



Celebrating the
Victims of Crime Act

The 2009 NCVRW *Resource Guide* offers an impressive collection of resources designed specifically to support public awareness efforts during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. 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.

- **NEW! Poster Gallery**

Each year, the NCVRW *Resource Guide* features public awareness posters to help victim service providers educate their communities about important victim-related issues. Now, this collection, which includes posters from the 2003 to 2009 Resource Guides, is available anytime for download at the online OVC Poster Gallery. See next page for more information.

- **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.

- **NCVRW Resource Guide Partners and Other Resources**

We thank our organizational partners for supporting 2009 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. This year, we have provided additional information about each of our partners so you can learn more about the work they do. This section also includes online resources provided by the Office for Victims of Crime, a component of the Office of Justice Programs within the U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Center for Victims of Crime. 

Also included in this section:

Resource Guide Evaluation—

Help us make the NCVRW *Resource Guide* even better. We are always looking for new ways to improve the usefulness of this guide. Please take a few minutes to complete and return the enclosed evaluation. Thank you.

NCVRW Resource Guide Partners and Other Resources

With the seemingly limitless resources accessible online, it can be daunting to locate the quality among the quantity. To help, the Resource Guide includes a list of the 2009 NCVRW Resource Guide Partners, all leaders in the crime victims' rights field, who offer expert advice and assistance. Other valuable sources of online information, such as the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), and the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC), are highlighted here as well.

2009 NCVRW Resource Guide Partners

The 31 NCVRW Resource Guide Partners represent a vast range of institutional expertise in raising the profile of crime victims' rights in legislation, the media, and the general public, and are responsible for many major innovations in responding to victims. Now these organizations are lending their support to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Victims of Crime Act during 2009 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Read more about each of the participating organizations starting on page 4.

Resources in the Virtual Victim Services Community

From dial-up Internet connections to Wi-Fi hotspots at bookstores and coffee shops, victims and victim service providers across the country are using online resources to seek assistance, conduct research, raise awareness, and expand services. Aided by the introduction of new technologies, organizations are posting PSAs and educational videos online and are conducting Web-based trainings with advocates across the United States. But these are only a few ways the Internet can be used to help victims. The following pages offer a wide range of cutting-edge online resources for helping crime victims' and those who serve them. (When available, toll-free phone numbers are also provided.)

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: the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Community Capacity Development Office. OVCRC also disseminates information from the Office of Violence Against Women and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

OVCRC Contact Information:

1-800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500/
TTY 1-877-712-9279

You may order publications online at www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/AlphaList.aspx.

You may also submit an inquiry using the "AskOVC" online feature at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc>.

OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC)

The Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center is the nexus of a learning community focused on strengthening the capacity of victim assistance organizations across the country. In addition to providing customized training assistance and consulting services, OVC TTAC develops and produces workshops held across the nation throughout the year as well

NCFRW Resource Guide Partners

as the biannual National Victim Assistance Academy, an intensive one-week curriculum with separate tracks to meet the needs of service providers at all levels.

OVC TTAC draws on the expertise of a network of consultants and seasoned victim service professionals with firsthand experience in designing and delivering customized responses to satisfy a variety of training and technical assistance needs. From its comprehensive database of experts, OVC TTAC provides developmental support, mentoring, and facilitation in such areas as program design and implementation, strategic planning, program management, evaluation, quality improvement, collaboration, and community coordination. OVC TTAC also supports the victim service community providing technical assistance to the State Victim Assistance Academies, professional development and victim/survivor scholarships, and state and national conference support programs.

OVC TTAC Contact Information:
866-OVC-TTAC (866-682-8822)/
TTY 866-682-8880; www.ovcttac.gov
You may also submit an inquiry to ttac@ovcttac.gov.

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

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.

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

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.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) of OJP, DOJ, 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.

NCJRS Contact Information:
877-722-9270; www.ncjrs.gov

NCJRS Information and Help ([www.ncjrs.gov/app/qa/ submitquestion.aspx](http://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.

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.

OVC Online Directory of Crime Victim Services ([http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ findvictimservices](http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/findvictimservices))

The OVC Online Directory of Crime Victim Services helps victim service providers and others locate non-emergency services in the United States and abroad. Service providers are invited to post relevant information.

OVC National Calendar of Events (<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>)

OVC's online calendar lists upcoming conferences, workshops, and notable victim assistance-related events. A special feature allows service providers and allied professionals to add their organizations' events to the calendar.

OVC HELP for Victim Service Providers Web Forum ([http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ ovcproviderforum](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. Through the guest host

series, OVC TTAC makes national experts available twice a month to answer questions on a timely topic.

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

This highly regarded 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
(www.victimlaw.info)

VictimLaw is a unique and groundbreaking resource offering the first comprehensive, online database of more than 16,000 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. 



NVCRW Resource Guide Partners

**American Correctional Association
Victims Committee**
206 N. Washington Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 800-222-5646
Fax: 703-224-0010
Web site: www.aca.org
E-mail: execoffice@aca.org

The American Correctional Association (ACA) is the oldest and largest international correctional association in the world. ACA serves all disciplines within the corrections profession and is dedicated to excellence in every aspect of the field: professional development, certification, standards and accreditation, consulting, publications, and technology.

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: appa@csg.org

The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) is an international association of individuals actively involved with probation, parole, and community-based corrections, in both adult and juvenile sectors. APPA members include national, state, and local government officials, probation and parole practitioners, educators, volunteers, and concerned citizens. The association's mission is to serve, challenge, and empower its members and constituents by: educating; communicating and training; advocating and influencing; acting as a resource and conduit for information, ideas, and support; developing standards and models; and collaborating with other disciplines.

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

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

The Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) represents the nation's leaders in the field of corrections. The ASCA's major goals are to: influence and shape correctional policy; identify and serve as a clearinghouse in order to share proven correctional practices, standards, and performance measures with members to ensure the furtherance of successful state-of-the-art activities; and support its membership through a regimen of training and professional development programs designed to enhance members' professional skills and awareness on advancements in the profession.

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

The Department of Criminology at California State University, Fresno, is a leader in victimology. Since the mid-1980s, the university has offered a victim services certificate program for students and practitioners. Students may also earn a B.S. or a minor in victimology, and as part of the M.S. in criminology, students may specialize in victimology. California State University, Fresno, is working with the University of California, Davis, to create a doctoral program in Forensic and Behavioral Sciences with an emphasis in victimology.

NCVRW Resource Guide Partners

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

Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc., (COPS) provides resources to assist in the rebuilding of the lives of surviving families of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. COPS also provides training to law enforcement agencies on survivor victimization issues and educates the public about the need to support the law enforcement profession and the survivors of fallen officers.

Justice Solutions

720 Seventh Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-448-1710
Fax: 202-448-1723
Web site: www.justicesolutions.org
E-mail: info@justicesolutions.org

Justice Solutions is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to enhancing rights, resources, and respect for victims and communities hurt by crime. This mission is accomplished through the provision of education, training, and technical assistance; promoting research-to-practice as the foundation for public- and justice-related policy development; promoting sound public policy that enhances victims' rights and services, offender accountability, and community protection; and collaborating with others who share the organization's vision and goals.

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: deirdre@mdcrimevictims.org

The mission of the Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center, Inc., (MCVRC) is to ensure that victims of crime receive justice and are treated with dignity and compassion through comprehensive victims' rights and services. MCVRC provides crime victims with information and referrals, court accompaniment and support, legal representation during criminal court proceedings, and a wide range of other services.

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

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

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Victim Services offers emotional support, information, and referrals to victims of drunk or drugged driving crashes. Services are rendered by trained victim advocates at no cost to victims. Many victim advocates have experienced the tragedy of impaired driving crashes in their own lives. MADD provides victims with information about drunk driving laws and victim rights, and also assists in obtaining crash reports, accompany victims to court (subject to availability), and help victims write victim impact statements.

National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards

P.O. Box 16003
Alexandria, VA 22302

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

The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards (NACVCB) provides support to its member state crime victim compensation programs through a variety of training and technical assistance activities. NACVCB also provides information to victims, advocates, and allied professionals.

NCVRW Resource Guide Partners

National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections
P.O. Box 3163
Lacey, WA 98509

Phone: 888-842-8464
Web site: www.navspic.org
E-mail: karin.ho@ordc.state.oh.us

The National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections offers vision, leadership, and guidance to thousands of professionals and volunteers working in adult and juvenile corrections across America. With a focus on improving correctional responses to crime, this newly established organization works to address victims' concerns and identify opportunities for offender change and citizen participation.

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

The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators represents the 56 state agencies designated to administer Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) victim assistance formula grants and advocates for improvement in the treatment of victims of all types of crimes.

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: 302-831-3300
Web site: www.ncea.aoa.gov
E-mail: ncea-info@aoa.hhs.gov

The National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA), directed by the U.S. Administration on Aging, is a resource for policy makers, social service and healthcare practitioners, the justice system, researchers, advocates, and the public. Current initiatives include: enhancing national public awareness, fostering multidisciplinary networks, and facilitating multidisciplinary training. NCEA maintains a comprehensive Web site with information on state hotlines, downloadable publications, public awareness tools, and other resources. Other services include a monthly e-newsletter, a professional listserv, a training library, quarterly Webcasts, and the Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly (CANE) database, which catalogs a wide range of elder abuse literature.

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

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, established in 1984 as a private, nonprofit organization, serves as a clearinghouse of information about missing and sexually exploited children; provides technical assistance to the public and law enforcement agencies; offers training programs to law enforcement and forensic and social-service professionals; distributes photographs and descriptions of missing children worldwide; creates and coordinates child-protection education and prevention programs and publications; coordinates child-protection efforts with the private sector; networks with nonprofit service providers and missing child clearinghouses regarding missing child cases; and provides information about effective legislation to help ensure the protection of children.

NCVRW Resource Guide Partners

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

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) serves state courts in their efforts to improve judicial administration. NCSC provides research, information, education, and consulting services focused on helping courts plan, make decisions, and implement improvements that save time and money while ensuring judicial administration that supports fair and impartial decision making. NCSC is an independent, nonprofit corporation.

