2000.¹⁴

A study of repeat impaired-driving offenders found that the majority of respondents (54 percent) were alcohol-dependent. In addition, many of the respondents had at least one lifetime disorder in addition to alcohol abuse or dependence. Among those, the most prevalent was major depressive or dysthymic disorder (31 percent), followed by posttraumatic stress disorder (15 percent).¹⁵

¹ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Laws: Blood Alcohol Concentration Test Refusal Laws," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation), 1, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/Rulemaking/Articles/Associated%20Files/07%20BAC%20Test%20Refusal.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatality Counts and Estimates of People Injured for 2005," 65, 74, 106, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006), <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/nhtsa/ppt/2006/810639.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

³ Ibid., 74.

⁴ Timothy Pickrell, "Traffic Safety Facts: Research Note: Driver Involvement in Fatal Crashes by Age Group and Vehicle Type," (Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2006), 2, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/>

[nrd-30/NCSA/RNotes/2006/810598.pdf](http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/RNotes/2006/810598.pdf) (accessed November 3, 2006).

⁵ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: 2004 Data," (Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2006), 1, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2004/809905.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

⁶ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts, 2004 Data: Children," (Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2005), 2, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2004/809906.pdf> (accessed September 18, 2006).

⁷ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, "Driving Under the Influence among Adult Drivers," (Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, July 2005), 1, <http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k5/DUI/DUI.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

⁸ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, "Driving Under the Influence (DUI) among Young Persons," (Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, December 2004), <http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k4/youthDUI/youthDUI.htm> (accessed September 13, 2006).

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Howard Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 2003," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, August 2005), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/209735.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

¹¹ U.S. Coast Guard, "Boating Under the Influence, Alcohol Effects," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard), <http://www.uscgboating.org/safety/bui/effects.htm> (accessed September 9, 2006).

¹² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats: Fatalities Related to Impaired Driving During the Christ-

mas and New Year's Day Holiday Periods," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004), http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/StopImpaired/809_824/index.htm#2#2 (accessed September 9, 2006).

¹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance-United States, 2003," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004).

¹⁴ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Laws," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2003), 1, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/new-fact-sheet03/RepeatIntoxicated.pdf> (accessed September 18, 2006).

¹⁵ Janet Lapham, Garnett McMillan, and Jodi Lapidus, "Psychiatric Disorders in a Sample of Repeat Impaired-Driving Offenders," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 67 (2006): 707.

ELDER VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 84,040 persons over the age of 65 were victims of non-fatal violent crime.¹

Elderly males were 39 percent more likely to be victims of violent crime than elderly females.²

Crime victims over the age of 65 lost a total of \$1.2 billion to all types of crime.³

Crime victims over 65 years of age had the highest reporting rate (70 percent) of personal crimes to police.⁴

In 2005, 633 people over the age of 65 were murdered.⁵

The most recent survey of Adult Protective Services found that 191,908 reports of elder abuse and neglect were substantiated in 2004.⁶

Twenty percent of elder maltreatment substantiated by Adult Protective Services involved caregiver neglect; 15 percent involved emotional, psychological, or verbal abuse; 15 percent involved financial exploitation; 11 percent involved physical abuse; and 1 percent involved sexual abuse.⁷

More than 65 percent of elder maltreatment victims were women.⁸

The majority of elder maltreatment victims were Caucasian (77.1 percent), followed by African American (21.2 percent), American Indian/Alaska Native (0.6 percent), Asian (0.5 percent), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (0.2 percent), and "Other" (0.2 percent).⁹

Domestic settings were the most common locations of abuse in substantiated reports.¹⁰

More than half of alleged perpetrators of elder abuse were women.¹¹

Of alleged perpetrators of elder abuse, a third (32.6 percent) were adult children, 21.5 percent were other family members, 16.3 percent were strangers, and 11.3 percent were spouses/intimate partners.¹²

The largest number of alleged perpetrators was between 30 and 50 years of age.¹³

People over the age of 60 made up 9 percent of identity theft victims who reported the crime to the Federal Trade Commission in 2005.¹⁴

More than 8 percent of Internet fraud victims who filed a complaint with the Internet Fraud Complaint Center in 2005 were over the age of 60.¹⁵

In 2005, Internet fraud complainants over the age of 60 reported average financial losses of \$543 per person.¹⁶

Of all victims reporting telemarketing fraud to the National Fraud Information Center in the first half of 2005, 35 percent were 60 or older.¹⁷

The elderly (65 or older) are about as likely to face an offender with a weapon as younger people.¹⁸

¹ Data extrapolated from Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 7, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

² Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2004, Statistics Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), Table 4, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus04.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

³ Ibid., Table 82.

⁴ Ibid., Table 96. Personal crimes are defined as all violent crimes, as well as purse-snatching and pickpocketing.

⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 2," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁶ Pamela B. Teaster, et al., "The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services: Abuse of Adults 60 Years of Age and Older," (Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 2006), 5, <http://www.elderabusecenter.org/pdf/2-14-06%20FINAL%2060+REPORT.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁷ Ibid., 18.

⁸ Ibid., 22.

⁹ Ibid., 19.

¹⁰ Ibid., 22.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 20.

¹³ Ibid., 22.

¹⁴ Federal Trade Commission, "National and State Trends in Fraud and Identity Theft January - December 2005," (Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission, 2006), 7, http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/pdf/clearinghouse_2005.pdf (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹⁵ National White Collar Crime Center, "IC3 2004 Internet Fraud - Crime Report January 1, 2005 - December 31, 2005," (Washington, DC: National White Collar Crime Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006),

12, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2005_IC3Report.pdf (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹⁶ Ibid., 13.

¹⁷ National Fraud Information Center, "Telemarketing Fraud Statistics Reports: January - June 2005 Statistics," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), 2, http://www.fraud.org/telemarketing/tele_scam_halfyear_2005.pdf (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹⁸ Patsy Klaus, "Crimes Against Persons Age 65 and Older, 1993-2002," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cpa6502.pdf> (accessed October 30, 2006).

HATE AND BIAS CRIME VICTIMIZATION

In 2004, 7,649 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.¹

In 2004, 5,642 hate crimes were committed against persons (as opposed to businesses). Of these crimes, 50.1 percent were intimidation, 31 percent were simple assault, and 18.4 percent were aggravated assault.²

In 2004, racial bias motivated 53.9 percent of single-bias hate crime incidents; bias based on religious beliefs motivated 16.4 percent; bias based on sexual orientation motivated 15.6 percent; bias based on ethnicity or nationality motivated 13.3 percent; and bias based on disability motivated 0.8 percent.³

Of the 4,863 single-bias incidents motivated by race, 67.5 percent were motivated by an anti-black bias. An anti-white bias motivated 20.5 percent.⁴

Single-bias anti-Hispanic incidents accounted for 50.9 percent of 1,201 reported offenses of ethnicity-based bias.⁵

Of the 1,480 religious bias-related offenses, 67.8 percent were motivated by an bias against gay males.⁶

Of the 1,406 reported offenses involving homosexual bias, 60.8 percent involved bias against gay males.⁷

In 2004, there were 7,145 known offenders who committed crimes motivated by their perceived biases. The majority of these offenders (60.6 percent) were white and 19.7 percent were black.⁸

According to the Anti-Defamation League, in 2005, anti-Semitic incidents in the United States fell 3 percent to 1,757 from their 2004 level of 1,821. Among the anti-Semitic incidents reported in 2005, there were 617 incidents of vandalism and 1,140 incidents of harassment.⁹

On college campuses in 2005, there were 98 anti-Semitic incidents nationwide compared to the 2004 level of 74.¹⁰

In the eight states with the highest overall totals of anti-Semitic acts in 2005, 13 percent of all incidents were school based (the same level reported in 2004.)¹¹

In 2005, 1,985 hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) victims were reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, a decrease of 12 percent from 2004.¹² These incidents affected 2,306 victims and were committed by 3,245 offenders.¹³

In 2005, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs recorded 11 homicides against LGBT individuals. There were 675 incidents of assault or attempted assault and 107 sexual assaults.¹⁴

In 2003, 12 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them, and more than one-third (36 percent) of students ages 12 to 18 had seen hate-related graffiti at school.¹⁵

Female students reported gender-related hate words more often than males (incident reporting ratio of 4:1). White students were less likely to report race-related hate words than students of other races/ethnicities (2 percent of white students compared to 7 percent of black students, 5 percent of Hispanics, and 9 percent of students of other races).¹⁶

The homeless population is especially vulnerable to hate and bias victimization. Between 1999 and 2005, 169 homeless people were murdered by people who were not homeless. During this same time period, there were 303 non-lethal attacks against homeless people. Victims ranged in age from four months to 74 years. The majority of perpetrators were teens and young adults.¹⁷

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2004." (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2005), 7, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2004/tables/HateCrime2004.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., 5.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., 6.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., 7.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Anti-Defamation League, *Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents*, (New York: Anti-Defamation League, 2006), http://www.adl.org/PresRele/ASUS_12/audit_2005.htm (accessed September 13, 2006).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Clarence Patton, "Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2005," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs,

2006), 2, <http://www.coavp.org/documents/2005NationalHVReport.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

¹³ Ibid., 25.

¹⁴ Ibid., 27.

¹⁵ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, November 2005), vi, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2006/2006001.pdf> (accessed October 30, 2006).

¹⁶ Ibid., 36.

¹⁷ National Coalition for the Homeless, "Hate, Violence, and Death on Main Street USA: A Report on Hate Crimes and Violence Against People Experiencing Homelessness in 2005," (Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, June 2006), 54, <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/getinvolved/projects/hatecrimes/2005report.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

HOMICIDE

An estimated 16,692 persons were murdered nationwide in 2005, an increase of 3.4 percent from 2004.¹

In 2005, 10 percent of murder victims were under 18; 34 percent were between the ages of 20 and 29; 20 percent were between the ages of 30 and 39; 14 percent were between 40 and 49; 9 percent were between 50 and 64; and 4 percent were over the age of 65.²

Teenagers (ages 13 to 19) accounted for 12 percent of murder victims in 2005.³

Twenty-six children were killed by their babysitter in 2005.⁴

In 2005, 78.7 percent of murder victims were male and 21.3 percent female.⁵

In single victim/single offender incidents in 2005, homicide offenders were most often males (90 percent) and adults (94 percent).⁶

In 2005, for murder victims whose race was known, 48.7 percent were white and 48.6 percent were black; the remaining victims were from other or unknown races.⁷

In 2005, homicide was generally intraracial.⁸

For homicides in which the type of weapon was specified in 2005, firearms were used in 72.6 percent of the offenses. Knives were used in 13 percent of murders, and personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, or feet) were used in approximately 6 percent of murders.⁹

Where the victim-offender relationship was known in 2005, 22.4 percent of victims were killed by family members and 25.4 percent were murdered by strangers.¹⁰

In single victim/single offender incidents where the age of the offender was known in 2005, 94.2 percent of the victims were slain by adults (individuals age 18 or older).¹¹

Of female murder victims in 2005, 33.4 percent were killed by their husbands or boyfriends. In contrast, 2.4 percent of the male victims were murdered by their wives or girlfriends.¹²

In 2005, homicides occurred in connection with another felony (such as rape, robbery, or arson) in 23 percent of incidents.¹³

Six percent of murder victims in 2005 were robbed prior to being killed. Of female murder victims, 1.3 percent were raped prior to being killed.¹⁴

In 2005, arguments constituted 27.1 percent of reported circumstances surrounding murders. Circumstances were unknown for 37.8 percent of reported homicides.¹⁵

During 2004, 1,490 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than four-fifths (81 percent) of these children were younger than 4 years of age.¹⁶

Law enforcement cleared (by arrest or exceptional means) 62.1 percent of the murders that occurred nationwide.¹⁷

In 2004, 57 law enforcement officers were killed in 50 separate incidents; these incidents occurred in 22 states, the District of Columbia, and in the U.S. territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Thirty-nine of the slain officers were employees of city police departments; 12 were part of county law enforcement agencies; and 3 were employed by state agencies. Three of the officers killed were employed in U.S. territories.¹⁸

Seventy-six law enforcement officers accidentally killed while on duty in 2004 were male and 6 were female.¹⁹

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Murder," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 2," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 12," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_12.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/murder_homicide.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 2, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 7," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_07.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data."

