



**EXTENDING THE
VISION
REACHING EVERY
VICTIM**

**NATIONAL
CRIME VICTIMS'
RIGHTS WEEK
APRIL 22-28, 2012**

SPONSORED BY:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ♦ OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS ♦ OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

NATIONAL CENTER FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office for Victims of Crime

Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to present the *2012 National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) Resource Guide*, prepared by the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Center for Victims of Crime. We urge you to take advantage of this resource to plan memorable events for your community during this year's NCVRW observance, April 22–28, 2012.

For three decades, National Crime Victims' Rights Week has successfully promoted awareness of victims' rights and services and honored countless crime victims and survivors. This year's theme—*Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim*—calls on us to expand the vision that inspired the movement and celebrate the progress achieved to date. It captures the spirit and resolve needed to realize our common goal of reaching each victim in need of hope and help, one victim at a time.

Although there is much to celebrate within the victim rights movement, we face multiple, complex challenges in reaching out to victims. New types of crime have emerged and proliferated as a result of changes brought about by technology, globalization, and demographics in our society. Meanwhile, long-standing types of victimization endure, demanding a renewed commitment to action.

In response, OVC has engaged the field in a strategic initiative—Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services—to inform us, collectively, where we are, where we need to go, and, most importantly, how to get there. This far-reaching initiative will culminate in an informed strategy to chart the course of our future. We look forward to sharing our recommendations and to collaborating with you to realize the promise of Vision 21.

We also look forward to observing National Crime Victims' Rights Week with you in April. OVC applauds the skill, energy, and strength that you demonstrate in your work with crime victims every day, and we are grateful for the privilege of working with you in continuing to seek justice for all victims.

Sincerely,

Joye E. Frost
Acting Director
Office for Victims of Crime

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

January 2012

Mark Mandell
Chair

David T. Austern
Vice Chair

Philip M. Gerson
Treasurer

G. Morris Gurley
Secretary

Alexander Auersperg
Patricia Brown
Denise Forte
Melvin Hewitt
Ala Isham

Ralph H. Isham
Brian Martin

Donald A. Migliori

Frank M. Ochberg, M.D.

Kathleen Flynn Peterson

Stephen Rickman

Charles J. Sgro

Hon. Eric Smith

Francisco Acevedo Villarruel

David M. Zlotnick

Dear Colleague:

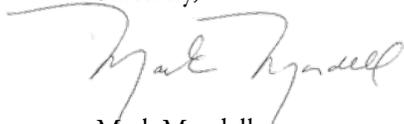
The National Center for Victims of Crime is proud to share with you the *2012 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*, developed in partnership with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. We hope this year's outreach materials will provide just the right ideas and tools you need as you get ready to observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 22-28, 2012.

The 2012 theme—"Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim"—reflects the ideals we all seek to realize. We've come a great distance since the days when crime victims had no rights or services. Yet we also know how many crimes are still committed, how few are reported, and how many victims struggle alone to overcome the impact of crime. In these financially challenging times, we know how hard our colleagues are working to achieve more with less—to keep their doors open so that victims have somewhere to go for help.

Despite these challenges, we have much to celebrate. OVC's *Vision 21* initiative—echoed in this year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme—seeks to renew the vision that inspires us and expand the impact of our field. The National Center has contributed capacity-building research and feedback from the field to help OVC prepare its *Vision 21* recommendations. Also with OVC's support, we recently published *Making Restitution Real: Five Case Studies on Improving Restitution Collection*, based on a nationwide roundtable we held. The report and companion toolkit (available at www.ncvc.org/policy) can help us remedy a constant challenge to our field. We are advancing our field's vision through such projects, along with the work of our Stalking Resource Center, Youth Initiative, Public Policy department, and National Crime Victim Bar Association.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week gives us an annual opportunity to engage the public in the struggle for victims' rights. We are honored to present the *2012 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*, and we look forward to observing the week with all of you.

Sincerely,



Mark Mandell
Chair
National Center for Victims of Crime



Mai Fernandez
Executive Director
National Center for Victims of Crime

2012 NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK RESOURCE GUIDE

Dates: Sunday, April 22 – Saturday, April 28, 2012
Theme: “Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim”
Colors:* *Blue* (PMS 541C) and *Black*
Fonts: Garamond (body text)
Hypatia Sans Pro and Myriad Pro (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 *2012 National Crime Victims' Rights Week 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 and feel free to 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 registered for the free Resource Guide should also receive the NCVRW theme poster in a separate mailing. (Additional copies of both Resource Guides and posters are available for a small shipping fee at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2012.)

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, *including new Presentation Tips and PowerPoint slide artwork!*
 - » 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 2012 (see “Commemorative Calendar” in Section 2).

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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 20, 2012.

For more information about this special event, including the time and location, please visit <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ncvrw/events.html>.

The complete 2012 NCVRW Resource Guide can be accessed in electronic format at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2012. ♦

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

1. Why didn't I receive the entire *2012 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 *2012 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/ncvrw2012. In offering this 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 *2012 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 *2012 NCVRW Resource Guide* and specially designed Web banners and ads are available for download at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2012.

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/ncvrw2012 and can be used to develop custom pieces (with the exception of the outlined fonts and photographs 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 for smaller quantities. 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 when you would like your PSA to air to learn about PSA requirements and deadlines. Included in 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.ovc.gov/publications/infores/psakit/Part4.pdf.

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

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

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

and evaluate a training program. Contact OVC TTAC at:

OVC TTAC

9300 Lee Highway

Fairfax, VA 22031-6050

Phone: 866-OVC-TTAC (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/dspTrainingTechnicalAssistance.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/ncvrw2012 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, and
- Details concerning the National Crime Victims' Service Award Ceremony.

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

Extra copies of the *2012 NCVRW Resource Guide* are available for a small shipping fee or can be downloaded from the OVC Web site at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2012. Ordering information is available on the OVC site. Go to www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2012 to access your viewing, printing, sign-up, and ordering options.

10. I want to use the 2012 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/ncvrw2012 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 an NCVRW event?

Publicize your event with the OVC National Calendar of Crime Victim Assistance-Related Events. Please 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. ♦

EXTENDING THE VISION: REACHING EVERY VICTIM

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 *2012 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*.

Since 1981, National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) has challenged the nation to extend its vision of crime victims' rights and services to reach every victim of crime. Each year, communities across the country celebrate decades of hard-earned progress in securing the rights, resources and protections that crime victims need to rebuild their lives. The *2012 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 *extending the vision* of crime victims' rights and services to *reach every victim*. You can explore and adapt these resources as you plan your public awareness campaign for **National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 22 – 28, 2012**.

2012 NCVRW THEME AND THEME COLORS

The 2012 NCVRW theme—“**Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim**”—calls us to revisit, revive, and expand the vision that inspired the crime victims' movement and the progress we celebrate each year. It captures the spirit, insight, and resolve needed to chart a course for reaching all victims of crime. The theme colors chosen to symbolize these important concepts—shades of blue, generous white space, and black—are used throughout the *2012 NCVRW Resource Guide* (see “Match the Colors!” box for more details).

Match the Colors!

This year's NCVRW theme design conveys a range of depth and dimension using merely two spot colors—deep blue (PMS 541C) and black—and a generous amount of white space. For your convenience, we have also included comparable CMYK colors, RGB values, and hex codes:

Blue:

PMS 541C
C=100, M=58, Y=9, K=42
R=19, G=71, B=125
HTML #13477D

Black:

PMS Black
C=0, M=0, Y=0, K=100
R=3, G=0, B=0
HTML #000000

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

NCVRW KICK-OFF EVENT

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) will begin National Crime Victims' Rights Week with the Attorney General's National Crime Victims' Service Awards Ceremony on Friday, April 20, 2012. Held annually in Washington, DC, the ceremony honors individuals and programs for innovations and outstanding achievements. For more information about this event, including the time and location, please 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/ncvrw2012.

NCVRW PLANNING TIPS

You can enhance your 2012 NCVRW planning and maximize the impact of your efforts by using the following suggestions:

RESOURCE GUIDE OVERVIEW

- ♦ Review each section of the Resource Guide before executing any plans. Decide which materials would be most helpful toward achieving your outreach goals.
- ♦ Set up an NCVRW Planning Committee to set goals and priorities, help brainstorm activities, and share the workload. Committee members might include crime victims, survivors, victim service providers, or health professionals; leaders of civic organizations, universities, parent-teacher associations, or student organizations; or members of criminal and juvenile justice agencies, faith communities, local businesses, the service industry, or the news media. Encourage diversity and collaboration with under-

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 2012 NCVRW Resource Guide.

- ♦ served 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 4: Working with the Media”).
- ♦ Coordinate planning for 2012 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week with other awareness and prevention campaigns held during April, including National Child Abuse Prevention Month, National Sexual Assault Awareness Month, National Volunteer Week, and National Youth Service Days.

- ♦ Commemorative Calendar
- ♦ Notable Quotables
- ♦ Sample Proclamation
- ♦ **New!** Presentation Tips (including PowerPoint slide artwork)
- ♦ Extend Your Reach through Partnerships
- ♦ Ideas for Special Events

Section 3: Resource Guide Artwork

- ♦ 2012 NCVRW variant Theme Poster (11” x 17” in color and black and white)
- ♦ Logos, Buttons, and Magnets
- ♦ Bookmarks
- ♦ Ribbon Cards
- ♦ Name Tags and Table Card
- ♦ 2012 NCVRW Letterhead
- ♦ Certificate of Appreciation
- ♦ Information and Referrals Contact List
- ♦ Public Awareness Posters in English and Spanish—***Returning this year in black and white AND color!***

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
- ♦ 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

2012 NCVRW RESOURCE GUIDE CONTENTS

Section 1: Resource Guide Overview

Section 2: Maximizing Communication and Awareness

- ♦ 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 2012 NCVRW Resource Guide

In addition to the entire collection of *2012 NCVRW Resource Guide* artwork, the 2012 NCVRW CD-ROM (enclosed in the hard-copy version of the Resource Guide) also features PDFs of all Resource Guide contents. Need an NCVRW-themed PowerPoint design? (*New this year!*) Interested in the latest statistics? Looking for an appropriate quotation? 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, users must have Adobe InDesign CS5.5.

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 *2012 NCVRW Resource Guide* can be accessed electronically at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2012.

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. Check out "Section 2: Maximizing Communication and Awareness" to see how one community maximized the impact of the NCVRW theme video.

2012 NCVRW Theme Poster

This year's full-size (22" x 28") poster creatively illustrates the theme, "Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim." If you signed up for the NCVRW mailing list, you will automatically receive a 2012 NCVRW Theme Poster and 2012 NCVRW Resource Guide. In addition, by signing up at https://puborder.ncjrs.gov/Listservs/Subscribe_NCVRW.asp, you will also receive an e-mail notification when the Resource Guide is available to download from the OVC Web site as well as details concerning 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 *2012 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. ♦

National Center for Victims of Crime

Team Members

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

Contributors

JamArtz, San Diego, CA
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 2011-VF-GX-K006, 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.

Every year, National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) revisits crime victims' historic struggle for justice. To the founders of the victims' rights movement, justice meant that all victims—regardless of geography, demographics, or financial status—would have the rights and services they need in the aftermath of a crime. This year's theme—"Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim"—recommits our nation to realizing this ideal.

Through your NCVRW outreach, you can educate your communities about this history and inspire them to help advance victims' rights. The "Maximizing Communication and Awareness" section includes tools and ideas to plan activities, involve your community, and deepen the public's understanding of the realities of crime victimization and the importance of supporting crime victims' rights and services. These resources can help you plan public events, write presentations and proclamations, and encourage every American to stand behind victims of crime during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year.

COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

You can find great ideas for planning your NCVRW events by checking out other crime-related events that take place throughout the nation every year. For example, Crime Stoppers' Month, the National Day of Remembrance for Murder Victims, National Stalking Awareness Month, National Police Week, or America's Safe Schools Week offer unique opportunities to focus on specific issues that are important to the victim services community. The Commemorative Calendar in this section lists many of these events, the dates they will be held, and the contact information for primary sponsors. By visiting the Web sites and talking with the contact people for these campaigns, you can gather ideas for your own events.

OVC Events Calendar: The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, publishes its National Calendar of Victim Assistance-Related Events (<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>).

This continually updated calendar of events held throughout the country offers extensive listings that will help you locate victim-related events in your area and learn about the range of events nationwide throughout the year. **By visiting the calendar, you can also add listings and links for your own NCVRW meetings, ceremonies, forums, and your organization's events throughout the year.**

NOTABLE QUOTABLES

Powerful quotations may help inspire your audience to remember your messages long after National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The famous quotes in this section bring the meaning of the NCVRW theme—"Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim"—to life. To amplify the theme, for example, you might quote Jonathan Swift's statement that "vision is the art of seeing what is invisible to others." National Crime Victims' Rights Week celebrates a vision—still "invisible" to many—of a comprehensive and just response to victims of crime.

SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

Proclamations bring significance and prestige to civic events. The elected leaders or government officials you ask to speak at your ceremonies will appreciate having a sample to guide them in writing their own NCVRW proclamation, and you can increase your chances that they will accept your invitation if you can provide one. The sample proclamation included in this section offers governors, mayors, and other officials a model for describing the significance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week in standard proclamation format. If you would like your local officials to issue a proclamation, contact them *at least one month* before National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

NEW! PRESENTATION TIPS

The many ceremonies, assemblies, seminars, and forums that take place during National Crime Victims' Rights Week across the country may offer an opportunity to make a

INTRODUCTION

presentation to educate your community about some aspect of crime victimization. The presentation tips included in this section will help you identify your presentation goals, your audience, and some approaches to preparing your talk. The section also includes a sample PowerPoint template featuring the 2012 NCVRW theme and graphic design that you can tailor to your own needs. You will probably want to “localize” your presentation by focusing on crimes that affect your community or special services that are available to crime victims. Talk with your colleagues and research your local television and newspaper Web sites for local crime trends. Decide which of these stories would inspire your audience to get involved in helping victims, and use these insights to help prepare your presentation.

EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Through the power of partnerships, your NCVRW campaign can reach a much wider audience than your organization could achieve by itself. Many community organizations—businesses, civic organizations, public service agencies, faith communities, and individual professionals—share a commitment to reducing crime and protecting victims. By donating staff time, equipment, office space, and listserv and social media contacts, such agencies can engage their staffs and stakeholders in your community’s NCVRW observance. You can start by contacting school systems, law enforcement agencies, grocery stores and dry cleaners, major corporations with community offices, and other civic-minded organizations. Ask them to help “reach every victim” by reaching every possible member of your community for National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.

IDEAS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

National Crime Victims’ Rights Week unleashes a nationwide outpouring of commitment and energy. Many communities hold annual events, such as memorial ceremonies, candlelight vigils, and 5K walk/run races. Schools hold essay and poster contests, universities host displays of art by and about victims, and civic organizations create quilts and silhouette displays to commemorate those lost to crime. Memorial walls, walkways, and gardens are opened to visi-

tors. 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 2011 Community Awareness Project grantees and from other communities throughout the nation. ♦

Tips for Using the Theme DVD

The Resource Guide theme DVD gives you a powerful and moving tool to feature during NCVRW events. Take a minute to review the DVD and think about how you can use the five-minute video in your special event and media outreach activities.

Ideas for Using the Theme DVD

- Use the DVD to pitch your NCVRW events to local media.
- Begin your NCVRW opening ceremony by showing the DVD.
- Begin your NCVRW news conference with the theme DVD.
- Hold a special screening of the video for community leaders.
- Ask your partners to show the video to their staff and board members.
- Share the video with faith-based organizations to use in their social justice outreach.

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 (hotels, libraries, conference centers).

New! Using the Theme DVD for Maximum Impact

This section also features a case study on how one victim service provider used the theme DVD during an NCVRW ceremony to honor victims, console families, and highlight the significance of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. The case study on page 18 offers one of many resourceful approaches to using this invaluable tool.

Throughout the year, you will have many opportunities to promote crime victims' rights, especially during events that focus on specific crimes or honor professionals who serve victims. The month-by-month calendar below lists occasions you may want to use to educate your community about the impact of crime and victims' ongoing needs. To keep up with events throughout the nation, you can also regularly check the National Calendar of Victim Assistance-Related Events of the Office for Victims of Crime, U. S. Department of Justice (<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>).

JANUARY

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 AND PREVENTION MONTH

Break the Cycle

202-824-0707

www.teendvmonth.org

U.S. Department of Justice

Office on Violence Against Women

202-307-6026, TTY 202-307-2277

www.ovw.usdoj.gov

MARCH

NATIONAL YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION WEEK

MARCH 19-23, 2012

National Association of Students Against Violence

Everywhere (SAVE) and The Guidance Group

800-99-YOUTH

www.violencepreventionweek.org

APRIL

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

Prevent Child Abuse America

312-663-3520

www.preventchildabuse.org

www.childwelfare.gov

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

National Sexual Violence Resource Center

877-739-3895, 717-909-0710, TTY 717-909-0715

www.nsvrc.org

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS

APRIL 20-22, 2012

Youth Service America

202-296-2992

www.ysa.org

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

APRIL 22-28, 2012

U.S. Department of Justice

Office for Victims of Crime

800-851-3420, TTY 877-712-9279

www.ovc.gov/ncvrw

MAY

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Administration on Aging

202-619-0724

www.aoa.gov

2012 COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

NATIONAL LAW DAY

MAY 1, 2012

American Bar Association

800-285-2221

www.americanbar.org

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS' AND EMPLOYEES' WEEK

MAY 6-12, 2012

American Correctional Association

800-222-5646

www.aca.org

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

MAY 13-19, 2012

Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.

573-346-4911

www.policeweek.org

www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 15, 2012

Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.

573-346-4911

www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

MAY 25, 2012

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

800-THE-LOST

www.missingkids.com

JULY

NATIONAL PROBATION, PAROLE, AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION WEEK

JULY 16-20, 2012

American Probation and Parole Association

859-244-8203

www.appa-net.org

AUGUST

NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

AUGUST 7, 2012

National Association of Town Watch

800-NITE-OUT

www.nationaltownwatch.org

SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL CAMPUS SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH

Security On Campus, Inc.

484-580-8754

www.securityoncampus.org

CRIME STOPPERS MONTH

Crime Stoppers International

800-850-7574

www.c-s-i.org

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK

SEPTEMBER 9-15, 2012

American Association of Suicidology

202-237-2280

www.suicidology.org

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR MURDER VICTIMS

SEPTEMBER 25, 2012

National Organization of Parents Of

Murdered Children, Inc.

888-818-POMC

www.pomc.org

OCTOBER

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

National Crime Prevention Council

202-466-6272

www.ncpc.org

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
303-839-1852, TTY 303-839-8459
www.ncadv.org

NATIONAL BULLYING PREVENTION AWARENESS MONTH

PACER Center, National Coalition for
Parent Involvement in Education, National
Education Association, and National PTA
888-248-0822, 952-838-9000, TTY 952-838-0190
www.pacerkidsagainstbullying.org

AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK OCTOBER 21-27, 2012

National School Safety Center
805-373-9977
www.schoolsafety.us

NOVEMBER

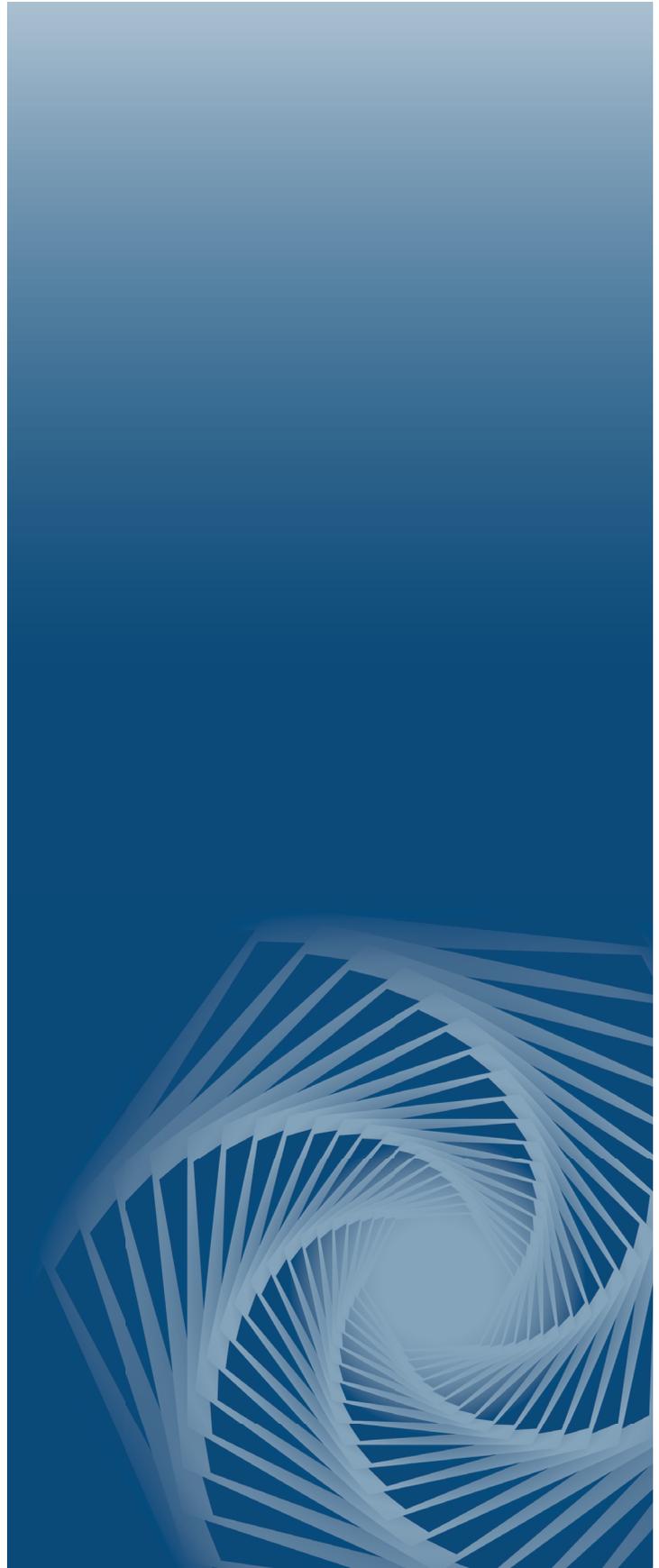
TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY THANKSGIVING THROUGH NEW YEAR'S DAY

Mothers Against Drunk Driving
877-ASK-MADD
www.madd.org

DECEMBER

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH

Mothers Against Drunk Driving
877-ASK-MADD
www.madd.org ◆



NOTABLE QUOTABLES

“Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim” recalls the core ideal of the victims’ rights movement—justice for every victim of crime. It asserts that all crime victims must receive the nation’s support during their time of need. Realizing this vision means understanding our movement’s history and how to chart the course that lies ahead. Consider using one or more of the following quotations in your presentations, speeches, introductions, and news releases to help inspire your audiences to renew and extend this vision in your community.

“Give to us clear vision that we may know where to stand and what to stand for—because unless we stand for something, we shall fall for anything.”

—PETER MARSHALL (1902 – 1949)

“The only thing worse than being blind is having sight but no vision.”

