A black and white photograph of a young child with dark hair, wearing a striped shirt, holding a dark-colored puppy close to their face. The child's eyes are looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The puppy is also looking forward. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 25 - MAY 1, 1999

VICTIMS'

VOICES:

SILENT

NO MORE

OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

ADVOCATING FOR THE FAIR TREATMENT OF CRIME VICTIMS



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office for Victims of Crime

January 1, 1999

Dear Colleague:

For many years, victim advocates and justice professionals have recognized the power of the voice of victims. This year, from April 25 to May 1, 1999, we have the opportunity for our entire nation to share in the voices and visions of victims and those who serve them during the 19th annual commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

This year's theme, "*Victims' Voices: Silent No More*," emphasizes that crime victims have powerful voices in our system of justice, in holding offenders accountable, and in making our communities safer for us all. Victims' voices are validated through countless laws that offer them opportunities for input into their cases, and in innovative programs that provide victims with important forums to educate our children, community members, and justice professionals about the detrimental consequences crime has on individuals, neighborhoods, and our nation as a whole.

In federal fiscal year 1998, \$324 million was collected for the Crime Victims Fund (Fund) from fines, penalties, and forfeited bail bonds paid by convicted federal offenders. These funds, *not* taxpayers dollars, are used to support federal, state, and local programs that provide essential services for over two million crime victims each year. The Fund supports 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 community- and system-based professionals who assist crime victims, and provide services and technical assistance to victim advocates who serve Native Americans. They help give victims the voice they *need* and *deserve*.

During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, over 10,000 victim service and allied professional organizations across America will sponsor and participate in public education and community outreach activities to focus attention on victims' rights and needs. The staff of the Office for Victims of Crime and I salute you for your ongoing efforts which ensure that victims' rights and

VALOR

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January 1, 1999

FOUNDER Frank G. Carrington, Esq. 1936-1992)	BOARD OF DIRECTORS PRESIDENT Eric Smith, Esq. <i>Founder</i> <i>Victim Services Center</i>	SECRETARY/TREASURER William J. Olson, Esq. Former Chairman of the Board <i>Legal Services Corporation</i>	Jane Nady Sigmon, Ph.D. <i>Former Director</i> <i>Office for Victims of Crime</i> <i>U.S. Department of Justice</i>
Mary Carrington <i>Mrs. Frank Carrington</i>	The Honorable Edwin Meese, III <i>Former U.S. Attorney General</i>	J.A. Parker <i>President</i> <i>The Lincoln Institute</i>	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Mona A. Murray, Esq.

Dear Colleague:

This year, we commemorate National Crime Victims' Rights Week with the theme, "*Victims' Voices: Silent No More.*" What a fitting theme for crime victims and those who serve them! During the week of April 25 to May 1, 1999, we have the opportunity to promote victims' rights and services, and offer vital information and resources to victims who need support and assistance. It is indeed an honor to join together with crime victims and the countless volunteers and professionals who dedicate their lives to ensuring that victims' voices and needs are *heard* and *heeded* throughout our justice system, and in communities large and small across our nation.

Victims' voices have left a powerful imprint on the face of American society. Today, over 10,000 community- and system-based organizations provide assistance and support to victims of crime. Victims' rights are defined in nearly 30,000 federal and state statutes, including 32 state-level constitutional amendments. Myriad partnerships have developed among victim advocates, justice professionals, public policymakers, the faith community, social service organizations, schools, and community groups to protect victims' rights, and to expand greatly needed services. These and other admirable efforts are propelled by the powerful voices of victims, and the poignancy of individual stories of pain and suffering.

VALOR, the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, is pleased to have the opportunity to

OVERVIEW OF RESOURCE GUIDE

Dear Friend:

Welcome to the 1999 National Crime Victims Rights Week Resource Guide, published by the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc. (VALOR) and the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) is a time-honored tradition that has been observed for 19 years by crime victims and those who serve them in the United States. The 1999 Guide is designed to help victim service providers plan and implement public awareness activities to commemorate this special week.

The theme for 1999 NCVRW is Victims' Voices: Silent No More. This year, we have created a pictorial representation which we hope will bring home the message of this poignant theme in a very real way. For far too long in our country and in our criminal justice system, victims of crime have gone unheard and unheeded. It is indeed time that victims were silent no more; our theme this year presents each of us with a unique challenge to assist victims in their ongoing struggle to speak and be heard. This theme is reflected in all the Resource Guide components and, similar to most of the contents of this Guide, can be utilized throughout the year in public education and community outreach efforts.

The contents of the 1999 Guide include the following components: public education and

community awareness materials; information about electronic resources available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service; resources for the news media to help promote NCVRW; statistical overviews that address 16 topics relevant to crime and victimization; a listing of toll-free information and referral numbers for victim assistance; and camera-ready artwork for posters, bookmarks, buttons, cover/title page for NCVRW material, and NCVRW letterhead.

Victim advocates and allied professionals should take a few moments to review the following information regarding the organization of the 1999 NCVRW Resource Guide. All contents are organized within the following 8 main topics as they appear within your 1999 Resource Guide folder (from top left to bottom right):

(1) STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS AND RESOURCES

- Statistical Overviews
- Child Abuse and Victimization
- Cost of Crime
- Crime and Education
- Crime and Victimization
- Domestic Violence
- Drunk Driving
- Economic Crime
- Elder Abuse and Neglect
- Hate and Bias Crime
- Homicide
- Juvenile Crime and Victimization
- Rape and Sexual Assault
- Stalking
- Substance Abuse and Crime
- Victims With Disabilities
- Workplace Violence and Crime
- Accessing Information: OVC

Resource Center and Other Services

- NCVRW Resource Guide Co-Sponsors
- Resource Guide Evaluation

(2) SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

(3) WORKING WITH THE MEDIA

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

(4) TWENTY TIPS FOR COMMUNITY OUTREACH

(5) CAMERA-READY ARTWORK

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

(6) LANDMARKS IN VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND SERVICES

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

(7) MAXIMIZING COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS

- Sample Speech
- Notable Quotables
- Sample Sermon

(8) OVERVIEW OF RESOURCE GUIDE

You will find more detailed information and tips about the specific content and suggested uses for each of the individual contents of the Guide on the cover page of each section. These tips provide useful ideas for utilizing these valuable resources to ensure the best implementation of the 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Acknowledgements

VALOR greatly appreciates the confidence and support of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, especially Bill Brantley, who served as our Federal Project Officer. We are also grateful for the outstanding work of our consultants, Christine Edmunds, Anne Seymour, and Jann Taylor, who ensured the timely and thorough completion of this project.

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MAXIMIZING COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS

SAMPLE SPEECH

The sample speech reflects the 1999 NCVRW theme and offers a broad national perspective about the current status of victims' rights and services. It should be personalized to reflect local issues and concerns, as well as to educate the public about victims' rights and services available in the community in which the speech is delivered. Potential audiences for NCVRW speeches include: civic organizations; allied professional groups; schools, colleges and universities (classes, general assemblies, and student/faculty organizations); criminal and juvenile justice and victims' rights conferences; and religious institutions.

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

NOTABLE QUOTABLES

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

I thank all of you for the tireless work you do each and every day for so many. You touch lives. You make a difference. You bring light to a time of darkness for victims and survivors of crime.

Attorney General Janet Reno
National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 18, 1997

SAMPLE SERMON

Supporters from the faith community for NCVRW can greatly enhance public outreach efforts. Many faith leaders are willing to incorporate messages relevant to victims' rights and services in order to commemorate NCVRW. Victim service providers should contact religious leaders at least six weeks prior to NCVRW to determine if they are willing to address crime victims' rights and needs in their sermons on Sunday, April 25, 1999.

Sample Speech

When her child was brutally murdered, she asked for time alone with the corpse, time to say goodbye. Somebody decided this wasn't in her best interest. Her final farewell went unsaid.

The person who burglarized his home was 13 years old, a mere child. That didn't matter much to him in relation to the sentimental loss of his grandmother's jewelry and other family heirlooms. But it mattered to someone who followed the letter of the law -- someone who decided it wasn't "in the best interest of the child" to give the victim information about the status of the case.

She was only six years old when her father began sexually assaulting her -- a painful pattern of incest that continued for ten years. She couldn't tell her mother -- she wouldn't be believed -- and he said he would kill her if she told anyone. She couldn't turn to anyone because of her sheer terror. She was a mere child -- she couldn't even vote. Yet another muffled voice . . .

She was a victim of chronic domestic violence, battered throughout her marriage. She almost pressed charges once, then reneged when she thought of her kids, whom he had threatened as well. She thought about turning to her family, his family, her minister -- anyone! But he was an upstanding member of the community -- he pretty much convinced her that nobody would believe her allegations anyhow. What was the use?

That was *then*. In 1999, the victims' rights discipline in America commemorates its 27th year of providing service and support to victims. And in 1999, we celebrate the progress we have made in giving a voice to victims of crime -- voices that have historically been silent. Voices that are *silent no more*.

This is *now*. Today in America, our systems of *criminal justice* and *juvenile justice* are beginning to welcome the concept of *victim justice*. Justice for victims simply means that they are given a voice in a process that will affect them for the rest of their lives. Victim justice means that victims have input into decisions that affect how their offenders will be treated and held accountable for their offenses. Justice for victims means that victims have a voice in creating a *vision for justice for all* -- which equates to justice for victims, for offenders, for communities and for our nation as a whole.

We can learn much from listening to the voices of victims. We learn that victims *can* and *must* define the harm caused by crime. Traditionally, offenses have been considered to be against the

state -- the offender versus the (state/commonwealth of _____). Yet victims will tell us that it was not the (state/commonwealth) who was murdered, raped, assaulted or burglarized. It was a real human being, an individual who suffers.

We learn that victims are the only people who can truly personalize a crime. When a name, a face and a voice of humanity is attached to a crime, it becomes more difficult to depersonalize the harm that has occurred. It becomes impossible to accept excuses for criminal or delinquent behavior. When the victim's voice is heard, that victim can feel validated. Validation of victim harm, victims' rights and victims' needs is critical to the process of victim healing.

We learn that offenders need to hear victims' voices. Today in communities across America, victims, if they so choose, are talking to offenders -- sometimes to those who directly hurt them through victim/offender mediation or family group conferencing, sometimes by talking to other offenders through victim impact panels in the hope that they can influence the decisions and actions those offenders will make in the future. We want offenders to *understand the harm* they have caused to their victims, their communities, their own families and themselves. And we cannot begin to make that crucial connection without the voice of the victim.

The voice of the victim has also given rise to the voice of communities that are deeply impacted by crime. Citizens schedule and plan their days to avoid potential crime in their neighborhoods -- "I need to be home before dark." "I can only park my car in certain places." *Crime affects our quality of life*. And no matter what anyone says, I ask you to consider that there is no such thing as a "victimless crime." Because the *threat* of crime, or the *fear* of crime or the *reality* of crime affects us all.

During 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, thousands of individuals and organizations are gathering to celebrate the progress that has occurred in victims' rights and services in America. Over 30,000 laws have been passed to define and protect victims' rights. In 32 states (*including yours, if applicable*), victims' rights have been elevated to protection in state constitutions. And a federal constitutional amendment is currently pending that will solidify victims' rights in our nation's most cherished document.