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 9," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_09.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹³ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 2.

¹⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 12."

¹⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data."

¹⁶ Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2004," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of

Health and Human Services, 2005), 65, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm04/cm04.pdf> (accessed September 13, 2006).

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Table 25," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_25.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted in 2004," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/killed/2004/sectionaccidental.htm> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹⁹ Ibid.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation. It is done by means of: the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; abduction; fraud; deception; the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability; or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control over another person. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs.¹

Due to the "hidden" nature of trafficking activities, gathering statistics on the magnitude of the problem is a complex and difficult task. Given these complexities, the following statistics are the most accurate available, but may represent an underestimation of trafficking on a global and national scale.

An estimated 600,000 to 800,000 men, women, and children are trafficked across international borders each year. The majority of transnational victims are trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation. These numbers do not, however, include the millions of victims around the world who are trafficked within their own national borders.²

Of the 600,000 to 800,000 people trafficked across international borders each year, 80 percent are female and 50 percent are children.³

Human trafficking is the third most profitable criminal activity, following only drug and arms trafficking. An estimated \$9.5 billion is generated in annual revenue from all trafficking activities, with at least \$4 billion attributed to the worldwide brothel industry.⁴

Each year, an estimated 14,500 to 17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States. The number of U.S. citizens trafficked within the country each year is even higher, with an estimated 200,000 American children at risk for trafficking into the sex industry.⁵

The United States is primarily a destination country. The main regions from which trafficking victims originate are reported to be the Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.⁶

United States Response to Trafficking

In 2005, the U.S. federal government advanced an aggressive anti-trafficking campaign to address trafficking crimes and victims identified in the United States. This coordinated effort includes several federal agencies and approximately \$25 million of funding in Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 for domestic programs to boost anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts, identify and protect victims of trafficking, and raise awareness of trafficking as a means of preventing new incidents.⁷

In 2005, the Department of Justice charged 116 individuals with human trafficking, almost doubling the number charged in FY 2004. Approximately 80 percent of those defendants were charged under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000. Forty-five traffickers were convicted, of which 35 were implicated in sexual exploitation.⁸

As of May 2006, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) had certified 1,000 victims of human trafficking since the TVPA was signed into law in October 2000. In FY 2005, HHS certified 230 foreign victims of human trafficking from a diverse array of countries. Certification allows human trafficking survivors to access most crime victim services and benefits, comparable to assistance provided by the U.S. to refugees.⁹

U.S. Government Trafficking-Related Links

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000
www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection and Reauthorization Act of 2003
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/28225.pdf>

Office for Victims of Crime Trafficking Efforts
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/tip.htm>

Office of Refugee Resettlement Trafficking Efforts
<http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/astvict.htm>

¹ United Nations, "Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns," (New York: United Nations, 2006), 50, http://www.unodc.org/pdf/trafficking/inpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf (accessed September 25, 2006).

² U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2006), <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65983.htm> (accessed September 25, 2006).

³ Ibid.

⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: 2004," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2004), <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2004/34021.htm> (accessed September 25, 2006).

⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, "Report to Congress from Attorney General John Ashcroft on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2003," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2004), 3, http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/ashcroft_report.pdf (accessed September 25, 2006).

⁶ United Nations, "Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns," 96.

⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2006."

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

IDENTITY THEFT AND FINANCIAL CRIME

In 2004, 3.6 million households, representing 3 percent of the households in the United States, discovered that at least one member of the household had been the victim of identity theft during the previous six months.¹

The households most likely to experience identity theft earned \$75,000 or more, were headed by persons 18-24, and were in urban or suburban areas.²

In 2004, 70 percent of identity theft victims reported that the misuse of their identity had stopped by the time of the interview, while 24 percent reported the problems persisted.³

Rural households were less likely than urban or suburban households to have a member experience identity theft (2 percent versus 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively).⁴

The average identity theft loss amounted to \$6,383.⁵

Lost or stolen wallet, checkbook, or credit card was the primary source of personal information theft in the 30 percent of cases where the victim can identify the source of data compromise.⁶

Of identity theft cases where the perpetrator was identified, almost half (47 percent) were perpetrated by someone known to the victim, including friends, neighbors, in-home employees, or family members.⁷

In cases where the victim identified the source of data compromise, 90 percent were perpetrated through traditional, offline channels, and not via the Internet.⁸

Forty-three percent of victims discovered the misuse of information less than one month after the first occurrence. Sixty-six percent of victims discovered it within the first year, and 12 percent of identity theft victims discovered the crime in two to four years.⁹

Of identity theft victims who made complaints to the Federal Trade Commission in 2005, 61 percent did not notify a police department. Of the 30 percent of victims who filed a report

with criminal authorities, 9 percent had their identity theft claim rejected by the police.¹⁰

The average time to resolve identity fraud cases increased from 33 hours in 2003 to 40 hours in 2005.¹¹

The average loss to Internet fraud victims was \$1,917 in 2005, compared to \$895 in 2004. The total loss in 2005 was \$13.9 million, significantly higher than the \$5.8 million reported lost in 2004.¹²

In 2003, fifteen percent of identity theft victims reported that the perpetrator had used their information in non-financial ways such as using the victim's name when caught committing a crime, using the victim's name to obtain government documents, or using the victim's name to rent housing, obtain medical care or employment, or to file a fraudulent tax return.¹³

In 2005, online auction fraud constituted 42 percent of all Internet fraud complaints. (In the fall of 2003, eBay, an online auction company, removed the link to the National Fraud Information Center, www.fraud.org, from its Web site. The number of auction complaints reported to NFIC dropped to one-sixth its previous level. Based on statistics prior to eBay's removal of the link, it is estimated that there would have been 30,720 auction complaints in 2005, representing 71 percent of all complaints).¹⁴

In 2005, 25 percent of Internet fraud perpetrators initiated contact with the victim via e-mail; fraudulent Web sites made up the other 75 percent of online sources of fraud.¹⁵

The average loss to telemarketing scam victims was \$2,892 in 2005, compared to \$1,974 in 2004. The total loss in 2005 was \$4.9 million, compared to \$2.6 million in 2004.¹⁶

Thirty-three percent of telemarketing fraud complaints were made by victims ages 60 and older.¹⁷

In 2005, phishing was one of the top 10 scams in both Internet and telemarketing fraud categories. The average loss for victims of all phishing scams was \$600.¹⁸

¹ U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Identity Theft, 2004," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/it04.pdf> (accessed October 30, 2006).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., 4.

⁴ Ibid., 1.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Federal Trade Commission, "Identity Theft Victim Complaint Data: Figures and Trends,

January 1- December 31, 2005," (Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission, 2006), 11, http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/pdf/clearinghouse_2005.pdf (accessed September 15, 2006).

¹⁰ Ibid., 13.

¹¹ Rubina Johannes, "2006 Identity Fraud Survey Report, (abridged)," (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin Strategy Research), 2, <http://www.javelinstrategy.com/products/99DEBA/27/delivery.pdf> (accessed October 31, 2006).

¹² National Fraud Information Center, "Internet Scams: Fraud Trends January-December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), http://www.fraud.org/2005_Internet_Fraud_Report.pdf, (accessed September 20,

2006).

¹³ Synovate, "Federal Trade Commission - Identity Theft Survey Report," (Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission, 2003), 6, <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2003/09/synovaterereport.pdf> (accessed October 31, 2006).

¹⁴ National Fraud Information Center, "Internet Scams: Fraud Trends January-December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Consumer League, 2006), 1, http://www.fraud.org/2005_Internet_Fraud_Report.pdf (accessed September 15, 2006).

¹⁵ Ibid., 2.

¹⁶ National Fraud Information Center, "Telemarketing Scams: January-December

2005 Statistics," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), http://www.fraud.org/toolbox/2005_Telemarketing_Fraud_Report.pdf (accessed September 20, 2006).

¹⁷ National Fraud Information Center, "Telemarketing Scams January - December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), 2, http://www.fraud.org/2005_fraud_trend_report.pdf (accessed September 15, 2006).

¹⁸ Ibid., 3; National Fraud Information Center, "Internet Scams Fraud Trends January-December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), 1, http://www.fraud.org/2005_Internet_Fraud_Report.pdf (accessed September 15, 2006).

INTERNET VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, approximately 1 in 7 youth (13 percent) received unwanted sexual solicitations online.¹

In 2005, 4 percent of youth received aggressive sexual solicitations online, in which the solicitor asked to meet the youth in person, called the youth on the telephone, or sent the youth mail, money, or gifts.²

Nine percent of youth Internet users had been exposed to distressing sexual material while online.³

One in eleven, or 9 percent, of youth Internet users reported being harassed online.⁴

In 2005, the CyberTipline operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received 64,250 reports of child pornography and 2,664 reports of online enticement of children to sexual acts.⁵

Thirty-four percent of U.S. Internet users (47 million people) have reported computer infiltration by spyware—self-installing software programs that invade a computer by piggy-backing onto a file, program, or Web site downloaded from the Internet that allow access to the computer's information by an unauthorized party. High-speed Internet connections increase the risk of spyware because of their permanent, static Internet Protocol (IP) address: 44 percent of home broadband users reported having spyware on their computers, compared to 30 percent of home dial-up users.⁶

In 2005, the Internet Crime Complaint Center processed 228,400 complaints regarding possible online criminal activity. Of these, 97,076 were referred to federal, state, and local law enforcement for further consideration.⁷

In 2005, the total amount of money lost from all cases of Internet fraud referred to law enforcement for investigation was \$183 million, with a median dollar loss of \$424 per complaint.⁸

A pilot Computer Security Survey of U.S. businesses found that nearly 75 percent of responding companies had detected at least one incident of cybercrime in 2001. Over half of the victimized businesses experienced multiple incidents of computer viruses, denial of service, and fraud.⁹

In the same survey, 68 percent of the companies reported financial effects due to cybercrime, resulting in \$61 million in losses and recovery costs. Estimated recovery costs for computer viruses were nearly \$22 million. Costs from computer fraud were an estimated \$18 million, and denial of service caused losses of approximately \$14 million.¹⁰

The most common forms of cybercrime detected by companies in 2001 were computer virus infections (64.1 percent), denial of service attacks (25.3 percent), and vandalism or sabotage (18.7 percent). Hacking and spamming were other common breaches of computer security.¹¹

In 2005, phishing (e-mails from a perpetrator posing as a reputable agent who requests confirmation of personal information for fraudulent purposes) was one of the top 10 scams in Internet fraud.¹²

In 2005, online auction fraud constituted 42 percent of all Internet fraud complaints. (In the fall of 2003, eBay, an online auction company, removed the link to the National Fraud Information Center, www.fraud.org, from its Web site. The number of auction complaints reported to NFIC dropped to one-sixth its previous level. Based on statistics prior to eBay's removal of the link, it is estimated that there would have been 30,720 auction complaints in 2005, representing 71 percent of overall complaints.)¹³

¹ Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchel, and David Finkelhor, "Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later," (Alexandria, VA: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2006), 7, http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NCI67.pdf (accessed September 20, 2006).

