

January 26, 1998

Dear Colleague:

During the week of April 19 to 25, 1998, our Nation will have the opportunity to honor those who serve crime victims. During the 18th commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVWRW) we will celebrate the achievements of crime victim advocates and reflect upon the need to continue improving services and promoting victims' rights.

This year's theme, "**Victims' Rights: Right for America**," emphasizes that crime victims have specific legal rights and that guaranteeing the exercise of these rights benefits every citizen, of every race, creed, age, and income level, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, or disability. Every community -- rural, urban, suburban, and Indian country is required by law to recognize and implement the legal rights of crime victims.

Through the courageous efforts of crime victims, service providers, criminal justice and allied professionals, and volunteers, crime victims have gained greater access and input throughout our justice system. Significant inroads also have been made in promoting community safety and increasing offender accountability through greater citizen involvement in justice-related issues.

In federal fiscal year 1998, \$363 million was collected for the Crime Victims' Fund (Fund) from fines, penalties, and forfeited bail bonds, paid by convicted federal offenders. This represents the second highest level in the history of the Fund. These funds, not taxpayer dollars, are used to support federal, state, and local programs that provide essential services for over 2 million crime victims each year. These funds support state victim compensation and assistance programs that provide crime victims with lifeline services in a time of need. They establish training and technical assistance programs that reach thousands of diverse professionals who serve crime victims, and provide services and technical assistance to victim service providers serving Native Americans. They also provide grants that develop "promising practices" to provide the field with crucial information about excellent strategies for improving victim services around the country.

During NCVWRW, over 10,000 victim service and allied professional organizations will participate in public events designed to focus national attention on the needs and rights of individuals and communities hurt by crime. The staff of the Office for Victims of Crime and I salute the work that you do each year to observe victims' rights week. More importantly, we commend the important work that you do each day to ensure that victims' rights are observed.

I hope that this Resource Guide, which was developed by the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization with support from the Office for Victims of Crime, is helpful as you plan your state's commemorative activities. Let us hope that our combined efforts will honor crime victims and inspire their advocates.

Sincerely,

Reginald L. Robinson
Acting Director

January 26, 1998

Dear Colleague:

This year we commemorate National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) with the theme: **Victims' Rights: Right for America**. As communities and states across the land prepare for the 18th observance of NCVRW during the week of April 19-25, it is good to pause and reflect upon the simple and yet very profound truth expressed with this theme. In the decades since the victims' movement was launched, we have gained victory after victory -- some large and some very small -- and we have won these victories with the sweat and pain that comes with working for what *is right*. Today, crime victims are entitled to greater rights than ever before and our message is reaching throughout the country and, indeed, the world. Here in the United States, the fight for victims' rights has progressed to the very pinnacle of legal protection -- consideration of a federal constitutional amendment for victims of crime.

As we join together to honor victims and their advocates, let us remember and rekindle our belief in the rightness of our ongoing efforts to support and assist crime victims. While the pain of victimization and injustice continues to darken lives everywhere, there remains an unyielding beacon of hope that lights the way to fairness and justice. Each and every day, thousands of people all over this country fight for what *is right for America* -- comprehensive rights and services for innocent victims of crime -- and they show us, with their courage and perseverance, that the pathway to justice begins with each of us.

VALOR, the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc., is pleased to have the opportunity to produce the *1998 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* with the support of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. This *Resource Guide* contains a variety of materials that will assist you in planning your community and statewide activities to commemorate NCVRW. To produce this *Guide*, VALOR tapped the outstanding talents of consultants Christine Edmunds, Anne Seymour and Jann Taylor. For their assistance, we are very grateful.

Let us celebrate our victories, and in doing so, let us redouble our efforts to ensure just treatment for those who are victimized by crime. We commend you for your dedication and hard work and we are grateful for everything you do to light the way to justice for crime victims and for us all.

Sincerely,

Eric Smith
President

Morna A. Murray
Executive Director

Acknowledgments

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Sample Speech

What a special time this is for all of us! During the 18th commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we join together with our brothers and sisters across the nation in honoring those who bring honor to victims. And the honors are well deserved, for the tireless victims and advocates; the sensitive law enforcement, prosecution, judicial, and corrections professionals; the clergy members who help replace despair with hope; and the countless others who volunteer for victims. These are the warriors not only against crime, but also for the 37 million people in America who are touched by crime each year.

What *is right for America* is the extension of rights to one of our most vulnerable populations -- victims of crime -- young and old, urban and rural, and diverse by race, religion and gender. The determination and commitment of victims and those who serve them have reaped impressive results since the victims' rights discipline began in America more than two decades ago: over 30,000 state and federal laws have been passed that protect and enforce victims' rights, including constitutional amendments for victims' rights in 29 states; there are over 10,000 non-profit and justice system-based programs that provide support and services to victims of crime; and a federal constitutional amendment that would provide balance and consistency for the legal rights of victims is currently pending in Congress.

Here in (your community or state), we have enjoyed many successes on behalf of crime victims over the past year. (List key successes here). While we join together this week to celebrate these successes, we can never truly declare victory until each and every victim is treated with dignity and respect, not only by our citizenry, but also by helping professionals in the fields of medicine, law, religion, mental health, and others. We can never declare victory until every criminal and juvenile justice system across our nation is open to victims, providing opportunities for information, input, and involvement. And we can never declare victory until our partnerships with our justice systems reap the fruits of protection, notification, and restitution for every victim who requests these vital rights.

Nearly everyone in our community has been touched, either directly or indirectly, by crime. When one person is hurt by crime -- a family member or friend, neighbor or co-worker - - our sense of safety and security is shattered. That's why today, as never before, victims' rights are *right for America*, and *right for (name of your city/county/state)*. That's also why today, as never before, we must continue our valiant efforts to balance the rights and interests of victims, the community, and offenders.

We have learned much in the past quarter century. We know *we possess the ability to help victims regain a sense of control and power* in the aftermath of crime. Our efforts have resulted in significant changes in societal attitudes toward victims -- from judging, blaming and second-guessing to, in many cases, understanding and respect. We are positive that the 30,000 laws we've passed that protect and restore victims' rights are making authentic justice for victims a reality in our criminal and juvenile justice systems. And we know that if, in just a decade, we are capable of passing 29 state constitutional amendments for victims' rights, we are capable of guaranteeing victims' rights in our most hallowed document -- the *U.S. Constitution*.

Simply put, we know that *victims' rights are right for America*. For a nation founded upon the principles of liberty and justice *for all*, we as a society are finally acknowledging that "for all" *also* applies to victims of crime. And when the applications of "justice for all" truly work, *we all win*. We *all* must be committed to moving victims' rights beyond rhetoric to reality. We *all* are touched when innocent crime victims -- a young child, or a frail elderly person, or a woman who lives in fear for her own and her children's lives -- are buoyed by the beacon of help and hope that we, together, provide. And we *all* are victorious when our collective efforts result in one less person being victimized.

Indeed, victims' rights are *right for America* and *right for (your community)*. Today, in honoring victims and those who serve them, I honor you. Your commitment and passion about victims' rights and services are what keeps this movement vital and strong. Your willingness to not only confront, but work to change problems resulting from a lack of funding and human resources, as well as attitudes based on fear, frustration and stereotypical thinking, is inspirational and effective. And your participation here today is a message that the time has come for true justice to become part of our very existence here in (state).

I thank you all for the tireless and heroic work you do each and every day on behalf of crime victims in our community and, ultimately, everywhere. Together, we can volunteer to assist crime victims in any number of ways -- by working on a hotline, helping out at a shelter, advocating for changes in legislation and public policy. Together, let us move steadfastly forward in this struggle for what *is right*, and let us continue to bolster each other with courage and hope in our efforts to educate others and proclaim to one and all that *victims' rights are, indeed, right for America!*

Sample Sermon

*“He has shown you what is good. And what does the Lord require of you?
To act justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with your God.”* Micah 6:8

This year’s theme for National Crime Victims’ Rights Week is “Victims’ Rights: Right for America.” Considering this theme in the light of the text, there are two facets of victims’ rights that emerge. These are the right to justice (“*act justly*”) and the right to compassionate ministry (“*love mercy*”).

Regarding the right to justice, crime victim advocates and other criminal justice professionals have long envisioned and worked toward a goal of “equal justice” for victims of crime. We are all familiar with one of our most cherished symbols of justice -- Lady Justice holding equally balanced scales of justice. But for too many years, these scales have not been balanced, but rather tipped in favor of the accused. The rationale and intent of this legal protection of the accused is right and appropriate. Individuals in our society who stand accused of crimes are accorded a series of constitutional protections to ensure that every effort is made to avoid false accusations and penalization of innocent parties. We are all familiar with the well-known Miranda rights: *You have the right to remain silent . . . You have the right to an attorney . . . If you cannot afford one, an attorney will be provided for you.* Legal protection, through our criminal justice process, is necessary and right for those accused of crimes. What is not right is the lack of such legal rights for those *victimized* by the same crimes.

Many efforts are being made in our country to address the current imbalance in our criminal and juvenile justice systems. Victims’ rights constitutional amendments have passed in a total of twenty-nine states, [including here in (your state, if applicable)]. A proposed federal constitutional amendment for victims’ rights is currently pending in Congress, with bi-partisan support. Victims and victim advocates look forward to a day when their rights will be as established and secure as those of offenders: *You have the right to accurate and reliable information about your case . . . You have the right to notice of legal proceedings involving your case . . . You have the right to provide input regarding the harms you have suffered . . . You have the right to restitution.* In many states, there are victims who still do not have these basic rights. So the prophet Micah’s declaration that the Lord requires of us to “*act justly*” must certainly include efforts on the part of God’s people to balance the scales of justice to include rights for innocent victims of crime.

Another right for crime victims in light of the above passage, which can be provided by God's people is the right to compassionate ministry. The Hebrew prophet, Isaiah, indicates that among the works of "*the Spirit of the Lord*" "*bind up the brokenhearted*" and "*to comfort all who mourn*" (Isaiah 61:1, 2). Surprisingly, even though this great Hebrew passage is also reiterated in the Christian gospels, with Jesus referring this activity to himself (Luke 4:18, 19), God's people have historically provided compassionate ministry to offenders while often forgetting that crime victims have an equally compelling need for services and ministry. It seems that somehow our response to the lesson provided with Jesus' parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10) has been overshadowed by our response to His injunctions to visit those in prison (Matthew 25:36). Traditionally, the church has had jail and prison ministries, but very few ministries to crime victims.

Recently, a two-day theological forum was sponsored by the victim-serving arm of a large national prison ministry. Toward the end of the first day, one of the victim advocates finally spoke up, calling to our attention that the theological presentations and discussions had been dominated by concerns of ministry to offenders. It took a definite wrenching and reversal of thought on the part of the theologians present to begin to emphasize ministry to victims, even though this forum was sponsored as a forum on the theology of victimization. It is sometimes difficult, but quite necessary, for us to realize that the current imbalances that exist between offenders and victims in our criminal and juvenile justice systems are often mirrored in our own ministries to offenders and victims.

Ministry to the crime victim requires education in sensitivity. Pat answers often do nothing to help, and may even alienate, the victim. It has been said that the account in the Hebrew scriptures of the ministry to Job (the victim of significant and numerous crimes) by Job's friends was very effective, until they began to talk. We read, "*They sat on the ground with him for seven days and seven nights. No one said a word to him, because they saw how great his suffering was.*" (Job 2:13). But when they did begin to talk to Job, they said all the wrong things. One example is this terrible victim ministry statement by Eliphaz the Temanite, "*Who being innocent, has ever perished? Where were the upright ever destroyed? As I have observed, those who plow evil and those who sow trouble reap it.*" (Job 4:8). Thankfully, at the end of this remarkable book, God himself challenges this bad advice and lack of victim assistance. These are the beginning words of His response, "*Then the Lord answered Job out of the storm. He said, 'Who is this that darkens my counsel with words without knowledge?'*" (Job 38:1ff).

