

VICTIMS' RIGHTS: STRENGTH IN UNITY

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK
April 23-29, 2006

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



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office for Victims of Crime

Washington, D.C. 20531

January, 2006

Dear Colleagues and Friends:

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is pleased to provide you with the 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide. This year's commemoration is scheduled for April 23 to 29, 2006.

This year's theme—"Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity"—pays tribute to crime victims and survivors who, for many decades, have joined together in mutual support and advocacy to promote victims' rights and services. It also recognizes the ongoing efforts of countless victim service providers, justice professionals, and allied professionals and volunteers who selflessly dedicate their lives to helping victims of crime.

OVC's theme—"Putting Victims First"—is highlighted throughout the many components of the Resource Guide. Only when we work *together* to "put victims first" will we be successful in ensuring that *any victim* who needs assistance will receive it, and that *any victim* who needs help in exercising his or her rights will find guidance and support. This means engaging the support from *your entire community*, including justice professionals, civic leaders, interfaith communities, medical and mental health professionals, schools, and business leaders, among others.

Please take time to review this Resource Guide in its entirety so you can ensure maximum use of its many valuable victim and public awareness resources. It is also helpful to coordinate your efforts with crime victims and survivors, victim service providers, and justice and allied professionals in your community and state to commemorate 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week and truly promote "strength in unity."

I would also like to invite you to join our wonderful national-level activities to commemorate National Crime Victims' Rights Week in our Nation's capital. The 4th Annual National Observance and Candlelight Ceremony will be held on the evening of Thursday, April 20th, and the National Crime Victims' Rights Week Awards Ceremony will be held on the afternoon of Friday, April 21st. I hope you, your colleagues and the victims you serve can join us for these special events.

The Office for Victims of Crime is grateful to Justice Solutions, Inc. for developing the 2006 Resource Guide, a component of the National Public Awareness and Education Campaign coordinated by Justice Solutions with support from OVC.

The staff of OVC joins me in sending our best wishes to you and your colleagues as you plan and implement your 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week activities.

Sincerely,

John W. Gillis
Director

2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide

Dates: Sunday, April 23 through Saturday, April 29, 2006.

Theme: Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity.

Theme Colors: Eggplant (Pantone #269) and Antique Gold (Pantone #456).

Font: The font used throughout the Resource Guide is Franklin Gothic (in several sizes).

Special Features:

- The Fourth Annual National Candlelight Observance of NCVRW (sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in Washington, DC) is scheduled for Thursday, April 20, 2006. The National Awards Ceremony is scheduled for Friday, April 21, 2006. Please visit www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/welcome.html for more information about these two special events, including time and location.
- All camera-ready artwork included in the Resource Guide is also available on the enclosed CD.
- Camera-ready artwork for a blank "Crime Clock" is included on the enclosed CD. This blank "Crime Clock" allows agencies to display their local or state crime statistics in this popular format.
- The "Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity" Introductory Theme DVD is included in this year's Resource Guide.
- The complete Resource Guide can be accessed in electronic format from OVC at: www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2006/welcome.html.

Six sections (booklets) are included in the Resource Guide:

- Overview of the Resource Guide.
- Maximizing Communication and Awareness.
- Camera-Ready Artwork.
- Working With the Media.
- Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services.
- Statistical Overviews and Resources.



The 2006 NCVRW Resource Guide includes three new additions:

- Building Capacity During National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- Tips for Outreach and Collaboration to Promote National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- National Crime Victims' Rights Week brochure template.

Quick Tips for Planning:

- Carefully review all the contents of the Resource Guide before moving forward.
- Establish a NCVRW Planning Committee.
- Develop a planning timetable and methods for ongoing communications with Planning Committee members, key constituencies, and the community.
- Develop a current roster of local and state media.
- Coordinate 2006 NCVRW activities with other national victim-related observances planned for April 2006.

Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity

Introduction

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), within the Office of Justice Programs at the U.S. Department of Justice, is pleased to present the 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) Resource Guide. This annual publication to enhance victim awareness and public outreach efforts during NCVRW was developed by Justice Solutions with support and guidance from OVC.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week is scheduled for April 23—29, 2006. This Resource Guide is designed to help victim assistance, criminal and juvenile justice, and allied professional agencies and communities collaborate and plan for victim and public awareness activities and events during NCVRW and throughout the year.

The Mission of National Crime Victims' Rights Week

The mission of National Crime Victims' Rights Week is to provide a time of nationwide remembrance, reflection, and re-commitment for crime victims and survivors and those who serve them in order to raise individual, victim, and public awareness about the rights and needs of crime victims; the challenges that victims face in seeking help and finding hope in the aftermath of crime; and the positive impact that individuals and communities can have by providing services and support to victims and survivors of crime.

The 2006 National Observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week

The U.S. Department of Justice is scheduled to kick off the National Observance of NCVRW on Thursday, April 20, 2006, in Washington, DC, with the Fourth Annual National Candlelight Observance to pay tribute to crime victims and those who serve them. The National Awards Ceremony to honor individuals and programs for their outstanding efforts on behalf of crime victims will be held on Friday, April 21. Additional information about the National Observance and National Awards Ceremony—including time and location—will be available at OVC's Web site: www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/welcome.html.

2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Theme and Theme Colors

The theme for 2006 NCVRW is "Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity," which is

reflected in the text, artwork and graphic designs included in the Resource Guide. The 2006 theme—"Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity"—pays tribute to crime victims and survivors who, for many decades, have joined together in mutual support and advocacy to promote victims' rights and services. It also recognizes the ongoing efforts of countless victim service providers, criminal and juvenile justice professionals, and allied professionals and volunteers who selflessly dedicate their lives to helping victims of crime. By honoring the *power of one* and recognizing the *strength of many*, the crime victims' assistance field and its many allies can truly achieve justice for victims and survivors of crime.

This year's theme colors are Eggplant (Pantone #269) and Antique Gold (Pantone #456).

Suggestions for Using the 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide

It is critical to coordinate *all* 2006 NCVRW activities within a jurisdiction to ensure the best possible use of time and resources. Please consider these suggestions that can enhance your 2006 NCVRW planning and maximize the impact of your efforts:

- Carefully review all the contents of the 2006 NCVRW Resource Guide, so you become familiar with the wide range of resources it includes.
- Establish a NCVRW Planning Committee to collaboratively plan, implement and evaluate your NCVRW activities, and to truly reflect this year's theme of *strength in unity*. Potential members include crime victims and survivors, victim service providers, health



Overview of the Resource Guide (continued)

and mental health professionals, public policy makers, representatives from criminal and juvenile justice agencies, universities and colleges, schools, civic organizations, multi-faith communities, the business community, the service industry, and the news media. It is important to encourage collaboration with and support from representatives of communities that include victims who are traditionally underserved.

- Develop e-mail rosters to facilitate easy and ongoing communications with: Planning Committee members; participating constituencies; crime victims and survivors; and the news media.
- Develop and update mailing lists for invitations and other materials.
- Create “NCVRW News You Can Use” brief summaries of planning activities and scheduled events, and encourage your partners to disseminate them via their Web sites, newsletters, in-house publications, and e-mail groups.
- Develop a planning timetable that indicates Planning Committee meetings, goals and measurable objectives, deliverables, deadlines, and areas of responsibility. Provide updates, as needed, on a regularly scheduled basis.
- Make sure you have a current database of print and electronic news media in your jurisdiction (see “Working With the Media” for suggestions about how to create or update a media database).
- Coordinate 2006 NCVRW planning activities with those being planned to commemorate National Child Abuse Awareness Month, National Sexual Assault Awareness Month, National Volunteer Week, and National Youth Service Days (all scheduled for April 2006).

Your 2006 Resource Guide is divided into six sections (which are described in more detail below), and formatted into booklets that are easy to reference and retain. Each section has a cover page that describes its components in greater detail. In addition, the one-page “At-A-Glance” checklist provides a summary of the key concepts and special features of the Resource Guide that are critical to your successful promotion of 2006 NCVRW.

New additions to the 2006 Resource Guide include:

- “Building Capacity During National Crime Victims’ Rights Week,” which provides ideas and suggested activities that can help you build capacity within an organization or collaboratively among many groups, and strengthen your year-round efforts to assist crime victims.
- “Tips for Outreach and Collaboration to Promote National Crime Victims’ Rights Week,” which provides creative tips and recommendations to enhance efforts to promote *strength* and *unity* in victim assistance and public education through effective collaborations, both for NCVRW and throughout the year.
- A camera-ready template with artwork for a tri-fold brochure for 2006 NCVRW, which can be personalized to include relevant NCVRW information that is specific to your jurisdiction.

Electronic Access for the 2006 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week Resource Guide

All camera-ready artwork featured in the 2006 Resource Guide is included on an easy-to-access CD (included in a die-cut slip in the Guide’s folder) to enhance customization efforts. The artwork is provided in three formats:

1. Macintosh Quark 5.0 files, along with the accompanying fonts and images required to correctly open and print the artwork. The user must have QuarkXPress for Macintosh in Version 5.0 or above to be able to open and view these files.
2. PDF files that can be opened by any computer with Acrobat Reader. Acrobat Reader can be downloaded at no cost from <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html>. These PDFs are interactive, and include fill-in boxes within the pages for personalizing the artwork. A full copy of Acrobat, not just the reader, will be needed to personalize the artwork.
3. JPEG files are graphic image files and cannot be edited or personalized, but can be placed in other graphics programs, as well as on the Web.

The entire contents of the 2006 NCVRW Resource Guide can be accessed in electronic format at: www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2006/welcome.html.

Overview of the Resource Guide (continued)

2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide Contents

1. Overview of the Resource Guide

This introductory section provides an overview of the purpose, dates, theme, and theme colors for 2006 NCVRW. It includes a description of the mission of NCVRW, new additions to this year's Guide, and information about how to electronically access the Resource Guide from the OVC Web site.

2. Maximizing Communication and Awareness

- Commemorative Calendar
- Notable Quotables
- Sample Proclamation
- Sample Speech
- Building Capacity During National Crime Victims' Rights Week
- Tips for Outreach and Collaboration to Promote National Crime Victims' Rights Week
- Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness

3. Camera-Ready Artwork

- Five Print Public Service Posters in English
- Three Print Public Service Posters in Spanish
- Logos, Buttons, and Magnets
- Bookmarks
- Ribbon Cards
- Name Tags and Name Plates
- 2006 NCVRW Letterhead
- 2006 NCVRW Tri-fold Brochure (two separate pages)
- Bumper Stickers
- National Toll-free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers
- Crime Clock (with national statistics)
- Crime Clock (blank layout to complete with state or local statistics) available on the enclosed CD
- Certificate of Appreciation

4. Working With the Media

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

5. Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services

- Crime Victims' Rights in America: A Historical Overview

6. Statistical Overview and Resources

- Statistical Overviews (one-page summaries of the most current crime statistics)
 - Child Abuse and Victimization
 - Cost of Crime and Victimization
 - Crime and Victimization
 - Crime in Higher Education
 - Cybercrime Victimization
 - Domestic Violence
 - Drunk and Drugged Driving
 - Elder Crime and Victimization
 - Financial Crime and Identity Theft
 - Hate and Bias Crime Victimization
 - Homicide
 - Human Trafficking
 - Juvenile Crime and Victimization
 - Mental Health Issues
 - Rape and Sexual Assault
 - School Crime and Victimization
 - Stalking
 - Substance Abuse and Crime Victimization
 - Terrorism and Mass Violence
 - Victims with Disabilities
 - Workplace Violence and Victimization
- Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services
- NCVRW Resource Guide Partners
- Resource Guide Evaluation Form

Victim and Public Awareness Theme Poster

OVC is pleased to offer a dynamic, two-color 22" by 27" poster that incorporates the 2006 NCVRW theme, "Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity." The theme poster can be used in public and office displays, and can be easily adapted to billboards, lawn signs, and other public awareness efforts.

If you automatically received this Resource Guide in the mail, you will automatically receive one copy of the theme poster in a separate mailing tube. A limited number of additional copies of the poster can be purchased for \$12.25 each by contacting the OVC Resource Center at <http://www.ncjrs.gov>, click on the Publications/Products tab and request Order Number PS000015. Other NCVRW Resources are available online at <http://www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2006.html>.

Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity Introductory Theme DVD

The Introductory Theme DVD is a powerful audiovisual depiction of this year's theme. It can be used to kick off your public awareness and education events during NCVRW and throughout the year, as well as for training purposes to highlight the *strength* and *unity* of America's victim assistance field.

Commemorative Calendar

In addition to NCVRW, there are many commemorative days, weeks and months that pay tribute to crime victims, and/or highlight important issues relevant to justice and public safety. The commemorative calendar includes the dates of each observance, along with contact information for its primary sponsor. Many of these sponsoring agencies provide public awareness materials for these commemorative observances (similar to this Resource Guide) to help generate greater media and community awareness, and can be contacted for additional information. Victim assistance organizations can collaborate to plan and implement public awareness activities for these commemorations similar to those sponsored for NCVRW, focusing on victim outreach, media relations, and public education.

OVC provides another opportunity to locate crime victim-related events through its newest online tool, the Online Calendar of Events. Using the OVC Online Calendar of Events helps victim service providers and allied professionals stay in touch with all of the latest victim-related conferences, ceremonies, and events across the Nation. With a built-in notification feature, those who sign up can be notified of victim-related events coming to their area. Additionally, the Online Calendar of Events lets victim service providers promote their own events to a national audience. To see what's upcoming or add your organization's event, visit the Online Calendar of Events at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>.

Notable Quotables

In order to reinforce the 2006 NCVRW theme, this year's Notable Quotables focus on the combined themes of *strength* and *unity*. The thought-provoking Notable Quotables included in this year's Guide can be incorporated throughout speeches, brochures, media activities, and all victim awareness and public education resources and activities sponsored during NCVRW and throughout the year.

Sample Proclamation

One of the most effective ways to widely promote awareness of NCVRW within the broader community is to seek public proclamations or resolutions from state and local governments (including Governors, Attorneys General, state legislatures, county boards of supervisors, mayors, and city or parish councils) that officially proclaim the week of April 23 – 29, 2006, to be “[State or Local] Crime Victims’ Rights Week.”

The sample proclamation is written in the format that is “standard” for governmental proclamations or resolutions. It highlights the 2006 NCVRW theme and the accomplishments of the victim assistance field, and should be personalized to reflect state and local interests and crime statistics, as well as state and local victims’ rights and services. Victim assistance organizations and coalitions should coordinate efforts to seek proclamations, and request multiple copies that can be “officially” presented to them in conjunction with 2006 NCVRW activities. These proclamations can be framed and displayed in the offices of programs that co-sponsor 2006 NCVRW activities.

Sample Speech

There are numerous opportunities during NCVRW and other times throughout the year to provide speeches and other public presentations about victims’ rights and needs to crime victims and survivors, criminal and juvenile justice professionals, allied professionals, civic organizations, public policy makers, institutions of higher education and schools, multi-faith entities, and the community-at-large. The sample speech is designed to connect audiences with the pain and isolation that crime victims often endure; offer an overview of the many accomplishments of the victim assistance field that have been achieved through *strength* and *unity*; and challenge them to join in the effort to promote victims’ rights and assist victims and survivors of crime. It should be personalized to reflect local and state issues and concerns, and to educate audiences about victims’ rights and services available in the community and state in which the speech is delivered.



Maximizing Communication and Awareness (continued)

Other Resource Guide components that can enhance speeches and other public presentations during NCVRW include:

- “Crime Victims’ Rights in America: A Historical Overview.”
- Notable Quotables.
- Statistical overviews (it is helpful to include crime and victimization statistics relevant to your state and local jurisdiction and to the interests of your specific audience).

Building Capacity During National Crime Victims’ Rights Week

NCVRW is an excellent time to announce efforts to build capacity within and among victim assistance and allied professional organizations to better meet crime victims’ needs and concerns. This year’s Resource Guide features a new component that provides ideas to help organizations and collaborative initiatives in ongoing efforts to build their capacity and strengthen their organizational structures during NCVRW and throughout the year.

Tips for Outreach and Collaboration to Promote National Crime Victims’ Rights Week

The theme for 2006 NCVRW—“Victims’ Rights: Strength in Unity”—offers an excellent foundation upon which to build collaborative initiatives that benefit crime victims and survivors. Many community members and groups and allied professions interact with crime victims on a regular basis, whether they know it or not. This document provides tips and resources to foster ongoing collaborative projects and victim outreach efforts with individuals and groups that can, with a concerted effort, become key partners in ongoing victim assistance efforts.

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness

For the second year, the Resource Guide includes a compilation of activities that were sponsored during 2005 NCVRW by programs and coalitions that received *OVC NCVRW Community Awareness Project* funding. This year’s Guide features some of the creative campaigns and events in 30 different categories of activities that were sponsored by some of the 67 jurisdictions that received OVC funding support in 2005. More information about NCVRW Community Awareness Projects can be found on the OVC Web site at <http://www.ovc.gov/fund/2006NCVRWfund/welcome.html> or requested through Ask OVC at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc>.

2006 COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

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

JANUARY

CRIME STOPPERS MONTH

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

NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH

MENTOR
703.224.2200
www.mentoring.org

NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH

U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence
Against Women
202.307.6026
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo

APRIL

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS

April 21-23, 2006
Youth Service America
202.296.2992
www.ysa.org

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

April 23-29, 2006
U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime
800.851.3420 (OVC Resource Center)
www.ovc.gov

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

Prevent Child Abuse America
312.663.3520
www.preventchildabuse.org

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

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

MAY

NATIONAL LAW DAY

May 1, 2006
American Bar Association
312.988.5000
www.abanet.org

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WEEK

May 7-13, 2006
International Association of Correctional Officers
517.485.3310

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

May 14-20, 2006
Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY

May 15, 2006
Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

May 25, 2006
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
800.843.5678
www.missingkids.org

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

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

JULY

NATIONAL PROBATION, PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION WEEK

July 16-22, 2006
American Probation and Parole Association
859.244.8203
www.appa-net.org

2006 Commemorative Calendar (continued)

AUGUST

NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

August 1, 2006

National Association of Town Watch
800.NITE.OUT
www.nationaltownwatch.org

SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK

September 10-16, 2006

American Association of Suicidology
202.237.2280
www.suicidology.org

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

September 25, 2006

National Organization of Parents Of
Murdered Children, Inc.
888.818.POMC
www.pomc.org

NATIONAL CAMPUS SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH

Security On Campus, Inc.
610.768.9330
www.securityoncampus.org

NATIONAL YOUTH COURT MONTH

National Youth Court Center
859.244.8193
www.youthcourt.net

OCTOBER

WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE

October 15-21, 2006

YWCA of the USA
202.467.0801
www.ywca.org

AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK

October 15-21, 2006

National School Safety Center
805.373.9977
www.nssc1.org

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

National Crime Prevention Council
202.466.6272
www.ncpc.org

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
303.839.1852
www.ncadv.org

NOVEMBER

TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY

November - December, 2006

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

DECEMBER

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH

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

TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY

November - December, 2006

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

NOTABLE QUOTABLES

These quotations reflect the two core elements of the 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme, "Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity."

Strength

"The strength of the Constitution lies entirely in the determination of each citizen to defend it. Only if every single citizen feels duty bound to do his share in this defense are the constitutional rights secure."

Albert Einstein (1879 - 1955)

"Then join hand in hand, brave Americans all!
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall."

John Dickinson, The Liberty Song (1768)

"Union gives strength."

Aesop, The Bundle of Sticks (circa 580 B.C.)

"Unity makes strength, and, since we must be strong, we must also be one."

Grand Duke Friedrich von Baden (1826 - 1907)

"Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience, and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world."

Harriet Tubman (1820 - 1913)

"You gain strength, courage and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look fear in the face. You are able to say to yourself, 'I have lived through this horror. I can take the next thing that comes along.' You must do the thing you think you cannot do."

Eleanor Roosevelt (1884 - 1962)

"A hero is an ordinary individual who finds the strength to persevere and endure in spite of overwhelming obstacles."

Christopher Reeve (1952 - 2004)

"Where there is no struggle, there is no strength."

Oprah Winfrey (1954 -)

"The man who is swimming against the stream knows the strength of it."

Woodrow Wilson (1856 - 1924)

"He knows not his own strength that hath not met adversity."

Ben Jonson (1572 - 1637)

"Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will."

Mohandas Gandhi (1869 - 1948)

"Character cannot be developed in ease and quiet. Only through experience of trial and suffering can the soul be strengthened, ambition inspired, and success achieved."

Helen Keller (1880 - 1968)

"Faith is the strength by which a shattered world shall emerge into the light."

Helen Keller (1880 - 1968)

"Good actions give strength to ourselves and inspire good actions in others."

Plato (428 B.C. - 348 B.C.)

"A true friend knows your weaknesses but shows you your strengths; feels your fears but fortifies your faith; sees your anxieties but frees your spirit; recognizes your disabilities but emphasizes your possibilities."

William Arthur Ward (1921 - 1997)

"The quality of strength lined with tenderness is an unbeatable combination."

Maya Angelou (1928 -)

"The undertaking of a new action brings new strength."

Evenius (42 B.C. - 13 A.D.)

"We are of course a nation of differences. Those differences don't make us weak. They're the source of our strength."

Jimmy Carter, Speech in New York City (October 21, 1976)

Unity

"Where there is unity there is always victory."

Publius Syrus (circa 50 B.C.)

"Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much."

Helen Keller (1880 - 1968)

"For a community to be whole and healthy, it must be based on people's love and concern for each other."

Millard Fuller (1941 -)

"Without a sense of caring, there can be no sense of community."

Anthony J. D'Angelo, The College Blue Book (1994)

"The community stagnates without the impulse of the individual. The impulse dies away without the sympathy of the community."

William James (1842 - 1910)

SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

- Whereas,** victims of crime across America *need* and *deserve* support and assistance to help them cope with the consequences of crime; and
- Whereas,** National Crime Victims' Rights Week—April 23 to 29, 2006—offers us all the opportunity to promote *strength in unity* in helping victims and survivors of crime, and recognizing their rights as victims; and
- Whereas,** victims and survivors of crime can gain strength from the wide range of supportive services offered by over 10,000 community- and justice system-based programs, and the more than 32,000 federal and state statutes that define and protect their rights; and
- Whereas,** America has demonstrated its caring and compassion for victims of crime, from individuals who provide support to a victim in need, to community collaborations that result in comprehensive services for victims of violence against men, women and children, to our entire nation's response to the victims of the terrorist attacks on Oklahoma City and on September 11, 2001; and
- Whereas,** by being united *against* crime and *for* victims' rights and services, we gain strength as individuals, as communities, and as a nation as a whole, and offer strength to victims who seek to recover in the aftermath of crime; and
- Whereas,** we must remain united in our commitment to ensure that all crime victims and survivors are treated with compassion and respect, recognized as key participants within our systems of justice, and afforded services that provide help and hope to them; and
- Whereas,** America has joined together annually each April since 1981 to recognize the needs and rights of crime victims and survivors during National Crime Victims' Rights Week;
therefore, be it
- Resolved,** that (*individual or entity*) proclaims the week of April 23 to 29, 2006, to be (*city/county/parish/state*) Crime Victims' Rights Week, and honors crime victims and those who serve them during this week and throughout the year; **and be it further**
- Resolved,** that we stand united in our commitment to victim justice as individuals, communities and a Nation; **and be it further**
- Resolved,** that a suitably prepared copy of this proclamation be presented to (*your organization*) on (*date*).

SAMPLE SPEECH

Each and every day in America, 45 people are murdered;¹ 46 people are killed by drunk drivers;² 575 women and men are raped;³ 12,249 people are assaulted;⁴ 1,612 women are battered by an intimate partner;⁵ 2,482 children are abused or neglected;⁶ 3,775 people are stalked;⁷ 9,391 homes are burglarized;⁸ and over 25,000 people become victims of identify theft.⁹

When you are victimized by crime, *strength* is something that is ripped away from you. You have no control over the criminal act, and often feel helpless in its aftermath. Crime often creates a sense of weakness and loss of power that can only be overcome by the caring and compassion of others.

When you are victimized by crime, you often feel *alone* and *isolated*. The *unity* you may have had in the past—from family members and friends, neighbors and co-workers—is too often shattered by the criminal or delinquent act.

Yet when someone is victimized by crime, there are countless professionals and volunteers who stand ready to help, to offer support, and to provide guidance that can help victims better understand their options and opportunities. In communities large and small, urban and rural, victim advocates, justice and allied professionals, and community volunteers are there to provide *help* and *hope* to crime victims and survivors in America. It doesn't matter if you are a police officer or prosecutor, a doctor or mental health professional, a social worker or teacher, or a businessperson or civic organization volunteer. What *matters* is your ability to recognize the devastating impact of crime on our homes, neighborhoods and schools, and your *willingness* to commit to helping victims of crime in any way you can.

This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time-honored tradition in America where we join together to recognize the devastating impact of crime on victims and communities, and to dedicate ourselves to helping victims and survivors of crime. Just by being here today, you demonstrate this year's theme: "Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity." And through your ongoing concern for crime victims, you demonstrate that America is a compassionate Nation.

The strength of individual victims and survivors has had a powerful impact on how America *views* and *treats* crime victims. By speaking out as individuals hurt by crime and through powerful grass roots groups, crime victims have shared their "power of the personal story" that gives a *name* and *face* to each and every crime. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke directly to these "unsung heroes" when she said:

"You gain strength, courage and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look fear in the face. You are able to say to yourself, 'I have lived through this horror. I can take the next thing that comes along.' You must do the thing you think you cannot do."

When we join together, *WE* can help victims "do the thing they think they cannot do."

The strength of a proud and prosperous Nation dedicated to helping crime victims has been evident many times over—from the neighbors' and co-workers' support of one victim in need of help; to the outpouring of support to the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building over a decade ago; to the surge of compassion that was shown to the victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; and to the efforts in 2005 to help victim assistance programs that were devastated by Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma, and to help hurricane survivors who endured multiple traumas from the hurricanes and from being victimized by crime.

In the childhood fable, "Bundle of Sticks," Aesop observed a simple fact: "Unity gives strength." In victim assistance, *strength* and *unity* often intersect at what could be called a "two-way street." While crime victims benefit from the assistance we offer, we also benefit from listening to, and learning from, them.

Consider for a moment what victims and survivors have to offer us. They help us understand, *firsthand*, about the powerful and devastating impact that crime has on individuals, and our communities. They give a *face* to crime in America. They show us that one's individual *strength* can be multiplied—many times over—by the simple kindness of others.

Crime victims and survivors gain strength from the understanding and assistance they receive from family, friends, neighbors and co-workers who offer greatly needed support. Our *unity* that surrounds the impact of victimization confronts not only crime and criminal offenders, but also the victims who need, survive and thrive on our compassion and willingness to help them in their time of need.

The *hopelessness* that many victims feel can only be addressed by the *helpfulness* of people like *you*. If you think *you* can't make a difference, just talk to any crime victim who will tell you about *one person* who did just that—a friend, a neighbor, a co-worker, a neighborhood businessperson, a health professional, or a fellow faith community member, among others. Your caring and

Sample Speech (continued)

concern are the keys to victim assistance. Your compassion *does* make a difference.

A Nation that prides itself on, and is known for, its strength can only be truly *strong* when its citizens who most need help are served. A Nation that proclaims its commitment to unity in its very name—the *United States* of America—must commit its energies to stand together *against* crime and *for* victims.

So today, during the annual observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, let us as one and as many, re-commit our energies to put *unity* back into the *community* of people in America who will stand with victims, who will help them recover in the aftermath of crime, and who will speak out in unison for crime victims' rights and services today and in the future.

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. August 2005. *2004 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment-Early Results*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.

³ Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Rennison, Callie. February 2003. *Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁶ Children's Bureau. Administration for Children and Families. 2005. *Child Maltreatment 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

⁷ Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Theonnes. April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

⁸ See note 3 above.

⁹ Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc. January 2005. *New Research Shows That Identity Theft Is More Prevalent Offline with Paper than Online*. Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.

BUILDING CAPACITY DURING NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

In addition to generating victim and public awareness during 2006 NCVRW, this week can also be used to announce efforts that *build capacity* within and among victim assistance and allied professional organizations. This will let both crime victims and community members know that victim-serving agencies and individuals are visionary, professional, and responsive to crime victims' needs and concerns.

- “Kick off” efforts to create a jurisdictional strategic plan (state, county, local, etc.) to coordinate and enhance crime victims’ rights and services. A strategic plan will help you formulate a collective vision and mission, along with goals, measurable objectives and specific activities to achieve your vision and mission. You can announce efforts to develop a strategic plan during 2006 NCVRW, and then plan to publicly present the plan during 2007 NCVRW. The OVC Strategic Planning Toolkit is an excellent resource to help you create a comprehensive strategic plan for your community. It can be accessed online at: <http://www.ovcttac.org/taResources/stratplan.cfm>.
- Announce the creation of a community-wide “Victim Advisory Council” (VAC). A VAC consists of crime victims and survivors—diverse by type of crime, gender, age, culture and geography—who can provide ongoing guidance to improve victims’ rights and services. General roles for VACs include the following:
 - Help identify the most important needs of crime victims.
 - Make recommendations for program development and implementation to enhance victim assistance efforts.
 - Help develop public policy and legislative initiatives to strengthen victims’ constitutional and statutory rights.
 - Help create or refine agency or inter-agency policies and protocols that guide the implementation of victims’ rights and services.
 - Contribute to expanded victim outreach and community awareness activities.
- Launch a series of focus groups (or group field interviews) to help define or refine a collaborative, community approach to addressing the rights and needs of crime victims in your jurisdiction. “Victims’ Rights and Services: A Focus on the Future” can seek input from various constituencies about their perceptions of victims and their needs; how the specific group can help meet the needs of victims; and develop opportunities for community-wide collaboration. Core constituencies can include crime victims and survivors; justice professionals; inter-faith community members; medical and mental health professionals; business and civic leaders; and/or members of the community. An excellent resource—“Focus Groups: An Important Component for Strategic Planning”—is available at the National Association of VOCA Administrators Web site at: <http://www.navaa.org/members/documents/voca/states/WA%20RFQ%20Document%20Final.doc>.
- Create and publicly announce a “Community Wish List” of resources that are needed to help crime victims. There is a wide range of support you can seek from the entire community, or specific communities (such as inter-faith, civic, or business groups), including funding support, furniture, office supplies, food, clothing, etc. You can also provide an “annual calendar” of special events for which you need volunteers. Set specific goals to achieve for your “Community Wish List” and, when your goal is achieved, announce your success in the local media.
- Prior to 2006 NCVRW, seek volunteers from victims and survivors, victim service providers, justice professionals, and allied professionals to join a community-wide Speakers Bureau. The goal of a Speakers Bureau is to provide qualified, engaging speakers and trainers who can address crime victims’ needs, services and rights and engage the involvement of the community. Potential audiences include: civic groups; business organizations; inter-faith communities; neighborhood watch programs; schools, colleges and universities; and local, regional and state public policy makers. If possible, create a Web site (or page within an existing Web site) that highlights speakers and topics.

