



### Statistical Overviews

One of the most popular and useful components of the NCVRW Resource Guide is the collection of statistical overviews that address crime and victimization, including statistics specific to different types of victimization, the cost of crime, and the

mental health impact of crime on victims. Twenty-one statistical overviews are included in this year's Resource Guide, including a new overview about Human Trafficking.

The statistical overviews can be utilized as "stand-alone" documents for victim and community education; as background resources for the news media; and as important sources to develop speeches and other public presentations. Compiled as one-page summaries, each overview should be personalized with the contact information for the sponsoring organization (at the bottom of each overview) prior to dissemination.

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, and whether or not those crimes were reported to law enforcement. It estimates the proportion of each crime type reported to law enforcement, and it summarizes the reasons that victims give for reporting and not reporting.

### Accessing Information:

#### OVC Resource Center and Other Services

Crime victims and survivors, service providers, criminal and juvenile justice professionals, and allied professionals have an opportunity to receive valuable information about victims' rights and services, criminal and juvenile justice, crime prevention, terrorism, 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 guidelines about how to

register and access OVCRC and NCJRS services are included in this document. A registration form can be requested from OVCRC by calling 800-851-3420.

OVCRC and NCJRS provide timely, accurate and relevant information about a wide range of issues that affect crime victims' rights and services. These resources can be utilized to create a resource library, for media relations, and to enhance victim and public education efforts throughout the year.

In addition, this document also contains a comprehensive, up-to-date roster of Web sites that includes URLs for key Federal agencies, national victim assistance and justice organizations, state VOCA and victim compensation agencies, state Attorneys General, federal and state departments of corrections, and other valuable contact information.

### NCVRW Resource Guide Partners

National victim assistance, criminal and juvenile justice, and allied justice organizations partner with OVC and Justice Solutions to promote NCVRW each year. This listing of the 2005 NCVRW Resource Guide Partners is a helpful resource that can be used throughout the year.

### Resource Guide Evaluation

Each year, OVC seeks to improve the contents and usefulness of the NCVRW Resource Guide based upon feedback it receives from the field. The evaluation form provides an opportunity for recipients to rate the effectiveness of the Guide's scope and contents, and the relevance and usefulness of its different components.

Please take a few minutes to complete the evaluation form and return it to OVC. Your comments are truly appreciated by OVC, and will help ensure that future NCVRW Resource Guides meet the victim awareness and public education needs of the field.

We also encourage you to provide documentation of any of your 2005 NCVRW activities, special events or unique victim and public awareness initiatives so they can be incorporated into future Resource Guides. These resources should be sent to: Justice Solutions, 720 Seventh Street, NW, Third Floor, Washington, D.C. 20001-3716, ATTENTION: Anne Seymour.

# Child Abuse and Victimization

In 2002, an estimated 896,000 children were reported to be victims of child abuse and neglect. In 60.5 percent of the reported cases, the children had been neglected, 18.6 percent were physically abused, 9.9 percent were sexually abused, and 6.5 percent were emotionally or psychologically abused.

(Children's Bureau, Administration for Children & Families. 2004. *Child Maltreatment 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Children who were identified by Child Protective Services as victims in the past were 42 percent more likely to be determined to be maltreated than children who were not previously victimized. (Ibid.)

The majority of child victims were maltreated by a parent acting alone. Approximately two-fifths (40.3 percent) of child victims were maltreated by their mother; 19.1 percent were maltreated by their father; 18 percent were abused by their mother and father; and 13 percent were victimized by a non-parent. (Ibid.)

Child Protective Services received 2.6 million referrals of abuse and neglect in 2002, of which they accepted more than two-thirds for investigation. (Ibid.)

An estimated 1,400 children died as a result of abuse or neglect in 2002. Infants had the highest rates of mortality: nearly 19 deaths per 100,000 boys and 12 deaths per 100,000 girls. (Ibid.)

Younger children are more likely to suffer abuse and neglect. In 2002, children younger than one year accounted for 9.6 percent of the reported victimizations. The next largest group was children under the age of three who were victimized at rates of 16.0 per 1,000. (Ibid.)

In 2002, 48.1 percent of victimized children were boys and 51.9 percent were girls. The racial breakdown of child victims was 54.2 percent white; 26.1 percent African American; 11 percent Hispanic; 1.8 percent American Indian or Alaskan Natives; and 0.9 percent Asian-Pacific Islanders. (Ibid.)

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.) When factoring in indirect costs (special education, mental health and health care, juvenile delinquency, lost productivity, and adult criminality), the figure rises to more than \$94 billion annually.

(Fromm, Suzette. 2001. "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect." *Prevent Child Abuse America*.)

Between 1996 and 2002, the number of active FBI investigations of online child pornography and child sexual exploitation increased from 113 to 2,370.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Innocent Images National Initiative*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Forty-seven percent of parents and 77 percent of teachers report that children are victimized by bullies.

(National Parent Teachers Association. <http://www.pta.org>. Accessed August 25, 2004.)

Every day, between 1.3 million and 2.8 million runaway and homeless youth live on the streets of America. One out of every seven children will run away before the age of 18.

(The National Runaway Switchboard. <http://www.nrscripline.org/>. Accessed September 14, 2004.)

Approximately 800,000 children were reported missing in 1999. Of those, 58,200 were abducted by non-family members, and 115 were victims of the most serious, long-term abductions. Of those 115, 56 percent were recovered alive and nearly half were sexually assaulted by the perpetrator.

(National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children. 2002. *Highlights from the NISMART Bulletins*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

# Cost of Crime and Victimization

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A 2003 report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention calculates the annual health-related costs of rape, physical assault, stalking and homicide by intimate partners to exceed \$5.8 billion each year.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Almost \$4.1 billion a year is spent on direct medical and mental health care services in the United States as a result of intimate partner violence. (Ibid.)

The total costs of non-fatal intimate partner violence also include nearly \$0.9 billion in lost productivity from paid work and household chores and \$0.9 billion in lifetime earnings lost by victims of intimate partner violence homicide. (Ibid.)

Each year, victims of intimate partner violence lose nearly eight million days of paid work because of the violence – the equivalent of over 32,000 full-time jobs. (Ibid.)

Women stalked by an intimate partner averaged the largest number of days lost from paid work. (Ibid.)

Direct expenditure for police protection, judicial and legal services and correctional activities in 2001 in the United States was a record \$167 billion for local, state and federal governments.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In March 2001, almost 2.3 million people were employed by local, state and federal justice systems. The March 2001 total payroll to these employees was \$8.1 billion.

(Ibid.)

State compensation programs paid crime victims and their families \$455 million in benefits in the federal fiscal year 2003. Since 1997, there has been an 82.5 percent increase in payments from state compensation programs. (Personal interview with Dan Eddy, Executive Director, National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards. September 1, 2004.)

In 2003, about 40 percent of all compensation payments were made for medical and dental costs, about a fourth went to cover lost wages and lost support, and approximately 15 percent paid for mental health costs.

(Ibid.)

The NACVCB reports that one-fourth of all persons receiving crime victim compensation benefits in 2003 were domestic violence victims. (Ibid.)

Child victims of physical and sexual abuse were beneficiaries of close to another one-fourth of all claims paid in 2003. (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. 1996. *Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look*. Washington, D.C.: 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.)

# Crime and Victimization

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The National Crime Victimization Survey reports that in 2003, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 24.2 million violent and property victimizations. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2003, there were an estimated 18.6 million property crimes to persons and their households including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft; an estimated 5.4 million violent crimes including rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault; and an estimated 185,000 personal thefts such as pocket picking and purse snatching. (Ibid.)

There were an estimated 596,130 robberies, 1,101,110 aggravated assaults and 3,505,630 simple assaults in 2003. (Ibid.)

There were an estimated 198,850 rapes, attempted rapes and sexual assaults to people age 12 and older in 2003, down from 247,730 in 2002. (Ibid.)

In 2003, there were 1,032,470 thefts of motor vehicles. (Ibid.)

Youths between the ages of 16 and 19 experienced the highest rate of overall violent victimization in the 2002-2003 period at a rate of 55.6 per 1,000 persons. (Ibid.)

During 2003, 48 percent of all violent crimes were reported and 38 percent of all property crimes were reported. (Ibid.)

African Americans experienced more overall violence, robbery, aggravated assault, and personal theft in 2003 than whites or persons of other races. (Ibid.)

Rapes and sexual assaults were experienced at rates higher among persons age 20 to 24 than other age groups in 2003. (Ibid.)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reports that there was a decrease in every kind of violent crime but murder in 2003, compared with 2002. Forcible rapes were down 1.9 percent; robbery was down 1.8 percent; and aggravated assaults were down 3.8 percent.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

According to the FBI, the number of murders increased by 1.7 percent in 2003, increasing in cities with 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants by 6.8 percent and increasing in towns under 10,000 by 20 percent. (Ibid.)

According to the FBI, where information on weapon type was provided, firearms were used in 71 percent of murders in 2002.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Crime in the United States, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2002, 15 percent of U.S. households experienced one or more violent or property crimes. If vandalism is included in the overall measure of crime in households, the total percentage of victimizations rose to 18 percent.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Crime and the Nation's Households, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Adolescents and adults in three percent of U.S. households experienced one or more violent crimes in 2002. Simple assault was the most common violent crime sustained by households. Members age 12 or older of an estimated 2.5 million households experienced simple assaults. (Ibid.)

In 2002, 12.5 percent of U.S. households experienced one or more property crimes. Ten percent of U.S. households experienced at least one incident of theft, the most common property crime. (Ibid.)

Urban households continue to experience non-homicide violent crime and property crime at higher rates than suburban and rural households. Nineteen percent of U.S. households in urban areas experienced a violent and/or a property crime in 2002, compared with 13 percent of suburban households and 11 percent of rural households. (Ibid.)

Between 1994 and 2002, the percentage of households that experienced crime declined from one in four households to one in seven households. (Ibid.)

# Crime in Higher Education

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College students were victims of an estimated 526,000 violent crimes annually between 1995 and 2000.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Violent Victimization of College Students*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The perpetrator was perceived to be under the influence of alcohol or other drugs during 41 percent of the violent crimes against college students between 1995 and 2000.

(Ibid.)

Sixty-three percent of the crimes against college students between 1995 and 2000 were simple assaults and six percent were rape or sexual assaults. (Ibid.)

With the exception of rape and sexual assault, where the great majority of perpetrators were known to the victims, college students were more likely to be victimized by strangers. (Ibid.)

Between 1995 and 2000, non-strangers committed 74 percent of the rapes and sexual assaults against college students. Only 12 percent of total rapes and sexual assaults were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

There were 77 campus-related murders in 2002 reported in the statistics supplied by security offices at colleges and universities around the country to the U.S.

Department of Education.

(U.S. Department of Education. Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics: Criminal Offenses. [www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/criminaloffenses/index.html](http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/criminaloffenses/index.html). Accessed August 25, 2004.)

In 2002, college and university security offices reported 19 cases of negligent manslaughter and 7,846 cases of aggravated assault that were campus-related. (Ibid.)

There were 44,874 campus-related burglaries and 17,198 campus-related motor vehicle thefts reported at colleges and universities in 2002. (Ibid.)

There were 1,426 acts of campus-related arson reported in 2002, 16 of which were also reported as hate crimes.

(U.S. Department of Education. Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics: Criminal Offenses/Hate Crimes. [www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/criminaloffenses/index.html](http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/criminaloffenses/index.html). Accessed August 25, 2004.)

Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses comprised 10.6 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported throughout the United States in 2002.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Uniform Crime Reports, Hate Crimes Statistics 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A National Institute of Justice (NIJ) survey of women attending colleges and universities revealed that 2.8 percent had experienced a completed or attempted rape in the first seven months of the 1996-1997 school year. Twenty-three 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. 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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

(Ibid.)

The same NIJ study revealed a stalking incidence rate of 13.1 percent for females during the first seven months of the 1996-1997 school year. In 15.3 percent of the cases, victims reported that the stalker threatened or attempted to harm them, and in 10.3 percent of the cases, the stalker attempted or forced sexual contact. (Ibid.)



