

2011

CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES: STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS

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

INTERPRETING CRIME STATISTICS

Crime in the United States is largely measured by two federal research programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice: the *National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCVS), conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); and the *Uniform Crime Reports* (UCR), conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The NCVS and UCR use different methodologies and focus on somewhat different aspects of crime. Both federal research programs cover a similar subset of serious crimes, however, and use similar definitions for some of these crimes.

The **National Crime Victimization Survey**, the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization, is an annual study of a nationally representative, randomly selected sample of residential addresses throughout the nation. Each year, the NCVS interviews roughly 100,000 individuals ages 12 and older in about 49,000 households. BJS uses the survey results to estimate the likelihood of victimization by rape/sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft for the population as a whole, as well as

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

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

assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) and Part II (simple assault, curfew offenses, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting, disorderly conduct, and a number of other crimes). Because the UCR is compiled from local police data, it provides information on crime rates at the city, county, and state level. The UCR covers only crimes reported to police—just under half of all crimes. Also, if multiple crimes are reported in one criminal incident, the UCR counts only the most serious crime (as defined by criteria set by the UCR program).

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

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

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

During a one-year period, 60.6 percent of children and youth from birth to 17 years of age experienced at least one direct or indirect (as a witness) victimization.⁴

Almost half (46.3 percent) of children and youth from birth to 17 years of age experienced a physical assault, one in four (24.6 percent) a property offense, 1 in 10 (10.2 percent) child maltreatment, and 6.1 percent a sexual victimization.⁵

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table 5, 7.

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

⁵ Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹² Dean G. Kilpatrick and Ron Acierio, "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 16 (2003): 129, http://www.ncsnet.org/nctsn_assets/articles/65.pdf (accessed August 26, 2010).

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁸ Katrina Baum, Shannan Catalano, Michael Rand, and Kristina Rose, "Stalking Victimization in the United States," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1, calculated from data on p. 2, <http://www.ovv.usdoj.gov/docs/stalking-victimization.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2010).

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

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

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

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

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

Theft was the most prevalent form of property crime, with 74,809 incidents (accounting for 85 percent of property crime), followed by 11,363 burglaries (13 percent), 2,197 motor vehicle thefts (two percent), and 353 incidents of arson (0.4 percent).³

An estimated 12 percent of women attending American colleges have been raped, and 12 percent of rapes of college women were reported to law enforcement.⁴

Fourteen percent of undergraduate women were victims of at least one completed sexual assault since entering college; five percent were victims of forced sexual assault, and eight percent were sexually assaulted while they were incapacitated due to voluntary use of alcohol or drugs.⁵

Sixteen percent of victims of forcible assaults, and eight percent of incapacitated victims, sought help from a crisis, health, or victims' center after they were sexually assaulted.⁶

Thirteen percent of victims of forcible assaults, and two percent of victims of assaults while incapacitated, reported their assault to a law enforcement agency (municipal, local, or city police or 911; campus police or security; county sheriff; state police; or other police).⁷

In a national study on violent victimization among college students ages 18 to 24 from 1995 to 2002, this group experienced violence at average annual rates lower than those for non-students in the same age group.⁸

The same study found that about 4 in 10 violent crimes against college students were committed by offenders who were perceived by victims to be using drugs or alcohol.⁹

This study found that male college students were twice as likely to be victims of overall violence than female students.¹⁰

This study also found that white college students had somewhat higher rates of violent victimization than black students, and higher rates than students of other races.¹¹

College students who were victims of rape or sexual assault were about four times more likely to be victimized by someone they knew than by a stranger.¹²

About 8 in 10 robberies of college students were committed by strangers, compared to about 6 in 10 assaults and 2 in 10 rapes or sexual assaults.¹³

About 35 percent of violent victimizations against college students were reported to the police.¹⁴

Most crimes against students (93 percent) occurred off campus; of those, 72 percent occurred at night.¹⁵

In 2006, reported crimes occurring in on-campus residence halls included 1,923 forcible sex offenses, 975 aggravated assaults, and 22 non-forcible sex offenses.¹⁶

Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses made up 12 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported in the United States in 2007.¹⁷

¹ Data calculated from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2009, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/data/table_09.html (accessed September 22, 2010). Note: Only about 570 campuses (many of which are public colleges and universities) report to the Uniform Crime Report.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Dean G. Kilpatrick et al., "Drug-facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study," (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2007), 3, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf> (accessed September 22, 2010).

⁵ Christopher P. Krebs et al., "The Campus Sexual Assault Study," (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2007), vii, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf> (accessed September 22, 2010).

⁶ Ibid., 5-21.

⁷ Ibid., 5-25.

⁸ Katrina Baum and Patsy Klaus, "Violent Victimization of College Students, 1995-2002," (Washington, DC: BJS, 2005), 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/vvcs02.pdf> (accessed September 22, 2010).

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 4.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid., 6.

¹⁵ Ibid., 1.

¹⁶ U.S. Department of Education, "Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics 2004-2006: Criminal Offenses," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), 7, 9, 13, <http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/criminal-04-06.pdf> (accessed October 5, 2009).

¹⁷ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2007, Table 10," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2008), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2007/table_10.htm (accessed September 22, 2010).

