

CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES: STATISTICAL OVERVIEWS

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

INTERPRETING CRIME STATISTICS

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

The **National Crime Victimization Survey**, the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization, is an annual study of a nationally representative, randomly selected sample of residential addresses throughout the nation. Each year, the NCVS interviews roughly 100,000 individuals ages 12 and older in about 49,000 households. BJS uses the survey results to estimate the likelihood of victimization by rape/sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft, household burglary, and motor vehicle theft for the population as a whole, as well as for segments of the population such as women, the elderly, members of various racial groups, city dwellers, or other groups. The NCVS also includes detailed information about the characteristics of the victims, the crime incidents, whether the crime was reported to police, why the crime was or was not reported, the impact of crimes, and the characteristics of violent offenders. The NCVS does not break down results to the state or local level.

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The **Uniform Crime Reports** are based upon local police statistics collected annually by the FBI. This survey covers murder, which is not measured by the NCVS, as well as commercial crimes such as robberies and burglaries, which cannot be measured in a household survey. The UCR reports crimes under two categories: Part I (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) and Part II (simple assault, curfew offenses, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting, disorderly conduct, and a number of other crimes). Because the UCR is compiled from local police data, it provides information on crime rates at the city, county, and state level. The UCR covers only crimes reported to police—just under half of all crimes. Also, if multiple crimes are reported in one criminal incident, the UCR counts only the most serious crime (as defined by criteria set by the UCR program). ♦

OVERVIEW OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

- During 2010, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 18.7 million violent and property crime victimizations, down from 20.1 million in 2009.¹
- About 50 percent of all violent victimizations and nearly 40 percent of property crimes were reported to the police in 2010.²
- In 2010, households in the lowest income category (less than \$7,500 per year) had a higher overall property victimization rate compared to households earning \$75,000 or more.³
- An estimated 14,748 persons were murdered nationwide in 2010, a 4.2 percent decline from 2009.⁴
- In 2010, where the victim-offender relationship was known, 37.4 percent of homicide victims were killed by an acquaintance, 22.2 percent were killed by a stranger, 18.4 percent were killed by an intimate partner, 15 percent were killed by a family member, and 5.5 percent were killed by a friend.⁵
- During a one-year period, 60.6 percent of children and youth from birth to 17 years of age experienced at least one direct or indirect (as a witness) victimization.⁶
- Youth ages 12 to 19 with disabilities experienced violence at nearly twice the rate of those without a disability.⁷
- During 2010, 92,865 persons over the age of 65 were victims of violent crime.⁸
- In 2009, 6,604 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by local law enforcement agencies, a decrease of 15.2 percent since 2008.⁹
- In 2010, an estimated 8.1 million adults became victims of identity fraud, down from about 11 million in 2009.¹⁰
- In 2010, the leading identity theft complaints to the FTC included government documents and benefits fraud (19 percent), credit card fraud (15 percent), phone or utilities fraud (14 percent), and employment-related fraud (11 percent).¹¹
- In 2010, victims age 12 or older experienced a total of 188,380 rapes or sexual assaults.¹²
- According to the U.S. Department of State, there “are as many as 27 million men, women and children” in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution around the world.¹³
- Four-fifths (83 percent) of victims in confirmed sex trafficking incidents were identified as U.S. citizens.¹⁴
- During a one-year period, 3.4 million people ages 18 or older in the United States were stalked.¹⁵
- In 2009, there were 10,839 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities (32 percent of all traffic fatalities) involving a driver with a blood-alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or greater, a decline of 7.4 percent from 2008.¹⁶
- In 2009, 17.5 percent of students in grades 9 through 12 had carried a weapon in the previous 30 days, including about 5.9 percent of students who had carried a gun.¹⁷

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

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid., 12.

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

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

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

7 Michael R. Rand and Erika Harrell, “Crime Against People with Disabilities, 2007,” (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd07.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009,” (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), 45, Table 8, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

CAMPUS CRIME

- In 2010, 92,695 crimes were reported to police on the college and university campuses that report to the Uniform Crime Report; 97.1 percent were property crimes, and 2.9 percent violent crimes.¹
- Of the violent crimes reported on college campuses, 1,425 (53.2 percent) were aggravated assaults, 772 (28.8 percent) were robberies, 485 (18.1 percent) were forcible rapes, and four (0.2 percent) were murder or non-negligent manslaughter.²
- Theft was the most prevalent form of property crime on college and university campuses, with 77,441 incidents overall (accounting for 86 percent of property crime), followed by 10,680 burglaries (11.9 percent), 1,897 motor vehicle thefts (2.1 percent), and 306 incidents of arson (0.3 percent).³
- In 2006, an estimated 673,000 (11.5 percent) of nearly six million women attending American colleges were raped, and 12 percent of rapes of college women were reported to law enforcement.⁴
- In 2006 at two large, public universities, 13.7 percent of undergraduate women were victims of at least one completed sexual assault since entering college; 4.7 percent were victims of forced sexual assault; 7.8 percent were sexually assaulted while they were incapacitated due to voluntary use of alcohol or drugs; and 0.6 percent were sexually assaulted after being given a drug without their knowledge.⁵
- In 2006, 16 percent of victims of forcible sexual assaults and eight percent of incapacitated victims who were sexually assaulted sought help from a crisis, health, or victims' center.⁶
- In 2006, 13 percent of victims of forcible sexual assaults and two percent of incapacitated victims reported their assault to a law enforcement agency (municipal, local, or city police or 911; campus police or security; county sheriff; state police; or other police).⁷
- In 2006, 63 percent of physically forced sexual assault victims reported that the incident happened off campus, as did 61 percent of incapacitated sexual assault victims.⁸
- In 2008, among surveyed female students attending historically black colleges and universities, 14.9 percent reported experiencing an attempted or completed sexual assault before entering college, and 14.2 percent reported experiencing an attempted or completed sexual assault since entering college.⁹ Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses made up 11.4 percent (754 incidents) of all hate and bias crimes reported in the United States in 2009.¹⁰