² Ibid., 8.

³ Ibid., 9.

⁴ Ibid., 10.

⁵ National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, "CyberTipline: Annual Report Totals,"

http://www.ncmec.org/en_US/documents/CyberTiplineReportTotals.pdf (accessed September 12, 2006).

⁶ Pew Internet & American Life Project, "Spyware: The Threat of Unwanted Software Programs Is Changing the Way People Use the Internet," (Washington, DC: Pew Internet & American Life Project, 2005), 3, http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Spyware_Report_July_05.pdf (accessed September 26, 2006).

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "IC3 2005 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2005 - December 31, 2005," (Washington, DC: National

White Collar Crime Center and the FBI), 3, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2005_IC3Report.pdf (accessed September 20, 2006).

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Cybercrime Against Businesses," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2004), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cb.pdf> (accessed September 20, 2006).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., 3.

¹² National Fraud Information Center, "Telemarketing Scams January - December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), 3, http://www.fraud.org/2005_fraud_trend_report.pdf (accessed September 15, 2006); National Fraud Information Center, "Internet Scams: Fraud Trends January - December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Fraud Information Center, 2006), 1, http://www.fraud.org/2005_Internet_Fraud_Report.pdf (accessed September 15, 2006).

¹³ National Fraud Information Center, "Internet Scams: Fraud Trends January - December 2005," 1.

MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF CRIME

Crime victims have a much higher lifetime incidence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) than people who have not been victimized (25 percent versus 9.4 percent).¹

Almost 27 percent of women and 12 percent of men who were molested developed PTSD later in life.²

Women who experienced a homicide of a family member or close friend had higher levels of PTSD than non-homicide survivors; 22 percent experienced lifetime PTSD, and 8.9 percent currently had PTSD.³

Of crime victims diagnosed with PTSD, 37 percent also suffer from depression.⁴

The most comprehensive comorbidity study to date showed that lifetime prevalence of other psychological disorders in male and female crime victims with PTSD was 88.3 and 79 percent, respectively. The most common comorbid disorders were depression, substance abuse, and phobia.⁵

The estimated risk of developing posttraumatic stress disorder is 49 percent for survivors of rape, 32 percent for survivors of severe beating or physical assault, 24 percent for survivors of other sexual assault, 15 percent for survivors of a shooting or stabbing, and 7 percent for those who witness a murder or an assault.⁶

Major depressive disorder affects an estimated one-third of all rape victims, often for an extended period of time. One-third of women who are raped contemplate suicide and 17 percent attempt suicide.⁷

Inner city homicide survivors experience elevated levels of clinical distress compared to the general population of inner cities.⁸

Intimate partner victimization against American women ages 18 and older results in more than 18.5 million mental healthcare visits each year.⁹

Physical and mental health effects of stalking are not gender-related. Both male and female victims experience impaired health, depression, and injury, and are more likely to engage in substance abuse than their non-stalked peers.¹⁰

About one-third (30 percent) of female stalking victims and one-fifth (20 percent) of male stalking victims sought psychological counseling as a result of their stalking victimization.¹¹

In 2004, 8 percent of medical expense payments made through victim compensation funds were for mental health counseling for crime victims.¹²

Roughly one-third of mental healthcare bills for rape, physical assault, and stalking victims were paid for out-of-pocket.¹³

¹ Dean G. Kilpatrick and Ron Acierno, "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 16 (2003): 126.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., 127.

⁵ Ibid., 129.

⁶ Sidran Foundation, "Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Fact Sheet," (Towson, MD: Sidran Foundation, 2004), 3-4, <http://www.tema.ca/lib/PTSD%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2006).

⁷ National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, "Sexual Assault against Females," (Washington, DC: Department of Veterans Affairs, 2004), http://www.ncptsd.va.gov/facts/specific/fs_female_sex_assault.html (accessed September 28, 2006).

⁸ M. Thompson et al., "Comparative Distress Levels of Inner-City Family Members of Homicide Victims," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 11 (1998): 223-42.

⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Ser-

vices, 2003), 18, http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/ipv_cost/IPVBook-Final-Feb18.pdf (accessed September 28, 2006).

¹⁰ Keith E. Davis, Ann L. Coker, and Maureen Sanderson, "Physical and Mental Health Effects of Being Stalked for Men and Women," *Violence and Victims* 17 (2002): 429-43.

¹¹ Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1998), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2006).

¹² National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2004: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2005), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹³ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, "Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States," 39.

SCHOOL CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2003, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 154,200 serious violent crimes at school.¹

In the 2001 – 2002 school year, there were a total of 38 student, staff, and non-student school-associated violent deaths.²

Younger students (ages 12-14) were more likely than older students (ages 15-18) to be victims of crime at school.³

In 2003, 9 percent of students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property in the preceding 12 months.⁴

In the 1999 – 2000 school year, 20 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault.⁵

Middle schools were more likely than elementary and high schools to experience a violent incident during the 1999 – 2000 school year.⁶

In 2003, 7 percent of all school-age children reported being bullied at school. In the same year, 10 percent of rural students reported being bullied versus 7 percent each of urban and suburban students.⁷

In 2003, teachers were the victims of approximately 183,400 total nonfatal crimes at school, including 118,800 thefts and 64,600 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault).⁸

In 2003, 21 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that street gangs were present at their schools. Students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their schools (31 percent), followed by suburban students (18 percent) and rural students (12 percent).⁹

In 2003, 5 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had at

least one drink of alcohol, and 6 percent reported using marijuana on school property during the previous 30 days.¹⁰

In 2003, 29 percent of students in grades nine through 12 reported that drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months.¹¹

In 2003, 17 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had carried a weapon on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, including about 6 percent of students who had carried a gun.¹²

Nationwide, 33 percent of students in 2003 had been in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months, and about 4 percent of students had been in a fight that had resulted in injuries necessitating treatment by a nurse or doctor.¹³

Nationwide, 9 percent of students had attempted suicide one or more times during the previous 12 months.¹⁴

In 2003, 13 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.¹⁵

In 2005, only 55 percent of high school students felt safe at school.¹⁶

African American students (41 percent) were far less likely than white students (60 percent) to feel safe at school.¹⁷

Fewer than half (41 percent) of special education students agreed that they feel safe at school.¹⁸

From January 1990 to February 2002, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) recorded 1,055 incidents of bombs being placed on school premises. Of these incidents, only 14 were accompanied by a warning to the school or other authorities.¹⁹

¹ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education and Justice, 2005), http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=2&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_2.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

² Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=1&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_1.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

³ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=2&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_2.2.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

⁴ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=4&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_4.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

⁵ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=7&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_7.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

⁶ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=7&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_7.2.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

⁷ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=12&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_12.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

⁸ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=5&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_5.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

⁹ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=15&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_15.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹⁰ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=9&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_9.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹¹ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=10&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_10.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹² Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=10&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_10.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹³ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=10&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_10.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹⁴ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=10&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_10.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹⁵ Ibid., http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=9&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_9.1.asp (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹⁶ Ibid., 7.

¹⁷ Ibid., 7.

¹⁸ Ibid., 7.

¹⁹ Graeme Newman, "Bomb Threats in Schools," (Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2005), 3, <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1433&search=%22Bomb%20Threats%20in%20Schools%22> (accessed September 26, 2006).

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

In 2005, victims age 12 or older experienced 191,670 rapes/sexual assaults.¹

Ninety-two percent of rape or sexual assault victims in 2005 were female.²

Of female rape or sexual assault victims, 73 percent were assaulted by someone they knew, and 26 percent were assaulted by a stranger. Thirty-eight percent of women assaulted by a known offender were friends or acquaintances of the rapist, and 28 percent were intimate partners.³

In 2005, 38.3 percent of all rapes and sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement.⁴

People ages 16 to 19 had the highest rate of sexual victimization of any age group (3.2 sexual assaults per 1,000 people).⁵

Divorced or separated people had a higher rate of sexual victimization than those who were married.⁶

Forty-one percent (38,794) of reported forcible rapes were cleared (usually by arrest) by law enforcement.⁷

Almost a third (30.1 percent) of all sexual assaults occurred at or in a victim's home.⁸

Victim compensation programs paid \$16.8 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2004, an almost 50 percent increase from 2003.⁹

Correctional authorities substantiated nearly 885 incidents of sexual violence against inmates.¹⁰

Within three years of their release from prison in 1994, 5.3 percent of sex offenders were rearrested for a sex crime.¹¹

A study of sexual assault of adult males found that more than 10 percent of male victims had cognitive disabilities.¹²

Characteristics associated with a positive legal outcome in sexual assault cases include being examined within 24 hours of the assault, having been assaulted by a partner or spouse, having been orally assaulted, and having anogenital trauma.¹³

A review of sexual assault cases in an emergency department found that 12 percent of cases were identified as suspected drug-facilitated sexual assaults.¹⁴

Rape survivors who had the assistance of an advocate were significantly more likely to have police reports taken and were less likely to be treated negatively by police officers. These women also reported that they experienced less distress after their contact with the legal system.¹⁵

A study of North Carolina women found that women with disabilities were not significantly more likely than women without disabilities to have experienced physical assault alone within the past year. However, women with disabilities were more than four times as likely to have experienced sexual assault in the past year as women without disabilities.¹⁶

Between 1996 and 2000, there was one statutory rape for every three forcible rapes involving a juvenile victim reported to law enforcement. Three of every ten statutory rape offenders were boyfriends or girlfriends, and six in ten were acquaintances.¹⁷

Between 1992 and 2000, all rapes, 39 percent of attempted rapes, and 17 percent of sexual assaults against females resulted in injuries. Most victims did not receive treatment for their injuries.¹⁸

During 2004, military criminal investigators received 1,700 allegations of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces worldwide. These allegations included 1,275 incidents involving a service member as a victim and 1,305 incidents involving a service member as an alleged perpetrator.¹⁹

¹ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

² *Ibid.*, 9.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, 10.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 7.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 8.

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Clearances," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/clearances/index.html> (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁸ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2004 Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice

Statistics, 2006), Table 61, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus04.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁹ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2004: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2005), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹⁰ Allen Beck, "Sexual Violence Reported by Correctional Authorities, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/svrca05.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹¹ Patrick A. Langan et al., "Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/rsorp94.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹² Lana Stermac et al., "Stranger and Acquaintance Sexual Assault of Adult Males," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19, 8 (2004): 907.

¹³ Jennifer Wiley et al., "Legal Outcomes of Sexual Assault," *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 188, 6 (2003): 1638.

¹⁴ Margaret J. McGregor et al., "An Exploratory Analysis of Suspected Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault Seen in a Hospital Emergency Department," *Women and Health* 37, 3 (2003): 75.

¹⁵ Rebecca Campbell, "Rape Survivors' Experiences with the Legal and Medical Systems: Do Rape Victim Advocates Make a Difference?" *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 30.

¹⁶ Martin et al., "Physical and Sexual Assault of Women with Disabilities," *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 823.

¹⁷ Karyl Troup-Leasure and Howard N. Snyder, "Statutory Rape Known to Law Enforcement," 1, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/208803.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹⁸ Callie Rennison, "Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/rsarp00.htm> (accessed October 5, 2006).

¹⁹ Department of Defense, "DoD Releases Sexual Assault Data for 2004," (Arlington, VA: Department of Defense), <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/news/2005/05/mil-050506-dod01.htm> (accessed October 5, 2006).

