



RESHAPING THE FUTURE



HONORING THE PAST

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

— APRIL 10–16, 2011 —



Office for Victims of Crime

OVC
"Putting Victims First"

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime

WWW.NCVC.ORG • 1-800-FYI-CALL

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



AT A GLANCE INTRODUCTION

2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide

Dates: Sunday, April 10 – Saturday, April 16, 2011

Theme: “Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past”

Colors:* *Teal:* C=100, M=8, Y=35, K=35

Yellow: C=0, M=12, Y=100, K=0

Black: C=0, M=0, Y=0, K=100

Fonts: Garamond (body text)

Gotham Ultra and Cactus Bold (artwork)

This Year's Format

As in years past, you will find a wide range of instructional materials, updated statistics, and promotional items in the *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide*. Please note that the entire contents of the Resource Guide may be found on the enclosed CD-ROM. Peruse this wealth of information from your computer or print any materials you would like to distribute.

Hard copies of all NCVRW-related public awareness artwork and the popular public awareness posters are **included in the mailed version of the Resource Guide**. And, as in past years, anyone who receives the Resource Guide will also receive the NCVRW theme poster in a separate mailing.

Resource Guide Contents

- CD-ROM: This year's CD-ROM contains all Resource Guide content as well as artwork in both black and white and color in three electronic formats (JPEG, *fillable* PDF, and Adobe Creative Suite files) including:
 - Section 1: Resource Guide Overview
 - Section 2: Maximizing Communication and Awareness
 - Section 3: Resource Guide Artwork
 - Section 4: Working with the Media

- Section 5: Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services

- Section 6: Statistical Overviews

- Section 7: Additional Resources

- DVD: The enclosed 5-minute theme video features interviews with criminal justice personnel, advocates, and victims whose reflections honor the progress of the victims' rights field and present a provocative look at issues that lay ahead.

Quick Planning Tips

- Review all the contents of the Resource Guide before moving forward.
- Establish a planning committee to help share the workload and tap into even more ideas.
- Develop a timetable detailing all activities and assignments leading up to your event(s).
- Decide what Resource Guide artwork and information you want to use and what other materials you might need to develop.
- Develop a current list of local and state media and key reporters and producers.
- Identify other uses for the NCVRW Resource Guide, including victim-related observances planned throughout 2011 (see “Commemorative Calendar” in Section 2).

Special Announcements

- The Annual National Candlelight Observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week (sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in Washington, DC) is scheduled for Thursday, April 7, 2011.

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

- The Attorney General's National Crime Victims' Service Awards Ceremony (sponsored by the Department of Justice and coordinated by the Office for Victims of Crime in Washington, DC) is scheduled for Friday, April 8, 2011.

For more information about these two special events, including times and locations, visit <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ncvrw/events.html>.

The complete *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide* can be accessed in electronic format at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.

1. Why didn't I receive the entire 2011 NCVRW Resource Guide in the mail this year?

You did, it is just in a different format. Starting with the *2010 NCVRW Resource Guide*, the Office for Victims of Crime and the National Center for Victims of Crime decided to produce a "hybrid" product. All the traditional content and resources provided to the victim services community in the Resource Guide each year were produced again for the *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide*, and are included on the CD-ROM. Also included in the hybrid kit are the NCVRW-specific artwork, the public awareness posters, the DVD, and the large color theme poster. The full Resource Guide may also be downloaded at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011. In offering this new format, our goal is to reduce the Resource Guide's environmental impact, minimize printing expenses, and allow for an earlier publication date.

2. May I reproduce, modify, or repurpose the materials included on the 2011 NCVRW Resource Guide CD-ROM?

Yes! To promote community awareness of crime victims' rights, all NCVRW materials developed by the Office for Victims of Crime and the National Center for Victims of Crime are in the public domain and copyright permission is not required. You may use any Resource Guide text verbatim as well as any of the outreach and awareness posters or artwork. Also, all Resource Guide materials may be translated into any language. The entire contents of the *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide* and specially designed Web banners and ads are available for download at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.

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

Yes! The artwork provided in "Section 3. Resource Guide Artwork" was designed with white space to give you the option of adding your organization's contact information and logo. Additionally, all of the artwork in the Resource Guide is available electronically, both on the CD-ROM and online,

at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011, and can be used to develop custom pieces (with the exception of the outlined fonts used in the Adobe Creative Suite files, which remain proprietary). Printing companies that use quality presses, inks, and paper will produce the highest-quality products and can often be found through the Yellow Pages or a quick Internet search. Many local quick-copy vendors and office-supply stores (e.g., FedEx/Kinko's, Staples, Kwik Kopy) can also meet your printing needs and usually will be more cost effective. Your local printer or office-supply store staff can also help you format your piece, whether it be inserting your contact information or creating a custom outreach product.

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

Yes! Many local radio and television stations fill advertising time they haven't been able to sell by providing free air time to community nonprofit agencies with important public health and safety messages. To start, contact the public service departments of your local radio and television stations at least *two months* prior to National Crime Victims' Rights Week to learn about PSA requirements and deadlines. Included on this year's NCVRW Resource Guide are several sample PSA scripts that can generate additional exposure for your agency. For additional ideas, review "Section 4: Working with the Media" of the *NCVRW Resource Guide* and Part 4 of OVC's Public Service Announcement Kit, *How to Get Your PSAs Played on Air*, available at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/psakit/Part4.pdf.

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

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

OVC TTAC
930 Lee Highway
Fairfax, VA 22031-6050

Phone: 866-OVC-TTAC (1-866-682-8822)

Fax: 703-225-2338

E-mail: TTAC@ovcttac.org

Web site: www.ovcttac.gov

Training and Technical Assistance Online Request form:

<https://www.ovcttac.gov/views/HowWeCanHelp/dsp-TrainingTechnicalAssistance.cfm?tab=3>

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

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

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

Yes! The CD-ROM included with the hard-copy Resource Guide and the online version of the Resource Guide at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011 both contain digital color JPEG and PDF images.

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

To be added to the Office for Victims of Crime distribution list for the *NCVRW Resource Guide*, please sign up at https://puborder.ncjrs.gov/Listservs/Subscribe_NCVRW.asp. In addition, you will receive:

- E-mail notification when the Resource Guide is available to download from the OVC Web site;
- Details concerning NCVRW prelude events; and
- Information about the National Crime Victims' Service Awards.


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

Extra copies of the *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide* are available for a small shipping fee or can be downloaded from the OVC Web site at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011. Ordering and payment information is available on the OVC site. Go to www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011 to access your viewing, printing, sign-up, and ordering options.

10. I want to use the 2011 NCVRW Theme Video at a Candlelight Ceremony, but I don't have a DVD player. Is there any other way I can play it?

Yes! Many computers have built-in DVD players that can be used for playback. In addition, the NCVRW DVD can be downloaded onto your computer (right-click on the video file and choose "Save Target As" to save to your hard drive or other device). It is also available at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011 and can be played on a computer monitor or projected from a computer onto a screen or wall. The DVD contents, however, are not available in VHS or Beta format.

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

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



RESOURCE GUIDE OVERVIEW

SECTION I

RESHAPING THE FUTURE, HONORING THE PAST

The National Center for Victims of Crime and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Office of Justice Programs, within the U.S. Department of Justice, are proud to present the *2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*.

Since its inception in 1981, National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) has challenged the nation to reshape the future of crime victims by seeking rights, resources, and protections needed to rebuild their lives. Every year, we also honor the past by celebrating decades of hard-earned progress and renewing our commitment to overcome the harm caused by crime. The *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide* includes a wide array of user-friendly outreach tools, current statistics on victimization, information on the history of victims' rights in the United States, and concrete, practical ideas on how to involve your community in *reshaping the future and honoring the past* on behalf of all crime victims. You can explore and adapt these resources as you plan your public awareness campaign for **National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 10–16, 2011**.

2011 NCVRW THEME AND THEME COLORS

The 2011 NCVRW theme—“**Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past**”—applauds the power of victims and the victims' rights movement to change the course of history and transform lives. By asserting rights and mobilizing resources that did not exist 30 years ago, victims can hope to reshape their destinies by overcoming the impact of crime. The theme honors both victims, underscoring the nation's duty to respect and support their efforts to reclaim their lives, and advocates who fought for victims' rights and services. It recalls past crimes—such as the catastrophic September 11 attacks 10 years ago—that we commemorate even as we move forward. The theme colors chosen to symbolize these important concepts—teal, yellow, and black—are used throughout the *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide* (see “Match the Colors!” box for more details).

Match the Colors!

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

Teal: C=100, M=8, Y=35, K=35

Yellow: C=0, M=12, Y=100, K=0

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

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

Teal: PMS 3155C; R=0, G=166, B=125

Yellow: PMS 109C; R=255, G=218, B=0

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

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

NCVRW KICK-OFF EVENTS

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) will begin National Crime Victims' Rights Week with the Annual National Candlelight Observance on Thursday, April 7, 2011, in Washington, DC. The Attorney General's National Crime Victims' Service Awards Ceremony, which honors individuals and programs for innovations and outstanding achievements, will be held on Friday, April 8, 2011, in Washington, DC. For times, locations, and other event details, visit <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ncvrw/events.html>.

AVAILABLE IN SPANISH!

Many of this year's Resource Guide elements are available online in Spanish. Learn more at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.

NCVRW PLANNING TIPS

You can enhance your 2011 NCVRW planning and maximize the impact of your efforts by using the following suggestions:

- Review each section of the Resource Guide before executing any plans. Decide which materials would be most helpful toward achieving your outreach goals.
- Set up an NCVRW Planning Committee to set goals and priorities, help brainstorm activities, and share the workload. Committee members might include

FAQs

Wondering how to find a speaker for your event, whether you can reproduce Resource Guide contents, or how to order more copies of the Resource Guide? Review “Frequently Asked Questions” featured in your *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide*.

crime victims, survivors, victim service providers, or health professionals; leaders of civic organizations, universities, parent-teacher associations, or student organizations; or members of criminal and juvenile

justice agencies, faith communities, local businesses, the service industry, or the news media. Encourage diversity and collaboration with underserved populations.

- Exchange contact information, including e-mail addresses, to facilitate ongoing communication among committee members.
- Create or update mailing lists for event invitations and other materials.
- Draft a timetable that includes committee meetings, tasks, deadlines, and areas of responsibility.
- Develop a contact sheet of local media outlets to notify when you schedule special events (see “Section 2: Working with the Media”).
- Coordinate planning for 2011 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week with other awareness and prevention campaigns held during April, including National Child Abuse Prevention Month, National Sexual Assault Awareness Month, National Volunteer Week, and National Youth Service Day.

2011 NCVRW RESOURCE GUIDE CONTENTS

Section 1: Resource Guide Overview

Section 2: Maximizing Communication and Awareness

- Commemorative Calendar
- Notable Quotables
- Sample Proclamation
- Sample Speech
- Extend Your Reach through Partnerships
- Ideas for Special Events

Section 3: Resource Guide Artwork

- 2011 NCVRW Theme Poster (11” x 17” in color and black and white)
- Logos, Buttons, and Magnets
- Bookmarks
- Ribbon Cards
- Name Tags and Table Card
- 2011 NCVRW Letterhead
- Certificate of Appreciation
- Information and Referrals Contact List
- Public Awareness Posters in English and Spanish—
New! Now in color and black and white

Section 4: Working with the Media

- Media Tips and Strategies
- Sample News Release
- Sample Public Service Announcements
- How to Write an Op-ed
- Sample Opinion-Editorial Column
- *New!* Social Media Status Updates

Section 5: Landmarks in Victims’ Rights and Services

Crime Victims’ Rights in America: An Historical Overview

Section 6: Statistical Overviews

Statistical Overviews (one-page summaries of the most current crime statistics)

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

Section 7: Additional Resources

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

CD-ROM of the 2011 NCVRW Resource Guide

Returning this year! In addition to the entire *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide* artwork, this year's CD-ROM (enclosed in the hard-copy version of the Resource Guide) also features PDFs of all Resource Guide contents. Interested in the latest statistics? Looking for an appropriate quotation? Want to know more about working with the media? Insert the CD-ROM into any equipped computer and access the entire guide electronically.

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

The artwork is provided in three formats:

1. **Adobe InDesign** layout pages, including the Illustrator images required to correctly open and print the artwork. To view these files, the user must have Adobe InDesign CS5.
2. **JPEG files available in both black and white and color.** These individual images may be placed in graphics programs, in various word processing programs, and on Web sites.
3. **PDF files in black and white and color** that can be opened with Adobe Reader, available for free download at www.adobe.com.

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

The entire contents of the *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide* can be accessed electronically at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.

Theme Video


The five-minute theme video (featured on the DVD included with the hard-copy version of the Resource Guide) is a powerful public awareness tool and a tribute to crime victims and the advocates and public servants who work with them. You can use the theme video to open ceremonies and luncheons, kick off your public awareness and education events, or motivate local media to cover NCVRW events and topics.

2011 NCVRW Theme Poster

This year's full-size (22" x 28") poster elegantly celebrates the theme, "Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past." If you signed up for the NCVRW mailing list, you will automatically receive a 2011 NCVRW Theme Poster and 2011 NCVRW Resource Guide. In addition, by signing up at https://puborder.ncjrs.gov/Listservs/Subscribe_NCVRW.asp, you will also receive the following: e-mail notification when the Resource Guide is available to download from the OVC Web site, details concerning NCVRW prelude events, and information about the National Crime Victims' Service Awards. You can also download both this year's and previous years' Resource Guides, including the Resource Guide artwork and theme videos, at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Center for Victims of Crime greatly appreciates the opportunity to partner with the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, on the *2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*, and especially wishes to acknowledge the many contributions and efforts of Kimberly Kelberg, who served as program manager.

This project would not have been possible without the support of Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs Laurie O. Robinson; Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs Mary Lou Leary; Acting Director of the Office for Victims of Crime Joye E. Frost; staff from the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, including Olivia Schramm, Emily Bauernfiend, and Joy Davis; and William J. Sabol, Chief, Corrections Statistics, at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and his staff, Michael Planty, Erika Harrell, Jennifer Truman, Christine Eith, and Brian Reave. 

National Center for Victims of Crime

Team Members

Mary Gleason Rappaport, Project Director
Kristi Rocap, Designer
Elizabeth Joyce, Senior Writer
Whitney Saleski, Publications Coordinator
Jack Fleming, Project Assistant
Susan Howley, Senior Project Advisor
Ilse Knecht, Project Specialist

Contributors

JamArtz, San Diego, CA
202design, Washington, DC
Video/Action, Inc., Washington, DC
Goetz Printing, Springfield, VA

This product was prepared by the National Center for Victims of Crime, supported by Grant Number 2009-VF-GX-K001, awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this document are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.



MAXIMIZING COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS

SECTION 2

National Crime Victims' Rights Week offers a unique forum to share our field's mission and the importance of victims' rights. Through this year's theme—*Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past*—we can engage the public on a number of levels. We will remember the pain caused by the 9/11 terrorist attacks on our nation ten years ago, the thousands of homicides committed every year, and countless other acts of violence. We will recall when victims had no rights and trace their struggle for equity. And we will begin to build a future that honors the successes of the past. NCVRW outreach that captures these themes will strengthen our own commitment and the public's support for our work.

The *Maximizing Communication and Awareness* section includes tools and ideas to plan activities, engage your community, and convey the meaning of National Crime Victims' Rights Week with impact. These resources can help you plan public events, write speeches and proclamations, and show why victims' rights matter to everyone.

Commemorative Calendar

Throughout the year, communities and agencies hold events that focus on specific crimes (e.g., National Stalking Awareness Month, National Teen Dating Violence Awareness Week), promote public service (e.g., National Youth Service Days, National Mentoring Month), or honor law enforcement agencies (e.g., National Peace Officers' Memorial Day, National Police Week). The Commemorative Calendar lists many of these events, the dates they will be held, and the contact information for primary sponsors. You can find ideas for events throughout 2011 on this calendar.

OVC Events Calendar: The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice offers an extensive, continually updated calendar of events throughout the country. Victims, victim service providers, and all NCVRW planners can use this calendar to locate victim-related events that may be occurring in your area. OVC allows organizations to add their events to the calendar and provide links to additional information. You can add and

find notices about your own conferences, training programs, meetings, ceremonies, or other events. Access the calendar at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>.

Notable Quotables

Powerful quotations enrich your speeches, news releases, proclamations, and other statements. You can use the quotes from famous people in this section to bring additional shades of meaning to the NCVRW theme, *Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past*. To lay the foundation for this year's theme, for example, you might quote the American Bishop Thomas Monson, who said: "The past is behind, learn from it. The future is ahead, prepare for it. The present is here, live it."

Sample Proclamation

When you ask civic leaders to issue NCVRW proclamations, you can increase your chances of success by providing a sample proclamation for them to follow. The sample proclamation included in this section offers governors, mayors, and other officials a model for declaring the importance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week in standard proclamation format. Officials often hold public signings of their proclamations and invite sponsoring organizations and local media to attend the event. To request a proclamation, contact your officials **at least one month** before National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Sample Speech


National Crime Victims' Rights Week events may include luncheons or dinners, ceremonies, and school presentations that call for a speech. You can use the sample speech to help you prepare your remarks. Think about how crime has affected your community in the past, and the effect of that crime on victims. How has your community failed its victims? What have you learned from these failures? How have you helped crime victims rebuild their lives? How will these suc-

cesses shape your plans to meet the future? National Crime Victims' Rights Week calls us to consider these questions and start tackling the work that lies ahead. Your NCVRW speeches can help begin that process.

Extend Your Reach Through Partnerships

National Crime Victims' Rights Week presents a great opportunity to partner with other organizations to increase the impact of your NCVRW campaign. Partners can donate their equipment, staff time, mailing lists and listservs, and other resources—and engage their clients and partners in planning the week's events. Begin your planning by contacting local businesses, civic and professional organizations, school systems, faith communities, and community agencies that share your concern about public safety and crime victims. Tell them how NCVRW participation would help their organization as well as victims, and ask them to join your planning team. Then build on those partnerships to start reshaping the future for victims of crime in your community.

Ideas For Special Events

Many communities enjoy observing NCVRW traditions, and others like to devise new event ideas every year. Planners may hold memorial ceremonies, candlelight vigils, sports events, concerts, art exhibits, or essay and poster contests to publicize National Crime Victims' Rights Week and involve a wide range of participants. Every year, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators competitively select agencies, nonprofit programs, community-based victim service organizations, faith-based organizations, and community coalitions to receive Community Awareness Grants to conduct NCVRW events. This section includes some of the event ideas from the 2010 Community Awareness Project grantees and from other communities throughout the nation. 

Tips for Using the Theme DVD

Take a minute to review the DVD included in your Resource Guide. You can use the five-minute theme video in special event and media outreach activities.

Ideas for Using the Theme DVD:

- Use the video to begin your NCVRW opening ceremony.
- Use the 5-minute video to open a news conference on victims' rights.
- Send the video to local media as part of your pitch to cover NCVRW events.
- Plan an event around a special screening of the video.
- Encourage your partners to show the video to their staff and board members.
- Suggest that faith-based organizations use the video in their social justice outreach work.

Tips for Holding Your Own Screening:

- Choose a quiet location where your audience will be comfortable watching the video.
- Use a good DVD player, speakers, and a large monitor or screen to show the video. You can rent this equipment from an audiovisual company if you do not own your own, or you can choose a location with an in-house system (e.g., hotels, libraries, conference centers).

Remembrance events have long been a part of the national crime victims' rights movement. These occasions allow our nation to pause and honor those among us who have showed tremendous courage in the face of great suffering. And while it is important to remember those who have come before us, it is equally important to think of those who will come after us. How can we work to make our nation a more just place for victims of crime? This year, let your memorial events be about *reshaping the future and honoring the past*.

January

Crime Stoppers Month

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

National Mentoring Month Mentor

703-224-2200
www.mentoring.org

National Stalking Awareness Month

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

February

National Teen Dating Violence Awareness Week

February 7-11, 2011
Texas Advocacy Project
Teen Justice Initiative
512-225-9579
www.texasadvocacyproject.org

March

National Youth Violence Prevention Week

March 21-25, 2011
National Association of Students Against Violence Everywhere (SAVE) and GuidanceChannel.com
800-999-6884, ext. 3037
www.violencepreventionweek.org

April

National Child Abuse Prevention Month

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

National Crime Victims' Rights Week

April 10-16, 2011
U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime
800-851-3420
www.ovc.gov/ncvrw

National Sexual Assault Awareness Month

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

National Youth Service Days

April 15-17, 2011
Youth Service America
202-296-2992
www.ysa.org

May

National Correctional Officers' and Employee's Week

May 1-7, 2011
American Correctional Association
800-222-5646
www.aca.org

National Law Day

May 1, 2011

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

National Missing Children's Day

May 25, 2011

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

National Peace Officers' Memorial Day

May 15, 2011

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

National Police Week

May 15-21, 2011

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

Older Americans Month

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

July

National Probation, Parole, and Community Supervision Week

July 17-23, 2011

American Probation and Parole Association
859-244-8203
www.appa-net.org

August

National Night Out

August 2, 2011

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

September

National Campus Safety Awareness Month

Security On Campus, Inc.
888-251-7959
www.securityoncampus.org

National Day Of Remembrance For Murder Victims

September 25, 2011

National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.
888-818-POMC
www.pomc.org

National Suicide Prevention Week

September 4-10, 2011

American Association of Suicidology
202-237-2280
www.suicidology.org

National Youth Court Month

National Association of Youth Courts
410-528-0143
www.youthcourt.net

October

America's Safe Schools Week

October 16-22, 2010

National School Safety Center
805-373-9977
www.nsscl.org

National Bullying Prevention Awareness Week

October 2-8, 2011

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

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

www.pacerkidsagainstabullying.org

National Crime Prevention Month

National Crime Prevention Council

202-466-6272

www.ncpc.org

National Domestic Violence Awareness Month

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

303-839-1852

www.ncadv.org

November

Tie One For Safety

November 25-January 2

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

800-GET-MADD

www.madd.org

December

National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

800-GET-MADD

www.madd.org

Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past applauds the power of victims and the victims' rights movement to transform lives and change the course of history. The 2011 NCVRW theme honors victims, underscoring the nation's duty to respect and support their efforts to reclaim their lives. As it calls on us to reflect on past achievements, this theme also challenges us to confront persistent shortcomings in our nation's treatment of victims. The following quotations can be integrated into speeches, announcements, news releases, and other outreach efforts during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, and throughout the year. The words of these great thinkers and leaders can inspire our communities to reshape the future and honor the past on behalf of all crime victims.

"How wonderful it is that nobody need wait a single moment before starting to improve the world."

—*Anne Frank* (1929 – 1945)

"Fear not for the future, weep not for the past."

—*Percy Bysshe Shelley* (1792 – 1822)

"...for events are as much the parents of the future as they were the children of the past."

—*John Galsworthy* (1867 – 1933)

"The past is behind, learn from it. The future is ahead, prepare for it. The present is here, live it."

—*Thomas S. Monson* (1927 –)

"We don't accomplish anything in this world alone... and whatever happens is the result of the whole tapestry of one's life and all the weavings of individual threads from one to another that creates something."

—*Sandra Day O'Connor* (1930 –)

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

—*Martin Luther King, Jr.* (1929 – 1968)

"Nurture your mind with great thoughts; to believe in the heroic makes heroes."

—*Benjamin Disraeli* (1804 – 1881)

"If you don't like something, change it; if you can't change it, change the way you think about it."

—*Mary Engelbreit* (1952 –)

"The great thing in the world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving."

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes* (1841 – 1935)

"Be an opener of doors for such as come after thee."

—*Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1803 – 1882)

"Optimism is the faith that leads to achievement. Nothing can be done without hope or confidence."

—*Helen Keller* (1880 – 1968)

"Real generosity toward the future lies in giving all to the present."

—*Albert Camus* (1913 – 1960)

"If I have seen further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants."

—*Isaac Newton* (1643 – 1727)

"A small body of determined spirits fired by an unquenchable faith in their mission can alter the course of history."

—*Mohandas Gandhi* (1869 – 1948)

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."

—*Margaret Mead* (1901 – 1978)

"Energy and persistence conquer all things."

—*Benjamin Franklin* (1706 – 1790)

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

—*Helen Keller* (1880 – 1968)

"Courage is the most important of all the virtues, because without courage you can't practice any other virtue consistently. You can practice any virtue erratically, but nothing consistently without courage."

—*Maya Angelou* (1928 –)

"Life shrinks or expands in proportion to one's courage."

—*Anaïs Nin* (1903 – 1977)

"A dream doesn't become reality through magic; it takes sweat, determination and hard work."

—*Colin Powell* (1937 –)

“It is difficult to say what is impossible, for the dream of yesterday is the hope of today and the reality of tomorrow.”