# Cybercrime Victimization

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A pilot Computer Security Survey of U.S. businesses found that nearly 75 percent of responding companies had detected at least one incident of cybercrime in 2001. Over half of the victimized businesses experienced multiple incidents of computer virus, denial of service, and fraud.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Cybercrime Against Businesses*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In the same survey, 68 percent of the companies reported financial effects due to cybercrime, resulting in \$61 million in losses and recovery costs. Estimated recovery costs for computer viruses were nearly \$22 million. Costs from computer fraud were an estimated \$18 million and denial of service caused losses of approximately 14 million. (Ibid.)

The most common forms of cybercrime detected by companies in 2001 were computer virus infections (64.1 percent), denial of service attacks (25.3 percent), and vandalism or sabotage (18.7 percent). Hacking and spamming are other common breaches of computer security that occur with frequency. (Ibid.)

Between March 1998 and October 2003, the CyberTipline operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received a total of 140,593 reports of child pornography, and 2,048 reported cases of child prostitution. There were 908 cases of child sex tourism, and 5,522 cases of child molestation (not in the family). Also, there were 9,377 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](http://www.ncmec.org/en_US/documents/cybertipline_factsheet.pdf). Accessed September 21, 2004.)

Working to Halt Online Abuse (WHOA) received 198 reports of cyberstalking in 2003: 35 percent began as e-mail communications, 16.5 percent from a message board conversation, 17 percent from instant messaging, 7.5 percent from a website, and eight percent from chat rooms. (Working to Halt Online Abuse. "Online Harassment Statistics." <http://www.haltabuse.org/>. Accessed September 23, 2004.)

A survey of the cyberstalked victims reporting to WHOA between 2000 and 2003 reveals that over 75 percent are Caucasian; 78 percent are women, and 39 percent are between the ages of 18 and 30 years old. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 52.5 percent of the cyberstalkers reported to WHOA were male, 38 percent were female and in 9.5 percent of the cases, the gender was unknown. (Ibid.)

According to the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA), the most recent figures show cybercriminals stole \$122 million from victims through Internet fraud in 2002.

(North American Securities Administrators Association. "January 14, 2004, Press release." [http://www.nasaa.org/nasaa/scripts/prel\\_display.asp?rcid=244](http://www.nasaa.org/nasaa/scripts/prel_display.asp?rcid=244). Accessed September 21, 2004.)

The FBI's Internet Fraud Complaint Center received 48,252 complaints in 2002 that were referred to enforcement agencies. The Center also received an additional 37,000 complaints that did not constitute fraud, but were cases of unsolicited e-mail, illegal child pornography, computer intrusions, as well as many other violations of the law.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation's Internet Fraud Complaint Center. <http://www.ifccfbi.gov/>. Accessed September 28, 2004.)

The total costs of Internet fraud cases reported to the FBI's Fraud Complaint Center was \$54 million in 2002. The victims of the Nigerian Letter fraud averaged \$3,864, Internet identity theft averaged a \$2,000 loss, and victims of check fraud averaged a \$1,100 loss. (Ibid.)

# Domestic Violence

In recent years, intimate partners have been responsible for 33 percent of all the female homicides recorded annually. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2001, intimate partner violence made up 20 percent of all non-fatal violence against females age 12 or older. By contrast, intimate partners committed three percent of all non-fatal violence against men. (Ibid.)

Eighty-five percent of victimizations by intimate partners in 2001 were against women. (Ibid.)

Estimates of lifetime domestic violence among women receiving welfare range from 40 to 60 percent and current rates range from 8.5 percent to 41.4 percent. These numbers are two to three times larger than the national prevalence rates. Abusers often sabotage their victims' efforts to gain employment in order to hinder their opportunities to become more self-sufficient.

(Coulter, Martha. 2004. *The Impact of Domestic Violence on the Employment of Women on Welfare*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Five percent of workplace homicides (or one-third of all homicides not associated with robbery or stranger crimes) are the result of intimate partner violence.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Workplace Violence: Issues in Response*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A recent study found that in states with laws restraining abusers from possessing firearms, intimate partner homicide rates decreased by nine to 12 percent. These laws were most effective when states cross checked restraining orders with firearm purchases.

(Vigdor, E.; Mercy, J. 2003. "Disarming Battersers," p. 157-214, J. Ludwig & P. Cook, Eds., *Evaluating Gun Policy*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.)

A recent study found that 35.1 percent of perpetrators in intimate partner homicides and attempted homicides were drunk everyday during the year before the violent incident and 49.2 percent of the perpetrators were considered problem drinkers.

(Sharpe, P et al. "Risky Mix: Drinking, Drug Use and Homicide." *NJ Journal*. November 2003. Vol 250. 9-13.)

Thirty-one percent of the perpetrators in intimate partner homicides and attempted homicides used alcohol prior to the attack and 12.6 percent used other drugs. (Ibid.)

A recent study of adolescent mothers (age 18 or younger) investigated the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) during the first year after giving birth. Over 41 percent had reported being abused during the study period. Seventy-five percent of mothers who reported IPV during pregnancy also reported IPV within 24 months after delivery. Additionally, 78 percent who experienced IPV during the first three months after delivery had not reported IPV before delivery.

(Harrykissoon, S. et al. "Prevalence and Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence Among Adolescent Mothers During the Postpartum Period." *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, 2002: 156 (4).)

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, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

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

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2000. *Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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 a two to five rate, which is comparable to rates of domestic violence experienced by heterosexual women. (Ibid.)

The National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) – based on data from 1995-1996, representing the last large-scale survey of the extent of violence against women – estimates that during that time period, 1,500,000 women and 835,000 men in the United States were raped or physically assaulted by an intimate partner.

(National Institute of Justice. 2000. *Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Because the number of victimizations far exceeds the number of victims, it is estimated that during the same time period, there were 4.8 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults against women and 2.9 million intimate partner physical assaults against men. (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 had injuries requiring medical treatment that were inflicted upon them by intimate partners. (Ibid.)

A 2003 report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, based on the NVAWS data, calculated the health-related costs of rape, physical assault, stalking and homicide by intimate partners to exceed \$5.8 billion.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

More than 13.5 million total days were lost from job and household productivity due to intimate partner violence, equivalent to 47,339 person-years. (Ibid.)

Almost \$4.1 billion was spent on direct medical and mental health care services in the United States as a result of intimate partner violence. (Ibid.)

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# Drunk and Drugged Driving

Drivers impaired by drug and alcohol consumption kill someone every 30 minutes, nearly 50 people a day.

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2004. *Stop Impaired Driving*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

Estimates for 2003 indicate that 17,401 people were killed in alcohol-related crashes, accounting for 40 percent of all fatalities in motor vehicle crashes. Estimates for 2003 also indicate that 292,000 people were injured in alcohol-related crashes.

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2004. *Early Assessment Estimates of Motor Vehicle Crashes*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

In 2001, there were 37,795 fatal motor vehicle traffic crashes in the United States, accounting for 42,116 fatalities. Of these, 41 percent were alcohol-related (at least one driver, pedestrian, or cyclist had a BAC 0.01 or higher).

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2003. *Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Crashes, 2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

Approximately 21 percent of all drivers involved in fatal crashes had a BAC of 0.08 or higher. Of these, 33 percent were age 21 to 24. (Ibid.)

Crashes involving alcohol-impaired or intoxicated drivers with prior DWI convictions accounted for approximately 10 percent of all alcohol-related fatalities. (Ibid.)

During the 30 days preceding a recent survey by the Centers for Disease Control, 30.2 percent of 9th – 12th grade students interviewed nationwide had ridden in a vehicle one or more times with a driver who had been drinking alcohol and 12.1 percent of the students had driven a vehicle one or more times after drinking alcohol.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2004. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

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, D.C.: 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, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

In 2001, 1.4 million people were arrested in the United States for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics.

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2004. *Traffic Safety Facts*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

On the average, annually during the years 1986 to 2002, 41 percent of motor vehicle deaths on the 4th of July and 51 percent of the deaths on the 1st of January were alcohol-related.

(Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. *Status Report*. Vol. 3.39, No. 6, July 3, 2004.)

Nearly 56 percent of Labor Day weekend traffic fatalities in 2002 involved alcohol. Three hundred people were killed.

(Mothers Against Drunk Driving Press Release. August 25, 2004. Irving, TX.)

Over four out of five (83 percent) people of driving age have heard of blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels, but only 27 percent can correctly identify the legal BAC limit in their state.

(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. 2003. *2001 National Survey of Drinking and Driving*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation.)

A boat operator with a blood alcohol concentration above .10 percent is estimated to be more than 10 times as likely to die in a boating accident than an operator with zero blood alcohol concentration.

(U.S. Coast Guard. 2004. *Safety: Boating Under the Influence*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Coast Guard.)

In 2002, underage youth saw 45 percent more beer and ale advertising, 12 percent more distilled spirits advertising, and 65 percent more low-alcohol refresher advertising in magazines than persons 21 years of older.

(Jernigan et al. "Sex Differences in Adolescent Exposure to Alcohol Advertising in Magazines." *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, 2004: 158: 629-634.)

Girls' exposure to low alcohol refresher advertising increased by 216 percent from 2001 to 2002, while boys' exposure increased 46 percent. (Ibid.)



# Elder Crime and Victimization

During the 2002-2003 period, there was a 22.6 percent decrease in violent crimes against persons age 65 or older. Victimization rates for violent crime were 2.7 per 1,000 persons age 65 or older, down from 3.5 per 1,000 persons in the 2000-2001 period.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

On average, each year between 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, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A 50-state survey found that Adult Protective Services received 472,813 reports of elder abuse in domestic and institutional settings in 2000. Eighty-four percent of the reports received were investigated and almost half were substantiated. Adults over 80 were the most frequent victims of abuse excluding self-neglect.

(The National Center on Elder Abuse. 2002. *A Response to Abuse of Vulnerable Adults: The 2000 Survey of State Adult Protective Services*. Washington, D.C.)

Self-neglect made up 39 percent of allegations investigated; caregiver neglect/abandonment made up 19 percent of cases; financial abuse/exploitation, 13 percent; physical abuse, 11 percent; emotional/verbal abuse, seven percent; and sexual abuse accounted for 1 percent of cases. (Ibid.)

Family members (e.g., spouse, parents, children, grandchildren, siblings, and other family members) accounted for 61.7 percent of perpetrators in substantiated reports. Spouse/intimate partners made up 30.2 percent of the perpetrators and facility and institution staff made up 4.4 percent of the perpetrators. (Ibid.)

More than 33,000 people 60 and older were treated for non-fatal assault-related injuries (not including sexual assault) in emergency room 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. "Non-fatal Physical Assault-Related Injuries Among Persons Aged 60 Years Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments – United States, 2001." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 52(34): 812-816.)

Rates for persons aged 60 to 69 years were more than two times greater than those for the two older age categories (persons aged 70 to 79 and persons aged 80 and older). (Ibid.)

Compared with persons aged 20 to 59 years, a greater proportion of older assault victims were women, had fractures, and were hospitalized at the time of diagnosis. (Ibid.)

Older consumers – age 60 and over – reported a higher percentage of complaints for telemarketing frauds in 2003. Almost 34 percent of complaints were made by older victims compared to 27 percent in 2002.

(National Fraud Information Center. 2004. *2003 Telemarketing Fraud Report*. Washington, D.C.: National Consumer League.)

Based on complaints to the National Fraud Information Center, older consumers are especially vulnerable to certain kinds of telemarketing fraud. In 2003, 66 percent of the reports of sweepstakes fraud, 59 percent of the lottery club scams, and 52 percent of magazine sales scams were made by individuals 60 or older. (Ibid.)

The proportion of individuals losing at least \$5,000 in Internet frauds is higher for victims 60 years and older than it is for any other age category.

(National White Collar Crime Center. 2003. *2002 Internet Fraud Report*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse estimates that 20 percent of elder abuse victims experience financial exploitation.

(Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services. 2003. *The Problem of Financial Crimes Against the Elderly*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

There were 852 homicides reported in 2002 of people 60 years of age and over.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Crime in the United States, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: 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.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Homicide Trends in the United States*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In a recent analysis of nursing home inspections and complaint investigations from 1999 to 2000, it was found that more than nine 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 U.S. Nursing Homes*.)

Abuse violations cited during annual state inspections of nursing homes have almost tripled since 1996 – 5.9 percent in 1996 to 16 percent in 2000. (Ibid.)

Between one and two million Americans age 65 or older have been injured, exploited, or otherwise mistreated by someone on whom they depended for care or protection.

(Bonnie, R. and Wallace, R. 2003. *Elder Mistreatment: Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation in an Aging America*. National Academy Press. Washington, D.C.)

There was an increase in older victims of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender violence between 2002 - 2003. Victims over 50 years of age increased 20 percent overall, and victims 60 and over increased 33 percent. (Patton, C. 2004. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2003*. New York. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

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# Financial Crime and Identity Theft

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A 2003 survey of the experiences of consumers age 45 and over found that two percent had been victims of a major swindle that cost them more than \$1,000. Almost half said that the experience occurred in the past year.  
(American Association of Retired Persons. 2004. *2003 Consumer Experience Survey*. Washington, D.C.)

A 2003 survey sponsored by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) found that in the past five years, 27.3 million Americans were victims of identity theft through misuse of their personal information, including nearly 10 million in the last year alone.  
(Federal Trade Commission. 2003. *Identity Theft Survey Report*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Trade Commission.)

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

The fraudulent use of victims' personal information to obtain goods and services cost businesses and financial institutions \$33 billion in 2002. (Ibid.)

The average loss to consumers from telemarketing fraud in 2003 was \$1,504 per person, nearly double the amount lost in 2002. Phony credit card offers were the most-reported scam.  
(National Fraud Information Center. 2004. *2003 Telemarketing Fraud Report*. Washington, D.C.: National Consumer League.)

Consumers age 60 and over reported a higher percentage of complaints for telemarketing fraud in 2003 than in 2002. Almost 34 percent of complaints were made by older victims. (Ibid.)

According to a 2003 Federal Trade Commission survey, 25 million adults in the United States were victims of one or more consumer frauds during the previous year.  
(Federal Trade Commission. 2004. *Consumer Fraud in the United States: An FTC Survey*. Washington, D.C.)

Advanced fee scams for promised loans and credit cards were the most frequently reported consumer fraud, occurring at a rate of three incidents per 100 adults. (Ibid.)

Almost four million adults were unsuspectingly billed for buyer's club memberships. (Ibid.)

More than 13 million consumers were billed for unauthorized changes to their long distance telephone services. (Ibid.)

The average per consumer loss from online auction fraud in 2003 was \$527.  
(National Fraud Information Center. 2004. *Internet Fraud Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: National Consumer League.)

Fraudulent charges resulting from identity theft average more than \$90,000 per name used.  
(Identity Theft Resource Center. 2003. *Identity Theft: The Aftermath 2003*. Sacramento, CA.)

Only 15 percent of victims find out their identity has been stolen due to proactive action taken by a business; nearly 85 percent find out due to a negative consequence. (Ibid.)

A recent survey of 172 victims of identity theft and/or identity cloning, revealed that 19 offenders continued to use their victims' information after arrest and 10 continued after being sentenced. (Ibid.)

According to the same report, approximately 41 percent of victims surveyed were still dealing with the identity theft more than two years after the crime was discovered, and 27 percent were dealing with it after three years. (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.)

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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, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Of the 7,462 incidents of hate and bias reported to the FBI, 48.8 percent involved racial bias; 19.1 percent involved bias based on religious preference; 16.7 percent involved bias based on sexual orientation; and 14.8 percent involved bias based on ethnicity or nationality. (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 45.5 percent of ethnicity-based bias. (Ibid.)

Of campus hate crimes reported to the U.S. Department of Education in 2002 by security offices at colleges and universities around the country, there were 52 forcible sex offenses; 78 aggravated assaults; 362 simple assaults; one negligent manslaughter; and 16 arsons.

(U.S. Department of Education. 2004. *Summary Campus Crime and Security Statistics: Hate Crimes*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education.)

A disproportionately large percentage of youth are victims and perpetrators of hate and bias crime. Thirty percent of victims of bias-motivated aggravated assaults and 34 percent of victims of bias-motivated simple assaults are under 18 years of age. One-third all known hate crime offenders are under age 18, and 29 percent are between the ages of 18 and 24.

(Partners Against Hate. <http://www.partnersagainsthate.org>. Accessed September 22, 2004.)

According to the Anti-Defamation League, there were 1,557 anti-Semitic incidents reported in the United States in 2003 that included 628 acts of vandalism and 929 acts of harassment.

(Anti-Defamation League. 2004. *Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents*. New York, NY.)

On college campuses in 2003, there were 68 incidents reported of anti-Semitism which included 40 acts of harassment and 28 acts of vandalism. (Ibid.)

In 2001, 12 percent of students age 12 to 18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them. More than one-third of students (36 percent) saw hate-related graffiti at school.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Female students were more likely to report gender-related hate words than males (four percent of females versus one percent of males). Whites were less likely to report race-related hate words than students of other races/ethnicities (three percent of Whites compared to eight percent of Blacks, five percent of Hispanics, and 10 percent of students of other races). (Ibid.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) reported an eight percent increase in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias crimes, up from 1,903 incidents in 2002 to 2,051 in 2003. The number of perpetrators rose from 2,793 to 3,282, and the number of victims rose from 2,183 to 2,384.

(Patton, C. 2004. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2003*. New York, NY. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs received reports of 18 lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias homicides in 2003, representing an 80 percent increase from 2002. (Ibid.)

In 2003, there was a three percent overall increase in the number of serious injuries as a result of anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias crimes that resulted in a five percent increase from 2002 in victims requiring hospital care and an eight percent increase in victims requiring in-patient hospital care. (Ibid.)

Heterosexuals now comprise nine percent of the reported victims of anti-LGBT violence to NCAVP member agencies. Anecdotal information indicated that the majority of these victims are heterosexual men and women who are thought to be gay men or lesbians by their attackers. (Ibid.)

The homeless population is especially vulnerable to victimization. Between 1999 and 2003, 131 homeless people were murdered. There have been 281 documented violent acts and 150 non-lethal attacks during this same time period. The age range of victims was from four months to 74 years old.

(National Coalition for the Homeless. 2004. *Hate, Violence, and Death on Main Street USA: A Report on Hate Crimes and Violence Against People Experiencing Homelessness, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: National Coalition for the Homeless.)

# Homicide

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While violent crime in general was down in 2003, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, there was a 1.7 percent increase in homicides from 2002.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The greatest percentage increase in the number of homicides occurred in Northeastern United States where it was up 4.6 percent, and the only decrease occurred in Midwestern United States where it was down 2.7 percent.

(Ibid.)

According to FBI data, 77 percent of people murdered in 2002 were male.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

When the murder victim's race was known, about half (49 percent) were white, about half (49 percent) were black, and about three percent were of another race. Homicide is generally intraracial. (Ibid.)

When information on the relationship between the victim and the offender was available, 76 percent of the offenders were known to the victim and 24 percent were strangers. (Ibid.)

Firearms were used in 71 percent of the murders in 2001, the most recent year in which information on weapon use is available. (Ibid.)

Offenders were most often male (90 percent) and adults (92 percent). (Ibid.)

Seventeen percent of homicide incidents occurred in connection with another felony (e.g., rape, robbery, arson). (Ibid.)

Fifty-six law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty in 2002 in the United States; 48 of the slain officers were male and eight were female.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Uniform Crime Reports: Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Data from a 2003 survey of youth risk behavior indicate that between the years 1991 and 2003, 15.1 percent of the deaths among youth age 10 to 24 years were homicides.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2004. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance: United States, 2003. Surveillance Summaries*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

The number of juvenile offenders who committed murder with a firearm tripled between 1981 and 1994, while the number of juveniles who committed murder by other means remained constant.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2004. *Juvenile Suicides, 1981 - 1998*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs reports that in 2003, 18 homicides were incidents of anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender violence.

(Patton, C. 2004. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2003*. New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

Among youth in the United States between the ages of five and 19, there were 16 school-associated homicides in the years 1999-2000, and 2,124 homicides away from school during the same period.

(U.S. Departments of Education and Justice. 2003. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2003*. Washington, D.C.)

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 terrorist crimes 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, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

From 1993 through 2001, blacks accounted for 49 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 seven in 10 murders at school involved some type of firearm, and approximately one in two murders at school involved a handgun. (Ibid.)



# Human Trafficking

Trafficking in persons is a heinous crime and human rights abuse. The most vulnerable members of the global community, those who have limited access to social services and protections, are targeted by traffickers for exploitation. Steps have been taken, however, to locate victims, reinstate their inherent rights, provide them with protection and services, and prosecute offenders.

No country is immune from human trafficking. Victims are forced into prostitution or to work in quarries and sweatshops, on farms, as domestics, as child soldiers, and in many forms of involuntary servitude. Traffickers often target children and young women. They routinely trick victims with promises of employment, educational opportunities, marriage, and a better life.

(U.S. Department of State. 2004. *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.)

Human trafficking is the third most profitable criminal activity, following only drug and arms trafficking. An estimated 9.5 billion is generated in annual revenue from all trafficking activities, with at least \$4 billion attributed to the worldwide brothel industry. (Ibid.)

## Human Trafficking: Available Statistics

Due to the “hidden” nature of trafficking activities, gathering statistics on the magnitude of the problem is a complex and difficult task. The following statistics are the most accurate available, given these complexities, but may represent an underestimation of trafficking on a global and national scale.

Each year, an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 men, women, and children are trafficked across international borders (some international and non-governmental organizations place the number far higher), and the trade is growing.

(U.S. Department of State. 2004. *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.)

Of the 600,000-800,000 people trafficked across international borders each year, 70 percent are female and 50 percent are children. The majority of these victims are forced into the commercial sex trade. (Ibid.)

Each year, an estimated 14,500 to 17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States. The number of U.S. citizens trafficked within the country each year is even higher, with an estimated 200,000 American children at risk for trafficking into the sex industry.

(U.S. Department of Justice. 2004. *Report to Congress from Attorney General John Ashcroft on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The largest number of people trafficked into the United States come from East Asia and the Pacific (5,000 to 7,000 victims). The next highest numbers come from Latin America and from Europe and Eurasia, with between 3,500 and 5,500 victims from each.

(U.S. Departments of Justice, Health & Human Services, State, Labor, Homeland Security, Agriculture, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. 2004. *Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

## The U.S. Response to Trafficking

The United States government has taken steps to address trafficking both nationally and globally. The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), and its reauthorization in 2003 (TVPRA), provides extensive protections and services for victims of trafficking found in the United States regardless of nationality. This statute defines “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as:

- Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. (106 P.L. 386: 114 Stat. 1470, Sec. 103 (8))

Victims of trafficking are eligible for benefits through several government channels. In addition, non-governmental, community, and faith-based organizations around the country continue to provide a wide range of social services for both U.S. - and foreign-born trafficking victims. American citizens who are victims of domestic trafficking are eligible for social services such as Medicaid, food stamps, and housing subsidies. Foreign-born victims can access similar services as they move through the “certification” process, which gives such victims legal immigrant status under the TVPA.

Foreign victims receive services from grantee organizations who receive funds from OVC and Health and Human Services. The services funded by these offices not only provide victims with the essentials for day to day living, but also the training and educational opportunities that will allow them to become self-sufficient in this country.

## U.S Government Trafficking-Related Links

THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

[www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf)

THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2003

[www.state.gov/documents/organization/28255.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/28255.pdf)

ASSESSMENT OF U.S ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (AUGUST 2003)

[www.state.gov/documents/organization/23598.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/23598.pdf)

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT TRAFFICKING EFFORTS  
<http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/astvict.htm>

OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME TRAFFICKING EFFORTS  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/tip.htm>

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# Juvenile Crime and Victimization

The National Crime Victimization Survey reported that the average annual rate of violent crime continues to be highest among youth between the ages of 16 and 19 who were victimized at a rate of 55.6 per 1,000 persons in the 2002-2003 time period.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The rate of violent crime against youth between the ages of 16 and 19 fell 7.4 percent in 2002-2003, compared to the 2000-2001 average annual rate. The rate of violent crime against youth between the ages of 12 and 15 fell 16.6 percent. (Ibid.)