Perhaps the greatest accomplishment is that *victims are, indeed, silent no more*. Their voices offer us a vision for a nation where justice applies to young and old, every culture in the rainbow of the quilt that is the United States, in communities large and small, rural and urban. They offer us understanding of victims' needs, and appreciation for what victims endure. They offer us hope. As Winston Churchill once said: "The right to speak must be earned by having something to say." Victims' voices tell us much about them and their needs, and even more about ourselves -- about a nation that cares for our family members, friends and neighbors who are hurt, and a nation that stands ready to support rights and services for victims of crime.

Notable Quotables

Victims' Voices: Silent No More

The right to speak must be earned by having something to say. *Winston Churchill*

Do not follow where the path may lead. Go instead where there is no path and leave a trail.
Muriel Strode

I hear and I forget. I see and I remember. I do and I understand. *Chinese proverb*

If you have knowledge, let others light their candles at it. *Margaret Fuller*

Do not wait for leaders; do it alone, person to person. *Mother Teresa*

If I can stop one heart from breaking,
 I shall not live in vain.
If I can ease one life the aching,
 Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
 Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain. *Emily Dickinson*

We cannot have expression until there is something to be expressed. *Margaret Fuller*

When I stand before God at the end of my life, I would hope that I would not have a single bit of talent left and could say, 'I used everything you gave me.' *Erma Bombeck*

A life of reaction is a life of slavery, intellectually and spiritually. One must fight for a life of action, not reaction. *Rita Mae Brown*

One never notices what has been done; one can only see what remains to be done. *Marie Curie*

And the trouble is, if you don't risk anything, you risk even more. *Erica Jong*

Just go out there and do what you've got to do. *Martina Navratilova*

There are two ways of meeting difficulties. You alter the difficulties or you alter yourself to meet them. *Phyllis Bottom*

I have not ceased being fearful, but I have ceased to let fear control me. I have accepted fear as a part of life -- specifically the fear of change, the fear of the unknown; and I have gone ahead despite the pounding in my heart that says: turn back, turn back, you'll die if you venture too far. *Erica Jong*

Strength is born in the deep silence of long-suffering hearts; not amid joy. *Felicia Hemans*

My ability to survive personal crises is really a mark of the character of my people. Individually and collectively, we react with a tenacity that allows us again and again to bounce back from adversity. *Chief Wilma Mankiller*

If you refuse to accept anything but the best, you very often get it. *Anonymous*

With every deed you are sowing a seed, though the harvest you may not see. *Ella Wheeler Wilcox*

I do not despair about our addiction to violence. In order to live longer, we have given up red meat, sugar, salt, tobacco, caffeine, and alcohol. Surely, we can give up violence as well. *SuEllen Fried*

Although the world is full of suffering, it is full also of the overcoming of it. *Helen Keller*

The only people with whom you should try to get even, are those who have helped you. *May Maloo*

Service is the rent you pay for being. *Marian Wright Edelman*

You may be disappointed if you fail, but you are doomed if you don't try. *Beverly Sills*

One generation plants the trees; another gets the shade. *Chinese proverb*

Every time history repeats itself, the price goes up. *Anonymous*

Sample Sermon

There is a time for everything . . . a time to be quiet and a time to speak up.

— Ecclesiastes 3:1-7

Today marks the beginning of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, with the theme, *Victims' Voices: Silent No More*. Who among us is not aware of the impact crime has had all around us? Every day we can open up the newspaper or listen to the TV relate countless atrocities that have been perpetrated upon innocent victims . . . children in daycare centers or their own homes abused by adults to whose care they have been entrusted; innocent bystanders injured from the violence of an escalated argument; parents of young children and children themselves killed by intoxicated drivers; elderly people who have lost their life savings to smooth telephone operators who promised them greater financial security; embattled victims of international genocide and torture . . . Crime is all around us, in our homes, in our communities, in our society. Although we regularly hear reports that the crime rate is falling, this decline means nothing to the two-year-old child left at home to fend for himself, or the young man who was savagely beaten and has been left permanently disabled, or the elderly woman who has been burglarized in her own home and can never feel truly safe again.

How do we, as people of God, respond to the injustices in our society that are being perpetrated on a daily basis upon innocent victims? What is our responsibility in all of this? How do we "speak up" for victims of crime? There are many answers to these questions, and none of them is easy. The theme, *Victims' Voices: Silent No More*, poignantly reflects the need for victims of crime and their supporters to speak up for victims. To those who say we also have a responsibility to minister to offenders and help them stand accountable and return to God, I say yes, we do. And as we help offenders understand and repair the wrongs they have done, we serve victims as well. But today, let us turn our attention specifically to the victims. Because for far too long, too many victims have been quiet. And for far too long, too many people in our society have not listened to victims.

Some of you may be wondering why it would be necessary to encourage or support victims in their right to be heard within our society and within our legal system. If you have not directly experienced crime and its aftermath, including involvement with the criminal justice system, you may not be aware of how unfair and even *unjust* such a process can be to victims. Although our legal system has long protected the rights of the accused, it has taken many years and arduous efforts by victims and victim advocates to even *begin* to afford similar legal protection to victims.

The cornerstone of our criminal justice system is the principle that one is “innocent until proven guilty.” It is right and good that we guarantee such protection to those who stand accused of crimes in our society. What is not right or good is the fact that often, too often, the victims of these crimes are afforded no protection, no right to be heard, no right to be present at legal proceedings, and no right to be notified when a perpetrator has been released from prison. It is true that virtually every state guarantees victims basic rights within the legal system, such as the right to be heard and the right to be notified of legal proceedings involving the accused. Unfortunately, the fact that victims *have* certain rights does not mean that they are always guaranteed the right to *exercise* them.

How do we support victims in finding their voices? We cannot all go, nor are we all called, to speak out on behalf of victims and victims’ rights. But we can educate ourselves about these rights. We can support and encourage those we know and love to exercise their rights if they have been victimized. We can offer compassionate understanding and love to members of our neighborhoods and our communities who have been victimized. And some of us, who *are* called, can speak out as advocates for those who may be too young, too frightened, or simply too beaten down to speak -- the poor, the uneducated, the children, the disenfranchised, the elderly, the brokenhearted among us.

In Isaiah 1:17, we are exhorted to “Seek justice, encourage the oppressed. Defend the case of the fatherless, plead the case of the widow.” The word of God is filled with His insistence that we seek the cause of justice. God’s plan for each of us is different, and it is our task to seek it out on a daily basis. For many of us, it seems all we can do to get food on the table and clothes on our children’s backs, much less worry about those among us who have been victimized by crime. We must also remember, however, that although we are called in different ways, we are *all* called to lives of compassion and love. It is so very important that we begin to understand that compassion and love need to be extended to victims of crime in ways that assist them in their struggles to be heard and achieve justice.

Jesus said, “Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled.” (Matthew 5:6) At some level, we all hunger and thirst for righteousness. This week, let us allow our awareness to focus on those among us who hunger and thirst for the *righteousness of justice*. Let us listen to the word of God as it speaks to us about the rights of innocent victims of crime and our responsibility -- as individuals, as a community and as a country -- to speak up and to assist others who may not be able to speak for themselves. Let us listen to the word of God, and in so doing, we will learn how to listen to the voices of victims. And in whatever way we can, large or small, let us help lift up those voices -- in the name of love, in the name of compassion, in the name of true justice.

LANDMARKS IN VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND SERVICES

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

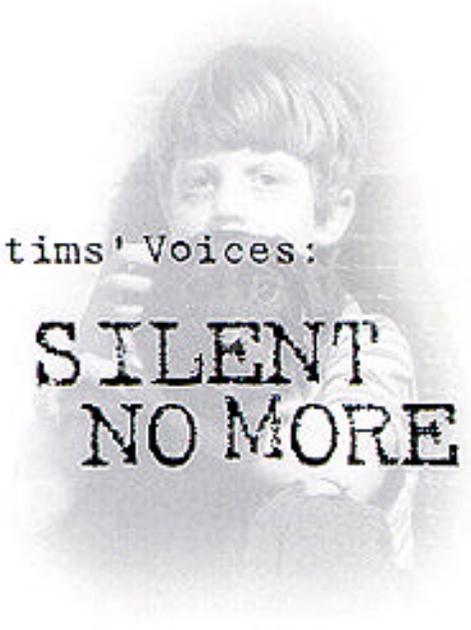
The incredible accomplishments, struggles and victories of the past three decades of America's victims' rights discipline are incorporated into this impressive document, which was originally contributed to the Resource Guide by the National Center for Crime Victims (formerly the National Victim Center).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

VICTIMS' RIGHTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

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

Victims' Voices:

**SILENT
NO MORE**



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 Throwaway*

Children in America shows that over one million children fall victim to abduction annually.

! The *National Child Search Assistance Act* requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons in the NCIC computer.

1991

! U.S. Representative Ilena Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) files the first Congressional Joint Resolution to place victims' rights in the U.S. Constitution.

! The *Violence Against Women Act of 1991* is considered by the U.S. Congress.

! California State University-Fresno approves the first Bachelors Degree Program in Victimology in the nation.

! The *Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights Act* is introduced in the U.S. Congress.

! The results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization, *America Speaks Out*, are released by the National Victim Center during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

! The Attorney General's Summit on Law Enforcement and Violent Crime focuses national attention on victims' rights in the criminal justice system.

! The U.S. Attorney General issues new comprehensive guidelines that establish procedures for the federal criminal justice system to respond to the needs of crime victims. The 1991 Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance implement new protections of the *Crime Control Act of 1990*, integrating the requirements of the *Federal Crime Victims' Bill of Rights*, the *Victims of Child Abuse Act* and the *Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982*.

! The first national conference that addresses crime victims' rights and needs in corrections is sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in California.

! The first International Conference on Campus Sexual Assault is held in Orlando, Florida.

! The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.

! The *International Parental Child Kidnapping Act* makes the act of unlawfully removing a child outside the United States a federal felony.

! The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services facilitates a conference of leaders of 13 religious denominations to plan ways in which these large religious bodies can increase awareness of crime victims' needs and provide appropriate services.

! The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.

! Colorado legislators introduce a constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Fifteen days later, the bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.

! In an 8-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and, in the final analysis, unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states at this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their crime in the media or publications. States must now review their existing statutes to come into compliance with the Supreme Court's decision. ! By the end of 1991, seven states have incorporated victims' rights into their state constitutions.

! OVC provides funding to the National Victim Center for *Civil Legal Remedies for Crime Victims* to train victim advocates nationwide 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 victim assistance grants in Indian Country directly to the tribes.

! A federal anti-stalking law is enacted by Congress.

! The Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches its second highest year in fund collections with deposits totaling \$363 million.

! Due to the large influx of VOCA funds in the previous fiscal year, OVC hosts a series of regional meetings with state VOCA administrators to encourage states to develop multi-year funding strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and to support the development and implementation of technologies to improve victims' rights and services.