—*Robert H. Goddard* (1882 – 1945)

“The past is a source of knowledge, and the future is a source of hope. Love of the past implies faith in the future.”

—*Stephen Ambrose* (1936 – 2002)

“An invasion of armies can be resisted, but not an idea whose time has come.”

—*Victor Hugo* (1802 – 1885)

“You can only protect your liberties in this world by protecting the other man’s freedom. You can only be free if I am free.”

—*Clarence Darrow* (1857 – 1938)

“It is from numberless diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is shaped. Each time a person stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope.”

—*Robert F. Kennedy* (1925 – 1968)

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK, APRIL 10–16, 2011

Whereas, 20 million Americans are victims of crime each year and each crime affects many more, including families, friends and communities;

Whereas, crime exacts an emotional, physical, psychological, and financial toll on victims as they have lost loved ones, life savings, physical and mental health, and often their sense of security that has the potential to irrevocably change the course of their lives forever;

Whereas, more than 30 years of progress for crime victims stands on the shoulders of dedicated advocates and brave victims who overcame shame, isolation, and indifference to gain a voice, rights, and respect;

Whereas, we applaud the progress that our nation has made in recognizing crime's impact on victims and celebrate advocates and survivors who through their determination brought rights and resources for victims and have changed the course of history;

Whereas, victim assistance programs across the country are reaching more victims and criminal justice officials are honoring victims' rights more consistently, public understanding of victims' rights remains minimal, and our nation's victim services system remains fragmented, underfunded, and uncoordinated;

Whereas, more work remains to be done to address the mental health impact of crime, and to meet the needs of victims of non-violent crime, victims of terrorism, and other underserved victims;

Whereas, our history teaches us that, by working together, we can help victims of crime reshape their destinies and ensure that they receive the support they need, the respect they deserve, and the rights they have earned;

Whereas, National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 10 – 16, 2011, provides an opportunity for us to reshape the future for victims by honoring the past and reflecting on hard-won victories, and to recommit to working together to insist on better treatment for victims to help them overcome the harm caused by crime; and

Whereas, *(Your organization)* is joining forces with victim service programs, criminal justice officials, and concerned citizens throughout *(your City/County/Parish/State/Tribe)* and America to raise awareness of victims' rights and observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week;

Now, therefore, I, _____ as (*Governor/County Executive/Mayor, Other Title*) of _____ (*jurisdiction*), do hereby proclaim the week of April 10-16, 2011, as

National Crime Victims' Rights Week

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

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

_____ (signature)

_____ (date)

Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past for Victims of Crime

Just a few months from now, we will observe the tenth anniversary of the September 11th terrorist attacks on our nation. Once again, families will assemble, bells will toll, victims' names will be read, and shocking images will fill our TV screens. We will remember the day that shattered our peace and shook the ground beneath us. And we will all feel closer to the victims of that monstrous crime.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week, which we observe this week, brings us closer to victims of all crimes. It calls us to ask how we would feel if a child were murdered or a loved one brutally attacked. To think about how our nation treats crime victims—where we have helped them and where we have fallen short. And to ask the meaning of justice—present and future—for those harmed by crime. This year's theme—*Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past*—calls us to reflect together on those questions—and then to act.

What does it mean to *honor the past* for victims of crime? It means never forgetting the impact of crime. For the families who will gather at Ground Zero, the Pentagon, and Shanksville, Pennsylvania, September 11 will never end. Their loved ones were violently murdered, there is no “closure,” and there will forever be huge holes in their lives. Although a shaken nation rallied around them, we cannot repair their loss.

Honoring the past means remembering the victims of less publicized crimes. The families of the more than 15,000 homicide victims in 2009,¹ for example, feel the same anguish and face the same kinds of struggles as the victims of terrorist attacks. It means remembering the more than 15 million children in this nation who live in households where partner violence has occurred.² It means remembering how long our nation viewed domestic violence as a “family matter” rather than a crime. It means understanding that last year's identity theft or scam victim may spend a lifetime recovering from that loss. It means recognizing that, for the most part, victims alone bear the burden of these crimes.

Honoring the past also means celebrating more than thirty years of progress in establishing victims' rights. Until the last few decades, victims and their families were regularly excluded from courtrooms, received no notifications about court proceedings or perpetrators' whereabouts, and had few rights to speak at sentencing. Rape victims had to pay for their own forensic examinations. Victims received almost no compensation for their injuries or crime-related expenses, and—unlike the accused—had no right to a speedy trial. The criminal justice system's unresponsiveness to victims, said the chair of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime in 1986, was “a national disgrace.”

The Task Force's scathing report, which included 68 recommendations to improve the treatment of victims, launched an era of reform. Only four years after the report was issued, 31 states had passed victims' rights laws, and 75 percent of the Task Force's recommendations had been put into effect. New laws gave victims the right to be present in court, to apply for compensation, to be heard at parole and sentencing hearings, to be notified when offenders were released, and to receive information about their rights and available services. Every state has now passed victims' rights laws, 32 states have constitutional victims' rights amendments, every state has a victim compensation program, and more than 10,000 victim assistance programs have been established throughout the country.


¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2009: Murder” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_10.html (accessed September 28, 2010).

² Renee MacDonald 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). The study, published in 2006, documents the number of children living in such households in 2005.

Despite this progress, crime victims still face many challenges. Only 2 to 15 percent of crime victims access needed victim services,³ such as crisis and mental health counseling, shelter, information, financial assistance, and advocacy within the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Victims' rights vary significantly from state to state and between states and the federal government. Furthermore, many victims do not know they have legal rights. Some victims are still being denied notification, compensation, and access to courts, and too few jurisdictions have set up coordinated, consistent victim response systems.⁴ Also, the impact of the recent recession—both on donations to nonprofit victim services and on city, state, and county budgets—means that fewer victim assistance programs are available.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week calls our nation to take up these challenges—to reshape the future by facing our failures and building on the successes of the past. Although this challenge may seem overwhelming, every jurisdiction and every individual can do something to improve our response to victims of crime. We can:

- **Enforce current victims' rights laws.** Victims' rights without enforcement are meaningless. Every time a victim is denied rightful access to a courtroom, the opportunity to present a victim impact statement, or information about his or her rights, that failure affects us all. When a court fails to inform a murder victim's family about a hearing where the accused is ultimately released, the system fails the victim and undermines respect for the court. When offenders are released from federal prisons on medical furloughs without notifying victims and witnesses,⁵ authorities endanger victims and sometimes foster more crime. Policymakers and citizens need to insist that victims' rights be enforced.
- **Reach out to underserved victims.** For a number of complex reasons, millions of crimes go unreported every year. In 2009, victims reported 49 percent of violent crimes and 40 percent of property crimes to the police.⁶ Only about one in six cases of elder abuse, neglect, exploitation is ever reported to authorities,⁷ and teenagers are twice as likely as adults to be victimized but much more likely than adults not to report crimes against them.⁸ Recent immigrants, too, are more likely than other adults not to report crimes.⁹ These numbers reflect the millions of crime victims who have no contact with the criminal justice system and no means to exercise their rights. Finding ways to reduce these numbers, through outreach by trusted community members or other means, should be an urgent local, state, and national priority.
- **Support crime victims in your community.** Although most of us do not hold public office, we all have the power to help victims of crime. Employers can help prevent workplace violence and actively protect stalking and domestic violence victims who work for them. They can give victims time off to attend court proceedings and receive needed services. Teachers, youth workers, clergy members, and health professionals can look for signs of abuse or sexual victimization in children and teenagers, and find ways to offer support. Parents and teachers can demand strong anti-bullying laws and policies, ensuring that young victims are supported and bullies receive the intervention they need. Also, we can all volunteer at victim service agencies and support them financially.

Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past, then, reflects the power of crime victims and their allies to change the course of history. By recalling past struggles and triumphs during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we can face the future with hope. May we honor all victims by seeking the fullest possible justice for those harmed by crime. 

³ David Finkelhor, *Childhood Victimization: Violence, Crime, and Abuse in the Lives of Young People* (New York, NY: Oxford, 2008), 110.

⁴ International Association of Chiefs of Police, *What Do Victims Want: Effective Strategies to Achieve Justice for Victims of Crime* (Alexandria, VA, 2000).

⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General *Audit Division, Audit of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Furlough Program* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), iii. 6 Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization*, 2009, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2009), 1.

⁷ Linda Borja, "SHSU Professor Discusses Elder Abuse Statistics," SHSU News Service, May 14, 2010, <http://itemonline.com/local/x895849268/SHSU-professor-discusses-elder-abuse-statistics-issues> (accessed October 7, 2010).

⁸ National Crime Prevention Council and National Center for Victims of crime, *Reaching and Serving Teen Victims*, (Washington, DC: National Crime Prevention Council and National Center for Victims for Crime, 2005), 1-3.

⁹ Hispanic News, "Fear and Distrust Keep Recent Immigrants from Reporting Crime," April 23, 2009, http://www.hispanic9.com/fear_and_distrust_keep_hispanic_immigrants_from_reporting_crime.htm (accessed October 7, 2010).

Partnerships with other organizations can boost your National Crime Victims' Rights Week planning and your power to *reshape the future* for victims of crime. Sharing resources, staff, volunteers, and outreach tools with other groups helps increase the scope and impact of your work. Your natural allies include organizations that support police and fire departments, coach children and teenagers, promote violence prevention, and work to advance public health. Start by identifying the groups you regularly work with, and then list several more that might collaborate with your organization. The following list includes the kinds of organizations that can help you plan 2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Partnership Opportunities

- Allied Professionals
- Businesses and Corporations
- Civic Organizations
- Community Development Agencies
- Faith Communities
- Military Installations
- Native American Territories
- Public Agencies
- Senior-serving Agencies
- Youth-serving Agencies

Allied Professionals

Criminal justice, healthcare, and social services professionals make excellent NCVRW partners. They know the impact of crime on victims, the services victims need, and the importance of making the most of current resources. Building your relationships with these professionals will strengthen your NCVRW planning and all your work on behalf of crime victims.

Law Enforcement Professionals, Prosecutors, and Community Corrections Professionals

Criminal justice professionals witness the impact of crime every day, and they understand victims' needs for information,

support, and financial resources. Many police departments have victim advocates and printed materials to inform victims about their rights and the help available to them. As you plan your NCVRW activities, you can partner with criminal justice professionals to build National Crime Victims' Rights Week into their outreach. For example, during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, your police department might distribute cards listing NCVRW events and resources, along with the victim assistance information cards they already distribute. Or you could work with law enforcement to develop victim information cards to distribute to victims during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. You can also ask prosecutors and community corrections officers to speak at your organization's events, explaining how they honor and enforce victims' rights. Also include businesses that partner with law enforcement to enhance public safety—such as building contractors who work with law enforcement to incorporate crime prevention measures into their building plans. Invite representatives of such businesses to help plan your events, support your outreach, and display NCVRW posters in their businesses.

Healthcare Professionals

Because they see firsthand the physical and emotional impact of crime, healthcare providers share many of the same concerns as victim assistance providers. You can partner with medical practices, medical and dental societies, nurses' associations, and physical and occupational therapists to expand awareness of victims' needs among their members and to raise awareness of victims' rights among their patients and clients. For example, medical office staff members who know about victim compensation can alert victims of violent crime about where to apply for benefits. Invite these professionals to speak at your events and to share their insights, for example, about what they are learning about victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. Ask your local hospitals to post outreach posters and banners, to host information fairs and professional forums, and to encourage their board members to support victims and victims' rights.

Mental Health Professionals

Mental health professionals often understand crime victims' needs. You might identify local mental healthcare professionals who have done outstanding work with victims, and seek their advice on how to partner effectively with their colleagues. You can work with your community mental health associations to educate their members about local services available for victims. Share your knowledge about safety planning, victim compensation, and other services their patients and clients might need. Organize community coalitions of counselors, teachers, school administrators, and parents to prevent crime and help victims, and invite mental health professionals to contribute their expertise. Include these professionals in planning your NCVRW events, and invite them to support your outreach through their professional publications and communications networks.

Businesses and Corporations

Crime hurts businesses. One news report of a shopping center mugging, for example, can reduce business for months. So businesses and corporations strongly promote public safety, and they want the public to know about their efforts. You might research local businesses and professional associations that work with the police or schools. Ask them to share in your NCVRW planning, and encourage them to offer resources, tools, advertising and marketing skills, and sites to display posters, banners, and other NCVRW outreach materials. Feature your business partnerships in your publications, and invite their representatives to speak at your events.

Chambers of Commerce

Contact your local chamber of commerce and Better Business Bureau, and suggest setting up a partnership to sponsor National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Invite them to support your NCVRW observance and to establish long-term partnerships with your organization. Ask how they identify trends and adapt their long-term business plans, and see if they might help you apply such knowledge to reshape the future for local victims of crime. If your community holds an

NCVRW ceremony, honor the Chamber of Commerce and other business leaders who supported your local events.

Visitors' and Convention Bureaus

Visitors' and convention bureaus make great NCVRW partners because of their vital interest in public safety. Contact these agencies, explain the purpose of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, and update them on crime victim resources in your community. Invite them and their member businesses to join your NCVRW outreach campaigns by working on the planning committee and distributing public education materials—such as palm cards with crime prevention and victim assistance tips, lists of resources, such as the National Center for Victims of Crime's National Crime Victim Helpline (1-800-FYI-CALL) and Web site (www.ncvc.org), or the Office for Victims of Crime Web site (www.crimevictims.gov), that help visitors protect themselves and find help after being victimized. Recognize and publicize the contributions of these organizations in your outreach materials and at your events.

Civic Organizations

Civic organizations have millions of members who actively support their communities nationwide. Potential NCVRW partners include service organizations such as Kiwanis, Lions, and Rotary Clubs; city and county advisory commissions; schools and universities; parent-teacher organizations; professional retirees' groups; neighborhood associations and crime watch groups; senior centers; and other organizations. Work with these groups to plan and host events, broadcast NCVRW announcements, distribute resource materials, and enlist their members as NCVRW event volunteers. Groups representing underserved communities (e.g., ethnic minorities, seniors, victims with disabilities), in particular, may need information about crime victims' rights and services. Contact these groups and ask if they can provide volunteers, translators (if appropriate), and guidance on how to involve their members and communities in National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Community Development Agencies

City and county governments often have community development agencies whose mission is to enhance area quality of life and prepare for the future through land use planning, neighborhood improvement, environmental management, and other strategies. Because their work usually includes expanding affordable housing and revitalizing neighborhoods, they have strong ties to businesses, social service agencies, and political leaders in communities where crime may be higher than average. Contact your community development agency director or meet with agency staff, and ask them to suggest potential partners for National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Faith Communities

Faith communities want to protect their members and their communities from crime and to help those who are victimized. Churches, synagogues, mosques, and denomination-related service organizations make great NCVRW partners because they have the respect of their members and communities. Make a list of local faith communities, and invite them to help plan your NCVRW activities. Ask for their views on how crime affects their members and what kinds of information they need most. Faith communities can provide event speakers and volunteers, as well as extensive outreach through their member bulletins and other communications mechanisms, especially if they have their own public relations, special events, or bilingual staffs. Ask for their suggestions, and honor their contributions to National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Military Installations

Victims of crime on military installations, which experience high levels of certain types of crime,¹⁰ need to know their rights and what services are available to them, both on military bases and in the surrounding communities. For

example, as military services are in the process of improving their responses to sexual and domestic violence, victims need to know how military law handles such crimes and where victims can go for help. By partnering with communications offices at military installations, which often have substantial outreach resources, you can help provide much-needed information to victims on and around military bases.

Native American Territories

Because the nation's more than 500 Indian tribes experience unusually high levels of crime,¹¹ victims in Indian territories need information and support, and Native American jurisdictions need resources to support their victim populations. By working with Native American territories and groups that represent them, you can raise awareness about crime in Indian country and reach an underserved population that is disproportionately affected by crime.

Public Agencies

City and county government agencies—such as government regional centers, libraries, agencies for youth and seniors, commissions for women, and ethnic community liaison offices—can promote National Crime Victims' Rights Week and educate the public about crime victims' rights and victim services. Invite some of the following local agencies to serve as NCVRW partners:

Libraries

Public libraries can display posters and brochures, assemble multimedia displays on crime victim assistance, host forums and exhibits, and offer meeting space to plan and hold local NCVRW events. As part of their local government communications networks, they can share NCVRW information with the entire city or county staff.

¹⁰ Bruce Watson, "High Crimes: Military Towns among the Nation's Most Dangerous," Daily Finance, November 16, 2009, <http://www.dailyfinance.com/story/mostdangerous-military-towns/19235164> (accessed October 4, 2010).

¹¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "American Indians and Crime," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2004), <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/aic02.pdf>. (accessed November 9, 2010).

Minority Liaison Offices

Many cities, counties, and states have minority liaison staffs for various ethnic communities. These offices have strong ties to political leaders and civic organizations within these communities, and they understand the impact of crime on specific populations. They usually have access to recent immigrants, who may be particularly vulnerable to crime yet fearful of interacting with the criminal justice system. Ethnic liaison offices can help alert their communities about crime prevention, victims' rights, and how to seek help if they are victimized.

Public Officials

Many NCVRW ceremonies begin with speeches, proclamations, and announcements from public officials, who lend authority, prestige, and support to these events. When you start your NCVRW planning, do some research on local officials who have helped crime victims. Contact the offices of your mayor, city council members, or state and federal legislators, commend them for their work for victims, and ask for their advice, endorsement, and participation in National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Publicly honor their contributions, and ask them to support intra-governmental collaboration to support victims throughout the year.

Regional Centers

Some jurisdictions have regional centers where health and food assistance services, recreation departments, and other community offices are located. Posting NCVRW event and resource information at such sites, in several languages, can promote awareness of crime victims' rights and of NCVRW events.

Schools


Working with schools helps you reach children, parents, teachers, administrators, and entire neighborhoods. Schools can hold NCVRW assemblies; art, banner, poster, and essay

contests; and NCVRW exhibitions. High school and middle school students can research how crime affects their age group and then produce their own NCVRW outreach campaigns—using school art and drama departments and multimedia studios—to publicize the week. Schools can also host assemblies, films, debates, forums, and plays on issues selected by students, and schools may offer community service credits to students who help plan and present NCVRW events.

Senior-Serving Agencies

Senior-serving agencies support an underserved population that is particularly vulnerable to many types of crime (e.g., elder abuse, fraud, scams). Senior centers, adult protective services, area agencies on aging, university elder-education programs, and consumer protection agencies in your city, county, or state can collaborate on outreach to seniors on crime prevention and victim services. Civic-minded senior volunteers can also volunteer their time, talent, and energy to staff events and spread the word about National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Youth-Serving Organizations

Organizations that serve youth have a great stake in the success of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Young people are more likely than any other age group to be victimized, and they need information about recognizing crimes, exercising their rights, and how and where to seek help. Potential NCVRW partners include the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, youth sports organizations, the YMCA and YWCA, Camp Fire USA, Big Brothers Big Sisters, International Order of Rainbow for Girls, the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of America, Junior Achievement, DeMolay International, and faith-based youth organizations throughout the nation. Parent-teacher organizations, police youth leagues, and other organizations can organize and present NCVRW awareness programs for youth, parents, and communities. 

Special events bring National Crime Victims' Rights Week to life in your community. Whether you hold a memorial ceremony, an arts festival, an information fair, a sports event, or a slogan-writing contest, your local events rally your community's support for crime victims' rights. The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), in conjunction with the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA), supports such events through its Community Awareness

National Crime Victims' Rights Week Special Events

- Art Exhibits
- Butterfly Release
- Candlelight Vigils/Observances
- Clothesline Projects
- Commemorative Displays
 - Commemorative Quilts
 - Empty Shoes Display
 - Memorial Displays
 - Silhouette Displays
- Concerts
- Denim Day
- Dramatic Presentations
- Educational Forums
- Grocery Store Campaigns
- Information and Resource Fairs
- Initiative Announcements
- Media Outreach
- Mock Trials
- Rallies
- Theater Advertisements
- Tree Plantings
- Walk/Run for Victims' Rights
- Youth Events
 - Anti-Violence Events
 - Art, Poetry, and Essay Contests
 - Poster Contests
 - Reading Projects

Projects initiative. OVC selects jurisdictions throughout the United States to receive partial funding for their NCVRW activities. Selection criteria include collaboration, innovation, community impact, media involvement, and experience with victims' issues. You can use the following list of 2010 events, which includes brief summaries of past Community Awareness Projects and other initiatives, to plan your own activities

Art Exhibit

Art powerfully expresses the disruption, anguish, and pain caused by crime. In Des Moines, Iowa, the Iowa Cold Cases group held an Art Remembrance Exposition honoring individuals from Iowa cold case files. The exposition, titled "If I Met You Today," aimed to tell the rest of each victim's story, "had that been possible," to "give substance to lost hopes and dreams ...and to remember and honor a life ended prematurely by crime." The art, by junior and high school students, was displayed on the Cold Cases Group Web site and at the State Capitol, and the Iowa Public Safety Building in Des Moines, and then presented to the victims' families by the students at the concluding ceremony in Fort Dodge, Iowa. In Minneapolis, the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Justice Programs, held its seventh annual Art of Recovery display of works by crime victims. In Manchester, New Hampshire, YMCA's NCVRW events included a survivor art and poetry night, and in Yonkers, New York, Victims Assistance Services, Westchester Community Opportunity Program, held its fourth annual Survivors' Arts Show. Also in Shawano, Wisconsin, the nIc (nurturing, integrity, compassion) Foundation presented its "Building Character through Art" gallery show, featuring the work of 60 K–12 students.

Butterfly Release

Butterflies are rich in symbolism. Depending on the culture, they may represent the soul, transformation, change, love, rebirth, or freedom. Butterfly releases during National Crime Victims' Rights Week often commemorate victims and evoke compassion for those who suffer. In Canton, Georgia, the Cherokee County Domestic Violence Task Force held a butterfly release in conjunction with its NCVRW ceremonies.

Candlelight Vigils/Observances

Candlelight vigils honor and commemorate victims and evoke reverence and hope. In Washington, DC, the National Observance and Candlelight Ceremony will be held on Thursday, April 7, 2011. In hundreds of communities throughout the nation, local NCVRW observances begin with candlelight vigils, and may include speeches, proclamations, musical presentations, and a wide range of other activities. You can invite political and other community leaders to officiate at your ceremony and local media to cover the event.

Clothesline Projects

Displays of T-shirts painted by domestic violence or homicide victims bear witness to the painful toll of these crimes. In San Bernardino, California, 2010 NCVRW ceremonies included a clothesline display of T-shirts commemorating murder victims. New Hampshire's observances included a clothesline display at the State House, sponsored by the AmeriCorps Victim Assistance Program, and Alachua, Florida, displayed a clothesline project in honor of domestic violence victims.

Commemorative Displays

Communities display commemorative quilts, memorial walls, and other visual tributes to honor victims and convey the devastating impact of crime.

Commemorative Quilts

During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, many communities display quilts made by victims or supporters to remember victims and convey the impact of crime. The Dickinson, Texas, Citizens Police Academy Alumni Foundation displayed a "No More Tears" quilt made of handkerchiefs from community groups and crime victims. The Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence, Reno, displayed Victims' Memorial Quilts in government agencies, and the Salt Lake City Corporation Police Department Victim Advocate Program presented a survivors' quilt at several public locations during the week.

Empty Shoes Display

NCVRW events often include displays of empty shoes representing victims. In Prescott, Arizona, the Yavapai County Attorney General's office displayed shoes representing the victims who have walked through the county courthouse doors during the previous year. Harris County, Texas, presented a "Shoes without Soles" display representing victims who took the "involuntary and unwanted path" through the local criminal justice system, and at a candlelight vigil in Rancho Cucamonga, California, some survivors brought shoes once worn by their murdered loved ones.

Memorial Displays

H.A.V.E.N. Family Resource Center, Inc., Lake Havasu City, Arizona, displayed Victim Memorial Boards at a local park, and Montgomery County Sexual Assault Support Services of Planned Parenthood Mohawk Hudson, Inc., Amsterdam, New York, installed a memorial stone in honor of victims on the grounds of the courthouse. In Evanston, Indiana, victims' photos and names were placed on a memorial tree, and the 4th Judicial District Attorney's Office in Monroe, Louisiana, placed a memorial bench for victims next to the veterans' memorial in the courthouse square.

Silhouette Displays

Silhouette displays bear silent witness to lives forever changed by crime. In Columbus, Ohio, a Silhouette Memorial was displayed in the lobby of the Franklin County Courthouse to represent community members impacted by crime, and Lenoir, North Carolina, displayed life-sized black wood silhouettes signifying local victims. Each silhouette was painted black and was attached to a shield with the name and story of a victim. Silent Witness silhouettes were also displayed at the opening NCVRW event held by the Office of the Attorney General in Hagatna, Guam.