Children age 12 to 17 living in single-parent families have an overall risk for violent victimization that is about three times higher than the average American age 12 or older.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2003. *How Families and Communities Influence Youth Victimization*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The 10 percent of youth who live in the most disadvantaged communities experience the highest risks of neighborhood violence in the country. Nearly 58 of every 1,000 youth surveyed reported at least one incident of violence during a six-month period – a level that is twice as high as that for adults living in the same areas and six times greater than the risk for neighborhood violence for all Americans. (Ibid.)

About half of serious violent incidents involving juvenile victimization are not reported to the police or other officials. (Ibid.)

Most violent crimes involving youth are simple assaults (approximately 72 percent), aggravated assault (17 percent), robberies (eight percent), and sexual assault and rapes (three percent). About 68 percent are attempted rather than completed incidents of violence. (Ibid.)

A 2002 survey found youth gangs to be active in more than 2,300 cities with populations of 2,500 or more in the United States.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2004. *Highlights of the 2002 National Youth Gang Survey*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

All respondent cities with a population of 250,000 or more reported youth gang problems in 2002, as did 87 percent of cities with a population between 100,000 and 249,999. (Ibid.)

The more violent behavior a youth between 12 and 17 exhibits, the more likely it is that the youth has used alcohol or illicit drugs in the prior year. A 2001 national survey found that 39.1 percent who drank became violent and 52 percent who drank became violent at least twice.

(Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 2002. *NHSDA Report, Youth Violence and Substance Use: 2001 Update*. Rockville, MD.)

In 2001, more than four million youth participated in a serious fight at school or work, over three million took part in a group-against-group fight, and almost two million attacked others with the intent of seriously hurting them.

(Ibid.)

An analysis of data on measured non-fatal violent crime committed by juveniles in 1997 and 1998 shows that about two-thirds of the victims were themselves juveniles: 95 percent of the victims of sexual assault, 43 percent of the victims of robberies, 53 percent of the victims of aggravated assault, and 61 percent of the victims of simple assaults were younger than age 18.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2004. *Victims of Violent Juvenile Crime*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

About one in five non-fatal violent victimizations involves an offender perceived to be between the ages of 12-17, acting either alone or with others – adult or juvenile. (Ibid.)

Fifty-four percent of the reported sexual assaults committed by juveniles in 1997 and 1998 were crimes against acquaintances or family members younger than 12 years of age. Of the family victims of sexual assault, 36 percent were younger than age six and 84 percent were younger than age 12. The majority of the victims of sexual assault committed by juvenile acquaintances and strangers were 12 years of age or older. (Ibid.)

In 1998, 75 percent of homicides involving juvenile victims and 69 percent of homicides committed by juveniles involved a firearm.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2004. *Youth Violence Research Bulletin: Juvenile Suicides, 1991-1998*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In the United States between 1981 and 1998, the second leading cause of death for juveniles age seven to 17 was homicide. Juvenile death caused by homicide was less common than death caused by unintentional injury and more common than death caused by cancer or suicide. (Ibid.)

# Mental Health Issues

Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) affects an estimated one-third of all rape victims, often for an extended period of time. One-third of women who are raped contemplate suicide and 17 percent attempt suicide.

(National Center for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. 2004. *Sexual Assault against Females*. Washington, D.C.: Department of Veteran Affairs.)

A recent study indicates that 94 percent of women who were raped experienced symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during the two weeks following the attack. After nine months, 30 percent of the women were reporting the same pattern of symptoms. (Ibid.)

In a study of the effects of 80 different natural and manmade disasters, involving over 50,000 survivors, researchers found that mass violence was by far the most psychologically disturbing type of disaster. Of the individuals who experienced mass violence, 67 percent of the survivors had severe psychological impairments compared to 34 percent of the survivors of technological disasters and 42 percent of the survivors of natural disasters.

(The International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies. 2001. *50,000 Disaster Victims Speak*. Washington, D.C.: The National Center for PTSD and the Center for Mental Health Services.)

According to the PTSD Alliance, the estimated risks of developing PTSD after the following traumatic events are: rape (49 percent); severe beating or physical assault (31 percent); other sexual assault (23.7 percent); shooting or stabbing (15.4 percent); sudden unexpected death of a family member or loved one (14.3 percent); and witness to a murder or assault (7.3 percent).

(PTSD Alliance. "Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Fact Sheet. Sidran Institute. <http://www.sidran.org/ptsdfacts.html>. Accessed September 24, 2004.)

Studies of children at risk of violence show high rates of PTSD. As many as 100 percent of children who witness a parental homicide or sexual assault, 90 percent of sexually abused children, 77 percent of children exposed to school shootings, and 35 percent of children exposed to community violence develop PTSD.

(National Center for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. 2004. *PTSD in Children and Adolescents*. Washington, D.C.: Department of Veteran Affairs.)

Crime victims show much higher incidences of PTSD than people not victimized by crime. Research shows that 25 percent of crime victims experienced lifetime PTSD and 9.7 percent had current PTSD (PTSD within six 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, D. and Acierno, R. "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; 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.)

A recent report based on the 1995 National Survey of Adolescents (NSA) found that a history of sexual assault was associated with a four- to five-fold increase in the prevalence rate of PTSD. The report found that sexually assaulted boys had a lifetime PTSD rate of 28.2 percent, compared with 5.4 percent of boys who had not been sexually assaulted. Sexually assaulted girls had a lifetime PTSD rate of 29.8 percent, compared with 7.1 percent of girls who had not been assaulted.

(National Institute of Justice. 2003. *Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Experiencing either a physical assault or physically abusive punishment was associated with a lifetime PTSD rate of 15.2 percent among boys, compared to a lifetime rate of 3.1 percent among boys who had not been physically assaulted or abused. The rate of lifetime PTSD was 27.4 percent among girls who had been physically assaulted or received physically abusive punishment, compared with six percent among girls who had not. (Ibid.)

Many boys (11.2 percent) and girls (20.2 percent) who witnessed violence had PTSD at some point in their lives, compared to 2.3 percent of boys and 4.2 percent of girls who had not witnessed violence. (Ibid.)

Of the estimated 5.3 million rapes, physical assaults, or stalking incidents by intimate partners each year, nearly 1.5 million result in some type of mental health counseling. The total number of mental health care visits by intimate partner victims each year is estimated to be more than 18.5 million.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

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# Rape and Sexual Assault

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, there were 198,850 rapes and sexual assaults measured in 2003. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2004. *Criminal Victimization, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Among female victims of rape and sexual assault, 70 percent of the crimes were committed by intimates, other relatives, friends or acquaintances. (Ibid.)

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, the average number of rapes and sexual assaults during 2002 and 2003 was 223,290 of which 81,310 crimes were rapes; 61,060 were attempted rapes, and 80,910 were sexual assaults. (Ibid.)

In 2003, weapons were present in rapes and sexual assaults 11 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

The annual rate of rapes and sexual assaults overall between 1993 and 2003 declined 68 percent. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 38.5 percent of rapes and sexual assaults were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

In 2002 and 2003 respectively, 69.1 and 70.0 alleged sexual assaults were reported per 100,000 uniformed service members. Across the Department of Defense, there were 901 cases reported of uniformed service victims in 2002 and 1,012 cases reported in 2003.

(U.S. Department of Defense. 2004. *Task Force Report on Care for Victims of Sexual Assault*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Defense.)

Victims of sexual assault committed by juveniles are younger than 18 years of age approximately 96 percent of the time.

(Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2004. *Victims of Violent Juvenile Crime*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Adult victims of juvenile sex offenders were much less likely to be strangers than were adult victims of adult sex offenders. (Ibid.)

More than one in four victims of a juvenile or adult sex offender was a family member. (Ibid.)

Contrary to common belief that violent crime rates are notably lower in rural areas, a recent analysis of location data collected for the 1989 National Women's Study found that 10.1 percent of women living in rural areas had experienced a completed rape compared to 13.6 percent of women living in urban and suburban communities.

(Lewis, S. 2003. *Unspoken Crimes: Sexual Assault in Rural America*. Enola, PA: National Sexual Violence Resource Center.)

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the number of forcible rapes reported to law enforcement in 2003 declined in every population group in the nation with the exception of communities of 25,000 to 49,999 where reports increased by 3.2 percent and communities of under 10,000 where reports increased by 3.7 percent.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Crime in the United States, Preliminary Uniform Crime Reports, 2003*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Overall, forcible rapes reported to law enforcement in 2003 declined by 1.9 percent from 2002. (Ibid.)

According to FBI statistics, there were 95,136 forcible rapes of females in 2002, representing a 4.7 percent increase from the previous year.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2003. *Crime in the United States, 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Arrests for forcible rape in 2002 were estimated at 28,288. (Ibid.)

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, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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.)

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

A recent report based on the 1995 National Survey of Adolescents (NSA) found that 13 percent of girls and 3.4 percent of boys surveyed had been sexually assaulted.

(National Institute of Justice. 2003. *Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Of the sexual assault victims in the NSA, 74 percent reported that the assault was committed by someone they knew well. Almost one-third (32.5 percent) of sexual assault cases involved perpetrators who were friends, 21.1 percent were committed by a family member, and 23.2 percent were committed by strangers. (Ibid.)

Slightly more than one in four sexual assault victims (28.1 percent) said they feared death or serious injury during the sexual assault. (Ibid.)

The majority of adolescent sexual assaults (86 percent) went unreported. (Ibid.)

Offenders perceived to be using drugs and/or alcohol committed about two in five rapes/sexual assaults against college students.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Violent Victimization of College Students*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Between 1995 – 2000, 86 percent of all rapes/sexual assaults committed against college students were not reported to police, compared to 12 percent that were reported. (Ibid.)

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# School Crime and Victimization

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Non-fatal victimizations of youth between the ages of 12 and 18 on school property declined between 1995 and 2001 from 10 percent during the previous six months to six percent among 6th graders and from six percent to three percent among 12th graders.

(U.S. Departments of Justice and Education. 2003. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2003*. Washington, D.C.)

Between 1992 and 2000, 390 school-associated violent deaths occurred on elementary and secondary school premises: 234 of the deaths were homicides and 43 were suicides of school-aged youth (ages five - 19). (Ibid.)

Students between the ages of 12 and 18 were victims of about 764,000 violent crimes and 1.2 million crimes of theft at school in 2001. (Ibid.)

In 2001, 13 percent of 9th graders reported that they were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property compared to five percent of 12th graders. (Ibid.)

In 2001, street gangs were reported present on school premises by 29 percent of students living in urban areas, 18 percent of students living in suburban areas, and 13 percent of students living in rural areas. (Ibid.)

From 1997 to 2001, teachers were victims of 817,000 thefts and 473,000 violent crimes at school. (Ibid.)

A 2003 study of youth found that 6.1 percent of students nationwide had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times during the 30 days prior to the survey. During the 12 months preceding the survey, 9.2 percent of the students had been threatened or injured with such a weapon on school property one or more times.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Surveillance Summaries, May 21, 2004*. MMWR 2004: 53 (No. SS-02). Atlanta, GA.)

Among students nationwide, 5.4 percent felt unsafe and had stayed away from school on at least one of the 30 days prior to the 2003 survey. (Ibid.)

During the 12 months prior to the 2003 study, almost 30 percent of students had their personal property stolen or deliberately damaged on school premises one or more times. (Ibid.)

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*. Tampa, FL: Rowlette Research Associates.)

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 five or more times. One in 12 students – eight percent - were forced to do sexual things at least once in the prior month; three percent were forced five or more times. (Ibid.)

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



# Stalking

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According to findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey, eight percent of women and two percent of men in the United States have been stalked in their lifetime.

