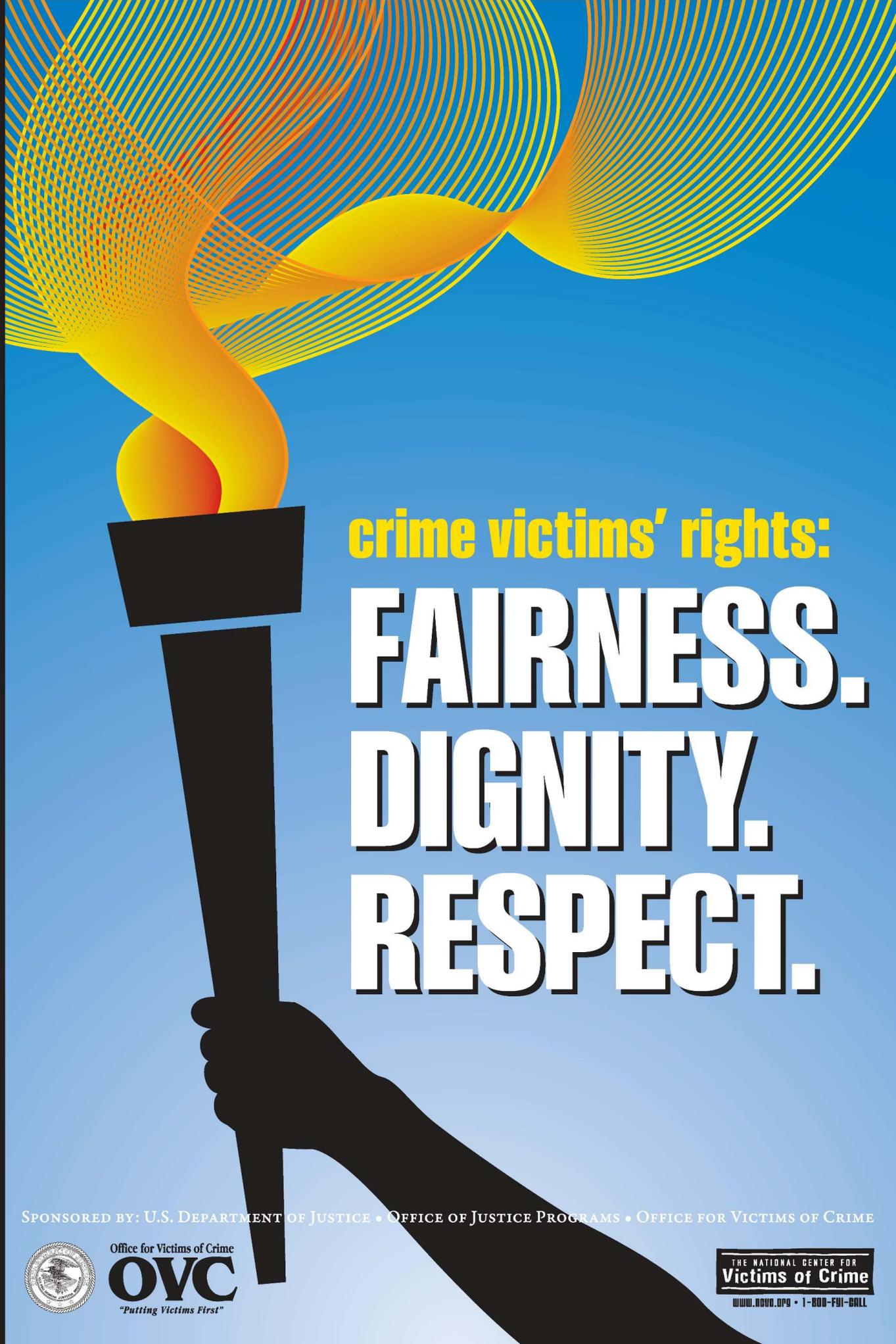


NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK | APRIL 18-24, 2010



crime victims' rights:
FAIRNESS.
DIGNITY.
RESPECT.

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Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"

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Victims of Crime
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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

December 2009

Dear Colleague:

It is my privilege to present the *2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*, developed by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the National Center for Victims of Crime. This unique collection of resources will inform and inspire your observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 18–24, 2010.

This year's theme—Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect.—evokes powerful memories of a time when victim compensation and support services were not available to those harmed by crime. In the not so distant past, victims were being routinely excluded from courtrooms and blamed for their victimization, realities that unfortunately still exist for far too many victims. Victims and advocates demanded *fairness, dignity, and respect*, and the time has come to acknowledge the progress made toward realizing these ideals.

While there has been tremendous progress, challenges do remain. The current epidemic of violence against children in the streets, in their homes, and even in schools victimizes and isolates too many of our young people. They need adults to protect them, to listen to their stories, and to provide caring support. The well-being of our children, and the future of our Nation, depends on all of us standing up for these young victims. **You can spread this critical message by partnering with your local television stations to air the new “Be The One” television public service announcement (PSA)**, which is included on the enclosed DVD and downloadable at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/welcome.html. This PSA may be tagged with your organization's local contact information.

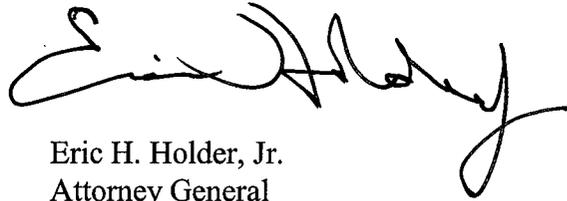
In addition, there are too many discouraging stories about adult victims—failed notification systems, denials of compensation, violent offenders released on bail, and in these trying financial times, stories of victim assistance programs forced to sharply curtail the services they offer. Some states have weak victims' rights legislation and little enforcement of these rights. Too many victims do not know they have rights or where to turn for assistance. National Crime Victims' Rights Week serves as a call for action—an urgent summons for *fairness, dignity, and respect* for all victims of crime.

Dear Colleague

Page 2

I hope that National Crime Victims' Rights Week reignites our Nation's resolve to ensure full rights and services for all victims of crime. Please take full advantage of the great resources on OVC's Web site at www.ovc.gov. Above all, thank you for the privilege of working with you during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eric H. Holder, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

Eric H. Holder, Jr.
Attorney General

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime

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Mark Butler, Acting

January 2010

Dear Colleague:

The National Center for Victims of Crime is proud to present the 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide (NCVROW), prepared in partnership with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The *2010 NCVROW Resource Guide* includes a wealth of ideas and tools to help your community plan an exceptional National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

This year's theme—"Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect."—captures the ideals that inspired the victims' rights movement. Only a few decades ago, shocking numbers of crime victims experienced unfairness, indignities, and disrespect. Yet years of work by victims and advocates led to thousands of statutes and 32 state constitutional amendments that establish victims' rights. Every year, we celebrate that progress and commit ourselves to ensuring that all victims know about and can exercise these rights.

The National Center for Victims of Crime continues to help advance that progress. We developed *VictimLaw*, a comprehensive, user-friendly database of victims' rights laws at www.victimlaw.info. You can research the terms fairness, dignity, and respect on *VictimLaw* to learn more about how these ideals influenced victims' rights laws. The National Center Web site, www.ncvc.org, offers updates on victim-related legislation, Congressional testimony, and a host of other resources. Also, our National Crime Victim Helpline, 1-800-FYI-CALL, helps victims understand and exercise their rights.

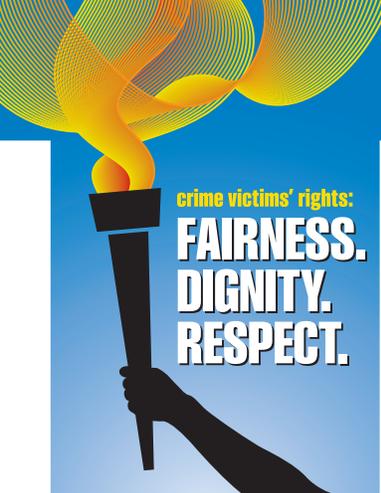
You might notice that your *NCVROW Resource Guide* is somewhat "leaner" this year. With input and guidance from representatives from the victim services community, the National Center and OVC agreed on some changes to conserve energy and help distribute the Resource Guide more swiftly. This mailing includes hard copies of all Resource Guide artwork, the entire contents of the guide on the enclosed CD-ROM, and an assortment of media resources on the DVD. As always, you can download the entire Resource Guide from the OVC Web site, www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010.

We are sure the *2010 NCVROW Resource Guide* will inspire, inform, and support your National Crime Victims' Rights Week preparations, and we are honored to share our work with you again this year.

Sincerely,



Mark Butler
Acting Executive Director



crime victims' rights:
**FAIRNESS.
DIGNITY.
RESPECT.**

2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide

Dates:	Sunday, April 18 – Saturday, April 24, 2010		
Theme:	"Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect."		
Colors:*	Yellow:	C=0, M=10, Y=100, K=0	Orange: C=0, M=50, Y=100, K=0
	Red:	C=0, M=96, Y=90, K=2	Blue: C=100, M=42, Y=0, K=0
	Black:	C=0, M=0, Y=0, K=100	
Fonts:	Arial and Arial Narrow (body text), Smart Sans (artwork)		

Exciting New Format!

In this year's *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* you will find the usual excellent resources—just in new packaging! Included once again in the *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* are a wide range of instructional materials, updated statistics, and promotional items, all available on the enclosed CD-ROM. After careful consideration and with input from representatives from the field, the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Center for Victims of Crime decided on this new electronic format to reduce the Resource Guide's environmental impact, minimize printing expenses, and speed up distribution. Peruse this wealth of information from your computer or print any materials you would like to distribute. Also included in the mailed version of the Resource Guide are hard copies of all public awareness artwork for your convenience. And, as in past years, anyone who receives the Resource Guide will also receive the NCVRW theme poster in a separate mailing.

For organizations without the technological capacity to use the electronic files, limited photocopies of the full *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* are available for a small shipping fee by visiting the OVC Resource Center at www.ncjrs.gov. (Click on the Publications/Products tab, and search for NCJ228633.) For help with further difficulties, e-mail Ask-OVC at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc>.

Resource Guide Contents

- CD-ROM: This year's CD-ROM contains all Resource Guide content, as well as artwork in both black and white and color in three electronic formats (JPEG, fillable PDF, and Adobe InDesign), including:
 - › Section 1: Resource Guide Overview
 - › Section 2: Maximizing Communication and Awareness
 - › Section 3: Resource Guide Artwork
 - › Section 4: Working with the Media
 - › Section 5: Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services
 - › Section 6: Statistical Overviews
 - › Section 7: Additional Resources

- DVD: In addition to the theme video, this year's DVD includes a new broadcast-ready TV public service announcement (PSA), a radio PSA, and an audio clip of a police officer reading the Miranda Warning.

Quick Planning Tips

- Review all the contents of the Resource Guide before moving forward.
- Establish a planning committee to help share the workload and tap into even more ideas.
- Develop a timetable detailing all activities and assignments leading up to your event(s).
- Decide what Resource Guide artwork and information you want to use and what other materials you might need to develop.
- Develop a current list of local and state media and key reporters and producers.
- Identify other uses for the NCVRW Resource Guide, including victim-related observances planned throughout 2010 (see "Commemorative Calendar" in Section 2).

Special Announcements

- The Eighth Annual National Candlelight Observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week (sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in Washington, DC) is scheduled for Thursday, April 15, 2010.
- The Attorney General's National Crime Victims' Service Awards Ceremony (sponsored by the Department of Justice and coordinated by the Office for Victims of Crime in Washington, DC) is scheduled for Friday, April 16, 2010.

(For more information about these two special events, including times and locations, visit www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/#scheduledevents.)

The complete 2010 NCVRW Resource Guide can be accessed in electronic format at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010.

* Learn more about this year's theme colors in the Resource Guide Overview on the enclosed CD-ROM.

crime victims' rights:
**FAIRNESS.
 DIGNITY.
 RESPECT.**

1. Why didn't I receive the entire 2010 NCVRW Resource Guide in the mail this year?

You did, it is just in a different format. For the *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide*, the Office for Victims of Crime and

the National Center for Victims of Crime decided to produce a "hybrid" product. All the usual content and resources provided to the victim services community each year were produced again for the *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide*, and it is all included in the CD-ROM you received. What did change this year is that only the NCVRW-specific artwork, the black-and-white public awareness posters, the DVD, and the large color theme poster were mailed in hard copy to the field. Also included in this year's mailed version of the Resource Guide is a CD-ROM that provides all of the contents of the *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide*. The full Resource Guide may also be downloaded at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010. In offering this new format, our goal is to reduce the Resource Guide's environmental impact, minimize printing expenses, and allow for an earlier publication date. A limited number of black-and-white copies of the complete *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* are available for a small fee to organizations without the technological capability to use the electronic formats. For details on how to order, visit www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010.

2. May I reproduce, modify, or repurpose the materials included on the 2010 NCVRW Resource Guide CD-ROM?

Yes! To promote community awareness of crime victims' rights, all NCVRW materials developed by the Office for Victims of Crime and the National Center for Victims of Crime are in the public domain and copyright permission is not required. You may use any Resource Guide text verbatim as well as any of the outreach and awareness posters or artwork. Also, all Resource Guide materials may be translated into any language. The entire contents of the *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* and specially designed Web banners and ads are available for download at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010.

3. May we add our contact information and logo to the artwork you provided? May we use the artwork from the CD-ROM to create a custom outreach piece or invitation?

Yes! The artwork provided in "Section 3. Resource Guide Artwork" was designed with white space to give you the option of adding your organization's contact information and logo. Additionally, all of the artwork in the Resource Guide is available electronically both on the CD-ROM and online at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010 and can be used to develop custom pieces (with the exception of the photographs and font files contained in the CD-ROM InDesign folder, which remain proprietary). Printing companies that use quality presses, inks, and paper will produce the highest-quality products and can often be found through the Yellow Pages or a quick Internet search. Many local quick-copy vendors and office-supply stores (e.g., FedEx/Kinko's, Staples, Kwik Kopy) can also meet your printing needs and usually will be more cost-effective. Your local printer or office-supply store staff can also help you format your piece, whether it be inserting your contact information or creating a custom outreach product.

4. Is it possible to get a public service announcement (PSA) on the air with a very limited or no budget?

Yes! Many local radio and television stations fill advertising time they haven't been able to sell by providing free air time to community nonprofit agencies with important public health and safety messages. To start, contact the public service departments of your local radio and television stations at least two months prior to National Crime Victims' Rights Week to learn about PSA requirements and deadlines. Included on this year's NCVRW DVD are additional media resources to help you get PSAs played in your local community and generate additional exposure for your agency: (1) a professionally produced 30-second television PSA (with closed and open captions with a national tag, and a closed-caption version with space for a local tag); (2) a 30-second radio PSA with a national tag; and (3) a 15-second audio clip of a police officer reading the Miranda Warning—a radio station can use this clip and the sample PSA scripts (featured in "Section 4. Working With the Media") to

produce an engaging and informative spot that can be used during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. For additional ideas, review "Section 4: Working with the Media" of the *NCVRW Resource Guide* and Part 4 of OVC's Public Service Announcement Kit, *How to Get Your PSAs Played on Air*, available at www.ovc.gov/publications/infores/psakit/Part4.pdf.

5. How can we arrange for a speaker at our event?

The OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center (TTAC) can help you find expert consultants, victim service professionals, and victims to speak at a conference; conduct a training designed to meet your organization's specific needs; conduct a needs assessment; or design, implement, and evaluate a training program. Contact OVC TTAC at:

OVC TTAC
10530 Rosehaven Street, Suite 400
Fairfax, VA 22030
Phone: 866-OVC-TTAC (1-866-682-8822)
Fax: 703-279-4673
E-mail: TTAC@ovcttac.org
Web site: www.ovcttac.gov
Training and Technical Assistance Online Request
Form: www.ovcttac.gov/tta/tta_apply.cfm

6. Is there a way to reprint the 8.5" x 11" public awareness posters and NCVRW-specific artwork in a larger size?

Yes and no. The artwork and posters are designed to print at specific dimensions and scaling them up or altering the width-to-height ratio may distort them. If you are thinking about producing a larger piece, contact your local printer or office-supply staff for printing assistance.

7. Is the camera-ready artwork available in color?

Yes! The CD-ROM included with the hard-copy Resource Guide and the online version of the Resource Guide at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010 both contain digital color JPEG and PDF images. Please note, the smaller, 8.5" x 11" public awareness posters are only available in black and white.

8. How can I be added to the mailing list for next year's Resource Guide?

To be added to the Office for Victims of Crime distribution list for the *NCVRW Resource Guide*, please submit a request to AskOVC at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc>.

9. How can I receive more copies of this year's Resource Guide?

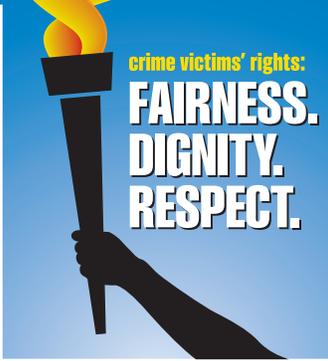
Extra copies of the *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* are available for a small shipping fee or can be downloaded from the OVC Web site at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010. If your organization does not have the capability to use a completely electronic package, a limited number of black-and-white copies of the complete Resource Guide are also available for a small fee. Ordering and payment information is available on the OVC site. Go to www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010 to access your viewing, printing, sign-up, and ordering options.

10. I want to use the 2010 NCVRW Theme Video at a Candlelight Ceremony, but I don't have a DVD player. Is there any other way I can play it?

Yes! Many computers have built-in DVD players that can be used for playback. In addition, the NCVRW DVD can be downloaded onto your computer (right-click on the video file and choose "Save Target As" to save to your hard drive or other device). It is also available at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010 and can be played on a computer monitor or projected from a computer onto a screen or wall. The DVD contents, however, are not available in VHS or Beta format.

11. How do I search for NCVRW events in my area or publicize a NCVRW event?

Publicize your event with the OVC National Calendar of Crime Victim-Assistance Related Events. Visit <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>. The OVC National Calendar offers a comprehensive list of events to help victims and victim service providers, allied professionals, and other interested individuals plan, promote, and locate events of interest to the victim service community in their area. Your submission will be reviewed and, if approved, posted on the Web for public view. There is no charge for posting events.



Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect

The National Center for Victims of Crime and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Office of Justice Programs, within the U.S. Department of Justice, are

proud to present the *2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*.

Since 1981, National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) has challenged the nation to reflect on victims and their families, the professionals who serve them, and on the struggle for *fairness, dignity, and respect* for victims of crime. Every year, we celebrate decades of hard-earned progress and renew our commitment to ensuring that all victims have the rights and services they need to recover from crime.

The *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* includes a wide array of user-friendly outreach tools, current statistics on victimization, information on the history of victims' rights in the United States, and tips on how to involve your community in promoting the *fairness, dignity, and respect* crime victims deserve. You can explore and adapt these resources as you plan your public awareness campaign for **National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 18–24, 2010**.

2010 NCVRW Theme and Theme Colors

The 2010 NCVRW theme—“**Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect.**”—recalls the ideals that inspired the victims' rights movement and the laws, services, and awareness we seek to build and promote. These basic human rights, particularly crucial in times of crisis, resonate with victims, service providers, and all the visionaries who helped make these ideals a reality. The theme colors chosen to project these ideals—yellow, orange, red, blue, and black—are used throughout *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* (see “New This Year!” box for more details).

New This Year!

This year, for the first time, the NCVRW theme colors are presented as full-color (CMYK, or cyan, magenta, yellow, and black) builds, allowing more consistency in four-color printing. Theme color values are as follows:

Yellow: C=0, M=10, Y=100, K=0

Orange: C=0, M=50, Y=100, K=0

Red: C=0, M=96, Y=90, K=2

Blue: C=100, M=42, Y=0, K=0

Black: C=0, M=0, Y=0, K=100 (*to be converted to rich black for professional printing*)

For your convenience, comparable spot colors and RGB values include:

Yellow: PMS 109C; R=255, G=251, B=0

Orange: PMS 138C; R=247, G=148, B=29

Red: PMS 1795C; R=232, G=44, B=46

Blue: PMS 3005UC; R=0, G=123, B=195

Black: PMS Black; R=3, G=0, B=0

For more information, see “A Printing Primer” in the Section 3: Resource Guide Artwork introduction.

NCVRW Kick-off Events

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) will begin National Crime Victims' Rights Week with the Eighth Annual National Candlelight Observance on Thursday, April 15, 2010, in Washington, DC. The Attorney General's National Crime Victims' Service Awards Ceremony, which honors individuals and programs for innovations and outstanding achievements, will be held on Friday, April 16, 2010, in Washington, DC. For times, locations, and other event details, visit www.ovc.gov/ncvrw#scheduleevents.

Resource Guide Overview

NCVRW Planning Tips

You can enhance your 2010 NCVRW planning and maximize the impact of your efforts by using the following suggestions:

- Review each section of the Resource Guide before executing any plans. Decide which materials would be most helpful toward achieving your outreach goals.
- Set up an NCVRW Planning Committee to set goals and priorities, help brainstorm activities, and share the workload. Committee members might include crime victims, survivors, victim service providers, or health professionals; leaders of civic organizations, universities, parent-teacher associations, or student organizations; or members of criminal and juvenile justice agencies, faith communities, local businesses, the service industry, or the news media. Encourage diversity and collaboration with underserved populations.
- Exchange contact information, including e-mail addresses, to facilitate ongoing communication among committee members.
- Create or update mailing lists for event invitations and other materials.
- Draft a timetable that includes committee meetings, tasks, deadlines, and areas of responsibility.
- Develop a contact sheet of local media outlets to notify when you schedule special events (see “Section 2: Working with the Media”).
- Coordinate planning for 2010 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week with other awareness and prevention campaigns held during April, including National Child Abuse Prevention Month, National Sexual Assault Awareness Month, National Volunteer Week, and National Youth Service Days.

FAQs

Wondering how to find a speaker for your event, whether you can reproduce Resource Guide contents, or how to order more copies of the Resource Guide?

Review “Frequently Asked Questions” featured in your *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide*.

2010 NCVRW Resource Guide Contents

Section 1: Resource Guide Overview

Section 2: Maximizing Communication and Awareness

- Commemorative Calendar
- Quotable Quotes
- Sample Proclamation
- Sample Speech
- Extend Your Reach through Partnerships
- Ideas for Special Events

Section 3: Resource Guide Artwork

- 2010 NCVRW Theme Poster (11” x 17” in color and black and white)
- Logos, Buttons, and Magnets
- Bookmarks
- Ribbon Cards
- Name Tags and Table Cards
- 2010 NCVRW Letterhead
- Certificate of Appreciation
- Information and Referrals Contact List
- Three Public Awareness Posters in English
- Three Public Awareness Posters in Spanish

Section 4: Working with the Media

- Media Tips and Strategies
- Sample News Release
- Sample Public Service Announcements
- How to Write an Op-ed
- Sample Opinion-Editorial Column

Section 5: Landmarks in Victims’ Rights and Services

Crime Victims’ Rights in America: An Historical Overview

Section 6: Statistical Overviews

- Statistical Overviews (one-page summaries of the most current crime statistics)
 - › Overview of Crime Victimization in the United States
 - › Campus Crime
 - › Child Victimization
 - › Cost of Crime and Victimization
 - › Disabilities and Victimization
 - › Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Victimization
 - › 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
- › **New!** Youth Exposure to Violence

New! Section 7: Additional Resources

- Online Resources
- NCVRW Resource Guide Partners
- OVC Online Gallery

CD-ROM of the 2010 NCVRW Resource Guide

New this year! In addition to the entire 2010 NCVRW Resource Guide artwork, this year's CD-ROM (enclosed in the hard-copy version of the Resource Guide) also features PDFs of all Resource Guide contents. Interested in the latest statistics? Looking for an appropriate quotation? Want to know more about working with the media? Insert the CD-ROM into any equipped computer and access the entire guide electronically.

As always, the CD also contains this year's theme poster, other NCVRW-related artwork, and black-and-white public awareness posters, and includes PDFs with fillable form fields. Anyone with a computer and a free copy of Adobe Reader (downloadable at www.adobe.com) can add local contact information to many of the art files. Once again, the PDFs (as well as JPEG images) will be available in both black and white and color. (See "Section 3: Resource Guide Artwork" for more information about this feature.)

The artwork is provided in three formats:

1. **Adobe InDesign** layout pages, including the fonts and images required to correctly open and print the artwork. To view these files, the user must have Adobe InDesign CS or higher. (For best results, use InDesign CS3.)
2. **JPEG files** available in both **black and white** and **color**. These individual images may be placed in graphics programs, in various word processing programs, and on Web sites.

3. **PDF files** in **black and white** and **color** that can be opened with Adobe Reader, available for free download at www.adobe.com.

These three formats can help simplify replication of Resource Guide materials and make it easier to incorporate this year's artwork into any digital or hard-copy piece, including event fliers, slideshow presentations, television broadcasts, public service announcements, and print advertisements. (For more information on the artwork in this year's Resource Guide, please refer to "Section 3: Resource Guide Artwork" on the CD-ROM.)

The entire contents of the *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* can be accessed electronically at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010.

Theme Video

The six-minute theme video (featured on the DVD included with the hard-copy version of the Resource Guide) is a powerful public awareness tool and a tribute to crime victims and the advocates and public servants who work with them. You can use the theme video to open ceremonies and luncheons, kick off your public awareness and education events, or motivate local media to cover NCVRW events and topics. This year's DVD also includes a 30-second television public service announcement, ready to air on local channels, with room for your contact information "tag" line. And, **new this year**, is a broadcast-ready 30-second radio public service announcement and a 15-second audio clip of the Miranda Rights that you can use with the radio public service announcements provided in "Section 4: Working with the Media."

2010 NCVRW Theme Poster

This year's full-size (22" x 28") poster elegantly celebrates the theme, "**Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect.**" If you automatically received this Resource Guide in the mail, you will also receive one copy of the theme poster in a separate mailing tube. A limited number of additional copies of the NCVRW poster and Resource Guide can be purchased for a small shipping fee by visiting the OVC Resource Center at www.ncjrs.gov. (Click on the Publications/Products tab, and search for Order Number PS00021 for the theme poster and NCJ228418 for the Resource Guide.) You can also download both this year's and previous years' Resource Guides, including the Resource Guide artwork and theme videos, at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw.

Resource Guide Overview

Acknowledgements

The National Center for Victims of Crime greatly appreciates the opportunity to partner with the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, on the *2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*, and especially wishes to acknowledge the many contributions and efforts of Kimberly Kelberg and Maria Acker, who served as program managers.

This project would not have been possible without the support of Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs Laurie O. Robinson, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs Mary Lou Leary; Acting Director of the Office for Victims of Crime Joye E. Frost; staff from the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice: Olivia Schramm, Meg Morrow, Bethany Case, and Mary Birdwell; and Michael Rand, Chief of Victimization Statistics, at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and his staff: Katrina Baum, Patsy Klaus, Shannan Catalano, and Erika Harrell.

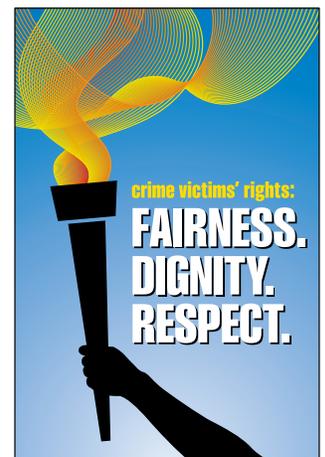
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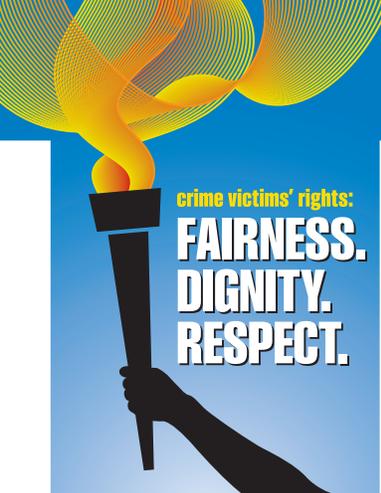
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2. MAXIMIZING COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS



crime victims' rights:
**FAIRNESS.
DIGNITY.
RESPECT.**

National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) casts an annual spotlight on victims' rights. Each year, we reflect on our history, savor our victories, and explore the next set of challenges. The 2010 NCVRW theme—*Crime*

Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect.—calls for a close look at our nation's progress in realizing these ideals.

"Maximizing Communication and Awareness," this section of your *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide*, includes tools to amplify this year's theme in your NCVRW outreach. The commemorative calendar and sample proclamation, quotations, and speech—as well as partnership and special events ideas—can help you plan your strategies and messages. This year's theme video (included on DVD in the mailed version of the Resource Guide) powerfully captures victims' quest for fairness, dignity, and respect.

