



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office for Victims of Crime

Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Colleagues and Friends:

This is truly a landmark year for crime victims and survivors and those who serve them. Twenty-five years ago, President Ronald W. Reagan declared the first National Crime Victims' Rights Week in 1981 and soon after issued an Executive Order that established the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime. The 25th Anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW)—April 10 to 16, 2005—is dedicated to the memory of President Reagan, who was truly a pioneer in promoting victims' rights and services through public policy and program development initiatives. In addition, he had a strong national vision that, for the first time, articulated the plight of victims.

The theme of the Silver Anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week is "Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are." This simple yet powerful message focuses attention on victims' needs for justice, for comprehensive services to help them cope in the aftermath of crime, and for the right to be treated with dignity and compassion by our criminal and juvenile justice systems and society.

Many exciting new resources are offered in this year's Resource Guide, including an "At-a-Glance" summary with key tips to promote NCVRW; a "Paving the Path to Justice" document that highlights the field's most significant accomplishments since 1981; tips for public awareness that describe innovative activities sponsored by communities in 2004 that received NCVRW funding support from the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC); six public service posters that highlight this year's theme and OVC's vision of "Putting Victims First;" and all NCVRW camera-ready artwork on CD.

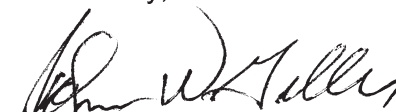
OVC is grateful to Justice Solutions, Inc., for developing the 2005 Resource Guide, a component of the National Public Awareness and Education Campaign coordinated by Justice Solutions with support from OVC.

Please review the Resource Guide in full so you can maximize the many valuable resources it offers. You may want to consider coordinating efforts to commemorate NCVRW with victims and survivors, victim advocates, and justice and allied professionals in your community and state.

When signing the proclamation that declared the first National Crime Victims' Rights Week, President Reagan said: "We need a renewed emphasis on, and an enhanced sensitivity to the rights of crime victims...it is time all of us paid greater heed to the plight of victims."

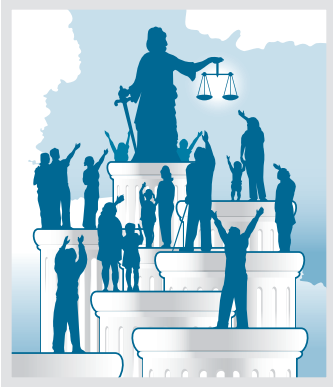
I know you join OVC in continuing to answer President Reagan's call put forth in 1981 and remain committed to addressing victims' rights and needs.

Sincerely,



John W. Gillis
Director

2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide



This is the “Silver Anniversary” of NCVRW (1981 to 2005)

DATES: Sunday, April 10 through Saturday, April 16, 2005

THEME: Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are

THEME COLORS: Blue (Pantone #308) and Silver (Pantone #877)

FONT: The font utilized throughout the Guide is Franklin Gothic (in several font sizes).

Special Features:

- The Third Annual National Candlelight Observance of NCVRW (sponsored by OVC in Washington, D.C.) is scheduled for Thursday, April 7, 2005, and all are invited to attend. Please visit www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2005/welcome.html for the specific time and location.
- “A Tribute to President Ronald W. Reagan” that highlights the many landmark achievements that benefited crime victims during his Administration.
- “The History of the Crime Victims’ Movement in the United States” that offers a detailed overview of the key trends and issues of the victim assistance field.
- “A Retrospective of the 1982 President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime” that summarizes the insights that resulted from a group interview of the surviving members of the Task Force.
- The complete Resource Guide can be accessed in electronic format from OVC at: www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2005/welcome.html. All camera-ready artwork is available on the enclosed CD.

Six sections (booklets) are included in the Resource Guide:

- Overview of the Resource Guide.
- Maximizing Communication and Awareness.
- Camera-ready Artwork.
- Working With the Media.
- Landmarks in Victims’ Rights and Services.
- Statistical Overviews and Resources.

The 2005 NCVRW Resource Guide includes seven new additions:

- Tips for outreach to and collaboration with multi-faith communities.
- “Putting Victims First.”
- “Paving the Path to Justice.”
- Camera-ready artwork for a blank “Crime Clock,” included on the enclosed CD.
- Camera-ready artwork for name tags and name plates.
- Six innovative public service posters.
- A new statistical overview about Human Trafficking.

Quick Tips for Planning:

- Carefully review all the contents of the Resource Guide.
- Establish a NCVRW Planning Committee.
- Seek collaboration with a wide range of partners.
- Develop a planning timetable.
- Develop a current roster of news media.
- Coordinate 2005 NCVRW activities with other national victim-related observances planned for April 2005.

Have a great 2005 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week (and don’t forget to complete your Resource Guide evaluation form and return it to OVC)!



Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are

Introduction

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), within the Office of Justice Programs at the U.S. Department of Justice, is pleased to present the 2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide.

This valuable victim and public education and outreach package was developed by Justice Solutions as a component of OVC's National Public Awareness and Education Campaign. The goal of the Campaign is to increase awareness among crime victims and survivors about the rights and services available to assist them, and to educate the public about the impact of crime on victims and survivors, victims' rights, and crime victim services.

This Resource Guide is designed to help victim assistance, criminal and juvenile justice, and allied professional agencies successfully plan for victim and public awareness activities during 2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) and throughout the year.

In 1981, President Ronald W. Reagan declared the first "National Crime Victims' Rights Week." As such, 2005 NCVRW – scheduled for April 10th to 16th – is the *Silver Anniversary* of this cherished national commemorative week. This 25th anniversary observance is dedicated to the memory of President Reagan, whose vision addressed the plight of crime victims for the first time on a national level, and whose leadership and actions resulted in the creation of many policies and programs that promoted crime victims' rights and services. A special "Tribute to President Ronald W. Reagan" highlights the many landmark achievements of his Administration that promoted victims' rights and services, including the creation of the Office for Victims of Crime and the establishment of

the Crime Victims Fund. It includes personal observations about President Reagan from members of his President's Task Force on Victims of Crime.

The Mission of National Crime Victims' Rights Week

The mission of National Crime Victims' Rights Week is to provide a time of nationwide remembrance, reflection and re-commitment for crime victims and survivors and those who serve them in order to raise individual and public awareness about the rights and needs of crime victims, the challenges that victims face in seeking help and hope in the aftermath of crime, and the positive impact that individuals and communities can have by providing services and support to victims and survivors of crime.

The Third Annual National Candlelight Observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week

The Third Annual National Candlelight Observance to commemorate NCVRW and pay tribute to victims and survivors is scheduled for the evening of Thursday, April 7, 2005, in Washington, D.C. Additional information about the National Observance (including time and location) will be available at OVC's Web site: www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2005/welcome.html.

2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Theme and Theme Colors

The theme for 2005 NCVRW is "Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are," which was developed as a result of the National Crime Victim and Public Awareness Strategy Development Conference sponsored by OVC in 2003. All the documents and graphic artwork included in this Resource Guide reflect this insightful theme, which serves as a reminder of the value and importance of crime victim services as a core component of justice in America – services that offer victims help and hope in the aftermath of criminal victimization.

This year's theme colors are Blue (Pantone #308) and Silver (Pantone #877), which together reflect the unique and special nature of our Silver Anniversary.

Overview of the Resource Guide *(continued)*

Suggestions for Utilizing the 2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide

The 2005 NCVRW Resource Guide is being disseminated to the field with enough time to provide at least three months to accommodate planning and organizing efforts. It is critical to coordinate *all* 2005 NCVRW activities within a jurisdiction to ensure the best possible use of time and resources, and to make the Silver Anniversary commemoration of NCVRW the best ever.

Please consider these suggestions that can enhance your 2005 NCVRW planning efforts:

- Carefully review all the contents of the 2005 NCVRW Resource Guide so you become familiar with the wide range of resources it includes.
- Establish a NCVRW Planning Committee to oversee and implement your plans and activities. Potential members include crime victims and survivors, victim service providers, health and mental health professionals, public policy makers, and representatives from criminal and juvenile justice agencies, universities and colleges, schools, civic organizations, multi-faith communities, and the news media. Also seek collaboration and support from representatives of communities that include victims who are traditionally underserved.
- Develop a planning timetable that indicates Planning Committee meetings, deliverables, deadlines, and areas of responsibility.
- Make sure you have a current database of print and electronic news media (see “Working With the Media” for suggestions about how to create or update a media database).
- Coordinate 2005 NCVRW planning activities with those being planned to commemorate National Child Abuse Awareness Month, National Sexual Assault Awareness Month, National Volunteer Week, and National Youth Service Days (all scheduled for April 2005).

Your Resource Guide is divided into six sections (which are described in more detail below), and formatted into booklets that are easy to reference and retain. Each

section has a cover page that describes its components in greater detail, and a new “At-a-Glance” checklist offers concise information and tips about how to best utilize this Guide.

Exciting new additions to this year’s Guide include:

- Tips for outreach to and collaboration with multi-faith communities.
- “Putting Victims First,” a document that utilizes OVC’s theme to identify how different constituencies can truly prioritize victims’ rights and needs.
- “Paving the Path to Justice,” which highlights our field’s most significant accomplishments since the inception of NCVRW in 1981.
- Camera-ready artwork for a “Crime Clock” with a blank layout (included on the enclosed CD), allowing states and local jurisdictions to fill in their own data and statistics.
- Camera-ready artwork for name tags and name plates.
- Six innovative public service posters that reflect the 2005 NCVRW theme, as well as OVC’s theme, “Putting Victims First.”
- A new statistical overview about Human Trafficking.

Electronic Access for the 2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide

All camera-ready artwork featured in this Resource Guide is included in an easy-to-access CD to enhance customization efforts. The artwork is provided in two formats. The first format is Macintosh Quark 5.0 files along with the accompanying fonts and images required to open and print the artwork correctly. The user must have Quark Xpress for Macintosh in version 5.0 or above to be able to open and view these files. The second format is PDF files. These files can be opened by any computer with Acrobat Reader. Acrobat Reader can be downloaded from <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html>. These PDFs are interactive. There are fill-in boxes within the pages for personalizing the artwork.

Overview of the Resource Guide *(continued)*

The entire contents of the 2005 NCVRW Resource Guide can be accessed in electronic format at: www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2005/welcome.html.

2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Resource Guide Contents

1. Overview of the Resource Guide

This introductory section provides an overview of the dedication, dates, theme, and theme colors of 2005 NCVRW. It includes a description of the mission of NCVRW and new additions to this year's Guide, along with information about how to electronically access the Resource Guide from the OVC Web site. A new feature of the NCVRW Resource Guide is an "At-a-Glance" summary of the key concepts that are critical to your successful promotion of 2005 NCVRW.

2. Maximizing Communication and Awareness

- Commemorative Calendar
- Notable Quotables
- Putting Victims First (that describes how to make victims' rights and services a *priority*)
- Sample Proclamation
- Sample Speech
- Tips for Outreach to and Collaboration with Multi-faith Communities
- Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness

3. Camera-Ready Artwork

- Six Print Public Service Posters
- Two Print Public Service Posters in Spanish
- Logos, Buttons and Magnets
- Bookmarks
- Ribbon Cards
- Name Tags
- Name Plates
- Cover/Title Page
- 2005 NCVRW Letterhead
- Bumper Stickers
- National Toll-free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers
- Crime Clock (with national statistics)
- Crime Clock (blank layout to complete with state or local statistics, available only on the CD)
- Certificate of Appreciation

4. Working With the Media

- Sample Press Release
- Sample Public Service Announcements
- Sample Opinion/Editorial Column
- A Crime Victim's Experiences: Then and Now

5. Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services

- Paving the Path to Justice
- Crime Victims' Rights in America: A Historical Overview
- The History of the Crime Victims' Movement in the United States
- A Retrospective of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime

6. Statistical Overviews and Resources

Statistical Overviews

Child Abuse and Victimization	Human Trafficking
Cost of Crime and Victimization	Juvenile Crime and Victimization
Crime and Victimization	Mental Health Issues
Crime in Higher Education	Rape and Sexual Assault
Cybercrime Victimization	School Crime and Victimization
Domestic Violence	Stalking
Drunk and Drugged Driving	Substance Abuse and Victimization
Elder Crime and Victimization	Terrorism and Mass Violence
Financial Crime and Identity Theft	Victims with Disabilities
Hate and Bias Crime Victimization	Workplace Violence and Victimization
Homicide	

- Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services
- NCVRW Resource Guide Partners
- Resource Guide Evaluation Form

Free Victim and Public Awareness Theme Poster

OVC is pleased to offer a powerful, two-color 22" by 28" poster that incorporates this year's theme, "Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are." If you received this Resource Guide in the mail, you will automatically receive one copy of the theme poster in a separate mailing tube. A limited number of additional copies can be accessed by contacting the OVC Resource Center at 800-851-3420, and requesting Order Number PS 000014.

Acknowledgments

Justice Solutions is grateful for the support and guidance provided to publish this Resource Guide by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. We are also grateful to national victim advocates who contributed to the development of this Resource Guide, and to 202design for its graphic design contributions.

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Commemorative Calendar

Throughout 2005, there are numerous commemorative days, weeks and months that pay tribute to crime victims, and/or highlight important issues relevant to justice and public safety. Contact information is provided

for the sponsors of each observance, many of whom provide public awareness materials (similar to this Resource Guide) to help generate greater media and community awareness. The dates on the Commemorative Calendar are also incorporated into some of the artwork included in the “Camera-Ready Artwork” section of this Resource Guide.

Notable Quotables

In keeping with the 2005 NCVRW theme, this year’s Notable Quotables focus on the combined themes of “justice” and “service,” and highlight the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime. Included is a quotation from President Ronald Reagan about the inception of NCVRW; a quotation from OVC Director John W. Gillis about the purpose and importance of the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime; insights from a 2003 “reunion” interview of members and staff of the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime; and quotations from victims and survivors who testified at Task Force hearings across the country in 1982. These quotations offer a valuable perspective on the plight of victims 25 years ago, as well as the progress that has been made since then.

Putting Victims First

The theme of the Office for Victims of Crime – “Putting Victims First” – challenges us to do what we can to make crime victims’ rights and services a *priority*. This document offers suggestions for victims’ family members and friends, victim service providers, justice officials, and community members to help them “put

victims first” in a manner that is sensitive and supportive. These concepts can be incorporated into virtually *all* of the suggested victim and public outreach activities included in this Resource Guide.

Sample Proclamation

An excellent way to promote greater awareness of NCVRW is to seek public proclamations or resolutions from state and local governments (including Governors, Attorneys General, state legislatures, county boards of supervisors, mayors, and city or parish councils) that officially proclaim the week of April 10 to 16, 2005, to be “(State or Local) Crime Victims’ Rights Week.” The sample proclamation highlights this year’s theme and the many accomplishments of our field over the past 25 years, and should be personalized to reflect state and local interests, as well as state and local victims’ rights and services. Victim assistance organizations and coalitions should coordinate efforts to seek proclamations, and request multiple copies that can be “officially” presented to them. These proclamations can be framed and displayed in the offices of programs that co-sponsor 2005 NCVRW activities.

Sample Speech

NCVRW provides excellent opportunities to deliver speeches and other presentations to crime victims and survivors, criminal and juvenile justice and allied professionals, civic organizations, public policy makers, institutions of higher education and schools, multi-faith entities, and community members about crime victims’ rights and needs. The sample speech provides a comprehensive overview of the many accomplishments of the victim assistance field since the first NCVRW commenced in 1981, and reflects the theme of the 25th anniversary of NCVRW. It also includes a quotation from President Reagan to provide a historical perspective of the inception of NCVRW, as well as the creation of his President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime that provided a foundation for victims’ rights and services as we know them today.

Maximizing Communication and Awareness *(continued)*

Other Resource Guide documents that can enhance speeches and other public presentations during NCVRW include:

- “A Crime Victim’s Experience: Then and Now.”
- “Crime Victims’ Rights in America: A Historical Overview.”
- “Paving the Path to Justice.”
- Statistical overviews (it is also helpful to include crime and victimization statistics relevant to your state or local jurisdiction).

Third Annual National Candlelight Observance

The Third Annual National Candlelight Observance to commemorate the Silver Anniversary of NCVRW, and to pay tribute to crime victims and survivors and those who serve them, is scheduled for Thursday, April 7, 2005, in Washington, D.C. (Additional information about the National Observance – including the time and location – will be available at OVC’s Web site: www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2005/welcome.html). *All* are welcome and encouraged to attend this special event, which is the premiere national tribute to 2005 NCVRW and crime victims and survivors. If you are unable to attend the National Observance in Washington, D.C., you may wish to organize a similar event in your community on this day.

Tips for Outreach to and Collaboration with Multi-faith Communities

Communities that represent various faiths in America are important partners in efforts to assist victims of crime, and to promote the availability of victims’ rights and services. Many crime victims and survivors turn to their spiritual advisors and communities for help to cope with the aftermath of crime. These tips can help engage multi-faith communities in efforts to create victim outreach and education efforts within their churches, synagogues, mosques and temples, and through their member activities, not only during 2005 NCVRW, but throughout the year.

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness

A unique feature of this year’s tips is 23 creative activities that were sponsored during 2004 NCVRW by programs and coalitions that received NCVRW funding support from the Office for Victims of Crime. These innovative initiatives included news media outreach, creative uses of the NCVRW Resource Guide camera-ready artwork, the creation of public memorials to honor victims, and outreach to traditionally underserved victim populations. More detailed information about each of these NCVRW projects is available from OVC by contacting ovc.ncjrs.org/askovc.

In addition, this section includes “25 Rights and Services” that can be highlighted to commemorate the 25th anniversary of NCVRW, along with other tips that can help promote the 2005 NCVRW theme.

2005 Commemorative Calendar

Please mark your calendars for the events listed below, and contact any of the listed telephone numbers or Web sites for additional information.

JANUARY

CRIME STOPPERS MONTH

Crime Stoppers International
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.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo

APRIL

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

April 10-16, 2005

U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime
800.851.3420 (OVC Resource Center)
www.ovc.gov

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS

April 15-17, 2005

Youth Service America
202.296.2992
www.ysa.org

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

April 17-23, 2005

Points of Light Foundation
800.750.7653
www.pointsoflight.org

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

MAY

NATIONAL LAW DAY

May 1, 2005

American Bar Association
312.988.5000
www.abanet.org

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WEEK

May 1-7, 2005

International Association of Correctional Officers
517.485.3310

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

May 15-21, 2005

Concerns of Police Survivors
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

May 15, 2005

Concerns of Police Survivors
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

May 25, 2005

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
800.843.5678
www.ncmec.org

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

Administration on Aging
Department of Health and Human Services
www.aoa.gov

JULY

NATIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS WEEK

July 17-23, 2005

American Probation and Parole Association
859.244.8203
www.appa-net.org

2005 Commemorative Calendar *(continued)*

AUGUST

NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

August 2, 2005

National Association of Town Watch
800.NITE.OUT
www.nationaltownwatch.org

SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK

September 4-10, 2005

American Association of Suicidology
202.237.2280
www.suicidology.org

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

September 25, 2005

National Organization of Parents
Of Murdered Children, Inc.
888.818.POMC
www.pomc.org

OCTOBER

WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE

October 16-22, 2005

YWCA of the USA
202.467.0801
www.ywca.org

AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK

October 16-22, 2005

National School Safety Center
805.373.9977
www.nssc1.org

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

National Crime Prevention Council
800.627.2911
www.ncpc.org

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
303.839.1852
www.ncadv.org

NOVEMBER

TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY

November - December, 2005
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
800.GET.MADD
www.madd.org

DECEMBER

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH

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

Notable Quotables

“For too long, the victims of crime have been the forgotten persons of our criminal justice system. Rarely do we give victims the help they need or the attention they deserve. Yet the protection of our citizens – to guard them from becoming victims – is the primary purpose of our penal laws. Thus, each new victim personally represents an instance in which our system has failed to prevent crime. Lack of concern for victims compounds that failure.”

*President Ronald W. Reagan
April 1, 1981, on signing the Proclamation
declaring the First National Crime
Victims’ Rights Week*

“When the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime, established by President Ronald Reagan convened its regional hearings in 1982, the power of the personal stories of crime victims was highly evident. Most crime victims and survivors who testified felt that people didn’t understand their needs and concerns, and that the justice system was significantly imbalanced in favor of defendants and convicted criminals.”

*John Gillis, Director
Office for Victims of Crime*

“Something insidious has happened in America: Crime has made victims of us all. Awareness of its danger affects the way we think, where we live, where we go, what we buy, how we raise our children, and the quality of our lives as we age. The specter of violent crime and the knowledge, that without warning, any person can be attacked or crippled, robbed or killed, lurks at the fringes of consciousness. The lessons of the victims run like a thread throughout and are the foundation of all the proposals that follow...”

*Hon. Lois Haight, Esq., Chair
President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime*

“There is nothing like hearing from a victim himself or herself to truly hear the layers and layers of harm - the multi-challenges, the multi-layers, the multi-dimensions of this made us embrace more and more the fields and areas we thought were deficient.”

*Dr. Stanton Samenow, Criminal Psychologist
President, Center for Responsible Living
Alexandria, VA*

“It came through so clearly that the system actually *victimized* the victim - all the way up and down the line from the earlier impact of the crime, to the sentencing to parole, victims were not considered appropriate wards of the system.”

*Dr. Marion G. (Pat) Roberston, President
Christian Broadcasting Network
Virginia Beach, VA*

“There was complete disenfranchisement. We were treating victims somewhat like inanimate objects to be present, to say their piece, and to then be removed from the process.”

*Robert J. Miller
Former Governor of Nevada*

“Things don’t really happen in the system unless you personalize it, and demonstrate how much difference it makes in the lives of victims.”

*Terry Russell, Executive Director
President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime*

Notable Quotables *(continued)*

“If you were them, what would you want and what would you expect? For crime victims, the importance is assertiveness. They [victims] are not expected to know all of their rights, but they should go in with an attitude that they have some and that they are going to exercise them by asking questions and desiring to participate.”

Robert J. Miller
Former Governor of Nevada

“It is hard not to turn away from victims. Their pain is discomforting. Their anger is sometimes embarrassing. Their mutilations are upsetting. Victims are vital reminders of our own vulnerability.”

Kenneth O. Eikenberry, Esq.
Fomer Attorney General
State of Washington

Quotations from five victims who testified at hearings of the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime, 1982

“To blame victims for crime is like analyzing the cause of World War II and asking, ‘What was Pearl Harbor doing in the Pacific, anyway?’”

“I will never forget being raped, kidnapped, and robbed at gunpoint. However, my sense of disillusionment of the judicial system is many times more painful. I could not encourage anyone to participate in this hellish process.”

“Why didn’t anyone consult me? I was the one who was kidnapped, not the State of Virginia.”

“What others see as an inconvenience is for the victim an endless nightmare.”

“Balancing competing interests and equities in deciding a sentence can require a Solomon-like-wisdom – and even Solomon heard from both sides.”

Putting Victims First

The theme of the Office for Victims of Crime – “Putting Victims First” – is highly relevant to *anyone* who is in a position to assist victims and survivors of crime, including family members and friends, victim service providers, criminal and juvenile justice professionals, and the community. By “putting victims first,” we recognize that their rights, needs and concerns are priorities essential to promoting justice, safety and equal rights for *all*.

The following suggestions can be utilized in many victim/survivor and public education resources, including: speeches and other public presentations that target specific audiences; brochures and newsletters; and on agency Web sites. You can expand these “definitions” of “Putting Victims First” to make them more relevant to your own jurisdiction.

For Families and Friends of Crime Victims and Survivors, “Putting Victims First” Means:

- Offering comfort and support immediately after a crime occurs, and in the days, weeks, months and even years that follow.
- Letting your loved one or friend know how sorry you are, and that what happened was not his or her fault.
- Providing encouragement, support and validation to your loved one or friend when he or she wants to talk about what happened, and what will happen in the future.
- Finding out about the wide range of victims’ rights and services that are available to assist victims, survivors and their loved ones in your community, and helping them access these rights and services.
- Asking about the survivor’s most important needs – emotional, physical, financial and spiritual – and referring them to available resources to meet these needs.
- Monitoring your own range of possible emotional, physical and spiritual reactions to the crime and its effects, and seeking support and services, if needed, that can help promote your personal strength and resiliency.

- Recognizing that the anniversary date of a crime may be a difficult time for your loved one or friend – and for you as well – and being prepared to address any residual effects that result from the memory of the victimization.

For Victim Service Providers, “Putting Victims First” Means:

- Creating an organizational environment and personal ethical guidelines that help guarantee swift, sensitive and effective assistance to victims of crime, as well as communications that convey empathy, understanding, and a willingness to help.
- Keeping up-to-date about current victims’ rights laws and public policy at the federal, state and local levels, and developing services that help victims understand and exercise their rights.
- Keeping up-to-date about innovations in victim services that can enhance the assistance you provide to victims, and constantly seeking measures for improvement.
- Empowering victims by providing them with *options* and *opportunities* for assistance and for exercising their rights, and providing support (to the degree possible) for the choices they make.
- Conducting a needs assessment for victims that identifies their sustenance issues, mental and physical health concerns, issues related to how to access and exercise their rights, and their need for services that can be provided by victim assistance, criminal and juvenile justice, and allied agencies, as well as by their family members and friends.
- Becoming skilled in addressing the safety needs of victims, and assisting them, if needed, with the creation of personal safety plans.
- Being culturally competent in the provision of victim services, and the enforcement of victims’ rights.
- Coordinating the provision of victim services, and developing strategic plans that identify gaps and avoid duplication of services.
- Conducting victim assessment or satisfaction surveys of victims whom you serve, in order to obtain important input that can help you improve the delivery of victim services.

Putting Victims First (*continued*)

For Criminal and Juvenile Justice Professionals, “Putting Victims First” Means:

- Recognizing your leadership role in helping crime victims understand and implement their rights under law, and how to access victim services.
- Promoting collaboration to improve consistency in the implementation of victims’ rights and the provision of victim services among justice officials and agencies, victim service providers, public policy makers, allied professionals, and community members.
- Being aware of victims’ statutory rights in your state and *your role* in helping victims to exercise them, including the rights to: information and notification; participation in key justice proceedings; input through victim impact statements and pre-sentence investigation reports; protection and safety; restitution and other legal/financial obligations; victim compensation; and any recourse victims may have in your state if they feel their rights have been violated.
- Providing quality victim services that identify and address crime victims’ most basic needs relevant to exercising their rights, and addressing the emotional, physical, financial and spiritual impact of crime on them.
- Empowering victims by providing them with *options* and *opportunities* for assistance and for exercising their rights, and providing support (to the degree possible) for the choices they make.
- Sponsoring ongoing venues for victims to give you input about their most important issues and concerns, such as Victim Advisory Councils, focus groups, and/or victim satisfaction surveys.
- Being culturally competent in the explanation and enforcement of victims’ rights, and the provision of victim assistance services.

For Community Members, “Putting Victims First” Means:

- Understanding that crime isn’t “something that happens to somebody else.” It is our family members and loved ones, neighbors, friends and co-workers who are profoundly affected by crime and victimization.
- Becoming educated about the emotional, financial, physical and spiritual impact of crime on victims, so that you can provide timely and effective assistance to someone you know who may need help.
- Becoming aware of the wide range of victims’ rights, as well as the availability of victim assistance programs, that can help victims seek justice and begin the path to recovery in the aftermath of a crime.
- Volunteering at and providing your ongoing support to victim assistance organizations and criminal and juvenile justice agencies to help crime victims, and promoting victims’ rights and community safety.

Sample Proclamation

- Whereas,** President Ronald W. Reagan first declared “National Crime Victims’ Rights Week” in 1981 to focus our Nation’s attention on the plight of crime victims; and
- Whereas,** this Silver Anniversary of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week provides a national opportunity to reflect on the devastating impact of crime and terrorism on victims and our entire Nation, and to strengthen our national resolve to ensure that victims’ needs are identified and addressed; and
- Whereas,** since 1981, the crime victim assistance field has expanded from a handful of assistance programs to include over 10,000 community- and justice system-based programs, and in 2005, there are more than 32,000 federal and state statutes that define and protect victims’ rights; and
- Whereas,** America as a Nation, and we as individuals and communities, recognize that justice isn’t served until crime victims are, that crime and violence in America affects us all, and that victims’ rights are a critical component of “justice for all;” and
- Whereas,** justice isn’t served until all crime victims and those hurt by crime – our mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, sisters and brothers, neighbors and friends – are provided support and assistance in the aftermath of victimization; and
- Whereas,** despite impressive accomplishments over the past 25 years in crime victims’ rights and services, there remain many challenges to ensure that all crime victims and survivors are treated with dignity and respect, recognized as key participants within our systems of justice, and afforded services that provide help and hope to them; and
- Whereas,** America as a Nation recognizes that we serve justice by serving victims of crime and that by helping victims and survivors of crime, we help make our homes and neighborhoods, communities and Nation stronger, safer and more secure; and
- Whereas,** America has joined together annually for the past 25 years to recognize the needs and rights of crime victims and survivors during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week each April;
therefore, be it
- Resolved,** that (*individual or entity*) proclaims the week of April 10 to 16, 2005, to be (*City/County/Parish/State*) Crime Victims’ Rights Week, and honors crime victims and those who serve them during this week and throughout the year; **and be it further**
- Resolved,** that as individuals, communities and a Nation, we value justice in America that includes and involves crime victims, and seek to serve justice by serving victims of crime; **and be it further**
- Resolved,** that a suitably prepared copy of this proclamation be presented to (*your organization*) on (*date*).

Sample Speech

If you ask ten people on the street in our community what “justice” means to them, you might get ten different answers. If you ask ten victims of crime what “justice” means to them, it’s likely a common theme will occur. To victims and survivors of crime, justice simply means that they are treated with respect, that they are *listened to* and actually *heard*, and that they will have a voice in vital decisions that are made related to their cases, as well as to their lives.

In America today, we often speak of “criminal justice” and “juvenile justice” and even “community justice.” Yet we seldom hear about “victim justice,” which is at the very heart and soul of “justice” in our nation. If victims never reported crimes, we would not be able to identify and arrest violent offenders. If victims didn’t cooperate as witnesses in criminal cases and juvenile adjudications, the guilty would remain free to harm again. And if victims didn’t bravely speak out about the devastating impact of crime on them and those they love, few of us would fully realize the domino effect of crime that affects *each and every one of us* – that those being injured and assaulted and murdered are our mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, sisters and brothers, neighbors and friends. *One* crime can have *many* victims.

This week, we join together to honor victims and survivors and those who serve them, and to commemorate the Silver Anniversary of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.

When President Ronald W. Reagan declared the first National Crime Victims’ Rights Week 25 years ago, he also soon established the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime, which for the first time offered a national perspective on the plight of crime victims. “In proclaiming Crime Victims’ Week, I stated that our commitment to criminal justice goes far deeper than our desire to punish the guilty or to deter those considering a lawless course,” President Reagan said. “Our laws represent the collective moral voice of a free society – a voice that articulates our shared beliefs about the roles of civilized behavior. Both the observance of Crime Victims’ Week and the creation of this Task Force are entirely consistent with principles that lie at the heart of our nation’s belief in freedom under law.”

In the past 25 years, there have been hundreds of millions of people in our nation who have been victimized by crime – women battered, children abused and traumatized, men and women assaulted, countless people murdered, and an entire nation devastated by senseless acts of terrorism against our people. It is in honor of these brave victims and survivors of crime that we validate our common “belief in freedom under law” and declare in a unified voice: “Justice Isn’t Served Until Crime Victims Are.”

In the aftermath of crime, there is shock and devastation, pain and trauma and fear. There is confusion about what is happening *now*, and what will happen in the *future*. Yet there is also a path of help, of hope and of healing that is paved each and every time someone reaches out to help a victim of crime, and to provide support to someone who is hurting. There is a path of *justice* that results from the simple act of *service* to victims and survivors of crime. Crime victims *deserve* to have their most important needs identified and addressed.

Justice isn’t served until crime victims are treated with dignity and compassion by our criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Justice isn’t served until crime victims’ most basic needs are identified – safety, housing, basic medical and mental health care, food and clothing for their children – and that efforts are made to meet these important needs.

Justice isn’t served until crime victims are informed of *all* their rights throughout the justice process – rights that empower them, give them important choices, and offer them opportunities to have a voice in their cases, and in their future; rights that include information, notification, protection, participation, restitution, and victim compensation.

Justice isn’t served until we realize, as a community and as a nation founded on the principles of “equal rights for all,” that violence affects us *all*, and that victims’ rights represent the very foundation upon which our nation was created.

Sample Speech (*continued*)

And justice isn't served until all crime victims can be assured that their offenders will be held accountable for their crimes, and that our collective efforts focus on preventing future victimization, and promoting individual and community safety.

Every time we serve victims and survivors of crime, we are also serving justice. "Service" comes in many shapes and forms – from simply listening to a survivor who needs to talk about his or her experiences, to asking, "Is there anything I can do to help you?," to becoming informed about victims' rights and services so that you, in turn, can inform victims who truly need these resources. You can serve victims as a compassionate family member or friend, or as a volunteer for one of the many programs in our community that provide victims with information, support, and assistance. You can serve victims through your support of criminal justice policies and public policy that promote rights and assistance for victims of crime, and accountability for criminal offenders. You can serve victims by referring *anyone* whom you know is a crime victim or survivor of crime to a victim assistance program.

This week and throughout the year, we can make justice *truly meaningful* and *truly effective* by recognizing the rights and needs of victims and survivors of crime, and by recognizing that crime isn't something that "happens to someone else." Because one crime can have many victims, and because we have countless opportunities to ensure that victims and survivors receive the rights and respect that they *need* and *deserve*.

So this week, as we pay tribute to crime victims and all those – including many of you – who dedicate their lives to helping them, our shared challenge is to realize that *justice isn't served until crime victims are*, that justice isn't served until victims' rights and services are not just celebrated *annually*, but practiced *daily*.

Tips for Outreach to and Collaboration with Multi-faith Communities

If your group or organization is interested in developing an interfaith program involving communities that represent different faiths, or materials specifically for 2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, here are some tips for getting started.

Start early and be patient.

Faith leaders receive more mail and invitations than they can accommodate and often are reluctant to take on new initiatives. *They are most likely to participate if they have been involved in the development of a program or project.* It takes time to build trust, even among denominations or sub-groups of one faith. Start with a small group of representatives of various faiths who are already familiar with crime victims' issues and services. They do not necessarily need to be faith leaders, but may be volunteers in the community to whom victims informally turn for help. This initial group should meet a few times in order to move from tolerance to mutual respect and appreciation of each other. Early meetings might offer the opportunity for each group to share basic information about its faith, correct myths or misunderstandings, and identify common themes of peace and non-violence. The ultimate task of this group is to decide on a reasonable goal for commemorating 2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week and identify interfaith members of a steering committee who can work together to achieve the goal.

Decide what you want to accomplish.