Concerts

In Austin, Texas, Crime Victims First concluded National Crime Victims' Rights Week with its highly successful "Jam 4

Justice” benefit concert to increase awareness about crime victims’ rights and enforcement.

Denim Day

NCVRW events in Hutchison, Kansas, included a Denim Day, sponsored by the Reno County District Attorney’s Office, in which employees of local banks and government agencies wore denim. Denim days, a response to a 1999 Italian court ruling that blamed a victim for a sexual assault, aim to raise awareness and protest destructive attitudes about sexual assault.

Dramatic Presentations

In Kansas City, Missouri, the Jackson County Family Court’s observance of National Crime Victims Rights Week included a play, “Expressions of Life,” in which victims and youth actors dramatized the effect of violence on their community. The play was also presented in area schools during National Crime Victims’ Right Week.

Educational Forums

Victim service organizations often hold forums and conferences during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. Boise State University in Idaho held a four-day seminar on crime victims’ rights, and the governor of Kansas held the state’s 13th Annual Crime Victims’ Rights Conference in Topeka. Arizona State University and the Arizona Attorney General’s Office held a victim impact panel forum, and in Durham, North Carolina, the Victim/Witness Services Unit of the police department held a forum on observing victims’ rights. In Prestonburg, Kentucky, the Big Sandy Council on Elder Maltreatment held a conference titled “Elder Abuse 101: Raising Awareness,” which was open to the public. The Navajo County, Arizona, County Attorney’s Office hosted a one-day conference on victims’ rights for first responders, nonprofit agencies, public entities, and the general public. Dial Help, Inc., of Houghton, Michigan, presented an online forum titled “Victims of Crime Web Chat: Fostering Fairness, Dignity, and Respect.” And the Vermont Center for

Crime Victim Services, Waterbury, held a symposium at the State House with key decision makers to identify priorities and strategies for advancing victims’ rights in Vermont.

Grocery Store Campaigns

Grocery bags and other advertising in grocery stores (flyers, posters) offer a great vehicle to reach a broad audience that regularly shops for groceries. You can use ads (often in several languages) on grocery bags and inserts, as well as in store windows and on grocery carts, to alert many different communities about NCVRW messages and activities. An awareness campaign by the Shelter Home of Caldwell County, Lenoir, North Carolina, included NCVRW messages imprinted on grocery bags, and the Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services, Waterbury, Vermont, advertised National Crime Victims’ Rights Week with grocery store handouts and imprinted grocery bags.

Information and Resource Fairs

Arapahoe County Sheriff’s Office Victim Assistance Program in Colorado held a resource fair where more than 20 community resource agencies displayed their information. An information fair presented by Pillsbury United Communities, Brian Coyle Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota, targeted Somali, Oromo, Korean, and other East African and Asian nationalities. Participants included an estimated 35 organizations and 100 community members who distributed resource guides on crime-related issues and services. And at a resource fair in Enid, Oklahoma, sponsored by the YMCA and the Garfield County Domestic Violence Task Force, community agencies staffed information booths and distributed T-shirts and bags of information on crime prevention and victims’ rights.

Initiative Announcements

Political leaders and institutions often choose to unveil initiatives during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. In Arizona, the attorney general announced the “Bravery Project, For Our Eyes—Community Cohesion: Bonds, Bridges,

and Barriers”—a joint project with Arizona State University, which helps victims break the silence by volunteering to share their accounts through a unique portrait process that tells their story. Montana introduced the “Hope Card,” to be carried by anyone with a permanent order of protection, with personal information about those protected, including children.

Media Outreach

Communities devise unique and varied NCVRW media campaigns. Media outreach by the Coryell County Crime Victims’ Office, Gatesville, Texas, included NCVRW announcements in church bulletins and through radio, television, and print media; distributing NCVRW awareness buttons and ribbons; and the tolling of church bells each day at noon during the week. The YWCA of Greater Los Angeles, California, distributed culturally adapted and translated flyers and materials to various communities, as well as mirrors, pens, and magnets imprinted with the local crisis hotline number. The Delaware Victims’ Rights Task Force, Wilmington, campaign included print media, advertising on the statewide bus system, billboards, radio PSAs, and newspaper advertisements. In Melbourne, Florida, the South Brevard Women Center’s NCVRW media campaign aired spots on local radio and cable television featuring the voices of victims from different communities, telling their own stories and providing information about victims’ rights. Safe and Fear-Free Environment, Inc., Dillingham, Alaska, sponsored a PSA-writing contest; the best entries were aired on the radio and cable access channel and printed in the newspaper.

Mock Trials

In observance of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and Sexual Assault Awareness Month, St. Clair Community College and its partner organizations in Port Huron, Michigan, hosted a mock trial to raise awareness about date rape and date rape myths.

Rallies

NCVRW activities often include rallies to honor victims, spotlight specific crimes, or create enthusiasm for National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. Family Resources, Inc., Moline, Illinois, held a Take Back the Night rally with a speaker, T-shirts, and giveaways. The “Let the Light Shine In” community march held by Safe and Fear-Free Environment, Inc., (which assists adult and child victims of physical and sexual violence) in Dillingham, Alaska, ended with a rally and bonfire. In Phoenix, the Maricopa County Attorney’s Office took part in a victims’ rights rally at the state capitol.

Theater Advertisements

NCVRW theater “infomercials” and advertisements aired by civic-minded local theaters can increase the impact of your NCVRW campaigns. Outreach by Medina County Domestic & Sexual Violence Task Force, Akron, Ohio, included cinema theater ads on domestic violence and sexual assault that were aired at 28 local theaters. New Horizon Crisis Center, Marshall, Minnesota, launched an NCVRW theater advertising campaign on victims’ rights that continued for a full year, for a total of 11,800 airings.

Tree Plantings

Many communities plant trees and flowers to honor and commemorate victims, and to celebrate the renewal of life, even in the midst of tragedy. In Ohio, the Attorney General’s Office supported statewide NCVRW ceremonies that included tree plantings, and the Tennessee Board of Probation and Parole presented its Voice for Victims awards to victim advocates in ceremonies that included tree plantings.

NCVRW events in Knoxville, Tennessee, included memorial tree plantings, and each year in Oswego County, New York, a different community is chosen to host a tree-planting ceremony in honor of victims of crime. In Reno County, Kansas, shrubs were planted around the “Justice Tree” in memory of homicide victims.

Walk/Run For Victims' Rights

Many communities hold NCVRW walk/run events or memorial walks to boost participation and community engagement in the week's activities. Such events in 2010 included the Courage Walk in Jefferson County, Colorado; a 5K/1 Mile Fun Run/Walk in Colorado Springs; the North Carolina Victim Assistance Network Memory Walk in Raleigh, North Carolina; and the Victims' Race against Crime and Violence in St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Events at Calvary Baptist Church in Shreveport, Louisiana, concluded with a "Walk for Victims' Rights" and an educational/information expo. The Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families, Inc., Santa Fe, New Mexico, held a "Walk a Mile in My Shoes" march, starting at the state capitol and ending at the Santa Fe railway.

Youth Events

Anti-Violence Events

The Mental Health America of Licking County, Newark, Ohio, which runs a violence prevention and youth asset-building program called PAVE, held "Peacemakers' Showcase," an event showcasing teen-created anti-violence messages through interactive displays and poetry. In Wisconsin, the Shawano nIc (nurturing, integrity, compassion) Foundation worked with youth via the schools and 4-H groups to create NCVRW promotional votive candles with the attached message "light a candle for all victims of crime" and "wishing seeds/dust" with the attached message "making your own wish for peace." The project conducted storytelling crime prevention lessons at local schools and at a library and held a candle-lighting ceremony in the rural community of Clintonville.


Art, Poetry, and Essay Contests

By involving schools, parents, and students, NCVRW contests inform entire communities about what it means to be a victim of crime. Victim Services of Cullman, Inc., Cullman, Alabama, held a poem and song contest for 6th to 8th graders and an essay contest for 9th to 12th graders; the top students for each contest showcased their work at "The Slam," an event during National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The District Attorney's Office in Staten Island, New York, conveyed victim-related information to non-English-speaking immigrant residents through a student art and poetry contest held for their English-speaking school age children.

Poster Contests

In Colorado, the Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office Victim Assistance Program held a poster contest with area high school students and honored the winners at an awards ceremony during National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Events hosted by the Cherokee County Domestic Violence Task Force, Canton, Georgia, along with MADD and the Georgia Court-Appointed Special Advocates for Children, included an art poster campaign in conjunction with the community art program with local school children. The Mental Health America of Licking County, Newark, Ohio, sponsored a student poster contest addressing diversity and victimization.

Reading Projects

The County of Isabella Prosecutor's Office, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, conducted a reading project with second graders, titled "Hands Are for Holding and Helping, Not Hitting and Hurting," to address domestic violence. 

Each year, the *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* includes an array of professionally developed, original artwork for public awareness and outreach in your local community. From theme artwork that helps unite your NCVRW observance with efforts around the country to public awareness posters that can be used year-round, the 2011 NCVRW Resource Guide Artwork has something for everyone.

2011 NCVRW ARTWORK ELEMENTS

This year's artwork reflects the 2011 NCVRW theme, "Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past" and is printed in teal, yellow, and black CMYK inks. (See "A Printing Primer" on the next page.) The use of CMYK builds is a recent Resource Guide feature to make it easier for you to print NCVRW materials from the CD-ROM (mailed with the hard-copy version of the Resource Guide and downloadable at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011). CMYK inks, unlike the PMS spot inks used in previous Resource Guides, are universally used by office color printers and quick-copy services. The fonts used in the artwork include **Gotham Ultra** and **Cactus Bold**, and the body text font is **Garamond**. All hardcopy artwork enclosed in the mailed version of the Resource Guide is 8-½" x 11" with a ¼" margin. You can make copies of the artwork on home or office printers using the CD-ROM or on photocopy machines. Much of the artwork also includes space for adding your organization's contact information. (See "TIP: Text Fields on Fillable PDFs.")

ARTWORK ON CD-ROM

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

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

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

2. **JPEG.** JPEG files are individual images that can be placed in graphics programs, various word processing programs, and on Web sites. Each piece that incorporates this year's theme and poster artwork is available as a JPEG. The CD-ROM includes both black-and-white and color JPEG images in RGB (display colors viewed on computer monitors; see "A Printing Primer" on page three for more information).

TIP: Using JPEGs in

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

3. **Adobe Creative Suite (CS5).** Adobe Illustrator and InDesign are professional design and layout programs, respectively, used by graphic designers, publishers, and print shops. InDesign CS5 files, as well as the Illustrator CS5 images needed to reproduce this year's artwork, are available in the Resource Guide Artwork folder on the

CD-ROM.¹ Creative Suite files are available in CMYK in black and white and color.

These three formats balance versatility with ease of use. Incorporate this year's artwork into all your NCVRW materials, including news releases, event displays, and giveaways.

All of the 2011 NCVRW Resource Guide artwork is available for free download at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.

RESOURCE GUIDE ARTWORK CONTENTS

- **2011 NCVRW Theme Poster.** A smaller version of the 2011 Theme Poster, this 11" x 17" poster comes in both black and white and color and can be printed on standard tabloid-size paper. This poster contains space to add local contact information.
- **Logos, buttons, and magnets.** These ever-popular giveaways are easy ways for participants at your events to show their support and solidarity with your mission.
- **Bookmarks.** Mix and match these bookmark designs front to back to meet your outreach needs. On some designs, space is available to add local contact information. A heavy paper stock, such as 80-pound cover stock, is recommended for these pieces.
- **Ribbon cards.** To make ribbons for these cards, cut two eight-inch strands of teal and yellow ribbon and form a loop; secure the strands to the ribbon card with a two-inch stick pin. Partner with local volunteers (e.g., from schools, civic organizations, or faith-based communities) for help with assembling the ribbon cards. These cards work best with a heavy paper stock (at least 80-pound cover).
- **Name tags and table card.** Enhance your event by using these templates for name tags and table cards at exhibits, ceremonies, conferences, or any formal gathering.
- **Letterhead.** This versatile template is perfect for event fliers, news releases, letters of introduction, and so much more. Consider featuring the names of NCVRW partners, planning committee members, or sponsoring organizations on the letterhead as well.
- **Certificate of Appreciation.** Honor crime victims and those who serve them with this certificate of appreciation. Printed on parchment, fine paper, or attractive card stock, certificates should include the recipient's name in calligraphy (either handwritten or by typing on the fillable PDF), the name of the public figure or organization presenting the certificate, and the date on which it is presented.
- **Information and Referrals Contact List.** Containing toll-free numbers and Web sites for the nation's leading victim-serving organizations, this information and referral flier is a must-have for every social service agency in your community. You can request permission to post the list in public spaces (e.g., libraries, community centers, grocery stores), distribute hard copies to local businesses (ask to speak to a human resources representative), or e-mail the electronic version to local victim-serving and public-safety agencies (e.g., shelters, police departments, doctors' offices).
- **Public Awareness Posters.** The *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide* features six new public awareness posters, which you can personalize with local contact information for use throughout the year:
 - "You matter to us."—designed to help victim service providers reach out to LGBTQ victims of crime, an underserved victim population that has few safe and welcoming places to turn in the aftermath of crime.
 - "Dignity. Respect. Peace. Honor."—designed to help Native American tribes raise awareness about violence against women.
 - "He always knows."—targeted to victims of stalking who have been monitored, intimidated, and tracked through the use technology.
 - "You matter to us." (translated into Spanish).
 - "Dignity. Respect. Peace. Honor." (translated into Spanish).
 - "He always knows." (translated into Spanish).

¹ For software compatibility, all fonts have been converted to outlines.

JOIN FORCES

Foster relationships and get the help you need to produce memorable 2011 NCVRW outreach materials. Local businesses or colleges may donate paper, copying services, or ad space. Correctional agencies often provide printing and assembly services at reduced fees, faith-based groups may be willing to help stuff and distribute materials, and a local law enforcement agency might volunteer public affairs staff to design a winning outreach flier. Help tap your community's spirit of unity and build awareness about the importance of crime victims' rights.

2011 THEME COLORS

CMYK Values

Teal: C=100, M=8, Y=35, K=35

Yellow: C=0, M=12, Y=100, K=0

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

Comparable Spot Colors and RGB Values

Teal: PMS 3155C R=0, G=166, B=125

Yellow: PMS 109C R=255, G=218, B=0

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

A Printing Primer

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

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

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

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

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

Every year, National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) poses challenging questions to our field: What have we accomplished? How are we doing now? Where do we go from here? The 2011 NCVRW theme, *Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past*, reframes these questions as the focus for National Crime Victims' Rights Week. As we recall the progress of recent decades, we resolve that our 2011 NCVRW observance will help advance the future of victims' rights. Working with the media can help meet those goals.

Reaching Out To Reporters

Getting to know newspaper and television reporters can help you reach the largest possible audience. If you already work with reporters on a regular basis, great! You can alert them about the NCVRW observance and suggest victim-centered stories that might pique their interest. Otherwise, you can find out who covers crime in your community by scanning your local newspapers and watching local television news. Make a list of reporters who cover crime, and update that list as often as you can. You can contact reporters directly, offering yourself as a resource or letting them know when they have done a particularly good job in covering victim-related issues. Anytime reporters contact you, be sure to respond quickly with the information and resources they need.

Building A Media List

You can supplement your own research by using other resources to build a media list:

- **Internet Research:** News organization Web sites often list reporters who cover specific topics, as well as producers, assignment editors, and other key staff members. You can find these media Web sites by entering the names of your local newspapers and television stations into your favorite search engine. If crime reporters are not listed, search media sites for "crime" or "crime victim," and note the reporters who covered the stories or wrote the blogs turned up by the search.

- **Yellow and White Pages:** Phone books, as well as online white and yellow pages, still provide a wealth of information about local resources. Check yellow- and white-page listings for "newspapers," "television," or "radio" in your area. Once you have the names of all local media, you can check their Web sites or the newspapers for listings of programs that relate to criminal justice, and you can track the issues covered by those programs. You can also look for organizations that promote public safety, and find out if they have newsletters or other public outreach channels that might publicize National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- **Social Media:** Social media such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, or LinkedIn offer great tools to research reporters and bloggers and to find trends that interest them. You can follow reporters on Twitter, research blogs on Technorati, or follow trends on Digg or Facebook Lexicon. You can collect information by sending a Tweet to your Twitter followers. You can research local businesses on Yelp and Google. Just choose a few of these media and use some of their tools to research reporters and potential audiences.
- **Libraries:** It may be worth a quick trip to the library reference room to check media directories (e.g., Bacon's, BurellsLuce) that list the latest information about producers and reporters who cover criminal justice. Some libraries also have online subscriptions that are available to anyone with a library card, and some library telephone reference services will do your "leg work" for you.

Sample News Release

The sample news release provided in this section on page 4 announces National Crime Victims' Rights Week and its theme, *Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past*. It provides template for publicizing the nationwide observance, as well as your local activities, and for alerting local media about the significance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Before you distribute your news release, you can issue a **media**

advisory (see below) that lists detailed information on your specific events and contact information for reporters. If events focus on specific groups (e.g., children, ethnic communities, older people), be sure to send your news releases and media advisories to organizations that work with those populations, as well as to the media, and list the events that would interest those groups.

Send out your NCVRW news release *at least 10 days* before your event. That lead-time will allow you to follow up with reporters, line up your spokespeople, answer questions, and assemble the background information (e.g., fact sheets, biographies, proclamations) you plan to have available at the event.

Media Advisories

Media advisories, or **media alerts**, are brief, one-page announcements of newsworthy events. Advisories can notify the media and interested parties about upcoming NCVRW events they might want to cover or attend. List the “who,” “what,” “where,” “when,” and “why” of your event. After you’ve sent out your advisory, you can follow up with reporters who might want to attend. Be sure to have fact sheets and other background information available to e-mail to reporters who express interest but might not have time to attend.

Fact Sheets

This resource guide provides extensive information about the history of the victims’ rights movement, crime trends, quotes, proclamations, and facts that will interest reporters and bloggers. Use the “Landmarks in the History of Victims’ Rights and Services” (Section 5) and “Statistical Overviews” (Section 6) to assemble fact sheets and information for reporters. Check your local newspapers and television Web sites for information on local crime trends that may complement the national trends described in Section 6. Look for unusual trends in your area. The more information you put together, the less work reporters have to do, and the greater chances you may have to get some publicity.

Sample Public Service Announcements

You can use public service announcements (PSAs) to alert members of your community about National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, and enlist their participation in NCVRW or other events. This section includes three sample scripts for a 15-second, 30-second, and 60-second PSA that you can produce with your local television or radio station, or use as a live copy script for television or radio announcers to use on the air. Be sure to include your organization’s name, phone number, Web site, and e-mail address, so that viewers and listeners can contact you if they wish.

Contacting your local media *at least two months* before National Crime Victims’ Rights Week can increase your chances that they will air your PSA. Call your stations, talk to the producer who handles PSAs, refer to local crime stories, and explain the importance of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. When you send your script or completed PSA, include a cover letter with your contact information and the reasons why National Crime Victims’ Rights Week matters to your community.

Sample OP-ED Column

Publishing an opinion column in your local newspaper or civic organization newsletter can boost the power of your NCVRW outreach. You can win thousands of supporters for National Crime Victims’ Rights Week by focusing on crimes that affect (or could affect) your community. Have robberies and burglaries spiked in your community? Has gang activity or financial fraud increased over the past year? Or have budget cuts left victims without the resources they need? Talk to your colleagues, choose an issue you are passionate about, and then write an op-ed to express your views. By showing how crime affects victims in your area, you can increase your community’s involvement in National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.


Social Media

Whatever your outreach goals, social media can help. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube, Flickr, and many other

Internet sites offer quick, inexpensive tools to reach a wide audience. You can link to the National Center for Victims of Crime's NCVRW Facebook page,¹ set up your own, "Tweet" about your events, and post photos on Flickr or videos on YouTube. You can join interest groups on many sites, follow policymakers and reporters, track trends, and post comments about NCVRW on blogs or after newspaper columns that relate to National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Take advantage of whatever tools you generally use to build awareness about National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Social Media Status Updates (New!): The *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide* includes a new feature that takes advantage of social media's growing influence—suggested "status updates" of brief victim-related data points for you to share with your online audience (see page 10). Each day during April, you can use a different message for your social networking site status update or your Instant Message, or to send as a tweet.

Other Media Strategies

- Contact producers, editors, or station managers by phone, e-mail, or mail ***two months in advance*** of National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- Identify local issues or trends that might interest your local media. If you know victims who are ready to tell their stories, ask them if they would be willing to be interviewed during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- After your NCVRW events, send high-quality video or high-resolution photos or digital images to your local television stations or newspapers. Your media may run these photos with captions, even if they do not decide to write or air a story.
- Line up experts and spokespeople to give speeches and answer reporters' questions during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, and throughout the year.
- Ask local officials to serve as master of ceremonies for your events, to give speeches, or to issue an NCVRW proclamation. Then, publicize their participation in your news release and outreach materials. 

¹ <http://www.facebook.com/home.php?#!/pages/National-Crime-Victims-Rights-Week/10150149778940228>.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

[Date]

CONTACT: [Name/Title/Agency]

[Phone number]

[E-mail]

**[Your City] Joins in “Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past” for Victims of Crime
2011 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week**

[City/State]—April 10, 2011, marks the beginning of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, a time to honor victims and the advocates of victims’ rights. This year’s theme—*Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past*—evokes victims’ past struggles and our nation’s duty to help them rebuild stronger lives.

For victims, reshaping the future means confronting many challenges. After a crime, victims need to know what rights and resources they can count on. They may need funds to bury a loved one or pay medical bills. They may want information on the criminal justice process, their rights to be present or heard in court, and to be notified about court proceedings and offenders’ whereabouts. Yet many victims do not find the help they need.


For victim advocates, reshaping the future—particularly in these financially stressed times—means finding ways to do more with less. It means locating resources for victims who want them and helping new victims—such as the millions harmed by financial fraud—to restore their credit and financial security. Reshaping the future requires meeting present and emerging challenges.

It also requires understanding how crime has marred the past. As we approach the tenth anniversary of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, we honor the memory of the victims and their families’ struggles to rebuild a future despite their grief. We also remember the thousands of homicide victims in our nation in recent years, and the millions who live each day in fear of violence.

Honoring the past also means recalling a time, not too many years ago, when victims had no voice in the criminal justice system—when murder victims’ families were excluded from courtrooms and assault victims paid all their own medical bills. National Crime Victims’ Rights Week honors the victims and advocates who confronted such injustices and helped produce a nationwide system of victim compensation and victims’ rights. It also reminds us that failures to enforce these laws or to fund programs for victims jeopardize the success of these reforms.

“*Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past* captures the spirit and mission of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week,” said Joye E. Frost, acting director of the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. “The past that we honor points to a future when all victims are respected, the laws to protect them are enforced, and the resources they need are in place and accessible to them. Justice demands no less.”

National Crime Victims’ Rights Week will begin in Washington, DC, at the Department of Justice’s annual national Candlelight Observance Ceremony on April 7, 2011, and the Office for Victims of Crime’s Service Awards ceremony, April 8, 2011, to honor outstanding individuals and programs that serve victims of crime. [City, County, State] will observe National Crime Victims’ Rights Week with special events and programs from April 10–April 16. These activities will include [list examples and attach to the news release a summary of main events].

Each community can encourage its members to participate in the week’s events and find ways to help victims of crime. For additional information about National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, and how to help victims in your community, please contact [agency/organization] at [area code/telephone number], or visit [agency’s Web site] at [Web site address]. For more ideas on how to volunteer, visit the Office for Victims of Crime Web site, at www.ovc.gov. 


15 Seconds

Crime victims don't forget what happened to them. Neither should we. This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week—a time to honor victims and help them restore their lives. To find help for victims or to ask how you can help, call [agency number] or visit www.ncvc.org.

30 Seconds

Crime victims don't forget what happened to them. Neither should we. We should remember the victims of September 11 and their loved ones, struggling ten years later to rebuild their lives. We should remember the millions of Americans hurt by crime every day. This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to honor victims and help them restore their lives. To find help for victims or to ask how you can help, call [agency number] or visit www.ncvc.org.

60 Seconds

Crime victims don't forget what happened to them. Neither should we. This year is the tenth anniversary of September 11. We should remember the victims and their loved ones, still struggling to reshape their lives. We should remember the countless Americans hurt by violence every day, and the children afraid to go to school or out into the street. And we should remember the millions who lost their life savings to scams and financial fraud. This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to honor victims and help them restore their lives. To find help for victims or to ask how you can help, call [agency number] or visit www.ncvc.org. 



Why should people care about crime victims? National Crime Victims' Rights Week offers a great opportunity to show why crime victims' rights affect everyone. By writing an opinion piece for your local newspaper, you share victims' experiences and engage your community in *Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past*, for those harmed by crime.

