

## Statistical Overviews

Each year, one of the most useful components of the NCVRW Resource Guide is the collection of statistical overviews that relate to crime and victimization, including statistics specific to different types of victimization, the cost of crime, and the mental health impact of crime on victims. The 2006 Resource Guide features 21 statistical overviews.

The statistical overviews are compiled as one-page summaries so that they can be easily replicated or faxed. Each statistic includes a citation for authorship.

Prior to dissemination, each overview can be personalized with the contact information for the sponsoring organization or agency (in the space provided at the bottom of each overview).

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 about crimes committed against 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 and not reporting.

## Accessing Information:

### OVC Resource Center and Other Services

Crime victims and survivors, service providers, criminal and juvenile justice professionals, and allied professionals have an opportunity to receive valuable information about victims' rights and services, criminal and juvenile justice, crime prevention, terrorism, and other important issues on an ongoing basis in electronic format from the OVC Resource Center (OVCRC) and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). Specific guidelines about how to register and access OVCRC and NCJRS services are included in this document. You can also register online to regularly receive news and information at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/subreg.html>.

Throughout the year, OVCRC and NCJRS provide timely, accurate, and relevant information about a broad range of issues that affect crime victims' rights and services. These resources can be used to create a resource library within an agency; to enhance victim and public

education efforts; to develop staff and external training programs; and to enhance public education and media relations activities.

In addition, this document contains a comprehensive, up-to-date roster of Web sites that includes

URLs for key federal agencies, national victim assistance and justice organizations, state VOCA and victim compensation agencies, state Attorneys General victim assistance programs, federal and state departments of corrections, and other critical contact information. This year's new listings include domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, as well as national court-related organizations.

## NCVRW Resource Guide Partners

Each year, leading national victim assistance, criminal and juvenile justice, and allied justice organizations partner with OVC and Justice Solutions to promote NCVRW. This listing of the 2006 NCVRW Resource Guide Partners contains contact information for all Partners, and is a helpful resource that can be used throughout the year.

## Resource Guide Evaluation

Each year, OVC seeks to improve the contents and usefulness of the NCVRW Resource Guide based upon the feedback it receives from the field. The evaluation form provides an opportunity for recipients to rate the effectiveness of the Resource Guide's scope and contents, and the relevance and usefulness of its various components.

Please take a few minutes to complete the evaluation form and return it by fax to OVC. Your comments are truly appreciated by OVC, and your feedback is essential to the development and improvement of next year's Guide.

We also encourage you to provide documentation of any of your 2006 NCVRW activities, special events or unique victim and public awareness initiatives so they can be incorporated into future Resource Guides. Any relevant resources that reflect your 2006 NCVRW activities should be sent to: Justice Solutions, 720 Seventh Street, NW, Third Floor, Washington, DC 20001-3716. ATTENTION: Anne Seymour.



# NCVRW RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

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American Correctional Assn. Victims Committee  
4380 Forbes Boulevard  
Lanham, MD 20706

Phone: 301-918-1800  
Fax: 301-918-1900  
Web site: [www.aca.org](http://www.aca.org)

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

Phone: 859-244-8203  
Fax: 859-244-8001  
Web site: [www.appa-net.org](http://www.appa-net.org)

Association of State Correctional Administrators  
213 Court Street, 6th Floor  
Middletown, CT 06457

Phone: 860-704-6410  
Fax: 860-704-6420  
Web site: [www.asca.net](http://www.asca.net)  
E-mail: [exec@asca.net](mailto:exec@asca.net)

California State University-Fresno  
Victim Services Programs  
Criminology Department  
2576 East San Ramon Avenue, MS ST 104  
Fresno, CA 93740-8029

Phone: 559-278-1012  
Fax: 559-278-7265  
Web site: [www.csufresno.edu/criminology](http://www.csufresno.edu/criminology)  
E-mail: [bmuscat@csufresno.edu](mailto:bmuscat@csufresno.edu)

Concerns of Police Survivors  
P.O. Box 3199  
Camdenton, MO 65020

Phone: 573-346-4911  
Fax: 573-346-1414  
Web site: [www.nationalcops.org](http://www.nationalcops.org)  
E-mail: [cops@nationalcops.org](mailto:cops@nationalcops.org)

International Association of Reentry  
P.O. Box 14125  
Columbus, OH 43214-0125

Phone: 614-306-1204  
Web site: [www.reentry.cc](http://www.reentry.cc)  
E-mail: [iar@columbus.rr.com](mailto:iar@columbus.rr.com)

Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center  
14750 Main Street, Suite 1B  
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

Phone: 301-952-0063/877-VICTIM-1  
Fax: 301-952-2319  
Web site: [www.mdcrimevictims.org](http://www.mdcrimevictims.org)

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

Phone: 877-MADD-HELP  
Fax: 972-869-2206  
Web site: [www.madd.org](http://www.madd.org)

National Association of Crime Victim  
Compensation Boards  
P.O. Box 7054  
Alexandria, VA 22307

Phone: 703-780-3200  
Fax: 703-780-3261  
Web site: [www.nacvcb.org](http://www.nacvcb.org)  
E-mail: [nacvcb@aol.com](mailto:nacvcb@aol.com)

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](http://www.navaa.org)  
E-mail: [steve@navaa.org](mailto:steve@navaa.org)

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

Phone: 202-898-2578  
Fax: 202-898-2583  
Web site: [www.elderabusecenter.org](http://www.elderabusecenter.org)  
E-mail: [NCEA@nasua.org](mailto:NCEA@nasua.org)

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# CHILD ABUSE AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2003, an estimated 906,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect.

(Children's Bureau, Administration for Children and Families. 2005. *Child Maltreatment 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

During 2003, 60.9 percent of victims experienced neglect, 18.9 percent were physically abused, 9.9 percent were sexually abused, 4.9 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated, and 2.3 percent were medically neglected. An additional 16.9 percent of victims experienced such "other" types of maltreatment as "abandonment," "threats of harm to the child," and "congenital drug addiction." (Ibid.)

The youngest children accounted for the largest percentage of victims. Children younger than one accounted for 9.8 percent of victims. (Ibid.)

An estimated 1,500 children died as a result of abuse or neglect in 2003. More than three-quarters (78.7 percent) of children who were killed were younger than four years of age. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 51.7 percent of victimized children were girls and 48.3 percent were boys. The racial breakdown of child victims was 53.6 percent white; 25.5 percent African American; 11.5 percent Hispanic; 1.7 percent American Indian or Alaskan Natives; 0.6 percent Asian; and 0.2 percent Pacific Islanders. (Ibid.)

The majority of child victims were maltreated by a parent acting alone. Approximately two-fifths (40.8 percent) of child victims were maltreated by their mother; 18.8 percent were maltreated by their father; 16.9 percent were abused by their mother and father; and 13.4 percent were abused by a non-parent. (Ibid.)

Children who were identified by Child Protective Services as victims in the past were 60 percent more likely to be determined to be maltreated than children who were not previously victimized. (Ibid.)

Between 1980 and 2000, the murder rate for children younger than one was greater than the rate for any age from one to 15.

(Harms, Paul D. and Howard N. Snyder. September 2004. *Trends in the Murder of Juveniles: 1980-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Both black females and white females were more likely to be murdered before their first birthday than at any other time in their juvenile years. (Ibid.)

Based on extrapolations from the National Incident-Based Reporting System, approximately 2,900 nationwide crime incidents of pornography with juvenile involvement were known to state and local police in 2000.

(Finkelhor, David and Richard Ormrod. December 2004. *Child Pornography: Patterns From NIBRS*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

The proportion of all pornography incidents with juvenile involvement increased from 15 percent in 1997 to 26 percent in 2000. (Ibid.)

Of the juvenile victims identified in conjunction with pornography crimes, 62 percent were female; 25 percent were members of the offender's family; 28 percent were elementary school age (6-11 years old); and 13 percent were preschoolers (younger than six years old). (Ibid.)

Every day, between 1.3 million and 2.8 million runaway and homeless youth live on the streets of America. One out of every seven children will run away before the age of 18.

(The National Runaway Switchboard. <http://www.nrscrisisline.org>. Accessed July 29, 2005.)

In America last year, treatment was sought for approximately 1,200 to 1,400 children who were shaken. Of these victims, 25 to 30 percent died as a result of their injuries. The rest will have lifelong injuries.

(National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome. <http://www.dontshake.com/>. Accessed July 29, 2005.)

The direct cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States totals more than \$24 billion annually. (This figure includes law enforcement, judicial system, child welfare, and mental and physical health costs.) When factoring in indirect costs (special education, mental health and health care, juvenile delinquency, lost productivity, and adult criminality), the figure rises to more than \$94 billion annually.

(Fromm, Suzette. 2001. "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect." *Prevent Child Abuse America*.)

# COST OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

State compensation programs paid crime victims and their families \$426 million in benefits in federal fiscal year 2004. Compensation is nearly double what it was seven years ago.

(National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards. "FY 2004: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase..." <http://www.nacvcb.org>. Accessed September 16, 2005.)

In 2004, 51 percent of all compensation payments were made for medical expenses, 19 percent went to cover lost wages and lost support in homicides, 11 percent went to funeral bills, and nine percent was paid for mental health costs. (Ibid.)

Victims of child abuse comprised 20 percent of recipients of compensation in 2004. (Ibid.)

The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards reports that 25 percent of adult victims receiving crime victim compensation benefits in 2004 were victims of domestic violence, and 34 percent of all assault claims were paid to victims of domestic violence. (Ibid.)

Compensation programs paid \$16.3 million for forensic sexual assault exams, a nearly 50 percent increase from 2003. (Ibid.)

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(Fromm, Suzette. 2001. "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect." *Prevent Child Abuse America*.)

Robbery offenders took an estimated \$514 million from their victims in 2003.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Nationally, the average monetary value of property stolen during a robbery was \$1,244. Banks lost an average of \$4,767 per robbery, and commercial houses (such as supermarkets, department stores, restaurants, hotels, etc.) lost an average of \$1,778 per robbery. The estimated value of losses from robberies of residences was \$1,472 per robbery. (Ibid.)

Among the individual property crimes, the 2003 estimated dollar losses were \$3.5 billion for burglary, \$4.9 billion for larceny-theft, and \$8.6 billion for motor vehicle theft. (Ibid.)

Arson had an average dollar loss of \$11,942 and average structural loss of \$21,276 for the 64,043 offenses for which monetary values were reported. (Ibid.)

A 2003 survey sponsored by the Federal Trade Commission indicates that the total cost of identity theft approaches \$50 billion per year. The average loss from the misuse of a victim's personal information is \$4,800.

(Synovate. September 2003. *Identity Theft Survey Report*. Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

The cost of an incident of identity theft is significantly smaller if the misuse of the victim's personal information is discovered quickly. When the misuse was discovered within five months of its onset, the value obtained by the thief was less than \$5,000 in 82 percent of the cases. When victims took six months or more to discover that their information was being misused, the thief obtained \$5,000 or more in 44 percent of cases. (Ibid.)

Insurance fraud (non-health insurance) costs the average family between \$400 and \$700 per year, with a total cost exceeding \$40 billion.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. May 2005. *Financial Crimes Report to the Public*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Telemarketing fraud is a flourishing crime problem with estimated losses to U.S. elderly citizens exceeding \$500 million per year. (Ibid.)

Since 1982, total justice expenditures more than quadrupled from nearly \$36 billion to over \$167 billion in 2001.

(Bauer, Lynn. May 2004. *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Overall, local police spending represented 30 percent of the Nation's total justice expenditure and State corrections accounted for the second largest portion, 23 percent. (Ibid.)

Many school districts report losses in excess of \$250,000 because of school closings and costs of bomb search squads.

(Newman, Graeme R. February 2005. *Bomb Threats in Schools*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.)

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# CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2004, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 24 million violent and property victimizations. (Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

In 2004, there were an estimated 18.6 million property crimes to persons and their households including burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft; an estimated 5.2 million violent crimes including rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault; and an estimated 224,000 personal thefts such as pocket picking and purse snatching. (Ibid.)

There were an estimated 501,820 robberies, 1,030,080 aggravated assaults and 3,440,880 simple assaults in 2004. (Ibid.)

There were an estimated 209,880 rapes, attempted rapes and sexual assaults to people age 12 and older in 2004, an increase from 198,850 in 2003. (Ibid.)

In 2004, there were 1,014,770 thefts of motor vehicles. (Ibid.)

Youths between the ages of 12 and 15 experienced the highest rate of overall violent victimization in the 2003-2004 period at a rate of 50.7 per 1,000 persons. Youths between the ages of 16 and 19 had the second highest rate, at 49.4 per 1,000 persons. (Ibid.)

During 2004, 50 percent of all violent victimizations and 39 percent of all property crimes were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

African Americans experienced more overall violence and simple assault in 2004 than whites or persons of other races. (Ibid.)

During 2004, 22 percent of all violent crime incidents were committed by an armed offender, and six percent by an offender with a firearm. (Ibid.)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reported that there were 16,503 criminal homicides in 2003. The number of murders increased by 1.7 percent in 2003, increasing in cities with 100,000 to 249,999 inhabitants by 6.8 percent and increasing in towns under 10,000 by 20 percent.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Law enforcement made an estimated 597,026 arrests for violent crime in the United States in 2003. Whites accounted for 60.5 percent of violent crime arrestees and African Americans accounted for 37.2 percent. (Ibid.)

In 2003, about 17 million households experienced one or more property crimes or had a member age 12 or older who experienced one or more violent crimes.

(Klaus, Patsy A. October 2004. *Crime and the Nation's Households, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Adolescents and adults in three percent of U.S. households experienced one or more violent crimes in 2003. Simple assault was the most common violent crime sustained by households. Members age 12 or older of an estimated 2.3 million households experienced simple assault. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 12.7 percent of U.S. households experienced one or more property crimes. Ten percent of U.S. households experienced at least one incident of theft, the most common property crime. (Ibid.)

Larger households experienced more victimization in 2003. Twenty-eight percent of households with six or more persons experienced one or more crimes, compared with 21 percent of households made up of four or five persons, 14 percent of households with two or three persons, and nine percent of one-person households. (Ibid.)

Households in urban areas (19 percent) were more likely to experience one or more crimes than suburban households (13 percent) and rural households (12 percent) in 2003. Households in the West were more likely to experience one or more crimes when compared to other regions in the U.S. (Ibid.)

Gang members committed about 373,000 violent victimizations on average each year between 1993 and 2003. Gang members were more likely to victimize younger persons than older persons.

(Harrell, Erika. June 2005. *Violence by Gang Members, 1993-2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Approximately 38,000 carjacking victimizations occurred on average annually between 1993 and 2003. About 32 percent of victims of completed carjackings and about 17 percent of attempted carjackings were injured.

(Klaus, Patsy. July 2004. *Carjacking, 1993-2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Between 1992 and 2001, American Indians experienced a per capita rate of violence twice that of the U.S. resident population.

(Perry, Steven W. December 2004. *American Indians and Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Among American Indian victims of violence, the offender was more likely to be a stranger than an intimate partner, family member, or acquaintance. (Ibid.)

American Indians faced an offender with a weapon in nearly a third of the violent crime incidents. (Ibid.)

# CRIME IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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For the period 1995 to 2002, college students ages 18 to 24 experienced violence at average annual rates lower than those for non-students in the same age group.

(Baum, Katrina and Patsy Klaus. January 2005. *Violent Victimization of College Students, 1995-2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Simple assault accounted for 63 percent of violent victimization against college students, while sexual assault accounted for about six percent. (Ibid.)

Male college students were twice as likely to be victims of overall violence than female students. (Ibid.)

White college students had somewhat higher rates of violent victimization than blacks and higher rates than students of other races. (Ibid.)

Victims of sexual assault were about four times more likely to be victimized by someone they knew than by a stranger. (Ibid.)

Eight of 10 robberies of college students were committed by strangers, compared to about six of 10 assaults and about two of 10 sexual assaults. (Ibid.)

About four in 10 violent crimes against college students were committed by offenders who were perceived by victims to be using drugs or alcohol. (Ibid.)

Nine percent of violent victimizations involved offenders armed with firearms; seven percent were committed with knives; and 10 percent were committed with other types of weapons, such as a blunt object. (Ibid.)

The police were informed in about 35 percent of violent victimizations against college students. (Ibid.)

Most of crimes (93 percent) occurred off campus, of which 72 percent occurred at night. (Ibid.)

According to statistics supplied by security offices at colleges and universities around the country to the U.S. Department of Education, in 2003, there were 10 murders committed on campus, three of which occurred in residence halls.

(U.S. Department of Education. "Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics: Criminal Offenses." [www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/criminaloffenses/index.html](http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/criminaloffenses/index.html). Accessed September 16, 2005.)

There were 3,050 cases of aggravated assault reported in 2003; 955 of the cases occurred in residence halls. (Ibid.)

Of the 2,581 forcible sex offenses that occurred on-campus in 2003, 1,808 occurred in residence halls. (Ibid.)

There were 29,125 burglaries, 6,594 motor vehicle thefts, and 2,086 robberies on campus in 2003. (Ibid.)

Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses comprised 11.8 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported throughout the United States in 2003.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. November 2004. *Uniform Crime Reports, Hate Crime Statistics 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Each year, more than 600,000 college students are assaulted by other students who have been drinking.

(Hingston, R.W. et al. March 2002. "Magnitude of alcohol-related mortality and morbidity among U.S. college students ages 18-24." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 63(2):136-144.)

# CYBERCRIME VICTIMIZATION

Law-enforcement agencies nationally made an estimated 1,713 arrests for Internet-related crimes involving the possession of child pornography during the 12 months beginning July 1, 2000.

(National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Crimes Against Children Research Center. 2005. *Child-Pornography Possessors Arrested in Internet-Related Crimes: Findings From the National Juvenile Online Victimization Study*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Almost all arrested child pornography possessors were male; 91 percent were white; and 86 percent were older than 25. (Ibid.)

Most arrested child pornography possessors (83 percent) had images of prepubescent children, and 80 percent had images graphically depicting sexual penetration. (Ibid.)

Approximately one in five arrested child pornography possessors (21 percent) had images depicting sexual violence to children such as bondage, rape and torture. (Ibid.)

Forty percent of arrested child pornography possessors were "dual offenders," who sexually victimized children and possessed child pornography, with both crimes discovered in the same investigation. An additional 15 percent were dual offenders who attempted to sexually victimize children by soliciting undercover investigators who posed online as minors. (Ibid.)

Working to Halt Online Abuse (WHOA) received 196 reports of cyberstalking or online harassment in 2004.

(Working to Halt Online Abuse. "Online Harassment/Cyberstalking Statistics." <http://www.haltabuse.org/resources/stats/index.shtml>. Accessed September 23, 2005.)

A survey of the cyberstalked victims reporting to WHOA in 2004 reveals that 78 percent were Caucasian; 69 percent were women; and 48 percent were between the ages of 18 and 30 years old. (Ibid.)

In 2004, 52.5 percent of the cyberstalkers reported to WHOA were male, 23.5 percent were female, and in 24 percent of the cases, the gender of the harasser was unknown. (Ibid.)

In 2004, 40.5 percent of the cyberstalking victims received threats of offline harassment. (Ibid.)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Internet Crime Complaint Center received 190,143 complaints in 2004 that were referred to enforcement agencies. The complaints were composed of many different fraud types, such as auction fraud, non-delivery, credit/debit card fraud, and non-fraudulent complaints, such as computer intrusions, unsolicited e-mail, and child pornography.

(National White Collar Crime Center. 2005. *IC3 2004 Internet Fraud - Crime Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

The total dollar loss from all referred cases of fraud in 2004 was \$68.14 million, with a median dollar loss of \$219.56 per complaint. (Ibid.)

A pilot Computer Security Survey of U.S. businesses found that nearly 75 percent of responding companies had detected at least one incident of cybercrime in 2001. Over half of the victimized businesses experienced multiple incidents of computer virus, denial of service, and fraud.

(Rantala, Ramona R. March 2004. *Cybercrime Against Businesses*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

The most common forms of cybercrime detected by companies in 2001 were computer virus infections (64.1 percent), denial of service attacks (25.3 percent), and vandalism or sabotage (18.7 percent). Hacking and spamming are other common breaches of computer security that occur with frequency. (Ibid.)

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# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Between 1998 and 2002, there were approximately 3.5 million violent crimes committed against family members. Of these, 49 percent were crimes committed against spouses, 11 percent were children victimized by a parent, and 41 percent were crimes against other family members. (Durose, Matthew, Caroline Wolf Harlow, Patrick A. Langan, Mark Motivans, Ramona R. Rantala, and Erica L. Smith. June 2005. *Family Violence Statistics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Females were 84 percent of spouse abuse victims and 86 percent of victims of abuse at the hands of a boyfriend or girlfriend. (Ibid.)

About three-fourths (76 percent) of family violence perpetrators were male. (Ibid.)

Four out of 10 (41.4 percent) offenders involved in violence with a boyfriend or girlfriend were under the influence of drugs or alcohol, compared to 26.3 percent of offenders involved in violence against a friend or acquaintance and 29.3 percent of stranger violence. (Ibid.)

Between 1998 and 2002, persons age 25 to 34 were 16.7 percent of the U.S. population age 12 or older but 24.5 percent of family violence victims. Persons age 35 to 54 were 36 percent of the U.S. population age 12 or older but 41.2 percent of family violence victims. Persons age 18 to 24 were 11.7 percent of the population age 12 or older but 17.6 percent of family violence victims. (Ibid.)

An estimated 73.5 percent of family violence took place at or near the home of the victim, with an additional 15 percent occurring at the home of a friend, relative, or neighbor. (Ibid.)

Of the 9,102 murder victims (with complete data on victim-offender relationship) in 2002, 8.6 percent were killed by their spouse and 7.3 percent were killed by their boyfriend or girlfriend. In 2002, 62.6 percent of spousal murders involved a firearm. (Ibid.)

Of the 32.1 million violent victimizations that occurred between 1998 and 2002, 47.2 percent were reported to the police. Spouse violence (61.7 percent) was somewhat more likely to be reported than violence against a boyfriend or girlfriend (55.4 percent). (Ibid.)

A recent study found that in states with laws restraining abusers from possessing firearms, intimate partner homicide rates decreased by nine to 12 percent. These laws were most effective when states cross-checked restraining orders with firearm purchases. (Vigdor, E. and J. Mercy. 2003. "Disarming Batterers." In *Evaluating Gun Policy*, eds. J. Ludwig and P. Cook. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.)

Women living in disadvantaged neighborhoods were more than twice as likely to be the victims of intimate violence compared with women in more advantaged neighborhoods. (Benson, Michael L. and Greer Litton Fox. September 2004. *When Violence Hits Home: How Economics and Neighborhood Play a Role*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

According to results of a 2003 national survey on youth risk behaviors of students in ninth through 12th grades, during the 12 months preceding the survey, 8.9 percent of students had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. May 2004. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Overall, the prevalence of dating violence was higher among black (13.9 percent) than Hispanic (9.3 percent) and white (7.0 percent) students. (Ibid.)

Domestic violence incidents that spill into the workplace account for 16 percent of female victims of job-related homicides.

(National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. "Women's Safety and Health Issues at Work." <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/women/>. Accessed August 17, 2005.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs' data collection for same sex domestic violence in 2003 reported 6,523 incidents, representing a 13 percent increase from 2002. Thirty-six percent of the reported incidents involved females, 44 percent involved males, two percent involved transgender persons, and the remainder were of unspecified gender.

(Baum, Rachel and Ken Moore. 2004. *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence: 2003 Supplement*. New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

The National Violence Against Women Survey—based on data from 1995-1996, representing the last large-scale survey of the extent of violence against women—estimates that during that time period, 1.5 million women and 835,000 men in the United States were raped or physically assaulted by an intimate partner.

(Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Thoennes. July 2000. *Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

Because the number of victimizations far exceeds the number of victims, it is estimated that during the same time period, there were 4.8 million intimate partner rapes and physical assaults against women and 2.9 million intimate partner physical assaults against men. (Ibid.)

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# DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING

Estimates for 2004 indicate that 16,654 people were killed in alcohol-related crashes, accounting for approximately 39 percent of all fatalities in motor vehicle crashes for the year. An additional estimated 249,000 persons were injured in alcohol-related crashes.

(National Center for Statistics and Analysis. April 2005. *2004 Projections: Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatalities and Injuries*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.)

There were 17,013 alcohol-related fatalities in 2003. This accounted for 40 percent of the total traffic fatalities for the year.

(National Center for Statistics and Analysis. 2004. *Traffic Safety Facts: Alcohol, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.)

The 17,013 fatalities in alcohol-related crashes during 2003 represent an average of one alcohol-related fatality every 31 minutes. (Ibid.)

An estimated 275,000 persons were injured in crashes where police reported that alcohol was present—an average of one person injured approximately every two minutes. (Ibid.)

Approximately 1.5 million drivers were arrested in 2002 for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics. This is an arrest rate of one for every 130 licensed drivers in the United States. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 30 percent of all fatal crashes during the week were alcohol-related, compared to 53 percent on weekends. For all crashes, the alcohol involvement rate was five percent during the week and 12 percent during the weekend. (Ibid.)

In fatal crashes in 2003, the highest percentage of drivers with BAC of .08 or higher was for drivers 21 to 24 years old (32 percent), followed by ages 25 to 34 (27 percent) and 35 to 44 (24 percent). (Ibid.)

Drivers with BAC levels of .08 or higher involved in fatal crashes were nine times more likely to have a prior conviction for driving while impaired (DWI) than were drivers with no alcohol. (Ibid.)

In 2003, more than half of the drivers involved in fatal crashes who had been drinking had a BAC of 0.16 or above. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 21 percent of children under 15 years old who were killed in motor vehicle crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes.

(National Center for Statistics and Analysis. 2004. *Traffic Safety Facts: Children, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.)

In 2002 and 2003, 16.6 percent of adult drivers aged 21 or older (an estimated 30.7 million persons) reported that they had driven while under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs during the past year.

(Office of Applied Studies. July 2005. *Driving Under the Influence among Adult Drivers*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.)

In 2002 and 2003, 21 percent of persons aged 16 to 20 reported that they had driven in the past year while under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs.

(Office of Applied Studies. December 2004. *Driving Under the Influence (DUI) among Young Persons*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.)

Twenty-nine percent of drivers aged 15 to 20 who were killed in motor vehicle crashes in 2002 had been drinking alcohol. (Ibid.)

Among the estimated 4.2 million persons aged 16 to 20 in 2002 and 2003 who reported DUI involving alcohol or illicit drugs in the past year, approximately four percent (169,000 persons) indicated that they had been arrested and booked. (Ibid.)

Between 1994 and 2003, the number of juvenile arrests for driving under the influence increased 33 percent, while adult arrests decreased six percent. The increase in the number of arrests was far greater for female juveniles (83 percent) than male juveniles (25 percent).

(Snyder, Howard N. August 2005. *Juvenile Arrests 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Alcohol is even more hazardous on the water than on land. A boat operator with a blood alcohol concentration above .10 percent is estimated to be more than 10 times as likely to die in a boating accident than an operator with zero blood alcohol concentration.

(U.S. Coast Guard. "Boating Under the Influence, Alcohol Effects." <http://www.uscgboating.org/safety/bui/effects.htm>. Accessed September 23, 2005.)

# ELDER CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

During the 2003-2004 period, there was a 37.6 percent decrease in violent crimes against persons age 65 or older. Victimization rates for violent crime were 2.0 per 1,000 persons age 65 or older, down from 3.3 per 1,000 persons in the 2001-2002 period.

(Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

For the period 1993 to 2002, the elderly experienced non-fatal violent crime at a rate 1/20<sup>th</sup> that of persons age 12 to 24. Households headed by persons age 65 or older experienced property crimes at a rate about a fourth of that for households headed by persons under age 25.

(Klaus, Patsy. January 2005. *Crimes Against Persons Age 65 or Older, 1993-2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Property crimes accounted for 92 percent of victimizations affecting persons or households headed by someone 65 or older and 88 percent of victimizations against persons or households headed by persons age 50 to 64. (Ibid.)

About one in five of personal crimes against the elderly was theft. (Ibid.)

Thirty percent of victims age 65 or older of violence faced offenders with weapons. (Ibid.)

When compared to victims age 12 to 64, elderly victims were somewhat more likely to face offenders who were strangers (53 percent versus 46 percent), and were more likely to face offenders age 30 or older (48 percent versus 30 percent). (Ibid.)

Seventy-six percent of perpetrators of crimes against the elderly were male. (Ibid.)

Approximately 46 percent of violent crimes and 67 percent of property crimes against the elderly occurred at or near their homes. (Ibid.)

Compared to younger victims, persons age 65 or older were more likely to report violence (53 percent of persons age 65 or older versus 44 percent of persons under age 65) to the police. (Ibid.)

Although the number of homicides of people age 65 and older has been decreasing, this age group still has the highest percentage of homicides that occur during the commission of a felony.

(Fox, James Alan and Marianne W. Zawitz. November 2004. *Homicide Trends in the United States: 2002 Update*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Between January and December 2004, the Federal Trade Commission received 145,895 consumer fraud and identity theft complaints from consumers age 50 and over. Sixty-five percent were fraud complaints and 35 percent were identity theft-related.

(Federal Trade Commission. July 2005. "Fraud and Identity Theft Complaints Received by the Federal Trade Commission from Consumers Age 50 and Over." Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

Fraud victims age 50 or older reported losses of over \$152 million. (Ibid.)

There were 866 homicides reported in 2003 of people 60 years of age and over.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Between one million and two million Americans age 65 or older have been injured, exploited, or otherwise mistreated by someone on whom they depended for care or protection.

(Bonnie, Richard J. and Robert B. Wallace. 2003. *Elder Mistreatment: Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation in an Aging America*. National Academy Press. Washington, DC.)

There was an increase in older victims of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender violence between 2003 and 2004. Incidents involving victims between the ages of 50 and 59 rose 25 percent. The number of victims age 60 and older, though representing only two percent of all victims, rose 63 percent.

(Patton, Clarence. 2005. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2004*. New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

More than 33,000 people age 60 and older were treated for non-fatal assault-related injuries (not including sexual assault) in emergency room departments in 2001. Assaults happened almost equally at home (25.9 percent) and in public places (27.5 percent).

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. August 29, 2003. "Non-fatal Physical Assault-Related Injuries Among Persons Aged 60 Years Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments—United States, 2001." *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 52(34): 812-816.)

Compared with persons aged 20 to 59 years, a greater proportion of older assault victims were women, had fractures, and were hospitalized at the time of diagnosis.

(Ibid.)

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# FINANCIAL CRIME AND IDENTITY THEFT

According to the Better Business Bureau, 9.3 million Americans were victims of identity fraud in 2004. The annual dollar volume of identity fraud in 2004 was \$52.6 billion.

(Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc. January 2005. *New Research Shows That Identity Theft Is More Prevalent Offline with Paper than Online*. Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.)

The most frequently reported source of information used to commit fraud was a lost or stolen wallet or checkbook. Computer crimes accounted for just 11.6 percent of all known-cause identity theft in 2004. (Ibid.)

A nationwide survey of 1,097 victims of identity theft found that 28 percent of victims have not been able to restore their identities, even after spending a year trying to restore them.

(Nationwide. July 26, 2005. Press Release "ID Theft Victims Struggle to Achieve Resolution."  
<http://vocuspr.vocus.com/VocusPR30/Temp/Sites/2133/a1c28924f2fd4ef8a9ba8373a0ebdcd3/national%20release.pdf>. Accessed July 29, 2005.)

The average amount of total charges made using a victim's identity was \$3,968. Sixteen percent of victims reported having to pay for some or all of the fraudulent purchases. (Ibid.)

More than half of all victims discovered the identity theft themselves; only 17 percent were notified by a creditor or financial institution of suspicious activity on their account. It took an average of five-and-a-half months before the victim realized that the crime had occurred. (Ibid.)

Between January and December 2004, the Federal Trade Commission complaint database received over 645,000 consumer fraud and identity theft complaints. Consumers reported losses from fraud of more than \$565 million. (Federal Trade Commission. July 2005. "Fraud and Identity Theft Complaints Received by the Federal Trade Commission from Consumers Age 50 and Over." Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

The average loss to victims of telemarketing fraud was \$1,974 in 2004, an increase from an average of \$1,504 in 2003. Phony prize/sweepstakes claims were the most-reported scam.

(National Fraud Information Center. 2005. *Telemarketing Scams January—December 2004*. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

Victims lost the most money in the categories of lotteries/lottery clubs (average loss of \$5,194), prize/sweepstakes (average loss of \$3,135), advance fee loans (average loss of \$1,721), travel/vacations (average loss of \$1,268), and work-at-home plans (average loss of \$1,085). (Ibid.)

Thirty-three percent of telemarketing fraud complaints were made by victims age 60 and older. (Ibid.)

Foreigners comprised 26 percent of telemarketing perpetrators, up from 18 percent in 2003. There was an increase in both Canada-based frauds and those outside the U.S. and Canada. (Ibid.)

In 2004, for the first time, phishing (calls pretending to be from a well-known source asking to confirm personal information) was one of the top 10 scams of the year. The average loss per victim of phishing was \$399. (Ibid.)

The average loss to victims of Internet fraud was \$895 in 2004, an increase from an average of \$527 in 2003. (National Fraud Information Center. 2005. *Internet Scams Fraud Trends 2004*. Washington, DC: National Consumer League.)

Victims lost the most money in the categories of fake checks (average loss of \$5,201), Nigerian money offers (average loss of \$2,649), fake escrow services (average loss of \$2,585), lotteries/lottery clubs (average loss of \$2,225), and computer equipment/software (average loss of \$1,401). (Ibid.)

E-mail is a growing method of contact used by Internet fraud perpetrators. In 2004, 22 percent of Internet fraud perpetrators initiated contact with the victim via e-mail, an increase from just five percent in 2003. (Ibid.)