We who minister to crime victims would do well to sometimes sit in silence with the suffering victim, when silence is needed. When we speak, it must be with words of compassion and understanding that convey our genuine acknowledgement that crime victims are not to blame for what happened to them. Crime victims desperately need our private and public support for the reality that, just as ministry to offenders must be balanced with ministry to victims, so too,

justice for offenders must be balanced with justice for victims. It is true that offenders need our support in acknowledging and repairing the harm they have caused and in changing their lives and their hearts. But victims are essential to this process -- they should be at the *center* of this process -- and we can do much to support them. We can start with the clear message to crime victims that it is, indeed, God's will that we all "*act justly*" and that true justice includes justice for victims of crime. We can feel compassion for all parties to a crime, but let us remember that true justice can never flourish without the involvement of and ministry to those innocent individuals who have been victimized by crime. With compassionate ministry, we must all do our part in carrying out the message conveyed in the exhortation to "*act justly*" -- and we must do everything within our power to bring about true and balanced justice for victims of crime.

Notable Quotables

The humblest citizen of all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error. *William Jennings Bryan*

How forcible are right words. *Job 6:25*

This nation was founded by men of many nations and backgrounds. It was founded on the principle that all men are created equal, and that the rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened. *John F. Kennedy*

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us to the end do our duty as we understand it. *Abraham Lincoln*

The best way to predict the future is to create it. *Peter Drucker*

If nature has made you a giver, your hands are born open, and so is your heart. And though there may be times when your hands are empty, your heart is always full, and you can give things out of that. *Frances Hodgson Burnett, A Little Princess*

Life shrinks or expands in proportion to one's courage. *Anais Nin*

If we always do what we've always done, then we'll always get what we've got. *Author unknown*

I don't think of all the misery, but of all the beauty that still remains. *Anne Frank*

When you get into a tight place and everything goes against you, till it seems as though you could not hang on a minute longer, never give up then, for that is just the place and time that the tide will turn. *Harriet Beecher Stowe*

The salvation of the state is watchfulness in the citizen. *H.B. Alexander*

Laws and constitutions spring from the moral dispositions of the members of the state . . . law and order deliver the soul . . . *Plato*

A community, like an individual, has a work to do . . . *Aristotle*

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in: to bind up the nation's wounds . . .

Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address

Anyway

People are unreasonable, illogical and self-centered,
Love them anyway!

If you do good, people will accuse you of selfish, ulterior motives.
Do good anyway!

If you are successful, you will win false friends and true enemies.
Succeed anyway!

The good you do today will be forgotten tomorrow.
Do good anyway!

Honesty and frankness makes you vulnerable.
Be honest and frank anyway!

What you spend years building may be destroyed overnight.
Build anyway!

People really need help, but may attack you if you help them.
Help people anyway!

Give the world the best you have and you will get kicked in the teeth.
Give the world the best you've got anyway!

Mother Teresa (1910-1997)

Crime Victims' Rights in America

An Historical Overview

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

1965

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

1972

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

1974

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

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

1975

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

1976

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

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

1977

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

1978

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

1979

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

The nonprofit organization was renamed VALOR, the Victims’ Assistance Legal Organization, Inc., in 1981.

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

1980

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

1981

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

1982

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

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

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

1983

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

1984

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

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

1985

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

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

1986

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

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

1987

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

1988

- OVC establishes funds for the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) grant program to provide direct services to Native Americans by establishing "on-reservation" victim assistance programs in Indian Country.
- The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse (NARCEA) is established in a cooperative

agreement among the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of State Units on Aging, and the University of Delaware. Renamed the National Center on Elder Abuse, it continues to provide information and statistics.

- *State v. Ciskie* is the first case to allow the use of expert testimony to explain the behavior and mental state of an adult rape victim. The testimony is used to show why a victim of repeated physical and sexual assaults by her intimate partner would not immediately call the police or take action. The jury convicts the defendant on four counts of rape.

- The *Federal Drunk Driving Prevention Act* is passed, and states raise the minimum drinking age to 21.

- Constitutional amendments are introduced in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina and Washington. Florida's amendment is placed on the November ballot where it passes with 90% of the vote. Michigan's constitutional amendment passes with over 80% of the vote.

- The first "Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime" conference is sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in Rapid City, South Dakota.

- VOCA amendments legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and induce state compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments added a new "priority" category of funding victim assistance programs at the behest of MADD and POMC for "previously underserved victims of crime."

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

1989

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

- OVC provides funding for the first time to the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards to expand national training and technical assistance efforts.

1990

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total over \$146 million.

- The U.S. Congress passes the *Hate Crime Statistics Act* requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data of incidence of certain crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity.

- The *Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act*, requiring institutions of higher education to disclose murder, rape, robbery and other crimes on campus, is signed into law by President Bush.

- The *Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990*, which features reforms to make the federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses, is passed by the U.S. Congress.

- The *Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990* incorporates a Bill of Rights for federal crime victims and codifies services that should be available to victims of crime.

- U.S. Congress passes legislation proposed by MADD to prevent drunk drivers and other offenders from filing bankruptcy to avoid paying criminal restitution or civil fines.

- The Arizona petition drive to place the victims' rights constitutional amendment on the ballot succeeds, and it is ratified by voters.

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

1991

- U.S. Representative Ilena Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) files the first Congressional Joint Resolution to place victims' rights in the U.S. Constitution.
- The *Violence Against Women Act of 1991* is considered by the U.S. Congress.
- California State University-Fresno approves the first Bachelors Degree Program in Victimology in the nation.
- The *Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights Act* is introduced in the U.S. Congress.
- The results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization, *America Speaks Out*, are released by the National Victim Center during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- The Attorney General's Summit on Law Enforcement and Violent Crime focuses national attention on victims' rights in the criminal justice system.
- The U.S. Attorney General issues new comprehensive guidelines that establish procedures for the federal criminal justice system to respond to the needs of crime victims. The 1991 Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance implement new protections of the *Crime Control Act of 1990*, integrating the requirements of the *Federal Crime Victims' Bill of*

Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act and the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.

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

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

1992

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

registry and requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.

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

1993

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

1994

- The American Correctional Association Victims Committee publishes the landmark *Report and Recommendations on Victims of Juvenile Crime*, which offers guidelines for improving victims' rights and services when the offender is a juvenile.
- Six additional states pass constitutional amendments for victims' rights -- the largest number ever in a single year -- bringing the total number of states with amendments to 20. States with new amendments include: Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio, and Utah.
- President Clinton signs a comprehensive package of federal victims' rights legislation as part of the *Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act*. The Act includes:

- *Violence Against Women Act*, which authorizes more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat violence against women.
 - Enhanced VOCA funding provisions.
 - Establishment of a National Child Sex Offender Registry.
 - Enhanced sentences for drunk drivers with child passengers.
- Kentucky becomes the first state to institute automated telephone voice notification to crime victims of their offender's status and release date.
 - OVC establishes the Community Crisis Response (CCR) program, using the NOVA model, to improve services to victims of violent crimes in communities that have experienced crimes resulting in multiple victimizations.

1995

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233,907,256.
- Legislatures in three states -- Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina -- pass constitutional amendments which will be placed on the ballot in 1996.
- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network proposes the first draft of language for a federal constitutional amendment for victims' rights.
- The U.S. Department of Justice convenes a national conference to encourage implementation of the *Violence Against Women Act*.
- The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy in Washington, D.C. Supported by the Office for Victims of Crime, the university-based Academy provides an academically credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights and myriad other topics.

1996

- Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments are introduced in both houses of Congress with bi-partisan support.
- Both presidential candidates and the Attorney General endorse the concept of a Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment.
- The Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches an historic high with deposits over \$525 million.
- Eight states ratify the passage of constitutional amendments for victims' rights -- raising the total number of state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.
- The *Community Notification Act*, known as "Megan's Law," provides for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders by amendment to the national *Child Sexual Abuse Registry* legislation.
- President Clinton signs the *Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act* providing one million dollars in funding to strengthen antiterrorism efforts, making restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expanding the compensation and assistance services for victims of terrorism both at home and abroad, including victims in the military.
- The Office for Victims of Crime uses its new authority under the *Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act* to provide substantial financial assistance to the victims and survivors of the Oklahoma City bombing.
- The *Mandatory Victims' Restitution Act*, enacted as Title II of the *Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act*, allows federal courts to award "public harm" restitution directly to state VOCA victim assistance programs. As a result of the new sentencing guidelines, judges

can require federal offenders in certain drug offense cases to pay “community restitution.”

- The National Domestic Violence Hotline is established to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.
- OVC launches a number of international crime victim initiatives including working to foster worldwide implementation of a United Nations declaration on victims’ rights and working to better assist Americans who are victimized abroad.
- The *Church Arson Prevention Act* is signed into law in July, in response to increasing numbers of acts of arson against religious institutions around the country.
- The *Drug-Induced Rape Prevention Act* is enacted to address the emerging issue of the use of sedating drugs by rapists on victims.
- The Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the U.S. Department of Justice issues the *Juvenile Justice Action Plan* that includes recommendations for victims’ rights and services for victims of juvenile offenders within the juvenile justice system.
- President Clinton directs the Attorney General to hold the federal system to a higher standard of services for crime victims.

1997

- In January, a federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment is re-introduced in the opening days of the 105th Congress with strong bi-partisan support.
- In February, OVC convenes the first National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crimes. Coordinated by the National Organization for Victim Assistance, the symposium provides intensive training to nearly 1,000 federal

employees who work with crime victims around the world.

- In March, Congress passes at historic speed the *Victims Rights Clarification Act of 1997* to clarify existing federal law allowing victims to attend a trial and to appear as “impact witnesses” during the sentencing phase of both capital and non-capital cases. Supported by the Justice Department, President Clinton immediately signs the *Act*, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to both observe the trial that is scheduled to begin within days and to provide input later at sentencing.
- In April, the Senate Judiciary Committee conducts hearings on the proposed federal constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.
- In June, President Clinton reaffirms his support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Congress, criminal justice officials, and local, state, and national victims’ rights organizations. Also that month, the Judiciary Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives conducts its first hearing on the proposed amendment.
- In July, the *Crime Victims Assistance Act* is introduced into the U.S. Senate, offering full-scale reform of federal rules and federal law to establish stronger rights and protections for victims of federal crime. This legislation further proposes to assist victims of state crime through the infusion of additional resources to make the criminal justice system more supportive of crime victims.
- To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides all grants in Indian Country directly to the tribes.

- A federal anti-stalking law is enacted by Congress.
- The Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches its second highest year in fund collections with deposits totaling \$363 million.
- Due to the large influx of VOCA funds in the previous fiscal year, OVC hosts a series of regional meetings with state VOCA administrators to encourage states to develop multi-year funding strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and to support the development and implementation of technologies to improve victims' rights and services.
- OVC continues its support of the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City by funding additional advocates, crisis counseling, and travel expenses to court proceedings for the bombing victims. When the venue of the trial is changed to Denver, Colorado, OVC provides funding for a special closed circuit broadcast to victims and survivors in Oklahoma City.
- OVC representatives join the United States Delegation to the United Nations Commission on Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention. OVC plays a leadership role in the development of an International Victim Assistance Training Manual to implement the *U.N. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*.
- The National Victim Center utilizes its extensive legislative database to create the *Legislative Sourcebook*, a comprehensive compendium of victims' rights laws in all states.

Developed with support from OVC, the *Sourcebook* becomes the definitive digest of state legislation on crime victims' rights laws for the nation.

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

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

Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments

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

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

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

As of January 1998, 29 states have amended their constitutions with high percentages of voter approval to guarantee an array of rights for victims, including notification, participation, protection and input. A handful of states apply these constitutional rights to victims of juvenile, as well as adult, offenders.

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

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

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

For additional information on the federal constitutional amendment now pending before the 105th Congress, contact your elected representative. You may also wish to contact:

National Organization for Victim Assistance

1757 Park Road, NW

Washington, D.C. 20010

202-232-6682 or 1-800-TRY-NOVA (879-6682)

National Victim Center

2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300

Arlington, VA 22201

703-276-2880 or 1-800-FYI-CALL (394-2255)

History of State Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments

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

* Passed by Constitutional Convention.