During a one-year period, 60.6 percent of children and youth from birth to 17 years of age experienced at least one direct or indirect (as a witness) victimization.¹

Almost half (46.3 percent) of children and youth from birth to 17 years of age experienced a physical assault, one in four (24.6 percent) a property offense, 1 in 10 (10.2 percent) child maltreatment, and 6.1 percent a sexual victimization.²

The youngest children, from birth to 3 years of age, had the highest rate of abuse and neglect and accounted for the largest percentage of child victims at 33 percent.³

Just under one-half (45 percent) of all child victims of maltreatment were white, 22 percent were African American, and 21 percent were Hispanic. African American children, American Indian or Alaska Native children, and children of multiple races had the highest rates of victimization.⁴

Mothers were the sole abuser in 39 percent of substantiated child abuse cases and fathers in 18 percent. In 18 percent of child abuse cases, both parents were perpetrators of child maltreatment, and child victims maltreated by a non-parental perpetrator accounted for 19 percent of the total.⁵

Fifteen percent of child abuse victims had a reported disability.⁶

Fifty-seven percent of children will be victims of some form of physical assault during their lifetime, 51 percent will be victims of bullying (emotional or physical) or teasing, and 10 percent of children will be victims of assault with a weapon.⁷

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

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

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

Fifty-one percent of child abuse or neglect victims were girls, and 48 percent were boys.¹¹

Ten percent of children have experienced some form of sexual violence (sexual assault, rape, harassment, or flashing) during their lifetime.¹²

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

The most significant predictor of whether a battered woman will physically abuse her child is having been physically abused by her own mother, not whether she has been battered by her partner.¹⁴

The direct cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States totals more than \$33 billion annually. (This figure includes law enforcement, judicial system, child welfare, and health care costs.) When factoring in indirect costs (special education, mental health care, juvenile delinquency, lost productivity, and adult criminality), the figure rises to more than \$103 billion annually.¹⁵

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

² *Ibid.*

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

⁴ *Ibid.*, 26.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 28.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 27.

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

⁸ "Child Maltreatment, 2008," 23.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 55-56.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 25-26.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 25.

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

¹³ R. Karl Hanson and Monique T. Bussiere, "Predicting Relapse: A Meta-Analysis of Sexual Offender Recidivism Studies," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 66, no. 2 (1998): 9, http://home.wanadoo.nl/ipce/library_two/han/hanson_98_text.PDF (accessed September 22, 2010).

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

¹⁵ Ching-Tung Wang and John Holton, "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States," (Washington, DC: Prevent Child Abuse America, 2007), 4, 5, http://www.preventchildabuse.org/about_us/media_releases/pcaa_pew_economic_impact_study_final.pdf (accessed September 22, 2010).

In 2007, for crimes both reported and not reported, the total economic loss to victims was \$2 billion for violent crime and \$16 billion for property crime.¹

In 2007, 15 percent of violent crimes and 94 percent of property crimes resulted in economic losses from theft or damage.²

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2007, the two most common types of telemarketing fraud were fake check scams (average loss of \$3,855) and false prizes or sweepstakes (average loss of \$6,601), together accounting for 72 percent of telemarketing fraud complaints.¹⁵

Fake check scams were also the most common type of Internet fraud in 2007, constituting 29 percent of complaints, with an average loss of \$3,311. The second most common type of Internet fraud was non-auction general merchandise sales (goods misrepresented or never delivered).¹⁶

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

In 2007, the United States (at federal, state, and local levels) spent \$228 billion for police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal activities.¹⁸

The direct cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States totals more than \$33 billion annually. When factoring in indirect costs, the figure rises to more than \$104 billion annually.¹⁹

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

² Ibid., Table 81.

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

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

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

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

⁷ Ibid.

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

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

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁹ Ching-Tung Wang and John Holton, "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States," (Washington, DC: Prevent Child Abuse America, 2007), 4, 5, http://www.preventchildabuse.org/about_us/media_releases/pcaa_pew_economic_impact_study_final.pdf (accessed September 28, 2010).

In 2007, persons ages 12 or older with disabilities experienced approximately 716,000 non-fatal violent crimes and 2.3 million property crimes.¹

People with disabilities experience an age-adjusted rate of violent crime—including rape and sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault—that is 1.5 times that of people without disabilities; for sexual assault and rape, the rate is twice that of persons without disabilities.²

Among persons with disabilities, females had a higher victimization rate than males, while among those without disabilities, the reverse is true.³

Youth ages 12 to 19 with a disability experienced violence at nearly twice the rate of those without a disability.⁴

More than half of violent crimes against people with a disability were against those with multiple disabilities.⁵

People who reported having a cognitive disability had a rate of total violent crime victimization twice that of people who reported having any other type of disability.⁶

In 2007, about 19 percent of violent crime victims with a disability believed that they were victimized because of their disability.⁷

In 2007, about 35 percent of victims with disabilities perceived the offender to be under the influence of either alcohol or drugs.⁸

More than 25 percent of persons with severe mental illness had been victims of a violent crime during a single year, a rate more than 11 times that of the general population, even after controlling for demographic differences.⁹

Depending on the type of violent crime (rape, robbery, assault, and their subcategories), the incidence was 3 to 12 times greater among persons with severe mental illness than among the general population.¹⁰

In 2008, 15 percent of child victims of abuse or neglect had a reported disability. Disabilities considered risk factors included mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual or hearing impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or other medical problems.¹¹

A study of North Carolina women found that women with disabilities were four times more likely to have experienced sexual assault in the past year than women without disabilities.¹²

A 2006 study found that age, education, mobility, social isolation, and depression can be used to identify, with 84 percent accuracy, whether a woman with a disability may have experienced physical, sexual, or disability-related violence or abuse during the past year.¹³

In response to a survey of Michigan women with physical disabilities, and a mean age of 45.3 years, 56 percent reported being abused at some point after reaching the age of 18 years. Of this group, 87 percent reported physical abuse, 66 percent reported sexual abuse, 35 percent were refused help with a personal need, and 19 percent were prevented from using an assistive device.¹⁴

In this same survey of adult women, 74 percent reported abuse lasting at least three months, 55 percent reported they had been abused multiple times as an adult, and 80 percent reported being abused by a male partner.¹⁵

Only 33 percent of the abused women with physical disabilities who were surveyed sought assistance to address the abuse. About half of those women viewed the assistance in a positive light.¹⁶

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

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

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., 2.