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

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Dean G. Kilpatrick et al., "Drug-facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study," (Washington, DC: NIJ, 2007), 3, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219181.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

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

6 Ibid., 5-21.

7 Ibid., 5-25.

8 Ibid., 5-19.

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

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

CHILD VICTIMIZATION

- In 2010, 1,277 children and youth under 18 years of age were victims of homicide. Of these, 890 were male and 386 were female (the sex of one victim was unknown); 48.7 percent (622) of homicide victims were black and 46.9 percent (599) were white. (The race of 56 victims was either “other” or “unknown.”)¹
- In 2010, of the 1,277 children and youth under 18 years of age who were murdered, infants under age one represented 14.6 percent (186); children one to four years of age, 24.5 percent (313); children five to eight years of age, 6.7 percent (85); children nine to 12 years of age, 3.4 percent (43); youth 13 to 16 years of age, 28.4 percent (363); and teens ages 17 were 22.5 percent (287) of all youth homicide victims.²
- During a one-year period, 60.6 percent of children and youth from birth to 17 years of age experienced at least one direct or indirect (as a witness) victimization.³
- In 2009, an estimated 1,770 children died as a result of maltreatment. Forty-six percent were under a year old, while 18 percent were one year old, and 10 percent were two years of age. Infants and toddlers (birth to three) accounted for 80 percent of child fatality victims. Three of every 4 child fatalities (76 percent) were caused by one or more parents; 27 percent were perpetrated by the mother acting alone.⁴
- Of children and youth from birth to 17 years of age, 46.3 percent experienced a physical assault, 1 in 4 (24.6 percent) a property offense, 1 in 10 (10.2 percent) child maltreatment, and 6.1 percent a sexual victimization.⁵
- The youngest children, from birth to three years of age, accounted for the highest percentage of child abuse and neglect victims, at 34 percent.⁶
- Of all child victims of maltreatment, 44 percent were white, 22 percent were black, and 21 percent were Hispanic.⁷
- In 80.7 percent of child abuse cases, parents were the perpetrators of child maltreatment.⁸
- During their lifetime, 56.7 percent of children experienced some form of physical assault, 51.1 percent were victims of bullying (emotional or physical) or teasing, and 9.8 percent were victims of assault with a weapon.⁹
- In 2009, child protective services found approximately 763,000 children to be victims of maltreatment.¹⁰
- During 2009, approximately 1,770 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (80 percent) of children who were killed were younger than four years of age.¹¹
- During 2009, 62 percent of child victims experienced neglect, 14 percent were physically abused, eight percent were sexually abused, six percent were psychologically maltreated, and two percent were medically neglected. In addition, eight percent of child victims experienced other types of maltreatment.¹²
- Fifty-one percent of child abuse or neglect victims were girls, and 49 percent were boys.¹³

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

2 Ibid.

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

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

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

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

7 Ibid.

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

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

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

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid., *calculation*.

COST OF CRIME

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 Ibid.

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

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

10 National White Collar Crime Center, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Bureau of Justice Assistance, "IC3 2009 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2009–December 31, 2009," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2010), 2, http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2009_IC3Report.pdf (accessed September 29, 2011).

11 Federal Trade Commission, "Consumer Sentinel Network Data Book for January–December 2009," (Washington, DC: FTC, 2010), 3, <http://www.ftc.gov/sentinel/reports/sentinel-annual-reports/sentinel-cy2009.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