Building Capacity During National Crime Victims' Rights Week (continued)

- Collaborate with your local adult and juvenile probation department or state department of corrections to identify possible community service projects that can be undertaken—with close supervision—by offenders who have community service obligations. Some examples include stuffing un-addressed envelopes for your NCVRW activities; securing commemorative ribbons to pin cards (sample artwork for pin cards is included in this Resource Guide); and attending victim impact panels held during NCVRW. A handbook that highlights past community service projects conducted in conjunction with NCVRW is available from Justice Solutions at: http://www.justicesolutions.org/art_pub.htm#institutional.
- Many high school students are required to fulfill community service hours in order to graduate. You can work with your local school board to co-sponsor high-impact, yet easy-to-implement victim awareness activities geared specifically to adolescents and young adults. Consider activities that the students *themselves* can help plan and implement, such as:
 - Conducting a school assembly about teen dating violence.
 - Working with local MADD or other anti-drunk driving groups to sponsor a “victim impact panel” for a school assembly that includes victims and survivors of drunk driving crashes and, if possible, an adult who was convicted as a teenager of drunk driving.
 - Sponsoring an educational forum with juvenile justice officials that highlights the impact of juvenile crime on your community, and explains the juvenile justice process (including the rights of youthful offenders *and* their victims).

- April is also National Volunteer Recognition Week. This offers a wonderful opportunity to create an ongoing “Volunteer for Victims: Strength in Unity” program to engage a wide range of community constituents in efforts to help crime victims.

For each constituent group, start with *one* goal or activity that can be fulfilled within *one* year (“the one thing you can do”). You can work collaboratively with organizations and coalitions that represent various opportunities for volunteerism in your community, and identify one *strength in unity* initiative specific to the target audience, including:

- Criminal and juvenile justice officials.
- Mental health professionals.
- Medical professionals.
- Dental professionals.
- Emergency responders.
- Day care providers.
- Beauticians.
- Postal workers.
- Schools and colleges.
- Inter-faith communities.
- Civic organizations.
- Meals on Wheels programs.
- Neighborhood Watch programs.
- Small business community.
- Corporations.
- Foundations.
- The news media.
- Any others whose work or volunteer efforts can contribute to victim assistance efforts.

TIPS FOR OUTREACH AND COLLABORATION TO PROMOTE NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

In order to truly promote *strength in unity*, professionals and volunteers who assist crime victims must look beyond traditional sources for collaboration and support. It is helpful to consider whom victims might come into contact with on a daily basis—literally *anyone* can provide basic information and support to victims and survivors and, with the help of victim advocates, referrals to services that can help them cope with the aftermath of crime. The concept of “No Wrong Doors”—initiated by the Denver Victim Services 2000 project with support from OVC—highlights the fact that *everyone* with whom a crime victim interacts is a potential source of victim assistance information, referrals and/or support.

These tips are designed to provide ideas for collaborating with many constituencies who can provide *strength in unity* to victims of crime and those who serve them. Many of the suggestions have been successfully implemented by victim assistance organizations in the past. This document should be considered a “starting point” for engaging allied professionals and volunteers in efforts to promote crime victim assistance and community safety.

One example of OVC’s collaborative efforts is their partnership with the U.S. Postal Service and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. There are approximately 32,000 post offices throughout the United States whose lobbies are visited by 7 million customers per day. During the month of April, 2006, through a partnership among the Office for Victims of Crime, the U.S. Postal Service and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the lobbies will display an 18” by 24” poster highlighting crime victims’ rights and services in support of the 2006 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week theme *Victims’ Rights: Strength in Unity*. In addition, post office customers will find counter displays which will highlight how to “Get Help or Help Out” and how to request a free, short DVD highlighting victims’ rights and services. Contact www.usps.com/postalinspectors to locate your nearest Postal Inspector to find out ways that you can partner with them in support of crime victims’ rights and services.

The URLs included in these “tips” are for reference only. The contents of these Web sites are not endorsed by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, or Justice Solutions.

Business Community

Most businesses have regular contact with victims of crime, whether they know it or not. Businesses can be encouraged to join in an ongoing collaborative initiative with victim assistance and justice organizations that promotes the strength in unity of businesses joining together to become more aware of victimization issues, and the many services in your community and state that can assist victims. A sub-theme of “Know Before You Need To”—which is reflected in one of the camera-ready posters in this Resource Guide—can help business owners and employees learn basic techniques for what to say to someone who is victimized, and how to provide them with appropriate referrals for assistance.

- Plan a meeting with the leadership of your local Chamber of Commerce or other entity that represents the businesses of your jurisdiction. Emphasize the themes noted above, and discuss simple ways to partner on victim awareness efforts. You can offer to write an article for their newsletter or Web site; provide basic victim assistance and referral information (such as brochures or palm cards) that combines their logo with those of local victim assistance programs, as well as the 2006 NCVRW artwork; and/or give a presentation at a regularly scheduled meeting or luncheon. Contact information for local Chambers of Commerce can be accessed by state and city at www.2chambers.com.
- Collaborate with your state or local Visitors and Convention Bureau to promote safety for people who visit your community. There is a mutual interest in working together to prevent the victimization of visitors and tourists and, in the event that crime occurs, being able to provide victims with quality assistance and support in *your* community and *their* own community. Your state victim compensation program is a critical partner in cases involving violent crimes to help victims understand how to apply for compensation. Contact information for state and local Visitors and Convention Bureaus can be accessed at www.2chambers.com.

Tips for Outreach and Collaboration (continued)

- A number of resources are available to support a “travelers’ safety” campaign with your Visitors and Convention Bureau, many of which can be tailored to specific jurisdictions and types of crime:
 - The Transportation Security Administration within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security features safety trips for travelers—including air, rail, passenger vessels, highway and mass transit—on its Web site at www.tsa.gov.
 - The National Crime Prevention Council has many camera-ready resources that address a wide range of travel safety issues—including vacation and business travel—that can be accessed at www.ncpc.org.
 - Information about all state victim compensation programs can be easily accessed through the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards at www.nacvcb.org.
 - The Office for Victims of Crime Online Directory of Victim Services—which can easily identify victim assistance programs that can help victimized travelers when they return home—can be accessed at <http://ovc.ncjrs.org/findvictimservices/>.
- NCVRW Planning Committees can work with salon professionals in your community—including hair stylists, barbers, estheticians, and nail technicians—to promote greater awareness of signs of victimization, and community resources to which victimized clients can be referred. A model program, “Cut It Out,” is a good example of a collaborative partnership with salons that educates salon professionals about domestic violence, and offers free posters for display in salon businesses, and safety cards that can be made available to salon clients. Information about “Cut It Out” can be accessed at www.cutitout.org.
- According to a 2000 National Restaurant Association survey, an average of one out of five meals consumed by Americans (4.2 meals per week) is prepared in a commercial setting. Restaurants can be important partners to generate awareness about victims’ rights and services. You can partner with local restaurants—individually or through a local association, where relevant—and use the camera-ready artwork, statistics, and themes included in the Resource Guide to create informational placemats and table tents for placement on restaurant tables and at take-out counters during NCVRW. Similar victim awareness information can be included with food that is delivered to people’s homes.
- Gymnasiums and fitness centers are natural allies to promote the theme of *strength in unity*. Victim service providers can partner with fitness professionals through promotions that provide victim assistance information to members, and sponsor fitness “competitions” (such as races, weightlifting competitions and special for-fee classes) with the proceeds benefiting victim assistance organizations.
- Art galleries can be important partners in sponsoring art shows, poetry readings, and other audio/visual depictions of the impact of violence and victimization during NCVRW.
- Victim service providers can create community-specific bookmarks—using the camera-ready artwork included in this Resource Guide—for distribution by local bookstores during NCVRW.
- Any businesses in your community can show support for victims’ rights simply by displaying posters or informational resources (such as bookmarks or commemorative pin cards) at their establishments during NCVRW.

Civic Community

According to the most recent survey conducted by the Chronicle of Philanthropy in 1999, an estimated 109 million people—or about 56 percent of all American adults—volunteered some of their time within the past year. Civic organizations are a great resource for volunteers, and for providing support for special projects to improve victim assistance programs and services.

- Your NCVRW Planning Committee can create a list of key civic organizations in your jurisdiction. A simple way to compile a civic organization roster is to enter “(name of city) civic organizations” into any Internet search engine, which will provide names and contact information for civic organizations.
- Coordinate efforts to provide outreach to civic organizations during and around NCVRW. General

Tips for Outreach and Collaboration (continued)

themes include: *strength in unity* with an emphasis on how members of different civic groups can offer strength to victims through support and volunteering; and “Know Before You Need To,” which offers members basic information about what to say to someone who is hurt by crime, and how to make appropriate referrals for support. Outreach efforts include speeches, articles for Web sites and newsletters, and the creation of a special “NCVROW Message” from the organization’s leaders for its members.

- Neighborhood Watch Programs (NWP) are excellent partners for all NCVROW activities. Your NCVROW Planning Committee can coordinate with NWPs in your community to sponsor one night during NCVROW where all participants show *strength in unity* by keeping their porch lights on; co-sponsor neighborhood block parties with local law enforcement and NWPs that highlight crime prevention, neighborhood safety and victim assistance; and create listservs to provide ongoing alerts to neighbors about crime, victimization, and personal and neighborhood safety tips.
- Create a “wish list” of goods and volunteer services needed by victim assistance programs in your community that can be provided to civic organizations and their members. You can “kick-off” a “Wish List Drive” during 2006 NCVROW that challenges civic organizations to reach a specific goal for giving.

Schools

Many past NCVROW victim awareness and youth education initiatives have involved critical partnerships with schools (please see “Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness” included in this Resource Guide). NCVROW Planning Committees should seek early support for school-related outreach projects with local school boards and parent-teacher associations.

- The National Parent-Teacher Association has provided significant leadership that addresses school violence and victimization. Local PTAs are excellent partners to promote similar efforts in your community. A number of free resources and toolkits that address safety and violence prevention in schools is available at www.pta.org.
- Efforts to prevent child abuse and promote child

safety can be coordinated with schools. Several excellent publications that address topics such as “helping your child to be successful at school” and “10 ways to prevent child abuse” are available from Prevent Child Abuse America at www.preventchildabuse.org.

- By focusing on bullying in schools during NCVROW, victim assistance organizations can promote greater awareness of the effects of intimidation and harassment, as well as its linkages to further violence and victimization. Many student-friendly resources—including stories, cartoons, and games—and resources for adults (available in English and Spanish) are available from Stop Bullying Now! at www.antibullying.net.

Higher Education

Many colleges and universities collaborate with victim service providers during NCVROW to co-sponsor annual events that memorialize a student who was murdered, or that focus on key issues relevant to higher education, such as acquaintance rape or alcohol-related crimes, including drunk driving.

- College-sponsored radio stations are an excellent venue to promote awareness of victimization issues, rights and services. Victim service providers can collaborate with college radio stations on programming that highlights the NCVROW theme, “Victims’ Rights: Strength in Unity”; challenges students to call in with requests for songs that emphasize this theme (i.e., “Come Together” by the Beatles or “We Are Family” by Sly and the Family Stone, etc.) with donated prizes for the “best requested songs that reflect the theme”; and incorporates brief public service messages between songs that highlight victimization issues, and victims’ rights and services that are relevant to college students.
- Since April is also National Sexual Assault Awareness Month, NCVROW is an excellent time to promote awareness and prevention of acquaintance rape on college campuses. Public service messages can be developed for both young men and women. Local rape crisis centers and college/university student organizations that address safety, justice and women’s issues can help develop effective student awareness programs.

Tips for Outreach and Collaboration (continued)

- Specific campus organizations—such as athletes, Pan-Hellenic organizations, music groups, or service groups—can be actively engaged as volunteers to spearhead or support NCVRW activities on campus and throughout the community.

Multi-faith Communities

Victims and survivors of crime often turn first to their faith community for support and assistance. By partnering with faith institutions and their members—including churches, synagogues, temples and mosques—victim service organizations can create or enhance a highly effective “front line for victims of crime.”

- Many communities have Inter-faith Councils or Committees that promote ongoing collaboration among different faith communities. Your NCVRW Planning Committee should determine if such a group exists in your jurisdiction, and seek collaborative support through this critical venue.
- The Faith and Service Technical Education Network, an initiative of Pew Charitable Trusts, offers networking opportunities and informational resources to equip faith-based practitioners, private philanthropists, and public administrators seeking to collaborate effectively to renew urban communities. Its Web site features a wide variety of resources and toolkits that can enhance capacity and build partnerships between victim assistance and faith-based programs, and can be accessed at www.fastennetwork.org.
- Victim assistance organizations and coalitions can partner with different faith institutions in your community to promote an “adopt-a-victim service organization” program, in which an entire congregation provides *ongoing support* through volunteering, donations, and provision of goods and services that enhance crime victim services offered by a single organization or agency.
- Faith community leaders can be encouraged to deliver a sermon or speech to “kick off” National Crime Victims’ Rights Week on Sunday, April 23rd. Many components of this Resource Guide can help them develop a powerful message for their congregation that focuses on *strength in unity* in identifying and addressing the needs of crime victims.

- Many faith communities sponsor Web sites, listservs, newsletters and bulletins, and other venues for informing and educating their members. NCVRW Planning Committees can provide critical information and public awareness visuals for faith institutions, using the many components of the 2006 NCVRW Resource Guide.

Health Services

Health professionals—including physicians, dentists, emergency room professionals and mental health professionals—are critical partners in the early detection, assessment and treatment of crime victims.

- The American Medical Association (AMA) has provided a significant vision for medical professionals in the early detection of victimization, prevention strategies, and victim information and referral strategies. Victim service providers can partner with their local medical association or individual physicians to use the many guidelines and resources that are available from the AMA at www.ama-assn.org.
- OVC has published an excellent OVC Bulletin entitled “Family Violence: An Intervention Model for Dental Professionals.” Victim advocates can use this OVC Bulletin to educate dentists in their community about domestic violence, and/or provide copies of the Bulletin or links to the OVC Web site for downloading at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/dentalproviders/welcome.html>.
- Victim assistance organizations and state victim compensation programs can join with health professionals to ensure that *all* victims of violence receive information about victim compensation, and resources to help them apply for benefits. A concerted community-wide effort during NCVRW can result in the increased availability of posters, brochures, and palm cards that contain information about victim compensation in medical offices, clinics, emergency rooms, mobile health units, and other venues that provide medical services to members of your community.

Tips for Outreach and Collaboration (continued)

Public Services

Since most people access public services on a regular basis, they are an excellent venue for providing information about victims' rights and services.

- Public libraries are important partners that can co-sponsor NCVRW public outreach and education efforts. Libraries can feature a special book collection related to crime and victimization; co-sponsor “victim speak outs” that feature crime victims talking about their personal experiences or public readings by authors of books about victimization; and provide bookmarks to all patrons at the checkout desks (using the camera-ready artwork included in this Resource Guide).
- The artwork contained in this Resource Guide can be used to create posters for public transportation venues, including buses, subways, and commuter trains.
- Victim advocates can collaborate with public service agencies, including agencies that provide water, electricity, sanitation and other services, to include brief public service messages about victim assistance programs and referral resources in their monthly billings.

Public Policy Makers

Municipal, county and state public policy makers have a significant impact on policy implementation relevant to crime victims' rights and funding that supports victim services. Since NCVRW occurs during legislative sessions and regularly-scheduled meetings of city councils and boards of supervisors, it is an excellent opportunity to educate public policy makers and promote collaborative initiatives that address victims' rights, public safety and crime prevention.

- Your NCVRW Planning Committee can sponsor a “Policy Leaders Education Day” where constituents representing all categories of victimization visit their elected local officials and/or representatives to discuss policy issues of concern. Resource packages can be prepared that use the NCVRW Resource Guide artwork and contents, and reflect the theme of “Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity.”
- Victim assistance and allied justice agencies can sponsor a collaborative policy briefing for policy leaders and/or their staff. Consider including an information fair with booths from all collaborating members in conjunction with the briefing.
- NCVRW partners can co-sponsor a public awareness event and invite the media to attend at the city hall, courthouse, state capitol, or another appropriate venue with public policy makers; for example:
 - Create a display representing all crime victims, such as markers on a lawn, shoes, hand prints, etc.
 - Encircle the building with victims and their supporters holding hands.
 - Hold a candlelight observance that uses the NCVRW Resource Guide theme artwork to promote *strength in unity*.
 - Present petitions or letters written by crime victims and their supporters.
- Victim advocates and allied professionals can establish recognition awards for public policy makers whose efforts contribute to improved victims' rights and services. You can use the camera-ready artwork included in this Resource Guide to create “certificates of appreciation” that can be framed and presented in a public venue with the media invited to attend.

TIPS TO PROMOTE VICTIM AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Creative 2005 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Victim and Community Awareness Activities

Each year, local jurisdictions throughout the United States celebrate National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) by hosting public events to help raise awareness about victims' rights and services. In 2005, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) competitively selected 67 jurisdictions to receive financial support for partial reimbursement of expenses to promote awareness among victims and community members about victims' rights and services during NCVRW. Applicants were selected based upon how they planned to collaborate with a variety of agencies and service providers to host public events, and/or partner with the news media to educate the public about the rights and services available to all types of crime victims.

Examples of some of the activities and events supported, in part, by OVC are highlighted below. These creative initiatives can be easily adapted to different jurisdictions, as well as to the 2006 NCVRW theme, "Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity." More detailed information about each of these NCVRW projects is available from OVC by visiting <http://www.ovc.ncjrs.org/askovc>.

Grocery Cart Placards / Grocery Bag Inserts

In Roanoke, Virginia, the Family Violence Coordinating Council's NCVRW project goal was to give domestic violence victims an uncomplicated, safe and non-threatening method of obtaining information about available victim services. It was determined that the "Are You Afraid?" public service information would reach the largest heterogeneous population at a grocery store. The area's dominant grocery chain was identified and four stores were chosen for the campaign. Grocery cart placards were developed and printed listing five victim assistance resources, and were then placed on all grocery carts in the four stores. The intent was that even a short stay in the store would allow a victim the opportunity to memorize at least one of the five resources listed on the cart placard. The Council has received feedback that many victims have called the listed victim service programs after seeing the grocery cart placards.

In Grant County, Indiana, 5,000 half-sheet flyers were printed and disseminated to shoppers in the bags of

five different grocery stores throughout the county during NCVRW. One side of the flyer told how to get help from different community-based victim service providers, and included names, contact information, and the county's 24-hour crisis hotline number. A listing of Indiana crime victims' rights was featured on the other side of the flyer.

Movie Theater Infomercials

In Kenai, Alaska, education infomercials were played during intermission at the local movie theater. Three slides with three-second sound bites advertised local victim services. The infomercials played for 10 weeks starting during NCVRW, and reached an estimated 3,000 individuals per week. All moviegoers received a victim services brochure and an informational bookmark with their admission ticket during that time period.

In Mariposa, California, theater ad space was purchased to highlight California victims' rights and provide telephone numbers for local victim service agencies. The theater ad space was purchased for one year (April 2005 – March 2006) on two cinema screens to run for five movies per day on each screen.

Lawn Signs

In St. Landry and Evangeline Parishes, Louisiana, 50 lawn signs featuring the dates of NCVRW and a message urging viewers to "Decide What You Can Do to End Sexual Violence!" were distributed in neighborhoods throughout both parishes to build awareness of the month's activities and events. Numerous calls were received requesting additional signs for posting on home lawns.

In Allen County, Indiana, 50 lawn signs announcing the NCVRW Fair were placed throughout a neighborhood identified as the highest crime area in Fort Wayne. The lawn signs encouraged attendance and participation in the event, and had high visibility throughout the neighborhood. The Fair resulted in 20 displays, and 60 professionals and 250 community members in attendance.

"Turn the Lights On" Project

In Dutchess County, New York, the Crime Victims Assistance Program of Family Services, Inc., coordinated with the New York State Bridge Authority to turn the lights blue on the Mid-Hudson River Bridge in

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness (continued)

recognition of NCVRW and National Sexual Assault Awareness Month. A media campaign accompanied the project to inform the community of the event and its meaning.

Ribbon Projects

In Grant County, Indiana, a father/daughter team of concerned community members created seven enormous ribbons of various colors depicting the different types of crime victimization. These ribbons were placed in windows of businesses around the county courthouse. The idea was to draw attention to the courthouse in the days leading up to the NCVRW Rally. In addition, 14 large bows of the same colors were placed on the lamp posts surrounding the courthouse. During the rally, 12-inch ribbons of the same color, which had been cut by college student volunteers, were handed out to all participants to tie on their car antennas in support of crime victims during NCVRW.

In Boise, Idaho, the Idaho Child Abuse Prevention Coalition distributed 34,000 blue ribbons during NCVRW by person-to-person distribution to community members, and in creative placements such as paycheck envelopes, community meetings and conferences, and ticket counters at local movie theatres.

Digital Storytelling Event

In Denver, Colorado, a collaboration of victim service organizations organized the Digital Storytelling Community Screening Project, which used a communication method that integrated aspects of creative writing, oral history, art, and narrative therapy, and used digital media to help victims tell about their experiences in short digital videos. The project provided diverse survivors of crime, violence, and oppression with an opportunity to tell their personal stories. Each short digital production took about three days to create and included the victims' voices, pictures, video clips and, in some cases, a soundtrack of their choice.

During NCVRW, a free screening of the digital stories was conducted for the public at a Denver café that donated its space for the event. The screening began with an introduction to the NCVRW collaborative partners and the Digital Storytelling process. Then the eight digital stories were screened. A question and answer session followed with the eight victim/survivor

storytellers and the audience. The screening was also accompanied by other forms of expression, such as poetry exhibited on display boards and books showcasing survivors' stories. Information from several victim service organizations was also available. As a result of extensive pre-event marketing, there were 150 guests in attendance.

Film Festival

In Mariposa, California, every Thursday night during the month of April, the local NCVRW collaboration of victim service organizations partnered with the Sixth Street Cinemas to feature a film about victimization. Before each film, the 2005 NCVRW theme-DVD was shown, and the importance of NCVRW in raising awareness about all crimes and victim assistance was discussed. After each film, a program sponsor led a discussion with the audience about the film and its subject matter. The film festival was advertised through local newspapers and community e-mail listservs.

“Passport to Justice” Fair

In Rice County, Minnesota, an information fair was held as the kick-off event on the Friday evening prior to NCVRW with 200 people in attendance. The theme was a “Passport to Justice.” The first floor of the courthouse and the Veteran Services auditorium were used as locations for the attendee “travelers” to visit. The exhibits were set up by local victim service organizations and agencies to share information about their services through quizzes and games. After stopping at each exhibit, participants' passports were stamped and they received a prize. Each prize included the community crisis hotline number or a listing of community victim assistance resources. County law enforcement agencies had crime prevention exhibits and also offered prizes. The County Community Corrections agency had a booth about victims' roles in the criminal justice system. There was a sign-up location for courtroom tours during the fair. At the conclusion of the fair, a victim survivor presented her story from the steps of the courthouse. At the close of her speech, a neighboring church rang its bell 25 times in recognition of the 25th anniversary of NCVRW. As participants left the courthouse lawn, each person was given a pack of flower seeds with the message: “We are planting the seeds of justice.”

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness (continued)

Masquerade Ball

In South Lake Tahoe, California, collaborating agencies hosted a Masquerade Ball to honor victims of crime and to educate the community about local services available for crime victims. The event was held on the Tahoe Queen, a paddleboat that was docked on Lake Tahoe, to allow attendees with children the freedom to come and go, as necessary. All attendees were required to wear a mask to symbolize the “many masks” worn by victims of crime. Local victims donated time to design and decorate masks, so that some masks were available to attendees who were not able to bring one. There were educational displays around the ballroom throughout the event. Toward the end of the evening, representatives from collaborating local agencies gave short presentations regarding services available to crime victims. The evening culminated with a ceremonial unmasking, through which all attendees demonstrated their support of crime victims, their recognition of the issues affecting victims, and their dedication to spreading awareness of available resources to crime victims in the community as they removed their masks. A comprehensive public awareness campaign through newspapers, radio stations, and e-mail flyers resulted in an attendance of about 100 community members at the Masquerade Ball.

“Feature a Speaker” Event

In Dutchess County, New York, the Crime Victims Assistance Program partnered with the Office of Assemblyman Patrick Manning to co-host “NCVRW: An Evening with Angela Shelton.” Angela Shelton is a model, comic book hero, film maker, and an incest survivor. She traveled across the United States meeting other women who were also named Angela Shelton in an effort to survey women in America. What she wasn’t prepared to learn was that, like herself, 24 out of the 40 Angela Sheltons she met had been victims of violence. In response to her experiences, she created a documentary, “Searching for Angela Shelton.” At the event, she shared her personal story and screened her film. Through the presentation, over 125 community members recognized that whether you know it or not, you probably know someone who is a victim of violence. Following the film, all guests were invited to a reception where educational materials and local resources were available.

Community Forums

In Boone County, Missouri, the University of Missouri School of Social Work hosted three brown bag lunches during NCVRW. The lunches were held in a central location on the University campus, and each focused on a different aspect of victimization with a speaker who made a short presentation and then led a discussion of the topic.

Community Days

In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, NCVRW Community Day was held on a middle school campus in a Weed and Seed neighborhood with approximately 360 community members in attendance. Partners in the area’s Weed and Seed neighborhoods created and distributed flyers to churches, businesses, recreation centers, apartments, housing units, schools, and at community events to raise awareness several weeks prior to the event, and ads were placed in the local newspaper. The collaborative partners planned a full day of varied activities that attracted entire families and culminated with a Candlelight Vigil to remember and honor crime victims. The Winston-Salem State University football players were present as volunteers to play football with the children and help them play on an inflatable slide. Three middle school students were recognized at the event for their leadership role in their communities by showing other young people that issues can be resolved without turning to violence. Each award winner was presented with a certificate and a \$25 gift card. Resource materials, in both English and Spanish, were provided at the event to foster greater awareness and understanding of crime victims’ rights and services.

In Chelan and Douglas Counties, Washington, collaborating agencies held a “Pig Out in the Park” event during NCVRW. The event was held in a large park adjacent to the courthouse. The event featured a barbeque where law enforcement and fire officials cooked hamburgers and hot dogs for guests. Thirty-five nonprofit victim service programs staffed booths, while first responder vehicles gave tours to attendees. Local victim survivors spoke about their experiences from a centralized stage, where the local high school jazz band and other talents also provided entertainment. Approximately 3,000 people were in attendance from the two counties. The event was covered by local English and Spanish media, with over 60 PSAs aired

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness (continued)

prior to the event, as well as live coverage during the event. Local newspapers published pre- and post-event articles, as well as an article 30 days after the event to re-emphasize the local services and resources available for crime victims. Individual invitations were sent to community professionals and officials. Posters advertising the event were distributed by the high school honor society.

Boone County, Missouri, held a NCVRW kick-off event at the Bass Pro Shop parking lot, which was selected because the store was celebrating its “grand opening.” The community awareness event focused on crime victims’ rights and crimes against children. Local fire trucks and law enforcement cars were available for exploration, and officers were present to provide information. Members from the Safe Kids Coalition presented informational material. Students from the University of Missouri School of Social Work offered free face painting, balloons, and candy for the children, while other students talked to parents and distributed brochures with local resources and information about victim services. The event was covered by local media, before and during the event.

Art Exhibits / Contests

In New Brunswick, New Jersey, Rutgers University sponsored a victim survivor art exhibit, “Healing the Wounded Heart” at the Campus Art Gallery during NCVRW. The exhibit had two main functions: to facilitate healing and to raise awareness. The first night of the exhibit, a gallery opening was held. In order to provide a space for survivors of crime to express themselves, time was provided during two days of the exhibit for survivors to create their own hearts. Supplies for the hearts, including wooden hearts and various art supplies, were provided. Ten new hearts were created and will be added to the next exhibit.

In Mariposa, California, collaborating agencies hosted a NCVRW Youth Art Contest. Flyers were distributed throughout the local schools, asking youth to participate in creating images, through any medium they chose, of non-violence or victims’ rights. The winner was a clay creation by a 10-year-old girl. The prize was an award certificate and a gift certificate for art supplies.

Poetry Contest

In Allen County, Indiana, collaborative partners sponsored a poetry contest that was open to the public. The theme of the contest was “Overcoming Adversity,” with special emphasis on remembering victims, being a survivor, and knowing one’s rights. The poems were evaluated by 14 Purdue University-Fort Wayne seniors, all of whom were educated in the area of family violence, using a systematic evaluation tool to analyze each poem. Because of the sensitive nature of the topic of the poems, the last names of the top winners of this competition were not made public. At the Community Awareness and Education Fair, plaques were presented to those who ranked highest in the contest. All 43 poems submitted to the competition were posted on the local victims’ rights Web page. The top six poems were printed in the “Crime Victims’ Rights Community Calendar.”

Crime Victims’ Rights Community Calendar

In Allen County, Indiana, the “Crime Victims’ Rights Community Calendar” was created by collaborative partners and distributed during NCVRW. There were 1,300 calendars printed for free distribution. Each calendar contained inserts about community service providers; crime victimization locally and nationally; statistical information regarding violence, with a special emphasis on crime victims’ rights; and contact information for all community victim service providers, as well as national toll-free victim assistance telephone numbers. Each community service provider was given the opportunity to submit special events to be highlighted on the calendar.

Hosting Runs / Walks

During NCVRW, the Victim Services Coalition of Central Florida hosted a 5K Run/Walk, “Put Your Foot Down Against Violence.” Over 400 people of all ages, backgrounds, ethnicities, and careers joined in the celebration. At the start and finish of the route, runners and walkers were greeted by a full display of the Clothesline Project (with over 500 tee-shirts from five different agencies). Service providers from 17 victim service agencies hosted booths to distribute literature and answer questions about victim services in the local community. Water bottles imprinted with the names and phone numbers of all member agencies of the Victim Services Coalition of Central Florida were distributed

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness (continued)

during the event. Magnets that were paid for by a donation from a corporate sponsor were designed and produced with the NCVRW logo and local hotline numbers, and were distributed to all participants and spectators at the event, in addition to the 200+ attendees at the Annual Recognition Breakfast. The event was advertised extensively through newspaper ads, radio ads, the use of e-mail databases, and 100 color posters distributed by the Coalition partners. Event information and contact numbers were also posted on numerous Web sites, including running, fitness, and participating victim service agencies' sites.

Motorcycle Run

In Sutter County, California, the collaborative partners kicked-off NCVRW with a celebratory Motorcycle Run sponsored by the Sutter Deputy Sheriffs' Association, with an estimated 30 motorcyclists and their partners participating. A raffle was held for gift certificates donated by a local motorcycle accessory business. Family entertainment and refreshments were provided, and victim resource information packages in English, Spanish and Punjabi (which are the three prominent languages in the area) were handed out to those in attendance. Spanish and Punjabi interpreters were available for participants who needed translation services. An estimated 90 people attended the event. Flyers were disseminated by deputies while on calls for service to local businesses, schools, and citizens. Flyers were also provided to seven pizza companies that distributed flyers with any pizza purchased or delivered.

Geocache / Community Scavenger Hunt

In Sutter County, California, the "Anchoring Our Community" collaboration closed NCVRW with a geocache/community scavenger hunt. Geocaching is a form of scavenger hunts done with GPS equipment and coordinates. (The word "geocaching" broken out is GEO for geography, and CACHING for the process of hiding a cache. A cache in computer terms is information usually stored in memory to make it faster to retrieve, but the term is also used in hiking/camping as a hiding place for concealing and preserving provisions. Geocaching has become a popular outdoor activity. See www.geocaching.com for more information.) The Deputy Sheriffs' Association sponsored the event and helped facilitate the geocaching groups. Refreshments were served to the 75 people in attendance, and donated

prizes were given away as part of the event, including a GPS system, bicycles, DVD players, cameras, toys, and educational materials. Volunteers from the local Hispanic and East Indian communities assisted with the event. The school district distributed flyers in English, Spanish, and Punjabi. Information was also sent home in the weekly school district mailing to parents/guardians of the students.

Blood Drive

In Mariposa, California, the collaborative NCVRW sponsors hosted a blood drive on the front lawn of the courthouse. During the event, a partial Clothesline Project was displayed. Tables were set up with informational materials, and individuals were available to answer questions about crime victims' rights and various services in the community. There were 200 community members in attendance, with 60 participants offering to donate blood.

Denim Day

To recognize NCVRW and National Sexual Assault Awareness Month, the Mariposa, California, collaborating partners hosted a Denim Day. Over 600 buttons were distributed to individuals who wanted to participate in Denim Day, which is an internationally-observed event that was started in 1999 in response to an Italian Supreme Court decision that blamed a young woman's sexual assault on the tight blue jeans she wore when she was attacked. Although the opinion was later overturned, it took an international outcry for this to happen, thus giving rise to Denim Day. The local event, which encouraged participants to wear denim on the designated day, was advertised in the media and by distribution of flyers and buttons.

Diaper-Changing Table Campaign

In Boise, Idaho, the Idaho Child Abuse Prevention Coalition developed a special waterproof label for diaper changing tables in public restrooms. The labels provided information about child abuse and listed the contact information for local service agencies and organizations. There were 1,000 labels distributed, along with informational materials about child abuse and available services.

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness (continued)

Bookmark Project

In Grant County, Indiana, the NCVRW coalition printed 12,000 bookmarks with the NCVRW logo and the local 24-hour crisis hotline phone number. These bookmarks were distributed to all public and school libraries in the county and disseminated during NCVRW to all community members who used the library.

Outreach to School Students

In Humboldt, Iowa, the collaborative partners, led by the Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Outreach Center, held an all-day Community Connections Conference at the county's senior high school, and invited the whole student body of 425 students and their parents to attend. The conference addressed violence, bullying, dating violence, and drugs, among other topics. Previously, there had been difficulty getting permission from the school administration to provide educational programs regarding violence or victim services, but with NCVRW and the broad multidisciplinary coalition of agencies planning this event, permission was easily obtained. The entire student body began the day in the auditorium where a local rock band played for 15 minutes and a dramatic 30-minute presentation about sexually-motivated crimes was provided. Students then were divided into groups of 50, with each group rotating to different locations in the school to hear presenters on seven topics, including a victim impact panel, drug-related crimes, consequences for those who commit crimes, bullying and harassment, and dating violence. Simple snacks were available in all of the sessions. Students also had the opportunity to take rape whistles with contact information for crisis assistance, and drink testers for acquaintance rape drug testing. The local library made a brochure advertising materials they had available that supported the event topics. These brochures were sent home to parents with a letter that asked for feedback. Many letters were returned with comments from parents who said they were shocked that their teenager had so much to say about the event. All parents' responses were very positive.

In Boise, Idaho, the NCVRW coalition asked local elementary school children to draw pictures and write statements about what they thought children's rights should be. The pictures and statements were then displayed at the local human rights memorial at the end of NCVRW. The event received excellent news coverage.

In De Queen, Arkansas, the NCVRW partners made a total of 26 presentations in the county's public schools that focused on the topic of bullying. Blue and silver ribbons with "Cherish the Child" printed on them were given to each student. Nearly 600 students were reached through this public awareness project.

Victim-serving Justice Agency Recognition

In Mariposa, California, 100 certificates of appreciation were given to many of the local criminal justice agency professionals, including the Sheriff's Department, the Victim Witness Program, the District Attorney's Office, the Domestic Violence Response Team, and the Probation Department to thank them for the job they do on behalf of victims. In addition to certificates, a cake was presented to the Sheriff's Department at a departmental training program with "National Crime Victims' Rights Week—Thanks for all you do for victims of crime!" imprinted on the frosting. A photo was taken and featured in the local newspaper.

Inter-faith Collaborations

In Santa Fe, New Mexico, a town hall forum was held during NCVRW for faith-based communities and the community-at-large with 10 different faiths represented. A national expert on faith-based and community response facilitated a training program and conversation to generate ideas about improving faith-based communities' responses to crime victims. The participants requested more information and future opportunities to strategize further on the response to victims of crime.

In Arlington, Texas, the Daughters of Abraham, a group of women of three diverse faiths—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—collaborated with other faith-based organizations and 22 local victim service agencies to conduct a media campaign to promote NCVRW, with an emphasis on issues related to bias-related crimes. The media campaign placed ads and/or feature stories in area newspapers every day of NCVRW, providing information to more than 650,000 households covered by the circulation of the publications. Featured stories were also placed in the *America Muslim Family Magazine* and the *Texas Jewish Post* during NCVRW.

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness (continued)

Other Newspaper Campaigns

Many of the OVC NCVRW Community Awareness Project jurisdictions implemented newspaper campaigns to promote events and share information through feature stories and advertisements about local crime victims' needs and services. In Marion, Indiana, banner ads with the Grant County 24-hour crisis hotline phone number appeared in the local newspaper on four days during NCVRW. In addition, the banner ad was placed on the newspaper's publication that is distributed weekly to households that do not subscribe to the newspaper, and was also displayed on its Web site for 30 days beginning during NCVRW.

Web Site Development

In Allen County, Indiana, the NCVRW collaborative partners developed a Web page to enhance knowledge about crime victimization and crime victims' rights (<http://users.ipfw.edu/hollandd/crimerights>). The Web page provided general information about victim services available in the community. Also, PowerPoint presentations were created about verbal abuse, domestic violence, child abuse, and crime victims' rights. The Web page and PowerPoint presentations were showcased at the county's Community Awareness and Educational Fair. The PowerPoint presentations were made available for download by the public from the Web page.

Several of the OVC NCVRW Community Awareness Project grantees used their existing Web page(s) to build awareness of NCVRW or to promote specific events for the week. The Daughters of Abraham Web site in Arlington, Texas, was enhanced to include information about its NCVRW public awareness campaign, an invitation to participate in its NCVRW Awards Ceremony, and pictures and biographies of the award winners, as well as photos and video clips of highlights from the campaign's NCVRW press conference. A number of the 67 OVC-supported projects also used community and agency databases and listserves for e-mail distribution of NCVRW information, flyers, invitations, and promotion of events through the Internet.

NCVRW Billboards

Several of the OVC NCVRW Community Awareness Project jurisdictions used billboards to build community awareness during NCVRW. In St. Landry and Evangeline Parishes, Louisiana, billboard space was secured for the entire month of April. This advertising prompted several viewers to call the listed 24-hour crisis line and request services after viewing the billboards. In Grant County, Indiana, two billboards depicting the local 24-hour crisis line and local toll-free assistance numbers were posted in prominent traffic areas on either side of the city of Marion for 30 days.

Poster Campaigns

Several of the OVC NCVRW Community Awareness Project jurisdictions used posters to build community awareness and promote NCVRW events. In Dutchess County, New York, the Crime Victims Assistance Program created and distributed posters to educate victims about community resources and inform them that they are not alone in their fight for justice. The posters also were aimed to improve the education and reduce the isolation of first responders to victims of violence. A series of four posters were created—each one specific to the arena in which it was to be displayed. Posters were created for distribution to hospitals and medical offices depicting a nurse providing support to a victimized patient. Posters created for distribution to criminal justice agencies portrayed a law enforcement officer providing support to a victim. The final two posters were more general, portraying a victim being supported and listened to by an advocate for distribution to faith-based organizations, businesses, and schools. The posters provided the local 24-hour crisis line number. Almost 1,200 posters were distributed throughout the community: 100 to businesses; 80 to criminal justice agencies; 330 to faith-based organizations; 460 to hospitals and medical offices; and 225 to the education system in Dutchess County.

The Daughters of Abraham in Arlington, Texas, had 1,000 full-color posters of its campaign's newspaper ads printed with the heading, "Have You Become a Victim of Crime? These Programs Can Help You" and a listing of the 22 participating community victim service agencies in Tarrant County. The posters were placed in areas throughout the county where victims are most likely to see them, including college campuses.

Tips to Promote Victim and Community Awareness (continued)

Broadcast Public Service Campaigns

Most of the *OVC NCVRW Community Awareness Project* grantees used local radio stations to promote NCVRW activities and build awareness of crime victims' rights and needs. In South Lake Tahoe, California, 60-second public service messages were recorded and broadcast on two local radio stations for a total of 56 times throughout NCVRW; half were paid advertisements, and the other half were donated by the radio station. The Grant County, Indiana, collaborative NCVRW project approached a local popular radio station to feature various community members who work with crime victims on its weekday "Good Morning, Grant County" program each morning during NCVRW. Community leaders also taped 30-second PSAs concerning crime, how to get help, and how to learn about crime victims' rights that aired on five different local radio stations during the week. Similar to other OVC-supported NCVRW projects, the Grant County collaborative project arranged for a live remote radio broadcast of its Courthouse Rally during NCVRW.

Several of the *OVC NCVRW Community Awareness Project* jurisdictions used television to augment their NCVRW public awareness campaigns. In Dutchess County, New York, a press conference was held with strong participation from local television stations. Victims and service providers were made available for interviews. The Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, project arranged for a staff member to be interviewed during NCVRW for the campus television station on a show that highlights events and news around campus. In Grant County, Indiana, a 30-second PSA depicting crime in Grant County during 2004, as well as how to learn about victims' rights and how to get help, was produced and disseminated on local cable television, airing 263 times during NCVRW.

The camera-ready artwork included in the 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide provides a variety of visual representations of the 2006 NCVRW theme, and related public awareness themes that address the impact of crime on victims, crime victims' rights and services, and opportunities for involvement. The artwork includes both photographic images and graphic design to enhance *all* NCVRW public awareness efforts. Each of these resources can be used during NCVRW and throughout the year in brochures, handbooks, annual reports, on public service advertisements and billboards, in training materials for staff, and in educational materials for the community.

The Resource Guide camera-ready artwork depicts the 2006 NCVRW theme—"Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity"—as well as three other important themes:

- "Putting Victims First" (the theme of the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice).
- "Know your rights as a crime victim."
- "Help is within your reach."

The font used throughout the Resource Guide and in most of the camera-ready artwork is Franklin Gothic (in various font sizes).

For your convenience, all the camera-ready artwork is on a CD (included in the 2006 Resource Guide folder) and is in three software formats:

1. Macintosh Quark 5.0 files, along with the accompanying fonts and images required to correctly open and print the artwork. The user must have QuarkXPress for Macintosh in Version 5.0 or above to be able to open and view these files.
2. PDF files that can be opened by any computer with Acrobat Reader. Acrobat Reader can be downloaded at no cost from <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html>. These PDFs are interactive, and include fill-in boxes within the pages for personalizing the artwork. A full copy of Acrobat, not just the reader, will be needed to personalize the artwork.
3. JPEG files are graphic image files and cannot be edited or personalized, but can be placed in other graphics programs, as well as on the Web.

These three formats can help simplify the process of replication, and make it easy to incorporate the artwork into computerized presentations, television broadcasts, and public service announcements.

The artwork can be personalized with contact information for sponsoring organizations (name of agency, telephone and TTY numbers, and URLs for agency Web sites).

Local print shops and correctional agencies

may be willing to

donate printing services and/or paper, or provide these services at a reduced cost.



The eight 8.5" by 11" public service posters—including three in Spanish—feature a variety of important messages relevant to crime victims' rights and services, and convey critical public education messages to encourage support for crime victims' issues. The posters focus on multiple issues that are common to all types of victimization and victim services, so they are applicable to any type of victim service or justice agency or program. Organizational contact information should be added to these posters prior to duplication and dissemination.

Artwork for logos, buttons, magnets and commemorative ribbon cards can be printed in one or more colors to add dimension to the visual impact and messages of NCVRW activities.

A total of four graphic designs for bookmarks is included, and can be "mixed and matched" to promote a variety of victim and public awareness messages, as well as informational resources (national toll-free telephone numbers for victim assistance). Two of the designs have space available to personalize the bookmark prior to duplication and dissemination. Bookmarks should be printed on paper that is at least 80-pound cover stock.

The artwork for ribbon cards can help generate victim and public awareness during 2006 NCVRW. This year's Resource Guide includes two different graphic designs for ribbon cards based on the 2006 NCVRW theme. One design emphasizes "stand united for victim justice," and the other emphasizes victim support through "*unity in community*" and "*strength in unity*." Two ribbons (in the NCVRW theme colors, eggplant and antique gold) should be cut at a bias into eight-inch lengths; looped together, and secured with a two-inch stick pin; and then pinned to the card to the right of the text copy. Ribbon cards can be produced in large

Camera-Ready Artwork (continued)

quantities. In past years, victim service organizations have collaborated with high school and college service organizations to assemble the ribbon cards, and/or with local correctional agencies to have offenders put together the pin cards as a component of their community service obligations.

The artwork for name tags and name plates can be used to support conferences, symposia, press conferences, and other victim and public education and outreach efforts. The artwork can be personalized to reflect specific events and/or co-sponsors.

The sample letterhead should be personalized to include the names of organizations represented on your NCVRW Planning Committee, or co-sponsors for specific events. These can be featured in a column on the left side of the sample letterhead in a nine-point font type. The NCVRW theme colors of eggplant and antique gold can be easily incorporated to add more depth to the design. The sample letterhead can also be adapted for use as a cover or title page (with personalized information about the local event and contact information), and can be used for public awareness resource packages, media kits, or other outreach resources.

A new component of the camera-ready artwork this year is a two-page template with artwork for a 2006 NCVRW brochure that can be used to promote NCVRW activities and events. The tri-fold brochure should be personalized with your agency or NCVRW coalition's name on the cover under the dates for NCVRW. The inside left-hand panel has a short description of the 2006 theme—"Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity"—with space for the addition of the names of organizations represented on the local NCVRW Planning Committee or co-sponsors for specific activities and events, as well as where the reader can get more information. The inside center panel, with a background watermark of the candle visual, is blank to allow for the addition of other pertinent information for the public. The inside right-hand panel provides the mission of NCVRW and the logo and mission of OVC. The outside left-hand panel of the second page has blank space to print the schedule of local NCVRW activities and events. The outside center panel has been left blank and can be used for additional information, or it can be used for address labels and postage to allow the brochure to be used as a mailer for public awareness and promotion of NCVRW activities. The 2006 theme colors of eggplant and antique gold can be easily incorporated to add more depth to the design.

Artwork for two bumper stickers is included to generate greater public awareness about victims' rights and services. One design includes the 2006 NCVRW theme and dates, and the other offers the general message, "I Support Crime Victims' Rights!" and provides the URL for OVC's Web site.

The list of national toll-free information and referral telephone numbers for victim assistance can be personalized to states and local jurisdictions and disseminated as a stand-alone document, or incorporated into other victim and public awareness resources, including agency Web sites. This list can also be used for training and technical assistance activities, as it provides important contacts for victim information and referrals.

The visual "crime clock" includes *national* statistics about the prevalence of crime within the specific time periods. It can be personalized and used as a public service poster, or incorporated into other public education resources (such as brochures, annual reports, newsletters, and on agency Web sites).

Artwork for a crime clock that is *blank* is also included on the enclosed CD, so that states and local communities can fill in data and statistics that are jurisdiction-specific. The most accessible statistical source for creating a crime clock specific to your state is the most recent Uniform Crime Report (UCR) developed by your state for annual submission to the FBI. Within each state, a specific government agency is designated to collect and develop this annual report with statistical compilations listed statewide, by county, and by cities and towns with populations over 100,000. There are eight crimes included in the UCR Report: the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The UCR statistics are arrest-based; however, 29 states have implemented the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Your state may also have conducted incident-based crime surveys similar to the National Crime Victimization Survey. Check with your state's crime reporting agency or the statewide victim services agency or network for this information. Once you have identified the crime statistics, all that's left to do is the math for the crime clock. If you cannot locate your state's most recent crime reports, you can find 2004 information at:

Camera-Ready Artwork (continued)

2004 Uniform Crime Report

http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_2004/

The certificate of appreciation artwork provides the opportunity to honor crime victims and survivors and those who serve them—including professionals and volunteers—for their contributions that impact the lives of victims and survivors of crime, and promote community and public safety. The certificate should be reproduced on attractive card stock with the recipient's name written in calligraphy or typed in a calligraphy-type font, and include the date and signature of the leader of the agency or coalition that is presenting the certificate.

Three Rights To Right a Wrong

Crime Victims Have
the Right to Be:

Informed



Present



Heard



Crime victims have rights that allow them to participate in the criminal justice process, to have their voices heard, and to be informed about what is happening with their cases.

The pain and suffering of being victimized can never be erased. But crime victims' rights keep victims present, heard and informed throughout the process.

Know your rights as a crime victim.

For more information, visit the Office for Victims of Crime web site at www.crimevictims.gov, or call the number listed below.



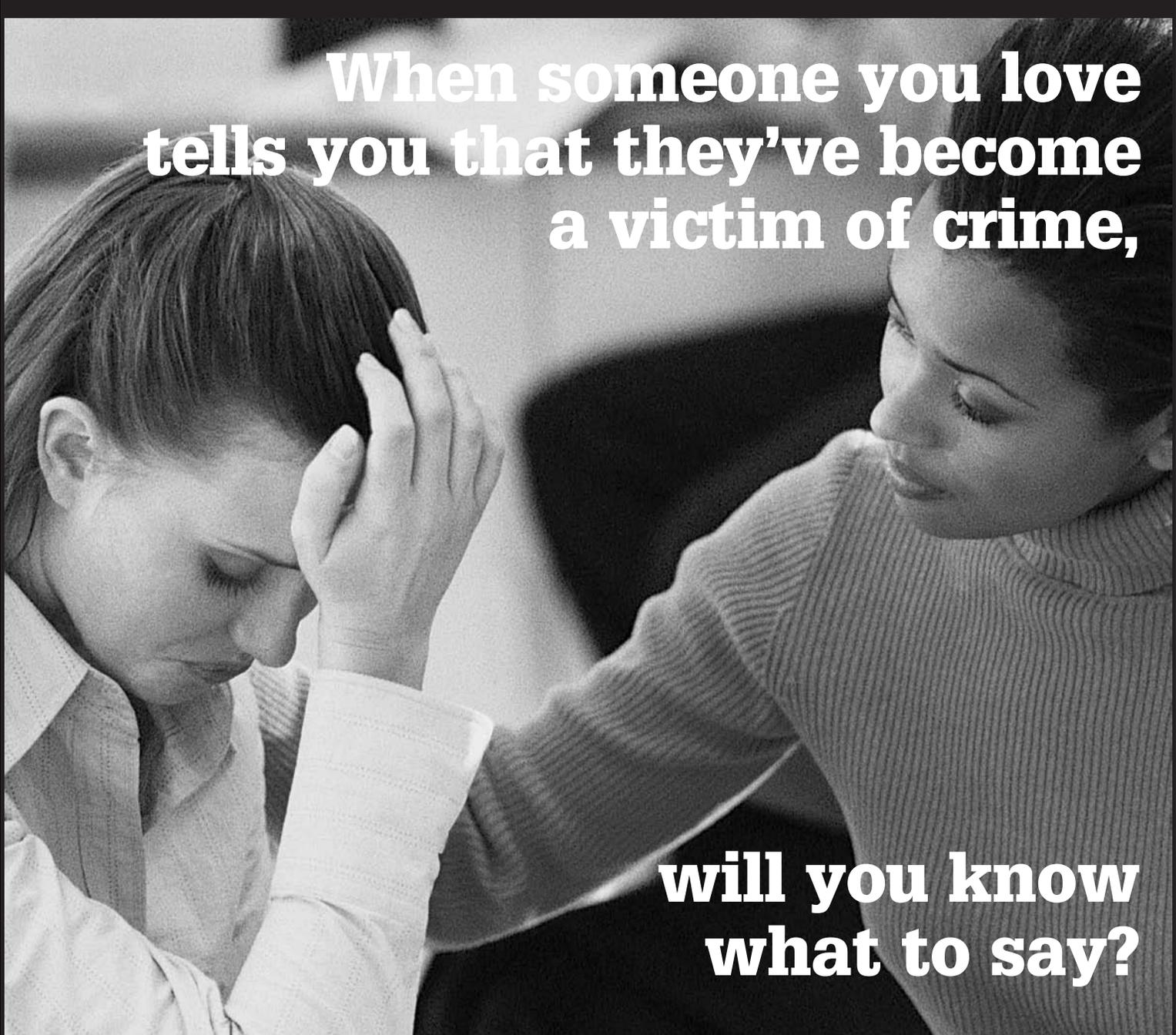
There Is Strength In Our Number

If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, call our number.

We provide victims with information and assistance regarding their rights, their safety, and resources available to help them cope with the emotional, physical, and financial impact of crime.

We provide strength to victims through ongoing services and support. There is strength in our number, so please call us.

Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity



**When someone you love
tells you that they've become
a victim of crime,**

**will you know
what to say?**

Statistics indicate that 8 out of 12 Americans will become victims of a crime at least once in their lifetime. It's very likely that, at some point, someone you love will tell you that he or she has been assaulted, raped, robbed, or victimized by some type of violent crime.

When it happens, will you know what to say to help?

Be prepared. Take a few minutes *now* to learn about crime victims' rights and services, and how you can help. To learn more, visit the Office for Victims of Crime web site at www.crimevictims.gov, or call the number below.

Know *before* you need to know.

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

**IN CASE OF
EMERGENCY
BREAK GLASS**



Hopefully, an emergency will never cause you to need your rights as a crime victim.

However, if you or someone you know or love *does* become a victim of crime, it's good to know that there are laws ready to protect you, and programs available to help you cope with the consequences of the crime.

To learn more about crime victims' rights and services, visit the Office for Victims of Crime web site at www.crimevictims.gov, or call the number listed below.

**Help is within
your reach.**

In times of distress, crime victim services can answer your SOS.



In our community and across the nation, crime victim assistance programs offer help and hope to victims in distress. We provide crime victims and survivors with:

- S**upport to help cope with the emotional, physical, financial and spiritual impact of crime.
- O**pportunities and options for involvement, safety, and assistance in understanding your rights as a victim of crime.
- S**ervices to help you regain a sense of control in your life.

So if crime is causing you distress, remember "S.O.S" – we are *your lifeline* for help!

For information about local victim assistance programs in our community, please contact:

Tres maneras buenas de convertir lo malo en bueno

Las víctimas del crimen tienen el derecho de:

**Estar
informados**



**Estar
presentes**



**Ser
escuchados**



Las víctimas del crimen tienen derechos que les permiten participar en el proceso judicial, tienen derecho a que se les escuche y a que se les informe sobre el desarrollo de sus casos.

El dolor y el sufrimiento de las víctimas no podrán borrarse jamás. Pero estos derechos las mantienen presentes, les permiten ser escuchadas y las mantienen informadas a lo largo del proceso.

Conozca sus derechos como víctima de un crimen.

Si desea más información, visite el sitio Web de la Oficina para Víctimas del Crimen en www.crimevictims.gov, o llame al número indicado abajo.



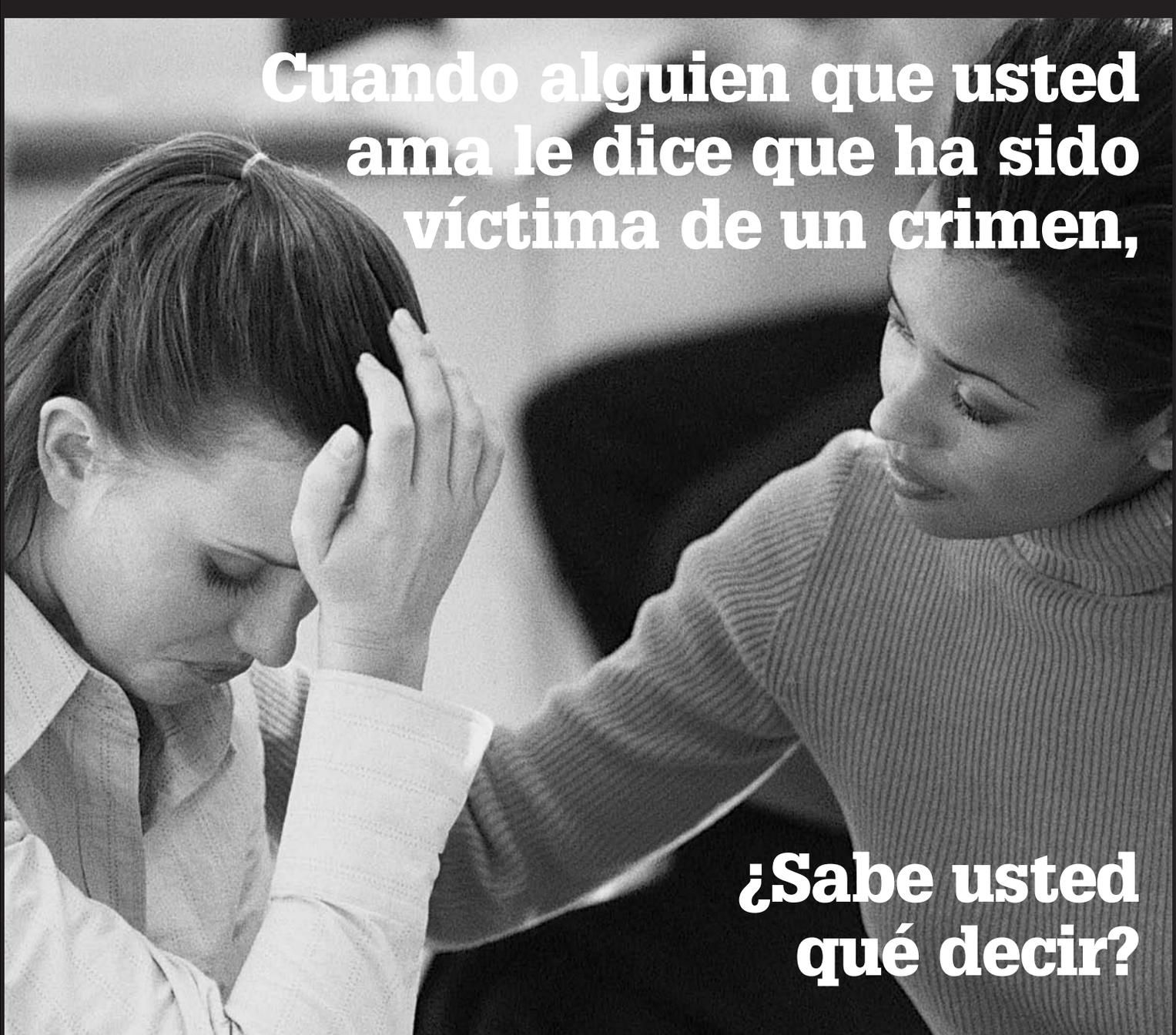
Nuestro número puede ayudarle

Si usted o alguna persona que conoce ha sido víctima de un crimen, llámenos.

Le brindaremos ayuda informándole sobre sus derechos, su seguridad y sobre los recursos disponibles para ayudarle a lidiar con impacto emocional, físico y económico ocasionado por el crimen.

A través de nuestros servicios y de nuestro apoyo brindamos a las víctimas la fortaleza necesaria. Usted podrá fortalecerse si nos llama, por favor hágalo.

Los derechos de las víctimas: La fuerza está en la unidad.



Cuando alguien que usted ama le dice que ha sido víctima de un crimen,

¿Sabe usted qué decir?

Las estadísticas indican que ocho de cada doce estadounidenses serán víctimas de un crimen al menos una vez en sus vidas. Es muy probable que, en algún momento, una persona que usted ama le diga que ha sido asaltada, violada le han robado o haya sido víctima de algún crimen violento.

Cuando esto ocurre, ¿sabe usted qué decir para ayudarla?

Esté preparado. Invierta unos minutos ahora para averiguar sobre los derechos y servicios disponibles para las víctimas de crímenes y de qué manera los puede ayudar. Si desea más información, visite el sitio Web de la Oficina para Víctimas del Crimen en www.crimevictims.gov, o llame al número indicado abajo.

Entérese antes que tenga que enterarse.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime

OVC
"Putting Victims First"



Homicide - 16,137 a year; **44** a day; an average of **2** people are murdered every hour.⁽¹⁾

Rape - 209,880 a year; **575** a day; an average of **24** people are raped each hour.⁽²⁾

Assault - 4,470,960 a year; **12,249** a day; an average of **510** people are assaulted each hour.⁽²⁾

Theft - 14,211,940 a year; **38,937** a day; an average of **1,622** thefts are committed each hour.⁽²⁾

Domestic Violence - 588,490 women a year; **1,612** a day; an average of **67** women are victimized by an intimate every hour.⁽³⁾

Burglary - 3,427,690 a year; **9,391** a day; an average of **391** homes are burglarized every hour.⁽²⁾

Child Abuse and/or Neglect - 906,000 a year; **2,482** a day; an average of **103** children are abused or neglected every hour.⁽⁴⁾

Drunk Driving - 16,694 a year; **46** a day; an average of **2** alcohol-related deaths occur every hour.⁽⁵⁾

Identity Fraud - 9,300,000 a year; **25,479** a day; **1,062** people are victims of identity fraud every hour.⁽⁶⁾

Stalking - 1,377,960 a year; **3,775** a day; approximately **157** people are stalked every hour.⁽⁷⁾

Citations

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2005. *Crime in the United States, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.
2. Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
3. Rennison, Callie. February 2003. *Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
4. Children's Bureau. Administration for Children and Families. 2005. *Child Maltreatment 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
5. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. August 2005. *2004 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment-Early Results*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.
6. Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc. January 2005. *New Research Shows That Identity Theft Is More Prevalent Offline with Paper than Online*. Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.
7. Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Theonnes. April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

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

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

Camera-Ready Artwork for NCVRW Logos, Buttons and Magnets

**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
STRENGTH IN UNITY**



National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 23-29, 2006



**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
STRENGTH
IN UNITY**

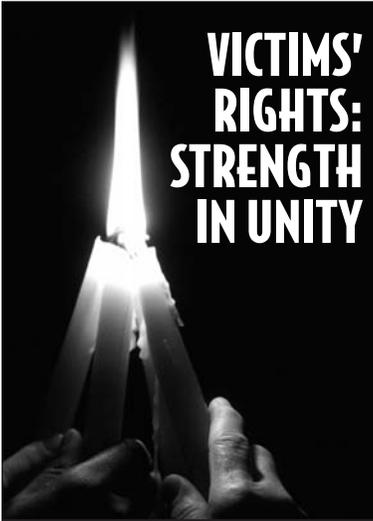
**National Crime Victims'
Rights Week**

April 23-29, 2006



**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:
STRENGTH
IN UNITY**

**National Crime Victims'
Rights Week**
April 23-29, 2006



**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:
STRENGTH
IN UNITY**

**National Crime
Victims' Rights Week**

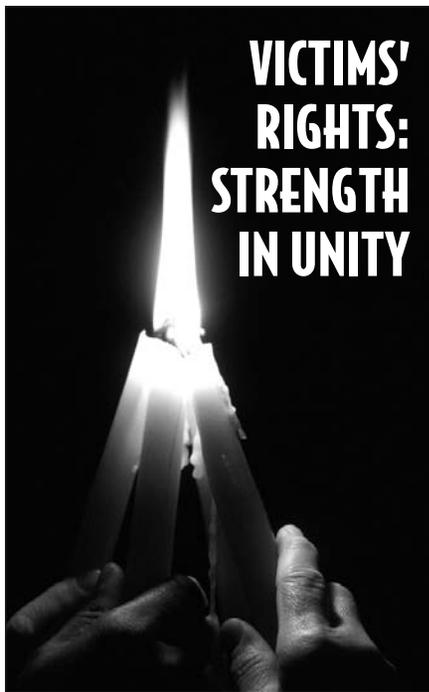
**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
UNITY
STRENGTH**

**National Crime Victims'
Rights Week**
April 23-29, 2006



**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:
STRENGTH
IN UNITY**

Putting Victims First



**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:
STRENGTH
IN UNITY**

**National
Crime Victims'
Rights Week**

April 23-29, 2006



**National
Crime Victims'
Rights Week**

April 23-29, 2006

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:
STRENGTH
IN UNITY**

For information about victim assistance, contact the Office for Victims of Crime at www.crimevictims.gov

or

**CRIME
VICTIMS
HAVE
RIGHTS
TOO!**

If you are a victim of crime, you have many rights and services available to help you.

If you would like to help assist victims, many volunteer opportunities are available.

**GET HELP
OR
HELP OUT.**

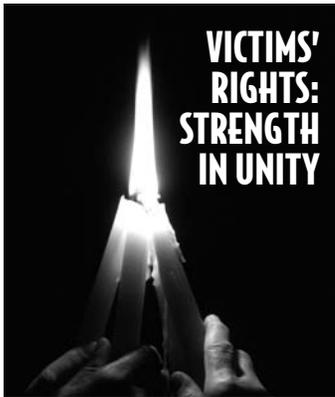
For more information about victim assistance or volunteer opportunities, please contact:

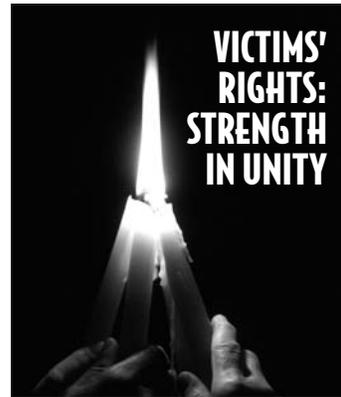
**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
STRENGTH IN UNITY**

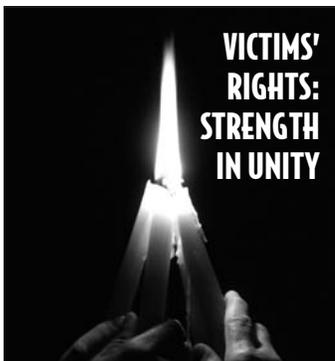
National Toll-free Numbers

- Battered Women's Justice Project **800-903-0111**
- Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Country Child Abuse Hotline **800-633-5155**
- Childhelp USA **800-4-A-CHILD**
National Hotline **TDD 800-2-A-CHILD**
- Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Hotline **877-ID-THEFT**
- Justice Statistics Clearinghouse **800-851-3420**
- Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse **800-851-3420**
- Mothers Against Drunk Driving **800-GET-MADD**
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children **800-843-5678**
TDD 800-826-7653
- National Center for Victims of Crime **800-FYI-CALL**
- National Children's Alliance **800-239-9950**
- National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information **800-729-6686**
Español 877-767-8432
TDD Hotline 800-487-4889
Hearing Impaired 800-735-2258
- National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect **800-394-3366**
- National Crime Prevention Council **800-NCPC-911**
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service **800-851-3420**
- National Domestic Violence Hotline **800-799-SAFE**
TTY Hotline 800-787-3224
- National Fraud Information Hotline **800-876-7060**
- National Organization for Victim Assistance **800-TRY-NOVA**
- National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc. **888-818-POMC**
- National Resource Center on Domestic Violence **800-537-2238**
TTY Hotline 800-553-2508
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center **877-739-3895**
- Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center **800-851-3420**
TTY 877-712-9279
- Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center **866-OVC-TTAC**
TTY 866-682-8880
- Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network **800-656-HOPE**
- Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Custody **800-527-3223**

Camera-Ready Artwork for NCVRW Ribbon Card

 <p>VICTIMS' RIGHTS: STRENGTH IN UNITY</p>	
<p>National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 23-29, 2006</p> <p>In America, we believe that serving crime victims serves justice.</p> <p>To show your commitment to stand united for victim justice in America, please wear this ribbon during 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.</p>	

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 <p>VICTIMS' RIGHTS: STRENGTH IN UNITY</p>	
<p>National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 23-29, 2006</p> <p>This ribbon signifies the <i>unity</i> in our nation's <i>community</i> of people who support crime victims' rights, and who help victims and survivors in the aftermath of crime.</p> <p>Please help us promote "strength in unity" by wearing this ribbon during 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.</p>	

 <p>VICTIMS' RIGHTS: STRENGTH IN UNITY</p>	
<p>National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 23-29, 2006</p> <p>This ribbon signifies the <i>unity</i> in our nation's <i>community</i> of people who support crime victims' rights, and who help victims and survivors in the aftermath of crime.</p> <p>Please help us promote "strength in unity" by wearing this ribbon during 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.</p>	



VICTIMS' RIGHTS: STRENGTH IN UNITY
National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 23-29, 2006

**Camera-Ready Artwork for NCVRW
Name Plates & Name Tags**



VICTIMS' RIGHTS: STRENGTH IN UNITY
National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 23-29, 2006



VICTIMS' RIGHTS: STRENGTH IN UNITY



VICTIMS' RIGHTS: STRENGTH IN UNITY
National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 23-29, 2006

**Schedule of Local Crime Victims'
Rights Week Events**

*"When we reach out to help a crime victim,
we embody the unity in a community that is
dedicated to justice for all."*

John W. Gillis
Director, OVC

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:
STRENGTH
IN UNITY**



**NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK**

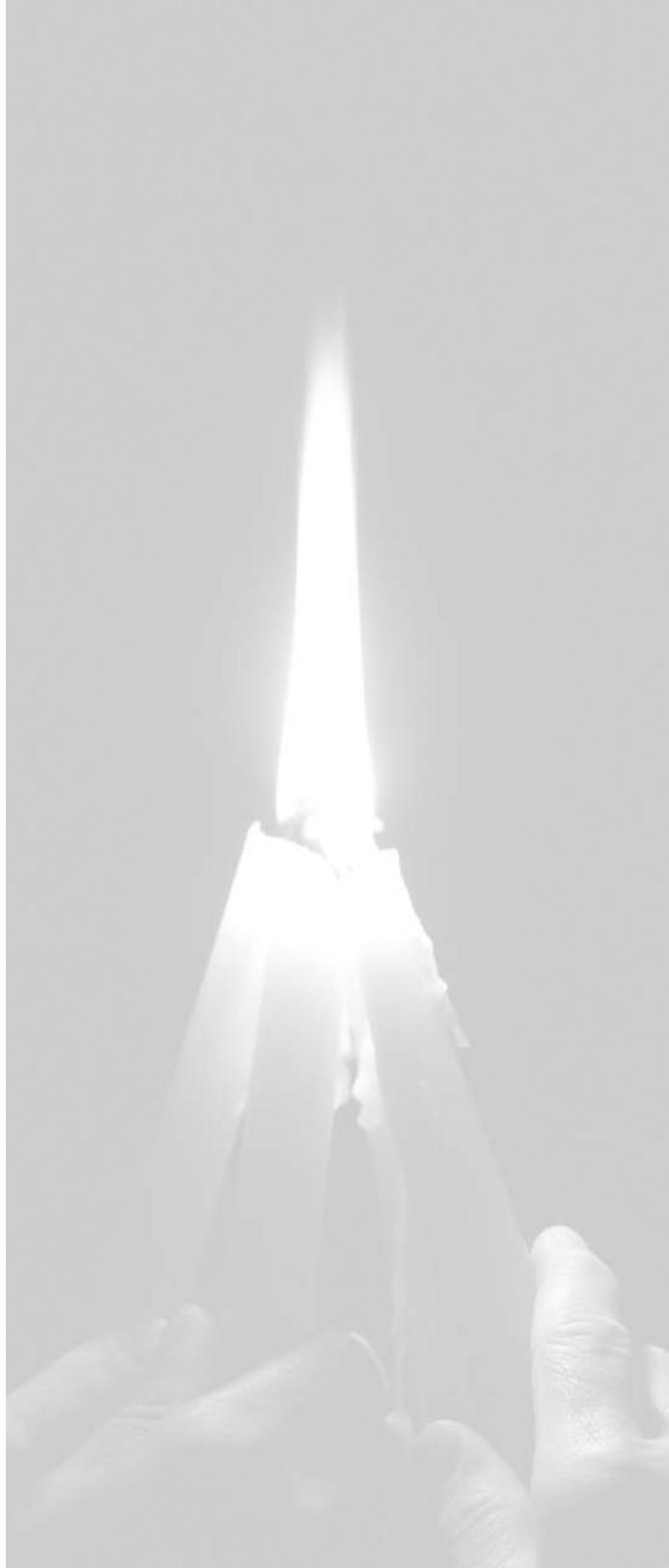
April 23 – 29, 2006

“Victims’ Rights: Strength in Unity”

This year’s theme pays tribute to crime victims and survivors who, for many decades, have joined together in mutual support and advocacy to promote victims’ rights and services. It also recognizes the ongoing efforts of countless victim service providers, justice and allied professionals, and volunteers who selflessly dedicate their lives to helping victims of crime. By honoring the power of one and recognizing the strength of many, the crime victims’ rights movement can truly achieve justice for crime victims.

Local Sponsors

For More Information, Contact:



National Crime Victims’ Rights Week

MISSION

The *mission* of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week is to provide a time of nationwide remembrance, reflection, and re-commitment for crime victims and survivors and those who serve them in order to raise individual, victim, and public awareness about the rights and needs of crime victims; the challenges that victims face in seeking help and hope in the aftermath of crime; and the positive impact that individuals and communities can have by providing services and support to victims and survivors of crime.

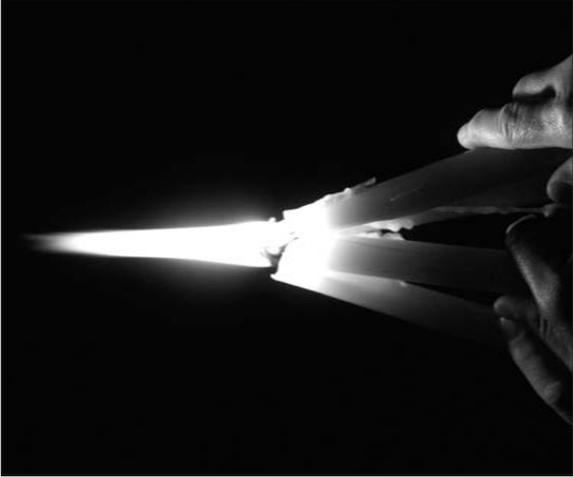
When signing the proclamation that declared the first National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, President Ronald W. Reagan said:

“We need a renewed emphasis on, and an enhanced sensitivity to, the rights of crime victims...it is time all of us paid greater heed to the plight of victims.”

April 1981

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

...is committed to enhancing the Nation’s capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.



**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:
STRENGTH IN UNITY**

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 23-29, 2006



**I SUPPORT CRIME
VICTIMS' RIGHTS**

www.ovc.gov



VICTIMS' RIGHTS: STRENGTH IN UNITY
National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 23-29, 2006

Certificate of Appreciation

Presented To

For outstanding service on behalf of victims of crime

Date

Presented by



VICTIMS' RIGHTS: STRENGTH IN UNITY

National Crime Victims' Rights Week

April 23-29, 2006

Information and Referrals About Victims' Rights, Services, and Criminal & Juvenile Justice Resources

Battered Women's Justice Project	800-903-0111
Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Country Child Abuse Hotline	800-633-5155
Childhelp USA National Hotline	800-4-A-CHILD TDD 800-2-A-CHILD
Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Hotline	877-ID-THEFT
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Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	800-656-HOPE
Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Custody	800-527-3223

Presented as a public service by the Office for Victims of Crime

The involvement and support of the news media are essential to the overall success of your victim outreach and public awareness activities during NCVRW. The media can help you highlight the personal experiences of crime victims, services available to assist them, volunteer opportunities, and the many victims' rights that offer involvement, protection, and a voice in our systems of justice.

If you do not have a comprehensive list of key media contacts in your jurisdiction, consider these tips for building a good media directory that can be used not only during NCVRW, but throughout the year:

Ask your NCVRW Planning Committee members to provide you with contact information for journalists with whom they have worked in the past. Merge all contacts into a "master list" and make it available to all Planning Committee members.

Assign different Planning Committee members a few news media outlets to read, watch and listen to for six weeks prior to March 2006—including newspapers, radio, network and cable television, and the Internet. Ask them to document a list of reporters who do a good job of covering crime and victimization. A volunteer can send a brief note or e-mail to such journalists complimenting their news coverage, and then include them on your master media list.

You can compile a basic media list by simply entering the words "media listing" into any Internet search engine. Different media outlets will be highlighted, usually by the type of medium (print, broadcast and/or Web-based), as well as by geographical regions. A volunteer can document key contact information and, time permitting, make calls to each medium to ask, "Who is the best contact for stories involving crime and victimization?"

Print, broadcast and Web-based media may all take an interest in 2006 NCVRW activities if they receive timely, well-written information that they consider *newsworthy*. The three sample documents in this section are designed to be personalized in order to offer a national,

state and local perspective of crime victims' rights and services, and to highlight this year's theme, "Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity."

Sample Press Release

The sample 500-word press release gives you the opportunity to provide the news media with general information about your NCVRW activities. It offers a national perspective with a quotation from OVC Director John W. Gillis, and information about OVC's 4th National Candlelight Observance and Awards Ceremony to be held in Washington, DC, the week before NCVRW. A brief explanation of the NCVRW theme is also offered, and can be adapted to reflect the theme's meaning to your community or state.

The press release should also be personalized to highlight the key activities that will be sponsored in your community to commemorate NCVRW. It is helpful to attach a one-page summary of such activities that includes: type of activity; date; time; location; sponsors; a brief description of the event; and contact information.

Your 2006 NCVRW press release should be sent via mail or e-mail *at least ten days prior* to April 23rd. Volunteers can make the important follow-up telephone calls to offer additional information, and/or confirm media participation.

Sample Public Service Announcements

Three sample scripts for radio/television public service announcements (PSAs) are included, in the lengths preferred by most media outlets—60 seconds, 30 seconds and 15 seconds. Each PSA requires personalization to your jurisdiction, including contact information for the sponsoring agency or organization (name or organization, telephone number, and/or Web URL).



Working with the Media (continued)

Two of the PSAs (60 seconds and 30 seconds) require the recording of different voices in the opening to represent different types of crime victims (these can be adapted to accurately reflect the most prevalent types of victimization in your community).

PSAs can be submitted as scripts for on-air personalities to read, or you can ask the television or radio station to audiotape or videotape your preferred spokesperson(s).

Your PSAs are more likely to receive airtime if you invest time in advance preparation. Here are some helpful tips:

- Your PSA should be submitted *at least six weeks in advance* of NCVRW (by Friday, March 10, 2006).
- Personal contacts with the public service or news directors of local television and radio stations are essential. You can provide them with a brief overview of NCVRW, its goal and theme, and collaborative efforts to commemorate this week in your community.
- If your PSAs are specific to NCVRW, ask that they be aired during the week of April 23rd to 29th, 2006. Otherwise, offer a specific time period for broadcast.
- When your PSAs receive airtime, it's a good idea to send a thank you note to your news media contact that emphasizes the value of their contribution to NCVRW and to increasing victim and public awareness about crime victims' rights and services.

Sample Opinion/Editorial Column

Opinion/editorial columns offer one of the best venues for providing a “personalized pitch” about crime victims’ rights, needs and services. Most newspapers include columns from national, state and local perspectives. Your opinion/editorial column for NCVRW can reflect all three perspectives for maximum impact.

The “Tips for Writing an Opinion/Editorial Column” provides suggestions on what to include in your opinion/editorial to help increase the chances of getting it published. Also, the sample opinion/editorial column offers an example of one that was published.

In addition, the opinion/editorial columns can be easily adapted as a taped “actuality” for radio or television. Actualities are 60-second editorial statements read by the author and taped for public broadcast on television or radio. Your local television and radio stations can provide guidelines about the format and acceptance of broadcast actualities.

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

(Date)

CONTACT:

(Name/Title/Agency)

(A/C – Telephone)

(Your City) Joins National Commemoration of 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week
Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity

(City/State) – During the week of April 23rd to 29th, 2006, crime victims and survivors and those who serve them will join together across America to promote victims' rights and services, and to educate our communities about the devastating impact of crime on victims, neighborhoods, schools and our nation as a whole. The theme of 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week—"Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity"—pays tribute to crime victims and survivors who, for many decades, have joined together in mutual support and advocacy to promote victims' rights and services. It also recognizes the ongoing efforts of countless victim service providers, justice professionals, and allied professionals and volunteers who selflessly dedicate their lives to helping victims of crime.

For decades, crime victims and those who serve them have joined forces to ensure that all victims are aware of their rights, and have access to the many community- and justice system-based services that can help them in the aftermath of crime. There are many programs in our community that provide victims with crisis intervention, counseling, support, safety planning, and advocacy throughout criminal and juvenile justice processes; and our state's victim compensation program helps victims recover from the many costs associated with criminal victimization.

According to John W. Gillis, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) within the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, "the victims services field has gained strength by having a unified vision, a unified voice, and unified policies and practices to promote justice and healing for crime victims."

"By 'putting victims first,' our community recognizes that crime victims are *integral* to criminal, tribal, military and juvenile justice processes," Gillis said. "And by speaking out and sharing the 'power of their personal stories,' crime victims help us recognize the *hurt* and *harm* that victims endure."

OVC will be "kicking off" 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week in Washington, D.C. with its 4th Annual National Candlelight Observance on Thursday, April 20th, and its Awards Ceremony on Friday, April 21st.

Here in (city/county/state), there are many special events to commemorate 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Included are: (cite examples of special events, and attach a summary of key activities to this press release).

Members of our community are encouraged to promote "Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity" by joining crime victims and survivors, victim advocates, justice professionals and many others during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 23rd to 29th. For additional information about 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, crime victim assistance, or volunteer opportunities, please contact (agency/organization) at (area code/telephone number), or visit (name of agency's) Web site at (Web site address). For information about national resources available to help crime victims, please visit the Web site developed by the Office for Victims of Crime at www.crimevictims.gov.

END

Type your press release double-spaced on the sample letterhead included in this Resource Guide.

SAMPLE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

60 Seconds

(DIFFERENT VOICES) – “I am a victim of violence.” “My parents were killed in a drunk driving crash.” “I am a survivor of rape.” “My husband beat me and my children for years.” “My only daughter was murdered.” “My five-year-old son was molested by a serial pedophile.”

(ANNOUNCER) – These are the voices of victims of crime in our community. This week is National Crime Victims’ Rights Week—a time for all of us to reflect upon the devastating impact that crime in America has on individuals, families, communities, and our nation as a whole. While nobody *expects* to be a victim of crime, it’s likely that each of us will experience the hurt that crime causes, either personally or through a crime committed against someone we know.

The theme of 2006 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week—“Victims’ Rights: Strength in Unity”—speaks to the *strength* we gain in our collective efforts to fight crime and support victims and survivors, and the *unity* we share in our concerned commitment about crime and victimization in America. When *one* person is affected by crime, we *all* feel its impact. Access to supportive services in our community, and victims’ rights to be engaged in justice proceedings, are what *victim justice* is all about in America. And victim justice can only be achieved through *strength in unity*.

So during 2006 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and throughout the year, it’s important to realize that victims of crime in (*community/state*) have many rights within the criminal and juvenile justice systems, and many services that can help them cope with the aftermath of crime. If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, *help* and *hope* are available. If you or someone you know is hurt by crime, you can visit the Web site developed by the Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice at www.crimevictims.gov. For more information about crime victims’ rights and services in (*community/state*) or to volunteer for victims of crime, please call (*area code/telephone number*) or visit our Web site at (*URL*).

30 Seconds

(DIFFERENT VOICES) – “I am a victim of violence.” “My parents were killed in a drunk driving crash.” “I am a survivor of rape.” “My husband beat me and my children for years.” “My only daughter was murdered.” “My five-year-old son was molested by a serial pedophile.”

(ANNOUNCER) – These are the voices of victims of crime in our community. These are our family members and friends, neighbors and co-workers. These are the people we recognize and honor this week during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. During this special week, we have the opportunity to put *unity* into the *community* of people who recognize crime victims’ needs, and work together to meet their needs and help ensure that their rights are enforced.

So during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and throughout the year, remember that there is *strength in unity* and, only *together*, can we fight crime and help victims and survivors. You can get help, or help out. For more information about victims’ rights and services in (*community/state*) or to volunteer to help victims of crime, please call (*area code/telephone number*) or visit our Web site at (*URL*).

15 Seconds

This is National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. If you are a victim of crime, help is available. If you’d like to volunteer to help victims, opportunities are available. For more information about crime victims’ rights and services in (*community/state*) or to volunteer to help victims of crime, please call (*area code/telephone number*) or visit our Web site at (*URL*).

Tips for Writing A Sample Opinion/Editorial Column

An opinion/editorial column is one of the most effective ways to educate your community about crime victims' rights and services. It gives you the opportunity to comment on timely issues affecting your community and state, and to inform the public about how victim assistance programs can help solve such issues.

This guidance for writing an opinion/editorial column is provided to assist you in developing a persuasive statement to bring attention to your issue. It is helpful to contact or visit the Web site of the news medium to which you are submitting the column for specific guidelines about submission requirements and publication of opinion/editorial columns.

To help increase the chances of getting your column published, consider the following tips:

- Link your column to an issue that is currently happening in your local or state news. Important pending victims' rights legislation, a key court or case law decision, challenges to funding for victim services, issues regarding the implementation of victims' rights in your community, and new, innovative services that make a difference in victims' lives are among the key issues that can be incorporated in the opinion/editorial column.
- Reference the NCVRW theme, "Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity," which offers an excellent opportunity for a "call for action" to solicit support and involvement of community members and policy makers. Sample language:
 - This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time for us—as individuals, as a community, and as a nation—to join together and recognize the hurt and harm that victims endure in the aftermath of crime. We can embody the theme of this special commemorative week—"Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity"—by standing *together* in the fight *against* crime and *for* crime victims' rights and services.
- Emphasize the pervasive nature of crime and victimization in homes, schools, businesses and communities, and how it might affect people who read the column. For national statistics, refer to the 21 statistical overviews included in the Statistical Overview and Resources section of the Resource Guide, or personalize the column with local statistics. Sample national statistics:
 - Each and every day in America, 45 people are murdered;¹ 46 people are killed by drunk drivers;² 575 women and men are raped;³ 12,249 people are assaulted;⁴ 1,612 women are battered by an intimate partner;⁵ 2,482 children are abused or neglected;⁶ 3,775 people are stalked;⁷ 9,391 homes are burglarized;⁸ and over 25,000 people become victims of identify theft.⁹
- Express your opinion clearly and forcefully. If you feel passionate about the subject you are addressing, the readers will as well.
- Offer strong support for the opinion you are expressing through:
 - Personal testimonials from crime victims and survivors (in the past, entire published columns have been written around *one* victim's experience).
 - Quotations from justice professionals, victim advocates and community leaders.
 - Personal testimony from experts on the subject(s) you are addressing.
- Infuse your personal experiences and personality into the column. Once readers have read it, they should have an idea of who you are and what you believe in.
- Tie the opinion/editorial column into local Victims' Rights Week activities and encourage the community to participate.

Tips for Writing A Sample Opinion/Editorial Column (continued)

- Begin and end with a flourish. Your column should “grab” readers at the beginning, and leave them with an inspiring thought at its conclusion. Sample language that ties in the theme—“Victims’ Rights: Strength in Unity”:
 - America is a nation of caring and compassion, as evidenced within the last year by our outpouring of support to our international neighbors in Southeast Asia following the devastating tsunami, and to our own neighbors in the south following the horrific hurricanes, Katrina, Rita and Wilma. It is this sense of unity in community that makes our nation great, and that epitomizes our collective strength that can benefit victims of crime each and every day. *(If your community specifically responded to these events, mention those efforts and encourage a similar response to crime victims in your community.)*

Please also use information contained throughout the Resource Guide, including statistical information, landmarks in victims’ rights, and language from the sample speech.

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.

² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. August 2005. *2004 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment-Early Results*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.

³ Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Rennison, Callie. February 2003. *Intimate Partner Violence, 1993-2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁶ Children’s Bureau. Administration for Children and Families. 2005. *Child Maltreatment 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

⁷ Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Theonnes. April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

⁸ See note 3 above.

⁹ Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc. January 2005. *New Research Shows That Identity Theft Is More Prevalent Offline with Paper than Online*. Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.

SAMPLE OPINION/EDITORIAL COLUMN

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HEADLINE: Pointing out problems isn't enough Dealing with rape requires community-wide partnerships and an unwavering focus on the victims.

BYLINE: By KATHLEEN HANRAHAN

BODY:

There's no way around it: Rape is everyone's worst nightmare. The U.S. Department of Justice's National Crime Victimization Survey reports that one of every six American women has been the victim of an attempted or completed rape in her lifetime.

When you know the victims' names and stories, sexual violence is even harder to accept. As difficult as it is to comprehend the reality of sexual assault in our community, it is much more difficult to say, "It was my sister, my friend or my neighbor who was raped."

In the wake of last week's Post-Dispatch four-part series titled "What Rape?," it's important that our community remain focused on the real story: the victims. At the YWCA's St. Louis Regional Sexual Assault Center, we work with rape victims every day providing advocacy, support and resources. The St. Louis Police Department's sex crimes unit is one of our strongest allies, using its expertise to meet the needs of rape victims in our community.

Our experience is that the city of St. Louis is a community where victims of rape can feel safe in reporting their crime and can know that they will receive the help and support they need.

Community response to rape victims goes far beyond the reporting of the crime, the arrest or the trial. In our metropolitan area, long-standing partnerships are committed to dealing effectively with the nightmare of sexual violence. Only through the conscious collaboration and diligence of health care professionals, police officers, prosecutors and victims'-service providers—working together and sharing expertise—can we improve our service to victims.

Sexual violence is an extraordinarily complicated crime, involving many more issues than the way statistics are reported or categorized. Are there problems? Absolutely.

Those of us working directly with victims resolve problems every day, and we know that issues don't just arise in one area or with one organization.

The most effective approach requires all of us who work in the field to ensure there is adequate training, staff and resources, and always—always—to stay focused on the real issue: the victim.

Sexual violence isn't a numbers game. It is a personal trauma that evokes painful memories each time we talk about it. It's about people like Denise, a 34-year-old businesswoman who has panic attacks on cold snowy nights; or Marion, who is 72 and never thought she'd be raped in her own home; or Lisa, who was raped by her uncle and told by her family that "we don't talk about things like that" and countless college students who have left school because they couldn't deal with the memories of rape. Victims' stories are endless, and their nightmares are real.

Those of us who deal with victims on a daily basis must be vigilant in our efforts to improve our response to victims and to create a safe environment for reporting rape and holding perpetrators accountable. We all must be part of the solution.

Get to know your victims'-service agencies and support them. Ask your local school about its sexual assault risk-reduction programs. Ask your health care provider and local hospital about training for professionals who respond to victims. Support your police department and local prosecutors in their efforts to broaden their expertise and resources to deal with sexual violence.

In the St. Louis area, help can be just a phone call away. The YWCA's St. Louis Regional Sexual Assault Center provides 24-hour crisis intervention at area hospitals, follow-up, case management and therapy for all victims of sexual violence and their families, all at no charge. If you know someone who is dealing with the trauma of rape or sexual assault, tell them call the crisis line at 314-531-RAPE (7273) or the center at 314-726-6665.

We must do more than identify problems. We have to stay focused on the real issue in these crimes: the victims.

—
Kathleen Hanrahan is director of the YWCA's St. Louis Regional Sexual Assault Center, which is based in Clayton.

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Crime Victims' Rights in America:

A Historical Overview

Our Nation's victims' rights movement and victim assistance discipline have together achieved many significant milestones over the last 41 years. These accomplishments have been the landmarks that have helped chart the course of victims' rights and services and have been achieved not by lone individuals, but by the power of coming together to achieve in unity what could not be done alone. This summary Historical Overview—from 1965 to the present—charts those landmarks, including the passage of critical federal and state laws; the implementation of promising practices that improve the delivery and scope of crime victim services; and the development of new victim assistance strategies that expand capacity for and outreach efforts to crime victims and survivors.

This summary document can be an important tool for developing public awareness messages for inclusion in brochures, service announcements, flyers, presentations, speeches, and other public and media outreach and education efforts during NCVRW and throughout the year. Using the landmarks highlighted in this overview document for messages created for NCVRW will not only educate the community about what has been accomplished on behalf of victims and survivors of crime, but also inspire the community—its leaders, potential volunteers, victims, and those who serve them—to unite to continue to improve laws and services that benefit the community as a whole, by benefiting the crime victims and survivors in its midst. The documented landmarks can be used to emphasize the power and strength of collaboration. Only by recognizing the *strength in unity* can the crime victims' movement truly achieve justice for all crime victims.



CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

“The future is not some place we are going to, but one we are creating. The paths are not to be found, but made, and the activity of making them changes both the maker and the destination.” *John Schaar*

1965

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

1972

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

1974

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

1975

- The first “Victims’ Rights Week” is organized by the Philadelphia District Attorney.
- Citizen activists from across the country unite to expand victim services and increase recognition of

victims’ rights through the formation of the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA).

1976

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

1977

- The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards is established by the existing 22 state victim compensation programs to promote the creation of a nationwide network of compensation programs.
- Oregon becomes the first state to enact mandatory arrest in domestic violence cases.

1978

- The National Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCASA) is formed to combat sexual violence and promote services for rape victims.
- The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) is organized as a voice for the battered women’s movement on a national level.
- Parents Of Murdered Children (POMC), a self-help support group, is founded in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Minnesota becomes the first state to allow probable cause (warrantless) arrests in cases of domestic

A Historical Overview (continued)

assault, regardless of whether a protection order has been issued.

1979

- Frank G. Carrington, considered by many to be “the father of the victims’ rights movement,” founds the Crime Victims’ Legal Advocacy Institute, Inc., to promote the rights of crime victims in the civil and criminal justice systems. The nonprofit organization was renamed VALOR, the Victims’ Assistance Legal Organization, in 1981.
- The Office on Domestic Violence is established in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, but is later closed in 1981.
- The U.S. Congress fails to enact the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and federal funding for victims’ programs is phased out. Many grassroots and “system-based” programs close.
- The World Society of Victimology is formed to promote research of victims and victim assistance; advocate for victims’ interests; and advance cooperation of international, regional and local agencies concerned with crime victims’ issues.

1980

- Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is founded after the death of 13-year-old Cari Lightner, who was killed by a repeat offender drunk driver. The first two MADD chapters are created in Sacramento, California, and Annapolis, Maryland.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980.
- Wisconsin passes the first “Crime Victims’ Bill of Rights.”
- In October, the First National Day of Unity is established by NCADV to mourn battered women who have died, celebrate women who have survived the violence, and honor all who have worked to defeat domestic violence. This day becomes Domestic Violence Awareness Week and, in 1987, expands to a month of awareness activities each October.
- NCADV holds its first national conference in Washington, DC, thus gaining federal recognition of critical issues facing battered women, and sees the birth of several state coalitions.

- The first Victim Impact Panel is sponsored by Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) in Oswego County, New York.

1981

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

1982

- In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to create a greatly needed national focus on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force’s *Final Report* offers 68 recommendations that become the framework for the advancement of new programs and policies. Its final recommendation, to amend the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to guarantee that “...the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings...” becomes a vital source of new energy pushing toward the successful efforts to secure state victims’ rights constitutional amendments through the 1980s and beyond.
- The Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 brings “fair treatment standards” to victims and witnesses in the federal criminal justice system.
- California voters overwhelmingly pass Proposition 8, which guarantees restitution and other statutory reforms to crime victims.
- The passage of the Missing Children’s Act of 1982 helps parents guarantee that identifying information about their missing child is promptly entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system.

A Historical Overview (continued)

1983

- The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is created by the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs to implement recommendations from the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime. OVC establishes a national resource center, trains professionals and develops model legislation to protect victims' rights.
- U.S. Attorney General William French Smith establishes a Task Force on Family Violence, which holds six public hearings across the United States.
- U.S. Attorney General Smith issues the first Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance, which outlines standards for federal victim and witness assistance for implementation of victims' rights contained in the Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.
- In April, President Reagan honors crime victims in a White House Rose Garden ceremony.
- The First National Conference of the Judiciary on Victims of Crime is held at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, with support from the National Institute of Justice. Conferees develop recommendations for the judiciary on victims' rights and services.
- President Reagan proclaims the first National Missing Children's Day in observance of the disappearance of missing child Etan Patz.
- Wisconsin passes the first Child Victim and Witness' Bill of Rights.
- The International Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Governors adopts a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights and establishes a Victims' Rights Committee to bring about renewed emphasis on the needs of crime victims by law enforcement officials nationwide.
- President Reagan signs the Justice Assistance Act, which establishes a financial assistance program for state and local government and funds 200 new victim service programs.
- In February, Crime Prevention Week is marked by a White House ceremony with McGruff, the crime-fighting mascot of the National Crime Prevention Council.
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is created as the national resource agency for missing children. Passage of the Missing Children's Assistance Act provides a Congressional mandate for the Center.
- The Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action, including the criminal justice system's response to battered women; prevention and awareness; education and training; and data collection and reporting.
- The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 is enacted, providing strong incentives to states without "21" laws to raise the minimum age for drinking, saving thousands of young lives in years to come.
- The first of several international affiliates of MADD is chartered in Canada.
- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services is founded to involve the faith community in violence prevention and victim assistance.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which earmarks federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.
- The ad-hoc committee on the victims' rights constitutional amendment formalizes its plans to secure passage of amendments at the state level.

1984

- The passage of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) establishes the Crime Victims Fund, made up of federal criminal fines, penalties and bond forfeitures, to support state victim compensation and local victim service programs.
- Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors' seminar held in Washington, DC, by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.
- The first National Symposium on Sexual Assault is co-sponsored by the Office of Justice Programs and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, highlighting at the

A Historical Overview (continued)

federal level the important needs of victims of rape and sexual assault.

- A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- OVC hosts the first national symposium on child molestation.
- Victim/witness coordinator positions are established in the U.S. Attorneys' Offices within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- California State University, Fresno, initiates the first Victim Services Certificate Program offered for academic credit by a university.
- OVC establishes the National Victims Resource Center, now named the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), to serve as a clearinghouse for OVC publications and other resource information.

1985

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

1986

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$62 million.
- OVC awards the first grants to support state victim assistance and compensation programs.
- Two years after its passage, the Victims of Crime Act is amended by the Children's Justice Act to provide funds specifically for the investigation and prosecution of child abuse.
- Over 100 constitutional amendment supporters meet in Washington, DC, at a forum sponsored by NOVA to refine a national plan to secure state victims' rights constitutional amendments.
- Rhode Island passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment granting victims the right to restitution, to submit victim impact statements, and to be treated with dignity and respect.
- MADD's "Red Ribbon Campaign" enlists motorists to display a red ribbon on their automobiles, pledging to drive safe and sober during the holidays. This national public awareness effort has since become an annual campaign.
- By the end of 1986, 35 states have established victim compensation programs.

1987

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$77 million.
- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network (NVCAN) and Steering Committee are formed at a meeting hosted by the National Victim Center.
- Security on Campus, Inc. (SOC) is established by Howard and Connie Clery, following the tragic robbery, rape and murder of their daughter, Jeanne, at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania. SOC raises national awareness about crime and victimization on our nation's campuses.
- The American Correctional Association establishes a Task Force on Victims of Crime.
- NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.

A Historical Overview (continued)

- National Domestic Violence Awareness Month is officially designated to commemorate battered women and those who serve them.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Booth v. Maryland* (482 U.S. 496) that victim impact statements are unconstitutional (in violation of the Eighth Amendment) when applied to the penalty phase of a capital trial as “only the defendant’s personal responsibility and moral guilt” may be considered in capital sentencing. However, significant dissenting opinions are offered.
- Victims and advocates in Florida, frustrated by five years of inaction by their legislature on a proposed victims’ rights constitutional amendment, begin a petition drive. Thousands of citizens sign petitions supporting constitutional protection for victims’ rights. The Florida legislature reconsiders, and the constitutional amendment appears on the 1988 ballot.
- Victims’ rights constitutional amendments are introduced in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina and Washington. Florida’s amendment is placed on the November ballot, where it passes with 90 percent of the vote. Michigan’s amendment passes with over 80 percent of the vote.
- The first “Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime” conference is sponsored in Rapid City, South Dakota, by OVC.
- Amendments to the Victims of Crime Act legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and induce state compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments added a new “priority” category for funding victim assistance programs at the behest of MADD and POMC for “previously underserved victims of violent crime.”

1988

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$93 million.
- OVC sets aside funds for the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) grant program to provide direct services to Native Americans by establishing “on-reservation” victim assistance programs in Indian Country.
- The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse (NARCEA) is established by a cooperative agreement among the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of State Units on Aging, and the University of Delaware. Renamed the National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA), it continues to provide information and statistics.
- *State v. Ciskie* is the first case to allow the use of expert testimony to explain the behavior and mental state of an adult rape victim. The testimony is used to show why a victim of repeated physical and sexual assaults by her intimate partner would not immediately call the police or take action. The jury convicts the defendant on four counts of rape.
- The Federal Drunk Driving Prevention Act is passed, and all states raise the minimum drinking age to 21.
- OVC provides funding for the first time to the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards to expand national training and technical assistance efforts.
- OVC establishes a Federal Emergency Fund for victims in the federal criminal justice system.

1989

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

A Historical Overview (continued)

1990

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$146 million.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Hate Crime Statistics Act requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data of incidence of certain crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity.
- The Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act, requiring institutions of higher education to disclose murder, rape, robbery and other crimes on campus, is signed into law by President George Bush.
- Congress passes the Victims of Child Abuse Act, which features reforms to make the federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses.
- The Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 incorporates a Bill of Rights for federal crime victims and codifies services that should be available to victims of crime.
- Congress passes legislation proposed by MADD to prevent drunk drivers and other offenders from filing bankruptcy to avoid paying criminal restitution or civil fines.
- The Arizona petition drive to place the victims' rights constitutional amendment on the ballot succeeds, and the amendment is ratified by voters.
- The first National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Thrownaway Children in America shows that annually over one million children are abducted.
- The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons into the NCIC computer.
- California State University, Fresno, approves the first Bachelors Degree Program in Victimology in the nation.
- The Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights Act is introduced in Congress.
- The results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization, *America Speaks Out*, are released by the National Victim Center during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- In a 7-2 decision in *Payne v. Tennessee* (501 U.S. 808), the U.S. Supreme Court reverses its earlier decisions in *Booth v. Maryland* (1987) and *South Carolina v. Gathers* (1989) and rules that testimony and prosecutorial arguments commenting on the murder victim's good character, as well as how the victim's death affected his or her survivors, do not violate the defendant's constitutional rights in a capital case.
- The Attorney General's Summit on Law Enforcement and Violent Crime focuses national attention on victims' rights in the criminal justice system.
- The U.S. Attorney General issues new comprehensive guidelines that establish procedures for the federal criminal justice system to respond to the needs of crime victims. The 1991 *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance* implement new protections of the Crime Control Act of 1990, integrating requirements of the Federal Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act and the Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act.
- The first national conference that addresses crime victims' rights and needs in corrections is sponsored in California by OVC.
- The first nationwide survey is conducted to determine the scope of fraud and its effects, which finds that an estimated \$40 billion is lost to fraud each year. One-third of the people surveyed reported that an attempt to defraud them had occurred in the previous year.
- The first International Conference on Campus Sexual Assault is held in Orlando, Florida.

1991

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

A Historical Overview (continued)

- The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.
 - The International Parental Child Kidnapping Act makes unlawful removal of a child to outside the United States a federal felony.
 - The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services facilitates a conference of leaders of 13 religious denominations to plan ways in which these large religious bodies can increase awareness of crime victims' needs and provide appropriate services.
 - The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.
 - Colorado legislators introduce a victims' rights constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Fifteen days later, the bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.
 - In an 8-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and, in the final analysis, unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states by this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their crimes in the media or publications. States must now review their existing statutes to comply with the Supreme Court's decision.
 - The Washington Secretary of State implements the nation's first Address Confidentiality Program, which provides victims of domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault an alternate, confidential mailing address, and offers confidentiality for two normally public records: voter registration and motor vehicle records.
 - By the end of 1991, seven states have incorporated victims' rights into their state constitutions.
 - OVC provides funding to the National Victim Center for the Civil Legal Remedies for Crime Victims Project to train victim advocates nationwide about additional avenues for victims to seek justice within the civil justice system.
- 1992**
- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$221 million.
 - *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, published during National Crime Victims' Rights Week by the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and the National Victim Center, clarifies the scope and devastating effect of rape in our nation, including the fact that annually, 683,000 women are raped in the United States.
 - The Association of Paroling Authorities, International (APAI) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' needs, rights and services in parole processes.
 - Congress re-authorizes the Higher Education Bill, which includes the Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights.
 - The Battered Women's Testimony Act, which urges states to accept expert testimony in criminal cases involving battered women, is passed by Congress and signed into law by President George Bush.
 - In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court—in *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul*—strikes down a local hate crimes ordinance in Minnesota.
 - Five states—Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and New Mexico—ratify victims' rights constitutional amendments.
 - Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking laws.
 - Massachusetts passes a landmark bill creating a statewide computerized domestic violence registry and requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.
 - The first national conference is convened with support from OVC to bring together representatives from VOCA victim assistance and compensation programs.
- 1993**
- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$144 million.
 - Wisconsin ratifies its victims' rights constitutional amendment, bringing the total number of states with these amendments to 14.

A Historical Overview (continued)

- President Bill Clinton signs the “Brady Bill,” requiring a waiting period for the purchase of handguns.
- Congress passes the Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act, establishing a national repository for information about child sex offenders.
- Twenty-two states pass anti-stalking statutes, bringing the total number of states with anti-stalking laws to 50, plus the District of Columbia.

1994

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$185 million.
- The American Correctional Association (ACA) Victims Committee publishes the landmark *Report and Recommendations on Victims of Juvenile Crime*, which offers guidelines for improving victims’ rights and services within the juvenile justice system.
- Six additional states pass victims’ rights constitutional amendments—the largest number ever in a single year—bringing the total number of states with amendments to 20. States with new amendments include Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio and Utah.
- President Clinton signs a comprehensive package of federal victims’ rights legislation as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. The Act includes:
 - The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which authorizes more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat violence against women.
 - Enhanced VOCA funding provisions.
 - Establishment of a National Child Sex Offender Registry.
 - Enhanced sentences for drunk drivers with child passengers.
- Kentucky becomes the first state to institute automated telephone voice notification to crime victims of their offender’s status, location and release date.
- OVC establishes the Community Crisis Response (CCR) program, using the NOVA model, to improve services to victims of violent crimes in communities that have experienced a crime resulting in multiple victimizations.

1995

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233 million.
- Legislatures in three states—Indiana, Nebraska and North Carolina—pass victims’ rights constitutional amendments that will be placed on the ballot in 1996.
- The National Victims’ Constitutional Amendment Network (NVCAN) proposes the first draft of language for a federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment.
- The U.S. Department of Justice convenes a national conference to encourage implementation of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).
- The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) in Washington, DC. Supported by OVC, the university-based Academy provides an academically-credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims’ rights and myriad other topics.
- The U.S. Department of Justice issues Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance.
- The Beijing World Conference on Women issues a landmark call for global action to end violence against women.

1996

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches a historic high with deposits over \$525 million.
- Federal victims’ rights constitutional amendments are introduced in both houses of Congress with bipartisan support.
- Both presidential candidates and the Attorney General endorse the concept of a federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment.
- Eight states ratify the passage of victims’ rights constitutional amendments—raising the total number of such state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.
- The Community Notification Act, known as “Megan’s Law,” provides for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders by amendment to the national Child Sexual Abuse Registry law.

A Historical Overview (continued)

- President Clinton signs the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, providing one million dollars to strengthen antiterrorism efforts, make restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expand compensation and assistance services for victims of terrorism both at home and abroad, including victims in the military.
 - OVC uses its new authority under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act to provide substantial financial assistance to the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.
 - The Mandatory Victims' Restitution Act, enacted as Title II of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, allows federal courts to award "public harm" restitution directly to state VOCA victim assistance programs. The Act made restitution in federal cases mandatory, regardless of the defendant's ability to pay. It also requires federal courts to order restitution to victims of fraud.
 - The VOCA definition of "crime victim" is expanded to include victims of financial crime, allowing this group to receive counseling, advocacy and support services.
 - The National Domestic Violence Hotline is established by Congress to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.
 - OVC launches a number of international crime victim initiatives, including working to foster worldwide implementation of a United Nations Declaration on Victims' Rights and working to better assist Americans who are victimized abroad.
 - The Church Arson Prevention Act is signed into law in July, in response to increasing numbers of acts of arson against religious institutions around the country.
 - The Drug-induced Rape Prevention Act is enacted to address the emerging issue of drug-facilitated rape and sexual assault.
 - The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), within the U.S. Department of Justice, issues the Juvenile Justice Action Plan that includes recommendations for victims' rights and services within the juvenile justice system for victims of juvenile offenders.
- 1997**
- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$363 million.
 - In January, a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment is re-introduced in the opening days of the 105th Congress with strong bipartisan support.
 - In February, OVC convenes the first National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crimes. Coordinated by NOVA, the symposium provides intensive training to nearly 1,000 federal employees around the world who work with crime victims.
 - In March, Congress passes at historic speed the Victims' Rights Clarification Act of 1997 to clarify existing federal law allowing victims to attend a trial and to appear as "impact witnesses" during the sentencing phase of both capital and non-capital cases. Supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, President Clinton immediately signs the Act, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to observe the trial and to provide input later at sentencing.
 - In April, the Senate Judiciary Committee conducts hearings on the proposed federal victims' rights constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.
 - In June, President Clinton reaffirms his support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Congress; criminal justice officials; and representatives of local, state and national victims' rights organizations. Also that month, the Judiciary Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives conducts its first hearing on the proposed federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.
 - To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides victim assistance grants in Indian Country directly to the tribes.
 - Congress enacts a federal anti-stalking law.

A Historical Overview (continued)

- Due to the large influx of VOCA funds in the previous fiscal year, OVC hosts a series of regional meetings with state VOCA administrators to encourage states to develop multi-year funding strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and to support the development and implementation of technologies to improve victims' rights and services.
- OVC continues its support of the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City by funding additional advocates, crisis counseling and travel expenses for the bombing victims to attend court proceedings. When the venue of the trial is changed to Denver, Colorado, OVC provides funding for a special closed-circuit broadcast to victims and survivors in Oklahoma City.
- A comprehensive national training conference for VOCA assistance and compensation programs is hosted by the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards (NACVCB) and NOVA with support from OVC. VOCA representatives from all 50 states and every territory are in attendance.
- During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, OVC officially launches its homepage, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc, providing Internet access to its comprehensive resources about victims' rights and services.
- *New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century* is published by OVC. It assesses the nation's progress in meeting the recommendations set forth in the *Final Report* of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, and issues over 250 new recommendations from the field for the next millennium.
- Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana by a voter approval margin of 69 percent; Mississippi by 93 percent; Montana by 71 percent; and Tennessee by 89 percent. Also in 1998, the Supreme Court of Oregon overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.
- In April, representatives from system- and community-based organizations meet in St. Louis for OVC's Fraud Victimization Focus Group. Participants call for increased awareness, research, accountability and services for victims of fraud and identity theft. OVC's "Victims of Fraud & Economic Crime" publication results from this focus group.
- The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 is passed. Part E of this legislation, "Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus," is authorized through the year 2003 and appropriates a total of \$10 million in grant funding to the Violence Against Women Grants Office for fiscal year 1999. Another primary aim of this legislation is to reduce binge drinking and illegal alcohol consumption on college campuses.
- Congress enacts the Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act of 1998, providing for numerous sentencing enhancements and other initiatives addressing sex crimes against children, including crimes facilitated by the use of interstate facilities and the Internet.
- Congress passes the Crime Victims with Disabilities Act of 1998, representing the first effort to systematically gather information about the extent of victimization of individuals with disabilities. This legislation directs the Attorney General to conduct a study within 18 months on crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics must include statistics on the nature of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities and victim characteristics in its annual National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) by 2000.
- In October, the Identity Theft and Deterrence Act of 1998 is signed into law. This landmark federal

1998

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$324 million.
- Senate Joint Resolution 44, a new bipartisan version of the federal victims' rights constitutional amendment, is introduced in the Senate by Senators Jon Kyl (R-AZ) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA). The Senate Judiciary Committee subsequently approves SJR 44 by an 11-6 vote. No further action is taken on SJR 44 during the 105th Congress.

A Historical Overview (continued)

legislation outlaws identity theft and directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to consider various factors in determining penalties, including the number of victims and the value of losses to any individual victim. The Act further authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to log and acknowledge reports of identity theft, provide information to victims, and refer complaints to appropriate consumer reporting and law enforcement agencies.

- OVC provides funding to the U.S. Department of State to support the development of a Victim Assistance Specialist position to improve the quality and coordination of services provided to U.S. citizens who become victimized abroad.

1999

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total a record \$985 million.
- On January 19, 1999 the federal victims' rights constitutional amendment (Senate Joint Resolution 3, identical to SJR 44) is introduced before the 106th Congress.
- The Victim Restitution Enforcement Act of 1999 is officially re-titled a Bill to Control Crime by Requiring Mandatory Victim Restitution. Components of the proposed bill include establishment of procedures regarding the court's ascertaining of the victim's losses; requirement that restitution to victims be ordered in the full amount of their losses without consideration of the defendant's economic circumstances; and authorization of the court, upon application of the United States, to enter a restraining order or injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take any other action necessary to preserve the availability of property or assets necessary to satisfy the criminal restitution order.
- On January 20, 1999, Senator Joseph Biden (D-DE) introduces the Violence Against Women Act II, a bill that extends and strengthens the original 1994 Violence Against Women Act. Key provisions of this bill would:
 - Strengthen enforcement of “stay away” orders across state lines.

- Increase spending for more battered women's shelters.
 - End insurance discrimination against battered women.
 - Extend the Family and Medical Leave Act to cover court appearances by battered women.
 - Target the “acquaintance rape drug,” Rohypnol, with maximum federal penalties.
- The fifth National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) is held in June at five university locations across the United States, bringing the total number of Academy graduates to nearly 1,000.
 - OVC issues the first grants to create State Victim Assistance Academies.
 - The National Crime Victim Bar Association is formed by the National Center for Victims of Crime to promote civil justice for victims of crime.

2000

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$777 million.
- Congress passes a new national drunk driving limit of 0.08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) with the strong support of MADD and other victim advocacy organizations, as well as leading highway safety, health, medical, law enforcement and insurance groups. The new law, passed with strong bipartisan support, requires states to pass 0.08 “per se intoxication” laws or lose a portion of their annual federal highway funding.
- In October, the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 is signed into law by President Clinton, extending VAWA through 2005 and authorizing funding at \$3.3 billion over the five-year period. The Act:
 - Authorizes \$80 million a year for rape prevention and education grants.
 - Expands federal stalking statutes to include stalking on the Internet.
 - Authorizes \$875 million over five years for battered women's shelters.

A Historical Overview (continued)

- Provides \$25 million in 2001 for transitional housing programs.
 - Provides funding totaling \$25 million to address violence against older women and women with disabilities.
 - The Internet Fraud Complaint Center Web site, www.ifccfbi.gov, is created by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National White Collar Crime Center to combat Internet fraud by giving consumers a convenient way to report violations and by centralizing information about fraud crimes for law enforcement.
 - Victimization rates as reported in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) are the lowest recorded since the survey's creation in 1973.
 - The Treasury Department conducts the National Summit on Identity Theft, which addresses prevention techniques, victims' experiences and remediation in the government and private sector.
 - In April, the federal victims' rights constitutional amendment (SJR 3) is addressed for the first time by the full U.S. Senate. On April 27, following two-and-a-half days of debate, SJR 3 is withdrawn for further consideration by its co-sponsors, Senators Kyl (R-AZ) and Feinstein (D-CA), when it becomes apparent that the measure would not receive a two-thirds majority vote necessary for approval.
 - In October, Congress passes the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) to combat trafficking in persons and to protect such victims by providing for: immigrants who have been victimized in the most severe fashion to remain longer in the United States and, in some cases, receive federal and state assistance; protections for certain crime victims, including violence against women; and a comprehensive law that enables law enforcement agencies to pursue the prosecution and conviction of traffickers. Congress authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to make grants to states, Indian tribes, units of local government, and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service organizations to provide services to alien victims trafficked into the United States.
 - In November, the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) launches its Advanced Topic Series with an offering of "The Ultimate Educator: Maximizing Adult Learning Through Training and Instruction."
- 2001**
- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$544 million.
 - The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) results for 2000 are released, showing that victimization rates continue to drop, reaching a new low of 25.9 million victims.
 - There were 3,047 victims killed in the terrorist attacks on American soil 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; 20 males and 20 females died in the plane crash in Somerset County, Pennsylvania; and countless others were injured by these terrorist attacks.
 - Congress responds to the terrorist acts of September 11 with a raft of new laws providing funding for victim assistance, tax relief for victims, and other accommodations and protections for victims. A new federal victim compensation program was created specifically for the victims of September 11 as part of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act. The program included many types of damages normally available only through civil actions, such as payment for pain and suffering, lifetime lost earnings and loss of enjoyment of life. To receive compensation, claimants must waive their right to bring civil action for damages suffered as a result of the terrorist acts.
 - As a part of the package of antiterrorism legislation called the USA Patriot Act of 2001, changes are made to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), including increasing the percentage of state compensation payments reimbursable by the federal government and allowing OVC to fund compliance and evaluation projects.
 - OVC augments state victim compensation funding to aid victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania; offers assistance to victims of the September 11 terrorist attack on the

A Historical Overview (continued)

Pentagon through the Pentagon Family Assistance Center; and establishes a toll-free telephone number and secure Web site for victims and their immediate family members.

- The Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act and Jennifer's Law increase the annual Crime Victims Fund set-aside for child abuse victims from \$10 million to a maximum of \$20 million, and allows the use of Byrne grant funds for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Jennifer's Law authorizes \$2 million per year through FY 2002 for states to apply for grants to cover costs associated with entering complete files of unidentified crime victims into the FBI's NCIC database.
- Regulations for victims of trafficking are adopted, providing a wholesale change in the way the federal government responds to a class of crime victims, affecting policies and procedures at the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and several U.S. Department of Justice agencies, including the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices.

2002

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$519 million.
- In January, OVC releases final program guidelines and an accompanying application kit for the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program for Terrorism and Mass Violence Crimes, which provides funding to compensate and assist victims of terrorism and mass violence that occur within and outside the United States.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) continues to show a decline in crime victimization. Violent crime victimization dropped 10 percent and property crime dropped six percent.
- The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) is created. With OVC support, NAVAA provides technical assistance and training to state VOCA assistance administrators.
- OVC sponsors a National Public Awareness and Education Campaign in conjunction with Justice

Solutions, Parents Of Murdered Children and the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization to promote the scope and availability of victims' rights and services nationwide.

- OVC sponsors a series of national regional roundtables to hear first-hand from victims and survivors about their experiences with the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- OVC makes available the first Helping Outreach Programs to Expand grants to grassroots, nonprofit, community-based victim organizations and coalitions to improve outreach and services to victims of crime through the support of program development, networking, coalition building and service delivery.
- Congress appropriates approximately \$20 million to fund services to trafficking victims, including: shelter; medical and mental health care; legal assistance; interpretation; and advocacy.
- By the end of 2002, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Guam have established crime victim compensation programs.

2003

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$361 million.
- OVC celebrates its 20th anniversary of service to crime victims and those who assist them.
- The Senate Judiciary Committee passes the federal victims' rights constitutional amendment to ensure basic rights to victims nationwide.
- Congress makes the Office on Violence Against Women (formally the Violence Against Women Office within the Office of Justice Programs) a permanent independent office within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- Congress passes the PROTECT Act of 2003—also known as the “Amber Alert” law—which creates a national network of AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) to facilitate rapid law enforcement and community response to kidnapped or abducted children.

A Historical Overview (continued)

- The American Society of Victimology (ASV) is established at the first American Symposium on Victimology held in Kansas City, Kansas. The ASV serves as a forum for academicians and practitioners on all topics related to victimology in partnership with the World Society of Victimology.
- In July, Congress passes the Prison Rape Elimination Act designed to track and address the issue of rape in correctional institutions and develop national standards aimed at reducing prison rape.
- Congress establishes January as National Stalking Awareness Month.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline receives its one millionth call.
- In October, the United States Postal Service releases the Stop Family Violence postage stamp to raise money for domestic violence prevention programs.
- In November, Congress appropriates \$22 million for the U.S. Department of Defense's Family Advocacy Program, \$900,000 of which is to be used for the National Domestic Violence Hotline Awareness, Intervention, and Prevention Campaign in the military services.
- In November, Congress passes the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act providing new protections against identity theft, as well as provisions to help victims of identity theft recover their financial losses.
- In December, Congress passes the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. Along with reauthorizing programs created under the first TVPA, this legislation includes provisions aimed at strengthening prevention efforts and increasing the prosecution of offenders; increases protections for trafficking victims by enabling victims between the ages of 15 and 18 to obtain special visas (T-visas); simplifying the process by which victims are certified eligible for benefits; and allowing benefits and services to be available for victims' family members who are legally allowed to come to the United States. In addition, the legislation creates a civil cause of action for victims of forced labor or forced prostitution.

2004

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$834 million, the second highest level since its inception.
- The U.S. Department of Defense Task Force on Care for Victims of Sexual Assault releases its report and recommendations for preventing sexual assault in the military and providing a sensitive response to victims. The recommendations include establishing a single office within the U.S. Department of Defense to handle sexual assault matters; launching an information campaign to inform personnel about services available to victims; and convening a summit to update the definition of sexual assault and address victim privacy concerns within the military context.
- Congress passes legislation defining aggravated identity theft and establishing penalty enhancements for the crime, i.e., offenders who steal another person's identity information in connection with the commission of other specified felonies (for example, crimes relating to immigration, nationality, and citizenship and various forms of fraud) would be sentenced to an additional two years in prison. The legislation also prohibits the court from ordering an offender's sentence for identity theft to run concurrently with a sentence imposed on the same offender for any other crime.
- In September, the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice, convenes a two-day symposium in Washington, DC, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).
- October 12th marks the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Victims of Crime Act and the Federal Crime Victims Fund that has collected \$6 billion for services to crime victims since its passage.
- The U.S. Congress passes the Justice for All Act of 2004, which provides substantive rights for crime victims and mechanisms to enforce them, and authorizes \$155 million in funding over the next five years for victim assistance programs at the federal and state level. This omnibus crime legislation enacts the Debbie Smith Backlog Grant Program that provides \$755 million to test the backlog of over 300,000 rape kits and other crime scene evidence in

A Historical Overview (continued)

our nation's crime labs; and authorizes more than \$500 million for programs to improve the capacity of crime labs to conduct DNA analysis, reduce backlogs, train examiners, and support sexual assault forensic examiner programs. It also includes the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-conviction DNA Testing Program that authorizes \$25 million over five years to help states pay the costs of post-conviction DNA testing, among other provisions.

2005

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$668 million.
- The U.S. Department of Justice establishes an online national sex offender registry that provides real-time access to public sex offender data nationwide with a single Internet search.
- OVC and the Bureau of Justice Assistance issue the first joint solicitation for funding law enforcement task forces and victim services to respond to human trafficking. The primary goals of this program are to develop sustainable programs to combat human trafficking through proactive law enforcement and prosecution at all levels of government; to coordinate U.S. Attorneys Offices' efforts, and to collaborate with trafficking victim service providers; and to increase the identification and rescue of trafficking victims.
- The U.S. Congress House of Representatives establishes the first-ever U.S. Congress Victims' Rights Caucus, chaired by Congressman Judge Ted Poe (R-TX). The mission of the Caucus is to elevate crime victim issues in Congress in a bipartisan manner without infringing on the rights of the accused, and represent and advocate before the Administration and within the U.S. Congress on behalf of crime victims.
- The Silver Anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week is observed nationwide in April 2005, and commemorates the pioneering efforts of President Ronald W. Reagan by dedicating the week to him.
- During the National Crime Victims' Rights Week ceremony, OVC announces the creation of the Ronald Wilson Reagan Public Policy Award to honor an outstanding individual whose leadership, vision, and innovation have led to significant changes in public policy and practice that benefit crime victims. The award is to be presented each year during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- As part of an integrated campaign to increase awareness about victims' rights, educate the public about the impact of crime, and promote crime victim resources, OVC launches its crimevictims.gov Web site, which ties directly to the release of seven public service announcements (PSA) that begin to air nationally during National Crime Victims' Rights Week. This site provides information and resources for crime victims in need of assistance, individuals looking for volunteer opportunities, and service providers searching for resources or interested in registering as a PSA partner.
- The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) releases the Crime Victims Fund Report. The Report highlights the Federal Crime Victims Fund's contribution to the federal government's efforts to assist victims, analyzes the sources of deposits into the Fund, examines the challenges in administering the Fund, and explores future challenges to the Fund's capacity to meet victims' needs.
- The American Bar Association releases "Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams: A Replication Manual," developed by the ABA Commission on Law and Aging and funded by OVC. This groundbreaking manual provides guidance to communities interested in establishing elder abuse fatality review teams, which review deaths caused by or related to elder abuse and can improve the response of community agencies to elder abuse victims.
- In October, the Violence Against Women Act of 2005 goes to a U.S. Congress House-Senate conference committee to reach a compromise on a final version of the bill for a vote by the full Congress. The final version is expected to pass before the end of the session.

Statistical Overviews

Each year, one of the most useful components of the NCVRW Resource Guide is the collection of statistical overviews that relate to crime and victimization, including statistics specific to different types of victimization, the cost of crime, and the mental health impact of crime on victims. The 2006 Resource Guide features 21 statistical overviews.

The statistical overviews are compiled as one-page summaries so that they can be easily replicated or faxed. Each statistic includes a citation for authorship.

Prior to dissemination, each overview can be personalized with the contact information for the sponsoring organization or agency (in the space provided at the bottom of each overview).

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. You can also register online to regularly receive news and information at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/subreg.html>.

Throughout the year, OVCRC and NCJRS provide timely, accurate, and relevant information about a broad range of issues that affect crime victims' rights and services. These resources can be used to create a resource library within an agency; to enhance victim and public

education efforts; to develop staff and external training programs; and to enhance public education and media relations activities.

In addition, this document 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 victim assistance programs, federal and state departments of corrections, and other critical contact information. This year's new listings include domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, as well as national court-related organizations.

NCVRW Resource Guide Partners

Each year, leading national victim assistance, criminal and juvenile justice, and allied justice organizations partner with OVC and Justice Solutions to promote NCVRW. This listing of the 2006 NCVRW Resource Guide Partners contains contact information for all Partners, and 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 the feedback it receives from the field. The evaluation form provides an opportunity for recipients to rate the effectiveness of the Resource Guide's scope and contents, and the relevance and usefulness of its various components.

Please take a few minutes to complete the evaluation form and return it by fax to OVC. Your comments are truly appreciated by OVC, and your feedback is essential to the development and improvement of next year's Guide.

We also encourage you to provide documentation of any of your 2006 NCVRW activities, special events or unique victim and public awareness initiatives so they can be incorporated into future Resource Guides. Any relevant resources that reflect your 2006 NCVRW activities should be sent to: Justice Solutions, 720 Seventh Street, NW, Third Floor, Washington, DC 20001-3716. ATTENTION: Anne Seymour.



NCVRW RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

American Correctional Assn. Victims Committee
4380 Forbes Boulevard
Lanham, MD 20706

Phone: 301-918-1800
Fax: 301-918-1900
Web site: www.aca.org

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

Phone: 859-244-8203
Fax: 859-244-8001
Web site: www.appa-net.org

Association of State Correctional Administrators
213 Court Street, 6th Floor
Middletown, CT 06457

Phone: 860-704-6410
Fax: 860-704-6420
Web site: www.asca.net
E-mail: exec@asca.net

California State University-Fresno
Victim Services Programs
Criminology Department
2576 East San Ramon Avenue, MS ST 104
Fresno, CA 93740-8029

Phone: 559-278-1012
Fax: 559-278-7265
Web site: www.csufresno.edu/criminology
E-mail: bmuscat@csufresno.edu

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

Phone: 573-346-4911
Fax: 573-346-1414
Web site: www.nationalcops.org
E-mail: cops@nationalcops.org

International Association of Reentry
P.O. Box 14125
Columbus, OH 43214-0125

Phone: 614-306-1204
Web site: www.reentry.cc
E-mail: iar@columbus.rr.com

Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center
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

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

Phone: 877-MADD-HELP
Fax: 972-869-2206
Web site: www.madd.org

National Association of Crime Victim
Compensation Boards
P.O. Box 7054
Alexandria, VA 22307

Phone: 703-780-3200
Fax: 703-780-3261
Web site: www.nacvcb.org
E-mail: nacvcb@aol.com

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

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

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

Phone: 202-898-2578
Fax: 202-898-2583
Web site: www.elderabusecenter.org
E-mail: NCEA@nasua.org

continued on back inside cover

CHILD ABUSE AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2003, an estimated 906,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect.

(Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families. 2005. *Child Maltreatment 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

During 2003, 60.9 percent of victims experienced neglect, 18.9 percent were physically abused, 9.9 percent were sexually abused, 4.9 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated, and 2.3 percent were medically neglected. An additional 16.9 percent of victims experienced such "other" types of maltreatment as "abandonment," "threats of harm to the child," and "congenital drug addiction." (Ibid.)

The youngest children accounted for the largest percentage of victims. Children younger than one accounted for 9.8 percent of victims. (Ibid.)

An estimated 1,500 children died as a result of abuse or neglect in 2003. More than three-quarters (78.7 percent) of children who were killed were younger than four years of age. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 51.7 percent of victimized children were girls and 48.3 percent were boys. The racial breakdown of child victims was 53.6 percent white; 25.5 percent African American; 11.5 percent Hispanic; 1.7 percent American Indian or Alaskan Natives; 0.6 percent Asian; and 0.2 percent Pacific Islanders. (Ibid.)

The majority of child victims were maltreated by a parent acting alone. Approximately two-fifths (40.8 percent) of child victims were maltreated by their mother; 18.8 percent were maltreated by their father; 16.9 percent were abused by their mother and father; and 13.4 percent were abused by a non-parent. (Ibid.)

Children who were identified by Child Protective Services as victims in the past were 60 percent more likely to be determined to be maltreated than children who were not previously victimized. (Ibid.)

Between 1980 and 2000, the murder rate for children younger than one was greater than the rate for any age from one to 15.

(Harms, Paul D. and Howard N. Snyder. September 2004. *Trends in the Murder of Juveniles: 1980-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Both black females and white females were more likely to be murdered before their first birthday than at any other time in their juvenile years. (Ibid.)

Based on extrapolations from the National Incident-Based Reporting System, approximately 2,900 nationwide crime incidents of pornography with juvenile involvement were known to state and local police in 2000.

(Finkelhor, David and Richard Ormrod. December 2004. *Child Pornography: Patterns From NIBRS*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

The proportion of all pornography incidents with juvenile involvement increased from 15 percent in 1997 to 26 percent in 2000. (Ibid.)

Of the juvenile victims identified in conjunction with pornography crimes, 62 percent were female; 25 percent were members of the offender's family; 28 percent were elementary school age (6-11 years old); and 13 percent were preschoolers (younger than six years old). (Ibid.)

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.nrscrisisline.org>. Accessed July 29, 2005.)

In America last year, treatment was sought for approximately 1,200 to 1,400 children who were shaken. Of these victims, 25 to 30 percent died as a result of their injuries. The rest will have lifelong injuries.

(National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome. <http://www.dontshake.com/>. Accessed July 29, 2005.)

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*.)

COST OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

State compensation programs paid crime victims and their families \$426 million in benefits in federal fiscal year 2004. Compensation is nearly double what it was seven years ago.

(National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards. "FY 2004: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase..." <http://www.nacvcb.org>. Accessed September 16, 2005.)

In 2004, 51 percent of all compensation payments were made for medical expenses, 19 percent went to cover lost wages and lost support in homicides, 11 percent went to funeral bills, and nine percent was paid for mental health costs. (Ibid.)

Victims of child abuse comprised 20 percent of recipients of compensation in 2004. (Ibid.)

The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards reports that 25 percent of adult victims receiving crime victim compensation benefits in 2004 were victims of domestic violence, and 34 percent of all assault claims were paid to victims of domestic violence. (Ibid.)

Compensation programs paid \$16.3 million for forensic sexual assault exams, a nearly 50 percent increase from 2003. (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*.)

Robbery offenders took an estimated \$514 million from their victims in 2003.

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

Nationally, the average monetary value of property stolen during a robbery was \$1,244. Banks lost an average of \$4,767 per robbery, and commercial houses (such as supermarkets, department stores, restaurants, hotels, etc.) lost an average of \$1,778 per robbery. The estimated value of losses from robberies of residences was \$1,472 per robbery. (Ibid.)

Among the individual property crimes, the 2003 estimated dollar losses were \$3.5 billion for burglary, \$4.9 billion for larceny-theft, and \$8.6 billion for motor vehicle theft. (Ibid.)

Arson had an average dollar loss of \$11,942 and average structural loss of \$21,276 for the 64,043 offenses for which monetary values were reported. (Ibid.)

A 2003 survey sponsored by the Federal Trade Commission indicates 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.

(Synovate. September 2003. *Identity Theft Survey Report*. Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

The cost of an incident of identity theft is significantly smaller if the misuse of the victim's personal information is discovered quickly. When the misuse was discovered within five months of its onset, the value obtained by the thief was less than \$5,000 in 82 percent of the cases. When victims took six months or more to discover that their information was being misused, the thief obtained \$5,000 or more in 44 percent of cases. (Ibid.)

Insurance fraud (non-health insurance) costs the average family between \$400 and \$700 per year, with a total cost exceeding \$40 billion.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. May 2005. *Financial Crimes Report to the Public*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Telemarketing fraud is a flourishing crime problem with estimated losses to U.S. elderly citizens exceeding \$500 million per year. (Ibid.)

Since 1982, total justice expenditures more than quadrupled from nearly \$36 billion to over \$167 billion in 2001.

(Bauer, Lynn. May 2004. *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Overall, local police spending represented 30 percent of the Nation's total justice expenditure and State corrections accounted for the second largest portion, 23 percent. (Ibid.)

Many school districts report losses in excess of \$250,000 because of school closings and costs of bomb search squads.

(Newman, Graeme R. February 2005. *Bomb Threats in Schools*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2004, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 24 million violent and property victimizations. (Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

In 2004, there were an estimated 18.6 million property crimes to persons and their households including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft; an estimated 5.2 million violent crimes including rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault; and an estimated 224,000 personal thefts such as pocket picking and purse snatching. (Ibid.)

There were an estimated 501,820 robberies, 1,030,080 aggravated assaults and 3,440,880 simple assaults in 2004. (Ibid.)

There were an estimated 209,880 rapes, attempted rapes and sexual assaults to people age 12 and older in 2004, an increase from 198,850 in 2003. (Ibid.)

In 2004, there were 1,014,770 thefts of motor vehicles. (Ibid.)

Youths between the ages of 12 and 15 experienced the highest rate of overall violent victimization in the 2003-2004 period at a rate of 50.7 per 1,000 persons. Youths between the ages of 16 and 19 had the second highest rate, at 49.4 per 1,000 persons. (Ibid.)

During 2004, 50 percent of all violent victimizations and 39 percent of all property crimes were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

African Americans experienced more overall violence and simple assault in 2004 than whites or persons of other races. (Ibid.)

During 2004, 22 percent of all violent crime incidents were committed by an armed offender, and six percent by an offender with a firearm. (Ibid.)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reported that there were 16,503 criminal homicides in 2003. 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.

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

Law enforcement made an estimated 597,026 arrests for violent crime in the United States in 2003. Whites accounted for 60.5 percent of violent crime arrestees and African Americans accounted for 37.2 percent. (Ibid.)

In 2003, about 17 million households experienced one or more property crimes or had a member age 12 or older who experienced one or more violent crimes.

(Klaus, Patsy A. October 2004. *Crime and the Nation's Households, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Adolescents and adults in three percent of U.S. households experienced one or more violent crimes in 2003. Simple assault was the most common violent crime sustained by households. Members age 12 or older of an estimated 2.3 million households experienced simple assault. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 12.7 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.)

Larger households experienced more victimization in 2003. Twenty-eight percent of households with six or more persons experienced one or more crimes, compared with 21 percent of households made up of four or five persons, 14 percent of households with two or three persons, and nine percent of one-person households. (Ibid.)

Households in urban areas (19 percent) were more likely to experience one or more crimes than suburban households (13 percent) and rural households (12 percent) in 2003. Households in the West were more likely to experience one or more crimes when compared to other regions in the U.S. (Ibid.)

Gang members committed about 373,000 violent victimizations on average each year between 1993 and 2003. Gang members were more likely to victimize younger persons than older persons.

(Harrell, Erika. June 2005. *Violence by Gang Members, 1993-2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Approximately 38,000 carjacking victimizations occurred on average annually between 1993 and 2003. About 32 percent of victims of completed carjackings and about 17 percent of attempted carjackings were injured.

(Klaus, Patsy. July 2004. *Carjacking, 1993-2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Between 1992 and 2001, American Indians experienced a per capita rate of violence twice that of the U.S. resident population.

(Perry, Steven W. December 2004. *American Indians and Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Among American Indian victims of violence, the offender was more likely to be a stranger than an intimate partner, family member, or acquaintance. (Ibid.)

American Indians faced an offender with a weapon in nearly a third of the violent crime incidents. (Ibid.)

CRIME IN HIGHER EDUCATION

For the period 1995 to 2002, college students ages 18 to 24 experienced violence at average annual rates lower than those for non-students in the same age group.

(Baum, Katrina and Patsy Klaus. January 2005. *Violent Victimization of College Students, 1995-2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Simple assault accounted for 63 percent of violent victimization against college students, while sexual assault accounted for about six percent. (Ibid.)

Male college students were twice as likely to be victims of overall violence than female students. (Ibid.)

White college students had somewhat higher rates of violent victimization than blacks and higher rates than students of other races. (Ibid.)

Victims of sexual assault were about four times more likely to be victimized by someone they knew than by a stranger. (Ibid.)

Eight of 10 robberies of college students were committed by strangers, compared to about six of 10 assaults and about two of 10 sexual assaults. (Ibid.)

About four in 10 violent crimes against college students were committed by offenders who were perceived by victims to be using drugs or alcohol. (Ibid.)

Nine percent of violent victimizations involved offenders armed with firearms; seven percent were committed with knives; and 10 percent were committed with other types of weapons, such as a blunt object. (Ibid.)

The police were informed in about 35 percent of violent victimizations against college students. (Ibid.)

Most of crimes (93 percent) occurred off campus, of which 72 percent occurred at night. (Ibid.)

According to statistics supplied by security offices at colleges and universities around the country to the U.S. Department of Education, in 2003, there were 10 murders committed on campus, three of which occurred in residence halls.

(U.S. Department of Education. "Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics: Criminal Offenses." www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/criminaloffenses/index.html. Accessed September 16, 2005.)

There were 3,050 cases of aggravated assault reported in 2003; 955 of the cases occurred in residence halls. (Ibid.)

Of the 2,581 forcible sex offenses that occurred on-campus in 2003, 1,808 occurred in residence halls. (Ibid.)

There were 29,125 burglaries, 6,594 motor vehicle thefts, and 2,086 robberies on campus in 2003. (Ibid.)

Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses comprised 11.8 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported throughout the United States in 2003. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. November 2004. *Uniform Crime Reports, Hate Crime Statistics 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Each year, more than 600,000 college students are assaulted by other students who have been drinking.

(Hingston, R.W. et al. March 2002. "Magnitude of alcohol-related mortality and morbidity among U.S. college students ages 18-24." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 63(2):136-144.)

CYBERCRIME VICTIMIZATION

Law-enforcement agencies nationally made an estimated 1,713 arrests for Internet-related crimes involving the possession of child pornography during the 12 months beginning July 1, 2000.

(National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Crimes Against Children Research Center. 2005. *Child-Pornography Possessors Arrested in Internet-Related Crimes: Findings From the National Juvenile Online Victimization Study*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Almost all arrested child pornography possessors were male; 91 percent were white; and 86 percent were older than 25. (Ibid.)

Most arrested child pornography possessors (83 percent) had images of prepubescent children, and 80 percent had images graphically depicting sexual penetration. (Ibid.)

Approximately one in five arrested child pornography possessors (21 percent) had images depicting sexual violence to children such as bondage, rape and torture. (Ibid.)

Forty percent of arrested child pornography possessors were “dual offenders,” who sexually victimized children and possessed child pornography, with both crimes discovered in the same investigation. An additional 15 percent were dual offenders who attempted to sexually victimize children by soliciting undercover investigators who posed online as minors. (Ibid.)

Working to Halt Online Abuse (WHOA) received 196 reports of cyberstalking or online harassment in 2004.

(Working to Halt Online Abuse. “Online Harassment/Cyberstalking Statistics.” <http://www.haltabuse.org/resources/stats/index.shtml>. Accessed September 23, 2005.)

A survey of the cyberstalked victims reporting to WHOA in 2004 reveals that 78 percent were Caucasian; 69 percent were women; and 48 percent were between the ages of 18 and 30 years old. (Ibid.)

In 2004, 52.5 percent of the cyberstalkers reported to WHOA were male, 23.5 percent were female, and in 24 percent of the cases, the gender of the harasser was unknown. (Ibid.)

In 2004, 40.5 percent of the cyberstalking victims received threats of offline harassment. (Ibid.)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Internet Crime Complaint Center received 190,143 complaints in 2004 that were referred to enforcement agencies. The complaints were composed of many different fraud types, such as auction fraud, non-delivery, credit/debit card fraud, and non-fraudulent complaints, such as computer intrusions, unsolicited e-mail, and child pornography.

(National White Collar Crime Center. 2005. *IC3 2004 Internet Fraud – Crime Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

The total dollar loss from all referred cases of fraud in 2004 was \$68.14 million, with a median dollar loss of \$219.56 per complaint. (Ibid.)

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.

(Rantala, Ramona R. March 2004. *Cybercrime Against Businesses*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

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.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Between 1998 and 2002, there were approximately 3.5 million violent crimes committed against family members. Of these, 49 percent were crimes committed against spouses, 11 percent were children victimized by a parent, and 41 percent were crimes against other family members. (Durose, Matthew, Caroline Wolf Harlow, Patrick A. Langan, Mark Motivans, Ramona R. Rantala, and Erica L. Smith. June 2005. *Family Violence Statistics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Females were 84 percent of spouse abuse victims and 86 percent of victims of abuse at the hands of a boyfriend or girlfriend. (Ibid.)

About three-fourths (76 percent) of family violence perpetrators were male. (Ibid.)

Four out of 10 (41.4 percent) offenders involved in violence with a boyfriend or girlfriend were under the influence of drugs or alcohol, compared to 26.3 percent of offenders involved in violence against a friend or acquaintance and 29.3 percent of stranger violence. (Ibid.)

Between 1998 and 2002, persons age 25 to 34 were 16.7 percent of the U.S. population age 12 or older but 24.5 percent of family violence victims. Persons age 35 to 54 were 36 percent of the U.S. population age 12 or older but 41.2 percent of family violence victims. Persons age 18 to 24 were 11.7 percent of the population age 12 or older but 17.6 percent of family violence victims. (Ibid.)

An estimated 73.5 percent of family violence took place at or near the home of the victim, with an additional 15 percent occurring at the home of a friend, relative, or neighbor. (Ibid.)

Of the 9,102 murder victims (with complete data on victim-offender relationship) in 2002, 8.6 percent were killed by their spouse and 7.3 percent were killed by their boyfriend or girlfriend. In 2002, 62.6 percent of spousal murders involved a firearm. (Ibid.)

Of the 32.1 million violent victimizations that occurred between 1998 and 2002, 47.2 percent were reported to the police. Spouse violence (61.7 percent) was somewhat more likely to be reported than violence against a boyfriend or girlfriend (55.4 percent). (Ibid.)

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. and J. Mercy. 2003. "Disarming Batterers." In *Evaluating Gun Policy*, eds. J. Ludwig and P. Cook. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.)

Women living in disadvantaged neighborhoods were more than twice as likely to be the victims of intimate violence compared with women in more advantaged neighborhoods. (Benson, Michael L. and Greer Litton Fox. September 2004. *When Violence Hits Home: How Economics and Neighborhood Play a Role*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

According to results of a 2003 national survey on youth risk behaviors of students in ninth through 12th grades, during the 12 months preceding the survey, 8.9 percent of students had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend.

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

Overall, the prevalence of dating violence was higher among black (13.9 percent) than Hispanic (9.3 percent) and white (7.0 percent) students. (Ibid.)

Domestic violence incidents that spill into the workplace account for 16 percent of female victims of job-related homicides.

(National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. "Women's Safety and Health Issues at Work." <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/women/>. Accessed August 17, 2005.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs' data collection for same sex domestic violence in 2003 reported 6,523 incidents, representing a 13 percent increase from 2002. Thirty-six percent of the reported incidents involved females, 44 percent involved males, two percent involved transgender persons, and the remainder were of unspecified gender.

(Baum, Rachel and Ken Moore. 2004. *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence: 2003 Supplement*. New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

The National Violence Against Women Survey—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, 1.5 million women and 835,000 men in the United States were raped or physically assaulted by an intimate partner.

(Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Thoennes. July 2000. *Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute 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.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING

Estimates for 2004 indicate that 16,654 people were killed in alcohol-related crashes, accounting for approximately 39 percent of all fatalities in motor vehicle crashes for the year. An additional estimated 249,000 persons were injured in alcohol-related crashes.

(National Center for Statistics and Analysis. April 2005. *2004 Projections: Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatalities and Injuries*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.)

There were 17,013 alcohol-related fatalities in 2003. This accounted for 40 percent of the total traffic fatalities for the year.

(National Center for Statistics and Analysis. 2004. *Traffic Safety Facts: Alcohol, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.)

The 17,013 fatalities in alcohol-related crashes during 2003 represent an average of one alcohol-related fatality every 31 minutes. (Ibid.)

An estimated 275,000 persons were injured in crashes where police reported that alcohol was present—an average of one person injured approximately every two minutes. (Ibid.)

Approximately 1.5 million drivers were arrested in 2002 for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics. This is an arrest rate of one for every 130 licensed drivers in the United States. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 30 percent of all fatal crashes during the week were alcohol-related, compared to 53 percent on weekends. For all crashes, the alcohol involvement rate was five percent during the week and 12 percent during the weekend. (Ibid.)

In fatal crashes in 2003, the highest percentage of drivers with BAC of .08 or higher was for drivers 21 to 24 years old (32 percent), followed by ages 25 to 34 (27 percent) and 35 to 44 (24 percent). (Ibid.)

Drivers with BAC levels of .08 or higher involved in fatal crashes were nine times more likely to have a prior conviction for driving while impaired (DWI) than were drivers with no alcohol. (Ibid.)

In 2003, more than half of the drivers involved in fatal crashes who had been drinking had a BAC of 0.16 or above. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 21 percent of children under 15 years old who were killed in motor vehicle crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes.

(National Center for Statistics and Analysis. 2004. *Traffic Safety Facts: Children, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.)

In 2002 and 2003, 16.6 percent of adult drivers aged 21 or older (an estimated 30.7 million persons) reported that they had driven while under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs during the past year.

(Office of Applied Studies. July 2005. *Driving Under the Influence among Adult Drivers*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.)

In 2002 and 2003, 21 percent of persons aged 16 to 20 reported that they had driven in the past year while under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs.

(Office of Applied Studies. December 2004. *Driving Under the Influence (DUI) among Young Persons*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.)

Twenty-nine percent of drivers aged 15 to 20 who were killed in motor vehicle crashes in 2002 had been drinking alcohol. (Ibid.)

Among the estimated 4.2 million persons aged 16 to 20 in 2002 and 2003 who reported DUI involving alcohol or illicit drugs in the past year, approximately four percent (169,000 persons) indicated that they had been arrested and booked. (Ibid.)

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juvenile arrests for driving under the influence increased 33 percent, while adult arrests decreased six percent. The increase in the number of arrests was far greater for female juveniles (83 percent) than male juveniles (25 percent).

(Snyder, Howard N. August 2005. *Juvenile Arrests 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Alcohol is even more hazardous on the water than on land. 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. "Boating Under the Influence, Alcohol Effects." <http://www.uscgboating.org/safety/bui/effects.htm>. Accessed September 23, 2005.)

ELDER CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

During the 2003-2004 period, there was a 37.6 percent decrease in violent crimes against persons age 65 or older. Victimization rates for violent crime were 2.0 per 1,000 persons age 65 or older, down from 3.3 per 1,000 persons in the 2001-2002 period.

(Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

For the period 1993 to 2002, the elderly experienced non-fatal violent crime at a rate 1/20th that of persons age 12 to 24. Households headed by persons age 65 or older experienced property crimes at a rate about a fourth of that for households headed by persons under age 25.

(Klaus, Patsy. January 2005. *Crimes Against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1993-2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Property crimes accounted for 92 percent of victimizations affecting persons or households headed by someone 65 or older and 88 percent of victimizations against persons or households headed by persons age 50 to 64. (Ibid.)

About one in five of personal crimes against the elderly was theft. (Ibid.)

Thirty percent of victims age 65 or older of violence faced offenders with weapons. (Ibid.)

When compared to victims age 12 to 64, elderly victims were somewhat more likely to face offenders who were strangers (53 percent versus 46 percent), and were more likely to face offenders age 30 or older (48 percent versus 30 percent). (Ibid.)

Seventy-six percent of perpetrators of crimes against the elderly were male. (Ibid.)

Approximately 46 percent of violent crimes and 67 percent of property crimes against the elderly occurred at or near their homes. (Ibid.)

Compared to younger victims, persons age 65 or older were more likely to report violence (53 percent of persons age 65 or older versus 44 percent of persons under age 65) to the police. (Ibid.)

Although the number of homicides of people age 65 and older has been decreasing, this age group still has the highest percentage of homicides that occur during the commission of a felony.

(Fox, James Alan and Marianne W. Zawitz. November 2004. *Homicide Trends in the United States: 2002 Update*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Between January and December 2004, the Federal Trade Commission received 145,895 consumer fraud and identity theft complaints from consumers age 50 and over. Sixty-five percent were fraud complaints and 35 percent were identity theft-related.

(Federal Trade Commission. July 2005. "Fraud and Identity Theft Complaints Received by the Federal Trade Commission from Consumers Age 50 and Over." Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

Fraud victims age 50 or older reported losses of over \$152 million. (Ibid.)

There were 866 homicides reported in 2003 of people 60 years of age and over.

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

Between one million 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, Richard J. and Robert B. Wallace. 2003. *Elder Mistreatment: Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation in an Aging America*. National Academy Press. Washington, DC.)

There was an increase in older victims of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender violence between 2003 and 2004. Incidents involving victims between the ages of 50 and 59 rose 25 percent. The number of victims age 60 and older, though representing only two percent of all victims, rose 63 percent.

(Patton, Clarence. 2005. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2004*. New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

More than 33,000 people age 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.)

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.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

FINANCIAL CRIME AND IDENTITY THEFT

According to the Better Business Bureau, 9.3 million Americans were victims of identity fraud in 2004. The annual dollar volume of identity fraud in 2004 was \$52.6 billion.

(Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc. January 2005. *New Research Shows That Identity Theft Is More Prevalent Offline with Paper than Online*. Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.)

The most frequently reported source of information used to commit fraud was a lost or stolen wallet or checkbook. Computer crimes accounted for just 11.6 percent of all known-cause identity theft in 2004. (Ibid.)

A nationwide survey of 1,097 victims of identity theft found that 28 percent of victims have not been able to restore their identities, even after spending a year trying to restore them.

(Nationwide. July 26, 2005. Press Release "ID Theft Victims Struggle to Achieve Resolution."
<http://vocuspr.vocus.com/VocusPR30/Temp/Sites/2133/a1c28924f2fd4ef8a9ba8373a0ebdcd3/national%20release.pdf>. Accessed July 29, 2005.)

The average amount of total charges made using a victim's identity was \$3,968. Sixteen percent of victims reported having to pay for some or all of the fraudulent purchases. (Ibid.)

More than half of all victims discovered the identity theft themselves; only 17 percent were notified by a creditor or financial institution of suspicious activity on their account. It took an average of five-and-a-half months before the victim realized that the crime had occurred. (Ibid.)

Between January and December 2004, the Federal Trade Commission complaint database received over 645,000 consumer fraud and identity theft complaints. Consumers reported losses from fraud of more than \$565 million. (Federal Trade Commission. July 2005. "Fraud and Identity Theft Complaints Received by the Federal Trade Commission from Consumers Age 50 and Over." Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

The average loss to victims of telemarketing fraud was \$1,974 in 2004, an increase from an average of \$1,504 in 2003. Phony prize/sweepstakes claims were the most-reported scam.

(National Fraud Information Center. 2005. *Telemarketing Scams January—December 2004*. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

Victims lost the most money in the categories of lotteries/lottery clubs (average loss of \$5,194), prize/sweepstakes (average loss of \$3,135), advance fee loans (average loss of \$1,721), travel/vacations (average loss of \$1,268), and work-at-home plans (average loss of \$1,085). (Ibid.)

Thirty-three percent of telemarketing fraud complaints were made by victims age 60 and older. (Ibid.)

Foreigners comprised 26 percent of telemarketing perpetrators, up from 18 percent in 2003. There was an increase in both Canada-based frauds and those outside the U.S. and Canada. (Ibid.)

In 2004, for the first time, phishing (calls pretending to be from a well-known source asking to confirm personal information) was one of the top 10 scams of the year. The average loss per victim of phishing was \$399. (Ibid.)