—HELEN KELLER (1880 – 1968)

“Vision is the art of seeing the invisible.”

—JONATHAN SWIFT (1667 – 1745)

“Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience, and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world.”

—HARRIET TUBMAN (1822 – 1913)

“Dreams are extremely important. You can’t do it unless you can imagine it.”

—GEORGE LUCAS (1944 –)

“We never know how far-reaching something we may think, say, or do today will affect the lives of millions tomorrow.”

—B.J. PALMER (1882 – 1961)

“You gain strength, courage, and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look fear in the face. You must do the thing which you think you cannot do.”

—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (1901 – 1962)

“Determine that the thing can and shall be done and then we shall find the way.”

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809 – 1865)

“The vision that you glorify in your mind, the ideal that you enthrone in your heart, this you will build your life by, and this you will become.”

—JAMES LANE ALLEN (1849 – 1925)

“The human voice can never reach the distance that is covered by the still small voice of conscience.”

—MOHANDAS GANDHI (1869 – 1948)

“To reach a port we must sail, sometimes with the wind, and sometimes against it. But we must not drift or lie at anchor.”

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (1809 – 1894)

“One man scorned and covered with scars still strove with his last ounce of courage to reach the unreachable stars; and the world will be better for this.”

—MIGUEL DE CERVANTES (1547 – 1616)

“Every great work, every big accomplishment, has been brought into manifestation through holding to the vision, and often just before the big achievement, comes apparent failure and discouragement.”

—FLORENCE SCOVEL SHINN (1940 –)

“You are not here merely to make a living. You are here in order to enable the world to live more amply, with greater vision, with a finer spirit of hope and achievement. You are here to enrich the world, and you impoverish yourself if you forget the errand.”

—WOODROW WILSON (1856 – 1924)

“Every age needs men who will redeem the time by living with a vision of the things that are to be.”

—ADLAI E. STEVENSON (1900 – 1965)

“The greatest achievement was at first and for a time a dream. The oak sleeps in the acorn, the bird waits in the egg, and in the highest vision of the soul a waking angel stirs. Dreams are the seedlings of realities.”

—JAMES ALLEN (1864 – 1912)

“We have a positive vision of the future founded on the belief that the gap between the promise and reality of America can one day be finally closed. We believe that.”

—BARBARA JORDAN (1936 – 1996)

“Vision without action is merely a dream. Action without vision just passes the time. Vision with action can change the world.”

—JOEL A. BARKER (1778 – 1838)

“When I dare to be powerful—to use my strength in the service of my vision, then it becomes less and less important whether I am afraid.”

—AUDRE LORDE (1934 – 1992)

“Dream lofty dreams, and as you dream, so you shall become. Your vision is the promise of what you shall one day be; your ideal is the prophecy of what you shall at last unveil.”

—JAMES LANE ALLEN (1849 – 1925)

“The farther backward you can look, the farther forward you are likely to see.”

—WINSTON CHURCHILL (1874 – 1965)

“A vision is not just a picture of what could be; it is an appeal to our better selves, a call to become something more.”

—ROSABETH MOSS KANTER (1943 –)

“Few are those who can see with their own eyes and hear with their own hearts.”

—ALBERT EINSTEIN (1879 – 1955)

“To accomplish great things, we must first dream, then visualize, then plan...believe...act!”

—ALFRED A. MONTAPERT (1906 – 1997)

“There is more to us than we know. If we can be made to see it, perhaps for the rest of our lives we will be unwilling to settle for less.”

—KURT HAHN (1886 – 1974)



SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK, APRIL 22–28, 2012

- Whereas,** 18.7 million Americans are directly harmed by crime each year, and each crime affects many more family members, friends, neighbors, and co-workers;¹
- Whereas,** the physical, emotional, and financial impact of crime falls on people of all ages and abilities, and of all economic, racial, and social backgrounds;
- Whereas,** in addition to these challenges, crime victims face a criminal justice system that, at times, ignores their rights and treats them with disrespect;
- Whereas,** in 1982, the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime envisioned a national commitment to a more equitable and supportive response to victims;
- Whereas,** the nation heeded this call to action and promoted victims' rights initiatives, effective and compassionate victim services, and just compensation and financial support;
- Whereas,** today, thousands of victim assistance programs provide help and support to child victims of violence and sexual abuse; stalking victims; survivors of homicide victims; victims of drunk-driving crashes; and victims of domestic, dating, and sexual violence and other crimes;
- Whereas,** now is the time to "Extend the Vision" through a comprehensive strategy for reaching and serving every victim of crime, especially traditionally underserved victims such as those with disabilities and victims from diverse cultures;
- Whereas,** the United States Department of Justice has launched the *Vision 21* initiative to renew our nation's commitment to serving all victims of crime in the 21st Century;
- Whereas,** National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 22–28, 2012, provides an opportunity to extend that vision to every victim of crime in the United States—to help ensure their access to the help they deserve and the rights they are promised;
- Whereas,** (Your Organization) is joining forces with victim service programs, criminal justice officials, and concerned citizens throughout (Your City/County/Parish/State/Tribe) and America to raise awareness of victims' rights and observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week:

Now therefore, I, _____, as (*Governor/ County Executive/Mayor/Other Title*)
of _____ do hereby proclaim the week of April 22–28, 2012, 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 *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)

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Criminal Victimization 2010*, (Washington, DC: BJS, 2011), <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2224> (accessed November 4, 2011).

Turn on the news, and you will see stories about the latest bank robbery, mugging, or home invasion. Yet how often do you hear about the victims—how they were treated, whether they were helped, and how they overcame the impact of crime? Every year, speakers at NCVRW ceremonies, forums, and assemblies ask their audiences to consider these questions. How would they feel if they became a victim and how well would their communities respond? You can use your NCVRW presentations—at ceremonies, assemblies, or community forums—to show how crime affects your audience and how they can help advance crime victims’ rights.

PLANNING YOUR PRESENTATION

Audience

Before you start planning your presentation, think about your audience. Who are they—middle school students, healthcare professionals, parent-teacher association members, policymakers, or criminal justice system professionals? What do they know about crime and victims’ rights? Do they have a viewpoint on your organization and your mission? What will they gain from listening to you (“what’s in it for me?”)? Considering these questions will help you select content, perspective, and the details you will use to convey your messages.

Theme

Decide on your key message. What do you want your audience to remember three days after your presentation? What do you hope they will do—advocate for better enforcement of victims’ rights laws, volunteer at a rape crisis center, donate to a victim service agency, or help organize a coordinated community response to domestic violence? Your theme, which will underscore the importance of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, will shape your research, your approach to the audience, and the information you present.

Organization

Next, plan the overall structure of the presentation. How will you begin and conclude your talk? What ideas will you

use to develop your key message, and how will you arrange these ideas to present a storyline your audience will remember?

1. **Opening:** Experts recommend that you begin by quickly engaging the audience by setting the scene. Tell a story, ask a question, or show a video that relates to the theme of your presentation. Then tell your audience your key message (e.g., our city needs a coordinated community response to domestic violence).
2. **Structure:** Build your presentation around three supporting ideas, placed in a logical pattern that leads to a clear conclusion. Typical idea development structures might include:²
 - ♦ Problem > Solution > Benefits
 - ♦ Past > Present > Future
 - ♦ Situation > Analysis > Recommendation
 - ♦ Problem > Options > Recommendation
 - ♦ Vision > Goals > Action
 - ♦ Proposals > Cons > Pros

Once you have decided on a development structure, jot down your supporting ideas and evidence, illustrations, or anecdotes to back them up. For example, if you are arguing for a coordinated community response to domestic violence and you choose a “Problem, Solution, Benefits” development structure, your talk might be organized as follows:

- a. *Problem:* Domestic violence victims must deal separately with law enforcement officers, medical professionals, magistrates, court-based victim advocates, domestic violence shelters, and other professionals at a dangerous and stressful time. Then you might (1) describe the current domestic violence response structure in your community, (2) give an example of how this response shortchanges a victim, and (3) quote a victim service provider who understands the big picture for domestic violence victims.

2 Olivia Mitchell, “How to Plan an Audience-Friendly Presentation: Your Questions Answered,” <http://www.speakingaboutpresenting.com/content/webinar-questions-answered> (accessed October 4, 2011).

- b. *Solution:* Coordinated community response teams mobilize teams of government, nonprofit, and other professionals who work with victims; teams meet regularly to address local cases and help victims with all crime-related problems. These teams may help victims when they seek medical care, file for protection orders, go to court, seek emergency shelter, or file for separation or divorce. Some communities assemble these professionals in one facility, such as a family justice center. In this section, you might (1) describe how such teams work, (2) show how such teams helped a particular victim in another community, and (3) identify potential components in your community and propose how a local team might be organized.
- c. *Benefits:* Coordinated community response teams can (1) help protect victims and save lives, (2) ease case loads for all professionals involved, and (3) save resources by coordinating and synthesizing the work of agencies that would otherwise be working separately. You can make a strong case by citing examples of these three sets of benefits.
3. **Conclusion:** End your presentation by restating your theme. For example, you might say that your city needs a coordinated community response to domestic violence because (1) the current response is not working, (2) coordinated community response teams can solve many current problems, and (3) these teams benefit victims and victim-serving professionals, and effectively use limited community resources.

USING POWERPOINT

Many presenters use PowerPoint slides as a “roadmap” to focus their presentations and add visual appeal. PowerPoint engages audience members who learn visually and helps speakers organize their thoughts. Experts suggest the following guidelines for preparing effective slides:

- ♦ Rule of 6: No more than 6 bullets per slide, 6 to 8 words per bullet.
- ♦ Use sans-serif fonts (e.g., Arial, Verdana) for readability.
- ♦ Use at least 24-point type.

- ♦ Use dark text on light backgrounds.
- ♦ Use italics sparingly (harder to read).
- ♦ Avoid all-uppercase letters (except for titles).
- ♦ Use the same background design on every slide.
- ♦ Use graphics and photos to create visual appeal and theme support.
- ♦ Use simple designs, solid colors, and one color grouping on charts.
- ♦ Limit animation and sound effects.
- ♦ Use parallel structure in bullet lists (e.g., each bullet item in this list begins with an active verb).
- ♦ Check the spelling and grammar.
- ♦ Preview every slide before the presentation.

Practice your presentation until you feel well prepared.

As you rehearse, determine how long it takes you to go through all the slides, and adjust your presentation to meet the time requirements for the talk. Never read the slides, but use the bulleted items and charts on the screen as guideposts for your talk.

COMMUNICATING EFFECTIVELY

Speak in a positive, enthusiastic manner, varying your rate of speech and the pitch of your voice. Smile, make eye contact, use physical gestures sparingly, and vary your facial expressions. Concentrate on the message and **practice**. The more presentations you do, the more easily you can integrate these skills.

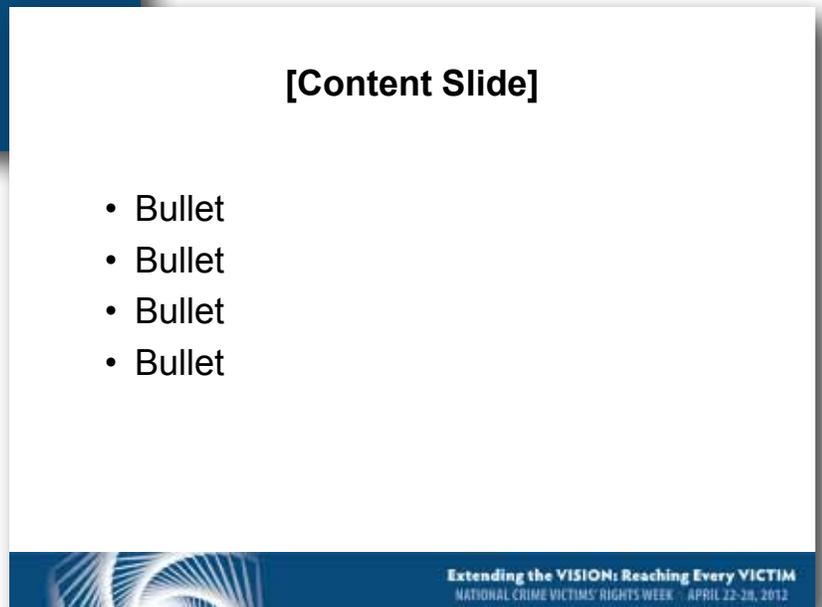
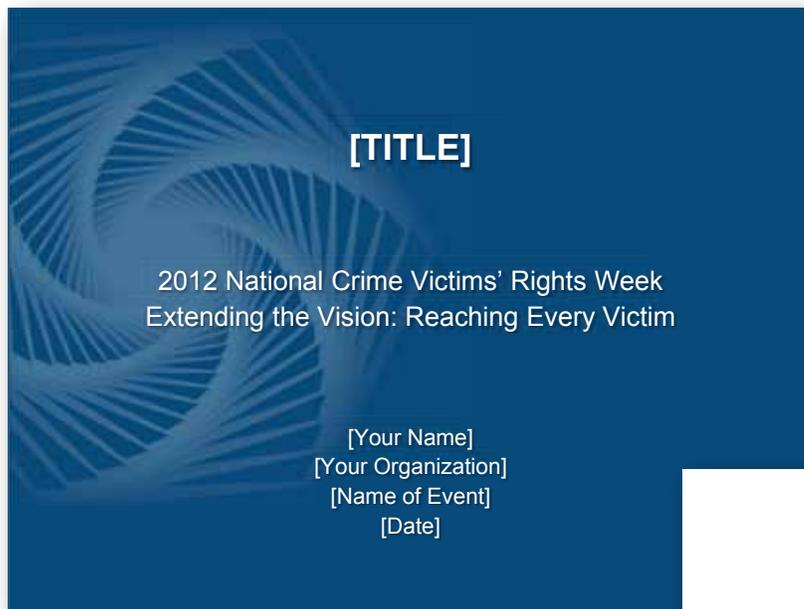
CHECK THE ROOM

Make a list of the items to check, and visit the room before you make your presentation. Check the size, the layout, any obstacles, the location of the doors, and the amount of seating. Check for potential noise and temperature problems, and then ask the facility staff to fix any problems you find. Check your computer, projector, screen, and microphone, and ask someone to tell you if your voice is audible. Load your presentation onto the computer, and run through the entire presentation to make sure the computer and projector are working properly. Then arrive at least one hour before the presentation to check the equipment again and make sure you are comfortable before you speak.

SAMPLE POWERPOINT TEMPLATE

Accompanying this section is a sample PowerPoint template featuring the 2012 NCVRW theme and graphic design. You can use the template to prepare and customize your own NCVRW PowerPoint presentations. Images of the title and secondary master slides appear on this page, and you will find the actual PowerPoint file in the Resource Guide Artwork folder on the NCVRW CD-ROM. ♦

OPEN THE POWERPOINT TEMPLATE



EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

The vision of victims, advocates, legislators, judges, religious leaders, and other reformers launched the victims' rights movement and the progress we celebrate every National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW). By working together, these leaders advanced the effort to reach every victim in need. Such partnerships also inspired the *2012 NCVRW Resource Guide*, which is a joint effort by the Office for Victims of Crime, Office for Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Center for Victims of Crime, supported by the Postal Inspection Service of the United States Postal Service and a host of partner organizations listed in "Section 7: Additional Resources" of this Resource Guide. Each organization mobilizes its experience, skills, resources, and stakeholders to help you plan a powerful NCVRW strategy.

Such collaboration can help you bring the NCVRW vision to victims in your community. By partnering with public safety departments, schools, youth organizations, faith communities, health agencies, and civic organizations, you can extend the impact of your outreach. Start by identifying your usual partners, list several more potential allies, and then contact them right away. The following list includes the kinds of organizations that can help you plan 2012 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Partnership Opportunities

Allied Professionals

- Law Enforcement Professionals, Prosecutors, and Corrections and Probation Officers
- Healthcare Professionals
- Mental Health Professionals

Businesses and Corporations

- Business or Professional Associations
- Visitors' and Convention Bureaus

Civic Organizations

Community Development Agencies

Faith Communities

Government Agencies

- Agencies Serving Seniors and Persons with Disabilities
- Community Liaison Offices
- Libraries
- Public Officials
- Schools

Military Installations

Tribal Authorities

Youth-serving Organizations

ALLIED PROFESSIONALS

You can partner with criminal justice, health care, and social services professionals whose daily work brings them into contact with crime victims. They know the impact of crime on victims and have learned that collaborations help both partner agencies and the people they serve. Strong law enforcement/victim services partnerships, for example, give victims a needed lifeline while freeing police officers to concentrate on solving crimes. Building your relationships with professionals in allied fields will sharpen your NCVRW strategy and improve your work on behalf of crime victims.

Law Enforcement Professionals, Prosecutors, and Corrections and Probation Officers

Criminal justice professionals are experts on the impact of crime. They know that victims need information about their rights, available services, and tools to recover from crime. Some law enforcement agencies designate officers to work specifically with victims, and some have non-officer victim advocates. Many departments publish booklets and resource cards to give to victims immediately after crimes. Criminal justice agencies can help publicize your NCVRW events, and you can work with them to develop or update their resource information for victims. You can invite police officers, school resource officers, corrections officials, or prosecutors to speak at your events, and you can honor officers whose work has especially helped local victims. You can also

find out how collaborations among criminal justice agencies have helped victims, and honor the leaders who launched those partnerships.

Healthcare Professionals

Medical professionals play a key role in preventing and responding to crime. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) care for sexual assault victims and sensitively collect evidence. Primary care physicians frequently check patients for signs of domestic violence. The care victims receive and the professionalism of providers can make a great difference in victims' capacity to recover from crime. Medical practices, medical and dental societies, nurses' associations, and physical and occupational therapists can help you spread the word about National Crime Victims' Rights Week to their colleagues and patients. Invite a SANE or public health professional to speak at your events and to share what they are learning about violence prevention or helping victims stay safe. Ask your local clinics and hospitals to post NCVRW posters and banners, to host information fairs and professional forums, and to engage all their stakeholders in the campaign to reach every crime victim in need.

Mental Health Professionals

Crime often has a negative impact on the mental health of victims, who may suffer from depression, posttraumatic stress disorder, alcoholism, and a range of other problems. Mental health professionals understand the psychological impact of crime and want to ensure that every victim gets needed services. Community mental health associations can share information about crime victim compensation, safety planning, and other services with colleagues, clients, and the public. Invite these professionals to join your NCVRW team and to support your outreach through their professional networks.

BUSINESSES AND CORPORATIONS

“Controlling crime is the business of every American institution [and]...the business of every American,”³ declared the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice more than 40 years ago. Just as we have learned that crime hurts everyone—institutions as well as individuals—we know that helping victims is everyone's responsibility. Businesses, in particular, have a strong interest in keeping their communities safe, protecting their customers and property from crime, and supporting crime victims. You might ask your area Chamber of Commerce if any local businesses have formed partnerships with law enforcement or mobilized their workforces to help crime victims or mentor at-risk youth. You can invite such businesses to participate in your NCVRW planning and help you raise the profile of your events. Businesses can share their advertising and marketing staffs and resources, their office space, and their own community partners to join in organizing National Crime Victims' Rights Week in your area. Ask for their advice, feature their leaders as speakers, and thank them for their help during your events and in your NCVRW publicity.

Business or Professional Associations

Businesses often belong to umbrella organizations that promote their work and their interests in the community. You can form partnerships with your local Chamber of Commerce; Better Business Bureau; associations for department or grocery stores, news media, telecommunications or insurance companies; professional associations for attorneys, human resource specialists, or engineers; or unions representing workers in a wide range of fields. Contact officials from these organizations, suggest setting up an NCVRW partnership, and invite them to sponsor and help plan your NCVRW observance. Help these organizations reach out to crime victims and set up long-term partnerships to share resources both during and after National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

3 The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*, (Washington, DC: GPO, 1967), xi.

EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Visitors' and Convention Bureaus

Because high-tourism areas have a strong interest in public safety, visitors' and convention bureaus and hotel associations make great NCVRW partners. Contact your local tourism-related agencies, give them information about local crime victim resources, and invite them to help you plan and implement National Crime Victims' Rights Week. You can request advice and resources from their marketing departments, and ask them to distribute public education materials and other information—such as crime prevention tips, lists of local victim assistance agencies, and Web site addresses of national crime victim organizations, such as the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice (www.ovc.gov), and the National Center for Victims of Crime (www.ncvc.org). You can also feature the contributions of these and other victim service organizations in your outreach materials and at your events.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Every community benefits from civic organizations and clubs. Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions Clubs, parent-teacher organizations, professional societies, schools and university alumni, neighborhood and crime watch associations, retirees' groups, ethnic and cultural organizations, and even photography and garden clubs have special skills and constituencies that can make great contributions to National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Work with these groups to plan and host events, boost NCVRW publicity, distribute resource materials, and involve their members as volunteers. Make a special effort to involve representatives of underserved communities (e.g., victims with disabilities, seniors, ethnic communities) that may need information about crime victims' rights and services. Ask these groups to share volunteers, translators (if appropriate), and guidance to ensure that your NCVRW events include the entire community.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

The mission of community development agencies is to improve the quality of life and help plan community land use, improve neighborhoods and the environment, and help stakeholders work together toward common goals. Planners have a strong interest in reducing crime, which damages community development, and they know the community leaders who can best mobilize their local activists. Ask your community development agency to suggest potential partners for your National Crime Victims' Rights Week planning, and then continue to work with these leaders throughout the year.

FAITH COMMUNITIES

Faith communities have strong commitments to social justice, protecting their communities, and helping those who have been harmed. You can seek out clergy members and lay leaders from churches, synagogues, mosques, and religious service organizations (e.g., American Friends Service Committee, B'Nai B'rith, or the Knights of Columbus) to join your NCVRW preparations. Make a list of local faith communities, and find out how crime affects their members and what kinds of help they need. Do they know victims or leaders you can honor at your NCVRW ceremonies? Ask for their help to publicize your events and to provide speakers and volunteers.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Victim service agencies form a wide range of partnerships with government agencies to promote National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Many victim service providers work in government agencies such as police departments, prosecutors' offices, and domestic violence agencies, and can use the outreach capacities of these agencies for their NCVRW publicity. Other potential government partners include libraries, agencies for youth and seniors, commissions for women, and ethnic community liaison offices that can publicize events and contribute resources and volunteers. Agencies from different levels of government—local, state, and national—can join forces to plan National Crime Vic-

tims' Rights Week and then collaborate on other projects throughout the year.

Agencies Serving Seniors and Persons with Disabilities

Seniors and persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to crime. Both groups may need caregivers to help with activities of daily living and may have put their finances in the control of relatives or other guardians. Seniors and persons with disabilities are often victimized by scams and fraud, theft, and physical assaults. They can benefit greatly from knowing their rights and where to seek services if they are victimized. You can partner with agencies for persons with disabilities, senior centers, adult protective services, area agencies on aging, university elder-education programs, and consumer protection agencies in your city, county, or state. With these agencies, you can enlist volunteers to staff events and spread the word about National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Community Liaison Offices

Many cities, counties, and states have offices that serve as liaisons to various ethnic communities. These offices work with these communities' organizations and leaders to ensure adequate access to government services for their members. These offices can share information about criminal justice procedures and reduce fear about reporting crime—a common problem among recent immigrants. National Crime Victims' Rights Week offers a perfect occasion to bring criminal justice officials into these communities and to let people know that crime victims (whether they are citizens or not) have rights and can find services when crime occurs.

Libraries

Public libraries serve as civic centers where people of all ages do research, hold meetings, and connect with their communities. You can work with library staff to display NCVRW posters, announcements, or multimedia displays on crime victims' rights or victim assistance. Libraries can also host forums and educational events and often have meeting

space where you could plan or hold local NCVRW events. Libraries can also use their links to other local government communications networks to share NCVRW information with colleagues in all government agencies.

Public Officials

Elected officials play a key role in NCVRW observances throughout the nation. They issue proclamations and news releases, speak at ceremonies, and convey the importance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week to their constituents. You can work with the policy and communications staffs of officials at all levels of government to ensure their fullest possible participation in your events. Research your officials' records on crime victims' rights, contact their offices, and thank them for all they have done for crime victims (or share information about how they can help). Invite them to participate in NCVRW events, honor them publicly, and ask them to urge all their colleagues to support victims throughout the year.

Schools

Working with schools (both staff and students) can help bring NCVRW messages to children, parents, teachers, administrators, and neighborhoods throughout the school system. You can involve students through poster, art, essay, and public speaking contests, and honor the winners at NCVRW ceremonies. Students can launch youth-centered outreach campaigns (using school media and art department resources); schools can hold assemblies, forums, sociodramas, debates, and plays on student-selected NCVRW issues to educate students and adults about the reasons for National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Like other citizens, victims of crime in the military have a set of rights, which includes the right to be treated with fairness and respect, to be notified of court proceedings, to be present at proceedings related to the offense, to information about the case, and to receive available restitution. In recent years, many military agencies have stepped up their efforts

EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

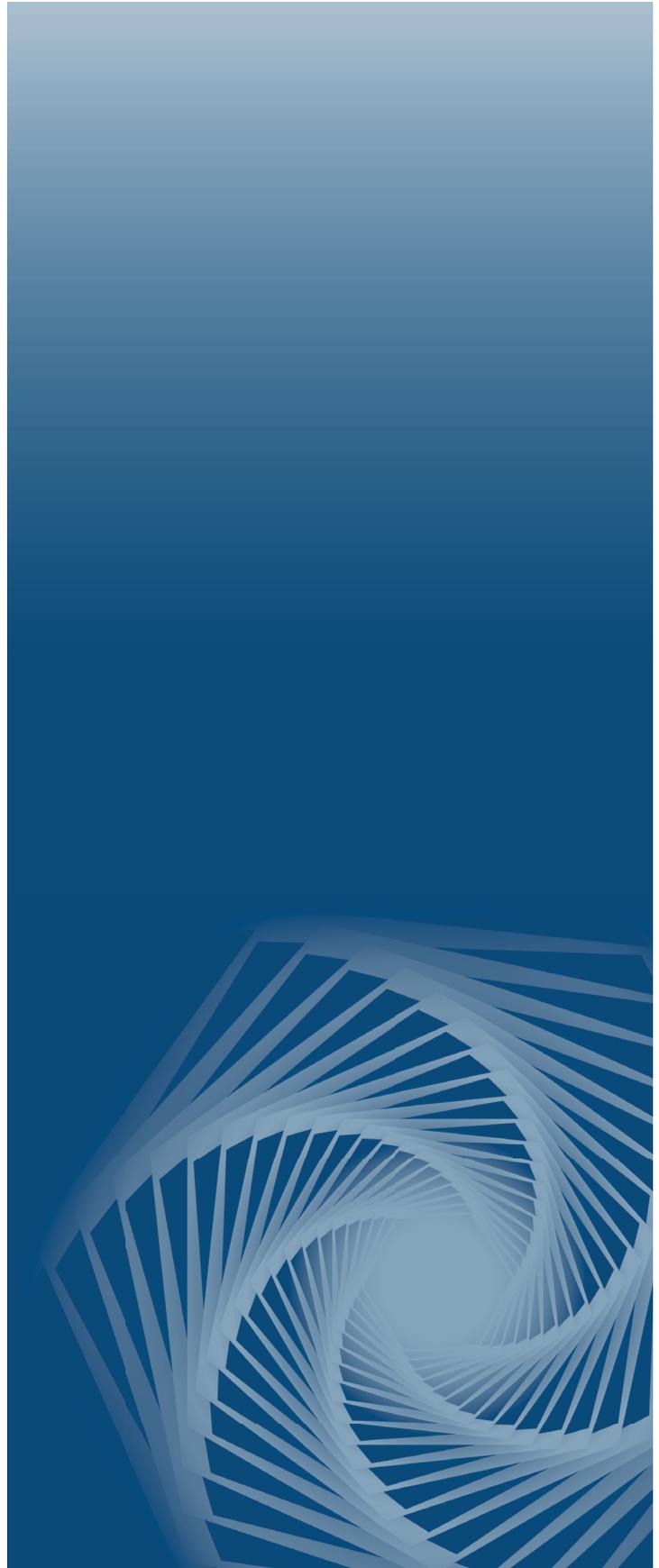
to ensure that these rights are enforced. You can work with military communications officers to promote National Crime Victims' Rights Week in military media and print communications and to hold events that honor outstanding military leadership in advancing victims' rights.

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

Native American Tribes and Alaska Natives are victims of unusually high levels of crime, and authorities struggle to cover the 55 million acres of Indian Territory. A recent federal law, the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, has committed the U.S. Department of Justice to improve coordination with Tribal justice officials in prosecuting crimes on reservations, and provides resources for better overall cooperation between Tribal, state, and federal agencies. Such initiatives create an excellent climate to work with Tribal authorities in promoting National Crime Victims' Rights Week and honoring Native Americans and other leaders who have worked to advance Native American crime victims' rights.

YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations that serve youth make great NCVRW partners because young people are at high risk for being victimized by crime. Youths need to know their rights, how to recognize crime, and where to get help if they are victimized. Potential partners include the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, YMCA and YWCA, Campfire USA, City Year, Junior Achievement, Big Brothers and Big Sisters, International Order of Rainbow for Girls, the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of America, the National Youth Leadership Council, DeMolay International, and faith-based youth organizations. You can also partner with youth leagues, parent-teacher organizations, and local mentoring programs to publicize and hold NCVRW events. ♦



Through special events, communities attract wide audiences, share information, and build strong support for crime victims' rights. Arts festivals, rallies, information fairs, sports events, memorial displays, and concerts can uplift people's spirits, build excitement, and inspire groups from different backgrounds to support a common goal. Every year, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), in conjunction with the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, supports such events through its Community Awareness 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 2011 events—which includes brief summaries of Community Awareness Projects and other event ideas from communities around the country—to plan your own event. For more CAP project descriptions from prior years, visit <http://cap.navaa.org>.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week Special Events

Art Exhibits

Butterfly Releases

Candlelight Vigils

Clothesline Projects

Commemorative Displays

- Commemorative Quilts
- Empty Shoes Displays
- Memorial Displays
- Silhouette Displays

Concerts

Denim Day

Dramatic Presentations

Educational Forums

Information and Resource Fairs

Initiative Announcements

Media Outreach

Mock Trials

Rallies

Social Media

Theater Advertisements

Tree Plantings

Walk/Run Events

Youth Events

- Art, Poetry, and Essay Contests
- Poster Contests

ART EXHIBITS

Through art, victims of crime find a unique medium to express their pain, anger, and suffering—to search for peace, find hope, and begin recovery. In Kansas City, Missouri, the Johnson County District Attorney's Office hosted an exhibit of art by crime victims and advocates; a local artist presented a demonstration, and an art therapist spoke at the event. Student art from a poster contest held by the Cherokee Domestic Violence Task Force, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, and Families of Cherokee United in Service in Canton, Georgia, was displayed in a public location as part of an NCVRW public awareness campaign. In Yonkers, New York, Victim Assistance Services, Westchester Community Opportunity Program held its fifth annual Victim Assistance Services Survivor Art Show.

BUTTERFLY RELEASES

During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, many community organizers plan butterfly releases to symbolize the metamorphosis from victim to survivor. The San Diego district attorney and the county sheriff released 100 butterflies in honor of local crime victims. Wings of Hope donated the butterflies to serve as a "silent but strong symbol of the meaning of National Crime Victims' Rights Week." In Fort Myers, Florida, an NCVRW event at the Kate Bryson Memorial Walk included a butterfly release in memory of crime victims. Residents in Ocala, Florida, joined the Ocala Police Department to kick off the week with a mayoral proclamation as well as a day of festivities, walks, and a butterfly release.

CANDLELIGHT VIGILS

At candlelight vigils throughout the nation, communities gathered in silent, solemn unity to remember crime victims who have died and to honor those who remain. To commemorate victims of alcohol-related vehicular deaths, Mothers Against Drunk Driving sponsored a candlelight vigil in downtown Denver, Colorado. This event launched National Crime Victims' Rights Week for Colorado and called to mind the 158 people killed by drunk drivers in Colorado in 2009. In South Bend, Indiana, the Family Justice Center of St. Joseph County hosted a candlelight vigil and "Take Back the Night" event emceed by local celebrities. In Orleans County, New York, crime victims, survivors, and service providers gathered at the county courthouse candlelight vigil to honor the courage of crime victims and their families.

CLOTHESLINE PROJECTS

To build awareness of domestic violence and other crimes, many communities display T-shirts designed by victims to express their pain and draw strength from community support. Victims and advocates in Jefferson County, Colorado, designed T-shirts that were displayed during the annual Courage Walk event, held to honor the strength and courage of crime victims and those who have lost loved ones to violence. In Anderson, South Carolina, domestic violence victims designed T-shirts—color-coded by type of abuse—that were displayed at a community open house sponsored by Foothills Alliance. In Lafayette, Louisiana, Faith House worked with local sexual assault programs and the Sheriff's Office on the "Survivor Shirt Story," an exhibit of more than 100 T-shirts.

COMMEMORATIVE DISPLAYS

Throughout the nation, communities display commemorative quilts, memorial walls, personalized tiles, silhouettes, empty place and shoe exhibits, and photo montages to raise public awareness of crime and help victims heal and recover.

Commemorative Quilts

Since 1994, law enforcement professionals, victims, and service providers in Fresno, California, have been gathering patches for the community's crime victim remembrance quilt. This year, they unveiled the 16th Annual Victims' Memorial quilt with 400 pieces commemorating lives that have been cut short by crime. In Hanford, California, survivors created more than 18 decorative quilts to serve as a reminder of the number of people who had fallen victim to violent crime in Kings County. NCVRW events in Tulare County,

Using the Theme DVD for Maximum Impact

Victim Services Interagency Council of North Carolina

"Every victim has a lesson to teach us as victim service providers. Those voices, those messages, those legacies are forever a part of us."

—William Petty, 2011 Theme DVD

The Victim Services Interagency Council of North Carolina (IAC), a Community Awareness Project grantee, showcased the 2011 theme DVD in its moving Crime Victims' Rights Week Ceremony at the Wake County Commons Building on April 12, 2011, in Raleigh, North Carolina. The event included a keynote speech by Sharon D'Eusanio—the former deputy director for the Division of Victim Services and Criminal Justice Programs for the Office of the Florida Attorney General—who was blinded as a result of a violent crime in 1980. The ceremony also featured the 2011 theme DVD, modified to include photos of local homicide victims and messages of love, remembrance, and hope from their friends and families. The enhanced theme DVD, which ran 20 minutes, inspired the audience, consoled the victims' loved ones, and underscored the importance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The DVD was the "highlight of the ceremony," said Elizabeth Wexler, director of the North Carolina Victim Assistance Network, which helped coordinate the event.

IAC recruited a video editing company to integrate the photos and messages, and add music into the DVD. The result was a powerfully touching video that flowed smoothly and was consistent with the original theme DVD.

California, featured several memorial quilts, reminding the victims' families that they are neither forgotten nor alone.

Empty Shoes Displays

Empty shoes displays are poignant, visual reminders of marginalized, silenced victims. At its 2011 NCVRW Walk in Berks County, Pennsylvania, Years of Tears displayed the shoes of local homicide victims. At a mall in Albert Lea, Minnesota, the Freeborn County Crime Victim's Crisis Center presented a display of shoes labeled with the type of victimization each pair represented. In honor of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, the Yavapai County, Arizona, district attorney's office set up a display of shoes representing victims of crime.

Memorial Displays

In Atlanta, Georgia, the Crime Victims Advocacy Council sponsored its 21st Annual Memorial Service where the memorial wall for homicide victims from 1991 to 2010 was displayed. A memorial wall in Dover, Delaware, displayed letters, poems, and artwork submitted by victims, survivors, family members, and friends. Johnson City, New York, also displayed a homicide memorial wall to commemorate local victims.

Silhouette Displays

Silhouette displays remind the community of lives lost or forever changed through victimization. In Kent, Ohio, the city town hall hosted a victim silhouette display depicting victims of seven types of victimization: child abuse, elder abuse, human trafficking, drunken driving, sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking. The Milwaukee, Wisconsin, County Courthouse lined its walls with silhouettes of victims of crime along with their full names and ages. In Norfolk, Virginia, the Commonwealth Attorney's Victim Witness Assistance Program displayed ten "Silent Witness" silhouettes and promoted the event with newspaper and television announcements.

CONCERTS

Musical events can attract enthusiastic crowds and share powerful NCVRW messages. Jams for Justice in Austin, Texas, hosted its annual benefit concert, which drew many members of the media and helped raise awareness about crime victims and their rights. In Vero Beach, Florida, the Vero Sings for Victims concert, featuring local talent, raised funds to help victims of violent crimes.

DENIM DAY

Denim Day, which began after a 1999 Italian Supreme Court decision that found a rapist innocent because the victim had been wearing fitted jeans, has become an international form of protest against sexual assault. The California Victim Compensation Program hosted a Denim Day clothing drive to gather much-needed supplies for victims of sexual violence and raise awareness of sexual assault and National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Hands of Hope Resource Center in Morrison County, Minnesota, held its fifth annual Denim Day to raise awareness about sexual assault.

DRAMATIC PRESENTATIONS

In Brooklyn, New York, the Office of the Kings County District Attorney—in conjunction with Safe Horizon, the Brooklyn Community Pride Center, and the Brooklyn Borough President's Office—hosted a "Voice Out" program to recognize the strength and celebrate the voices of Brooklyn citizens who have been victims of violent crime. The event also featured a performance by students from LaGuardia Arts—the New York City School for the Performing Arts—of "They Are Here," an original composition in the words of survivors of violent crime taken from their victim impact statements in court.

EDUCATIONAL FORUMS

In Harford County, Maryland, the State Attorney General hosted an open panel forum to discuss community crime and victimization and to offer survivors a platform for closure and healing. The panel included the State's Attorney for Harford County; representatives from the Maryland

IDEAS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, the Maryland Division of Parole and Probation, and the Maryland State Police; and a victim of crime. Crime Victim Care of Allen County, Indiana, held a forum discussion on human trafficking—a crime that victimizes more than 200,000 in the United States alone—and its effects on society.

INFORMATION AND RESOURCE FAIRS

The FBI Citizens' Academy Alumni Association of Illinois hosted a victim services resource fair—combined with a victim's recovery conference, a health and wellness fair, and an NCVRW Walk/Run/Roll to raise awareness of crime victims' rights and the services available to crime victims throughout the 84 counties it serves. The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services held regional open houses at five different sites throughout the state to share the work of the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Community Services with the public.

INITIATIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Crime Victims' Rights Week presents a unique opportunity to focus widespread attention on improving services to victims and survivors. Political leaders and institutions use this week to present programs, legislation, and directives that will advance the field. Ohio Attorney General Mike DeWine voiced public determination to fight bullying by holding a "bullying summit" and to increase his office's efforts to tackle cyber safety. New York City's Deputy Mayor for Legal Affairs Carol Robles-Roman announced the second phase of a vigorous New York City anti-human trafficking mission titled "Let's Call an End to Human Trafficking."

MEDIA OUTREACH

This year, organizations used a wide range of media to advance their NCVRW outreach. Santa Barbara County, California, hosted a networking event for media personnel, victim advocates, and law enforcement professionals. The Washington Coalition of Crime Victim Advocates in Tumwater launched a campaign to distribute 7,500 bumper

stickers, coupled with PSAs and media releases. Heartford House in Lafayette, Indiana, promoted NCVRW through billboard and television ad campaigns. The Vanderburgh County, Indiana, prosecutor's office used radio, television, billboard, and bus bench and shelter ads to raise awareness of their efforts to reduce victimization.

MOCK TRIALS

Organizations and communities sometimes present mock trials during National Crime Victims' Rights Week to give the public firsthand experience of how trials actually work. In Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, Speak Out and the Victim Resource Center launched National Crime Victims' Rights Week with a mock sexual assault trial where lawyers, law students, and the public could watch an assault trial unfold.

RALLIES

California activists and victim service providers gathered at the capitol in Sacramento to remember those lost to violence and to remind lawmakers about the need for services and fairness for victims of crime. In Jackson, Mississippi, family members and survivors came together to advocate for victims' rights legislation and victim services. Hundreds gathered in Orange County, California, for a rally, luncheon, and flower ceremony in tribute of local victims of crime. Guest speakers reminded the survivors, victims, law enforcement, and service providers at the event that they must carry the banner of justice for those without a voice.

SOCIAL MEDIA

In 2011, communities heightened their efforts to reach out through social media. The Iowa Attorney General's Crime Victim Assistance Division supplemented its standard outreach—such as advertising in newspapers that reach the Hispanic, African American, Bosnian American, and Filipino American communities—with Facebook campaigns to reach young adults. Victims for Justice in Anchorage, Alaska, added a Facebook fan page to its outreach, which also included radio talk shows, direct mail invitations, and

e-mail invitations. The Collins Center of Harrisonburg, Virginia, presented Feats of Feet, an online digital media campaign featuring photos of victims' feet with brief summaries of their stories. Organizations posted more than 100 NCVRW videos on Facebook and YouTube, including a photo montage by the Minnesota Alliance on Crime showing images of victims, survivors, and advocates, each holding a placard with a message about victimization.

THEATER ADVERTISEMENTS

Cinema offers a powerful medium for educating people and reaching a large audience. At Boise State University in Idaho, on-campus organizations organized a conference on domestic violence and victimization. Feminist author and filmmaker Jean Kilbourne discussed cinematic depictions of women that often lead to higher rates of domestic violence. In East Haven, Connecticut, MADD placed ads on movie screens in 15 theaters and digital television ads in ten gas stations throughout the state. Napa Valley College in California was one of many universities to show *Heaven's Rain*, a film about how former Oklahoma Senator Brooks Douglas coped with the murder of his parents and the attempted murder of his sister when he was a child.

TREE PLANTINGS

Many survivors find peace and strength by planting a tree in memory of a loved one who has died as a result of crime. "Planting a tree signifies new life, rebirth, and healing in the face of a loss," said Governor Bill Haslam at the opening NCVRW ceremony in Tennessee, where communities state-wide held NCVRW tree-planting ceremonies to recognize all crime victims. In Merced County, California, the mother of homicide victim Chandra Levy joined other family members of victims for a ribbon ceremony. Each family member placed a green ribbon around a tree that had been planted in honor of their loved one.

WALK/RUN EVENTS

In Jefferson County, Colorado, victim advocates working with the sheriff's office organized events to raise funds for

service providers and increase awareness about the needs of victims. Their annual Courage Walk kicked off the state's National Crime Victims' Rights Week observances. In Knoxville, Tennessee, HOPE organized a remembrance walk bringing together survivors and victims. The walk, which took place on the riverfront, gave voice to victims silenced by crime. Each year, George Mason University in Virginia mobilizes student talent to present an NCVRW awareness campaign that includes a run/walk, a candlelight vigil, and high-energy events to attract youth and educate them on crime prevention and the effects of crime.

YOUTH EVENTS

In California, Walnut Avenue Women's Center in Santa Cruz hosted an event to educate youth on recognizing and protecting themselves against cyber-bullying. In York, Pennsylvania, the YMCA hosted an educational program on alternatives to violence, presented by a youth-led performance group. Throughout Texas, the Texas Youth Commission held a range of events—such as flower plantings, balloon releases, and the annual Victim Impact Panel at Giddings State School—to honor victims and remind young offenders of the impact of their crimes.

Art, Poetry, and Essay Contests

Students in the Travis County, Texas, school district wrote and presented essays on victimization during the NCVRW ceremony and remembrance day. In Staten Island, New York, the winners of student art and writing contests received awards at the 17th annual NCVRW candlelight vigil, sponsored by the Richmond County District Attorney's Office and Safe Horizon.

Poster Contests

The Arapahoe County, Colorado, Sheriff's Department held an NCVRW poster contest for local students and displayed the winning posters in the Department's headquarters. In Queens, New York, the district attorney held a poster contest, won by fifth graders at Public School 106, with the theme "helping victims reshape the future and

IDEAS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

mend broken hearts.” Also, in Pomeroy, Ohio, fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students created posters to depict what the world would look like without crime victims. ♦



Each year, the *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* offers an array of professionally developed, original artwork to draw attention to your community's NCVRW observance and unite it with public outreach efforts across the country. With space to add your local contact information, the 2012 Resource Guide Artwork is the perfect complement to your own materials and can be used throughout the year to raise public awareness of crime victims' rights and services.

2012 NCVRW ARTWORK ELEMENTS

This year's artwork reflects the 2012 NCVRW theme, "Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim," capturing the spirit, insight, and resolve needed to reach all victims of crime, with theme colors in shades of blue, generous white space, and black. (See "A Printing Primer" on page three.) The fonts used in the artwork include **Hypatia Sans Pro** and **Myriad Pro**, and the body text font is **Garamond**. With the exception of the large and small theme posters, all hard-copy artwork in the mailed version of the Resource Guide is 8½" x 11" with a ¼" margin. You can make copies of the artwork on home or office printers using the CD-ROM (enclosed in mailed copies of the *2012 NCVRW Resource Guide*) 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 CMYK colors.

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" and select the desired file from the CD-ROM. To type on top of the image, select the image, go to "format > text wrapping > 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 (CS5.5).** Adobe Illustrator and InDesign are professional design and layout programs, respectively, used by graphic designers, publishers, and print shops. InDesign CS5.5 files, as well as the Illustrator CS5.5 images needed to reproduce this year's artwork, are available in the Resource Guide Artwork folder on the CD-ROM. Creative Suite files are available in spot colors as well as black and white.

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 2012 NCVRW Resource Guide artwork is available for free download at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2012.

RESOURCE GUIDE ARTWORK CONTENTS

- ♦ **2012 NCVRW Theme Poster.** A smaller variation of the 2012 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 giveaways are popular ways for participants at your events to demonstrate their support of crime victims' rights.
- ♦ **Bookmarks.** Mix and match these bookmark designs front to back to meet your outreach needs. On some designs, space is available to add local contact information. A heavy paper stock, such as 80-pound cover stock, is recommended for these pieces.
- ♦ **Ribbon cards.** To make ribbons for these cards, cut two eight-inch strands of blue and white 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 the look of 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). *Now with space for local contact information!*
- ♦ **Public Awareness Posters.** The 2012 NCVRW Resource Guide features six new public awareness posters, which you can personalize with local contact information for use throughout the year:
 - » "Make Your Rights a Reality."—names crime victims' rights and the role victim service providers play in securing them.
 - » "Don't Stand By, Stand Up."—describes bullying behaviors and promotes taking a stand against bullies.
 - » "Courage, Strength, Respect."—encourages young men to use their strength to speak up about crime.
 - » "Make Your Rights a Reality." (translated into Spanish)
 - » "Don't Stand By, Stand Up." (translated into Spanish)
 - » "Courage, Strength, Respect." (translated into Spanish)

JOIN FORCES

Foster relationships and get the help you need to produce memorable 2012 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.

2012 THEME COLORS

Blue: PMS 541C

Comparable colors:

- ◆ C=100, M=58, Y=9, K=42
- ◆ R=19, G=71, B=125
- ◆ HTML #13477D

Black: PMS Black

Comparable colors:

- ◆ C=0, M=0, Y=0, K=100
- ◆ R=3, G=0, B=0
- ◆ HTML #000000 ◆

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 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 color 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 the greatest color consistency when printing or reproducing artwork, use the color system in which the artwork was created.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week offers a great opportunity to inform the public about the history and goals of the victims' rights movement. This year's theme—"Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim"—evokes our hopes for the future and a "vision" most people know little about. By working with the media, you can increase concern for crime victims and support for advancing their rights.

REACHING OUT TO THE MEDIA

Traditional media—television, radio, and newspapers—can reach a massive audience. By working with reporters, producers, and editors throughout the year, you can boost the impact of your NCVRW awareness activities and other outreach efforts. If you don't have regular contact with the media, now is a great time to start. You might check your local newspapers and watch local news to find out who covers crime and the criminal justice system. Make a list of these reporters, and regularly update that list.

You can build your list through Internet research—checking media Web sites (e.g., www.nytimes.com or www.nbcwashington.com) or doing Google or Yahoo searches for "crime reporter" or "justice reporter" and your area. Or simply check the phone book and call the media outlet to ask who covers crime. Libraries can provide further information through media directories such as *Bacon's Media Directory* (published by Cision) and the Vocus online directory (www.vocus.com) that list the latest information about producers and reporters who cover crime. Then at a time when reporters are not on deadline (usually in the morning), you can call them, introduce yourself, and tell them what you think might interest them about your work.

If your agency is holding a newsworthy event, alert your local reporters by phone or an e-mailed media alert. Offer yourself as a resource, especially when you have human interest stories they may want to write about. Do you know a resilient victim who has helped change laws or helped other victims overcome crime-related obstacles? Let local report-

ers know. If reporters contact you, respond immediately, providing them with the information and resources they need. The next time they want to write a crime- or justice-related article, they will remember you.

USING SOCIAL MEDIA

Don't forget about the power of social media to grow your audience. You can find out if there are bloggers in your area who write about crime. Common blog search engines include Technorati (www.technorati.com), Google blog search (www.google.com/blogsearch), and Blog Search Engine (www.blogsearchengine.com). If you find a blog about an issue affecting your area, you can leave a compliment or informational comment, with a link to your Web site, and see how people respond. If you use Facebook and Twitter, you can also post items about events or issues you want to publicize. Your Facebook friends and Twitter followers will share the information with their communities, who often include reporters, producers, and editors looking for stories and feature items. You can also follow reporters on Twitter and Facebook to see what issues particularly interest them.

SAMPLE NEWS RELEASE

You can use the sample news release in this section to help write your own NCVRW releases. The sample release announces National Crime Victims' Rights Week, explains the theme, quotes an official, and urges your local audience to help observe the week. If your event honors victims, advocates, or allied professionals—or focuses on specific crimes—be sure to send your releases and advisories to organizations that represent those groups or interests.

Send out your NCVRW release at **least 10 days** before your event. You can use that lead time to follow up with reporters and partner organizations, find spokespersons, answer questions, and create your fact sheets and media kits to have available at the event. Be sure that your media kits include information on your organization, your leadership, and your work on issues that may interest local reporters.

MEDIA ADVISORIES

You can use media advisories to alert reporters about newsworthy events they might want to attend during National Crime Victims' Rights Week. E-mail these advisories to your media list, and ask your partners to do the same. Media advisories list the “who,” “what,” “when,” “why,” and “where” of the event. After you have sent them out, call the local reporters you think are most influential, and make strategic follow-up calls to local television producers about your event. Before sending out a media advisory, make sure you have assembled information about National Crime Victims' Rights Week, your organization, and your event that you can share quickly with reporters, partners, and your organization's constituents.

FACT SHEETS

Fact sheets are a key component of media kits, which are information packets that organizations prepare for press conferences and other media events. Media kits typically include background information on the organization's mission and history, bios of organization leaders, past press coverage, press releases related to the purpose of the event, and fact sheets about the issue that is the focus of the event, as well as contact information for media staff. An NCVRW fact sheet might include information about the victims' rights movement, the vision of its founders, the decades-long struggle for rights and services for victims, and the current state of victims' rights. It may also include information about your organization, its history, and the services you offer. The *2012 NCVRW Resource Guide* includes a wealth of information you can draw on in preparing your fact sheets: “Section 5: Landmarks in the History of Victims' Rights and Services” and the “Section 6: Statistical Overviews,” which present snapshots of the latest studies on 21 crime topics. In preparing your fact sheets, check the latest crime trends in your area, and arrange the information accordingly. Are gangs a problem in your community? Then focus on crimes against youth. Reporters appreciate you doing the groundwork for them, and these efforts may generate inquires and publicity for your organization.

SAMPLE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Many media outlets offer free air time for public service announcements (PSAs) to publicize events of interest to the community. Radio stations, in particular, may have significant amounts of time to fill and may be receptive to a request to air your NCVRW PSA. This section includes three sample scripts—for a 15-second, 30-second, and 60-second PSA—on National Crime Victims' Rights Week. You can create your own PSA spot or work with your local stations to produce an announcement about National Crime Victims' Rights Week and your organization's contributions to the community. Be sure to include your organization's name, phone number, and Web site address in your public service announcement so that viewers and listeners can contact you. To increase the likelihood that your local media will air your PSA, contact them *at least two months* before National Crime Victims' Rights Week (early February, at the latest). Talk to the producer, explain why the week is so important, and mention that you have already prepared PSAs about the week. When you send your script or PSA to your local reporters or television stations, include a cover letter with your contact information and the reasons why National Crime Victims' Rights Week is important for your community.

NEW! LETTER TO THE EDITOR

By writing a letter to the editor of your local newspaper, you can increase awareness about National Crime Victims' Rights Week. You can use one of two approaches in preparing your letter. First, letters to the editor usually react to recent articles or editorials in the publication. You can scan your newspaper for recent articles about crimes and local crime trends, and then write a letter showing how these crimes relate to the purpose of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Or you can ask your local district attorney or other law enforcement official to write a letter explaining the importance of the observance. Some local newspapers print such letters as a public service and a courtesy to the officials.

SAMPLE OP-ED COLUMN

Publishing an opinion piece (op-ed) in a newspaper can also help inform your community about the importance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Choose a topic that generates interest and concern in your community. Has a home repair scam artist stolen money from older home owners, or have fraudulent work-at-home schemes caused even more hardship for unemployed local residents? Have local students been badly hurt by bullying? Or have gangs increased crime and fear in your community? By exploring the goals of National Crime Victims' Rights Week within the context of your community, you can build awareness and support for the observance.

SOCIAL MEDIA STATUS UPDATES

You can post the status updates included in this section on your Facebook page or send them out as tweets on Twitter. Each status update is a brief point of information related to victimization, crime, or National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Because they are all 140 characters or fewer, you do not need to edit them to send them out on Twitter. You can also write your own status updates, particularly to alert your audience about your local events.

OTHER OUTREACH TIPS

- ♦ Contact editors, producers, or station managers by phone, e-mail, or mail **two months in advance** of National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- ♦ Recruit experts and spokespersons from your organization or community to be available to answer reporters' questions or to give speeches during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year.
- ♦ Find issues that might interest local media, and if you know victims who are ready and willing to speak to the media about the impact of crime on them, ask them to be available during National Crime Victims' Rights Week.
- ♦ Ask your local officials to issue NCVRW proclamations, speak at your events, and send a letter to the editor of your local paper about National Crime

Victims' Rights Week. Thank them for their contributions, and publicize them in your news release and outreach materials.

- ♦ After your NCVRW events, send high-quality video¹ or high-resolution digital images² to your local television stations or newspapers (with your contact information and cell phone number, if possible). Then if they need to fill a few minutes on their broadcasts or in their news pages, they can use your video or photos. ♦

-
- 1 Check with your local station for their requirements, which vary widely, depending on the station's equipment.
 - 2 Digital images should have a minimum of 300 pixels per inch. For example, if the image is to be printed 2 x 3 inches, then your digital image has to be a minimum of 600 x 900 pixels. Note that it is possible to "downsize" digital photos but not enlarge them. So when in doubt, inquire about your media outlet's requirements—or send a larger image.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

[Date]

CONTACT: [Name/Title/Agency]

[Phone number]

[E-mail]

[Your City] Advocates “Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim” 2012 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week

[City/State]—April 22, 2012, begins National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, a time to honor crime victims and our nation’s progress in advancing their rights. This year’s theme—*Extending the Vision: Reaching Every Victim*—celebrates the vision behind that progress and the ideal of serving all victims of crime.

The vision that launched the victims’ rights movement emerged more than 30 years ago. Then—as now—crime victims endured physical and emotional wounds, costly financial burdens, an often hostile criminal justice system, and an alarming public tendency to blame them for the crimes against them. Victims were often excluded from courtrooms, disrespected by officials, and afforded few rights. They began organizing to confront these challenges and to promote fair, compassionate, and respectful responses to victims of crime.

Since the 1980s, the nation has made dramatic progress in securing rights, protections, and services for victims of crime. Every state has enacted victims’ rights laws, and 32 states have constitutional victims’ rights amendments. All states have victim compensation funds, and more than 10,000 victim service agencies have been established throughout the country. The Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, supports a range of programs for crime victims, and seeks to extend those services to those who are underserved.

Yet there is still so much to do. Victims’ rights are not universal and are often not enforced. Only a fraction of victims receive crime victim compensation, which is usually limited to victims of violent crime. More than 50 percent of crimes are not reported, and fewer than 20 percent of victims receive needed services. The victim services system is fragmented and uncoordinated, and agencies are struggling to keep their doors open in the face of budget cuts.

Yet victim advocates have not lost their resolve. “Our commitment to ‘extend the vision’ and ‘reach every victim’ will overcome every challenge that confronts us now,” said Joye E. Frost, Acting Director, Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice. “The vision, determination, and passion for justice that inspired our history will help us transform the future for every victim of crime.”

National Crime Victims’ Rights Week will begin in Washington, DC, at the Department of Justice’s annual Attorney General’s National Crime Victims’ Service Awards Ceremony, April 20, 2012, 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 22–April 28. These activities will include [list examples and attach a summary of main events to the news release].

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, www.crimevictims.gov. ♦

15-SECOND PSA

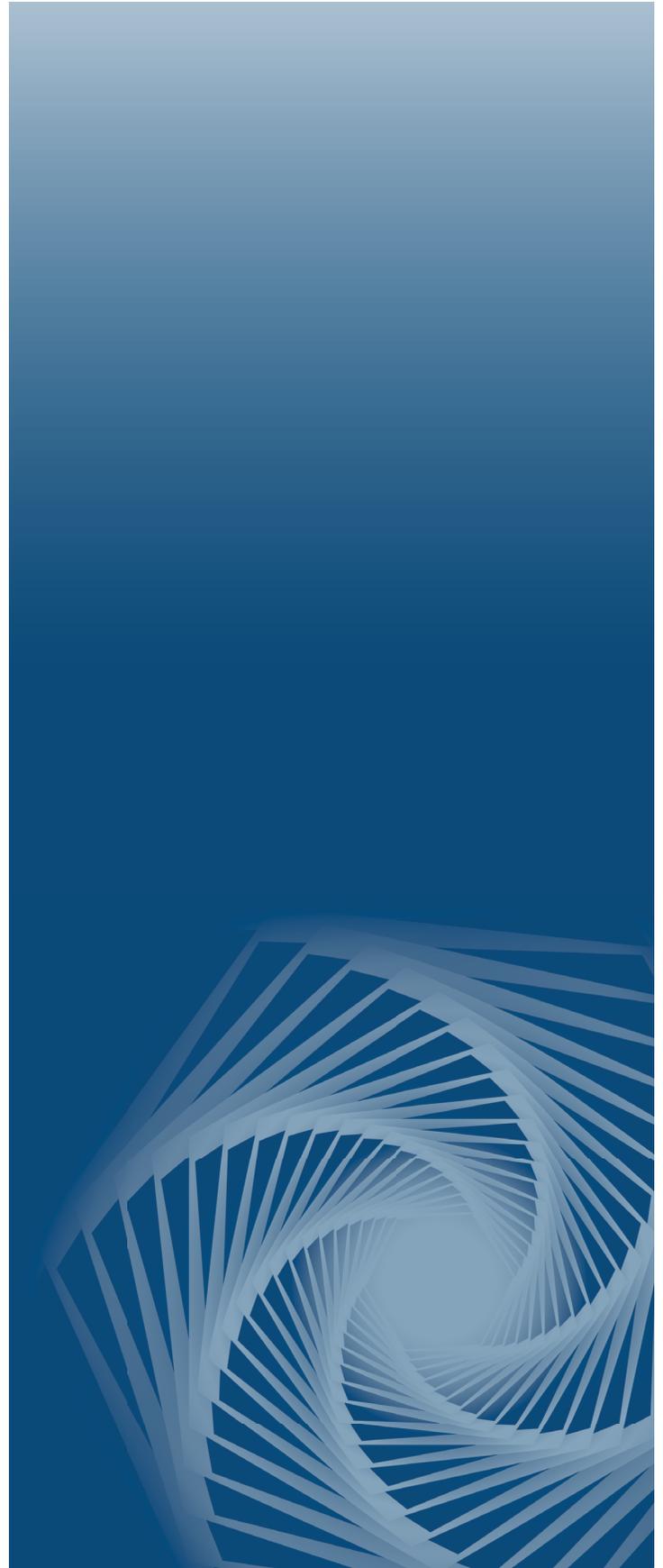
Every year, millions of innocent people become victims of crime. They deserve our understanding, compassion, and respect. This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to reach out to victims and help them rebuild their lives. To find out what you can do, call [agency name, number, URL] or visit www.ncvc.org.

30-SECOND PSA

Every year, millions of innocent people become victims of crime. They deserve our understanding, compassion, and respect. April 22–28 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to reach out to victims and help them rebuild their lives. Last year, there were almost 19 million crimes in our country. All of those victims need our support. To find out what you can do, call [agency name, number, URL] or visit www.ncvc.org.

60-SECOND PSA

Every year, millions of innocent people become victims of crime. They deserve our understanding, compassion, and respect. April 22–28 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to reach out to victims and help them rebuild their lives. Last year, there were almost 19 million crimes in our country. All of those victims need our support. And you can help. You can volunteer at a shelter, donate to a victim service agency, or attend a National Crime Victims' Rights Week event. To find out more, call [agency name, number, URL] or visit www.ncvc.org. ♦



LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Letters to the editor usually respond to a previous article in a printed periodical (e.g., newspaper, magazine). The goal is to persuade the public to accept the letter writer's viewpoint on a specific subject. Your letter might mention a recent article about a crime in your community and show how the impact of this crime demonstrates the importance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The following sample letter compliments the newspaper for a recent feature article (fictitiously published on 03/08/2012) on a crime victim whose struggles show the importance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Another approach you can use is to ask a local law enforcement official (e.g., the district attorney or state attorney general) to write a letter to the editor about the importance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. You can write a draft letter for the official's staff, using language from the news release in this section. Newspapers sometimes print such letters as a public service and a courtesy to the official.

Before you write your letter, check your newspaper's submission guidelines. Newspapers often limit letters to 250 to 300 words. Keep your letter short and concise—usually two or three brief paragraphs. Start by stating your viewpoint, include a few sentences to support your argument, and conclude with a summary. When you submit the letter, include your full contact information (name, address, e-mail address, and phone numbers) so the newspaper can contact you if they decide to print your letter.

Most newspapers receive far more letters than they can print. If your newspaper doesn't print your letter, you might consider submitting it to a blog or organizational newsletter. ♦



03/15/2012

“Five Years Later” Struck a Chord

I appreciated your thoughtful feature, “Five Years Later,” (03/08/2012) about the impact of a sexual assault on “Susan,” a local victim. You captured both the horror of the crime and the courage that sustained her throughout a long recovery.

To those of us who work with sexual assault survivors, Susan’s story was sadly familiar. The shocking crime, the intrusiveness of the crime-reporting and forensic examination processes, the shame, the fear, and the sense that life will “never be the same”—all are common to the victims we serve. Susan’s fear that the offender would be released without her knowledge, her conflicts with her employer about taking time to go to court, her problems in paying her medical and counseling bills, and her need for help in devising a safety plan are typical challenges for sexual assault (and other crime) victims. Because crime imposes great burdens on many victims, they need our respect and support.

That is why it’s so appropriate that our nation takes one week, National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, to reflect on our responsibilities to crime victims. During this week (held April 22–28 this year), we ask how well our state victim notification and compensation programs are working, whether a victim’s right to take leave to attend court proceedings is being enforced, and whether safety planning help is readily available. The answers to such questions tell us how well we are doing for victims—and how far we have to go.

Your feature portrayed the plight of crime victims and showed why—as long as there are survivors like Susan—we should take National Crime Victims’ Rights Week very seriously.

Your Name, Title

Your City Rape Crisis Center

Your City, Your State ◆



HOW TO WRITE AN OP-ED

Crime attracts attention, but victims often do not. Television crime programs, local news, and the criminal justice system tend to focus on the crime and the offender—not the victim. Our job is to change that—to convince others that the millions of crimes committed in this country every year affect each of us. By writing an opinion piece for your local newspaper, you can persuade your community that the effort to reach and serve every victim helps everyone.

WHAT ARE OP-EDS?

Op-eds are persuasive essays, written by newspaper columnists or outside contributors, that seek to convince readers to accept a specific viewpoint on a timely issue. Op-eds often appear directly opposite the newspaper's editorial page, and they draw a large readership. By writing an op-ed for your local newspaper or community organization newsletter, you can show that crime victims' rights are everyone's rights. Your op-ed can “*extend the vision*” by showing why “*reaching every victim*,” will improve life in your community.

WHAT MAKES AN EFFECTIVE OP-ED?

Effective op-eds grab readers' attention, provide new information, and generate excitement about a topic that is in the news. Op-eds should be clearly written by someone who understands an issue that your community cares about. Controversial topics make excellent op-ed pieces, and timing is everything. Don't wait even a few days after a great news story to submit your op-ed because by the time the newspaper receives it, your topic may be old news. Your op-ed can also make news by raising an important topic not yet covered by the media. Perhaps your agency has noticed a spike in cases of child abuse or financial fraud. You can write an op-ed suggesting a course of action to prevent or address such crimes. You can also link your op-ed to a specific event (e.g., Women's History Month, Black History Month) or time of year (e.g., the back-to-school or holiday season).

WHAT SHOULD YOU WRITE ABOUT?

What crimes have the greatest impact on your community? Have sexual assaults against women increased? Have

emergency rooms seen more abused children or battered women? Has cyber-bullying increased in local schools? By regularly checking your local newspapers and watching news broadcasts, you can find a topic to write about for National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

WHAT MESSAGE WILL YOU CHOOSE?

Your op-ed will amplify the “vision” underscored by this year's theme. The public needs to “see” crime victims—not ignore them because they fear being victimized themselves. They need to understand the impact of the almost 19 million crimes that were committed in 2010. Many of those victims need medical help, counseling, and funds to recoup their financial losses. Your op-ed may focus on rights (e.g., to notification, to make an impact statement, or to be present in court); services (e.g., counseling or protective services for child abuse victims), or policies and laws (e.g., the importance of changing the statute of limitations on child sexual abuse). Your central message may be that your town needs better laws, services, or policies because a particular crime (e.g., violence against children) has a devastating impact on the lives of many victims.

HOW TO WRITE THE OP-ED

- ♦ **Write a memorable opening:**
Example: “The child's screams and her father's curses echoed down the apartment corridor. The little girl's father was ‘disciplining’ his daughter again.”
- ♦ **State your central argument in the first or second paragraph:**
Example: “The more we learn about the impact of violence against children, the greater our responsibility to do something about it.”
- ♦ **Link your op-ed to National Crime Victims' Right Week:**
Example: “April 22–28 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to renew our commitment to the most vulnerable victims of crime.”

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

Examples:

- » Violence against children is widespread.³
- » Children exposed to even one type of violence are at far greater risk of experiencing other types of violence.⁴
- » We must respond immediately to violence against children and take steps to keep it from recurring.⁵

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

Examples:

- » More than 60 percent of children surveyed have been exposed to violence within the past year, either directly or indirectly.⁶
- » “Child abuse casts a shadow the length of a lifetime.”—Father Herbert A. Ward⁷
- » Experts have found effective therapies for violence-related trauma.⁸

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

Example: “By striving to reach every young victim of violence, we can realize the vision that inspired National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.”

STYLE TIPS

- ♦ 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 neighbor *sexually abused* the child” rather than “the child *was sexually abused* by a neighbor”).
- ♦ Use a personal, conversational tone.
- ♦ Avoid clichés (e.g., “better safe than sorry,” “big as life,” “as luck would have it”) and unfamiliar abbreviations (e.g., SAMHSA rather than the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration).

HOW TO SUBMIT YOUR OP-ED

- ♦ **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).
- ♦ **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.
- ♦ **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 explains the purpose of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and why your issue is important. ♦

3 David Finkelhor et al., *Children’s Exposure to Violence: A Comprehensive National Survey*, (Washington, DC: Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2009), 1, www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227744.pdf (accessed November 4, 2011).

4 David Finkelhor et al., *Polyvictimization: Children’s Exposure to Multiple Types of Violence, Crime, and Abuse*, (Washington, DC: Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), <http://www.ojjdp.gov/publications/PubAbstract.asp?pubi=257485> (accessed November 4, 2011).

5 STRYVE, “Why Prevention Must Be a Priority,” http://www.safeyouth.gov/Pages/Prevention_Priority.aspx (accessed November 4, 2011).

6 Finkelhor, *Children’s Exposure to Violence*, 1.

7 Father Herbert A. Ward served as director of the St. Jude’s Ranch for Children in Nevada from 1970 to 2000.

8 The National Child Traumatic Stress Network, “Treatments that Work,” <http://www.nctsn.org/resources/audiences/parents-caregivers/treatments-that-work> (accessed November 4, 2011).

Victimized Children Need Our Help

“Please help—my mommy is dead,” screamed the six-year-old as he pounded on a neighbor’s door. “Please let us in!” The boy and his three-year-old brother had just watched their mother being beaten to death by her boyfriend, who fled on foot as the children ran for help. This murder, culminating months of intimate partner abuse, left the children without a mother and vulnerable to lifelong emotional damage.

Until recently, too little was known about the numbers of children exposed to such violence. But this nightmarish scene from 2010 in Gulfport, Mississippi, is a symptom of a disturbing national trend. Children’s exposure to violence is “common”; most children (60 percent) surveyed in a recent study (the *National Survey of Children’s Exposure to Violence*) had been exposed to violence in their daily lives during the past year, and more than 1 in 10 reported 5 or more exposures. In the year preceding the study, 1 in 20 children had witnessed someone being shot, 1 in 200 witnessed a murder, and 1 in 50 was sexually assaulted.

Even more ominously, exposure to one form of violence may make a child more vulnerable to other forms. A child who was physically assaulted in the previous year, for example, would be five times as likely also to have been sexually victimized and more than four times as likely to have been maltreated during that period. Nearly two-thirds of directly victimized children reported more than one type of victimization, and more than 10 percent of children had been exposed to five or more forms of violence (e.g., physical assault, sexual abuse, witnessing family or community violence) during the previous year. These numbing figures represent what experts call polyvictimization, one of the most serious threats to the future of our nation’s children.

The impact of multiple victimizations is devastating. Over the course of their lifetimes, these children are more likely than other child victims to experience illness, accidents, family unemployment, substance abuse, and mental illness. Multiple-crime victims show higher levels of distress, including anxiety, depression, anger, and posttraumatic stress disorder. Experts believe that many of these children experience victimization not as a single event but as a chronic condition that can overwhelm their lives. They live in a constant state of siege.

William Kellibrew, IV, of Washington, DC, was one of those children. At age six, he was sexually assaulted by a neighbor, and at age 10, he witnessed his mother and brother being murdered by his mother’s ex-boyfriend in the family’s living room. The next day, he watched his grandfather shoot a neighbor in a dispute over a parking place. “I slipped into a downward spiral,” said Kellibrew. “My life became chaos, and I didn’t want to live. Although my grandmother tried to take care of us, she couldn’t protect me from the pain going on inside my head.”

Yet William escaped an early death through a series of opportunities (e.g., joining a performance group at Howard University) and choices (e.g., deciding to seek counseling, to earn a GED, and go to college so his grandmother would not have to worry about him). Several years ago, the William Kellibrew Foundation to help other at-risk kids was founded in his name. “Our goal is to reach troubled young people *before* they go through what I did,” says Kellibrew.

“Early intervention is key,” said Kellibrew. “We have to identify these children, reach out to them immediately after they are victimized, and get them the interventions that can save their lives. And fortunately, thanks to Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr’s Safe Start and Defending Childhood Initiatives, our nation is starting to do just that.”

From 2000–2006, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funded 11 demonstration sites nationwide to create a comprehensive service delivery system for children exposed to violence and their families. With the knowledge gained from these projects, OJJDP funded 15 more demonstration sites in 2005 and 8 “Promising Approaches II” sites in 2010. These projects—and the Defending Childhood Initiative to prevent violence and mitigate its effects—are building a nationwide effort to protect victimized youth.

As these projects are building knowledge and capacity, every community should use National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, April 22–28, to start planning how to reach the most vulnerable children in their midst. Because children in homes with domestic violence are particularly vulnerable to polyvictimization, communities should vigilantly enforce their domestic violence laws. They can mobilize their youth-serving agencies to apply Safe Start approaches and to collaborate to reach more children. They can publicize the Childhelp National Child Abuse Hotline (1-800-4-A-CHILD) and teach adults to respond when they suspect child abuse. And they can build a better world by standing up to violence—one child at a time. ♦

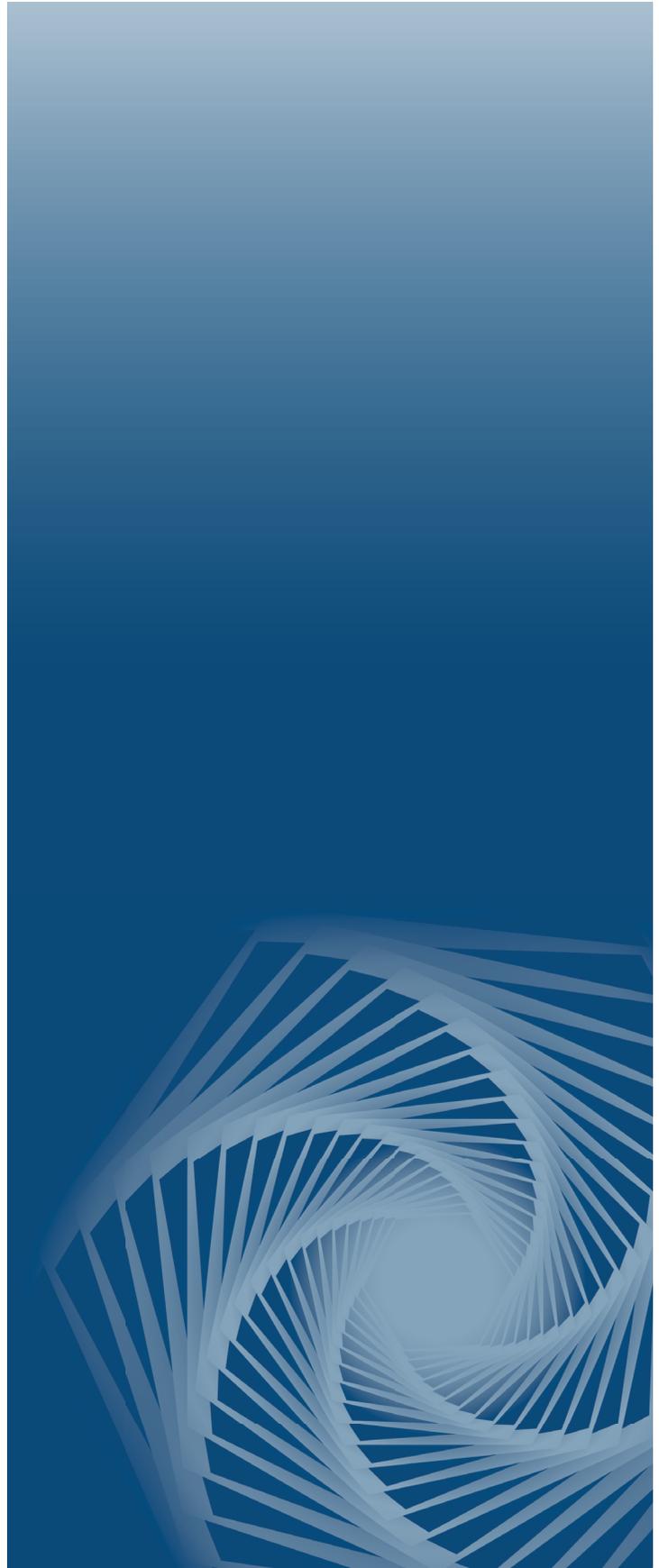
Below is a list of suggested status updates for you to share with your online audience. Every day in April, you can choose a different message to use on Facebook or Twitter or as announcements on other social media sites.

- ♦ *April 1, 2012:* National Crime Victims' Rights Week is April 22-28, 2012. Learn more about the national and local impact of crime at <http://ovc.gov/ncvrw>.
- ♦ *April 2, 2012:* Looking for ways to observe 2012 NCVRW in your community? Check out previous NCVRW community awareness projects at <http://www.navaa.org/cap>.
- ♦ *April 3, 2012:* The entire *2012 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* is now downloadable for free at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ncvrw2012>.
- ♦ *April 4, 2012:* In 2010, U.S. residents 12 and older experienced 18.7 million crimes—1.4 million fewer than in 2009. Find out more at <http://bit.ly/qaqbWi>.⁹
- ♦ *April 5, 2012:* April is National Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Find out more at www.nsvrc.org.
- ♦ *April 6, 2012:* In two years, 1.8 million U.S. households replaced their computers because of spyware infections. Visit <http://bit.ly/vWWGGD>.
- ♦ *April 7, 2012:* How do crime victims react to trauma? Find out more at <http://bit.ly/gT9ARR>.
- ♦ *April 8, 2012:* Are you or is someone you know a victim of crime? Find useful information in the 2012 NCVRW Resource Guide at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2012.
- ♦ *April 9, 2012:* Need a video for your 2012 National Crime Victims' Rights Week event? Download the 2012 NCVRW theme video at www.ovc.gov/ncvrw2012.
- ♦ *April 10, 2012:* Want to know more about how to protect yourself from fraud and scams? Visit the National Consumers League at www.nclnet.org.
- ♦ *April 11, 2012:* Did you know the rate of total violent crime victimizations declined by 13% in 2010? Find more recent crime trends at <http://bit.ly/s9tRT5>.
- ♦ *April 12, 2012:* Want to find out how to reach the Crime Victim Compensation program in your state? Visit <http://www.nacvcb.org/index.asp?sid=5>.
- ♦ *April 13, 2012:* Want to see an artistic presentation of victims' stories? Visit "Feats of Feet" at www.featsoffeet.com.
- ♦ *April 14, 2012:* The 18th National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect is April 16–20 in Washington, DC. Visit <http://www.pal-tech.com/web/OCAN/> for more information.
- ♦ *April 15, 2012:* In 1994, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act to combat sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes.
- ♦ *April 16, 2012:* Did you know that about 50% of all violent victimizations and nearly 40% of property crimes were reported in 2010? Visit <http://bit.ly/tZ5fPo> for more information.
- ♦ *April 17, 2012:* Don't miss the 2012 National Conference of the National Center for Victims of Crime. For more info, visit <http://bit.ly/tsmFv2>.
- ♦ *April 18, 2012:* As technology improves, victims find more ways to safeguard their identities and finances. Visit www.ic3.gov.
- ♦ *April 19, 2012:* If you have suffered physical or financial victimization, you can find help to rebuild your life. Learn more at www.nacvcb.org.
- ♦ *April 20, 2011:* Do you know the warning signs of child sexual abuse? Find out more at www.stopitnow.org.

9 Bit.ly is an online URL-shortening service that condenses and abbreviates URLs into a code that includes "bit.ly" and a computer-generated assignment of letters.

SOCIAL MEDIA STATUS UPDATES

- ♦ *April 21, 2012:* Stalking is a crime in all 50 states, DC, U.S. Territories, and under federal law. Visit <http://bit.ly/d3SHuf> for more on stalking laws.
- ♦ *April 22, 2012:* Today marks the start of 2012 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, *Extending the Vision. Reaching Every Victim*. Visit www.ovc.gov/ncvrw.
- ♦ *April 23, 2012:* How much do you know about stalking? Test your knowledge at <http://stalkingawarenessmonth.org/quiz>.
- ♦ *April 24, 2012:* How do your taxes help support crime victim restitution? To find out, visit www.ovc.gov/about/victimfund.html.
- ♦ *April 25, 2012:* Of children under 17, 60.6 % experienced at least one direct or indirect victimization in a year. See <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/227744.pdf>.
- ♦ *April 26, 2012:* Crime can be particularly devastating to older persons. Find out more at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/topic.aspx?topicid=63>.
- ♦ *April 27, 2012:* An extensive, searchable database of federal, state, and tribal victim laws is available at www.victimlaw.info.
- ♦ *April 28, 2012:* As 2012 NCVRW comes to end, find out how you can continue helping victims throughout the year by visiting www.crimevictims.gov.
- ♦ *April 29, 2012:* Learn about community victim assistance-related events or add your own conference or training opportunity. Visit <http://bit.ly/tKEx4B>.
- ♦ *April 30, 2012:* Want to know more about how DNA forensic science affects crime victims? Visit <http://bit.ly/ulP4dS>. ♦



CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

In 2012, National Crime Victims' Rights Week invites victim service providers and other professionals who support victims of crime to rededicate themselves to *extending the vision* first articulated by our movement's founders who saw a future in which all crime victims would be treated with respect and dignity, and receive the support needed to recover from crime. This annual observance also reminds us that we are falling short of the vision of *reaching every victim* and that we need to redouble our efforts to secure basic rights, protections, and services for crime victims.

"Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services" reflects on the progress made—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 2012 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, draw on this unique historical resource to underscore how the victim services community continues its commitment to *extending the vision* by *reaching every victim*. Incorporate facts from this overview into your presentations, 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 Awareness 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

"VISION IS THE ART OF SEEING WHAT IS **INVISIBLE** TO OTHERS."

—JONATHAN SWIFT

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 sentencing court with an objective inventory of victim injuries and losses.
- ♦ 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, whether or not 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 (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 Crime Victims' 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 to 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.

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA

- 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.
- 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 1984.
- 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.

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

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 finds that in a one-year period there were as many as 450,000 runaways; 127,000 throwaways; 438,000 children who were lost, injured, or otherwise missing; 4,600 children abducted by nonfamily members; and 114,600 children who were targets of attempted abduction by nonfamily members.
- ♦ 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 requiring 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.

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA

- 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 INFOLINK (later renamed the “National Crime Victim Helpline”), a toll-free service that provides trained victim advocacy and support for victims of all types of crime.
- Twenty-two states pass anti-stalking statutes, bringing the total number of states with anti-stalking laws to 50, plus the District of Columbia.

1994

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

- OVC establishes the Community Crisis Response program, using the NOVA model, to improve services to victims in communities that have experienced a crime resulting in multiple violent victimizations.

1995

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233 million.
- Legislatures in three states—Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina—pass victims’ rights constitutional amendments that will be placed on the ballot in 1996.
- The National Victims’ Constitutional Amendment Network proposes the first draft of language for a federal victims’ rights constitutional amendment.
- The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) in Washington, DC. Supported by OVC, NVAA provides an academically credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims’ rights, and other victim-related topics.
- *The Anatomy of Fraud: Report of a Nationwide Survey* by Richard Titus, Fred 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

- 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 enacted to respond 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 drug-facilitated sexual assault.
 - The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, within the U.S. Department of Justice, issues the Juvenile Justice Action Plan, which includes recommendations for victims’ rights and services within the juvenile justice system for victims of juvenile offenders.
- ## 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.

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA

- ♦ 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 11-6 vote. No further action is taken on SJR 44 during the 105th Congress.
- ♦ Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, and Tennessee. The Supreme Court of Oregon 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 is required to 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 Shanksville, Pennsylvania, killing 2,974 victims and injuring countless others in the worst terrorist attacks on American soil.
- ♦ Congress responds to the terrorist acts of September 11 with a raft of new laws providing funding for victim assistance, tax relief for victims, and other accommodations and protections for victims. As part of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act, a new federal victim compensation program is created specifically for the victims of September 11. The program includes many types of damages normally available only through civil actions, such as payment for pain and suffering, lifetime lost earnings, and loss of enjoyment of life. To receive compensation, claimants are required to waive their right to bring civil action for damages suffered as a result of the terrorist acts.
- ♦ Congress passes and President George W. Bush signs the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, a package of antiterrorism legislation that includes changes to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), including increasing the percentage of state compensation payments reimbursable by the federal government and allowing OVC to fund compliance and evaluation projects.
- ♦ OVC augments state victim compensation funding to aid victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania; offers assistance to victims of the September 11 terrorist attack on the Pentagon through the Pentagon Family Assistance Center; and establishes a toll-free telephone number and secure Web site for victims and their immediate family members.
- ♦ The Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act and Jennifer's Law increase the annual Crime Victims Fund set-aside for child abuse victims from \$10 million to a maximum of \$20 million, and allow the use of Byrne grant funds for the prevention of child abuse and

neglect. Jennifer's Law authorizes \$2 million per year through Fiscal Year 2002 for states to apply for grants to cover costs associated with entering complete files of unidentified crime victims into the FBI's NCIC database.

- ♦ New regulations, policies, and procedures for victims of trafficking dramatically change the response to this class of crime victims by agencies throughout the federal government, including the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and several U.S. Department of Justice agencies (the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices).

2002

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

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.

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 Gonzales issues the revised *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 previous edition. The guidelines also address victim and witness assistance in human trafficking and identity theft cases.
- ♦ The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators releases the Crime Victims Fund Report, which highlights the Crime Victims Fund's contribution to the federal government's efforts to assist victims, analyzes the sources of deposits into the Fund, examines the issues involved in administering the Fund, and explores future challenges to the Fund's capacity to meet victims' needs.
- ♦ The American Bar Association releases *Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams: A Replication Manual*, developed by the ABA Commission on Law and Aging and funded by OVC, 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 proce-

dures 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 de-

signed 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 victim-related provisions. It requires the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to develop a long-term plan for a national response to elder abuse; 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 stalking 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 the first national 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 a 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, comprising 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.

2010

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$2.4 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.
- President 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 Investigation 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 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.

- President Obama signs the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010, which includes a requirement that the Coast Guard submit an annual report to Congress on sexual assaults involving members of the Coast Guard.

2011

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total nearly \$2 billion.¹
- President Obama issues the first White House proclamation of National Stalking Awareness Month (observed during January). The President calls on all Americans to learn to recognize the signs of stalking, acknowledge stalking as a serious crime, and urge victims not to be afraid to speak out or ask for help.
- President Obama signs the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, to provide health benefits for those who suffered health injuries from living or working near the site of the collapsed World Trade Center or for first responders and cleanup workers at any of the sites of the 9/11 terrorist attacks. It also extends the 9/11 victims' compensation fund for five years to allow the filing of new claims related to health injuries associated with debris removal at the crash sites.
- Congress passes the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act, which includes provisions to strengthen the military's response to sexual assault by requiring the development of a comprehensive policy for sexual assault prevention and response and standards to evaluate the effectiveness of prevention and response programs in each military branch.
- OVC launches the *Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services* initiative to expand the vision and impact of the crime victim services field. ♦

¹ Actual deposits total \$1,998,220,205.15.

CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES: STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS

Numbers do matter, especially when it comes to understanding and responding to 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 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.

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
- School Crime and Victimization
- Sexual Violence
- Stalking
- Substance Abuse and Crime Victimization
- Teen Victimization
- Terrorism
- Workplace Violence
- Youth Exposure to Violence

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). ♦

OVERVIEW OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

- During 2010, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 18.7 million violent and property crime victimizations, down from 20.1 million in 2009.¹
- About 50 percent of all violent victimizations and nearly 40 percent of property crimes were reported to the police in 2010.²
- In 2010, households in the lowest income category (less than \$7,500 per year) had a higher overall property victimization rate compared to households earning \$75,000 or more.³
- An estimated 14,748 persons were murdered nationwide in 2010, a 4.2 percent decline from 2009.⁴
- In 2010, where the victim-offender relationship was known, 37.4 percent of homicide victims were killed by an acquaintance, 22.2 percent were killed by a stranger, 18.4 percent were killed by an intimate partner, 15 percent were killed by a family member, and 5.5 percent were killed by a friend.⁵
- 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.⁶
- Youth ages 12 to 19 with disabilities experienced violence at nearly twice the rate of those without a disability.⁷
- During 2010, 92,865 persons over the age of 65 were victims of violent crime.⁸
- In 2009, 6,604 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by local law enforcement agencies, a decrease of 15.2 percent since 2008.⁹
- In 2010, an estimated 8.1 million adults became victims of identity fraud, down from about 11 million in 2009.¹⁰
- In 2010, the leading identity theft complaints to the FTC included government documents and benefits fraud (19 percent), credit card fraud (15 percent), phone or utilities fraud (14 percent), and employment-related fraud (11 percent).¹¹
- In 2010, victims age 12 or older experienced a total of 188,380 rapes or sexual assaults.¹²
- According to the U.S. Department of State, there “are as many as 27 million men, women and children” in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution around the world.¹³
- Four-fifths (83 percent) of victims in confirmed sex trafficking incidents were identified as U.S. citizens.¹⁴
- During a one-year period, 3.4 million people ages 18 or older in the United States were stalked.¹⁵
- In 2009, there were 10,839 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 7.4 percent from 2008.¹⁶
- In 2009, 17.5 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 had carried a weapon in the previous 30 days, including about 5.9 percent of students who had carried a gun.¹⁷

1 Jennifer L. Truman, “Criminal Victimization, 2010,” (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2011), 1, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv10.pdf> (accessed December 5, 2011).

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid., 12.

4 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2010,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), Table 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl01.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

5 Ibid., calculated from Table 12, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl12.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

6 David Finkelhor et al., “Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth,” *Pediatrics* 124, no. 5 (2009): 1411, <http://www.pediatricsdigest.mobi/content/124/5/1411.full.pdf> (accessed September 30, 2011).

7 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 29, 2011).

8 Data extrapolated from Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Criminal Victimization, 2010,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), Table 9, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv10.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2011).

9 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Hate Crime Statistics, 2009,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), Table 1, <http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2009/about.htm>. (accessed September 28, 2011); calculated from “Hate Crime Statistics, 2008,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), <http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2008/incidents.html> (accessed November 16, 2011).

10 Javelin Strategy and Research, “2011 Identity Fraud Survey Report: Consumer Version,” (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin, 2011), 6, <http://www.identityguard.com/downloads/javelin-2011-identity-fraud-survey-report.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

11 Federal Trade Commission, “Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January - December 2010,” (Washington, DC: FTC, 2011), 3, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2010.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

12 Jennifer L. Truman, “Criminal Victimization, 2010,” Table 1.

13 U.S. Department of State, “Remarks on the Release of the 2011 Trafficking in Persons Report,” (Washington, DC: June 27, 2011), <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/06/167156.htm> (accessed September 27, 2011).

14 Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Characteristics of Suspected Human Trafficking Incidents, 2008-2010,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cshti0810.pdf> (accessed October 3, 2011).

15 Katrina Baum et al., “Stalking Victimization in the United States,” (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1, <http://www.ovv.usdoj.gov/docs/stalking-victimization.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

16 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, “Traffic Safety Facts 2009 Data: Alcohol Impaired Driving,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2011), 1, <http://www.nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811385.PDF> (accessed September 27, 2011).

17 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 September 28, 2011).

CAMPUS CRIME

- In 2010, 92,695 crimes were reported to police on the college and university campuses that report to the Uniform Crime Report; 97.1 percent were property crimes, and 2.9 percent violent crimes.¹
- Of the violent crimes reported on college campuses, 1,425 (53.2 percent) were aggravated assaults, 772 (28.8 percent) were robberies, 485 (18.1 percent) were forcible rapes, and four (0.2 percent) were murder or non-negligent manslaughter.²
- Theft was the most prevalent form of property crime on college and university campuses, with 77,441 incidents overall (accounting for 86 percent of property crime), followed by 10,680 burglaries (11.9 percent), 1,897 motor vehicle thefts (2.1 percent), and 306 incidents of arson (0.3 percent).³
- In 2006, an estimated 673,000 (11.5 percent) of nearly six million women attending American colleges were raped, and 12 percent of rapes of college women were reported to law enforcement.⁴
- In 2006 at two large, public universities, 13.7 percent of undergraduate women were victims of at least one completed sexual assault since entering college; 4.7 percent were victims of forced sexual assault; 7.8 percent were sexually assaulted while they were incapacitated due to voluntary use of alcohol or drugs; and 0.6 percent were sexually assaulted after being given a drug without their knowledge.⁵
- In 2006, 16 percent of victims of forcible sexual assaults and eight percent of incapacitated victims who were sexually assaulted sought help from a crisis, health, or victims' center.⁶
- In 2006, 13 percent of victims of forcible sexual assaults and two percent of incapacitated victims 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 2006, 63 percent of physically forced sexual assault victims reported that the incident happened off campus, as did 61 percent of incapacitated sexual assault victims.⁸
- In 2008, among surveyed female students attending historically black colleges and universities, 14.9 percent reported experiencing an attempted or completed sexual assault before entering college, and 14.2 percent reported experiencing an attempted or completed sexual assault since entering college.⁹ Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses made up 11.4 percent (754 incidents) of all hate and bias crimes reported in the United States in 2009.¹⁰

1 Data calculated from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2010, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl09.xls/view> (accessed September 28, 2011).

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 28, 2011).

5 Christopher P. Krebs et al., "The Campus Sexual Assault Study," (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2007), xii, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

6 Ibid., 5-21.

7 Ibid., 5-25.

8 Ibid., 5-19.

9 Christopher P. Krebs et al., "The Historically Black College and University Campus Sexual Assault (HBCU-CSA) Study," (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2010), 3, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/233614.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

10 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2009, Table 10," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2009/data/table_10.html (accessed September 28, 2011).

CHILD VICTIMIZATION

- In 2010, 1,277 children and youth under 18 years of age were victims of homicide. Of these, 890 were male and 386 were female (the sex of one victim was unknown); 48.7 percent (622) of homicide victims were black and 46.9 percent (599) were white. (The race of 56 victims was either “other” or “unknown.”)¹
- In 2010, of the 1,277 children and youth under 18 years of age who were murdered, infants under age one represented 14.6 percent (186); children one to four years of age, 24.5 percent (313); children five to eight years of age, 6.7 percent (85); children nine to 12 years of age, 3.4 percent (43); youth 13 to 16 years of age, 28.4 percent (363); and teens ages 17 were 22.5 percent (287) of all youth homicide victims.²
- 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.³
- In 2009, an estimated 1,770 children died as a result of maltreatment. Forty-six percent were under a year old, while 18 percent were one year old, and 10 percent were two years of age. Infants and toddlers (birth to three) accounted for 80 percent of child fatality victims. Three of every 4 child fatalities (76 percent) were caused by one or more parents; 27 percent were perpetrated by the mother acting alone.⁴
- Of children and youth from birth to 17 years of age, 46.3 percent experienced a physical assault, 1 in 4 (24.6 percent) a property offense, 1 in 10 (10.2 percent) child maltreatment, and 6.1 percent a sexual victimization.⁵
- The youngest children, from birth to three years of age, accounted for the highest percentage of child abuse and neglect victims, at 34 percent.⁶
- Of all child victims of maltreatment, 44 percent were white, 22 percent were black, and 21 percent were Hispanic.⁷
- In 80.7 percent of child abuse cases, parents were the perpetrators of child maltreatment.⁸
- During their lifetime, 56.7 percent of children experienced some form of physical assault, 51.1 percent were victims of bullying (emotional or physical) or teasing, and 9.8 percent were victims of assault with a weapon.⁹
- In 2009, child protective services found approximately 763,000 children to be victims of maltreatment.¹⁰
- During 2009, approximately 1,770 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (80 percent) of children who were killed were younger than four years of age.¹¹
- During 2009, 62 percent of child victims experienced neglect, 14 percent were physically abused, eight percent were sexually abused, six percent were psychologically maltreated, and two percent were medically neglected. In addition, eight percent of child victims experienced other types of maltreatment.¹²
- Fifty-one percent of child abuse or neglect victims were girls, and 49 percent were boys.¹³

1 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2009, Expanded Homicide Data,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), Table 2, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl02.xls> (accessed October 13, 2011).

2 Ibid.

3 David Finkelhor et al., “Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth,” *Pediatrics* 124, no. 5 (2009): 1411, <http://www.pediatricsdigest.mobi/content/124/5/1411.full.pdf> (accessed September 30, 2011).

4 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, “Statistical Briefing Book,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/victims/qa02109.asp?qaDate=2009> (accessed September 20, 2011).

5 Finkelhor, “Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure,” 1411.

6 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, “Statistical Briefing Book,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/victims/qa02102.asp?qaDate=2009> (accessed November 8, 2011)

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid., <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/victims/qa02111.asp?qaDate=2009> (accessed November 8, 2011).

9 Finkelhor, “Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure,” 1413.

10 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, “Statistical Briefing Book,” <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/victims/qa02102.asp?qaDate=2009>.

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid., *calculation*.

COST OF CRIME

- In a 2008 report (*most recent year this data was collected*), for crimes both reported and not reported to the police, the total economic loss to victims was \$1.19 billion for violent crime and \$16.21 billion for property crime¹
- In 2010, an estimated \$456 million in losses were attributed to robberies reported to the police. The average dollar value of property stolen per robbery offense was \$1,239.²
- In 2010, there were an estimated 6,185,867 larceny-thefts reported to the police nationwide. The average value of property taken during larceny-thefts was \$988 per offense. Nationally, the loss to victims was over \$6.1 billion.³
- In 2010, the average dollar loss due to arson was \$17,612.⁴
- In 2010, households in the lowest income category (less than \$7,500 per year) had a higher overall property victimization rate (168.7 per 1,000 households), compared to households earning \$75,000 or more (119.3 per 1,000).⁵
- An estimated 27,500 fires were intentionally set to structures in 2010, an increase of 3.8 percent from 2009. These fires resulted in 200 civilian deaths and \$585 million in property loss (a decrease of 14.5 percent from 2009).⁶
- Approximately 14,000 fires were intentionally set to vehicles in 2010, resulting in \$89 million in property damage, a 17.6 percent decrease from 2009.⁷
- In 2010, the average dollar loss per burglary offense was \$2,119. The total amount lost to burglaries was an estimated \$4.6 billion.⁸
- Victim compensation programs distributed \$499.9 million in 2010.⁹
- In 2009, the total amount of money lost from all cases of Internet fraud referred to law enforcement for investigation was \$559.7 million. This was more than double the amount of \$264.6 million reported in 2008. The median dollar loss in 2009 was \$575 per complaint.¹⁰
- In 2009, consumers reporting fraud to the Federal Trade Commission lost a total of more than \$1.7 billion dollars.¹¹

1 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, report update 2011), Table 82, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus07.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

2 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2010: Robbery," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/violent-crime/robberymain> (accessed September 29, 2011).

3 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2010: Larceny-Theft," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/property-crime/larcenytheftmain> (accessed September 29, 2011).

4 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2010: Arson," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/property-crime/arsonmain> (accessed September 29, 2011).

5 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2010," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), 12, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv10.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

6 Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States during 2010," (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2011), iii, <http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/pdf/os.fireloss.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

7 Ibid.

8 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2010: Burglary," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/property-crime/burglarymain> (accessed September 29, 2011).

9 National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "2012 VOCA Cap May Remain Level as Budget Issues Grow," *Crime Victim Compensation Quarterly* (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2011), <http://www.nacvcb.org/NACVCB/files/ccLibraryFiles/FileName/000000000114/newsletter.2011-2final.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

10 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 29, 2011).

11 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 September 29, 2011).

DISABILITIES AND VICTIMIZATION

- In 2007, persons age 12 or older with disabilities experienced approximately 716,000 non-fatal violent crimes and 2.3 million property crimes.¹
- In 2007, persons with disabilities were victims of about 47,000 rapes, 79,000 robberies, 114,000 aggravated assaults, and 476,000 simple assaults.²
- Persons with disabilities experienced an age-adjusted rate of violent crime that was 1.5 times that of persons without disabilities; for sexual assault and rape, the rate was more than twice that of persons without disabilities.³
- Among persons with disabilities, females had a higher victimization rate than males.⁴
- Youth ages 12 to 19 with disabilities experienced violence at nearly twice the rate of those without a disability.⁵
- More than half of violent crimes against people with a disability were against those with multiple disabilities.⁶
- People with a cognitive disability had a rate of total violent crime victimization twice that of people who reported having any other type of disability.⁷
- In 2007, about 19 percent of violent crime victims with a disability believed that they were victimized because of their disability.⁸
- In 2007, about 35 percent of victims with disabilities perceived the offender to be under the influence of either alcohol or drugs.⁹
- 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 higher than that of the general population, even after controlling for demographic differences.¹⁰
- 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.¹¹
- 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.¹²
- A study of 35 child protective services agencies across the country found that 14.1 percent of children victims of maltreatment had one or more disabilities.¹³
- 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.¹⁴

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 29, 2011).

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid., 2.

6 Ibid., 4.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid., Text table 2, 5.

10 Linda Teplin et al., "Crime Victimization in Adults with Severe Mental Illness: Comparison with the National Crime Victimization Survey," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 62 (2005): 914, <http://archpsyc.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/62/8/911> (accessed September 29, 2011).

11 Ibid., 915-16.

12 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 29, 2011).

13 Roberta A. Hibbard et al., "Maltreatment of Children With Disabilities," *Pediatrics* 119 (2007): 1019, <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/119/5/1018.full.pdf+html> (accessed October 11, 2011).

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

DOMESTIC/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- In 2010, violent crimes (against both males and females) by intimate partners totaled 509,230, and accounted for 13.4 percent of violent crimes.¹
- Of female murder victims in 2010, 37.5 percent were killed by a husband or boyfriend.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
- For four percent of adults on probation in 2009, domestic violence was the most serious offense of which they had been convicted.⁵
- The percentage of female victims (22 percent) of intimate partner violence was around four times that of male victims (five percent).⁶
- The rate of intimate partner violence for females decreased from 4.2 victimizations per 1,000 in 2009 to 3.1 per 1,000 in 2010. There was no substantial difference in the rates of intimate partner violence for males during the same time period, which were 1.0 per 1,000 in 2009 and 0.8 per 1,000 in 2010.⁷
- In 2010, in incidents of murder for which the relationships of murder victims and offenders were known, 24.8 percent of victims were slain by family members.⁸
- 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.⁹
- In 2008, 51 percent of LGBTQ domestic violence victims were women, 42 percent were men, and five percent were transgender.¹⁰
- In cases where the age of the victim was known, 64 percent of LGBTQ domestic violence victims were age 30 and over, while 36 percent were under 30.¹¹
- Stalking victims identified their stalker as a current or former intimate partner in 30.3 percent of cases.¹²
- When asked why they believed stalking behavior had begun, 16.8 percent of stalking victims said because the person liked or had a crush on the victim, and 16.2 percent said it was to keep the victim in a relationship with the stalker.¹³

1 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2010," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), Table 5, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv10.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

2 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2010: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), *calculated from Tables 2 and 10*, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded/expandhomicidemain> (accessed September 29, 2011).

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> (accessible September 29, 2011).

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 September 29, 2011).

5 Lauren Glaze, Thomas Bonczar, and Fan Zhang, "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2009," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2010), 26, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ppus09.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

6 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2010," 10.

7 Ibid., Table 6.

8 Ibid., 2.

9 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/2008NCAVPLGBTQDVRReportFINAL.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

10 Ibid., 20.

11 Ibid., 23.

12 Katrina Baum et al., "Stalking Victimization in the United States," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 4, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/svus.pdf> (accessed October 31, 2011).

13 Ibid., 5.

DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING

- In 2009, there were 10,839 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 7.4 percent from 2008.¹
- In 2010, approximately 1.4 million people were arrested for driving under the influence (DUI) in the United States.²
- In 2009, 56 percent of alcohol-impaired drivers and motorcyclists involved in fatal crashes had a BAC of .15 or greater, nearly twice the legal limit (.08 or higher) in all states and the District of Columbia.³
- In 2009, 14 percent of children 14 and younger who were killed in crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes. Fifty-one percent of these were occupants of a vehicle with a driver who had a BAC level of .08 or higher.⁴
- In 2010, 10.6 million persons ages 12 or older (approximately 4.2 percent of this age group) and 12.7 percent of young adults ages 18 to 25 reported having driven under the influence of an illicit drug in the past year.⁵
- In 2010, 28.8 million persons ages 12 or older, or 11.4 percent, reported driving under the influence of alcohol at least once in the past year. This percentage has dropped since 2002, when it was 14.2 percent.⁶
- Driving under the influence of alcohol was associated with age. The percentage was 5.8 percent for 16- and 17-year-olds, 15.1 percent for 18- to 20-year-olds, and peaked at 23.4 percent for 21- to 25-year-olds, then generally declined for older ages.⁷
- In 2008, an estimated 16,000 juvenile arrests were made for driving under the influence, a 14 percent decrease from 2007.⁸
- In 2010, alcohol was found to be the leading factor in 19 percent of boating fatalities. Alcohol was the leading contributing factor in 330 boating accidents, 126 boating deaths, and 293 boating injuries.⁹
- Boat operators with a BAC level greater than .10 have a 10 times greater risk of death in a boating accident than operators with a BAC of zero.¹⁰
- In a 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, 9.7 percent of high school students reported that they had driven a vehicle when they had been drinking.¹¹

1 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts 2009 Data: Alcohol Impaired Driving," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2011), 1, <http://www.nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811385.PDF> (accessed September 27, 2011).

2 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2010, Table 29," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl29.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

3 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts 2009 Data," 5.

4 Ibid., 2.

5 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, "Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings," (Rockville, MD: SAMHSA, 2010), 21, <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2011).

6 Ibid., 26.

7 Ibid.

8 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 September 27, 2011).

9 U.S. Coast Guard, "2010 Recreational Boating Statistics," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard), 6-7, <http://nasbla.org/files/public/2010%20Recreational%20Boating%20Statistics.pdf> (accessed on August 9, 2011).

10 U.S. Coast Guard, "Boating Under the Influence, Alcohol Effects," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard), http://www.uscgboating.org/safety/boating_under_the_influence_initiatives.aspx (accessed September 27, 2011).

11 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 27, 2011).

ELDER VICTIMIZATION

- During 2010, 92,865 persons over the age of 65 were victims of violent crime.¹
- In 2010, 585 people age 65 or older were murdered, or 4.5 percent of all murder victims.²
- Of those 585 homicide victims age 65 or older, 271 (or 46.3 percent) were female compared to 22.5 percent of homicide victims of all ages.³
- Of those who reported crimes to the Federal Trade Commission in 2010, 14 percent of fraud complaints and 13 percent of identity theft complaints were made by people ages 60 and older.⁴
- A 2010 Federal Trade Commission study discovered an historic trend shifting toward those individuals in the 50 to 59 and 60 and older categories. They accounted for the most dramatic rise in complaints over a 10-year period.⁵
- About five percent, or 1 in 20, adults 60 years of age and older reported emotional mistreatment in the past year. Of these, only eight percent reported to law enforcement.⁶
- In adults age 60 and older, 1.6 percent reported that they had experienced physical mistreatment in the past year, 5.1 percent had experienced neglect, and 5.2 percent were financially exploited by family members.⁷
- In adults age 60 and older, less than one percent (0.6 percent) reported sexual mistreatment in the past year. Of those who were sexually abused, 15.5 percent reported to police and 52.5 percent said they were sexually mistreated by a family member.⁸
- In a study of elder abuse and mortality, those who reported elder abuse had a mortality rate 2.3 times higher than those who did not report abuse.⁹
- In 2010, persons ages 50-64 experienced 10.9 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons, while those age 65 and older experienced 2.4 violent victimizations per 1,000 persons.¹⁰
- Seventy-two percent of older adults who had been abused 30 days prior to examination had bruises, and, of these, 89.6 percent knew the cause of their bruises. In the same study, 56 percent of the abused older adults had at least one bruise of five centimeters or larger compared to only seven percent of subjects who were not abused.¹¹

1 *Data extrapolated from* Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2010," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), Table 9, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv10.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2011).

2 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2010: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), Table 2, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl02.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

3 *Ibid.*

4 Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data January – December 2010," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), 13, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2010.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2011).

5 Internet Crime Complaint Center, "2010 Internet Crime Report," 6, www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2010_IC3Report.pdf (accessed August 10, 2011).

6 Ron Acierno, Melba Hernandez-Tejada, Wendy Muzzy, Kenneth Steve, "The National Elder Mistreatment Study," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2009), 38, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/226456.pdf> (accessed October 27, 2011).

7 *Ibid.*, 5.

8 *Ibid.*, 46.

9 *Calculated from* XinQi Dong et al., "Elder Self-Neglect and Abuse and Mortality Risk in a Community-Dwelling Population," *Journal of American Medical Association* 302, no. 5 (2009): <http://jama.ama-assn.org/content/302/5/517.full.pdf+html> (accessed October 27, 2011).

10 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization, 2010," Table 9.

11 Aileen Wiglesworth et al., "Bruising as a Marker of Physical Elder Abuse," *Journal of the American Geriatric Society* 57, no. 7 (2009): 1191-94, <http://www.pekdadvocacy.com/documents/eldercare/Bruising.pdf> (accessed October 27, 2011).

HATE AND BIAS CRIME VICTIMIZATION

- In 2009, 6,604 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by local law enforcement agencies, a decrease of 15.2 percent since 2008, when 7,783 hate crime incidents were reported.¹
- In 2009, 4,793 hate crime offenses were committed against persons (as opposed to property). Of these, 45 percent were intimidation, 35.3 percent were simple assault, and 19.1 percent were aggravated assault. Eight murders and nine forcible rapes were reported as hate crimes.²
- In 2009, racial bias motivated 48.5 percent of single-bias hate crime incidents; bias based on religious beliefs motivated 19.8 percent; bias based on sexual orientation motivated 18.5 percent; bias based on ethnicity or nationality motivated 11.8 percent; and bias based on disability motivated 1.5 percent.³
- Of the 3,199 single-bias incidents that were motivated by race, 71.4 percent were incidents of an anti-black bias; an anti-white bias motivated crimes against 17 percent; an anti-Asian/Pacific Islander bias motivated crimes against 3.9 percent; and 2 percent were incidents of an anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native bias.⁴
- Single-bias anti-Hispanic incidents accounted for 62.2 percent of 777 reported incidents of ethnicity-based bias in 2009.⁵
- Of the 1,303 incidents involving religious bias-related offenses, 71.5 percent were incidents of an anti-Jewish bias; anti-Islamic bias motivated crimes against 8.2 percent of incidents in 2009.⁶
- Of the 1,223 reported incidents of sexual-orientation bias in 2009, 55.8 percent were because of a bias against gay males.⁷
- In 2009, 96 incidents involved bias against persons with disability; 71 incidents involved anti-mental disability bias, and 25 involved an anti-physical disability bias.⁸
- In 2009, the FBI knew the race of 4,570 offenders of bias-motivated crimes. The majority of these offenders (74.4 percent) were white, and 18.3 percent were black.⁹
- In 2010, 2,503 hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or HIV-affected (LGBTQH)¹⁰ victims were reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP)—a 14.8 percent increase over incidents reported in 2009.¹¹
- NCAVP documented 27 anti-LGBTQH murders in 2010, the second highest yearly total recorded in a decade, and a 23 percent increase from the 22 people murdered in 2009.¹²
- In 2010, LGBTQH victims reported 89 sexual assaults, 74 sexual harassment incidents, and 199 assaults with a weapon.¹³
- In 2008, the National Coalition for the Homeless documented 27 lethal attacks against homeless individuals and 79 non-lethal attacks, including 54 beatings, nine rapes or sexual assaults, eight shootings, five incidents of police harassment or brutality, and three fire-settings.¹⁴
- 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.¹⁵

1 Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2009," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), Table 1, <http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2009/about.htm> (accessed September 28, 2011); *calculated from comparison to 2008 figures*, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2008," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2009), <http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2008/incidents.html> (accessed November 16, 2011).

2 *Ibid.*, *calculated from* Table 2, <http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2009/about.htm> (accessed September 28, 2011).

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

4 *Ibid.*

5 *Ibid.*

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*, Table 3, http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2009/data/table_03.html (accessed November 3, 2011).

10 "LGBTQH" stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and HIV-affected communities.

11 National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Hate Violence against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and HIV-Affected Communities in the United States in 2010," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2011), 7, http://avp.org/documents/NCAVP_Hate_Violence_Report_2011_Final.pdf (accessed September 28, 2011).

12 *Ibid.*, 17.

13 *Ibid.*, 30.

14 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, 2011).

15 National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education and Justice, 2010), <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/data/ipedsreports/2010/key.asp> (accessed September 28, 2011).

HOMICIDE

- An estimated 14,748 persons were murdered nationwide in 2010, a 4.2 percent decline from 2009.¹
- In 2010, for homicides in which the age of the victim was known, 9.9 percent of murder victims were under 18; 32.9 percent were between the ages of 20 and 29; 20.4 percent were between the ages of 30 and 39; 13.4 percent were between 40 and 49; 11.6 percent were between 50 and 64; and 4.6 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 12.4 percent of murder victims in 2010.³
- In 2010, 77.4 percent of murder victims were male and 22.5 percent female.⁴
- The sex of the offender was known in 73.2 percent of homicide cases in 2010. Among those cases, 90.3 percent of offenders were male and 9.7 percent were female.⁵
- In the majority of homicide cases in 2010 in which the age of the offender was known, most offenders (92 percent) were 18 or older.⁶
- In 2010, 46.5 percent of homicide victims were white and 49.8 percent were black. For 3.7 percent of victims, race was classified as “other” or “unknown.”⁷
- In 2010, homicide was generally intra-racial where the race of the victim and offender were known: white offenders murdered 83 percent of white victims, and black offenders murdered 90 percent of black victims.⁸
- In 2010, for homicides in which the type of weapon was specified, 68 percent of the offenses were committed with firearms.⁹
- Knives or cutting instruments were used in 13 percent of murders, and personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in approximately six percent of murders.¹⁰
- In 2010, where the victim-offender relationship was known, 37.4 percent of homicide victims were killed by an acquaintance; 22.2 percent were killed by a stranger; 18.4 percent were killed by an intimate partner (husband, wife, boyfriend, or girlfriend); 15 percent were killed by a family member; and 5.5 percent were killed by a friend.¹¹
- In 2010, homicides occurred in connection with another felony (such as rape, robbery, or arson) in at least 14.8 percent of incidents.¹²
- At least six percent of murder victims in 2010 were robbed in conjunction with 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 four years of age.¹⁴
- Law enforcement cleared (by arrest or exceptional means) 64.8 percent of the murders that occurred nationwide in 2010.¹⁵
- In 2009, 48 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty; 47 were male and one was female.¹⁶
- Of the 48 officers feloniously killed in 2009, 15 of the slain officers were ambushed; eight were involved in arrest situations; eight were performing traffic stops; six were answering disturbance calls; five were involved in tactical situations (e.g., high-risk entry); four were investigating suspicious persons/circumstances; and two were handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners.¹⁷

1 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2010,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), Table 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl01.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

2 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2010: Expanded Homicide Data,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), *calculated from* Table 3, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl03.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl01.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

5 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 3.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid., Table 2, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl02.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

8 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 6, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl06.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

9 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 11, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl11.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 12, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl12.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

12 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 10, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl10.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

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 27, 2011).

15 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2010: Table 25,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl25.xls> (accessed September 27, 2011).

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

The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act defines “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as:

- a. *sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or,*
- b. *the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.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 Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, there “are as many as 27 million men, women 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
- The International Labor Organization estimates that 60 percent of forced child labor is in agriculture.⁶
- According to the World Bank and the International Organization for Migration, the estimated number of international

migrants is 215 million in 2010, up from 191 million in 2005. In 2010, international remittance exceeded \$440 billion.⁷

- In 2010, human trafficking cases world-wide resulted in 6,017 prosecutions and 3,619 convictions. The total number of identified trafficking victims was 33,113.⁸

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.⁹
- Between January 2008 and June 2010, federally funded task forces opened 2,515 investigations into suspected incidents of human trafficking. About 8 in 10 of the suspected incidents were classified as sex trafficking and about 1 in 10 were labor trafficking incidents.¹⁰
- Four-fifths (83 percent) of victims in confirmed sex trafficking incidents were identified as U.S. citizens, while 67 percent of labor trafficking victims were classified as undocumented aliens and 28 percent as qualified aliens.¹¹

U.S. Government Trafficking-Related Links

- Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000: www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf
- Trafficking Victims Protection 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 P.L. 106-386.

2 U.S. Department of State, “Remarks on the Release of the 2011 Trafficking in Persons Report,” (Washington, DC: June 27, 2011), <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/06/167156.htm> (accessed on September 27, 2011).

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 27, 2011).

4 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, “Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns,” (New York: United Nations, 2006), 104, <http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf> (accessed October 4, 2011).

5 Ibid.

6 U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2011,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), 21, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/164452.pdf> (accessed September 30, 2011).

7 Ibid., 26.

8 Ibid., 30, 38.

9 U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2008,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), 51, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf> (accessed December 6, 2011).

10 Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Characteristics of Suspected Human Trafficking Incidents, 2008-2010,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 2011), 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cshti0810.pdf> (accessed October 3, 2011).

11 Ibid.

IDENTITY THEFT AND FINANCIAL CRIME

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

- In 2010, an estimated 8.1 million adults, or 3.5 percent of the population, became victims of identity fraud, down from about 11 million in 2009.²
- In 2010, 14 percent of identity fraud victims knew the perpetrator. Of the over 5,000 people surveyed, 470 were victims of fraud and 29 percent had their Social Security number stolen.³
- The Federal Trade Commission's Consumer Sentinel Network received about 1.3 million complaints: 54 percent on fraud, 19 percent on identity theft, and 27 percent about other matters.⁴
- In 2010, the leading identity theft complaints to the FTC included government documents and benefits fraud (19 percent), credit card fraud (15 percent), phone or utilities fraud (14 percent), and employment-related fraud (11 percent).⁵
- Of the 42 percent of identity theft victims who made complaints to the Federal Trade Commission and reported on contact with law enforcement in 2010, 28 percent did not notify a police department; 72 percent notified a police department; 62 percent indicated a report was taken⁶
- In 2010, the FTC received 725,087 fraud complaints, with reported losses of more than \$1.7 billion. The median loss was \$594.⁷
- In 2010, for all fraud complaints to the FTC that included a loss, the most common payment methods were wire transfer (44 percent), credit card (24 percent), and bank account debit (14 percent).⁸
- For all fraud complaints to the FTC in 2010, at least 56 percent of company scammers made initial contact with the victim over the Internet (45 percent by e-mail and 11 percent through a Web site); 19 percent of first contacts were made by phone.⁹
- Of the fraud victims who reported their age to the FTC, 24 percent were ages 50 to 59, and 23 percent were ages 40 to 49. Fourteen percent of victims were age 60 or older.¹⁰
- The largest groups of identity theft victims were ages 20 to 29 (24 percent) and 30 to 39 (21 percent). Thirteen percent of victims were ages 60 and older.¹¹
- In 2010, there were 43,866 foreign money offer and counterfeit check scam complaints filed with the FTC, representing roughly three percent of complaints.¹²
- In 2010, Florida ranked highest in the rate of identity theft complaints (114.8 for every 100,000 residents) reported to the FTC; Colorado ranked highest in the rate of fraud and other complaints (417.8 for every 100,000 residents) reported to the FTC.¹³
- In 2010, on average, it took a victim 33 hours to resolve identity fraud, up 12 hours from 2009.¹⁴

1 Javelin Strategy and Research, "2011 Identity Fraud Survey Report: Consumer Version," (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin, February 2011), 6, <http://www.identityguard.com/downloads/javelin-2011-identity-fraud-survey-report.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

2 *Ibid.*, 5.

3 *Ibid.*, 10.

4 Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January – December 2010," (Washington, DC: FTC, 2011), 3, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2010.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

5 *Ibid.*, 3.

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*, 8.

9 *Ibid.*, 9.

10 *Ibid.*, 10.

11 *Ibid.*, 13.

12 *Ibid.*, 6.

13 *Ibid.*, 14.

14 Javelin Strategy and Research, "2011 Identity Fraud Survey Report," 5.

INTERNET VICTIMIZATION

- In the first half of 2010, spyware infections prompted 617,000 U.S. households to replace or repair their computers. One out of every 11 households surveyed had a major problem due to spyware, with damage totaling \$1.2 billion.¹
- In 2010, the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) received 303,809 complaints regarding possible online criminal activity, a 9.8 percent decrease from 2009. The IC3 averages 25,317 complaints a month. Of the total number of complaints, 121,710 (or 40.1 percent) were referred to federal, state, and local law enforcement.²
- Among instances where perpetrator information was provided to the IC3, 65.9 percent of perpetrators were from the United States, followed by the United Kingdom with 10.4 percent and Nigeria with 5.8 percent.³
- IC3 prepared 1,420 cases (representing 42,808 complaints) in 2010. The number of cases prepared by law enforcement was 698 (representing 4,015 complaints). Law enforcement also asked for assistance from the FBI on 598 Internet crime matters. From the referrals prepared by the FBI analysts, 122 open investigations were reported, resulting in 31 arrests, 6 convictions, 17 grand jury subpoenas, and 55 search/seizure warrants.⁴
- Of the 121,710 IC3 referrals to law enforcement, 82,372 of these complaints were auto-referred to 1,629 law enforcement agencies. IC3 referred 2,597 child pornography complaints to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Analysts also referred 1,970 urgent complaints containing threats of bodily harm to local law enforcement agencies.⁵
- In 2010, non-delivery of payment scams were the number-one Internet scam, accounting for 14.4 percent of all complaints, followed by FBI-related scams at 13.2 percent, and identity theft at 9.8 percent.⁶
- In school year 2008-2009, six percent of students ages 12 through 18 reported instances of cyber-bullying on or off school property.⁷
- Of the students who reported cyber-bullying, 8.4 percent of male victims and 3.7 percent of female victims said they were bullied almost every day.⁸
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received 9,253 reports of unsolicited obscene material sent to a child to its CyberTipline from 2002-2011. Since 1998, the CyberTipline has received more than 900,000 reports of child pornography.⁹
- In 2006, among stalking victims who reported that their stalkers used some form of technology to stalk, 83 percent experienced unwanted e-mails, and 35 percent were contacted through instant messaging.¹⁰
- According to a 2011 report, the median annualized cost of cyber crime for 50 large U.S. organizations was \$5.9 million per year, with a range of \$1.5 million to \$36.5 million per year per company. These 50 companies had experienced 72 successful attacks per week.¹¹
- In the same study of cyber crimes against companies, in 2010, malicious code, denial of service, stolen or hijacked devices, Web-based attacks, and malicious insiders accounted for more than 75 percent of all cyber crime costs per organization on an annual basis.¹² Twenty-three percent of cyber crime costs were due to malicious code attacks; 17 percent to denial of service attacks; 13 percent to stolen devices; 13 percent to Web-based attacks; nine percent to malicious insiders; nine percent to phishing and social engineering; seven percent to viruses, worms, and trojans; four percent to malware; and four percent to botnets.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 September 28, 2011).

2 Internet Crime Complaint Center, "2010 Internet Crime Report," 5-7, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2010_IC3Report.pdf (accessed on September 28, 2011).

3 *Ibid.*, 9, 11.

4 *Ibid.*, 5.

5 *Ibid.*, 6.

6 *Ibid.*, 9.

7 U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Student Reports of Bullying and Cyber-Bullying: Results from the 2009 School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey," Table 1.1, (Washington, DC: 2011), 1, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011336.pdf> (accessed October 27, 2011).

8 *Ibid.*, Table 3.1.

9 National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, "CyberTipline Statistics, January 31, 2011," (Alexandria, Virginia, 2011), http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/documents/CyberTiplineFactSheet.pdf (accessed November 16, 2011).

10 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Stalking Victimization in the United States" (Washington, DC 2009), 5, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/svus.pdf> (accessed October 27, 2011).

11 Ponemon Institute, "Second Annual Cost of Cyber Crime Study: Benchmark Study of U.S. Companies," 1, http://www.arcsight.com/collateral/whitepapers/2011_Cost_of_Cyber_Crime_Study_August.pdf (accessed October 27, 2011).

12 *Ibid.*, 9

13 *Ibid.*

SCHOOL CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

- In the 2008 to 2009 school year, there were 15 homicides and seven suicides of school-age youth (5-18) at school. An additional eight percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in 2009.¹
- In the 2007 to 2008 school year, 17.2 percent of all public schools reported one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual battery other than rape, robbery with or without a weapon, threat of physical attack with a weapon, or fight or physical attack with a weapon.²
- Middle and high schools (94 percent each) were more likely than elementary schools (65 percent) to have reported the occurrence of at least one violent incident during the 2007 to 2008 school year.³
- In 2008, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 113,300 serious violent crimes at school.⁴
- In the 2008 to 2009 school year, there were about 1.2 million victims of nonfatal crimes among students ages 12 to 18 at school; the crimes included 619,000 thefts and 629,800 violent crimes.⁵
- In 2009, 31 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported they had been in a physical fight at least one time during the previous 12 months anywhere, and 11 percent said they had been in a fight on school property during the previous 12 months.⁶
- In 2009, about 42 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported having had at least one drink of alcohol anywhere in the past 30 days, while four percent had at least one drink on school property.⁷
- In 2009, 21 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported having used marijuana anywhere in the past 30 days, while five percent reported using on school property. According to students' reports, male students were twice as likely as females to have used marijuana on school property.⁸
- In 2007, 32 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported having been bullied at school.⁹
- In 2007, 23 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that gangs were present at their schools.¹⁰
- In 2009, 23 percent of students in grades 9 through 12, including 26 percent of males and 19 percent of females, reported that drugs had been made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months.¹¹
- In 2009, 17.5 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 had carried a weapon in the previous 30 days, including about 5.9 percent of students who had carried a gun.¹²
- In a 2009 study that included youth in grades 6 through 12, 61.1 percent of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) respondents¹³ said they felt unsafe in school because of their sexual orientation, and 39.9 percent felt unsafe because of their gender expression.¹⁴ Of the respondents, 30 percent had missed at least one day of school in the past month because they felt unsafe or uncomfortable.¹⁵
- In 2009, 84.6 percent of LGBT youth respondents had been verbally harassed at school because of their sexual orientation, 40.1 percent had been physically harassed (e.g., pushed or shoved), and 18.8 percent had been physically assaulted because of their sexual orientation.¹⁶
- Of LGBT students who had been harassed or assaulted at school, 62.4 percent did not report the incident to school officials, most commonly because they doubted anything would be done or the situation could become worse if reported.¹⁷

1 Rachel Dinkes et al., "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010," (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010), iii, 7, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011002.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

2 Samantha Neiman et al., *Crime, Violence, Discipline, and Safety in U.S. Public Schools: Findings From the School Survey on Crime and Safety: 2007–08*, (Washington DC: National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 2009), 7, Table 1, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2009/2009326.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

3 Ibid.

4 Rachel Dinkes, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010," 90.

5 Ibid., Table 2.1.

6 Ibid., v.

7 Ibid., vi.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid., 42.

10 Ibid., 34

11 Ibid., 36.

12 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 September 28, 2011).

13 Note: Most students interviewed for this survey were in grades 11 and 12. Only seven were in grade 6.

14 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/binary-data/GLSEN_ATTACHMENTS/file/000/001/1675-2.pdf (accessed September 28, 2011).

15 Ibid., xvii.

16 Ibid., xvi.

17 Ibid.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- In 2010, victims age 12 or older experienced a total of 188,380 rapes or sexual assaults.¹
- In 2010, 91.9 percent of rape or sexual assault victims were female.²
- Of female rape or sexual assault victims in 2010, 25 percent were assaulted by a stranger, 48 percent by friends or acquaintances, and 17 percent were intimate partners.³
- In 2010, 49.6 percent of all rapes and sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement.⁴
- In 2010, forcible rapes accounted for 6.8 percent of violent crimes reported to law enforcement.⁵
- In 2010, 3.6 percent of arrests for all violent crime were for forcible rape.⁶
- During fiscal year 2010, there were 3,158 reports of sexual assault involving military service members, representing a two percent decrease from fiscal year 2009. Of these reports received by Military Services, 2,410 were “unrestricted” reports, which is a four percent decrease from fiscal year 2009.⁷
- Initially, the Military Services received 882 restricted reports involving Service members and U.S. civilians; 134 of these were converted from “restricted” to “unrestricted” reports.⁸
- In fiscal year 2010, 56 percent of unrestricted reports in the Armed Services involved service member-on-service member sexual assault.⁹
- In fiscal year 2009, victim compensation programs paid \$32 million for forensic sexual assault exams.¹⁰
- In 2010, 40.3 percent of reported forcible rapes were cleared (usually by arrest) by law enforcement.¹¹
- In a 2007 survey of 146 state and federal prisons, 4.5 percent of 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.¹²
- A recent study of a nationwide sample of 2,000 Latinas found that 17.2 percent of Latinas had been sexually assaulted at some point during their lifetime. The majority of these sexual assault victims (87.5 percent) of Latina sexual assault victims had also experienced another type of victimization (physical, threat, stalking, or witnessing abuse).¹³
- The forcible arrest rate decreased 56 percentage points between 1991 and 2009, after peaking in the period from 1984 to 1991.¹⁴

1 Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Criminal Victimization, 2010,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2011), Table 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv10.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

2 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 5.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid., 6.

5 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2010,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), *calculated from* Table 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl01.xls> (accessed November 3, 2011).

6 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2010,” *calculated from* Table 29, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl29.xls> (accessed November 3, 2011).

7 U.S. Department of Defense, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, “Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, Fiscal Year 2010,” 64, http://www.sapr.mil/media/pdf/reports/DoD_Fiscal_Year_2010_Annual_Report_on_Sexual_Assault_in_the_Military.pdf (accessed September 26, 2011).

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid., 68.

10 National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, “Crime Victim Compensation: Resources for Recovery,” <http://www.nacvcb.org/NACVCB/files/cclibraryfiles/FileName/000000000099/Fact%20sheet%202011.doc> (accessed November 3, 2011).

11 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2010: Offenses Cleared,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/clearances> (accessed September 28, 2011).

12 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/svsfpri07.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

13 Carlos A. Cuevas and 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 October 4, 2011).

14 Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Arrest in the United States, 1980-2009,” (Washington, DC: 2011), 4, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/aus8009.pdf> (accessed November 3, 2011).

STALKING

*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 (66.2 percent), followed by spreading rumors (35.7 percent), following or spying on the victim (34.3 percent), and showing up at the same places as the victim without having a reason to be there (31.1 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 9.7 percent of stalkers were strangers to their victims.⁷
- Stalking victims took a variety of protective actions, including changing their day-to-day activities (21.6 percent), staying with family (18.1 percent), installing call blocking or caller ID (18.1 percent), changing their phone number (17.3 percent), and changing their e-mail address (6.9 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 15.6 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 about 1 in 5 cases.¹³
- Nearly 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
- Seventy-six percent of intimate partner femicide (homicide of women) victims were stalked by their intimate partner in the year prior to the femicide.¹⁶
- An analysis of 13 published studies of 1,155 stalking cases found that 38.7% of the victims experienced violence connected to the stalking.¹⁷
- The same analysis found that a history of substance abuse corresponded to increased rates of violence among stalking offenders.¹⁸
- A survey of university undergraduates revealed that 20 percent had been stalked or harassed; eight percent had initiated stalking or harassment; and one percent had been both a target and an initiator.¹⁹
- 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.²⁰
- One in 8 employed stalking victims loses time from work as a result of the victimization, and of those victims, more than half lose five days of work or more.²¹
- One in 7 stalking victims moves as a result of the victimization.²²

1 Stalking Resource Center, "Stalking Fact Sheet," (Washington, DC: National Center for Victims of Crime, 2009), <http://www.ncvc.org/src/AGP.Net/Components/DocumentViewer/Download.aspx?DocumentID=48970> (accessed September 29, 2011).

2 Katrina Baum et al., "Stalking Victimization in the United States," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1, <http://www.ovv.usdoj.gov/docs/stalking-victimization.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

3 Ibid., 4.

4 Ibid., 2, Table 2.

5 Ibid., 5, Table 7.

6 Ibid., 3, Table 3.

7 Ibid., 4, Table 5.

8 Ibid., 6, Table 8.

9 Ibid., 8.

10 Ibid., 6, Table 9.

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 Obsessive Harassment," *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 31 (2004): 9.

18 Ibid., 32.

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

20 Katrina Baum, "Stalking Victimization in the United States," 6-7.

21 Ibid.

22 Ibid.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME VICTIMIZATION

- In 2010, 121 people were murdered in brawls due to the influence of alcohol, and 58 people were murdered in brawls due to the influence of narcotics.¹
- In 2003, 70.1 percent of intimate partner homicide and attempted-homicide offenders used alcohol, drugs, or both during the incident, compared to 22.6 percent of the homicide or attempted-homicide victims.²
- In 2010, 9.5 percent of 8th graders, 18.5 percent of 10th graders, and 23.8 percent of 12th graders reported illicit drug use in the past 30 days.³
- According to the results of a 2009 national survey of students in grades 9 through 12, 6.4 percent of students had used a form of cocaine at some point in their lives, and 2.8 percent of students had used a form of cocaine in the 30 days preceding the survey.⁴
- The same study found that 2.5 percent of students had used heroin, 4.1 percent had used methamphetamines, and 6.7 percent had used ecstasy one or more times in their lifetime.⁵
- Nationwide, 11.7 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.⁶
- In 2010, daily use of marijuana increased among teens. Daily marijuana use was reported by 1.2 percent of 8th graders, 3.3 percent of 10th graders, and 6.1 percent of 12th graders. However, for all three grades, the percent using marijuana daily was still 8.7 percent lower than the peak usage that occurred in 2001.⁷
- “In 2010, an estimated 22.1 million persons (8.7 percent of the population aged 12 or older) were classified with substance dependence or abuse in the past year. Of these, 2.9 million were classified with dependence or abuse of both alcohol and illicit drugs, 4.2 million had dependence or abuse of illicit drugs but not alcohol, and 15.0 million had dependence or abuse of alcohol but not illicit drugs.”⁸
- “In 2010, 23.1 million persons aged 12 or older needed treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol use problem (9.1 percent of persons aged 12 or older). Of these, 2.6 million (11.2 percent of those who needed treatment) received treatment at a specialty facility.”⁹
- Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring sites reported that the percentage of male arrestees interviewed in 2010 who tested positive for drugs at the time of arrest ranged from 52 percent (Washington, DC) to 80 percent or more (Chicago and Sacramento).¹⁰
- From 1998 through 2006, illicit drugs were implicated in 75.9 percent of incarcerations, while alcohol was implicated in the incarceration of over half (56.6 percent) of all inmates in the United States.¹¹
- A 2008 survey of active duty Department of Defense service personnel found that 16 percent reported illicit drug use (including prescription drug misuse) during the past 30 days.¹²

1 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2010, Expanded Homicide Data Table 10,” (Washington, DC: FBI, 2010), <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl10.xls> (accessed September 29, 2011).

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 29, 2011).

3 Lloyd D. Johnston et al., “Monitoring the Future: National Results on Adolescent Drug Use—Overview of Key Findings, 2010,” (Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2011), Table 7, 60, <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/mtf-overview2010.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

4 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 September 29, 2011).

5 Ibid., 15-16.

6 Ibid.

7 Lloyd D. Johnston, “Monitoring the Future,” Table 4, 49, 12.

8 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, “Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings,” (Rockville, MD: Author, 2011), 6, <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.pdf> (accessed October 27, 2011).

9 Ibid.

10 Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, *ADAM II 2010 Annual Report: Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program II*, (Washington, DC: Author, 2010), xi, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/ondcp/policy-and-research/adam2010.pdf> (accessed October 27, 2011).

11 The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, *Behind Bars II: Substance Abuse and America's Prison Population*, (NY: Columbia University, 2010), 2, <http://www.casacolumbia.org/articlefiles/575-report2010behindbars2.pdf> (accessed October 27, 2011).

12 RTI Institute, *Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors among Active Duty Military Personnel*, (Research Triangle Park, NC: RTI Institute, 2009), 46, <http://www.tricare.mil/2008HealthBehaviors.pdf> (accessed October 26, 2011).

TEEN VICTIMIZATION

- In 2010, teens ages 12 to 17 experienced 616,479 violent crimes including rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.¹
- For homicides in which the age of the victim was known, teenagers (ages 13 to 19) accounted for 12.4 percent of murder victims in 2010.²
- During a one-year period, 46.9 percent of youth ages 14 to 17 had experienced a physical assault, 16.3 percent had been sexually victimized, 16.6 percent had experienced abuse or neglect, and 27.6 percent had experienced a property victimization (including robbery).³
- Over the course of their lifetime, 71.1 percent of 14- to 17-year olds in the United States had been assaulted, 27.8 percent had been sexually victimized, 32.1 percent had been abused or neglected, and 53.2 percent had experienced a property victimization (including robbery).⁴
- In 2009, 31.5 percent of high school students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months, and about 3.8 percent had been in a fight in which they were injured and had to be treated by a nurse or doctor.⁵
- A 2009 study of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ) high school students found that more than 80 percent of LGBTQ students of color hear the word “gay” or “queer” in a negative connotation often or frequently.⁶
- In 2008, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 1.2 million non-fatal 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 2010, 9.8 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.¹⁰

1 Jennifer L. Truman, “Criminal Victimization 2010,” (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2011), 11, Table 9, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv10.pdf> (accessed November 3, 2011).

2 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States 2010,” (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2011), Table 2, <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s./2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10shrtbl02.xls> (accessed November 4, 2011).

3 David Finkelhor et al., “Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth,” *Pediatrics* 124, no. 5 (2009): 1413-15, <http://www.pediatricsdigest.mobi/content/124/5/1411.full.pdf> (accessed November 3, 2011).

4 *Ibid.*, 1413-15.

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, 2011).

6 Elizabeth Diaz and Joseph Kosciw, “Shared Differences: The Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Students of Color in Our Nation’s Schools,” (New York: Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Education Network, 2009), 11-12, http://www.glsen.org/binary-data/GLSEN_ATTACHMENTS/file/000/001/1332-1.pdf (accessed November 3, 2011).

7 National Center for Education Statistics, Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2010,” (Washington, DC: BJS, 2011), 10, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011002.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

8 *Ibid.*, v.

9 *Ibid.*, v.

10 National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, “Hate Violence against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender, Queer, and HIV-Affected Communities in the United States in 2010,” (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2010), 27, <http://www.avp.org/publications/reports/documents/NCAVPHateViolenceReport2011Final.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

TERRORISM

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

- In 2010, more than 11,500 terrorist attacks occurred in 72 countries, resulting in approximately 50,000 victims and almost 13,200 deaths.²
- In 2010, more than 75 percent of the world’s terrorist attacks and deaths took place in South Asia and the Near East. The Near East and South Asia experienced a total of 8,960 attacks that caused 9,960 deaths.³
- In 2010, 15 private American citizens were killed in acts associated with terrorism, totaling less than one percent (0.1 percent) of the worldwide total.⁴
- In 2010, the leading method of terrorist attacks was armed attack (responsible for 41.6 percent of primary attack types), closely followed by bombing (responsible for 36.8 percent of primary attack types).⁵
- In 2010, Iraq had the largest overall number of terrorist victims with 12,087, of whom 2,704 died.⁶
- There are 49 foreign terrorist organizations officially designated as such by the Secretary of State.⁷
- Thirty-one people are on the FBI’s most-wanted terrorist list in connection with international terrorist incidents affecting U.S. citizens or property.⁸
- Seven 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; 217 Americans 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, 39 injured.¹⁹
- 2001 September 11 attacks; United States of America; 3,025 dead, an estimated 12,000 injured.²⁰
- 2002 Bombing of Kuta Beach nightclub area in Bali, Indonesia; 202 dead including 7 Americans, 300 injured.²¹
- 2003 Simultaneous bombings of 3 residential compounds in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; 35 dead including 10 Americans.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 22 U.S.C. Section 2656f(d)(2011).

2 National Counterterrorism Center, “2010 Report on Terrorism,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2011), 5, http://www.nctc.gov/witsbanner/docs/2010_report_on_terrorism.pdf (accessed September 30, 2011).

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid., 19.

5 Ibid., calculated from 13.

6 Ibid., 8.

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 September 30, 2011).

8 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Most Wanted Terrorists,” http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists/@wanted-group-listing (accessed September 30, 2011).

9 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Wanted by the FBI: Domestic Terrorism,” <http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/dt> (accessed October 7, 2011).

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, 2011).

11 Ibid., 18.

12 Ibid., 51.

13 Ibid., 20.

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 September 30, 2011).

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

18 Bureau of Public Affairs, “Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology.”

19 Ibid.

20 Ibid.

21 Ibid.

22 Ibid.

23 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 2002-2005,” (Washington, DC: GPO), 23, <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/terrorism-2002-2005> (accessed September 30, 2011).

24 National Counterterrorism Center, “Worldwide Incidents Tracking System,” <https://wits.nctc.gov/FederalDiscoverWITS/index.do?N=0&Ntt=Fort%20Hood&Ntk=All&Ntx=mode%20matchallpartial> (accessed September 30, 2011).

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

- In 2010, 506 workplace homicides occurred in the United States, which is a decrease from 2009.¹
- Of 2010 workplace homicides, 79.3 percent (401) were shootings.²
- Assaults and attacks—including homicide—make up 18 percent of all fatal occupational injuries and are the second-leading cause of such injuries.³
- Workplace homicides declined seven percent in 2010 to the lowest ever recorded total by the fatality census. However, workplace homicides involving women increased 13 percent.⁴
- In 2008, 14.8 percent of violent crimes and 14.7 percent of property crimes were committed against victims who were at work or on duty at the time, amounting to 678,026 violent crimes and 2,398,919 property victimizations.⁵
- Of the 678,026 violent crimes committed against victims who were working or on duty in 2008, 553,201 were simple assaults, 99,171 were aggravated assaults, 11,595 were robberies, and 12,633 were rapes or sexual assaults.⁶
- From 2002 to 2009, the rate of nonfatal workplace violence declined 35 percent, following a 62 percent decline in the rate from 1993 to 2002.⁷
- The average annual rate of workplace violence between 2005 and 2009 (five violent crimes per 1,000 employed persons age 16 or older) was about one-third the rate of non-workplace violence (16 violent crimes per 1,000 employed persons age 16 or older) and violence against persons not employed (17 violent crimes per 1,000 persons age 16 or older).⁸
- Strangers committed the greatest proportion of nonfatal workplace violence against males (53 percent) and females (41 percent) between 2005 and 2009.⁹
- Among workplace homicides that occurred between 2005 and 2009, about 28 percent involved victims in sales and related occupations and about 17 percent involved victims in protective service occupations.¹⁰
- About 70 percent of workplace homicides were committed by robbers and other assailants while about 21 percent were committed by work associates between 2005 and 2009.¹¹
- More than half (54.5 percent) of surveyed emergency nurses reported having experienced physical violence and/or verbal abuse from a patient and/or visitor during a seven calendar-day period, in which the nurses worked an average of 36.9 hours.¹²
- 11.2 percent of surveyed emergency nurses reported both physical and verbal abuse over a seven-day period, while 42.5 percent reported verbal abuse alone in the past seven days.¹³
- Of surveyed emergency room nurses who reported having been victims of physical violence in the workplace, 62.2 percent experienced more than one incident of physical violence from a patient or visitor during a seven-day period.¹⁴

1 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2010 (Preliminary results)," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2010), 6, <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/foi/cfch0009.pdf> (accessed October 4, 2011).

2 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Occupational Homicides by Selected Characteristics," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2011), 198, http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/foi/work_hom.pdf (accessed November 3, 2011).

3 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2010," 4.

4 Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2010," 1, <http://bls.gov/news.release/pdf/foi.pdf> (accessed October 7, 2011).

5 Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008: Statistical Tables," (May 2010), *calculated from Table 64*, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus08.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

6 Ibid.

7 Erika Harrell, "Workplace Violence, 1993–2009," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2011), 1, <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/wv09.pdf> (accessed November 3, 2011).

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid.

12 Emergency Nurses Association, Institute for Emergency Nursing Research, *Emergency Department Violence Surveillance Study*, (Des Plaines, IL: Author, 2011), 16.

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

YOUTH EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

- 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.¹
- About 46 percent of the children surveyed were assaulted at least once in the past year, and one-third of all 14- to 17-year-olds had seen a parent assaulted.²
- About one-third (37.8 percent) of surveyed youth have witnessed violence against another person during their lifetime. However, among 14- to 17-year-olds, 7 in 10 have witnessed violence against another person in their lifetime.³
- In the past year, 36.7 percent of youth were exposed to an assault with no weapon or injury, 10.2 percent experienced child maltreatment, 14.9 percent witnessed an assault with a weapon and/or an injury, and 6.1 percent experienced direct sexual victimization.⁴
- Moreover, among children studied in the same survey, it was shown that as children grow older, the incidences of victimization increase. One in 20 children witnessed someone being shot, 1 in 200 witnessed a murder, and 1 in 50 was sexually assaulted in the year prior to being interviewed.⁵
- More than 1 in 4 children (25.3 percent) witnessed an act of violence within the same one-year period, and 37.8 percent witnessed an act of violence sometime during their lifetime.⁶
- Of the children who had a lifetime exposure to violence, 86.6 percent also had a previous year exposure.⁷
- The children who witnessed a family assault in their lifetime also reported witnessing an assault between their parents; 16.3 percent of youth surveyed acknowledged witnessing parental assault in their lifetime. However, among the oldest group (14- to 17-year-olds), 34.6 percent reported this experience.⁸
- In 2008, about 1 in 10 children under the age of 18 (9.8 percent) had witnessed one family member assault another family member, and 1 in 5 (20.3 percent) had witnessed a family assault sometime during their lifetime.⁹
- As of November 2009, statutes in 22 states and Puerto Rico address children witnessing domestic violence. Five states provide for enhanced penalties for a domestic violence conviction when a child is present. Three states require the perpetrator to pay for any counseling needed by the child, two states mandate counseling for the offender, and one state requires in cases where the noncustodial parent has committed domestic violence in the presence of a child that any child visitation be supervised for a period of 1 to 2 years.¹⁰
- During a one-year period, 19.2 percent of U.S. children under the age of 18 witnessed an assault in their community. The percentage rises with the age of the child: 5.8 percent of 2- to 5-year-olds witnessed an assault in their community, while 42.2 percent of 14- to 17-year-olds witnessed an assault.¹¹
- More than 1 in 5 (22 percent) of 14- to 17-year-olds in the United States have witnessed a shooting in their lifetime.¹²

1 David Finkelhor et al., "Children's Exposure to Violence: A Comprehensive National Survey," (Washington, DC: OJJDP, 2009), 1, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227744.pdf> (accessed September 30, 2011).

2 Ibid., 1-2.

3 Ibid., 6.

4 Ibid., 4.

5 Ibid., 8.

6 Ibid., 6.

7 David Finkelhor et al., "Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth," *Pediatrics* 124, no. 5 (2009): 1413, <http://www.pediatricsdigest.mobi/content/124/5/1411.full.pdf> (accessed November 3, 2011).

8 Ibid., 1415.

9 Ibid.

10 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/witnessdviol.pdf (accessed September 30, 2011).

11 Finkelhor, "Children's Exposure to Violence," 4, 6.

12 Ibid., 6.

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 with the goal of extending the vision of crime victims' rights and services so that every victim has somewhere to turn.

- ♦ **Online Resources**—Start here for all your crime victim information needs, including reliable facts, statistics, training opportunities, and a wealth of other information provided by the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Center for Victims of Crime.
- ♦ **NCVRW Resource Guide Partners**—Interested in collaborating with other organizations? Our 2012 NCVRW Resource Guide Partners are committed to improving victims' rights and public awareness across the country. Read more about these organizations to inspire your own efforts, or work with them directly to significantly broaden your outreach initiatives.
- ♦ **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.) ♦



ONLINE RESOURCES

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 more than 125 victim-related questions and answers
- A database of upcoming events
- An online Library and searchable Abstracts Database, featuring over 30,000 victim-related documents.
- 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) (www.ojp.gov/ovc/resourcecenter/index.html)

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, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance. OVCRC/NCJRS also disseminates information from the National Institute of Corrections.

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) (www.ovcttac.org)

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 de-

velopment 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)
- » E-mail: ttac@ovcttac.org

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 resolutions 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*) 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 crime victims and service providers locate non-emergency services in the United States and abroad. Add your program to the Directory and increase your program profile with providers and crime victims.

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 spe-

ONLINE RESOURCES

cial 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.

SART Toolkit: Resources for Sexual Assault Response Teams (www.ovc.gov/sartkit)

This toolkit is a compilation of resources for communities wanting to develop SARTs—coordinated teams of people who serve victims of sexual assault—and for communities wanting to improve their SART responses. The toolkit reviews the basics, lays out the steps involved in putting together your SART, describes how to retain focus on victims, highlights SART programs throughout the country, and includes sample resources to use when developing and evaluating your team.

Existe Ayuda Toolkit (www.ovc.gov/pubs/existeayuda)

This toolkit includes replicable Spanish-language tools and resources to help improve the cultural competence of service providers and the accessibility of services for Spanish-speaking victims of sexual violence. Resources include Spanish terms related to sexual assault and trafficking; PowerPoint slides used in presentations to promotoras (community health workers) and victim advocates; and a pocket card, handout, fact sheets, and scripts for public service announcements and outgoing answering machine messages.

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 victim-specific issues, outreach materials on a wide range of topics, and dozens of reports and resources for victim service providers and allied professionals—including the new report “Making Restitution Real: Five Case Studies on Improving Restitution Collection,” funded by the Office for Victims of Crime. The Web site also features practice and legislative information for victim service providers; the Stalking Resource Center and the Youth Initiative—dedicated resources areas on stalking and crimes against youth; and national and regional training opportunities. (This site is not associated with OVC or NCJRS.)

VictimLaw (www.victimlaw.info)

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

The following organizations are official partners of the *2012 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 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.

American Correctional Association
 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 the oldest and largest international correctional organization in the world, composed of individuals, agencies, and organizations involved in all facets of the corrections field, and is dedicated to excellence in every aspect of the field.

American Probation and Parole Association
 P.O. Box 11910
 Lexington, KY 40578-1910

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 composed of members from the United States, Canada, and other countries actively involved with probation, parole and community-based corrections, in both adult and juvenile sectors. All levels of government including local, state/provincial, legislative, executive, judicial, and federal agencies are counted among its constituents.

Association of State Correctional Administrators
 1110 Opal Court, Suite 5
 Hagerstown, MD 21740

Phone: 301-791-2722
 Fax: 301-393-9494
 Web site: www.asca.net
 E-mail: lbock@asca.net

The Association of State Correctional Administrators was founded on the belief that each represented correctional jurisdiction is unique with regard to obligatory statutes, policies, structure, incarcerated populations, resources, and burning issues, but that similarities of purpose, responsibilities, principles, and challenges among its member jurisdictions unite them in a quest for public safety, secure and orderly facilities, and professionalism that can be achieved through sharing ideas and vigorously entering into collaborative efforts to persistently improve the corrections profession.

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

California State University, Fresno

Department of Criminology
2576 E. San Ramon Avenue, MS ST 104
Fresno, CA 93740-8029

Phone: 559-278-1012
Fax: 559-278-7265
Web site: www.csufresno.edu
E-mail: bmuscat@csufresno.edu

The Department of Criminology at California State University, Fresno, has been a leader in providing academic-based programs for students, victim service practitioners, and allied professionals since 1984. The first academic program consisted of the Victim Services Certificate, followed by the B.S. in Victimology in 1992. Today, the Victimology program has 200 majors and continues to provide professional development programs throughout the United States. Courses are offered in a traditional classroom setting and in fully online formats.

Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance

90 Galapago Street
Denver, CO 80223

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

The Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance (COVA) is a nonprofit, statewide membership organization with over 800 members and a mission to promote fairness and healing for crime victims, their families, and communities through leadership, education and advocacy, while utilizing inclusivity and compassion to create solutions and positive change for crime victims. COVA's Annual Conference is its largest educational event. The 2-½ day conference generally draws 1,000 advocates, crime victims, district attorneys, law enforcement and court services personnel who attend 72 educational sessions, three keynote addresses, and a variety of other events. The conference also includes five all-day, pre-conference skill-building sessions on relevant topics. COVA produces the Victims Assistance Academy, which annually provides intensive victim service education to 35 victim service professionals. Additionally, COVA partners with community leaders and organizers to promote and produce public awareness events on specific topics, such as human trafficking and Colorado's event regarding the National Day of Remembrance for Homicide Victims.

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's Department of Criminal Justice is actively involved in supporting victims of crime. The department mentors and educates students in the areas of Victimology and victim's rights and services. The Department has a Victim Services Administration concentration and is home to the Center for Victim Studies. In addition, the university-wide Victimology club, which sponsors numerous victims' rights awareness events, is mentored by advisees from the Department of Criminal Justice.

Justice Solutions
720 7th Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20001

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

Justice Solutions is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to enhancing rights, resources, and respect for victims and communities hurt by crime; enhancing governmental and societal responses to crime and its consequences on individuals and communities; and strengthening crime prevention initiatives in America. This mission is accomplished through the provision of education, training, and technical assistance; promoting research-to-practice as the foundation for public and justice-related policy development, and community safety and victim assistance programs; 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
TTY: 877-VICTIM-1 (877-842-8461)
Web site: www.mdcrimevictims.org
E-mail: deirdre@mdcrimevictims.org

The Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center, Inc., provides free, comprehensive (legal, victim, and social work) services to crime victims throughout the state of Maryland that includes information and referrals, education about victims' rights, court accompaniment, direct legal representation in criminal court, limited legal services regarding identity theft and fraud, referral to pro bono lawyers for collateral matters upon financial qualification, individual and family counseling, peer grief support groups, and court preparation. Also, the Center advocates for crime victims' rights and laws.

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

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: dan.eddy@nacvcb.org

The mission of the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards is to provide leadership, professional development, and collaborative opportunities to our members to strengthen their capacity to improve services to crime victims and survivors. We share a vision of working together so that every victim compensation program is fully funded, optimally staffed, and functioning effectively to help victims cope with the costs of crime. We provide information to victims, advocates, and other individuals and groups about how to access victim compensation.

National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections

P.O. Box 3163
Lacey, WA 98509

Phone: 614-728-9950
Fax: 614-728-1976
Web site: www.navspic.org
E-mail: karin.ho@ordc.state.oh.us

The National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections (NAVSPIC) is a national networking organization for anyone providing post-conviction services to crime victims. These services include—but are not limited to—victim notification, safety planning, 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: navaa@navaa.org
cap@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. Under a cooperative agreement with OVC, NAVAA also administers the National Crime Victims' Rights Week Community Awareness Projects (<http://cap.navaa.org>).

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

699 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-224-2150
TTY/TDD: 800-826-7653
Fax: 703-224-2122
Web site: www.missingkids.com

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is a private, 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that was created in 1984. The mission of the organization is to serve as the nation's resource on the issues of missing and sexually exploited children. The organization provides information and resources to law enforcement, parents, children (including child victims), as well as other professionals.

National Center for Victims of Crime

2000 M Street, NW, Suite 480
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-467-8700
Fax: 202-467-8701
Web site: www.ncvc.org
E-mail: webmaster@ncvc.org

The National Center for Victims of Crime is the nation's leading resource and advocacy organization dedicated to forging a national commitment to help victims of crime rebuild their lives. Through its extensive Web site and training program, the National Center helps victims, victim service providers, and allied professionals learn about victims' legal rights and options, victim compensation, safety planning, and the criminal justice and social service systems.

National Center on Elder Abuse

Administration on Aging
c/o Center of Excellence on Elder Abuse and Neglect
University of California, Irvine
101 The City Drive South, Suite 835, Rt. 81, ZC 1150
Orange, CA 92868

Phone: 855-500-3537
Fax: 714-456-7933
Web site: www.ncea.aoa.gov
www.centeronelderabuse.org
E-mail: ncea@uci.edu

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.

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

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.nationalchildrensalliance.org
E-mail: hprovencher@nca-online.org

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, NY 10001

Phone: 212-714-1184 x50
Fax: 212-714-2627
Web site: www.avp.org/ncavp.htm
E-mail: info@ncavp.org

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs works to prevent, respond to, and end all forms of violence against and within lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and HIV-affected (LGBTQH) communities. NCAVP is a national coalition of local member programs, affiliate organizations, and individuals who create systemic and social change. We strive to increase power, safety, and resources through data analysis, policy advocacy, education, and technical assistance.

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: ncai@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) is a private, nonprofit, tax-exempt organization whose primary mission is to be the nation's leader in helping people keep themselves, their families, and their communities safe from crime. NCPC's strategic plan for 2007 through 2011 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.

National Crime Victim Law Institute
310 SW 4th Avenue, Suite 540
Portland, OR 97204

Phone: 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 nonprofit 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.

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

National Criminal Justice Association

720 7th Street, NW, 3rd Floor
Washington, DC 20001

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

The National Criminal Justice Association represents state, tribal, and local governments on crime prevention and crime control issues. Its members represent all facets of the criminal and juvenile justice community, from law enforcement, corrections, prosecution, defense courts, victim-witness services and education institutions to federal, state, and local elected officials. As the representative of state, tribal, and local criminal and juvenile justice practitioners, the NCJA works to promote a balanced approach to communities' complex public safety and criminal and juvenile justice system problems.

National District Attorneys Association

44 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 110
Alexandria, VA 22314

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

The National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse and the National Center for the Prosecution of Violence Against Women—programs of the National District Attorneys Association—serve prosecutors and allied professionals who address crimes of child abuse, child exploitation, human trafficking, domestic and sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence. The two centers provide 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 Assistance

510 King Street, Suite 424
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 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. 8th Street, Suite 202
 Cincinnati, OH 45202

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

The National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc., (POMC) is the only national self-help organization dedicated solely to the aftermath and prevention of murder. POMC makes the difference through ongoing 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
 TTY/TTD: 717-909-0715
 Fax: 717-909-0714
 Web site: www.nsvrc.org
 E-mail: resources@nsvrc.org

The National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) is a national information and resource hub relating to all aspects of sexual violence and its prevention. It provides training, technical assistance, statistics, expert referrals, extensive resource library, coordination of sexual assault awareness month, and other activities related to preventing all forms of sexual violence and related oppressions.

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: perf@policeforum.org

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) is a national organization of progressive law enforcement chief executives from city, county, and state agencies who collectively serve more than half of the country's population. Established in 1976 by ten large-city police chiefs, PERF has evolved into one of the leading police think tanks in the world. With membership from many of the major police departments in the country, PERF has pioneered research in such fields as community and problem-oriented policing, racially biased policing, multijurisdictional investigations, domestic violence, homeland security, management concerns, use of force, and crime-reduction.

RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network

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

Phone: 202-587-5351
Fax: 202-544-3556
Web site: www.rainn.org
E-mail: jenw@rainn.org

The Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network is the nation's largest anti-sexual assault organization. RAINN operates the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 1-800-656-HOPE and the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline at rainn.org, and publicizes the hotline's free, confidential services; educates the public about sexual assault; and leads national efforts to prevent sexual assault, and improves services to victims.

Security On Campus, Inc.

110 Gallagher Road, #2
Wayne, PA 19087

Phone: 484-580-8754
Fax: 484-580-8759
Web site: www.securityoncampus.org
E-mail: soc@securityoncampus.org

Security On Campus, Inc. is a nonprofit 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 85282-1961

Phone: 877-438-4400
Fax: 480-966-3599
Web site: www.unified-solutions.org
Twitter: www.twitter.com/USTCDGI
Facebook: www.facebook.com/UnifiedSolutions
E-mail: training@unified-solutions.org
contact@unified-solutions.org

Unified Solutions is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt, nonprofit organization dedicated to bringing communities together to overcome existing social problems and co-create a world of physical, emotional, social, and spiritual wellness in American Indian and Alaskan Native communities. 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.

Witness Justice

P.O. Box 2516
Rockville, MD 20847-2516

Phone: 301-846-9110
Web site: www.witnessjustice.org
E-mail: info@witnessjustice.org

Witness Justice is a national nonprofit organization providing programs and advocacy for survivors of violence and trauma. Our work addresses gaps in services and support that survivors need in the aftermath.

Explore today!

OFFICE FOR
VICTIMS OF CRIME
Promoting crime victims' rights and services

Gallery

Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"

The Office for Victims of Crime's **ONLINE GALLERY**, a collection of public awareness posters, promotional materials, and images from National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW), is available at www.ovc.gov/gallery.

Packed with materials from previous years' NCVRW Resource Guides and OVC events, the site offers **FREE MATERIALS** for you to download and use in your outreach efforts throughout the year.

Highlights include:

- **POSTERS** from the 2003 – 2011 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guides
- **PHOTOS** of NCVRW and other special events
- NCVRW **THEME VIDEOS** from 2005 – 2011
- **PHOTOS** and **BIOS** of award recipients
- Promotional **WEB BANNERS**
- And **MORE!**



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

**Crime hurts
the whole family.**



Crime hurts victims AND their loved ones. Family members of crime victims can also suffer loss of income, fear and anxiety, and stress-induced physical problems. If you or someone you love has been hurt by crime, there is help. **Please call us.**

OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME
OVC
SPONSORED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS • OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME
www.ovc.gov • 1-800-FY-CALL

FOR MORE, VISIT **WWW.OVC.GOV/GALLERY**