Twenty Tips for Community Outreach

The following tips for community outreach before and during NCVRW can be implemented in any number of ways. Since the goal is to reach as many members of your community as possible, it is a good idea to brainstorm with all victim-serving agencies throughout your community -- do not forget the many allied professionals such as your neighbors working in hospitals, mental health care organizations, businesses, banks, schools, media, legal, social service, governmental, and religious institutions to help you organize and participate in 1998 NCVRW activities. “**Victims’ Rights: Right for America**” should be a priority, and a reality, in every community across America.

1. **Raise the Stars and Stripes for Victims’ Rights:** To launch NCVRW, locate a public place, such as the local courthouse (outside is preferred), to fly the flags of victims’ rights throughout NCVRW. Ask crime victims throughout your community to bring a flag and flag pole to post in memory of a lost loved one, or as a special commemoration in honor of survivors of crime and victims’ rights. The flags can be flown outside a public building in a special memorial area. Organize a special dedication ceremony where every victim presenting a flag can read a special message that is then posted at the base of the flag. Encourage local elected officials, criminal justice officials, and all victim-serving organizations to attend. This will generate local media coverage of victims’ rights and services and of all your other NCVRW events.
2. This year, the **lighthouse** is a pictorial depiction of NCVRW, symbolizing “a light in the darkness, a beacon of hope, a pathway to justice.” There are a variety of uses for this symbol. Talk to local businesses, high schools, trade schools, artisans, and craftspersons about creating a small wooden lighthouse symbol. In the past, such symbols have been used as decorations for wreaths, table displays at local fundraisers, Christmas ornaments, key chains, and refrigerator magnets. The lighthouses can be available for purchase at NCVRW events and/or passed out to justice system personnel, guest speakers, or other public officials as mementos of NCVRW.
3. Sponsor a tree planting ceremony at a courthouse, jail or correctional institution, in concert with allied justice professionals. Make your “initial planting” the beginning of a

“victory garden for victims,” with plans to add to the initial planting during future National Crime Victims’ Rights Weeks.

4. Ask a **local printer to produce bookmarks** (utilizing the artwork included in this *Resource Guide*) that are personalized with your agency’s/coalition’s contact information. Distribute them to bookstores, libraries, nursing homes, schools, etc.
5. Ask key criminal and juvenile justice professionals, elected officials, and civic officials to submit one-to-two sentence **personal dissertations** on why “victims’ rights are right for America and right for (your community).” Use their responses in both media outreach and public awareness displays.
6. Sponsor a **nighttime rally** on the steps of your courthouse or other significant location, and invite participants to bring flashlights to “shine a beacon of light and hope on victims’ rights -- right for America and right for (your community).” Invite the media to attend.
7. Organize a **panel of victims** who believe that their rights as victims made a positive difference in their reconstruction of their lives in the aftermath of crime. Have a facilitator compare their personal stories to other vignettes where victims were not afforded such rights, and focus on the positive achievements and successes that victims’ rights have brought to your state and community. Try to include members of underserved victim populations, such as victims of hate/bias crimes, none-English speaking victims, and victims with disabilities. Encourage a frank discussion regarding the rights of victims’ in your community and the special challenges that are faced by underserved victim populations.
8. Talk to your local child-victim serving agencies to develop a public awareness program for local elementary school children. Network with these agencies and your school board to come up with a short list (3 things) for children to remember regarding crime and safety. Develop a simple brochure called **Safety 1-2-3's for You and Me** (or variation thereof) and distribute to all local elementary schools for special focus during NCVRW.
9. Develop a **list of “offenders’ rights” and “victims’ rights”** relevant to your state. Use these comparative data to show why “victims’ rights are right for America” in balancing the scales of justice.

10. Sponsor an **essay contest** among junior and high school students based upon the theme “Victims’ Rights: Rights for America and Right for Me.” Ask the youth to consider how rights for victims might affect anyone -- young or old -- who is touched by crime.
11. If you have a well-known (or even a not-so-well-known) bridge in your community, organize a **flashlight brigade** where marchers begin on each side and meet in the middle for a special ceremony dedicated to crime victims during NCVRW. Invite local dignitaries and crime victims as speakers. Launch rafts for victims’ rights -- lit by candlelight carried by crime victims -- in the river below.
12. Organize “**Nights of Light for Victims’ Rights.**” Ask local businesses to keep their lights on after dark during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week -- alert your local media to capture the many participating buildings on camera -- good for the late news or following morning editions. Each night during the week take heed of the increasing number of local businesses participating and generate media excitement to cover the growing local participation. Ask every building that participates to pass a brochure about your local victims’ rights and services to every employee.
13. Create an “**Owe-dometer**” for the agency(ies) responsible for restitution collection in your jurisdiction -- your local probation or corrections department or court, in both criminal and juvenile justice venues. Review data relevant to past restitution collections (amounts ordered versus amounts collected), and “challenge” the department to meet a pre-determined goal for restitution collection for a designated period of time, e.g., three months (idea courtesy of the California Youth Authority).
14. Although its been done before, again ask local citizens to **Turn on Their Home Lights for Victims’ Rights** during NCVRW! Get a challenge going during the week to see how many residences versus local organizations and businesses turn on their lights. During this time, ask your local crime prevention groups or other neighborhood associations to pass out information about victims’ rights and services in your community.
15. While most communities do not have lighthouses, especially the inland bound, locate all the points of contact for crime victims throughout your community -- emergency services, social services, units of government, and all victim-serving agencies. Do not forget the Red Cross, YWCA’s, schools, hospitals, religious institutions, etc. Ask them to “**Shine**

- a **Bright Light on Victims' Rights**" on a special day or throughout the week by putting up a public display in their windows and keeping it lit throughout the evening.
16. Ask your local government to put an announcement in their **public utilities billings** to announce National Crime Victims' Rights Week and where victims can seek local assistance and services -- many state crime victim compensation programs have used this public awareness strategy to expand public awareness for crime victims of the availability of crime victim compensation benefits.
 17. Contact all neighborhood organizations in your community that produce newsletters to run an **article about victims' rights and community services**. (For additional information, go to the Sample Press Release, Sample PSA's, and Sample Op-Ed contained in this *Resource Guide*.)
 18. Get local scouting organizations involved (girls clubs and boys clubs) by contacting the leadership of the organizations -- ask them to distribute packets throughout their schools on information available for kids. Create "**Kids Care**" packages based on information from local child-victim serving agencies.
 19. If your local law enforcement, prosecution, or correctional agency is not already offering a "**Run-for-Victims'-Rights Fun Run**" (a 5- or 10-kilometer fundraiser), this may be a good year to launch such an event during National Crime Victims' Rights Week!
 20. Ask your Department of Corrections to co-sponsor an **artwork contest** among its inmate art classes to develop camera-ready artwork for posters, buttons, etc., that is specific to your state or jurisdiction, utilizing the theme "Victims' Rights: Right for America." Provide certificates of appreciation to all who participate in this restorative justice-oriented activity.

Sample Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
(Date)

CONTACT: (Name)
(A/C-Telephone #)

“Victims’ Rights: Right for America, and Right for (City/County/State)”

(City/State) -- The time-honored tradition of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week is scheduled for April 19 to 25, 1998. This special commemoration encompasses the theme, “Victims’ Rights: Right for America,” and will be observed by thousands of victim service and allied professional organizations and agencies across the United States.

What’s right *about* America is also right *for* our nation: determination, commitment, and the belief that *justice for all* means *justice for victims of crime* -- young and old, urban and rural, and diverse by race, religion and gender. The determination and commitment of victims and those who serve them have reaped impressive results since the victims’ rights discipline began in America over a quarter century ago: nearly 30,000 state and federal laws have been passed that protect and enforce victims’ rights, including constitutional amendments for victims’ rights in 29 states; there are over 10,000 non-profit and justice system-based programs that provide support and services to victims of crime; and a federal constitutional amendment that would provide consistency to victims in our most hallowed document -- the U.S. Constitution -- is currently pending in Congress.

Yet according to (spokesperson), victims’ rights are mirrored by the countless victims who need, and deserve, support and services.

“With nearly 37 million criminal victimizations in the United States annually, the need for improved victims’ rights and services has never been greater,” (spokesperson) said. “Victims continue to seek access and input into our criminal and juvenile justice systems, and measures

“Victims’ Rights: Right for America, and Right for (City/County/State)”

(Date)

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that hold offenders accountable for their actions that harm not *only* their victims, but our *entire community* as well.”

Here in (name of city/county/state), numerous activities have been planned to recognize victims of crime in our (community/county/state) Included are: (cite examples of special events).

Reginald L. Robinson, Acting Director of the Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice, encourages people across our nation to join his agency in saluting the many accomplishments of America’s victims, advocates and justice professionals.

“During National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, we can send a strong message that services for crime victims, offender accountability, and community safety are priorities for our entire nation,” Robinson noted. “It’s an important opportunity to honor those who bring honor to victims of crime, and make victims’ rights *right for America.*”

For additional information about 1998 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, please contact (name), (title) of (agency/organization) at (area code/telephone number), or visit (name of agency’s) web site at (web site address).

END

Type your press release *double-spaced*. If your press release is more than one page, type “-- more --” in the bottom right corner, and *paper clip* the second page to the first page. Add the title and date of the press release, plus “page two”, in the top left corner of the second page.

Sample Public Service Announcements

:60 Seconds: When a crime occurs in our community, it's an *individual person* who is most directly affected -- a mother or father, somebody's child, a neighbor or beloved friend. But our *entire community* feels the devastating impact of any criminal act, as evidenced by our feelings of increased vulnerability and fear for our personal safety. Nearly 37 million people in America are touched by criminal victimizations annually, with over nine million falling prey to violence. Yes, crime is down, but the countless needs of crime victims have *never* been greater . . . counseling, compensation, information, input, restitution and protection, to name just a few.

April 19 to 25 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to recognize that victims' rights are *right for America*, and *right for (name of city/county/state)*. Please join crime victims and those who serve them in our community at a number of special events to honor the many accomplishments achieved by our nation's and community's victims' rights discipline. Your *commitment to victims' rights* is a *commitment to improved community safety for us all*. For more information, please contact (area code/telephone number).

:30 Seconds: Victims' rights: right for *America*, and right for *(name of city/county/state)*. It's National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time for our community to pay tribute and respect to those who have been devastated as a result of criminal victimization. Your support for *crime victims* means *support for improved victim services, greater offender accountability, and safety for our entire community*. (Station [call letters]) joins the many folks in (city/state/county) in saluting crime victims during this special week, and hope you'll join us to help ensure that victims' rights and services are *observed not only as a priority during National Crime Victims' Rights Week*, but also throughout the year here in (city/county/state). For more information, or to volunteer to effect positive change on behalf of crime victims, please call (area code/telephone number).

:15 Seconds: April 19 to 25 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, and there are numerous activities planned to pay tribute to crime victims. (Station [call letters]) encourages you to join us in honoring crime victims, and volunteering to help provide them with the support and services they deserve. For more information, please call (area code/telephone number).

:15 Seconds: Crime victims *need* and *deserve* quality rights and services. Here in (community), volunteers are needed to help promote the rights and needs of crime victims. Make a commitment to *making our community better* and *safer*. During National Crime Victims' Rights Week -- April 19 to 25 -- please call to find out about volunteer efforts to help crime victims -- (area code/telephone number).

:15 Seconds: With over 37 million people in America touched by crime each year, the need for victims' rights and services has *never been greater*. Join the many professionals and volunteers who work to make victims' rights *right for America* during National Crime Victims' Rights Week -- April 19 to 25 --and throughout the year. For more information, please call (area code/telephone number).

If your agency has a web site or electronic mail address, incorporate it into the text of your public service announcements.

Sample Opinion/Editorial Column

Victims' Rights: Right for America, and Right for Our Community

Nearly everyone in our community has been touched, either directly or indirectly, by crime. When one person is hurt by crime -- a family member or friend, neighbor or co-worker - - we all feel a collective pain. That's why today, as never before, victims' rights are *right for America*, and *right for (name of your city/county/state)*.

Over two decades after the genesis of America's victims' rights discipline, victims' voices are being heard loud and clear as never before. This chorus of concern about access to justice, input into decisions affecting their lives in the aftermath of crime, increased offender accountability and rehabilitation services, and the need for safer communities resounds across our nation, shedding a beacon of hope, and help, for those most affected by crime.