Commemorative Calendar

Throughout the year, organizations hold events to honor victims and raise awareness about their plight. Planners may designate a month, week, or day (e.g., National Stalking Awareness Month, National Teen Dating Violence Awareness Week, National Day of Remembrance for Murder Victims) to focus on specific crimes. They may honor law enforcement agencies (e.g., National Police Week; National Probation, Parole, and Community Supervision Week) or focus on efforts to prevent crime (e.g., National Campus Safety Awareness Month, National Youth Court Month, National Mentoring Month). The commemorative calendar lists a sampling of these events and contact information for sponsor agencies. You can use this calendar to plan your events and identify partners for your outreach campaigns.

OVC Events Calendar. The Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, offers another useful listing of victim-related events, available at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>. Visit this continually updated, month-by-month calendar to find national, state, and local victim-related events and links to further details about each observance. Use the calendar to plan your NCVRW

events and to locate educational opportunities every week of the year.

Notable Quotables

"Fairness," said U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart, "is really what justice is." To victims, fairness includes participating in the criminal justice process—being present, consulted, heard, and informed. Victims want their health, safety, property, and well-being restored, and they want to be treated with dignity and respect. Quotations that capture these values help people identify with victims and understand why they seek *fairness, dignity, and respect*. You can use the quotations in this section to advance victims' rights and the progress inspired by these ideals.

Sample Proclamation

NCVRW ceremonies often begin with proclamations from public officials—the President of the United States, the Attorney General, governors, mayors, state and local legislators, and other dignitaries. These formal pronouncements, sometimes delivered in person, stress the meaning and importance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Proclamations often cite the prevalence of crime, its impact on victims, and how the NCVRW theme relates to victims' rights. Officials sometimes invite the media and sponsoring organizations to public signings of these proclamations. If you want to include proclamations from local officials in your NCVRW observance, be sure to contact their offices **at least a month** before your event. You can share the sample proclamation with members of their staff.

Sample Speech

National Crime Victims' Rights Week offers opportunities to share your passion for victims' rights. Schools or civic groups may invite you to speak at assemblies or events, and you can use the sample speech to prepare your remarks. Start by checking local newspapers and television station Web sites to identify local crime trends. Choose one or two cases that show the role of *fairness, dignity, and respect* in the exercise of victims' rights. Did a judge refuse to grant a protection order to a victim of domestic violence? Did an adult

Maximizing Communication and Awareness

rebuff a teenager's attempt to report a crime? Did an official blame a sexual assault victim for being raped? You can describe the problem (failure to honor these ideals) and the solution (how fairness, dignity, and respect toward victims might have changed how the case proceeded). By centering your speech on an actual failure to honor these ideals, you can bring the 2010 NCVRW theme to life.

Extend Your Reach through Partnerships

Partnerships with other organizations can dramatically boost the impact of your campaign. Partners can donate their skills, equipment, staff time, and office space to help plan and execute NCVRW outreach. By using the mailing lists and listservs of many organizations, you can broaden your reach. As you begin planning, contact local corporations and small businesses, civic and professional organizations, faith communities, or any other group that might share your interest in promoting victims' rights. Collaborations that begin with National Crime Victims' Rights Week may lead to further joint projects throughout the year.

Ideas for Special Events

Communities and organizations observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week in a vast number of ways. They may honor victims through art or photography exhibits, memorial gardens or walks, drama, poetry, educational events, or candlelight ceremonies. They may display quilts, plant trees, or release butterflies during NCVRW ceremonies. Each year since 2006, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, has awarded grants for NCVRW community awareness projects throughout the country. Last year, OVC competitively selected 56 nonprofit programs, public agencies, community-based victim service organizations, faith-based organizations, and community coalitions to receive these grants. Some of these projects appear under "Ideas for Special Events" in this section of the Resource Guide.

Tips for Using the DVD

The mailed version of the *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* includes a DVD with two high-quality videos—a theme video and a 30-second television public service announcement (PSA) that includes an opportunity for adding a "tag" about your organization. Take a moment to review the DVD and consider ways the theme video and PSA could enhance your outreach efforts and special event activities. Some ideas include:

- Use either the 6-minute theme video or the 30-second PSA to open a news conference on victims' rights.
- Begin your candlelight vigil, educational event, reception, or other public awareness event by showing the 6-minute theme video.
- Ask your local television stations to air the PSA; one version of the PSA provides space onto which stations can add a local tag with your contact information (organizational name and phone number or Web site) before airing the PSA.
- Show the video to your contacts in the media to encourage coverage of your events during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- Encourage allied professionals to show the theme video or PSA at staff meetings and board retreats.
- Suggest that faith-based organizations use the video in their social justice outreach work.

Tips for holding your own screening:

- Choose a location where your audience will be comfortable watching the video. It should be quiet and dark, with seating if possible.
- You will need a DVD player, good speakers, and a large monitor or screen to properly show the video at an event. If you do not have your own equipment, you can rent these items from a professional media company. You can also choose a location with an in-house system. (Many hotels, schools, libraries, and conference facilities provide this service.)

Many crime victims never report or disclose what has happened to them—they never have their “day in court,” nor do they experience some semblance of justice. One way that victims of crime can feel supported and respected by their community is through memorial events. Whether it is just for one day or an entire month, these public recognitions can be powerful calls for victims to be treated with *fairness, dignity, and respect*.

JANUARY**CRIME STOPPERS MONTH**

Crime Stoppers International
800-850-7574
www.c-s-i.org

NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH

MENTOR
703-224-2200
www.mentoring.org

**NATIONAL STALKING
AWARENESS MONTH**

National Center for Victims of Crime
Stalking Resource Center
202-467-8700
www.stalkingawarenessmonth.org

FEBRUARY**NATIONAL TEEN DATING
VIOLENCE AWARENESS WEEK**

February 4-8, 2010
Texas Advocacy Project
Teen Justice Initiative
512-225-9579
www.texasadvocacyproject.org

MARCH**NATIONAL YOUTH VIOLENCE
PREVENTION WEEK**

March 22-26, 2010
National Association of Students
Against Violence Everywhere (SAVE)
and GuidanceChannel.com
800-999-6884, ext. 3037
www.violencepreventionweek.org

APRIL**NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE
PREVENTION MONTH**

Prevent Child Abuse America
312-663-3520
www.preventchildabuse.org

**NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT
AWARENESS MONTH**

National Sexual Violence Resource
Center
717-909-0710, 717-909-0715 (TTY)
www.nsvrc.org

**NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS
April 23-25, 2010**

Youth Service America
202-296-2992
www.ysa.org

**NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK
April 18-24, 2010**

U.S. Department of Justice, Office for
Victims of Crime
800-851-3420
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/welcome.html

MAY**OLDER AMERICANS MONTH**

Administration on Aging
U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
800-877-8339
www.aoa.gov

NATIONAL LAW DAY

May 1, 2010

American Bar Association
800-285-2221
www.abanet.org

**NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL
OFFICERS' AND EMPLOYEES' WEEK**

May 2-8, 2010

American Correctional Association
800-222-5646
www.aca.org

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

May 9-15, 2010

Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.
573-346-4911
www.nationalcops.org

**NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS'
MEMORIAL DAY**

May 15, 2010

Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.
573-346-4911
www.nationalcops.org

**NATIONAL MISSING
CHILDREN'S DAY**

May 25, 2010

National Center for Missing and Ex-
ploited Children
800-843-5678
www.missingkids.com

2010 COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

JULY

NATIONAL PROBATION, PAROLE, AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION WEEK

July 18-24, 2010

American Probation and Parole Association

859-244-8203

www.appa-net.org

AUGUST

NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

August 3, 2010

National Association of Town Watch

800-NITE-OUT

www.nationaltownwatch.org

SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL CAMPUS SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH

Security On Campus, Inc.

888-251-7959

www.securityoncampus.org

NATIONAL YOUTH COURT MONTH

National Association of Youth Courts

410-528-0143

www.youthcourt.net

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK

September 5-11, 2010

American Association of Suicidology

202-237-2280

www.suicidology.org

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR MURDER VICTIMS

September 25, 2010

National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.

888-818-POMC

www.pomc.org

OCTOBER

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

National Crime Prevention Council

202-466-6272

www.ncpc.org

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

303-839-1852

www.ncadv.org

NATIONAL BULLYING PREVENTION AWARENESS WEEK

October 3-9, 2010

PACER Center, National Coalition for Parent Involvement in Education, National Education Association, and National PTA

952-838-9000, 952-838-0190 (TTY)

www.pacerkidsagainstbullying.org

AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK

October 17-23, 2010

National School Safety Center

805-373-9977

www.nssc1.org

NOVEMBER

TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

800-GET-MADD

www.madd.org

DECEMBER

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

800-GET-MADD

www.madd.org



All victims of crime deserve to be treated fairly and respectfully, and in a way that preserves their dignity. Our nation’s victims’ rights laws, and the network of support services now available to victims, embody these ideals. This year’s NCVRW theme, “Crime Victims’ Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect.,” encourages us to raise awareness of these foundational principles and to continue working on behalf of crime victims who are still treated with a lack of *fairness*, *dignity*, and *respect*. Use the following quotations in speeches, interviews, and other outreach efforts to inspire your audiences during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and throughout the year.

Fairness, Dignity and Respect

“A ‘just’ society is measured by how its citizens are treated by the justice system. No one chooses to be a victim of crime, but when a crime occurs and a victim or victim’s family is thrust into the system, they trust and deserve to be treated by agents of the state with dignity, respect and fairness during all phases of the criminal justice process. When all else fails, that may be the only “justice” they receive...it is the closest thing to doing what is right.”

Roberta Roper

*Founder with husband, Vincent, of the Stephanie Roper Foundation
(now called the Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center)
in memory of their murdered daughter*

“The American crime victim’s plea for fairness, dignity and respect was forged in the fire of a fundamental human need—that the individual citizen, whose life had been most directly impacted by the criminal act, would be assured that they were not an outsider to the process, and treated not as if they were mere evidence of the offense—but that their misfortune and their voice was of value, that they would be heard, listened to and appreciated, and that they would be regarded as essential to the justice system that was charged with righting the wrong.”

Jay Howell

*Victims’ rights attorney,
Former Executive Director
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children*

“The concepts of ‘fairness, dignity and respect’ are highly intrinsic for crime victims and survivors. It means supporting them where they are in the aftermath of criminal victimization, and ensuring that they have voices and choices in their difficult recovery process, whether or not they choose to report the crime and engage in justice processes.”

Anne Seymour

National Crime Victim Advocate

Fairness

“These men ask for just the same thing—fairness, and fairness only. This, so far as in my power, they, and all others, shall have.”

Abraham Lincoln

(1809 – 1865)

“You can’t be consistently fair, consistently generous, consistently just, or consistently merciful. You can be anything erratically, but to be that thing time after time after time, you have to have courage.”

Maya Angelou

(1928 –)

“The only stable state is the one in which all men are equal before the law.”

Aristotle

(384 B.C.E. – 322 B.C.E.)

Dignity

“Human rights rest on human dignity. The dignity of man is an ideal worth fighting for and worth dying for.”

Robert Maynard

(1937 – 1993)

“When an individual is protesting society’s refusal to acknowledge his dignity as a human being, his very act of protest confers dignity on him.”

Bayard Rustin

(1910 – 1987)

“What should move us to action is human dignity: the inalienable dignity of the oppressed, but also the dignity of each of us. We lose dignity if we tolerate the intolerable.”

Dominique de Menil

(1908 – 1997)

Maximizing Communication and Awareness

“And each of us can practice rights ourselves, treating each other without discrimination, respecting each other’s dignity and rights.”

Carol Bellamy
(1942 –)

“The quest for freedom, dignity, and the rights of man will never end.”

William J. Brennan
(1906 – 1997)

Respect

“Every human being, of whatever origin, of whatever station, deserves respect. We must each respect others even as we respect ourselves.”

U. Thant
(1907 – 1974)

“They cannot take away our self-respect if we do not give it to them.”

Mahatma Gandhi
(1869 – 1948)

“Men are respectable only as they respect.”

Ralph Waldo Emerson
(1803 – 1882)

“I’m not concerned with your liking or disliking me. All I ask is that you respect me as a human being.”

Jackie Robinson
(1919 – 1972)

Justice

“Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope.”

Robert F. Kennedy
(1925 – 1968)

“If we do not maintain Justice, Justice will not maintain us.”

Francis Bacon
(1561 – 1626)

“Justice cannot be for one side alone, but must be for both.”

Eleanor Roosevelt
(1884 – 1962)

“Justice is conscience, not a personal conscience but the conscience of the whole of humanity. Those who clearly recognize the voice of their own conscience usually recognize also the voice of justice.”

Alexander Solzhenitsyn
(1918 – 2008)

“There is no virtue so truly great and godlike as justice.”

Joseph Addison
(1672 – 1719)

“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

Martin Luther King Jr.
(1929 – 1968)

“Justice consists not in being neutral between right and wrong, but in finding out the right and upholding it, wherever found, against the wrong.”

Theodore Roosevelt
(1858 – 1919)

Rights

“From the equality of rights springs identity of our highest interests; you cannot subvert your neighbor’s rights without striking a dangerous blow at your own.”

Carl Schurz
(1829 – 1906)

“Give to every human being every right that you claim for yourself.”

Robert G. Ingersoll
(1833 – 1899)

“In giving rights to others which belong to them, we give rights to ourselves and to our country.”

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
(1917 – 1963)

Kindness

“Kind words can be short and easy to speak,
but their echoes are truly endless.”

Mother Teresa

(1910 – 1997)

“No act of kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted.”

Aesop

(620 B.C.E. – 560 B.C.E.)

“Recompense injury with justice, and
recompense kindness with kindness.”

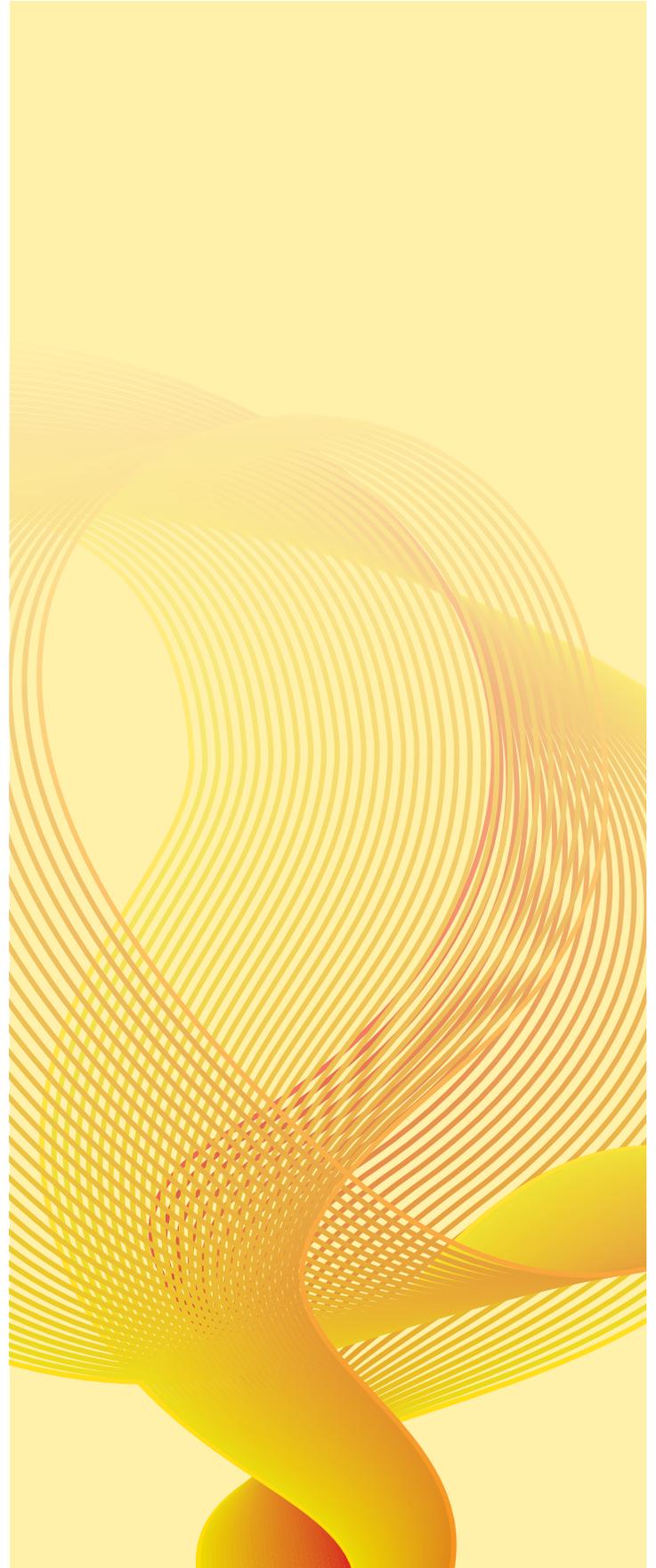
Confucius

(551 B.C.E. – 479 B.C.E.)

“There are only two ways of spreading light—to
be the candle or the mirror that reflects it.”

Edith Wharton

(1862 – 1937)



SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 18-24, 2010

- Whereas,** 21 million Americans suffer the indignity of crime each year and may experience emotional, physical, psychological, and financial harm as a result of such crime;
- Whereas,** a just nation acknowledges crime's impact on individuals, families, and communities and ensures that victims are treated with fairness, dignity, and respect as they interact with the criminal justice system;
- Whereas,** 25 years ago, the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime drew attention to the poor treatment of victims in the criminal justice system, calling it "indifferent" to victims' needs;
- Whereas,** a decades-long struggle to balance the scales of justice resulted in victims' rights laws in every state and more than 32 state constitutional victims' rights amendments that enshrine the ideals of fairness, dignity, and respect for victims of crime;
- Whereas,** treating victims with dignity serves the public interest by engaging victims in the justice system, inspiring respect for public authorities and promoting confidence in public safety;
- Whereas,** there is more to be done to advance these ideals as too many victims are denied their right to attend trial, present an impact statement at sentencing, or receive notice of the release of an offender;
- Whereas,** we must work to ensure fair treatment of crime victims by providing protections for child and sexual assault victims, ordering and enforcing victim restitution from offenders, and notifying victims of their right to compensation and services, thereby giving hope to victims that the system and society will work to restore dignity and respect their needs and rights;
- Whereas,** National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 18-24, 2010, provides an opportunity for us to raise awareness of the foundation of victims' rights—fairness, dignity, and respect—and to recommit to honoring those values by ensuring that all victims are afforded their legal rights and provided with assistance as they face the financial, physical, and psychological impact of crime; and
- Whereas,** *(Your organization)* is joining forces with victim service programs, criminal justice officials, and concerned citizens throughout *(your City/County/Parish/State/Tribe)* and America to raise awareness of victims' rights and observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week;

Now, therefore, I, _____, as *(Governor/County Executive/Mayor/Other Title)* of _____, do hereby proclaim the week of April 18-24, 2010, as

Crime Victims' Rights Week

And reaffirm this *(City/County/Parish/State/Tribe's)* commitment to respect and enforce victims' rights and address their needs during *Crime Victims' Rights Week* and throughout the year; and

Express our appreciation for those victims and crime survivors who have turned personal tragedy into a motivating force to improve our response to victims of crime and build a more just community.

_____ (signature)

_____ (date)

FAIRNESS, DIGNITY, AND RESPECT FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

As we begin National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we should consider what it's like to be a victim of crime. Let's imagine that as you approach your home one evening, three men rob you, beat you, and leave you unconscious in the street. Your neighbors call an ambulance and the police. You survive but spend months in the hospital, then lose your job and can't pay your medical bills. Your attackers are arrested but released on bail, and for more than a year, you get no information about your case. Then the prosecutor accepts a plea bargain without notifying you, and the judge bans you from the hearing where he sentenced your attackers to just one year to prison.

Would you feel that you had been treated with *fairness, dignity, and respect* by the criminal justice system—that your voice had been heard?

For most of our nation's history, vast numbers of victims have told stories not unlike the one I just shared. In 1986, Lois Haight Harrington, who led the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, described the treatment of crime victims in America as "a national disgrace." Victims had been "ignored, mistreated, or blamed," she reported, and "handled like photographs or fingerprints—mere evidence to be manipulated at the criminal justice system's convenience." Such insensitivity toward victims, she said, was "not only unjust but unwise" because "without their help, the system cannot hold offenders accountable and stem the tide of future crime."¹

Yet an era of hope for victims began with the Task Force's landmark report. The Task Force issued 68 recommendations to improve treatment of victims by law enforcement and prosecutors, judges and parole boards, lawmakers and businessmen, and other agencies to respond to victims' needs. Within four years of the report, 75 percent of these recommendations had been enacted, and 31 states had passed victims' rights laws.² Across our nation, victims gained the right to apply for compensation, to be present in court, to be heard at sentencing and

parole hearings, and to receive information about their rights, criminal proceedings, the release or escape of the offenders, and available services.

After President Reagan launched National Crime Victims' Rights Week in 1981, victims' rights advocates throughout the nation used the annual observance to build public awareness about the realities of crime victimization and to mobilize support for expanding reforms that brought more crime victims into the criminal justice system.

In response to urging from victims and advocates, states began to amend their state constitutions to enshrine victims' rights in a meaningful way. In 1980, Wisconsin passed the first Victims' Bill of Rights, which committed the state to fairness, dignity, and respect for victims of crime.³

As we gather today, every state has passed victims' rights laws, and more than 27,000 statutes across our land empower crime victims with hard-won legal protections.⁴ Thirty-two states have constitutional victims' rights amendments, all grounded in the ideals of *fairness, dignity, and respect* for victims of crime. Every state has a victim compensation program, and more than 10,000 victim assistance programs have been established to meet victims' needs in communities throughout the country.⁵

So why do we still need National Crime Victims' Rights Week? Despite all the progress I've mentioned, there is still much more work to do. Some states grant few rights to victims, and victims' rights are not always enforced. Right now, every day in every state, some victims are not exercising their rights because they don't know they have them. Victims may be denied access to courtrooms and sentencing hearings, protection from offenders, or the right to confer with prosecutors—even in states where that right exists. Too few victims receive compensation and court-ordered restitution, and only a fraction of victims receive needed

1 Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, "Four Years Later: A Report on the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime," (Washington, DC: GPO, 1986).

2 Ibid.

3 The Wisconsin statute begins: "This state shall treat crime victims, as defined by law, with fairness, dignity and respect for their privacy."

4 International Association of Chiefs of Police, *What Do Victims Want? Effective Strategies to Achieve Justice for Victims of Crime*, (Washington, DC: Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2000), i.

5 Ibid.

SAMPLE SPEECH

victim assistance services that will help them rebuild their lives. These failures deny victims the *fairness*, *dignity*, and *respect* our movement's founders envisioned.

Yet how can we prevent such failures? How can we ensure *fairness*, *dignity*, and *respect* for all victims of crime?

First, we can promote *fairness* by knowing our state's victims' rights and supporting victims who assert them. In all states, victims have the right to apply for compensation and to present a victim impact statement at sentencing. Most states notify victims about their rights, about criminal proceedings, and about the escape or release of prisoners. Most victims have the right to be present in court, with specific exceptions for witnesses. Depending on the state, victims may have the right to protection from threats, intimidation, and retaliation from offenders and to receive court-ordered restitution from offenders for crime-related expenses. Some states now have given courts the legal authority to limit frustrating postponements in criminal justice proceedings—particularly in cases that involve vulnerable victims, such as children and the elderly—or require law enforcement to quickly return victims' property. [Or list the specific rights in your state.] We must insist that officials enforce these rights, and we must hold them accountable when they neglect such crucial priorities.

We can also insist that these rights apply to every victim, every time. Our nation's youth, who are more frequently victimized than any other age group, must receive the full protection of the law and the services to help them recover from violence, sexual assaults, and other crimes. Those who commit crimes against children must be prosecuted, and children—like adults—should have access to information about the progress of their cases. Children should have the right to have parents, guardians, or trusted adults present while they are testifying, and state laws should be expanded to allow children to testify on videotape. Victims with disabilities, the elderly, and victims with language limitations should know and not be afraid to fully exercise their rights.

We can promote *dignity* by insisting on the fullest possible protections for victims. We can ask whether our state's protection order statutes are helping to keep stalking and domestic violence victims safe.

We can advocate for address protection programs for victims who move, employment protection programs, strong witness intimidation laws, and other means to keep victim's personal information out of the public record. We can organize court watches to publicly support victims and to ensure that judges respect their rights. We can volunteer to help sexual assault or domestic violence victims or community organizations that serve the homeless, who are particularly vulnerable to crime. We can write letters or e-mails to newspaper or television reporters who minimize the trauma victims suffer or treat them disrespectfully. During these tough financial times, we can donate resources to keep victim service providers open and available to victims.

Finally, we can promote *respect* simply by listening to victims and treating them as participants—not spectators—in the criminal justice system. Jurisdictions can train all law enforcement and judicial personnel about victims' needs and how to address them. They can organize coordinated community responses for specific crimes, such as trafficking and identity theft. Under this approach, trained, multidisciplinary teams anticipate and carefully meet victims' needs, coordinate their services, and guide victims through the criminal justice process. Victim service providers, in particular, can ask victims what they need, present options, and support the choices that victims make. Victims who feel they have been heard and respected are more likely to view the criminal justice process as fair, even though they have little control over the outcome of their cases.⁶

The 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week reignites the passion for *fairness*, *dignity*, and *respect* that launched the victims' rights movement and inspired decades-long progress for victims of crime. By heeding its message, we chart a course for stronger rights and better services in the decades ahead.

6 Jo-Anne Wemmers and Katie Cyr, "What Fairness Means to Crime Victims: A Social Psychological Perspective on Victim-Offender Mediation," *Applied Psychology in Criminal Justice* 2, no.2 (2006):5.

Many civic organizations promote public safety. They may support police and firefighter organizations, mentor young people, teach crime prevention to students, or advocate for better equipment for law enforcement. Such groups are natural allies for promoting victims' rights. Before planning your own NCVRW events, try to identify at least three or four local organizations to join you in planning the week's observance. Such partnerships help share the work and produce more successful, better-attended events. The following list includes the kinds of organizations that can help you plan 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Allied Professionals

Professionals in criminal justice, social services, and health care share your commitment to victims' rights. They understand victims' crucial role in the criminal justice system and the importance of meeting their needs. They know that treating victims with fairness, dignity, and respect is both the right thing to do and often the most effective way to involve victims in bringing offenders to justice. By forming coalitions with allied professionals, you can plan better and more far-reaching NCVRW campaigns.

Law Enforcement Professionals, Prosecutors, and Corrections and Probation Officers

Criminal justice professionals witness the pain, shock, and devastation that affect many victims of crime. They see that crime can overwhelm and incapacitate victims, and they often want to share available resources to help them. National Crime Victims' Rights Week offers great opportunities to renew ties with law enforcement, share the latest resources for victims, and collaborate on NCVRW events. Some police departments have open houses and educational events during the week; some send officers to speak at NCVRW ceremonies and forums. As you plan your NCVRW activities, partner with criminal justice professionals to plan your events, share resources, and show why fairness, dignity, and respect for victims should matter to everyone.

Healthcare Professionals

Healthcare providers know that fair, respectful, dignified treatment of victims aids their recovery from crime. SANEs (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners), for example, learn the most respectful ways to collect evidence from a sexual assault. Many primary care physicians routinely screen patients for signs of domestic violence and learn how to support victimized patients. Physicians and nurses often support programs that help restore victims' lives. Contact your local medical and dental society, nurses' association, and physical and occupational therapists to suggest a team effort on NCVRW event planning to educate the public about victims'

rights and needs. Propose that local hospitals host information fairs and professional forums, display NCVRW publicity, and encourage their board members to support National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Mental Health Professionals

Mental health professionals know that crime victims' emotional scars may last a lifetime and that victims' needs are often poorly understood. They want the public to understand victims' challenges, and they want to know about community resources for their clients who have been victimized. As you prepare for National Crime Victims' Rights Week, you can distribute information on safety planning, victim compensation, and other victim services with community health associations. You can include these professionals in planning your NCVRW events, and invite them to support your outreach through their professional publications and communications networks.

Businesses and Corporations

Businesses have a powerful stake in public safety; they seek to prevent harm to their customers and their communities. Many businesses regularly support police departments and officers' associations and their community outreach to young people. Look for business partners with a strong interest in such efforts, and invite them to help plan your local NCVRW events. Encourage them to provide financial support and publicize National Crime Victims' Rights Week along with their products and services.

Chambers of Commerce

Ask to speak with your local Chamber of Commerce to build interest in victims' rights and engage Chamber of Commerce members in an NCVRW partnership. Work with members that have a strong interest in public safety, and brainstorm new ways to involve the business community in the 2010 events. Choose a spokesperson to share the stage at lead events.

EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Small Businesses

Many small businesses are disproportionately affected by crime. Taxi drivers, food delivery workers, and convenience store workers, for example, are often assaulted, robbed, or even murdered. Owners and workers in such businesses have a strong interest in preventing victimization and supporting crime victims. Contact the associations that represent such businesses in your community, and ask them to join you in planning and promoting National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Because taxis and food delivery workers go everywhere, they are uniquely positioned to publicize National Crime Victims' Rights Week in their advertising and on their vehicles.

Visitors' and Convention Bureaus

Visitors' and convention bureaus want to protect visitors to their communities and the businesses that serve them. Form or reestablish partnerships with these agencies to promote National Crime Victims' Rights Week and inform their members about the value of supporting victims' rights. Invite local visitors' bureaus to distribute public education materials for victims, such as palm cards with crime prevention and victim assistance tips, and share helpful resources, such as the National Center for Victims of Crime's National Crime Victim Helpline (1-800-FYI-CALL) and Web site, www.ncvc.org, or the Office for Victims of Crime Web site, www.ovc.gov, that can help travelers protect themselves and find help during or after an emergency. Also invite these bureaus to join your NCVRW planning committee, and publicly honor their members for their contributions to victims throughout the year.

Civic Organizations

Civic organizations play a crucial role in shaping their communities' priorities and can lend support, prestige, and enthusiastic contributors to National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Invite your local Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, United Way, Lions Clubs, Veterans of Foreign Wars, professional organizations, retirees' groups, neighborhood associations, city and county advisory commissions, and other community organizations to help plan and host events, distribute materials, and volunteer their members' help on NCVRW projects. Be sure to include groups representing underserved communities (e.g., ethnic minorities, victims with disabilities) that are disproportionately affected by crime. These groups can often provide volunteers, translators (if appropriate), and guid-

ance on how to involve their communities in National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Community Development Agencies

Community development agencies, which have ties to a wide range of local businesses and organizations, can save you time in identifying NCVRW partners through their contacts with city and county planners, builders, retailers, community neighborhood associations and ethnic groups, banks, media, healthcare organizations, and government agencies. Reach out to your community development agency, and ask the director to suggest potential NCVRW partners.

Youth-Serving Organizations

Because young people are more likely than any other age group to be victimized by crime, youth-serving agencies have a powerful stake in National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Such organizations include the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of America, the YMCA, Big Brothers and Big Sisters, the Boy Scouts of America, Junior Achievement, Police Athletic Leagues, DeMolay International, Camp Fire USA, the International Order of the Rainbow for Girls, and faith-based groups in thousands of communities. Parent-teacher-student organizations, athletic coaches' associations, mentoring organizations, and other such groups offer great resources for NCVRW planning. School-associated groups, in particular, can mobilize youth leadership and school outreach programs to raise awareness among students, parents, and local neighborhoods.

Faith Communities

Faith communities have strong commitments to preventing victimization and supporting victims. Identify your local faith communities, invite them to help plan your outreach campaigns, and ask them to launch NCVRW events in their churches, synagogues, mosques, schools, and community centers. Find out how they can publicize NCVRW events through their communications networks, especially if they have bilingual staff or their own newsletters. Be sure to include and honor their representatives at NCVRW ceremonies.

Public Agencies

Libraries, community advisory commissions, art councils, regional centers, senior agencies, and ethnic community liaison agencies can help educate the public about the importance of advancing victims' rights. Many communities have anti-violence programs and agencies for families and children that would make strong NCVRW partners. Invite some of the following local agencies to join your NCVRW planning.

Libraries

Public libraries can help you conduct research on victimization and outreach campaign strategies, display posters and brochures, offer information on victims' rights and services, host forums and exhibits, and offer meeting space to plan local NCVRW events.

Minority Liaison Offices

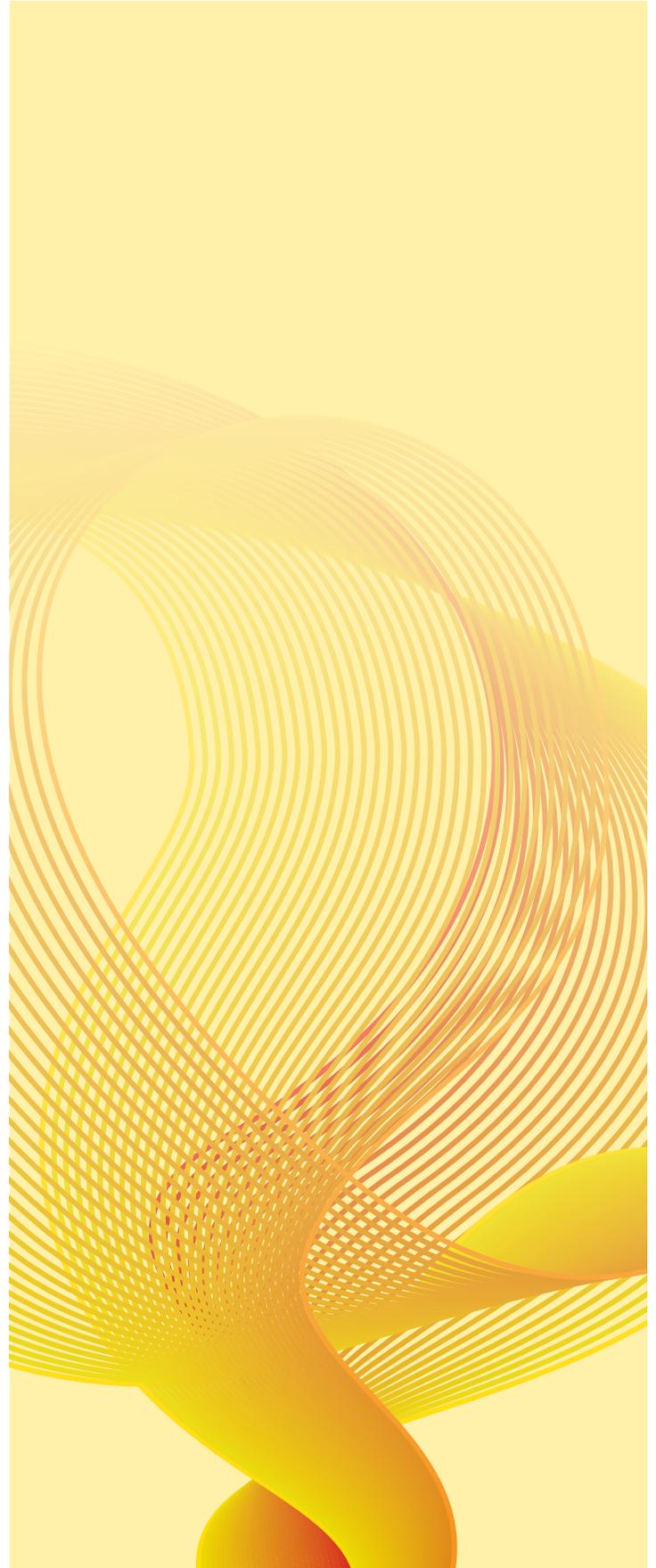
Many cities, counties, and other jurisdictions have liaison offices that work with political leaders and civic organizations in ethnic and minority communities. Such offices can help alert their communities about victims' rights and services. Invite minority liaison officials to guide your team in reaching out to their communities. With their help, you can build greater awareness about how your agency can help crime victims.

Senior Agencies

Particularly in times of economic stress, seniors can benefit from information about victims' rights and services. In planning National Crime Victims' Rights Week, you can work with senior centers, adult protective services, area agencies on aging, and consumer protection agencies in your city, county, or state to alert seniors about crime trends, educate them about rights and services, and engage them in NCVRW events.

Public Officials

Public officials provide visibility, authority, and prestige to National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Seek the endorsement, advice, and support of your mayor, city council members, or state and federal legislators, and ask them to speak or serve as masters of ceremony at NCVRW events. Publicly honor their contributions, and be sure to thank them for their support.



IDEAS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

Every year, National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) generates a coast-to-coast burst of creativity as communities plan their events. Participants design unique ceremonies, festivals and outings, arts and crafts displays and contests, information fairs, or athletic events to raise awareness about the impact of crime and the rights and needs of victims. To support such efforts, the Community Awareness Project initiative of the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), in collaboration with the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, competitively selects jurisdictions throughout the United States to receive partial funding for their NCVRW activities. OVC bases these awards on proposed collaboration, innovation, community impact, media involvement, and experience with victims' issues. Descriptions of some of these projects are included in the following list of NCVRW events ideas, which you can use to inspire your own activities.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week Special Events

- Art Exhibits
- Butterfly Release
- Candlelight Vigils/Observances
- Clothesline Projects
- Commemorative Displays
 - › Commemorative Quilts
 - › Empty Place at the Table
 - › Empty Shoes Display
 - › Memorial Bench
 - › Memorial Walkways
 - › Memorial Walls
 - › Silhouette Displays
- Concerts
- Dramatic Presentations
- Educational Forums
- Flag Displays
- Grocery Bag Campaigns
- Information Expos/Fairs
- Media Outreach
- Motorcycle Rallies
- Sign Waving
- Sports Tournaments
- Tree and Flower Plantings
- Walk/Run for Victims' Rights
- Youth Events
 - › Art, Poetry, and Essay Contests
 - › Education for Youthful Offenders

Art Exhibits

Through the powerful medium of art, victims can convey the pain and upheaval caused by crime. Universities, community centers, libraries, and government agencies often host exhibits of paintings, sculptures, murals, or other works by local artists, students, advocates, or victims to reflect this year's theme. In Bartow, Florida, the Peace River Center Victim Services held a survivor art fair showcasing art, poetry, and short stories, and in Boston, Massachusetts, the state Office of Victim Assistance hosted its third annual "Violence Transformed" exhibit of visual and performing arts in the State House to celebrate the power of art to confront, mediate, and challenge the prevalence of violence in contemporary society. In St. Paul, Minnesota, the state's Department of Public Safety Office of Justice Programs and the Minnesota Board of Arts held its sixth annual, month-long Art of Recovery exhibit, presenting art and literary works by victims or survivors of crime. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, youth, sponsored by Project Ujima, created a mural that was displayed at the Wisconsin State Capitol, Children's Hospital, in Milwaukee and at its NCVRW event.

Butterfly Release

Butterflies released to the heavens evoke both awe and hope of transformation and recovery. "There is a legend that says for a wish to come true, you must catch a butterfly, whisper your wish to it and set it free," said Oklahoma Attorney General Drew Edmondson, beginning the 2009 NCVRW butterfly release and flower planting sponsored by his office in Oklahoma City. "Our wish today is for victims of crime to find peace, strength and support, and for those of us in the criminal justice system to find the courage and compassion to provide these things to those who suffer." Also in Georgia, the Chattahoochee Judicial Circuit Court's NCVRW events included a butterfly release at the Riverwalk Homicide Victims' Memorial, sponsored by the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia.

Candlelight Vigils/Observances

Many NCVRW ceremonies begin with candlelight vigils to honor and commemorate victims and to transform the darkness caused by crime. In Washington, DC, NCVRW events began on April 23, 2009, at the moving National Observance and Candlelight Ceremony, where Attorney General Eric

Holder and other officials shared their reflections on the meaning of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. You can invite local officials, artists, choirs, victims, advocates, service groups, and the public to participate in your local ceremonies. You might also invite the media to cover the event, and send photos to your community newspapers and organization newsletters.

Clothesline Projects

NCVRW observances often include clothesline projects, displays of T-shirts painted by domestic violence victims, to show and combat the nationwide epidemic of domestic violence. Last year in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the Pillsbury United Communities, Brian Coyle Community Center, and 36 participating organizations presented a clothesline project. The Bronx District Attorney's Office in New York City and Our House, Inc., in Greenville, Mississippi, presented similar displays.

Commemorative Displays

Commemorative quilts, memorial walls, and other visual tributes honor victims and remind communities of the devastating impact of crime.

Commemorative Quilts

Intricate, artistic quilts are a distinctively American mode of story telling. During National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year, many communities honor and remember victims by displaying quilts made by victims or supporters to portray the impact of crime. For their NCVRW events, groups may exhibit completed quilts or add new squares to existing quilts. The County of Tulare, District Attorney's Office in Visalia, California; the Reno, Nevada Crisis Call Center; and The Crime Victims' Center of Chester County, Inc., West Chester, PA, were among the organizations that displayed quilts as part of their NCVRW observances.

Empty Place at the Table

In Bloomington, Illinois, a coalition of victim service agencies held an Empty Place at the Table exhibit of place settings and short stories representing victims who had lost their lives to homicide, drunk driving, elder abuse, child abuse, domestic violence, and sexual assault.

IDEAS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

Empty Shoes Display

In Buffalo, New York, the New York State Crime Victims Board and the Erie County District Attorney's Office presented a display of empty shoes designed to show "the steps that crime victims take on their path to justice and the strides made by law enforcement, victim assistance professionals, and state and local officials to assist victims, protect their rights, and ensure their voices are heard in the criminal justice system." In Florida, a candlelight vigil ceremony held by the Palm Beach County Victims' Rights Coalition included an empty shoe display in honor of victims.

Memorial Bench

In Florence, Arizona, the Pinal County Attorney's Office's NCVRW events began with the dedication of a stone crime victim memorial bench engraved with the 2009 theme, "25 Years of Rebuilding Lives: Celebrating the Victims of Crime Act." The bench was placed near the Superior Court Complex.

Memorial Walkways

Each year in Albany, New York, new bricks bearing the names of recent victims are added to the walkway at the New York State Crime Victims' Memorial in the Empire State Plaza, which honors all victims of crime in New York State. At the annual Memorial Brick Dedication Ceremony, held during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, the names on each new brick are read out loud as the state pays tribute to crime victims and the advocates who serve them.

Memorial Walls

In Pine Bluff, Arkansas, at two annual homicide survivor memorial services, the names of deceased crime victims were placed onto a memorial wall. NCVRW memorial wall ceremonies were also held in Riverside, California; Binghamton, New York; and Jacksonville, Florida. Photographs on the Memorial Wall of Murder Victims in Glynn County, Florida, commemorated the 166 victims of murder in that county since 1972.

Silhouette Displays

Silhouette displays bear silent witness to lives forever changed by crime. In Alamogordo, New Mexico, a display of plywood cutout silhouettes of violent crimes was placed in the front lobby of the Otero County 12th Judicial District Courthouse to remember victims of violent crime.

Concerts

Peace River Center Victim Services in Bartow, Florida, hosted an awareness concert at Florida Southern College, featuring speakers from the state's Office of the Attorney General and a member of a campus anti-violence group. In Succasunna, New Jersey, the New Jersey Crime Victims' Law Center sponsored a concert, coinciding with National Crime Victims' Rights Week, to benefit the family of a permanently brain-damaged, 11-month-old victim of shaken baby syndrome. The concert was held in memory of the Center director's son, a murder victim.

Dramatic Presentations

NCVRW observances at the Southwest Center for Law and Policy in Tucson, Arizona, included a dramatic presentation of a Native victim's healing journey for an audience of high school students, faculty, and community members. In Greenville, Mississippi, Our House, Inc., hosted a teen summit that included skits on such topics as drunk driving, Internet safety, dating violence, and sexual assault.

Educational Forums

At NCVRW forums and conferences throughout the nation, experts analyze and educate the public about the impact of victimization. The governor of Kansas conducted the state's twelfth annual crime Victims' Rights Conference in Topeka. Also, in Rhode Island, the Crime Victims Compensation Fund of the Rhode Island Office of General Treasurer ended its week's events with a conference, open to the public, that included a panel of victim service agencies addressing the impact of Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding. Utah held its 21st annual crime victims' conference in Salt Lake City, and the Anderson, South Carolina Foothills Alliance held a free community conference that focused on the impact of violence on victims of all ages, genders, races and backgrounds.

Flag Displays

NCVRW events in Tucson, Arizona, began with the mother of a homicide victim raising the "Flag of Victim Justice" outside the downtown public library. In Albany, Georgia, the Dougherty County Victim Witness Assistance decorated the front of the courthouse with 285

white flags, representing the average number of victims served in one month in the county.

Grocery Bag Campaigns

NCVROW organizers often use ads (often in several languages) on grocery bags and inserts, as well as in store windows and on grocery carts, to alert many different communities about NCVROW messages and activities. In Des Moines, Iowa, the Monsoon United Asian Women of Iowa distributed 2,000 reusable, environmentally friendly grocery bags, printed with the NCVROW theme and agency information, to 10 local Asian stores. The text was translated to Vietnamese, Tai-Dam, Laotian, Cambodian, Hindi, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Urdu, Tagalog, Nepali, and Burmese. NCVROW grocery bags were also available at a resource fair held by the Neighborhood Place of Puna, Hawaii.

Information Expos/Fairs

Information “expos” and fairs offer both fun and useful information about victimization. The Detroit, Michigan, Police Department Victims Assistant Center held a community awareness fair including all VOCA-supported agencies; the Center also presented informational sessions at local public schools, community organizations, police district community meetings, and area hospital and health centers. In Minneapolis, Minnesota, the Pillsbury United Communities, Brian Coyle Community Center, and 36 participating organizations held a Community Resource Fair that included speakers from United Way First Call for Help, Hennepin County Domestic Abuser Service Center, Minnesota CASA, and a technology safety organization.

Media Outreach

NCVROW media campaigns take many forms. A comprehensive NCVROW media campaign by the Korean Community Center of East Bay in Oakland, California, included ads in the two main Korean language newspapers and on the local Korean radio station. The Center also distributed multilingual, wallet-sized resource guides and conducted a half-day community forum to promote the week and provide resource information to the elderly Korean population in San Francisco. The Salt Lake City, Utah, Council on Crime Victims produced 30-second and 60-second public service announcements (PSAs) featuring a well-known public figure

to inform residents about VOCA services and victims’ rights, broadcast in both rural and urban areas throughout the state. An awareness campaign by the Summit County Domestic Violence Coalition in Akron, Ohio, used six electronic billboards spotlighting local agencies that receive VOCA funding, and featuring a logo, tagline, and photographs for each agency.

Motorcycle Rallies

In Providence, Rhode Island, the Crime Victim Compensation Program of the Rhode Island Office of the General Treasurer kicked off National Crime Victims’ Rights Week with a motorcycle rally led by the Rhode Island Chapter of Blue Knights Law Enforcement Motorcycle Club. The 200 attendees included the state’s attorney general, treasury personnel, crime victims, and their families. In Mount Pleasant, Texas, the Shelter Agencies for Families in East Texas, Inc., held a one-day “Ride 4 Life” event, which included a motorcycle parade, motorcycle fun run, bike games, bike show, and a live radio broadcast. In Washington, DC, the DC Homicide Coalition, in partnership with Survivors of Homicide, Inc., the Metropolitan Police Department, the U.S. Department of Justice, and local organizations, held a Motorcycle Ride for Peace in memory of homicide victims in the District of Columbia.

Sign Waving

Sign waving is an inexpensive and highly visible way to generate support for National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, especially in areas that prohibit billboards. In Pahoehoe, Hawaii, the Neighborhood Place of Puna conducted two sign-waving events along the roadside, encouraging motorists to honk and wave to show support for Child Abuse Prevention Awareness Month and National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.

Sports Tournaments

Sports tournaments attract attention and funding for National Crime Victims’ Rights Week events. In Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in 2008, the Corrections Corporation of America, the Arizona Department of Corrections, and the Oklahoma Department of Corrections held the Governor’s Cup Golf Tournament for Crime Victims’ Rights to benefit the Oklahoma Crime Victims’ Assistance Fund and the Oklahoma Correctional Employees Memorial. In New Orleans, Louisi-

IDEAS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

ana, the Crescent House Healing and Empowerment Center in collaboration with New Orleans-based organizations (Total Community Action Plan, Family Services of Greater New Orleans and The Baptist Friendship House), promoted NCVRW by hosting a 3-on-3 basketball tournament in which all participants signed a non-violence pledge and information on victimization was distributed.

Tree and Flower Plantings

Tree- and flower-planting ceremonies honor victims and suggest renewed life for victims and communities. In Tennessee, trees were planted in nine locations throughout the state in observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week; each year in Oswego County, New York, a different community is chosen to host a tree-planting ceremony in honor of victims of crime. In Malone, New York, Comlinks Community Action Agency distributed 1,000 red pine "peace tree" seedlings, wrapped in plastic bags containing information about National Crime Victims' Rights Week and planting instructions, and planted a small spruce "peace tree" at the closing ceremony.

Walk/Run for Victims' Rights

Opening and closing NCVRW ceremonies often include a 5K walk/run for justice. Among the communities holding such events were Galena, Illinois; Los Angeles, California; and George Mason University in Virginia. Norfolk, Virginia, held a walk against violence, and Carson City, Nevada, held a "Walk a Mile in Her Shoes" event in honor of victims of crime.

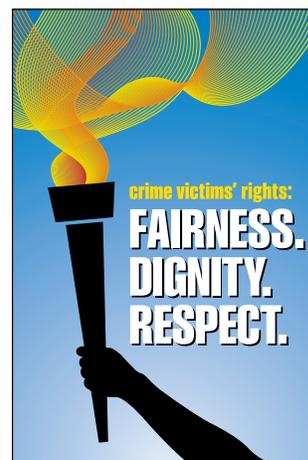
Youth Events

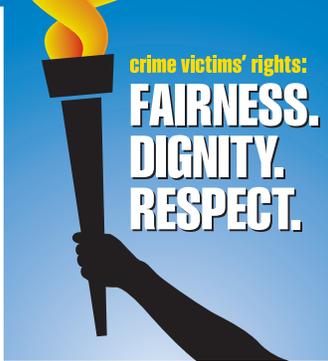
Art, Poetry, and Essay Contests

NCVRW art, poetry, and essay contests help students identify with victims and raise awareness about the impact of crime. In Kew Gardens, New York, the Office of the Queens County District Attorney held a poster contest with children from the local elementary schools, with the theme, "What is the most important victim right?" The winning poster was displayed at the courthouse event. The Queens, New York, District Attorney's office held an elementary school poster contest on "how to help victims heal." Winners of a youth essay and art contest on victimization in Charlotte, North Carolina, received their awards at an NCVRW ceremony for murder victims.

Education for Youthful Offenders

A Texas Youth Commission (TYC) treatment program for young offenders focused specifically on victims during National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Youth at Giddings State School, Crockett State School, Corsicana Residential Treatment Center and McFadden Ranch in Roanoke, Texas, participated in victim impact panels, where victims and surviving family members of violent crime described their experiences and explained the continuing impact of crime on their lives. TYC's McLennan County State Juvenile Correctional Facility in Mart sponsored a shoe drive and displayed a pair of shoes for each victim of the TYC youth at the facility. The shoes were then donated to a family abuse center in Waco, benefiting victims of abuse and crime. TYC facilities also held flower plantings, weeklong empathy lessons, and prose and poetry competitions in which youth put themselves in their victims' places and express how the crime has affected them.





Each year, the *NCVRW Resource Guide* offers a range of original artwork to help you unify and draw attention to your community's NCVRW observance. You can add your organization's contact information in the spaces

provided on these materials and use them throughout the year to augment your organization's ongoing outreach.

2010 NCVRW Artwork Elements

This year's artwork reflects the 2010 NCVRW theme, "Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect." and is printed in CMYK colors: yellow, orange, red, blue, and black. (See "A Printing Primer" on next page.) **The use of CMYK builds is a new Resource Guide feature** to make it easier for you to print NCVRW materials from the CD-ROM (mailed with the hard-copy version of the Resource Guide and downloadable at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010). CMYK inks, unlike the PMS spot inks used in previous Resource Guides, are universally used by office color printers and quick-copy services. The font used in the artwork is **Smart Sans**, and body text fonts are **Arial** and **Arial Narrow**. All black-and-white, hard-copy artwork enclosed in the mailed version of the Resource Guide is 8-1/2" x 11" with a 1/4" margin. You can make copies of the artwork on home or office printers using the CD-ROM or on photocopy machines using the black-and-white hard copies.

Artwork on CD-ROM

Almost all print shops today use digital art files to print clients' products. For flexibility and convenience, the CD-ROM (mailed with the hard-copy version of the Resource Guide) contains electronic artwork in a variety of formats:

- **InDesign.** Adobe InDesign is a professional layout program used by graphic designers, publishers, and print shops. InDesign files, as well as the fonts and images needed to reproduce this year's artwork, are available in the InDesign folder on the CD-ROM.* (For best results, use the CS3 files.)

- **JPEG.** JPEG files are individual images that can be placed in graphics programs, various word processing programs, and on Web sites. Each piece that incorporates this year's theme and poster artwork is available as a JPEG. The CD-ROM includes both **black-and-white** and **color** JPEG images.

TIP: Using JPEGs in Word. To place JPEG files in Microsoft Word, choose "insert > picture > from file" and select the desired file from the CD-ROM. To type on top of the image, select "format > picture > layout > behind text." Then create a text box and place it over the image. (Make sure the text box does not have a fill or border color selected.)

- **PDF.** PDFs are widely accessible files that can be opened with Adobe Reader, available for free download at www.adobe.com. The CD-ROM contains PDFs in both black and white and color.

TIP: Text Fields on Fillable PDFs. Select PDFs on this year's CD-ROM contain text fields that allow users to type directly on the PDF in Adobe Reader. You can easily add your contact information to posters, type names on name tags or table cards, or fill out certificates of appreciation. Simply place your cursor over the appropriate region of the artwork. When you are over a "fillable" text field, the cursor will change to an I-beam. Click on the field to change the I-beam to a text cursor, and begin typing. Alternatively, for access to different fonts, sizes, and colors, format your text in Microsoft Word and copy and paste it into the PDF text fields.

These three formats balance versatility with ease of use. Incorporate this year's artwork into all your NCVRW materials, including media kits, public service announcements, outreach materials, and giveaways.

All of the 2010 NCVRW Resource Guide artwork is available for free download at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2010.

* Fonts and images are provided solely for reproducing Resource Guide artwork and may not be used for other purposes.

A Printing Primer

You may have wondered why materials printed on your home or office color printer often look different from materials printed by a professional press or posted on the Web. The answer lies in the how different color systems—**CMYK**, **spot colors**, and **RGB**—are generated.

CMYK: Office printers, and those used by quick-copy print shops, use only four inks—cyan (blue), magenta (red), yellow, and black. These inks are known as CMYK, process inks, or four-color process. These four inks intermix to create a virtually endless range of colors that you see on your printout. There are differences, though, between how these colors appear on a computer monitor and on the printed page (see “RGB” below).

Spot Colors: Professional “offset” print shops can print products designed for CMYK inks. However, they can also print designs that use spot-color inks, specific colors that are mixed according to precise formulas—usually set by the Pantone Matching System (PMS), a color system widely used by professional printers and designers. By selecting colors from PMS “swatchbooks” (sample books), designers can know exactly what the final printed color will be, regardless of how the design appears onscreen, and can be sure that the colors will be consistent in all products. Organizations often design their logos in spot colors, for example, to eliminate color variations among their printed materials and other branded products. The more spot colors a design requires, the more it costs to print.

RGB: Monitors, which are fundamentally different from printers, display color through varied mixtures of red, green, and blue (R, G, B) light rather than through pigmented inks. Red, green, and blue light values are added and subtracted to create different perceptions of color, and each monitor is calibrated to display color a little differently. In addition, Web browsers often use a very limited RGB spectrum. As a result of these limitations in Web browsers and variations in monitors, online images and Web sites may appear different to various users.

Each of these three colors systems has its own spectrum and distinct color values. It is possible to approximate (but not exactly reproduce) colors from one system (e.g., spot colors) in another color system (e.g., CMYK). For greatest color consistency when printing or reproducing artwork, however, use the color system in which the artwork was created.

2010 Theme Colors

CMYK values:

Yellow:	C=0, M=10, Y=100, K=0
Orange:	C=0, M=50, Y=100, K=0
Red:	C=0, M=96, Y=90, K=2
Blue:	C=100, M=42, Y=0, K=0
Black:	C=0, M=0, Y=0, K=100

Comparable spot colors and RGB values:

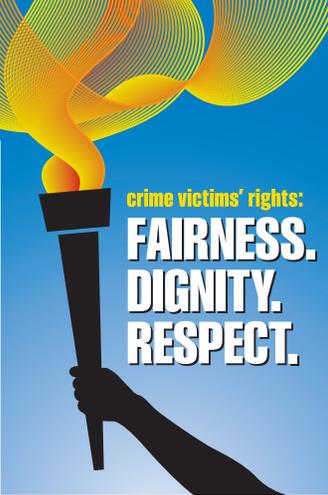
Yellow:	PMS 109C;	R=255, G=251, B=0
Orange:	PMS 138C;	R=247, G=148, B=29
Red:	PMS 1795C;	R=232, G=44, B=46
Blue:	PMS 3005UC;	R=0, G=123, B=195
Black:	PMS Black;	R=3, G=0, B=0

Resource Guide Artwork Contents

- **2010 NCVRW Theme Poster.** You can reproduce this 11" x 17" poster, which comes in both black-and-white and color (**new this year!**), on standard tabloid-size paper. This poster contains space to add local contact information.
- **Logos, buttons, and magnets.** Use these cost-effective giveaways at your events to highlight the importance of victims' rights to your community.
- **Bookmarks.** Mix and match these bookmark designs front to back to meet your outreach needs. On some designs, space is available to add local contact information. A heavy paper stock, such as 80-pound cover stock, is recommended for these pieces.
- **Ribbon cards.** To make ribbons for these cards, cut two eight-inch strands of blue and yellow ribbon and form a loop; secure the strands to the ribbon card with a two-inch stick pin. Local school, community, business, or prison programs may wish to help assemble the ribbon cards. These cards work best with a heavy paper stock (at least 80-pound cover).
- **Name tags and table card.** Attention to detail can help bring an additional professional touch to any event. You can use these templates for name tags and table cards at exhibits, ceremonies, conferences, or any formal gathering.
- **Letterhead.** Event organizers and community partners can use this versatile letterhead for letters of introduction, requests for sponsorship, news releases, public service announcements, fact sheets, and event announcements. Highlight NCVRW partners, planning committee members, or sponsoring organizations by featuring their names or logos on the letterhead.
- **Certificate of Appreciation.** These certificates, printed on parchment, fine paper, or attractive card stock, can help you publicly commend community members who have made outstanding contributions to crime victims' rights and services. Certificates should include the recipient's name in calligraphy (either handwritten or with the help of a word processor), the name of the public figure or organization presenting the certificate, and the date on which it is presented.
- **Information and Referrals Contact List.** Every social service agency should have a copy of this valuable resource that lists toll-free contact information for the nation's leading victim-serving organizations. You can request permission to post the list in public spaces, such as libraries, schools, grocery stores, and community centers, and ask local police departments, doctors' offices, and victim-serving agencies to post copies in their waiting rooms and on their Web sites. (E-mail the electronic version located on the CD-ROM.) Local businesses, particularly human resource departments, may also find the handout useful.
- **Public Awareness Posters.** The *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* features six new black-and-white public awareness posters, which you can personalize with local contact information for use throughout the year:
 - › "Be the One"—targeted to family members, neighbors, teachers—anyone who can help a child hurt by crime.
 - › "Violence Shouldn't Be Child's Play"—targeted to community members to raise awareness about the level of violence against children.
 - › "Domestic Violence Leaves a Mark on the Whole Family"—targeted to families to raise awareness about the impact of violence on children.
 - › "Be the One" (translated into Spanish).
 - › "Violence Shouldn't Be Child's Play" (translated into Spanish).
 - › "Domestic Violence Leaves a Mark on the Whole Family" (translated into Spanish).

Rally Community Support!

Members of your community may be willing to help you produce NCVRW outreach materials and promote your events. Area businesses may donate paper, copying or printing services, or even a mention of National Crime Victims' Rights Week in their own advertising campaigns. Printers and designers may provide services or supplies at cost, particularly if a loyal customer makes the request. Correctional agencies often provide printing and assembly services at reduced fees, and even local community or faith-based groups may be willing to help stuff and distribute materials. Partner with these groups to increase both the help you receive and your impact on the community.



crime victims' rights:
**FAIRNESS.
DIGNITY.
RESPECT.**

Most people know someone who has been the victim of a crime. Yet few people know that victims have rights and why these rights matter to everyone. The history of victims' rights in our nation is a quest for *fairness,*

dignity, and respect for those harmed by crime. During National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW), we narrate the story of that quest, explain its importance to all citizens, and assess our nation's progress in honoring these ideals.

To share that story with the broadest possible audience, you need to build a relationship with the media. Your goal is to become a partner and trusted resource for reporters, not only during National Crime Victims' Rights Week but also throughout the year. To begin preparing for the 2010 NCVRW observance, you might reflect on this year's theme—***Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect.***—and on what happens when communities fall short of these ideals. Then research—online and perhaps in your own agency's files—national crime trends and their effects in your community. When you reach out to reporters or they contact you, you will have the insight and information they need.

Getting to Know Reporters

The best way to approach your media outreach is to find out who covers crime in your community. You can regularly scan your local newspapers, listen to radio news and talk programs, and watch local television and cable programming on crime-related issues. Make a list of reporters who cover those issues, and update that list frequently. (See "Media Lists" below for more ideas.) When reporters do a good job on topics you care about, call or e-mail to compliment them and offer yourself as a resource for future features or articles. Offer to meet with them. If reporters take you up on your offer, be sure to return their calls promptly and be ready with the facts and perspectives that you can uniquely provide.

Media Lists

In addition to the names you gather from your own media monitoring, you can use the following resources to develop a media list:

- **Internet Search Engines:** Enter the names of your local newspapers and television stations into your favorite search engines. Once you reach the Web sites of these media, you're likely to find the names of reporters, assignment editors, and producers, and contact information for key staff members. You might also find reporters' blogs, which could reveal victim-related issues that particularly interest them.
- **Social Media:** Do you (or does your organization) have a profile on Twitter, Facebook, MySpace, or LinkedIn? Use these social networking sites to track issues and follow reporters and other media representatives who share your interests. Join "interest groups" on these sites to boost your knowledge about issues that engage "influencers"—experts and community members who help shape public opinion about the news. Use these sites to publicize your own NCVRW events, or simply post comments on other relevant sites or blogs to build awareness about National Crime Victims' Rights Week. (See box on page 3 for more information on Social Media.)
- **Yellow and White Pages:** Despite the rising influence of the Internet, people still rely on the phone book. Search your local pages under "newspapers," "television," or "radio" to find the names of media outlets. List the most important programs on each of these media, and track the crime-related issues that appear on these programs.
- **Libraries:** Check out media directories in your local library reference section. Many libraries maintain current catalogs (often too expensive for local organizations to own) that have up-to-date information about local reporters and producers who might be interested in crime-related issues. If your library has a free telephone reference service, you might be able to find the information you need without leaving your desk.

Working with the Media

Sample News Release

The 2010 NCVRW Resource Guide offers a sample news release focused on this year's theme—**Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect.** Building on last year's Victims of Crime Act anniversary theme, the sample release recalls the progress made by the victims' movement. It summons the nation to advance victims' rights, rooted in the 2010 theme ideals. The 2010 theme celebrates decades of progress for victims' rights and urges vigilance to foster future gains.

To inform local media about the theme and to ensure they have complete information on local NCVRW events, consider submitting a one-page media advisory that lists every activity, with dates, times, locations, sponsors, organizer contact information, and other key information. (See "Other Resources" below for more guidance on media advisories.) Your media advisory should include information on events for specific communities (neighborhoods or ethnic communities) and age groups (seniors or children). You can also contact organizations serving these specific groups and suggest that they publicize NCVRW events through their bulletin boards, newsletters, and listservs.

Make sure to send out your NCVRW news release **at least 10 days before your event.** Then you can follow up by phone or e-mail to confirm that the media received your announcement, answer questions, and encourage coverage of your event.

Public Service Announcements and Other Media Resources

Public service announcements (PSAs), brief on-air messages you can use to raise awareness about National Crime Victims' Rights Week, are available in this section of the Resource Guide. Choose from three sample scripts (15-second, 30-second, and 60-second) that you can produce with your local television or radio station or use as "live-copy" scripts for announcers to read on the air. You can customize these scripts by adding your organization's name, phone number, and Web site and e-mail addresses so that listeners and viewers know how to reach you if they would like more information on victims' rights or services.

The hard-copy version of the Resource Guide also includes a DVD with several media clips to support your PSA efforts: a 15-second audio clip of a police officer reading part of the Miranda Warning (a radio station can use this to

produce one of the announcements provided as samples on page 5); a fully produced 30-second radio PSA with a national tag; a broadcast quality 30-second television PSA with a national tag; a copy of the same television PSA that can be customized with a local tag with your organization's contact information; and a six-minute theme video that can be played in its entirety or in segments on air as B-roll when the media cover stories on victims of crime. (See page 5 for more information, including scripts for both the sample radio and television PSAs.)

Make sure to call the public service departments at your local television and radio stations **at least two months** before National Crime Victims' Rights Week to share information about the national and local observances and find out if these media are willing to air your message. Ask for information about deadlines and other PSA requirements, and then follow up by sending them your script or completed PSA, along with a cover letter explaining the purpose of National Crime Victims' Rights Week and urging them to air your announcement.

Sample Op-ed Column

By publishing an opinion piece (op-ed) in your local newspaper or civic organization newsletter, you can encourage thousands of readers to support National Crime Victims' Rights Week and its goals. Your NCVRW op-ed might begin with a local story that shows the importance of treating victims of crime with fairness, dignity, and respect. Perhaps a coordinated community response team helped reduce domestic violence, or a trusted team of school resource officers helped lower the influence of gangs at a nearby high school. Choose stories that help readers identify with victims and their concerns. By showing how victims' rights help individuals and boost public safety, you can deepen your community's engagement with National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Other Resources

Fact Sheets: The Resource Guide is packed with information on the history of the victims' rights movement, crime statistics, crime trends, and other issues that interest reporters and community leaders preparing for NCVRW events. Boost your chances of getting publicity by assembling fact sheets to include in press kits or for other outreach activities. You can prepare these resources well in advance of National

Crime Victims' Rights Week to provide immediate information to anyone who asks for it.

Media Advisories: You can easily assemble media advisories, one-page notices to news organizations and other interested parties, about NCVRW events. Simply copy the sample news release format but label the document "media advisory" rather than "news release." Then use the first paragraph from the news release, followed by the "who," "what," "where," "when," and "why" of the event. Send the advisory to your local media and other contacts, and follow up with calls to reporters who might be interested in attending and writing about the event. You can also list your event in the "day book" of national news wire services, such as Reuters or the Associated Press, if they have bureaus in your city. Day-book information is available on the Web sites of these organizations.

Other Media Strategies

- Call, e-mail, or write producers, editors, public service directors, or station managers **two months in advance** of National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- Suggest victimization issues your local media might want to explore during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- Immediately after your NCVRW events, send high-quality video or high-resolution photos or digital images to your local television stations or newspapers. Media will often use these resources, even if they do not send reporters to cover specific events. Include a short description of the event, the name of everyone in the photo, and contact information for someone who can answer the media's questions.
- Organize a speakers' bureau. Many organizations maintain speakers' bureaus to represent the organization and serve as experts at local events. These same speakers can respond to NCVRW media requests and expand your community outreach throughout the year.
- Involve local officials by asking them to issue an NCVRW proclamation or speak at your event, and then publicize their participation in your news release and outreach materials. (See page 8 of Section 2 for a sample proclamation.)

Social Media: Start an Online Conversation about National Crime Victims' Rights Week

More and more organizations are using social media—the fastest-growing set of Internet tools—to share information and opinions, track trends, and have ongoing conversations with agencies and individuals across the globe. They connect through social networking sites, including Facebook, MySpace, LinkedIn, Twitter—online communities where friends and colleagues can exchange ideas and solutions to common challenges. Organizations also use social media tools like blogs (Web logs), podcasts (audio or video broadcasts for MP3 players), YouTube videos, and image-posting sites, such as Flickr, to involve stakeholders in developing and implementing new policies, outreach activities, and special projects. Social media can strengthen cross-cultural communication and engage diverse groups of individuals whom it would be too costly to reach via traditional outreach efforts. So, take the plunge and set up a blog, host podcasts, or create a social networking profile. Social media can be used to build your own Web presence and connect with others who are interested in "Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect."

SAMPLE NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

[Date]

CONTACT: [Name/Title/Agency]

[Phone Number]

[E-mail]

[YOUR CITY] PROMOTES FAIRNESS, DIGNITY, RESPECT FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME DURING 2010 NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

[City, State]—This week, April 18 – 24, communities throughout the nation will rally to honor and support victims of crime. With the theme, *Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect.*, 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week will recall the ideals that inspired the decades-long struggle of the victims' rights movement and challenge all Americans to honor victims' rights.

Only a few decades ago, unfairness, indignities, and disrespect confronted many victims of crime. *Victims of Crime in America*, the 1984 report of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, described a "hellish" justice system, focused on offenders and indifferent to victims' needs. A victim disabled by a crime cashed in his life insurance to pay for heat and food. A sexual assault victim faced taunts and jeers from her attacker when she was forced to sit beside him in a courthouse hallway before the trial. Then she was excluded from the trial. At that time, victims' only "right," declared one expert, was "to remain silent" in the face of such inequities.¹

In the 25 years since *Victims of Crime in America* was published, a grassroots movement began to combat such unfairness and launched decades of progress for victims of crime. As of 2010, every state has passed victims' rights laws, and 32 states have constitutional victims' rights amendments. All states have victim compensation funds, and more than 10,000 victim assistance programs exist throughout the country. Such changes have made victims participants, rather than bystanders, in the criminal justice system.

Yet much work remains. Victims' rights are not always enforced. Some victims receive no notice when a trial is scheduled or an offender released. Some courts deny victims' right to be heard at sentencing or to be present at trials, or they fail to order restitution or issue protection orders to keep victims safe. Some victims never learn about victim compensation or receive victim services, an increasing reality during our current economic downturn. Such failures block victims' access to their rights.

"The ideals we celebrate this week give hope to all Americans," said Joye E. Frost, acting director of the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. "When a victim reports a crime because an officer treats her fairly, it enhances the safety of an entire community. When a court hears an impact statement or issues an order of restitution, victims learn the power of fairness, dignity, and respect. Yet when our nation falls short of these ideals, we fail victims and dishonor the progress we mark this week."

The Office for Victims of Crime will launch National Crime Victims' Rights Week in Washington, DC, with its annual National Candlelight Observance Ceremony on April 15, and its Awards Ceremony, April 16, to honor extraordinary individuals and programs that provide services to victims of crime. [City/county/state] will commemorate National Crime Victims' Rights Week with special events and programs [from (date) to (date)]. Among these activities are [list examples and attach a summary of main events to the news release].

Community members are encouraged to join in the week's activities and get involved in helping victims of crime. For additional information about National Crime Victims' Rights Week and ideas on how to serve victims in your community, please contact [agency/organization] at [area code/telephone number] or visit [agency's] Web site at [Web site address]. For more ideas on how to volunteer, visit the Office for Victims of Crime Web site, www.crimevictims.gov.

###

Type your news release, double spaced, on the sample letterhead included in this Resource Guide. Distribute the release to your local media outlets at least 10 days before the event.

¹ National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network, Victims' Rights Education Project Talking Point Kit, 30, <http://www.nvcap.org/vrep/NVCANVREPTalkingPoints.pdf> (accessed August 18, 2009).

15-Second PSA

Voiceover: *You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law.*

Announcer Script: Did you know that **crime victims have rights, too?** To find out more about victims' rights, contact [your agency's information], or visit www.ncvc.org.

30-Second PSA

Voiceover: *You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law.*

Announcer Script: Did you know that **crime victims have rights, too?** They have the right to victim compensation and many other legal rights. Above all, they have the right to *fairness, dignity, and respect*. This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. To find out more about victims' rights, contact [your agency's information], or visit www.ncvc.org.

60-Second PSA

Voiceover: *You have the right to remain silent. Anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law.*

Announcer Script: Did you know that **crime victims have rights, too?** Victims have the right to be heard at sentencing, to be notified if an offender is released, and to apply for compensation if harmed by a violent crime. They have the right to information and help. In many states, victims have the right to be present in court and to receive restitution—payments from offenders to repair the damage caused by the crime. Above all, victims have the right to *fairness, dignity, and respect*. This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. To find out more about victims' rights, contact [your agency's information], or visit www.ncvc.org.

NEW! Expanded Media Resources on This Year's DVD

The *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* features a DVD with many more media resources that you can use during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year to support your public education and outreach activities. To get started, just insert the DVD into a player to see the wide assortment of media clips available to you. After the disclaimer language and Department of Justice seals, you will see the following contents on a menu page:

- *"2010 NCVRW Theme Video" (6 minutes)*
 - › Closed captioned
 - › Open captioned
- *PSA for TV (30 seconds)*
 - › Closed captioned with national tag
 - › Open captioned with national tag
 - › Closed captioned with space for local tag
 - › Data file for broadcast conversion
- *PSA Elements for Radio*
 - › Reading of Miranda Warning (15 seconds)
 - › Audio PSA with national tag (30 seconds)

Broadcast Quality TV PSA

This year's 30-second television public service announcement is a call to action to "be the one" to help children in your community who are exposed to violence. Ask your local TV stations to air this important message; the PSA provides space for a local tag (your agency's contact information).

"Be the One" Audio Track

Adult (VoiceOver): Children are exposed to violence every day in their homes, schools, and communities.

Child #1 (VO): Be the one to ask...

Child #2 (VO): to listen...

Child #3 (VO): to believe...

Child #4 (VO): to care.

Adult (VO): Be the one to help a child who has been hurt by crime.

Child #1 (VO): If you know a young person who may need help, be the one to take the first step.

Adult (VO): Learn how. Contact us.

HOW TO WRITE AN OP-ED

Newspapers need a constant flow of timely, thoughtful opinion pieces on current topics. A convincing National Crime Victims' Rights Week op-ed published in your local newspaper or community newsletter can educate thousands or even millions of readers about fairness, dignity, and respect for victims of crime.

What Is an Op-Ed?

Op-eds are short, persuasive pieces with a unique perspective on a topic of current interest. They encourage readers to adopt the writer's perspective and sometimes to support a course of action. Your National Crime Victims' Rights Week op-ed, by invoking the universal desire for *fairness, dignity, and respect*, can show why principled treatment of victims advances both our nation's values and the safety of your community.

Choosing an Approach

Your goal is to show why *fairness, dignity, and respect* to crime victims matter to everyone. Op-eds usually start with a line, often the beginning of an anecdote, that grabs readers' attention and makes them want to read the rest of the article. The main point (e.g., "fairness, dignity, and respect for victims bring justice to life") appears in the first paragraph, followed by arguments (in descending order of importance) to support your point of view. You can then make your case by using several examples, such as a prosecutor consulting with a victim or a victim making an impact statement at sentencing, to show why fairness to victims increases public safety and respect for the law.

Another approach is to pose a provocative question in the title or opening paragraph—such as "Why Care about Fairness to Crime Victims?" Then tell an uplifting story about a local victim who was treated fairly and with dignity and respect by the criminal justice system. You might describe how a coordinated community response team saved a domestic violence or stalking victim's life. Or how a child sexual abuse victim, championed by a caring teacher and a victim advocate, found the strength to report the crime years later and build a strong, flourishing life. By answering your own question with a compelling story, you can build support for fairness to victims of crime.

Researching Your Op-Ed

Before you decide on a topic, check your local newspapers and television news (or your own organization's case files) for recent stories that reflect local crime trends. Look for cases in which fair treatment of victims helped the community. Did a stalking victim, in an impact statement, praise law enforcement for taking his case seriously? Did an assault victim tell a newspaper that justice was served in his case? Did authorities believe a child abuse victim's disclosures and intervene to save her life? You can use actual cases (or fictionalized accounts of real events) to show why *fairness, dignity, and respect* for crime victims foster cooperation with authorities to hold offenders responsible for their crimes.

Writing Your Op-Ed

- Start with a memorable opening.
 - › **Example:** "After 35 years of representing clients,' the famous attorney told the court, 'I stand before you as the victim of a Ponzi scheme!'"
- State the position you are taking in your op-ed.
 - › **Example:** "Showing fairness, dignity, and respect to crime victims strengthens public safety and respect for the law."
- Link your op-ed to National Crime Victims' Rights Week
 - › **Example:** "April 18–24 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to celebrate fairness, dignity, and respect for victims of crime."
- Show your readers why they should care.
 - › **Example:** "The ordinary Americans defrauded by Bernard Madoff never dreamed their trusted broker would steal everything they had."
- Support your main idea with two or three points.
 - › **Examples:**
 - Giving victims prior notice when offenders leave prison helps keep the community safe.
 - Respectful responses to identity theft victims help defend society against the crime.
 - Protecting the dignity of sexual assault victims encourages their cooperation with authorities.

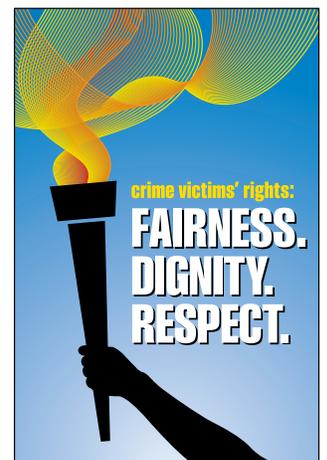
- Back up your statements with facts, statistics, and quotations.
 - › **Examples:**
 - Thirty-two states have constitutional amendments to ensure victims' rights.
 - "The killing of Bonnie Garland, first by Richard Herrin and then again by a legal and cultural process, which seemed to forget that she had ever existed, endangers us all."²
 - The terms fairness, dignity, and respect appear in more than one-half of victims' rights amendments to state constitutions.
 - "To blame victims for crime is like analyzing the cause of World War II and asking, 'What was Pearl Harbor doing in the Pacific, anyway?'"³
- End by restating the NCVRW theme:
 - › **Example:** "This year's theme—'Crime Victims' Rights: Fairness. Dignity. Respect.'—reaffirms ideals that protect us all.

Style Tips

- Limit your op-ed to 750 words. (Check with your local newspaper on length requirements.)
- Write in an informal, conversational tone.
- Use short words, sentences, and paragraphs.
- Choose active verbs (e.g., "respect builds cooperation," as opposed to "cooperation is built by respect").
- Avoid clichés (e.g., "beat around the bush" or "low man on the totem pole") and jargon (e.g., "VIN" for vehicle identification number).

How to Get Your Op-Ed Published

- Choose local publications that are likely to accept your submission.
- Check your newspaper's guidelines on space limits, deadlines, and other requirements (usually available on the publication's Web site).
- Find out how to submit the document: mail, e-mail, or fax.
- If you e-mail your op-ed, paste it into the body of the e-mail. Do not send it as an attachment. Media outlets often use spam filters to block e-mails with attachments.
- Include your name, address, title, e-mail address, and phone numbers.



² Willard Gaylin, *The Killing of Bonnie Garland: A Question of Justice*, (New York: Penguin Books, 1995).

³ President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, *Final Report*, (Washington, DC: Author, 1982), 2.

WHY FAIRNESS TO CRIME VICTIMS MATTERS TO EVERYONE
2010 NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

Last year in a Maryland courtroom, three elderly widows described crimes that had shattered their lives. The man about to be sentenced had hogtied, gagged, and terrorized the women while ransacking their homes for jewelry and cash. The women were presenting victim impact statements, their right under Maryland law, for the judge to consider at sentencing. After sentencing, they praised the detectives who had worked the case for 13 months and the officers and prosecutors who treated them with “great respect.” The victims left the courtroom feeling fairly treated and that justice had been served. [You can substitute a similar story that occurred in your own community.]

Yet how many criminal cases end so satisfactorily? How many victims in our nation know and exercise their rights? How many feel they have been included in the criminal justice process, respectfully treated, and fairly heard? As the nation begins National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we might ask why fairness, dignity, and respect for crime victims should matter to every American.

Imagine that you are a victim of a brutal assault. Two strangers accost you on the street outside your house, steal your wallet, beat you mercilessly, and threaten to kill you if you report the crime. You report the crime and tell the police officer about the threat against your life. The robbers are arrested and arraigned, but you have no opportunity to tell the judge that the robbers promised to kill you. The judge releases the robbers on bail without a protective order prohibiting any contact with you.

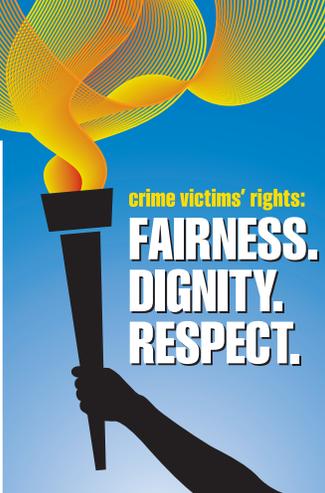
Or suppose your daughter, a college freshman, becomes the victim of a drug-assisted sexual assault. While attending a party with roommates, she accepts a drink from one of the hosts. She wakes up the next morning, bruised and dazed, in a strange dorm room with her torn clothes scattered on the floor. She reports the crime to campus police, who imply she had been drinking heavily, question her account of the events, and discourage her from filing a report. Humiliated by the crime and the officers' assault on her dignity, she returns to her room, confides in no one, and decides not to file a report of the crime.

Finally, imagine that your sister is killed by a drunk driver as she crosses the street. In a later meeting with your family, the prosecutor cites the driver's past DWI convictions, vows to prosecute him to the fullest extent of the law, and promises to honor your right to confer with his office regularly throughout the case. You call the prosecutor several times to ask for updates, but he does not return your calls. A few months later, you read in the newspaper that the charges have been reduced and the parties have entered into a plea bargain: the offender will serve six months in prison and six months of community service for his crime. Despondent over the prosecutor's failure to consult you about the plea bargain, you conclude that justice has been denied to your sister and your family.

The likely impact of these three cases should concern every American. As these victims share their frustrations with others, criminal justice authorities lose respect and community support. Fewer victims may decide to come forward, so fewer crimes are solved and prosecuted, leaving criminals to perpetrate again. Failures to ensure fairness, dignity, and respect to crime victims harm everyone.

The outcome of the Maryland case and thousands like it throughout our nation, however, represent the hope and progress National Crime Victims' Rights Week seeks to promote. When victims know and assert their rights—grounded in fairness, dignity, and respect—we advance public safety and our nation's highest ideals.

5. LANDMARKS IN VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND SERVICES



crime victims' rights:
**FAIRNESS.
DIGNITY.
RESPECT.**

Crime Victims' Rights in America: An Historical Overview

During 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we showcase landmarks over the past 45 years that reflect the nation's progress in bringing

fairness, dignity, and respect to victims of crime.

"Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services" charts that progress—from 1965 to the present—by highlighting the enactment of critical federal and state laws, the growth of national and community victim service organizations, the release of ground-breaking reports that focused national attention on crime victim issues, and the development of new victim assistance strategies that have expanded the nation's capacity to help victims rebuild their lives.

You can use this historical overview—updated through October 2009—to underscore how the attainment of *fairness, dignity, and respect* for victims of crime has been central to the decades-long struggle by victims, victim advocates, and many others who have worked tirelessly to bring hope to the millions of individuals, families, and communities harmed by crime each year. This tool can be a valuable resource as you educate your community through public service announcements, speeches, open houses, media interviews, op-ed columns, and other education efforts during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year.

Key Federal Victims' Rights Legislation

- 1974 Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
- 1980 Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act
- 1982 Victim and Witness Protection Act
- 1982 Missing Children's Act
- 1984 Victims of Crime Act**
- 1984 Justice Assistance Act
- 1984 Missing Children's Assistance Act
- 1984 Family Violence Prevention and Services Act
- 1985 Children's Justice Act
- 1988 Drunk Driving Prevention Act
- 1990 Hate Crime Statistics Act
- 1990 Victims of Child Abuse Act
- 1990 Victims' Rights and Restitution Act
- 1990 National Child Search Assistance Act
- 1992 Battered Women's Testimony Act
- 1993 Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act
- 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act
- 1994 Violence Against Women Act**
- 1996 Community Notification Act ("Megan's Law")
- 1996 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act
- 1996 Mandatory Victims' Restitution Act
- 1997 Victims' Rights Clarification Act
- 1998 Crime Victims with Disabilities Act
- 1998 Identity Theft and Deterrence Act
- 2000 Trafficking Victims Protection Act
- 2001 Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (established September 11th Victim Compensation Fund)
- 2003 PROTECT Act ("Amber Alert" law)
- 2003 Prison Rape Elimination Act
- 2003 Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act
- 2004 Justice for All Act**, including Title I *The Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims' Rights Act*
- 2006 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act
- 2006 Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act

"Fairness is what justice really is."

~ Potter Stewart

U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice (1958 - 1981)

1965

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

1972

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

1973

- The results of the first annual National Crime Victimization Survey are released. The survey, commissioned by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, asks U.S. household members about their exposure to crime. It is intended to complement the FBI's annual compilation of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies.

1974

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

1975

- The first "Victims' Rights Week" is organized by the Philadelphia District Attorney.
- Citizen activists from across the country unite to expand victim services and increase recognition of victims' rights through the formation of the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA).

1976

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

1977

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

1978

- The National Coalition Against Sexual Assault is formed to combat sexual violence and promote services for rape victims.
- The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) is organized as a voice for the battered women's movement on a national level.
- Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc. (POMC), a self-help support group, is founded in Cincinnati, Ohio.

- Minnesota becomes the first state to allow probable cause (warrantless) arrests in cases of domestic assault, regardless of whether a protection order has been issued.

