



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office for Victims of Crime

Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Colleagues and Friends:

This April, we share an important opportunity to promote our shared values for victims' rights and victim assistance—safety in our homes, schools, and communities; ensuring that crime victims' rights are implemented throughout our criminal and juvenile justice systems; and making sure that victims' voices are consistently heard throughout our systems of justice and our nation as a whole. The theme of 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW)—“Victims' Rights: America's Values”—can help unite our entire nation behind the basic value of “justice for all.”

Based upon input from the field, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is disseminating the Resource Guide in 2003 to give you ample time to plan victim and community awareness events and activities during the week of April 18-24, 2004. Exciting new components are designed to make it easier for you to replicate the camera-ready artwork; utilize the introductory footage on DVD that illustrates the theme for your NCVRW activities; and join a nationwide effort to publicize the 20th anniversary of the Crime Victims Fund, which supports victim compensation and victim assistance programs.

This year, the Resource Guide is part of a larger, dedicated effort sponsored by OVC, with support from Justice Solutions, to generate greater awareness among crime victims, survivors, and communities about victims' rights and services. Over the next few years, you will be provided with many resources similar to the NCVRW Resource Guide—simple to replicate, victim-sensitive, and designed to maximize public awareness—through OVC's new National Victim and Public Awareness Strategy.

This Resource Guide is also available in electronic format on OVC's web site, which can be accessed at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/2004/welcome.html.

My staff and I send you best wishes for a highly successful commemoration of 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Sincerely,


John W. Gillis
Director



A national nonprofit advocating for rights, resources, and respect for victims and communities affected by crime.

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Dear Colleague,

Justice Solutions, in conjunction with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), is pleased to provide you with an exceptional Resource Guide to help you generate victim and public awareness during 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, scheduled for April 18 to 24, 2004. The theme for this year's observance is "Victims' Rights: America's Values."

We are particularly excited about this year's Resource Guide. Creative new additions include a CD with electronic versions of *all* the camera-ready art to simplify replication; a DVD that includes compelling video footage that highlights the theme (for use in your victim and public awareness events); guidelines for sponsoring a poster/essay contest in schools; and new documents that describe the rich history and leadership of OVC, and commemorate the 20th anniversary of the passage of The Crime Victims Fund.

The 2004 Resource Guide is also filled with great theme-oriented ideas, concepts, and strategies that will allow you to join with thousands of other victim assistance and allied organizations to make this year's observance the most effective ever.

Justice Solutions is committed to ensuring that the needs and rights of crime victims are emphasized throughout each year. This year's Resource Guide is a component of a new National Victim and Public Awareness Strategy sponsored by OVC that seeks to build capacity at the local level to promote victims' rights and services year-round. Future activities include a national public service announcement campaign linked to local victim assistance programs, a National Speakers Bureau, and efforts to promote greater awareness of OVC and the Crime Victims Fund, among other initiatives

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to contribute to your 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week and on-going victim and public awareness efforts.

Sincerely,

DAVID BEATTY
Executive Director

ANNE SEYMOUR
Project Director
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1 Overview of the Resource Guide

Welcome to the 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide, published by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, in conjunction with Justice Solutions. The Resource Guide is a core component of OVC's new National Victim and Public Awareness Strategy that is designed to increase opportunities for awareness about victims' rights and services nationwide. National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) will be observed April 18-24, 2004.

This year marks the 24th anniversary of the official commemoration of NCVRW, celebrated nationwide by crime victims, survivors, and those who serve them. It is also the 20th anniversary of the passage of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), which in 1984 established the Crime Victims Fund to provide support for victim services through fines and fees levied against Federal offenders.

The theme for 2004 NCVRW is "Victims' Rights: America's Values." This year's text resources and graphic artwork are designed to illustrate our shared values: dignity and compassion for victims, safety for individuals and communities, and support for victims' rights and services from everyone who is in a position to assist victims and survivors of crime. This year's theme colors are Pantone 471 and white. When printing, use Pantone 471 and screen tints of black.

As always, your Resource Guide includes: public education and community awareness materials; information about electronic resources available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center; a comprehensive web site listing; resources to engage the news media in promoting NCVRW; resources to maximize communication and public awareness; statistical overviews that address 20 topics relevant to crime and victimization; a listing of toll-free numbers for victim assistance; and camera-ready artwork for print public service announcements, bookmarks, buttons, ribbon cards, bumper stickers, a cover page for NCVRW-related documents, and the 2004 NCVRW letterhead.

New additions to this year's Guide include: an introductory theme DVD that illustrates "Victims' Rights: America's Values" and highlights victims' rights and services; a CD with electronic versions of camera-ready artwork; a print public service announcement in Spanish; a crime stats sheet highlighting a timeline of victimization; a summary of OVC's many accomplishments; guidelines for how to sponsor a student poster and essay contest; and a summary of the impact of the Crime Victims Fund on the fields of victim assistance and criminal and juvenile justice over the past two decades.

For your convenience, all of the materials in this Guide are also available in electronic format at: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/2004/welcome.html.

This Guide is designed to help victim service providers and allied professionals plan and implement public awareness activities to commemorate 2004 NCVRW, and to promote victims' rights and services throughout the year. Please take a few moments to review the following outline of the Resource Guide.

1. OVERVIEW OF RESOURCE GUIDE

On each section's cover page, you will find detailed information about the specific content and suggested uses. These tips provide helpful ideas for utilizing these valuable resources to ensure the most effective commemoration of 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

2. MAXIMIZING COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS

- Sample Speech
- Sample Proclamation
- Twenty Tips for Community Awareness and Public Education
- Guidelines for Sponsoring a Student Poster and Essay Contest
- Commemorative Calendar

(continued on back)

3. CAMERA-READY ARTWORK

- Public Awareness Theme Poster
- Three Print Public Service Announcements
- One Print Public Service Announcement in Spanish
- Logos and Buttons
- Bookmarks
- Ribbon Cards
- Cover/Title Page
- 2004 NCVRW Letterhead
- Bumper Stickers
- National Toll-free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers
- Crime Stats Sheet
- Certificate of Appreciation

4. WORKING WITH THE MEDIA

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

5. LANDMARKS IN VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND SERVICES

- Crime Victims' Rights in America: A Historical Overview
- The Office for Victims of Crime: Looking Back, Moving Forward
- The Crime Victims Fund: Two Decades of Making a Difference

6. STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS AND RESOURCES

- Statistical Overviews
 - Child Abuse and Victimization
 - Cost of Crime and Victimization
 - Crime in Higher Education
 - Crime and Victimization
 - Cybercrime Victimization
 - Domestic Violence
 - Drunk Driving

- Elder Crime and Victimization
- Financial Crime
- Hate and Bias Crime Victimization
- Homicide
- Juvenile Crime and Victimization
- Mental Health Issues of Victims
- Rape and Sexual Assault
- School Crime and Victimization
- Stalking
- Substance Abuse and Crime Victimization
- Terrorism and Mass Violence
- Victims with Disabilities
- Workplace Violence and Victimization
- Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services
- NCVRW Resource Guide Co-sponsors
- Resource Guide Evaluation Form

INTRODUCTORY THEME DVD

This exciting new addition will help you illustrate this year's theme, highlighting our shared values that encompass victims' rights and services. Use it to kick off your awareness events, awards ceremonies, training conferences, and other outreach efforts during NCVRW and throughout the year.

ARTWORK CD

The CD contains electronic versions of all the camera-ready materials. You can have your printer create the artwork as is, or customize it with your organization's information.

FREE PUBLIC EDUCATION POSTER

The Office for Victims of Crime is pleased to offer a graphically designed, two-color, 22" x 28" theme poster to enhance your public education efforts during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. You will automatically receive one copy. To receive a limited number of additional copies, please contact the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center at 800-851-3420.

SAMPLE SPEECH

The sample speech reflects the 2004 NCVRW theme, and offers a national perspective about the current status of victims' rights and services. Personalize it to reflect local issues, concerns, and shared values relevant to victim assistance, as well as to educate the public about rights and services available in their community and state. Potential audiences include: NCVRW-specific victim/survivor and public awareness forums; civic and service organizations; allied professional groups; schools, colleges, and universities (classes, general assemblies, and student/faculty organizations); criminal and juvenile justice and victims' rights conferences; and interfaith entities.

SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

This year, hundreds of state and local officials and agencies will issue proclamations or resolutions that officially proclaim the week of April 18-24, 2004 to be "(State or Local) Crime Victims' Rights Week." This sample proclamation can be offered to such officials and entities as a foundation upon which to draft an official proclamation that is specific to each jurisdiction's needs. Data from the statistical overviews included in this Guide, as well as jurisdiction-specific data, can be used to tailor the sample proclamation to an individual organization, jurisdiction, or state. Victim advocates should request multiple copies of any proclamations issued that can be framed and displayed in the offices of the many organizations that co-sponsor 2004 NCVRW activities.

TWENTY TIPS FOR COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

Twenty creative ideas are included that tie into this year's theme, "Victims' Rights: America's Values." Many ideas were generated from victim assistance programs and collaborative initiatives to commemorate NCVRW in past years. These suggestions can be implemented as is, or tailored to fit the particular needs or style of your organization, agency, or jurisdiction. It is important to involve as many individuals and organizations in your community as possible in your NCVRW public awareness activities and commemorative events.

GUIDELINES FOR SPONSORING A STUDENT POSTER AND ESSAY CONTEST

Sponsoring a contest will help encourage elementary, middle, and high school students to commemorate the 2004 NCVRW theme by utilizing their writing and artistic talents. Contact local school boards and/or administrators to seek co-sponsorship of this educational activity, and solicit prizes from local merchants.

COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

The commemorative calendar outlines events held throughout the year for crime victims and allied professionals. Contact information for the lead organizations for each event is provided. In many instances, these organizations release public awareness materials specific to the commemoration.

Sample Speech

Two hundred and twenty-eight years ago, the struggle to live free from persecution began with the signing of America's Declaration of Independence. The values of our ancestors – freedom, justice and equality – have guided the principles that, today, make America a beacon of hope for people around the world who have none. It is these same values that have provided the force for and foundation of crime victims' rights and services.

For the past 24 years, America has joined together annually to recognize the needs and rights of crime victims. Countless crimes against innocent individuals, community crises and terrorist acts have taught us that a "victim" is not simply "somebody else" but somebody we *know* and *love*; and that we are *all* vulnerable to increasing threats of violence. It has also raised our awareness of our shared values of justice, of equality, and of our right to be free from violence.

During 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we share the opportunity to engage in a national dialogue about what it *means* to be a victim of crime, and what it *means* to effectively identify and address victims' needs.

The dialogue *begins* with the voices of victims and survivors. The power of their personal stories – which tell us of pain and suffering and inequality, but also of heroism, healing, and inspiring journeys toward justice – drive us to new heights in our efforts to provide comprehensive, supportive services. Crime victims tell us of their most basic needs – for respect and for the essentials to get through a devastating period, such as safe housing, food, support for their children, transportation, and counseling and medical services. They tell us they need to *understand*, in order to *demand* their rights for information, to participate in justice processes that will have a profound impact on their futures, and for accountability from those who harmed them. Yet they can only tell us these things if we take the time to *listen*, to *value* their input, and *value* their role not merely created as an *obligation* required by law, but as an *opportunity* to listen and learn from their experiences.

Our dialogue continues with the voices of those in a position to make a difference. Public policy makers across America have spoken – loudly and clearly – through their passage of thousands of laws that define and protect victims' rights. However, such discussions become empty rhetoric without efforts to take victims' rights beyond *paper* to *practice*. Justice officials have a significant role here, and have helped propel us from the days where victims and survivors were viewed merely as *evidence* in criminal cases, to today where they are beginning to be seen as having an integral role in our collective efforts to pursue justice. This role is one in which we value victims' suffering, struggles and loss, and value them as our family members and friends, neighbors and coworkers who have been harmed by crime.

The voices of our communities are also vital to this national conversation. The "domino effect" of crime has an often devastating impact on our families, neighborhoods, schools and our Nation's economy. It is only when we recognize this impact that we can truly see our potential roles in victim assistance. Each of us can contribute with a kind word, an offer to listen and help with compassion and concern that assist victims not *only* in the immediate aftermath of crime, but far into the future to support their efforts to heal. Each of us can help a victim in need, if we only *try*.

While the solo voice of one victim in need has been a significant instrument for change, it is *not* enough. What is needed is the echo of our collective voices that stand up for our shared values of safety in our homes, peace in our communities, and justice in our nation that *includes* and *involves* crime victims. This will require the commitment of people like all of you here today, who share the common value of *victim justice*. This also requires a commitment to *care* and *be there* for victims and survivors of crime.

Sample Speech

Page two

This week, we have much to celebrate. Two decades ago, the Office for Victims of Crime was established to provide leadership and a vision for our field. Since 1984, the Crime Victims Fund has collected \$5.5 billion dollars from fines and fees assessed against Federal criminal offenders to support comprehensive and compassionate victim services. There are over 10,000 community- and system-based organizations that help victims in the aftermath of crime. And over 32,000 laws have been passed at the Federal and state levels that define and protect victims' rights.

Yet there remains much work to be done, and many challenges that will put our shared values to test. In the words of Judge Lois Haight, Chair of the landmark 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime: "Be very vigilant in what's going on in your counties, sit in your courts, talk to your District Attorneys, talk to law enforcement. Find out what's going on because people change, things go on, new people come on board that have no idea....be very vigilant of what's going on and keep fighting, because it's *not over*."

It won't be over until the values of our forefathers and foremothers over two centuries ago reach fruition – and that we remain vigilant in our efforts to guarantee the same values that offer *help* and *hope* to victims of crime:

- When you value our right to live in peace in our homes, neighborhoods and communities, *you value victims' rights and services*.
- When you value our children and their hopes for a life of opportunity that is free from violence, *you value victims' rights and services*.
- When you value justice for *all* people who live in America, *you value victims' rights and services*.

Martin Luther King, Jr. wisely told our Nation that "if we are to go forward, we must go back and rediscover those precious values – that *all* reality hinges on moral foundations, and that *all* reality has spiritual control." The moral foundation of the victim assistance field is one of compassion and caring, justice and equal rights. The "bricks and mortar" we have used to create a Nation that values justice, individual and community safety, and the fair and equitable treatment of people and communities hurt by crime are the commitment and compassion that have fueled our efforts for over 30 years. These values are our vision for a future where rights and services for victims and survivors of crime are not the *exception* to the rule, but rather the *rule itself*. As the "father of the victim impact statement" James Rowland once said, "Justice will not be served until victims' rights are not just observed *annually*, but practiced *daily*."

Sample Proclamation

Whereas, we as a Nation recognize crime victims' suffering, struggles and loss, and value them as our family members and friends, neighbors and co-workers who have been harmed by crime; and

Whereas, we as individuals and communities value core rights for crime victims that allow them to participate in justice processes with rights to information, protection, restitution, and to be heard; and

Whereas, we value the critical assistance and services that provide for crime victims' basic needs, such as fair treatment, dignity, respect and information, and the life essentials, such as safe housing, food, support for their children, transportation, counseling and medical services; and

Whereas, we value those among us who work on behalf of crime victims to not only improve rights, services and treatment of victims of crime, but to also build a better and more just community and country; and

Whereas, we value our right to be free from violence, to be safe in our homes and to live in peace in our communities; and

Whereas, America as a Nation values liberty and justice for *all*, including efforts to protect, enhance and expand crime victims' rights and services; and

Whereas, America has joined together annually for the past 24 years to recognize the needs and rights of crime victims and survivors; ***therefore, be it***

Resolved, that (individual or entity) proclaims the week of April 18 to 24, 2004 to be (city/county/parish/state) Crime Victims' Week, and honors crime victims and those who serve them during this week and throughout the year; ***and be it further***

Resolved, that as individuals, as communities and as a nation, we continue to value crime victims and survivors, and to value justice in our nation that includes and involves crime victims; ***and be it further***

Resolved, that a suitably prepared copy of this proclamation be presented to (your organization) on (date).

Twenty Tips for Community Awareness and Public Education

The following twenty tips are designed to highlight this year's theme, "Victims' Rights: America's Values." Many of the concepts presented here have been successfully sponsored in past years by state and local victim service organizations and coalitions. Each of these ideas should be tailored to fit the specific needs of the sponsoring agency, coordinating committee or community.

1. Coordination is key to any National Crime Victims' Rights Week initiative. In eastern Missouri, a Regional Planning Committee is formed each year, comprised of all victim-related organizations (both system- and community-based) and allied professionals who come together months in advance of April to coordinate each group's individual activities, as well as to organize one or two collaborative commemorative events. The many materials in this Resource Guide can be utilized by your Planning Committee to coordinate and implement successful events.
2. Create a visual display of the 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme posters and victim issue-specific posters, and include brochures, fact sheets, and statistical overviews for distribution to crime victims and concerned citizens. Many of these items are included in this Resource Guide and can be personalized with your agency or organization's name and contact information. Place these displays in prominent areas such as the foyer of the court house or local government buildings.
3. Coalition and agency web sites offer excellent opportunities for victim and community outreach during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, as well as throughout the year. A 2004 NCVRW website banner which can be installed on your coalition or agency website is provided on the CD included in this Resource Guide. A calendar of events, photographs and video footage of prior NCVRW events, and listservs that keep Coordinating or Planning Committee members updated on key activities are but a few examples of how to utilize web sites for NCVRW.
4. Create resource packages utilizing the camera-ready artwork included in this Guide (both in hard copy and on the resource CD) — such as buttons, bookmarks, theme ribbon cards, statistical overviews, toll-free victim assistance telephone numbers, website roster and theme posters — for distribution to all criminal and juvenile justice, victim assistance and allied professional and volunteer agencies three weeks prior to National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Include a "calendar of events" that will be sponsored to commemorate 2004 NCVRW, and ask these agencies to join you as co-sponsors and/or participants, and to make copies of NCVRW resources for distribution to their staff and clients.
5. Educate the public about victims' rights and available services by organizing a "Value Days Victim Awareness Fair." Hold the event in a local shopping mall. Invite state and local victim service agencies and organizations to set up booths to provide information about their services and crime victimization. Invite local law enforcement to display their vehicles, special units and crime prevention services. Ask local retailers in the shopping

mall to provide discount coupons that also will be available at the Awareness Fair booths so attendees learn about crime, victimization, why they should “value” victims and victim service providers, and get extra “values” for their shopping as well.

6. Ribbon campaigns are an easy way to enable a large number of people to show their support for victims’ rights and values. Engage community service projects that publicize National Crime Victims’ Rights Week by arranging for juvenile and adult offenders with community service obligations to cut eight-inch lengths of burnt sienna (PMS 471) and white ribbons. (To ensure being able to find the appropriate burnt sienna, which is an orange-brown color, ribbon for NCVRW, it is recommended that you go to craft stores as soon as possible while autumn and winter colors are still on display and not wait until the spring colors are put on display in early 2004.) Make copies of the “ribbon card” included in the camera-ready artwork (available both in hard copy and on the included CD) in this Resource Guide, so the double ribbons can be pinned to the card by the community service offenders (using two-inch stickpins that can be purchased at most floral/crafts stores). Then, widely distribute the ribbons prior to and during NCVRW, engaging local businesses and public venues to hang the theme poster (also mailed in conjunction with this Guide) and place a basket of ribbon cards in a prominent display area.
7. Local victim assistance programs can sponsor an essay contest for elementary, middle, junior high, and/or high school students (grades 3 - 12) based on the theme for 2004 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, “Victims’ Rights: America’s Values.” Ask students to submit essays that describe their view of how crime victims’ rights relate to America’s, and their own community’s, values. Create a panel of esteemed judges that include representatives from the criminal and juvenile justice systems, victim services, and community leaders. Programs can seek donated prizes from local businesses and community service organizations. The students’ essays can be displayed during NCVRW at the courthouse or in the foyer of local police departments. Sponsor an award ceremony during NCVRW that honors the winning submissions from each school-level group. The winners can also be invited to read their winning essays at the local community-wide commemoration ceremony during NCVRW, or the essays can be incorporated into other public presentations to emphasize what the theme “Victims’ Rights: America’s Values” means to our youth.
8. Local victim assistance programs can proclaim a “We Value Our Volunteers Day,” and plan ways to honor their victim assistance volunteers throughout the day, such as sponsoring a breakfast, brunch, or luncheon; handing out special certificates; or other special recognitions. (A sample “Certificate of Appreciation” is included in this Resource Guide.)
9. Sponsor a “Value Victims Volunteer Drive” in local middle, junior high and high schools. Work with participating schools to encourage children and teenagers to become active in their community. Hold presentations for classes in these participating schools. Tell kids about the different services provided by organizations in the community. Distribute educational materials. Encourage teenagers to volunteer their time with a local victim organization. This is an excellent tie-in for victim organizations within school districts that require high school students to complete a specified number of volunteer hours prior to graduation.

