



The Internet makes virtually any information you might need just a mouse-click away, but it also can mean wasting hours of your precious time looking for just the right statistic, fact, or resource to help you with your efforts. The *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* offers a unique collection of resources and information designed specifically to support public education and outreach activities on crime victim issues.

Take full advantage of these resources as you educate public officials, media representatives, business leaders, victims of crime, and others about the realities of crime victimization.

- **Crime Victimization in the United States: Statistical Overviews—**
A comprehensive collection of current data on different types of crime victimization, special populations of crime victims, and the financial and mental health consequences of crime.
- **Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services—**
An overview of the information that the Office for Victims of Crime provides electronically on an ongoing basis, as well as an exhaustive list of victim-related resources available on the Web.
- **NCVRW Resource Guide Partners—**
A list of organizations partnering with the Office for Victims of Crime and the National Center for Victims of Crime to promote 2008 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Resource Guide Partners are committed to the goals of the week and may provide additional opportunities to collaborate on outreach activities in your community. ■

Also included in this section:

Resource Guide Evaluation—

Let us know how you used the *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* and rate its usefulness. Your feedback is essential to helping us improve the quality of the guide in future years. Please take a few minutes to complete and return this brief evaluation. Thank you.



RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

American Correctional Association Victims Committee

206 N. Washington Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-224-0000/800-ACA-JOIN
Fax: 703-224-0010
Web site: www.aca.org
E-mail: execoffice@aca.org

American Probation and Parole Association

P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, KY 40578

Phone: 859-244-8203
Fax: 859-244-8001
Web site: www.appa-net.org
E-mail: dkincaid@csg.org

Association of State Correctional Administrators

123 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

Department of Criminology
2576 E. San Ramon Avenue, MS ST 104
Fresno, CA 93740

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

Justice Solutions

720 Seventh Street NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-448-1710
Fax: 202-628-0080
Web site: www.justicesolutions.org
E-mail: info@justicesolutions.org

Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center, Inc.

1001 Prince George's Boulevard, Suite 750
Upper Marlboro, MD 21206

Phone: 301-952-0063/877-VICTIM-1
Fax: 240-929-0526
Web site: www.mdcrimevictims.org
E-mail: bethany@mdcrimevictims.org

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)

511 E. John Carpenter Freeway, Suite 700
Irving, TX 75062

Phone: 877-MADD-HELP/877-623-3435
Fax: 972-869-2206
Web site: www.madd.org
E-mail: victims@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

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

699 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-837-6304/800-THE-LOST
TTY/TDD: 800-826-7653
Fax: 703-549-4503
Web site: www.missingkids.com

National Center for State Courts

300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23188

Phone: 757-259-1864
Fax: 757-564-2034
Web site: www.ncsconline.org
E-mail: dgager@ncsc.dni.us

National Center on Elder Abuse

Administration on Aging
c/o Center for Community Research and Services
University of Delaware
297 Graham Hall
Newark, DE 19716

Phone: 302-831-3525
Fax: 302-831-4225
Web site: www.ncea.aoa.gov
E-mail: NCEA-info@aoa.hhs.gov

National Children's Alliance

516 C Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Phone: 202-548-0090/800-239-9950
Fax: 202-548-0099
Web site: www.nca-online.org
E-mail: info@nca-online.org

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 1603
Denver, CO 80203

Phone: 303-839-1852
TTY/TDD: 303-839-1681
Fax: 303-831-9251
Web site: www.ncadv.org
E-mail: mainoffice@ncadv.org

National Crime Prevention Council

2345 Crystal Drive, Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22202

Phone: 202-466-6272
Fax: 202-296-1356
Web site: www.ncpc.org
E-mail: webmaster@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 Criminal Justice Association

720 Seventh Street, NW, 3rd Floor
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-628-8550
Fax: 202-628-0080
Web site: www.ncja.org
E-mail: info@ncja.org

National District Attorneys Association

American Prosecutors Research Institute
99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-549-9222/703-549-4253
Fax: 703-836-3195
Web site: www.ndaa.org
E-mail: webmaster@ndaa.org

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

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

National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.

100 E. Eighth Street, Suite 202
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Phone: 888-818-7662
Fax: 513-345-4489
Web site: www.pomc.org
E-mail: natlpomc@aol.com

National Sexual Violence Resource Center

123 N. Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025

Phone: 717-909-0710/877-739-3895
Fax: 717-909-0714
TTY/TDD: 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

2460 W. 26th Avenue, Suite 255C
Denver, CO 80211

Phone: 303-861-1160
Fax: 303-861-1265
Web site: www.nvcan.org
E-mail: COVA789@aol.com

Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)

1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 930
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-466-7820
Fax: 202-466-7826
Web site: www.policeforum.org
E-mail: aluna@policeforum.org

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)

National Sexual Assault Hotline
2000 L Street, NW, Suite 406
Washington, DC 20036

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

Phone: 610-768-9330/888-251-7959
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: 203-931-6071
Web site: www.newhaven.edu/psps/center.html
E-mail: mgaboury@newhaven.edu

Witness Justice

P.O. Box 475
Frederick, MD 21705

Phone: 301-898-1009/800-4WJ-HELP
Fax: 301-898-8874
Web site: www.witnessjustice.org
E-mail: info@witnessjustice.org

ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

INTERNET RESOURCES FOR THE VICTIM SERVICES COMMUNITY

The online information explosion has greatly benefited the victim services community. Anyone with a computer and Internet access can easily locate the latest research findings, grant and funding sources, training opportunities, victim assistance resources, policy and legislative updates, and a wide range of organizations interested in victim-related issues and activities. The following updated list of online resources organizes whatever you might need into one convenient collection.

OVC Resource Center (OVCRC)

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), is a comprehensive repository of information for crime victims and victim service providers.

With online services accessible 24 hours-a-day, OVCRC is the central clearinghouse for crime victim publications and reports 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, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Community Capacity Development Office. OVCRC also disseminates information from the Office on Violence Against Women and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

OVCRC Contact Information:

To contact OVCRC, please submit an inquiry at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc>.

NCJRS Web Site (www.ncjrs.gov)

Operated by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) of OJP, DOJ, this Web site provides crime, victim assistance, substance abuse, and public safety information to support research, policy, and program development. Trained content specialists are available to respond to e-mail queries and direct individuals to resources, including an online library, abstracts database, funding opportunities, and upcoming events.

Justice Information Electronic Newsletter (JUSTINFO) (www.ncjrs.gov)

This free biweekly electronic newsletter, available through NCJRS, contains information about publications, events, funding and training opportunities, and Web-based resources available from all OJP agencies and NCJRS federal sponsors. Subscribe to this online newsletter at www.ncjrs.gov/subreg.html.

Information and Help (www.ncjrs.gov/app/qa/submitquestion.aspx)

NCJRS also offers more personalized assistance when needed. Submit your questions about victimization, criminal and juvenile justice, or other topics including technical assistance at the link noted above.

OVC Directory of Crime Victim Services (<http://ovc.ncjrs.org/findvictimservices>)

The OVC Directory of Crime Victim Services helps victim service providers and others locate non-emergency services in the United States and abroad.

OVC Web Forum (<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovcproviderforum>)

The OVC Web Forum gives victim service providers and allied professionals a unique opportunity to tap into a national support network, learn about cutting-edge issues and best practices, and gain peer insight through shared challenges and experiences.

Victim Assistance Training *Online* (VAT *Online*) (www.ovcttac.gov/vatonline)

Newly launched in September 2007, the OVC Victim Assistance Training *Online* (VAT *Online*) for victim service providers, is a basic victim advocacy Web-based training program that offers victim service providers and allied professionals the opportunity to acquire the basic skills and knowledge they need to better assist victims of crime. Specific information is also provided to meet the needs of target populations.

Sexual Assault Advocate/Counselor Training (SAACT) (www.ovcttac.org/saact)

Launched in 2007, the SAACT is one of OVC's new online, downloadable curricula. SAACT uses case studies, role playing, slides, vignettes, and other interactive exercises to help practitioners increase their understanding of sexual assault and gain the skills needed to assist victims of sexual assault.

ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

National Center for Victims of Crime Web Site (www.ncvc.org)

This unique resource for crime victims and victim service providers offers more than 80 “Get Help” bulletins on a wide range of issues. From the Web site, victims can be connected to e-mail support at gethelp@ncvc.org and a comprehensive referral service database of nearly 16,000 local service agencies in the United States (also accessible by calling the National Crime Victim Helpline at 1-800-FYI-CALL). This Web site also features victim services practice and legislative information for victim service providers, the national Stalking Resource Center, and the Teen Victim Initiative. (This site is not associated with OVC or NCJRS.)

VictimLaw Database (www.victimlaw.info)

VictimLaw is a unique and groundbreaking resource offering the first comprehensive, online database of more than 15,000 victims’ rights-related legal provisions, including: federal and state victims’ rights statutes; tribal laws; constitutional amendments; court rules; administrative code provisions; attorney general opinions; and case summaries of related court decisions. This user-friendly tool is available free of charge and provides instant access to a wide range of previously hard-to-find, regularly updated legal information. *VictimLaw* is accessible by visiting www.victimlaw.info.

Victim-Related Web Sites

The following pages contain nearly 600 links to online resources, including federal and state agencies, national and international nonprofit organizations, victim-specific coalitions, and programs providing relief services, counseling, compensation, public policy research, advocacy, public education, and direct victim assistance. (This list does not constitute an endorsement of opinions, resources, or statements made therein. Furthermore, OVC and the National Center for Victims of Crime do not endorse any commercial products advertised or available on any site.) ■



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
USA.Gov	www.usa.gov
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	http://ncadi.samhsa.gov
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	www.ncjrs.gov
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	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.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp
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 Abuse and Violence Prevention	www.higheredcenter.org
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, Help for American Victims of Crime Overseas	http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/emergencies/emergencies_1748.html
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs, National Center for PTSD	www.ncptsd.org
U.S. House of Representatives Victims' Rights Caucus	http://vrc.poe.house.gov
U.S. Parole Commission	www.usdoj.gov/uspc

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

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
Child Quest International	www.childquest.org
Child Welfare Information Gateway	www.childwelfare.gov
Child Welfare League of America	www.cwla.org
Childhelp USA	www.childhelpusa.org
Concerns of Police Survivors	www.nationalcops.org
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	www.dvinstitute.org
Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma	www.ivatcenters.org
Justice Solutions	www.justicesolutions.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	www.madd.org
National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children	www.nationaldec.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.socialworkers.org
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	www.navaa.org
National Center for Missing and 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 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	www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	www.musc.edu/ncvc
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
National Organization for Victim Assistance	www.trynova.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

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.schoolsafety.us
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	www.nsvrc.org
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm
National Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment Network	www.nvcap.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 Associations: 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.achsa.org
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 Court Innovation	www.communityjustice.org
Center on Juvenile & Criminal Justice	www.cjcj.org
Center for Restorative Justice and Peacemaking	http://rjp.umn.edu
Center for Sex Offender Management	www.csom.org
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	www.juvjustice.org
Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute	www.coalitioninstitute.org
Community Policing Consortium	www.communitypolicing.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Correctional Education Association	www.ceanational.org
Council of State Governments	www.csg.org
Governors Highway Safety Association	www.ghsa.org
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence 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	www.reentry.cc
Join Together	www.jointogether.org
Mental Health America	www.nmha.org
National Association for Community Mediation	www.nafcm.org
National Association for Court Management	www.nacmnet.org
National Association for Native American Children of Alcoholics	www.whitebison.org/nanacoa
National Association of Attorneys General	www.naag.org
National Association of Counties	www.naco.org
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	www.nadcp.org
National Association of Police Organizations	www.napo.org
National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors	www.nasadad.org
National Association of State Judicial Educators	http://nasje.org
National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections	www.navspic.org
National Association of Women Judges	www.nawj.org
National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise	www.cneonline.org
National Center for State Courts	www.ncsconline.org
National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	www.casacolumbia.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.org
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 Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives	www.noblenatl.org
National Sheriffs' Association	www.sheriffs.org
Partnership for a Drug-Free America	www.drugfree.org
Police Executive Research Forum	www.policeforum.org
Police Foundation	www.policefoundation.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Restorative Justice Online	www.restorativejustice.org
Restorative Justice Project	www.restorativejusticeproject.org
Southern Poverty Law Center	www.splcenter.org
State Justice Institute	www.statejustice.org
Victim Offender Mediation Association	www.voma.org

State Crime Victim Compensation Programs

Alabama	www.acvcc.state.al.us
Alaska	www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb
Arizona	www.acjc.state.az.us/victim/victcomp.asp
Arkansas	www.acic.org/justice
California	www.vcgcb.ca.gov
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp_english.htm
Connecticut	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	http://cjcc.ga.gov/victimDetails.aspx?id=62
Hawaii	www.hawaii.gov/cvcc
Idaho	www.iic.idaho.gov/cv/crimevictims.htm
Illinois	www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/cvc.html
Indiana	www.in.gov/cji/comp/faq.html
Iowa	www.state.ia.us/government/ag/helping_victims/index.html
Kansas	www.ksag.org/content/page/id/117
Kentucky	www.cvcb.ky.gov
Louisiana	www.corrections.state.la.us/Programs/victims.htm
Maine	www.state.me.us/ag/index.php?r=crimeandvictims&s=victimscompensation
Maryland	www.dpscs.state.md.us/victimservs/vs_cicb.shtml
Massachusetts	www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1657
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184---,00.html
Minnesota	www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/FinancialHelp
Mississippi	www.mississippi.gov/frameset.jsp?URL=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ago.state.ms.us%2Fdivisions%2Fcrime_victim%2Fvcinfo.php
Missouri	www.dolir.mo.gov/wc/cv_help.htm
Montana	www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	www.ncc.state.ne.us/services_programs/crime_victim_reparations.htm
Nevada	http://dadmin.state.nv.us/Victims_FAQs.htm
New Hampshire	http://doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/victims

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

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	www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/compensation.asp
Oklahoma	www.ok.gov/dac/Victims_Services/Victims_Comp_Claim_Status_&_Payment_Lookup/index.html
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/comp.shtml#compensation
Pennsylvania	www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&Q=571196
Rhode Island	www.treasury.ri.gov/crimevictim
South Carolina	www.govoep.state.sc.us/sova
South Dakota	http://dss.sd.gov/elderlyservices/services/cvc/index.asp
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.state.vt.us/victcomp.html
Virginia	www.cicf.state.va.us
Washington	www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp
West Virginia	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	www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm
Alaska	www.dps.state.ak.us/cdvsa
Arizona	www.azvictims.com
Arkansas	www.arkansas.gov/dfa/igs/igs_voca.html
California	www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/CJPDHome?OpenForm
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/VOCA.html
Connecticut	www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim
Delaware	www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.shtml
District of Columbia	http://ovs.dmps.dc.gov/ovs/site/default.asp
Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	http://cjcc.ga.gov/grantDetails.aspx?id=234
Hawaii	http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/gp
Idaho	http://www2.state.id.us/crimevictim
Illinois	www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&metaPage=ICJIAGrants
Indiana	www.in.gov/cji/victim
Iowa	www.state.ia.us/government/ag/helping_victims/services/grant_program.html
Kansas	www.ksag.org/content/page/id/58

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Kentucky	http://ag.ky.gov/victims
Louisiana	www.lcle.state.la.us/programs/cva.asp
Maine	www.maine.gov/dhhs/index.shtml
Maryland	www.dhr.state.md.us/victim
Massachusetts	www.mass.gov/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.mo.gov/webvictims/grants/voca.htm
Montana	http://doj.mt.gov/victims/default.asp
Nebraska	www.ncc.state.ne.us
Nevada Department of Human Resources	www.dhhs.nv.gov
New Hampshire	www.doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html
New Jersey	www.nj.gov/lps/dcj/victimwitness/index.html
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/victim/assistance.asp
Oklahoma	www.ok.gov/dac/Victims_Services/index.html
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/vawa.shtml
Pennsylvania	www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&Q=571196
Rhode Island	www.rjjustice.state.ri.us/voca
South Carolina	www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html
South Dakota	http://dss.sd.gov/elderlyservices/services/cvc/index.asp
Tennessee	www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm
Texas	www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd
Utah	www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Vermont	www.ccv.s.state.vt.us
Virginia	www.dcs.virginia.gov/victims
Washington	www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsIns/CrimeVictims/default.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/grantHome.asp?heading=Grant%20Information

State Attorneys General Victim Services Programs

Alabama	www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm
Alaska	www.law.state.ak.us/departement/criminal/victims_assist.html
Arizona	www.azag.gov/victims_rights/index.html

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Arkansas	www.ag.state.ar.us
California	http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm
Colorado	www.ago.state.co.us/safe_communities.cfm?MenuPage=True
Connecticut	www.ct.gov/ag/site/default.asp
Delaware	www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.shtml
District of Columbia	http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav,31692,,asp
Florida	http://myfloridalegal.com/victims
Georgia	http://law.ga.gov/00/channel_title/0,2094,87670814_87670971,00.html
Hawaii	http://hawaii.gov/ag
Idaho	http://www2.state.id.us/ag
Illinois	www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html
Indiana	www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/legal/victim
Iowa	www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/helping_victims/index.html
Kansas	www.ksag.org/content/page/id/40
Kentucky	http://ag.ky.gov/victims
Louisiana	www.ag.state.la.us/VictimRights.aspx
Maine	www.maine.gov/ag/?r=crimeandvictims
Maryland	www.oag.state.md.us/victim.htm
Massachusetts	www.ago.state.ma.us
Michigan	www.michigan.gov/ag/0,1607,7-164----,00.html
Minnesota	www.ag.state.mn.us
Mississippi	www.ago.state.ms.us/index.php/sections/victims/victim_assistance
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/victim/assistance.asp
Oklahoma	www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf/VServices!OpenPage
Oregon	www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/directory_vso.shtml
Pennsylvania	www.attorneygeneral.gov
Rhode Island	www.riag.state.ri.us/criminal/unit.php?name=victim
South Carolina	www.scattorneygeneral.org/public/victimassist.php
South Dakota	http://dci.sd.gov/victimservices/index.htm
Tennessee	www.attorneygeneral.state.tn.us/victim/victim.htm

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

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.dcls.virginia.gov/victims
Washington	www.atg.wa.gov
West Virginia	www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html
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 Violence and Sexual Assault	www.andvsa.org
Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.azcadv.org
Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.domesticpeace.com
California Partnership to End Domestic Violence	www.cpedv.org
Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence	www.ccadv.org
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 and Sexual Violence	www.mocadv.org
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.com
Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition	www.ndvsac.org
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence	www.nnadv.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

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.ocadvs.org
Spirits of Hope	www.onadv.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
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance	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.wyomingdvs.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.contactlifeline.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

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

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.	http://kyasap.brinkster.net
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 Abuse	www.msCasa.org
Missouri Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.mssu.edu/missouri/mocasa/mocasa.htm
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	www.mcadsv.com
Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition	www.ndvsac.org
Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence	www.ncasv.org
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	www.nhcadsv.org
New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault	www.njcasa.org
New Mexico Clearinghouse on Sexual Abuse and Adult Services	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
Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio	www.ohiohealth.com/body.cfm?id=980#prog
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	www.ocadvs.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
Day One, the Sexual Assault and Trauma Resource Center	www.dayoneri.org/index.htm
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 and Sexual Violence	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.wyomingdvsa.org/index1.htm

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

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 Correction	www.state.ar.us/doc
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	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	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 Corrections	www.corrections.ky.gov
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Administration of Criminal Justice	www.lcle.la.gov/
Maine Department of Corrections	www.state.me.us/corrections
Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	www.dpscs.state.md.us/
Massachusetts Department of Correction www.mass.gov/?pageID=eopsagencylanding&L=3&LO=Home&L1=Public+Safety+Agencies&L2=Massachusetts+Department+of+Correction&sid=Eeops	
Michigan Department of Corrections	www.michigan.gov/corrections
Minnesota Department of Corrections	www.corr.state.mn.us
Mississippi Department of Corrections	www.mdoc.state.ms.us
Missouri Department of Corrections	www.doc.missouri.gov
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	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

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

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 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.wvdoc.com/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.alabama.gov
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 Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services	www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dys/index.htm
California Division of Juvenile Justice	www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions_Boards/DJJ/index.html
Colorado Division of Youth Corrections	www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc
Connecticut Bureau of Juvenile Services	www.ct.gov/dcf/cwp/view.asp?a=2550&q=314444
Delaware Youth Rehabilitative Services	http://kids.delaware.gov/yrs/yrs_MainPage/yrs.shtml
District of Columbia Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	www.dc.gov/agencies/detail.asp?id=1610
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.fl.us
Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.ga.us
Hawaii Office of Youth Services	www.hawaii.gov/dhs/youth/oys
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	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	www.in.gov/indcorrection/juvfac.html
Iowa Juvenile Institutions	www.dhs.state.ia.us/dhs2005/dhs_homepage/children_family/juvenile_facilities/index.html
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	www.oyd.louisiana.gov
Maine Department of Corrections Juvenile Services Division	www.state.me.us/corrections/juvenile/index.htm
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services	www.djs.state.md.us

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Massachusetts Department of Youth Services	www.state.ma.us/dys
Michigan Bureau of Juvenile Justice	www.michigan.gov/dhs/0,1607,7-124-5452_34044---,00.html
Minnesota Department of Corrections Juvenile Facilities	www.doc.state.mn.us/facilities/default.htm
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 Youth Services	www.cor.state.mt.us/YouthServices/YouthServices.asp
Nebraska Juvenile Services	www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm
New Hampshire Division for Juvenile Justice Services	www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm
New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission	www.state.nj.us/lps/jjc/index.html
New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department	www.cyfd.org/index.htm
New York Office of Children & Family Services Division of Juvenile Justice and Opportunities for Youth	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	www.dys.ohio.gov
Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs	www.ok.gov/oja
Oregon Youth Authority	www.oregon.gov/OYA
Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections	www.dcyf.ri.gov/juvenile_corrections.php
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 Division of Juvenile Justice	www.state.tn.us/youth/juvenilejustice.htm
Texas Youth Commission	www.tyc.state.tx.us
Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services	www.hsdyc.state.ut.us
Vermont Department of Children and Families	www.dcf.state.vt.us
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice	www.djj.state.va.us
Washington Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration	http://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 Justice	www.wyjuvenilejustice.com

Victims' Rights Compliance and Enforcement Programs

Alaska Office of Victims' Rights	www.officeofvictimsrights.legis.state.ak.us
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
Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance	www.iowaiowa.com
Kentucky: Mary Byron Foundation	www.marybyronfoundation.org
Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center	www.mdcrimevictims.org

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Maryland Crime Victims' Rights Compliance Initiative	www.goccp.org/seven/compliance/victims_compliance_initiative.php
Michigan Crime Victim Foundation	www.crimevictimfoundation.org
Michigan Victim Alliance	www.mivictims.org
Minnesota Center for Victim Services	www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/CVJU/complaint.htm
Minnesota: Crime Victim Justice Unit	www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/CVJU/about.htm
Missouri Victim Assistance Network	http://mova.missouri.org
New Mexico Crime Victims Association	www.candohat.com/nmcva
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
Crime Victims United of Oregon	www.crimevictimsunited.org
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvo
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
Utah Council on Victims of Crime	www.crimevictim.utah.gov/UCVC/about_UCVC.html
Washington Coalition of Crime Victim Advocates	www.wccva.org
Wisconsin Crime Victims Council	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&_Advisory_groups/Wisconsin_Crime_Victims_Council.asp
Wisconsin: Crime Victim Rights Board	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/CVRB.asp
Wisconsin Victim Resource Center (complaint mediation)	www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/victims_rights/Victim_Resource_Center.asp
Wyoming Crime Victims Coalition	www.wycrimevictims.org

Other Victim Resources

Alliance for Justice	www.afj.org
American Psychological Association	www.apa.org
Boys & Girls Clubs of America	www.bgca.org
Children's Institute Inc.	www.childrensinstitute.org
Communities Against Violence Network	www.cavnet.org
Compassionate Friends	www.compassionatefriends.com
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	www.caepv.org
Hope for Healing	www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	www.istss.org
International Victimology Website	www.victimology.nl
Internet Crime Complaint Center	www.ic3.gov
Jewish Women International	www.jewishwomen.org
Joint Center on Violence and Victim Studies	www.washburn.edu/ce/jcvvs
Justice for All	www.jfa.net
Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	http://victims.jrn.msu.edu
National Center for PTSD	www.ncptsd.va.gov

VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

National Victim Notification Network	http://appriss.com/VINE.html
Post Trauma Resources	www.posttrauma.com
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	www.safehorizon.org
Security On Campus	www.securityoncampus.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
Stop Bullying Now	www.stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov/index.asp
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	www.workviolence.com

Legal Research/Resources

Findlaw	www.findlaw.com
National Crime Victim Law Institute	www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions	http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html
VictimLaw	www.victimlaw.info
WashLaw Legal Research on the Web	www.washlaw.edu

Media

Criminal Justice Journalists	www.reporters.net/cjj
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma	www.dartcenter.org
News Index	http://newsindex.com
Newslink	http://newslink.org
Newspapers.com	www.newspapers.com
Poynter Institute for Media Studies	www.poynter.org
Public Relations Society of America	www.prsa.org

Crime Victimization in the United States Statistical Overviews

Successful advocacy for victims' rights starts with accurate information from reputable sources that can debunk myths surrounding crime victimization. But condensing that information into an easily translatable form can be challenging and oftentimes consuming. The *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* provides 21 one-page statistical overviews covering major areas of crime, populations with specific needs, and general crime victimization in the United States.

These overviews can be used throughout the year as handouts for community awareness projects, in presentations to elected officials and policymakers, as part of an awareness campaign's media pitch, and especially to inform crime victims that they are not alone in their experience.

Interpreting Crime Statistics¹

Crime in the United States is measured by two national statistical programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice: the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Each program produces valuable information about aspects of the nation's crime problem. Because the UCR and NCVS programs are conducted for different purposes, use different methods, and focus on somewhat different aspects of crime, the information they produce together provides a more comprehen-

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sive panorama of crime in the United States than either could produce alone.

The National Crime Victimization Survey is a yearly study in which interviews are conducted with individuals age 12 or older in about 40,000 households. Information is obtained from about 80,000 people in these households. The NCVS provides detailed information about the characteristics of the victims, the crime incidents, whether the crime was reported to

police, and why the crime was or was not reported, as well as other details about the crimes. The survey consistently obtains a very high response rate of about 90 percent of all households in the sample. Because the survey sample is designed to measure the nation as a whole, information is not available about local areas such as cities, counties, or states.

The Uniform Crime Reports is based upon local police statistics,

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which are collected annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This survey covers murder, which is not measured by the NCVS, as well as commercial crimes such as robberies and burglaries, which cannot be measured in a household survey. The UCR covers only crimes reported to police—less than half of all crimes. Because the UCR is compiled from local police data, however, it can provide information on crime rates at the city, county, and state level.

In addition, a variety of studies are conducted by the federal government, universities, national research firms such as the Gallup organization, and many other entities that also seek to measure various subjects related to crime and its impact upon victims and the population in general.

Many people assume that all statistics are equal, but there are great variations in the quality of statistical data. In evaluating any statistic, it is prudent to know something about the source, because the reliability of any finding is dependent on how rigorously the study from which it is drawn adheres to sound statistical practice and survey methodology.

For estimates drawn from surveys, sound statistical and survey methodology involves using a valid sample that is representative of the population that the survey is attempting to measure. The sample size must be sufficient to produce statistically reliable results for the phenomenon being measured. Because of the relative rarity of crime victimization, extremely large samples are required. The survey procedures, including the questionnaire used, must be carefully designed to avoid introducing biases into the estimates. The results must be presented in an unbiased manner that includes any caveats about the estimates.

Many aspects of a statistical study can affect the validity and reliability of findings. A sample that represents one population will not be generalizable to another population. For example, if college students only are surveyed,

the results will not apply to the general population. Similarly, if a survey has a very low response rate, the characteristics of people who did answer the survey may be different from those who did not respond.

Sometimes statistics from studies done ten years ago or more may continue to be used because the study has not been repeated. If these statistics are used, the time period that was covered by the study should also be mentioned because the findings may be out of date.

Statistics from any source may be used by groups that advocate particular positions on issues involving public policy. Some of these groups use reliable statistics from well-documented sources. Other groups may use statistics that cannot be documented. A group may also present statistics selectively to support a particular point of view. Sometimes there may be honest differences of opinion about conclusions that are drawn from the same statistic. An understanding of these issues can encourage more critical analysis of all statistics, rather than viewing any single number as the “absolute truth.” ■



OVERVIEW OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

In 2005, 23 million crimes were committed in the United States; of these, 5.2 million were violent and 18 million were property crimes.¹

Forty-seven percent of violent crime and 40 percent of property crime was reported to the police.²

An estimated 16,692 persons were murdered nationwide in 2005, an increase of 3.4 percent from the 2004 figure.³

Child protective services nationwide found an estimated 899,000 children to be victims of neglect or abuse in 2005.⁴

In 2005, 389,100 women and 78,180 men were victimized by an intimate partner.⁵

In 2005, victims experienced 191,670 incidents of rape and sexual assault.⁶

More than one million women and almost 400,000 men are stalked annually in the United States.⁷

In 2005, teens ages 12 to 19 and young adults ages 20 to 24 experienced the highest rates of violent crime.⁸

In 2005, teenagers (ages 12 to 19) experienced 1.5 million violent crimes; this figure includes 175,391 robberies and 73,354 sexual assaults and rapes.⁹

More than a quarter of people with severe mental illness had been victims of a violent crime in the past year, a rate more than 11 times higher than that of the general population even after controlling for demographic differences.¹⁰

Of the 42,642 deaths in motor vehicle crashes in 2006, 41 percent, or 17,602, were attributed to alcohol.¹¹

In 2005, 85,000 persons over the age of 65 were victims of non-fatal violent crime in 2005.¹²

In 2005, 7,163 hate crimes were reported to law enforcement.¹³

Between 2003 and 2006, the number of adult victims of identity fraud in the United States declined marginally from 10 million to 9 million people.¹⁴

In 2005, 24 percent of all violent crime incidents were committed by an armed offender, and 9 percent by an offender with a firearm.¹⁵

Each year, an estimated 14,500 to 17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States.¹⁶

An average of 1.7 million people are victims of violent crime while working or on duty each year. An estimated 1.3 million (75 percent) of these incidents are simple assaults while an additional 19 percent are aggravated assaults.¹⁷

Fifteen percent of violent crime and 95 percent of property crime resulted in economic losses in 2005.¹⁸

In 2006, 95,270 crimes were reported on college and university campuses; 97 percent were property crimes and three percent violent crimes.¹⁹

In 2003, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 154,200 serious violent crimes at school.²⁰

¹ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed October 15, 2007).

² *Ibid.*, 10.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Murder," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html, (accessed August 22, 2007).

⁴ Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), 61, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm05/cm05.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

⁵ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 9.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 3.

⁷ Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey," (Washington, DC: National

Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

⁸ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 8.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 7.

¹⁰ Linda Teplin et al., "Crime Victimization in Adults with Severe Mental Illness: Comparison with the National Crime Victimization Survey," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 62 (2005): 911-21.

¹¹ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats: 2006 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment-A Preview," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007), http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa_static_file_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNotes/2007/810791.pdf, (accessed August 15, 2007).

¹² Data extrapolated from Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005, 3."

¹³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2005," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2005/table1.htm>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

¹⁴ Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., "New Research Shows Identity Fraud Growth Is Contained And Consumers Have More Control Than They Think," (Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., 2006), <https://secure.platypusvideo.com/articlenews/article.php?articleID=25>, (accessed October 15, 2007).

¹⁵ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 10.

¹⁶ Department of Justice, "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, 2004), 3, http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/ashcroft_report.pdf, (accessed August 10, 2007).

¹⁷ Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," (Washington, DC:

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf>, (accessed September 11, 2007).

¹⁸ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2004: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), Table 81, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus04.pdf>, (accessed September 14, 2007).

¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_09.html, (accessed August 3, 2007).

²⁰ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2006), http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=2&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_2.1.asp, (accessed October 15, 2007).

CAMPUS CRIME

In 2006, 95,270 crimes were reported on college and university campuses; 97 percent were property crimes, and 3 percent violent crimes.¹

Of the violent crimes reported on college campuses, 1,445 (53 percent) were aggravated assaults, 761 (28 percent) were robberies, 501 (18 percent) were forcible rapes, and 5 (0.1 percent) were murders.²

Theft was the most prevalent form of property crime (77,372), accounting for 84 percent, followed by 12,128 burglaries (13 percent), 3,058 motor vehicle thefts (3 percent), and 433 incidents of arson (0.5 percent).³

In 2001, more than 97,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 were victims of alcohol-related sexual assault or date rape. More than 696,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 were assaulted by another student who had been drinking.⁴

Thirteen percent of college women were stalked at some point between fall of 1996 and spring of 1997. Four in 5 campus stalking victims knew their stalkers, and 3 in 10 college women reported being injured emotionally or psychologically from being stalked.⁵

From 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.⁶

About 4 in 10 violent crimes against college students were committed by offenders who were perceived by victims to be using drugs or alcohol.⁷

Male college students were twice as likely to be victims of overall violence than female students.⁸

White college students had somewhat higher rates of violent victimization than black students and higher rates than students of other races.⁹

Victims of rape/sexual assault were about four times more likely to be victimized by someone they knew than by a stranger.¹⁰

Eight of 10 robberies of college students were committed by strangers, compared to about 6 of 10 assaults and about 2 of 10 rape/sexual assaults.¹¹

Nine percent of violent victimizations against college students involved offenders armed with firearms; 7 percent were committed with knives; and 10 percent were committed with other types of weapons, such as a blunt object.¹²

About 35 percent of violent victimizations against college students were reported to the police.¹³

Most crimes against students (93 percent) occurred off campus; of those, 72 percent occurred at night.¹⁴

In 2004, crimes occurring in on-campus residence halls included 957 assaults, 1,938 forcible sex offenses, and 10 non-forcible sex offenses.¹⁵

Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses made up almost 14 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported throughout the United States in 2005.¹⁶

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_09.html, (accessed August 3, 2007).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ralph W. Hingson et al., "Magnitude of Alcohol-Related Mortality and Morbidity among U.S. College Students Ages 18-24: Changes from 1998 to 2001," *Annual Review of Public Health* 26

(2005): 267, http://www.collegedrink.org/prevention.gov/media/Mag_and_Prev_ARPH_April_2005.pdf, (accessed August 3, 2007).

⁵ Bonnie S. Fisher et al., "The Sexual Victimization of College Women," (Washington, DC: NIJ/BJS, 2000), 27-28, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/182369.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

⁶ Katrina Baum and Patsy Klaus, "Violent Victimization of College Students, 1995-2002," (Washington, DC: BJS, 2005), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vvcs02.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 4.

¹¹ Ibid., 1.

¹² Ibid., 5.

¹³ Ibid., 6.

¹⁴ Ibid., 1.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Education, "Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics 2002-2004: Criminal Offenses," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), <http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/summary.html>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

¹⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2004, Table 10," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2005), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2004/hctable10.htm>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

CHILD VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 899,000 children were victims of child abuse or neglect.¹

During 2005, 1,460 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (77 percent) of children who were killed were younger than 4 years of age.²

During 2005, 63 percent of child victims experienced neglect, 17 percent were physically abused, 9 percent were sexually abused, 7 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2 percent were medically neglected. In addition, 14 percent of child victims experienced "other" types of maltreatment such as "abandonment," "threats of harm to the child," or "congenital drug addiction."³

Fifty-one percent of child abuse or neglect victims were girls, and 47 percent were boys.⁴

The youngest children had the highest rate of victimization and accounted for the largest percentage of victims. Children from birth to 3 years of age accounted for 30 percent of child victims.⁵

One-half (48 percent) of all child victims were white, almost one quarter (23 percent) were African-American, and 17 percent were Hispanic. African-American children, Pacific Islander children, and American Indian or Alaska Native children had the highest rates of victimization.⁶

Mothers were the sole abuser in 40 percent of substantiated cases, fathers in 18 percent. Both parents were perpetrators

of child maltreatment in 18 percent of the cases. Child victims maltreated by a non-parental perpetrator accounted for 10 percent of the total.⁷

Nearly 8 percent of child victims had a reported disability.⁸

Twenty-six children were killed by their babysitter in 2005.⁹

Five percent of child molesters released from prison commit a new sex offense within three years of their release.¹⁰

The most significant predictor of whether a battered woman will physically abuse her child is having been physically abused by her own mother, not whether she has been battered by her partner.¹¹

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 healthcare 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.¹²

Victims of child abuse constituted 18 percent of the recipients of crime victim compensation.¹³

Based on extrapolations from the National Incident-Based Reporting System, approximately 2,900 criminal incidents of pornography with juvenile involvement were known to state and local police in 2000.¹⁴

¹ Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), 25, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm05/cm05.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

² *Ibid.*, 61.

³ *Ibid.*, 27.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, 46.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 28.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 29.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 56.

⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 12," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_12.html, (accessed August 3, 2007).

¹⁰ Patrick A. Langan et al., "Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2003), 7, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/rsorp94.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

¹¹ Carol Cooney, "Battered Mothers Who Physically Abuse Their Children," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19 no. 8, (August 2004): 943-52.

¹² Suzette Fromm, "Annual Cost of Child Maltreatment, Prevent Child Abuse America," (Washington, DC: Prevent Child Abuse America, 2001), <http://www.preventchildabuse.org>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

¹³ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: National Association of Crime Victim

Compensation Boards, 2006), <http://nacvcb.org>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

¹⁴ David Finkelhor and Richard Ormrod, "Child Pornography: Patterns from NIBRS," (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2004), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/204911.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

COST OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 15 percent of violent crimes and 95 percent of property crimes resulted in economic losses involving theft or damage loss.¹

In 2005, the total economic loss to victims was \$1.4 billion for violent crime and \$15.6 billion for property crime.²

In 2006, the average loss to telemarketing fraud victims was \$2,036³ compared to \$2,892 in 2005 and \$1,974 in 2004.⁴

The average loss to Internet scam victims was \$1,917 in 2005, compared to \$895 in 2004. The total loss in 2005 was \$13.9 million, significantly higher than the \$5.8 million reported lost in 2004.⁵

In 2006, fake-check scams were the leading telemarketing scam reported to the National Fraud Information Center; the average loss to victims was \$3,278.⁶

In 2003, the United States (at federal, state, and local levels) spent a record \$185 billion for police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal activities. Since 1982, expenditures for operating the criminal justice system increased 418 percent, not accounting for inflation.⁷

In 2005, \$367 million worth of property was stolen during robberies. The average dollar value of property stolen per robbery offense was \$1,230.⁸

In 2005, the average value for property stolen during the commission of a larceny-theft was \$764 per offense. The total value of stolen property was \$3.8 billion.⁹

In 2005, the average dollar loss due to arson was \$14,910.¹⁰

There were 31,500 fires intentionally set to structures in 2005, a 13.7 percent decrease from 2004. These fires resulted in 315 civilian deaths and \$664 million in property loss.¹¹

There were 21,000 fires intentionally set to vehicles in 2005,

a 41.7 percent increase from 2004, resulting in \$113 million in property damage.¹²

In 2005, the average dollar loss per burglary offense was \$1,725. The total amount lost to burglaries was \$2.8 billion.¹³

Victim compensation programs distributed \$427 million in 2005. This amount is nearly double the amount reported seven years ago.¹⁴

Victim compensation programs paid \$16.8 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2005, an almost 50 percent increase from 2003.¹⁵

Victims of child abuse constituted 18 percent of the recipients of crime victim compensation in 2005.¹⁶

In 2005, domestic violence victims made up 20 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs; 34 percent of all assault claims were paid to domestic violence victims.¹⁷

In 2005, medical expenses constituted 53 percent of all victim compensation payments; economic support for lost wages for injured victims and for lost support in homicides made up 19 percent of the total; 11 percent of total payments were for funeral bills; and 8 percent went toward mental health counseling for crime victims.¹⁸

The direct cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States totals more than \$24 billion annually. When factoring in indirect costs, the figure rises to more than \$94 billion annually.¹⁹

Insurance fraud increases the average household's insurance premiums by \$300.²⁰

Bomb threats cost many school districts losses of over \$250,000 due to school closings and the cost of bomb search squads.²¹

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), Table 81, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus05.pdf>, (accessed September 14, 2007).

² Ibid., Table 82.

³ National Fraud Information Center, "2006 Top 10: Telemarketing Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center: January – December 2006," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2007), <http://fraud.org/stats/2006/telemarketing.pdf>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

⁴ National Fraud Information Center, "Telemarketing Scams: January-December 2005 Statistics," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), http://www.fraud.org/toolbox/2005_Telemarketing_Fraud_Report.pdf, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁵ National Fraud Information Center,

"Internet Scams: Fraud Trends January-December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), http://www.fraud.org/2005_Internet_Fraud_Report.pdf, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁶ National Fraud Information Center, "2006 Top 10: Telemarketing Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center: January – December 2006."

⁷ Kristen A. Hughes, "Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 2003," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/jeeus03.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Table 23," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_23.html, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Arson," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/property_crime/arson.html, (accessed August 10, 2007).

¹¹ Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 2005: Full Report," (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2006), 14, <http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/OS.fireloss.pdf>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Table 23."

¹⁴ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2005), <http://www.nacvcb.org>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Suzette Fromm, "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect," (Washington, DC: Prevent Child Abuse America, 2001), 2, 3, http://www.preventchildabuse.org/documents/index/cost_analysis.pdf, (accessed August 10, 2007).

²⁰ National Insurance Crime Bureau, "Insurance Fraud: Understanding the Basics," (Des Plaines, IL: National Insurance Crime Bureau, 2006), https://www.nicb.org/cps/rde/xbcr/nicb/INSURANCE_FRAUD.pdf, (accessed August 10, 2007).

²¹ Graeme R. Newman, "Bomb Threats in Schools," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), 4, <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1433>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

DISABILITIES AND VICTIMIZATION

Note: Given the small size or scope of some of these studies, not all results can be extrapolated to the nation as a whole. Further research is needed to assess more fully the prevalence of crimes against people with disabilities in the United States.

More than 25 percent of persons with severe mental illness have been victims of a violent crime in the past year, a rate more than 11 times that of the general population, even after controlling for demographic differences.¹

Depending on the type of violent crime (rape, robbery, assault, and their subcategories), prevalence was 6 to 23 times greater among persons with severe mental illness than among the general population.²

In 2005, nearly 8 percent of child victims of abuse and neglect had a reported disability. Disabilities considered risk factors included mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or another medical problem.³

A study of North Carolina women found that women with disabilities were four times more likely to have experienced sexual assault in the past year than women without disabilities.⁴

The same study found that the variables of age, education, mobility, social isolation, and depression can be used to identify with 84 percent accuracy whether a woman with a disability may have experienced physical, sexual, or disability-related violence or abuse during the past year.⁵

In response to a survey of women with physical disabilities, 56 percent reported abuse, a number consistent with similar studies. Of this group, 87 percent reported physical abuse, 66 percent reported sexual abuse, 35 percent were refused help with a personal need, and 19 percent were prevented from using an assistive device.⁶

In this same survey of adult women, 74 percent reported abuse lasting at least three months, 55 percent reported they had been abused multiple times as an adult, and 80 percent reported being abused by a male partner.⁷

Only 33 percent of the abused women with physical disabilities who were surveyed sought assistance to address the abuse. Only about half of those women viewed the assistance in a positive light.⁸

In a study of 946 women with and without disabilities, 62 percent of women reported that they had experienced emotional, physical, or sexual abuse. Women with disabilities reported abusive incidents similar to those reported by women without disabilities. They also reported other abuses including withholding the use of wheelchairs, use of braces, medication, transportation, or essential assistance with personal tasks such as dressing or getting out of bed.⁹

More than half of all abuse of people with disabilities is estimated to be perpetrated by family members and peers with disabilities. Disability professionals (i.e., paid or unpaid caregivers, doctors, and nurses) are generally believed responsible for the other half. In addition, approximately 67 percent of perpetrators who abused individuals with severe cognitive disabilities accessed them through their work in disability services.¹⁰

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 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 (7 percent), with physical disabilities (6 percent), or who are blind, deaf, or have hearing loss (1 percent).¹¹

A study of sexual assault of adult males found that more than 10 percent of male victims had cognitive disabilities.¹²

¹ Linda Teplin et al., "Crime Victimization in Adults with Severe Mental Illness: Comparison with the National Crime Victimization Survey," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 62 (2005): 911-21.

² Ibid.

³ Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), 56, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm05/cm05.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

⁴ Sandra Martin et al., "Physical and Sexual Assault of Women with Disabilities," *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 823.

⁵ Margaret A. Nosek et al., "Disability, Psychosocial, and Demographic Characteristics of Abused Women with Physical Disabilities," *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 846.

⁶ Sharon Milberger et al., "Michigan Study on Women with Physical Disabilities," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2002), <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/193769.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Margaret A. Nosek et al., "National Study of Women with Physical Disabilities," Chapter VII, (Houston, TX: Center for Research on Women with Disabilities, 1997), http://www.bcm.edu/crowd/national_study/national_study.html, (accessed August 14, 2007).

¹⁰ Dick Sobsey and Tanis Doe, "Patterns of Sexual Abuse and Assault," *Journal of Sexuality and Disability* 9 (1991): 243-59.

¹¹ Michelle Schwartz, Wendie H. Abramson, and Heather A. Kamper, "A National Survey of the Accessibility of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services to Women with Disabilities," (Austin, TX: Working Paper, SafePlace, 2004).

¹² Stermac et al., "Stranger and Acquaintance Sexual Assault of Adult Males," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19 (2004): 8.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

In 2005, 389,100 women and 78,180 men were victimized by an intimate partner. These crimes accounted for 9 percent of all violent crime.¹

Of female murder victims, 33 percent were killed by their husbands or boyfriends; 2 percent of male murder victims were killed by their wives or girlfriends.²

Three percent of all murders committed in the workplace were committed by the victim's intimate partner (either husband, wife, or boyfriend).³

A 2004 study found that women living in disadvantaged neighborhoods were more than twice as likely to be the victims of intimate partner violence compared to women in more advantaged neighborhoods.⁴

In 2005, about 15 percent of state and local firearms application rejections (10,000 applications) were due to a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction or restraining order.⁵

A recent study found that in states with laws restraining abusers from possessing firearms, intimate partner homicide rates decreased by 9 to 12 percent. These laws were most effective when states cross-checked restraining orders with firearm purchases.⁶

Of the 757 suspects referred to U.S. Attorneys for a domestic violence offense between 2000 and 2002, 83 percent were suspected of violating the federal law that prohibits firearm possession by someone with a prior misdemeanor domestic violence conviction or violating the law that prohibits firearm possession by someone subject to a protection order. The remaining 17 percent were investigated for interstate domestic violence/stalking. Violation of a protective order across state lines was suspected in 28 incidents.⁷

Domestic violence victims constituted 20 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs in 2005. They received compensation for 34 percent of all assault claims.⁸

One study found that women who have experienced any type of personal violence (even when the last episode was 14 to 30 years ago) reported a greater number of chronic physical symptoms than those who have not been abused. The risk of suffering from six or more chronic physical symptoms increased with the number of forms of violence experienced.⁹

Approximately 1 in 5 high school girls reported being abused by a boyfriend.¹⁰

For 6 percent of adults on probation, domestic violence was the most serious offense of which they had been convicted.¹¹

Although 96 percent of patients believe physicians should inquire about family conflict, two-thirds report that their physician has never asked them about intimate partner violence. Sixty-seven percent of those whose physician has inquired about family conflict reported that the same physician did indeed help them receive assistance.¹²

Same-Sex Domestic Violence

In 2006, lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender people (LGBT) experienced 3,534 incidents of domestic violence. Four of these incidents resulted in murder.¹³

In 2003, 44 percent of these victims were men, 36 percent women, and 2 percent transgender. Gender identity was not recorded for 9 percent of the victims.¹⁴

In cases where the age of the victim was recorded, 58 percent were over the age of 30, while 42 percent of the victims of LGBT domestic violence were under 30.¹⁵

¹ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 9, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/murder_homicide.html, (accessed August 6, 2007).

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2003), 42, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/violence.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

⁴ Michael Benson and Greer Fox, "When Violence Hits Home: How Economics and Neighborhood Play a Role,"

(Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2004), 1, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205004.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

⁵ Bowling et al., "Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 5, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/bcft05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

⁶ Elizabeth R. Vigdor and James A. Mercy, "Disarming Batters," in *Evaluating Gun Policy*, eds. Jens O. Ludwig and Philip J. Cook (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2003).

⁷ Matthew Durose et al., "Family Violence Statistics," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 51, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/fvs.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

⁸ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," <http://www.nacvcb.org>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

⁹ Christina Nicolaidis et al., "Violence, Mental Health, and Physical Symptoms in an Academic Internal Medicine Practice," *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 19 (2004): 815-23.

¹⁰ Jay Silverman et al., "Dating Violence Against Adolescent Girls and Associated Substance Use, Unhealthy Weight Control, Sexual Risk Behavior, Pregnancy, and Suicidality," *JAMA* (2001): 572-79.

¹¹ Lauren Glaze, "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2006), 6, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

<bjs/pub/pdf/ppus05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

¹² Sandra K. Burge et al., "Patients' Advice to Physicians about Intervening in Family Court," *Annals of Family Medicine* 3 (2005): 3.

¹³ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2007), 5, 18, <http://www.avp.org>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

¹⁴ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence: 2003 Supplement," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2004), 7, <http://www.avp.org>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 9.

DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING

Of the 42,642 deaths from motor vehicle crashes in 2006, 17,602 fatalities (41 percent) were in crashes involving alcohol.¹

Nearly 1.5 million driving-while-intoxicated (DWI) arrests occur in the United States each year.²

In 2005, an estimated 254,000 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes where police reported that alcohol was present.³

In 2005, 26 percent of drivers involved in fatal crashes had some alcohol in their system at the time of the crash.⁴ Seventy-five percent of drivers in fatal crashes who had alcohol present in their system had blood alcohol content (BAC) levels of 0.10 or 0.11, greater than the legal limit in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Twenty-five percent of these drivers had BAC levels of 0.21, which is more than twice the legal limit in all states.⁵

In 2005, 21 percent of the children under age 15 who were killed in crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes.⁶

In 2002 and 2003, 21 percent of people ages 16 to 20 reported that they had driven in the past year while under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs.⁷

In 2002 and 2003, approximately 4.2 million people ages 16 to 20 reported driving under the influence of either alcohol or illicit drugs in the past year. Of these, roughly 169,000, or four percent, reported being arrested and booked for driving under the influence during that time.⁸

Juvenile arrests for driving under the influence increased by 33 percent from 1994 to 2003. The increase for female juveniles was 83 percent, and the increase for male juveniles

was 25 percent. During the same period, arrests of adults for driving under the influence decreased by 6 percent.⁹

In 2006, there were 403 crashes and 148 deaths due to alcohol use by a boat's occupants.¹⁰

Operating a boat with a BAC level greater than 0.10 increases the risk of death during a boating accident by more than ten times as opposed to a BAC of zero.¹¹

During the Christmas and New Year holiday time, about 45 percent of all fatalities occur in crashes where at least one of the drivers has a BAC level of 0.08 or more. During the remainder of December, the figure is 30 percent.¹²

In a 2005 survey, 29 percent of high-school students said that within the past 30 days they had ridden in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking. In the same survey, 10 percent of high-school students reported having driven a vehicle when they had been drinking within the past 30 days.¹³

In 2000, each alcohol-related crash cost the American public \$1.1 million. The total cost of all alcohol-related crashes was \$51 billion.¹⁴

A study of repeat impaired-driving offenders found that the majority of respondents (54 percent) were alcohol-dependent. In addition, many of the respondents had at least one lifetime disorder in addition to alcohol abuse or dependence. Among those, the most prevalent was major depressive or dysthymic disorder (31 percent), followed by posttraumatic stress disorder (15 percent).¹⁵

¹ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats: 2006 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment – A Preview," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007), http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa_static_file_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNotes/2007/810791.pdf, (accessed August 15, 2007).

² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Laws: Blood Alcohol Concentration Test Refusal Laws," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006), 1, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/Rulemaking/Articles/Associated%20Files/07%20BAC%20Test%20Refusal.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

³ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatality Counts and Estimates of People Injured for 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006), 74, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd30/ncsa/ppt/2006/810639.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

⁴ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: 2005 Data: State Alcohol Estimates," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006), Table 4, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2005/810627.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

⁵ Timothy M. Pickrell, "Traffic Safety Facts: Research Note: Driver Involvement in Fatal Crashes by Age Group and Vehicle Type," (Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2006), 2, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/RNotes/2006/810598.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

⁶ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: 2005 Data: Alcohol," (Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2006), 2, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2005/810616.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

⁷ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, "Driving Under the Influence (DUI) among Young Persons," (Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and

Mental Health Services Administration, December 2004), <http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k4/youthDUI/youthDUI.htm>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 2003," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, August 2005), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/209735.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

¹⁰ U.S. Coast Guard, "2006 Boating Statistics," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 2007), 30, http://www.uscgboating.org/statistics/Boating_Statistics_2006.pdf, (accessed August 15, 2007).

¹¹ U.S. Coast Guard, "Boating Under the Influence, Alcohol Effects," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 2005), <http://www.uscgboating.org/safety/bui/effects.htm>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

¹² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats: Fatalities Related to Impaired Driving During the Christmas and New Year's Day Holiday Periods,"

(Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004), http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/StopImpaired/809_824/index.htm#2#2, (accessed August 15, 2007).

¹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005," 5, (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5505.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

¹⁴ Lawrence J. Blincoe et al., "The Economic Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes 2000," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2002), Table 11 and 12, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/Communication%20&%20Consumer%20Information/Articles/Associated%20Files/EconomicImpact2000.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

¹⁵ Janet Lapham, Garnett McMillan, and Jodi Lapidus, "Psychiatric Disorders in a Sample of Repeat Impaired-Driving Offenders," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 67 (2006): 707.

ELDER VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 85,000 persons over the age of 65 were victims of non-fatal violent crime.¹

In 2004, more than 65 percent of elder maltreatment victims were women.²

In 2004, African Americans constituted 21 percent of elder maltreatment victims, despite representing 8 percent of all Americans age 65 or older.³

In 2005, crime victims age 65 or older reported 66 percent of personal crimes to the police, the highest reporting rate of all age groups.⁴

In 2005, 633 people age 65 or older were murdered.⁵

The most recent survey of adult protective services found that 191,908 reports of elder abuse and neglect of people age 60 and older were substantiated in 2004.⁶

Of the reports substantiated by adult protective services in 2004, 20 percent involved caregiver neglect; 15 percent involved emotional, psychological, or verbal abuse; 15 percent involved financial exploitation; 11 percent involved physical abuse; and 1 percent involved sexual abuse.⁷

In 2004, more than half of alleged perpetrators of elder abuse were women.⁸

In 2004, domestic settings were the most common locations of abuse in substantiated reports.⁹

Of the alleged perpetrators of elder abuse in 2004, 33 percent were adult children, 22 percent were other family members, 11 percent were spouses or intimate partners, and 16 percent had an unknown relationship to the victim.¹⁰

The largest number of alleged perpetrators of elder abuse in 2004 were between 30 and 50 years of age.¹¹

Crime victims age 65 or older lost a total of \$1.3 billion due to personal and property crimes in 2005.¹²

People over the age of 60 made up 9 percent of identity theft victims who reported the crime to the Federal Trade Commission in 2005.¹³

Seven percent of Internet fraud victims who filed a complaint with the Internet Fraud Complaint Center in 2006 were age 60 or older.¹⁴

In 2006, the median loss per Internet fraud complaint was \$866 for people age 60 or older. This amount is higher than that of other age groups.¹⁵

Of the victims reporting telemarketing fraud to the National Fraud Information Center in 2005, 33 percent were age 60 or older.¹⁶

People age 65 or older are equally as likely to face an offender with a weapon as younger people.¹⁷

¹ Data extrapolated from Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed August 16, 2007).

² Pamela B. Teaster et al., "The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services: Abuse of Adults 60 Years of Age and Older," (Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 2006), 22, <http://www.elderabusecenter.org/pdf/2-14-06%20FINAL%2060+REPORT.pdf>, (accessed August 16, 2007).

³ Ibid., 19.

⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005, Statistics Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), Table 96,

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus05.pdf>, (accessed August 16, 2007). Personal crimes are defined as all violent crimes, purse-snatching, and picking pockets.

⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 2," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html, (accessed August 16, 2007).

⁶ Pamela B. Teaster, "The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services: Abuse of Adults 60 Years of Age and Older," 5.

⁷ Ibid., 18.

⁸ Ibid., 22.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 20.

¹¹ Ibid., 22.

¹² Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005, Statistics Tables," Table 82.

¹³ Federal Trade Commission, "National and State Trends in Fraud and Identity Theft January – December 2005," (Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission, 2006), 7, http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/pdf/clearinghouse_2005.pdf, (accessed September 26, 2007).

¹⁴ National White Collar Crime Center, "IC3 2006 Internet Crime Report January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006," (Washington, DC: National White Collar Crime Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2007), 12, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2006_IC3_Report.pdf, (accessed August 16, 2007).

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ National Fraud Information Center, "Telemarketing Fraud Statistics Reports: January – December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), 2, http://www.fraud.org/toolbox/2005_Telemarketing_Fraud_Report.pdf, (accessed August 16, 2007).

¹⁷ Patsy Klaus, "Crimes Against Persons Age 65 and Older, 1993-2002," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cpa6502.pdf>, (accessed August 16, 2007).

HATE AND BIAS CRIME VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 7,163 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).¹

In 2005, 5,190 hate crimes were committed against persons (as opposed to businesses). Of these crimes, 49 percent were intimidation, 30 percent were simple assault, and 21 percent were aggravated assault.²

In 2005, racial bias motivated 55 percent of single-bias hate crime incidents; bias based on religious beliefs motivated 17 percent; bias based on sexual orientation motivated 14 percent; bias based on ethnicity or nationality motivated 13 percent; and bias based on disability motivated 0.7 percent.³

Of the 4,895 victims of single-bias incidents that were motivated by race, 68 percent were victims of an anti-black bias; an anti-white bias motivated crimes against 20 percent; an anti-Asian/Pacific Islander bias motivated crimes against 4.9 percent; and 2 percent were victims of an anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native bias.⁴

Single-bias anti-Hispanic incidents accounted for 59 percent of 1,228 reported victims of ethnicity-based bias.⁵

Of the 1,405 victims of religious bias-related offenses, 70 percent were victims of an anti-Jewish bias; anti-Islamic bias motivated crimes against 11 percent.⁶

Of the 1,213 reported victims of sexual-orientation bias, 61 percent were targeted because of a bias against gay males.⁷

In 2005, 54 people were victims of incidents involving bias against persons with disability; 33 were victims of an anti-mental disability bias and 21 of an anti-physical disability bias.⁸

In 2005, 6,804 known offenders committed crimes motivated by their perceived biases. The majority of these offenders (61 percent) were white and 20 percent were black.⁹

According to the Anti-Defamation League, in 2006, anti-Semitic incidents in the United States fell 12 percent to

1,554 from their 2005 level of 1,757. Among the anti-Semitic incidents reported in 2006, there were 669 incidents of vandalism and 885 incidents of harassment.¹⁰

On college campuses in 2006, there were 88 anti-Semitic incidents nationwide compared to the 2005 level of 98.¹¹

In the eight states with the highest overall totals of anti-Semitic acts in 2006, 15 percent of incidents were school-based (up 2 percent from 2005).¹²

In 2006, 1,393 hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) victims were reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, a decrease of 3 percent from 2005.¹³ These incidents affected 1,672 victims and were committed by 2,365 offenders.¹⁴

In 2006, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs recorded 11 homicides against LGBT individuals. There were 551 incidents of assault or attempted assault and 63 sexual assaults.¹⁵

In 2005, 38 percent of students ages 12 to 18 had been exposed to hate-related graffiti at school, and 11 percent reported someone directing hate-related words at them.¹⁶

Female students reported gender-related hate words three times more often than males. White students were less likely to report race-related hate words than students of other races/ethnicities (3 percent of white students compared to 7 percent of black students, 6 percent of Hispanics, and 9 percent of students of other races).¹⁷

The homeless population is especially vulnerable to hate and bias victimization. Between 1999 and 2006, 189 homeless people were murdered by people who were not homeless. During this same period, there were 425 non-lethal attacks against homeless people. Victims ranged in age from four months to 74 years. The majority of perpetrators were teens and young adults.¹⁸

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2006), 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2005/docdownload/incidentsandoffenses.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

² Ibid., 4.

³ Ibid., 1.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Anti-Defamation League, "2006 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents," (New York: Anti-Defamation League, 2007), http://www.adl.org/main_Anti_Semitism_Domestic/Audit_2006.htm, (accessed August 20, 2007).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Anti-Defamation League, "Anti-Semitic Incidents in U.S. Decline in 2006, Despite Year Marked by Violent Attacks," (New York: Anti-Defamation League, 2007), http://www.adl.org/PresRele/ASUS_12/4993-12.htm, (accessed August 20, 2007).

¹³ Clarence Patton, "Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2006," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2007), 2, <http://www.kcavp.org/reports/2006NationalHVRReport.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

¹⁴ Ibid., 6.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, December 2006), vi, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2007/2007003.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

¹⁷ Ibid., 34.

¹⁸ National Coalition for the Homeless, "Hate, Violence, and Death on Main Street USA: A Report on Hate Crimes and Violence Against People Experiencing Homelessness in 2006," (Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, February 2007), 18, 25, http://www.nationalhomeless.org/getinvolved/projects/hatecrimes/2006report_2.pdf, (accessed August 20, 2007).

HOMICIDE

An estimated 16,692 persons were murdered nationwide in 2005, an increase of 3 percent from 2004.¹

In 2005, 10 percent of murder victims were under 18; 34 percent were between the ages of 20 and 29; 20 percent were between the ages of 30 and 39; 14 percent were between 40 and 49; 9 percent were between 50 and 64; and 4 percent were over the age of 65.²

Teenagers (ages 13 to 19) accounted for 12 percent of murder victims in 2005.³

Twenty-six children were killed by their babysitter in 2005.⁴

In 2005, 79 percent of murder victims were male and 21 percent female.⁵

In single victim/single offender incidents in 2005, homicide offenders were most often males (90 percent) and adults (94 percent).⁶

In 2005, for murder victims whose race was known, 49 percent were white and 49 percent were black.⁷

In 2005, homicide was generally intraracial: white offenders murdered 83 percent of white victims, and black offenders murdered 90 percent of black victims.⁸

In 2005, for homicides in which the type of weapon was specified, 73 percent of the offenses involved firearms.⁹ Knives were used in 13 percent of murders, and personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, or feet) were used in approximately 6 percent of murders.¹⁰

Where the victim-offender relationship was known in 2005, 22 percent of victims were killed by family members and 25 percent were killed by strangers.¹¹

Of female murder victims in 2005, 33 percent were killed by their husbands or boyfriends. In contrast, 2 percent of the male victims were murdered by their wives or girlfriends.¹²

In 2005, homicides occurred in connection with another felony (such as rape, robbery, or arson) in 23 percent of incidents.¹³

Six percent of murder victims in 2005 were robbed prior to being killed. Of female murder victims, 1 percent were raped prior to being killed.¹⁴

In 2005, arguments constituted 27 percent of reported circumstances surrounding murders. For 38 percent of reported homicides, circumstances were unknown.¹⁵

During fiscal year 2005, 1,460 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (77 percent) of these children were younger than four years of age.¹⁶

Law enforcement cleared (by arrest or exceptional means) 62 percent of the murders that occurred nationwide.¹⁷

In 2005, 55 law enforcement officers were killed in 53 separate incidents; these incidents occurred in 24 states and in Puerto Rico.¹⁸ Thirty-six of the slain officers were employees of city police departments; 10 were part of county law enforcement agencies; five were employed by state agencies; and two were employed by federal agencies. Two of the officers killed were employed in U.S. territories.¹⁹

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Murder," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html, (accessed August 22, 2007).

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data" (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), Table 2, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/murder_homicide.html, (accessed August 22, 2007).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., Table 12.

⁵ Ibid., Table 1.

⁶ Ibid., Table 3, Table 4.

⁷ Ibid., Table 1.

⁸ Ibid., Table 5.

⁹ Ibid., Table 7

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., Table 9.

¹² Ibid., Table 1, Table 9.

¹³ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 2, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed September 4, 2007).

¹⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data," Table 12.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), 61, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm05/cm05.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Table 25," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_25.html, (accessed September 4, 2007).

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted in 2005: Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/killed/2005/feloniouslykilled.htm>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted in 2005, Table 2," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/killed/2005/table2.htm>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation. It is done by means of: the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; abduction; fraud; deception; the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability; or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control over another person. At a minimum, exploitation includes sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or similar practices, servitude, or the removal of organs.¹

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

An estimated 800,000 men, women, and children are trafficked across international borders each year. The majority of transnational victims are trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation. These numbers do not, however, include the millions of victims around the world who are trafficked within their own national borders.²

Of the roughly 800,000 people trafficked across international borders each year, 80 percent are female and 50 percent are children.³

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.⁴

Each year, an estimated 14,500 to 17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States.⁵

The United States is primarily a destination country.⁶ The main regions from which trafficking victims originate are reported to be the Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.⁷

United States Response to Trafficking

In 2005, the U.S. federal government advanced an aggressive anti-trafficking campaign to address trafficking crimes and victims identified in the United States. This effort, which

includes several federal agencies, received approximately \$28.5 million of funding in Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 for domestic programs to increase anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts, identify and protect victims of trafficking, and raise awareness of trafficking to help prevent new incidents.⁸

In FY 2006, the Department of Justice charged 111 individuals with human trafficking and obtained 98 convictions. The Innocence Lost campaign continued to combat child exploitation through prostitution under the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice Criminal Division in FY 2006, resulting in 76 indictments and 43 convictions.⁹

As of March 2007, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) had certified 1,175 victims of human trafficking since the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) was signed into law in October 2000. In FY 2006, HHS certified 234 foreign victims of human trafficking from an array of diverse countries. After certification, human trafficking survivors may access most crime victim services and benefits, similar to assistance that the U.S. provides to refugees.¹⁰

In FY 2006, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued 192 T-visas to foreign survivors of human trafficking who were identified in the United States. T-visas are a special visa category created by the TVPA. Through FY 2006, DHS issued a total of 729 visas to human trafficking survivors and another 645 T-visas to members of their families.¹¹

U.S. Government Trafficking-Related Links

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000
www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection and Reauthorization Act of 2005
www.state.gov/documents/organization/61214.pdf

Office for Victims of Crime Trafficking Efforts
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/tip.htm

Office of Refugee Resettlement Trafficking Efforts
www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/index.html

¹ United Nations, “Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns,” (New York: United Nations, 2006), 50, http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf, (accessed August 20, 2007).

² U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: June 12, 2007,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2007), <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82799.htm>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

³ Ibid.

⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: 2004,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2004), <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2004/34021.htm>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, “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, 2004), 3, http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/ashcroft_report.pdf, (accessed August 20, 2007).

⁶ United Nations, “Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns,” 99.

⁷ Ibid., 102.

⁸ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2007,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2007), 49, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

IDENTITY THEFT AND FINANCIAL CRIME

In 2004, 3.6 million households in the United States (3 percent) discovered that one household member had been a victim of identity theft during the previous 6 months.¹

Victims most likely to experience identity theft were members of households that earned at least \$75,000, were headed by persons 18-24, and were in urban or suburban areas.²

In 2004, 70 percent of identity theft victims reported that the misuse of their identity had stopped by the time of the interview, while 24 percent reported the problems persisted.³

Urban or suburban households were more likely than rural households to have a member experience identity theft (4 percent and 3 percent versus 2 percent, respectively).⁴

For all victimized households experiencing an identity theft-related loss, the median loss was \$400.⁵

In 2005, a lost or stolen wallet, checkbook, or credit card was the primary source of personal information theft in the 30 percent of cases where the victim could identify the source of data compromise.⁶

Of identity theft cases where the perpetrator was identified, almost half (47 percent) were perpetrated by someone known to the victim—friends, neighbors, in-home employees, or family members.⁷

In cases where the victim identified the source of data compromise, 90 percent were perpetrated through traditional, offline channels, and not via the Internet.⁸

Forty-five percent of victims discovered the misuse of information less than one month after the first occurrence. Sixty-nine percent of victims discovered it within the first year, and 20 percent of identity theft victims did not discover the crime for two to four years.⁹

Of identity theft victims who made complaints to the Federal Trade Commission in 2006, 62 percent did not notify a police department. Of the 38 percent of victims who filed a report with criminal authorities, 8 percent had their identity theft claim rejected by the police.¹⁰

The average time to resolve identity fraud cases increased from 33 hours in 2003 to 40 hours in 2006.¹¹

The average loss to Internet fraud victims was \$1,512 in 2006, compared to \$1,917 in 2005.¹²

In 2003, fifteen percent of identity theft victims reported that the perpetrator had used their information in non-financial ways such as using the victim's name when caught committing a crime, using the victim's name to obtain government documents, or using the victim's name to rent housing, obtain medical care or employment, or file a fraudulent tax return.¹³

In 2006, online auction fraud constituted 34 percent of all Internet fraud complaints.¹⁴

In 2006, Internet fraud perpetrators used e-mail to initiate contact with victims in 100 percent of phishing scams, 100 percent of Nigerian money offers, 99 percent of fake check scams, 93 percent of prizes or sweepstakes, and 89 percent of lotteries or lottery clubs. They used Web sites in 94 percent of fraudulent investments, 93 percent of auctions, 91 percent of merchandise offers, 91 percent of advance fee loans, and 88 percent of Internet access services.¹⁵

The average loss to telemarketing scam victims was \$2,036 in 2006, compared to \$2,892 in 2005.¹⁶

Fifty-four percent of telemarketing fraud payments were made by wire transfer. Among the top telemarketing scams, 100 percent of fake checks, 86 percent of advance fee loans, 80 percent of lotteries or lottery clubs, and 73 percent of prizes or sweepstakes were paid by wire transfer.¹⁷

Thirty-two percent of telemarketing fraud complaints were made by victims ages 60 and older.¹⁸

In 2006, phishing was one of the top 10 scams in both Internet and telemarketing fraud categories.¹⁹

¹ U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Identity Theft, 2004," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/it04.pdf>, (accessed August 22, 2007).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., 4.

⁴ Ibid., 1.

⁵ Ibid., 7.

⁶ Better Business Bureau and Javelin Strategy & Research, "New Research Shows Identity Fraud Growth Is Contained and Consumers Have More Control Than They Think," BBB Online, January 31, 2006, <http://www.bbb.org/IDTheft/safetyQuiz.asp>,

(accessed August 22, 2007).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Federal Trade Commission, "Identity Theft Victim Complaint Data, January 1 – December 31, 2006," (Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission, 2007), 11, http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/downloads/clearinghouse_2006.pdf, (accessed August 22, 2007).

¹⁰ Ibid., 13.

¹¹ Rubina Johannes, "2006 Identity Fraud Survey Report: Consumer Version," (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin Strategy Research), 1, <http://www.javelinstrategy.com/products/99DEBA/27/delivery.pdf>, (accessed August 22, 2007).

¹² National Fraud Information Center, "2006 Top 10 Telemarketing Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center, January – December 2006," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), 2, <http://fraud.org/stats/2006/internet.pdf>, (accessed August 22, 2007).

¹³ Synovate, "Federal Trade Commission - Identity Theft Survey Report," (Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission, 2003), 6, <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2003/09/synovatereport.pdf>, (accessed August 22, 2007).

¹⁴ Ibid., 1.

¹⁵ Ibid., 2.

¹⁶ National Fraud Information Center, "2006 Top 10 Telemarketing Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center, January – December 2006," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), 1, <http://fraud.org/stats/2006/telemarketing.pdf>, (accessed August 22, 2007).

¹⁷ Ibid., 2.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid., 1; National Fraud Information Center, "Internet Scams: Fraud Trends January-December 2005," 2.

INTERNET VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, approximately 1 in 7 youth (13 percent) received unwanted sexual solicitations online.¹

In 2005, 4 percent of youth received aggressive sexual solicitations online, in which the solicitor asked to meet the youth in person, called the youth on the telephone, or sent the youth mail, money, or gifts.²

Nine percent of youth Internet users had been exposed to distressing sexual material while online.³

One in 11, or 9 percent, of youth Internet users reported being harassed online.⁴

In 2006, the CyberTipline operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received 62,480 reports of child pornography and 6,384 reports of online enticement of children to sexual acts (compared to 2,664 reports of online enticement in 2005).⁵

Thirty-four percent of U.S. Internet users (47 million people) have reported computer infiltration by spyware—self-installing software programs that invade a computer by piggy-backing onto a file, program, or Web site downloaded from the Internet and that allow access to the computer's information by an unauthorized party. High-speed Internet connections increase the risk of spyware because of their permanent, static Internet Protocol (IP) address: 44 percent of home broadband users reported having spyware on their computers, compared to 30 percent of home dial-up users.⁶

In 2006, the Internet Crime Complaint Center processed 207,492 complaints regarding possible online criminal activity, a 10 percent decrease from 2005. Of these, 86,279 were referred to federal, state, and local law enforcement for further consideration.⁷

In 2006, the total amount of money lost from all cases of Internet fraud referred to law enforcement for investigation was \$198 million, with a median dollar loss of \$724 per complaint. This figure is up from \$183 million with a median dollar loss of \$424 per complaint in 2005.⁸

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 viruses, denial of service, and fraud.⁹

In the same survey, 68 percent of the companies reported financial effects due to cybercrime resulting in \$61 million in losses and recovery costs. Estimated recovery costs for computer viruses were nearly \$22 million. Costs from computer fraud were an estimated \$18 million, and denial of service caused losses of approximately \$14 million.¹⁰

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 were other common breaches of computer security.¹¹

In 2006, phishing (e-mails from a perpetrator posing as a reputable agent who requests confirmation of personal information for fraudulent purposes) was one of the top 10 scams in Internet fraud.¹²

In 2006, online auction fraud constituted 34 percent of all Internet fraud complaints.¹³

¹ Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchel, and David Finkelhor, "Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later," (Alexandria, VA: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2006), 7, http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC167.pdf, (accessed August 7, 2007).

² Ibid., 8.

³ Ibid., 9.

⁴ Ibid., 10.

⁵ National Center for Missing and

Exploited Children, "CyberTipline: Annual Report Totals," http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/documents/CyberTiplineReportTotals.pdf, (accessed August 7, 2007).

⁶ Pew Internet & American Life Project, "Spyware: The Threat of Unwanted Software Programs Is Changing the Way People Use the Internet," (Washington, DC: Pew Internet & American Life Project, 2005), 3, http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Spyware_Report_July_05.pdf, (accessed August 7, 2007).

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "IC3 2006 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006," (Washington, DC: National White Collar Crime Center and the FBI), 3, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2006_IC3_Report.pdf, (accessed August 9, 2007).

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Cyber-crime Against Businesses," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2004), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cb.pdf>, (accessed August 7, 2007).

¹⁰ Ibid., 4.

¹¹ Ibid., 3.

¹² National Fraud Information Center, "2006 Top 10 Internet Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center, January-December 2006," (Washington, DC: National Fraud Information Center, 2006), 1, <http://fraud.org/stats/2006/internet.pdf>, (accessed August 7, 2007).

¹³ Ibid.

MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF CRIME

Crime victims have a much higher lifetime incidence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) than people who have not been victimized (25 percent versus 9.4 percent).¹

Almost 27 percent of women and 12 percent of men who were molested developed PTSD later in life.²

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 currently had PTSD.³

Of crime victims diagnosed with PTSD, 37 percent also suffer from depression.⁴

The most comprehensive comorbidity study to date showed that lifetime prevalence of other psychological disorders in male and female crime victims with PTSD was 88.3 and 79 percent, respectively. The most common comorbid disorders were depression, substance abuse, and phobia.⁵

The estimated risk of developing PTSD is 49 percent for survivors of rape, 32 percent for survivors of severe beating or physical assault, 24 percent for survivors of other sexual assault, 15 percent for survivors of a shooting or stabbing, and 7 percent for those who witness a murder or an assault.⁶

Major depressive disorder affects an estimated one-third of all women who are raped, often for an extended period of time. One-third of women who are raped contemplate suicide

and 17 percent attempt suicide.⁷

Inner-city homicide survivors experience elevated levels of clinical distress compared to the general population of inner cities.⁸

Intimate partner victimization against American women ages 18 and older results in more than 18.5 million mental healthcare visits each year.⁹

Physical and mental health effects of stalking are not gender-related. Both male and female victims experience impaired health, depression, and injury, and are more likely to engage in substance abuse than their non-stalked peers.¹⁰

About one-third (30 percent) of female stalking victims and one-fifth (20 percent) of male stalking victims sought psychological counseling as a result of their stalking victimization.¹¹

In 2005, 8 percent of medical expense payments made through victim compensation funds were for mental health counseling for crime victims.¹²

Roughly one-third of mental healthcare bills for rape, physical assault, and stalking victims were paid for out-of-pocket.¹³

¹ Dean G. Kilpatrick and Ron Acierno, "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 16 (2003): 126.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., 127.

⁵ Ibid., 129.

⁶ Sidran Foundation, "Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Fact Sheet," (Towson, MD: Sidran Foundation, 2004), 3-4, <http://www.tema.ca/lib/PTSD%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>, (accessed August 7, 2007).

⁷ National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, "Sexual Assault against Females," (Washington, DC: Department of Veteran Affairs, 2004), http://www.ncptsd.va.gov/ncmain/ncdocs/fact_shts/fs_female_sex_assault.html, (accessed August 7, 2007).

⁸ M. Thompson et al., "Comparative Distress Levels of Inner-City Family Members of Homicide Victims," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 11 (1998): 223-42.

⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2003), 18,

http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/ipv_cost/IPVBook-Final-Feb18.pdf, (accessed August 7, 2007).

¹⁰ Keith E. Davis, Ann L. Coker, and Maureen Sanderson, "Physical and Mental Health Effects of Being Stalked for Men and Women," *Violence and Victims* 17 (2002): 429-43.

¹¹ Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1998), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf>, (accessed August 7, 2007).

¹² National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2006), <http://www.nacvcb.org>, (accessed August 7, 2007).

¹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States," 39.

SCHOOL CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2004, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 107,400 serious violent crimes at school.¹

In the 2004 to 2005 school year, there were a total of 48 student, staff, and non-student school-associated violent deaths.²

Younger students (ages 12-14) were more likely than older students (ages 15-18) to be victims of crime at school.³

In 2005, 8 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.⁴

In the 2003-2004 school year, 13 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault.⁵

High schools were more likely than elementary or middle schools to experience a violent incident during the 2003-2004 school year.⁶

In 2005, 28 percent of all school-age children reported being bullied at school, an increase over the 7 percent reported in 2003. Also in 2005, 29 percent of rural and suburban students reported being bullied versus 26 percent of urban students.⁷

Between 1998 and 2003, on average teachers were the victims of approximately 183,400 total nonfatal crimes at school, including 118,800 thefts and 64,600 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) each year.⁸

In 2005, 24 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 (36 percent), followed by suburban students (21 percent) and rural students (16 percent).⁹

In 2005, 4 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had at least one drink of alcohol on school property, and 5 percent reported using marijuana on school property during the previous 30 days.¹⁰

In 2005, 25 percent of students in grades nine through 12 reported that drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months.¹¹

In 2005, 19 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had carried a weapon on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, including about 5 percent of students who had carried a gun.¹²

Nationwide, 36 percent of students in 2005 had been in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months, and about 4 percent of students had been in a fight that had resulted in injuries necessitating treatment by a nurse or doctor.¹³

Nationwide, 8 percent of students had attempted suicide one or more times during the previous 12 months.¹⁴

In 2005, 14 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.¹⁵

In 2005, only 55 percent of high-school students felt safe at school.¹⁶

African American students (41 percent) were far less likely than white students (60 percent) to feel safe at school.¹⁷

Fewer than half (41 percent) of special education students agreed that they feel safe at school.¹⁸

From January 1990 to February 2002, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) recorded 1,055 incidents of bombs being placed on school premises. Of these incidents, only 14 were accompanied by a warning to the school or other authorities.¹⁹

¹ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2006), Table 2, http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crime_indicators/tables.asp, (accessed August 8, 2007).

² Ibid., Table 1.

³ Ibid., Table 2.

⁴ Ibid., Table 4.

⁵ Ibid., Table 6.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., Table 11.

⁸ Ibid., Table 5.

⁹ Ibid., Table 8.

¹⁰ Ibid., Table 14, Table 15.

¹¹ Ibid., Table 9.

¹² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance-United States, 2005," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), Table 6, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5505a1.htm>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

¹³ Ibid., Table 8.

¹⁴ Ibid., Table 18.

¹⁵ Ibid., Table 14.

¹⁶ Indiana University, "High School Survey of Student Engagement 2005: What We Can Learn from High School Students," (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 2005), 10, http://ceep.indiana.edu/hssse/pdf/hssse_2005_report.pdf, (accessed August 9, 2007).

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Graeme Newman, "Bomb Threats in Schools," (Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2005), 3, <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1433#search=%22Bomb%20Threats%20in%20Schools%22>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

In 2005, victims age 12 or older experienced 191,670 rapes/sexual assaults.¹

Ninety-two percent of rape or sexual assault victims in 2005 were female.²

Of female rape or sexual assault victims, 73 percent were assaulted by someone they knew, and 26 percent were assaulted by a stranger. Thirty-eight percent of women assaulted by a known offender were friends or acquaintances of the rapist, and 28 percent were intimate partners.³

In 2005, 38.3 percent of all rapes and sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement.⁴

People ages 16 to 19 had a higher rate of sexual victimization of any age group (3.2 sexual assaults per 1,000 people).⁵

Divorced or separated people had a higher rate of sexual victimization than those who were married.⁶

Forty-one percent (38,794) of reported forcible rapes were cleared (usually by arrest) by law enforcement.⁷

In 2005, more than a third (36 percent) of all sexual assaults occurred at or in a victim's home.⁸

Victim compensation programs paid \$16.8 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2005, an almost 50 percent increase from 2003.⁹

Correctional authorities substantiated nearly 885 incidents of sexual violence against inmates.¹⁰

Within three years of their release from prison in 1994, 5.3 percent of sex offenders were rearrested for a sex crime.¹¹

A study of sexual assault of adult males found that more than 10 percent of male victims had cognitive disabilities.¹²

Characteristics associated with a positive legal outcome in sexual assault cases include being examined within 24 hours

of the assault, having been assaulted by a partner or spouse, having been orally assaulted, and having anogenital trauma.¹³

A review of sexual assault cases in an emergency department found that 12 percent of cases were identified as suspected drug-facilitated sexual assaults.¹⁴

Rape survivors who had the assistance of an advocate were significantly more likely to have police reports taken and were less likely to be treated negatively by police officers. These women also reported that they experienced less distress after their contact with the legal system.¹⁵

A study of North Carolina women found that women with disabilities were not significantly more likely than women without disabilities to have experienced physical assault alone within the past year. However, women with disabilities were more than four times as likely to have experienced sexual assault in the past year as women without disabilities.¹⁶

Between 1996 and 2000, there was 1 statutory rape for every 3 forcible rapes involving a juvenile victim reported to law enforcement. Three of every 10 statutory rape offenders were boyfriends or girlfriends, and 6 in 10 were acquaintances.¹⁷

Between 1992 and 2000, all rapes, 39 percent of attempted rapes, and 17 percent of sexual assaults against females resulted in injuries. Most victims did not receive treatment for their injuries.¹⁸

During 2005, military criminal investigators received 2,374 allegations of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces worldwide. Of these reports, 2,047 were "unrestricted," thus initiating an investigation process and opening access to support services, and 435 were "restricted," allowing access to care without a formal investigation. (The restricted reporting method was implemented in June 2005.)¹⁹

¹ Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

² *Ibid.*, 9.

³ *Ibid.*, 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 10.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 7.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 8.

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Clearances," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/clearances/index.html>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

⁸ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005 Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), Table 61, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

⁹ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2006), <http://www.nacvcb.org>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

¹⁰ Allen Beck, "Sexual Violence Reported by Correctional Authorities, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/svra05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

¹¹ Patrick A. Langan et al., "Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/rsorp94.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

¹² Lana Stermac et al., "Stranger and Acquaintance Sexual Assault of Adult Males," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19, no. 8 (2004): 907.

¹³ Jennifer Wiley et al., "Legal Outcomes of Sexual Assault," *American Journal of Obstetric Gynecology* 188, no. 6 (2003): 1638.

¹⁴ Margaret J. McGregor et al., "An Exploratory Analysis of Suspected Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault Seen in a Hospital Emergency Department," *Women and Health* 37, no. 3 (2003): 75.

¹⁵ Rebecca Campbell, "Rape Survivors' Experiences with the Legal and Medical Systems: Do Rape Victim Advocates Make a Difference?" *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 30.

¹⁶ Martin et al., "Physical and Sexual Assault of Women with Disabilities," *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 823.

¹⁷ Karyl Troup-Leasure and Howard N. Snyder, "Statutory Rape Known to Law Enforcement," 1, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/208803.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

¹⁸ Callie Rennison, "Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/rsarp00.htm>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

¹⁹ Department of Defense, "DoD Release Sexual Assault Report for 2005," (Arlington, VA: Department of Defense), <http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/release.aspx?releaseid=9370>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

STALKING

More than one million women and almost 400,000 men are stalked annually in the United States.¹

Eight percent of women and 2 percent of men in the United States have been stalked in their lifetime.²

Although stalking is a gender-neutral crime, most victims (78 percent) are female and most perpetrators (87 percent) are male.³

Twenty-eight percent of female stalking victims and 10 percent of male victims obtained a protective order. Sixty-nine percent of female victims and 81 percent of male victims had the protection order violated.⁴

Eighty-one percent of women who were stalked by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner were also physically assaulted, and 31 percent were also sexually assaulted by that partner.⁵

The average duration of stalking is 1.3 years.⁶

Two-thirds of stalkers pursue their victims at least once per week.⁷

Seventy-eight percent of stalkers use more than one means of contacting the victim.⁸

Weapons are used to harm or threaten stalking victims in 1 of 5 cases.⁹

One-seventh of stalkers are psychotic at the time of stalking.¹⁰

One-third of stalkers are repeat stalkers.¹¹

More than 50 percent of stalkers have had a previous relationship with the victim (commonly referred to as intimate partner stalking).¹²

Intimate partner stalkers use more insults, interfering, threats, and violence, including with weapons, than other types of stalkers.¹³

Stalking is one of the significant risk factors for femicide (homicide of women) in abusive relationships.¹⁴

An analysis of 13 published studies of 1,155 stalking cases found that the average overall rate of violence experienced by the victims was 39 percent.¹⁵

The same analysis found that a history of substance abuse is one of the strongest predictors of increased rates of violence in stalking crimes.¹⁶

The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than the general population.¹⁷

One study found that serious violence in stalking was significantly associated with former sexual intimacy, previously appearing at the victim's home, the absence of a criminal record, and a shorter duration of stalking.¹⁸

A survey of university undergraduates revealed that 20 percent had been stalked or harassed by a former dating partner; 8 percent had initiated stalking or harassment; and 1 percent had been both the target and the initiator.¹⁹

A recent study identified threats, partner jealousy, and former partner drug abuse as factors that were predictive of stalking violence.²⁰

¹ Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., 8.

⁶ Kris Mohandie et al., "The RECON Typology of Stalking: Reliability and Validity Based upon a Large Sample of North American Stalkers," *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 51 (2006): 152.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., 150.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 149.

¹¹ Ibid., 152.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid., 153.

¹⁴ Jacquelyn C. Campbell et al., "Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results from a Multi-site Case Control Study," *American Journal of Public Health* 93 (2003): 7.

¹⁵ Barry Rosenfeld, "Violence Risk Factors in Stalking and Obsessional Harassment," *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 31 (2004): 1.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Eric Blaauw et al., "The Toll of Stalking," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 17 (2002): 50-63.

¹⁸ David James and Frank Farnham, "Stalking and Serious Violence," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* 31 (2003): 432-39, <http://www.jaapl.org/cgi/reprint/31/4/432> (accessed August 8, 2007).

¹⁹ Jeffrey J. Haugaard and Lisa G. Seri, "Stalking and Other Forms of Intrusive Contact after the Dissolution of Adolescent Dating or Romantic Relationships," *Violence and Victims* 18 (2004): 3.