STALKING

More than one million women and almost 400,000 men are stalked annually in the United States.¹

Eight percent of women and two percent of men in the United States have been stalked in their lifetime.²

Although stalking is a gender-neutral crime, most victims (78 percent) are female and most perpetrators (87 percent) are male.³

Twenty-eight percent of female stalking victims and 10 percent of male victims obtained a protective order. Sixty-nine percent of female victims and 81 percent of male victims had the protection order violated.⁴

Eighty-one percent of women who were stalked by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner were also physically assaulted, and 31 percent were also sexually assaulted by that partner.⁵

The average duration of stalking is 1.3 years; most stalking, however, lasts one month.⁶

Two-thirds of stalkers pursue their victims at least once per week.⁷

Seventy-eight percent of stalkers use more than one means of contacting the victim.⁸

Weapons are used to harm or threaten stalking victims in one of five cases.⁹

One-seventh of stalkers are psychotic at the time of stalking.¹⁰

One-third of stalkers are repeat stalkers.¹¹

Over 50 percent of stalkers have had a previous relationship with the victim (commonly referred to as intimate partner stalking).¹²

Intimate partner stalkers use more insults, interfering, threats, and violence, including with weapons, than other types of stalkers.¹³

Stalking is one of the significant risk factors for femicide (homicide of women) in abusive relationships.¹⁴

An analysis of 13 published studies of 1,155 stalking cases found that the average overall rate of violence experienced by the victims was 38.7 percent.¹⁵

The same analysis found that a history of substance abuse is one of the strongest predictors of increased rates of violence in stalking crimes.¹⁶

The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than the general population.¹⁷

One study found that serious violence in stalking was significantly associated with former sexual intimacy, previously appearing at the victim's home, the absence of a criminal record, and a shorter duration of stalking.¹⁸

A survey of university undergraduates revealed that 20 percent had been stalked or harassed by a former dating partner; 8 percent had initiated stalking or harassment; and 1 percent had been both the target and the initiator.¹⁹

A recent study identified threats, partner jealousy, and former partner drug abuse as factors that were predictive of stalking violence.²⁰

¹ Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf>, (accessed September 13, 2006). Also available in hard-copy format.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., 8.

⁶ Kris Mohandie et al., "The RECON Typology of Stalking: Reliability and Validity Based upon a Large Sample of North American Stalkers," *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 51(2006): 152.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., 150.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 149.

¹¹ Ibid., 152.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid., 153.

¹⁴ Jacquelyn C. Campbell et al., "Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results from a Multi-site Case Control Study," *American Journal of Public Health* 93 (2003): 7.

¹⁵ Barry Rosenfeld, "Violence Risk Factors in Stalking and Obsessional Harassment," *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 31 (2004): 1.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Eric Blaauw et al., "The Toll of Stalking," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 17 (2002): 50-63.

¹⁸ David James and Frank Farnham, "Stalking and Serious Violence," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* 31 (2003): 432-39, <http://www.jaapl.org/cgi/reprint/31/4/432> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹⁹ Jeffrey J. Haugaard and Lisa G. Seri, "Stalking and Other Forms of Intrusive Contact after the Dissolution of Adolescent Dating or Romantic Relationships," *Violence and Victims* 18 (2004): 3.

²⁰ Karl A. Roberts, "Women's Experience of Violence During Stalking by Former Romantic Partners," *Violence Against Women* 11 (2005): 89-114.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME VICTIMIZATION

In 2002, more than two-thirds of jail inmates who committed violent or public-order offenses met the criteria for substance dependence or abuse.¹

Nearly half (47 percent) of all jail inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time of the offense.²

In 2002, 42 percent of homicide offenders, 37 percent of sexual assault offenders, 38 percent of robbery offenders, and 40 percent of assault offenders were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offense.³

In 2002, 22 percent of inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense—20 percent of homicide offenders, 14 percent of sexual assault offenders, 40 percent of robbery offenders, and 18 percent of assault offenders.⁴

In 2005, 120 people were murdered in a brawl due to the influence of alcohol, and 97 people were murdered in a brawl due to the influence of narcotics.⁵

Between 1992 and 2001, about 62 percent of American Indian victims experienced violence by an offender using alcohol, compared to 42 percent for the national average.⁶

Two-thirds of homicide and attempted-homicide offenders used alcohol, drugs, or both during the incident compared to fewer than one-fourth of the homicide or attempted-homicide victims.⁷

Victims of rape are 13 times more likely to develop two or more alcohol-related problems and 26 times more likely to have two or more serious drug abuse-related problems than non-crime victims.⁸

About 1 in 5 victims of violence who perceived the offender to have been using alcohol at the time of the offense

(approximately 400,000 victims per year) suffered a financial loss attributable to medical expenses, broken or stolen property, or lost wages—totaling an annual loss of \$400 million.⁹

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring sites found that between one-fourth and one-half of adult male arrestees were at risk for dependence on drugs.¹⁰

In 2003, nearly nine million youths reported engaging in at least one delinquent behavior during the past year. The percentage of youths who engaged in delinquent behavior increased significantly with the level of reported alcohol use.¹¹

In 2005, 9 percent of eighth-graders, 17 percent of 10th-graders, and 23 percent of 12th-graders reported illicit drug use in the past 30 days.¹²

According to results of a 2003 national survey of students in grades nine through 12, 9 percent of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times during their lifetime, and 4 percent of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times in the 30 days preceding the survey.¹³

The same study found that 3.3 percent of students had used heroin, 8 percent had used methamphetamines, and 11 percent had used ecstasy one or more times in their lifetime.¹⁴

Nationwide, 12 percent of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime.¹⁵

A recent study found that girls who have been sexually or physically abused are twice as likely to smoke (26 percent versus 10 percent), drink (22 percent versus 12 percent) or use drugs (30 percent versus 13 percent) than girls who have not been abused.¹⁶

¹ Jennifer Karberg and Doris J. James, "Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002." (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 1. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/sdatjii02.pdf> (accessed September 26, 2006).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., 1, 6.

⁴ Ibid., 6.

⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005, Expanded Homicide Data Table 12." (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_12.html (accessed September 27, 2006).

⁶ Steven Perry, "American Indians and Crime," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004), 35. <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic02.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2006).

⁷ Phyllis Sharps et al., "Risky Mix: Drinking, Drug Use, and Homicide," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2003), 10. <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000250d.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2006).

⁸ Dean G. Kilpatrick and Roy Acerno, "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 16 (2003): 128.

⁹ Lawrence A. Greenfeld and Maureen A. Henneberg, "Victim and Offender Self-Reports of Alcohol Involvement in Crime," *Alcohol Research & Health* 25 (2001): 1.

¹⁰ National Institute of Justice, "Annual Report 2000 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring" (Washington, DC: GPO, 2003), 2. <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/193013.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2006).

¹¹ Office of Applied Studies, "Alcohol Use and Delinquent Behaviors among Youths," (Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005), 1. <http://wch.uhs.wisc.edu/13-Eval/Tools/PDF-Documents/Delinquent%20behavior%20and%20Alcohol.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2006).

¹² Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, "America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2006," (Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 2006), <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/beh.asp> (accessed September 27, 2006).

¹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003, Table 30." (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2004), 59. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5302.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2006).

¹⁴ Ibid., 63.

¹⁵ Ibid., 61.

¹⁶ National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, "The Formative Years: Pathways to Substance Abuse among Girls and Young Women Ages 8-22," (New York: Columbia, 2003).

TEEN VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, teenagers experienced 1.5 million violent crimes, this including 175,392 robberies and 73,354 sexual assaults and rapes.¹

In 2005, teens ages 12 to 19 and young adults ages 20 to 24 had the highest violent victimization rates.²

Teenagers (ages 13-19) accounted for 12 percent of murder victims in 2005.³

Teenage victims of violent crime have the lowest rate of reporting to the police of any age group (36 percent).⁴

Older teens (15-17) were about 3 times more likely than younger teens (12-14) to be victims of violent crimes involving firearms.⁵

Among victims of violent crimes, both younger teens (12-14) and older teens (15-17) were more likely to have been victimized by someone they knew—63 percent and 55 percent, respectively, were victimized by non-strangers.⁶

Among youth ages 17 or younger, black youth were 5 times as likely as white youth to be victims of homicide.⁷

About 3 in 10 violent victimizations against youth ages 12 to 17 resulted in an injury. For both younger and older teens, nearly 25 percent of victimizations resulted in minor injuries, such as bruises and cuts. Older teens were more likely than younger teens to experience serious injuries, such as gunshot or knife wounds, loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring two or more nights in the hospital. Older teens were also more likely than younger teens to have rape injuries.⁸

School was the most common place for violent victimizations against teens to occur. A higher percentage of violent crimes against younger teens than against older teens occurred at or in

school (53 percent versus 32 percent). Older teens (17 percent) were somewhat more likely than younger teens (15 percent) to be victimized at home.⁹

Among older teens, the percentage of violent crime involving an intimate partner was 10 times higher for females than males (9 percent versus 0.6 percent). For younger teens, the percentage of females was not statistically different from that of males.¹⁰

Approximately 1 in 7 youth (13 percent) received unwanted sexual solicitations online¹¹

Four percent of youth received aggressive solicitations online whereby the solicitor asked to meet the youth in person, called the youth on the telephone, or sent the youth mail, money, or gifts.¹²

Nine percent of youth Internet users have been exposed to distressing sexual material while online.¹³

One in 11, or 9 percent, of youth Internet users said they have been harassed online.¹⁴

Almost 40 percent of American adolescents have witnessed violence. Furthermore, 17 percent have been victims of physical assault; 9 percent have been victims of physically abusive punishment; and 8 percent have been victims of sexual assault.¹⁵

Three in four American adolescents who have been sexually assaulted were victimized by someone they knew well. Thirteen percent of sexual assaults were reported to police, 6 percent to Child Protective Services, 5 percent to school authorities, and 1.3 percent to other authorities. Eighty-six percent of sexual assaults against adolescents went unreported.¹⁶

¹Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 7, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

² Ibid.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data Table 2," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁴ Cathy Maston and Patsy Klaus, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2004: Statistical Tables," Table 96, (Washington, DC: GPO), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus04.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁵ Katrina Baum, "Juvenile Victimization and Offending, 1993-2003," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/ascii/jvo03.txt> (accessed September 19, 2006).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchel, and David Finkelhor, "Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later," (Alexandria, VA: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children), 7, http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NCI67.pdf (accessed September 26, 2006).

¹² Ibid., 8.

¹³ Ibid., 9.

¹⁴ Ibid., 10.

¹⁵ National Institute of Justice, "Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), 4, <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/194972.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2006).

¹⁶ Ibid., 5.