10. Many businesses are willing to contribute a portion of their profits to local non-profit organizations that serve the public interest. Work with a local business, such as a book store, pizza parlor or coffee shop, to hold a "Value Victims" fund-raising night during which the business will contribute a portion of their profits from that night to your organization or a local victim services non-profit. Encourage the community to patronize your sponsor's business on fund-raising night by distributing flyers and contacting your local newspapers.
11. In advance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, solicit a meeting with your local newspaper's editorial board and/or other media to discuss how victims' rights and services have made your community a safer and better place to live. Ask victims who have had a positive influence on public policy or community safety to accompany you. Provide editorial board members with the 2004 theme, along with supportive resources from this Resource Guide, and encourage them to write an editorial about the importance of victims' rights and services, and the contributions they have made to your community.
12. Candlelight commemorations are one of the most popular and inspirational ways to honor victims of crime and those who serve them. Host your event at an easily accessible site to get the most exposure and participation, such as the front steps of the capitol building or town hall, in front of the courthouse, or in a city park or town square. Add something unique to your event, such as a special music presentation, poetry written and read by a victim survivor, a short dramatic presentation on "America's values" or some other special addition to your event. Enlist volunteers from the community or the Planning Committee to help with details and to assist at the event in handing out, lighting, and collecting candles. As an alternative to a candlelight public event, try organizing a community-wide display of electronic candles in windows of private homes and businesses for the entire week of NCVRW. Work with local media to promote awareness of either event to increase the number of participants and to publicize victims' rights and services throughout the commemoration period.
13. Organize a poetry reading for survivors of crime, their families, friends, advocates and supporters. Encourage participants to read their own poetry or a poem that they find especially meaningful. Sponsor this event in a local library and have on display the 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme poster or some of the other posters and materials provided in this Resource Guide, as well as brochures and educational materials available for distribution.
14. Host an art exhibit to raise public awareness about victims' rights. Invite victims of crime, survivors, or advocates to submit pieces that reflect their personal experiences. In Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the YWCA hosted an art exhibit for NCVRW. The exhibit was entitled "Take a Walk in My Shoes," and it honored victims of crime and survivors of violence. The exhibit featured artwork by survivors of all ages and of all types of crime.
15. Dedicate a local bench, monument, or building to victims of crime. A Florida chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving dedicated a park bench and tree to victims of drunk driving. In Ware County, Georgia, families of homicide victims dedicated a white marble bench and stepping stones on the grounds of the county courthouse to crime victims.

16. A memorial garden can be a living memorial to crime victims. Establish or advocate for a memorial garden to homicide victims in your community. In Stark County, Ohio, victim advocates handed out seeds at a ceremony during National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Advocates encouraged families and officials to plant flowers in memory of victims who had lost their lives. In Modesto, California, families, friends and supporters of victims gathered to dedicate Stanislaus County's Garden of Healing and Restoration to victims of crime. The garden features a coastal redwood tree dedicated to homicide victims, as well as other special plants and trees. When completed, the garden will also feature a waterfall and monument.
17. Consider initiatives that highlight victims' rights across state or community borders. For example, in 1999, Parents of Murdered Children held a march and memorial service on the Chain of Rocks Bridge across the Mississippi River, linking Missouri and Illinois. The bridge was the site of a murder of two sisters several years ago. Proclamations from both Illinois and Missouri were read at this moving event.
18. In Ohio, a "moment of silence" is observed throughout the entire prison system and parole offices in remembrance of crime victims. This simple, inexpensive, yet powerful effort can be expanded to include all state agencies and/or county and local level agencies.
19. Encourage allied justice professionals, such as law enforcement, corrections, probation and parole, medical and mental health agencies, to create their own National Crime Victims' Rights Week "mini-Resource Guides" that are specific to their staff, utilizing the materials included in this Resource Guide. For example, the Directors of the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections and the California Youth Authority send out selected resource materials — including the theme posters, statistical overviews, media materials, and toll-free telephone numbers for information and referrals — to agency work sites, with a cover memorandum that includes suggestions on how to utilize them for NCVRW commemorative activities, as well as suggestions for how to utilize these resources throughout the year.
20. States can utilize the information and format of the enclosed "Crime Victims' Rights in America: An Historical Overview" to develop their own state-specific victims' rights history, which highlights key accomplishments that reflect their state's values regarding crime victims.

Guidelines for Sponsoring a Student Poster and Essay Contest

These guidelines are designed to engage elementary, middle and high school students in commemorating the theme of 2004 NCVRW, utilizing their writing and artistic talents. Crime is a problem that detrimentally affects us all, yet too often our children and youth are left out of the dialogue about how to address crime and victimization. We seldom ask for their views about these critical issues that affect our homes, schools, neighborhoods and communities.

This contest will result in creative input from children and teenagers about their perspectives on crime and victimization, and on our shared values of individual and community safety, equality, and justice for all. Crime in America has a significant impact on our youth, as evidenced by statistics from the 2001 National Crime Victimization Survey:

- Youth between the ages of 12 and 19 experienced over 1,798,010 non-fatal violent victimizations, rates which are higher than any other age group.
- There were an estimated 82,440 rapes and sexual assaults.
- Robberies were estimated at 187,020.
- There were an estimated 339,180 aggravated assaults and an estimated 1,189,020 simple assaults.
- There were an estimated 56,040 thefts, i.e., pocket picking and purse snatching.¹

These Guidelines and Contest Overview – which can be modified, as needed – include contest rules and suggested activities that NCVRW Planning Committees can use to sponsor and promote a Student Poster and Essay Contest.

Student Poster and Essay Contest Guidelines

Contest Co-sponsors

The Contest can be co-sponsored by a community's NCVRW Planning Committee, which should include crime victims and survivors, community- and system-based victim assistance programs, criminal and juvenile justice agencies, and allied professionals (including schools). Contest Co-sponsors can provide speakers for classrooms and student body assemblies who can address the impact of crime and victimization, and our shared values to address crime and assist its victims.

Contest Overview

A one-page *Contest Overview* included in these *Guidelines* can be utilized to explain the Contest to School Board members, school principals, teachers, or others who will help implement the Contest in local schools.

¹Bureau of Justice Statistics. (September 2002). *Criminal Victimization 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

Theme of the Contest

The 2004 NCVRW theme – “Victims’ Rights: America’s Values” – can help:

- Engage schools as partners in victim and public awareness efforts.
- Increase awareness among students about crime and victimization, and how we can *all* work together to better ensure safety in our homes, schools and neighborhoods, and help victims who need our support.
- Generate interest and awareness about the rights and needs of crime victims from the unique perspective of youth.

Submitting Entries

The Poster Contest is designed for students in grades 1 through 3. The Essay Contest is designed for students in grades 4 through 12. Children should write or draw from their perspectives – what they think, feel or know about crime and victimization. All entries will be judged on expression of the contest theme, style, content and creativity.

Posters should be submitted on white paper that is no larger than 17" by 22". Suggestions for essay lengths include the following:

GRADES	ESSAY LENGTH
Grades 4 to 5	75 to 150 words
Grades 6 to 7	150 to 250 words
Grades 8 to 9	250 to 500 words
Grades 10 to 12	500 to 750 words

Contest Co-sponsors should create a simple Submission Form (in paper format for distribution and in electronic format for posting on web sites) that includes:

- Student’s Full Name
- Student’s Age
- Student’s Grade
- Name of Teacher
- Name of School
- Address of School
- Telephone Number of School
- Contest Deadline

The deadline for submitting all entries is *Friday, March 19, 2004*. All entries must be accompanied by the official Submission Form (*included in these Guidelines*) which can be provided to schools in paper or web-based formats. All entries become the property of the Contest Co-sponsors and will not be returned.

Contest Implementation: Ten Tips

1. Determine the best contact for Contest implementation, i.e., School Boards, principals, teachers, PTA, etc. Draft a letter that explains the 2004 NCVRW Poster and Essay Contest and stresses its educational value, and attach the enclosed *Overview*.

2. Post information about the Contest, including the Submission Form, on your Co-sponsors' web sites, and ask participating schools to do the same.
3. Seek donations from local businesses and merchants for contest prizes, i.e., cash prizes, merchandise, free fun activities (such as bowling or movie tickets), and make sure that all contributions are publicly recognized. Once prizes have been obtained, include specific information in the announcement that is provided to students.
4. Provide a certificate of participation to all students who submit entries, utilizing the *sample certificate of appreciation* included in this Resource Guide's Camera-ready Artwork section and on the CD-ROM.
5. Solicit a panel of judges that includes victims and survivors, victim service providers, justice professionals, civic leaders and educators. Depending upon the number of entries, the Contest Co-sponsors may want to screen submissions and select a pre-determined number in both categories for the judges' review.
6. Publicize the contest to local news media and invite them to attend either the judging or awards presentation events.
7. Once winning entries have been selected, invite the students, their families and teachers to attend an awards ceremony (that can be held in conjunction with other NCVRW victim and public awareness events).
8. Prominently display all entries, or the winning entries (depending upon available space), at NCVRW victim and public awareness events.
9. Be sure to follow-up with thank-you letters to anyone who provided support or assistance in implementing the Student Poster and Essay Contest.
10. Consider utilizing portions of the essays or the poster artwork in victim and public awareness activities throughout the year.

Criteria for Judging

Suggested criteria for judging on a scale of 100 include:

CRITERIA	NUMBER OF POINTS
Appropriate reflection of the 2004 NCVRW theme	25
Writing or artwork style	25
Writing or artwork content	25
Creativity in writing or artwork	25

2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week

Student Poster and Essay Contest

O V E R V I E W

- NCVRW:** National Crime Victims' Rights Week is April 18 - 24, 2004.
- Theme:** *"Victims' Rights: America's Values,"* that emphasizes our commitment to shared values of individual and community safety, equality, and justice for all people in America.
- Sponsored by:** *(List all co-sponsors)*
- Goal:** To engage elementary, middle and high school students in commemorating 2004 NCVRW, and examine our shared values for crime victims' rights and assistance as exemplified in the theme.
- Entries:** Poster contest for students in grades 1 through 3.
Essay contest for students in grades 4 through 12.
(Entries should include the attached submission form)
- Prizes:** *(List information about prizes)*
- Speakers:** The Contest Co-sponsors can provide speakers for classrooms or student assemblies that include crime victims and survivors, victim service providers, or criminal and juvenile justice professionals *(please contact the Co-sponsors for additional information)*.
- Deadline:** Submissions must be provided to the Contest Co-sponsors no later than *Friday, March 19, 2004*.
- Helpful Resources:** Crime and victimization statistics available from the U.S. Department of Justice (USDOJ): www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/cvict.htm.
Information about crime victim assistance programs and strategies available from the USDOJ Office for Victims of Crime: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc.
Information about programs and services in our community available from: *(List local web and other contacts for local resources)*.
- For More Information:** *(List contact for further information)*

2004 Commemorative Calendar

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

JANUARY

CRIME STOPPERS MONTH

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

NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH

Harvard School of Public Health Center for
Health Communications
617.432.1038
www.hsph.harvard.edu/chc/wmy/nmm/intro.htm

APRIL

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS

April 16-18, 2004

Youth Service America
202.296.2992
www.ysa.org

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

April 18-24, 2004

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

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

April 18-24, 2004

Points of Light Foundation
800.750.7653
www.pointsoflight.org

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

Prevent Child Abuse America
312.663.3520, ext. 168
www.preventchildabuse.org

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
717.909.0710
717.909.0715 (TTY)
www.nsvrc.org

MAY

NATIONAL LAW DAY

May 1, 2004

American Bar Association
312.988.5000
www.abanet.org

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WEEK

May 2-8, 2004

International Association of Correctional
Officers
517.485.3310

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK

May 2-8, 2004

American Association of Suicidology
202.237.2280
www.suicidology.org

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

May 9-15, 2004

Concerns of Police Survivors
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

May 15, 2004

Concerns of Police Survivors
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY
May 25, 2004

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

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

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

AUGUST

NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

August 3, 2004
National Association of Town Watch
800.NITE.OUT
www.nationaltownwatch.org

SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

September 25, 2004
National Organization of Parents of
Murdered Children, Inc.
888.818.POMC
www.pomc.org

OCTOBER

AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK

October 17-23, 2004
National School Safety Center
805.373.9977
www.nssc1.org

WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE

YWCA of the USA
202.467.0801
www.ywca.org

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

National Crime Prevention Council
800.627.2911
www.ncpc.org

**NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AWARENESS MONTH**

National Coalition Against Domestic
Violence
303.839.1852
www.ncadv.org

NOVEMBER

TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY

November - December, 2004
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
800.GET.MADD
www.madd.org

DECEMBER

**NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED
DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH**

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

The most replicated components of the NCVRW Resource Guide are the camera-ready resources. The artwork can be utilized during NCVRW and throughout the year as stand-alone documents, or as part of victim and public awareness campaigns and publications such as brochures, annual reports, and fact sheets. They can also be copied onto transparencies or used electronically to enhance training presentations.

The 2004 Resource Guide camera-ready artwork reflects the theme for NCVRW, along with other salient issues relevant to crime and victimization. When appropriate, the artwork can be personalized with local victim service providers' contact information. Local printers and correctional agencies may be willing to donate printing services or paper, or provide these services at a reduced cost. For your convenience, all of the camera-ready artwork is provided in hard-copy form and on a CD.

- An 11" x 17" poster, presenting the NCVRW theme "Victims' Rights: America's Values," can be reduced for use in newsletters and brochures, and enlarged for public transportation advertisements. Insert your organization's contact information prior to duplicating the poster artwork.
- The three "Crime Victims Have the Right to..." print PSAs are designed to educate crime victims and the general public about the rights and services available for victims of crime. Insert your organization's contact information prior to duplicating the artwork as posters, print ads, or flyers.
- One print PSA in Spanish can facilitate your multicultural outreach programs. Like the PSAs in English, this PSA is customizable, and has space for your organization's contact information.
- The artwork for logos and buttons can be printed in one or more colors to add dimension to the message, and can be utilized as visuals for a variety of 2004 NCVRW victim and public awareness activities.
- Each of the bookmarks should be printed on two sides, on paper that is at least 80-pound cover stock.
- The artwork for the ribbon cards can help victim service agencies promote public awareness of NCVRW through the distribution of ribbons in the theme colors of Pantone 471 and white. The ribbon cards can be replicated in large quantities. Prior to distribution, loop two theme-colored ribbons together with a stick pin. Then, attach the pin to the right of the text copy. Repeat for all of the ribbon cards.
- The artwork for a cover or title page for your 2004 NCVRW victim and public outreach resources has space for the logo or name of your agency or organization, or members of your 2004 NCVRW Planning Committee.
- The sample letterhead encourages coalitions and NCVRW Planning Committees to show a united effort under one banner: 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Consider adding a listing of NCVRW Planning Committee members and organizations in eight-point type on the letterhead's left side prior to reproducing it. Also, color can be easily incorporated to add more depth to the design.
- Artwork for two bumper stickers is included for reproduction and distribution to constituencies. One reflects the 2004 NCVRW theme; the other can be used for more general public awareness purposes.
- The list of national toll-free information and referral telephone numbers can be reprinted as a stand-alone document or incorporated into other victim service organizations' or justice-related publications. This list can also be utilized for training and technical assistance, especially for criminal and juvenile justice and allied professionals who are in need of good referral programs for the victims with whom they have contact.
- The Crime Stats Sheet, a new addition to this year's Resource Guide, provides a highly effective visual depiction of the scope of crime in America. It can be utilized as a stand-alone poster, or incorporated into victim and public awareness materials and training presentations.
- A certificate of appreciation honors victims/survivors, victim service providers, and others for their contributions to victim assistance. Reproduce the certificate on attractive card stock, with the recipient's name written in calligraphy. You may also wish to modify the certificate to honor volunteers who assist crime victims and advocates, tying the event into National Volunteer Recognition Week, also commemorated during April 2004.



Crime victims have the right to

answers

notification

assistance

options

advocacy

support

confidentiality

referrals

services

When we value equality, protection and justice for all, we value the rights that victims of crime deserve most. More than 32,000 laws and 10,000 victim assistance programs have been established nationwide to uphold these ideals. Together, we can help them deliver.

VICTIMS' RIGHTS
AMERICA'S VALUES

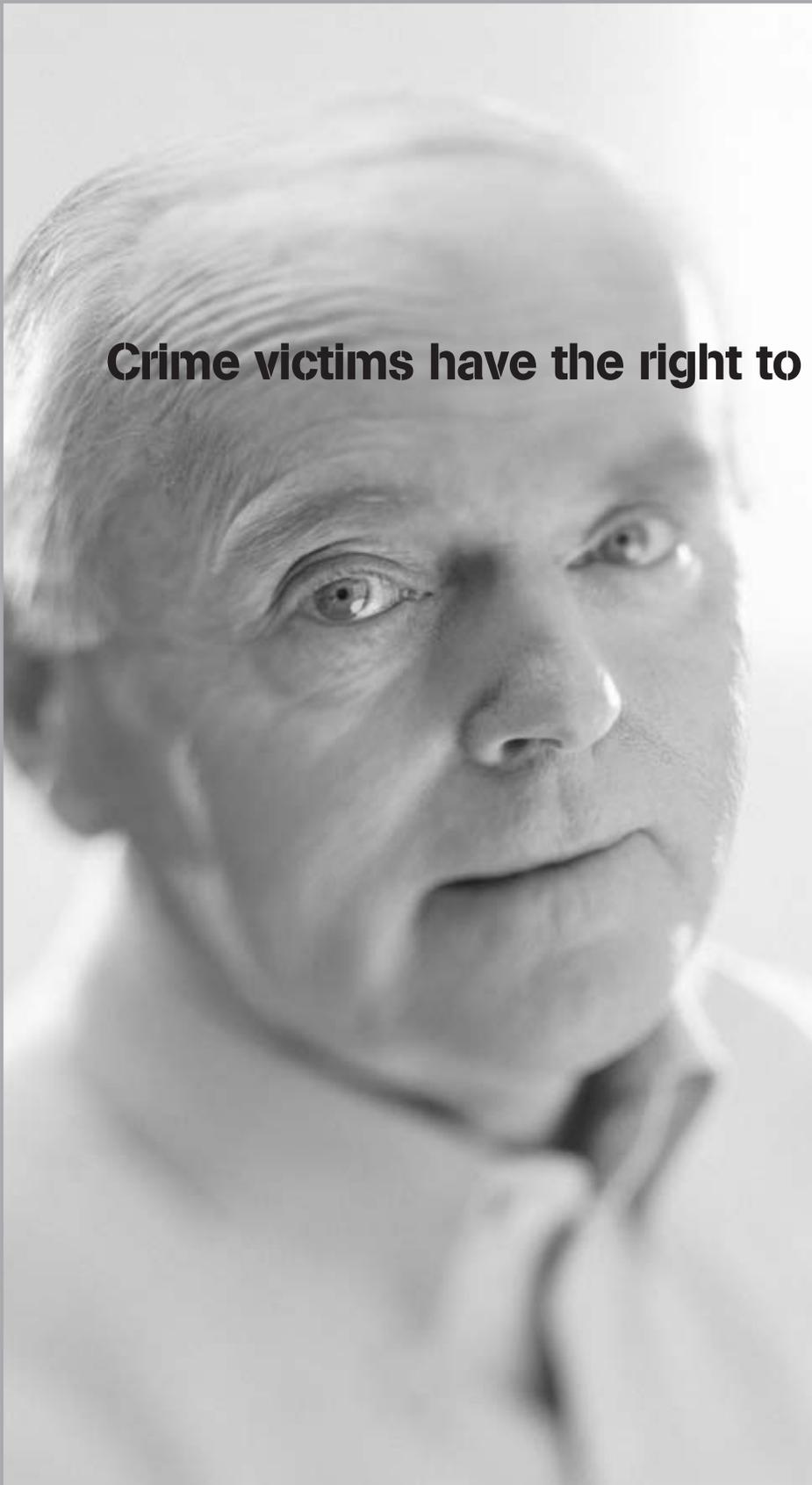
NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK ■ APRIL 18-24, 2004

For more information, please contact:



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





Crime victims have the right to

advocacy

resources

information

protection

privacy

security

restitution

choices

notification

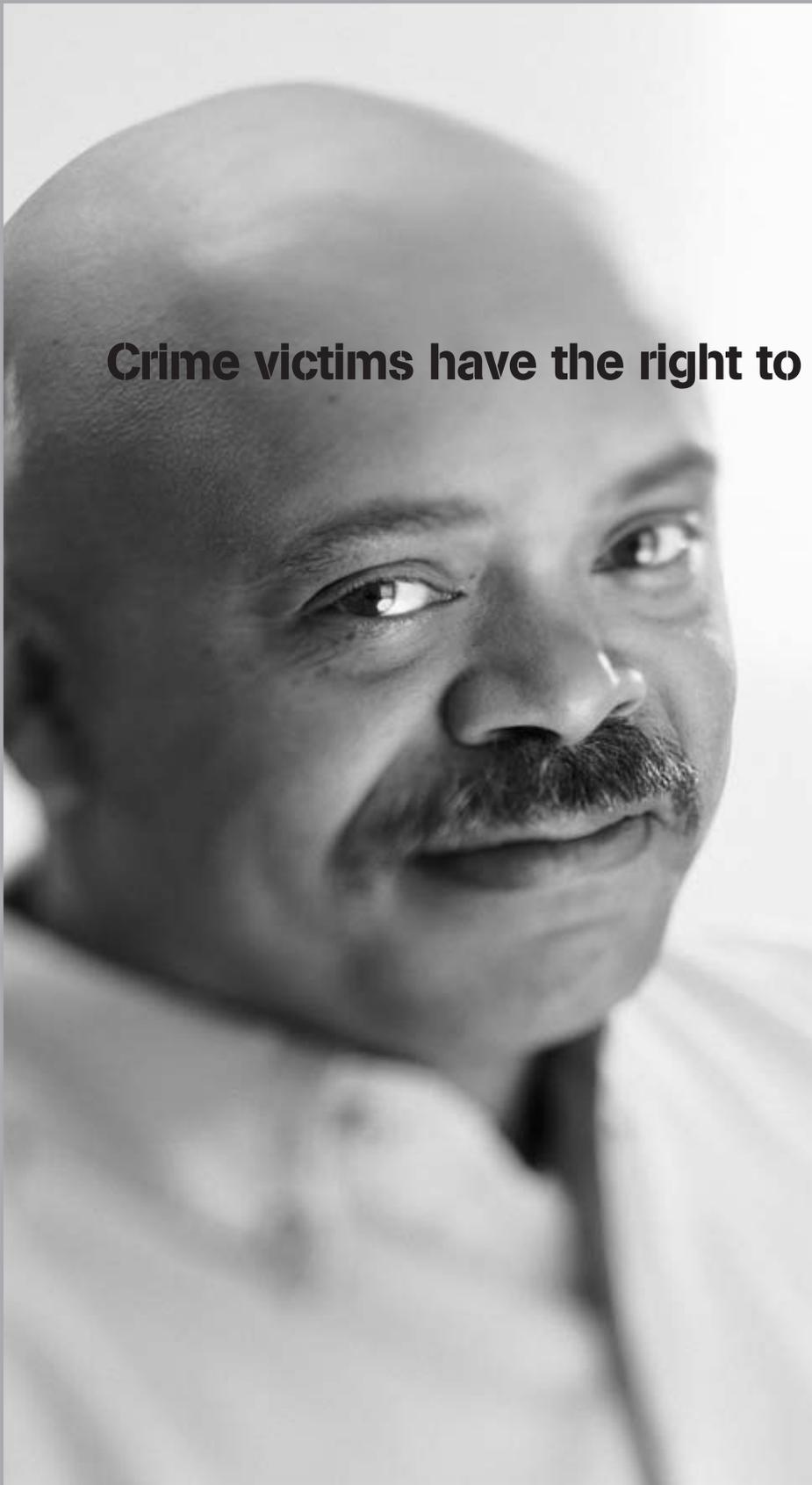
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AMERICA'S VALUES