What Are Op-Eds?

Op-eds are brief essays, either by newspaper editorial writers or outside contributors, that aim to persuade readers to adopt a certain viewpoint. Often published opposite the editorial page, op-eds are among the most widely read sections of most newspapers, particularly by politicians and policymakers. By writing an op-ed for your local newspaper or community organization newsletter, you can show that crime victims' rights empower citizens and help communities build stronger futures.

What Do Editors Want?

Editors seek well-written, provocative, and attention-grabbing pieces by experts about timely subjects. Expertise does not necessarily mean having an advanced degree, but rather the experience to speak with authority about the subject of the op-ed. Timeliness usually means writing about a recent news item. Yet an op-ed can actually break news if it raises an important issue not yet covered by the media. Let's say your agency has seen a dramatic upsurge in domestic violence cases, perhaps because of the economic stress so many people are experiencing. If these cases are unreported, the news media might not know about them, and your op-ed (advocating better support for these victims) could educate both the media and the public about a pressing issue. You can also establish timeliness by linking your op-ed to an anniversary (e.g., the tenth anniversary of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks), an election, a holiday, or a vote in Congress or the state legislature.

What Should You Write About?

What crimes most affect your community? Have gangs attacked local youths? Have drunk drivers killed more children this year than in recent years? Has an elderly neighbor lost her life savings to a scam artist who pretended to be her friend? Scan the local newspapers, watch news broadcasts, and choose a crime featured in local media. Use that crime as a "hook" to create strong interest in what you have to say.

What Will Be Your Message?

Your goal is to show why the stories of victims and the history of the crime victims' rights movement matter to all Americans, their loved ones, and their futures. Unless they have been victimized, most people don't understand the impact of crime and the fate of victims, especially before the hard-won achievements of the victims' rights movement. They might not grasp the importance of enforcing newly won rights—such as the right of assault victims to be notified when the offender who harmed them is released from prison. They might not understand the need for better laws to combat cyber crime or better access to the Crime Victims Fund for victim services. Every American has a stake in preserving the rights and resources they would want to have if they or their families were victimized by crime.

How To Write The Op-Ed

- **Write a memorable opening:**
Example: "I never dreamed someone would steal my life savings and my home," the Smithville grandmother (86) told the police. "I have nothing left."
- **State your central argument in the first or second paragraph:**
Example: "Understanding scams against seniors can help prevent crime and protect future victims."
- **Link your op-ed to National Crime Victims' Rights Week:**
Example: "April 10–16 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to honor crime victims by doing more to protect the most vulnerable."

- **Back up your main argument with two or three points:**

Examples:

- Scams against seniors are on the rise.²
- Some seniors are especially vulnerable to scams.³
- Scams are preventable.⁴

- **Support your statements with facts, statistics, and quotes:**

Examples:

- One in five seniors is hit by money scams.⁵
- In 2008, eight percent of financial fraud victims were age 60 or older.⁶
- “Over the next 20 years, 75 million people will turn 65,” said former SEC Chair Christopher Cox. “There could be an ‘avalanche’ of investment fraud cases that may affect the broader stock market.”⁷

- **Write a memorable finish that recaps the NCVRW theme:**


Example: “By recalling past crimes to prevent future scams against seniors, we can ‘Reshape the Future’ and ‘Honor the Past’ for victims of these crimes.”

Tips on Style

- Choose short words, and write brief sentences and paragraphs.

- Limit your op-ed to 750 words (check your newspaper’s publication guidelines).
- Choose active verbs (e.g., “A financial advisor *committed* the crime” instead of “the crime *was committed* by a financial advisor”).
- Use a personal, conversational tone.
- Avoid clichés (e.g., “It’s always darkest before the dawn”) and unfamiliar abbreviations (e.g., “CFP” instead of “certified financial planner”).

How to Submit Your Op-ed

- **Approval:** If you are writing on behalf of an organization or including your organizational title in your submission, have the op-ed approved by your organization’s management.
- **Guidelines:** Check your newspaper’s guidelines on length, deadlines, method of submission (e-mail, fax, or mail), and other requirements (usually available on the newspaper’s Web site).
- **Contact information:** Include your name, address, title, phone number, and your organization’s Web site URL.
- **Cover letter:** Include your contact information in a brief cover letter that briefly explains National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and why your issue is important. 

² Jillian Jorgenson, “More Scam Artists Targeting the Elderly,” Eagle Tribune, August 29, 2010, <http://www.eagletribune.com/newhampshire/x329609411/More-scam-artists-targeting-the-elderly> (accessed September 7, 2010).

³ Natalie L. Denburg and Lyndsay Harshman, B.S., “Why So Many Seniors Get Swindled: Brain Anomalies and Poor Decision-making in Older Adults,” www.dana.org/news/cerebrum/detail.aspx?id=23106 (accessed September 5, 2010).

⁴ David Tuttle, “Elder Exploitation Preventable,” [http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Elder+exploitation+preventable\(COMMENTARY\)-a0189542720](http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Elder+exploitation+preventable(COMMENTARY)-a0189542720) (accessed September 5, 2010).

⁵ Investor Protection Trust, IPT Elder Investor Fraud Survey, 2010, <http://www.investorprotection.org/learn/research/?fa=eiffeSurvey> (accessed September 5, 2010).

⁶ Federal Trade Commission, “Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data: January – December 2008,” 8.

⁷ Robert Schroeder, “New Defenses Urged against Elder Investment Fraud,” Marketwatch, July 17, 2006, <http://www.marketwatch.com/story/new-defenses-urged-against-elder-investment-fraud> (accessed September 7, 2010).

For Seniors, No “Retirement” from Online Vigilance
National Crime Victims’ Rights Week: “Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past”

“Hi, Grandma, it’s your favorite grandson,” says the urgent e-mail. “I’m in a big jam. I’ve had a serious accident in California, and I need \$10,000 right away. Can you help me out?” Grandma wires the \$10,000 to her “grandson” and never recovers the funds.

As the number of seniors online increases, so will their vulnerability to scams. Although once seen as “cyber-phobic,” seniors are spending more time online for more purposes—such as shopping, banking, and research. Internet users ages 50 to 64 grew by 88 percent between 2009 and 2010,⁸ and 45 percent of seniors ages 70 to 75 use social networking.⁹ Experts expect these trends to increase substantially as the oldest baby boomers begin reaching 65 next year.

Just as the older population is soaring,¹⁰ the cost of Internet fraud is on the rise. In 2009, U.S. citizens lost more than \$550 million—twice as much as in 2008—to Internet fraud.¹¹ Experts at the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3), which tracks worldwide Internet crime, cite increased sophistication by criminals, who take full advantage of the anonymity offered by the Internet. Scams involving phishing and spam (identity theft tools)—as well as traditional scams transferred to the Internet¹²—snag more victims of all ages every year. AARP President W. Lee Hammond testified before Congress that “more than three of five fraud victims in one 2008 study, had been contacted by e-mail or Internet,”¹³ making the crimes difficult to investigate and prosecute.

Seniors are attractive targets for all types of scams. People age 55 and older control roughly 70 percent of the nation’s household wealth and often have large nest eggs sitting dormant in bank accounts, as well as large amounts of equity in their homes.¹⁴ Seniors are less likely than other groups to review their credit card or other financial statements for signs of fraud¹⁵ and to report fraud because of shame and fear of being judged incompetent.¹⁶ A 2009 report by the MetLife Mature Market Institute found that for every report of financial exploitation, four or more go unreported, and that elder financial abuse costs an estimated \$2.6 billion each year.¹⁷

These crimes require immediate action. National Crime Victims’ Rights Week (April 10–16)—with its theme *Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past*—is an opportune time to highlight Internet fraud against seniors and other emerging crimes. The theme encourages us to use the lessons of the past (such as the power of grassroots activism to change laws and policies) to thwart current and future crimes. We can insist on stronger laws, more effective enforcement, and stronger sentences for Internet fraud against seniors. We can ask the media to sound the alarm about these crimes, and we can better equip seniors to protect themselves

⁸ Mary Madden, “Report: Seniors, Social Networking—Older Adults and Social Media,” (Pew Research Center, August 27, 2010).

⁹ Sydney Jones and Susannah Fox, “Generations Online in 2009,” (Pew Internet & American Life Project, January 2009), <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1093/generations-online> (accessed September 10, 2010).

¹⁰ Eric L. Carlson, “Phishing for Elderly Victims: As the Elderly Migrate to the Internet, Fraudulent Schemes Targeting Them Follow,” *The Elder Law Journal* 14 (2006).

¹¹ Los Angeles Times, “Cost of Internet Fraud on Steep Rise,” March 15, 2010, http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/03/14/AR2010031403246_pf.html (accessed September 10, 2010).

¹² E.g., investment, auction, work-at-home, Nigerian scams.

¹³ “Rep. Robert C. Scott Holds a Hearing on Senior Financial Fraud Protection,” *Political Transcript Wire* (May 28, 2010).

¹⁴ Carlson, “Phishing for Elderly Victims.”

¹⁵ Susannah Fox, “Are ‘Wired Seniors’ Sitting Ducks?” (PewResearchCenter Publications, April 11, 2006), <http://www.pewinternet.org/Reports/2006/Are-Wired-Seniors-Sitting-Ducks.aspx> (accessed September 10, 2010).


¹⁶ Carlson, “Phishing for Elderly Victims.”

¹⁷ MetLife Mature

The public can demand stronger laws to criminalize and penalize such crimes. The 2010 federal Elder Justice Act, for example, establishes an Elder Justice Coordinating Council to recommend how federal, state, local, and private agencies can work together to protect seniors from exploitation. Other recently proposed federal laws would crack down on financial fraud, increase awareness of criminal activities, and tighten penalties for scammers.¹⁸ Judges who refuse to tolerate such crimes, like the Maryland judge who last year imposed the harshest penalty on a man who swindled \$189,000 from an elderly widow, can help reduce financial exploitation of vulnerable seniors.¹⁹

We can also strongly urge that the media publicize these crimes. Although Internet schemes attract considerable media attention, only a trickle of articles on Internet fraud against seniors has appeared over the past few years. Newspapers can cover this issue more extensively, and television stations can air public service announcements to alert older people about current scams and where to get help if they are victimized. The more seniors and their families know about online fraud, the better they can protect themselves.

Finally, communities can coordinate efforts to protect seniors from online fraud. Community college computer education programs can teach participants about online fraud, and public libraries can teach safe Internet use. Businesses can offer creative programs like British Telecommunications' Grandparents Day, which recruits young people ("Internet Rangers") to teach seniors about computer usage and Internet fraud. Such efforts engage younger people in serving the community while protecting elders from destructive fraud.

By mobilizing to prevent fraud against seniors, we can *reshape the future and honor the past* during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and the years to come. Reducing online fraud against seniors helps create a safer future for all Americans. 

¹⁸ Senior Financial Empowerment Act of 2010 (Senate) and 2009 (House of Representatives).

¹⁹ Dan Morse, "Rockville Man Sentenced to Three Years in Prison for Swindling Elderly Couple," The Washington Post, August 31, 2010, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/08/30/AR2010083004587.html> (accessed September 10, 2010).


Social Media: New Avenues For Outreach

Social media is a great way to reach a large audience quickly and effectively. You can use these tools to share information and opinions, track trends, and talk with colleagues in your neighborhood, your state, your country, and throughout the world. You can use Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and other sites to share your NCVRW messages, update your audience, and respond to questions and comments from anyone who responds to your messages. You can also post podcasts and other media on YouTube, share photos on Flickr, and use your blog (or comment on someone else's blog) about National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Whatever your NCVRW goals, social media will help you engage a wide audience in *Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past* this year.

Social Media Status Updates (New!)

Below is a list of suggested "status updates" for you to share with your online audience. Each day during April, you can use a different message for your Facebook status update or as announcements on your other social media sites.

- *April 1, 2011:* National Crime Victims' Rights Week is April 10-16, 2011. Learn more about the impact of crime on our country at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw.
- *April 2, 2011:* Need ideas for a 2011 NCVRW event in your community? Check out the *2011 NCVRW Resource Guide* at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.
- *April 3, 2011:* The entire *2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* is available for free download. Find it at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.
- *April 4, 2011:* More than 90,000 crimes were reported to police on college and university campuses in 2009. Find out more at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.
- *April 5, 2011:* April is National Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Find out more at www.nsvrc.org/saam.
- *April 6, 2011:* Did you know that 20 million Americans became crime victims last year, but fewer than half reported the crime to police? Find out more at <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2217>.
- *April 7, 2011:* If you are in Washington, DC, today, join us for the 2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Candlelight Vigil at 6:30 p.m. Find out more at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw.
- *April 8, 2011:* Today, Attorney General Eric Holder honored victim survivors, organizations, and advocates at the 2011 National Crime Victims' Service Awards Ceremony. Find out more at www.ovc.gov/gallery.
- *April 9, 2011:* Need a video for your 2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week event? Download the 2011 NCVRW Theme video at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.
- *April 10, 2011:* Today marks the start of 2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, *Reshaping the Future, Honoring the Past*. Find out more at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw.
- *April 11, 2011:* Persons with disabilities are victimized by crime at a rate twice that of persons without disabilities. Check out current crime statistics at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.
- *April 12, 2011:* The sixth National Sexual Assault Response Team conference will be held May 25-27, 2011, in Austin, Texas. For more information, visit www.sartconference.com/Conference.php.
- *April 13, 2011:* The Victim Oral History Project captures the evolution and inspiration of the crime victims' rights movement. Learn more at <http://vroh.uakron.edu/index.php>.
- *April 14, 2011:* In 1994, Congress passed the historic Violence Against Women Act, ushering in a new era of combating sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes.
- *April 15, 2011:* The first "National Crime Victims' Rights Week" was proclaimed by President Ronald Reagan in April 1981.
- *April 16, 2011:* As 2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week comes to end, find out how you can continue helping victims throughout the year by visiting www.crimevictims.gov.

- *April 17, 2011:* The 37th National Organization for Victim Assistance Conference will be held August 14-17, 2011, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For more information, visit www.trynova.org/conference/37th.
- *April 18, 2011:* Have you experienced Internet fraud? The Internet Crime Complaint Center Web site can help at www.ic3.gov.
- *April 19, 2011:* If you are a crime victim, you may qualify for victim compensation to help rebuild your life. Learn more at www.nacvcb.org.
- *April 20, 2011:* Youth and teenagers are victimized by crime at higher rates than any other age group. Check out current crime statistics at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.
- *April 21, 2011:* Stalking is a crime under the laws of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Territories, and the Federal government. For more information, visit www.ncvc.org/src/Main.aspx#stalker.
- *April 22, 2011:* Don't miss the 2011 info-packed conference of the National Center for Victims of Crime. For more info, visit www.ncvc.org.
- *April 23, 2011:* Did you know that the vast majority of stalking victims are ordinary citizens, not celebrities? Find out more at www.ncvc.org/src.
- *April 24, 2011:* Federal revenues deposited into the Crime Victims Fund come from criminal fines, forfeitures, special assessments, and gifts or donations—no taxpayer contributions. More information at www.ovc.gov/about/victimsfund.html.
- *April 25, 2011:* Stalking is a crime under the laws of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Territories, and the Federal government. Find out more at www.ncvc.org/src.
- *April 26, 2011:* More than 60 percent of children from birth to 17 years of age have been victims of or witnessed an act of violence within a one-year period. Find more statistics at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2011.
- *April 27, 2011:* Did you know that an extensive, user-friendly online searchable database of federal, state, and tribal victim laws is available at www.victimlaw.info?
- *April 28, 2011:* Crime rates in 2009 were at the lowest levels recorded since 1973, the first year that such data were collected. For federal report, visit <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2217>.
- *April 29, 2011:* Learn about victim assistance-related events in your community or add your own conference, training opportunity, ceremony, or other occasion. Learn more at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>.
- *April 30, 2011:* If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, there is help. Please call the National Crime Victim Helpline at 1-800-FYI-CALL (1-800-394-2255) or e-mail gethelp@ncvc.org. 



LANDMARKS IN VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND SERVICES

SECTION 5

Crime Victims' Rights In America: An Historical Overview

Each year, National Crime Victims' Rights Week provides communities across the United States with a unique opportunity to contribute to *reshaping the future* for victims of crime—by raising awareness about crime-victim issues, by identifying and reaching out to victims who need our help, and by thinking anew about how to help individuals and communities harmed by crime. This annual observance also reminds us that, by *honoring the past*, we stand on the shoulders of those who led our nation's struggle to secure basic rights, protections, and services for crime victims.

"Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services" illustrates just how far we have come—from 1965 to the present—by highlighting significant federal and state laws, the growth of national and community victim service organizations, the release of groundbreaking reports, and the development of victim assistance approaches that have expanded the nation's capacity to help victims rebuild their lives.

As you make your plans for 2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, draw on this information-packed resource to underscore how the victim services community continues its dedication to *reshaping the future* while *honoring the past*. Use this historical overview to inform your speeches, media interviews, public service announcements, op-ed columns, and any other outreach efforts during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year.

Key Federal Victims' Rights Legislation

- 1974 Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
- 1980 Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act
- 1982 Victim and Witness Protection Act
- 1982 Missing Children's Act
- 1984 Victims of Crime Act
- 1984 Justice Assistance Act
- 1984 Missing Children's Assistance Act
- 1984 Family Violence Prevention and Services Act
- 1985 Children's Justice Act
- 1988 Drunk Driving Prevention Act
- 1990 Hate Crime Statistics Act
- 1990 Victims of Child Abuse Act
- 1990 Victims' Rights and Restitution Act
- 1990 National Child Search Assistance Act
- 1992 Battered Women's Testimony Act
- 1993 Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act
- 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act
- 1994 Violence Against Women Act
- 1996 Community Notification Act ("Megan's Law")
- 1996 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act
- 1996 Mandatory Victims' Restitution Act
- 1997 Victims' Rights Clarification Act
- 1998 Crime Victims with Disabilities Act
- 1998 Identity Theft and Deterrence Act
- 2000 Trafficking Victims Protection Act
- 2001 Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act
(established September 11th Victim Compensation Fund)
- 2003 PROTECT Act ("Amber Alert" law)
- 2003 Prison Rape Elimination Act
- 2003 Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act
- 2004 Justice for All Act, including Title I The Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims' Rights Act
- 2006 Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act
- 2010 Tribal Law and Order Act

“...for EVENTS are as much the *parents of the future* as they were the *children of the past.*”

—John Galsworthy, *Saint's Progress* (1919)

1965

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

1972

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

1973

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

1974

- The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds the first victim/witness programs in the Brooklyn and Milwaukee District Attorneys' offices and seven other offices through a grant given to the National District Attorneys Association to establish model assistance programs for victims, encourage victim cooperation, and improve prosecution.

- The first law enforcement-based victim assistance programs are established in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and Indianapolis, Indiana.
- Congress passes the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, which establishes the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. The new Center establishes an information clearinghouse and provides technical assistance and model programs.

1975

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

1976

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

- Nebraska and Wisconsin become the first states to abolish the marital rape exemption.

1977

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

1978

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

1979

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

1980

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

1981

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

1982

- In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints members of the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to focus attention on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force's Final Report offers 68 recommendations that become the framework for the advancement of new programs and policies. Its final recommendation, to amend

the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to guarantee that "...the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings..." becomes a vital source of new energy to secure state victims' rights constitutional amendments.

- The Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 brings "fair treatment standards" to victims and witnesses in the federal criminal justice system.
- California becomes the first state to amend its constitution to address the interests of crime victims by establishing a constitutional right to victim restitution.
- The passage of the Missing Children's Act of 1982 helps guarantee that identifying information about missing children is promptly entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system.
- Congress abolishes, through failure of appropriations, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; many grassroots and system-based victim assistance programs close.

1983

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

- The First National Conference of the Judiciary on Victims of Crime is held at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, with support from the National Institute of Justice. Conferees develop recommendations for the judiciary on victims' rights and services.
- President Reagan proclaims the first National Missing Children's Day in observance of the fourth anniversary of the disappearance of six-year-old Etan Patz.
- Wisconsin passes the first Child Victim and Witness Bill of Rights.
- The International Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Governors adopts a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights and establishes a Victims' Rights Committee to focus attention on the needs of crime victims by law enforcement officials nationwide.

1984

- The passage of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) establishes the Crime Victims Fund, made up of federal criminal fines, penalties, and bond forfeitures, to support state victim compensation and local victim assistance programs.
- President Reagan signs the Justice Assistance Act, which establishes a financial assistance program for state and local government and funds 200 new victim service programs.
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is established as the national resource agency for missing children. The Center was mandated as part of the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1982.
- The Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action, including improving the criminal justice system's response to battered women and establishing prevention and awareness activities, education and training, and data collection and reporting.
- The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 is enacted, providing strong incentives to states to raise the minimum age for drinking to 21, saving thousands of young lives in years to come.

- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services in Charleston, South Carolina, is founded to involve the faith community in violence prevention and victim assistance.
- Congress passes the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which earmarks federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.
- Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors' seminar held in Washington, DC, by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.
- A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- Victim/witness coordinator positions are established in the U.S. Attorneys' Offices within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- California State University, Fresno, initiates the first Victim Services Certificate Program offered for academic credit by a university.
- OVC establishes the National Victims Resource Center, now named the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), to serve as a clearinghouse for OVC publications and other resources.

1985

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

- The U.S. Surgeon General issues a report identifying domestic violence as a major public health problem.

1986

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

1987

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$77 million.
- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network and Steering Committee are formed at a meeting hosted by the National Center for Victims of Crime. This initiative becomes instrumental in the passage of victims' rights amendments throughout the United States.
- Security on Campus, Inc., (SOC) is established by Howard and Connie Clery, following the tragic robbery, rape,

and murder of their daughter, Jeanne, at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania. SOC raises national awareness about crime and victimization on our nation's campuses.

- The American Correctional Association establishes a Task Force on Victims of Crime.
- NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.
- October is officially designated as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month to honor battered women and those who serve them.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Booth v. Maryland* (482 U.S. 496) that victim impact statements are unconstitutional (in violation of the Eighth Amendment) when applied to the penalty phase of a capital trial because “only the defendant’s personal responsibility and moral guilt” may be considered in capital sentencing. Significant dissenting opinions are offered.
- Victims and advocates in Florida, frustrated by five years of inaction by their legislature on a proposed victims’ rights constitutional amendment, begin a petition drive. Thousands of citizens sign petitions supporting constitutional protection for victims’ rights. The Florida legislature reconsiders, and the constitutional amendment appears on the 1988 ballot.

1988

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$93 million.
- OVC sets aside funds for the Victim Assistance in Indian Country grant program to provide direct services to Native Americans by establishing “on-reservation” victim assistance programs in Indian Country.
- The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse is established by a cooperative agreement among the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of State Units on Aging, and the University of Delaware. Renamed the National Center on Elder Abuse, it provides information and statistics on this issue of growing concern.

- *State v. Ciskie* is the first case to allow the use of expert testimony to explain the behavior and mental state of an adult rape victim. The testimony is used to show why a victim of repeated physical and sexual assaults by her intimate partner would not immediately call the police or take action. The jury convicts the defendant on four counts of rape.
- The Drunk Driving Prevention Act is passed, and all states raise the minimum drinking age to 21.
- Victims’ rights constitutional amendments are introduced in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina, and Washington. Florida’s amendment is placed on the November ballot, where it passes with 90 percent of the vote. Michigan’s amendment passes with more than 80 percent of the vote.
- OVC sponsors the first “Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime” conference in Rapid City, South Dakota.
- Amendments to the Victims of Crime Act legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and encourage state compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide, and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments, at the behest of MADD and POMC, add a new “priority” category for funding victim assistance programs for “previously underserved victims of violent crime.”
- OVC establishes a Federal Emergency Fund for victims in the federal criminal justice system.

1989

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

- The legislatures in Texas and Washington pass victims' rights constitutional amendments. Both are ratified by voters.

1990

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$146 million.
- Congress passes the Hate Crime Statistics Act, requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data on the incidence of certain crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.
- The Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act, requiring institutions of higher education to disclose murder, rape, robbery, and other crimes on campus, is signed into law by President George H.W. Bush.
- Congress passes the Victims of Child Abuse Act, which features reforms to make the federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses.
- The Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 incorporates a Bill of Rights for federal crime victims and codifies services that should be available to victims of crime.
- Congress passes legislation proposed by MADD to prevent drunk drivers and other offenders from filing bankruptcy to avoid paying criminal restitution or civil fines.
- The Arizona petition drive to place the victims' rights constitutional amendment on the ballot succeeds, and the amendment is ratified by voters.
- The first National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Thrownaway Children in America shows that more than one million children are abducted annually.
- The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons into the FBI's NCIC computer system.