The cost of crime to people in the United States is staggering. The U.S. Department of Justice tells us that victimizations generate \$105 billion annually in property and productivity losses and outlays for medical expenses. This amounts to an annual "crime tax" of roughly \$425.00 per man, woman and child in the United States. When the values of pain, long-term emotional trauma, disability, and risk of death are put in dollar terms, the costs rise to \$450 billion annually (or \$1,800.00 per person).

Crime victims and those who serve them know these losses more than most. They can tell you about the child who is afraid to sleep in her bed following a burglary of her home. They can share the excruciating fear and trauma that a rape victim feels after being violated and degraded. They can describe the hopelessness and helplessness that thousands of battered women and children endure on a daily basis across our nation. They can highlight the isolation and shock that elderly victims feel, the pain and frustration of persons who are victimized solely because of the color of their skin, or their religion or gender. And they can shed light on the utter devastation that survivors of homicide and drunk driving crashes endure, often for a lifetime.

Nearly one out of seven people who live in the United States is victimized *each year*. What do these innocent victims of crime need that we, as concerned citizens, friends and neighbors, can provide? First and foremost, we can say we're sorry, and not blame or judge victims because someone made a willful choice to harm them. Next, we can promote increased

rights and services, including information, input, restitution, protection, counseling, and support. Finally, we can *change the face of justice as we know it today* by working to ensure a baseline of consistent victims' rights nationwide. To this end, an effort to amend our federal constitution to secure victims' rights has begun. A proposed federal constitutional amendment is currently pending in the United States Congress, with bi-partisan support.

To date, 29 states (note ["including *your state*"] if you have passed an amendment) have passed state-level constitutional amendments that articulate victims' rights, but there is no similar recognition of victims in the federal constitution. President Clinton eloquently articulated his support for constitutional rights for victims, urging that victims "should be at the center of the criminal justice process, not on the outside looking in."

Here in our (community or state), victims have many needs that can be met only through the compassion, understanding and time of our community members. Volunteering for victims is one of the most worthwhile and rewarding experiences one can achieve -- it can change lives, and take our (city/county) to *not only* new heights of compassion, but *improved community safety* as well.

The rights and needs of crime victims equate to basic human rights and dignity that we *all* expect and deserve. It's time to make "liberty and justice for all" a reality for everyone. It's time that our national concern about crime translates into a national concern about crime victims' rights and needs. It's time that we recognize that victims' rights are, indeed, *right for America*, and *right for (name of your city/county/state)*.

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

Sample Proclamation

- Whereas,** the personal safety of people living in the United States is a top priority for both policy makers and the American public; and
- Whereas,** in 1996, although our nation's crime rate underwent an historic drop, U.S. residents still experienced nearly 37 million criminal victimizations, including over nine million violent crimes; and
- Whereas,** when one man, woman or child in America is harmed by crime, *all* Americans are touched by the devastating results; and
- Whereas,** our nation's victims' rights discipline has contributed enormously to crime prevention, victim assistance, and community safety; and
- Whereas,** crime victims and those who serve them are a significant force for positive changes that have resulted in improved victims' rights and services, and laws that truly promote justice for all; and
- Whereas,** during 1998 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, the myriad good deeds and important work of crime victims and their advocates deserve our nation's recognition and respect; and
- Whereas,** during the week of April 19 to 25, 1998 and throughout the year, our (community/county/state) joins together to celebrate "Victims' Rights: Right for America"; *therefore, be it*
- Resolved,** that (individual or entity) proclaims the week of April 19 to 25, 1998 to be (city/county/state) Victims' Rights Week; *and be it further*
- Resolved,** that we recognize victims' rights as right for America in diverse communities large and small, urban and rural, and join together to honor those who bring honor to victims of crime; *and be it further*
- Resolved,** that a suitably prepared copy of this proclamation be presented to (your organization).

Child Abuse and Victimization

In 1995, more than one million children were identified as victims of abuse or neglect. Nationwide, the victimization rate of children was approximately 15 per 1,000 children younger than 18 years of age. About 80 percent of the perpetrators of child maltreatment were the parents of the victims. Another 10 percent of the perpetrators were other relatives. About 2 percent were persons in other caretaking roles (e.g., foster parents, facility staff, and child care providers). (*National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1997). Child Maltreatment 1995: Reports From the States for the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.*)

Twice as many victims suffered from neglect (52 percent) as were victims of the next most frequent type of maltreatment, physical abuse (25 percent). About 13 percent of the victims were sexually abused. More than half of all victims were 7 years of age or younger, with about 26 percent younger than 4 years old. About 21 percent of the victims were teenagers. The majority of victims of neglect and medical neglect were younger than 8 years old, while the majority of victims of other forms of maltreatment were 8 years old or older. (*Ibid.*)

Forty-five states reported that a total of 996 children were known by the CPS agency to have died as a result of abuse or neglect. The majority of these deaths were children 3 years of age or younger. (*Ibid.*)

In 1995, child protective service agencies investigated nearly 2 million reports alleging

maltreatment of an estimated 3 million children. The national rate of children who were reported was 43 per 1,000 children. (*Ibid.*)

Nationwide, about 36 percent of investigations for maltreatment resulted in a disposition of either substantiated or indicated maltreatment, and more than half (58 percent) resulted in a finding that child maltreatment was not substantiated. (*Ibid.*)

As violence against women escalates in the home, children experience a 300 percent increase in physical violence by the male batterer, and may be at increased risk of abuse by the mother or female caretaker. (*Straus, M. & Gelles, R. (1990). Physical Violence in American Families, Risk Factors and Adaptations to Violence in 8,145 Families. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.*)

Violence against children is one of the least well-documented areas of personal crime. For example, with regard to the cost of crime, preliminary estimates suggest that violence against children accounts for more than 20 percent of all out-of-pocket crime victim costs, and more than 35 percent of all out-of-pocket crime costs when pain, suffering and lost quality of life is added. (*Miller, T. R., Cohen, M. A., & Wiersema, B. (1996, February). Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

The cost of mental health care for the "typical" child sexual abuse victim is estimated to be \$5,800. (*Ibid.*)

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Child Abuse and Victimization

Based upon new research released in April of 1997, researchers Kilpatrick and Saunders found: more female than male adolescents had been sexually assaulted -- 13 percent of females versus 3.4 percent of males. Sexual assault was defined as "unwanted but actual sexual contact." The researchers noted that this did not include unsuccessful attempts at contact or non-contact victimization, such as exhibition. (Kilpatrick, D. & Saunders, B. (1997, April). "Prevalence and Consequences of Child Victimization." *Research Preview*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.)

Respondents also indicated that young males had significantly higher rates of physical assault than females -- 21.3 percent versus 13.4 percent. Behavior that the study considered to be a physical assault included being attacked or threatened with a weapon; badly hurt from a beating; or attacked without a weapon, but with the intent to kill or seriously injure. (Ibid.)

Kilpatrick and Saunders' research measured the lifetime experience of seeing someone shot with a gun, knifed, sexually assaulted, mugged, robbed, or threatened with a weapon. The researchers did not include witnessing violence portrayed in the media -- on television, in the movies, or in print media. In measuring the lifetime experience of witnessing violence, as described above, they found: Forty-three percent of male adolescents and 35 percent of female adolescents had witnessed some form of violence firsthand. (Ibid.)

Significantly, according to BJS, the study *excluded* approximately 30 percent of adolescents who had directly observed someone being beaten up or badly hurt. Had these adolescents been included in the overall calculations, the prevalence of witnessing violence would have risen to 72 percent for the entire sample of respondents. (Ibid.)

In 1994, children under the age of 18 accounted for 11 percent of all murder victims in the United States. (Greenfeld, L. A. (1996, March). *Child Victimization: Violent Offenders and Their Victims: Executive Summary*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics and Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.)

More than half the violent crimes committed against children involve victims age 12 or younger, with three in four child victims of violence being female. (Ibid.)

Two-thirds of all prisoners convicted of rape or sexual assault committed the crime against a child. (Ibid.)

According to a study reported by the National Resource Center on Child Sexual Abuse, almost 50 percent of children who die from maltreatment in the United States are already known to child protection agencies. (National Resource Center on Child Sexual Abuse. (1996, March/April). *NRCCSA News*. Huntsville, AL: National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.)

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

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Cost of Crime

During 1996, losses estimated at nearly \$500 million were attributed to robberies. The value of property stolen averaged \$929 per robbery, up from \$873 in 1995. Average dollar losses in 1996 ranged from \$487 taken during robberies of gas or service stations to \$4,207 per bank robbery. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation, (released September 28, 1997). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1996, p. 27. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

The dollar value of property stolen in connection with property crimes in 1996 was estimated at over \$15 billion. The average loss per offense in 1996 was \$1,274, slightly more than the 1995 figure of \$1,251. (*Ibid., p. 36*)

In 1996, larceny-theft offenses accounted for 67 percent of all property crime. Burglary accounted for 21 percent and motor vehicle theft for 12 percent. (*Ibid., p. 36*)

Based on information from 11,250 law enforcement agencies, nearly 77,000 arson offenses were reported in 1996. The average dollar loss of property damaged due to reported arsons was \$10,280. (*Ibid., p. 36*)

Violent crime (including drunk driving and arson) accounts for \$426 billion annually, and property crime accounts for \$24 billion. (*Miller, T. R., Cohen, M. A., & Wiersema, B. (1996, February). Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Overall, rape has the highest annual victim costs at \$127 billion per year (excluding child sex abuse), followed by assault at \$93 billion, murder (excluding arson and drunk driving) at \$61 billion, and child abuse at

\$56 billion. (*Ibid.*)

Personal crime is estimated to cost \$105 billion annually in medical costs, lost earnings and public program costs related to victim assistance. When pain, suffering, and the reduced quality of life are assessed, the costs of personal crime increases to an estimated \$450 billion annually. Violent crime results in lost wages equivalent to one percent of American earnings. (*Ibid.*)

As much as 10 to 20 percent of mental health care expenditures in the United States may be attributable to crime, primarily for victims treated as a result of their victimization. These estimates do not include any treatment for perpetrators of violence. (*Ibid.*)

Four out of five gunshot victims are on public assistance or uninsured, costing taxpayers an estimated 4.5 billion dollars a year. (*U.S. News and World Report, July 1, 1996.*)

Violent crime causes three percent of U.S. medical spending and 14 percent of injury-related medical spending. (*Ibid.*)

Insurers pay \$45 billion annually due to crime - roughly \$265 per American adult. The U.S. government pays \$8 billion annually for restorative and emergency services to victims, plus perhaps one-fourth of the \$11 billion in health insurance payments. (*Ibid.*)

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

Crime and Education

Males are only slightly more likely to carry a weapon to school than females, four percent for males, three percent for females in 1994. (*Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency. "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence." Statistics Summary. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

A study funded by the National Institute of Justice found that one in five inner-city high school students surveyed (one in three males) had been shot at, stabbed, or otherwise injured with a weapon at or in transit to or from school in the past few years. (*National Institute of Justice. (1995). Weapon-related Victimization in Selected Inner-City High School Samples. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Over two million teenagers are the victims of violent crime annually, and numerous studies have pointed to the increased possession of weapons by adolescents as a major part of the problem. (*Ibid.*)

The National Education Association reports that each day in America, 100,000 children carry guns to school, 160,000 children miss class because of the fear of being physically harmed, and 40 students are killed or injured by firearms. (*National Education Association. (1993). School Violence. Washington, DC*)

On average, one out of three high school students is, or has been, in an abusive dating relationship, and only four out of ten of these relationships end when violence and abuse begins. (*National Council of Jewish Women. (1993). Description of Teen Violence Intervention and Prevention Project.*)

Eighty-three percent of high school females and 64.9 percent of high school males say

another student touched, grabbed or pinched them in a sexual way. (*American Educational Research Association. The Culture of Sexual Harassment in Secondary Schools, 1993.*)

College administrators report they are seeing increased crime on their campuses. 1994 crime reports show that: 23 percent more arrests were made for producing, using or selling illegal drugs; forcible-sex offenses were up 12 percent; and murders on college campuses increased by 27 percent. Underage drinking and other alcohol-related offenses rose six percent. (*USA Today, April 22, 1996*)

Anti-Semitic college and university campus incidents increased 17 percent over 1993, including incidents of personal harassment, threat and assault. (*Anti-Defamation League's 1994 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents. New York: Anti-Defamation League.*)

Twenty-three percent of violent juvenile victimizations occurred in school or on school property in 1991. (*Snyder, H. & Sickmund, M. (1995, May). "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A Focus on Violence." Statistics Summary. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Since 1992, 192 school-associated violent deaths have occurred. Of these: nearly four times more males than females were killed; and over three-fourths of the youths were killed as a result of shootings. (*National School Safety Center. (1997). In-House Report*)

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

Crime and Victimization

“The victimization rates in 1996 are the lowest recorded by the National Crime Survey since its inception in 1973.” (Chaiken, Jan M., Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1997, November 15). From press release announcing the results of the 1996 National Crime Victimization Survey. Washington, DC: Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.)