DISABILITIES AND VICTIMIZATION

- In 2007, persons age 12 or older with disabilities experienced approximately 716,000 non-fatal violent crimes and 2.3 million property crimes.¹
- In 2007, persons with disabilities were victims of about 47,000 rapes, 79,000 robberies, 114,000 aggravated assaults, and 476,000 simple assaults.²
- Persons with disabilities experienced an age-adjusted rate of violent crime that was 1.5 times that of persons without disabilities; for sexual assault and rape, the rate was more than twice that of persons without disabilities.³
- Among persons with disabilities, females had a higher victimization rate than males.⁴
- Youth ages 12 to 19 with disabilities experienced violence at nearly twice the rate of those without a disability.⁵
- More than half of violent crimes against people with a disability were against those with multiple disabilities.⁶
- People with a cognitive disability had a rate of total violent crime victimization twice that of people who reported having any other type of disability.⁷
- In 2007, about 19 percent of violent crime victims with a disability believed that they were victimized because of their disability.⁸
- In 2007, about 35 percent of victims with disabilities perceived the offender to be under the influence of either alcohol or drugs.⁹
- More than 25 percent of persons with severe mental illness had been victims of a violent crime during a single year, a rate more than 11 times higher than that of the general population, even after controlling for demographic differences.¹⁰
- Depending on the type of violent crime (rape, robbery, assault, and their subcategories), the incidence was 3 to 12 times greater among persons with severe mental illness than among the general population.¹¹
- In 2008, 15 percent of child victims of abuse or neglect had a reported disability. Disabilities considered risk factors included mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual or hearing impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or other medical problems.¹²
- A study of 35 child protective services agencies across the country found that 14.1 percent of children victims of maltreatment had one or more disabilities.¹³
- A study of North Carolina women found that women with disabilities were four times more likely to have experienced sexual assault in the past year than women without disabilities.¹⁴

1 Michael R. Rand and Erika Harrell, "Crime Against People with Disabilities, 2007," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2009), 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/capd07.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid., 2.

6 Ibid., 4.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid., Text table 2, 5.

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

11 Ibid., 915-16.

12 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, "Child Maltreatment, 2008," (Washington, DC: HHS, 2010), 27, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm08/cm08.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

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

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

DOMESTIC/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- In 2010, violent crimes (against both males and females) by intimate partners totaled 509,230, and accounted for 13.4 percent of violent crimes.¹
- Of female murder victims in 2010, 37.5 percent were killed by a husband or boyfriend.²
- In 2008, 14 percent of state and 17 percent of local firearms application rejections were due to a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction or restraining order.³
- Domestic violence victims constituted 25 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs in 2009. They received compensation for 40 percent of all assault claims.⁴
- For four percent of adults on probation in 2009, domestic violence was the most serious offense of which they had been convicted.⁵
- The percentage of female victims (22 percent) of intimate partner violence was around four times that of male victims (five percent).⁶
- The rate of intimate partner violence for females decreased from 4.2 victimizations per 1,000 in 2009 to 3.1 per 1,000 in 2010. There was no substantial difference in the rates of intimate partner violence for males during the same time period, which were 1.0 per 1,000 in 2009 and 0.8 per 1,000 in 2010.⁷
- In 2010, in incidents of murder for which the relationships of murder victims and offenders were known, 24.8 percent of victims were slain by family members.⁸
- In 2008, lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgender, or queer people (LGBTQ) reported 3,419 incidents of domestic violence to local anti-violence programs. Nine of these incidents resulted in murder.⁹
- In 2008, 51 percent of LGBTQ domestic violence victims were women, 42 percent were men, and five percent were transgender.¹⁰
- In cases where the age of the victim was known, 64 percent of LGBTQ domestic violence victims were age 30 and over, while 36 percent were under 30.¹¹
- Stalking victims identified their stalker as a current or former intimate partner in 30.3 percent of cases.¹²
- When asked why they believed stalking behavior had begun, 16.8 percent of stalking victims said because the person liked or had a crush on the victim, and 16.2 percent said it was to keep the victim in a relationship with the stalker.¹³

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

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

3 Bowling et al., "Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2008," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010), 1, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/html/bcft/2008/bcft08st.pdf> (accessible September 29, 2011).

4 National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation Helps Victims," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2010), <http://www.nacvcb.org/NACVCB/files/ccLibraryFiles/FILENAME/000000000035/facts%20about%20crime%20victim%20compensation2010.doc> (accessed September 29, 2011).

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

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

7 Ibid., Table 6.

8 Ibid., 2.

9 National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Domestic Violence in the United States in 2008," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2009), 2, <http://www.avp.org/documents/2008NCAVPLGBTQDVRReportFINAL.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

10 Ibid., 20.

11 Ibid., 23.

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

13 Ibid., 5.

DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING

- In 2009, there were 10,839 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities (32 percent of all traffic fatalities) involving a driver with a blood-alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or greater, a decline of 7.4 percent from 2008.¹
- In 2010, approximately 1.4 million people were arrested for driving under the influence (DUI) in the United States.²
- In 2009, 56 percent of alcohol-impaired drivers and motorcyclists involved in fatal crashes had a BAC of .15 or greater, nearly twice the legal limit (.08 or higher) in all states and the District of Columbia.³
- In 2009, 14 percent of children 14 and younger who were killed in crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes. Fifty-one percent of these were occupants of a vehicle with a driver who had a BAC level of .08 or higher.⁴
- In 2010, 10.6 million persons ages 12 or older (approximately 4.2 percent of this age group) and 12.7 percent of young adults ages 18 to 25 reported having driven under the influence of an illicit drug in the past year.⁵
- In 2010, 28.8 million persons ages 12 or older, or 11.4 percent, reported driving under the influence of alcohol at least once in the past year. This percentage has dropped since 2002, when it was 14.2 percent.⁶
- Driving under the influence of alcohol was associated with age. The percentage was 5.8 percent for 16- and 17-year-olds, 15.1 percent for 18- to 20-year-olds, and peaked at 23.4 percent for 21- to 25-year-olds, then generally declined for older ages.⁷
- In 2008, an estimated 16,000 juvenile arrests were made for driving under the influence, a 14 percent decrease from 2007.⁸
- In 2010, alcohol was found to be the leading factor in 19 percent of boating fatalities. Alcohol was the leading contributing factor in 330 boating accidents, 126 boating deaths, and 293 boating injuries.⁹
- Boat operators with a BAC level greater than .10 have a 10 times greater risk of death in a boating accident than operators with a BAC of zero.¹⁰
- In a 2009 survey, 28.3 percent of high school students said that within the past 30 days, they had ridden in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking. In the same survey, 9.7 percent of high school students reported that they had driven a vehicle when they had been drinking.¹¹