⁵ Ibid., 4.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., 5.

⁹ Linda Teplin et al., "Crime Victimization in Adults with Severe Mental Illness: Comparison with the National Crime Victimization Survey," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 62 (2005): 914, <http://archpsyc.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/62/8/911> (accessed September 23, 2010).

¹⁰ Ibid., 915-16.

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

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

¹³ Margaret A. Nosek et al., "Disability, Psychosocial, and Demographic Characteristics of Abused Women with Physical Disabilities," *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 846.

¹⁴ Sharon Milberger et al., "Michigan Study on Women with Physical Disabilities" (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2002), 11, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/193769.pdf> (accessed September 23, 2010).

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid., 12.

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

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

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

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

Domestic violence victims constituted 25 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs in 2009. They received compensation for 40 percent of all assault claims.⁴

One study found that women who had experienced any type of personal violence (even when the last episode was 14 to 30 years ago) reported a greater number of chronic physical symptoms than those who had not been abused. The risk of suffering from six or more chronic physical symptoms increased with the number of forms of violence experienced.⁵

Fifteen percent of teens who have been in a relationship report having been hit, slapped, or pushed by their boyfriend or girlfriend.⁶

For two percent of adults on probation, domestic violence was the most serious offense of which they had been convicted.⁷

A study of Native American women in Oklahoma found that 83 percent had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetimes, and 68 percent had experienced severe forms of violence.⁸

Eighty-nine percent of Native American women who reported partner violence in their lifetime had suffered injuries from the violence, and 73 percent reported moderate or severe injuries, with nearly 1 in 4 (22 percent) reporting more than 20 different injury incidents.⁹

During 2001-2005, Native American/Alaska Native females had the highest rate of intimate partner victimization (11.1 per 1,000), compared to black females (5.0), white females (4.0), and Asian American females (1.4).¹⁰

A 2004 study found that women living in disadvantaged neighborhoods were more than twice as likely to be victims of intimate partner violence compared with women in more advantaged neighborhoods.¹¹

Same-Sex Domestic Violence

In 2008, lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender, or queer people (LGBTQ) reported 3,419 incidents of domestic violence to local anti-violence programs. Nine of these incidents resulted in murder.¹²

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Christina Nicolaidis et al., "Violence, Mental Health, and Physical Symptoms in an Academic Internal Medicine Practice," *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 19 (2004):823, <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1492498> (accessed October 18, 2010).

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

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

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

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1-2-10.

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

¹¹ Michael Benson and Greer Fox, "When Violence Hits Home: How Economics and Neighborhood Play a Role," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2004), 1, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205004.pdf> (accessed October 18, 2010).

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

¹³ *Ibid.*, 20.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 23.

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

In 2008, approximately 1.5 million people were arrested for driving under the influence (DUI) in the United States.²

In 2006, an estimated 278,000 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes where police reported that alcohol was present, a 9 percent increase over 2005.³

In 2008, 57 percent of alcohol-impaired drivers and motorcyclists involved in fatal crashes had a BAC of .15 or greater, nearly twice the legal limit (.16) in all states and the District of Columbia.⁴

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

In 2009, 10.5 million persons ages 12 or older (approximately 4 percent of this age group) reported driving under the influence of an illicit drug in the past year. Among young adults ages 18 to 25, the rate was nearly 13 percent.⁶

In 2009, 30.2 million persons ages 12 or older, or 12 percent, reported driving under the influence of alcohol at least once in the past year. This percentage has dropped slightly since 2002, when the rate was approximately 14 percent.⁷

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

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

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

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

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

During the Christmas and New Year holiday time, about 40 percent of all traffic fatalities occur in crashes where at least one of the drivers has a BAC level of .08 or more. During the remainder of December, the figure is 28 percent.¹³

In 2009 survey, 28.3 percent of high school students said that within the past 30 days, they had ridden in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking. In the same survey, nearly 10 percent of high school students reported that they had driven a vehicle when they had been drinking.¹⁴

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, 2.

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

⁷ *Ibid.*, 35.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 35, 36.

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

¹⁰ Patrick M. O'Malley and Lloyd D. Johnston, "Drugs and Driving by American High School Seniors, 2001-2006," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 68, no. 6 (2007): 839 calculated from data in Table 3, http://druggeddriving.org/duid/monitoring_druggeddriving01-6.pdf (accessed September 22, 2010).

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

¹² U.S. Coast Guard, "Boating Under the Influence, Alcohol Effects," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 2005), http://www.uscgboating.org/safety/boating_under_the_influence_initiatives.aspx (accessed September 10, 2010).

¹³ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats: Fatalities Related to Impaired Driving during the Christmas and New Year's Day Holiday Periods," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007), 1, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/810870.pdf> (accessed September 10, 2010).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The most recent survey of adult protective services found that 191,908 reports of elder abuse and neglect of people age 60 or older were substantiated in 2004.⁵

Of those reports, 20 percent involved caregiver neglect; 15 percent involved emotional, psychological, or verbal abuse; 15 percent involved financial exploitation; 11 percent involved physical abuse; and 1 percent involved sexual abuse.⁶

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

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

Of the alleged perpetrators of elder abuse in 2004 (in the 11 states reporting), 33 percent were adult children; 22 percent were other family members; 16 percent had an unknown relationship to the victim; and 11 percent were spouses or intimate partners.⁹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Pamela B. Teaster et al., "The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services," (Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 2006), 5, http://www.ncea.aoa.gov/ncearoot/main_site/pdf/2-14-06%20final%2060+report.pdf (accessed October 18, 2010).