TERORISM

U.S. law defines terrorism as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually to influence an audience."¹

In 2005, 11,111 terrorist attacks occurred, resulting in 14,602 deaths, 24,705 injuries, and 34,780 abductions.²

Almost 30 percent (approximately 3,500) of the worldwide attacks occurred in Iraq, accounting for 55 percent of the fatalities (approximately 8,300). Another 6,000 attacks (50 percent) were against facilities and resulted in no loss of life.³

In 2005, 56 American citizens abroad were killed in acts of terrorism, less than 1 percent (0.4 percent) of the worldwide total.⁴

The leading cause of death in terrorist attacks was armed attack followed by bombing.⁵

There were eight acts of terrorism in the United States in 2005. Five were arsons attributed to an eco-terrorist group. Six homes, an apartment complex, and nine luxury cars were burned. One person was injured. Responsibility for the other three events—an anthrax exposure, a school bombing, and an attack on the United Kingdom consulate in New York City—went unclaimed. No injuries were reported.⁶

There are 42 foreign terrorist organizations officially designated by the Secretary of State, and another 40 recognized terrorist organizations throughout the world, centered on religious, ethnic, environmental, racial, and political ideologies.⁷

Twenty-seven people are wanted by the FBI in connection with international terrorist incidents affecting U.S. citizens or property.⁸

Four eco-terrorists, one animal rights activist, one white supremacist, one communist, and four extremists are wanted by the FBI for domestic terrorism.⁹

Since September 11, 2001, the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve at the Office for Victims of Crime and the American Red Cross has assisted nearly 82,000 victims, crisis responders, and family members through state agencies, nonprofit organizations, and local programs.¹⁰

Major Terrorist Attacks against the United States

- 1983 U.S. Embassy bombing; Beirut, Lebanon; 63 dead.¹¹
- 1983 U.S. Marine Barracks bombing; Beirut, Lebanon; 241 dead.¹²
- 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking; Mediterranean Sea; 1 dead.¹³
- 1988 Pan Am 103 bombing; Lockerbie, Scotland; 270 dead.¹⁴
- 1993 World Trade Center bombing; New York, New York; six dead, thousands injured.¹⁵
- 1995 Oklahoma City bombing; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 168 dead, 642 injured.¹⁶
- 1996 Khobar Towers bombing; Khobar, Saudi Arabia; 19 dead, 515 injured.¹⁷
- 1996 Centennial Olympic Park bombing; Atlanta, Georgia; two dead, 112 injured.¹⁸
- 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings; Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 224 dead, 4,500 injured.¹⁹
- 2000 The U.S.S. Cole bombing; Port of Aden, Yemen; 17 dead, 40 injured.²⁰
- 2001 September 11 attacks; 2,973 dead, thousands injured.²¹

¹ U.S.C. Title 22 Section 2656f(d).

² National Counterterrorism Center, "Reports on Incidents of Terrorism 2005," (Washington, DC: NCTC, 2006), 24. <http://wits.nctc.gov/reports/crot2005nctcannexfinal.pdf> (accessed November 14, 2006).

³ *Ibid.*, 5.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 5; National Counterterrorism Center, "World Incidents Tracking System," <http://wits.nctc.gov> (accessed September 22, 2006).

⁵ National Counterterrorism Center, "Reports on Incidents of Terrorism 2005," 12.

⁶ National Counterterrorism Center, "World Incidents Tracking System."

⁷ National Counterterrorism Center, "Counterterrorism 2006 Calendar," (Washington, DC: NCTC, 2006), 112-114. http://www.nctc.gov/docs/ct_calendar_2006.pdf (accessed September 22, 2006).

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Most Wanted Terrorists," <http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorists/fugitives.htm> (accessed September 22, 2006).

⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Wanted by the FBI, Domestic Terrorism," http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/fugitives/dt/fug_dt.htm (accessed September 22, 2006).

¹⁰ Office for Victims of Crime, "Meeting the Needs of the Victims of the September 11 Terrorist Attacks," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/911victims reptocongress03/welcome.html> (accessed September 22, 2006); The American Red Cross, "September 11th Recovery Program, a Legacy of Compassion," http://www.redcross.org/article/0,1072,0_312_5646,00.html (accessed September 22, 2006).

¹¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism in the United States, 1999," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2000), 17. <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf> (accessed October 10, 2006).

¹² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism in the United States, 1999," 18.

¹³ BBC, "On This Day, October 7, 1985," http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/october/7/newsid_2518000/2518697.stm (accessed October 10, 2006).

¹⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism in the United States, 1999," 20.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 21.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Bureau of Public Affairs, "Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2001: A Chronology," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Public Affairs, 2001), 14. [http://usinfo.state.gov/is/international_](http://usinfo.state.gov/is/international_security/terrorism/terror_chronology.html)

[security/terrorism/terror_chronology.html](http://usinfo.state.gov/is/international_security/terrorism/terror_chronology.html) (accessed October 31, 2006).

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism in the United States, 1999," 22.

¹⁹ U.S. State Department, "U.S. Embassy Bombings," (Washington, DC: USDO), http://usinfo.state.gov/is/international_security/terrorism/embassy_bombings.html (accessed October 10, 2006).

²⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism, 2000/2001," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2002), 8. http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror2000_2001.pdf (accessed October 10, 2006).

²¹ The 9/11 Commission, "The 9/11 Commission Report," (Washington, DC: National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, 9-11 Commission, 2004), 311. <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/911/pdf/fullreport.pdf> (accessed October 10, 2006).

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

For each year between 1993 and 1999, an average of 1.7 million people were victims of violent crime while working or on duty. An estimated 75 percent of these incidents were simple assaults, while an additional 19 percent were aggravated assaults.¹

An average of 1.3 million simple assaults, 325,000 aggravated assaults, 70,100 robberies, 36,500 rapes and sexual assaults, and 900 homicides occur in the United States each year.²

In 2005, 564 workplace homicides occurred in the United States. This is an increase from 551 in 2004, which was the lowest level of workplace homicides ever recorded.³

Of the 564 workplace homicides in 2005, 439 involved a firearm.⁴

Nearly 80 percent of workplace homicides are committed by criminals otherwise unconnected to the workplace.⁵

Three percent of all murders committed in the workplace were committed by the victim's intimate partner (husband, wife, or boyfriend).⁶

Men are the majority of victims of workplace violence for all crimes except rape or sexual assault.⁷

Women are victims of 80 percent of rapes or sexual assaults in the workplace.⁸

Twelve percent of workplace violence victims sustain injuries. More than half of these victims are not treated or do not receive medical care.⁹

Of the occupations measured, police officers are at the greatest risk of being victims of workplace violence. Other occupations at risk are private security workers, correctional officers, bartenders, and taxicab drivers.¹⁰

Of the 6,316 homicides that occurred in the workplace between 1993 and 1999, 5,274 were committed by a stranger; 721 were committed by a work associate; 194 were committed by an intimate partner; 65 were committed by an acquaintance; and 38 were committed by a relative.¹¹

Homicide accounts for 40 percent of all workplace deaths among female workers.¹²

Female workers are also at risk for nonfatal violence. Women were the victims in nearly two-thirds of the injuries resulting from workplace assaults. Most of these assaults (70 percent) were directed at women employed in service occupations, such as health care, while an additional 20 percent of these incidents occurred in retail locations, such as restaurants and grocery stores.¹³

¹ Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf> (accessed September 11, 2006).

² Ibid.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2006), <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/cfoi.nr0.htm> (accessed September 11, 2006).

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Table A-6: Fatal Occupational Injuries Resulting from Transportation Incidents and Homicides by Occupation, All United States, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2006), <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cftb0210.pdf> (accessed September 11, 2006).

⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2003), 13, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/violence.pdf> (accessed September 11, 2006).

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," 42.

⁷ Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," 3.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid., 6.

¹⁰ Ibid., 5.

¹¹ Ibid., 8.

¹² National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, "Women's Safety and Health Issues at Work," (Washington, DC: NIOSH, 2006), <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/women> (accessed September 11, 2006).

¹³ Ibid.



ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE

Thanks to the Internet, accessing information about crime victims' issues has never been easier. Whether you're looking for the latest research findings, grant and funding sources, promising practices, victim assistance resources, policy and legislative updates, or referrals to a wide range of organizations in the victim-serving community, you're bound to find help in this unique collection of resources.

OVC Resource Center (OVCRC)

The Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC) at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), is a comprehensive repository of information for crime victims and victim service providers.

With online services accessible 24 hours-a-day, OVCRC is the central clearinghouse for crime victim publications and reports from all OJP agencies: Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance. OVCRC also disseminates information from the Office on Violence Against Women, the Community Capacity Development Office, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

OVCRC Contact Information:

P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
301-519-5500
1-800-851-3420
(TTY 1-877-712-9279)

Web site: www.ncjrs.gov
Ask OVC: <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc>

NCJRS Web site (www.ncjrs.gov)

Operated by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), this Web site provides crime, victim assistance, substance abuse, and public safety information to support research, policy, and program development. Trained content specialists are available to respond to e-mail queries and direct individuals to resources, including an online library, abstracts database, funding opportunities, and upcoming events.

Justice Information Electronic Newsletter (JUSTINFO) (www.ncjrs.gov)

This biweekly electronic newsletter, available through NCJRS, contains information about publications, events, funding and training opportunities, and Web-based resources available from all OJP agencies and NCJRS federal sponsors. Subscribe to this free online newsletter through the NCJRS Web site.

Information and Help (www.ncjrs.gov/app/qa/submitquestion.aspx)

NCJRS also offers more personalized assistance when needed. Submit your questions about victimization, criminal and juvenile

justice, or other topics including technical assistance at the link noted above.

OVC Directory of Crime Victim Services (<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/findvictimservices>)

The OVC Directory of Crime Victim Services helps victim service providers and others locate non-emergency services in the United States and abroad.

OVC Web Forum (<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovcproviderforum>)

The OVC Web Forum gives victim service providers and allied professionals a unique opportunity to tap into a national support network, learn about cutting-edge issues and best practices, and gain peer insight through shared challenges and experiences.

National Center for Victims of Crime Web Site (www.ncvc.org)

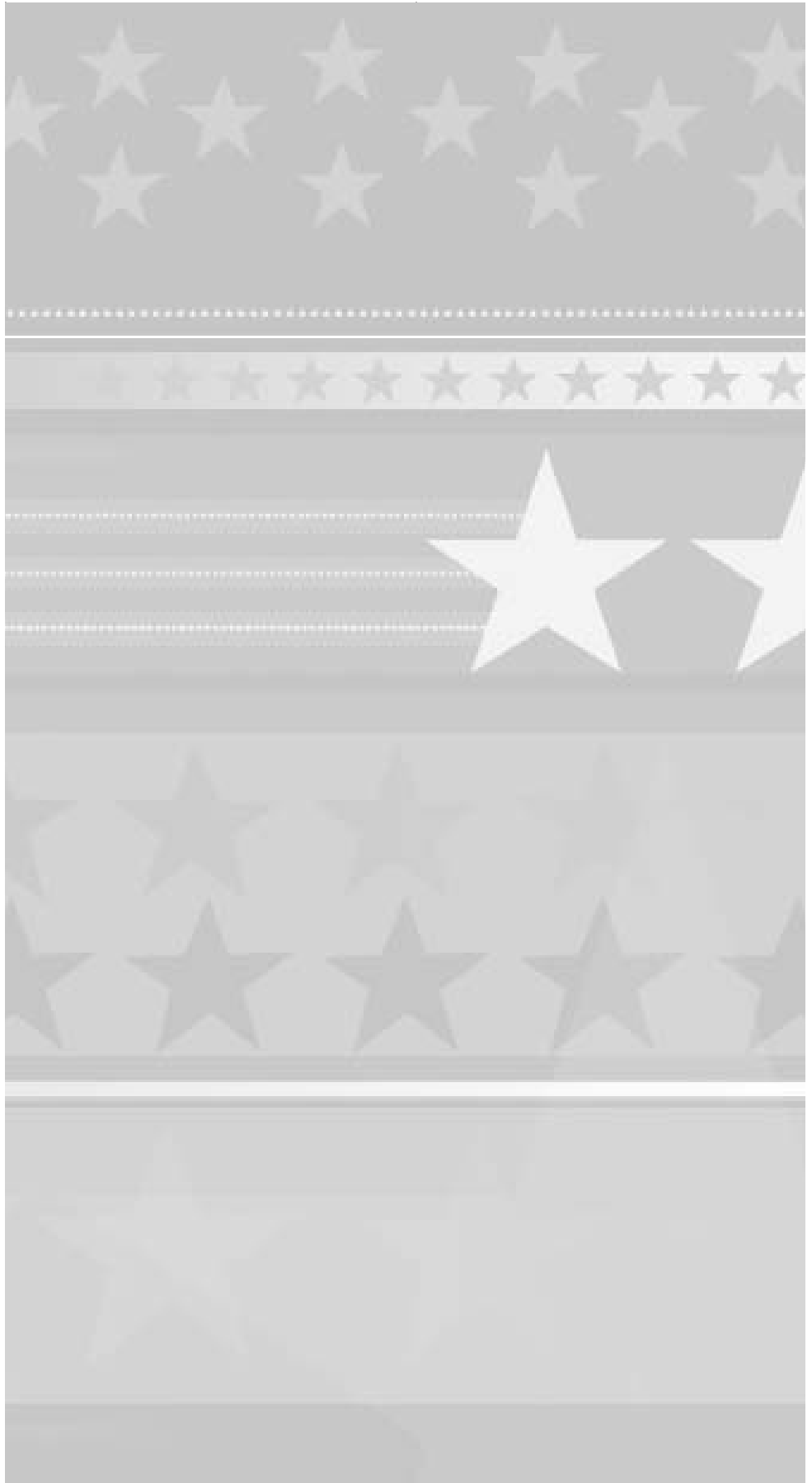
This unique resource for crime victims and victim service providers offers more than 80 "Get Help" bulletins on a wide range of issues. From the Web site, victims can be connected to e-mail support at gethelp@ncvc.org and a comprehensive referral service database of more than 10,000 local service agencies

ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

in the United States (also accessible by calling the National Crime Victim Helpline at 1-800-FYI-CALL). This Web site also features practice and legislative information for victim service providers, the national Stalking Resource Center, and the Teen Victim Project. (This site is not associated with OVC or NCJRS).