The nation’s violent crime rate fell 10 percent between 1995 and 1996 and was 16 percent lower than in 1993. Overall property crime was down more than 8 percent in 1996 and was 17 percent lower than in 1993. (Ibid.)

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics’ (BJS) *National Crime Victimization Survey* data released in November of 1997, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced approximately 37 million crimes in 1996. Of these victimizations, 27.3 million involved property crimes against households; 9.1 million involved the violent crimes of rape, robbery, and assault; and 0.3 million involved personal thefts such as purse snatching. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1997, November). “Criminal Victimization 1996: Changes 1995-96 with Trends 1993-96,” NCJ-165812. *National Crime Victimization Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Translated into the number of violent and property crimes per 1,000 persons or households, crime rates for 1996 show 42 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons and 266 property crimes per 1,000 households. (Ibid.)

Certain types of personal crimes were down dramatically during the 1993-1996 period. For example, rape/attempted rape fell 44 percent, other sexual assaults dropped 37

percent, and aggravated assault declined 27 percent. (Ibid.)

Some property crimes also fell substantially during the 1993-96 period: household burglary decreased by 19 percent, motor vehicle theft decreased 29 percent, and personal theft (pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching) was down 35 percent. (Ibid.)

According to BJS, the total number of estimated personal and household victimizations has fallen in each year since 1992, except for 1993, despite increases in the U.S. population: (Ibid.)

1992	42,834,000	1995	38,446,000
1993	43,547,000	1996	36,796,000
1994	42,362,000		

Between 1994 and 1995 the violent crime rate -- rape, robbery, and assault -- dropped 12.4 percent. The decline was the largest since BJS conducted the first National Crime Victimization Survey in 1973. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1997, April 13). “Changes in Criminal Victimization 1994-95.” *BJS Press Release* Washington, DC: Department of Justice.)

It is important to note, that according to BJS, personal victimization rates for the oldest and youngest age groups declined *less* than for those in the intermediate ages. (Ibid.)

Urban areas have typically recorded the highest levels of violent victimizations and rural areas the lowest, but the broadest decline in violent offenses during 1995 was in the suburbs, where there were significant declines in all types of personal victimizations except rape and sexual assault. (Ibid.)

Domestic Violence

Among all female murder victims in 1996, 30 percent were slain by husbands or boyfriends. Three percent of the male victims were killed by wives or girlfriends. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released September 28, 1997). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1996, p. 17. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Results of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) indicate that of the more than 1,150,000 reported incidents of crime victimizations among intimate partners in 1992-3, women suffered more than 1,000,000 violent victimizations, compared with approximately 143,000 incidents experienced by men. For both fatal and non-fatal violence, women are at a greater risk than men of being victimized by an intimate partner. (Violence Against Women Grants Office (1997, July). Domestic Violence and Stalking. The Second Annual Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act, p. 5. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Women of all races were about equally vulnerable to violence by an intimate partner. (Ibid., based on data from the 1995 NCVS)

Women between the ages of 19 and 29 and women in families with incomes below \$10,000 were more likely than other women to be victims of violence by an intimate partner. (Ibid., p. 6)

Among victims of violence committed by an intimate partner, the victimization rate of women separated from their husbands was about 3 times higher than that of divorced women and about 25 times higher than that of married women. (Ibid., p. 6)

Proportionately, women were more likely to be injured in violent incidents committed by intimate partners than by strangers. (Ibid., p.6)

There is little variation in the extent to which women living in urban, suburban, and rural areas experienced violence by intimate partners. (Ibid., p. 6)

Females were more likely to be victimized by persons whom they knew (62% or 2,981,479 victimizations), while males were more likely to be victimized by strangers (63% or 3,949,285). (Craven, D. (1997, September). "Sex Differences in Violent Victimization, 1994," NCI-164508, p. 1. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 1994 for every 5 violent victimizations of a female by an intimate partner, there was 1 of a male. Intimate partners committed over 900,000 victimizations of females and about 167,000 victimizations of males. (Ibid., p.1)

Women separated from their spouses had a violent victimization rate (128 per 1,000), over one and a half times that of separated men (79 per 1,000), divorced men (77 per 1,000), and divorced women (77 per 1,000). (Ibid., p. 1)

For homicides in which the victim-offender relationship was known, an intimate partner killed 31 percent of female victims age 12 years or older (1,392) and 4 percent of male victims 12 or older (663). (Ibid., p. 1)

Females were more likely to be victimized at a private home (their own or that of a neighbor, friend, or relative) than in any other place. Males were most likely to be victimized in public places such as businesses, parking lots, and open spaces. (Ibid., p. 1)

Drunk Driving

In 1996, 17,126 people were killed in the United States as a result of alcohol-related traffic crashes -- an average of one every 32 minutes. These deaths constituted approximately 41 percent of the 41,097 total number of traffic fatalities which occurred in 1996. (*National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (1997). Fatal Accident Reporting System. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.*)

The following states or territories had traffic fatalities in which 50 percent or more of all traffic fatalities were alcohol-related: Alaska, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Tennessee, and Washington. (*Ibid.*)

In 1997, 20 percent (184) of children under age 5 killed in traffic fatalities were killed in alcohol-related fatalities; 16.7 percent (134) children age 5-9; 23.3 percent (248) children age 10-14; and 34 percent (1,771) adolescents age 15-19 were killed in alcohol-related fatalities. (*Ibid.*)

In addition, in 1997, 55.4 percent (2,890) of persons age 20-24 killed in traffic fatalities were killed in alcohol-related fatalities; 57.8 percent (2,329) of persons age 25-29; 58.4 percent (2,088) of persons age 30-34; and 55.6 percent (1,959) of persons age 35-39 were killed in alcohol-related fatalities. Over age 40, drunk driving-related fatalities steadily decrease from 51.3 percent of all traffic fatalities (1,533) for persons age 40-44 to 11.9 percent (461) for persons 75 years and older. (*Ibid.*)

It is estimated that 1,058,990 people were injured in alcohol-related crashes in 1995. On an average, one person is injured as a result of alcohol impaired driving every 30 seconds. (*National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.*

(1996). Fatal Accident Reporting System. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

About two in every five Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time in their lives. (*National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (1995). Fatal Accident Reporting System. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.*)

The highest number of traffic fatalities to occur in 1995 on a "single" day holiday was on Saint Patrick's Day (68.1 percent). (*Ibid.*)

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

Direct costs of alcohol-related crashes are estimated at \$45 billion yearly. It is also estimated that an additional \$70.5 billion is lost in quality of life due to alcohol-related crashes. (*Miller T. R. & Blincoe, L. J. (1994). "Incidence and Cost of Alcohol-involved Crashes," pp. 583-59. Accident Analysis & Prevention, Vol 26, Number 5.*)

Every weekday night from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m., one in 13 drivers is drunk (BAC of .08 or more). Between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m., on weekend mornings, one in seven drivers is drunk. (*Ibid., 1996 update*)

Traffic crashes are the greatest single cause of death for every age from six through 28. Almost half of these crashes are alcohol-related. (*Ibid.*)

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

Economic Crime

In 1996, there were 465,000 arrests for fraud crimes and 15,700 arrests for embezzlement. In addition, there were 121,600 forgery and counterfeiting offenses charged in 1996. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation, (released September 28, 1997). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1996, p. 214. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

The results of a nationwide study of fraud conducted by the National Institute of Justice found that 58% of survey respondents reported having experienced a fraud victimization or an attempted fraud victimization. (*Titus, R. M., Heinzelmann, F., & Boyle, J. M. (1995, August). "The Anatomy of Fraud: Report of a Nationwide Survey." National Institute of Justice Journal. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Projected losses to telemarketing and direct personal marketing fraud schemes alone figure to be more than \$40 billion annually. (*Ibid.*)

It is estimated that as little as 15% of fraud victims report cases of fraud to the police or other law enforcement agencies. (*Ibid.*)

According to the latest survey by the American Bankers Association, check fraud accounts for losses of at least \$815 million a year, or more than 12 times the \$65 million taken in bank robberies annually. (*San Jose*

Mercury News, Wednesday, January 2, 1996.)

Contradictory to common belief, older people are less likely to be victims of fraud than younger people. Older people are, however, more likely to report economic crimes than their younger counterparts.

(*Titus, R. M., Heinzelmann, F., & Boyle, J. M. (1995, January). "Victimization of Persons by Fraud." Crime and Delinquency, 41:1:58. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Fraud victims with some college background or a college degree appear to be the most vulnerable to fraud schemes, with persons who did not graduate from high school being the least vulnerable. (*Ibid.*, p. 60)

Of successful fraud attempts, respondents to a study conducted by the National Institute of Justice indicated that of those respondents who fell prey to a fraud scheme, 85 percent lost money or property; 20 percent suffered financial or personal credit problems; 14 percent suffered health or emotional problems directly related to their victimization; and 14 percent of fraud victims lost time from work. (*Ibid.*, p. 54)

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

Elder Abuse and Neglect

According to new data released by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in September 1997, persons age 50 or older made up:

30 percent of the population

12 percent of murder victims

7 percent of serious violent crime victims.

(Perkins, C. (1997, September). *Age Patterns of Victims of Serious Violent Crime: Special Report, NCJ-162031, p. 1.* Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.)

Specifically, the Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report stated that persons age 64 or older represent 15 percent of the population and experience: 2 percent of all violent crime, 1 percent of all rapes and sexual assaults, and 4 percent of all robberies. (*Ibid.*, p. 1.)

In 1996, it was estimated that there were between 820,000 and 1,860,000 abused elders in the country; however, the true national prevalence or incidence of elder abuse is not known today. (Tatara, T. (1996, May). "Elder Abuse in Domestic Settings." *Elder Abuse Information Series, #1.* Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse.)

Nationally, nearly 70 percent of Adult Protective Service agencies' annual caseloads involve elder abuse. (*Ibid.*, p. 19)

Based on reports from 39 states, the National Center on Elder Abuse states that out of confirmed domestic elder abuse cases reported in 1994 (excluding self-neglect or self-abuse cases), the perpetrators of elder abuse in the domestic setting are as follows: adult children (35 percent); grandchildren (5.9 percent); spouse (13.4 percent); sibling (2.9 percent); other relatives (13.6 percent); service provider (6.2 percent); friend/neighbor (5.2 percent); all others

(10.3 percent); and unknown (7.4 percent.) (*Ibid.*, p. 9)

The National Center on Elder Abuse estimates the incidence of specific types of elder maltreatment in 1994 (based on reports from 39 states) as follows: physical abuse (15.7 percent); sexual abuse (.04 percent); emotional abuse (7.3 percent); neglect (58.5 percent); financial exploitation (12.3 percent); all other types (5.1 percent); and unknown (.06 percent). (*Ibid.*, p. 8)

Among murders of victims over age 60, their offspring were the killers in 42 percent of the cases. Spouses were the perpetrators in 24 percent of family murders of persons over age 60. (Dawson & Langan. (1994). *Murder in Families.* Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.)