²⁰ Karl A. Roberts, "Women's Experience of Violence During Stalking by Former Romantic Partners," *Violence Against Women* 11 (2005): 89-114.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 120 people were murdered in a brawl due to the influence of alcohol, and 97 people were murdered in a brawl due to the influence of narcotics.¹

Two-thirds of homicide and attempted-homicide offenders used alcohol, drugs, or both during the incident compared to fewer than one-fourth of the homicide or attempted-homicide victims.²

Victims of rape are 13 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 non-crime victims.³

About 1 in 5 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—totaling an annual loss of \$400 million.⁴

In 2006, 8 percent of eighth-graders, 17 percent of 10th-graders, and 22 percent of 12th-graders reported illicit drug use in the past 30 days.⁵

According to the results of a 2005 national survey of students in grades nine through 12, 8 percent of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times during their lifetime, and 3 percent of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times in the 30 days preceding the survey.⁶

The same study found that 2 percent of students had used heroin, 6 percent had used methamphetamines, and 6 percent had used ecstasy one or more times in their lifetime.⁷

Nationwide, 12 percent of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime.⁸

A recent study found that girls who have been sexually or physically abused are twice as likely to use drugs (30 percent versus 13 percent), smoke (26 percent versus 10 percent), or drink (22 percent versus 12 percent) than girls who have not been abused.⁹

In 2003, nearly nine million youths reported engaging 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 reported alcohol use.¹⁰

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring sites found that between one-fourth and one-half of adult male arrestees were at risk for dependence on drugs.¹¹

In 2002, more than two-thirds of jail inmates who committed violent or public-order offenses met the criteria for substance dependence or abuse.¹²

Nearly half (47 percent) of all jail inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time of the offense.¹³

In 2002, 42 percent of homicide offenders, 40 percent of assault offenders, 38 percent of robbery offenders, and 37 percent of sexual assault offenders were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offense.¹⁴

In 2002, 22 percent of inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense—40 percent of robbery offenders, 20 percent of homicide offenders, 18 percent of assault offenders, and 14 percent of sexual assault offenders.¹⁵

Between 1992 and 2001, 62 percent of American Indian victims of non-domestic violent crime reported the offender was under the influence of alcohol. Among victims of domestic violence, about 60 percent also reported that the perpetrator was drinking at the time of the incident.¹⁶

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005, Expanded Homicide Data Table 12," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_12.html, (accessed August 9, 2007).

² Phyllis Sharps et al., "Risky Mix: Drinking, Drug Use, and Homicide," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2003), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000250d.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

³ Dean G. Kilpatrick and Roy Acierio, "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 16 (2003): 128.

⁴ Lawrence A. Greenfeld and Maureen A. Henneberg, "Victim and Offender Self-Reports of Alcohol Involvement in

Crime," *Alcohol Research & Health* 25 (2001): 1.

⁵ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, "America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2007," (Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 2007), <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/beh.asp>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), Table 32, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5505a1.htm>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

⁷ Ibid., Table 36.

⁸ Ibid., Table 34.

⁹ National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, "The Formative Years: Pathways to Substance Abuse among Girls and Young Women Ages 8-22," (New York: Columbia, 2003).

¹⁰ Office of Applied Studies, "Alcohol Use and Delinquent Behaviors among Youths," (Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005), 1, <http://wch.uhs.wisc.edu/13-Eval/Tools/PDF-Documents/Delinquent%20behavior%20and%20Alcohol.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

¹¹ National Institute of Justice, "Annual Report 2000 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2003), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/193013.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

¹² Jennifer Karberg and Doris J. James, "Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/sdatj02.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid., 6.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Steven Perry, "American Indians and Crime," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004), 35, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic02.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

TEEN VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, teenagers experienced 1.5 million violent crimes; this included 176,020 robberies and 73,470 sexual assaults and rapes.¹

In 2005, teens ages 12 to 19 and young adults ages 20 to 24 had the highest violent victimization rates.²

Teenagers (ages 13-19) accounted for 12 percent of murder victims in 2005.³

Teenage victims of violent crime have the lowest rate of reporting to the police of any age group (36 percent).⁴

Older teens (15-17) were about 3 times more likely than younger teens (12-14) to be victims of violent crimes involving firearms.⁵

Among youth ages 17 or younger, black youth were 5 times as likely as white youth to be victims of homicide.⁶

About 3 in 10 violent victimizations against youth ages 12 to 17 resulted in an injury. For both younger and older teens, nearly 25 percent of victimizations resulted in minor injuries, such as bruises and cuts. Older teens were more likely than younger teens to experience serious injuries, such as gunshot or knife wounds, loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring two or more nights in the hospital. Older teens were also more likely than younger teens to have rape injuries.⁷

School was the most common place for violent victimizations against teens to occur. A higher percentage of violent crimes against younger teens than against older teens occurred at or in school (53 percent versus 32 percent). Older teens (17 percent) were somewhat more likely than younger teens (15 percent) to be victimized at home.⁸

Among older teens, the percentage of violent crime involving an intimate partner was 10 times higher for females than males (9 percent versus 0.6 percent). For younger teens, the percentage of females was not statistically different from that of males.⁹

Approximately 1 in 7 youth (13 percent) received unwanted sexual solicitations online.¹⁰

Four percent of youth received aggressive solicitations online: the solicitor asked to meet the youth in person, called the youth on the telephone, or sent the youth mail, money, or gifts.¹¹

Nine percent of youth Internet users have been exposed to distressing sexual material while online.¹²

One in 11, or 9 percent, of youth Internet users said they have been harassed online.¹³

Almost 40 percent of American adolescents have witnessed violence. Furthermore, 17 percent have been victims of physical assault; 9 percent have been victims of physically abusive punishment; and 8 percent have been victims of sexual assault.¹⁴

Three in 4 American adolescents who have been sexually assaulted were victimized by someone they knew well. Thirteen percent of sexual assaults were reported to police, 6 percent to child protective services, 5 percent to school authorities, and 1.3 percent to other authorities. Eighty-six percent of sexual assaults against adolescents went unreported.¹⁵

¹ Cathy Maston and Patsy Klaus, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: GPO), Table 3, <http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus05.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

² Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 7, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data Table 2," (Washington,

DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁴ Cathy Maston and Patsy Klaus, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005: Statistical Tables," Table 96.

⁵ Katrina Baum, "Juvenile Victimization and Offending, 1993-2003," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/ascii/jvo03.txt>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchel, and David Finkelhor, "Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later," (Alexandria, VA: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children), 7, http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC167.pdf, (accessed August 10, 2007).

¹¹ Ibid., 8.

¹² Ibid., 9.

¹³ Ibid., 10.

¹⁴ National Institute of Justice, "Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), 4, <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/194972.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

¹⁵ Ibid., 5, 6.

TERRORISM

U.S. law defines terrorism as "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually to influence an audience."¹

In 2006, 14,352 terrorist attacks occurred, resulting in 20,573 deaths, 38,214 injuries, and 14,854 abductions.²

Almost 45 percent (approximately 6,600) of the worldwide attacks occurred in Iraq, accounting for 65 percent of the fatalities (approximately 13,000). More than 19,000 attacks were against facilities.³

In 2005, 56 American citizens abroad were killed in acts of terrorism, less than 1 percent (0.4 percent) of the worldwide total.⁴

The leading cause of death in terrorist attacks was armed attack (responsible for 49 percent of deaths) followed by bombing (responsible for 37 percent).⁵

There were five acts of terrorism in the United States in 2006. Three were arson or other incendiary attacks resulting in no injuries or fatalities, and two were "lone-wolf" terrorists, one of whom injured nine civilians in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Three of the five attacks went unclaimed; one was perpetrated by a secular political/anarchist and one by an environmental/anti-globalization agent.⁶

There are 42 foreign terrorist organizations officially designated as such by the Secretary of State, and another 39 recognized terrorist organizations throughout the world, centered on religious, ethnic, environmental, racial, and political ideologies.⁷

Twenty-four people are wanted by the FBI in connection with international terrorist incidents affecting U.S. citizens or property.⁸

Four eco-terrorists, one animal rights activist, one white supremacist, one communist, and four extremists are wanted by the FBI for domestic terrorism.⁹

Major Terrorist Attacks against the United States

1983	U.S. Embassy bombing; Beirut, Lebanon; 63 dead. ¹⁰
1983	U.S. Marine Barracks bombing; Beirut, Lebanon; 241 dead. ¹¹
1985	Achille Lauro hijacking; Mediterranean Sea; 1 dead. ¹²
1988	Pan Am 103 bombing; Lockerbie, Scotland; 270 dead. ¹³
1993	World Trade Center bombing; New York, New York; 6 dead, thousands injured. ¹⁴
1995	Oklahoma City bombing; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 168 dead, 642 injured. ¹⁵
1996	Khobar Towers bombing; Khobar, Saudi Arabia; 19 dead, 515 injured. ¹⁶
1996	Centennial Olympic Park bombing; Atlanta, Georgia; 2 dead, 112 injured. ¹⁷
1998	U.S. Embassy bombings; Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 224 dead, 4,500 injured. ¹⁸
2000	The U.S.S. Cole bombing; Port of Aden, Yemen; 17 dead, 39 injured. ¹⁹
2001	September 11 attacks; 2,973 dead, thousands injured. ²⁰

¹ U.S.C. Title 22 Section 2656f(d).

² National Counterterrorism Center, "Reports on Incidents of Terrorism 2006," (Washington, DC: NCTC, 2007), 17, <http://wits.nctc.gov/reports/crot2006nctcannexfinal.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

³ Ibid., 9.

⁴ National Counterterrorism Center, "World Incidents Tracking System," <http://wits.nctc.gov>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁵ National Counterterrorism Center, "Reports on Incidents of Terrorism 2006," 19.

⁶ National Counterterrorism Center, "World Incidents Tracking System."

⁷ National Counterterrorism Center, "Counterterrorism 2007 Calendar," (Washington, DC: NCTC, 2007), 118-20, http://www.nctc.gov/docs/ct_calendar_2007.pdf, (accessed August 9, 2007).

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Most Wanted Terrorists," <http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorists/fugitives/htm>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism in the United States, 1999," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2000), 17, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

¹¹ Ibid., 18.

¹² BBC, "On This Day, October 7, 1985," http://www.news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/october/7/newsid_2518000/2518697.stm, (accessed August 9, 2007).

¹³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism in the United States, 1999," 20.

¹⁴ Ibid., 21.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Bureau of Public Affairs, "Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2001: A Chronology," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Public Affairs, 2001), <http://usinfo.state.gov/ei/Archive/2003/Dec/31839044.html>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism in the United States, 1999," 22.

¹⁸ U.S. State Department, "U.S. Embassy Bombings," (Washington, DC: USDOS),

http://www.usinfo.state.gov/is/international_security/terrorism/embassy_bombings.html, (accessed August 9, 2007).

¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism 2000/2001," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2002), 8, http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror2000_2001.pdf, (accessed August 9, 2007).

²⁰ The 9/11 Commission, "The 9/11 Commission Report," (Washington, DC: National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, 9-11 Commission, 2004), 311, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/911/pdf/fullreport.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

For each year between 1993 and 1999, an average of 1.7 million people were victims of violent crime while working or on duty. An estimated 75 percent of these incidents were simple assaults, while an additional 19 percent were aggravated assaults.¹

An average of 1.3 million simple assaults, 325,000 aggravated assaults, 70,100 robberies, 36,500 rapes and sexual assaults, and 900 homicides occur in the United States each year.²

In 2006, 516 workplace homicides occurred in the United States, accounting for 9 percent of all workplace fatalities that year.³

Of the 516 workplace homicides in 2006, 417 involved a firearm.⁴

Homicide is the fourth-leading cause of fatal occupational injury.⁵

Nearly 80 percent of workplace homicides are committed by criminals otherwise unconnected to the workplace.⁶

Three percent of all murders committed in the workplace were committed by the victim's intimate partner (husband, wife, or boyfriend).⁷

Men are the majority of victims of workplace violence for all crimes except rape or sexual assault.⁸

Women are victims of 80 percent of rapes or sexual assaults in the workplace.⁹

Twelve percent of workplace violence victims sustain injuries. More than half of these victims are not treated or do not receive medical care.¹⁰

Of the occupations measured, police officers are at the greatest risk of being victims of workplace violence. Other occupations at risk are private security workers, correctional officers, bartenders, and taxicab drivers.¹¹

Of the 6,316 homicides that occurred in the workplace between 1993 and 1999, 56 percent by a stranger; 39 percent by an acquaintance; 1 percent by an intimate partner; and 0.5 percent by a relative.¹²

Homicide accounts for 40 percent of all workplace deaths among female workers.¹³

Female workers are also at risk for nonfatal violence. Women were the victims in nearly two-thirds of the injuries resulting from workplace assaults. Most of these assaults (70 percent) were directed at women employed in service occupations, such as health care, while an additional 20 percent of these incidents occurred in retail locations, such as restaurants and grocery stores.¹⁴

¹ Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

² Ibid.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Four Most Frequent Work-Related Fatal Events, 1992-2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007), <http://www.bls.gov/iif/ashwc/cfoi/cfch0005.pdf>, (accessed November 15, 2007).

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Table 1: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure, 2001-2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007), <http://www.bls.gov/news.releases/pdf/cfoi.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁵ Occupational Safety and Health Administration, "Safety and Health Topics: Workplace Violence," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2007), <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/workplaceviolence/index.html>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2003), 13, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/violence.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

⁷ Ibid., 42.

⁸ Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," 3.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 6.

¹¹ Ibid., 5.

¹² Ibid., 8.

¹³ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, "Women's Safety and Health Issues at Work," (Washington, DC: NIOSH, 2006), <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/women>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

¹⁴ Ibid.