Victim-Related Web Sites

The following pages contain nearly 600 links to online resources, including federal and state agencies, national and international nonprofit organizations, victim-specific coalitions, and programs providing relief services, counseling, compensation, public policy research, advocacy, public education, and direct victim assistance. (This list does not constitute an endorsement of opinions, resources, or statements made therein. Furthermore, OVC and the National Center for Victims of Crime do not endorse any commercial products advertised or available on any site.) ★



VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Federal Agencies/Resources

Bureau of Justice Assistance	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Bureau of Justice Statistics	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	http://prevention.samhsa.gov
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	http://csat.samhsa.gov
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	www.cdc.gov
Federal Bureau of Investigation	www.fbi.gov
Uniform Crime Reports	www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm
Federal Judicial Center	www.fjc.gov
FirstGov	www.firstgov.gov
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	http://ncadi.samhsa.gov
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	www.ncjrs.gov
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	www.nhtsa.dot.gov
National Institute of Corrections	www.nicic.org
National Institute of Justice	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	www.niaaa.nih.gov
National Institute on Drug Abuse	www.drugabuse.gov
National Sex Offender Registry	www.nsopr.gov
Office for Victims of Crime	www.ovc.gov
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	www.cops.usdoj.gov
Office of Justice Programs	www.ojp.usdoj.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov
Office of National Drug Control Policy	www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Office on Violence Against Women	www.usdoj.gov/ovw
Supreme Court of the United States	www.supremecourtus.gov
THOMAS: Federal Legislation	http://thomas.loc.gov
U.S. Department of Education: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention	www.higheredcenter.org
U.S. Department of Education, Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Grants Information	www.hhs.gov/grants/index.shtml
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Grantsnet	www.hhs.gov/grantsnet
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services HRSA Funding Opportunities	www.hrsa.gov/grants/default.htm
U.S. Department of Justice	www.usdoj.gov
U.S. Department of State: Bureau of Consular Affairs, Overseas Citizens Services Victim Assistance	http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/emergencies/emergencies_1748.html
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Center on PTSD	www.ncptsd.va.gov
U.S. House of Representatives Victims' Rights Caucus	www.house.gov/poe/vrc
U.S. Parole Commission	www.usdoj.gov/uspc

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

National Victim-Related Organizations

American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law	www.abanet.org/child
Commission on Domestic Violence	www.abanet.org/domviol
Commission on Law and Aging	www.abanet.org/aging
American Humane Association	www.americanhumane.org
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	www.apsac.org
Anti-Defamation League	www.adl.org
Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence	www.atask.org
Battered Women's Justice Project	www.bwjp.org
Child Abuse Prevention Network	http://child-abuse.com
Child Quest International	www.childquest.org
Child Welfare Information Gateway	www.childwelfare.gov
Child Welfare League of America	www.cwla.org
Childhelp USA	www.childhelpusa.org
Concerns of Police Survivors	www.nationalcops.org
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	www.dvinstitute.org
Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma	www.ivatcenters.org
Justice Solutions	www.justicesolutions.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	www.madd.org
National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children	www.nationaldec.org
National Alliance to End Sexual Violence	www.naesv.org
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	www.nacvcb.org
National Association of Social Workers	www.socialworkers.org
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	www.navaa.org
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	www.missingkids.com
National Center for Victims of Crime	www.ncvc.org
National Center on Elder Abuse	www.elderabusecenter.org
National Children's Alliance	www.nca-online.org
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ncadv.org
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	www.mivictims.org/nchs
National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association	www.nationalcasa.org
National Crime Victim Law Institute	www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	www.musc.edu/cvc
National Fraud Information Center	www.fraud.org
National Insurance Crime Bureau	www.nicb.org
National Multicultural Institute	www.nmci.org
National Network to End Domestic Violence	www.nnedv.org
National Organization Against Male Sexual Victimization	www.malesurvivor.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

National Organization for Victim Assistance	www.trynova.org
National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children	www.pomc.com
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	www.nrcdv.org
National School Safety Center	www.schoolsafety.us
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	www.nsvrc.org
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	www.ovc.gov/assist/vaa.htm
National Victim Assistance Academy (VALOR)	www.nvaa.org
National Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment Network	www.nvcap.org
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	www.vawprevention.org
Parents for Megan's Law	www.parentsformeganslaw.com
Prevent Child Abuse America	www.preventchildabuse.org
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	www.rainn.org
Safe Campuses Now	www.safecampusesnow.org
Safe NOW Project, Inc.	http://safenowproject.org
Security on Campus, Inc.	www.securityoncampus.org
Stalking Resource Center	www.ncvc.org/src
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)	www.valor-national.org
Voices for America's Children	www.childadvocacy.org
Witness Justice	www.witnessjustice.org

National Associations: Criminal Justice, Juvenile Justice, and Public Policy-Related

American Center for Law and Justice	www.aclj.org
American Correctional Association	www.aca.org
American Correctional Health Services Association	www.corrections.com/achsa
American Council for Drug Education	www.acde.org
American Jail Association	www.corrections.com/aja
American Judges Association	http://aja.ncsc.dni.us
American Probation and Parole Association	www.appa-net.org
American Youth Policy Forum	www.aypf.org
Association for Conflict Resolution	www.acrnet.org
Association of Paroling Authorities International	www.apaintl.org
Association of State Correctional Administrators	www.asca.net
Balanced and Restorative Justice Project	www.barjproject.org
Center for Court Innovation	www.communityjustice.org
Center for Juvenile & Criminal Justice	www.cjcj.org
Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking	http://ssw.che.umn.edu/Connections/RJP.html
Center for Sex Offender Management	www.csom.org
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	www.juvjustice.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute	www.coalitioninstitute.org
Community Policing Consortium	www.communitypolicing.org
Correctional Education Association	www.ceanational.org
Council of State Governments	www.csg.org
Governors Highway Safety Association	www.ghsa.org
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	www.edc.org/hec
Institute for Law and Justice	www.ilj.org
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators	www.iaclea.org
International Association of Chiefs of Police	www.theiacp.org
International Association of Reentry	www.reentry.cc
Join Together	www.jointogether.org
National Association for Community Mediation	www.nafcm.org
National Association for Court Management	www.nacmnet.org
National Association for Native American Children of Alcoholics	www.whitebison.org/nanacoa
National Association of Attorneys General	www.naag.org
National Association of Counties	www.naco.org
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	www.nadcp.org
National Association of Police Organizations	www.napo.org
National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors	www.nasadad.org
National Association of State Judicial Educators	http://nasje.org
National Association of Women Judges	www.nawj.org
National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise	www.cneonline.org
National Center for State Courts	www.ncsconline.org
National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	www.casacolumbia.org
National Conference of State Legislatures	www.ncsl.org
National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	www.search.org
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	www.ncjfcj.org
National Criminal Justice Association	www.ncja.org
National District Attorneys Association	www.ndaa-apri.org
National Governors Association	www.nga.org
National Indian Justice Center	www.nijc.indian.com
National Judicial College	www.judges.org
National Juvenile Detention Association	www.njda.com
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center	www.nlectc.org
National League of Cities	www.nlc.org
National Mental Health Association	www.nmha.org
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives	www.noblenatl.org
National Sheriffs' Association	www.sheriffs.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Partnership for a Drug-Free America	www.drugfree.org
Police Executive Research Forum	www.policeforum.org
Police Foundation	www.policefoundation.org
Restorative Justice Online	www.restorativejustice.org
Restorative Justice Project	www.restorativejusticeproject.org
Southern Poverty Law Center	www.splcenter.org
State Justice Institute	www.statejustice.org
Victim Offender Mediation Association	www.voma.org

State Crime Victim Compensation Programs

Alabama	www.acvcc.state.al.us
Alaska	www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb
Arizona	www.acjc.state.az.us/victim/victcomp.asp
Arkansas	www.acic.org/justice
California	www.boc.ca.gov/Victims.htm
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp_english.htm
Connecticut	www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim
Delaware	http://courts.delaware.gov/vccb
District of Columbia	www.dccourts.gov/dccourts/superior/cvcp.jsp
Florida	www.myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	www.ganet.org/cjcc/victimscmp.html
Hawaii	www.hawaii.gov/cvcc
Idaho	www.iic.idaho.gov/cv/crimevictims.htm
Illinois	www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/cvc.html
Indiana	www.in.gov/cji/comp/faq.html
Iowa	www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/helping_victims/services/grant_program.html
Kansas	www.ksag.org/Crime/victims_comp_program.htm
Kentucky	www.cvcb.ky.gov
Louisiana	www.corrections.state.la.us/Programs/victims.htm
Maine	www.state.me.us/ag/index.php?r=crimeandvictims&s=victimscmpensation
Maryland	www.dpscs.state.md.us/victimservs/vs_cicb.shtml
Massachusetts	www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1037
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184---,00.html
Minnesota	www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/FinancialHelp
Mississippi	www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/cvcp.php
Missouri	www.dolir.mo.gov/wc/cv_help.htm
Montana	www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	www.ncc.state.ne.us/services_programs/crime_victim_reparations.htm

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Nevada	http://hearings.state.nv.us/Victims.htm
New Hampshire	http://doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/victims
New Mexico	www.state.nm.us/cvrc
New York	www.cvb.state.ny.us
North Carolina	www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs
North Dakota	www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/victim_comp.htm
Ohio	www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/compensation.asp
Oklahoma	www.ok.gov/dac/Victims_Services_Division/Victims_Compensation_Program/index.html
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/comp.shtml#compensation
Pennsylvania	www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&Q=571196
Rhode Island	www.treasury.state.ri.us/vcfund.htm
South Carolina	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova
South Dakota	http://dss.sd.gov/elderlyservices/services/cvc/index.asp
Tennessee	www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm
Texas	www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.shtml
Utah	www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Vermont	www.ccvs.state.vt.us/victcomp.html
Virginia	www.cicf.state.va.us
Washington	www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp
West Virginia	www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/victims/main.cfm
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us/cvcHome.asp?heading=Crime%20Victim%20Compensation