In most states, specific professionals are designated as "mandatory reporters of elder abuse" and are required by law to report suspected cases of elder maltreatment. In 1994, 21.6 percent of all domestic elder abuse reports came from physicians and other health care professionals, while another 9.4 percent came from service providers. Family members and relatives of victims reported 14.9 percent of reported cases of domestic elder abuse. (*Findings from a national study of domestic elder abuse reports conducted by the National Center on Elder Abuse, 1994.*)

The median age of elder abuse victims was 76.4 years, according to 1994 data that excluded self-neglecting elders. (*Ibid.*)

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

Hate and Bias Crime

The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that 8,759 hate crime incidents were reported to law enforcement agencies nationwide in 1996. The 1996 figures were compiled from more than 11,000 police agencies in 49 states (all but Hawaii) and the District of Columbia, representing 84 percent of the nation's population. This is an increase over the 1995 report, where 7,947 hate crime incidents were reported by 9,500 police agencies in 45 states representing 75 percent of the U.S.

population. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division. "Hate Crime - 1996." Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Law enforcement agencies reported 5,396 hate crimes based on race; 1,401 based on religion; 1,016 on sexual orientation; 940 on ethnic background; and six for multiple reasons. Of 11,000 victims of the 8,759 incidents of hate crimes, 7,000 were attacked because of their race, including 4,600 racially motivated attacks on blacks, 1,445 on whites, and 544 on Asians and Pacific Islanders. (*Ibid.*)

In terms of incidents in 1996, 3,674 were anti-black, 1,106 were anti-white, 564 were anti-Hispanic, 1,109 were anti-Jewish, 757 were anti-gay men, and 150 were anti-gay women. (*Ibid.*)

Law enforcement agencies reported 8,935 known offenders, of which 66 percent were white and 20 percent black. (*Ibid.*)

Intimidation accounted for 39 percent of reported offenses; destruction of property and vandalism, 27 percent; simple assault, 16 percent; and aggravated assault, 13 percent. Twelve persons were murdered in

known hate-motivated incidents in 1996. (*Ibid.*)

Of those victims of gender and anti-lesbian/gay violence, 62 percent were gay men, 30 percent lesbians, and eight percent were either gay/lesbian institutions or unknown. The number of lesbians/bisexual females victimized in 1994 increased 19 percent over 1993 figures, compared to only one percent for gay/bisexual male victims. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. Characteristics of Hate Crimes in 1994. Summary of Hate Crime Data Collection. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Sixty-seven percent of gay men and lesbians who declined to file a police report about their victimization perceived, or had experienced, the police to be anti-lesbian/gay; 14 percent feared police abuse; and 40 percent feared public disclosure of their sexual orientation. (*Herek, G.M. & Berrill, K.T. (1992). Hate Crimes: Confronting Violence Against Lesbians and Gay Men. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publishing.*)

The number of arrests for anti-Semitic crimes reported in 1994 were double those reported in 1993. Arson and vandalism represented the anti-Semitic crimes with the most substantial increase. (*1994 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents. New York: Anti-Defamation League.*)

Sixty-four percent of all anti-Semitic vandalism incidents occurring in 1994 happened in 12 northeastern states and the District of Columbia. Western states accounted for 14 percent, while southern states accounted for 11 percent of anti-Semitic vandalism. (*Ibid.*)

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

Homicide

In 1996, the estimated number of persons murdered in the United States was 19,645. The 1996 figure was down 9 percent from 1995, 17 percent from 1992, and 2 percent from the 1987 level. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released September 28, 1997). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1996, p. 14. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

As compared to 1995 figures, reported murders in 1996 dropped 10 percent in the nation's cities, 9 percent in suburban counties, and 6 percent in rural counties. The greatest decrease -- 13 percent -- was registered in cities with populations of 250,000 to 499,999. (*Ibid.*)

All four regions of the United States showed declines in the number of murders reported from 1995-1996. The greatest drops were in the Northeast and West, which each experienced a 13 percent decrease in reported murders. Reported murders in the South and Midwest decreased by 7 percent in 1996. (*Ibid.*)

Down 10 percent from 1995, the national murder rate in 1996 was 7.4 per 100,000 inhabitants, the lowest since 1985. Five- and ten-year trends show the 1996 murder rate was 20 percent lower than in 1992, and 11 percent below the 1987 rate. (*Ibid.*)

Based on supplemental data about 15,848 of the estimated 19,645 murders in 1996: 77 percent of the victims were males and 87 percent were persons 18 years of age or older. Forty-three percent were ages 20 through 34. The percentages of whites and blacks murdered were equal at 49 percent, and other races accounted for the remainder. (*Ibid.*)

In 1996, according to supplemental data reported for 18,108 offenders, 90 percent of the offenders for whom sex and age were reported were male, and 86 percent were persons 18 of age and older. Sixty-nine percent were ages 17-34. Of offenders for whom race was known, 52 percent were black, 45 percent were white, and the remainder were persons of other races. (*Ibid.*)

Murder is most often intraracial among victims and offenders. In 1996, data based on incidents involving one victim and one offender show that 93 percent of the black murder victims were slain by black offenders, and 85 percent of white murder victims were killed by white offenders. (*Ibid.*)

Males were most often slain by males (89 percent in single victim/single offender situations). These same data show, however, that 9 out of 10 female victims were murdered by males. (*Ibid.*)

As in previous years, firearms were used in approximately 7 out of every 10 murders committed in the nation. (*Ibid.*, p.17)

In 1996, over 50 percent of all murder victims knew their assailants: 13 percent were related and 38 percent were acquainted. Fifteen percent of the victims were murdered by strangers, while the relationships among victims and offenders were unknown for 35 percent of the murders. (*Ibid.*, p. 17)

Fifty-five law enforcement officers were feloniously slain in the line of duty during 1996, 19 fewer than in 1995. (*Ibid.*, p. 285)

Juvenile Crime and Victimization

In September 1997, the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) released a Special Report entitled *Age Patterns of Victims of Serious Crimes*. The Report found that vulnerability to violent crime victimization varies across the age spectrum -- victimization rates increase through teenage years, crest at around age 20, and steadily decrease throughout adult years. This pattern, with some exceptions, exists across all race, sex, and ethnic groups. (Perkins, C. A. (1997, September). *Age Patterns of Victims of Serious Crimes*, NCJ-162031, p. 1. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.)

Each year between 1992 and 1994, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced about 4.3 million serious violent victimizations on average. Of all serious violent crimes -- murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault -- the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that while persons age 12 to 24 comprise less than a quarter of the U.S. population (22%), they comprise almost half (49% or 2 million) of all serious victimizations each year. (Ibid.)

Persons younger than 25 were the most vulnerable to serious violent crime, regardless of how age patterns are analyzed. They made up almost 50% of all persons suffering a serious violent crime and almost 56% of rape/sexual assault victims. (Ibid., p. 2 and 3)

Persons age 12 to 24 comprised: 35% of murder victims and 49% of serious violent crime victims. Persons age 18 to 21 were the most likely to experience a serious violent crime, and blacks in that age group were the most vulnerable: 72 victimizations per 1,000 blacks, 50 victimizations per

1,000 Hispanics, and 46 victimizations per 1,000 whites. (Ibid., p. 1)

Serious violent crimes for persons age 18 to 21 were 17 times higher than for persons age 65 or older. (Ibid., p. 1)

On average each year, from 1992 to 1994, about 1 in 50 persons fell victim to a serious violent crime, among persons age 12-24, this figure was twice the rate -- 1 in 23. (Ibid., p. 2)

Almost 1 in 10 murder victims age 18 to 21 were black. (Ibid., p. 1)

Juvenile arrests for Violent Crime Index offenses increased by 55 percent for females versus 33 percent for males in 1993. During this time frame, female juvenile offenders were responsible for 6 percent of all murders, 9 percent of all robberies, and 18 percent of all aggravated assaults. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (1996). *Female Offenders in the Juvenile Justice System: Statistics Summary*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Follow-up studies of children who had cases of substantiated abuse or neglect found that 26 percent of the children were later arrested as juveniles. (National Institute of Justice. (1995, March). *Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse - Later Criminal Consequences, Research in Brief*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Four of every five delinquency cases involved a male juvenile. Juvenile males accounted for 77 percent of person offense cases, 79 percent of property offense cases, and 86 percent of drug law violations in 1994. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (1996). *Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Courts, 1994*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Rape and Sexual Assault

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigations's Uniform Crime Reports, an annual statistical compilation of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies across the nation, in 1996, there were 95,769 reported forcible rapes and assaults or attempts to commit rape. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released September 28, 1997). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1996, p. 23. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice obtains information about crimes both reported and not reported to the police. In 1996, the NCVS identified 307,000 incidences of rape/sexual assault committed in the nation (more than two-thirds remained unreported). (*Ringel, C. (1997, November). Criminal Victimization in 1996, Changes 1995-96 with Trends 1993-96, NCJ-165812, p. 3. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

More than 52 percent of all rape/sexual assault victims were females younger than 25. (*Perkins, C. A. (1997, September). Age Patterns of Victims of Serious Crimes, NCJ-162031, p. 1. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Among female victims, friends or acquaintances committed 40 percent of the rapes and sexual assaults; strangers, 32 percent; and intimate partners, 24 percent. The intimate offender was more likely a boy/girlfriend (14.3%) than a spouse (7.3%), a difference that may be due in part to spouses' reluctance to disclose violence by their partners. Researchers noted that boyfriends or girlfriends may be more likely than spouses to define violent episodes as criminal. (*Craven, D. (1994). "Sex Differences in Violent Victimization," NCJ-164508, p. 5. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Injury sustained by females during rapes and/or sexual assaults also affected whether law enforcement was notified. Females who suffered physical injury in addition to the injury suffered from the rape or sexual assault itself reported 37 percent of those victimizations; while 22 percent of rapes and sexual assaults without an additional physical injury were reported. (*Ibid.*)

Overall, rape has the highest annual victim costs at \$127 billion per year (excluding child sex abuse), followed by assault at \$93 billion, murder (excluding arson and drunk driving) at \$61 billion, and child abuse at \$56 billion. (*Miller, T. R., Cohen, M. A., & Wiersema, B. (1996, February). Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

In 1980, state prisons held 20,500 sex offenders. By 1994 over 88,000 sex offenders were held in state prisons — comprising nearly 10 percent of all state prison populations. (*Finn, P. (1996, November). Sexual Offender Community Notification, Research in Action. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Based on the findings of a national survey of 4,008 adult women, a 1992 study found that every year in our country 683,000 women are forcibly raped. (*Kilpatrick, D., Edmunds, C., & Seymour, A. (1992, April). "Rape in America: A Report to the Nation." The National Women's Study. Washington, DC: Sponsored by the National Institute of Drug Abuse, National Victim Center and National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center at the Medical University of South Carolina.*)

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

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Stalking

To better understand the extent of stalking and the context in which violence related to stalking occurs, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) collaborated in a comprehensive survey of violence against women. Conducted by Patricia Tjaden, Ph.D., at the Center for Policy Research, the National Violence Against Women Survey collected data from 8,000 women and 8,000 men 18 years of age or older from November 1995 through May 1996. The following data was released by NIJ in November of 1997 in a Bulletin entitled "The Crime of Stalking: How Big is the Problem?"

Survey findings indicate that stalking affects about 1.4 million victims annually.

Of those surveyed, 8 percent of women and 2 percent of men said they had been stalked at some point in their lives. Projected against 1995 estimates of the adult population, these percentages would result in 8.2 million female and 2 million male lifetime stalking victims, most of whom were stalked by only one stalker.

Researchers estimated that approximately 1 million women and 400,000 men are stalked each year in the United States.

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

Most victims knew their stalker. Women were significantly more likely to be stalked by an intimate partner -- a current or former spouse, a co-habiting partner, or a date. About 60 percent of stalking by intimate partners started before a relationship ended. Only 21 percent of stalkers identified by

female victims were strangers. However, men were more likely to be stalked by a stranger or an acquaintance.

About 87 percent of stalkers were men. Women tended to be victimized by lone stalkers, but in 50 percent of male victimizations, the stalker had an accomplice -- usually a friend or girlfriend. Most victims were between the ages of 18 and 29 when the stalking began.

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

In most cases, stalking episodes lasted 1 year or less, but in a few cases, stalking continued for 5 or more years. When asked why the stalking stopped, about 20 percent of the victims said it was because they moved away. Another 15 percent said it was because of police involvement. Also, stalking of women victims often stopped when the assailant began a relationship with a new girlfriend or wife.