⁶ *Ibid.*, 18.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 22.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, 20.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 22.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*, 19.

¹³ Patsy Klaus, "Crimes Against Persons Age 65 and Older, 1993-2002," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2005), 3, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpa6502.pdf> (accessed October 18, 2010).

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

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

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

Of the 3,992 victims of single-bias incidents that were motivated by race, 72 percent were victims of an anti-black bias; an anti-white bias motivated crimes against 18 percent; an anti-Asian/Pacific Islander bias motivated crimes against 3 percent; and 1 percent were victims of an anti-American Indian/Alaska Native bias.⁴

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2009, 1,556 hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) victims were reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs. These incidents were committed by 1,623 offenders and affected 2,181 victims—12 percent fewer victims than in 2008.¹²

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

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

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

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

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

In 2007, 35 percent of students ages 12 to 18 had been exposed to hate-related graffiti at school, and 10 percent reported someone directing hate-related words at them.¹⁸

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

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

³ Ibid., calculated from data in Table 1.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

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

¹⁰ Anti-Defamation League, "2009 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents," (New York: Anti-Defamation League, 2010), http://www.adl.org/main_Anti_Semitism_Domestic2009_Audit.htm?Multi_page_sections=sHeading_1 (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹¹ Ibid.

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

¹³ Ibid., 4, 21.

¹⁴ Ibid., 56.

¹⁵ National Coalition for the Homeless, "Hate, Violence, and Death on Main Street USA: A Report on Hate Crimes and Violence Against People Experiencing Homelessness in 2008," (Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2009), 19, http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/hatecrimes/hate_report_2008.pdf (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹⁶ Anti-Defamation League, "2007 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents," (New York: Anti-Defamation League, 2008), http://www.adl.org/main_Anti_Semitism_Domesticaudit_2007.htm?Multi_page_sections=sHeading_6 (accessed October 6, 2010).

¹⁷ Ibid., "Anti-Jewish Acts in Schools," http://www.adl.org/main_Anti_Semitism_Domesticaudit_2007.htm?Multi_page_sections=sHeading_4.

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

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

In 2009, for homicides in which the age of the victim was known, 10 percent of murder victims were under 18; 32 percent were between the ages of 20 and 29; 20 percent were between the ages of 30 and 39; 14 percent were between 40 and 49; 11 percent were between 50 and 64; and 5 percent were ages 65 and older.²

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

Twenty-eight children were killed by their babysitter in 2009.⁴

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

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

In 2009, 48 percent of homicide victims were white and 48 percent were black. For 4 percent of victims, race was classified as “other” or “unknown.”⁷

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

In 2009, for homicides in which the type of weapon was specified, 67 percent of the offenses were committed with firearms.⁹

Knives were used in 13 percent of murders, and personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, or feet) were used in approximately 6 percent of murders.¹⁰

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ Ibid.

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

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

¹³ Ibid.

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

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

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

¹⁷ Ibid.

Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation. It is done by means of: the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control over another person. At a minimum, exploitation includes sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or similar practices, servitude, or the removal of organs.¹

Due to the hidden nature of trafficking activities, gathering statistics is a complex and difficult task. Given these complexities, the following statistics are the most accurate available, but may represent an incomplete view of trafficking on a global and national scale.

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

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

The United States is primarily a destination country.⁴

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

More than two million children worldwide are reportedly sexually exploited each year, with as many as 300,000 of them victimized in the United States.⁶

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

United States Response to Trafficking

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

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

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

U.S. Government Trafficking-Related Links

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000:
www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection and Reauthorization Act of 2005:
www.state.gov/documents/organization/61214.pdf

Office for Victims of Crime Trafficking Efforts:
<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/topic.aspx?topicid=37>

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Ibid.

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

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

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

⁹ Ibid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² *Ibid.*, 5.

³ *Ibid.*, 7.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 8.

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

⁶ *Ibid.*, 11.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 12.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 3.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 8.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 9.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 10.

¹² *Ibid.*, 13.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 6.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 3.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 14.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In a 2006 survey of nearly 4,000 middle school students, 11 percent had been victims of electronic bullying, 4 percent had bullied others electronically, and 7 percent had been both victims and bullies.⁶

In a separate 2006 survey of middle and high school students, 43 percent of youth reported experiencing cyber bullying in the past year. The incidence of cyber bullying is higher among females than males and is most prevalent among 15- and 16-year-olds, with more than half of this age group reporting at least one cyber bullying incident in the past year.⁷

A 2009 survey of youth ages 13 to 18 revealed that 19 percent had been harassed, embarrassed, or threatened online or by text message.⁸

In a 2005 study, approximately 1 in 7 youth (13 percent) received unwanted sexual solicitations online, and 4 percent received aggressive online sexual solicitations in which the solicitor asked to meet the youth in person, called the youth on the telephone, or sent the youth mail, money, or gifts.⁹

In the same study, 9 percent of youth Internet users had been exposed to distressing sexual material while online, and 9 percent also reported being harassed online.¹⁰

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

In a 2005 survey, 91 percent of companies that detected cybercrime reported losses (monetary loss, downtime, or both) due to the crimes. Estimated recovery costs for computer viruses were \$281 million. Cyber theft, although accounting for less than 1 percent of incidents, accounted for more than half the reported losses (\$450 million). Cyber attacks accounted for \$300 million in losses.¹²

In the same report, the most common forms of cybercrime detected by companies were computer virus infections (reported by 52 percent of companies), denial of service attacks (16 percent of companies), and cyber theft (11 percent of companies).¹³

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

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

³ Ibid.

