

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.)

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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.)

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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.)

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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.)

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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.)

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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.)

Presented as a Public Service by

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.oiva.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*!