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

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

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

4 Ibid., 2.

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

6 Ibid., 26.

7 Ibid.

8 Charles Puzzanchera, "Juvenile Arrests 2008," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2009), 3, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/228479.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2011).

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

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

11 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), 5, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2011).

ELDER VICTIMIZATION

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

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

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

3 *Ibid.*

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

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

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

7 *Ibid.*, 5.

8 *Ibid.*, 46.

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

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

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

HATE AND BIAS CRIME VICTIMIZATION

- In 2009, 6,604 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by local law enforcement agencies, a decrease of 15.2 percent since 2008, when 7,783 hate crime incidents were reported.¹
- In 2009, 4,793 hate crime offenses were committed against persons (as opposed to property). Of these, 45 percent were intimidation, 35.3 percent were simple assault, and 19.1 percent were aggravated assault. Eight murders and nine forcible rapes were reported as hate crimes.²
- In 2009, racial bias motivated 48.5 percent of single-bias hate crime incidents; bias based on religious beliefs motivated 19.8 percent; bias based on sexual orientation motivated 18.5 percent; bias based on ethnicity or nationality motivated 11.8 percent; and bias based on disability motivated 1.5 percent.³
- Of the 3,199 single-bias incidents that were motivated by race, 71.4 percent were incidents of an anti-black bias; an anti-white bias motivated crimes against 17 percent; an anti-Asian/Pacific Islander bias motivated crimes against 3.9 percent; and 2 percent were incidents of an anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native bias.⁴
- Single-bias anti-Hispanic incidents accounted for 62.2 percent of 777 reported incidents of ethnicity-based bias in 2009.⁵
- Of the 1,303 incidents involving religious bias-related offenses, 71.5 percent were incidents of an anti-Jewish bias; anti-Islamic bias motivated crimes against 8.2 percent of incidents in 2009.⁶
- Of the 1,223 reported incidents of sexual-orientation bias in 2009, 55.8 percent were because of a bias against gay males.⁷
- In 2009, 96 incidents involved bias against persons with disability; 71 incidents involved anti-mental disability bias, and 25 involved an anti-physical disability bias.⁸
- In 2009, the FBI knew the race of 4,570 offenders of bias-motivated crimes. The majority of these offenders (74.4 percent) were white, and 18.3 percent were black.⁹
- In 2010, 2,503 hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or HIV-affected (LGBTQH)¹⁰ victims were reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP)—a 14.8 percent increase over incidents reported in 2009.¹¹
- NCAVP documented 27 anti-LGBTQH murders in 2010, the second highest yearly total recorded in a decade, and a 23 percent increase from the 22 people murdered in 2009.¹²
- In 2010, LGBTQH victims reported 89 sexual assaults, 74 sexual harassment incidents, and 199 assaults with a weapon.¹³
- In 2008, the National Coalition for the Homeless documented 27 lethal attacks against homeless individuals and 79 non-lethal attacks, including 54 beatings, nine rapes or sexual assaults, eight shootings, five incidents of police harassment or brutality, and three fire-settings.¹⁴
- In 2007, 35 percent of students ages 12 to 18 had been exposed to hate-related graffiti at school, and 10 percent reported someone directing hate-related words at them.¹⁵

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

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

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

4 *Ibid.*

5 *Ibid.*

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*

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

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

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

12 *Ibid.*, 17.

13 *Ibid.*, 30.

14 National Coalition for the Homeless, "Hate, Violence, and Death on Main Street USA: A Report on Hate Crimes and Violence against People Experiencing Homelessness in 2008," (Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2009), 19, http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/hatecrimes/hate_report_2008.pdf (accessed September 28, 2011).

15 National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2010," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education and Justice, 2010), <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/crimeindicators2010/key.asp> (accessed September 28, 2011).