⁴ National White Collar Crime Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, "IC3 2008 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2008–December 31, 2008." (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), 2.

⁵ "IC3 2009 Internet Crime Report," 6.

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ Ibid., 9-10.

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

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

¹³ Ibid., 3.

According to a 2003 study, crime victims have a much higher lifetime incidence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) than people who have not been victimized (25 percent versus 9 percent).¹

This same study found that almost 27 percent of women and 12 percent of men who have been molested develop PTSD later in life.²

Women who experienced a homicide of a family member or close friend have higher levels of PTSD than non-homicide survivors; 22 percent experience PTSD at some point in their lives, and 9 percent currently have PTSD.³

Of crime victims diagnosed with PTSD, 37 percent also suffer from depression.⁴

The most comprehensive comorbidity study to date showed that lifetime prevalence of other psychological disorders in male and female crime victims with PTSD is 88 and 79 percent, respectively. The most common comorbid disorders are depression, substance abuse, and phobia.⁵

The estimated risk of developing posttraumatic stress disorder is 49 percent for survivors of rape, 32 percent for survivors of severe beating or physical assault, 24 percent for survivors of other sexual assault, 15 percent for survivors of a shooting or stabbing, and 7 percent for those who witness a murder or an assault.⁶

Major depressive disorder affects an estimated one-third of all women who are raped, often for an extended period of time. One-third of women who are raped contemplate suicide and 17 percent attempt suicide.⁷

In a study of domestic violence victims who had obtained a protective order, significantly more women who were stalked after receiving the order reported PTSD symptoms than women who were not stalked after obtaining a protective order.⁸

A study of Medicare and Medicaid records found that elders who called an elder abuse hotline were twice as likely to use behavioral health services as elders who did not call a hotline.⁹

In a national study of adolescents, 28 percent of boys who had been sexually assaulted had had PTSD at some point in their lives, as compared to 5.4 percent of boys who had not been sexually assaulted. For girls, 30 percent of sexual assault victims had had PTSD, versus 7 percent of girls with no sexual assault history.¹⁰

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, 127.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 129.

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

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

⁸ T.K. Logan and Jennifer Cole, "The Impact of Partner Stalking on Mental Health and Protective Order Outcomes over Time," *Violence and Victims* 22, no.5 (2007): 553.

⁹ Lawrence Schonfeld, Rebecca G. Larsen, and Paul G. Stiles, "Behavioral Health Services Utilization among Older Adults Identified within a State Abuse Hotline Database," *The Gerontologist* 46, no.2 (2006): 193, <http://gerontologist.gerontologyjournals.org/cgi/reprint/46/2/193> (accessed August 23, 2010).

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

¹¹ Valerie J. Edwards et al., "Relationship between Multiple Forms of Childhood Maltreatment and Adult Mental Health in Community Respondents: Results from the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study," *Am J Psychiatry* 160, no. 8 (August 2003): 1,456, <http://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/cgi/reprint/160/8/1453> (accessed August 26, 2010).

¹² National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Facts about Crime Victim Compensation" (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2009), <http://www.nacvcb.org/NACVCB/files/ccLibraryFiles/FILENAME/00000000090/Statistical%20information%202010.doc> (accessed October 27, 2010).

¹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2003), Table 11, 39, <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/IPVBook-a.pdf> (accessed November 19, 2010).

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

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

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

In the 2007 to 2008 school year, 17 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual battery other than rape, robbery, threat of physical attack with a weapon, or fight or physical attack with a weapon.¹

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

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

In the 2007 to 2008 school year, there were 43 student, staff, and other school-associated violent deaths.⁴

In 2007, 8 percent of students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club, on school property in the preceding 12 months, with 10 percent of males reporting such occurrences and 5 percent of females.⁵

In 2007, 32 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported being bullied at school.⁶

In 2007, 23 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that gangs were present at their schools.⁷

In 2007, 4 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had at least one drink of alcohol on school property, and 4 percent reported using marijuana on school property during the previous 30 days.⁸

In 2007, 22 percent of students in grades nine through 12 reported that drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months.⁹

In 2009, 18 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 had carried a weapon in the previous 30 days, including about 6 percent of students who had carried a gun.¹⁰

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² *Ibid.*

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

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, 16.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 40.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 32.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 52, 54.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 34.

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

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 53, Table 16.

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

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

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

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

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

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, xvii.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, xvi.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In a 2007 national survey, 4.5 percent of state and federal prison inmates reported experiencing sexual victimization. Ten facilities in the survey had victimization rates of 9.3 percent or higher, and six facilities had no reported incidents.⁸

A 2006 study determined that sexual assault cases that receive a SANE/SART response were 3.3 times more likely to result in the filing of charges than cases without a SANE/SART intervention, and SANE-only cases were 2.7 times more likely to result in charges being filed.⁹

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

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

Factors associated with a positive legal outcome in sexual assault cases include being examined within 24 hours of the assault, having been assaulted by a partner or spouse, having been orally assaulted, and having anogenital trauma.¹²

Rape survivors who had the assistance of an advocate were significantly more likely to have police reports taken and were less likely to be treated negatively by police officers. These victims also reported that they experienced less distress after their contact with the legal system.¹³

A study of North Carolina women found that women with disabilities were not significantly more likely than women without disabilities to have experienced physical assault alone within the past year. However, women with disabilities were more than four times as likely to have experienced sexual assault in the past year as women without disabilities.¹⁴

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

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

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

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

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

³ *Ibid.*, 7.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 8.