State VOCA Victim Assistance Agencies

Alabama	www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm
Alaska	www.dps.state.ak.us/cdvsa
Arizona	www.azvictims.com
Arkansas	www.arkansas.gov/dfa/igs/igs_voca.html
California	www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/CJPDHome?OpenForm
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm
Connecticut	www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim
Delaware	www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.shtml
District of Columbia	http://ovs.dmpsj.dc.gov/ovs/site/default.asp
Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	www.ganet.org/cjcc/voca.html
Hawaii	http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/gp
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/crimevictim

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Illinois	www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&metaPage=ICJIAGrants
Indiana	www.in.gov/cji/victim
Iowa	www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/helping_victims/services/grant_program.html
Kansas	www.accesskansas.org/ksag/Divisions/CVR/Crime_victims.htm
Kentucky	http://ag.ky.gov/victims
Louisiana	www.lcle.state.la.us/programs/cva.asp
Maine	www.maine.gov/dhhs/index.shtml
Maryland	www.dhr.state.md.us/victim
Massachusetts	www.mass.gov/mova
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184_8578---,00.html
Minnesota	www.ojp.state.mn.us/grants/crime_victim_grants/index.htm
Mississippi	www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/ps2ojp_vcav?OpenDocument
Missouri	www.dps.mo.gov/WebVictims/Main/grants/voca.htm
Montana	http://doj.mt.gov/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	www.ncc.state.ne.us
Nevada Department of Human Resources	www.hr.state.nv.us
New Hampshire	www.doj.nh.gov/index.html
New Jersey	www.nj.gov/lps/dcj/victimwitness/index.html
New Mexico	www.state.nm.us/cvrc/voca.html
New York	www.cvb.state.ny.us/grants.htm
North Carolina	www.gcc.state.nc.us/ForPreApp/victims.htm
North Dakota	www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/voca_grant.htm
Ohio	www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/assistance.asp
Oklahoma	www.ok.gov/dac/Victims_Services_Division/index.html
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/voca_publications.shtml
Pennsylvania	www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&Q=571196
Rhode Island	www.rijjustice.state.ri.us/voca
South Carolina	www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html
South Dakota	http://dss.sd.gov/elderlyservices/services/cvc/index.asp
Tennessee	www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm
Texas	www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd
Utah	www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Vermont	www.ccvv.state.vt.us
Virginia	www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims
Washington	www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsIns/CrimeVictims/default.asp
West Virginia	www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/voca/voca_program.asp
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us/grantHome.asp?heading=Grant%20Information

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

State Attorneys General Victim Services Programs

Alabama	www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm
Alaska	www.law.state.ak.us/departement/criminal/victims_assist.html
Arizona	www.azag.gov/victims_rights/index.html
Arkansas	www.ag.state.ar.us
California	http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm
Colorado	www.ago.state.co.us/safe_communities.cfm?MenuPage=True
Connecticut	www.ct.gov/ag/site/default.asp
Delaware	www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.shtml
District of Columbia	http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav,31692,asp
Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	www.law.state.ga.us/crim_justice.html
Hawaii	http://hawaii.gov/ag
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/ag
Illinois	www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html
Indiana	www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/legal/victim
Iowa	www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/helping_victims/index.html
Kansas	www.ksag.org/victims_assistance.htm
Kentucky	http://ag.ky.gov/victims
Louisiana	www.ag.state.la.us/VictimRights.aspx
Maine	www.maine.gov/ag/?r=crimeandvictims
Maryland	www.oag.state.md.us/victim.htm
Massachusetts	www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1675
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/ag/0,1607,7-164----,00.html
Minnesota	www.ag.state.mn.us
Mississippi	www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/dva.php
Missouri	www.ago.mo.gov/crimevictims/crimevictims.htm
Montana	http://doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	www.ago.state.ne.us
Nevada	www.ag.state.nv.us
New Hampshire	www.doj.nh.gov/victim/index.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/lps/
New Mexico	www.ago.state.nm.us/divs/vawomen/vaw.htm
New York	www.oag.state.ny.us/crime/crime.html
North Carolina	www.ncdoj.com/victimscitizensservices/vscs_about.jsp
North Dakota	www.ag.state.nd.us/
Ohio	www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/assistance.asp
Oklahoma	www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf/VServices!OpenPage

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/directory_vso.shtml
Pennsylvania	www.attorneygeneral.gov
Rhode Island	www.doc.ri.gov/Victims/OVS.htm
South Carolina	www.scattorneygeneral.org/public/victimassist.php
South Dakota	http://dci.sd.gov/victimservices/index.htm
Tennessee	www.attorneygeneral.state.tn.us/victim/victim.htm
Texas	www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.shtml
Utah	http://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/victimsassist.html
Vermont	www.atg.state.vt.us/display.php?smod=165
Virginia	www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims
Washington	www.atg.wa.gov
West Virginia	www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us

State Domestic Violence Coalitions

Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.acadv.org
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.andvsa.org
Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.azcadv.org
Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.domesticpeace.com
California Partnership to End Domestic Violence	www.cpedv.org
Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ccadv.org
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ctcadv.org
Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.dcadv.org
DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.dccadv.org
Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.fcadv.org
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.gcadv.org
Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.hscadv.org
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	www.idvsa.org
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ilcadv.org
Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.violenceresource.org
Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.icadv.org
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	www.kcsdv.org
Kentucky Domestic Violence Association	www.kdva.org
Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.lcadv.org
Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence	www.mcedv.org
Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence	www.mnadv.org
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	www.janedoe.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Michigan Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.org
Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women	www.mcbw.org
Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.mcadv.org
Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.mocadv.org
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.com
Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition	www.ndvsac.org
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence	www.nnadv.org
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.nhcadsv.org
New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women	www.njcbw.org
New Mexico State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.nmcadv.org
New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.nyscadv.org
North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.nccadv.org
North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services	www.ndcaws.org
Action Ohio Coalition for Battered Women	www.actionohio.org
Ohio Domestic Violence Network	www.odvn.org
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.ocadvsa.org
Oklahoma: Spirits of Hope	www.onadv.com
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.ocadsv.com
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.pcadv.org
Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ricadv.org
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.sccadvasa.org
South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	www.southdakotacoalition.org
Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.tcadsv.org
Texas Council on Family Violence	www.tcfv.org
Utah Domestic Violence Council	www.udvac.org
Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.vtnetwork.org
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance	www.vadv.org
Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.wscadv.org
West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.wvcadv.org
Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.wcadv.org
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.wyomingdvsa.org

State Sexual Assault Coalitions

Alabama Coalition Against Rape	www.acar.org/main.asp
Alaska Network on Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.andvsa.org
Arizona Sexual Assault Network	www.azsan.org
Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.acasa.ws
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.calcasa.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.ccasa.org
Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	www.connsacs.org
DC Rape Crisis Center	www.dcrcc.org
CONTACT Delaware, Inc.	www.contactdelaware.org
Florida Council Against Sexual Violence	www.fcasv.org
Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault	www.gnesa.org
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	www.idvsa.org
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.icasa.org
Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.incasa.org
Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.iowacasa.org
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	www.kcsdv.org
Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.	www.kasap.org
Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault	www.lafasa.org
Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mecasa.org
Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mcasa.org
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	www.janedoe.org
Michigan Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.org
Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mncasa.org
Mississippi Coalition Against Sexual Abuse	www.msCasa.org
Missouri Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mssu.edu/missouri/mocasa/mocasa.htm
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.com
Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition	www.ndvsac.org
Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence	www.ncasv.org
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.nhcadsv.org
New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.njCasa.org
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.	www.swcp.com/nmcsaas
New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.nysCasa.org
New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault	www.nycagainstrape.org
North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.nccasa.org
North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services	www.ndcaws.org
Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio	www.ohiohealth.com/body.cfm?id=980#prog
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.ocadvsa.org
Oklahoma: Spirits of Hope	www.onadvc.com
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.ocadv.com
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape	www.pcar.org
Rhode Island: Day One, the Sexual Assault and Trauma Resource Center	www.satrc.org
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.sccadvasa.org
South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	www.southdakotacoalition.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.tcadsv.org
Texas Association Against Sexual Assault	www.taasa.org
Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.ucasa.org
Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.vtnetwork.org
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance	www.vsdvalliance.org
Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs	www.wcsap.org
West Virginia Foundation for Rape Information and Services, Inc.	www.fris.org
Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.wcasa.org
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.wyomingdvsa.org/index1.htm

Federal and State Corrections (Adult)

Federal Bureau of Prisons	www.bop.gov
Alabama Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.al.us
Alaska Department of Corrections	www.correct.state.ak.us
Arizona Department of Corrections	www.adc.state.az.us
Arkansas Department of Corrections	www.state.ar.us/doc
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	www.cdcr.ca.gov
Colorado Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.co.us
Connecticut Department of Correction	www.ct.gov/doc
Delaware Department of Correction	www.state.de.us/correct/default.shtml
District of Columbia Department of Corrections	http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp
Florida Department of Corrections	www.dc.state.fl.us
Georgia Department of Corrections	www.dcor.state.ga.us
Hawaii Department of Public Safety	www.hawaii.gov/psd
Idaho Department of Correction	www.corr.state.id.us
Illinois Department of Corrections	www.idoc.state.il.us
Indiana Department of Correction	www.ai.org/indcorrection
Iowa Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.ia.us
Kansas Department of Corrections	www.ink.org/public/kdoc
Kentucky Department of Correction	www.corrections.ky.gov
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Administration of Criminal Justice	www.lcle.us
Maine Department of Corrections	www.state.me.us/corrections
Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	www.dpscs.state.md.us
Massachusetts Department of Correction	www.mass.gov/doc
Michigan Department of Corrections	www.michigan.gov/corrections
Minnesota Department of Corrections	www.corr.state.mn.us
Mississippi Department of Corrections	www.mdcc.state.ms.us
Missouri Department of Corrections	www.doc.missouri.gov

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Montana Department of Corrections	www.cor.state.mt.us
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services	www.corrections.state.ne.us
Nevada Department of Corrections	www.ndoc.state.nv.us
New Hampshire Department of Corrections	www.state.nh.us/nhdcc
New Jersey Department of Corrections	www.state.nj.us/corrections
New Mexico Corrections Department	http://corrections.state.nm.us
New York State Department of Correctional Services	www.docs.state.ny.us
New York City Department of Correction	www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc
North Carolina Department of Correction	www.doc.state.nc.us
North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	www.state.nd.us/docr
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	www.drc.state.oh.us
Oklahoma Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.ok.us
Oregon Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.or.us
Pennsylvania Department of Corrections	www.cor.state.pa.us
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.ri.us
South Carolina Department of Corrections	www.state.sc.us/scdc
South Dakota Department of Corrections	www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html
Tennessee Department of Correction	www.state.tn.us/correction
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	www.tdcj.state.tx.us
Utah Department of Corrections	www.cr.ex.state.ut.us
Vermont Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.vt.us
Virginia Department of Corrections	www.vadoc.state.va.us
Washington State Department of Corrections	www.doc.wa.gov
West Virginia Division of Corrections	www.wvf.state.wv.us/wvdoc
Wisconsin Department of Corrections	www.wi-doc.com
Wyoming Department of Corrections	http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.asp

State Corrections (Juvenile)

Alabama Department of Youth Services	www.dys.alabama.gov
Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice	www.hss.state.ak.us/djj
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	www.juvenile.state.az.us/Offices/Victims/VictimsHome.htm
Arkansas Division of Youth Services	www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dys/index.htm
California Division of Juvenile Justice	www.cya.ca.gov/DivisionsBoards/DJJ/index.html
Colorado Division of Youth Corrections	www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc
Connecticut Bureau of Juvenile Justice	www.ct.gov/dcf/cwp/view.asp?a=2550&q=314444
Delaware Youth Rehabilitative Services	www.state.de.us/kids/yrs/yrs_MainPage/yrs.shtml
District of Columbia Youth Services	www.dhs.dc.gov/dhs/cwp/view,a,3,q,492460.asp
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.fl.us