For more information, please contact:

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





Crime victims have the right to

access

advocacy

justice

assistance

choices

resources

protection

security

education

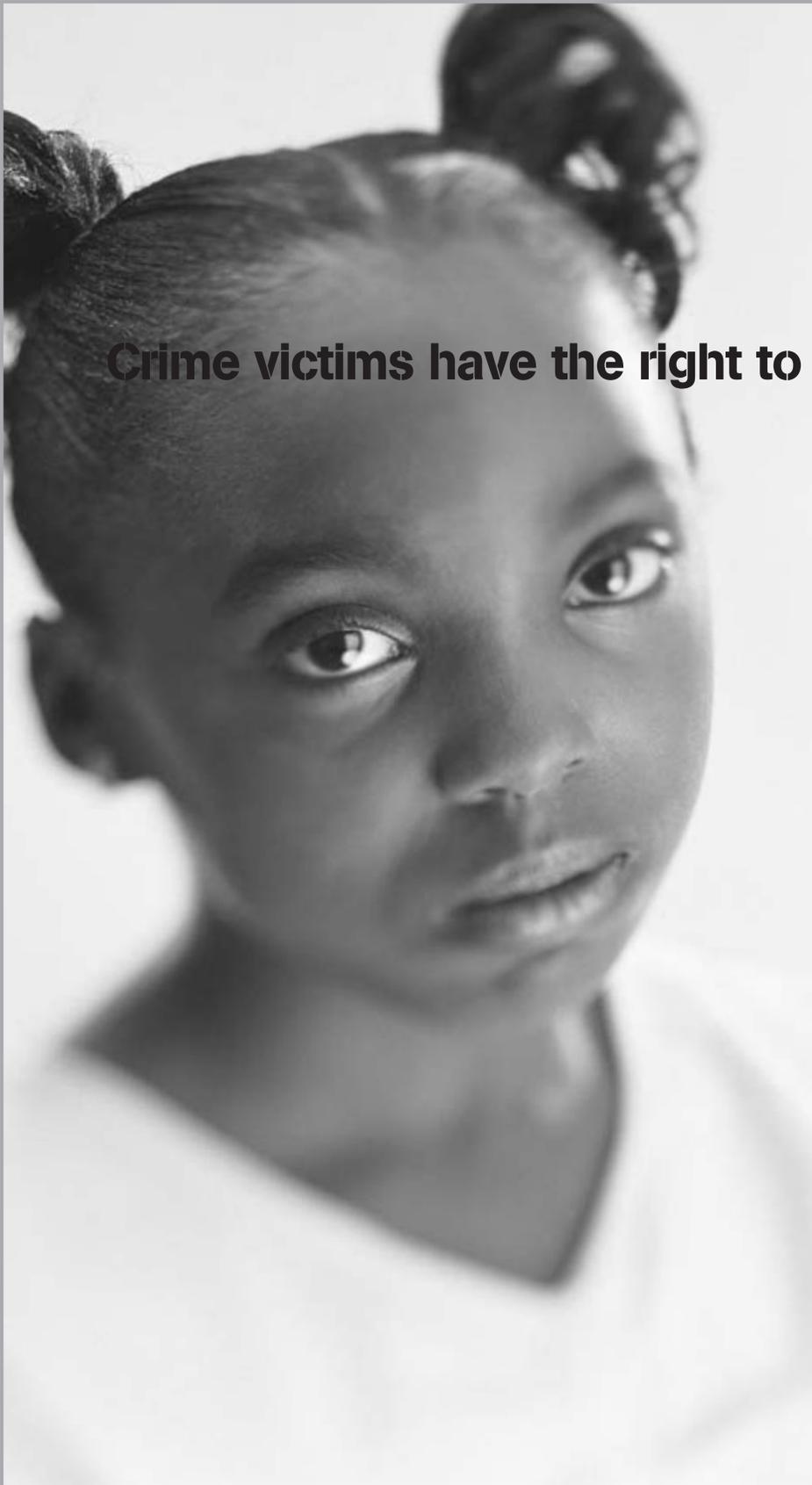
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AMERICA'S VALUES

For more information, please contact:

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





Crime victims have the right to

guidance

education

safety

support

advocates

options

referrals

information

protection

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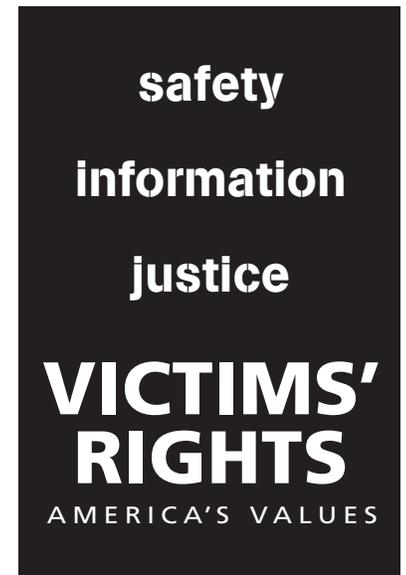
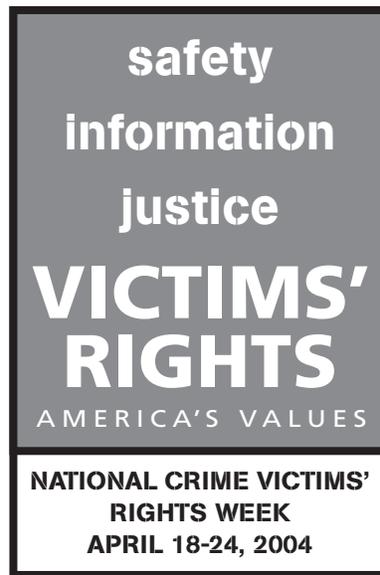
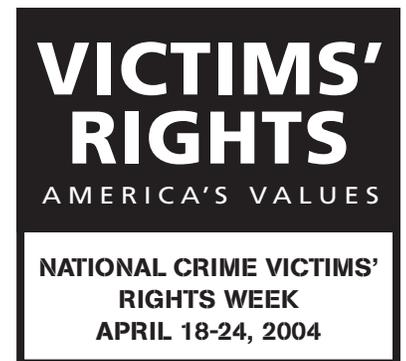
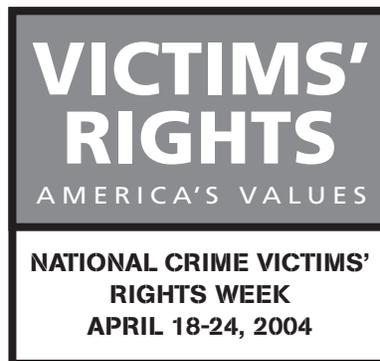
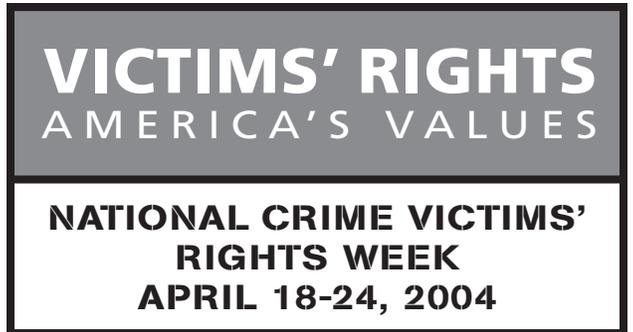
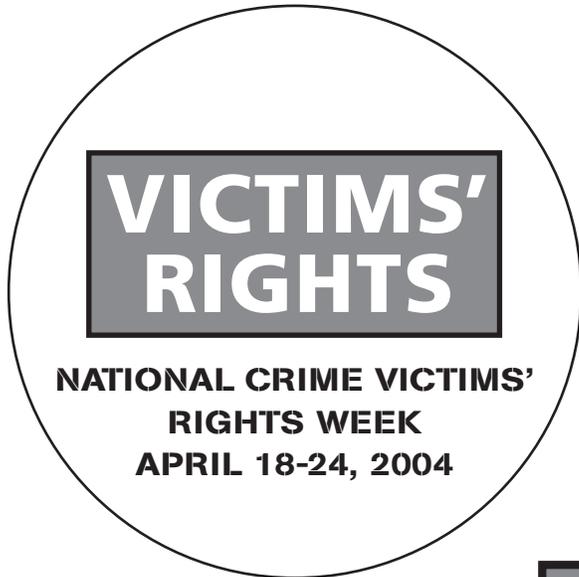
VICTIMS' RIGHTS
AMERICA'S VALUES

For more information, please contact:

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



CAMERA-READY ARTWORK FOR NCVRW LOGOS & BUTTONS



VICTIMS' RIGHTS

2004 EVENTS

Please mark your calendars for the events listed below.

JANUARY

CRIME STOPPERS MONTH
Crime Stoppers International
800-245-0009
www.c-s-i.org

NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH
Harvard School of Public Health, Center for Health Communications
617-452-1038
www.hsph.harvard.edu/chc/wmy/nmmn/intro.htm

APRIL

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS
April 16-18, 2004
Youth Service America
202-296-2992
www.yusa.org

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK
April 18-24, 2004
U.S. Department of Justice
Office for Victims of Crime
800-851-3420 (OVIC Resource Center)
www.ovic.usdoj.gov/ovic

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK
April 18-24, 2004
Points of Light Foundation
800-750-7653
www.pointsoflight.org

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH
Prevent Child Abuse America
312-665-3520, ext. 168
www.preventchildabuse.org
NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH
National Sexual Violence Resource Center
717-909-0710
717-909-0715 (TTY)
www.nsvrc.org

MAY

NATIONAL LAW DAY
May 1, 2004
American Bar Association
312-988-5000
www.abanet.org
NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WEEK
May 2-8, 2004
International Association of Correctional Officers
517-485-3310

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK
May 2-8, 2004
American Association of Suicidology
202-237-2280
www.suicidology.org
NATIONAL POLICE WEEK
May 9-15, 2004
Concerns of Police Survivors
573-346-4911
www.nationalcopss.org

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

May 15, 2004
Concerns of Police Survivors
573-346-4911
www.nationalcopss.org

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY
May 25, 2004
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
800-843-5678
www.nrcmec.org

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

AUGUST

NATIONAL NIGHT OUT
August 3, 2004
National Association of Town Watch
800-NITE-OUT
www.nationaltownwatch.org

SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE
September 25, 2004
National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Inc.
888-818-POMC
www.pomc.org

OCTOBER

AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK
October 17-23, 2004
National School Safety Center
805-573-9977
www.nsssc1.org
WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE
YMCA of the USA
202-467-0801
www.ymca.org

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH
National Crime Prevention Council
800-627-2911
www.nrcpc.org
NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
303-839-1852
www.nrcadv.org

NOVEMBER

THE ONE ON FOR SAFETY
November-December, 2004
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
800-CET-MADD
www.madd.org

DECEMBER

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
800-CET-MADD
www.madd.org



Every hour in America there are

- 2 murders
- 2 drunk driving deaths
- 28 rapes
- 58 robberies
- 67 attacks on women by someone they know
- 103 neglectful or abusive acts toward children
- 157 stalkings
- 163 violent attacks on 12- to 17-year-olds in school
- 349 burglaries
- 523 assaults
- 1,540 thefts



All statistics provided by U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and U.S. Department of Transportation. Please visit www.ovic.usdoj.gov/ovic/nrcmw/2004/welcome.html for attribution.

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

Crime victims' rights are America's values.

When we value equality, protection and justice for all, we value the rights that victims of crime deserve most. More than 32,000 laws and 10,000 victim assistance programs have been established nationwide to uphold these ideals, and to deliver what victims of crime need most. For more information, please contact:

CAMERA-READY ARTWORK FOR NCVRW BOOKMARKS

access

advocacy

justice

assistance

choices

resources

protection

**NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 18-24, 2004**

For assistance or more
information, contact the
Office for Victims of Crime at
800-851-3420
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS**
AMERICA'S VALUES

We value your rights.

Crime victims have
the right to core
American values:
equality, protection
and justice for all.
More than
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uphold these ideals,
and to deliver what
victims of crime
need most.

Office for Victims of Crime
OVVC
"Putting Victims First"

WE VALUE YOUR RIGHTS

National Toll-free Numbers

Information/Referrals on Victims' Rights,
Services, and Criminal and Juvenile Justice Resources

Battered Women's Justice Project 800-903-0111

Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Country
Child Abuse Hotline 800-653-5155

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

Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Hotline
877-ID-THEFT

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse
800-851-3420

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse
800-851-3420

Mothers Against Drunk Driving
800-GET-MADD

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
800-843-5678 TDD 800-826-7653

National Center for Victims of Crime
800-FYI-CALL

National Children's Alliance 800-239-9950

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol
and Drug Information 800-729-6686
TDD Hotline 800-487-4889

Hearing Impaired 800-735-2258

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect
800-594-3366

National Crime Prevention Council 800-NCPC-911
National Criminal Justice Reference Service
800-851-3420

National Domestic Violence Hotline
800-799-7233 TTY Hotline 800-787-3224

National Fraud Information Hotline
800-876-7060

National Organization for Victim Assistance
800-1RY-NOVA

National Organization of Parents of Murdered
Children, Inc. 888-818-POMC

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
800-537-2238 TTY Hotline 800-553-2508

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
877-739-3895

National Violence Against Women Prevention
Research Center 866-472-8824

Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center
800-851-3420 TTY 877-712-9279

Office for Victims of Crime Training and
Technical Assistance Center 866-OVC-TTAC
TTY Telephone 866-682-8880

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network
800-656-4673

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

**NATIONAL
CRIME
VICTIMS'
RIGHTS
WEEK**

APRIL 18-24, 2004

**We value
your
rights.**

For assistance
or more information,
contact the Office for
Victims of Crime at

800-627-6872

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

CAMERA-READY ARTWORK FOR NCVRW RIBBON CARD

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

AMERICA'S VALUES

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 18-24, 2004

As Americans, we share the same values of equality, protection and justice for all—especially for victims of crime.

To symbolize a commitment to the laws and programs that uphold these ideals, please wear this ribbon during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 18-24, 2004.

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

AMERICA'S VALUES

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS'
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AMERICA'S VALUES

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 18-24, 2004

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



VICTIMS' RIGHTS
AMERICA'S VALUES

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 18-24, 2004

**VICTIMS' RIGHTS
AMERICA'S VALUES**
NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK ■ APRIL 18-24, 2004

**VICTIMS' RIGHTS
AMERICA'S VALUES**
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

**Information and Referrals on Victims' Rights,
Services, and Criminal and Juvenile Justice Resources**

Battered Women's Justice Project	800-903-0111
Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Country Child Abuse Hotline	800-633-5155
Childhelp USA National Hotline	800-4-A-CHILD
	TDD 800-2-A-CHILD
Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Hotline	877-ID-THEFT
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse	800-851-3420
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse	800-851-3420
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	800-GET-MADD
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	800-843-5678
	TDD 800-826-7653
National Center for Victims of Crime	800-FYI-CALL
National Children's Alliance	800-239-9950
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	800-729-6686
	TDD Hotline 800-487-4889
	Hearing Impaired 800-735-2258
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect	800-394-3366
National Crime Prevention Council	800-NCPC-911
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	800-851-3420
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-7233
	TTY Hotline 800-787-3224
National Fraud Information Hotline	800-876-7060
National Organization for Victim Assistance	800-TRY-NOVA
National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Inc.	888-818-POMC
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	800-537-2238
	TTY Hotline 800-553-2508
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	877-739-3895
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	866-472-8824
Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center	800-851-3420
	TTY 877-712-9279
Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center	866-OVC-TTAC
	TTY Telephone 866-682-8880
Parents for Megan's Law	800-ASK-PFML
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	800-656-4673
Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Custody	800-527-3223



Every hour in America there are

2 murders

2 drunk driving deaths

28 rapes

58 robberies

**67 attacks on women
by someone they know**

**103 neglectful or abusive
acts toward children**

157 stalkings

**163 violent attacks on
12- to 17-year-olds in school**

349 burglaries

523 assaults

1,540 thefts



Sources:

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



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

VICTIMS' RIGHTS
AMERICA'S VALUES

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 18-24, 2004

Certificate of Appreciation

Presented to

For outstanding service on behalf of crime victims

Date

Presented by

Your local library is likely to have extensive reference resources to help you develop or enhance a directory of broadcast, print, and web-based media for your jurisdiction. In addition, you can find general and specialized media according to region and state at: http://dir.yahoo.com/News_and_Media/By_Region/.

The NCVRW letterhead should be utilized to print all correspondence with the news media. You can add a list of co-sponsoring organizations or partners in eight-point type on the left side of the letterhead.

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

Once victim service providers and allied professionals have completed their plans to commemorate 2004 NCVRW, it is helpful to send a general press release to local print, broadcast, and web-based media highlighting key activities they will sponsor. The sample press release, which includes a national perspective, an explanation of the theme, and a quotation from the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime, can be easily personalized to state and local jurisdictions.

SAMPLE BROADCAST PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

One of the best ways to promote victims' rights and services is through the broadcasting of public service announcements (PSAs). The three sample broadcast PSAs included in this Guide can be utilized for either radio or television stations. Each PSA should be personalized to include contact information for local victim services. Any relevant data that will localize the PSA by accurately reflecting crime and victimization in the area in which the PSAs are broadcast should be added prior to dissemination. Victim advocates should contact local radio and television stations at least six weeks prior to NCVRW and ask to speak to the public service director. The director can provide guidelines about whether the station accepts PSAs and the preferred format. While some stations simply accept PSA scripts that are read by on-air personalities, others ask that the scripts be read by a representative from the organization that submits them. Be sure to understand and follow any guidelines that radio and television stations provide.

SAMPLE OPINION/EDITORIAL COLUMN

Opinion/editorial columns can describe the effect of crime and victimization on individuals and communities, and help people in your jurisdiction understand the range of rights and services available to assist victims. The sample opinion/editorial column should be personalized and expanded to reflect information pertinent to the community in which it will be published, such as current crime statistics, personal victims' vignettes, information about victims' rights and services, and shared values relevant to victim assistance in your community. The column can also be edited and submitted to local radio and television stations as an actuality, which is a 60-second statement of opinion that is usually read on air by the author. Victim service providers should consider submitting the opinion/editorial column or actuality from a local NCVRW Planning Committee or coalition.

Sample Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
(Date)

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

“Victims’ Rights: America’s Values” **America Commemorates the 24th Anniversary of** **National Crime Victims’ Rights Week**

(City/State) – During the week of April 18th through the 24th, 2004, crime victims and survivors, victim service providers, criminal and juvenile justice and allied professionals, and community volunteers will join together across America to commemorate the 24th anniversary of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. This year’s theme, “Victims’ Rights: America’s Values,” helps us recognize that when we *value* equal rights for all Americans, safety and protection for those who have been victimized, and justice for *all*, we *value* crime victims’ rights and services.

This year also marks the 20th anniversary of the Crime Victims Fund established by the *Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA)* which, over the past two decades, has provided over \$5.5 billion for victim assistance programs that offer a wide range of services to crime victims, and victim compensation that helps victims cope with the financial impact of crime. VOCA is *not* derived from taxpayers’ dollars but, rather, from Federal criminal fines, forfeited appearance bonds, and special assessments on Federal convictions. Here in (community/state), VOCA funds are utilized to (describe the wide range of VOCA-funded services, including victim compensation).

Since 1972, the victim assistance field has worked to ensure that crime victims are treated with compassion and respect; that they are informed of their rights and involved in justice processes as *more than just witnesses*; and that they are aware of victim assistance and compensation programs that can help them cope with the aftermath of crime. Over 30,000 laws have been passed at the Federal, state and local levels that promote victims’ rights and services, including constitutional amendments in 33 states (including yours, if applicable). And today, there are over 10,000 organizations that provide help and hope to victims of crime in our community, and throughout our criminal and juvenile justice systems.

According to (spokesperson), America’s shared values relevant to victim assistance include equality, safety and justice for *all* people in our nation.

“As Albert Einstein said, ‘Try not to become a person of success, but rather try to become a person of *value*,’” (spokesperson) said. “In America today, a ‘person of value’ is

**2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week
Press Release
Page two**

aware of the threat of violence and victimization, and is prepared and willing to respond to its impact on individuals and communities by offering to provide a kind word, support, or assistance in accessing victim services to crime victims and survivors.”

Here in *(city/county/state)*, a number of activities have been planned to recognize victims of crime and those who serve them during 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Included are: *(cite examples of special events, and attach any relevant summaries to this press release)*.

John W. Gillis, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice, encourages *all* people in America who share the core value of equal justice for all Americans to join in the commemoration of 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

“Nobody asks to be victimized by violence and, when a crime occurs, victims need to be aware that they have rights within our justice system and many services to help them cope with the victimization,” Gillis explained. “When we are *informed* and *aware* of victims' rights and services, we are committed to shared values of justice for all, and assistance and support for our family members, friends, co-workers and neighbors who are hurt by crime.”

“The Crime Victims Fund that is administered by OVC has, for 20 years, had a significant impact on providing quality victim services and assistance to victims to help them understand their rights and access available services. During 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year, I ask that we all support the vital work of victim service providers and justice professionals in our communities and nation that offer help and hope to victims and survivors of crime,” he concluded.