1991

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$128 million.
- U.S. Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) introduces the first Congressional Joint Resolution (H. J.RES. 247) to place victims' rights in the U.S. Constitution.
- California State University, Fresno, approves the first bachelor's degree program in victimology in the nation.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *America Speaks Out*, a report on the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization.
- In a 7-2 decision in *Payne v. Tennessee* (501 U.S. 808), the U.S. Supreme Court reverses its earlier decisions in *Booth v. Maryland* (1987) and *South Carolina v. Gathers* (1989) and rules that testimony and prosecutorial arguments commenting on the murder victim's good character, as well as how the victim's death affected his or her survivors, do not violate the defendant's constitutional rights in a capital case.
- U.S. Attorney General William P. Barr issues new comprehensive guidelines that establish procedures for the federal criminal justice system to respond to the needs of crime victims. The 1991 *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance* implement new protections of the Crime Control Act of 1990, integrating requirements of the Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act, and the Victim and Witness Protection Act.
- The American Probation and Parole Association establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.
- The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.
- Colorado legislators introduce a victims' rights constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.

- In an 8-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states by this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their crimes in the media or publications.
- The Washington Secretary of State implements the nation's first Address Confidentiality Program, which provides victims of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault an alternative, confidential mailing address and secures the confidentiality of two normally public records—voter registration and motor vehicle records.
- By the end of 1991, seven states have incorporated victims' rights into their state constitutions.

1992

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

- Five states—Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and New Mexico—ratify victims' rights constitutional amendments.
- Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking laws.
- Massachusetts passes a landmark bill creating a statewide computerized domestic violence registry and requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.

1993

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

1994

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$185 million.

- The American Correctional Association Victims Committee publishes the landmark *Report and Recommendations on Victims of Juvenile Crime*, which offers guidelines for improving victims' rights and services within the juvenile justice system.
- Six additional states pass victims' rights constitutional amendments—the largest number ever in a single year—bringing the total number of states with amendments to 20. States with new amendments include Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio, and Utah.
- President Clinton signs a comprehensive package of federal victims' rights legislation as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. The Act includes:
 - The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which authorizes more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat violence against women.
 - Enhanced VOCA funding provisions.
 - Establishment of a National Child Sex Offender Registry.
 - Enhanced sentences for drunk drivers with child passengers.
- Kentucky becomes the first state to institute automated telephone notification to crime victims of their offender's status, location, and release date.
- OVC establishes the Community Crisis Response program, using the NOVA model, to improve services to victims in communities that have experienced a crime resulting in multiple violent victimizations.
- The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) in Washington, DC. Supported by OVC, NVAA provides an academically credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights, and other victim-related topics.
- *The Anatomy of Fraud: Report of a Nationwide Survey* by Richard Titus, Fred Heinzelmann, and John M. Boyle is published. The report is based on the first nationwide survey, conducted in 1991 by the National Institute of Justice, to determine the scope of fraud and its effects, with findings that an estimated \$40 billion is lost to fraud each year. One-third of the people surveyed reported that an attempt to defraud them had occurred in the previous year.
- The U.S. Department of Justice issues the revised *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*, which increases the accountability of federal criminal justice officials, directing that performance appraisals and reports of best efforts include information on guidelines compliance.
- The Beijing World Conference on Women issues a landmark call for global action to end violence against women.

1996

1995

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233 million.
- Legislatures in three states—Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina—pass victims' rights constitutional amendments that will be placed on the ballot in 1996.
- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network proposes the first draft of language for a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.
- The Crime Victims Fund reaches an historic high with deposits over \$525 million.
- Federal victims' rights constitutional amendments are introduced in both houses of Congress with bipartisan support.
- Both presidential candidates and Attorney General Janet Reno endorse the concept of a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.
- Eight states ratify the passage of victims' rights constitutional amendments—raising the total number of such state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.
- President Clinton reaffirms his support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Congress, criminal

justice officials, and representatives of local, state, and national victims' rights organizations.

- The Community Notification Act, known as “Megan’s Law,” amends the Child Sexual Abuse Registry law to provide for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders.
- President Clinton signs the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, providing \$1 million to strengthen antiterrorism efforts, make restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expand compensation and assistance for victims of terrorism both at home and abroad, including victims in the military.
- OVC uses its new authority under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act to provide substantial financial assistance to the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.
- The Mandatory Victims’ Restitution Act, enacted as Title II of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, allows federal courts to award “public harm” restitution directly to state VOCA victim assistance programs. The Act makes restitution in federal cases mandatory, regardless of the defendant’s ability to pay. It also requires federal courts to order restitution to victims of fraud.
- The VOCA definition of “crime victim” is expanded to include victims of financial crime, allowing this group to receive counseling, advocacy, and support services.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline is established by Congress to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.
- The Church Arson Prevention Act is signed in response to an increasing number of acts of arson against religious institutions around the country.
- The Drug-Induced Rape Prevention Act is enacted to address the emerging issue of drug-facilitated rape and sexual assault.
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, within the U.S. Department of Justice, issues the *Ju-*

venile Justice Action Plan, which includes recommendations for victims’ rights and services within the juvenile justice system for victims of juvenile offenders.

1997

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$363 million.
- Congress passes the Victims’ Rights Clarification Act of 1997 to clarify existing federal law allowing victims to attend a trial and to appear as “impact witnesses” during the sentencing phase of both capital and noncapital cases. President Clinton signs the Act, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to observe the trial and to provide input later at sentencing.
- A federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment is reintroduced in the opening days of the 105th Congress with strong bipartisan support. The Senate and House Judiciary Committees conduct hearings on the proposed federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies at the Senate hearing in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.
- To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides victim assistance grants directly to tribes in Indian Country.
- Congress enacts a federal anti-stalking law as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997.
- Due to the large influx of VOCA funds in the previous fiscal year, OVC hosts a series of regional meetings with state VOCA administrators to encourage states to develop multiyear funding strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and support the development and implementation of technologies to improve victims’ rights and services.
- OVC continues its support of the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City by funding additional advocates,

crisis counseling, and travel expenses for the bombing victims to attend court proceedings. When the venue of the trial is changed to Denver, Colorado, OVC provides funding for a special closed-circuit broadcast to victims and survivors in Oklahoma City.

- OVC releases *New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century*, which assesses the nation's progress in meeting the recommendations set forth in the *Final Report of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime* and issues over 250 new recommendations from the field for the next millennium.

1998

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$324 million.
- Senate Joint Resolution 44, a new bipartisan version of a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment, is introduced in the Senate by Senators Jon Kyl (R-AZ) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA). The Senate Judiciary Committee subsequently approves SJR 44 by an 11-610 2011 NCVRW Resource Guide Crime Victims' Rights in America vote. No further action is taken on SJR 44 during the 105th Congress.
- Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, and Tennessee. The Supreme Court of Oregon overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.
- The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 is passed. Part E of this legislation, "Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus," is authorized through the year 2003 and appropriates a total of \$10 million in grant funding to the Violence Against Women Grants Office for Fiscal Year 1999. Another primary aim of this legislation is to reduce binge drinking and illegal alcohol consumption on college campuses.
- Congress enacts the Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act of 1998, providing for numerous sentencing enhancements and other initiatives addressing sex crimes against children, including crimes facilitated by the use of interstate facilities and the Internet.

- Congress passes the Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act, representing the first effort to systematically gather information about the extent of victimization of individuals with disabilities. This legislation directs the U.S. Attorney General to conduct a study on crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics must include statistics on the nature of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities and victim characteristics in its annual National Crime Victimization Survey by 2000.
- The Identity Theft and Deterrence Act of 1998 is signed into law. This landmark federal legislation outlaws identity theft and directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to consider various factors in determining penalties, including the number of victims and the value of losses to any individual victim. The Act further authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to log and acknowledge reports of identity theft, provide information to victims, and refer complaints to appropriate consumer reporting and law enforcement agencies.
- OVC provides funding to the U.S. Department of State to support the development of a Victim Assistance Specialist position to improve the quality and coordination of services provided to U.S. citizens who are victimized abroad.

1999

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

- The National Crime Victim Bar Association is formed by the National Center for Victims of Crime to promote civil justice for victims of crime.

2000

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$777 million.
- Congress passes a new national drunk driving limit of 0.08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) with the support of MADD, other victim advocacy organizations, and leading highway safety, health, medical, law enforcement, and insurance groups. The new law, passed with bipartisan support, requires states to pass 0.08 “per se intoxication” laws or lose a portion of their annual federal highway funding.
- Congress reauthorizes the Violence Against Women Act of 2000, extending VAWA through 2005 and authorizing funding at \$3.3 billion over the five-year period. In addition to expanding federal stalking statutes to include stalking on the Internet, the Act authorizes—
 - \$80 million a year for rape prevention and education grants.
 - \$875 million over five years for battered women’s shelters.
 - \$25 million in 2001 for transitional housing programs.
 - \$25 million to address violence against older women and women with disabilities.
- The Internet Crime Complaint Center Web site, www.ic3.gov, is created by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National White Collar Crime Center to combat Internet fraud by giving consumers a convenient way to report violations and by centralizing information about fraud crimes for law enforcement.
- Attorney General Reno revises and reissues the *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*, which mandates that every Department of Justice employee who comes into contact with crime victims receives at minimum one hour of training about victim rights laws and the guidelines.
- Victimization rates as reported in the National Crime Victimization Survey are the lowest recorded since the survey’s creation in 1973.
- The Treasury Department conducts the National Summit on Identity Theft, which addresses prevention techniques, victims’ experiences, and remediation in the government and private sector. The summit is the first national-level conference involving law enforcement, victims, industry representatives, and nonprofit organizations interested in the issue. At the summit, Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers unveils four new initiatives to address identity theft.
- A federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment is addressed for the first time by the full U.S. Senate. Following two-and-a-half days of debate, the measure (SJR 3) is withdrawn for further consideration by its cosponsors, Senators Kyl (R-AZ) and Feinstein (D-CA), when it becomes apparent that the measure will not receive the two-thirds majority vote necessary for approval.
- Congress passes and the President signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. This new law significantly strengthens criminal enforcement, prosecution, and penalties against traffickers; provides new protections to victims; and enables victims of severe forms of trafficking to seek benefits and services available to other crime victims.

2001

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$544 million.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey reports that victimization rates continue to drop, reaching a new low of 26 million victims for the year 2000.
- On September 11, 2001, two hijacked planes crash into the World Trade Center, another into the Pentagon, and a fourth into a field in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, killing 2,974 victims and injuring countless others in the worst terrorist attacks on American soil.

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

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and several U.S. Department of Justice agencies (the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices).

2002

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

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

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

2003

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$361 million.
- The Senate Judiciary Committee passes the federal victims' rights constitutional amendment to ensure basic rights to victims nationwide.
- Congress makes the Office on Violence Against Women (formerly the Violence Against Women Office within the Office of Justice Programs) a permanent, independent office within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the PROTECT Act of 2003—also known as the “Amber Alert” law—which creates a national AMBER network to facilitate rapid law enforcement and community response to kidnapped or abducted children.
- The American Society of Victimology (ASV) is established at the first American Symposium on Victimology held in Kansas City, Kansas. The ASV serves as a forum for academicians and practitioners on all topics related to victimology in partnership with the World Society of Victimology.
- The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 is enacted to track and address the issue of rape in correctional

institutions and develop national standards aimed at reducing prison rape.

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

2004

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$834 million.
- The U.S. Department of Defense Task Force on Care for Victims of Sexual Assault releases its report and recommendations for preventing sexual assault in the military and providing a sensitive response to victims. The recommendations include establishing a single office within the U.S. Department of Defense to handle sexual assault matters, launching an information campaign to

inform personnel about services available to victims, and convening a summit to update the definition of sexual assault and address victim privacy concerns within the military context.

- The Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act is enacted, defining aggravated identity theft as stealing another person's identity in connection with the commission of other specified felonies. The legislation also prohibits the court from ordering an offender's sentence for identity theft to run concurrently with a sentence imposed on the same offender for any other crime.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Justice for All Act of 2004, which includes the Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims' Rights Act, providing substantive rights for crime victims. The law provides mechanisms at the federal level to enforce the rights of crime victims, giving victims and prosecutors legal standing to assert victims' rights, authorizing the filing of writs of mandamus to assert a victim's right, and requiring the U.S. Attorney General to establish a victims' rights compliance program within the Department of Justice. The legislation authorizes \$155 million in funding over the next five years for victim assistance programs at the federal and state level. This omnibus crime legislation also provides funding for DNA testing, crime labs, sexual assault forensic examiners, and programs for post-conviction DNA testing.
- President Bush hosts the first national training conference on human trafficking, which brings together trafficking response teams of federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and victim service providers from at least 21 cities with a known concentration of trafficking victims. The conference emphasizes the importance of combating trafficking using a victim-centered approach.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *Repairing the Harm: A New Vision for Crime Victim Compensation in America*, which examines compensation data from all 50 states, the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, and compensation programs in

other countries. The report also recommends a framework for strengthening victim compensation in the United States.

2005

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

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

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

2006

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$650 million.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005. This extension of the Violence Against Women Act includes provisions for early intervention, prevention, and health care, and promotes a national commitment to keep women and children safe from fear and abuse.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. This law expands the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 by enhancing efforts to fight domestic trafficking in persons.
- During the National Crime Victims' Rights Week ceremony, OVC awards the first Ronald Wilson Reagan Public Policy Awards to honor outstanding individuals whose leadership, vision, and innovation have led to significant changes in public policy and practice that benefit crime victims.
- President Bush signs the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. Along with increasing supervision of sex offenders, this wide-ranging legislation also extends the federal Crime Victims' Rights Act to federal habeas corpus proceedings arising out of state convictions, eliminates the statute of limitations for federal prosecution of certain sexual offenses and child abduction, and extends the civil remedy for child sex crime victims to persons victimized as children, even if their injuries did not surface until the person became an adult.
- Attorney General Gonzales launches Project Safe Childhood, aimed at ending Internet-based child sexual exploitation. This nationwide project creates locally designed partnerships of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies together with community leaders to develop a coordinated strategy to prevent, investigate, and prosecute sexual predators, abusers, and pornographers who target children. All United States Attorneys are charged with taking the lead in designing a strategic plan for their community.

- The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit decides *Kenna v. U.S. District Court for the Central District of California*, in which the court considered whether the Crime Victims' Rights Act portion of the Justice for All Act gave victims the right to speak at sentencing hearings. The case involved a father and son who swindled dozens of victims. The defendants pled guilty to wire fraud and money laundering. More than 60 victims submitted victim impact statements. At the father's sentencing hearing, several victims spoke about the effects of the crimes, but at the son's sentencing the judge refused to allow the victims to speak. The court held that the district judge had made a mistake, and made three key points: (1) in passing the Crime Victims' Rights Act, it was the intent of Congress to allow victims to speak at sentencing hearings, not just to submit victim impact statements; (2) victims have a right to speak even if there is more than one criminal sentencing; and (3) the remedy for a crime victim denied the right to speak at a sentencing hearing is to have the sentence vacated and a new sentencing hearing held in which the victims are allowed to speak.
- The Department of Justice issues its final rule implementing the new International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program (ITVERP). This new federally administered program extends crime victim compensation to American victims of terrorism abroad, reimbursing them for direct, out-of-pocket expenses resulting from an act of terror.
- President Bush signs the Older Americans Act Reauthorization (OAA), which includes a number of victim-related provisions. It requires the Assistant Secretary on Aging at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to designate an individual to develop a long-term plan for a national response to elder abuse, to include prevention, intervention, and treatment activities. The new law improves access to programs and services under OAA by addressing the needs of older individuals with limited English proficiency; promotes multidisciplinary responses by states and Indian tribes to elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation; and preserves the long-term care ombudsman program.

2007

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

2008


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

population. *Responding to People Who Have Been Victimized by Individuals with Mental Illnesses* sets out the steps policymakers, advocates, mental health professionals, and others can take to understand and protect the rights and safety of these crime victims. A *Guide to the Role of Crime Victims in Mental Health Courts* offers practical recommendations to mental health court practitioners about how to engage crime victims in case proceedings. Both publications were developed by the Council of State Governments' Justice Center.

- Congress passes the Reconnecting Homeless Youth Act of 2008, which amends the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. This legislation extends funding for various programs to serve homeless youth, including programs to prevent the sexual abuse of youth. It includes a requirement for regular statistical reports on the problem.
- OVC releases the *Resource Guide for Serving U.S. Citizens Victimized Abroad*, an online guide to help U.S.-based victim service providers deliver comprehensive and effective services to victims of overseas crime. The guide helps service providers access resources abroad and in the United States.
- The Government Accountability Office (GAO) releases a report on the federal Crime Victims' Rights Act (CVRA). The report makes a number of recommendations to improve CVRA implementation, including making efforts to increase victims' awareness of mechanisms to enforce their rights; restructuring the complaint investigation process to promote greater independence and impartiality of investigators; and identifying performance measures regarding victims' rights.
- President Bush signs legislation requiring the Department of Justice to develop and implement a National Strategy [on] Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, to improve the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, to increase resources for regional computer forensic labs, and to make other improvements to increase the ability of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute child predators.

2009

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$1.75 billion.
- U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics releases the first national statistics on the prevalence of stalking in America. *Stalking Victimization in the United States* finds that 3.4 million persons identified themselves as victims of talking in a 12-month period.
- President Barack Obama signs the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which includes supplemental funding for crime victim assistance and compensation, STOP grants, and transitional housing programs for domestic violence victims.
- President Obama issues the first White House Proclamation of National Sexual Assault Awareness Month.
- President Obama names Lynn Rosenthal to the newly created position of White House Advisor on Violence Against Women.
- Congress passes and the President signs the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009 (FERA), expanding federal fraud laws to cover mortgage fraud, additional forms of securities fraud, and certain money laundering; and authorizing additional funding for investigation and prosecution of such fraud. The new law also establishes a Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission to examine the causes of the current financial and economic crisis in the United States and present its findings to the President and Congress in 2010.
- President Obama and the House of Representatives recognize the 15th anniversary of the passage of the Violence Against Women Act through a Presidential Proclamation and House Resolution.
- The Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, releases landmark report on crimes against persons with disabilities, based on the National Crime Victimization Survey. The report finds that the rate of nonfatal violent crime against persons with disabilities was 1.5 times higher than the rate for persons without disabilities. The report fulfilled the mandate of the Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act.

- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, releases report on a national survey on children's exposure to violence, the most comprehensive survey to date on this issue. The report includes findings regarding children's direct and indirect exposure to specific categories of violence, how exposure to violence changes as children grow up, and the prevalence and incidence of multiple and cumulative exposures to violence.
 - President Obama establishes the Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force, comprised of more than 20 agencies, 94 U.S. Attorneys offices, and state and local partners, to examine mortgage fraud, Ponzi schemes, tax fraud, predatory lending, credit card fraud, and more. Its goal is to improve efforts to investigate and prosecute significant financial crimes, ensure just and effective punishment for those who perpetrate financial crimes, recover proceeds for victims, and address financial discrimination in the lending and financial markets.
 - Congress passes and the President signs the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. The Act extends the definition of federal hate crimes to include crimes based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability; authorizes the Attorney General to provide assistance to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies in investigating and prosecuting hate crimes; and amends the Hate Crimes Statistics Act to include crimes motivated by gender and gender identity, as well as hate crimes committed by and against juveniles.
 - President Barack Obama signs the Cruise Vessel Security and Safety Act of 2010, legislation that mandates that cruise ship personnel promptly report serious crime on board ships to both the Federal Bureau of Investigations and the United States Coast Guard, requires the cruise industry to comply with certain security provisions, and requires ships to be equipped with a video surveillance system and maintain a log book to record reporting of deaths, missing individuals, thefts, and other crimes.
 - President Barack Obama signs the Tribal Law and Order Act, designed to increase tribal law enforcement agencies' power to combat crime on reservations and to increase the accountability of federal agencies responsible for public safety in Indian Country. The Act requires federal prosecutors to keep data on criminal cases in Indian Country that they decline to prosecute, and to support prosecutions in tribal court by sharing evidence. It also increases the maximum sentence that a tribal court can impose from one to three years in prison; expands training of tribal law enforcement officers on handling domestic violence and sexual assault cases; calls for standardized protocols for investigating and prosecuting sexual assault; and provides tribal police greater access to criminal history databases.
 - The Department of Justice releases its first National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction, designed to increase coordination among the nation's investigators, better train investigators and prosecutors, advance law enforcement's technological capabilities, and enhance research to inform decisions on deterrence, incarceration, and monitoring. The strategy also includes a renewed commitment to public awareness and community outreach. The effort includes relaunching Project Safe Childhood, which marshals federal, state, tribal, and local resources to better locate, apprehend, and prosecute those who exploit children via the Internet, and to identify and rescue victims. 
- ## 2010
- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$2.36 billion.
 - The Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force launches StopFraud.gov, which combines resources from federal agencies on ways consumers can protect themselves from fraud and report fraudulent activity. It also includes information about the task force activities.

CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES: STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS

Numbers do matter, especially when it comes to understanding and responding for the realities of crime victimization. Crime victimization statistics allow people to see a crime not as a singular event, but as a rippling disturbance with often far-reaching consequences to individuals, families, and entire communities. That's why, every year, we update the Statistical Overviews in this section of the *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* with the most current data available. These overviews can be used throughout the year as handouts for community awareness projects, in presentations to elected officials and policymakers, as part of an awareness campaign's media pitch, and to remind crime victims that they are not alone in their experience.

INTERPRETING CRIME STATISTICS

Crime in the United States is largely measured by two federal research programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice: the **National Crime Victimization Survey** (NCVS), conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); and the **Uniform Crime Reports** (UCR), conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The NCVS and UCR 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 of a nationally representative, randomly selected sample of residential addresses throughout the nation. Each year, the NCVS interviews roughly 100,000 individuals ages 12 and older in about 49,000 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

What's Inside

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

for segments of the population such as women, the elderly, members of various racial groups, city dwellers, or other groups. The NCVS also includes detailed information about the characteristics of the victims, the crime incidents, whether the crime was reported to police, why the crime was or was not reported, the impact of crimes, and the characteristics of violent offenders. The NCVS does not break down results to the state or local level.

The **Uniform Crime Reports** are based upon local police statistics collected annually by the FBI. This survey covers murder, which is not measured by the NCVS, as well as commercial crimes such as robberies and burglaries, which cannot be measured in a household survey. The UCR reports crimes under two categories: Part I (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated

assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) and Part II (simple assault, curfew offenses, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting, disorderly conduct, and a number of other crimes). Because the UCR is compiled from local police data, it provides information on crime rates at the city, county, and state level. The UCR covers only crimes reported to police—just under 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).

In 2009, 20 million crimes were committed in the United States; of these, 4.3 million were violent and 15.6 million were property crimes.¹

About half (49 percent) of violent crimes and 40 percent of property crimes were reported to the police.²

In 2009, youth ages 12 to 24 had the highest rate of victimization.³

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.⁴

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.⁵

An estimated 15,241 persons were murdered nationwide in 2009, a 7.3 percent decline from 2008.⁶

Of female murder victims in 2009, 35 percent were killed by an intimate partner.⁷

During 2009, 121,613 persons over the age of 65 were victims of violent crime.⁸

In 2009, nearly 11 million adults became victims of identity fraud, up from 10 million in 2008.⁹

In 2009, victims ages 12 or older experienced a total of 125,910 rapes or sexual assaults.¹⁰

In 2008, 7,783 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by local law enforcement agencies.¹¹

The most comprehensive comorbidity study to date showed that lifetime prevalence of other psychological disorders in male and female crime victims with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is 88 and 79 percent, respectively. The most common comorbid disorders are depression, substance abuse, and phobia.¹²

In 2009, 90,957 crimes were reported to police on the college and university campuses that report to the Uniform Crime Report; 97 percent were property crimes, and three percent violent crimes.¹³

In 2009, 10,999 terrorist attacks occurred, resulting in 14,971 deaths, 32,664 wounded, and 10,507 people taken hostage.¹⁴

According to the U.S. Department of State, there are 12.3 million adults and children in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution around the world.¹⁵

In 2009, violent crimes by intimate partners (current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend) accounted for 26 percent of non-fatal violent crimes against females and 5 percent against males.¹⁶

In 2008, there were 11,773 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities (32 percent of all traffic fatalities) involving a driver with a blood-alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or greater, a decline of nearly 10 percent from 2007.¹⁷

During a one-year period, 3.4 million people ages 18 or older in the United States were stalked.¹⁸

In the first half of 2010, spyware infections prompted 617,000 U.S. households to replace their computers. One out of every 11 households surveyed had a major problem due to spyware, with damages totaling \$1.2 billion.¹⁹

In 2009, 521 workplace homicides occurred in the United States accounting for 12 percent of all workplace fatalities.²⁰

Victim compensation programs distributed \$478 million in 2009. This amount is an increase over the \$453 million paid in 2007 and \$444 million paid in 2006.²¹

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2009," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv09.pdf> (accessed November 3, 2010).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table 5, 7.