(National Institute of Justice. 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Based on an analysis of 103 studies of stalking-related phenomena representing 70,000 participants, the prevalence across studies for women who have been stalked was 23.5 percent and for men was 10.5 percent. The stalking averaged a duration of nearly two years.

(Spitzberg, B. 2002. "The Tactical Topography of Stalking Victimization and Management." *Trauma, Violence & Abuse*, 3(4).)

The average physical violence incidence rate in the above-mentioned study was 33 percent and the incidence of sexual violence was over 10 percent. (Ibid.)

According to the above-mentioned analysis, restraining orders against stalkers were violated an average of 40 percent of the time. In almost 21 percent of the time, the victim perceived that the behavior following the implementation of the order worsened. (Ibid.)

A recent analysis of 13 published studies of 1,155 stalking cases found that the average overall rate of violence experienced by the victims was 38.7 percent.

(Rosenfeld, B. 2004. "Violence Risk Factors in Stalking and Obsessional Harassment." *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 31(1).)

Stalkers with a prior intimate relationship are more likely to verbally intimidate and physically harm their victims than stranger stalkers. Among six different studies, risk factors for violence ranged from 45 percent to as high as 89 percent among stalkers with prior intimate relations with victims compared to risk factors for stalkers who targeted strangers or acquaintances, which ranged from five percent to 14 percent. (Ibid.)

History of substance abuse proves to be one of the strongest predictors of increased rates of violence in stalking crimes. In combination, the strongest risk markers for assessing the likelihood of stalking violence are: 1) threats and intimidation; 2) the existence of prior intimate relationships; and 3) substance abuse. (Ibid.)

Stalking in the context of intimate partner violence often goes unreported as a crime. In an analysis of 1,731 domestic violence police reports, 16.5 percent included a narrative description of stalking behavior, yet the victim used the term "stalking" in only 2.9 percent of the cases and the officer used the term "stalking" in only 7.4 percent of the cases.

(Tjaden, P and Thoennes, N. 2001. *Stalking: Its Role In Serious Domestic Violence Cases*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Stalking allegations are more prevalent in reports involving domestic violence victims and suspects when they are former rather than current intimates. Of domestic violence reports involving formerly dating couples and co-habitants, stalking was involved in 47.4 percent of the reported cases. Of reports involving separated or divorced couples, stalking occurred in 32.7 percent of the cases. When stalking was reported in domestic violence cases involving married couples the rate dropped to 9.6 percent; for co-habiting couples, it dropped to 6.7 percent; and for dating couples, it dropped to 19.7 percent. (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.

(Blaauw, E., et al. 2002. "The Toll of Stalking." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17(1).)



# Substance Abuse and Victimization

A recent study found that girls who have been sexually or physically abused are twice as likely to smoke, drink and/or use drugs than girls who have not been abused.

(The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. 2003. *The Formative Years: Pathways to Substance Abuse Among Girls and Young Women Ages 8-22*. New York, NY.)

In the same study, more than twice as many girls in drug treatment who had been sexually abused reported use of alcohol before the age of 11 than girls who had not been sexually abused. (Ibid.)

Women who have been sexually abused as children are more than three times as likely to be alcohol dependent and two-and-one-half times as likely to be drug dependent than women who were not abused as children. (Ibid.)

Nearly half of the women seeking treatment for alcohol reported severe violence from their father during their childhood, compared to 13 percent of women in the general population. (Ibid.)

According to findings of the 1995 National Survey of Adolescents (NSA), more than one-third (34.4 percent) of boys age 12 to 17 who had been sexually assaulted demonstrated substance abuse or dependence at some point during their lifetimes, compared to a nine percent rate in non-sexually assaulted boys. The lifetime rate of substance abuse or dependence was 27.5 percent for girls who had been sexually assaulted, compared to only 5.4 percent of girls who had not.

(National Institute of Justice. 2003. *Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

This same study showed a rate of lifetime substance abuse or dependence at approximately 25 percent for adolescents who had been physically assaulted or abused. This compares to a rate of approximately six percent for adolescents who had not been physically assaulted or abused. (Ibid.)

The NSA study found that 17 percent of boys and 17.8 percent of girls who witnessed violence reported lifetime substance abuse or dependence, compared with 4.4 percent of boys and 3.1 percent of girls who did not witness violence. (Ibid.)

According to a 2002 study, 40 percent of youth aged 12 to 17 who used marijuana 300 days or more in the previous year reported that they also took part in serious fighting at school or work (42 percent) or in group-on-group fighting (41 percent).

(Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration. 2004. *The NSDUH Report: Marijuana Use and Delinquent Behaviors Among Youths*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

In 2002, about one million violent crimes occurred where the victim perceived the offender had been drinking during the time of the offense.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Drugs and Crime Facts: Drug Use and Crime." <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/DCF/duc.htm>. Accessed October 29, 2004.)

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

Offenders perceived to be using drugs and/or alcohol committed about two in five sexual assaults and about one in four robberies against college students.

(Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2003. *Violent Victimization of College Students*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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 and 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.)

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, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.)

# Terrorism and Mass Violence

According to the Department of State, there were 208 acts of international terrorism in 2003, which represents a 42 percent drop since 2001 when there were 355 attacks.

(Bureau of Public Affairs. 2004. *Patterns of Global Terrorism*, 2003. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.)

Between 1998 and 2003 there were 4,465 casualties within North America as a result of international terrorism. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 625 persons were killed in acts of terrorism. Included in this figure were 35 United States citizens. A total of 3,646 persons were wounded during terrorist attacks in the same year. (Ibid.)

The greatest number (80) of terrorist attacks in 2003, leaving 222 persons dead and 1,205 persons wounded, occurred in Asia. There were 67 terrorist attacks in the Middle East in 2003, leaving 331 persons dead and 1,492 persons wounded. (Ibid.)

In the United States, most terrorist incidents have involved small extremist groups who use terrorism to achieve a designated objective.

(Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Backgrounder: Terrorism*. [www.fema.gov/hazards/terrorism/terror.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/hazards/terrorism/terror.shtm). Accessed September 30, 2004.)

Between 1991 and 2001, 74 terrorist incidents were recorded in the United States. During this time period, an additional 62 terrorist acts being plotted in the U.S. were prevented by U.S. law enforcement.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Terrorism 2000/2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

For every successful terrorist attack mounted in the United States during this time period, nearly 20 (19.83) anti-U.S. attacks were carried out around the world. (Ibid.)

The FBI recorded eight terrorist incidents and one terrorist prevention in the United States and its territories in 2000. Each was perpetrated by domestic special-interest terrorists, specifically animal rights and environmental extremists. (Ibid.)

The FBI recorded 14 terrorist incidents and two terrorist preventions in the United States and its territories in 2001. Twelve of the 14 incidents were carried out by domestic terrorists. One incident, the attack on September 11, was perpetrated by international terrorists. The other incident, an unsolved series of anthrax-tainted letters sent through the U.S. postal system, has not been determined as domestic or international in nature. The two terrorist plots prevented by U.S. law enforcement in 2001 were being planned by domestic extremists. (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.)

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.)

An investigation of the physical injuries directly associated with the blast in Oklahoma City found that of the 842 persons injured: 168 died; 442 people were treated in area hospitals, of which 83 were admitted and 359 were treated in emergency rooms and released; and 233 people were treated by private physicians.

(City of Oklahoma City. 1996. *Final Report: Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building Bombing, April 19, 1995*. Stillwater, OK. Fire Protection Publications. Oklahoma State University.)

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, D.C.: 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 five 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. *Crime in the United States, 2001*. Washington, D.C.: 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, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A national survey of stress reactions three-to-five 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 loved 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).)

A study of the psychological effects of the September 11th attack on New York City schoolchildren, conducted six months after the attacks, estimated that 10.5 percent of children in grades four through 12 suffered from PTSD. Estimates of other psychological disorders that developed include: 8.4 percent with major depression; 10.3 percent with generalized anxiety; 15 percent with agoraphobia; 12.3 percent with separation anxiety; 10.9 percent with conduct disorder; and 5.1 percent with alcohol abuse (grades nine through 12 only).

(Applied Research & Consulting LLC and Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health. 2002. *Effects of the World Trade Center Attack on NYC Public School Students*. New York, NY: The Board of Education of the City of New York.)

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# 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* (CVDA), 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 known persons with development disabilities 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 the Census Bureau developed a revised set of questions to address problems that were identified. The revised questions were 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 four to 10 times more likely to be victims of crime than other people are.

(Sobsey, D., Wells, D., Lucardie, R., and Mansell, S. 1995. *Violence and Disability: An Annotated Bibliography*. Baltimore, MD. Brookes Publishing.)

In response to a recent survey of women with physical disabilities, 56 percent reported abuse, a number consistent with other studies of this nature. Of this group, 87 percent reported physical abuse; 66 percent reported sexual abuse; 35 percent were refused help with a physical need; and 19 percent were prevented from using an assistive device.

(Wayne State University. 2004. *Michigan Study on Women with Physical Disabilities*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.)

In this same survey, 74 percent of the women reported abuse that was chronic in nature and 55 percent reported multiple abuse situations in their adult lives. The abuser was their male partner 80 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Of the women with physical disabilities reporting abuse, their abusers were using drugs and/or alcohol 53 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Only 33 percent of the abused women with physical disabilities who were surveyed sought assistance to address the abuse, and from this group, there were "mixed reactions" as to whether the assistance had been a positive experience. (Ibid.)

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., Bower, C.M., and Cotton, R.T. 1992. "Physical Abuse of Children: A Retrospective Review and an Otolaryngology Perspective." *Archives of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery* 118(6):584-590.)

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 estimated that at least six 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, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In a study of 946 women, 62 percent of women with and without disabilities reported that they had experienced 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](http://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. 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.)

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# Victims with Disabilities

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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, TX.)

In a national survey of domestic violence and rape-crisis agencies, 67 percent of the survey participants reported that their center had served people with mental illness labels over the past year. Despite the high incidence of violence against people with disabilities, few participants reported that their center served people with cognitive disabilities (seven percent), physical disabilities (six percent), or who are blind, deaf or have hearing loss (one percent).

(Schwartz, M., Abramson, W., & Kamper, H. 2004. "A National Survey on the Accessibility of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services to Women with Disabilities." Unpublished raw data. Austin, TX. SafePlace.)

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

With funding from the Department of Justice (Office for Victims of Crime), SafePlace's Disability Services ASAP (A Safety Awareness Program), in Austin, Texas, is working with 10 victim assistance organizations from across the country to enhance and expand services for crime victims who have disabilities. The organizations include: 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, Northhampton, 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 has conducted a community needs assessment and developed a strategic plan to determine the best way to address the identified gaps and barriers to victim services for people with disabilities. Additionally, each organization has developed a programmatic evaluation plan to identify performance measures for determining progress and success and a sustainability plan to ensure that activities continue beyond the grant period. The organizations will continue to 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](http://www.austin-safeplace.org).



# Workplace Violence and Victimization

There were 609 workplace homicides in 2002 in the United States, down from 643 in 2001.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2003. *National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Assaults and violent acts accounted for 22 percent of the workplace fatalities in government between 1992 - 2001. Of these 1,425 deaths from assaults and violent acts, 1,058 were homicides.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2004. *Fatal Occupational Injuries to Government Workers, 1992 to 2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.)

In 2000, 128 fatalities occurred in the grocery store industry. The majority (91 percent) of these resulted from assaults or violent acts, mostly homicide. In 78 percent of the homicide cases, robbery was the motive.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2003. *Workplace Injuries and Illnesses in Grocery Stores*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Nearly one in five on-the-job fatalities result from homicides. Almost half occur in the South.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2003. *Regional Variations in Workplace Homicide Rates*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Five percent of workplace homicides (or one-third of all homicides not associated with robbery or stranger crimes) are the result of intimate partner violence.

(University of Iowa Injury Prevention Research Center. February 2001. *Workplace Violence: A Report to the Nation*. Iowa City, IA.)

Risks of assault on employees in the health care industry is particularly high. On some psychiatric units, assault rates against staff are as high as 100 cases per 100 workers per year. (Ibid.)