- Sermon, homilies or teaching outlines for faith leaders who will address crime victims' most important concerns?
- Newsletters or inserts for the worship bulletin depicting crime victimization and where to go for help?
- Speakers' bureau of crime victims and victim services providers who will speak to faith groups during National Crime Victims' Rights Week?
- Resource guide for cross-referrals between faith communities and victim assistance agencies?
- Interfaith anti-violence forum or breakfast during National Crime Victims' Rights Week?
- Dating violence materials for faith-based youth groups and organizations?

- Domestic violence screening tools for pre-marriage counseling programs in faith communities?
- A victim memorial service that is spiritually sensitive to all faiths in your community?
- Theologically-based materials for each faith group that emphasize non-violence, compassion for victims, and offender accountability?
- Brochure outlining how members of the faith community can support victims of crime?
- Training about crime victim issues for faith communities?
- A spiritually-sensitive crisis response plan in the event of a community disaster?
- Other?

Develop a steering committee with commonalities.

Most steering committee members will emerge from the initial planning group. A few more key faith leaders may be added. While it would be ideal to bring together all faiths in your community, it is not likely to happen initially. Jews, Christians, and Muslims are likely to work well together because they share the same heritage. Buddhists and Hindus may work well together because of their common faith characteristics. Those who practice traditional Native American spirituality are accepting of other faith groups. If interdenominational groups within Christianity or interfaith groups have already been developed in your community, that's a good place to start.

Diversify leadership.

While one person may be identified to schedule meetings and plan logistics, all participants on the steering committee should have balanced and equal authority in all phases of program development and implementation.

Remember that an interfaith program is *not* a melting pot program.

An interfaith program is more like a mosaic than a melting pot. It is not realistic to seek to reduce each faith to a common denominator. However, it is reasonable to focus on multiple manifestations and

Tips for Outreach (*continued*)

expressions of a common theme, such as peace or anti-violence. For example, Jews may pray to Yahweh for peace; Christians may pray for peace in the name of Jesus; and Muslims may pray for peace directly from the words of the Qu'ran to Allah. Hindus and Buddhists are more comfortable with meditation than prayer. Never expect all groups to pray the same way.

Meet at different places to develop the program.

The sites of various committee meetings should rotate among the faiths, perhaps at a church one time and a synagogue, temple, or mosque the next. Likewise, if the program is to be an annual one, such as an Interfaith Memorial Service for Victims of Crime, the actual site of the service may change from year to year.

Don't expect universal participation.

A mailing to every faith community in your jurisdiction is not likely to be effective. Rely on steering committee members to distribute information about the program within their own faith groups; these personal contacts are essential for success. Each can introduce the program to their youth groups, congregations, service agencies, seminaries, and faith leaders through personally-signed cover letters or direct personal contacts.

Promising Practices in Interfaith Victim Services Programs

The Sabbath of Domestic Peace Coalition in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, offers an annual focus on domestic violence in Jewish and Christian congregations. A 36-page booklet informs readers about domestic violence and provides worship resources for clergy. For more information, go to www.sabbathofdomesticpeace.org.

Daughters of Abraham in Arlington, Texas, is a group of Jewish, Christian, and Muslim women who came together after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, to enhance their understanding of various faiths and seek peace within the community. For more information, contact jhlord2@comcast.net.

Crime Victims Services in Allen and Putnam Counties, Ohio, includes a Victim Ministry program to address spiritual concerns of victims. For more information, go to www.CrimeVictimServices.org and click on "Victim Ministry."

STAND! Against Domestic Violence in Richmond, California, has partnered with the Greater Richmond Interfaith Program and Richmond Police chaplaincy in Contra Costa County to enhance spiritually-sensitive services to victims. The program offers faith breakfasts, community roundtables, and Faith Communities and Victims of Crime forums. For more information, go to www.standagainstdv.org.

The Crime Victims Advocacy Council in Atlanta, Georgia, includes a Pastoral Care Division that offers pastoral care, crime victim-specific worship services, biblical studies, hospital visits, and death notification services. For more information, go to www.gbmg-umc.org/cvac.

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness

Creative 2004 NCVRW Victim and Community Awareness Activities

In 2004, communities planning public awareness and community education events for National Crime Victims' Rights Week were, for the first time, provided an opportunity to apply for financial support through the Office for Victims of Crime. Sixty-four communities across the United States were competitively selected to receive partial reimbursement for expenses related to promoting victims' rights and services during NCVRW within specific jurisdictions. Highlighted below are examples of some of the events and activities supported, in part, by OVC. In many of these communities, "traditional" NCVRW events were enhanced by the expansion of collaborative partnerships during the planning phase of each event, and by increased attention paid to utilizing the OVC NCVRW Resource Guide and expanding media relations. More detailed information about each of these NCVRW projects is available from OVC by contacting ovc.ncjrs.org/askovc.

Tree Plantings/Living Memorials

In Albany, Georgia, two weeping willow trees were dedicated by the Crime Victims' Rights Week Committee as a reminder that violence has taken and damaged lives. During the ceremony, a poem was read and "Amazing Grace" was sung to the sound of an acoustic guitar. A marble marker near the trees is inscribed, "The willow listens and weeps with the gentle whispers of hope. In memory and honor of crime victims in the Dougherty County area."

Collaboration between service providers and public agencies in Waco, Texas, resulted in the dedication of a grove of trees in honor of all crime victims. During an emotional one-hour ceremony, attended by approximately 300 people, victims and survivors of all types of crimes used a gold shovel to put dirt around the last tree within this "Grove of Hope." Victims had the opportunity to say a few words about their loved one. Seed packets of forget-me-not flowers with the date and NCVRW 2004 imprinted on it were distributed to the participants. To celebrate NCVRW in the future, victim service providers in McLennan County hope to add more trees, benches, and walkways to the grove.

Outreach to the Business Community

In Sioux City, Iowa, the Council on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence collaborated with the local Community Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Siouxland Chamber of Commerce, and the Employer's Council of Iowa to host a one-hour working luncheon during NCVRW entitled "When Crime Comes to Work: Recognition, Response, and Support for Victims." Each of the 45 participants, including a diverse representation of leaders from local manufacturing companies and other businesses, received a comprehensive resource package and posters to promote NCVRW. PSAs for radio and television were adapted from the NCVRW Resource Guide to promote the event, and to provide information to the public about victims' rights and services.

Blood Drive

The Crime Victims' Rights Week Committee in Albany, Georgia, collaborated with the local American Red Cross to promote a blood drive, in honor of crime victims, during NCVRW. Radio PSAs and posters distributed throughout the community advertised this event.

Web Site Development

In an effort to promote local NCVRW events in the city of Rochester, New York, and provide information regarding victim assistance resources in Monroe County, the Monroe County/City of Rochester Coalition for Crime Victims developed a Web site utilizing the graphics and the crime clock concept provided within the 2004 NCVRW Resource Guide. The site is located at www.4victims.org and provides telephone contact information and links to Web sites of local victim service programs.

Child Identification Event

A Community Child Identification Event was hosted by the Tri-County Victims' Rights Week Committee, a coalition of 11 victim service agencies providing services in the tri-county area surrounding St. Cloud, Minnesota. With laptop computers and digital cameras from the Jacob Wetterling Foundation and with additional volunteer assistance from the Becker Women of Today Chapter and students from St. Cloud University, approximately 424 children were fingerprinted and photographed. This information, along with the

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness *(continued)*

child's height and weight, was burned onto a CD and provided to the parents. The event was held in the Community Center's gymnasium, which was decorated with posters created by the Becker Elementary fifth grade students and banners designed using the NCVRW Resource Guide themes. The MADD–Stearns County Chapter Crash Car was parked near the entrance, and a large display booth promoted victims' rights and local service information.

Outreach to High School Students

The City of Newark collaborated with the Newark, New Jersey, Board of Education to present a NCVRW event to approximately 950 sophomore, junior and senior students. The program included a performance from a teen repertory company about social and cultural issues that concern young people, such as dating issues, gang and sexual violence, robbery and theft, teenage drunk driving, parental issues, peer pressure and taking responsibility for their choices. The students received a list of agencies and telephone numbers for local victim service providers and a list of dating rights and responsibilities.

Small Table Tent Displays/Grocery Bag Inserts

The NCVRW Committee in Allegan, Michigan, designed an outreach campaign to educate the community through local libraries, high schools, grocery stores, restaurants, medical clinics and emergency rooms. For example, information about NCVRW and Allegan County Victim Services was printed on over 15,000 flyers and inserted into grocery bags at small local markets and large grocery store chains. Flyers were also distributed to seven medical clinics and emergency rooms. Eight area restaurants displayed "table tents" that listed victims' rights and local resources.

Outreach to Local Restaurants and Bars

Brown County Victim Services and their collaborative partners in New Ulm, Minnesota, coordinated an outreach strategy involving local restaurants and bars. Local restaurants displayed NCVRW and victim service information with table tent displays and NCVRW posters in English and Spanish. Post-it notes with tear-off information about victim services were placed in the restrooms of local bars, restaurants, and high schools within the area.

Victim/Survivor Public Service Posters

The Vermont Center for Crime Victims Services in Waterbury, Vermont, utilized the support and participation of its Victim/Survivor of Crime Council to help publicize NCVRW events and plans for a memorial garden to honor victims and survivors of crime throughout the State of Vermont. They developed posters with photographs of members of the Council. Each poster highlighted a different form of victimization and read "I am your Vermont Neighbor. I am a victim of.... I invite you to support the rights of crime victims and the Memorial Garden Project."

NCVRW Newspaper Supplement

In Kahoka, Missouri, the Clark County Coalition Against Domestic Violence partnered with six newspapers to develop and distribute a 24-page newspaper supplement to over 9,000 homes within a four-county region. The supplement described victims' rights and local services and included special letters and essays written by an Associate Circuit Judge, individual crime victims, students from Clark County Middle School and Clark County High School, and representatives from the faith community. Also included was a special article written by staff at the Circuit Clerk's Office that detailed the process for obtaining a protection order.

Outdoor Advertising

The Sonoma County Victim Assistance Center and its collaborative partners in Santa Rosa, California, held a luncheon and a candlelight vigil in honor of NCVRW. In an effort to support crime victims and involve the entire community in the NCVRW public awareness campaign, the group distributed 200 small lawn signs, similar to those used in election campaigns, to all participants. The lawn signs were printed in English on one side and Spanish on the other, and carried the message "A Pledge to End Violence: Celebrating National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 18 – 24. For information or assistance, call (telephone number)."

NCVRW Billboards

In Houston, Texas, the Justice for All Alliance received support from an outdoor advertising firm and the office of Houston Mayor Bill White to design four billboard ads highlighting the needs of and services available for specific crime victims. A total of 104 billboards were erected in the Houston - Harris County area, delivering the message "Crime Victims Have Rights" in English

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness *(continued)*

and Spanish. Each billboard used the “crime clock” concept included in the 2004 NCVRW Resource Guide, addressed a specific type of victimization and provided a local telephone number where victims can access specific services. One hundred public officials, police department representatives, service providers and crime victims then attended a public event in Houston’s Crime Victims’ Memorial Park, where the significance of the billboard campaign was explained.

Art Contest

In order to reach people within the local communities surrounding Frederick, Maryland, the Frederick County Domestic Violence Task Force asked children to draw their interpretation of the 2004 NCVRW theme by depicting how “helping people” is an American value. One drawing was selected and printed on postcards with a list of victim service and criminal justice-related resources printed on the alternate side. NCVRW posters and the postcards were distributed to community businesses and agencies prior to and during NCVRW.

Memorial Brick Dedication Ceremony

Every year since 1996, the Capital District Coalition for Crime Victims’ Rights, Inc. has hosted a statewide event in Albany, New York, at the New York State Crime Victims’ Memorial, a permanent monument commemorating New York State victims and survivors of crime. This year, their closing event for NCVRW attracted approximately 250 participants. District Attorneys from surrounding counties and family members of victims read aloud the names of the 526 victims whose names are inscribed on bricks mounted within a walkway at the memorial site. In 2004, 48 new bricks were added to the walkway, and a map and index key were developed to help victims, their families and friends locate their individual brick along the path.

Motorcycle Run

The Delaware Victims’ Rights Task Force and its collaborative partners hosted a “Delaware State Police Domestic Violence Awareness Bike Run.” More than 118 participants on motorcycles received a police escort on a journey through Kent County, Delaware. At the end of the event, the riders received information about domestic violence resources and listened to speeches from the Attorney General and State Police representatives. This group received assistance from the Press Secretary of the Delaware Attorney General’s

Office to help write press releases and use its media contacts to gain more coverage for the week’s events.

Outreach to Underserved Populations

A collaborative effort between victim service providers and community organizations enabled communities within Minneapolis and Hennepin County, Minnesota, to host 12 events focused on building links with underserved communities. All events were organized with the input and collaboration of various community and minority groups to ensure successful outreach efforts, and events were announced in neighborhood papers, and through community and minority radio and television stations. To promote respect for diversity throughout NCVRW, information about all the events was compiled on one informational flyer using graphics provided in the NCVRW Resource Guide. Examples of some of the events include:

- *Community Walk for Peace and Non-Violence:* Included a community walk with the African American Youth Drum Team, a resource fair and a program at an African American community neighborhood community center.
- *Homicide Memorial Service Drum Ceremony:* Featured a traditional Native American Homicide Memorial with Drum and Pipe Ceremony.
- *Southeast Asian Community Council Event:* Featured presentations by a local judge and victim service provider and performances by a traditional Asian Youth Dance group.

Survivors’ Tree of Peace

In Augusta, Maine, the Sexual Assault Crisis and Support Center had volunteers pre-fold hundreds of origami peace cranes. Participants of their “Take Back the Night” event were encouraged to write a message or the first name of a survivor of sexual violence on a crane and hang it on the Survivors’ Tree of Peace.

Community Forum

In Newark, New Jersey, the City of Newark Law Department Victim/Witness Advocacy Program hosted “An Evening with the Community: Information Panel Discussion” during NCVRW and had the community dialogue recorded for radio broadcast. The event fostered an opportunity for victims of crime and those who serve them to come together to discuss the impact of crime and victimization in Newark communities and

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness *(continued)*

to identify and address the needs of crime victims and find ways to reduce risks of harm. The community dialogue was broadcast by Inside Essex County Radio and by an Internet radio network, www.Live356.com.

Indian Country Initiatives

The Blackfeet Tribe in Browning, Montana, initiated a series of events with the theme of “Victims’ Rights – Blackfeet Values.” A conference featured two full days of speakers, songs, prayers, and information about the problems of crime and how to address them within the context of traditional Blackfeet culture. Resource tables featured informational brochures from service providers, as well as child safety restraint information provided through the Indian Health Service Environmental Program. Other aspects of their NCVRW public awareness campaign featured a traditional meal and a pow-wow.

Collaboration With Community Service Programs for Juvenile and Adult Offenders

The Siskiyou County Victim Services Program in Yreka, California, coordinated with the County Probation Department and provided juvenile and adult offenders an opportunity to help assemble victims’ rights ribbons and attach them to NCVRW informational pin cards as partial fulfillment of their community service obligations. During the month of April, Victim Services Program staff

distributed over 2,000 ribbon cards to community members, local agencies and service providers.

Engaging Correctional Agencies

In Arizona, the Department of Corrections sponsored programming focused on victims’ issues during the weeks prior to and during NCVRW. Inmates participated in a NCVRW poster contest and submitted over 50 different posters. The winning poster was duplicated and displayed at all state prisons. The focus on victims’ rights made such an impact on the inmates that they raised over \$18,000 for the non-profit Arizona Coalition of Victim Services. Arizona inmates also built four memorials to crime victims throughout the state. In one instance, a large memorial made out of flagstone was handcrafted by inmates over several weeks and was erected in front of the County Courthouse.

Interfaith Agency Collaborations

Prior to NCVRW, three victim service agencies in Everett, Washington, including Families and Friends of Violent Crime Victims, collaborated to provide educational presentations to different interfaith and civic groups in Snohomish County. Through these presentations and media publicity prior to the event, the group was able to broaden its base of support for its primary NCVRW events – a candle lighting event, a healing ceremony and resource fair at a local church.

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness *(continued)*

Additional Tips to Promote the 2005 NCVRW Theme

- Utilize this year's "25th anniversary" of NCVRW to promote "25 rights and services" available to help victims of crime in media outreach, speeches and public presentations, and public displays and visuals. For example:
 - Victim compensation
 - Victim notification
 - Victim protection and safety
 - Victim impact statements
 - Participation in justice proceedings
 - Victim restitution
 - Victim information and referrals
 - Compliance with victims' statutory rights
 - Assistance with understanding and exercising victims' rights
 - Crisis intervention
 - Needs assessments
 - Counseling
 - Safety planning
 - Court accompaniment
 - Safe and separate waiting areas
 - Provision of translators and interpreters
 - Transportation
 - Housing and relocation
 - Victim support groups
 - Employer advocacy and intervention
 - Employment and job training
 - Legal advocacy
 - Assistance in pursuing civil remedies
 - Assistance with immigration status
 - Referrals for social services
- Create a visual depiction of the "Paving the Path to Victim Justice" overview in this Guide to highlight landmarks of the past 25 years in your jurisdiction that have improved victims' rights and services. During NCVRW events and observances sponsored in your jurisdiction, prominently display the visual as a backdrop or special feature of the event.
- In advance of NCVRW, provide the theme "Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are" to allied professionals who work with victims and survivors of crime in your jurisdiction and ask them to address, "What does this theme mean to me?" With their permission, feature their responses during NCVRW events and media outreach with full attribution.
- Create a visual display for NCVRW observances of 25 pillar candles (silver, blue or white) and place a placard with each candle that designates one of the 25 rights and services for crime victims (included in this section). During the event, 25 victims and service providers can come forward, read the right or service, and light that candle to celebrate your accomplishments over the last 25 years.
- During NCVRW, present "Serving Victims, Serving Justice" awards to 25 people who have made a difference in the treatment and lives of victims of crime in your jurisdiction or community.
- Enlist elementary school children to decorate silver bells for crime victims, and present the bells to local victim programs for distribution to victims in your community as mementos of the commemoration of the Silver Anniversary of NCVRW. Another option would be to ask the children to decorate the bells with words of hope for crime victims and display the bells in a prominent way during all NCVRW events, or at some central community location such as the courthouse.
- Create a visual for NCVRW of a large "Justice Tree." Ask participants as they enter the venue or during the event itself to come forward and place a leaf on the tree, on which they have written what justice means to them, or why victim services are important.
- In honor of the 25th anniversary of NCVRW, create visuals for display during local events by creating large silver and blue cardboard or paper bells to place on the walls of the venue. On each bell, write one of the quotations included in this Resource Guide. On silver bells, write quotations that relate to justice; on blue bells, write quotations that relate to service.
- Approach the local print media in your community. Explain NCVRW and its purpose, theme and Silver Anniversary. Present the idea of a full week of opinion/editorial columns or feature articles, with each day focusing on a specific crime, how victims of that crime were treated 25 years ago and how they are treated today. Each day could be sponsored by a different victim service program or coalition (for instance, the local sexual assault center, the local domestic violence program, the local prosecutor-based program, etc.). A template for this concept, "A

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness *(continued)*

- Crime Victim's Experience: Then and Now," is included in the "Working With the Media" section of the Resource Guide.
- Create door hangers that can be distributed to homes and businesses that either publicize NCVRW events or provide information about victims' rights and services. Templates for door hangers that can be easily printed with a desktop printer are available in most business supply or computer stores and office supply catalogues.
 - Ask local restaurants to donate 25¢ per customer to local victim assistance programs during NCVRW. Another option is to ask restaurants to "round up" each customer's check paid that day to the next dollar, and donate the funds to local victim assistance programs.
 - Create "wish lists" of donations and services needed by local victim assistance programs, and give these lists to local businesses, service organizations or jurisdictional Departments of Corrections and adult and juvenile community corrections departments. Explain NCVRW and its purpose, theme and Silver Anniversary. Request that wishes be fulfilled during 2005 NCVRW as a way of demonstrating that "Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are."
 - Ask your local churches to let their bells toll 25 times on a specific date, at a specific time.
 - A public awareness idea implemented by the Dallas County Community Supervision and Corrections Department during 2004 NCVRW was a Safety Fair at one of the local malls. Tables were set up in the middle of the mall and staffed by local victim advocacy groups to distribute brochures and inform visitors in the mall about victim services and programs. Entertainment was provided on the mall stage, as well as featured speakers discussing crime victimization. Outside the mall, numerous local law enforcement and fire departments displayed their police cars, motorcycles, DWI mobile units, emergency mobile equipment, etc. The sheriff's department did free Vehicle Identification Number etching on cars, and a unit from the Texas Department of Public Safety offered renewals of driver's licenses. Costumed volunteers, including McGruff the Crime-fighting Dog, used donated cameras to take pictures of children standing by any police or fire vehicle they chose.
 - If your community has a memorial garden for crime victims, plant flowers that resemble bells in honor of the 25th anniversary of NCVRW.
 - In early preparation for the Silver Anniversary of NCVRW, check design and craft stores during and after the holiday season for silver bells and silver ribbon to help set the stage for events and observances during NCVRW.



The wide array of camera-ready artwork included in the Resource Guide provides powerful, visual representations of several public education themes and crime victims' rights and services. This year's artwork includes both graphic design and photographic

images to enhance *all* NCVRW public awareness efforts. All of these resources can be utilized during NCVRW and throughout the year in brochures, handbooks, annual reports and on public service advertisements and billboards.

The Resource Guide camera-ready artwork reflects the 2005 NCVRW theme – “Justice Isn’t Served Until Crime Victims Are” – as well as three other important themes:

- “Putting Victims First” (the theme of the Office for Victims of Crime).
- “Crime Victims’ Have Rights, Too!”
- “Get Help or Help Out.”

The font utilized throughout the Resource Guide and in most of the camera-ready artwork is Franklin Gothic (in various font sizes).

For your convenience, all the camera-ready artwork is included on a CD in this Resource Guide in two formats:

1) Macintosh Quark 5.0 files along with the accompanying fonts and images required to open and print the artwork correctly. The user must have Quark Xpress for Macintosh in version 5.0 or above to be able to open and view these files.

2) PDF files – these files can be opened by any computer with Acrobat Reader, downloadable from <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html>. These PDFs are interactive. There are fill-in boxes within the pages for personalizing the artwork.

These two formats can help simplify the process of replication, and make it easy to incorporate the artwork into computerized presentations, television broadcasts and public service announcements.

When relevant, the artwork can be personalized with contact information of sponsoring organizations (name of agency, telephone and TTY numbers, and URLs for agency Web sites). Local print shops and correctional agencies may be willing to donate printing services and/or paper, or provide these services at a reduced cost.

The six 8.5” by 11” public service posters include a variety of important messages relevant to crime victims’ rights and services, and convey critical public education messages to encourage support for crime victims’ issues. Organizational contact information should be added to these posters prior to duplication and dissemination. Two of the posters are provided in Spanish.

Artwork for logos, buttons and magnets can be printed in one or more colors to add dimension to the visual impact and messages.

A total of eight graphic designs for bookmarks are included, and can be “mixed and matched” to promote a variety of victim and public awareness messages, as well as informational resources (Web site addresses, national toll-free telephone numbers, and victim-related commemorative weeks). Bookmarks should be printed on paper that is at least 80-pound cover stock.

The artwork for ribbon cards can help generate victim and public awareness during 2005 NCVRW. Two ribbons (in the NCVRW theme colors, blue and silver) should be cut at a bias into eight-inch strips; looped together and secured with a two-inch stick pin; and then pinned to the card to the right of the text copy. Ribbon cards can be produced in large quantities. In past years, victim service organizations have collaborated with correctional agencies to have offenders create thousands of pin cards as a component of their community service obligations.

New artwork for name tags and name plates has been included in this Guide to support 2005 NCVRW events such as conferences, symposia, press conferences, and other victim and public education and outreach efforts. The artwork can be personalized to reflect specific events and/or co-sponsors.

The artwork for a cover or title page can be personalized with local event and contact information, and can be utilized for public awareness resource packages, media packages, or other outreach resources.

Camera-Ready Artwork (*continued*)

The sample letterhead should be personalized to include the names of organizations represented on your NCVRW Planning Committee, or co-sponsors for specific events. These can be featured in a column on the left side of the sample letterhead in a nine-point font type. Also, the NCVRW theme colors can be easily incorporated to add more depth to the design.

Artwork for bumper stickers is included to generate greater public awareness about victims' rights and services. One includes the 2005 NCVRW theme and dates; and the other simply states "Crime Victims Have Rights Too!" with the URL for OVC's Web site.

The popular list of national toll-free information and referral telephone numbers for victim assistance can be personalized to states and local jurisdictions and disseminated as a stand-alone document, or incorporated into other victim and public awareness resources, including agency Web sites. This list can also be utilized for training and technical assistance activities, as it provides important contacts for victim information and referrals.

The visual "crime clock" includes *national* statistics about the prevalence of crime within specific time periods. It can be personalized and used as a public service poster, or incorporated into other public education resources (such as brochures, annual reports, newsletters and on agency Web sites).

Artwork for a crime clock that is "blank" is also included on the enclosed CD so that states and local communities can fill in data and statistics that are jurisdiction-specific. The best statistical source for creating a crime clock specific to your state is the most

recent Uniform Crime Report (UCR) developed by your state for annual submission to the FBI. Within each state, a specific government agency is designated to collect and develop this annual report with statistical compilations listed statewide, by county, and by cities and towns with populations over 100,000. There are eight index crimes included in the UCR Report: the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The UCR statistics are arrest-based; however, 24 states have implemented the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for UCR reporting. Your state may also have conducted incident-based crime surveys similar to the National Crime Victimization Survey. Check with your state's crime reporting agency or the state victim services agency or network for this information. Once you have identified the crime statistics, all that's left to do is the math. If you cannot locate your state's most recent crime reports, you can find the 2003 information at:

2003 Uniform Crime Report
<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/03cius.htm>

The certificate of appreciation artwork provides the opportunity to honor crime victims and survivors and those who serve them – including professionals and volunteers – for their contributions that improve the lives of victims and survivors of crime, and promote community and public safety. The certificate should be reproduced on attractive card stock with the recipient's name written in calligraphy or typed in a calligraphy-type font; and include the date and signature of the leader of the agency or coalition that is presenting it.



What have you done for justice today?

In America, you can *hope* for justice, or *expect* justice, or *assume* that justice will occur. Or you can get *involved* to help ensure that justice truly happens.

Justice occurs only when crime victims and survivors are informed of their rights, involved in criminal and juvenile justice processes, and offered supportive services to help them cope with the aftermath of crime.

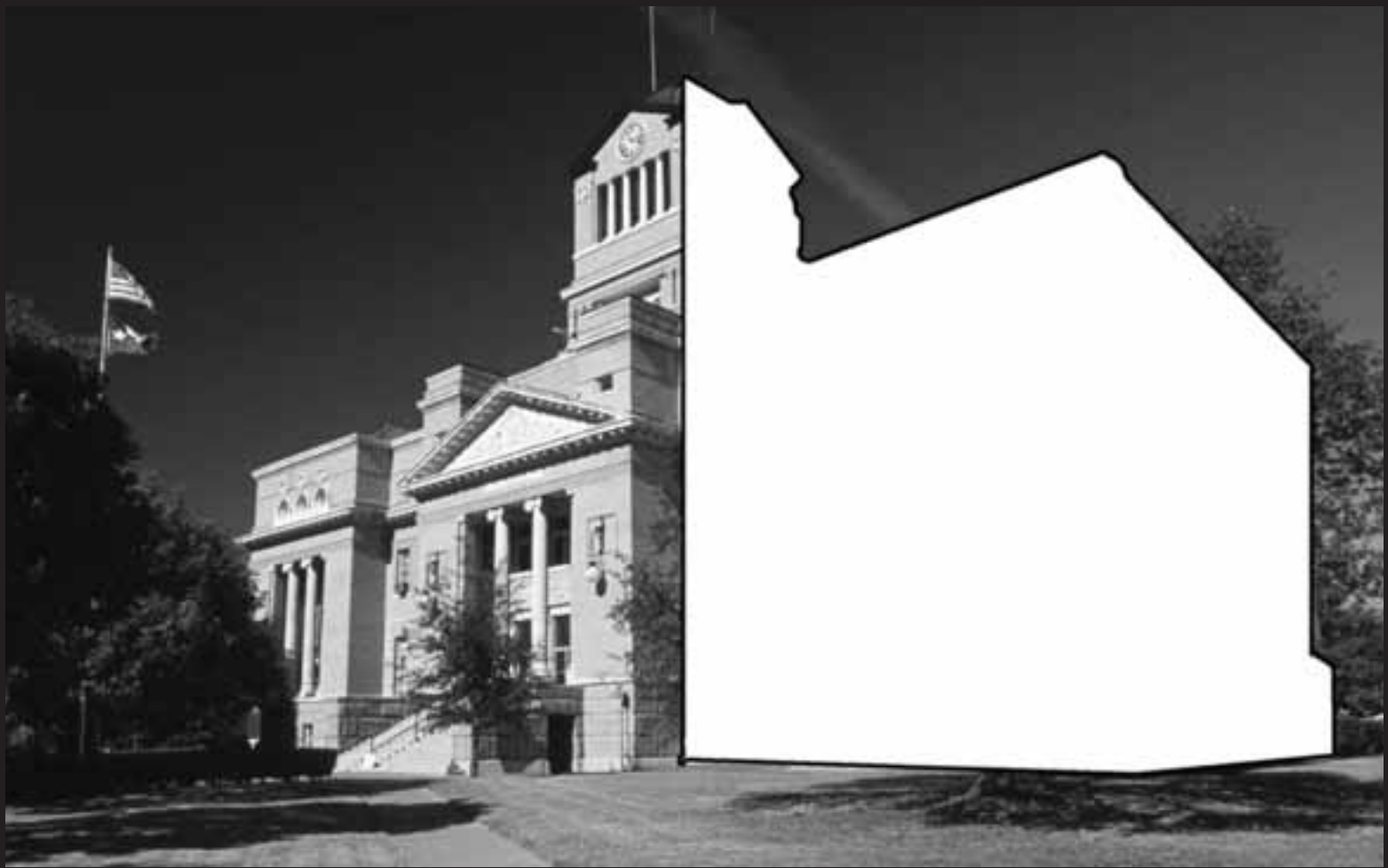
Answer the call to *justice* for *all*. Volunteer for crime victims.

**For more information about how you can help,
please contact:**

**Justice
Isn't Served
Until Crime
Victims Are**

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"





Without crime victims, there would be no justice.

Without crime victims reporting to police, there would be no arrests.

Without crime victims who serve as witnesses, there would be few trials.

Without crime victims speaking out, we wouldn't understand the devastating impact of crime.

Without crime victims, there would be no *justice* in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Victim justice is at the core of justice in America. If you are a victim of crime, there is help available. If you are concerned about ensuring justice in America, you can volunteer for victims.

For more information about crime victim assistance and volunteer opportunities, please contact:

**Putting
Victims
First**

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"





Commit an act of justice.

Every day in every community, people who become victims of crime are denied their legal rights and access to services they need to cope with the aftermath of crime. Such injustice is possible only when good people fail to speak up, fail to act, and fail to demand justice for crime victims.

Don't be part of the silent majority who only support victims in theory.

Support victims in *fact* with an *act*.

Commit an act of justice today.

**For more information about how you can help,
please contact:**

**Justice
Isn't Served
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Victims Are**

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Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"



You have the right... too.



Crime Victims' Rights

For more information about crime victims' rights and services, please contact:

Crime Victims' Rights

You have the right *not* to remain silent.

Anything you say can and will be listened to with dignity, compassion and respect.

You have the right to be informed of your rights as a victim of crime.

You have the right to be present at criminal justice proceedings.

You have the right to receive information about your case.

You have the right to protective measures that enhance your safety.

You have the right to available crime victim services.

**Justice
Isn't Served
Until Crime
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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
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OVC
"Putting Victims First"



What if crime put you in this line?

Take a Number Please.



Last year, over 24 million Americans were victimized by crime. Our community offers supportive services to crime victims, regardless of the type of crime, who they are, or where they live. You, too, can help heal the hurt caused by crime. To ensure that supportive services are available for all citizens victimized by crime, support your local victim assistance programs.

For information about how you can help, please contact:

**Get
Help
Or Help
Out**

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"



When crime has you at the end of your line, call ours.



In the aftermath of a crime, victims may feel helpless and hopeless. The emotional, physical, financial and spiritual impact of crime can be, at times, overwhelming.

Often, those injured and assaulted and murdered are our mothers and fathers, sons and daughters, sisters and brothers, neighbors and friends.

One crime can have many victims.

Help is available.

For information about rights and services available to crime victims, please contact:

**Get
Help
Or Help
Out**

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"



Usted también tiene derechos...



**Derechos
de las víctimas
del crimen**

Para solicitar información adicional sobre derechos de las víctimas del crimen y servicios a su disposición, comuníquese con:

Derechos de las víctimas del crimen

Usted tiene el derecho de *no* permanecer en silencio.

Todo lo que usted diga se ha de escuchar con dignidad, compasión y respeto.

Usted tiene el derecho de estar informado sobre sus derechos por ser víctima del crimen.

Usted tiene el derecho de estar presente en las deliberaciones de justicia penal.

Usted tiene el derecho de recibir información sobre su caso.

Usted tiene el derecho a medidas de seguridad que lo portegan.

Usted tiene el derecho de contar con servicios a disposición de víctimas del crimen.

**No se habrá
hecho justicia
hasta no haber
reivindicado a
las víctimas**

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"



Si un crimen le empuja más allá de sus límites, póngale límite, llámenos.



Después de los hechos, las víctimas de un crimen pueden sentir impotencia y desesperación. El impacto emocional, físico, financiero y espiritual de un crimen puede ser, en ocasiones, abrumador.

A menudo, esos heridos y asaltados y asesinados son nuestros padres y madres, hijos e hijas, hermanos y hermanas, vecinos y amigos.

Un crimen puede tener muchas víctimas.

La ayuda esta a su alcance.