Members of our community are encouraged to join together during 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, and honor not *only* victims of crime, but also those who bring honor to victims on a daily basis. For additional information about 2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, please contact *(name)*, *(title)*, at *(agency/organization)* at *(area code/telephone number)*, or visit *(name of agency's)* web site at *(web site address)*.

END

Type your press release *double-spaced* on the *sample letterhead* included in this Resource Guide. If your press release is more than one page, type “–more–” in the bottom right corner of the front page, and *paper clip* the second page to the first page. Add the title and date of the press release, plus “Page Two” in the top left corner of the second page.

Sample Public Service Announcements

: 60 SECONDS

The impact of crime and victimization in America affects not only its victims and survivors, but their families, friends, co-workers, neighbors and our communities and nation as a whole. *Most of us* know someone who has been victimized or have ourselves been hurt by crime, and *most of us* are in a position to help crime victims.

April 18th through the 24th is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. During this special week, the theme "Victims' Rights: America's Values" helps us recognize that when we *value* equal rights for all Americans, safety and protection for those who have been victimized, and justice for all, we *value* crime victims' rights and services. This week and throughout the year, *(city/county/state)* programs that help victims recover in the aftermath of crime and seek justice are committed to turning our shared values into effective victims' rights and victim assistance, ensuring that crime victims will be treated with dignity and respect; that they will receive help in securing their rights under law; and that assistance will be provided that offers them support and services.

If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, please call *(name of agency)* at *(area code/telephone number)* for information and assistance, or visit our web site at *(web site address)*.

: 30 SECONDS

April 18th through the 24th is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time for our community and nation to reflect on the needs and rights of victims of crime. If you or someone you know has been victimized, our *(community/state)* offers programs to help you cope with the financial, emotional and physical losses, and to help you understand your rights under the law. Or if you would like to volunteer to help victims of crime, many rewarding opportunities are available.

Get help or help out. Please call *(name of agency)* at *(area code/telephone number)* for information and assistance or to volunteer for victims, or visit our web site at *(web site address)*.

: 15 SECONDS

If you or someone you know has been hurt by crime, we provide a wide range of services to help you cope with financial, emotional and physical losses. Please call *(name of agency)* at *(area code/telephone number)* for more information and assistance, or visit our web site at *(web site address)*.

Sample Opinion/Editorial Column

“Victims’ Rights: America’s Values”

“But *I’ll* never be a victim of crime! Crime is something that happens to *someone else*. Crime is certainly a societal problem, but not one that *affects me* personally.”

If these statements were only true! The reality is that *most* people in America will be a victim of or witness to a crime in their lifetime. The threat and impact of terrorism have had a profound affect on Americans’ feelings of safety and security. The reality and threat of being a victim of violence is, indeed, *personal*.

April 18 to 24 marks the 24th commemoration of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. For seven days, victim service providers, justice professionals and others seek to promote greater public awareness about a serious problem that affects our nation and its people 365 days a year. For one week, we share the opportunity to have a serious national dialogue about victims of crime and the impact on us as individuals, communities and a nation as a whole.

The economic impact of crime in America is devastating in itself, resulting in significant damage to victims’ abilities to focus, function and work. The psychological impact may be more difficult to measure but is no less devastating. Many victims *never* report crime because of trauma and fear. For those who *do* report crimes, we have much work to do to validate the harm they have endured, their voices and concerns, and their statutory rights as victims. And the physical impact results in people whose lives are irrevocably changed – the robbery victim who is left a paraplegic, the family whose breadwinner is murdered, left to its own devices to survive, the battered woman who hides her bruises in hopes of hiding her chronic suffering, and the child abuse victims who listen closely to the threats of their abusers and *never* disclose their victimization.

Victims and survivors of crime have simple, basic needs. They need to feel safe in reporting the crimes committed against them. They need consistent implementation of their core rights to information and notification, protection, participation, and restitution. And they need to be assured that *they* are not responsible for what happened, and that the persons who hurt them will be held accountable and brought to justice.

When we take time to identify and meet the needs of victims and survivors of crime, we commit to our shared values for justice in America:

- When you value our right to live in peace in our homes, neighborhoods and communities, *you value victims’ rights and services*.
- When you value our children and their hopes for a life of opportunity that is free from violence, *you value victims’ rights and services*.
- When you value justice for *all* people who live in America, *you value victims’ rights and services*.

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

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The impressive accomplishments, struggles, and victories of the past 32 years of America's victim assistance discipline are incorporated into this summary document, which for the first time reflects findings from the OVC Oral History Project sponsored by Justice Solutions, the National Organization for Victim Assistance, the National Association of Crime Victims Compensation Boards, and the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators. It can be reproduced as a document on its own, or incorporated into speeches, brochures, and other public outreach activities sponsored during NCVRW and throughout the year. States can also consider developing their own historical overview that highlights state-specific achievements that have advanced victims' rights and services.

THE OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME: LOOKING BACK, MOVING FORWARD

Since 1983, OVC has provided vision, leadership, funding, and substantial support to community- and system-based victim assistance programs, as well as to allied professions, to enhance victims' rights and services. Key landmarks in public policy and program development are included in this summary, which can be utilized as a stand-alone document or incorporated into other victim and public outreach efforts sponsored during 2004 NCVRW and throughout the year.

THE CRIME VICTIMS FUND: TWO DECADES OF MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Since 1985, the Crime Victims Fund, established by the Victims of Crime Act passed in 1984, has provided over \$5.5 billion to support victim assistance and services. Key accomplishments of the Crime Victims Fund are detailed in this document, which should be utilized to commemorate the 20-year anniversary of the passage of VOCA in conjunction with 2004 NCVRW. Victim assistance programs that have benefited from the VOCA fund should emphasize the difference that VOCA has made in the lives of victims and survivors for the past two decades.

Crime Victims' Rights in America

An Historical Overview

"The future is not a result of choices among alternative paths offered by the present, but a place that is created – created first in mind and will, created next in activity. The future is not some place we are going to, but one we are creating. The paths are not to be found, but made, and the activity of making them changes both the maker and the destination." John Schaar

1965

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

1972

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

1974

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

1975

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

1976

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

1977

- The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards is established by the existing 22 compensation programs to

promote the creation of a nationwide network of compensation programs.

- Oregon becomes the first state to enact mandatory arrest in domestic violence cases.

1978

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

1979

- Frank G. Carrington, considered by many to be "the father of the victims' rights movement," founds the Crime Victims' Legal Advocacy Institute, Inc., to promote the rights of crime victims in the civil and criminal justice systems. The nonprofit organization was renamed VALOR, the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, in 1981.
- The Office on Domestic Violence is established in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, but is later closed in 1981.
- The U.S. Congress fails to enact the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and federal funding for victims' programs is phased out. Many grassroots and "system-based" programs close.

1980

- Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is founded after the death of 13-year-old Carl

Lightner, who was killed by a repeat offender drunk driver. The first two MADD chapters are created in Sacramento, California and Annapolis, Maryland.

- The U.S. Congress passes the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980.
- Wisconsin passes the first "Crime Victims' Bill of Rights."
- The First National Day of Unity in October is established by NCADV to mourn battered women who have died, celebrate women who have survived the violence, and honor all who have worked to defeat domestic violence. This Day becomes Domestic Violence Awareness Week and, in 1987, expands to a month of awareness activities each October.
- NCADV holds its first national conference in Washington, D.C., which gains federal recognition of critical issues facing battered women, and sees the birth of several state coalitions.
- The first Victim Impact Panel is sponsored by Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) in Oswego County, New York.

1981

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

1982

- In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to create a greatly needed national focus on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force Final Report offers

68 recommendations that become the framework for the advancement of new programs and policies. Its final recommendation, to amend the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to guarantee that "...the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings....," becomes a vital source of new energy pushing toward the successful efforts to secure state constitutional amendments through the 1980s and beyond.

- The Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 brings "fair treatment standards" to victims and witnesses in the federal criminal justice system.
- California voters overwhelmingly pass Proposition 8, which guarantees restitution and other statutory reforms to crime victims.
- The passage of the Missing Children's Act of 1982 helps parents guarantee that identifying information about their missing child is promptly entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system.

1983

- The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is created by the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs to implement recommendations from the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime. OVC establishes a national resource center, trains professionals, and develops model legislation to protect victims' rights.
- The U.S. Attorney General establishes a Task Force on Family Violence, which holds six public hearings across the United States.
- The U.S. Attorney General issues guidelines for federal victim and witness assistance.
- In April, President Reagan honors crime victims in a White House Rose Garden ceremony.
- The First National Conference of the Judiciary on Victims of Crime is held at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada,

with support from the National Institute of Justice. Conferees develop recommendations for the judiciary on victims' rights and services.

- President Reagan proclaims the first National Missing Children's Day in observance of the disappearance of missing child Etan Patz.
- Wisconsin passes the first "Child Victim and Witness Bill of Rights."
- The International Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Governors adopts a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights and establishes a victims' rights committee to bring about renewed emphasis on the needs of crime victims by law enforcement officials nationwide.

1984

- The passage of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) establishes the Crime Victims Fund, made up of federal criminal fines, penalties and bond forfeitures, to support state victim compensation and local victim service programs.
- President Reagan signs the Justice Assistance Act, which establishes a financial assistance program for state and local government and funds 200 new victim service programs.
- The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 is enacted, providing strong incentives to states without "21" laws to raise the minimum age for drinking, saving thousands of young lives in years to come.
- The first of several international affiliates of MADD is chartered in Canada.
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is created as the national resource agency for missing children. Passage of the Missing Children's Assistance Act provides a Congressional mandate for the Center.
- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services is founded to involve the faith community in violence prevention and victim assistance.

- Crime Prevention Week in February is marked by a White House ceremony with McGruff, the crime-fighting mascot of the National Crime Prevention Council.
- The Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action, including the criminal justice system's response to battered women; prevention and awareness; education and training; and data collection and reporting.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which earmarks federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.
- The ad-hoc committee on the constitutional amendment formalizes its plans to secure passage of amendments at the state level.
- Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors' seminar held in Washington, D.C. by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.
- The first National Symposium on Sexual Assault is co-sponsored by the Office of Justice Programs and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, highlighting on the federal level the important needs of victims of rape and sexual assault.
- A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- The Office for Victims of Crime hosts the first national symposium on child molestation.
- Victim/witness coordinator positions are established in the U.S. Attorneys' offices within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- California State University, Fresno initiates the first Victim Services Certificate Program offered for academic credit by a university.
- OVC establishes the National Victims Resource Center, now named the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), to serve as a clearinghouse for OVC publications and other resource information.

1985

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$68 million.
- The National Victim Center (renamed the National Center for Victims of Crime in 1998) is founded in honor of Sunny von Bulow to promote the rights and needs of crime victims, and to educate Americans about the devastating effect of crime on our society.
- The National Institute of Mental Health and NOVA sponsor a services, research and evaluation colloquium on the "Aftermath of Crime: A Mental Health Crisis."
- The United Nations General Assembly passes the International Declaration on the Rights of Victims of Crime and the Abuse of Power.
- President Reagan announces a Child Safety Partnership with 26 members. Its mission is to enhance private sector efforts to promote child safety, to clarify information about child victimization, and to increase public awareness of child abuse.
- The U.S. Surgeon General issues a report identifying domestic violence as a major public health problem.

1986

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$62 million.
- The Office for Victims of Crime awards the first grants to support state victim compensation and assistance programs.
- Two years after its passage, the Victims of Crime Act is amended by the Children's Justice Act to provide funds specifically for the investigation and prosecution of child abuse.
- Over 100 constitutional amendment supporters meet in Washington, D.C. at a forum sponsored by NOVA to refine a national plan to secure state constitutional amendments for victims of crime.
- Rhode Island passes a constitutional amendment granting victims the right to

restitution, to submit victim impact statements, and to be treated with dignity and respect.

- Victim compensation programs have been established in 35 states.
- MADD's "Red Ribbon Campaign" enlists motorists to display a red ribbon on their automobiles, pledging to drive safe and sober during the holidays. This national public awareness effort has since become an annual campaign.

1987

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$77 million.
- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network (NVCAN) and Steering Committee are formed at a meeting hosted by the National Victim Center.
- Security on Campus, Inc. (SOC) is established by Howard and Connie Clery, following the tragic robbery, rape and murder of their daughter Jeanne at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania. SOC raises national awareness about crime and victimization on our nation's campuses.
- The American Correctional Association establishes a Task Force on Victims of Crime.
- NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.
- National Domestic Violence Awareness Month is officially designated to commemorate battered women and those who serve them.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Booth v. Maryland* (482 U.S. 496) that victim impact statements are unconstitutional (in violation of the Eighth Amendment) when applied to the penalty phase of a capital trial as "only the defendant's personal responsibility and moral guilt" may be considered in capital sentencing. However, significant dissenting opinions are offered.
- Victims and advocates in Florida, frustrated by five years of inaction on a proposed constitutional amendment by their legislature,

begin a petition drive. Thousands of citizens sign petitions supporting constitutional protection for victims' rights. The Florida legislature reconsiders, and the constitutional amendment appears on the 1988 ballot.

1988

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$93 million.
- OVC sets aside funds for the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) grant program to provide direct services to Native Americans by establishing "on-reservation" victim assistance programs in Indian Country.
- The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse (NARCEA) is established by a cooperative agreement among the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of State Units on Aging, and the University of Delaware. Renamed the National Center on Elder Abuse, it continues to provide information and statistics.
- *State v. Ciskie* is the first case to allow the use of expert testimony to explain the behavior and mental state of an adult rape victim. The testimony is used to show why a victim of repeated physical and sexual assaults by her intimate partner would not immediately call the police or take action. The jury convicts the defendant on four counts of rape.
- The Federal Drunk Driving Prevention Act is passed, and all states raise the minimum drinking age to 21.
- Constitutional amendments are introduced in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina, and Washington. Florida's amendment is placed on the November ballot, where it passes with 90 percent of the vote. Michigan's constitutional amendment passes with over 80 percent of the vote.
- The first "Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime" conference is sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in Rapid City, South Dakota.

- VOCA amendments legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and induce state compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide, and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments added a new "priority" category for funding victim assistance programs at the behest of MADD and POMC for "previously underserved victims of violent crime."
- OVC provides funding for the first time to the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards to expand national training and technical assistance efforts.
- OVC establishes a Federal Emergency Fund for victims in the federal criminal justice system.

1989

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$133 million.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court reaffirms in *South Carolina v. Gathers* (490 U.S. 805) its 1987 decision in *Booth v. Maryland* that victim impact evidence and arguments are unconstitutional (in violation of the Eighth Amendment) when applied to the penalty phase of a capital trial as "a sentence of death must be relevant to the circumstances of the crime or to the defendant's moral culpability." Again, significant dissenting opinions are offered.
- "White Collar Crime 101" is published, which begins a national dialogue about implementing rights and resources for victims of fraud.
- The legislatures in Texas and Washington pass their respective constitutional amendments, which are both ratified by voters.

1990

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$146 million.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Hate Crime Statistics Act requiring the U.S. Attorney

General to collect data of incidence of certain crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity.

- The Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act, requiring institutions of higher education to disclose murder, rape, robbery, and other crimes on campus, is signed into law by President Bush.
- The Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, which features reforms to make the federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses, is passed by the U.S. Congress.
- The Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 incorporates a Bill of Rights for federal crime victims and codifies services that should be available to victims of crime.
- U.S. Congress passes legislation proposed by MADD to prevent drunk drivers and other offenders from filing bankruptcy to avoid paying criminal restitution or civil fines.
- The Arizona petition drive to place the victims' rights constitutional amendment on the ballot succeeds, and it is ratified by voters.
- The first National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Thrownaway Children in America shows that annually, over one million children fall victim to abduction.
- The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons in the NCIC computer.

1991

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$128 million.
- U.S. Representative Ilena Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) files the first Congressional Joint Resolution to place victims' rights in the U.S. Constitution.
- The Violence Against Women Act of 1991 is considered by the U.S. Congress.
- California State University, Fresno approves the first Bachelors Degree Program in

Victimology in the nation.

- The Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights Act is introduced in the U.S. Congress.
- The results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization, *America Speaks Out*, are released by the National Victim Center during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- In a 7-2 decision in *Payne v. Tennessee* (501 U.S. 808), the U.S. Supreme Court reverses its earlier decisions in *Booth v. Maryland* (1987) and *South Carolina v. Gathers* (1989) and rules that testimony and prosecutorial arguments commenting on the murder victim's good character, as well as how the victim's death affected his or her survivors does not violate the defendant's constitutional rights in a capital case.
- The Attorney General's Summit on Law Enforcement and Violent Crime focuses national attention on victims' rights in the criminal justice system.
- The U.S. Attorney General issues new comprehensive guidelines that establish procedures for the federal criminal justice system to respond to the needs of crime victims. The 1991 *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance* implement new protections of the Crime Control Act of 1990, integrating the requirements of the Federal Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act and the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.
- The first national conference that addresses crime victims' rights and needs in corrections is sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in California.
- The first nationwide survey is conducted to determine the scope of fraud and its effects, which finds that an estimated \$40 billion is lost to fraud each year. One-third of the people surveyed report that an attempt to defraud them had occurred in the previous year.
- The first International Conference on Campus Sexual Assault is held in Orlando,

Florida.

- The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.
- The International Parental Child Kidnapping Act makes the act of unlawfully removing a child outside the United States a federal felony.
- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services facilitates a conference of leaders of 13 religious denominations to plan ways in which these large religious bodies can increase awareness of crime victims' needs and provide appropriate services.
- The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.
- Colorado legislators introduce a constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Fifteen days later, the bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.
- In an 8-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and, in the final analysis, unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states at this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their crime in the media or publications. States must now review their existing statutes to comply with the Supreme Court's decision.
- The Washington Secretary of State implements the nation's first Address Confidentiality Program, which provides victims of domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault an alternate, confidential mailing address, and offers confidentiality for two normally public records: voter registration and motor vehicle records.
- By the end of 1991, seven states have incorporated victims' rights into their state

constitutions.

- OVC provides funding to the National Victim Center for Civil Legal Remedies for Crime Victims to train victim advocates nationwide about additional avenues for victims to seek justice within the civil justice system.

1992

- The Federal Crime Victims fund deposits total \$221 million.
- *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, published during National Crime Victims' Rights Week by the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and the National Victim Center, clarifies the scope and devastating effect of rape in this nation, including the fact that 683,000 women are raped annually in the United States.
- The Association of Paroling Authorities, International establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' needs, rights and services in parole processes.
- The U.S. Congress re-authorizes the Higher Education Bill, which includes the campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights.
- The Battered Women's Testimony Act, which urges states to accept expert testimony in criminal cases involving battered women, is passed by Congress and signed into law by President Bush.
- In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court – in *R.A.V. vs. City of St. Paul* – strikes down a local hate crimes ordinance in Minnesota.
- Five states – Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and New Mexico – ratify constitutional amendments for victims' rights.
- Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking legislation.
- Massachusetts passes a landmark bill creating a statewide computerized domestic violence registry and requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.

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

1993

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$144 million.
- Wisconsin ratifies its constitutional amendment for victims' rights, bringing the total number of states with these amendments to 14.
- President Clinton signs the "Brady Bill" requiring a waiting period for the purchase of handguns.
- Congress passes the Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act, establishing a national repository for information about child sex offenders.
- Twenty-two states pass anti-stalking statutes, bringing the total number of states with anti-stalking laws to 50, plus the District of Columbia.

1994

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$185 million.
- The American Correctional Association Victims Committee publishes the landmark *Report and Recommendations on Victims of Juvenile Crime*, which offers guidelines for improving victims' rights and services within the juvenile justice system.
- Six additional states pass constitutional amendments for victims' rights – the largest number ever in a single year – bringing the total number of states with amendments to 20. States with new amendments include Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio, and Utah.
- President Clinton signs a comprehensive package of federal victims' rights legislation as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. The Act includes:
 - Violence Against Women Act, which authorizes more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat

- violence against women.
 - Enhanced VOCA funding provisions.
 - Establishment of a National Child Sex Offender Registry.
 - Enhanced sentences for drunk drivers with child passengers.

- Kentucky becomes the first state to institute automated telephone voice notification to crime victims of their offender's status and release date.

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

1995

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233 million.

- Legislatures in three states – Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina – pass constitutional amendments that will be placed on the ballot in 1996.

- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network proposes the first draft of language for a federal constitutional amendment for victims' rights.

- The U.S. Department of Justice convenes a national conference to encourage implementation of the Violence Against Women Act.

- The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy in Washington, D.C. Supported by the Office for Victims of Crime, the university-based Academy provides an academically credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights and myriad other topics.

- The U.S. Department of Justice issues Attorney General Guidelines for victim and witness assistance.

- The Beijing World Conference on Women issues a landmark call for global action to end violence against women.

1996

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches an historic high with deposits over \$525 million.

- Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendments are introduced in both houses of Congress with bipartisan support.

- Both presidential candidates and the Attorney General endorse the concept of a Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment.

- Eight states ratify the passage of constitutional amendments for victims' rights – raising the total number of state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.

- The Community Notification Act, known as "Megan's Law," provides for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders by amendment to the national Child Sexual Abuse Registry law.

- President Clinton signs the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, providing one million dollars to strengthen antiterrorism efforts, making restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expanding compensation and assistance services for victims of terrorism both at home and abroad, including victims in the military.

- The Office for Victims of Crime uses its new authority under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act to provide substantial financial assistance to the victims and survivors of the Oklahoma City bombing.

- The Mandatory Victims' Restitution Act, enacted as Title II of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, allows federal courts to award "public harm" restitution directly to state VOCA victim assistance programs. As a result of the new sentencing guidelines, judges can require federal offenders in certain drug offense cases to pay "community restitution." The Act also requires federal courts to order restitution to victims of fraud.

- The VOCA definition of "crime victim" is expanded to include victims of financial crime, allowing this group to receive counseling, advocacy, and support services.

