

Statistical Overviews And Resources

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 19 topics presented in one-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 Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) reports on interviews of all household members at least 12 years old in a nationally representative sample of approximately 49,000 households (about 101,000 persons). The NCVS collects information on crimes suffered by individuals and households, and whether or not those crimes were reported to law enforcement. It estimates the proportion of each crime type reported to law enforcement, and it summarizes the reasons that victims give for reporting or not reporting.

ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

Victims, service providers and allied professionals 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 such information are contained in this section. 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 the OVC Resource Center at 800-627-6872.

In addition, a comprehensive, up-to-date roster of web sites offers electronic contact information for key federal agencies; national criminal and juvenile justice and victim assistance organizations; state VOCA and victim compensation agencies; federal and state departments of corrections; and links to other valuable web sites.

NCVRW RESOURCE GUIDE CO-SPONSORS

This section provides a comprehensive listing and contact information for the national organizations that serve as co-sponsors of the 2003 Resource Guide.

RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION

The feedback that Justice Solutions 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 are most helpful and least helpful. In addition, respondents are encouraged to attach any documentation of activities and special events they sponsor during 2003 NCVRW so they can be incorporated into next year's Resource Guide.

Child Abuse and Victimization

In 1999, there were 67,000 runaway or throwaway episodes among youth between the ages of 7 to 11 years old, many of whom were in danger because of the risk of sexual exploitation; the criminal activity taking place in the area where they had "run" to; their extremely young age; and/or the risk of physical or sexual abuse when they returned home. (National Incidence Studies of Missing Runaway, and Throwaway Children, October 2002. *Runaway/Throwaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Of the approximately 879,000 children found to be victims of child maltreatment in 2000, 63 percent were neglected including medically neglected, 19 percent were physically abused, 10 percent were sexually abused, and 8 percent were psychologically maltreated. (Children's Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth, and Families. April 2002. *National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Summary of Key Findings From Calendar Year 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources. The Administration for Children and Families.)

Approximately 1200 children died of abuse or neglect in 2000 at a rate of 1.71 children per 100,000 children in the population. Forty-four percent of the children who died from abuse were under one year of age and 85 percent of the children were younger than 6 years of age. (Ibid.)

Victimization rates in 2000 decreased as the age of children increased: there were 15.7 victims per 1000 children in the one to three age group and 5.7 victims per 1000 in the 16 to 17 age group. (Ibid.)

Victimization rates for male and female children in 2000 were similar in every category except for sexual abuse where the rate for females was higher. There were 1.7 victims sexually abused per 1000 female children and 0.4 victims sexually abused per 1000 male children. (Ibid.)

Parents were the perpetrators in 84 percent of the reported cases of child abuse in 2000. Mothers acting alone neglected their children in 47 percent of the cases and physically abused them in 32 percent of the cases. Fathers acting alone were responsible for 22 percent of the cases of sexual abuse. (Ibid.)

While the rate of child victims per 1000 children in the population has been decreasing since 1993, from 15.3 victims per 1000 to 11.8 victims per 1000 in 1999, the victimization rate increased in 2000 to 12.2 victims per 1000 children. (Ibid.)

Between July 1998 and June 2001, the CyberTipline operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has received a total of 44,303 reports of suspicious online predatory behavior towards children. There have been 192 reports of cybercontact involving child pornography; 4026 reports of instances of online enticement; 1,880 reports involving child sexual molestation; 779 reports involving child prostitution; and 426 reports involving child sex tourism. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP], January 2002. *Protecting Children in Cyberspace: The ICAC Task Force Program*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Research into non-family child abductions found that in 1999, 58,200 children were forced by a non-family perpetrator to go to an isolated place without parental permission for a substantial period of time. Forty percent of the children were threatened with a weapon, 46 percent were sexually assaulted, 31 percent were physically assaulted, 7 percent were robbed, and 4 percent were held for ransom. (National Incidence Studies of Missing Runaway, and Throwaway Children October 2002. *Non family Abducted Children: National Estimates and Characteristics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Cost of Crime and Victimization

The direct tangible costs to crime victims annually are estimated to be \$105 billion in medical expenses, lost earnings, and public program costs related to victim assistance. Pain, suffering and reduced quality of life increase the cost to \$450 billion annually. (National Institute of Justice [NIJ]. 1996. *Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2000, 36 percent of rape and sexual assault victims lost more than 10 days of work after their victimization. (Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS]. August 2002. *National Crime Victimization Survey: Personal and property crimes, 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Property crimes in 2000 cost victims more than \$11.8 billion. (Ibid.)

The direct cost of medical treatment for battered women annually is estimated at \$1.8 billion. (Wisner, C., Gilmer, T., Saltman, L., Zink, T. "Intimate partner violence against women: do victims cost health plans more?" *Journal of Family Practice*, 1999: 48[6].)

State compensation programs paid crime victims and their families \$370 million in benefits in the federal fiscal year 2001, which represents an increase of \$52 million from 2000 and an increase of \$120 million increase from 1998. (National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards [NACVCB]. 2002. "Compensation at Record Highs." *Victim Compensation Quarterly*. (3).)

In 2001, crime victim compensation paid \$165.9 million to victims for medical and dental costs; \$55.4 million for mental health costs; \$73.5 million in lost wages and lost support; \$40.3 million for burial costs; \$8.6 million for forensic rape exams; \$104,200 for crime scene-clean-up; and other expenses estimated at \$23.1 million. (Ibid.)

The NACVCB reports that 28 percent of adults receiving crime victim compensation benefits in 2001 were domestic violence victims. (Ibid)

Child victims of physical and sexual abuse received another twenty-three percent of all claims paid. (Ibid.)

Vandalism costs a total of 1.7 billion in damages to households in the United States in 2000. (Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS]. September 2002. *Crime and the Nation's Households, 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The crime-related cost of drug abuse increased from \$60.8 billion in 1992 to 88.9 billion in 1998 and was projected to reach \$100 billion in 2000. (Office on National Drug Control Policy [ONDCP]. September 2001. *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United State, 1992-1998*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President.)

Securities regulators estimate that securities and commodities fraud totals approximately \$40 billion a year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Securities Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Check fraud is estimated to cost United States businesses \$10 billion a year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Check Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Consumers and others lose an estimated \$40 billion annually to telemarketing fraud. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Telemarketing Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

The U.S. General Accounting Office reports that health care fraud totals 10 percent of total healthcare expenditures each year, which puts annual health care fraud losses at \$100 billion. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Healthcare Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Crime and Victimization

Criminal victimization estimates in 2001 are the lowest since 1973. There were an estimated 24.2 million criminal victimizations in 2001: down from 25.9 million in 2000 and down from 44 million in 1973. (Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS]. September 2002. *Criminal Victimization 2001: Changes 2001-01 with Trends 1993-2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2001, there were an estimated 18.3 million property crimes including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft, down six percent from the estimated rates in 2000. There were an estimated 5.7 million violent crimes including rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault, down 10 percent from 2000. (Ibid.)

There were an estimated 248,000 rapes, attempted rapes and sexual assaults in 2001. (Ibid.)

Youths between the ages of 12 and 19 experience the highest rate of violent victimization in the United States at a rate of 55 per 1000 persons in the population. (Ibid.)

Blacks experienced more violent assaults in 2001 than whites or persons of other races. Rates of rape and sexual assault, however, had similar incidence rates among blacks, whites and persons of other races in 2001. (Ibid.)

Hispanics compared to non-Hispanics were victims of violence at higher rates. Hispanics were robbery victims in 2001 at significantly higher rates: 5.3 per 1000 persons compared to 2.4 per 1000 for non-Hispanics. (Ibid.)

Fifty percent of the violent victimizations recorded by the National Crime Victimization Survey were reported to the police in 2001, and 37 percent of the property crimes were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

In 2001, crimes against female victims were more likely to be reported to the police than crimes against male victims. Crimes against black female victims were most likely to be reported to the police (58 percent) while crimes against white female victims were reported to the police 53 percent of the time. Crimes against female victims of other races were reported to the police 40 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Females were victimized by an intimate or an acquaintance 57 percent of the time in 2001, while males were victimized by strangers 55 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Crime victimization rates indicate that the never married, the divorced, and the separated experienced violent crime in 2001 four times as often as married and widowed people. (Ibid.)

There were 15,980 murders reported in 2001, reflecting a 2.5 increase over 2000. This figure does not include the terrorist attacks of September 11th. (Federal Bureau of Investigations [FBI]. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Firearms were used in 63.4 percent of the homicides committed in 2001. Knives were used in 13.1 percent of the homicides, other weapons in 16.8 percent of the homicides, and hands and feet were used in 6.7 percent of the homicides. (Ibid.)

Seventy law enforcement officers were murdered in the line of duty in 2001, 19 more than 2000. An additional 78 officers were accidentally killed in the performance of their duty in 2001. These figures do not include law enforcement officers killed at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. (Ibid.)

Crime in Higher Education

There were 395 campus-related murders between 1998 and 2000 reported in the statistics supplied to the U.S. Department of Education by security offices at colleges and universities around the country. (Office of Post-Secondary Education. 2002. *College & University Campus Crime Statistics, 1998-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.)

Security offices at colleges and universities reported 199 campus-related crimes of negligent manslaughter in the combined years of 1999 and 2000. There were also 18,761 crimes of aggravated assault in 2000, a substantial increase from the 16,729 crimes of aggravated assault reported in 1999. (Ibid.)

There were 68,486 campus-related burglaries and 31,056 campus-related motor vehicle thefts reported at colleges and universities in 2000. (Ibid.)