Para información sobre los derechos y servicios para las víctimas de un crimen, póngase en contacto con:

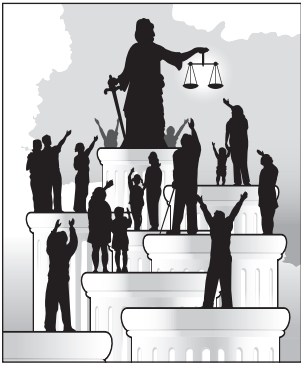
**Pida
ayuda
o ayude**

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"





Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are
National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 10-16, 2005 ★ SILVER ANNIVERSARY ★





Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are

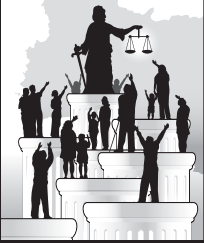
National Crime Victims' Rights Week


April 10-16, 2005 ★ SILVER ANNIVERSARY ★

Camera-Ready Artwork for NCVRW Ribbon Card

<p>Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are</p>  <p>National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 10-16, 2005</p>	
<p>In America, we believe that serving crime victims serves justice.</p> <p>To show your commitment to crime victims' rights and services, please wear this ribbon during the Silver Anniversary observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week.</p>	

<p>Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are</p>  <p>National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 10-16, 2005</p>	
<p>In America, we believe that serving crime victims serves justice.</p> <p>To show your commitment to crime victims' rights and services, please wear this ribbon during the Silver Anniversary observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week.</p>	

<p>Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are</p>  <p>National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 10-16, 2005</p>	
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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"





Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are
National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 10-16, 2005

Camera-Ready Artwork for NCVRW
Name Plates & Name Tags



Justice Isn't Served Until
Crime Victims Are

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 10-16, 2005

Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are
National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 10-16, 2005





Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are
National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 10-16, 2005 ★ SILVER ANNIVERSARY ★

Certificate of Appreciation

Presented To

For outstanding service on behalf of victims of crime

Date

Presented by



Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are
National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 10-16, 2005 ★ SILVER ANNIVERSARY ★

**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 TDD 800-2-A-CHILD
Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Hotline	877-ID-THEFT
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
National Center for Victims of Crime	800-FYI-CALL
National Children's Alliance	800-239-9950
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	800-729-6686 TDD Hotline 800-487-4889 Hearing Impaired 800-735-2258
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect	800-394-3366
National Crime Prevention Council	800-NCPC-911
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	800-851-3420
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE TTY Hotline 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 Hotline 800-553-2508
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	877-739-3895
Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center	800-851-3420 TTY 877-712-9279
Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center	866-OVC-TTAC TTY 866-682-8880
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	800-656-HOPE
Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Custody	800-527-3223

Homicide 16,204 a year; 44 a day; an average of 2 people are murdered every hour.⁽¹⁾

Rape 198,850 a year; 545 a day; an average of 23 people are raped each hour.⁽²⁾

Assault 4,606,740 a year; 12,621 a day; an average of 526 people are assaulted each hour.⁽²⁾

Theft 14,198,290 a year; 38,899 a day; an average of 1,621 thefts are committed each hour.⁽²⁾

Domestic Violence 588,490 women a year; 1,612 a day; an average of 67 women are victimized by an intimate partner every hour.⁽³⁾

Burglary 3,395,620 a year; 9,303 a day; an average of 388 homes are burglarized every hour.⁽²⁾

Child Abuse and/or Neglect 896,000 a year; 2,455 a day; an average of 102 children are abused or neglected every hour.⁽⁴⁾

Drunk Driving 17,401 a year; 47.7 a day; average of 2 alcohol-related deaths occur every hour.⁽⁵⁾

School Violence 703,800 a year; 3,910 a day; 163 violent victimizations are committed against 12-17 year-old students on school grounds every hour.⁽⁶⁾

Stalking 1,377,960 a year; 3,775 a day; approximately 157 people are stalked every hour.⁽⁷⁾

Identity Theft 301,835 a year; 827 a day; an average of 34 identity theft complaints every hour.⁽⁸⁾

Elder Abuse 472,813 a year; 1,295 a day; an average of 54 reports of elder abuse in domestic and institutional settings an hour.⁽⁹⁾

Citations:

- 1 Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2003). *Crime in the United States, 2002*. Washington, D.C. Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.
- 2 Catalano, Shannan M. (September 2004). *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.
- 3 Rennison, Callie. (February 2003). *Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2001*. Washington, D.C. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.
- 4 Children's Bureau, Administration for Children & Families. 2004. *Child Maltreatment 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

- 5 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2004. *Stop Impaired Driving*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.
- 6 Perkins, Craig. (September 2003). *Weapon Use and Violent Crime*. Washington, D.C. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. *Estimate based on an average 180 day school year.
- 7 Tjaden & Thoennes. (April 1998). *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C. National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.
- 8 Federal Trade Commission. National and State Trends in Fraud and Identity Theft. www.consumer.gov/sentinel/pubs/Top10Fraud2003.pdf. Accessed October 20, 2004.
- 9 The National Center on Elder Abuse. 2002. *A Response to Abuse of Vulnerable Adults: The 2000 Survey of State Adult Protective Services*. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"



Note: The crime clock should be viewed with care. It represents data from numerous statistical reports and should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of crime.

Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are

2005 EVENTS

PLEASE MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR THE EVENTS LISTED BELOW.

JANUARY

CRIME STOPPERS MONTH

Crime Stoppers International
800.245.0009
www.c-s-i.org

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.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo

APRIL

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

April 10-16, 2005
U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime
800.851.3420 (OVC Resource Center)
www.ovc.gov

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS

April 15-17, 2005
Youth Service America
202.296.2992
www.ysa.org

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

April 17-23, 2005
Points of Light Foundation
800.750.7653
www.pointsoflight.org

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

MAY

NATIONAL LAW DAY

May 1, 2005
American Bar Association
312.988.5000
www.abanet.org

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WEEK

May 1-7, 2005
International Association of Correctional Officers
517.485.3310

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

May 15-21, 2005
Concerns of Police Survivors
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

May 15, 2005
Concerns of Police Survivors
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

May 25, 2005
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
800.843.5678
www.ncmec.org

May (continued)

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH
Administration on Aging, Department of Health and Human Services
www.aoa.gov

JULY

NATIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS WEEK

July 17-23, 2005
American Probation and Parole Association
859.244.8203
www.appa-net.org

AUGUST

NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

August 2, 2005
National Association of Town Watch
800.NITE.OUT
www.nationaltownwatch.org

SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK

September 4-10, 2005
American Association of Suicidology
202.237.2280
www.suicidology.org

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

September 25, 2005
National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.
888.818.POMC
www.pomc.org

OCTOBER

WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE

October 16-22, 2005
YWCA of the USA
202.467.0801
www.ywca.org

AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK

October 16-22, 2005
National School Safety Center
805.373.9977
www.nssc1.org

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

National Crime Prevention Council
800.627.2911
www.ncpc.org

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
303.839.1852
www.ncadv.org

NOVEMBER

TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY

November - December, 2005
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
800.GET.MADD
www.madd.org

DECEMBER

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH

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

Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are



National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 10-16, 2005

For information about victim assistance, contact the Office for Victims of Crime at 800.851.3420
www.ovc.gov

OR

★ SILVER ANNIVERSARY ★



National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 10-16, 2005

Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are

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www.ovc.gov

OR

Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are

National Toll-free Numbers

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

Putting Victims First

In America, putting victims first means informing them of their rights and services available to help them.

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

Please contact the Office for Victims of Crime at 800.851.3420
www.ovc.gov

or:

CRIME VICTIMS HAVE RIGHTS TOO!

If you are a victim of crime, you have many rights and services available to help you.

If you would like to help assist victims, many volunteer opportunities are available.

Get Help or Help Out.

For more information about victim assistance or volunteer opportunities, please contact:

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Identity Theft 301,835 a year; 827 a day; an average of 34 identity theft complaints every hour.

Elder Abuse 472,813 a year; 1,295 a day; an average of 54 reports of elder abuse in domestic and institutional settings an hour.

All statistics provided by U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Trade Commission, and the National Center on Elder Abuse. Please visit www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2005/welcome.html.

Note: The crime clock should be viewed with care. It represents data from numerous statistical reports and should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of crime.

Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are



**Justice Isn't
Served Until Crime
Victims Are**

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 10-16, 2005 ★ SILVER ANNIVERSARY ★

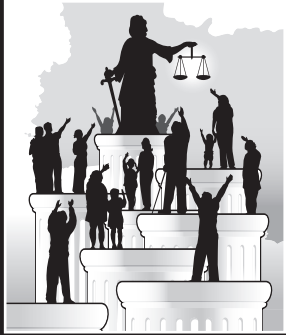


**Crime Victims
Have Rights Too!**


www.ovc.gov

Camera-Ready Artwork for NCVRW Logos, Buttons and Magnets

Justice Isn't Served
Until Crime Victims Are



National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 10-16, 2005




Justice Isn't Served
Until Crime
Victims Are

**National Crime
Victims' Rights Week**

April 10-16, 2005

Justice
Isn't
Served
Until
Crime
Victims
Are



**NATIONAL CRIME
VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK**
April 10-16, 2005

Justice Isn't Served
Until Crime
Victims
Are




**National Crime
Victims' Rights Week**

Justice
Isn't Served Until
Crime
Victims
Are



Justice Isn't
Served
Until
Crime
Victims
Are



Putting Victims First



Good media relations require good media contacts, with an emphasis on journalists who cover issues related to crime and victimization. Members of your 2005 NCVRW Planning Committee should be asked to contribute names and contact information for journalists who have an

interest in these issues. Invite them to serve on the Planning Committee.

A great way to develop a baseline Media Directory for your jurisdiction is to enter the words “media listing” into any Internet search engine. Various resources that appear include news media contacts by geographical region, format (newspapers, radio, television and Web-based), and subject (including “crime”). A good Media Directory is the *first important step* in developing and cultivating productive relationships with the news media, and providing them with ongoing information and resources relevant to crime victims’ issues and key concerns, and current events related to crime and victimization.

Sample Press Release

This year’s NCVRW is particularly newsworthy because it commemorates the 25th anniversary of this annual observance, and provides the opportunity to reflect upon the many accomplishments of our field over the past quarter-century, as well as the challenges that still remain.

The sample press release offers a “then and now” historical perspective of the victim assistance field, including a quotation from President Ronald W. Reagan about why he instituted NCVRW as a national observance in 1981. A quotation from OVC Director John W. Gillis provides a national perspective to complement state and local efforts. Sample quotations

are also provided for designated spokespersons that can be adapted to reflect issues specific to a state or local jurisdiction.

Your 2005 NCVRW press release should be sent at *least ten days prior to NCVRW* (by April 1st). Follow-up phone calls or e-mails can help remind news media representatives about the importance and community awareness value of covering NCVRW events and activities.

Sample Public Service Announcements

The three sample public service announcements (PSAs) are designed to accommodate public service advertisement programming slots for television and radio media – 60 seconds, 30 seconds, and 15 seconds. Each PSA requires personalization that reflects the most critical issues of your state or local jurisdiction, as well as local contact information (by both telephone and Internet access).

Most television and radio stations appreciate advance submission of PSAs – at least six weeks prior to NCVRW (*or March 1, 2005*). Personal contacts for PSA submissions are *essential*. Members of your 2005 NCVRW Planning Committee can divide up different news media stations, and attempt to make personal contacts with public service or news directors at each medium, who can provide guidelines for PSA submission and their preferred format.

Many stations accept PSAs that are read on the radio or television by news anchors or other on-air personalities, while some prefer that a spokesperson from the organization or coalition submitting the PSA read it, which is taped for broadcast (this is called a “news actuality”). Personal contacts with broadcast media and appropriate follow-on calls or e-mails will help ensure that your 2005 NCVRW PSAs are aired to the widest possible broadcast audience.

Sample Opinion/Editorial Column

If you want to persuade the public about the vital importance of crime victims’ rights and services, an opinion/editorial column is an excellent venue. The sample opinion/editorial column – which includes topics

Working with the Media *(continued)*

that should be personalized to your state or jurisdiction – offers a comprehensive national perspective of the progress of crime victims’ rights and services since the inception of NCVRW in 1981. It also emphasizes the 2005 NCVRW theme, and challenges individuals and communities to reflect on crime victim services as a means of ensuring justice for victims, and for our society as a whole.

Most newspapers publish their guidelines and requirements for submitting opinion/editorial columns on their Web sites; submissions should be mailed, e-mailed or hand-delivered at least *two weeks* prior to NCVRW, with a request to publish it on a designated day (Sunday, April 10th or Monday, April 11th is best).

In addition, the sample opinion/editorial column can be easily adapted to be a taped actuality for radio or television. Actualities are 60-second editorial statements read by the author and taped for future public broadcast. Your local television and radio stations can provide guidelines about the format and acceptance of broadcast actualities.

A Crime Victim’s Experience: Then and Now

When you try to imagine what crime victims experienced 25 years ago, images are conjured up of the lack of rights and services, insensitive or indifferent treatment, and efforts to seek justice that were often fruitless and frustrating. This document features a hypothetical scenario of a rape victim – culled in part from victims’ actual experiences 25 years ago – that offers a perspective of how victims were treated. This scenario can be adapted to reflect recollections about the treatment of victims in 1981, and/or incorporate the actual insights and memories of victims of various types of crime in your jurisdiction. It can be followed with a description of how the treatment of this rape victim would *differ* today in 2005.

There are many applications for this scenario. It can be utilized to offer a dramatic “then and now” comparison in the sample opinion/editorial column, or in speeches and other public presentations. The goal is to contrast the terrible plight of victims 25 years ago, as compared to today, and focus on the many improvements that have enhanced crime victims’ rights and services since the first NCVRW was declared 25 years ago.

Sample Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

(Date)

CONTACT: (Name/Title/Agency)

(A/C – Telephone)

America Celebrates the Silver Anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week

"Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are"

(City/State) – Twenty-five years ago, President Ronald W. Reagan declared the first National Crime Victims' Rights Week to pay tribute to crime victims and to recognize the devastating impact of violence on individuals, communities and our nation as a whole. In proclaiming the first National Crime Victims' Rights Week in 1981 and then establishing the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, he stated, "Our commitment to criminal justice goes far deeper than our desire to punish the guilty or to deter those considering a lawless course. Our laws represent the collective moral voice of a free society – a voice that articulates our shared beliefs about the roles of civilized behavior. Both the observance of Crime Victims' Week and the creation of this Task Force are entirely consistent with principles that lie at the heart of our nation's belief in freedom under law."

During the week of April 10 to 16, 2005, the 25th anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week will be observed across our nation by victims and survivors and the professionals and volunteers who assist them. This year's theme – "Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are" – emphasizes the importance of providing support and assistance to victims as a critical and core component of justice in America.

Since 1981, the field of victims' rights and services has contributed to many accomplishments that enhance individual and community safety. Today, there are over 10,000 justice system- and community-based programs that inform and educate victims about their rights, and provide supportive services to help them cope with the physical, emotional, financial and spiritual impact of crime. Over 32,000 laws have been passed at the state and federal levels that define and protect victims' rights, including constitutional amendments in 32 states (including yours, if applicable). Comprehensive responses and programs have also been created that ensure a sensitive and effective response to victims of domestic and international terrorism and mass violence.

In America today, victim service programs offer a wide range of services that include crisis intervention, counseling, safety planning, and advocacy throughout the criminal or juvenile justice system; and state victim compensation programs help victims recover from the many costs associated with criminal victimization.

According to John W. Gillis, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime within the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, "justice isn't served until crime victims are."

"Anyone who is truly concerned about justice should also be concerned that victims and survivors are treated with dignity and compassion, educated about their rights under law, and offered services to help them cope in the aftermath of crime," Gillis explained. "Only when we consistently serve victims in our communities are we truly serving justice."

Local (spokesperson – name, title and agency) notes that justice is continually served in (community) through victim assistance programs that identify and address the immediate-, short- and long-term needs of crime victims and survivors.

"Anyone who is victimized by crime can receive information about their rights, and the many services available to assist them," (spokesperson) said. "If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, we can help. Or if you'd like to volunteer for victims, many opportunities are available."

Here in (city/county/state), a number of special activities have been planned to commemorate the Silver Anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Included are: (cite examples of special events, and attach any other relevant information to this press release).

Members of our community are encouraged to join crime victims and those who serve them in commemorating National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 10th to 16th. For additional information about the Silver Anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, crime victim assistance, or volunteer opportunities, please contact (agency/organization) at (area code/telephone number), or visit (name of agency's) Web site at (Web site address).

END

***Paving the Path to Justice* included in this Resource Guide offers a comprehensive "then and now" overview of the accomplishments of the past 25 years, which can be incorporated into your press release.**

Type your press release double-spaced on the sample letterhead included in this Resource Guide.

Sample Public Service Announcements

60 Seconds

This week – April 10th to 16th – marks the 25th anniversary of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. During this Silver Anniversary observance, we can all join together to honor crime victims and those who serve them. Because justice isn’t served until crime victims are.

Victims of crime in (*community/state*) are our mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, children, friends, neighbors and co-workers. Crime affects victims in *many* ways – physically, emotionally, financially, and spiritually. When one person is affected by crime, we all feel its impact. Access to supportive services in our community, and the rights to be informed of and involved in justice proceedings, are what *justice* is all about in America. And justice isn’t served until crime victims are.

So during 2005 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and throughout the year, remember that crime victims in (*community/state*) have rights, and a wide range of services to help them cope with the aftermath of criminal victimization. If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, *help* is available. So get help, or help out. For more information about victims’ rights and services in (*community/state*) or to volunteer for victims of crime, please call (*area code/telephone number*) or visit our Web site at (*URL*).

30 Seconds

April 10th to 16th marks the 25th anniversary of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week in America.

We have the opportunity – individually and collectively – to pay tribute to *all* who been harmed by crime in our community, and to re-commit our energies to ensure that crime victims and survivors are aware of the many rights and services available to help them.

So during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and throughout the year, remember that justice isn’t served until crime victims are. You can get help, or help out. For more information about victims’ rights and services in (*community/state*) or to volunteer to help victims of crime, please call (*area code/telephone number*) or visit our Web site at (*URL*).

15 Seconds

Justice isn’t served until crime victims are. Being informed about and involved in justice proceedings, and having access to supportive services – that’s what *justice* is all about for crime victims. For information about crime victims’ rights and services, please call (*area code/telephone number*) or visit our Web site at (*URL*).

Sample Opinion/Editorial Column

“Justice Isn’t Served Until Crime Victims Are”

Crime in America has a devastating impact on victims and survivors, neighborhoods, and our society as a whole. Crime in America continually threatens our individual and collective sense of safety and security. And crime in America creates a universal sense of indignity through the realization that *any of us*, at *any time*, can be victimized by violence.

This week is the 25th anniversary of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. It is a time to pay tribute to victims and survivors of crime and those who selflessly serve them, and to reflect upon the many accomplishments of the past quarter-century that have made victims’ rights and services a *reality* in our nation. It is a time to recognize that *justice isn’t served until crime victims are*.

In proclaiming the first National Crime Victims’ Rights Week in 1981 and then establishing the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime, President Ronald W. Reagan stated, “Our commitment to criminal justice goes far deeper than our desire to punish the guilty or to deter those considering a lawless course. Our laws represent the collective moral voice of a free society – a voice that articulates our shared beliefs about the roles of civilized behavior. Both the observance of Crime Victims’ Week and the creation of this Task Force are entirely consistent with principles that lie at the heart of our nation’s belief in freedom under law.”

In 1981, there were few victims’ rights that offered information, protection, and assistance to those who were hurt by crime, and only one state had a “victims’ bill of rights.” Today, there are over 32,000 federal and state statutes and 32 state-level constitutional amendments that define and protect victims’ rights, and every state and the District of Columbia today have a “victims’ bill of rights.”

There was no federal funding for crime victims that supported the provision of quality victim services. Since then, the *Victims of Crime Act* (VOCA), the *Family Violence Prevention and Services Act*, and the *Violence Against Women Act* (VAWA) have provided billions of

dollars to support a wide range of crime victim services that address victims’ needs for information, protection, counseling, and help in exercising their rights throughout the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

The handful of victim assistance programs established 25 years ago has grown to include over 10,000 community- and justice system-based programs that help victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, drunk driving, elder abuse, child abuse, hate violence, terrorism, identity theft, and survivors of homicide victims, among others, including (*describe victim services in your community*).

While these accomplishments are, indeed, impressive, there remain today many challenges to ensuring that crime victims are treated with respect, recognized as key participants within our systems of justice, and afforded services to help them in the aftermath of crime. There are *still* crime victims who are not informed of their rights, nor engaged as active participants in our justice system. There are *still* crime victims who remain unaware of a variety of supportive services that can provide help, hope and healing in the aftermath of crime. There are *still* crime victims who suffer immeasurable physical, emotional, and financial losses, who still wait and wait to receive court-ordered restitution payments from their perpetrators.

Justice isn’t served until *all* crime victims are treated with dignity and compassion by our criminal and juvenile justice systems.

Justice isn’t served until crime victims’ most basic needs are identified, and that efforts are made to meet these important needs.

Justice isn’t served until crime victims are informed of *all* their rights throughout the justice process – rights that empower them, give them important choices, and offer them opportunities to have *voices* and *choices* in their cases, and in their future.

Justice isn’t served until crime victims can be *assured* that their offenders will be held accountable for their crimes.

Sample Opinion/Editorial Column *(continued)*

Justice isn't served until we realize, as a community and as a nation founded on the principles of "equal rights for all," that violence affects us *all*, and that victims' rights represent the very foundation upon which our nation was created.

In *(community/state)*, we can be "bystanders" to justice, or we can recognize that justice for one person who is hurt by crime is truly justice for us *all*. If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, you can *seek help*. If you or someone you know is concerned about

justice and safety in our community, you can *help out* by volunteering for victim assistance programs.

In *(community/state)*, we serve justice by serving victims of crime. During the Silver Anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week – April 10th to 16th – and throughout the year, let us remember that by helping victims of crime, we help make our neighborhoods, communities and nation stronger and safer. And that by serving crime victims, we are truly serving justice.

Provide a two-to-three sentence description of the author's (or co-authors') title(s) and agency affiliation(s) at the end of this opinion/editorial column.

A Crime Victim's Experience: Then and Now

This is a hypothetical description of a case of a rape victim in 1981, based partly on actual composite experiences of victims around that time. It is designed to highlight the "plight of the victim" as described in the purpose of establishing the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime.

This "then" perspective can be compared to a "now" perspective in 2005, based upon the victims' rights and services in your state or jurisdiction. How would she be treated today?

Your response and reflections can complement this scenario with a powerful overview of the many positive changes that have occurred to define and protect victims' rights, and to create victim assistance services, over the past 25 years that would, hopefully, dramatically change the way this victim was treated.

She was a 67-year-old grandmother of seven, recently retired from a rewarding career as a schoolteacher. Just weeks after moving to a small town where she and her husband had built a home for retirement, a 26-year-old man with a long history of assaults against women raped and beat her in her kitchen.

When the police arrived, she was intimidated by the barrage of incredible questions: "Did you know the man who attacked you?" "Did you grant him permission to come into your house?" "Were your doors locked? Your alarm set?" "Did you fight back? How hard?"

Her husband drove her to the emergency room of the hospital where, after waiting two hours, a nurse called out, "The doctor is ready to see the woman who was raped." Filled with horror and shame, she was put through an invasive examination by a young intern who neither acknowledged nor showed concern for her pain and trauma. When the intern failed to document her bruises and black eye, she suggested that he might want to note them for future reference at a trial. He chuckled, but obliged. He took her clothes, and offered none to replace them, so she wore a scratchy paper dress home, barefoot. Her horror was exacerbated when, two weeks later, she received a bill for \$975.00 for the rape examination from the hospital. No victim

compensation program existed in her state to cover this cost.

She received no crisis intervention, counseling or victim services because none existed. When she turned to her minister for support, his words of "comfort" were simply that, "It's God's will."

After countless calls to the local police, she was finally informed that a suspect had been arrested. When she correctly identified him in the police lineup, she went into shock. They offered her a glass of water to help ease her obvious trauma.

She quickly learned through the grapevine of her assailant's long history of violence against women, including rape, molestation of a minor, and several assaults on girlfriends. She was amazed to learn that all these offenses had been plea bargained to misdemeanors, and that he had not spent a day in prison but, rather, served several sentences on probation. She was even more shocked to learn that *nothing* about his criminal history would be admissible in the courtroom in her case. Around this time, she began to receive anonymous phone calls, threatening her family and her with serious harm if she testified. The police said they could not "prove" the calls came from her assailant, and offered her no options for protection.

The defendant sought a plea agreement to a misdemeanor simple assault. When she learned that the prosecutor was considering this, she was utterly horrified and extremely upset. Were it not for the intercession from a judge with whom she had gone to high school, her case would likely have been plea bargained. The defendant was charged with first-degree rape and third-degree assault.

Sixteen months later – following endless delaying tactics by the defense that were *not* preventable because she had no right to a speedy trial (although the defendant did) – the trial commenced. The defense attorney ripped her to shreds. His angle was that this case involved "consensual sex," that she "welcomed" this rapist into her home, and that her black eye and

A Crime Victim's Experience: Then and Now *(continued)*

bruises resulted simply from “rough sex” that she initiated. Her entire sexual history – much of it erroneous – was presented as “evidence” because there were no rape shield laws to prevent this.

She testified in front of a room full of gawking strangers, and then was dismissed and told “not to return until the verdict.” None of her family members were allowed to attend the trial, as the defense attorney successfully motioned that “their presence would prejudice the jury.” The news media swarmed her when she arrived and left the courtroom and camped out in her front yard when she refused to comment. Her trauma was reduced in the newspaper to a horrendous “Granny Attacked and Didn't Fight Back” headline.

The prosecutor put forth a strong case, pointing to a wealth of physical evidence that she believed, beyond a shadow of a doubt, proved forcible rape. She learned of the case's progression and status only through frequent calls to her friend and lifeline, the kind judge whom she knew from high school.

When the jury returned, she sought any indication of its verdict, but none of the jurors would meet her gaze. “Surely justice will prevail,” she thought as she grasped her husband's hand. But it didn't.

The jury of four men and eight women found the defendant “not guilty” on the charge of rape, and “guilty” on the charge of third-degree assault. Once again, he was sentenced to one year of probation, with no order of restitution or any other conditions that addressed accountability. She was not allowed to submit a victim impact statement, because that right did not exist. She was offered no input into his conditions of community supervision, because that right did not exist. She was offered no measure of protection, because that right did not exist. She received no victim compensation, because that right did not exist.

She was left with only one question: “What about my rights?” But none existed.



Paving the Path to Justice

This historical document – created specifically for the Silver Anniversary of NCVRW – offers an excellent “then and now” perspective of the scope of victims’ rights and services in 1981 when the first NCVRW was declared by President Reagan, and

describes key changes that have been made since then. Our field’s progress is documented through the establishment of new laws, policies, fair treatment standards, and programs, the creation of new funding sources for victim services, and the identification of and outreach to new victim populations that were previously underserved or unserved.

Crime Victims’ Rights in America: A Historical Overview

Over the past 40 years, there have been many significant accomplishments of our nation’s victims’ rights movement that have had a powerful impact on victims’ rights and services. This important Historical Overview offers insights into the progress that has resulted in the passage of landmark federal and state laws; the development of innovative promising practices that improve the delivery and scope of victim services; and the creation of new victim assistance strategies that expand outreach efforts to victims and survivors of crime.

The Historical Overview – which documents progress from 1965 to the present – can be utilized in efforts to maximize communications and awareness, and to enhance media outreach during NCVRW and throughout the year. States can also consider developing their own historical overview that describes state-specific achievements that have expanded and promoted victims’ rights and services.

The highlights of this document can be utilized in virtually all media relations, public and victim outreach, and community education efforts sponsored in conjunction with NCVRW to emphasize the tremendous progress of our field over the past quarter century.

The History of the Crime Victims’ Movement in the United States

This comprehensive overview is published by the Office for Victims of Crime as a component of its Oral History Project, which is co-sponsored by Justice Solutions, the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, and the National Organization for Victim Assistance. It offers a detailed overview of the key trends and issues that have promulgated the victim assistance field in America and beyond since its inception in 1972, and includes insights from many of the “pioneers” of the field.

A Retrospective of the 1982 President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime

Also a component of the OVC Oral History Project, this Retrospective summarizes the insights that resulted from a group interview conducted in 2003 of the surviving members of the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime established by President Ronald Reagan. The Task Force members discuss the powerful impact of their *Final Report*, published in 1982, on the overall field of victims’ rights and services, the development of new victim assistance programs and services, and the establishment of a wide range of victims’ rights. Task Force members also discuss what they view to be the challenges that the field of victim assistance faces in the future.

Paving the Path to Justice

A powerful way to commemorate the Silver Anniversary of NCVRW is to examine victims' rights and services 25 years ago to help people understand just how limited they were in 1981 and to highlight the tremendous growth of the victim assistance field. This "national perspective" offers a view of victims' rights and services in 1981 (you can also offer your state-specific perspective of these national landmarks). You may want to consider developing a "25 year progress report" for your own state or jurisdiction, which can be used for all your NCVRW victim outreach and public awareness activities.

In 1981:

- Without the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime established by President Ronald W. Reagan, there was no national recognition of the plight of crime victims, or a national focus on expanding crime victims' rights and services.
- There was no Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) within the U.S. Department of Justice. Established in 1983, OVC has provided ongoing leadership and vision to the ever-expanding field of victim services.
- There was no *Victims of Crime Act* Program or Crime Victims Fund to provide financial support for victim compensation, victim services, and a variety of programs that enhance crime victims' rights and services. Since October 1985, more than \$6 billion derived from criminal fines, forfeitures, and penalties have been deposited into the VOCA Fund.
- There was no federal funding for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. The passage of the *Family Violence Prevention and Services Act* in 1984 and the *Violence Against Women Act* in 1994 and its reauthorization in 2000 have provided billions of dollars to address violence against women.
- No national telephone hotlines existed to provide crisis intervention and assistance to victims. Today, the National Domestic Violence Hotline, the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, and Childhelp USA provide hotline services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, incest, and child abuse and neglect 24-hours a day, seven days a week.
- There were 32 victim compensation programs in the United States. Today, compensation programs help victims defray the many costs resulting from crime in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.
- Only one state—Wisconsin—had a "Victims' Bill of Rights." Today, every state and the District of Columbia have Bills of Rights and broad statutory protections for victims.
- No one even thought of elevating victims' rights to constitutional status. Today, 32 states recognize victims' rights in their state Constitutions.
- Because the victims' rights laws enacted beginning in 1980 did not have any enforcement mechanisms, they were often called "Victims' Bills of Good Intentions" instead of "Victims' Bills of Rights." Over the next 25 years, many states and local agencies have created programs to secure compliance with victims' statutory and constitutional rights through ombudsmen programs, victims' rights boards and committees, and legal clinics and advocates.
- There were no fair treatment standards for victims and witnesses of crime in federal jurisdictions. Beginning in 1982 with the passage of the *Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act*, a wide range of rights and protections are now provided to federal victims and witnesses. In 1983, Attorney General William French Smith issued the first Attorney General Guidelines, which outlined standards for the implementation of victims' rights contained in the Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act.
- There was no federal funding available in Indian Country specifically designed to address the needs of crime victims and their families. In addition to lacking adequate services for crime victims, American Indian and Alaska Native communities were experiencing increased rates of reported child sexual abuse. Heightened awareness of these issues resulted in both the inception of the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) Discretionary Grant Program and the enactment of the *Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA)* of 1988. The ADAA amended the *Victims of Crime Act* of 1984 and authorized the use of Children's Justice Act (CJA) funds in Indian Country to improve the investigation,

Paving the Path to Justice (*continued*)

- prosecution, and case management of child physical and sexual abuse. Today, OVC continues to provide federal funding to support victim services in Indian Country through grant programs, technical assistance, and the development of new programmatic initiatives.
- No designated advocates for victims of crime within the federal justice system existed in 1981. Today, there are victim/witness and victim assistance professionals in the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Attorneys' Offices, the U.S. Marshals, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Department of State.
 - There was no federal funding for victims of terrorism and mass violence. The 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City focused the Nation's attention and Congressional action to make resources available to address both domestic and international terrorism. With the passage of the *Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act* in 1996, Congress gave OVC the authority to establish an Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve Fund to be used to assist victims of terrorism and mass violence. This Fund supports compensation and assistance services to victims of domestic terrorism or mass violence; supports assistance services for victims of international terrorism; and directly supports an International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program. In 1988, OVC provided funding to the State Department 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. In January 2002, OVC released 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.
 - There was no global recognition of the impact of crime on victims. In 1985, the United Nations adopted the "Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power," which served as the basis for victim service reform at the national and local levels throughout the world. Also, the World Society of Victimology (WSV) was formed in 1979. The WSV promotes research about crime victims and victim assistance; advocates for victims' interests; and advances cooperation of international, regional, and local agencies concerned with victims' issues.
 - Limited efforts were made in 1981 to promote "victimology" as a discipline within academia. The American Society of Victimology, founded in 2003, today serves as a national unified forum for American academicians and practitioners on all topics related to victimology in partnership with the WSV.
 - No programs for victims of human trafficking existed in 1981. In October 2000, Congress passed the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000* to combat trafficking in persons and to protect victims of this crime. Congress authorized the Attorney General to make grants to states, Indian tribes, units of local government, and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service organizations to provide services to alien victims trafficked into the United States. During Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003, Congress appropriated approximately \$20 million to fund services to trafficking victims. OVC currently funds 20 programs nationwide that provide services, including shelter, medical and mental health care, legal assistance, interpretation, and advocacy, to trafficking victims.
 - The lack of technology in 1981 often resulted in barriers to the investigation and prosecution of crime, and the ability to manage and share information to enhance crime victims' rights and services. Today, the Web readily provides information about and referrals to victim services in America and around the world. The award-winning Online Directory of Victim Services sponsored by OVC provides quick linkages to a wide range of victim assistance programs, and its Web Forum offers countless opportunities for "virtual" education and networking among professionals and volunteers who serve victims of crime. OVC has also

Paving the Path to Justice (*continued*)

developed secure Web sites for victims of mass terrorism crimes, including for the victims and families of the Pan Am 103 bombing and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Innovative DNA technology has enhanced crime scene investigations and increased arrests of violent offenders, and improved the investigation and prosecution of rape cases. The use of telemedicine offers vital consultation and medical services to victims of crime in rural, remote, and frontier regions of the country, who would otherwise not have access to such expertise and services. And today, all victims of federal crimes receive automated notification of information related to their cases and the status of their offenders through the Victim Notification System (VNS), with similar technology used to provide automated victim information and notification services to victims in most states.

- Victim services and victims' rights within America's juvenile justice system did not exist. The publication of the landmark "Report and Recommendations on Victims of Juvenile Offenders" by the American Correctional Association in 1994 and the national training and technical assistance efforts sponsored by OVC beginning in 1996 helped define the rights and needs of victims of juvenile offenders, and resulted in the establishment of countless victim assistance programs within the juvenile justice system.
- In 1981, there were only seven national organizations committed to expanding quality victims' rights and services: the National Organization for Victim Assistance; the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards; the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault; the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence; the National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children; Victims' Assistance Legal Organization; and Mothers Against Drunk Driving. Today, there are more than 50 national organizations that address the needs of virtually every type of crime victim and related victims' rights and services.

- No national criminal justice associations sponsored Victims Committees to help formulate policies, protocols, and programs that benefit victims of crime. Today, the American Correctional Association, American Probation and Parole Association, Association of State Correctional Administrators, International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Criminal Justice Association, National District Attorneys Association, and National Sheriffs' Association all have some type of Crime Victim Advisory or Policy Committee.
- Victims' voices were *never* heard in unison as a voting block. Since 1981, dozens of crime victims' rights initiatives have been introduced by citizen referenda and passed into law in various states, usually with vast support from the electorate. The fact that "victims vote" has had a powerful impact on public policy implementation that establishes and improves crime victims' rights.