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

Phone: 800-FYI-CALL/800-394-2255
Fax: 202-467-8700
Web site: www.ncvc.org
E-mail: gethelp@ncvc.org

The National Center for Victims of Crime is the nation's leading resource and advocacy organization dedicated to forging a national commitment to help victims of crime rebuild their lives. Through the National Crime Victim Helpline, 1-800-FYI-CALL, the National Center helps victims learn about their legal rights and options, access victim compensation, develop safety plans, navigate the criminal justice and social service systems, and find the most appropriate local services.

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

The National Children's Alliance is the accrediting body and membership organization for 700 children's advocacy centers across the United States. Children's advocacy centers provide coordinated investigation and a comprehensive response to child victims of abuse.

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

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence works to eliminate domestic violence, empower victims, promote and unify direct services, alert and educate the public, and promote partnerships.

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

The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) is the nation's leader in helping people keep themselves, their families, and their communities safe from crime. NCPC's goals are to protect children and youth, partner with government and law enforcement to prevent crime, promote crime prevention and personal safety basics, and respond to emerging crime trends. NCPC offers training, technical assistance, and a national focus for crime prevention; sponsors the Crime Prevention Coalition of America and the National Crime Prevention Association; operates demonstration programs; and leads comprehensive community crime prevention strategies. NCPC manages the nationally recognized McGruff® "Take A Bite Out Of Crime®" public service advertising campaign.

NCVRW Resource Guide Partners

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

The National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI) is committed to promoting balance and fairness in the justice system through victim-centered legal advocacy, education, and resource sharing. NCVLI has established legal clinics in eight states to offer free legal assistance to victims; provides legal technical assistance to victims' attorneys, advocates, and criminal justice professionals; advances victims' rights through amicus curiae, or "friend of the court," briefs for selected court cases; and educates lawyers, law students, victims, victim advocates, and the law enforcement community about crime victims' rights.

National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center

Medical University of South Carolina
165 Cannon Street Msc852
Charleston, SC

Phone: 843-792-2945
Fax: 843-792-3338
Web site: www.musc.edu/ncvc

The National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center (NCVC) is a division of the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston, South Carolina. Since 1974, the faculty and staff have been devoted to achieving a better understanding of the impact of criminal victimization on adults, children, and their families. NCVC program activities are focused in four major areas: scientific research, evidence-based treatment, professional education, and consultation.

National Criminal Justice Association

720 Seventh Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-628-8550
Fax: 202-448-1723
Web site: www.ncja.org
E-mail: info@ncja.org

The National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) represents state, tribal, and local governments on crime prevention and crime control issues. Its members represent all facets of the criminal and juvenile justice community, from law enforcement, corrections, prosecution, defense courts, victim-witness services, and education institutions to federal, state, and local elected officials. Since its founding in 1971, NCJA has worked to promote a balanced approach to complex community public safety and criminal and juvenile justice system problems.

National District Attorneys Association

44 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 110
Alexandria, VA 22314

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

The National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) is the largest and primary professional association of prosecuting attorneys in the United States. NDAA provides professional guidance and support to its members, serves as a resource and education center, follows public policy issues involving criminal justice and law enforcement, and produces a number of publications including *The Prosecutor* bi-monthly magazine, *Trial Techniques and Predicate Questions*, and the *National Prosecution Standards*. NDAA's government affairs office tracks legislative and regulatory criminal justice issues in Congress and the administration and provides information on these and related issues to prosecutors.

NCVRW 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

Founded in 1975, the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) is a 501(c)(3) membership organization comprising victim/witness assistance programs and practitioners, crisis responders, criminal justice agencies and professionals, mental health professionals, researchers, former victims and survivors, and others committed to the recognition and implementation of victim rights and services. NOVA's mission is to promote rights and services for victims of crime and crisis. NOVA is the oldest national group of its kind in the victims' rights movement.

**National Organization of
Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.**
100 E. Eighth Street, Suite 202
Cincinnati, OH 45202

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

The National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc., (POMC) provides support and assistance to survivors of homicide victims and works to create a world free of murder. POMC also works to keep murderers in prison, assists on unsolved cases, and provides prevention and awareness education.

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
123 N. Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025

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

The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) serves as the nation's principle information and resource center regarding all aspects of sexual violence. It provides national leadership, consultation, and technical assistance by generating and facilitating the development and flow of information on sexual violence intervention and prevention strategies, and coordinates the national sexual assault awareness month campaign each April. The NSVRC works to address the causes and impact of sexual violence through collaboration, prevention efforts, and the distribution of resources.

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

The National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) is a nonprofit organization with more than 20,000 members from the 3,087 sheriffs' departments across the United States, and also represents the interests of other law enforcement and public safety professionals. NSA has been providing law enforcement training and technical assistance for over 67 years in fulfillment of its mission to support and enhance the professionalism of those whose job it is to serve and protect.

NVCRW Resource Guide Partners

National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network
2460 W. 26th Avenue, Suite 255-C
Denver, CO 80211

Phone: 303-861-1160
Fax: 303-861-1265
Web site: www.coloradocrimevictims.org
E-mail: cova789@aol.com

The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network is a volunteer effort to assist states to pass a Victims' Constitutional Amendment with the goal of having a National Constitutional Amendment for Crime Victims.

Police Executive Research Forum
1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 930
Washington, DC 20036

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

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) is a national membership organization of police executives from the largest city, county, and state law enforcement agencies. PERF is dedicated to: improving police practices by conducting research on the issues that chiefs care about most; providing consulting services to individual agencies; educating up-and-coming police officials at the Senior Management Institute for Police; and stimulating debate about policing issues within the profession, in the news media, and among policy makers and the general public.

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network
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

The Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network is the nation's largest anti-sexual assault organization. RAINN operates the National Sexual Assault Hotline in partnership with over 1,100 local rape crisis centers across the country. This service has helped more than 1.2 million people since 1994. RAINN also carries out programs to prevent sexual assault, help victims, and ensure that rapists are brought to justice.

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

Phone: 610-768-9330
Fax: 610-768-0646
Web site: www.securityoncampus.org
E-mail: akiss@securityoncampus.org

Security On Campus, Inc., is the nation's leading voice and advocate for student safety and crime prevention on college and university campuses. Its mission is to prevent violence, substance abuse, and other crimes in college and university campus communities across the United States and to compassionately assist the victims of these crimes.

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

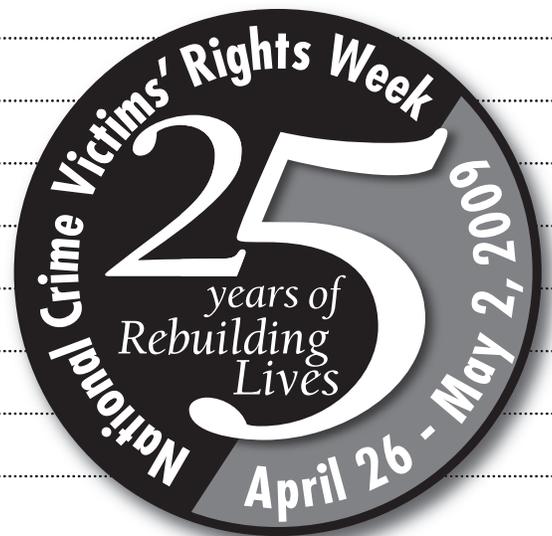
Phone: 301-898-1009/800-4WJ-HELP
Fax: 301-846-9113
Web site: www.witnessjustice.org
E-mail: info@witnessjustice.org

Founded in 2002, Witness Justice is a national, grassroots, non-denominational 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization whose mission is to empower and assist victims of violence and their loved ones in healing from trauma and in navigating the criminal justice process. Witness Justice provides information and support, connection through its Virtual Community, and direct assistance to any survivor who may have questions in the aftermath of violence. 🤝

NCVRRW Resource Guide Partners

NOTES

A series of horizontal dotted lines for taking notes, spanning the width of the page below the 'NOTES' header.



Crime Victimization in the United States Statistical Overviews

National crime statistics provide crucial data for identifying and analyzing crime trends. The *2009 NCVRW Resource Guide* includes 21 overviews of recently updated statistics on different types of crime victimization, crimes against populations with specific needs, and the financial and mental health consequences of crime in the United States.

As you plan your community awareness projects, presentations to elected officials and policymakers, and media outreach for National Crime Victims' Rights Week and other campaigns, you can use these statistics to show the prevalence and impact of crime.

Interpreting Crime Statistics

Most of these statistics are drawn from two U.S. government sources: the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The UCR and NCVS, which were designed to complement one another—use different methodologies and focus on somewhat different aspects of crime. Both federal research programs cover a similar subset of serious crimes, however, and use similar definitions for some of these crimes.

The **National Crime Victimization Survey**, the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization, is a yearly study based on interviews of all individuals age 12 or older residing in randomly selected households throughout the nation. In 2006, the NCVS interviewed roughly 135,000 individuals age 12 or older in about

76,000 households. BJS uses the survey results to estimate the likelihood of victimization by rape or sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft for the population as a whole as well as for segments of the population such as women, the elderly, members of various racial groups, city dwellers, or other groups. The NCVS also includes detailed information about the characteristics of the victims, the crime incidents, whether the crime was reported to police, why the crime was or was not reported, the impact of crimes, and the characteristics of violent offenders. The NCVS does not break down results to the state or local level.