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

1997

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches its second highest year in fund collections with deposits totaling \$363 million.
- In January, a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment is re-introduced in the opening days of the 105th Congress with strong bipartisan support.
- In February, OVC convenes the first National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crimes. Coordinated by the National Organization for Victim Assistance, the symposium provides intensive training to nearly 1,000 federal employees who work with crime victims around the world.
- In March, Congress passes at historic speed the Victims' Rights Clarification Act of 1997 to clarify existing federal law allowing victims to attend a trial and to appear as "impact witnesses" during the sentencing phase of both capital and non-capital cases. Supported by the Justice Department, President Clinton immediately signs the Act, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to both observe the trial that is scheduled to begin within days, and to provide input later at sentencing.
- In April, the Senate Judiciary Committee conducts hearings on the proposed federal constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.
- In June, President Clinton reaffirms his support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Congress, criminal justice officials, and local, state, and national victims' rights organizations. Also that month, the Judiciary Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives conducts its first hearing on the proposed amendment.
- To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides victim assistance grants in Indian Country directly to the tribes.
- A federal anti-stalking law is enacted by Congress.
- Due to the large influx of VOCA funds in the previous fiscal year, OVC hosts a series of regional meetings with state VOCA administrators to encourage states to develop multi-year funding strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and to support the development and implementation of technologies to improve victims' rights and services.
- OVC continues its support of the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City by funding additional advocates, crisis counseling, and travel expenses to court proceedings for the bombing victims. When the venue of the trial is changed to Denver, Colorado, OVC provides funding for a special closed-circuit broadcast to victims and survivors in Oklahoma City.
- A comprehensive national training

conference for VOCA compensation and assistance programs is hosted by the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards and the National Organization for Victim Assistance with support from OVC. VOCA representatives from all 50 states and every territory are in attendance.

- During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, OVC officially launches its homepage, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc, providing Internet access to its comprehensive resources about victims' rights and services.
- *New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century* is published by OVC. It assesses the nation's progress in meeting the recommendations set forth in the Final Report of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, and issues over 250 new recommendations from the field for the next millennium.

1998

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$324 million.
- Senate Joint Resolution 44, a new bipartisan version of the federal Victims' Rights Amendment, is introduced in the Senate by Senators Jon Kyl and Dianne Feinstein. The Senate Judiciary Committee subsequently approves SJR 44 by an 11-6 vote. No further action is taken on SJR 44 during the 105th Congress.
- Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana by a voter margin of approval of 69 percent; Mississippi by 93 percent; Montana by 71 percent; and Tennessee by 89 percent. Also in 1998, the Supreme Court of Oregon overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.
- In April, representatives from system and community-based organizations meet in St. Louis for OVC's Fraud Victimization Focus Group. Participants call for increased awareness, research, accountability, and services for victims of fraud and identity theft. OVC's "Victims of Fraud & Economic Crime" publication results from this focus group.
- PL 105-244, the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, is passed. Part E of this legislation, "Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus," is authorized through the year 2003, and appropriates a total of \$10 million in grant funding to the Violence Against Women Grants Office for fiscal year 1999. Another primary aim of this legislation is to reduce binge drinking and illegal alcohol consumption on college campuses.
- The Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act of 1998 is enacted, providing for numerous sentencing enhancements and other initiatives addressing sex crimes against children, including crimes facilitated by the use of interstate facilities and the Internet.
- The Crime Victims with Disabilities Act of 1998 is passed, representing the first effort to systematically gather information about the extent of victimization of individuals with disabilities. This legislation directs the Attorney General to conduct a study on crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities within 18 months. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics must include statistics on the nature of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities and victim characteristics in its annual National Crime Victimization Survey by 2000.
- The Identity Theft and Deterrence Act of 1998 is signed into law in October. This landmark federal legislation outlaws identity theft and directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to consider various factors in determining penalties, including the number of victims and the value of losses to any individual victim. The Act further authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to log and acknowledge reports of identity theft, provide information to victims, and refer complaints to appropriate consumer reporting and law enforcement agencies.

1999

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total a record \$985 million.
- On January 19, 1999, the Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment (Senate Joint Resolution 3, identical to SJR 44) is

introduced before the 106th Congress.

- The Victim Restitution Enforcement Act of 1999 (S. 145), sponsored by Senator Abraham Spencer and introduced in the Senate Judiciary Committee on January 19, 1999, is officially titled a Bill to Control Crime by Requiring Mandatory Victim Restitution. Components of the proposed bill include establishment of procedures regarding the court's ascertaining of the victim's losses; requirement that restitution to victims be ordered in the full amount of their losses without consideration of the defendant's economic circumstances; and authorization of the court, upon application of the United States, to enter a restraining order or injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take any other action necessary to preserve the availability of property or assets necessary to satisfy the criminal restitution order.

- On January 20, 1999, Senator Joseph Biden introduces the Violence Against Women Act II, a bill that extends and strengthens the original 1994 Violence Against Women Act. Key provisions of this bill would: (1) strengthen enforcement of "stay away" orders across state lines; (2) boost spending for more women's shelters; (3) end insurance discrimination against battered women; (4) extend the Family and Medical Leave Act to cover court appearances by battered women; and (5) target the "acquaintance rape drug," Rohypnol, with maximum federal penalties.

- The fifth National Victim Assistance Academy is held in June at five university locations across the United States, bringing the total number of Academy graduates to nearly 1,000.

- OVC issues the first grants to create State Victim Assistance Academies.

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

2000

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits

total \$777 million.

- The U.S. Congress passes a new national drunk driving limit of 0.08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) with the strong support of Mothers Against Drunk Driving and other victim advocacy organizations, as well as leading highway safety, health, medical, law enforcement, and insurance groups. The new law, passed with strong bipartisan support, requires the states to pass 0.08 "per se intoxication" laws or lose a portion of their annual federal highway funding.

- In October, the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 is signed into law by President Clinton, extending VAWA through 2005, and authorizing funding at \$3.3 billion over the five-year period. The Act:

- Authorizes \$80 million a year for rape prevention and education grants.
- Expands federal stalking statutes to include stalking on the Internet.
- Authorizes \$875 million over five years for battered women's shelters.
- Provides \$25 million in 2001 for transitional housing programs.
- Provides funding totaling \$25 million to address violence against older women and women with disabilities.

- The Internet Fraud Complaint Center Website, www.ifccfbi.gov, is created by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National White Collar Crime Center to combat Internet fraud by giving consumers a convenient way to report violations and by centralizing information about fraud for law enforcement.

- Victimization rates as reported in the National Crime Victimization Survey are the lowest recorded since the survey's creation in 1973.

- The Treasury Department conducts the National Summit on Identity Theft, which addresses prevention techniques, victims' experiences, and remediation in the government and private sector.

- In April, the Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment (SJR 3) is addressed for the first time by the full U.S. Senate. On April 27, following two-and-a-half

days of debate, SJR 3 is withdrawn for further consideration by its co-sponsors, Senators Kyl (R-AZ) and Feinstein (D-CA), when it becomes apparent that the measure would not receive a two-thirds majority vote necessary for approval.

- The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 provides for: immigrants who have been victimized in the most severe fashion with the ability to remain longer in the United States and, in some cases, receive Federal and state assistance; protections for certain crime victims, including violence against women; and a comprehensive law for law enforcement agencies that will enable them to pursue the prosecution and conviction of traffickers.
- In November, the National Victim Assistance Academy launches its Advanced Topic Series with an offering of “The Ultimate Educator: Maximizing Adult Learning Through Training and Instruction”.

2001

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$544 million.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey results for 2000 are released, showing that victimization rates continue to drop, reaching a new low of 25.9 million victims.
- There were 3047 victims killed in the terrorist attacks on American soil on September 11, 2001: 2175 males and 648 females died at the World Trade Center; 108 males, 71 females, and 5 unknown died at the Pentagon; 20 males and 20 females died in the plane crash in Somerset County, PA; and countless others were injured by these terrorist attacks.
- Congress responds to the terrorist acts of September 11 with a raft of new laws, providing funding for victim assistance, tax relief for victims, and other accommodations and protections for victims. A new federal compensation program specifically for the victims of September 11 was created as a part of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act. The program included many types of damages normally available only through civil actions, such as payment for pain and suffering, lifetime lost earnings, and loss of enjoyment of life. To receive compensation, claimants must waive their right to bring civil action for damages suffered as a result of the terrorist acts.
- As a part of the package of antiterrorism legislation called the USA Patriot Act of 2001, changes are made to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), including increasing the percentage of state compensation payments reimbursable by the federal government, and allowing OVC to fund compliance and evaluation projects.
- OVC augments state victim compensation funding to aid victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania; offer assistance to victims of the September 11 terrorist attack on the Pentagon through the Pentagon Family Assistance Center; and establish a toll-free telephone number and secure web site for victims and their immediate family members.
- The reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA) is passed into law, and authorizes VAWA at \$3 billion through FY 2005. It reauthorizes key programs included in the original VAWA, and makes some improvements, including:
 - Authorizing grants for legal assistance of victims of domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault.
 - Providing funding for transitional housing assistance.
 - Improving full faith and credit enforcement and computerized tracking of protection orders.
 - Strengthening and refining protections for battered immigrant women.
 - Authorizing grants for supervised visitation and safe visitation exchange of children.
 - Expanding several areas of the key grant programs to cover violence that arises in dating relationships.
- The Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act and Jennifer’s Law maintain the annual Crime Victims Fund set-aside for child abuse victims at \$10 million, and allows the use of Byrne grant funds for the prevention of child abuse and neglect.

Jennifer's Law authorizes \$2 million per year through FY 2002 for states to apply for grants to cover costs associated with entering complete files of unidentified crime victims into the FBI's NCIC database.

- Regulations for victims of trafficking are adopted, providing a wholesale change in the way the federal government responds to a class of crime victims, affecting policies and procedures at the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services, and several Department of Justice agencies, including the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and U.S. Attorneys offices.

2002

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$519 million.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey for 2001 continued to show a decline in crime victimization. Violent crime victimization dropped 10% and property crime dropped 6%
- All 50 states, District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam have established crime victim compensation programs.
- The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) is created. With OVC support, NAVAA provides technical assistance and training to state VOCA assistance administrators.
- A "National Public Awareness and Education Campaign" is sponsored by OVC in conjunction with Justice Solutions, Parents of Murdered Children, and the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization to promote the scope and availability of victims' rights and services nationwide.
- OVC sponsors a series of regional roundtables to hear first-hand from victims and survivors about their experiences with the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- The first "Helping Outreach Programs to Expand" grants are made available to grassroots, nonprofit, community-based victim organizations and coalitions to improve

outreach and services to victims of crime through support of program development, networking, coalition building, and service delivery.

2003

- The Office for Victims of Crime celebrates its 20th anniversary of service to crime victims and those who assist them.
- The Senate Judiciary Committee passes the Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment to ensure basic rights to victims nationwide.
- Congress makes the Office on Violence Against Women (formally the Violence Against Women Act Office) a permanent independent office within the Department of Justice.
- The PROTECT Act of 2003 – also known as the "Amber Alert" law – creates a national network of AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) to facilitate rapid law enforcement and community response to kidnapped or abducted children.
- Congress passes the Prison Rape Elimination Act - designed to track and address the issue of rape in correctional institutions.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline receives its one millionth call.

"Crime Victims' Rights in America: An Historical Overview" was originally compiled in 1992 by Anne Seymour of Justice Solutions, Dan Eddy of the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, and John Stein of the National Organization for Victim Assistance. It is updated annually in the Office for Victims of Crime National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide. Special thanks is extended to Steve Derene, Director of the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, for his ongoing contributions to this Project.

OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME – 2004

TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF PROVIDING LEADERSHIP AND ASSISTANCE TO CRIME VICTIMS/SURVIVORS AND THOSE WHO SERVE THEM

1983

The field addressed only basic victim issues.

There was no *Victims of Crime Act* (VOCA) funding; the first deposits in 1985 totaled \$68,312,955.

VOCA authorized only three programs: victim compensation; victim assistance; and services to victims of federal crimes.

The initial VOCA grants in 1986 funded less than 1,500 sub-grantees.

There were just a handful of national organizations addressing crime victims' needs and concerns.

In 1984, VOCA and funding at HHS (under the *Preventative Health and Human Services* block grant and the *Family Violence Prevention and Services Act*) were the principal sources for funding for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

There were 38 state crime victim compensation programs.

The Office for Victims of Crime was headed by an Attorney General appointee.

2004

The field is "basic and beyond," addressing new issues such as terrorism, cybercrime, identity theft, hate violence and stalking.

Deposits into the VOCA Crime Victims Fund in 2003 totaled \$519,466,480, with over \$5.5 billion collected since the inception of the Fund.

VOCA now authorizes victim compensation; victim assistance; services to federal crime victims; training, technical assistance, and demonstration grants; programs to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases; assistance for victims of domestic terrorism; the international terrorism victim compensation program; assistance to American citizens victimized abroad; a federal victim notification system; and funding for victim assistance staff for U.S. Attorneys, the FBI, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

VOCA now provides funding to more than 4,000 sub-grantees.

There are more than 30 national organizations that address a wide range of victims' rights and issues, including the needs of many victim-specific populations.

VOCA and the Health and Human Services funding available in 1984 are now joined by *Violence Against Women Act* (VAWA) funding to address the needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Compensation programs exist in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and all U.S. Territories; and for victims of international terrorism.

The OVC Director is now on a par with all other Office of Justice Programs offices, with a Presidential appointee (requiring advice and consent of the U.S. Senate) as its Director.

KEY LANDMARKS

1983

The U.S. Department of Justice creates a unit in the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS), the predecessor of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), to implement the recommendations of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime. The Chair of the Task Force, Lois Haight Herrington, is named Assistant Attorney General over this agency.

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is created administratively by the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs to implement recommendations of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime.

For the first time, the President of the United States honors crime victims in a White House Rose Garden ceremony during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

1984

The *Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)* is passed and establishes the Crime Victims Fund that is comprised of federal criminal fines, penalties and bond forfeitures; VOCA provides funding for victim assistance and victim compensation.

The Office for Victims of Crime is established by statute, and the OVC Resource Center (OVCRC) is established.

OVC hosts the first national symposium on child molestation.

OVC funds victim/witness coordinator positions (both full- and part-time) in each U.S. Attorney's Office within the U.S. Department of Justice.

The first national symposium on sexual assault is hosted by OVC.

1985

OVC provides input to the development of the "United Nations International Declaration on the Rights of Crime Victims and the Abuse of Power."

OVC issues the first guidelines for formula grant programs in its "Compensation Notice of Program Guidelines" and "Assistance Notice of Program Guidelines."

1986

OVC awards the first grants to support state victim compensation and assistance programs.

VOCA is amended by the *Children's Justice Act* to provide funds specifically for the investigation and prosecution of child abuse, and to address child abuse in Indian Country.

1987

A position is funded at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to train all federal law enforcement officers about their responsibilities to victims under federal law.

OVC provides the first funding for direct services to victims of crime on Indian reservations in response to a multiple victim child sexual abuse case.

The Compensation Final Guidelines and Assistance Final Guidelines for formula grant programs are issued by OVC.

1988

The first grants for victim assistance to Indian Nations are provided by OVC.

The first “Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime” conference is sponsored by OVC in South Dakota.

VOCA amendments legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, and elevate the position of Director to a Presidential appointment with Senate confirmation required.

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

OVC funds the first Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Protocol.

The OVC Director testifies before the President’s Commission on HIV to advocate for the right and needs of sexual assault and sexual abuse victims to address their concerns about possible exposure to HIV/AIDS.

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

1990

OVC funds the first national conference that addresses crime victims’ rights and needs in corrections in California.

1991

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

The first conference of leaders from 13 religious denominations is held with support from OVC to address ways in which inter-faith communities can increase awareness of victims’ rights and needs.

For the first time, OVC addresses victims’ rights throughout civil justice processes through the “Civil Remedies for Crime Victims” regional conference series and text.

OVC develops and distributes to all federal law enforcement and prosecutors' offices the new "Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance."

1992

OVC and the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards host the first-ever joint victim compensation and victim assistance conference.

OVC develops an automated Subgrant Award Database.

1994

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

1995

OVC responds to domestic terrorism following the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, OK.

OVC funds the first National Victim Assistance Academy (held every year since then in multiple university sites across the nation).

1996

OVC responds to international terrorism following the bombing of Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia.

The *Antiterrorism Act* authorizes the Antiterrorism and Emergency Reserve Fund.

OVC launches a number of international crime victim initiatives, including working to foster worldwide implementation of a United Nations declaration on crime victims' rights and working to better assist Americans who are victimized abroad.

1997

OVC launches its home page on the World Wide Web: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

"New Directions from the Field" is published, which includes over 250 recommendations from the field for the new millennium, and "Five Global Strategies" to implement victims' rights and services.

OVC for the first time addresses victims' rights and services in the juvenile justice system through its "Improving the Juvenile Court Response to Victims of Juvenile Offenders" national training and technical assistance project.

OVC awards its first demonstration project to establish a comprehensive, seamless system of victim services -- Victim Services 2000.

OVC supports a project to implement a customized victim notification system for victims of crime in federal jurisdictions.

The first National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crimes is sponsored by OVC.

To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides victim assistance grants in Indian Country directly to tribes.

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

OVC publishes the first *Legislative Sourcebook*, a comprehensive compendium of victims' rights laws in all states.

1998

The Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC) is established.

OVC responds to international terrorism following the bombings of U.S. Embassies in Africa.

OVC releases a series of resources to assist victims of fraud developed by a federal working group that was sponsored by Police Executive Research Forum.

OVC convenes a Fraud Victimization Focus Group as part of the Economic Crime Summit in St. Louis, Missouri and issues an *OVC Bulletin* that highlights its findings.

1999

OVC assists victims of the 1988 Pan Am 103 bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland, with trial attendance and victim support.

OVC funds the first Professional Development Institute at the NOVA conference.

OVC funds the first State Victim Assistance Academies.

OVC provides funding and support to respond to the victims and witnesses of the shootings at Columbine High School in Colorado.

OVC leads an interagency working group to develop a protocol for responding to terrorism cases.

OVC conducts the first evaluation of formula grant programs.

2000

OVC revises and issues the *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*.

The VOCA/Victim Assistance in Indian Country working group is established by OVC.

OVC provides funding to support a victim assistance program for American citizens victimized abroad through the U.S. Department of State, American Citizen Services (ACS).

The National Victim Assistance Academy, sponsored by OVC and the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, launches its "Advanced Topic Series."

OVC offers assistance to the victims of the terrorist bombing of the USS Cole in the port of Aden, Yemen.

OVC publishes "Responding to Terrorism Victims: Oklahoma City and Beyond."

2001

OVC augments state victim compensation funding to aid victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania; and establishes a toll-free telephone number and web site for victims and their immediate family members.

OVC offers assistance to victims of the September 11 terrorist attack on the Pentagon through the Pentagon Family Assistance Center.

OVC establishes a listserv for VOCA state administrators and for VOCA sub-grant recipients.

OVC sponsors the first national training conference for sexual assault response teams (SARTs), including sexual assault nurse examiners.

2002

OVC receives appropriated funds for services for the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000*.

The first grants are provided to the newly formed National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA).

The first satellite teleconference to address effective victim assistance responses to terrorism is sponsored by OVC in conjunction with the National Victim Assistance Academy.

OVC sponsors a series of regional roundtables to hear first-hand from victims and survivors about their experiences with the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

The first "Helping Outreach Programs to Expand" grants are offered by OVC.

OVC Director John Gillis hosts a series of regional roundtables of victims, survivors and service providers to determine victims' most important needs for services and rights.

A "National Public Awareness and Education Campaign" is sponsored by OVC in conjunction with Justice Solutions, POMC, and the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization to promote the scope and availability of victims' rights and services nationwide.

OVC sponsors its first "Visiting Fellow" through the new OVC Fellowship Program.

2003

The first National Observance to commemorate National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) is held in Washington, D.C. with remarks provided by Attorney General John Ashcroft.

The first training scholarships are offered by OVC via the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center to attendees at the POMC, NOVA and MADD conferences, and NCVC training institutes.

The first grants to communities to support local NCVRW victim awareness and public outreach activities are funded for NCVRW 2004.

OVC showcases its web-based, online victim services directory at the NOVA and NAVAA/NACVCB conferences.

OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME
Putting Victims First

FIVE GLOBAL CHALLENGES FOR THE FIELD

1. To enact and enforce consistent, fundamental rights for crime victims in federal, state, juvenile, military, and tribal justice systems, and administrative proceedings.
2. To provide crime victims with access to comprehensive, quality services regardless of the nature of their victimization, age, race, religion, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, capability, or geographic location.
3. To integrate crime victims' issues into all levels of the Nation's educational system to ensure that justice and allied professionals and other service providers receive comprehensive training on victims' issues as part of their academic education and continuing training in the field.
4. To support, improve and replicate promising practices in victims' rights and services built upon sound research, advanced technology, and multidisciplinary partnerships.
5. To ensure that the voices of crime victims play a central role in the Nation's response to violence and those victimized by crime.

Office for Victims of Crime
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
810 Seventh Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20003
202.307.5983
202.514.6383 (FAX)
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center
800.851.3420
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ovcres

Office for Victims of Crime Training and
Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC)
10530 Rosehaven Street, Suite 400
Fairfax, VA 22030
866.682.8822
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist
ttac@ovcttac.org (e-mail)

The Crime Victims Fund: TWO DECADES OF MAKING A DIFFERENCE

“In 1984, we found a criminal justice system seriously out of balance serving only judges, attorneys and defendants, and ignoring, mistreating and blaming innocent victims of crime. The enactment of VOCA and the establishment of the Office for Victims of Crime in the U.S. Department of Justice balanced our criminal justice system with justice for all.”