⁴ David Finkelhor et al., "Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth," *Pediatrics* 124, no. 5 (2009): 3, http://www.sp2.upenn.edu/fieldctr/current_issues/documents/ViolenceAbuseandCrimeExposureinaNationalSampleofChildrenandYouth.pdf (accessed September 23, 2010).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2009: Murder," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2009: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), calculated from Tables 2 and 10, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2009> (accessed October 18, 2010).

⁸ Data extrapolated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2009," Table 5, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv09.pdf> (accessed October 26, 2010).

⁹ Javelin Strategy and Research, "2010 Identity Fraud Survey Report: Consumer Version," (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin, 2010), 5, https://www.javelinstrategy.com/uploads/files/1004.R_2010IdentityFraudSurveyConsumer.pdf (accessed August 13, 2010).

¹⁰ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2009," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), Table 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv09.pdf> (accessed October 26, 2010).

¹¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2008," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), Table 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2008> (accessed October 6, 2010).

¹² Dean G. Kilpatrick and Ron Acerno, "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 16 (2003): 129, <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/ncj20881.pdf> (accessed August 26, 2010).

¹³ Data calculated from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2009, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/data/table_09.html (accessed September 22, 2010). Note: Only about 570 campuses (many of which are public colleges and universities) report to the Uniform Crime Report.

¹⁴ National Counterterrorism Center, "2009 Report on Terrorism," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), 9, 13, 14, http://www.nctc.gov/witsbanner/docs/2009_report_on_terrorism.pdf (accessed October 7, 2010).

¹⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: 10th Edition," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), 7, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142979.pdf> (accessed November 12, 2010).

¹⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2009," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), 7, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv09.pdf> (accessed October 28, 2010).

¹⁷ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Alcohol Impaired Driving," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2010), 1, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811155.PDF> (accessed September 10, 2010).

¹⁸ 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. 2, <http://www.ovv.usdoj.gov/docs/stalking-victimization.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2010).

¹⁹ Consumer Reports, "State of the Net, 2010," <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/magazine-archive/2010/june/electronics-computers/social-insecurity/state-of-the-net-2010/index.htm> (accessed August 25, 2010).

²⁰ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2009," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2010), 7, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cfoi.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

²¹ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Facts About Crime Victim Compensation," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2009), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed September 28, 2010).

In 2009, 90,957 crimes were reported to police on the college and university campuses that report to the Uniform Crime Report; 97 percent were property crimes, and three percent violent crimes.¹

Of the violent crimes reported on college campuses, 1,419 (53 percent) were aggravated assaults, 796 (30 percent) were robberies, 459 (17 percent) were forcible rapes, and eight (0.3 percent) were murder or non-negligent manslaughter.²

Theft was the most prevalent form of property crime, with 74,809 incidents (accounting for 85 percent of property crime), followed by 11,363 burglaries (13 percent), 2,197 motor vehicle thefts (two percent), and 353 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; five percent were victims of forced sexual assault, and eight 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 eight 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 two 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

College students who were 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 12 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, 2009, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/data/table_09.html (accessed September 22, 2010). Note: Only about 570 campuses (many of which are public colleges and universities) report to the Uniform Crime Report.

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 September 22, 2010).

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 September 22, 2010).

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://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/vvcs02.pdf> (accessed September 22, 2010).

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://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2007/table_10.htm (accessed September 22, 2010).

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 33 percent.³

Just under one-half (45 percent) of all child victims of maltreatment 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 18 percent of child abuse cases, both parents were perpetrators of child maltreatment, and child victims maltreated by a non-parental perpetrator accounted for 19 percent of the total.⁵

Fifteen 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 2008, child protective services found approximately 772,000 children to be victims of maltreatment.⁸

During 2008, approximately 1,740 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (80 percent) of children who were killed were younger than 4 years of age.⁹

During 2008, 71 percent of child victims experienced neglect, 16 percent were physically abused, 9 percent were sexually abused, 7 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2 percent were medically neglected. In addition, 9 percent of child victims experienced other types of maltreatment such as abandonment, threats of harm, or congenital drug addiction.¹⁰

Fifty-one 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 flashing) during their lifetime.¹²

A meta-analysis of 61 studies found that 12.7 percent of child molesters were convicted for a new sex offense within 4 to 5 years.¹³

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.¹⁴

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.¹⁵

¹ David Finkelhor et al, "Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth," *Pediatrics* 124, no. 5 (2009): 3, http://www.sp2.upenn.edu/fieldctr/current_issues/documents/ViolenceAbuseandCrimeExposureinaNationalSampleofChildrenandYouth.pdf (accessed September 23, 2010).

² *Ibid.*

³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Child Maltreatment, 2008," (Washington, DC: 2009), 25, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm08/cm08.pdf> (accessed September 23, 2010).

⁴ *Ibid.*, 26.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 28.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 27.

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

⁸ "Child Maltreatment, 2008," 23.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 55-56.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 25-26.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 25.

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

¹³ 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 22, 2010).

¹⁴ Carol Cooley, "Battered Mothers Who Physically Abuse Their Children," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19, no. 8 (August 2004): 943, 949.

¹⁵ 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 22, 2010).

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 2009, an estimated \$508 million worth of property was stolen during robberies reported to the police. The average dollar value of property stolen per robbery offense was \$1,244.³

Two-thirds of property crimes reported to police in 2009 were larceny-thefts, with the value of stolen property averaging \$864 per offense. The total value of stolen property was an estimated \$5.5 billion.⁴

In 2009, the average dollar loss due to arson was \$17,411 per offense.⁵

An estimated 26,500 fires were intentionally set to structures in 2009, a decrease of 13 percent from 2008. These fires resulted in 170 civilian deaths and \$684 million in property loss (a decrease of 21 percent from 2008).⁶

Approximately 15,000 fires were intentionally set to vehicles in 2009, resulting in \$108 million in property damage, a 22 percent decrease from 2008.⁷

In 2009, the average dollar loss per burglary offense reported to the police was \$2,096. The total amount lost to burglaries was an estimated \$4.6 billion.⁸

Victim compensation programs distributed \$478 million in 2009. This amount is an increase over the \$453 million paid in 2007 and \$444 million paid in 2006.⁹

Victim compensation programs paid \$32 million in 2009 and \$29 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2008, a 28 percent increase from 2007.¹⁰

Victims of child abuse constituted 20 percent of the recipients of crime victim compensation in 2009.¹¹

In 2009, domestic violence victims made up 25 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs; 40 percent of all assault claims were paid to domestic violence victims.¹²

In 2009, medical expenses constituted 54 percent of all victim compensation payments; economic support for lost wages for injured victims and for lost support in homicides made up 15 percent of the total; 11 percent of total payments were for funeral bills; and 9 percent went toward mental health counseling for crime victims.¹³

In 2009, the total amount of money lost from all cases of Internet fraud referred to law enforcement for investigation was \$559.7 million, with a median dollar loss of \$575 per complaint. This amount is up from a total loss of \$264.6 million reported in 2008.¹⁴

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 misrepresented or never delivered).¹⁶

In 2009, consumers reporting fraud to the Federal Trade Commission lost a total of more than \$1.7 billion dollars.¹⁷

In 2007, the United States (at federal, state, and local levels) spent \$228 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 \$104 billion annually.¹⁹

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007: Statistical Tables," Table 82.

² Ibid., Table 81.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2009: Robbery," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/robbery.html (accessed October 6, 2010).

⁴ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2009: Larceny-Theft," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/larceny-theft.html (accessed October 6, 2010).

⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2009: Arson," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/arson.html (accessed October 6, 2010).

⁶ Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 2009," (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2010), iii, <http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/pdf/os.fireloss.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2010).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2009: Burglary," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/property_crime/burglary.html (accessed October 6, 2010).

⁹ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Facts About Crime Victim Compensation," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2009), <http://www.nacvcb.org> (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ National White Collar Crime Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, "IC3 2009 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), 2, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2009_IC3Report.pdf (accessed October 6, 2010).

¹⁵ National Fraud Information Center, "2007 Top Ten Telemarketing Scams," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2008), <http://www.fraud.org/telemarketing/2007telemarketing.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹⁶ National Fraud Information Center, "2007 Top Ten Internet Scams," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2008), <http://www.fraud.org/internet/2007internet.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹⁷ Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January–December 2009," (Washington, DC: FTC, 2010), 3, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2009.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2010).

¹⁸ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts, 2007," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), Table 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2315> (accessed October 6, 2010).

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 September 28, 2010).

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 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 2008, 15 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 four 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

A study of sexual assault of adult males found that more than 10 percent of male victims had cognitive disabilities.¹⁷

¹ Michael R. Rand and Erika Harrell, "Crime Against People with Disabilities, 2007" (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd07.pdf> (accessed September 23, 2010).

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 September 23, 2010).

¹⁰ Ibid., 915-16.

¹¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, "Child Maltreatment, 2008" (Washington, DC: HHS, 2010), 27, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm08/cm08.pdf> (accessed September 23, 2010).

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 September 23, 2010).

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid., 12.

¹⁷ Stermac et al., "Stranger and Acquaintance Sexual Assault of Adult Males," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19 (2004): 901, 907.

In 2009, violent crimes by intimate partners (current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend) accounted for 26 percent of non-fatal violent crimes against females and 5 percent against males.¹

Of female murder victims in 2009, 35 percent were killed by an intimate partner.²

In 2008, 14 percent of state and 17 percent of local firearms application rejections were due to a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction or restraining order.³

Domestic violence victims constituted 25 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs in 2009. They received compensation for 40 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 two 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 in their lifetime 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

During 2001-2005, Native American/Alaska Native females had the highest rate of intimate partner victimization (11.1 per 1,000), compared to black females (5.0), white females (4.0), and Asian American females (1.4).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 2008, lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender, or queer people (LGBTQ) reported 3,419 incidents of domestic violence to local anti-violence programs. Nine of these incidents resulted in murder.¹²

In 2008, 51 percent of LGBTQ domestic violence victims were women, 42 percent men, and 5 percent transgender.¹³

In cases where the age of the victim was recorded, 64 percent of LGBTQ domestic violence victims were over the age of 30, while 36 percent were under 30.¹⁴

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2009," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), 7, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv09.pdf> (accessed October 28, 2010).

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2009: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), calculated from Tables 2 and 10, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2009> (accessed October 18, 2010).

³ Bowling et al., "Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2008," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010), 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/html/bcft/2008/bcft08st.pdf> (accessed October 18, 2010).

⁴ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation Helps Victims," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2010), <http://www.nacvcb.org/NACVCB/files/ccLibraryFiles/FILENAME/000000000035/facts%20about%20crime%20victim%20compensation2010.doc> (accessed October 18, 2010).

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 18, 2010).

⁶ Teen Research Unlimited, "Liz Claiborne Inc. Topline Findings: Teen Relationship Abuse Survey (Conducted March 2006)," (Northbrook, IL: Teen Research Unlimited, 2006), 11.

⁷ Lauren Glaze and Thomas Bonczar, "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2008," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2009), 33, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus08.pdf> (accessed October 18, 2010).

⁸ Lorraine Halinka Malcoe and Bonnie M. Duran, "Intimate Partner Violence and Injury in the Lives of Low-Income Native American Women," in *Family Violence and Violence Against Women: Developments in Research, Practice, and Policy*, ed. Bonnie Fisher (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2004), 1-2-9, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/199703.pdf> (accessed October 18, 2010).

⁹ Ibid., 1-2-10.

¹⁰ Shannon Catalano, "Intimate Partner Violence in the United States, 2007," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics), <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/intimate/victims.cfm> (accessed November 15, 2010).

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 18, 2010).

¹² National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Domestic Violence in the United States in 2008," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2009), 2, <http://www.avp.org/documents/2008NCAVPLGBTQDVReportFINAL.pdf> (accessed October 26, 2010).

¹³ Ibid., 20.

¹⁴ Ibid., 23.

In 2008, there were 11,773 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities (32 percent of all traffic fatalities) involving a driver with a blood-alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or greater, a decline of nearly 10 percent from 2007.¹

In 2008, approximately 1.5 million people were arrested for driving under the influence (DUI) in the United States.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 2008, 57 percent of alcohol-impaired drivers and motorcyclists involved in fatal crashes had a BAC of .15 or greater, nearly twice the legal limit (.16) in all states and the District of Columbia.⁴

In 2008, 16 percent of children 14 and younger who were killed in crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes. Forty-six percent of these were occupants of a vehicle with a driver who had a BAC level of .08 or higher.⁵

In 2009, 10.5 million persons ages 12 or older (approximately 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 nearly 13 percent.⁶

In 2009, 30.2 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 approximately 14 percent.⁷

Driving under the influence of alcohol was associated with age, with the rate increasing from around 6 percent for 16- and 17-year-olds to a peak of approximately 25 percent for 21- to 25-year-olds, then steadily declining for older ages to a low of 3.3 percent for persons ages 65 and higher.⁸

In 2008, an estimated 16,000 juvenile arrests were made for driving under the influence, a 14 percent decrease from 2007.⁹

For 2004–2006, on average, more than 13 percent of high school seniors each year admitted to driving under the influence of marijuana in the two weeks prior to the survey.¹⁰

In 2009, there were 308 boating accidents and 120 deaths in which alcohol was a contributing factor. Alcohol use was one of the leading factors contributing to boating deaths.¹¹

Operating a boat with a BAC level greater than .10 increases the risk of death during a boating accident more than 10 times compared to a BAC of zero.¹²

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.¹³

In 2009 survey, 28.3 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, nearly 10 percent of high school students reported that they had driven a vehicle when they had been drinking.¹⁴

From 2001 to 2005, 11.7 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native deaths were alcohol-related, approximately twice that of the U.S. general population.¹⁵

In 2000, each fatal alcohol-related crash cost \$1.1 million. The total cost of all alcohol-related fatal crashes was \$40 billion.¹⁶

¹ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Alcohol Impaired Driving" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2010), 1, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811155.PDF> (accessed September 10, 2010).

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2008, Table 29," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/data/table_29.html (accessed September 10, 2010).

³ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatality Counts and Estimates of People Injured for 2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008), 79, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/810837.pdf> (accessed September 10, 2010). Note: "alcohol was present" is equivalent to "alcohol-related."

⁴ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Alcohol Impaired Driving," 5.

⁵ Ibid., 2.

⁶ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, "Results from the 2009 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings," (Rockville, MD: SAMHSA, 2010), 28, <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k9NSDUH/2k9ResultsPdf.pdf> (accessed September 22, 2010).

⁷ Ibid., 35.

⁸ Ibid., 35, 36.

⁹ Charles Puzzanchera, "Juvenile Arrests 2008," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2009), 3, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/228479.pdf> (accessed August 27, 2010).

¹⁰ 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): 839 calculated from data in Table 3, http://druggeddriving.org/duid/monitoring_druggeddriving01-6.pdf (accessed September 22, 2010).

¹¹ U.S. Coast Guard, "2009 Boating Statistics," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 2010), 7, http://www.uscgboating.org/assets/1/workflow_staging/Publications/394.PDF (accessed September 10, 2010).

¹² 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 September 10, 2010).

¹³ 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), 1, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/810870.pdf> (accessed September 10, 2010).

¹⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), 5, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf> (accessed September 10, 2010).

¹⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Among American Indians and Alaska Natives—United States, 2001–2005," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008), <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5734a3.htm> (accessed September 10, 2010).

¹⁶ Lawrence J. Blincoe et al., "The Economic Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes 2000," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2002), 40–41, http://www.cita-vehicleinspection.org/Portals/cita/autofore_study/LinkedDocuments/literature/NHTSA%20the%20economic%20impact%20of%20motor%20vehicle%20crashes%202000%20USA%202002.pdf (accessed October 27, 2010).

During 2009, 121,613 persons over the age of 65 were victims of violent crime.¹

In 2009, 657 people age 65 or older were murdered, about 5 percent of all murder victims.²

Of those who reported crimes to the Federal Trade Commission in 2008, 8 percent of fraud complaints and 12 percent of identity theft complaints were made by people ages 60 and older.³

In 2008, the median loss per Internet fraud complaint was \$500 for people age 60 or older.⁴

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 2004.⁵

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.⁶

In 2004, more than half of alleged perpetrators of elder abuse were women (in the 11 states reporting).⁷

In 2004, domestic settings were the most common locations of abuse in substantiated reports (in the 13 states reporting).⁸

Of the alleged perpetrators of elder abuse in 2004 (in the 11 states reporting), 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.⁹

The largest segment of alleged perpetrators of elder abuse in 2004 (in the 7 states reporting) were between 30 and 50 years of age.¹⁰

In 2004, more than 65 percent of elder maltreatment victims reported to adult protective services were women.¹¹

In 2004, in the 13 states reporting, African Americans constituted 21 percent of reported elder maltreatment victims.¹²

During violent victimizations occurring between 1993 and 2002, people age 65 or older were equally as likely to face an offender with a weapon as younger people.¹³

¹ Data extrapolated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2009," Table 5, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv09.pdf> (accessed October 26, 2010).

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2009: Expanded Homicide Data," Table 2, (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2009> (accessed October 18, 2010).

³ Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January – December 2008," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), 10, 13, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2008.pdf> (accessed October 18, 2010).

⁴ National White Collar Crime Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "IC3 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), 10, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2009_IC3Report.pdf (accessed October 18, 2010).

⁵ 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 18, 2010).

⁶ Ibid., 18.

⁷ Ibid., 22.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid., 20.

¹⁰ Ibid., 22.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 19.

¹³ 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://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpa6502.pdf> (accessed October 18, 2010).

In 2008, 7,783 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by local law enforcement agencies.¹

In 2008, 5,542 hate crime offenses were committed against persons (as opposed to property). Of these, 49 percent were intimidation, 32 percent were simple assault, and 18 percent were aggravated assault. Seven murders and eleven forcible rapes were reported as hate crimes.²

In 2008, racial bias motivated 51 percent of single-bias hate crime incidents; bias based on religious beliefs motivated 20 percent; bias based on sexual orientation motivated 17 percent; bias based on ethnicity or nationality motivated 11 percent; and bias based on disability motivated 1 percent.³

Of the 3,992 victims of single-bias incidents that were motivated by race, 72 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 3 percent; and 1 percent were victims of an anti-American Indian/Alaska Native bias.⁴

Single-bias anti-Hispanic incidents accounted for 63 percent of 894 reported victims of ethnicity-based bias.⁵

Of the 1,519 victims of religious bias-related offenses, 67 percent were victims of an anti-Jewish bias; anti-Islamic bias motivated crimes against 7 percent.⁶

Of the 1,297 reported victims of sexual-orientation bias, 60 percent were targeted because of a bias against gay males.⁷

In 2008, 78 people were victims of incidents involving bias against persons with disability; 56 were victims of an anti-mental disability bias and 22 of an anti-physical disability bias.⁸

In 2008, 6,927 known offenders committed crimes motivated by their perceived biases. The majority of these offenders (61 percent) were white, and 20 percent were black.⁹

In 2009, anti-Semitic incidents in the United States fell 10 percent to 1,211 from their 2008 level of 1,352.¹⁰

Among the anti-Semitic incidents reported in 2009, there were 422 incidents of vandalism and 760 incidents of harassment.¹¹

In 2009, 1,556 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 1,623 offenders and affected 2,181 victims—12 percent fewer victims than in 2008.¹²

In 2009, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs recorded 22 homicides against LGBTQ individuals, a decrease of 24 percent over 2008. Victims reported 74 sexual assaults and 137 assaults with a weapon.¹³

In 2009, there was a 63 percent increase in hate and bias incidents against LGBTQ individuals involving 2 to 3 offenders (from 16 incidents in 2008 to 26 incidents in 2009).¹⁴

In 2008, the National Coalition for the Homeless documented 27 lethal attacks against homeless individuals and 79 non-lethal attacks, including 54 beatings, 3 fire-settings, 9 rapes or sexual assaults, and 5 incidents of police brutality.¹⁵

On college campuses in 2007, there were 94 anti-Semitic incidents nationwide, compared to the 2006 level of 88.¹⁶

A total of 227 anti-Semitic acts were reported at middle and high schools in 2007, compared to 193 in 2006.¹⁷

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

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2008," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), Table 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/2008> (accessed October 6, 2010).

² Ibid., calculated from data in Table 2, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2008/data/table_02.html (accessed October 6, 2010).

³ Ibid., calculated from data in Table 1.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., Table 1, Table 9, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2008/data/table_09.html (accessed October 6, 2010).

¹⁰ Anti-Defamation League, "2009 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents," (New York: Anti-Defamation League, 2010), http://www.adl.org/main_Anti_Semitism_Domestic/2009_Audit.htm?Multi_page_sections=sHeading_1 (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Hate Violence Against the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Communities in 2009," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2010), 4, <http://www.avp.org/documents/NCAVP2009HateViolenceReportforWeb.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2010).

¹³ Ibid., 4, 21.

¹⁴ Ibid., 56.

¹⁵ 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 September 28, 2010).

¹⁶ 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?Multi_page_sections=sHeading_6 (accessed October 6, 2010).

¹⁷ Ibid., "Anti-Jewish Acts in Schools," http://www.adl.org/main_Anti_Semitism_Domestic/audit_2007.htm?Multi_page_sections=sHeading_4.

¹⁸ National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2009," (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2010), 36, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010012.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

An estimated 15,241 persons were murdered nationwide in 2009, a 7.3 percent decline from 2008.¹

In 2009, for homicides in which the age of the victim was known, 10 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; 11 percent were between 50 and 64; and 5 percent were ages 65 and older.²

For homicides in which the age of the victim was known, teenagers (ages 13 to 19) accounted for 12 percent of murder victims in 2009.³

Twenty-eight children were killed by their babysitter in 2009.⁴

In 2009, 77 percent of murder victims were male and 23 percent female.⁵

Where the sex of the offender was known, homicide offenders in 2009 were most often males (90 percent) and adults (91 percent).⁶

In 2009, 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 2009, homicide was generally intra-racial where the race of the victim and offender were known: white offenders murdered 86 percent of white victims, and black offenders murdered 92 percent of black victims.⁸

In 2009, 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 2009, where the victim-offender relationship was known, 24 percent of victims were killed by family members and 22 percent were killed by strangers.¹¹

In 2009, homicides occurred in connection with another felony (such as rape, robbery, or arson) in 15 percent of incidents.¹²

Six percent of murder victims in 2009 were robbed prior to being killed. Of female murder victims, about 1 percent were raped prior to being killed.¹³

During 2008, 1,740 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (80 percent) of these children were younger than 4 years of age.¹⁴

Law enforcement cleared (by arrest or exceptional means) 67 percent of the murders that occurred nationwide.¹⁵

In 2009, 48 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty; 47 were male and 1 was female.¹⁶

Of the 48 officers feloniously killed in 2009, 8 of the slain officers were involved in arrest situations; 8 were performing traffic stops; 6 were answering disturbance calls; 5 were involved in tactical situations (e.g., high-risk entry); 4 were investigating suspicious persons/circumstances; and 2 were handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners.¹⁷

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2009: Murder,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

² Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2009: Expanded Homicide Data” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), calculated from Table 2, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., Table 12, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_12.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

⁵ Ibid., Table 2, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

⁶ Ibid., calculated from Table 3, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_03.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

⁷ Ibid., calculated from Table 1, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_01.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

⁸ Ibid., calculated from Table 6, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_06.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

⁹ Ibid., Expanded Homicide Data Table 11, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_11.html Table 7, (accessed October 28, 2010).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., calculated from Expanded Homicide Data Table 10, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_10.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

¹² Ibid., calculated from Expanded Homicide Data Table 13, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_13.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Children’s Bureau, “Child Maltreatment, 2008,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), 55, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm08/cm08.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2009: Table 25,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/data/table_25.html (accessed October 28, 2010).

¹⁶ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted: 2009” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/killed/2009/summary_leoka.html (accessed November 12, 2010).

¹⁷ Ibid.

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.

According to the U.S. Department of State, there are 12.3 million adults and children in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution around the world.²

A study published in 2005 reported that an estimated \$32 billion in annual revenue was being generated from all trafficking activities. One-half of this profit was made in industrialized countries (\$15.5 billion) and close to one-third in Asia (\$9.7 billion).³

The United States is primarily a destination country.⁴

The main regions from which trafficking victims originate are reported to be the Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.⁵

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.⁶

Many of the two million children working in gold mines worldwide are forced, often through debt bondage, to work in hazardous conditions.⁷

United States Response to Trafficking

In 2007, the U.S. government spent approximately \$23 million for domestic programs to increase anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts, identify and protect victims of trafficking, and raise awareness of trafficking to help prevent new incidents.⁸

In 2007, the Department of Justice opened 182 investigations, charged 89 individuals with human trafficking, and obtained 103 convictions. The Innocence Lost National Initiative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice Criminal Division continued to combat child prostitution, resulting in 308 arrests, 106 convictions, and 181 children recovered.⁹

In fiscal year 2008, U.S. courts ordered traffickers to pay restitution awards totaling more than \$4.2 million.¹⁰

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:
<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/topic.aspx?topicid=37>

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

¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns," (New York: United Nations, 2006), 50, <http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf> (accessed September 20, 2010).