The **Uniform Crime Reports** are based upon local police statistics collected annually by the FBI. 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 reports crimes under two categories: Part I (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) and Part II (simple assault, curfew offenses, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting, disorderly conduct, and a number of other crimes). Because the UCR is compiled from local police data, it provides information on crime rates at the city, county, and state level. The UCR covers only crimes reported to police—less than one-half of all crimes. Also, if multiple crimes are reported in one criminal incident, the UCR counts only the most serious crime (as defined by criteria set by the UCR program). 🔄

What's Inside

- **Overview of Crime and Victimization in the United States**
- **Campus Crime**
- **Child Victimization**
- **Cost of Crime and Victimization**
- **Disabilities and Victimization**
- **Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence**
- **Drunk and Drugged Driving**
- **Elder Victimization**
- **Hate and Bias Crime Victimization**
- **Homicide**
- **Human Trafficking**
- **Identity Theft and Financial Crime**
- **Internet Victimization**
- **Mental Health Consequences of Crime**
- **School Crime and Victimization**
- **Sexual Violence**
- **Stalking**
- **Substance Abuse and Crime Victimization**
- **Teen Victimization**
- **Terrorism**
- **Workplace Violence**

25
years of
Rebuilding
Lives



Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime
www.ncvc.org • 1-800-FYI-CALL

Overview of Crime and Victimization in the United States

In 2006, 25 million crimes were committed in the United States; of these, 6 million were violent and 19 million were property crimes.¹

Forty-nine percent of violent crime and 38 percent of property crime were reported to the police.²

An estimated 16,929 persons were murdered nationwide in 2007, a 0.6 percent decline from 2006.³

Child protective services nationwide found an estimated 905,000 children to be victims of neglect or abuse in 2006.⁴

In 2006, 606,350 women and 148,460 men were victimized by an intimate partner.⁵

In 2006, victims experienced 272,350 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 2006, teens ages 12 to 19 and young adults ages 20 to 24 experienced the highest rates of violent crime.⁸

In 2006, teens ages 12 to 19 experienced 1.7 million violent crimes.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 41,059 deaths in motor vehicle crashes in 2007, 31 percent, or 12,998, were attributed to alcohol.¹¹

In 2006, 117,760 persons over the age of 65 were victims of non-fatal violent crime.¹²

In 2006, 7,722 hate crimes were reported to law enforcement.¹³

Between 2003 and 2007, the number of adult victims of identity fraud in the United States declined from 10 million to 8.4 million people.¹⁴

In 2006, 25 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

In 2006, 773,244 persons were victims of violent crime while working or on duty. Of these incidents, 589,763 (76 percent) were simple assaults while an additional 17 percent were aggravated assaults.¹⁷

Sixteen percent of violent crime and 94 percent of property crime resulted in economic losses in 2006.¹⁸

In 2007, 88,040 crimes were reported on college and university campuses; of these, 97 percent were property crimes, and 3 percent were violent crimes.¹⁹

In 2005, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 136,500 serious violent crimes at school.²⁰

¹ Shannan M. Catalano and Michael Rand, "Criminal Victimization, 2006," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007), 1, 3 <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv06.pdf> (accessed August 14, 2008).

² *Ibid.*, 5.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2007: Murder," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html (accessed August 14, 2008).

⁴ Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2007), 26, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm06/cm06.pdf> (accessed August 14, 2008).

⁵ *Data extrapolated from* Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), Table 37, Table 43a, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus06.pdf> (accessed September 11, 2008).

⁶ Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2006," 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 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," Table 3.

⁹ *Data extrapolated from* Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," Table 3.

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, "2007 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment - Highlights," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008), http://www.nhtda.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa_static_file_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNotes/2008/811017.pdf (accessed August 14, 2008).

¹² *Data extrapolated from* Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," Table 4.

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 Mary T. Monahan, "2007 Identity Fraud Survey Report," (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin Study and Research Survey, 2007), <http://www.privacyrights.org/ar/idtheftsveys.htm> (accessed August 14, 2008).

¹⁵ Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2006," 5.

¹⁶ 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 14, 2008).

¹⁷ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," Table 64.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Table 81.

¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2006, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/data/table_09.html (accessed August 14, 2008).

²⁰ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2007," (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2008), http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crime_indicators2007/tables/table_02_1.asp (accessed August 14, 2008).

Campus Crime

In 2007, 88,040 crimes were reported to police on college and university campuses; 97 percent were property crimes and 3 percent violent crimes.¹

Of the violent crimes reported on college campuses, 1,394 (52 percent) were aggravated assaults, 830 (31 percent) were robberies, 485 (18 percent) were forcible rapes, and 12 (0.4 percent) were murders.²

Theft was the most prevalent form of property crime, with 70,619 incidents (accounting for 83 percent of property crime), followed by 12,128 burglaries (14 percent), 2,611 motor vehicle thefts (3 percent), and 405 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, and more than 696,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 were physically assaulted by another student who had been drinking.⁴

An estimated 12 percent of women currently attending American colleges have been raped, and 12 percent of rapes of college women were reported to law enforcement.⁵

Fourteen percent of undergraduate women were victims of at least one completed sexual assault since entering college; 5 percent were victims of forced sexual assault and 8 percent were sexually assaulted while they were incapacitated due to voluntary use of alcohol or drugs.⁶

Sixteen percent of victims of forcible assaults and 8 percent of incapacitated victims sought help from a crisis, health, or victims' center after they were sexually assaulted.⁷

Thirteen percent of victims of forcible assaults and 2 percent of victims of assaults while incapacitated reported their assault to a law enforcement agency (municipal, local, or city police or 911; campus police or security; county sheriff; state police; or other police).⁸

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.⁹

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

Male college students were twice as likely to be victims of overall violence than female students.¹¹

White college students had somewhat higher rates of violent victimization than black students and higher rates than students of other races.¹²

Victims of rape or sexual assault were about four times more likely to be victimized by someone they knew than by a stranger.¹³

Eight of 10 robberies of college students were committed by strangers, compared to about 6 of 10 assaults and 2 of 10 rapes or sexual assaults.¹⁴

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.¹⁵

About 35 percent of violent victimizations against college students were reported to the police.¹⁶

Most crimes against students (93 percent) occurred off campus; of those, 72 percent occurred at night.¹⁷

In 2006, reported crimes occurring in on-campus residence halls included 1,923 forcible sex offenses, 975 aggravated assaults, and 22 non-forcible sex offenses.¹⁸

Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses made up 12 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported in the United States in 2006.¹⁹

¹ Data calculated from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2007, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/data/table_09.html (accessed August 19, 2008).

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.collegedrinkingsprevention.gov/media/Mag_and_Prev_ARPH_April_2005.pdf (accessed August 19, 2008).

⁵ Dean G. Kilpatrick et al., "Drug-facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study," (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2007), 3, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf> (accessed August 19, 2008).

⁶ Christopher P. Krebs et al., "The Campus Sexual Assault Study," (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2007), vii, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf> (accessed August 19, 2008).

⁷ Ibid., 5-21.

⁸ Ibid., 5-25.

⁹ 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 19, 2008).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid., 4.

¹⁴ Ibid., 1.

¹⁵ Ibid., 5.

¹⁶ Ibid., 6.

¹⁷ Ibid., 1.

¹⁸ U.S. Department of Education, "Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics 2004-2006: Criminal Offenses," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), 7, 9, 13, <http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/criminal-04-06.pdf> (accessed August 19, 2008).

¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2006, Table 10," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2006/table10.html> (accessed August 19, 2008).

Child Victimization

In 2006, child protective services found approximately 905,000 children to be victims of child abuse or neglect.¹

During 2006, approximately 1,530 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (78 percent) of children who were killed were younger than 4 years of age.²

During 2006, 64 percent of child victims experienced neglect, 16 percent were physically abused, 9 percent were sexually abused, 7 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2 percent were medically neglected. In addition, 15 percent of child victims experienced other types of maltreatment such as abandonment, threats of harm, or congenital drug addiction.³

Fifty-two percent of child abuse or neglect victims were girls, and 48 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 (49 percent) of all child victims were white, about one-quarter (23 percent) were African American, and 18 percent were Hispanic. African American children, American Indian or Alaska Native children, and children of multiple races had the highest rates of victimization.⁶

Mothers were the sole abuser in 40 percent of substantiated cases, fathers in 18 percent. In 18 percent, both parents were perpetrators of child maltreatment, and child victims maltreated by a non-parental perpetrator accounted for 10 percent of the total.⁷

Eight percent of child victims had a reported disability.⁸

Thirty-four children were killed by their babysitter in 2007, representing 2 percent of child murder victims.⁹

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

¹ *Child Maltreatment*, 2006, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, 2008), 26, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm06/index.htm> (accessed August 20, 2008).

² *Ibid.*, 65.

³ *Ibid.*, 27.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 27.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 47.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 28.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 30.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 29.

⁹ *Data extrapolated from Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2007: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 12," and "Crime in the United States, 2007:*

Expanded Homicide Data, Table 2," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrttable_12.html and http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrttable_02.html (accessed September 24, 2008).

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 20, 2008).

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

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 \$33 billion annually. (This figure includes law enforcement, judicial system, child welfare, and health care costs.) When factoring in indirect costs (special education, mental health care, juvenile delinquency, lost productivity, and adult criminality), the figure rises to more than \$103 billion annually.¹²

Victims of child abuse constituted 19 percent of the recipients of crime victim compensation in 2006.¹³

Approximately 2,900 criminal incidents of pornography with juvenile involvement were known to state and local police in 2000.¹⁴

In a 2005 study of victimization of children ages 2 to 17, more than one-half of the children experienced a physical assault in the study year. More than 1 in 4 experienced a property offense, more than 1 in 8 a form of child maltreatment, 1 in 12 a sexual victimization, and more than 1 in 3 had been a witness to violence or experienced another form of indirect victimization. Only 29 percent of the children had no direct or indirect victimization.¹⁵

American Indian/Alaska Native children known to child protective services from 1995 to 1999 were more likely to be victims of neglect and less likely to be victims of physical or sexual abuse than white children.¹⁶

American Indian/Alaska Native children and their caretakers were more likely to have a problem with alcohol abuse than white children and their caretakers.¹⁷

¹² Ching-Tung Wang and John Holton, "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States," (Washington, DC: Prevent Child Abuse America, 2007), 4, 5, http://www.preventchildabuse.org/about_us/media_releases/pcaa_pew_economic_impact_study_final.pdf (accessed August 25, 2008).

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 September 24, 2008).

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 20, 2008).

¹⁵ David Finkelhor et al., "The Victimization of Children and Youth: A Comprehensive National Survey," *Child Maltreatment* 10, no. 1 (2005): 1, <http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/pdf/CV74.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2008).