The average loss to victims of Internet fraud was \$895 in 2004, an increase from an average of \$527 in 2003. (National Fraud Information Center. 2005. *Internet Scams Fraud Trends 2004*. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

Victims lost the most money in the categories of fake checks (average loss of \$5,201), Nigerian money offers (average loss of \$2,649), fake escrow services (average loss of \$2,585), lotteries/lottery clubs (average loss of \$2,225), and computer equipment/software (average loss of \$1,401). (Ibid.)

E-mail is a growing method of contact used by Internet fraud perpetrators. In 2004, 22 percent of Internet fraud perpetrators initiated contact with the victim via e-mail, an increase from just five percent in 2003. (Ibid.)

Most victims of identity theft do not report the crime to criminal authorities. Only about 25 percent of victims who participated in a national identity theft survey said that they had reported the crime to local police. (Synovate. September 2003. *Identity Theft Survey Report*. Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

Fifteen percent of all identity theft victims reported that the identity thief used their information in non-financial ways. Four percent of all victims said that they were aware that the thief provided the victim's name and identifying information when the thief was caught committing a crime. Three percent of all victims said that they were aware that the thief had used their personal information to obtain government documents (such as a driver's license or Social Security card). Two percent of all victims said that they knew the identity thief used the victim's personal information to rent housing, obtain medical care, obtain employment, or file a fraudulent tax return. (Ibid.)

HATE AND BIAS CRIME VICTIMIZATION

There were 7,489 hate crime incidents reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 2003. These involved 8,715 separate offenses, 9,100 victims, and 6,934 known offenders.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. November 2004. *Hate Crime Statistics, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Of the 7,489 incidents of hate and bias reported to the FBI, 52.5 percent involved racial bias; 16.4 percent involved bias based on religious beliefs; 16.4 percent involved bias based on sexual orientation; 14.2 percent involved bias based on ethnicity or nationality; and 0.5 percent involved bias based on disability. (Ibid.)

Of victims targeted because of race, 66.3 percent were motivated because of an anti-black bias. Of victims targeted because of religion, 69.2 percent were motivated by an anti-Jewish bias. Anti-male homosexual bias accounted for 61.6 percent of bias motivated by sexual orientation and anti-Hispanic bias accounted for 42.8 percent of ethnicity-based bias. (Ibid.)

In 2003, there were 6,934 known offenders who committed crimes motivated by their perceived biases. The majority of these offenders (62.3 percent) were white and 18.5 percent were black. (Ibid.)

Intimidation was the most frequently reported hate crime. Intimidation accounted for 49.7 percent of all crimes against persons and 31.5 percent of all hate crime offenses. (Ibid.)

According to the Anti-Defamation League, there were 1,821 anti-Semitic incidents in the United States in 2004, an increase of 17 percent from 2003. In 2004, there were 644 incidents of vandalism and 1,177 incidents of harassment.

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

On college campuses in 2004, there were 74 reported incidents of anti-Semitism, an increase from the 68 incidents reported in 2003. This number is still substantially lower than the 106 anti-Semitic incidents reported in 2002. (Ibid.)

In the eight states with the highest overall totals of anti-Semitic acts in 2004, 13 percent of all incidents were based at middle and high schools. (Ibid.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) received reports of 20 lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) hate and bias homicides in 2004,

representing an 11 percent increase from 2003. In 2004, there were 618 incidents of assault or attempted assault and 112 sexual assaults.

(Patton, Clarence. 2005. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2004*. New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

In 2004, there were 2,052 hate and bias incidents, representing a four percent increase in incidents from 2003. The rise in 2004 followed an eight percent increase in the 2003 edition of this report and a 26 percent increase in the last six months of the reporting period for that report. (Ibid.)

The eleven NCAVP member agencies participating in the report documented 1,792 incidents of anti-LGBT violence in 2004, representing a four percent increase from 2003. These incidents affected 2,131 victims and were committed by 2,637 offenders. (Ibid.)

In 2004, heterosexuals comprised nine percent of the reported victims of anti-LGBT violence to NCAVP member agencies. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 12 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them, and more than one-third (36 percent) of students ages 12 to 18 had seen hate-related graffiti at school.

(National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2004. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and 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 (two percent of whites compared to seven percent of blacks, five percent of Hispanics, and nine percent of students of other races). (Ibid.)

The homeless population is especially vulnerable to hate and bias victimization. Between 1999 and 2004, 156 homeless people were murdered by people who were not homeless. During this same time period, there were 230 non-lethal attacks against homeless people. The age range of victims was from four months to 74 years. The majority of perpetrators are under 20 years old.

(National Coalition for the Homeless. June 2005. *Hate, Violence, and Death on Main Street USA: A Report on Hate Crimes and Violence Against People Experiencing Homelessness in 2004*. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

HOMICIDE

While violent crime in general was down in 2003, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports, there was a 1.7 percent increase in homicides from 2002. The FBI reported that there were 16,503 criminal homicides in 2003.

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

Where information on weapon type was provided, firearms were used in 70.9 percent of murders in 2003. (Ibid.)

According to FBI data, 78 percent of people murdered in 2003 were male.

(Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

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 offender was available, 78 percent of the offenders were known to the victim and 22 percent were strangers. (Ibid.)

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

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

Fifty-two law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty in 2003 in the United States; 50 of the slain officers were male and two were female.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. November 2004. *Uniform Crime Reports: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Adults ages 25 to 34 were the only age group to experience increases in homicide victimization rates since the late 1990's.

(Fox, James Alan and Marianne W. Zawitz. November 2004. *Homicide Trends in the United States: 2002 Update*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

In 2002, males were most often the victims and the perpetrators in homicides. Males were 10 times more likely than females to commit murder, and male and female offenders were more likely to target male than female victims. (Ibid.)

Blacks were six times more likely to be homicide victims and seven times more likely than whites to commit homicides in 2002. (Ibid.)

During the study period 1976 to 2002, 86 percent of white murder victims were killed by whites, and 94 percent of black victims were killed by blacks. (Ibid.)

Homicide rates, especially those involving guns, were higher in the South and lower in the New England, Mountain, and West North Central regions of the United States. (Ibid.)

The percentage of homicides involving multiple victims increased gradually from about three percent of all homicides in 1976 to almost five percent in 2002. (Ibid.)

In 2000, 10 percent of all murder victims were younger than 18.

(Harms, Paul D. and Howard N. Snyder. September 2004. *Trends in the Murder of Juveniles: 1980-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

In 2000, juveniles ages 15 to 17 accounted for 43 percent of all murdered juveniles; 81 percent of these murders were committed with a firearm. (Ibid.)

Between 1980 and 2000, the murder rate for juveniles younger than one was nearly twice that of one-year-olds, and more than five times the rate for juveniles ages two to 11. (Ibid.)

Juveniles younger than age two accounted for 20 percent of the juvenile murder victims between 1980 and 2000, although they made up only 11 percent of the juvenile population. (Ibid.)

Between 1980 and 2000, firearms were used in more than half of the murders of victims ages 12 to 61. (Ibid.)

Compared to all murder victims, American Indian victims of homicide were more likely to have been killed by a rifle/shotgun or a knife.

(Perry, Steven W. December 2004. *American Indians and Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Of the 9,102 murder victims in 2002 (with complete data on victim-offender relationship), 5.5 percent were sons and daughters killed by a parent.

(Durose, Matthew, Caroline Wolf Harlow, Patrick A. Langan, Mark Motivans, Ramona R. Rantala, and Erica L. Smith. June 2005. *Family Violence Statistics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Among all victims of murder who were under age 13, nearly two-thirds were killed by a family member. (Ibid.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

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 domestic servants, 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. June 2004. *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, DC: 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. June 2004. *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State.)

Of the 600,000 to 800,000 people trafficked across international borders each year, 80 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. May 2004. *Report to Congress from Attorney General John Ashcroft on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal year 2003*. Washington, DC: 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 and Human Services, State, Labor, Homeland Security, Agriculture, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. June 2004. *Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The United States Government 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 the “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 social services through several government channels. 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.

Victims who are “certified” receive services through funds provided by the Department of Health and Human Service’s Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). Those who are awaiting certification are served by service providers funded by the Department of Justice’s Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). 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

THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2003

www.state.gov/documents/organization/28225.pdf
ASSESSMENT OF U.S ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (AUGUST 2003)

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.ovc.gov/help/tip.htm>

FIFTH ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSON REPORT
www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2005/

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

JUVENILE CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

The National Crime Victimization Survey reported that the average annual rate of violent crime was highest among youth between the ages of 12 and 15, who were victimized at a rate of 50.7 per 1,000 persons in the 2003 to 2004 time period.

(Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

The rate of violent crime against youth between the ages of 12 and 15 increased 1.9 percent in 2003 to 2004, compared to the 2001 to 2002 average annual rate. The rate of violent crime against youth between the ages of 16 and 19 fell 13.3 percent. (Ibid.)

An estimated 1,610 juveniles were murdered in the United States in 2000.

(Harms, Paul D. and Howard N. Snyder. September 2004. *Trends in the Murder of Juveniles: 1980-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

In 2000, the murder rate for male victims ages 12 to 17 was more than three times the female rate. (Ibid.)

Of all juveniles murdered by known offenders between 1980 and 2000, 75 percent were murdered by adults, 21 percent by juveniles, and four percent by a group of offenders that included at least one juvenile and at least one adult. (Ibid.)

An analysis of data on measured non-fatal violent crime committed by juveniles in 1997 and 1998 shows that 19 percent of the victims of non-fatal violent crimes were victimized by a juvenile offender—either as a juvenile acting alone, multiple juveniles, or juvenile and adult offenders acting together.

(McCurley, Carl and Howard N. Snyder. July 2004. *Victims of Violent Juvenile Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Most of the victims of sexual assaults committed by juveniles (95 percent) were younger than 18, as were 43 percent of victims of robberies by juveniles, 53 percent of aggravated assaults, and 61 percent of simple assaults. (Ibid.)

About one in two juvenile victims of violent crime (51 percent) faced a juvenile offender. (Ibid.)

In contrast to victim profiles for other violent crimes committed by juvenile offenders, a disproportionate number of sexual assault victims were younger than 10, and relatively large numbers were ages three to five. (Ibid.)

According to a 2005 survey of 683 juveniles ages 13 to 18, one in three juveniles reported knowing a friend or peer who has been hit, punched, kicked, slapped or physically hurt by their partner.

(Omnibuzz Topline Findings. 2005. "Teen Relationship Abuse Research." Northbrook, Illinois: Liz Claiborne Inc.)

In 2003, there were approximately 446,000 crimes against juveniles ages 12 to 17.

(Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. July 2005. *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2005*. Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.)

Juvenile males were more than twice as likely as females to be victims of serious violent crimes. (Ibid.)

In 2003, black youth were somewhat more likely than white youth to be victims of a serious violent crime and three times as likely as youth of other races to be victims of serious violence. (Ibid.)

According to reports by victims, in 2003, there were 375,000 serious violent crimes involving juvenile offenders. (Ibid.)

In 2003, law enforcement agencies in the United States made an estimated 2.2 million arrests of persons under age 18. Juveniles accounted for 16 percent of all arrests and 15 percent of all violent crime arrests in 2003.

(Snyder, Howard N. August 2005. *Juvenile Arrests 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

In 2003, 29 percent of juvenile arrests involved females. (Ibid.)

MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

The estimated risks of developing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) after the following victimizations are: rape (49 percent); severe beating or physical assault (31.9 percent); other sexual assault (23.7 percent); shooting or stabbing (15.4 percent); and witness to a murder or assault (7.3 percent).

(Sidran Foundation. "Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Fact Sheet." www.sidran.org/ptsdfacts.html. Accessed August 31, 2005.)

Studies show that 33 to 47 percent of people being treated for PTSD were still experiencing symptoms more than a year after the traumatic event. Without treatment, many people continue to have PTSD symptoms up to 10 years after the traumatic event.

(Sidran Foundation. "Post-traumatic Stress Disorder." www.sidran.org/sept11.html. Accessed August 31, 2005.)

Conservative estimates show that nine to 10 percent of the general population has PTSD. Among people who were victims of crime (rape, child abuse, violent assaults, etc.), the rate of PTSD is 60 to 80 percent. (Ibid.)

Crime victims show much higher incidences of PTSD than people who had not been victimized by crime. Research shows that 25 percent of crime victims experienced lifetime PTSD and 9.7 percent had current PTSD (PTSD within 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, Dean G. and Ron Acierno. "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes." *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 2003:1612.)

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

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

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

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

Intimate partner victimization against U.S. women ages 18 and older result in more than 18.5 million mental health care visits each year.

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

A recent study found that girls who have been sexually or physically abused are twice as likely to smoke (26 percent vs. 10 percent), drink (22 percent vs. 12 percent) or use drugs (30 percent vs. 13 percent) than girls who have not been abused.

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

About a third of the women (30 percent) and a fifth of the men (20 percent) who participated in the National Violence Against Women Survey said they sought psychological counseling as a result of their stalking victimization.

(Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Thoennes. April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, there were 209,880 rapes and sexual assaults committed against persons age 12 or older in the United States in 2004, an increase from 198,850 in 2003.

(Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Among female victims of rape and sexual assault, 67 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 2003-2004 was 204,370, of which 65,510 crimes were rapes; 43,440 were attempted rapes; and 95,420 were sexual assaults. (Ibid.)

In 2004, weapons were present in rapes and sexual assaults eight percent of the time. (Ibid.)

The annual rate of rapes and sexual assaults overall between 1993 and 2004 declined 64 percent. (Ibid.)

In 2004, 35.8 percent of rapes and sexual assaults were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

An estimated 93,433 forcible rape offenses occurred nationwide in 2003.

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

In 2003, law enforcement agencies nationwide made an estimated 26,350 arrests for forcible rape. Based on the data of those arrested, 45.9 percent were under 25 years old, and 30.9 percent were under 21 years old. Of the adults arrested, 64.1 percent were white, 33.3 percent were black, and 2.6 percent were other races. (Ibid.)

During 2004, military criminal investigators received 1,700 allegations of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces worldwide. These allegations included 1,275 incidents involving a service member as a victim and 1,305 incidents involving a service member as an alleged offender.

(U.S. Department of Defense. May 6, 2005. "DoD Releases Sexual Assault Data for 2004." Arlington, VA: U.S. Department of Defense.)

Across all seven U.S. Armed Forces Reserve Components, the estimated prevalence of any military sexual trauma among males is 27.2 percent; among females, 60.0 percent. The estimated prevalence of military sexual assault among males is 3.5 percent; among females, 23.3 percent. Over half of these experiences occurred at a military worksite and during duty hours. The majority of offenders were military personnel.

(National Center for PTSD. October 2003. *Military Sexual Trauma Among the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces, The Veterans Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act Public Law (P.L.) 106-177*. Boston, MA: National Center for PTSD.)

Of the total 1.4 million violent sex offenses that occurred between 1998 and 2002, approximately 1.3 million were against persons outside the offenders' families.

(Durose, Matthew, Caroline Wolf Harlow, Patrick A. Langan, Mark Motivans, Ramona R. Rantala, and Erica L. Smith. June 2005. *Family Violence Statistics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Of these 1.3 million sex offenses that occurred between non-family members, those committed by a stranger were the most likely to result in police notification. Of stranger sex crimes, 46.4 percent were reported, compared to 35 percent of those committed by a friend or acquaintance and 29.8 percent of those committed by a boyfriend or girlfriend. (Ibid.)

According to results of a 2003 national survey of students in ninth through 12th grades, nine percent of students had been physically forced to have sexual intercourse.

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

In 2002, 50 percent of jail inmates convicted of sexual assault met the criteria for substance dependence or abuse.

(Karberg, Jennifer C. and Doris J. James. July 2005. *Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Between 1992 and 2001, American Indians were twice as likely to experience rape or sexual assault compared to all races. Nearly four in five American Indian victims of rape or sexual assault described the offender as white.

(Perry, Steven W. December 2004. *American Indians and Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Between 1992 and 2000, all rapes, 39 percent of attempted rapes, and 17 percent of sexual assaults against females resulted in injured victims. Most did not receive treatment for their injuries.

(Rennison, Callie Marie. August 2002. *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

In 2000, there was one statutory rape for every three forcible rapes involving a juvenile victim reported to law enforcement. Three of every 10 statutory rape offenders were boyfriends or girlfriends and six in 10 were acquaintances. (Troup-Leasure, Karyl and Howard N. Snyder. August 2005. *Statutory Rape Known to Law Enforcement*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

During 2004, correctional authorities substantiated nearly 2,100 incidents of sexual violence against adults and juveniles in custody. Males comprised 90 percent of victims and perpetrators of inmate-on-inmate nonconsensual sexual acts in prison and jail.

(Beck, Allen J. and Timothy A. Hughes. July 2005. *Sexual Violence Reported by Correctional Authorities, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

SCHOOL CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

An average of 703,800 violent crimes happened each year against 12 to 17 year-olds at school or on school property between 1993 and 2001.

(Anderson, Mark, et al. December 2001. "School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1994—1999." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 286(21): 2695-2702.)

In 2002, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of about 88,000 serious violent crimes at school.

(National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2004. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice.)

Younger students (ages 12-14) were more likely than older students (ages 15-18) to be victims of crime at school, while older students were more likely than younger students to be victims away from school. (Ibid.)

In all survey years from 1993 to 2003, seven to nine percent of students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property in the preceding 12 months. (Ibid.)

In 1999 to 2000, 20 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. (Ibid.)

Secondary schools were more likely than other schools to experience a violent incident during the 1999 to 2000 school year (92 versus 61 to 87 percent for elementary, middle, and combined schools). (Ibid.)

In 2003, public school students were more likely than private school students to report being bullied (seven percent versus five percent). In the same year, 10 percent of rural students reported being bullied versus seven percent each of urban and suburban students. (Ibid.)

Annually, over the five-year period from 1998 to 2002, teachers were the victims of approximately 234,000 total non-fatal crimes at school, including 144,000 thefts and 90,000 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). (Ibid.)

In 2003, 21 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that street gangs were present at their schools. Students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their schools (31 percent), followed by suburban students (18 percent) and rural students (12 percent). (Ibid.)

In 2003, in the 30 days prior to the survey, five percent of students in grades nine to 12 had at least one drink of alcohol on school property, and six percent reported using marijuana on school property. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 29 percent of students in grades nine to 12 reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property in the 12 months prior to the survey. (Ibid.)

In 2003, in the 30 days prior to the survey, 45 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had at least one drink of alcohol, and 22 percent reported using marijuana.

(National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2004. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice.)

According to results of a 2003 national survey on youth risk behaviors of students in grades ninth through 12, 17 percent of students had carried a weapon on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, including about six percent of students who had carried a gun.

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

Nationwide, in 2003, 33 percent of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey, and about four percent of students had been in a fight that had resulted in injuries that had to be treated by a nurse or doctor. (Ibid.)

Nationwide, 8.5 percent of students attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. (Ibid.)

Nationwide, 12.8 percent of students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. (Ibid.)

In 2005, only 55 percent of high school students felt safe at school.

(Indiana University. 2005. *High School Survey of Student Engagement 2005: What We Can Learn From High School Students*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University.)

African American students (41 percent) were far less likely than white students (60 percent) to agree that they feel safe at school. (Ibid.)

Less than half (41 percent) of special education students agreed that they feel safe at school. (Ibid.)

From the period January 1990 to February 28, 2002, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) recorded 1,055 incidents of bombs being placed in school premises. Of the 1,055 bomb incidents in schools reported to ATF, only 14 were accompanied by a warning to school or other authorities.

(Newman, Graeme R. February 2005. *Bomb Threats in Schools*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

STALKING

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.

(Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Thoennes. April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

Although stalking is a gender-neutral crime, most stalking victims (78 percent) are female and most stalking perpetrators (87 percent) are male. (Ibid.)

A higher percentage of women than men who are stalked are stalked by intimate partners (59 percent and 30 percent, respectively). About half of those stalked by an intimate are stalked while the relationship is intact. (Ibid.)

A National Institute of Justice survey of women attending colleges and universities revealed a stalking incidence rate of 13 percent during the first seven months of the 1996-1997 school year. In 15 percent of the stalking cases, victims reported that they were threatened by the stalker and in 10 percent of the cases, the stalker attempted or forced sexual contact.

(Fisher, Bonnie S., Francis T. Cullen, and Michael G. Turner. December 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

The most common stalking consequence was psychological. Almost three in 10 women said they were "injured emotionally or psychologically" from being stalked. (Ibid.)

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

The average physical violence incidence rate 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, Barry. 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.)

A 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.)

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, Eric, Frans W. Winkel, Ella Arensman, Lorraine Sheridan, and Adrienne Freeve. 2002. "The Toll of Stalking." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17(1).)

A recent survey of 1,051 victims of stalking in the United Kingdom and United States found that 92 percent of the victims reported physical effects due to the stalking and 98 percent reported emotional effects.

(University of Leicester. September 2005. "Key findings from www.stalkingsurvey.com." Leicester, England: University of Leicester.)

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2002, more than two-thirds of jail inmates met the criteria for substance dependence or abuse. Comparatively, only nine percent of the U.S. resident population age 12 or older were found to be dependent on or to abuse alcohol or other drugs in 2002.

(Karberg, Jennifer C and Doris J. James. July 2005. *Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Nearly half (47.2 percent) of all jail inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time of the offense. (Ibid.)

In 2002, 37.6 percent of inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offense—41.6 percent of homicide offenders, 37.2 percent of sexual assault offenders, 37.6 percent of robbery offenders, and 39.7 percent of assault offenders. (Ibid.)

In 2002, 21.8 percent of inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense—20.0 percent of homicide offenders, 13.5 percent of sexual assault offenders, 39.9 percent of robbery offenders, and 18.2 percent of assault offenders. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 128 persons were murdered in brawls due to the influence of alcohol, and 53 persons were murdered in brawls due to the influence of narcotics.
(Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Overall, about 62 percent of American Indian victims experienced violence by an offender using alcohol compared to 42 percent for the national average.

(Perry, Steven W. December 2004. *American Indians and Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

About one third of victims of workplace violence between 1993 and 1999 reported that they believed that the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time of the crime.

(Duhart, Detis T. December 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

A recent study on the patterns of alcohol and other drug use in intimate partner violence found that more than two-thirds of the homicide and attempted homicide offenders used alcohol, drugs, or both during the incident; less than one-fourth of the victims did. (Sharps, R, et al. "Risky Mix: Drinking, Drug Use, and Homicide." *National Institute of Justice Journal*, 2003:250.)

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 than people who have not been raped.

(Kilpatrick, D. and R. Acierno. "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes." *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 2003:1612.)

Between 1993 and 1998, approximately one-third of the alcohol-involved victimizations resulted in an injury to the victim.

(Greenfeld, L. and M. Henneberg. "Victim and Offender Self-Reports of Alcohol Involvement in Crime." *Alcohol Research & Health*, 2001:25(1).)

About one in five victims of violence who perceived the offender to have been using alcohol at the time of the offense (approximately 400,000 victims per year) suffered a financial loss attributable to medical expenses, broken or stolen property, or lost wages—equaling an annual loss of \$400 million. (Ibid.)

In 2003, nearly nine million youths engaged in at least one delinquent behavior during the past year. The percentage of youths who engaged in delinquent behavior increased significantly with the level of past year alcohol use. (Office of Applied Studies. April 2005. *Alcohol Use and Delinquent Behaviors among Youths*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.)

Between 2003 and 2004, eight percent of eighth-graders, 18 percent of 10th-graders, and 23 percent of 12th-graders reported illicit drug use in the past 30 days.
(Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. July 2005. *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2005*. Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.)

According to results of a 2003 national survey of students in grades nine through 12, 8.7 percent of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times during their lifetime, and 4.1 percent of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

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

Nationwide, 12.1 percent of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime. (Ibid.)

This same study found that 7.6 percent of students had used methamphetamines, and 11.1 percent of students had used ecstasy, one or more times during their lifetime. (Ibid.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

TERRORISM AND MASS VIOLENCE

In 2004, there were 651 significant international terrorist attacks, killing 1,907 people and injuring 6,704. An additional 710 people were taken hostage.

(National Counterterrorism Center. April 2005. *A Chronology of Significant International Terrorism for 2004*. Washington, DC: National Counterterrorism Center.)

In 2004, 64 of the significant international terrorist attacks involved a United States citizen or United States facility. In these attacks, 103 United States citizens were killed, wounded, or taken hostage. (Ibid.)

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. April 2004. *Patterns of Global Terrorism 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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. Accessed September 27, 2005.)

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, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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

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. October 2002. *Crime in the United States, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The U.S.S. Cole was bombed in the port of Aden in Yemen in 2000, at which time 17 sailors were killed and at least 40 were injured.

(Centre for Defense and International Security. 1999. *CDISS Database: Terrorist Incidents*. Lancaster, England: University of Lancaster.)

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

The World Trade Center was bombed in 1993, killing five people and injuring thousands. (Ibid.)

Two hundred and seventy people were killed in 1988 in the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. (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. April 1996. *Final Report: Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building Bombing, April 19, 1995*. Stillwater, OK: Fire Protection Publications. Oklahoma State University.)

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. April 2003. *Meeting the Needs of the Victims of the September 11th Terrorist Attacks*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

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 are being 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., D. Wells, R. Lucardie, and S. Mansell. 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, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute 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., C.M. Bower, and R.T. Cotton. 1992. "Physical Abuse of Children: A Retrospective Review and an Otolaryngology Perspective." *Archives of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery* 118(6):584-590.)

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, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime.)

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.

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES

Among children in the United States, nine to 15 percent have a disability and approximately 175,000 to 300,000 children with disabilities experience maltreatment each year.

(Crosse, W.B., E. Kay, and A.C. Rafnowsky. 1993. *A Report on the Maltreatment of Children with Disabilities*. Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.)

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. and T. Doe. 1991. "Patterns of sexual abuse and assault." *Journal of Sexuality and Disability*, 9(3): 243-259.)

Between 1996 and 2002, sixty-one percent of sexual assault survivors with disabilities who received counseling services at SafePlace in Austin, Texas 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). Only nine percent of the agencies participating in this survey indicated that they include a line item in their budget for accessibility/accommodations for people with disabilities.

(Schwartz, M., W. Abramson, & H. Kamper, 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, has worked 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, Thibodaux, LA; Stavros Center for Independent Living, Amherst, 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 administers grant funding and provides 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 conducted a community needs assessment and developed and implemented 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 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.

This venture, scheduled to end in February 2006, takes the lessons and achievements of SafePlace's model Disability Services program (begun in 1996) to communities across the country. The Disability Services program provides training/presentations and consultation on topics related to violence against individuals with disabilities for a variety of groups including adults with disabilities and professionals who work in the domestic violence, sexual assault, criminal justice and disability fields. The program also has comprehensive training materials available for sale and operates a national resource library of curriculum, books, videos and other materials relevant to victimization against individuals with disabilities and accessible service provision. For more information about the Disability Services program, visit www.austin-safeplace.org.

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE AND VICTIMIZATION

There were 551 workplace homicides in 2004 in the United States. This is the lowest level of workplace homicides ever recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' fatality census.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. August 2005. *National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Of the 551 workplace homicides in 2004, 416 involved a firearm. (Ibid.)

There were 632 workplace homicides in 2003 in the United States, an increase from 609 in 2002.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2004. *National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Of the 632 workplace homicides in 2003, 487 involved a firearm. (Ibid.)

Employees in the private industry lost a median of five days away from work as a result of assaults and violent acts. (Ibid.)

There was an annual average of 1.7 million violent crime victimizations at the workplace between 1993 and 1999. On average each year, there were 900 homicides; 36,500 rapes and sexual assaults; 70,100 robberies; 325,000 aggravated assaults; and 1.3 million simple assaults.

(Duhart, Detis T. December 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

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

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

Of the 6,316 homicides that occurred at the workplace between 1993 and 1999, 5,274 were committed by a stranger; 721 were committed by a work associate; 194 were committed by an intimate partner; 65 were committed by an acquaintance; and 38 were committed by a relative. (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 and Prevention. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. April 2002. *Violence, Occupational Hazards in Hospitals*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Homicide accounts for 40 percent of all workplace death among female workers. Workplace homicides are primarily robbery-related, and often occur in grocery/convenience stores, eating and drinking establishments, and gasoline service stations.

(National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. "Women's Safety and Health Issues at Work." <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/women/>. Accessed August 17, 2005.)

Over 25 percent of female victims of workplace homicide are assaulted by people they know (co-workers, customers, spouses, or friends). (Ibid.)

Over the period from January 1, 1997 to December 31, 2000, there were 2,902 occupational homicides, with shootings accounting for four-fifths of them.

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

The South Region experienced the greatest frequency of workplace homicides with 1,360, which accounted for approximately 47 percent of all such fatalities. The Northeast Region accounted for the fewest such fatalities with 409, which accounted for approximately 14 percent of the total. (Ibid.)

PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE

The enormous growth of the Web and the advent of information technologies have changed the way 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 are available 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), Community Capacity Development Office and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Other online services include the Justice Information (*JUSTINFO*) Electronic Newsletter, e-mail inquiries, the Criminal Justice Events Calendar and Online Publication Ordering. NCJRS also has highly trained content 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 e-mail list to receive up-to-date information via the electronic newsletter *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.gov, 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 subscribe/register at <http://www.ncjrs.gov>.

Information and Help. Customers who require technical assistance or who have questions about victimization, criminal and juvenile justice, or other topics can post their requests at

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/app/qa/submitquestion.aspx>.

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.gov/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.gov/ovcproviderforum/>.

Many other agencies and organizations provide 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 visit them on the Web at <http://www.ncjrs.gov>.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Federal Agencies/Resources

Bureau of Justice Assistance	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Bureau of Justice Statistics	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	http://prevention.samhsa.gov
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	http://csat.samhsa.gov
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	www.cdc.gov
Federal Bureau of Investigation	www.fbi.gov
Uniform Crime Reports	www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm
Federal Judicial Center	www.fjc.gov
FirstGov	www.firstgov.gov
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/index.html
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	http://www.ncadi.samhsa.gov/
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	www.ncjrs.org
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	www.nhtsa.dot.gov
National Institute of Corrections	www.nicic.org
National Institute of Justice	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	www.niaaa.nih.gov
National Institute on Drug Abuse	www.drugabuse.gov
National Sex Offender Registry	http://www.nsopr.gov/
Office for Victims of Crime	www.ovc.gov
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	www.cops.usdoj.gov
Office of Justice Programs	www.ojp.usdoj.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Office of National Drug Control Policy	www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Office on Violence Against Women	www.usdoj.gov/ovw/
Supreme Court of the United States	www.supremecourtus.gov
THOMAS: Federal Legislation	http://thomas.loc.gov
U.S. Department of Education, Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	www.edc.org/hec
U.S. Department of Education Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Grantsnet	www.hhs.gov/grantsnet
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Grants Information	www.hhs.gov/grants/index.shtml
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, HRSA Funding Opportunities	www.hrsa.gov/grants/default.htm
U.S. Department of Justice	www.usdoj.gov
U.S. Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs, Overseas Citizens Services Victim Assistance	http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/emergencies/emergencies_1748.html
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Center on PTSD	www.ncptsd.org

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

U.S. House of Representatives Victims' Rights Caucus	http://www.house.gov/poe/vrc/index.htm
U.S. Parole Commission	www.usdoj.gov/uspc

National Victim-Related Organizations

American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law	www.abanet.org/child
Commission on Domestic Violence	www.abanet.org/domviol
Commission on Law and Aging	www.abanet.org/aging
American Humane Association	www.americanhumane.org
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	www.apsac.org
Anti-Defamation League	www.adl.org
Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence	www.atask.org
Battered Women's Justice Project	www.bwjp.org
Child Abuse Prevention Network	http://child-abuse.com
Childhelp USA	www.childhelpusa.org
Child Quest International	www.childquest.org
Child Welfare League of America	www.cwla.org
Concerns of Police Survivors	www.nationalcops.org
Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute	www.fvsai.org
Family Violence Prevention Fund	http://endabuse.org
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	www.dvinstitute.org
Justice Solutions	www.justicesolutions.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	www.madd.org
National Alliance to End Sexual Violence	www.naesv.org
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	www.nacvcb.org
National Association of Social Workers	www.naswdc.org
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	www.navaa.org
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children	www.missingkids.com
National Center for Victims of Crime	www.ncvc.org
National Center on Elder Abuse	www.elderabusecenter.org
National Children's Alliance	www.nca-online.org
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information	http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ncadv.org
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	www.mivictims.org/nchs
National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association	www.nationalcasa.org
National Crime Victim Law Institute	http://www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli/
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	www.musc.edu/cvc
National Fraud Information Center	www.fraud.org
National Insurance Crime Bureau	www.nicb.org
National MultiCultural Institute	www.nmci.org
National Network to End Domestic Violence	www.nnedv.org
National Organization Against Male Sexual Victimization	www.malesurvivor.org

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

National Organization for Victim Assistance	www.trynova.org
National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.	www.pomc.com
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	www.nrcdv.org
National School Safety Center	www.nssc1.org
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	www.nsvrc.org
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm
National Victim Assistance Academy (VALOR)	www.nvaa.org
National Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment Network	www.nvcan.org
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	www.vawprevention.org
Parents for Megan's Law	www.parentsformeganslaw.com
Prevent Child Abuse America	www.preventchildabuse.org
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	www.rainn.org
Safe Campuses Now	www.safecampusesnow.org
Safe NOW Project, Inc.	http://safenowproject.org
Security on Campus, Inc.	www.securityoncampus.org
Stalking Resource Center	www.ncvc.org/src
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)	www.valor-national.org
Voices for America's Children	www.childadvocacy.org
Witness Justice	www.witnessjustice.org

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

American Center for Law and Justice	www.aclj.org
American Correctional Association	www.aca.org
American Correctional Health Services Association	www.corrections.com/achsa
American Council for Drug Education	www.acde.org
American Jail Association	www.corrections.com/aja
American Judges Association	http://aja.ncsc.dni.us
American Probation and Parole Association	www.appa-net.org
American Youth Policy Forum	www.aypf.org
Association for Conflict Resolution	www.acrnet.org
Association of Paroling Authorities International	www.apaintl.org
Association of State Correctional Administrators	www.asca.net
Balanced and Restorative Justice Project	www.barjproject.org
Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking	http://sww.chc.umn.edu/rjp
Center for Sex Offender Management	www.csom.org
Center on Juvenile & Criminal Justice	www.cjcj.org
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	www.juvjustice.org
Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute	http://cadca.org
Community Justice Exchange	www.communityjustice.org
Community Policing Consortium	www.communitypolicing.org
Correctional Education Association	www.ceanational.org
Council of State Governments	www.csg.org

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Governors Highway Safety Association	www.ghsa.org
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	www.edc.org/hec
Institute for Law and Justice	www.ilj.org
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators	www.iaclea.org
International Association of Chiefs of Police	www.theiacp.org
International Association of Reentry	http://www.reentry.cc/
Join Together	www.jointogether.org
National Association for Community Mediation	www.nafcm.org
National Association for Native American Children of Alcoholics	www.whitebison.org/nanacoa
National Association of Attorneys General	www.naag.org
National Association of Counties	www.naco.org
National Association of Court Management	www.nacmnet.org
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	www.nadcp.org
National Association of Police Organizations	www.napo.org
National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors	www.nasasad.org
National Association of State Judicial Educators	http://nasje.unm.edu
National Association of Women Judges	www.nawj.org
National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	www.casacolumbia.org
National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise	www.ncne.com
National Center for State Courts	www.ncsconline.org
National Conference of State Legislatures	www.ncsl.org
National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	www.search.org
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	www.ncjfcj.org
National Criminal Justice Association	www.ncja.org
National District Attorneys Association	www.ndaa-apri.org
National Governors Association	www.nga.org
National Indian Justice Center	www.nijc.indian.com
National Judicial College	www.judges.org
National Juvenile Detention Association	www.njda.com
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center	www.nlectc.org
National League of Cities	www.nlc.org
National Mental Health Association	www.nmha.org
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives	www.noblenatl.org
National Sheriffs' Association	www.sheriffs.org
Partnership for a Drug-Free America	www.drugfreeamerica.org
Police Executive Research Forum	www.policeforum.org
Police Foundation	www.policefoundation.org
Restorative Justice Online	www.restorativejustice.org
Restorative Justice Project	www.fresno.edu/pacs/rjp
Southern Poverty Law Center	www.splcenter.org
State Justice Institute	www.statejustice.org
Victim Offender Mediation Association	www.voma.org

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

State Crime Victim Compensation Programs

Alabama	www.acvcc.state.al.us
Alaska	www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb
Arizona	www.acjc.state.az.us
Arkansas	www.ag.state.ar.us/outreach/cvictims/outreach4.htm
California	http://www.boc.ca.gov/Victims.htm
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp_english.htm
Connecticut	http://www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim/
Delaware	http://courts.delaware.gov/vccb/
District of Columbia	www.dccourts.gov/dccourts/superior/cvcp.jsp
Florida	www.myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	www.ganet.org/cjcc/victimcomp.html
Hawaii	http://www.hawaii.gov/cvcc/
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/iic/crimevictims.htm
Illinois	www.ag.state.il.us/victims/victimcomp.html
Indiana	www.state.in.us/cji/victim/comp.html
Iowa	http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/CVAD/compensation.html
Kansas	http://www.ksag.org/Crime/victims_comp_program.htm
Kentucky	http://cvcb.ppr.ky.gov
Louisiana	www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm
Maine	http://www.state.me.us/ag/index.php?r=crimeandvictims&s=victimcompensation
Maryland	http://www.dpccs.state.md.us/victimservs/vs_cicb.shtml
Massachusetts	www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1037
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,00.html
Minnesota	www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/FinancialHelp
Mississippi	http://www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/cvcp.php
Missouri	www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/cv_help.htm
Montana	www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	http://www.ncc.state.ne.us/services_programs/crime_victim_reparations.htm
Nevada	http://hearings.state.nv.us/Victims.htm
New Hampshire	http://doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/victims
New Mexico	www.state.nm.us/cvrc
New York	www.cvb.state.ny.us
North Carolina	www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs
North Dakota	www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/victim_comp.htm
Ohio	http://www.ag.state.oh.us/web_applications/CVOnlineApplication/CVOnlineApplication_Local/src/CVOnlineStart.htm
Oklahoma	http://www.dac.state.ok.us/victim/victimcomp.asp?A=5&B=4
Oregon	http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/comp.htm
Pennsylvania	http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&Q=571196
Rhode Island	http://www.treasury.state.ri.us/vcfund.htm

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

South Carolina	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova/vcfund.htm
South Dakota	www.state.sd.us/social/cvc/index.htm
Tennessee	www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm
Texas	www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.shtml
Utah	www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Vermont	www.ccv.s.state.vt.us/victcomp.html
Virginia	www.vvc.state.va.us/cicf/crime_intro.htm
Washington	www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp
West Virginia	http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/victims/main.cfm
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us/cvcHome.asp?heading=Crime%20Victim%20Compensation

State VOCA Victim Assistance Agencies

Alabama	http://www.adeca.alabama.gov/txtlstvw.aspx?LstID=fecdc850-4814-4244-be5d-20c343062225
Alaska	www.dps.state.ak.us/Cdvsa
Arizona	www.azvictims.com
Arkansas	http://www.arkansas.gov/dfa/igs/igs_voca.html
California	http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/CJPDHome?OpenForm
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm
Connecticut	http://www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim/
Delaware	http://www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.shtml
District of Columbia	http://dc.gov/agencies/detail.asp?id=1026
Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	www.ganet.org/cjcc/voca.html
Hawaii	www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us/gr/index.shtml
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/crimevictim
Illinois	www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&metaPage=ICJIAGrants
Indiana	www.in.gov/cji/victim/
Iowa	http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/CVAD/services.html
Kansas	www.ksgovernor.org/grants_vocapp.html
Kentucky	www.justice.ky.gov
Louisiana	www.cole.state.la.us
Maine	www.state.me.us/dhs
Maryland	www.dhr.state.md.us/victim
Massachusetts	www.state.ma.us/mova
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,00.html
Minnesota	www.ojp.state.mn.us/grants/crime_victim_grants/index.htm
Mississippi	www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/ps2ojp?OpenDocument
Missouri	www.dps.state.mo.us/dps/DPS2002/victimservices/victimsservices.htm
Montana	http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us
Nebraska	http://www.ncc.state.ne.us/
Nevada (Dept. of Human Resources)	http://www.hr.state.nv.us/

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

New Hampshire	www.doj.nh.gov/grants/application.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/lps/dcj/victimwitness/home.htm
New Mexico	www.state.nm.us/cvrc/voca.html
New York	www.cvb.state.ny.us/grants.htm
North Carolina	www.gcc.state.nc.us/ForPreApp/victims.htm
North Dakota	www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/voca_grant.htm
Ohio	www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm
Oklahoma	http://www.dac.state.ok.us/victim/
Oregon	http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/voca_publications.htm
Pennsylvania	www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&Q=571196
Rhode Island	www.rijjustice.state.ri.us/voca
South Carolina	www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html
South Dakota	http://www.state.sd.us/social/ASA/index.htm
Tennessee	www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm
Texas	www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd
Utah	www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Vermont	www.ccvts.state.vt.us
Virginia	www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims
Washington	www1.dshs.wa.gov/ca/victimservices/crimevic.asp
West Virginia	www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/VOCA/VOCA_Program.asp
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us

State Attorneys General Victim Services Programs

Alabama	www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm
Alaska	www.law.state.ak.us/departments/criminal/victims_assist.html
Arizona	www.ag.state.az.us/victims_rights/index.html
Arkansas	www.ag.state.ar.us
California	http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm
Colorado	http://www.ago.state.co.us/safe_communities.cfm?MenuPage=True
Connecticut	www.cslib.org/attygenl/index.htm
Delaware	www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.htm
District of Columbia	http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav, 31692 ,.asp
Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	http://www.law.state.ga.us/crim_justice.html
Hawaii	http://cpja.ag.state.hi.us/victims/
Idaho	www2.state.id.us/ag/
Illinois	www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html
Indiana	www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/consumer/victimassistance.html
Iowa	www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/CVAD/index.html
Kansas	http://www.ksag.org/victims_assistance.htm
Kentucky	http://ag.ky.gov/victims/

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Louisiana	www.ag.state.la.us/VictimRights.aspx
Maine	www.maine.gov/ag/?r=crimeandvictims
Maryland	www.oag.state.md.us/victim.htm
Massachusetts	http://www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1675
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/ag/0,1607,7-164-17334_18113—,00.html
Minnesota	www.ag.state.mn.us
Mississippi	www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/dva.php
Missouri	www.ago.mo.gov/crimevictims/crimevictims.htm
Montana	http://doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	www.ago.state.ne.us
Nevada	www.ag.state.nv.us
New Hampshire	www.doj.nh.gov/victim/index.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/lps/
New Mexico	www.ago.state.nm.us/divs/vawomen/vaw.htm
New York	www.oag.state.ny.us/crime/crime.html
North Carolina	www.ncdoj.com/victimscitizensservices/vscs_about.jsp
North Dakota	www.ag.state.nd.us/
Ohio	www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm
Oklahoma	www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf/VServices!OpenPage
Oregon	http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/welcome1.htm
Pennsylvania	www.attorneygeneral.gov/
Rhode Island	www.riag.state.ri.us/criminal/victim.php
South Carolina	www.scattorneygeneral.org/public/victimassist.html
South Dakota	http://dci.sd.gov/victimservices/index.htm
Tennessee	www.attorneygeneral.state.tn.us/victim/victim.htm
Texas	www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.shtml
Utah	http://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/victimsassist.html
Vermont	www.atg.state.vt.us/display.php?smod=165
Virginia	www.oag.state.va.us/Special%20Projects/Victim%20Notification/default.htm
Washington	www.atg.wa.gov
West Virginia	www.wvs.state.wv.us/wvag/
Wisconsin	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us

State Domestic Violence Coalitions

Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.acadv.org
Alaska Network on Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.andvsa.org
Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.azcadv.org
Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.domesticpeace.com
California Alliance Against Domestic Violence	www.caadv.org
Statewide California Coalition for Battered Women	www.sccbww.org
Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ccadv.org

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ctcadv.org
Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.dcadv.org
DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.dccadv.org
Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.fcadv.org
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.gcadv.org
Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.hscadv.org
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	www.idvsa.org
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ilcadv.org
Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.violenceresource.org
Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.icadv.org
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	www.kcsdv.org
Kentucky Domestic Violence Association	www.kdva.org
Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.lcadv.org
Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence	www.mcedv.org
Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence	www.mnadv.org
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	www.janedoe.org
Michigan Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.org
Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women	www.mcbw.org
Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.mcadv.org
Missouri Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.mocadv.org
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.com
Nebraska Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition	www.ndvsac.org
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence	www.nnadv.org
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.nhcadsv.org
New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women	www.njcbw.org
New Mexico State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.nmcadv.org
New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.nyscadv.org
North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.nccadv.org
North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services	www.ndcaws.org
Action Ohio Coalition for Battered Women	www.actionohio.org
Ohio Domestic Violence Network	www.odvn.org
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.ocadvsa.org
Oklahoma Native American Domestic Violence Coalition	www.onadvc.com
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.ocadsv.com
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.pcadv.org
Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ricadv.org
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.sccadvasa.org
South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	www.southdakotacoalition.org
Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.tcadsv.org
Texas Council on Family Violence	www.tcfv.org
Utah Domestic Violence Council	www.udvac.org
Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.vtnetwork.org

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Virginians Against Domestic Violence	www.vadv.org
Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.wscadv.org
West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.wvcadv.org
Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.wcadv.org
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.wyomingdvsa.org

State Sexual Assault Coalitions

Alabama Coalition Against Rape	www.acar.org
Alaska Network on Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.andvsa.org
Arizona Sexual Assault Network	www.azsan.org
Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.acasa.ws
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.calcasa.org
Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.ccasa.org
Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	www.connsacs.org
DC Rape Crisis Center	www.dcrcc.org
CONTACT Delaware, Inc.	www.contactdelaware.org
Florida Council Against Sexual Violence	www.fcasv.org
Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault	www.gnesa.org
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	www.idvsa.org
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.icasa.org
Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.incasa.org
Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.iowacasa.org
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	www.kcsdv.org
Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.	www.kasap.org
Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault	www.lafasa.org
Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mecasa.org
Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mcasa.org
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	www.janedoe.org
Michigan Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.org
Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mncasa.org
Mississippi Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mscasa.org
Missouri Coalition Against Sexual Assault	http://mocasa.missouri.org
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.com
Nebraska Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition	www.ndvsac.org
Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence	www.ncasv.org
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.nhcadv.org
New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.njcasa.org
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.	www.swcp.com/nmcsaas
New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.nyscasa.org
New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault	www.nycagainstrape.org
North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.nccasa.org
North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services	www.ndcaws.org

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Ohio Coalition On Sexual Assault	www.ocosa.org
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.ocadvsa.org
Oklahoma Native American Domestic Violence Coalition	www.onadvc.com
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.ocadsv.com
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape	www.pcar.org
Rhode Island Sexual Assault Coalition	www.satrc.org
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.sccadvasa.org
South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	www.southdakotacoalition.org
Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.tcadsv.org
Texas Association Against Sexual Assault	www.taasa.org
Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.ucasa.org
Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.vtnetwork.org
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance	www.vsdvalliance.org
Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs	www.wcsap.org
West Virginia Foundation for Rape Information and Services, Inc.	www.fris.org
Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.wcasa.org
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.users.qwest.net/~wyomingcoalition

Federal and State Corrections (Adult)

Federal Bureau of Prisons	www.bop.gov
Alabama Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.al.us
Alaska Department of Corrections	www.correct.state.ak.us
Arizona Department of Corrections	www.adc.state.az.us
Arkansas Department of Corrections	www.state.ar.us/doc
California Department of Corrections	http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/
Colorado Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.co.us
Connecticut Department of Correction	www.ct.gov/doc
Delaware Department of Correction	http://www.state.de.us/correct/default.shtml
District of Columbia Department of Corrections	http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp
Florida Department of Corrections	www.dc.state.fl.us
Georgia Department of Corrections	www.dcor.state.ga.us
Hawaii Department of Public Safety	www.hawaii.gov/psd
Idaho Department of Correction	www.corr.state.id.us
Illinois Department of Corrections	www.idoc.state.il.us
Indiana Department of Correction	www.ai.org/indcorrection
Iowa Department of Corrections	www.doc.state.ia.us
Kansas Department of Corrections	www.ink.org/public/kdoc
Kentucky Department of Correction	www.corrections.ky.gov
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Administration of Criminal Justice	www.cole.state.la.us
Maine Department of Corrections	www.state.me.us/corrections
Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/
Massachusetts Department of Correction	www.mass.gov/doc

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

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

State Corrections (Juvenile)

Alabama Department of Youth Services	www.dys.state.al.us
Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice	www.hss.state.ak.us/djj
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	www.juvenile.state.az.us/Offices/Victims/VictimsHome.htm
Arkansas Division of Youth Services	www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dys/index.htm
California Youth Authority	www.cya.ca.gov/victim/victimintro.html
Colorado Division of Youth Corrections	http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/
Connecticut Bureau of Juvenile Justice	www.state.ct.us/dfc
Delaware Youth Rehabilitative Services	www.state.de.us/kids/yrs.htm
District of Columbia Youth Services	www.dhs.dc.gov/dhs/cwp/view,a,3,q,492460,dhsNav, 30989 .asp
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.fl.us/djjservices/prevention/victimservices/index.shtml

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.ga.us
Hawaii Office of Youth Services	www.hawaii.gov/dhs
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	http://www.djc.state.id.us
Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/dept_overview/2002/juvenile_division.shtml
Indiana Juvenile Facilities	http://www.in.gov/indcorrection/
Iowa Juvenile Institutions	www.dhs.state.ia.us/ACFS/ACFS.asp
Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority	http://jja.state.ks.us/index.htm
Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice	http://djj.ky.gov/
Louisiana Office of Youth Development	http://www.oyd.louisiana.gov/
Maine Department of Corrections Juvenile Services Division	http://www.state.me.us/corrections/JuvServices.htm
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services	http://www.djs.state.md.us/
Massachusetts Department of Youth Services	www.state.ma.us/dys
Michigan Bureau of Juvenile Justice	www.michigan.gov/fia/0,1607,7-124-5452_30426-15630--,00.html
Minnesota Department of Corrections Juvenile Facilities	www.doc.state.mn.us
Mississippi Division of Youth Services	www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys.html
Missouri Division of Youth Services	www.dss.mo.gov/dys/index.htm
Montana Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	www.cor.state.mt.us/About/JuvenileCorrections.asp
Nebraska Juvenile Services	www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm
Nevada Juvenile Justice Services	http://dcfs.state.nv.us/page22.html
New Hampshire Division for Juvenile Justice Services	http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm
New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission	www.state.nj.us/lps/jjc/jjchome.html
New Mexico Juvenile Justice Division	www.cyfd.org/index.htm
New York Office of Children & Family Services Rehabilitative Services	www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/rehab/
North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention	www.ncdjjdp.org
North Dakota Juvenile Justice Services	www.ndaco.org/jj/default.asp
Ohio Department of Youth Services	http://www.dys.ohio.gov/
Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs	www.state.ok.us/~oja
Oregon Youth Authority	www.oja.state.or.us
Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice	www.dpw.state.pa.us/child/juveniledelinq/default.htm
Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections	www.dcyf.state.ri.us/juvcorrectns.htm
South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice	www.state.sc.us/djj
South Dakota Juvenile Corrections	www.state.sd.us/corrections/juvenile_corrections.htm
Tennessee Department of Children's Services	http://www.state.tn.us/youth/treatment/index.htm
Texas Youth Commission	www.tyc.state.tx.us
Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services	www.hsdyc.state.ut.us
Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services	www.state.vt.us/srs
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.va.us
Washington Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration	www1.dshs.wa.gov/jra
West Virginia Division of Juvenile Services	www.wvdjs.state.wv.us
Wisconsin Division of Juvenile Corrections	www.wi-doc.com/index_juvenile.htm
Wyoming Juvenile Services	www.wyjuvenilejustice.com

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Victims' Rights Compliance and/or Enforcement Programs

Arizona Voice for Crime Victims	www.voiceforvictims.org
Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance	www.coloradocrimevictims.org
Connecticut: Office of the Victim Advocate	www.ova.state.ct.us/
Florida Network of Victim Witness Services	www.fnvws.org/
Indiana Victim Assistance Network	www.victimassistance.org
Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance	www.iowaiova.com/
Kentucky (Mary Byron Foundation)	www.marybyronfoundation.org/
Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	www.mdcrimevictims.org
Michigan Crime Victim Foundation	http://www.crimevictimfoundation.org/
Michigan Victim Alliance	www.mivictims.org/
Minnesota: Crime Victim Justice Unit	www.dps.state.mn.us/OJP/MCCVS/CVJU/index.htm
Missouri Victim Assistance Network	http://mova.missouri.org
New Mexico Crime Victims Association	www.nmcva.org/
New York (Capital District Coalition for Crime Victims' Rights)	www.crimevictim.org/
North Carolina Victim Assistance Network	www.nc-van.org
Ohio Victim Witness Association	www.ovwa.org/
Oregon Crime Victims' Assistance Network	www.oregonvictims.com/cvanonly.htm
Oregon Crime Victims United	www.crimevictimsunited.org/
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvolinks.htm
South Carolina Victim Assistance Network	www.scvan.org
Texans for Equal Justice	www.texansforequaljustice.org/
Texas Victim Services Association	www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/2962/
Washington Coalition of Crime Victim Advocates	www.wccva.org/
Wisconsin: Crime Victims Council	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&_Advisory_groups/Wisconsin_Crime_Victims_Council.asp
Wisconsin: Crime Victim Rights Board	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&_Advisory_groups/Crime_Victims_Rights_Board.asp
Wyoming Crime Victims Coalition	www.wycrimevictims.org/

Other Victim Resources

Action Without Borders – Nonprofit Directory	www.idealists.org
Alliance for Justice	www.afj.org
American Psychological Association	www.apa.org
Boys & Girls Clubs of America	www.bgca.org
Children's Institute International	www.childrensinstitute.org
Communities Against Violence Network	www.cavnet.org
Compassionate Friends	www.compassionatefriends.com
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	www.caepv.org
Elder Abuse Prevention	www.oaktrees.org/elder
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	www.istss.org
International Victimology Website	www.victimology.nl

Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-related Web Sites (continued)

Jewish Women International	www.jewishwomen.org
Justice for All	www.jfa.net
Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	http://victims.jrn.msu.edu
Post Trauma Resources	www.posttrauma.com
Rape Recovery Help and Information	www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	www.safehorizon.org
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner	www.sane-sart.com
Sexual Assault Response Team	www.sane-sart.com
The Stalking Victim's Sanctuary	www.stalkingvictims.com
Victim Assistance Online	www.vaonline.org
Violence Policy Center	www.vpc.org
Women's Justice Center	www.law.pace.edu/bwjc
Workplace Violence Research Institute	http://www.workviolence.com/

Legal Research/Resources

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

Media

Criminal Justice Journalists	www.reporters.net/cjj
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma	www.dartcenter.org
News Index	http://newsindex.com
Newslink	www.newslink.org
Newspapers.com	www.newspapers.com
Poynter Institute for Media Studies	www.poynter.org
Public Relations Society of America	www.prsa.org

NCVRW Resource Guide Partners (continued)

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

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

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

Phone: 757-259-1864
Fax: 757-564-2034
Web site: www.ncscnonline.org
E-mail: 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
E-mail: gethelp@ncvc.org

National Children's Alliance
516 C Street, NE
Washington, DC 20006

Phone: 202-548-0090/800-239-9950
Fax: 202-548-0099
Web site: www.nca-online.org

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

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

National Crime Prevention Council
1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 13th Floor
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-466-6272
Fax: 202-296-1356
Web site: www.ncpc.org

National Crime Victim Law Institute
10015 SW Terwilliger Boulevard
Portland, OR 97219

Phone: 503-768-6819
Fax: 503-768-6671
Web site: www.ncvli.org
E-mail: ncvli@lclark.edu

National Crime Victims Research and
Treatment Center
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

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

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

National District Attorneys Association
American Prosecutors Research Institute
99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314

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

National Organization for Victim Assistance
Courthouse Square
510 King Street, Suite 424
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-535-6682/800-TRY-NOVA
Fax: 703-535-5500
Web site: www.trynova.org
E-mail: nova@trynova.org
Phone: 513-721-5683/888-818-POMC

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NCVRW Resource Guide Partners (continued)

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

Fax: 513-345-4489
Web site: www.pomc.com
E-mail: natlpomc@aol.com

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
123 North Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17110

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

National Sheriffs' Association
1450 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

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

National Victims' Constitutional
Amendment Network
789 Sherman Street, Suite 670
Denver, CO 80203

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

Police Executive Research Forum
1120 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 930
Washington, DC 20036-3923

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

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

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

Security On Campus, Inc.
133 Ivy Lane, Suite 200
King of Prussia, PA 19406-2101

Phone: 888-251-7959
Fax: 610-768-0646
Web site: www.securityoncampus.org
E-mail: 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

Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)
8180 Greensboro Drive, Suite 1070
McLean, VA 22101-3823

Phone: 703-748-0811
Fax: 703-245-9961
Web site: www.valor-national.org
E-mail: info@valor-national.org

Witness Justice
PO. Box 475
Frederick, MD 21705

Phone: 301-898-1009/800-4WJ-HELP
Fax: 301-898-8874
Web site: www.witnessjustice.org

RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION

Please take a moment to let the Office for Victims of Crime know if the 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide was useful to you and your organization. Please feel free to use additional paper for your responses.



1. How did you use the *Resource Guide* in planning your commemorative events? Please share specific examples that can be highlighted in next year's *Resource Guide*.

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

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

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

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

6. Was the Introductory Theme DVD useful to you? If so, how did you use it?

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

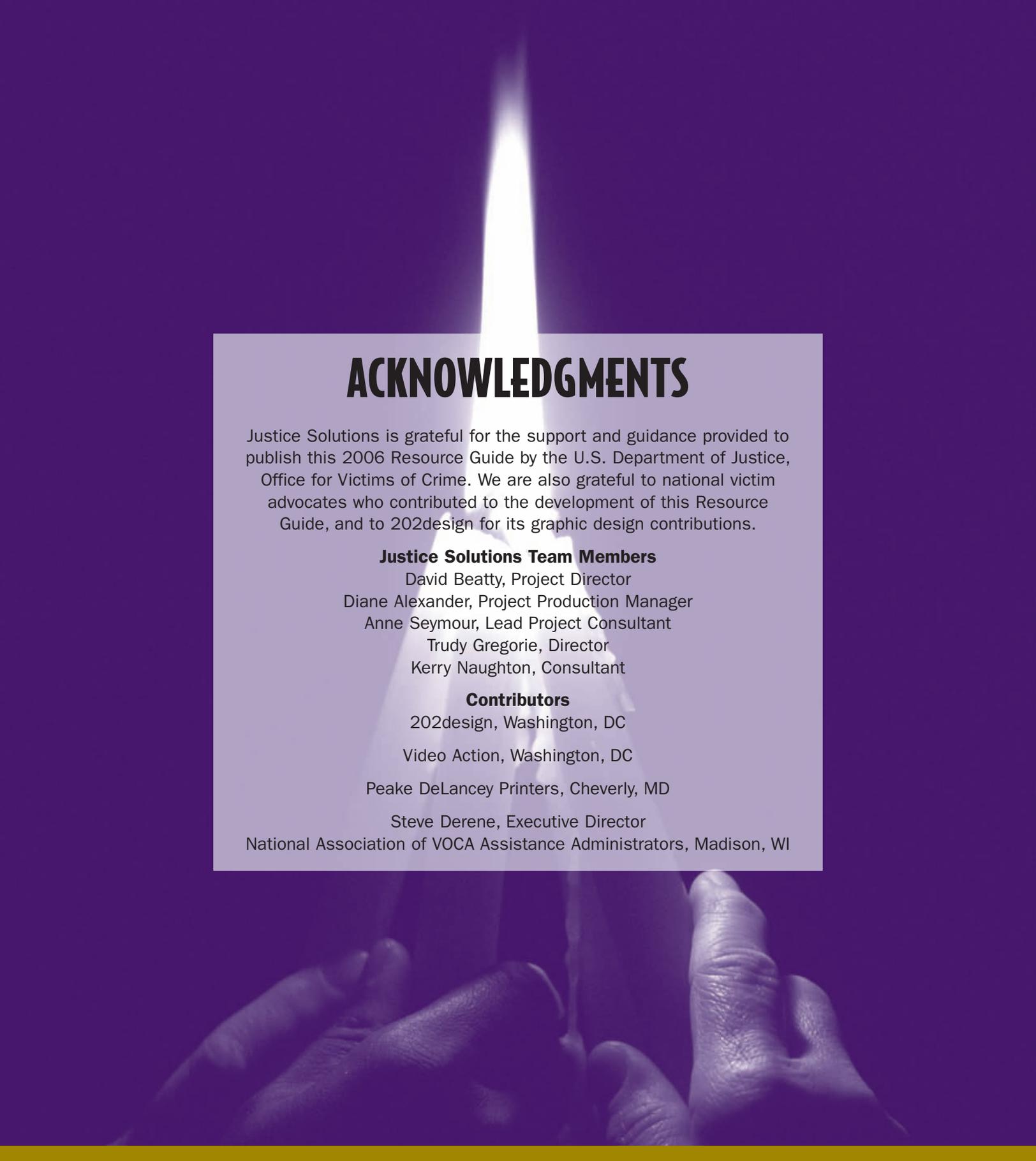
8. What additional resources or materials would you find helpful in the 2007 NCVRW *Resource Guide*?

9. 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?

Please fax this evaluation form to:

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

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide!



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www.ovc.gov

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