Most victims of identity theft do not report the crime to criminal authorities. Only about 25 percent of victims who participated in a national identity theft survey said that they had reported the crime to local police. (Synovate. September 2003. *Identity Theft Survey Report*. Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission.)

Fifteen percent of all identity theft victims reported that the identity thief used their information in non-financial ways. Four percent of all victims said that they were aware that the thief provided the victim's name and identifying information when the thief was caught committing a crime. Three percent of all victims said that they were aware that the thief had used their personal information to obtain government documents (such as a driver's license or Social Security card). Two percent of all victims said that they knew the identity thief used the victim's personal information to rent housing, obtain medical care, obtain employment, or file a fraudulent tax return. (Ibid.)

# HATE AND BIAS CRIME VICTIMIZATION

There were 7,489 hate crime incidents reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 2003. These involved 8,715 separate offenses, 9,100 victims, and 6,934 known offenders.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. November 2004. *Hate Crime Statistics, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Of the 7,489 incidents of hate and bias reported to the FBI, 52.5 percent involved racial bias; 16.4 percent involved bias based on religious beliefs; 16.4 percent involved bias based on sexual orientation; 14.2 percent involved bias based on ethnicity or nationality; and 0.5 percent involved bias based on disability. (Ibid.)

Of victims targeted because of race, 66.3 percent were motivated because of an anti-black bias. Of victims targeted because of religion, 69.2 percent were motivated by an anti-Jewish bias. Anti-male homosexual bias accounted for 61.6 percent of bias motivated by sexual orientation and anti-Hispanic bias accounted for 42.8 percent of ethnicity-based bias. (Ibid.)

In 2003, there were 6,934 known offenders who committed crimes motivated by their perceived biases. The majority of these offenders (62.3 percent) were white and 18.5 percent were black. (Ibid.)

Intimidation was the most frequently reported hate crime. Intimidation accounted for 49.7 percent of all crimes against persons and 31.5 percent of all hate crime offenses. (Ibid.)

According to the Anti-Defamation League, there were 1,821 anti-Semitic incidents in the United States in 2004, an increase of 17 percent from 2003. In 2004, there were 644 incidents of vandalism and 1,177 incidents of harassment.

(Anti-Defamation League. April 2004. *Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents*. New York, NY: Anti-Defamation League.)

On college campuses in 2004, there were 74 reported incidents of anti-Semitism, an increase from the 68 incidents reported in 2003. This number is still substantially lower than the 106 anti-Semitic incidents reported in 2002. (Ibid.)

In the eight states with the highest overall totals of anti-Semitic acts in 2004, 13 percent of all incidents were based at middle and high schools. (Ibid.)

The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) received reports of 20 lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) hate and bias homicides in 2004,

representing an 11 percent increase from 2003. In 2004, there were 618 incidents of assault or attempted assault and 112 sexual assaults.

(Patton, Clarence. 2005. *Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2004*. New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs.)

In 2004, there were 2,052 hate and bias incidents, representing a four percent increase in incidents from 2003. The rise in 2004 followed an eight percent increase in the 2003 edition of this report and a 26 percent increase in the last six months of the reporting period for that report. (Ibid.)

The eleven NCAVP member agencies participating in the report documented 1,792 incidents of anti-LGBT violence in 2004, representing a four percent increase from 2003. These incidents affected 2,131 victims and were committed by 2,637 offenders. (Ibid.)

In 2004, heterosexuals comprised nine percent of the reported victims of anti-LGBT violence to NCAVP member agencies. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 12 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that someone at school had used hate-related words against them, and more than one-third (36 percent) of students ages 12 to 18 had seen hate-related graffiti at school.

(National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2004. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice.)

Female students were more likely to report gender-related hate words than males (four percent of females versus one percent of males). Whites were less likely to report race-related hate words than students of other races/ethnicities (two percent of whites compared to seven percent of blacks, five percent of Hispanics, and nine percent of students of other races). (Ibid.)

The homeless population is especially vulnerable to hate and bias victimization. Between 1999 and 2004, 156 homeless people were murdered by people who were not homeless. During this same time period, there were 230 non-lethal attacks against homeless people. The age range of victims was from four months to 74 years. The majority of perpetrators are under 20 years old.

(National Coalition for the Homeless. June 2005. *Hate, Violence, and Death on Main Street USA: A Report on Hate Crimes and Violence Against People Experiencing Homelessness in 2004*. Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless.)

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# HOMICIDE

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While violent crime in general was down in 2003, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports, there was a 1.7 percent increase in homicides from 2002. The FBI reported that there were 16,503 criminal homicides in 2003.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Where information on weapon type was provided, firearms were used in 70.9 percent of murders in 2003. (Ibid.)

According to FBI data, 78 percent of people murdered in 2003 were male.

(Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

When the murder victim's race was known, about half (49 percent) were white, about half (49 percent) were black, and about three percent were of another race. Homicide is generally intraracial. (Ibid.)

When information on the relationship between the victim and offender was available, 78 percent of the offenders were known to the victim and 22 percent were strangers. (Ibid.)

Offenders were most often male (90 percent) and adults (92 percent). (Ibid.)

Sixteen percent of homicide incidents occurred in connection with another felony (e.g. rape, robbery, arson). (Ibid.)

Fifty-two law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty in 2003 in the United States; 50 of the slain officers were male and two were female.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. November 2004. *Uniform Crime Reports: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Adults ages 25 to 34 were the only age group to experience increases in homicide victimization rates since the late 1990's.

(Fox, James Alan and Marianne W. Zawitz. November 2004. *Homicide Trends in the United States: 2002 Update*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

In 2002, males were most often the victims and the perpetrators in homicides. Males were 10 times more likely than females to commit murder, and male and female offenders were more likely to target male than female victims. (Ibid.)

Blacks were six times more likely to be homicide victims and seven times more likely than whites to commit homicides in 2002. (Ibid.)

During the study period 1976 to 2002, 86 percent of white murder victims were killed by whites, and 94 percent of black victims were killed by blacks. (Ibid.)

Homicide rates, especially those involving guns, were higher in the South and lower in the New England, Mountain, and West North Central regions of the United States. (Ibid.)

The percentage of homicides involving multiple victims increased gradually from about three percent of all homicides in 1976 to almost five percent in 2002. (Ibid.)

In 2000, 10 percent of all murder victims were younger than 18.

(Harms, Paul D. and Howard N. Snyder. September 2004. *Trends in the Murder of Juveniles: 1980-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

In 2000, juveniles ages 15 to 17 accounted for 43 percent of all murdered juveniles; 81 percent of these murders were committed with a firearm. (Ibid.)

Between 1980 and 2000, the murder rate for juveniles younger than one was nearly twice that of one-year-olds, and more than five times the rate for juveniles ages two to 11. (Ibid.)

Juveniles younger than age two accounted for 20 percent of the juvenile murder victims between 1980 and 2000, although they made up only 11 percent of the juvenile population. (Ibid.)

Between 1980 and 2000, firearms were used in more than half of the murders of victims ages 12 to 61. (Ibid.)

Compared to all murder victims, American Indian victims of homicide were more likely to have been killed by a rifle/shotgun or a knife.

(Perry, Steven W. December 2004. *American Indians and Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Of the 9,102 murder victims in 2002 (with complete data on victim-offender relationship), 5.5 percent were sons and daughters killed by a parent.

(Durose, Matthew, Caroline Wolf Harlow, Patrick A. Langan, Mark Motivans, Ramona R. Rantala, and Erica L. Smith. June 2005. *Family Violence Statistics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Among all victims of murder who were under age 13, nearly two-thirds were killed by a family member. (Ibid.)

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# HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Trafficking in persons is a heinous crime and human rights abuse. The most vulnerable members of the global community, those who have limited access to social services and protections, are targeted by traffickers for exploitation. Steps have been taken, however, to locate victims, reinstate their inherent rights, provide them with protection and services, and prosecute offenders.

No country is immune from human trafficking. Victims are forced into prostitution or to work in quarries and sweatshops, on farms, as domestic servants, as child soldiers, and in many forms of involuntary servitude. Traffickers often target children and young women. They routinely trick victims with promises of employment, educational opportunities, marriage, and a better life.

(U.S. Department of State. June 2004. *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State.)

Human trafficking is the third most profitable criminal activity, following only drug and arms trafficking. An estimated \$9.5 billion is generated in annual revenue from all trafficking activities, with at least \$4 billion attributed to the worldwide brothel industry. (Ibid.)

## Human Trafficking: Available Statistics

Due to the “hidden” nature of trafficking activities, gathering statistics on the magnitude of the problem is a complex and difficult task. The following statistics are the most accurate available, given these complexities, but may represent an underestimation of trafficking on a global and national scale.

Each year, an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 men, women, and children are trafficked across international borders (some international and non-governmental organizations place the number far higher), and the trade is growing.

(U.S. Department of State. June 2004. *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State.)

Of the 600,000 to 800,000 people trafficked across international borders each year, 80 percent are female and 50 percent are children. The majority of these victims are forced into the commercial sex trade. (Ibid.)

Each year, an estimated 14,500 to 17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States. The number of U.S. citizens trafficked within the country each year is even higher, with an estimated 200,000 American children at risk for trafficking into the sex industry.

(U.S. Department of Justice. May 2004. *Report to Congress from Attorney General John Ashcroft on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal year 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The largest number of people trafficked into the United States come from East Asia and the Pacific (5,000 to 7,000 victims). The next highest numbers come from Latin America and from Europe and Eurasia, with between 3,500 and 5,500 victims from each.

(U.S. Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services, State, Labor, Homeland Security, Agriculture, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. June 2004. *Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

## The United States Government Response to Trafficking

The United States government has taken steps to address trafficking both nationally and globally. The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), and its reauthorization in 2003 (TVPRA), provides extensive protections and services for victims of trafficking found in the United States regardless of nationality. This statute defines the “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as:

- Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. (106 P.L. 386: 114 Stat. 1470, Sec. 103 (8))

Victims of trafficking are eligible for social services through several government channels. American citizens who are victims of domestic trafficking are eligible for social services such as Medicaid, food stamps, and housing subsidies. Foreign-born victims can access similar services as they move through the “certification” process, which gives such victims legal immigrant status under the TVPA.

Victims who are “certified” receive services through funds provided by the Department of Health and Human Service’s Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). Those who are awaiting certification are served by service providers funded by the Department of Justice’s Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The services funded by these offices not only provide victims with the essentials for day to day living, but also the training and educational opportunities that will allow them to become self-sufficient in this country.

## U.S Government Trafficking-Related Links

THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000

[www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf)

THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2003

[www.state.gov/documents/organization/28225.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/28225.pdf)  
ASSESSMENT OF U.S ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (AUGUST 2003)

[www.state.gov/documents/organization/23598.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/23598.pdf)  
OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT TRAFFICKING EFFORTS  
<http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/astvict.htm>

OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME TRAFFICKING EFFORTS  
<http://www.ovc.gov/help/tip.htm>

FIFTH ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSON REPORT  
[www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2005/](http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2005/)

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# JUVENILE CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

The National Crime Victimization Survey reported that the average annual rate of violent crime was highest among youth between the ages of 12 and 15, who were victimized at a rate of 50.7 per 1,000 persons in the 2003 to 2004 time period.

(Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

The rate of violent crime against youth between the ages of 12 and 15 increased 1.9 percent in 2003 to 2004, compared to the 2001 to 2002 average annual rate. The rate of violent crime against youth between the ages of 16 and 19 fell 13.3 percent. (Ibid.)

An estimated 1,610 juveniles were murdered in the United States in 2000.

(Harms, Paul D. and Howard N. Snyder. September 2004. *Trends in the Murder of Juveniles: 1980-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

In 2000, the murder rate for male victims ages 12 to 17 was more than three times the female rate. (Ibid.)

Of all juveniles murdered by known offenders between 1980 and 2000, 75 percent were murdered by adults, 21 percent by juveniles, and four percent by a group of offenders that included at least one juvenile and at least one adult. (Ibid.)

An analysis of data on measured non-fatal violent crime committed by juveniles in 1997 and 1998 shows that 19 percent of the victims of non-fatal violent crimes were victimized by a juvenile offender—either as a juvenile acting alone, multiple juveniles, or juvenile and adult offenders acting together.

(McCurley, Carl and Howard N. Snyder. July 2004. *Victims of Violent Juvenile Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

Most of the victims of sexual assaults committed by juveniles (95 percent) were younger than 18, as were 43 percent of victims of robberies by juveniles, 53 percent of aggravated assaults, and 61 percent of simple assaults. (Ibid.)

About one in two juvenile victims of violent crime (51 percent) faced a juvenile offender. (Ibid.)

In contrast to victim profiles for other violent crimes committed by juvenile offenders, a disproportionate number of sexual assault victims were younger than 10, and relatively large numbers were ages three to five. (Ibid.)

According to a 2005 survey of 683 juveniles ages 13 to 18, one in three juveniles reported knowing a friend or peer who has been hit, punched, kicked, slapped or physically hurt by their partner.

(Omnibuzz Topline Findings. 2005. "Teen Relationship Abuse Research." Northbrook, Illinois: Liz Claiborne Inc.)

In 2003, there were approximately 446,000 crimes against juveniles ages 12 to 17.

(Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. July 2005. *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2005*. Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.)

Juvenile males were more than twice as likely as females to be victims of serious violent crimes. (Ibid.)

In 2003, black youth were somewhat more likely than white youth to be victims of a serious violent crime and three times as likely as youth of other races to be victims of serious violence. (Ibid.)

According to reports by victims, in 2003, there were 375,000 serious violent crimes involving juvenile offenders. (Ibid.)

In 2003, law enforcement agencies in the United States made an estimated 2.2 million arrests of persons under age 18. Juveniles accounted for 16 percent of all arrests and 15 percent of all violent crime arrests in 2003.

(Snyder, Howard N. August 2005. *Juvenile Arrests 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

In 2003, 29 percent of juvenile arrests involved females. (Ibid.)

# MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

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The estimated risks of developing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) after the following victimizations are: rape (49 percent); severe beating or physical assault (31.9 percent); other sexual assault (23.7 percent); shooting or stabbing (15.4 percent); and witness to a murder or assault (7.3 percent).

(Sidran Foundation. "Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Fact Sheet." [www.sidran.org/ptsdfacts.html](http://www.sidran.org/ptsdfacts.html). Accessed August 31, 2005.)

Studies show that 33 to 47 percent of people being treated for PTSD were still experiencing symptoms more than a year after the traumatic event. Without treatment, many people continue to have PTSD symptoms up to 10 years after the traumatic event.

(Sidran Foundation. "Post-traumatic Stress Disorder." [www.sidran.org/sept11.html](http://www.sidran.org/sept11.html). Accessed August 31, 2005.)

Conservative estimates show that nine to 10 percent of the general population has PTSD. Among people who were victims of crime (rape, child abuse, violent assaults, etc.), the rate of PTSD is 60 to 80 percent. (Ibid.)

Crime victims show much higher incidences of PTSD than people who had not been victimized by crime. Research shows that 25 percent of crime victims experienced lifetime PTSD and 9.7 percent had current PTSD (PTSD within six months of being surveyed), whereas 9.4 percent of people who had not been victims of crime had lifetime PTSD and 3.4 percent had current PTSD.

(Kilpatrick, Dean G. and Ron Acierno. "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes." *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 2003:1612.)

Adolescents and young adults are at a higher risk of victimization and are more likely to develop PTSD after being victimized. (Ibid.)

Women who experienced a homicide of a family member or close friend had higher levels of PTSD than non-homicide survivors; 22 percent experienced lifetime PTSD; and 8.9 percent had current PTSD. (Ibid.)

Molestation victims also report high levels of PTSD as an effect of the victimization. The National Institute of Health's Co-morbidity Study found that 12.2 percent of men and 26.5 percent of women who were molested developed PTSD. (Ibid.)

Depression is a major factor in the mental health of crime victims; 36.6 percent of people diagnosed with PTSD also suffer from depression. (Ibid.)

Intimate partner victimization against U.S. women ages 18 and older result in more than 18.5 million mental health care visits each year.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. March 2003. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

A recent study found that girls who have been sexually or physically abused are twice as likely to smoke (26 percent vs. 10 percent), drink (22 percent vs. 12 percent) or use drugs (30 percent vs. 13 percent) than girls who have not been abused.

(The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. February 2003. *The Formative Years: Pathways to Substance Abuse among Girls and Young Women Ages 8-22*. New York, NY.)

About a third of the women (30 percent) and a fifth of the men (20 percent) who participated in the National Violence Against Women Survey said they sought psychological counseling as a result of their stalking victimization.

(Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Thoennes. April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

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# RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, there were 209,880 rapes and sexual assaults committed against persons age 12 or older in the United States in 2004, an increase from 198,850 in 2003.

(Catalano, Shannan M. September 2005. *Criminal Victimization, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Among female victims of rape and sexual assault, 67 percent of the crimes were committed by intimates, other relatives, friends or acquaintances. (Ibid.)

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, the average number of rapes and sexual assaults during 2003-2004 was 204,370, of which 65,510 crimes were rapes; 43,440 were attempted rapes; and 95,420 were sexual assaults. (Ibid.)

In 2004, weapons were present in rapes and sexual assaults eight percent of the time. (Ibid.)

The annual rate of rapes and sexual assaults overall between 1993 and 2004 declined 64 percent. (Ibid.)

In 2004, 35.8 percent of rapes and sexual assaults were reported to the police. (Ibid.)

An estimated 93,433 forcible rape offenses occurred nationwide in 2003.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2003, law enforcement agencies nationwide made an estimated 26,350 arrests for forcible rape. Based on the data of those arrested, 45.9 percent were under 25 years old, and 30.9 percent were under 21 years old. Of the adults arrested, 64.1 percent were white, 33.3 percent were black, and 2.6 percent were other races. (Ibid.)

During 2004, military criminal investigators received 1,700 allegations of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces worldwide. These allegations included 1,275 incidents involving a service member as a victim and 1,305 incidents involving a service member as an alleged offender.

(U.S. Department of Defense. May 6, 2005. "DoD Releases Sexual Assault Data for 2004." Arlington, VA: U.S. Department of Defense.)

Across all seven U.S. Armed Forces Reserve Components, the estimated prevalence of any military sexual trauma among males is 27.2 percent; among females, 60.0 percent. The estimated prevalence of military sexual assault among males is 3.5 percent; among females, 23.3 percent. Over half of these experiences occurred at a military worksite and during duty hours. The majority of offenders were military personnel.

(National Center for PTSD. October 2003. *Military Sexual Trauma Among the Reserve Components of the Armed Forces, The Veterans Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act Public Law (P.L.) 106-177*. Boston, MA: National Center for PTSD.)

Of the total 1.4 million violent sex offenses that occurred between 1998 and 2002, approximately 1.3 million were against persons outside the offenders' families.

(Durose, Matthew, Caroline Wolf Harlow, Patrick A. Langan, Mark Motivans, Ramona R. Rantala, and Erica L. Smith. June 2005. *Family Violence Statistics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Of these 1.3 million sex offenses that occurred between non-family members, those committed by a stranger were the most likely to result in police notification. Of stranger sex crimes, 46.4 percent were reported, compared to 35 percent of those committed by a friend or acquaintance and 29.8 percent of those committed by a boyfriend or girlfriend. (Ibid.)

According to results of a 2003 national survey of students in ninth through 12th grades, nine percent of students had been physically forced to have sexual intercourse.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. May 2004. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

In 2002, 50 percent of jail inmates convicted of sexual assault met the criteria for substance dependence or abuse.

(Karberg, Jennifer C. and Doris J. James. July 2005. *Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Between 1992 and 2001, American Indians were twice as likely to experience rape or sexual assault compared to all races. Nearly four in five American Indian victims of rape or sexual assault described the offender as white.

(Perry, Steven W. December 2004. *American Indians and Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Between 1992 and 2000, all rapes, 39 percent of attempted rapes, and 17 percent of sexual assaults against females resulted in injured victims. Most did not receive treatment for their injuries.

(Rennison, Callie Marie. August 2002. *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

In 2000, there was one statutory rape for every three forcible rapes involving a juvenile victim reported to law enforcement. Three of every 10 statutory rape offenders were boyfriends or girlfriends and six in 10 were acquaintances. (Troup-Leasure, Karyl and Howard N. Snyder. August 2005. *Statutory Rape Known to Law Enforcement*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.)

During 2004, correctional authorities substantiated nearly 2,100 incidents of sexual violence against adults and juveniles in custody. Males comprised 90 percent of victims and perpetrators of inmate-on-inmate nonconsensual sexual acts in prison and jail.

(Beck, Allen J. and Timothy A. Hughes. July 2005. *Sexual Violence Reported by Correctional Authorities, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)



# SCHOOL CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

An average of 703,800 violent crimes happened each year against 12 to 17 year-olds at school or on school property between 1993 and 2001.

(Anderson, Mark, et al. December 2001. "School-Associated Violent Deaths in the United States, 1994—1999." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 286(21): 2695-2702.)

In 2002, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of about 88,000 serious violent crimes at school.

(National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2004. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice.)

Younger students (ages 12-14) were more likely than older students (ages 15-18) to be victims of crime at school, while older students were more likely than younger students to be victims away from school. (Ibid.)

In all survey years from 1993 to 2003, seven to nine percent of students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property in the preceding 12 months. (Ibid.)

In 1999 to 2000, 20 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. (Ibid.)

Secondary schools were more likely than other schools to experience a violent incident during the 1999 to 2000 school year (92 versus 61 to 87 percent for elementary, middle, and combined schools). (Ibid.)

In 2003, public school students were more likely than private school students to report being bullied (seven percent versus five percent). In the same year, 10 percent of rural students reported being bullied versus seven percent each of urban and suburban students. (Ibid.)

Annually, over the five-year period from 1998 to 2002, teachers were the victims of approximately 234,000 total non-fatal crimes at school, including 144,000 thefts and 90,000 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). (Ibid.)

In 2003, 21 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that street gangs were present at their schools. Students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their schools (31 percent), followed by suburban students (18 percent) and rural students (12 percent). (Ibid.)

In 2003, in the 30 days prior to the survey, five percent of students in grades nine to 12 had at least one drink of alcohol on school property, and six percent reported using marijuana on school property. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 29 percent of students in grades nine to 12 reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property in the 12 months prior to the survey. (Ibid.)

In 2003, in the 30 days prior to the survey, 45 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had at least one drink of alcohol, and 22 percent reported using marijuana.

(National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics. November 2004. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice.)

According to results of a 2003 national survey on youth risk behaviors of students in grades ninth through 12, 17 percent of students had carried a weapon on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, including about six percent of students who had carried a gun.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. May 2004. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Nationwide, in 2003, 33 percent of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey, and about four percent of students had been in a fight that had resulted in injuries that had to be treated by a nurse or doctor. (Ibid.)

Nationwide, 8.5 percent of students attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. (Ibid.)

Nationwide, 12.8 percent of students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. (Ibid.)

In 2005, only 55 percent of high school students felt safe at school.

(Indiana University. 2005. *High School Survey of Student Engagement 2005: What We Can Learn From High School Students*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University.)

African American students (41 percent) were far less likely than white students (60 percent) to agree that they feel safe at school. (Ibid.)

Less than half (41 percent) of special education students agreed that they feel safe at school. (Ibid.)

From the period January 1990 to February 28, 2002, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) recorded 1,055 incidents of bombs being placed in school premises. Of the 1,055 bomb incidents in schools reported to ATF, only 14 were accompanied by a warning to school or other authorities.

(Newman, Graeme R. February 2005. *Bomb Threats in Schools*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.)

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# STALKING

According to findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey, eight percent of women and two percent of men in the United States have been stalked in their lifetime.

(Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Thoennes. April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

Although stalking is a gender-neutral crime, most stalking victims (78 percent) are female and most stalking perpetrators (87 percent) are male. (Ibid.)

A higher percentage of women than men who are stalked are stalked by intimate partners (59 percent and 30 percent, respectively). About half of those stalked by an intimate are stalked while the relationship is intact. (Ibid.)

A National Institute of Justice survey of women attending colleges and universities revealed a stalking incidence rate of 13 percent during the first seven months of the 1996-1997 school year. In 15 percent of the stalking cases, victims reported that they were threatened by the stalker and in 10 percent of the cases, the stalker attempted or forced sexual contact.

(Fisher, Bonnie S., Francis T. Cullen, and Michael G. Turner. December 2000. *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

The most common stalking consequence was psychological. Almost three in 10 women said they were "injured emotionally or psychologically" from being stalked. (Ibid.)

Based on an analysis of 103 studies of stalking-related phenomena representing 70,000 participants, the prevalence across studies for women who have been stalked was 23.5 percent and for men was 10.5 percent. The stalking averaged a duration of nearly two years.

(Spitzberg, Brian H. 2002. "The Tactical Topography of Stalking Victimization and Management." *Trauma, Violence & Abuse*, 3(4).)

The average physical violence incidence rate was 33 percent and the incidence of sexual violence was over 10 percent. (Ibid.)

According to the above-mentioned analysis, restraining orders against stalkers were violated an average of 40 percent of the time. In almost 21 percent of the time, the victim perceived that the behavior following the implementation of the order worsened. (Ibid.)

A recent analysis of 13 published studies of 1,155 stalking cases found that the average overall rate of violence experienced by the victims was 38.7 percent. (Rosenfeld, Barry. 2004. "Violence Risk Factors in Stalking and Obsessional Harassment." *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 31(1).)

Stalkers with a prior intimate relationship are more likely to verbally intimidate and physically harm their victims than stranger stalkers. Among six different studies, risk factors for violence ranged from 45 percent to as high as 89 percent among stalkers with prior intimate relations with victims compared to risk factors for stalkers who targeted strangers or acquaintances, which ranged from five percent to 14 percent. (Ibid.)

A history of substance abuse proves to be one of the strongest predictors of increased rates of violence in stalking crimes. In combination, the strongest risk markers for assessing the likelihood of stalking violence are: 1) threats and intimidation; 2) the existence of prior intimate relationships; and 3) substance abuse. (Ibid.)

The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than the general population, especially if the stalking involves being followed or having one's property destroyed.

(Blaauw, Eric, Frans W. Winkel, Ella Arensman, Lorraine Sheridan, and Adrienne Freeve. 2002. "The Toll of Stalking." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17(1).)

A recent survey of 1,051 victims of stalking in the United Kingdom and United States found that 92 percent of the victims reported physical effects due to the stalking and 98 percent reported emotional effects.

(University of Leicester. September 2005. "Key findings from [www.stalkingsurvey.com](http://www.stalkingsurvey.com)." Leicester, England: University of Leicester.)

# SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2002, more than two-thirds of jail inmates met the criteria for substance dependence or abuse. Comparatively, only nine percent of the U.S. resident population age 12 or older were found to be dependent on or to abuse alcohol or other drugs in 2002.

(Karberg, Jennifer C and Doris J. James. July 2005. *Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Nearly half (47.2 percent) of all jail inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time of the offense. (Ibid.)

In 2002, 37.6 percent of inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offense—41.6 percent of homicide offenders, 37.2 percent of sexual assault offenders, 37.6 percent of robbery offenders, and 39.7 percent of assault offenders. (Ibid.)

In 2002, 21.8 percent of inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense—20.0 percent of homicide offenders, 13.5 percent of sexual assault offenders, 39.9 percent of robbery offenders, and 18.2 percent of assault offenders. (Ibid.)

In 2003, 128 persons were murdered in brawls due to the influence of alcohol, and 53 persons were murdered in brawls due to the influence of narcotics.  
(Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2004. *Crime in the United States, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

Overall, about 62 percent of American Indian victims experienced violence by an offender using alcohol compared to 42 percent for the national average.

(Perry, Steven W. December 2004. *American Indians and Crime*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

About 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 other drugs at the time of the crime.

(Duhart, Detis T. December 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

A recent study on the patterns of alcohol and other drug use in intimate partner violence found that more than two-thirds of the homicide and attempted homicide offenders used alcohol, drugs, or both during the incident; less than one-fourth of the victims did. (Sharps, R, et al. "Risky Mix: Drinking, Drug Use, and Homicide." *National Institute of Justice Journal*, 2003:250.)

Victims of rape are 13.4 times more likely to develop two or more alcohol-related problems and 26 times more likely to have two or more serious drug abuse-related problems than people who have not been raped.

(Kilpatrick, D. and R. Acierno. "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes." *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 2003:1612.)

Between 1993 and 1998, approximately one-third of the alcohol-involved victimizations resulted in an injury to the victim.

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

About one in five victims of violence who perceived the offender to have been using alcohol at the time of the offense (approximately 400,000 victims per year) suffered a financial loss attributable to medical expenses, broken or stolen property, or lost wages—equaling an annual loss of \$400 million. (Ibid.)

In 2003, nearly nine million youths engaged in at least one delinquent behavior during the past year. The percentage of youths who engaged in delinquent behavior increased significantly with the level of past year alcohol use. (Office of Applied Studies. April 2005. *Alcohol Use and Delinquent Behaviors among Youths*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.)

Between 2003 and 2004, eight percent of eighth-graders, 18 percent of 10th-graders, and 23 percent of 12<sup>th</sup>-graders reported illicit drug use in the past 30 days.  
(Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. July 2005. *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2005*. Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.)

According to results of a 2003 national survey of students in grades nine through 12, 8.7 percent of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times during their lifetime, and 4.1 percent of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. May 2004. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Nationwide, 12.1 percent of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime. (Ibid.)

This same study found that 7.6 percent of students had used methamphetamines, and 11.1 percent of students had used ecstasy, one or more times during their lifetime. (Ibid.)

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# TERRORISM AND MASS VIOLENCE

In 2004, there were 651 significant international terrorist attacks, killing 1,907 people and injuring 6,704. An additional 710 people were taken hostage.

(National Counterterrorism Center. April 2005. *A Chronology of Significant International Terrorism for 2004*. Washington, DC: National Counterterrorism Center.)

In 2004, 64 of the significant international terrorist attacks involved a United States citizen or United States facility. In these attacks, 103 United States citizens were killed, wounded, or taken hostage. (Ibid.)

According to the Department of State, there were 208 acts of international terrorism in 2003, which represents a 42 percent drop since 2001 when there were 355 attacks.

(Bureau of Public Affairs. April 2004. *Patterns of Global Terrorism 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

In 2003, 625 persons were killed in acts of terrorism. Included in this figure were 35 United States citizens. A total of 3,646 persons were wounded during terrorist attacks in the same year. (Ibid.)

The greatest number (80) of terrorist attacks in 2003, leaving 222 persons dead and 1,205 persons wounded, occurred in Asia. There were 67 terrorist attacks in the Middle East in 2003, leaving 331 persons dead and 1,492 persons wounded. (Ibid.)

In the United States, most terrorist incidents have involved small extremist groups who use terrorism to achieve a designated objective.

(Federal Emergency Management Agency. "Backgrounder: Terrorism." [www.fema.gov/hazards/terrorism/terror.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/hazards/terrorism/terror.shtm). Accessed September 27, 2005.)

Between 1991 and 2001, 74 terrorist incidents were recorded in the United States. During this time period, an additional 62 terrorist acts being plotted in the U.S. were prevented by U.S. law enforcement.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. *Terrorism 2000/2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

For every terrorist attack mounted in the United States during this time period, nearly 20 anti-U.S. attacks (19.83) were carried out around the world. (Ibid.)

The FBI recorded 14 terrorist incidents and two terrorist preventions in the United States and its territories in 2001. Twelve of the 14 incidents were carried out by domestic terrorists. One incident, the attack on September 11, was perpetrated by international terrorists. The other incident, an unsolved series of anthrax-tainted letters sent through the U.S. postal system, has not been determined

as domestic or international in nature. The two terrorist plots prevented by U.S. law enforcement in 2001 were being planned by domestic extremists. (Ibid.)

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, 71 females, and five unknown died at the Pentagon; and 20 males and 20 females died in the plane crash in Somerset County, PA.

(Federal Bureau of Investigation. October 2002. *Crime in the United States, 2001*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

The U.S.S. Cole was bombed in the port of Aden in Yemen in 2000, at which time 17 sailors were killed and at least 40 were injured.

(Centre for Defense and International Security. 1999. *CDISS Database: Terrorist Incidents*. Lancaster, England: University of Lancaster.)

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

The World Trade Center was bombed in 1993, killing five people and injuring thousands. (Ibid.)

Two hundred and seventy people were killed in 1988 in the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. (Ibid.)

An investigation of the physical injuries directly associated with the blast in Oklahoma City found that of the 842 persons injured, 168 died; 442 people were treated in area hospitals, of which 83 were admitted and 359 were treated in emergency rooms and released; and 233 people were treated by private physicians.

(City of Oklahoma City. April 1996. *Final Report: Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building Bombing, April 19, 1995*. Stillwater, OK: Fire Protection Publications. Oklahoma State University.)

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve at the Office for Victims of Crime has assisted nearly 22,000 victims, crisis responders, and family members through state agencies and local programs.

(Office for Victims of Crime. April 2003. *Meeting the Needs of the Victims of the September 11<sup>th</sup> Terrorist Attacks*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.)

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# VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in response to the mandates of Public Law 105-301, the *Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act* (CVDA), is working to develop the capability to measure crimes against people with disabilities. The Act requires the enhancement of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to collect these data.

Since 2000, BJS has initiated several activities to lay the foundation for developing such estimates. Consistent with the experience of other federal agencies, there are a number of issues that must be addressed in order to design methodologies to meet the mandates of the legislation, including developing a reliable set of questions to identify people with developmental and other disabilities, and developing procedures to accommodate, as necessary, interviews with such people. BJS and the Census Bureau, which conducts NCVS interviewing, consulted and worked with staff from a number of federal agencies to develop survey questions to identify people with disabilities.

In July 2000, BJS added to the NCVS Crime Incident Report a test of supplemental items designed to obtain information from victims of crime on any health conditions, impairments or disabilities affecting their everyday life. In fall 2001, BJS, together with the Census Bureau, fielded a test among known persons with development disabilities in California to further test questions related to disability, and to determine what types of interview techniques work best with different types of populations with disabilities.

Based on the results of the tests, BJS and the Census Bureau developed a revised set of questions to address problems that were identified. The revised questions were implemented into the NCVS in January 2004, and are being evaluated to determine whether they obtain reliable information. Once finalized, the questions will produce estimates of the fraction of victims who have disabilities. The survey will rely on population estimates from other sources to enable the production of victimization rates for people with disabilities.

People with developmental disabilities are four to 10 times more likely to be victims of crime than other people are.

(Sobsey, D., D. Wells, R. Lucardie, and S. Mansell. 1995. *Violence and Disability: An Annotated Bibliography*. Baltimore, MD. Brookes Publishing.)

In response to a recent survey of women with physical disabilities, 56 percent reported abuse, a number consistent with other studies of this nature. Of this group, 87 percent reported physical abuse; 66 percent reported sexual abuse; 35 percent were refused help with a physical need; and 19 percent were prevented from using

an assistive device.

(Wayne State University. 2004. *Michigan Study on Women with Physical Disabilities*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.)

In this same survey, 74 percent of the women reported abuse that was chronic in nature and 55 percent reported multiple abuse situations in their adult lives. The abuser was their male partner 80 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Of the women with physical disabilities reporting abuse, their abusers were using drugs and/or alcohol 53 percent of the time. (Ibid.)

Only 33 percent of the abused women with physical disabilities who were surveyed sought assistance to address the abuse, and from this group, there were "mixed reactions" as to whether the assistance had been a positive experience. (Ibid.)

In a five-year retrospective study of 4,340 child patients with disabilities in a pediatric hospital, 68 percent were found to be victims of sexual abuse and 32 percent were victims of physical abuse.

(Willging, J.P., C.M. Bower, and R.T. Cotton. 1992. "Physical Abuse of Children: A Retrospective Review and an Otolaryngology Perspective." *Archives of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery* 118(6):584-590.)

The National Rehabilitation Information Center estimates that as many as 50 percent of patients who are long-term residents of hospitals and specialized rehabilitation centers are there due to crime-related injuries. In addition, it is estimated that at least six million serious injuries occur each year due to crime, resulting in either temporary or permanent disability.

(Office for Victims of Crime Bulletin. 1998. *Working with Victims of Crime with Disabilities*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime.)

In a study of 946 women, 62 percent of women with and without disabilities reported that they had experienced emotional, physical, or sexual abuse. However, women with disabilities reported experiencing their abuse for longer periods of time (3.9 vs. 2.5 years respectively). In addition to the types of abuse experienced by the entire group, women with disabilities specifically reported that their perpetrators sometimes withheld needed orthotic equipment (e.g., wheelchairs, braces), medications, transportation, or essential assistance with personal tasks such as dressing or getting out of bed.

(Young, M.E., et al. 1997. "Prevalence of Abuse of Women with Physical Disabilities." *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Special Issue*. 78 (12, Suppl. 5) S34-S38.) For more information visit, [www.bcm.tmc.edu/crowd/national\\_study/national\\_study.html](http://www.bcm.tmc.edu/crowd/national_study/national_study.html).

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# VICTIMS WITH DISABILITIES

Among children in the United States, nine to 15 percent have a disability and approximately 175,000 to 300,000 children with disabilities experience maltreatment each year.

(Crosse, W.B., E. Kay, and A.C. Rafnowsky. 1993. *A Report on the Maltreatment of Children with Disabilities*. Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.)

Sobsey and Doe estimate that more than half of abuse of people with disabilities is generally perpetrated by family members and peers with disabilities and that disability professionals (i.e., paid or unpaid caregivers, doctors, nurses) are generally believed responsible for the other half. It is estimated that approximately 67 percent of perpetrators who abused individuals with severe cognitive disabilities accessed them through their work in disability services.

(Sobsey, D. and T. Doe. 1991. "Patterns of sexual abuse and assault." *Journal of Sexuality and Disability*, 9(3): 243-259.)

Between 1996 and 2002, sixty-one percent of sexual assault survivors with disabilities who received counseling services at SafePlace in Austin, Texas reported multiple perpetrators of violence. Approximately 90 percent of the sexual violence perpetrators were not strangers to their victims.

(SafePlace. 2003. *Stop the Violence, Break the Silence*. Austin, TX.)

In a national survey of domestic violence and rape-crisis agencies, 67 percent of the survey participants reported that their center had served people with mental illness labels over the past year. Despite the high incidence of violence against people with disabilities, few participants reported that their center served people with cognitive disabilities (seven percent), physical disabilities (six percent), or who are blind, deaf or have hearing loss (one percent). Only nine percent of the agencies participating in this survey indicated that they include a line item in their budget for accessibility/accommodations for people with disabilities.

(Schwartz, M., W. Abramson, & H. Kamper, 2004. "A National Survey on the Accessibility of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services to Women with Disabilities." Unpublished raw data. Austin, TX. SafePlace.)

*Note: Given the small size/scope of some of these studies, results cannot be extrapolated to the nation as a whole.*

With funding from the Department of Justice (Office for Victims of Crime), SafePlace's Disability Services ASAP (A Safety Awareness Program), in Austin, Texas, has worked with 10 victim assistance organizations from across the country to enhance and expand services for crime victims who have disabilities. The organizations include: The Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault, Tucson, AZ; The Chadwick Center for Children & Families at Children's Hospital and Health Center, San Diego, CA; Ability 1st, Tallahassee, FL; Partnership Against Domestic Violence, Atlanta, GA; Carbondale Illinois Police Department, Carbondale, IL; The Lafourche Parish Sheriff's

Office, Thibodaux, LA; Stavros Center for Independent Living, Amherst, MA; Rape Crisis Center of Central Massachusetts, Worcester, MA; Ulster County Crime Victims Assistance Program, Kingston, NY; and the Network of Victim Assistance, Doylestown, PA. SafePlace administers grant funding and provides training and technical assistance to the 10 organizations to foster innovative practices, principles and community partnerships for delivering accessible services to crime victims with a wide range of disabilities. Each of the 10 victim assistance organizations conducted a community needs assessment and developed and implemented a strategic plan to determine the best way to address the identified gaps and barriers to victim services for people with disabilities. Additionally, each organization developed a programmatic evaluation plan to identify performance measures for determining progress and success and a sustainability plan to ensure that activities continue beyond the grant period.

This venture, scheduled to end in February 2006, takes the lessons and achievements of SafePlace's model Disability Services program (begun in 1996) to communities across the country. The Disability Services program provides training/presentations and consultation on topics related to violence against individuals with disabilities for a variety of groups including adults with disabilities and professionals who work in the domestic violence, sexual assault, criminal justice and disability fields. The program also has comprehensive training materials available for sale and operates a national resource library of curriculum, books, videos and other materials relevant to victimization against individuals with disabilities and accessible service provision. For more information about the Disability Services program, visit [www.austin-safeplace.org](http://www.austin-safeplace.org).

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# WORKPLACE VIOLENCE AND VICTIMIZATION

There were 551 workplace homicides in 2004 in the United States. This is the lowest level of workplace homicides ever recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' fatality census.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. August 2005. *National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Of the 551 workplace homicides in 2004, 416 involved a firearm. (Ibid.)

There were 632 workplace homicides in 2003 in the United States, an increase from 609 in 2002.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2004. *National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.)

Of the 632 workplace homicides in 2003, 487 involved a firearm. (Ibid.)

Employees in the private industry lost a median of five days away from work as a result of assaults and violent acts. (Ibid.)

There was an annual average of 1.7 million violent crime victimizations at the workplace between 1993 and 1999. On average each year, there were 900 homicides; 36,500 rapes and sexual assaults; 70,100 robberies; 325,000 aggravated assaults; and 1.3 million simple assaults.

(Duhart, Detis T. December 2001. *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.)

Workplace violence is primarily robbery-related. (Ibid.)

The rates of workplace assaults are higher for males than females. (Ibid.)

Of the occupations measured, police officers are at the greatest risk to be victims of workplace violence. Other occupations at risk are private security workers, correctional officers, bartenders, and taxicab drivers. (Ibid.)

Of the 6,316 homicides that occurred at the workplace between 1993 and 1999, 5,274 were committed by a stranger; 721 were committed by a work associate; 194 were committed by an intimate partner; 65 were committed by an acquaintance; and 38 were committed by a relative. (Ibid.)

In 1999, there were 2,637 non-fatal assaults committed against on-duty hospital workers. This rate of 8.3 assaults per 10,000 is significantly higher than the rate of non-fatal assaults for all public sector industries—two per 10,000.

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. April 2002. *Violence, Occupational Hazards in Hospitals*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Homicide accounts for 40 percent of all workplace death among female workers. Workplace homicides are primarily robbery-related, and often occur in grocery/convenience stores, eating and drinking establishments, and gasoline service stations.

(National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. "Women's Safety and Health Issues at Work." <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/women/>. Accessed August 17, 2005.)

Over 25 percent of female victims of workplace homicide are assaulted by people they know (co-workers, customers, spouses, or friends). (Ibid.)

Over the period from January 1, 1997 to December 31, 2000, there were 2,902 occupational homicides, with shootings accounting for four-fifths of them.

(Bureau of Labor Statistics. November 2003. *Regional Variations in Workplace Homicide Rates*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.)

The South Region experienced the greatest frequency of workplace homicides with 1,360, which accounted for approximately 47 percent of all such fatalities. The Northeast Region accounted for the fewest such fatalities with 409, which accounted for approximately 14 percent of the total. (Ibid.)

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# ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

## **VICTIMS' RESOURCES IN THE INFORMATION AGE**

The enormous growth of the Web and the advent of information technologies have changed the way information about crime victims' issues is made available to victims and survivors, 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) at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).

OVCRC is your primary source for crime victim information, with services accessible 24-hours-a-day through the Web. Information and publications are available from all OJP agencies: Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 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 on Violence Against Women (OVW), Community Capacity Development Office and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Other online services include the Justice Information (*JUSTINFO*) Electronic Newsletter, e-mail inquiries, the Criminal Justice Events Calendar and Online Publication Ordering. NCJRS also has highly trained content specialists to personally answer questions and direct individuals to the best available resources. Furthermore, NCJRS offers allied professionals an opportunity to be placed on its e-mail list to receive up-to-date information via the electronic newsletter *Justice Resource Update*. Through online services and personal assistance, NCJRS can help advocates *know more* to better serve the needs of crime victims.

## **Accessing Resources**

**NCJRS Web site.** Through [www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov), customers can access publications; learn about funding opportunities; search an online library, abstracts database, and calendar of events; order publications; and post requests for assistance.

## **Justice Information (JUSTINFO) Electronic Newsletter.**

Stay informed about news and resources from all OJP agencies, including OVC, OVW, and ONDCP. This free online newsletter is distributed to you via e-mail on the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscribe to JUSTINFO through the NCJRS Web site. Select subscribe/register at <http://www.ncjrs.gov>.

**Information and Help.** Customers who require technical assistance or who have questions about victimization, criminal and juvenile justice, or other topics can post their requests at

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/app/qa/submitquestion.aspx>.

## **Other Online Victim-Related Resources**

To present the most comprehensive and timely information available through this vast medium, OVC has substantially enhanced its online resources. For example, OVC launched its award-winning Directory of Crime Victim Services in July 2004 as an online tool to help victims of crime find national and international assistance services quickly and easily, and to help victim service providers make appropriate referrals. OVC encourages victims and victim service providers to visit this resource at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/findvictimservices/>. In addition, OVC's Web Forum allows you to tap into a national network of people facing the same challenges and experiences that you are. It's the perfect place for victim service providers and allied professionals to gain peer insight and support related to best practices in victim services. Make connections. Share ideas. Change lives. Visit OVC's Web Forum at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovcproviderforum/>.

Many other agencies and organizations provide victim-related information through the Web. Below is a list of sites that offer information about selected crime and 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 OVC nor Justice Solutions endorses any commercial products that may be advertised or available on any site. For more information about NCJRS, please visit them on the Web at <http://www.ncjrs.gov>.

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

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## Federal Agencies/Resources

Bureau of Justice Assistance	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA</a>
Bureau of Justice Statistics	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs</a>
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	<a href="http://prevention.samhsa.gov">http://prevention.samhsa.gov</a>
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	<a href="http://csat.samhsa.gov">http://csat.samhsa.gov</a>
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov">www.cdc.gov</a>
Federal Bureau of Investigation	<a href="http://www.fbi.gov">www.fbi.gov</a>
Uniform Crime Reports	<a href="http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm">www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm</a>
Federal Judicial Center	<a href="http://www.fjc.gov">www.fjc.gov</a>
FirstGov	<a href="http://www.firstgov.gov">www.firstgov.gov</a>
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	<a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/index.html">www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/index.html</a>
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	<a href="http://www.ncadi.samhsa.gov/">http://www.ncadi.samhsa.gov/</a>
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.org">www.ncjrs.org</a>
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	<a href="http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov">www.nhtsa.dot.gov</a>
National Institute of Corrections	<a href="http://www.nicic.org">www.nicic.org</a>
National Institute of Justice	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij</a>
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	<a href="http://www.niaaa.nih.gov">www.niaaa.nih.gov</a>
National Institute on Drug Abuse	<a href="http://www.drugabuse.gov">www.drugabuse.gov</a>
National Sex Offender Registry	<a href="http://www.nsopr.gov/">http://www.nsopr.gov/</a>
Office for Victims of Crime	<a href="http://www.ovc.gov">www.ovc.gov</a>
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	<a href="http://www.cops.usdoj.gov">www.cops.usdoj.gov</a>
Office of Justice Programs	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov">www.ojp.usdoj.gov</a>
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	<a href="http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org">www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org</a>
Office of National Drug Control Policy	<a href="http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov">www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov</a>
Office on Violence Against Women	<a href="http://www.usdoj.gov/ovw/">www.usdoj.gov/ovw/</a>
Supreme Court of the United States	<a href="http://www.supremecourtus.gov">www.supremecourtus.gov</a>
THOMAS: Federal Legislation	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov">http://thomas.loc.gov</a>
U.S. Department of Education, Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	<a href="http://www.edc.org/hec">www.edc.org/hec</a>
U.S. Department of Education Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	<a href="http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs">www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs</a>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Grantsnet	<a href="http://www.hhs.gov/grantsnet">www.hhs.gov/grantsnet</a>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Grants Information	<a href="http://www.hhs.gov/grants/index.shtml">www.hhs.gov/grants/index.shtml</a>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, HRSA Funding Opportunities	<a href="http://www.hrsa.gov/grants/default.htm">www.hrsa.gov/grants/default.htm</a>
U.S. Department of Justice	<a href="http://www.usdoj.gov">www.usdoj.gov</a>
U.S. Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs, Overseas Citizens Services Victim Assistance	<a href="http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/emergencies/emergencies_1748.html">http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/emergencies/emergencies_1748.html</a>
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Center on PTSD	<a href="http://www.ncptsd.org">www.ncptsd.org</a>

## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

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U.S. House of Representatives Victims' Rights Caucus	<a href="http://www.house.gov/poe/vrc/index.htm">http://www.house.gov/poe/vrc/index.htm</a>
U.S. Parole Commission	<a href="http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc">www.usdoj.gov/uspc</a>

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### National Victim-Related Organizations

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American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law	<a href="http://www.abanet.org/child">www.abanet.org/child</a>
Commission on Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.abanet.org/domviol">www.abanet.org/domviol</a>
Commission on Law and Aging	<a href="http://www.abanet.org/aging">www.abanet.org/aging</a>
American Humane Association	<a href="http://www.americanhumane.org">www.americanhumane.org</a>
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	<a href="http://www.apsac.org">www.apsac.org</a>
Anti-Defamation League	<a href="http://www.adl.org">www.adl.org</a>
Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.atask.org">www.atask.org</a>
Battered Women's Justice Project	<a href="http://www.bwjp.org">www.bwjp.org</a>
Child Abuse Prevention Network	<a href="http://child-abuse.com">http://child-abuse.com</a>
Childhelp USA	<a href="http://www.childhelpusa.org">www.childhelpusa.org</a>
Child Quest International	<a href="http://www.childquest.org">www.childquest.org</a>
Child Welfare League of America	<a href="http://www.cwla.org">www.cwla.org</a>
Concerns of Police Survivors	<a href="http://www.nationalcops.org">www.nationalcops.org</a>
Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute	<a href="http://www.fvsai.org">www.fvsai.org</a>
Family Violence Prevention Fund	<a href="http://endabuse.org">http://endabuse.org</a>
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	<a href="http://www.dvinstitute.org">www.dvinstitute.org</a>
Justice Solutions	<a href="http://www.justicesolutions.org">www.justicesolutions.org</a>
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	<a href="http://www.madd.org">www.madd.org</a>
National Alliance to End Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.naesv.org">www.naesv.org</a>
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	<a href="http://www.nacvcb.org">www.nacvcb.org</a>
National Association of Social Workers	<a href="http://www.naswdc.org">www.naswdc.org</a>
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	<a href="http://www.navaa.org">www.navaa.org</a>
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children	<a href="http://www.missingkids.com">www.missingkids.com</a>
National Center for Victims of Crime	<a href="http://www.ncvc.org">www.ncvc.org</a>
National Center on Elder Abuse	<a href="http://www.elderabusecenter.org">www.elderabusecenter.org</a>
National Children's Alliance	<a href="http://www.nca-online.org">www.nca-online.org</a>
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information	<a href="http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov">http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov</a>
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ncadv.org">www.ncadv.org</a>
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	<a href="http://www.mivictims.org/nchs">www.mivictims.org/nchs</a>
National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association	<a href="http://www.nationalcasa.org">www.nationalcasa.org</a>
National Crime Victim Law Institute	<a href="http://www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli/">http://www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli/</a>
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	<a href="http://www.musc.edu/cvc">www.musc.edu/cvc</a>
National Fraud Information Center	<a href="http://www.fraud.org">www.fraud.org</a>
National Insurance Crime Bureau	<a href="http://www.nicb.org">www.nicb.org</a>
National MultiCultural Institute	<a href="http://www.nmci.org">www.nmci.org</a>
National Network to End Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nnedv.org">www.nnedv.org</a>
National Organization Against Male Sexual Victimization	<a href="http://www.malesurvivor.org">www.malesurvivor.org</a>

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## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

National Organization for Victim Assistance	<a href="http://www.trynova.org">www.trynova.org</a>
National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.	<a href="http://www.pomc.com">www.pomc.com</a>
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nrcdv.org">www.nrcdv.org</a>
National School Safety Center	<a href="http://www.nssc1.org">www.nssc1.org</a>
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	<a href="http://www.nsvrc.org">www.nsvrc.org</a>
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm</a>
National Victim Assistance Academy (VALOR)	<a href="http://www.nvaa.org">www.nvaa.org</a>
National Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment Network	<a href="http://www.nvcan.org">www.nvcan.org</a>
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	<a href="http://www.vawprevention.org">www.vawprevention.org</a>
Parents for Megan's Law	<a href="http://www.parentsformeganslaw.com">www.parentsformeganslaw.com</a>
Prevent Child Abuse America	<a href="http://www.preventchildabuse.org">www.preventchildabuse.org</a>
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	<a href="http://www.rainn.org">www.rainn.org</a>
Safe Campuses Now	<a href="http://www.safecampusesnow.org">www.safecampusesnow.org</a>
Safe NOW Project, Inc.	<a href="http://safenowproject.org">http://safenowproject.org</a>
Security on Campus, Inc.	<a href="http://www.securityoncampus.org">www.securityoncampus.org</a>
Stalking Resource Center	<a href="http://www.ncvc.org/src">www.ncvc.org/src</a>
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)	<a href="http://www.valor-national.org">www.valor-national.org</a>
Voices for America's Children	<a href="http://www.childadvocacy.org">www.childadvocacy.org</a>
Witness Justice	<a href="http://www.witnessjustice.org">www.witnessjustice.org</a>

### National Criminal and Juvenile Justice- and Public Policy-Related Associations

American Center for Law and Justice	<a href="http://www.aclj.org">www.aclj.org</a>
American Correctional Association	<a href="http://www.aca.org">www.aca.org</a>
American Correctional Health Services Association	<a href="http://www.corrections.com/achsa">www.corrections.com/achsa</a>
American Council for Drug Education	<a href="http://www.acde.org">www.acde.org</a>
American Jail Association	<a href="http://www.corrections.com/aja">www.corrections.com/aja</a>
American Judges Association	<a href="http://aja.ncsc.dni.us">http://aja.ncsc.dni.us</a>
American Probation and Parole Association	<a href="http://www.appa-net.org">www.appa-net.org</a>
American Youth Policy Forum	<a href="http://www.aypf.org">www.aypf.org</a>
Association for Conflict Resolution	<a href="http://www.acrnet.org">www.acrnet.org</a>
Association of Paroling Authorities International	<a href="http://www.apaintl.org">www.apaintl.org</a>
Association of State Correctional Administrators	<a href="http://www.asca.net">www.asca.net</a>
Balanced and Restorative Justice Project	<a href="http://www.barjproject.org">www.barjproject.org</a>
Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking	<a href="http://sww.chc.umn.edu/rjp">http://sww.chc.umn.edu/rjp</a>
Center for Sex Offender Management	<a href="http://www.csom.org">www.csom.org</a>
Center on Juvenile & Criminal Justice	<a href="http://www.cjcj.org">www.cjcj.org</a>
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.juvjustice.org">www.juvjustice.org</a>
Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute	<a href="http://cadca.org">http://cadca.org</a>
Community Justice Exchange	<a href="http://www.communityjustice.org">www.communityjustice.org</a>
Community Policing Consortium	<a href="http://www.communitypolicing.org">www.communitypolicing.org</a>
Correctional Education Association	<a href="http://www.ceanational.org">www.ceanational.org</a>
Council of State Governments	<a href="http://www.csg.org">www.csg.org</a>

## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Governors Highway Safety Association	<a href="http://www.ghsa.org">www.ghsa.org</a>
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention	<a href="http://www.edc.org/hec">www.edc.org/hec</a>
Institute for Law and Justice	<a href="http://www.ilj.org">www.ilj.org</a>
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators	<a href="http://www.iaclea.org">www.iaclea.org</a>
International Association of Chiefs of Police	<a href="http://www.theiacp.org">www.theiacp.org</a>
International Association of Reentry	<a href="http://www.reentry.cc/">http://www.reentry.cc/</a>
Join Together	<a href="http://www.jointogether.org">www.jointogether.org</a>
National Association for Community Mediation	<a href="http://www.nafcm.org">www.nafcm.org</a>
National Association for Native American Children of Alcoholics	<a href="http://www.whitebison.org/nanacoa">www.whitebison.org/nanacoa</a>
National Association of Attorneys General	<a href="http://www.naag.org">www.naag.org</a>
National Association of Counties	<a href="http://www.naco.org">www.naco.org</a>
National Association of Court Management	<a href="http://www.nacmnet.org">www.nacmnet.org</a>
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	<a href="http://www.nadcp.org">www.nadcp.org</a>
National Association of Police Organizations	<a href="http://www.napo.org">www.napo.org</a>
National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors	<a href="http://www.nasadad.org">www.nasadad.org</a>
National Association of State Judicial Educators	<a href="http://nasje.unm.edu">http://nasje.unm.edu</a>
National Association of Women Judges	<a href="http://www.nawj.org">www.nawj.org</a>
National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	<a href="http://www.casacolumbia.org">www.casacolumbia.org</a>
National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise	<a href="http://www.ncne.com">www.ncne.com</a>
National Center for State Courts	<a href="http://www.ncsconline.org">www.ncsconline.org</a>
National Conference of State Legislatures	<a href="http://www.ncsl.org">www.ncsl.org</a>
National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	<a href="http://www.search.org">www.search.org</a>
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	<a href="http://www.ncjfcj.org">www.ncjfcj.org</a>
National Criminal Justice Association	<a href="http://www.ncja.org">www.ncja.org</a>
National District Attorneys Association	<a href="http://www.ndaa-apri.org">www.ndaa-apri.org</a>
National Governors Association	<a href="http://www.nga.org">www.nga.org</a>
National Indian Justice Center	<a href="http://www.nijc.indian.com">www.nijc.indian.com</a>
National Judicial College	<a href="http://www.judges.org">www.judges.org</a>
National Juvenile Detention Association	<a href="http://www.njda.com">www.njda.com</a>
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center	<a href="http://www.nlectc.org">www.nlectc.org</a>
National League of Cities	<a href="http://www.nlc.org">www.nlc.org</a>
National Mental Health Association	<a href="http://www.nmha.org">www.nmha.org</a>
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives	<a href="http://www.noblenatl.org">www.noblenatl.org</a>
National Sheriffs' Association	<a href="http://www.sheriffs.org">www.sheriffs.org</a>
Partnership for a Drug-Free America	<a href="http://www.drugfreeamerica.org">www.drugfreeamerica.org</a>
Police Executive Research Forum	<a href="http://www.policeforum.org">www.policeforum.org</a>
Police Foundation	<a href="http://www.policefoundation.org">www.policefoundation.org</a>
Restorative Justice Online	<a href="http://www.restorativejustice.org">www.restorativejustice.org</a>
Restorative Justice Project	<a href="http://www.fresno.edu/pacs/rjp">www.fresno.edu/pacs/rjp</a>
Southern Poverty Law Center	<a href="http://www.splcenter.org">www.splcenter.org</a>
State Justice Institute	<a href="http://www.statejustice.org">www.statejustice.org</a>
Victim Offender Mediation Association	<a href="http://www.voma.org">www.voma.org</a>

## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

### State Crime Victim Compensation Programs

Alabama	<a href="http://www.acvcc.state.al.us">www.acvcc.state.al.us</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb">www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.acjc.state.az.us">www.acjc.state.az.us</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.ag.state.ar.us/outreach/cvictims/outreach4.htm">www.ag.state.ar.us/outreach/cvictims/outreach4.htm</a>
California	<a href="http://www.boc.ca.gov/Victims.htm">http://www.boc.ca.gov/Victims.htm</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp_english.htm">http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp_english.htm</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim/">http://www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim/</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://courts.delaware.gov/vccb/">http://courts.delaware.gov/vccb/</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://www.dccourts.gov/dccourts/superior/cvcp.jsp">www.dccourts.gov/dccourts/superior/cvcp.jsp</a>
Florida	<a href="http://www.myfloridalegal.com/victims">www.myfloridalegal.com/victims</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://www.ganet.org/cjcc/victimcomp.html">www.ganet.org/cjcc/victimcomp.html</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://www.hawaii.gov/cvcc/">http://www.hawaii.gov/cvcc/</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/iic/crimevictims.htm">www2.state.id.us/iic/crimevictims.htm</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.ag.state.il.us/victims/victimcomp.html">www.ag.state.il.us/victims/victimcomp.html</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.state.in.us/cji/victim/comp.html">www.state.in.us/cji/victim/comp.html</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/CVAD/compensation.html">http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/CVAD/compensation.html</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.ksag.org/Crime/victims_comp_program.htm">http://www.ksag.org/Crime/victims_comp_program.htm</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://cvcb.ppr.ky.gov">http://cvcb.ppr.ky.gov</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm">www.cole.state.la.us/cvr.htm</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/ag/index.php?r=crimeandvictims&amp;s=victimcompensation">http://www.state.me.us/ag/index.php?r=crimeandvictims&amp;s=victimcompensation</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.dpsscs.state.md.us/victimservs/vs_cicb.shtml">http://www.dpsscs.state.md.us/victimservs/vs_cicb.shtml</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1037">www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1037</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,00.html">www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,00.html</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/FinancialHelp">www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/FinancialHelp</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/cvcp.php">http://www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/cvcp.php</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/cv_help.htm">www.dolir.state.mo.us/wc/cv_help.htm</a>
Montana	<a href="http://www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp">www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.ncc.state.ne.us/services_programs/crime_victim_reparations.htm">http://www.ncc.state.ne.us/services_programs/crime_victim_reparations.htm</a>
Nevada	<a href="http://hearings.state.nv.us/Victims.htm">http://hearings.state.nv.us/Victims.htm</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html">http://doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/victims">www.state.nj.us/victims</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc">www.state.nm.us/cvrc</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.cvb.state.ny.us">www.cvb.state.ny.us</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs">www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/victim_comp.htm">www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/victim_comp.htm</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.ag.state.oh.us/web_applications/CVOnlineApplication/CVOnlineApplication_Local/src/CVOnlineStart.htm">http://www.ag.state.oh.us/web_applications/CVOnlineApplication/CVOnlineApplication_Local/src/CVOnlineStart.htm</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.dac.state.ok.us/victim/victimcomp.asp?A=5&amp;B=4">http://www.dac.state.ok.us/victim/victimcomp.asp?A=5&amp;B=4</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/comp.htm">http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/comp.htm</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&amp;Q=571196">http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&amp;Q=571196</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.treasury.state.ri.us/vcfund.htm">http://www.treasury.state.ri.us/vcfund.htm</a>

## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

South Carolina	<a href="http://www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova/vcfund.htm">www.govoepp.state.sc.us/sova/vcfund.htm</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/social/cvc/index.htm">www.state.sd.us/social/cvc/index.htm</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm">www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm</a>
Texas	<a href="http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.shtml">www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.shtml</a>
Utah	<a href="http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov">www.crimevictim.utah.gov</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.ccv.s.state.vt.us/victcomp.html">www.ccv.s.state.vt.us/victcomp.html</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.vvc.state.va.us/cicf/crime_intro.htm">www.vvc.state.va.us/cicf/crime_intro.htm</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp">www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/victims/main.cfm">http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/victims/main.cfm</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://vssi.state.wy.us/cvcHome.asp?heading=Crime%20Victim%20Compensation">http://vssi.state.wy.us/cvcHome.asp?heading=Crime%20Victim%20Compensation</a>

### State VOCA Victim Assistance Agencies

Alabama	<a href="http://www.adeca.alabama.gov/txtlstvw.aspx?LstID=fecdc850-4814-4244-be5d-20c343062225">http://www.adeca.alabama.gov/txtlstvw.aspx?LstID=fecdc850-4814-4244-be5d-20c343062225</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.dps.state.ak.us/Cdvsa">www.dps.state.ak.us/Cdvsa</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.azvictims.com">www.azvictims.com</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.arkansas.gov/dfa/igs/igs_voca.html">http://www.arkansas.gov/dfa/igs/igs_voca.html</a>
California	<a href="http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/CJPDHome?OpenForm">http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/CJPDHome?OpenForm</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm">http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/ovp.htm</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim/">http://www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim/</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.shtml">http://www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.shtml</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://dc.gov/agencies/detail.asp?id=1026">http://dc.gov/agencies/detail.asp?id=1026</a>
Florida	<a href="http://myfloridalegal.com/victims">http://myfloridalegal.com/victims</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://www.ganet.org/cjcc/voca.html">www.ganet.org/cjcc/voca.html</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us/gr/index.shtml">www.cpja.ag.state.hi.us/gr/index.shtml</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/crimevictim">www2.state.id.us/crimevictim</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&amp;metaPage=ICJIAGrants">www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&amp;metaPage=ICJIAGrants</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/cji/victim/">www.in.gov/cji/victim/</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/CVAD/services.html">http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/CVAD/services.html</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.ksgovernor.org/grants_vocapp.html">www.ksgovernor.org/grants_vocapp.html</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://www.justice.ky.gov">www.justice.ky.gov</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.cole.state.la.us">www.cole.state.la.us</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/dhs">www.state.me.us/dhs</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.dhr.state.md.us/victim">www.dhr.state.md.us/victim</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.state.ma.us/mova">www.state.ma.us/mova</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,00.html">www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184--,00.html</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.ojp.state.mn.us/grants/crime_victim_grants/index.htm">www.ojp.state.mn.us/grants/crime_victim_grants/index.htm</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/ps2ojp?OpenDocument">www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/ps2ojp?OpenDocument</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.dps.state.mo.us/dps/DPS2002/victimservices/victimsservices.htm">www.dps.state.mo.us/dps/DPS2002/victimservices/victimsservices.htm</a>
Montana	<a href="http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us">http://bccdoj.doj.state.mt.us</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.ncc.state.ne.us/">http://www.ncc.state.ne.us/</a>
Nevada (Dept. of Human Resources)	<a href="http://www.hr.state.nv.us/">http://www.hr.state.nv.us/</a>



## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

New Hampshire	<a href="http://www.doj.nh.gov/grants/application.html">www.doj.nh.gov/grants/application.html</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/lps/dcj/victimwitness/home.htm">www.state.nj.us/lps/dcj/victimwitness/home.htm</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/voca.html">www.state.nm.us/cvrc/voca.html</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.cvb.state.ny.us/grants.htm">www.cvb.state.ny.us/grants.htm</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.gcc.state.nc.us/ForPreApp/victims.htm">www.gcc.state.nc.us/ForPreApp/victims.htm</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/voca_grant.htm">www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/voca_grant.htm</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm">www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.dac.state.ok.us/victim/">http://www.dac.state.ok.us/victim/</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/voca_publications.htm">http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/voca_publications.htm</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&amp;Q=571196">www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&amp;Q=571196</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.rijjustice.state.ri.us/voca">www.rijjustice.state.ri.us/voca</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html">www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/social/ASA/index.htm">http://www.state.sd.us/social/ASA/index.htm</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm">www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm</a>
Texas	<a href="http://www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd">www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd</a>
Utah	<a href="http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov">www.crimevictim.utah.gov</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.ccv.s.state.vt.us">www.ccv.s.state.vt.us</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims">www.dcjs.virginia.gov/victims</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/ca/victimservices/crimevic.asp">www1.dshs.wa.gov/ca/victimservices/crimevic.asp</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html">www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/VOCA/VOCA_Program.asp">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/VOCA/VOCA_Program.asp</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://vssi.state.wy.us">http://vssi.state.wy.us</a>

### State Attorneys General Victim Services Programs

Alabama	<a href="http://www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm">www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.law.state.ak.us/departments/criminal/victims_assist.html">www.law.state.ak.us/departments/criminal/victims_assist.html</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.ag.state.az.us/victims_rights/index.html">www.ag.state.az.us/victims_rights/index.html</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.ag.state.ar.us">www.ag.state.ar.us</a>
California	<a href="http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm">http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://www.ago.state.co.us/safe_communities.cfm?MenuPage=True">http://www.ago.state.co.us/safe_communities.cfm?MenuPage=True</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.cslib.org/attygenl/index.htm">www.cslib.org/attygenl/index.htm</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.htm">www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.htm</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav, 31692 ,.asp">http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav, 31692 ,.asp</a>
Florida	<a href="http://myfloridalegal.com/victims">http://myfloridalegal.com/victims</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://www.law.state.ga.us/crim_justice.html">http://www.law.state.ga.us/crim_justice.html</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://cpja.ag.state.hi.us/victims/">http://cpja.ag.state.hi.us/victims/</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/ag/">www2.state.id.us/ag/</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html">www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/consumer/victimassistance.html">www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/consumer/victimassistance.html</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/CVAD/index.html">www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/CVAD/index.html</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.ksag.org/victims_assistance.htm">http://www.ksag.org/victims_assistance.htm</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://ag.ky.gov/victims/">http://ag.ky.gov/victims/</a>

## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Louisiana	<a href="http://www.ag.state.la.us/VictimRights.aspx">www.ag.state.la.us/VictimRights.aspx</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.maine.gov/ag/?r=crimeandvictims">www.maine.gov/ag/?r=crimeandvictims</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.oag.state.md.us/victim.htm">www.oag.state.md.us/victim.htm</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1675">http://www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1675</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/ag/0,1607,7-164-17334_18113—,00.html">http://www.michigan.gov/ag/0,1607,7-164-17334_18113—,00.html</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.ag.state.mn.us">www.ag.state.mn.us</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/dva.php">www.ago.state.ms.us/divisions/crime_victim/dva.php</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.ago.mo.gov/crimevictims/crimevictims.htm">www.ago.mo.gov/crimevictims/crimevictims.htm</a>
Montana	<a href="http://doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp">http://doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ne.us">www.ago.state.ne.us</a>
Nevada	<a href="http://www.ag.state.nv.us">www.ag.state.nv.us</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://www.doj.nh.gov/victim/index.html">www.doj.nh.gov/victim/index.html</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/lps/">www.state.nj.us/lps/</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.ago.state.nm.us/divs/vawomen/vaw.htm">www.ago.state.nm.us/divs/vawomen/vaw.htm</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.oag.state.ny.us/crime/crime.html">www.oag.state.ny.us/crime/crime.html</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.ncdoj.com/victimscitizensservices/vscs_about.jsp">www.ncdoj.com/victimscitizensservices/vscs_about.jsp</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.ag.state.nd.us/">www.ag.state.nd.us/</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm">www.ag.state.oh.us/sections/crime_victims_services/assistance_program.htm</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf/VServices!OpenPage">www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf/VServices!OpenPage</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/welcome1.htm">http://www.doj.state.or.us/CrimeV/welcome1.htm</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.attorneygeneral.gov/">www.attorneygeneral.gov/</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.riag.state.ri.us/criminal/victim.php">www.riag.state.ri.us/criminal/victim.php</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.scattorneygeneral.org/public/victimassist.html">www.scattorneygeneral.org/public/victimassist.html</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://dci.sd.gov/victimservices/index.htm">http://dci.sd.gov/victimservices/index.htm</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.attorneygeneral.state.tn.us/victim/victim.htm">www.attorneygeneral.state.tn.us/victim/victim.htm</a>
Texas	<a href="http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.shtml">www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.shtml</a>
Utah	<a href="http://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/victimsassist.html">http://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/victimsassist.html</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.atg.state.vt.us/display.php?smod=165">www.atg.state.vt.us/display.php?smod=165</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.oag.state.va.us/Special%20Projects/Victim%20Notification/default.htm">www.oag.state.va.us/Special%20Projects/Victim%20Notification/default.htm</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.atg.wa.gov">www.atg.wa.gov</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.wvs.state.wv.us/wvag/">www.wvs.state.wv.us/wvag/</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://vssi.state.wy.us">http://vssi.state.wy.us</a>

### State Domestic Violence Coalitions

Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.acadv.org">www.acadv.org</a>
Alaska Network on Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.andvsa.org">www.andvsa.org</a>
Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.azcadv.org">www.azcadv.org</a>
Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.domesticpeace.com">www.domesticpeace.com</a>
California Alliance Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.caadv.org">www.caadv.org</a>
Statewide California Coalition for Battered Women	<a href="http://www.sccbww.org">www.sccbww.org</a>
Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ccadv.org">www.ccadv.org</a>

## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ctcadv.org">www.ctcadv.org</a>
Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.dcadv.org">www.dcadv.org</a>
DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.dccadv.org">www.dccadv.org</a>
Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.fcadv.org">www.fcadv.org</a>
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.gcadv.org">www.gcadv.org</a>
Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.hscadv.org">www.hscadv.org</a>
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.idvsa.org">www.idvsa.org</a>
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ilcadv.org">www.ilcadv.org</a>
Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.violenceresource.org">www.violenceresource.org</a>
Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.icadv.org">www.icadv.org</a>
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.kcsdv.org">www.kcsdv.org</a>
Kentucky Domestic Violence Association	<a href="http://www.kdva.org">www.kdva.org</a>
Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.lcadv.org">www.lcadv.org</a>
Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.mcedv.org">www.mcedv.org</a>
Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.mnadv.org">www.mnadv.org</a>
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.janedoe.org">www.janedoe.org</a>
Michigan Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.mcadsv.org">www.mcadsv.org</a>
Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women	<a href="http://www.mcbw.org">www.mcbw.org</a>
Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.mcadv.org">www.mcadv.org</a>
Missouri Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.mocadv.org">www.mocadv.org</a>
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.mcadsv.com">www.mcadsv.com</a>
Nebraska Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition	<a href="http://www.ndvsac.org">www.ndvsac.org</a>
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nnadv.org">www.nnadv.org</a>
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.nhcadsv.org">www.nhcadsv.org</a>
New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women	<a href="http://www.njcbw.org">www.njcbw.org</a>
New Mexico State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nmcadv.org">www.nmcadv.org</a>
New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nyscadv.org">www.nyscadv.org</a>
North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nccadv.org">www.nccadv.org</a>
North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services	<a href="http://www.ndcaws.org">www.ndcaws.org</a>
Action Ohio Coalition for Battered Women	<a href="http://www.actionohio.org">www.actionohio.org</a>
Ohio Domestic Violence Network	<a href="http://www.odvn.org">www.odvn.org</a>
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.ocadvsa.org">www.ocadvsa.org</a>
Oklahoma Native American Domestic Violence Coalition	<a href="http://www.onadv.com">www.onadv.com</a>
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.ocadsv.com">www.ocadsv.com</a>
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.pcadv.org">www.pcadv.org</a>
Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ricadv.org">www.ricadv.org</a>
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.sccadvasa.org">www.sccadvasa.org</a>
South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.southdakotacoalition.org">www.southdakotacoalition.org</a>
Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.tcadsv.org">www.tcadsv.org</a>
Texas Council on Family Violence	<a href="http://www.tcfv.org">www.tcfv.org</a>
Utah Domestic Violence Council	<a href="http://www.udvac.org">www.udvac.org</a>
Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.vtnetwork.org">www.vtnetwork.org</a>

## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Virginians Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.vadv.org">www.vadv.org</a>
Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.wscadv.org">www.wscadv.org</a>
West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.wvcadv.org">www.wvcadv.org</a>
Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.wcadv.org">www.wcadv.org</a>
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.wyomingdvsa.org">www.wyomingdvsa.org</a>

### State Sexual Assault Coalitions

Alabama Coalition Against Rape	<a href="http://www.acar.org">www.acar.org</a>
Alaska Network on Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.andvsa.org">www.andvsa.org</a>
Arizona Sexual Assault Network	<a href="http://www.azsan.org">www.azsan.org</a>
Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.acasa.ws">www.acasa.ws</a>
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.calcasa.org">www.calcasa.org</a>
Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.ccasa.org">www.ccasa.org</a>
Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	<a href="http://www.connsacs.org">www.connsacs.org</a>
DC Rape Crisis Center	<a href="http://www.dcrcc.org">www.dcrcc.org</a>
CONTACT Delaware, Inc.	<a href="http://www.contactdelaware.org">www.contactdelaware.org</a>
Florida Council Against Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.fcasv.org">www.fcasv.org</a>
Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.gnesa.org">www.gnesa.org</a>
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.idvsa.org">www.idvsa.org</a>
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.icasa.org">www.icasa.org</a>
Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.incasa.org">www.incasa.org</a>
Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.iowacasa.org">www.iowacasa.org</a>
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.kcsdv.org">www.kcsdv.org</a>
Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.	<a href="http://www.kasap.org">www.kasap.org</a>
Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.lafasa.org">www.lafasa.org</a>
Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.mecasa.org">www.mecasa.org</a>
Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.mcasa.org">www.mcasa.org</a>
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.janedoe.org">www.janedoe.org</a>
Michigan Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.mcadsv.org">www.mcadsv.org</a>
Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.mncasa.org">www.mncasa.org</a>
Mississippi Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.mscasa.org">www.mscasa.org</a>
Missouri Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://mocasa.missouri.org">http://mocasa.missouri.org</a>
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.mcadsv.com">www.mcadsv.com</a>
Nebraska Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition	<a href="http://www.ndvsac.org">www.ndvsac.org</a>
Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.ncasv.org">www.ncasv.org</a>
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.nhcadv.org">www.nhcadv.org</a>
New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.njcasa.org">www.njcasa.org</a>
New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.	<a href="http://www.swcp.com/nmcsaas">www.swcp.com/nmcsaas</a>
New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.nyscasa.org">www.nyscasa.org</a>
New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.nycagainstrape.org">www.nycagainstrape.org</a>
North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.nccasa.org">www.nccasa.org</a>
North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services	<a href="http://www.ndcaws.org">www.ndcaws.org</a>



## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

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Ohio Coalition On Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.ocosa.org">www.ocosa.org</a>
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.ocadvsa.org">www.ocadvsa.org</a>
Oklahoma Native American Domestic Violence Coalition	<a href="http://www.onadvc.com">www.onadvc.com</a>
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.ocadsv.com">www.ocadsv.com</a>
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape	<a href="http://www.pcar.org">www.pcar.org</a>
Rhode Island Sexual Assault Coalition	<a href="http://www.satrc.org">www.satrc.org</a>
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.sccadvasa.org">www.sccadvasa.org</a>
South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.southdakotacoalition.org">www.southdakotacoalition.org</a>
Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.tcadsv.org">www.tcadsv.org</a>
Texas Association Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.taasa.org">www.taasa.org</a>
Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.ucasa.org">www.ucasa.org</a>
Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.vtnetwork.org">www.vtnetwork.org</a>
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance	<a href="http://www.vsdvalliance.org">www.vsdvalliance.org</a>
Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs	<a href="http://www.wcsap.org">www.wcsap.org</a>
West Virginia Foundation for Rape Information and Services, Inc.	<a href="http://www.fris.org">www.fris.org</a>
Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.wcasa.org">www.wcasa.org</a>
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.users.qwest.net/~wyomingcoalition">www.users.qwest.net/~wyomingcoalition</a>

### Federal and State Corrections (Adult)

Federal Bureau of Prisons	<a href="http://www.bop.gov">www.bop.gov</a>
Alabama Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.al.us">www.doc.state.al.us</a>
Alaska Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.correct.state.ak.us">www.correct.state.ak.us</a>
Arizona Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.adc.state.az.us">www.adc.state.az.us</a>
Arkansas Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.ar.us/doc">www.state.ar.us/doc</a>
California Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/">http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/</a>
Colorado Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.co.us">www.doc.state.co.us</a>
Connecticut Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.ct.gov/doc">www.ct.gov/doc</a>
Delaware Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/correct/default.shtml">http://www.state.de.us/correct/default.shtml</a>
District of Columbia Department of Corrections	<a href="http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp">http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp</a>
Florida Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.dc.state.fl.us">www.dc.state.fl.us</a>
Georgia Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.dcor.state.ga.us">www.dcor.state.ga.us</a>
Hawaii Department of Public Safety	<a href="http://www.hawaii.gov/psd">www.hawaii.gov/psd</a>
Idaho Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.corr.state.id.us">www.corr.state.id.us</a>
Illinois Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.idoc.state.il.us">www.idoc.state.il.us</a>
Indiana Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.ai.org/indcorrection">www.ai.org/indcorrection</a>
Iowa Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ia.us">www.doc.state.ia.us</a>
Kansas Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.ink.org/public/kdoc">www.ink.org/public/kdoc</a>
Kentucky Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.corrections.ky.gov">www.corrections.ky.gov</a>
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Administration of Criminal Justice	<a href="http://www.cole.state.la.us">www.cole.state.la.us</a>
Maine Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/corrections">www.state.me.us/corrections</a>
Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	<a href="http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/">http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/</a>
Massachusetts Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.mass.gov/doc">www.mass.gov/doc</a>

## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

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Michigan Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/corrections">www.michigan.gov/corrections</a>
Minnesota Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.corr.state.mn.us">www.corr.state.mn.us</a>
Mississippi Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.mdcc.state.ms.us">www.mdcc.state.ms.us</a>
Missouri Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.corrections.state.mo.us">www.corrections.state.mo.us</a>
Montana Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.cor.state.mt.us">www.cor.state.mt.us</a>
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services	<a href="http://www.corrections.state.ne.us">www.corrections.state.ne.us</a>
Nevada Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.ndoc.state.nv.us">www.ndoc.state.nv.us</a>
New Hampshire Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.nh.us/nhdoc/">http://www.state.nh.us/nhdoc/</a>
New Jersey Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/corrections">www.state.nj.us/corrections</a>
New Mexico Corrections Department	<a href="http://corrections.state.nm.us">http://corrections.state.nm.us</a>
New York State Department of Correctional Services	<a href="http://www.docs.state.ny.us">www.docs.state.ny.us</a>
New York City Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc">www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc</a>
North Carolina Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.doc.state.nc.us">www.doc.state.nc.us</a>
North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/docr">www.state.nd.us/docr</a>
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	<a href="http://www.drc.state.oh.us">www.drc.state.oh.us</a>
Oklahoma Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ok.us">www.doc.state.ok.us</a>
Oregon Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.or.us">www.doc.state.or.us</a>
Pennsylvania Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.cor.state.pa.us">www.cor.state.pa.us</a>
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ri.us">www.doc.state.ri.us</a>
South Carolina Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.sc.us/scdc">www.state.sc.us/scdc</a>
South Dakota Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html">www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html</a>
Tennessee Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/correction">www.state.tn.us/correction</a>
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	<a href="http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us">www.tdcj.state.tx.us</a>
Utah Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.cr.ex.state.ut.us">www.cr.ex.state.ut.us</a>
Vermont Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.vt.us">www.doc.state.vt.us</a>
Virginia Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.vadoc.state.va.us">www.vadoc.state.va.us</a>
Washington State Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.wa.gov">www.doc.wa.gov</a>
West Virginia Division of Corrections	<a href="http://www.wvf.state.wv.us/wvdoc">www.wvf.state.wv.us/wvdoc</a>
Wisconsin Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.wi-doc.com">www.wi-doc.com</a>
Wyoming Department of Corrections	<a href="http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.asp">http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.asp</a>

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### State Corrections (Juvenile)

Alabama Department of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dys.state.al.us">www.dys.state.al.us</a>
Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.hss.state.ak.us/djj">www.hss.state.ak.us/djj</a>
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.juvenile.state.az.us/Offices/Victims/VictimsHome.htm">www.juvenile.state.az.us/Offices/Victims/VictimsHome.htm</a>
Arkansas Division of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dys/index.htm">www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dys/index.htm</a>
California Youth Authority	<a href="http://www.cya.ca.gov/victim/victimintro.html">www.cya.ca.gov/victim/victimintro.html</a>
Colorado Division of Youth Corrections	<a href="http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/">http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/</a>
Connecticut Bureau of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.state.ct.us/dfc">www.state.ct.us/dfc</a>
Delaware Youth Rehabilitative Services	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/kids/yrs.htm">www.state.de.us/kids/yrs.htm</a>
District of Columbia Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dhs.dc.gov/dhs/cwp/view,a,3,q,492460,dhsNav, 30989 .asp">www.dhs.dc.gov/dhs/cwp/view,a,3,q,492460,dhsNav, 30989 .asp</a>
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.djj.state.fl.us/djjservices/prevention/victimservices/index.shtml">www.djj.state.fl.us/djjservices/prevention/victimservices/index.shtml</a>

## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.djj.state.ga.us">www.djj.state.ga.us</a>
Hawaii Office of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.hawaii.gov/dhs">www.hawaii.gov/dhs</a>
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.djc.state.id.us">http://www.djc.state.id.us</a>
Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	<a href="http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/dept_overview/2002/juvenile_division.shtml">www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/dept_overview/2002/juvenile_division.shtml</a>
Indiana Juvenile Facilities	<a href="http://www.in.gov/indcorrection/">http://www.in.gov/indcorrection/</a>
Iowa Juvenile Institutions	<a href="http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/ACFS/ACFS.asp">www.dhs.state.ia.us/ACFS/ACFS.asp</a>
Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority	<a href="http://jja.state.ks.us/index.htm">http://jja.state.ks.us/index.htm</a>
Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://djj.ky.gov/">http://djj.ky.gov/</a>
Louisiana Office of Youth Development	<a href="http://www.oyd.louisiana.gov/">http://www.oyd.louisiana.gov/</a>
Maine Department of Corrections Juvenile Services Division	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/corrections/JuvServices.htm">http://www.state.me.us/corrections/JuvServices.htm</a>
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.djs.state.md.us/">http://www.djs.state.md.us/</a>
Massachusetts Department of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dys">www.state.ma.us/dys</a>
Michigan Bureau of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/fia/0,1607,7-124-5452_30426-15630--,00.html">www.michigan.gov/fia/0,1607,7-124-5452_30426-15630--,00.html</a>
Minnesota Department of Corrections Juvenile Facilities	<a href="http://www.doc.state.mn.us">www.doc.state.mn.us</a>
Mississippi Division of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys.html">www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys.html</a>
Missouri Division of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dss.mo.gov/dys/index.htm">www.dss.mo.gov/dys/index.htm</a>
Montana Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	<a href="http://www.cor.state.mt.us/About/JuvenileCorrections.asp">www.cor.state.mt.us/About/JuvenileCorrections.asp</a>
Nebraska Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm">www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm</a>
Nevada Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://dcfs.state.nv.us/page22.html">http://dcfs.state.nv.us/page22.html</a>
New Hampshire Division for Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm">http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm</a>
New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/lps/jjc/jjchome.html">www.state.nj.us/lps/jjc/jjchome.html</a>
New Mexico Juvenile Justice Division	<a href="http://www.cyfd.org/index.htm">www.cyfd.org/index.htm</a>
New York Office of Children & Family Services Rehabilitative Services	<a href="http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/rehab/">www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/rehab/</a>
North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention	<a href="http://www.ncdjjdp.org">www.ncdjjdp.org</a>
North Dakota Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://www.ndaco.org/jj/default.asp">www.ndaco.org/jj/default.asp</a>
Ohio Department of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dys.ohio.gov/">http://www.dys.ohio.gov/</a>
Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs	<a href="http://www.state.ok.us/~oja">www.state.ok.us/~oja</a>
Oregon Youth Authority	<a href="http://www.oja.state.or.us">www.oja.state.or.us</a>
Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.dpw.state.pa.us/child/juveniledelinq/default.htm">www.dpw.state.pa.us/child/juveniledelinq/default.htm</a>
Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.dcyf.state.ri.us/juvcorrectns.htm">www.dcyf.state.ri.us/juvcorrectns.htm</a>
South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.state.sc.us/djj">www.state.sc.us/djj</a>
South Dakota Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/juvenile_corrections.htm">www.state.sd.us/corrections/juvenile_corrections.htm</a>
Tennessee Department of Children's Services	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/youth/treatment/index.htm">http://www.state.tn.us/youth/treatment/index.htm</a>
Texas Youth Commission	<a href="http://www.tyc.state.tx.us">www.tyc.state.tx.us</a>
Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://www.hsdyc.state.ut.us">www.hsdyc.state.ut.us</a>
Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services	<a href="http://www.state.vt.us/srs">www.state.vt.us/srs</a>
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.djj.state.va.us">www.djj.state.va.us</a>
Washington Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration	<a href="http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/jra">www1.dshs.wa.gov/jra</a>
West Virginia Division of Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.wvdjs.state.wv.us">www.wvdjs.state.wv.us</a>
Wisconsin Division of Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.wi-doc.com/index_juvenile.htm">www.wi-doc.com/index_juvenile.htm</a>
Wyoming Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.wyjuvenilejustice.com">www.wyjuvenilejustice.com</a>

## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-Related Web Sites (continued)

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### Victims' Rights Compliance and/or Enforcement Programs

Arizona Voice for Crime Victims	<a href="http://www.voiceforvictims.org">www.voiceforvictims.org</a>
Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance	<a href="http://www.coloradocrimevictims.org">www.coloradocrimevictims.org</a>
Connecticut: Office of the Victim Advocate	<a href="http://www.ova.state.ct.us/">www.ova.state.ct.us/</a>
Florida Network of Victim Witness Services	<a href="http://www.fnvws.org/">www.fnvws.org/</a>
Indiana Victim Assistance Network	<a href="http://www.victimassistance.org">www.victimassistance.org</a>
Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance	<a href="http://www.iowaiova.com/">www.iowaiova.com/</a>
Kentucky (Mary Byron Foundation)	<a href="http://www.marybyronfoundation.org/">www.marybyronfoundation.org/</a>
Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center	<a href="http://www.mdcrimevictims.org">www.mdcrimevictims.org</a>
Michigan Crime Victim Foundation	<a href="http://www.crimevictimfoundation.org/">http://www.crimevictimfoundation.org/</a>
Michigan Victim Alliance	<a href="http://www.mivictims.org/">www.mivictims.org/</a>
Minnesota: Crime Victim Justice Unit	<a href="http://www.dps.state.mn.us/OJP/MCCVS/CVJU/index.htm">www.dps.state.mn.us/OJP/MCCVS/CVJU/index.htm</a>
Missouri Victim Assistance Network	<a href="http://mova.missouri.org/">http://mova.missouri.org</a>
New Mexico Crime Victims Association	<a href="http://www.nmcva.org/">www.nmcva.org/</a>
New York (Capital District Coalition for Crime Victims' Rights)	<a href="http://www.crimevictim.org/">www.crimevictim.org/</a>
North Carolina Victim Assistance Network	<a href="http://www.nc-van.org">www.nc-van.org</a>
Ohio Victim Witness Association	<a href="http://www.ovwa.org/">www.ovwa.org/</a>
Oregon Crime Victims' Assistance Network	<a href="http://www.oregonvictims.com/cvanonly.htm">www.oregonvictims.com/cvanonly.htm</a>
Oregon Crime Victims United	<a href="http://www.crimevictimsunited.org/">www.crimevictimsunited.org/</a>
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	<a href="http://www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvolinks.htm">www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvolinks.htm</a>
South Carolina Victim Assistance Network	<a href="http://www.scvan.org">www.scvan.org</a>
Texans for Equal Justice	<a href="http://www.texansforequaljustice.org/">www.texansforequaljustice.org/</a>
Texas Victim Services Association	<a href="http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/2962/">www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/2962/</a>
Washington Coalition of Crime Victim Advocates	<a href="http://www.wccva.org/">www.wccva.org/</a>
Wisconsin: Crime Victims Council	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&amp;_Advisory_groups/Wisconsin_Crime_Victims_Council.asp">http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&amp;_Advisory_groups/Wisconsin_Crime_Victims_Council.asp</a>
Wisconsin: Crime Victim Rights Board	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&amp;_Advisory_groups/Crime_Victims_Rights_Board.asp">http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&amp;_Advisory_groups/Crime_Victims_Rights_Board.asp</a>
Wyoming Crime Victims Coalition	<a href="http://www.wycrimevictims.org/">www.wycrimevictims.org/</a>

### Other Victim Resources

Action Without Borders – Nonprofit Directory	<a href="http://www.idealists.org">www.idealists.org</a>
Alliance for Justice	<a href="http://www.afj.org">www.afj.org</a>
American Psychological Association	<a href="http://www.apa.org">www.apa.org</a>
Boys & Girls Clubs of America	<a href="http://www.bgca.org">www.bgca.org</a>
Children's Institute International	<a href="http://www.childrensinstitute.org">www.childrensinstitute.org</a>
Communities Against Violence Network	<a href="http://www.cavnet.org">www.cavnet.org</a>
Compassionate Friends	<a href="http://www.compassionatefriends.com">www.compassionatefriends.com</a>
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	<a href="http://www.caepv.org">www.caepv.org</a>
Elder Abuse Prevention	<a href="http://www.oaktrees.org/elder">www.oaktrees.org/elder</a>
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	<a href="http://www.istss.org">www.istss.org</a>
International Victimology Website	<a href="http://www.victimology.nl">www.victimology.nl</a>



## Victim Assistance, Criminal and Juvenile Justice-related Web Sites (continued)

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Jewish Women International	<a href="http://www.jewishwomen.org">www.jewishwomen.org</a>
Justice for All	<a href="http://www.jfa.net">www.jfa.net</a>
Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	<a href="http://victims.jrn.msu.edu">http://victims.jrn.msu.edu</a>
Post Trauma Resources	<a href="http://www.posttrauma.com">www.posttrauma.com</a>
Rape Recovery Help and Information	<a href="http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402">www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402</a>
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	<a href="http://www.safehorizon.org">www.safehorizon.org</a>
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner	<a href="http://www.sane-sart.com">www.sane-sart.com</a>
Sexual Assault Response Team	<a href="http://www.sane-sart.com">www.sane-sart.com</a>
The Stalking Victim's Sanctuary	<a href="http://www.stalkingvictims.com">www.stalkingvictims.com</a>
Victim Assistance Online	<a href="http://www.vaonline.org">www.vaonline.org</a>
Violence Policy Center	<a href="http://www.vpc.org">www.vpc.org</a>
Women's Justice Center	<a href="http://www.law.pace.edu/bwjc">www.law.pace.edu/bwjc</a>
Workplace Violence Research Institute	<a href="http://www.workviolence.com/">http://www.workviolence.com/</a>

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### Legal Research/Resources

Findlaw	<a href="http://www.findlaw.com">www.findlaw.com</a>
National Crime Victim Law Institute	<a href="http://www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli">www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli</a>
State Law and Legislative Information	<a href="http://www.washlaw.edu">www.washlaw.edu</a>
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions	<a href="http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html">http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html</a>

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### Media

Criminal Justice Journalists	<a href="http://www.reporters.net/cjj">www.reporters.net/cjj</a>
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma	<a href="http://www.dartcenter.org">www.dartcenter.org</a>
News Index	<a href="http://newsindex.com">http://newsindex.com</a>
Newslink	<a href="http://www.newslink.org">www.newslink.org</a>
Newspapers.com	<a href="http://www.newspapers.com">www.newspapers.com</a>
Poynter Institute for Media Studies	<a href="http://www.poynter.org">www.poynter.org</a>
Public Relations Society of America	<a href="http://www.prsa.org">www.prsa.org</a>

## NCVRW Resource Guide Partners (continued)

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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: [www.missingkids.com](http://www.missingkids.com)

National Center for State Courts  
300 Newport Avenue  
Williamsburg, VA 23185-4147

Phone: 757-259-1864  
Fax: 757-564-2034  
Web site: [www.ncscnonline.org](http://www.ncscnonline.org)  
E-mail: [dgager@ncsc.dni.us](mailto:dgager@ncsc.dni.us)

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: [www.ncvc.org](http://www.ncvc.org)  
E-mail: [gethelp@ncvc.org](mailto:gethelp@ncvc.org)

National Children's Alliance  
516 C Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20006

Phone: 202-548-0090/800-239-9950  
Fax: 202-548-0099  
Web site: [www.nca-online.org](http://www.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: [www.ncadv.org](http://www.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: [www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)

National Crime Victim Law Institute  
10015 SW Terwilliger Boulevard  
Portland, OR 97219

Phone: 503-768-6819  
Fax: 503-768-6671  
Web site: [www.ncvli.org](http://www.ncvli.org)  
E-mail: [ncvli@lclark.edu](mailto:ncvli@lclark.edu)

National Crime Victims Research and  
Treatment Center  
Medical University of South Carolina  
P.O. Box 250852  
Charleston, SC 29425

Phone: 843-792-2945  
Fax: 843-792-3388  
Web site: [www.musc.edu/cvc](http://www.musc.edu/cvc)

National Criminal Justice Association  
720 Seventh Street, NW, Third Floor  
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-628-8550  
Fax: 202-628-0080  
Web site: [www.ncja.org](http://www.ncja.org)

National District Attorneys Association  
American Prosecutors Research Institute  
99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-549-9222  
Phone: 703-549-4253  
Fax: 703-836-3195  
Web site: [www.ndaa-apri.org](http://www.ndaa-apri.org)

National Organization for Victim Assistance  
Courthouse Square  
510 King Street, Suite 424  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-535-6682/800-TRY-NOVA  
Fax: 703-535-5500  
Web site: [www.trynova.org](http://www.trynova.org)  
E-mail: [nova@trynova.org](mailto:nova@trynova.org)  
Phone: 513-721-5683/888-818-POMC

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## NCVRW Resource Guide Partners (continued)

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National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children  
100 East Eighth Street, Suite B-41  
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Fax: 513-345-4489  
Web site: [www.pomc.com](http://www.pomc.com)  
E-mail: [natlpomc@aol.com](mailto:natlpomc@aol.com)

National Sexual Violence Resource Center  
123 North Enola Drive  
Enola, PA 17110

Phone: 877-739-3895  
Fax: 717-909-0714  
TTY: 717-909-0715  
Web site: [www.nsvrc.org](http://www.nsvrc.org)  
E-mail: [resources@nsvrc.org](mailto:resources@nsvrc.org)

National Sheriffs' Association  
1450 Duke Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-836-7827  
Fax: 703-683-6541  
Web site: [www.sheriffs.org](http://www.sheriffs.org)  
E-mail: [nsamail@sheriffs.org](mailto:nsamail@sheriffs.org)

National Victims' Constitutional  
Amendment Network  
789 Sherman Street, Suite 670  
Denver, CO 80203

Phone: 303-832-1522/800-529-8226  
Fax: 303-861-1265  
Web site: [www.nvcan.org](http://www.nvcan.org)  
E-mail: [nvcan@aol.com](mailto:nvcan@aol.com)

Police Executive Research Forum  
1120 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 930  
Washington, DC 20036-3923

Phone: 202-466-7820  
Fax: 202-466-7826  
Web site: [www.policeforum.org](http://www.policeforum.org)  
E-mail: [perf@policeforum.org](mailto:perf@policeforum.org)

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network  
(RAINN)/National Sexual Assault Hotline  
635-B Pennsylvania Avenue, SE  
Washington, DC 20003

Phone: 202-544-1034/800-656-HOPE  
Fax: 202-544-3556  
Web site: [www.rainn.org](http://www.rainn.org)  
E-mail: [info@rainn.org](mailto:info@rainn.org)

Security On Campus, Inc.  
133 Ivy Lane, Suite 200  
King of Prussia, PA 19406-2101

Phone: 888-251-7959  
Fax: 610-768-0646  
Web site: [www.securityoncampus.org](http://www.securityoncampus.org)  
E-mail: [soc@securityoncampus.org](mailto:soc@securityoncampus.org)

University of New Haven  
Crime Victim Study Center  
300 Boston Post Road  
West Haven, CT 06516

Phone: 203-932-7041  
Fax: 203-931-6030  
Web site: [www.newhaven.edu/psps/center.html](http://www.newhaven.edu/psps/center.html)

Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)  
8180 Greensboro Drive, Suite 1070  
McLean, VA 22101-3823

Phone: 703-748-0811  
Fax: 703-245-9961  
Web site: [www.valor-national.org](http://www.valor-national.org)  
E-mail: [info@valor-national.org](mailto:info@valor-national.org)

Witness Justice  
PO. Box 475  
Frederick, MD 21705

Phone: 301-898-1009/800-4WJ-HELP  
Fax: 301-898-8874  
Web site: [www.witnessjustice.org](http://www.witnessjustice.org)

# RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION

Please take a moment to let the Office for Victims of Crime know if the 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide was useful to you and your organization. Please feel free to use additional paper for your responses.



1. How did you use the *Resource Guide* in planning your commemorative events? Please share specific examples that can be highlighted in next year's *Resource Guide*.

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2. Which components of the *Resource Guide* were most helpful to you? Why?

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3. Which components of the *Resource Guide* were least helpful to you? Why?

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4. Was the camera-ready artwork helpful to you as you planned your commemorative events? If so, how?

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5. Was it helpful to have the camera-ready artwork on a CD? Yes or No (*Please circle one.*)

6. Was the Introductory Theme DVD useful to you? If so, how did you use it?

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7. Did the materials in the *Resource Guide* adequately reflect this year's theme?

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8. What additional resources or materials would you find helpful in the 2007 NCVRW *Resource Guide*?

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9. Did you use the electronic version of the *Resource Guide* on OVC's Web site? If so, did you find it easy to move through the pages? Yes or No (*Please circle one.*) Did each page load quickly? Yes or No (*Please circle one.*) Are there any unique features you would like to see added to the *Resource Guide* Web site?

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Please fax this evaluation form to:

Office for Victims of Crime  
National Crime Victims' Rights Week Committee  
202-514-6383 or 202-305-2440

**Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the 2006 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide!**