Crime Victims' Rights in America

A Historical Overview

“The future is not some place we are going to, but one we are creating. The paths are not to be found, but made, and the activity of making them changes both the maker and the destination.” John Schaar

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 U.S. Virgin Islands.

1972

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

1974

- The Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds the first victim/witness programs in the Brooklyn and Milwaukee District Attorneys' offices, plus seven others through a grant to the National District Attorneys Association, to create model 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.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, which establishes the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN). The new Center creates an information clearinghouse 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 requests 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.

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.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

- 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 was 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 U.S. Congress fails to enact the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and federal funding for victims’ programs is phased out. Many grassroots and “system-based” programs close.
- The World Society of Victimology is formed to promote research of 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 created in Sacramento, California and Annapolis, Maryland.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980.
- Wisconsin passes the first “Crime Victims’ Bill of Rights.”
- In October, the First National Day of Unity is established by NCADV to mourn battered women who have died, celebrate women who have survived the violence, and honor all who have worked to defeat domestic violence. This day becomes Domestic Violence Awareness Week and, in 1987, expands to a month of awareness activities each October.

- NCADV holds its first national conference in Washington, D.C., thus gaining federal recognition of critical issues facing battered women, and sees the birth of several state coalitions.

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

1981

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

1982

- In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to create a greatly needed national focus on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force’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 that “...the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings...” becomes a vital source of new energy pushing toward the successful efforts to secure state victims’ rights constitutional amendments through the 1980s and beyond.
- The Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 brings “fair treatment standards” to victims and witnesses in the federal criminal justice system.
- California voters overwhelmingly pass Proposition 8, which guarantees restitution and other statutory reforms to crime victims.
- The passage of the Missing Children’s Act of 1982 helps parents guarantee that identifying information about their missing child is promptly entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

1983

- The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is created by the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs to implement recommendations from the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime. OVC establishes a national resource center, trains professionals and develops model legislation to protect victims' rights.
- 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 which outlines standards for federal victim and witness assistance for 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 disappearance of missing child 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 bring about renewed emphasis on the needs of crime victims by law enforcement officials nationwide.
- 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.
- In February, Crime Prevention Week is marked by a White House ceremony with McGruff, the crime-fighting mascot of the National Crime Prevention Council.
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is created as the national resource agency for missing children. Passage of the Missing Children's Assistance Act provides a Congressional mandate for the Center.
- The Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action, including the criminal justice system's response to battered women; prevention and awareness; education and training; and data collection and reporting.
- The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 is enacted, providing strong incentives to states without "21" laws to raise the minimum age for drinking, saving thousands of young lives in years to come.
- The first of several international affiliates of MADD is chartered in Canada.
- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services is founded to involve the faith community in violence prevention and victim assistance.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which earmarks federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.

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 victim service programs.
- The ad-hoc committee on the victims' rights constitutional amendment formalizes its plans to secure passage of amendments at the state level.
- Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors' seminar held in Washington, D.C., by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

- The first National Symposium on Sexual Assault is co-sponsored by the Office of Justice Programs and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, highlighting at the federal level the important needs of victims of rape and sexual assault.
- A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- OVC hosts the first national symposium on child molestation.
- Victim/witness coordinator positions are established in the U.S. Attorneys' Offices within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- California State University, Fresno, initiates the first Victim Services Certificate Program offered for academic credit by a university.
- OVC establishes the National Victims Resource Center, now named the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), to serve as a clearinghouse for OVC publications and other resource information.

1985

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$68 million.
- The National Victim Center (renamed the National Center for Victims of Crime in 1998) is founded in honor of Sunny von Bulow to promote the rights and needs of crime victims and to educate Americans about the devastating effect of crime on our society.
- The National Institute of Mental Health and NOVA sponsor a services, research and evaluation colloquium about the "Aftermath of Crime: A Mental Health Crisis."
- 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 the national and local levels throughout the world.
- President Reagan announces a Child Safety Partnership with 26 members. Its mission is to enhance private sector efforts to promote child safety, to clarify information about child victimization, and to increase public awareness of child abuse.

- The U.S. Surgeon General issues a report identifying domestic violence as a major public health problem.

1986

- The Federal 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 supporters meet in Washington, D.C., at a forum sponsored by NOVA to refine a national plan to secure state victims' rights constitutional amendments.
- Rhode Island passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment granting victims the right 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, pledging to drive safe and sober during the holidays. This national public awareness effort has since become an annual campaign.
- By the end of 1986, 37 states have established victim compensation programs.

1987

- The Federal 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 Victim Center.
- Security on Campus, Inc. (SOC) is established by Howard and Connie Clery, following the tragic robbery, rape and murder of their daughter, Jeanne, at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania. SOC raises national awareness about crime and victimization on our nation's campuses.
- The American Correctional Association establishes a Task Force on Victims of Crime.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

- NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.
- National Domestic Violence Awareness Month is officially designated to commemorate 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 as “only the defendant’s personal responsibility and moral guilt” may be considered in capital sentencing. However, 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 Federal 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 Federal 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.
- The first “Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime” conference is sponsored in Rapid City, South Dakota, by OVC.
- 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 compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments added a new “priority” category for funding victim assistance programs at the behest of MADD and POMC for “previously underserved victims of violent crime.”
- OVC provides funding for the first time to the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards to expand national training and technical assistance efforts.
- OVC establishes a Federal Emergency Fund for victims in the federal criminal justice system.

1989

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$133 million.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court reaffirms in *South Carolina v. Gathers* (490 U.S. 805) 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 as “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.
- “White Collar Crime 101” is published and begins a national dialogue about the implementation of rights and resources for victims of fraud.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

- The legislatures in Texas and Washington pass their respective victims' rights constitutional amendments, which are both ratified by voters.

1990

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$146 million.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Hate Crime Statistics Act requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data of incidence of certain crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity.
- The Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act, requiring institutions of higher education to disclose murder, rape, robbery and other crimes on campus, is signed into law by President George 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 Throwing Children in America shows that annually over one million children are abducted.
- The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons into the NCIC computer.

1991

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$128 million.
- U.S. Representative Ilena Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) files the first Congressional Joint Resolution to place victims' rights in the U.S. Constitution.
- The Violence Against Women Act of 1991 is considered by Congress.
- California State University, Fresno, approves the first Bachelors Degree Program in Victimology in the nation.
- The Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights Act is introduced in Congress.
- The results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization, *America Speaks Out*, are released by the National Victim Center during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- 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 the victim's death affected his or her survivors, do not violate the defendant's constitutional rights in a capital case.
- The Attorney General's Summit on Law Enforcement and Violent Crime focuses national attention on victims' rights in the criminal justice system.
- The U.S. Attorney General issues new comprehensive guidelines that establish procedures for the federal criminal justice system to respond to the needs of crime victims. The 1991 *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance* implement new protections of the Crime Control Act of 1990, integrating requirements of the Federal Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act and the Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act.
- The first national conference that addresses crime victims' rights and needs in corrections is sponsored in California by OVC.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

- The first nationwide survey is conducted to determine the scope of fraud and its effects, which finds 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 first International Conference on Campus Sexual Assault is held in Orlando, Florida.
 - The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.
 - The International Parental Child Kidnapping Act makes unlawful removal of a child to outside the United States a federal felony.
 - The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services facilitates a conference of leaders of 13 religious denominations to plan ways in which these large religious bodies can increase awareness of crime victims' needs and provide appropriate services.
 - The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.
 - Colorado legislators introduce a victims' rights constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Fifteen days later, the bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.
 - In an 8-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and, in the final analysis, unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states by this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their crimes in the media or publications. States must now review their existing statutes to comply with the Supreme Court's decision.
 - The Washington Secretary of State implements the nation's first Address Confidentiality Program, which provides victims of domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault an alternate, confidential mailing address, and offers confidentiality for 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.
 - OVC provides funding to the National Victim Center for the Civil Legal Remedies for Crime Victims Project to train victim advocates nationwide about additional avenues for victims to seek justice within the civil justice system.
- ### 1992
- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$221 million.
 - *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, published during National Crime Victims' Rights Week by the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and the National Victim Center, clarifies the scope and devastating effect of rape in our nation, including the fact that 683,000 women are raped annually in the United States.
 - The Association of Paroling Authorities, International (APAI) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' needs, rights and services in parole processes.
 - Congress re-authorizes 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 Bush.
 - In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court – in *R.A.V. vs. City of St. Paul* – strikes down a local hate crimes ordinance in Minnesota.
 - 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 requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.
 - The first national conference is convened with support from OVC that brings together representatives from VOCA victim assistance and compensation programs.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

1993

- The Federal 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.
- President Bill 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 Federal 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 voice 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 of violent crimes in communities that have experienced a crime resulting in multiple victimizations.

1995

- The Federal 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 U.S. Department of Justice convenes a national conference to encourage implementation of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).
- The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) in Washington, D.C. Supported by OVC, the university-based Academy provides an academically-credited 40-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights and myriad other topics.
- The U.S. Department of Justice issues 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 Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches an 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.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

- Eight states ratify the passage of victims' rights constitutional amendments – raising the total number of such state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.
 - The Community Notification Act, known as “Megan’s Law,” provides for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders by amendment to the national Child Sexual Abuse Registry law.
 - President Clinton signs the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, providing one million dollars to strengthen antiterrorism efforts, make restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expand compensation and assistance services 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 made 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 to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.
 - OVC launches a number of international crime victim initiatives, including working to foster worldwide implementation of a United Nations Declaration on Victims’ Rights and working to better assist Americans who are victimized abroad.
 - The Church Arson Prevention Act is signed into law in July, in response to increasing numbers of acts of arson against religious institutions around the country.
 - The Drug-induced Rape Prevention Act is enacted to address the emerging issue of 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 that includes recommendations for victims’ rights and services for victims of juvenile offenders within the juvenile justice system.
- 1997**
- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$363 million.
 - In January, a federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment is re-introduced in the opening days of the 105th Congress with strong bipartisan support.
 - In February, OVC convenes the first National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crimes. Coordinated by the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), the symposium provides intensive training to nearly 1,000 federal employees who work with crime victims around the world.
 - In March, Congress passes at historic speed the Victims’ Rights Clarification Act of 1997 to clarify existing federal law allowing victims to attend a trial and to appear as “impact witnesses” during the sentencing phase of both capital and non-capital cases. Supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, President Clinton immediately signs the Act, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to observe the trial that is scheduled to begin within days and to provide input later at sentencing.
 - In April, the Senate Judiciary Committee conducts hearings on the proposed federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

- In June, President Clinton reaffirms his support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Congress; criminal justice officials; and representatives of local, state and national victims' rights organizations. Also that month, the Judiciary Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives conducts its first hearing on the proposed federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.
 - To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides victim assistance grants in Indian Country directly to the tribes.
 - Congress enacts a federal anti-stalking law.
 - Due to the large influx of VOCA funds in the previous fiscal year, OVC hosts a series of regional meetings with state VOCA administrators to encourage states to develop multi-year funding strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and to support the development and implementation of technologies to improve victims' rights and services.
 - OVC continues its support of the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City by funding additional advocates, crisis counseling and travel expenses to court proceedings for the bombing victims. When the venue of the trial is changed to Denver, Colorado, OVC provides funding for a special closed-circuit broadcast to victims and survivors in Oklahoma City.
 - A comprehensive national training conference for VOCA assistance and compensation programs is hosted by the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards (NACVCB) and the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) with support from OVC. VOCA representatives from all 50 states and every territory are in attendance.
 - During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, OVC officially launches its homepage, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc, providing Internet access to its comprehensive resources about victims' rights and services.
 - *New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century* is published by OVC. It assesses the nation's progress in meeting the recommendations set forth in the *Final Report* of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, and issues over 250 new recommendations from the field for the next millennium.
- 1998**
- The Federal 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 and Dianne Feinstein. The Senate Judiciary Committee subsequently approves SJR 44 by an 11-6 vote. No further action is taken on SJR 44 during the 105th Congress.
 - Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana by a voter approval margin of 69 percent; Mississippi by 93 percent; Montana by 71 percent; and Tennessee by 89 percent. Also in 1998, the Supreme Court of Oregon overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.
 - In April, representatives from system- and community-based organizations meet in St. Louis for OVC's Fraud Victimization Focus Group. Participants call for increased awareness, research, accountability and services for victims of fraud and identity theft. OVC's "Victims of Fraud & Economic Crime" publication results from this focus group.
 - The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 is passed. Part E of this legislation, "Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus," is authorized through the year 2003 and appropriates a total of \$10 million in grant funding to the Violence Against Women Grants Office for fiscal year 1999. Another primary aim of this legislation is to reduce binge drinking and illegal alcohol consumption on college campuses.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

- 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 within 18 months. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics must include statistics on the nature of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities and victim characteristics in its annual National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) by 2000.
- In October, 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 become victimized abroad.
- The Victim Restitution Enforcement Act of 1999 is officially re-titled a Bill to Control Crime by Requiring Mandatory Victim Restitution. Components of the proposed bill include establishment of procedures regarding the court's ascertaining of the victim's losses; requirement that restitution to victims be ordered in the full amount of their losses without consideration of the defendant's economic circumstances; and authorization of the court, upon application of the United States, to enter a restraining order or injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take any other action necessary to preserve the availability of property or assets necessary to satisfy the criminal restitution order.
- On January 20, 1999, Senator Joseph Biden introduces the Violence Against Women Act II, a bill that extends and strengthens the original 1994 Violence Against Women Act. Key provisions of this bill would: (1) strengthen enforcement of "stay away" orders across state lines; (2) increase spending for more women's shelters; (3) end insurance discrimination against battered women; (4) extend the Family and Medical Leave Act to cover court appearances by battered women; and (5) target the "acquaintance rape drug," Rohypnol, with maximum federal penalties.
- 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.

1999

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total a record \$985 million.
- On January 19, 1999, the federal victims' rights constitutional amendment (Senate Joint Resolution 3, identical to SJR 44) is introduced before the 106th Congress.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

2000

- The Federal 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 Mothers Against Drunk Driving (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.
- In October, the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 is signed into law by President Clinton, extending VAWA through 2005 and authorizing funding at \$3.3 billion over the five-year period. The Act:
 - Authorizes \$80 million a year for rape prevention and education grants.
 - Expands federal stalking statutes to include stalking on the Internet.
 - Authorizes \$875 million over five years for battered women’s shelters.
 - Provides \$25 million in 2001 for transitional housing programs.
 - Provides funding totaling \$25 million to address violence against older women and women with disabilities.
- The Internet Fraud Complaint Center Web site, www.ifccfbi.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.
- Victimization rates as reported in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) 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.
- In April, the federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment (SJR 3) is addressed for the first time by the full U.S. Senate. On April 27, following two-and-a-half days of debate, SJR 3 is withdrawn for further consideration by its co-sponsors, Senators Kyl (R-AZ) and Feinstein (D-CA), when it becomes apparent that the measure would not receive a two-thirds majority vote necessary for approval.
- In October, Congress passes the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) to combat trafficking in persons and to protect such victims by providing for: immigrants who have been victimized in the most severe fashion to remain longer in the United States and, in some cases, receive federal and state assistance; protections for certain crime victims, including violence against women; and a comprehensive law for law enforcement agencies that enables them to pursue the prosecution and conviction of traffickers. Congress authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to make grants to states, Indian tribes, units of local government, and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services organizations to provide services to alien victims trafficked into the United States.
- In November, the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) launches its Advanced Topic Series with an offering of “The Ultimate Educator: Maximizing Adult Learning Through Training and Instruction.”

2001

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$544 million.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) results for 2000 are released, showing that victimization rates continue to drop, reaching a new low of 25.9 million victims.
- There were 3,047 victims killed in the terrorist attacks on American soil on September 11, 2001: 2,175 males and 648 females died at the World Trade Center; 108 males, 71 females, and five unknown died at the Pentagon; 20 males and 20 females died in the plane crash in Somerset County, Pennsylvania; and countless others were injured by these terrorist attacks.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

- Congress responds 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. A federal victim compensation program was created specifically for the victims of September 11 as part of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act. The program included 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 must waive their right to bring civil action for damages suffered as a result of the terrorist acts.
 - As a part of the package of antiterrorism legislation called the USA Patriot Act of 2001, changes are made 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; offer assistance to victims of the September 11 terrorist attack on the Pentagon through the Pentagon Family Assistance Center; and establish 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 increases the annual Crime Victims Fund set-aside for child abuse victims from \$10 million to a maximum of \$20 million, and allows the use of Byrne grant funds for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Jennifer's Law authorizes \$2 million per year through FY 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.
 - Regulations for victims of trafficking are adopted, providing a wholesale change in the way the federal government responds to a class of crime victims, affecting policies and procedures at the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and several U.S. Department of Justice agencies, including the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices.
- 2002**
- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$519 million.
 - In January, 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 (NCVS) continues to show a decline in crime victimization. Violent crime victimization dropped 10 percent and property crime dropped six percent.
 - The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) is created. With OVC support, NAVAA provides technical assistance and training to state VOCA assistance administrators.
 - OVC sponsors a National Public Awareness and Education Campaign in conjunction with Justice Solutions, Parents Of Murdered Children and the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization to promote the scope and availability of victims' rights and services nationwide.
 - OVC sponsors a series of national regional roundtables to hear first-hand from victims and survivors about their experiences with the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
 - 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.
 - By the end of 2002, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Guam have established crime victim compensation programs.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

2003

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$361 million.
- OVC celebrates its 20th anniversary of service to crime victims and those who assist them.
- 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 the PROTECT Act of 2003 – also known as the “Amber Alert” law – which creates a national network of AMBER (America’s Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) to facilitate rapid law enforcement and community response to kidnapped or abducted children.
- The American Society of Victimology (ASV) was established at the first American Symposium on Victimology held in Kansas City, Kansas. The ASV serves as a forum for academicians and practitioners on all topics related to victimology in partnership with the World Society of Victimology.
- In July, Congress passes the Prison Rape Elimination Act designed 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.
- In October, the United States Postal Service releases the Stop Family Violence postage stamp to raise money for domestic violence prevention programs.
- In November, Congress appropriates \$22 million for the U.S. Department of Defense’s Family Advocacy Program, \$900,000 of which is to be used for the National Domestic Violence Hotline Awareness, Intervention, and Prevention Campaign in the military services.

- In November, Congress passes the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act providing new protections against identity theft, as well as provisions to help victims of identity theft recover their financial losses.
- In December, Congress passes the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. Along with reauthorizing programs created under the first TVPA, this legislation includes provisions aimed at strengthening prevention efforts and increasing the prosecution of offenders; increases protections for trafficking victims by enabling victims between the ages of 15 and 18 to obtain special visas (T-visas); simplifying the process by which victims are certified eligible for benefits; and allowing benefits and services to be available for victims’ family members who are legally allowed to come to the United States. In addition, the legislation creates a civil cause of action for victims of forced labor or forced prostitution.

2004

- In September 2004, \$834 million is deposited into the Federal Crime Victims Fund, 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 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.
- Congress passes legislation defining aggravated identity theft and establishing penalty enhancements for the crime, i.e., offenders who steal another person’s identity information in connection with the commission of other specified felonies (i.e., crimes relating to immigration, nationality, and citizenship and various forms of fraud) would be sentenced to an additional two years in prison. 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.

A Historical Overview (*continued*)

- In September, the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice, convenes a two-day symposium in Washington, D.C., to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).
- October 12th marks the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Victims of Crime Act and the Crime Victims Fund that has collected \$6 billion for services to crime victims since its passage.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Justice for All Act of 2004, which provides substantive rights for crime victims and mechanisms to enforce them, and authorizes \$155 million in funding over the next five years for victim assistance programs at the federal and state level. This omnibus crime legislation enacts the Debbie Smith Backlog Grant Program that provides \$755 million to test the backlog of over 300,000 rape kits and other crime scene evidence in our nation's crime labs; and authorizes more than \$500 million for programs to improve the capacity of crime labs to conduct DNA analysis, reduce backlogs, train examiners, and support sexual assault forensic examiner programs. It also includes the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-conviction DNA Testing Program that authorizes \$25 million over five years to help states pay the costs of post-conviction DNA testing, among other provisions.

A Tribute to President Ronald W. Reagan

The 2005 Silver Anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week is dedicated to President Ronald W. Reagan, who first proclaimed this time-honored national observance on April 8, 1981.

In proclaiming the first National Crime Victims' Rights Week, President Reagan said: "We need a renewed emphasis on, and an enhanced sensitivity to, the rights of victims. These rights should be a central concern of those who participate in the criminal justice system, and it is time all of us paid greater heed to the plight of victims." Twenty-five years later, his eloquent words still ring true.

Consider for a moment the plight of crime victims in 1981.

There were 41.4 million crimes committed in 1981, as compared to 24.2 million violent and property crime victimizations in 2003. "Victims' rights" were virtually an oxymoron, as few existed and even less were implemented in accordance with the nascent law of the era. The federal Crime Victims Fund was not even on the horizon – a Fund that, since established by President Reagan and the U.S. Congress in 1984, has provided over \$6 billion in financial support for victim compensation and victim services from fines, fees and assessments from federal criminal offenders. There were only a handful of programs that provided assistance and support to crime victims, as compared to over 10,000 community- and system-based programs in 2005, including nearly 5,700 programs that receive support from the Crime Victims Fund.

President Reagan literally put crime victims' rights, needs and concerns on the American agenda of public safety and public health concerns. He established clearly and convincingly that *victims' rights are human rights* that affect us all. By establishing his President's Task Force on Victims of Crime in 1981, and then taking its *Final Report* and recommendations to heart, he created a vital venue that made crime victims' needs and rights a *priority* for his Administration and those that followed it, and for our Nation as a whole.

His historical and pioneering efforts on behalf of victims of crime in America are best described by California Judge Lois Haight, who chaired his 1981 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime:

"We need a renewed emphasis on, and an enhanced sensitivity to, the rights of victims.

President Ronald W. Reagan, 1981

"Twenty-five years ago, with few crime victims' rights and very limited victim services, President Ronald Reagan began truly pioneering efforts that created a vision for our field and, for the first time, focused national attention on the plight of victims of crime. Without his efforts, we would not have had the landmark President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, whose 1982 *Final Report* and recommendations resulted in

the creation of the Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice."

Without the vision and leadership of President Reagan, there would be *NO*:

- National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- President's Task Force on Victims of Crime that, in 1982, produced a *Final Report* and 68 recommendations that provided the foundation for victims' rights and services in years to come.
- Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice established in 1983 that has become America's driving force behind efforts to treat victims with dignity and respect, implement their rights under law, and educate the public about the impact of crime on victims, families and communities.
- Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence in 1984 that, for the first time, examined the scope and impact of domestic violence in America, and developed recommendations to improve our nation's law enforcement, criminal justice and community response to offenses that, previously, were considered merely "family matters."

A Tribute to President Ronald W. Reagan *(continued)*

- *National Minimum Drinking Age Act*, which provided strong incentives to states to raise their minimum drinking age to 21 – the national law today.
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children that was established by President Reagan in 1984.
- Victim/witness programs within *all* U.S. Attorneys' offices, and within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- National Child Safety Partnership with 26 member organizations to enhance private sector efforts to promote child safety and public awareness of child abuse.
- Greatly needed public attention and funding to victims of crime in Indian Country.

The timing was right. The leadership was committed. The vision was created. As Former Nevada Governor Robert Miller, a member of Reagan's President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, said: "The time had come, the place was there and, fortunately, President Reagan and Attorney General Ed Meese had the foresight to move forward on it."

Task Force Chair Lois Haight summarizes the influence and impact of Reagan's efforts:

"The 'victims' rights' field as we know it today would *not* exist without the amazing vision and foresight of President Reagan. When crime victims in 2005 are treated with compassion, afforded rights, and have access to services and support, they can join us *all* in thanking and paying tribute to President Ronald Reagan, who paved this vital path to justice."

One of Reagan's predecessors, President Woodrow Wilson, said, "You are not here merely to make a living. You are here to enable the world to live more amply, with greater vision, and with a finer spirit of hope and achievement. You are here to enrich the world."

This "spirit of hope and achievement" described by President Wilson embodies the spirit of the field of crime victim services today. There is no greater tribute to President Ronald Reagan than this legacy.

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement in the United States

**A COMPONENT OF THE OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME
ORAL HISTORY PROJECT**

Sponsored by:

**Office for Victims of Crime
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice**

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National Organization for Victim Assistance*

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Justice Solutions
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards
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National Organization for Victim Assistance

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Contents

	PAGE
The OVC Oral History Project	1
The Office for Victims of Crime	1
Introduction	1
The Beginnings: Victimology	1
Victim Compensation	2
The Women’s Movement	2
The Criminal Justice System	3
The Growth of Victim Activism	4
The 1980s: Growth and Acceptance	5
The 1990s and Beyond.	9
Research Contributions and Advances in Responding to Victims	9
Expanding and Deepening Victim Services	10
The Ongoing March for Victims’ Rights.	11
Conclusion	12
Endnotes	13

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement in the United States

The OVC Oral History Project

The *Office for Victims of Crime Oral History Project* is cosponsored by Justice Solutions, the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, and the National Organization for Victim Assistance. Sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime, within the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, this project seeks to document the rich history of the victims' rights and assistance field since its inception in 1972. The project's four goals are to:

1. Develop two special reports that highlight the historical importance of two events: 1) the 30-year anniversary of the field and 2) the 20-year anniversary of the publication of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime Final Report.
2. Provide initial documentation via videotape of the past 30 years of the victims' rights and assistance movement through interviews with key contributors to the movement's overall success.
3. Develop archives housed in a university setting (videotaped and paper-based), as well as on the Web (digital tape and electronic versions of transcripts).
4. Develop a recommended format for states, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia to develop their own individual oral history.

The Office for Victims of Crime

The Office for Victims of Crime is committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime. OVC works with national, international, state, military, and tribal victim assistance and criminal justice agencies, as well as other professional organizations, to promote fundamental rights and comprehensive services for crime victims.

Introduction

The crime victims' movement is an outgrowth of the rising social consciousness of the 1960s that unleashed the energies of the idealistic, 20-something generation of the 1970s. Its continued strength is derived not just from the social forces through which it began, but also from the leadership of extraordinary individuals, some of whom have personally survived tragedy, and others who have brought extraordinary compassion and insight as witnesses to such tragedy.

In retrospect, one can say that the victims' movement in the United States involved the confluence of five independent activities:

1. The development of a field called victimology.
2. The introduction of state victim compensation programs.
3. The rise of the women's movement.
4. The rise of crime that was accompanied by a parallel dissatisfaction with the criminal justice system.
5. The growth of victim activism.

The Beginnings: Victimology

"Victimology" arose in Europe after World War II, primarily to seek to understand the criminal-victim relationship. Early victimology theory posited that victim attitudes and conduct are among the causes of criminal behavior.⁽¹⁾

The importation of victimology to the United States was due largely to the work of the scholar Stephen Schafer, whose book *The Victim and His Criminal: A Study in Functional Responsibility* became mandatory reading for anyone interested in the study of crime victims and their behaviors.⁽²⁾

As Tokiwa University (Japan) Professor of Criminology and Victimology John Dussich noted, "As a graduate student in 1962, I had the privilege of being a student of Stephen Schafer who was a victimologist and criminologist from Hungary, one of the early victimologists. He first spoke about victimology in his class on criminological theory. It was the first time that he ever gave a lecture in this country and we became friends after that."

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

The interest in victimology correlated with increasing concern about crime in America in the late 1960s. It is perhaps no coincidence that the precursor to Dr. Schafer's book was a study he conducted for the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.⁽³⁾ The crime wave of the time led to the formation of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice in 1966, which conducted the first national victimization surveys that, in turn, showed that victimization rates were far higher than shown in law enforcement figures – and that many non-reporting victims acted out of distrust of the justice system.⁽⁴⁾ This captured the attention of researchers who began to examine the impact of crime on victims, as well as victim disillusionment with the system.

“In my view it is no accident that the explosion of interest in victims and victimization surveys developed simultaneously,” Michael J. Hindelang wrote in “Victimization Surveying, Theory and Research” published in 1982. “Each has provided some stimulus for the other and each has the potential for providing benefits to the other.”⁽⁵⁾

As will be discussed, the prosecutor-based victim/witness revolution in particular was a direct consequence of victimological research.

Victim Compensation

The idea that the state should provide financial reimbursement to victims of crime for their losses was initially propounded by English penal reformer Margery Fry in the 1950s. It was first implemented in New Zealand in 1963 and Great Britain passed a similar law shortly thereafter.

Early compensation programs were welfare programs providing help to victims in need. This was reflected in Justice A.J. Goldberg's comment, “In a fundamental sense, then, one who suffers the impact of criminal violence is also the victim of society's long inattention to poverty and social injustice...”⁽⁶⁾ California initiated the first state victim compensation program in 1965, soon followed by New York. By 1979, there were 28 state compensation programs. By then, most had rejected the welfare precept in favor of a justice orientation in which victims were seen as deserving of compensation whether or not they were in need. Compensation programs also promoted involvement by

victims in the criminal justice system since they required victims to report crimes to the police and to cooperate with the prosecution.

Administrators of the early programs were not always passionate advocates of victim issues. According to Kelly Brodie, the former Director of victim compensation programs in Iowa and California:

“... I didn't think I would ever work in compensation because I had very hard feelings about the compensation program as a result of my work in the victim assistance field. And it was only through chance that I ended up in compensation...I thought I never wanted to work in this particular arena because I saw compensation as a bureaucratic structure...that was almost a payment for a prosecution-oriented, very adversarial process for victims.”

Later, compensation administrators often became articulate advocates of society's responsibilities to victims.

The Women's Movement

There is little doubt that the women's movement was central to the development of a victims' movement. Their leaders saw sexual assault and domestic violence – and the poor response of the criminal justice system – as potent illustrations of a woman's lack of status, power, and influence.

Denise Snyder, Director of the Washington, D.C., Rape Crisis Center, reflects that “...if you go back 30 years ago when the [Rape Crisis] Center first started,...the silence was deafening. This issue was one that society didn't want to think about, didn't want to hear about. The individual survivors felt incredible isolation.”

Long-time victim advocate Janice Rench of Massachusetts describes the influences that propelled her into the victims' movement:

“It was not by accident [that I joined the movement]. That was my passion, having been a victim of a sexual assault crime. I wanted to right a wrong...we have to step back...when I started, it was a time of excitement, it was a time of passion....We didn't have any plans, any books...but as we listened to the victims, we certainly got a

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

sense of what was going to work and what wasn't. And so it was the victims themselves, I believe, that really started this field and certainly it was the sexual assault field in the '70s that did it."

The new feminists immediately saw the need to provide special care to victims of rape and domestic violence. It is significant that of the first three victim assistance programs in the United States all began in 1972, and two were rape crisis centers (in Washington, D.C., and the San Francisco Bay area). There were several significant contributions that these programs brought to the victims' movement:

1. Emotional crisis was recognized as a critical part of the injury inflicted.
2. Intervenors learned to help victims with the practical consequences of rebuilding their lives, rather than relying on a criminal justice system where they were too often maltreated.
3. In the absence of any resources, there was a heavy reliance on volunteers.

The Criminal Justice System

Victimology in the 1970s helped to buttress what the public already knew – that crime was at unacceptably high levels and its victims were neglected. One individual who helped transform this problem into a reformed system was Donald E. Santarelli, Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in 1974. He had read the then-new research by Frank Cannavale⁽⁷⁾ that documented this stunning finding: the largest cause of prosecution failure was the loss of once-cooperative witnesses who simply stopped helping a justice system that was indifferent to their most basic needs.

This was the catalyst for funding three demonstration projects in 1974 to provide better notification and support to victims and witnesses. "We were the prototype for the victim/witness programs in District Attorneys' offices," recalls Norm Early, the former District Attorney of Denver, Colorado. "Back then, everything was very rudimentary. It was basically notification, setting up waiting rooms for people so that you wouldn't have 'World War II' in the hallway between the defendant's family and the victim's family as we

often did back in the old days."

Some of the victim/witness programs began borrowing service ideas from the grassroots programs and new ones based in law enforcement; some of the prosecutor-based staff received training in crisis intervention (because court appearances can be crisis-inducing events), and a few offered on-scene crisis services to victims whether or not there was an arrest and prosecution. Most began making referrals to social service and victim compensation programs. Notification went beyond telling victims about their next court date – it led to establishing on-call systems, and then obtaining and considering victims' views on bail determinations, continuances, plea bargains, dismissals, sentences, restitution, protective measures, and parole hearings. Some offered employer and creditor intercession, as well as support during court appearances. Many of these innovations were documented in a landmark "Prescriptive Package" commissioned by LEAA.⁽⁸⁾

In 1974, LEAA grants to the Ft. Lauderdale Police Department and then the Indianapolis Police Department helped open this new sector of the movement. Others followed suit. Many of the police-based programs were inspired by the work of two men.

A one-time New York police officer, Martin Symonds, became a psychiatrist specializing in treating trauma victims and later became the Director of Psychological Services for the New York City Police Department ("I finally got my gold shield," he would brag). In his clinical work with victims that began in 1971, Dr. Symonds developed three insights:

1. The pattern of responses from victims of trauma was similar regardless of the type of crime.
2. The principles of good crisis intervention are also similar.
3. Law enforcement officers are in the position of doing the most harm or the most good in responding to victims.

These views were published in a number of journals and were spread around the victim assistance community.

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

Dr. Morton Bard – also a one-time member of “New York’s finest” – was a psychologist who taught at New York University and who also studied the reactions of crime victims. With an LEAA grant, he published two volumes on Domestic Violence and Crisis Intervention. He laid the basis for presenting victim-focused training into many law enforcement academies and the FBI National Academy. His *Crime Victim’s Book*,⁽⁹⁾ published in 1979, was the first book-length primer on identifying and meeting victims’ needs and was considered a “bible” for many advocates and crime victims alike.

The Growth of Victim Activism

Finally, the victims’ movement was given a jolt of energy from crime victims and survivors. The victims’ movement surfaced the neglected issue of criminal violence against women, yet it was rape survivors and battered women who most commonly founded programs and shelters for similar victims. An additional force began to be felt in the late 1970s.

As lonely and isolated as other victims felt, survivors of homicide victims were truly “invisible.” As one homicide victim’s mother said, “When I wanted to talk about my son, I soon found that murder is a taboo subject in our society. I found, to my surprise, that nice people apparently just don’t get killed.”⁽¹⁰⁾

Families and Friends of Missing Persons was organized in 1974 in Washington state by survivors of homicide victims. The initial purpose was simply to provide support to others whose loved ones were missing or murdered. It later evolved into an advocacy group as well.