Two thousand and eight acts of arson were reported by campus security in 2000, up from 1884 reported acts of arson in 1999. (Ibid.)

Campus security offices reported that 6765 arrests for illegal weapons possessions were made in 2000, a substantial increase from the 3554 arrests made in 1999. (Ibid.)

In the combined years of 1999 and 2000, 53,469 arrests for drug law violations were reported to the U.S. Department of Education by campus security offices. In the same period of time, 85,975 arrests for liquor law violations were reported. (Ibid.)

Hate and bias crimes reported on schools and college campuses comprised 11.4 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported throughout the United States in 2000. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. 2001. *Uniform Crime Reports, Hate Crime Statistics 2000*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A recent study on the use among youth of MDMA or Ecstasy in the United States found that 13.1 percent of college students in 2000 had tried the drug at least once in their lifetimes; 9.1 percent had used it within 12 months of the survey, and 2.5 percent had used it within 30 days of the survey. (Office of National Drug Control Policy. April 2002. *MDMA [Ecstasy]*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President.)

There was a 4.7 percent increase in the use of MDMA (Ecstasy) among college students from 1999 to 2000. (Ibid.)

A National Institute of Justice (NIJ) survey of women attending colleges and universities revealed that 2.9 percent had experienced a completed or an attempted rape in the first 7 months of the 1996-1997 school year or 27.7 rapes per 1,000 female students. Twenty-two percent of the victims reporting had been victimized more than once which raised the incidence rate to 35.3 rapes per 1000 female students. When this victimization rate is calculated for a twelve month period, it suggests that 4.9 percent of college women experience a completed or an attempted rape in the calendar year. (Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS]. December 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice.)

The NIJ survey of college women revealed a stalking incidence rate of 156.5 per 1000 female students. In other words, 13.1 percent of the female students sampled had been stalked during the first 7 months of 1996-1997 school year. In 15.3 percent of the cases, victims reported that they were threatened by the stalker and in 10.3 percent of the cases, the stalker forced or attempted sexual contact. (Ibid.)

Cybercrime

The CyberTipline at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received over 40,000 reports of online sexually exploitative behavior of children between July 1998 and June 2001. During this period there were 192 reports of cybercontact involving child pornography; 4026 reports of online enticement; 1,880 reports of child sexual molestation; 779 reports of child prostitution; and 426 reports of child sex tourism. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP] January 2002. *Protecting Children in Cyberspace: The ICAC Task Force Program*. Washington, DC : U.S. Department of Justice.)

One in five children between the ages of 10 and 17 will receive a sexual solicitation over the Internet each year, and one in 33 will receive an aggressive invitation to meet the solicitor, have telephone contact, or receive mail, money and gifts. (The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC]. 2000. *Online Victimization: A Report on the Nation's Youth*. Arlington, VA.)

A survey of victims of 353 cyberstalking cases in 2000 and 2001 reveals that over 57 percent are Caucasian; over 80 percent are women; 47 percent are 18-40 years of age, and almost half the offenders were strangers to the victims. (Hitchcock, J. November 2002. "Cyberstalking and Law Enforcement" *Crime Victims Report*. 6 [5].)

Of the 353 cyberstalking cases surveyed by Working to Halt Online Abuse (WHO@) in 2000, 39.5 percent began as email communications; 15.5 percent as chat room exchange; 13 percent from instant messaging; 9 percent from a web-based message board; 8.5 percent in a newsroom; 7.0 percent in a general website; 3 percent with a virus attack; and the rest were miscellaneous contacts. (Working to Halt Online Abuse WHO@). 2002. *Online Harassment Statistics*. <http://www.haltabuse.org> Site visited 11/24/2002.)

An investigation by the Internet Fraud Complaint Center at the FBI found that 56,000 victims had been defrauded of 117 million dollars in 2000. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. May 2001. *Internet Fraud Crime Problem*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2000, the Securities and Exchange Commission took action against 33 different companies for using "pump and dump" schemes to inflate stock prices of more than 70 micro-cap stocks through the use of electronic newsletters and message boards that spread false information on the Internet. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. *Securities and Commodities Fraud*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/fc/ec/about/about_scf.htm Site visited 11/24/2002.)

The Internet Fraud Complaint Center at the FBI received 49,711 complaints in 2001. The top five online fraud complaints were Internet auction fraud, non-deliverable merchandise, Nigerian letter fraud, credit card fraud, and confidence schemes. Complaints on non-fraudulent activities included computer intrusions, SPAM/unsolicited mail, and child pornography. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. 2002. *2001 Internet Fraud Report*. Washington, DC: Department of Justice.)

Victims of Nigerian letter scams, identity theft, and investment fraud reported the highest median dollar losses per person to the FBI in 2001: they reported losses of \$5,575, \$3,000, and \$1,000 respectively. (Ibid.)

The National Fraud Information Center received reports of Internet fraud totaling \$7,209,196 during the first six months of 2002. Eighty-seven percent of the losses occurred at online auction sites. (National Fraud Information Center. [NFIC] 2002. *Internet Fraud Statistics*. Washington DC: National Consumer League.)

Domestic Violence

Each year, 1,500,000 women and 835,000 men in the United States are raped or physically assaulted by an intimate partner. (National Institute of Justice (NIJ). 2000. *Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Because the number of victimizations far exceeds the number of victims, it is estimated that in the United States, there are 4.8 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults against women annually and 2.9 million intimate partner physical assaults against men annually. (Ibid.)

Among women who report having been raped, physically assaulted, or stalked since they were 18 years old, 60 percent were victimized by a husband, co-habiting partner, a boyfriend, or a date. (Ibid.)

Approximately 503,000 women and 186,000 men in the United States are stalked annually by a current or former intimate partner. (Ibid.)

More than 500,000 women have injuries requiring medical treatment each year that were inflicted upon them by intimate partners. (Ibid.)

The direct costs of medical treatment for battered women annually are estimated at 1.8 billion. (Wisner, C., Gilmer, T., Saltman, L., Zink, T. "Intimate partner violence against women: do victims cost health plans more?" *Journal of Family Practice*, 1999: 48(6).)

Each year, over 324,000 pregnant women are victims of intimate partner violence in the United States. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2002. *Safe Motherhood: Promoting Health for Women Before, During and After Pregnancy*, 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Of all murder victims, 11 percent were killed by an intimate. Of all intimate murder victims, 74 percent were female. Of all female murder victims, about 30 percent were killed by an intimate. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). November, 2001. *Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim 1993-1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Thirty-two percent of all the females between the ages of 20 and 24 murdered between 1993 and 1999 were victims of an intimate partner. (Ibid.)

Since 1976, intimate partners have been responsible for 30 percent of all the female homicides recorded annually. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). May 2000. *Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs' (NCAVP) data collection for same sex domestic violence in 2001 reported 5046 incidents. Forty-three percent of the reported incidents involved females, 49 percent involved males, and the remainder were of unspecified gender. (Baum, R. and Moore, K. 2002. *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence in 2001*. New York. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

The American Psychological Association (APA) estimates nearly one in three adult women experience at least one physical assault by an intimate partner during adulthood. APA estimates that 4 million women experience a serious assault by an intimate partner during any 12 month period. (American Psychological Association. 1996. *Violence and the Family: Report of the American Psychological Association President's Task Force on Violence and the Family*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association)

Drunk Driving

Highway death statistics show 17,448 fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in 2001. (National Commission Against Drunk Driving. 2002. *Fatalities in Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes: 2001*. Washington, DC.)

There are approximately 600,000 people injured each year as a result of drunk driving. (National Commission Against Drunk Driving. April 2002. *Preliminary Highway Death Statistics for 2001 Show Fight Against Drunk Driving has Stalled*. Washington, DC.)

Between 1994 and 2001, 40 percent of all highway deaths and 42 percent of all highway injuries were the result of drunk driving. (Ibid.)

One in 10 Americans, or approximately 25 million people, reported driving under the influence of alcohol in 2001, nearly 3 million more than the previous year. (National Household Survey on Drug Abuse [NHSDA]. November 2002. *Drugged Driving*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.)

More than 10 million 12 to 20 year olds reported drinking alcohol in 2000, of which 19 percent were "binge" drinkers and 6 percent were "heavy" drinkers. (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. September 2002. *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

In 2001, over 8 million persons reported driving under the influence of illegal drugs during the past year. (Ibid.)

Illegal drugs are used by approximately 10 to 22 percent of drivers involved in all motor vehicle crashes. (Ibid.)

Driving under the influence of drugs is more frequent among whites (3.9 percent) than among Native Americans (3.8 percent), Hispanics (2.9 percent), blacks (2.8 percent), or Asians (1.0 percent). Males are more than twice as likely as females to drive under the influence of illegal drugs. (Ibid.)

A recent national survey on driving after alcohol consumption found that 23 percent of youths between the ages 16 and 20 reported driving within two hours of use: 31 percent of the males and 14 percent of the females. More than one-third of the youths had a blood alcohol content greater than 0.8g/dl. (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA]. 1998. *Driving After Drugs or Alcohol Report*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Even people driving boats with a BAC at half the legal drinking limit, are four times more likely to be involved in a fatal crash than people driving boats that are sober. (Smith, G., Keyl, P., Hadley, J., et al. December 2001. "Recreational Boating Fatalities." *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 286. [23])

Drunk drivers are 13 times more likely to cause a fatal crash than sober drivers, particularly between the hours of 1 a.m. and 3 a.m. when as many as 25 percent of drivers are estimated to have been drinking. Drivers that have been drinking and driving during these hours of the early morning cause nearly 60 percent of the fatal crashes. (Levitt, S. and Porter, J. 2001. "How Dangerous are Drunk Drivers?" *Journal of Political Economy*. 109. [6])

In 2000, fatally injured drivers with BAC levels of 0.10 or greater were 6 times more likely to have had a prior DUI conviction than fatally injured sober drivers. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA]. 2001. *Traffic Safety Facts, 2000: Alcohol*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.