HOMICIDE

- An estimated 14,748 persons were murdered nationwide in 2010, a 4.2 percent decline from 2009.¹
- In 2010, for homicides in which the age of the victim was known, 9.9 percent of murder victims were under 18; 32.9 percent were between the ages of 20 and 29; 20.4 percent were between the ages of 30 and 39; 13.4 percent were between 40 and 49; 11.6 percent were between 50 and 64; and 4.6 percent were ages 65 and older.²
- For homicides in which the age of the victim was known, teenagers (ages 13 to 19) accounted for 12.4 percent of murder victims in 2010.³
- In 2010, 77.4 percent of murder victims were male and 22.5 percent female.⁴
- The sex of the offender was known in 73.2 percent of homicide cases in 2010. Among those cases, 90.3 percent of offenders were male and 9.7 percent were female.⁵
- In the majority of homicide cases in 2010 in which the age of the offender was known, most offenders (92 percent) were 18 or older.⁶
- In 2010, 46.5 percent of homicide victims were white and 49.8 percent were black. For 3.7 percent of victims, race was classified as “other” or “unknown.”⁷
- In 2010, homicide was generally intra-racial where the race of the victim and offender were known: white offenders murdered 83 percent of white victims, and black offenders murdered 90 percent of black victims.⁸
- In 2010, for homicides in which the type of weapon was specified, 68 percent of the offenses were committed with firearms.⁹
- Knives or cutting instruments were used in 13 percent of murders, and personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in approximately six percent of murders.¹⁰
- In 2010, where the victim-offender relationship was known, 37.4 percent of homicide victims were killed by an acquaintance; 22.2 percent were killed by a stranger; 18.4 percent were killed by an intimate partner (husband, wife, boyfriend, or girlfriend); 15 percent were killed by a family member; and 5.5 percent were killed by a friend.¹¹
- In 2010, homicides occurred in connection with another felony (such as rape, robbery, or arson) in at least 14.8 percent of incidents.¹²
- At least six percent of murder victims in 2010 were robbed in conjunction with being killed.¹³
- During 2008, 1,740 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (80 percent) of these children were younger than four years of age.¹⁴
- Law enforcement cleared (by arrest or exceptional means) 64.8 percent of the murders that occurred nationwide in 2010.¹⁵
- In 2009, 48 law enforcement officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty; 47 were male and one was female.¹⁶
- Of the 48 officers feloniously killed in 2009, 15 of the slain officers were ambushed; eight were involved in arrest situations; eight were performing traffic stops; six were answering disturbance calls; five were involved in tactical situations (e.g., high-risk entry); four were investigating suspicious persons/circumstances; and two were handling, transporting, or maintaining custody of prisoners.¹⁷

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

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

3 Ibid.

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

5 Ibid., *calculated from* Table 3.

6 Ibid.

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

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

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

10 Ibid.

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

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

13 Ibid.

14 Children’s Bureau, “Child Maltreatment, 2008,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), 55, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm08/cm08.pdf> (accessed September 27, 2011).

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

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

17 Ibid.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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

- a. *sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or,*
- b. *the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.¹*

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

- According to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, there “are as many as 27 million men, women and children” in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution around the world.²
- A study published in 2005 reported that an estimated \$32 billion in annual revenue was being generated from all trafficking activities. One-half of this profit was made in industrialized countries (\$15.5 billion) and close to one-third in Asia (\$9.7 billion).³
- The United States is primarily a destination country.⁴ The main regions from which trafficking victims originate are reported to be the Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.⁵
- The International Labor Organization estimates that 60 percent of forced child labor is in agriculture.⁶
- According to the World Bank and the International Organization for Migration, the estimated number of international

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

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

United States Response to Trafficking

- In 2007, the U.S. government spent approximately \$23 million for domestic programs to increase anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts, identify and protect victims of trafficking, and raise awareness of trafficking to help prevent new incidents.⁹
- Between January 2008 and June 2010, federally funded task forces opened 2,515 investigations into suspected incidents of human trafficking. About 8 in 10 of the suspected incidents were classified as sex trafficking and about 1 in 10 were labor trafficking incidents.¹⁰
- Four-fifths (83 percent) of victims in confirmed sex trafficking incidents were identified as U.S. citizens, while 67 percent of labor trafficking victims were classified as undocumented aliens and 28 percent as qualified aliens.¹¹

U.S. Government Trafficking-Related Links

- Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000: www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf
- Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005: www.state.gov/documents/organization/61214.pdf
- Office for Victims of Crime Trafficking Efforts: <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/topic.aspx?topicid=37>
- Office of Refugee Resettlement Efforts: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/index.html

1 P.L. 106-386.

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

3 International Labor Office, “A Global Alliance Against Forced Labor,” (Geneva, Switzerland: 2005), 55, http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081882.pdf (accessed September 27, 2011).

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

5 Ibid.

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

7 Ibid., 26.

8 Ibid., 30, 38.

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

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

11 Ibid.

IDENTITY THEFT AND FINANCIAL CRIME

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

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

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

2 *Ibid.*, 5.

3 *Ibid.*, 10.

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

5 *Ibid.*, 3.

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*, 8.

9 *Ibid.*, 9.

10 *Ibid.*, 10.

11 *Ibid.*, 13.

12 *Ibid.*, 6.

13 *Ibid.*, 14.

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

INTERNET VICTIMIZATION

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

1 Consumer Reports, "State of the Net, 2010," <http://www.consumerreports.org/cro/magazine-archive/2010/june/electronics-computers/social-insecurity/state-of-the-net-2010/index.htm> (accessed September 28, 2011).