² U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: 10th Edition," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), 7, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142979.pdf> (accessed November 12, 2010).

³ International Labor Office, "A Global Alliance against Forced Labor," (Geneva, Switzerland, 2005), 55, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081882.pdf (accessed September 20, 2010).

⁴ United Nations, "Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns," 104.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ R. Estes and N. Weiner, "The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico," (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work, 2001), <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/grants/222023.pdf> (accessed October 26, 2010); U.S. Department of State, "The Facts about Child Sex Trafficking," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2005), <http://www.libertadlatina.org/US%20Dept%20of%20State%20-%20Child%20Sex%20Tourism%20Fact%20Sheet%20041405.pdf> (accessed October 27, 2010).

⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2009," 23.

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

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2009," 18.

Identity theft is unauthorized access to personal information without explicit permission; *identity fraud* is the misuse of personal information for illicit financial gain when it has been taken by another individual without the victim's specific permission.¹

In 2009, nearly 11 million adults became victims of identity fraud, up from 10 million in 2008.²

A lost or stolen wallet, checkbook, or credit card was the primary source of personal information theft for nearly twice as many victims as was identity theft through all forms of online attacks.³

The most common methods of identity fraud are in-person and online purchases, each at 42 percent; purchases through the phone or mail, at 21 percent; and check writing and withdrawing cash from an ATM, each at 10 percent.⁴

The Federal Trade Commission's Consumer Sentinel Network received over 1.3 million complaints in 2009: 54 percent on fraud, 21 percent on identity theft, and 25 percent about other matters.⁵

In 2009, the leading identity theft complaints to the FTC included credit card fraud (17 percent), government documents or benefits fraud (16 percent), phone or utilities fraud (15 percent), and employment-related fraud (13 percent).⁶

Of the identity theft victims who made complaints to the Federal Trade Commission in 2009, 28 percent did not notify a police department; 62 percent notified a police department, and a report was taken; and 8 percent notified a police department, and a report was not taken.⁷

In 2009, the FTC received 721,418 fraud complaints, with reported losses of more than \$1.7 billion. The median loss was \$399.⁸

In 2009, for all fraud complaints to the FTC that included a loss, the most common payment methods were credit card (40 percent), wire transfer (21 percent), and bank account debit (20 percent).⁹

For all fraud complaints to the FTC in 2009, 60 percent of scammers made initial contact with the victim over the Internet (48 percent by e-mail and 12 percent through a Web site). Only 10 percent of first contacts were made by phone.¹⁰

The largest groups of fraud victims were ages 40 to 49 and 50 to 59 (25 percent each). Ten percent of victims were ages 60 or older.¹¹

The largest groups of identity theft victims were ages 20 to 29 (24 percent) and 30 to 39 (22 percent). Thirteen percent of victims were ages 60 and older.¹²

In 2009, there were 61,736 foreign money offer and counterfeit check scam complaints filed with the FTC, representing roughly 5 percent of complaints.¹³

In 2009, the most common form of identity theft was credit card fraud (17 percent), followed by government documents and benefits fraud (16 percent), phone or utilities fraud (15 percent), and employment fraud (13 percent).¹⁴

In 2009, Florida ranked highest in the number of identity theft complaints (122.3 for every 100,000 residents) reported to the FTC; Nevada ranked highest in the number of fraud and other complaints (412.9 for every 100,000 residents) reported to the FTC.¹⁵

In 2009, on average, it took a victim of identity theft 21 hours to resolve the fraud.¹⁶

¹ Javelin Strategy and Research, "2010 Identity Fraud Survey Report: Consumer Version," (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin, 2010), 6, 20, https://www.javelinstrategy.com/uploads/files/1004.R_2010IdentityFraudSurveyConsumer.pdf (accessed August 13, 2010).

² Ibid., 5.

³ Ibid., 7.

⁴ Ibid., 8.

⁵ Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January – December 2009," (Washington, DC: FTC, 2010), 3, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2009.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2009).

⁶ Ibid., 11.

⁷ Ibid., 12.

⁸ Ibid., 3.

⁹ Ibid., 8.

¹⁰ Ibid., 9.

¹¹ Ibid., 10.

¹² Ibid., 13.

¹³ Ibid., 6.

¹⁴ Ibid., 3.

¹⁵ Ibid., 14.

¹⁶ Javelin Strategy and Research, "2010 Identity Fraud Survey Report," 5.

In the first half of 2010, spyware infections prompted 617,000 U.S. households to replace their computers. One out of every 11 households surveyed had a major problem due to spyware, with damages totaling \$1.2 billion.¹

In 2009, the Internet Crime Complaint Center processed 336,655 complaints regarding possible online criminal activity, a 22.3 percent increase from 2008. Of these, 144,663 were referred to federal, state, and local law enforcement for further consideration.²

In 2009, of the 146,663 cases regarding possible online criminal activity that were referred to local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies for further investigation, the vast majority contained elements of fraud and involved a financial loss by the complainant. Of those cases involving financial loss, the total dollar loss was \$559.7 million with a median dollar loss of \$575.³

The total amount is up from \$264.6 million with a median dollar loss of \$931 per complaint in 2008.⁴

In 2009, non-delivery scams were the number one Internet scam accounting for 20 percent of all referred fraud complaints.⁵

In a 2006 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 2006 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

Small and medium-sized organizations have major problems with spyware, representing 40 percent of all security downtime costs. Large U.S. organizations lose an average of 2.2 percent of their annual income—more than \$30 million—to security attacks.¹¹

In a 2005 survey, 91 percent of companies that detected cybercrime reported losses (monetary loss, downtime, or both) 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.¹²

In the same report, the most common forms of cybercrime detected by 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).¹³

¹ Consumer Reports, "State of the Net, 2010," <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/magazine-archive/2010/june/electronics-computers/social-insecurity/state-of-the-net-2010/index.htm> (accessed August 25, 2010).

² National White Collar Crime Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, "IC3 2009 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2009–December 31, 2009," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), 2, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2009_IC3Report.pdf (accessed September 8, 2010).

³ Ibid.

⁴ 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, 2010), 2.

⁵ "IC3 2009 Internet Crime Report," 6.

⁶ Robin M. Kowalksi and Susan P. Limber, "Electronic Bullying Among Middle School Students," *Journal of Adolescent Health* 41 (2007): S25, <http://www.wct-law.com/CM/Custom/Electronic%20Bullying%20Among%20Middle%20School%20Students.pdf> (accessed August 25, 2010).

⁷ National Crime Prevention Council, "Teens and Cyberbullying: Executive Summary of a Report on Research Conducted for the National Crime Prevention Council," (Washington, DC: NCPC, 2007), 2-3, <http://www.ncpc.org/resources/files/pdf/bullying/Teens%20and%20Cyberbullying%20Research%20Study.pdf> (accessed August 25, 2010).

⁸ Cox Communications, "Teen Online & Wireless Safety Survey: Cyberbullying, Sexting, and Parental Controls," (Atlanta, GA: Cox, 2009), 24, http://www.cox.com/takecharge/safe_teens_2009/media/2009_teen_survey_internet_and_wireless_safety.pdf (accessed August 19, 2010).

⁹ Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchel, and David Finkelhor, "Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later," (Alexandria, VA: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2006), 7-8, http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC167.pdf (accessed August 20, 2010).

¹⁰ Ibid., 9-10.

¹¹ Lavasoft, "Spyware Statistics," citing "Infonetics Research's Costs of Network Security Attacks, North America 2007," http://www.lavasoft.com/support/spywareeducationcenter/spyware_statistics.php (accessed August 20, 2010.)

¹² Ramona Rantala, "Cybercrime Against Businesses, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2008), 4-5, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cb05.pdf> (accessed August 20, 2010).

¹³ Ibid., 3.

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 PTSD at some point in their lives, 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

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.⁸

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 as elders who did not call a hotline.⁹

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 who had not been sexually assaulted. For girls, 30 percent of sexual assault victims had had PTSD, versus 7 percent of girls with no sexual assault history.¹⁰

In a large-scale study of adults, the more types of abuse respondents had experienced as children, the worse their mental health as adults.¹¹

In 2009, nine percent of payments made through victim compensation funds were for mental health counseling for crime victims.¹²

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

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

One study showed that the long-term effects of childhood sexual coercion on mental health in adulthood is partially mediated by instrumental support—how many people a victim could count on for child care, to help with small favors, and to loan money in an emergency—and self esteem.¹⁵

Another study showed that victims of physical assaults are at substantial risk for PTSD. The study also found diagnosis of certain acute stress disorder symptoms is an efficient predictor of development of PTSD after six months.¹⁶

¹ Dean G. Kilpatrick and Ron Acierno, "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 16 (2003): 126, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/194972.pdf> (accessed August 26, 2010).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., 127.

⁵ Ibid., 129.

⁶ Sidran Foundation, "Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Fact Sheet," <http://www.sidran.org/sub.cfm?contentID=66§ionid=4> (accessed August 23, 2010).

⁷ National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, "Sexual Assault against Females," (Washington, DC: Department of Veteran Affairs, 2007), <http://www.ptsd.va.gov/public/pages/sexual-assault-females.asp> (accessed August 23, 2010).

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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 23, 2010).

¹⁰ Dean G. Kilpatrick, Benjamin E. Saunders, and Daniel W. Smith, "Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications," *NIJ Research in Brief*, (Washington, DC: GPO, 2003), 9, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/194972.pdf> (accessed August 26, 2010).

¹¹ 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, <http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/cgi/reprint/160/8/1453> (accessed August 26, 2010).

¹² National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Facts about Crime Victim Compensation," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2009), <http://www.nacvcb.org/NACVCB/files/ccLibraryFiles/Filename/000000000090/Statistical%20information%202010.doc> (accessed October 27, 2010).

¹³ 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), Table 11, 39, <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/IPVBook-a.pdf> (accessed November 19, 2010).

¹⁴ Edward A. Walker et al., "Health Care Costs Associated with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms in Women," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 60 (April 2003): 369, <http://archpsyc.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/60/4/369.pdf> (accessed August 23, 2010).

¹⁵ Terrence D. Hill et al., "Victimization in Early Life and Mental Health in Adulthood: An Examination of the Mediating and Moderating Influences of Psychosocial Resources," *Journal of Health & Social Behavior* 51, no.1 (2001): 48, 52.

¹⁶ Ask Elklit et al., "Acute Stress Disorder as a Predictor of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Physical Assault Victims," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (June 2004): 709.

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, threat of physical attack with a weapon, or fight or physical attack with a weapon.¹

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

In 2007, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 118,300 serious violent crimes at school.³

In the 2007 to 2008 school year, there were 43 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, with 10 percent of males reporting such occurrences and 5 percent of females.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 4 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 2009, 18 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 had carried a weapon in the previous 30 days, including about 6 percent of students who had carried a gun.¹⁰

In 2009, 11 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 had been in a physical fight on school property during the previous 12 months.¹¹

In 2007, 5 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported they were afraid of harm or attack at school.¹²

In 2005, African American students (41 percent) were far less likely than white students (60 percent) to say they “agree or strongly agree” with the statement “I feel safe at school.”¹³

In 2005, fewer than half (41 percent) of special education students said they strongly agree or agree with the statement “I feel safe at school.”¹⁴

In a 2009 study that included youth in grades 6 to 12, 61 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) respondents¹⁵ said they felt unsafe in school because of their sexual orientation, and 40 percent felt unsafe because of their gender expression.¹⁶ Thirty percent missed at least one day of school in the past month because they felt unsafe or uncomfortable.¹⁷

In 2009, 85 percent of LGBT youth respondents had been verbally harassed at school because of their sexual orientation; 40 percent had been physically harassed (e.g., pushed or shoved); and 19 percent had been physically assaulted because of their sexual orientation.¹⁸

Of LGBT students who had been harassed or assaulted at school, 62 percent did not report the incident to school officials, most commonly because they doubted anything would be done.¹⁹

¹ Samantha Neiman and Jill F. DeVoe, *Crime, Violence, Discipline, and Safety in U.S. Public Schools: Findings From the School Survey on Crime and Safety: 2007–08*, NCES 2009-326, (Washington DC: National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 2009), 7, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2009/2009326.pdf> (accessed August 23, 2010).

² Ibid., 40.

³ Rachel Dinkes et al., “Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2009” (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010), 82, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010012.pdf> (accessed August 23, 2010).

⁴ Ibid., 4. School-associated violent deaths were defined as a “homicide, suicide, legal intervention (involving a law enforcement officer), or unintentional firearm-related death in which the fatal injury occurred on the campus of a functioning elementary or secondary school in the United States.”

⁵ Ibid., 16.

⁶ Ibid., 40.

⁷ Ibid., 32.

⁸ Ibid., 52, 54.

⁹ Ibid., 34.

¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009,” (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), 45, Table 8, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf> (accessed August 23, 2010).

¹¹ Ibid., 53, Table 16.

¹² Rachel Dinkes et al., “Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2009,” 58.

¹³ Center for Evaluation and Education Policy, “High School Survey of Student Engagement 2005: What We Can Learn from High School Students,” (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 2005), 10, <http://www.indiana.edu/~ceep/hssse/images/HSSSE%20Overview%20Report%20-%202005.pdf> (accessed October 25, 2010).

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Note: most students interviewed for this survey were in grades 11 and 12. Only 7 were in grade 6.

¹⁶ Joseph G. Kosciw et al., “The 2009 National School Climate Survey: The Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth in Our Nation’s Schools,” (New York: GLSEN, 2010), xvi, <http://www.glsen.org/cgi-bin/iowa/all/library/record/2624.html> (accessed September 22, 2010).

¹⁷ Ibid., xvii.

¹⁸ Ibid., xvi.

¹⁹ Ibid.

In 2009, victims ages 12 or older experienced a total of 125,910 rapes or sexual assaults.¹

Eighty percent of rape or sexual assault victims in 2009 were female.²

Of female rape or sexual assault victims in 2009, 21 percent were assaulted by a stranger. Thirty-nine percent of offenders were friends or acquaintances of their victims, and 41 percent were intimate partners.³

In 2009, 55 percent of all rapes and sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement.⁴

During fiscal year 2009, there were a total of 3,230 reports of sexual assault involving military service members, representing an 11 percent increase over 2008. Of these reports, 2,516 were “unrestricted,” thus initiating an investigation process and opening access to support services, and 714 were “restricted,” allowing access to care without a formal investigation.⁵

In 2009, victim compensation programs paid \$32 million for forensic sexual assault exams.⁶

In 2009, 41 percent of reported forcible rapes were cleared (usually by arrest) by law enforcement.⁷

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.⁸

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.⁹

In 2005, 42 percent of female rape victims experienced either drug-facilitated or incapacitated rape.¹⁰

A study of sexual assault of adult males found that more than 10 percent of male victims had cognitive disabilities.¹¹

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.¹²

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 victims also reported that they experienced less distress after their contact with the legal system.¹³

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.¹⁴

American Indian and Alaska Native women are twice as likely to experience rape or sexual assault as white, black, or Asian and Pacific Islander women.¹⁵

From 2000 to 2003, fewer than 20 percent of sexual assault cases reported to the police in Anchorage, Alaska, were forwarded for prosecution.¹⁶

A recent study found that of a nationwide sample of 2,000 Latinas, 17.2 percent had been sexually assaulted at some point during their lifetime. The majority of these sexual assault victims (87.5 percent) had also experienced another type of victimization (physical, threat, stalking, or witnessing abuse).¹⁷

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Criminal Victimization, 2009,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), Table 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv09.pdf> (accessed October 26, 2010).

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

³ *Ibid.*, 7.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 8.

⁵ “Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military,” (Arlington, VA: Department of Defense, 2010), 58, http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/reports/fy09_annual_report.pdf (accessed October 27, 2010).

⁶ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, “Facts about Crime Victim Compensation,” (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2010), <http://www.nacvcb.org/NACVCB/files/ccLibraryFiles/FileName/000000000090/Statistical%20information%202010.doc> (accessed October 27, 2010).

⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States 2009, Offenses Cleared,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), <http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/clearances/index.html> (accessed November 12, 2010).

⁸ Allen J. Beck and Paige M. Harrison, “Sexual Victimization in State and Federal Prisons Reported by Inmates, 2007,” (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007), 1-2, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/svfpri07.pdf> (accessed August 24, 2010).

⁹ M. Elaine Nugent-Borokove et al., “Testing the Efficacy of SANE/SART Programs: Do They Make a Difference in Sexual Assault Arrest & Prosecution Outcomes?” A Report to the National Institute of Justice, viii, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/214252.pdf> (accessed August 24, 2010).

¹⁰ Dean G. Kilpatrick et al., “Drug-facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study,” (Charleston, SC: Medical University of South Carolina, 2007), 23, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf> (accessed August 24, 2010).

¹¹ Lana Stermac et al., “Stranger and Acquaintance Sexual Assault of Adult Males,” *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19, no. 8 (2004): 907.

¹² Jennifer Wiley et al., “Legal Outcomes of Sexual Assault,” *American Journal of Obstetric Gynecology* 188, no. 6 (2003): 1,638.

¹³ Rebecca Campbell, “Rape Survivors’ Experiences with the Legal and Medical Systems: Do Rape Victim Advocates Make a Difference?” *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 30.

¹⁴ Sandra L. Martin et al., “Physical and Sexual Assault of Women with Disabilities,” *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 823.

¹⁵ S.W. Perry, “American Indians and Crime: A BJS Statistical Profile, 1992-2002,” (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics), Table 7, http://www.justice.gov/otj/pdf/american_indians_and_crime.pdf (accessed August 24, 2010).

¹⁶ G. Matthew Snodgrass, “Sexual Assault Case Processing: A Descriptive Model of Attrition and Decision Making,” *Alaska Justice Forum* 23, no. 1:1.

¹⁷ Carlos A. Cuevas & Chiara Sabina, “Final Report: Sexual Assault Among Latinas (Salas) Study,” (unpublished NCJRS Grant Report: April 2010), <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/230445.pdf> (accessed August 24, 2010).

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

During a one-year period, 3.4 million people ages 18 or older in the United States were stalked.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 the same places as the victim without having a reason to be there (31 percent).⁴

More than 1 in 4 stalking victims reported having been stalked through some form of technology, such as e-mail, instant messaging, or electronic monitoring.⁵

Persons ages 18 to 24 experience the highest rate of stalking.⁶

Only 10 percent of stalkers were strangers to their victims.⁷

Stalking victims took a variety of protective actions, including 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).⁸

Thirty-seven percent of male and 41 percent of female stalking victimizations were reported to the police by the victim or someone else aware of the crime.⁹ Sixteen percent of stalking victims obtained a restraining, protection, or stay away order.¹⁰

Forty-six percent of stalking victims experienced at least one unwanted contact per week.¹¹

Seventy-eight percent of stalkers used more than one means of contacting the victim.¹²

Weapons were used to harm or threaten stalking victims in 1 out of 5 cases.¹³

One-third of stalkers were found to be repeat stalkers.¹⁴

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

One study found that 76 percent of intimate partner femicide (homicide of women) victims had been stalked by their intimate partner.¹⁶

An analysis of 13 published studies of 1,155 stalking cases found that almost one-half the victims experienced violence connected to the stalking.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, 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

When asked to name their worst fear related to the stalking, 46 percent of stalking victims reported not knowing what would happen next, and 29 percent reported fearing the stalking would never stop.²²

One in 8 employed stalking victims loses time from work as a result of the victimization, and of those victims, more than half lose 5 days of work or more.²³

One in 7 stalking victims moves as a result of the victimization.²⁴

¹ Stalking Resource Center, "Stalking Fact Sheet," (Washington, DC: National Center for Victims of Crime, 2009), <http://www.ncvc.org/src/AGPNet/Components/DocumentViewer/Download.aspx?DocumentID=46604> (accessed September 10, 2010).

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. 2, <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/docs/stalking-victimization.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2010).

³ Ibid., 4.

⁴ Ibid., 2.

⁵ Ibid., 5.

⁶ Ibid., 3.

⁷ Ibid., 4.

⁸ Ibid., 6.

⁹ Ibid., 8.

¹⁰ Ibid., 6.

¹¹ Ibid., 1.

¹² 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), 150.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid., 152.

¹⁵ Ibid., 153.

¹⁶ Judith McFarlane et al., "Stalking and Intimate Partner Femicide," *Homicide Studies* 3, no. 4 (1999).

¹⁷ Barry Rosenfeld, "Violence Risk Factors in Stalking and Obsessional Harassment," *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 31 (2004): 9.

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," 6-7.

²³ Ibid., 7.

²⁴ Ibid., 6.

In 2009, 116 people were murdered in brawls due to the influence of alcohol, and 93 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

In 2009, 8 percent of eighth-graders, 18 percent of 10th-graders, and 23 percent of 12th-graders reported illicit drug use in the past 30 days.⁴

According to the results of a 2009 national survey of students in grades 9 through 12, 6 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.⁵

The same study found that 3 percent of students had used heroin, 4 percent had used methamphetamines, and 7 percent had used ecstasy one or more times in their lifetime.⁶

Nationwide, 12 percent of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime.⁷

Teens who have been both physically and sexually abused are 5 times more likely than other teens to smoke, 3 times more likely to drink, and over 10 times more likely to use illicit drugs.⁸

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring sites found that 60 percent or more of all arrestees interviewed tested positive for an illicit drug in their system at the time of arrest.⁹

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.¹⁰

Between 1992 and 2001, 60 percent of American Indian victims of non-domestic violent crime reported the offender was under the influence of alcohol. Similarly, about 61 percent of domestic violence victims also reported that the perpetrator was drinking at the time of the incident.¹¹

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2009, Expanded Homicide Data Table 10," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2009), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_10.html (accessed September 24, 2010).

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 24, 2010).

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

⁴ Lloyd D. Johnston et al., "Monitoring the Future: National Results on Adolescent Drug Use—Overview of Key Findings, 2009," (Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2010), 61, <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/overview2009.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2010).

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), 14-15, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf> (accessed November 10, 2010).

⁶ Ibid., 15-16.

⁷ Ibid., 15.

⁸ 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 24, 2010).

⁹ Office of National Drug Control Policy, "ADAM II 2009 Annual Report: Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program II," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), 21, <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/pdf/adam2009.pdf> (accessed September 24, 2010).

¹⁰ Jennifer Karberg and Doris J. James, "Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 6, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/sdatji02.pdf> (accessed September 24, 2010).

¹¹ Steven Perry, "American Indians and Crime," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004), 35, http://www.justice.gov/otj/pdf/american_indians_and_crime.pdf (accessed September 24, 2010).

In 2009, youth ages 12 to 24 had the highest rate of victimization.¹

In 2009, teens ages 13 to 19 accounted for 12 percent of murder victims whose ages were known.²

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).³

Over the course of their lifetime, 71 percent of youth ages 14 to 17 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).⁴

In 2009, 32 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.⁵

From 1993 to 2003, black youth ages 17 or younger were 5 times as likely as white youth to be victims of homicide.⁶

In 2007, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 118,300 serious violent crimes at school.⁷

In 2007, 32 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported being bullied at school.⁸

In 2007, 23 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that gangs were present at their schools.⁹

In a 2005 study, approximately 1 in 7 youth Internet users (13 percent), received unwanted sexual solicitations in the previous year.¹⁰

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.¹¹

Nine percent of youth Internet users had been exposed to distressing sexual material while online in 2005.¹²

One in 11, or 9 percent, of youth Internet users said they had been harassed online in 2005, up from 6 percent in 2000.¹³

According to Teen Research Unlimited, 15 percent of teens who have been in a relationship report having been hit, slapped, or pushed by their boyfriend or girlfriend.¹⁴

Thirty percent of teens who have been in a relationship have worried about their physical safety in a relationship.¹⁵

American Indian and Alaska 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 Alaska Native violent crime victims and have a violent victimization rate of 1 in 4.¹⁶

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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸

From 1995 to 2008, 23 teens were murdered because of their gender identity or expression.¹⁹

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2009" (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), Tables 5 and 7, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv09.pdf> (accessed November 3, 2010).

² Calculated from Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2009: Expanded Homicide Data Table 2," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrttable_02.html (accessed September 28, 2010).

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

⁴ *Ibid.*, 3-5.

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), Table 10, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

⁶ Katrina Baum, "Juvenile Victimization and Offending, 1993-2003," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/jvo03.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

⁷ Rachel Dinkes et al., "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2009" (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 83, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2010/2010012.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

⁸ *Ibid.*, 112.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 106.