Elder Crime and Victimization

There were 846 homicides reported in 2001 of people 60 years of age and over. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, there were 3.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons among individuals 65 years of age and older in 2001. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. September 2002. *Criminal Victimization 2001. Changes 2000-01 with Trends 1993-2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Fewer persons age 65 years and older were non-fatal violent crime victims in 2001: 3.2 people per 1000 of the population, down 13.5 percent from 2000. (Ibid.)

Rates of non-fatal violence against individuals age 65 or older were 14 percent less in 2000 than they were in 1991. Homicide rates in the same age group declined 51 percent from 1991 to 2000. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. *Age Patterns in Violent Victimization, 1976-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The proportion of individuals losing at least \$5000 in Internet frauds is higher for victims 60 years and older than it is for any other age category. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. 2002. *2001 Internet Fraud Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

More than 25 percent of all the people who reported telemarketing frauds to the National Fraud Information Center (NFIC) during the first six months of 2002 were age 60 years and older. (National Fraud Information Center. August 2002. *One in Four Telemarketing Victims Age 60 and Older*. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

The top three telemarketing frauds against seniors are: magazine sales for which the average loss is \$98; credit card protection plans for which the average loss is \$229; and sweepstakes and prize offers for which the average individual consumer loss is \$2,752. (Ibid.)

Between the years 1992 to 1997, the elderly were victims of 2.7 million property and violent crimes: 2.5 million household burglaries, motor vehicle thefts, and household thefts; 46,000 purse snatchings and pocket pickings; and 165,000 non-lethal violent crimes including rape, robbery and aggravated and simple assault. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2000. *Crimes Against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1992-1997*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Neglect of the elderly is the most frequent type of maltreatment and represents 48.7 percent of the abuse reported to Adult Protective Services (APS). National Center on Elder Abuse. 1998. *The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families and Administration on Aging.)

Emotional and psychological abuse are the second most reported elder abuses followed by physical abuse. Thirty-five percent of elder abuse reported to APS is emotional and psychological abuse and 25 percent are reports of physical abuse. (Ibid.)

Thirty percent of the elder abuse reported to APS involves financial exploitation. Abandonment is the least reported form of elder abuse. (Ibid.)

Financial Crime

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) processed 117,210 reports of identity theft in 2001. (Identity Theft Data Clearinghouse. 2002. *Identity Theft Complaint Data*. Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

The number of calls reporting complaints to the Identity Theft Hotline at the FTC increased from 445 calls a week in November 1999 to 3,000 a week in December 2001. (Ibid.)

Forty-two percent of reports to the FTC for identity theft in 2001 involved credit card fraud, both unauthorized charges on existing cards and new credit cards opened in the complainants' names. (Ibid.)

Twenty percent of reports to the FTC in 2001 for identity theft involved unauthorized use of telecommunications equipment and utilities in victims' names. (Ibid.)

Thirteen percent of victim reports of identity theft to the FTC involved fraudulent use of checking and savings account; and seven percent of victims reporting identity theft involved use of their name for bank loans. Other kinds of identity theft reported included forging victims' names on government documents, such as driver's licenses, tax returns, and social security cards. (Ibid.)

Reports of abuse to the Social Security Administration on the Fraud Hotline increased from 11,000 in 1998 to 65,000 in 2001. Eighty-one percent of social security card misuse is related to identity theft. (Ibid.)

Securities regulators estimate that securities and commodities fraud totals approximately \$40 billion a year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Securities Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Check fraud is estimated to cost United States businesses \$10 billion a year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Check Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

There are approximately \$500 million worth of checks forged annually (Ibid.)

Consumers and others lose an estimated \$40 billion annually to telemarketing fraud. One out of six consumers is cheated by telemarketing criminals each year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Telemarketing Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

It has been estimated by the U.S. General Accounting Office that health care fraud totals 10 percent of total healthcare expenditures each year. Total expenditures currently exceed \$1 trillion a year, which puts annual health care fraudulent losses at \$100 billion. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Healthcare Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

After disasters, both natural and man-made, property/casualty insurance fraud costs Americans up to \$20 billion annually. Many of these are costs are passed down to the consumer through higher insurance rates. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Disaster Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

The National Fraud Information Center received reports of Internet fraud totaling \$7,209,196 during the first six months of 2002. Eighty-seven percent of the losses occurred at online auction sites. (National Fraud Information Center. 2002. *Internet Fraud Statistics*. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

Hate and Bias Crimes

Nine thousand, seven hundred and twenty-six (9726) incidents of hate and bias crime were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 2001 involving 11,447 separate offenses, 12,016 victims, and 9,231 known offenders. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2001, there were 481 anti-Islamic hate crimes reported to the FBI, an alarming increase over the 28 incidents reported in 2000. (Ibid.)

Of the 9,726 incidents of hate and bias reported to the FBI, 44.9 percent were of racial bias; 21.5 percent were bias based on ethnicity or nationality; 18.8 percent were bias on religious preference; and 14.3 percent were for sexual orientation. Intimidation is the most frequent kind of hate bias crime, followed by destruction of property. (Ibid.)

The majority of perpetrators of hate and bias crime are white (65.5 percent) followed by African-American (20.4 percent). The remainder are of other races, mixed race or their race is unknown. (Ibid.)

Twelve percent of students between the ages of 12 and 18 reported that they had been the subjects of hate-related insults at school during the 6 months prior to a 2001 survey. Insults included comments about their race, religion, ethnicity, disability, gender and/or sexual orientation. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) reported an overall decrease in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias crime, down from 2135 in 2000 to 1887 in 2001. The number

of perpetrators was down from 3472 in 2000 to 2925 in 2001, and the number of victims was down from 2522 in 2000 to 2210 in 2001. (Patton, C. 2002. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2001*. New York. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

NCAVP received reports of 11 lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias murders; 82 rapes and sexual assaults; 732 assaults; 82 robberies; 141 acts of vandalism; 737 intimidations; and 1142 verbal harassments. (Ibid.)

There has been a 1700 percent increase in reported hate and bias crimes against Arabs, Muslims and those perceived to be Arab or Muslim since the events of September 11, 2001. (Human Rights Watch. November 2002. "We Are Not the Enemy: Hate Crimes Against Arabs, Muslims, and Those Perceived to be Arabs and Muslims After September 11." *Human Rights Watch*. Vol. 14.[6])

At least 3 individuals were murdered and likely 4 more were murdered after September 11 as a result of Anti-Arab backlash. (Ibid.)

Within 6 months of the event of September 11, the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) had received reports of 600 violent incidents directed against Arab-Americans in the United States including acts of physical violence, vandalism, arson, beatings, and assault with weapons, and direct threats of specific acts of violence. (American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. March 2002. *ADC Fact Sheet: The Condition of Arab-Americans Post 9/11*. Washington, DC. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.)

Forty-five cases of beatings, harassment, threats, and vandalism were reported in the six months following the attacks on September 11 against Arab-American students in elementary, high schools and universities in the United States. (Ibid.)

Homicide

There were 15,980 murders reported in 2001, reflecting a 2.5 increase over 2000. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Eighty-seven percent of the murders reported to the FBI in 2001 took place in metropolitan areas where 80 percent of the population resides. Eight percent of the murders reported took place in rural areas where 12 percent of the population resides. (Ibid.)

Seventy-six percent of the victims of homicide in 2001 were male and 89 percent were adults. When race was known, 49.8 percent of the homicide victims were white, 47 percent were black and the remaining victims were Asian, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, or Alaskans. (Ibid.)

Almost one third of the female victims of homicides were slain by their husbands or boyfriends, whereas 2.8 percent of the male victims were slain by their wife or girlfriend. (Ibid.)

Among youth in the United States between the ages of 5 and 19, there were 2358 homicides in the year 1998-1999. Thirty-three of the homicides occurred while they were at school. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Of the reported homicides for which the weapon was known, 69.5 percent involved the use of a firearm and 77 percent of the firearms were handguns. (Ibid.)

Family members are the most likely perpetrators in child homicides. One in 5 children are murdered by family members. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 1996. *Child Victimizers: Violent Offenders and Their Victims*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Between 500 and 600 children under the age of five were murdered annually between 1976 and 1999. In 31 percent of the crimes, the perpetrator was the father; in 30 percent, the perpetrator was the mother; and in 23 percent, the perpetrator was a male acquaintance. Six percent of the children were killed by relatives and 3 percent were killed by strangers. Of those children killed by someone other than family, the perpetrator was male in 82 percent of the crimes. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. July 2001. *Uniform Crime Reports: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976-1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Forty-five percent of homicide victims were related to or acquainted with their assailant in 2001, 15 percent were murdered by strangers, and 40 percent of homicide victims had an unknown relationship with their assailant. (Ibid.)

Of all murder victims, 11 percent were killed by an intimate. Of all intimate murder victims, 74 percent were female. Of all female murder victims, about 30 percent were killed by an intimate. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2001. *Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim 1993-1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Thirty-two percent of all the females between the ages of 20 and 24 that were murdered between 1993 and 1999 were victims of an intimate partner. (Ibid.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs' (NCAVP) data collection for same sex domestic violence reported 7 same sex intimate partner homicides in 2001. (Baum, R. and Moore, K. 2002. *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence in 2001*. New York. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

Juvenile Crime and Victimization

In 2001, there were 1617 homicides in the United States in the population of youth between the ages of 13 and 19. Two hundred and sixty-three juvenile females were murdered and 1352 juvenile males were murdered. (Federal Bureau of Investigation 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Sixty-four percent of the homicide victims under the age of 22 were killed with a firearm in 2001. (Ibid.)