**THE HONORABLE LOIS HAIGHT,
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR
COURT JUDGE AND CHAIR,
1982 PRESIDENT’S TASK FORCE
ON VICTIMS OF CRIME**

One of the central recommendations of President Ronald Reagan’s 1982 Task Force on Victims of Crime was the establishment of a Federal fund to provide financial assistance to state crime victim compensation programs and local victim assistance programs. The Task Force justified Federal involvement in what are traditionally state and local responsibilities on two grounds. First, most of the then-37 jurisdictions (36 states and the District of Columbia) provided compensation to Federal crime victims, but funding for those victims might cease if state programs encountered financial difficulties. Second, the Task Force observed that a substantial amount of Federal funds were made available to help states build prisons and educate and rehabilitate prisoners. As the Task Force’s *Final Report* noted, “If the Federal government will step in to assist state prisoners, it seems only just that the same Federal government not shrink from aiding the innocent taxpaying citizens victimized by those very prisoners the government is assisting.”⁽¹⁾

The Task Force recommended that the money for the Federal fund come *not*

from taxpayers, but from collections of Federal criminal fines and penalties, forfeitures, special assessments, and related revenue.

These core concepts, as envisioned in the *Final Report* of the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime, became law in October 1984 when the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) was enacted. VOCA created the Crime Victims Fund (the Fund), which is comprised of most Federal criminal fines, forfeited appearance bonds, newly created special assessments on Federal convictions, and proceeds from a newly established Federal “Notoriety for Profit” law.⁽²⁾ Although its scope has expanded since 1984, the heart of the Fund remains to support state crime victim compensation and local assistance programs.

Since 1985, more than \$5.5 billion has been deposited into the Fund. Seventy-seven percent of these funds have been distributed to states and territories as grants to support state crime victim compensation programs (\$1.2 billion) and local direct victim service providers (\$3.1 billion). Annual deposits into the Fund skyrocketed from \$62 million in 1986 to nearly \$1 billion in 1999.

“VOCA funds are not just about changing people’s lives, but about empowering victims to take back control of their lives. Through my 15 years of working with domestic violence victims and surviving family members of homicide victims, I have found that the VOCA Fund is an equalizer of justice for all crime victims.”

**DR. PATRICIA ANN DAVENPORT,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
OUR HOUSE, INC., GREENVILLE, MS**

“The assistance that the VOCA Fund provides for funeral expenses, counseling, and other support services to assist this nation’s families of homicide victims is critical in helping these survivors rebuild their lives.”

**DAN LEVEY,
NATIONAL PRESIDENT, PARENTS OF
MURDERED CHILDREN, INC.**

“The Crime Victims Fund has, for 20 years, supported significant efforts to assist victims and survivors of crime, and has helped build capacity among victim service and allied justice programs to improve how victims are treated in our Nation.”

**JOHN GILLIS,
DIRECTOR, OFFICE FOR VICTIMS
OF CRIME, U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE**

Yet VOCA’s impact on the field of victims’ rights and services goes far beyond the distribution of monetary resources. VOCA served as a critical catalyst to establish, expand, and enhance services. Only 37 jurisdictions had crime victim compensation programs in 1984; today, thanks mainly to VOCA, every state has a program. And, because of VOCA, all programs offer compensation to eligible victims regardless of their state of residence or whether they are the victim of a state or Federal crime.

VOCA also set off a proliferation of direct services to assist victims of all types of crimes. When it began distributing funds in 1985, fewer than 1,500 local programs received financial support from VOCA. Now, some 4,000 programs are providing direct services to more than three million victims annually. In addition to statutorily required services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse, VOCA also supports assistance for survivors of homicide victims, adults molested as children, and for victims of drunk-driving crashes, stalking, robbery, hate crimes, identity theft, kidnaping, elder abuse and exploitation, and terrorism. VOCA provides compensation for funeral expenses, crisis intervention, emotional counseling, and self-help groups, and supports various services, including shelter, support throughout the criminal or juvenile justice process, emergency financial assistance, legal assistance, and victims’ rights compliance programs, among others.

VOCA assistance programs reach out to all parts of our nation, into rural and urban communities and on American Indian reservations and military installations. VOCA has grown to meet the needs of victims of domestic and international terrorism, and by its support of services in U.S. Attorneys’ Offices and Federal Bureau of Investigation field offices, to victims involved in the Federal and state criminal justice systems. VOCA assistance funds have been used to expand the application of advanced technologies, such as automated victim notification systems, to broaden the availability of critical, often life-saving services in a cost-effective manner.

Enacting VOCA in 1984 was a driving force for systemic change at the Federal, state, and local levels, and in the nonprofit sectors. By focusing much-needed attention on the plight of crime victims, VOCA brought victims and victim advocates together with criminal justice professionals, mental health practitioners, members of the faith communities, and other allied professionals to identify ways to improve the treatment of victims. The new recognition given to crime victims is evidenced by the literally thousands of new laws, including state constitutional amendments. If the past 20 years are indicative of the future, then VOCA will continue to play a crucial role in making a significant difference to improve rights and services for all crime victims in our nation.

ENDNOTES

¹ Final Report, President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime, 1982, p. 43-44.

² Notoriety for Profit laws, also called “Son of Sam” laws, seek to divert offenders’ proceeds from contracts depicting crimes to victims or victim programs. Some versions of these laws have been declared unconstitutional and their use extremely limited.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS

One of the most popular components of the NCVRW Resource Guide is the collection of statistical overviews that address the full spectrum of crime and victimization. The 20 topics presented in one-page statistical overviews can be utilized as stand-alone documents or incorporated into any public education or community awareness publications. The overviews can be personalized with the sponsoring organization's contact information and are easily replicated or faxed.

Efforts have been made to incorporate the most current and accurate data that address crime and victimization in the United States today. The Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) reports on interviews of all household members at least 12 years old in a nationally representative sample of approximately 49,000 households (about 101,000 persons). The NCVS collects information about crimes committed against individuals and households, 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, in electronic format, from the OVC Resource Center (OVCRC) and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). Specific details about how to access such information are contained in this section. Resource Guide recipients can build an impressive library with the most current research and literature available relevant to crime and victimization by registering with NCJRS and OVCRC. For a registration form, call the OVC Resource Center at 800-851-3420.

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

NCVRW RESOURCE GUIDE CO-SPONSORS

This section provides a comprehensive listing and contact information for the national organizations that co-sponsor the 2004 Resource Guide. It is also a useful reference listing that can be utilized throughout the year.

RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION

The feedback that OVC receives from organizations that utilize the NCVRW Resource Guide is essential to improve and expand future guides. When completing this brief form, victim service providers should specify which resources are most helpful and least helpful. Everyone at OVC thanks you for taking the time to share your insights and recommendations for how to improve the NCVRW Resource Guide.

We also encourage you to provide any documentation of activities and special events you sponsor during 2004 NCVRW so they can be incorporated into the 2005 Silver Anniversary NCVRW Resource Guide. These resources should be sent to: Justice Solutions, 720 Seventh Street, NW, Third Floor, Washington, DC 20001-3716, ATTENTION: Anne Seymour.

Child Abuse and Victimization

The direct cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States totals more than \$24 billion annually. (This figure includes law enforcement, judicial system, child welfare, and mental and physical health costs). (Fromm, Suzette. Prevent Child Abuse America. "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect." 2001.)

Approximately 903,000 children were reported to be victims of child abuse and neglect in 2001. Of these, 59.2% were neglected, 18.6% were physically abused, 9.6% were sexually abused, and 6.8% were emotionally or psychologically abused. (Children's Bureau, Administration for Children & Families. 2003. *Child Maltreatment 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Approximately 1,300 children died of abuse or neglect in 2001. (Ibid.)

Victimization rates in 2001 decreased as the age of children increased. Twenty-eight percent of child victims of abuse and neglect were from birth to three years of age. (Ibid.)

In 2001, the rate of child victims per 1000 children in the population was 12.4. This is comparable to the rate of 12.2 in 2000. Both of these rates are lower than the 1998 rate. (Ibid.)

Every day, between 1.3 million and 2.8 million runaway and homeless youth live on the streets of America. (The National Runaway Switchboard, www.nrscrisisline.org.)

Approximately 800,000 children are reported missing each year. Of those, 58,200 are abducted by non-family members, and 115 are victims of the most serious, long-term abductions. Of those 115, 56% are recovered alive. (National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children, October 2002. *Runaway/Thrownaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Between March 1998 and September 2003, the CyberTipline operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has received a total of 118,987 reports of child pornography, and 1,890 reported cases of child prostitution. There have been 867 cases of child sex tourism, and 5,057 cases of child molestation (not in the family). Also, there were 8,768 reported cases of online enticement. (National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Cybertipline Fact Sheet. http://www.ncmec.org/en_US/documents/cybertipline_factsheet.pdf. Site visited 10/23/03.)

Presented as a Public Service by

Cost of Crime and Victimization

State compensation programs paid crime victims and their families \$460 million in benefits in the federal fiscal year 2002, which represents an increase of \$90 million from 2001 and an increase of \$140 million increase from 2000. (National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards NACVCB. 2003. www.nacvcb.org. Site visited 10/30/03.)

In 2002, 41 percent of all payments were made for medical and dental costs, 26 percent for lost wages and lost support, and 15 percent for mental health costs. (Ibid.)

Since 1997, there has been an 82.5 percent increase in payments from state compensation programs. (Ibid.)

The NACVCB reports that 26 percent of adults receiving crime victim compensation benefits in 2002 were domestic violence victims. (Ibid)

Child victims of physical and sexual abuse received another 23 percent of all claims paid in 2002. (Ibid.)

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

The direct cost of hospitalization for child abuse victims is estimated at \$6.2 billion a year. The direct cost of mental health services is over \$425 million a year. (Prevent Child Abuse America. 2001. *Total Estimated Cost of*

Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States. Chicago, IL.)

The Internet Fraud Complaint Center reported a \$54 million loss in 2002, making a significant change from the \$17 million loss in 2001. Of the people who filed claims to the IFCC, only 1 in 4 had contacted law enforcement. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2003. *2002 Internet Fraud Report*. Richmond, VA.)

Securities regulators estimate that securities and commodities fraud totals approximately \$40 billion a year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2003. *Securities Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Check fraud is estimated to cost United States businesses \$10 billion a year. Experts anticipate a 2.5 percent increase in check fraud losses each year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Check Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Consumers and others lose an estimated \$1 million hourly - \$40 billion annually - to telemarketing fraud. In 2002, the average loss due to telemarketing fraud was \$845. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2003. *Telemarketing Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Insurance fraud costs the US economy \$80 billion each year, according to the Coalition Against Insurance Fraud. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Insurance Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Presented as a Public Service by

Crime in Higher Education

Hate and bias crimes reported on schools and college campuses comprised 10.1 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported throughout the United States in 2001.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform Crime Reports, Hate Crime Statistics 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A National Institute of Justice (NIJ) survey of women attending colleges and universities revealed that 2.9 percent had experienced a complete or attempted rape in the first 7 months of the 1996-1997 school year. Twenty-two percent of the victims reported they were victimized more than once, which raises the incidence rate to 35.3 percent. When this victimization rate is calculated for a twelve month period, it suggests that 4.9 percent of college women experienced a rape or attempted rape in the calendar year. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. December 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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

The same NIJ study revealed a stalking incidence rate of 13.1 percent during the first 7 months of the 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 attempted or forced sexual contact. (Ibid.)

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 and 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 6,765 arrests for illegal weapons possessions were made in 2000, a substantial increase from the 3,554 arrests made in 1999. (Ibid.)

Crime and Victimization

Overall criminal victimization estimates in 2002 are the lowest since 1973. U.S. residents experienced an estimated 23.0 million violent and property victimizations, down from 24.2 million in 2001 and down from 44 million in 1973. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. August 2003. *Criminal Victimization, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2002, there were an estimated 17.5 million property crimes to persons and their households including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft; an estimated 5.3 million violent crimes to people age 12 and over including rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault; and an estimated 155,000 personal thefts such as pocket picking and purse snatching. (Ibid.)

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

In 2002, youths between the ages of 16 and 19 experienced the highest rate of overall violent victimization in the United States at a rate of 58.2 per 1000 persons. (Ibid.)

Youths between the ages of 16 and 19 were victims of rape and sexual assault at least slightly higher than other age groups, at a rate of 5.5 victimizations per 1,000 persons. Youths between the ages of 12 and 15 were victims at a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 persons, and young adults between the ages of 20 and 24 were victims at a rate of 2.9 per 1,000 persons. (Ibid.)

Blacks experienced more overall violence, rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault in 2002 than whites or

persons of other races. (Ibid.)

Hispanics compared to non-Hispanics were more likely to be victims of aggravated assault in 2002, at a rate of 6.1 persons per 1,000 compared to 4.1 persons respectively. (Ibid.)

Forty-nine percent of the overall violent victimizations recorded by the National Crime Victimization Survey were reported to the police in 2002, and 40 percent of the property crimes were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

In 2002, 53.7 percent of rapes/sexual assaults were reported to the police; 71.2 percent of the robberies were reported; 56.6 percent of the aggravated assaults were reported, and 42.7 percent of the simple assaults were reported. (Ibid.)

Two-thirds of the violent crimes against women were committed by non-strangers; 56 percent of the violent crimes committed against men were committed by strangers. (Ibid.)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports that there were 16,204 victims of homicide in 2002, reflecting a 1.0 percent increase over 2001. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2003. *Crime in the United States, 2002, Uniform Crime Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The FBI's *Uniform Crime Report* shows an increase of 4.7 percent in number of forcible rapes in 2002; a decrease of 1.6 percent in number of aggravated assaults and a 0.7 percent decrease in number of robberies. (Ibid.)

Cybercrime Victimization

Of the 218 cyberstalking cases surveyed by Working to Halt Online Abuse (WHOA) in 2002, 20.4 percent began as email communications, 14 percent from a message board conversation, 11.5 percent from instant messaging, 8.5 percent from a website, and 7.5 percent from chat rooms. (Working to Halt Online Abuse. Online Harassment Statistics. www.haltabuse.org. Site visited 10/10/03.)

A survey of 218 cyberstalking victims in 2002 reveals that over 77 percent are Caucasian; 71 percent are women, and 49 percent are between the ages of 18-30 years old. (Ibid.)

The FBI's Internet Fraud Complaint Center received 48,252 complaints in 2002 that were referred to prosecutors. The Center also received an additional 37,000 complaints that did not constitute fraud, but were cases of unsolicited email, illegal child pornography, computer intrusions, as well as many other violations of the law. (Federal Bureau of Investigation's Internet Fraud Complaint Center. www.ifccfbi.gov. Site visited 10/10/03.)

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

There were 2,600 reported cases of the Nigerian letter fraud in 2001. The number of reported cases left to over 16,000 in 2002. (Ibid.)

The North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA) has estimated that Internet-related stock fraud is currently the second most common form of investment fraud. That same source estimated that investors lose \$10 billion per year (or \$1 million per hour) to this type of fraud. (Federal Bureau of Investigation's Economic Crimes Unit. www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/fc/ec/about/about_scf.htm. Site visited 10/10/03.)

Between March 1998 and September 2003, the CyberTipline operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has received a total of 118,987 reports of child pornography, and 1,890 reported cases of child prostitution. There have been 867 cases of child sex tourism, and 5,057 cases of child molestation (not in the family). Also, there were 8,768 reported cases of online enticement. (National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Cybertipline Fact Sheet. www.ncmec.org/en_US/documents/cybertipline_factsheet.pdf. Site visited 10/23/03.)

Presented as a Public Service by

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. 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.)

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. 2002. *Safe Motherhood: Promoting Health for Women Before, During and After Pregnancy*, 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

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.)

In recent years, intimate partners have been responsible for 33 percent of all the female homicides recorded annually. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. February 2003. *Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2001*. 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 2002 reported 5,092 incidents. Forty-two percent of the reported incidents involved females, 51 percent involved males, and the remainder were of unspecified gender. (Baum, R. and Moore, K. 2002. *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence in 2002*. New York, NY. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

According to the NCAVP study, gay and bisexual men experienced abuse in intimate partner relationships at 2/5 rate, one comparable to rates of domestic violence experienced by heterosexual women. (Ibid.)

In 2002, 20 percent of female crime victims and 3 percent of male crime victims were victimized by intimates. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. August 2003. *Criminal Victimization, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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Drunk Driving

Highway death statistics show 17,419 fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in 2002. (National Commission Against Drunk Driving. 2003. *Fatalities in Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes: 2002*. Washington, DC.)

This accounts for 41 percent of total traffic fatalities in 2002 and demonstrates there is about 1 alcohol-related fatality every 30 minutes. (Ibid.)

In 2002, more than half of children under the age of 15 killed in alcohol-related crashes were passengers in cars where the driver had been drinking. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2003. *Traffic Safety Facts 2002: Children*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

Alcohol-related crashes cost the American public more than \$50 billion a year. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2003. *Traffic Safety Facts: Laws*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

According to a study on alcohol marketing in 2001, for every drinking and driving prevention ad, 172 product placement ads were aired by alcohol companies. (Center on Alcohol Marketing and Youth. 2003. *Drops in the Bucket: Alcohol Industry "Responsibility" Advertising on Television in 2001*. Washington, DC.)

In males 21 and younger, having a blood-alcohol level of 0.02 or higher more than doubles the risk of a fatal single-vehicle crash. (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. *Alcohol Alert* (52). April 2001. Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Health.)

In 2001, there were 594 boating accidents where alcohol was involved and 232 alcohol-involved boating fatalities. (U.S. Coast Guard. 2003. *Safety: Boating Under the Influence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard.)

In a recent Gallup survey about drinking and driving in America, 97 percent of the respondents said they believe drinking and driving by others is a personal threat to the safety of their families and themselves; 77 percent believe it is a major threat. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2003. *National Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

Presented as a Public Service by

Elder Crime and Victimization

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

Although the number of homicides of people age 65 and older has been decreasing, this age group still has the highest percentage of homicides that occur during the commission of a felony. (Fox, James and M. Zawitz. Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. *Homicide Trends in the US: 2000 Update*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, there were 3.4 victimizations per 1,000 persons among individuals 65 years of age and older in 2002. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Criminal Victimization 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Fewer persons age 65 years and older were non-fatal violent crime victims in 2001: 3.3 people per 1000 of the population, down 12.4 percent from 2000. (Ibid.)

More than 33,000 people 60 and older were treated for nonfatal assault-related injuries (not including sexual assault) in emergency departments in 2001. Assaults happened almost equally at home (25.9 percent) and in public places (27.5 percent). (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. August 29, 2003. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 52(34): 812-816)

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. 2003. *2002 Internet Fraud Report*. Washington, DC:

U.S. Department of Justice.)

More than 35 percent of all the people who reported telemarketing frauds to the National Fraud Information Center (NFIC) during the first six months of 2003 were age 60 years and older. (National Fraud Information Center. TeleFraud Report – First Half of 2003. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

In a recent analysis of nursing home inspections and complaint investigations from 1999 to 2000, it was found that more than 9 percent - 1,601 homes - were cited for causing actual harm or immediate jeopardy to residents. Over 30 percent - 5,283 homes - were cited for an abuse violation that had the potential to cause harm. (U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform, Special Investigations Division, Minority Staff. July 2001. *Abuse of Residents is a Major Problem in US Nursing Homes*.)

Abuse violations cited during annual state inspections of nursing homes have almost tripled since 1996 – 5.9 percent in 1996 to 16.0 percent in 2000. (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.)

Presented as a Public Service by

Financial Crime

A 2003 survey sponsored by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) found that almost 3.25 million adult Americans discovered that their personal information had been misused through identity theft in the past year. (Federal Trade Commission. 2003. *Identity Theft Survey Report*. Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

Results of the FTC survey indicate that the total cost of identity theft approaches \$50 billion per year, with the average loss from the misuse of a victim's personal information being \$4,800. (Ibid.)

Victims spent an average of 30 hours resolving the problems brought on by a theft of their identity in 2002. The FTC survey suggests that Americans spent almost 300 million hours resolving problems related to identity theft in the past year. (Ibid.)

It is estimated by the National White Collar Crime Center that losses due to employee theft can range from \$20 to \$90 billion annually to upwards of \$240 billion a year when accounting for losses due to intellectual property theft. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2003. *Embezzlement*. Richmond, VA.)

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.)

The average loss to consumers from telemarketing fraud in 2002 was \$845. The three most common forms of fraud were telephone offers for credit cards (27 percent); work-at-home offers (18 percent); and prizes and sweepstakes (16 percent). (National Fraud Information Center. 2003. *Telemarketing Fraud Statistics*. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

Twenty-six percent of victims of telemarketing fraud overall in 2002 were age 60 or older. The elder age group was victim of prizes and sweepstakes fraud at a higher rate of 61 percent. (National Consumer League. 2003. *Credit Card Scams Bump Prizes and Sweepstakes as #1 Telemarketing Fraud*. Washington, DC.)

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

The National Fraud Information Center received reports of Internet fraud totaling \$14,647,933 during 2002. Ninety percent of the losses occurred at online auction sites. (National Fraud Information Center. 2003. *Internet Fraud Statistics*. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

Consumer Sentinel, the fraud complaint database developed and maintained by the Federal Trade Commission received 380,103 consumer fraud and identity theft complaints in 2002. Consumers reported losses from fraud of more than \$343 million. (Federal Trade Commission. www.consumer.gov/sentinel. Site visited 10/07/03.)

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Hate and Bias Crime Victimization

In 2002, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received 7,462 reports of incidents of hate and bias crime involving 8,832 separate offenses, 9,222 victims, and 7,314 known offenders. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Of the 7,462 incidents of hate and bias reported to the FBI, 48.8 percent were of racial bias; 14.8 percent were bias based on ethnicity or nationality; 19.1 percent were bias on religious preference; and 16.7 percent were for sexual orientation. (Ibid.)

Of victims targeted because of race, 67.2 percent were motivated because of an anti-black bias. Of victims targeted because of religion, 65.3 percent were motivated by an anti-Jewish bias. Anti-male homosexual bias accounted for 65 percent of bias motivated by sexual orientation and anti-Hispanic bias accounted for 45 percent of ethnicity-based bias. (Ibid.)

During the first nine weeks after September 11, 2001, over 700 violent incidents occurred against Arabs, Muslims, or those perceived to be Arabs or Muslims. (American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. 2002. *ADC Fact Sheet: The Condition of Arab-Americans Post 9/11*. Washington, DC: American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.)