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

Substance Abuse and Crime

According to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse, the total number of arrests for narcotic drug citations in 1996 was 1,506,200. (*Office of National Drug Control Policy, Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse. (1998, January). Based on information from the 1996 Federal Bureau of Crimes, Uniform Crime Reports.*)

As part of ongoing research, the ONDCP Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse released information in 1996 summarizing current drug-related law enforcement, court, and corrections statistics, as well as drug use, drug production, and drug control spending information. (*Office of National Drug Control Policy, Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse. (1996, July). Drugs and Crime Data -- Fact Sheet: Drug Data Summary, p. 1.*)

In fiscal 1995, the Drug Enforcement Administration made 13,783 domestic seizures of nondrug property, valued at approximately \$645 million. (*Ibid., p. 3.*)

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) 1995 High School Senior Survey, 48.4% of high school seniors reported use of an illicit drug at least once during their lifetime, 39% reported use of an illicit drug within the past year, and 23.8% reported use of a drug within the past month. (*Ibid., p. 1*)

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts reported that of the 46,773 defendants convicted in federal courts between August 1994 and September 1995, 15,861 (34%) were convicted of federal drug offenses. (*Ibid., p. 1*)

According to the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program, the average incarceration sentence length imposed on all federal

offenders increased from 44 months in 1980 to 61 months in 1994, while the average sentence imposed on drug offenders increased from 47 months to 80 months during that same time period. The average incarceration sentence length imposed on defendants convicted of state drug charges in 1992 was 67 months, of which the estimated time served was 21 months. (*Ibid., p. 3*)

Drug offenders have accounted for an increasing percentage of the population in state and federal correctional facilities. Drug offenders constituted an estimated 22% of the state prison population in 1993, up from 6% of the population in 1979. In federal correctional facilities, drug offenders accounted for 61 percent of the federal inmate population in 1994, up from 61% of the population in 1970, 25% in 1980, and 52% in 1990. (*Ibid., p. 3*)

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse reported that: 72 million (34.4%) of Americans aged 12 and older reported some use of an illicit drug at least once during their lifetime, 10.8% reported use during the past year, and 6.0% reported use in the month before the survey was conducted. (*Ibid., p. 1*)

A total of 8,541 drug abuse deaths were reported in 1993 by 145 medical examiners in 43 metropolitan areas. Drug abuse deaths usually involve drug overdoses, but they also include deaths in which drug usage was a contributory factor. (*Ibid., p. 1*)

Victims with Disabilities

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, there are approximately 43 million individuals with disabilities in the United States. (Rubin, P. (1993). "The Americans with Disabilities Act and Criminal Justice: An Overview." *Research in Action*, p. 1. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.)

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

The NCCAN study also found that abused children with disabilities were more likely to be male and generally older than children without disabilities who were abused. (*Ibid.*)

The incidence of maltreatment (number of children maltreated annually per 1,000 children) among children with disabilities was 1.7 times higher than the incidence of maltreatment for children without disabilities. (*Ibid.*)

Of the maltreated children with maltreatment-related injuries, child protection case workers reported that maltreatment directly contributed to, or was likely to have led to, disabilities for 62

percent of the children who experienced sexual abuse, for 48 percent of children who experienced emotional abuse, and for 55 percent of children who experienced neglect. (*Ibid.*)

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

The risk of being physically or sexually assaulted for adults with developmental disabilities is likely 4 to 10 times as high as it is for other adults. (Sobsey, D., *supra.*)

People with developmental and other severe disabilities represent at least 10 percent of the population of the United States. Of this population group: 1.8 percent of individuals have developmental disabilities; five percent of individuals have adult onset brain impairment; and 2.8 percent of the individuals have severe major mental disorders. (Sorenson, D. (1996, November). "The Invisible Victim," *The California Prosecutor*, Vol. XIX, No. 1.)

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

Violence-Related Injuries Treated in Emergency Rooms

In August of 1997, the Bureau of Justice Statistics released a Bulletin entitled Violence-Related Injuries Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments, which presented findings from a study conducted using the Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) program of violence-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments in 1994. These findings, as reported in the Bulletin, include the following:

During 1994, U.S. hospital emergency departments (ED's) treated an estimated 1.4 million people for injuries from confirmed or suspected interpersonal violence. The study found that 94 percent of the persons treated for intentional or possibly intentional injuries sustained those injuries in an assault. About 31 percent of those injured during an assault -- or 29 percent of all of those injured -- indicated being injured during a fight. Two percent were injured during a completed or attempted robbery, and 5 percent were injured by an offender during a completed or attempted rape or sexual assault.

Three-fifths of all persons treated in ED's for injuries sustained in violence were male. Persons under age 25 comprised about half of those treated in ED's for violence-related injuries.

Blacks, who constitute about 13 percent of the population, represented 24 percent of those treated for violence-related injuries.

Patients treated as a result of confirmed (1.3 million) or suspected (82,000) violence represented a total of 1.5 percent of all visits to hospital ED's and 3.6 percent of the injury-related ED visits in 1994.

Of all persons treated for violence-related injuries: 7 percent had been injured by a

spouse or ex-spouse; 10 percent by a current or former boyfriend or girlfriend; 8 percent by a parent, child, sibling, or other relative; 23 percent by a friend or acquaintance; and 23 percent by strangers. In almost 30 percent of all cases in the study, the relationship of the person inflicting the injury to the patient was not recorded for the study.

A higher percentage of women than men were treated for injuries inflicted by an intimate partner -- a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend. Men were much more likely than women to be treated for injuries caused by acquaintances or strangers.

It is important to note that the estimated number of persons treated in ED's for injuries inflicted by intimate partners was 4 times higher than estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey.

People injured in violence were treated for a variety of injuries: 34 percent for bruises or similar injuries; 31 percent for cuts, stab wounds, or internal injuries; 17 percent for fractures, sprains, dislocations, dental injuries, or other muscular/skeletal injuries; 5 percent for gunshot injuries; 5 percent for rapes/other sexual assaults; 4 percent for concussions or other head injuries; and 5 percent for other injuries.

Workplace Violence and Crime

In 1995, 1,024 Americans were victims of workplace homicide (includes murders by co-workers, personal acquaintances or by persons in the commission of other crimes). Of this number, 780 victims were male, and 244 were female; 65 percent of victims were white, 20 percent were black, 13 percent Hispanic, 9 percent Asian Pacific Islander, and 6 percent other or unspecified. (Researchers note that persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race; therefore, detail may not add to total.) (*Bureau of Justice Statistics. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1996, p. 342. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Victims pay about \$44 billion of the \$57 billion in tangible nonservice expenses for traditional crimes of violence. Employers pay almost \$5 billion because of these crimes (health insurance bills, sick leave, and disability insurance), and government bears the remaining costs through lost tax revenues and Medicare and Medicaid payments. (*U.S. News and World Report, July 1, 1996.*)

Each year, nearly one million individuals become victims of violent crime while working or on duty. Although men were more likely to be attacked at work by a stranger, women were more likely to be attacked by someone they knew. (*Bachman, R. (1994, July). "Violence and Theft in the Workplace." Crime Data Brief: National Crime Victimization Survey, p. 1. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Overall, one out of every six violent crimes experienced by U.S. residents age 12 or older happens at work. (*Ibid. p. 1*)

According to the latest Bureau of Justice Statistics' annual crime survey, an estimated

eight percent of rapes, seven percent of robberies, and 16 percent of all assaults occurred while victims were working or on duty. (*Ibid., p. 1*)

Guns were the primary weapon in 86 percent of workplace homicides that took place in 1994, followed by stabbing and beating. (*Bureau of Justice Statistics. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1995, p. 364. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

The U.S. Department of Labor reports that homicide was the second leading cause of death of workers killed on the job in 1993. (*Huchinson, T. (1995, April). "Vetoing Violence in the Workplace". Solutions Magazine, p. 41.*)

One-sixth of all workplace homicides of women are committed by a spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend or ex-boyfriend. (*Windau, J. & Toscano, G. (1994, May). "Workplace Homicides in 1992." Fatal Workplace Injuries in 1992: A Collection of Data and Analysis, p. 1. Washington, DC: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.*)

Boyfriends and husbands, both current and former, commit more than 13,000 acts of violence against women in the workplace every year. (*Anfuso, D. (1994). "Deflecting Workplace Violence." Personnel Journal, 73, 10:66.*)

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

Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center And Other Services

VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE

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

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

ACCESSING NCJRS AND OVCRC ONLINE

NCJRS Online can be accessed in the following ways:

NCJRS WORLD WIDE WEB HOMEPAGE

The homepage provides a graphical interface (a connection that displays graphics or illustrations, as well as text) to NCJRS information, as well as links to other criminal justice resources from around the world. The NCJRS Web page provides information about NCJRS and OJP agencies;

grant-funding opportunities; previews of selected new publications; key-word searching of NCJRS publications; access to the NCJRS Abstracts Data Base; the current *NCJRS Catalog*; and a topical index. The address for the NCJRS Homepage is <<http://www.ncjrs.org>> .

NCJRS ANONYMOUS FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL (FTP)

The NCJRS Anonymous FTP site allows users to quickly access and download large, complex NCJRS publications and software, whether they are in ASCII text or a binary document. These documents may include annual OJP agency program plans, which contain grant funding information. The Anonymous FTP address is <ncjrs.org/pub/ncjrs> .

JUSTICE INFORMATION (JUST INFO) ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER

This free, online newsletter is distributed to your Internet e-mail address on the 1st and 15th of each month. JUST INFO contains information concerning a wide variety of subjects, including news from all Office of Justice Programs (OJP) agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy; criminal justice in the news; news of international criminal justice; criminal justice resources on the Internet; federal legislation updates; criminal justice funding and program information; and announcements about new NCJRS products and services. To subscribe, send an e-mail to <listproc@ncjrs.org> . Further instructions will be automatically forwarded.

E-MAIL: INFORMATION AND HELP

First time users can **send** an e-mail message to this address: <look@ncjrs.org> . The user will automatically receive a reply outlining the services of NCJRS. User requiring technical assistance or having specific questions on criminal and juvenile justice topics can **send** an e-mail to <askncjrs@ncjrs.org> .

PARTNERSHIPS AGAINST VIOLENCE NETWORK (PAVNET)

PAVNET Online is a searchable database containing information about hundreds of promising programs and resources, providing users with key contacts; program types; target populations; location; project startup date; evaluation information; annual budget; sources of funding; and program description. Users may go directly to the site at <www.pavnet.org> .

OTHER NCJRS ELECTRONIC INFORMATION SERVICES

FAX-ON-DEMAND

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

CD-ROM AND ONLINE ACCESS TO THE ABSTRACTS DATA BASE

Users with CD-ROM capability can also obtain the NCJRS Abstracts Data Base on CD-ROM. This disc features citations and abstracts of more than 140,000 criminal justice books, research reports, journal articles, government documents, program descriptions, program evaluations, and training manuals contained in the NCJRS Research and Information Center library collection. The disc also contains search software that supports retrieval using any combination of words to search individual fields or all fields globally. The disc can be searched using "free text" methods, or in combination

with the National Criminal Justice Thesaurus. In addition, the NCJRS Abstracts Data Base is available on the NCJRS Homepage at < <http://www.ncjrs.org/database.htm> > . Details are available by calling NCJRS at (800) 851-3420.