Of the 38,000 juveniles murdered between 1980 and 1997, juvenile offenders were involved in 26 percent of the crimes where an offender was identified. Sixty-three percent of the juveniles killed by other juveniles were 15 years or older and a firearm was used 77 percent of the time. (National Center for Juvenile Justice. 1999. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

The end of the school day is the period when juveniles are at the greatest risk of victimization. (Ibid.)

For every two youths under the age of 19 murdered in 1996, one youth committed suicide. Seven percent of all suicide victims in 1996 were nineteen or younger. (Ibid.)

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, youth between the ages of 12 and 19 experienced over 1,798,010 non-fatal violent victimizations in 2001, rates which are significantly higher than any other age group. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. September 2002. *Criminal Victimization 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Among youths between the ages of 12 and 19, there were an estimated 82,440 rapes and sexual assaults in 2001; an estimated 187,020 robberies, an estimated 339,180 aggravated assaults; an estimated

1,189,020 simple assaults, and an estimated 56,040 thefts, i.e., pocket picking and purse snatching. (Ibid.)

Almost 70 percent of female youth in the juvenile justice system have histories of physical abuse compared to 20 percent of juvenile females in the general population. (Lederman, C. and Brown, E. 2000. "Entangled in the shadows: Girls in the juvenile justice system." Buffalo Law Review. Buffalo, NY: Univ. of Buffalo Law School.)

The odds of being a victim of domestic violence as an adult are increased by a factor of 1.7 by being an adolescent victim of a violent crime. The odds of being a perpetrator of domestic violence as an adult are increased by a factor of 1.7 by being a victim of violent crime in adolescence and doubled by being a perpetrator of violent crime in adolescence. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2001. *Addressing Youth Victimization: Action Plan Update*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Sixty-five percent of the offenders incarcerated in state correctional facilities for crimes against juveniles in 1997 were sex offenders. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. December 2001. *Offenders Incarcerated For Crimes Against Juveniles*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Forty-eight percent of offenders incarcerated for crimes against juveniles in state correctional facilities had victimized someone in their family or their household and 38 percent had victimized an acquaintance. (Ibid.)

Active youth gangs are present in 100 percent of the nation's largest cities; 47 percent of metropolitan areas with large suburbs; 27 percent of the small cities, and 18 percent of the rural counties. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. December 2001. *Hybrid and Other Modern Gangs*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Mental Health Issues Of Victims

Thirty-one percent of all rape victims develop Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during their lifetimes. Rape victims are 6.2 times more likely to develop PTSD than women who have never been victims of crime.

(National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center. nd. *The Mental Health Impact of Rape*. Charleston, SC: Medical University of South Carolina.)

Research indicates that thirty percent of all rape victims have experienced one major depressive episode in their lifetimes after the rape. Only 10 percent of women who have never experienced a violent crime have had a depressive episode. (Ibid.)

Rape victims are four times more likely to have contemplated suicide after the rape than non-crime victims and 13 times more likely than non-crime victims to have attempted suicide. (Ibid.)

An investigation into the suicides of women within one year of their giving birth found that there was a known or suspected history of intimate partner violence in two out of the five cases. (Walton-Moss, B. and Campbell, J. January 2002. "Intimate Partner Violence: Implications for Nursing." *Issues in Nursing*. Vol.7 [1].)

Thirty percent of female stalking victims and 20 percent of male stalking victims seek psychological counseling as a result of their victimization. They are significantly more likely to fear for their personal safety than people who have never been stalked. (National Institute of Justice. 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Three in 10 college women who have been stalked believe that they are psychologically and emotionally injured by the victimization. (National Institute of Justice. 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Sixty percent of recovered gunshot patients interviewed eight months after leaving the hospital reported that their physical health was "somewhat" or "much worse" than it had been prior to the victimization. Their emotional health was also affected: 39 percent reported problems with intrusive thoughts about being shot and 42 percent reported serious avoidance behaviors.

(Greenspan, A. and Kellerman, A. October, 2002. "Physical and Psychological Outcomes 8 Months after Serious Gunshot Injury." *The Journal of Trauma*. 53 [4].)

Eighty percent of recovered gunshot patients interviewed eight months after leaving the hospital reported symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). (Ibid.)

Twenty percent of adults interviewed who lived in south Manhattan within several blocks of the World Trade Center during the events of September 11th reported symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Of those adults interviewed living in northern Manhattan during the same period, 7.5 percent reported symptoms of PTSD and 9.7 reported symptoms of depression. (Galea, S., Ahern, S., Resnick, H., et. al. March 2002. "Psychological Sequelae of the September 11 Terrorist Attacks in New York City." *New England Journal of Medicine*. 346. [13].)

A survey of persons directly exposed to the Oklahoma City Bombing found troubled interpersonal relationships among 17 percent of the non-injured persons and 42 percent among persons whose injuries required hospitalization. (Shariat, S., Mallonee, S., Kruger, et. al. 1999. "A prospective study of long-term health outcomes among Oklahoma City bombing survivors." *Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association*. 92.)

Rape and Sexual Assault

Rapes reported to law enforcement in 2001 totaled 90,491 incidents. In 44.3 percent of the reported cases, at least one person was arrested and charged. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy people (27,270) were arrested and charged for rape in the United States in 2001. (Ibid.)

There were 1.1 rapes or sexual assaults among persons 12 or older per 1,000 people in 2001. In 66 percent of these victimizations, the offender was an intimate, another relative, a friend or an acquaintance of the victim. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. *Criminal Victimization 2001. Changes 2000-01 with Trends 1993-2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

There were an estimated 248,000 rapes, attempted rapes and sexual assaults in 2001 according to the National Crime Victimization Survey. (Ibid.)

An annual average of 140,990 completed rapes, 109,230 attempted rapes, and 152,680 completed and attempted sexual assaults were committed against persons age 12 or older in the United States between the years 1992 and 2000. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Ninety-four percent of all completed rapes, 91 percent of all attempted rapes, and 89 percent of all completed and attempted sexual assaults between 1992 and 2000 were against female victims aged 12 or older. (Ibid.)

Only 36 percent of completed rapes were reported to the police during the years 1992

to 2000. Thirty-four percent of the attempted rapes, and 26 percent of the completed and attempted sexual assaults were reported. (Ibid.)

All rapes, 39 percent of attempted rapes, and 17 percent of sexual assaults against females resulted in injured victims during the period surveyed between 1992 to 2000. When rapes were reported to the police, victims were treated for their injuries in 59 percent of the cases. When the rapes went unreported, only 17 percent of the victims received medical treatment for their injuries. (Ibid.)

A recently published eight-year study indicates that when perpetrators of rape are current or former husbands or boyfriends, the crimes go unreported to the police 77 percent of the time. When the perpetrators are friends or acquaintances, the rapes go unreported 61 percent of the time; and when the perpetrators are strangers, the rapes go unreported 54 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Five percent of all middle schools and 8 percent of all high schools reported at least one crime of rape or sexual battery to law enforcement in the 1996-1997 school year. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The results of several surveys conducted since 1994 on rape and sexual assault inside of prisons indicate that conservatively speaking, one in 10 of all male prisoners in United States correctional systems have been raped, sexually assaulted, or coerced into sexual activity by other inmates. (Human Rights Watch. April 2001. *No Escape, Male Rape in U.S. Prisons*. New York.)

School Crime and Victimization

The National Center for Education Statistics reported that in 2000, students between the ages of 12 and 18 were victims of about 1.9 million crimes of violence or theft while at school. Included in this figure are 128,000 serious violent crimes i.e., rape, sexual assault, robbery and aggravated assault. Despite these overwhelming figures, there has been a 46 percent decrease in violent crime victimization rates at school between 1992 and 2000. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 1999, thirty-three students between the ages of 12 and 18 were murdered while they were attending school. (Ibid.)

Between 1996 and 2000, teachers were victims of 1,603,000 non-fatal crimes, which include 1,004,000 thefts and 599,000 violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. (Ibid.)

In 2001, 8 percent of the students reported that they had been bullied while at school, up from 5 percent in 1999. (Ibid.)

Between 7 and 9 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported being intimidated by or injured with weapons such as guns, knives, or clubs while attending school during 2001. (Ibid.)

Of students surveyed in grades 9 through 12 in 2001, 17 percent reported carrying weapons, such as a gun, knife or club anywhere within the previous 30 days, and 6 percent reported they carried the weapon at school. (Ibid.)

Students in the lower grades are more likely to avoid areas at school for fear of attack. Seven percent of 6th graders reported that they feared certain areas, while 3 percent of the 12th graders avoided certain areas. (Ibid.)

Students are more likely to be afraid of attack going to and from school than they are away from the school. In 2001, 6 percent feared attack traveling back and forth to school while 5 percent feared attack away from the school. (Ibid.)

An average of 20 percent of students reported that street gangs were present at their schools in 2001. In urban schools, 29 percent reported a gang presence; in suburban schools, 18 percent reported a gang presence; and in rural schools, 13 percent reported a gang presence. (Ibid.)

Violent deaths associated with school attendance represent less than one percent of all homicides and suicides that occur among adolescents. More than 50 percent of deaths associated with school attendance take place during transition periods—at the beginning of the day, at lunchtime, or at the end of the day. (Anderson, et. al. 2001. "School Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1994-1999." *JAMA* 2001; 286:2695-2702.)