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

3 *Ibid.*, 9, 11.

4 *Ibid.*, 5.

5 *Ibid.*, 6.

6 *Ibid.*, 9.

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

8 *Ibid.*, Table 3.1.

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

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

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

12 *Ibid.*, 9

13 *Ibid.*

SCHOOL CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

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

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

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

3 Ibid.

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

5 Ibid., Table 2.1.

6 Ibid., v.

7 Ibid., vi.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid., 42.

10 Ibid., 34.

11 Ibid., 36.

12 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), 45, Table 8, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

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

14 Joseph G. Kosciw et al., "The 2009 National School Climate Survey: The Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth in Our Nation's Schools," (New York: GLSEN, 2010), xvi, http://www.glsen.org/binary-data/GLSEN_ATTACHMENTS/file/000/001/1675-2.pdf (accessed September 28, 2011).

15 Ibid., xvii.

16 Ibid., xvi.

17 Ibid.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- In 2010, victims age 12 or older experienced a total of 188,380 rapes or sexual assaults.¹
- In 2010, 91.9 percent of rape or sexual assault victims were female.²
- Of female rape or sexual assault victims in 2010, 25 percent were assaulted by a stranger, 48 percent by friends or acquaintances, and 17 percent were intimate partners.³
- In 2010, 49.6 percent of all rapes and sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement.⁴
- In 2010, forcible rapes accounted for 6.8 percent of violent crimes reported to law enforcement.⁵
- In 2010, 3.6 percent of arrests for all violent crime were for forcible rape.⁶
- During fiscal year 2010, there were 3,158 reports of sexual assault involving military service members, representing a two percent decrease from fiscal year 2009. Of these reports received by Military Services, 2,410 were “unrestricted” reports, which is a four percent decrease from fiscal year 2009.⁷
- Initially, the Military Services received 882 restricted reports involving Service members and U.S. civilians; 134 of these were converted from “restricted” to “unrestricted” reports.⁸
- In fiscal year 2010, 56 percent of unrestricted reports in the Armed Services involved service member-on-service member sexual assault.⁹
- In fiscal year 2009, victim compensation programs paid \$32 million for forensic sexual assault exams.¹⁰
- In 2010, 40.3 percent of reported forcible rapes were cleared (usually by arrest) by law enforcement.¹¹
- In a 2007 survey of 146 state and federal prisons, 4.5 percent of inmates reported experiencing sexual victimization. Ten facilities in the survey had victimization rates of 9.3 percent or higher, and six facilities had no reported incidents.¹²
- A recent study of a nationwide sample of 2,000 Latinas found that 17.2 percent of Latinas had been sexually assaulted at some point during their lifetime. The majority of these sexual assault victims (87.5 percent) of Latina sexual assault victims had also experienced another type of victimization (physical, threat, stalking, or witnessing abuse).¹³
- The forcible arrest rate decreased 56 percentage points between 1991 and 2009, after peaking in the period from 1984 to 1991.¹⁴

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

2 Ibid., calculated from Table 5.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid., 6.

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

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

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

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid., 68.

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

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

12 Allen J. Beck and Paige M. Harrison, “Sexual Victimization in State and Federal Prisons Reported by Inmates, 2007,” (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007), 1-2, <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/svsfpri07.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

13 Carlos A. Cuevas and Chiara Sabina, “Final Report: Sexual Assault Among Latinas (Salas) Study,” (unpublished NCJRS Grant Report, April 2010), <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/230445.pdf> (accessed October 4, 2011).

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

STALKING

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

- During a one-year period, 3.4 million people ages 18 or older in the United States were stalked.²
- Women were more likely to be victimized by male (67 percent) than female (24 percent) stalkers, while men were equally likely to be victimized by male (41 percent) or female (43 percent) stalkers.³
- The most common stalking behavior reported by victims was unwanted phone calls or messages (66.2 percent), followed by spreading rumors (35.7 percent), following or spying on the victim (34.3 percent), and showing up at the same places as the victim without having a reason to be there (31.1 percent).⁴
- More than 1 in 4 stalking victims reported having been stalked through some form of technology, such as e-mail, instant messaging, or electronic monitoring.⁵
- Persons ages 18 to 24 experience the highest rate of stalking.⁶
- Only 9.7 percent of stalkers were strangers to their victims.⁷
- Stalking victims took a variety of protective actions, including changing their day-to-day activities (21.6 percent), staying with family (18.1 percent), installing call blocking or caller ID (18.1 percent), changing their phone number (17.3 percent), and changing their e-mail address (6.9 percent).⁸
- Thirty-seven percent of male and 41 percent of female stalking victimizations were reported to the police by the victim or someone else aware of the crime.⁹ 15.6 percent of stalking victims obtained a restraining, protection, or stay away order.¹⁰
- Forty-six percent of stalking victims experienced at least one unwanted contact per week.¹¹
- Seventy-eight percent of stalkers used more than one means of contacting the victim.¹²
- Weapons were used to harm or threaten stalking victims in about 1 in 5 cases.¹³
- Nearly one-third of stalkers were found to be repeat stalkers.¹⁴
- Intimate partner stalkers used more insults, interfering, threats, violence, and weapons, than other types of stalkers.¹⁵
- Seventy-six percent of intimate partner femicide (homicide of women) victims were stalked by their intimate partner in the year prior to the femicide.¹⁶
- An analysis of 13 published studies of 1,155 stalking cases found that 38.7% of the victims experienced violence connected to the stalking.¹⁷
- The same analysis found that a history of substance abuse corresponded to increased rates of violence among stalking offenders.¹⁸
- A survey of university undergraduates revealed that 20 percent had been stalked or harassed; eight percent had initiated stalking or harassment; and one percent had been both a target and an initiator.¹⁹
- When asked to name their worst fear related to the stalking, 46 percent of stalking victims reported not knowing what would happen next, and 29 percent reported fearing the stalking would never stop.²⁰
- One in 8 employed stalking victims loses time from work as a result of the victimization, and of those victims, more than half lose five days of work or more.²¹
- One in 7 stalking victims moves as a result of the victimization.²²

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

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

3 Ibid., 4.

4 Ibid., 2, Table 2.

5 Ibid., 5, Table 7.

6 Ibid., 3, Table 3.

7 Ibid., 4, Table 5.

8 Ibid., 6, Table 8.

9 Ibid., 8.

10 Ibid., 6, Table 9.

11 Ibid., 1.

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

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid., 152.

15 Ibid., 153.

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

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

18 Ibid., 32.

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

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

21 Ibid.

22 Ibid.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME VICTIMIZATION

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

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

2 Phyllis Sharps et al., “Risky Mix: Drinking, Drug Use, and Homicide,” (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2003), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000250d.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

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

4 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009,” (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), 14-15, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

5 Ibid., 15-16.

6 Ibid.

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

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

9 Ibid.

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

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

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

TEEN VICTIMIZATION

- In 2010, teens ages 12 to 17 experienced 616,479 violent crimes including rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.¹
- For homicides in which the age of the victim was known, teenagers (ages 13 to 19) accounted for 12.4 percent of murder victims in 2010.²
- During a one-year period, 46.9 percent of youth ages 14 to 17 had experienced a physical assault, 16.3 percent had been sexually victimized, 16.6 percent had experienced abuse or neglect, and 27.6 percent had experienced a property victimization (including robbery).³
- Over the course of their lifetime, 71.1 percent of 14- to 17-year olds in the United States had been assaulted, 27.8 percent had been sexually victimized, 32.1 percent had been abused or neglected, and 53.2 percent had experienced a property victimization (including robbery).⁴
- In 2009, 31.5 percent of high school students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months, and about 3.8 percent had been in a fight in which they were injured and had to be treated by a nurse or doctor.⁵
- A 2009 study of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (LGBTQ) high school students found that more than 80 percent of LGBTQ students of color hear the word “gay” or “queer” in a negative connotation often or frequently.⁶
- In 2008, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 1.2 million non-fatal crimes at school.⁷
- In 2007, 32 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported being bullied at school.⁸
- In 2007, 23 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that gangs were present at their schools.⁹
- In 2010, 9.8 percent of hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) victims reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs were against victims ages 18 and younger.¹⁰

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

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

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

4 *Ibid.*, 1413-15.

5 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2009,” (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010), Table 10, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf> (accessed September 28, 2011).

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

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

8 *Ibid.*, v.

9 *Ibid.*, v.

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

TERRORISM

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

- In 2010, more than 11,500 terrorist attacks occurred in 72 countries, resulting in approximately 50,000 victims and almost 13,200 deaths.²
- In 2010, more than 75 percent of the world’s terrorist attacks and deaths took place in South Asia and the Near East. The Near East and South Asia experienced a total of 8,960 attacks that caused 9,960 deaths.³
- In 2010, 15 private American citizens were killed in acts associated with terrorism, totaling less than one percent (0.1 percent) of the worldwide total.⁴
- In 2010, the leading method of terrorist attacks was armed attack (responsible for 41.6 percent of primary attack types), closely followed by bombing (responsible for 36.8 percent of primary attack types).⁵
- In 2010, Iraq had the largest overall number of terrorist victims with 12,087, of whom 2,704 died.⁶
- There are 49 foreign terrorist organizations officially designated as such by the Secretary of State.⁷
- Thirty-one people are on the FBI’s most-wanted terrorist list in connection with international terrorist incidents affecting U.S. citizens or property.⁸
- Seven people are on the FBI’s most wanted list for domestic terrorism, including arsons, bombings, and assaults on police officers.⁹