The majority of perpetrators of hate and bias crime are young – 33 percent of known hate crime offenders are under 18 years of age and 29 percent are between 18 and 24 years old. (Partners Against Hate. 2002. *Peer Leadership: Helping Youth Become Change Agents in their Schools and Communities*. Washington, DC: Partners Against Hate.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) reported a slight increase in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias crime, up from 1,943 in 2001 to 1,968 in 2002. The number of perpetrators was down from 2,951 in 2001 to 2,810 in 2002, and the number of victims rose from 2,189 in 2001 to 2,254 in 2002. (Patton, C. 2003. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2002*. New York. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

NCAVP received reports of 12 lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias murders; 115 rapes and sexual assaults; 755 assaults; 82 robberies; 142 acts of vandalism; 703 intimidations; and 1327 verbal harassments. (Ibid.)

One in eight 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. 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The homeless population is especially vulnerable to victimization. Between 1999 and 2002, 123 homeless people were murdered. (National Coalition for the Homeless. 2003. *Hate, Violence, and Death on Main Street USA: A Report on Hate Crimes and Violence Against People Experiencing Homelessness from 1999-2002*. Washington, DC. National Coalition for the Homeless.)

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Homicide

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports that there were 16,110 victims of homicide in 2002, reflecting an 0.8 percent increase over 2001. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Preliminary Uniform Crime Report, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2002, the number of murders increased in the South by 2.1 percent and in the West by 5.2 percent. There were declines in the Northeast of 4.8 percent and in the Midwest of 2.8 percent. (Ibid)

Between 1993 and 2001, there were 160,396 murders and non-negligent manslaughters of persons age 12 or over reported to the FBI (this number excludes the events of September 11, 2001). A weapon was used in 91 percent of these crimes. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Weapons Use and Violent Crime, 1993-2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

From 1993 through 2001, blacks accounted for 46 percent of homicide victims, 54 percent of victims of firearm homicide, but 12 percent of the U.S. population. Blacks are nine times more likely to be victims of gun-related homicides than whites. (Ibid.)

From 1994 through 1999, about 7 in 10 murders at school involved some type of firearm, and approximately 1 in 2 murders at school involved a handgun. (Ibid.)

Almost one third of the female victims of homicide in 2001 were slain by their husbands or boyfriends, whereas 2.8 percent of the male victims were slain by their wife or girlfriend. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S.

Department of Justice.)

Among youth in the United States between the ages of 5 and 19, there were 2,358 homicides in the years 1998-1999. Thirty-three of the homicides occurred while they were at school. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. 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 were killed by relatives, and 3 percent by strangers. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2001. *Uniform Crime Reports: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976-1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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. 2001. *Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim 1993-1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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.)

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Juvenile Crime and Victimization

Findings from the National Survey of Adolescents indicate that as of 1995, 1.8 million youths age 12 to 17 had been sexually assaulted; 3.9 million had been severely physically assaulted; 2.1 had been punished by physical abuse; and 8.8 million had witnessed someone being shot, stabbed, sexually assaulted, physically assaulted or threatened with a weapon. (National Institute of Justice 2003. *Youth Victimization: Prevalence and implications*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, the overall rate of violence against youths age 16 to 19 was higher than persons of other age categories, a rate of 58.2 victimizations per 1000 persons. (Bureau of Justice Statistics 2003. *Criminal Victimization, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Youths age 16-19 experienced rape in 2002 at a rate of 5.5 victimizations per 1000; robbery at a rate of 4.0 victimizations per 1000; and aggravated assault at a rate of 11.9 victimizations per 1000. (Ibid.)

Youths age 12-15 experienced rape in 2002 at a rate of 2.1 victimizations per 1000; robbery at a rate of 3.0 victimizations per 1000; and aggravated assault at 5.0 victimizations per 1000. (Ibid.)

In 2001, there were 1,617 homicides in the United States in the population of youth between the ages of 13 and 19. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Among youths age 12 to 17, a 2002 survey found that 11.6 percent are current illicit drug users. A significantly higher rate of 20.9 percent was found among American Indians and Alaskan Native youths, and a significantly lower rate of 4.8 percent was found among Asian youths. (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 2003. *Results from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

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. 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.)

Mental Health Issues of Victims

Crime victims show much higher incidences of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) than people who had not been victimized by crime. Research shows that 25 percent of crime victims experienced lifetime PTSD and 9.7 percent had current PTSD (PTSD within 6 months of being surveyed), whereas 9.4 percent of people who had not been victims of crime had lifetime PTSD and 3.4 percent had current PTSD. (Kilpatrick, Dean and R. Acierno. "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes." *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 2003;:1612.)

Adolescents and young adults are at a higher risk of victimization and are more likely to develop PTSD after being victimized. (Ibid.)

Women who experienced a homicide of a family member or close friend had higher levels of PTSD than non-homicide survivors - 22 percent experienced lifetime PTSD and 8.9 percent had current PTSD. (Ibid.)

Molestation victims also report high levels of PTSD as an effect of the victimization. The National Institute of Health's Co-morbidity Study found that 12.2 percent of men and 26.5 percent of women who were molested developed PTSD. (Ibid.)

Depression is a major factor in the mental health of crime victims, as well - 36.6 percent of people diagnosed with PTSD also suffer from depression. (Ibid.)

Victims of rape are 13.4 times more likely to develop two or more alcohol-related problems and 26 times more likely to have

two or more serious drug abuse-related problems. (Ibid.)

Thirty-two percent of female rape victims and 38 percent of female physical assault victims experience lifetime PTSD. Twelve percent of female rape victims and 17 percent of female physical assault victims experienced PTSD in the six months prior to being interviewed. (Ibid.)

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of male teens who are sexually assaulted develop PTSD, compared to 5 percent of males teens who have not been sexually assaulted. (National Institute of Justice. 2002. *Child and Adolescent Victimization in America: Prevalence and Implications*. Washington, DC.)

Eleven percent of students in New York City had PTSD six months after the September 11th attacks. This rate is 5 times the rate of PTSD found in students outside of NYC. (Cloitre, Marylene. "Lessons Learned in 9/11: Considerations in the Development of School-Based Interventions Following Large Scale Violence." National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. *Clinical Quarterly*, 2002: 11(3).)

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Rape and Sexual Assault

Reported rapes and sexual assaults totaled 247,730 in 2002. Of these cases, 87,010 were rapes, and 70,050 of those cases were attempted rapes. (Bureau of Justice Statistics 2003. *National Crime Victimization Survey: Crime Victimization, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

There were .4 rapes among persons 12 or older per 1,000 people in 2002. In 52 percent of these victimizations, the offender was an intimate, another relative, a friend, or acquaintance of the victim. (Ibid.)

Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy people (27,270) were arrested and charged for rape in the United States in 2001. (Federal Bureau of Investigations. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

An average of 140,990 completed rapes, 109,230 attempted rapes, and 152,680 completed and attempted sexual assaults were committed against persons age 12 or older in the United States between the years 1992 and 2000. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000*. Washington, 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 injuries in 59 percent of the cases. When 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 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. 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 prisons indicate that conservatively speaking, one in 10 of all male prisoners in the United States correctional system have been raped, sexually assaulted, or coerced into sexual activity by other inmates. (Human Rights Watch. 2001. *No Escape, Male Rape in U.S. Prisons*. New York, NY.)

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School Crime and Victimization

An average of 703,800 violent crimes happened against 12-17 year-olds on school grounds each year between 1994 and 1999. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Weapon Use and Violent Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Each day, approximately 160,000 students between kindergarten and 12th grade don't attend school because they are afraid of bullying. (Rowlette, Ronna and K. Wilson. Rowlette Research Associates, Inc. 2003. *Youth Development and Violence Prevention in K-12 Schools: The Who, What, Why, and What Next*.)

In a national study, 46 percent of students said they were hit, kicked, shoved, or tripped at least once in the previous month, and 18 percent had experienced this 5 or more times. One in 12 students - 8 percent - were forced to do sexual things at least once in the prior month; 3 percent were forced 5 or more times. (Ibid.)

Each year, one in ten students is threatened or injured with a weapon at school. (Partners Against Hate. 2002. *Peer Leadership: Helping Youth Become Change Agents in their Schools and Communities*. Washington, DC: Partners Against Hate.)

One in fourteen students carries a weapon to school one or more days each month. (Ibid.)

Between 1994 and 1999, 172 homicides occurred on school grounds. A firearm was used in 69 percent of these homicides. (Anderson, et. al. 2001. School Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1994-1999. *JAMA* 2001; 286:2695-2702.)

The Center for Disease Control's 2001

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), conducted nationally among students in 9th through 12th grade, found that 4.9 percent students had consumed one or more alcoholic drinks on school property in the month preceding the survey, 5.4 percent had used marijuana on school property during this same time period, and 28.5 percent had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property in the last year. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Surveillance Summaries*, June 28, 2002. MMWR 2002:51(No. SS-4).)

In 2001, 12.5 percent of students had been in a physical fight one or more times on school property. (Ibid.)

During the 2001 survey year, 19.0 percent of students seriously considered attempting suicide, 14.8 percent had made a specific plan to attempt suicide, and 8.8 percent had attempted suicide one or more times. (Ibid.)

A 2003 study of sexual harassment in secondary schools found that 27 percent of sexual harassment of students was conducted by adult school employees. Teachers comprised 81 percent of the offending group. (Timmerman, G. 2003. "Sexual Harassment of Adolescents Perpetrated by Teachers and by Peers: An Exploration of the Dynamics of Power, Culture, and Gender in Secondary Schools." *Sex Roles: A Journal of Research*, 48(5/6), 231-244.)

Teachers are also at risk of school violence. A survey of the 1997-1998 school-year revealed that 21 percent were threatened, and 3 percent were physically attacked. (Gottfredson, Gary, et. al. National Institute of Justice. 2000. *National Study of Delinquency Prevention in Schools*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.)

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Stalking

Eight percent of women and 2 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.)

Stalking is a crime under the laws of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Government. Fourteen states classify stalking as a felony upon the first offense, and 34 states classify stalking as a felony upon the second offense and/or when the crime involves aggravating factors. (Ibid.)

Strangers are the perpetrators in 23 percent of female stalking incidences. Current or former husbands are the perpetrators 38 percent of the time; current or former cohabitating 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 2001. *Stalking and Domestic Violence: The Third Report to Congress Under the Violence Against Women Act*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A study that examined the experiences of female stalking victims who had been stalked by intimate partners found that 72.7 percent of victims were verbally threatened with physical violence (direct or implied). Almost 46 percent of victims experienced one or more violence incidents by the stalker. Thirty-seven percent of victims sustained physical injuries as a result. (McFarlane, et al. 1999. "Stalking and Intimate

Partner Femicide." *Homicide Studies*, 3 (4).)

Seventy-five percent of intimate partner femicides reviewed in a recent study were preceded by one or more incidences of stalking within a year of the crime. (Ibid.)

Victims reported that their stalkers abused alcohol in 57.8% of cases, and abused drugs in 51.3% of cases. (Ibid.)

The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than the general population, especially if the stalking involves being followed or having one's property destroyed. (Blauus et, al. (2002). "The Toll of Stalking." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17 (1).)

Thirteen percent of college women were stalked during one six to nine month period. Eighty percent of those victims knew their stalkers, and three in ten college women reported being injured emotionally or psychologically from being stalked. (Fisher, Cullen, and Turner 2000. "The Sexual Victimization of College Women," Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice/Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.)

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Substance Abuse and Crime Victimization

In 2002, about 1 million violent crimes occurred where the victim perceived the offender had been drinking during the time of the offense. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Criminal Victimization 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Two-thirds of people who were victimized by an intimate reported that alcohol had been a factor. (Ibid.)

In about 1 in 5 violent victimizations where the victim perceived the offender to have been drinking, the victim also perceived the offender to have been using drugs. (Ibid.)

Each year, more than 600,000 college students are assaulted by other students who have been drinking. (Hingson, R.W.; Heeren, T.; Zakocs, R.C.; et al. "Magnitude of alcohol-related mortality and morbidity among U.S. college students ages 18–24." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 63(2):136–144, 2002.)

Based on an analysis of published studies, the following percentages of violent offenders were drinking at the time of the crime: up to 86 percent of homicide offenders; 60 percent of sexual offenders; 57 percent of men, 27 percent of women involved in domestic violence; 37 percent of assault offenders; and 13 percent of child abusers. (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. 1997. *Alcohol Alert (38)*. Bethesda, MD: National Institute of Health.)

A drug abuse survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in 2002 found that more than 10.2 million youths age 12 and over had used MDMA once in their lifetimes. This represents an increase of almost 4 million youth since

2000. (Office of National Drug Control Policy. 2003. *Club Drugs: 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 12.3 percent of high school students surveyed had used MDMA at least once in 2002, and 12.7 percent of college students had used MDMA at least once in 2002. (Ibid.)

In an examination of 1,033 rape victims tested for drug use, 41 percent tested negative for alcohol and other drugs; 37 percent tested positive for alcohol; 19 percent tested positive for cannabinoids; and 0.6 percent tested positive for Rohypnol. (Hindmarch, I., and Brinkmann, R. 1999. "Trends in the Use of Alcohol and Other Drugs in Cases of Sexual Assault." *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental*, 14, 225–231.)

While reviewing marijuana and cocaine use in offenders in urban Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring sites, it was found that violent offenders were more likely to test positive for marijuana than cocaine, while property offenders were more likely to test positive for cocaine than marijuana. (Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program 2000. *1999 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.)

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Terrorism and Mass Violence

Acts of international terrorism worldwide against United States' citizens and property in 2002 included 66 bombings; 8 armed attacks; 2 kidnappings; and 1 barricade hostage. (Bureau of Public Affairs. 2003. *Patterns of Global Terrorism, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State.)

The Department of State reported 199 international terrorist attacks in 2002. Twenty-six U.S. citizens died as a result of the terrorists attacks and 35 U.S. Citizens were wounded. (Ibid.)

The Department of State reported that 51 U.S. businesses; 4 governmental facilities; 10 diplomatic facilities; 2 military installations; and 18 other facilities were the targets of anti-U.S. terrorist attacks in 2002. (Ibid.)

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

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

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. 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, 71 females, and 5 unknown died at the Pentagon; and 20 males and 20 females died in the plane crash in Somerset County, PA. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2002. *Uniform Crime Reports: Crime in the United States 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve at the Office for Victims of Crime has assisted nearly 22,000 victims, crisis responders, and family members through state agencies and local programs. (Office for Victims of Crime. 2003. *Meeting the Needs of the Victims of the September 11th Terrorist Attacks*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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].)

Victims with Disabilities

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in response to the mandates of Public Law 105-301, the *Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act* (CVDAA), is working to develop the capability to measure crimes against people with disabilities. The Act requires the enhancement of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to collect these data.

Since 2000, BJS has initiated several activities to lay the foundation for developing such estimates. Consistent with the experience of other Federal agencies, there are a number of issues that must be addressed in order to design methodologies to meet the mandates of the legislation, including developing a reliable set of questions to identify people with developmental and other disabilities, and developing procedures to accommodate, as necessary, interviews with such people. BJS and the Census Bureau, which conducts NCVS interviewing, consulted and worked with staff from a number of Federal agencies to develop survey questions to identify people with disabilities.

In July 2000, BJS added to the NCVS Crime Incident Report a test of supplemental items designed to obtain information from victims of crime on any health conditions, impairments or disabilities affecting their everyday life. In fall 2001, BJS, together with the Census Bureau, fielded a test among a known developmentally disabled population in California to further test questions related to disability and to determine what types of interview techniques work best with different types of populations with disabilities.

Based on the results of the tests, BJS and Census developed a revised set of questions to address problems that were identified. The revised questions will be implemented into the NCVS in January 2004, and will be evaluated to determine whether they obtain reliable information. Once finalized, the questions will produce estimates of the fraction of victims who have disabilities. The survey will rely on population estimates from other sources to enable the production of victimization rates for people with disabilities.

People with developmental disabilities are 4 to 10 times more likely to be victims of crime than other people are. (Sobsey, D., D. Wells, R. Lucardie, and S. Mansell. 1995. *Violence and Disability: An Annotated Bibliography*. Baltimore, MD. Brookes Publishing.)

In a five-year retrospective study of 4,340 child patients with disabilities in a pediatric hospital, 68 percent were found to be victims of sexual abuse and 32 percent were victims of physical abuse. (Willging, J.P., C.M. Bower, and R.T. Cotton. 1992. "Physical Abuse of Children: A Retrospective Review and an Otolaryngology Perspective." *Archives of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery* 118(6):584-590.)

More than 39,000 hospital records from 1982 to

1992 were merged with social service, foster care and police records to identify cases of intrafamilial and extrafamilial maltreatment. More than 6,000 matches were made, with an overall maltreatment prevalence rate of 15 percent. Of the 15 percent of maltreated children, 64 percent had a disability, while only 32 percent of the non-maltreated children had a disability. (Sullivan, P.M., and J.F. Knutson. 1998. "The Association Between Child Maltreatment and Disabilities in a Hospital-based Epidemiological Study." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 22(4):271-288.)

The National Rehabilitation Information Center estimates that as many as 50 percent of patients who are long-term residents of hospitals and specialized rehabilitation centers are there due to crime-related injuries. In addition, it is

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estimated that at least 6 million serious injuries occur each year due to crime, resulting in either temporary or permanent disability. (Office for Victims of Crime Bulletin. 1998. *Working with Victims of Crime with Disabilities*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In a study of 946 women, 62 percent of women with and without disabilities reported that they had experience emotional, physical, or sexual abuse. However, women with disabilities reported experiencing their abuse for longer periods of time (3.9 vs. 2.5 years respectively). In addition to the types of abuse experienced by the entire group, women with disabilities specifically reported that their perpetrators sometimes withheld needed orthotic equipment (e.g., wheelchairs, braces), medications, transportation, or essential assistance with personal tasks such as dressing or getting out of bed. (Young, M.E., et al. 1997. Prevalence of Abuse of Women with Physical Disabilities. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Special Issue*. 78 (12, Suppl. 5) S34-S38.) For more information visit, www.bcm.tmc.edu/crowd/national_study/national_study.html.

Sobsey and Doe estimate that more than half of abuse of people with disabilities is generally perpetrated by family members and peers with disabilities and that disability professionals (i.e., paid or unpaid caregivers, doctors, nurses) are generally believed responsible for the other half.

With funding from the Department of Justice (Office for Victims of Crime), SafePlace's Disability Services ASAP (A Safety Awareness Program), in Austin, Texas, has undertaken an exciting new national initiative, designed to promote accessible and sensitive services relevant to crime victims with disabilities. Through this initiative, SafePlace is working intensively with the following 10 victim assistance organizations from around the nation: The Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault, Tucson, AZ; The Chadwick Center for Children & Families at Children's Hospital and Health Center, San Diego, CA; Ability 1st, Tallahassee, FL; Partnership Against Domestic Violence, Atlanta, GA; Carbondale Illinois Police Department, Carbondale, IL; The Lafourche Parish Sheriff's Office, Thidodaux, LA; Safe Passage, Northampton, MA; Rape Crisis Center of Central Massachusetts, Worcester, MA; Ulster County Crime Victims Assistance Program, Kingston, NY; and the Network of Victim Assistance, Doylestown, PA. SafePlace is administering grant funding and providing expert training and technical assistance to the 10 organizations to foster innovative practices, principles and community partnerships for delivering accessible services to crime victims with a wide range of disabilities. Each of the 10 victim assistance organizations is tasked with conducting a community needs assessment and developing a

It is estimated that approximately 67 percent of perpetrators who abused individuals with severe cognitive disabilities accessed them through their work in disability services. (Sobsey, D., & Doe, T. 1991. "Patterns of sexual abuse and assault". *Journal of Sexuality and Disability*, 9 (3), 243-259.)

Sixty-one percent of sexual assault survivors with disabilities who received counseling services at SafePlace in Austin, Texas between 1996-2002 reported multiple perpetrators of violence. Approximately 90 percent of the sexual violence perpetrators were not strangers to their victims. (SafePlace. 2003. *Stop the Violence, Break the Silence*. Austin, Texas.)

Note: Given the small size/scope of some of these studies, results cannot be extrapolated to the nation as a whole.

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strategic plan to determine the best way to help people with disabilities hurt by crime in their communities. Additionally, each organization is developing a programmatic evaluation plan to identify performance measures for determining progress and success. The organizations will implement their strategic plan during the second and third years of the project. This venture takes the lessons and achievements of SafePlace's model Disability Services program (begun in 1996) to communities across the country. For more information about the Disability Services ASAP project, visit www.austin-safeplace.org/ds2003/default.htm.

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Workplace Violence and Victimization

Violence in the workplace accounted for 18 percent of all violent crime between 1993 and 1999. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Workplace homicide is primarily robbery-related. (Ibid.)

The rates of workplace assaults are higher for males than females. (Ibid.)

On average, between 1993 and 1999, 1.7 million violent victimizations per year were committed against people in the workplace, including: 1.3 million simple assaults, 325,000 aggravated assaults, 36,500 rapes and sexual assaults, 70,000 robberies, and 900 homicides. (Ibid.)

Of the occupations measured, police officers are at the greatest risk to be victims of workplace violence. Other occupations at risk are correctional officers, taxicab drivers, private security workers, and bartenders. (Ibid.)

In 1999, there were 2,637 nonfatal assaults committed against on-duty hospital workers. This rate of 8.3 assaults per 10,000 is significantly higher than the rate of nonfatal assaults for all public sector industries – 2 per 10,000. (Centers for Disease Control. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. *Violence, Occupational Hazards in Hospitals*. 2002. Atlanta, GA: National Institute of Health.)

Simple assaults account for 75 percent (or 1.3 million victimizations) of the crimes committed against people while working. Aggravated assaults account for 19 percent of workplace violence. (Bureau of Justice

Statistics. 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Homicide is the leading cause of injury death for women in the workplace. (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. *Women's Safety and Health Issues at Work*. www.cdc.gov/niosh/injury/traumaviolence.html. Site visited 10/23/03.)