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

⁶ National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, “Facts about Crime Victim Compensation,” (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2010), <http://www.nacvcb.org/NACVCB/files/ccLibraryFiles/FileName/00000000090/Statistical%20information%202010.doc> (accessed October 27, 2010).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During a one-year period, 3.4 million people ages 18 or older in the United States were stalked.²

Women were more likely to be victimized by male (67 percent) than female (24 percent) stalkers, while men were equally likely to be victimized by male (41 percent) or female (43 percent) stalkers.³

The most common stalking behavior reported by victims was unwanted phone calls or messages (66 percent), followed by spreading rumors (36 percent), following or spying on the victim (34 percent), and showing up at the same places as the victim without having a reason to be there (31 percent).⁴

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

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

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

Stalking victims took a variety of protective actions, including changing their day-to-day activities (22 percent), staying with family (18 percent), installing call blocking or caller ID (18 percent), changing their phone number (17 percent), and changing their e-mail address (7 percent).⁸

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An analysis of 13 published studies of 1,155 stalking cases found that almost one-half the victims experienced violence connected to the stalking.¹⁷

The same analysis found that a history of substance abuse is one of the strongest predictors of increased rates of violence among stalking offenders.¹⁸

The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than the general population.¹⁹

In a study of domestic violence victims who had obtained a protective order, more women who were stalked after receiving the order reported PTSD symptoms than women who were not stalked after obtaining a protective order.²⁰

A survey of university undergraduates revealed that 20 percent had been stalked or harassed by a former dating partner; 8 percent had initiated stalking or harassment; and 1 percent had been both a target and an initiator.²¹

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

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

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

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

² Katrina Baum, Shannan Catalano, Michael Rand, and Kristina Rose, "Stalking Victimization in the United States," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1, calculated from data on p. 2, <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/docs/stalking-victimization.pdf> (accessed October 6, 2010).

³ *Ibid.*, 4.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 2.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 5.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 3.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 4.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 6.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 8.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 6.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1.

¹² Kris Mohandie et al., "The RECON Typology of Stalking: Reliability and Validity Based upon a Large Sample of North American Stalkers," *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 51 (2006), 150.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 152.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 153.

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

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

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 32.

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

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

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

²² Baum et al., "Stalking Victimization in the United States," 6-7.

²³ *Ibid.*, 7.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 6.

In 2009, 116 people were murdered in brawls due to the influence of alcohol, and 93 people were murdered in brawls due to the influence of narcotics.¹

Seventy percent of intimate partner violence homicide and attempted-homicide offenders used alcohol, drugs, or both during the incident, compared to fewer than one-fourth of the homicide or attempted-homicide victims.²

Victims of rape are 13 times more likely to develop two or more alcohol-related problems and 26 times more likely to have two or more serious drug abuse-related problems than non-crime victims.³

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

According to the results of a 2009 national survey of students in grades 9 through 12, 6 percent of students had used a form of cocaine at some point in their lives, and 3 percent of students had used a form of cocaine in the 30 days preceding the survey.⁵

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

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

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

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

Nearly half (47 percent) of all jail inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time of the offense.¹⁰

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

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2009, Expanded Homicide Data Table 10," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2009), http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrttable_10.html (accessed September 24, 2010).

² Phyllis Sharps et al., "Risky Mix: Drinking, Drug Use, and Homicide," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2003), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000250d.pdf> (accessed September 24, 2010).

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

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

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

⁶ *Ibid.*, 15-16.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 15.

⁸ National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, "Family Matters: Substance Abuse and the American Family," (New York: Columbia, 2005), 20, <http://www.casacolumbia.org/absolutenm/articlefiles/380-Family%20Matters.pdf> (accessed September 24, 2010).

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

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

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

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

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

During a one-year period, 47 percent of youth ages 14 to 17 had experienced a physical assault, 16 percent had been sexually victimized, 17 percent had experienced abuse or neglect, and 28 percent had experienced a property victimization (including robbery).³

Over the course of their lifetime, 71 percent of youth ages 14 to 17 in the United States had been assaulted, 28 percent had been sexually victimized, 32 percent had been abused or neglected, and 53 percent had experienced a property victimization (including robbery).⁴

In 2009, 32 percent of high school students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months, and about 4 percent had been in a fight in which they were injured and had to be treated by a nurse or doctor.⁵

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

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

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

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

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

Four percent of youth received aggressive online solicitations: the solicitor asked to meet the youth in person, called the youth on the telephone, or sent the youth mail, money, or gifts.¹¹

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

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

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

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

American Indian and Alaska Native teens and young adults suffer the highest violent victimization of any age category in any racial group. Victims ages 18 to 24 make up almost one-third of all American Indian and Alaska Native violent crime victims and have a violent victimization rate of 1 in 4.¹⁶

Three in 4 American adolescents who have been sexually assaulted were victimized by someone they knew well. Thirteen percent of sexual assaults were reported to police, 6 percent to child protective services, 5 percent to school authorities, and 1 percent to other authorities. Eighty-six percent of sexual assaults against adolescents went unreported.¹⁷

In 2008, 18 percent of hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) victims reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs were against victims ages 18 and younger.¹⁸

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

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

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

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

⁴ *Ibid.*, 3-5.

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

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

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

⁸ *Ibid.*, 112.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 106.

¹⁰ Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchel, and David Finkelhor, "Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later," (Alexandria, VA: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2006), 7, http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC167.pdf (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 8.

¹² *Ibid.*, 9.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 10.

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

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 10.

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

¹⁷ Dean G. Kilpatrick et al., "Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2003), 5, 6, <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/194972.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹⁸ National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Hate Violence Against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People in the United States, 2008," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2009), 8, http://www.ncavp.org/common/document_files/Reports/2008%20HV%20Report%20smaller%20file.pdf (accessed September 28, 2010).

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

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

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

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

In 2009, 25 American citizens were killed in acts of terrorism, less than 1 percent (0.2 percent) of the worldwide total.⁴

The leading cause of death in terrorist attacks was bombing (responsible for 47 percent), closely followed by armed attack (responsible for 43 percent of deaths).⁵

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

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

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

Nine people are on the FBI’s most wanted list for domestic terrorism, including arsons, bombings, and assaults on police officers.⁹

Major Terrorist Attacks against the United States

1983 U.S. Embassy bombing; Beirut, Lebanon; 63 dead.¹⁰

1983 U.S. Marine Barracks bombing; Beirut, Lebanon; 241 dead.¹¹

1985 Achille Lauro hijacking; Mediterranean Sea; 1 dead.¹²

1988 Pan Am 103 bombing; Lockerbie, Scotland; 270 dead.¹³

1993 World Trade Center bombing; New York City; 6 dead, more than 1,000 injured.¹⁴

1995 Oklahoma City bombing; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 168 dead, 642 injured.¹⁵

1996 Khobar Towers bombing; Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; 19 dead, 515 injured.¹⁶

1996 Centennial Olympic Park bombing; Atlanta, Georgia; 2 dead, 112 injured.¹⁷

1998 U.S. Embassy bombings; Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 301 dead, more than 5,000 injured.¹⁸

2000 The U.S.S. Cole bombing; port of Aden, Yemen; 17 dead, 40 injured.¹⁹

2001 September 11 attacks; 2,972 dead, an estimated 12,000 injured.²⁰

2002 Bombing of Kuta Beach nightclub area in Bali, Indonesia; 202 dead including 7 Americans, 350 injured.²¹

2003 Simultaneous bombings of 3 residential compounds in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; 35 dead including 9 Americans; nearly 200 injured.²²

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

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

¹ U.S.C. Title 22 Section 2656f(d).

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

³ *Ibid.*, 9.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 19, calculated from 17.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 15.

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

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

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

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

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

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 18.

¹² BBC, “On This Day, October 7, 1985,” http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/october/7/newsid_2518000/2518697.stm (accessed September 29, 2010).

¹³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 1999,” 34.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 21.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Bureau of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2004), http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/terror_chron.html (accessed October 31, 2010).

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

¹⁸ Bureau of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology,” http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/terror_chron.html (accessed October 7, 2010).

¹⁹ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism 2000/2001,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2002), 8, http://www2.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror2000_2001.htm (accessed October 31, 2010).

²⁰ Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 2002-2005,” (Washington, DC: GPO), 65, <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/terrorism-2002-2005> (accessed September 29, 2010).

²¹ *Ibid.*, 5.

²² *Ibid.*, 8.

²³ *Ibid.*, 23.

²⁴ National Counterterrorism Center, “World Incidents Tracking System,” <https://wits.nctc.gov/FederalDiscoverWITS/index.do?N=0&Ntt=Fort%20Hood&Ntk=All&Ntx=mode%20matchallpartial> (accessed October 31, 2010).

In 2007, 13 percent of violent crimes and 15 percent of property crimes were committed against victims who were at work or on duty at the time, amounting to 621,284 violent crimes and more than 2.5 million property victimizations.¹

Of the 621,284 violent crimes committed in the workplace in 2007, 492,056 were simple assaults, 97,658 were aggravated assaults, 23,217 were robberies, and 7,448 were rapes or sexual assaults.²

In 2009, 521 workplace homicides occurred in the United States accounting for 12 percent of all workplace fatalities.³

Eight-one percent (420) of 2009 workplace homicides involved a firearm.⁴

Homicide is the third-leading cause of fatal occupational injury.⁵

Nearly 80 percent of workplace homicides are committed by offenders who are unconnected to the workplace.⁶

Three percent of all murders committed in the workplace were committed by the victim's intimate partner (husband, wife, or boyfriend).⁷

Men are the majority of victims of nonfatal workplace violence for all crimes except rape or sexual assault.⁸

Women are victims of 80 percent of rapes or sexual assaults in the workplace.⁹

Twelve percent of workplace violence victims sustain injuries. More than half of these victims are not treated or do not receive medical care.¹⁰

Of the occupations measured, law enforcement officers are at greatest risk of being victims of workplace violence. Other occupations at risk are private security workers, correctional officers, bartenders, and taxicab drivers.¹¹

In 2009, homicide accounted for 26 percent of all workplace deaths among female workers.¹²

Female workers are also at risk for nonfatal violence. In 2003, women were victims in 61 percent of workplace assaults.¹³

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2007: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 2010), calculated from Table 64, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=1743> (accessed October 7, 2010).

² Ibid.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2009," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2010), 7, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cfoi.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

⁴ Ibid., 7.

⁵ Ibid., 2.

⁶ National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Quantico, VA: FBI Academy, 2003), 13, <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/workplace-violence> (accessed November 10, 2010).

⁷ Ibid., 42.

⁸ Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," Table 4, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001), 3, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf> (accessed November 10, 2010).

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 6.

¹¹ Ibid., 4.

¹² Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary, 2009," 11.

¹³ Anne B. Hoskins, "Occupational Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities among Women," *Monthly Labor Review* (October 2005): 35, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/10/art4full.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

According to the 2008 National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, more than 60 percent of children from birth to 17 years of age in the United States were either directly or indirectly victimized within a one-year period. More than 1 in 4 children (25.3 percent) witnessed an act of violence within the same one-year period, and 38 percent witnessed an act of violence sometime during their lifetime.¹

Domestic Violence

In 2008, 1 in 10 children under the age of 18 (9.8 percent) had witnessed one family member assault another, and 1 in 5 (20.3 percent) had witnessed a family assault sometime during their lifetime.²

A 2006 study estimated 15.5 million children in the United States lived in a household where partner violence had occurred within a one-year period, and seven million children had been exposed to severe forms of partner violence.³

In 30 percent to 60 percent of families experiencing domestic violence, children had also been physically abused.⁴

A meta-analysis of 118 studies showed that children who witness domestic violence in their home have significantly more negative outcomes than children who do not witness domestic violence. The effects on children who witness domestic violence were similar to those who were physically abused.⁵

Studies that examine the behavioral effects of exposure to domestic violence on children have generally found that child witnesses have more problems with anxiety, self-esteem, depression, anger, and temperament than children who have not witnessed violence at home.⁶

As of November 2009, statutes in 22 states and Puerto Rico addressed children witnessing domestic violence. Approximately 8 states provide for enhanced penalties for a domestic violence conviction when a child was present and an additional five states made committing domestic violence in the presence of a child a separate crime. Three states required the perpetrator to pay for any counseling needed by the child, two states mandated counseling for the offender, and one state required, in cases where the noncustodial parent had

committed domestic violence in the presence of a child, that any child visitation be supervised for a period of one to two years.⁷

Community Violence

Nineteen percent of U.S. children under the age of 18 witnessed an assault in their community during a one-year period. The percentage rises with the age of the child: 6 percent of two- to five-year-olds witnessed an assault in their community, while 42 percent of 14- to 17-year-olds witnessed an assault.⁸

More than 1 in 5 (22 percent) of 14- to 17-year-olds in the United States have witnessed a shooting in their lifetime.⁹

A review of 25 studies of youth exposure to community violence found that among low-income, urban youth typically one-quarter had witnessed a murder.¹⁰

In a study of inner-city 7-year-olds, 75 percent had heard gun shots, 60 percent had seen drug deals, 18 percent had seen a dead body outside, and 10 percent had seen a shooting or stabbing in the home.¹¹

Seven-year-olds with higher exposure to violence had lower self-esteem, poorer grades and school attendance, and higher levels of distress, including depression and anxiety.¹²

One study found that youth exposed to gun violence were approximately twice as likely to commit serious violence over the following two years as youth not exposed.¹³

In a study of urban middle school students, the more exposure youth had to community violence, the greater their likelihood to engage in high-risk behaviors. Youth who had been exposed to seven to nine acts of violence were at least three times as likely as youth with no exposures to engage in risk behaviors. For certain risk behaviors, such as binge drinking and carrying a handgun, youth with high violence exposure were more than 10 times as likely to engage in these behaviors as youth with no exposure.¹⁴

The association between exposure to community violence and engaging in risk behaviors was stronger for girls than boys.¹⁵

¹ David Finkelhor et al., "Children's Exposure to Violence: A Comprehensive National Survey," (Washington, DC: OJJDP, 2009): 1, 6, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227744.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

² David Finkelhor et al., "Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth," *Pediatrics* 124, no. 5 (2009): 5.

³ Renee McDonald et al., "Estimating the Number of American Children Living in Partner-Violent Families," *Journal of Family Psychology* 20, no. 1, (2006): 139, <http://smu.edu/experts/study-documents/family-violence-study-may2006.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

⁴ Jeffrey L. Edleson, "The Overlap between Child Maltreatment and Woman Abuse, (Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, April 1999), 2, http://www.bvsde.paho.org/bvsacd/cd67/AR_overlap.pdf (accessed September 28, 2010).

⁵ Katherine M. Kitzmann et al., "Child Witnesses to Domestic Violence: A Meta-Analytic Review," *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 71, no. 2 (2003): 346.

⁶ Jeffrey L. Edleson, "Problems Associated with Children's Witnessing of Domestic Violence, (Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, April 1999), 1, <http://www.unified-solutions.org/uploads/problemswithchildwitnessdv.pdf> (accessed September 25, 2010).

⁷ Child Welfare Information Gateway, *Child Witness to Domestic Violence: Summary of State Laws*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009), 2-3, http://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws_policies/statutes/witnessdvall.pdf (accessed September 28, 2010).

⁸ Finkelhor, "Children's Exposure to Violence," 4, 6.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 6.

¹⁰ Stephen L. Buka et al., "Youth Exposure to Violence: Prevalence, Risk, and Consequences," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 73, no. 3 (2001): 299.

¹¹ Hallam Hurt, et al., "Exposure to Violence: Psychological and Academic Correlates in Child Witnesses," *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine* 155, no. 12 (2001): 1,354, <http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/155/12/1351> (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹² *Ibid.*, 1352.

¹³ National Institute of Justice, "Adolescents, Neighborhoods, and Violence: Recent Findings from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods," *Research in Brief* (Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, September 2007), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/217397.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2010).

¹⁴ Cristina S. Barroso et al., "Youth Exposure to Community Violence: Association with Aggression, Victimization, and Risk Behaviors," *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment, and Trauma* 17, no. 2 (2008): 150.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 147.