Parents Of Murdered Children was founded by Charlotte and Robert Hullinger in 1978 in the aftermath of the murder of their daughter by her ex-boyfriend. Mothers Against Drunk Driving was co-founded in 1980 by Candy Lightner when her daughter was killed by a repeat offender drunk driver, and by Cindi Lamb, whose infant daughter was rendered a quadriplegic by a repeat offender drunk driver. In 1977, Protect the Innocent in Indiana was energized when Betty Jane Spencer joined after she was attacked in her home and her four boys were killed. She and others did not shy away from the news media.

According to Cindi Lamb, “Probably one of the foremost strategies is giving the victim a face, and the face of the victim was [in her case, her quadriplegic infant daughter] Laura Lamb. She was the poster child for Mothers Against Drunk Driving, because even though she couldn’t move, she moved so many people.”

Many of these were support groups, but most were also advocacy groups whose power was undeniable. Edith Surgan, whose daughter was killed in New York City in 1976, moved to New Mexico and founded the New Mexico Crime Victim Assistance Organization that was the driving force behind establishing victim compensation legislation in that state. She told many times of traveling day after day from her home in Albuquerque to Santa Fe to fight for that legislation. She also told of how the Majority Leader of the Senate hid from her until she confronted him and asked why he was hiding. He said simply that he could not deal with such a horrible issue.

Bob Preston, whose daughter Wendy was murdered in Florida, along with Greg Novak, whose sister Beverly Ann Novak was murdered in Chicago by a man who had just been released, unsupervised, from a State Hospital, co-founded Justice for Victims, which successfully lobbied for one of the first state constitutional amendments for victims’ rights that was passed in Florida in 1988. Preston today co-chairs the National Victims’ Constitutional Amendment Network.

The experience of John W. Gillis, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime, following the murder of his daughter Louarna in Los Angeles in 1979, captured the work of all these groups:

“Quite frankly, Parents Of Murdered Children saved my life...because it gave me an opportunity to talk about what had happened....So I attended their meetings. They started asking me questions about law enforcement [he was then a Los Angeles police lieutenant] and why cases were handled certain ways. This was really helpful to me because then I found out I was providing help and information to others who were really hurting so much. So it was a two-way street. From there a group of us decided that we wanted to start our own organization, so we started Justice for Homicide Victims.”

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

These five forces worked together at first in informal coalitions, but the formation of the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) in 1975 helped to consolidate the purposes and goals of the victims' movement. The organization grew out of ideas developed at the first national conference on victim assistance, sponsored by LEAA, in Ft. Lauderdale in 1973. NOVA's initial contributions were to promote networking and to continue national conferences (beginning in 1976) to provide training opportunities for those working with victims.

Funding to the field in the late 1970s through LEAA gave communities opportunities to replicate the initial programs and begin to translate knowledge and practice into educational materials. The National District Attorneys Association developed a Committee on Victims to assist in disseminating information. The American Bar Association established a Victims Committee in its Criminal Justice Section.

By the end of the 1970s, many states had at least a few victim assistance programs, and 10 states had networks of programs. There grew a common understanding of the basic elements of service: crisis intervention, counseling, support during criminal justice proceedings, compensation and restitution. LEAA continued to promote victim assistance through its state block grants and established the first National Victim Resource Center in 1978.

In 1980, NOVA incorporated the growing demand for victims to have legitimate access to the justice system into a new policy platform on victims' rights and the initiation of a National Campaign for Victim Rights, which had as its core, a National Victims' Rights Week, endorsed and implemented in 1981 by President Ronald W. Reagan.

The 1970s were marked by rapid progress as well as by turbulence, caused in significant part by the waning of federal financial support. As national priorities shifted, stable funding became elusive when Congress defunded LEAA at the end of the decade, and programs often entered into internecine warfare over the limited resources that were available.

Controversy also arose among programs that were driven by grassroots energy and those that were based in criminal justice institutions. Many felt there was an inherent conflict between the goals of a prosecutor or law enforcement agency and the interests of crime victims. Some sought legal changes in the system, while others felt change could take place through the adjustment of policies and procedures.

Tensions within the movement led to the emergence of new national organizations: the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault was formed at NOVA's 1978 national conference to provide leadership for rape crisis programs. The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence was also founded in 1978 to provide an advocacy network for shelters.

Victim advocate Janice Rensch lamented the frictions that arose:

“[In the 1970s] there was much more openness for domestic violence victim advocates, for sexual assault advocates to come together, and then we would have people who had lost their children – homicide survivors – and we would start to see that there was more to this than just sexual assault and domestic violence – but that came later.”

The 1980s: Growth and Acceptance

The loss of significant LEAA funding in 1979 served as a potent reminder of how tenuous the movement's gains in the 1970s had been. Though an untold number of programs were abolished, the movement itself survived, thanks largely to the impact of the victim activist groups and the new public awareness they engendered. Their influence helped the victims' movement keep going and make progress on three fronts: public policy, program implementation, and public awareness.

State public officials, urged on by victim advocates, realized that state action was necessary to ensure the institutionalization of victim assistance. California again was a leader as it became the first state to establish state funding for victim assistance in 1980. Wisconsin took action by becoming the first state to pass a Victims' Bill of Rights the same year.

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

Jo Kolanda, the former Director of the Victim/Witness Program in the office of the District Attorney in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, shares her perspective of Wisconsin's initial legislative efforts to benefit victims of crime:

"I said, 'I think that the only way this program is going to survive is if there is statutory authority for the program. There's got to be funding built in from the State. The State supports the court system, they should be willing to fund this.' And every single person in the room laughed. At first I was so humiliated, and then I was so mad that I left that meeting thinking there is going to be statutory authority for this program or I will die trying."

"I contacted a woman named Barbara Ulichny, who was at the time a freshman State Representative in Wisconsin....I said, 'You know, Barbara, we need a Victim/Witness Bill of Rights.'...Amazingly, a freshman Representative pulled this off..."

Spirits were raised by the receptivity of the new administration. In 1981, President Reagan declared National Victims' Rights Week and Attorney General William French Smith launched a Task Force on Violent Crime. Conservative activist, victim advocate, and victims' rights attorney Frank Carrington – and his old friend, Presidential Counselor Edwin Meese – were the catalysts.

According to Steve Twist, board member of the National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network:

"Frank was quite an advocate, even in the early '70s, for fundamental reforms of the criminal justice system so that it would become more victim-centered. Frank went on to be the driving force behind the establishment of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime...and it was Frank's friendship with Ed Meese that led to that, and led to Frank being appointed as one of the members of the Task Force."

From the movement's perspective, the most important recommendation of the Attorney General's Task Force, suggested by Frank Carrington, was to commission a Presidential Task Force on Victims of Crime. In 1982, the President implemented that recommendation. At the same time, Senator H. John Heinz discovered and

endorsed the principle of rights for victims through his work as chair of the Senate Aging Committee. The informal group that was invited to help Senator Heinz draft the Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 will always remember his charge, "Help me find the most imaginative and effective tools ensuring victim rights in the states, and I'll put them in the Federal bill."⁽¹¹⁾

While victim advocates cheered his bill when it won a unanimous consent vote on October 12, 1982, they also saw the Act for what it was – a first step toward comprehensive federal action on behalf of victims everywhere.

Lois Haight Herrington was an unknown quantity to the victims' movement when she was appointed to chair the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime in 1982. However, a few advocates in California who had seen her perform as a prosecutor, were ecstatic.

As Harold Boscovich, former Director of the Victim Assistance Division of the Alameda County (California) District Attorney's Office, recalls:

"I was happy when Lois went to Washington. But when she went to Washington she wasn't going to take a job at the Office for Victims of Crime – it didn't exist. Lois was going back to Washington with her husband...The next thing I heard from her is 'I've got a job. I've been asked to head the Office of Justice Programs.' And I was just elated."

She became the indefatigable champion of victim justice, the architect of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA), and the architect of a Program Management Team for Victims of Crime which later evolved into the Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice.

Stories of Haight Herrington's tenacity are legendary. First as Chair of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime and later as the first Assistant Attorney General for the Office for Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics, she wielded her powers of diplomacy, cajolery, and personal stature within the administration to fashion and implement the recommendations of the Task Force. Her passion for the cause was demonstrated when her husband took the oath as President Reagan's Secretary of Energy; she

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

surreptitiously held his bible open at the “Good Samaritan” parable instead of the psalm John Herrington had chosen.

Then Washington State Attorney General Kenneth Eikenberry, another member of the Task Force, secured his place in the history of the victims' movement by pressing a recommendation that was novel to the movement – the adoption of a federal constitutional amendment for victims' rights. Dr. Marlene Young, Executive Director of NOVA, relates this story:

“I will always remember sitting next to Ken at the lunch break during the first Task Force hearing and listening to him say, ‘I don't know why everyone is so anxious about the status and treatment of victims.’ I sighed, thinking that he just didn't get it, when he added, ‘All we have to do is pass a constitutional amendment that gives them the right to be present and heard in the criminal justice process.’ I was stunned by the idea.”⁽⁸⁾

The President's Task Force held six hearings across the Nation and produced a *Final Report* with 68 recommendations to improve assistance to victims of crime. Lois Haight Herrington's memories of one special occasion is telling, since it reflects part of her strategy in helping to get the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) passed:

“[This photograph] is when we're giving our Task Force Report to the President...the next picture is the first Rose Garden ceremony...the reason I'm showing you this is that here are...victims that we had [with us]. Here was the President, the Vice President, and Attorney General Smith....telling these stories and introducing these people to the President. I think [this meeting with the victims] was very instrumental in getting the Victims of Crime Act that I think has helped start so much of this.”

The Task Force's Report launched four critical initiatives. First, it recommended federal legislation to fund state victim compensation programs and local victim assistance programs. That pair of recommendations was the precipitating force for the enactment of VOCA. The Act established the Crime Victims Fund, made up of federal criminal fines, penalties, forfeitures, and special assessments, as the resource for the two programs.

As Reverend Bob Denton, Executive Director of the Victim Assistance Program in Akron, Ohio, recalls:

“One of the good things that happened...is that we were able to strategically think through and use our experience to develop the procedures as well as the policies in distributing VOCA and state monies.... One of the things that killed us in '76 and '77 and '78 was the death of LEAA. We had just begun to get money into victim programs when they were killed. I sat in on one of the early research projects that the Justice Department did that found that we had dropped from 400 and some programs in this country to 200 and some in a couple weeks.”

“So, VOCA comes along and it says this is to keep those old programs from going down, because if they go down, we have nothing. And then, to build new programs.”

Second, it made recommendations to professionals in the criminal justice system and associated professions about how they could improve treatment to crime victims. The 1983 National Conference on the Judiciary and Victim Rights was a spinoff of the report and served as a major impetus to change judicial policies and attitudes.

South Dakota Judge Merton Tice, who attended the 1983 conference, said: “It was like seeing the light at the end of the tunnel. When Edith Sorgan and Sunny Strong spoke [Ms. Sorgan, a homicide survivor, spoke by speakerphone from her deathbed in Albuquerque; Ms. Strong, a rape survivor, addressed the conference in person], I knew there was something that needed to be done. The judicial branch of government should always be neutral, but neutrality does not mean that one side is forgotten. In this case, it was the victim that had been forgotten.”⁽¹²⁾

Third, it recommended the creation of an additional Task Force on violence within families, which resulted in the establishment of the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence in 1983 with a Report published in 1984. That Report was a stimulus to a VOCA amendment requiring compensation programs to make victims of domestic violence eligible for help.

Fourth, it recommended the “Eikenberry amendment” to the U.S. Constitution. That recommendation led to the

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

1986 formation of the National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network (NVCAN), which initially sought to obtain state-level amendments for crime victims' rights.

In the four years after the publication of the *Final Report*, the Office of Justice Programs and the Office for Victims of Crime worked closely with outside groups, notably NOVA, to implement the recommendations. States began receiving VOCA funds in 1986, training programs for justice professionals were disseminated widely, standards for service for victim programs were developed, and regional training for victim service providers was offered across the Nation.

During this time in the academic field, the first Victim Services Certificate Program was offered through California State University, Fresno. Now in addition to the Certificate, students can also earn a Bachelor of Science in Criminology Degree with a Major in Victimology.

Victim-oriented justice gained international recognition with the adoption of the *United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power* in 1985. This document helped spur other nations to start or expand victim rights and services. As Irvin Waller, Professor, University of Ottawa, relates:

“What we decided to do was to take the so-called rights for victims, which were really principles of justice for victims in various states and nations, and put these into a proposal that we then took to the Secretary of the United Nations.”

The development of the OVC/NOVA Model Victim Assistance Program Brief in 1986-1988 served as a management tool for programs. It articulated eight basic services that programs should provide: crisis intervention, counseling and advocacy, support during criminal investigations, support during prosecution, support after case disposition, crime prevention, public education, and training of allied professions.

States were also moving rapidly to institutionalize victim assistance through funding legislation and the development of program networks. Bills of rights were adopted in every state by 1990; at present, 32 states have adopted constitutional amendments, and there are more than 32,000 statutes that define and protect victims' rights nationwide. By the end of the 1980s,

more than 8,000 victim service programs were in operation.

The 1980s brought new contributors to the crime victims' movement.

- The National Victim Center (now the National Center for Victims of Crime) was founded in 1985 in honor of Sunny von Bulow, and generated increased emphasis on media and public awareness of victims' rights and concerns; research on the impact of crime on victims; civil litigation on behalf of victims; and training about victim assistance organizational development and crime victims' legislative rights.
- The Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR) became prominent as its founder, Frank Carrington, helped to develop and promote civil litigation on behalf of crime victims.
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children was established in 1984 to help find missing children and provide support to their families.
- The International Association of Chiefs of Police established a Victims Committee and announced a “law enforcement bill of rights for victims.”
- The American Correctional Association Victims Committee issued 16 recommendations to improve victims' rights and services in the post-sentencing phases of criminal cases.
- The American Probation and Parole Association established a Victim Issues Committee and developed sample policies and procedures, as well as extensive training curricula, relevant to victims' rights and needs when their offenders are sentenced to community supervision or released on parole.
- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services became a source of education and training for clergy on victim issues.
- Neighbors Who Care was initiated by Justice Fellowship to develop victim assistance within religious communities.
- The International Society of Traumatic Stress Studies and the International Association of Trauma Counselors were established to serve as research and education resources for individuals working in the field of trauma.

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

The growth of the understanding of trauma was particularly important during the 1980s. Drawing on the experiences of seasoned crisis intervenors, NOVA initiated a practical model for community crisis intervention in the aftermath of tragedy that affects large groups of people. Its first crisis response team was fielded in 1986 after the mass murders committed in the Edmond, Oklahoma, Post Office. The success of that effort engendered the National Crisis Response Project, which made trained volunteer crisis intervenors available to address the emotional impact of crime and other disasters. It also influenced the growth of new local and state networks of crisis response teams.

The 1990s and Beyond

The 1990s brought depth and maturation to the field. OVC continued to provide not only funding, but also leadership and vision to the field. As new areas of need were identified, OVC created a number of field-initiated projects that highlighted “promising practices” that were worthy of replication.

One may track the events of the decade under the following headings: the new contributions of research to practice; advances in responding to individual trauma victims as well as to groups of people subjected to the same traumatic event; the expansion and deepening of services to underserved victim populations; and the worldwide movement to articulate the rights of victims in the justice system and to adopt measures to enforce those rights.

Research Contributions and Advances in Responding to Victims

No one in the early victims' movement would have turned to neurobiologists to chart their future. That has changed. Research into how the brain processes trauma has shed light on why victims are vulnerable to such lasting disabilities as posttraumatic stress disorder – but more importantly, how trauma victims, usually with help, can mitigate and sometimes master the unwelcome changes inflicted on them.

The research affirms a basic tool of crisis counseling – to permit or even encourage the victim to “ventilate,” to “tell their story.” It now guides the intervenor to ask a set of questions about the event, in chronological order, that help victims organize their thoughts and reactions, and help them to name them in a cohesive whole. This

approach to “structured ventilation,” seeking to implant a “cognitive narrative” where a fractured set of memories resides, often provides a needed balm to the sufferer.

The 1990s also saw the expansion of programs offering crisis intervention to groups of people affected by the same disaster. There emerged a number of different approaches for providing “group crisis interventions” or “debriefings” and while researchers continue to raise questions about the effectiveness of some of these approaches in some circumstances, proponents of “crisis response teams” remain committed to properly adapting the crisis intervention services, which are offered to many thousands of victims every day, to victims too numerous to reach on just an individual basis.

A variant of this service is now used in “family assistance centers” where disaster managers provide one-stop applications for a host of services available to victims of natural disasters or man-made catastrophes such as the attacks of September 11, 2001. Crisis counselors have stepped in to accompany incoming family members through all the service agencies present. Since that journey can take up to 8 hours or longer, having a “companion” skilled in dealing with distressed people makes the experience far more gratifying.

In 1995, OVC first supported the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) sponsored by the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization. The NVAA includes a research-based 40-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights, and myriad other topics; as of 2003, 2,000 students from every state and territory, as well as from seven other nations, have graduated from the NVAA. In 1998, OVC co-funded the first State Victim Assistance Academy in Michigan. Subsequently, OVC has funded an additional 18 State Academies. In 1999, Colorado, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Utah received first-year funding. In 2002, Arizona, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, and Oregon received first-year funding. In 2003, Georgia, Illinois, and New York received first-year funding. In 2004, California, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Tennessee received first-year funding.

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

Expanding and Deepening Victim Services

It is well to remember that in the middle of the 20th century, the term “child abuse” had not been coined – much less transformed into a specialized set of medical and social service innovations. “Child sexual abuse” was even slower to be recognized as a significant subset of child victimization. “Domestic violence” may have been used to occasionally describe the “domestics” police agencies responded to by the millions – but in the main, domestic violence was perceived as a family problem, not a crime, much less a violent crime. “Stalking” was a descriptor, to be sure, but not of a common, terrifying crime – until the victims’ movement made it so, with all 50 states and the District of Columbia adopting anti-stalking laws in 1990 and 1991. “Identity theft” was an unknown term and a nonexistent problem before the “Information Age” emerged in the 1990s. Other new crimes, such as telemarketing fraud and cybercrime, arose as a result of the “Information Age.”

To its credit, the victims’ movement has always been fast to recognize patterns of predation that had been overlooked by society, and has tried to respond as quickly to its victims. In the 1990s, the movement began to put technology in service to its ideals.

- The National Victim Center, with support from OVC, sponsored the first national conference on technologies that benefit crime victims in 1998.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline, established by Congress with strong support from the movement, received more than a million calls from its February 1996 inception through August 2003.
- “Victim Information and Notification Everyday” (VINE) is a proprietary system that, by 2003, provided 36 states and 20 of the Nation’s largest metropolitan areas a method by which victims can call a toll-free number to obtain timely information about criminal cases and the status of their incarcerated offenders, and receive advance notice of those inmates’ change of status, including a scheduled release from custody, by telephone or via the Web.
- OVC’s Victim Services 2000 projects have proven that, with the cooperation of all agencies and aid from innovative technologies, a system can be created that offers a “seamless web” of services where “there are

no wrong doors” for victims to enter into a responsive network of help.

- The Violence Intervention Program, located at the Los Angeles County and USC Medical Center, implemented the first telemedicine project to guarantee that remote areas within the United States and around the world have access to expert evaluations and quality case assessments to protect the rights of victims.

Fueling this progress was the unsteady but substantial increase in revenues into, and grants out of, VOCA’s Crime Victims Fund. From 1990 through 1995, deposits of federal fines ranged between \$128 million and \$234 million. A large fine paid by Daiwa Bank in 1996 caused the Fund to rise to nearly \$530 million the next year. The statute’s “shock absorber” – the state victim assistance administrators’ authority to pay out any one year’s grant over a 4-year span – made the big increase manageable. Three years later, however, deposits jumped to nearly \$1 billion, and even as OVC and its constituents pondered how to manage this new windfall, Congress stepped in by imposing a \$500 million spending cap (holding the balance in reserve). Congress maintained the use of caps in the years following, with the amount creeping up in most years.

The movement’s disappointment over the cap was tempered by the relative stability of the Fund at about twice the level it enjoyed at the start of the decade. Plainly, the trend of providing ever more services to a larger number of victims continued.

Still, the movement’s progress of reaching those in need was often slow. Indeed, by the 1990s, there were effective services available in some communities heretofore underserved – communities defined by type of crime (homicide, domestic violence among partners); communities defined by geography (low-income urban dwellers and those in rural, remote, or frontier regions of the Nation), or communities within the larger community (immigrants and residents of Indian Reservations, as examples); and communities defined by the age of the offender (the needs and rights of victims of juvenile offenders were identified and addressed in a comprehensive 1994 report published by the American Correctional Association Victims Committee that asserted that “crime victims should not

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

be discriminated against based upon the age of their offenders.”)

“Progress” in reaching the underserved too often meant establishing prototypes and “best practices” that still reached a minority of the victims. The pattern continues: there are not enough resources for victim services of any type of hard-to-reach populations.

The exception was the Federal Government’s 1994 commitment to preventing violence against women and helping its victims. The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA) packaged some 30 grant programs – a substantial amount aimed at the scourge of domestic violence – with an initial authorization of almost \$1 billion dollars over five years. While VAWA advocates experienced some disappointments in the way the programs were designed and focused, they generally took pride in the fact that annual appropriations usually came close to the dollar ceilings authorized, and that the 2000 reenactment (“VAWA II”) included many improvements they had sought.

The Ongoing March for Victims’ Rights

At least from the 1980s, the appeal for “victims’ rights” came from victims and survivors who felt they had been maltreated by the justice system. Yet from the outset, they had cogent allies among victim advocates who had seen and heard what the system had done to their clients and were outraged. The sense of injustice felt by victims and their advocates in America resonated with their counterparts worldwide.

Supporters of the *United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power* were encouraged by the reception the Declaration had received, and so through the 1990s came together to craft the “Guide for Policy Makers on the Implementation” of the Declaration and the “Handbook on Justice for Victims” to spur the development of victim assistance programs in support of the Declaration. Years in the making, these documents were finally published in 1999, with the support of OVC.

Victims’ rights and assistance were made integral to United Nations war crimes trials and to such special justice initiatives as South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission. A latent victims’ right in France to have the victim’s civil claims against a

defendant concurrently considered during the criminal trial revived the “civil party” in prosecutions – with the victim’s lawyer in court, who could now be provided for free by a legal aid attorney. In Germany, the victim’s right to have an attorney in court to speak to all the victim’s interests effectively made the victim a “third party” in the case, with independent rights to question witnesses, call one’s own witnesses, and even appeal rulings and decisions, including sentences, in critical cases.

In the United States, victim advocates did not seek so central a role for victims in the justice system. What they *did* seek – the rights of victims at least to be present and heard at critical decision points in the prosecution – they pursued vigorously. By the early 1990s, several states had adopted constitutional amendments to insure such rights. By decade’s end, 32 states had so changed their constitutional charters. During this time, the advocates returned to support their ultimate goal – the adoption of such an amendment in the U.S. Constitution. In April 1996, their campaign moved ahead with the introduction of a bipartisan Senate resolution, authored by Senators Jon Kyl (R-AZ) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), to propose such an amendment. In the next month, a federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment was endorsed by the U.S. President.

Yet when the Feinstein-Kyl proposal came up for debate on the Senate floor in April 2000, no consensus had been reached with the Clinton Administration on the fine points of the resolution, and so it was withdrawn.

That was no longer an issue upon the 2001 inauguration of George W. Bush as President, who by April of the next year had endorsed the specific language of the revised Feinstein-Kyl resolution.

Yet, on the eve of their second attempt to get a Senate vote on the amendment, in April 2004, the Senators found they did not have the necessary votes for passage – but they did detect interest among opponents in adopting a tough victims’ rights statute. What was quietly fashioned – then adopted in a 96-to-1 Senate vote, and then slightly altered by the House before winning final Congressional approval – is remarkable in two ways.

The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

First, the “Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims’ Rights Act” (honoring five homicide victims whose loved ones became champions of the victims’ rights movement) contains what is by now a standard litany of eight victim rights for victims of federal crimes – but has enforcement provisions found in no other such statute in the United States. And second, it authorizes funding, including for the establishment of free legal clinics for victims, seeking to make sure the law is fully implemented.

Conclusion

In the early 1980s, the survival of the crime victims’ movement was in jeopardy. By the late 1990s, that was no longer true. Victims’ rights and services were part of the social service and criminal justice practices. Yet to the “veterans” who lived through that period, the major transformation of the 1980s represented uncertain progress.

Many victim/witness programs have become so institutionalized that assistant prosecutors wouldn’t know how to try a case without such staff.

Yet the “routine” operations of many victim service agencies have many of the movement’s veterans fearing that yesterday’s advocates will become tomorrow’s bureaucrats. Indeed, this was an almost unanimous concern expressed by the senior victim advocates who were interviewed by the OVC Oral History Project for this publication.

“Victims’ rights and services” have become part of the common lexicon, such that many of today’s victims expect respectful and compassionate treatment as a matter of course. It is surely the case that victim services are reaching more people than before, and that more justice officials are honoring crime victims’ rights.

It is also true that each year, tens of thousands of domestic violence victims are denied temporary shelter for lack of space – to cite just one index of the insufficiency of services. And it is also true that, from the available evidence, victims’ rights are more often ignored than honored during criminal prosecutions.

Thanks to the influx of large fine collections, VOCA helped to significantly expand state compensation and local service programs—but Congress imposed spending caps and earmarks on VOCA’s Crime Victims Fund—a trust fund victim advocates had thought was sacrosanct.

The crime victims’ rights movement has matured and become a respected partner in our Nation’s community of social and criminal justice services. Yet the ideals of the movement have yet to be fully realized. There remain significant challenges to overcome before crime victims can be certain of a fair and compassionate response to their plight. For those who brought it into being, the victims’ movement is required to keep moving forward if its mission is to be realized. The continued shared vision and values that promote equal rights for victims of crime will undoubtedly guide this mission.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

John Stein, JD, served as Vice President of the board of the National Organization for Victim Assistance from 1979-1981. In 1981, he became NOVA’s Deputy Director, a position he still holds today. He has been a national victim advocate for more than 30 years.

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The History of the Crime Victims' Movement (*continued*)

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A Retrospective of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime

**A COMPONENT OF THE OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME
ORAL HISTORY PROJECT**

Sponsored by:

**Office for Victims of Crime
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice**

Written by Melissa Hook and Anne Seymour

December 2004

Justice Solutions
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators
National Organization for Victim Assistance

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Contents

	PAGE
The OVC Oral History Project	1
The Office for Victims of Crime	1
Introduction	2
The Mission of the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime	3
The Process	3
The Initial Findings	4
Sixty-Eight Recommendations	5
The 68th Recommendation: The Federal Constitutional Amendment	6
Organization and Perseverance	6
Advice to the Field in 2003	7
Testimony from Crime Victims and Survivors.	8
President Ronald W. Reagan’s 1982 Task Force on Victims of Crime	8

1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime

The OVC Oral History Project

The *Office for Victims of Crime Oral History Project* is cosponsored by Justice Solutions, National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, and the National Organization for Victim Assistance. Sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime within the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, this project seeks to document the rich history of the victims' rights and assistance field since its inception in 1972. The project's four goals are to:

1. Develop two special reports that highlight the historical importance of two events: 1) the 30-year anniversary of the field and 2) the 20-year anniversary of the publication of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime *Final Report*.
2. Provide initial documentation via videotape of the past 30 years of the victims' rights and assistance movement through interviews with key contributors to the movement's overall success.
3. Develop archives housed in a university setting (videotaped and paper-based), as well as on the Web (digital tape and electronic versions of transcripts).
4. Develop a recommended format for states, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia to develop their own individual oral history.

As part of the Oral History Project, Attorney General Edwin Meese, and seven surviving members and the Executive Director of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime joined together in 2003 to discuss the vision and original goals of the Task Force in 1982; to describe the process by which they conducted the regional hearings and collected testimony from crime victims and other witnesses; and to reflect on the short- and long-term impact of the recommendations they issued in the *Final Report* on the field of victims' rights, the criminal and juvenile justice systems, and allied professions.

The Office for Victims of Crime

The Office for Victims of Crime is committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime. OVC works with national, international, state, military, and tribal victim assistance and criminal justice agencies, as well as other professional organizations, to promote fundamental rights and comprehensive services for crime victims.

1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime (*continued*)

Introduction

“Something insidious has happened in America: Crime has made victims of us all. Awareness of its danger affects the way we think, where we live, where we go, what we buy, how we raise our children, and the quality of our lives as we age. The specter of violent crime and the knowledge that, without warning, any person can be attacked or crippled, robbed or killed, lurks at the fringes of consciousness...”

“The lessons of the victims run like a thread throughout and are the foundation of all the proposals that follow. Please take the time to learn, as we have, the depth and the human aspect of this grave social problem, then join in seeking and implementing the solutions.”

Hon. Lois Haight Herrington, Chair
“Statement of the Chairman,” 1982
President's Task Force on Victims of Crime

Twenty-three years ago, the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime was formed in response to an Executive Order by President Ronald W. Reagan to conduct a nationwide study to assess the poor treatment of crime victims in the criminal justice system. To understand the plight of crime victims, the Task Force traveled the country to interview victims about their needs, their concerns, and their experiences. They gathered testimony, collected anecdotal evidence, and spoke with experts in the nascent field of victim assistance, as well as criminal justice and allied professions. It was anticipated that the interviews with victims would form the basis upon which the Task Force would formulate their recommendations to the President and, not surprisingly, victims' voices provided both compelling and convincing evidence that their plight was indeed grave.

The Task Force members were unanimous in their findings that the criminal justice system regularly re-victimized victims; the system was out of balance in favor of offenders; and the poor treatment of victims was more widespread than they had imagined. The publication of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime *Final Report* in 1982, particularly the 68 recommendations for action to the Federal Government, represents an historic milestone in the victims' rights movement, one that many long-time victim assistance professionals believe was a significant turning point for the field.

The Task Force was comprised of a practicing attorney, a prosecutor, two directors of nonprofit victim assistance legal organizations, a police chief, a criminal psychologist, an educator, a state Attorney General, a state Supreme Court Assistant, and a clergy member, all of whom were already leaders and innovators in their fields. They brought a variety of expertise to the table, and yet they were individuals whose understanding of the issues prior to the study had been largely influenced by their contact with victims within the context of their professions. It is a true measure of the effectiveness of their endeavor that the Task Force was able to clearly assess the complex issues facing crime victims in 1982, and that the *Final Report* provided—and continues to provide—a viable and contemporary framework for the development of policy, programs, and protocols to define and protect victims' rights in the 21st century.

The impact of the testimony of crime victims/survivors was eloquently expressed by Task Force member Doris Dolan: “You hear about crime on TV or read it in the newspaper, but the only way you really find out is to have the people who have suffered as victims come and testify in person, and from that you get the real feeling of the horrible suffering that they went through and what we have to do to try to balance the system.” Criminal psychologist Stanton Samenow concurs that “there is nothing like hearing from a victim himself or herself to truly hear the layers and layers of harm—the multi-challenges, the multi-layers, the multi-dimensions of this made us embrace more and more the fields and areas we thought were deficient.”

Executive Director Terry Russell emphasized the need in 1982 to “come up with recommendations that ‘could help make the victim as whole as possible’...and then to help prevent secondary victimization by the system.”

Task Force members were unanimous in their praise for the leadership and vision of Lois Haight Herrington. As Reverend Pat Robertson explained:

“Lois's leadership was exemplary. I think she pulled together and the staff pulled together some diverse elements that I think were truly commendable.”

Executive Director Russell concurs: “I do have to say that Lois was so key...Lois worked really full-time and

1982 President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime *(continued)*

worked directly with the staff, and she was extremely instrumental in all this.” Dr. Samenow notes that, “All I can say is that Lois led the Task Force into a frontier where there were so many wide-ranging specific recommendations because of the neglect of victims at all levels...that there was almost *no* end to the number of areas that cried for recommendations.”

The Mission of the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime

The need for an indepth look at crime victims’ experience was first identified in the findings of an earlier study under the Reagan Administration conducted by the Violent Crime Task Force. U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, the Chairman of the initiative, explains that during the process of studying violent crime, it became clear that many victims were treated badly by the criminal justice system. To address this problem, they recommended a follow-up study to focus specifically on crime victims’ needs, concerns, and rights. According to Judge Haight, “The mission and goal as created by Ed Meese were to find out how victims are being treated, and what we can do to *improve their treatment.*”

On April 23, 1982, President Reagan issued Executive Order 12360 that: (1) called for a Task Force on Victims of Crime that would conduct a review of national, state, and local policies and programs affecting victims of crime; (2) requested the Task Force to work with the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy; and (3) requested the Task Force to advise the President and the Attorney General with respect to actions, which can be undertaken to improve efforts to assist and protect victims of crime.¹

Meese notes that President Reagan ordered a Task Force on Victims of Crime to determine what the Federal Government could do to improve their treatment, considering the fact that crime is generally dealt with at the state and local level. What might be done at

“There is nothing like hearing from a victim himself or herself to truly hear the layers and layers of harm...”

- Dr. Stanton Samenow

the federal level? What kind of information could be collected and published that would inform state and local criminal justice systems?

Kenneth Eikenberry, the Attorney General of Washington at the time, remembers that the Task Force started the investigation with the

presumption that “the system wasn’t operating fairly. Our mission was to take available data and identify the defects, and then make particular recommendations for correcting them.” He believed from the outset, however, that dramatic changes in the system were required if victims were to receive fair treatment. “My personal motivation was that we needed to upgrade the legal status of victims and rebalance the whole system so that there was a similar focus for victims as was already granted to defendants,” he explains.

Dr. Samenow notes that he came to the Task Force “really knowing very little about the victim or the psychology of the victim...certainly the Task Force hearings showed how off balance the scales of justice (were)...it just struck me over and over and over again.”

The Process

Task Force Executive Director Russell describes the Task Force Study on Victims of Crime as a two-step process. “First, we had to find out what was happening. But then we had to build on that to come up with key recommendations that could help make the victim as whole as possible and prevent secondary victimization by the system,” he explains.

The Task Force members met several times in the spring of 1982 to plan how they would establish a process to effectively collect the information they needed to learn about crime victims’ experiences. They identified cities in which they would hold hearings and assigned a staff member to make connections with local authorities and key people in each location. Staff members were sent out to interview potential witnesses. “As you can imagine,” says Russell, describing the planning stage of

“The mission and goal as created by Ed Meese were to find out how victims are being treated, and what we can do to improve their treatment.”

- Chair Lois Haight Herrington

1 Executive Order 12360—*President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime*. April 23, 1982. Office of the Federal Register. Washington, D.C.

1982 President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime (*continued*)

the initiative, “there were hundreds of witnesses and a large part of what we did at the staff level was to first divide this broad area into specific ‘issue areas.’ What are the key issues that we would look at and who would be the best witnesses to help elucidate these areas?” When they realized that they required feedback from “issue areas” in criminal justice and allied professions, such as the ministry, healthcare, and mental health, the Task Force expanded the scope of the interviews to include them.