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.ga.us
Hawaii Office of Youth Services	www.hawaii.gov/dhs/youth/oys
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	www.djc.state.id.us
Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/dept_overview/2002/juvenile_division.shtml
Indiana Juvenile Facilities	www.in.gov/indcorrection
Iowa Juvenile Institutions	www.dhs.state.ia.us/dhs2005/dhs_homepage/children_family/juvenile_facilities/index.html
Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority	http://jja.state.ks.us/index.htm
Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice	http://djj.ky.gov
Louisiana Office of Youth Development	www.oyd.louisiana.gov
Maine Department of Corrections Juvenile Services Division	www.state.me.us/corrections/juvenile/index.htm
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services	www.djs.state.md.us
Massachusetts Department of Youth Services	www.state.ma.us/dys
Michigan Bureau of Juvenile Justice	www.michigan.gov/dhs/0,1607,7-124-5452_34044---,00.html
Minnesota Department of Corrections Juvenile Facilities	www.doc.state.mn.us
Mississippi Division of Youth Services	www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys.html
Missouri Division of Youth Services	www.dss.mo.gov/dys/index.htm
Montana Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	www.cor.state.mt.us/YouthServices/YouthServices.asp
Nebraska Juvenile Services	www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm
Nevada Juvenile Justice Services	http://dcfs.state.nv.us/DCFS_JuvenileJusticeSer.htm
New Hampshire Division for Juvenile Justice Services	www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm
New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission	www.state.nj.us/lps/jjc/jjchome.html
New Mexico Juvenile Justice Division	www.cyfd.org/index.htm
New York Office of Children & Family Services Rehabilitative Services	www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/rehab
North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention	www.ncdjjdp.org
North Dakota Juvenile Justice Services	www.ndaco.org/jj/default.asp
Ohio Department of Youth Services	www.dys.ohio.gov
Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs	www.state.ok.us/~oja
Oregon Youth Authority	www.oregon.gov/OYA
Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice	www.dpw.state.pa.us/child/juveniledelinq/default.htm
Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections	www.hepprograms.org/juven
South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice	www.state.sc.us/djj
South Dakota Juvenile Corrections	www.state.sd.us/corrections/juvenile_corrections.htm
Tennessee Department of Children's Services	www.state.tn.us/youth/treatment/index.htm
Texas Youth Commission	www.tyc.state.tx.us
Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services	www.hsdyc.state.ut.us

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services	www.dcf.state.vt.us
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.va.us
Washington Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration	www1.dshs.wa.gov/jra
West Virginia Division of Juvenile Services	www.wvdjs.state.wv.us
Wisconsin Division of Juvenile Corrections	www.wi-doc.com/index_juvenile.htm
Wyoming Juvenile Services	www.wyjuvenilejustice.com

Victims' Rights Compliance and/or Enforcement Programs

Arizona Voice for Crime Victims	www.voiceforvictims.org
Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance	www.coloradocrimevictims.org
Connecticut: Office of the Victim Advocate	www.ova.state.ct.us
Florida Network of Victim Witness Services	www.fnvws.org
Indiana Victim Assistance Network	www.victimassistance.org
Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance	www.iowaiova.com
Kentucky: Mary Byron Foundation	www.marybyronfoundation.org
Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	www.mdcrimevictims.org
Michigan Crime Victim Foundation	www.crimevictimfoundation.org
Michigan Victim Alliance	www.mivictims.org
Minnesota: Crime Victim Justice Unit	www.dps.state.mn.us/OJP/MCCVS/CVJU/index.htm
Missouri Victim Assistance Network	http://mova.missouri.org
New Mexico Crime Victims Association	www.nmcva.org
New York: Capital District Coalition for Crime Victims' Rights	www.crimevictim.org
North Carolina Victim Assistance Network	www.nc-van.org
Ohio Victim Witness Association	www.ovwa.org
Oregon Crime Victims' Assistance Network	www.oregonvictims.com/cvanonly.htm
Crime Victims United of Oregon	www.crimevictimsunited.org
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvo
South Carolina Victim Assistance Network	www.scvan.org
Texans for Equal Justice	www.texansforequaljustice.org
Texas Victim Services Association	www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/2962
Washington Coalition of Crime Victim Advocates	www.wccva.org
Wisconsin Department of Justice	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&_Advisory_groups/Wisconsin_Crime_Victims_Council.asp
Wisconsin: Crime Victim Rights Board	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/CVRB.asp
Wyoming Crime Victims Coalition	www.wycrimevictims.org

Other Victim Resources

Alliance for Justice	www.afj.org
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VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

American Psychological Association	www.apa.org
Boys & Girls Clubs of America	www.bgca.org
Children's Institute, Inc.	www.childrensinstitute.org
Communities Against Violence Network	www.cavnet.org
Compassionate Friends	www.compassionatefriends.com
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	www.caepv.org
Elder Abuse Prevention	www.oaktrees.org/elder
Hope for Healing	www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	www.istss.org
International Victimology Website	www.victimology.nl
Internet Crime Complaint Center	www.ic3.gov
Jewish Women International	www.jewishwomen.org
Justice for All	www.jfa.net
Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	http://victims.jrn.msu.edu
National Center for PTSD	http://ncptsd.va.gov
National Victim Notification Network	http://appriss.com/VINE.html
Post Trauma Resources	www.posttrauma.com
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	www.safehorizon.org
Security on Campus	www.securityoncampus.org
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner	www.sane-sart.com
Sexual Assault Response Team	www.sane-sart.com
The Stalking Victim's Sanctuary	www.stalkingvictims.com
Stop Bullying Now	www.stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov/index.asp
Victim Assistance Online	www.vaonline.org
Violence Policy Center	www.vpc.org
Women's Justice Center	www.law.pace.edu/bwjc
Workplace Violence Research Institute	www.workviolence.com

Legal Research/Resources

Findlaw	www.findlaw.com
National Crime Victim Law Institute	www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions	http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html
WashLaw Legal Research on the Web	www.washlaw.edu

Media

Criminal Justice Journalists	www.reporters.net/cjj
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma	www.dartcenter.org
News Index	http://newsindex.com

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Newslink

<http://newslink.org>

Newspapers.com

www.newspapers.com

Poynter Institute for Media Studies

www.poynter.org

Public Relations Society of America

www.prsa.org





RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION



The Office for Victims of Crime invites comments and suggestions for improving the *2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*. Please complete the following evaluation and attach samples and/or descriptions of NCVRW materials inspired by this guide.

1. How did you use the *Resource Guide* in planning your commemorative events? Please share specific examples that can be highlighted in next year's *Resource Guide*. (Include sample flyers, news releases, PSAs, media coverage, etc.)

2. Which components of the *Resource Guide* were most helpful to you? Why?

3. Which components of the *Resource Guide* were least helpful to you? Why?

4. Was the camera-ready artwork helpful to you as you planned your commemorative events? If so, how?

5. Did the materials in the *Resource Guide* adequately reflect this year's theme?

6. Was the Introductory Theme DVD useful to you? If so, how did you use it?

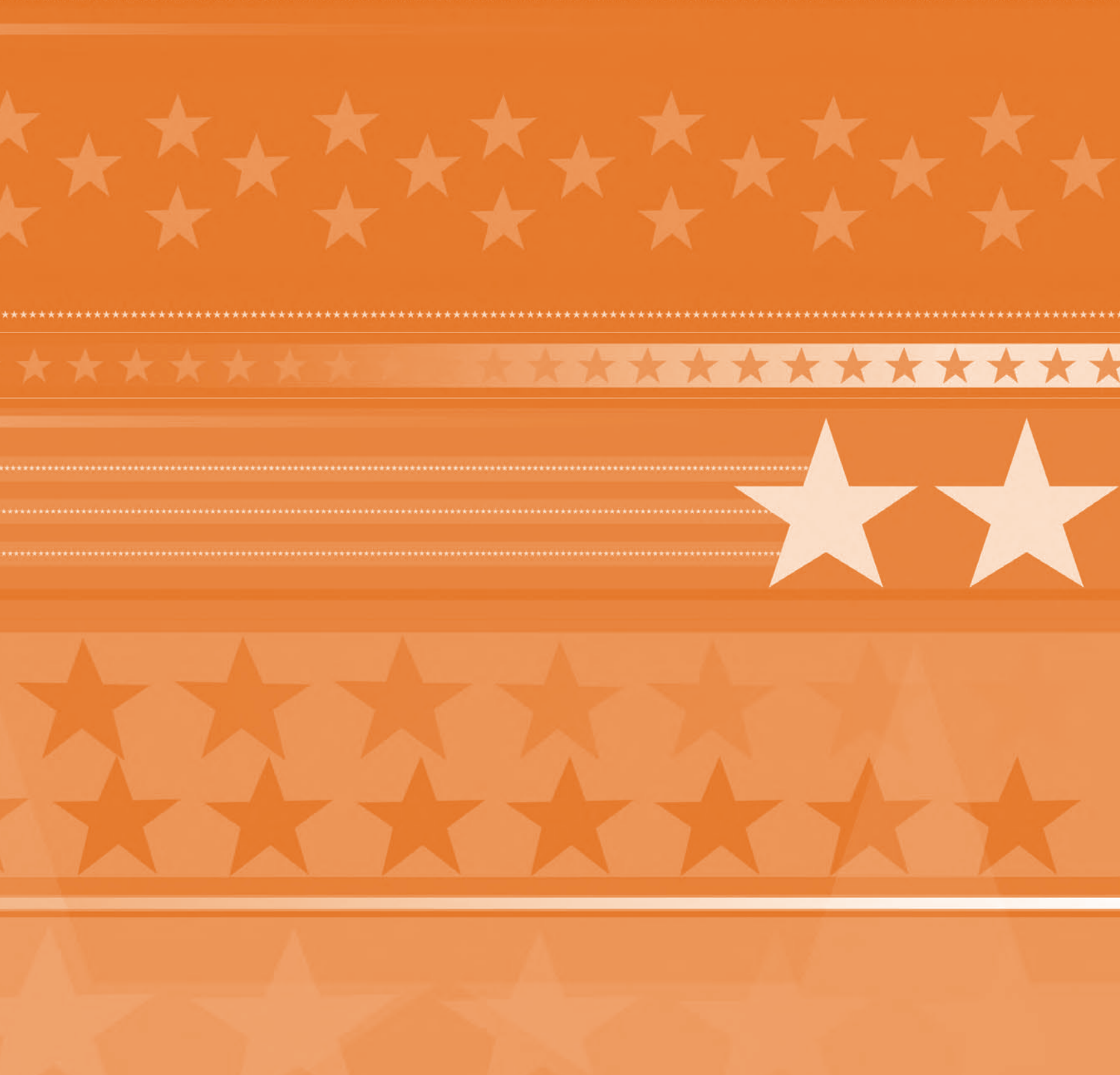
7. Please circle a response to each of the following questions:

- Was it helpful to have the camera-ready artwork on a CD? **Yes or No**
- Did you use the electronic version of the *Resource Guide* on OVC's Web site? **Yes or No**
- If so, did you find it easy to move through the pages? **Yes or No**
- Did each page load quickly? **Yes or No**

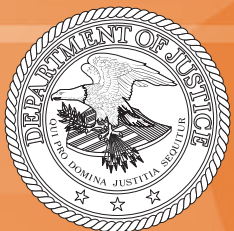
8. What additional resources or materials would you find helpful in the *NCVRW Resource Guide*?

Please send all materials to: Communications Department
National Center for Victims of Crime
2000 M Street, NW, Suite 480 • Washington, DC 20036
Fax: 202-467-8701

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the *2007 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*.



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Office for Victims of Crime
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