Sensational multiple homicides represent a small number of violent incidents in the workplace. The majority of incidents are lesser cases of assaults, domestic violence, stalking, threats, harassment, and physical and/or emotional abuse.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Workplace Violence: Issues in Response*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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, 1993-1999*. Washington, D.C.: 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 private security workers, correctional officers, bartenders, and taxicab drivers. (Ibid.)

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. (Ibid.)

In 1999, there were 2,637 non-fatal assaults committed against on-duty hospital workers. This rate of 8.3 assaults per 10,000 is significantly higher than the rate of non-fatal assaults for all public sector industries – two per 10,000.

(Centers for Disease Control. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. 2002. *Violence, Occupational Hazards in Hospitals*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

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](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/injury/traumaviolence.html). Accessed September 14, 2004.)

Each year, victims of intimate partner violence lose nearly eight 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.)



# Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services

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## **VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE**

The enormous growth of the Web and the advent of information technologies have changed the way in which information about crime victims' issues is made available to victims and survivors, 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) at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).

OVCRC is your primary source for crime victim information with services accessible 24-hours-a-day through the Web. Information and publications from all OJP agencies: Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 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 on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Other online services include the Justice Information (*JUSTINFO*) Electronic Newsletter, e-mail inquiries, the Calendar of Events Database, and the Online Ordering Store. NCJRS also has highly trained information specialists to personally answer questions and direct individuals to the best available resources. Furthermore, NCJRS offers allied professionals an opportunity to be placed on its mailing list to receive up-to-date information via the *Justice Resource Update*. Through online services and personal assistance, NCJRS can help advocates *know more* to better serve the needs of crime victims.

## **Accessing Resources**

**NCJRS Web site.** Through [www.ncjrs.org](http://www.ncjrs.org), customers can access publications; learn about funding opportunities; search an online library, abstracts database, and calendar of events; order publications; and post requests for assistance.

## **Justice Information (JUSTINFO) Electronic Newsletter.**

Stay informed about news and resources from all OJP agencies, including OVC, OVW, and ONDCP. This free, online newsletter is distributed to you via e-mail on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscribe to JUSTINFO through the NCJRS Web site. Select customer services at [www.ncjrs.org](http://www.ncjrs.org).

**Information and Help.** Customers who require technical assistance or have questions about victimization, criminal and juvenile justice, or other topics can post their requests at <http://askncjrs.ncjrs.org/>.

## **Other Online Victim-Related Resources**

To present the most comprehensive and timely information available through this vast medium, OVC has substantially enhanced its online resources. For example, OVC launched its award-winning Directory of Crime Victim Services in July 2004 as an online tool to help victims of crime find national and international assistance services quickly and easily, and to help victim service providers make appropriate referrals. OVC encourages victims and victim service providers to visit this resource at <http://ovc.ncjrs.org/findvictimservices/>. In addition, OVC's Web Forum allows you to tap into a national network of people facing the same challenges and experiences that you are. It's the perfect place for victim service providers and allied professionals to gain peer insight and support related to best practices in victim services. Make connections. Share ideas. Change lives. Visit OVC's Web Forum at <http://ovc.ncjrs.org/ovcproviderforum/>.

Many other agencies and organizations are now providing victim-related information through the Web. Below is a list of sites that offer information about selected crime and 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 OVC nor Justice Solutions endorses any commercial products that may be advertised or available on any site. For more information about NCJRS, please call (800) 851-3420.

## Accessing Information *(continued)*

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### **Federal Agencies/Resources**

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

## Accessing Information *(continued)*

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### National Victim-Related Organizations

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

## Accessing Information *(continued)*

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Parents for Megan's Law	<a href="http://www.parentsformeganslaw.com">www.parentsformeganslaw.com</a>
Prevent Child Abuse America	<a href="http://www.preventchildabuse.org">www.preventchildabuse.org</a>
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	<a href="http://www.rainn.org">www.rainn.org</a>
Safe Campuses Now	<a href="http://www.safecampusesnow.org">www.safecampusesnow.org</a>
Security on Campus, Inc.	<a href="http://www.securityoncampus.org">www.securityoncampus.org</a>
Stalking Resource Center	<a href="http://www.ncvc.org/src">www.ncvc.org/src</a>
Voices for America's Children	<a href="http://www.childadvocacy.org">www.childadvocacy.org</a>
Witness Justice	<a href="http://www.witnessjustice.org">www.witnessjustice.org</a>

### **National Criminal and Juvenile Justice- and Public Policy-Related Associations**

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

## Accessing Information *(continued)*

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

### **State Crime Victim Compensation Programs**

Alabama	<a href="http://www.acvcc.state.al.us">www.acvcc.state.al.us</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb">www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.acjc.state.az.us">www.acjc.state.az.us</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.ag.state.ar.us/outreach/cvictims/outreach4.htm">www.ag.state.ar.us/outreach/cvictims/outreach4.htm</a>
California	<a href="http://www.boc.ca.gov/Victims.htm">http://www.boc.ca.gov/Victims.htm</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp.htm">http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp.htm</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html">www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/cjc">www.state.de.us/cjc</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://mpdc.dc.gov/serv/victims/cvcp.shtm">http://mpdc.dc.gov/serv/victims/cvcp.shtm</a>
Florida	<a href="http://www.myfloridalegal.com/victims">www.myfloridalegal.com/victims</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://www.ganet.org/cjcc/victimscomp.html">www.ganet.org/cjcc/victimscomp.html</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://www.ehawaii.gov.org/cvcc">www.ehawaii.gov.org/cvcc</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/iic/crimevictims.htm">www2.state.id.us/iic/crimevictims.htm</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.ag.state.il.us/victims/victimcomp.html">www.ag.state.il.us/victims/victimcomp.html</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.state.in.us/cji/victim/comp.html">www.state.in.us/cji/victim/comp.html</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html">www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.ksag.org">www.ksag.org</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://cvcb.ppr.ky.gov">http://cvcb.ppr.ky.gov</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm">www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/ag/crime/victimscomp.html">www.state.me.us/ag/crime/victimscomp.html</a>



## Accessing Information *(continued)*

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Maryland	<a href="http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/cicb">www.dpscs.state.md.us/cicb</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1037">www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1037</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,00.html">www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,00.html</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/FinancialHelp">www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/FinancialHelp</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/cvcomp.html">www.dfa.state.ms.us/cvcomp.html</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/cv_help.htm">www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/cv_help.htm</a>
Montana	<a href="http://www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp">www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://nol.org/home/crimecom">http://nol.org/home/crimecom</a>
Nevada	<a href="http://hearings.state.nv.us/Victims.htm">http://hearings.state.nv.us/Victims.htm</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html">http://doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/victims">www.state.nj.us/victims</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc">www.state.nm.us/cvrc</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.cvb.state.ny.us">www.cvb.state.ny.us</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs">www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/victim_comp.htm">www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/victim_comp.htm</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.ag.state.oh.us">www.ag.state.oh.us</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.odawan.net/victim/victimcomp.asp?A=5&amp;B=4">www.odawan.net/victim/victimcomp.asp?A=5&amp;B=4</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/comp.htm">http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/comp.htm</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.pccd.state.pa.us">www.pccd.state.pa.us</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.state.ri.us/treas/vcfund.htm">www.state.ri.us/treas/vcfund.htm</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova/vcfund.htm">www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova/vcfund.htm</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/social/cvc/index.htm">www.state.sd.us/social/cvc/index.htm</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm">www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm</a>
Texas	<a href="http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.shtml">www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.shtml</a>
Utah	<a href="http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov">www.crimevictim.utah.gov</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.ccvcs.state.vt.us/victcomp.html">www.ccvcs.state.vt.us/victcomp.html</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.vwc.state.va.us/cicf/crime_intro.htm">www.vwc.state.va.us/cicf/crime_intro.htm</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp">www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/Court/victims/main.html">www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/Court/victims/main.html</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://vssi.state.wy.us/cvcHome.asp?heading=Crime%20Victim%20Compensation">http://vssi.state.wy.us/cvcHome.asp?heading=Crime%20Victim%20Compensation</a>

### **State VOCA Victim Assistance Agencies**

Alabama	<a href="http://www.adeca.alabama.gov/content/lts/lts_victims_of_crime.aspx">www.adeca.alabama.gov/content/lts/lts_victims_of_crime.aspx</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.dps.state.ak.us/Cdvsa">www.dps.state.ak.us/Cdvsa</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.azvictims.com">www.azvictims.com</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.accessarkansas.org/dfa/intergovernmental/index.html">www.accessarkansas.org/dfa/intergovernmental/index.html</a>
California	<a href="http://www.ocjp.ca.gov">www.ocjp.ca.gov</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm">http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html">www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.htm">www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.htm</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://dc.gov/agencies/detail.asp?id=1026">http://dc.gov/agencies/detail.asp?id=1026</a>
Florida	<a href="http://myfloridalegal.com/victims">http://myfloridalegal.com/victims</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://www.ganet.org/cjcc/voca.html">www.ganet.org/cjcc/voca.html</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us/gr/index.shtml">www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us/gr/index.shtml</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/crimevictim">www2.state.id.us/crimevictim</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&amp;metaPage=ICJIAGrants">www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&amp;metaPage=ICJIAGrants</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/cji/victim/">www.in.gov/cji/victim/</a>

## Accessing Information *(continued)*

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Iowa	<a href="http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html">www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.ksgovernor.org/grants_vocapp.html">www.ksgovernor.org/grants_vocapp.html</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://www.justice.ky.gov">www.justice.ky.gov</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.cole.state.la.us">www.cole.state.la.us</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/dhs">www.state.me.us/dhs</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.dhr.state.md.us/victim">www.dhr.state.md.us/victim</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.state.ma.us/mova">www.state.ma.us/mova</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,00.html">www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,00.html</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.ojp.state.mn.us/grants/crime_victim_grants/index.htm">www.ojp.state.mn.us/grants/crime_victim_grants/index.htm</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/ps2ojp?OpenDocument">www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/ps2ojp?OpenDocument</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.dps.state.mo.us/dps/DPS2002/victimservices/victimsservices.htm">www.dps.state.mo.us/dps/DPS2002/victimservices/victimsservices.htm</a>
Montana	<a href="http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us">http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.nol.org/home/crimecom/grantannouce.htm">www.nol.org/home/crimecom/grantannouce.htm</a>
Nevada (Dept. of Human Resources)	<a href="http://www.hr.state.nv.us/">http://www.hr.state.nv.us/</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://www.doj.nh.gov/grants/application.html">www.doj.nh.gov/grants/application.html</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/lps/dcj/victimwitness/home.htm">www.state.nj.us/lps/dcj/victimwitness/home.htm</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/voca.html">www.state.nm.us/cvrc/voca.html</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.cvb.state.ny.us/grants.htm">www.cvb.state.ny.us/grants.htm</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.gcc.state.nc.us/ForPreApp/victims.htm">www.gcc.state.nc.us/ForPreApp/victims.htm</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/voca_grant.htm">www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/voca_grant.htm</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm">www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.odawan.net">www.odawan.net</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/voca_publications.htm">http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/voca_publications.htm</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&amp;Q=571196">www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&amp;Q=571196</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.rjjustice.state.ri.us/voca">www.rjjustice.state.ri.us/voca</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html">www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/social/ASA/domesticabuse/indes.htm">www.state.sd.us/social/ASA/domesticabuse/indes.htm</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm">www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm</a>
Texas	<a href="http://www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd">www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd</a>
Utah	<a href="http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov">www.crimevictim.utah.gov</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.ccv.s.state.vt.us">www.ccv.s.state.vt.us</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims">www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/ca/victimservices/crimevic.asp">www1.dshs.wa.gov/ca/victimservices/crimevic.asp</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html">www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/voca.asp">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/voca.asp</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://vssi.state.wy.us">http://vssi.state.wy.us</a>