! OVC continues its support of the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City by funding additional advocates, crisis counseling, and travel expenses to court proceedings for the bombing victims. When the venue of the trial is changed to Denver, Colorado, OVC provides funding for a special closed circuit broadcast to victims and survivors in Oklahoma City.

! OVC representatives join the United States Delegation to the United Nations Commission on Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention. OVC plays a leadership role in the development of an International Victim Assistance Training Manual to implement the *U.N. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*.

! The National Victim Center utilizes its extensive legislative database to create the *Legislative Sourcebook*, a comprehensive compendium of victims' rights laws in all states.

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

! The third National Victim Assistance Academy is held, bringing the total number of students graduated to over 300 from 48 states. Supported by OVC and sponsored by the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, California State University-Fresno, and the Medical University of South Carolina, the 45-hour Academy is conducted simultaneously at four universities across the nation linked by distance learning technology.

! A comprehensive national training for VOCA Compensation and Assistance programs is hosted by the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards and the National Organization for Victim Assistance with support from OVC. VOCA representatives from *all* 50 states and every territory are in attendance.

! During National Crime Victims Rights Week, OVC officially launches its homepage < <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/> > providing Internet access to its comprehensive resources 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.

1998

! Senate Joint Resolution 44, a new version of the federal Victims' Rights Amendment, is introduced in the Senate by Senators Jon Kyl and Dianne Feinstein. The Senate Judiciary Committee subsequently approves SJR 44 by an 11-6 vote.

! Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana by a voter margin of approval of 69%; Mississippi by 93%; Montana by 71%; and Tennessee by 89%. Also in 1998, the Supreme Court of Oregon overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.

! The fourth National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA), sponsored and funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, is held at four university sites around the country, bringing the total number of NVAA

graduates to nearly 700. To date, students from all fifty states, one American territory, and three foreign countries have attended the Academy.

! PL 105-244, the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, is passed. Part E of this legislation, "Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus," is authorized through the year 2003, and appropriates a total of \$10 million in grant funding to the Violence Against Women Grants Office for fiscal year 1999. Another primary aim of this legislation is to reduce binge drinking and illegal alcohol consumption on college campuses.

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

Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments

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

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

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

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

On April 1, 1998, Senators Jon Kyl and Dianne Feinstein introduced a new version of the constitutional amendment, Senate Joint Resolution 44. In order to gain key Senate Judiciary Committee support, this new version of the proposed federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment incorporates two significant language changes to the previous version: (1) the amendment is limited to victims of *violent* crime; and (2) Section 2 now includes language stating that a violation of crime victims' rights pursuant to the Amendment gives no grounds to overturn a sentence or negotiated plea agreement. In July 1998, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted 11-6 in favor of SJR 44. Since no further action was taken on SJR 44 during the 105th Congress, the amendment would have to be reintroduced after the 106th Congress convenes in January 1999.

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, 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 Center for Victims of Crime

2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22201
703-276-2880 or 1-800-FYI-CALL (394-2255)

National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network

789 Sherman Street, Suite 505
Denver, Colorado 80203
1-800-261-2682

History of State Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments

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

* Passed by Constitutional Convention.

CAMERA READY ARTWORK

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

The 1999 Resource Guide camera-ready artwork reflects the theme of NCVRW, along with other salient issues relevant to crime and victimization. When appropriate, the artwork can be personalized with local victim service providers' contact information. Local printers and/or correctional agencies may be willing to donate printing services and/or paper, or provide these services at a reduced cost.

THE NINE CATEGORIES OF ARTWORK INCLUDE:

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

■ A 17 x 22 inch poster, presenting the NCVRW theme, is included in the Resource Guide. The poster can be

enlarged and/or reduced for use in newsletters, brochures, and even as billboards. Victim service providers should insert their organization's contact information prior to duplicating the poster artwork.

- The artwork for buttons can be printed in one or more colors to add dimension to the message.
- Each of the bookmarks should be printed on two sides, and print best on paper that is at least 80 pound stock.
- This is the fifth year that the NCVRW Resource Guide has included sample letterhead and logos. These can be used to encourage coalitions and/or NCVRW planning committees to show a united effort under one banner: 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Victim service providers may wish to type the list of NCVRW Planning Committee members in 8 point type on the left side of the letterhead prior to reproducing it.

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

- Also included again this year is a cover or title page for your Victims' Rights Week material. Space has been left so you can put the logo or name of your agency/organization in the lower right corner.
- A certificate of appreciation is included in this year's Resource Guide, honoring victim service providers and oth-

ers for their contributions to victim assistance. The certificate can be reproduced on attractive card stock, with the recipient's name written in calligraphy. Spaces are provided for the date of the award and the signature of the Director of the organization giving the award. You may also wish to modify the certificate to honor volunteers who assist crime victims and advocates, tying the event into National Volunteer Week, which will be commemorated during the week of April 18 - 24, 1999.

- The list of national toll-free information and referral telephone numbers can be reprinted as a "stand alone" document or incorporated into other victim service organizations' publications. This list can also be utilized for training and technical assistance, especially for criminal and juvenile justice and allied professionals who are in need of good referral programs for the victims with whom they have contact.
- For the second year, a crime victim resources brochure is provided as a double-sided, camera-ready, tri-fold brochure. It includes basic information about victims' rights and services nationwide, as well as a listing of national referral numbers. Space is provided for local contact information.

TWENTY TIPS FOR COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Twenty creative ideas that tie into this year's theme— "Victims' Voices: Silent No More"— are offered to stimulate your thinking. These suggestions can be implemented "as is," or tailored to fit the particular needs or style of your organization, agency or jurisdiction. It is important to involve as many individuals and organizations in your community as possible in your National Crime Victims' Rights Week public awareness activities and commemorative events.

**PLEASE NOTE:
FREE MULTICOLOR PUBLIC
EDUCATION POSTER**

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

during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. In addition to this Resource Guide, OVC will send you one poster in January, 1999. To receive a limited number of additional copies of the poster, please contact the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center at 1-800-627-6872.

Victims' Voices:

**SILENT
NO MORE**



Twenty Tips for Community Outreach

Twenty creative ideas that can tie into this year's theme -- "Victims' Voices: Silent No More" -- are offered to stimulate your thinking and National Crime Victims' Rights Week planning efforts. Many of the concepts presented here have been successfully sponsored in past years by state and local victim service organizations and coalitions.

These suggestions can be implemented as described, or tailored to fit the particular needs or style of your organization. The ultimate key to success is the involvement of as many different individuals and organizations -- from the justice system, as well as from the community -- in planning and implementing your 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week activities.

1. Promote victims' voices through **Victim Impact Panels**, which can be sponsored at a variety of forums (such as community outreach sessions, schools, civic organizations, and institutional or community corrections settings). Ask victim participants to address this year's theme -- "Victims' Voices: Silent No More" -- by discussing why listening to victims is important, and how speaking out has personally helped them in the aftermath of their victimization.
2. Ask leaders of the faith community to **offer sermons** on Sunday, April 25 relevant to this year's theme (the **sample sermon** included in this *Resource Guide* can be provided to offer inspiration).
3. Hold a **crime victim rally**. A "Bear Witness to Violence" Mask Rally was sponsored in 1998 by *Victim Services of New York City*. All participants attending the NCVRW rally to support victims of violence -- including survivors, celebrities, and citizens of New York -- were provided with masks based on a design by artist Mimi Gross to symbolize the emotional wall victims hide behind to conceal their suffering. This creative concept can emphasize the value of listening to victims' voices, and eliminating the "mask of silence."
4. At public gatherings, lead participants in a "**moment of silence**" to honor victims, followed by a song or poetry reading that symbolizes the power of the human voice in seeking peace and justice.

5. Create a **crime victims' rights quilt**. Such a quilt was created for the 1998 Oregon observance of NCVRW. Letters were sent to quilt guilds around the state, and the Rogue Valley Piecemakers agreed to take on the project. Muslin squares were sent to a victim assistance agency in each of the 36 counties and, after signatures of residents were collected, the squares were returned to the quilt guild. The quilt was then designed and constructed and, later, dedicated to the people of Oregon in a ceremony at the State Capitol during 1998 NCVRW.
6. Create a **crime victims' advocacy tree**. Provide victims, advocates and allied justice professionals with index cards inscribed with this year's commemorative artwork and theme. Ask them to describe in one or two sentences how "the voice of the victim" has had a positive impact on your community. Tie the cards with colorful ribbons onto a tree near the courthouse or city hall.
7. Ask local domestic violence organizations/shelters or children's advocacy organizations to provide **artwork from children** who have been victims of or witnesses to violence. Then sponsor a display at a public forum (such as the library, mall or courthouse) that includes educational information about the impact of violence on children, utilizing this year's theme to emphasize the importance of giving child victims a voice.
8. Hold a **bowling fundraiser** for victims. Since 1997, the *Vito A. Masi Memorial Center for Non-violence, Inc.* has sponsored a "Bowl for Non-violence" Fundraiser in Schenectady, New York. For only \$3.00, participants receive a continental breakfast, shoe rental, and three games of bowling. There is also a toy raffle -- a perfect event for family participation.
9. Involve your local or state correctional facility in designing and producing **NCVRW artwork**. Lapel buttons commemorating NCVRW in Ohio were designed and produced by inmates of the *Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction*. In addition, the Department published a book of poetry written by victims and survivors, as well as a calendar that depicts the Department's vision and programs for restorative justice that address the interests and needs of crime victims, offenders and the community.
10. Sponsor a **two-part mock trial for students**: one in which victims are *not* allowed to be present at, heard at or informed of case proceedings, and a second in which the victims'

- voice *is heard*. Lead students in a discussion of the differences in “justice” between cases in which victims are involved and have a voice, and those in which their voices are silent.
11. Utilize the camera-ready artwork in this *Guide* to produce and distribute **posters with tear-off pads** for victims who need assistance. The *Connecticut Office of Victim Services* did this in 1998, including the Office’s toll-free number and a description of available victim services. This important statewide public service and community outreach project helps victims learn how they can utilize their voices to seek justice.
 12. Utilize the **camera-ready artwork** in this *Resource Guide* to create bulletin boards, bumper stickers, bookmarks, grocery bags, and other visual depictions of the power of victims’ voices. Ask local printers or correctional work programs to donate printing services.
 13. Sponsor a **discussion group** for victims, service providers and concerned citizens that addresses the importance of “voices and choices” for victims of crime. Focus on the power that victims regain by speaking out about their experiences, as well as the importance of choices in helping them regain control over their lives in the aftermath of crime.
 14. Establish a **crime victims memorial** in your community. In Albany, New York, a crime victims memorial has been established by the *Capitol District Coalition for Crime Victims’ Rights*. Victims, their loved ones and concerned citizens can purchase engraved bricks for the nominal fee of \$15.00 to honor a victim; the brick walkway leads to a memorial rock commemorating crime victims.
 15. Sponsor a special **weekend of activities** to honor crime victims at your local college. In 1998, *Speak Out for Stephanie: The Stephanie Schmidt Foundation (SOS)* in Kansas inspired a number of creative activities. Several sororities and fraternities supported a candlelight vigil and silent walk to pay tribute to crime victims. This special event kicked off “Derby Days,” a fun-filled weekend that raised over \$5,000 for victim assistance and community service organizations. University police fingerprinted children for SOS safety passports, which contain vital and voluntary emergency information if a child is ever missing. One day was designated as “Shine Your Lights for Victims’ Rights” Day, with motorists asked to drive the entire day with their headlights on to honor victims.

16. Solicit a meeting with your **local newspaper's editorial board** , focusing on how victims' rights and services have made your community a safer and better place to live. Ask victims who have had a positive influence on public policy or community safety to accompany you. Provide editorial board members with this year's theme, along with supportive resources from this year's *Resource Guide*, and encourage them to write an editorial about the importance of victims' voices, and the contributions they have made to your community.
17. Honor victims statewide by **lowering state flags to half-mast** . In 1998, three states -- Hawaii, Maryland and Nevada -- lowered flags to half-mast in commemoration of 1998 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. This poignant tribute to victims was initiated in a letter to all governors signed by Nevada Governor Bob Miller at the request of Peggy and Gene Schmidt, co-founders of the *Speak Out for Stephanie: The Stephanie Schmidt Foundation*.
18. Invite **adult and youth choral groups** to perform at commemorative events, providing them with this year's theme to select songs that reflect the power of the human voice.
19. Ask local inmates to produce **1999 commemorative state license plates** . Inmates from the *Missouri Department of Corrections* produce Missouri state license plates that are inscribed with the slogan " 4VICTIMS," and presented as awards or commemorative plaques. Contact your Department of Corrections and/or its Victim Services Program to suggest this special project that embraces the principles of restorative justice by giving offenders the opportunity to provide a service that benefits victims of crime and those who serve them.
20. Working with your planning coalition, draft a "**wish list**" entitled "Community Choices for Victims' Voices" that indicates your needs for observing 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. This can include monetary donations, volunteers, goods and services. Use the **sample letterhead** included in this *Resource Guide*, and remember to honor those who help you honor victims by publicizing their contributions and sending thank-you notes.

WORKING WITH THE MEDIA

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

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

SAMPLE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

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

SAMPLE OPINION/EDITORIAL COLUMN

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

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

Sample Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
(Date)

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

“Victims’ Voices: Silent No More”

America Commemorates 1999 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week

(City/State) --- The time-honored tradition of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week is scheduled for April 25 to May 1, 1999. This year’s theme, “Victims’ Voices: Silent No More” emphasizes the power of the personal story of victims, and how their individual and collective voices have improved our justice system, and made our communities safer.

Just twenty years ago, crime victims were afforded few rights; their voices were muted, and limited services were available to provide them with support and assistance. This mask of silence has been lifted in our halls of justice, in state houses, and in communities where the voice of the victim is valued today for the vision it provides for true justice. The results are impressive. Today, over 10,000 organizations provide quality services and assistance to victims of crime, including over (#) in our (state/community). Thirty thousand laws have been passed at the federal and state levels that define and protect victims’ rights, including constitutional amendments in 32 states (*including yours, if applicable*) that offer a range of participatory rights for victims. While most crimes have decreased in our nation, those who have been touched by crime know today that other victims, service providers, and justice professionals stand ready to serve them, and to listen to their voices.

According to (spokesperson), victims’ voices offer each of us a vision of justice that is inclusive, respectful and fair.

-- more --

“When victims speak out in their own cases, it reminds us of the personal, human suffering caused by crime,” (spokesperson) said. “And when victims speak out for *justice for all*, the end result is responsible public policy and increased services that support victims and communities who are hurt by crime.”

Here in (name of city/county/state), numerous activities have been planned to recognize victims of crime and those who serve them, and provide victims with public forums to share their voices and visions for justice. Included are: (cite examples of special events).

Kathryn Turman, Acting Director of the Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice, encourages people across our nation to join her agency in saluting the many accomplishments of America's crime victims, advocates and justice professionals.

“Victims' voices have brought important understanding to our nation of the need to provide information, assistance, and supportive services to individuals and communities who are hurt by crime,” Turman explained.

“During 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we have the opportunity to return community voices of caring, concern and appreciation for all that victims have endured, and all that they have accomplished that makes our communities safer and better places to live,” she concluded.

For additional information about 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, please contact (name), (title), or (agency/organization) at (area code/telephone number), or visit (name of agency's) web site at (web site address).

END

Type your press release *double-spaced* on the *sample letterhead* included in this *Resource Guide*. If your press release is more than one page, type “-- more --” in the bottom right corner, 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: If you are a victim of crime, it's important to know that you have a voice in our justice system, and you have a voice in making our communities safer for us all. April 25 to May 1 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Here in (city/state) and across the nation, we join together this week to honor victims of crime and those who serve them, and to recognize the powerful impact their good work has had on our nation.

Because of victims and their advocates, there are over 30,000 laws that define and protect victims' rights, including 32 state constitutional amendments. Over 10,000 organizations operate in our communities and justice system to ensure that victims are treated with dignity and respect, and are afforded opportunities to participate in and be kept informed of the justice process. Victims helping victims have created a strong foundation of mutual support that promotes *help* and *healing* for those who are affected by crime.

Victims' voices -- silent no more. The chorus of concern for victims' rights and public safety has created a powerful groundswell for a caring justice system, and communities that stand ready to assist victims of crime. During 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year, listen to the powerful voices of victims and learn from all they have to share. And remember, you can *get help or help out*. For information about victim assistance or volunteer opportunities, please call (agency) at (area code/telephone number).

:30 Seconds: Young and old, rich and poor, rural and urban, and every culture imaginable. These are the faces of victims of crime in America. And their voices swell in unison to remind us that victims have rights, and victims deserve our care and support. *Victims' voices: silent no more*
...

This is 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week -- April 25 to May 1. During this week and throughout the year, remember that crime victims in our community have rights, and services are available to help them. Whether you have been hurt by crime or are concerned about justice, you *can* make a positive difference. Let *your* voice be heard -- let *all our voices for victims be silent no more*. Remember, you can *get help or help out*. For information about victim assistance or volunteer opportunities, please call (agency) at (area code/telephone number).

:15 Seconds: If you are a victim of crime, rights and services are available to assist you. It's National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Today and throughout the year, victims' voices are *silent no more*. Call to get help or call to give help -- (agency) at (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’ Voices: Silent No More”

Once upon a time in America, to be a crime victim was to be a nameless, faceless entity. Victims were seldom informed of the status of their offenders or cases. They were often excluded from judicial processes affecting their lives unless they were witnesses. They seldom had input into the outcome of their cases, or into holding their offenders accountable.

Fast forward to 1999, a time where crime victims *not only* have names and faces. They *also* have a powerful voice. It is the voice of the victim that helps solve criminal cases. It is the voice of the victim that offers insights into the human suffering resulting from crime. It is the voice of the victim that contributes to safety in our homes, our schools, and our neighborhoods. And it is the voice of victims that helps youthful and criminal offenders understand the impact their offenses have on their victims, their communities, their own families, and themselves.

“Victims’ Voices: Silent No More.” The theme for the 19th nationwide commemoration of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week — April 25 to May 1, 1999 — emphasizes that the historical silence and shame surrounding victimization are a thing of the past. It recognizes that victims’ voices have *much* to contribute to individual and community safety, as well as justice for *all*.

Today in America, there are nearly 30,000 federal and state statutes that define and protect victims’ rights. Thirty-two states have elevated the protection of victims’ rights through state-level constitutional amendments (including [your state], if applicable). Ten thousand victim assistance programs in our communities, as well as in our criminal and juvenile justice systems, offer greatly needed support and services to victims and witnesses of crime. All of these accomplishments have amplified victims’ voices into a mighty roar for justice.

Consider for a moment what victims’ voices offer. When victims report crimes, the likelihood of criminal activity decreases. Victims who come forward as witnesses in criminal and juvenile justice cases provide vital and valuable testimony that helps resolve cases. When victims are given a voice at sentencing and parole release hearings, they provide our justice system with insights into the short- and long-term effects of crime on victims, their loved ones, and our community as a whole. When victims have the opportunity to *define the harm* that crime causes,

crime rightfully becomes personal. It becomes an offense that hurts *a real person* with a name, a face, a family, a job, a home.

The voices of victims tell us of the terror and trauma that child sexual assault victims endure, often at the hands of a loved one. They offer insights into the cycle of violence that traps countless women and children in homes filled with battering and brutality. Victims' voices shed light on the often hidden crime of elder abuse, which tarnishes what should be the "golden years" for many senior citizens. Victims speaking out remind us that far too many people in America -- victims of homicide and drunk driving crashes -- can no longer speak up for their own rights.

Victims' voices have had a marked impact on community justice as well. Victims helping victims -- a core tenet of America's victim service discipline -- results in mutual support groups and peer counseling that help other victims reconstruct their lives in the aftermath of a crime. Through victim awareness classes and victim impact panels, myriad audiences -- including criminal and juvenile offenders, students and youth groups, justice professionals, and community groups -- are provided with a better understanding of the "domino effects" of crime that hurt *not only* individual victims, but *communities* and *society as a whole* as well. Victims' voices also have a profound impact on public policy that affects community safety, resulting in responsible laws that balance the rights of the accused with those of people hurt by crime.

(Insert a paragraph about the impact of victims' voices on your community and state, including policies, programs and services).

This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Here in (community) and across America, thousands of individuals and communities are joining together to celebrate the voices of victims, all that they have contributed to making our nation a better place to live, and all that they offer for a future that is fair, and a society that is safer. We invite each and every person in (community) to not only listen to the voice of victims, but to join us in a collective chorus of justice. Let your voice be heard by volunteering for victims, by lending a helping hand to a family member or friend who has been hurt by crime, and by supporting crime prevention and community safety initiatives.

Half a century ago, Winston Churchill said: "The right to speak must be earned by having something to say." Clearly, what victims have to say is vital and valuable to promoting both individual and community safety. When we listen and learn from victims, each of us can also earn the right to speak out for victims, and speak out for justice.

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

SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

This year, hundreds of state and local officials and agencies will issue proclamations or resolutions that officially proclaim the week of April 25 - May 1 to be "(State/local) Crime Victims' Rights Week." This sample proclamation can be offered to such officials and entities as a foundation upon which to draft an official proclamation that is specific to each jurisdiction's needs. Data from the statistical overviews included in this Resource Guide and/or jurisdiction-specific data can be useful for tailoring the sample proclamation to an individual organization, jurisdiction or state. Victim advocates should request multiple copies of any proclamations issued that can be framed for the offices of the many organizations that co-sponsor 1999 NCVIW activities.



Victims' Voices:

**SILENT
NO MORE**

Sample Proclamation

- Whereas,** every individual, family and community in America have the right to live free from fear and harm; and
- Whereas,** while most crimes continued to decrease in our nation in 1997, U.S. residents still experienced nearly 35 million criminal victimizations, including nearly nine million violent crimes; and
- Whereas,** the victims' rights discipline and countless individual victims have worked over a quarter of a century to ensure that victims' voices are heard throughout our justice system and in communities concerned with safety; and
- Whereas,** over 30,000 federal and state laws have been passed that define and protect the rights of crime victims, with over 10,000 national, state and local agencies today providing support and services to victims of crime; and
- Whereas,** during 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, the powerful voices of victims and those who serve them will be commemorated with the theme "Victims' Voices: Silent No More"; and
- Whereas,** the voices of victims offer us important insights into the personal pain and loss that victims endure, and are voices that deserve our nation's attention and respect; **therefore, be it**
- Resolved,** that (individual or entity) proclaims the week of April 25 to May 1, 1999 to be (city/county/parish/state) Crime Victims' Rights Week; **and be it further**
- Resolved,** that we recognize the valuable contributions made *this year, and every year,* by crime victims and advocates who diligently promote justice for all, and offer strong voices for personal and public protection and safety; **and be it further**
- Resolved,** that a suitably prepared copy of this proclamation be presented to (your organization).

STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS

One of the most popular components of this Resource Guide is the collection of statistical overviews that addresses the full spectrum of crime and victimization. The 16 topics presented in page-length statistical overviews— which include a space to personalize with the sponsoring organization's contact information— can be utilized as "stand alone" documents (which can be easily replicated and/or faxed) or incorporated into any public education or community awareness publications. Efforts have been made to incorporate the most current and accurate data that address crime and victimization in the United States today. The topics covered by the statistical overviews are the following:

- CHILD ABUSE AND VICTIMIZATION
- COST OF CRIME
- CRIME AND EDUCATION
- CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- DRUNK DRIVING
- ECONOMIC CRIME

- ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT
- HATE AND BIAS CRIME
- HOMICIDE
- JUVENILE CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION
- RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT
- STALKING
- SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME
- VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES
- WORKPLACE VIOLENCE AND CRIME

ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

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

current research and literature available relevant to crime and victimization by registering with NCJRS. For a registration form, call 1-800-627-6872.

NCVRW RESOURCE GUIDE CO-SPONSORS

This section provides a comprehensive listing of the national organizations that serve as co-sponsors of the 1999 Resource Guide, including web site and e-mail addresses, wherever available.

RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION

The feedback that VALOR receives from organizations that utilize the Resource Guide is essential to improving and expanding future NCVRW Resource Guides. When completing this brief form, victim service providers should specify which resources in the Guide are most helpful and least helpful. In addition, respondents are encouraged to attach any documentation of activities and special events they sponsor during 1999 NCVRW.

Child Abuse and Victimization

In 1996, 969,018 cases of child abuse and neglect were reported nationwide from a total of 47 states. Nearly 80 percent of these cases involved abuse and neglect by parents. An additional 11 percent involved other relatives. (*National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (1998). Child Maltreatment 1996: Reports From the States for the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.*)

Among children who died due to abuse or neglect, very young children were most likely to be killed, with children aged 3 and under accounting for three-quarters of all deaths. (*Ibid.*)

Fifty-two percent of maltreated children suffered neglect, 24 percent physical abuse, 12 percent sexual abuse, 6 percent emotional abuse, 3 percent medical neglect and 16 percent other forms of maltreatment. Some children suffered more than one type of maltreatment. (*Ibid.*)

More than half of the children were under 8 years old, while 28 percent were younger than 4 years old. Younger children were more likely than older children to be neglected, while older children were more likely than younger children to be physically, sexually or emotionally abused. (*Ibid.*)

Fifty-two percent of child abuse and neglect victims were girls and 48 percent boys. (*Ibid.*)

Fifty-three percent of all victims were white, 27 percent African-American, 11 percent Hispanic, 4 percent Asian/Pacific Islander

and 2 percent Native American. African American and Native American children were abused and neglected at a rate almost twice their proportions in the national child population. (*Ibid.*)

A report which synthesized the findings of 166 national and more localized studies of male sexual abuse indicates that as many as one in six boys nationally have been sexually abused. (*The Sacramento Bee, December 2, 1998.*)

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. (*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.*)

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.*)

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Child Abuse and Victimization

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., Cohen, M., & 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.*)

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.)

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. (1996, March). *Child Victimization: Violent Offenders and Their Victims: Executive Summary*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics & Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.)

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.

(Continued from front)

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Cost of Crime

During 1997, losses estimated at nearly \$500 million were attributed to robberies. The value of property stolen averaged \$995 per robbery, up from \$921 in 1996. Average dollar losses in 1997 ranged from \$576 taken during robberies of convenience stores to \$4,802 per bank robbery. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997, p. 29. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

The dollar value of property stolen in connection with property crimes in 1997 was estimated at over \$15.6 billion. The average loss per offense in 1997 was \$1,311, slightly more than the 1996 figure of \$1,266. In 1997, law enforcement agencies nationwide reported a 37 percent recovery rate for dollar losses in connection with stolen property. (*Ibid.*, pp. 7 & 38)

Based on information from 11,461 law enforcement agencies, nearly 81,753 arson offenses were reported in 1997. The average dollar loss of property damaged due to reported arsons was \$11,294. The overall average loss for all types of structures was \$19,804. (*Ibid.*, p. 56)

During 1997, the estimated value of motor vehicles stolen nationwide was more than \$7 billion. The average value per vehicle at the time of theft was \$5,416. In relating the value of vehicles stolen to those recovered, the recovery rate for 1997 was 67 percent. (*Ibid.*, p. 52)

The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse estimates that of the \$38 billion in correctional expenditures in 1996, more than \$30 billion was spent incarcerating individuals who had a history of drug and/or alcohol abuse, were convicted

of drug and/or alcohol violations, were high on drugs and or alcohol at the time of their crime, or committed their crime to get money to buy drugs. (*Ibid.*, citing *National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, (1998, January). Behind Bars: Substance Abuse and America's Prison Population. New York: Columbia University.*)

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 increases to an estimated \$450 billion annually. Violent crime results in lost wages equivalent to one percent of American earnings. (*Miller, T., Cohen, M., & Wiersema, B. (1996, February). Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Violent crime causes three percent of U.S. medical spending and 14 percent of injury-related medical spending. (*U.S. News and World Report, July 1, 1996.*)

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.*)

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. & Blincoe, L. (1994). "Incidence and Cost of Alcohol-involved Crashes." Accident Analysis & Prevention, Vol 26, Number 5.*)

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

Crime and Education

In 1996, students ages 12 through 18 were victims of about 255,000 incidents of nonfatal serious violent crime at school and about 671,000 incidents away from school. (National Center for Education Statistics. (1998, October). *Indicators of School Crime and Safety 1998*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 1996, 5 percent of all 12th graders reported that they had been injured with a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club during the past 12 months while they were at school, that is inside or outside the school building or on a school bus, and 12 percent reported that they had been injured on purpose without a weapon while at school. (Ibid.)

Students were differentially affected by crime according to geographical location. In 1996, 12- through 18-year-old students living in urban areas were more vulnerable to serious violent crime than were students in suburban and rural areas both at and away from school. However, student vulnerability to theft in 1996 was similar in urban, suburban, and rural areas both at and away from school. (Ibid.)

In 1996-97, 10 percent of all public schools reported at least one serious violent crime to the police or law enforcement representative. Principals' reports of serious violent crimes included murder, rape or other type of sexual battery, suicide, physical attack or fight with a weapon, or robbery. Another 47 percent of public schools reported a less serious violent or non-violent crime. (Ibid.)

Over the 5-year period from 1992 to 1996, teachers were victims of 1,581,000 nonfatal

crimes at school, including 962,000 thefts and 619,000 violent crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault). (Ibid.)

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.)

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*.)

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.)

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

Crime and Victimization

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' 1997 *National Crime Victimization Survey* data released in December of 1998, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced nearly 35 million crimes in 1997. Of these victimizations, approximately 26 million involved theft, household burglary or car theft; 8.6 million involved the violent crimes of rape, sexual assault, robbery, and nonsexual assault; and 0.4 million involved personal thefts such as purse snatching.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1998, December). *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 1997 show 39 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons and 248 property crimes per 1,000 households. (Ibid.)

A 17 percent decline in the robbery rate was largely responsible for the 7 percent overall drop in 1997 in the nation's crime rate as reported in the *National Crime Victimization Survey*. (Ibid.)

Significantly, the rate of rape and sexual assault did not decline in 1997. (Ibid.)

According to the FBI's *Crime Clock*, in 1997: one violent crime occurred every 19 seconds; one property crime occurred every 3 seconds; one murder occurred every 29 minutes; one forcible rape occurred every 5 minutes; one robbery occurred every 1 minute; one aggravated assault occurred every 31 seconds; one burglary occurred every 13 seconds; one larceny-theft occurred

every 4 seconds; and one motor vehicle theft occurred every 23 seconds. The Crime Clock is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of the occurrence of Crime Index crimes. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 1997, the Crime Index total (which measures the following crimes reported to law enforcement: murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson), estimated at approximately 13.2 million offenses, dropped 2 percent from the 1996 total. This decline represents the lowest annual serious crime count since 1985 and the sixth consecutive annual decline. (Ibid., p. 7)

In 1997, an estimated 1.6 million violent crimes were reported to law enforcement, indicating a 3 percent decrease from the 1996 level. (Ibid., p. 12)

From 1996 to 1997, violent crime decreased in the nation's cities collectively by 4 percent and in the suburban counties by 2 percent. Rural counties, however, reported an increase of 3 percent in violent crime. (Ibid.)

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.)

Domestic Violence

Data from the National Violence Against Women Survey, the first-ever national study on stalking, sponsored jointly by the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, confirms previous reports that violence against women is predominantly intimate partner violence. Of the women who reported being raped and/or physically assaulted since the age of 18, three-quarters were victimized by a current or former husband, cohabiting partner, date, or boyfriend. (Tjaden, P. & Thoennes, N. (1998, November). "Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey," p. 12. *Research in Brief*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.)

Women were significantly more likely than men to report being raped or physically assaulted by a current or former intimate partner, whether the timeframe considered was the person's lifetime or the 12 months preceding the survey. Moreover, when raped or physically assaulted by a current or former intimate partner, women were significantly more likely to sustain injuries than men. (*Ibid.*)

During 1997, about 69,000 out of an estimated 2,671,000 applications for the purchase of a handgun were rejected due to presale background checks of potential purchasers; domestic violence misdemeanor convictions accounted for over 9 percent of the rejections, and domestic violence restraining orders, 2 percent. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1998, June). "Presale Handgun Statistics, 1997." *Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Among all female murder victims in 1997, 29 percent were slain by husbands or

boyfriends. Three percent of the male victims were killed by wives or girlfriends. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997*, p. 18. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Women of all races were about equally vulnerable to violence 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, based on data from the 1995 NCVS. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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)

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," NCJ-164508, p. 1. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Special Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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 1997, more than 327,000 persons were injured in crashes where police reported that alcohol was present -- an average of one person injured approximately every 2 minutes. (*National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (1998). Traffic Safety Facts 1997. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.*)

The rate of alcohol involvement in fatal crashes is 3.5 times as high at night as during the day (59.8 percent vs. 17.0 percent). For all crashes, the alcohol involvement rate is 4.9 times as high at night (15 percent vs. 3 percent). (*Ibid.*)

In 1997, 29 percent of all fatal crashes during the week were alcohol-related, compared to 52 percent on weekends. For all crashes, the alcohol involvement rate was 5 percent during the week and 12 percent during the weekend. (*Ibid.*)

The highest intoxication rates in fatal crashes in 1997 were recorded for drivers 21-24 years old (26.3 percent), followed by ages 25-34 (23.8 percent) and 35-44 (22.1 percent). (*Ibid.*)

All states and the District of Columbia now have 21-year-old minimum drinking age laws. NHTSA estimates that these laws have reduced traffic fatalities involving drivers 18 to 20 years old by 13 percent and have saved an estimated 17,359 lives since 1975. In 1997, an estimated 846 lives were saved by minimum drinking age laws. (*Ibid.*)

In 1997, 16,189 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 38.6 percent of the 41,967

total number of traffic fatalities which occurred in 1997. (*Ibid.*)

About three in every ten Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time in their lives. (*Ibid.*)

In 1997, there was an estimated total of 1,477,300 arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997, p. 222. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

In 1996, 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. (*National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (1997). 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.*)

Traffic crashes are the greatest single cause of death for every age from six through 28. Almost half of these crashes are alcohol-related. (*Miller T. & Blincoc, L. (1994). "Incidence and Cost of Alcohol-involved Crashes." Accident Analysis & Prevention, Vol 26, Number 5.*)

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

Economic Crime

In 1997, the total estimated arrests (based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas) included: 414,600 arrests for fraud; 120,100 arrests for forgery and counterfeiting; 17,400 arrests for embezzlement; and 155,300 arrests for buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997, p. 222. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

As of 1997, a total of 8,512 cases of financial institution fraud were being investigated by the U.S. Department of Justice. Of these, 3,859 involved reported losses of \$100,000 or more. (*Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. (1998). Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1997. Washington DC: US Government Printing Office.*)

Overall, the top five telemarketing scams reported to the National Fraud Information Center (established in 1992 by the nonprofit National Consumers League) in 1997 were: (1) prizes/sweepstakes; (2) advance fee loans; (3) work-at-home plans; (4) pay-per-call services; and (5) slamming (consumers tricked into switching their phone service to another carrier without their knowledge or consent). (*National Fraud Information Center. (1998). Washington, DC: National Consumers League.*)

The results of a nationwide study of fraud conducted by the National Institute of Justice found that 58 percent of survey respondents reported having experienced a fraud victimization or an attempted fraud victimization. (*Titus, R., Heinzelmann, F., & Boyle, J. (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 percent 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., Heinzelmann, F., & Boyle, J. (1995, January). "Victimization of Persons by Fraud." Crime and Delinquency, 41:1:58. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

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

The first-ever National Elder Abuse Incidence Study, conducted by the National Center on Elder Abuse for the Administration for Children and Families and the Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, estimates that at least one-half million older persons in domestic settings were abused and/or neglected, or experienced self neglect during 1996, and that for every reported incident of elder abuse, neglect or self neglect, approximately five go unreported. (*The National Center on Elder Abuse, American Public Human Services Association. (September 1998). The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report. Washington, DC: Administration for Children and Families & Administration on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.*)

Female elders are abused at a higher rate than males, after accounting for their larger proportion in the aging population. (*Ibid.*)

The nation's oldest elders (80 years and older) are abused and neglected at two to three times their proportion of the elderly population. (*Ibid.*)

In almost 90 percent of the elder abuse and neglect incidents with a known perpetrator, the perpetrator is a family member, and two-thirds of the perpetrators are adult children or spouses. (*Ibid.*)

According to data released by the 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.*)

Nationally, nearly 70 percent of Adult Protective Service agencies' annual caseloads involve elder abuse. (*Tatara, T. (1996, May). "Elder Abuse in Domestic Settings." Elder Abuse Information Series, #1, p. 19. Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse.*)

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.*)

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

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Hate and Bias Crime

The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that 8,049 hate crime incidents were reported to law enforcement agencies nationwide in 1997. The 8,049 incidents involved 9,861 separate offenses, 10,255 victims, and 8,474 known offenders. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Crimes against persons accounted for almost 70 percent of hate crime offenses reported. Crimes against property accounted for over 30 percent, while less than one percent were crimes against society. (*Ibid.*)

Of the hate crimes against persons, intimidation accounted for 55 percent, while simple assault and aggravated assault represented 26 percent and 18 percent, respectively. (*Ibid.*)

Of the 8,049 hate crime incidents reported, 4,710 were motivated by racial bias; 1,385 by religious bias; 1,102 by sexual orientation bias; 836 by ethnicity/national origin bias; 12 by disability bias; and four by multiple biases. (*Ibid.*)

In 1997, 67 percent of the 10,255 victims of hate/bias crimes were victims of crimes against persons, as opposed to property or society. Nearly 6 of every 10 victims were attacked because of their race, with bias against blacks counting for 39 percent of the total. (*Ibid.*)

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

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

Fourteen percent of all victims of hate/bias crimes were victims of crimes motivated by bias against sexual orientation; 66 percent of these were victims of specifically anti-male homosexual bias, and 17 percent specifically anti-female homosexual bias. (*Ibid.*)

In terms of incidents in 1997, 3,120 were anti-black, 993 were anti-white, 1,087 were anti-Jewish, 347 were anti-Asian/Pacific Islander, 36 were anti-American Indian/Alaskan native, 760 were anti-gay men, and 188 were anti-gay women. (There were no Hispanic numbers in this year's report.) (*Ibid.*)

Of the known offenders, 63 percent were white and 19 percent black. (*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. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. Characteristics of Hate Crimes in 1994, Summary of Hate Crime Data Collection. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

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.*)

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

Homicide

In 1997, the estimated number of persons murdered in the United States was 18,209. The 1997 figure was down 7 percent from 1996, and 26 percent from 1993. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997, p. 16. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

As compared to 1996 figures, reported murders in 1997 dropped 9 percent in the nation's cities, 7 percent in suburban counties, and 2 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 1996-1997. The greatest drops were in the Northeast and West, which experienced a 12 percent and 11 percent decrease in reported murders, respectively. Reported murders decreased in the South by 6 percent and in the Midwest by 3 percent in 1997. (*Ibid.*)

Down 10 percent from 1996, the national murder rate in 1997 was 7 per 100,000 inhabitants, the lowest since 1985. Five- and ten-year trends show the 1997 murder rate was 28 percent lower than in 1993, and 19 percent below the 1988 rate. (*Ibid.*)

Based on supplemental data about 15,289 of the estimated 18,209 murders in 1997: 77 percent of the victims were males and 88 percent were persons 18 years of age or older. Forty-four percent were ages 20 through 34. The percentage of whites murdered was 48 percent, blacks 49 percent, and other races accounted for the remainder. (*Ibid.*)

In 1997, according to supplemental data reported for 17,272 offenders, 90 percent of the offenders for whom sex, age, and race were reported were male, and 87 percent were persons 18 of age and older. Seventy percent were ages 17-34. Of offenders for whom race was known, 53 percent were black, 45 percent were white, and the remainder were persons of other races. (*Ibid.*)

Data indicate that murder is most often intraracial among victims and offenders. In 1997, data based on incidents involving one victim and one offender show that 94 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 (88 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 in 1997. (*Ibid.*, p.1)

In 1997, over 48 percent of all murder victims knew their assailants: 13 percent were related and 35 percent were acquainted. Fourteen percent of the victims were murdered by strangers, while the relationships among victims and offenders were unknown for 38 percent of the murders. (*Ibid.*, p. 17)

Sixty enforcement officers were feloniously slain in the line of duty during 1997, 10 more than in 1996. (*Ibid.*, p. 296)

Juvenile Crime and Victimization

In 1997, twelve percent of the violent crime clearances and 23 percent of those for property crimes were accounted for by juveniles (ages 18 and under). (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997, p. 211. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Though the juvenile male violent crime arrest rate expanded by 124 percent from 1967 to 1996, the juvenile female arrest rate is nearly triple that figure, 345 percent. (*Ibid.*, p. 288.)

While crimes committed by the very young often receive a great deal of attention, in reality they account for very few arrests. Juvenile males show progressively higher arrest rates as they age. Generally, 16- and 17-year-old males account for the majority of juvenile violent crime arrests. (*Ibid.*)

National Incident-Based Reporting System data (of the Uniform Crime Reports) from 1997 indicate that the victims of both male and female juvenile crimes are predominantly other juveniles. When limited to incidents when offenders are known, offenders tend to victimize juveniles of their same sex. (*Ibid.*, p. 292.)

In 1997, the victim of a juvenile crime was another juvenile in 63 percent of incidents involving a male offender; the percentage increases to 70 percent when considering incidents in which the offender was female. (*Ibid.*)

From 1990-94, in the nation's largest 75 counties, juveniles transferred to criminal courts represented about 1 percent of all felony defendants. (*Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1998, September). "Juvenile Felony Defendants in*

Criminal Courts." Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In a national random sample of male high school sophomores and juniors, of those juveniles who had carried guns during the 12 months prior to the survey, nearly half (43 percent) cited the perceived need for personal protection as the primary reason for bearing arms. (*National Institute of Justice. (1998, October). "High School Youths, Weapons and Violence: A National Survey." Research in Brief. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

In September 1997, the Bureau of Justice Statistics 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.*)

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

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.*)

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 1997, there were 96,122 reported forcible rapes. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997, p. 26. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

An estimated 70 of every 100,000 females in the country were reported rape victims in 1997, a decrease of 1 percent from the 1996 rate, and 13 percent from the 1993 rate. (*Ibid.*)

The 1997 *National Crime Victimization Survey*, which includes both reported and unreported crimes, found that despite a decline of 7 percent in the nation's crime rate in 1997, rates of rape and sexual assault did not decline. (*Bureau of Justice Statistics. (1998, December). National Crime Victimization Survey. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

The National Violence Against Women Survey, the first-ever national study on stalking, sponsored jointly by the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, found that in the 12 months preceding the study, 0.3 percent of all women surveyed experienced a completed or attempted rape, and 1.9 percent experienced a physical assault. (*Violence Against Women Grants Office. (1998, July). Stalking and Domestic Violence: Third Annual Report to Congress Under the Violence Against Women Act, p. 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Using a definition of rape that includes forced vaginal, oral, and anal sex, the National Violence Against Women Survey (cited above) found that 1 of 6 U.S. women and 1 of 33 U.S. men has experienced an

attempted or completed rape as a child and/or an adult. According to estimates, approximately 1.5 million women and 834,700 men are raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner annually in the United States. (*Tjaden, P. & Thoennes, N. (1998, November). "Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey," p. 2 & 5. Research in Brief. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.*)

The National Crime Victimization Survey found that in 1996, more than two-thirds of rape/sexual assaults committed in the nation 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. (1997, September). *Age Patterns of Victims of Serious Crimes*, NCJ-162031, p. 1. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.)

Injury sustained by females during rapes and/or sexual assaults 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. (*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.*)

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

Stalking

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

Of women who had been stalked by former husbands or partners, 21 percent said the stalking occurred before the relationship ended, 43 percent said it occurred after the relationship ended, and 36 percent said it occurred both before and after the relationship ended. (*Ibid.*)

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

When asked about their perceptions of why they were stalked, 21 percent of stalking victims said it was motivated by the stalker's desire to control, or instill fear, in the victim. Only 7 percent of victims said the stalkers were mentally ill or abusing drugs or alcohol. (*Ibid., p. 14*)

Researchers estimated that approximately 1 million women and 400,000 men are stalked each year in the United States. (*National Institute of Justice. (1997, November). "The Crime of Stalking: How Big is the Problem?" Bulletin, citing The National Violence Against Women Survey, sponsored by National Institute of Justice & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*)

About half of all female stalking victims reported their victimization to police and about 25 percent obtained a restraining order. Eighty percent of all restraining orders were violated by the assailant. About 24 percent of female victims 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. (*Ibid.*)

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

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

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. (*Ibid.*)

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

Substance Abuse and Crime

A total of 1,102,335 arrests were made in 1997 for drug abuse violations. This total was 7 percent higher in 1997 than in 1996, 38 percent above the 1993 level and 48 percent higher than in 1988. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997, p. 221-23. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Between 1992 and 1996, juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations increased 120 percent. (*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (1997, December). "Capacity Building for Juvenile Substance Abuse Treatment." Juvenile Justice Bulletin. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Approximately 60 to 80 percent of the nation's correctional population have used drugs at some point in their lives; this is twice the estimated drug use of the total U.S. population. (*Office of National Drug Control Policy, Drug Police Information Clearinghouse. (1998, August). Drug Treatment in the Criminal Justice System.*)

At least half of the 104,000 drug- and alcohol-involved female inmates in the United States had minor-age children living with them before they entered prison. Many of these women receive little or no help from the children's father, lack supportive family and social networks and have limited or no financial resources. (*Bureau of Justice Assistance. (1998, April). "La Bodega de la Familia: Reaching Out to the Forgotten Victims of Substance Abuse." Bulletin, citing, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, supra.*)

In a recent Child Welfare League of America survey, state child welfare agencies estimated that parental chemical dependency was a contributing factor in the out-of-home placement of at least 53% of the child protection cases. (*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (1998). Responding to Alcohol and*

Other Drug Problems in Child Welfare: Weaving Together Practice and Policy, citing Child Welfare League of America. (1997). "Alcohol and Other Drug Survey of State Child Welfare Agencies." Draft Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In fiscal 1995, the Drug Enforcement Administration made 13,783 domestic seizures of nondrug property, valued at approximately \$645 million. (*Office of National Drug Control Policy, Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse. (1996, July). Drugs and Crime Data -- Fact Sheet: Drug Data Summary, p. 3.*)

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

Victims with Disabilities

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports show that in 1997, of the 9,861 reported bias-motivated offenses, twelve were motivated by disability bias. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation. (released November 22, 1998). Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997, p. 62. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The risk of being physically or sexually assaulted for adults with developmental disabilities is likely 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.

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Workplace Violence and Crime

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

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

The most common type of workplace victimization was simple assault, with an estimated 1.5 million occurring each year. U.S. residents also suffered 51,000 rapes and sexual assaults and about 84,000 robberies while they were at work. (*Ibid.*)

Annually, more than 230,000 police officers became victims of a nonviolent crime while they were working or on duty. (*Ibid.*)

Intimates (current and former spouses, boyfriends and girlfriends) were identified by the victims as the perpetrators of about 1 percent of all workplace violent crime. (*Ibid.*)

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

In 1996, 912 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, 742 victims were male, and 170 were female; 66 percent of victims were white, 19 percent black, 14 percent

Hispanic, 10 percent Asian Pacific Islander and 5 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. (1998). Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1997, p. 298. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.*)

Guns were the primary weapon in 82 percent of workplace homicides that took place in 1996, followed by stabbing and beating. (*Ibid.*)

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.*)

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

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 aggressively using them, as well as the NCJRS Catalog of publications and videotapes, to deliver timely and relevant information to the victim-serving community. Since coming "online" in 1994, NCJRS and OVCRC have developed a variety of online services to benefit the victim assistance professional -- World Wide Web page; Justice Information (*JUSTINFO*) Electronic Newsletter; and E-Mail Information and Help Line. Together with other electronic access features -- including telephone and online document ordering, and fax-on-demand -- NCJRS and OVCRC have truly made a "quantum leap" forward in fulfilling their mission of "bringing the right information to the right people . . . right now."

ACCESSING NCJRS AND OVCRC ONLINE

NCJRS Online can be accessed in the following ways:

NCJRS World Wide Web Homepage

The homepage provides NCJRS information, as well as links to other criminal justice resources from around the world. The NCJRS Web page provides information about NCJRS and OJP agencies; grant-funding opportunities; full-text publications; key-word searching of NCJRS

publications; access to the NCJRS Abstracts Database; the current *NCJRS Catalog*; and a topical index. The address for the NCJRS Homepage is < <http://www.ncjrs.org> > .

Justice Information (JUSTINFO) Electronic Newsletter

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

E-Mail: Information and Help

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

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 Database

Users with CD-ROM capability can also obtain the NCJRS Abstracts Database on CD-ROM. This disc features citations and abstracts of more than 140,000 criminal justice books, research reports, journal articles, government documents, program descriptions, program evaluations, and training manuals contained in the NCJRS Research and Information Center library collection. The disc also contains search software that supports retrieval using any combination of words to search individual fields or all fields globally. The disc can be searched using "free text" methods, or in combination with the National Criminal Justice Thesaurus. In addition, the NCJRS Abstracts Database is available on the NCJRS Homepage at < <http://www.ncjrs.org/database.htm> > . Details are available by calling NCJRS at (800) 851-3420.

VICTIM-RELATED INTERNET SITES

Crime victims and victim service providers have witnessed a remarkable growth in the amount of information available to them, through the continued development of the Internet -- especially the World Wide Web. Now, victim-serving agencies and advocacy organizations have the ability to reach around the corner or around the world with information about new issues, services, and promising practices designed to improve the welfare of victims of all types of crime. In an effort

to present the most comprehensive and timely information available through this vast medium, the Office for Victims of Crime has substantially revised its World Wide Web homepage. OVC encourages crime victims and victim service providers alike to visit this comprehensive resource, located at < <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/> > .

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

Federal Agencies/Resources

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

National Victim-related Organizations

American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law	http://www.abanet.org/child/
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	http://child.cornell.edu/APSAC/apsac.home.html
Child Abuse Prevention Network	http://child.cornell.edu
Childhelp USA	http://www.childhelpusa.org
Childquest International	http://www.childquest.org/
Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS)	http://www.nationalcops.org
Family Violence Prevention Fund	http://www.fvpf.org/fund/index.html
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)	http://www.madd.org

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)	http://www.missingkids.org/index.html
National Center for Victims of Crime (formerly National Victim Center)	http://www.ncvc.org
National Center on Elder Abuse	http://www.gwjapan.com/NCEA/
National Children's Alliance	http://www.nncac.org
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information	http://www.calib.com/nccanch
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	http://www.webmerchants.com/ncadv/default.htm
National Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCASA)	http://www.ncasa.org
National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association	http://www.casenet.org
National Fraud Information Center	http://www.fraud.org
National Insurance Crime Bureau	http://www.nicb.org
National Children's Alliance	http://www.nncac.org/
National Victims Constitutional Amendment Network (NVCAN)	http://www.nvcn.org
National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA)	http://www.try-nova.org
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	http://ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.html
National Victim Assistance Academy (VALOR)	http://www.nvaa.org
Neighbors Who Care	http://www.neighborswhocare.org
Parents of Murdered Children (POMC)	http://www.pomc.com
Safe Campuses Now	http://www.uga.edu/~safe-campus/
Security on Campus	http://www.soconline.org/
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)	http://www.valor-national.org

National Criminal Justice- and Public Policy-related Associations

American Correctional Association (ACA)	http://www.corrections.com/aca
American Correctional Health Services Association	http://www.corrections.com/achsa/
American Jail Association (AJA)	http://www.corrections.com/aja
American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)	http://www.appa-net.org
Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA)	http://www.asca.net
Center for Sex Offender Management	http://www.csg.org/appa/csom.html
Correctional Education Association	http://sunsite.unc.edu/icea
Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators	http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/
Council of State Governments (CSG)	http://www.csg.org
Higher Education Center Against Violence and Abuse	http://www.umn.edu/mincava/
National Association of Counties (NACo)	http://www.naco.org
National Center for State Courts (NSSC)	http://www.ncsc.dni.us
National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)	http://www.ncsl.org
National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	http://www.search.org
National Council on Crime and Delinquency	http://www.nccd.com/
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	http://www.ncjfcj.unr.edu/
National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA)	http://sso.org/ncja/ncja/htm
National Governors Association	http://www.nga.org/
National Judicial College	http://www.judges.org
National Indian Justice Center	http://www.nijc.indian.com/

National Sheriffs Association
Office of Correctional Education
Southern Poverty Law Center

<http://www.sheriffs.org/index.html>
<http://www.ed.gov/offices.OVAE/OCE/>
<http://splcenter.org>

State-level Victim Assistance Agencies

Arizona Department of Public Safety
California Criminal Justice Planning
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
Delaware Criminal Justice Council
Florida Attorney General's Office - Crime Victims Services
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Agency
Iowa Department of Justice
Kansas Attorney Generals Office
Kentucky Attorney General's Victims' Advocacy Office
Maryland Office of the Attorney General
Massachusetts Attorney Generals Office
Minnesota Dept. of Public Safety Crime Victim Services
[Program forms]
Missouri Department of Public Safety
New Hampshire Attorney Generals Office
New Mexico Crime Victims Reparations Commission
New York Attorney Generals Office
Ohio Attorney General's Office Crime Victim Services
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency
South Carolina Ombudsman
Wisconsin Office of Crime Victim Services
[Resource Directory]

<http://www.state.az.us/dps/voca/>
<http://www.ocjp.ca.gov/index.html>
http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/cdps/dcj/ovp.htm
<http://www.state.de.us/govern/agencies/cjc/victim.htm>

<http://legal.firn.edu/victims/index.html>
<http://www.icjia.org/about.html>
<http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html>
<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/ag/victims.html>

<http://www.law.state.ky.us/victims/Default.htm#Top>
<http://www.oag.state.md.us/Victim/rights.htm>
<http://www.state.ma.us/ag/ago7.htm>

<http://156.98.194.206/cvshome.html>
<http://www.state.mn.us/ebranch/corr/vsu/vsuforms.htm>
<http://www.dps.state.mo.us/dps/programs/grants.htm>
<http://www.state.nh.us/oag/vw.html>

<http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/>
<http://www.oag.state.ny.us/crimevt.html>

<http://www.ag.ohio.gov/crimevic/cvassist.htm>

http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/PCCD/victim/victims1.htm
<http://www.netside.com/~ae4fa/ombtext.htm>
<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/derene>
<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/derene/referral.htm>

State Crime Victim Compensation Programs

Natl Assoc. of Crime Victim Compensation Program Directory
Arizona Department of Public Safety
Arkansas Attorney General's Office Outreach Division
California Board of Control
Colorado Div. of Pubic Safety Office of Victims Programs
Florida Attorney General's Office - Crime Victims Services
[Application]
Illinois Attorney General's Office
Idaho Industrial Commission
Iowa Dept. of Justice Crime Victim Assistance Division
Kansas Attorney General's Office
Kentucky Cabinet for Public Protection and Regulation
Massachusetts Attorney General's Office

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/here/compdir>
<http://www.state.az.us/dps/voca/compensa.htm>

<http://www.ag.state.ar.us/division.htm#outreach>

<http://www.boc.cahwnet.gov/Victims.htm>

http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/cdps/dcj/ovp.htm

<http://legal.firn.edu/victims/compensation.html>
http://legal.firn.edu/victims/vic_comp.html
<http://www.acsp.uic.edu/~ag/victim/vcva.htm>
<http://www.state.id.us/iic/crimevic.htm>

<http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cvcform.htm>
<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/ag/compensation.html>

<http://www.state.ky.us/agencies/ppc/agency.htm#claims>
<http://www.state.ma.us/ag/ago7.htm>

Minnesota Crime Victims Reparations [Application]	http://156.98.194.206/crimevic/crimevic.html
Mississippi Crime Victim Compensation Program	http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/crime/letter/letter1.html
Missouri Department of Labor and Industry Relations	http://www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/dolir6f.htm
New Hampshire Victim's Assistance Commission	http://www.state.nh.us/oag/nhvac.html
New Jersey Victims of Crime Compensation Board [Application; PDF format]	http://www.state.nj.us/victims/ http://www.state.nj.us/victims/vccbappl.pdf
New Mexico Crime Victims Reparations Commission [Application; PDF format]	http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/ http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/brochure.pdf
New York Crime Victims Board	http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/ils/cvb1.html
North Carolina Victim and Justice Services	http://www.dem.dcc.state.nc.us/vjs/cvcp0.htm
Ohio Attorney General's Office Crime Victim Services	http://www.ag.ohio.gov/crimevic/cvout.htm
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency	http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/PA_Exec/PCCD/victim/victims1.htm
Rhode Island Treasury [Application]	http://www.state.ri.us/treas/vc_info.htm http://www.state.ri.us/treas/vc_appl.htm
South Carolina Office of Victim Assistance	http://www.leginfo.state.sc.us/man97/stategov/state172.html
Tennessee Claims Administration Division	http://www.state.tn.us/other/dag/compfund.htm
Utah Office of Crime Victims Reparations	http://www.justice.state.ut.us/CVRrept.htm
Texas Office of Attorney General [Application]	http://www.oag.state.tx.us/WEBSITE/CRIMINAL/cvc_prog.htm http://www.oag.state.tx.us/WEBSITE/CRIMINAL/cvc_app.txt
Wisconsin Crime Victim Rights (Unofficial) [Application: PDF; MS Word]	http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/derene/cvc.htm http://www.mailbag.com/users/derene/cvcapp.pdf http://www.mailbag.com/users/derene/cvcapp.doc
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries	http://www.wa.gov/lni/workcomp/crime.htm

Federal and State Corrections, Victim Service Units, Sex Offender Registries, Etc.

Alaska Sex Offender Registry	http://www.dps.state.ak.us/Sorcr/Index.asp
California Youth Authority, Prevention and Victim Services	http://www.cya.ca.gov
Florida Department of Law Enforcement [links to Sex Predator Locator and Missing Children]	http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/index.asp
Federal Bureau of Prisons Inmate Information	http://www.bop.gov/inmate.html
Florida Dept. of Corrections Victim Assistance Page	http://www.dos.state.fl.us/corrections/security/admission/victasst.html
Illinois Department of Corrections Victim Services Unit	http://www.idoc.state.il.us/pubs/press/970421.htm
Indiana Sex Offender Registry	http://www.ai.org/cji/index.html
Maine Department of Corrections Victim Services	http://www.state.me.us/corrections/victim.htm
Maryland Department of Corrections Victim Notification Program	http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/doc/victnot.htm
North Carolina Department of Corrections Victim Advocacy Services	http://www.doc.state.nc.us/DAPP/victim.htm
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections	http://www.drc.ohio.gov/
Washington State Department of Corrections Division of Community Corrections (victim/witness notification program)	http://www.wa.gov/doc/dcc/dccoverview.htm#Victims

Wisconsin Sex Offender Registry

<http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/doc/html/sexoffender.html>

State Coalitions and Related Resources

Idaho: MADD

<http://www.lesbois.com/madd/maddid~1.htm>

Iowa: Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance (IOVA)

http://www.netins.net/showcase/i_weaver/iowa/

Michigan: Victim's Rights (State Sen. Wm. Van Regenmorter)

<http://www.gop.senate.state.mi.us/cvr/default.html>

New York: Victim Services Agency

<http://www.victimservices.org>

North Carolina: Citizens Against Violent Crime (CAVE)

<http://www.webserve.net/iandi/org/cave>

South Carolina: South Carolina Victim Assistance

<http://www.netside.com/~ae4fa/>

Tennessee: Knowledge is Power (KIP)

<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/Victim>

Texas: Texans for Equal Justice

<http://www.flex.net/~judge/>

Texas: Texas Association Against Sexual Assault

<http://www.tsgweb.com/tdcaa/links.htm>

Washington State: Wash. Coalition of Crime Victim Advocates

<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/>

Other Victim Resources

Action Without Borders - Nonprofit Directory
APA - American Psychological Association
Trauma-related Stress

<http://www.idealists.org>

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

<http://www.apa.org/ptsd.html>

<http://www.apa.org/kids.html>

<http://www.fsu.edu/~crimdo/law.html>

Cecil Greek's Criminal Justice Page

Communities Against Violence Network (CAVNET)

<http://www.asksam.com/cavnet/>

<http://www.eskimo.com/~yaqui>

Dignity for Victims Everywhere (DOVE)

International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies

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

<http://users.aol.com/Agunah>

Jewish Domestic Abuse

Jewish Women International Domestic Violence Page

<http://www.jewishwomen.org/awaken.htm>

Justice for All

<http://www2.jfa.net/jfa/>

Microsoft Justice Homepage

<http://www.microsoft.com/industry/justice/>

MSU Victims and Media Project

<http://www.journalism.msu.edu/victmed/>

National Crime Victim's Research and Treatment Center

<http://www.musc.edu/cvc/>

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)

<http://www.soconline.org/ASSISTANCE>

<http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402/>

Rape Recovery Help and Information

<http://www.rol.org>

Rule of Law Foundation

http://www.yahoo.com/Society_and_Culture/Crime/Victims__Rights/

Search Yahoo for Victims' Rights

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

Security on Campus, Inc.

<http://www.cs.utk.edu/~bartley/saInfoPage.html>

Sexual Assault Information Page

<http://www.ccon.com/stalkvictim>

The Stalking Victim's Sanctuary

<http://www.mnsi.net/~rmccall/homepage.html>

The Victim Assistance Page

<http://www.mnsi.net/~rmccall/vaform.html>

Subscribe to the Victim Assistance Mailing

The VINE Company

<http://www.vineco.com>

Violence Policy Center

<http://www.vpc.org>

Legal Research/Resources

Findlaw

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

State Law and Legislative Information

<http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/washlaw/uslaw/statelaw.html>

U.S. Supreme Court Decisions

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

News Resources

Am. Journalism Review Newslink

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

News Works

<http://www.newsworks.com>

News Index

<http://newsindex.com>

Newspapers Online

<http://www.newspapers.com>

Special thanks is extended to Steve Derene, Program Manger for the Office of Crime Victim Services at the Wisconsin Department of Justice, and Promising Strategies and Practices in Using Technology to Benefit Crime Victims, sponsored by the National Center for Victims of Crime with support from the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, for providing much of the web site information included in this section.

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
Fax: 301-918-1900
Website: <http://www.corrections.com/aca>

American Probation and Parole Association

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

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

311 Park Avenue
Falls Church, VA 22046
Contact: Iris Beckwith

Phone: 703-241-9100
Fax: 703-241-9105
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.fvpf.org>
Email: fund@fvpf.org

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

511 E. John Carpenter Frwy., Suite 700
Irving, TX 75062-8187

Contact: Stephanie Frogge, National Director, Victim Services

Phone: 800-438-MADD

Fax: 214-869-2206/2207

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

National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards

P.O. Box 16003
Alexandria, VA 22302

Contact: Dan Eddy, Executive Director

Phone/Fax: 703-370-2996

National Center on Elder Abuse

1225 I Street NW #725
Washington, DC 20005

Contact: Sara Aravanis, Director

Phone: 202-898-2586

Fax: 202-898-2583

Website: <http://www.gwjapan.com/ncea>

E-mail: ncea@nasua.org

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 550
Arlington, VA 22201-3052

Contact: Sherry Bailey

<http://www.missingkids.com>

Phone: 703-235-3900/800-THE-LOST

TDD: 800-826-7653 (Hotline)

Fax: 703-235-4067

Website:

Email: 74431.177@compuserve.com

National Center for Victims of Crime

2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22201

Contact: Susan Herman, Executive Director

Phone: 703-276-2880/800-FYI-CALL

Fax: 703-276-2889

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

National Children's Alliance

1319 F Street, N.W., Suite 1001
Washington, DC 20004-1106

Contact: Nancy Chandler, Executive Director

Phone: 202-639-0597/800-239-9950

Fax: 202-639-0511

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

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

P.O. Box 18749
Denver, CO 80218-0749

Contact: Rita Smith, Executive Director

Website: <http://www.webmerchants.com/ncadv/default.htm>

Phone: 303-839-1852

Fax: 303-831-9251

For legislative information:

119 Constitution Avenue NE

P.O. Box 34103

Washington, D.C. 20002

Contact: Juley Fulcher

Phone: 202-544-7358

Fax: 202-544-7893

National Coalition Against Sexual Assault

125 North Enola Drive, Suite 205
Enola, PA 17025

Contact: Beverly Harris-Elliott

Phone: 717-728-9764

Fax: 717-732-1575

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

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**

165 Cannon Street
P. O. Box 250852
Charleston, SC 29425-0742
Contact: Dean G. Kilpatrick, Ph.D., Professor and Director

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

National District Attorneys Association

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

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

National Organization for Victim Assistance

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

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

The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

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

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

Neighbors Who Care

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

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

Parents of Murdered Children, 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.pomc.com>

Police Executive Research Forum

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

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

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)

8180 Greensboro Drive, Suite 1070
McLean, VA 22102-3823
Contact: Morna A. Murray, J.D., Executive Director

Phone: 703-748-0811
Fax: 703-356-5085
Website: <http://www.valor-national.org>
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 *1999 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 *2000 Resource Guide*.

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

Please share your comments and ideas for improving or expanding the *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* and **attach examples of your community's activities for 1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week** .

Return this evaluation form to: **Morna Murray, Executive Director**
VALOR, 8180 Greensboro Drive, Suite 1070, McLean, VA 22102
FAX: 703-356-5085

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the *1999 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*!