Of the 3,371 students expelled for bringing firearms to school during the 1998-1999 year, 55 percent attended a high school, 33 percent attended a junior high school, and 10 percent attended an elementary school. Sixty-two percent of the expulsions involved a handgun; 7 percent involved rifles or shotguns; and 31 percent involved other firearms, including bombs, grenades, starter pistols, and rockets. (Gray, K. and Sinclair, B. October 2000. *Report of State Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act, 1998-1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.)

Stalking

Eight percent of women and two percent of men in the United States have been stalked in their lifetime. Seventy-eight percent of stalking victims are female and 87 percent of stalking perpetrators are male. The average duration of stalking behavior lasts 1.8 years. (National Institute of Justice. 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Only about 12 percent of all stalking cases are prosecuted. (Ibid.)

Current or former intimate partners stalk approximately 503,485 women and 185,496 men in the United States annually. (National Institute of Justice. 2000. *Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Strangers are the perpetrators in 23 percent of female stalking incidents. Current or former husbands are the perpetrators 38 percent of the time; current or former cohabiting partners are the perpetrators 10 percent of the time; and current or former boyfriends are the perpetrators 14 percent of the time. (National Institute of Justice. Violence Against Women Office. 2001. "Stalking and Domestic Violence." *The Third Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAW), 81 percent of women stalked by current or former intimate partners were also physically assaulted by the same partners, and 31% were also sexually assaulted. (Ibid.)

Intimate partners that stalk are four times more likely than intimate partners in the general population to physically assault their victims and six times more likely to sexually assault their victims. (Ibid)

The Los Angeles Stalking and Threat Assessment Unit recently reported that threatening email and other electronic communications are factors in 20 percent of the stalking cases referred to their office. (Ibid)

Seventy-five percent of intimate partner femicides reviewed in a recent study were preceded by one or more incidents of stalking within a year of the crime. (McFarlane, J., Campbell, J., Wilts, S., et. al. 1999. "Stalking and intimate partner femicide." *Homicide Studies*. 3[4].)

A recent survey of college women indicates that the incidence rate of stalking on campuses is far higher than previous surveys indicate. Stalking behavior, defined as obsessive behavior that causes the victim to fear for her safety, occurred at rates as high as 156.5 per 1000 female students or 13.1 percent of female students on college campuses. (National Institute of Justice. 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Female stalking victims on college campuses reported that they were stalked two to six times a week. The duration of the stalking was an average of 60 days. (Ibid.)

The most common consequence of the stalking of college women was psychological harm and emotional injury. Fifteen percent of the time, the stalker threatened or attempted to harm the victim and 10 percent of the time, the stalker forced or attempted sexual contact. (Ibid.)

Three of the correlating factors that increase the risk of a female being stalked on a college campus are spending time in bars; living alone; and being in the early phase of a dating relationship, as opposed to being married or living with an intimate partner. (Ibid.)

Substance Abuse and Crime and Victimization

One third of victims of workplace violence between 1993 and 1999 reported that they believed that the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the crime. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. December 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A study into the violent deaths of pregnant women suspected to be victims of intimate partner violence found that there was a known history of substance abuse in 26.8 percent of the cases. (Walton-Moss, B., Campbell, J. January 2002. "Intimate Partner Violence: Implications for Nursing." *Issues in Nursing*. Vol.7 [1].)

Perpetrator problem drinking has been associated with an eight-fold increase in intimate partner violence and a two-fold increase in murder or attempted murder of female partners. (Ibid.)

A study of battered women who kill their partners has revealed that substance abuse and frequency of intoxication were major risk factors in the commission of the crime. (Ibid.)

Youths aged 12 to 17 who reported violent behaviors at school or at work in the 2000-2001 year reported higher rates of past year illicit drug and alcohol use compared with youths who did not report violent behavior. Their actions included serious fighting, group-against-group fights, and attacking others with the intent of seriously injuring them. (National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. 2002. *Youth Violence and Substance Abuse, 2001 Update*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

In 2001, 47 percent of students surveyed in grades 9 through 12 reported that they had drunk alcohol within 30 days of the survey, and 5 percent had drunk alcohol on school property. Twenty-four percent had used marijuana within 30 days of the survey, and

5 percent had used marijuana on school property. Twenty-nine percent of the students surveyed reported that they had been offered marijuana on school property. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A drug abuse survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in 2000 found that more than 6.4 million youths age 12 and over had used MDMA once in their lifetimes. MDMA (or Ecstasy) damages areas of the brain that are essential for thought and memory. (Office of National Drug Control Policy.2002. *MDMA (Ecstasy): Fact Sheet*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President.)

A survey of frequency of MDMA usage among high school seniors and college students found that 9.2 percent of high school students surveyed had used MDMA at least once in 2001, and 9.1 percent of college students had used MDMA at least once in 2000. (Ibid.)

In the combined years of 1999 and 2000, 53,469 arrests for drug law violations were reported to the U.S. Department of Education by college and university campus security offices. In the same period of time, 85,975 arrests for liquor law violations were reported. (Office of Post-Secondary Education. 2002. *College & University Campus Crime Statistics, 1998-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.)

Alcohol has been implicated in 46 to 75 percent of the reported acquaintance rapes among 15-to-24-year-olds. (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse.1999. *Dangerous Liaisons: Substance Abuse and Sex*. New York: Columbia University.)

Terrorism and Mass Violence

Acts of international terrorism worldwide against United States' citizens and property in 2001 included 253 bombings; 41 armed attacks; 36 kidnappings; 5 arsons; 4 acts of vandalism; 3 hijackings; 3 fire bombings; and 1 assault. (Bureau of Public Affairs. 2002. *Patterns of Global Terrorism, 2001*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of State.)

The Department of State reported 348 international terrorist attacks in 2001 and 4,655 casualties: 277 members of the government, 25 members of the military and 4,353 civilians. (Ibid.)

The Office of Counterterrorism at the State Department has currently designated 219 terrorist individuals and groups on the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. (Office of Counterterrorism, 11 October 2002. "Fact Sheet: State Dept. Updates List of Terrorists Individuals and Groups": U.S. Department of State.)

Two hundred and seventy people were killed in 1988 in the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. (Centre for Defense and International Security. 1999. *CDISS Database: Terrorist Incidents*. Lancaster England: University of Lancaster.)

The World Trade Center was bombed for the first time in 1993 killing six people and injuring over 1,000. (Ibid.)

In 1995, the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was bombed, killing 168 people. (Ibid.)

Suicide bombers attacked United States Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998, killing 224 people including 12 Americans. (Ibid.)

The U.S.S. Cole was bombed in the port of Aden in Yemen in 2000, at which time 17 sailors were killed and 39 were injured. (Ibid.)

Unofficial estimates place economic losses in the United States from the attacks on September 11th at \$2 trillion. (International Information Programs. September 2002. *At-a-Glance: Global Terrorism*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of State.)

There were 3,047 victims of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001: 2,175 males and 648 females died at the World Trade Center; 108 males and 71 females died at the Pentagon; and 20 males and 20 females died in the plane crash in Somerset County, PA. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2002. *Uniform Crime Reports: Crime in the United States 2001*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Seventy-one law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty at a result of the attacks on the World Trade Center. (Ibid.)

Twenty percent of adults interviewed who lived in south Manhattan within several blocks of the World Trade Center during the events of September 11th reported symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) two months after the attack. Of those adults interviewed living in northern Manhattan during the same period, 7.5 percent reported symptoms of PTSD and 9.7 percent reported symptoms of depression. (Galea, S., Ahern, S., Resnick, H., et al. March 2002. "Psychological Sequelae of the September 11 Terrorist Attacks in New York City." *New England Journal of Medicine*. 346. [13].)

A national survey of stress reaction 3-5 days after the attacks of September 11th found that 44 percent of adults reported one or more substantial symptoms of stress. Thirty-five percent of children had one or more symptoms of stress and 47 percent were worried about their own safety and that of love ones. (Schuster M., Stein, B., Jaycox, L., et al. 2001. "A National Survey of Stress Reactions After the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attacks." *New England Journal of Medicine*. 345. [1507].)

Workplace Violence and Victimization

Homicide is the third leading cause of fatal occupational injury for all workers, and the second leading cause of fatal occupational injury for women. (Iowa Injury Prevention Research Center (IPRC). February 2002. *Workplace Violence: A Report to the Nation*. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa.)

There were 639 homicides in the workplace in 2001, down from the 677 homicides that took place at work in 2000. (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). November 2002. *BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.)

In 2000, there were 18,400 non-fatal assaults and violent acts in the workplace resulting in an average of five lost workdays per victimization due to injuries. (Ibid.)

Firearms were used in 505 of the workplace homicides in 2001. (Ibid.)

Robbery is the principle motive in workplace homicides. Of the 3,829 job-related homicides occurring between 1996 and 2000, more than half took place in the retail industry. (Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). 2001. *Workplace Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Taxicab drivers, police, private guards, and managers of food serving establishments are at greatest risk of assaults resulting in fatal injuries. Risk factors that contribute to their vulnerability include: contact with the public; exchange of money; delivery of passengers, goods, and services; having a mobile workplace; working with unstable or volatile persons; working alone; working late at night; working in high crime areas; and/or guarding valuable property. (Ibid.)

Between 1993 and 1999, violent crime in the workplace declined 44 percent. The violent crime rate for whites (13 per 1000 in the workforce) was 25 percent higher than the rate for blacks (10 per 1000) and 59 percent higher than the rate for other races (8 per

1000). The rate of workplace victimization for whites contrasts with the overall violent crime rate for which blacks have the highest rate of victimization. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) December 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

One third of victims of workplace violence between 1993 and 1999 reported that they believed that the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the crime. (Ibid.)

About 2/3 of all robberies, aggravated assaults, and simple assaults in the workplace were committed against males between 1993 and 1999. (Ibid.)

Males victimized at work report the crime to the police about 50 percent of the time, whereas females victimized at work report about 40 percent of the time. Rape and sexual assault were reported about 24 percent of the time to the police. (Ibid.)

During 1993-1999, 84 percent of all workplace homicides were committed by perpetrators that were strangers to the victims. Co-workers and former co-workers were responsible for 7 percent of the workplace homicides, and husbands and boyfriends were responsible for three percent of the workplace homicides. (Ibid.)

The number of workplace homicides committed by a husband was 40 times the number of homicides committed by a wife during the period 1993-1999. (Ibid.)

Studies indicate that 60 to 70 percent of women law enforcement officers experience sexual/gender harassment but only four to six percent report it. (Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). 2001. *Recruiting and Retaining Women: A Self-Assessment Guide for Law Enforcement*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services

VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE

The advent of information technologies, especially the enormous growth of the Internet, has changed the way in which information about crime victims' issues is being made available to researchers, advocates, and practitioners. Today, victims and victim service providers can instantly access an enormous amount of information specific to their needs, including the latest research findings, statistical reports, program descriptions, grant and funding sources, evaluations on victim issues, promising practices, and referrals to professional organizations in the victim-serving community.

For victims and victim service providers, information access begins with the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). Its web site address is <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ovcres>>.

Established by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), U.S. Department of Justice, OVCRC is your primary source for crime victim information. OVCRC is accessible 24-hours-a-day through the NCJRS World Wide Web Justice Information Center and Fax-on-Demand where menus provide information and publications from all Office of Justice Programs (OJP) agencies: Office for Victims of Crime, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Bureau of Justice Statistics, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, as well as the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In addition to the web site, victim assistance professionals can benefit by taking advantage of various online services, such as the Justice Information (*JUSTINFO*) Electronic Newsletter, e-mail inquiries, the Conference Calendar Database, and the Online Ordering Store. NCJRS also has highly trained information specialists to personally answer questions and direct individuals to the best resources available. Furthermore, NCJRS offers allied professionals an opportunity to be placed on its mailing list to receive up-to-date information via the *NCJRS Catalog*. Together with online services, Fax-on-Demand, and personal assistance, NCJRS and OVCRC can help victim advocates *know more* to better serve the needs of victims of crime.

ACCESSING NCJRS AND OVCRC

To contact OVCRC, call (800) 627-6872. To contact NCJRS, call (800) 851-3420. NCJRS can be accessed online in the following ways:

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OTHER NCJRS ELECTRONIC INFORMATION SERVICES

Fax-on-demand. NCJRS has established a “fax-on-demand” service that allows the user to obtain copies of selected NCJRS documents directly through their own fax machine, using a toll-free telephone number. To access the fax-on-demand menu, simply call (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>>.

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. Further, neither the Office for Victims of Crime nor Justice Solutions endorses any commercial products that may be advertised or available on any of these listed sites.

Federal Agencies/Resources

Bureau of Justice Assistance	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Bureau of Justice Statistics	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	http://www.samhsa.gov/centers/csap/csap.html
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	http://www.samhsa.gov/centers/csat2002/csat_frame.html
Centers for Disease Control	http://www.cdc.gov
FBI Uniform Crime Reports' Statistical Data	http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/crime/
Federal Judicial Center	http://www.fjc.gov/
GovBot Database of Government Web Sites	http://ciir.cs.umass.edu/ciirdemo/Govbot/
HRSA Information Center	http://www.hrsa.gov/grantsnet/grantinfo.htm
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	http://www.edc.org/hec/
NCJRS Justice Information Center	http://www.ncjrs.org
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/index.html
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	http://www.health.org/
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov
National Institute of Corrections	http://www.nicic.org/
National Institute of Justice	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	http://www.niaaa.nih.gov
National Institute on Drug Abuse	http://www.drugabuse.gov
Nonprofit Gateway	http://www.nonprofit.gov
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/
Office of Justice Programs	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/
Office of National Drug Control Policy Information Clearinghouse	http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Office on Violence Against Women	http://www.ojp.gov/vawo/
THOMAS: Federal Legislation	http://thomas.loc.gov
U.S. Department of Education	
Campus Security and Safety	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/index.html
Safe & Drug Free Schools	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	http://www.os.dhhs.gov/progorg/grantsnet/index.html
Grantsnet	
U.S. Department of Justice	http://www.usdoj.gov
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	
National Center on PTSD	http://www.ncptsd.org
U.S. Parole Commission	http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/parole.htm
U.S. Supreme Court	http://www.supremecourtus.gov

National Victim-related Organizations

American Bar Association	
Center on Children and the Law	http://www.abanet.org/child/
Commission on Domestic Violence	http://www.abanet.org/domviol/
Commission on Legal Problems of the Elderly	http://www.abanet.org/aging/
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	http://www.apsac.org/
Anti-Defamation League	http://www.adl.org/hate-patrol/main.asp
Asian Task Force Against DV	http://www.atask.org/
Child Abuse Prevention Network	http://child-abuse.com
Childhelp USA	http://www.childhelpusa.org
Child Quest International	http://www.childquest.org/
Child Welfare League of America	http://www.cwla.org
Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS)	http://www.nationalcops.org
Family Violence Prevention Fund	http://endabuse.org/
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	http://www.dvinstitute.org

Mothers Against Drunk Driving	http://www.madd.org
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	http://www.nacvcb.org
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	http://www.navaa.org
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children	http://www.missingkids.org
National Center for Victims of Crime	http://www.ncvc.org
National Center on Elder Abuse	http://www.elderabusecenter.org
National Children's Alliance	http://www.nncac.org
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information	http://www.calib.com/nccanch
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	http://www.ncadv.org
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	http://www.mivictims.org/nchs
National Commission Against Drunk Driving	http://www.ncadd.com
National Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Association	http://www.nationalcasa.org/
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	http://www.musc.edu/cvc/
National Fraud Information Center	http://www.fraud.org
National Insurance Crime Bureau	http://www.nicb.org
National Organization for Victim Assistance	http://www.try-nova.org
National Sexual Violence Research Center	http://www.nsvrc.org
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm
National Victim Assistance Academy (VALOR)	http://www.nvaa.org
National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network	http://www.nvcan.org
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	http://www.wcwonline.org/violenceprev/
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.campusafety.org/
Stalking Resource Center	http://www.ncvc.org/src/
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)	http://www.valor-national.org

National Criminal and Juvenile Justice- and Public Policy-related Associations

American Correctional Association	http://www.corrections.com/aca
American Correctional Health Services Association	http://www.corrections.com/achsa/
American Council for Drug Education	http://www.drughelp.org
American Jail Association	http://www.corrections.com/aja
American Probation and Parole Association	http://www.appa-net.org
American Youth Policy Forum	http://www.aypf.org
Association of State Correctional Administrators	http://www.asca.net
Balanced and Restorative Justice Project	http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp/BARJ.htm
Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice	http://www.cjcj.org
Center for Restorative Justice & Mediation	http://ssw.che.umn.edu/ctr4rjm
Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking	http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp
Center for Sex Offender Management	http://www.csom.org
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	http://www.nassembly.org/html/mcm_cjj.html
Community Anti-drug Coalitions of America	http://www.cadca.org
Community Justice Exchange	http://www.communityjustice.org
Community Policing Consortium	http://www.communitypolicing.org
Correctional Education Association	http://metalab.unc.edu/icea
Council of State Governments	http://www.csg.org
Higher Education Center for Alcohol & Drug Prevention	http://www.cdc.org/hec
Institute for Law and Justice	http://www.ilj.org
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators	http://www.iaclea.org/

International Association of Chiefs of Police	http://www.theiacp.org
Join Together to Reduce Substance Abuse	http://www.jointogether.org
National Association for Community Mediation	http://www.nafcm.org/
National Association of Attorneys General	http://www.naag.org
National Association for Conflict Resolution	http://www.crenet.org/
National Association of Counties (NACo)	http://www.naco.org
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	http://www.nadcp.org
National Association for Native American Children of Alcoholics	http://www.nanocoa.org
National Association of Police Organizations	http://www.napo.org
National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors	http://www.nasadad.org
National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	http://www.casacolumbia.org
National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise	http://www.ncne.com
National Center for State Courts	http://www.ncsconline.org
National Conference of State Legislatures	http://www.ncsl.org
National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	http://www.search.org
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	http://www.ncjfcj.unr.edu/
National Criminal Justice Association	http://www.sso.org/ncja/index.htm
National District Attorneys Association	http://www.ndaa-apri.org
National Governors Association	http://www.nga.org/
National Indian Justice Center	http://www.nijc.indian.com/
National Institute on Drug Abuse	http://www.nida.nih.gov
National Judicial College	http://www.judges.org
National Juvenile Detention Association	http://www.corrections.com/njda/top.html
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center	http://www.nlectc.org
National League of Cities	http://www.nlc.org
National Mental Health Association	http://www.nmha.org
National Organization for Black Law Enforcement	http://www.noblenatl.org
National Sheriffs' Association	http://www.sheriffs.org/
Office of Correctional Education	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/AdultEd/OCE
Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education	http://www.prideusa.org
Partnership for a Drug-Free America	http://www.drugfreeamerica.org
Police Executive Research Forum	http://www.policeforum.org
Police Foundation	http://www.policefoundation.org
Southern Poverty Law Center	http://splcenter.org
State Justice Institute	http://www.statejustice.org
Victim Offender Mediation Association	http://www.voma.org/

State-level Crime Victim Compensation Programs

Alabama	http://www.agencies.state.al.us/crimevictims/
Alaska	http://www.dps.state.ak.us/vccb/htm/
Arizona	http://www.acjc.state.az.us
Arkansas	http://www.ag.state.ar.us/
California	http://www.boc.ca.gov
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/
Connecticut	http://www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html
Delaware	http://www.state.de.us/cjc/index.html
Florida	http://legal.firn.edu/victims/index.html
Georgia	http://www.ganet.org/cjcc
Hawaii	http://www.ehawaii.gov.org/cvcc
Idaho	http://www2.state.id.us/iic/crimevictims.htm
Illinois	http://www.ag.state.il.us/
Indiana	http://www.state.in.us/cji/victim/comp.htm
Iowa	http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html
Kansas	http://www.ink.org/public/ksag/contents/crime/cvcbrochure.htm

Kentucky	http://cvcb.ppr.ky.gov
Louisiana	http://www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm
Maine	http://www.state.me.us/ag/crime/victimscomp.html
Maryland	http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/cicb/
Massachusetts	http://www.ago.state.ma.us
Minnesota	http://www.dps.state.mn.us/mccvs
Mississippi	http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/cvcomp.html
Missouri	http://www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/dolir6f.htm
Montana	http://www.doj.state.mt.us/ago.victimservices/cvindex.htm
Nebraska	http://www.nol.org/home/crimecom/
New Hampshire	http://www.state.nh.us/nhdoj/index.html
New Jersey	http://www.state.nj.gov/victims/
New Mexico	http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/
New York	http://www.cvb.state.ny.us/
North Carolina	http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs/
Ohio	http://www.ag.state.oh.us/crimevic/cvcomps.asp
Oklahoma	http://www.odawan.net/victim/victimcomp.asp
Oregon	http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/comp.htm
Pennsylvania	http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/
Rhode Island	http://www.state.ri.us/treas/vcfund.htm
South Carolina	http://www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova
South Dakota	http://www.sdvictims.com
Tennessee	http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury
Texas	http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.htm
Utah	http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Vermont	http://www.ccvcs.state.vt.us/
Virginia	http://www.vwc.state.va.us
Washington	http://www.lni.wa.gov/insurance/cvc.htm
West Virginia	http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/court/victims/page1.html
Wisconsin	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/index.html
Wyoming	http://www.vssi.state.wy.us

State-level VOCA Victim Assistance Agencies

Alabama	http://www.agencies.state.al.us/crimevictims/
Alaska	http://www.dps.state.ak.us/Cdvsa
Arizona	http://www.dps.state.az.us/azvictims/
Arkansas	http://www.accessarkansas.org/dfa/intergovernmental/
California	http://www.ocjp.ca.gov/index.html
Colorado	http://cdpsweb.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm
Connecticut	http://www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html
Delaware	http://www.state.de.us/cjc/index.html
Florida	http://legal.firn.edu/victims/index.html
Georgia	http://www.ganet.org/cjcc/voca.html
Guam	http://www.justice.gov.gu/dol/agpro1a.htm
Hawaii	http://www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us
Idaho	http://www.state.id.us/crimevictim/
Illinois	http://icjia.org/public/index
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/cji/victim/index.htm
Iowa	http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html
Kansas	http://www.ink.org/public/ksag/contents/crime/main.htm
Kentucky	http://www.law.state.ky.us/victims/
Louisiana	http://www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm
Maine	http://www.state.me.us/dhs/welcome.htm
Maryland	http://www.oag.state.md.us/
Massachusetts	http://www.state.ma.us/mova
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184-16963--,00.html
Minnesota	http://www.dps.state.mn.us/mccvs
Mississippi	http://www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/Divisions/ps?OpenDocument

Missouri	http://www.dps.state.mo.us/dps/DPS2002/victimservices/Victimsservices.htm
Montana	http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us
Nebraska	http://www.nol.org/home/crimecom/
New Hampshire	http://www.state.nh.us/nhdoj/victimwitness/vw.html
New Jersey	http://www.state.nj.us/lps/dcj/victimwitness/home.htm
New Mexico	http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/
New York	http://www.cvb.state.ny.us/
North Carolina	http://www.gcc.state.nc.us
Ohio	http://www.ag.state.oh.us/crimevic/crimevictimservices.htm
Oklahoma	http://www.dac.state.ok.us
Oregon	http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/welcome1.htm
Pennsylvania	http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/
Rhode Island	http://www.rijustice.state.ri.us/voca/
South Carolina	http://www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca.html
Tennessee	http://www.state.tn.us/financial/rds/ocjp
Texas	http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.shtml
Utah	http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Virginia	http://www.dss.state.va.us/family/treatment.htm
West Virginia	http://www.wvdcjs.com/
Wisconsin	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/index.html
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us

Federal and State Corrections

Federal Bureau of Prisons	http://www.bop.gov
Alaska Department of Correction	http://www.correct.state.ak.us/
Alabama Department of Corrections	http://www.agencies.state.al.us/doc/
Arizona Department of Correction	http://www.adc.state.az.us
Arkansas Department of Correction	http://www.state.ar.us/doc/
California Department of Correction	http://www.cdc.state.ca.us/
Colorado Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.co.us/index.html
Connecticut Department of Correction	http://www.state.ct.us/doc/
Delaware Department of Corrections	http://www.state.de.us/correct
Florida Department of Correction	http://www.dc.state.fl.us/
Georgia Department of Correction	http://www.dcor.state.ga.us/
Hawaii Department of Public Safety	http://www.hawaii.gov/icsd/psd/psd.html
Idaho Department of Correction	http://www.corr.state.id.us/
Illinois Department of Correction	http://www.idoc.state.il.us/
Indiana Department of Correction	http://www.ai.org/indcorrection/
Iowa Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.ia.us/
Kansas Department of Correction	http://www.ink.org/public/kdoc/
Kentucky Justice Cabinet	http://www.jus.state.ky.us/
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice	http://www.cole.state.la.us/
Maine Department of Correction	http://www.state.me.us/corrections/
Maryland Department of Correction	http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/doc/
Massachusetts Department of Correction	http://www.magnet.state.ma.us/doc/
Michigan Department of Correction	http://www.state.mi.us/mdoc/
Minnesota Department of Corrections	http://www.corr.state.mn.us/
Mississippi Department of Corrections	http://www.mdoc.state.ms.us/
Missouri Department of Corrections	http://www.corrections.state.mo.us/
Montana Department of Corrections	http://www.state.mt.us/cor
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services	http://www.corrections.state.ne.us/
Nevada Department of Corrections	http://www.ndoc.state.nv.us/home.php
New Hampshire Department of Corrections	http://www.state.nh.us/doc/
New Jersey State Department of Correction	http://www.state.nj.us/corrections
New Mexico Department of Correction	http://www.corrections.state.nm.us/
New York State Department of Correctional Services	http://www.docs.state.ny.us/
New York City Department of Correction	http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc/

North Carolina Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.nc.us/
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	http://www.drc.state.oh.us/
Oregon Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.or.us/
Oklahoma Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.ok.us/
Pennsylvania Department of Correction	http://www.cor.state.pa.us/
Rhode Island Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.ri.us/
South Carolina Department of Correction	http://www.state.sc.us/scdc/
South Dakota Department of Correction	http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html
Tennessee Department of Correction	http://www.state.tn.us/correction
Texas Department of Correction	http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/
Utah Department of Correction	http://www.crex.state.ut.us/
Vermont Criminal Justice Services	http://170.222.24.9/cjs/index.html
Virginia Department of Correction	http://www.vadoc.state.va.us/
Washington State Department of Correction	http://www.wa.gov/doc/
West Virginia Division Of Corrections	http://www.state.wv.us/wvdoc/
Wisconsin Department of Correction	http://www.wi-doc.com/
Wyoming Department of Correction	http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.html

State Coalitions and Related Resources

Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance	http://www.coloorg.com/
Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services	http://www.connsacs.org/
Florida Network of Victim/Witness Services	http://www.fnvws.org/
Indiana Victim Assistance Network	http://www.victimassistance.org/
Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance	http://www.netins.net/showcase/i_weaver/iowa/
Kansas Organization for Victim Assistance	http://www.state.ks.us/public/ksag/contents/crime/kova.htm
Michigan Crime Victim Rights	http://www.gop.senate.state.mi.us/cvr/
Michigan Victims Alliance	http://www.mivictims.org/
Missouri Victim Assistance Network	http://moa.missouri.org/
New Mexico Victim Assistance Organization	http://www.sjuw.org/civilrights/nmvictims.assist.org.html
North Carolina Victim Assistance Network	http://www.nc-van.org/
Ohio Victim Assistance Association	http://www.concentric.net/~Vap1/victlink.htm
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	http://www.safehorizon.org/
South Carolina Victim Assistance Network	http://www.scvan.org/
Texans for Equal Justice	http://www.tej.lawandorder.com/index.htm
Washington Coalition of Crime Victim Advocates	http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/WCCVA/
Wyoming Crime Victims' Coalition	http://www.vcn.com/~wcvc/

Victims Rights Compliance Programs

National: National Crime Victim Law Institute	http://www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli/
Arizona: Voice for Victims	http://voiceforvictims.org
Colorado: Division of Criminal Justice; Office of Victim Services	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/vra.htm
Connecticut: Office of Victim Advocate	http://www.ova.state.ct.us/
Maryland: Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	http://www.stephanieroper.org/legalhelp.htm
Minnesota: Office of Crime Victims Ombudsman	http://www.state.mn.us/ebranch/ocvo/homepage.htm
New Jersey: Crime Victims' Law Center	http://www.nj-vlc.com/
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	http://www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvolinks.htm
Wisconsin: Victim Resource Center	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/vrc.asp
Crime Victims Rights Board	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/cvrb.asp

Other Victim Resources

Action Without Borders - Nonprofit Directory	http://www.idealists.org
Alliance for Justice	http://www.afj.org
American Humane Association	http://www.americanhumane.org
APA – American Psychological Association	http://www.apa.org/
Battered Women's Justice Center	http://www.law.pace.edu/bwjc

Boys & Girls Club of America National Headquarters	http://www.bgca.org
Children's Institute International	http://www.childrensinstitute.org/
Communities Against Violence Network (CAVNET)	http://www.asksam.com/cavnet/
Compassionate Friends	http://www.compassionatefriends.com/
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	http://www.caepv.org/
Elder Abuse Prevention	http://www.oaktrees.org/elder
Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute	http://www.fvsai.org
Florida State University, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice	http://www.fsu.edu/~crimdo/law.html
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	http://www.istss.org/
International Victimology Website	http://www.victimology.nl/
Jewish Women International	http://www.jewishwomen.org/
Justice for All	http://www.jfa.net/
Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	http://www.stephanieroper.org
Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse	http://www.mincava.umn.edu/
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	http://www.mivictims.org/nchs/
National Crime Victim's Research and Treatment Center	http://www.musc.edu/cvc/
National Organization on Male Sexual Victimization	http://www.malesurvivor.org
National Parent Information Network	http://www.npin.org
Out of the Blue (Domestic Violence in the Jewish Community)	http://hometown.aol.com/blue10197/index.html
Post Trauma Resources	http://www.posttrauma.com
Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network	http://www.rainn.org/
Rape Recovery Help and Information	http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402/
Rule of Law Foundation	http://www.rol.org
Search Yahoo for Victims' Rights	http://www.yahoo.com/Society_and_Culture/Crime/Victims_Rights/
Security on Campus, Inc.	http://www.soconline.org/
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	http://www.sane-sart.com/
Stalking Victim's Sanctuary	http://www.stalkingvictims.com/
Survivors of Stalking	http://www.soshelp.org
Victim Assistance Online	http://www.vaonline.org
Violence Policy Center	http://www.vpc.org
Workplace Violence Research Institute	http://www.noworkviolence.com/

Legal Research/Resources

Findlaw	http://www.findlaw.com/
State Law and Legislative Information	http://www.washlaw.edu/
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions	http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/

Media

American Journalism Review Newslink	http://www.newslink.org/
Criminal Justice Journalists	http://www.reporters.net/cjj
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma	http://www.dartcenter.org/
Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	http://www.victims.jrn.msu.edu
News Index	http://newsindex.com
Newspapers Online	http://www.newspapers.com
Public Relations Society of America	http://www.prsa.org

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NCVRW Resource Guide Co-sponsors

American Correctional Assn. Victims Committee 4380 Forbes Boulevard Lanham, MD 20706	Phone: 301-918-1800 Fax: 301-918-1900 Web site: http://www.aca.org
American Probation and Parole Association P.O. Box 11910 Lexington, KY 40578	Phone: 859-244-8203 Fax: 859-244-8001 Web site: http://www.appa-net.org E-mail: appa@csg.org
CSU-Fresno, Center for Victim Studies 2225 East San Ramon Avenue Fresno, CA 93740-0104	Phone: 559-278-4021 Fax: 559-278-7265 E-mail: stevend@csufresno.edu
Center for the Study of Crime Victims' Rights, Remedies, and Resources University of New Haven 300 Orange Avenue West Haven, CT 06516	Phone: 203-932-7041 Fax: 203-931-6030 E-mail: mgaboury@charger.newhaven.edu
Childhelp USA 15757 North 78th Street Scottsdale, AZ 85260	Phone: 480-922-8212 Fax: 480-922-7061 Hotline: 800-4-A-CHILD TDD: 800-2-A-CHILD (for hotline) Web site: http://www.childhelpusa.org
Concerns of Police Survivors P.O. Box 3199 – S. Highway 5 Camdenton, MO 65020	Phone: 573-346-4911 Fax: 573-346-1414 Web site: http://www.nationalcops.org E-mail: cops@nationalcops.org
Family Violence Prevention Fund 383 Rhode Island Street, Suite 304 San Francisco, CA 94103-5133	Phone: 888-Rx-ABUSE Fax: 415-252-8991 TTY: 800-595-4889 Web site: http://www.endabuse.org E-mail: fund@endabuse.org

FVPPF Public Policy Office:
1522 K Street NW, Suite 550
Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-682-1212
Fax: 202-682-4662

Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center
(Formerly Stephanie Roper Foundation)
14750 B Main Street
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772-3055

Phone: 301-952-0063/877-VICTIM-1
Fax: 301-952-2319
Web site: <http://www.stephanieroper.org>
E-mail: mail@stephanieroper.org

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
511 E. John Carpenter Freeway, Suite 700
Irving, TX 75062

Phone: 800-GET-MADD (438-6233)
Fax: 972-869-2206/2207
Web site: <http://www.madd.org>

**National Association of Crime Victim
Compensation Boards**
P.O. Box 16003
Alexandria, VA 22302

Phone: 703-313-9500
Fax: 703-313-0546
Web site: <http://www.nacvcb.org>
E-mail: nacvcb@nacvcb.org

**National Association of VOCA
Assistance Administrators**
5702 Old Sauk Road
Madison, WI 53705

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

National Center on Elder Abuse
1201 15th Street, NW, Suite 350
Washington, DC 20005-2800

Phone: 202-898-2586
Fax: 202-898-2583
Web site: <http://www.elderabusecenter.org>
E-mail: NCEA@nasua.org

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
Charles B. Wang International Children's Building
699 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-3175

Phone: 703-274-3900
Fax: 703-274-2200
Hotline: 800-THE-LOST
TDD: 800-826-7653 (for Hotline)
Web site: <http://www.missingkids.com>

National Center for Victims of Crime
2000 M Street, NW, Suite 480
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-467-8700/800-FYI-CALL
Fax: 202-467-8701
TTY/TTD: 800-211-7996
Web site: <http://www.ncvc.org>

National Children's Alliance

1612 K Street NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20006

Phone: 202-452-6001/800-239-9950
Fax: 202-452-6002
Web site: <http://www.nncac.org>
E-mail: info@nca-online.org

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

P.O. Box 18749
Denver, CO 80218

Phone: 303-839-1852
Fax: 303-831-9251
Web site: <http://www.ncadv.org>

For public policy or legislative information:

1532 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-745-1211
Fax: 202-745-0088
E-mail: policy@ncadv.org

National Crime Prevention Council

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

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

National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center

Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
Medical University of South Carolina
165 Cannon Street, P.O. Box 250852
Charleston, SC 29425

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

National Criminal Justice Association

720 Seventh Street, NW, Third Floor
Washington, D.C. 20001

Phone: 202-628-8550
Fax: 202-628-0080
Web site: www.ncja.org

National District Attorneys Association

99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314

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

National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children

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

Phone: 513-721-5683/888-818-POMC
Fax: 513-345-4489
Web site: <http://www.pomc.com>
E-mail: natlpomc@aol.com

National Organization for Victim Assistance
1730 Park Road NW
Washington, DC 20010

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

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
6400 Flank Drive, Suite 1300
Harrisburg, PA 17112

Phone: 800-537-2238
Fax: 717-545-9456
TTY: 800-553-2508
Web site: www.pcadv.org

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
123 North Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025

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

National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center
161 Cannon Street
P.O. Box 250852
Charleston, SC 29425

Phone: 866-472-8824
Fax: 843-792-3388
Web site: www.vawprevention.org

Police Executive Research Forum
1120 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 930
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-466-7820
Fax: 202-466-7826
Web site: <http://www.policeforum.org>
E-mail: perf@policeforum.org

Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)
8181 Greensboro Drive, Suite 1070
McLean, VA 22101-3823

Phone: 703-748-0811
Fax: 703-356-5085
E-mail: mmurray@valor-national.org

Resource Guide Evaluation

Please take a moment to let Justice Solutions and the Office for Victims of Crime know if the *2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* was useful to you and your organization. Check the appropriate boxes in the matrix, and also let us know of any activities you sponsored that can be highlighted in next year's *Resource Guide*.

RESOURCE GUIDE COMPONENT	EXTREMELY HELPFUL	SOMEWHAT HELPFUL	NOT AT ALL HELPFUL
Nineteen Statistical Overviews			
Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services			
Sample Press Release			
Sample Public Service Announcements			
Sample Opinion/Editorial Column			
Sample Speech			
Commemorative Calendar			
Notable Quotables			
Sample Sermon			
Sample Proclamation			
Twenty Tips for Community Outreach			
Three "I Have a Right" Posters			
Buttons			
Bookmarks			
Logos			
NCVROW Letterhead			
Bumper Stickers			
Sample Certificate of Appreciation			
National Toll-free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers			
Ribbon Cards			
Crime Victims' Rights in America: A Historical Overview			
Large Theme Poster <i>(sent separately)</i>			

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 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.**

Return this evaluation form to: **Anne Seymour, Project Director, Justice Solutions**
720 Seventh Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20001-3716
FAX (202) 628-0080

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the *2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*!