### **State Attorneys General Victim Services Programs**

Alabama	<a href="http://www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm">www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.law.state.ak.us/departments/criminal/victims_assist.html">www.law.state.ak.us/departments/criminal/victims_assist.html</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.ag.state.az.us/victims_rights/index.html">www.ag.state.az.us/victims_rights/index.html</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.ag.state.ar.us">www.ag.state.ar.us</a>
California	<a href="http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm">http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://www.ago.state.co.us">www.ago.state.co.us</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.cslib.org/attygenl/index.htm">www.cslib.org/attygenl/index.htm</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.htm">www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.htm</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav,[31692],.asp">http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav,[31692],.asp</a>

## Accessing Information *(continued)*

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Florida	<a href="http://myfloridalegal.com/victims">http://myfloridalegal.com/victims</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://www.law.state.ga.us/victim_not.html">www.law.state.ga.us/victim_not.html</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://cpja.ag.state.hi.us/victims/">http://cpja.ag.state.hi.us/victims/</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/ag/">www2.state.id.us/ag/</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html">www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/consumer/victimassistance.html">www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/consumer/victimassistance.html</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/CVAD/index.html">www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/CVAD/index.html</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.ksag.org">www.ksag.org</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://ag.ky.gov/victims/">http://ag.ky.gov/victims/</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.ag.state.la.us/VictimRights.aspx">www.ag.state.la.us/VictimRights.aspx</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.maine.gov/ag/?r=crimeandvictims">www.maine.gov/ag/?r=crimeandvictims</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.oag.state.md.us/victim.htm">www.oag.state.md.us/victim.htm</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1037">www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1037</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/ag/">www.michigan.gov/ag/</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.ag.state.mn.us">www.ag.state.mn.us</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/dva.php">www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/dva.php</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.ago.mo.gov/crimevictims/crimevictims.htm">www.ago.mo.gov/crimevictims/crimevictims.htm</a>
Montana	<a href="http://doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp">http://doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ne.us">www.ago.state.ne.us</a>
Nevada	<a href="http://www.ag.state.nv.us">www.ag.state.nv.us</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://www.doj.nh.gov/victim/index.html">www.doj.nh.gov/victim/index.html</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/lps/">www.state.nj.us/lps/</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.ago.state.nm.us/divs/vawomen/vaw.htm">www.ago.state.nm.us/divs/vawomen/vaw.htm</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.oag.state.ny.us/crime/crime.html">www.oag.state.ny.us/crime/crime.html</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.ncdoj.com/victimscitizensservices/vscs_about.jsp">www.ncdoj.com/victimscitizensservices/vscs_about.jsp</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.ag.state.nd.us/">www.ag.state.nd.us/</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm">www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf/VServices!OpenPage">www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf/VServices!OpenPage</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.doj.state.or.us">www.doj.state.or.us</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.attorneygeneral.gov/">www.attorneygeneral.gov/</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.riag.state.ri.us/criminal/victim.php">www.riag.state.ri.us/criminal/victim.php</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.scattorneygeneral.org/public/victimassist.html">www.scattorneygeneral.org/public/victimassist.html</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://dci.sd.gov/victimservices/index.htm">http://dci.sd.gov/victimservices/index.htm</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.attorneygeneral.state.tn.us/victim/victim.htm">www.attorneygeneral.state.tn.us/victim/victim.htm</a>
Texas	<a href="http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.shtml">www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.shtml</a>
Utah	<a href="http://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/victimassist.html">http://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/victimassist.html</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.atg.state.vt.us/display.php?smode=165">www.atg.state.vt.us/display.php?smode=165</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.oag.state.va.us/Special%20Projects/Victim%20Notification/default.htm">www.oag.state.va.us/Special%20Projects/Victim%20Notification/default.htm</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.atg.wa.gov">www.atg.wa.gov</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.wvs.state.wv.us/wvag/">www.wvs.state.wv.us/wvag/</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://vssi.state.wy.us">http://vssi.state.wy.us</a>

## Accessing Information *(continued)*

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### **Federal and State Corrections (Adult)**

Federal Bureau of Prisons	<a href="http://www.bop.gov">www.bop.gov</a>
Alabama Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.al.us">www.doc.state.al.us</a>
Alaska Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.correct.state.ak.us">www.correct.state.ak.us</a>
Arizona Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.adc.state.az.us">www.adc.state.az.us</a>
Arkansas Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.ar.us/doc">www.state.ar.us/doc</a>
California Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.corr.ca.gov">www.corr.ca.gov</a>
Colorado Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.co.us">www.doc.state.co.us</a>
Connecticut Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.ct.gov/doc">www.ct.gov/doc</a>
Delaware Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/correct">www.state.de.us/correct</a>
District of Columbia Department of Corrections	<a href="http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp">http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp</a>
Florida Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.dc.state.fl.us">www.dc.state.fl.us</a>
Georgia Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.dcor.state.ga.us">www.dcor.state.ga.us</a>
Hawaii Department of Public Safety	<a href="http://www.hawaii.gov/psd">www.hawaii.gov/psd</a>
Idaho Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.corr.state.id.us">www.corr.state.id.us</a>
Illinois Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.idoc.state.il.us">www.idoc.state.il.us</a>
Indiana Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.ai.org/indcorrection">www.ai.org/indcorrection</a>
Iowa Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ia.us">www.doc.state.ia.us</a>
Kansas Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.ink.org/public/kdoc">www.ink.org/public/kdoc</a>
Kentucky Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.corrections.ky.gov">www.corrections.ky.gov</a>
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Administration of Criminal Justice	<a href="http://www.cole.state.la.us">www.cole.state.la.us</a>
Maine Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/corrections">www.state.me.us/corrections</a>
Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	<a href="http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/doc">www.dpscs.state.md.us/doc</a>
Massachusetts Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.mass.gov/doc">www.mass.gov/doc</a>
Michigan Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/corrections">www.michigan.gov/corrections</a>
Minnesota Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.corr.state.mn.us">www.corr.state.mn.us</a>
Mississippi Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.mdoc.state.ms.us">www.mdoc.state.ms.us</a>
Missouri Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.corrections.state.mo.us">www.corrections.state.mo.us</a>
Montana Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.cor.state.mt.us">www.cor.state.mt.us</a>
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services	<a href="http://www.corrections.state.ne.us">www.corrections.state.ne.us</a>
Nevada Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.ndoc.state.nv.us">www.ndoc.state.nv.us</a>
New Hampshire Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.nh.gov/doc">www.nh.gov/doc</a>
New Jersey Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/corrections">www.state.nj.us/corrections</a>
New Mexico Corrections Department	<a href="http://corrections.state.nm.us">http://corrections.state.nm.us</a>
New York State Department of Correctional Services	<a href="http://www.docs.state.ny.us">www.docs.state.ny.us</a>
New York City Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc">www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc</a>
North Carolina Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.doc.state.nc.us">www.doc.state.nc.us</a>
North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/docr">www.state.nd.us/docr</a>
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	<a href="http://www.drc.state.oh.us">www.drc.state.oh.us</a>
Oklahoma Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ok.us">www.doc.state.ok.us</a>
Oregon Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.or.us">www.doc.state.or.us</a>
Pennsylvania Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.cor.state.pa.us">www.cor.state.pa.us</a>
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ri.us">www.doc.state.ri.us</a>
South Carolina Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.sc.us/scdc">www.state.sc.us/scdc</a>



## Accessing Information *(continued)*

South Dakota Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html">www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html</a>
Tennessee Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/correction">www.state.tn.us/correction</a>
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	<a href="http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us">www.tdcj.state.tx.us</a>
Utah Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.cr.ex.state.ut.us">www.cr.ex.state.ut.us</a>
Vermont Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.vt.us">www.doc.state.vt.us</a>
Virginia Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.vadoc.state.va.us">www.vadoc.state.va.us</a>
Washington State Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.wa.gov">www.doc.wa.gov</a>
West Virginia Division of Corrections	<a href="http://www.wvf.state.wv.us/wvdoc">www.wvf.state.wv.us/wvdoc</a>
Wisconsin Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.wi-doc.com">www.wi-doc.com</a>
Wyoming Department of Corrections	<a href="http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.asp">http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.asp</a>

### **State Corrections (Juvenile)**

Alabama Department of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dys.state.al.us">www.dys.state.al.us</a>
Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.hss.state.ak.us/djj">www.hss.state.ak.us/djj</a>
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.juvenile.state.az.us/Offices/Victims/VictimsHome.htm">www.juvenile.state.az.us/Offices/Victims/VictimsHome.htm</a>
Arkansas Division of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dys/index.htm">www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dys/index.htm</a>
California Youth Authority	<a href="http://www.cya.ca.gov/victim/victimintro.html">www.cya.ca.gov/victim/victimintro.html</a>
Colorado Division of Youth Corrections	<a href="http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/home.htm">www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/home.htm</a>
Connecticut Bureau of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.state.ct.us/dcf">www.state.ct.us/dcf</a>
Delaware Youth Rehabilitative Services	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/kids/yrs.htm">www.state.de.us/kids/yrs.htm</a>
District of Columbia Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dhs.dc.gov/dhs/cwp/view,a,3,q,492460,dhsNav,30989.asp">www.dhs.dc.gov/dhs/cwp/view,a,3,q,492460,dhsNav,30989.asp</a>
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.djj.state.fl.us/djjservices/prevention/victimservices/index.shtml">www.djj.state.fl.us/djjservices/prevention/victimservices/index.shtml</a>
Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.djj.state.ga.us">www.djj.state.ga.us</a>
Hawaii Office of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.hawaii.gov/dhs">www.hawaii.gov/dhs</a>
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.djc.state.id.us">http://www.djc.state.id.us</a>
Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	<a href="http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/dept_overview/2002/juvenile_division.shtml">www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/dept_overview/2002/juvenile_division.shtml</a>
Indiana Juvenile Facilities	<a href="http://www.in.gov/indcorrection/facts/facility.html">www.in.gov/indcorrection/facts/facility.html</a>
Iowa Juvenile Institutions	<a href="http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/ACFS/ACFS.asp">www.dhs.state.ia.us/ACFS/ACFS.asp</a>
Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority	<a href="http://jja.state.ks.us/index.htm">http://jja.state.ks.us/index.htm</a>
Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://djj.state.ky.us/">http://djj.state.ky.us/</a>
Louisiana Office of Youth Development	<a href="http://www.corrections.state.la.us/offices/oydoff.htm">www.corrections.state.la.us/offices/oydoff.htm</a>
Maine Department of Corrections Juvenile Services Division	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/corrections/">www.state.me.us/corrections/</a>
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.djs.state.md.us/victim.html">www.djs.state.md.us/victim.html</a>
Massachusetts Department of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dys">www.state.ma.us/dys</a>
Michigan Bureau of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/fia/0,1607,7-124-5452_30426-15630--,00.html">www.michigan.gov/fia/0,1607,7-124-5452_30426-15630--,00.html</a>
Minnesota Department of Corrections Juvenile Facilities	<a href="http://www.doc.state.mn.us">www.doc.state.mn.us</a>
Mississippi Division of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys.html">www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys.html</a>
Missouri Division of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dss.mo.gov/dys/index.htm">www.dss.mo.gov/dys/index.htm</a>
Montana Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	<a href="http://www.cor.state.mt.us/About/JuvenileCorrections.asp">www.cor.state.mt.us/About/JuvenileCorrections.asp</a>
Nebraska Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm">www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm</a>
Nevada Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://dcfs.state.nv.us/page22.html">http://dcfs.state.nv.us/page22.html</a>
New Hampshire Division for Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm">http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm</a>

## Accessing Information *(continued)*

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New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/lps/jjc/jjchome.html">www.state.nj.us/lps/jjc/jjchome.html</a>
New Mexico Juvenile Justice Division	<a href="http://www.cyfd.org/index.htm">www.cyfd.org/index.htm</a>
New York Office of Children & Family Services Rehabilitative Services	<a href="http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/rehab/">www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/rehab/</a>
North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention	<a href="http://www.ncdjdp.org">www.ncdjdp.org</a>
North Dakota Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://www.ndaco.org/jj/default.asp">www.ndaco.org/jj/default.asp</a>
Ohio Department of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dys.ohio.gov/Victimservices.html">www.dys.ohio.gov/Victimservices.html</a>
Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs	<a href="http://www.state.ok.us/~oja">www.state.ok.us/~oja</a>
Oregon Youth Authority	<a href="http://www.oya.state.or.us">www.oya.state.or.us</a>
Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/child/juveniledelinq/default.htm">www.dpw.state.pa.us/child/juveniledelinq/default.htm</a>
Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.dcyf.state.ri.us/juvcorrectns.htm">www.dcyf.state.ri.us/juvcorrectns.htm</a>
South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.state.sc.us/djj">www.state.sc.us/djj</a>
South Dakota Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/juvenile_corrections.htm">www.state.sd.us/corrections/juvenile_corrections.htm</a>
Tennessee Department of Children's Services	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/youth">www.state.tn.us/youth</a>
Texas Youth Commission	<a href="http://www.tyc.state.tx.us">www.tyc.state.tx.us</a>
Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://www.hsdyf.state.ut.us">www.hsdyf.state.ut.us</a>
Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services	<a href="http://www.state.vt.us/srs">www.state.vt.us/srs</a>
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.djj.state.va.us">www.djj.state.va.us</a>
Washington Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration	<a href="http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/jra">www1.dshs.wa.gov/jra</a>
West Virginia Division of Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.wvdjs.state.wv.us">www.wvdjs.state.wv.us</a>
Wisconsin Division of Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.wi-doc.com/index_juvenile.htm">www.wi-doc.com/index_juvenile.htm</a>
Wyoming Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.wyjuvenilejustice.com">www.wyjuvenilejustice.com</a>

### **Victims' Rights Compliance Programs**

Arizona Voice for Crime Victims	<a href="http://www.voiceforvictims.org">www.voiceforvictims.org</a>
Connecticut: Office of the Victim Advocate	<a href="http://www.ova.state.ct.us/">www.ova.state.ct.us/</a>
Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	<a href="http://www.mdcrimevictims.org">www.mdcrimevictims.org</a>
Minnesota: Crime Victim Justice Unit	<a href="http://www.dps.state.mn.us/OJP/MCCVS/CVJU/index.htm">www.dps.state.mn.us/OJP/MCCVS/CVJU/index.htm</a>
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	<a href="http://www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvolinks.htm">www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvolinks.htm</a>
Wisconsin: Victim Resource Center	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/vrc.asp">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/vrc.asp</a>
Crime Victim Rights Board	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/cvrb.asp">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/cvrb.asp</a>

### **Other Victim Resources**

Action Without Borders – Nonprofit Directory	<a href="http://www.idealists.org">www.idealists.org</a>
Alliance for Justice	<a href="http://www.afj.org">www.afj.org</a>
American Psychological Association	<a href="http://www.apa.org">www.apa.org</a>
Boys & Girls Clubs of America	<a href="http://www.bgca.org">www.bgca.org</a>
Children's Institute International	<a href="http://www.childrensinstitute.org">www.childrensinstitute.org</a>
Communities Against Violence Network (CAVNET)	<a href="http://www.cavnet.org">www.cavnet.org</a>
Compassionate Friends	<a href="http://www.compassionatefriends.com">www.compassionatefriends.com</a>
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	<a href="http://www.caepv.org">www.caepv.org</a>
Elder Abuse Prevention	<a href="http://www.oaktrees.org/elder">www.oaktrees.org/elder</a>
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	<a href="http://www.istss.org">www.istss.org</a>
International Victimology Website	<a href="http://www.victimology.nl">www.victimology.nl</a>
Jewish Women International	<a href="http://www.jewishwomen.org">www.jewishwomen.org</a>
Justice for All	<a href="http://www.jfa.net">www.jfa.net</a>

## Accessing Information *(continued)*

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Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	<a href="http://victims.jrn.msu.edu">http://victims.jrn.msu.edu</a>
Post Trauma Resources	<a href="http://www.posttrauma.com">www.posttrauma.com</a>
Rape Recovery Help and Information	<a href="http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402">www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402</a>
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	<a href="http://www.safehorizon.org">www.safehorizon.org</a>
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner	<a href="http://www.sane-sart.com">www.sane-sart.com</a>
Sexual Assault Response Team	<a href="http://www.sane-sart.com">www.sane-sart.com</a>
The Stalking Victim's Sanctuary	<a href="http://www.stalkingvictims.com">www.stalkingvictims.com</a>
Survivors of Stalking	<a href="http://www.soshelp.org">www.soshelp.org</a>
Victim Assistance Online	<a href="http://www.vaonline.org">www.vaonline.org</a>
Violence Policy Center	<a href="http://www.vpc.org">www.vpc.org</a>
Women's Justice Center	<a href="http://www.law.pace.edu/bwjc">www.law.pace.edu/bwjc</a>
Workplace Violence Research Institute	<a href="http://www.noworkviolence.com">www.noworkviolence.com</a>

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### **Legal Research/Resources**

Findlaw	<a href="http://www.findlaw.com">www.findlaw.com</a>
National Crime Victim Law Institute	<a href="http://www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli">www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli</a>
State Law and Legislative Information	<a href="http://www.washlaw.edu">www.washlaw.edu</a>
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions	<a href="http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html">http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html</a>

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### **Media**

Newslink	<a href="http://www.newslink.org">www.newslink.org</a>
Criminal Justice Journalists	<a href="http://www.reporters.net/cjj">www.reporters.net/cjj</a>
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma	<a href="http://www.dartcenter.org">www.dartcenter.org</a>
News Index	<a href="http://newsindex.com">http://newsindex.com</a>
Newspapers.com	<a href="http://www.newspapers.com">www.newspapers.com</a>
Public Relations Society of America	<a href="http://www.prsa.org">www.prsa.org</a>

# NCVIRW Resource Guide Partners

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American Correctional Association Victims Committee  
4380 Forbes Boulevard  
Lanham, MD 20706

Phone: 301-918-1800  
Fax: 301-918-1900  
Web site: [www.aca.org](http://www.aca.org)

American Probation and Parole Association  
P.O. Box 11910  
Lexington, KY 40578-1910

Phone: 859-244-8203  
Fax: 859-244-8001  
Web site: [www.appa-net.org](http://www.appa-net.org)  
E-mail: [appa@csg.org](mailto:appa@csg.org)

Association of State Correctional Administrators  
213 Court Street, Suite 606  
Middletown, CT 06457

Phone: 860-704-6410  
Fax: 860-704-6420  
Web site: [www.asca.net](http://www.asca.net)  
E-mail: [exec@asca.net](mailto:exec@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](http://www.csufresno.edu/criminology)  
E-mail: [bmuscat@csufresno.edu](mailto:bmuscat@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](http://www.child-abuse.com)

Concerns of Police Survivors  
P.O. Box 3199  
Camdenton, MO 65020

Phone: 573-346-4911  
Fax: 573-346-1414  
Web site: [www.nationalcops.org](http://www.nationalcops.org)  
E-mail: [cops@nationalcops.org](mailto:cops@nationalcops.org)

Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center  
(Formerly Stephanie Roper Foundation and Committee)  
14750 Main Street, Suite 1B  
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

Phone: 301-952-0063/ 877-VICTIM-1  
Fax: 301-952-2319  
Web site: [www.mdcrimevictims.org](http://www.mdcrimevictims.org)  
E-mail: [butler@mdcrimevictims.org](mailto:butler@mdcrimevictims.org)

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

Phone: 800-GET-MADD  
Fax: 972-869-2206/2207  
Web site: [www.madd.org](http://www.madd.org)

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

Phone: 703-313-9500  
Fax: 703-313-0546  
Web site: [www.nacvcb.org](http://www.nacvcb.org)  
E-mail: [nacvcb@nacvcb.org](mailto: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](http://www.navaa.org)  
E-mail: [info@navaa.org](mailto: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](http://www.elderabusecenter.org)  
E-mail: [NCEA@nasua.org](mailto:NCEA@nasua.org)



## NCVRW Resource Guide Partners *(continued)*

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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](http://www.missingkids.com)

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

Phone: 757-259-1864  
Fax: 757-564-2034  
Web site: [www.ncscnonline.org](http://www.ncscnonline.org)  
E-mail: [dgager@ncsc.dni.us](mailto:dgager@ncsc.dni.us)

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](http://www.ncvc.org)  
E-mail: [gethelp@ncvc.org](mailto: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](http://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](http://www.ncadv.org)  
E-mail: [mainoffice@ncadv.org](mailto:mainoffice@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](http://www.ncpc.org)

National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center  
Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences  
Medical University of South Carolina  
P.O. Box 250852  
Charleston, SC 29425

Phone: 843-792-2945  
Fax: 843-792-3388  
Web site: [www.musc.edu/cvc](http://www.musc.edu/cvc)

National Criminal Justice Association  
720 Seventh Street, NW, 3rd Floor  
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-628-8550  
Fax: 202-628-0080  
Web site: [www.ncja.org](http://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](http://www.ndaa-apri.org)

National Organization of  
Parents Of Murdered Children  
100 East Eighth Street, Suite B-41  
Cincinnati, OH 45202

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

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## NCVRW Resource Guide Partners *(continued)*

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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](http://www.trynova.org)  
E-mail: [nova@trynova.org](mailto:nova@trynova.org)

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

Phone: 877-739-3895  
Fax: 717-909-0714  
TTY: 717-909-0715  
Web site: [www.nsvrc.org](http://www.nsvrc.org)  
E-mail: [resources@nsvrc.org](mailto: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](http://www.sheriffs.org)  
E-mail: [nsamail@sheriffs.org](mailto: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](http://www.nvcan.org)  
E-mail: [nvcan@aol.com](mailto:nvcan@aol.com)

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](http://www.policeforum.org)  
E-mail: [perf@policeforum.org](mailto: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](http://www.rainn.org)  
E-mail: [info@rainn.org](mailto:info@rainn.org)

Security On Campus, Inc.  
133 Ivy Lane, Suite 200  
King of Prussia, PA 19406-4216

Phone: 888-251-7959  
Fax: 610-768-9330  
Web site: [www.securityoncampus.org](http://www.securityoncampus.org)  
E-mail: [soc@securityoncampus.org](mailto:soc@securityoncampus.org)

University of New Haven  
Crime Victim Study Center  
300 Boston Post Road  
West Haven, CT 06516

Phone: 203-932-7041  
Fax: 203-931-6030  
Web site: [www.newhaven.edu/psps/center.html](http://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  
Web site: [www.valor-national.org](http://www.valor-national.org)  
E-mail: [info@valor-national.org](mailto:info@valor-national.org)

Witness Justice  
P.O. Box 475  
Frederick, MD 21705-0475

Phone: 301-898-1009/800-4WJ-HELP  
Fax: 301-898-8874  
Web site: [www.witnessjustice.org](http://www.witnessjustice.org)

# Evaluation



**Please take a moment to let the Office for Victims of Crime know if the 2005 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.

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2. Which components of the *Resource Guide* were most helpful to you? Why?

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3. Which components of the *Resource Guide* were least helpful to you? Why?

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4. Was the camera-ready artwork helpful to you as you planned your commemorative events? If so, how?

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5. Was it helpful to have the camera-ready artwork on a CD? Yes or No (*Please circle one.*)

6. Was the 2005 NCVRW theme, *Justice Isn't Served Until Crime Victims Are*, one that you could easily work with for observances and other public awareness activities in your jurisdiction? Is it a theme that you can use at other times during the year?

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7. Did the materials in the *Resource Guide* adequately reflect this year's theme?

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8. Did the new format (booklets) of the *Resource Guide* make it easier to access and retain the materials?

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9. What additional resources or materials would you find helpful in the 2006 NCVRW Resource Guide?

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10. Did you use the electronic version of the Resource Guide on OVC's Web site? If so, did you find it easy to move through the pages? Yes or No (*Please circle one.*) Did each page load quickly? Yes or No (*Please circle one.*) Are there any unique features you would like to see added to the *Resource Guide* Web site?

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Please fax this evaluation form to:

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

As an alternative, an electronic version of this form is included on the CD included in the Resource Guide. You can complete this version of the form and e-mail it to Diane Alexander at [dalexander@justicesolutions.org](mailto:dalexander@justicesolutions.org).

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the 2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide!