

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

1 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).

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).

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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).

13 U.S. Coast Guard, "Boating Under the Influence, Alcohol Effects," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 2005), http://www.uscgboating.org/safety/boating_under_the_influence_initiatives.aspx (accessed November 2, 2009).

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

1 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 2," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed October 6, 2009).

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

3 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007, Statistical Tables," Table 96. Personal crimes are defined as all violent crimes, purse-snatching, and pocket-picking.

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

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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.

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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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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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10 Lawrence Schonfeld, Rebecca G. Larsen, and Paul G. Stiles, "Behavioral Health Services Utilization among Older Adults Identified within a State Abuse Hotline Database," *The Gerontologist*, 46, no.2 (2006): 193, <http://gerontologist.gerontologyjournals.org/cgi/reprint/46/2/193> (accessed August 27, 2009).

11 Dean G. Kilpatrick, Benjamin E. Saunders, and Daniel W. Smith, "Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications," *NIJ Research in Brief*, (Washington, DC: GPO, 2003), 9.

12 Valerie J. Edwards, et al., "Relationship between Multiple Forms of Childhood Maltreatment and Adult Mental Health in Community Respondents: Results from the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study," *Am J Psychiatry* 160, no. 8 (August 2003): 1,456.

13 National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation Helps Victims," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2009), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed August 25, 2009).

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

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

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5 Ibid., 82.

6 Ibid., 106.

7 Ibid., 100.

8 Ibid., 118, 120.

9 Ibid., 101.

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11 Ibid., Table 15.

12 Indiana University, "High School Survey of Student Engagement 2006: Voices of Students on Engagement," (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 2007), 7, http://ceep.indiana.edu/hssse/pdf/HSSSE_2006_Report.pdf (accessed September 1, 2009).

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16 Ibid., xii-xiii.

17 Ibid., 41, 43.

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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3 Ibid., 5.

4 Ibid., 6.

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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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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.

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20 G. Matthew Snodgrass, “Sexual Assault Case Processing: A Descriptive Model of Attrition and Decision Making,” *Alaska Justice Forum* 23, no. 1: 1.

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).

2 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).

3 Ibid., 4.

4 Ibid., 2.

5 Ibid., 5.

6 Ibid., 4.

7 Ibid., 6.

8 Ibid., 8.

9 Ibid., 6.

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

11 Ibid., 150.

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid., 149.

14 Ibid., 152.

15 Ibid., 153.

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

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

18 Ibid., 32.

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

20 T.K. Logan and Jennifer Cole, "The Impact of Partner Stalking on Mental Health and Protective Order Outcomes Over Time," *Violence and Victims* 22, no.5 (2007): 553.

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

22 Baum et al. "Stalking Victimization in the United States," 3.

23 Ibid., 6-7.

24 Ibid., 7.

25 Ibid., 6.

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

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008, Expanded Homicide Data Table 10," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_10.html (accessed September 16, 2009).

² Phyllis Sharps et al., "Risky Mix: Drinking, Drug Use, and Homicide," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2003), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000250d.pdf> (accessed September 16, 2009).

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

⁴ Lawrence A. Greenfeld and Maureen A. Henneberg, "Victim and Offender Self-Reports of Alcohol Involvement in Crime," *Alcohol Research & Health* 25 (2001): 1.

⁵ Lloyd D. Johnston et al., "Monitoring the Future: National Results on Adolescent Drug Use—Overview of Key Findings, 2008," (Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2009), 58, <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/overview2008.pdf> (accessed September 3, 2009).

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008), 77, http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/pdf/yrbs07_mmwr.pdf (accessed September 30, 2009).

⁷ Ibid., 83, 85.

⁸ Ibid., 79.

⁹ National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, "Family Matters: Substance Abuse and the American Family," (New York: Columbia, 2005), 20, <http://www.casacolumbia.org/absolutenm/articlefiles/380-Family%20Matters.pdf> (accessed September 30, 2009).

¹⁰ Office of Applied Studies, "Alcohol Use and Delinquent Behaviors among Youths," (Rockville, MD: SAMHSA, 2005), 1, <http://wch.uhs.wisc.edu/13-Eval/Tools/PDF-Documents/Delinquent%20behavior%20and%20Alcohol.pdf> (accessed September 30, 2009).

¹¹ Office of National Drug Control Policy, "ADAM II 2007 Annual Report: Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program II," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), 12, <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/pdf/adam2007.pdf> (accessed September 30, 2009).

¹² Jennifer Karberg and Doris J. James, "Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/sdatjii02.pdf> (accessed September 30, 2009).

¹³ Steven Perry, "American Indians and Crime," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004), 35, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic02.pdf> (accessed September 30, 2009).

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

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

2 Michael Rand, "Criminal Victimization, 2008," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 4, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv08.pdf> (accessed November 2, 2009).

3 *Calculated from* Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008: Expanded Homicide Data Table 2," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed October 8, 2009).

4 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007 Statistical Tables," (soon to be published), Table 96.

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

6 Ibid.

7 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008), Table 9, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5704a1.htm> (accessed October 8, 2009).

8 Katrina Baum, "Juvenile Victimization and Offending, 1993-2003," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/jvo03.pdf> (accessed September 24, 2009).

9 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).

10 Ibid., 106.

11 Ibid., 100.

12 Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchel, and David Finkelhor, "Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later," (Alexandria, VA: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2006), 7, http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC167.pdf (accessed October 6, 2009).

13 Ibid., 8.

14 Ibid., 9.

15 Ibid., 10.

16 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 September 24, 2009).

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.

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