The Initial Findings

Once all the interviewees were identified, the Task Force conducted six regional hearings, heard from 187 witnesses, collected the information, and summarized it. The stark reality of secondary victimization shocked every member of the Task Force: the ways that victims were badly treated by the system, their lack of rights, the system’s poor understanding of the impact of crime, and the absence of victim services. As Dr. Robertson remembers, “It came through so clearly that the system actually *victimized* the victim—all the way up and down the line from the earlier impact of the crime, to the sentencing, to parole, victims were not considered appropriate wards of the system.”

The President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime analyzed the plight of victims through the lens of their individual professions and what they found in each of their areas was disturbing. When then-Clark County, Nevada District Attorney Robert Miller (and later Nevada Governor) joined the Task Force, he was already aware of a number of cases that were being lost due to victim and witness reticence to participate in investigations and trials. Once the Task Force testimonies emerged, he recognized that the extent of the poor treatment of crime victims in the system was far greater. “There was complete disenfranchisement. We were treating victims somewhat like inanimate objects to be present, to say their piece, and to then be removed from the process,” he explains.

Attorney General Eikenberry recalls being struck by the lingering effects of crime, “How these traumatic events create a ‘fight or flee’ attitude on the part of victims that will perplex them for the rest of their lives...I had

been an investigator, a deputy prosecuting attorney, an attorney general in Washington State, and yet, after working with all of these victims, I really had not comprehended what happens to them, what they go through, and how their lives change forever in so many instances.”

Dr. Samenow had worked primarily with offenders when he was asked to join the Task Force. He was knowledgeable about the rights and services the law accorded to criminal defendants, yet he knew little about crime victims’ issues. Samenow became deeply concerned by the lack of rights for crime victims, noting, “The out-of-balance of the scales of justice struck me over and over again.” Moreover, as a psychologist, he recognized that professionals in the mental health field lacked the training they needed about the trauma of victimization to effectively assist crime victims.

Mental health professionals who worked in the criminal justice system were also interviewed for the Task Force hearings. Russell describes them as a group focused on how to help criminals who appeared to fall back on general therapeutic practices when they counseled victims. Rather than helping victims deal with their victimization and their trauma, counselors tended to question them about their childhoods and their relationships with their parents. They did not appear to realize that they were ignoring the victim’s experience of the crime.

As Chairman Haight recalls:

“One of the issues that struck me the most was the mental health aspect of it because the criminal got the psychiatrist or the psychologist, but most of the time the victims never did. Then, when they got them, the psychologists were asking, ‘How did your mother treat you?’ Not, ‘what has been the impact of the crime on your life?’ It was an incredible revelation as well that in the hospitals, ministries, and schools, they were blaming and mistreating victims.”

Deeply moving testimonies from crime victims are engrained in the memories of Task Force members: Betty Jane Spencer, a mother left for dead after watching assailants murder her four sons; a horn player

“It came through so clearly that the system actually victimized the victim...”

- Dr. Pat Robertson

1982 President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime (*continued*)

stabbed in the throat for \$2; a rape victim forced to sit beside her rapist on a bench outside the courtroom; and an immigrant couple’s life ruined by a home robbery that left them disabled for life, among others. “The stories told indicated that in many ways the costs never ended and I don’t mean *just* the dollar costs,” explains Samenow. “There is nothing like hearing from a victim about the layers and layers of harm...there was almost *no end* to the number of areas which cried for recommendations.”

The multiple aspects of re-victimization prompted the Task Force to expand the scope of the study and identify other areas that they saw as deficient in terms of treatment of or services to crime victims. Attorney General Meese sums it up when he describes how “the problems of victims were more widespread than had originally been anticipated. It applied to the recommendations, ultimately, not only to police, prosecutors, judiciary, parole boards, and those directly involved in the system, but there were a lot of recommendations for other organizations like hospitals, the ministry, the legal profession, schools, the mental health community.” It had become much broader at the conclusion of the study than many people had thought at the start.

Sixty-Eight Recommendations

The Task Force investigation—a full time job for nearly a year for some members and staff—sought to develop a mandate that could make a difference for victims. “We used a litmus test,” recalls Russell. “Will this recommendation create change for the benefit of the victim? How they are treated, how they recover and so forth? Each recommendation that we used in the different issue areas and the different sectors of society had to meet that test.”

The Task Force Report included 68 recommendations in five areas:

1. Proposed executive and legislative action at the federal and state levels.
2. Proposed federal action.

3. Proposed action for criminal justice system agencies (including police, prosecutors, the judiciary, and parole boards).
4. Proposed action for other organizations (including hospitals, the ministry, the Bar, schools, the mental health community, and the private sector).
5. A proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution.

What has been the ultimate result? With the exception of the federal constitutional amendment, most of the recommendations have resulted in significant changes in policy, programs, and practices at the federal, state, and local levels. The most notable results of the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime are:

1. The establishment in 1983 of the Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice.
2. The passage of the *Victims of Crime Act of 1984* (VOCA) that funds victim services through fines and fees levied against federal criminal offenders.
3. The creation of VOCA Assistance Administrators and Victim Compensation Programs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and all U.S. territories.
4. The establishment of crime victim services in law enforcement, prosecution, courts, community corrections and institutional corrections agencies, and the juvenile justice system, as well as through thousands of community-based programs, from just 2,000 in 1984 to more than 6,000 today.
5. An important recognition of the concerns, needs, and interests of crime victims that have provided the foundation for the victim assistance field today.

In general, the Task Force members and staff were impressed by how well the *Final Report* was received. Unlike many of the products generated by special task forces that end up on government shelves, the *Final Report* continues to be a “living document.” Yet, all agree that we are still a long way from the full and complete implementation of all the recommendations. In fact, Dr. Robertson suggests that the President’s Task Force Final Report be re-released with some new recommendations to refresh the memories of the older professionals, and to educate newer professionals and volunteers entering the fields of criminal justice and victim assistance.

1982 President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime (*continued*)

The 68th Recommendation: The Federal Constitutional Amendment

The discussions in 1982 among Task Force Members about the necessity for a victims’ rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution had produced a variety of opinions. Judge Haight remembers being against the amendment initially because she believed that state and local governments should have the opportunity to put the *Final Report* recommendations into action. On the other hand,

Robertson found the Task Force’s advocacy for a constitutional amendment to be a bold statement that “crystallized” his thinking about the importance of the issues—that victims should have their concerns addressed as a constitutional right. Eikenberry looked for feedback from the field. He asked the lawyers, judges, and professors who had testified before the Task Force what they thought about the “potential effectiveness of a Federal amendment to guarantee victims’ rights,” and learned that *everyone* he consulted with agreed that a constitutional amendment would be a positive affirmation of the importance of the other recommendations.

Today, Judge Haight is an avid supporter of a federal constitutional amendment guaranteeing victims’ rights because she does not believe that states and local governments have totally respected or enacted many of the recommendations. As she describes it, “Continuances are granted and victims are *not* informed. Cases go forward and victims have no input into sentencing. Many judges are not sensitive to victim issues, and law schools do not teach victims’ rights. Nor do doctors, nurses or members of the other allied professions learn about victims’ needs during the education phases of their careers.”

There was a general consensus among most Task Force members 23 years ago that a constitutional amendment was necessary “to give teeth” to the 67 other recommendations included in the *Final Report*,

and that remains true today. A federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment was first introduced to

Congress in 1991 and has been reintroduced several times since then. Thirty-two states have passed their own constitutional amendments. The Task Force members participating in the discussion were asked their opinions about what it will take to get the federal amendment passed. They have a variety of suggestions about actualizing the 68th recommendation.

“...The thing that really crystallized my thinking and somewhat shocked me was a bold statement the Committee advocated – for a Constitutional Amendment, which I thought was the ultimate.”

- Dr. Pat Robertson

Organization and Perseverance

Since 1991, the original language in the *Final Report* for a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution on victims’ rights has changed several times, expanding and contracting in length in the process of its evolution. Several Task Force members suggest keeping the language of the proposed amendment short and simple. They are also partial to their original statement.

Challenges to the passage of the federal amendment continue to be strong 23 years after the initial proposal. Attorney General Meese does not believe there has been a sufficiently “unified effort” to bring it the attention of the general public so that they will put pressure on Congress. Miller agrees, noting that despite the work of victim assistance organizations, “It’s never

going to happen unless there is a strong group lobbying it on a full-time basis at least through one Congress and with one Administration. Then it has the potential of succeeding.”

Returning to one of the most powerful themes of the *Final Report*, Terry Russell reminds us of the power of the victim’s voice: “Things don’t really happen in the system unless you personalize it, and demonstrate how much difference it makes in the lives of victims.”

“The victim in every criminal prosecution shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings.”

- Task Force *Final Report*,
December 1982, p. 114

1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime (*continued*)

Advice to the Field in 2003

Twenty-three years after the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, many of its members have remained actively engaged in efforts to achieve a balanced criminal justice system that treats crime victims fairly and with sensitivity. When asked what they think is the most important advice that they have to offer to victim service providers today, the Task Force members had several suggestions.

Attorney General Meese believes in the importance of training programs: "One has to continue to pass on the information. That is necessary but secondly, show people who are involved in victim services that there are individuals like them all over the country who are enthusiastic, innovative and creative. I would say that this is one of the most important things that could happen to perpetuate and add to the progress of the movement."

Governor Miller offers advice both to victim service providers and crime victims. He stresses the importance of putting oneself in the position of the person who has been victimized: "If you were them, what would you *want* and what would you *expect*?" For crime victims, he emphasizes the importance of assertiveness. "They [victims] are not expected to know all of their rights, but they should go in with an attitude that they have some and that they are going to exercise them by asking questions and desiring to participate," Miller explains.

"Things don't really happen in the system unless you personalize it, and demonstrate how much difference it makes in the lives of victims."

- Executive Director Terry Russell

In a similar vein, Eikenberry believes that if a person is to be an effective advocate in this field, he or she must do everything possible to walk in the shoes of the victim. He quotes compelling witness testimony cited in the *Final Report*:

"It is hard not to turn away from victims. Their pain is discomforting. Their anger is sometimes embarrassing. Their mutilations are upsetting. Victims are vital reminders of our own vulnerability."

Eikenberry reminds us that we think it should be easy to "sell" the problems that victims have. "[But] we actually all think that if we have the right stuff, then we wouldn't be in those circumstances. It is essential to get over that point in selling anything from a constitutional amendment to a local service," he says.

According to Dr. Robertson, empathy and compassion are of enormous value in serving crime victims. "We need to remember that these people are not statistics. Empathize with their hurt, their financial plight, the effect [of crime] on their families, on their health and their surroundings. Otherwise we get cold, we get professional and again we treat them like ciphers," he says.

Finally Judge Haight, a Superior Court Judge in California who meets new crime victims on a daily basis, has this to say to victim service providers:

"Be vigilant, victim service providers. Be very vigilant in what is going on in your county. Watch your courts. Sit in your courts. Talk to your District Attorneys. Talk to law enforcement. Find out what is going on because so many people change. Things go on, new people come on board that have no idea. Be very vigilant and keep fighting because it's not over."

"If you were them, what would you want and what would you expect?"

- Governor Robert Miller

1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime (*continued*)

TESTIMONY FROM CRIME VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS

"I think what made this Report one of the most compelling that I have read of its nature was including the statements of the various victims along-side the recommendations."

- Attorney General Edwin Meese III

"To blame victims for crime is like analyzing the cause of World War II and asking, 'What was Pearl Harbor doing in the Pacific, anyway?'"

"I will never forget being raped, kidnapped, and robbed at gunpoint. However, my sense of disillusionment of the judicial system is many times more painful. I could not encourage anyone to participate in this hellish process."

"Why didn't anyone consult me? I was the one who was kidnapped, not the State of Virginia."

"What others see as an inconvenience is for the victim an endless nightmare."

"Balancing competing interests and equities in deciding a sentence can require a Solomon-like wisdom—and even Solomon heard from both sides."

President Ronald W. Reagan's 1982 Task Force on Victims of Crime*

"They were intelligent, intuitive and brought the resources of their backgrounds to the Task Force..."

- Task Force Chair Lois Haight Herrington

U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese III **
(provided oversight to the Task Force)

Lois Haight Herrington, Esq., Chair **
Practicing Attorney

Garfield Bobo (*deceased*)
Court Assistant, Supreme Court of New York

Frank Carrington, Esq. (*deceased*)
Executive Director, Victims' Assistance Legal Organization

James Damos
Chief of Police, University City, Missouri

Doris L. Dolan **
Founder and President, Laws at Work, California

Kenneth O. Eikenberry, Esq. **
Attorney General, State of Washington

Robert J. Miller, Esq. **
District Attorney, Clark County, Nevada

Dr. Marion G. (Pat) Robertson **
President, Christian Broadcasting Network,
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Dr. Stanton E. Samenow **
President, Center for Responsible Living,
Alexandria, Virginia

Terry Russell **
Assistant U.S. Attorney, District of Columbia
and Executive Director, President's Task Force on
Victims of Crime

*Current positions in 1982.

** Participated in the May 12, 2003, interview.

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Statistical Overviews

One of the most popular and useful components of the NCVRW Resource Guide is the collection of statistical overviews that address crime and victimization, including statistics specific to different types of victimization, the cost of crime, and the

mental health impact of crime on victims. Twenty-one statistical overviews are included in this year's Resource Guide, including a new overview about Human Trafficking.

The statistical overviews can be utilized as "stand-alone" documents for victim and community education; as background resources for the news media; and as important sources to develop speeches and other public presentations. Compiled as one-page summaries, each overview should be personalized with the contact information for the sponsoring organization (at the bottom of each overview) prior to dissemination.

Efforts have been made to incorporate the most current and accurate data that address crime and victimization in the United States today. The Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) reports on interviews of all household members at least 12 years old in a nationally representative sample of approximately 49,000 households (about 101,000 persons). The NCVS collects information about crimes committed against individuals and households, and whether or not those crimes were reported to law enforcement. It estimates the proportion of each crime type reported to law enforcement, and it summarizes the reasons that victims give for reporting and not reporting.

Accessing Information:

OVC Resource Center and Other Services

Crime victims and survivors, service providers, criminal and juvenile justice professionals, and allied professionals have an opportunity to receive valuable information about victims' rights and services, criminal and juvenile justice, crime prevention, terrorism, and other important issues on an ongoing basis in electronic format from the OVC Resource Center (OVCRC) and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). Specific guidelines about how to

register and access OVCRC and NCJRS services are included in this document. A registration form can be requested from OVCRC by calling 800-851-3420.

OVCRC and NCJRS provide timely, accurate and relevant information about a wide range of issues that affect crime victims' rights and services. These resources can be utilized to create a resource library, for media relations, and to enhance victim and public education efforts throughout the year.

In addition, this document also contains a comprehensive, up-to-date roster of Web sites that includes URLs for key Federal agencies, national victim assistance and justice organizations, state VOCA and victim compensation agencies, state Attorneys General, federal and state departments of corrections, and other valuable contact information.

NCVRW Resource Guide Partners

National victim assistance, criminal and juvenile justice, and allied justice organizations partner with OVC and Justice Solutions to promote NCVRW each year. This listing of the 2005 NCVRW Resource Guide Partners is a helpful resource that can be used throughout the year.

Resource Guide Evaluation

Each year, OVC seeks to improve the contents and usefulness of the NCVRW Resource Guide based upon feedback it receives from the field. The evaluation form provides an opportunity for recipients to rate the effectiveness of the Guide's scope and contents, and the relevance and usefulness of its different components.

Please take a few minutes to complete the evaluation form and return it to OVC. Your comments are truly appreciated by OVC, and will help ensure that future NCVRW Resource Guides meet the victim awareness and public education needs of the field.

We also encourage you to provide documentation of any of your 2005 NCVRW activities, special events or unique victim and public awareness initiatives so they can be incorporated into future Resource Guides. These resources should be sent to: Justice Solutions, 720 Seventh Street, NW, Third Floor, Washington, D.C. 20001-3716, ATTENTION: Anne Seymour.

Child Abuse and Victimization

In 2002, an estimated 896,000 children were reported to be victims of child abuse and neglect. In 60.5 percent of the reported cases, the children had been neglected, 18.6 percent were physically abused, 9.9 percent were sexually abused, and 6.5 percent were emotionally or psychologically abused.

(Children's Bureau, Administration for Children & Families. 2004. *Child Maltreatment 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Children who were identified by Child Protective Services as victims in the past were 42 percent more likely to be determined to be maltreated than children who were not previously victimized. (Ibid.)

The majority of child victims were maltreated by a parent acting alone. Approximately two-fifths (40.3 percent) of child victims were maltreated by their mother; 19.1 percent were maltreated by their father; 18 percent were abused by their mother and father; and 13 percent were victimized by a non-parent. (Ibid.)

Child Protective Services received 2.6 million referrals of abuse and neglect in 2002, of which they accepted more than two-thirds for investigation. (Ibid.)

An estimated 1,400 children died as a result of abuse or neglect in 2002. Infants had the highest rates of mortality: nearly 19 deaths per 100,000 boys and 12 deaths per 100,000 girls. (Ibid.)

Younger children are more likely to suffer abuse and neglect. In 2002, children younger than one year accounted for 9.6 percent of the reported victimizations. The next largest group was children under the age of three who were victimized at rates of 16.0 per 1,000. (Ibid.)

In 2002, 48.1 percent of victimized children were boys and 51.9 percent were girls. The racial breakdown of child victims was 54.2 percent white; 26.1 percent African American; 11 percent Hispanic; 1.8 percent American Indian or Alaskan Natives; and 0.9 percent Asian-Pacific Islanders. (Ibid.)

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 mental and physical health 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.

(Fromm, Suzette. 2001. "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect." *Prevent Child Abuse America*.)

Between 1996 and 2002, the number of active FBI investigations of online child pornography and child sexual exploitation increased from 113 to 2,370.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Innocent Images National Initiative*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Forty-seven percent of parents and 77 percent of teachers report that children are victimized by bullies.

(National Parent Teachers Association. <http://www.pta.org>. Accessed August 25, 2004.)

Every day, between 1.3 million and 2.8 million runaway and homeless youth live on the streets of America. One out of every seven children will run away before the age of 18.

(The National Runaway Switchboard. <http://www.nrscripline.org/>. Accessed September 14, 2004.)

Approximately 800,000 children were reported missing in 1999. Of those, 58,200 were abducted by non-family members, and 115 were victims of the most serious, long-term abductions. Of those 115, 56 percent were recovered alive and nearly half were sexually assaulted by the perpetrator.

(National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children. 2002. *Highlights from the NISMART Bulletins*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Cost of Crime and Victimization

A 2003 report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention calculates the annual health-related costs of rape, physical assault, stalking and homicide by intimate partners to exceed \$5.8 billion each year.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Almost \$4.1 billion a year is spent on direct medical and mental health care services in the United States as a result of intimate partner violence. (Ibid.)

The total costs of non-fatal intimate partner violence also include nearly \$0.9 billion in lost productivity from paid work and household chores and \$0.9 billion in lifetime earnings lost by victims of intimate partner violence homicide. (Ibid.)

Each year, victims of intimate partner violence lose nearly eight million days of paid work because of the violence – the equivalent of over 32,000 full-time jobs. (Ibid.)

Women stalked by an intimate partner averaged the largest number of days lost from paid work. (Ibid.)

Direct expenditure for police protection, judicial and legal services and correctional activities in 2001 in the United States was a record \$167 billion for local, state and federal governments.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In March 2001, almost 2.3 million people were employed by local, state and federal justice systems. The March 2001 total payroll to these employees was \$8.1 billion.

(Ibid.)

State compensation programs paid crime victims and their families \$455 million in benefits in the federal fiscal year 2003. Since 1997, there has been an 82.5 percent increase in payments from state compensation programs. (Personal interview with Dan Eddy, Executive Director, National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards. September 1, 2004.)

In 2003, about 40 percent of all compensation payments were made for medical and dental costs, about a fourth went to cover lost wages and lost support, and approximately 15 percent paid for mental health costs.

(Ibid.)

The NACVCB reports that one-fourth of all persons receiving crime victim compensation benefits in 2003 were domestic violence victims. (Ibid.)

Child victims of physical and sexual abuse were beneficiaries of close to another one-fourth of all claims paid in 2003. (Ibid.)

The direct tangible costs to crime victims annually are estimated to be \$105 billion in medical expenses, lost earnings, and public program costs related to victim assistance. Pain, suffering and reduced quality of life increase the cost to \$450 billion annually.

(National Institute of Justice. 1996. *Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The direct cost of hospitalization for child abuse victims is estimated at \$6.2 billion a year. The direct cost of mental health services is over \$425 million a year.

(Prevent Child Abuse America. 2001. *Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States*. Chicago, IL.)

Crime and Victimization

The National Crime Victimization Survey reports that in 2003, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 24.2 million violent and property victimizations. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2003, there were an estimated 18.6 million property crimes to persons and their households including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft; an estimated 5.4 million violent crimes including rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault; and an estimated 185,000 personal thefts such as pocket picking and purse snatching. (Ibid.)

There were an estimated 596,130 robberies, 1,101,110 aggravated assaults and 3,505,630 simple assaults in 2003. (Ibid.)

There were an estimated 198,850 rapes, attempted rapes and sexual assaults to people age 12 and older in 2003, down from 247,730 in 2002. (Ibid.)

In 2003, there were 1,032,470 thefts of motor vehicles. (Ibid.)

Youths between the ages of 16 and 19 experienced the highest rate of overall violent victimization in the 2002-2003 period at a rate of 55.6 per 1,000 persons. (Ibid.)

During 2003, 48 percent of all violent crimes were reported and 38 percent of all property crimes were reported. (Ibid.)

African Americans experienced more overall violence, robbery, aggravated assault, and personal theft in 2003 than whites or persons of other races. (Ibid.)

Rapes and sexual assaults were experienced at rates higher among persons age 20 to 24 than other age groups in 2003. (Ibid.)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports that there was a decrease in every kind of violent crime but murder in 2003, compared with 2002. Forcible rapes were down 1.9 percent; robbery was down 1.8 percent; and aggravated assaults were down 3.8 percent.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

According to the FBI, the number of murders increased by 1.7 percent in 2003, increasing in cities with 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants by 6.8 percent and increasing in towns under 10,000 by 20 percent. (Ibid.)

According to the FBI, where information on weapon type was provided, firearms were used in 71 percent of murders in 2002.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Crime in the United States, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2002, 15 percent of U.S. households experienced one or more violent or property crimes. If vandalism is included in the overall measure of crime in households, the total percentage of victimizations rose to 18 percent.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Crime and the Nation's Households, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Adolescents and adults in three percent of U.S. households experienced one or more violent crimes in 2002. Simple assault was the most common violent crime sustained by households. Members age 12 or older of an estimated 2.5 million households experienced simple assaults. (Ibid.)

In 2002, 12.5 percent of U.S. households experienced one or more property crimes. Ten percent of U.S. households experienced at least one incident of theft, the most common property crime. (Ibid.)

Urban households continue to experience non-homicide violent crime and property crime at higher rates than suburban and rural households. Nineteen percent of U.S. households in urban areas experienced a violent and/or a property crime in 2002, compared with 13 percent of suburban households and 11 percent of rural households. (Ibid.)

Between 1994 and 2002, the percentage of households that experienced crime declined from one in four households to one in seven households. (Ibid.)

Crime in Higher Education

College students were victims of an estimated 526,000 violent crimes annually between 1995 and 2000.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Violent Victimization of College Students*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The perpetrator was perceived to be under the influence of alcohol or other drugs during 41 percent of the violent crimes against college students between 1995 and 2000.

(Ibid.)

Sixty-three percent of the crimes against college students between 1995 and 2000 were simple assaults and six percent were rape or sexual assaults. (Ibid.)

With the exception of rape and sexual assault, where the great majority of perpetrators were known to the victims, college students were more likely to be victimized by strangers. (Ibid.)

Between 1995 and 2000, non-strangers committed 74 percent of the rapes and sexual assaults against college students. Only 12 percent of total rapes and sexual assaults were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

There were 77 campus-related murders in 2002 reported in the statistics supplied by security offices at colleges and universities around the country to the U.S.

Department of Education.

(U.S. Department of Education. Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics: Criminal Offenses. www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/criminaloffenses/index.html. Accessed August 25, 2004.)

In 2002, college and university security offices reported 19 cases of negligent manslaughter and 7,846 cases of aggravated assault that were campus-related. (Ibid.)

There were 44,874 campus-related burglaries and 17,198 campus-related motor vehicle thefts reported at colleges and universities in 2002. (Ibid.)

There were 1,426 acts of campus-related arson reported in 2002, 16 of which were also reported as hate crimes.

(U.S. Department of Education. Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics: Criminal Offenses/Hate Crimes. www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/criminaloffenses/index.html. Accessed August 25, 2004.)

Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses comprised 10.6 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported throughout the United States in 2002.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Uniform Crime Reports, Hate Crimes Statistics 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A National Institute of Justice (NIJ) survey of women attending colleges and universities revealed that 2.8 percent had experienced a completed or attempted rape in the first seven months of the 1996-1997 school year. Twenty-three percent of the victims reported they were victimized more than once, which raises the incidence rate to 35.3 percent. When this victimization rate is calculated for a twelve month period, it suggests that 4.9 percent of college women experienced a rape or attempted rape in the calendar year.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

According to the same study, 90 percent of rape victims attending colleges and universities knew their offenders.

(Ibid.)

The same NIJ study revealed a stalking incidence rate of 13.1 percent for females during the first seven months of the 1996-1997 school year. In 15.3 percent of the cases, victims reported that the stalker threatened or attempted to harm them, and in 10.3 percent of the cases, the stalker attempted or forced sexual contact. (Ibid.)

Cybercrime Victimization

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 virus, denial of service, and fraud.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Cybercrime Against Businesses*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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. (Ibid.)

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 are other common breaches of computer security that occur with frequency. (Ibid.)

Between March 1998 and October 2003, the CyberTipline operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received a total of 140,593 reports of child pornography, and 2,048 reported cases of child prostitution. There were 908 cases of child sex tourism, and 5,522 cases of child molestation (not in the family). Also, there were 9,377 reported cases of online enticement.

(National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, "Cybertipline Fact Sheet." http://www.ncmec.org/en_US/documents/cybertipline_factsheet.pdf. Accessed September 21, 2004.)

Working to Halt Online Abuse (WHOA) received 198 reports of cyberstalking in 2003: 35 percent began as e-mail communications, 16.5 percent from a message board conversation, 17 percent from instant messaging, 7.5 percent from a website, and eight percent from chat rooms. (Working to Halt Online Abuse. "Online Harassment Statistics." <http://www.haltabuse.org/>. Accessed September 23, 2004.)

A survey of the cyberstalked victims reporting to WHOA between 2000 and 2003 reveals that over 75 percent are Caucasian; 78 percent are women, and 39 percent are between the ages of 18 and 30 years old. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 52.5 percent of the cyberstalkers reported to WHOA were male, 38 percent were female and in 9.5 percent of the cases, the gender was unknown. (Ibid.)

According to the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA), the most recent figures show cybercriminals stole \$122 million from victims through Internet fraud in 2002.

(North American Securities Administrators Association. "January 14, 2004, Press release." http://www.nasaa.org/nasaa/scripts/prel_display.asp?rcid=244. Accessed September 21, 2004.)

The FBI's Internet Fraud Complaint Center received 48,252 complaints in 2002 that were referred to enforcement agencies. The Center also received an additional 37,000 complaints that did not constitute fraud, but were cases of unsolicited e-mail, illegal child pornography, computer intrusions, as well as many other violations of the law.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation's Internet Fraud Complaint Center. <http://www.ifccfbi.gov/>. Accessed September 28, 2004.)

The total costs of Internet fraud cases reported to the FBI's Fraud Complaint Center was \$54 million in 2002. The victims of the Nigerian Letter fraud averaged \$3,864, Internet identity theft averaged a \$2,000 loss, and victims of check fraud averaged a \$1,100 loss. (Ibid.)

Domestic Violence

In recent years, intimate partners have been responsible for 33 percent of all the female homicides recorded annually. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2001, intimate partner violence made up 20 percent of all non-fatal violence against females age 12 or older. By contrast, intimate partners committed three percent of all non-fatal violence against men. (Ibid.)

Eighty-five percent of victimizations by intimate partners in 2001 were against women. (Ibid.)

Estimates of lifetime domestic violence among women receiving welfare range from 40 to 60 percent and current rates range from 8.5 percent to 41.4 percent. These numbers are two to three times larger than the national prevalence rates. Abusers often sabotage their victims' efforts to gain employment in order to hinder their opportunities to become more self-sufficient.

(Coulter, Martha. 2004. *The Impact of Domestic Violence on the Employment of Women on Welfare*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Five percent of workplace homicides (or one-third of all homicides not associated with robbery or stranger crimes) are the result of intimate partner violence.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Workplace Violence: Issues in Response*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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

(Vigdor, E.; Mercy, J. 2003. "Disarming Battersers," p. 157-214, J. Ludwig & P. Cook, Eds., *Evaluating Gun Policy*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.)

A recent study found that 35.1 percent of perpetrators in intimate partner homicides and attempted homicides were drunk everyday during the year before the violent incident and 49.2 percent of the perpetrators were considered problem drinkers.

(Sharpe, P et al. "Risky Mix: Drinking, Drug Use and Homicide." *NJ Journal*. November 2003. Vol 250. 9-13.)

Thirty-one percent of the perpetrators in intimate partner homicides and attempted homicides used alcohol prior to the attack and 12.6 percent used other drugs. (Ibid.)

A recent study of adolescent mothers (age 18 or younger) investigated the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) during the first year after giving birth. Over 41 percent had reported being abused during the study period. Seventy-five percent of mothers who reported IPV during pregnancy also reported IPV within 24 months after delivery. Additionally, 78 percent who experienced IPV during the first three months after delivery had not reported IPV before delivery.

(Harrykissoon, S. et al. "Prevalence and Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence Among Adolescent Mothers During the Postpartum Period." *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, 2002: 156 (4).)

Each year, over 324,000 pregnant women are victims of intimate partner violence in the United States.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2002. *Safe Motherhood: Promoting Health for Women Before, During and After Pregnancy, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Children under the age of 12 resided in 43 percent of the households in which domestic violence was reported between 1993 and 1998.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2000. *Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs' (NCAVP) data collection for same sex domestic violence in 2002 reported 5,092 incidents. Forty-two percent of the reported incidents involved females, 51 percent involved males, and the remainder were of unspecified gender.

(Baum, R. and Moore, K. 2002. *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence in 2002*. New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

According to the NCAVP study, gay and bisexual men experienced abuse in intimate partner relationships at a two to five rate, which is comparable to rates of domestic violence experienced by heterosexual women. (Ibid.)

The National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) – based on data from 1995-1996, representing the last large-scale survey of the extent of violence against women – estimates that during that time period, 1,500,000 women and 835,000 men in the United States were raped or physically assaulted by an intimate partner.

(National Institute of Justice. 2000. *Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Because the number of victimizations far exceeds the number of victims, it is estimated that during the same time period, there were 4.8 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults against women and 2.9 million intimate partner physical assaults against men. (Ibid.)

Among women who report having been raped, physically assaulted, or stalked since they were 18 years old, 60 percent were victimized by a husband, co-habiting partner, a boyfriend, or a date. (Ibid.)

More than 500,000 women had injuries requiring medical treatment that were inflicted upon them by intimate partners. (Ibid.)

A 2003 report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, based on the NVAWS data, calculated the health-related costs of rape, physical assault, stalking and homicide by intimate partners to exceed \$5.8 billion.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

More than 13.5 million total days were lost from job and household productivity due to intimate partner violence, equivalent to 47,339 person-years. (Ibid.)

Almost \$4.1 billion was spent on direct medical and mental health care services in the United States as a result of intimate partner violence. (Ibid.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

Drunk and Drugged Driving

Drivers impaired by drug and alcohol consumption kill someone every 30 minutes, nearly 50 people a day.

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2004. *Stop Impaired Driving*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

Estimates for 2003 indicate that 17,401 people were killed in alcohol-related crashes, accounting for 40 percent of all fatalities in motor vehicle crashes. Estimates for 2003 also indicate that 292,000 people were injured in alcohol-related crashes.

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2004. *Early Assessment Estimates of Motor Vehicle Crashes*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

In 2001, there were 37,795 fatal motor vehicle traffic crashes in the United States, accounting for 42,116 fatalities. Of these, 41 percent were alcohol-related (at least one driver, pedestrian, or cyclist had a BAC 0.01 or higher).

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2003. *Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Crashes, 2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

Approximately 21 percent of all drivers involved in fatal crashes had a BAC of 0.08 or higher. Of these, 33 percent were age 21 to 24. (Ibid.)

Crashes involving alcohol-impaired or intoxicated drivers with prior DWI convictions accounted for approximately 10 percent of all alcohol-related fatalities. (Ibid.)

During the 30 days preceding a recent survey by the Centers for Disease Control, 30.2 percent of 9th – 12th grade students interviewed nationwide had ridden in a vehicle one or more times with a driver who had been drinking alcohol and 12.1 percent of the students had driven a vehicle one or more times after drinking alcohol.

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

In 2002, more than half of children under the age of 15 killed in alcohol-related crashes were passengers in cars where the driver had been drinking.

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2003. *Traffic Safety Facts 2002: Children*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

Alcohol-related crashes cost the American public more than \$50 billion a year.

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2003. *Traffic Safety Facts: Laws*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

In 2001, 1.4 million people were arrested in the United States for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics.

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2004. *Traffic Safety Facts*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

On the average, annually during the years 1986 to 2002, 41 percent of motor vehicle deaths on the 4th of July and 51 percent of the deaths on the 1st of January were alcohol-related.

(Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. *Status Report*. Vol. 3.39, No. 6, July 3, 2004.)

Nearly 56 percent of Labor Day weekend traffic fatalities in 2002 involved alcohol. Three hundred people were killed.

(Mothers Against Drunk Driving Press Release. August 25, 2004. Irving, TX.)

Over four out of five (83 percent) people of driving age have heard of blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels, but only 27 percent can correctly identify the legal BAC limit in their state.

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2003. *2001 National Survey of Drinking and Driving*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

A boat operator with a blood alcohol concentration above .10 percent is estimated to be more than 10 times as likely to die in a boating accident than an operator with zero blood alcohol concentration.

(U.S. Coast Guard. 2004. *Safety: Boating Under the Influence*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Coast Guard.)

In 2002, underage youth saw 45 percent more beer and ale advertising, 12 percent more distilled spirits advertising, and 65 percent more low-alcohol refresher advertising in magazines than persons 21 years of older.

(Jernigan et al. "Sex Differences in Adolescent Exposure to Alcohol Advertising in Magazines." *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, 2004: 158: 629-634.)

Girls' exposure to low alcohol refresher advertising increased by 216 percent from 2001 to 2002, while boys' exposure increased 46 percent. (Ibid.)