VICTIM-RELATED INTERNET SITES

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION RESOURCES

National Criminal Justice Reference Service/Justice Information Center <http://www.ncjrs.org>
National Organization for Victim Assistance <http://www.access.digex.net/~nova/>
National Victim Center <http://www.nvc.org>
Office for Victims of Crime <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>

CHILD ABUSE

American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law <http://www.abanet.org/child/>
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children
<http://child.cornell.edu/APSAC/apsac.home.html>
Child Abuse Prevention Network <http://child.cornell.edu>
National Children's Advocacy Center <http://fly.hiwaay.net/~ncacadm/>
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information <http://www.calib.com/nccanch>

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Domestic Abuse Page of the Nashville Police Department
<http://www.nashville.net/~police/abuse/index.html>
Family Violence Prevention Fund <http://www.fvpf.org/fund/index.html>
Minnesota Higher Education Center Against Violence and Abuse <http://www.mincava.umn.edu>
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence <http://www.webmerchants.com/ncadv/default.htm>
National Domestic Violence Hotline <http://www.usdoj.gov/vawo/newhotline.htm>
Violence Against Women Office (U.S. Department of Justice) <http://www.usdoj.gov/vawo/>

DRUNK DRIVING

MADD <http://www.madd.org>

FRAUD

National Fraud Information Center <http://www.fraud.org>

National Insurance Crime Bureau <http://www.nicb.org>

Securities and Exchange Commission <http://www.fedworld.gov>

U.S. Postal Inspection Service <http://www.usps.gov/websites/depart/inspect/consmenu.htm>

MISSING CHILDREN

Childquest International <http://www.childquest.org/>

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children <http://www.missingkids.org>

RAPE AND SEXUAL ABUSE

National Coalition Against Sexual Assault <http://www.achiever.com/freehmpg/ncas/>

Rape Abuse and Incest National Network <http://www.rainn.org>

Sexual Assault Information Page <http://www.cs.utk.edu/~bartley/saInfoPage.html>

SURVIVOR RESOURCES

David Baldwin's Trauma Information Page <http://gladstone.uoregon.edu/~dvb/trauma.htm>

Parents of Murdered Children <http://metroguide.com/pomc/>

Resources on Crime & Victimization

AVAILABLE FREE FROM OVC RESOURCE CENTER

<i>A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes</i>	NCJ 162304
<i>Battered Child Syndrome: Investigating Physical Abuse and Homicide</i>	NCJ 161406
<i>Burn Injuries in Child Abuse</i>	NCJ 162424
<i>Child Neglect and Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy</i>	NCJ 161841
<i>Child Sexual Molestation: Research Issues</i>	NCJ 163390
<i>Child Victimizers: Violent Offenders and Their Victims</i>	NCJ 153258
<i>Community Crisis Response Fact Sheet</i>	FS 148
<i>Court Appointed Special Advocates: A Voice for Abused and Neglected Children in Court</i>	NCJ 164512
<i>Crime of Stalking: How Big is the Problem (NIJ)</i>	FS 186
<i>Criminal Investigation of Child Sexual Abuse</i>	NCJ 162426
<i>Criminal Victimization 1994</i>	NCJ 162126
<i>Cycle of Violence Revisited</i>	FS 136
<i>Diagnostic Imaging of Child Abuse</i>	NCJ 161235
<i>Domestic and Sexual Violence Data Collection: A Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act</i>	NCJ 161405
<i>Domestic Violence and Stalking: The Second Annual Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act</i>	NCJ 166377
<i>Extent and Costs of Crime Victimization: A New Look</i>	FS 131
<i>Female Victims of Violent Crime</i>	NCJ 162602
<i>Fraud Victimization: The Extent, the Targets, the Effects</i>	FS 75
<i>Guidelines for Victim Sensitive Victim Offender Mediation</i>	NCJ 167240
<i>In the Wake of Childhood Maltreatment</i>	NCJ 165257
<i>Interviewing Child Witnesses and Victims of Sexual Abuse</i>	NCJ 161623
<i>Law Enforcement Response to Child Abuse</i>	NCJ 162425
<i>Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children</i>	NCJ 143458

<i>Partner Violence Among Young Adults</i>	FS 167
<i>Photodocumentation in the Investigation of Child Abuse</i>	NCJ 160939
<i>Prevalence and Consequences of Child Victimization</i>	FS 179
<i>Recognizing When a Child's Injury or Illness Is Caused by Abuse</i>	NCJ 160938
<i>Regional Seminar Series on Developing and Implementing Antistalking Codes</i>	NCJ 156836
<i>Restitution Reform: The Coordinated Interagency Approach: A Bulletin (OVC)</i>	NCJ 166603
<i>Sex Offenses and Offenders: An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault</i>	NCJ 163392
<i>Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Child Sexual Abuse</i>	NCJ 160940
<i>State Crime Victim Compensation and Assistance Grant Programs Fact Sheet</i>	FS 80
<i>Understanding and Investigating Child Sexual Exploitation</i>	NCJ 162427
<i>Victim Assistance Programs: Whom They Service, What They Offer</i>	FS 84
<i>Victim Rights' Compliance Efforts in Three States</i>	NCJ 167241
<i>Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse: Later Criminal Consequences</i>	NCJ 151525
<i>Violence Against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey</i>	NCJ 154348
<i>VOCA: Helping Victims of Child Abuse</i>	FS 9526
<i>What You Can Do If You Are a Victim of Crime</i>	FS 176

TRAINING CURRICULA AVAILABLE FREE FROM OVC RESOURCE CENTER

<i>Death Notification: Breaking the Bad News with Concern for the Professional and Compassion for the Survivor -- A Seminar for Medical Professionals</i>	NCJ 162361
<i>Death Notification: Breaking the Bad News with Concern for the Professional and Compassion for the Survivor -- A Seminar for Law Enforcement</i>	NCJ 162363
<i>Death Notification: Breaking the Bad News with Concern for the Professional and Compassion for the Survivor -- A Seminar for Clergy and Funeral Directors</i>	NCJ 162362
<i>Death Notification: Breaking the Bad News with Concern for the Professional and Compassion for the Survivor -- A Seminar for Crime Victim Advocates</i>	NCJ 162360
<i>HIV/AIDS and Victim Services: A Critical Concern for the 90's</i>	NCJ 161415
<i>Improving the Police Response to Domestic Elder Abuse (Instructor)</i>	NCJ 147558
<i>Improving the Police Response to Domestic Elder Abuse (Participant)</i>	NCJ 148831

<i>National Bias Crimes Training for Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Professionals (Instructor)</i>	NCJ 155130
<i>National Bias Crimes Training for Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Professionals (Participant)</i>	NCJ 155179
<i>Victim Empowerment -- Bridging the Systems -- Mental Health and Victim Service Providers (Trainer's Guide)</i>	NCJ 161862
<i>Victim Empowerment -- Bridging the Systems -- Mental Health and Victim Service Providers (Student Material)</i>	NCJ 163173

VIDEOTAPES AVAILABLE FREE FROM OVC RESOURCE CENTER

<i>After the Robbery: Crisis to Resolution (Financial Institutions)</i>	NCJ 162842
<i>Crime Victim Compensation: A Good Place to Start</i>	NCJ 162359
<i>Meeting the Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims</i>	NCJ 167235

To order up to 5 reference documents free of charge from the U.S. Department of Justice, either call the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center at (800) 627-6872, or write to: NCJRS, User Services, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000. Orders of 6 or more documents will be assessed shipping and handling charges (excluding federal government agencies). To become a registered user of NCJRS, please call the above toll-free number and request an NCJRS registration form.

Note that many of the documents listed above are available online from the NCJRS/Justice Information Center homepage at <<http://www.ncjrs.org>> .

NCVRW Resource Guide Co-Sponsors

American Correctional Association

Victims Committee

4380 Forbes Boulevard
Lanham, MD 20706-4332
Contact: Gail Heller, Chair, ACA Victims Committee
614-258-6080

Phone: 301-918-1800/800-ACA-JOIN
301-918-1900
Fax:
Website: <http://www.corrections.com/aca>

American Probation and Parole Association

c/o The Council of State Governments
P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, KY 40578-1910
Contact: Tracy Godwin, Victim Services Specialist

Phone: 606-244-8215
Fax: 606-244-8001
Website: <http://www.csg.org/appa/appa.html>
Email: tgodwin@csg.org

California State University-Fresno, Victim Services Institute

2225 East San Ramon Avenue
Fresno, California 93740-0104
Contact: Harvey Wallace, J.D., Chair
Criminology Department

Phone: 209-278-4223
Fax: 209-278-7265
Email: harveywallace@csufresno.edu

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

University of New Haven
300 Orange Avenue
West Haven, CT 06516
Contact: Mario Thomas Gaboury, J.D., Ph.D., Director

Phone: 203-932-7041
Fax: 203-931-6030

Childhelp East

120 North Lee Street
Falls Church, VA 22046
Contact: Iris Beckwith

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

National Headquarters:
Childhelp USA
15757 North 78th Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85260

Contact: Chuck Bolte, Executive Director

Phone: 602-922-8212
Fax: 602-922-7061
Website: <http://www.childhelpusa.org>

Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.

P.O. Box 3199
South Highway 5
Camdenton, MO 65020
Contact: Suzanne F. Sawyer, Executive Director

Phone: 573-346-4911
Fax: 573-346-1414
Website: <http://www.nationalcops.org>
Email: cops@nationalcops.org

Family Violence Prevention Fund

383 Rhode Island, Suite 304
San Francisco, CA 94103-5133
Contact: Lisa James

Phone: 415-252-8900/800-End-Abuse
Fax: 415-252-8991
Website: <http://www.fvvpf.org>
Email: fund@fvvpf.org

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

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

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

National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards

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

Phone/Fax: 703-370-2996

National Center on Elder Abuse

810 First Street, NE, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20002-4267
Contact: Toshio Tatara, Ph.D., Center Director

Phone: 202-682-0100
Fax: 202-289-6555

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 550
Arlington, VA 22201-3052
Contact: Sherry Bailey

Phone: 703-235-3900/800-THE-LOST
TDD: 800-826-7653 (Hotline)
Fax: 703-235-4067
Website: <http://www.missingkids.com>
Email: 74431.177@compuserve.com

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

P.O. Box 18749
Denver, CO 80218-0749
Contact: Rita Smith, Executive Director

Phone: 303-839-1852
Fax: 303-831-9825
Website: <http://www.webmerchants.com/ncadv/default.htm>

For legislative information:

P.O. Box 34103
Washington, D.C. 20043-4103
Contact: Pam Kukas

Phone: 202-544-7358
Fax: 202-628-4899

National Coalition Against Sexual Assault

125 North Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025
Contact: Beverly Harris-Elliott

Phone: 717-728-9764
Fax: 717-732-1575
Website: <http://www.achiever.com/freehmpg/ncas/index.html>
Email: ncasa@redrose.net

National Crime Prevention Council

1700 K Street, N.W., 2nd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20006-3817

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

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

171 Ashley Avenue
Charleston, SC 29425-0742
Contact: Dean G. Kilpatrick, Ph.D., Professor and Director

Phone: 803-792-2945
Fax: 803-792-3388
Website: <http://www.musc.edu/cvc/>

National District Attorneys Association

99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314-1588
Contact: Dr. Jennifer Panagopoulos, Deputy Director

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

National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers

1319 F Street, N.W., Suite 1001
Washington, DC 20004-1106
Contact: Nancy Chandler, Executive Director

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

National Organization for Victim Assistance

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

Phone: 202-232-6682/
800-TRY-NOVA
Fax: 202-462-2255
Website: <http://www.access.digex.net/~nova>

The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

6400 Flank Drive, Suite 1300
Harrisburg, PA 17112-2778

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

National Victim Center

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

Phone: 703-276-2880/800-FYI-CALL
Fax: 703-276-2889
Website: <http://www.nvc.org>

Neighbors Who Care

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

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

Parents of Murdered Children, Inc.

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

Phone: 513-721-5683
Fax: 513-345-4489
Website: <http://www.metroguide.com/pomc/>

Police Executive Research Forum

1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 930
Washington, D.C. 20036
Contact: Cliff Karchmer

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

11815 East 28th Street
Tulsa, OK 74129
Contact: Drew Diamond

Phone/Fax: 918-627-5700

The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services

P.O. Box 6736
Denver, CO 80206-0736
Contact: Rev. David W. Delaplane, Executive Director

Phone: 303-333-8810
Fax: 303-333-8805
Email: CZMW35A@prodigy.com

Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc. (VALOR)

99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314
Contact: Morna A. Murray, J.D., Executive Director

Phone: 703-684-8310
Fax: 703-836-3195
Email: valorinc@erols.com

Resource Guide Evaluation

Please take a moment to let the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR) and Office for Victims of Crime know if the *1998 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* was useful to you and your organization. Check the appropriate boxes in the following chart, and also let us know any ideas you have that could be utilized in the *1999 Resource Guide*.

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

Please share your comments and ideas for improving or expanding the *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* and **attach examples of your community's activities for 1998 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.**

Return this evaluation form to: **Morna Murray, Executive Director**
VALOR, 99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510, Alexandria, VA 22314
FAX: 703-836-3195

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the *1998 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide!*