Victims of nonfatal workplace violence stated they knew their offender in about 40 percent of the cases. Victims identified intimates as the perpetrator in about 1 percent of all workplace violent crime. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Criminal Victimization 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Each year, victims of intimate partner violence lose nearly 8 million days of paid work because of the violence - the equivalent of over 32,000 full-time jobs. (Centers for Disease Control. 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

One-fifth of women raped by an intimate and one-third of stalking victims lost time at work because of the victimization. (Ibid.)

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Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services

VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE

The advent of the 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 www.opj.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 the 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 advocates *know more* to better serve the needs of victims of crime.

ACCESSING NCJRS AND OVCRC

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

NCJRS World Wide Web Homepage. The homepage provides NCJRS information, and links to other criminal and juvenile justice resources from around the world. The NCJRS web page provides information about NCJRS and OJP agencies, grant-funding opportunities, full-text publications, key-word searching of NCJRS publications, access to the NCJRS Abstracts Database, the current NCJRS Catalog, and a topical index. The address for the NCJRS homepage is www.ncjrs.org.

NCJRS Online Ordering System. Publications, videos, and other materials that pertain to criminal justice, juvenile justice, and drug control policy can now be ordered at any time. The online store is open 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/>.

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

E-Mail: Information and Help. Users requiring technical assistance or having specific questions about criminal and juvenile justice topics can send an e-mail to askncjrs@ncjrs.org. To place an order for publications, users may send an e-mail to puborder@ncjrs.org.

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 document 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 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 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	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Bureau of Justice Statistics	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	www.samhsa.gov/centers/csap/csap.html
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	www.samhsa.gov/centers/csat2002/csat_frame.html
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	www.cdc.gov
Federal Bureau of Investigation	
Uniform Crime Reports	www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm
Federal Judicial Center	www.fjc.gov
FirstGov for Nonprofits	www.firstgov.gov/Business/Nonprofit.shtml
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/index.html
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	www.healthfinder.gov/orgs/HR0027.htm
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	www.ncjrs.org
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	www.nhtsa.dot.gov
National Institute of Corrections	www.nicic.org
National Institute of Justice	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	www.niaaa.nih.gov
National Institute on Drug Abuse	www.drugabuse.gov
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)	www.ojp/usdoj.gov/ovc
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	www.cops.usdoj.gov
Office of Justice Programs	www.ojp.usdoj.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Office of National Drug Control Policy	www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Office on Violence Against Women	www.ojp.gov/vawo
Supreme Court of the United States	www.supremecourtus.gov
THOMAS: Federal Legislation	http://thomas.loc.gov
U.S. Department of Education, Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	www.edc.org/hec
U.S. Department of Education	
Safe & Drug-Free Schools	www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Grantsnet	www.hhs.gov/grantsnet
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Grants Information	www.os.dhhs.gov/grants/index.shtml#grant
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, HRSA Funding Opportunities	www.hrsa.gov/grants/default.htm
U.S. Department of Justice	www.usdoj.gov
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	
National Center on PTSD	www.ncptsd.org
U.S. Parole Commission	www.usdoj.gov/uspc

National Victim-related Organizations

American Bar Association	
Center on Children and the Law	www.abanet.org/child
Commission on Domestic Violence	www.abanet.org/domviol
Commission on Law and Aging	www.abanet.org/aging
American Humane Association	www.americanhumane.org
American Professional Society on the Abuse	

of Children	www.apsac.org
Anti-Defamation League	www.adl.org/hate-patrol/main.asp
Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence	www.atask.org
Battered Women's Justice Project	www.bwjp.org
Child Abuse Prevention Network	http://child-abuse.com
Childhelp USA	www.childhelpusa.org
Child Quest International	www.childquest.org
Child Welfare League of America	www.cwla.org
Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS)	www.nationalcops.org
Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute	www.fvsai.org
Family Violence Prevention Fund	http://endabuse.org
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	www.dvinstitute.org
Justice Solutions, Inc.	www.justicesolutions.org
Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	www.mdcrimevictims.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	www.madd.org
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	www.nacvcb.org
National Association of Social Workers	www.naswdc.org
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	www.navaa.org
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children	www.missingkids.org
National Center for Victims of Crime	www.ncvc.org
National Center on Elder Abuse	www.elderabusecenter.org
National Children's Alliance	www.nca-online.org
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information	www.nccanch.acf.hhs.gov/index.cfm
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ncadv.org
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	www.mivictims.org/nchs
National Commission Against Drunk Driving	www.ncadd.com
National Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Association	www.nationalcasa.org
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	www.musc.edu/cvc
National Fraud Information Center	www.fraud.org
National Insurance Crime Bureau	www.nicb.org
National MultiCultural Institute	www.nmci.org
National Organization Against Male Sexual Victimization	www.malesurvivor.org
National Organization for Victim Assistance	www.trynova.org
National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Inc.	www.pomc.com
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	www.nrcdv.org
National School Safety Center	www.nssc1.org
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	www.nsvrc.org
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm
National Victim Assistance Academy (VALOR)	www.nvaa.org
National Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment Network	www.nvcan.org
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	www.vawprevention.org

Parents for Megan's Law	www.parentsformeganslaw.com
Prevent Child Abuse America	www.preventchildabuse.org
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)	www.rainn.org
Safe Campuses Now	www.uga.edu/~safe-campus
Security on Campus, Inc.	www.securityoncampus.org
Stalking Resource Center	www.ncvc.org/src
Victim Assistance Online	www.vaonline.org
Voices for America's Children	www.childadvocacy.org

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

American Center for Law and Justice	www.aclj.org
American Correctional Association	www.aca.org
American Correctional Health Services Association	www.corrections.com/achsa
American Council for Drug Education	www.acde.org
American Jail Association	www.corrections.com/aja
American Probation and Parole Association	www.appa-net.org
Association of Paroling Authorities International	www.apaintl.org
Association for Conflict Resolution	www.acresolution.org
American Youth Policy Forum	www.aypf.org
Association of State Correctional Administrators	www.asca.net
Balanced and Restorative Justice Project	www.barjproject.org
Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking	http://sww.che.umn.edu/rjp
Center for Sex Offender Management	www.csom.org
Center on Juvenile & Criminal Justice	www.cjcj.org
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	www.juvjustice.org
Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute	www.cadca.org
Community Justice Exchange	www.communityjustice.org
Community Policing Consortium	www.communitypolicing.org
Correctional Education Association	www.ceanational.org
Council of State Governments	www.csg.org
Governors Highway Safety Association	www.ghsa.org
Higher Education Center for Alcohol & Other Drug Prevention	www.edc.org/hec
Institute for Law and Justice	www.ilj.org
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators	www.iaclea.org
International Association of Chiefs of Police	www.theiacp.org
Join Together	www.jointogether.org
National Association for Community Mediation	www.nafcm.org
National Association for Native American Children of Alcoholics	www.whitebison.org/nanacoa
National Association of Attorneys General	www.naag.org
National Association of Counties	www.naco.org
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	www.nadcp.org
National Association of Police Organizations	www.napo.org
National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors	www.nasadad.org
National Association of Women Judges	www.nawj.org

National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	www.casacolumbia.org
National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise	www.ncne.com
National Center for State Courts	www.ncsconline.org
National Conference of State Legislatures	www.ncsl.org
National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	www.search.org
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	www.ncjfcj.org
National Criminal Justice Association	www.ncja.org
National District Attorneys Association	www.ndaa-apri.org
National Governors Association	www.nga.org
National Indian Justice Center	www.nijc.indian.com
National Judicial College	www.judges.org
National Juvenile Detention Association	www.njda.com
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center	www.nlectc.org
National League of Cities	www.nlc.org
National Mental Health Association	www.nmha.org
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives	www.noblenatl.org
National Sheriffs' Association	www.sheriffs.org
Office of Correctional Education	www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/AdultEd/OCE
Partnership for a Drug-Free America	www.drugfreeamerica.org
Police Executive Research Forum	www.policeforum.org
Police Foundation	www.policefoundation.org
Restorative Justice Online	www.restorativejustice.org
Restorative Justice Project	www.fresno.edu/pacs/rjp
Southern Poverty Law Center	www.splcenter.org
State Justice Institute	www.statejustice.org
Victim Offender Mediation Association	www.voma.org

State-level Crime Victim Compensation Programs

Alabama	www.acvcc.state.al.us
Alaska	www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb
Arizona	www.acjc.state.az.us
Arkansas	www.ag.state.ar.us/outreach/cvictims/outreach4.htm
California	www.boc.cahwnet.gov/victims.htm
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp.htm
Connecticut	www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html
Delaware	www.state.de.us/cjc
Florida	www.myfloridalegal.com
Georgia	www.ganet.org/cjcc
Hawaii	www.ehawaii.gov.org/cvcc
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/iic/index.htm
Illinois	www.ag.state.il.us
Indiana	www.state.in.us/cji
Iowa	www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html
Kansas	www.ink.org/public/ksag/contents/crime/cvcbrochure.htm
Kentucky	http://cvcb.ppr.ky.gov
Louisiana	www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm
Maine	www.state.me.us/ag/crime/victimscmp.html

Maryland	www.dpscs.state.md.us/cicb
Massachusetts	www.ago.state.ma.us
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184---,00.html
Minnesota	www.dps.state.mn.us/mccvcs
Mississippi	www.dfa.state.ms.us/cvcomp.html
Missouri	www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/cv_help.htm
Montana	www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	http://nol.org/home/crimecom
New Hampshire	www.state.nh.us/nhdoj/index.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/victims
New Mexico	www.state.nm.us/cvrc
New York	www.cvb.state.ny.us
North Carolina	www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs
Ohio	www.ag.state.oh.us
Oklahoma	www.odawan.net/victim/victimcomp.asp?A=5&B=4
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/welcome1.htm
Pennsylvania	www.pccd.state.pa.us
Rhode Island	www.state.ri.us/treas/vcfund.htm
South Carolina	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova
South Dakota	www.state.sd.us/social/cvc
Tennessee	www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm
Texas	www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.shtml
Utah	www.crimevictim.state.ut.us
Vermont	www.ccvcs.state.vt.us
Virginia	www.vvc.state.va.us
Washington	www.wa.gov/lni/workcomp/cvc.htm
West Virginia	www.legis.state.wv.us/joint/court/victims/main.html
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us

State-level VOCA Victim Assistance Agencies

Alabama	www.adeca.alabama.gov/content/lts/lts_victims_of_crime.aspx
Alaska	www.dps.state.ak.us/Cdvsa
Arizona	www.azvictims.com
Arkansas	www.accessarkansas.org/dfa/intergovernmental/index.html
California	www.ocjp.ca.gov
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm
Connecticut	www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html
Delaware	www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.htm
District of Columbia	http://dc.gov/agencies/detail.asp?id=1026
Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	www.ganet.org/cjcc/voca.html
Hawaii	www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us/gr/index.shtml
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/crimevictim
Illinois	www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&metaPage=ICJIAGrants
Indiana	www.in.gov/cji/victim/index.htm
Iowa	www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html
Kansas	www.ksgovernor.org/grants_vocapp.html
Kentucky	www.jus.state.ky.us
Louisiana	www.cole.state.la.us
Maine	www.state.me.us/dhs

Maryland	www.dhr.state.md.us/victim
Massachusetts	www.state.ma.us/mova
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184---,00.html
Minnesota	www.dps.state.mn.us/mccvs
Mississippi	www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/ps2ojp?OpenDocument
Missouri	www.dps.state.mo.us/dps/DPS2002/victimservices/victimsservices.htm
Montana	http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us
Nebraska	www.nol.org/home/crimecom/Functions.htm#Crime%20Victim%20Assistance%20Programs
New Hampshire	webster.state.nh.us/nhdoj/victimwitness/victserviceindex.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/lps/dcj/victimwitness/home.htm
New Mexico	www.state.nm.us/cvrc
New York	www.cvb.state.ny.us
North Carolina	www.gcc.state.nc.us/ForPreApp/victims.htm
Northern Mariana Islands	www.saipan.com/gov
Ohio	www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm
Oklahoma	www.odawan.net
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/voca.htm
Pennsylvania	www.pccd.state.pa.us/VICTIM/victim.html
Rhode Island	www.rijustice.state.ri.us/voca
South Carolina	www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html
Tennessee	www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm
Texas	www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd
Utah	www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Vermont	www.ccvts.state.vt.us
Virginia	www.dcjs.org/victims
Washington	www1.dshs.wa.gov/ca/victimservices/crimevic.asp
West Virginia	www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/voca.asp
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us

Federal and State Corrections

Federal Bureau of Prisons	www.bop.gov
Alaska Department of Corrections	www.correct.state.ak.us
Alabama Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.al.us
Arizona Department of Corrections	www.adc.state.az.us
Arkansas Department of Correction	www.state.ar.us/doc
California Department of Corrections	www.corr.ca.gov
Colorado Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.co.us
Connecticut Department of Correction	www.doc.state.ct.us
Delaware Department of Correction	www.state.de.us/correct
Florida Department of Corrections	www.dc.state.fl.us
Georgia Department of Corrections	www.dcor.state.ga.us
Hawaii Department of Public Safety	www.hawaii.gov/psd
Idaho Department of Correction	www.corr.state.id.us
Illinois Department of Corrections	www.idoc.state.il.us
Indiana Department of Correction	www.ai.org/indcorrection
Iowa Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.ia.us
Kansas Department of Corrections	www.ink.org/public/kdoc
Kentucky Justice Cabinet	www.jus.state.ky.us
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Administration of	

Criminal Justice	www.cole.state.la.us
Maine Department of Corrections	www.state.me.us/corrections
Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	www.dpccs.state.md.us/doc
Massachusetts Department of Correction	www.magnet.state.ma.us/doc
Michigan Department of Corrections	www.michigan.gov/corrections
Minnesota Department of Corrections	www.corr.state.mn.us
Mississippi Department of Corrections	www.mdcc.state.ms.us
Missouri Department of Corrections	www.corrections.state.mo.us
Montana Department of Corrections	www.state.mt.us/cor
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services	www.corrections.state.ne.us
Nevada Department of Corrections	www.ndoc.state.nv.us
New Hampshire Department of Corrections	www.nh.gov/doc
New Jersey Department of Corrections	www.state.nj.us/corrections
New Mexico Corrections Department	http://corrections.state.nm.us
New York State Department of Correctional Services	www.docs.state.ny.us
New York City Department of Correction	www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc
North Carolina Department of Correction	www.doc.state.nc.us
North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	www.state.nd.us/docr
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	www.drc.state.oh.us
Oregon Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.or.us
Oklahoma Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.ok.us
Pennsylvania Department of Corrections	www.cor.state.pa.us
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.ri.us
South Carolina Department of Corrections	www.state.sc.us/scdc
South Dakota Department of Corrections	www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html
Tennessee Department of Correction	www.state.tn.us/correction
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	www.tdcj.state.tx.us
Utah Department of Corrections	www.cr.ex.state.ut.us
Vermont Criminal Justice Services	http://170.222.24.9/cjs/index.html
Virginia Department of Corrections	www.vadoc.state.va.us
Washington State Department of Corrections	www.doc.wa.gov
West Virginia Division of Corrections	www.wvf.state.wv.us/wvdoc
Wisconsin Department of Corrections	www.wi-doc.com
Wyoming Department of Corrections	http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.asp

Victims Rights Compliance Programs

Arizona Voice for Crime Victims	www.voiceforvictims.org
Colorado: Division of Criminal Justice, Victim Rights Act Compliance	www.dcj.state.co.us/ovp/vra.htm
Connecticut: Office of Victim Advocate	www.ova.state.ct.us
Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	www.mdcrimevictims.org
Minnesota: Office of the Crime Victims Ombudsman	www.ocvo.state.mn.us/homepage.htm
New Jersey: Crime Victim's Law Center	www.nj-vlc.com
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvolinks.htm
Wisconsin:	

Victim Resource Center
Crime Victim Rights Board

www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/vrc.asp
www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/cvrb.asp

Other Victim Resources

Action Without Borders - Nonprofit Directory
Alliance for Justice
American Psychological Association
Boys & Girls Club of America
Children's Institute International
Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance
Communities Against Violence
Network (CAVNET)
Compassionate Friends
Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence
Elder Abuse Prevention
Indiana Victim Assistance Network
International Society for Traumatic Stress
Studies
International Victimology Website
Jewish Women International
Justice for All
Michigan State University Victims and
the Media Program
Michigan Victims Alliance
Missouri Victim Assistance Network
National Parent Information Network
North Carolina Victim Assistance Network
Post Trauma Resources
Rape Recovery Help and Information
Safe Horizon (New York City region)
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners
South Carolina Victim Assistance Network
The Stalking Victim's Sanctuary
Survivors of Stalking
Texans for Equal Justice
Victim Assistance Online
Violence Policy Center
Women's Justice Center
Workplace Violence Research Institute

www.idealists.org
www.afj.org
www.apa.org
www.bgca.org
www.childrensinstitute.org
www.coloorg.com

www.cavnet.org
www.compassionatefriends.com
www.connsacs.org
www.caepv.org
www.oaktrees.org/elder
www.victimassistance.org

www.istss.org
www.victimology.nl
www.jewishwomen.org
www.jfa.net

www.victims.jm.msu.edu
www.mivictims.org/mva
<http://mova.missouri.org>
www.npin.org
www.nc-van.org
www.posttrauma.com
www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402
www.safehorizon.org
www.sane-sart.com
www.scvan.org
www.stalkingvictims.com
www.soshelp.org
www.tej.lawandorder.com/index.htm
www.vaonline.org
www.vpc.org
www.law.pace.edu/bwjc
www.noworkviolence.com

Legal Research/Resources

Findlaw
National Crime Victim Law Institute
State Law and Legislative Information
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions

www.findlaw.com
www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli
www.washlaw.edu
<http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html>

Media

Criminal Justice Journalists
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma
Newslink
News Index
Newspapers.com

www.reporters.net/cjj
www.dartcenter.org
www.newslink.org
<http://newsindex.com>
www.newspapers.com

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: www.aca.org
American Probation and Parole Association 2760 Research Park Dr. Lexington, KY 40511-8410	Phone: 859-244-8203 Fax: 859-244-8001 Web site: www.appa-net.org E-mail: appa@csg.org
Association of State Correctional Administrators 213 Court Street, Suite 606 Middletown, CT 06457	Phone: 860-704-6410 Fax: 869-704-6420 Web site: www.asca.net
California State University-Fresno Victim Services Programs Criminology Department 2225 East San Ramon Avenue Fresno, CA 93740	Phone: 559-278-4021 Fax: 559-278-7265 Web site: www.csufresno.edu/criminology E-mail: jdussich@csufresno.edu
Child Abuse Prevention Network 210 Eddy Street Ithaca, NY 14850	Phone: 607-275-9360 Fax: 775-213-7517 Web site: www.child-abuse.com
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: 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: www.nationalcops.org E-mail: cops@nationalcops.org
Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center (Formerly Stephanie Roper Foundation) 14750 Main Street, Suite B Upper Marlboro, MD 20772-3055	Phone: 301-952-0063/877-VICTIM-1 Fax: 301-952-2319 Web site: www.mdcrimevictims.org E-mail: mail@mdcrimevictims.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) 511 E. John Carpenter Freeway, Suite 700 Irving, TX 75062	Phone: 800-GET-MADD (438-6233) Fax: 972-869-2206/2207 Web site: www.madd.org

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23185-4147

Phone: 757-253-2000
Fax: 757-564-2015
Web site: www.ncnonline.org

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

Phone: 202-467-8700/800-FYI-CALL
Fax: 202-467-8701
TTY/TTD: 800-211-7996
Web site: www.ncvc.org
E-mail: gethelp@ncvc.org

National Children's Alliance
1612 K Street NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20006

Phone: 202-452-6001/800-239-9950
Fax: 202-452-6002
Web site: www.nca-online.org

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 18749
Denver, CO 80218

Phone: 303-839-1852
Fax: 303-831-9251
Web site: www.ncadv.org

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: 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: www.musc.edu/cvc

National Criminal Justice Association

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

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

**National District Attorneys Association
American Prosecutors Research Institute**

99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-549-9222
Phone: 703-549-4253
Fax: 703-836-3195
Web site: www.ndaa-apri.org

National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children

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

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

National Organization for Victim Assistance

1730 Park Road NW
Washington, DC 20010

Phone: 202-232-6682/800-TRY-NOVA
Fax: 202-462-2255
Web site: www.trynova.org
E-mail: nova@trynova.org

National Sexual Violence Resource Center

123 North Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025

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

National Sheriffs' Association

1450 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

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

National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network

789 Sherman Street, Suite 670
Denver, CO 80203

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

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: www.policeforum.org
E-mail: perf@policeforum.org

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)/National Sexual Assault Hotline
635-B Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20003

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

Security On Campus, Inc.
649 S. Henderson Road, Suite 6
King of Prussia, PA 19406-4216

Phone: 610-768-9330
Fax: 610-768-0646
Web site: www.securityoncampus.org

**University of New Haven
Crime Victim Study Center**
300 Orange Avenue
West Haven, CT 06516

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

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

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

Resource Guide Evaluation

Please take a moment to let the Office for Victims of Crime know if the *2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* was useful to you and your organization.

1. How did you use the *Resource Guide* in planning your commemorative events? Please share specific examples that can be highlighted in next year's *Resource Guide*.
2. Which components of the *Resource Guide* were most helpful to you? Why?
3. Which components of the *Resource Guide* were least helpful to you? Why?
4. Was the camera-ready artwork helpful to you as you planned your commemorative events? How?
5. Was it helpful to have the camera-ready artwork on a CD? Yes or No (Please circle one.)
6. The NCVRW Introductory Theme DVD is a new feature of the *Resource Guide*. Did you use it and, if so, how? Did you find it useful? If it wasn't useful, please explain.
7. Did the materials in the *Resource Guide* support this year's theme, *Victims' Rights: America's Values*?
8. What additional resources or materials would you find helpful in next year's *Resource Guide* that will help commemorate the 25th anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week?

Please fax this evaluation form to:

**Office for Victims of Crime
National Crime Victims' Rights Week Committee
202-514-6383 or 202-305-2440**

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the *2004 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*!