Elder Crime and Victimization

During the 2002-2003 period, there was a 22.6 percent decrease in violent crimes against persons age 65 or older. Victimization rates for violent crime were 2.7 per 1,000 persons age 65 or older, down from 3.5 per 1,000 persons in the 2000-2001 period.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

On average, each year between 1992 to 1997, the elderly were victims of 2.7 million property and violent crimes; 2.5 million household burglaries, motor vehicle thefts, and household thefts; 46,000 purse snatchings and pocket pickings; and 165,000 non-lethal violent crimes including rape, robbery and aggravated and simple assault.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2000. *Crimes Against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1992-1997*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A 50-state survey found that Adult Protective Services received 472,813 reports of elder abuse in domestic and institutional settings in 2000. Eighty-four percent of the reports received were investigated and almost half were substantiated. Adults over 80 were the most frequent victims of abuse excluding self-neglect.

(The National Center on Elder Abuse. 2002. *A Response to Abuse of Vulnerable Adults: The 2000 Survey of State Adult Protective Services*. Washington, D.C.)

Self-neglect made up 39 percent of allegations investigated; caregiver neglect/abandonment made up 19 percent of cases; financial abuse/exploitation, 13 percent; physical abuse, 11 percent; emotional/verbal abuse, seven percent; and sexual abuse accounted for 1 percent of cases. (Ibid.)

Family members (e.g., spouse, parents, children, grandchildren, siblings, and other family members) accounted for 61.7 percent of perpetrators in substantiated reports. Spouse/intimate partners made up 30.2 percent of the perpetrators and facility and institution staff made up 4.4 percent of the perpetrators. (Ibid.)

More than 33,000 people 60 and older were treated for non-fatal assault-related injuries (not including sexual assault) in emergency room departments in 2001. Assaults happened almost equally at home (25.9 percent) and in public places (27.5 percent).

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. August 29, 2003. "Non-fatal Physical Assault-Related Injuries Among Persons Aged 60 Years Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments – United States, 2001." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 52(34): 812-816.)

Rates for persons aged 60 to 69 years were more than two times greater than those for the two older age categories (persons aged 70 to 79 and persons aged 80 and older). (Ibid.)

Compared with persons aged 20 to 59 years, a greater proportion of older assault victims were women, had fractures, and were hospitalized at the time of diagnosis. (Ibid.)

Older consumers – age 60 and over – reported a higher percentage of complaints for telemarketing frauds in 2003. Almost 34 percent of complaints were made by older victims compared to 27 percent in 2002.

(National Fraud Information Center. 2004. *2003 Telemarketing Fraud Report*. Washington, D.C.: National Consumer League.)

Based on complaints to the National Fraud Information Center, older consumers are especially vulnerable to certain kinds of telemarketing fraud. In 2003, 66 percent of the reports of sweepstakes fraud, 59 percent of the lottery club scams, and 52 percent of magazine sales scams were made by individuals 60 or older. (Ibid.)

The proportion of individuals losing at least \$5,000 in Internet frauds is higher for victims 60 years and older than it is for any other age category.

(National White Collar Crime Center. 2003. *2002 Internet Fraud Report*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse estimates that 20 percent of elder abuse victims experience financial exploitation.

(Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services. 2003. *The Problem of Financial Crimes Against the Elderly*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

There were 852 homicides reported in 2002 of people 60 years of age and over.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Crime in the United States, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Although the number of homicides of people age 65 and older has been decreasing, this age group still has the highest percentage of homicides that occur during the commission of a felony.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Homicide Trends in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In a recent analysis of nursing home inspections and complaint investigations from 1999 to 2000, it was found that more than nine percent - 1,601 homes - were cited for causing actual harm or immediate jeopardy to residents. Over 30 percent (5,283 homes) were cited for an abuse violation that had the potential to cause harm.

(U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform, Special Investigations Division, Minority Staff. July 2001. *Abuse of Residents Is a Major Problem in U.S. Nursing Homes*.)

Abuse violations cited during annual state inspections of nursing homes have almost tripled since 1996 – 5.9 percent in 1996 to 16 percent in 2000. (Ibid.)

Between one and two million Americans age 65 or older have been injured, exploited, or otherwise mistreated by someone on whom they depended for care or protection.

(Bonnie, R. and Wallace, R. 2003. *Elder Mistreatment: Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation in an Aging America*. National Academy Press. Washington, D.C.)

There was an increase in older victims of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender violence between 2002 - 2003. Victims over 50 years of age increased 20 percent overall, and victims 60 and over increased 33 percent. (Patton, C. 2004. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2003*. New York. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

Financial Crime and Identity Theft

A 2003 survey of the experiences of consumers age 45 and over found that two percent had been victims of a major swindle that cost them more than \$1,000. Almost half said that the experience occurred in the past year.
(American Association of Retired Persons. 2004. *2003 Consumer Experience Survey*. Washington, D.C.)

A 2003 survey sponsored by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) found that in the past five years, 27.3 million Americans were victims of identity theft through misuse of their personal information, including nearly 10 million in the last year alone.
(Federal Trade Commission. 2003. *Identity Theft Survey Report*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Trade Commission.)

Results of the FTC survey indicate that the total cost of identity theft approaches \$50 billion per year. The average loss from the misuse of a victim's personal information is \$4,800. (Ibid.)

The fraudulent use of victims' personal information to obtain goods and services cost businesses and financial institutions \$33 billion in 2002. (Ibid.)

The average loss to consumers from telemarketing fraud in 2003 was \$1,504 per person, nearly double the amount lost in 2002. Phony credit card offers were the most-reported scam.
(National Fraud Information Center. 2004. *2003 Telemarketing Fraud Report*. Washington, D.C.: National Consumer League.)

Consumers age 60 and over reported a higher percentage of complaints for telemarketing fraud in 2003 than in 2002. Almost 34 percent of complaints were made by older victims. (Ibid.)

According to a 2003 Federal Trade Commission survey, 25 million adults in the United States were victims of one or more consumer frauds during the previous year.
(Federal Trade Commission. 2004. *Consumer Fraud in the United States: An FTC Survey*. Washington, D.C.)

Advanced fee scams for promised loans and credit cards were the most frequently reported consumer fraud, occurring at a rate of three incidents per 100 adults. (Ibid.)

Almost four million adults were unsuspectingly billed for buyer's club memberships. (Ibid.)

More than 13 million consumers were billed for unauthorized changes to their long distance telephone services. (Ibid.)

The average per consumer loss from online auction fraud in 2003 was \$527.
(National Fraud Information Center. 2004. *Internet Fraud Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: National Consumer League.)

Fraudulent charges resulting from identity theft average more than \$90,000 per name used.
(Identity Theft Resource Center. 2003. *Identity Theft: The Aftermath 2003*. Sacramento, CA.)

Only 15 percent of victims find out their identity has been stolen due to proactive action taken by a business; nearly 85 percent find out due to a negative consequence. (Ibid.)

A recent survey of 172 victims of identity theft and/or identity cloning, revealed that 19 offenders continued to use their victims' information after arrest and 10 continued after being sentenced. (Ibid.)

According to the same report, approximately 41 percent of victims surveyed were still dealing with the identity theft more than two years after the crime was discovered, and 27 percent were dealing with it after three years. (Ibid.)

It is estimated by the National White Collar Crime Center that losses due to employee theft can range from \$20 to \$90 billion annually to upwards of \$240 billion a year, when accounting for losses due to intellectual property theft.
(National White Collar Crime Center. 2003. *Embezzlement*. Richmond, VA.)

Hate and Bias Crime Victimization

In 2002, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received 7,462 reports of incidents of hate and bias crime involving 8,832 separate offenses, 9,222 victims, and 7,314 known offenders.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Of the 7,462 incidents of hate and bias reported to the FBI, 48.8 percent involved racial bias; 19.1 percent involved bias based on religious preference; 16.7 percent involved bias based on sexual orientation; and 14.8 percent involved bias based on ethnicity or nationality. (Ibid.)

Of victims targeted because of race, 67.2 percent were motivated because of an anti-black bias. Of victims targeted because of religion, 65.3 percent were motivated by an anti-Jewish bias. Anti-male homosexual bias accounted for 65 percent of bias motivated by sexual orientation and anti-Hispanic bias accounted for 45.5 percent of ethnicity-based bias. (Ibid.)

Of campus hate crimes reported to the U.S. Department of Education in 2002 by security offices at colleges and universities around the country, there were 52 forcible sex offenses; 78 aggravated assaults; 362 simple assaults; one negligent manslaughter; and 16 arsons.

(U.S. Department of Education. 2004. *Summary Campus Crime and Security Statistics: Hate Crimes*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education.)

A disproportionately large percentage of youth are victims and perpetrators of hate and bias crime. Thirty percent of victims of bias-motivated aggravated assaults and 34 percent of victims of bias-motivated simple assaults are under 18 years of age. One-third all known hate crime offenders are under age 18, and 29 percent are between the ages of 18 and 24.

(Partners Against Hate. <http://www.partnersagainsthate.org>. Accessed September 22, 2004.)

According to the Anti-Defamation League, there were 1,557 anti-Semitic incidents reported in the United States in 2003 that included 628 acts of vandalism and 929 acts of harassment.

(Anti-Defamation League. 2004. *Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents*. New York, NY.)

On college campuses in 2003, there were 68 incidents reported of anti-Semitism which included 40 acts of harassment and 28 acts of vandalism. (Ibid.)

In 2001, 12 percent of students age 12 to 18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them. More than one-third of students (36 percent) saw hate-related graffiti at school.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Female students were more likely to report gender-related hate words than males (four percent of females versus one percent of males). Whites were less likely to report race-related hate words than students of other races/ethnicities (three percent of Whites compared to eight percent of Blacks, five percent of Hispanics, and 10 percent of students of other races). (Ibid.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) reported an eight percent increase in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias crimes, up from 1,903 incidents in 2002 to 2,051 in 2003. The number of perpetrators rose from 2,793 to 3,282, and the number of victims rose from 2,183 to 2,384.

(Patton, C. 2004. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2003*. New York, NY. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs received reports of 18 lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias homicides in 2003, representing an 80 percent increase from 2002. (Ibid.)

In 2003, there was a three percent overall increase in the number of serious injuries as a result of anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias crimes that resulted in a five percent increase from 2002 in victims requiring hospital care and an eight percent increase in victims requiring in-patient hospital care. (Ibid.)

Heterosexuals now comprise nine percent of the reported victims of anti-LGBT violence to NCAVP member agencies. Anecdotal information indicated that the majority of these victims are heterosexual men and women who are thought to be gay men or lesbians by their attackers. (Ibid.)

The homeless population is especially vulnerable to victimization. Between 1999 and 2003, 131 homeless people were murdered. There have been 281 documented violent acts and 150 non-lethal attacks during this same time period. The age range of victims was from four months to 74 years old.

(National Coalition for the Homeless. 2004. *Hate, Violence, and Death on Main Street USA: A Report on Hate Crimes and Violence Against People Experiencing Homelessness, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: National Coalition for the Homeless.)

Homicide

While violent crime in general was down in 2003, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, there was a 1.7 percent increase in homicides from 2002.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The greatest percentage increase in the number of homicides occurred in Northeastern United States where it was up 4.6 percent, and the only decrease occurred in Midwestern United States where it was down 2.7 percent.

(Ibid.)

According to FBI data, 77 percent of people murdered in 2002 were male.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

When the murder victim's race was known, about half (49 percent) were white, about half (49 percent) were black, and about three percent were of another race. Homicide is generally intraracial. (Ibid.)

When information on the relationship between the victim and the offender was available, 76 percent of the offenders were known to the victim and 24 percent were strangers. (Ibid.)

Firearms were used in 71 percent of the murders in 2001, the most recent year in which information on weapon use is available. (Ibid.)

Offenders were most often male (90 percent) and adults (92 percent). (Ibid.)

Seventeen percent of homicide incidents occurred in connection with another felony (e.g., rape, robbery, arson). (Ibid.)

Fifty-six law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty in 2002 in the United States; 48 of the slain officers were male and eight were female.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Uniform Crime Reports: Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Data from a 2003 survey of youth risk behavior indicate that between the years 1991 and 2003, 15.1 percent of the deaths among youth age 10 to 24 years were homicides.

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

The number of juvenile offenders who committed murder with a firearm tripled between 1981 and 1994, while the number of juveniles who committed murder by other means remained constant.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2004. *Juvenile Suicides, 1981 - 1998*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs reports that in 2003, 18 homicides were incidents of anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender violence.

(Patton, C. 2004. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2003*. New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

Among youth in the United States between the ages of five and 19, there were 16 school-associated homicides in the years 1999-2000, and 2,124 homicides away from school during the same period.

(U.S. Departments of Education and Justice. 2003. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2003*. Washington, D.C.)

Between 1993 and 2001, there were 160,396 murders and non-negligent manslaughters of persons age 12 or over reported to the FBI (this number excludes the terrorist crimes of September 11, 2001). A weapon was used in 91 percent of these crimes.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Weapons Use and Violent Crime, 1993-2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

From 1993 through 2001, blacks accounted for 49 percent of homicide victims, 54 percent of victims of firearm homicide, but 12 percent of the U.S. population. Blacks are nine times more likely to be victims of gun-related homicides than whites. (Ibid.)

From 1994 through 1999, about seven in 10 murders at school involved some type of firearm, and approximately one in two murders at school involved a handgun. (Ibid.)

Human Trafficking

Trafficking in persons is a heinous crime and human rights abuse. The most vulnerable members of the global community, those who have limited access to social services and protections, are targeted by traffickers for exploitation. Steps have been taken, however, to locate victims, reinstate their inherent rights, provide them with protection and services, and prosecute offenders.

No country is immune from human trafficking. Victims are forced into prostitution or to work in quarries and sweatshops, on farms, as domestics, as child soldiers, and in many forms of involuntary servitude. Traffickers often target children and young women. They routinely trick victims with promises of employment, educational opportunities, marriage, and a better life.

(U.S. Department of State. 2004. *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.)

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. (Ibid.)

Human Trafficking: Available Statistics

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

Each year, an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 men, women, and children are trafficked across international borders (some international and non-governmental organizations place the number far higher), and the trade is growing.

(U.S. Department of State. 2004. *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.)

Of the 600,000-800,000 people trafficked across international borders each year, 70 percent are female and 50 percent are children. The majority of these victims are forced into the commercial sex trade. (Ibid.)

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.

(U.S. Department of Justice. 2004. *Report to Congress from Attorney General John Ashcroft on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The largest number of people trafficked into the United States come from East Asia and the Pacific (5,000 to 7,000 victims). The next highest numbers come from Latin America and from Europe and Eurasia, with between 3,500 and 5,500 victims from each.

(U.S. Departments of Justice, Health & Human Services, State, Labor, Homeland Security, Agriculture, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. 2004. *Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The U.S. Response to Trafficking

The United States government has taken steps to address trafficking both nationally and globally. The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), and its reauthorization in 2003 (TVPRA), provides extensive protections and services for victims of trafficking found in the United States regardless of nationality. This statute defines “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as:

- Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. (106 P.L. 386: 114 Stat. 1470, Sec. 103 (8))

Victims of trafficking are eligible for benefits through several government channels. In addition, non-governmental, community, and faith-based organizations around the country continue to provide a wide range of social services for both U.S. - and foreign-born trafficking victims. American citizens who are victims of domestic trafficking are eligible for social services such as Medicaid, food stamps, and housing subsidies. Foreign-born victims can access similar services as they move through the “certification” process, which gives such victims legal immigrant status under the TVPA.

Foreign victims receive services from grantee organizations who receive funds from OVC and Health and Human Services. The services funded by these offices not only provide victims with the essentials for day to day living, but also the training and educational opportunities that will allow them to become self-sufficient in this country.

U.S Government Trafficking-Related Links

THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf

THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2003

www.state.gov/documents/organization/28255.pdf

ASSESSMENT OF U.S ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (AUGUST 2003)

www.state.gov/documents/organization/23598.pdf

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT TRAFFICKING EFFORTS
<http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/astvict.htm>

OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME TRAFFICKING EFFORTS
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/tip.htm>

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

Juvenile Crime and Victimization

The National Crime Victimization Survey reported that the average annual rate of violent crime continues to be highest among youth between the ages of 16 and 19 who were victimized at a rate of 55.6 per 1,000 persons in the 2002-2003 time period.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The rate of violent crime against youth between the ages of 16 and 19 fell 7.4 percent in 2002-2003, compared to the 2000-2001 average annual rate. The rate of violent crime against youth between the ages of 12 and 15 fell 16.6 percent. (Ibid.)

Children age 12 to 17 living in single-parent families have an overall risk for violent victimization that is about three times higher than the average American age 12 or older.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2003. *How Families and Communities Influence Youth Victimization*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The 10 percent of youth who live in the most disadvantaged communities experience the highest risks of neighborhood violence in the country. Nearly 58 of every 1,000 youth surveyed reported at least one incident of violence during a six-month period – a level that is twice as high as that for adults living in the same areas and six times greater than the risk for neighborhood violence for all Americans. (Ibid.)

About half of serious violent incidents involving juvenile victimization are not reported to the police or other officials. (Ibid.)

Most violent crimes involving youth are simple assaults (approximately 72 percent), aggravated assault (17 percent), robberies (eight percent), and sexual assault and rapes (three percent). About 68 percent are attempted rather than completed incidents of violence. (Ibid.)

A 2002 survey found youth gangs to be active in more than 2,300 cities with populations of 2,500 or more in the United States.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2004. *Highlights of the 2002 National Youth Gang Survey*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

All respondent cities with a population of 250,000 or more reported youth gang problems in 2002, as did 87 percent of cities with a population between 100,000 and 249,999. (Ibid.)

The more violent behavior a youth between 12 and 17 exhibits, the more likely it is that the youth has used alcohol or illicit drugs in the prior year. A 2001 national survey found that 39.1 percent who drank became violent and 52 percent who drank became violent at least twice.

(Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 2002. *NHSDA Report, Youth Violence and Substance Use: 2001 Update*. Rockville, MD.)

In 2001, more than four million youth participated in a serious fight at school or work, over three million took part in a group-against-group fight, and almost two million attacked others with the intent of seriously hurting them.

(Ibid.)

An analysis of data on measured non-fatal violent crime committed by juveniles in 1997 and 1998 shows that about two-thirds of the victims were themselves juveniles: 95 percent of the victims of sexual assault, 43 percent of the victims of robberies, 53 percent of the victims of aggravated assault, and 61 percent of the victims of simple assaults were younger than age 18.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2004. *Victims of Violent Juvenile Crime*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

About one in five non-fatal violent victimizations involves an offender perceived to be between the ages of 12-17, acting either alone or with others – adult or juvenile. (Ibid.)

Fifty-four percent of the reported sexual assaults committed by juveniles in 1997 and 1998 were crimes against acquaintances or family members younger than 12 years of age. Of the family victims of sexual assault, 36 percent were younger than age six and 84 percent were younger than age 12. The majority of the victims of sexual assault committed by juvenile acquaintances and strangers were 12 years of age or older. (Ibid.)

In 1998, 75 percent of homicides involving juvenile victims and 69 percent of homicides committed by juveniles involved a firearm.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2004. *Youth Violence Research Bulletin: Juvenile Suicides, 1991-1998*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In the United States between 1981 and 1998, the second leading cause of death for juveniles age seven to 17 was homicide. Juvenile death caused by homicide was less common than death caused by unintentional injury and more common than death caused by cancer or suicide. (Ibid.)

Mental Health Issues

Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) 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.

(National Center for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. 2004. *Sexual Assault against Females*. Washington, D.C.: Department of Veteran Affairs.)

A recent study indicates that 94 percent of women who were raped experienced symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during the two weeks following the attack. After nine months, 30 percent of the women were reporting the same pattern of symptoms. (Ibid.)

In a study of the effects of 80 different natural and manmade disasters, involving over 50,000 survivors, researchers found that mass violence was by far the most psychologically disturbing type of disaster. Of the individuals who experienced mass violence, 67 percent of the survivors had severe psychological impairments compared to 34 percent of the survivors of technological disasters and 42 percent of the survivors of natural disasters.

(The International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies. 2001. *50,000 Disaster Victims Speak*. Washington, D.C.: The National Center for PTSD and the Center for Mental Health Services.)

According to the PTSD Alliance, the estimated risks of developing PTSD after the following traumatic events are: rape (49 percent); severe beating or physical assault (31 percent); other sexual assault (23.7 percent); shooting or stabbing (15.4 percent); sudden unexpected death of a family member or loved one (14.3 percent); and witness to a murder or assault (7.3 percent).

(PTSD Alliance. "Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Fact Sheet. Sidran Institute. <http://www.sidran.org/ptsdfacts.html>. Accessed September 24, 2004.)

Studies of children at risk of violence show high rates of PTSD. As many as 100 percent of children who witness a parental homicide or sexual assault, 90 percent of sexually abused children, 77 percent of children exposed to school shootings, and 35 percent of children exposed to community violence develop PTSD.

(National Center for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. 2004. *PTSD in Children and Adolescents*. Washington, D.C.: Department of Veteran Affairs.)

Crime victims show much higher incidences of PTSD than people not victimized by crime. Research shows that 25 percent of crime victims experienced lifetime PTSD and 9.7 percent had current PTSD (PTSD within six months of being surveyed), whereas 9.4 percent of people who had not been victims of crime had lifetime PTSD and 3.4 percent had current PTSD.

(Kilpatrick, D. and Acierno, R. "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes." *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 2003:1612.)

Adolescents and young adults are at a higher risk of victimization and are more likely to develop PTSD after being victimized. (Ibid.)

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 had current PTSD. (Ibid.)

Molestation victims also report high levels of PTSD as an effect of the victimization. The National Institute of Health's Co-morbidity Study found that 12.2 percent of men and 26.5 percent of women who were molested developed PTSD. (Ibid.)

Depression is a major factor in the mental health of crime victims; 36.6 percent of people diagnosed with PTSD also suffer from depression. (Ibid.)

Victims of rape are 13.4 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. (Ibid.)

A recent report based on the 1995 National Survey of Adolescents (NSA) found that a history of sexual assault was associated with a four- to five-fold increase in the prevalence rate of PTSD. The report found that sexually assaulted boys had a lifetime PTSD rate of 28.2 percent, compared with 5.4 percent of boys who had not been sexually assaulted. Sexually assaulted girls had a lifetime PTSD rate of 29.8 percent, compared with 7.1 percent of girls who had not been assaulted.

(National Institute of Justice. 2003. *Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Experiencing either a physical assault or physically abusive punishment was associated with a lifetime PTSD rate of 15.2 percent among boys, compared to a lifetime rate of 3.1 percent among boys who had not been physically assaulted or abused. The rate of lifetime PTSD was 27.4 percent among girls who had been physically assaulted or received physically abusive punishment, compared with six percent among girls who had not. (Ibid.)

Many boys (11.2 percent) and girls (20.2 percent) who witnessed violence had PTSD at some point in their lives, compared to 2.3 percent of boys and 4.2 percent of girls who had not witnessed violence. (Ibid.)

Of the estimated 5.3 million rapes, physical assaults, or stalking incidents by intimate partners each year, nearly 1.5 million result in some type of mental health counseling. The total number of mental health care visits by intimate partner victims each year is estimated to be more than 18.5 million.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

Rape and Sexual Assault

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, there were 198,850 rapes and sexual assaults measured in 2003. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Among female victims of rape and sexual assault, 70 percent of the crimes were committed by intimates, other relatives, friends or acquaintances. (Ibid.)

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, the average number of rapes and sexual assaults during 2002 and 2003 was 223,290 of which 81,310 crimes were rapes; 61,060 were attempted rapes, and 80,910 were sexual assaults. (Ibid.)

In 2003, weapons were present in rapes and sexual assaults 11 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

The annual rate of rapes and sexual assaults overall between 1993 and 2003 declined 68 percent. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 38.5 percent of rapes and sexual assaults were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

In 2002 and 2003 respectively, 69.1 and 70.0 alleged sexual assaults were reported per 100,000 uniformed service members. Across the Department of Defense, there were 901 cases reported of uniformed service victims in 2002 and 1,012 cases reported in 2003.

(U.S. Department of Defense. 2004. *Task Force Report on Care for Victims of Sexual Assault*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Defense.)

Victims of sexual assault committed by juveniles are younger than 18 years of age approximately 96 percent of the time.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2004. *Victims of Violent Juvenile Crime*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Adult victims of juvenile sex offenders were much less likely to be strangers than were adult victims of adult sex offenders. (Ibid.)

More than one in four victims of a juvenile or adult sex offender was a family member. (Ibid.)

Contrary to common belief that violent crime rates are notably lower in rural areas, a recent analysis of location data collected for the 1989 National Women's Study found that 10.1 percent of women living in rural areas had experienced a completed rape compared to 13.6 percent of women living in urban and suburban communities.

(Lewis, S. 2003. *Unspoken Crimes: Sexual Assault in Rural America*. Enola, PA: National Sexual Violence Resource Center.)

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the number of forcible rapes reported to law enforcement in 2003 declined in every population group in the nation with the exception of communities of 25,000 to 49,999 where reports increased by 3.2 percent and communities of under 10,000 where reports increased by 3.7 percent.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Crime in the United States, Preliminary Uniform Crime Reports, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Overall, forcible rapes reported to law enforcement in 2003 declined by 1.9 percent from 2002. (Ibid.)

According to FBI statistics, there were 95,136 forcible rapes of females in 2002, representing a 4.7 percent increase from the previous year.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Crime in the United States, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Arrests for forcible rape in 2002 were estimated at 28,288. (Ibid.)

An average of 140,990 completed rapes, 109,230 attempted rapes, and 152,680 completed and attempted sexual assaults were committed against persons age 12 or older in the United States between the years 1992 and 2000.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Only 36 percent of completed rapes were reported to the police during the years 1992 to 2000. Thirty-four percent of the attempted rapes, and 26 percent of the completed and attempted sexual assaults were reported. (Ibid.)

A recently published eight-year study indicates that when perpetrators of completed rape are current or former husbands or boyfriends, the crimes go unreported to the police 77 percent of the time. When the perpetrators are friends or acquaintances, the rapes go unreported 61 percent of the time. When the perpetrators are strangers, the rapes go unreported 54 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

A recent report based on the 1995 National Survey of Adolescents (NSA) found that 13 percent of girls and 3.4 percent of boys surveyed had been sexually assaulted.

(National Institute of Justice. 2003. *Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Of the sexual assault victims in the NSA, 74 percent reported that the assault was committed by someone they knew well. Almost one-third (32.5 percent) of sexual assault cases involved perpetrators who were friends, 21.1 percent were committed by a family member, and 23.2 percent were committed by strangers. (Ibid.)

Slightly more than one in four sexual assault victims (28.1 percent) said they feared death or serious injury during the sexual assault. (Ibid.)

The majority of adolescent sexual assaults (86 percent) went unreported. (Ibid.)

Offenders perceived to be using drugs and/or alcohol committed about two in five rapes/sexual assaults against college students.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Violent Victimization of College Students*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Between 1995 – 2000, 86 percent of all rapes/sexual assaults committed against college students were not reported to police, compared to 12 percent that were reported. (Ibid.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

School Crime and Victimization

Non-fatal victimizations of youth between the ages of 12 and 18 on school property declined between 1995 and 2001 from 10 percent during the previous six months to six percent among 6th graders and from six percent to three percent among 12th graders.

(U.S. Departments of Justice and Education. 2003. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2003*. Washington, D.C.)

Between 1992 and 2000, 390 school-associated violent deaths occurred on elementary and secondary school premises: 234 of the deaths were homicides and 43 were suicides of school-aged youth (ages five - 19). (Ibid.)

Students between the ages of 12 and 18 were victims of about 764,000 violent crimes and 1.2 million crimes of theft at school in 2001. (Ibid.)

In 2001, 13 percent of 9th graders reported that they were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property compared to five percent of 12th graders. (Ibid.)

In 2001, street gangs were reported present on school premises by 29 percent of students living in urban areas, 18 percent of students living in suburban areas, and 13 percent of students living in rural areas. (Ibid.)

From 1997 to 2001, teachers were victims of 817,000 thefts and 473,000 violent crimes at school. (Ibid.)

A 2003 study of youth found that 6.1 percent of students nationwide had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times during the 30 days prior to the survey. During the 12 months preceding the survey, 9.2 percent of the students had been threatened or injured with such a weapon on school property one or more times.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Surveillance Summaries, May 21, 2004*. MMWR 2004: 53 (No. SS-02). Atlanta, GA.)

Among students nationwide, 5.4 percent felt unsafe and had stayed away from school on at least one of the 30 days prior to the 2003 survey. (Ibid.)

During the 12 months prior to the 2003 study, almost 30 percent of students had their personal property stolen or deliberately damaged on school premises one or more times. (Ibid.)

Each day, approximately 160,000 students between kindergarten and 12th grade don't attend school because they are afraid of bullying.

(Rowlette, Ronna and K. Wilson. Rowlette Research Associates, Inc. 2003. *Youth Development and Violence Prevention in K-12 Schools: The Who, What, Why, and What Next*. Tampa, FL: Rowlette Research Associates.)

In a national study, 46 percent of students said they were hit, kicked, shoved, or tripped at least once in the previous month, and 18 percent had experienced this five or more times. One in 12 students – eight percent - were forced to do sexual things at least once in the prior month; three percent were forced five or more times. (Ibid.)

One in fourteen students carries a weapon to school one or more days each month. (Ibid.)

A 2003 study of sexual harassment in secondary schools found that 27 percent of sexual harassment of students was conducted by adult school employees. Teachers comprised 81 percent of the offending group.

(Timmerman, G. 2003. "Sexual Harassment of Adolescents Perpetrated by Teachers and by Peers: An Exploration of the Dynamics of Power, Culture, and Gender in Secondary Schools." *Sex Roles: A Journal of Research*, 48(5/6), 231-244.)

Stalking

According to findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey, eight percent of women and two percent of men in the United States have been stalked in their lifetime.

(National Institute of Justice. 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Based on an analysis of 103 studies of stalking-related phenomena representing 70,000 participants, the prevalence across studies for women who have been stalked was 23.5 percent and for men was 10.5 percent. The stalking averaged a duration of nearly two years.

(Spitzberg, B. 2002. "The Tactical Topography of Stalking Victimization and Management." *Trauma, Violence & Abuse*, 3(4).)

The average physical violence incidence rate in the above-mentioned study was 33 percent and the incidence of sexual violence was over 10 percent. (Ibid.)

According to the above-mentioned analysis, restraining orders against stalkers were violated an average of 40 percent of the time. In almost 21 percent of the time, the victim perceived that the behavior following the implementation of the order worsened. (Ibid.)

A recent 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.

(Rosenfeld, B. 2004. "Violence Risk Factors in Stalking and Obsessional Harassment." *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 31(1).)

Stalkers with a prior intimate relationship are more likely to verbally intimidate and physically harm their victims than stranger stalkers. Among six different studies, risk factors for violence ranged from 45 percent to as high as 89 percent among stalkers with prior intimate relations with victims compared to risk factors for stalkers who targeted strangers or acquaintances, which ranged from five percent to 14 percent. (Ibid.)

History of substance abuse proves to be one of the strongest predictors of increased rates of violence in stalking crimes. In combination, the strongest risk markers for assessing the likelihood of stalking violence are: 1) threats and intimidation; 2) the existence of prior intimate relationships; and 3) substance abuse. (Ibid.)

Stalking in the context of intimate partner violence often goes unreported as a crime. In an analysis of 1,731 domestic violence police reports, 16.5 percent included a narrative description of stalking behavior, yet the victim used the term "stalking" in only 2.9 percent of the cases and the officer used the term "stalking" in only 7.4 percent of the cases.

(Tjaden, P and Thoennes, N. 2001. *Stalking: Its Role In Serious Domestic Violence Cases*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Stalking allegations are more prevalent in reports involving domestic violence victims and suspects when they are former rather than current intimates. Of domestic violence reports involving formerly dating couples and co-habitants, stalking was involved in 47.4 percent of the reported cases. Of reports involving separated or divorced couples, stalking occurred in 32.7 percent of the cases. When stalking was reported in domestic violence cases involving married couples the rate dropped to 9.6 percent; for co-habiting couples, it dropped to 6.7 percent; and for dating couples, it dropped to 19.7 percent. (Ibid.)

The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than the general population, especially if the stalking involves being followed or having one's property destroyed.

(Blaauw, E., et al. 2002. "The Toll of Stalking." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17(1).)

Substance Abuse and Victimization

A recent study found that girls who have been sexually or physically abused are twice as likely to smoke, drink and/or use drugs than girls who have not been abused.

(The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. 2003. *The Formative Years: Pathways to Substance Abuse Among Girls and Young Women Ages 8-22*. New York, NY.)

In the same study, more than twice as many girls in drug treatment who had been sexually abused reported use of alcohol before the age of 11 than girls who had not been sexually abused. (Ibid.)

Women who have been sexually abused as children are more than three times as likely to be alcohol dependent and two-and-one-half times as likely to be drug dependent than women who were not abused as children. (Ibid.)

Nearly half of the women seeking treatment for alcohol reported severe violence from their father during their childhood, compared to 13 percent of women in the general population. (Ibid.)

According to findings of the 1995 National Survey of Adolescents (NSA), more than one-third (34.4 percent) of boys age 12 to 17 who had been sexually assaulted demonstrated substance abuse or dependence at some point during their lifetimes, compared to a nine percent rate in non-sexually assaulted boys. The lifetime rate of substance abuse or dependence was 27.5 percent for girls who had been sexually assaulted, compared to only 5.4 percent of girls who had not.

(National Institute of Justice. 2003. *Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

This same study showed a rate of lifetime substance abuse or dependence at approximately 25 percent for adolescents who had been physically assaulted or abused. This compares to a rate of approximately six percent for adolescents who had not been physically assaulted or abused. (Ibid.)

The NSA study found that 17 percent of boys and 17.8 percent of girls who witnessed violence reported lifetime substance abuse or dependence, compared with 4.4 percent of boys and 3.1 percent of girls who did not witness violence. (Ibid.)

According to a 2002 study, 40 percent of youth aged 12 to 17 who used marijuana 300 days or more in the previous year reported that they also took part in serious fighting at school or work (42 percent) or in group-on-group fighting (41 percent).

(Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration. 2004. *The NSDUH Report: Marijuana Use and Delinquent Behaviors Among Youths*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

In 2002, about one million violent crimes occurred where the victim perceived the offender had been drinking during the time of the offense.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Drugs and Crime Facts: Drug Use and Crime." <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/DCF/duc.htm>. Accessed October 29, 2004.)

In about one in five violent victimizations where the victim perceived the offender to have been drinking, the victim also perceived the offender to have been using drugs. (Ibid.)

Offenders perceived to be using drugs and/or alcohol committed about two in five sexual assaults and about one in four robberies against college students.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Violent Victimization of College Students*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Each year, more than 600,000 college students are assaulted by other students who have been drinking.

(Hingson, R.W.; Heeren, T.; Zakocs, R.C.; et al. "Magnitude of alcohol-related mortality and morbidity among U.S. college students ages 18-24." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 63(2):136-144, 2002.)