1979

- Frank G. Carrington, considered by many to be “the father of the victims’ rights movement,” founds the Crime Victims’ Legal Advocacy Institute, Inc., to promote the rights of crime victims in the civil and criminal justice systems. The nonprofit organization is renamed VALOR, the Victims’ Assistance Legal Organization, in 1981.
- The Office on Domestic Violence is established in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services but is later closed in 1981.
- The World Society of Victimology is formed to promote research relating to crime victims and victim assistance, advocate for victims’ interests, and advance cooperation of international, regional, and local agencies concerned with crime victims’ issues.

1980

- Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is founded after the death of 13-year-old Cari Lightner, who was killed by a repeat drunk-driving offender. The first two MADD chapters are established in Sacramento, California, and Annapolis, Maryland.
- Congress passes the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980.
- Wisconsin passes the first “Crime Victims’ Bill of Rights.”
- The First National Day of Unity is established in October by NCADV to mourn battered women who have died, celebrate women who have survived the violence, and honor all who have worked to end domestic violence.
- The first Victim Impact Panel is sponsored by Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) in Oswego County, New York.

1981

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

1982

- In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints members of the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to focus attention on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force’s Final Report offers 68 recommendations that become the framework for the advancement of new programs and policies. Its final recommendation, to amend the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to guarantee that “...the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings...” becomes a vital source of new energy to secure state victims’ rights constitutional amendments.
- The Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 brings “fair treatment standards” to victims and witnesses in the federal criminal justice system.
- California becomes the first state to amend its constitution to address the interests of crime victims by establishing a constitutional right to victim restitution.
- The passage of the Missing Children’s Act of 1982 helps guarantee that identifying information about missing children is promptly entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system.
- Congress abolishes, through failure of appropriations, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; many grassroots and system-based victim assistance programs close.

1983

- The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is established by the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs to implement recommendations from the President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime. OVC establishes a national resource center, trains professionals, and develops model legislation to protect victims’ rights.
- U.S. Attorney General William French Smith establishes a Task Force on Family Violence, which holds six public hearings across the United States.
- U.S. Attorney General Smith issues the first *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*, which outlines standards for federal victim and witness assistance and implementation of victims’ rights contained in the federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.
- In April, President Reagan honors crime victims in a White House Rose Garden ceremony.
- The First National Conference of the Judiciary on Victims of Crime is held at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, with support from the National Institute of Justice. Conferees develop recommendations for the judiciary on victims’ rights and services.

Crime Victims' Rights in America

- President Reagan proclaims the first National Missing Children's Day in observance of the fourth anniversary of the disappearance of six-year-old Etan Patz.
- Wisconsin passes the first Child Victim and Witness Bill of Rights.
- The International Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Governors adopts a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights and establishes a Victims' Rights Committee to focus attention on the needs of crime victims by law enforcement officials nationwide.

1984

- The passage of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) establishes the Crime Victims Fund, made up of federal criminal fines, penalties, and bond forfeitures, to support state victim compensation and local victim assistance programs.
- President Reagan signs the Justice Assistance Act, which establishes a financial assistance program for state and local government and funds 200 new victim service programs.
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is established as the national resource agency for missing children. The Center was mandated as part of the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1982.
- The Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action, including improving the criminal justice system's response to battered women and establishing prevention and awareness activities, education and training, and data collection and reporting.
- The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 is enacted, providing strong incentives to states to raise the minimum age for drinking to 21, saving thousands of young lives in years to come.
- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services in Charleston, South Carolina, is founded to involve the faith community in violence prevention and victim assistance.
- Congress passes the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which earmarks federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.
- Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors' seminar held in Washington, DC, by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.
- A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- Victim/witness coordinator positions are established in the U.S. Attorneys' Offices within the U.S. Department of Justice.

- California State University, Fresno, initiates the first Victim Services Certificate Program offered for academic credit by a university.
- OVC establishes the National Victims Resource Center, now named the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), to serve as a clearinghouse for OVC publications and other resources.

1985

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

1986

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

1987

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$77 million.
- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network and Steering Committee are formed at a meeting hosted by the National Center for Victims of Crime. This initiative becomes instrumental in the passage of victims' rights amendments throughout the United States.
- Security on Campus, Inc., (SOC) is established by Howard and Connie Clery, following the tragic robbery, rape, and murder of their daughter, Jeanne, at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania. SOC raises national awareness about crime and victimization on our nation's campuses.
- The American Correctional Association establishes a Task Force on Victims of Crime.
- NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.
- October is officially designated as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month to honor battered women and those who serve them.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Booth v. Maryland* (482 U.S. 496) that victim impact statements are unconstitutional (in violation of the Eighth Amendment) when applied to the penalty phase of a capital trial because "only the defendant's personal responsibility and moral guilt" may be considered in capital sentencing. Significant dissenting opinions are offered.
- Victims and advocates in Florida, frustrated by five years of inaction by their legislature on a proposed victims' rights constitutional amendment, begin a petition drive. Thousands of citizens sign petitions supporting constitutional protection for victims' rights. The Florida legislature reconsiders, and the constitutional amendment appears on the 1988 ballot.

1988

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$93 million.
- OVC sets aside funds for the Victim Assistance in Indian Country grant program to provide direct services to Native Americans by establishing "on-reservation" victim assistance programs in Indian Country.
- The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse is established by a cooperative agreement among the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of State Units on Aging, and the University of Delaware. Renamed the National Center on Elder Abuse, it continues to provide information and statistics.
- *State v. Ciskie* is the first case to allow the use of expert testimony to explain the behavior and mental state of an adult rape victim. The testimony is used to show why a victim of repeated physical and sexual assaults by her

intimate partner would not immediately call the police or take action. The jury convicts the defendant on four counts of rape.

- The Drunk Driving Prevention Act is passed, and all states raise the minimum drinking age to 21.
- Victims' rights constitutional amendments are introduced in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina, and Washington. Florida's amendment is placed on the November ballot, where it passes with 90 percent of the vote. Michigan's amendment passes with over 80 percent of the vote.
- OVC sponsors the first "Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime" conference in Rapid City, South Dakota.
- Amendments to the Victims of Crime Act legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and encourage state compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide, and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments, at the behest of MADD and POMC, add a new "priority" category for funding victim assistance programs for "previously underserved victims of violent crime."
- OVC establishes a Federal Emergency Fund for victims in the federal criminal justice system.

1989

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$133 million.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court reaffirms in *South Carolina v. Gathers* its 1987 decision in *Booth v. Maryland* that victim impact evidence and arguments are unconstitutional when applied to the penalty phase of a capital trial. Again, significant dissenting opinions are offered.
- The legislatures in Texas and Washington pass victims' rights constitutional amendments. Both are ratified by voters.

1990

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$146 million.
- Congress passes the Hate Crime Statistics Act, requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data on the incidence of certain crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.
- The Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act, requiring institutions of higher education to disclose murder, rape, robbery, and other crimes on campus, is signed into law by President George H.W. Bush.

Crime Victims' Rights in America

- Congress passes the Victims of Child Abuse Act, which features reforms to make the federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses.
- The Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 incorporates a Bill of Rights for federal crime victims and codifies services that should be available to victims of crime.
- Congress passes legislation proposed by MADD to prevent drunk drivers and other offenders from filing bankruptcy to avoid paying criminal restitution or civil fines.
- The Arizona petition drive to place the victims' rights constitutional amendment on the ballot succeeds, and the amendment is ratified by voters.
- The first National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Thrownaway Children in America shows that more than one million children are abducted annually.
- The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons into the FBI's NCIC computer system.
- The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.
- Colorado legislators introduce a victims' rights constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.
- In an 8-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states by this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their crimes in the media or publications.
- The Washington Secretary of State implements the nation's first Address Confidentiality Program, which provides victims of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault an alternative, confidential mailing address and secures the confidentiality of two normally public records—voter registration and motor vehicle records.
- By the end of 1991, seven states have incorporated victims' rights into their state constitutions.

1991

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$128 million.
- U.S. Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) introduces the first Congressional Joint Resolution (H. J. RES. 247) to place victims' rights in the U.S. Constitution.
- California State University, Fresno, approves the first bachelor's degree program in victimology in the nation.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *America Speaks Out*, a report on the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization.
- In a 7-2 decision in *Payne v. Tennessee* (501 U.S. 808), the U.S. Supreme Court reverses its earlier decisions in *Booth v. Maryland* (1987) and *South Carolina v. Gathers* (1989) and rules that testimony and prosecutorial arguments commenting on the murder victim's good character, as well as how the victim's death affected his or her survivors, do not violate the defendant's constitutional rights in a capital case.
- U.S. Attorney General William P. Barr issues new comprehensive guidelines that establish procedures for the federal criminal justice system to respond to the needs of crime victims. The 1991 *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance* implement new protections of the Crime Control Act of 1990, integrating requirements of the Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act, and the Victim and Witness Protection Act.
- The American Probation and Parole Association establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.

1992

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$221 million.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, a groundbreaking study on forcible rape, including data on rape frequency, victims' reporting rate to police, the impact of rape on victims' mental health, and the effect of media disclosure of victim identities on reporting rape to law enforcement.
- The Association of Paroling Authorities International establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' needs, rights, and services in parole processes.
- Congress reauthorizes the Higher Education Bill, which includes the Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights.
- The Battered Women's Testimony Act, which urges states to accept expert testimony in criminal cases involving battered women, is passed by Congress and signed into law by President George H. W. Bush.
- In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul*, strikes down a local hate crimes ordinance in Minnesota. The ordinance had prohibited the display of a symbol which one knew or had reason to know "arouses anger, alarm or resentment in others on the basis of race, color, creed, religion or gender," and was found to violate the First Amendment.
- Five states—Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and New Mexico—ratify victims' rights constitutional amendments.
- Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking laws.

- Massachusetts passes a landmark bill creating a statewide computerized domestic violence registry and requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.

1993

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$144 million.
- Wisconsin ratifies its victims' rights constitutional amendment, bringing the total number of states with these amendments to 14.
- Congress passes the International Parental Kidnapping Act, which makes a federal felony the removal of a child from the United States or keeping a child outside of the United States with the intent to obstruct the lawful exercise of parental rights.
- President William J. Clinton signs the "Brady Bill," requiring a waiting period for the purchase of handguns.
- Congress passes the Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act, establishing a national repository for information about child sex offenders.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime launches the National Crime Victim Helpline (formerly called INFOLINK), a toll-free service that provides trained victim advocacy and support for victims of all types of crime.
- Twenty-two states pass anti-stalking statutes, bringing the total number of states with anti-stalking laws to 50, plus the District of Columbia.

1994

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$185 million.
- The American Correctional Association Victims Committee publishes the landmark *Report and Recommendations on Victims of Juvenile Crime*, which offers guidelines for improving victims' rights and services within the juvenile justice system.
- Six additional states pass victims' rights constitutional amendments—the largest number ever in a single year—bringing the total number of states with amendments to 20. States with new amendments include Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio, and Utah.
- President Clinton signs a comprehensive package of federal victims' rights legislation as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. The Act includes:
 - › The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which authorizes more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat violence against women.
 - › Enhanced VOCA funding provisions.
 - › Establishment of a National Child Sex Offender Registry.

- › Enhanced sentences for drunk drivers with child passengers.
- Kentucky becomes the first state to institute automated telephone notification to crime victims of their offender's status, location, and release date.
- OVC establishes the Community Crisis Response program, using the NOVA model, to improve services to victims in communities that have experienced a crime resulting in multiple violent victimizations.

1995

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233 million.
- Legislatures in three states—Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina—pass victims' rights constitutional amendments that will be placed on the ballot in 1996.
- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network proposes the first draft of language for a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.
- The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) in Washington, DC. Supported by OVC, NVAA provides an academically credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights, and other victim-related topics.
- *The Anatomy of Fraud: Report of a Nationwide Survey* by Richard Titus, Fred Heinzemann, and John M. Boyle is published. The report is based on the first nationwide survey, conducted in 1991 by the National Institute of Justice, to determine the scope of fraud and its effects, with findings that an estimated \$40 billion is lost to fraud each year. One-third of the people surveyed reported that an attempt to defraud them had occurred in the previous year.
- The U.S. Department of Justice issues the revised *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*, which increases the accountability of federal criminal justice officials, directing that performance appraisals and reports of best efforts include information on guidelines compliance.
- The Beijing World Conference on Women issues a landmark call for global action to end violence against women.

1996

- The Crime Victims Fund reaches an historic high with deposits over \$525 million.
- Federal victims' rights constitutional amendments are introduced in both houses of Congress with bipartisan support.
- Both presidential candidates and Attorney General Janet Reno endorse the concept of a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.

Crime Victims' Rights in America

- Eight states ratify the passage of victims' rights constitutional amendments—raising the total number of such state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.
- President Clinton reaffirms his support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Congress, criminal justice officials, and representatives of local, state, and national victims' rights organizations.
- The Community Notification Act, known as “Megan’s Law,” amends the Child Sexual Abuse Registry law to provide for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders.
- President Clinton signs the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, providing \$1 million to strengthen antiterrorism efforts, make restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expand compensation and assistance for victims of terrorism both at home and abroad, including victims in the military.
- OVC uses its new authority under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act to provide substantial financial assistance to the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.
- The Mandatory Victims’ Restitution Act, enacted as Title II of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, allows federal courts to award “public harm” restitution directly to state VOCA victim assistance programs. The Act makes restitution in federal cases mandatory, regardless of the defendant’s ability to pay. It also requires federal courts to order restitution to victims of fraud.
- The VOCA definition of “crime victim” is expanded to include victims of financial crime, allowing this group to receive counseling, advocacy, and support services.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline is established by Congress to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.
- The Church Arson Prevention Act is signed in response to an increasing number of acts of arson against religious institutions around the country.
- The Drug-induced Rape Prevention Act is enacted to address the emerging issue of drug-facilitated rape and sexual assault.
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, within the U.S. Department of Justice, issues the *Juvenile Justice Action Plan*, which includes recommendations for victims’ rights and services within the juvenile justice system for victims of juvenile offenders.
- Congress passes the Victims’ Rights Clarification Act of 1997 to clarify existing federal law allowing victims to attend a trial and to appear as “impact witnesses” during the sentencing phase of both capital and noncapital cases. President Clinton signs the Act, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to observe the trial and to provide input later at sentencing.
- A federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment is reintroduced in the opening days of the 105th Congress with strong bipartisan support. The Senate and House Judiciary Committees conduct hearings on the proposed federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies at the Senate hearing in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.
- To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides victim assistance grants directly to tribes in Indian Country.
- Congress enacts a federal anti-stalking law as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997.
- Due to the large influx of VOCA funds in the previous fiscal year, OVC hosts a series of regional meetings with state VOCA administrators to encourage states to develop multiyear funding strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and support the development and implementation of technologies to improve victims’ rights and services.
- OVC continues its support of the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City by funding additional advocates, crisis counseling, and travel expenses for the bombing victims to attend court proceedings. When the venue of the trial is changed to Denver, Colorado, OVC provides funding for a special closed-circuit broadcast to victims and survivors in Oklahoma City.
- OVC releases *New Directions from the Field: Victims’ Rights and Services for the 21st Century*, which assesses the nation’s progress in meeting the recommendations set forth in the *Final Report of the 1982 President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime* and issues over 250 new recommendations from the field for the next millennium.

1997

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$363 million.

1998

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

- Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, and Tennessee. The Supreme Court of Oregon, however, overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.
- The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 is passed. Part E of this legislation, "Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus," is authorized through the year 2003 and appropriates a total of \$10 million in grant funding to the Violence Against Women Grants Office for Fiscal Year 1999. Another primary aim of this legislation is to reduce binge drinking and illegal alcohol consumption on college campuses.
- Congress enacts the Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act of 1998, providing for numerous sentencing enhancements and other initiatives addressing sex crimes against children, including crimes facilitated by the use of interstate facilities and the Internet.
- Congress passes the Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act, representing the first effort to systematically gather information about the extent of victimization of individuals with disabilities. This legislation directs the U.S. Attorney General to conduct a study on crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics must include statistics on the nature of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities and victim characteristics in its annual National Crime Victimization Survey by 2000.
- The Identity Theft and Deterrence Act of 1998 is signed into law. This landmark federal legislation outlaws identity theft and directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to consider various factors in determining penalties, including the number of victims and the value of losses to any individual victim. The Act further authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to log and acknowledge reports of identity theft, provide information to victims, and refer complaints to appropriate consumer reporting and law enforcement agencies.
- OVC provides funding to the U.S. Department of State to support the development of a Victim Assistance Specialist position to improve the quality and coordination of services provided to U.S. citizens who are victimized abroad.

1999

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$985 million.
- The proposed federal victims' rights constitutional amendment (Senate Joint Resolution 3, identical to SJR 44) is introduced in the 106th Congress.
- The fifth National Victim Assistance Academy is held at five university locations across the United States, bringing the total number of Academy graduates to nearly 1,000.

- OVC issues the first grants to create State Victim Assistance Academies.
- The National Crime Victim Bar Association is formed by the National Center for Victims of Crime to promote civil justice for victims of crime.

2000

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$777 million.
- Congress passes a new national drunk driving limit of 0.08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) with the strong support of MADD and other victim advocacy organizations, as well as leading highway safety, health, medical, law enforcement, and insurance groups. The new law, passed with strong bipartisan support, requires states to pass 0.08 "per se intoxication" laws or lose a portion of their annual federal highway funding.
- Congress reauthorizes the Violence Against Women Act of 2000, extending VAWA through 2005 and authorizing funding at \$3.3 billion over the five-year period. In addition to expanding federal stalking statutes to include stalking on the Internet, the Act authorizes:
 - › \$80 million a year for rape prevention and education grants.
 - › \$875 million over five years for battered women's shelters.
 - › \$25 million in 2001 for transitional housing programs.
 - › \$25 million to address violence against older women and women with disabilities.
- The Internet Crime Complaint Center Web site, www.ic3.gov, is created by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National White Collar Crime Center to combat Internet fraud by giving consumers a convenient way to report violations and by centralizing information about fraud crimes for law enforcement.
- Attorney General Reno revises and reissues the *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*, which mandates that every Department of Justice employee who comes into contact with crime victims receives at minimum one hour of training about victim rights laws and the guidelines.
- Victimization rates as reported in the National Crime Victimization Survey are the lowest recorded since the survey's creation in 1973.
- The Treasury Department conducts the National Summit on Identity Theft, which addresses prevention techniques, victims' experiences, and remediation in the government and private sector. The summit is the first national-level conference involving law enforcement, victims, industry representatives, and nonprofit organizations interested in the issue. At the summit, Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers unveils four new initiatives to address identity theft.

Crime Victims' Rights in America

- A federal victims' rights constitutional amendment is addressed for the first time by the full U.S. Senate. Following two-and-a-half days of debate, the measure (SJR 3) is withdrawn for further consideration by its cosponsors, Senators Kyl (R-AZ) and Feinstein (D-CA), when it becomes apparent that the measure will not receive the two-thirds majority vote necessary for approval.
- Congress passes and the President signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. This new law significantly strengthens criminal enforcement, prosecution, and penalties against traffickers; provides new protections to victims; and enables victims of severe forms of trafficking to seek benefits and services available to other crime victims.

2001

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$544 million.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey reports that victimization rates continue to drop, reaching a new low of 26 million victims for the year 2000.
- On September 11, 2001, two hijacked planes crash into the World Trade Center, another into the Pentagon, and a fourth into a field in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, killing 2,974 victims and injuring countless others in the worst terrorist attacks on American soil.
- Congress responds to the terrorist acts of September 11 with a raft of new laws providing funding for victim assistance, tax relief for victims, and other accommodations and protections for victims. As part of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act, a new federal victim compensation program is created specifically for the victims of September 11. The program includes many types of damages normally available only through civil actions, such as payment for pain and suffering, lifetime lost earnings, and loss of enjoyment of life. To receive compensation, claimants are required to waive their right to bring civil action for damages suffered as a result of the terrorist acts.
- Congress passes and President George W. Bush signs the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, a package of antiterrorism legislation that includes changes to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), including increasing the percentage of state compensation payments reimbursable by the federal government and allowing OVC to fund compliance and evaluation projects.
- OVC augments state victim compensation funding to aid victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania; offers assistance to victims of the September 11 terrorist attack on the Pentagon through the Pentagon Family Assistance Center; and establishes a toll-free telephone number and secure Web site for victims and their immediate family members.
- The Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act and Jennifer's Law increase the annual Crime Victims Fund set-aside for child abuse victims from \$10 million to a maximum of \$20 million, and allow the use of Byrne grant funds for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Jennifer's Law authorizes \$2 million per year through Fiscal Year 2002 for states to apply for grants to cover costs associated with entering complete files of unidentified crime victims into the FBI's NCIC database.
- New regulations, policies, and procedures for victims of trafficking dramatically change the response to this class of crime victims by agencies throughout the federal government, including the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and several U.S. Department of Justice agencies (the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices).

2002

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$519 million.
- OVC releases final program guidelines and an accompanying application kit for the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program for Terrorism and Mass Violence Crimes, which provides funding to compensate and assist victims of terrorism and mass violence that occur within and outside the United States.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey continues to show a decline in crime victimization. Violent crime victimization dropped 10 percent from the previous year, and property crime dropped 6 percent.
- President Bush attends the presentation of the National Crime Victims' Rights Week awards and announces the Administration's support for the proposed Crime Victims' Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) is established. With OVC support, NAVAA provides technical assistance and training to state VOCA assistance administrators.
- OVC makes available the first Helping Outreach Programs to Expand grants to grassroots, nonprofit, community-based victim organizations and coalitions to improve outreach and services to victims of crime through the support of program development, networking, coalition building, and service delivery.
- Congress appropriates approximately \$20 million to fund services to trafficking victims, including shelter, medical and mental health care, legal assistance, interpretation, and advocacy.
- President Bush hosts the first White House Conference on Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children and announces his strong support for the Hutchison-Feinstein

National AMBER Alert Network Act of 2002, which would help develop, enhance, and coordinate AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response). The Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs is designated as the National AMBER Alert Coordinator at the Department of Justice.

- By the end of 2002, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam have established crime victim compensation programs.
- *Our Vulnerable Teenagers: Their Victimization, Its Consequences, and Directions for Prevention and Intervention* is released by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the National Center for Victims of Crime. This landmark report documents the disproportionate representation of teenagers, ages 12 to 19, as victims of crime, and discusses promising prevention and intervention strategies.

2003

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$361 million.
- The Senate Judiciary Committee passes the federal victims' rights constitutional amendment to ensure basic rights to victims nationwide.
- Congress makes the Office on Violence Against Women (formerly the Violence Against Women Office within the Office of Justice Programs) a permanent, independent office within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the PROTECT Act of 2003—also known as the “Amber Alert” law—which creates a national AMBER network to facilitate rapid law enforcement and community response to kidnapped or abducted children.
- The American Society of Victimology (ASV) is established at the first American Symposium on Victimology held in Kansas City, Kansas. The ASV serves as a forum for academicians and practitioners on all topics related to victimology in partnership with the World Society of Victimology.
- The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 is enacted to track and address the issue of rape in correctional institutions and develop national standards aimed at reducing prison rape.
- Congress establishes January as National Stalking Awareness Month.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline, operated by the Texas Council on Family Violence, receives its one millionth call.
- The U.S. Postal Service releases the Stop Family Violence postage stamp to raise money for domestic violence prevention programs.

- Congress appropriates \$22 million for the U.S. Department of Defense's Family Advocacy Program, \$900,000 of which is for the National Domestic Violence Hotline Awareness, Intervention, and Prevention Campaign in the military services.
- The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 is enacted to provide new protections against identity theft and help victims of identity theft recover their financial losses.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. Along with reauthorizing programs created under the first TVPA, this legislation strengthens prevention efforts, supports prosecution of offenders, simplifies the process by which victims are certified eligible for benefits, and allows benefits and services to be available for victims' family members who are legally allowed to come to the United States. The legislation also creates a civil cause of action for victims of forced labor or forced prostitution.

2004

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$834 million.
- The U.S. Department of Defense Task Force on Care for Victims of Sexual Assault releases its report and recommendations for preventing sexual assault in the military and providing a sensitive response to victims. The recommendations include establishing a single office within the U.S. Department of Defense to handle sexual assault matters, launching an information campaign to inform personnel about services available to victims, and convening a summit to update the definition of sexual assault and address victim privacy concerns within the military context.
- The Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act is enacted, defining aggravated identity theft as stealing another person's identity in connection with the commission of other specified felonies. The legislation also prohibits the court from ordering an offender's sentence for identity theft to run concurrently with a sentence imposed on the same offender for any other crime.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Justice for All Act of 2004, which includes the Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims' Rights Act, providing substantive rights for crime victims. The law provides mechanisms at the federal level to enforce the rights of crime victims, giving victims and prosecutors legal standing to assert victims' rights, authorizing the filing of writs of mandamus to assert a victim's right, and requiring the U.S. Attorney General to establish a victims' rights compliance program within the Department of Justice. The legislation authorizes \$155 million in funding over the next five years for victim assistance programs at the federal and state level. This

Crime Victims' Rights in America

omnibus crime legislation also provides funding for DNA testing, crime labs, sexual assault forensic examiners, and programs for post-conviction DNA testing.

- President Bush hosts the first national training conference on human trafficking, which brings together trafficking response teams of federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and victim service providers from at least 21 cities with a known concentration of trafficking victims. The conference emphasizes the importance of combating trafficking using a victim-centered approach.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *Repairing the Harm: A New Vision for Crime Victim Compensation in America*, which examines compensation data from all 50 states, the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, and compensation programs in other countries. The report also recommends a framework for strengthening victim compensation in the United States.

2005

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$668 million.
- The U.S. Department of Justice establishes an online national sex offender registry that provides real-time access to public sex offender data nationwide with a single Internet search.
- OVC and the Bureau of Justice Assistance initiate a program to establish teams of law enforcement task forces and victim services to respond to human trafficking. The primary goals of this program are to develop sustainable programs to combat human trafficking through proactive law enforcement and prosecution at all levels of government, to coordinate U.S. Attorneys' Offices' efforts, to collaborate with victim service providers, and to increase the identification and rescue of trafficking victims.
- The U.S. House of Representatives establishes the first congressional Victims' Rights Caucus, co-chaired by Representatives Ted Poe (R-TX) and Jim Costa (D-CA). The mission of the Caucus is to elevate crime victim issues in Congress in a bipartisan manner, without infringing on the rights of the accused, and to advocate for crime victims' interests before the Administration and within Congress.
- The Department of Justice announces more than \$84 million in DNA grants nationwide as part of President Bush's Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology initiative. The initiative is designed to improve the nation's capacity to use DNA evidence by eliminating casework and convicted offender backlogs, funding research and development, improving crime lab capacity, providing training for all stakeholders in the criminal justice system, and conducting testing to identify missing persons.
- Attorney General Alberto Gonzalez issues updated *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*. The guidelines incorporate provisions for crime victims'

rights and remedies, including those in the Justice for All Act, which had been enacted since the publication of the last edition. The guidelines also address victim and witness assistance in human trafficking and identity theft cases.

- The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators releases the *Crime Victims Fund Report*, which highlights the Crime Victims Fund's contribution to the federal government's efforts to assist victims, analyzes the sources of deposits into the Fund, examines the issues involved in administering the Fund, and explores future challenges to the Fund's capacity to meet victims' needs.
- The American Bar Association releases *Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams: A Replication Manual*, developed by the ABA Commission on Law and Aging and funded by OVC. This groundbreaking manual provides guidance to communities on establishing elder abuse fatality review teams that review deaths caused by or related to elder abuse.
- The U.S. Department of Justice issues its Final Rule implementing the victims' rights compliance provisions of the Crime Victims Rights' Act portion of the Justice for All Act. The rule establishes the office of the Victims' Rights Ombudsman within the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) to receive and investigate complaints relating to the provision or violation of the rights of crime victims. The rule establishes procedures for filing complaints, investigating complaints, and imposing disciplinary sanctions against employees when warranted.
- The U.S. Department of Defense announces a new sexual assault policy. The policy creates a military-wide definition of sexual assault, sets a baseline standard for prevention and response training for the armed services, and requires all military installations to have a sexual assault response coordinator with a staff of victim advocates. The policy also requires the establishment of a senior level of command to handle sexual assault cases and review any administrative discharges of sexual assault victims.

2006

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$650 million.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005. This extension of the Violence Against Women Act includes provisions for early intervention, prevention, and health care, and promotes a national commitment to keep women and children safe from fear and abuse.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. This law expands the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 by enhancing efforts to fight domestic trafficking in persons.

- During the National Crime Victims' Rights Week ceremony, OVC awards the first Ronald Wilson Reagan Public Policy Awards to honor outstanding individuals whose leadership, vision, and innovation have led to significant changes in public policy and practice that benefit crime victims.
- President Bush signs the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. Along with increasing supervision of sex offenders, this wide-ranging legislation also extends the federal Crime Victims' Rights Act to federal habeas corpus proceedings arising out of state convictions, eliminates the statute of limitations for federal prosecution of certain sexual offenses and child abduction, and extends the civil remedy for child sex crime victims to persons victimized as children, even if their injuries did not surface until the person became an adult.
- Attorney General Gonzales launches Project Safe Childhood, aimed at ending Internet-based child sexual exploitation. This nationwide project creates locally designed partnerships of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies together with community leaders to develop a coordinated strategy to prevent, investigate, and prosecute sexual predators, abusers, and pornographers who target children. All United States Attorneys are charged with taking the lead in designing a strategic plan for their community.
- The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit decides *Kenna v. U.S. District Court for the Central District of California*, in which the court considered whether the Crime Victims' Rights Act portion of the Justice for All Act gave victims the right to speak at sentencing hearings. The case involved a father and son who swindled dozens of victims. The defendants pled guilty to wire fraud and money laundering. More than 60 victims submitted victim impact statements. At the father's sentencing hearing, several victims spoke about the effects of the crimes, but at the son's sentencing the judge refused to allow the victims to speak. The court held that the district judge had made a mistake, and made three key points: (1) in passing the Crime Victims' Rights Act, it was the intent of Congress to allow victims to speak at sentencing hearings, not just to submit victim impact statements; (2) victims have a right to speak even if there is more than one criminal sentencing; and (3) the remedy for a crime victim denied the right to speak at a sentencing hearing is to have the sentence vacated and a new sentencing hearing held in which the victims are allowed to speak.
- The Department of Justice issues its final rule implementing the new International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program (ITVERP). This new federally administered program extends crime victim compensation to American victims of terrorism abroad, reimbursing them for direct, out-of-pocket expenses resulting from an act of terror.
- President Bush signs the Older Americans Act Reauthorization (OAA), which includes a number of victim-related provisions. It requires the Assistant Secretary on Aging at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to designate an individual to develop a long-term plan for a national response to elder abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment activities. The new law improves access to programs and services under OAA by addressing the needs of older individuals with limited English proficiency; promotes multidisciplinary responses by states and Indian tribes to elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation; and preserves the long-term care ombudsman program.

2007

- For the first time ever, the Crime Victims Fund deposits surpass a billion dollars, totaling \$1.02 billion.
- Attorney General Gonzales and Federal Trade Commission Chairman Deborah Platt Majoras release the President's Identity Theft Task Force strategic plan to combat identity theft. Task Force recommendations include reducing the unnecessary use of Social Security numbers by federal agencies; establishing national standards requiring private entities to safeguard the personal data they compile and to notify consumers of any breach that poses a significant risk of identity theft; implementing a consumer awareness campaign; and creating a National Identity Theft Law Enforcement Center to coordinate law enforcement efforts and information to improve the investigation and prosecution of identity thieves.
- OVC makes the first payments of the ITVERP program to U.S. victims of international acts of terrorism, including the victims of the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings, in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; the October 2002 Bali, Indonesia, nightclub bombing; the May 2003 bombing of expatriate housing in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; and the 2003 airport bombing in Davao City, Philippines.
- House and Senate Resolutions establishing September 25 as the National Day of Remembrance for Murder Victims coincide with the first annual national event held on Capitol Hill.

2008

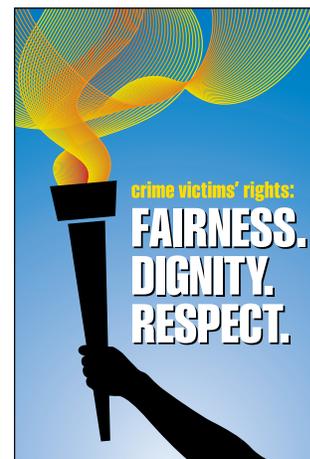
- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$896 million.
- President Bush signs into law the Identity Theft Enhancement and Restitution Act as part of the Former Vice President Protection Act of 2008. This legislation permits courts to order restitution to cybercrime victims for the costs associated with identity theft, including the loss of time and money spent restoring their credit record.

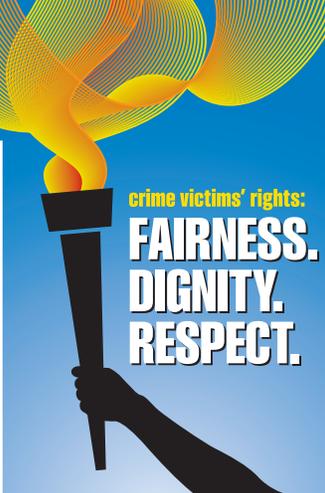
Crime Victims' Rights in America

- OVC releases two guides on the rights of victims of perpetrators with mental illness, a long-underserved victim population. *Responding to People Who Have Been Victimized by Individuals with Mental Illnesses* sets out the steps policymakers, advocates, mental health professionals, and others can take to understand and protect the rights and safety of these crime victims. *A Guide to the Role of Crime Victims in Mental Health Courts* offers practical recommendations to mental health court practitioners about how to engage crime victims in case proceedings. Both publications were developed by the Council of State Governments' Justice Center.
- Congress passes the Reconnecting Homeless Youth Act of 2008, which amends the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. This legislation extends funding for various programs to serve homeless youth, including programs to prevent the sexual abuse of youth. It includes a requirement for regular statistical reports on the problem.
- OVC releases the *Resource Guide for Serving U.S. Citizens Victimized Abroad*, an online guide to help U.S.-based victim service providers deliver comprehensive and effective services to victims of overseas crime. The guide helps service providers access resources abroad and in the United States.
- The Government Accountability Office (GAO) releases a report on the federal Crime Victims' Rights Act (CVRA). The report makes a number of recommendations to improve CVRA implementation, including: making efforts to increase victims' awareness of mechanisms to enforce their rights; restructuring the complaint investigation process to promote greater independence and impartiality of investigators; and identifying performance measures regarding victims' rights.
- President Bush signs into law legislation requiring the Department of Justice to develop and implement a National Strategy [on] Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, to improve the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, to increase resources for regional computer forensic labs, and to make other improvements to increase the ability of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute child predators.
- President Barack Obama signs the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which includes supplemental funding for crime victim assistance and compensation, for STOP grants, and for transitional housing programs for domestic violence victims.
- President Obama issues the first White House Proclamation of National Sexual Assault Awareness Month.
- President Obama names Lynn Rosenthal to the newly created position of White House Advisor on Violence Against Women.
- Congress passes and the President signs the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009 (FERA), expanding federal fraud laws to cover mortgage fraud, additional forms of securities fraud, and certain money laundering and authorizing additional funding for investigation and prosecution of such fraud. The new law also establishes a Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission to examine the causes of the current financial and economic crisis in the United States and present its findings to the President and Congress in 2010.
- President Obama and the House of Representatives recognize the 15th Anniversary of the passage of the Violence Against Women Act through a Presidential Proclamation and House Resolution.
- The Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, releases landmark report on crimes against persons with disabilities, based on the National Crime Victimization Survey. The report finds that the rate of nonfatal violent crime against persons with disabilities was 1.5 times higher than the rate for persons without disabilities. The report was released in order to fulfill the mandate of the Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act.
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, releases report on a national survey on children's exposure to violence, the most comprehensive survey to date on this issue. The report includes findings regarding children's direct and indirect exposure to specific categories of violence, how exposure to violence changes as children grow up, and the prevalence and incidence of multiple and cumulative exposures to violence.

2009

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$1.75 billion, the highest level in the history of the Fund.
- U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics releases the first national statistics on the prevalence of stalking in America. *Stalking Victimization in the United States* finds that 3.4 million persons identified themselves as victims of stalking in a 12-month period.





crime victims' rights:

**FAIRNESS.
DIGNITY.
RESPECT.**

Crime Victimization in the United States: Statistical Overviews

A major stumbling block to strengthening and enforcing crime

victims' rights can be the widespread perception that "crime won't happen to me, so why should I care?" Crime victimization statistics can help remove that block—not as a scare tactic to make people afraid—but as a means to create empathy among those fortunate to not have experienced crime. Crime victimization statistics, when understood and used properly, allow people to see a crime not as a singular event but as a rippling disturbance with far-reaching consequences. To help educate your community about the realities of victimization and why each of us should care, the *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide* presents 22 pages of updated statistical overviews underscoring the physical, emotional, and financial impact of crime.

Interpreting Crime Statistics

Many 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), 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 an annual study based on interviews of all individuals age 12 or older residing in randomly selected households throughout the nation. Each year, the NCVS interviews 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 /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 (e.g., 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).

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Overview of Crime and Victimization in the United States

In 2008, 21 million crimes were committed in the United States; of these, 5 million were violent and 16 million were property crimes.¹

Forty-seven percent of violent crimes and 40 percent of property crimes were reported to the police.²

An estimated 16,272 persons were murdered nationwide in 2008, a 3.9 percent decline from 2007.³

In 2007, child protective services found approximately 794,000 children to be victims of child abuse or neglect.⁴

In 2008, victims age 12 or older experienced a total of 203,830 rapes or sexual assaults.⁵

During a one-year period, 3.4 million people age 18 or older in the United States were stalked; of these, 2,531,770 were women and 892,340 were men.⁶

In 2007, youth ages 12 to 24 experienced the highest rates of victimization.⁷

In 2007, teens ages 12 to 19 experienced 1.6 million violent crimes.⁸

In a 1999 study, 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.⁹

There were 11,773 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities in 2008, a decline of 9.7 percent from 2007.¹⁰

In 2007, 91,590 persons over the age of 65 were victims of violent crime.¹¹

In 2007, 7,624 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by local law enforcement agencies.¹²

In 2008, the incidence of identity fraud rose for the first time in five years to nearly 10 million victims up from 8.1 million in 2007.¹³

In 2008, 20 percent of all violent crime incidents were committed by an armed offender, and 7 percent by an offender with a firearm.¹⁴

Of the 621,450 violent crimes committed in the workplace in 2007, 492,790 were simple assaults, 97,830 were aggravated assaults, 23,270 were robberies, and 7,550 were rapes or sexual assaults.¹⁵

In 2007, 15 percent of violent crimes and 94 percent of property crimes resulted in economic losses from theft or damage.¹⁶

In 2008, 88,432 crimes were reported to police on college and university campuses; 97 percent were property crimes, and 3 percent violent crimes.¹⁷

In 2007, persons ages 12 or older with disabilities experienced approximately 716,000 non-fatal violent crimes and 2.3 million property crimes.¹⁸

Youth ages 12 to 19 with a disability experienced violence at nearly twice the rate of those without a disability.¹⁹

The International Labor Organization (ILO)—the United Nations agency charged with addressing labor standards, employment, and social protection issues—estimates that there are at least 12.3 million adults and children in forced labor, bonded labor, and commercial sexual servitude at any given time.²⁰

1 Michael Rand, "Criminal Victimization, 2008," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv08.pdf> (accessed November 3, 2009).

2 Ibid., 6.

3 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008: Murder," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html (accessed November 3, 2009).

4 Child Maltreatment, 2007, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, 2009), 23, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm07/cm07.pdf> (accessed November 3, 2009).

5 "Criminal Victimization, 2008," 1.

6 Katrina Baum, Shannan Catalano, Michael Rand and Kristina Rose, "Stalking Victimization in the United States," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1, *calculated from data on p. 3*, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/svus.pdf> (accessed September 3, 2009).

7 Rand, "Criminal Victimization, 2008," 4.

8 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007: Statistical Tables," (soon to be published), *data extrapolated from Table 3*.

9 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): 914, <http://archpsyc.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/62/8/911> (accessed November 3, 2009).

10 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "2008 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment—Highlights," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2009), Table 3, <http://www.nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811172.pdf> (accessed August 26, 2009).

11 *Data extrapolated from* Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007: Statistical Tables," (soon to be published), Table 4.

12 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2007," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), Table 1, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2007/table_01.htm (accessed November 3, 2009).

13 Javelin Strategy and Research, "2009 Identity Fraud Survey Report: Consumer Version," (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin, 2009), 5, <http://www.idsafety.net/report.html> (accessed November 3, 2009).

14 Rand, "Criminal Victimization, 2008," 6.

15 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007: Statistical Tables," (soon to be published), *calculated from Table 64*.

16 Ibid., Table 81.

17 *Data calculated from the* Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/data/documents/08tbl09.xls> (accessed October 5, 2009).

18 Michael R. Rand and Erika Harrell, "Crime Against People with Disabilities, 2007," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/capd07.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

19 Ibid., 2.

20 U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2009," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), 8, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123357.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

Campus Crime

In 2008, 88,432 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, 1,288 (48 percent) were aggravated assaults, 882 (33 percent) were robberies, 511 (19 percent) were forcible rapes, and 2 (0.07 percent) were murders.²

Theft was the most prevalent form of property crime, with 71,751 incidents (accounting for 84 percent of property crime), followed by 11,693 burglaries (14 percent), 2,342 motor vehicle thefts (3 percent), and 385 incidents of arson (0.4 percent).³

An estimated 12 percent of women attending American colleges have been raped, and 12 percent of rapes of college women were reported to law enforcement.⁴

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.⁵

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.⁶

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).⁷

In a national study on violent victimization among college students ages 18 to 24 from 1995 to 2002, this group experienced violence at average annual rates lower than those for non-students in the same age group.⁸

The same study found that about 4 in 10 violent crimes against college students were committed by offenders who were perceived by victims to be using drugs or alcohol.⁹

This study found that male college students were twice as likely to be victims of overall violence than female students.¹⁰

This study also found that white college students had somewhat higher rates of violent victimization than black students and higher rates than students of other races.¹¹

Victims of rape or sexual assault were about four times more likely to be victimized by someone they knew than by a stranger.¹²

About 8 in 10 robberies of college students were committed by strangers, compared to about 6 in 10 assaults and 2 in 10 rapes or sexual assaults.¹³

About 35 percent of violent victimizations against college students were reported to the police.¹⁴

Most crimes against students (93 percent) occurred off campus; of those, 72 percent occurred at night.¹⁵

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.¹⁶

Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses made up 11 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported in the United States in 2007.¹⁷

¹ Data calculated from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/data/documents/08tbl09.xls> (accessed October 5, 2009).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ 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 October 5, 2009).

⁵ 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 October 5, 2009).

⁶ Ibid., 5-21.

⁷ Ibid., 5-25.

⁸ 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 October 5, 2009).

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 4.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid., 6.

¹⁵ Ibid., 1.

¹⁶ 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 October 5, 2009).

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2007, Table 10," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2007/table_10.htm (accessed October 6, 2009).

Child Victimization

During a one-year period, 60.6 percent of children and youth from birth to 17 years of age experienced at least one direct or indirect (as a witness) victimization.¹

Almost half (46.3 percent) of children and youth from birth to 17 years of age experienced a physical assault; one in four (24.6 percent) a property offense, 1 in 10 (10.2 percent) child maltreatment, and 6.1 percent a sexual victimization.²

The youngest children from birth to 3 years of age had the highest rate of abuse and neglect and accounted for the largest percentage of child victims at 32 percent.³

Just under one-half (46 percent) of all child victims were white, 22 percent were African American, and 21 percent were Hispanic. African American children, American Indian or Alaska Native children, and children of multiple races had the highest rates of victimization.⁴

Mothers were the sole abuser in 39 percent of substantiated child abuse cases and fathers in 18 percent. In 17 percent of child abuse cases, both parents were perpetrators of child maltreatment, and child victims maltreated by a non-parental perpetrator accounted for 10 percent of the total.⁵

Eight percent of child abuse victims had a reported disability.⁶

Fifty-seven percent of children will be victims of some form of physical assault during their lifetime, 51 percent will be victims of bullying (emotional or physical) or teasing, and 10 percent of children will be victims of assault with a weapon.⁷

In 2007, child protective services found approximately 794,000 children to be victims of child abuse or neglect.⁸

During 2007, approximately 1,760 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (76 percent) of children who were killed were younger than 4 years of age.⁹

During 2007, 59 percent of child victims experienced neglect, 11 percent were physically abused, 8 percent were sexually abused, 4 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 1 percent were medically neglected. In addition, 4 percent of child victims experienced other types of maltreatment such as abandonment, threats of harm, or congenital drug addiction.¹⁰

Fifty-two percent of child abuse or neglect victims were girls and 48 percent were boys.¹¹

Ten percent of children have experienced some form of sexual violence (sexual assault, rape, harassment or flash-

ing) during their lifetime.¹²

The older the child victim, the greater the likelihood of being sexually assaulted by an acquaintance: 53 percent of perpetrators against children ages 6 to 11 were acquaintances, as were 66 percent of perpetrators against adolescents ages 12 to 17.¹³

Strangers are the least likely perpetrators of sexual assault against children in cases reported to law enforcement: 3 percent of the youngest victims ages five and under, 5 percent of six- to eleven-year-olds, and 10 percent of teen victims were sexually assaulted by strangers.¹⁴

Fifty-one children were killed by their babysitter in 2008, representing 3 percent of child murder victims.¹⁵

A meta-analysis of 61 studies found that 12.7 percent of child molesters were convicted for a new sex offense within four to five years.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸

Approximately 2,900 criminal incidents of pornography with juvenile involvement were known to state and local police in 2000.¹⁹

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.²⁰

12 David Finkelhor, "Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth," 4.

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

15 Data extrapolated from FBI, "Crime in the United States, 2008: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 12," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_12.html (accessed September 17, 2009) and from FBI "Crime in the United States, 2008: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 2," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed September 17, 2009).

16 R. Karl Hanson and Monique T. Bussiere, "Predicting Relapse: A Meta-Analysis of Sexual Offender Recidivism Studies," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 66, no. 2 (1998): 9, http://home.wanadoo.nl/ipce/library_two/han/hanson_98_text.pdf (accessed September 23, 2009).

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

18 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 September 17, 2009).

19 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 September 17, 2009).

20 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 September 17, 2009).

1 David Finkelhor et al., "Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth," *Pediatrics* 124, no. 5 (2009): 3.

2 Ibid.

3 *Child Maltreatment, 2007*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, 2009), 25, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm07/cm07.pdf> (accessed September 17, 2009).

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid., 29.

6 Ibid., 27.

7 David Finkelhor, "Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth," 3.

8 *Child Maltreatment, 2007*, 23.

9 Ibid., 55-56.

10 Ibid., 25-26.

11 Ibid., 25.

Cost of Crime

In 2007, for crimes both reported and not reported, the total economic loss to victims was \$2 billion for violent crime and \$16 billion for property crime.¹

In 2007, 15 percent of violent crimes and 94 percent of property crimes resulted in economic losses from theft or damage.²

In 2008, an estimated \$581 million worth of property was stolen during robberies reported to the police. The average dollar value of property stolen per robbery offense was \$1,315.³

Two-thirds of property crimes reported in 2008 were larceny-thefts, with the value of stolen property averaging \$925 per offense. The total value of stolen property was an estimated \$6.1 billion.⁴

In 2008, the average dollar loss due to arson was \$16,015 per offense.⁵

An estimated 30,500 fires were intentionally set to structures in 2008, a decrease of 6 percent from 2007. These fires resulted in 315 civilian deaths and \$866 million in property loss (an increase of 18 percent from 2007).⁶

Approximately 17,500 fires were intentionally set to vehicles in 2008, resulting in \$139 million in property damage, a 4 percent decrease from 2007.⁷

In 2008, the average dollar loss per burglary offense was \$2,079. The total amount lost to burglaries was an estimated \$4.6 billion.⁸

Victim compensation programs distributed \$461 million in 2008. This amount is an increase over the \$453 million paid in 2007 and \$444 million paid in 2006.⁹

Victim compensation programs paid \$29 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2008, a 28 percent increase from 2007.¹⁰

Victims of child abuse constituted 19 percent of the recipients of crime victim compensation in 2008.¹¹

In 2008, domestic violence victims made up 22 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs; 35 percent of all assault claims were paid to domestic violence victims.¹²

In 2008, medical expenses constituted 52 percent of all victim compensation payments; economic support for lost wages for injured victims and for lost support in homicides made up 16 percent of the total; 11 percent of total payments were for funeral bills; and 8 percent went toward mental health counseling for crime victims.¹³

In 2008, the total amount of money lost from all cases of Internet fraud referred to law enforcement for investigation was \$264.6 million, with a median dollar loss of \$931 per complaint. This amount is up from \$239.1 million with a median dollar loss of \$680 per complaint in 2007.¹⁴

In 2007, the two most common 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.¹⁵

Fake check scams were also the most common 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).¹⁶

In 2007, consumers reporting fraud to the Federal Trade Commission lost a total of more than 1.2 billion dollars.¹⁷

In 2006, the United States (at federal, state, and local levels) spent \$214 billion for police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal activities.¹⁸

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.¹⁹

1 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007: Statistical Tables," (soon to be published), Table 81.

2 Ibid.

3 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2008: Robbery," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/violent_crime/robbery.html (accessed October 6, 2009).

4 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2008: Larceny-Theft," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/property_crime/larceny-theft.html (accessed October 5, 2009).

5 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2008: Arson," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/property_crime/arson.html (accessed October 5, 2009).

6 Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States 2008," (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2009), iii, <http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/OS.fireloss.pdf> (accessed October 5, 2009).

7 Ibid.

8 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2008: Burglary," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/property_crime/burglary.html (accessed October 5, 2009).

9 National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation Helps Victims," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2009), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed October 5, 2009).

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid.

14 National White Collar Crime Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, "IC3 2008 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), 1, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2008_IC3Report.pdf (accessed August 24, 2009).

15 National Fraud Information Center, "2007 Top Ten Telemarketing Scams," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2008), <http://www.fraud.org/telemarketing/2007telemarketing.pdf> (accessed October 5, 2009).

16 National Fraud Information Center, "2007 Top Ten Internet Scams," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2008), <http://www.fraud.org/internet/2007internet.pdf> (accessed October 5, 2009).

17 Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data January – December 2007," (Washington, DC: FTC, 2008), 2, <http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2008/02/fraud.pdf> (accessed October 5, 2009).

18 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts," (Washington, DC: GPO), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/eande.htm> (accessed October 5, 2009).

19 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 October 5, 2009).

Disabilities and Victimization

In 2007, persons ages 12 or older with disabilities experienced approximately 716,000 non-fatal violent crimes and 2.3 million property crimes.¹

People with disabilities experience an age-adjusted rate of violent crime, including rape and sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault, that is 1.5 times that of people without disabilities; for sexual assault and rape, the age-adjusted rate is twice that of persons without disabilities.²

Among persons with disabilities, females had a higher victimization rate than males, while among those without disabilities the reverse is true.³

Youth ages 12 to 19 with a disability experienced violence at nearly twice the rate of those without a disability.⁴

More than half of violent crimes against people with a disability were against those with multiple disabilities.⁵

People who reported having a cognitive disability had a rate of total violent crime victimization twice that of people who reported having any other type of disability.⁶

In 2007, about 19 percent of violent crime victims with a disability believed that they were victimized because of their disability.⁷

In 2007, about 35 percent of victims with disabilities perceived the offender to be under the influence of either alcohol or drugs.⁸

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.⁹

Depending on the type of violent crime (rape, robbery, assault, and their subcategories), the incidence was 3 to 12 times greater among persons with severe mental illness than among the general population.¹⁰

In 2007, 8 percent of child victims of abuse or neglect had a reported disability. Disabilities considered risk factors included mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual or hearing impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or other medical problems.¹¹

A study of North Carolina women found that women with disabilities were 4 times more likely to have experienced sexual assault in the past year than women without disabilities.¹²

A 2006 study found that 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.¹³

In response to a survey of Michigan women with physical disabilities and a mean age of 45.3 years, 56 percent reported being abused at some point after reaching the age of 18 years. 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.¹⁴

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.¹⁵

Only 33 percent of the abused women with physical disabilities who were surveyed sought assistance to address the abuse. About half of those women viewed the assistance in a positive light.¹⁶

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).¹⁷

A study of sexual assault of adult males found that more than 10 percent of male victims had cognitive disabilities.¹⁸

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2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid., 2.

5 Ibid., 4.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid., 5.

9 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): 914, <http://archpsyc.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/62/8/911> (accessed October 8, 2009).

10 Ibid., 915-16.

11 Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, *Child Maltreatment, 2007*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009), 27, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm07/cm07.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

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

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

14 Sharon Milberger et al., "Michigan Study on Women with Physical Disabilities," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2002), 11, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/193769.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid., 12.

17 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).

18 Stermac et al., "Stranger and Acquaintance Sexual Assault of Adult Males," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19 (2004): 907.

Domestic/Intimate Partner Violence

In 2007, crimes by intimate partners accounted for 23 percent of all violent crimes against females and 3 percent of all violent crimes against males.¹

Of female murder victims in 2008, 35 percent were killed by an intimate partner; 2 percent of male murder victims were killed by an intimate partner.²

In 2007, 10 percent of state and 14 percent of local firearms application rejections (56,452 and 12,548, respectively) were due to a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction or restraining order.³

Domestic violence victims constituted 22 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs in 2008. They received compensation for 35 percent of all assault claims.⁴

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.⁵

Fifteen percent of teens who have been in a relationship report having been hit, slapped, or pushed by their boyfriend or girlfriend.⁶

For 5 percent of adults on probation, domestic violence was the most serious offense of which they had been convicted.⁷

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.⁸

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.⁹

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).¹⁰

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.¹¹

Same-Sex Domestic Violence

In 2007, lesbians, gays, bisexuals, or transgender people (LGBT) reported 3,319 incidents of domestic violence to local anti-violence programs. Five of these incidents resulted in murder.¹²

In 2007, 47 percent of LGBT domestic violence victims were men, 48 percent women, and 5 percent transgender.¹³

In cases where the age of the victim was recorded, 65 percent of LGBT domestic violence victims were over the age of 30, while 35 percent were under 30.¹⁴

¹ Calculated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007: Statistical Tables," (soon to be published), Table 43a.

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), calculated from Tables 2 and 10, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/homicide.html (accessed October 5, 2009).

³ Bowling et al., "Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2007," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2008), 1, 6, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/html/bcft/2007/bcft07st.pdf> (accessible October 6, 2009).

⁴ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation Helps Victims," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2009), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed October 5, 2009).

⁵ Christina Nicolaidis et al., "Violence, Mental Health, and Physical Symptoms in an Academic Internal Medicine Practice," *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 19 (2004): 823, <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1492498> (accessed October 5, 2009).

⁶ Teen Research Unlimited, "Liz Claiborne Inc. Topline Findings: Teen Relationship Abuse Survey (Conducted March 2006)," (Northbrook, IL: Teen Research Unlimited, 2006), 11, <http://www.loveisnotabuse.com/pdf/Liz%20Claiborne%20Mar%2006%20Relationship%20Abuse%20HotSheet.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2009).

⁷ 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 October 5, 2009).

⁸ Lorraine Halinka Malcoe and Bonnie M. Duran, "Intimate Partner Violence and Injury in the Lives of Low-Income Native American Women," in *Family Violence and Violence Against Women: Developments in Research, Practice, and Policy*, ed. Bonnie Fisher (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2004), 1-2-9, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/199703.pdf> (accessed October 5, 2009).

⁹ Ibid., 1-2-10.

¹⁰ 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 October 5, 2009).

¹¹ 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 October 5, 2009).

¹² National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence in the United States in 2007," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2008), 2, 8, <http://www.avp.org/publications/reports/documents/2007NCAVPDVPREPORT.pdf> (accessed October 5, 2009).

¹³ Ibid., 11.

¹⁴ Ibid., 15.

Drunk and Drugged Driving

There were 11,773 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities in 2008, a decline of 9.7 percent from 2007.¹

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 2007, there were 12,998 alcohol-related crash fatalities (32 percent of all crash fatalities) involving a driver with a blood-alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or greater.⁴

The most frequently recorded BAC level in 2007 for alcohol-impaired drivers and motorcyclists involved in fatal crashes was .16, more than twice the legal limit in all states and the District of Columbia.⁵

In 2007, 15 percent of children 14 and younger who were killed in crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes. More than half of these were passengers in the vehicle of an alcohol-impaired driver.⁶

In 2008, 10 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 12 percent.⁷

In 2008, 30.9 million persons ages 12 or older, or 12 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 7 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 2008, there were 276 boating accidents and 124 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 traffic 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 that they had driven a vehicle when they had been drinking.¹⁵

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).¹⁶

From 1982 to 2002, an estimated 66 percent of fatal crashes on Indian reservations were alcohol-related, compared to 47 percent nationally for the same period.¹⁷

In 2000, each fatal alcohol-related crash cost \$1.1 million. The total cost of all alcohol-related crashes was \$51 billion.¹⁸

1 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "2008 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment—Highlights," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2009), Table 3, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811172.pdf> (accessed August 26, 2009).

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 September 21, 2009).

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 September 21, 2009).

4 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Alcohol Impaired Driving," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2009), 1, <http://www.dmv.state.ne.us/highwaysafety/pdf/TSAFAlcohol2007.pdf> (accessed September 21, 2009).

5 Ibid., 5.

6 Ibid., 2.

7 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, "Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings," (Rockville, MD: SAMHSA, 2009), 29, <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/2k8nsduh/2k8Results.pdf> (accessed September 21, 2009).

8 Ibid., 37.

9 Ibid., 38.

10 Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 2003," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2005), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/209735.pdf> (accessed September 21, 2009).

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, "2008 Boating Statistics," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 2009), 7, http://www.uscgboating.org/assets/1/Publications/Boating_Statistics_2008.pdf (accessed November 2, 2009).

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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 September 21, 2009).

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), 5, http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/pdf/yrbs07_mmwr.pdf (accessed September 21, 2009).

16 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.

17 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 September 21, 2009).

18 Lawrence J. Blincoc et al., "The Economic Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes 2000," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2002), 40-41, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/Communication%20&%20Consumer%20Information/Articles/Associated%20Files/EconomicImpact2000.pdf> (accessed September 21, 2009).

Elder Victimization

In 2008, 627 people age 65 or older were murdered.¹

In 2007, 91,590 persons over the age of 65 were victims of violent crime.²

In 2007, 61 percent of personal crimes against victims age 65 or older were reported to the police, the highest reporting rate of any age group.³

Crime victims age 65 or older lost a total of \$1.3 billion due to personal and property crimes in 2007.⁴

Of those who reported crimes to the Federal Trade Commission in 2008, people ages 60 and over made up 8 percent of fraud victims and 12 percent of identity theft victims.⁵

In 2008, the average loss per Internet fraud complaint was \$1,000 for people age 60 or older.⁶

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 2004.⁷

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.⁸

In 2004, more than half of alleged perpetrators of elder abuse were women.⁹

In 2004, domestic settings were the most common locations of abuse in substantiated reports.¹⁰

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.¹¹

The largest segment of alleged perpetrators of elder abuse in 2004 were between 30 and 50 years of age.¹²

In 2004, more than 65 percent of elder maltreatment victims reported to adult protective services were women.¹³

In 2004, African Americans constituted 21 percent of reported elder maltreatment victims, despite representing 8 percent of all Americans age 65 or older.¹⁴

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

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2 Data extrapolated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007: Statistical Tables," (soon to be published).

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4 Ibid., Table 82.

5 Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data January – December 2008," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), 10, 13, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2008.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2009).

6 National White Collar Crime Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "IC3 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), 9, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2008_ic3report.pdf (accessed September 12, 2009).

7 Pamela B. Teaster et al., "The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services," (Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 2006), 5, http://www.ncea.aoa.gov/ncearoot/main_site/pdf/2-14-06%20final%2060+report.pdf (accessed October 6, 2009).

8 Ibid., 18.

9 Ibid., 22.

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid., 20.

12 Ibid., 22.

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid., 19.

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 October 6, 2009).

Hate and Bias Crime Victimization

In 2007, 7,624 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by local law enforcement agencies.¹

In 2007, 5,408 hate crime offenses were committed against persons (as opposed to property). Of these, 47 percent were intimidation, 31 percent were simple assault, and 21 percent were aggravated assault. Nine murders and two forcible rapes were reported as hate crimes.²

In 2007, racial bias motivated 51 percent of single-bias hate crime incidents; bias based on religious beliefs motivated 18 percent; bias based on sexual orientation motivated 17 percent; bias based on ethnicity or nationality motivated 13 percent; and bias based on disability motivated 1 percent.³

Of the 4,956 victims of single-bias incidents that were motivated by race, 69 percent were victims of an anti-black bias; an anti-white bias motivated crimes against 18 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 1,347 reported victims of ethnicity-based bias.⁵

Of the 1,628 victims of religious bias-related offenses, 69 percent were victims of an anti-Jewish bias; anti-Islamic bias motivated crimes against 9 percent.⁶

Of the 1,512 reported victims of sexual-orientation bias, 59 percent were targeted because of a bias against gay males.⁷

In 2007, 84 people were victims of incidents involving bias against persons with disability; 64 were victims of an anti-mental disability bias and 20 of an anti-physical disability bias.⁸

In 2007, 6,965 known offenders committed crimes motivated by their perceived biases. The majority of these offenders (63 percent) were white and 21 percent were black.⁹

In 2008, anti-Semitic incidents in the United States fell 7 percent to 1,352 from their 2007 level of 1,460.¹⁰

Among the anti-Semitic incidents reported in 2008, there were 702 incidents of vandalism and 613 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 2008, 1,677 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 2,575 offenders and affected 2,424 victims—2 percent more victims than in 2007.¹⁴

In 2008, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs recorded 29 homicides against LGBTQ individuals, an increase of 28 percent over 2007. Victims reported 138 sexual assaults and 382 incidents involving a weapon.¹⁵

In 2008, there was a 20 percent increase in hate and bias incidents against LGBTQ people involving multiple offenders targeting an individual.¹⁶

In 2008, the National Coalition for the Homeless documented 27 lethal attacks against homeless individuals by housed persons and 79 non-lethal attacks, including 54 beatings, 3 firesettings, 9 rapes or sexual assaults, and 5 incidents of police brutality.¹⁷

In 2007, 35 percent of students ages 12 to 18 had been exposed to hate-related graffiti at school, and 10 percent reported someone directing hate-related words at them.¹⁸

In 2007, 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, 11 percent of Asians, and 8 percent of students of other races).¹⁹

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2007," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), Table 1, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2007/table_01.htm (accessed August 27, 2009).

² *Ibid.*, calculated from data in Table 2, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2007/table_02.htm (accessed August 31, 2009).

³ *Ibid.*, calculated from data in Table 1.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, Table 1, Table 9, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2007/table_01.htm (accessed August 31, 2009).

¹⁰ Anti-Defamation League, "2008 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents," (New York: Anti-Defamation League, 2009), http://www.adl.org/main_Anti_Semitism_Domestic/2008_audit.htm (accessed August 27, 2009).

¹¹ 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, 2009).

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 2008," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2009), 3-4, http://www.ncavp.org/common/document_files/Reports/2008%20HV%20Report%20smaller%20file.pdf (accessed August 27, 2009).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 5.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 55.

¹⁷ 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 2008," (Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2009), 19, http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/hatecrimes/hate_report_2008.pdf (accessed August 28, 2009).

¹⁸ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2008," (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2009), 33, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2009/2009022.pdf> (accessed August 31, 2009).

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 34.

Homicide

An estimated 16,272 persons were murdered nationwide in 2008, a 3.9 percent decline from 2007.¹

In 2008, for homicides in which the age of the victim was known, 11 percent of murder victims were under 18; 32 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 ages 65 and older.²

Teenagers (ages 13 to 19) accounted for 13 percent of murder victims in 2008.³

Fifty-one children were killed by their babysitter in 2008.⁴

In 2008, 78 percent of murder victims were male and 22 percent female.⁵

Where the age and sex of the offender was known, homicide offenders in 2008 were most often males (90 percent) and adults (84 percent).⁶

In 2008, 48 percent of homicide victims were white and 48 percent were black. For 4 percent of victims, race was classified as "other" or "unknown."⁷

In 2008, homicide was generally intraracial where the race of the victim and offender were known: white offenders murdered 83 percent of white victims, and black offenders murdered 90 percent of black victims.⁸

In 2008, for homicides in which the type of weapon was specified, 67 percent of the offenses were committed with firearms.⁹

Knives were used in 13 percent of murders, and personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, or feet) were used in approximately 6 percent of murders.¹⁰

In 2008, where the victim-offender relationship was known, 23 percent of victims were killed by family members and 22 percent were killed by strangers.¹¹

In 2008, homicides occurred in connection with another felony (such as rape, robbery, or arson) in 15 percent of incidents.¹²

Seven percent of murder victims in 2008 were robbed prior to being killed. Of female murder victims, 1 percent were raped prior to being killed.¹³

During 2007, 1,760 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (76 percent) of these children were younger than 4 years of age.¹⁴

Law enforcement cleared (by arrest or exceptional means) 64 percent of the murders that occurred nationwide.¹⁵

In 2008, 41 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty; 37 were male and 4 were female.¹⁶

Of the 41 officers feloniously killed, 9 of the slain officers were involved in arrest situations; 8 were performing traffic stops; 7 were investigating suspicious persons/circumstances; 7 were involved in tactical situations (e.g., high-risk entry); 6 were ambushed; 2 were performing investigative duties; 1 was handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of a prisoner; and 1 was answering a disturbance call.¹⁷

1 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008: Murder," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html (accessed September 15, 2009).

2 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), *calculated from* Table 2, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed September 15, 2009).

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid., Table 12, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_12.html (accessed September 15, 2009).

5 Ibid., Table 2, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed November 2, 2009).

6 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 3, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_03.html (accessed September 15, 2009).

7 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 1.

8 Ibid., Table 6, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_06.html (accessed September 15, 2009).

9 Ibid., Table 7, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_07.html (accessed September 15, 2009).

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 10, http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_10.html (accessed September 15, 2009).

12 Ibid., Table 13.

13 Ibid.

14 Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2007," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009), 55, 56, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm07/cm07.pdf> (accessed September 15, 2009).

15 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008: Table 25," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/data/table_25.html (accessed September 15, 2009).

16 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted: 2008, Tables 1 and 11," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/killed/2008/feloniouslykilled.html> (accessed November 30, 2009).

17 Ibid., Tables 19-24.

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 is a complex and difficult task. Given these complexities, the following statistics are the most accurate available but may represent an incomplete view of trafficking on a global and national scale.

The International Labor Organization (ILO)—the United Nations agency charged with addressing labor standards, employment, and social protection issues—estimates that there are at least 12.3 million adults and children in forced labor, bonded labor, and commercial sexual servitude at any given time.²

Of the 12.3 million trafficking victims, at least 1.39 million are estimated to be victims of commercial sexual servitude, both transnational and within countries.³

The World Health Organization estimates that 10 percent of the 70,000 kidneys transplanted each year may originate on the black market from unwilling donors trafficked for their organs.⁴

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.⁵

Of the roughly 800,000 people trafficked across international borders each year, 80 percent are female and 50 percent are children.⁶

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.⁷

Each year, an estimated 14,500 to 17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States.⁸

The United States is primarily a destination country.⁹ The main regions from which trafficking victims originate are reported to be the Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.¹⁰

More than two million children worldwide are reportedly sexually exploited each year, with as many as 300,000 of them victimized in the United States.¹¹

Many of the two million children working in gold mines worldwide are forced, often through debt bondage, to work in hazardous conditions.¹²

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.¹³

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, resulting in 308 arrests, 106 convictions, and 181 children recovered.¹⁴

In fiscal year 2008, U.S. courts ordered traffickers to pay restitution awards totaling more than \$4.2 million.¹⁵

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 October 8, 2009).

2 U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2009," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), 8, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123357.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid., 17.

5 U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2008," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), 9, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

6 Ibid.

7 U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: 2004," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2004), 14, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/34158.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

8 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 October 8, 2009).

9 United Nations, "Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns," 104.

10 Ibid.

11 Kevonne Small et al., "An Analysis of Federally Prosecuted CSEC Cases Since the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000," (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2008), 11, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/grants/222023.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

12 U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2009," 23.

13 U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2008," 51.

14 Ibid.

15 U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2009," 18.

Identity Theft and Financial Crime

In 2008, the incidence of identity fraud rose for the first time in five years, to nearly 10 million victims up from 8.1 million in 2007.¹

In 2008, a lost or stolen wallet, checkbook, or credit card was the primary source of personal information theft in the 35 percent of cases where the victim could identify the source of data compromise.²

Of identity theft cases where the perpetrator was identified, 13 percent were cases of “friendly theft,” perpetrated by friends, family members, or in-home employees.³

In cases where the victim identified the source of data compromise, 89 percent were perpetrated through traditional, offline channels, and not via the Internet.⁴

In 2006, 45 percent of identity theft 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.⁵

The Federal Trade Commission’s Consumer Sentinel Network received over 1.2 million complaints in 2008: 52 percent on fraud, 26 percent on identity theft, and 22 percent about other matters.⁶

Of the identity theft victims who made complaints to the Federal Trade Commission in 2008, 65 percent did not notify a police department; 27 percent notified a police department, and a report was taken; and 6 percent notified a police department, and a report was not taken.⁷

In 2008, the FTC received 643,195 fraud complaints, with reported losses of more than \$1.8 billion. The median loss was \$440.⁸

In 2008, for all fraud complaints to the FTC that included a loss, the most common payment methods were credit card (35 percent), wire transfer (24 percent), and bank account debit (19 percent).⁹

For all fraud complaints to the FTC in 2008, 63 percent of scammers made initial contact with the victim over the Internet (52 percent by e-mail and 11 percent through a Web site). Only 7 percent of first contacts were made by phone.¹⁰

The largest group of fraud victims were ages 40 to 49 (26 percent). Eight percent of victims were age 60 or older.¹¹

The largest groups of identity theft victims were ages 20 to 29 (24 percent) and 30 to 39 (23 percent). Twelve percent of victims were ages 60 and older.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 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 2005, 6.4 million households in the United States (6 percent) discovered that at least one household member had been a victim of identity theft.¹⁶

One in 10 households that earned \$75,000 or more was victimized, the highest rate of any income group.¹⁷

In 2005, 76 percent of households experiencing identity theft reported that the misuse of their identity had stopped by the time of the interview, while 19 percent reported the problems persisted.¹⁸

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).¹⁹

About 7 in 10 victimized households experienced an identity theft-related loss, and the average loss was \$1,620.²⁰

1 Javelin Strategy and Research, “2009 Identity Fraud Survey Report: Consumer Version,” (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin, 2009), 5, <http://www.idsafety.net/report.html> (accessed August 19, 2009).

2 Ibid., 7.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 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 28, 2009).

6 Federal Trade Commission, “Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January – December 2008,” (Washington, DC: FTC, 2009), 3, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2008.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2009).

7 Ibid., 12.

8 Ibid., 3.

9 Federal Trade Commission, “Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data: January – December 2008,” 8.

10 Ibid., 9.

11 Ibid., 10.

12 Ibid., 13.

13 Federal Trade Commission, “Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data: January – December 2007,” (Washington, DC: FTC, 2008), *calculated from data on p. 13*, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2007.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2009).

14 National Fraud Information Center, “2007 Top 10 Internet Scams,” (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2008), <http://www.fraud.org/internet/2007internet.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2009).

15 National Fraud Information Center, “2007 Top 10 Telemarketing Scams,” (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2008), <http://www.fraud.org/telemarketing/2007telemarketing.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2009).

16 Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Identity Theft, 2005,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2007), 1, <http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/it05.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2009).

17 Ibid.

18 Ibid., 5.

19 Ibid., 1-2.

20 Ibid., 1.

Internet Victimization

In 2008, the CyberTipline operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received 85,301 reports of child pornography and 8,787 reports of online enticement of children for sexual acts (compared to 83,959 reports of child pornography and 11,422 reports of online enticement in 2007).¹

In 2008, the Internet Crime Complaint Center processed 275,284 complaints regarding possible online criminal activity, a 33 percent increase from 2007. Of these, 72,940 were referred to federal, state, and local law enforcement for further consideration.²

In 2008, the total amount of money lost from all cases of Internet fraud referred to law enforcement for investigation was \$264.6 million, with a median dollar loss of \$931 per complaint. This amount is up from \$239.1 million with a median dollar loss of \$680 per complaint in 2007.³

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.⁴

In 2007, fake check scams were the number one Internet scam accounting for 29 percent of all reported fraud complaints.⁵

In a 2007 survey of nearly 4,000 middle school students, 11 percent had been victims of electronic bullying, 4 percent had bullied others electronically, and 7 percent had been both victims and bullies.⁶

In a separate 2007 survey of middle and high school students, 43 percent of youth reported experiencing cyber bullying in the past year. The incidence of cyber bullying is higher among females than males and is most prevalent among 15- and 16-year-olds, with more than half of this age group reporting at least one cyber bullying incident in the past year.⁷

A 2009 survey of youth ages 13 to 18 revealed that 19 percent had been harassed, embarrassed, or threatened online or by text message.⁸

In a 2005 study, approximately 1 in 7 youth (13 percent) received unwanted sexual solicitations online, and 4 percent received aggressive online sexual solicitations 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.⁹

In the same study, 9 percent of youth Internet users had been exposed to distressing sexual material while online, and 9 percent also reported being harassed online.¹⁰

Thirty-four percent of U.S. Internet users (47 million American adults) 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.¹¹

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.¹²

In the same survey, 90 percent of responding 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.¹³

The most common forms of cybercrime detected by responding companies 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.¹⁴

1 National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, "CyberTipline: Annual Report Totals by Incident Type," 1, http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/documents/CyberTiplineReportTotals.pdf (accessed August 21, 2009).

2 National White Collar Crime Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, "IC3 2008 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2008 – December 31, 2008," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), 1, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2008_IC3Report.pdf (accessed August 24, 2009).

3 Ibid.

4 National Fraud Information Center, "2007 Top 10 Internet Scams," (Washington, DC: National Fraud Information Center, 2007), 1, <http://www.fraud.org/internet/2007internet.pdf> (accessed September 30, 2009).

5 Ibid.

6 Robin M. Kowalksi and Susan P. Limber, "Electronic Bullying Among Middle School Students," *Journal of Adolescent Health* 41 (2007): S22-S30.

7 National Crime Prevention Council, "Teens and Cyberbullying: Executive Summary of a Report on Research Conducted for the National Crime Prevention Council," (Washington, DC: NCPCC, 2007), 2, <http://www.ncpc.org/resources/files/pdf/bullying/Teens%20and%20Cyberbullying%20Research%20Study.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2009).

8 Cox Communications, *Teen Online & Wireless Safety Survey: Cyberbullying, Sexting, and Parental Controls*, (Atlanta, GA: Cox, 2009), http://www.cox.com/takecharge/safe_teens_2009/media/2009_teen_survey_internet_and_wireless_safety.pdf (accessed August 28, 2009).

9 Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchel, and David Finkelhor, "Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later," (Alexandria, VA: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2006), 7-8, http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC167.pdf (accessed September 30, 2009).

10 Ibid., 9.

11 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/~media/Files/Reports/2005/PIP_Spyware_Report_July_05.pdf (accessed September 30, 2009).

12 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 30, 2009).

13 Ibid., 4-5, Tables 6 and 7.

14 Ibid., 3.

Mental Health Consequences of Crime

According to a 2003 study, 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

This same study found that 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

Intimate partner victimization against American women ages 18 and older results in more than 18.5 million mental health care visits each year.⁸

In a study of domestic violence victims who had obtained a protective order, significantly more women who were stalked after receiving the order reported PTSD symptoms than women who were not stalked after obtaining a protective order.⁹

A study of Medicare and Medicaid records found that elders who called an elder abuse hotline were twice as likely to use behavioral health services than elders who did not call a hotline.¹⁰

In a national study of adolescents, 28 percent of boys who had been sexually assaulted had had PTSD at some point in their lives, as compared to 5.4 percent of boys nationally. For girls, 30 percent of sexual assault victims had had PTSD, versus 7 percent of all girls nationally.¹¹

In a large-scale study of adults, the more types of abuse respondents had experienced as children, the worse their mental health as adults.¹²

In 2008, 8 percent of medical expense payments made through victim compensation funds were for mental health counseling for crime victims.¹³

Roughly one-third of mental health care bills for rape, physical assault, and stalking victims were paid for out of pocket.¹⁴

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 \$609.¹⁵

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2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid., 127.

5 Ibid., 129.

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7 National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, "Sexual Assault against Females," (Washington, DC: Department of Veteran Affairs, 2004), http://ncptsd.va.gov/ncmain/ncdocs/fact_shts/fs_female_sex_assault.html (accessed September 30, 2009).

8 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 September 30, 2009).

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15 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 30, 2009).

School Crime and Victimization

In the 2007 to 2008 school year, 17 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual battery other than rape, robbery, or fight or physical attack with a weapon.¹

Middle and high schools (94 percent) were significantly more likely than elementary schools (65 percent) to experience a violent incident during the 2007 to 2008 school year.²

In 2006, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 173,600 serious violent crimes at school.³

In the 2006 to 2007 school year, there were 55 student, staff, and other school-associated violent deaths.⁴

In 2007, 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.⁵

In 2007, 32 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported being bullied at school.⁶

In 2007, 23 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that gangs were present at their schools.⁷

In 2007, 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.⁸

In 2007, 22 percent of students in grades nine through 12 reported that drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months.⁹

In a 2007 survey, 18 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had carried a weapon in the previous 30 days, including about 5 percent of students who had carried a gun.¹⁰

In 2007, 12 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had been in a physical fight on school property during the previous 12 months.¹¹

In 2007, 78 percent of high school students felt safe at school.¹²

In 2005, African American students (41 percent) were far less likely than white students (60 percent) to feel safe at school.¹³

In 2005, fewer than half (41 percent) of special education students felt safe at school.¹⁴

In 2007, 61 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) youth in grades six to 12 felt unsafe in school because of their sexual orientation, and 38 percent felt unsafe because of their gender expression.¹⁵

Eighty-six percent of LGBT youth had been verbally harassed at school because of their sexual orientation; 44 percent had been physically harassed (e.g., pushed or shoved) and 22 percent had been physically assaulted because of their sexual orientation.¹⁶

Of LGBT students who had been harassed or assaulted at school, 61 percent did not report the incident to school officials, most commonly because they doubted anything would be done (33 percent) or they feared reporting would make the situation worse (25 percent).¹⁷

1 Samantha Neiman, Jill F. DeVoe, and Kathryn Chandler, *Crime, Violence, Discipline, and Safety in U.S. Public Schools: Findings from the School Survey on Crime and Safety: 2007–08*, (Washington DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 2009), 7, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2009/2009326.pdf> (accessed September 1, 2009).

2 Ibid.

3 Rachel Dinkes et al., "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2008," (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 76, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2009022> (accessed August 31, 2009).

4 Ibid., 75.

5 Ibid., 82.

6 Ibid., 106.

7 Ibid., 100.

8 Ibid., 118, 120.

9 Ibid., 101.

10 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 7, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5704a1.htm#tab7> (accessed September 1, 2009).

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Sexual Violence

In 2008, victims age 12 or older experienced a total of 203,830 rapes or sexual assaults.¹

Eighty-one percent of rape or sexual assault victims in 2008 were female.²

Of female rape or sexual assault victims, 32 percent were assaulted by a stranger. Forty-two percent of offenders were friends or acquaintances of their victims, and 18 percent were intimate partners.³

In 2008, 41 percent of all rapes and sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement.⁴

During fiscal year 2008, military criminal investigators received 2,908 allegations of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces worldwide, representing an 8 percent increase over 2007. Of these reports, 2,265 were “unrestricted,” thus initiating an investigation process and opening access to support services, and 643 were “restricted,” allowing access to care without a formal investigation. (The restricted reporting method was implemented in June 2005.)⁵

Victim compensation programs paid \$29 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2008.⁶

The rate of sexual victimization in 2007 for people ages 16 to 24 was at least double that of every other age group.⁷

Divorced or separated people had a higher rate of sexual victimization than those who were married.⁸

In 2007, 40 percent of reported forcible rapes were cleared (usually by arrest) by law enforcement.⁹

In 2007, 41 percent of all sexual assaults occurred at or in the victim’s home.¹⁰

In a 2007 national survey, 4.5 percent of state and federal prison inmates reported experiencing sexual victimization. Ten facilities in the survey had victimization rates of 9.3 percent or higher, and six facilities had no reported incidents.¹¹

A 2006 study determined that sexual assault cases that receive a SANE/SART response were 3.3 times more likely to result in the filing of charges than cases without a SANE/SART intervention, and SANE-only cases were 2.7 times more likely to result in charges being filed.¹²

In 2005, nearly half of female rape victims experienced either drug-facilitated or incapacitated rape.¹³

A meta-analysis of 61 studies found that 18.9 percent of rapists were convicted for a new sex offense within four to five years.¹⁴

A study of sexual assault of adult males found that more than 10 percent of male victims had cognitive disabilities.¹⁵

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.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸

American Indian and Alaskan Native women are 2 times as likely to experience rape or sexual assault as white, African American, or Asian American women.¹⁹

From 2000 to 2003, fewer than 20 percent of sexual assault cases reported to the police in Anchorage, Alaska, were forwarded for prosecution.²⁰

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2 Ibid., calculated from data on p. 5, Table 6.

3 Ibid., 5.

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6 National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, “FY 2008: Crime Victim Compensation Helps Victims,” (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2009), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed September 1, 2009).

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13 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 October 8, 2009).

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16 Jennifer Wiley et al., “Legal Outcomes of Sexual Assault,” *American Journal of Obstetric Gynecology* 188, no. 6 (2003): 1,638.

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

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

19 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 October 8, 2009).

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Stalking

*Stalking is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.*¹

During a one-year period, 3.4 million people age 18 or older in the United States were stalked; of these, 2,531,770 were women and 892,340 were men.²

Women were more likely to be victimized by male (67 percent) than female (24 percent) stalkers, while men were equally likely to be victimized by male (41 percent) or female (43 percent) stalkers.³

The most common stalking behavior reported by victims was unwanted phone calls or messages (66 percent), followed by spreading rumors (36 percent), following or spying on the victim (34 percent), and showing up at places where the victim was without having a reason to be there (31 percent).⁴

More than 1 in 4 victims reported that the stalker used some form of technology to stalk them, such as e-mail, instant messaging, or electronic monitoring.⁵

Seventy-five percent of victims knew their stalker; 30 percent were current or former intimate partners, and 45 percent were other acquaintances such as friends, neighbors, co-workers, schoolmates, or relatives.⁶

Some protective actions victims took included changing their day-to-day activities (22 percent), staying with family (18 percent), installing call blocking or caller ID (18 percent), changing their phone number (17 percent), and changing their e-mail address (7 percent).⁷

Thirty-seven percent of male and 41 percent of female victimizations were reported to the police by the victim or someone else aware of the crime.⁸ Sixteen percent of victims obtained a restraining, protection, or stay away order.⁹

Two-thirds of stalkers pursue their victims at least once per week.¹⁰

Seventy-eight percent of stalkers use more than one means of contacting the victim.¹¹

Weapons are used to harm or threaten stalking victims in 1 in 5 cases.¹²

In one study with a large sample of stalkers, one-seventh of stalkers were found to be psychotic at the time of stalking.¹³

In same study, one-third of stalkers were found to be repeat stalkers.¹⁴

Intimate partner stalkers use more insults, interfering, threats, violence, and weapons, than other types of stalkers.¹⁵

A 2003 study found that stalking is one of the significant risk factors for femicide (homicide of women) in abusive relationships.¹⁶

An analysis of 13 published studies of 1,155 stalking cases found that victims experienced violence connected to the stalking in 39 percent of cases.¹⁷

The same analysis found that a history of substance abuse is one of the strongest predictors of increased rates of violence among stalking offenders.¹⁸

The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than the general population.¹⁹

In a study of domestic violence victims who had obtained a protective order, significantly more women who were stalked after receiving the order reported PTSD symptoms than women who were not stalked after obtaining a protective order.²⁰

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.²¹

Persons ages 18-19 and 20-24 years experience the highest rate of stalking.²²

Forty-six percent of stalking victims fear not knowing what will happen next, and 29 percent of stalking victims fear the stalking will never stop.²³

One in 8 employed stalking victims loses time from work as a result of the victimization, and more than half lose 5 days of work or more.²⁴

One in 7 stalking victims moves as a result of the victimization.²⁵

1 Stalking Resource Center, "Stalking Fact Sheet," (Washington, DC: National Center for Victims of Crime, 2009), <http://www.ncvc.org/src/AGP.Net/Components/DocumentViewer/Download.aspx?DocumentID=46604> (accessed November 2, 2009).

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3 Ibid., 4.

4 Ibid., 2.

5 Ibid., 5.

6 Ibid., 4.

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8 Ibid., 8.

9 Ibid., 6.

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11 Ibid., 150.

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid., 149.

14 Ibid., 152.

15 Ibid., 153.

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18 Ibid., 32.

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Substance Abuse and Crime Victimization

In 2008, 125 people were murdered in brawls due to the influence of alcohol, and 68 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 2008, 8 percent of eighth-graders, 16 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 two-thirds or more of all arrestees interviewed tested positive for an illicit drug in their system at the time of arrest.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

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Teen Victimization

In 2007, teens ages 12 to 19 experienced nearly 1.6 million violent crimes; this figure includes 179,056 robberies and 57,511 sexual assaults and rapes.¹

In 2007, youth ages 12 to 24 had the highest rate of victimization.²

In 2008, teens ages 13 to 19 accounted for 13 percent of murder victims whose age was known.³

In 2007, thirty-three percent of personal crimes, including rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault, against teens ages 12 to 19 were reported to the police, compared to 61 percent for adults ages 65 and older.⁴

During a one-year period, 47 percent of youth ages 14 to 17 had experienced a physical assault, 16 percent had been sexually victimized, 17 percent had experienced abuse or neglect, and 28 percent had experienced a property victimization (including robbery).⁵

Over the course of their lifetime, 71 percent of 14- to 17-year olds in the United States had been assaulted, 28 percent had been sexually victimized, 32 percent had been abused or neglected, and 53 percent had experienced a property victimization (including robbery).⁶

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.⁷

From 1993 to 2003, black youth ages 17 or younger were 5 times as likely as white youth to be victims of homicide.⁸

In 2006, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 173,600 serious violent crimes at school.⁹

In 2007, 32 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported being bullied at school.¹⁰

In 2007, 23 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that gangs were present at their schools.¹¹

In a 2005 study, approximately 1 in 7 youth (13 percent) received unwanted online sexual solicitations in the previous year.¹²

Four percent of youth received aggressive online solicitations: the solicitor asked to meet the youth in person, called the youth on the telephone, or sent the youth mail, money, or gifts.¹³

Nine percent of youth Internet users had been exposed to distressing sexual material while online in 2005.¹⁴

One in 11, or 9 percent, of youth Internet users said they had been harassed online in 2005, up from 6 percent in 2000.¹⁵

According to Teen Research Unlimited, fifteen percent of teens who have been in a relationship report having been hit, slapped, or pushed by their boyfriend or girlfriend.¹⁶

Thirty percent of teens who have been in a relationship have worried about their physical safety in a relationship.¹⁷

American Indian and Alaskan Native teens 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 4.¹⁸

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.¹⁹

In 2008, 18 percent of hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) victims reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs were against victims ages 18 and younger.²⁰

From 1995 to 2008, 23 teens were murdered because of their gender identity or expression.²¹

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17 Ibid.

18 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "American Indians and Crime," (Washington, DC: BJS, 1999), v, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

19 Dean G. Kilpatrick et al., "Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2003), 5, 6, <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/194972.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

20 National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2008," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2009), 8, http://www.ncavp.org/common/document_files/Reports/2008%20HV%20Report%20smaller%20file.pdf (accessed August 27, 2009).

21 Riki Wilchins and Taneika Taylor, "70 Under 30: Masculinity and the War on America's Youth," (Washington, DC: Gender Public Advocacy Coalition, 2009), 2.

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 2008, 11,770 terrorist attacks occurred, resulting in 15,765 deaths, 34,124 wounded, and 4,858 people taken hostage.²

Nearly 40 percent (approximately 4,600) of attacks worldwide occurred in the Near East (including Iraq), and another 35 percent occurred in South Asia (including Afghanistan and Pakistan). From 2007 to 2008, attacks in Iraq decreased while attacks in Pakistan and Afghanistan increased.³

In 2008, 33 American citizens were killed in acts of terrorism, less than 1 percent (0.2 percent) of the worldwide total.⁴

The leading cause of death in terrorist attacks was armed attack (responsible for 49 percent of deaths) closely followed by bombing (responsible for 47 percent).⁵

There was one act of terrorism in the United States in 2008. On February 4, 2009, an improvised explosive device (IED) exploded in West Memphis, Arkansas, seriously injuring a physician and damaging his automobile. No group claimed responsibility.⁶

There are 45 foreign terrorist organizations officially designated as such by the Secretary of State.⁷

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

Nine people are wanted by the FBI for domestic terrorism, including arsons, bombings, and assaults on police officers.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; 2,972 dead, an estimated 12,000 injured. ²⁰ |
| 2002 | Bombing of Kuta Beach nightclub area in Bali, Indonesia; 202 dead including 7 Americans, 350 injured. ²¹ |
| 2003 | Simultaneous bombings of 3 residential compounds in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; 35 dead including 9 Americans; nearly 200 injured. ²² |

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 September 4, 2009).

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 September 4, 2009).

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 September 4, 2009).

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 September 4, 2009).

19 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism 2000/2001," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2002), 8, http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror2000_2001.pdf (accessed September 4, 2009).

20 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Terrorism in the United States, 2002-2005," (Washington, DC: GPO), 65, http://www.fbi.gov/filelink.html?file=/publications/terror/terrorism2002_2005.pdf (accessed September 8, 2009).

21 Ibid., 5.

22 Ibid., 8.

1 U.S.C. Title 22 Section 2656f(d).

2 National Counterterrorism Center, "Reports on Incidents of Terrorism 2008," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), 19, 33, <http://wits.nctc.gov/Reports.do?f=crt2008nctcannexfinal.pdf> (accessed September 4, 2009).

3 Ibid., 10.

4 Ibid., 25, *calculated from 26.*

5 Ibid., 21.

6 National Counterterrorism Center, "World Incidents Tracking System," <http://wits.nctc.gov/RunSearchCountry.do?countryId=174> (accessed September 4, 2009).

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/other/des/123085.htm> (accessed September 4, 2009).

8 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Most Wanted Terrorists," <http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorists/fugitives.htm> (accessed September 4, 2009).

9 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Wanted by the FBI: Domestic Terrorism," http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/fugitives/dt/fug_dt.htm (accessed September 4, 2009).

Workplace Violence

In 2007, 12.7 percent of violent crimes and 14.7 percent of property crimes were committed against victims who were at work or on duty at the time, amounting to 621,450 violent crimes and more than 2.5 million property victimizations.¹

Of the 621,450 violent crimes committed in the workplace in 2007, 492,790 were simple assaults, 97,830 were aggravated assaults, 23,270 were robberies, and 7,550 were rapes or sexual assaults.²

In 2008, 517 workplace homicides occurred in the United States—a decline of 18 percent from 2007—accounting for 10 percent of all workplace fatalities.³

Of the 517 workplace homicides in 2008, 413, or 80 percent, 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, law enforcement 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

In 2008, homicide accounted for 26 percent of all workplace deaths among female workers.¹²

Female workers are also at risk for nonfatal violence. In 2003, women were victims in 61 percent of workplace assaults.¹³

1 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007: Statistical Tables," (soon to be published), Table 64.

2 Ibid., (soon to be published), *calculated from* Table 64.

3 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2008," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009), 7, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/choi.pdf> (accessed September 8, 2009).

4 Ibid., 7.

5 Ibid., 2.

6 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2003), 13, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/violence.pdf> (accessed October 9, 2009).

7 Ibid., 42.

8 Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid., 6.

11 Ibid., 4.

12 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries," 10.

13 Anne B. Hoskins, "Occupational Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities among Women," *Monthly Labor Review* (October 2005): 35, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/10/art4full.pdf> (accessed September 9, 2009).

Youth Exposure to Violence

According to the 2009 National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, more than 60 percent of children from birth to 17 years of age in the United States were either directly or indirectly victimized within a one-year period. More than 1 in 4 children (25.3 percent) witnessed an act of violence within the same one-year period, and 38 percent witnessed an act of violence sometime during their lifetime.¹

Domestic Violence

In 2008, 1 in 10 children under the age of 18 (9.8 percent) had witnessed one family member assault another, and 1 in 5 (20.3 percent) had witnessed a family assault sometime during their lifetime.²

A 2006 study estimated 15.5 million children in the United States lived in a household where partner violence had occurred within a one-year period, and seven million children had been exposed to severe forms of partner violence.³

In 30 percent to 60 percent of families experiencing domestic violence, children had also been physically abused.⁴

A meta-analysis of 118 studies showed that children who witness domestic violence in their home have significantly more negative outcomes than children who do not witness domestic violence. The effects on children who witness domestic violence were similar to those who were physically abused.⁵

Studies that examine the behavioral effects of exposure to domestic violence on children have generally found that child witnesses have more problems with anxiety, self-esteem, depression, anger, and temperament than children who have not witnessed violence at home.⁶

As of June 2007, statutes in 21 states and Puerto Rico addressed children witnessing domestic violence. At that time, 13 states provided for enhanced penalties for a domestic violence conviction when a child was present and an additional five states made committing domestic violence in the presence of a child a separate crime. Three states required the perpetrator to pay for any counseling needed by the child, two states mandated counseling for the offender, and one state required, in cases where the noncustodial parent had committed domestic violence in the presence of a child, that

any child visitation be supervised for a period of one to two years.⁷

Community Violence

Nineteen percent of U.S. children under the age of 18 witnessed an assault in their community during a one-year period. The percentage rises with the age of the child: 6 percent of two- to five-year-olds witnessed an assault in their community, while 42 percent of 14- to 17-year-olds witnessed an assault.⁸

More than 1 in 5 (22 percent) of 14- to 17-year-olds in the United States have witnessed a shooting in their lifetime.⁹

A review of 25 studies of youth exposure to community violence found that among low-income, urban youth typically one-quarter had witnessed a murder.¹⁰

In a study of inner-city seven-year-olds, 75 percent had heard gun shots, 60 percent had seen drug deals, 18 percent had seen a dead body outside, and 10 percent had seen a shooting or stabbing in the home.¹¹

Seven-year-olds with higher exposure to violence had lower self-esteem, poorer grades and school attendance, and higher levels of distress, including depression and anxiety.¹²

After controlling for neighborhood, family, and individual risk factors, youth exposed to gun violence are approximately twice as likely to commit violence themselves as youth not exposed.¹³

In a study of urban middle school students, the more exposure youth had to community violence, the greater their likelihood to engage in high-risk behaviors. Youth who had been exposed to seven to nine acts of violence were at least three times as likely as youth with no exposures to engage in risk behaviors. For certain risk behaviors, such as binge drinking and carrying a handgun, youth with high violence exposure were more than 10 times as likely to engage in these behaviors as youth with no exposure.¹⁴

The association between exposure to community violence and engaging in risk behaviors was stronger for girls than boys.¹⁵

1 David Finkelhor et al., "Children's Exposure to Violence: A Comprehensive National Survey," (Washington, DC: OJJDP, 2009): 1, 6, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227744.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

2 David Finkelhor et al., "Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth," *Pediatrics* 124, no. 5 (2009): 5.

3 Renee McDonald et al., "Estimating the Number of American Children Living in Partner-Violent Families," *Journal of Family Psychology* 20, no. 1, (2006): 139, <http://smu.edu/experts/study-documents/family-violence-study-may2006.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

4 Jeffrey L. Edleson, *The Overlap between Child Maltreatment and Woman Abuse*, (Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, April 1999), 2, http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_overlap.pdf (accessed September 15, 2009).

5 Katherine M. Kitzmann et al., "Child Witnesses to Domestic Violence: A Meta-Analytic Review," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 71, no. 2 (2003): 339-52.

6 Jeffrey L. Edleson, *Problems Associated with Children's Witnessing of Domestic Violence*, (Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, April 1999), http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_witness.pdf (accessed September 15, 2009).

7 Child Welfare Information Gateway, *Child Witness to Domestic Violence: Summary of State Laws*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2007), 2-3, http://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws_policies/statutes/witnessdvall.pdf (accessed October 8, 2009).

8 Finkelhor, "Children's Exposure to Violence," 4, 6.

9 *Ibid.*, 6.

10 Stephen L. Buka et al., "Youth Exposure to Violence: Prevalence, Risk, and Consequences," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 73, no. 3 (2001): 299.

11 Hallam Hurt, et al., "Exposure to Violence: Psychological and Academic Correlates in Child Witnesses," *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine* 155, no. 12 (2001): 1,354, <http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/155/12/1351> (accessed September 10, 2009).

12 *Ibid.*, 1,352.

13 National Institute of Justice, "Adolescents, Neighborhoods, and Violence: Recent Findings from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods," *Research in Brief* (Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, September 2007), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/217397.pdf> (accessed October 8, 2009).

14 Cristina S. Barroso et al., "Youth Exposure to Community Violence: Association with Aggression, Victimization, and Risk Behaviors," *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment, and Trauma* 17, no. 2 (2008): 150.

15 *Ibid.*, 147.

crime victims' rights:

**FAIRNESS.
DIGNITY.
RESPECT.**

Every year, the National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide abounds with suggestions for working with the media, ideas for special events, ready-made public awareness posters, the latest statistics

on crime victimization, and much more. This impressive collection of resources joined with the creativity and passion of victim service providers across the nation creates a tremendous force for positive change. Use this section's additional resources as you educate public officials, media representatives, business leaders, and others in your community about the importance of treating crime victims with *fairness, dignity, and respect*.

- **Online Resources**—The Internet exponentially increases our capacity for gathering information, but can often be a little overwhelming. This section provides links to reliable online resources provided by the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Center for Victims of Crime.
- **NCVRW Resource Guide Partners**—Once again, we are proud to partner with these organizations that support 2010 National Crime Victims' Rights Week and are ready to work with other organizations and groups to improve victims' rights in the United States. Each partner is listed with a description of their work to help you identify possible outreach and collaboration opportunities.
- **New! OVC Gallery**—This online collection of multimedia products features selected posters, promotional materials, and artwork from past National Crime Victims' Rights Week observances. (Visit www.ovc.gov/gallery.)



Online Resources

Internet technology is increasing exponentially the opportunities we have to share information and make a difference in the world. No where is this phenomenon truer than in the criminal justice and victim services communities. From victim service providers participating in online training programs, to law enforcement agencies accepting text messages through 911 call centers, to members of Congress tweeting their constituents about current events, technology is making it easier to communicate at break-neck speed. 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.)

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

(www.ncjrs.gov)

Administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) provides crime, victim assistance, substance abuse, and public safety information to support research, policy, and program development worldwide. Trained content specialists are available to respond to inquiries and direct individuals to appropriate resources.

Additional services include:

- 24-hour access to view and order OVC and other agency publications and resources
- a searchable knowledge-base of questions and answers
- a database of upcoming events
- an online Library and searchable Abstracts Database
- Justice Information (JUSTINFO) electronic newsletter containing Agency resources, events, funding opportunities, and more

NCJRS Contact Information:

Phone: 800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500

(TTY 1-877-712-9279)

Online E-mail Contact Form: [www.ncjrs.gov/App/QA/](http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/QA/SubmitQuestion.aspx)

[SubmitQuestion.aspx](http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/QA/SubmitQuestion.aspx)

OVC Resource Center (OVCRC)

The Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC) at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is a comprehensive repository of information for crime victims and victim service providers.

With online services accessible 24 hours-a-day, OVCRC/NCJRS 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 Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking Office. OVCRC/NCJRS

also disseminates information from the National Institute of Corrections and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

OVCRC Contact Information:

Phone: 1-800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500

(TTY 1-877-712-9279)

Online E-mail Contact Form: <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc>

Order publications and resources online at: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/AlphaList.aspx>

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 United States throughout the year as well 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 first-hand 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 services community by 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:

Phone: 866-OVC-TTAC/866-682-8822 (TTY 866-682-8880)

Web site: www.ovcttac.gov

E-mail: ttac@ovcttac.gov

Ethics in Victim Services

(www.ovcttac.gov/ethics)

This downloadable version of the instructor-led *Ethics in Victim Services* training explores common ethical conflicts and their resolution using ethical standards and decision-making processes. The goal of the training is to increase self-awareness and understanding of how personal attitudes and beliefs influence responses to victims of crime. The training is meant for anyone interested in learning about common ethical conflicts in providing victim services and some possible resolutions.

Sexual Assault Advocate/Counselor Training (SAACT)

(www.ovcttac.gov/saact)

The SAACT is another one of OVC’s 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 Impact: Listen and Learn

(www.ovcttac.gov/victimimpact)

This downloadable curriculum is geared toward helping offenders become more aware of the impact that crime has on victims and take responsibility for their actions and begin to make amends.

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.

Identity Theft Victim Assistance Online Training: Supporting Victims’ Financial and Emotional Recovery

(www.ovcttac.gov/IdentityTheft)

The overall goal of the *Identity Theft* e-learning training is to provide a user-friendly tool that will teach victim service providers and allied professionals the knowledge and skills they need to more effectively serve victims of identity theft, and assist with their financial and emotional recovery. The training includes a reference library where participants can view information on the types of identity theft, the various forms and paperwork that may need to be completed, referral agencies and resources, and information on victims’ rights. Three case studies also are included, and each case study highlights different forms of identity theft. Participants interact with the victim in their role as a victim advocate during each phase of recovery.

OVC Online Directory of Crime Victim Services

(<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>)

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 makes national experts available each month to answer questions on a timely topic.

Online Resources

National Center for Victims of Crime Web Site

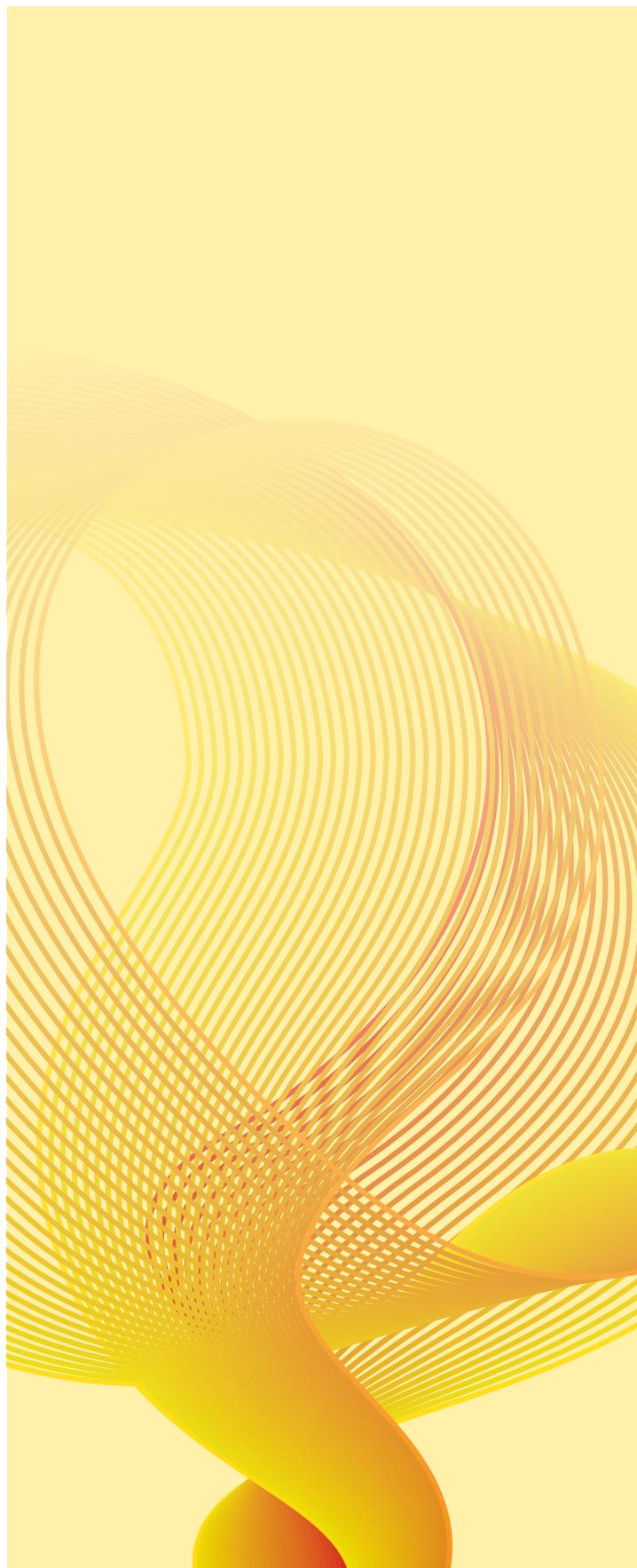
(www.ncvc.org)

This national resource and advocacy organization that supports victims of crime—and those who serve them—provides more than 80 online “Get Help” bulletins on a wide range of victim-specific issues. From the Web site, victims can be connected to e-mail support at gethelp@ncvc.org and a comprehensive referral service database of more than 14,500 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 Youth 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 17,500 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.



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
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) is dedicated to the improvement of correctional services and practices through promoting and facilitating: the exchange of ideas and philosophies at the top administrative level of correctional planning and policy-making; the advancement of correctional techniques, particularly in the areas of development, design of correctional facilities, staff training, and correctional management facilities; research in correctional practices, anti-social behavior, causes of crime and delinquency and cooperation in such research; and the development and application of correctional standards and accreditation.

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RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

The Department of Criminology at California State University, Fresno, is a leader in educating people about Victimology and Victim Services. We created the first Victim Services Certificate in 1984, which was followed by a minor and then a major in 1992. Since the inception of our academic program, we have educated thousands of students and practitioners from around the world. We provide traditional, on-line enhanced, and fully online courses in an array of topics focusing on: Victimology, Victim Services, Victim Services Program Management, Family Violence, Trauma and Crisis Intervention, Legal Policy and Victim Services, Peace and Conflict Studies, Mediation, and Conflict Resolution.

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 7th 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; enhancing governmental and societal responses to crime and its consequences on individuals and communities; and strengthening crime prevention initiatives in America. 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 agency provides free comprehensive victim services that includes victim advocacy, court accompaniment, education about victims' rights, direct legal representation in criminal court, limited legal services in regards to identity theft and fraud, referral to pro bono lawyers for collateral matters, information and referral, and clinical services to victims of crime throughout the State of Maryland. The center also advocates crime victim rights and policies.

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) is an organization of victims and non-victims determined to make a difference in the lives of those victimized by impaired driving crashes. MADD recognizes its fundamental responsibility as giving a voice to victims/survivors who have been affected. MADD's mission is to stop drunk driving, to support victims of this violent crime, and to prevent underage drinking. In accordance with the mission statement, MADD offers victim services free of charge to victims/survivors, providing emotional support, information and referrals.

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 is a network of state and local government programs whose purpose is to improve the administration of victim compensation across the country, and to provide helpful information to victims, service providers and the general public.

National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections

P.O. Box 3163
Lacey, WA 98509

Phone: 614-728-9950
Fax: 614-728-1976
Web site: www.navspic.org
E-mail: karin.ho@ordc.state.oh.us

The National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections (NAVSPIC) is a national networking organization for anyone providing post conviction services to crime victims. These services include, but are not limited to, victim notification, safety planning, workplace violence, victim offender dialogue, impact of crime.

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.

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

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 center for professionals and advocates across disciplines involved in the prevention and response to elder abuse. NCEA supports the work of national, state, and local partners in their mission to ensure the safety and well-being of older Americans through training and technical assistance to state and community-based organizations. NCEA promotes professional development by highlighting promising practices and current research and fostering communication within and across disciplines. NCEA also provides referral and information to members of the public seeking to assist elders.

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 of and descriptions about 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.

National Center for Victims of Crime

2000 M Street, NW, Suite 480
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 800-FYI-CALL/800-394-2255
Fax: 202-467-8701
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 (NCA) is a professional membership organization dedicated to helping local communities respond to allegations of child abuse in ways that are effective and efficient – and put the needs of child victims first. We empower local communities to provide comprehensive, coordinated and compassionate services to victims of child abuse. National Children's Alliance provides training, support, technical assistance and leadership on a national level to local children's and child advocacy centers and communities responding to reports of child abuse and neglect. A children's advocacy center is a child-focused, facility-based program in which representatives from many disciplines, including law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, mental health, medical and victim advocacy, child advocacy, work together to conduct interviews and make team decisions about investigation, treatment, management, and prosecution of child abuse cases. National Children's Alliance strongly believes that the combined professional wisdom and skill of the multidisciplinary team approach results in a more complete understanding of case issues and the most effective child-and family-focused system response possible.

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 (NCADV) serves as a national information and referral center for the general public, media, battered women and their children, allied and member agencies and organizations. NCADV has sponsored eleven national conferences on domestic violence, which provide a unique forum within the battered women's movement for networking, dialogue, debate, leadership development and celebration. NCADV also serves to impact public policy and legislation which affect battered women and their children. NCADV's main office is located in Denver, Colorado and our Public Policy Office is located in Washington, DC.

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) strives to be the nation's leader in helping people keep themselves, their families, and their communities safe from crime. To achieve this mission, NCPC produces tools that individuals and communities can use to learn crime prevention strategies, engage community members, and coordinate with local agencies. These resources include publications and teaching materials on a variety of topics; programs that can be implemented in communities and schools; local, regional and national trainings; public services announcements broadcast nationwide starring McGruff the Crime Dog®; and support for a national coalition of crime prevention practitioners.

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

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

The National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI) is a non-profit research and educational organization dedicated to promoting a fair and balanced criminal justice system through legal education, scholarship, information resources, and legal advocacy. The only national organization dedicated to advancing victims' rights through legal assertion and enforcement in criminal courts, NCVLI is a nationally recognized repository of victims' rights law and analysis, and provider of substantive technical assistance to attorneys, victim advocates, courts, and others. NCVLI trains lawyers, victim advocates, and other criminal justice system professionals regarding enforcement of victims' rights, and also participate in *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) cases nationwide.

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 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 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) is the only national self-help organization dedicated solely to the aftermath and prevention of murder. POMC makes the difference through on-going emotional support, education, prevention, advocacy, and awareness. POMC provides assistance in keeping murderers in prison; assist unsolved cases; prevention and awareness programs; emotional support, information and advocacy for any survivor of a homicide victim.

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.

Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)

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

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

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 (RAINN)
National Sexual Assault Hotline**

2000 L Street, NW, Suite 406
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-544-1034/800-656-HOPE
Fax: 202-544-3556
Web site: www.rainn.org
E-mail: info@rainn.org

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

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

Security On Campus, Inc. (SOC), was founded in 1987 by Jeanne Clery's parents, Connie and Howard, after she was raped and murdered in her on-campus residence hall at college, by a fellow student whom she did not know. SOC worked to secure passage of the Jeanne Clery Act, originally known as the Campus Security Act, in 1990. The landmark federal law requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campus. The Act also includes the Federal Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights. Please visit <http://www.securityoncampus.org/> for more information.

Crime Victim Study Center

Department of Criminal Justice
University of New Haven
300 Boston Post Road
West Haven, CT 06516

Phone: 203-479-4591
Web site: www.newhaven.edu
E-mail: TTamborra@newhaven.edu

The University of New Haven, Department of Criminal Justice is committed to researching issues relevant to victims of crime. In addition, the University of New Haven is one of the few universities to offer an undergraduate degree in Criminal Justice with a concentration in Victim Services. The issue of crime victims' rights is so important to the University that the University has a Victimology Club. This student club provides educational sessions about crime victimization to other students and is also active with local victim service providers.

Witness Justice

P.O. Box 475
Frederick, MD 21705

Phone: 301-846-9110/800-4WJ-HELP
Fax: 301-846-9113
Web site: www.witnessjustice.org
E-mail: info@witnessjustice.org

Witness Justice is a national nonprofit organization providing support and advocacy for survivors of violence and trauma.

OVC Online Gallery

Explore the Office for Victims of Crime's new online gallery, housing selected posters, promotional materials, and images from National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW), available at www.ovc.gov/gallery. Packed with materials from previous years' NCVRW Resource Guides and OVC events, the site offers a rich interactive experience and free downloadable materials that you can use in your outreach efforts throughout the year.

Gallery highlights include:

- **Posters from the 2003 – 2009 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Guides**
- **Photos of NCVRW and special events**
- **NCVRW theme videos from 2005 – 2009**
- **Photos and bios of award recipients**
- **Promotional Web banners**
- **And more!**

The screenshot shows the OVC Online Gallery website. At the top, it features the U.S. Department of Justice logo and the text "Office of Justice Programs" with the tagline "Innovation * Partnerships * Safer Neighborhoods". Below this is the "OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME" logo and the word "Gallery" in a large, stylized font, with the tagline "Promoting crime victims' rights and services". The OVC logo "Office for Victims of Crime" and "OVC 'Putting Victims First'" is also present. A navigation bar includes links for "AWARD RECIPIENTS", "POSTERS", "MULTIMEDIA", "WEB BANNERS", "EVENT PHOTOS", and "GALLERY HOME". The main content area is titled "GALLERY" and includes a sidebar with links to "Award Recipients", "Posters", "Multimedia", "Web Banners", and "Event Photos". The "About the Gallery" section welcomes visitors and lists content types: "Posters from the 2003–2009 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Guides", "Photos and bios of award recipients", "Photos of NCVRW and special events", and "Promotional Web banners". It notes that all materials are free for download and use. A "Quick Links" section provides information on NCVRW details, staying informed through forums and alerts, and a "Calendar of Crime Victim Assistance-Related Events". A "HELP for Victim Service Providers" section is also visible. The footer contains a list of links: "About OVC", "OVC Home", "Site Map", "User Tips", "Contact OVC", "National Crime Victims' Rights Week", "Crimevictims.gov", "Privacy Statement", "Legal Policies and Disclaimers", "FOIA", and "USA.gov". A final line states: "The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is a component of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)."

Visit today at

www.ovc.gov/gallery