¹⁶ Kathleen A. Earle and Amanda Cross, "Child Abuse and Neglect among American Indian/Alaska Native Children: An Analysis of Existing Data," (Seattle: Casey Family Programs and the National Indian Child Welfare Association, 2001), 54, <http://www.nicwa.org/research/04.Child%20Abuse01.Rpt.pdf> (accessed August 21, 2008).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

Cost of Crime and Victimization

In 2006, 16 percent of violent crimes and 94 percent of property crimes resulted in economic losses involving theft or damage loss.¹

In 2006, the total economic loss to victims was \$1.8 billion for violent crime and \$16.5 billion for property crime.²

In 2007, the top two types of telemarketing fraud were fake check scams (average loss of \$3,855) and false prizes or sweepstakes (average loss of \$6,601), together accounting for 72 percent of telemarketing fraud complaints.³

Fake check scams were also the number one type of Internet fraud in 2007, constituting 29 percent of complaints, with an average loss of \$3,311. The second most common type of Internet fraud was non-auction general merchandise sales (goods never delivered or misrepresented), tallying 23 percent of complaints, with an average loss of \$1,137.⁴

In 2005, the United States (at federal, state, and local levels) spent \$204 billion for police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal activities. Since 1982, police expenditures increased 396 percent, judicial expenditures increased 474 percent, and expenditures for corrections increased 619 percent.⁵

In 2007, an estimated \$588 million worth of property was stolen during robberies. The average dollar value of property stolen per robbery offense was \$1,321.⁶

Two-thirds of property crimes reported in 2007 were larceny-thefts, with the value of stolen property averaging \$886 per offense. The total value of stolen property was an estimated \$5.8 billion.⁷

In 2007, the average dollar loss due to arson was \$17,289.⁸

An estimated 32,500 fires were intentionally set to structures in 2007, an increase of 5 percent from 2006. These

fires resulted in 295 civilian deaths and \$733 million in property loss (a decrease of 3 percent from 2006).⁹

Approximately 20,500 fires were intentionally set to vehicles in 2007, as in 2006, but they resulted in \$145 million in property damage, an 8 percent increase from 2006.¹⁰

In 2007, the average dollar loss per burglary offense was \$1,991. The total amount lost to burglaries was an estimated \$4.3 billion.¹¹

Victim compensation programs distributed \$453 million in 2007. This amount is an increase over the \$444 million paid in 2006 and \$427 million paid in 2005.¹²

Victim compensation programs paid \$22.9 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2007, a 10 percent increase from 2006.¹³

Victims of child abuse constituted 19 percent of the recipients of crime victim compensation in 2007.¹⁴

In 2007, domestic violence victims made up 25 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs; 34 percent of all assault claims were paid to domestic violence victims.¹⁵

In 2007, medical expenses constituted 51 percent of all victim compensation payments; economic support for lost wages for injured victims and for lost support in homicides made up 17 percent of the total; 11 percent of total payments were for funeral bills; and 8 percent went toward mental health counseling for crime victims.¹⁶

The direct cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States totals more than \$33 billion annually. When factoring in indirect costs, the figure rises to more than \$103 billion annually.¹⁷

In 2007, consumers reporting fraud to the Federal Trade Commission lost a total of more than \$1.2 billion.¹⁸

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2008), Table 81, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus06.pdf> (accessed September 10, 2008).

² Ibid., Table 82.

³ National Fraud Information Center, "2007 Top Ten Telemarketing Scams," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2008), <http://www.fraud.org/telemarketing/2007telemarketing.pdf> (accessed August 25, 2008).

⁴ National Fraud Information Center, "2007 Top Ten Internet Scams," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2008), <http://www.fraud.org/internet/2007internet.pdf> (accessed August 25, 2008).

⁵ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts," (Washington, DC: GPO),

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/exptyp.htm> (accessed August 25, 2008).

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2007: Robbery," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/violent_crime/robbery.html (accessed August 25, 2008).

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2007: Larceny-Theft," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/property_crime/larceny-theft.html (accessed August 25, 2008).

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2007: Arson," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/property_crime/arson.html (accessed August 25, 2008).

⁹ Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in

the United States during 2007: Full Report," (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2008), iii, <http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/OS.fireloss.pdf> (accessed September 10, 2008).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2007: Burglary," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/property_crime/burglary.html (accessed August 25, 2008).

¹² National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation Helps Victims," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2008), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed August 25, 2008).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ching-Tung Wang and John Holton, "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States," (Washington, DC: Prevent Child Abuse America, 2007), 4, 5, http://www.preventchildabuse.org/about_us/media_releases/pcaa_pew_economic_impact_study_final.pdf (accessed August 25, 2008).

¹⁸ Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data January – December 2007," (Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission, 2008), 2, <http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2008/02/fraud.pdf> (accessed August 28, 2008).

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 had been victims of a violent crime during a single 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 2006, 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, the 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, <http://archpsyc.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/62/8/911> (accessed September 10, 2008).

² Ibid.

³ *Child Maltreatment*, 2006, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, 2008), 29, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm06/index.htm> (accessed August 20, 2008).

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 September 23, 2008).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ M.A. Nosek et al., "National Study of Women with Physical Disabilities," (Houston, TX: Center for Research on Women with Disabilities, 1997), Chapter VII, http://www.bcm.edu/crowd/national_study/national_study.html (accessed September 23, 2008).

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 2006, crimes by intimate partners accounted for 12 percent of all violent crime.¹

Of female murder victims in 2007, 33 percent were killed by their husbands or boyfriends; 3 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 victims of intimate partner violence compared with 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

One study found that in states with laws restraining abusers from possessing firearms, intimate partner homicide rates decreased by as much as 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 laws that prohibit firearm possession by someone with a prior misdemeanor domestic violence conviction or by someone subject to a protection order. The remaining 17 percent were investigated for interstate domestic violence or stalking. Violation of a protective order across state lines was suspected in 28 incidents.⁷

Domestic violence victims constituted 25 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs in 2007. They received compensation for 34 percent of all assault claims.⁸

One study found that women who had 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 had 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 has reported being abused by a boyfriend.¹⁰

For 5 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 helped them receive assistance.¹²

A study of Native American women in Oklahoma found that 83 percent had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetimes, and 68 percent had experienced severe forms of violence.¹³

Eighty-nine percent of Native American women who reported partner violence had suffered injuries from the violence, and 73 percent reported moderate or severe injuries, with nearly 1 in 4 (22 percent) reporting more than 20 different injury incidents.¹⁴

In 2005, Native American/Alaska Native women had the highest rate of intimate partner victimization (18.2 per 1,000), compared to African American women (8.2), white women (6.3), and Asian American women (1.5).¹⁵

(over)

¹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007), Table 43a, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus06.pdf> (accessed September 11, 2008).

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2007: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/homicide.html (accessed August 27, 2008).

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2003), 42, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/violence.pdf> (accessed September 23, 2008).

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 September 23, 2008).

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 September 23, 2008).

⁶ Elizabeth R. Vigdor and James A. Mercy, "Disarming Batterers," 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 September 23, 2008).

⁸ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation Helps Victims," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2008), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed August 25, 2008).

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, 2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2007), 4, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ppus06.pdf> (accessed November 5, 2008).

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

¹³ Lorraine Halinka Malcoe and Bonnie M. Duran, "Intimate Partner Violence and Injury in the Lives of Low-Income Native American Women," 1-2-9, in *Family Violence and Violence Against Women: Developments in Research, Practice, and Policy*, ed. Bonnie Fisher (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2004), <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/199703.pdf> (accessed August 27, 2008).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1-2-10.

Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence

(continued from the front)

Same-Sex Domestic Violence

In 2006, lesbians, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) people experienced 3,534 incidents of domestic violence. Four of these incidents resulted in murder.¹⁶

In 2003, 44 percent of LGBT domestic violence victims were men, 36 percent women, and 2 percent transgender. Gender identity was not recorded for 9 percent of the victims.¹⁷

In cases where the age of the victim was recorded, 58 percent of LGBT domestic violence victims were over the age of 30, while 42 percent were under 30.¹⁸

¹⁵ Ronet Bachman et al, "Violence Against Native American and Alaska Native Women and the Criminal Justice Response: What Is Known," (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2008), 47, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/223691.pdf> (accessed August 27, 2008).

¹⁶ 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 September 23, 2008).

¹⁷ 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 September 23, 2008).

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 9.

Drunk and Drugged Driving

There were 12,998 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities in 2007, a decline of 4 percent from 2006.¹

Nearly 1.4 million driving-while-impaired (DWI) arrests occur in the United States each year.²

In 2006, an estimated 278,000 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes where police reported that alcohol was present, a 9 percent increase over 2005.³

In 2006, there were 17,602 alcohol-related crash fatalities (41 percent of all crash fatalities), and 13,470 (32 percent) involved a driver with a blood-alcohol content (BAC) level of .08 or greater.⁴

The median BAC level for alcohol-impaired drivers and motorcyclists in 2006 was .16, more than twice the legal limit in all states and the District of Columbia.⁵

In 2006, 17 percent of children 14 and younger who were killed in crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes. Half of these were passengers in the vehicle of an alcohol-impaired driver.⁶

In 2007, 9.9 million persons ages 12 or older (or 4 percent of this age group) reported driving under the influence of an illicit drug in the past year. Among young adults ages 18 to 25, the rate was 13 percent.⁷

In 2007, 31.4 million persons ages 12 or older, or 13 percent, reported driving under the influence of alcohol at least once in the past year. This percentage has dropped slightly since 2002, when the rate was 14 percent.⁸

Driving under the influence of alcohol was related to age, with the rate increasing from 8 percent for 16- and 17-year-

olds to a peak of 26 percent for 21- to 25-year-olds, then steadily declining for older ages to a low of 2 percent for persons ages 65 and higher.⁹

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 six percent.¹⁰

In 2006, more than 13 percent of high school seniors admitted to driving under the influence of marijuana in the two weeks prior to the survey.¹¹

In 2007, there were 421 boating accidents and 157 deaths in which alcohol was a contributing factor. Alcohol use was the leading factor contributing to boating deaths.¹²

Operating a boat with a BAC level greater than .1 increases the risk of death during a boating accident more than ten times compared to a BAC of zero.¹³

During the Christmas and New Year holiday time, about 40 percent of all fatalities occur in crashes where at least one of the drivers has a BAC level of .08 or more. During the remainder of December, the figure is 28 percent.¹⁴

In a 2007 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, 11 percent of high school students reported having driven a vehicle when they had been drinking within the past 30 days.¹⁵

(over)

¹ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "2007 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment—Highlights," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008), Table 3, http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa/_static_file_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNotes/2008/811017.pdf (accessed August 28, 2008).

² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Blood Alcohol Concentration Test Refusal Laws," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008), 1, <http://www.nhtsa.gov/staticfiles//DOT/NHTSA/Communication%20&%20Consumer%20Information/Articles/Associated%20Files/810884.pdf> (accessed August 28, 2008).

³ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatality Counts and Estimates of People Injured for

2006," 79, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007), <http://www.nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/810837.pdf> (accessed August 28, 2008).

⁴ *Ibid.*, 66, 69.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 86.

⁶ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Alcohol Impaired Driving," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008), 2, <http://www.nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/810801.pdf> (accessed August 28, 2008).

⁷ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, "Results from the 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings," (Rockville, MD: SAMHSA, September 2007), 29, <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/latest.htm> (accessed September 10, 2008).

⁸ *Ibid.*, 36.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ 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, 2008).

¹¹ Patrick M. O'Malley and Lloyd D. Johnston, "Drugs and Driving by American High School Seniors, 2001-2006" *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 68, no. 6 (2007): 834-42.

¹² U.S. Coast Guard, "2007 Boating Statistics," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 2008), 22, 19 http://www.uscgboating.org/statistics/Boating_Statistics_2007.pdf (accessed August 28, 2008).

¹³ 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 September 23, 2008).

¹⁴ 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, 2007), <http://www.nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/810870.pdf> (accessed August 28, 2008).

¹⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008), 7, http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/pdf/yrbs07_mmwr.pdf (accessed August 28, 2008).

Drunk and Drugged Driving

(continued from the front)

In 2000, each alcohol-related crash cost the American public \$1.1 million. The total cost of all alcohol-related crashes was \$51 billion.¹⁶

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).¹⁷

From 1982 to 2002, an estimated 65 percent of fatal crashes on Indian reservations were alcohol-related, compared to 47 percent nationally for the same period.¹⁸

¹⁶ Lawrence J. Blincoe et al., "The Economic Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes 2000," Table 11, Table 12, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2002), <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/Communication%20&%20Consumer%20Information/Articles/Associated%20Files/EconomicImpact2000.pdf> (accessed September 23, 2008).

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, "Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes on Indian Reservations," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004), 17, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/809727.pdf> (accessed August 28, 2008).

Elder Victimization

In 2006, 117,760 persons over the age of 65 were victims of 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 2006, crime victims age 65 or older reported 63 percent of personal crimes to the police, the highest reporting rate of any age group.⁴

In 2007, 572 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 or older were substantiated in 2004.⁶

Of those reports, 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; 16 percent had an unknown relationship to the victim; and 11 percent were spouses or intimate partners.¹⁰

The largest segment 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 \$1.8 billion due to personal and property crimes in 2006.¹²

Of those who reported crimes to the Federal Trade Commission in 2007, people over the age of 60 made up 18 percent of fraud victims, 12 percent of Internet-related fraud victims, and 10 percent of identity theft victims.¹³

In 2006, the average loss per Internet fraud complaint was \$866 for people age 60 or older. This amount is higher than that of any other age group.¹⁴

People age 65 or older are equally as likely to face an offender with a weapon as younger people.¹⁵

¹ Data extrapolated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), Table 4, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus06.pdf> (accessed September 12, 2008).

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.ncea.aoa.gov/NCEARoot/Main_Site/pdf/2-14-06%20FINAL%2060+REPORT.pdf (accessed September 24, 2008).

³ Ibid., 19.

⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006, Statistical Tables," Table 96. Personal crimes are defined as all violent crimes, purse-snatching, and picking pockets.

⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2007: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 2," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed August 28, 2008).

⁶ Pamela B. Teaster et al., "The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services," 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, 2006, Statistics Tables," Table 82.

¹³ Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data January – December 2007," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), 9, 12, 15, <http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2008/02/fraud.pdf> (accessed August 28, 2008).

¹⁴ National White Collar Crime Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "IC3 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), 12, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2006_IC3_Report.pdf (accessed September 12, 2008).

¹⁵ 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 September 24, 2008).

Hate and Bias Crime Victimization

In 2006, 7,722 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by local law enforcement agencies.¹

In 2006, 5,449 hate crime offenses were committed against persons (as opposed to property). Of these, 46 percent were intimidation, 32 percent were simple assault, and 22 percent were aggravated assault. Three murders and six forcible rapes were reported as hate crimes.²

In 2006, racial bias motivated 52 percent of single-bias hate crime incidents; bias based on religious beliefs motivated 19 percent; bias based on sexual orientation motivated 16 percent; bias based on ethnicity or nationality motivated 13 percent; and bias based on disability motivated 1 percent.³

Of the 4,737 victims of single-bias incidents that were motivated by race, 66 percent were victims of an anti-black bias; an anti-white bias motivated crimes against 21 percent; an anti-Asian/Pacific Islander bias motivated crimes against 5 percent; and 2 percent were victims of an anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native bias.⁴

Single-bias anti-Hispanic incidents accounted for 62 percent of 1,233 reported victims of ethnicity-based bias.⁵

Of the 1,597 victims of religious bias-related offenses, 64 percent were victims of an anti-Jewish bias; anti-Islamic bias motivated crimes against 12 percent.⁶

Of the 1,415 reported victims of sexual-orientation bias, 62 percent were targeted because of a bias against gay males.⁷

In 2006, 94 people were victims of incidents involving bias against persons with disability; 74 were victims of an anti-mental disability bias and 20 of an anti-physical disability bias.⁸

In 2006, 7,330 known offenders committed crimes motivated by their perceived biases. The majority of these offenders (59 percent) were white and 21 percent were black.⁹

According to the Anti-Defamation League, in 2007, anti-Semitic incidents in the United States fell 6 percent to 1,460 from their 2006 level of 1,554. That year was the third year

in a row that anti-Semitic incidents decreased.¹⁰

Among the anti-Semitic incidents reported in 2007, there were 699 incidents of vandalism and 761 incidents of harassment.¹¹

On college campuses in 2007, there were 94 anti-Semitic incidents nationwide compared to the 2006 level of 88.¹²

A total of 227 anti-Semitic acts were reported at middle and high schools in 2007, compared to 193 in 2006.¹³

In 2007, 1,833 hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) victims were reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs. These incidents were committed by 2,556 offenders and affected 2,430 victims—24 percent more victims than in 2006.¹⁴

In 2007, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs recorded 21 homicides against LGBT individuals, double the number recorded in 2006. Victims reported 113 sexual assaults, and 333 incidents involving a weapon.¹⁵

Twenty-one percent of hate and bias incidents against LGBTQ people involved multiple offenders targeting an individual.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

Female students were more likely to report gender-related hate words than were males (3 percent versus 1 percent). White students were less likely to report race-related hate words than students of other races or 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).¹⁸

In 2007, the National Coalition for the Homeless documented 28 lethal attacks against homeless individuals by housed persons and 132 non-lethal attacks, including 110 beatings, 9 firesettings, 2 rapes or sexual assaults, and 11 incidents of police brutality.¹⁹

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2006," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), Table 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2006/incidents.html> (accessed August 29, 2008).

² Ibid., Table 2.

³ Ibid., Table 1.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid., Table 1, Table 9.

¹⁰ Anti-Defamation League, "2007 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents," (New York: Anti-Defamation League, 2008), http://www.adl.org/main_Anti_Semitism_Domestic/Audit_2007.htm (accessed August 28, 2008).

¹¹ Ibid., "Vandalism," "Harassment."

¹² Ibid., "Anti-Jewish Incidents on Campus."

¹³ Ibid., "Anti-Jewish Acts in Schools."

¹⁴ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2007," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2008), 1-2,

<http://www.coavp.org/documents/2007NationalHVRReport.pdf> (accessed August 29, 2008).

¹⁵ Ibid., 2, 8.

¹⁶ Ibid., 4.

¹⁷ 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/pubsliterature/2007003.pdf> (accessed September 12, 2008).

¹⁸ Ibid., 34.

¹⁹ 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 2007," (Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, April 2008), 19, <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/getinvolved/projects/hatecrimes/hatecrimes2007.pdf> (accessed August 29, 2008).

Homicide

An estimated 16,929 persons were murdered nationwide in 2007, a 0.6 percent decline from 2006.¹

In 2007, for homicides in which the age of the victim was known, 11 percent of murder victims were under 18; 33 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; 10 percent were between 50 and 64; and 4 percent were over the age of 65.²

Teenagers (ages 13 to 19) accounted for 13 percent of murder victims in 2007.³

Thirty-four children were killed by their babysitter in 2007.⁴

In 2007, 79 percent of murder victims were male and 21 percent female.⁵

Where the age and sex of the offender was known, homicide offenders in 2007 were most often males (90 percent) and adults (94 percent).⁶

In 2007, 47 percent of homicide victims were white and 49 percent were black. For 4 percent of victims, race was classified as “other” or “unknown.”⁷

In 2007, homicide was generally intraracial: white offenders murdered 83 percent of white victims, and black offenders murdered 92 percent of black victims.⁸

In 2007, for homicides in which the type of weapon was specified, 73 percent of the offenses involved firearms.⁹

Knives were used in 12 percent of murders, and personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, or feet) were used in approximately 6 percent of murders.¹⁰

In 2007, where the victim-offender relationship was known, 22 percent of victims were killed by family members and 24 percent were killed by strangers.¹¹

Of female murder victims in 2007, 33 percent were killed by their husbands or boyfriends. In contrast, 3 percent of male victims were murdered by their wives or girlfriends.¹²

In 2007, 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 2007 were robbed prior to being killed. Of female murder victims, 2 percent were raped prior to being killed.¹⁴

In 2007, arguments constituted 42 percent of reported circumstances surrounding murders. For 37 percent of reported homicides, circumstances were unknown.¹⁵

During 2006, 1,530 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (78 percent) of these children were younger than 4 years of age.¹⁶

Law enforcement cleared (by arrest or exceptional means) 61 percent of the murders that occurred nationwide.¹⁷

In 2006, 48 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in 47 separate incidents; these incidents occurred in 25 states, in the District of Columbia, and in Puerto Rico.¹⁸

Twenty-two of the slain officers were employees of city police departments; 18 were part of county law enforcement agencies; four were employed by state agencies; and one was employed by a federal agency. Two of the officers killed were employed in U.S. territories.¹⁹

In 2007, 57 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in 51 separate incidents.²⁰

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2007: Murder,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html (accessed August 14, 2008).

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2007: Expanded Homicide Data,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), calculated from Table 2, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed August 14, 2008).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., Table 12, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_12.html (accessed September 12, 2008).

⁵ Ibid., Table 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/>

offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_01.html (accessed September 12, 2008).

⁶ Ibid., calculated from Table 3, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_03.html (accessed September 12, 2008).

⁷ Ibid., calculated from Table 1.

⁸ Ibid., Table 5, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_05.html (accessed September 12, 2008).

⁹ Ibid., calculated from Table 7, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_07.html (accessed September 12, 2008).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., calculated from Table 9, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/data/

shrtable_09.html (accessed September 12, 2008).

¹² Ibid., calculated from Table 2 and Table 9.

¹³ Ibid., Table 9.

¹⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2007: Expanded Homicide Data,” calculated from Table 12.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Children’s Bureau, “Child Maltreatment, 2006,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2007), 65, 66, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm06/cm06.pdf> (accessed August 14, 2008).

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2007: Table 25,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/data/table_25.html (accessed August 14, 2008).

¹⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted in 2006: Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/killed/2006/feloniouslykilled.html> (accessed September 24, 2008).

¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted in 2006, Table 2,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/killed/2006/table2.html> (accessed September 24, 2008).

²⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “FBI Release Preliminary Statistics for Law Enforcement Officers Killed in 2007,” May 12, 2008, <http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/pressrel08/leoka051208.htm> (accessed October 28, 2008).

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 2007, the U.S. government spent approximately \$23 million 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 2007, the Department of Justice opened 182 investigations, charged 89 individuals with human trafficking, and obtained 103 convictions. The Innocence Lost National Initiative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice Criminal Division continued to combat child prostitution, which resulted in 308 arrests, 106 convictions, and 181 children recovered.⁹

Through 2007, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) had certified or issued eligibility letters to 1,379 victims of human trafficking since the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) was signed into law in October 2000. In 2007, HHS certified 270 adult victims of human trafficking and issued letters of eligibility to 33 minors. Thirty percent of these victims were male (up from 6 percent in 2006), and at least 63 percent had been trafficked for forced labor.¹⁰

In 2007, the Department of Homeland Security issued 279 T-visas to foreign survivors of human trafficking who were identified in the United States, and another 261 to their immediate family members. T-visas are a special visa category created by the TVPA. The federal government is working toward publishing regulations for the adjustment of status for qualified T-visa holders, creating a pathway to citizenship.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 Office on Drugs and Crime, “Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns,” (New York: United Nations, 2006), 50, <http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf> (accessed September 12, 2008).

² U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2008,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), 9, <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008> (accessed August 29, 2008).

³ Ibid.

⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: 2004,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2004), <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2004/34021.htm> (accessed September 12, 2008).

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: GPO, 2004), 3, http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/ashcroft_report.pdf (accessed September 12, 2008).

⁶ United Nations, “Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns,” 104.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2008,” 51.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

Identity Theft and Financial Crime

In 2005, 6.4 million households in the United States (6 percent) discovered that one household member had been a victim of identity theft.¹

One in ten households that earned \$75,000 or more was victimized, the highest rate of any income group.²

In 2005, 76 percent of identity theft victims reported that the misuse of their identity had stopped by the time of the interview, while 19 percent reported the problems persisted.³

Urban or suburban households were more likely than rural households to have a member experience identity theft (6 percent of urban and suburban households versus 4 percent of rural households).⁴

Seven in ten victimized households experienced an identity theft-related loss, and the median loss was \$1,620.⁵

In 2007, a lost or stolen wallet, checkbook, or credit card was the primary source of personal information theft in the 33 percent of cases where the victim could identify the source of data compromise.⁶

Of identity theft cases where the perpetrator was identified, 17 percent were cases of “friendly theft,” perpetrated by friends, family members, or in-home employees.⁷

In cases where the victim identified the source of data compromise, 79 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 11 percent of identity theft victims did not discover the crime for two to four years.⁹

Of the 242,341 identity theft victims who made complaints to the Federal Trade Commission in 2007, 65 percent did not notify a police department; 27 percent notified a police

department, and a report was taken; and 8 percent notified a police department, and a report was not taken.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 \$2,730 in 2007, compared to \$3,332 in 2006.¹²

In 2007, 17 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 such as a driver’s license or Social Security card, or using the victim’s name to rent housing, obtain medical care, or to file a fraudulent tax return.¹³

In 2007, fake check scams, in which scammers pay for goods or services with bad checks and then instruct the victim to wire part of the money back to them, were the top Internet-related fraud complaint, constituting 29 percent of all Internet fraud complaints, with an average loss of \$3,310.87.¹⁴

Fake check scams were also the number one telemarketing fraud complaint, constituting 58 percent of all telemarketing fraud complaints, with an average loss of \$3,854.78.¹⁵

In 2007, for all fraud complaints to the FTC that included a loss, 28 percent of victims made payment by wire transfer, up 5 percent from 2006. Thirty-three percent paid by credit card.¹⁶

For all fraud complaints to the FTC in 2007, 64 percent of scammers made initial contact with the victim over the Internet (49 percent by e-mail and 15 percent through a Web site).¹⁷

The largest group of fraud victims were ages 40 to 49 (23 percent). Eighteen percent of victims were age 60 or older.¹⁸

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Identity Theft, 2005,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), 1, <http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/abstract/it05.htm> (accessed August 29, 2008).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., 5.

⁴ Ibid., 1-2.

⁵ Ibid., 1.

⁶ Javelin Strategy and Research, “2008 Identity Fraud Survey Report: Consumer Version,” (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin, 2008), 6, http://www.idsafety.net/803.R_2008%20Identity%20Fraud%20Survey%20Report_Consumer%20Version.pdf (accessed September 9, 2008).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., 5.

⁹ Federal Trade Commission, “Identity Theft Victim Complaint Data, January 1 – December 31, 2006,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), 11, http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/downloads/clearinghouse_2006.pdf (accessed September 12, 2008).

¹⁰ Federal Trade Commission, “Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data: January – December 2007,” (Washington, DC: FTC, 2008), 14, <http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2008/02/fraud.pdf> (accessed September 8, 2008).

¹¹ Rubina Johannes, “2006 Identity Fraud Survey Report: Consumer Version,” (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin, 2006), 1, <http://www.javelinstrategy.com/products/99DEBA/27/delivery.pdf> (accessed September 12, 2008).

¹² Federal Trade Commission, “Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data: January – December 2007,” 10.

¹³ Ibid., calculated from 13.

¹⁴ National Fraud Information Center, “2007 Top 10 Internet Scams,” (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2008), <http://www.fraud.org/internet/2007internet.pdf> (accessed September 9, 2008).

¹⁵ National Fraud Information Center, “2007 Top 10 Telemarketing Scams,” (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2008), <http://www.fraud.org/telemarketing/2007telemarketing.pdf> (accessed September 9, 2008).

¹⁶ Federal Trade Commission, “Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data: January – December 2007,” 7.

¹⁷ Ibid., 8.

¹⁸ Ibid., 9.

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 2007, the Internet Crime Complaint Center processed 206,884 complaints regarding possible online criminal activity, a 0.3 percent decrease from 2006. Of these, 90,008 were referred to federal, state, and local law enforcement for further consideration.⁷

In 2007, the total amount of money lost from all cases of Internet fraud referred to law enforcement for investigation was \$239 million, with a median dollar loss of \$680 per complaint. This amount is up from \$198 million with a median dollar loss of \$724 per complaint in 2006.⁸

A computer security survey of U.S. businesses found that 67 percent of responding companies had detected at least one incident of cybercrime in 2005. Eighty-six percent of the victimized businesses experienced multiple incidents of cybercrime, such as computer viruses, denial of service, and fraud.⁹

In the same survey, 90 percent of the companies reported financial effects due to cybercrime, and 89 percent reported some system downtime due to the crimes. Estimated recovery costs for computer viruses were \$281 million. Cyber theft, although accounting for less than 1 percent of incidents, accounted for more than half the reported losses (\$450 million). Cyber attacks accounted for \$300 million in losses.¹⁰

The most common forms of cybercrime detected by companies in 2005 were computer virus infections (reported by 52 percent of companies), denial of service attacks (16 percent of companies), and cyber theft (11 percent of companies). Hacking and spamming were other common breaches of computer security.¹¹

In 2007, 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 2007, fake check scams were the number one Internet scam accounting for 29 percent of all reported 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 19, 2008).

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 19, 2008).

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 19, 2008).

⁷ National White Collar Crime Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, "IC3 2007 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2007 – December 31, 2007," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), 1, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2007_IC3Report.pdf (accessed August 19, 2008).

⁸ *Ibid.*; National White Collar Crime Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, "IC3 2006 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), 3, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2006_IC3Report.pdf (accessed September 29, 2008).

⁹ Ramona Rantala, "Cybercrime Against Businesses, 2005" (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2008), 1, 4, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cb05.pdf> (accessed September 22, 2008).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 4-5, Tables 6 and 7.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 3.

¹² National Fraud Information Center, "2007 Top 10 Internet Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center, January-December 2007," (Washington, DC: National Fraud Information Center, 2007), 1, <http://www.fraud.org/internet/2007internet.pdf> (accessed August 19, 2008).