Based on an analysis of published studies, the following percentages of violent offenders were drinking at the time of the crime: up to 86 percent of homicide offenders; 60 percent of sexual offenders; 57 percent of men and 27 percent of women involved in domestic violence; 37 percent of assault offenders; and 13 percent of child abusers.

(National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. 1997. *Alcohol Alert* (38). Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Health.)

While reviewing marijuana and cocaine use in offenders in urban Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring sites, it was found that violent offenders were more likely to test positive for marijuana than cocaine, while property offenders were more likely to test positive for cocaine than marijuana.

(Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program 2000. *1999 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.)

Terrorism and Mass Violence

According to the Department of State, there were 208 acts of international terrorism in 2003, which represents a 42 percent drop since 2001 when there were 355 attacks.

(Bureau of Public Affairs. 2004. *Patterns of Global Terrorism*, 2003. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.)

Between 1998 and 2003 there were 4,465 casualties within North America as a result of international terrorism.

(Ibid.)

In 2003, 625 persons were killed in acts of terrorism. Included in this figure were 35 United States citizens. A total of 3,646 persons were wounded during terrorist attacks in the same year. (Ibid.)

The greatest number (80) of terrorist attacks in 2003, leaving 222 persons dead and 1,205 persons wounded, occurred in Asia. There were 67 terrorist attacks in the Middle East in 2003, leaving 331 persons dead and 1,492 persons wounded. (Ibid.)

In the United States, most terrorist incidents have involved small extremist groups who use terrorism to achieve a designated objective.

(Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Backgrounder: Terrorism*. www.fema.gov/hazards/terrorism/terror.shtm. Accessed September 30, 2004.)

Between 1991 and 2001, 74 terrorist incidents were recorded in the United States. During this time period, an additional 62 terrorist acts being plotted in the U.S. were prevented by U.S. law enforcement.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Terrorism 2000/2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

For every successful terrorist attack mounted in the United States during this time period, nearly 20 (19.83) anti-U.S. attacks were carried out around the world. (Ibid.)

The FBI recorded eight terrorist incidents and one terrorist prevention in the United States and its territories in 2000. Each was perpetrated by domestic special-interest terrorists, specifically animal rights and environmental extremists. (Ibid.)

The FBI recorded 14 terrorist incidents and two terrorist preventions in the United States and its territories in 2001. Twelve of the 14 incidents were carried out by domestic terrorists. One incident, the attack on September 11, was perpetrated by international terrorists. The other incident, an unsolved series of anthrax-tainted letters sent through the U.S. postal system, has not been determined as domestic or international in nature. The two terrorist plots prevented by U.S. law enforcement in 2001 were being planned by domestic extremists. (Ibid.)

Two hundred and seventy people were killed in 1988 in the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

(Centre for Defense and International Security. 1999. *CDISS Database: Terrorist Incidents*. Lancaster, England: University of Lancaster.)

The World Trade Center was bombed for the first time in 1993 killing six people and injuring over 1,000. (Ibid.)

Suicide bombers attacked United States Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998, killing 224 people including 12 Americans. (Ibid.)

The U.S.S. Cole was bombed in the port of Aden in Yemen in 2000, at which time 17 sailors were killed and 39 were injured. (Ibid.)

An investigation of the physical injuries directly associated with the blast in Oklahoma City found that of the 842 persons injured: 168 died; 442 people were treated in area hospitals, of which 83 were admitted and 359 were treated in emergency rooms and released; and 233 people were treated by private physicians.

(City of Oklahoma City. 1996. *Final Report: Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building Bombing, April 19, 1995*. Stillwater, OK. Fire Protection Publications. Oklahoma State University.)

Unofficial estimates place economic losses in the United States from the attacks on September 11th at \$2 trillion.

(International Information Programs. 2002. *At-a-Glance: Global Terrorism*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.)

There were 3,047 victims of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001: 2,175 males and 648 females died at the World Trade Center; 108 males, 71 females, and five unknown died at the Pentagon; and 20 males and 20 females died in the plane crash in Somerset County, PA.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2002. *Crime in the United States, 2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve at the Office for Victims of Crime has assisted nearly 22,000 victims, crisis responders, and family members through state agencies and local programs.

(Office for Victims of Crime. 2003. *Meeting the Needs of the Victims of the September 11th Terrorist Attacks*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A national survey of stress reactions three-to-five days after the attacks of September 11th found that 44 percent of adults reported one or more substantial symptoms of stress. Thirty-five percent of children had one or more symptoms of stress and 47 percent were worried about their own safety and that of loved ones.

(Schuster M., Stein, B., Jaycox, L. et al. 2001. "A National Survey of Stress Reactions After the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attacks." *New England Journal of Medicine*. 345(1507).)

A study of the psychological effects of the September 11th attack on New York City schoolchildren, conducted six months after the attacks, estimated that 10.5 percent of children in grades four through 12 suffered from PTSD. Estimates of other psychological disorders that developed include: 8.4 percent with major depression; 10.3 percent with generalized anxiety; 15 percent with agoraphobia; 12.3 percent with separation anxiety; 10.9 percent with conduct disorder; and 5.1 percent with alcohol abuse (grades nine through 12 only).

(Applied Research & Consulting LLC and Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health. 2002. *Effects of the World Trade Center Attack on NYC Public School Students*. New York, NY: The Board of Education of the City of New York.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

Victims with Disabilities

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in response to the mandates of Public Law 105-301, the *Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act* (CVDA), is working to develop the capability to measure crimes against people with disabilities. The Act requires the enhancement of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to collect these data.

Since 2000, BJS has initiated several activities to lay the foundation for developing such estimates. Consistent with the experience of other Federal agencies, there are a number of issues that must be addressed in order to design methodologies to meet the mandates of the legislation, including developing a reliable set of questions to identify people with developmental and other disabilities, and developing procedures to accommodate, as necessary, interviews with such people. BJS and the Census Bureau, which conducts NCVS interviewing, consulted and worked with staff from a number of Federal agencies to develop survey questions to identify people with disabilities.

In July 2000, BJS added to the NCVS Crime Incident Report a test of supplemental items designed to obtain information from victims of crime on any health conditions, impairments or disabilities affecting their everyday life. In fall 2001, BJS, together with the Census Bureau, fielded a test among known persons with development disabilities in California to further test questions related to disability and to determine what types of interview techniques work best with different types of populations with disabilities.

Based on the results of the tests, BJS and the Census Bureau developed a revised set of questions to address problems that were identified. The revised questions were implemented into the NCVS in January 2004, and will be evaluated to determine whether they obtain reliable information. Once finalized, the questions will produce estimates of the fraction of victims who have disabilities. The survey will rely on population estimates from other sources to enable the production of victimization rates for people with disabilities.

People with developmental disabilities are four to 10 times more likely to be victims of crime than other people are.

(Sobsey, D., Wells, D., Lucardie, R., and Mansell, S. 1995. *Violence and Disability: An Annotated Bibliography*. Baltimore, MD. Brookes Publishing.)

In response to a recent survey of women with physical disabilities, 56 percent reported abuse, a number consistent with other studies of this nature. 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.

(Wayne State University. 2004. *Michigan Study on Women with Physical Disabilities*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.)

In this same survey, 74 percent of the women reported abuse that was chronic in nature and 55 percent reported multiple abuse situations in their adult lives. The abuser was their male partner 80 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Of the women with physical disabilities reporting abuse, their abusers were using drugs and/or alcohol 53 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Only 33 percent of the abused women with physical disabilities who were surveyed sought assistance to address the abuse, and from this group, there were "mixed reactions" as to whether the assistance had been a positive experience. (Ibid.)

In a five-year retrospective study of 4,340 child patients with disabilities in a pediatric hospital, 68 percent were found to be victims of sexual abuse and 32 percent were victims of physical abuse.

(Willging, J.P., Bower, C.M., and Cotton, R.T. 1992. "Physical Abuse of Children: A Retrospective Review and an Otolaryngology Perspective." *Archives of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery* 118(6):584-590.)

The National Rehabilitation Information Center estimates that as many as 50 percent of patients who are long-term residents of hospitals and specialized rehabilitation centers are there due to crime-related injuries. In addition, it is estimated that at least six million serious injuries occur each year due to crime, resulting in either temporary or permanent disability.

(Office for Victims of Crime Bulletin. 1998. *Working with Victims of Crime with Disabilities*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In a study of 946 women, 62 percent of women with and without disabilities reported that they had experienced emotional, physical, or sexual abuse. However, women with disabilities reported experiencing their abuse for longer periods of time (3.9 vs. 2.5 years respectively). In addition to the types of abuse experienced by the entire group, women with disabilities specifically reported that their perpetrators sometimes withheld needed orthotic equipment (e.g., wheelchairs, braces), medications, transportation, or essential assistance with personal tasks such as dressing or getting out of bed.

(Young, M.E., et al. 1997. "Prevalence of Abuse of Women with Physical Disabilities." *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Special Issue*. 78 (12, Suppl. 5) S34-S38.) For more information visit, www.bcm.tmc.edu/crowd/national_study/national_study.html.

Sobsey and Doe estimate that more than half of abuse of people with disabilities is generally perpetrated by family members and peers with disabilities and that disability professionals (i.e., paid or unpaid caregivers, doctors, nurses) are generally believed responsible for the other half. It is estimated that approximately 67 percent of perpetrators who abused individuals with severe cognitive disabilities accessed them through their work in disability services.

(Sobsey, D., & Doe, T. 1991. "Patterns of sexual abuse and assault." *Journal of Sexuality and Disability*, 9(3): 243-259.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

Victims with Disabilities

Sixty-one percent of sexual assault survivors with disabilities who received counseling services at SafePlace in Austin, Texas, between 1996-2002, reported multiple perpetrators of violence. Approximately 90 percent of the sexual violence perpetrators were not strangers to their victims.

(SafePlace. 2003. *Stop the Violence, Break the Silence*. Austin, TX.)

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 labels 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 (seven percent), physical disabilities (six percent), or who are blind, deaf or have hearing loss (one percent).

(Schwartz, M., Abramson, W., & Kamper, H. 2004. "A National Survey on the Accessibility of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services to Women with Disabilities." Unpublished raw data. Austin, TX. SafePlace.)

Note: Given the small size/scope of some of these studies, results cannot be extrapolated to the nation as a whole.

With funding from the Department of Justice (Office for Victims of Crime), SafePlace's Disability Services ASAP (A Safety Awareness Program), in Austin, Texas, is working with 10 victim assistance organizations from across the country to enhance and expand services for crime victims who have disabilities. The organizations include: The Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault, Tucson, AZ; The Chadwick Center for Children & Families at

Children's Hospital and Health Center, San Diego, CA; Ability 1st, Tallahassee, FL; Partnership Against Domestic Violence, Atlanta, GA; Carbondale Illinois Police Department, Carbondale, IL; The Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office, Thidodaux, LA; Safe Passage, Northhampton, MA; Rape Crisis Center of Central Massachusetts, Worcester, MA; Ulster County Crime Victims Assistance Program, Kingston, NY; and the Network of Victim Assistance, Doylestown, PA. SafePlace is administering grant funding and providing expert training and technical assistance to the 10 organizations to foster innovative practices, principles and community partnerships for delivering accessible services to crime victims with a wide range of disabilities. Each of the 10 victim assistance organizations has conducted a community needs assessment and developed a strategic plan to determine the best way to address the identified gaps and barriers to victim services for people with disabilities. Additionally, each organization has developed a programmatic evaluation plan to identify performance measures for determining progress and success and a sustainability plan to ensure that activities continue beyond the grant period. The organizations will continue to implement their strategic plan during the second and third years of the project. This venture takes the lessons and achievements of SafePlace's model Disability Services program (begun in 1996) to communities across the country. For more information about the Disability Services ASAP project, visit www.austin-safeplace.org.

Workplace Violence and Victimization

There were 609 workplace homicides in 2002 in the United States, down from 643 in 2001.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2003. *National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Assaults and violent acts accounted for 22 percent of the workplace fatalities in government between 1992 - 2001. Of these 1,425 deaths from assaults and violent acts, 1,058 were homicides.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2004. *Fatal Occupational Injuries to Government Workers, 1992 to 2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.)

In 2000, 128 fatalities occurred in the grocery store industry. The majority (91 percent) of these resulted from assaults or violent acts, mostly homicide. In 78 percent of the homicide cases, robbery was the motive.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2003. *Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in Grocery Stores*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Nearly one in five on-the-job fatalities result from homicides. Almost half occur in the South.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2003. *Regional Variations in Workplace Homicide Rates*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Five percent of workplace homicides (or one-third of all homicides not associated with robbery or stranger crimes) are the result of intimate partner violence.

(University of Iowa Injury Prevention Research Center. February 2001. *Workplace Violence: A Report to the Nation*. Iowa City, IA.)

Risks of assault on employees in the health care industry is particularly high. On some psychiatric units, assault rates against staff are as high as 100 cases per 100 workers per year. (Ibid.)

Sensational multiple homicides represent a small number of violent incidents in the workplace. The majority of incidents are lesser cases of assaults, domestic violence, stalking, threats, harassment, and physical and/or emotional abuse.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Workplace Violence: Issues in Response*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Violence in the workplace accounted for 18 percent of all violent crime between 1993 and 1999.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-1999*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Workplace homicide is primarily robbery-related. (Ibid.)

The rates of workplace assaults are higher for males than females. (Ibid.)

On average, between 1993 and 1999, 1.7 million violent victimizations per year were committed against people in the workplace, including: 1.3 million simple assaults, 325,000 aggravated assaults, 36,500 rapes and sexual assaults, 70,000 robberies, and 900 homicides. (Ibid.)

Of the occupations measured, police officers are at the greatest risk to be victims of workplace violence. Other occupations at risk are private security workers, correctional officers, bartenders, and taxicab drivers. (Ibid.)

Simple assaults account for 75 percent (or 1.3 million victimizations) of the crimes committed against people while working. Aggravated assaults account for 19 percent of workplace violence. (Ibid.)

In 1999, there were 2,637 non-fatal assaults committed against on-duty hospital workers. This rate of 8.3 assaults per 10,000 is significantly higher than the rate of non-fatal assaults for all public sector industries – two per 10,000.

(Centers for Disease Control. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. 2002. *Violence, Occupational Hazards in Hospitals*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Homicide is the leading cause of injury death for women in the workplace.

(National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. "Women's Safety and Health Issues at Work." www.cdc.gov/niosh/injury/traumaviolence.html. Accessed September 14, 2004.)

Each year, victims of intimate partner violence lose nearly eight million days of paid work because of the violence - the equivalent of over 32,000 full-time jobs.

(Centers for Disease Control. 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

One-fifth of women raped by an intimate and one-third of stalking victims lost time at work because of the victimization. (Ibid.)

Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services

VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE

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

For victims and victim service providers, information access begins with the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC) at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).

OVCRC is your primary source for crime victim information with services accessible 24-hours-a-day through the Web. Information and publications 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 Bureau of Justice Assistance, as well as the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Other online services include the Justice Information (*JUSTINFO*) Electronic Newsletter, e-mail inquiries, the Calendar of Events Database, and the Online Ordering Store. NCJRS also has highly trained information specialists to personally answer questions and direct individuals to the best available resources. Furthermore, NCJRS offers allied professionals an opportunity to be placed on its mailing list to receive up-to-date information via the *Justice Resource Update*. Through online services and personal assistance, NCJRS can help advocates *know more* to better serve the needs of crime victims.

Accessing Resources

NCJRS Web site. Through www.ncjrs.org, customers can access publications; learn about funding opportunities; search an online library, abstracts database, and calendar of events; order publications; and post requests for assistance.

Justice Information (JUSTINFO) Electronic Newsletter.

Stay informed about news and resources from all OJP agencies, including OVC, OVW, and ONDCP. This free, online newsletter is distributed to you via e-mail on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscribe to JUSTINFO through the NCJRS Web site. Select customer services at www.ncjrs.org.

Information and Help. Customers who require technical assistance or have questions about victimization, criminal and juvenile justice, or other topics can post their requests at <http://askncjrs.ncjrs.org/>.

Other Online Victim-Related Resources

To present the most comprehensive and timely information available through this vast medium, OVC has substantially enhanced its online resources. For example, OVC launched its award-winning Directory of Crime Victim Services in July 2004 as an online tool to help victims of crime find national and international assistance services quickly and easily, and to help victim service providers make appropriate referrals. OVC encourages victims and victim service providers to visit this resource at <http://ovc.ncjrs.org/findvictimservices/>. In addition, OVC's Web Forum allows you to tap into a national network of people facing the same challenges and experiences that you are. It's the perfect place for victim service providers and allied professionals to gain peer insight and support related to best practices in victim services. Make connections. Share ideas. Change lives. Visit OVC's Web Forum at <http://ovc.ncjrs.org/ovcproviderforum/>.

Many other agencies and organizations are now providing victim-related information through the Web. Below is a list of sites that offer information about selected crime and victimization topics. Please note that this list is intended only to provide a sample of available resources, and does not constitute an endorsement of opinions, resources, or statements made therein. Further, neither OVC nor Justice Solutions endorses any commercial products that may be advertised or available on any site. For more information about NCJRS, please call (800) 851-3420.

Accessing Information *(continued)*

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 - 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/index.html
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	www.healthfinder.gov/orgs/HR0027.htm
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	www.ncjrs.org
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
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	www.cops.usdoj.gov
Office of Justice Programs	www.ojp.usdoj.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Office of National Drug Control Policy	www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Office on Violence Against Women	www.ojp.gov/vawo
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 Prevention	www.edc.org/hec
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 Grantsnet	www.hhs.gov/grantsnet
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Grants Information	www.hhs.gov/grants/index.shtml
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/brochure_victim_assistance.html
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Center on PTSD	www.ncptsd.org
U.S. Parole Commission	www.usdoj.gov/uspc

Accessing Information *(continued)*

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/hate-patrol/main.asp
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
Childhelp USA	www.childhelpusa.org
Child Quest International	www.childquest.org
Child Welfare League of America	www.cwla.org
Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS)	www.nationalcops.org
Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute	www.fvsai.org
Family Violence Prevention Fund	http://endabuse.org
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	www.dvinstitute.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	www.madd.org
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	www.nacvcb.org
National Association of Social Workers	www.naswdc.org
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	www.navaa.org
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children	www.missingkids.org
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 Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information	http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ncadv.org
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	www.mivictims.org/nchs
National Commission Against Drunk Driving	www.ncadd.com
National Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Association	www.nationalcasa.org
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 Organization Against Male Sexual Victimization	www.malesurvivor.org
National Organization for Victim Assistance	www.trynova.org
National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.	www.pomc.com
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	www.nrcdv.org
National School Safety Center	www.nssc1.org
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	www.nsvrc.org
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm
National Victim Assistance Academy (VALOR)	www.nvaa.org
National Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment Network	www.nvcan.org
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	www.vawprevention.org

Accessing Information *(continued)*

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
Security on Campus, Inc.	www.securityoncampus.org
Stalking Resource Center	www.ncvc.org/src
Voices for America's Children	www.childadvocacy.org
Witness Justice	www.witnessjustice.org

National Criminal and Juvenile Justice- and Public Policy-Related Associations

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 Probation and Parole Association	www.appa-net.org
Association of Paroling Authorities International	www.apaintl.org
Association for Conflict Resolution	www.acrnet.org
American Youth Policy Forum	www.aypf.org
Association of State Correctional Administrators	www.asca.net
Balanced and Restorative Justice Project	www.barjproject.org
Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking	http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp
Center for Sex Offender Management	www.csom.org
Center on Juvenile & Criminal Justice	www.cjcj.org
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	www.juvjustice.org
Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute	http://cadca.org
Community Justice Exchange	www.communityjustice.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
Join Together	www.jointogether.org
National Association for Community Mediation	www.nafcm.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 Women Judges	www.nawj.org

Accessing Information *(continued)*

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	www.casacolumbia.org
National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise	www.ncne.com
National Center for State Courts	www.ncsconline.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
Partnership for a Drug-Free America	www.drugfreeamerica.org
Police Executive Research Forum	www.policeforum.org
Police Foundation	www.policefoundation.org
Restorative Justice Online	www.restorativejustice.org
Restorative Justice Project	www.fresno.edu/pacs/rjp
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
Arkansas	www.ag.state.ar.us/outreach/cvictims/outreach4.htm
California	http://www.boc.ca.gov/Victims.htm
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp.htm
Connecticut	www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html
Delaware	www.state.de.us/cjc
District of Columbia	http://mpdc.dc.gov/serv/victims/cvcp.shtm
Florida	www.myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	www.ganet.org/cjcc/victimscomp.html
Hawaii	www.ehawaii.gov.org/cvcc
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/iic/crimevictims.htm
Illinois	www.ag.state.il.us/victims/victimcomp.html
Indiana	www.state.in.us/cji/victim/comp.html
Iowa	www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html
Kansas	www.ksag.org
Kentucky	http://cvcb.ppr.ky.gov
Louisiana	www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm
Maine	www.state.me.us/ag/crime/victimscomp.html

Accessing Information *(continued)*

Maryland	www.dpscs.state.md.us/cicb
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.dfa.state.ms.us/cvcomp.html
Missouri	www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/cv_help.htm
Montana	www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	http://nol.org/home/crimecom
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
Oklahoma	www.odawan.net/victim/victimcomp.asp?A=5&B=4
Oregon	http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/comp.htm
Pennsylvania	www.pccd.state.pa.us
Rhode Island	www.state.ri.us/treas/vcfund.htm
South Carolina	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova/vcfund.htm
South Dakota	www.state.sd.us/social/cvc/index.htm
Tennessee	www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm
Texas	www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.shtml
Utah	www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Vermont	www.ccvcs.state.vt.us/victcomp.html
Virginia	www.vwc.state.va.us/cicf/crime_intro.htm
Washington	www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp
West Virginia	www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/Court/victims/main.html
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.adeca.alabama.gov/content/lts/lts_victims_of_crime.aspx
Alaska	www.dps.state.ak.us/Cdvsa
Arizona	www.avictims.com
Arkansas	www.accessarkansas.org/dfa/intergovernmental/index.html
California	www.ocjp.ca.gov
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm
Connecticut	www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html
Delaware	www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.htm
District of Columbia	http://dc.gov/agencies/detail.asp?id=1026
Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	www.ganet.org/cjcc/voca.html
Hawaii	www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us/gr/index.shtml
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/crimevictim
Illinois	www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&metaPage=ICJIAGrants
Indiana	www.in.gov/cji/victim/

Accessing Information *(continued)*

Iowa	www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html
Kansas	www.ksgovernor.org/grants_vocapp.html
Kentucky	www.justice.ky.gov
Louisiana	www.cole.state.la.us
Maine	www.state.me.us/dhs
Maryland	www.dhr.state.md.us/victim
Massachusetts	www.state.ma.us/mova
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,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?OpenDocument
Missouri	www.dps.state.mo.us/dps/DPS2002/victimservices/victimsservices.htm
Montana	http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us
Nebraska	www.nol.org/home/crimecom/grantannouce.htm
Nevada (Dept. of Human Resources)	http://www.hr.state.nv.us/
New Hampshire	www.doj.nh.gov/grants/application.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/lps/dcj/victimwitness/home.htm
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/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm
Oklahoma	www.odawan.net
Oregon	http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/voca_publications.htm
Pennsylvania	www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&Q=571196
Rhode Island	www.rjjustice.state.ri.us/voca
South Carolina	www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html
South Dakota	www.state.sd.us/social/ASA/domesticabuse/indes.htm
Tennessee	www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm
Texas	www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd
Utah	www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Vermont	www.ccv.s.state.vt.us
Virginia	www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims
Washington	www1.dshs.wa.gov/ca/victimservices/crimevic.asp
West Virginia	www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/voca.asp
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us

State Attorneys General Victim Services Programs

Alabama	www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm
Alaska	www.law.state.ak.us/departments/criminal/victims_assist.html
Arizona	www.ag.state.az.us/victims_rights/index.html
Arkansas	www.ag.state.ar.us
California	http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm
Colorado	www.ago.state.co.us
Connecticut	www.cslib.org/attygenl/index.htm
Delaware	www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.htm
District of Columbia	http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav,[31692],.asp

Accessing Information *(continued)*

Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	www.law.state.ga.us/victim_not.html
Hawaii	http://cpja.ag.state.hi.us/victims/
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/ag/
Illinois	www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html
Indiana	www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/consumer/victimassistance.html
Iowa	www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/CVAD/index.html
Kansas	www.ksag.org
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=1037
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/ag/
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/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm
Oklahoma	www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf/VServices!OpenPage
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us
Pennsylvania	www.attorneygeneral.gov/
Rhode Island	www.riag.state.ri.us/criminal/victim.php
South Carolina	www.scattorneygeneral.org/public/victimassist.html
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/victimassist.html
Vermont	www.atg.state.vt.us/display.php?smod=165
Virginia	www.oag.state.va.us/Special%20Projects/Victim%20Notification/default.htm
Washington	www.atg.wa.gov
West Virginia	www.wvs.state.wv.us/wvag/
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us

Accessing Information *(continued)*

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	www.corr.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
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.cole.state.la.us
Maine Department of Corrections	www.state.me.us/corrections
Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	www.dpscs.state.md.us/doc
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.mdoc.state.ms.us
Missouri Department of Corrections	www.corrections.state.mo.us
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.nh.gov/doc
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

Accessing Information *(continued)*

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.state.al.us
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 Youth Authority	www.cya.ca.gov/victim/victimintro.html
Colorado Division of Youth Corrections	www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/home.htm
Connecticut Bureau of Juvenile Justice	www.state.ct.us/dcf
Delaware Youth Rehabilitative Services	www.state.de.us/kids/yrs.htm
District of Columbia Youth Services	www.dhs.dc.gov/dhs/cwp/view,a,3,q,492460,dhsNav,30989.asp
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.fl.us/djjservices/prevention/victimservices/index.shtml
Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.ga.us
Hawaii Office of Youth Services	www.hawaii.gov/dhs
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	http://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/facts/facility.html
Iowa Juvenile Institutions	www.dhs.state.ia.us/ACFS/ACFS.asp
Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority	http://jja.state.ks.us/index.htm
Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice	http://djj.state.ky.us/
Louisiana Office of Youth Development	www.corrections.state.la.us/offices/oydoff.htm
Maine Department of Corrections Juvenile Services Division	www.state.me.us/corrections/
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services	www.djs.state.md.us/victim.html
Massachusetts Department of Youth Services	www.state.ma.us/dys
Michigan Bureau of Juvenile Justice	www.michigan.gov/fia/0,1607,7-124-5452_30426-15630--,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/About/JuvenileCorrections.asp
Nebraska Juvenile Services	www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm
Nevada Juvenile Justice Services	http://dcfs.state.nv.us/page22.html
New Hampshire Division for Juvenile Justice Services	http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm

Accessing Information *(continued)*

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.ncdjdp.org
North Dakota Juvenile Justice Services	www.ndaco.org/jj/default.asp
Ohio Department of Youth Services	www.dys.ohio.gov/Victimservices.html
Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs	www.state.ok.us/~oja
Oregon Youth Authority	www.oya.state.or.us
Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice	www.dpw.state.pa.us/child/juveniledelinq/default.htm
Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections	www.dcyf.state.ri.us/juvcorrectns.htm
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
Texas Youth Commission	www.tyc.state.tx.us
Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services	www.hsdyf.state.ut.us
Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services	www.state.vt.us/srs
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 Programs

Arizona Voice for Crime Victims	www.voiceforvictims.org
Connecticut: Office of the Victim Advocate	www.ova.state.ct.us/
Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	www.mdcrimevictims.org
Minnesota: Crime Victim Justice Unit	www.dps.state.mn.us/OJP/MCCVS/CVJU/index.htm
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvolinks.htm
Wisconsin: Victim Resource Center	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/vrc.asp
Crime Victim Rights Board	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/cvrb.asp

Other Victim Resources

Action Without Borders – Nonprofit Directory	www.idealists.org
Alliance for Justice	www.afj.org
American Psychological Association	www.apa.org
Boys & Girls Clubs of America	www.bgca.org
Children's Institute International	www.childrensinstitute.org
Communities Against Violence Network (CAVNET)	www.cavnet.org
Compassionate Friends	www.compassionatefriends.com
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	www.caepv.org
Elder Abuse Prevention	www.oaktrees.org/elder
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	www.istss.org
International Victimology Website	www.victimology.nl
Jewish Women International	www.jewishwomen.org
Justice for All	www.jfa.net

Accessing Information *(continued)*

Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	http://victims.jrn.msu.edu
Post Trauma Resources	www.posttrauma.com
Rape Recovery Help and Information	www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	www.safehorizon.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
Survivors of Stalking	www.soshelp.org
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.noworkviolence.com

Legal Research/Resources

Findlaw	www.findlaw.com
National Crime Victim Law Institute	www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli
State Law and Legislative Information	www.washlaw.edu
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions	http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html

Media

Newslink	www.newslink.org
Criminal Justice Journalists	www.reporters.net/cjj
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma	www.dartcenter.org
News Index	http://newsindex.com
Newspapers.com	www.newspapers.com
Public Relations Society of America	www.prsa.org

NCVROW Resource Guide Partners

American Correctional Association Victims Committee
4380 Forbes Boulevard
Lanham, MD 20706

Phone: 301-918-1800
Fax: 301-918-1900
Web site: www.aca.org

American Probation and Parole Association
P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, KY 40578-1910

Phone: 859-244-8203
Fax: 859-244-8001
Web site: www.appa-net.org
E-mail: appa@csg.org

Association of State Correctional Administrators
213 Court Street, Suite 606
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
Victim Services Programs
Criminology Department
2225 East San Ramon Avenue
Fresno, CA 93740

Phone: 559-278-4021
Fax: 559-278-7265
Web site: www.csufresno.edu/criminology
E-mail: bmuscat@csufresno.edu

Child Abuse Prevention Network
210 Eddy Street
Ithaca, NY 14850

Phone: 607-275-9360
Fax: 775-213-7517
Web site: www.child-abuse.com

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

Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center
(Formerly Stephanie Roper Foundation and Committee)
14750 Main Street, Suite 1B
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

Phone: 301-952-0063/ 877-VICTIM-1
Fax: 301-952-2319
Web site: www.mdcrimevictims.org
E-mail: butler@mdcrimevictims.org

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
511 E. John Carpenter Freeway, Suite 700
Irving, TX 75062

Phone: 800-GET-MADD
Fax: 972-869-2206/2207
Web site: www.madd.org

National Association of Crime Victim
Compensation Boards
P.O. Box 16003
Alexandria, VA 22302

Phone: 703-313-9500
Fax: 703-313-0546
Web site: www.nacvcb.org
E-mail: nacvcb@nacvcb.org

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: info@navaa.org

National Center on Elder Abuse
1201 15th Street, NW, Suite 350
Washington, DC 20005-2800

Phone: 202-898-2586
Fax: 202-898-2583
Web site: www.elderabusecenter.org
E-mail: NCEA@nasua.org

NCVRW Resource Guide Partners *(continued)*

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
Charles B. Wang International Children's Building
699 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-3175

Phone: 703-274-3900
Fax: 703-274-2200
Hotline: 800-THE-LOST
TDD: 800-826-7653 (for Hotline)
Web site: www.missingkids.com

National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23185-4147

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

National Center for Victims of Crime
2000 M Street, NW, Suite 480
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-467-8700/800-FYI-CALL
Fax: 202-467-8701
TTY/TTD: 800-211-7996
Web site: www.ncvc.org
E-mail: gethelp@ncvc.org

National Children's Alliance
1612 K Street, NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20006

Phone: 202-452-6001/800-239-9950
Fax: 202-452-6002
Web site: www.nca-online.org

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 18749
Denver, CO 80218

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

National Crime Prevention Council
1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 13th Floor
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-466-6272
Fax: 202-296-1356
Web site: www.ncpc.org

National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center
Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
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

National Criminal Justice Association
720 Seventh Street, NW, 3rd Floor
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-628-8550
Fax: 202-628-0080
Web site: www.ncja.org

National District Attorneys Association
American Prosecutors Research Institute
99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-549-9222
Phone: 703-549-4253
Fax: 703-836-3195
Web site: www.ndaa-apri.org

National Organization of
Parents Of Murdered Children
100 East Eighth Street, Suite B-41
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Phone: 513-721-5683/888-818-POMC
Fax: 513-345-4489
Web site: www.pomc.com
E-mail: natlpomc@aol.com

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NCVRW Resource Guide Partners *(continued)*

National Organization for Victim Assistance
1730 Park Road, NW
Washington, DC 20010

Phone: 202-232-6682/800-TRY-NOVA
Fax: 202-462-2255
Web site: www.trynova.org
E-mail: nova@trynova.org

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
123 North Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025

Phone: 877-739-3895
Fax: 717-909-0714
TTY: 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
789 Sherman Street, Suite 670
Denver, CO 80203

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

Police Executive Research Forum
1120 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 930
Washington, DC 20036

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

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)
National Sexual Assault Hotline
635-B Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20003

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 19406-4216

Phone: 888-251-7959
Fax: 610-768-9330
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

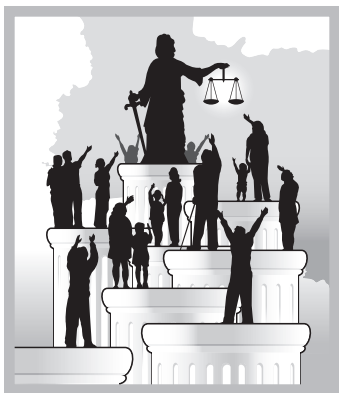
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)
8181 Greensboro Drive, Suite 1070
McLean, VA 22101-3823

Phone: 703-748-0811
Fax: 703-356-5085
Web site: www.valor-national.org
E-mail: info@valor-national.org

Witness Justice
P.O. Box 475
Frederick, MD 21705-0475

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

Evaluation



Please take a moment to let the Office for Victims of Crime know if the 2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide was useful to you and your organization.

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.

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. Was it helpful to have the camera-ready artwork on a CD? Yes or No (*Please circle one.*)

6. Was the 2005 NCVRW theme, *Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are*, one that you could easily work with for observances and other public awareness activities in your jurisdiction? Is it a theme that you can use at other times during the year?

7. Did the materials in the *Resource Guide* adequately reflect this year's theme?

8. Did the new format (booklets) of the *Resource Guide* make it easier to access and retain the materials?

9. What additional resources or materials would you find helpful in the 2006 NCVRW Resource Guide?

10. Did you use the electronic version of the Resource Guide on OVC's Web site? If so, did you find it easy to move through the pages? Yes or No (*Please circle one.*) Did each page load quickly? Yes or No (*Please circle one.*) Are there any unique features you would like to see added to the *Resource Guide* Web site?

Please fax this evaluation form to: Office for Victims of Crime
National Crime Victims' Rights Week Committee
202-514-6383 or 202-305-2440

As an alternative, an electronic version of this form is included on the CD included in the Resource Guide. You can complete this version of the form and e-mail it to Diane Alexander at dalexander@justicesolutions.org.

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the 2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide!