



NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK • APRIL 6-12, 2003

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:**
Fulfill the Promise

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"





U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office for Victims of Crime

Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Colleague and Friend:

The Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice is pleased to provide you with the 2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide. This year's theme, "Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise" will help commemorate the 23rd anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, and focus attention on what our nation must do to "fulfill its promise" of dignity and respect, of services and support, and of justice to crime victims.

It is critical that we take this opportunity to reach out to people across America and encourage *them* to reach out to victims of crime. The trauma, pain and sorrow that so many victims endure can only be alleviated by consistent acts of compassion from people who care about them, and who care about safety in our homes, schools, neighborhoods and communities.

This year, the Office for Victim of Crime is commemorating twenty years of service to our nation's victims and those who assist them. While OVC's accomplishments – which are highlighted throughout this Resource Guide – have been instrumental in expanding victims' rights and services, there is still much to do to ensure that we "fulfill the promises" we make to crime victims. I challenge you to consider the many barriers that victims of crime face on a daily basis, and commit to do what you can to improve their rights.

This Resource Guide is an important component of OVC's new "National Public Awareness and Education Campaign," which is designed to help promote victims' rights, victim assistance, and the many resources available from OVC to provide victims with help, hope and healing. I am confident that the contents of this Resource Guide will help you publicize victims' rights and needs not only during 2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, but throughout the year.

And remember, true justice cannot be achieved until victims' rights are not only celebrated annually, but practiced daily.

My staff and I send you best wishes for a highly successful commemoration of 2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

Sincerely,



John W. Gillis
Director



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January 1, 2003

Dear Colleague:

This April, we will observe the 23rd anniversary of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The theme, "Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise," presents us with an opportunity to build on the tremendous foundation of rights and services for crime victims already established across our nation.

Justice Solutions – a new national non-profit advocating for rights and services for victims and communities affected by crime – is pleased to present the 2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide to help you plan and implement activities in your community and state. This package has been developed in conjunction with the "National Public Awareness and Education Campaign" project sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime, which is creating a national public awareness theme and strategy to promote victims' rights and services nationwide. Our partners in this important initiative are Parents of Murdered Children, Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Superfine Films, and Equals Three Communications.

The dedication and work of so many crime victims and survivors, service providers, justice and allied professionals, and policy makers over the last 30 years have resulted in more than 32,000 victims' rights laws and more than 10,000 organizations serving crime victims. These are remarkable achievements but, as always, there's more to do. We should not cease our efforts until every crime victim is eligible for, and receives, all the rights and services they need to aid in their recovery.

We hope that this year's Resource Guide offers you the tools you need to *fulfill the promise* of full rights and services for all crime victims, not only during National Crime Victims' Rights Week but throughout the year. We encourage you to plan your activities in partnership with crime victims and survivors, other victim assistance and justice professionals, and allied professionals in order to maximize the impact of this important week.

As this year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week draws near, we will celebrate all that has been accomplished and commit our energies to fulfill the promise of comprehensive rights and services for *all* victims of crime.

Sincerely,

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Executive Director

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Overview Of The Resource Guide

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

Fulfill the Promise
National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 6-12, 2003
Fulfill the Promise

Welcome to the 2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide, published by Justice Solutions and the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. This year marks the 23rd anniversary of the official commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW), a time-honored tradition observed by crime victims and survivors, and those who serve them in the United States. It is also the 20th anniversary of the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, which has provided leadership and guidance to ensure comprehensive, quality services for victims of crime since 1983.

The theme for 2003 NCVRW is "Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise." This year's graphic artwork and text resources are designed to illustrate the accomplishments of the field of victim assistance during the last three decades, as well as the promises we must fulfill to victims today and in the future: to treat them with compassion and dignity; to help them recover in the aftermath of crime; and to assist them in understanding and implementing their legal rights.

The contents of this Resource Guide include: public education and community awareness materials; information about electronic resources available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center; a comprehensive web site listing; resources to engage the news media in promoting NCVRW; resources to maximize communication and public awareness of victims' rights and needs; statistical overviews that address 19 topics relevant to crime and victimization; a listing of toll-free information and referral numbers for victim assistance; and camera-ready artwork for posters, bookmarks, buttons, ribbon cards, bumper stickers, a cover page for NCVRW-related documents and NCVRW letterhead.

The Resource Guide will help victim service providers and allied professionals plan and implement public awareness activities to commemorate not only 2003 NCVRW, but also victim assistance activities throughout the year. Victim advocates and allied professionals should take a few moments to review the following information regarding the organization of the 2003 NCVRW Resource Guide. All contents are organized within the following six main topics as they appear within your 2003 Resource Guide folder (from the top left forward, to the top right forward):

1. STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS AND RESOURCES

- Statistical Overviews
 - Child Abuse and Victimization
 - Cost of Crime and Victimization
 - Crime and Victimization
 - Crime in Higher Education
 - Cybercrime
 - Domestic Violence
 - Drunk Driving
 - Elder Crime and Victimization
 - Financial Crime
 - Hate and Bias Crimes
 - Homicide
 - Juvenile Crime and Victimization
 - Mental Health Issues of Victims
 - Rape and Sexual Assault
 - School Crime and Victimization
 - Stalking
 - Substance Abuse and Crime and Victimization
 - Terrorism and Mass Violence
 - Workplace Violence and Victimization
 - Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services
 - NCVRW Resource Guide Co-Sponsors
 - Resource Guide Evaluation Form
- ## 2. LANDMARKS IN VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND SERVICES
- Crime Victims' Rights in America: A Historical Overview

3. WORKING WITH THE MEDIA

- Sample Press Release
- Sample Public Service Announcements
- Sample Opinion/Editorial Column

4. CAMERA-READY ARTWORK

- Certificate of Appreciation
- Cover/Title Page
- Bookmarks
- Bumper Stickers
- Buttons
- Logos
- NCVRW Letterhead
- Ribbon Cards
- National Toll-Free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers
- Posters

5. MAXIMIZING COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS

- Sample Speech
- Notable Quotables
- Sample Sermon
- Sample Proclamation
- Twenty Tips for Community Awareness and Public Education
- Commemorative Calendar

6. OVERVIEW OF RESOURCE GUIDE

You will find more detailed information about the specific content and suggested uses for each of the individual contents of the Resource Guide on the cover page of each section. These tips provide helpful ideas for utilizing these valuable resources to ensure the most effective commemoration of 2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

➤ FREE PUBLIC EDUCATION POSTER

The Office for Victims of Crime is pleased to announce that it is offering a 22" x 28" theme poster to enhance your public education efforts during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. You will receive the large poster in conjunction with the 2003 NCVRW Resource Guide.

Statistical Overviews And Resources

VICTIMS' RIGHTS
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STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS

One of the most popular components of this Resource Guide is the collection of statistical overviews that addresses the full spectrum of crime and victimization. The 19 topics presented in one-page-length statistical overviews – which include a space to personalize with the sponsoring organization's contact information – can be utilized as stand-alone documents (which can be easily replicated and/or faxed) or incorporated into any public education or community awareness publications. Efforts have been made to incorporate the most current and accurate data that address crime and victimization in the United States today. The Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) reports on interviews of all household members at least 12 years old in a nationally representative sample of approximately 49,000 households (about 101,000 persons). The NCVS collects information on crimes suffered by individuals and households, and whether or not those crimes were reported to law enforcement. It estimates the proportion of each crime type reported to law enforcement, and it summarizes the reasons that victims give for reporting or not reporting.

ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

Victims, service providers and allied professionals have an opportunity to receive valuable information about victims' rights and services, criminal and juvenile justice, crime prevention and other important issues on an ongoing basis from the OVC Resource Center and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) in electronic format. Specific details about how to access such information are contained in this section. Advocates can build an impressive library with the most current research and literature available relevant to crime and victimization by registering with NCJRS. For a registration form, call the OVC Resource Center at 800-627-6872.

In addition, a comprehensive, up-to-date roster of web sites offers electronic contact information for key federal agencies; national criminal and juvenile justice and victim assistance organizations; state VOCA and victim compensation agencies; federal and state departments of corrections; and links to other valuable web sites.

NCVRW RESOURCE GUIDE CO-SPONSORS

This section provides a comprehensive listing and contact information for the national organizations that serve as co-sponsors of the 2003 Resource Guide.

RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION

The feedback that Justice Solutions receives from organizations that utilize the Resource Guide is essential to improving and expanding future NCVRW Resource Guides. When completing this brief form, victim service providers should specify which resources are most helpful and least helpful. In addition, respondents are encouraged to attach any documentation of activities and special events they sponsor during 2003 NCVRW so they can be incorporated into next year's Resource Guide.

Child Abuse and Victimization

In 1999, there were 67,000 runaway or throwaway episodes among youth between the ages of 7 to 11 years old, many of whom were in danger because of the risk of sexual exploitation; the criminal activity taking place in the area where they had "run" to; their extremely young age; and/or the risk of physical or sexual abuse when they returned home. (National Incidence Studies of Missing Runaway, and Throwaway Children, October 2002. *Runaway/Throwaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Of the approximately 879,000 children found to be victims of child maltreatment in 2000, 63 percent were neglected including medically neglected, 19 percent were physically abused, 10 percent were sexually abused, and 8 percent were psychologically maltreated. (Children's Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth, and Families. April 2002. *National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System: Summary of Key Findings From Calendar Year 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Resources. The Administration for Children and Families.)

Approximately 1200 children died of abuse or neglect in 2000 at a rate of 1.71 children per 100,000 children in the population. Forty-four percent of the children who died from abuse were under one year of age and 85 percent of the children were younger than 6 years of age. (Ibid.)

Victimization rates in 2000 decreased as the age of children increased: there were 15.7 victims per 1000 children in the one to three age group and 5.7 victims per 1000 in the 16 to 17 age group. (Ibid.)

Victimization rates for male and female children in 2000 were similar in every category except for sexual abuse where the rate for females was higher. There were 1.7 victims sexually abused per 1000 female children and 0.4 victims sexually abused per 1000 male children. (Ibid.)

Parents were the perpetrators in 84 percent of the reported cases of child abuse in 2000. Mothers acting alone neglected their children in 47 percent of the cases and physically abused them in 32 percent of the cases. Fathers acting alone were responsible for 22 percent of the cases of sexual abuse. (Ibid.)

While the rate of child victims per 1000 children in the population has been decreasing since 1993, from 15.3 victims per 1000 to 11.8 victims per 1000 in 1999, the victimization rate increased in 2000 to 12.2 victims per 1000 children. (Ibid.)

Between July 1998 and June 2001, the CyberTipline operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has received a total of 44,303 reports of suspicious online predatory behavior towards children. There have been 192 reports of cybercontact involving child pornography; 4026 reports of instances of online enticement; 1,880 reports involving child sexual molestation; 779 reports involving child prostitution; and 426 reports involving child sex tourism. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP], January 2002. *Protecting Children in Cyberspace: The ICAC Task Force Program*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Research into non-family child abductions found that in 1999, 58,200 children were forced by a non-family perpetrator to go to an isolated place without parental permission for a substantial period of time. Forty percent of the children were threatened with a weapon, 46 percent were sexually assaulted, 31 percent were physically assaulted, 7 percent were robbed, and 4 percent were held for ransom. (National Incidence Studies of Missing Runaway, and Throwaway Children October 2002. *Non family Abducted Children: National Estimates and Characteristics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Cost of Crime and Victimization

The direct tangible costs to crime victims annually are estimated to be \$105 billion in medical expenses, lost earnings, and public program costs related to victim assistance. Pain, suffering and reduced quality of life increase the cost to \$450 billion annually. (National Institute of Justice [NIJ]. 1996. *Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2000, 36 percent of rape and sexual assault victims lost more than 10 days of work after their victimization. (Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS]. August 2002. *National Crime Victimization Survey: Personal and property crimes, 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Property crimes in 2000 cost victims more than \$11.8 billion. (Ibid.)

The direct cost of medical treatment for battered women annually is estimated at \$1.8 billion. (Wisner, C., Gilmer, T., Saltman, L., Zink, T. "Intimate partner violence against women: do victims cost health plans more?" *Journal of Family Practice*, 1999: 48[6].)

State compensation programs paid crime victims and their families \$370 million in benefits in the federal fiscal year 2001, which represents an increase of \$52 million from 2000 and an increase of \$120 million increase from 1998. (National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards [NACVCB]. 2002. "Compensation at Record Highs." *Victim Compensation Quarterly*. (3).)

In 2001, crime victim compensation paid \$165.9 million to victims for medical and dental costs; \$55.4 million for mental health costs; \$73.5 million in lost wages and lost support; \$40.3 million for burial costs; \$8.6 million for forensic rape exams; \$104,200 for crime scene-clean-up; and other expenses estimated at \$23.1 million. (Ibid.)

The NACVCB reports that 28 percent of adults receiving crime victim compensation benefits in 2001 were domestic violence victims. (Ibid)

Child victims of physical and sexual abuse received another twenty-three percent of all claims paid. (Ibid.)

Vandalism costs a total of 1.7 billion in damages to households in the United States in 2000. (Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS]. September 2002. *Crime and the Nation's Households, 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The crime-related cost of drug abuse increased from \$60.8 billion in 1992 to 88.9 billion in 1998 and was projected to reach \$100 billion in 2000. (Office on National Drug Control Policy [ONDCP]. September 2001. *The Economic Costs of Drug Abuse in the United State, 1992-1998*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President.)

Securities regulators estimate that securities and commodities fraud totals approximately \$40 billion a year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Securities Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Check fraud is estimated to cost United States businesses \$10 billion a year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Check Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Consumers and others lose an estimated \$40 billion annually to telemarketing fraud. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Telemarketing Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

The U.S. General Accounting Office reports that health care fraud totals 10 percent of total healthcare expenditures each year, which puts annual health care fraud losses at \$100 billion. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Healthcare Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Crime and Victimization

Criminal victimization estimates in 2001 are the lowest since 1973. There were an estimated 24.2 million criminal victimizations in 2001: down from 25.9 million in 2000 and down from 44 million in 1973. (Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS]. September 2002. *Criminal Victimization 2001: Changes 2001-01 with Trends 1993-2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2001, there were an estimated 18.3 million property crimes including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft, down six percent from the estimated rates in 2000. There were an estimated 5.7 million violent crimes including rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault, down 10 percent from 2000. (Ibid.)

There were an estimated 248,000 rapes, attempted rapes and sexual assaults in 2001. (Ibid.)

Youths between the ages of 12 and 19 experience the highest rate of violent victimization in the United States at a rate of 55 per 1000 persons in the population. (Ibid.)

Blacks experienced more violent assaults in 2001 than whites or persons of other races. Rates of rape and sexual assault, however, had similar incidence rates among blacks, whites and persons of other races in 2001. (Ibid.)

Hispanics compared to non-Hispanics were victims of violence at higher rates. Hispanics were robbery victims in 2001 at significantly higher rates: 5.3 per 1000 persons compared to 2.4 per 1000 for non-Hispanics. (Ibid.)

Fifty percent of the violent victimizations recorded by the National Crime Victimization Survey were reported to the police in 2001, and 37 percent of the property crimes were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

In 2001, crimes against female victims were more likely to be reported to the police than crimes against male victims. Crimes against black female victims were most likely to be reported to the police (58 percent) while crimes against white female victims were reported to the police 53 percent of the time. Crimes against female victims of other races were reported to the police 40 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Females were victimized by an intimate or an acquaintance 57 percent of the time in 2001, while males were victimized by strangers 55 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Crime victimization rates indicate that the never married, the divorced, and the separated experienced violent crime in 2001 four times as often as married and widowed people. (Ibid.)

There were 15,980 murders reported in 2001, reflecting a 2.5 increase over 2000. This figure does not include the terrorist attacks of September 11th. (Federal Bureau of Investigations [FBI]. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Firearms were used in 63.4 percent of the homicides committed in 2001. Knives were used in 13.1 percent of the homicides, other weapons in 16.8 percent of the homicides, and hands and feet were used in 6.7 percent of the homicides. (Ibid.)

Seventy law enforcement officers were murdered in the line of duty in 2001, 19 more than 2000. An additional 78 officers were accidentally killed in the performance of their duty in 2001. These figures do not include law enforcement officers killed at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. (Ibid.)

Crime in Higher Education

There were 395 campus-related murders between 1998 and 2000 reported in the statistics supplied to the U.S. Department of Education by security offices at colleges and universities around the country. (Office of Post-Secondary Education. 2002. *College & University Campus Crime Statistics, 1998-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.)

Security offices at colleges and universities reported 199 campus-related crimes of negligent manslaughter in the combined years of 1999 and 2000. There were also 18,761 crimes of aggravated assault in 2000, a substantial increase from the 16,729 crimes of aggravated assault reported in 1999. (Ibid.)

There were 68,486 campus-related burglaries and 31,056 campus-related motor vehicle thefts reported at colleges and universities in 2000. (Ibid.)

Two thousand and eight acts of arson were reported by campus security in 2000, up from 1884 reported acts of arson in 1999. (Ibid.)

Campus security offices reported that 6765 arrests for illegal weapons possessions were made in 2000, a substantial increase from the 3554 arrests made in 1999. (Ibid.)

In the combined years of 1999 and 2000, 53,469 arrests for drug law violations were reported to the U.S. Department of Education by campus security offices. In the same period of time, 85,975 arrests for liquor law violations were reported. (Ibid.)

Hate and bias crimes reported on schools and college campuses comprised 11.4 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported throughout the United States in 2000. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. 2001. *Uniform Crime Reports, Hate Crime Statistics 2000*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A recent study on the use among youth of MDMA or Ecstasy in the United States found that 13.1 percent of college students in 2000 had tried the drug at least once in their lifetimes; 9.1 percent had used it within 12 months of the survey, and 2.5 percent had used it within 30 days of the survey. (Office of National Drug Control Policy. April 2002. *MDMA [Ecstasy]*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President.)

There was a 4.7 percent increase in the use of MDMA (Ecstasy) among college students from 1999 to 2000. (Ibid.)

A National Institute of Justice (NIJ) survey of women attending colleges and universities revealed that 2.9 percent had experienced a completed or an attempted rape in the first 7 months of the 1996-1997 school year or 27.7 rapes per 1,000 female students. Twenty-two percent of the victims reporting had been victimized more than once which raised the incidence rate to 35.3 rapes per 1000 female students. When this victimization rate is calculated for a twelve month period, it suggests that 4.9 percent of college women experience a completed or an attempted rape in the calendar year. (Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS]. December 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice.)

The NIJ survey of college women revealed a stalking incidence rate of 156.5 per 1000 female students. In other words, 13.1 percent of the female students sampled had been stalked during the first 7 months of 1996-1997 school year. In 15.3 percent of the cases, victims reported that they were threatened by the stalker and in 10.3 percent of the cases, the stalker forced or attempted sexual contact. (Ibid.)

Cybercrime

The CyberTipline at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received over 40,000 reports of online sexually exploitative behavior of children between July 1998 and June 2001. During this period there were 192 reports of cybercontact involving child pornography; 4026 reports of online enticement; 1,880 reports of child sexual molestation; 779 reports of child prostitution; and 426 reports of child sex tourism. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP] January 2002. *Protecting Children in Cyberspace: The ICAC Task Force Program*. Washington, DC : U.S. Department of Justice.)

One in five children between the ages of 10 and 17 will receive a sexual solicitation over the Internet each year, and one in 33 will receive an aggressive invitation to meet the solicitor, have telephone contact, or receive mail, money and gifts. (The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC]. 2000. *Online Victimization: A Report on the Nation's Youth*. Arlington, VA.)

A survey of victims of 353 cyberstalking cases in 2000 and 2001 reveals that over 57 percent are Caucasian; over 80 percent are women; 47 percent are 18-40 years of age, and almost half the offenders were strangers to the victims. (Hitchcock, J. November 2002. "Cyberstalking and Law Enforcement" *Crime Victims Report*. 6 [5].)

Of the 353 cyberstalking cases surveyed by Working to Halt Online Abuse (WHO@) in 2000, 39.5 percent began as email communications; 15.5 percent as chat room exchange; 13 percent from instant messaging; 9 percent from a web-based message board; 8.5 percent in a newsroom; 7.0 percent in a general website; 3 percent with a virus attack; and the rest were miscellaneous contacts. (Working to Halt Online Abuse WHO@). 2002. *Online Harassment Statistics*. <http://www.haltabuse.org> Site visited 11/24/2002.)

An investigation by the Internet Fraud Complaint Center at the FBI found that 56,000 victims had been defrauded of 117 million dollars in 2000. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. May 2001. *Internet Fraud Crime Problem*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2000, the Securities and Exchange Commission took action against 33 different companies for using "pump and dump" schemes to inflate stock prices of more than 70 micro-cap stocks through the use of electronic newsletters and message boards that spread false information on the Internet. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. *Securities and Commodities Fraud*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/fc/ec/about/about_scf.htm Site visited 11/24/2002.)

The Internet Fraud Complaint Center at the FBI received 49,711 complaints in 2001. The top five online fraud complaints were Internet auction fraud, non-deliverable merchandise, Nigerian letter fraud, credit card fraud, and confidence schemes. Complaints on non-fraudulent activities included computer intrusions, SPAM/unsolicited mail, and child pornography. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. 2002. *2001 Internet Fraud Report*. Washington, DC: Department of Justice.)

Victims of Nigerian letter scams, identity theft, and investment fraud reported the highest median dollar losses per person to the FBI in 2001: they reported losses of \$5,575, \$3,000, and \$1,000 respectively. (Ibid.)

The National Fraud Information Center received reports of Internet fraud totaling \$7,209,196 during the first six months of 2002. Eighty-seven percent of the losses occurred at online auction sites. (National Fraud Information Center. [NFIC] 2002. *Internet Fraud Statistics*. Washington DC: National Consumer League.)

Domestic Violence

Each year, 1,500,000 women and 835,000 men in the United States are raped or physically assaulted by an intimate partner. (National Institute of Justice (NIJ). 2000. *Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Because the number of victimizations far exceeds the number of victims, it is estimated that in the United States, there are 4.8 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults against women annually and 2.9 million intimate partner physical assaults against men annually. (Ibid.)

Among women who report having been raped, physically assaulted, or stalked since they were 18 years old, 60 percent were victimized by a husband, co-habiting partner, a boyfriend, or a date. (Ibid.)

Approximately 503,000 women and 186,000 men in the United States are stalked annually by a current or former intimate partner. (Ibid.)

More than 500,000 women have injuries requiring medical treatment each year that were inflicted upon them by intimate partners. (Ibid.)

The direct costs of medical treatment for battered women annually are estimated at 1.8 billion. (Wisner, C., Gilmer, T., Saltman, L., Zink, T. "Intimate partner violence against women: do victims cost health plans more?" *Journal of Family Practice*, 1999: 48(6).)

Each year, over 324,000 pregnant women are victims of intimate partner violence in the United States. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 2002. *Safe Motherhood: Promoting Health for Women Before, During and After Pregnancy*, 2002. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Of all murder victims, 11 percent were killed by an intimate. Of all intimate murder victims, 74 percent were female. Of all female murder victims, about 30 percent were killed by an intimate. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). November, 2001. *Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim 1993-1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Thirty-two percent of all the females between the ages of 20 and 24 murdered between 1993 and 1999 were victims of an intimate partner. (Ibid.)

Since 1976, intimate partners have been responsible for 30 percent of all the female homicides recorded annually. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). May 2000. *Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Children under the age of 12 resided in 43 percent of the households in which domestic violence was reported between 1993 and 1998. (Ibid.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs' (NCAVP) data collection for same sex domestic violence in 2001 reported 5046 incidents. Forty-three percent of the reported incidents involved females, 49 percent involved males, and the remainder were of unspecified gender. (Baum, R. and Moore, K. 2002. *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence in 2001*. New York. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

The American Psychological Association (APA) estimates nearly one in three adult women experience at least one physical assault by an intimate partner during adulthood. APA estimates that 4 million women experience a serious assault by an intimate partner during any 12 month period. (American Psychological Association. 1996. *Violence and the Family: Report of the American Psychological Association President's Task Force on Violence and the Family*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association)

Drunk Driving

Highway death statistics show 17,448 fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in 2001. (National Commission Against Drunk Driving. 2002. *Fatalities in Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes: 2001*. Washington, DC.)

There are approximately 600,000 people injured each year as a result of drunk driving. (National Commission Against Drunk Driving. April 2002. *Preliminary Highway Death Statistics for 2001 Show Fight Against Drunk Driving has Stalled*. Washington, DC.)

Between 1994 and 2001, 40 percent of all highway deaths and 42 percent of all highway injuries were the result of drunk driving. (Ibid.)

One in 10 Americans, or approximately 25 million people, reported driving under the influence of alcohol in 2001, nearly 3 million more than the previous year. (National Household Survey on Drug Abuse [NHSDA]. November 2002. *Drugged Driving*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.)

More than 10 million 12 to 20 year olds reported drinking alcohol in 2000, of which 19 percent were "binge" drinkers and 6 percent were "heavy" drinkers. (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. September 2002. *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

In 2001, over 8 million persons reported driving under the influence of illegal drugs during the past year. (Ibid.)

Illegal drugs are used by approximately 10 to 22 percent of drivers involved in all motor vehicle crashes. (Ibid.)

Driving under the influence of drugs is more frequent among whites (3.9 percent) than among Native Americans (3.8 percent), Hispanics (2.9 percent), blacks (2.8 percent), or Asians (1.0 percent). Males are more than twice as likely as females to drive under the influence of illegal drugs. (Ibid.)

A recent national survey on driving after alcohol consumption found that 23 percent of youths between the ages 16 and 20 reported driving within two hours of use: 31 percent of the males and 14 percent of the females. More than one-third of the youths had a blood alcohol content greater than 0.8g/dl. (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA]. 1998. *Driving After Drugs or Alcohol Report*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Even people driving boats with a BAC at half the legal drinking limit, are four times more likely to be involved in a fatal crash than people driving boats that are sober. (Smith, G., Keyl, P., Hadley, J., et al. December 2001. "Recreational Boating Fatalities." *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 286. [23])

Drunk drivers are 13 times more likely to cause a fatal crash than sober drivers, particularly between the hours of 1 a.m. and 3 a.m. when as many as 25 percent of drivers are estimated to have been drinking. Drivers that have been drinking and driving during these hours of the early morning cause nearly 60 percent of the fatal crashes. (Levitt, S. and Porter, J. 2001. "How Dangerous are Drunk Drivers?" *Journal of Political Economy*. 109. [6])

In 2000, fatally injured drivers with BAC levels of 0.10 or greater were 6 times more likely to have had a prior DUI conviction than fatally injured sober drivers. (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA]. 2001. *Traffic Safety Facts, 2000: Alcohol*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation.

Elder Crime and Victimization

There were 846 homicides reported in 2001 of people 60 years of age and over. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, there were 3.2 victimizations per 1,000 persons among individuals 65 years of age and older in 2001. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. September 2002. *Criminal Victimization 2001. Changes 2000-01 with Trends 1993-2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Fewer persons age 65 years and older were non-fatal violent crime victims in 2001: 3.2 people per 1000 of the population, down 13.5 percent from 2000. (Ibid.)

Rates of non-fatal violence against individuals age 65 or older were 14 percent less in 2000 than they were in 1991. Homicide rates in the same age group declined 51 percent from 1991 to 2000. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. *Age Patterns in Violent Victimization, 1976-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The proportion of individuals losing at least \$5000 in Internet frauds is higher for victims 60 years and older than it is for any other age category. (Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. 2002. *2001 Internet Fraud Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

More than 25 percent of all the people who reported telemarketing frauds to the National Fraud Information Center (NFIC) during the first six months of 2002 were age 60 years and older. (National Fraud Information Center. August 2002. *One in Four Telemarketing Victims Age 60 and Older*. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

The top three telemarketing frauds against seniors are: magazine sales for which the average loss is \$98; credit card protection plans for which the average loss is \$229; and sweepstakes and prize offers for which the average individual consumer loss is \$2,752. (Ibid.)

Between the years 1992 to 1997, the elderly were victims of 2.7 million property and violent crimes: 2.5 million household burglaries, motor vehicle thefts, and household thefts; 46,000 purse snatchings and pocket pickings; and 165,000 non-lethal violent crimes including rape, robbery and aggravated and simple assault. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2000. *Crimes Against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1992-1997*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Neglect of the elderly is the most frequent type of maltreatment and represents 48.7 percent of the abuse reported to Adult Protective Services (APS). National Center on Elder Abuse. 1998. *The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families and Administration on Aging.)

Emotional and psychological abuse are the second most reported elder abuses followed by physical abuse. Thirty-five percent of elder abuse reported to APS is emotional and psychological abuse and 25 percent are reports of physical abuse. (Ibid.)

Thirty percent of the elder abuse reported to APS involves financial exploitation. Abandonment is the least reported form of elder abuse. (Ibid.)

Financial Crime

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) processed 117,210 reports of identity theft in 2001. (Identity Theft Data Clearinghouse. 2002. *Identity Theft Complaint Data*. Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

The number of calls reporting complaints to the Identity Theft Hotline at the FTC increased from 445 calls a week in November 1999 to 3,000 a week in December 2001. (Ibid.)

Forty-two percent of reports to the FTC for identity theft in 2001 involved credit card fraud, both unauthorized charges on existing cards and new credit cards opened in the complainants' names. (Ibid.)

Twenty percent of reports to the FTC in 2001 for identity theft involved unauthorized use of telecommunications equipment and utilities in victims' names. (Ibid.)

Thirteen percent of victim reports of identity theft to the FTC involved fraudulent use of checking and savings account; and seven percent of victims reporting identity theft involved use of their name for bank loans. Other kinds of identity theft reported included forging victims' names on government documents, such as driver's licenses, tax returns, and social security cards. (Ibid.)

Reports of abuse to the Social Security Administration on the Fraud Hotline increased from 11,000 in 1998 to 65,000 in 2001. Eighty-one percent of social security card misuse is related to identity theft. (Ibid.)

Securities regulators estimate that securities and commodities fraud totals approximately \$40 billion a year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Securities Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

Check fraud is estimated to cost United States businesses \$10 billion a year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Check Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

There are approximately \$500 million worth of checks forged annually (Ibid.)

Consumers and others lose an estimated \$40 billion annually to telemarketing fraud. One out of six consumers is cheated by telemarketing criminals each year. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Telemarketing Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

It has been estimated by the U.S. General Accounting Office that health care fraud totals 10 percent of total healthcare expenditures each year. Total expenditures currently exceed \$1 trillion a year, which puts annual health care fraudulent losses at \$100 billion. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Healthcare Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

After disasters, both natural and man-made, property/casualty insurance fraud costs Americans up to \$20 billion annually. Many of these are costs are passed down to the consumer through higher insurance rates. (National White Collar Crime Center. 2002. *Disaster Fraud*. Richmond, VA.)

The National Fraud Information Center received reports of Internet fraud totaling \$7,209,196 during the first six months of 2002. Eighty-seven percent of the losses occurred at online auction sites. (National Fraud Information Center. 2002. *Internet Fraud Statistics*. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

Hate and Bias Crimes

Nine thousand, seven hundred and twenty-six (9726) incidents of hate and bias crime were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 2001 involving 11,447 separate offenses, 12,016 victims, and 9,231 known offenders. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2001, there were 481 anti-Islamic hate crimes reported to the FBI, an alarming increase over the 28 incidents reported in 2000. (Ibid.)

Of the 9,726 incidents of hate and bias reported to the FBI, 44.9 percent were of racial bias; 21.5 percent were bias based on ethnicity or nationality; 18.8 percent were bias on religious preference; and 14.3 percent were for sexual orientation. Intimidation is the most frequent kind of hate bias crime, followed by destruction of property. (Ibid.)

The majority of perpetrators of hate and bias crime are white (65.5 percent) followed by African-American (20.4 percent). The remainder are of other races, mixed race or their race is unknown. (Ibid.)

Twelve percent of students between the ages of 12 and 18 reported that they had been the subjects of hate-related insults at school during the 6 months prior to a 2001 survey. Insults included comments about their race, religion, ethnicity, disability, gender and/or sexual orientation. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) reported an overall decrease in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias crime, down from 2135 in 2000 to 1887 in 2001. The number

of perpetrators was down from 3472 in 2000 to 2925 in 2001, and the number of victims was down from 2522 in 2000 to 2210 in 2001. (Patton, C. 2002. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2001*. New York. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

NCAVP received reports of 11 lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender hate and bias murders; 82 rapes and sexual assaults; 732 assaults; 82 robberies; 141 acts of vandalism; 737 intimidations; and 1142 verbal harassments. (Ibid.)

There has been a 1700 percent increase in reported hate and bias crimes against Arabs, Muslims and those perceived to be Arab or Muslim since the events of September 11, 2001. (Human Rights Watch. November 2002. "We Are Not the Enemy: Hate Crimes Against Arabs, Muslims, and Those Perceived to be Arabs and Muslims After September 11." *Human Rights Watch*. Vol. 14.[6])

At least 3 individuals were murdered and likely 4 more were murdered after September 11 as a result of Anti-Arab backlash. (Ibid.)

Within 6 months of the event of September 11, the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) had received reports of 600 violent incidents directed against Arab-Americans in the United States including acts of physical violence, vandalism, arson, beatings, and assault with weapons, and direct threats of specific acts of violence. (American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. March 2002. *ADC Fact Sheet: The Condition of Arab-Americans Post 9/11*. Washington, DC. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee.)

Forty-five cases of beatings, harassment, threats, and vandalism were reported in the six months following the attacks on September 11 against Arab-American students in elementary, high schools and universities in the United States. (Ibid.)

Homicide

There were 15,980 murders reported in 2001, reflecting a 2.5 increase over 2000. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Eighty-seven percent of the murders reported to the FBI in 2001 took place in metropolitan areas where 80 percent of the population resides. Eight percent of the murders reported took place in rural areas where 12 percent of the population resides. (Ibid.)

Seventy-six percent of the victims of homicide in 2001 were male and 89 percent were adults. When race was known, 49.8 percent of the homicide victims were white, 47 percent were black and the remaining victims were Asian, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, or Alaskans. (Ibid.)

Almost one third of the female victims of homicides were slain by their husbands or boyfriends, whereas 2.8 percent of the male victims were slain by their wife or girlfriend. (Ibid.)

Among youth in the United States between the ages of 5 and 19, there were 2358 homicides in the year 1998-1999. Thirty-three of the homicides occurred while they were at school. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Of the reported homicides for which the weapon was known, 69.5 percent involved the use of a firearm and 77 percent of the firearms were handguns. (Ibid.)

Family members are the most likely perpetrators in child homicides. One in 5 children are murdered by family members. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 1996. *Child Victimizers: Violent Offenders and Their Victims*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Between 500 and 600 children under the age of five were murdered annually between 1976 and 1999. In 31 percent of the crimes, the perpetrator was the father; in 30 percent, the perpetrator was the mother; and in 23 percent, the perpetrator was a male acquaintance. Six percent of the children were killed by relatives and 3 percent were killed by strangers. Of those children killed by someone other than family, the perpetrator was male in 82 percent of the crimes. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. July 2001. *Uniform Crime Reports: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976-1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Forty-five percent of homicide victims were related to or acquainted with their assailant in 2001, 15 percent were murdered by strangers, and 40 percent of homicide victims had an unknown relationship with their assailant. (Ibid.)

Of all murder victims, 11 percent were killed by an intimate. Of all intimate murder victims, 74 percent were female. Of all female murder victims, about 30 percent were killed by an intimate. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2001. *Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim 1993-1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Thirty-two percent of all the females between the ages of 20 and 24 that were murdered between 1993 and 1999 were victims of an intimate partner. (Ibid.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs' (NCAVP) data collection for same sex domestic violence reported 7 same sex intimate partner homicides in 2001. (Baum, R. and Moore, K. 2002. *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence in 2001*. New York. National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

Juvenile Crime and Victimization

In 2001, there were 1617 homicides in the United States in the population of youth between the ages of 13 and 19. Two hundred and sixty-three juvenile females were murdered and 1352 juvenile males were murdered. (Federal Bureau of Investigation 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Sixty-four percent of the homicide victims under the age of 22 were killed with a firearm in 2001. (Ibid.)

Of the 38,000 juveniles murdered between 1980 and 1997, juvenile offenders were involved in 26 percent of the crimes where an offender was identified. Sixty-three percent of the juveniles killed by other juveniles were 15 years or older and a firearm was used 77 percent of the time. (National Center for Juvenile Justice. 1999. *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

The end of the school day is the period when juveniles are at the greatest risk of victimization. (Ibid.)

For every two youths under the age of 19 murdered in 1996, one youth committed suicide. Seven percent of all suicide victims in 1996 were nineteen or younger. (Ibid.)

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, youth between the ages of 12 and 19 experienced over 1,798,010 non-fatal violent victimizations in 2001, rates which are significantly higher than any other age group. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. September 2002. *Criminal Victimization 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Among youths between the ages of 12 and 19, there were an estimated 82,440 rapes and sexual assaults in 2001; an estimated 187,020 robberies, an estimated 339,180 aggravated assaults; an estimated

1,189,020 simple assaults, and an estimated 56,040 thefts, i.e., pocket picking and purse snatching. (Ibid.)

Almost 70 percent of female youth in the juvenile justice system have histories of physical abuse compared to 20 percent of juvenile females in the general population. (Lederman, C. and Brown, E. 2000. "Entangled in the shadows: Girls in the juvenile justice system." Buffalo Law Review. Buffalo, NY: Univ. of Buffalo Law School.)

The odds of being a victim of domestic violence as an adult are increased by a factor of 1.7 by being an adolescent victim of a violent crime. The odds of being a perpetrator of domestic violence as an adult are increased by a factor of 1.7 by being a victim of violent crime in adolescence and doubled by being a perpetrator of violent crime in adolescence. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. 2001. *Addressing Youth Victimization: Action Plan Update*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Sixty-five percent of the offenders incarcerated in state correctional facilities for crimes against juveniles in 1997 were sex offenders. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. December 2001. *Offenders Incarcerated For Crimes Against Juveniles*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Forty-eight percent of offenders incarcerated for crimes against juveniles in state correctional facilities had victimized someone in their family or their household and 38 percent had victimized an acquaintance. (Ibid.)

Active youth gangs are present in 100 percent of the nation's largest cities; 47 percent of metropolitan areas with large suburbs; 27 percent of the small cities, and 18 percent of the rural counties. (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. December 2001. *Hybrid and Other Modern Gangs*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Mental Health Issues Of Victims

Thirty-one percent of all rape victims develop Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during their lifetimes. Rape victims are 6.2 times more likely to develop PTSD than women who have never been victims of crime.

(National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center. nd. *The Mental Health Impact of Rape*. Charleston, SC: Medical University of South Carolina.)

Research indicates that thirty percent of all rape victims have experienced one major depressive episode in their lifetimes after the rape. Only 10 percent of women who have never experienced a violent crime have had a depressive episode. (Ibid.)

Rape victims are four times more likely to have contemplated suicide after the rape than non-crime victims and 13 times more likely than non-crime victims to have attempted suicide. (Ibid.)

An investigation into the suicides of women within one year of their giving birth found that there was a known or suspected history of intimate partner violence in two out of the five cases. (Walton-Moss, B. and Campbell, J. January 2002. "Intimate Partner Violence: Implications for Nursing." *Issues in Nursing*. Vol.7 [1].)

Thirty percent of female stalking victims and 20 percent of male stalking victims seek psychological counseling as a result of their victimization. They are significantly more likely to fear for their personal safety than people who have never been stalked. (National Institute of Justice. 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Three in 10 college women who have been stalked believe that they are psychologically and emotionally injured by the victimization. (National Institute of Justice. 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Sixty percent of recovered gunshot patients interviewed eight months after leaving the hospital reported that their physical health was "somewhat" or "much worse" than it had been prior to the victimization. Their emotional health was also affected: 39 percent reported problems with intrusive thoughts about being shot and 42 percent reported serious avoidance behaviors.

(Greenspan, A. and Kellerman, A. October, 2002. "Physical and Psychological Outcomes 8 Months after Serious Gunshot Injury." *The Journal of Trauma*. 53 [4].)

Eighty percent of recovered gunshot patients interviewed eight months after leaving the hospital reported symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). (Ibid.)

Twenty percent of adults interviewed who lived in south Manhattan within several blocks of the World Trade Center during the events of September 11th reported symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Of those adults interviewed living in northern Manhattan during the same period, 7.5 percent reported symptoms of PTSD and 9.7 reported symptoms of depression. (Galea, S., Ahern, S., Resnick, H., et. al. March 2002. "Psychological Sequelae of the September 11 Terrorist Attacks in New York City." *New England Journal of Medicine*. 346. [13].)

A survey of persons directly exposed to the Oklahoma City Bombing found troubled interpersonal relationships among 17 percent of the non-injured persons and 42 percent among persons whose injuries required hospitalization. (Shariat, S., Mallonee, S., Kruger, et. al. 1999. "A prospective study of long-term health outcomes among Oklahoma City bombing survivors." *Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association*. 92.)

Rape and Sexual Assault

Rapes reported to law enforcement in 2001 totaled 90,491 incidents. In 44.3 percent of the reported cases, at least one person was arrested and charged. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2002. *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and seventy people (27,270) were arrested and charged for rape in the United States in 2001. (Ibid.)

There were 1.1 rapes or sexual assaults among persons 12 or older per 1,000 people in 2001. In 66 percent of these victimizations, the offender was an intimate, another relative, a friend or an acquaintance of the victim. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. *Criminal Victimization 2001. Changes 2000-01 with Trends 1993-2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

There were an estimated 248,000 rapes, attempted rapes and sexual assaults in 2001 according to the National Crime Victimization Survey. (Ibid.)

An annual average of 140,990 completed rapes, 109,230 attempted rapes, and 152,680 completed and attempted sexual assaults were committed against persons age 12 or older in the United States between the years 1992 and 2000. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2002. *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Ninety-four percent of all completed rapes, 91 percent of all attempted rapes, and 89 percent of all completed and attempted sexual assaults between 1992 and 2000 were against female victims aged 12 or older. (Ibid.)

Only 36 percent of completed rapes were reported to the police during the years 1992

to 2000. Thirty-four percent of the attempted rapes, and 26 percent of the completed and attempted sexual assaults were reported. (Ibid.)

All rapes, 39 percent of attempted rapes, and 17 percent of sexual assaults against females resulted in injured victims during the period surveyed between 1992 to 2000. When rapes were reported to the police, victims were treated for their injuries in 59 percent of the cases. When the rapes went unreported, only 17 percent of the victims received medical treatment for their injuries. (Ibid.)

A recently published eight-year study indicates that when perpetrators of rape are current or former husbands or boyfriends, the crimes go unreported to the police 77 percent of the time. When the perpetrators are friends or acquaintances, the rapes go unreported 61 percent of the time; and when the perpetrators are strangers, the rapes go unreported 54 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Five percent of all middle schools and 8 percent of all high schools reported at least one crime of rape or sexual battery to law enforcement in the 1996-1997 school year. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The results of several surveys conducted since 1994 on rape and sexual assault inside of prisons indicate that conservatively speaking, one in 10 of all male prisoners in United States correctional systems have been raped, sexually assaulted, or coerced into sexual activity by other inmates. (Human Rights Watch. April 2001. *No Escape, Male Rape in U.S. Prisons*. New York.)

School Crime and Victimization

The National Center for Education Statistics reported that in 2000, students between the ages of 12 and 18 were victims of about 1.9 million crimes of violence or theft while at school. Included in this figure are 128,000 serious violent crimes i.e., rape, sexual assault, robbery and aggravated assault. Despite these overwhelming figures, there has been a 46 percent decrease in violent crime victimization rates at school between 1992 and 2000. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 1999, thirty-three students between the ages of 12 and 18 were murdered while they were attending school. (Ibid.)

Between 1996 and 2000, teachers were victims of 1,603,000 non-fatal crimes, which include 1,004,000 thefts and 599,000 violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. (Ibid.)

In 2001, 8 percent of the students reported that they had been bullied while at school, up from 5 percent in 1999. (Ibid.)

Between 7 and 9 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 reported being intimidated by or injured with weapons such as guns, knives, or clubs while attending school during 2001. (Ibid.)

Of students surveyed in grades 9 through 12 in 2001, 17 percent reported carrying weapons, such as a gun, knife or club anywhere within the previous 30 days, and 6 percent reported they carried the weapon at school. (Ibid.)

Students in the lower grades are more likely to avoid areas at school for fear of attack. Seven percent of 6th graders reported that they feared certain areas, while 3 percent of the 12th graders avoided certain areas. (Ibid.)

Students are more likely to be afraid of attack going to and from school than they are away from the school. In 2001, 6 percent feared attack traveling back and forth to school while 5 percent feared attack away from the school. (Ibid.)

An average of 20 percent of students reported that street gangs were present at their schools in 2001. In urban schools, 29 percent reported a gang presence; in suburban schools, 18 percent reported a gang presence; and in rural schools, 13 percent reported a gang presence. (Ibid.)

Violent deaths associated with school attendance represent less than one percent of all homicides and suicides that occur among adolescents. More than 50 percent of deaths associated with school attendance take place during transition periods—at the beginning of the day, at lunchtime, or at the end of the day. (Anderson, et. al. 2001. "School Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1994-1999." *JAMA* 2001; 286:2695-2702.)

Of the 3,371 students expelled for bringing firearms to school during the 1998-1999 year, 55 percent attended a high school, 33 percent attended a junior high school, and 10 percent attended an elementary school. Sixty-two percent of the expulsions involved a handgun; 7 percent involved rifles or shotguns; and 31 percent involved other firearms, including bombs, grenades, starter pistols, and rockets. (Gray, K. and Sinclair, B. October 2000. *Report of State Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act, 1998-1999*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.)

Stalking

Eight percent of women and two percent of men in the United States have been stalked in their lifetime. Seventy-eight percent of stalking victims are female and 87 percent of stalking perpetrators are male. The average duration of stalking behavior lasts 1.8 years. (National Institute of Justice. 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Only about 12 percent of all stalking cases are prosecuted. (Ibid.)

Current or former intimate partners stalk approximately 503,485 women and 185,496 men in the United States annually. (National Institute of Justice. 2000. *Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Strangers are the perpetrators in 23 percent of female stalking incidents. Current or former husbands are the perpetrators 38 percent of the time; current or former cohabiting partners are the perpetrators 10 percent of the time; and current or former boyfriends are the perpetrators 14 percent of the time. (National Institute of Justice. Violence Against Women Office. 2001. "Stalking and Domestic Violence." *The Third Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAW), 81 percent of women stalked by current or former intimate partners were also physically assaulted by the same partners, and 31% were also sexually assaulted. (Ibid.)

Intimate partners that stalk are four times more likely than intimate partners in the general population to physically assault their victims and six times more likely to sexually assault their victims. (Ibid)

The Los Angeles Stalking and Threat Assessment Unit recently reported that threatening email and other electronic communications are factors in 20 percent of the stalking cases referred to their office. (Ibid)

Seventy-five percent of intimate partner femicides reviewed in a recent study were preceded by one or more incidents of stalking within a year of the crime. (McFarlane, J., Campbell, J., Wilts, S., et. al. 1999. "Stalking and intimate partner femicide." *Homicide Studies*. 3[4].)

A recent survey of college women indicates that the incidence rate of stalking on campuses is far higher than previous surveys indicate. Stalking behavior, defined as obsessive behavior that causes the victim to fear for her safety, occurred at rates as high as 156.5 per 1000 female students or 13.1 percent of female students on college campuses. (National Institute of Justice. 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Female stalking victims on college campuses reported that they were stalked two to six times a week. The duration of the stalking was an average of 60 days. (Ibid.)

The most common consequence of the stalking of college women was psychological harm and emotional injury. Fifteen percent of the time, the stalker threatened or attempted to harm the victim and 10 percent of the time, the stalker forced or attempted sexual contact. (Ibid.)

Three of the correlating factors that increase the risk of a female being stalked on a college campus are spending time in bars; living alone; and being in the early phase of a dating relationship, as opposed to being married or living with an intimate partner. (Ibid.)

Substance Abuse and Crime and Victimization

One third of victims of workplace violence between 1993 and 1999 reported that they believed that the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the crime. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. December 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A study into the violent deaths of pregnant women suspected to be victims of intimate partner violence found that there was a known history of substance abuse in 26.8 percent of the cases. (Walton-Moss, B., Campbell, J. January 2002. "Intimate Partner Violence: Implications for Nursing." *Issues in Nursing*. Vol.7 [1].)

Perpetrator problem drinking has been associated with an eight-fold increase in intimate partner violence and a two-fold increase in murder or attempted murder of female partners. (Ibid.)

A study of battered women who kill their partners has revealed that substance abuse and frequency of intoxication were major risk factors in the commission of the crime. (Ibid.)

Youths aged 12 to 17 who reported violent behaviors at school or at work in the 2000-2001 year reported higher rates of past year illicit drug and alcohol use compared with youths who did not report violent behavior. Their actions included serious fighting, group-against-group fights, and attacking others with the intent of seriously injuring them. (National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. 2002. *Youth Violence and Substance Abuse, 2001 Update*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

In 2001, 47 percent of students surveyed in grades 9 through 12 reported that they had drunk alcohol within 30 days of the survey, and 5 percent had drunk alcohol on school property. Twenty-four percent had used marijuana within 30 days of the survey, and

5 percent had used marijuana on school property. Twenty-nine percent of the students surveyed reported that they had been offered marijuana on school property. (Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2002. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

A drug abuse survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in 2000 found that more than 6.4 million youths age 12 and over had used MDMA once in their lifetimes. MDMA (or Ecstasy) damages areas of the brain that are essential for thought and memory. (Office of National Drug Control Policy. 2002. *MDMA (Ecstasy): Fact Sheet*. Washington, DC: Executive Office of the President.)

A survey of frequency of MDMA usage among high school seniors and college students found that 9.2 percent of high school students surveyed had used MDMA at least once in 2001, and 9.1 percent of college students had used MDMA at least once in 2000. (Ibid.)

In the combined years of 1999 and 2000, 53,469 arrests for drug law violations were reported to the U.S. Department of Education by college and university campus security offices. In the same period of time, 85,975 arrests for liquor law violations were reported. (Office of Post-Secondary Education. 2002. *College & University Campus Crime Statistics, 1998-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.)

Alcohol has been implicated in 46 to 75 percent of the reported acquaintance rapes among 15-to-24-year-olds. (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse. 1999. *Dangerous Liaisons: Substance Abuse and Sex*. New York: Columbia University.)

Terrorism and Mass Violence

Acts of international terrorism worldwide against United States' citizens and property in 2001 included 253 bombings; 41 armed attacks; 36 kidnappings; 5 arsons; 4 acts of vandalism; 3 hijackings; 3 fire bombings; and 1 assault. (Bureau of Public Affairs. 2002. *Patterns of Global Terrorism, 2001*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of State.)

The Department of State reported 348 international terrorist attacks in 2001 and 4,655 casualties: 277 members of the government, 25 members of the military and 4,353 civilians. (Ibid.)

The Office of Counterterrorism at the State Department has currently designated 219 terrorist individuals and groups on the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. (Office of Counterterrorism, 11 October 2002. "Fact Sheet: State Dept. Updates List of Terrorists Individuals and Groups": U.S. Department of State.)

Two hundred and seventy people were killed in 1988 in the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. (Centre for Defense and International Security. 1999. *CDISS Database: Terrorist Incidents*. Lancaster England: University of Lancaster.)

The World Trade Center was bombed for the first time in 1993 killing six people and injuring over 1,000. (Ibid.)

In 1995, the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was bombed, killing 168 people. (Ibid.)

Suicide bombers attacked United States Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998, killing 224 people including 12 Americans. (Ibid.)

The U.S.S. Cole was bombed in the port of Aden in Yemen in 2000, at which time 17 sailors were killed and 39 were injured. (Ibid.)

Unofficial estimates place economic losses in the United States from the attacks on September 11th at \$2 trillion. (International Information Programs. September 2002. *At-a-Glance: Global Terrorism*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of State.)

There were 3,047 victims of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001: 2,175 males and 648 females died at the World Trade Center; 108 males and 71 females died at the Pentagon; and 20 males and 20 females died in the plane crash in Somerset County, PA. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2002. *Uniform Crime Reports: Crime in the United States 2001*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Seventy-one law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty at a result of the attacks on the World Trade Center. (Ibid.)

Twenty percent of adults interviewed who lived in south Manhattan within several blocks of the World Trade Center during the events of September 11th reported symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) two months after the attack. Of those adults interviewed living in northern Manhattan during the same period, 7.5 percent reported symptoms of PTSD and 9.7 percent reported symptoms of depression. (Galea, S., Ahern, S., Resnick, H., et al. March 2002. "Psychological Sequelae of the September 11 Terrorist Attacks in New York City." *New England Journal of Medicine*. 346. [13].)

A national survey of stress reaction 3-5 days after the attacks of September 11th found that 44 percent of adults reported one or more substantial symptoms of stress. Thirty-five percent of children had one or more symptoms of stress and 47 percent were worried about their own safety and that of love ones. (Schuster M., Stein, B., Jaycox, L., et al. 2001. "A National Survey of Stress Reactions After the September 11, 2001 Terrorist Attacks." *New England Journal of Medicine*. 345. [1507].)

Workplace Violence and Victimization

Homicide is the third leading cause of fatal occupational injury for all workers, and the second leading cause of fatal occupational injury for women. (Iowa Injury Prevention Research Center (IPRC). February 2002. *Workplace Violence: A Report to the Nation*. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa.)

There were 639 homicides in the workplace in 2001, down from the 677 homicides that took place at work in 2000. (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). November 2002. *BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.)

In 2000, there were 18,400 non-fatal assaults and violent acts in the workplace resulting in an average of five lost workdays per victimization due to injuries. (Ibid.)

Firearms were used in 505 of the workplace homicides in 2001. (Ibid.)

Robbery is the principle motive in workplace homicides. Of the 3,829 job-related homicides occurring between 1996 and 2000, more than half took place in the retail industry. (Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). 2001. *Workplace Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Taxicab drivers, police, private guards, and managers of food serving establishments are at greatest risk of assaults resulting in fatal injuries. Risk factors that contribute to their vulnerability include: contact with the public; exchange of money; delivery of passengers, goods, and services; having a mobile workplace; working with unstable or volatile persons; working alone; working late at night; working in high crime areas; and/or guarding valuable property. (Ibid.)

Between 1993 and 1999, violent crime in the workplace declined 44 percent. The violent crime rate for whites (13 per 1000 in the workforce) was 25 percent higher than the rate for blacks (10 per 1000) and 59 percent higher than the rate for other races (8 per

1000). The rate of workplace victimization for whites contrasts with the overall violent crime rate for which blacks have the highest rate of victimization. (Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) December 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

One third of victims of workplace violence between 1993 and 1999 reported that they believed that the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the crime. (Ibid.)

About 2/3 of all robberies, aggravated assaults, and simple assaults in the workplace were committed against males between 1993 and 1999. (Ibid.)

Males victimized at work report the crime to the police about 50 percent of the time, whereas females victimized at work report about 40 percent of the time. Rape and sexual assault were reported about 24 percent of the time to the police. (Ibid.)

During 1993-1999, 84 percent of all workplace homicides were committed by perpetrators that were strangers to the victims. Co-workers and former co-workers were responsible for 7 percent of the workplace homicides, and husbands and boyfriends were responsible for three percent of the workplace homicides. (Ibid.)

The number of workplace homicides committed by a husband was 40 times the number of homicides committed by a wife during the period 1993-1999. (Ibid.)

Studies indicate that 60 to 70 percent of women law enforcement officers experience sexual/gender harassment but only four to six percent report it. (Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). 2001. *Recruiting and Retaining Women: A Self-Assessment Guide for Law Enforcement*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services

VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE

The advent of information technologies, especially the enormous growth of the Internet, has changed the way in which information about crime victims' issues is being made available to researchers, advocates, and practitioners. Today, victims and victim service providers can instantly access an enormous amount of information specific to their needs, including the latest research findings, statistical reports, program descriptions, grant and funding sources, evaluations on victim issues, promising practices, and referrals to professional organizations in the victim-serving community.

For victims and victim service providers, information access begins with the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). Its web site address is <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ovcres>>.

Established by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), U.S. Department of Justice, OVCRC is your primary source for crime victim information. OVCRC is accessible 24-hours-a-day through the NCJRS World Wide Web Justice Information Center and Fax-on-Demand where menus provide information and publications from all Office of Justice Programs (OJP) agencies: Office for Victims of Crime, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Bureau of Justice Statistics, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, as well as the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In addition to the web site, victim assistance professionals can benefit by taking advantage of various online services, such as the Justice Information (*JUSTINFO*) Electronic Newsletter, e-mail inquiries, the Conference Calendar Database, and the Online Ordering Store. NCJRS also has highly trained information specialists to personally answer questions and direct individuals to the best resources available. Furthermore, NCJRS offers allied professionals an opportunity to be placed on its mailing list to receive up-to-date information via the *NCJRS Catalog*. Together with online services, Fax-on-Demand, and personal assistance, NCJRS and OVCRC can help victim advocates *know more* to better serve the needs of victims of crime.

ACCESSING NCJRS AND OVCRC

To contact OVCRC, call (800) 627-6872. To contact NCJRS, call (800) 851-3420. NCJRS can be accessed online in the following ways:

NCJRS World Wide Web Homepage. The homepage provides NCJRS information, and links to other criminal and juvenile justice resources from around the world. The NCJRS web page provides information about NCJRS and OJP agencies, grant-funding opportunities, full-text publications, key-word searching of NCJRS publications, access to the NCJRS Abstracts Database, the current *NCJRS Catalog*, and a topical index. The address for the NCJRS homepage is <<http://www.ncjrs.org>>.

NCJRS Online Ordering System. Publications, videos, and other materials that pertain to criminal justice, juvenile justice, and drug control policy can now be ordered at any time. The online store is open 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week at <<http://puborder.ncjrs.org/>>.

Justice Information (JUSTINFO) Electronic Newsletter. This free, online newsletter is distributed to your Internet e-mail address on the 1st and 15th of each month. *JUSTINFO* contains information concerning a wide variety of subjects, including news from all Office of Justice Programs (OJP) agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy; criminal and juvenile justice resources on the Internet; criminal and juvenile justice funding and program information; and announcements about new NCJRS products and services. To subscribe, send an e-mail to <listproc@ncjrs.org> with the message *subscribe justinfo [your name]*.

E-Mail: Information and Help. Users requiring technical assistance or having specific questions about criminal and juvenile justice topics can send an e-mail to <askncjrs@ncjrs.org>. To place an order for publications, users may send an e-mail to <puborder@ncjrs.org>.

OTHER NCJRS ELECTRONIC INFORMATION SERVICES

Fax-on-demand. NCJRS has established a “fax-on-demand” service that allows the user to obtain copies of selected NCJRS documents directly through their own fax machine, using a toll-free telephone number. To access the fax-on-demand menu, simply call (800) 851-3420, and follow the prompts.

CD-ROM and Online Access to the Abstracts Database. Users with CD-ROM capability can also obtain the NCJRS Abstracts Database on CD-ROM. This disc features citations and abstracts of more than 140,000 criminal justice books, research reports, journal articles, government documents, program descriptions, program evaluations, and training manuals contained in the NCJRS Research and Information Center library collection. The disc also contains search software that supports retrieval, using any combination of words to search individual fields or all fields globally. The disc can be searched using “free text” methods, or in combination with the National Criminal Justice Thesaurus. In addition, the NCJRS Abstracts Database is available on the NCJRS homepage at <<http://www.ncjrs.org/database.htm>>.

VICTIM-RELATED INTERNET SITES

Crime victims and victim service providers have witnessed a remarkable growth in the amount of information available to them, through the continued development of the Internet, especially the World Wide Web. Now, victim-serving agencies and advocacy organizations have the ability to reach around the corner or around the world with information about new issues, services, and promising practices designed to improve the welfare of victims of all types of crime. In an effort to present the most comprehensive and timely information available through this vast medium, the Office for Victims of Crime has substantially revised its World Wide Web homepage. OVC encourages crime victims and victim service providers alike to visit this comprehensive resource, located at <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>>.

Many other agencies and organizations are now providing victim-related information through the World Wide Web. The following is a list of sites on the Web that contain information on selected crime victimization topics. Please note that this list is intended only to provide a sample of available resources, and does not constitute an endorsement of opinions, resources, or statements made therein. Further, neither the Office for Victims of Crime nor Justice Solutions endorses any commercial products that may be advertised or available on any of these listed sites.

Federal Agencies/Resources

Bureau of Justice Assistance	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
Bureau of Justice Statistics	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	http://www.samhsa.gov/centers/csap/csap.html
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	http://www.samhsa.gov/centers/csat2002/csat_frame.html
Centers for Disease Control	http://www.cdc.gov
FBI Uniform Crime Reports' Statistical Data	http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/crime/
Federal Judicial Center	http://www.fjc.gov/
GovBot Database of Government Web Sites	http://ciir.cs.umass.edu/ciirdemo/Govbot/
HRSA Information Center	http://www.hrsa.gov/grantsnet/grantinfo.htm
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	http://www.edc.org/hec/
NCJRS Justice Information Center	http://www.ncjrs.org
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/index.html
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	http://www.health.org/
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov
National Institute of Corrections	http://www.nicic.org/
National Institute of Justice	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	http://www.niaaa.nih.gov
National Institute on Drug Abuse	http://www.drugabuse.gov
Nonprofit Gateway	http://www.nonprofit.gov
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/
Office of Justice Programs	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov
Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention	http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/
Office of National Drug Control Policy Information Clearinghouse	http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
Office on Violence Against Women	http://www.ojp.gov/vawo/
THOMAS: Federal Legislation	http://thomas.loc.gov
U.S. Department of Education	
Campus Security and Safety	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/index.html
Safe & Drug Free Schools	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	http://www.os.dhhs.gov/progorg/grantsnet/index.html
Grantsnet	
U.S. Department of Justice	http://www.usdoj.gov
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	
National Center on PTSD	http://www.ncptsd.org
U.S. Parole Commission	http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc/parole.htm
U.S. Supreme Court	http://www.supremecourtus.gov

National Victim-related Organizations

American Bar Association	
Center on Children and the Law	http://www.abanet.org/child/
Commission on Domestic Violence	http://www.abanet.org/domviol/
Commission on Legal Problems of the Elderly	http://www.abanet.org/aging/
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	http://www.apsac.org/
Anti-Defamation League	http://www.adl.org/hate-patrol/main.asp
Asian Task Force Against DV	http://www.atask.org/
Child Abuse Prevention Network	http://child-abuse.com
Childhelp USA	http://www.childhelpusa.org
Child Quest International	http://www.childquest.org/
Child Welfare League of America	http://www.cwla.org
Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS)	http://www.nationalcops.org
Family Violence Prevention Fund	http://endabuse.org/
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	http://www.dvinstitute.org

Mothers Against Drunk Driving	http://www.madd.org
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	http://www.nacvcb.org
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	http://www.navaa.org
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children	http://www.missingkids.org
National Center for Victims of Crime	http://www.ncvc.org
National Center on Elder Abuse	http://www.elderabusecenter.org
National Children's Alliance	http://www.nncac.org
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information	http://www.calib.com/nccanch
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	http://www.ncadv.org
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	http://www.mivictims.org/nchs
National Commission Against Drunk Driving	http://www.ncadd.com
National Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Association	http://www.nationalcasa.org/
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	http://www.musc.edu/cvc/
National Fraud Information Center	http://www.fraud.org
National Insurance Crime Bureau	http://www.nicb.org
National Organization for Victim Assistance	http://www.try-nova.org
National Sexual Violence Research Center	http://www.nsvrc.org
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm
National Victim Assistance Academy (VALOR)	http://www.nvaa.org
National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network	http://www.nvcan.org
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	http://www.wcwonline.org/violenceprev/
Neighbors Who Care	http://www.neighborswhocare.org
Parents of Murdered Children (POMC)	http://www.pomc.com
Safe Campuses Now	http://www.uga.edu/~safe-campus/
Security on Campus	http://www.campusafety.org/
Stalking Resource Center	http://www.ncvc.org/src/
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)	http://www.valor-national.org

National Criminal and Juvenile Justice- and Public Policy-related Associations

American Correctional Association	http://www.corrections.com/aca
American Correctional Health Services Association	http://www.corrections.com/achsa/
American Council for Drug Education	http://www.drughelp.org
American Jail Association	http://www.corrections.com/aja
American Probation and Parole Association	http://www.appa-net.org
American Youth Policy Forum	http://www.aypf.org
Association of State Correctional Administrators	http://www.asca.net
Balanced and Restorative Justice Project	http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp/BARJ.htm
Center for Juvenile and Criminal Justice	http://www.cjcj.org
Center for Restorative Justice & Mediation	http://ssw.che.umn.edu/ctr4rjm
Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking	http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp
Center for Sex Offender Management	http://www.csom.org
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	http://www.nassembly.org/html/mcm_cjj.html
Community Anti-drug Coalitions of America	http://www.cadca.org
Community Justice Exchange	http://www.communityjustice.org
Community Policing Consortium	http://www.communitypolicing.org
Correctional Education Association	http://metalab.unc.edu/icea
Council of State Governments	http://www.csg.org
Higher Education Center for Alcohol & Drug Prevention	http://www.cdc.org/hec
Institute for Law and Justice	http://www.ilj.org
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators	http://www.iaclea.org/

International Association of Chiefs of Police	http://www.theiacp.org
Join Together to Reduce Substance Abuse	http://www.jointogether.org
National Association for Community Mediation	http://www.nafcm.org/
National Association of Attorneys General	http://www.naag.org
National Association for Conflict Resolution	http://www.crenet.org/
National Association of Counties (NACo)	http://www.naco.org
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	http://www.nadcp.org
National Association for Native American Children of Alcoholics	http://www.nanocoa.org
National Association of Police Organizations	http://www.napo.org
National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors	http://www.nasadad.org
National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	http://www.casacolumbia.org
National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise	http://www.ncne.com
National Center for State Courts	http://www.ncsconline.org
National Conference of State Legislatures	http://www.ncsl.org
National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	http://www.search.org
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	http://www.ncjfcj.unr.edu/
National Criminal Justice Association	http://www.sso.org/ncja/index.htm
National District Attorneys Association	http://www.ndaa-apri.org
National Governors Association	http://www.nga.org/
National Indian Justice Center	http://www.nijc.indian.com/
National Institute on Drug Abuse	http://www.nida.nih.gov
National Judicial College	http://www.judges.org
National Juvenile Detention Association	http://www.corrections.com/njda/top.html
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center	http://www.nlectc.org
National League of Cities	http://www.nlc.org
National Mental Health Association	http://www.nmha.org
National Organization for Black Law Enforcement	http://www.noblenatl.org
National Sheriffs' Association	http://www.sheriffs.org/
Office of Correctional Education	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/AdultEd/OCE
Parents Resource Institute for Drug Education	http://www.prideusa.org
Partnership for a Drug-Free America	http://www.drugfreeamerica.org
Police Executive Research Forum	http://www.policeforum.org
Police Foundation	http://www.policefoundation.org
Southern Poverty Law Center	http://splcenter.org
State Justice Institute	http://www.statejustice.org
Victim Offender Mediation Association	http://www.voma.org/

State-level Crime Victim Compensation Programs

Alabama	http://www.agencies.state.al.us/crimevictims/
Alaska	http://www.dps.state.ak.us/vccb/htm/
Arizona	http://www.acjc.state.az.us
Arkansas	http://www.ag.state.ar.us/
California	http://www.boc.ca.gov
Colorado	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/
Connecticut	http://www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html
Delaware	http://www.state.de.us/cjc/index.html
Florida	http://legal.firn.edu/victims/index.html
Georgia	http://www.ganet.org/cjcc
Hawaii	http://www.ehawaii.gov.org/cvcc
Idaho	http://www2.state.id.us/iic/crimevictims.htm
Illinois	http://www.ag.state.il.us/
Indiana	http://www.state.in.us/cji/victim/comp.htm
Iowa	http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html
Kansas	http://www.ink.org/public/ksag/contents/crime/cvcbrochure.htm

Kentucky	http://cvcb.ppr.ky.gov
Louisiana	http://www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm
Maine	http://www.state.me.us/ag/crime/victimscomp.html
Maryland	http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/cicb/
Massachusetts	http://www.ago.state.ma.us
Minnesota	http://www.dps.state.mn.us/mccvs
Mississippi	http://www.dfa.state.ms.us/cvcomp.html
Missouri	http://www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/dolir6f.htm
Montana	http://www.doj.state.mt.us/ago.victimservices/cvindex.htm
Nebraska	http://www.nol.org/home/crimecom/
New Hampshire	http://www.state.nh.us/nhdoj/index.html
New Jersey	http://www.state.nj.gov/victims/
New Mexico	http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/
New York	http://www.cvb.state.ny.us/
North Carolina	http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs/
Ohio	http://www.ag.state.oh.us/crimevic/cvcomps.asp
Oklahoma	http://www.odawan.net/victim/victimcomp.asp
Oregon	http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/comp.htm
Pennsylvania	http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/
Rhode Island	http://www.state.ri.us/treas/vcfund.htm
South Carolina	http://www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova
South Dakota	http://www.sdvictims.com
Tennessee	http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury
Texas	http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.htm
Utah	http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Vermont	http://www.ccvcs.state.vt.us/
Virginia	http://www.vwc.state.va.us
Washington	http://www.lni.wa.gov/insurance/cvc.htm
West Virginia	http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/court/victims/page1.html
Wisconsin	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/index.html
Wyoming	http://www.vssi.state.wy.us

State-level VOCA Victim Assistance Agencies

Alabama	http://www.agencies.state.al.us/crimevictims/
Alaska	http://www.dps.state.ak.us/Cdvsa
Arizona	http://www.dps.state.az.us/azvictims/
Arkansas	http://www.accessarkansas.org/dfa/intergovernmental/
California	http://www.ocjp.ca.gov/index.html
Colorado	http://cdpsweb.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm
Connecticut	http://www.jud.state.ct.us/faq/crime.html
Delaware	http://www.state.de.us/cjc/index.html
Florida	http://legal.firn.edu/victims/index.html
Georgia	http://www.ganet.org/cjcc/voca.html
Guam	http://www.justice.gov.gu/dol/agpro1a.htm
Hawaii	http://www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us
Idaho	http://www.state.id.us/crimevictim/
Illinois	http://icjia.org/public/index
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/cji/victim/index.htm
Iowa	http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/cva.html
Kansas	http://www.ink.org/public/ksag/contents/crime/main.htm
Kentucky	http://www.law.state.ky.us/victims/
Louisiana	http://www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm
Maine	http://www.state.me.us/dhs/welcome.htm
Maryland	http://www.oag.state.md.us/
Massachusetts	http://www.state.ma.us/mova
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184-16963--,00.html
Minnesota	http://www.dps.state.mn.us/mccvs
Mississippi	http://www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/Divisions/ps?OpenDocument

Missouri	http://www.dps.state.mo.us/dps/DPS2002/victimservices/Victimsservices.htm
Montana	http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us
Nebraska	http://www.nol.org/home/crimecom/
New Hampshire	http://www.state.nh.us/nhdoj/victimwitness/vw.html
New Jersey	http://www.state.nj.us/lps/dcj/victimwitness/home.htm
New Mexico	http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/
New York	http://www.cvb.state.ny.us/
North Carolina	http://www.gcc.state.nc.us
Ohio	http://www.ag.state.oh.us/crimevic/crimevictimservices.htm
Oklahoma	http://www.dac.state.ok.us
Oregon	http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/welcome1.htm
Pennsylvania	http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/
Rhode Island	http://www.rijustice.state.ri.us/voca/
South Carolina	http://www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca.html
Tennessee	http://www.state.tn.us/financial/rds/ocjp
Texas	http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.shtml
Utah	http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov
Virginia	http://www.dss.state.va.us/family/treatment.htm
West Virginia	http://www.wvdcjs.com/
Wisconsin	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/index.html
Wyoming	http://vssi.state.wy.us

Federal and State Corrections

Federal Bureau of Prisons	http://www.bop.gov
Alaska Department of Correction	http://www.correct.state.ak.us/
Alabama Department of Corrections	http://www.agencies.state.al.us/doc/
Arizona Department of Correction	http://www.adc.state.az.us
Arkansas Department of Correction	http://www.state.ar.us/doc/
California Department of Correction	http://www.cdc.state.ca.us/
Colorado Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.co.us/index.html
Connecticut Department of Correction	http://www.state.ct.us/doc/
Delaware Department of Corrections	http://www.state.de.us/correct
Florida Department of Correction	http://www.dc.state.fl.us/
Georgia Department of Correction	http://www.dcor.state.ga.us/
Hawaii Department of Public Safety	http://www.hawaii.gov/icsd/psd/psd.html
Idaho Department of Correction	http://www.corr.state.id.us/
Illinois Department of Correction	http://www.idoc.state.il.us/
Indiana Department of Correction	http://www.ai.org/indcorrection/
Iowa Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.ia.us/
Kansas Department of Correction	http://www.ink.org/public/kdoc/
Kentucky Justice Cabinet	http://www.jus.state.ky.us/
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice	http://www.cole.state.la.us/
Maine Department of Correction	http://www.state.me.us/corrections/
Maryland Department of Correction	http://www.dpccs.state.md.us/doc/
Massachusetts Department of Correction	http://www.magnet.state.ma.us/doc/
Michigan Department of Correction	http://www.state.mi.us/mdoc/
Minnesota Department of Corrections	http://www.corr.state.mn.us/
Mississippi Department of Corrections	http://www.mdoc.state.ms.us/
Missouri Department of Corrections	http://www.corrections.state.mo.us/
Montana Department of Corrections	http://www.state.mt.us/cor
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services	http://www.corrections.state.ne.us/
Nevada Department of Corrections	http://www.ndoc.state.nv.us/home.php
New Hampshire Department of Corrections	http://www.state.nh.us/doc/
New Jersey State Department of Correction	http://www.state.nj.us/corrections
New Mexico Department of Correction	http://www.corrections.state.nm.us/
New York State Department of Correctional Services	http://www.docs.state.ny.us/
New York City Department of Correction	http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc/

North Carolina Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.nc.us/
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	http://www.drc.state.oh.us/
Oregon Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.or.us/
Oklahoma Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.ok.us/
Pennsylvania Department of Correction	http://www.cor.state.pa.us/
Rhode Island Department of Correction	http://www.doc.state.ri.us/
South Carolina Department of Correction	http://www.state.sc.us/scdc/
South Dakota Department of Correction	http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html
Tennessee Department of Correction	http://www.state.tn.us/correction
Texas Department of Correction	http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/
Utah Department of Correction	http://www.crex.state.ut.us/
Vermont Criminal Justice Services	http://170.222.24.9/cjs/index.html
Virginia Department of Correction	http://www.vadoc.state.va.us/
Washington State Department of Correction	http://www.wa.gov/doc/
West Virginia Division Of Corrections	http://www.state.wv.us/wvdoc/
Wisconsin Department of Correction	http://www.wi-doc.com/
Wyoming Department of Correction	http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.html

State Coalitions and Related Resources

Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance	http://www.coloorg.com/
Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services	http://www.connsacs.org/
Florida Network of Victim/Witness Services	http://www.fnvws.org/
Indiana Victim Assistance Network	http://www.victimassistance.org/
Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance	http://www.netins.net/showcase/i_weaver/iova/
Kansas Organization for Victim Assistance	http://www.state.ks.us/public/ksag/contents/crime/kova.htm
Michigan Crime Victim Rights	http://www.gop.senate.state.mi.us/cvr/
Michigan Victims Alliance	http://www.mivictims.org/
Missouri Victim Assistance Network	http://moa.missouri.org/
New Mexico Victim Assistance Organization	http://www.sjuw.org/civilrights/nmvictims.assist.org.html
North Carolina Victim Assistance Network	http://www.nc-van.org/
Ohio Victim Assistance Association	http://www.concentric.net/~Vap1/victlink.htm
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	http://www.safehorizon.org/
South Carolina Victim Assistance Network	http://www.scvan.org/
Texans for Equal Justice	http://www.tej.lawandorder.com/index.htm
Washington Coalition of Crime Victim Advocates	http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/WCCVA/
Wyoming Crime Victims' Coalition	http://www.vcn.com/~wcv/

Victims Rights Compliance Programs

National: National Crime Victim Law Institute	http://www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli/
Arizona: Voice for Victims	http://voiceforvictims.org
Colorado: Division of Criminal Justice; Office of Victim Services	http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/vra.htm
Connecticut: Office of Victim Advocate	http://www.ova.state.ct.us/
Maryland: Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	http://www.stephanieroper.org/legalhelp.htm
Minnesota: Office of Crime Victims Ombudsman	http://www.state.mn.us/ebranch/ocvo/homepage.htm
New Jersey: Crime Victims' Law Center	http://www.nj-vlc.com/
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	http://www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvolinks.htm
Wisconsin: Victim Resource Center	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/vrc.asp
Crime Victims Rights Board	http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/programs/cvrb.asp

Other Victim Resources

Action Without Borders - Nonprofit Directory	http://www.idealists.org
Alliance for Justice	http://www.afj.org
American Humane Association	http://www.americanhumane.org
APA – American Psychological Association	http://www.apa.org/
Battered Women's Justice Center	http://www.law.pace.edu/bwjc

Boys & Girls Club of America National Headquarters	http://www.bgca.org
Children's Institute International	http://www.childrensinstitute.org/
Communities Against Violence Network (CAVNET)	http://www.asksam.com/cavnet/
Compassionate Friends	http://www.compassionatefriends.com/
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	http://www.caepv.org/
Elder Abuse Prevention	http://www.oaktrees.org/elder
Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute	http://www.fvsai.org
Florida State University, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice	http://www.fsu.edu/~crimdo/law.html
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	http://www.istss.org/
International Victimology Website	http://www.victimology.nl/
Jewish Women International	http://www.jewishwomen.org/
Justice for All	http://www.jfa.net/
Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	http://www.stephanieroper.org
Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse	http://www.mincava.umn.edu/
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	http://www.mivictims.org/nchs/
National Crime Victim's Research and Treatment Center	http://www.musc.edu/cvc/
National Organization on Male Sexual Victimization	http://www.malesurvivor.org
National Parent Information Network	http://www.npin.org
Out of the Blue (Domestic Violence in the Jewish Community)	http://hometown.aol.com/blue10197/index.html
Post Trauma Resources	http://www.posttrauma.com
Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network	http://www.rainn.org/
Rape Recovery Help and Information	http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402/
Rule of Law Foundation	http://www.rol.org
Search Yahoo for Victims' Rights	http://www.yahoo.com/Society_and_Culture/Crime/Victims_Rights/
Security on Campus, Inc.	http://www.soconline.org/
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	http://www.sane-sart.com/
Stalking Victim's Sanctuary	http://www.stalkingvictims.com/
Survivors of Stalking	http://www.soshelp.org
Victim Assistance Online	http://www.vaonline.org
Violence Policy Center	http://www.vpc.org
Workplace Violence Research Institute	http://www.noworkviolence.com/

Legal Research/Resources

Findlaw	http://www.findlaw.com/
State Law and Legislative Information	http://www.washlaw.edu/
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions	http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/

Media

American Journalism Review Newslink	http://www.newslink.org/
Criminal Justice Journalists	http://www.reporters.net/cjj
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma	http://www.dartcenter.org/
Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	http://www.victims.jrn.msu.edu
News Index	http://newsindex.com
Newspapers Online	http://www.newspapers.com
Public Relations Society of America	http://www.prsa.org

Special thanks is extended to Steve Derene, Director of the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, and *Promising Strategies and Practices in Using Technology to Benefit Crime Victims*, sponsored by the National Center for Victims of Crime with support from the Office for Victims of Crime, U.S. Department of Justice, for providing much of the Web site information included in this section.

NCVRW Resource Guide Co-sponsors

American Correctional Assn. Victims Committee 4380 Forbes Boulevard Lanham, MD 20706	Phone: 301-918-1800 Fax: 301-918-1900 Web site: http://www.aca.org
American Probation and Parole Association P.O. Box 11910 Lexington, KY 40578	Phone: 859-244-8203 Fax: 859-244-8001 Web site: http://www.appa-net.org E-mail: appa@csg.org
CSU-Fresno, Center for Victim Studies 2225 East San Ramon Avenue Fresno, CA 93740-0104	Phone: 559-278-4021 Fax: 559-278-7265 E-mail: stevend@csufresno.edu
Center for the Study of Crime Victims' Rights, Remedies, and Resources University of New Haven 300 Orange Avenue West Haven, CT 06516	Phone: 203-932-7041 Fax: 203-931-6030 E-mail: mgaboury@charger.newhaven.edu
Childhelp USA 15757 North 78th Street Scottsdale, AZ 85260	Phone: 480-922-8212 Fax: 480-922-7061 Hotline: 800-4-A-CHILD TDD: 800-2-A-CHILD (for hotline) Web site: http://www.childhelpusa.org
Concerns of Police Survivors P.O. Box 3199 – S. Highway 5 Camdenton, MO 65020	Phone: 573-346-4911 Fax: 573-346-1414 Web site: http://www.nationalcops.org E-mail: cops@nationalcops.org
Family Violence Prevention Fund 383 Rhode Island Street, Suite 304 San Francisco, CA 94103-5133	Phone: 888-Rx-ABUSE Fax: 415-252-8991 TTY: 800-595-4889 Web site: http://www.endabuse.org E-mail: fund@endabuse.org

FVPPF Public Policy Office:
1522 K Street NW, Suite 550
Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-682-1212
Fax: 202-682-4662

Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center
(Formerly Stephanie Roper Foundation)
14750 B Main Street
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772-3055

Phone: 301-952-0063/877-VICTIM-1
Fax: 301-952-2319
Web site: <http://www.stephanieroper.org>
E-mail: mail@stephanieroper.org

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)
511 E. John Carpenter Freeway, Suite 700
Irving, TX 75062

Phone: 800-GET-MADD (438-6233)
Fax: 972-869-2206/2207
Web site: <http://www.madd.org>

**National Association of Crime Victim
Compensation Boards**
P.O. Box 16003
Alexandria, VA 22302

Phone: 703-313-9500
Fax: 703-313-0546
Web site: <http://www.nacvcb.org>
E-mail: nacvcb@nacvcb.org

**National Association of VOCA
Assistance Administrators**
5702 Old Sauk Road
Madison, WI 53705

Phone: 608-233-2245
Fax: 815-301-8721
Web site: www.navaa.org
E-mail: steve@navaa.org

National Center on Elder Abuse
1201 15th Street, NW, Suite 350
Washington, DC 20005-2800

Phone: 202-898-2586
Fax: 202-898-2583
Web site: <http://www.elderabusecenter.org>
E-mail: NCEA@nasua.org

National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
Charles B. Wang International Children's Building
699 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-3175

Phone: 703-274-3900
Fax: 703-274-2200
Hotline: 800-THE-LOST
TDD: 800-826-7653 (for Hotline)
Web site: <http://www.missingkids.com>

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

Phone: 202-467-8700/800-FYI-CALL
Fax: 202-467-8701
TTY/TTD: 800-211-7996
Web site: <http://www.ncvc.org>

National Children's Alliance

1612 K Street NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20006

Phone: 202-452-6001/800-239-9950
Fax: 202-452-6002
Web site: <http://www.nncac.org>
E-mail: info@nca-online.org

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

P.O. Box 18749
Denver, CO 80218

Phone: 303-839-1852
Fax: 303-831-9251
Web site: <http://www.ncadv.org>

For public policy or legislative information:

1532 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-745-1211
Fax: 202-745-0088
E-mail: policy@ncadv.org

National Crime Prevention Council

1000 Connecticut Avenue NW, 13th Floor
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-466-6272
Fax: 202-296-1356
Web site: <http://www.ncpc.org>

National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center

Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
Medical University of South Carolina
165 Cannon Street, P.O. Box 250852
Charleston, SC 29425

Phone: 843-792-2945
Fax: 843-792-3388
Web site: <http://www.musc.edu/cvc/>

National Criminal Justice Association

720 Seventh Street, NW, Third Floor
Washington, D.C. 20001

Phone: 202-628-8550
Fax: 202-628-0080
Web site: www.ncja.org

National District Attorneys Association

99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-549-9222
Fax: 703-836-3195
Web site: <http://www.ndaa-apri.org>

National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children

100 East Eighth Street, Suite B-41
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Phone: 513-721-5683/888-818-POMC
Fax: 513-345-4489
Web site: <http://www.pomc.com>
E-mail: natlpomc@aol.com

National Organization for Victim Assistance
1730 Park Road NW
Washington, DC 20010

Phone: 202-232-6682/800-TRY-NOVA
Fax: 202-462-2255
Web site: <http://www.try-nova.org>

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
6400 Flank Drive, Suite 1300
Harrisburg, PA 17112

Phone: 800-537-2238
Fax: 717-545-9456
TTY: 800-553-2508
Web site: www.pcadv.org

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
123 North Enola Drive
Enola, PA 17025

Phone: 717-909-0710/877-739-3895
Fax: 717-909-0714
TTY: 717-909-0715
Web site: <http://www.nsvrc.org>
E-mail: resources@nsvrc.org

National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center
161 Cannon Street
P.O. Box 250852
Charleston, SC 29425

Phone: 866-472-8824
Fax: 843-792-3388
Web site: www.vawprevention.org

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

Phone: 202-466-7820
Fax: 202-466-7826
Web site: <http://www.policeforum.org>
E-mail: perf@policeforum.org

Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)
8181 Greensboro Drive, Suite 1070
McLean, VA 22101-3823

Phone: 703-748-0811
Fax: 703-356-5085
E-mail: mmurray@valor-national.org

Resource Guide Evaluation

Please take a moment to let Justice Solutions and the Office for Victims of Crime know if the *2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* was useful to you and your organization. Check the appropriate boxes in the matrix, and also let us know of any activities you sponsored that can be highlighted in next year's *Resource Guide*.

RESOURCE GUIDE COMPONENT	EXTREMELY HELPFUL	SOMEWHAT HELPFUL	NOT AT ALL HELPFUL
Nineteen Statistical Overviews			
Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services			
Sample Press Release			
Sample Public Service Announcements			
Sample Opinion/Editorial Column			
Sample Speech			
Commemorative Calendar			
Notable Quotables			
Sample Sermon			
Sample Proclamation			
Twenty Tips for Community Outreach			
Three "I Have a Right" Posters			
Buttons			
Bookmarks			
Logos			
NCVROW Letterhead			
Bumper Stickers			
Sample Certificate of Appreciation			
National Toll-free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers			
Ribbon Cards			
Crime Victims' Rights in America: A Historical Overview			
Large Theme Poster <i>(sent separately)</i>			

Please share your comments and ideas for improving or expanding the *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* and **attach examples of your community's activities for National Crime Victims' Rights Week.**

Return this evaluation form to: **Anne Seymour, Project Director, Justice Solutions**
720 Seventh Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20001-3716
FAX (202) 628-0080

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the *2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*!

Landmarks In Victims' Rights And Services

CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The incredible accomplishments, struggles and victories of the past 31 years of America's victims' rights discipline are incorporated into this impressive document, which can be reproduced as a document on its own, or incorporated into speeches, brochures and other public outreach activities sponsored during NCVRW and throughout the year. States can also consider developing their own historical overview highlighting state-specific achievements that have advanced victims' rights and services.

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS**

Fulfill the Promise Fulfill the Promise Fulfill the Promise
National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 6-12, 2003 Fulfill the Promise
Fulfill the Promise Fulfill the Promise

Crime Victims' Rights in America

An Historical Overview

"The future is not a result of choices among alternative paths offered by the present, but a place that is created - created first in mind and will, created next in activity. The future is not some place we are going to, but one we are creating. The paths are not to be found, but made, and the activity of making them changes both the maker and the destination."

John Schaar

1965

C The first crime victim compensation program is established in California.

C By 1970, five additional compensation programs are created—New York, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Maryland and the Virgin Islands.

1972

C The first three victim assistance programs are created:

- Aid for Victims of Crime in St. Louis, Missouri.
- Bay Area Women Against Rape in San Francisco, California.
- Rape Crisis Center in Washington, D.C.

1974

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

C The first law enforcement-based victim assistance programs are established in Fort Lauderdale, Florida and Indianapolis, Indiana.

C The U.S. Congress passes the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act which establishes the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN). The new Center creates an information clearinghouse, provides technical assistance and model programs.

1975

C The first "Victims' Rights Week" is organized by the Philadelphia District Attorney.

C 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

C The National Organization for Women forms a task force to examine the problem of battering. It requests research into the problem, along with money for battered women's shelters.

C Nebraska becomes the first state to abolish the marital rape exemption.

C The first national conference on battered women is sponsored by the Milwaukee Task Force on Women in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

C In Fresno County, California, Chief Probation Officer James Rowland creates the first victim impact statement to provide the judiciary with an objective inventory of victim injuries and losses prior to sentencing.

C Women's Advocates in St. Paul, Minnesota starts the first hotline for battered women. Women's Advocates and Haven House in Pasadena, California establish the first shelters for battered women.

1977

☐ The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards is established by the existing 22 compensation programs to promote the creation of a nationwide network of compensation programs.

☐ Oregon becomes the first state to enact mandatory arrest in domestic violence cases.

1978

☐ The National Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCASA) 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. NCADV initiates the introduction of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act in the U.S. Congress.

☐ Parents of Murdered Children (POMC), a self-help support group, is founded in Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

1979

☐ Frank G. Carrington, considered by many to be "the father of the victims' rights movement," founds the Crime Victims' Legal Advocacy Institute, Inc., to promote the rights of crime victims in the civil and criminal justice systems. The nonprofit organization was renamed VALOR, the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc., in 1981.

☐ The Office on Domestic Violence is established in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, but is later closed in 1981.

☐ The U.S. Congress fails to enact the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and federal funding for victims' programs is phased out. Many grassroots and "system-based" programs close.

1980

☐ Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is founded after the death of 13-year-old Cari Lightner, who was killed by a repeat offender drunk driver. The first two MADD chapters are created in Sacramento, California and Annapolis, Maryland.

☐ The U.S. Congress passes the Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act of 1980.

☐ Wisconsin passes the first "Crime Victims' Bill of Rights."

☐ The First National Day of Unity in October is established by NCADV to mourn battered women who have died, celebrate women who have survived the violence, and honor all who have worked to defeat domestic violence. This Day becomes Domestic Violence Awareness Week and, in 1987, expands to a month of awareness activities each October.

☐ NCADV holds its first national conference in Washington, D.C., which gains federal recognition of critical issues facing battered women, and sees the birth of several state coalitions.

☐ The first Victim Impact Panel is sponsored by Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) in Oswego County, New York.

1981

☐ Ronald Reagan becomes the first President to proclaim "Crime Victims' Rights Week" in April.

☐ The disappearance and murder of missing child Adam Walsh prompt a national campaign to raise public awareness about child abduction and enact laws to better protect children.

☐ The Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime recommends that a separate Task Force be created to consider victims' issues.

1982

☐ In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to create a greatly needed national focus on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force *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 pushing toward the successful efforts to secure state constitutional amendments through the 1980s and beyond.

☐ The Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 brings “fair treatment standards” to victims and witnesses in the federal criminal justice system.

☐ California voters overwhelmingly pass Proposition 8, which guarantees restitution and other statutory reforms to crime victims.

☐ The passage of the Missing Children’s Act of 1982 helps parents guarantee that identifying information about their missing child is promptly entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system.

1983

☐ The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is created 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.

☐ The U.S. Attorney General establishes a Task Force on Family Violence, which holds six public hearings across the United States.

☐ The U.S. Attorney General issues guidelines for federal victim and witness assistance.

☐ 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 disappearance of missing child 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 bring about renewed emphasis on the needs of crime victims by law enforcement officials nationwide.

1984

☐ The passage of the Victims Of Crime Act (VOCA) establishes the Crime Victims Fund, made up of federal criminal fines, penalties and bond forfeitures, to support state victim compensation and local victim service 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 Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 is enacted, providing strong incentives to states without “21” laws to raise the minimum age for drinking, saving thousands of young lives in years to come.

☐ The first of several international affiliates of MADD is chartered in Canada.

C The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is created as the national resource agency for missing children. Passage of the Missing Children's Assistance Act provides a Congressional mandate for the Center.

C The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services is founded to involve the faith community in violence prevention and victim assistance.

C Crime Prevention Week in February is marked by a White House ceremony with McGruff, the crime fighting mascot of the National Crime Prevention Council.

C The Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action, including the criminal justice system's response to battered women; prevention and awareness; education and training; and data collection and reporting.

C The U.S. Congress passes the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which earmarks federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.

C The ad-hoc committee on the constitutional amendment formalizes its plans to secure passage of amendments at the state level.

C Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors' seminar held in Washington, D.C. by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.

C The first National Symposium on Sexual Assault is co-sponsored by the Office of Justice Programs and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, highlighting on the federal level the important needs of victims of rape and sexual assault.

C A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

C The Office for Victims of Crime hosts the first national symposium on child molestation.

C Victim/witness coordinator positions are established in the U.S. Attorneys' offices within the U.S. Department of Justice.

C California State University-Fresno initiates the first Victim Services Certificate Program offered for academic credit by a university.

C 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 resource information.

1985

C The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$68 million.

C The National Victim Center (renamed The National Center for Victims of Crime in 1998) is founded in honor of Sunny von Bulow to promote the rights and needs of crime victims, and to educate Americans about the devastating effect of crime on our society.

C The National Institute of Mental Health and NOVA sponsor a services, research and evaluation colloquium on the "Aftermath of Crime: A Mental Health Crisis."

C The United Nations General Assembly passes the *International Declaration on the Rights of Victims of Crime and the Abuse of Power*.

C President Reagan announces a Child Safety Partnership with 26 members. Its mission is to enhance private sector efforts to promote child safety, to clarify information about child victimization, and to increase public awareness of child abuse.

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

1986

C The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$62 million.

- The Office for Victims of Crime awards the first grants to support state victim compensation and assistance programs.

C 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.

C Over 100 constitutional amendment supporters meet in Washington, D.C. at a forum sponsored by NOVA to refine a national plan to secure state constitutional amendments for victims of crime.

C Rhode Island passes a constitutional amendment granting victims the right to restitution, to submit victim impact statements, and to be treated with dignity and respect.

C Victim compensation programs have been established in thirty-five states.

C MADD's "Red Ribbon Campaign" enlists motorists to display a red ribbon on their automobiles, pledging to drive safe and sober during the holidays. This national public awareness effort has since become an annual campaign.

1987

C The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$77 million.

C The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network (NVCAN) and Steering Committee is formed at a meeting hosted by the National Victim Center.

- 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 the hidden epidemic of violence on our nation's campuses.

C The American Correctional Association establishes a Task Force on Victims of Crime.

C NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.

C Victim advocates in Florida, frustrated by five years of inaction on a proposed constitutional amendment by their legislature, 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

C The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$93 million.

C OVC sets-aside funds for the Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) grant program to provide direct services to Native Americans by establishing "on-reservation" victim assistance programs in Indian Country.

C The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse (NARCEA) is established in a cooperative agreement among the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of State Units on Aging, and the University of Delaware. Renamed the National Center on Elder Abuse, it continues to provide information and statistics.

C *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.

C The Federal Drunk Driving Prevention Act is passed, and states raise the minimum drinking age to 21.

C 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 constitutional amendment passes with over 80 percent of the vote.

C The first "Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime" conference is sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in Rapid City, South Dakota.

C VOCA amendments legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and

induce state compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments added a new “priority” category of funding victim assistance programs at the behest of MADD and POMC for “previously underserved victims of violent crime.”

☐ OVC provides funding for the first time to the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards to expand national training and technical assistance efforts.

☐ OVC establishes a Federal Emergency Fund for victims in the federal criminal justice system.

1989

☐ The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$133 million.

☐ The legislatures in Texas and Washington pass their respective constitutional amendments, which are both ratified by voters in November.

1990

☐ The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$146 million.

☐ The U.S. Congress passes the Hate Crime Statistics Act requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data of 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 Bush.

☐ The Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, which features reforms to make the federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses, is passed by the U.S. Congress.

☐ 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.

☐ U.S. 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 it is ratified by voters.

☐ The first *National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Thrownaway Children in America* shows that over one million children fall victim to abduction annually.

☐ The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons in the NCIC computer.

1991

☐ The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$128 million.

☐ U.S. Representative Ilena Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) files the first Congressional Joint Resolution to place victims’ rights in the U.S. Constitution.

☐ The Violence Against Women Act of 1991 is considered by the U.S. Congress.

☐ California State University-Fresno approves the first Bachelors Degree Program in Victimology in the nation.

☐ The Campus Sexual Assault Victims’ Bill of Rights Act is introduced in the U.S. Congress.

☐ The results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens’ attitudes about violence and victimization, *America Speaks Out*, are released by the National Victim Center during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.

☐ The Attorney General’s Summit on Law Enforcement and Violent Crime focuses national attention on victims’ rights in the criminal justice system.

☐ The U.S. Attorney General 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 the requirements of the Federal Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act and the Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.

C The first national conference that addresses crime victims' rights and needs in corrections is sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in California.

C The first International Conference on Campus Sexual Assault is held in Orlando, Florida.

C The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.

C The International Parental Child Kidnaping Act makes the act of unlawfully removing a child outside the United States a federal felony.

C The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services facilitates a conference of leaders of 13 religious denominations to plan ways in which these large religious bodies can increase awareness of crime victims' needs and provide appropriate services.

C The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.

C Colorado legislators introduce a constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Fifteen days later, the bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.

C In an 8-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and, in the final analysis, unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states at this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their crime in the media or publications. States must now review their existing statutes to come into compliance with the Supreme Court's decision.

C By the end of 1991, seven states have incorporated victims' rights into their state constitutions.

C OVC provides funding to the National Victim Center for *Civil Legal Remedies for Crime Victims* to train victim advocates nationwide about additional avenues for victims to seek justice within the civil justice system.

1992

C The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$221 million.

C *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, published during National Crime Victims' Rights Week by the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and the National Victim Center, clarifies the scope and devastating effect of rape in this nation, including the fact that 683,000 women are raped annually in the United States.

C The Association of Paroling Authorities, International establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' needs, rights and services in parole processes.

C The U.S. Congress re-authorizes the Higher Education Bill which includes the Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights.

C 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 Bush.

C In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court—in *R.A.V. vs. City of St. Paul*—struck down a local hate crimes ordinance in Minnesota.

C Five states—Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and New Mexico—ratify constitutional amendments for victims' rights.

C Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking legislation.

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

○ The first national conference is convened, using OVC funds, that brings together representatives from VOCA victim assistance and victim compensation programs.

1993

○ The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$144 million.

○ Wisconsin ratifies its constitutional amendment for victims' rights, bringing the total number of states with these amendments to 14.

○ President 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 on child sex offenders.

○ 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 Federal 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 when the offender is a juvenile.

○ Six additional states pass constitutional amendments for victims' rights—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:

- Violence Against Women Act, 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 voice notification to crime victims of their offender's status and release date.

○ OVC establishes the Community Crisis Response (CCR) program, using the NOVA model, to improve services to victims of violent crimes in communities that have experienced crimes resulting in multiple victimizations.

1995

○ The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233 million.

○ Legislatures in three states—Indiana, Nebraska, and North Carolina—pass 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 constitutional amendment for victims' rights.

○ The U.S. Department of Justice convenes a national conference to encourage implementation of the Violence Against Women Act.

○ The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy in Washington, D.C. Supported by the Office for Victims of Crime, the university-based Academy provides an academically credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights and myriad other topics.

○ The Department of Justice issues Attorney General Guidelines on victim and witness assistance.

1996

○ The Federal 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 bi-partisan support.

○ Both presidential candidates and the Attorney General endorse the concept of a Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment.

○ Eight states ratify the passage of constitutional amendments for victims' rights—raising the total number of state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.

○ The Community Notification Act, known as "Megan's Law," provides for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders by amendment to the national Child Sexual Abuse Registry legislation.

○ President Clinton signs the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, providing one million dollars in funding to strengthen antiterrorism efforts, making restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expanding the compensation and assistance services for victims of terrorism both at home and abroad, including victims in the military.

○ The Office for Victims of Crime uses its new authority under the Anti-terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act to provide substantial financial assistance to the victims and survivors of the Oklahoma City bombing.

○ 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. As a result of the new sentencing guidelines, judges can require federal offenders in certain drug offense cases to pay "community restitution."

○ The National Domestic Violence Hotline is established to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.

○ OVC launches a number of international crime victim initiatives, including working to foster worldwide implementation of a United Nations declaration on victims' rights and working to better assist Americans who are victimized abroad.

○ The Church Arson Prevention Act is signed into law in July, in response to increasing numbers of acts of arson against religious institutions around the country.

○ The Drug-Induced Rape Prevention Act is enacted to address the emerging issue of drug-facilitated rape and sexual assault.

○ The Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), within the U.S. Department of Justice, issues the *Juvenile Justice Action Plan* that includes recommendations for victims' rights and services for victims of juvenile offenders within the juvenile justice system.

○ President Clinton directs the Attorney General to hold the federal system to a higher standard of services for crime victims.

1997

○ The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$362 million.

○ In January, a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment is re-introduced in the opening days of the 105th Congress with strong bi-partisan support.

○ In February, OVC convenes the first National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crimes. Coordinated by the National Organization for Victim Assistance, the symposium provides intensive training to nearly 1,000 federal employees who work with crime victims around the world.

○ In March, Congress passes at historic speed 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 non-capital cases. Supported by the Justice Department, President Clinton immediately signs the Act, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to both observe the trial that is scheduled to begin within days and to provide input later at sentencing.

○ In April, the Senate Judiciary Committee conducts hearings on the proposed federal

constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.

C In June, 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 local, state, and national victims' rights organizations. Also that month, the Judiciary Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives conducts its first hearing on the proposed amendment.

C In July, the Crime Victims Assistance Act is introduced into the U.S. Senate, offering full-scale reform of federal rules and federal law to establish stronger rights and protections for victims of federal crime. This legislation further proposes to assist victims of state crime through the infusion of additional resources to make the criminal justice system more supportive of crime victims.

C To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides victim assistance grants in Indian Country directly to the tribes.

C A federal anti-stalking law is enacted by Congress.

C The Federal Crime Victims Fund reaches its second highest year in fund collections with deposits totaling \$363 million.

C 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 multi-year funding strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and to support the development and implementation of technologies to improve victims' rights and services.

C 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 to court proceedings for the bombing victims. 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.

C The third National Victim Assistance Academy is held, bringing the total number of students graduated to over 300 from 48 states. Supported by OVC and sponsored by the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, California State University-Fresno, and the Medical University of South Carolina, the 45-hour Academy is conducted simultaneously at four universities across the nation linked by distance learning technology.

C A comprehensive national training for VOCA Compensation and Assistance programs is hosted by the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards and the National Organization for Victim Assistance with support from OVC. VOCA representatives from *all* 50 states and every territory are in attendance.

C During National Crime Victims' Rights Week, OVC officially launches its homepage <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>, providing Internet access to its comprehensive resources about victims' rights and services.

C *New Directions from the Field: Victims Rights and Services for the 21st Century* is completed with support from OVC. It 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

C The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$324 million.

C Senate Joint Resolution 44, a new version of the federal Victims' Rights Amendment, is introduced in the Senate by Senators Jon Kyl and Dianne Feinstein. 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.

C Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana by a voter margin of approval of 69 percent;

Mississippi by 93 percent; Montana by 71 percent; and Tennessee by 89 percent. Also in 1998, the Supreme Court of Oregon overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.

Ⓒ The fourth National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA), sponsored and funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime, is held at four university sites around the country, bringing the total number of NVAA graduates to nearly 700. To date, students from all fifty states, one American territory, and three foreign countries have attended the Academy.

Ⓒ PL 105-244, 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.

Ⓒ The Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act of 1998 is enacted, 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.

Ⓒ The Crime Victims with Disabilities Act of 1998 is passed, representing the first effort to systematically gather information on the extent of the problem of victimization of individuals with disabilities. This legislation directs the Attorney General to conduct a study on crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities within eighteen months. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics must include statistics on the nature of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities and victim characteristics in its annual *National Crime Victimization Survey* by 2000.

Ⓒ The Identity Theft and Deterrence Act of 1998 is signed into law in October 1998. 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 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.

1999

Ⓒ The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total a record amount, \$985 million.

Ⓒ On January 19, 1999, the Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment (Senate Joint Resolution 3, identical to SJR 44) is introduced before the 106th Congress.

Ⓒ The Victim Restitution Enforcement Act of 1999 (S. 145), sponsored by Senator Abraham Spencer and introduced in the Senate Judiciary Committee on January 19, 1999 is officially titled a *Bill to Control Crime by Requiring Mandatory Victim Restitution*. Components of the proposed bill include establishment of procedures regarding the court's ascertaining of the victim's losses; requirement that restitution to victims be ordered in the full amount of their losses without consideration of the defendant's economic circumstances; and authorization of the court, upon application of the United States, to enter a restraining order or injunction, require the execution of a satisfactory performance bond, or take any other action necessary to preserve the availability of property or assets necessary to satisfy the criminal restitution order.

Ⓒ On January 20, 1999, Senator Joseph Biden introduces the Violence Against Women Act II, a bill that extends and strengthens the original 1994 Violence Against Women Act. Key provisions of this bill would: (1) strengthen enforcement of "stay away" orders across state lines; (2) boost spending for more women's shelters; (3) end insurance discrimination against battered women; (4) extend the Family and Medical Leave Act to cover court appearances by battered women; and (5) target the "acquaintance rape drug," Rohypnol, with maximum federal penalties.

- The fifth National Victim Assistance Academy is held in June 1999 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 Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$777 million.

◻ The U.S. Congress passes a new national drunk driving limit of 0.08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) with the strong support of Mothers Against Drunk Driving and other victim advocacy organizations, as well as leading highway safety, health, medical, law enforcement, and insurance groups. The new law, which passed with strong bipartisan support, requires the states to pass 0.08 “per se intoxication” laws or lose a portion of their annual federal highway funding.

◻ In October 2000, the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 is signed into law by President Clinton, extending VAWA through 2005, and authorizing funding at \$3.3 billion over the five-year period. Highlights include:

- Authorizes \$80 million a year for rape prevention and education grants.
- Expands federal stalking statute to include stalking on the Internet.
- Authorizes \$875 million over five years for battered women's shelters.
- Provides \$25 million in 2001 for transitional housing programs.
- Provides funding totaling \$25 million to address violence against older women and women with disabilities.

◻ The Internet Fraud Complaint Center Web site www.ifccfbi.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 nationwide a convenient way to

report violations and by centralizing information about fraud for law enforcement.

◻ The National Crime Victimization Survey victimization rates in 1999 are the lowest recorded since the survey's creation in 1973.

◻ In April 2000, the Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment (SJR 3) is addressed for the first time by the full U.S. Senate. On April 27, 2000, following two-and-a-half days of debate, SJR 3 is withdrawn for further consideration by its co-sponsors, Senators Kyl (R-AZ) and Feinstein (D-CA), when it becomes apparent that the measure would not receive a two-thirds majority vote necessary for approval.

◻ In June 2000, the Sixth National Victim Assistance Academy is held at five university sites across the country. A total of 347 students representing 47 states, the District of Columbia, 2 foreign countries, and 3 U.S. Territories graduates from the 2000 Academy.

◻ In November 2000, the National Victim Assistance Academy launches its *Advanced Topic Series* with an offering of “The Ultimate Educator: Maximizing Adult Learning Through Training and Instruction” at Georgetown University Conference Center, Washington, DC.

2001

◻ The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$544 million.

◻ The National Crime Victimization Survey results for 2000 are released, showing that victimization rates continue to drop, reaching a new low of 25.9 million victims.

◻ There were 3047 victims of the terrorist attacks on American soil on September 11, 2001: 2175 males and 648 females died at the World Trade Center; 108 males and 71 females died at the Pentagon; 20 males and 20 females died in the plane crash in Somerset County, PA; and countless others were injured by these terrorist attacks.

◻ Congress responds to the terrorism acts of September 11 with a raft of legislation, providing funding for victim assistance, tax

relief for victims, and other accommodations and protections for victims. A new federal compensation program specifically for the victims of September 11 was created as a part of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act. The program included 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. Claimants must waive their right to bring civil action for damages suffered as a result of the terrorist acts.

☐ As a part of the package of anti-terrorism legislation called the USA Patriot Act of 2001, changes are made 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.

☐ Regulations for victims of trafficking are adopted, providing a wholesale change in the way the federal government responded to a class of crime victims, affecting policies and procedures at the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services, and several Department of Justice agencies, including the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the U.S. Attorneys offices.

2002

☐ The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$519 million.

“Crime Victims’ Rights in America: An Historical Overview” was originally compiled in 1992 by Anne Seymour of Justice Solutions, Dan Eddy of the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, and John Stein of the National Organization for Victim Assistance. It is updated annually in the Office for Victims of Crime National Crime Victims’ Rights Week Resource Guide. Thanks to Steve Derene, Director of the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators, for his ongoing contributions to this Project.

☐ The National Crime Victimization Survey for 2001, continued to show a decline in crime victimization. Violent crime victimization dropped 10% and property crime dropped 6%.

☐ All 50 states, District of Columbia, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam have established crime victim compensation programs.

☐ The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) is created. With OVC support, NAVAA provides technical assistance and training to state VOCA assistance administrators.

☐ A “National Public Awareness and Education Campaign” is sponsored by OVC in conjunction with Justice Solutions, Parents of Murdered Children, and the Victims’ Assistance Legal Organization to promote the scope and availability of victims’ rights and services nationwide.

☐ OVC sponsors a series of regional roundtables to hear first-hand from victims and survivors about their experiences with the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

☐ The first “Helping Outreach Programs to Expand” grants are made available to grassroots, nonprofit, community-based victim organizations and coalitions to improve outreach and services to victims of crime through support of program development, networking, coalition building, and service delivery.

2003

☐ The Office for Victims of Crime celebrates its 20th anniversary of service to crime victims and those who assist them.

Working With The Media

Your local library is likely to have extensive reference resources to help you develop or enhance a directory of broadcast, print and web-based media for your jurisdiction. In addition, YAHOO offers an excellent service that lists general and specialized media according to region and/or state. It is available on the web at: http://dir.yahoo.com/News_and_Media/By_Region/.

The sample camera-ready NCVRW letterhead should be utilized to print all resources from this section.

SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

Once victim service providers have completed their plans to commemorate NCVRW, it is helpful to send a general press release to local print, broadcast and web-based media that highlights key activities they will sponsor. The sample press release, which includes a national perspective and a quotation from the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime, can be easily personalized with state or local jurisdiction information.

SAMPLE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

One of the best ways to promote victims' rights and services is through the broadcasting of public service announcements (PSAs). The three sample PSAs can be utilized for either radio or television stations. Each PSA should be personalized to include contact information for local victim services, along with any relevant data that accurately reflect crime and victimization in the area in which the PSAs are broadcast. Victim advocates should contact local radio and television stations at least six weeks prior to NCVRW, and ask to speak to the public service director. S/he can provide guidelines about whether the station accepts PSAs and the preferred format. While some stations simply accept PSA scripts that are read by on-air personalities, others ask that the scripts be read by a representative from the organization that submits them. Be sure to understand and follow any guidelines that radio and television stations provide.

SAMPLE OPINION/EDITORIAL COLUMN

Opinion/editorial columns can be a powerful tool to help people in your jurisdiction understand the impact of crime on victims and communities, and the range of rights and services available to assist victims. The sample opinion/editorial column should be personalized and expanded to reflect information pertinent to the community in which it will be published, such as current crime statistics, personal victims' vignettes and information about victims' rights and services. The column can also be edited and submitted to local radio and/or television stations as an actuality, which is a 60-second statement of opinion that is usually read on air by the author. Victim service providers should consider submitting the opinion/editorial column or radio/television actuality from a local NCVRW Planning Committee or coalition.

Sample Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
(Date)

CONTACT: (Name/Title/Agency)
(A/C-Telephone)

“Victims’ Rights: Fulfill the Promise”
America Commemorates the 23rd Anniversary of
National Crime Victims’ Rights Week

(City/State) – During the week of April 6th through the 12th, 2003, crime victims, service providers, criminal and juvenile justice and allied professionals, and community volunteers will join together across America to commemorate the 23rd anniversary of National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. This year’s theme, “Victims’ Rights: Fulfill the Promise,” emphasizes America’s promise to victims to treat them with dignity and compassion; to help identify and meet their most important needs; and to provide them with information about their statutory and constitutional rights, as well as advocacy to help them implement their rights.

This year also marks the 20th anniversary of the national leadership on victims’ issues provided through the Office of Victims of Crime (OVC). Founded in 1983 by the U.S. Department of Justice and placed within the Office of Justice Programs to implement the recommendations of President Reagan’s 1982 *President’s Task Force on Victims of Crime*, OVC provides leadership, support and funding to community- and system-based agencies and organizations that provide victim assistance.

Since 1972, the victims’ rights discipline has strived to place crime victims’ concerns and issues on the forefront of America’s public policy agenda. Over 32,000 laws have been passed at the federal, state and local levels that promote victims’ rights and services, including constitutional amendments in 33 states (*including yours, if applicable*). And today, there are 10,000 community- and justice system-based organizations that provide help and hope to victims of crime.

According to (*spokesperson*), America’s “promise” to victims cannot be kept without a recognition that when crime affects *one* person, it affects us *all*.

“The domino effect of criminal victimization is tremendous,” (*spokesperson*) said. “The physical, emotional, and financial devastation a victim suffers has repercussions that touch us all – in our homes, our neighborhoods, our schools, in our workplaces and beyond.”

– more –

2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week

Press Release

Page two

“Our promise to victims – of support and services to help them in the aftermath of crime – requires the commitment and compassion of *anyone* to whom a victim might turn for help,” (*spokesperson*) concluded.

Here in (*city/county/state*), a number of activities have been planned to recognize victims of crime and those who serve them during National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Included are: (*cite examples of special events, and attach any relevant summaries to this press release*).

John W. Gillis, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice, encourages *all* people in America who are concerned with community safety to consider what *they* can do to “fulfill the promise” to victims of crime.

“An act of kindness, no matter how small, can make a world of difference to a victim of crime,” Gillis explained. “By reaching out to a victim in need of support, every person in our great nation can ‘fulfill the promise’ of treating victims with respect, identifying and meeting their needs, and helping them seek justice.

“For twenty years, the Office for Victims of Crime has provided leadership and support to America’s victims’ rights movement. During National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and throughout the year, I ask that each of us do what we can to reach out to *any* victim who needs help,” he concluded.

Members of our community are encouraged to join together during 2003 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, and honor not only victims of crime, but also those who bring honor to victims on a daily basis. For additional information about 2003 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, please contact (*name*), (*title*), at (*agency/organization*) at (*area code/telephone number*), or visit (*name of agency’s*) web site at (*web site address*).

END

Type your press release *double-spaced* on the *sample letterhead* included in this Resource Guide. If your press release is more than one page, type “ – more – ” in the bottom right corner of the front page, and *paper clip* the second page to the first page. Add the title and date of the press release, plus “Page Two”, in the top left corner of the second page.

Sample Public Service Announcements

: 60 SECONDS

Crime in *(city/county/state)* hurts people – our families, our friends, our neighbors. Crime hurts our community, causing us too often to live in fear. And crime hurts our economy, resulting in significant financial losses to individuals, schools, businesses, and countless others.

April 6th through the 12th is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. This week and throughout the year, *(city/county/state)* programs that help victims recover in the aftermath of crime and seek justice are committed to fulfilling an important promise: that crime victims will be treated with compassion and dignity; that they will receive help in securing their rights under law; and that services will be provided to offer them help and hope.

If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, please call *(name of agency)* at *(area code/telephone number)* for information and assistance, or visit our web site at *(web site address)*.

: 30 SECONDS

April 6th through the 12th is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Far too many people in *(city/state/county)* have been victims of crime. But if you or someone you know has been victimized, our *(community/state)* offers programs to help you cope with the financial, emotional and physical losses, and to help you understand your rights under the law. Please call *(name of agency)* at *(area code/telephone number)* for information and assistance, or visit our web site at *(web site address)*.

: 15 SECONDS

If you or someone you know has been hurt by crime, services are available to help you cope with financial, emotional and physical losses. Please call *(name of agency)* at *(area code/telephone number)* for information and assistance, or visit our web site at *(web site address)*.

Sample Opinion/Editorial Column

Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise

For over thirty years, our nation has witnessed both a growing awareness of the plight of crime victims and the birth of a profession dedicated to serving crime victims within community-based organizations and the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Across the United States, the past three decades have seen enormous strides in establishing basic rights for crime victims concerning the emotional, physical, and financial needs they experience in the aftermath of crime.

April 6th to 12th is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a commemorative week for crime victims and those who serve them, first instituted by President Reagan and this year marking its 23rd anniversary. Each year a theme is selected to highlight some aspect of the ongoing struggle for better services and assistance for victims of crime; this year the theme is "Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise."

What is our "promise" to crime victims? And how have we fulfilled, or *not* fulfilled, that promise? When the first community-based service programs for crime victims began in the early 1970s, few people were conscious of the plight of crime victims. In the United States, where the U.S. Constitution reigns as the law of the land, we are all familiar with the legal protections accorded the accused – the rights to be informed of their rights; to counsel; to face their accusers; and of course, "innocent until proven guilty." But few people, save those with direct experience, were even faintly aware in those early days of the dearth of protection, services, information, and basic respect accorded to those individuals who were victims of criminal conduct.

The promise dreamed and vigorously pursued by the early pioneers of victim services, and carried out by literally thousands of nameless volunteers and professionals since then, is that victims of crime be accorded the same rights, information, and *legal protections* that are constitutionally *guaranteed* to offenders: the promise that victims be treated with the same dignity and respect that we accord to offenders. While not yet fully realized, this promise has seen remarkable progress and achievement over the years.

Today, all states and U.S. Territories have enacted victims' rights statutes that guarantee a range of rights to crime victims, including the rights: to receive information about their rights; of notification about the offender's status and location; to reasonable protection; to submit a victim impact statement detailing the various effects of the crime upon the victim; to restitution from the offender; and, in the case of violent crimes, to be eligible to receive compensation from state victim compensation funds. In addition, 33 states have enacted victims' rights constitutional amendments that strengthen crime victims' rights within the legal system.

A vast network of community-based and system-based professionals and organizations in every state has developed from virtually nothing more than a handful of individuals who dreamed that the promise of equal protection and assistance for crime victims was something that *could and should* be fulfilled. The burgeoning profession of victim assistance in this country has been built upon years of selfless service by countless individuals, paid and volunteer, who steadfastly and resolutely put one foot in front of the other in a sometimes slow but always steady pursuit of the fulfillment of that promise.

Today there are over 32,000 federal and state laws on the books that define and protect victims' rights, as well as over 10,000 community-based and criminal and juvenile justice system-based organizations dedicated to crime victim assistance.

We have come a long way in fulfilling the promise of guaranteeing the legal rights and comprehensive services that should be afforded every victim of crime. But there is still much that can be done. While both the states and the federal government have done much to guarantee victims' rights and services within our systems of justice, there can be no true guarantee of equal protection until it is provided by the U.S. Constitution. A crime victims' amendment to our Constitution is pending in Congress, and its passage and ratification would be a landmark in the struggle for comprehensive protection for victims of crime.

Another challenge that many states are grappling with is the frequency with which statutorily-guaranteed victims' rights are *not* enforced, through simple oversight or even ignorance of their existence by public officials charged with their enforcement. Many states have taken bold and dynamic steps to confront this situation and are working "outside the box" to fashion remedies, including the drafting of implementation legislation, streamlining of existing victims' rights laws, and even restructuring and consolidating statewide victims' services and agencies.

The promise that so many heroic individuals nationwide have been working to fulfill for so long is a noble one that harkens back to the very premises that our country was founded upon: the right to be free and to be treated equally under the law. Crime victims should have these rights; they should not have to fight and endlessly plead with and remind those in positions of power that these rights, in some cases *are*, and in other cases *should be*, theirs.

Our country, and thousands of individuals and families, suffered an unprecedented and horrific loss on September 11, 2001. But it was also a wake-up call to the utter devastation of victimization and its impact on individuals, communities, and our nation as a whole. And it was a demonstration of what this country can accomplish when we pull together to assist those among us who have been victimized by the evil deeds of others.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week is a time for us to reflect upon the direction we are headed, as individuals and as a nation, to assist those who are victimized by crime. It is a good time to take a good, hard look at the promise we owe crime victims and what *more* we can do to fulfill that promise.

Provide a two-to-three sentence description of the author's (or collaborators') title, agency, and relevant role at the end of this opinion/editorial column.

Camera-Ready Artwork

Perhaps the most replicated component of the NCVRW Resource Guide is the camera-ready artwork. The artwork can be utilized in many ways during NCVRW and throughout the year. Various pieces can be used as stand-alone documents or incorporated into publications such as brochures, annual reports and fact sheets. They can also be copied onto overhead transparencies or scanned as computer files for use in training programs.

The 2003 Resource Guide camera-ready artwork reflects the theme for NCVRW, along with other salient issues relevant to crime and victimization. When appropriate, the artwork can be personalized with local victim service providers' contact information. Local printers and/or correctional agencies may be willing to donate printing services and/or paper, or provide these services at a reduced cost.

The eleven categories of artwork include: Public Awareness Theme Poster, three "I Have the Right" Posters, Buttons, Bookmarks, Logos, Bumper Stickers, NCVRW Letterhead, Cover Page, Ribbon Cards, Certificate of Appreciation, and National Toll-Free Information and Referral Telephone Numbers.

- An 11 x 17 inch poster, presenting the NCVRW theme "Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise," is included in the Resource Guide. The poster can be enlarged and/or reduced for use in newsletters, brochures or flyers. Victim service providers should insert their organization's contact information prior to duplicating the poster artwork.*
- The three 8.5 x 11 inch posters are designed to educate crime victims about their core rights as victims, and generate public awareness about rights available to victims of crime. Victim service providers should insert their organization's contact information prior to duplicating the poster artwork.*
- The artwork for buttons can be printed in one or more colors to add dimension to the message.
- Each of the bookmarks should be printed on two sides, and will print best on paper that is at least 80 pound cover stock.
- Sample letterhead and logos can be developed to encourage coalitions and/or NCVRW planning committees to show a united effort under one banner: 2003 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Victim service providers may wish to incorporate a listing of NCVRW Planning Committee members onto the letterhead prior to reproducing it. Logos can also be included on brochures, programs, invitations, centerpieces, etc. Also, color can be easily incorporated to add more depth to the designs.
- Artwork for two bumper stickers is included for reproduction and distribution to local constituencies. One reflects the 2003 NCVRW theme and the other can be used for more general public awareness purposes.
- Also included is a cover page for your NCVRW material. Space has been left for you to incorporate a title and the logo or name of your agency/organization.
- The artwork for ribbon cards can help victim service agencies promote public awareness of NCVRW through the distribution of theme ribbons in the theme colors of blue (Pantone 2757) and orange (Pantone 138). The ribbon cards can be replicated in large quantities. Two ribbons should be looped and pinned to the right of the text copy prior to distribution.
- A certificate of appreciation is included in the Resource Guide, honoring victim service providers and others for their contributions to victim assistance. The certificate can be reproduced on attractive card stock, with the recipient's name written in calligraphy. Spaces are provided for the date of the award and the signature of the director of the organization giving the award. You may also wish to modify the certificate to honor volunteers who assist crime victims and advocates, tying the event into National Volunteer Recognition Week, which will be commemorated during April 2003.
- The list of national toll-free information and referral telephone numbers can be reprinted as a stand-alone document or incorporated into other victim service organizations' publications. This list can also be utilized for training and technical assistance, especially for criminal and juvenile justice and allied professionals who are in need of good referral programs for the victims with whom they have contact.

* If you wish to reprint or duplicate any of the posters after February 2004, please contact Justice Solutions at 202-448-1710.



Fulfill
the
Promise

If you are a victim of crime, more than 32,000 laws and 10,000 victim assistance programs have been established to serve you. Together, they fulfill a promise to treat you with compassion and dignity; help you meet your physical, emotional and financial needs; and assist you in understanding and demanding your legal rights. Put the promise to work for you. **IT'S YOUR RIGHT.**

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK • APRIL 6-12, 2003

For more information, please contact:

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS:
Fulfill the Promise**

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"





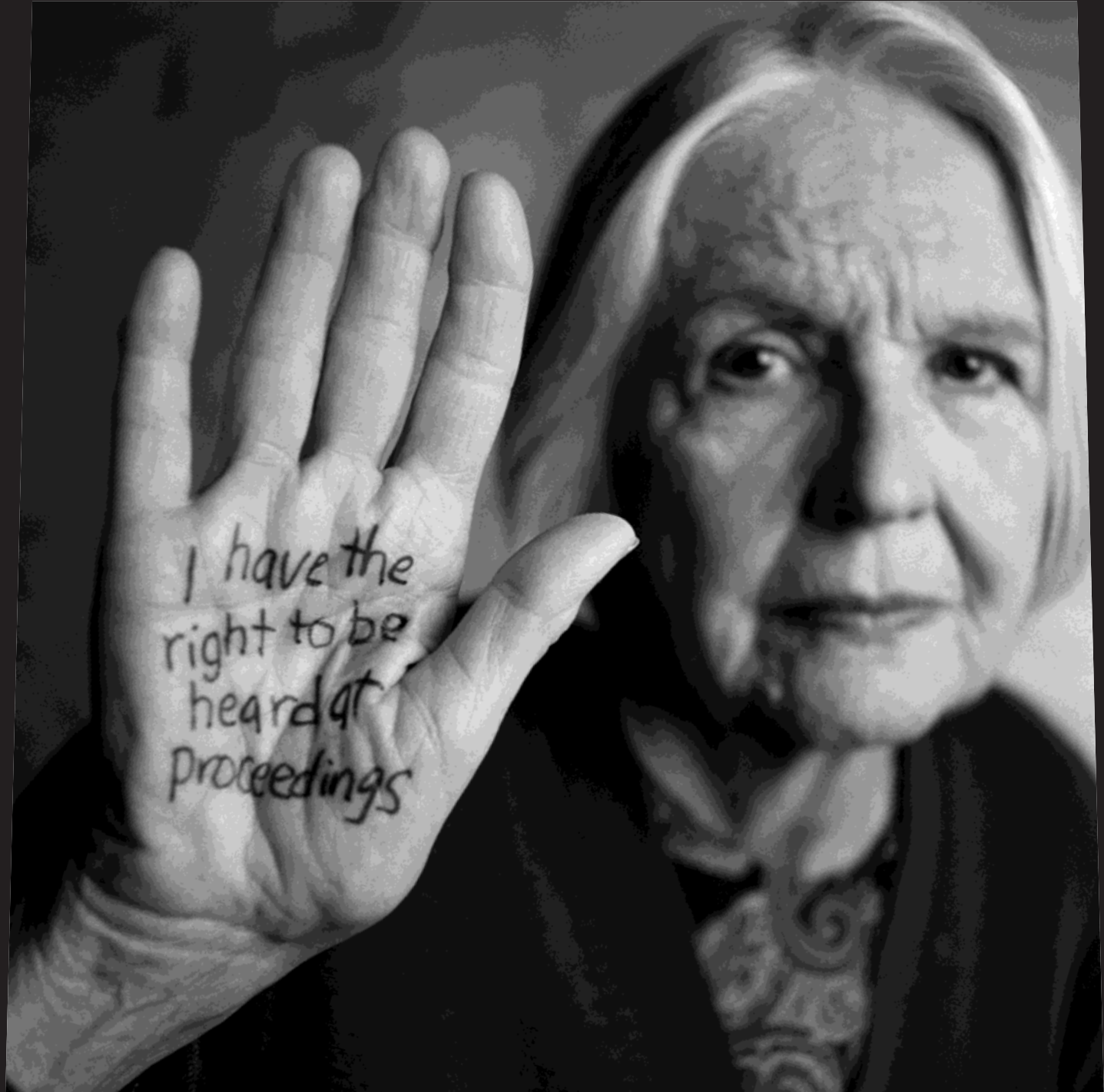
The right to protection from offenders is just one of thousands of laws that protect and help children who have been abused or neglected. If you know any child victims who need support and assistance, help put the system to work for them. **IT'S THEIR RIGHT.**

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS**

For more information, please contact:

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"





I have the
right to be
heard at
proceedings

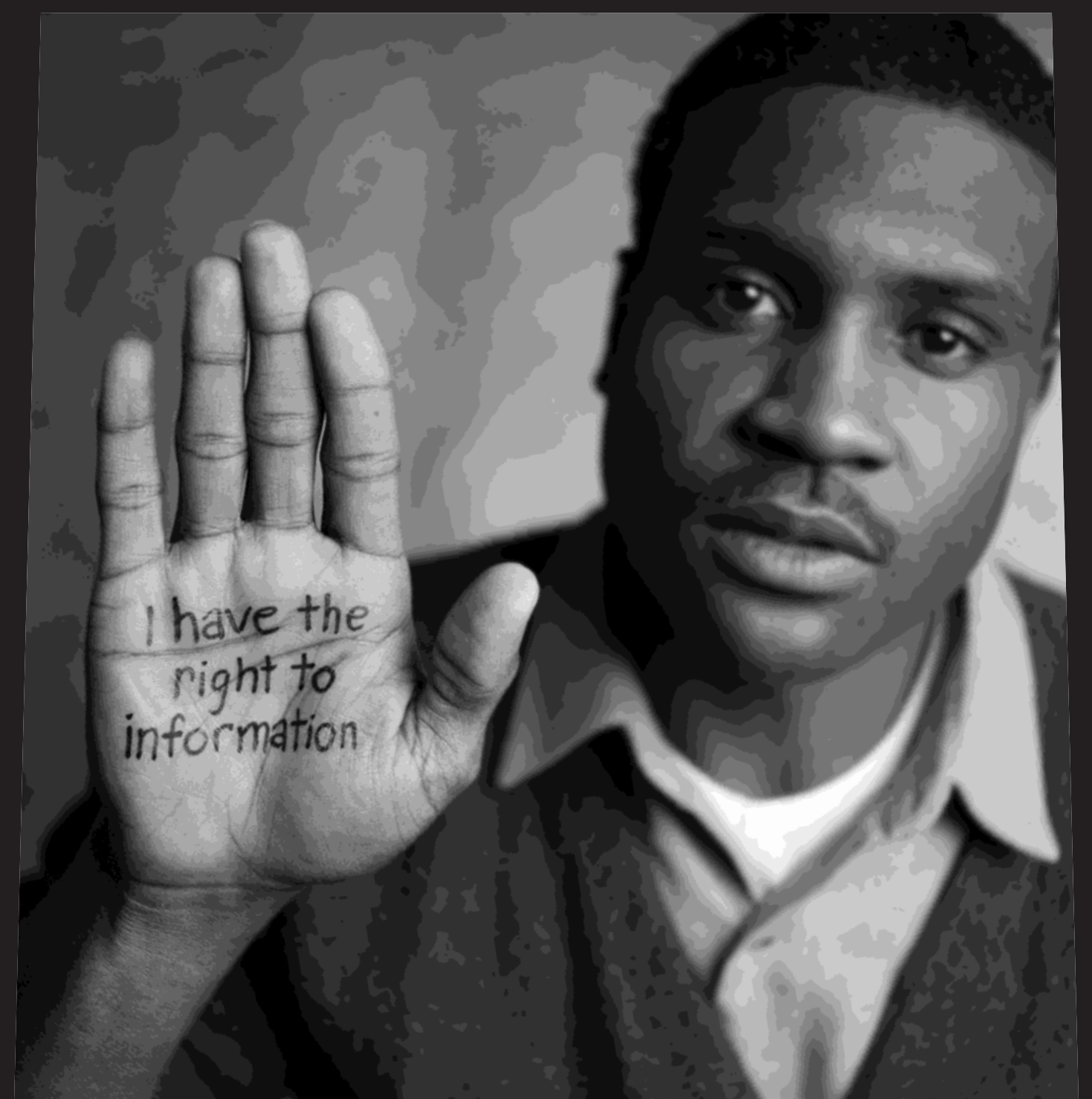
The right to be heard at criminal and juvenile justice proceedings is just one of thousands of laws that protect women who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence or stalking. If you need help coping with the physical, financial and emotional consequences of crime, put the system to work for you. **IT'S YOUR RIGHT.**

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS**

For more information, please contact:

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"





I have the
right to
information

The right to information is just one of thousands of laws that protect and serve victims of crime. If you need to know about your rights as a victim, and about the services that can help you cope with the consequences of crime, put the system to work for you. **IT'S YOUR RIGHT.**

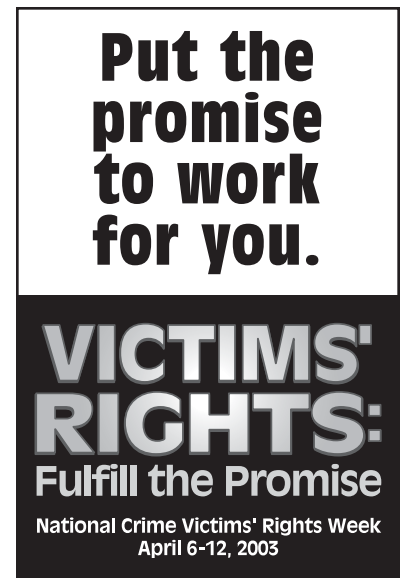
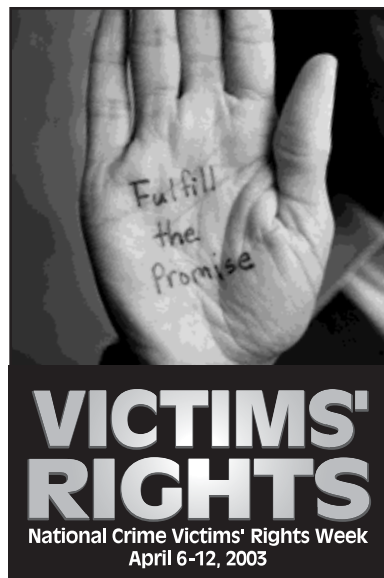
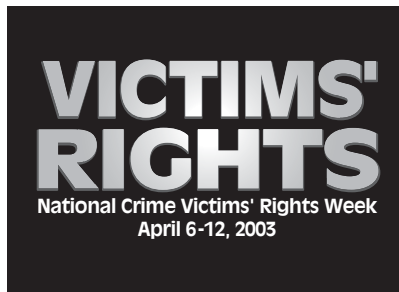
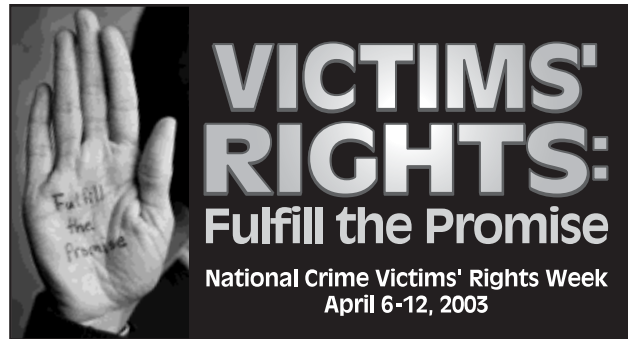
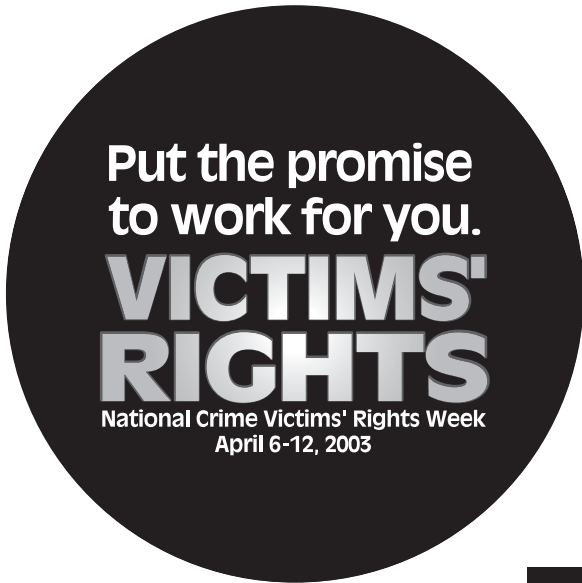
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"Putting Victims First"



CAMERA-READY ARTWORK FOR NCVRW LOGOS & BUTTONS



CAMERA-READY ARTWORK FOR NCVRW BOOKMARKS

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 6-12, 2003



For assistance
or more information,
contact the Office for
Victims of Crime at
800-627-6872
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

It's Your right.

If you are a victim of crime, more than 32,000 laws and 10,000 victim assistance programs have been established to serve you. Together, they fulfill a promise to treat you with compassion and dignity; help you meet your physical, emotional and financial needs; and assist you in understanding and demanding your legal rights.

Put the promise to work for you.



NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK - APRIL 6-12, 2003

National Toll-Free Numbers
Information and Referrals on Victims' Rights, Services, and Criminal and Juvenile Justice Resources

Battered Women's Justice Project 800-903-0111

Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Country

Child Abuse Hotline 800-633-5155

Childhelp USA National Hotline

800-4-A-CHILD TDD 800-2-A-CHILD

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse

800-732-3277

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse

800-638-8736

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

800-GET-MADD

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

800-843-5678 TDD 800-826-7653

National Center for Victims of Crime

800-FY-CALL

National Children's Alliance 800-239-9950

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol

and Drug Information 800-729-6686

TDD Hotline 800-487-4889

Hearing Impaired 800-735-2258

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect

800-394-3366

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

800-851-3420

National Domestic Violence Hotline

800-799-7233 TTY Hotline 800-787-3224

National Fraud Information Hotline

800-876-7060

National Organization for Victim Assistance

800-TRY-NOVA

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence

800-537-2238 TTY Hotline 800-553-2508

National Sexual Violence Resource Center

877-739-3895

Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center

800-627-6872

Office for Victims of Crime Training and

Technical Assistance Center 866-OVC-TTAC

TTY Telephone 866-682-8880

National Violence Against Women Prevention

Research Center 866-472-8824

Parents of Murdered Children 888-818-POMC

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network

800-656-4673

Resource Center on Domestic Violence,

Child Protection and Custody 800-527-3223

VALOR/National Victim Assistance Academy

877-748-NVAA

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

APRIL 6-12, 2003

Fulfill the Promise

For assistance
or more information,
contact the Office for
Victims of Crime at
800-627-6872
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

CAMERA-READY ARTWORK FOR NCVRW BOOKMARKS

VICTIMS' RIGHTS: Fulfill the Promise

2003 EVENTS

Please mark your calendars for the events listed below.

JANUARY

CRIME STOPPERS MONTH
Crime Stoppers International
800.245.0009
www.c-s-1.org

NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH
Harvard School of Public Health Center for Health Communications
617.432.1038
www.hsph.harvard.edu/chc/mentoringhome.page.html

APRIL

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK
April 6-12, 2003
U.S. Department of Justice,
Office for Victims of Crime
800.627.6872 (OVC Resource Center)
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH
National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse
312.663.3520
www.childabuse.org

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH
National Sexual Violence Resource Center
717.909.0714
717.909.0715 (TTY)
www.nsvrc.org

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK
April 27-May 3, 2003
Points of Light Foundation
800.750.7653
www.pointsoflight.org

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS
April 11-13, 2003
Youth Service America
202.296.2992
www.jsra.org

MAY

NATIONAL LAW DAY
May 1, 2003
American Bar Association
312.988.5000
www.abanet.org

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WEEK
May 4-10, 2003
American Correctional Association
www.aca.org

NATIONAL SAFE KIDS WEEK
May 3-10, 2003
National SAFE KIDS Campaign
202.662.0600
www.safekids.org

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK
May 11-17, 2003
Concerns of Police Survivors
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY
May 15, 2003
Concerns of Police Survivors
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDRENS DAY
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
800.843.5678
www.nmcc.org

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH
Administration on Aging,
Department of Health and Human Services
www.aoa.gov/

NATIONAL SUICIDE AWARENESS WEEK
May 6-12, 2003
800.SUICIDE
www.suicidology.org

AUGUST

20TH ANNIVERSARY — NATIONAL NIGHT OUT
August 5, 2003
National Association of Town Watch
800.NITE.OUT
www.nationaltownwatch.org

SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE
September 25, 2003
National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Inc.
888.818.POMC
www.pomc.org

OCTOBER

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
303.839.1852
www.ncadv.org

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH
National Crime Prevention Council
202.466.6272
www.nopc.org

AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK
October 19-25, 2003
National School Safety Center
805.373.9977
www.nsscl.org

WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE
YWCA of the USA
888.992.2463
www.ywca.org

NOVEMBER

THE ONE ON FOR SAFETY
November - December, 2003
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
800.GET.MADD
www.madd.org

DECEMBER

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
800.GET.MADD
www.madd.org



Put the promise to work for you.

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For more information, please contact:

VICTIMS' RIGHTS: Fulfill the Promise

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 6-12, 2003

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

Fulfill the Promise Fulfill the Promise Fulfill the Promise
National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 6-12, 2003 Fulfill the Promise
Fulfill the Promise Fulfill the Promise

CAMERA-READY ARTWORK FOR NCVRW BUMPER STICKERS

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS**

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
Fulfill the Promise
April 6-12, 2003

**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS**

Fulfill the Promise
Putting Victims First
Fulfill the Promise

VICTIMS' RIGHTS: Fulfill the Promise

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 6-12, 2003

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office for Victims of Crime
OVC
"Putting Victims First"



CAMERA-READY ARTWORK FOR NCVRW RIBBON CARD

VICTIMS' RIGHTS: Fulfill the Promise

National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 6-12, 2003

These ribbons symbolize our commitment to fulfill the promise to:

- Treat victims with dignity and compassion
- Offer victim assistance services and support
- Help victims understand and demand their legal rights.

Please fulfill the promise to America's victims by wearing this ribbon during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 6-12, 2003.

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**VICTIMS'
RIGHTS**

Fulfill the Promise Fulfill the Promise Fulfill the Promise
National Crime Victims' Rights Week April 6-12, 2003 Fulfill the Promise
Fulfill the Promise Fulfill the Promise

Certificate of Appreciation

Presented to

For outstanding service on behalf of crime victims

Date

Presented by

Information and Referrals on Victims' Rights, Services, and Criminal and Juvenile Justice Resources

Battered Women's Justice Project	800-903-0111
Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian Country Child Abuse Hotline	800-633-5155
Childhelp USA National Hotline	800-4-A-CHILD TDD 800-2-A-CHILD
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse	800-732-3277
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse	800-638-8736
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	800-GET-MADD
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	800-843-5678 TDD 800-826-7653
National Center for Victims of Crime	800-FYI-CALL
National Children's Alliance	800-239-9950
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	800-729-6686 TDD Hotline 800-487-4889 Hearing Impaired 800-735-2258
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect	800-394-3366
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	800-851-3420
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-7233 TTY Hotline 800-787-3224
National Fraud Information Hotline	800-876-7060
National Organization for Victim Assistance	800-TRY-NOVA
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	800-537-2238 TTY Hotline 800-553-2508
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	877-739-3895
Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center	800-627-6872
Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center	866-OVC-TTAC TTY Telephone 866-682-8880
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	866-472-8824
Parents of Murdered Children	888-818-POMC
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	800-656-4673
Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Custody	800-527-3223
VALOR/National Victim Assistance Academy	877-748-NVAA

Maximizing Communication And Awareness

VICTIMS' RIGHTS

Fulfill the Promise
National Crime Victims' Rights Week
April 6-12, 2003
Fulfill the Promise

SAMPLE SPEECH

The sample speech reflects the 2003 NCVRW theme and offers a broad national perspective about the current status of victims' rights and services. It should be personalized to reflect local issues and concerns, as well as to educate the public about victims' rights and services available in the community and state in which the speech is delivered. Potential audiences for NCVRW speeches include: civic and service organizations; allied professional groups; schools, colleges and universities (classes, general assemblies, and student/faculty organizations); criminal and juvenile justice and victims' rights conferences; and inter-faith institutions.

NOTABLE QUOTABLES

This Resource Guide contains a variety of quotations that address the NCVRW theme and other inspirational topics relevant to victims' rights and victim justice. The notable quotations can be utilized in speeches, brochures and all victim and public outreach publications and activities sponsored during NCVRW and throughout the year.

SAMPLE SERMON

Support from inter-faith communities for NCVRW can greatly enhance victim and public outreach efforts. Many inter-faith leaders are willing to incorporate messages relevant to victims' rights and services in order to commemorate NCVRW. This year's sample sermon reflects the perspective of various faiths, and was written by Reverend Richard Lord and Janice Harris Lord of Arlington, Texas.

Victim service providers should contact religious leaders at least four weeks prior to NCVRW to determine if they are willing to address crime victims' rights and needs in their sermons or remarks to their congregations throughout the week.

SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

This year, hundreds of state and local officials and agencies will issue proclamations or resolutions that officially proclaim the week of April 6-12, 2003 to be "(State/Local) Crime Victims' Rights Week." This sample proclamation can be offered to such officials and entities as a foundation upon which to draft an official proclamation that is specific to each jurisdiction's needs. Data from the statistical overviews included in this Resource Guide and/or jurisdiction-specific data can be used to tailor the sample proclamation to an individual organization, jurisdiction or state. Victim advocates should request multiple copies of any proclamations issued that can be framed for the offices of the many organizations that co-sponsor 2003 NCVRW activities.

TWENTY TIPS FOR COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

Twenty creative ideas are included that tie into this year's theme, "Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise." Many ideas were generated from victim assistance programs and collaborative initiatives to commemorate NCVRW in past years. These suggestions can be implemented as is, or tailored to fit the particular needs or style of your organization, agency or jurisdiction. It is important to involve as many individuals and organizations in your community as possible in your NCVRW public awareness activities and commemorative events.

COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

The commemorative calendar outlines events held throughout the year for crime victims and allied professionals. Contact information for the lead organizations for each event is provided. In many instances, the organizations release public awareness materials specific to the event.

Sample Speech

I am delighted to join you today to celebrate the 23rd annual commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. It is our special time to honor those who bring honor to victims; to pay tribute to our many accomplishments as a profession over the past 31 years; and to remember the *very reason* that victim assistance and allied programs exist: that is, to provide support and services to victims of crime.

Indeed, we have much to celebrate, as the field of victim assistance is strong, vibrant and committed as ever to easing the suffering of those hurt by crime. There are over 10,000 community- and system-based victim assistance programs in the United States today that help victims in our nation, as well as American citizens who are victimized abroad. Over 32,000 federal and state laws are on the books today that define and protect victims' rights. But we also face many challenges, today and in the future, that will require even greater doses of courage, of compassion, and of commitment to justice for *all* people who are hurt by crime.

The theme of this year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week – "Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise" – encourages us to consider not only what we *can* promise to victims of crime, but also what we *can't* due to a lack of policies, programs and resources that are needed to adequately address the wide range of victims' needs. So today, what *can* we promise victims to help them cope with the aftermath of crime? Without a doubt, we *can* promise:

- To treat them with compassion and dignity.
- To help them identify and meet their most important needs related to their physical, emotional, financial and spiritual losses.
- To provide them with information about their statutory and constitutional rights, as well as advocacy to help them implement those rights.

This is what victim assistance is *all* about. And you *don't* have to be a victim advocate to fulfill these promises. You only need be a caring and compassionate person who recognizes when someone is suffering, and who stands ready to do *whatever* is needed to ease his or her pain. Often, crime victims' basic needs can be met by a family member, a friend, or a neighbor who takes the time to ask, "What do you need?" and "How can I help?" This simple act of reaching out can be the very key that opens a door to a victim's recovery. This act of compassion can help victims truly understand that they are *not* alone, and that *someone* is there to help them.

When I ask average folks to help us "fulfill the promise" to victims of crime, I am simply asking them to:

- Be aware that many people we know and love may be victimized, and *not* disclose to *anyone* what they are going through. Often, the best support you can offer is to just let them know you are there for them *if* and *when* they need you.
- Recognize that nobody *asks* or *deserves* to be a crime victim, and *anybody* hurt by crime has needs that *you* can help meet.
- Be aware of the many victim assistance programs available today to help victims cope with their trauma and loss, and understand their rights.
- Be aware that if *you* or *someone you know* is a crime victim, you have rights – to be notified of the status and location of the offender; to participate in criminal or juvenile justice proceedings; to be afforded protection from further harm; to have a voice in justice proceedings through a "victim impact statement"; to restitution from the offender to help you recover financial losses endured as a result of the crime; and in violent crime cases, the right to apply for victim compensation to pay for crime-related expenses and losses.
- Volunteer for and support these programs that are dedicated to helping crime victims – they rely greatly on our communities and concerned citizens to continue their valuable and vital work.

These five steps will help you help us “fulfill the promise” to victims today. Yet sage advice offered by author Anthony D’Angelo, “Promise a lot and give even more,” holds great meaning for *anyone* who is in a position to help a victim of crime today and in the future.

What would we *like* to promise victims?

We would like to promise victims that the scales of justice are *truly* balanced – that their needs and rights will receive equal consideration to the needs and rights of their accused or convicted offenders. Yet this will *not* be a reality until the U.S. Constitution is amended to include rights for victims of crime. An instructive activity is to review our nation’s founding document on a computer and “word search” for one key word: “victims.” The universal response from our nation’s Constitution will be: “‘victim’ not found.” And *until* we can actually find the word “victim” in our Constitution, we *cannot* promise equal justice to them. The victims’ rights amendment currently pending in the U.S. Congress needs your support to fulfill the ultimate promise of “equal rights for victims.”

We would like to promise victims that their statutory rights will *always* be enforced but, sadly, this is not the case. A significant focus today and in the future must address victims’ rights compliance – that is, that the more than 30,000 victims’ rights laws are implemented on a consistent and comprehensive basis. This will require a commitment to “rights, not rhetoric” – a commitment that says laws passed to provide victims with assistance, support and remuneration will be implemented on a daily basis.

We would like to promise victims that we can address their most important needs – for safety, for counseling, for information and notification, for restitution from their offenders, and for the right to participate in *all* proceedings related to their cases. This promise demands that we secure more resources – human, financial, and legislative – to meet victims’ increasing needs in a comprehensive and consistent manner.

How can we fulfill these important promises? Surely we can’t do it *alone*. But in a nation where nearly *everyone* knows someone who has been victimized, or they themselves have been touched by crime, we must pursue avenues that *engage* and *involve* everyone across our nation – in communities large and small, urban, suburban and rural, of every culture and race, religion and ethnicity – to join us in our efforts. Because when *one* person is hurt by crime, we are *all* touched by its effects.

The aftermath of the terrorist acts of September 2001 taught me an important lesson: *When Americans are faced with unspeakable acts of trauma and tragedy, they rise up in unison to confront them.* Today there is a universal bond among *everyone* who lives in this nation, who cherishes and values the freedoms and liberties that *make us Americans*. That bond – comprised of courage, and compassion and commitment – is what it will take to fulfill the promise to crime victims.... that *their* needs and interests represent *our* needs and interests, as individuals, communities and a nation as a whole. And that bond is what gives me hope that our promise to victims – who daily across our nation endure trauma and tragedy – will ultimately be fulfilled.

Thank you very much.

(Include in your speech any state or local initiatives that are relevant to the 2003 NCVRW theme: “Victims’ Rights: Fulfill the Promise.”)

Notable Quotables

THEME QUOTATIONS

“Promise a lot and give even more.”

– *Anthony D’Angelo*

“Underpromise; overdeliver.”

– *Tom Peters*

“We promise according to our hopes and perform according to our fears.”

– *Author Unknown*

“He is poor indeed who can promise nothing.”

– *Thomas Fuller*

“Study the situation thoroughly, go over in your imagination the various courses of action possible to you, and the consequences that can and may follow from each course. Pick out the course that gives the most promise and go ahead.”

– *Dr. Maxwell Maltz*

“And I’ve looked over, and I’ve seen the promised land. I may not get there with you, but I want you to know tonight that we as a people will get to the promised land.”

– *Dr. Martin Luther King*

“Never promise more than you can perform.”

– *Publilius Syrus*

“The intelligent person is one who has successfully fulfilled many accomplishments, and is yet willing to learn more.”

– *Ed Parker*

“To fulfill a dream....to be given the chance to create, is the meat and potatoes of life.”

– *Bette Davis*

“The reward of one duty is to power to fulfill another.”

– *George Eliot*

“If the promise is a very long way away, it becomes meaningless. It should be immediate.”

– *Osho Rajneesh*

“The future is not a result of choices among alternative paths offered by the present, but a place that is created – created first in mind and will, created next in activity. The future is not some place we are going to, but one we are creating. The paths are not to be found, but made, and the activity of making them, changes both the maker and the destination.”

– *John Schaar*

OTHER INSPIRATIONAL QUOTATIONS

“Courage is the ladder on which all the other virtues mount.”

-- *Clare Booth Luce*

“We must use time wisely and forever realize that the time is always ripe to do right.”

-- *Nelson Mandela*

“Most of the important things in the world have been accomplished by people who have kept on trying when there seemed to be no hope at all.”

-- *Dale Carnegie*

“I have reached a point in my life where I understand the pain and the challenges; and my attitude is one of standing up with open arms to meet them all.”

-- *Myrlie Evers*

“Everybody can be great... because anybody can serve. You don't have to have a college degree to serve. You don't have to make your subject and verb agree to serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love.”

-- *Martin Luther King, Jr.*

“Without a sense of caring, there can be no sense of community.”

– *Anthony J. D'Angelo*

“Do not wait for leaders; do it alone, person to person.”

– *Mother Teresa*

“Our deeds determine us, as much as we determine our deeds.”

– *George Eliot*

“My ability to survive personal crises is really a mark of the character of my people. Individually and collectively, we react with a tenacity that allows us again and again to bounce back from adversity.”

– *Chief Wilma Mankiller*

“If you refuse to accept anything but the best, you very often get it.”

– *Anonymous*

“We make a living by what we get. We make a life by what we give.”

– *Winston Churchill*

“Although the world is full of suffering, it is full also of the overcoming of it.”

– *Helen Keller*

“The only people with whom you should try to get even, are those who have helped you.”

– *May Maloo*

“Service is the rent you pay for being.”

– *Marian Wright Edelman*

“It is not fair to ask of others what you are not willing to do yourself.”

– *Eleanor Roosevelt*

Sample Sermon

Cast Out

Introduction

(Select the opening story most unique to your faith perspective)

(Story 1) The story of Hagar is sad but significant for Jews, Christians, and Muslims. Hagar, a slave, an unmarried teenage mother, and homeless, was the “other woman” who became a domestic violence victim.

Hagar’s story unfolds as Sarah, her owner, unable to conceive, decides to provide her husband, Abraham, with an heir by ordering Hagar to have sex with him and give him a child by proxy. Hagar obeys and gives birth to Ishmael. Later, Sarah becomes able to conceive and gives birth to Isaac. Suddenly, Hagar and Ishmael are embarrassing to Sarah, so she has Abraham send them out into the desert to die.

Hagar loses all hope, but God eventually sends an angel to offer her child the same promise that had been given to Sarah’s child, Isaac: “I will make a great nation of him.” Still today, Jews and Christians trace their ancestry back through Isaac to Abraham, while Muslims trace their history back through Ishmael to Abraham. All three faiths received a “divine promise” as children of Abraham.

(Story 2) The story of Patacara is sad but significant for Buddhists. Patacara was horrified at her parents’ selection of a husband for her and, rather than marry him, she ran away with her lover. While pregnant with their second child, Patacara decided to visit her parents again and introduce them to her child. On the journey, a poisonous snake bit her husband, inflicting a fatal wound. The shock of his sudden death brought on Patacara’s labor and she delivered her second baby in the forest during a raging storm. Continuing the journey, both babies drowned and died. She was so distraught that she “lost her mind.”

Wandering aimlessly, Patacara came upon the Buddha, who looked at her and said, “Sister, recover your presence of mind,” which she did. Patacara took up study of the Four Noble Truths and Eightfold Path of Buddhist practice and eventually requested ordination as a nun, a member of the first Buddhist community of women. Patacara became one of the most powerful personalities in the early Buddhist community, a skilled, revered, and charismatic teacher.

(Story 3) The story of Lalleshwari (Lalla) is sad but significant for Hindus. At the age of 12, Lalla was forced into a bitterly unhappy marriage in which she was controlled by her husband’s mother and treated harshly. Lalla eventually ran away and, in the midst of her wandering, met Siddhanath, a teacher of Kashmir Saivism, who initiated her into the faith. In time, it is said, she soon surpassed him in learning, philosophical argument, and wisdom. Legend relates that she attained the supreme state of transcending ego centeredness.

Meditation

A woman treated harshly and unjustly. So what else is new? The story begins when a person with power uses it to dominate or control a young woman. The desires of the powerless are crushed by the decisions of the powerful. We shouldn't be surprised; this is the way of nature. The strong devour the choices of the weak. It's only natural.

But the story speaks of something *unnatural* taking place. Compassion enters the story. Someone hears the cry of the victim. A new future is created which the victim could not have imagined. Her life is no longer decided for her by outward circumstances, but she is given the possibility of new life, her own promise for the future.

How do we hear this ancient story today? Do we still use people to meet our own ends, or do we listen to their cry? Do we calculate the advantage, or do we create the possibility of new life? Do we cast out or do we take in?

Most victims who survive their ordeals do so because someone else helps them create a new possibility for themselves. It doesn't just happen.

The recent book, *The Pact*, has inspired us. It is the story of three disadvantaged African-American youths from Newark who, while in high school, pledged to one another that they would become doctors. Their strength of will is astonishing, but they are clear about the persons who opened the doors for them.

In the third grade, George was intrigued by the dental instruments when taken to the dentist for the first time. The dentist took the time to explain what they were, how he planned to use them, and even told George the names and numbers of his teeth. A few minutes later he quizzed the boy. George left, determined to become a dentist.

In high school, George and his friends, Sam and Rameck, heard a representative from Seton Hall describe a program that would pay for the college expenses of minority students who wanted to become doctors. A counselor from Seton Hall urged them to apply and they did. This counselor stayed in close touch with the boys through their four years of pre-med. Grandmothers and social workers along the way also encouraged them. When George failed one of his board exams, his professor did not say "you failed," but "we failed," and continued to work with him until he passed it.

The boys were never cut any slack on what they had to accomplish. They took the same board exams as the graduates of Harvard. They became doctors because they had native intelligence, will power -- and a host of people who made possible the path they chose to take.

Not all crime victims have a vision of making themselves even more than they were before facing their tragedies. Both the ancient and contemporary stories shared today offer us a clear mandate, however. Where there is a resource that can lead to new life, it is our responsibility to show it to them.

The next time you meet a (Hagar/Patacara/Lalla), recognize that her plight was not likely of her own choosing. Do not cast her out, but hear her cry and give her what she needs to fulfill her own promise.

*(This "sample sermon" was developed by Dr. Richard Lord and Janice Harris Lord.
Story of Hagar from The Old Testament.*

Stories of Patacara and Lalla from Ford-Grabowsky, Mary. Sacred Voices: Essential Women's Wisdom Through the Ages, New York: Harper Collins, 2002.)

Sample Proclamation

- Whereas,** crime and the threat of violence have profound and devastating effects on individuals, families and communities in America; and
- Whereas,** over 24 million people in the United States are touched by crime each year; and
- Whereas,** the threat and reality of terrorism have challenged *all* Americans to realize the devastating consequences of violent crime, and their important roles in providing support to individuals and communities who are victimized; and
- Whereas,** crime in America results in significant physical, psychological, financial and spiritual effects on countless innocent victims; and
- Whereas,** crime victims in every state, U.S. territories and Federal jurisdictions have statutory rights to be kept informed of and involved in criminal and juvenile justice processes, and to be afforded protection, restitution and accountability from their offenders; and
- Whereas,** there are over 10,000 community- and system-based victim service programs across our nation that provide a wide range of services and support to victims of crime; and
- Whereas,** in 2003, the Office for Victims of Crime within the U.S. Department of Justice commemorates 20 years of providing leadership to ensure that crime victims are treated with dignity and compassion; and
- Whereas,** America as a nation continues to face threats to our personal and public safety, and continues to commit its collective energies to help our fellow citizens who are hurt by crime; ***therefore, be it***
- Resolved,** that (*individual or entity*) proclaims the week of April 6 to 12, 2003 to be (*city/county/parish/state*) Crime Victims' Week, and honors crime victims and those who serve them during this week and throughout the year; ***and be it further***
- Resolved,** that we continue to fulfill the promise of justice and compassion for crime victims as individuals, as communities, and as a nation dedicated to justice for *all*; ***and be it further***
- Resolved,** that a suitably prepared copy of this proclamation be presented to (*your organization*) on (*date*).

Twenty Tips for Community Awareness and Public Education

1. Community leaders – including leadership from the county board of supervisors and mayors' office; local legislators; city and county law enforcement; prosecution; judiciary; and community and institutional corrections – can be provided with a nicely-designed form (via e-mail, fax, or mail) that states, "What I Can Do to 'Fulfill the Promise' to Victims of Crime." Their responses can be collected and utilized in speeches and public presentations, and/or displayed at public awareness events during NCVRW and throughout the year.
2. Victim assistance programs can distribute a nicely-designed form to victims and survivors whom they have served that states: "Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise": One Thing People in (*Community*) Can Do Fulfill the Promise of Support and Services to Victims of Crime." These powerful "voices of victims" – either anonymous or signed – can be utilized in speeches and public presentations, and/or displayed at public awareness events on brightly colored paper during NCVRW and throughout the year.
3. Victim assistance programs can engage schools (grades 3-12) in an essay/definition contest that asks: "What Does a *Promise* Mean to Me?" Programs can seek donated prizes from local businesses and retail stores. The students' responses can be displayed during NCVRW, and incorporated into speeches and other public presentations to emphasize the importance of the word "promise" to our youth.
4. "Fulfilling the promise to victims" can be incorporated into a staff activity that asks each staff member to write down one "promise" he or she can fulfill in the future to better serve victims of crime, and place it in a nicely decorated box. The cumulative "promises" can be typed up in a large font and included on a staff bulletin board display during NCVRW and throughout the year.
5. States or counties can convene a roundtable session of victims/survivors, victim service providers, criminal and juvenile justice and allied professionals, and volunteers to examine existing victims' rights in their state, and develop recommendations to "fulfill the promise" of victims' rights through the introduction of new laws and agency policies, or revision of existing laws and agency policies. The group's findings can be published in agency newsletters, or incorporated into an NCVRW collaborative press release or opinion/editorial column.
6. States can utilize the information and format of the enclosed "Crime Victims' Rights in America: A Historical Overview" to develop their own state-specific victims' rights history, which highlights key accomplishments that "fulfill the promise" to crime victims.
7. The Violence Intervention Program (VIP) of Oneonta, New York plans to sponsor a "Tails on Trails" 3K walk for dogs and their owners in a local state park. The proceeds raised from participant registration fees will go toward finding shelters for the pets of domestic violence and sexual assault victims when they leave their homes and go to the VIP shelter. VIP says the goals of this effort are to reach a key sector of the community – pet owners and their families – and to raise awareness that victims don't have to leave their pets behind when they seek shelter from abuse.
8. In Lewiston-Clarkston, Idaho, a highly successful billboard was erected that included a photograph of representatives of *all* law enforcement agencies in the area. The text

says: "If you abuse, you will answer to us." This project promoted collaboration with law enforcement agencies, and sent a strong public message about the consequences of criminal activity.

9. The Vermont Center for Victim Services held a statewide remembrance ceremony for crime victims, and planted a memorial sugar maple (the state tree) in honor of all crime victims on the green in St. Albans, Vermont. Participants in the ceremony – including many victims and survivors – also received individual saplings to take home and plant for their own remembrance. The maple tree was donated by a local nursery, and saplings were ordered at inexpensive rates through the agriculture conservation district. Support for and remembrance of victims of crime will continue to "grow" in Vermont as a result of this special project.
10. The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services sponsors an innovative coloring contest for its employees' children, with the contest resource package mailed directly to employees' homes. Prizes for winning submissions are donated by local retail and department stores. This project helps educate correctional employees about NCVRW and the Department's victim assistance program, and sends a message that victim services are available to them, should they ever be needed. This creative idea can be adapted for law enforcement and other justice agencies.
11. In Ohio, a "moment of silence" is observed throughout the entire prison system and parole offices in remembrance of crime victims. This simple, inexpensive yet powerful effort can be expanded to include *all* state agencies and/or county and local level agencies.
12. Members of the Survivors of Crime Council in Vermont wrote a description of their experiences as victims of crime, including their experiences with the criminal and juvenile justice systems – some anonymous, and some signed by the authors. These were printed on different brightly covered pieces of paper, and placed on the seats of legislators when they attended the opening day of the legislative session. Vermont stresses the simplicity, cost-effectiveness and high impact of this project, and suggests that a note be attached to each "victim vignette" stating: "Help us 'fulfill the promise' to crime victims during 2003 NCVRW and throughout the year."
13. In Cuyahoga County, Ohio, a "Women Watch Vigil" in downtown's Public Square includes family members of homicide victims, victims of sexual assault and family violence, and community leaders speaking out on behalf of victims of crime. "Silent witness" statues are held by participants and, at the end of the vigil, the crowd begins a silent walk through several blocks of downtown Cleveland. The participants enter the Justice Center and place the Silent Witnesses in the main atrium of the building around several display tables with information about state and local resources for victims. The day is closed with a reflection and lighting of a candle; the display remains in the atrium for two weeks.
14. A contest for program staff and volunteers can be sponsored to develop the most creative and visually powerful desk decorations and design that incorporate the "Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise" theme of 2003 NCVRW. Provide a box of supplies (that can be purchased at reasonable prices at most floral/craft and "dollar stores"). Then seek permission to transfer the winning desk designs/decorations to desks or counters at highly visible locations, such as law enforcement agencies or the reception areas of courts, probation agencies, or jails and prisons, during 2003 NCVRW.

15. Utilize the sample "Certificate of Appreciation" included in this Resource Guide to honor volunteers during NCVRW at a volunteer luncheon or banquet (April is also National Volunteer Recognition Month) . Send a press release that highlights what each volunteer has done to "fulfill the promise" to victims of crime in your community.
16. Think of creative ways to involve juvenile offenders in community service initiatives to support 2003 NCVRW. For example, in Denver in 1999, juvenile offenders completed community service hours to put up NCVRW public awareness posters across the city and, at the same time, fulfilled their accountability agreements and learned the importance of publicizing the rights and needs of crime victims. In Cedar Rapids, Iowa, youthful offenders prepared beautiful "dream catchers" that were given to homicide family survivors at the annual candlelight vigil, in keeping with the 1999 theme "Dare to Dream"; this creative approach can be utilized with this year's theme, "Victims' Rights: Fulfill the Promise," as well.
17. Engage community service projects that publicize NCVRW by arranging for juvenile and adult offenders with community service obligations to cut 8-inch swatches of blue (PMS 2757) and orange (PMS 138) ribbons. Make copies of the "ribbon card" included in the camera-ready artwork in this Resource Guide, so the double ribbons can be pinned to the card (using two-inch stickpins that can be purchased at most floral/crafts stores). Then, widely distribute the ribbons prior to and during NCVRW, engaging local businesses and public venues to hang the theme poster (also mailed in conjunction with this Guide) and place a basket of ribbon cards in a prominent display area.
18. Create a visual display of the 2003 NCVRW theme posters and three victim issue-specific posters, and include brochures, fact sheets, statistical overviews (19 are included in this Guide) for distribution to crime victims and concerned citizens.
19. Encourage allied justice professionals to create their own NCVRW "mini-Resource Guides" that are specific to their staff, utilizing the materials included in this Resource Guide. For example, the Directors of the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections and the California Youth Authority send out selected resource materials – including the theme posters, statistical overviews, media materials, and toll-free telephone numbers for information and referrals – to agency work sites, with a cover memorandum that includes suggestions on how to utilize them for NCVRW commemorative activities, as well as suggestions for how to utilize these resources throughout the year.
20. Create resource packages utilizing the camera-ready artwork included in this Guide – such as buttons, bookmarks, theme ribbon cards, statistical overviews, toll-free victim assistance telephone numbers, web site roster, and theme posters – for distribution to *all* criminal and juvenile justice, victim assistance, and allied professional and volunteer agencies three weeks prior to NCVRW. Include a "calendar of events" that will be sponsored to commemorate 2003 NCVRW, and ask these agencies to join you as co-sponsors and/or participants, and to make copies of NCVRW resources for distribution to their staff and clients.

2003 Commemorative Calendar

Please mark your calendars for the events listed below, and contact any of the listed telephone numbers or web sites for additional information.

JANUARY

CRIME STOPPERS MONTH

Crime Stoppers International
800.245.0009
www.c-s-i.org

NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH

Harvard School of Public Health Center for Health Communications
617.432.1038
www.hsph.harvard.edu/chc/mentoringhome.html

APRIL

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

April 6-12, 2003

U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime
800.627.6872 (OVC Resource Center)
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc

NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse
312.663.3520
www.childabuse.org

NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
717.909.0714
717.909.0715 (TTY)
www.nsvrc.org

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

April 27-May 3, 2003

Points of Light Foundation
800.750.7653
www.pointsoflight.org

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS

April 11-13, 2003

Youth Service America
202.296.2992
www.ysa.org

MAY

NATIONAL LAW DAY

May 1, 2003

American Bar Association
312.988.5000
www.abanet.org

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WEEK

May 4-10, 2003

American Correctional Association
www.aca.org

NATIONAL SAFE KIDS WEEK

May 3-10, 2003

National SAFE KIDS Campaign
202.662.0600
www.safekids.org

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

May 11-17, 2003

Concerns of Police Survivors
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

May 15, 2003

Concerns of Police Survivors
573.346.4911
www.nationalcops.org

MAY (continued)

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

National Center for Missing and Exploited
Children

800.843.5678

www.ncmec.org

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

Administration on Aging, Department of
Health and Human Services

www.aoa.gov/

NATIONAL SUICIDE AWARENESS WEEK

May 6-12, 2003

800.SUI.CIDE

www.suicidology.org

AUGUST

20TH ANNIVERSARY – NATIONAL NIGHT OUT

August 5, 2003

National Association of Town Watch

800.NITE.OUT

www.nationaltownwatch.org

SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

September 25, 2003

National Organization of Parents of
Murdered Children, Inc.

888.818.POMC

www.pomc.org

OCTOBER

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

National Coalition Against Domestic
Violence

303.839.1852

www.ncadv.org

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

National Crime Prevention Council

202.466.6272

www.ncpc.org

AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK

October 19-25, 2003

National School Safety Center

805.373.9977

www.nssc1.org

WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE

YWCA of the USA

888.992.2463

www.ywca.org

NOVEMBER

TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY

November - December, 2003

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

800.GET.MADD

www.madd.org

DECEMBER

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

800.GET.MADD

www.madd.org