¹⁰ 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 September 28, 2010).

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 8.

¹² *Ibid.*, 9.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 10.

¹⁴ Teen Research Unlimited, "Liz Claiborne Inc. Topline Findings: Teen Relationship Abuse Survey (Conducted March 2006)," (Northbrook, IL: Teen Research Unlimited, 2006), 11.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 10.

¹⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "American Indians and Crime," (Washington, DC: BJS, 1999), v, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/aic.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹⁷ 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 September 28, 2010).

¹⁸ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Hate Violence Against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People in the United States, 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 September 28, 2010).

¹⁹ Riki Wilchins and Taneika Taylor, "70 under 30: Masculinity and the War on America's Youth," (Washington, DC: Gender Public Advocacy Coalition, 2009), 2.

U.S. law defines terrorism as “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents.”¹

In 2009, 10,999 terrorist attacks occurred, resulting in 14,971 deaths, 32,664 wounded, and 10,507 people taken hostage.²

Nearly 44 percent (approximately 4,850) of attacks worldwide occurred in South Asia (including Afghanistan and Pakistan), and another 30 percent occurred in the Near East (including Iraq). From 2008 to 2009, attacks in Afghanistan nearly doubled while attacks in Iraq decreased by nearly one-quarter.³

In 2009, 25 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 bombing (responsible for 47 percent), closely followed by armed attack (responsible for 43 percent of deaths).⁵

There were 7 acts of terrorism in the United States in 2009. These acts resulted in 16 deaths and 45 individuals wounded.⁶

There are 46 foreign terrorist organizations officially designated as such by the Secretary of State.⁷

Twenty-nine people are on the FBI’s most-wanted terrorist list in connection with international terrorist incidents affecting U.S. citizens or property.⁸

Nine people are on the FBI’s most wanted list 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; Dhahran, 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

2005 London Transportation System Bombing; London, England; 52 dead, including 1 American, 700 injured.²³

2009 Suspected Sunni extremist opened fire at the Fort Hood Soldier Readiness Processing Center in Fort Hood, Texas; 13 dead, 43 injured.²⁴

¹ U.S.C. Title 22 Section 2656f(d).

² National Counterterrorism Center, “2009 Report on Terrorism,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), 9, 13, 14, http://www.nctc.gov/witsbanner/docs/2009_report_on_terrorism.pdf (accessed October 7, 2010).

³ Ibid., 9.

⁴ Ibid., 19, calculated from 17.

⁵ Ibid., 15.

⁶ National Counterterrorism Center, “World Incidents Tracking System,” <https://wits.nctc.gov/FederalDiscoverWITS/index.do?N=0> (accessed October 31, 2010).

⁷ Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, “Foreign Terrorist Organizations,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2010), <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm> (accessed October 7, 2010).

⁸ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Most Wanted Terrorists,” <http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorists/fugitives.htm> (accessed October 7, 2010).

⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Wanted by the FBI: Domestic Terrorism,” http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/fugitives/dt/fug_dt.htm (accessed September 29, 2010).

¹⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 1999,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2000), 17, <http://www2.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2010).

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 29, 2010).

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

¹⁴ Ibid., 21.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Bureau of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2004), http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/terror_chron.html (accessed October 31, 2010).

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

¹⁸ Bureau of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology,” http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/terror_chron.html (accessed October 7, 2010).

¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism 2000/2001,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2002), 8, http://www2.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror2000_2001.htm (accessed October 31, 2010).

²⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 2002-2005,” (Washington, DC: GPO), 65, <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/terrorism-2002-2005> (accessed September 29, 2010).

²¹ Ibid., 5.

²² Ibid., 8.

²³ Ibid., 23.

²⁴ National Counterterrorism Center, “World Incidents Tracking System,” <https://wits.nctc.gov/FederalDiscoverWITS/index.do?N=0&Ntt=Fort%20Hood&Ntk=All&Ntx=mode%20matchallpartial> (accessed October 31, 2010).

In 2007, 13 percent of violent crimes and 15 percent of property crimes were committed against victims who were at work or on duty at the time, amounting to 621,284 violent crimes and more than 2.5 million property victimizations.¹

Of the 621,284 violent crimes committed in the workplace in 2007, 492,056 were simple assaults, 97,658 were aggravated assaults, 23,217 were robberies, and 7,448 were rapes or sexual assaults.²

In 2009, 521 workplace homicides occurred in the United States accounting for 12 percent of all workplace fatalities.³

Eight-one percent (420) of 2009 workplace homicides involved a firearm.⁴

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

Nearly 80 percent of workplace homicides are committed by offenders who are 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 2009, 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," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 2010), calculated from Table 64, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1743> (accessed October 7, 2010).

² Ibid.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2009," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2010), 7, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cfoi.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

⁴ Ibid., 7.

⁵ Ibid., 2.

⁶ National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Quantico, VA: FBI Academy, 2003), 13, <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/workplace-violence> (accessed November 10, 2010).

⁷ Ibid., 42.

⁸ Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," Table 4, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001), 3, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf> (accessed November 10, 2010).

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 6.

¹¹ Ibid., 4.

¹² Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2009," 11.

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 28, 2010).

According to the 2008 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 November 2009, statutes in 22 states and Puerto Rico addressed children witnessing domestic violence. Approximately 8 states provide 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 7-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

One study found that youth exposed to gun violence were approximately twice as likely to commit serious violence over the following two years 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 September 28, 2010).

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 September 28, 2010).

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.bvsde.paho.org/bvsacd/cd67/AR_overlap.pdf (accessed September 28, 2010).

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): 346.

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), 1, <http://www.unified-solutions.org/uploads/problemswithchildwitnessdv.pdf> (accessed September 25, 2010).

⁷ Child Welfare Information Gateway, *Child Witness to Domestic Violence: Summary of State Laws*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009), 2-3, http://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws_policies/statutes/witnessdvall.pdf (accessed September 28, 2010).

⁸ Finkelhor, "Children's Exposure to Violence," 4, 6.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 6.

¹⁰ Stephen L. Buka et al., "Youth Exposure to Violence: Prevalence, Risk, and Consequences," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 73, no. 3 (2001): 299.

¹¹ Hallam Hurt, et al., "Exposure to Violence: Psychological and Academic Correlates in Child Witnesses," *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine* 155, no. 12 (2001): 1,354, <http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/155/12/1351> (accessed September 28, 2010).


¹² *Ibid.*, 1352.

¹³ National Institute of Justice, "Adolescents, Neighborhoods, and Violence: Recent Findings from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods," *Research in Brief* (Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, September 2007), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/217397.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹⁴ Cristina S. Barroso et al., "Youth Exposure to Community Violence: Association with Aggression, Victimization, and Risk Behaviors," *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment, and Trauma* 17, no. 2 (2008): 150.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 147.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week is the perfect opportunity to launch a year-long public awareness and outreach campaign that educates your community about the realities of victimization and advocates for stronger laws, resources, and protections for all victims of crime. This section provides an abundance of resources that will help ensure your campaign reflects the most current and accurate information available, draws on the support of collaborative partners, and incorporates attention-getting outreach materials—all while reshaping the future and honoring the past.

- **Online Resources**—For reliable facts, statistics, training opportunities, and a wealth of other information—provided by Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Center for Victims of Crime—start here for all your crime victim information needs.
- **NCVROW Resource Guide Partners**—Interested in collaborating with other organizations? Our 2011 NCVROW Resource Guide Partners are committed to improving victims' rights and public awareness across the country. Read more about these organizations and their effort; working directly with these partners may significantly broaden your outreach efforts.
- **OVC Gallery**—This online collection of multimedia products features select posters, promotional materials, and artwork from past National Crime Victims' Rights Week observances. (Visit www.ovc.gov/gallery.) 



The best of the Internet—reliable information, innovative technologies, increased collaboration and connection—can be hard to find. Now you don't have to search. The following Web sites offer practical, trustworthy, up-to-date information and services for crime victims and those who serve them. (When available, toll-free phone numbers are also provided.)

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (www.ncjrs.gov)

Administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) provides crime, victim assistance, substance abuse, and public safety information to support research, policy, and program development worldwide. Trained content specialists are available to respond to inquiries and direct individuals to appropriate resources.

Additional services include:

- 24-hour access to view and order OVC and other agency publications and resources online
- A searchable knowledge-base of questions and answers
- A database of upcoming events
- An online Library and searchable Abstracts Database
- Justice Information (JUSTINFO) electronic newsletter containing agency resources, events, funding opportunities, and more.

NCJRS Contact Information:

- Phone: 1-800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500 (TTY 1-877-712-9279)
- Online E-mail Contact Form: www.ncjrs.gov/App/QA/SubmitQuestion.aspx

OVC Resource Center (OVCRC)

The Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC) at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is a comprehensive repository of information for crime victims and victim service providers.

With online services accessible 24 hours-a-day, OVCRC/NCJRS is the central clearinghouse for crime victim publications and reports from all OJP agencies: the Office for Victims of Crime, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking Office. OVCRC/NCJRS also disseminates information from the National Institute of Corrections and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

OVCRC Contact Information:

- Phone: 1-800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500 (TTY 1-877-712-9279)
- Online E-mail Contact Form: <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc>
- Order publications and resources online at: www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/AlphaList.aspx

OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC)

The Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center coordinates a unique learning community focused on strengthening the capacity of victim assistance organizations across the country. In addition to providing customized training assistance and consulting services, OVC TTAC develops and produces workshops held across the United States throughout the year as well as the biannual National Victim Assistance Academy, an intensive one-week curriculum with separate tracks to meet the needs of service providers at all levels.

OVC TTAC draws on the expertise of a network of consultants and seasoned victim service professionals with first-hand experience in designing and delivering customized responses to satisfy a variety of training and technical assistance needs. From its comprehensive database of experts, OVC TTAC provides developmental support, mentoring, and facilitation in such areas as program design and implementation, strategic planning, program management, evaluation, quality improvement, collaboration, and community

coordination. OVC TTAC also supports the victim services community by providing technical assistance to the State Victim Assistance Academies, professional development and victim/survivor scholarships, and state and national conference support programs.

OVC TTAC Contact Information:

- Phone: 866-OVC-TTAC/866-682-8822
(TTY: 866-682-8880)
- Web site: www.ovcttac.gov
- E-mail: ttac@ovcttac.gov

Ethics in Victim Services (www.ovcttac.gov/ethics)

This downloadable version of the instructor-led *Ethics in Victim Services* training explores common ethical conflicts and their resolution using ethical standards and decision-making processes. The goal of the training is to increase self-awareness and understanding of how personal attitudes and beliefs influence responses to victims of crime. The training is meant for anyone interested in learning about common ethical conflicts in providing victim services and some possible resolutions.

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

The SAACT is an OVC online, downloadable curriculum, which uses case studies, role playing, slides, vignettes, and other interactive exercises to help practitioners increase their understanding of sexual assault and gain the skills needed to assist victims of sexual assault.

Victim Impact: Listen and Learn (www.ovcttac.gov/victimimpact)

This downloadable curriculum is geared toward helping offenders become more aware of the impact that crime has on victims so they can take responsibility for their actions and begin to make amends.

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

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

Identity Theft Victim Assistance Online Training: Supporting Victims' Financial and Emotional Recovery (www.ovcttac.gov/identitytheft)

This *Identity Theft* e-learning training is a user-friendly tool that provides victim service providers and allied professionals with the knowledge and skills they need to more effectively serve victims of identity theft, and assist with their financial and emotional recovery. The training includes a reference library where participants can view information on types of identity theft, the various forms and paperwork that may need to be completed, referral agencies and resources, and information on victims' rights. Three case studies also are included, and each case study highlights different forms of identity theft. Participants interact with the victim in their role as a victim advocate during each phase of recovery.

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

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

OVC National Calendar of Events

(<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>)

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

OVC HELP for Victim Service Providers Web Forum

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

The OVC Web Forum gives victim service providers and allied professionals a unique opportunity to tap into a national support network, learn about cutting-edge issues and best practices, and gain peer insight through shared challenges and experiences. Through the guest host series, OVC makes national experts available each month to answer questions on a timely topic.

National Center for Victims of Crime Web Site

(www.ncvc.org)


This national resource and advocacy organization that supports victims of crime—and those who serve them—provides more than 80 online “Get Help” bulletins on a wide range of

victim-specific issues. From the Web site, victims can be connected to e-mail support at gethelp@ncvc.org and a comprehensive service referral database of more than 14,000 local service agencies in the United States (also accessible by calling the National Crime Victim Helpline at 1-800-FYI-CALL). This Web site also features practice and legislative information for victim service providers, the Stalking Resource Center, and the Youth Initiative. (This site is not associated with OVC or NCJRS.)

VictimLaw

(www.victimlaw.info)

VictimLaw is a unique and groundbreaking resource offering the first comprehensive, online database of nearly 18,000 victims' rights related legal provisions, including: federal and state victims' rights statutes, tribal laws, constitutional amendments, court rules, administrative code provisions, attorney general opinions, and case summaries of related court decisions.

This user-friendly tool is available free of charge and provides instant access to a wide range of previously hard-to-find, regularly updated legal information. VictimLaw is accessible by visiting www.victimlaw.info. 

The following organizations are official partners of the *2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*. In addition to working with the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Center for Victims of Crime to promote the annual observance, each of the following 31 organizations represents additional collaboration opportunities for the field and makes available a wide range of victim-related information that you may be able to integrate into your own outreach and public awareness initiatives.

New Resource Guide Partners! We especially want to welcome three new organizational partners who are helping us expand the reach of National Crime Victims' Rights Week: the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, the National Congress of American Indians, and Unified Solutions Tribal Community Development Group, Inc.

American Correctional Association Victims Committee

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

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

The American Correctional Association is a professional membership organization composed of individuals, agencies, and organizations involved in all facets of the corrections profession, including adult and juvenile services, community corrections, probation and parole, and jails. It has approximately 18,000 members in the United States, Canada, and other nations, as well as 78 chapters and affiliates representing states, professional specialties, or university criminal justice programs.

American Probation and Parole Association

P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, KY 40578

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

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

Association of State Correctional Administrators

213 Court Street
Middletown, CT 06457

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

The Association of State Correctional Administrators is dedicated to the improvement of correctional services and practices through promoting and facilitating: the exchange of ideas and philosophies at the top administrative level of correctional planning and policy-making; the advancement of correctional techniques, particularly in the areas of development, design of correctional facilities, staff training, and correctional management facilities; research in correctional practices, anti-social behavior, causes of crime and delinquency and cooperation in such research; and the development and application of correctional standards and accreditation.

California State University, Fresno

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

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

The Department of Criminology at California State University, Fresno, is a leader in educating people about victimology and victim services. The department created the first victim services certificate in 1984, which was followed by a minor and then a major degree program in 1992. Since the inception of this academic program, the department has educated thousands of students and practitioners from around the world, providing traditional, on-line enhanced, and fully online courses in: victimology, victim services, victim services program management, family violence, trauma and crisis intervention, legal policy and victim services, peace and conflict studies, mediation, and conflict resolution.

Concerns of Police Survivors

P.O. Box 3199
Camdenton, MO 65020

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

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

Crime Victim Study Center

Department of Criminal Justice
University of New Haven
300 Boston Post Road
West Haven, CT 06516

Phone: 203-479-4591
Fax: 203-931-6071
Web site: www.newhaven.edu
E-mail: ttamborra@newhaven.edu

The University of New Haven, Department of Criminal Justice is committed to researching issues relevant to victims of crime. In addition, the University of New Haven is one of the few universities to offer an undergraduate degree in criminal justice with a concentration in victim services. The issue of crime victims' rights is so important to the University that the University has a victimology club. This student club provides educational sessions about crime victimization to other students and is also active with local victim service providers.

Justice Solutions

720 7th Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20001

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

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

Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center, Inc.

1001 Prince George's Boulevard, Suite 750
Upper Marlboro, MD 20774

Phone: 301-952-0063
Web site: www.mdcrimevictims.org
E-mail: deirdre@mdcrimevictims.org

The Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center, Inc., provides free comprehensive victim services that includes victim advocacy, court accompaniment, education about victims' rights, direct legal representation in criminal court, limited legal services in regards to identity theft and fraud, referral to pro bono lawyers for collateral matters, information and referral, and clinical services to victims of crime throughout the State of Maryland. The center also advocates crime victim rights and polices.

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

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

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

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is an organization of victims and non-victims determined to make a difference in the lives of those victimized by impaired driving crashes. MADD recognizes its fundamental responsibility as giving a voice to victims/survivors who have been affected. MADD's mission is to stop drunk driving, to support victims of this violent crime, and to prevent underage drinking. MADD offers victim services free of charge to victims/survivors, providing emotional support, information and referrals.

National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards

P.O. Box 16003
Alexandria, VA 22302

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

The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards is a network of state and local government programs whose purpose is to improve the administration of victim compensation across the country, and to provide helpful information to victims, service providers, and the general public.

National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections

999 Barretts Mill Road
West Concord, MA 01742

Phone: 888-842-8464
Web site: www.navspic.org
E-mail: info@navspic.org

The National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections (NAVSPIC) is a training and networking organization focusing on all post-conviction needs of crime survivors. Many NAVSPIC members are adult and juvenile corrections-based victim advocates providing a variety of services, such as victim notification throughout the corrections process, safety planning, impact of crime programing, and victim offender dialogue.

National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators

5702 Old Sauk Road
Madison, WI 53705

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

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

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

699 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

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

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

National Center for Victims of Crime

2000 M Street, NW, Suite 480
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 800-FYI-CALL/800-394-2255
Fax: 202-467-8701
Web site: www.ncvc.org
E-mail: gethelp@ncvc.org

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

National Center on Elder Abuse

Administration on Aging
c/o University of Delaware
297 Graham Hall
Newark, DE 19716

Phone: 302-831-3525
Fax: 302-831-8530
Web site: www.ncea.aoa.gov
E-mail: ncea-info@aoa.hhs.gov

The National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA), directed by the U.S. Administration on Aging, is a resource center for professionals and advocates across disciplines involved in the prevention and response to elder abuse. NCEA supports the work of national, state, and local partners in their mission to ensure the safety and well-being of older Americans through training and technical assistance to state and community-based organizations. NCEA promotes professional development by highlighting promising practices and current research and fostering communication within and across disciplines. NCEA also provides referrals and information to members of the public seeking to assist elders.

National Children's Alliance

516 C Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

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

The National Children's Alliance provides training, support, technical assistance, and leadership on a national level to local children's and child advocacy centers and communities responding to reports of child abuse and neglect. A children's advocacy center is a child-focused, facility-based program in which representatives from many disciplines, including law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, mental health, medical and victim advocacy, and child advocacy, work together to conduct interviews and make team decisions about investigation, treatment, management, and prosecution of child abuse cases.

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 1603
Denver, CO 80203

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

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) serves as a national information and referral center for the general public, media, battered women and their children, and allied and member agencies and organizations. NCADV sponsors national conferences on domestic violence, which provide a unique forum within the battered women's movement for networking, dialogue, debate, leadership development, and celebration. NCADV also serves to impact public policy and legislation which affect battered women and their children. NCADV's main office is located in Denver, Colorado, and its public policy office is located in Washington, DC.

National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs

240 West 35th Street, Suite 200
New York, New York 10001

Phone: 212-714-1141
Fax: 212-714-2627
Web site: www.ncavp.org
www.avp.org
E-mail: webmaster@avp.org

The New York City Anti-Violence Project is dedicated to eliminating hate violence, sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence in lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and HIV-affected communities through counseling, advocacy, organizing, and public education.

National Congress of American Indians

1516 P Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-466-7767
Fax: 202-466-7797
Web site: www.ncai.org
E-mail: katy_jackman@ncai.org

Founded in 1944, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is the nation's oldest and largest national Indian organization, representing over 250 tribal governments. Initially formed as a national body to combat the detrimental federal policy of Indian termination, NCAI remains steadfast to its original mission to protect and enhance tribal sovereignty. NCAI serves to secure for Indian peoples and their descendants the rights and benefits to which they are entitled; to enlighten the public toward a better understanding of Indian people; to preserve rights under Indian treaties or agreements with the United States; and to promote the common welfare of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

National Crime Prevention Council

2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 901
Arlington, VA 22202

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

The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) strives to be the nation's leader in helping people keep themselves, their families, and their communities safe from crime. NCPC's strategic plan is centered on four goals: protect children and youth; partner with government and law enforcement to prevent crime; promote crime prevention and personal safety basics; and respond to emerging crime trends. NCPC also operates demonstration programs and takes a leadership role in comprehensive community crime prevention strategies and youth crime prevention. NCPC manages the nationally recognized McGruff® "Take A Bite Out Of Crime" public service advertising campaign.

National Crime Victim Law Institute310 SW 4th Avenue, Suite 540
Portland, OR 97204Phone: 503-768-6819
Fax: 866-301-8794
Web site: www.ncvli.org
E-mail: ncvli@lclark.edu

The National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI) is a non-profit research and educational organization dedicated to promoting a fair and balanced criminal justice system through legal education, scholarship, information resources, and legal advocacy. The only national organization dedicated to advancing victims' rights through legal assertion and enforcement in criminal courts, NCVLI is a nationally recognized repository of victims' rights law and analysis, and provider of substantive technical assistance to attorneys, victim advocates, courts, and others. NCVLI trains lawyers, victim advocates, and other criminal justice system professionals regarding enforcement of victims' rights, and also participates in *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) briefs in cases nationwide.

National District Attorneys Association44 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 110
Alexandria, VA 22314Phone: 703-519-1651
Fax: 703-836-3195
Web site: www.ndaa.org
E-mail: kkorobov@ndaa.org

The National Center for the Prosecution of Violence Against Women at the National District Attorneys Association serves prosecutors and allied professionals who address crimes of domestic and sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence. The center provides training and support, including trial support, to those working to serve the survivors of these crimes and to bring offenders to justice. It also provides on-site training specifically tailored to the needs of allied organizations or groups.

National Organization for Victim Assistance510 King Street, Suite 424
Alexandria, VA 22314Phone: 703-535-6682
Fax: 703-535-5500
Web site: www.trynova.org
E-mail: nova@trynova.org

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

National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.100 E. Eighth Street, Suite 202
Cincinnati, OH 45202Phone: 888-818-POMC/888-818-7662
Fax: 513-345-4489
Web site: www.pomc.org
E-mail: natlpomc@aol.com

The National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc., (POMC) is the only national self-help organization dedicated solely to the aftermath and prevention of murder. POMC makes the difference through on-going emotional support, education, prevention, advocacy, and awareness. POMC provides emotional support, information, and advocacy for any survivor of homicide; assists in keeping murderers in prison; assists in unsolved cases; and conducts prevention and awareness programs.

National Sexual Violence Resource Center

123 North Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025

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

The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) is a national information and resource hub relating to all aspects of sexual violence. Founded by the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape, the oldest and one of the largest state sexual assault coalitions, the NSVRC is funded through a cooperative agreement from the Centers For Disease Control and Prevention's Division of Violence Prevention.

National Sheriffs' Association

1450 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-836-7827
Fax: 703-683-6541
Web site: www.sheriffs.org
E-mail: twoods@sheriffs.org

The National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) is a nonprofit organization with more than 19,000 members from the 3,085 sheriffs' departments across the United States, and also represents the interests of other law enforcement and public safety professionals. NSA has been providing law enforcement training and technical assistance for over 67 years in fulfillment of its mission to support and enhance the professionalism of those whose job it is to serve and protect.

Police Executive Research Forum

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

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

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

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network

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

Phone: 202-544-1034/800-656-HOPE
Fax: 202-544-3556
Web site: www.rainn.org
E-mail: info@rainn.org

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN) is the nation's largest anti-sexual assault organization. RAINN operates the National Sexual Assault Hotline in partnership with over 1,100 local rape crisis centers across the country. RAINN also conducts programs to prevent sexual assault, help victims, and ensure that rapists are brought to justice.

Security On Campus, Inc.

133 Ivy Lane, Suite 200
King of Prussia, PA 19406

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

Security On Campus, Inc. is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization whose mission is to prevent violence, substance abuse, and other crimes in college and university campus communities across the United States, and to compassionately assist the victims of these crimes.

Unified Solutions Tribal Community Development Group, Inc.

2164 E. Broadway Road, Suite 200
Tempe, AZ 85282

Phone: 1-877-438-4400
Fax: 480-966-3599
Web site: www.unified-solutions.org
E-mail: training@unified-solutions.org

Unified Solutions is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt, non-profit organization dedicated to bringing communities together to overcome existing social problems and co-create a world of physical, emotional, social, and spiritual wellness. This agency believes the heart of a healthy community is its willingness to learn and grow in response to its members' needs. To accomplish this, communities must be willing to have deep dialogue, engage in conversations inclusive of all constituents, and listen to and be changed by the truth of the stories that are told. 