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 percent).¹

Almost 27 percent of women and 12 percent of men who have been molested develop PTSD later in life.²

Women who experienced a homicide of a family member or close friend have higher levels of PTSD than non-homicide survivors; 22 percent experience lifetime PTSD, and 9 percent currently have 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 is 88 and 79 percent, respectively. The most common comorbid disorders are depression, substance abuse, and phobia.⁵

The estimated risk of developing posttraumatic stress disorder 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 health care 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 2007, 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 health care bills for rape, physical assault, and stalking victims were paid for out of pocket.¹³

A 2003 study found that women with high scores on a PTSD screening test had median annual health care costs of \$1,283, while those scoring low on the screening test had median costs of just \$609.¹⁴

¹ Dean G. Kilpatrick and Ron Acerno, "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, "Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Fact Sheet," (Towson, MD: Sidran Foundation, 2004), 3-4, <http://www.tema.ca/lib/PTSD%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf> (accessed August 25, 2008).

⁷ National Center for Posttraumatic 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 25, 2008).

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 25, 2008).

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 25, 2008).

¹² National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation Helps Victims," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2008), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed September 29, 2008).

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

¹⁴ Edward A. Walker et al., "Health Care Costs Associated with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms in Women," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 60 (April 2003): 369, <http://archpsyc.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/60/4/369.pdf> (accessed September 25, 2008).

School Crime and Victimization

In 2005, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 136,500 serious violent crimes at school.¹

In the 2005 to 2006 school year, there were 35 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 2005 to 2006 school year, 17 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault.⁵

Middle and high schools were significantly more likely than elementary to experience a violent incident during the 2005 to 2006 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, similar numbers of urban (26 percent), rural (29 percent), and suburban (29 percent) students reported being bullied.⁷

Between 1999 and 2003, teachers were the victims of approximately 183,400 total nonfatal crimes at school on average each year, including 118,800 thefts and 64,600 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, or simple assault).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, 18 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

In 2007, 12 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.¹³

In 2007, 78 percent of high school students felt safe at school.¹⁴

In 2005, African American students (41 percent) were far less likely than white students (60 percent) to feel safe at school.¹⁵

In 2005, fewer than half (41 percent) of special education students felt safe at school.¹⁶

In 2005, 22 percent of American Indian or Alaskan Native students had engaged in a physical fight on school property in the last 12 months, the second highest percentage for any racial group behind Pacific Islander students (24 percent).¹⁷

¹ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2007," Table 2.1, (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2007> (accessed August 25, 2008).

² Ibid., Table 1.2.

³ Ibid., Table 2.2.

⁴ Ibid., Table 4.1.

⁵ Ibid., Table 6.1.

⁶ Ibid., Table 6.3.

⁷ Ibid., Table 11.1.

⁸ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005," Table 5.1, (Washington, DC: GPO, 2005), <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2005/index.asp> (accessed August 25, 2008).

⁹ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2007," Table 8.1.

¹⁰ Ibid., Table 15.1 and Table 16.1.

¹¹ Ibid., Table 9.1.

¹² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), Table 7, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5704a1.htm> (accessed August 25, 2008).

¹³ Ibid., Table 15.

¹⁴ Indiana University, "High School Survey of Student Engagement 2006: Voices of Students on Engagement," (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 2007), 7, http://ceep.indiana.edu/hssse/pdf/HSSSE_2006_Report.pdf (accessed August 25, 2008).

¹⁵ 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 25, 2008).

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

Sexual Violence

In 2006, victims age 12 or older experienced 272,350 rapes or sexual assaults.¹

Eighty-nine percent of rape or sexual assault victims in 2006 were female.²

Of female rape or sexual assault victims, 31 percent were assaulted by a stranger. Forty-four percent of offenders were friends or acquaintances of their victims, and 21 percent were intimate partners.³

In 2006, 41 percent of all rapes and sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement.⁴

People ages 12 to 15 had a higher rate of sexual victimization than persons age 25 or older.⁵

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

In 2005, nearly half of female rape victims experienced either drug-facilitated or incapacitated rape.⁷

Forty-one percent (37,256) of reported forcible rapes were cleared (usually by arrest) by law enforcement.⁸

In 2006, one-third (33 percent) of all sexual assaults occurred at or in the victim's home.⁹

Victim compensation programs paid \$22.9 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2007, a 10 percent increase from 2006.¹⁰

In 2006, correctional authorities substantiated 17 percent of the estimated 6,528 allegations of sexual violence against inmates.¹¹

Within three years of their release from prison in 1994, 5 percent of sex offenders were rearrested for a sex crime.¹²

A study of sexual assault of adult males found that more than 10 percent of male victims had cognitive disabilities.¹³

Factors 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.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

During 2007, military criminal investigators received 2,688 allegations of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces worldwide. Of these reports, 2,085 were "unrestricted," thus initiating an investigation process and opening access to support services, and 603 were "restricted," allowing access to care without a formal investigation. (The restricted reporting method was implemented in June 2005.)¹⁷

American Indian and Alaskan Native women are almost 3 times as likely to experience rape or sexual assault as white, African American, or Asian American women.¹⁸

¹ Shannan M. Catalano and Michael Rand, "Criminal Victimization, 2006," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv06.pdf> (accessed August 26, 2008).

² Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), calculated from Table 2, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus06.pdf> (accessed September 11, 2008).

³ Ibid., Table 43a.

⁴ Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2006," 5.

⁵ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," Table 3.

⁶ Ibid., Table 11.

⁷ Dean G. Kilpatrick et al., "Drug-facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study," (Charleston, SC: Medical University of South Carolina, 2007), 23, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf> (accessed August 26, 2008).

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2006, Clearances," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/data/table_25.html (accessed September 11, 2008).

⁹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," Table 61.

¹⁰ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2007: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2008), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed August 26, 2008).

¹¹ Allen Beck, "Sexual Violence Reported by Correctional Authorities, 2006," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/svrca06.pdf> (accessed August 26, 2008).

¹² 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 September 25, 2008).

¹³ Lana Stermac et al., "Stranger and Acquaintance Sexual Assault of Adult Males," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19, no. 8 (2004): 907.

¹⁴ Jennifer Wiley et al., "Legal Outcomes of Sexual Assault," *American Journal of Obstetric Gynecology* 188, no. 6 (2003): 1638.

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 "Department of Defense FY07 Report on Sexual Assault in the Military," (Arlington, VA: Department of Defense), 4, <http://www.sapr.mil/contents/references/2007%20Annual%20Report.pdf> (accessed September 25, 2008).

¹⁸ S.W. Perry, "American Indians and Crime: A BJS Statistical Profile, 1992-2002," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics), Table 7, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic02.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2008).

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 by that partner, and 31 percent were sexually assaulted as well.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 in 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 in 39 percent of cases victims experienced violence in connection to the stalking.¹⁵

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

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

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 a target and an initiator.¹⁸

Seventeen percent of Native American and Alaskan Native women will be stalked in their lifetime. This amount is twice the percentage of white women, almost three times the percentage of African American women, and more than four times the percentage of Asian American women.¹⁹

¹ 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 8, 2008).

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., 32.

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

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Ronet Bachman et al., "Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and the Criminal Justice Response: What Is Known," (Washington, DC: National Criminal Justice Research Service, 2008), 60, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/223691.pdf> (accessed September 19, 2008).

Substance Abuse and Crime Victimization

In 2007, 117 people were murdered in brawls due to the influence of alcohol, and 61 people were murdered in brawls due to the influence of narcotics.¹

Seventy percent of intimate partner violence 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 2007, 7 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 2007 national survey of students in grades nine through 12, 7 percent of students had used a form of cocaine at some point in their lives, and 3 percent of students had used a form of cocaine in the 30 days preceding the survey.⁶

The same study found that 2 percent of students had used heroin, 4 percent had used methamphetamines, and 6 percent had used ecstasy one or more times in their lifetime.⁷

Nationwide, 13 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

Teens who have been both physically and sexually abused are five times more likely than other teens to smoke, three times more likely to drink, and over 10 times more likely to use illicit drugs.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

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.¹²

Between 1992 and 2001, 62 percent of American Indian victims who experienced violent crime reported the offender was under the influence of alcohol, compared to 42 percent for the national average.¹³

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2007, Expanded Homicide Data Table 9," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_09.html (accessed August 27, 2008).

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 27, 2008).

³ Dean G. Kilpatrick and Roy Acerno, "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 and Health* 25 (2001): 1.

⁵ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, "America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2008," (Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 2008), <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/tables/beh3.asp> (accessed August 27, 2008).

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008), 77, http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/pdf/yrbs07_mmwr.pdf (accessed August 27, 2008).

⁷ *Ibid.*, 83, 85.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 79.

⁹ National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, "Family Matters: Substance Abuse and the American Family," (New York: Columbia, 2005), 20, <http://www.casacolumbia.org/absolutenm/articlefiles/380-Family%20Matters.pdf> (accessed September 26, 2008).

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 September 26, 2008).

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 September 26, 2008).

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 September 26, 2008).

¹³ 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 September 26, 2008).

Teen Victimization

In 2006, teens experienced 1.7 million violent crimes; this figure includes 144,060 robberies and 98,090 sexual assaults and rapes.¹

In 2006, teens ages 16 to 19 had the highest rate of violent victimization.²

In 2007, teens ages 13 to 19 accounted for 13 percent of murder victims whose age was known.³

Teenage victims of violent crime have the lowest rate of reporting to the police of any age group (35 percent).⁴

From 1993 to 2003, 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

In 2007, 36 percent of high school students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months, and about 4 percent had been in a fight in which they were injured and had to be treated by a nurse or doctor.⁸

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.⁹

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.¹⁰

Approximately 1 in 7 youth (13 percent) received unwanted sexual solicitations online in the previous year.¹¹

Approximately 1 in 5 high school girls reported being abused by a boyfriend.¹²

American Indian and Alaskan Native teenagers and young adults suffer the highest violent victimization of any age category in any racial group. Victims ages 18 to 24 make up almost one-third of all American Indian and Alaskan Native violent crime victims and have a violent victimization rate of 1 in 4.¹³

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.¹⁴

Nine percent of youth Internet users had been exposed to distressing sexual material while online.¹⁵

One in 11, or 9 percent, of youth Internet users said they had been harassed online, up from 6 percent in 2000.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

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 percent to other authorities. Eighty-six percent of sexual assaults against adolescents went unreported.¹⁸

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: GPO), Calculated from Table 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus06.pdf> (accessed September 26, 2008).

² *Ibid.*, Table 3.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2007: Expanded Homicide Data Table 2," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed August 28, 2008).

⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2006 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 September 26, 2008).

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008), Table 9, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5704a1.htm> (accessed August 25, 2008).

⁹ Katrina Baum, "Juvenile Victimization and Offending, 1993-2003."

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ 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 28, 2008).

¹² 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.

¹³ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "American Indians and Crime," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1999), v, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic.pdf> (accessed September 22, 2008).

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 8.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 9.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 10.

¹⁷ Dean G. Kilpatrick et al., "Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2003), 4, <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/194972.pdf> (accessed September 26, 2008).

¹⁸ *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 2007, 14,499 terrorist attacks occurred, resulting in 22,685 deaths, 44,310 injuries, and 5,071 abductions.²

Forty-three percent (approximately 6,200) of attacks worldwide occurred in Iraq, accounting for 60 percent of terrorism fatalities (approximately 13,600).³

In 2007, 19 American citizens abroad were killed in acts of terrorism, less than 1 percent (0.08 percent) of the worldwide total.⁴

The leading cause of death in terrorist attacks was armed attack (responsible for 51 percent of deaths) followed by bombing (responsible for 29 percent).⁵

There was one act of terrorism in the United States in 2007. An unknown assailant threw two bombs into the compound of the Mexican Consulate in New York City. No one was injured, and there was only minor damage to property.⁶

There are 44 foreign terrorist organizations officially designated as such by the Secretary of State.⁷

Twenty-three 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 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 City; 6 dead, more than 1,000 injured. ¹⁴
1995	Oklahoma City bombing; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 168 dead, 642 injured. ¹⁵
1996	Khobar Towers bombing; Dahrhan, 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; 301 dead, more than 5,000 injured. ¹⁸
2000	The U.S.S. Cole bombing; Port of Aden, Yemen; 17 dead, 40 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 2007,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), 9, 35, <http://wits.nctc.gov/reports/crot2007nctcannexfinal.pdf> (accessed September 12, 2008).

³ Ibid., 9.

⁴ Ibid., 27, calculated from 28.

⁵ Ibid., 30.

⁶ National Counterterrorism Center, “World Incidents Tracking System,” <http://wits.nctc.gov/RunSearchCountry.do?countryId=174> (accessed September 12, 2008).

⁷ Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, “Foreign Terrorist Organizations,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2008), <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/fs/08/103392.htm> (accessed September 12, 2008).

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Most Wanted Terrorists,” <http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorists/fugitives.htm> (accessed September 12, 2008).

⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Wanted by the FBI: Domestic Terrorism,” http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/fugitives/dt/fug_dt.htm (accessed September 12, 2008).

¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 1999,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2000), 17, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf> (accessed August 28, 2008).

¹¹ Ibid., 18.

¹² BBC, “On This Day, October 7, 1985,” http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/october/7/newsid_2518000/2518697.stm (accessed August 28, 2008).

¹³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 1999,” 20, 34.

¹⁴ Ibid., 21.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Bureau of Public Affairs, “Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Chronology,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2004), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/pubs/fs/5902.htm> (accessed August 28, 2008).

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

¹⁸ Bureau of Public Affairs, “Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2004), <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/pubs/fs/5902.htm> (accessed December 4, 2008).

¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism 2000/2001,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2002), 8, http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror2000_2001.pdf (accessed August 28, 2008).

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 28, 2008).

Workplace Violence

Between 1993 and 1999, an average of 1.7 million people were victims of violent crime each year 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 2007, 610 workplace homicides occurred in the United States, accounting for 11 percent of all workplace fatalities.³

Of the 610 workplace homicides in 2007, 491 involved a firearm.⁴

Homicide is the third-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 nonfatal 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 greatest risk of being victims of workplace violence. Other occupations at risk are private security workers, correctional officers, bartenders, and taxicab drivers.¹¹

Homicide accounts for 40 percent of all workplace deaths among female workers.¹²

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.¹³

¹ Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001), 1-2, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf> (accessed September 2, 2008).

² Ibid., 2.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "2007 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries: Charts," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008), 6, <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/foi/cfch0006.pdf> (accessed September 2, 2008).

⁴ Ibid., 4, 6.

⁵ Ibid., 6.

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2003), 13, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/violence.pdf> (accessed September 12, 2008).

⁷ Ibid., 42.

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

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 6.

¹¹ Ibid., 4.

¹² 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 September 12, 2008).

¹³ Ibid.

Poster Gallery

Each year the *NCVRW Resource Guide* includes public awareness posters on a number of crime victim topics. These posters are designed for use throughout the year to inform crime victims and concerned members of your community that help is available. Posters are 8.5" x 11" and include white space for the addition of local contact information. Download print-quality, black-and-white PDFs from the 2003 to 2009 *NCVRW Resource Guides* at www.ovc.gov/postergallery.

2008

It doesn't matter...



Who it was. What you were wearing. What your sexual orientation is. What you were doing. Whether you were drinking. Whether you are male or female.

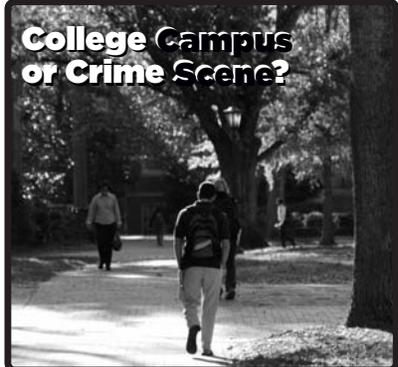
For a sexual assault victim, being believed and supported does matter. Whether you choose to report it or not, we can help.




SPONSORED BY: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS • OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

Sexual Assault

College Campus or Crime Scene?



Most campus crime doesn't make the headlines, but every year tens of thousands of college students become victims of stalking, sexual assault, homicide, robbery, and other crimes. If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, there is hope. There is help. Call us.




SPONSORED BY: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS • OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

Campus Crime

Can you hear what we're not saying?



Child abuse shatters dreams and leaves deep emotional and, sometimes, physical scars—often behind impenetrable walls of silence. Be a voice for these children. Report child abuse.




SPONSORED BY: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS • OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

Child Abuse

2007

I promise

- to listen.
- to believe you.
- to help you stay safe.
- to not judge you.
- to inform you of your options.
- to help victims of crime rebuild their lives.

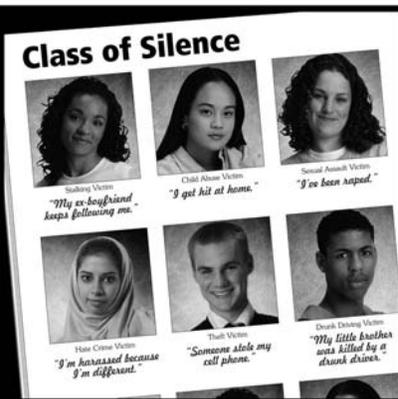
Victim assistance providers help victims understand and cope with the impact of crime. They help victims access victim compensation, develop safety plans, navigate the criminal justice and social service systems, and learn about their legal rights and options. If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, help is available. Call us.




SPONSORED BY: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS • OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

Victim Service Providers

Class of Silence



Teens who are victims of crime often don't know where to turn. Or they are uncomfortable sharing the experience with anyone. You are not alone. There is help. There is hope. Call us.




SPONSORED BY: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS • OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

Crimes against Teens

Our door is open to you.

If you are a victim of crime and have a disability, you have a right to accessible services. Call us to learn more about your rights as a crime victim and how we can best accommodate your needs.



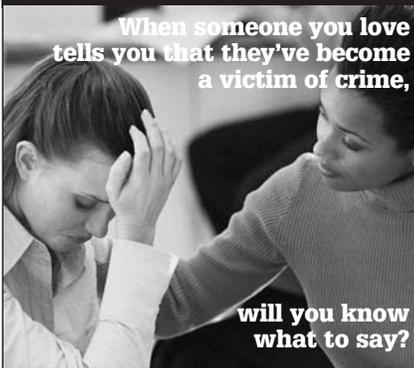

SPONSORED BY: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS • OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

Crime Victims with Disabilities

Poster Gallery

2006

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



will you know what to say?

Statistics indicate that 9 out of 12 Americans will become victims of a crime at least once in their lifetime. It's very likely that, at some point, someone you love will tell you that he or she has been assaulted, raped, robbed, or victimized by some type of violent crime.

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

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

Know before you need to know.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
1875 North Lincoln Street
Chicago, IL 60614
www.ojcp.gov

OVC
Partnering to Restore Hope™

General Public

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY BREAK GLASS



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

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

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

Help is within your reach.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
1875 North Lincoln Street
Chicago, IL 60614
www.ojcp.gov

OVC
Partnering to Restore Hope™

Crime Victims' Rights

Three Rights To Right a Wrong

Crime Victims Have the Right to Be:

- Informed** ✓
- Present** ✓
- Heard** ✓

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

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

Know your rights as a crime victim.

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

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
1875 North Lincoln Street
Chicago, IL 60614
www.ojcp.gov

OVC
Partnering to Restore Hope™

Crime Victims' Rights

2006

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



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

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
1875 North Lincoln Street
Chicago, IL 60614
www.ojcp.gov

OVC
Partnering to Restore Hope™

Victim Service Providers



There Is Strength In Our Number

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

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

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

Victims' Rights: Strength in Unity

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
1875 North Lincoln Street
Chicago, IL 60614
www.ojcp.gov

OVC
Partnering to Restore Hope™

Crime Victims' Rights

Spanish-language versions also available!

Free! Download today at www.ovc.gov/postergallery



25
years of
Rebuilding
Lives

Celebrating the
Victims of Crime Act

25