Major Terrorist Attacks against the United States

- 1983 U.S. Embassy bombing; Beirut, Lebanon; 63 dead.¹⁰
- 1983 U.S. Marine Barracks bombing; Beirut, Lebanon; 241 dead.¹¹
- 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking; Mediterranean Sea; 1 dead.¹²
- 1988 Pan Am 103 bombing; Lockerbie, Scotland; 217 Americans dead.¹³
- 1993 World Trade Center bombing; New York City; 6 dead, more than 1,000 injured.¹⁴
- 1995 Oklahoma City bombing; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 168 dead, 642 injured.¹⁵
- 1996 Khobar Towers bombing; Dhahran, Saudi Arabia; 19 dead, 515 injured.¹⁶
- 1996 Centennial Olympic Park bombing; Atlanta, Georgia; 2 dead, 112 injured.¹⁷
- 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings; Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 301 dead, more than 5,000 injured.¹⁸
- 2000 The U.S.S. Cole bombing; port of Aden, Yemen; 17 dead, 39 injured.¹⁹
- 2001 September 11 attacks; United States of America; 3,025 dead, an estimated 12,000 injured.²⁰
- 2002 Bombing of Kuta Beach nightclub area in Bali, Indonesia; 202 dead including 7 Americans, 300 injured.²¹
- 2003 Simultaneous bombings of 3 residential compounds in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; 35 dead including 10 Americans.²²
- 2005 London Transportation System Bombing; London, England; 52 dead, including 1 American, 700 injured.²³
- 2009 Suspected Sunni extremist opened fire at the Fort Hood Soldier Readiness Processing Center in Fort Hood, Texas; 13 dead, 43 injured.²⁴

10 Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 1999,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 2000), 17, <http://www2.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf> (accessed September 29, 2011).

11 *Ibid.*, 18.

12 *Ibid.*, 51.

13 *Ibid.*, 20.

14 *Ibid.*, 21.

15 *Ibid.*

16 Bureau of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State, “Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2003: A Brief Chronology,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2004), http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/terror_chron.html (accessed September 30, 2011).

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

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

19 *Ibid.*

20 *Ibid.*

21 *Ibid.*

22 *Ibid.*

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

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

1 22 U.S.C. Section 2656f(d)(2011).

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

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*, 19.

5 *Ibid.*, calculated from 13.

6 *Ibid.*, 8.

7 Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, “Foreign Terrorist Organizations,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2010), <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm> (accessed September 30, 2011).

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

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

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Ibid.

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

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid.

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

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

YOUTH EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

- According to the 2008 National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, more than 60 percent of children from birth to 17 years of age in the United States were either directly or indirectly victimized within a one-year period.¹
- About 46 percent of the children surveyed were assaulted at least once in the past year, and one-third of all 14- to 17-year-olds had seen a parent assaulted.²
- About one-third (37.8 percent) of surveyed youth have witnessed violence against another person during their lifetime. However, among 14- to 17-year-olds, 7 in 10 have witnessed violence against another person in their lifetime.³
- In the past year, 36.7 percent of youth were exposed to an assault with no weapon or injury, 10.2 percent experienced child maltreatment, 14.9 percent witnessed an assault with a weapon and/or an injury, and 6.1 percent experienced direct sexual victimization.⁴
- Moreover, among children studied in the same survey, it was shown that as children grow older, the incidences of victimization increase. One in 20 children witnessed someone being shot, 1 in 200 witnessed a murder, and 1 in 50 was sexually assaulted in the year prior to being interviewed.⁵
- More than 1 in 4 children (25.3 percent) witnessed an act of violence within the same one-year period, and 37.8 percent witnessed an act of violence sometime during their lifetime.⁶
- Of the children who had a lifetime exposure to violence, 86.6 percent also had a previous year exposure.⁷
- The children who witnessed a family assault in their lifetime also reported witnessing an assault between their parents; 16.3 percent of youth surveyed acknowledged witnessing parental assault in their lifetime. However, among the oldest group (14- to 17-year-olds), 34.6 percent reported this experience.⁸
- In 2008, about 1 in 10 children under the age of 18 (9.8 percent) had witnessed one family member assault another family member, and 1 in 5 (20.3 percent) had witnessed a family assault sometime during their lifetime.⁹
- As of November 2009, statutes in 22 states and Puerto Rico address children witnessing domestic violence. Five states provide for enhanced penalties for a domestic violence conviction when a child is present. Three states require the perpetrator to pay for any counseling needed by the child, two states mandate counseling for the offender, and one state requires in cases where the noncustodial parent has committed domestic violence in the presence of a child that any child visitation be supervised for a period of 1 to 2 years.¹⁰
- During a one-year period, 19.2 percent of U.S. children under the age of 18 witnessed an assault in their community. The percentage rises with the age of the child: 5.8 percent of 2- to 5-year-olds witnessed an assault in their community, while 42.2 percent of 14- to 17-year-olds witnessed an assault.¹¹
- More than 1 in 5 (22 percent) of 14- to 17-year-olds in the United States have witnessed a shooting in their lifetime.¹²

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

2 Ibid., 1-2.

3 Ibid., 6.

4 Ibid., 4.

5 Ibid., 8.

6 Ibid., 6.

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

8 Ibid., 1415.

9 Ibid.

10 Child Welfare Information Gateway, *Child Witness to Domestic Violence: Summary of State Laws*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009), 2-3, http://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws_policies/statutes/witnessdviol.pdf (accessed September 30, 2011).

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

12 Ibid., 6.